New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Action of the Naval Retiring Board Sustained.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Message took everybody by surprise. Nobody expected it, as no former President ever considered it proper to address a message to Congress until after it was organized.

So far as I have heard any expressions, the document is not deemed forcible in any respect. Like previous documents from the same source, it is quite spunky in narration, but fails in any decisive recommendations.

Our relations with Great Britain form its most important staple. The accompanying documents on this subject are interesting. Mr. BUCHANAN has already exhausted the subject.

The following are its cardinal points:

Mr. MARCY, in June of 1853, declares in a dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that, if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and military station, is to affect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. BUCHANAN's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last, Mr. MARCY again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. BUCHANAN should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and [illegible] on her abandoning her pretensions thereto.

Mr. [illegible] addressed a note accordingly, and on the 30th of October Lord CLARENDON replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends the [illegible] construction of additional steam vessels, [illegible] expresses satisfaction with the result of the [illegible] system and the legislation of [illegible] for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

The remarks of the Secretary on the action of the Board will be looked for with so much anxiety by a large class of readers, that I transmit them in full.

"The Report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the 'Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of these, 71 were reserved on 'leave of absence pay,' 61 on furlough pay, and 49 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

"The vacancies have been filled according to the Act by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty-seven officers, the expenses of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and secure more responsible and important commands, but are not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies they fill are made complete by either resignation, death or removal. And the Law judiciously administered by no means involves an increase of the aggregate number of officers, for it is the crowding of the service with the lower grade of Passed-Midshipmen, to linger there until the prime of life, without rank, and comparatively without useful service, which has really done and mischief.

"The [illegible], either legislative or executive, [illegible] of the Navy has attracted [illegible] or created more prudent [illegible] than the action of this Board, with a view [illegible] to the condition of the [illegible] and capacity [illegible]. The unwarped mind will not merely pass in calm and scrutinizing review the proceedings of the Board and the Executive, but naturally recurs to the history of the law itself, and with especial care to the condition of the Navy, which occasioned its passage with such remarkable unanimity.

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a star-chamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warning eloquence. The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceedings with the solemnity of a sworn Court, a sworn Judge-Advocate and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by Secretaries, and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens. Such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and reechoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the Committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. Indeed, when their names were announced there was a warm and general expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was asked on the true interpretation of the following provision of the act: 'Provided that no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. After that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe.'

"The few regulations prescribed were chiefly based on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose efficiency was thus to be examined into from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the presence of Judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not aid to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same regulation, a commander could not have the opprtunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a Captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, officers of the Board should happen to be promoted, their proceedings should not be tainted with the blighting suspicion that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good.

"The Department, therefore, by filling the Board with men of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy, by surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action for personal gain, by spreading before them the entire files and records of the Department, hoped that a successful effort had been made to insure the faithful and satisfactory execution of a law passed with every indication of earnest solicitude to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

"The order notifying the officers of their appointment issued on the 5th of June; they commenced their joint labors on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 26th of July.

"And now, Sir, while the operation of this law is by some hailed with enthusiasm, as a salutary and indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which depressed the service, by others it is received with undisguised discontent and dissatisfaction. This can hardly be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous—indeed, strikingly liberal; but they are at the same time exacting and sternly just. It provides for the careful support of some, and the prompt removal of others, and however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconvenience, disappointments and discontent.

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice, as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feelings. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect, and entirely free from error. Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observations.

"The officers of the Navy as a class are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic and self-sacrificing, and if the sword of any one of these gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit, and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be and will be found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by reservation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge, assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service upon which they had heretofore so exclusively depended without any consideration for future self-reliance.

"But, Sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my Report, without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the Department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work reinvigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondancy, with fresh energy, and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolant to quit the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed [illegible] in the [illegible] and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department.

"And, Sir, though the names reported incompetent or inefficient may have such distinct attention, in that circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a "careful examination," and report the names of all whom they adjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly and efficiently, ashore and afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the Navy from impending ruin? Would Committees, session after session, have reported and passed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress, and have seriously moved to abolish the Navy and begin again, if but a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session, for some years, have, almost with unanimity, passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching must be administered to secure the Navy from the dangers which imperiled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so surely to be burdening and pressing it down?"

The regulations prescribed, which have hereto fore been published; the correspondence with and the report of the Board, accompany this report.

The Postmaster-General suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the present mail [illegible] in July, 1856. He presses this subject at some length, and with evident malignity.

The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-coast defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New-Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of national defence, but avoids recommending its construction by Governmental aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. S.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The President's Message took almost everybody by surprise. His intention to transmit it to Congress being known only to a few friends within fifteen minutes of the time his Private Secretary started with it from the White House. The act was without Cabinet advisement. Some regard it as a kind of New-Year's gift.

A few Words about the Stragglers—The Illicit Recruiting Affair, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1855.

UNCERTAIN REPUBLICAN.

It was well that in my predictions of the election of Mr. BANKS, on Friday or Saturday, I availed myself of a saving clause, to guard against the faithlessness of a few—a very few—men who vote for BANKS only because they dare not do otherwise, knowing that the sentiment of their districts would sustain no other course at the present crisis. I regret to say that these "ifs," when speaking of a result which depends upon the good faith of all professed Repnblicans, are necessary to be used. There are a few men voting for Mr. BANKS who secretly do all they can to prevent his success.

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Such conduct is as unwise as it is inexcusable. It is not Mr. BANKS for whose personal benefit they are required to vote,—but for the supremacy of the Republican cause; and faithlessness to one at this time is treason to the other. It is idle to suppose that, because the side-blows aimed at our standard bearer are covered by flimsy pretexts, the country will know nothing of them. These pretexts are as gauze, and the people cannot fail to see through them. The true man stands by the great body of the BANKS men; and it is only necessary to see who votes for an adjournment, or for or against any other motion not sustained by the mass of those with whom he professes to act, to know who is in reality striving to trail the Republican banner in the dust.

THE STRAGGLERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Messrs. HAVEN, CLARKE, WHITNEY, VALK, WHEELER, DUNN and other gentlemen representing Anti-Nebraska Districts, who still stand among the "stragglers," are shouldering a double responsibility,—violating their faith by refusing cooperation with the Anti-Nebraska men, and at the same time clogging the wheels of Government and preventing an organization by refusing to vote for RICHARDSON. I submit that they have no right to do this. Walk up, gentlemen, to one line or the other. You are not sent to Congress to gratify your personal wishes. You are here as servants of the public, and though you choose to be faithless yourselves, you have no right to prevent the two hundred gentlemen who are prepared to obey the will of their constituents, from going on with the public business.

THEIR PURPOSES—A DEAD CENTRE.

You are National Know-Nothings. You desire future triumphs by convincing the South that you are better Pro-Slavery and "Union" men than the Nebraska Democrats. You are seeking party success at the sacrifice of the material interests of the country; and in this you give highest proof that neither principle nor true patriotism prompts you. Why then don't you go over to RICHARDSON and elect him? It is to that your course tends—why stop half way? If you have not enough of shame left to lead you back to the point whence you departed after strange gods, why should you hesitate to gain a little credit by going far enough the other way to start the wheel of legislation, now resting on what engineers designate as "the dead centre?"

INSULTS RUBBED IN.

True, RICHARDSON's first caucus spat defiance, insult and contumely in your faces, and the caucus of Friday night took pains to rub the compound in. True, you have been spurned, and kicked and cuffed in return for your heart-rending appeals to them to take back their insults, and so enable you to fraternize with them. But what of all that? As well die for an old sheep as for a lamb. And then too it would be Christian-like to turn the other cheek to the smiters—and I fear you will not often have opportunity to get credit for Christian virtues. As you won't keep the Anti-Nebraska platform, as you promised, do go clear over to the enemy, and may be one of these days, after a sufficient season of repentant mourning for your past sins, they may take you into full communion,—although, of course, they will never trust you who have already shown your tendency to treason. No matter; for Heaven's sake, decide to choose either God or Mammon,—and let us have an end to this silly spectacle. In that event you will have at least the questionable credit of telling your betrayed constituencies just how much they have been swindled.

THE BRITISH ENSISTMENTS—CRAMPTON'S RECALL.

Some two or three months ago I first announced to the country, that demands had been made upon the British Government for redress of the wrongs sustained by the United States, in the attempted foreign enlistment scheme, and the these demands covered a request for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the punishment of other British officials in the United States, who were implicated. My statement has been repeatedly and specifically denied—and I have appealed to the correspondence in the case, whenever it was necessary to make good my assertion—not that Mr. CRAMPTON by name was demanded to be recalled, but that the demands made involved that contingency. To-night I telegraphed you that a *peremptory demand* for the specific recall of the British Minister has *recently* been made; and that also you will find fully confirmed by the record. It is deeply to be regretted that the Executive has so long permitted Lord PALMERSTON to temporize on this subject—as the rebuke of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct will not be half so effective now as it would if it had followed promptly upon its discovery—for I repeat what I stated on a former occasion, that the President had ample and conclusive proofs of the Minister's guilt in the premises, before he first brought the subject to the notice of the British Government. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31,

A message from the President was received. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual communication to the two Houses, in consequence of non-organization of the House, but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay any longer giving to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges to be necessary or expedient.

After the reading of the Message, Mr. CLAYTON made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed, generally, with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of this country with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether the ground taken by the President has allowed the British Government to take exception to the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation and had no reference to the actual occupation by that country of the territory in question was the understanding of the Government of the United States when the treaty was made, Mr. CLAYTON then being Secretary of State.

Mr. CLAYTON replied that it was an entirely new construction—something of which he had never before heard. He never dreamed of such a construction being given to the language of the treaty. Does any man suppose (CLAYTON said) that I, in the possession of my senses, entered into a treaty with Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this Isthmus, merely because she had been in possession of it, and then signed a treaty to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession, leaving her to remain undisturbed? What motive could an American Senate have had in voting for it? Is it possible that any man can believe for a single moment such a view was in contemplation by the negotiations, when it was agreed that "neither will occupy, colonize, fortify or exercise dominion" in Central America? Occupy means, first, to take possession, and, secondly, to keep possession. Great Britain agreed to do neither—also agreeing that they would not exercise dominion there. He concluded by offering a resolution, that the usual number of copies of the Message and documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand copies of the same, in addition, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CASS expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. CLAYTON, and his gratification at the course taken by the President, and the views enunciated in the Message. In the whole history of diplomacy, there was nothing to be found at all comparable with the course of Britain, regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and Central American affairs.

Mr. WELLER commended the Message. He believed this country could never abandon the position she had assumed relative to Central America. However the people of the United States might be divided on questions of domestic policy, whenever war menaced them, they would be found acting in harmony and unanimity. The Message might be denounced by pseudo-philanthropists, but it would meet with a cordial response from every friend of liberty and lover of the Constitution and Union.

Mr. SEWARD announced he was prepared to stand up and support the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and if need be, if the British Government could not be held to that treaty, he was ready to go further. He was ready for the assertion and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. TOOMBS heartily concurred in the Message—both regarding its foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. CLAYTON's resolution was agreed to, and it was ordered that five hundred additional copies of the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy and Postmaster-General, be printed for those Departments, and two hundred additional copies of the Message and Documents for the use of each department of the Attorney General.

Executive session.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Private Secretary of the President, appeared, announcing from the latter a message in writing,

Great excitement was produced by this, amid which Mr. CLINGMAN moved that it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. MORGAN called for the yeas and nays on the motion that the Message be read. He wanted no reading till the House was organized.

Mr. GIDDINGS and others anxiously struggled for the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he did not know what the Message contained, but said the President had the right on the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment he deemed it necessary, to communicate in writing. The Constitution gives him this authority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, contended that the reading of the message was *business*, and held that no business could be transacted until the House had organized. The sending of the message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. CLINGMAN was perfectly willing that gentlemen should decide on the question of order.

Mr. ORR—The Constitution expressly recognises this body as the House—saying the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought the gentleman from Ohio (CAMPBELL) had raised his point too soon. The Message should be read out of respect to the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, replied that it was utterly useless to have the message read unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. STEPHENS insisted that the message should be read. It might contain matter important for Congress to know.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me., contended that this was not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until an organization has been effected.

Mr. GIDDINGS—This is too great a question to be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly and boldly on its merits. It was an attempted innovation of the practice of this Government. If it was so important for the President to communicate the Message, why has he delayed sending it here for four weeks? He, for one, would not submit to such proceedings.

During the debate concerning the Constitutional power in the premises, Mr. ORR said, the sending of the message at this time was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was: Shall the message be received?

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought it should be received and laid on the table until the House is organized.

Mr. DUNN said the sending of the message was a great public indecency and should be rebuked.

Mr. LETCHER thought the House had heard enough to serve for two hours' digestion. He had no fear of the rights of the House being usurped.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution that the package delivered to the Clerk this morning, purporting to be a communication from the President to the House, be returned by the Clerk to the person presenting the same, as the House had not organized and was, therefore, incompetent to receive a communication.

Throughout the proceedings there was great confusion, members rising, half a dozen at a time, all trying to speak at the same time.

Questions of order were earnestly discussed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, moved to lay the motion to receive the message on the table. When the House organized any gentleman can move to take it up.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., and Mr. ORR insisted they had a right to the reading of the Message, in order that they may know what they are voting for.

The Clerk read from the Manual to the effect that when the reading of a paper is called for and objection is made, the question must be put to the House.

Objections made amid confusion and disorder.

Mr. GROW said the paper halts at the door, and the simple question is, shall it be received. Until received, no member can call for the reading.

After a fierce debate, and much squabbling about parliamentary rules, it was decided by a vote of 87 against 126, that the Message should not be read.

The House then agreed, by four majority, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

PENSION OFFICE.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

For the Year Ending June 30, 1855.

ARMY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase of old pensions admitted, viz.:

103	Revolutionary soldiers, amount of yearly rate	$7,816 06
858	Revolutionary widows, amount of yearly rate	55,167 70
807	Half-pay widows, amount of yearly rate	49,342 00
309	Invalid, amount of yearly rate	25,036 61
1,977	Total	$137,369 37

Amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificate, was $357,946 80.

Amount paid out by Army Pension Agents, as per returns, viz.:

To Revolutionary soldiers	$126,879 96
To Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	366,114 67
To Half-pay widows	316,953 65
To Invalids	454,893 33
Total	$1,264,841 61

The number of Pensioners on the roll of the several agencies is as follows:

726	Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	$44,993 38
5,552	Widows of Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	457,319 42
2,432	Half-pay widows (yearly amount)	182,060 10
4,930	Invalids (yearly amount)	448,584 55
13,639	now on roll. Total	$1,126,847 35

There have been added to the roll during the year 1,716 new pensioners, and 1,688 withdrawn by deaths and transfers to the Treasury. These transfers are of such pensions as remain unclaimed for fourteen months, but very few are again paid at any other agency, the petitioners being dead.

Three hundred and forty-three Revolutionary soldiers have died during the past year.

NAVY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase allowed, are as follows:

36	Invalids, (yearly amount,)	$2,108 00
32	Widows and Orphans, (yearly amount,)	5,898 00
68	Total	$7,996 00

The amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificated, was $8,318 00

Amount paid to pensioners by Navy Pension Agents, as per returns, is as follows:

To Invalids	$35,770 25
To Navy Pension Fund	4,454 50
To Widows and Orphans	109,264 13
To Privateers	3,561 58
Total	$139,050 50

The number of pensioners on the rolls of the several agencies is as follows, viz:

360	Invalid (yearly amount)	$23,076,85
473	Widows and Orphans (yearly amount)	98,994,00
29	Privateers (yearly amount)	1,490,00
856	Total	$123,490,85

There have been added to the rolls of the several agencies during the year 65 new pensioners; and 60 withdrawals by deaths and transfers to the Treasury Department of unclaimed pensions:

BOUNTY LAND.

For the Year ending Sept. 30, 1855.

		Acres.
54	warrants issued prior to 1847	3,490
890	Warrants issued under Act of 1847	42,720
3,648	Warrants issued under Acts of 1850 and 1852	267,000
34,837	Warrants issued under Act of 1855	4,093,850
38,429	Total acres	4,403,166

The total number of acres embraced in the Warrants issued under all the Acts, is as follows:

	Acres.
Acts prior to 1847	7,001,052
Act of 1847	13,000,800
Acts of 1850 and 1852	13,812,680
Act of 1855	4,093,880
Total acres	37,958,412

Amount in scrip in lieu of land, $284,875.

Number of convictions during the year for fraud, 9.

Number of prosecutions still pending, 9.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democratic caucus to-night nominated RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT for Speaker of the House, and WM. M. PLATT, of Wyoming, for Speaker of the Senate.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 29,

It is ascertained that the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company has a surplus of upwards of $300,000, after making provision for the last quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., just declared.

FROM ALBANY.

Preliminary to the Meeting of the Legislature.

THE CAUCUSES.

Probable Delay in the Organization of the Assembly.

The New State Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The political bodies are congregating from all quarters. Office-seekers are thickening with every arriving train. They are anxious, but good-natured.

There were held this evening four different gatherings of the members of the two Houses in the Capitol,—the Softs above, in the Committee-rooms; Sam's adherents in the Assembly Chamber; the Republicans in the Senate-rooms, and the Hards in the Supreme Court-rooms.

Your regular reporter will, of course, give you the names of the persons who were selected in caucus by the respective parties, and the vote cast for each.

The Softs could not agree upon candidates,—or rather, I take it, they wanted to take bids,—so they adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

I think the Republican Senate caucus indicates that they will have the strength to put their men through when it comes to an open vote in Senate assembled.

The absentees of those classed as Republicans were GARDNER, TOWNE, ZENAS CLARK, and C. P. SMITH. The two first have repeatedly expressed their determination to support the Republican nominees. SMITH has not yet manifested his intentions, but cannot turn against the Republicans,—and the Lieutenant-Governor has the casting vote. I think SMITH will not be here when the ballot takes place, and that TOWNE and CLARK will be.

I do not anticipate an early organization of the Assembly. We are much disposed to play in small the scenes enacted in Washington, and you may not expect us to ring down the curtain much before the Washington farce is ended.

The new State officers, I think, are having a serious time of it. For novice politicians I think they play all the old tricks remarkably well, and occasionally they trump in where an old liner would follow suit.

They have, however, made one safe selection, and one which will reflect credit upon them. They have chosen E. B. BARTON as their Auditor of the Canal Department. He—the Auditor—may be said to hold the Canal in his pocket, and it is fortunate that the incoming man will keep that pocket well "buttoned."

Weather cold—sleighing unexceptionable, and a prospect of a lively day to-morrow. LEO.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses—The Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses were held this evening. In the Republican Senatorial Caucus there were present, Messrs. Upham, Madden, Ryder, White, Cuyler, Bradford, Ramsay, Paterson, Noxon, Bellinger, Richardson, Lee, Huntington and Halsted.

Mr. UPHAM was chosen Chairman, and Mr. NOXON Secretary.

The candidates selected were:

For Clerk—S. P. ALLEN, of Rochester.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—SAMUEL R. TUSL, of Buffalo.
For Doorkeeper—GEORGE COFFUNAL, of Herkimer.

In the Republican Assembly Caucus, B. SMITH, of Monroe, was Chairman; and Mr. WAKEMAN, of Genesee, Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Speaker—HENRY PENDERGRAST, of Chautauque
For Clerk—R. U. SHERMAN, of Oneida.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. R. QUIMBY, of Orleans.

In the American Senatorial caucus, AMOS BRIGGS presided, and JUSTIAN A. SMITH was the Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Clerk—J. H. REYNOLDS, of New-York City.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. M. EATON, of Warsaw.
For Door-keeper—GEO. H. MYERS, of Rensselaer.

In the American caucus, [illegible] was the Chairman, and G. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer, Secretary.

The candidates nominated are:

For Speaker—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Clerk—G. M. KING, of Kings County.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. W. ALLEN, of Onondaga.
For Door-keeper—J. C. BEATTY, of Washington County.

The Hard-Shell Democrats have nominated BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Putnam, for Speaker, and JOHN LAOY for Clerk of Assembly.

The Soft-Shell Democrats appointed a Committee to confer with the Hards, and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Softs passed resolutions repudiating the Nebraska Act, and sent them into the Hards, who rejected them.

More Troubles in Kansas—The Free-State Constitutional Election.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

A letter from Westport, Mo., dated 18th inst. to the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, says that the border Missourians mobbed the electors of Kansas at different parts along the river upon the occasion of voting for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution, on the 15th inst. At several places the Missourians would not allow the polls to be opened.

At Leavenworth a large band destroyed the ballot boxes, and maltreated the Judges of election.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Herald* of the 22d says: "At Leavenworth, a collision occurred between the Pro and Anti-Slavery Parties. The ballot-boxes were destroyed and the voting stopped. An Anti-Slavery man's house was burned; a man was arrested charged with having set the house on fire, and was lodged in jail. His friends thereupon broke open and and burned down the jail. Much excitement ensued, and both parties had sent for assistance."

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Dec. 31.

A terrible accident occurred this evening near Darlington, Beaver County, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Several persons are reported killed, but as yet we have not been able to procure particulars.

Outrage by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

From the National Intelligencer.

An exploring party, under command of Lieut. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, second artillery, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians at daylight on the 20th, about sixteen miles southeast from Fort Simon Drum, about forty miles southeast from Fort Myers. The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th inst., and, up to the time of the attack, were engaged in making an exploration of that portion of Big Cypress Swamp. The attack was exsminod by the troops last night of the 21st, three men of the [illegible] at Fort Myers, and it is [illegible] HARTSUFF, with the remainder [illegible] been killed.

Most of the public [illegible] expedition, eighteen in number, [illegible] Lieutenant HARTSUFF, whose [illegible] broken, and was thought to [illegible] side. Private HANNA, [illegible] of the party, brought the [illegible] to Fort Myers. HANNA was [illegible] but not seriously. He [illegible] was also wounded, about [illegible] Fort Myers. BATES gave out [illegible] could come no further. The Indians [illegible] attack were some twenty-five or [illegible] Companies of the 2d artillery were to [illegible] Myers on the morning of the 23d in search [illegible] HARTSUFF and his missing men.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[illegible] of the United States and of the House of Rep.

[illegible] of the United States provides that [illegible] on the first [illegible] and it [illegible] usual for the Pr[illegible] of a public character to [illegible] House of Representatives until [illegible] to receive it. I have deferred [illegible] the close of the first month of the [illegible] victions of duty will not permit [illegible] pone the discharge of the obligation [illegible] the Constitution upon the President "[illegible] to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has risen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two Governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former Republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the Convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Belize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Belize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my [illegible] functions, that Great Britain still [illegible] the exercise or assertion of [illegible] part of Central America, [illegible] the Republic of [illegible] of the Belize; and that [illegible] made, and was practically extending its lines at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this Government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two Governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the Convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, expressly and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Belize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that

the Central American States, different from [illegible] Government of Europe [illegible] Government, in its late communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties, may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of these articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose, by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this Government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British Government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this Government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British Province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile, suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British Government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here, by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan, devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depôts for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular cooperation of British officers, civil and military, — some in the North American Provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with a full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH RELATIONS—CONTINUED.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a Commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two Governments to act in the premises will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both Companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as the other British North American Provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American Provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors—to complete which there is needed further appropriation for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States passed on the 3d day of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that Convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The Convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic Sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound Dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

The Government, on a former occasion, not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound Dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the Governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a Convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the Governments, according to the respective propositions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the Convention the question of her right to levy the Sound Dues. A second is, that, if the Convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound Duee shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the Governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other Powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this Government and that of France, respecting the French Consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two Governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both Governments.

SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this Government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer *Black Warrior* at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish Government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer *El Dorado* has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish Government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and, whenever they shall occur, facilitate their more speedy settlement.

MEXICO.

The interposition of this Government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican Republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its Government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this Government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American Republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this Government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statements made in my last annual Message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were $65,008,930; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $56,865,393. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to $3,840,528.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was $18,931,976; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, amount, together, to $67,918,734; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of $86,856,710.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be $71,226,846, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of $15,629,863 41.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included $3,000,000 to meet the last installment of the $10,000,000 provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and $1,750,000 appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of $10,750,000, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of $60,476,000.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $40,582,621, and, deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the Federal Government remaining at this time is less than $40,000,000.

The remnant of certain other Government stocks, amounting to $243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the Government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Deprived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the Government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the impost tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments, authorized at the last session of Congress, have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties which devolve on the military establishment have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops, have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the Army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillary requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of siege and field artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a specialty, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming Spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigences of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his Report.

POST-OFFICE.

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year was $9,968,842, and the gross receipts $7,342,136, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,626,206; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was $674,962 greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster-General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is 24,557,402 acres; of which the portion sold was 15,729,594 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of $6,963,[illegible]. In the same period of time, 8,728,854 acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional grants have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general Government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious to their possible effect by reason of the maintained foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main road between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New-Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the Federal Government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all Governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over-zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connection with any of the Constitutional functions or duties of the Federal Government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution, or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of Transatlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. Two municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relation, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several Colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocally dependent, State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the General Government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing Constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was to relegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the General Government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the Constitutional theory of our Government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time, without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a Government like ours to cover a Continent with Confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the Governments of Europe. Our cooperative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the Constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the Constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to reorganize the Government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the Government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general Government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the Constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of correlation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the Southern than in the Northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the Constitution.

Hence, while the General Government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the Constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of Government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means has it been possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfill their obligations to them,—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them, to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case, it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate, as the Executive Agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and especially enjoined by the Constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the Constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical Administration of the general Government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the Confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the Northern States—a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union—was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for, while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and, although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the Northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the River Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that River, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the meantime the people of the United States had grown on to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and merged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the Territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the Constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States, as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, but only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the Constitution. It was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterward, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the Constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the Constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union,—to the true lovers of their country,—to all who longed and labored for the full success of the great experiment of republican institutions,—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European county? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the Territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind which appreciated the evils of [illegible] restrictions [illegible] the same great and sound principle [illegible] ready been applied to Utah and New-Mexico, [illegible] be applied to them; that they should [illegible] from the restrictions proposed in the act [illegible] the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the sentiment [illegible] thoughtful men, null from the beginning, [illegible] ised by the Constitution, contrary to the [illegible] ulations for the cession of Louisiana, and [illegible] tant with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral [illegible] persistent efforts to procure their [illegible] through contradictory enactments. They [illegible] practically abrogated by the legislation [illegible] the organization of Utah, New-Mexico, [illegible] ington. If any vitality remained in them [illegible] have been taken away, in effect, by the [illegible] rial acts, in the form originally proposed [illegible] Senate at the first session of the last Con[illegible] was manly and ingenuous, as well as pat[illegible] just, to do this directly and plainly, and [illegible] lieve the statute-book of an act which [illegible] possible future injury, but of no possible [illegible] edit; and the measure of its repeal was [illegible] consummation and complete recognition [illegible] principle that no portion of the United St[illegible] undertake, through assumption of the power [illegible] General Government, to dictate the social [illegible] tions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of [illegible] were not left in doubt. It was declared, [illegible] to be "the true intent and meaning of this [illegible] to legislate thereby into any Territory or [illegible] to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood [illegible] its merits alone. It was attacked with violence [illegible] false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. Whether it was imagined by sensible men, that a mere [illegible] or declarative statute, whether enacted ten [illegible] years ago, is irrepealable,—that an act of [illegible] is above the Constitution? If, indeed, there [illegible] in the facts any cause to impugn bad faith, [illegible] attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restriction to the present day, to denounce and condemn

NEW-YEAR'S AND ITS HUMORS.

Superstitions and Customs Connected with New Year's.

What they think of it in Russia, Germany, France and England.

HOW TO SEE ONE'S FUTURE SPOUSE.

WHO IS TO BE KEPT OUT OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The popular festivities and superstitions connected with the commencement of the New Year can probably be derived from an earlier period of antiquity than any other now-existing customs. History tells us that the practice of giving New-Year's gifts originated with TATIUS, King of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome conjointly with Romulus, about 2,600 years ago. Having considered as a good omen a present made on that day of some branches, cut in a wood consecrated to the goddess Strenia, he authorized the custom, and called the gifts *strenæ*, from the goddess, who from them became their divinity. The practice was afterwards carried to a great extent in Rome, so that the habit for clients to present their patrons with various articles which, of whatever value they might be, it was necessary to accompany with a small piece of silver, for the sake of "luck."

The Romans, although they celebrated New-Year's day with great ceremonies and festivities, took care not to pass the day in idleness, for if they did, no superstition taught them, they would effect nothing during the year but spend all their time in sloth, or useless endeavors. If the contrary of this rule holds good, (and "it's a poor rule which don't work both ways,") how busy our fashionable gentlemen will be during the year, if they indulge largely in making calls to-day.

In after times, it became the practice to present gifts to the Emperors and receive others in return. TIBERIUS, however, was annoyed by the custom and did his best to put a stop to it, and though revived by many later emperors, it gradually fell into disuse.

The early Christians condemned New-Year's gifts as smacking too much of heathenism, but when, after the lapse of time, the origin of the practice was forgotten, and they were only looked upon as tokens of love and friendship, they were again considered orthodox.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the early churches seem, however, to have been inclined to continue various sports to which they had been accustomed before their conversion; for we find St. MAXIMUS and PETER CHRYSOLOGUS declaiming against the practice of Christians "running around the streets masked, in imitation of the superstitions of the Gentiles," and in some of the very ancient missals there stands written in the mass of the day, "*Missa ad prohibendum ab Idiotis.*"

Presents were continued to be given on New-Year's day until the fifth century, when Christmas, having been legally instituted, the custom was, in most countries transferred to that day. But, of course, such an event as the end of an old year and the commencement of a new, would ever be a cause for various manners and superstitions, and accordingly we find them practiced on New-Year's eve and day in all European countries. One custom there is which prevails in all, and which smacks exceedingly of the "almighty dollar." It is for disguised persons to go from house to house, singing songs and obtaining money in return; This is met with in all lands.

NEW-YEAR'S IN RUSSIA.

In Russia New Year's eve is celebrated with great unanimity, and numerous are the methods used by both high and low society to anticipate the knowledge of the events of the coming year. The night is usually spent in social parties, and as the witching hour approaches, all get ready for the ceremonies. Among these is the practice of pouring melted wax or lead into a basin of cold water, and then from the shape it assumes, prognosticating the fate of the person who poured it. Those who do the thing only for sport, of course find the principal pleasure in the interpretation put upon these forms; but there are thousands who firmly believe in the sign, and to whom the result is a matter of much importance.

Another way is to take two bowls of water, to the inside edges of which pieces of paper are affixed, on which are written the names of the single ladies and gentlemen present, a bowl for each sex. A wax taper is then set afloat on the surface of each bowl, and those persons who have the good fortune to have their names burned simultaneously will be married during the year.

On the same evening the single ladies and gentlemen of the higher classes send out their servants, while those who are not so happy as to have one, go out themselves, and, stopping the first person of the opposite sex whom they see, demand his or her first name. This is carefully treasured; for, of course, it is the name of the future spouse.

This belief certainly affords an excellent opportunity to an enterprising young man who is not unwilling to expend a small sum in bribery to fix his name favorably in the memory of his lady love, and we should not be surprised if the names were often obtained in that way.

There are many other superstitions practiced which are mostly similar to the German ones, and the worst is, that they are very generally believed in, and not by the ignorant alone.

THE GERMAN NEW YEAR.

In Germany every one sits up to watch in the New Year and spends the time in social pleasures. Among the peasantry and lower classes superstitions, of course, abound. Pouring lead, however, is practiced among all kinds of people, and certainly very much sport is often derived from the practice.

There is one old superstition that, if a person should cry on New-Year's Day, he will meet with some great grief during the year. In consequence of this belief, of course, all try to keep bright and cheerful on that day, and postpone all sorrow till the next, on which, on that account, you are apt to see many cross faces. For the time being, however, it has a very good effect.

The peasant girls have also a way of discovering when they are to be married. They sit down flat on the floor, with their backs to the entrance of the room and their feet stretched out before them. Then, throwing up their right foot, they throw their shoe over their head. If the shoe falls straight, with the toe pointing to the door, that they are to be married before the year ends, and they are, of course, happy. If the shoe falls wrong they are cross and discontented. From the peculiarity and freedom of the movement of the limbs required by this particular rite, it is, of course, desirable that all spectators be excluded from the room during its continuance. The belief in it is very common.

Another way of discovering the name of the future spouse is, as the clock strikes twelve, to carefully peel an apple all the way from top to bottom; then holding the peel by the upper end, between the thumb and first finger, it is to be thrown on the floor exactly behind yourself, and, of course, it forms the initial letter of the christian name of the gentleman or lady with whom you are to unite your destinies. If the peel break, or any other accident happens, you are doomed to single blessedness, and there is no help for you except to succeed better another time.

But if you wish to see the face of your future spouse, we can also inform you how to do it, provided you be a lady. At the clock strikes twelve, on New-Year's Eve, you must take two wax candles, of a uniform height, and proceed into a dark room, in which there is a mirror with a table before it. Setting the candles on each side of the table, you must look steadily into the mirror for the space of one hour, at the end of which time you will see the face of your future husband. But, unless you be a person of strong nerves, we advise you not to try this experiment, as it has had several fatal terminations in Germany, death being produced by exceeding fear at the appearance of some chance person or the sound of some sudden noise.

Another method for the same object, which was formerly often adopted, was for the girl to set a table for two, but unprovided with forks. At this she must sit during the witching hour, and her future husband would come and sup with her. Whatever he left behind him she must carefully retain, and he would soon come and woo her. But it was necessary that she must keep the article from his sight forever after, or he would remember the dreadful pain which his involuntary nocturnal visit had cost him, and would take a dreadful revenge.

On New-Year's Eve, in the villages there used to go around a lot of vagabonds, who in front of each house acted a sort of "miracle play," in which Herod and the Three Wise Men of the East acted a great part, the latter of whom after they had deposited their gifts [illegible] themselves at the house, first expressed their willingness to accept of a small gratuity to help them on their journey. The whole affair became at last such a scene of riot and dissipation as to call for the interference of the police, who accordingly put a stop to it towards the end of the last century.

There are, no doubt, other matters which belong to New-Year's Eve and Day in Germany, but they are confined merely to districts, while what we have narrated is universal throughout the country.

NEW-YEAR'S IN FRANCE.

The celebration of New-Year's Day, by the Parisians, has already been alluded to, in a former article. Recently, however, the habit of making calls on that day has greatly ceased, and in its place there has originated, as also in Vienna and other European cities, a custom which should certainly be established here. It is that a person who is unwilling to spend the necessary immense amount of time in visiting his friends, or in sending them cards, gives a sum of money to a certain benevolent institution, which institution then publishes, in the papers and by placards, the names of all such donators, who are thereupon entitled, by common consent, to the same rights and privileges as if they had presented themselves at each house in person. If our City continues to increase as immensely as it has been doing, it will be necessary for us to adopt a similar method of getting over the *labor* of making New-Year's calls.

In former times the Parisians celebrated, on this day, the so-called "Festival of Fools," during which all manners of absurdities and indecencies were committed. Finally, after a continuance of two hundred and forty years, it was put a stop to by the Government.

In other parts of France the country people go around from house to house singing [illegible] songs, for which they obtain small gifts. One of the prettiest of these songs we find given in *Brand's Popular Antiquities*. It is as follows:

"Aguilaneuf de céans
On le voit à sa fenêtre,
Avec son petit bonnet blanc,
Il dit qu'il sera le Maître,
Mettra le Pot au feu;
Donnez nous, ma bonne Dame
Donnez nous Aguilaneuf."

"A mighty pleasant speech, but a very unwelcome peroration," *Aguilaneuf* being derived from *Guy-l'an-neuf*, the ancient French name for New Year's gifts.

In those parts of France which border on Germany, the same customs and beliefs as in that country, of course prevail. The French peasantry, however, do not seem to make as much of the day as the German. In Burgundy, for instance, they celebrate Christmas with great enthusiasm, but we cannot hear of any peculiar rites connected with New-Year's.

JOHN BULL'S NEW-YEAR.

Among the middle and higher classes of Old England, New-Year's Day is not much observed, except by convivial parties, who watch out the old year and the new one in, and soon after find a comfortable resting-place under the table. The bells of churches are also rung from a little before till after 12 o'clock.

Among the peasantry, however, there are many superstitions connected with it, most of which also prevail in Scotland. Thus, if a female should be your first visitor on New-Year's Day, and, moved by politeness, you should be injudicious enough to let her in, ill-luck will be sure to rest upon your household during the coming year. You must any ashes, or dirty water, or rubbish, or any article, however worthless, be thrown from your house during the day,—for with them luck will depart, and you will become unfortunate. But you may bring as much as you wish into the house, provided it be lawfully gotten.

In Lincoln and its neighborhood, it is only unlucky to take something out before anything has been brought in. Therefore, one can see on New-Year's morning the members of a family taking in a piece of wood or coal, or anything, in fact, to prevent the misfortunes which might otherwise happen. They often sing, meanwhile,—

"Take out, then take in;
Bad luck will begin.
Take in, then take out;
Good luck comes about."

It is also believed that if any one should take a light from your house on New-Year's Day, there will be a death in the family within a year; for which reason we would warn all gentlemen about to leave a house against lighting their cigars inside.

Both of these superstitions seem to be derived from the Romans, for HOSPINIAN tells us that at Rome on New-Year's Day no one would suffer fire or anything made of iron to be removed from out of his house, nor could he be prevailed upon to lend any article, even to his best friends.

On the authority of the *Shepherd's Kalender* for 1709, we may state that "if New-Year's Day in the morning open with dusky red clouds, it denotes strifes and debates among great ones, and many robberies to happen that year." We shall therefore be enabled to tell whether the European war will continue, and if the session of Congress will be a stormy one or not. We recommend this method to the members of the Stock Board. In Scotland on the last day of the year the children go from door to door asking for bread and cheese, called "Neg Money," in the followings words:

"Get up, gude wife, and binno swair, (*be not lazy.*)
And deal your cakes and cheese while you are here,
For the time will come when ye'll be dead,
And neither need your cheese nor bread."

Most certainly an agreeable assurance. We must confess that the following, used on similar occasions, pleases us better, though less intelligible:

"Hogmanay,
Trollolay,
Gie me o' your white bread,
I'll hae nane of your grey."

There are many other almilar effusions of the popular bards of ancient time, differing slightly, but all agreeing in on point,—in expressing their willingness to accept something to eat and drink.

There is another practice requiring also much superstition, which is yet frequently used in some parts of Great Britain. It is called "opening the Bible," and the ceremony attended with some degree of solemnity, is performed generally before breakfast, as it must be done fasting.

The process is thus performed: The Bible having been placed upon the table unopened, the person who wishes to consult it approaches and opens it at random, not being allowed to choose any particular part. He must then place his finger upon any chapter in the two open pages, which chapter is thereupon to be read aloud to the persons present. The good or bad luck, the happiness or misery of the party consulting, it is believed, will be in some manner described in the chapter.

In the North of England there yet exist many couplets connected with this period of the year, among which we find it said that,

At New-Yeer's tide
The days lengthen a cock's stride.

and also,

If the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year.

And in the Scotch Highlands we have the following predictions from the wind:

If New-Year's Eve's night wind blow south,
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If west, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If north, much cold and storms there will be;
If east, the trees will bear much fruit;
If northeast, flee it, men and brute.

Another custom exists in some parts of England, where persons carry around ornamental apples or oranges, and present them to their friends on New-Year's day. They have three skewers of wood stuck in the bottom, forming a kind of tripod, with the oranges stuck on them, and the top with evergreens and berries.

This custom seems to be an old one, for Ben JONSON, in his Christmas Masque, speaks of one who "has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it." A gilt nutmeg is also mentioned as a New-Year's gift.

In ancient times, also, the good people took care of the goblins and fairies on New-Year's Eve by setting out "mete or drynke, by nights on the benche," in order to propitiate their favor. Although we can find no trace of this now-a-days, it is still very possible that it is sometimes practiced in some of the more ignorant districts of England.

We have thus related many of the customs and superstitions in Great Britain connected with New-Year's. There are very many to which, from want of room, we have not alluded, but most of them differ only in very small particulars from those we have given. In the other European countries of whose manners in regard to New-Year's we have any account, they do not differ materially. And, as we have said, in all, on the evening before, people go around, sing appropriate songs, and expect something more substantial in return. We read that the ancient Persians opened their New Year with Agricultural ceremonies, a practice which the Chinese also are said to follow.

Of our New-York habits in regard to the day, we of course need say nothing. Its good points are, that it gives an occasion for again calling on a lady whom you have had no opportunity of seeing for a long time, or on a family with whom you have had a falling out and being able to see whether the other party wishes also to resume the acquaintance. Thus it often brings about reconciliations. Its bad points are, that it has become an awful bore for lazy persons of the male gender, and that it leads many young men to partake too freely of the "wine so red," when offered to them by their lady friends. But whatever may be thought of any of these customs or superstitions, the day itself is a glorious one, and affords fine material for reflection. And to allow our readers to enjoy this material, we will close by wishing them all a

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

THE COURTS.

We give below some statistics in regard to our City judiciary, which may be of public interest. It will surprise the uninitiated to learn the amount of litigation carried on in this City.

We have devoted some space in our columns to legal intelligence. The TIMES is largely and favorably known as furnishing the latest and most reliable legal news, of any of the City papers. During the last year we have published, of the Supreme and Superior Courts alone, reports of 198 jury trials and important motions; 53 abstracts of important opinions; and 35 opinions of the Court in full, involving important principles of law or practice; including the reports of the other principle City Courts, we have given valuable law intelligence, amounting in quantity to more than three volumes of Abbott's or Howard's reports; and what is by no means to be disregarded, we have given it several weeks before any of these magazines or reports.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, Chief Justice; James Roosevelt, Thomas W. Clerke, E. P. Cowles and Charles A. Peabody, Justices. Judge Cowles fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Robert H. Morris. Judge Peabody supplies the place of the late Hon. Henry P. Edwards. His term of office expires with the present year, and his place will be filled by James R. Whiting, Esq., who is elected for six years.

William H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Allen, Clerk at Special Term; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Circuit; Richard C. Beamish, Clerk at Chambers.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dusenbury, Adams, Alden and Beamish, for the statistics in their various departments. The two hundred thousand readers of the TIMES return thanks.

CASES, TRIALS, AND MOTIONS, ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1855.

Term.	General Term.	Special Term. Motions.	Special Term. Trials.	Circuit.	Total.	No. of Stat'ts Admin'd.
January	....	118	5	115	238	....
February	55	87	....	57	200	31
March	....	141	47	54	242	....
April	....	99	52	87	238	....
May	64	80	....	17	161	26
June	....	129	52	40	221	....
July	....	97	....	....	97	....
August	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	47	....	....	37	84	12
October	....	29	74	25	128	....
November	69	74	....	....	116	21
December	....	17	69	93	179	....
Total	235	844	299	535	1913	90

CHAMBERS.

Attachments issued	643
Injunctions granted	172
Orders of arrest	223
Divorces	51

MOTIONS HEARD BY

Mitchell, Justice	832
Roosevelt, Justice	486
Clerke, Justice	866
Morris, Justice	528
Cowles, Justice	337
Peabody, Justice	83
Total	2632

By this it will be seen that Judge Morris although he died over two months before the end of the year, accomplished more business, at Chambers at least, than any other Justice.

During the year two vacancies, on the Bench, have occurred, occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Henry P. Edwards, whose place was first filled by Hon. F. P. Cowles, and then by Hon. Charles A. Peabody; and Hon. Robert H. Morris, whose place, according to the latest decision, is filled by Hon. Judge Cowles.

The question of how Mr. Morris' place can be filled, has been and is, one of the most important questions raised in the Court during the year. Mr. Justice Morris died on the 28d of October, and the elections were held on the 4th of November then next. The Secretary of State is required to give notice of all vacancies to be filled at a general election; which notice is to be published in all the papers of the district as early as the 15th of October preceding the election. But in this case, of course, it was impossible. On the general election Henry E. Davies, Esq., received the largest number of votes, but it is claimed that the election was irregular on account of the non-notice, and, therefore, Mr. Davies is not elected.

About the first of December Judge Cowles, who was filling the place of the late Judge Edwards, resigned his seat, and Charles A. Peabody, Esq., was appointed to take his place, for the thirty days of the unexpired term. The Governor immediately appointed Judge Cowles, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris.

This move is contested by Mr. Davies who claims that the former has no right to appoint him. He has, therefore, applied to the Court to have Judge Cowles "ousted and removed therefrom." The case has been taken up to the General Term and decided against Mr. Davies. There is no knowing, however, how the Court of Appeals will hold.

Among the important cases decided in this Court for the last year, is the case of Smith vs. Wilcox, where it was declared that under the Sunday act, (1 R. S. 675) a contract made to publish advertisements in a Sunday paper, was a contract to do an act prohibited by the statute, and the price stipulated to be paid cannot be recovered in any court of the State.

The case of Thompson vs. Henry J. Raymond, *et al.* Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was a motion for an injunction preventing the commissioners from accepting any bids for a canal loan. The case was one of importance, and is not to be got into a nut shell, and therefore we cannot give it here.

Also the case of Smith vs. The Metropolitan Gas Light Company, which was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants accepting a charter, granted by the State Legislature; or the Board of Common Council from ratifying it, on the ground that the act incorporating the company was unconstitutional. Unfortunately for the testing of this question, the Court held that the plaintiff had no stand in Court; that is, he was not a sufficiently interested party to bring the suit.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.

Justices.—Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice; Hon. John Duer, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Hon. Joseph [illegible] and Hon. Murray Hoffman.†

Clerks.—Geo. T. Maxwell, who also attends at Trial Term, sometimes; Deputy Clerk, Henry H. Rice; Clerk General Term, E. D. Livingston; Clerk (part second) Trial Term, William Haviland; Clerk Special Term, William P. Brennan; Equity Clerk, Jesse Oakley; Naturalisation Clerk, Peter Lemon; Recording Clerk, Charles K. Taylor, and Docket Clerk, George Eadie.

TRIAL TERMS.

The number of Causes Tried, Referred, Complaints Dismissed, Inquests and Cases Settled, during the last year in this branch of the Court, were as follows:

Term.	Trials.	Inquests.	Dism'd.	Ref'r'd	Settled.	Total.
January	51	32	20	11	2	116
February	57	54	12	9	12	144
March	61	84	16	9	12	202
April	57	44	16	11	17	145
May	55	44	4	10	9	124
June	24	4	2	8	..	38
October	39	58	20	19	13	143
November	40	40	2	14	2	98
December	44	44	8	20	14	130
Total						1138

CAUSES, ARGUMENTS DEMURRERS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Terms.	General Term. Argued	General Term. Decid'd	Special Term. Argued	Special Term. Decid'd	Naturalizations	Judg'ts Entered
January	25	31	235	231	239	390
February	27	26	172	170	124	373
March	20	19	217	170	128	472
April	19	16	239	236	92	429
May	22	16	210	209	116	367
June	33	33	220	216	187	370
July	..	..	119	130	172	268
August	..	..	94	92	234	289
September	..	..	122	121	294	239
October	31	29	286	281	863	347
November	15	12	210	209	98	314
December	14	14	200	196	90	317
Total	206	196	2324	2300	2765	4180

Notice of intention to become citizens:

Great Britain and Ireland	2,014
All other nations	4,331
Total	6,345

There has been a slight increase in the business of this Court over that of 1854. But though there has been a great deal of business done, yet there have not been the usual number of cases of public interest. There was, however, the case of The Republic of Mexico vs. Arrangois, which created some talk. Under the Gadsden Treaty, $7,000,000 were paid by the United States Government to General Almonte, for the Republic of Mexico. That Government, fearing lest Almonte might abscond with the money, and use it to overturn Santa Anna's power, sent Francisco de Arrangois, then Consul General to the United States, to collect the money from Almonte, and take it to Mexico. He collected the money, and paid over to his Government all but $70,000, which he reserved as commission—about 1 per cent. for the collection. The Government now sues him for this amount, claiming that he was a governmental officer, under a regular salary, and had therefore no right to receive any commission for the business. Arrangois claims that he was ordered to *give up his Consulship*, and proceed to New-York to collect the money. Thus the case stands, and it is probable that the $70,000 will be well eaten into before the case is decided.

There was also the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New-Haven Railroad Company, in which the question as to the liability of the Company for the 8cbuyler over-issue of stock, was raised. It was decided, as had already been done in the Supreme Court in a similar case, that the Company were liable for the market value of the shares.

The case of Phenix vs. the Commissioners of Emigration, excited considerable attention. The question there raised was whether the City of New-York had authority to lease Castle Garden to be used as an emigrant depôt. Thanks to the decision then rendered, the emigrant has now a place where, for a time at least, he can defy the vultures who would make him their prey.

These are about all the important cases brought before the Court. We may add here that we, and through us our readers, are obliged to the above gentlemanly corps of Clerks for the statistics of this Court which we have given.

United States District Attorney's Office.

The following are the statistics of the criminal department of the United States District Attorney's office for the year ending January 1, 1856:

Whole number of complaints	116
Number not arrested	33
Number not convicted	29
Number not acquitted	10
Number not yet tried	33
Number complaints dismissed	9
Number Extradition cases	1

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Number of civil suits brought on Treasury Transcript, Revenue Bonds, forfeited Recognizances, violation of Post-Office and Revenue Laws, and unfinished suits from last year and formed incumbents	716

In the above are included the Slave-trade cases, smuggling cases, counterfeiters, Post-Office robberies, larcenies on the high seas, murders at sea and in foreign ports, assaults and batteries with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishments, revolts and mutinies, embezzlement of public moneys, and all other cases in which the United States are interested or concerned.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, Circuit Judge.
JOHN W. NELSON, Clerk.
RICHARD E. STILWELL, Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been engaged in disposing of its business every month in the year except August. Judge Nelson was here to hold it in the months of April, May, June, July, September, October and November. Judge Betts held it during January, February and March, and with Judge Nelson in April and September. During December it has been held by Judge Ingersoll, in part, and the rest by Judge Hall, who will also hold the same in January.

The common law business of the year is as follows:

Suits commenced	216
Suits tried by a Jury	19
Suits discontinued (all United States cases)	110
Arguments before the Court	93

IN EQUITY.

Suits commenced	82
Suits dismissed	2
Suits defaulted	2
Injunctions granted	4
Injunctions denied	4

At the Stated Term in June, the calendar of Appeals in Admiralty was called.

Appeals heard	39
Of these were affirmed	27
Reversed	6
Total	33

Leaving six cases which are yet undetermined by Judge Nelson, although they were submitted to him for decision six months ago and over, during four of which he has been in this City.

Of criminal business, this Court has not transacted much, the indictments found having been mainly remitted to the District Court Martial.

Indictments found	21
Indictments remitted to the District	16
Indictments tried	5

Five out of the seven cases tried resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

There hardly appears to have been the usual number of cases of general interest. In criminal matters hardly anything. Capt. Smith, the master, was granted a new trial, but was never tried, but pleaded guilty to a minor offence, Spencer, the mate of the *Sea Witch*, was also tried for murder and acquitted.

The case which has been of most importance on trial, has been that of Ross Winans vs. the Harlem Railroad Company, involving the patent to the eight-wheel car. This suit was tried twice, occupying the Court for a period of twelve weeks, itself alone, and without any definite result, the Juries not being able to agree. It was said that if the plaintiff had been successful, no Railroad in the country would have ever paid a dividend.

The case of Brown vs. Schoonmaker was one also involving a large amount of property, being several acres of land in this City. In this case, after a most able argument by some of our most distinguished lawyers, the Court gave judgment for the defendants. It will undoubtedly be finally determined in the Supreme Court.

The suit brought by the United States against James Collier, formerly Collector of San Francisco, resulted in a balance of $6,000 being certified as due to him after he had been proclaimed as a defaulter to a large amount.

Other important patent cases have been, tried—one between the Woodworth and Norerros planing machines, and one between the Sickels and the Cortiss steam cutoffs.

The Clerk and Deputy Clerk being United States Commissioners, we give also some statistics of the criminal business transacted before them.

Mr. Nelson, the Clerk, issued during the year 21 warrants. They were for murder, larceny, smuggling, assaults, and violations of the neutrality and Post-Office laws, &c.

Examinations were held in only eight of the cases, and the parties committed in five of these.

Mr. Stillwell, the Deputy Clerk, has issued 93 warrants, for nearly the same offences; has held examinations in 32 cases and committed the parties in 9 of them.

United States District Court.

Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, District Judge.
GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., Clerk.
GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

The business in this Court has been as large as usual. A term of the Court has been held every month for the trial of cases, except August.

Judge Betts has held the term during all of the months of June and Novsmber and December, and during parts of February, July, August, September and October.

Judge Ingersoll, who has been called in from the Connecticut District under the provisions of the acts of 1850 and 1852, has held the term during the whole of the month of January, and during parts of April, May, August, September and October.

Judge Hall, also called in from the Northern District of New-York, has held the term during the whole of the month of March, and during parts of February, April, May and July.

There have been commenced on the Common Law side of this Court during the year three hundred and eight suits, fifty-six of which have been disposed of, leaving two hundred and fifty-two still pending.

On the Admiralty side of the Court, there have been commenced four hundred and fifty-five suits. This practice of registering all suits in this Court, enables us to give more definite statistics of the business than is possible in other Courts. We have classified them as follows:

Cases for supplies, repairs, and advances, to vessels	144
Cases under the United States laws, for forfeitures, penalties, &c.	76
Cases for seamen's wages	63
Cases for collision	53
Cases for freight money and charter parties	52
Cases for salvage	21
Cases for damages to and non-delivery of cargo	11
Cases for wharfage	8
Cases for towage	6
Cases for commissions	5
Cases for possession	2
Cases for assault and battery	2
Cases for raising vessel on dock	2
Cases for negligence in towing	2
Cases for cooperage	1
Cases for pumping ship	1
Cases for mortgage	1
Cases for bottomry	1
Total	455

Of these 122 have been disposed of during the year. There have been 89 decisions rendered in the Court and published in the columns of this paper, 55 of which have been rendered by Judge Betts, 39 by Judge Ingersoll, and 15 by Judge Hall. Seventy-nine indictments have been presented, and 52 disposed of.

Of cases of interest in this Court we recall the case of Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens, and Mr. McKeon's vain attempts to bring them to trial. Also the suit brought against the Spanish Consul, Mr. Stoughton, and the Spanish Carnovell, for an attempt to abduct the young Cuban Hernandez. The civil business determined has been of the usual character, heavy collisions and small wages cases.

Mr. Morton, the former Clerk, having resigned, George F. Betts, Esq., was appointed in his stead. Mr. Merton, however, remains as Deputy Clerk, and the Clerk's office has lost nothing of its former character by the change.

The following gentlemen are United States Commissioners in the Clerk's Office of this Court: George F. Bette, Esq., George W. Morton, Esq., Joseph Bridgham Esq.

They have, during the past year, issued one hundred and fifty warrants. These were on complaints of murder, manslaughter, slave-trade, smuggling, counterfeiting, assault with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment, endeavor to make revolt, larceny on the high seas, &c., &c.

Many of these cases were taken before the Grand Jury in session at the time of issuing the warrants, and were disposed of by indictments being found, or the complaints dismissed.

Of those heard and determined by the Commissioners, twenty were committed for trial; and in twenty-five cases, the evidence on the part of the United States being deemed insufficient, the complaints were dismissed.

Common Pleas Statistics—1855.

Causes placed on Calendar	1,636
Tried by Jury	228
Tried by a single Judge	190
Dismissed	95
Settled	58
Orders granted	2,860
Motions at Special Term	1,425
Divorces granted	80
Decisions on appeal at Special Term	361

Judge Woodruff's term of office expired yesterday, and the Bench for this year will be Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady. The Clerks, Messrs. Jarvis brothers, Clerke, Herrick and others.

LONG ISLAND COURT STATISTICS.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The criminal business of this Court, for the year 1855, was concluded on Saturday last. The following is a statement of the business of this term:

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

Name.	Term. Ys.	Term. Mos.	Offence.
Robert F. Burton	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
James Thompson	10	5	Burglary, first degree.
John Saldacige	10	4	Burglary, first degree.
Francis Meyers	2	0	Petit larceny, 2d offence.
Jane Grady	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
Margaret Higgins	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
Edward Johnson	2	4	Grand larceny.
Frank Lamberteon	2	4	Grand larceny.
Samuel Hoffman	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
James Davis	3	4	Burglary, third degree.
James Brush	3	4	Bigamy.

TO PENITENTIARY.

John Walker, six months; petit larceny.
George Law, six months; petit larceny.
Frederick Beard, six months; attempt [illegible].
Ellen Vaughn, sixty days; felonious[illegible] ing with James Thompson.

TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Wm. McCoy; grand larceny.
Jno. Brown *alias* Leroy [illegible]; larceny, 2d deg. [illegible]
Michael Coyle; [illegible]
Ann Maria Hubbs; [illegible] larceny.
Wm. Gr[illegible]; stolen goods.
Eliza Jo[illegible]; larceny.
Michael [illegible]; [illegible] degree.
Thomas Mil[illegible]; [illegible] degree.
[illegible] IMPRISONMENT.
John [illegible]; assault and battery.
John [illegible]; illegal voting.
[illegible]; [illegible] Scotch property.

IMPRISONMENT IN CITY JAIL.

[illegible]; default of $200 bail.
Wm. Flannigan; bastardy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Firemen's Certificate—San Francisco Fire Department among the Fine Arts.

If lovers of the Fine Arts should chance to look in at the window of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, on Broadway, to-day, they will see an elegant specimen of steel plate engraving, which has been executed for the San Francisco Fire Department, by Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON of this City.

The engraving is about fifteen inches by twenty, and forms an elaborate and picturesque frame-work around a certificate of membership. In 1854 the San Francisco Fire Department offered [illegible] best design for this certificate. Several drawings were submitted, and the fortunate artist was Mr. CHARLES NAHL of San Francisco, whose design was adopted, and forwarded to this City to be engraved. Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON were selected as most competent to execute the work, which they commenced in February, 1854, and which they have just completed in a style worthy of their high reputation.

The print that [illegible] attracts attention in the engraving is the [illegible] sits erect upon a throne. [illegible] Territories [illegible] holds [illegible] her right to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] harmony with the [illegible] He does not look much like our Bowery "Mose," [illegible] seated [illegible] left of the throne, and near the [illegible] is a beautiful female figure in drapery. A golden crown is on her head. Her hair flows in luxuriant masses over her shoulders. In her left hand she holds the wand of Mercury; in her right, an olive wreath, with which she is about to crown the fortunate fireman, on whom her eyes are turned tenderly—love "hanging in her blue orbs, like snow in the heavens, ready to fall."

A design, on the left of the certificate, represents a strife between Water and Fire. Aquarius [illegible] to be tumbling the Western Ocean down the throat of Pluto—the once invincible enemy of the Golden City—without any regard for the comfort and convenience of his red-hot majesty. The scene is very thrilling, and well emblazines the victory which the citizens of San Francisco have at last gained over fire.

On the right of the certificate is a view of a portion of San Francisco at midnight. Sleep, a white-robed angel, hovers over the silent city, shedding peace and slumber from its wings. The blaze of a sudden conflagration shoots up into the distant sky; the house tops and the heavens are illuminated; the brazen bells pour out their horror "on the bosom of the palpitating air;" and the fire companies rush by hastening to the scene. This picture will recall sad memories to many of the early citizens of California.

Three other local views of fires in the City adorn the certificate. In these are represented the different styles of machines used by the fire departments in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, all of which are used by the San Francisco Fire Department. Looking through an arch under the throne, before mentioned, you have a distant view of the entire bay and present City of San Francisco at night. The certificate is also adorned with the national and municipal arms, and with representations of the various agricultural and mineral products of the State of California.

The whole engraving is a study in itself, and will, doubtless, attract much attention, especially from our own firemen.

Treatment of Newspapers at the Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having read a communication in your paper about the curious course of some of the letters before reaching their destination, permit me to make a few remarks also, about the unaccountable irregularity on the delivery of newspapers, which, in my own case occurs so repeatedly, that it is probably an annoyance to many others. Correspondents have mentioned in writing that they have, at the same time, sent me papers.

The letters generally arrive in due season, and in some instances, the papers one or two days later, but more frequently not at all. I have often written for a copy to be mailed a second time, and at first supposed that my correspondents had made omissions, but afterward ascertained from them personally, that the papers had been properly directed and placed in the Post-Office.

At what places this intentional or inexcusable indifference about forwarding or delivering newspapers occurs, I have no opportunity of knowing; but, it is certainly a singular state of things, when letters are carried with [illegible] regularity, newspapers are apparently discarded or forwarded only when it may be convenient.

D.

Disaster to the Steamer Plymouth Rock.

The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, which left here on Saturday afternoon, for Stonington, came to Hallett's in company with the other Sound steamers, near Hart Island, owing to the severe snow squall. A schooner, lying at anchor near by, got loose, and by drifting into the *Plymouth Rock*, stripped her cables and anchor, and set her at the mercy of the wind and waves, so that she drifted ashore about 1 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, on City Island, where she still remained at the latest date, 6 o'clock Monday morning.

The steamer *Bay State* took off the mails and passengers. The freight has been brought to this City. Assistance was sent to the *Plymouth Rock* yesterday morning. Her place in the Stonington Line is to be promptly filled by another boat.

☞ Large quantities of drift ice made its appearence in our river and bay on Sunday night and Monday morning.

From [illegible] Island.

By the arrival of the [illegible] schooner *Corsair* we have advices [illegible] to Dec. 17. Salt is very [illegible] to be had, either at Grand [illegible], the last cargo was sold at $3 [illegible

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies: TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the Departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ To-day being New-Year's, no Evening Edition of the DAILY TIMES will be published this afternoon, nor any paper issued in the morning; but an Evening Edition, containing all the latest news, will be issued at the usual hour on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

☞ There was no balloting in Congress yesterday for Speaker, the entire day having been consumed in debating whether the Message of the President should be received or not; and the country being now in possession of that document the struggle for Speakership loses a good deal of its interest.

☞ By our telegraphic dispatch from Albany, it will be seen that there is a prospect of the Washington Congressional drama being rehearsed at our State Capitol.

The President's Message.

The President, yesterday, took the country by surprise by sending his message to Congress before the popular branch of that body was prepared to receive it. The President assigns as his motives for taking this extraordinary step, his convictions of duty which would not permit him longer to postpone the obligation enjoined upon him by the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But the propriety of sending a message and recommending measures to an unorganized body, which has no power to consider or act upon them, is not very obvious. He might as well have delivered his Message to the members of Congress elect, before they assembled in Washington, as far as the practical action of that body goes, as to send it to them in their unorganized condition. But, though no practical good can result from the premature delivery of the Message, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been felt in respect to our foreign relations, while its firm, pacific tone will tend to allay all apprehensions of serious difficulty with England or any other foreign power, on any of the questions in dispute, which have been a subject of discussion during the past year.

But we find nothing in the Message itself of sufficient importance to justify the unusual course of the President, in sending it to Congress before the organization of the Lower House.

The Message is well written, of the ordinary length, and with less of Buncombe in it than might have been expected; and though it is broadly and decidedly in favor of the South, and as strongly Pro-Slavery as it could possibly be made, it is quiet in expression, and strictly in accordance with the antecedent utterances of the President. In respect to our relations with England, the President is candid and firm in the expression of his opinions, and the tone of his remarks is in singular contrast with that belligerent temper which the London *Times* has attributed to him. The Message is eminently peaceable as respects all foreign Powers, and the only show of an opposite feeling is in that part of it which relates to the conflicting sentiments of the North and the South, which, with so large a majority against him in Congress, cannot be supposed as intended to influence the minds or actions of its members.

The question of greatest importance which demands the attention of Congress, is that which has risen out of the negotiation with Great Britain in relation to Central America. He gives a narrative of the negotiations and treaties, from which it appears that the two Governments are still widely at variance on the subject, as they have long been, and the President states that it will afford him sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success heretofore anticipated with more confidence than the aspect of the case now permits him to entertain. Still, he does not consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

The importance of this Central American question, which is, in reality, the prominent feature of the Message, may be inferred from the debates in the Senate which immediately followed the reading of it,—Messrs. CLAYTON, SEWARD, CASS and WELLER, all concurring in supporting the President's views, which are expressed with great firmness, though moderate in tone.

The enlistment case next follows; it is treated at length, and our rights are asserted in as decided a manner as in the Central American question. Reparations of the wrong done in the infringement of our laws have been demanded, but the subject is still under discussion. The appointment of a Commissioner is again recommended to establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British Provinces, where, it seems, there has been imminent danger of collisions.

On the subject of the Danish Sound Dues, the President still adheres to his former opinion—that the United States ought not to submit to their payment.

Our relations with other European Powers are of a satisfactory nature. Mexico and Nicaragua are dispatched in a few lines.

The reference which the President makes to the condition of the Public Treasury is confined to its revenues and expenditures. Nothing is said, in this connection, of the Foreign Trade of the country, the results of which, for the fiscal year 1855, have heretofore been published in the DAILY TIMES, and are here recapitulated:

Foreign Imports, 1855	$261,382,960
Against year 1854	305,780,258
Decreased Import	$44,397,298
Exports, including Specie, 1855	$275,158,846
Against year 1854	278,241,064
Decreased Export	$3,082,218

The Message states that the revenues of the Treasury were

For year 1855	$65,003,930
For 1856, official and estimated	67,918,734

The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt,

For year 1855	$56,365,893
Public Debt paid off	9,840,528
For year 1855, official and estimated	$60,476,000
Texas and Mexican Claims	10,750,000

The available resources for the current fiscal year, from which to pay the last two items, are estimated at $86,856,710; so that the balance available to the Treasury on 30th June next, will be $15,623,868, assuming that the Texas Indemnity, $7,750,000, and the Mexican $3,000,000, to be paid off before that period. The existing system of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenues is commended for its safety, which, upon the "principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the Government, should remain for active employment among the people." The President recommends an early revision and reduction of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, without departure from the principles of the existing law.

The condition of Army and Navy is briefly allnded, and the decision of the Retiring Board we infer, is not to be disturbed. In Kansas, the President naively remarks, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but, as yet none have occurred to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive; from which it might be supposed his advices from that distant Territory had not been very full or reliable. He then gives us a long essay on the Constitutional Theory of the Government, in which he exhibits a decided partiality for the South and the peculiar institution, from which the slide into the Nebraska bill is both easy and natural, and his round and vehement approval of that measure inevitable and a matter of course. The possibility of a dissolution of the Union is hinted at, but the President has too much confidence in the patriotism of the people to believe in such a thing. The Message concludes with an appeal to the Almighty, with which our other Presidents have commenced the Messages.

On the whole, the Message will be regarded, we think, with satisfaction, excepting those parts which relates to Slavery, which will be as vehemently praised at the South as they will be denounced by a majority of the people at the North.

The Speakership—Rule of Minorities.

The struggle which has engaged the House of Representatives for the past month, indicates a fault in our system that cannot be too early corrected. A minority, for reasons quite aside from considerations of public good, has thought proper, and enjoyed the power, to suspend the movement of the Governmental machine at a critical moment, when action has been especially needed; and has found no limit to its revolutionary temper, save in its own inscrutable will. The Executive, confessedly identified with that minority, and with ample means to remove all obstacles, has encouraged the recusants, and assisted to postpone the organization. There has been no assertion that the Government has any numerical advantage in the House. The sound old Democratic doctrine beneath which the Whig Party in JACKSON'S day was completely repressed, that the will of the majority shall rule, right or wrong, remains uncontradicted in set terms; and yet the Democratic minority, strengthened covertly by a less respectable and nameless group of ambitious membership, has employed every art, and every exertion, to prevent the success of their more numerous antagonists. Were the result of this action merely to secure the conduct of Government upon their principles, it might be excusable. But it is worse. Government is stopped abruptly, and altogether. Of the eventual result, no man could entertain a doubt, seeing the resolution of the predominant party in adhering to their candidate. The opposition, therefore, has been wanton and mischievous; a proof of the ability of an evil-disposed minority to defy any majority not thoroughly united in sentiment; and to require a submission of the many to the will of the few.

In view of our republican pretensions, a contrast of this state of things with what must have occurred, in similar circumstances, in the British House of Commons, is not gratifying. There the revealed will of the majority is law and testimony. In its presence, ministers resign; systems of policy are abandoned; new ideas adopted. An adverse division, showing a majority of one against Government, is met either by a reconstruction of the Cabinet, or by a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people; the latter alternative, however, never adopted, when, as in the case of the present Congress, the House has come fresh from the popular canvass. There is no effort on the part of the defeated ministers to protract a contest, upon a Micawberish hope of something turning up; or to wear out the patience of the more numerous party, by tedious resistance, or to affright them with a prospect of total suspension of governmental authority, unless the subject of contest be conceded. Such anomalies are reserved for a Republic, where the will of the majority is hypothetically absolute; only reversible by a successful reference to the people; and always controlling the action of the Executive. With such a theory, a moment's reflection will show how disgracefully incongruous has been the conduct of Congress the last month.

In attempting to reform the defect, there is danger of erring in the opposite direction. Minorities have rights; a theorem which, while the Administration party denies it verbally, it does not hesitate to advert in action. The only question is, whether the claims of a minority are to be admitted to the full extent of blocking the wheels of Government, of compelling a majority to submission—of arrogating, while a minority, an absolute dictation in the making of laws. There can be no hesitation in dissenting from a proposition abounding with consequences so absurd. And in proposing, therefore, that, upon all questions, involving the organization of a public body, the plurality principle, or some other evading the requirement of a clear majority of all votes cast, shall be legally established, we merely advocate that the minority shall be denied rights involving revolution—for the suspension of Government is revolution; and the disposition to traffic in public inconvenience, and to bargain against the popular will, is very little better than more palpable forms of treason. Repeatedly has the organization of the legislative branch been retarded by contests in which the public had no manner of interest; where the conflict was rather between the avarice and ambition of individuals, than between opposing principles; and where the plurality doctrine would have cut short the paltry squabble. Of course, to propose the adoption of that principle in the heat of the fight, is to offer the victory to some one of the parties whose numbers have been previously ascertained. Such propositions are, therefore, seldom successful. The difficulty would be readily overcome by legislation requiring that in the organization of the House of Representatives the Speaker and Clerk shall each be voted for *viva voce* a certain number of times; and if, at the end, no one shall be found to have a majority of all the votes cast, that upon the next vote, the candidate obtaining a plurality shall be duly elected, whether Clerk or Speaker. Some rule of this description would effectually prevent such ill thrift of public patience, time, and money. The essential thing is to have it established by law, so as to place it beyond the reach of change during the ardor and excitement of conflict. A deadlock, like that of the past month, should not be possible again.

The Central American Question—What Walker May Do.

According to present appearances, the ultimate design of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is to found an Anglo-American Republic by a union of the five States of Central America. His sphere of operations, as yet, has been confined to the single State of Nicaragua, which, of itself, incloses a territorial area larger than the State of New-York. But from the news published yesterday by the *Star of the West*, it would appear that he can already command an influential, if not numerically strong party in at least two, if not three, of the other Central American States. Of course, much will depend upon the measure of his success in Nicaragua, the wisdom of his rule, and the discretion of his political movements. It is not probable that he will attempt the immediate military subversion of any of the States, but in the event of Honduras and San Salvador forming a voluntary alliance with his Government—an event now more than probable—Guatemala could scarcely refuse to unite with them after it became manifest that the new Government was fully and firmly established. As to Costa Rica, the result is inevitable. The population is inconsiderable in numbers; the country is poor in material resources, and not particularly desirable for colonization, except for its sea-bound advantages on the Atlantic side. The people, who only number 125,000, would, in the event of a union among the other States, be left free to pursue their own inclination in the matter.

The recently published book of Notes on Central America, by Mr. E. G. SQUIERS, presents the following table of the area and population of the five States:

	Area of Square Miles.	Population.
Guatemala	43,380	850,000
Honduras	39,600	350,000
San Salvador	9,594	394,000
Nicaragua	49,500	300,000
Costa Rica	13,590	125,000
Total	155,664	2,019,000

This would make a pretty formidable Empire for the new Conqueror;—the territory more than three times the area of the State of New-York, and the population, such as it is, more than half its number! The productions and mineral resources of the country are of a seductive character, the climate, in many respects, a desirable one, and the chances of immense development, under an infusion of Anglo-Yankee enterprise, such as to tempt immigration on an extensive scale after the new power shall have been become a fixed fact.

We do not conclude that WALKER'S movement in Nicaragua has already assumed the importance which the foregoing facts may hereafter warrant. But it cannot be denied that the field before him is one of vast magnitude, and that time—and not very distant time—may witness events in Central America, compared to which the Texas conquest will fall into insignificance, and the acquisition of California by the United States only serve as a parallel. This view of the case is strengthened by the nature and character as well as by the past history of the race destined to Colonize the nascent Republic, and the almost manifest destiny of the other race—half Indian, half Spanish, with a cross of the Negro—which constitute the two millions of people who now permit this fair inheritance to run to waste.

The New City Judge.

Governor CLARK has filled the vacancy until Jan. 1, 1857, caused by Judge STUART'S resignation, by the appointment of ELISHA S. CAPRON, Esq., of the law firm of CAPRON & LAKE of this City. Mr. CAPRON commenced practice in Herkimer County in 1833, and is about 45 years of age. He has had a large experience in criminal law, and is regarded as accomplished in that branch of jurisprudence. Mr. CAPRON took the opportunity, whilst in California, upon some legal business entrusted to him by firms in this City, to write a history of California, published by JEWETT & Co., of Boston, which has met with literary success. Judge CAPRON is an old Whig, a present Republican, and, from his freedom of all local cliques in this City will, we trust, make a fearless, as well as a capable Judge. We are not sure that his having but recently become a resident of the City is not a point in his favor, though that may be considered an objection by some.

The Wine Question and New-Year's.

The New Year suggests a word about the custom of offering wine to New-Year's callers. Last year, at this time, we called attention to the same point, and we can do no better to-day than to beg of our lady readers to abstain from placing the temptation of strong drink in the way of weak-headed visitors. Much dissipation results from the practice of decorating the New-Year's tables with wines and brandies. Men who seldom drink are very often rendered anything but Temperance men at the beginning of the year; and the scenes of New-Year's night are not the most enticing that we see. That is but a a mistaken hospitality which tempts a man to make himself ridiculous. However opinions may differ as to the propriety of indulging in liquors at any time, or to any extent, the fact that men on New-Year's Day put a potent enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains, is rendered very impressive, in view of the temptations that will be spread upon our tables to-day. No rule of good breeding will be violated by the omission of spirituous beverages, nor will that be entitled to the name of rudeness which refuses to be persuaded.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A seasonable little piece, called "New-Year's Eve; Or, Der Nacht Wachter," was produced here last evening. It is founded on one of ZSCHOKKE'S admirable tales, and has been run into a slight dramatic form, expressly for Mr. BURTON'S company. The incidents spring out of the freaks of a certain *Prince Julien*, who changes dresses with a watchman, and goes on the city beat, whilst the former goes into the palace, where a masquerade is being held. Mr. BURTON, as the watchman, sustains the principal character, and carries it through with a great deal of elasticity and humor. The other characters are moderately cast. There were a few hitches last night both in the acting and the scenery. The former will be quickly corrected, but we despair of seeing any amelioration in the latter, until Mr. HEILGE consents to use some other color than green for his artistic delusions. The piece was successful, notwithstanding an abrupt and very inartistic finale.

HOLIDAY FOLK will find that they have been amply provided for by our managers theatrical and musical. We refer to our advertising columns, where our readers will find everything they want in the way of amusements. Want of space prevents our separately referring to the various establishments.

Periodicals for January.

The *Knickerbocker* opens the new year with unusual vigor—especially in the book-reviewing department. There is the commencement of a new story, entitled "Elcanor Manton; or, The Life-Picture," by our own Minnie Myrtle, which, we hope, will be carried at some length, through the succeeding numbers. Often as Holyrood Palace and Abbotsford have been described, still we find something fresh and new in a notice of both, contained in JAMES W. WALL'S "Pleasant Memories of the Old World." There is a Brigand story, pleasantly related by JOHN MACMULLEN, and another of the genial "Letters to Ella," which we have repeatedly had occasion to praise. Among the poetry, "A Happy Heart," by SUSSEX KENNE, and "The Battle of Friedland," by ISAAC MACLENNAN, deserve especial notice. The Editor's Table is too much encroached upon, many readers will think, by a report of the speeches at the St. Nicholas Society Dinner—inasmuch as the daily journals have anticipated this. In the familiar Gossip with Readers and Correspondents, there is a lively letter on that world renowned invention, the Patent Back-Action, Self-Operating Hen-Persuader, which M. SIOGVOLE, an eminent Russian-Pole, writes to say he has *patented!* An original letter from JOHN RANDOLPH, a sporting letter on Duck-shooting in Delaware Bay, and some curious reminiscences of STEPHEN BURROUGHS, are also well worth notice. Published by S. HUESTON, New-York.

Putnam's Monthly, which here commences its seventh volume, opens with a peculiar article, the commencement of a series, entitled "William Shakspeare and his Plays," the object of which—so far as can be gathered from the multitude of words employed—is to place the Shakesperean plays upon the same footing as WOLFE, the German critic, has tried to put the Iliad and the Odyssey, viz., as not actually written by the person to whom they are generally attributed—but emanating from various minds, and affiliated on one who did *not* write them. The article is so verbose, declamatory and assertive, (to say nothing of the folly of its speculations,) that we wonder at the editor of *Putnam* characterizing it as "bold, original, and most ingenious and interesting." There are other papers here which abundantly compensate for the waste of words in these Shakespeare paradoxes. First among them is the very interesting account of a visit to Virginia Springs, here brought to a conclusion; "Scanpellas," which graphically describes (only too briefly) the commencement of a voyage in a United States frigate; "Low Life in the Pampas," crowded with lots of information on all manner of subjects in that country; the opening part of a capital American story of reform and reformers, called "Prolapse;" and a clever review of PRESCOTT'S "Philip II." But the gem of the number, with a gentle mysticism which excites sympathy rather than terror, so deeply is it imbued with "the Sweet Sad Music of Humanity," is a Christmas story, the scene placed in Boston, entitled "The Ghost," which is written with remarkable, although properly subdued, power. We should hope to meet the writer again, (as we have met him, at least once before,) in this magazine. He writes well and ought to write oftener.

DIX & EDWARDS, the publishers of *Putnam's Magazine*, have also sent us the new number of their *fac simile* reprint of DICKENS' *Household Words*. It contains a variety of excellent papers.

The Schoolfellow, a Magazine for Boys and Girls, has also fallen into the hands of the same publishers, who hold out fair promise of making it a superior work. We do not know whether the January number has yet appeared.

Gift Books.

At all times, but particularly at the present genial season, when parents and friends open their hearts and purses, a book is an acceptable present—better, a great deal, than an article of dress or a diamond of equal price, for it does not get worn out, and permanently remains to improve, interest and entertain the mind. We have already named and described some out of the vast variety of books of amusement or instruction which have appeared this season, for young people. We now proceed to mention a few works which are intended for persons of maturer age—books which possess vitality, because they are of first-class quality, either on account of subject, execution, or illustrations, or for all these *desiderata* combined.

The most attractive book we have seen for some time is *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature*. We have already noticed the first volume with highest eulogy. The completed work is now before the public, adapted for friendly donation by being put up in a variety of friendly binding, and may fairly be accepted as most complete in all respects. The authors have had a life-long knowledge of literary men and literary matters in America, and they have communicated it, in these volumes, to the public. They do not pretend to play the critic, while merely acting as historians, and therefore their work is singularly free from all expression of personal feeling or pique. Whoever desires to make acquaintance with the lives and writings of American authors, from the earliest time to the present, will rejoice in the possession of this *Cyclopædia*. It is embellished with 225 portraits, 75 views of Colleges, libraries and authors' residences, upwards of 400 autographs, and two steel engravings of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and J. FENIMORE COOPER. If the book is not actually a library in itself, it certainly is a biographical and bibliographic dictionary. (New-York: C. SCRIBNER.)

WHAT NEXT?—A splendid [illegible] in antique pasteboard, and [illegible] containing twenty-one finely engraved portraits of distinguished woman in the days of WASHINGTON. These engravings are executed by the first artists, American and English, from the original [illegible] by STUART, TRUMBULL, MALBONE, BULFINCH, (father of Lord LYTTLETON,) GAINSBOROUGH, WOOLLETT, and other. MRS. WASHINGTON'S [illegible] appropriately figures as the frontispiece, and is to be considered as very comely. Then follows an array of beauty, either of feature or intellectual expression, such as does one's heart good to look at. The golden apple, were it to be awarded here, might be divided between MRS. THEODORE SEDGWICK, (Pamela Dwight,) and MRS. JOHN JAY, (Sarah Livingston.) In the accompanying letter press is a great deal of desultory information respecting the people and manners of WASHINGTON'S time. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

The Rhine and its Picturesque Scenery and Legends forms the subject of, and gives name to, a very handsome volume (published in London) which has reached us from BANGS, BROTHER & Co., of this City. It is something in the style of *The Landscape Annual*,—a work of such sterling and permanent value that a complete set is not purchasable now at treble its original selling-price. *The Rhine* consists of a tour up that "exulting and abounding river," (as BYRON calls it,) made and described by HENRY MAYHEW, and charmingly illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, an artist of considerable eminence in London, in a series of twenty engravings. Mr. MAYHEW has made an admirable hand-book for travelers "up the Rhine," and the fidelity and spirit of his descriptions merit praise. The real attractions, however, are FOSTER'S illustrations—as good, in all respects, as have ever appeared in any work of this class. Often as "Ehrenbreitstein" has been painted, never before has more justice been rendered to it than on this occasion. We might say the same of the views of "The Lurlei Rocks," "Liebenstein," and "Bonn." In fact, all the engravings are very good.

A new edition of *The Knickerbocker Gallery*, truly described as "A Miscellany of Literature and Art," has just been published, and is every way attractive and suitable enough for a present. It contains forty-eight portraits of our most distinguished living authors, accompanying original compositions in prose and verse, contributed to constitute a volume, the profits of which should be handed to LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, who, though a comparatively young man, is a veteran editor. The literary contents make a volume of unusual interest, and the portraits alone ought to sell repeated editions. The work is put up in all sorts of binding, and ought to obtain considerable circulation not only at this season, but at all times. (New-York: S. HUESTON.)

In good season has appeared the second volume of IRVING'S *Life of George Washington*. This is the octavo edition, published by subscription only, and the cheaper 12mo will not appear until the whole work is complete. The first volume contains WESTMULLER'S portrait of WASHINGTON, now first engraved; the second gives PEALE'S portrait, representing the hero in his fortieth year; and the third, (which Mr. IRVING is now engaged on, and has only delayed to introduce new matter of importance,) will contain an engraving of HOWDON'S statue of WASHINGTON, at Richmond, and STUART'S original portrait. We shall have occasion to notice the new volume more particularly than space and time now permit, and shall only say that it fully realizes the high promise of the first. It commences with WASHINGTON'S formally assuming the command of the American Army, on the 30th July, 1775, and details the incidents of his glorious career from that period until the commencement of the campaign of 1777. WASHINGTON IRVING writes of war as if he had himself spent years in the "tented field." Often as the story of the campaign of 1775 and 1776 has been told, never before have the deeds which won our Independence as a nation been so graphically described. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM. Supplied to subscribers by C. T. EVANS, Gilsey Buildings.)

There is another work of considerable interest and value, whether the writer or the subject be considered, which we can cordially recommend to those who hesitate in the selection of gift-books of the first class. This is the *History of the Reign of Philip II.*, written by WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, the American historian. Of this, two volumes, 8vo, have just been issued. We shall have occasion to refer to it again, at more length, and need now only indicate its leading features. It has four portrait-illustrations, engraved on steel: PHILIP II, after Titian; MARGARET of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands; DON CARLOS, from the original in Madrid, belonging to Count DE ORIATZ, grandee of Spain; and the ruthless Duke of ALVA, after Titian. It is not too much to say that Mr. PRESCOTT has spared neither pains nor research in obtaining full and reliable information respecting the events and personages of whom he has written. In his preface he indicates the principal sources—many of them hitherto neglected, sealed up, or too lightly examined—from which he has derived his materials. The result of his labors, so far, constitutes a most valuable addition to historical biography. Some of his episodes are especially brilliant. His accounts of the abdication and latter life of CHARLES the Fifth will bear favorable comparison with what ROBERTSON has written on the same subject. The Revolt in the Netherlands, the Siege of Malta, and the death of Don CARLOS, occupy leading positions in this work. (Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.)

Lastly, in this rapid glance at new books of a superior class, we cannot fairly omit a passing notice of the best literary biography we have seen for a considerable time. It is *The Life of Goethe*, with an analytic view of his works, and sketches of his age and cotemporaries, written by G. H. LEWES, an English author, whose biographical History of Philosophy has been popular for some time, on account of its condensation of much information into reasonable limits, without any sacrifice of that clearness which constitutes the great value of literary composition. Mr. LEWES commenced his *Life of Goethe* ten years ago, when there was no work of the sort, even in Germany—no memoir, at least, capable of presenting a fair and acceptable view of the Man and his Works. Since then, a variety of information has been published, which Mr. LEWES has used, as far as he needed it; but we believe that a great part of the present biography—and perhaps the best—has been supplied from private sources, personal as well as written, hitherto wholly private. Mr. LEWES has succeeded in giving a remarkably interesting account of GOETHE, and his works, and the great firmness of his criticism on the latter is enough of itself, to recommend the work to all who feel an interest in the greatest German author of his age. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

Caution—It's Slippery, Very.

We offer a word of caution to gentlemen who intend making New-Year's calls upon ladies who have wine and something stronger upon their tables. The pavements are covered with ice in many places, and the ice is covered with snow, so that when the houses begin to move about swimmingly—say, 3 P. M.—gentlemen who are in condition to see them start from their foundations, will be apt to enjoy the scene in a sitting position, if not worse, if they do not call science and a blacksmith to their aid. Get a pair of "corks," and before you go out this morning, ask John to strap them on tight, just forward of the heel. Be sure they are *tight* before you proceed.

☞ Our agricultural readers will find something to interest them in the announcement in our advertising columns, of the publishers of that excellent periodical, the *American Agriculturist*, which has long been recognized by farmers as a standard work of reference.

☞ This being New-Year's Day, the Courts of Law and all the Public Offices in the City Hall will remain closed.

There will be no calendar of Jury trials until next Monday.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 371 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but 25. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

[illegible] engravings are executed by the first artists, American and English, from the original [illegible] by STUART, TRUMBULL, MALBONE, BULFINCH, (father of Lord LYTTLETON,) GAINSBOROUGH, WOOLLETT, and other. MRS. WASHINGTON'S [illegible] appropriately figures as the frontispiece, and is to be considered as very comely. Then follows an array of beauty, either of feature or intellectual expression, such as does one's heart good to look at. The golden apple, were it to be awarded here, might be divided between MRS. THEODORE SEDGWICK, (Pamela Dwight,) and MRS. JOHN JAY, (Sarah Livingston.) In the accompanying letter press is a great deal of desultory information respecting the people and manners of WASHINGTON'S time. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

[illegible] Col. FRENCH [illegible]

leged attempt to [illegible] Nicaragua. The District-Attorney, [illegible] send a very handsome letter yesterday to Chief MATSELL, desiring special thanks to be rendered to the members of the Police who fearlessly stood by him in the imminent dangers threatening his life, as he endeavored, on the 24th inst., to effect the detention of the *Northern Light*. Matters connected with Mr. MCKNON'S letter to Col. FRENCH we give somewhat in detail, deeming them both interesting and characteristic. And first—

HOW COL. FRENCH RECEIVED THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S LETTER.

The letter from Mr. MCKNON to Col. FRENCH, published in Monday's TIMES, wherein was suggested to the latter the marked propriety of making very brief his sojourn in the United States, Col. FRENCH assured our Reporter, came safe into his hands, and by him was entirely and carefully perused. He remarked that previous to the reception of this letter he had designed within a few days to go to England and spend there some time, but that he should now defer his intended visit till Spring. He was not the man, he said, to be scared off in any such way; he might be fooled, but he could not be trifled with. He expressed his determination to remain in the United States—in New-York or any place he might elect—as long as he chose.

The Colonel, our Reporter adds, gave utterance to these and kindred remarks with a degree of emphasis and rapidity very marked as contrasted with his usually cool, self-possessed bearing and dignified expression.

COL. FRENCH AND THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HIMSELF.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday that Col. FRENCH intended to attack Mr. MCKNON, on account of the letter referred to. In the afternoon Mr. MCKNON received a communication informing him that Col. FRENCH had issued such threats, with caution to keep himself in readiness in the contingency of any attempt to carry such threat into execution.

The District-Attorney said he had long since got used to threats. He expressed his willingness to let the Colonel come on, and meanwhile continued in the discharge of his official duties with undisturbed composure.

MR. FARNSWORTH BAILED.

Just before the shutting up hour Mr. JONAS BARTLETT, of the Washington Hotel, appeared before Commissioner STILLWELL and desired to enter himself as bail for Mr. FARNSWORTH in the sum of $5,000, that being the amount stipulated. Mr. BARTLETT stated in the meantime that he did not know FARNSWORTH, and that it was a perfectly voluntary offer on his part to go as his bail. He had understood that he was a young man, and could find no one to go his bail. He was willing to risk $5,000, that he was good of heart and honest. The bail was received, and Mr. FARNSWORTH informed of the generous interference in his behalf. The prospect of spending New-Year's out of Eldridge-street was joyfully received and, apparently, heartily appreciated.

THE EXAMINATION.

This morning at 11 o'clock is the time set for the parties recently arrested, charged as being filibusters, to appear before the United States District Court and answer the charges as severally preferred against them. There will be a formal opening of the Court, but owing to its being New-Year's day no examination will take place. Meanwhile, the accused parties have retained as counsel JOHN VAN BUREN and CHARLES O'CONOR, Esqrs.

Colonel French to the District-Attorney.

The following is the letter of Col. FRENCH to the District Attorney:

HOUSE OF LEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Near the Government of the United States.
Hon. John McKeon, District-Attorney, United States:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th inst., notifying me that a complaint has been made at your office, under oath, charging me, "together with other persons," with having "begun, set on foot, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from this country against the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua." As you are the District-Attorney of the United States for this District it is perhaps proper that I should distinctly avow, that neither myself nor any member of my families, or household, have been or are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any such enterprise or expedition. You will perceive, therefore, that it is not necessary that I should give your letter any further consideration.

Respectfully, &c.,
[Signed.] PARKER H. FRENCH.

BUSINESS NOTICES

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
COUNTERFEITS ARE ONLY ATTEMPTED ON the best of thinks. It has recently come to our knowledge that certain parties in this City are making an article which they call Safes, and marking the same WILDER, and offering them for sale through a second party, who has no local habitation and who is evidently without a name also, who represents them as the "Genuine Wilder Patent Salamander Safe."

The is to caution the public against this imposition, as the
WORLD-RENOWNED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD
Is now made and sold only by the subscribers at their depôt, No. 122 Water-st., and by Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 244 and 246 Water-st., where, at either place, a full assortment can always be found.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, consisting in full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have been prevented from purchasing Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wheeler, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS of every variety, both for amusement and instruction, selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing our business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures, Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, and such variety as can only be found at MORRIS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price; in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' China Fancy Bazaar, No. 429 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand requisites, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Indelible—the only dye of the kind the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold at 16 Bond-st. (up stairs only), as BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—[illegible] piano-fortes or melodeons [illegible] present amusement of the [illegible]
No. 365 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—[illegible] PATENT is the only manufacturer [illegible] the above celebrated Safes. Patent Powder-proof Locks and Chubb Bolts. Depôt, No. 246 Pearl-st., two door below Maiden-lane.

MARKET REPORTS.

Marketing—Country produce for N. Y. Daily Times.
Monday, Dec. 31—3 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at $5.62½@5.75 for pearls, and $5.50@5.62½ for pots.

COTTON—Holders are very firm, but the demand is not to be felt. The stock is limited and the receipts only a light supply, has advised. The Sentinel of this morning says that the demand for Great Britain and France is moderate de-spite the prevailing, while to the home trade only a light supply has existed. The Sentinel also says that the receipts of the week are 1,000 bales more than the previous week, and 1,500 bales more than the corresponding week of last year. The Courier of this morning says that the sales of the week are 5,000 bales, and that the stock is limited for want of sellers. The Express

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of [illegible] & CO., for the transaction of a [illegible] business, at No. 377 [illegible], corner of [illegible].

[illegible], Dec. 1, 1855.

[illegible] LEAVITT,
[illegible],
[illegible] ELLIS.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. [illegible] CHURCH-ST. WITHOUT RESERVE.—By the sale of [illegible], Furs, Furniture, ABOUT Goods, [illegible] &c., at the [illegible] Exchange, every [illegible] at 12 o'clock, will be ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their places of business, being in the very heart of the City, [illegible] the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to Groceries, Dry Goods, PUBLIC and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. &c. Parties favoring us with their patronage may depend upon their every facility, [illegible] of Catalogues and extensive advertising to their interests. Every effort will be [illegible] to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DEBEVOISE & CO.

No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. Hoadley, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. Halsey, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
A. Anderson & Co.....No. 846 Broadway.
Joseph Keary, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. Hoope, Esq.....Vice-Pres't Am. Ex. Bank.
Rogers, Ropes & Co.....No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. Van Nostrand, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Thomas Hoskins, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
Chas. Hall, & Co.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
Thomas Emery, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ELY, CLAPP & BOWEN, formed Jan. 1, 1851, is hereby dissolved by its own limitation.

The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, who alone are authorized to use the partnership name in liquidation.

Dated Dec. 31, 1855.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
HENRY G. ELY,
DEWITT C. CLAPP,
EDWARD E. BOWEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a Limited Partnership, under the name or firm of ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the Importing and Dealing in Dry Goods on account of said firm, and on Commission. HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, of Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan, are the General Partners; and HENRY C. BOWEN, of said city of Brooklyn, is the Special Partner. The said HENRY C. BOWEN has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash as capital towards the common stock, and the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1856, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.

Dated Dec. 31, 1855.

HENRY G. ELY,
EDWARD E. BOWEN,
WM. H. McCONNELL,
HENRY C. BOWEN.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

JOHN NICOLSON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them in the business DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 93 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
JOHN NICOLSON,
J. F. FERRY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. O. WILSON,
G. W. GASHERIE,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. SAM'L M. WALLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., as Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods.

L. O. WILSON,
B. BURCHARD,
W. R. BENNETT,
PARK MATTHEWSON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. PHILO R. BOOLITTLE.

DISSOLUTION.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. L. T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

GEORGE H. JONES,
LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stationery and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 82 John-st., the same as heretofore.

LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, expires this day by its own limitation.

JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM KNISELY,
Dec. 31, 1855. JAMES D. OLIVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., for conducting the Silk Jobbing business, and will continue at the old stand, No. 149 Broadway.

JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM KNISELY,
Jan. 1, 1856. CHARLES STOUT.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BABCOCK & RICHARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by either of the undersigned, at No. 37 Broadway.—New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

A. C. RICHARD,
W. R. BABCOCK,
C. W. RICHARDS.

WM. R. BABCOCK will continue the Importing and Jobbing business (in Goods for Men's Wear) at No. 20 Park-place, up-stairs.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS & MAXWELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who is duly authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. WILLIAM THOMAS,

New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. JAMES T. MAXWELL.

The undersigned will continue the Drug Business, as heretofore, on his own account, at No. 86 William-st., where WILLIAM THOMAS will also have his office.

JAMES T. MAXWELL.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 5 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Albro & Hoyt.

WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods Trade, (in all its branches) will be continued under the name of

HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO.

New-York, Jan 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a Partnership for transacting a Wholesale Dry Goods business under the firm of SKEEL, SWEETSER & CO., and have taken the stores Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

RUFUS R. SKEEL,
JOSEPH A. SWEETSER,
CHARLES H. HUNTTING,
ALBERT G. HYDE,
AMORY H. BOWMAN, Jr.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of the late CHARLES O'BRIEN, in our firm, ceased with his death on the 30th of August last. We have this day taken our brother JOSEPH O'BRIEN into copartnership. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. ROBERT O'BRIEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN L. SALISBURY, having admitted Mr. CHARLES HOVEY and JOHN WATTS to an interest in his business, will continue the dry goods, refinishing and packing business, as usual, under the firm of SALISBURY & CO., at Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of GASHERIE & WALLER, for the transaction of the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 184 Fulton-st.

GEO. W. GASHERIE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. SAML. M. WALLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—On and from this date Mr. EDWARD DECOPPEL, retiring from active business, withdraws from our firm. The business will be continued as heretofore by LOUIS DECOPPEL and EDWARD WESTON, under firm of

Jan. 1, 1856. DECOPPEL & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL L. POST, Jr., has an interest in our business from this date.

BOYD & HINCKEN, Brokers.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. J. LLOYD ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

HAYWARD & WEST.—Successors to this brokerage business of Messrs. DAVIS & HENRIQUES, remove THIS DAY from No. 83 Wall-st., and will continue the same at the old stand No. 99 Wall-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protector against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 98 William-st.

100,000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner of Av. and 59th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE RAILROAD ON REAL RAILROAD COMPANY (NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER FORTY MILES OF THEIR ROAD, AND 20,000 ACRES OF THEIR LAKE AND WOOD LANDS, IN LOTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS), to actual purchasers, on long credits and low rates of interest.

The Company have determined to encourage the settlement of their lands, and to this end will sell them to actual settlers on the most favorable terms. Parties of families, intending to settle in a healthy and fertile country, are invited to examine the lands of this Company, situated in one of the most magnificent Oak Groves in the State, and many will be surprised to find that within a few miles of this road thrown upon the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from side to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $2 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments, the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The cottage house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. Bookman & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—A splendid house, near 30th-st., will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

CHEAPEST HOUSES.—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $4,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE.—On southerly side of 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, or a loan will be made to parties desirous to build. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—at YONKERS, A of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH M. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A handsome single Sleigh, but little used, can be seen at BARRETT & McCARTHY'S stable, Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17, CANAL-ST. AND 32 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners, Charles Shields, A. H. Wallis,
Francis Bury, John Westfall, Wm. F. Bearss,
Peter Duryea, Cluns Doscher, Henry Luers,
Henry A. Boorsem, James G. Powers, James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat, John Wheaton, Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall, Leander Darling, Nioh's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland, Wm. L. Wallace, Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges, James S. Bearns, H. H. Kattenhorn
Herm'n Lohmeyer, E. C. Korner, Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Sears, John H. Drake, J. H. Dubosch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 62 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing, Joseph Walker, Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords, Stuart C. Marsh, John Compton,
D. Henry Haight, Leo. S. Suarez, A. E. Low,
Joseph W. Corliss, Wm. K. Strong, Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Smull, Geo. A. Townsend, D. Al'zo Cushman
Alfred Willis, Alve E. Laing, Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend, Silas Bronson, John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence, S. T. Nicoll, John Watson,
Samuel Willets, Joseph D. Taylor, Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom, Robert M. Bruce, H. L. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward, John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.
John Bakey, Surveyor.

ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—At meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of N. H. Oscoon, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., to act for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant President. By order.

GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

Martin L. Crowell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE.—No. 62 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 86 and 88 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

TO LET.

STORES TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Howard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every variety of business. No steps to ascend. No move from Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. HOWLAND has removed to No. 35 William-st., in rear of Ocean Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., as to rent—suitable for a banker or insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

COAL YARD, OFFICE AND FIXTURES—To lease at a very low rate. Inquire on the premises, corner of Thompson and 4th sts, from 7 to 10 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In Unit and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HILL & SON, No. 148 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrant or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.

WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to William H. Aspinwall, Edward J. Woolsey, Fred. H. Wolcott, James T. Tuttle, President Bank Republic, New-York; W. E. Sheldon, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. Van Pelsem, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 136 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders that may be entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WILLIAM MILLER has now finished some of his "modern improved instruments," splendidly ornamented with inlaid pearl work, which he offers to the public at his lowest factory prices. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, both in tone and finish, or the purchase money returned. A call at his manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st., is respectfully solicited.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements end warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

T. E. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Mosleau and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—Bank Department, Albany, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on call or notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
John A. Stewart, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-Rav., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. Loofborrow, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. Whitney, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY—No. 23 Pine-st.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the "Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.

R. SEARS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

CHEAP AND GOOD FUEL.—Coke, freshly made, for sale at $3 50 per chaldron, at the works of the New-York Gas Light Company, 21st-st., East River, or retailed there at 10 cents per bushel. Four dollars per chaldron will be charged when required to be delivered within the City. Address orders to the offices No. 174 Centre-st., or 21st-st. and Avenue A, through Post-Office or otherwise.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the [illegible] Company [illegible] this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of the following companies, which will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on and after the 2d of January.

Penn Railroad.
Seioto County.
Belmont County.
Jersey County.
Fairfield County.
Guernsey County.
Little Miami Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Charlars Valley Railroad. (City of Pittsburg Bonds.)
Xenia Township to Dayton, Xenia and Belpre Railroad.
Silver Creek Township to Dayton, Xenia and Belpre Railroad.
Town of Elyria.
City of Portsmouth.
City of Toledo.
Portland Township.
Newark Township—Plank Road.
Newark Township—Company Railroad.
Salem Township.
Hemsley Township.
Orange Township.
Clay Township.
Cross Creek Township.
Monroe Township.
Oxford Township.
Coshocton County.
Tuscarawas Township.
Lafayette Township.
Franklin Township.
City of Steubenville.
Steubenville Township.
Jefferson Township.
Newark Township.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the People's Fire Ins. Co.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of January next, at the Banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the G. & C. U. R. R. Co.,
Chicago, Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings payable Feb. 1, 1856, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary; which certificates will be converted into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder; and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned; and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

George Ricard, Nathaniel Briggs, } Vice-Presidents.
Samuel W. Teusdow, Secretary.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

Office Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Dec. 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending Dec. 31, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1856, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The transfer books in Cleveland and New-York will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 10. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

Office of Brooklyn City Railroad Co.,
Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1855.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company paid in prior to this date, has been declared out of the earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Fulton-st., on the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from 25th Dec. to 3d January inclusive.

Holders of scrip stock will be permitted

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published at the Sixty Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICA EX. CHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,558,496 40
Average amount of Specie	541,580 58
Average amount of Circulation	297,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,438,604 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is fully sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$602,196 00
Average amount of Specie	48,548 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,987 00
Average amount of Deposits	344,415 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,894,960 56
Average amount of Specie	956,035 86
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	83,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,732,796 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,301,119 15
Average amount of Specie	1,901,342 19
Average amount of Circulation	2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,695,872 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,114,112 07
Average amount of Specie	105,180 43
Average amount of Circulation	149,645 60
Average amount of Deposits	943,894 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,166,236 58
Average amount of Specie	295,126 39
Average amount of Circulation	227,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,437,653 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MUSSER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MUSSER, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,519,314 89
Average amount of Specie	111,142 44
Average amount of Circulation	72,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,361,476 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWIN E. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,362,401 27
Average amount of Specie	330,079 35
Average amount of Circulation	36,799 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,830,087 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$503,372 63
Average amount of Specie	49,381 17
Average amount of Circulation	135,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	337,749 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$986,016 16
Average amount of Specie	53,346 94
Average amount of Circulation	171,426 00
Average amount of Deposits	754,566 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

J. W. L. BERRIAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,300,132 15
Average amount of Specie	195,819 05
Average amount of Circulation	233,208 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,105,553 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

FRED. S. VULTE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$135,059 19
Average amount of Specie	19,441 83
Average amount of Circulation	102,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,876 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,405,736 84
Average amount of Specie	176,386 29
Average amount of Circulation	63,968 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,078,553 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DENNIS LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$503,372 63
Average amount of Specie	49,381 17
Average amount of Circulation	135,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	337,749 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,187,998 17
Average amount of Specie	290,492 88
Average amount of Circulation	251,055 55
Average amount of Deposits	1,007,792 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$683,478 11
Average amount of Specie	88,683 83
Average amount of Circulation	157,447 00
Average amount of Deposits	554,214 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,619,465 60
Average amount of Specie	202,859 75
Average amount of Circulation	51,650 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,347,099 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,686,741
Average amount of Specie	199,328
Average amount of Circulation	72,321
Average amount of Deposits	2,059,182

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,360,578 71
Average amount of Specie	114,732 96
Average amount of Circulation	88,478 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,677,406 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

WM. CURTIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,940 00
Average amount of Specie	37,434 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	240,693 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,402,388 24
Average amount of Specie	109,359 24
Average amount of Circulation	129,684 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,095,776 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statements is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$526,753 55
Average amount of Specie	32,311 51
Average amount of Circulation	15,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	519,902 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statament is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,973 48
Average amount of Specie	37,104 49
Average amount of Circulation	88,471 00
Average amount of Deposits	429,287 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JOHN C. BEECH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,229,300 38
Average amount of Specie	75,297 66
Average amount of Circulation	110,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	762,014 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$480,564 15
Average amount of Specie	47,886 86
Average amount of Circulation	8,942 00
Average amount of Deposits	434,515 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

THOS. L. THOMSELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,011,319 00
Average amount of Specie	30,384 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	181,142 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$623,320 74
Average amount of Specie	83,083 76
Average amount of Circulation	122,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,635 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,554,928 81
Average amount of Specie	150,417 75
Average amount of Circulation	223,056 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,148,156 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,980,721 46
Average amount of Specie	795,613 04
Average amount of Circulation	417,534 52
Average amount of Deposits	4,548,541 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$742,484 50
Average amount of Specie	37,066 74
Average amount of Circulation	97,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	595,220 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,026,410 47
Average amount of Specie	103,921 96
Average amount of Circulation	121,205 00
Average amount of Deposits	784,844 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,985,326 88
Average amount of Specie	573,397 87
Average amount of Circulation	389,481 33
Average amount of Deposits	4,431,158 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,151,440 38
Average amount of Specie	57,766 23
Average amount of Circulation	199,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	816,682 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 29, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635,994 68
Average amount of Specie	53,197 60
Average amount of Circulation	103,438 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,634 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,611,911 00
Average amount of Specie	656,478 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,293 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,269,196 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$654,184 00
Average amount of Specie	114,873 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	894,549 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,431,073 74
Average amount of Specie	155,734 75
Average amount of Circulation	195,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	811,953 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$340,832 59
Average amount of Specie	9,629 63
Average amount of Circulation	77,988 00
Average amount of Deposits	100,657 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,864 05
Average amount of Specie	23,763 89
Average amount of Circulation	72,820 00
Average amount of Deposits	128,742 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$222,977 69
Average amount of Specie	10,914 86
Average amount of Circulation	122,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	164,939 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,048,371 47
Average amount of Specie	81,263 25
Average amount of Circulation	167,833 00
Average amount of Deposits	833,720 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,538,117 97
Average amount of Specie	113,037 29
Average amount of Circulation	205,501 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,099,561 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

OSCAR W. STULTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,113 96
Average amount of Specie	34,510 08
Average amount of Circulation	97,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	366,588 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$811,046 76
Average amount of Specie	77,885 26
Average amount of Circulation	116,029 00
Average amount of Deposits	579,216 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending December 29, 1855,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$989,682 32
Average amount of Specie	50,341 27
Average amount of Circulation	135,334 00
Average amount of Deposits	798,603 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,288,125 01
Average amount of Specie	325,656 79
Average amount of Circulation	134,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,157,838 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$660,653 09
Average amount of Specie	56,166 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,838 00
Average amount of Deposits	495,720 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABE'M PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st of December, 1855.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,084,336 01
Average amount of Specie	121,944 90
Average amount of Circulation	204,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	539,165 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,008,899 00
Average amount of Specie	60,480 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,749 00
Average amount of Deposits	742,439 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,324,893 38
Average amount of Specie	93,444 07
Average amount of Circulation	263,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	718,042 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 29th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,909,858 05
Average amount of Specie	284,534 49
Average amount of Circulation	202,552 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,719,602 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 4.45 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo

New-York Daily Times

BRUTAL MURDER AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

A Son of Governor Henry Murdered.

SUPPOSITION AS TO THE CAUSE.

Burglars' Tools in His Possession.

ARREST OF JOHN FOX.

THE TESTIMONY.

The usually quiet town of Brunswick has been greatly excited during the past two days by the discovery of the committal of a brutal murder.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Two young men, TIMOTHY SEAMAN, a pilot, and WILLIAM HOWARD, a cabinet-maker of this City, yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, went into the woods on "possum track," and soon, while walking, saw a part of the body of a man, the hidden part being imbedded in the mud, or covered by the water of the gulley in which he was found. They at once left back and notified the Coroner, and he with them went and took possession of the corpse. The body lay in what is known as the second gulley below town, near a grave on the bank of the Raritan River, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile from the town. Deceased was found with his head completely under the water, his face downward, the body being on the edge of the bank and almost entirely covered with snow. The body was raised from that position, when it was found that deceased had been struck several violent blows on the head, and that his throat had been cut from ear to ear, the windpipe being almost severed. Other than on the face no blood was to be seen, but this may perhaps be accounted for by the running of the water. The cut in the throat had evidently been made with a keen-edged instrument, there not being a jag in all the wound.

A Coroner's Jury was at once impanneled, consisting of Dr. Chas. H. Voorhies, Peter V. Tenbrook, J. D. Van Norwick, R. C. Helm, J. H. Silcocks, Peter Cornell, Wm. B. Ayres, W. B. Dehart, Richard Mullen, William Guise, George W. Hullfish, Samuel Applegate, E. R. Suydam, E. Drury, Bernard McCherry, Wm. S. Vandoren, H. Thompson, R. L. Morris, James Berry and George Fourse. They at once proceeded to the spot, when the body was examined.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED.

The body was found to be that of a young man, appearing to be about 20 years of age, of fair complexion, and without hair on his face; of slender build, gray eyes and brown hair. He weighed about 120 pounds.

He wore a pilot-cloth talma, a black broadcloth sack-coat, velvet vest, green plaid pants, and buckskin gloves. Near him was a black sporting cap. In height he was five feet four inches. In the gloves was a piece of India ink, and he had elsewhere disposed on his person two small files, such as are used by teachers for filing steel, several skeleton keys, a pocket-maker's chisel used by thieves for removing panes of glass, a number of Railroad Jersey City ferry tickets, (these are not sold by quantities,) and in his porte monnaie was a pair of false moustaches and a black silk mask, both of which accurately fitted the face of the deceased. His pockets, remained untouched, excepting his fob pocket which was found turned inside out; on it was written the name "William J. Henry;" on each little finger he had a gold ring, on one of which was engraved "Mrs. Mary Fox, J. City."

The body was at once removed to the City Hall, when the taking of testimony was at once commenced. Meantime a message was sent to Patrick Henry, one of the Ten Governors of New-York, supposed to be the father of the young man, acquainting him with the fact.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness sworn was:

Francis Howard, who stated that he and Timothy Seaman went out this morning to track a possum; we passed by the second gully near Mrs. Ellis' grave and there discovered the body, now here; this was at about a quarter past nine o'clock; Seaman first saw it and called my attention to it; deceased was lying on his face, with his head in the water; his feet were upon the bank; the body was nearly covered with snow; discovered no tracks in the snow except our own; we left the body as we found it, and went to notify the Coroner.

Timothy Seaman was then sworn, when he fully corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Dr. Charles Dunham was then called: He had made an examination of the body and formed an impression that he was knocked down by a blow on the head near the right eye; the blow referred to, and others on his head, seem to have been produced by the muzzle of a gun; the throat has evidently been cut with a very sharp instrument; the wounds on the head would not have produced immediate death; he supposed the man had been dead twelve or fifteen hours.

The instruments found on deceased were shown to the Doctor, and he gave the opinion that the throat had not been cut by either of them.

Dr. Charles H. Voorhees sworn: He corroborated the testimony of Dr. Dunham; saw blood on back of the head of the deceased, but no wound; thinks wounds on head were produced by a gun barrel; had seen knife and chisel; wound in throat could not have been made by either of them; thought that deceased was not wounded where the body was found; deceased could not have inflicted the wounds on his head by his own hand; examined a cap found near deceased; there is a piece cut out of the front of it, which shows that it was on his head when he received the wound near the right eye.

Russell Rue—identified the keys found in possession of deceased, as belonging to J. W. Woodruff, of the New-Jersey Railroad, whose office was a short time since broken into and robbed; had seen deceased, and understood his name to be Henry.

The Jury then took a recess to 7½ o'clock, when they again got together, and resumed the taking of evidence.

William Lynch, being sworn, testified as follows: I have seen deceased; his name is Henry; don't know his first name; have seen him several times in Jersey City; he came to the depot to see John Fox, who went on the train with me; I have seen him several times; he was a resident of New-York; between two and three weeks since I last saw him alive; John Fox was a brakeman on the Railroad; I have heard he has been in State prison; Henry carried a gold watch and fob-chain; Henry once left a note with me, asking Fox to meet him on the corner of Baxter and Chatham streets, New-York; Fox is about five feet eight or nine inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, cut short; he is about twenty-five or twenty-seven years old; heard Fox was here on Thursday last.

Thomas Gallagher sworn.—I have seen deceased before; have seen him with John Fox; about two weeks since I saw them together; the clothes shown to me were those worn by Henry; have seen Henry have a gold watch; saw him give the watch and chain to Fox; the chain now shown to me was with the watch Henry gave Fox.

John W. Benson sworn—Fox came into my shop on Thursday morning last, sixteen or seventeen minutes before eleven o'clock; his clothes were muddy; his face was bloody, and his hand was bruised; he said he had a fall; I bought a watch and chain of Fox about two weeks ago; the watch I sold, and the chain is now here.

Martha Montfort, sworn—Saw John Fox at our house on Wednesday night; he said he left Henry at the City Hotel; have heard Fox speak frequently of Henry; Fox came in about eight o'clock; he left on Thursday at a quarter past nine o'clock; Fox's wife's maiden name was Meeker; [a ring was shown which witness has seen Fox wear;] did not hear Fox say he was in State Prison until after he left our house; Fox boarded with us about three months; he left on Thursday morning in the second train.

William Drummond knew John Fox, and saw him on Thursday morning last; he came in town Wednesday evening; my husband told me Fox left town at eleven o'clock on Thursday; he said his clothes were muddy; have heard Fox's wife say he was of ungovernable disposition; have heard her speak of Henry; said her husband was intimate with him; Mrs. Fox had a daguerreotype of Mr. Henry; do not know whether her husband knew it or not.

Ann Bedey sworn—Knows John Fox; did not know Henry; saw Fox on Wednesday night and on Thursday morning; Mr. Drummond and Joseph Seaman told me his face and hands were hurt by a fall; have heard John Fox had been in State Prison.

Lewis Drummond was next put on the stand—He was slightly acquainted with John Fox, who left town on Thursday morning last; his clothes were then covered with mud, and he looked as though he had been fighting; he had his hand tied up and his cheeks were scratched.

Dr. C. Morrech, in continuation of the Medical testimony, said—I have examined the body of deceased—wound on head—a flesh wound; skull not broken; wound in throat would produce death; in my opinion deceased had been dead at least 24 hours; may have been possibly three days; think the wounds on the head may have been produced by the barrel of a gun; should suppose deceased was about 27 years of age; the deceased if he had cut his own throat would have been covered with blood; he could not have inflicted the wounds himself very well.

The Jury then adjourned to 9 o'clock this day, meantime a request was made prohibiting any publication until an arrest necessary to the ends of justice was made.

THE ARREST.

The intimacy of John Fox with deceased, and their having been seen together so recently, with other facts pointed out by the above testimony, taken in connection with his known bad character, was sufficient to induce the belief of his guilt. Inquiry was made, when it was ascertained that they had lately arrived in the town together, and that deceased stayed at the City Hotel, Fox residing at his home. Henry had left the hotel early Thursday morning, as he said, purposing to get on to New-York by the 7:30 cars.

Alderman John L. Jenkins at once left town and [illegible] no emotion, remarking, "This is two d——d bad; everything that goes wrong, in these parts, is charged to my account." On getting into the cars, he several times asked the reason of his arrest, but obtained no answer until he was safely landed in the office of Recorder Morris, when he was told of the murder. Without outward sign of fear or trouble, he remarked, "I am sorry; Henry was a clever fellow, and I liked him." He was then committed to the County Jail, by the Recorder, and, on being searched, nothing of criminal consequence was found upon him.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCUSED.

John Fox is a young man, of "fast" appearance, rather dark complexion, hut without hirsute appendages. He was dressed flashily, and wore stubbed-toed patent-leather boots. In height he is about five feet nine inches. He still has remaining the cut upon the palm of his right hand, a scar, as of a recent cut, on three fingers of the left, and a slight scar, as of a bruise or scratch, on the right cheek. He was about eight months since discharged from the Jersey State Prison, where he served a term under conviction for arson committed in Elizabethtown. He has a young wife in the latter city, who is without parents and now alone.

THE TESTIMONY CONCLUDED.

At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday the jury resumed sitting, and the evidence was continued. Patrick Henry, of New-York, father, and William John, and Charles Henry, brothers, of deceased, and the accused, being present. The first witness put upon the stand was a Mrs. Abbess, of Elizabethtown, who swora that Fox was at her house last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock; a conversation was had, and in the course of it he stated that "Henry has run away, and he having rich parents, a large reward will be offered for his recovery." He also showed a wound on his hand, and remarked, "this hand will kill me in three months yet." Mr. Booth, a wagon maker, and his apprentice, Priestly Baker, both of Elizabeth, testified to having seen Fox on Thursday, between 11, and 12 o'clock, with his clothes muddy and somewhat torn. His hand was cut. He accounted for all this by saying that he was late for the cars, and in jumping to catch them, he slid and fell.

Hatrick Henry, of New-York, identified the body as that of his son, John Henry, a youth not yet 19 years of age. He also recognized a watch sold by Fox as one worn by his son, as also a fob chain.

William John, Henry and Charles Henry, brothers of deceased, also identified the body; they also recognized the pants worn by him as belonging to the former. Deceased had been missing from home for some days, and was met about eight days since in New-York, by the second brother, and then refused to go home.

Henry Frazee saw deceased and accused together at the Brunswick Dépôt, on Thursday, at about ten o'clock; afterwards he met Fox in Burnett-street, at twenty minutes to eleven, when he was engaged in brushing dirt from his clothes. He stated that he had fallen down and hurt himself.

Joseph Jeffries, son of the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, testified to having seen the parties together, as above.

The case was then given to the Jury, who went into deliberation. At 6 o'clock they took a recess for an hour—standing twenty for and one against holding Fox to answer.

THE VERDICT.

After the recess, the Jury again got together, and at a little before 8 o'clock agreed upon a verdict finding that "John Henry came to his death from a wound upon the throat, inflicted with a knife, or other sharp weapons, after the infliction of other wounds, by John Fox."

DESCRIPTION OF THE WOUNDS.

The left eye of the deceased showed an extensive contusion, the left temple was deeply indented with a circular wound, as by the pressure of a gun barrel on it; the right temple also exhibited a similar scar, but of less depth than were some other wounds of like character, but neither were they so deeply or so plainly marked. The throat was cut from ear to ear to the partial severing of the windpipe.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DEED.

There can be, as yet, no definite idea formed as to the cause of this foul murder. Two reports, however, were current respecting it; the first was jealousy on the part of accused at certain attentions paid to his wife by deceased. This was in consequence of the possession of the ring on the one side and of a daguerreotype portrait of Henry by Mrs. Fox. The other was, that he had some knowledge of the recent breaking into the office of the New-Jersey Transportation Company, and that Fox was fearful that deceased would "peach."

THE FUNERAL.

The relatives of deceased at the termination of the inquiry had the body removed to the Middlesex County-House, where it was placed in a coffin, on the cover of which was a silver plate with the following inscription:

JOHN HENRY,
Died
December 29, 1855.
Aged 18 years.

His friends left for New-York last evening, arrangements having been made for the removal of the body by the 7:30 train from New-Brunswick. It will arrive about 9 o'clock, and will be interred on Wednesday next.

A PIECE OF IMPUDENCE.

Our report of the interesting proceedings will be found to be very full, notwithstanding the fact that the man who officiated as clerk to the Coroner made great exertions to obtain the exclusion of the regular New-York Reporters from the room. This man not being a juryman, was having in view the *selling of the Coroner's minutes* to the New-York City press, refused to allow our Reporter to see them, and even carried his impudence and mercenary principles to the extent of refusing to give the name of "Mr. BOOTH" as a witness, when asked for it. Our Reporter succeeded in obtaining a *full* report despite his contemptible efforts to prevent it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Exciting Scenes—Final Adjournment.

The Board met on Monday evening. The chief feature of the meeting was the debate on concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their recommendation of Mr. McKaye's stage route, not a new one, hnt a modification of one already established.

Mr. Councilman MCCAHILL was energetically eager to swamp the measure from the moment of its mention.

Mr. Councilman WILD characterized the project as a mere attempt to create and sell out stock, a magnificent humbug from beginning to end.

After the argument for the proposed route had been fully stated by Mr. Councilman CONOVER, the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen as to this matter was proposed to be referred to the Committee on Streets. A motion to that effect was lost.

Mr. F. E. MATHER, of the Fifty-seventh District, proposed that the Common Council agree to a modification of the route, namely, that the petitioners avoid Fourth-avenue and Broadway. An amendment to that effect was lost. On the question of concurrence, Mr. MCCAHILL lost the amendment to adjourn.

Mr. Councilman REDNER was severe upon Mr. Councilman WILD. Allusion had been made to "humhug." He did not know a better representative of that commodity than the gentleman of the Seventeenth. He would vote in favor of the altered route.

Mr. CONOVER said that if this Common Council refused to pass the measure, the next would pass it. He discoursed most eloquently upon the theme of "log rolling."

Mr. Councilman GRAY said enough had been done for this McKay, this friend of Mr. CONOVER, for whom Mr. CONOVER had said private friendship would induce him to fight for his interests so strongly. Only one month ago a route had been granted him; now he asked for another. The previous question was called for. This vote was carried by 24 to 21. Upon the main question, some asked to be excused, *having friends on both sides*. Mr. REDNER said for that very reason such public-minded men ought not to be excused. After much desultory debate and great excitement, the vote on the main question stood thus: 30 affirmative, 21 negative, and was consequently lost, as not being a constitutional vote, which required 31 to carry.

Next came a motion from Mr. D. D. CONOVER to "reconsider" the vote, as to whether that motion lie on the table was lost, and that to "reconsider" was carried.

The fun "grew fast and furious," Mr. MCCAHILL becoming *unusually* excited, and in a voice hoarse from passion for the twentieth time moved the adjournment "*sine die*."

Mr. CONOVER made another attempt to push his advantage.

Mr. SEELEY became very warm, emphatically denying that he was the tool of Mr. CONOVER. That gentleman became quite pathetically rhetorical in again proposing "concurrence." A member said he was "tired of all this fol-de-rol," and Mr. CONOVER then became silent. On the vote the members stood thus: affirmative 28, negative 22. Lost again, for the former reason,—want of a constitutional vote. Again the motion to adjourn was lost. A vote of thanks was passed to the reporters, and to D. D. CONOVER, Esq., for the faithful discharge of his duties, who replied suitably,—soon after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES OF NEW-YORK?—Have you tried JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS? if not, don't bake again without it. You will have an eighth more bread,—that will be wholesome for your children. All the grocers have it for sale. Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

DOWDNEY'S REFINED SHERRY ISINGLASS—For Jellies, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This delightful place of resort will be open to the public on New-Year's day and evening. It combines more attractions, in the Fine Arts, than any other similar exhibition in this country. It will be an attractive place to visit on New-Year's day, and should not be forgotten among the "Lions" of the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY KNOCKS.—Gentlemen who expect to circulate largely in society, should remember that the Knox hat is a desideratum essential to their success. Probably 50,000 gentlemen will buy new KNOX hats, at KNOX's only store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, within the next ten days.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Ferbes, FRANCIS L. TIFFT to CLEMENCE, daughter of Montgérald de Girardin, late of Martinique, W. I.

At West Fayette, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Ezra Jones, DANIEL B. SAYER, of Romulus, to CAROLINE HAWKES, of West Fayette.

In Northbridge, Mass., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. Mr. Clark, HENRY S. TAFFT, of San Francisco, Cal., to EMMA A., daughter of Israel Plummer, Esq.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

In Montague, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. D. A. Jones, Mr. WM. TERHUNE, of Dover, Morris Co., N. J., to MIS. MARY WILSON, of Montague.

At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, JOSEPH C. RANDLE to Miss FANNIE H., daughter of J. W. Pinkney, Esq., of that place.

At New-Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. J. A. H. Cornell, D. D., FREDERICK J. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq., of Raritan, N. J., to Miss VICTORIA B., daughter of Capt. J. Sherman, of the former place.

At Lowell, Vt., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Daniel Warren, Mr. CHARLES FLOYD, of New-York City, to Miss HELEN C. PARMALEE, eldest daughter of Lewis D. Parmalee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, WILLIAM MASON, aged 37 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Baxter Blues, Twelfth Regiment, also the Polar Star Lodge, No. 246, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JOHN HENRY, son of Patrick and MARY ANN HENRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 140 2d-st.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, suddenly, MARTIN ALLEN, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, after a short and severe illness, MARIA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Anthony J. and Maria S. Peniston, aged 13 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral will appear on Thursday.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Rev. EDWARD C. BABCOCK, aged 27 years, late rector of Ascension Church, Greenpoint.

His brethren the clergy, members of his parish, and friends of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, suddenly, JAMES W. GLASS, Artist.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Century Rooms, No. 24 Clinton-place, 8th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, WILLIAM MAJASTRE, son of Emilie and of the late William Majastre, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Joseph Cox, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 886 Broome-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 30, CHARLES HENRY DUNN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Nathaniel Dunn, 86th-st., a few doors west of the 4th av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of consumption, Midshipman JAMES MADISON TODD, U. S. N., aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, C. S. Parsons, No. 39 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

At Boston, on Monday, Dec. 31, HORACE J. MEECH, aged 31 years, late a Lieutenant in the Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

His friends, and those of his father, Asa B. Meech, and his brother, Wm. B. Meech, will be notified of his interment.

At Troy, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 24, Mr. EDMUND S. CASWELL, aged 58 years.

For the last few years of his life, it was visible to his family and friends that death had marked him for his own. Consumption, that fell destroyer, had made rapid inroads on his constitution, and it was evident to all that he must sooner or later bid adieu to earth. But not till within a few weeks has he been confined to his bed, from which time his death has been daily, yea hourly expected. Although Mr. Caswell was not a professor of religion, he was a firm believer in God's impartial grace, and died in the firm hope of again meeting his family and friends beyond the tomb. When mourning friends surrounded his death-bed, and evinced their sorrow by their tears, he told them not to mourn, as it was indeed the happiest moment of his life. Though early called from earth, he was permitted to remain sufficiently long to become much endeared to his family and friends. He was a faithful companion and a kind parent; yet dear as he was, he is now no more. He has entered a perfect circle, where he will no more be afflicted with sorrow and disease; where death can never come and remove him from the embrace of those to whom he is near and dear.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....DEC. 31.

$4,500	Indiana State 5s	81¾	45	Penna. Coal Co.	97½
5,000	Virginia 6s	c 96¾	100	do	s4m 97
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 99¾	15	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91
28,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	c 81¾	625	do	s90 91
2,000	do	81¾	100	do	b30 91¾
15,000	do	b30 81¾	50	do	c 91¾
20,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	10	Harlem Railroad	17
10	Bank of Commerce	111	200	do	b3 17
25	Corn Ex. Bank	103	25	do	17¼
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s90	118	500	Cleve and Tol. R.	c 71¾
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	s4m 18	100	do	b15 72
100	do	b8o 18¾	1700	Reading R. R.	s4m 91½
200	do	s60 18	300	do	c 91¾
100	do	c 18¾	1910	do	c 91¾
50	do	c 18¾	800	do	91¾
300	do	b30 18¾	300	do	b10 92
480	do	18¾	300	do	b60 92½
50	Canton Co.	s 23½	10	do	92¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 32	600	do	c 91¾
700	Erie Railroad	s60 50	150	Hudson River R. R.	89¾
50	do	s15 50¾	50	Panama Railroad	c 104
235	do	c 50¾	175	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	c 132½
300	do	b30 50¾	50	do	c 132¾
200	do	s10 50¾	73	do	132¾
630	do	50¾	50	do	b30 132¾
200	do	s3 50¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	c 85
100	do	b60 51¾	50	do	85¼
100	do	b60 51¾	100	do	b30 87
25	do	50¾	100	do	s3 85¾
400	do	s60 50¾	26	do	c 85¾
300	do	c 50¾	100	Mich. So. & Nor. I. R. R.	91¾
100	do	s30 50¾	15	do	c 91¾
600	do	s4m 50¾	485	do	c 91
200	do	b30 50¾	300	do	s30 91
600	do	b30 51	50	do	b30 91¾
50	do	b15 50¾	400	do	s90 91
50	do	b5 50¾	100	do	91¾
50	do	c 50¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Gal. and Chicago Union R. R. 1st M. Int. ad. 92¾
6,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st M. Int. added. 74¾
13,000 Lake Erie, Wa. and St. Lo. R. 1st M. Int. ad. 70¼
7,000 Great Western, Ill., 1st M. 10s, Int. added. 95
21,000 Breckenridge Coal Company.....$775
175 shares Bank of Owego..... 60
50 shares Atlantic Bank..... 84½
133 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. 65½
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.. 188
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Company. 90½
10 shares Howard Life Insurance Company.. 75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	100	Erie Railroad	s10 50¾
100	Nicar. Tran. Co.	s60 18¾	150	do	c 50¾
50	do	18¾	300	do	b30 51
50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b60 86½	200	do	50¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 22¾	50	do	s10 50¾
200	Reading Railroad	b30 92¾	195	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	91¼
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]			

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The long-delayed Annual Message of the President of the United States was read to the Senate yesterday, and will be found at length in the present number of our paper. Its tone on the subject of our Foreign Relations, about which some anxiety had been felt in financial circles, is dignified and unexceptionable, and certainly not more emphatic in language, or less friendly in temper, than the nature of pending diplomatic differences with one or two of the European States would seem to call for. The Message also affords a gratifying summary of the very flourishing condition of the Revennes of the Government, and the rapid reduction of the Public Debt.

The year 1855 closed this afternoon on a steady and rather firm Stock Market; on an active but not severely pressed Money Market, and on a high degree of confidence in the trade and prosperity of the country and the prospect of a favorable condition of financial affairs during the year 1856. The year which now closes has not been an inauspicious one, in a general business point of view. It is parted with with much less regret than the disastrous season of 1854, when fraud and defalcation, bankruptcy and depreciation of valnes, and dreadful shipwrecks at sea, engulfing property and life to an extraordinary extent, marked the course of the last six or eight months of the year. Its close in December was not a peaceful one, being marked by bank and mercantile failnres and threatening runs upon the Savings Institutions; and there was a certain measure of relief experienced in mercantile and financial circles when the end chapter of 1854 ended with Dec. 31. The year which now goes ont is not only felt to have been a more fortunate one, but is regarded, in a measure, as the prelude to a still more prosperous season before us. We annex a partial

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE YEAR.

	Saturday, Dec. 30, '54.	Highest in Year.	Monday, Dec. 31, '55.
U. S. 6s of 1867	116	119¼	116
Virginias	97	99	96½
N. Y. 6s of 1873	112	113	114
Illinois Centrals	66½	88	81¾
Erie Thirds	80	100	99
N. Y. Central 7s	100	104¼	99½
Erie Shares	39½	57	56½
Central Shares	83	102½	91
Reading	72	97¼	92
Panama	79¼	118	104¼

The Foreign Exchange market closed at 108¾@108¾ on London, ready cash terms, and 108¾ ₱ cent. in settlements with the regular bankers, and on short credit. The supply left over for the next packet, sailing direct on 5th inst., was quite liberal, and the present mail is an unusually light one for the close of the year. Continental Exchanges were even more depressed than Sterling, the renge of Francs 5.25 to 5.20. No Gold goes to Boston for export, as far as we are advised. In Money loans, the demand was not so general as on Friday and Saturday, though there was no excessive supply, and liberal differences were again paid at the Stock Exchange to carry over contracts into January. The reduction in the Specie average of the Banks, reported this afternoon, sufficiently accounts for the extraordinarily close condition of Money previons to the receipts from California on Saturday. To-day there was nearly or quite $2,000,000 more of Gold in the Street than on Friday, and although this does not tell upon the present Bank Statement, it will have a decided influence on the operations of the week. The Official Weekly Bank Averages, to Saturday, Dec. 29, which are advertised on another page of this paper, are made up for *five* days only—Christmas intervening—and show the following changes:

Increase of Loans	$733,573
Loss of Gold	1,800,260
Increase of Circulation	63,053
Apparent Gain in Deposits	3,197,627
Gross Deposits, average 6 days, Dec. 22	77,241,095
Less Clearances	20,685,007
Actual Deposits	$56,556,089
Gross Deposits, average 5 days, Dec. 29	80,433,627
Less Clearances	23,761,852
Actual Deposits, Dec. 29	$56,736,775
Actual Increase only	180,686

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is a general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Dec. 30, '54	$81,653,637	$12,076,147	$62,723,090	$4,382,180
Dec. 22, '55	94,380,487	12,088,359	77,241,096	4,347,173
Dec. 29, '55	96,114,060	10,788,099	80,433,627	4,068,070

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO, the United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, and his Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following statement of the operations of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Departments at New-York for the month of December:

NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY, DECEMBER, 1855.

Balance from November	$4,345,032
Customs, receipts	$2,989,436
Miscellaneous	899,539—3,888,975
Total increase	$8,234,008
Payments to Dec. 31	$4,734,769
Transferred to Assay Dept	1,500,000—5,534,769
Regular balance Dec. 31	$2,699,239
Interest Fund balance	846,619
Disbursing Officers	1,439,985
Assay Department	7,770,009
Total Gold on hand	$12,755,152

ASSAY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1855.

Deposits of Gold bullion, &c	$6,300,000
Silver	70,697
Total deposits	$6,370,697
Returned in bars	$813,000
Returned in coin	2,857,697
Gold bars stamped and transmitted to United States Mint	$2,510,325

We have carefully compiled the following comparative list of the manifests of Gold delivered at this port by the several California steamers during the years 1855 and 1854:

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$625,855	Jan. 5	$1,208,438
Jan. 10	1,119,683	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 15	538,270	Jan. 24	847,381
Jan. 25	1,251,565	Jan. 29	976,137
Jan. 30	640,200	Feb. 9	749,620
Feb. 8	1,239,209	Feb. 10	809,141
Feb. 14	476,405	Feb. 23	806,219
Feb. 25	1,113,547	March 4	648,662
March 4	646,659	March 13	913,611
March 12	1,161,248	March 14	978,383
March 19	92,922	March 25	615,379
March 24	317,800	March 29	780,100
April 3	238,809	April 9	1,474,958
April 8	710,167	April 25	1,994,249
April 15	168,648	May 7	1,916,947
April 24	772,011	May 9	847,573
May 2	302,591	May 24	450,000
May 13	1,115,894	May 25	2,219,555
May 16	977,937	June 8	2,959,569
May 24	1,524,025	June 22	355,000
June 1	413,791	June 24	949,630
June 6	524,025	June 25	1,441,518
June 8	495,440	July 10	1,144,872
June 24	626,000	July 12	1,097,355
June 25	1,052,000	July 23	200,000
July 9	828,972	July 24	1,784,301
July 11	839,613	Aug. 7	663,875
July 26	1,805,497	Aug. 11	1,127,088
Aug. 5	940,085	Aug. 24	1,996,009
Aug. 11	904,480	Sept. 8	1,022,000
Aug. 8	1,285,616	Sept. 12	1,033,786
Aug. 26	712,000	Sept. 26	990,890
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 27	1,902,272
Sept. 11	979,364	Oct. 8	960,491
Oct. 1	1,788,599	Oct. 12	526,456
Oct. 15	461,526	Oct. 27	1,872,799
Oct. 16	1,895,482	Nov. 9	1,893,288
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Nov. 14	564,406
Nov. 3	100,000	Nov. 24	1,583,644
Nov. 15	1,654,062	Dec. 2	737,258
Nov. 29	1,939,592	Dec. 9	1,884,005
Dec. 11	326,301	Dec. 15	833,706
Dec. 15	1,503,358	Dec. 26	1,461,646
Dec. 23	1,405,592	Total	$49,065,119
Dec. 29	537,676		
Total	$39,319,777		

We are indebted to the Continental Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the following carefully prepared statement of the length, aggregate cost, and cost per mile, of the most prominent

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Length.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
Baltimore and Ohio	379	$22,800,000	$60,200
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	141	4,564,000	32,400
Cleveland and Toledo	209	6,500,000	32,800
Cleveland and Pitt

SECOND EDITION

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Fine Weather—Beautiful Weather—The Observance.

Murder, New York, Manslaughter Robbery, Violence, &c.

New Christians, Jews, Yankees and Germans Spent the Day.

New Year's passed off in the finest style possible. Weather very fine indeed. The sleighing was fine. The calling commenced early in the morning and continued throughout the day. There was, we should judge, more than the usual quantity of cold meats, hot dishes, and confectionary, punch, &c. &c. ladies, than ever before, and a great deal more than the usual quantity of gentlemen. Some gentlemen called upon from twenty to fifty times. Some gentlemen called upon from twenty to fifty times. Some gentlemen called upon from twenty to fifty times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Action of the Naval Retiring Board Sustained.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Message took everybody by surprise. Nobody expected it, as no former President ever considered it proper to address a message to Congress until after it was organized.

So far as I have heard any expressions, the document is not deemed forcible in any respect. Like previous documents from the same source, it is quite spunky in narration, but fails in any decisive recommendations.

Our relations with Great Britain form its most important staple. The accompanying documents on this subject are interesting, Mr. BUCHANAN has already exhausted the subject.

The following are its cardinal points:

Mr. MARCY, in June of 1854, declares in a dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that, if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and military station, is to affect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. BUCHANAN's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last, Mr. MARCY again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. BUCHANAN should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruetan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord CLARENDON replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

The report of the Secretary of the Nevy recommends the construction of additional steam sloops-of-war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

The remarks of the Secretary on the action of the Board will be looked for with so much anxiety by a large class of readers, that I transmit them in full.

"The Report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the 'Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of those, 71 were reserved on 'leave of absence pay,' 61 on furlough pay, and 69 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

"The vacancies have been filled according to the Act by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty-seven officers, the expenses of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and secure more responsible and important commands, but are not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies they fill are made complete by either resignation, death or removal. And the law judiciously administered by no means involves an increase of the aggregate number of officers, for it is the crowding of the service with the lower grade of Passed-Midshipmen, to linger there until the prime of life, without rank, and comparatively without useful service, which has really done [illegible] either [illegible] or [illegible] efficiency of the Navy, and stirred [illegible] a more profound [illegible] the action of the late Naval Board, with a view to a just and wise consideration of this grave and delicate subject. The unexcited mind will not merely pass in calm and scrutinizing review ew the proceedings of the Board and the Executive, but naturally recurs to the history of the law itself, and with especial care to the condition of the Navy, which occasioned its passage with such remarkable unanimity.

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a star-chamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warning eloquence. The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceeding with the solemnity of a sworn Court, a sworn Judge-Advocate and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by Secretaries, and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens. Such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the Committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. Indeed, when their names were announced there was a warm and general expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was asked on the true interpretation of the following provision of the act: 'Provided that no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. After that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his regulations may see fit to prescribe.'

"The few [illegible] prescribed were chiefly based on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose [illegible] was thus to be examined into from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the [illegible] of Judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not aid to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same regulations, a commander could not have the opportunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a Captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, officers of the Board should happen to be promoted, their proceedings should not be tainted with the blighting suspicion that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good.

"The Department, therefore, by filling the Board with men of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy, by surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action for personal gain, by spreading before them the entire files and records of the Department, hoped that a successful effort had been made to insure the faithful and satisfactory execution of a law passed with every indication of earnest solicitude to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

"The order notifying the officers of their appointment issued on the 5th of June; they commenced their joint labors on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 28th of July.

"And now, Sir, while the operation of this law is by some hailed with enthusiasm, as a salutary and indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which depressed the service, by others it is received with undisguised distrust and dissatisfaction. This can hardly be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous—indeed, strikingly liberal; but they are at the same time exacting and sternly just. It provides for the careful support of some, and the prompt removal of others, and however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconvenience, disappointments and discontent.

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice, as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feelings. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed if their work were perfect, and entirely free from error. Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observations.

"The officers of the Navy as a class are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic and self-sacrificing, and if the sword of any one of these gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit, and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be and will be found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by reservation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge, assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service upon which they had heretofore so exclusively depended without any consideration for future self-reliance.

"But, Sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my Report, without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the Department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work reinvigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy, and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quit the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed its happy effect in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department.

"And, Sir, though the number reported incompetent seems large, and may well attract attention, is that a circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a "careful examination," and report the names of all whom they odjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly and efficiently, ashore and afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the Navy from impending ruin? Would Committees, session after session, have reported and pressed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress, and have seriously moved to abolish the Navy and begin again, if bnt a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session, for some years, have, almost with unanimity, passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching must be administered to secure the Navy from the dangers which imperiled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so eurely to be burdening and pressing it down?"

The regulations prescribed, which have hereto fore been published; the correspondence with and the report of the Board, accompany this report.

The Postmaster-General suggests that the franking privilege bo restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circnlars and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months' netice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length, and with evident malignity.

The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-coast defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New-Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of national defense, but avoids recommending its construction by Governmental aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such oid. S.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The President's Message took almost everybody by surprise. His intention to transmit it to Congress being known only to a few friends within fifteen minutes of the time his Private Secretary started with it from the White House. The act was without Cabinet advisement. Some regard it as a kind of New-Year's gift.

A few Words about the Stragglers—The Illicit Recruiting Affair, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1855.

UNCERTAIN REPUBLICAN.

It was well that in my predictions of the election of Mr. BANKS, on Friday or Saturday, I availed myself of a saving elsuse, to guard against the faithlessness of a few—a *very* few—men who vote for BANKS only because they dare not do otherwise, knowing that the sentiment of their districts would sustain no other course at the present crisis. I regret to say that these "ifs," when speaking of a result which depende upon the good faith of all professed Republicans, are necessary to be used. There *are* a few men voting for Mr. BANKS who secretly do all they can to prevent his success.

YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.

Such conduct is as unwise ee it is inexcueable. It is not Mr. BANKS for whose personal benefit they are required to vote,—but for the supremacy of the Republican cause; and faithlessness to one at this time is treason to the other. It is idio to suppose that, because the side-blows aimed at our standard bearer are covered by flimsy pretexts, the country will know nothing of them. These pretexts are as gauze, and the people cannot fail to see through them. The true man stands by the great body of the BANKS men; and it le only necessary to see who votes for an adjournment, or for or against any other motion not sustained by the mass of these with whom he professes to act, to know who is in reality striving to trail the Republicsn banner in the dust.

THE STRAGGLERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Messrs. HAVEN, CLARKE, WHITNEY, VALK, WHEELER, DUNN and other gentlemen representing Anti-Nebraska Districts, who still stand among the "stragglers," are shouldering a double responsibility,—violating their faith by refusing coöperation with the Anti-Nebraska men, and at the same time clogging the wheels of Government and preventing an organisation by refusing to vote for RICHARDSON. I submit that they have no right to do this. Walk up, gentlemen, to one line or the other. You are not sent to Congress to gratify your personal wishes. Yon are here as servants of the public, and though you choose to be faithless yonrselves, you have no right to prevent the two hundred gentlemen who are prepared to obey the will of their constituents, from going on with the public business.

THEIR PURPOSES—A HEAD CENTER.

You are National Know-Nothings. You desire future triumphs by convincing the South that you are better Pro-Slavery and "Union" men than the Nebraska Democrats. You are seeking party success at the sacrifice of the material interests of the country; and in this you give highest proof that neither principle nor true patriotism prompts you. Why then don't you go over to RICHARDSON and elect him? It is to that your course tends—why stop half way? If you have not enough of shame left to lead you back to the point whence you departed after strange gods, why should you hesitate to gain a little credit by going far enough the other way to start the wheel of legislation, now resting on what engineers designate as "the dead centre?"

INSULTS RUBBED IN.

True, RICHARDSON's first caucus spat defiance, insult and contumely in your faces, and the caucus of Friday night took pains to rub the compound in. True, you have been spurned, and kicked and cuffed in return for your heartrending appeals to them to take back their insults, and so enable you to fraternize with them. But what of all that? As well die for an old sheep as for a lamb. And then too It would be Christian-like to turn the other cheek to the smiters—and I fear you will not often have opportunity to get credit for Christian virtues. As you won't keep the Anti-Nebraska platform, as you promised, do go clear over to the enemy, and may be one of these days, after a sufficient season of repentant mourning for your past sins, they may take you into full communion,—although, of ceurse, they will never trust you who have already shown your tendency to treason. No matter; for Heaven's sake, decide to choose either God or Mammon,—and let us have an end to this silly spectacle. In that event you will have at least the questionable credit of telling your betrayed constituencies just how much they have been swindled.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENTS—CRAMPTON'S RECALL.

Some two or three months ago I first announced to the country, that demands had been made upon the British Government for redress of the wrongs sustained by the United States, in the attempted foreign enlistment scheme, and the these demands covered a reqnest for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the punishment of other British officials in the United States, who were implicated. My statement has been repeatedly and specifically denied—and I have appealed to the correspondence in the case, whenever it shall be published, to vindicate my assertion—not that Mr. CRAMPTON *by name* was demanded to be recalled, but that the demands made *involved* that contingency. To-night I telegraphed you that a *peremptory demand* for the specific recall of the British Minister has *recently* been made; and that also you will find fully confirmed by the record. It is deeply to be regretted that the Executive has so long permitted Lord PALMERSTON to temporize on this subject—as the rebuke of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct will not be half so effective now as it would if it had followed promptly upon its discovery—for I repeat what I stated on a former occasion, that the President had ample and conclusive proofs of the Minister's guilt in the premises, before he first brought the subject to the notice of the British Government. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31,

A message from the President was received. He states that he has delayed until this time his annnal communication to the two Houses, in consequence of nen-organization of the House, but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay any longer giving to Congress information on the stata of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges to be necessary or expedient.

After the reading of the Message, Mr. CRAIGEN made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed, generally, with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of this country with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether the ground taken by the President has allowed the British Government to take regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation and had no reference to the actnal occupation by that country of the territory in question was the understanding of the Government of the United States when the treaty was made, Mr. CLAYTON then being Secretary of State.

Mr. CLAYTON replied that it was an entirely new construction—something of which he had never before heard. He never dreamed of such a construction being given to the language of the treaty. Does any man suppose (CLAYTON said) that I, in the possession of my senses, entered into a treaty with Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this Isthmus, merely because she had been in possession of it, and then signed a treaty to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession, leaving her to remain undisturbed? What motive could an American Senate have had in voting for it? Is it possible that any man can believe for a single moment such a view was in contemplation by the negotiations, when it was agreed that "neither will occupy, colonize, fortify or exercise dominion" in Central America? Occupy means, first, to take possession, and, secondly, to keep possession. Great Britain agreed to do neither—also agreeing that they would not exercise dominion there. He concluded by offering a resolution, that the usual number of copies of the Message and documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand copies of the same, in addition, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CASS expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. CLAYTON, and his gratification at the course taken by the President, and the views enunciated in the Message. In the whole history of diplomacy, there was nothing to be found at all comparable with the course of Britain, regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and Central American affairs.

Mr. WELLER commended the Message. He believed this country could never abandon the position she had assumed relative to Central America. However the people of the United States might be divided on questions of domestic policy, whenever war menaced them, they would be found acting in harmony and unanimity. The Message might be denounced by pseudo-philanthropists, but it would meet with a cordial response from every friend of liberty and lover of the Constitution and Union.

Mr. SEWARD announced he was prepared to stand up and support the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and if need be, if the British Government could not be held to that treaty, he was ready to go further. He was ready for the assertion and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. TOOMBS heartily concurred in the Message—both regarding its foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. CLAYTON's resolution was agreed to, and it was ordered that five hundred additional copies of the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy and Postmaster-General, be printed for those Departments, and two hundred additional copies of the Message and Documents for the use of each department of the Attorney General.

Executive session.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Private Secretary of the President, appeared, announcing from the latter a message in writing.

Great excitement was produced by this, amid which Mr. CLINGMAN moved that it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. MORGAN called for the yeas and nays on the motion that the Message be read. He wanted no reading till the House was organized.

Mr. GIDDINGS and others anxiously struggled for the floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he did not know what the Message contained, but said the President had the right on the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment he deemed it necessary, to communicate in writing. The Constitution gives him this authority.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, contended that the reading of the message was *business*, and held that no business could be transacted until the House had organized. The sending of the message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. CLINGMAN was perfectly willing that gentlemen should decide on the question of order.

Mr. ORR—The Constitution expressly recognises this body as the House—saying the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought the gentleman from Ohio (CAMPBELL) had raised his point too soon. The Message should be read out of respect to the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, replied that it was utterly useless to have the message read unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. STEPHENS insisted that the message should be read. It might contain matter important for Congress to know.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me., contended that this was not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until an organization has been effected.

Mr. GIDDINGS—This is too great a question to be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly and boldly on its merits. It was the attempted innovation of the practice of this Government. If it was so important for the President to communicate the Message, why has he delayed sending it here for four weeks? He, for one, would not submit to such proceedings.

During the debate concerning the Constitutional power in the premises, Mr. ORR said, the sending of the message at this time was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was: Shall the message be received?

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought it should be received and on the table until the House is organized.

Mr. DUNN said the sending of the message was a great public indecency and should be rebuked.

Mr. LETCHER thought the House had heard enough to serve for two hours' digestion. He had no fear of the rights of the House being usurped.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution that the package delivered to the Clerk this morning, purporting to be a communication from the President to the House, be returned by the Clerk to the person presenting the same, as the House had not organized and was, therefore, incompetent to receive a communication.

Through out the proceedings there was great confusion, members rising, half a dozen at a time, all trying to speak at the same time.

Questions of order were earnestly discussed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, moved to lay the motion to receive the message on the table. When the House organized any gentlemen can move to take it up.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., and Mr. ORR insisted they had a right to the reading of the Message, in order that they may know what they are voting for.

The Clerk read from the Manual to the effect that when the reading of a paper is called for and objection is made, the question must be put to the House.

Objections made amid confusion and disorder.

Mr. GROW said the paper halts at the door, and the simple question is, shall it be received. Until received, no member can call for the reading.

After a fierce debate, and much squabbling about parliamentary rules, it was decided by a vote of 87 against 126, that the Message should not be read.

The House then agreed, by four majority, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

PENSION OFFICE.

Synopsis of the Annnal Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

For the Year Ending June 20, 1855.

ARMY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase of old pensions admitted, viz.:

108 Revolutionary soldiers, amount of yearly rate	$7,616 06
858 Revolutionary widows, amount of yearly rate	55,167 70
807 Half-pay widows, amount of yearly rate	49,342 00
209 Invalid, smonnt of yearly rate	25,036 61
1,977 Total	$137,362 37

Amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificate, was $357,946 80.

Amount paid out by Army Pension Agents, as per returns, viz.:

To Revolutionary soldiers	$196,379 26
To Widows of Revolutionary soldiers	566,114 87
To Half-pay widows	215,972 55
To Invalids	454,588 33
Total	$1,366,061 81

The number of Pensioners on the roll of the several agencies is as follows:

726 Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	$44,993 33
5,552 Widows of Revolutionary soldiers, (yearly amount)	457,319 42
2,432 Half-pay widows (yearly amount)	182,869 10
4,930 Invalids (yearly amount)	448,564 55
14,620 now on roll. Total	$1,126,847 35

There have been added to the roll during the year 1,716 new pensioners, and 1,488 withdrawn by deaths and transfers to the Treasury. These transfers are of such pensions as remain unclaimed for fourteen months, but very few are again paid at any other agency, the petitioners being dead.

Three hundred and forty-three Revolutionary soldiers have died during the past year.

NAVY PENSIONS.

Original applications and applications for increase allowed, are as follows:

36 Invalids, (yearly amount,)	$2,102 00
32 Widows and Orphans, (yearly amount,)	5,893 00
68 Total	$7,995 00

The amount of arrearages due on the above at the date of issuing the certificates, was | $8,318 00

Amount paid to pensioners by Navy Pension Agents, as per returns, is as follows:

To Invalids	$25,770 25
To Navy Pension Fund	4,454 59
To Widows and Orphans	105,284 13
To Privateers	3,541 53
Total	$139,050 50

The number of pensioners on the rolls of the several agencies is as follows, viz:

360 Invalid (yearly amount)	$23,076,85
478 Widows and Orphans (yearly amount)	98,924,00
20 Privateers (yearly amount)	1,480,00
858 Total	$123,480,85

There have been addod to the rolls of the several agencies during the year 65 new pensioners; and 60 withdrawals by deaths and transfers to the Treasury Department of unclaimed pensions:

BOUNTY LAND.

For the Year ending Sept 30, 1855.

	Acres.
54 warrants issued prior to 1847	2,428
390 Warrants issued under Act of 1847	48,750
3,648 Warrants issued under Acts of 1850 and 1852	267,080
24,387 Warrants issued under Act of 1855	4,093,850
28,429 Total acres	4,402,160

The total number of acres embraced in the Warrants issued under all the Acts, is as follows:

	Acres.
Acts prior to 1847	7,001,052
Act of 1847	13,050,880
Acts of 1850 and 1852	13,812,630
Act of 1855	4,093,880
Total acres	37,958,412

Amount in scrip in lieu of land, $284,875.

Number of convictions during the year for fraud, 9.

Number of prosecutions still pending, 9.

FROM ALBANY.

Preliminary to the Meeting of the Legislature.

THE CAUCUSES.

Probable Delay in the Organization of the Assembly.

The New State Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The political bodies are congregating from all quarters. Office-seekers are thickening with every arriving train. They are anxious, but good-natured.

There were held this evening four different gatherings of the members of the two Houses in the Capitol,—the Softs above, in the Committee-rooms; Sam'e adherents in the Assembly Chamber; the Republicans in the Senate-rooms, and the Hards in the Supreme Court-rooms.

Your regular reporter will, of course, give you the names of the persons who were selected in caucus by the respective parties, and the vote cast for each.

The Softs could not agree upon candidates,—or rather, I take it, they wanted to take bids,—so they adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

I think the Republican Senate caucus indicates that they will have the strength to put their men through when it comes to an open vote in Senate assembled.

The absentees of those classed as Repnblicans were GARDNER, TOWNE, ZENAS CLARK, and C. P. SMITH. The two first have repeatedly expressed their determination to support the Republican nominees. SMITH has not yet manifested his intentions, bnt cannot turn against the Republicans,—and the Lieutenant-Governor has the casting vote. I think SMITH will not be here when the ballot takes place, and that TOWNE and CLARK will be.

I do not anticipate an early organization of the Assembly. We are much disposed to pley in small the scenes enacted in Washington, and you may not expect us to ring down the curtain much before the Washington farcs is ended.

The new State officers, I think, are having a serious time of it. For novice politicians I think they play all the old tricks remarkably well, and occasionally they trump in where each old [illegible] would follow suit.

They have, however, made one safe selection, and one which will reflect credit upon them. They have chosen N. S. BENTON as their Auditor of the Canal Department. He—the Auditor—may be said to hold the Canal in his pocket, and it is fortunate that the incoming man will keep that pocket well "buttoned."

Weather cold—sleighing unexceptionable, and a prospect of a lively day to-morrow. LEO.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses—The Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Senate and Assembly Caucuses were held this evening. In the Republican Senatorial Caucus there were present, Messrs. Upham, Madden, Ryder, White, Cuyler, Bradford, Ramsay, Paterson, Noxon, Bellinger, Richardson, Lee, Huntington and Halsted.

Mr. UPHAM was chosen Chairman, and Mr. NOXON Secretary.

The candidates selected were:

For Clerk—S. P. ALLEN, of Rochester.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—SAMUEL R. TEEL, of Buffalo.
For Doorkeeper—GEORGE COFFUNAL, of Herkimer.

In the Republican Assembly Caucus, R. SMITH, of Monroe, was Chairman; and Mr. WAKEMAN, of Genesee, Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Speaker—HENRY PENNINGTON, of Chautauque
For Clerk—R. U. SHERMAN, of Oneida.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. R. QUINBY, of Orleans.

In the American Senatorial caucus, AMOS BALCOM presided, and JUSTIAN A. SMITH was the Secretary.

Their candidates are:

For Clerk—J. H. REYNOLDS, of New-York City.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. M. EATON, of Warsaw.
For Door-keeper—GEO. H. MYERS, of Rensselaer.

In the American caucus, G. DENISON, of Steuben, was the Chairman, and G. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer, Secretary.

The candidates nominated are:

For Speaker—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Clerk—G. M. KING, of Kings County.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—H. W. ALLEN, of Onondaga.
For Door-keeper—J. C. BEATTY, of Washington County.

The Hard-Shell Democrats have nominated BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Putnam, for Speaker, and JOHN LACY for Clerk of Assembly.

The Soft-Shell Democrats appointed a Committee to confer with the Hards, and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Softs passed resolutions repudiating the Nebraska Act, and sent them into the Hards, who rejected them.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Dec. 31.

A terrible accident occurred this evening near Darlington, Beaver County, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Several persons are reported killed, bnt as yet we have not been able to procure particulars.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democratic caucus to-night nominated RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT for Speaker of the House, and WM. M. PLATT, of Wyoming, for Speaker of the Senate.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

It is ascertained that the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company has a surplus of upwards of $200,000, after making provision for the last year's dividend of 22 per cent., just declared.

BRUTAL MURDER AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

A Son of Governor Henry Murdered.

SUPPOSITION AS TO THE CAUSE.

Burglars' Tools in His Possession.

ARREST OF JOHN FOX.

THE TESTIMONY.

The usually quiet town of Brnnswick has been greatly excited dnring the past two days by the discovery of the committal of a brutal murder.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Two young men, TIMOTHY SEAMAN, a pilot, and FRANK HEWARD, a cabinet-maker of this City, yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, went into the woods on "possum track," and soon, while walking, saw a part of the body of a man, the hidden part being imbedded in the mud, or covered by the water of the gulley in which he was found. They at once ran back and notified the Coroner, and he with them went and took possession of the corpse. The body lay in what is known as the second gulley below town, near a grave on the bank of the Raritan River, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile from the town. Deceased was found with his head completely under the water, his face downward, the body being on the edge of the bank and almost entirely covered with snow. The body was raised from that position, when it was found that deceased had been struck several violent blows on the head, and that his throat had been cut from ear to ear, the windpipe being almost severed. Other than on the face no blood was to be seen, but this may perhaps be accounted for by the running of the water. The cut in the throat had evidently been made with a keen-edged instrument, there not being a jag in all the wound.

A Coroner's Jury was at once impannelled, consisting of Dr. Chas. H. Voorhies, Peter V. Tenbrook, J. D. Van Norwick, R. O. Heist, J. H. Silcocks, Peter Cornell, Wm. B. Ayres, W. B. Dehart, Richard Mullen, William Guise, George W. Hullfish, Samuel Applegate, R. R. Suydam, E. Drury, Bernard McCherry, Wm. S. Vanderen, H. Thompson, E. L. Morris, James Berry and George Fouras. They at once proceeded to the spot, when the body was examined.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED.

The body was found to be that of a young man, appearing to be about 20 years of age, of fair complexion, and without hair on his face; of slender build, gray eyes and brown hair. He weighed about 125 pounds.

He wore a pilot-cloth talma, a black broadcloth undercoat, velvet vest, green plaid pants, and buckskin gloves. Near him was a black sporting cap. In height he was five feet four inches. In the glove was a piece of India ink, and he had elsewhere disposed on his person two small files, such as are used by burglars for filing steel, several skeleton keys, a plane-maker's chisel used by thieves for removing panes of glass, a number of Railroad Jersey City ferry tickets, (these are not sold by quantities,) and in his porte monnaie was a pair of false moustaches and a black silk mask, both of which accurately fitted the face of the deceased. His pockets, remained untouched, excepting his fob pocket which was found turned inside out; on it was written the name "William J. Henry;" on each little finger he had a gold ring, on one of which was engraved "Mrs. Mary Fox, J. City."

The body was at once removed to the City Hall, when the taking of testimony was at once commenced. Meantime a message was sent to Patrick Henry, one of the Ten Governors of New-York, supposed to be the father of the young man, acquainting him with the fact.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness sworn was:

Francis Heward, who stated that he and Timothy Seaman went ont this morning to track a possum; we passed by the second gully near Mrs. Ellis' grave and there discovered the body, now here; this was at about a quarter past nine o'clock; Seaman first saw it and called my attention to it; deceased was lying on his face, with his head in the water; his feet were upon the bank; the body was nearly covered with snow; discovered no tracks in the snow except our own; we left the body as we found it, and went to notify the Coronor.

Timothy Seaman was then sworn, when he fully corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Dr. Charles Dunham was then called: He had made an examination of the body and formed an impression that he was knocked down by a blow on his head near the right eye; the blow referred to, and others on his head, seem to have been produced by the muzzle of a gun; the throat has evidently been cut with a very sharp instrument; the wounds on the head would not have produced immediate death; he supposed the man had been dead twelve or fifteen hours.

The instruments found on deceased were shown to the Doctor, and he gave the opinion that the throat had not been cut by either of them.

Dr. Charles H. Voorhees sworn: He corroborated the testimony of Dr. Dunham; saw blood on back of the head of the deceased, bnt no wound; thinks wounds on head were produced by a gun barrel; has seen knife and chisel; wound in throat could not have been made by either of these instruments; that deceased was not wounded where the body was found; deceased could not have inflicted the wounds on his head by his own hand; found a cap found near deceased; there is a piece out of the front of it, which shows that it was on his head when he received the wound near the right eye.

Howell Roe—Identified the keys found in possession of deceased, as belonging to J. W. Woodruff, of the

[illegible] evidence.

William Lynch, being sworn, testified as follows: I have seen deceased; his name is Henry; don't know his first name; have seen him several times in Jersey City; he came to the depot to see John Fox, who went on the train with me; I have seen him several times; he was a resident of New-York; between two and three weeks since I last saw him alive; John Fox was a brakeman on the Railroad; I have heard he had been in State prison; Henry carried a gold watch and Sol-chain; Henry once left a note with me, asking Fox to meet him on the corner of Bowery and Chatham streets, New-York; Fox is about five feet eight or nine inches high, hair complexion, brown hair, cut short; he is about twenty-five or twenty-seven years old; heard Fox was here on Thursday last.

Thomas Gallagher sworn—I have seen deceased before; have seen him with John Fox; about two weeks since I saw them together; the clothes shown to me were those worn by Henry; have seen Henry have a gold watch; saw him give the watch and chain to Fox; the chain now shown to me was with the watch Henry gave Fox.

John W. Bowen sworn—Fox came into my shop on Thursday morning last, sixteen or twenty minutes before eleven o'clock; his clothes were muddy; his face was bloody, and his hand was bloody; he said he had a fall; I bought a watch and chain of Fox about two weeks ago; the watch I sold, and the chain is now here.

Martha Montfort, sworn—Saw John Fox at our house on Wednesday night; he said he left Henry at the City Hotel; have heard Fox speak frequently of Henry; Fox came in about eight o'clock; he left on Thursday at a quarter past nine o'clock; Fox's wife's maiden name was Meeker; [a ring was shown which witness has seen Fox wear;] did not hear Fox had been in State Prison until after he left our house; Fox boarded with us about three months; he left on Thursday morning in the second train.

Hannah Drummond knew John Fox, and saw him on Thursday morning last; he came in town Wednesday evening; my husband told me Fox left town at eleven o'clock on Thursday; he said his clothes were muddy; have heard Fox's wife say he was of jealous disposition; have heard her speak of Henry; said her husband was intimate with him; Mrs. Fox had a daguerreotype of Mr. Henry; do not know whether her

NEW YEAR'S AND ITS RUMORS.

Superstitions and Customs Connected with New Year's.

What they think of it in Russia, Germany, France and England.

HOW TO SEE ONE'S FUTURE SPOUSE.

WHO IS TO BE KEPT OUT OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The popular festivities and superstitions connected with the commencement of the New Year are probably derived from an earlier period of antiquity than any other now-existing customs. History tells us that the practice of giving New-Year's gifts originated with TATIUS, King of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome conjointly with ROMULUS, about 2,600 years ago. Having considered as a good omen a present made on that day of some branches, cut in a wood consecrated to the goddess Strenia, he authorized the custom, and called the gifts *strenæ*, from the goddess, who thenceforth became their divinity. The practice was afterwards carried to a great extent in Rome, it being the habit for clients to present their patrons with various articles which, of whatever value they might be, it was necessary to accompany with a small piece of silver, for the sake of "luck."

The Romans, although they celebrated New-Year's Day as an important festival, took care not to pass the day in idleness, for if they did, so superstition taught them, they would effect nothing during the year but spend all their time in sloth, or useless endeavors. If the contrary of this rule holds good, (and "it's a poor rule which don't work both ways,") how busy our fashionable gentlemen will be during the year, if they indulge largely in making calls to-day.

In after times, it became the practice to present gifts to the Emperors and receive others in return. TIBERIUS, however, was annoyed by the custom and did his best to put a stop to it. And though revived by many intermediates, it gradually fell into disuse.

The early Christians condemned New-Year's gifts as smacking too much of heathenism, but when, after the lapse of time, the origin of the practice was forgotten, and they were only looked upon as tokens of love and friendship, they were again considered orthodox.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the early churches seem, however, to have been inclined to continue various sports to which they had been accustomed before their conversibu; for we find ST. MAXIMUS and PETER CHRYSOLOGUS declaiming against the practice of Christians "running around the streets masked, in imitation of the superstitions of the Gentiles," and in some of the very ancient missals there stands written in the mass of the day, "*Missa ad prohibendum ab Idolis.*"

[illegible] continued to be given on New-[illegible] Christmas, [illegible] the custom was, in [illegible] transferred to that day. But, of course, such an event as the end of an old year and the commencement of a new, would ever be a cause for various manners and superstitions, and accordingly we find them practiced on New-Year's eve and day in all European countries. One custom there is which prevails in all, and which smacks exceedingly of the "almighty dollar." It is for disguised persons to go from house to house, singing songs and obtaining money in return. This is met with in all lands.

NEW-YEAR'S IN RUSSIA.

In Russia New Year's eve is celebrated with great unanimity, and numerous are the methods used by both high and low society to anticipate the knowledge of the events of the coming year. The night is usually spent in social parties, and as the witching hour approaches, all get ready for the ceremonies. Among these is the practice of pouring melted wax or lead into a basin of cold water, and then from the shape it assumes, prognosticating the fate of the person who poured it. Those who do the thing only for sport, of course find the principal pleasure in the interpretation put upon these forms; but there are thousands who firmly believe in the sign, and to whom the result is a matter of much importance.

Another way is to take two bowls of water, to the inside edges of which pieces of paper are affixed, on which are written the names of the single ladies and gentlemen present, a bowl for each sex. A wax taper is then set afloat on the surface of each bowl, and those persons who have the good fortune to have their names burned simultaneously will be married during the year.

On the same evening the single ladies and gentlemen of the higher classes send out their servants, while those who are not so happy as to have one, go out themselves, and, stopping the first person of the opposite sex whom they see, they demand his or her first name. This is carefully treasured; for, of course, it is the name of the future spouse.

This belief certainly affords an excellent opportunity to an enterprising young man who is not unwilling to expend a small sum in bribery to fix his name favorably in the memory of his lady love, and we should not be surprised if the names were often obtained in that way.

There are many other superstitions practiced which are mostly similar to the German ones, and the worst is, that they are very generally believed in, and not by the ignorant alone.

THE GERMAN NEW YEAR.

In Germany every one sits up to watch in the New Year and spends the time in social pleasures. Among the peasantry and lower classes superstitions, of course, abound. Pouring lead, however, is practiced among all kinds of people, and certainly very much sport is often derived from the practice.

There is one old superstition that, if a person should cry on New-Year's Day, he will meet with some great grief during the year. In consequence of this belief, of course, all try to keep bright and cheerful on that day, and postpone all sorrow till the next, on which, on that account, you are apt to see many cross faces. For the time being, however, it has a very good effect.

The peasant girls have also a way of discovering when they are to be married. They sit down flat on the floor, with their backs to the entrance of the room and their feet stretched out in front. Then, throwing up their right foot, they kick their shoe over their head. If the shoe should fall straight, with the toe pointing to the door, it signifies that they are to be married during the year, and they are, of course, happy. In the other case they are cross and discontented. From the peculiarity and freedom of the movement of the limbs required by this particular rite, it is, of course, requisite that all spectators be excluded from the room during its continuance. The belief in it is very common.

Another way of discovering the name of the future sponse is, as the clock strikes twelve, to carefully peel an apple all the way from top to bottom; then holding the peel by the upper end, between the thumb and first finger, it is to be thrown on the floor exactly behind yourself, and, of course, it forms the initial letter of the christian name of the gentleman or lady with whom you are to unite your destinies. If the peel break, or any other accident happens, you are doomed to single blessedness, and there is no help for you except to succeed better another time.

But if you wish to see the face of your future [illegible] spouse, we can also inform you how to do it, provided you be a lady. As the clock strikes twelve, on New-Year's Eve, you must take two wax candles, of a uniform height, and proceed into a dark room, in which there is a mirror with a table before it. Setting the candles on each side of the table, you must look steadily into the mirror for the space of one hour, at the end of which time you will see the face of your future husband. But, unless you be a person of strong nerves, we advise you not to try this experiment, as it has had several fatal terminations in Germany, death being produced by exceeding fear at the appearance of some chance person or the sound of some sudden noise.

Another method for the same object, which was formerly often adopted, was for the girl to set a table for two, but unprovided with forks. At this she must sit during the witching hour, and her future husband would come and sup with her. Whatever he left behind him she must carefully retain, and he would soon come and woo her. But it was necessary that she must keep the article from his sight forever after, or he would remember the dreadful pain which his involuntary nocturnal visit had cost him, and would take a dreadful revenge.

On New-Year's Eve, in the villages there used to go around a lot of vagabonds, who in front of each house acted a sort of "miracle play," in which Herod and the Three Wise Men of the East acted a great part, the latter of whom, after they had deposited their "gold and frankincense and myrrh" at the infant Jesus' feet, expressed their willingness to accept of a small gratuity to help them on their journey. The whole affair became at last such a scene of riot and dissipation as to call for the interference of the police, who accordingly put a stop to it towards the end of the last century.

There are, no doubt, other matters which belong to New-Year's Eve and Day in Germany, but they are confined merely to districts, while what we have narrated is universal throughout the country.

NEW-YEAR'S IN FRANCE.

The celebration of New-Year's Day, by the Parisians, has already been alluded to, in a former article. Recently, however, the habit of making calls on that day has greatly ceased, and in its place there has originated, as also in Vienna and other European cities, a custom which should certainly be established here. It is that a person who is unwilling to spend the necessary immense amount of time in visiting his friends, or in sending them cards, gives a sum of money to a certain benevolent institution, which institution then publishes, in the papers and by placards, the names of all such donators, who are thereupon entitled, by common consent, to the same rights and privileges as if they had presented themselves at each house in person. If our City continues to increase as immensely as it has been doing, it will be necessary for us to adopt a similar method of getting over the *labor* of making New-Year's calls.

In former times the Parisians celebrated, on this day, the so-called "Festival of Fools," during which all manners of absurdities and indecencies were committed. Finally, after a continuance of two hundred and forty years, it was put a stop to by the Government.

In other parts of France the common people go around from house to house singing appropriate songs, for which they obtain small gifts. One of the prettiest of these songs we find given in *Brand's Popular Antiquities*. It is as follows:

"Aguilaneuf de océans
Ou le voit á sa fenêtre,
Avec son petit bonnet blanc,
Il dit qu'il sera le Mâitre,
Metra le Pot au feu;
Donnez nous, ma bouno Dame
Donnez nous Aguilaneuf."

"A mighty pleasant speech, but a very unwelcome peroration," *Aguilaneuf* being derived from *Guy-l'an-neuf*, the ancient French name for New Year's gifts.

In those parts of France which border on Germany, the same customs and beliefs as in that country, of course prevail. The French peasantry, however, do not seem to make as much of the day as the German. In Burgundy, for instance, they celebrate Christmas with great enthusiasm, but we cannot hear of any peculiar rites connected with New-Year's.

JOHN BULL'S NEW-YEAR.

Among the middle and higher classes of Old England, New-Year's Day is not much observed, except by convivial parties, who watch out the old year and the new one in, and soon after find a comfortable resting-place under the table. The bells of churches are also rung from a little before till after 12 o'clock.

Among the peasantry, however, there are many superstitions connected with it, most of which also prevail in Scotland. Thus, if a female should be your first visitor on New-Year's Day, and, moved by politeness, you should be injudicious enough to let her in, ill-luck will be sure to rest upon your household during the coming year. Nor must any ashes, or dirty water, or rubbish, or any article, however worthless, be thrown from your house during the day,—for with them luck will depart, and you will become unfortunate. But you may bring as much as you wish into the house, provided it be lawfully gotten.

In Lincoln and its neighborhood, it is only unlucky to take something out before anything has been brought in. Therefore, one can see on New-Year's morning the members of a family taking in a piece of wood or coal, or anything, in fact, to prevent the misfortunes which might otherwise happen. They often sing, meanwhile,—

"Take out, then take in;
Bad luck will begin.
Take in, then take out;
Good luck comes about."

It is also believed that if any one should take a light from your house on New-Year's Day, there will be a death in the family within a year; for which reason we would warn all gentlemen about to leave a house against lighting their cigars inside.

Both of these superstitions seem to be derived from the Romans, for HOSPINIAN tells us that at Rome on New-Year's Day no one would suffer fire or anything made of iron to be removed from out of his house, nor could he be prevailed upon to lend any article, even to his best friends.

On the authority of the *Shepherd's Kalender* for 1709, we may state that "if New-Year's Day in the morning open with dusky red clouds, it denotes strifes and debates among great ones, and many robberies to happen that year." We shall therefore be enabled to tell whether the European war will continue, and if the session of Congress will be a stormy one or not. We recommend this method to the members of the Stock Board. In Scotland on the last day of the year the children go from door to door asking for bread and cheese, called "Nog Money," in the followings words:

"Get up, gude wife, and binno sweir, (*be not lazy,*)
And deal your cakes and cheese while you are here,
For the time will come when ye'll be dead,
And neither need your cheese nor bread."

Most certainly an agreeable assurance. We must confess that the following, used on similar occasions, pleases us better, though less intelligible:

"Hogmanay,
Trollolay,
Gie me o' your white bread,
I'll hae nane of your grey."

There are many other similar effusions of the popular bards of ancient time, differing slightly, but all agreeing in one point,—in expressing their willingness to accept something to eat and drink.

There is another practice requiring also much superstition, which is yet frequently used in some parts of Great Britain. It is called "opening the Bible," and the ceremony attended with some degree of solemnity, is performed generally before breakfast, as it must be done fasting.

The process is thus performed: The Bible having been placed upon the table unopened, the person who wishes to consult it approaches and opens it at random, not being allowed to choose any particular part. He must then place his finger upon any chapter in the two open pages, which chapter is thereupon to be read aloud to the persons present. The good or bad luck, the happiness or misery of the party consulting, it is believed, will be in some manner described in the chapter.

In the North of England there yet exist many couplets connected with this period of the year, among which we find it said that,

At New-Year's tide
The days lengthen a cock's stride.

and also,

If the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year.

And in the Scotch Highlands we have the following predictions from the wind:

If New-Year's Eve's night wind blow south,
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If west, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If north, much cold and storme there will be;
If east, the trees will bear much fruit;
If northeast, flee it, man and brute.

Another custom exists in some parts of England, where persons carry around ornamental apples or oranges, and present them to their friends on New-Year's day. They have three skewers of wood stuck in the bottom, forming a sort of tripod foundation, while the sides are adorned with oat grains and the top with evergreens and berries.

This custom seems to be an old one, for BEN JONSON, in his Christmas Masque, speaks of one who "has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it." A gilt nutmeg is also mentioned as a New-Year's gift.

In ancient times, also, the good people took care of the goblins and fairies on New-Year's Eve by setting out "mete or drynke, by nights on the benche," in order to propitiate their favor. Although we can find no trace of this now-a-days, it is still very possible that it is sometimes practiced in some of the more ignorant districts of England.

We have thus related many of the customs and superstitions in Great Britain connected with New-Year's. There are very many to which, from want of room, we have not alluded, but most of them differ only in very small particulars from those we have given. In the other European countries of whose manners in regard to New-Year's we have any account, they do not differ materially. And, as we have said, in all, on the evening before, people go around, sing appropriate songs, and expect something more substantial in return. We read that the ancient Persians opened their New Year with Agricultural ceremonies, a practice which the Chinese also are said to follow.

Of our New-York habits in regard to the day, we of course need say nothing. Its good points are, that it gives an occasion for again calling on a lady whom you have had no opportunity of seeing for a long time, or on a family with whom you have had a falling out and being able to see whether the other party wishes also to resume the acquaintance. Thus it often brings about reconciliations. Its bad points are, that it has become an awful bore for lazy persons of the male gender, and that it leads many young men to partake too freely of the "wine so red" when offered to them by their lady friends. But whatever may be thought of any of these customs or superstitions, the day itself is a glorious one, and affords fine material for reflection. And to allow our readers to enjoy this material, we will close by wishing them all a

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

THE COURTS.

We give below some statistics in regard to our City judiciary, which may be of public interest. It will surprise the uninitiated to learn the amount of litigation carried on in this City.

We have devoted some space in our columns to legal intelligence. The TIMES is largely and favorably known as furnishing the latest and most reliable legal news, of any of the City papers. During the last year we have published, of the Supreme and Superior Courts alone, reports of 193 jury trials and important motions; 53 abstracts of important opinions; and 35 opinions of the Court in full, involving important principles of law or practice; including the reports of the other principle City Courts, we have given valuable law intelligence, amounting in quantity to more than three volumes of Abbott's or Howard's reports; and what is by no means to be disregarded, we have given it several weeks before any of these magazines or reports.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, Chief Justice; James Roosevelt, Thomas W. Clerke, E. P. Cowles and Charles A. Peabody, Justices. Judge Cowles fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Robert H. Morris. Judge Peabody supplies the place of the late Hon. Henry P. Edwards. His term of office expires with the present year, and his place will be filled by James R. Whiting, Esq., who is elected for six years.

William H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Circuit; Richard C. Beamish, Clerk at Chambers.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dusenbury, Adams, Alden and Beamish, for the statistics in their various departments. The two hundred thousand readers of the TIMES return thanks.

CASES, TRIALS, AND MOTIONS, ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1855.

TERM.	General Term.	Special Term. Motions.	Special Term. Trials.	Circuit.	Total.	No. of Stude'n Adm'd.
January	....	118	5	15	238	....
February	55	87	....	67	309	31
March	....	141	47	54	242	....
April	....	99	52	67	233	....
May	64	80	....	17	161	26
June	....	129	52	40	221	....
July	....	97	....	....	97	....
August	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	47	....	....	37	84	12
October	....	29	74	25	128	....
November	69	74	....	....	116	21
December	....	17	69	93	179	....
Total	235	844	299	535	1913	90

CHAMBERS.

Attachments issued	843
Injunctions granted	172
Orders of arrest	223
Divorces	51

MOTIONS HEARD BY

Mitchell, Justice	329
Roosevelt, Justice	486
Clerke, Justice	866
Morris, Justice	528
Cowles, Justice	337
Peabody, Justice	86
Total	2632

By this it will be seen that Judge Morris although he died over two months before the end of the year, accomplished more business, at Chambers at least, than any other Justice.

During the year two vacancies, on the Bench, have occurred, occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Henry P. Edwards, whose place was first filled by Hon. E. P. Cowles, and then by Hon. Charles A. Peabody; and Hon. Robert H. Morris, whose place, according to the latest decision, is filled by Hon. Judge Cowles.

The question of how Mr. Morris' place can be filled, has been and is, one of the most important questions raised in the Court during the year. Mr. Justice Morris died on the 23d of October, and the elections were held on the 4th of November then next. The Secretary of State is required to give notice of all vacancies to be filled at a general election; which notice is to be published in all the papers of the district as early as the 15th of October preceding the election. But in this case, of course, it was impossible. On the general election Henry E. Davies, Esq., received the largest number of votes, but it is claimed that the election was irregular on account of the non-notice, and, therefore, Mr. Davies is not elected.

About the first of December Judge Cowles, who was filling the place of the late Judge Edwards, resigned his seat, and Charles A. Peabody, Esq., was appointed to take his place, for the thirty days of the unexpired term. The Governor immediately appointed Judge Cowles, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris.

This move is contested by Mr. Davies who claims that the Governor has no authority to appoint him. He has, therefore, applied to the Court to have Judge Cowles "ousted and removed therefrom." The case has been taken up to the General Term and decided against Mr. Davies. There is no knowing, however, how the Court of Appeals will hold.

Among the important cases decided in this Court for the last year, is the case of Smith vs. Wilcox, where it was declared that under the Sunday act, (1 R. S. 675) a contract made to publish advertisements in a Sunday paper, was a contract to do an act prohibited by the statute, and the price stipulated to be paid cannot be recovered in any court of the State.

The case of Thompson vs. Henry J. Raymond, *et al.* Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was a motion for an injunction preventing the commissioners from accepting any bids for a canal loan. The case was one of importance, and is not to be got into a nut shell, and therefore we cannot give it here.

Also the case of Smith vs. The Metropolitan Gas Light Company, which was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants accepting a charter, granted by the State Legislature; or the Board of Common Council from ratifying it, on the ground that the act incorporating the company was unconstitutional. Unfortunately for the testing of this question, the Court held that the plaintiff had no stand in Court; that is, he was not a sufficiently interested party to bring the suit.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.

Justices.—Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice; Hon. John Duer, Hon. W. W. Campbell,* Hon Joseph S. Bosworth, Hon. John Slosson and Hon. Murray Hoffman.†

Clerks.—Geo. T. Maxwell, who also attends at Trial Term, (part first;) Deputy Clerk, Henry H. Rice; Clerk General Term, R. D. Livingston; Clerk (part second) Trial Term, William Haviland; Clerk Special Term, William P. Brenuan; Equity Clerk, Jesse Oakley; Naturalization Clerk, Peter Lemon; Recording Clerk, Charles K. Taylor, and Docket Clerk, George Eadie.

TRIAL TERMS.

The number of Causes Tried, Referred, Complaints Dismissed, Inquests and Cases Settled, during the last year in this branch of the Court, were as follows:

Term.	Trials.	Inquests.	Dism'd.	Refer'd	Settled.	Total.
January	51	32	20	11	9	116
February	57	54	12	9	12	144
March	81	84	16	9	12	202
April	57	44	16	11	17	145
May	55	44	4	10	9	122
June	24	4	2	8	..	38
October	39	53	20	19	13	143
November	40	40	2	14	2	98
December	44	44	8	20	14	130
Total						1138

CAUSES, ARGUMENTS DEMURRERS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Terms.	General Term. Argued	General Term. Decid'd	Special Term. Argued	Special Term. Decid'd	Naturalizations	Judg'ts Entered
January	25	31	235	231	289	390
February	27	26	172	170	194	373
March	20	19	217	170	198	471
April	19	16	239	238	92	439
May	22	16	210	209	116	347
June	38	33	226	218	187	370
July	..	..	119	120	172	283
August	..	..	94	92	234	289
September	..	..	122	121	224	229
October	31	29	286	281	863	347
November	15	12	210	209	98	314
December	14	14	200	196	90	317
Total	206	196	2324	2309	2765	4180

Notice of intention to become citizens:	
Great Britain and Ireland	2,014
All other nations	4,321
Total	6,335

There has been a slight increase in the business of this Court over that of 1854. But though there has been a great deal of business done, yet there have not been the usual number of cases of public interest. There was, however, the case of The Republic of Mexico vs. Arrangois, which created some talk. Under the Gadsden Treaty, $7,000,000 were paid by the United States Government to General Almonte, for the Republic of Mexico. That Government, fearing lest Almonte might abscond with the money, and use it to overturn Santa Ana's power, sent Francisco de Arrangoiz, then Consul General to the United States, to collect the money from Almonte, and take it to Mexico. He collected the money, and paid over to his Government all but $70,000, which he reserved as commission—about 1 per cent. for the collection. The Government now sues him for this amount, claiming that he was a governmental officer, under a regular salary, and had therefore no right to receive any commission for the business. Arrangoiz claims that he was ordered to *give up his Consulship*, and proceed to New-York to collect the money. Thus the case stands, and it is probable that the $70,000 will be well eaten into before the case is decided.

There was also the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New-Haven Railroad Company, in which the question as to the liability of the Company for the Schuyler over-issue of stock, was raised. It was decided, as had already been done in the Supreme Court in a similar case, that the Company were liable for the market value of the shares.

The case of Phenix vs. the Commissioners of Emigration, excited considerable attention. The question there raised was whether the City of New-York had authority to lease Castle Garden to be used as an emigrant depôt. Thanks to the decision then rendered, the emigrant has now a place where, for a time at least, he can defy the vultures who would make him their prey.

These are about all the important cases brought before the Court. We may add here that we, and through us our readers, are obliged to the above gentlemanly corps of Clerks for the statistics of this Court which we have given.

United States District Attorney's Office.

The following are the statistics of the criminal department of the United States District Attorney's office for the year ending January 1, 1856.

Whole number of complaints	116
Number not arrested	33
Number not convicted	29
Number not acquitted	16
Number not yet tried	39
Number complaints dismissed	29
Number Extradition cases	1

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Number of civil suits brought on Treasury Transcript, Revenue Bonds, forfeited Recognizances, violation of Post-Office and Revenue Laws, and unfinished suits from last year and formed incumbents 716

In the above are included the Slave-trade cases, smuggling cases, counterfeiters, Post-Office robberies, larcenies on the high seas, murders at sea and in foreign ports, assaults and batteries with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishments, revolts and mutinies, embezzlement of public moneys, and all other cases in which the United States are interested or concerned.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, Circuit Judge.
JOHN W. NELSON, Clerk.
RICHARD E. STILWELL, Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been engaged in disposing of its business every month in the year except August. Judge Nelson was here to hold it in the months of April, May, June, July, September, October and November. Judge Betts held it during January, February and March, and with Judge Nelson in April and September. During December it has been held by Judge Ingersoll, in part, and the rest by Judge Hall, who will also hold the same in January.

The common law business of the year is as follows:

Suits commenced	216
Suits tried by a Jury	19
Suits discontinued (all United States cases)	110
Arguments before the Court	29

IN EQUITY.

Suits commenced	33
Suits dismissed	2
Suits defaulted	2
Injunctions granted	4
Injunctions denied	4

At the Stated Term in June, the calendar of Appeals in Admiralty was called.

Appeals heard	39
Of these were affirmed	27
Reversed	6
Total	33

Leaving six cases which are yet undetermined by Judge Nelson, although they were submitted to him for decision six months ago and over, during four of which he has been in this City.

Of criminal business, this Court has not transacted much, the indictments found here having been mostly remitted to the District Court for trial.

Indictments found	39
Indictments remitted to the District	32
Indictments tried	7

Five out of the seven cases tried resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

There hardly appears to have been the usual number of cases of general interest. In criminal matters hardly anything. Capt. Smith, the slaver, was granted a new trial, but was never tried, but pleaded guilty to a minor offence. Spencer, the mate of the *Sea Witch*, was also tried for murder and acquitted.

The case which has been of most importance on trial, has been that of Rosa Winans vs. the Harlem Railroad Company, involving the patent to the eight-wheel car. This suit was tried twice, occupying the Court for a period of twelve weeks, itself alone, and without any definite result, the Judges not being able to agree. It was said that if the plaintiff had been successful, no Railroad in the country would have ever paid a dividend.

The case of Brown vs. Schoonmaker was one also involving a large amount of property, being several acres of land in this City. In this case, after a most able argument by some of our most distinguished lawyers, the Court gave judgment for the defendants. It will undoubtedly be finally determined in the Supreme Court.

The suit brought by the United States against James Collier, formerly Collector of San Francisco, resulted in a balance of $8,000 being certified as due to him after he had been proclaimed as a defaulter to a large amount.

Other important patent cases have been, tried—one between the Woodworth and Norcross planing machines, and one between the Sickels and the Cortiss steam cutoffs.

The Clerk and Deputy Clerk being United States Commissioners, we give also some statistics of the criminal business transacted before them.

Mr. Nelson, the Clerk, issued during the year 21 warrants. They were for murder, larceny, smuggling, assaults, and violations of the neutrality and Post-Office laws, &c.

Examinations were held in only eight of the cases, and the parties committed in five of these.

Mr. Stillwell, the Deputy Clerk, has issued 92 warrants, for nearly the same offences; has held examinations in 23 cases and committed the parties in 9 of them.

United States District Court.

Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, District Judge.
GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., Clerk.
GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

The business in this Court has been as large as usual. A term of the Court has been held every month for the trial of cases, except August.

Judge Betts has held the term during all of the months of June and November and December, and during parts of February, July, August, September and October.

Judge Ingersoll, who has been called in from the Connecticut District under the provisions of the acts of 1850 and 1852, has held the term during the whole of the month of January, and during parts of April, May, August, September and October.

Judge Hall, also called in from the Northern District of New-York, has held the term during the whole of the month of March, and during parts of February, April, May and July.

There have been commenced on the Common Law side of this Court during the year three hundred and eight suits, fifty-six of which have been disposed of, leaving two hundred and fifty-two still pending.

On the Admiralty side of the Court, there have been commenced four hundred and fifty-five suits. The practice of registering all suits in this Court, enables us to give more definite statistics of the business than is possible in other Courts. We have classified them as follows:

Cases for supplies, repairs, and advances to vessels	144
Cases under the United States laws, for forfeitures, penalties, &c.	76
Cases for seamen's wages	63
Cases for collision	55
Cases for freight money and charter parties	52
Cases for salvage	21
Cases for damages to and non-delivery of cargo	18
Cases for wharfage	8
Cases for towage	8
Cases for commissions	3
Cases for possession	2
Cases for assault and battery	2
Cases for raising vessel on dock	2
Cases for negligence in towing	2
Cases for cooperage	1
Cases for pumping ship	1
Cases for mortgage	1
Cases for bottomry	1
Total	455

Of these 122 have been disposed of during the year. There have been 89 decisions rendered in this Court and published in the columns of this paper, 35 of which have been rendered by Judge Betts, 39 by Judge Ingersoll, and 15 by Judge Hall. Seventy-nine indictments have been presented, and 52 disposed of.

Of cases of interest in this Court we recall the case of Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens, and Mr. McKeon's vain attempts to bring them to trial. Also the suit brought against the Spanish Consul, Mr. Stoughton, and the Spaniard Carnovelli, for an attempt to abduct the young Cuban Hernandez. The civil business determined has been of the usual character, heavy collisions and small wages cases.

Mr. Morton, the former Clerk, having resigned, George F. Betts, Esq., was appointed in his stead. Mr. Morton, however remains as Deputy Clerk, and the Clerk's office has lost nothing of its former character by the change.

The following gentlemen are United States Commissioners in the Clerk's Office of this Court: George F. Betts, Esq., George W. Morton, Esq., Joseph Bridgham Esq.

They have, during the past year, issued one hundred and fifty warrants. These were on complaints of murder, manslaughter, slave-trade, smuggling, counterfeiting, assault with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment, endeavor to make revolt, larceny on the high seas, &c., &c.

Many of these cases were taken before the Grand Jury in session at the time of issuing the warrants, and were disposed of by indictments being found, or the complaints dismissed.

Of those heard and determined by the Commissioners, twenty were committed for trial; and in twenty-five cases, the evidence on the part of the United States being deemed insufficient, the complaints were dismissed.

Common Pleas Statistics—1855.

Causes placed on Calendar	1,638
Tried by a Jury	228
Tried by a single Judge	120
Dismissed	95
Settled	58
Orders granted	2,900
Motions at Special Term	1,425
Divorces granted	30
Decisions on appeal at Special Term	381

Judge Woodruff's term of office expired yesterday, and the Bench for this year will be Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady. The Clerks, Messrs. Jarvis brothers, Clerke, Herrick and others.

LONG ISLAND COURT STATISTICS.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The criminal business of this Court, for the year 1855, was concluded on Saturday last. The following is a statement of the business of this term:

SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.

Name.	Term. yrs.	mos.	Offence.
Robert F. Barton	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
James Thompson	10	5	Burglary, first degree.
John Saldacigo	10	4	Burglary, first degree.
Francis Meyers	2	0	Petit larceny, 2d offence.
Jane Grady	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
Margaret Higgins	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
Edward Johnson	2	4	Grand larceny.
Frank Lambertson	2	4	Grand larceny.
Samuel Hoffman	2	0	Burglary, third degree.
James Davis	3	4	Burglary, third degree.
James Brush	3	4	Bigamy.

TO PENITENTIARY.

John Walker, six months; petit larceny.
George Law, six months; petit larceny.
Frederick Beard, six months; attempted burglary.
Ellen Vaughn, sixty days; feloniously intermarrying with James Thompson.

TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Wm. McCoy; grand larceny.
Jas. Brown *alias* Leroy Rasher; burglary, 3d deg.

ACQUITTED.

Michael Coyle; rape.
Ann Maria Hibbert; petit larceny.
Wm. Cassidy; receiving stolen goods.
Eliza Johnson; grand larceny.
Michael Silk; arson, second degree.
Thomas Silk; arson, second degree.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

John Hogan; assault and battery.
John Wassam; illegal voting.
Bridget Cassidy; receiving stolen property.

DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.

Johnson Berry; default of $200 bail.
Wm. Flannigan; bastardy.

Police Statistics of the Criminal business of the City for the year 1855, in the Police Courts of the City.

[illegible]

CRIMES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assault and Battery	20	20	6	....	....	....
Ass'lt and wounding with intent to k.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	1	1	....	....	....	....
Assault with deadly weapons	2	....	....	....	....	....
Assault and beating officers	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault and forcible entry	1	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault and false imprisonment	4	4	....	....	1	1
Arson, 1st degree	6	2	....	....	....	....
Arson, 2d degree	....	1	....	....	....	....
Arson, 3d degree	....	1	....	....	....	....
Arson, 3d degree	2	1	....	....	....	....
Burglary, 1st degree	9	6	....	....	1	....
Burglary, 2d degree	2	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary, 3d degree	11	9	....	....	2	....
Bigamy	2	1	....	....	....	....
Bastardy	....	....	....	....	....	....
Embezzlement	....	....	....	....	....	....
False Pretenses	7	1	....	....	....	....
Indecent exposure	2	1	....	....	....	....
Illegal voting	10	....	....	....	....	....
Incest	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping disorderly House	4	6	2	....	....	....
Larceny, 2d offence	2	2	....	....	....	....
Larceny, Grand	28	28	8	....	1	....
Larceny, Petit	5	2	....	....	....	....
Larceny, Attempt at	2	....	....	....	....	....
Murder	2	1	....	....	....	....
Manslaughter, 1st deg.	....	....	....	1	....	....
Misdemeanor	1	11	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	1	2	....	....	....	....
Nuisance	1	....	....	....	....	....
Neglect of duty as Justice of Peace	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	1	....	....	....	....	....
Receiving stolen goods	2	....	....	....	....	....
Riot and Tumult	6	3	....	....	1	1
Riot and resisting legal process	52	....	....	....	12	1
Riot and resisting officers	9	....	....	....	....	....
Robbery	2	....	....	....	....	....
Resisting officers in execution of duty	6	....	....	....	1	....
Rescuing prisoners	....	6	....	....	....	....
Rape	....	1	....	....	....	....
Rape, attempt at	1	1	....	....	1	....
Seduction	1	....	....	....	....	....
Selling liquor without license	116	11	49	....	26	16
Severing from freehold	1	....	....	....	....	1

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Firemen's Certificate—San Francisco Fire Department among the Fine Arts.

If lovers of the Fine Arts should chance to look in at the window of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, on Broadway, to-day, they will see an elegant specimen of steel plate engraving, which has been executed for the San Francisco Fire Department, by Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON of this City.

The engraving is about fifteen inches by twenty, and forms an elaborate and picturesque frame work around a certificate of membership. In 1855 the San Francisco Fire Department offered $250 for the best design for this certificate. Several drawings were submitted, and the fortunate artist was Mr. CHARLES NAHL of San Francisco, whose design was adopted, and forwarded to this City to be engraved. Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON were selected as most competent to execute the work, which they commenced in February, 1855, and which they have just completed in a style worthy of their high reputation.

The point that first att

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in the City and Vicinity for One Dollar a year, payable in advance. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers will be charged three dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Communications will receive no attention, unless accompanied by the name of the writer. Any statements of facts must be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be offered for publication.

Whenever correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ There was no balloting in Congress on Monday for Speaker, the entire day having been consumed in debating whether the Message of the President should be received or not; and the country being now in possession of that document the struggle for Speakership loses a good deal of its interest.

☞ By our telegraphic dispatch from Albany, it will be seen that there is a prospect of the Washington Congressional drama being rehearsed at our State Capitol.

The President's Message.

The President, Monday, took the country by surprise by sending his message to Congress before the popular branch of that body was prepared to receive it. The President assigns as his motives for taking this extraordinary step, his convictions of duty which would not permit him longer to postpone the obligation enjoined upon him by the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But the propriety of sending a message and recommending measures to an unorganized body, which has no power to consider or act upon them, is not very obvious. He might as well have delivered his Message to the members of Congress elect, before they assembled in Washington, as far as the practical action of that body goes, as to send it to them in their unorganized condition. But, though no practical good can result from the premature delivery of the Message, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been felt in respect to our foreign relations, while its firm, pacific tone will tend to allay all apprehensions of serious difficulty with England or any other foreign power, on any of the questions in dispute, which have been a subject of discussion during the past year.

But we find nothing in the Message itself of sufficient importance to justify the unusual course of the President, in sending it to Congress before the organization of the Lower House.

The Message is well written, of the ordinary length, and with less of Bancombe in it than might have been expected; and though it is broadly and decidedly in favor of the South, and as strongly Pro-Slavery as it could possibly be made, it is quiet in expression, and strictly in accordance with the antecedent utterances of the President. In respect to our relations with England, the President is candid and firm in the expression of his opinions, and the tone of his remarks is in singular contrast with that belligerent temper which the London *Times* has attributed to him. The Message is eminently peaceable as respects all foreign Powers, and the only show of an opposite feeling is in that part of it which relates to the conflicting sentiments of the North and the South, which, with so large a majority against him in Congress, cannot be supposed as intended to influence the minds or actions of its members.

The question of greatest importance which demands the attention of Congress, is that which has risen out of the negotiation with Great Britain in relation to Central America. He gives a narrative of the negotiations and treaties, from which it appears that the two Governments are still widely at variance on the subject, as they have long been, and the President states that it will afford him sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success heretofore anticipated with more confidence than the aspect of the case now permits him to entertain. Still, he does not consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

The importance of this Central American question, which is, in reality, the prominent feature of the Message, may be inferred from the debates in the Senate which immediately followed the reading of it,—Messrs. Clayton, Seward, Cass and Weller, all concurring in supporting the President's views, which are expressed with great firmness, though moderate in tone.

The enlistment case next follows; it is treated at length, and our rights are asserted in as decided a manner as in the Central American question. Reparations of the wrong done in the infringement of our laws have been demanded, but the subject is still under discussion. The appointment of a Commissioner is again recommended to establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British Provinces, where, it seems, there has been imminent danger of collisions.

On the subject of the Danish Sound Dues, the President still adheres to his former opinion—that the United States ought not to submit to their payment.

Our relations with other European Powers are of a satisfactory nature. Mexico and Nicaragua are dispatched in a few lines.

The reference which the President makes to the condition of the Public Treasury is confined to its revenues and expenditures. Nothing is said, in this connection, of the Foreign Trade of the country, the results of which, for the fiscal year 1855, have heretofore been published in the Daily Times, and are here recapitulated:

Foreign Imports, 1855	$261,382,960
Against year 1854	305,780,253
Decreased Import	$64,397,293
Exports, including Specie, 1855	$275,158,846
Against year 1854	278,241,064
Decreased Export	$3,082,218

The Message states that the revenues of the Treasury were

For year 1855	$65,008,930
For 1856, official and estimated	67,918,734

The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt,

For year 1855	$56,365,293
Public Debt paid off	9,840,528
For year 1855, official and estimated	$60,476,000
Texas and Mexican Claims	10,750,000

The available resources for the current fiscal year, from which to pay the last two items, are estimated at $86,856,710; so that the balance available to the Treasury on 30th June next, will be $15,628,588, meaning that the Texas Indemnity, $7,740,000, and the Mexican $8,000,000, to be paid off before that period. The existing system of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenues is commended for its safety, which, upon the "principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the Government, should remain for active employment among the people." The President recommends an early revision and reduction of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, without departure from the principles of the existing law.

The condition of Army and Navy is briefly alluded, and the decision of the Retiring Board we infer, is not to be disturbed. In Kansas, the President naively remarks, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but, as yet none have occurred to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive; from which it might be supposed his advices from that distant Territory had not been very full or reliable. He then gives us a long essay on the Constitutional Theory of the Government, in which he exhibits a decided partiality for the South and the peculiar institution, from which the slide into the Nebraska bill is both easy and natural, and his round and vehement approval of that measure inevitable and a matter of course. The possibility of a dissolution of the Union is hinted at, but the President has too much confidence in the patriotism of the people to believe in such a thing. The Message concludes with an appeal to the Almighty, with which our other Presidents have commenced the Messages.

On the whole, the Message will be regarded, we think, with satisfaction, excepting those parts which relates to Slavery, which will be as vehemently praised at the South as they will be denounced by a majority of the people at the North.

The Speakership—Rule of Minorities.

The struggle which has engaged the House of Representatives for the past month, indicates a fault in our system that cannot be too early corrected. A minority, for reasons quite aside from considerations of public good, has thought proper, and enjoyed the power, to suspend the movement of the Governmental machine at a critical moment, when action has been especially needed; and has found no limit to its revolutionary temper, save in its own inscrutable will. The Executive, confessedly identified with that minority, and with ample means to remove all obstacles, has encouraged the recusants, and assisted to postpone the organization. There has been no assertion that the Government has any numerical advantage in the House. The sound old Democratic doctrine beneath which the Whig Party in Jackson's day was completely repressed, that the will of the majority shall rule, right or wrong, remains uncontradicted in set terms; and yet the Democratic minority, strengthened covertly by a less respectable and nameless group of ambitious membership, has employed every art, and every exertion, to prevent the success of their more numerous antagonists. Were the result of this action merely to secure the conduct of Government upon their principles, it might be excusable. But it is worse. Government is stopped abruptly, and altogether. Of the eventual result, no man could entertain a doubt, seeing the resolution of the predominant party in adhering to their candidate. The opposition, therefore, has been wanton and mischievous; a proof of the ability of an evil-disposed minority to defy any majority not thoroughly united in sentiment; and to require a submission of the many to the will of the few.

In view of our republican pretensions, a contrast of this state of things with what must have occurred, in similar circumstances, in the British House of Commons, is not gratifying. There the revealed will of the majority is law and testimony. In its presence, ministers resign; systems of policy are abandoned; new ideas adopted. An adverse division, showing a majority of one against Government, is met either by a reconstruction of the Cabinet, or by a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people; the latter alternative, however, never adopted, when, as in the case of the present Congress, the House has come fresh from the popular canvass. There is no effort on the part of the defeated ministers to protract a contest, upon a Micawberish hope of something turning up; or to wear out the patience of the more numerous party, by tedious resistance, or to affright them with a prospect of total suspension of governmental authority, unless the subject of contest be conceded. Such anomalies are reserved for a Republic, where the will of the majority is hypothetically absolute; only reversible by a successful reference to the people; and always controlling the action of the Executive. With such a theory, a moment's reflection will show how disgracefully incongruous has been the conduct of Congress the last month.

In attempting to reform the defect, there is danger of erring in the opposite direction. Minorities have rights; a theorem which, while the Administration party denies it verbally, it does not hesitate to adopt in action. The only question is, whether the claims of a minority are to be admitted to the full extent of blocking the wheels of Government, of compelling a majority to submission—of arrogating, while a minority, an absolute dictation in the making of laws. There can be no hesitation in dissenting from a proposition abounding with consequences so absurd. And in proposing, therefore, that, upon all questions, involving the organization of a public body, the plurality principle, or some other evading the requirement of a clear majority of all votes cast, shall be legally established, we merely advocate that the minority shall be denied rights involving revolution—for the suspension of Government is revolution; and the disposition to traffic in public inconvenience, and to bargain against the popular will, is very little better than more palpable forms of treason. Repeatedly has the organization of the legislative branch been retarded by contests in which the public had no manner of interest; where the conflict was rather between the avarice and ambition of individuals, than between opposing principles; and where the plurality doctrine would have cut short the paltry squabble. Of course, to propose the adoption of that principle in the heat of the fight, is to offer the victory to some one of the parties whose numbers have been previously ascertained. Such propositions are, therefore, seldom successful. The difficulty would be readily overcome by legislation requiring that in the organization of the House of Representatives the Speaker and Clerk shall each be voted for *viva voce* a certain number of times; and if, at the end, no one shall be found to have a majority of all the votes cast, that upon the next vote, the candidate obtaining a plurality shall be duly elected, whether Clerk or Speaker. Some rule of this description would effectually prevent such ill thrift of public patience, time, and money. The essential thing is to have it established by law, so as to place it beyond the reach of change during the ardor and excitement of conflict. A deadlock, like that of the past month, should not be possible again.

The Central American Question—What Walker May Do.

According to present appearances, the ultimate design of Gen. William Walker is to found an Anglo-American Republic by a union of the five States of Central America. His sphere of operations, as yet, has been confined to the single State of Nicaragua, which, of itself, incloses a territorial area larger than the State of New-York. But from the news published yesterday by the *Star of the West*, it would appear that he can already command an influential, if not numerically strong party in at least two, if not three, of the other Central American States. Of course, much will depend upon the measure of his success in Nicaragua, the wisdom of his rule, and the discretion of his political movements. It is not probable that he will attempt the immediate military subversion of any of the States, but in the event of Honduras and San Salvador forming a voluntary alliance with his Government—an event now more than probable—Guatemala could scarcely refuse to unite with them after it became manifest that the new Government was fully and firmly established. As to Costa Rica, the result is inevitable. The population is inconsiderable in numbers; the country is poor in material resources, and not particularly desirable for colonization, except for its sea-bound advantages on the Atlantic side. The people, who only number 125,000, would, in the event of a union among the other States, be left free to pursue their own inclination in the matter.

The recently published book of Notes on Central America, by Mr. E. G. Squiers, presents the following table of the area and population of the five States:

	Area of Square Miles.	Population.
Guatemala	43,380	850,000
Honduras	39,600	350,000
San Salvador	9,594	394,000
Nicaragua	49,500	300,000
Costa Rica	13,590	125,000
Total	155,664	2,019,000

This would make a pretty formidable Empire for the new Conqueror;—the territory more than three times the area of the State of New-York, and the population, such as it is, more than half its number! The productions and mineral resources of the country are of a seductive character, the climate, in many respects, a desirable one, and the chances of immense development, under an infusion of Anglo-Yankee enterprise, such as to tempt immigration on an extensive scale after the new power shall have been become a fixed fact.

We do not conclude that Walker's movement in Nicaragua has already assumed the importance which the foregoing facts may hereafter warrant. But it cannot be denied that the field before him is one of vast magnitude, and that time—and not very distant time—may witness events in Central America, compared to which the Texas conquest will fall into insignificance, and the acquisition of California by the United States only serve as a parallel. This view of the case is strengthened by the nature and character as well as by the past history of the race destined to Colonize the nascent Republic, and the almost manifest destiny of the other race—half Indian, half Spanish, with a cross of the Negro—which constitute the two millions of people who now permit this fair inheritance to run to waste.

The New City Judge.

Governor Clark has filled the vacancy until Jan. 1, 1857, caused by Judge Stuart's resignation, by the appointment of Elisha S. Capron, Esq., of the law firm of Capron & Lake of this City. Mr. Capron commenced practice in Herkimer County in 1833, and is about 45 years of age. He has had a large experience in criminal law, and is regarded as accomplished in that branch of jurisprudence. Mr. Capron took the opportunity, whilst in California, upon some legal business entrusted to him by firms in this City, to write a history of California, published by Jewett & Co., of Boston, which has met with literary success. Judge Capron is an old Whig, a present Republican, and, from his freedom of all local cliques in this City will, we trust, make a fearless, as well as a capable Judge. We are not sure that his having but recently become a resident of the City is not a point in his favor, though that may be considered an objection by some.

Periodicals for January.

The *Knickerbocker* opens the new year with unusual vigor—especially in the book-reviewing department. The article commencement of a new story, entitled "Eleanor Manton; or, The Life-Picture," by our own Minnie Myrtle, which, we hope, will be carried at some length, through the succeeding numbers. Often as Holyrood Palace and Abbotsford have been described, still we find something fresh and new in a notice of both, contained in James W. Wall's "Pleasant Memories of the Old World." There is a Brigand story, pleasantly related by John MacMullen, and another of the genial "Letters to Ella," which we have repeatedly had occasion to praise. Among the poetry, "A Happy Heart," by Surrey Kerne, and "The Battle of Friedland," by Isaac MacLennan, deserve especial notice. The Editor's Table is too much encroached upon, many readers will think, by a report of the speeches at the St. Nicholas Society Dinner—inasmuch as the daily journals have anticipated this. In the familiar Gossip with Readers and Correspondents, there is a lively letter on that world renowned invention, the Patent Back-Action, Self-Operating Bed-Persuader, which M. Stoeckle, an eminent Russian-Pole, writes to say he has *patented!* An original letter from John Randolph, a sporting letter on [illegible], and some curious reminiscences of Stephen Burroughs, are also well worth notice. Published by S. Hueston, New-York.

Putnam's Monthly, which here commences its seventh volume, opens with a peculiar article, the commencement of a series, entitled "William Shakspeare and his Plays," the object of which—so far as can be gathered from the multitude of words employed—is to place the Shakesperean plays upon the same footing as Wolfe, the German critic, has tried to put the Iliad and the Odyssey, viz., as not actually written by the person to whom they are generally attributed—but emanating from various minds, and affiliated on one who did *not* write them. The article is so verbose, declamatory and assertive, (to say nothing of the folly of its speculations,) that we wonder at the editor of *Putnam* characterizing it as "bold, original, and most ingenious and interesting." There are other papers here which abundantly compensate for the waste of words in these Shakspeare paradoxes. First among them is the very interesting account of a visit to Virginia Springs, here brought to a conclusion; "Scampetias," which graphically describes (only too briefly) the commencement of a voyage in a United States frigate; "Low Life in the Pampas," crowded with lots of information on all manner of subjects in that country; the opening part of a capital American story of reform and reformers, called "Prolapso;" and a clever review of Prescott's "Philip II." But the gem of the number, with a gentle mysticism which excites sympathy rather than terror, so deeply is it imbued with "the Sweet-Sad Melancholy of Humanity," is a Christmas story, the scene placed in Boston, entitled "The Ghost," which is written with remarkable, although properly subdued, power. We should hope to meet the writer again, (as we have met him, at least once before,) in this magazine. He writes well and ought to write oftener.

Dix & Edwards, the publishers of *Putnam's Magazine*, have also sent us the new number of their *fac simile* reprint of Dickens' *Household Words*. It contains a variety of excellent papers.

The Schoolfellow, a Magazine for Boys and Girls, has also fallen into the hands of the same publishers, who hold out fair promise of making it a superior work. We do not know whether the January number has yet appeared.

Gift Books.

At all times, but particularly at the present genial season, when parents and friends open their hearts and purses, a book is an acceptable present—better, a great deal, than an article of dress or a diamond of equal price, for it does not get worn out, and permanently remains to improve, interest and entertain the mind. We have already named and described some out of the vast variety of books of amusement or instruction which have appeared this season, for young people. We now proceed to mention a few works which are intended for persons of mature age—books which possess vitality, because they are of first-class quality, either on account of subject, execution, or illustrations, or for all these *desiderata* combined.

The most attractive book we have seen for some time is *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature*. We have already noticed the first volume with highest eulogy. The completed work is now before the public, adapted for friendly donation by being put up in a variety of friendly binding, and may fairly be accepted as most complete in all respects. The authors have had a life-long knowledge of literary men and literary matters in America, and they have communicated it, in these volumes, to the public. They do not pretend to play the critic, while merely acting as historians, and therefore their work is singularly free from all expression of personal feeling or pique. Whoever desires to make acquaintance with the lives and writings of American authors, from the earliest time to the present, will rejoice in the possession of this *Cyclopædia*. It is embellished with 225 portraits, 75 views of Colleges, libraries and authors' residences, upwards of 400 autographs, and two steel engravings of Benjamin Franklin and J. Fenimore Cooper. If the book is not actually a library in itself, it certainly is a biographical and bibliographic dictionary. (New-York: C. Scribner.)

What Next?—A splendid quarto, richly bound in antique morocco, entitled *The Republican Court*; containing twenty-one finely engraved portraits of distinguished women in the days of Washington. These engravings are executed by the first artists, American and English, from the original paintings by Sharp, Trumbull, Malbone, Sully, Copley, (father of Lord Lyndhurst,) Gainsborough, Pine, Woolaston, and other. Mrs. Washington's likenese appropriately figures as the frontispiece, and may be considered as very comely. These follows an array of beauty, either of feature or intellectual expression, such as does one's heart good to look at. The golden apple, were it to be awarded here, might be divided between Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, (Pamela Dwight,) and Mrs. John Jay, (Sarah Livingston.) In the accompanying letter press is a great deal of desultory information respecting the people and manners of Washington's time. (New-York: Appletons.)

The Rhine and its Picturesque Scenery and Legends forms the subject of, and gives name to, a very handsome volume (published in London) which has reached us from Bangs, Brother & Co., of this City. It is something in the style of *The Landscape Annual*,—a work of such sterling and permanent value that a complete set is not purchasable now at treble its original selling-price. *The Rhine* consists of a tour up that "exciting and abounding river," (as Byron calls it,) made and described by Henry Mayhew, and charmingly illustrated by Birket Foster, an artist of considerable eminence in London, in a series of twenty engravings. Mr. Mayhew has made an admirable hand-book for travelers "up the Rhine," and the fidelity and spirit of his descriptions merit praise. The real attractions, however, are Foster's illustrations—as good, in all respects, as have ever appeared in any work of this class. Often as "Ehrenbreitstein" has been painted, never before has more justice been rendered to it than on this occasion. We might say the same of the views of "The Lurlei Rocks," "Liebenstein," and "Bonn." In fact, all the engravings are very good.

A new edition of *The Knickerbocker Gallery*, truly described as "A Miscellany of Literature and Art," has just been published, and is every way attractive and suitable enough for a present. It contains forty-eight portraits of our most distinguished living authors, accompanying original compositions in prose and verse, contributed to constitute a volume, the profits of which should be handed to Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, who, though a comparatively young man, is a veteran editor. The literary contents make a volume of unusual interest, and the portraits alone ought to sell [illegible] The work is put up in all sorts of binding, and ought to obtain considerable circulation not only at this season, but at all times. (New-York: R. Hueston.)

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should give your letter any further consideration, [illegible]

[Signed.) PARKER H. FRENCH.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Regular Session—Usual Adjournment.

The Board met on Monday evening. The chief feature of the meeting will the debate on [illegible] with the Board of Aldermen in their recommendation of Mr. McKay's stage route, but a petty one, but a modification of the already established.

Mr. Councilman McCarell was exceptionally eager to sweep the measure from the moment of its mention.

Mr. Councilman Wise characterized the project as a mere act to create and sell out stock, a magnificent humbug from beginning to end.

After the argument for the proposed route had been fully stated by Mr. Councilman Conover, the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen as to this matter was proposed to be referred to the Committee on Streets. A motion to that effect was lost.

Mr. F. E. Mayhew, of the Fifty-seventh District, proposed that the Common Council agree to a modification of the route, namely, that the petitioners avoid Fourth-avenue and Broadway. An amendment to that effect was lost. On the question of concurrence, Mr. McCarell lost the amendment to adjourn.

Mr. Councilman Ridden was severe upon Mr. Councilman Wild. Allusion had been made to "humbug." He did not know a better representative of that commodity than the gentleman of the Seventeenth. He would vote in favor of the abovel route.

Mr. Conover said that if this Common Council refused to give the measure, the people would pass it. He discovered most objectionable [illegible] "log rolling."

Mr. Councilman Gray said enough had been [illegible] would induce him to [illegible] strongly. Only one month ago a route had been granted him; now he asked for another. The previous question was called for. This vote was carried by 24 to 21. Upon the main question, some asked to be excused, *having friends on both sides.* Mr. Ridden said for that very reason such public-minded men ought not to be excused. After much desultory debate and great excitement, the vote on the main question stood thus: In the affirmative, 21 negative, and was consequently lost, as not being a constitutional vote, which required 21 to carry.

Next came a motion from Mr. D. D. Conover to "reconsider" the vote, as to whether that motion lie on the table was lost, and that to "reconsider" was carried.

The fun "grew fast and furious," Mr. McCarell becoming unusually excited, and in a voice hoarse from passion for the twentieth time moved the adjournment *sine die.*

Mr. Conover made another attempt to push his advantage.

Mr. Seeley became very warm, emphatically denying that he was the tool of Mr. Conover. That gentleman became quite pathetically rhetorical in again proposing "concurrence." A member said he was "tired of all this fol-de-rol," and Mr. Conover then became silent. On the vote the members stood thus: affirmative 28, negative 22. Lost again, for the former reason,—want of a constitutional vote. Again the motion to adjourn was lost. A vote of thanks was passed to the reporters, and to D. D. Conover, Esq., for the faithful discharge of his duties, who replied suitably,—soon after which the Board adjourned *sine die.*

Outrage by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

From the National Intelligencer.

An exploring party, under command of Lieut. George L. Hartsuff, second artillery, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, was suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians at daylight on the 20th, about sixteen miles southeast from Fort Simon Drum, about forty miles southeast from Fort Myers. The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th inst., and, up to the time of the attack, were engaged in making an examination of that portion of Big Cypress Swamp which was explored by the troops last winter. On the night of the 21st, three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers, and it is supposed that Lieut. Hartsuff, with the remainder of the party, have been killed.

Most of the public animals with the expedition, eighteen in number, were shot down. Lieutenant Hartsuff, when last seen, had one arm broken, and was thought to be wounded in the side. Private Ham

THIRD EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to correct the journal of Monday's proceedings, in effect denying that the President's Message was received by the House, and asserting that it was announced and delivered to the Clerk by the President's Private Secretary without permission.

After a debate the proposition was tabled by 36 majority.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay this on the table.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. ZENAS CLARK appeared and took his seat.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill for the relief of JOHN D. HILL, of New-York.

Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill for the erection of a new County, to be taken from parts of Alleghany and Steuben.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill obliging Savings Banks to make annual reports of their business.

The various bills were laid upon the table, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Four ballots were taken for Speaker without success.

On the first vote:

Mr. Odell, (R. N.) ..... 40 Mr. Bailey, (Hard)..... 28
Mr. Pendergast, (Rep.) 34 Mr. Hoyle..... 9
The remainder scattering.

No material change occurred in the subsequent ballotings.

Adjourned till 3 P. M., to choose seats.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

It is stated in a letter from London, from an unusually responsible source, that the British Government, anticipating a demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, meditate transferring him to some other diplomatic station, as in the case of Sir HENRY BULWER sent hither from Spain.

Sir GORE ONSLEY is named as Mr. CRAMPTON'S successor.

We have been favored with beautiful weather today, and all public business has been suspended. The diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President at 11 o'clock, in full costume. Mr. CRAMPTON was prominent among them. Mr. MARCOLEXA attended as Minister from Nicaragua, and received marked attention from the other diplomats present. At noon the doors were thrown open to the public, and thousands were in attendance during the day. A fine band was stationed in the mansion, and it was altogether a very joyous time.

The United States Treasury statement reports $32,753,700 subject to draft in all the Treasuries on the 24th of December.

The Accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The following are the particulars of the accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, referred to in our dispatch yesterday. About 4½ o'clock P. M., a passenger train going west came in collision with a freight train coming east, at Darlington Summit. The freight train was out of time, and the conductor was probably endeavoring to reach a switch within a short distance. The collision occurred on a heavy curve, and both trains were under full headway, consequently the locomotives and some of the cars were smashed to atoms. Four passengers were killed, namely: Mr. STOKES, agent of the Newcastle and Erie Stage Company; a man named JOHNSTON, brother of the landlord of the Enon Valley Hotel; an Irishman, and another, whose names have not been ascertained. About eighteen were more or less injured. The engineer of the passenger train was badly hurt in the back, and the fireman had an arm shattered. A Mr. JOHN VEACH is among those dangerously wounded. The accident was caused by the watch of the conductor of the freight train being three-quarters of an hour too slow.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Pennsylvania Legislature duly organized to-day. WM. M. PRATT and RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT were elected Speakers of the Senate and House respectively. The Message of the Governor is to be delivered to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Gov. POLLOCK'S Message was delivered to the Legislature this morning. He makes some congratulatory remarks about the financial condition of the State—the decrease in the debt during the year having been $630,000, and no new loan having been created. He refers to his former message for his opinions on National affairs, and reaffirms the sentiments then expressed. He calls attention to the necessity for further legislation on the license question; adverts to the duty of electing a United States Senator; alludes to the robbery of arms at the Harrisburg Arsenal; recommends the enactment of a law inflicting punishment for such offences, and a further appropriation for building an arsenal at Philadelphia, the State arms being now kept in an insecure out-house, owing to the former building having been torn down, and not rebuilt in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the purpose.

Frightful Double Murder at Woodbridge, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Two murders were committed in Woodbridge, six miles from this City, yesterday, by CHARLES SANFORD, an insane man, about twenty-six years old. It is supposed he was in the woods shopping, and that when he came out he killed ENOCH SPERRY, who was riding by in his sleigh. MR. SPERRY'S head was cut off; he was the father of N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State. SANFORD then went to the house of ICHABON UMBERFIELD, a farmer, and killed him with his axe. SANFORD is in jail; he appears to be a raving maniac. He is the nephew of ALEMERON SANFORD, who was one of the Wakemanites arrested on suspicion of connection with the recent murder of JUSTUS MATTHEWS. SANFORD has been two or three times at the Insane Retreat. To-day he is muttering a senseless jargon with occasional oaths.

Destruction of a Unitarian Church by Fire—The Commerce of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Unitarian Church at West Cambridge under the charge of Rev. Mr. SMITH, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was only partially insured.

During the year 1855, there arrived at this port 3,178 vessels from foreign ports, and, in the same time, there were 3,227 clearances for foreign ports. This shows a large increase over the previous year.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature commenced its session to-day. The Senate elected E. C. BAKER, of Middlesex, President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, Clerk. The House organized by choosing CHARLES A. PHELPS Speaker.

New Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Noon.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, is now eleven days out, and about due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* sails about 2 o'clock P. M., with 100 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Death of Hon. John M. Berrin.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Hon. JOHN M. BERRIEN, Ex-United States Senator from Georgia, and Attorney-General under JACKSON, died here this forenoon, after an illness of 18 days.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of 60 hours from New-York.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 85½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Long Island, 13¾; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅞.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 31.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 5000 bales, at former rates. Sugar has advanced ¼c. ₰ lb. Molasses is in fair demand at 36½c. Lard sells at 10½c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

COTTON depressed and favoring buyers. Sales to-day, 1,400 bales. Weather stormy.

The Disaster to the Plymouth Rock.

The *Plymouth Rock* was still ashore at an early hour this morning, and in about the same position as previously reported. Additional assistance, such as canal boats, casks, spars, &c., was sent up to her yesterday afternoon; and as the easterly wind now prevailing will send in a higher tide, strong hopes are entertained of floating the steamer sometime during to-day. She is in an upright position, and is apparently not much injured.

Markets....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—2 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full prices.

FLOUR—Attracts considerable attention from home dealers and shippers; and prices display increasing firmness. The sales since our last add up nearly 9,000 bbls., including common to extra State, at $6 31½@$8 56¼; Ohio at $8 37½@$8 62½; and mixed to extra Southern at $10 75 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at former quotations. Rye, Barley and Oats are essentially unchanged. Corn is in pretty brisk demand, and is quite firm,—with sales since our last of about 82,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues on the decline,—having fallen, to-day, to $16 75@$17 for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ₰ bbl. The sales have been moderate. Other articles in the line are quiet and languid.

WHISKY—Parties disagree about prices. Selee light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Arrived....TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Ship Isaiah Crowell, (of Boston,) Currier, Calcutta, and Sands Head Aug. 1, with hides, India-rubber, &c., to master. Experienced very heavy gales on the coast and about the South Channel, lost sails, &c. Passed Achen Head Sept. 11, touched at St. Helena Nov. 7. Nov. 18, Adolphe Anderson, seaman, of Gothenburg, died of consumption. This ship is bound to Boston, and put into this port in distress.

Ship Parana Langston, Buenos Ayres Nov. 5, with hair, hides, &c., to W. W. De Forest.

Bark Roderick Dhu, Bryant, Vivavilla (Mosquito Coast, 18 ds., with guano to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Jannie Currie, (of Richmond, Va., Deacborn, Glascow, 40 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. 31st ult., Montauk bearing N. 40 miles, spoke and boarded the bark John Dunham, Davis, 11 ds from Mobile for Providence, who kindly supplied us with provisions. The F. C. has experienced heavy weather; has laid to in fourteen gales, and lost almost an entire suit of sails, sprung nearly every spar on the vessel, and threw overboard part of the cargo to save the spars.

Brig Nelson Island, Turner, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Kinkland & Von Sachs.

Schr. Wolcott, Mallery, Havana 18 ds., with oranges to H. B. Hart. Experienced heavy gales during the entire passage; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. James R. Mitchell, Watson, Dover, Del., with corn to E. Cummings.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, ——, Delaware, with corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. Sanler, Weeks, Little Egg Harbor, oysters.

Schr. Albert Jimmerson, Jimmerson, Rockland.

Sloop Thos. W. Thorne, Cummings, Fall River.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 1, lat. 15 55 S., lon. 30 30, Br. bark Eleanora, from Liverpool for Africa.

Dec. 29, lat. 38, lon. 74 10, schr. Blooming Youth, of Baltimore, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia.

Dec. 28, lat. 37 30, lon. 25 19, ship Old Dominion, from Cardiff for Richmond, Va. Same time, bark Edward Everett, from Boston for Baltimore.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road has thrown open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the former will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be receive as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to a part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 582 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BOGNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—A splendid house, near 30th-st., will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested, to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A handsome single Sleigh, but little used, can be seen at BARRETT & McCARTHY'S stable, Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Directors of the ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE has the honor to announce TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES, Previous to their departure to fulfill engagements in other cities, being

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST.

Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 Acts,
IL TROVATORE,
Will be presented on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

Leonora.....Madame De La Grange
Azucena.....Madame Nantier Didiee
Count de Luna.....Signor Amodio
Fernando.....Signor Gasparoni

FRIDAY, Jan. 4,
A GRAND OPERA,
In which the THREE PRIMA DONNAS will appear.

Seats for both Performances can be secured at the several Offices.

Admission.....$1
Secured Seats.....50 cents Extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the Principal Office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

WHERE CAN ALL THIS GOLD, ALL these Jewels, and all this Beauty come from, is a question asked every night, when the last gorgeous scene of KING CHARMING meets the astonished and dazzled eyes of the multitude who crowd the Broadway Theatre, to see this great Piece.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EXTRA REPRESENTATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.—Signor P. BRIGNOLI has the honor to inform his friends and the public that on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, has been set apart for his benefit, when IL TROVATORE will be presented for the last time.

THE PENKNIFE WITH A HUNDRED BLADES—Which the wicked Queen puts into the pretty bina bird's nest, does not kill him, and the evil fairy does not triumph. The handsome KING CHARMING is saved, as all good children will see when their Pa takes them to the Broadway Theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1856.—ANOTHER FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE ROBERT,
Mlle. Pauline Genet, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Lina Wendel, Paul Brilliant, Emile Mangin.

To commence with the Comic Pantomime of the MILLINERS.

Simon.....François Ravel
Followed by the new Ballet of
JOVITA.
Characters by Mlle. ROBERT and the Ballet Troupe.
To conclude with, last night but one, of
MEDINA.
Pipolin.....Antoine Ravel

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'cl'k.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.

The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the sale of tickets, and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

FOUR AND TWENTY BLACKBIRDS BAKED IN A PIE.—That celebrated pie, with the singing birds in it, is the delight of all good children, who, every evening, see it, in the great Fairy Piece of "KING CHARMING," at the Broadway Theatre.

HENPECKT HUSBANDS SHOULD NOT fail to take warning by KING HENPECK'T THE HUNDREDTH, whose fate may nightly be witnessed in the magnificent Fairy Extravaganza of KING CHARMING at the Broadway Theatre.

A TRIP TO THE FAN-SEA ISLANDS—is perhaps the most enjoyable of excursions. A Fairy Boat is engaged to make the voyage every evening at the Broadway Theatre. HOCUS POCUS, Captain, and KING CHARMING principal passenger.

THE FAIRY AMAZONIAN LIGHT GUARDS—Go nightly through their magnificent and picturesque evolutions and military exercises in the course of the performances at KING CHARMING, at the Broadway Theatre.

DID YOU EVER SEE A BLUE BIRD OF PARADISE?—Go to the Broadway Theatre, and you will see a splendid specimen in the great Fairy Spectacle of KING CHARMING

DID YOU EVER SEE FLYING FROGS—Drawing a handsome car with two people in it? You can do so by visiting KING CHARMING at the Broadway Theatre.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE WONDERFUL SILVER GOOSE that lays golden eggs? Go to the Broadway Theatre, for she appears in KING CHARMING

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855 and Every Evening during the Week, the Burlesque on the grand romantic Fairy Opera of

CINDERELLA,

In four acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, &c. Preceding the Opera,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Saturday Evening, Jan. 5, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.

"THE MOON ON THE LAKE IS BEAMING."—Go and see the closing scene of the first act of KING CHARMING, at the Broadway Theatre. It is the great triumph of American scenic art.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Positively Six Nights only—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855. The principal members of the Original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842. The Entire Troupe will appear as above. For particulars, see future bills. Tickets 25 Cents. The above named Company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music (14th-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.

HENRY A. BIRR, President No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 2d Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

THE FAREWELL CONCERT—Of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at Donworth's Academy. Single Tickets, $1; to be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. HALL & SON, JOLLY, SCHUBERTH, BREUSING and SCARFENBERG & LOUIS.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 Bowery, one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOTHORBOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS. No. 5'6 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Prest.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Old-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

Is the best weekly paper in the Union, far superior to the *Saturday Courier*, *Flag of our Union*, *True Flag*, *Waverley*, or any other. It is full of original stories, poetry, &c. Among other things this week's number contains more of that great local story, ELLEN ROSS, and the beginning of an exciting tale, entitled

THE JEWESS,
A SOUTHERN STORY.
ALSO,
FRESH FERN LEAVES,
by the always pleasing
FANNY FERN.

The LEDGER is printed in the best manner, and embellished with BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS from ORIGINAL DESIGNS, making the
BEST PAPER IN THE UNION.

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ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.
DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in DICKENS' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers.

For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

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We have, beside the popular books of the day, the more substantial and useful—Works on Education, Physical, Intellectual and Moral, Agriculture, Fruit-Growing, Mechanics, Temperance, Reforms, including Phonography, Hydropathy, Dietetics, Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Geology, Gazetteers, Dictionaries, &c.

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THE BEST ILLUSTRATED DOLLAR MAGAZINE in the Union; and any one of the THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES can now be had for $3, by forwarding the subscription to

D. A. WOODWORTH,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NOW READY!
THE BIOGRAPHY
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HON. FERNANDO WOOD,
MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY.
BY DONALD McLEOD, ESQ.

Author of "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Pynesshurst," Bloodstone," &c.

Mayor Wood, by his intrepid and independent course, as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis of our country, has won the admiration of the whole civilized world, creating a world-wide interest, and a special curiosity to know the history of such a man—hence its production. The Biography, aside from interest in the man, is an exceedingly entertaining work, full of stirring incident.

The work is written by one of our most popular Biographers—material furnished by the Mayor and various members of the family.

Published in library style, beautifully printed, on fine paper, superb binding, and will contain a splendid lifelike steel plate engraving of the Mayor, by BUTTRE. Price $1.

Sent, postage free, on receipt of price.

Energetic agents wanted to sell the work in all parts of the United States. Address

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year.

LITTELL, SON & CO.,
Boston, and No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

LETTER FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN—President of Rutgers College, N. J., to A. RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS:

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the Philosophical Charts. They furnish an admirable substitute for the far more expensive apparatus. These Charts, hung on the walls of the school-room, in all which I hope to see them, will spread before the scholar a palpable illustration of the great laws in Natural Philosophy. He will learn much of God from the works of His hand and the ordinances of His appointment.

The small volume that comes with them, and a little explanation by the teacher, will render the Charts one of the most useful means of instruction.

Very respectfully yours,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. A. RANNEY.

There are ten charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains, altogether, about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important principles of the natural sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text books, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit hardly found in school-books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from $3,000 to $5 0 0.

Price of the set of ten charts, neatly colored and mounted on cloth, accompanied with an explanatory key, (a bound book).....$15
Neatly colored and mounted on thick paper, without cloth, including the key.....10
In sheets, plain, on thick paper, strongly bound, including the key.....5

Booksellers, Teachers, agents, and all interested in education, are respectfully requested to address the publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive Nos. 8 and 9 of the above series of charts, which are as economy and complete in themselves, accompanied with the key, post-paid. A. R.

FARMERS' CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Any one wishing to make a handsome and invaluable present to a young farmer or country friend, can do so by procuring a copy of

JOHNSON'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Beautifully bound in 1 vol., 8vo, filled with plates, at C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S., No. 140 Fulton-st. Price $4.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Ag. Society, in a letter to the American editor, says: "After an attentive examination of your 'Farmers and Planters' Encyclopædia,' I take pleasure in recommending it as a standard agricultural work, abounding in practical and scientific information, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. A copy should be in the hands of every farmer, or person at all interested in rural affairs. In the publication of this work you have greatly to promote the diffusion among our countrymen of the best agricultural information arranged in the most convenient form for ready reference."

GIFT BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—All those that wish to buy cheap will do well to call at A. MAZE'S, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st. Go in time to make your selections.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY, FOR 1856. Secure an early copy. Published THIS EVENING, at Chambers-st. Price 50 Cents.

DOCTOR ROBACK'S NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The new year opens, and to one 'tis given
To read the language of the stars in Heaven,
And tell to all who wish their fates to ix
What shall befall in eighteen-fifty-six.
Born of nine of Seers in Sweden's land,
The occult art I truly understand;
Can tell you what to fear and what to hope,
And write your fortune in your horoscope.
The stars lie not and by their truthful light
I also speak natural lessons right.
The body's ills whatever they may be,
I can alleviate by astrology.
If you have lost your wealth, by theft or fraud.
By my great art it soon can be restored;
If debts are owing you for many a day,
I have the charms to make each debtor pay;
Or, should the law have drained your ample purse,
I have a spell that loss to refurbuse;
Has love found lodgment in your troubled heart,
Know I can charge for bliss the bitter smart,
Give you that heart's desire, and end its strife,
By changing lovers into man and wife:
Though there be obstacles, they'll melt away.
And magic powers shall bring the wedding day.
Sick, or in health, in happiness or woe,
Whate'er your situation in this world below,
Know that I claim—prepared that claim to prove—
To read your fate by the bright stars above.
Kings are my clients—yet I feel no pride,
And loving all men, all would freely guide.
Accept this offering; with the new-born year
New signs of destiny in Heaven appear,
And this believe me's the auspicious time
Your fortunes by the planets to divine.

C. W. ROBACK,
No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TERMS—Nativities calculated according to Geomancy and written out in full on durable paper—for Ladies $3, and for Gentleman $5—can be had of any person, at any distance of the world, by sending the day and year of their birth, and the above-named fee, to

DR. C. W. ROBACK,
No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENCY OF ELLWANGER & BARRY'S "MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES," ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that having the agency for the above old established and well known extensive nurseries, he is prepared to receive orders for trees and shrubs to be carefully packed and forwarded to any part of the country.

HENRY F. DIBBLEE,
Agricultural depôt and Produce Commission Warehouse,
No. 109 Murray-st.

N. B.—Spring orders should be sent in during January, if possible, to prevent delay in supplying from the nurseries.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are requested to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOOLMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

A CARD.—Mayor WOOD will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the Mayor's Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WM. H. STEVENS, First Marshal.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 398 4th-av.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal; in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEKOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REMOVAL.—CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON will remove on the 5th inst. to No. 292 Broadway, second door above Reade-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.

DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes and India-Rubber fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
GENUINE FURS,
in all the prevailing shapes,
and
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway,

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

1855.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SECRETARY OF STATE, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whole No. of Votes.
[illegible]	6130	9577	5126	788	14797
[illegible]	1488	2008	1513	298	6306
[illegible]	998	3408	....	1768	6222
[illegible]	2012	5818	985	998	5814
[illegible]	3070	3844	1790	175	6218
[illegible]	3044	3420	733	446	6181
[illegible]	1069	951	1721	96	6726
[illegible]	2276	3137	575	951	6941
[illegible]	1876	976	1667	43	4306
[illegible]	2176	2716	1660	694	6795
[illegible]	1541	2153	391	391	4572
[illegible]	2162	2170	1531	185	5678
[illegible]	3026	3498	1756	1485	8508
[illegible]	1488	2016	2776	154	15416
[illegible]	1698	1494	985	295	5726
[illegible]	1831	177	1314	169	3291
[illegible]	1069	1279	1170	154	3984
[illegible]	1870	2088	365	223	4547
[illegible]	2167	1061	1960	346	4966
[illegible]	2094	2867	1795	90	6268
[illegible]	1408	2097	3425	772	8302
[illegible]	7118	3128	1977	9143	30468
[illegible]	816	1486	1428	31	3404
[illegible]	2704	2199	995	129	5729
[illegible]	1879	2196	1294	446	6489
[illegible]	3823	4695	3428	662	12606
[illegible]	2068	3116	898	189	6948
[illegible]	32367	6678	12962	16149	56796
[illegible]	2347	1998	835	565	5747
[illegible]	1855	6313	5964	304	18436
[illegible]	8479	4475	3038	392	11384
[illegible]	2744	2426	454	689	6313
[illegible]	1806	2575	560	3582	7837
[illegible]	1631	1731	494	84	4142
[illegible]	2413	3355	1963	460	8443
[illegible]	1858	3872	2540	533	7911
[illegible]	671	339	217	544	1771
[illegible]	1461	884	430	1726	4501
[illegible]	3250	2090	2789	654	10896
[illegible]	962	394	887	993	2236
[illegible]	962	1096	63	947	3067
[illegible]	2167	4732	1550	161	9227
[illegible]	2671	2650	1134	1158	7593
[illegible]	1584	998	572	309	3037
[illegible]	1906	1508	448	2007	5567
[illegible]	780	1197	567	303	3848
[illegible]	1295	1148	1055	42	3538
[illegible]	3400	2460	1757	903	8430
[illegible]	1198	1104	1477	443	3980
[illegible]	1886	1291	905	596	4468
[illegible]	449	1919	1590	420	4298
[illegible]	2163	1986	474	173	4796
[illegible]	5098	1258	2194	568	9119
[illegible]	1518	866	194	747	3121
[illegible]	8715	3585	640	79	7026
[illegible]	2888	3315	1408	257	7872
[illegible]	3964	1888	491	2706	8450
[illegible]	868	2291	515	1068	4740
[illegible]	354	3041	706	528	3529
Total	148,567	136,898	91,336	59,883	436,419

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY—James M. Cook received 2 votes. Washington Hunt received 2 votes. Wesley Bailey received 1 vote. Ransmore Bennet received 1 vote. Blank received 81 votes. Frederick Douglass received 2 votes.

ALLEGANY—John T. Hatch received 1 vote.

BROOME—Frederick Douglass received 2 votes. Timothy Wood received 1 vote.

CAYUGA—John J. Brinkerhoff received 1 vote. Scattering received 1 vote. Gerrit Smith received 1 vote.

CHAUTAUQUE—J. T. Headley received 2 votes. John Mayham received 1 vote.

CHEMUNG—J. T. Headley received 1 vote. John K. Hale received 1 vote.

CHENANGO—Joel T. Healy received 1 vote. John White received 1 vote.

CLINTON—Frederick Douglass received 17 votes. Lemuel Stetson received 1 vote.

COLUMBIA—Frederick Douglass received 6 votes.

CORTLAND—Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

DELAWARE—Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS—Joel Headley received 2 votes. A. P. Schultz received 1 vote.

ERIE—Douglass received 2 votes. J. T. Hatch 5 votes. Hatch received 1 vote. Silas Seymour received 1 vote. Blank 18 votes.

ESSEX—Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—J. T. Headley received 1 vote. Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

GENESEE—Sam Wyant received 1 vote.

GREENE—John H. Wyant received 1 vote. Judson Kirk received 1 vote.

HERKIMER—Frederick Douglass received 6 votes. Albert Abeal received 1 vote.

JEFFERSON—Frederick Douglass received 9 votes. Blank 2.

KINGS—Blackwell received 1 vote. Frederick Douglass received 3 votes. Israel Hatch received 4 votes. J. T. Headley received 1 vote. Benjamin Reinhardt received 1 vote. John C. Wall received 1 vote. Blank received 19 votes. F. Dayton received 1 vote. John A. Dayton received 1 vote. Case Emmons received 1 vote.

LEWIS—William A. Pellman received 4 votes. Prest. King received 2 votes. P. King received 2 votes.

LIVINGSTON—Frederick Douglass received 2 votes.

MADISON—Frederick Douglass received 24 votes. Lemuel Stetson received 3 votes. Abram Watts received 1 vote. George F. Burs received 1 vote.

MONROE—Frederick Douglass received 4 votes.

NEW-YORK—Scattering 49.

NIAGARA—Frederick Douglass received 1 vote. J. T. Hatch received 1 vote.

ONEIDA—Frederick Douglass received 16 votes. A. D. Barber received 1 vote. A. Man received 1 vote. Washington Hunt received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA—Frederick Douglass received 4 votes. Three blank votes.

ONTARIO—Blank received 4 votes. Frederick Douglass received 3 votes.

ORANGE—Frederick A. Douglass received 1 vote. Lewis Philips received 1 vote. David Drake received 1 vote.

ORLEANS—Geo. Whitcomb received 1 vote. Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

OSWEGO—Frederick Douglass received 17 votes. A. E. Hill received 1 vote. J. T. Headley received 1 vote. Stephen V. Cushing received 1 vote. Alvah Manu received 1 vote. George Geddes received 1 vote.

OTSEGO—Frederick Douglass received 3 votes. Israel Hatch received 1 vote. Ephraim Chamberlain received 3 votes. Aaron received 1 vote.

PUTNAM—John Cornelius received 1 vote. Treadwell Davidson received 1 vote. James Rider received 1 vote. William T. Hatch received 3 votes. Joseph Valentine (of Isaac) received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER—P. King received 1 vote. Fred Douglass received 1 vote. James M. Cook received 1 vote. Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

RICHMOND—Frederick Douglass received 4 votes. Washington Hunt received 11 votes. William H. Seward received 1 vote. Andrew B. Dickinson received 1 vote.

SCHUYLER—Fredrick Douglas 1.

SENECA—Frederick Douglass received 3 votes.

STEUBEN—David Curtiss received 1 vote.

SUFFOLK—Frederick Douglass received 1 vote. Charles H. Connelly received 1 vote. Lorenzo Burrows received 2 votes.

TOMPKINS—Fred Douglass received 1 vote. Blanks 3.

ULSTER—William H. Romeyn received 1 vote. Preice received 1 vote. James O. Truesdale received 1 vote.

WARREN—J. Stetson received 1 vote. Frederick Douglass received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON—Washington Hunt received 1 vote. Fred Douglass received 4 votes. Banks 2.

WAYNE—Frederick Douglass received 3 votes. Gerret Smith received 1 vote. Elias W. Leavenworth received 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER—John S. Bates received 1 vote. William Hulett received 1 vote. Bob Montross received 1 vote. Preston H. King received 1 vote. Hexton Covert received 1 vote. Robert Getty received 1 vote. John A. Dix received 1 vote.

YATES—J. T. Headley received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller of the said State, the Treasurer of said State, the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER, at the General Election held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that JOEL T. HEADLEY was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected SECRETARY OF STATE of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Samuel B. Walliss.	Daniel H. Hasell.	Curtis Hawley.	Frederick Follett.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	6197	2733	4976	1038	14794
Alleghany	1315	2974	1504	399	6183
Broome	929	2392	44	1808	5195
Cattaraugus	2014	2821	627	356	5822
Cayuga	3067	3858	1111	184	8220
Chautauque	3585	3389	477	591	8142
Chemung	1097	947	1709	45	3798
Chenango	2275	3121	575	958	6844
Clinton	1575	872	1694	45	4276
Columbia	2160	3152	1675	810	6798
Cortland	1534	2166	390	291	4377
Delaware	2.38	3154	1498	149	5971
Dutchess	3093	3541	1677	1614	9015
Erie	5569	3019	6726	170	15384
Essex	1928	1091	250	423	4732
Franklin	1638	185	1267	118	3391
Fulton & Hamilton	1086	1281	1168	154	3691
Genesee	1442	2044	357	466	4339
Greene	2154	1675	2722	341	6892
Herkimer	3092	2988	1811	25	6347
Jefferson	1031	4068	2950	806	8889
Kings	7318	3097	1155	9097	20667
Lewis	319	1037	1447	....	3403
Livingston	2647	3185	609	156	5598
Madison	1677	3124	1994	468	6464
Monroe	3554	4701	2238	1073	11466
Montgomery	2868	2114	899	184	5955
New-York	20333	6710	12968	19677	59688
Niagara	2247	3503	835	945	5950
Oneida	1530	3103	5151	1075	18966
Onondaga	3461	4421	3018	453	11378
Ontario	2737	2628	853	646	6276
Orange	1922	2894	579	2359	7859
Orleans	1793	1821	473	149	4147
Oswego	2292	3409	1921	789	8411
Otsego	1756	2570	2531	537	7904
Putnam	1422	846	317	307	2892
Queens	1289	895	429	1669	4287
Rensselaer	3250	2090	2789	654	10896
Richmond	962	394	887	993	2236
Rockland	962	1096	63	947	3067
St. Lawrence	2167	4732	1550	161	9227
Saratoga	2671	2650	1134	1158	7593
Schenectady	1584	998	572	309	3037
Schoharie	1906	1508	448	2007	5567
Schuyler	780	1197	567	303	3848
Seneca	1295	1148	1055	42	3538
Steuben	3400	2460	1757	903	8430
Suffolk	1198	1104	1477	443	3980
Sullivan	1886	1291	905	596	4468
Tioga	449	1919	1590	420	4298
Tompkins	2163	1986	474	173	4796
Ulster	5098	1258	2194	568	9119
Warren	1518	866	194	747	3121
Washington	8715	3585	640	79	7026
Wayne	2888	3315	1408	257	7872
Westchester	3964	1888	491	2706	8450
Wyoming	868	2291	515	1068	4740
Yates	354	3041	706	528	3529
Total	148,567	136,898	91,336	59,883	436,419

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for COMPTROLLER at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Lorenzo Burrows.	James C. Cook.	Samuel Stetson.	Thomas B. Mitchell.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	6018	3034	4998	727	14817
Alleghany	1350	2983	1583	286	6202
Broome	926	2494	83	1718	5222
Cattaraugus	2016	3839	625	349	6820
Cayuga	3091	3921	1121	168	8196
Chautauque	3589	3457	710	395	8149
Chemung	1090	956	1720	23	3789
Chenango	2347	3131	594	941	6946
Clinton	1492	833	1807	41	4193
Columbia	2155	3159	1800	695	6810
Cortland	1536	2101	393	279	4373
Delaware	2104	3091	1541	137	5173
Dutchess	2089	3544	2934	1329	9896
Erie	5600	3068	6595	186	15449
Essex	1906	1089	720	15	3731
Franklin	1824	157	1268	118	3368
Fulton and Hamilton	1090	1275	1171	187	3634
Genesee	1564	2090	365	....	4334
Greene	2153	1092	1389	339	4955
Herkimer	2012	2386	1815	29	6245
Jefferson	1089	4200	3002	684	8954
Kings	7221	3200	3886	7036	20811
Lewis	317	1027	1434	....	3819
Livingston	2680	2235	703	119	5743
Madison	1574	3120	1288	446	6428
Monroe	3547	4690	2648	613	11503
Montgomery	2040	2124	959	207	5330
New-York	20820	7554	17189	11491	56650
Niagara	2259	2500	836	265	5860
Oneida	1539	6320	5348	771	14901
Onondaga	3480	4469	3078	351	11347
Ontario	2742	2422	640	499	6303
Orange	1925	2599	1026	2119	7559
Orleans	1900	1701	483	78	4152
Oswego	2409	3549	2036	427	8449
Otsego	1956	2973	2572	410	7919
Putnam	672	346	219	538	1775
Queens	1452	908	646	1424	4430
Rensselaer	5303	2125	2331	607	10872
Richmond	627	398	441	600	3227
Rockland	980	211	350	544	3066
St. Lawrence	2106	4777	1639	85	8660
Saratoga	2589	2905	1146	851	7564
Schenectady	1501	1015	300	241	3042
Schoharie	1598	1527	492	1920	5537
Schuyler	891	1074	817	61	3843
Seneca	1265	1147	1066	37	3515
Steuben	3401	2450	1740	747	8423
Suffolk	1128	1163	1150	484	3815
Sullivan	2225	696	1010	553	4484
Tioga	439	1923	1525	453	4331
Tompkins	2178	1939	515	137	4769
Ulster	5119	1317	2213	479	9128
Warren	1501	671	545	501	3119
Washington	3765	2529	641	80	7033
Wayne	3355	3328	1423	251	7356
Westchester	3361	1939	1361	1791	8454
Wyoming	869	2312	511	1073	4765
Yates	248	2039	833	415	3525
Total	148,967	136,748	101,363	47,411	437,319

Dated at Albany, December 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY—Washington Hunt received 2 votes. Lewis Tappan received 2 votes. James C. Cook received 2 votes. James Cook received 2 votes. Blank received 23 votes.

BROOME—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

CATTARAUGUS—Abijah Mann, Jr., received 1 vote.

CAYUGA—Thomas B. Mather received 1 vote. Samuel Stetson received 1 vote. Robert Jenkins received 1 vote. Levi Topping received 1 vote. M. Powers received 1 vote.

CHENANGO—Gilbert Juell received 1 vote. Drinks received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

CLINTON—Lewis Tappan received 17 votes. B. Stetson received 2 votes.

COLUMBIA—T. B. Mitchell received 1 vote.

CORTLAND—Lewis Tappan received 6 votes.

DELAWARE—Samuel Stetson received 10 votes.

DUTCHESS—Leonard Burrow received 1 vote. Blank received 9 votes.

ERIE—Tappan received 1 vote. L. Bowne received 3 votes. L. Tappan received 1 vote. Wm. Ketchum received 1 vote. Sam Stetson received 1 vote. Fayette Rumsey received 1 vote. Blank received 14 votes.

ESSEX—Louis Tappan received 1 vote.

FRANKLIN—L. Burrows received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

GENESEE—Thomas R. Mitchell received 315 votes.

GREENE—J. H. Van Gordon received 1 vote.

HERKIMER—Lewis Tappan received 6 votes.

JEFFERSON—Philander Smith received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 6 votes. James H. Boin received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

KINGS—Azariah C. Flagg received 1 vote. James Cook received 2 votes. Jessey Watson received 1 vote. A. C. Flagg received 1 vote. J. W. Enes received 1 vote. T. B. Miller received 1 vote. Blank received 22 votes. Josiah Sutherland received 7 votes. Lewis Tappen received 1 vote. Young Coby received 1 vote.

LEWIS—T. B. Mitchell received 15 votes.

LIVINGSTON—Lewis Tajan received 1 vote. L. Stetson received 1 vote.

MADISON—Lewis Tappan received 28 votes. Lewis Tapping received 1 vote. Israel T. Hatch received 2 votes.

MONROE—Lewis Tappan received 4 votes.

MONTGOMERY—T. B. Mitchell received 1 vote. J. M. Cook received 1 vote.

NEW-YORK—Stephen Clark received 18 votes. James N. Cook received 1 vote. Thomas King received 1 vote. Horatio Seymour received 1 vote. Thomas D. Mitchell received 1 vote. Harint States received 1 vote.

ONONDAGA—Lewis Tappan received 4 votes. Blank 1.

ONTARIO—Blank received 2 votes. Lewis Tappan received 1 vote. Thomas D. Mitchell received 1 vote.

ORANGE—Samuel Stetson received 1 vote. William Carpenter received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 1 vote.

OSWEGO—Lewis Tappan received 18 votes.

OTSEGO—Lewis Tappan received 8 votes. Lemuel Thurston received 1 vote. George Antistel received 1 vote. Edward Bilyea received 3 votes.

QUEENS—Stephen Smith received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER—J. M. Cook received 1 vote. R. M. Cook received 1 vote. Lorenzo Dow received 1 vote. James Cook received 2 votes. Blank received 1 vote.

RICHMOND—Alonzo Burrows received 32 votes. Lorenzo Burrill received 61 votes. Samleul Stetson received 33 votes. Thomas Mitchell received 8 votes.

ROCKLAND—Azariah Flagg received 1 vote.

ST. LAWRENCE—Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

SARATOGA—Cornellus A. Russell received 4 votes. C. H. Benedict received 2 votes. James Cook 1.

SCHENECTADY—J. M. Cook received 1 vote.

SCHOHARIE—James Cook received 1 vote. Lemuel Selden received 26 votes.

SCHUYLER—Ariel S. Thurston received 13.

SENECA—Abijah Mann received 1 vote. Lewis Tappan received 2 votes.

STEUBEN—William B. Stephens received 1 vote. Samuel B. Mitchell received 58 votes. Samuel Stetson received 33 votes.

TIOGA—James A. Cook received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS—Blank 2.

WARREN—James M. Lyon received 1 vote. Lemuel Thurston received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, December 15th, 1855.
F. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
F. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER, at the General Election held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SAMUEL S. WHALLON was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected CANAL COMMISSIONER of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunded and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for COMPTROLLER at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Stephen Clark.	Alexander B. Williams.	Ariel S. Thurston.	Joseph M. Lyon.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	6221	2764	5097	709	14794
Allegany	1405	2976	1589	294	6195
Broome	928	2467	45	1761	5197
Cattaragus	1987	2751	622	338	5698
Cayuga	3066	3859	1102	169	8216
Chautauque	3575	3457	690	417	8139
Chemung	1071	846	1846	25	3795
Chenango	2274	3129	579	958	6941
Clinton	1574	859	1710	....	4207
Columbia	2159	3135	1683	820	6799
Cortland	1534	2169	390	281	4379
Delaware	2105	3157	1547	156	5973
Dutchess	3083	3545	1766	1614	9015
Erie	5607	3042	6609	161	15435
Essex	1929	1127	399	....	3795
Franklin	1833	183	1267	118	3391
Fulton & Hamilton	1105	1277	1162	145	3690
Genesee	1572	2103	364	316	4356
Greene	2156	1090	1908	341	4855
Herkimer	3027	2379	1814	27	6253
Jefferson	1094	4112	2958	739	8912
Kings	7301	3130	1156	9118	20746
Lewis	319	1642	1444	....	3431
Livingston	2673	2243	703	117	5737
Madison	1573	3132	1287	447	6446
Monroe	3531	4693	2591	880	11679
Montgomery	2053	2122	874	182	5231
New-York	20387	6733	12960	15041	56038
Niagara	2246	2506	836	264	5852
Oneida	1529	6241	5260	951	14001
Onondaga	3493	4480	3041	389	11378
Ontario	2743	2419	455	636	6277
Orange	1924	2580	616	2566	7577
Orleans	1743	1743	1493	81	4147
Oswego	2425	3541	2017	445	8443
Otsego	1959	2869	3516	535	7918
Putnam	667	345	216	540	1774
Queens	1450	798	441	1708	4490
Rensselaer	5365	2086	2812	641	10397
Richmond	779	398	391	655	2224
Rockland	1031	211	71	894	2068
St. Lawrence	2099	4778	1577	169	8616
Saratoga	2577	2620	1120	1123	7549
Schenectady	1541	994	305	202	3038
Schoharie	1615	1511	434	2005	5568
Schuyler	678	1077	1040	59	3854
Seneca	1281	1209	1008	38	3542
Steuben	3394	2363	1775	744	8227
Suffolk	1131	1083	1147	437	3799
Sullivan	2227	787	976	455	4435
Tioga	429	1921	1536	413	4299
Tompkins	2168	1947	485	167	4769
Ulster	5117	1249	2193	560	9119
Warren	1474	664	194	745	3118
Washington	3724	2584	643	76	7031
Wayne	3361	3359	1363	236	7324
Westchester	3357	1918	613	3521	8419
Wyoming	857	2306	509	1075	4753
Yates	249	2040	714	535	3538
Total	148,778	136,696	91,871	57,910	436,235

Dated at Albany, December 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY—Stephen Clark received 4 votes.

LITNAM—Stephen Clark received 1 vote. Elisha Luther received 1 vote. Blank received 30 votes.

CHEMUNG—Ariel Thurston received 2 votes. Thomas Maxwell received 1 vote. A. S. Thurston received 4 votes.

CHENANGO—Orrange Ilouk received 1 vote.

CLINTON—John M. Lyon received 45 votes. James C. Delong received 17 votes. Lemuel Stetson received 2 votes.

COLUMBIA—George Geddes received 1 vote. W. H. W. Loop received 1 vote.

CORTLAND—James Delong received 5 votes.

DELAWARE—Wesley Bailey received 11 votes.

DUTCHESS—Charles M. Marvin received 1 vote. Blank received 7 votes.

ERIE—Seph Clark received 3 votes. J. C. Delong received 1 vote. S. C. Delong received 1 vote. Joseph Whalon received 1 vote. Geo. M. Bull received 1 vote. Blank 8 votes.

ESSEX—Jacob M. Lyon received 421 votes. James C. Delong received 1 vote.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.—James C. D. Lorn received 1 vote.

GREENE.—J. R. Sylvester received 1 vote.

HERKIMER.—James C. Long received 6 votes.

JEFFERSON.—Erastus Hale received 1 vote. James C. Loug received 6 votes. Gen. Nye receive 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

KINGS.—Alexander R. Williams received 3 votes. A. B. Williams received 1 vote. James M. Cook received 1 vote. A. Nickerson received 1 vote. George Geddins received 1 vote. George Geddes received 1 vote. J. Sutherland received 1 vote. Uncle John received 1 vote. John Snedecor received 1 vote. James C. Delong received 1 vote. Blanks 29.

LEWIS.—J. M. Lyon received 16 votes.

LIVINGSTON—John C. Delong received 1 vote.

MADISON—James C. Delong received 23 votes. N. Hill received 1 vote. Samuel J. Tilden received 2 votes. J. M. Lyon received 2 votes.

MONROE—James C. Delong received 4 votes.

MONTGOMERY—Silas Seymour received 1 vote.

NEW-YORK—Scattering 17 votes.

ONEIDA—James C. Delong received 17 votes. James D. Warren received 2 votes. Joseph Lyon received 1 vote.

ONTARIO—Fredirick Follett received 18 votes. Blank received 3 votes. J. C. Delancy received 5 votes.

ONONDAGA—J. C. Delong received 4 votes. One blank vote.

ORANGE—Ariel Thnelton received 1 vote.

ORLEANS—A. Williams received 1 vote. Bissell received 1 vote.

OSWEGO—James C. Delong received 15 votes.

OTSEGO—Arius S. Thurston received 33 votes. James C. Delong received 3 votes. Nathan West received 3 votes.

PUTNAM—Stephen Clark received 4 votes.

QUEENS—Edward Smith received 1 vote. Silax Williams received 22 votes.

RENSSELAER—A. B. Williams received 1 vote. Williams received 1 vote. Elisha Luther received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

ROCKLAND—Stephen C. Clark received 29 votes. Jas. M. Lyon received 1 vote. James M. Lyon received 1 vote.

ST. LAWRENCE—James C. Delong received 2 votes.

SCHOHARIE—John W. Jervis received 3 votes. S. S. Tilden received 2 votes.

SENECA—John M. Lyon received 3 votes. Jas. C. Delong received 2 votes. Stephen O'Clark received 1 vote.

STEUBEN—Richard B. Keyes received 1 vote. John M. Lyon received 53 votes. Elix B. Williams received 92 votes.

SUFFOLK—Thurston received 1 vote.

TOMPKINS—Blanks 2.

WARREN—James C. De Long received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON—Hugh Smith received 4 votes.

WAYNE—James De Long received 3 votes. Peter S. Thurston received 2 votes. Clark Allen 1 vote.

WESTCHESTER—Ethan Flagg received 2 votes. Stephen C. Clark received 2 votes. Henry Weilsen received 1 vote.

WYOMING—Stephen B. Cushing received 6 votes.

Dated at Albany, December 15th, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR at a General Election, held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes, received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that STEPHEN B. CUSHING, by the greatest number of votes given at the said Election, was duly elected TREASURER of said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Silas Seymour.	George Geddes.	John B. Jervis.	John D. Fay.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	6124	2746	5167	758	14816
Alleany	1321	2956	1583	313	6173
Broome	933	2475	5	1750	5163
Cattaraugus	2023	2822	626	348	5821
Cayuga	3096	3874	1101	170	8231
Chautauque	3579	3410	643	466	8127
Chemung	1091	949	1727	20	3790
Chenango	2280	3129	581	955	6945
Clinton	1576	860	1710	45	4268

The following tables show the official figures by which the result was ascertained:

COUNTIES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No.
Albany	1608	5543	140	2676	14677
Allegany	1368	1836	282	2218	6070
Broome	1128	1	1265	2461	6815
Cattaraugus	2174	626	168	3781	6749
Cayuga	2676	1207	112	3815	8311
Chautauque	2082	664	276	3360	7870
Chemung	1088	1762	16	942	3759
Chenango	2219	954	846	3194	6930
Clinton	1882	1762	1	855	4500
Columbia	2126	1908	608	1964	6607
Cortland	1240	394	276	3173	4383
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutchess	1686	3533	1089	3763	9073
Erie	8416	6547	230	2781	18027
Essex	1627	606	9	1191	3718
Franklin	1255	1267	117	1	2378
Fulton and Hamilton	1040	1168	147	1315	3694
Genesee	1744	476	270	2033	4523
Greene	1184	1219	419	1619	4230
Herkimer	2098	1915	3	2306	6327
Jefferson	381	3472	261	4344	8619
Kings	6858	3197	5576	2732	19231
Lewis	816	1340	6	1137	3299
Livingston	2264	779	85	2193	5761
Madison	1504	1373	419	3065	6878
Monroe	5472	3916	850	4835	11464
Montgomery	2090	1087	152	2044	6284
New-York	19778	10268	10268	6411	56877
Niagara	2227	868	348	2476	6250
Oneida	1249	2748	663	4344	9619
Onondaga	3424	1154	319	4540	11239
Ontario	2709	709	440	3853	6969
Orange	1751	1196	1854	2689	7489
Orleans	1810	534	38	1737	4119
Oswego	3444	2118	854	3426	6406
Otsego	1964	2745	621	2787	7929
Putnam	621	7240	569	517	1766
Queens	1	1444	1052	1629	3674
Rensselaer	5815	3082	220	1950	10967
Richmond	710	652	363	407	2206
Rockland	981	604	296	158	2039
St. Lawrence	2120	1667	34	4679	8490
Saratoga	2571	1440	990	2298	7490
Schenectady	1496	864	158	1007	3080
Schoharie	1883	972	1695	1484	6539
Schuyler	1	1464	76	1174	2966
Seneca	1289	1123	14	1106	3531
Steuben	3380	1585	696	2312	8636
Suffolk	1068	1134	415	1081	3751
Sullivan	2178	945	501	809	4433
Tioga	381	1744	337	1919	4371
Tompkins	2139	941	86	1556	4723
Ulster	4978	2411	475	1909	9073
Warren	1507	590	581	525	3056
Washington	3866	671	61	2601	7001
Wayne	2355	1481	329	3239	7370
Westchester	3362	1929	1149	1845	8285
Wyoming	618	688	978	2290	4734
Yates	311	977	835	1972	3499
Total	140,329	109,011	40,772	132,049	424,372

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY—William Goodell received 1 vote. William Campbell received 1 vote. William R. Tanner received 1 vote. George Gould received 2 votes. Bradford R. Wood received 2 votes. B. R. Wood received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

BROOME—William Goodell received 2 votes. Gerrit Smith received 1 vote. Samuel L. Stetson received 8 votes. Beriah Green received 1 vote. William Peters received 1 vote.

CAYUGA—George J. Post received 1 vote.

CHAUTAUQUE—William W. Campbell received 434 votes. Nicholas Hill received 30 votes. Bradford R. Wood received 8 votes. John Williams received 1 vote. William W. Hoyt received 1 vote.

CHENANGO—Nicholas Hill received 7 votes.

CLINTON—William Goodale received 17 votes. Lemuel Stetson received 1 vote.

COLUMBIA—Nicholas Hill received 7 votes. Mariotta Richmond received 1 vote. George Course received 1 vote. James Mellier received 479 votes.

CORTLAND—William Goodell received 4 votes. George F. Comstock received 1 vote.

DELAWARE—Nicholas Hill, Jr., (for four years) received 1,491 votes. John Willard (for four years) received 167 votes. Joseph Mullin (for four years) received 2,345 votes. George T. Comstock (for four years) received 1,974 votes.

DUTCHESS—Samuel L. Sheiden received 1 vote. William B. Van Voorhis received 2 votes. Orrin Wakeman received 1 vote. Blank received 16 votes. Samuel Selden received 1 vote. Gilbert Dean received 1 vote.

ERIE—Goodell received 1 vote. Green received 1 vote. Blank 1.

ESSEX—Nicholas Hill received 2 votes.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—Duncan McMartin received 4 votes. Dewitt Nellis received 1 vote. William Goodell received 1 vote.

GENESEE—N. Hill, Jr., received 5 votes. William W. Campbell received 3 votes.

GREENE—Philo J. Prindle received 1 vote. Jodson Wilcox received 1 vote. Blank 7.

HERKIMER—William Goodell received 6 votes.

JEFFERSON—William Goodell received 42 votes. Nicholas Hill received 1 vote. Joseph Mead received 1 vote. Charles D. Wright received 14 votes. J. Willard received 31 votes. Blank received 2 votes.

KINGS—Nicholas Hill received 2,024 votes. William Goodell received 1 vote.

LEWIS—There were 4 blanks.

LIVINGSTON—Addison T. Knox received 3 votes. N. Hill received 1 vote. William Goosale received 1 vote. Blank received 7 votes.

MADISON—William Goodell received 21 votes. J. Willard received 2 votes.

MONTGOMERY—Nicholas Hill received 1 vote.

NEW-YORK—Scattering 151 votes.

NIAGARA—Bradford R. Wood received 1 vote.

ONEIDA—Blank received 1 vote. William W. Chapman received 2 votes. William Goodale received 11 votes. William W. Campbell received 9 votes.

ONTARIO—Blank received 1 vote. Beriah Green received 6 votes. William Goodell received 3 votes.

ORLEANS—Samuel L. Sheiden received 1 vote. Samuel Selden received 16 votes.

OSWEGO—William W. Campbell received 45 votes. William Goodell received 7 votes. N. Hill, Jr., received 1 vote. Bradford R. Wood received 1 vote.

OTSEGO—Beriah Green received 1 vote. William Goodell received 1 vote

QUEENS—William W. Campbell received 872 votes. Nicholas Hill received 139 votes. James Mullin received 18 votes. William Campbell received 1 vote.

RENSSELAER—Blank received 1 vote.

RICHMOND—Seth P. Comstock received 74 votes, (term not given.)

SARATOGA—James Mullen received 196 votes.

SCHENECTADY—Bradf R. Wood received 1 vote. Bradd R. Wood received 1 vote. Blank 1 vote.

SCHOHARIE—Nicholas Hill received 22 votes. N. Hill received 1 vote.

SENECA—Perry S. Donahe received 1 vote.

SUFFOLK—Nicholas Hill received 83 votes.

WARREN—James Mullen received 83 votes.

WASHINGTON—Samuel L. Selden received 2 votes.

WAYNE—William Goodell received 3 votes.

WESTCHESTER—George Comstock received 18 votes. Nicholas Hill received 69 votes.

YATES—William W. Campbell received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill received 3 votes.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Judges of the Court of Appeals, at the General Election, held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SAMUEL L. SELDEN was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS of the said State, for the term of eight years, commencing on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six; and that GEORGE F. COMSTOCK was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS of the said State for the term of six years, commencing on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss:—Statement of the whole number of votes given for JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, in the several Judicial Districts of this State, at a General Election, held in the said state, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James R. Whiting.	Edward P. Cowles.	James T. Brady.		Whole No. of votes.
New-York	28813	28613	341	....	56360

2d JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Gilbert Dean.	Thomas C. Campbell.	James Emott.	Charles Ga Nun.	
Richmond	1209	....	330	649	2200
Suffolk	1179	405	2149	2	3738
Queens	728	1164	1598	6	3598
Kings	6201	5590	9442	43	19336
Westchester	1617	1140	1947	3198	8282
Orange	787	2773	2629	1228	7441
Rockland	297	589	187	958	2002
Putnam	227	110	430	1015	1782
Dutchess	2398	2525	3706	334	9069
Total	12853	14156	22476	7824	57387

3d JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Ambrose L. Jordan.	Amasa J. Parker.	George Gould.		
Columbia	2297	2519	2006	....	6822
Sullivan	716	1570	2149	....	4435
Ulster	887	3452	4466	....	8805
Greene	880	1872	2090	....	4823
Albany	3424	6825	5753	....	14706
Schoharie	1892	2705	1567	....	5564
Rensselaer	1737	3025	5423	....	10845
Total	10233	22558	23453	....	56001

4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—(For 6 years.)

	Augustus C. Hand.	Enoch H. Rosekrans.	Duncan McMartin.		
Warren	995	1587	637	....	3133
Saratoga	2404	2606	2480	....	7487
Washington	694	3655	2573	....	6962
Essex	2211	1455	19	....	3685
Franklin	1397	1812	176	....	3385
St. Lawrence	1700	2131	4662	....	8493
Clinton	2407	1574	2	....	4173
Montgomery	564	2073	2192	....	5139
Hamilton & Fulton	1023	665	2090	....	3774
Schenectady	528	1504	1600	....	3635
Total	14396	19423	15754	....	49185

4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—(For 2 years.)

	Alonzo C. Paige.	George M. Beckwith.			
Warren	1555	1537	....	....	3094
Saratoga	4861	2576	....	....	7437
Washington	3250	5715	....	....	8970
Essex	1895	1824	....	....	3720
Franklin	1566	1824	....	....	3390
St. Lawrence	6346	2123	....	....	8470
Clinton	2573	1603	....	....	4176
Montgomery	3118	1819	....	....	4937
Hamilton & Fulton	2803	1050	....	....	3852
Schenectady	1610	1298	....	....	2908
Total	28226	19369	....	....	48579

5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

William F. Allen.

Onondaga	11273	....	....	....	11276
Oneida	13746	....	....	....	13791
Oswego	6852	....	....	....	6852
Herkimer	6903	....	....	....	6909
Jefferson	8544	....	....	....	8545
Lewis	3370	....	....	....	3378
Total	51726	....	....	....	51818

6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Ransom Balcom.	Samuel Gordon.	Schuyler Crippen.		
Otsego	2744	80	5040	....	7863
Delaware	2320	2806	451	....	5581
Madison	3029	368	2955	....	6351
Chenango	3219	923	2794	....	6915
Broome	3253	1262	608	....	5199
Tioga	3396	351	1991	....	6238
Chemung	1453	1266	3145	....	4904
Tompkins	2664	103	2978	....	5443
Cortland	2179	255	1917	....	4351
Total	22617	7365	20787	....	50857

7th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	David Wright.	E. Darwin Smith.	Addison T. Knox.	
Livingston	2184	2747	778	 5718
Wayne	3538	3532	1457	 7342
Seneca	965	1190	1843	 3519
Yates	1948	590	953	 3491
Ontario	2337	2679	993	 6605
Steuben	2594	4482	2051	 9128
Monroe	4338	4217	2528	 11282
Cayuga	3788	3299	1109	 8150
Total	21737	21736	11912	 54730

8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Richard P. Marvin.	Noah Davis, Jr.		
Erie	6165	2873	....	 9038
Chautauque	4093	2994	....	 7087
Cattaraugus	2568	2880	....	 5473
Orleans	1884	2098	....	 4104
Niagara	2311	2633	....	 4944
Genesee	2478	1836	....	 4313
Allegany	2268	3948	....	 6056
Wyoming	2414	2274	....	 4690
Total	25784	21546	....	 46630

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES—FIRST DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK—Scattering 612 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RICHMOND—Thomas Campbell received 113 votes.

SUFFOLK—Pratt R. Hubbs received 2 votes. George Miller received 1 vote.

QUEENS—Thomas E. Campbell received 42 votes. James E. Mott received 100 votes. Charles A. Ganum received 1 vote. George F. Comstock received 1 vote.

KINGS—E. P. Cowles received 2 votes. Enoch Dean received 1 vote. John A. Dayton received 1 vote. John Liberman received 1 vote. William Quinn received 1 vote. T. C. Campbell received 1 vote. Francis Riley received 1 vote. Samuel Garrison received 1 vote. Hammond received 1 vote. Blank received 49 votes. Samuel Garrison received 1 vote. For Judge of the Supreme Court James Emott received 103 and Gilbert Dean received 6.

WESTCHESTER—Wilcox received 1 vote. G. C. Dean received 1 vote. Thomas Campbell received 437 votes.

ORANGE—Thomas Campbell received 5 votes. T. C. Campbell received 7 votes. T. B. Taylor received 1 vote. G. Dean received 1 vote. Gilbert O. Dean received 1 vote.

DUTCHESS—Clem Campbell received 2 votes. Gili Dean received 1 vote. Liber Dean received 1 vote. Charley Ga Nun received 1 vote. Scattering received 19 votes. T. C. Campbell received 2 votes. Thomas Campbell received 2 votes. Tom Campbell received 1 vote. G. Dean received 1 vote. Blank received 5 votes. Eternal Justice received 1 vote. W. W. Campbell received 1 vote. J. Emott received 2 votes. Defective received 1 vote.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COLUMBIA—Charles L. Beale received 1 vote.

GREENE—G. B. Gould received 1 vote. Joseph Josebury received 1 vote.

ALBANY—Blank received 4 votes.

RENSSELAER—Blank received 1 vote.

FOURTH DISTRICT, L. T.

WARREN—R. H. Roosekrans received 1 vote. E. Roosekrans received 1 vote. A. C. Hand received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON—A. C. Hand received 2 votes. Blanks 5.

FULTON—D. M. Martin received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill, Jr., received 1 vote. Allen Churchill received 1 vote. Isaac Le Fever received 1 vote.

SCHENECTADY—Blanks 3.

FOURTH DISTRICT, S. T.

WARREN—For Long Term, E. H. Roseckrans received 11 vote. E. Roosekrans received 1 vote. A. C. Hand received 1 vote.

WASHINGTON—Blanks 5.

ST. LAWRENCE—Joseph Mullen received 1 vote.

SCHENECTADY—Roswell Perry received 1 vote. A. C. Paige received 2 votes. Blanks 14.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ONONDAGA—John L. Stevens received 1 vote. Ward Hunt received 1 vote. Ben Higgins received 1 vote. Obediah Jones received 1 vote.

ONEIDA—John Edgerton received 1 vote. Erastus Clark received one vote. M. M. Jones received 1 vote.

OSWEGO—Bill Allen received 1 vote. William Rope received 1 vote. William F. Mason received 1 vote. Daniel H. Marsh received 1 vote. Passamore Williamson received 1 vote. Ransom H. Tyler received 1 vote.

BERKSHIRE—Milton B. Tryon received 7 votes.

JEFFERSON—Dewitt C. Priest received 1 vote. Blank received 1 vote.

LEWIS—Josef Mullen received 1 vote. 2 blanks.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

OTSEGO—Samuel S. Bowne received 1 vote. Samuel S. Gordon received 4 votes. Levi C. Turner received 3 votes. Harvey Williams received 1 vote.

DELAWARE—S. Cripplin received 3 votes. Dr. Jewett received 3 votes. Sam B. Gordon received 1 vote. Steve Ramsey received 1 vote. Silas Cripplin received 1 vote. For Judge of of the Supreme Court John Willard received 1 vote.

CHENANGO—R. Judson received 1 vote. Dwight H. Clark received 1 vote. R. Balcom received 1 vote.

BROOME—Amasa J. Parker received 3 votes.

CHEMUNG—Addison R. Knox received 1 vote. John Willard received 6 votes. E. Darwin Smith received 1 vote. Theodore North received 1 vote. Muel L. Selden received 1 vote., Choisa Hill, Jr., received 1 vote.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON—Luther C. Peck received 3 votes. Blank received 4 votes.

SENECA—Thomas M. Howell received 1 vote. George M. Horton received 1 vote.

ONTARIO—D. Wright received 1 vote. Blank received 3 votes. John N. Whiting received 1 vote. George F. Comstock received 1 vote.

STEUBEN—Willard received 3 votes. John Willard received 2 votes. Schuyler Crippen received 2 votes.

CAYUGA—George Kathbun received 1 vote. Nelson T. Stephens received 2 votes. Samuel W. Budlong received 1 vote.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ERIE—J. C. Paul received 2 votes. R. Marvin received 1 vote. H. Seymour received 1 vote. Noah Davis received 1 vote. A. H. Tracy received 1 vote. Blanks 42.

CHAUTAUQUE—R. P. Marvin received 5 votes. Abner Fazelline received 1 vote. Madison Burnell received 1 vote.

ORLEANS—Richard Marvin received 1 vote. Gideon Hard received 1 vote.

WYOMING—Harlow L. Comstock received 1 vote. Nicholas Hill, Jr., received 1 vote.

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
F. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Supreme Court, at a General Election, held in the said State on the sixth day of November, 1855, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively by the greatest number of votes given in the several Judicial Districts of this State, were elected JUSTICES OF THE SUBREME COURT of this State, to wit:

First District—James R. Whiting.
Second District—James Emott.
Third District—George Gould.
Fourth District—Enoch H. Roseksaos, for Eight Years.
Fourth District—Alonzo C. Paige, for Two Years.
Fifth District—William F. Allen.
Sixth District—Ransom Balcom.
Seventh District—E. Darwin Smith.
Eighth District—Richard P. Marvin.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office, of said State, in the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for SENATORS in the several Senatorial Districts of this State, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Counties of	William H. Furman.	Samuel B. Gardner.	Wessell S. Smith.	James Rider.	Whole No. votes.
Suffolk	805	1164	75	1391	3447
Richmond	582	375	66	873	2205
Queens	2139	64	936	1248	4387
Total	3326	1603	1078	3551	9999

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Cyrus P. Smith.	John A. Dayton.	
Kings	10747	9787	 20604

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Thomas Hopkins.	Daniel Noble.	Theodore J. Bern.	
New-York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards	3542	3573	1818	 8832

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Joseph H. Pewy.	John McLeod Murphy.	William Allen.	Wilson Small.	
New-York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 17th Wards	4544	3315	1523	3141	12579

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Mark Spencer.	Horatio N. Wild.	William B. Ripley.	
New-York, 14th, 9th and 14th Wards	4850	4004	568	 9513

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

New-York,	Erastus Brooks.	Thomas J. Mandey.	Oliver H. Lee.	
11th 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards	14580	10571	486	 25715

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Benjamin Brandreth.	John W. Fenton.		
Westchester	3904	3746	....	 7477
Putnam	829	765	....	 1516
Rockland	791	1098	....	 1890
Total	5527	5580	....	 11178

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	William Kelly.	John De La Montagnie.	Henry C. Wetmore.	
Dutchess	3582	2902	2175	 8667
Columbia	2459	2154	2180	 6793
Total	6041	5056	4355	15792

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	William S. Little.	Edward M. Madden.	Thomas J. Lyon.	
Orange	2014	3094	2744	 7446
Sullivan	533	1715	2163	 4418
Total	2547	4809	4177	11965

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	George T. Clark.	George S. Boutwell.	Joshua Hasbrouck.		
	Pierce.	Nichols.	Pierce, Jr.		
Ulster	5464	6083	663	....	8968
Greene	2297	2158	366	....	4829
Total	8761	7061	990		13795

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Clarkson F. Crosby.	John K. Porter.	Jesse W. Hartwell.		
Albany	8901	5584	4181	....	14734
Schenectady	964	445	1439	....	2921
Total	3865	5979	7620		17645

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Amos Briggs.	Thomas B. Carroll.	John A. Griswold.		
Rensselaer	9631	4308	418	....	10590

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	James C. Hopkins.	Justin A. M. Todd.	Richards. Smith.		
Washington	2576	676	3725	....	6965
Saratoga	2554	2052	2702	....	7313
Total	5130	2727	6427		14298

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	David Hawkins.	William Hopkins.	George Richards.		
Warren	672	1527	888	....	3087
Essex	599	1916	1212	....	3727
Clinton	1792	1569	902	....	4363
Total	3063	5012	2999		11077

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Edwin Dodge.	Zenas Clark.			
St. Lawrence	4926	4615	....	....	9539
Franklin	3188	1227	....	....	4370
Total	8064	5842			11909

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Frederick P. Bellinger.	Benjamin Carver			
Herkimer	4845	2224	....	....	6080
Hamilton	2423	1651	....	....	4074
Fulton					
Montgomery	3876	2290	....	....	5166
Total	9144	6165	....	....	15320

SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	John E. Paterson.	Samuel P. Gould.	John R Smith.	John B. Crosby.	
Monroe	4674	2514	3729	532	11452

TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Alonzo S. Upham.	Morgan Johnson.	Clark S. Peter.		
Orleans	1930	1870	1	....	3776
Genesee	2485	1549	....	....	4043
Niagara	2494	2407	760	....	5662
Total	6879	5826	761	....	13486

TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	John Wiley.	Sidney Sweet.	John A. Vanderlip.	Hector Hitchcock.	
Ontario	2236	2758	499	464	6095
Livingston	2303	2857	....	....	5178
Total	4569	5615	499	464	11268

THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	John B. Halstead.	Albert P. Lansing.	Henry O. Brown.	
Allegany	2628	2718	946	 6292
Wyoming	2297	1263	968	 4684
Total	5385	4619	1328	 10706

THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	James Wadsworth.	John L. Talcott.	James O. Putnam.	James L. Barton.	
Erie	6675	2967	5896	126	15318

THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Roderick White.	Porter Welch.	Eleazer Harmon.		
Chautauque	3522	3613	848	....	7933
Cattaraugus	2999	2373	111	....	5483
Total	6521	5986	959	....	13469

Dated at Albany, Dec. 15, 1855.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SCATTERING VOTES—FIRST DISTRICT.

SUFFOLK—Wm. Furman received 3 votes. S. B. Gardiner received 1 vote. Erastus Brooks received 1 vote. Wm. A. Furman received 1 vote. W. Farmer received 1 vote. Wesley Smith received 1 vote. Wessell Smith received 1 vote. Jeremiah Briggs received 1 vote. Wissell Il. Smith received 1 vote.

RICHMOND—William H. Furnhem received 74 votes. Wesley Smith received 2 votes. William B. Townsend received 215 votes. Samuel Gardner received 14 votes.

QUEENS—Wesley S. Smith received 2 votes. William Furmeo received 1 vote. Jeremiah Briggs received 3 votes. William F. Furman received 1 vote. H. A. Whittaker received 1 vote. Rider received 1 vote. John P. Rhodes received 1 vote. Wessell Smith received 6 votes. J. Rider received 5 votes. Capt. D. F. Betts received 1 vote.

SECOND DISTRICT.

KINGS—S. P. Smith received 1 vote. Syrus Smith received 1 vote. C. P. Smith received 2 votes. H. P. Smith received 1 vote. Charles C. Fowler received 1 vote. A. I aytou received 1 vote. Dayton received 3 votes. George A. Dayton received 1 vote. C. J. Jack received 5 votes. Cherle J. Jack received 28 votes. Col. J. Jack received 1 vote. Charles James Peck received 1 vote. Chandler Starr received 1 vote. Burdett Stryker received 3 votes. James Ryder received 2 votes. S. A. Beers received 1 vote. Jim McCue received 1 vote. Smith received 1 vote. John R. Rhodes received 1 vote. Freemeo Hunt received 2 votes. John L. Leffu s received 15 votes. Blank received 12 votes. Harry V. Vaudervear received 2 votes. Tuder Chorer received 2 votes. Jaques Starawack received 1 vote. Charles G. Rust received 1 vote.

THIRD DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Wards—scattering 44 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK—7th, 10th, 13th, and 17th Wards—scattering 56 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK—8th, 9th, and 14th Wards—scattering 105 votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK—11th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d Wards—scattering 68 votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WESTCHESTER—John Butler, Jr., received 1 vote. J. Fardon received 1 vote. Aaron Clerk received 1 vote. James S. Hale received 1 vote. Eleanor Chase received 1 vote. Jacob Odell received 1 vote. James Tibont received 1 vote. Dr. Pills received 1 vote. John Ferdon received 2 votes. William Ausner received 1 vote. W. Bailey received 1 vote. Sam Green received 1 vote. Horace Greeley received 2 votes. Edward Betts showerd received 5 votes. William Nelson received 1 vote. E. Hussey received 1 vote. Charles Fisher received 1 vote. Ronben Beyea received 1 vote. Jo Foshay received 1 vote. Isaac S. Buxton received 1 vote. James Dixon received 1 vote.

PUTNAM—James W. Fardon received 23 votes.

ROCKLAND—John Ferdon received 6 votes. J. Fardon received 1 vote. J. Baden received 1 vote.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

DUTCHESS—Ike Harris received 2 votes. Hoory C. Whitmore received 9 votes. H. C. Wetmore received 5 votes. Detective received 1 vote. George Bentley received 1 vote. Henry H. Whetmore received 1 vote. Harvey Wetmore received 1 vote.

COLUMBIA—William C. Wetmore received 1 vote. H. C. Wetmore received 1 vote.

NINTH DISTRICT.

ORANGE—T. J. Lyn received 1 vote. Thomas Lyons received 2 votes. E. M. Madden received 4 votes. W. S. Little received 11 votes. Henry R. Jackson received 1 vote. N. Conklin received 1 vote. William Little received 1 vote. John P. White received 1 vote. Israel Wood received 1 vote. Moses H. Philips received 1 vote.

SULLIVAN—William C. Little received 5 votes. Nate Hammond received 1 vote. Jas. Beack received 1 vote. John S. Hughes received 1 vote. Edward Madden received 1 vote.

TENTH DISTRICT.

ULSTER—Tone Cross received 4 votes. J. F. Fiero received 1 vote. Joshua Fiero received 4 votes. Joshua A. Fiero received 2 votes. George Pierce received 1 vote.

GREENE—C. Lang received 1 vote.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ALBANY—William McElroy received 18 votes. Hale Kingsley received 2 votes. Clark F. Crosby received 1 vote. James K. Porter received 1 vote. C. F. Crosby received 1 vote. Ambrose Jordan received 1 vote. Blank received 84 votes.

SCHENECTADY—William McElroy received 3 votes. James K. Porter received 9 votes. A. R. Porter received 1 vote. John Portree received 1 vote. Thomas McElroy received 2 votes. Blanks 7.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

RENSSELAER—Thos. Carroll received 1 vote. T. B. Carroll received 1 vote. T. Carroll received 2 votes. Charles H. Davis received 2 votes. Elias Johnson

...—The Free-State ...
Congressional Election.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

A letter from Westport, Mo., dated 19th inst., to the St. Louis Intelligencer, says that the border Missourians mobbed the electors of Kansas at different points along the river upon the occasion of voting for the adoption of the Free-State Constitution, on the 15th inst. At several places the Missourians would not allow the polls to be opened.

At Lawrence a large hand destroyed the ballot boxes, and emblazoned the Judges of election.

The Lexington (Mo.) Herald of the 23d says: "At Leavenworth, a collision occurred between the Pro and Anti-Slavery Parties. The ballot-boxes were destroyed and the voting stopped. An Anti-Slavery man whose name was Burnes was arrested charged with having set the house on fire, and was lodged in jail. His friends thereupon broke open and released him from the jail. Much excitement ensued, and both parties had sent for assistance!"

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

IS THERE OR NEW-YORK?—Have you tried JESSE PAGE'S DIGESTIVE SALERATUS? If not, don't believe it till you do. You will have an eighth more bread—thus will be wholesome for your children. All the grocers have it for sale. Depôt, No. 61 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S, REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This delightful place of resort will be open to the public on New-Year's day and evening. It combines more attractions, in the Fine Arts, than any other similar exhibition in this country. It will be an excellent place to visit on New-Year's day, and should not be forgotten among the "Lions" of the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILLIAMS, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY KNICKS.—Gentlemen who expect to circulate largely in society, should remember that the Knox hat is a desideratum essential to their success. Probably 50,000 gentlemen will buy new Knox hats, at KNOX'S only store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, within the next ten days.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HERRMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—DR. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Forbes, FRANCIS L. TUFFS to CLEMENCE, daughter of Montgérald de Girardin, late of Martinique, W. I.

At West Fayette, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. ENOS JONES, DANIEL B. SAYER, of Romulus, to CAROLINE HAWLEY, of West Fayette.

In Northbridge, Mass., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, by Rev. Mr. Clark, HENRY A. FAVEY, of San Francisco, Cal., to EMMA A., daughter of Israel Plimpton, Esq.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

In Monmouth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. D. A. Jones, Mr. WM. TREHEWEY, of Dover, Morris Co., N. J., to Miss MARY WILSON, of Monmouth.

At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, JOSEPH C. RANDLE to Miss FANNIE H., daughter of J. W. Pinkney, Esq., all of that place.

At New-Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. J. A. B. Cornell, D. D., FREDERICK J. FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq., of Raritan, N. J., to Miss VICTORIA B., daughter of Capt. J. Sherman, of the former place.

At Lowell, Vt., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Daniel Warner, Mr. CHARLES FLOYD, of New-York City, to Miss HELEN C. FARNALEE, eldest daughter of Lewis D. Farnalee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, WILLIAM MASON, aged 37 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Baxter Blues, Twelfth Regiment, also the Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Hudson and Bedford sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JOHN HENRY, son of Patrick and Mary Ann Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 14 2d-st.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, suddenly, MARTIN ALLEN, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, after a short and severe illness, MARIA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Anthony H. and Maria S. Pemberton, aged 13 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of the funeral will appear on Thursday.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Rev. EDWARD C. BABCOCK, aged 37 years, late rector of Ascension Church, Greenpoint.

His brethren the clergy, members of his parish, and friends of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, suddenly, JAMES W. GILSE, Artist.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock A. M., from the Centre Rooms, No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, WILLIAM MAJESTRE, son of Emilie and of the late William Majestre, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Joseph Cox, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 205 Broome-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 30, CHARLES HENRY DUNN, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Nathaniel Dunn, 59 Bedford-st., a few doors west of the 7th av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of consumption, Midshipman JAMES MADISON TODD, U. S. N., aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, C. S. Parsons, No. 39 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

At Fishkill, on Sunday, Dec. 30, HORACE J. MEECH, aged 31 years, late a Lieutenant in the Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

His friends and those of his father, Asa B. Meech, and his brother, Wm. B. Meech, will be notified of his interment.

At Troy, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 24, Mr. EDMUND S. CARWELL, aged 39 years.

For the last few years of his life, it was visible to his family and friends that death had marked him for his own. Consumption, that fell destroyer, had made rapid inroads on his constitution, and it was evident to all that he must sooner or later bid adieu to earth. But not till within a few weeks has he been confined to his bed, from which time his death has been daily, even hourly expected. Although Mr. Carwell was not a professor of religion, he was a firm believer in God's immortal grace, and died in the firm hope of again meeting his family and friends beyond the tomb. When beseeching friends surrounded his death-bed, and evinced their sorrow by their tears, he told them not to mourn, as it was indeed the happiest moment of his life. Though early called from the earth, he was permitted to remain sufficiently long to become much endeared to his family and friends. He was a faithful comrade and a kind parent; yet dear as he was, he is now

...as much, the happiest of a mortal life, where he will no more behold sorrow and disease; where death can never come to sever him from the embrace of those to whom he is now dear.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 31.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	81¼	
8,000	Virginia 6s	c 96⅜	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	s 99¾	
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	81¼	
2,000	do	81⅜	
15,000	do	b30 81¾	
20,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	
10	Bank of Commerce	111	
35	Corn Ex. Bank	103	
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	b30	118
110	Nic. Tran. Co.	s3m	18
100	do	b30	18⅜
200	do	s60	18
100	do	c	18⅛
200	do	b30	18⅛
400	do		18¾
50	Canton Co.	c	22¾
200	Commercial Co.	b30	23
700	Erie Railroad	s90	50
50	do	s15	50⅜
225	do	c	50⅜
200	do	b30	50⅝
200	do	s10	50¾
600	do	c	50¾
800	do	s3	50¾
100	do	b30	51⅛
100	do	b30	51¼
25	do	s3	51⅜
400	do	s30	51½
300	do	c	50⅜
100	do	s30	50⅝
600	do	s4m	50¾
200	do	b30	50⅞
600	do	b30	51
100	do	b15	50⅜
100	do	b8	50⅝
50	do	c	50⅜

100	do	s	97
15	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91
625	do	s	91
100	do	b30	91¾
50	do	c	91¾
10	Harlem Railroad		17
200	do	b3	17
25	do		17¼
500	Cleve and Tol. R. R.	c	71
100	do	s15	73
1700	Reading R. R.	s4m	91
200	do	c	91¼
1970	do	c	91¼
200	do		91
200	do	b15	91
200	do	b60	92¾
10	do	c	92
600	do	c	91½
150	Hudson River R. R.		89¾
50	Panama Railroad	s.c	104
175	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	c	129¾
50	do	o	129¾
73	do		129¾
50	do	b30	129¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	c	85
50	do		85¼
100	do	b60	87
100	do	s3	85¾
100	do	c	85¾
100	Mch. So. & Nor. I. R. R.		91½
15	do	c	91¼
485	do	c	91
300	do	s15	91
50	do	b30	91¾
600	do	s10	91
100	do	s30	91¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 Gal. and Chicago Union R. R. 1st M. Int. ad. 93¾
6,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st M. Int. added. 74¾
13,000 Lake Erie, Wa. and St. Lo. R. 1st M. Int. ad. 70¾
7,000 Great Western, Ill., 1st M. 10s. Int. added. 95
21,000 Breckenridge Coal Company.....$175
175 shares Bank of Owego..... 60
50 shares Atlantic Bank..... 84¾
153 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. 55½
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.. 188
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Company. 90¾
10 shares Howard Life Insurance Company.. 75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds cf. '75	87¼	
100	Nicar. Tran. Co.	s30	16¾
50	do		18¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b60	86¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60	22½
200	Reading Railr'd.	b30	92¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	b60	32
100	Erie Railroad	s'o	50¾
	do	c	5 ⅝
	do	b30	51
	do		50¾
	do	s10	50¾
185	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		91¾
25	Ill. Cen. Railroad		96¼

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The long-delayed Annual Message of the President of the United States was read to the Senate yesterday, and will be found at length in the present number of our paper. Its tone on the subject of our Foreign Relations, about which some anxiety had been felt in financial circles, is dignified and unexceptionable, and certainly not more emphatic in language, or less friendly in temper, than the nature of pending diplomatic differences with one or two of the European States would seem to call for. The Message also affords a gratifying summary of the very flourishing condition of the Revenues of the Government, and the rapid reduction of the Public Debt.

The year 1855 closed this afternoon on a steady and rather firm Stock Market; on an active but not severely pressed Money Market, and on a high degree of confidence in the trade and prosperity of the country and the prospect of a favorable condition of financial affairs during the year 1856. The year which now closes has not been an inauspicious one, in a general business point of view. It is parted with with much less regret than the disastrous season of 1854, when fraud and defalcation, bankruptcy and depreciation of values, and dreadful shipwrecks at sea, engulfing property and life to an extraordinary extent, marked the course of the last six or eight months of the year. Its close in December was not a peaceful one, being marked by bank and mercantile failures and threatening runs upon the Savings Institutions; and there was a certain measure of relief experienced in mercantile and financial circles when the sad chapter of 1854 ended with Dec. 31. The year which now goes out is not only felt to have been a more fortunate one, but is regarded, in a measure, as the prelude to a still more prosperous season before us. We annex a partial

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE YEAR.

	Saturday, Dec. 30, '54.	Highest in year.	Monday, Dec. 31, '55.
U. S. 6s of 1867	118	119¾	110
Virginias	97	99	96⅜
N. Y. 6s of 1878	112	116	114
Illinois Centrals	66⅜	83	81¾
Erie Thirds	80	100	92
N. Y. Central 7s	100	104½	99⅜
Erie Shares	39¼	57	53⅝
Central Shares	83	102¾	91
Reading	72	97⅜	92
Panama	79¾	118	104¾

The Foreign Exchange market closed at 108¾@108¾ on London, ready cash terms, and 108¾ ℔ cent. in settlements with the regular bankers, and on short credit. The supply left over for the next packet, sailing direct on 5th inst., was quite liberal, and the present mail is an unusually light one for the close of the year. Continental Exchanges were even more depressed than Sterling, the range of Francs 5.25 to 5.20. No Gold goes to Boston for export, as far as we are advised. In Money loans, the demand was not so general as on Friday and Saturday, though there was no excessive supply, and liberal differences were again paid at the Stock Exchange to carry over contracts into January. The reduction in the Specie average of the Banks, reported this afternoon, sufficiently accounts for the extraordinarily close condition of Money previous to the receipts from California on Saturday. To-day there was nearly or quite $2,000,000 more of Gold in the Street than on Friday, and although this does not tell upon the present Bank Statement, it will have a decided influence on the operations of the week. The Official Weekly Bank Averages, to Saturday, Dec. 29, which are advertised on another page of this paper, are made up for *five* days only—Christmas intervening—and show the following changes:

Increase of Loans	$733,573
Loss of Gold	1,300,260
Increase of Circulation	68,053
Apparent Gain in Deposits	2,197,647
Gross Deposits, average 6 days, Dec. 22	77,241,095
Less Clearances	20,685,007
Actual Deposits	$55,556,388
Gross Deposits, average 5 days, Dec. 29	89,438,627
Less Clearances	23,701,854
Actual Deposits, Dec. 29	$56,736,773
Actual Increase only	180,653

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is a general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Dec. 20, '54	$81,850,637	$12,076,147	$62,224,020	$3,302,149
Dec. 22, '55	94,280,487	12,089,259	77,241,095	4,347,178
Dec. 29, '55	95,114,060	10,788,069	80,438,627	4,008,070

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO, the United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, and his Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following statement of the operations of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Departments at New-York for the month of December:

NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY, DECEMBER, 1855.

Balance from November		$4,345,032
Customs, receipts	$2,987,436	
Miscellaneous	899,539	3,888,975
Total increase		$8,234,008
Payments to Dec. 31		4,384,769
Transferred to Assay Dept.	1,500,000	5,884,769
Regular balance Dec. 31		$2,650,239
Interest Fund balance		866,619
Disbursing Officers		1,443,285
Assay Department		7,770,009
Total Gold on hand		$12,705,152

ASSAY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1855.

Deposits of Gold bullion, &c.	$3,300,000
Silver	70,697
Total deposits	$3,370,637
Returned in bars	$313,000
Returned in coin	2,557,897
Gold bars stamped and transmitted to United States Mint	$2,510,895

The remittances and letters for the Boston steamer were generally made ready for the mails to-day—Tuesday being a universal holiday in New-York. The next mail is to go by the *Pacific*, on Saturday, 5th inst., and promises to be a very heavy one, as no Liverpool steamer will sail thereafter before Wednesday, Jan. 16, from Boston.

The new steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, is to leave Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 9, for New-York direct, and will be in season to take her regular day from this port, on Wednesday, 23d.

We have carefully compiled the following comparative list of the manifests of Gold delivered at this port by the several California steamers during the years 1855 and 1854:

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$625,850	Jan. 5	$1,906,498
Jan. 10	1,119,688	Jan. 9	1,880,000
Jan. 15	583,370	Jan. 24	847,381
Jan. 25	1,251,565	Jan. 29	976,197
Jan. 30	640,900	Feb. 9	749,820
Feb. 8	1,239,309	Feb. 10	899,141
Feb. 14	476,405	Feb. 23	806,219
Feb. 25	1,113,547	March 4	646,662
March 4	646,659	March 13	913,611
March 12	1,161,343	March 14	974,888
March 19	99,223	March 25	615,879
March 24	817,800	March 29	780,100
April 8	288,809	April 9	1,474,953
April 8	710,167	April 23	1,994,349
April 15	168,645	May 7	1,916,947
April 24	772,011	May 9	847,573
May 2	302,597	May 24	450,000
May 13	1,115,884	May 25	2,319,555
May 16	277,787	June 8	2,357,569
May 24	1,324,026	June 23	305,000
June 1	413,701	June 24	943,699
June 6	534,025	June 25	1,441,518
June 8	455,440	July 10	1,144,573
June 24	498,000	July 12	1,097,355
June 25	1,052,000	July 23	908,000
July 9	328,972	July 24	2,764,801
July 11	889,616	Aug. 7	663,875
July 26	1,805,497	Aug. 11	1,127,038
Aug. 5	940,085	Aug. 24	1,926,000
Aug. 11	904,480	Sept. 8	1,022,000
Aug. 8	1,285,616	Sept. 12	1,064,786
Aug. 26	719,000	Sept. 26	990,890
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 27	1,209,272
Sept. 11	979,364	Oct. 8	961,491
Oct. 1	1,788,500	Oct. 12	548,456
Oct. 15	461,598	Oct. 27	1,873,792
Oct. 16	1,396,432	Nov. 9	1,692,288
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Nov. 14	564,405
Nov. 8	100,000	Nov. 24	1,538,644
Nov. 13	1,654,062	Dec. 2	737,258
Nov. 29	1,989,592	Dec. 9	1,384,035
Dec. 11	226,301	Dec. 15	831,706
Dec. 15	1,503,858	Dec. 25	1,461,646
Dec. 28	1,405,392	Total	$49,965,119
Dec. 29	537,676		
Total	$39,319,777		

We are indebted to the Continental Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the following carefully prepared statement of the length, aggregate cost, and cost per mile, of the most prominent

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Length.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
Baltimore and Ohio	379	$23,800,000	$60,200
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	141	4,564,000	32,400
Cleveland and Toledo	209	6,500,000	32,500
Cleveland and Pittsburg	134	5,200,000	38,800
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	259	8,000,000	30,880
Chicago and Rock Island	181	5,050,000	27,900
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton	96	3,150,000	33,000
Covington and Lexington	90	2,181,000	35,300
Galena and Chicago	249	7,941,000	29,081
Hudson River	144	12,391,000	86,000
Illinois Central	624	17,700,000	28,365
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	88	2,600,000	23,500
Little Miami	84	4,000,000	47,600
Michigan Central	269	10,200,000	40,500
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	338	11,286,000	33,300
Milwaukee and Mississippi	102	2,700,000	26,470
Macon and Western	102	1,620,000	16,200
New-Albany and Salem	288	6,850,000	23,800
New-York Central	556	38,600,000	69,500
New-York and Erie	464	35,000,000	75,400
New-York and Harlem	131	9,800,000	74,800
New-York and New-Haven	62	5,250,000	84 700
Ohio and Pennsylvania	167	5,600,000	29,900
Pennsylvania Central	256	16,850,000	65,800
Philadelphia and Reading	96	18,464,000	192,300

The following memoranda of additional January dividends have been sent to us since the publication of our list in Monday's paper:

BY BANK OF COMMERCE.

On all Missouri State Bonds, except Hannibal loan.
City of Alton Bonds to Terre Haute Road.
City of Louisville Bonds to Frankfort Road.
Principal of these Bonds maturing.
Mad River and Lake Erie Bonds.
City of New-Haven Bonds.
Dividend on Bank of Commerce, Jan. 7.

BY CHARLES BUTLER, TREASURER, NO. 12 WALL STREET.

On Bonds of Fond-du-Lac Road.

BY ATWOOD & CO., BANKERS.

On Muskingum County Ohio Bonds.
Pickaway County Ohio Bonds.

BY E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

On Muscatine County Iowa Bonds.
Dubuque County Iowa Bonds.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

Irving Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ℔ cent., Jan. 7.
Island City Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ℔ cent.
Merchants' Exchange Bank, half-yearly, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 10.
Phenix Bank, half-yearly, 4 ℔ cent.
Hanover Bank, half-yearly, 3½ ℔ cent., Jan. 10.
Broadway Savings, 6 ℔ cent. interest, Jan. 21.
Seventh Ward Bank, half-yearly, 5 ℔ cent.

BY UNITED LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

On Hillsborough Road Bonds.

BY PANAMA COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY.

On Bonds of the Company.

BY DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO.

On Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road Bonds.
Albany City Bonds.
State Line Road Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds and Water Works.
Cleveland City Water Loan.
Chicago City Bonds and Water Loan.
Northern Cross, Illinois, Road Bonds.
Keokuk City, Iowa, Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Road Bonds.
Milwaukee City River Improvement.
New-York State 5½s to Auburn Road.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road Bonds.
Racine Gas-Light Company Bonds.
Pittsburg City and Steubenville Road.
Sacramento City Bonds.
Utica City Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Road Bonds.
Wheeling City Municipal Bonds.
Allisonia, Tennessee, Company Bonds.

BY WELLS, FARGO AND CO.

On Stockton City Bonds.

Mr. THOMAS S. NELSON, of HOLBROOK & NELSON, has been made President of the Atlas Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Money Circular—Annual Review.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1855.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]—At the close of another year, a retrospective glance over the various phases which have affected the commerce and financial condition of this country, may not be without interest. At the opening of it we were but scarcely emerging from a crisis occasioned by over-importation, and in a great measure by a too rapid development of our internal improvements, and especially the construction of railroads. The banks, principally those of the West, in lending their credit to the attainment of this object, involved themselves beyond the bounds of prudence; and embarrassment, followed in many cases by failure, had the effect to withdraw from the ordinary channels the capital and banking facilities necessary for an easy and healthy transaction of the business of the country. For a period of more or less duration, every branch of commerce had been embarrassed, and nearly all articles of trade much reduced in value; and stocks, the most easily affected of all moneyed interests, had fallen to very low prices.

Early in the beginning of the present year, a relaxation in the money market began to be felt. For months previously the Banks had continued their contraction. The mercantile community finding no profit, and even heavy loss, in most branches of trade, as well of imports of domestic manufactures, as of shipping, had reduced considerably the amount of its operations. Thus taking but few new engagements, old ones soon ran out, and a liquidation, as it were, was operated, which prepared commerce with returning confidence to assume safely again a greater degree of activity. Stocks first affected by stringency of money, and by the symptoms of a financial crisis, first, also gave unmistakable sign of returning confidence in more prosperous times, and, stimulated by a considerable expansion of the banks during the first half the present year, and by the prospect of rich harvests, they rose considerably.

The flattering prospects of the growing crops were soon fully realized. Grain of all kinds (of which, owing to the partial failure the previous year, more than the usual quantity was planted) yielded a full harvest, sufficient to furnish an ample supply, not only for domestic consumption, but also a large surplus for export. The comparative failure of crops in France and England at the same time that the Black Sea, owing to the impediments of war, could not furnish its usual supply to Western Europe, caused an early demand for Breadstuffs, and harvest was scarcely finished, when the greatest activity in the transportation of produce to the seaboard prevailed in every part of the Union, and from that time shipments on a large scale and at very high prices have steadily been pressing forward.

A well supported demand from Europe for Cotton, that important staple has also occasioned larger shipments than usual, up to the present time. Two of the most important branches of industry, railroads and the shipping, have thereby received a great stimulus, and been employed to their fullest capacity, and at most remunerating rates. The former of these interests (after having in many cases been momentarily stopped in the progress of its construction by the money crisis of 1854) has been again steadily pushing forward, although with more caution and judgment. Many roads have been finished which are now brought into activity, and contribute in developing the resources of the country, and rendering markets accessible to produce which heretofore was either not grown at all for want of these facilities, or consumed on the spot in an unprofitable manner.

The shipping, the leading interest of the country, had been suffering considerably from the general contraction of business, during the crisis to which we have alluded; entire inaction or employment at scarcely remunerating rates was the consequence.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated.]

Per Asia via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

Since our advices of 24th inst., the Stock Market has been slightly depressed, without any marked movement. The pacific aspect of the recent intelligence from Europe, the dullness of Exchange and the prospect of easy money after the middle of January have restored confidence, and a general disposition is manifested to operate for a rise. But this tendency has been more than counteracted during the week by an extraordinary demand for money. This demand is caused by the payments to be made on the 2d Jan., amounting to some $8,000,000@$10,000,000; it affects more particularly loans payable on demand. The differences paid for carrying Stocks are equivalent to an interest of 24 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. In view of this pressure, Stocks have been well sustained.

State Stocks show no change, with few sales Missouris 1 ℔ cent. lower. City and County Bonds have been sold in small quantities, and prices show an upward tendency. Railroad Bonds are firm—Illinois Centrals alone active. Erie 1875 Bonds first fell 1 ℔ cent., afterwards improving ⅝. Freeland Bonds still in demand with few sellers. Railroad Shares were weak during the first three days, but closed firmer. Erie and Reading have been very active. Michigan Central and Southern have been more largely dealt in than usual. Money has been in very active demand. Loans on call difficult at 7; first-class names, 10@12. Exchanges—Bills are very abundant; quotations dull. Business limited except in Sterling. London chiefly at 108¾@108¾. Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 29.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,558,490	$541,868	$297,714	$6,423,404
Atlantic Bank	602,106	48,548	97,627	544,415
Bk. of America	4,694,960	956,085	62,335	4,798,796
Bk. of Commerce	8,301,119	1,001,248	2,100	5,686,378
Bk. Commonw'th	1,114,112	105,180	105,645	986,694
Bk. of New-York	2,169,226	226,268	227,764	2,277,592
Bk. of N. America	1,519,214	111,149	73,998	1,251,478
Bk. of Republic	3,382,401	280,072	87,799	2,933,027
Bk. St. New-York	3,407,292	312 988	506,667	2,655,088
Bowery Bank	960,021	58,346	171,435	754,500
Broadway Bank	1,308,112	105,619	282,908	1,105,550
Bull's Head Bank	226,068	19,441	102,011	116,876
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,408,726	126,358	63,998	1,075,562
Chatham Bank	553,372	49,581	125,764	397,440
Chemical Bank	1,187,086	290,442	251,065	1,007,692
Citizens' Bank	688,478	88,653	157,447	554,314
City Bank	1,616,465	202,458	51,650	1,987,099
Continental Bank	2,696,742	199,826	72,921	2,459,162
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,560,578	114,721	88,476	1,677,446
East River Bank	404,640	37,484	95,242	260,693
Fulton Bank	1,442,238	119,859	129,654	1,095,776
Greenwich Bank	630,258	82,311	16,960	519,902
Grocers' Bank	612,978	109,431	67,197	473,907
Hanover Bank	1,229,300	75,297	219,767	708,014
Imp. & Trader's Bk	480,504	47,886	6,842	434,518
Island City Bank	290,619	30,284	96,993	181,142
Irving Bank	522,238	38,093	122,505	435,834
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,854,928	150,417	238,065	1,142,156
Mechanics' Bank	4,286,221	276,813	33,480	4,158,541
Marine Bank	742,484	37,668	97,179	595,920
Market Bank	1,026,410	108,821	121,205	784,444
Mechanics' Bank	4,995,326	573,387	39,451	4,481,154
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,151,440	57,765	199,752	816,563
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	485,924	52,197	103,492	392,634
Mercantile Bank	2,162,478	147,189	94,750	1,672,409
Merchants' Bank	3,196,231	296,330	103,496	4,081,432
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,474,810	171,694	134,196	1,775,733
Metropolitan Bk.	4,611,911	656,076	108,292	4,669,191
Nassau Bank	954,134	114,673	118,154	899,549
National Bank	1,431,073	156,784	195,470	811,453
N. Y. County Bk.	240,882	9,628	77,988	101,657
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	4[illegible],884	28,702	72,832	123,742
N. Y. Exch. Bank	222,977	10,914	123,467	164,939
North River Bank	1,040,871	61,398	147,583	853,736
Ocean Bank	1,528,117	113,027	205,801	1,099,551
Oriental Bank	515,118	34,510	97,584	396,578
Pacific Bank	511,086	77,880	118,029	579,216
People's Bank	998,622	50,941	158,354	734,092
Phenix Bank	2,288,125	238,686	124,589	2,197,483
St. Nicholas Bank	660,854	56,156	96,336	406,730
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,084,366	121,944	204,741	538,165
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,000,502	47,089	104,740	744,429
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,324,894	94,444	258,665	718,042
Union Bank	2,643,858	284,584	202,553	2,719,672

FOOTINGS.

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New-York Daily Times.

V.....NO. 1340. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] to the Speakership.

THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

[illegible] Tribune.

[illegible] Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

There are no new developments relative to the Speakership. RICHARDSON's vote was increased today by the return of absentees. The BANKS men generally continue firm.

Letters from Republican constituencies of all parties continue to arrive in crowds, recommending the firmness of BANKS' voters, denouncing the stragglers, urging the Republicans to maintain their candidate until Congress expires, and offering to advance members their *per diem*, if necessary, from the failure of appropriation.

The plurality resolution will probably be moved by some Democrat, with success, as soon as our absentees return.

Much regret is expressed that Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., thought it necessary to go home to-day. We always lose by pairing. Except for it, Mr. BANKS would have been elected ere now.

Prominent Democrats say they would have yielded before this, if it had not been continually advised that a break from Mr. BANKS was impending. This idea is futile. Ninety men will never leave BANKS, now that the Republican sentiment is so unanimous in his favor. The sentiment is not personal, but political, and will be sustained. S.

Probable Transfer of Mr. Crampton—New-Year's in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

It is stated in a letter from London, from an unusually responsible source, that the British Government, anticipating a demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, meditate transferring him to some other diplomatic station, as in the case of Sir HENRY BULWER sent hither from Spain.

Sir GORE OUSELY is named as Mr. CRAMPTON's successor.

We have been favored with beautiful weather today, and all public business has been suspended. The diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President at 11 o'clock, in full costume. Mr. CRAMPTON was prominent among them. Mr. MARCOLETA attended as Minister from Nicaragua, and received marked attention from the other diplomats present. At noon the doors were thrown open to the public, and thousands were in attendance during the day. A fine band was stationed in the mansion, and it was altogether a very joyous time.

The United States Treasury statement reports $22,753,700 subject to draft in all the Treasuries on the 24th of December.

The President's Message and Why It Was Sent in.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

The transmission of the President's Annual Message to the Senate, and to the body of men assembled in the other wing of the Capitol, who are expected to constitute the House of Representatives, should an organization ever be effected, took everybody by surprise. Indeed I am not sure that the President himself has yet recovered from this successful attempt to astonish the country. So far as I can learn the purpose to transmit the document to the Capitol was quite suddenly formed, and the copies sent to the Northern press were struck off after midnight on Sunday, and started by the mail at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

It is scarcely necessary to discuss the propriety of the President's course in sending his message to the (in the very sensible words of Mr. SIMMONS of New-York) "aggregation of raw materials from which the House of Representatives is expected to be formed." It is sufficient to remark that it seems to be clearly in contempt of the Constitution and law, which provide that nothing else shall be done by the House prior to the election of a Speaker—that it is violative of all precedent practice, and, therefore, in contravention of the concurrent views of executive duty held by every former President of the United States from WASHINGTON down; and that the Message in reality discloses nothing so important to the public interests as to justify such extraordinary means of getting it before the country. In short, the President, who has been so seriously exercised during two months past, lest this document should be published by some enterprising press before the proper time, has himself "surreptitiously" and "prematurely" thrown it before the public.

As no public interest required this indecorous and unseemly haste on the part of the Executive, we are compelled to look for its motive elsewhere. That the President had been very anxious for the organization of the House, in order that he might get his Message out, is notorious. A few days ago his view was, that the message could not properly go in until a Speaker and Clerk—a presiding and a recording officer—had been elected by the House. He intimated, through his confidential agents, his desire for an organization, but it turned out that the House did not choose to heed his wishes. It adjourned on Saturday night without having chosen a Speaker, and on Sunday the Executive suddenly resolved to "make a precedent." The motives governing this determination are believed to be two-fold,—first, to inform the country of our relations with Great Britain on the Central American question, in the hope that their delicate nature at this time would explain and excuse his recent decisive measures to restrain filibuster "emigration" to Nicaragua, for which he is likely to be roundly abused in the South and Southwest.

Another, and the chief motive, is believed to be to get the views of the Message on the Slavery question before the country prior to the meeting here of the National Democratic Committee, which convenes here on the 8th inst, to devise preliminary steps to the Notional Presidential Conventiee. General PIERCE is an earnest candidate for renomition. The last three columns of his Message is simply a bid for the support of the South. And it is a *high* bid too. It concedes to the Slave States all and everything, singularly and collectively, that they ever asked, and goes to the extreme of subserviency in disclaiming for the Free States anything but abstract rights without practical illustration or advantage. I confess I think the bid is a sure one; and, if the nomination is not knocked down to PIERCE, it must be because the second thought of the Slave States is disgusted with, and distrusts a Northern man who is able to get so much further south of Mason and Dixon's line than ever did the wildest disciple of CALHOUN. The President's *coup de main* was well-timed, and the chances are that the National Committee will give him a long shove ahead on Tuesday next. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The forcibly expressed views of the message in regard to the Central American controversy are sustained with wonderful unanimity by men of all parties. No one here doubts that the conduct of Great Britain has been in the highest degree disingenuous, and that the argument as to the construction of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty is all on one side. But the President recommends nothing. He says in effect that the correspondence is closed without an agreement between the two Governments—that Great Britain is persisting in flagrant violations of the clearest meaning of the Convention of 1850, and refuses to desist; and yet fails to suggest any steps to be taken by Congress in the premises;—on the contrary, by his expression of the conviction that the difficulty may yet be amicably settled, he intimates that no action of Congress is necessary or desirable. Such evasion of responsibility is not creditable to the Executive.

Why should he not recommend something in this [illegible] He is supposed to be better informed of the real temper and feeling of the British Government than Congress can be by reading the diplomatically arranged correspondence between the two [illegible]ents,—and thus his opinion as to the [illegible]est to be pursued, is certainly entitled to [illegible] suggestive weight;—why then is it withheld? The President does not so act with reference to questions of minor importance. For instance he suggests the necessity for a further increase of the Navy, and then recommends the construction of six new steam sloops-of-war. Why does he not stop there *without* the recommendation?—and if the recommendation is necessary, or proper in the one case, why is it not infinitely more so in the more important one? Why should the Executive urge the building of war vessels, and yet fail to say distinctly whether or no, when a contingency presents itself, it will be advisable to use them?

Of one thing Great Britain may rest assured, and that is that there will be no serious division in our National Legislature on this subject.

RETURN OF COL. FRENCH.

Col. PARKER H. FRENCH returned here to-night. He seems to have properly understood Mr. MCKEON's letter to him as a sort of "suspension of judgment" on condition that he should "leave the country." If he provokes Mr. MARCY to extreme measures he will find his journey in the United States "a hard road to travel." I understand that he sent out orders in the *Northern Light* to have the two Deputy U. S. Marshals—who went to search for arms under the coal—to be arrested and sent to Granada as soon as the vessel reaches San Juan. This might have been anticipated; and I think it safe to predict that if the officers *do* find any arms secreted on board they will not return to the United States to give evidence on the subject very soon, if ever. If the United States officers are molested, may we not expect new complications in Nicaragua, and perhaps the landing of a U. S. force to punish the parties who participate in the outrage?

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE ON THE REPUBLICANS.

The sectional Pro-Slavery character of the President's Message is calculated to bind the Republicans together still more firmly. If earnest, determined resistance to the aggressions of Slavery is not to be made at such a time as this, when will it ever be? S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to correct the journal of Monday's proceedings, in effect denying that the President's Message was received by the House, and asserting that it was announced and delivered to the Clerk by the President's Private Secretary without permission.

After a debate the proposition was tabled by 36 majority.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay this on the table.

Carried by twelve majority.

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker with the following result:

EIGHTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks	105	Mr. Pennington	6
Mr. Richardson	72	Scattering	5
Mr. Fuller	32		

Necessary for a choice, 120.

Mr. MILLSON moved that the President's Annual Message be read. In his judgment, it was an admirable State paper.

Mr. STANTON thought the President guilty of indecency in thrusting his message in the face of members. It was a most disreputable document, falsifying the truth of the history of the Government from the commencement till now. [Hisses.] He raised the point that no cognizance whatsoever could be taken of the message till an organization was perfected.

Mr. MILLSON's motion was tabled by twenty-seven majority.

EIGHTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Banks	101	Pennington	6
Richardson	71	Scattering	6
Fuller	30		

Necessary to a choice, 107. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Cause No. 19—David Bash *vs.* The Administrators of Maborn Cooper. Error to High Court of Mississippi. Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 24—The United States *vs.* Catesby, appleaded with Roger Jones. Judge Grier delivered the Court's opinion, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

No. 119—Isaac Hartshorn *vs.* Horace Day. The cause, having been prematurely docketed by defendant, was ordered to be stricken off the rolls.

No. 32—Robert A. Parker *et al. vs.* William Overman. Argument was continued by Mr. Lawrence for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Bryan for appellants.

No. 83—Edward C. Richardson *et al. vs.* Sylvanus Holmes *et al.* Argument commenced by Bibb for appellants, Fendall and Tracy for appellees.

The Accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The following are the particulars of the accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, referred to in our dispatch yesterday. About 4½ o'clock P. M., a passenger train going west came in collision with a freight train coming east, at Darlington Summit. The freight train was out of time, and the conductor was probably endeavoring to reach a switch within a short distance. The collision occurred on a heavy curve, and both trains were under full headway, consequently the locomotives and some of the cars were smashed to atoms. Four passengers were killed, namely: Mr. STOKES, agent of the Newcastle and Erie Stage Company; a man named JOHNSTON, brother of the landlord of the Enon Valley Hotel; an Irishman, and another, whose names have not been ascertained. About sixteen were more or less injured. The engineer of the passenger train was badly hurt in the back, and the fireman had an arm shattered. A Mr. JOHN VEACH is among those dangerously wounded. The accident was caused by the watch of the conductor of the freight train being three-quarters of an hour too slow.

Destruction of a Unitarian Church by Fire—The Commerce of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Unitarian Church at West Cambridge, under the charge of Rev. Mr. SMITH, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was only partially insured.

During the year 1855, there arrived at this port 3,178 vessels from foreign ports, and, in the same time, there were 3,227 clearances for foreign ports. This shows a large increase over the previous year.

A passenger from New-York *viâ* the Fall River route, was drowned this morning. The cars stopped on the South Boston Bridge, where there is no railing, and the gentleman probably supposing they had reached the depôt, stepped off into the water. His name is not known.

The Southern Mail—Weather in Alabama—Finances of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2,

The New-Orleans mail of the 23d ult. is received—that of the 24th is still due.

Continued excessive rains have interrupted travel through Alabama.

The State Treasurer's report of Maryland is quite favorable. He shows a balance of $800,000 on hand, after paying all demands.

Death of Hon. John M. Berrien.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Hon. JOHN M. BERRIEN, Ex-United States Senator from Georgia, and Attorney-General under JACKSON, died here this forenoon, after an illness of 12 days.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of 60 hours from New-York.

FROM ALBANY.

Swearing in of the New State Officers.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Failure of the House to Elect a Speaker.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The new State Officers were sworn in to-day.

The Senate assembled at noon, and the Lieutenant-Governor having taken his seat, the oath of office was administered to the members. All the Senators were present, except ZENAS CLARK, of St. Lawrence.

Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND addressed the Senate, in some lengthened remarks, in which he commented upon the high responsibilities devolving upon a member of the Senate of such a State as New-York, and expressed his conviction and earnest desire that no sectional animosities or party feeling should induce Senators to cast any obstruction in the way of such legislation as was necessary for the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of the Nineteenth District, at the conclusion of the President's remarks, moved that S. P. ALLEN, of Monroe, be declared as elected Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. BECKS, of New-York, moved as an amendment, that the Senate proceed to ballot for a Clerk.

Upon this, Mr. UPHAM called the ayes and nays, and the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Kelly, Nichols, Petty, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Spencer, Sweet and Wadsworth—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Cuyler, Halsted, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, Towne, Upham and White—15.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Clerk, and on the first ballot the vote stood:

T. P. Allen	15	C. Ten Broeck	4
J. J. Reynolds, N. Y.	11	J. G. Kearney	1

On the second ballot the vote stood:

Allen	15	Ten Broeck	4
Reynolds	12		

The third ballot stood:

Allen	16	Ten Broeck	6
Reynolds	11		

C. P. SMITH, of Kings, changed his vote from REYNOLDS to ALLEN. ALLEN was then declared elected, and took the oath of office.

Mr. NOXON moved that the Senate appoint SAMUEL R. TUELL, of Erie, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BECKS moved, as an amendment, that the Senate proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms *viva voce*. The amendment was adopted, by 16 yeas to 15 nays.

SAMUEL R. TUELL was nominated by Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Cuyler, Halsted, Huntington, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, Towne, Upham and White—16.

H. M. EATON was nominated by Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Nichols, Petty, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, and Sweet—12.

GEORGE WOOLDRIDGE was nominated by Kelly, Sickles, Spencer and Wadsworth.

A second ballot was taken with a similar result, and on the third C. P. SMITH changed his vote to TUELL, and he was elected.

The following officers were then elected, after several ballots, on a *viva voce* vote:

Door-Keeper—George Coppernall.

First Assistant—W. Shipman.

Second Assistant—V. M. Dearborn.

The following Committee was then appointed to wait upon the Assembly and inform them that the Senate was organized: Messrs. NOXON and PETTY.

The following Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor with similar information: Messrs. MADDEN and WADSWORTH.

The Senate then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

Democratic Assembly Caucus.

The Soft portion—so-called—of the Democratic members met, pursuant to resolution, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly Chamber. The Chairman announced that this was a Democratic Union Caucus.

Mr. A. WOODS, of New-York, desired to correct the impression that this was a Soft-Shell caucus. It was neither Hard nor Soft, but Democratic, and he hoped the papers would make the correction.

Mr. GRAY, of Warren, Secretary of the Caucus, asked to be excused from further service, as he was a Hunker, and desired to act as a Union Democrat, and with no sectional party.

Mr. WOODS said that the meeting had not changed its character, and was now and last evening, a Union Democratic Caucus.

Mr. PETER DAWSON, of New-York, called up the resolution last evening, approving the Nebraska bill, and asked its adoption.

Mr. MEEHAN, of New-York, asked for the reading of the resolution, and said it met his views exactly. He was elected from a Hunker district, where a Free-Soiler dare not show his head as a candidate, and though he was for Union, he would vote for no candidate who would not indorse the Nebraska resolution. He would never unite with the so-called Republicans, nor with the Know-Nothings.

Mr. DAWSON moved that TIMOTHY HOYLE be declared the candidate of the party for the office of Speaker.

Mr. MEEHAN wanted HOYLE to show his hand.

Mr. HOYLE did so, by declaring he was an out-and-out Hunker, opposed to all isms of all kinds and descriptions.

After considerable discussion and some merriment, Mr. HOYLE was nominated as the candidate for Speaker, and W. W. DEAN, of New-York, as the candidate for Clerk. The caucus then adjourned.

Meeting of the Assembly.

At 11¼ o'clock the Clerk called the Assembly to order, and Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, appeared at the desk. The body of the House was cleared of outsiders, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. PORTHAM, the members were sworn in, six at a time. All the members were present except Mr. J. CLARK, K. N., of Erie, and Mr. TEMMER, Dem., of Monroe. Mr. DIXON, of New-York, who was absent when the roll was first called, appeared afterwards and took the oath and his seat.

On motion of PETER DAWSON, of New-York, the House proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for a Speaker, with the following result:

For LYMAN ONELL—Messrs. T. D. Bailey, Berry, Brevort, Buckley, Bocklin, Case, Coon, Crocker, Denniston, Dessler, Dolan, C. A. Dudley, Duganne, Eson, Guest, Hakes, Haxton, Hobbs, Howland, E. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lee, Lewis, Mabon, Mettice, C. T. Mills, Northup, Prescott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Soedeker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Whiteomr, E. T. Wood, J. Wood—41.

For HENRY A. PRENDERGAST—Messrs. Abbot, Alger, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cobb, Cole, Dewey, S. Dudley, Foote, Gage, Gould, Green, Hampton, H. Hyde, Julland, Ketchum, Kingman, Loogstreet, Malo, Mallery, Maltby, Massey, Mced, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, B. Smith, Snow, Squire, Van Derveer, Wakemse, Warner, Williams—35.

For BENJAMIN BAILEY—Messrs. Anthon, Bancs, Bradger, Brady, Curtis, Devcuing, Dimock, Glover, Hanfords Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Murchison, Miller, A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Reilloy, Scott, Spoods, Strang, Van Scotvoord, Ward, Wells, Wiltse, Witbeck—27.

For TIMOTHY HAGLE—Messrs. Dawson, Floyd, Mahen, W. S. Smith, Spraker, Woods, Wright—7.

For GEORGE G. SCOTT—Messrs. J. B. Clark, Gray, Shea—3.

For O. ROBINSON—Messrs. Morgan, Penfield, White 3.

For G. F. FOWLER—Messrs. Lafevre, Odell—2.

For J. B. CLARK—Mr. Robinson—1.

For ISAAC LEFEVRE—Mr. Fowler—1.

Whole number of votes, 120. Necessary to a choice, 61. Not voting: Messrs. B. Bailey, J. Clark, Dixon, Goodrich, Hanchett, Hoyle, Trimmer, Prendergast—8.

On the second ballot the vote stood:

Odell	40	Scott	3
Prendergast	34	Fowler	3
Bailey	8	Lefevre	1
Hoyle	6	J. B. Clark	1
Robinson	5	Joseph Spraker	1

No choice.

On the third ballot:

Odell	40	Bailey	30
Prendergast	35		

Remainder scattering.

The House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Pennsylvania Legislature duly organized to-day. WM. M. PRATT and RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT were elected Speakers of the Senate and House respectively. The Message of the Governor is to be delivered to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

GOV. POLLOCK's Message was delivered to the Legislature this morning. He makes some congratulatory remarks about the financial condition of the State—the decrease in the debt during the year having been $630,000, and no new loan having been created. He refers to his former message for his opinions on National affairs, and reaffirms the sentiments then expressed. He calls attention to the necessity for further legislation on the license question; adverts to the duty of electing a United States Senator; alludes to the robbery of arms at the Harrisburg Arsenal; recommends the enactment of a law inflicting punishment for such offences, and a further appropriation for building an arsenal at Philadelphia, the State arms being now kept in an insecure out-house, owing to the former building having been torn down, and not rebuilt in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the purpose.

A bill fixing the 14th of January for the election of a United States Senator, passed the house to-day. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate. A bill to repeal the liquor law was introduced in both Houses.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature commenced its session to-day. The Senate elected E. C. BAKER, of Middlesex, President, and PETER L. COX, of Lynn, Clerk. The House organized by choosing CHARLES A. PHELPS Speaker.

The following vote was given in organizing the Legislature. For President of the Senate, Mr. E. C. BAKER, (American.) received 28; F. H. DEWEY, of Worcester, 7. For Speaker of the House, Dr. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, (American,) 164: PUTNAM W. TAFT, (Republican,) 60; JOHN G. THOMPSON, of Lancaster, (Whig,) 65; GAYTON P. OSGOOD, of Andover, (Democrat,) 20.

The Governor's Message, which will be read to-morrow, is quite brief, and mainly devoted to local affairs.

Meeting of the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Our State Legislature commenced here to-day. The Senate elected LOTT M. MORRILL, of Augusta, Democrat, President, and WM. G. CLARK, of Sawyerville, straight Whig, Secretary. The House chose JOSIAH LITTLE, of Portland, straight Whig, Speaker, and DAVID DUNN, of Portland, Democrat, Clerk. The union between the old-line Democrats and the straight Whigs seems to be completed.

Meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan 2.

The Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis today, but did not organize.

From Kansas—Renewal of Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A letter dated Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 18, says the polls were not opened at some places, on account of fear of violence from Missourians. At Leavenworth the ballot-boxes and poll-books were destroyed, and some of the clerks of election nearly killed. Threats were made to destroy the *Register* office. In several counties no election was held, the citizens being overawed by Missourians.

Frightful Calamity—Two Children Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, the frame dwelling of JOHN KEOGAN, in Temperanceville, near this city, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Two children perished in the flames, being literally burned to cinders. Two other children were thrown out of the window by their grandmother, to save them, and who afterwards jumped out herself. All three were slightly injured. Mr. KEOGAN was attending the Orphan's Fair in this place when the sad affair occurred.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Three warehouses occupied by Messrs. MANN, VAIL & Co., were destroyed by fire this morning. One of the buildings was used in part as a ship-chandlery store, upon which there was an insurance of $5,000.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* sails about 2 o'clock P. M., with 100 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port from Liverpool. Weather clear and cold.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.

A Man's Head Nearly Severed from his Body in a Lager-Bier Saloon—Arrest of the Murderer.

The New-Year was ushered into existence in some quarters, amid riot and disturbance. From an early hour on Monday evening, crowds of boys and young men paramulated the lower Wards, making night hideous with their yells and half drunken revelry. The lager-bier saloons, which were all fitted up in holiday style, were open nearly all night, and thither flocked large numbers in search of such amusements as these places afford. As night waned and the "lager" and "wein" went down, disturbances more or less serious occurred at intervals, some of which it required the active exertions of the Police to suppress. One of these rencontres resulted in a shocking homicide, the particulars of which are thus reported by Capt. DITCHETT in his official report to the Chief of Police:

A disturbance took place in a dance-house, kept by JOHN L. VOCK, No. 231 William-street, about 1 o'clock A. M. (Tuesday), between several Germens. Policemen BURR and BOGAN were called on, and restored order by ejecting several of the parties from the house, which was at this time closed. Soon afterward, one of the party, thus ejected—MARTIN KARNES—came back and endeavored to gain admittance, which was refused. About 2 o'clock, WILLIAM RUFF went to the door, when an altercation immediately ensued between KARNES and himself, which resulted in a clinch, when KARNES struck RUFF a powerful blow with a knife, which nearly severed the head from the body. KARNES then fled; RUFF staggered into the house, fell upon the floor, and almost instantly expired. Several Policemen were attracted to the spot, and a search was immediately instituted for the murderer. Officers BROWNE and WOGAN, obtaining information that KARNES resided at No. 11 Thomas-street, repaired to that place, where they arrested him just as he was going to bed. The body of RUFF was brought to the Station-house, to await the action of the Coroner. JOHN SNIDER, of No. 26 Baxter-street, and JOHN L. VOCK, the proprietor of the house, were detained as witnesses. The house where the tragedy occurred was complained of, and VOCK was arrested on the 14th of last August, for keeping a disorderly house. He was then committed for trial to answer on the charge, and that was the last of it.

An inquest on the body of the deceased was commenced on Tuesday by Coroner GAMBLE, and continued yesterday. The evidence elicited does not differ in any material respects from the statements above. The accused is a German, and about thirty-six years of age.

Daring Outrage—A Policeman Robbed and Beaten in a Public Street.

Officer TRACY, of the Fourteenth Ward while walking his beat in Centre, near Canal-street, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was set upon by a gang of men, who wrenched from him his club, and with it beat him most severely. His watch was also jerked from his fob, and the chain to which it was attached broken. The only reason that can be assigned for this daring outrage is, that Mr. TRACY told one of the party by whom it was committed, that "he must go home peaceably." Policemen were immediately sent out in search of the guilty party, and soon after three men, named MICHAEL MURRAY, JAMES GALLAGHER and WILLIAM CUMMINGS were arrested in the Sixth Ward, charged with being the perpetrators. The accused were brought before Justice WELSH on Tuesday, and committed to answer.

TWO HORRIBLE MURDERS IN CONNECTICUT

BRUTAL AND DELIBERATE KILLING OF TWO OLD MEN.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

Further Results of the Wakeman Fanaticism.

Yet Another Victim Demanded.

The most horrible murder that ever took place in the State of Connecticut, or perhaps in the civilized world, was perpetrated on Monday, in the town of Woodbridge, in that State, about eight miles from the city of New-Haven. It was a far more atrocious murder than the one so recently committed by SAMUEL SLY and the gang of Wakemanites. It is to be sincerely hoped that the citizens of that State have now witnessed the last scene in the Wakeman tragedy.

About 10½ o'clock on Monday, Mr. ENOCH SPERRY, of Woodbridge, left his home, and was proceeding through a piece of woods near his house, with his horse and sleigh, and, when near a little brook, in a solitary part of the woods, was attacked by a man named CHARLES SANFORD, and knocked down and most brutally murdered.

SANFORD had an axe in his hand with which he struck Mr. SPERRY over the right eye, inflicting a fearful gash, and prostrating him beside the road. He then struck him again with the head of the axe upon the back of his head, and then deliberately attempted to chop off his head, nearly severing it from his body. It was connected with his body only by a little skin at the back of the neck.

The horse of Mr. SPERRY was allowed to pass on the road, and after proceeding by the house of Mr. SAMUEL F. PERKINS, halted at a shed near by. Mr. PERKINS, thinking all was not right, went in search of Mr. SPERRY, and found his body lying beside the road, with every indication that he had been waylaid and murdered.

Mr. PERKINS alarmed the neighborhood, and having procured assistance, took the body of Mr. SPERRY to his family, who live only about a hundred rods from the place where the murder was committed.

A Jury of Inquest was assembled in the evening, and after due deliberation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

In the evening the murderer was arrested and taken to Jail, and confessed that he had not only murdered Mr. SPERRY, but that he had also murdered Mr. ICHABON UMBERFIELD, who lived about a mile east of Mr. SPERRY's house.

It seems that after murdering Mr. SPERRY, he went to the house of Mr. UMBERFIELD and entered it, and while he (Mr. UMBERFIELD) was sitting by the stove in the kitchen, he struck him with the same axe with which he murdered Mr. SPERRY, and after breaking his skull, nearly severed his head from his body.

The family set up the cry of "Murder!" but he told them to stop their noise or he would chop their heads off also.

He went out of the house to wipe the blood off his axe upon the snow, and while he was out the family fastened the door and prevented his getting in again.

He then went into the woods, but was soon pursued by several neighbors, who succeeded in arresting him after a bloody fight, in which Mr. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE came near getting killed.

A jury of inquest was impaneled and returned a verdict that Mr. UMBERFIELD came to his death by wounds inflicted in the head and neck by CHARLES SANFORD, of Bethany.

The CHARLES SANFORD is a fanatic, who has formerly attended the meetings of the Wakemanites in Hampden. He is subject to fits of insanity, and was probably insane when he committed these dreadful murders.

His confessed having murdered both Mr. SPERRY and Mr. UMBERFIELD, while on the way to jail. He said he had a cramp, and if he had not murdered Mr. SPERRY and Mr. UMBERFIELD, the cramp would have killed him.

Mr. UMBERFIELD was a man seventy-one years of age, and Mr. SPERRY was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. SPERRY was a man beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State.

ANOTHER VICTIM REQUIRED.

SAMUEL SLY, now in jail as the murderer of JUSTUS MATTHEWS, states that he has become cognizant, through revelation, of the fact, that "as soon as AMOS HUNT gives up his power of death as the 'man of sin,' *by death* or other means, then the world will be at once redeemed. HUNT, who had but partial power during the lifetime of MATTHEWS, has now received the full delegated authority of sinfulness, so that his death will bring the redemption in the twinkling of an eye." He further says, "that AMOS HUNT has now become the son of perdition, spoken of in 2d Thessalonians, 2d chapter and 3d verse, and as such it is the *duty of all true men* to put him out of the way, that the world may not suffer." He adds relative to the incarceration of his sister, "Many persons come to see me, and I suppose to see her also. But they will not know her, and are very bitter against us. But let them not kill her, or let it not be until HUNT shall be put out of the way, for then the end of the world will come before the redemption is complete."

FORMER VIOLENCE OF THE "WAKEMANITES."

As long since as the year 1832, in the town of Fairfield, Mrs. WAKEMAN then, as now, calling herself a "Prophetess," went about wandering from door to door, preaching her diabolical doctrine, and proselyting when she was able. WAKEMAN, her husband, was then alive, and it was at this time that he first drew on him her displeasure and received the cognomen of "man of sin," when the charge of "witchery" to the making of invelids was hurled against him. Leaving her followers to a conviction of his "lost state," she mustered them together after the form of worship peculiar to them, and at her command they seized and bound the poor man. After he was bound beyond moving, she drew a knife or poniard, and with it made a most unnatural assault upon him, inflicting wounds of a very serious nature. The assault would doubtless then have proved fatal had it not been for the fear of some of her more reasonable disciples, who, becoming alarmed, put an end to the attack.

Murderous Assault—Attempt to Cut a Man's Throat in the Street.

On New-Year's evening, while Mr. THOMAS MAINS was standing conversing with a few friends, he was seized from behind by a fellow named WILLIAM CURRAN, who drew a knife across his throat several times and then inflicted several stabs in his back. Mr. MAINS fell bleeding to the ground, and CURRAN tried to escape, but was seized by Mr. MAINS' enraged friends, who gave him a terrible beating and afterwards handed him over to the Police by whom he was taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him to await the result of Mr. MAINS' injuries, which may prove fatal.

An Almshouse Governor Stabbed and Beaten.

ANTHONY DEGRO, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, got involved in a fight with a party of Germans, in the upper part of the City, on New-Year's night, during which he was stabbed in the breast, and badly beaten. JOHN EHRBACH and JOHN SMITH were soon after arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police, charged with being parties to the affair, and they were yesterday committed until the Governor, who is confined to his house, would be able to appear against them.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Expose of the Differences between Great Britain and the United States.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY BY THE UNITED STATES.

Determination to Support the Monroe Doctrine.

The British Government declares the Treaty Prospective.

MR. BUCHANAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following important Diplomatic Correspondence on the Central American Question sufficiently explains itself:

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[Extract.]

[No. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1853.

James Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.:

SIR: . . . . Great Britain for a long time had possession of a district of country on the shore of the Bay of Honduras, called "the Belize." The [illegible] has to hold it is derived from a grant by Spain, [illegible] right is limited to a single purpose, with an express prohibition against using it for any other.

A possession so restricted as to its use, could never be considered a British colony. While she continued herself to the boundaries specified in her treaties [illegible] in 1783 and 1786, and uses the district or [illegible] only for the purposes stipulated therein, [illegible] no right to complain that she is intruding upon [illegible] when she extends her occupancy by [illegible] beyond the proscribed bounds, and changes [illegible] by excluding over it civil authority, [illegible] character is given to this settlement. [illegible] a new colony on this Continent.

Since the acquisition of California Great Britain has manifested a more matured design to [illegible] Spanish license to cut dyewood and mahogany [illegible] into a British dominion. The object of [illegible] was misunderstood, nor will it be disregarded [illegible] Government. The character of the British [illegible] at the Belize is explicitly shown by an authority [illegible] will not be controverted or questioned by the [illegible] of Great Britain. This authority is no other [illegible] Parliament of the United Kingdom. In two [illegible] passed in 1817 and the other in 1819, it is [illegible] the Belize is not within the British Dominions. In one [illegible] vision is made for the punishment of [illegible] at the Belize, which otherwise could not [illegible] by any existing law, because Belize as [illegible] was not a British Dependency. In 1786 Great Britain [illegible] in her Treaty with Mexico the [illegible] by Spain in the Treaties of [illegible] and [illegible] and occupy the Belize upon the same [illegible] with the same restrictions as those imposed [illegible] Spain. The United States, while they [illegible] Great Britain has right in the Belize, positively deny [illegible] is a British Province or any part of [illegible] and in maintaining the policy referred to [illegible] bound to resist any attempt to convert it into a [illegible] colony.

The protectorate which Great Britain has [illegible] of the Mosquito Indians is a most palpable [illegible] of the treaties with Spain, to which reference [illegible] been made; and the authority she is there [illegible] under pretence of this protectorate, is in [illegible] of the sovereign rights of several of the Central American States, and contrary to the manifest spirit and [illegible] of the Treaty of April 19, 1850, with the United States. Though ostensibly the direct object of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty was to guarantee the free and [illegible] of the contemplated Ship Canal across the [illegible] of Darien, and to secure such route to all nations, [illegible] treaty stipulations to that effect, there were other and highly important objects sought to be accomplished by that Convention. While she continued herself [illegible] the United States is that for discontinuing the [illegible] her assumed protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, and with it the removal of all pretext which [illegible] with the territorial arrangements which the Central American States may wish to make among themselves. It was the intention, as it is obviously the import of the Treaty of April 19, 1850, to place Great Britain and the United States on the same footing, to cease her interpositions in the affairs of Central America, and to confine herself to the enjoyment of her limited rights in the Belize. She has, by this Treaty of 1850, obligated herself not to occupy or colonize any part of Central America, or to ex

[illegible] the gold [illegible] Great Britain," [illegible] same manner spoke of the [illegible] Chesapeake [illegible] had been in the [illegible] Government of Great Britain for more than a century. The [illegible] Ministers especially commended [illegible] up the humiliation of Great Britain in [illegible] an article so degrading to the nation [illegible] article of the Convention [illegible] there could be no secret reason for such a mortifying sacrifice of the spirit of the country." Lord STORMONT likewise [illegible] embarked on the 14th article as an unnecessary [illegible] of the country, and he said "the Mosquito [illegible] had proved themselves faithful Allies, and had invariably adhered to the interests of Great Britain."

He contended that they were an independent people, and therefore had no right whatever to deliver them over to the Spanish yoke. On the part of the Ministry the Duke of MANCHESTER, and the Marquis of CARMARTHEN said very little more than in support of their own personal agency in the Treaty of 1783 and the Convention of 1786; the defence being left to the Lord Chancellor, the champion of the Administration, who left the wool-sack, and then embarked in a long and elaborate review of the various arguments that had been urged in support of the motion. He began with thinking that "He had expected to have heard the question spoken to with that degree of explicitness and precision that belonged to it. He had looked for a statement of facts, in point of geographical arrangement, that had been attempted. The Mosquito Shore had been talked of as a tract of country extending [illegible] for hundred miles, with the smallest [illegible] of the swamps and morasses with which it was [illegible] but only allowances for the parts of it that were actually impossible to be either cultivated or inhabited. With regard to settlements, it would be imagined by those who [illegible] that the fact was that there had been a regular Government [illegible] Council, and establishments [illegible] the territory; whereas the fact was [illegible] the other. His Lordship then [illegible] the history of the settlement, tracing it [illegible] to the year 1777, mentioning [illegible] such facts as mentioned to [illegible] that there had been [illegible] But then a detachment of soldiers [illegible] from the Island of Jamaica, [illegible] which had been [illegible] of the Government at [illegible] and delivered upon them, to show that [illegible] Governor LITTLETON [illegible] had renounced what [illegible] which, before that period, have fancied [illegible] and had given a fresh proof of [illegible] in the year 1786, when Lord GEO. [illegible] of the American Department, sent out Mr. LAWRIE to the Musquito shore to see that the [illegible] Treaty between this country and [illegible] fully into execution. His Lordship [illegible] upon certain particulars, and after enforcing [illegible] the arguments that had been [illegible] proceeded to read

...ion. It was for this ... as an ample consideration ... power to compel ... Senate, in self-defence, would ... concession of territory in ... such territory. Great ... for a position absolutely to ... only the projected canal by the Lake Nicaragua ... other canals and railroads which may be ... part of the Mosquito Coast. The ... not, and it is to this slight route ... of which connects North and South America." Both ... and neither of them was to ... territory in the vicinity of any of these routes, ... from its position and excellent ... would command a strong naval power in possession ... railroads which might be con... and across the Isthmus.

Now, whether Great Britain was in the occupation of ... at the date of the Convention, by a good or by a bad title, cannot make the least difference in regard to the ... of that instrument. The case might have ... had the question been between the United States of Honduras. The question between the United States and Great Britain, however, is not as to the validity, either title, but not matter what it may have been, ... she has not agreed to abandon her occupation ... title, not what was the state of things before, ... the agreed it should become after the conclusion of the Convention. Still, out of deference to the British ... argument, which contends that the British title was good ... the island at the conclusion of the Convention, it is ... proper to examine the reasons on which this claim ... founded.

Ancient possession is invoked to sustain this claim, and it is said that "It is well known that [in] 1742, the English were formally settled at Roatan;" but the reply is may be stiled that this statement was made by a Spaniard. We are informed by Ree's Cyclopedia, published in London in 1819, that "The English in the year 1742, formed a settlement here (in Roatan) for the purpose of carrying on the logwood trade, *but it was soon abandoned.*"

In answer to the map published by Jeffries in 1796, cited by Lord CLARENDON, it may be observed that there is another copy of the very same map in the British Museum, published in the same year, on which Roatan is not colored as a British possession. At the date of this map more than half a century ago, the geography of that portion of America was comparatively but little known. For this reason, the map published at London in 1831, "by JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen," "of the West India and Bahama Islands, with the adjacent coasts a Yucatan, Honduras, Caracas," &c., also to be found in the British Museum, is of much higher authority; and upon its face Roatan and the other Bay Islands are assigned to Honduras. The same view is presented by the same author on a former "map of the West Indies and Bahama Islands," &c., published in 1849, and now in possession of the undersigned.

It may also be confidently asserted as a well known historical fact, that if the English were in the occupation of Roatan at the date of the treaty with Spain of 1783, they abandoned it immediately thereafter in obedience to that treaty. *Brook's General Gazetteer* published at London in 1850, distinctly states this fact. It says: "this beautiful island, in the year 1783, was ceded with the rest of Honduras, by treaty of peace, to the Spaniards, who fortified its excellent harbor, *but abandoned it* when they withdrew from the Mosquito shore." and JOHNSTON in his *Dictionary of Geography*, published in London in 1851 and 1853, describes it as an island off the north coast of Central America, "*formerly belonging to the English.*" "Near its southern extremity is a good harbor, with batteries erected by the English during their former occupation."

At what period then after the Convention of 1786 did this island cease to be Spanish and become English? It is admitted by Captain HENDERSON, an officer in the British army, in his account of the British settlement of Honduras, as authenticity which will not be disputed, that it was still a Spanish island in 1804. The next we hear of it is that it was in the possession of Honduras in 1838, during the confederation of the Central American States still continued to exist; and was in that year (not in 1836, as in the former statement) captured from that State by the British forces, but was soon afterwards restored. The following extract from Crow's *Gospel in Central America*, an able and interesting work, prepared after personal observation, and published in London in 1850, gives a correct account of the transaction. The author says, in 1838, "this only be able breach upon peace and good order was the seizure of the island of Roatan in the bay of Honduras, by the authorities of the neighboring British settlement. But, upon complaint by the Federal Government, the act of the Superintendent of Belize was theoretically disallowed by his Government, though it has since been practically repeated in precisely the same quarter, and under the sanction of the same power." There is other evidence of a similar character in the possession of Mr. BUCHANAN, but not to proceed from American sources, it is deemed best to let the facts, especially as they have not been contradicted by the British statement, rest upon the authority of a British author of highly respectable character. The author then proceeds to speak in indignant terms of its second capture and annexation in 1841, denouncing it as an "iegiorious revoindon."

Lord CLARENDON, in his statement, admits that this island and that of Bonacca, "have doubtless, been at various times illoccupied, and at others claimed or held by other Powers;" but says, "it is certain that in 1838, 1839 and 1840, (it ought to have been in 1841,) Great Britain not only asserted her rights to the same, but declared her intention to maintain that right by force."

That is in substance: that Great Britain captured this island from Honduras in 1841, and expelled the troops of that State from it, and now maintains that this capture gives her title. It is impossible that Great Britain can claim this island by the right of conquest, because the capture was made in a time of profound peace. She cannot convert the very act of which Honduras complains as a wrong and an outrage, into the foundation of British title. Of the manner in which the seizure of Ruatan was made by the superintendent of Belize in 1841, Mr. CROWE speaks in the following language:

"As he expected, Colonel MCDONALD found only a few inhabitants under care of a sergeant and a small detachment of soldiers belonging to the State of Honduras. These being incapable of resistance, he proceeded to haul down the flag of the Republic, and to hoist that of Great Britain in its stead. No sooner, however, had he embarked, than he had the mortification of seeing the Union Jack replaced by the blue and white stripes of Honduras. And subsequently returned and completed the ludicrous revolution, by taking such precautions and making such threats as he thought necessary."

The British statement contests the principle, that the Central American Provinces having, by a successful revolution, become independent States, succeeded within their respective limits, to all the territorial rights of Spain. As the statement presents no reason for denying this principle, it is not deemed necessary to assign reasons in its support in addition to those of the former American statement. The principle cannot, it is conceived, be successfully controverted. Were any third Power to interpose and seize that portion of territory which the emancipated Colony could not defend, all Powers might exercise the same right, and thus the utmost confusion and injustice would follow. If Great Britain could seize Ruatan, France might have taken possession of another portion of Honduras, and the United States of a part of San Salvador, and thus a successful revolution, instead of proving a benefit to those who had asserted and maintained their independence, would give rise to a general scramble among the nations for a proportion of the spoil.

But the British statement not only denies that the treaty with Mexico of the 29th December, 1836, is a recognition of the principle asserted, but maintains that it proves the contrary.

At the date of this Treaty, Great Britain was in possession, for special purposes, of the country of Belize, which she had acquired from the Treaty of 1786. Upon what other principle could she have solicited and obtained from Mexico an agreement that British subjects should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of this limited usufruct, unless upon the principle that Mexico had inherited the sovereign rights of Old Spain over the Belize settlement? Had she then intended to claim this settlement in absolute sovereignty, she never would have sought and obtained from Mexico a continuance of her special Even the idea of an absolute owner asking a special concession to use his own property in a particular manner from a person in whom he recognizes no title, would be, to say the least, a novelty if not an absurdity. Greatly to her credit and her good faith, however, Great Britain agreed to hold under Mexico, in the very same manner she had held under Old Spain, and thus clearly recognized the rights of Mexico.

How does the British statement answer this argument? It says that the treaty simply "stipulates that British subjects should not be worse off under Mexico, independent, than under Mexico when a Spanish province;" and "it was natural, in recognizing the independence of Mexico, that Great Britain should make such a stipulation." It was certainly natural that she should do this, but only on the principle that Mexico might otherwise have asserted her rights as the successor of Old Spain, and at any moment have terminated the license.

The British statement observes that, since the capture of the island, in 1841, no attempt has been made by Honduras to recapture it, and that the Commandant of Truxillo, when, on two or three occasions, complaints had been made to him of recent aggressions of the settlers in Ruatan, had referred them to Belize, telling them that the island was British. But, what inference can be drawn from these facts?

Honduras, from her feebleness, has been compelled to submit, and to resort to the only remedy which the weak have against the powerful. Complaints and protestations against the act which has been committed, are all which they have been left by their only resource. How ridiculous it would have been for her to have attempted to recapture this island from Great Britain! Why, the Commandant of Truxillo would, as a matter of course, refer complainants against the settlers in Ruatan to Great Britain for redress, the latter being in possession, and the only power, in the case, which could apply the remedy.

If, therefore, the question depending had been between Great Britain and Honduras, and the point to be decided by an impartial umpire were, which of the two powers held the best title to the island, there could be but little doubt. It was conceived, what would be his decision. But, as before remarked, the question is not between these parties, but between Great Britain and the United States. Its decision does not depend upon the validity or invalidity of the British title, but whether Great Britain has bound herself by treaty with the United States not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over" Ruatan. Under these circumstances it was not the duty of the United States, as is alleged at the conclusion of the Convention of 1850, to have formally contested the title of Great Britain to this island. Such a course could only have produced useless irritation. It was sufficient for them to know that Great Britain, being in the occupation of it, no matter by what title, had agreed to withdraw from this occupation.

But "Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that an alteration in the internal form of Government of these islands is a violation of the Treaty, or affords a just cause of remonstrance to the United States." What are the facts of the case? When the Treaty was concluded, Great Britain was simply in the occupation of Ruatan, under the capture made by Col. MACDONALD. She had established no regular form of Government over its few inhabitants, who, to say the least, were of a very heterogeneous character. She had then taken but the first, and this in the face of the remonstrances of Honduras, towards the appropriation of the island. No trouble could have been anticipated by the United States in regard to this island. No doubt could have been entertained but that Great Britain would promptly withdraw from it after the conclusion of the Treaty. Her relation toward Ruatan at this time was merely that of a simple occupant. From this occupancy it was easy to retire, and the island would then have naturally reverted to Honduras. Instead, however, of taking one step backward, the Government of Great Britain has since taken a stride forward and has proceeded to establish a regular colonial Government over it. But this is not all. They have not confined themselves to Ruatan alone, but have embraced within their colony five other Central American islands off the coast of the State of Honduras. One of these, Bonacca, says BONNYCASTLE, is an island about sixty miles in circumference, and is supposed to be the first island which COLUMBUS discovered on his fourth voyage. It was not known, however, in the United States, that the British Government had ever made claim to any of these five Central American islands, previous to the proclamation announcing their colonization. Indeed the British statement nowhere asserts that any of them had ever been occupied at any period by Great Britain before their incorporation with Ruatan, and the establishment in 1851 of the Colony of the "Bay Islands."

In this manner has the feeble State of Honduras been deprived of her valuable island among her coast, and this is now avowedly commanded by the impending power of Great Britain.

The Government of the United States view the establishment by the Colony of the Bay Islands in a still more serious light than they do the violation on the part of Great Britain of the provisions of the treaty just referred to. They find that to be the commission of a positive act in palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Clayton and Bulwer Convention.

THE DISPUTED POINTS FORMATE.

It does not seem necessary to add arguments to those of the former American statement, for the purpose of proving that the Mosquito Protectorate has been established by the Convention. This point has nowhere been directly met throughout the British statement, by statements drawn from the body of the Treaty itself. These remarks then, therefore, be confined to the topics presented in the British statement.

In this discussion, then the case of the Bay Islands, it ought ever to be borne in mind, that it is the true construction of the Convention which is mainly to be ascertained and enforced, and not the historical circumstances and events which either preceded or followed its conclusion.

The admission is noticed with satisfaction, that the United States, had not, under the Convention, acknowledged the existence of the British Protectorate in Mosquito. This relieves the argument from much embarrassment, and the American negotiator from the imputation of having done an act which would have been condemned by his country.

It is also repeatedly admitted that, although the British Government (to employ its own language) "did not, by the Treaty of 1850, abandon the right of Great Britain to protect the Mosquitos, yet it did intend to reduce and limit that right." Had the statement proceeded one step further, and specified in what matter and to what extent the British Government intended to reduce and limit this right, the controversy on this point might, then, for all practical purposes, have been settled. Why? Because Lord CLARENDON must have resorted to the Convention itself for the limitations imposed on the Protectorate, and this would have informed him that it shall never be used for the purpose of "occupying" "the Mosquito coast," "or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same. Let Great Britain no longer employ it for these purposes—let her cease to occupy this coast and exercise dominion over it, and, although not all the Convention requires, yet, for every essential object, that would prove sufficient.

The British statement, strangely enough, first proceeds to discuss, at considerable length, what it terms "the spirit of the Treaty," which it says "must always be inferred from the circumstances under which it takes place," and afterwards, in a very few lines, disposes of the great question of the true construction of its language. This entirely reverses the natural order of things. VATTEL informs us in his chapter on "The Interpretation of Treaties," that "the first general maxim of interpretation is, that *it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of* interpretation. When a deed is worded in clear and precise terms, when its meaning is evident and leads to no absurd conclusion, there can be no reason for refusing to admit the meaning which such deed naturally presents. To go elsewhere in search of conjectures in order to restrict or extend it, is but an attempt to elude it. If this dangerous method be once admitted, there will be no deed which it will not render useless.

It was, therefore, incumbent upon the British statement, first to prove that the language of the Convention is obscure—a most difficult task—before it could properly resort to extraneous circumstances to explain its meaning. Nevertheless, following the order of the statement, a reply shall first be given to the circumstances adduced.

But, as preliminary to these, the statement first touches off lete a declaration, "that Mr. BUCHANAN coefounds the two coedifience of a Sovereignty and a Protectorate, and under this error treats the agreement not to colonize, eer occupy, or assume, nor exercise dominion over," as including an agreement eot to protect. Now, admitting for the sake of argument, that these words do not include "an agreement not to protect," they do at least limit this protection, so that it cannot be employed for the purpose of occupying or exercising dominion over the Mosquito Coast. Let this be granted, and the United States need ask but little more.

No foundation is to be found, however, in Mr. BUCHANAN's statement for the criticism that he had confounded two things so distinct in their nature, as "a Sovereignty and a Protectorate." Indeed, he does not even use the word "sovereignty" in connection with this topic, throughout his whole statement. On the contrary he has carefully confined himself to the language of the Convention itself, and employed only the words "occupy," "or assume, or exercise."

The American Government have never treated the Protectorate, claimed by Great Britain, as one which would be recognized by public law. They well knew from the savage and degraded character of the Mosquito Indians, that no treaty of protection could exist between Great Britain and the King of the Mosquitos, such as is recognized among civilized nations. Under such a treaty the protected Power reserves to itself the right of administering its own Government—a right which it was impossible for the Mosquitos to exercise.

This nominal Protectorate must, therefore, from the nature of things, be an absolute submission of these Indians to the British Government, which in fact it has been. For these reasons the American statement has everywhere treated Great Britain as in possession of the Mosquito Coast, and in the exercise of dominion over it, in the same manner as though she were its undisputed owner; and has contended that she is bound by the treaty to withdraw from this possession, and the exercise of this dominion. This is the substance. All the rest is mere form. In this point of view it is wholly immaterial whether the relations of the Mosquito Indians towards Great Britain be called a Protectorate, or submission, or by any other name. The great object of the Convention, as understood by the Government of the United States, is, that she should cease to occupy the Mosquito Coast, no matter by what name or under what claim it is retained.

The leading, indeed it may almost be said the only circumstance adduced to illustrate "the spirit" of the Convention, and to bear upon its construction, is a correspondence which took place at London in November, 1849, between Mr. LAWRENCE and Lord PALMERSTON. It is thus sought to convert this preliminary correspondence, which occurred months before the Convention was concluded, between different individuals, into the means of changing and limiting the meaning of the language afterwards employed by the actual negotiators. By such means all agreements between sovereign States might be annulled. When the final agreement is once concluded the preliminaries become useless. Like the scaffolding of a building, they are cast aside after the edifice has been erected.

But even if such a process were legitimate, there is nothing in the correspondence which, so far from weakening, does not fortify the construction placed upon the Convention by the Government of the United States. Mr. LAWRENCE first asks Lord PALMERSTON, as the primary object, "whether the British Government intended to occupy or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America," and then inquires "whether the British Government will unite with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of a ship canal, railway, or other communication to be opened to the world, and common to all nations." In reply Lord PALMERSTON says, "that her Majesty's Government do not intend to occupy or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America;" and he also gave an equally satisfactory answer to the second inquiry of Mr. LAWRENCE.

Now, what inference does the British statement draw from this language? It is, that as the correspondence which is alleged to have been before the negotiators does not refer to the Mosquito Protectorate by name, therefore they must have intended that this should remain untouched by the treaty. But no inference can prevail against a positive fact. If the correspondence be silent in regard to the Protectorate, not so the Convention. This expressly embraces it, and declares: "Nor will either (of the parties) make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

But even if the Convention had not contained this express stipulation in regard to the Mosquito Protectorate, and had simply provided for carrying into effect the intentions expressed by Mr. LAWRENCE and Lord PALMERSTON, that neither of the parties should "occupy or colonize the Mosquito coast," this would, it is conceived, have been abundantly sufficient to bind Great Britain to withdraw from its occupation. In point of fact, it resulted from abundant cautions alone; that the clause just quoted from the Convention was superadded prohibiting Great Britain, whether under the name of "Protectorate," or "alliance," from "occupying" the "Mosquito Coast," "or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

In reference to the "literal meaning of the Convention," which is certainly the main point, the British statement occupies but a few lines, and evolds any direct discussion of the language which it employs. Indeed, the construction for which the Government of the United States contends is substantially admitted, the statement, in quoting the provisions of the article, and asserting that it "clearly acknowledges the possibility of Great Britain or the United States affording to Mosquito or any Central American State," concedes that whilst it was not the intention of the parties to prohibit or abolish, it was their intention "to limit and restrict such protectorate. Let there be no dispute about words on so grave a question. How did the Convention limit and restrict the protectorate? It does this, as before observed, by prohibiting both parties from using "any protection which either affords" for the purpose of occupying or exercising dominion over the Mosquito Coast.

Throughout that portion of the argument arising out of correspondence between Mr. LAWRENCE and Lord PALMERSTON, and indeed in other parts of the British statement has treated the joint protection of the two Governments to the Nicaraguan Canal as though this were the principal and almost the only feature of the Convention. The Convention was not confined to a single route, but embraced all the routes, whether for railroads or canals, throughout Central America. To employ its own language, it agreed to extend the protection of the two Governments "by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communication, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama." Over all such routes Great Britain and the United States have bound themselves to cast the aegis of their protection, for their own exclusive benefit, but for that of all the commercial nations of the earth. It was to avoid all jealousies between themselves, as well as those which might arise against either or both on the part of other nations, that they agreed not merely that neither of them would erect fortifications on the single route of the San Jean, or in its neighborhood, but also that neither would directly or by virtue of any protectorate or alliance "occupy or fortify, or colonize or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America." Without this latter provision of occupancy was therefore co-extensive with the whole territory over which such canals or railroads might pass.

The Government of the United States stands upon the Treaty which it has already concluded, firmly believing that under this Great Britain should more than four years ago have ceased to occupy or exercise dominion over the whole and every part of the Mosquito coast.

It cannot therefore now enter into any new stipulation confined to the port of Greytown and the northern part of San Juan. Such an agreement could only lead to fresh complications; and besides would be a tacit admission, which the United States cannot make, that the Convention of 1850 did not embrace the entire Mosquito Coast as well as every other portion of Central America.

The British statement claims the territory between the Sibun and the Sarstoon by right of Congress and observes "that the Treaty of 1783 was put an end to by a subsequent state of war" with Spain, and "that during that war the boundaries of the British settlements in question enlarged," and that the subsequent Treaty of peace not having revived the Treaty of 1783 and 1786, Great Britain is entitled to retain this territory.

It may be observed that the statement does not say at what period the boundaries of the British settlement were enlarged. If this took place, as it is believed it did, after the date of the Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, which terminated the war, then their argument falls to the ground. If before [illegible] whether [illegible] by clauses in the treaty, [illegible] whether the [illegible] into existence [illegible] Great Britain intend to increase [illegible] to clear [illegible]

In 1814, Great Britain entered into two separate commercial treaties with Spain and Great Britain stipulated to let her by the treaty of 1783, or [illegible] by the provisions of the treaty just referred to. Therefore it is to be presumed that the boundaries of the British settlements were those established by the treaty of 1783.

So far from the treaty of 1786 being "put an end to" by the war, its continued existence in 1817 and 1819 was recognized by acts of the British Parliament.

These declare in so many words that Belize is not within the territory and dominion of His Majesty, "but was merely a settlement for certain purposes in the possession and under the protection of His Majesty," and recognized in the Spanish grant, and that all beyond those limits falling within Central America, shall be relinquished.

We are instructed by the President to urge upon Her Britannic Majesty's Government this view, and to claim a compliance with it as demanded by the stipulations of the Convention of 1850.

The British Government having been furnished with the views entertained by the President in regard to the obligations imposed by the Convention, he expects it will be equally explicit on its part.

He does not doubt that the interest of the two countries, and the mutual desire to maintain existing amicable relations, will alike inspire each party with a conciliatory spirit and enable them to remove all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of Central American questions. The British Government has no reason why it should be otherwise. The British Government neither have the wish to extend the limits of their possessions, or the sphere of their influence in that quarter, nor would any British interest be promoted by doing so; but the British Government are not prepared to construe either the one or the other in pursuance of the interpretation of a convention, to which interpretation they cannot subscribe.

The undersigned requests Mr. BUCHANAN to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1855.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated on the 28th ultimo, in reply to the note of the undersigned of the 11th ultimo, in reference to the Central American questions between the two Governments; and he will not fail to transmit a copy of the same by the next steamer to the Secretary of State at Washington.

Whilst far from intending to resew the general discussion of these questions, which has already been exhausted, the undersigned, in passing, would make a single observation in regard to the Earl of CLARENDON's remarks, that if the Convention of 19th of April, 1850, had intended that Great Britain should withdraw from her possessions in Central America, "it would have contained a specific ...ge a renunciation" to that effect, "and such renunciation would not have been left as a mere matter of inference."

Now it appears to the undersigned that an engagement by a party not "to occupy or exercise dominion" over territory of which that party is in the actual possession at the date of the engagement, is equivalent, in all respects, to an agreement to withdraw from such territory. Under these circumstances, this is not "a mere matter of inference," because the one proposition is necessarily and inseparably involved in the other, and they are merely alternative modes of expressing the same idea. In such a case, to withdraw is not to occupy; and not to occupy is necessarily to withdraw.

The undersigned needs no apology for briefly adverting to another argument of the Earl of CLARENDON, because it has now for the first time been advanced. He states that "if the proposition of the United States Government were sound, and the Convention was intended to interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion and to impose upon Great Britain to withdraw from portions of territory then occupied by it, a similar objection to be contracted by the other States according to the Convention (under the 8th article,) and the Government of the Central American States would, by the mere act of accession, sign away their rights to the territories in which they are situated."

Confining himself strictly to this view of the subject, the undersigned would observe, that notwithstanding the general terms employed by the Convention, an examination of its provisions, and especially of the Sixth Article itself, will prove it never intended that the Central American States should become joint parties to this treaty with the United States, Great Britain and other Governments exterior to Central America. These States are the subjects on which the guarantees of the Convention were to act, and the exclusion of all other powers from the occupancy of Central America with a view, mainly, to the security of this Canal, but all other Canals and Railroads across the Isthmus, was one of the main objects to be accomplished by this Treaty.

The Earl of CLARENDON has himself intimated how absurd it would be for the Central American Government to become parties to this Convention according to the American construction. It would, however, be more absurd in reference to the British construction; because then no Central American State could accede to the treaty without confining itself forever within its existing boundaries, and agreeing not to add to its territory and extend its occupation under any possible circumstances which might arise in the future.

Besides, were it possible for Nicaragua, for example, to become a party to this Joint Convention, she would then take upon herself the extraordinary obligation, to use her own influence with herself, under the 4th Article, to induce herself to facilitate the construction of the Canal, and to use her good offices to procure from herself "the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the Canal," both these ports being within her own limits. Consequences almost equally extraordinary would result from other portions of the Convention.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of CLARENDON the assurance of his distinguished consideration. [Signed.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Oct. 4, 1855.

NEW YEARS DAY.

How it Passed Off.

New-Year's passed off in the finest style possible. The day was incomparable. The sleighing was fine. The calling commenced early in the morning and ceased near midnight. There was, we should judge, rather less preparation of cold meats, hot drinks, and confectionary made by ladies, than usual. Still it was abundant. Some unfashionable folks, a full year behind the times, set wine on their tables, and offered it to visitors; but the effect upon those who partook of it was another evidence that the thing is held to be vulgar. In the evening there were a great many New-Yeer's dinners given, and family reunions over roast turkeys and steaming oysters. *Many a happy New-Year, reader.*

The Day at the Mayor's Office.

The Mayor having signified by public advertisement, his readiness to receive his fellow-citizens from 10 to 12 o'clock, at his office in the City Hall, the free and enlightened inhabitants of the City flocked in early,—in fact as soon as the doors were opened,—to say a New-Year compliment to His Honor, and to eat New-Year cakes at the expense of the Government. We did not pretend to keep count of the throng that ebbed and flowed till noon. But skillful arithmeticians, who have computed numbers till they can tell from a little what a good deal means, do say that there were not less than 4,000 persons who went to see Mayor Wood. These persons were men and women, and very young children, who thought, all of them, that the 30 barrels of cake and crackers were quite dry, and the 160 gallons of lemonade not quite so wall sweetened as they should have been. Nevertheless, as these were small matters, and as people went to see the Mayor, of course, coicly and simply, and *not* to eat cakes and drink lemonade, it is not worth while to make [illegible] because the entertainment was slim; nor will it pay to discuss the propriety of placing such a quantity of provender before people. As it was, the Police on duty in His Honor's office had a hard time to dissipate the disgust that appeared to trouble certain parties who looked for "something etrong" wherein to drink long life to Mr. Wood. The Mayor was, as usual, erect and urbane, and if he was called upon to shake hands with all the 4,000, it happened excellently that he wasn't compelled to sign his Annual Message next day.

All that remained of the crackers, cake, lemons and sugar and water, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was a small epeck at the bottom of one in a dozen flour barrels that stood piled up in the passage-wey of the City Hall. The "eovereigns" did their duty nobly.

New-Year's Day at Randall's Island.

One of our reporters went to Randell's Island to watch the smile on the little facse of the sick infante who were to receive their annual and customary present of "dolls" from the ladies. The only drawback, this year, is, that Mrs. GIBBONS, who has been foremost in this "work and labor of love" to little children, to sick children, more than all to the children of the *poor*, was inevitably absent, having lost her only son.

Three hundred dolls were sent to Dr. WHITTLESEY who had the distribution of them. They were given to the sick children, and the surplus sent to the infants in the nursery.

After some speechee from the Governors, and replies from the boys, who had assembled to receive them, they marched to dinner, and a capital dinner they had—600 pounds of turkeys and chickens, with vegetables to match, 6 barrels of apples, 100 pounds of candies, and about everything else that one could ask. Of course, they had a happy New-Year's.

The New Judiciary.

The new Judiciary was sworn into office yesterday morning. It is constituted as follows:

Supreme Court—JAMES R. WHITING.

Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.

Marine Court—A. K. MAYNARD.

City Judge—(To fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge STUART)—ELISHA A. CAMPBELL.

Judge WHITING presided at the Supreme Court Chambers during the morning.

Inauguration of County Officers.

Only the county officers were sworn in Tuesday The Common Council is to be inaugurated next Monday.

The Mayor administered the oath to the four Cor...

Sheriff WILLET and the Deputy, ... High Sheriff—James C. Wright. ... Police Justices—Thomas B. Asten, Joseph Cornell, John ... T. Stevens, Aaron E. Rollins.

Jailer—Solomon Kipp.

Clerks—John McKibbin, Jr., Charles F. Wooster.

The Catholic Church.

The first day of the New Year, ... of the Circumcision, is held by the ... as a holiday of obligation. It is, ... ancient feasts of the Church. ... pating observer, is to renew the ... made to God in Baptism, and to ... with a renewal of zeal, fervor, and fidelity in the service of the Deity.

High mass was celebrated on Tuesday in all the Catholic churches. The gospel was taken from St. Luke—"At that time, the eighth day, ... infant was to be circumcised, ... called Jesus, which was the name that ... given to Him before He was in the ... mother." The other portions of the Liturgy for the day were appropriate and imposing.

The Methodists.

In all the Methodist Churches the system of holding watch meetings, until the advent of the New Year, was observed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Accidents.

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, a woman 22 years of age, while passing through the lower part of Broadway, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, slipped and fell to the sidewalk, dislocating her knee-pan.

A woman named FURNANKS, slipped and fell on the sidewalk, in Grand near Suffolk-street, on Sunday night, and injured her arm. She was conveyed to her home by Captain RUSSELL of the Fifteenth Ward Police.

A boy, named PATRICK HYLAND, was knocked down and run over by a sleigh, in Columbia near Delancey-street, on Monday night. He was much injured, and was conveyed to his home, No. 27 Sheriff-street, by Officer KIRK.

About 7½ o'clock, Tuesday night, as Mrs. THOMAS EVANS, residing at No. 207 Broome-street, was passing through Sheriff-street, she fell down the cellar at the southeast corner of Delancey-street, striking on her head and making a severe scalp wound.

MICHAEL SUART was run over by ... in Broadway near Vesey-street, Tuesday evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN CEDAR-STREET.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke ont at No. 57 Cedar-street, and was not put out until about $10,000 worth of property was destroyed. It originated in the basement, occupied by GUTMAN & BROTHERS, dealers in ... goods. The first floor was occupied by J. ULLMAN & Co., embroidery dealers, who sustained a loss of about $6,000. GUTMAN & BROTHERS also occupied the second floor. Their stock was almost ruined by fire and water. They estimate their damage at about $2,000.

FIRE IN THE CLARENDON HOUSE.

A fire broke out in the Clarendon House, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, early on Monday evening. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.

Officer DUNNING, of the Fourth Ward Police, while patrolling his beat at 11¼ o'clock Tuesday night, discovered a fire issuing from the clothing-store of SIMON FOX, No. 58 Chatham-street. The firemen were soon at work, but the stock, valued at $8,500, was almost entirely destroyed. It is insured for $2,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building was slightly damaged. It is owned by HENRY HART.

FIRE IN TENTH-AVENUE.

At 11¾ o'clock Tuesday night a fire broke out in a frame house rear of No. 426 Tenth-avenue. It belonged to WILLIAM TROWE. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN MARION-STREET.

At 5¾ P. M. Tuesday a fire was discovered in the dwelling-house No. 13 Marion-street. It was soon extinguished. Damage slight.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The force employed in the Engineer Department of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard has been suspended until Spring, by order of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in consequence of the unfavorable weather for construction, and the limited appropriations.

A portion of the men have been transferred to the Department of Mr. GEORGE STEERS, Naval Constructor, to complete the dredging of the *Niagara's* launching channel, in front of her ship-house, and to drive piles for the continuation of her launching ways, at the cost of the construction of the six war steamers.

This work will be finished in a few days.

There has also been a discharge, amounting to between seventy and eighty ship joiners, and a corresponding reduction in the other departments, in the Naval Constructor's charge.

☞ The person whose absence from Mr. BELMONT's office was noticed on Monday, has returned voluntarily.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Lithener et al. vs. Meyer et al.—Injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Simpson vs. Alexander.—Memorandum for counsel.

Cromwell vs. Portsmouth Dry Dock ...—Judgment for plaintiff with ... costs.

Millard vs. ... Without ...

LONG-ISLAND.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

Our Mayor, with his usual urbanity of manner, received his friends at the City Hall—a large number of whom called to congratulate him, and tender the compliments of the season. The new Sheriff, Mr. EVERSON, assumed the reins of power and of course was besieged all day—as it is understood that his appointments are not all made. The other newly elected County Officers came into power, and were liberal in celebrating the day. Thus far we have heard of nothing to mar the festivities. The sleighing was excellent, the Union Ferry Company's stock advanced, and livery stable stock could not be obtained at any price.

Shooting Affray in Brooklyn.

A man named JOHN O'CONNOR, residing in South Brooklyn, while intoxicated on Tuesday, fired a pistol at his sister, inflicting, as is supposed, a mortal wound. The ball entered the left breast and passed under the left arm. O'CONNOR was arrested by Officers REYNOLDS and PRENTON of the Third District Police, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

The Courts.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled Tuesday morning, when the Grand Jury came in and presented several indictments, when they were discharged for the term. It is understood that there were several indictments found against Brooklyn City Officials.

In the Court of Sessions a little business was transacted, when the Court adjourned.

Hon. HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge, gives place to-day to S. D. MORRIS, Esq. Mr. MOORE's term expired on the 31st December. He retires from the Bench respected by all parties, having performed the duties faithfully and impartially.

☞ During the year 1855, 1,056 persons were naturalized in the Brooklyn City Court.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

The Marshal of Jersey City reports the commitments to the City Prison during the month of December, 1855, to be fifty-six, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	36	Suspicion of passing	
Drunk and disorderly	2	counterfeit money	2
Petty larceny	7	Vagrancy	2
Assault	3	Attempt at burglary	1
Larceny	3		
Total			56

The nativity of the prisoners is stated as follows:

Ireland	40	United States	7
England	5	Colored	1
Germany	2		
Total			54

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in the City and vicinity for One Dollar a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers One Dollar a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, for Mails for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly Ten Thousand, and is a medium for business and general advertising, if not surpassed by any City journal. Its circulation Coast to Coast is unlimited.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles purporting to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ The House yesterday made no apparent progress towards an organization. There was some balloting, which only served to show the return of a few of the absentees. The opinion still prevails that BANKS will eventually be elected, after the opposition shall have become sufficiently convinced that his friends will not drop him.

☞ We learn from Albany that the prospect of organizing the Assembly is by no means encouraging. It is quite likely, that if it could be done successfully, the Republicans and Democrats would unite upon a candidate for Speaker;—but it is believed that if such a union should be attempted, part of the Democrats would refuse to join it, and it would then be fruitless.

The Message is ready and in type, as are also the Reports from the Comptroller's office, and the Railroad Commissioners. The latter, we understand, is a document of unusual interest.

The Central American Question.

We publish this morning the entire correspondence which has passed between the present Administration and the Government of Great Britain on the Central American question, commencing with Mr. MARCY's long and able letter of instructions to our Minister, Mr. BUCHANAN, and ending with the letter of Lord CLARENDON to the same functionary last October. A perusal of this deeply interesting and long-drawn correspondence will show how complicated the question has become, and how little prospect there can be of an immediate adjustment of a misunderstanding which has the entanglements and patches, and excrescences, and errors of half a century of bungling negotiations to encumber it. That there will be a war springing out of this business we have no doubt; but it will be a war of diplomatic notes, and not a resort to the last argument of nations. A few more years of negotiation and correspondence, and the difficulty will be solved in a summary manner by some bold adventurer who will step in between the wranglers and make himself master of the country about which they are disputing. It is an exceedingly awkward business as it stands; but it is not one to fight about.

The omission of the President to accompany his annual statement of facts with the remarks and recommendations which usually serve to direct the action of Congress, in regard to this business, is either an admission that he does not expect it to do anything, or that Congress and the country are quite indifferent to his opinions. Otherwise his departure from precedent, in this particular, would be as unaccountable as that involved in addressing his Message to a Congress still without legal existence. The latter may not be a strictly original sin, since the message of Gov. REEDER, vetoing an act of the Kansas Legislature, on the ground that it was no Legislature; but the former is a tacit admission that the day when the views, opinions and policy of the Administration had any interest or weight with the people has gone by.

In regard to our diplomatic *imbroglio* with Great Britain, a glimpse at the possible action of the Administration, in the absence of Congressional advice, would have been more satisfactory. But we can master the matter perhaps without these helps. It appears that the enlistment question is a subordinate one, suitable, if not otherwise, by the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON—an act certainly proper, and always within the power of the President. In short, with reference to the Clayton Treaty, and existing contingencies arising under it, if the matter be stated correctly, and the negotiations on the subject of British violations of the Treaty, be, as Lord CLARENDON is represented as saying, brought to a hopeless conclusion, then the Message might have added, with entire propriety, that no other course is left but to expel the colonists from Honduras, destroy the fortifications on the Bay Islands, and finally haul down the Union Jack wherever it may now be floating in Central America. What was done in the green leaf at San Juan must be done in the dry at the Belize and Raatan. Having undertaken to enforce the terms of the Treaty of 1850 against our own citizens, honor permits no evasion of the duty of enforcing them against foreign infringers. Such is the moral of the Executive presentation of facts. And, if the moral be left unwritten, it is only that the positive power of recognizing a *casus belli*, the President chooses, with modesty exceeding that of Mr. POLK, to place where it belongs, in the hands of the Legislative Department of the Government, rather than plunge the country, as he might readily do, with the respectable precedent just referred to in his eye, into all the evils of a foreign war. Let the fact stand to his credit.

The issue thus raised with Great Britain, fraught as it is with danger, is unfortunately not so clear as it might be. There are difficulties about it. In the refusal of that power to recognize the Munroe Doctrine, we have, the President leaves us to suppose, the ground for immediate quarrel; for in that refusal she has been practically consistent from the very first. It is a mistaken notion that in the treaty of July, 1850, there was any concession of that doctrine, so far even as Central America was concerned. Interference in the politics of that quarter were only disclaimed by England on condition of equal forbearance on our part. It is more just to construe the agreement as an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, than as an affirmation of it. Great Britain was recognized by it as a power possessing an unquestionable right to intervene in and stipulate about American interests; to give up rights in regard to them only in consideration of equal abstinence on the side of the Cis-Atlantic powers. If, then, we were to go to war in vindication of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it would be a virtual abandonment, for the present at least, of the Monroe Doctrine; if we determine to vindicate the Monroe doctrine, we must join with our opponents in discarding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The grounds of cavil are conflicting: either Great Britain is entitled to interfere in American politics, or else the treaty referred to is a tissue of meaningless trumpery.

If we are to embark in a conflict, let the object be worth the gunpowder. By the treaty, we are, more effectually excluded from interference in Isthmian affairs, than the other contracting party. In view of our intercourse with California and the Pacific world, this state of things should be reversed; and it can only be reversed by disallowing all title on the part of a European Power to execute any other document in regard to the subject, than a quit-claim deed; a solemn relinquishment of all right or interest in the controverted territory. This is an object worthy of the stontest maintenance; but whether now, and without a final and formal denial of our peculiar claims on the part of England, is a question we are not called upon to answer.

The Camarilla at Washington.

There never was a time when the great party which has assumed and desecrated the name of Democracy so completely, under the domination of a secret cabal of Southern politicians, devoted to the one idea of the propagation of Slavery, as now. The persons who compose this American propaganda are of small calibre, and comparatively unknown. They congregate chiefly at Washington and Richmond, Va. This camarilla of mediocrities, we learn, are now arranging the details of a plan for packing the Cincinnati Convention. The fact that the party is defeated and disorganized throughout the Northern States, is deemed good cause for surrendering its management into Southern hands. To that section, then, we must look for the doctrines and policy upon which the next Presidential contest will be fought.

The resolutions of the Georgia and Florida divisions have been registered. They decree unswerving fidelity to the Fugitive Law and Nebraska Bill, as the condition of admission to the Convention. If the Convention itself does not accept this test, Georgia and Florida will not be represented there. These resolutions are said to have been drawn up by WISE and his agents at Richmond, as an expedient for excluding Mr. BUCHANAN from the competition, —for he is now regarded as the only formidable Northern candidate. Another object which they will accomplish is the utter subversion of the Soft-Shell Democracy of New-York. That State is given over to the enemy, and appearances indicate that neither branch of the party will be permitted to bring its thirty-five electoral votes into the Convention to disturb the schemes already matured for the nomination of a Southerner. But if circumstances should render it necessary to forgo the design of disfranchising the State, then the Hard-Shell delegation will be admitted, who will find it easy to transfer their unavailing allegiance from Mr. DICKINSON to some other representative of his principles. The Dickinsonians are charged with a *penchant* for WISE.

A few days since, the Jackson Association of Washington City, a select Society, consisting of federal salaries of $1,600 *per annum* and upwards, tried its hand upon the manufacture of a little Metropolitan opinion in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Pennsylvanian who proposed the vote of confidence in that Statesman was promptly floored, and his motion was tabled. This proceeding and its result prove a want of confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN which cannot but sensibly affect the country editors and other retail dealers in availability, because if Mr. BUCHANAN was likely to win, the Jackson, Association would be the last to gainsay his chances.

The Senatorial Caucus at Washington has also been engaged in the manufacture of a sound Southern creed, for the adoption of the Cincinnati Convention. We are told that EVERSON's resolutions, reaffirming the Georgia Platform, are generally accepted by the Northern members of the Printing cabal, and that the resolutions will probably be adopted in some shape, and the *Union* editors be nominated as Public Printers at the meeting of the 13th January; to which day both subjects have been adjourned.

That the contest concerning opinion and principle within the Party is virtually over, and that the Pro-Slavery element has triumphed, is proved by the unity which reigns in Tammany Hall, and the change of tone in the Albany *Atlas*, the central organ of the late Free-Soil division of the Party in this State. The Barnburners and liberal men of every shade have been expelled from Tammany—JOHN VAN BUREN has been driven into sullen isolation—everything like originality or independence of thought has been banished the precincts; and the politics of Tammany are as flat as its beer.

The Albany *Atlas* was lately denounced, by the Washington *Union*, as an Abolition organ, and was expelled the Party. The *Atlas* wrangled and fretted for six mortal weeks, and at the end of that period declared its contrition, and now sues for forgiveness. It forgets its scruples and its stripes and entreats the Democracy of New-York to lay aside its conscience and "acquiesce" in all that is but protested against, take things as they are, and await in silent submission the next outrage which it may please its masters at Washington or in Missouri to inflict.

If we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, the Cincinnati Convention will be an assemblage of the most docile servants of the South.

Our Beef and Mutton Markets.

In another column we give a general statement of the transactions in *Live* Cattle, and Sheep and Lambs, during the year just closed, showing the weekly receipts of these animals at the principal markets, with the localities from which they are derived, and other matters of interest connected with this subject. An examination of this article will show our dependence upon the great pasture fields of the West for our supply of fresh as well as salt meats, and among other things, one of the direct advantages to this City of the lines of railroads centering here.

We report 168,700 beef cattle. An examination of our note-book, throughout the year, shows that these animals have averaged about 650 pounds dressed weight each, and that they have been sold at wholesale at about 9 to 9¼ cents per pound. This gives over ONE HUNDRED AND NINE MILLION pounds of fresh beef, (196,655,000 pounds,) costing, at wholesale, more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of SHEEP and LAMBS, reported at three markets, were over ten thousand a-week—for the year, 568,892, or nearly one for each man, woman, and child in the City. These have cost at wholesale little, if anything, short of two millions of dollars.

ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS

War Department.

SECRETARY DAVIS MAKES A LONG REPORT.

The actual strength of the Army is 15,752 officers and men. The authorized force is 17,867. The recruiting service is progressing satisfactorily, and it is believed that in a few months the disparity will be overcome. Enlistments to the number of 10,546 were made during the year ending Sept. 30, but this was not the whole number who desired to win glory, fighting under the banner of Uncle Sam—for there were upwards of 20,000 persons who offered to enlist, and were refused in consequence of minority and general unfitness for service. Casualties amounted to 5,500.

It is lamented, as a growing evil, that applications for the *discharge of minors* are so frequent; the infants who are released subject the Government to a serious bill of expense. The Secretary recommends that the contract should be made binding in every case where deception has been employed, and a modification of the existing law is called for.

The troops retain the same general distribution; four additional regiments have been organized. The Cavalry companies which were sent against the Sioux have gone into Winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth, and will be in position for operations in the Spring. The 6th Infantry checks the Indians on the Oregon route.

All intercourse with the Florida Semiñoles has been strictly prohibited. Efforts are in progress for their removal from the Florida country. The troops have explored the region, have opened roads, and have arrived at sources of accurate information respecting the territory now in possession of the Indians, so that future operations will be greatly facilitated. The propriety of levying volunteer reinforcements in the Pacific Department, for the purpose of chastising the savages on that coast, is a question which the Secretary declines to decide, preferring to leave it to the military commander in the Department. The gallantry of the troops in the Indian campaigns of the year is spoken of in terms of high praise; but the unusual extent of operations has caused large expenditures, which have exceeded the appropriations.

In order to preserve the efficiency of the Army, several measures are suggested, viz.:

1. It is essential that there be a revision of the laws regulating rank and command. The right of command should follow rank by one certain rule; officers holding general commissions should not be placed at once upon the staff, but have opportunity to acquire practical military knowledge; troops equipped for the same service should not be divided, nor should foot be subdivided into artillery and infantry, or mounted men into dragoons and cavalry.

2. Officers no longer capable of performing active duty should be retired from the service, but the rates of compensation should be increased, and the laws respecting allowances undergo revision.

3. The provisions of the Act of Aug. 4, 1854, increasing pay of rank and file, should be extended to all enlisted men.

4. An increase of the Medical Corps is recommended.

5. Five more military storekeepers are needed in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

6. The prohibition of the purchase of lands for military posts causes embarrassment, and should be removed. Useless military sites require to be sold.

The Secretary enlarges upon these points, and presses them earnestly. A considerable proportion of them are his recommendations of last year.

The anticipations entertained, at the time of the establishment of the *Military Asylum*, have not been fulfilled. The average cost of maintaining each inmate is $500. It is too much, and a reduction is necessary. The number of men received, in four years, is 287; cost, so far, $371,497. The new buildings near Washington will accommodate 150 men. The branch of the Asylum at East Pascagoula, Miss., is discontinued, and similar action is recommended in reference to the branch at Harrodsburg.

The camels and dromedaries which were ordered from the East will arrive in February. These animals have been found useful in the Crimea, and will be employed in military service here.

A new Professorship of Ethics, and sundry other improvements at West Point, are recommended.

Proper attention to the coast defences is very important, particularly *the fortification of Ship Island*, as connected with the defence of the approaches to New-Orleans, and the command of the inner channel of communication between the Mississippi River and Mobile Harbor. The entrance of the Columbia River should also be fortified. Appropriations are asked for the erection of arsenals in Texas, New-Mexico and on the North Pacific Coast. New models for all small arms have been adopted, embracing the late improvements. A new pistol, with increased length of barrel, and capable of instantaneous change into a carbine, is particularly noticed.

The work upon the Military Roads has made satisfactory progress. The survey of the Northwestern lakes has been prosecuted with energy. The snag-boats on the Western rivers have been sold.

The *Pacific Railroad Expeditions* have been successfully completed. It is decided that the most practicable and economical route is that of the 32d parallel. The Colorado Desert is not unsusceptible of culture. The Secretary is quite favorable to this route, setting forth its advantages in glaring colors. The practicability of sinking Artesian wells along the route was tested. The contributions to physical science included in the results of these surveys are exceedingly valuable.

The final portion of the Report is an elaborate consideration of the military defences of our Pacific territory. It is argued that a Railroad to the Pacific is indispensable, for the reason that it will be the only means of throwing relief into the Pacific country, in case of any collision with a first-class Power, and our Navy being thus reduced by the convoy of the necessary number of ships. A railroad communication is not only likely to be a paying enterprise, but it will have the effect of fortifying the Western Coast against attacks from abroad. No stronger ground in favor of a Pacific Road has been taken by any party not directly concerned in the speculation, than that which is assumed by Mr. Secretary DAVIS.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of Secretary DOBBIN is an extremely interesting document; but it lies in the fact which it furnishes solely, for it is excessively wordy, long-spun, and slovenly written. The most essential part of it, the defence of the Navy Retiring Board, was published on Tuesday entire. The defence of the Board is not particularly forcible, and all its value is negatived by the admission that important mistakes had been made, injustice been done to worthy officers, and that a necessity exists for correcting the errors the Board had fallen into. The Secretary calls the action of the Board "a reform," though no reforms whatever have been arrived at or effected, and the Navy is left in precisely the same defective condition it was in before the retiring Board assembled. The only thing the Board accomplished was to put certain officers off duty and put certain other officers in their places, who, in a fearful number of instances, we have reason to believe, are no better than those they displaced.

The Home Squadron, commanded by Captain PAULDING, consists of the frigate *Potomac*, the sloops *Cyane* and *Saratoga*, and the steamer *Fulton*. The *Columbia* was last at St. Thomas. No intelligence has been had of the long-missing sloop *Albany*, which has been given up as lost.

The Brazil Squadron consists of the frigate *Savannah*, Captain SALTER; the sloop *Germantown*, and the brig *Bainbridge*; the Secretary remarks that these vessels have been "industriously" cruising between Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo; but, as there has been no especial necessity for a squadron there during the past twenty years, they have done nothing but cruise.

The African Squadron, under the command of Captain CRABBE, consists of the sloops-of-war *Jamestown*, *Dale*, *St. Louis*, and brig *Dolphin*. The sloop *Marion*, recently attached to the African squadron, has been condemned as unseaworthy. The slave trade south of the Equator has been broken up.

The Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by Captain BREEZE, consists of the frigate *Congress*, the steamer *Saranac*, the sloop *Constellation*, and the storeship *Supply*. Nothing has been done in the Mediterranean.

The East India Squadron, under the command of Captain ABBOT, consist of the sloop *Macedonian*, the steamer *Powhattan*, the sloop *Vandalia* and the storeship *J. P. Kennedy*. The civil war in China has afforded some employment for our vessels in the East. The Secretary recommends sending one or two steamers of light draft to navigate the Chinese rivers. The steamer *San Jacinto* sailed from New-York in October to relieve the *Macedonian*, whose time abroad has expired. The survey of Behring's Straits and the North Pacific, under command of Commander ROGERS, has been carried on with satisfactory results. The account of this expedition is the most interesting part of the Message.

The Pacific Squadron is composed of the frigate *Independence*, the sloops *St. Mary*, *John Adams*, and *Decatur*, and the steamer *Massachusetts*, the sloop *Warren*, and the ship *Fredonia*. The Squadron is under the command of Captain MERVINE.

The *Michigan* steamer has been usefully employed in the upper lakes.

Like all of his predecessors, the Secretary earnestly recommends an increase of the Navy, and particularly an addition of steamships of a light draft of water. A great Naval force, the Secretary hints, cannot be improvised by the tap of the drum, like a great army. He considers our Navy too diminutive to contend with that of any respectable power, and too feeble to protect even our own harbors. The aggregate tonnage of the United States in 1812, was 1,249,997 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1855, it was 5,212,000 10-95, and our sea coast is now greatly increased in extent, and the damage which might be effected by a respectable enemy in six months would greatly exceed the cost of a Navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the Navy the Secretary regards as one of peace rather than of war.

The Secretary enlarges at great length upon the apprenticeship system, which he has adopted as a means for furnishing a reliable body of seamen for the Navy, and gives the testimony of officers in its favor. But we look in vain for any original idea or suggestion in Mr. DOBBIN's report; it is entirely destitute of anything of the sort, and exhibits no special knowledge of the service, beyond the figures which are furnished by the heads of bureaus. The old aristocratic plan, which has resulted in the state of affairs which rendered the action of the Navy Retiring Board necessary, is to be continued, and the Secretary adopts the old plan (which has worked so badly) of educating men to be common sailors, without the hope or prospect of bettering their condition by good behavior.

The estimated expenses of the Department for the ensuing year are $13,524,505 37, which is less, by nearly $3,000,000, than the estimates of the last fiscal year.

Post-Office Department.

The Report shows a net increase of 862 Post-Offices during the year ending 30th of June, 1855, —the whole number of offices at that date being 24,410, and on the 30th of November, 24,770. On the 30th of June last there were 7,033 mail routes, at an estimated length of 277,908 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238. Compared with the service of the year previous, there is an increase of 3,397,025 miles of transportation, or of about 5¾ per cent., and of $675,221 cost, or about 14 4-100 per cent. The increase by railroad service is 3,483,132 miles; by modes not specified, 3,575,177 miles,—while the transportation by coaches is less by 2,325,628 miles, and by steamboat 1,335,656. This change results mainly from the relatting of contracts in many of the Southern and Western States and Territories. On the 30th of June last there were in service 319 route agents at a compensation of $235,170 65-100; 29 local agents at $19,328; and 981 mail messengers at $100,471 65, making a total of $354,970 30 to be added to the cost of transportation. This makes the total amount for the current year, $5,824,989 30, which will probably be increased to $6,000,000 by new services and routes. The cost of foreign mail service, not included here, amounts to $611,467. The Postmaster states that on 3d April last, he concluded a contract with Mr. JAMES F. JOY, to convey the mails from Cuiro to New-Orleans and back, daily, he having full powers to negotiate such contract on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad, but though the latter used every exertion to comply with their engagement, they failed to do so from the high price demanded of them by the owners of the boats on the line, and the route was accordingly advertised for letting.

The new distribution schemes have been completed, and each distributing office has now alphabetical lists of all the Counties in all the States, except California. In accordance with the late act of Congress, suitable measures have been adopted to put in operation the new system of registering valuable letters, but it has not been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of the plan. The Postmaster has, however, found abundant proofs of its usefulness, and of the necessity of bringing it to perfection.

The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year amount to $9,968,342, and the gross revenue derived from postages (inland and foreign) are $6,642,136 13, which, adding the annual appropriations made in compensation of mail service to the Government, by the acts of 3d March, 1849, and 3d March, 1851, amount to $7,342,136 13. Deducting the balance against the United States, due to Foreign Powers, for postal accounts, from the above the actual gross revenue of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1855, will be $7,335,177. The gross revenue of 1854, after deducting foreign balances, amounted to $6,816,651 91, making a difference in favor of 1855 of $518,519 10. *The excess of* [illegible] Office, and partly to the increase [illegible] for transportation, owing to the [illegible] Railroad service. The condition [illegible] goes to show that the rates [illegible] 3d March, 1851, *will not* [illegible] *sustain itself by its own revenue*. [illegible] this excess of expenditure [illegible] attributed to the letters and documents carried free of charge by members of Congress and others, and to the [illegible] of printed matter conveyed at low rates. The Postmaster-General thinks that the reduction of [illegible] per cent. for advance payment on newspapers [illegible] unwisely without justification. He also recommends that pre-payment by stamps be made compulsory, and kind of matter. The expenditure of the Department for 1856 is estimated at $10,199,000; the means available for the same year $9,010,[illegible], leaving a deficiency of $1,188,151 to be provided for.

Reference is again made to the fact that the Collins line of steamers receives from Government $858,000 for twenty-six trips while the British Government paid the Cunard line $866,700 for fifty-two trips which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General is amply sufficient. Measures have been recently taken to lay before the Mexican Government proposals on the subject of a Postal Convention. The Report alludes at some length to the last Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain and concludes by deprecating the denunciation of the Department for mistakes, carelessness or neglect instead of advising it of the wrong committed and leaving it to apply the remedy.

Treasury Department.

Although we have heretofore given at considerable length, and several weeks in advance of their transmission to Congress, the tables of the Foreign Trade and Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1855, we deem it not uninteresting to present the following abstract of the Secretary's Report, now that it has appeared in regular course. The tables on foreign trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1845, is $126,185,900; do. of free goods, $18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, $411,430; showing a total increase of $144,028,396 in favor of 1855. The increase last year over 1850 is given thus: Dutiable goods, $65,746,688; of free goods, $18,348,934; decrease of specie and bullion, $968,980—total increase, $83,144,642.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including of course, California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $261,382,960, against $305,780,258 for the preceding year, showing a decline of $44,397,293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, were $275,156,846, against $278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only $3,084,218. It will be seen from this that, while for the year 1854 the imports exceeded the exports $27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports $13,773,886.

The tables further show an increase, during the last year, of $10,102,864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of $51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and $3,246,250 in specie.

Of the total exports of specie for the last year, $53,937,418 were of domestic production, and $2,289,925 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were $22,406,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of $1,497,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and $12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

The Secretary favors the admission, duty free, of wool as a raw material, together with chemicals and dye-stuffs, but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufacturers, it is said, would be satisfied with this.

Department of the Interior.

Mr. MCCLELLAND devotes a large space of his report to a consideration of the Indian question. His views are clearly expressed, and a number of recommendations are submitted.

The Indian chiefs and warriors, addicted to drinking and gambling, are made the dupes of evil-disposed persons. The system of granting licenses to traders is indicated as the basis of all the evils of which complaint is made. It is necessary to abolish the cash system of payments, and enable the Indian to obtain all he requires at cost price, if we mean to remedy the trouble, or to civilize and enlighten the savage. A study of the history of the Indians, in connection with the conduct of the whites toward them, reveals the fact that Indian disturbances are too often traceable to the indiscretions and aggressions of the white men. Upon this point the report enlarges. Never before has the Indian been subjected to such severe trials and hardships; the offences of which he is guilty are often palliated by extreme want. All this impresses the necessity of kindness and forbearance; and accordingly the Secretary suggests the propriety of attempting to civilize and Christianize the Red Men. He alludes to the amount of good that has been effected by missionary enterprise, and discovers in the Indian a susceptibility of improvement and civilization, which renders it a duty to persevere in all humane efforts to preserve the race from extinction. In this particular, Mr. MCCLELLAND and Col. DAVIS are of two minds.

The statistics of this Report cover much space; we give the principal figures:

Amount of land sold last fiscal year, acres.	8,720,474
Amount received therefor	$2,358,919
Lands surveyed in 1855, acres	15,315,233
Lands sold	6,264,163
Land warrants issued	37 952 412
Virginia military land warrants	1,460,000
Pensioners	14,498
Pensions paid	$1,595,112
Patents issued since Jan. 1,1855	1,804
Patent-Office Building	$1,600,000
Expenditures National Insane Hospital	171,341
Indian stock, now held	$2,093,873
Surplus fund of the Department	859,246

The business of the General Land Office has greatly increased. The surveys have been vigorously prosecuted, and a large quantity of land is ready to be brought into market during the coming year.

Obituary.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. JOHN MCPHERSON BERRIEN, of Georgia. This distinguished gentleman, a native of one of the Middle States,—Pennsylvania or New-Jersey,—was long a Senator in Congress from his adopted State of Georgia, and occupied a high position in the esteem of the country as a statesman of elevated purposes, of thorough culture, and sterling integrity. In the earlier days of his career he was of the Jackson Party, as against the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and was strongly prepossessed in favor of the State Rights school of Mr. CALHOUN. He took office under Gen. JACKSON as Attorney-General of the United States, and was the first man, in the office, to hold a seat in the Cabinet. He was an able lawyer, as well as a profound scholar; and, although his official relations with the President were every way satisfactory, he retired from the Cabinet in 1831, when the explosion took place between the friends of Mr. CALHOUN and the President. He resigned, for retirement, with Mr. BRANCH, of the Navy, and Mr. INGHAM, of the Treasury Department, and was ever after a decided opponent of the JACKSON rule. On his subsequent return to the Senate he became identified with the Whig party—as Mr. CALHOUN, himself, did for a series of years—and continued to act with them up to the time that the Nebraska question caused the dismemberment of that party, when Mr. B., in common with the Whigs of the South, gave his support to the American or Know-Nothing cause.

Politically, Mr. BERRIEN ever played the part of the elevated Statesman, rather than the heated partisan. He was a good man, both in public and private life, and an exemplary Christian in his walk and conversation. He enjoyed a large degree of the confidence of his State, and his party honored him, as well as their own cause, by repeatedly sending him to the United States Senate, when they had the control of the Legislature.

The Weather.

A fine rain set in last night, which froze as it fell and paved the whole City with something more slippery even than the Russ. Be careful as you step out the door this morning.

[illegible] the 27 Jacob and Charles [illegible] Havana direct to Port au [illegible] is the [illegible] wrecked steamship *Crescent City*, [illegible] landed to their destination. They were [illegible] to the steamer *Cumberland* on the 24th inst., and [illegible] the same day for New-Orleans.

Mr. PETTIT, Purser, with the passengers and mails of the *Crescent City*, arrived at Havana on the 26th, in the Br. brigantine *Anna*, chartered for that purpose, from Nassau Island, of New-Providence. Mr. PETTIT came passenger to this port on board the *El Dorado*.

Business at Havana had been interrupted by the Christmas holidays. There were no alterations to note in staple articles or freights.

The French vessels of war *Hermes* and *Gronte* had left the Harbor for San Juan, Nicaragua. It was reported that the French and English squadrons were on their way from San Juan to Havana.

Mlle. RACHEL had arrived at Havana. Her first performance was to take place on the 29th ult., but there were rumors afloat that she would not perform at all, on account of her health, and would remain inactive on the Island for the coming three months.

The *Crescent City's* passengers signed a card expressive of their gratitude to Capt. GRAY, for his assertions to insure their safety and comfort during the scenes of the shipwreck. Captain HOSMER is especially remembered by the passengers, as he was by Capt. GRAY himself, in his narrative of the loss of the vessel.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An exceedingly amusing farce called "Burton's New-York Directory," was produced here on Tuesday, and repeated last night for the second time. It belongs to the "sensation" school, and so far as that extends is really admirable. It is not exaggerating to say that this is the best farce Mr. BURTON has produced for some months. The hero, around whom all the incidents cluster, is *Mr. Thomas Augustus Piccadilly*, a gentleman who comes all the way from London to marry a Miss Brown, but who unfortunately does not possess that lady's precise address. He is thrown into the hands of some designing friends who are in the interest of another suitor, and who plot against *Mr. Piccadilly's* matrimonial project. That unfortunate gentleman is sent on a wild pursuit of the universal Brown. The difficulties and blunders of the hero are of the most amusing character, and lead to situations that are really excellent. Mr. BURTON has a character that fits him like a glove. All the other parts are well filled. The farce was eminently and deservedly successful. We were unable to learn the author's name, or even to ascertain whether it is original or an adaptation.

From British Guiana.

By the arrival of the bark *Kate Lincoln* we have received advices from Demerara to Dec. 2. The health is uncommonly good, and the weather very dry. Had no rain of consequence for twelve months. The fresh water from up the river is selling for 30 cents per barrel, to supply the inhabitants.

There are large quantities of Sugar to be shipped from the Colonies and but few vessels to take it. Sugar freights are very high.

Burial of Mr. Henry.

JOHN HENRY, the murdered son of Gov. PATRICK HENRY, was buried from his father's residence yesterday. The procession of friends was very large. The body was interred in the Catholic Cemetery, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the Seventeenth Ward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 271 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR —A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS WILL NOW FIND the greatest bargains ever offered in Linen Damasks, Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Linen Sheetings, Blankets, Toilet Quilts, Muslins, &c., &c., at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., HAVE MARKED DOWN their rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, 50 per cent., to close out their entire stock.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
COUNTERFEITS ARE ONLY ATTEMPTED ON the best of banks. It has recently come to our knowledge that certain parties in this City are making an article which they call Safes, and marking the same WILDER, and offering them for sale through a second party, who has no local habitation and who is evidently a fictitious name also, who represents them as the "Genuine Wilder Patent Salamander Safe."
This is to caution the public against this imposition, as the
WORLD-RENOWNED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
Is now made and sold only by the subscribers at their depot, No. 122 Water-st., and by Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., where, at either place, a full assortment can always be found.
R. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers,
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our four mills in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to the public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, Pea-jackets, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, also Boys clothing, robes and furnishing goods. As we are over-stocked, a forced sale is determined upon for January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Doreas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

TO THE GAS-CONSUMING PUBLIC—GREAT NEWS.—The *Inventor*, (No. 371 Broadway,) for January, is issued THIS DAY containing cuts and descriptions of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR. Get it and see the greatest of all the economies combined, with many other good qualities, and save 25 to 60 per cent.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 363 Broadway.

LADIES, WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW-YEAR—And return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business, and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect, J. B. MILLER & CO., 124 Canal-st.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.
GEO. WESTERN & TRUSLOW,
No. 595 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Passengers of the Plymouth Rock.

The Plymouth Rock was still ashore at an early hour yesterday morning, and, despite the statements previously reported, additional passengers, such as canal boats, coals, spars, &c., was sent up to her on Tuesday afternoon; and as the easterly wind then prevailing would send in a higher tide, strong hopes were entertained of floating the steamer sometime during yesterday. She is in an upright position, and is apparently not much injured.

The Louisiana Slave Case.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In compliance with the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1853, the Governor has appointed ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq., the Associate Counsel with the Attorney-General to prosecute before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the appeal taken from the decision of a Judge in that State by which JONATHAN LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, was dawrfved of his slaves.

It is understood that the Governor of New-York, under a resolution of the Legislature of that State, has appointed the Hon. E. D. CULVER and JOSEPH BLUNT, Associates, with Hon. OGDEN HUFFMAN, Attorney-General of New-York, to manage the case on behalf of the appellees.

The case is a reserved case in the Court, and will be ready for argument at its term which will commence on the first of January.

Mr. STEVENSON, it is understood, has accepted the appointment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of pure yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural flavor of Jamaica and St. Croix rum. Monongahela Rye whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; also, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines at most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FETTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

Redding's Russia Salve.—25 cents a box. A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and safe cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIGLER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & Co., Proprietors, Boston.

For Beautifying the Complexion, by clearing all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, Brighton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This peculiar medicine astonishes every sufferer from Dyspepsia, and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain will never regret a trial of it. A few doses will give proof of its curative power.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Lectures—At Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., on MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 7. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—*New-York in the Eighteenth Century.*

Jan. 14. Rev. W. H. MILBURN—*The Rifle, Axe and Saddle Bags.*

Jan. 21. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN—*Implements.*

Jan. 28. Prof. J. J. MAPES—*Philosophy of Vegetable Growth.*

Feb. 4. LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq.—*Books.*

Members of the Society can obtain their tickets by applying to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, at the Rooms, No. 472 Broadway, on or after Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1856.

Polar Star Lodge No. 245 F. and A. M.—Members of this Lodge are requested to attend a meeting at the Lodge room, No. 118 Avenue D, on MONDAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother WILLIAM PENNY. Brethren of Sister Lodges in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of

W. M. PECK.
WILLIAM PENNY, Secy.

Hope Chapel Lectures.—Rev. JOHN CHEEVER will deliver the fifth lecture of this course on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 4. Subject—*The Golden Calf*, a Tale. Tickets 25 cents. These lectures, which were suspended on account of the fire at Hope Chapel, will now be resumed with as much regularity as circumstances will permit.

Down with your Gas Bills, and Light.—Beautiful cuts and illustrations of WELLS'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR will appear in the *Inventor*, for January, (No. 271 Broadway.) Purchasers of Rights of Patent will find this a great investment. Call and see at No. 263 Broadway—25 to 50 per cent worth saving. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Veteran Corps of 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held at headquarters, Star Tavern, No. 62 Lispenard-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on business relative to pensions. Regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

By order,

J. TAYLOR, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By several Americans, English, colored, and other Protestant young women, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, housekeepers, nurses who can take charge of infants from birth, and superior seamstresses who understand cutting and fitting. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; can do plain sewing, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 Willow-st., between Amity and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, to do general housework or chamberwork for a small family. She is a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer. Has good City references. Call at No. 128 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman who thoroughly understands meat and pastry cooking, preserves, &c. Call or address B., No. 71 West 15th-st. near 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—To do housework in a respectable family, for an honest and industrious girl. Apply by note or in person, to No. 64 Norfolk-st., where she can be seen for three days.

TO STOCK CLERKS.—WANTED—A competent and active young man, from 20 to 25 years of age, who is familiar with all the various branches of the stock business, possesses an influence with all the leading brokers, and has an extensive acquaintance among the leading stock operators, as to be able to control their patronage. To such a person as can comply with all these requirements, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a liberal compensation will be given, and a permanent situation. No others need apply. Address G. R., office of this paper.

DESIGNER WANTED—A man who is thoroughly competent to transfer from cloth or sketches, on design paper, adapted for being wrought on the Jacquard loom, may hear of a permanent situation in the factory of the Hartford Carpet Company in Connecticut. Applicants must bring specimens of their work. Apply on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

WANTED.—A good blank book forwarder; also, a lithographic printer, to work on job work. None but first-class workmen of sober and industrious habits need apply, to WM. W. ROSE, Account Book Manufacturer, No. 17 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—To do the housework of a small family.—One who understands cooking, washing and ironing, and to do the housework of a small family. To such a one, they may hear of a good home by applying to No. 196 Varick-st.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to

ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a professed cook, man waiter and groom. All must be first-class servants and Protestants. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—By a young lady, capable of teaching the higher branches of English, a situation in a school or private family. Has no objection to go South or West. Address Box No. 769 Post-office, New-York.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One accustomed to do plain sewing and to the care of children. Apply, with references, from 3 to 6 P. M., at No. 46 West 27th-st.

ASSISTANT PORTER WANTED—In an importing house. None need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address Box No. 982 Post-Office.

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STEAMBOATS WANTED TO CHARTER OR PURCHASE—One or two steamers, not over 200 tons, to run on a passenger route of about 8 miles. Apply on or before Friday, stating size of boat, age, power of engine, cost of running, speed, &c., to G. DAYTON, No. 16 Wall-st., up stairs.

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WILLIAM H. WOOTMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & STEPHENS will remove on the 5th inst. to No. 393 Broadway, second door above Reade-st.

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Which is received at a very early hour in New-York on Saturday morning, is a weekly journal devoted to literature, art, music, the military and the stage. All the gossip of Boston and fashionable life may be found in its columns, which are also enriched by correspondence from the principal European cities. Music and the stage receive special attention, while it has a choice corps of contributors, and its contents embrace original stories of striking merit. For sale at wholesale and retail, by Messrs. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., and DEXTER & BROTHERS, No. 14 Ann-st.

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Mayor Wood, by his intrepid and independent course, as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis of our country, has won the admiration of the whole civilized world, created a world-wide interest, and a special curiosity to know the history of such a man—hence its production. The Biography, aside from interest in the man, is an exceedingly entertaining work, full of stirring incident.

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General Agent for the State No. 18 Gilsey Building, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st.

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Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

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Have in store, and are constantly making additions to their stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, a

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Embracing every variety and style for

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Fashioned in any mode purchasers may desire. Also their usual complete assortment of

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English scarfs,	Tubular cravats,
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Affording an immense choice of materials, exclusively of the first manufacture.

Have also the sole agency in the United States of Sanger's English umbrellas, and are prepared to execute orders for British and Continental goods.

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GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$19
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jewelled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
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All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, late Brown & Atwood,
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CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jewelled $20
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SILVER WATCHES, jewelled 10 to 80
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated 10 to 60
PLATED CAKE BASKETS 5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
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THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

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A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and Montague Hall Brooklyn, are now open for the season; Saturday evening class for grown persons. Pupils can enter at any time; the quarter dates from the day of entry. Soirees given as usual.

THE SECOND QUARTER OF MRS LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, will open on the 2d day of January, when Mrs. LANNAY will be ready to receive new pupils. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 296 6th-av.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated under the name of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
E. L. DELISSER.
JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
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J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOOPER, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

JOHN NICOLSON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them J. F. PERRY and DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 93 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
JOHN NICOLSON,
J. F. PERRY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HURLBUT, SWEETSER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM W. HURLBUT.
JOSEPH A. SWEETSER.
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods, at No. 15 Park-place and Nos. 10 and 12 Murray-st., under the firm of HURLBUT, VAN VOLKENBURG & CO.

WILLIAM W. HURLBUT.
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. O. WILSON.
G. W. GASHERIE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. SAM'L M. WALLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., as Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods.

L. O. WILSON,
B. BURCHARD,
W. R. BENNETT,
PARK MATTHEWSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. PHILO. E. DOOLITTLE.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. L. T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

GEORGE H. JONES,
LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stallioury and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 82 John-st., in the same as heretofore.

LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation.

A. G. BAGLEY.
H. H. HOUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO.

A. G. BAGLEY,
H. H. HOUGHTON.
C. F. NEWTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BABCOCK & RICHARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by either of the undersigned, at No. 37 Broadway.—New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

A. C. RICHARD.
W. R. BABCOCK,
C. W. RICHARDS.

WM. R. BABCOCK will continue the Importing and Jobbing business (in Goods for Men's Wear) at No. 29 Park-place, up-stairs.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS & MAXWELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who is duly authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. WILLIAM THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. JAMES T. MAXWELL.

The undersigned will continue the Drug Business, as heretofore, on his own account, at No. 86 William-st., where WILLIAM THOMAS will also have his office.

JAMES T. MAXWELL.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 5 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Albro & Hoyt.

WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Carpet Trade, (in all its branches,) will be continued under the name of

HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a Partnership for transacting a Wholesale Dry Goods business under the firm of SKEEL, SWEETSER & CO., and have taken the stores Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

RUFUS R. SKEEL,
JOSEPH A. SWEETSER,
CHARLES M. HUNTTING,
ALBERT G. HYDE,

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

The general observance of New Year's Day limited the past week to five business days. As usual on this period, there is without activity. Merchants generally are busily employed in winding up their accounts for the year just closed, to the exclusion of lively operations in the various departments of business. They are known to express no serious disappointment, but much satisfaction, at the result. It affords another confidence in the prosperity of the country, and nurtures hope in the future. Compared with the exhibit of last year, it is decidedly encouraging. Twelve months ago, short crops, restricted trade, a scarcity of employment, and high prices, placed the country in a very embarrassed and disheartening position. At the present time all these causes and evidences of depression are measurably absent; and, influenced by heavy crops, reviving trade, extensive and extending employment for our industrial classes, with moderately fair prices for most of the necessaries of life, the country enjoys a degree of prosperity which is very flattering in itself, and still more so in its bearings on, and indications of, the future.

Our Produce markets during the past week have experienced, if any, but slight changes. The recent foreign news was favorable. The railway receipts of Breadstuffs, mainly Flour, have been to a fair extent, but have not equaled the sales, and have added nothing to the stock on hand. The coastwise arrivals, however, have been quite liberal, both of Flour and Grain, and, with the railway deliveries, have been considerably more than requisite to satisfy the current necessities of purchasers. Hence the supplies in market have been maintained, and, though the demand has been good, prices have fluctuated very little. The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the week, of five business days, that terminated last evening, comprised about 31,000 barrels of Flour, 79,000 bushels of Wheat, 223,000 bushels of Corn, and 44,700 bushels of Rye,—against some 83,000 barrels of Flour, 34,000 bushels of Wheat, 268,000 bushels of Corn, and 61,500 bushels of Rye, the previous week, also of five business days; showing a decrease in the past week's reported sales of about 2,000 barrels of Flour, 5,000 bushels of Wheat, and 45,500 bushels of Corn, with an increase of but 3,200 bushels of Rye. The stock of Breadstuffs on hand here at the close of the year included nearly 600,000 barrels of all kinds of Flour, 800,000 bushels of Wheat, and 650,000 bushels of Corn.

As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, the most salable brands of State and Western Flour close 6¼c.@12½c. ℔ bbl. higher. Low grades of Southern Flour are dull, though plenty, and 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. cheaper. The better qualities of this description have been freely purchased, mainly for shipment, at prices indicative of much firmness. The general demand for Flour during the week has been fair for the season, both for the home and export trade, as well as to fill contracts.

Wheat has been in pretty good request at full rates,—with less eagerness to sell. Corn has fluctuated slightly, but closes firmly and buoyantly, with a growing demand, especially for sound old, and dry new. Rye has declined a trifle, with freer sellers, and a diminished inquiry. Barley has ruled dull and nominal. Oats are about 2c. ℔ bushel lower, and are heavy at the reduced figures.

The depression and downward tendency in Provisions, referred to in our last weekly review, have continued throughout the week. Pork has fallen rapidly. It is now quiet and worth but $16 75@$17 for Mess, and $14@$14 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Lard is ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb. cheaper, and being in slack demand, is still leaning in favor of buyers. Beef is heavy and drooping. The stock of Pork and Beef on hand, in the Packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, this morning, embraced 32,078 bbls. of Pork, and 84,586 bbls. and tcs. of Beef,—against 43,236 bbls. of Pork, and 33,344 bbls. and tcs. of Beef, at the same date last year. Lard is also in ample and increasing stock.

Groceries have ruled quiet, but steady. The total stock on hand to-day included about 90,000 pkgs. Coffee, with 5,036 hhds., and 10,781 bxs. of Sugar.

Cotton is in improved demand at fully previous quotations, without any remarkable increase of stock.

Hay is scarce and higher, with a good demand for the season.

Rice has been in better request at buoyant rates.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1856.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $3 50 ℔ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ℔ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 2,416 against 2,983 the preceding week, being a decrease of 567 at the regular yards.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Premium cattle, 12c.@12½c.
First quality, 10½c.@11½c.
Medium quality, 9½c.@10¼c.
Poor quality, 8½c.@9c.
Poorest quality, 8c.
General selling prices, 9½c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 10c.@10¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	1,246	At Chamberlin's.....	438
At Browning's.....	420	At O'Brien's.....	312
Total for the week ending to-day.....			2,416
Total receipts last week at the four yards.			2,983
Decrease at the above yards.....			567
Sales reported at Bergen.....			300
Left over from last week.....			00
Total reported for the week.....			2,716

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	299	From New-York.....	561
From Illinois.....	00	From Indiana.....	35
From Kantucky.....	00	From Pennsylvania..	00
From Michigan.....	00	From Connecticut...	87
From Texas.....	00	From Virginia.....	219
From New-Jersey	26		
By Erie Railroad.....	80	By Harlem Railread..	413
By Hudson River R. R.	400	On Foot.....	300
By Huds'n River Boats.	100	Pennsylvania R. R....	00

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street for 1855.. 103,012
Average weekly receipts last year..... 1,981
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day..... 1,246
Receipts for corresponding week last year.... 1,541

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market opened at Forty-fourth-street to-day with only 1,246 Beeves in the yards, and, as a natural consequence, prices advanced a little, though here, as everywhere else, business is dulier at the close of the holidays than at other times. The sparseness of cattle in the yards made it quite evident to all that the supply was short, and higher prices were forced for all established, though the advance was not generally paying generally hoped for. The report that there were considerable numbers of cattle hourly expected from Oregon and elsewhere, led buyers to hold off. Some Beeves sold at 1c. advance over the same quality last week, but taking the sales together we think the advance is, if anything, a shade less than ½c. The quality of the Beeves to-day, was fair, but not many premium Beeves were on sale.

In our quotations of prices we have changed the word "Extras" to "*Premium Cattle*," which will give a better idea of the character and quality of the class of animals which bring extra the prices named, for they only refer to such splendid fat Beeves as have taken premiums at Cattle Shows, or would take them if exhibited.

In addition to the numbers reported at ALLERTON'S, a number of cattle came in at a late hour. The trains on the Erie, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads were all behind time. A hundred Kentucky Cattle at Bergen did not get over in time for to-day's sales. They, with some others, will be offered to-morrow and Friday.

Mr. JOHN H. MOUSER reports pretty hard treatment on the way. From the Lake Shore Railroad, (Erie to Buffalo,) he says, his cattle were turned loose in the streets of Buffalo, instead of being put into the proper yards; and they thus got frightened and scattered—some of them wandered several miles away, and it cost him two days' search and $70 expense to get them together again. Some of the employes on that Road, if guilty of such conduct as is reported of them, deserve prompt dismissal, and the managers should look into the matter at once. This same drove, with others, were detained from Monday afternoon to this morning on the Hudson River Railroad, by the "giving out" of an old locomotive. They came in in a starved condition—so gaunt and banged as to greatly injure their sale. Query—Should the Railroad or the owner of the cattle suffer the loss? We guess Mr. MOUSER will dodge the Northern route hereafter, and try the Erie. Accidents are sometimes unavoidable, and are generally excused, but not so with negligence and mismanagement.

The cattle generally were in small lots, there being scarcely large droves enough to make up a respectable table, or to require a special description.

One-sixth of the cattle in market to-day came from Virginia.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with its special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	80..	Ohio.....	L. & B. Beers...
2..	47..	N. York...	George A. Toffey...
4..	66..	Ohio.....	George Kious.....
5..	50..	N. York...	Daniel McElwee....
6..	12..	N. York...	L. R. Barnum.....
8..	20..	N. York...	P. F. Carey.....
11..	21..	N. York...	J. De Forrest.....
14..	30..	Ohio.....	F. Campbell.....
15..	40..	N. York...	C. Reed.....
16..	12..	N. Jersey.	R. Murray.....
17..	55..	N. York...	White & Carey....
18..	124..	Ohio.....	Jno. H. Mouser....
19..	108..	Virginia...	Stat. McClung.....
20..	79..	Ohio.....	Jer. McConnell....
23..	29..	N. York...	S. Sherman.....
8*.	60..	Va.....	John Hussey.....
9*.	111..	Virginia...	Stat McClung.....
7*.	18..	Ohio.....	Christopher & Co.
9*.	40..	N. York...	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

The best drove we saw offered to-day was No. 17, Thos. WHITE & P. F. CAREY, owners and salesmen. They were fed in La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., by WM. STORMS, who deserves much credit. These Beeves are put down as A-No. 1. They will dress, on the average, nearly 1,000 lbs. Forty of them, not selected, averaged 1,715 lbs., alive, which, at 60 lbs. to the 100 net, gives 1,029 lbs. net. JAS. IRVING took 12 at $120 each, estimated by buyer and sellers at 12c. or over. These animals were Durham grades, and show the superiority of that blood for Beef Cattle.

JOHN H. MOUSER'S (No. 18) drove, from Ross Co., Ohio, S. ULLERY salesman, were a superior lot of Durham grades, though badly hanged, (see general remarks above.) They varied in weight, from 650 to 1,140 lbs., average weight 760 lbs.; selling at 10c.@12c. We have seldom seen finer animals than a pair of 4-year old bullocks in this drove. They weighed 2,560 lbs. at home, which, at 60 lbs. net, would give 2,736 lbs. of dressed Beef. They would probably dress over 60 lbs.—some said 65 or 66 in their present condition. Bets were freely offered that they would go over 2,400 lbs. We are sorry not to be able to report a purchaser at the price asked —$330, for we should like to secure a steak from one of them. They are *Premium Cattle.*

P. F. CAREY, owner and salesman, disposed of a mixed lot (No. 8) from Dutchess County, including several large, good oxen, weighing 850 to 1,100 lbs., which sold at full 11c., owner's estimate. Some old Cows, fattened, sold at 9c.

C. G. TEED, owner and salesman, sold a mixed lot of Westchester County cattle at 9c.@11c., mostly at latter price, weight 800 to 1,100 lbs., average 900 lbs.

R. MURRAY sold a fairish lot of small size beeves, fed by J. H. BREWER, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth County, N. J. Weight pretty even at 650 lbs.; sold at 10c.@11c.

STAT MCCLUNG contributed two droves of Virginia beeves of very fair quality, pretty even at 675 lbs. BARNEY BARTRAN sold 103 (No. 19) at 10c.@11c. J. H. WILLIAMS sold the 116 from Greenbrier Co. (No. 5*) at about the same rates.

JEREMIAH MCCONNELL sent 79 very good Ohio Cattle, (No. 20,) 600 to 1,150 lbs., average 750 lbs., sold by JOHN A. MERRITT, at 10c.@11¼c. An extra pair were purchased by Col. DEVOE at $280, estimated by buyer at 2,200, and by seller at 2,300 lbs.

S. SHERMAN, owner, sold 10 Steers and 10 Oxen, (No. 23,) gathered in Dutchess County—weight, 600 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c. The last four brought $430, or full 11c.

JOHN HUSSEY'S drove, (No 3*,) HENRY HURD, salesman, were of fairest quality; even at 700 lbs., selling at 10c.@11c.

CHRISTOPHER & Co.'s drove, (No. 7*,) J. H. WILLIAMS, salesman, were a superior lot from Madison County, Ohio; even at 900 lbs. They sold at an average of $100 each, or a little over 11c.

CULVER, HURD & Co., owners, sold a fine drove from Dutchess County, good and superior quality; even at 900 lbs.; sold at 10½c.@11½c. The whole drove averaged $1 12¼ or full 11c. One pair sold for $260; and another for $265 or about 11¼c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $75 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	26	At Chamberlin's.....	28
At Browning's.....	10	At O'Brien's.....	24
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			83
Last week.....			154
Decrease.....			66

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.

ALLERTON refused $85 for a Durham grade Cow, 6 years old—says nothing short of $100 will take her.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Scarce and high.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$45; extra, $50@$60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $28@$59. In good demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	206	At Chamberlin's.....	82
At Browning's.....	13	At O'Brien's.....	34
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			335
Last week.....			367
Decrease.....			32

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5½c.@6¾c.; extras, 7c. ALLERTON sold two Calves of his own raising, one five months old weighed 360 lbs., sold at $20; the other seven months old weighed 730 lbs., sold for $40.

BROWNING reports Veals at 6c.@7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6¾c; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5c.@6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	2,248	At Chamberlin's.....	3,720
At Browning's.....	3,269		
Total this week.....			9,237
Total last week.....			10,937
Decrease this week.....			1,700

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs a slight improvement from last week.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as in fair request.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs as in fair request.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING JAN. 2, 1856.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
20.....	$160 00	48.....	$285 85
10.....	72 50	18.....	110 00
9.....	61 57	1.....	10 50
2.....	13 50	13.....	42 00
3.....	21 00	40.....	215 75
12.....	78 00		

They are sold at ℔ lb. gross or live weight. [illegible] ALLERTON, BROWNING, CHAMBERLIN, O'BRIEN, and at the yards of JAMES DORMAN'S United Drove Yards, and of [illegible]

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—by Erie Railroad, 520; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,280; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Pennsylvania Railroad, 204. Total, 2,004.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6c.@6¼c., gross weight. Not weighed, 7c.@8c.

The packers are paying 8c. for large Pork of first quality, Jersey Pork will bring, in Washington Market, 7¾c.@8¼c. in the carcass. Some very nice corn-fed pigs sell a little higher.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS (No. 900 Chambers-street) report corn-fed hogs selling to-day at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. dressed. They purchased yesterday a drove of 220 light Ohio hogs, from Wm. BASSE, averaging 175 lbs., gross, at 6¼c. live weight.

The market for Pork is quite dull, and drovers who purchased two or three weeks since are losing money. A lot of 1,700 Illinois hogs, slaughtered at Newburg, N. Y., are to-day lying at the wharf waiting for purchasers at 7½c.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $8@$8 12½ for Pearls, and $7 25 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,200 lbs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No noticeable change has occurred in this line since our last.

BRICKS—Are moderately active and steady.

CANDLES—Continue pretty brisk and buoyant, with decreasing supplies, the production not keeping pace with the consumption.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, as before quoted.

COFFEE—The market is still quiet, but prices are unaltered. The total stock on hand, here, is about 90,000 pkgs. of all kinds.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and quite firm:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling.....	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair.....	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair.....	10	10	10¼	11¼

FEATHERS—Are unchanged.

FISH—The market is devoid of activity, but is otherwise without alteration of importance.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately inquired for and are pretty firm. Some disagreement has existed about prices, holders looking for an advance, while buyers declined to pay any rise. This circumstance has partially restricted operations. The sales since our last amount to about 8,700 bbls. chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$8 31½	@	$ 37½
Straight State.....	8 37½	@	8 43¾
Favorite and Extra State.....	8 43¾	@	8 50
Mixed Western.....	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich..	8 37½	@	8 62½
Fancy Michigan.....	8 62½	@	8 75
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 37½	@	8 62½
Fancy Ohio.....	8 62½	@	8 75
Extra Ohio.....	8 75	@	10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	8 62½	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee.....	8 62½	@	8 87
Extra Genesee.....	9 75	@	11 50

Canadian remains rather quiet but steady, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern appears about the same, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Rye Flour is pretty active, and firm, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 37½@$2 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—We have no particularly new feature to notice under this head.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand, at very full prices. The sales since our last consist of about 23,000 bushels, including very handsome Western White, at $2 20; do. Red, at $1 98; and Southern Red, at $1 92½@$2 ℔ bushel. Rye is in slightly improved request at rather firmer rates; sales having been made of 17,000 bushels, at $1 90@$1 91 ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, at $1 18@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and procurable at 49c.@52c. for Western, and 44c @47c. for State, per bushel. Beans and Peas are as last noticed. Corn is in fair demand and is firm, with sales reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, at 92c.@93c. for old Western Mixed, delivered; 82c.@90c. for new Southern Yellow and White; and 78c.@33c. for New-Jersey Yellow ℔ bushel.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is in request, at 48c.@49c. ℔ gallon. The supply is limited. Other descriptions are rare and dull.

NAILS—Have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy, though offered at still lower prices. The sales since our last add up only about 600 bbls., in lots, closing at $16 75@$17 for Mess; and $14@$14 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid. Lard continues in slack demand, at falling rates. The sales since our last reach 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 200 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 50 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and heavy, at from $19 50@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 27c.@29c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is pretty actively inquired for, and is steady, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has not varied much.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but stiffly held.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile changed hands at former rates.

SPICES—Rule about the same.

SUGARS—Are rather inactive, but are held with much firmness. The stock on hand is a little under 6,000 hhds., and 11,000 boxes.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy, as before quoted.

TEAS—Are in slack request at fairly sustained prices.

TIN—Is essentially unchanged.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. The total stock of domestic in the Inspection Warehouse is 2,675 hhds. Total stock of Spanish in private hands, 5,921 bales.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy at prices ranging from 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and depressed, with rather less produce offering at the reduced rates given in our last.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of this People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from this date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons.

Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 492 Grand-st., corner of Willett. NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 9th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE AUTHORIZED THE SALE OVER TWO MILLION ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

The work projected by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It runs from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 50 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the differences of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $3 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the six years from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 28 feet. In the main house there are seven finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to JOHN N. DUNN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A new 3 story brick house, replete with every convenience, with a large garden; in a central location; moderate distances from Wall-st. Ferry. Price $3,600—$2,800 on bond and mortgage; a great bargain. Apply at No. 20 Cortlandt st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STUETEVANT, at E. BUCKMAN & Co.'s, No. 345 South-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT—Near Poughkeepsie. 150 acres in the highest state of cultivation and a two-story dwelling, with a wing, built in the best manner in modern style, marble mantels, verandahs, &c., fine lawn beautifully shaded, abundance of fruit, magnificent prospect, and is well watered; together with carriage-house, stables, wood-house, &c. This whole or half will be disposed of at a very low price, on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; built of the best description. Corner lot, size 110 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., call their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $1,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st., up stairs.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3.—The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 153 Bowery, prepared to give deeds to all the members who pay up in full for their lots in Wakefield, on every FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, until further notice.
CORN'S. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

VALUABLE YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE.—The very desirable lots on the east corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st. No lots offer greater inducements for an investment or improvement, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement house No. 77 West 20th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements. Rent till May 1, $250, with privilege of renewing the lease for one or more years at $700 per annum. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 808 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 349 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LEASE.—The farm and country-seat now occupied by the subscriber, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., containing thirty-five acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, with a large dwelling-house, garden and all necessary outbuildings, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Apply to WES

AUCTION SALES.

By E. Noble, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, THIS DAY, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in one parcel, the following securities in any amounts—

$4,000 Lackawaxen and Western 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$4,000 each

$4,000 Conewago and Rock Island 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$4,000 Susquehanna Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each

$1,400 Hudson Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each

Bank Stock.

40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
44 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Home Mutual Insurance Company.....$20 each
20 shares Lenox Insurance Company.....$25 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker.
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,
Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 24th-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, pier glass, worsted damask curtains, lace do., rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns; rosewood parlor suite covered in green and crimson silk brocatel, etagere, marble-top sen sigisnur, ormolu clocks, vases, candelabras, sofa, table and stand, engravings, book-case, secretary, walnut and rosewood bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, Ingrain carpets, cottage chairs, mantel ornaments, kitchen ware, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 64 Liberty-st, the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to C. H. Andrus, Esq., and which is considered the most complete factory of its kind to be found in the United States, embracing every article necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and worthy of the attention of the Trade. Terms cash; City funds will be required from all purchasers or unknown to the proprietors. Catalogues containing full particulars can be had at the Auctioneer's, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

By J. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, just received from Amsterdam, consisting of Landscapes, Marines, Fruit Pieces, Flowers, &c., &c., by the best masters, viz: Verboeckhoven, Mauss, Van Dyke, V. De Velde, Ommeganck, and other eminent artists. Also, a line by the celebrated American artist F. C. Coates, Esq., the whole being well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. Also, a line of medium class paintings. The whole to be sold peremptorily, to close the consignment.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., one pair long-tail bay carriage horses, over 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a close carriage.
A habitue coupé, made by Mix.
A double harness.
A pair blankets.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK AND FIXTURES THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 59 Beekman-st. HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell by order of the Assignee the whole stock of an Importer, consisting of Russia sable, Canada mink, monkey, squirrel, French sable, stone marten victorines, capes, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also, fox, coon, silver badger, robes, scarfs, collars, gloves, &c.

W. M. ALLEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of U. S., County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—The head of an old-established house, well situated in the perfection part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing, and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A rare opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the said firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LEYNE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st. New-York.

VALUABLE PATENT.—For sale, the whole or a part of the United States Patent for the best Rifle and Fowling-Piece ever yet invented; will load thirty charges of shot, and can be fired twenty-five times in one minute. For terms, &c., apply to or address J. F. WHITTEMORE, Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, where one of the Rifles can be seen for a few days.

$2,000 PARTNER.—The advertiser wants a gentleman, with a cash capital of two thousand dollars, or more, to join him in the mantilla and cloak business. The advertiser has a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and every facility for doing an extensive trade. Address, with real name, M. E. R. E., Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE BUSINESS FOR SALE—A great opening for an active man with small capital; business established. Address STORAGE, Box No. 1,779 Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—In an established hardware business, in one of the most flourishing business places on the Mississippi, with a cash capital of $5,000. Address, with real name, R. S., New-York Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $15,000 or $20,000 in a safe and very profitable business, already established. Address Box No. 1,687 Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Decker,	Henry Lucas,
Henry A. Boorman,	James G. Speers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kobbsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich'a D. Harder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolling,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inhusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 62 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c. against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph V. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Grinnell, Jr.
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Lawrence,	D. Al'zo Cushman
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvester L.	H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of H. Dawson, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., to act for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant President. By order.

GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 296 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 230 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of this pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

CHEAP AND GOOD FUEL.—Coke, freshly made, for sale at $3 50 per chaldron, at the works of the New-York Gas Light Company, 21st-st., East River, or retailed there at 10 cents per bushel. Four dollars per chaldron will be charged when required to be delivered within the City. Address orders to the offices No. 174 Centre-st., or 21st-st. and Avenue A, through Post-Office or otherwise.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $95 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $500 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all round, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class Instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Purchasers should not fail to call at the new warerooms No. 429 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., before selecting, and see the latest and greatest improvement in these celebrated instruments. For sale low and upon favorable terms. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 296 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 423 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julliéo and August Gockel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated Instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bonnett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

FOR ONLY $180.—A 7-octave rosewood Piano, of very good tone and well made, with scroll front and ends, and double mouldings, nearly new. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound. DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO the 1st AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MORSE, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information, or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through to California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Capt. H. L. ROW, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, 33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. L. PARSONS, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at City Point to land passengers for Petersburg. She will arrive at Norfolk Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and pleasantest route to the South. Passage and fare, a saloon included to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS,—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Jan. 5, and sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway, to No. 12 Park-place.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 62 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts of any size, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in bars, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY—No. 33 Pine-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the "Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.

E. SEARS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

And safest remedial agent known as a purifier of the blood, and for the cure of eruptive diseases.
Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.
Sold also by Druggists generally.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Look Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Condnit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi exécute les cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Lerl has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows viz.:

Linnæus Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives, U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, pain arising therefrom, want of appetite, all nicerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

THIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales at the Ecole de charmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of memory, nervous decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases of $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To the trade wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price 25 cts. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Bowery-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 138 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 355 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies in ignorance from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. The concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgement it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only lifepreserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of practice for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly Physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and Witham sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

CORNS CURED—In ten days by Dr. LOVECALL'S MAGIC CORN KILLER. Price 25 cents. For sale at our Medical Depôt, No. 293 Broadway, up stairs. Sent free by mail to all parts of the City and country. Mail orders to be sent to Box No. 4,869 New-York Post-Office.

LOVEALL, JONES & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. MAGNIN'S ENGLISH CHEMICAL SOAP, OR HEALTH OF LOVE.—The most natural and positive invigorator of the human system. One cake is equal to all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a mere vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 4:40 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:55 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.

Hart

New-York Daily Times.

THE MORMON HEGIRA.

A FRESH IMPORTATION.

MORMONS FROM ENGLAND.

Saturday afternoon there arrived at this port the ship *Emerald Isle*, from Liverpool, with a rich cargo of humanity;—866 passengers found their way to this land on her decks, and of that number 346 are members of a Mormon congregation, and compose a Mormon Immigration Company. Arriving late on Saturday, many passengers remained in the stream over the Sabbath, but in course of Monday they were landed at the Immigrant Depôt, Castle Garden.

On Tuesday we took occasion to visit them at their temporary home; the hour was noon; the day the first of the New-Year, their first in the "land of promise." We found them in groups on the left side of the depôt. With few exceptions their appearance betokened their origin. In England they might have been the industrious laboring class. Men of strong arms and women of ardent hopes, each seeking a bettered condition, physically and socially, as the consequence of their voluntary exile. There were but few aged persons, but one or two sick, and the others with ruddy cheeks, which forbid their appearance through the dirt accumulated in ship life, and hardly yet removed, showed their ability to labor and live.

THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION.

With a view to the discovery of the social condition of these people, our inquiry extended to their names, which show their relationship in many instances, the one with another, though from certain disparities, leaving much to be surmised, in which the rule of *polygamy* among their sect must not be overlooked.

Of families so accounted, the wife in such instances bearing the husband's name, are:

Adults.	Children.
Wm. and Susannah Robinson	—
Edward and Sarah Orgill	3
Wm. and Harriet Hyde	3
Richard and Elizabeth Holmes	4
John and Ann Eardley	2
Richard and Grace Haywood	1
Wm. and Eliza Slack	—
Eli and Martha Whitely	—
Wm. and Elizabeth Lovath	4
Ashton and Margaret Fetlow	—
George and Rebecca Smith	—
Chas. and Hannah Adcock	4
Wm. and Charlottee Wardle	—
Wm. and Emma C. Beeston	1
Robt. and Mary Ann Daines	—
Henry and Elizabeth Mills	—
Abraham and Eliza Orr	—
George and Catharine Bell	1
Thomas and Margaret Dinsdale	1
Jos. and Eliza Myers	—
James and Jane Lord	1
Robert and Sarah Smith	—
David and Emma Moorby	2
Henry and Susanna Smith	3
Chas. and Sarah Wilkinson	3
Robert and Elizabeth Moore	—
Samuel and Eliza Reece	2
Joseph and Margaret Griffiths	3
Thomas and Elizabeth Headley	2
Robert and Elizabeth Halford	2
Wm. and Sarah Hadden	3
Thos. and Lucy Fosa	4
John and Charlotte Toomer	4
Jos. and Elizabeth Carvor	5
Henry and Elizabeth Watts	—
John and Patience Nash	—
James T. and C. A. Botsell	—
John and Margaret Orr	1
Ralph and Marion Smith	3
Richard and Frances Whiting	3
Thomas and C. Britt	9
Richard and Mary Castle	—
Jas. and Martha Scott	1
Robert and M. L. Price	—
Jas. and Elizabeth Price	3
Wm. and Eliza H. Fowole	5
George and Priscilla Pickett	4
Richard and Mary A. Mills	—
Jos. and Elizabeth Moffatt	1
T. B. H. and F. Stenhouse	4
Jas. and Elizabeth Ford	6
Thos. and Sarah Clark	—
George and Ann Scott	3
Edward and Sarah Bash	1
Chas. and Anna Millard	3
Samuel and Ann Ward	—
Samuel and Mary Ashton	—
Wm. and Ellen Young	—

In all fifty-six men and their lawful wives, with one hundred and three children of both sexes.

Of men who did not on inquiry acknowledge the matrimonial state, there were in all as follows:

John Robinson,	James Knowles,
Joseph Patterrall,	Joseph Orgill,
Eli Taylor,	John Hardwick,
Abraham Haywood,	Wm. Ashman,
William Carleton,	Wm. Fairman,
Owen Dinsdale,	Wm. Dinsdale,
Henry Sharp,	Henry Seamons,
John Pope,	Wm. Wood,
Wm. Upton,	Sam Price,
Alfred Kent,	Chas. Williams,
Chas. A. Foster, (elder,)	Chris. Gardener,
George Duffin,	John Davies,
Joshua Taylor,	John Parkinson,
Timothy Gilbert,	Eli Pendrey,
Thos. Lanham,	Trosey Young,
Richard Morris,	Jos'h Norris,
Jos'h Watts,	John Kirman,
James P. Taylor,	Geo. F. A. Spiller,
Richard Barnett,	Chas. Canning,
Jos'h Eldridge,	Hy. J. W. Slade,
Wm. Ball, (one child,)	Robert Nichols,
David Hornsby,	George Wybreed,
Wm. Harris,	Charles Thirkill,
Thomas Slater,	Duckworth, Grimshaw,
John Freeman,	Chas, Freeman.
Chris. Wolman,	Wm. Hennings,
Wm. Southwick,	John Scott,
Joseph France,	William Barnee,

Of this number, some few were widowers and one had with him a little boy, said to be his son. Of women without natural protectors, with and without children, there were 43, as follows:

Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Ann Lewis	3	Hannah Griffiths	—
Faith Grimshaw	—	Mary Hall	—
Ann Faulkner	—	Ann Cowley	—
Elizabeth Faulkner	2	Susannah Russell	1
Nancy A. Ramsden	—	Emma Packer	—
Phoebe Symes	2	Alice Jackson	5
Maria Ashman	—	Hannah Thorp	1
Rachel Dinsdale	—	Jane Keaton	1
Harriet Worsley	2	Mary Young	2
Elizabeth A. Carham	—	Elizabeth Hillier	—
Harriet Wilkinson	—	Mary Eymer	—
Martha Doutch	—	Sarah Wybrow	—
Elizabeth Brewer	—	Susannah Wybrew	—
Ann Brown	—	Eliza Novice	2
Sarah Samuels	—	Hannah J. Cowley	—
Christiana Elliot	—	Clara Kingdom	—
Mary C. Dare	1	Lydia Turlington	—
Ellen Tofield	—	Jane Sturgess	—
Mary Harman	2	Emma Hermingo	2
Henrietta Blyth	—	Ann Bunting	1
Caroline Hill	—	Eliza Cox	—
Ann Steward	1		

In all 43 of the "unprotected females," 15 of whom are incumbered by "little responsibilities" to the number of 29.

RECAPITULATION.

Husbands and wives	116
Their children	103
Single men	56
Children	1
Single women	43
Children	29
Total	348
Adults	215
Children (20 infants)	133
Number of Mormons	348

Whether any of the above females—the more especially those who claimed relationship to children—were practical demonstrators of their belief in polygamy, we were unable to learn.

THEIR ASSOCIATION.

For the purpose of immigration, an Association was formed, as we learn, on the other side of the "Big Pond." This Association was put under the *régime* of officers as follows:

President—PHILEMON C. MERRILL.
Counsellors—JOSEPH FRANCE, THOMAS B. H. STENHOUSE.
Cook—ANDREW NOVICE.
Steward—HENRY BOICE.

A common fund was established, and the result is their finding their way to this land bound for Salt Lake.

This Association formed for itself rules for their governance on the journey, and for their guidance when at the journey's end; watches for every hour during the voyage were established.

THEIR LIFE ON SHIPBOARD.

While on the Ocean the time was divided into parts for the accommodation of all; they messed in parties, and spent much time in prayer, and the reading of JOE SMITH'e fantasy, *The Book of Mormon*. So exclusive were they in their habits that even during sickness they would not allow the ship's physician to attend them, and on one occasion, a young man had fallen down the hold, they would on no account suffer the interference of a surgeon, but themselves ministered to him in his sickness, his obsequies being a "full meed of prayer and singing."

The temporal services of each day were under the superintendence of the officers above named; the latter, or spiritual affairs, were conducted by

THE ELDER,

Whose name is CHARLES A. FOSTER. He is a man of slim build, and rather tall, with all the appearance of a Jersey-Blue. We learn that he was a native of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and that he left the United States about three years since, for the proselytising of foreigners. His labors were confined to the vicinity of Liverpool, and his success in inducing these to come to this country has had the effect of closing the meeting-house of the sect at that place. He has five wives. Accustomed to the use of the United States currency, to him was intrusted the regulation of affairs in the dépôt—to him was it given to purchase and to dispose. When we saw him, his spiritual character seemed to be merged in a vast heap of bread and cheese.

CONDUCT AT THE GARDEN.

On their landing at the Castle, the usual interrogatories were propounded, but, English-like, there was a great objection to answering. Their names were given without hesitation, and with pride; their destinations they hesitated over, and only given after a second inquiry, with an ungracious look, which seemed to ask "whose business that was," but when asked what amount of money they possessed, there were signs of open mutiny, which only long explanation could quell, and then what answers were given! For the first time the English pride was lost, and each underrated his own assets; all seemed to be comparatively poor, some families having only from $5 to $10—none over $200, and yet we were assured by the best authority that the sum amongst them averaged £15 sterling each, for man, woman and child, or an aggregate of $26,100.

The majority of the men in the Castle were engaged in paring and washing potatoes; the women were generally sitting at their ease or nursing and dressing the children. Quite a large group was standing around a stove, and another was listening to a violin played by an old German. The children were at play. All seemed happy and contented with their prospects, and bore with quietness the inconveniences of travel.

THEIR DESTINATION

it will not be their immediate object to attain; many of them will winter where birds of their feather most do congregate. For this purpose parts of New-Jersey and Missouri have been chosen pretty generally. Some will push on to Utah as soon as convenient, and all hope to meet there in the Summer, next.

POLYGAMY.

Finding their opposition to any communication with outsiders, we avoided as much as possible any inquiries which we thought would offend them. But having heard Mormons give so many various excuses for their allowance of polygamy, we ventured to get a definition of the opinion of this body on that question. It was as follows: that "it is impossible for a man with a single wife to increase and multiply, to the providing of bodies as habitations for the many souls flitting in the air, and therefore it is the duty of a man to take as many ribs as he can support, that he may father as many children of the faithful as the Lord shall grant him."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of those wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a great entertainment will be given at this house. Dr. J. S. JONES' celebrated Drama of "Captain Kyd, or the Witch of Hurlgate," the Drama of "Robert Macaire," and the Pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," are the pieces to be performed, bringing into requisition the whole strength of the company.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—Pianos and Melodeons, from the best Boston and New-York makers, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at $60, $75 and $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $65, $90 and $100, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored photographs, at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Suspicious—A Ship-Load of Cannons, Guns, Balls, Powder, and Side-Arms.

The brig *Azilla*, for several days prior to Monday was at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, loading with cannon, guns, balls, side-arms, &c., and on Tuesday dropped into the stream, anchoring on the Jersey side, where she is now receiving powder. This vessel on Friday last attracted the attention of Capt. VANDEVEER, of the Third District Police, and he caused it to be watched for three days. Upon going aboard and questioning the officers, no satisfactory answers were obtained, and he deemed it his duty to make arrests, which he did, when the word was given by the Captain of the brig to cast off, which order was complied with in part, and the vessel swung into the stream—but before the last hawser could be cast off, the police interfered and put a stop to further attempts. Capt. VANDEVEER sent word to Mr. MCKEON, U. S. District-Attorney, and on Monday afternoon the owner of the vessel brought a note from that official to Captain VANDEVEER, directing him to permit the vessel to go, which was complied with, and she is now on the Jersey shore, as above stated. Does she belong to the Nicaraguan expeditionists? If not, why not?

Clinton-avenue Church.

At a meeting of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Society, held in the old Church building, Dec. 26, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our new Church edifice is so far advanced towards completion that the audience-room has been dedicated to the worship of God; and

Whereas, throughout the history of this arduous undertaking, we have been greatly indebted to SMITH J. EASTMAN, Esq., for his princely contributions toward the erection of our Church edifice, and also on other occasions for objects connected with our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That Mr. EASTMAN deserves, and we hereby unanimously extend to him our grateful acknowledgements for his contributions of time and money towards consummating the great objects in which we have felt so deeply interested.

And inasmuch as during the progress of this enterprise an unhappy controversy has arisen between Mr. EASTMAN and Mr. KNOWLTON respecting the genuineness of S. KNOWLTON'S signature on the subscription book for the Church building, which has been settled by reference to arbitration, in which the Trustees became a party so far as to agree to abide the decision of said arbitration as to the binding obligation of said subscription,

Resolved, That while as a Society we are unanimously of the opinion that said subscription was a genuine one, yet we hereby ratify the action of our Trustees respecting the same; at the same time we have no disposition to impugn the veracity of Mr. KNOWLTON, whose lapse of memory or excitement of feeling may have obliterated the facts from his mind.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Society be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. EASTMAN, to assure him, in behalf of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Society, of our best wishes for his health and happiness.

A true copy from the minutes.
(Signed,) SAMUEL E. WARNER, Clerk.

THE BEEF AND MUTTON TRADE OF NEW-YORK CITY FOR 1855.

We give below a concise tabular statement of the receipts of Beeves reported at the four principal Markets in this City, viz.: At ALLERTON'S, on Forty-fourth-street; at BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; at CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. We also add a summary of the weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs at the first-named three markets.

The great bulk of sales take place at those markets. There are constant irregular sales at Bergen Hill, from the Hudson River boats, and at other places in the City, but we judge these to be about counterbalanced by the animals that change markets, and are reported twice; so that the figures given may be set down as approximating somewhat near the actual receipts of *live* Beeves, Sheep and Lambs.

1855.	BEEVES.				Total for each Week.	Sheep and Lambs.
	Allerton's	Brown's.	Chamb	O'Brien		
Jan. 3....	1,541	446	365	218	2,565	9,938
Jan. 10....	2,133	505	415	297	3,350	10,268
Jan. 17....	1,967	517	400	265	2,249	11,102
Jan. 24....	2,239	536	597	316	3,688	9,537
Jan. 31....	1,495	398	404	312	2,604	8,463
Feb. 7....	1,498	397	389	302	2,536	6,609
Feb. 14....	1,658	264	394	217	2,583	7,970
Feb. 21....	2,298	525	469	244	3,536	8,074
Feb. 28....	1,480	489	538	272	2,779	8,183
March 7..	2,091	553	329	260	3,233	7,774
March 14..	1,833	282	310	314	2,739	6,499
March 21..	1,799	370	300	212	2,681	9,608
March 28..	1,567	251	250	234	2,302	6,047
April 4...	1,820	325	263	214	2,622	4,944
April 11...	2,313	200	305	214	3,024	5,747
April 18...	2,120	316	341	78	2,849	6,378
April 25...	1,789	295	289	226	2,599	4,289
May 2....	1,478	220	280	176	2,104	3,674
May 9....	1,456	190	211	213	2,070	5,166
May 16....	1,734	228	289	176	2,377	4,395
May 23....	1,755	244	258	129	2,586	4,978
May 30....	2,313	206	215	214	2,948	5,704
June 6....	1,968	250	204	134	2,566	8,628
June 13....	2,310	228	268	97	2,912	6,842
June 20....	2,184	271	301	196	2,852	10,636
June 27....	1,634	221	268	132	2,155	11,092
July 4...	1,931	212	200	118	2,461	12,349
July 11...	2,116	567	151	86	2,920	12,533
July 18...	2,188	524	204	126	3,042	12,575
July 25...	1,792	413	328	167	2,700	11,280
Aug. 1...	2,036	562	309	188	3,095	11,803
Aug. 8...	1,810	609	468	168	3,055	13,381
Aug. 15....	1,864	642	493	413	3,512	15,193
Aug. 22....	2,446	840	544	396	4,226	15,877
Aug. 29....	2,720	823	612	406	4,461	17,197
Sept. 5...	2,482	790	841	426	4,539	18,928
Sept. 12...	1,785	845	634	456	3,770	16,611
Sept. 19...	1,973	581	530	496	3,580	14,938
Sept. 26...	3,154	1174	798	450	5,576	17,110
Oct. 3...	1,691	638	673	430	2,792	16,216
Oct. 10...	2,242	744	561	512	4,059	13,881
Oct. 17...	2,717	1117	523	512	4,869	16,186
Oct. 24...	2,288	971	792	413	4,462	15,949
Oct. 31...	2,987	1205	846	622	5,604	15,246
Nov. 7...	2,256	598	374	512	4,240	14,387
Nov. 14...	2,199	689	635	536	4,059	15,253
Nov. 21...	2,015	715	590	597	3,917	15,592
Nov. 28...	2,294	870	693	606	4,463	15,927
Dec. 5...	1,684	563	690	546	3,483	12,494
Dec. 12...	1,969	410	315	560	3,194	11,916
Dec. 19...	1,812	650	235	420	3,117	9,443
Dec. 26...	1,531	512	483	462	2,988	10,937
Total...	102,012	26,596	22,488	16,204	168,700	568,892

Average weekly receipts of Beeves.....3,225
Average weekly receipts at ALLERTON'S.....1,931
Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs.10,940

The three down town markets absorb more of the local trade of the country immediately around New-York, while the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS (ALLERTON'S) is more of a general market for the country at large. The following table gives the derivation by States of the Beeves received at ALLERTON'S. We give also as a matter of interest the receipts by the Erie Railroad, and by the Harlem Railroad. The 11,151 by the latter road are chiefly from the eastern portion of the Counties of Dutchess, Westchester, Putnam and Columbia, with a few from western Connecticut. A large majority of them are from Dutchess. The Hudson River Railroad also brings down large numbers from the western portions of the same Counties.

DERIVATION OF THE 102,012 BEEVES RECEIVED AT ALLERTON'S.

1855.	By Erie R. R.	By Harlem R. R.	STATE EXPORTED FROM.				
			N. Y.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Ky.
Jan. 3.....	100	468	1186	....	31	....	119
Jan. 10.....	500	400	1016	....	140	....	....
Jan. 17.....	250	405	807	167	....	....	....
Jan. 24.....	900	195	945	445	180	....	109
Jan. 31.....	608	181	747	297	....	191	27
Feb. 7.....	319	397	816	417	....	80	....
Feb. 14.....	850	350	725	412	92	180	....
Feb. 21.....	1000	216	878	331	45	254	183
Feb. 28.....	800	80	436	678	63	163	....
March 7....	1000	211	692	635	143	558	67
March 14....	1100	62	129	533	297	358	....
March 21....	1470	85	322	896	137	215	100
March 28....	1219	44	153	976	167	356	....
April 4.....	1197	193	484	1191	197	295	....
April 11.....	1257	23	350	1230	205	300	....
April 18.....	1200	89	366	1100	356	290	....
April 25.....	823	42	140	525	600	858	....
May 2.....	550	8	246	537	117	363	....
May 9.....	200	10	548	346	....	185	....
May 16.....	604	98	565	361	130	359	27
May 23.....	124	30	215	228	173	715	72
May 30.....	646	89	532	616	162	777	61
June 6.....	650	30	242	760	110	711	....
June 13.....	1100	....	142	618	206	846	304
June 20.....	802	111	192	512	325	629	388
June 27.....	981	3	180	468	214	692	140
July 4.....	1100	31	173	493	180	935	48
July 11.....	1135	119	228	619	44	998	108
July 18.....	1079	58	218	618	....	806	342
July 25.....	700	25	81	925	....	395	90
August 1...	1260	25	142	893	84	470	372
August 8...	1110	26	108	1197	182	554	....
August 15...	1053	90	378	790	109	367	250
August 22...	1422	79	367	1278	333	384	108
August 29...	1150	109	358	823	104	571	369
Sept. 5.....	1500	105	432	893	....	441	417
Sept. 12.....	1075	141	264	1076	....	106	339
Sept. 19.....	1065	218	393	681	240	378	197
Sept. 26.....	1287	716	1205	882	100	544	375
Oct. 3.....	494	210	427	461	....	108	50
Oct. 10.....	629	666	994	526	....	441	195
Oct. 17.....	1067	624	661	727	68	300	577
Oct. 24.....	775	562	842	....	....	....	....
Oct. 31.....	952	740	1280	824	105	270	91
Nov. 7.....	756	385	730	684	207	97	338
Nov. 14.....	910	282	572	649	202	34	192
Nov. 21.....	700	306	800	514	263	253	304
Nov. 28.....	1084	460	1277	429	98	229	76
Dec. 5.....	781	248	630	496	....	312	....
Dec. 12.....	658	606	1273	565	....	....	50
Dec. 19.....	515	497	1286	348	....	114	50
Dec. 26.....	539	276	584	334	66	112	102
Total.....	44132	11151	28749	31894	6505	17452	6651

SUMMARY BY STATES.

Ohio	31,894	Pennsylvania	900
New-York	28,749	Texas	749
Illinois	17,452	Connecticut	528
Kentucky	6,651	Michigan	349
Indiana	6,605	New-Jersey	325
Virginia	1,923	Wisconsin	150
Iowa	930	Canada	136

The above figures show that nearly one-third of the Beeves are reported from Ohio. Some of them are from Indiana, from whence they have been driven into Ohio, and fed a longar or shorter time, and when brought here they have been credited to the latter State.

It will be seen also that we are largely indebted to Illinois for a supply of Beef. The tables furnish many suggestions of interest, which we are obliged to defer mentioning, owing to the crowded state of our columns.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at the Episcopal residence, by His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, PEDRO F. ORTIZ, of Valparaiso, Chile, to ELIZABETH C., youngest daughter of E. A. Andrews, LL. D., of New-Britain, Conn.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, GEORGE BRINKERHOFF to Miss RACHEL WINNE, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. George Pusb, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, of Lodi, N. J., to JANE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Richard Chippendale, Esq., of the same place.

At East Haven, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at the residence of Daniel W. Church, Esq., by Rev. D. William Havens, Mr. CHARLES P. CRITCHLEY to Miss JANE BORTHWICK, formerly of New-York City.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 31, by Rev. S. F. Farmer, Mr. ARCHIBALD CONN, of New-York City, and Miss JANE CAIN, of Williamsburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, WILLIAM MASON, aged 36 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Baxter Rines, Twelfth Regiment, also the Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts. His remains will be deposited in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

☞ California and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, at her residence, No. 138 Prince-st., after a lingering illness, Miss LOUISA M. PROCH.

The notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, after a short and severe illness, MARIA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Anthony J. and Maria S. Peniston, aged 18 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 129 East 13th-st., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of Horatio S. Brown.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, the infant son of Andrew Foster and Sarah Hamilton Higgins, aged 14 days.

His body was inferred in the family vault, in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, ESTHER WHALE, at No. 136 East 10th-st., aged 69 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, after a short and severe illness, CORNELIUS D. BLAKE, aged 27 years, youngest son of Anson Blake.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, South Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on New-Year's night, at her residence, No. 71 President-st., Mrs. WM. F. JACKSON, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Charles J. and Francis A. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, of typhus fever, AMELIA SEIBERT, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 54 South 6th-st., near 3d, Williamsburg, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Upper Morrisania, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, after a short but severe illness, CATHARINE T. GOODENOUGH, wife of Lewis K. Osborn, aged 36 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Upper Morrisania, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 3d inst., without further notice. Cars leave City Hall station at 7½ and 9 o'clock A. M.

At Mortonville, Orange Co., on Monday, Dec. 31, JACOB B. SANDS, son of the late Nathaniel Sands, aged 37.

At Buffalo, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. CATHERINE E., wife of Charles Taintor, Esq., aged 52 years.

In East Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 13, Mrs. JULIA A., wife of Wm. Zeer, aged 56.

At Guilford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 16, Mrs. JULIA M. RICHARDSON, wife of John N. Simpson, in the 21st year of her age.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

At Blooming Grove, Orange Co., on Friday, Dec. 21, ELIZABETH B., wife of John Nicoll, formerly of this City, in the 45th year of her age.

At Boston, LIZZIE C. GANNETT, formerly of New-York, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Lay the turf lightly on the gentle heart
That never yet throbbed with the thrill of sin;
Strew more bitter rosebuds o'er her place of rest,
Emblems of what so lately lived within.
Draw near, bereaved ones, look upon this sleep,
And for the left, not the ascended, weep.

Mother, the eye no longer raised to thine
No longer wakes to days of ceaseless pain;
Father, the priceless treasure you resign
Has not been lent, not been recalled, in vain.
Grateful, give up the too, too holy trust—
The unfolded pinions might not trail in dust.

"I have dear children that my God hath given."
Cries many a parent heart in joy and pride;
"Praised be his name, no tie has yet been riven;
The group, unbroken, gathers at my side."
Ye may exclaim, with joy to them unknown,
We have an Angel by the Father's throne.

Yes, yours, if you will keep the mystic chain
Unbeat by wandering, and undimmed by sin;
Yours to enfold in love's embrace again.
Where Sorrow's sable form has never been.
Clasp the bright band with upraised hands of prayer,
Live still for her who lives for you e'en *there*.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 1855. A. S.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 2.

$8,000	New-York 5s, '74	102	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. R.	80	
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	
4,000	do	b3 87¾	
2,000	P. C. B. '62, ex int	81	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. R.	85	
8,500	Ill. C. R. R. 6s	c 82	
14,000	do	c 81¾	
10,000	do	b3 82	
2,000	I. C. R. F. Bs. w. p.	82½	
2,000	N. Y. Cent. 7s	c 100	
400	Nic. Transit Co.	s4m 18¾	
100	do	c 19	
200	do	c 19½	
100	do	19¾	
100	Canton Co	b4 23¾	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 23¾	
100	do	s3 23¾	
100	Erie Railroad	s10 50¾	
100	do	s3 50¾	
200	do	b60 51¼	
100	do	b30 51¼	
350	do	c 50¾	
100	do	b30 51	
50	do	c 51	
100	do	c 51¼	
250	do	c 51¼	
200	do	b30 51¾	
200	Harlem Railroad	s3 16¾	
48	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3 87	
360	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s4m 91	
50	do	b3 91¾	
50	do	c 91¾	
50	do	b30 92¼	
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85	
12	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	123	
600	Reading R. R.	s30d 93	
200	do	92¾	
100	do	s60 92¾	
500	do	b60 aft 10 94	
100	do	b30 94	
100	do	b10 93¾	
1200	do	93¼	
78	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	91¾	
300	do	b30 92¼	
300	do	b60 92¾	
50	do	91¼	
150	do	s60 91¾	
100	do	b60 92¾	
41	Mich. S. & N. Ia. Con.	85	
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s4m 73¾	
500	do	c 73¾	
50	do	s15 73¼	
100	do	s4m 73	
100	do	s60 73	
100	do	s15 73¾	
100	do	s3 73¼	
300	do	b30 73¾	
100	do	b3 73¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	86	
10,000	do	b

New-York Daily Times.

THE WAKEMANITES.

Full Particulars of the Horrible Deeds—Personal Interviews with the Convicted Parties.

THE WOODBRIDGE AND NEW-HAVEN MURDERS.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856—4 P. M.

MADNESS WITH METHOD.

I paid a second visit to the New-Haven County Jail to-day, where the several Wakemanites confined in the late slaughter are confined. This second call on the "prophetess" and her "high priest," RHODA WAKEMAN and SAM. SLY, have almost convinced him that if they are mad, it is not without a method. This opinion is gaining ground fast in the neighborhood. The facts relative to the litigation between them and their pecuniary tronbles, go far to strengthen the opinion. JUSTUS MATTHEWS, a short time since, that is, when he was a member of the congregation, borrowed $200 of a savings institution, and released the money to the SLY family. The note, which he gave as security, is about come due, and he was urgent upon his murderers for the payment of the amount.

WHY HUNT IS DENOUNCED.

AMOS HUNT was originally a steady adherent to the preachings of the SLYS, but he left the sect in disgust, and than received the denunciation intended for "the son of perdition." The charge of attempted poisoning was leveled against him, and he was frightened into paying to a son of the "prophetess" the sum of $500. Once free from them, he instituted suit to recover the extorted money, and for this he doubtless is looked upon as "the devil's own." The widow WAKEMAN has declared that should he gain his suit the world will irretrievably be destroyed and cast into the "outer darkness," while SAM, somewhat less cautious, advises that he be deprived of his power of death so that the world may be redeemed. If Mr. HUNT has any great desire to continue his earthly existance, he will sue out writs *de lunatico inquirendo* against a number of the most prominent and bigoted of this sect. There are many others of them left, I suspect, that under "the inspiration" would scarcely scruple to maltreat or murder.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF SLY.

I called on SLY again to-day. I questioned him about the parties connected with the late murders. SLY made the following statement:

"I am getting on pretty well as to my bodily strength," and he adds, "I am as well as can be expected; as to SANFORD, I can only tell you that he used to be crazy—very crazy—very crazy indeed, but I cannot tell how he is just now, or how he has been lately; he was so crazy for a long time that we held many meetings for prayer on his account."

He branched off on a tangent here, reverting to his own troubles. He reverted to the suspicione of foul play towards WAKEMAN, saying he "was not killed by any of us, he came to his end when he was fifty years of age, by the termination of his league with the Devil. I understood from the revelation given to my sister that his league with Satan was that he should live in health and comfort for fifty years, and during that time he was to work the deeds of wickedness."

"I deny," continned he, "that any of our papers can show any intention of injuring MATTHEWS. The papers which I would not lose far words contain the experiance of my sister on religious matters—the revelations she has received, the wonders she has experienced. The correspondence is about the 'men of sin,' in their succession—it only recommends the expulsion of the evil influence, but no damage to the men themselves. I trust those naughty men have not abused my goodness in giving up my keys to them.

ENOCH PERRY I believe, I know, he was a weakly old man, and used to come to my sister to purchase of her such syraps as she made to cure him of little aches. He seemed to me always to be a very clever man, and my sister used to doctor him. He used to like her very much. He was a clever man for all that I know. I know the name of UMBERFIELD; that is, I have heard of him by name, but I did not know his person, particularly. Neither of them were believers, but they knew all about the faith."

I questioned him relative to the payment of money to him by HUNT, and the loaning of money by JUSTUS MATTHEWS; with great indignation he replied, "AMOS HUNT paid $500 to Gov. DUTTON for his attempt to poison our family, but we would not receive it nor any of it, for that would have been a betrayal of the innocent. Before he came to our house we were innocent, but he brought a bad evil influence to bear upon us, and in his fall he tried to take us down. As to MATTHEWS, we never had at any time any money from him. It is false, and I would take my oath on the bible that it is a falsehood. People have guessed these things to hurt us, for the influence of HUNT has been poured upon the whole world, and they "follow after the beast" and desert the faithful. MR. BRADLEY, with whom MATTHEWS worked, came to me in my cell to know if I had received the money. I told him I did not, and he did not impute it to me; he said that MATTHEWS had got about $200 and had disposed of it in some way that could not be discovered. He said he must have got rid of it very strangely, for he had made no record of it. MATTHEWS owed me some money for clothes, but I never made a claim against him, for I loved him very much and wished him to be freed from sin.

AMOS HUNT proposed to pay the $500 spoken of to DAVID WAKEMAN, the son of "the prophetess," and to pay it in the presence of Governor DUTTON. This payment was made to the Governor, and then an evil influence fell on us. It has been said that we frightened him into the payment. That is false. He knew of his guilt, or he would not have made any such payment. He must have been a very ignorant man to pay from fear, if he was innocent.

I want it in my power to see Mr. NOYES, a bookseller, of Church-street. He is a little small man. I want him to do some writing for me. I want to go to the world with a true statement, for HUNT's influence is making people to say evil of our family."

He then went into a full account of the alleged poisoning—this you have already published in evidence. The only fresh remark made was, that a Mr. SILLIMAN, a son of Prof. SILLIMAN, had made an analysis of the contents of the cakes, and found them to contain arsenic. He had recommended to MATTHEWS, who had much influence over HUNT, to arrest him, but his sympathies prevented, and AMOS escaped the legal effects of his crime.

"I do not," he continued, speaking of HUNT, want him harmed in any way, but if he was to lose that spirit of evil that he has, the world would be redeemed in a minute. If my sister should die first it would bring on the judgment. The way to release HUNT would be a great supply of the prayers of the faithful. This we frequently met to do; but his works did not meet our praying, and it was of no use. He is a wicked man, and I do not know how we can protect him; but if he had been of good, and done good, then the world would have been changed before now. HUNT is the only man now who has this power and he influences the entire world. Can you think, yourself, it would be wrong to take from him this evil spirit? But, as is said in Thessalonians, "He that hinders will hinder still," and so it is with this man, he will not be induced to leave the broad path, but he maintains his power and influences by his wickedness the universal world.

"WAKEMANITES" SERVICES.

Our services were carried on regularly on the Sabbath, and always on one day during the week. We had other meetings as occasion demanded. Our services consisted in prayer and singing by the faithful believers, and then my sister would select quotations from the Bible, and explain them, and then the spirit of the Almighty would descend on her, and she would reveal to us the sayings of the Deity, and guide us in our temporal as well as spiritual doings.

THE LATEST MURDERS.

You have already had in your sheet a full synopsis of the circumstances of CHARLES SANFORD brutally sacrificing the lives of two old men, ENOCH SPERRY and ICHABOD UMBERFIELD. I shall therefore only cursorily glance at those facts as may be necessary to render this report complete and conclusive, hoping to leave nothing of interest unsaid or to be reported hereafter.

THE VICTIMS—DESCRIPTION, &c.

ENOCH SPERRY, the father of Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State of this Commonwealth, about seventy years of age, was a substantial farmer residing on a branch of the Litchfield Turnpike, about a mile from the turnpike. He had, besides N. D. SPERRY, three other sons and one daughter; was a man of unwavering honesty and great conscientiousness. At family prayer on the morning when his career was so suddenly closed, he had made allusion to the incoming of the new year, remarking that to God alone it pertained to guide its import to him and his. His entire prayer seems now to have been an almost inspired allusion to the sad catastrophe which has taken him from the bosom of his family. Some time since, one side of his face was paralyzed; other than this, he had his health and was accounted hale and hearty.

ICHABOD UMBERFIELD resided about a mile from the residence of Mr. SPERRY, on a road branching from the Litchfield turnpike. He was not so well known as Mr. SPERRY; was about the same age, and was well liked by his neighbors.

THEIR WOUNDS AND THE MANNER OF THEIR DEATH.

Mr. SPERRY left his home early in the morning, (10½) Tuesday morning, on a pair of sleigh runners, for the purpose of fetching the box of the sleigh home. The road he had to take passes through a gloomy piece of woods, and there is not a house within a distance of a mile. On this road he had pursued his way for about one hundred rods, when he was met by his assassin, who from the circumstances it would appear, was awaiting his arrival near a small brook. SANFORD then had an axe in his hand, and with it he struck SPERRY a severe blow on the right temple, inflicting a three-inch wound horizontally over the eye. Mr. SPERRY was at the time when he was struck walking up the hill by side of the horse, his hand holding his handkerchief to his left cheek to protect it from the cold wind. It is supposed that he at once fell to the ground, when SANFORD must have cut him again upon the back of the head, causing a frightful gash behind the ear. His throat was then cut with the axe.

Leaving the dead men, SANFORD made the best of his way to the house of Mr. UMBERFIELD, arriving there at 2 o'clock. He at once entered the house and went into the kitchen, where a Mrs. DENNING was engaged in washing the floor. He put his arm around her waist and told her he wanted her to go into the entry or hall, where he had deposited his axe and a hickory club when he came into the house. She stepped him across his face with her hand, and immediately left the room. He then went into the entry, and took the axe and club and passed into the other room, placed them upon the floor, and sat down by the stove. A little girl in the room ran into the bedroom, and lifting up the sash called out to Mr. UMBERFIELD—"CHARLES SANFORN is in the house with an axe, and he is crazy—you must come in." Mr. U. did go into the house, and they sat down together and had a conversation, which was still progressing, when prisoner got up and raising his axe and club, as it was supposed, to leave, he passed behind Mr. UMBERFIELD, turned suddenly round and struck him a blow upon the head. Mr. U. fell to the floor when the maniac deliberately struck a second time and then cut his throat, nearly severing the head from the body. The first blow, causing an extensive fracture of the skull probably killed him. He then threatened the inmates and left the house to wipe "off the blood." The door was then fastened, and he left, going into the woods.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERS.

Mr. SPERRY's horse, drawing the sleigh-runners, quietly walked on towards the turnpike, passed to the stable of Messrs. CLINTON, where he halted. A dog also followed. The conduct of the dog drew the attention of S. FAREEN PERKINS, who walked towards the house of deceased to convince himself. Half way to his residence he found the body of the good old man, dead, as I have described. When found, the body was lying in the gutter-way, his hat lying by his side, and his handkerchief in his hand.

Mrs. DENNING discovered the murder of UMBERFIELD immediately on its execution, she opening the door and seeing the last blow struck.

THE FIRST INQUEST.

A Coroner's Jury was at once impanneled in the case of Mr. SPERRY, but the testimony presented was of so circumstantial a character and so meagre that the jury felt constrained to return the death as resulting from injuries inflicted at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The body of Mr. SPERRY was taken to his house, and several surgeons were called to make examination of the wounds. Messages were also sent to Hon. N. D. SPERRY, and his brothers, and were soon on the spot. Meantime, ENOS GORHAM and FREDERICK WARNER, two young men, and several others, got on the track of the murderer, and tracing his footsteps in the snow, they met him on his way back from UMBERFIELD'S. They did not dare attempt his arrest, he still carrying the axe and a hickory club about three feet long. They followed him a short distance, when LEWIS PECK, who was armed with a pitchfork, pressed the tines to his chest, and held the maniac at bay for a moment, until Mr. GORHAM struck him with a club and knocked him down. There were eight men in the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could secure and bind him. He fought desperately. He struck LUCIUS DOOLITTLE upon his shoulder with the axe, but it glanced off. They finally got him secured and took him to the house of Mr. UMBERFIELD, and thence he was taken to jail by officer DOOLITTLE.

SANDFORD'S STATEMENT.

On his way to jail SANDFORD stated that he had "killed Mr. SPERRY, and laid his head to the north." That he did it because "by auchantment he had a cramp, and that unless he had killed some one the cramp would have killed him." "I turned back," said he, "to kill the whole of UMBERFIELD'S family, and should have done it if I hadn't been caught." A little later he said that after leaving UMBERFIELD'S he met a negro named SAMPSON, who was cutting wood, and he had intended to kill him also, but thought he might come off second best. He expressed a strong desire to be one of the Jury or to be employed as a lawyer to plead the cause of SLY and WAKEMAN, of whom he spoke much, as he did also of JUSTUS MATTHEWS. He likewise confessed to the murder of UMBERFIELD.

THE SECOND INQUEST.

At 9 o'clock an inquest was held on the body of Mr. UMBERFIELD, when the family testified to the facts embodied into the above statement. They found that SANFORD had committed the deed.

THE MURDERER.

CHARLES SANFORD is the son of RUEL SANFORD, and is 28 years of age. He resided near the dividing line of Bethany and Hamden, the stronghold of the Wakemanites.

He has been deranged for several days past, but was not considered unsafe to go at large until this occurrence. He went to a watch-meeting held at Hamden Plains last Monday evening, and made some disturbance, telling the minister that he (the minister) had said enough, and had better stop talking and let him talk. He formerly attended the meetings of the "Wakemanites" in Hamden. He is a nephew of ALMERON SANFORD, who was arrested as one of the "Wakemanite tribe" concerned in the murder of MATTHEWS, but who was afterwards discharged.

SANFORD was not a full believer in the "Wakemanite" doctrines, but it is said he attended their meetings both at Hamden and New-Haven, and was a particular favorite with the tribe of "swamp angels" that live in the west part of Hamden, and believe that Mrs. WAKEMAN was a messenger sent from God to redeem mankind. He has, on two occasions, already been an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Hartford, and was a short time since released as cured. He is connected to nearly all of the notables concerned in "the man of sin" slaughter. The widow of JUSTUS MATTHEWS, the man slain by SLY, is his aunt; and ALMERON SANFORD, the husband of MATTHEWS' sister, who tied his hands before his death, is his uncle. The woman DAVIS, also connected with that affair, is his aunt.

THE WOUNDS AND THE WEAPONS.

Dr. P. A. JEWETT, to-day, made a minute examination as to the wounds inflicted upon the murdered men. His memorandum is as follows:

Mr. SPERRY—A wound on the right temple six-eighths of an inch long and five-eighths wide, fracturing his skull. This wound corresponds with the width of the head of SANFORD'S axe. There was also another wound back of the right ear, with skull fractured. The head severed from the body except by a ligament of skin five inches wide.

Mr. UMBERFIELD—Head severed from the body, except about four inches of skin in front of windpipe; wound back of the left ear, fracturing the skull and driving the bone down upon the brain. The wound corresponds with that on Mr. SPERRY'S head and with the width of the head of the axe.

The weapons made use of were also discovered. The club is sharpened at both ends, and has writing on each end. This writing is in the style of much of the revelation documents in "the unknown tongue;" it is therefore, presumed to be some extracts from the "WAKEMAN revelations."

A VISIT TO SANFORD.

CHARLES SANFORD is confined in the New-Haven County jail, in cell No. 17. The Sheriff has given strict orders to allow no conversation with him. He, last evening, gave a tolerably straight account of the butchery of Mr. UMBERFIELD after the prisoners had been called from their labor to their cells. He did not address his conversation to any particular person, but spoke out in a loud voice. He described correctly his mode of entering the house, and putting down his axe and club. He said the "old fellow," meaning Mr. UMBERFIELD, "did not know what he was up to, but he did." He then described exactly the wounds which he had made upon his victim, telling how near he was to severing the head.

When our reporter saw him to-day, he stood near the door of his cell, and was talking rapidly. He spoke earnestly but without passion. His face was much blackened by the beating he received on the attempt to arrest him. On the left cheek there was a bloody scar and both his eyes were blackened, his face being also discolored. His scalp was badly cut. He wore a seal-skin fur cap, with turned up rim, a pair of old black kid gloves, and on his left wrist was tightly wound an old silk handkerchief. The wristband of his shirt was considerably stained with blood. He wore an overcoat and around his waist was tied an old cotton shirt. When he laid down he invariably kept on his hat, boots, and gloves.

THE MANIAC'S STORY.

As our reporter passed his cell, he called out loudly "Come here, oh come here thou Angel Michael." I recognized you in a moment. I am the Lord Emanuel and I am *Guyana Kana*. I have eaten up what I had, and now you have come to release me from this place of misery; welcome thou Angel of the Lord. I could go to work, I am quite willing to go to work and be a boot-maker with I. W. WOONING," (the man who was discharged of the MATTHEWS murder.) He then showed me two rings that he had on his finger, and said that "these are my signs and when I sign you with these then you shall be saved for God knows the seal of the Lord Emanuel. You are Michael, and will be saved. You are one of my men, and I will save you. I love you, and you shall go with me to the heaven of bliss when I go, and I am going directly. B-l-o-e-d, blood, blood, blood, who would not have blood?—blood is cheap, it flows freely, and its color is bright; [showing his sleeve]—this is blood, and blood flows bright. Why should we not take blood, when blood will save us by the sacrifice? I am *Guayana-Kijan-Ki*. I have tried the causes of those dying men whose blood flowed so freely, and whose blood is still flowing on bright and pure, and cleared them before the world, but I suppose I must call the case on again at God's next county court, and that court will be held on Monday of next week. You must take from me the records of the case, and mind you have them prepared to lay before God at his coming, for else I shall not be able to protect you. Make the case clear, and I will defend those men and save their souls alive.

I would have two brides, one should be Mrs. MARY WOODING of New-Haven company, who I love; but they would not let me have her, and so I am here, and no one will come and take my part. I want you to let me out of here and I will go to work. I have a lot of hoops that I want to sell and make money on, and then I can go and learn the trade of boot-making, and when I have made a pair of boots for myself, I can go into a jewelry store. I had a gold watch and they have taken it out of my pocket, so I want to learn to be a jeweler to make another, and I will have it with a double case and one side shall have a compass. They unbuttoned my coat and took the watch from me. I had not kept it wound up and so they thought I did not want it."

Thus he raved on; begging to have a woman brought to him to be his wife, and who should remain shut up for him while he worked at the boot-making trade during the day.

On saying that we must leave him, he cried out, "If the Angel Michael leaves me will the Lord leave me, too?

MRS. WAKEMAN.

Before leaving the Jail, by the courtesy of Mr. E. BRYAN, in charge, I was allowed to see Mrs. WAKEMAN for a few moments. She continues to be confined to her bed. She still maintains her opinions on religious matters, as she said, "I am still continuing in the faith, and shall not be deserted. Mrs. LANE, my daughter, called on me yesterday, and I was glad to see her. Many people call, but they are sometimes unkind, but I do not fear them on my own account, but because they will go down in their wickedness. I am not well, nor was I when I was brought here. I occasionally receive revelations from the Almighty, and a few nights ago I saw all this matter in its true light. I saw how the dead was committed, and now know all the facts of the case; these were revealed to me by God."

CAUSE OF THE LAST MURDERS.

The opinion has been expressed that SANFORD was under the influence of liquor at the time of the perpetrating of the murders. He occasionally speaks of liquor, and yesterday drank three quarts of water. Some say, however, that he was not addicted to the use of liquor. It is evident that Mr. SPERRY was not murdered maliciously, for he was not known to have an enemy, and had been specially kind to his assassin. Neither was there any intention of robbery, for a sum of money was found in his pockets when his body was discovered. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the murder of MATTHEWS excited SANFORD to a desire to copy it. This is the more likely, when it is considered that he struck the blows after a similar manner to those inflicted by SLY.

THE FUNERALS.

The funerals of Messrs. SPERRY and UMBERFIELD will take place on Friday next. That of Mr. SPERRY from his late residence at Woodbridge. Revs. Messrs. ELLIOTT and RAYMOND will officiate at the house, and Rev. Mr. EUSTIS at the grave. The body will be interred in the Westville Cemetery. The complete arrangements for the other burial have not yet been made public.

THE GRAND JURY

Commenced their session yesterday, and at once, as our reporter learned, took up the case of MATTHEWS. The examination was secret, but it was understood that a true bill would be found in the JUSTUS MATTHEWS case against SLY, JACKSON, Mrs. WAKEMAN and Miss HERSEY. They have now under consideration the following murder cases: The murder of the watchman CUMMINS, by PAT. CREAMER and his father, and JAMES MCGUIRE, on Nov. 25, and the cases of MATTHEWS, SPERRY and UMBERFIELD. In jail there are also CLARKE, acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of W. H. WHITE, and SNOOKS, convicted, but not yet sentenced, for cutting his wife into small pieces. It is a noticeable fact that, for some years past, the number of murders in the state of Connecticut have been equal to those committed in the City of New-York, the population being by the last census about the same.

Horrible and Fatal Accident in the Toronto Theatre.

From the Toronto Colonist, Dec. 29.

We regret having to record an accident of a very distressing nature at the Royal Lyceum Theatre on Thursday night, by which the youngest daughter of Mr. T. COOK, musical director and leader of the Orchestra, met a painful and untimely death. This sad occurrence took place during the performance of the *Enchanted Isle*. The deceased was attired in fairy costume, and having approached too near the stove which is placed behind the side scenes, the light fabric forming the skirt of her dress caught fire and instantly enveloped her in flames.

Several other performers being near—some of whom had previously warned the unfortunate girl to avoid standing so close to the stove—immediate efforts were made to quench the burning garments. Mr. NICKINSON himself was very severely burned about the hands in this humane endeavor. It fortunately happened that, with the exception of Mr. JOHNSON'S clothing, which also ignited while attempting to wrap something around her, none of the other actors similarly dressed sustained injury. Mr. MATTHEWS had the presence of mind to snatch a cloak from off the shoulders of another, and aided by Miss C. NICKINSON and a gentleman from the audience, succeeded in smothering the blaze.

A cry of "fire" was raised, and Miss NICKINSON, with commendable forethought, allayed the excitement by assuring the audience that there was no cause of alarm, and requesting them to remain quiet. This assurance had the desired effect, and probably prevented other accidents generally incident to panic among a large crowd. Doctors SCOTT and CADWELL being present at the time, medical aid was directly rendered, and indeed everything humanly possible was done to relieve the poor little sufferer; yet all efforts to save her life have proved of no avail. She was conveyed to the ladies' dressing room, and in great suffering lingered till morning. The deceased was a comely little girl, and quite a favorite.

The Knife Again.

JOHN SHAY, a resident of No. 63 Washington-street, and THOMAS RYAN, of No. 6 Morris-street, got into a fight with each other on Wednesday evening, during which RYAN was severely and repeatedly stabbed in the head, neck and arms. SHAY was yesterday arrested by Officer HILL, of the First Ward, charged with felonious assault, and brought before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for trial.

New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs.

A New Aspect of the Crampton Difficulty.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the ratification of Minister WHEELER'S treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated anterior to WALKER'S advent. It stipulates for the recognition of Nicaragua to the extent of all her claimed territory, including Mosquite, and regardless of the British protectorate. It also stipulates for the protection and fostering of American citizens' capital and enterprises in Nicaragua, covering, of course, any railroad or canal which may be projected. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Col. FREMON is still here. If he does not leave the country by the steamer of the 9th inst., yen may expect that the Government will withdraw all diplomatic courtesy from him.

Should the United States Marshals be molested by WALKER at San Juan, as FREMON threatens, our Government will have ample grounds for driving him out of the country.

It is stated that England has sent full powers to Mr. CRAMPTON to negotiate a treaty abandoning her pretensions in Central America, if he is permitted to remain here. I seriously doubt the story, but, if it is true, it is merely a proposition to compound a felony, and our Government will not entertain it.

It is expected here that Great Britain will propose to submit the Central American Question to arbitration, which is not likely to be agreed to by us, especially as at present there is no great European Power that we could trust, except Russia.

There is nothing new relative to the Speakership.

Mr. HENDRICKS was to-day confirmed as Commissioner of the General Land Office. S.

Mexican Affairs—Movements to place Gen. Almonte at the Head of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The most reliable information received from parties occupying influential positions in Mexico, indicates a serious design of calling General ALMONTE to the head of affairs; they regarding him as a man of much experience—conservative in his opinions—who has had no complicity with the recent revolution in that country; who understands so thoroughly the working of republican institutions, from his experience and residence here, and who, at various periods, has exercised his influence to induce Mexico to adopt a form of Government more in consonance with our own; hence the wish to place him in a position to give, if possible, permanent peace and stability to Mexico. Instead of proceeding at once to the Court of St. Jamee, he will, it is understood, depart for Mexico, and there place himself at the disposal of his friends. Should he be called to the head of the Mexican Government, and secure the ends suggested, the result cannot fail to be gratifying to our own countrymen. His family have already proceeded to Mexico.

Some members voting for BANKS are not backward in expressing the opinion that he cannot be elected, and are anxious to bolt and go for some other candidate. Mr. BOYCE of South Carolina, whom Mr. PENDY WALKER wished to have declared Speaker—uniting upon him the conservative elements of the House—belongs to the Calhoun Southern wing, and considers a dissolution of the Union inevitable—regarding it as a mere question of time.

The Result of the Publication of the Message—Determination of the Banks Men—Where the Responsibility Rests—The Holiday Season, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

The course of affairs in the House, to-day, indicates that the publication of the President's Message has postponed, indefinitely, an organization. All the parties are embittered and solidified by the influence of the Message; and the President, having accomplished the personal purpose of getting out his high bid for the Cincinnati nomination, no longer seeks to facilitate the organization. One thing is certain—the Republicans can afford to wait as long as the Administration: Besides, the sentiment of their constituencies, as it comes back here, is unanimous in favor of the nomination of Mr. BANKS, and of standing by it, if necessary, until the 4th March, 1857. I have seen scores of such letters from all parts of the country, and from men of intelligence and former influence and position in both the old parties; while I have yet to see the *first* line from a professed Republican, anywhere, suggesting retreat. "Stand fast to BANKS until doomsday" is the oft-repeated expression from New-York, Ohio, Indiana and many another State, accompanied frequently by an offer to raise the member's *per diem* by subscription, and send it to him, if made necessary by the delay of organization.

I think the responsibility of disorganization must rest chiefly upon the President and his party. They say they don't want the organization; they acknowledge themselves clearly in the minority, and yet fail to adopt measures clearly within their reach to end the contest and set the wheels of legislation in motion. They cannot expect the one hundred and five BANKS men to yield to the minority of seventy-five; nor can they expect them to yield to the faction which supports FULLER. The President can end this struggle if he chooses. He is the leader of the "mob" which obstructs the organization, just as he is the leader of the "mob" which keeps Kansas in a fever, because he does not choose to restrain the ruffians he has sent there. It is safe to leave the question to the judgment of the people, and let them decide who is responsible. Common sense certainly will never complain that the majority refuses to go over to the diminutive minority. This consideration renders the Republicans perfectly easy, and satisfies them that they have nothing to do but maintain their own ground to the last; and that they will do. If the Executive is wise, he will act upon this presumption now, and trust no longer to the delusive hope that the Republicans will yet abandon BANKS for some new man. Persistence in behalf of Mr. BANKS is all I can promise, and on that you may rely.

The indications of public sentiment in the Anti-Nebraska Districts, misrepresented by "strugglers," are also numerous and significant. Mr. HICKMAN of Penn., for one, is charged by letters from his District, with having carried his election upon the Anti-Nebraska issue, which he now repudiates. He is an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, yet was elected from a Whig District, if letters from his constituents are to be believed, simply because he was supposed ready to cooperate faithfully with those who make opposition to Slavery extension their chief issue. He is denounced with a good deal of feeling for his course in voting against the Republican candidate. The same is true of Mr. BROOKE, of Pennsylvania, who is in a fair way to array against himself the entire anti-Nebraska vote of his district, which, of course, will shelve him as a public man. In Ohio the constituents of Mr. HARRISON are getting up formidable memorials, calling upon him to resign his seat. I must be permitted to say for this gentleman that I believe he has been acting under mistaken convictions of his duty, and that if he should become satisfied that duty requires him to change his vote, he would have the moral courage to do so. Still his constituents cannot afford to be the victim of his error.

In Mr. DUNN'S district in Indiana the feeling appears to be intense. A single press only, as far as I can learn, attempts to sustain his course, and does it very feebly. One of the reasons for not acting with the Anti-Nebraska men, offered by Mr. D. through his organ, is, that Mr. BANKS was a PIERCE man in 1852. This is forcibly answered by the paper in DUNN'S own town, when it suggests that if the thousands of Anti-Nebraska Democrats who voted for him had been as tender of his antecedents, as he seems to be of Mr. BANKS', he would not now be here to embarrass the cause and those who are faithful to it. Mr. D. is evidently uneasy. He knows that his constituents will not be humbugged by the excuses with which he endeavors to humbug himself,—and so he embraces every opportunity to let off a little Anti-Nebraska speech in the House, to show that he really is right at heart. These devices will succeed when he can satisfy his constituents that words are of more importance than votes—and not before. They received "words" enough, in the shape of promises, during the Congressional campaign; what they will insist on now is, votes. If Mr. DUNN had the moral courage to crucify his false pride, and unite heartily in word and deed with the one hundred and five "obstinate" Republicans, he might retrieve his false move; but I do not expect he will make the effort.

The holiday season has not been as gay as usual this year—still it passed off pleasantly. The President's *levée* yesterday was thronged by thousands, and the members of the Cabinet and many private families received the complimentary calls of crowds of friends. A year ago, some gangs of rowdies, maddened by drink, made a good deal of disgraceful disturbance at the residence of some of the Cabinet officers. As a consequence, the use of vinous and spirituous "refreshments" was very generally discarded yesterday, which fact contributed greatly to good order, and the comfort of the respectable and sober populatiee.

Washington, during the Winter season, is always favored by the presence of more or less artists of some pretension. Among those with us this season are two from New-York,—Dr. J. W. STONE and Mr. THOMAS W. WOOD. The former is a sculptor, of whose genius I have had occasion to speak on former occasions. Although this gentleman's works are of the highest order, I regret to say that he has yet received no encouragement from Congress. We are too apt to seek foreign artists with crooked names, when we want such creations. Dr. STONE, with a genius which is honorable to his country, is hampered by a shrinking modesty which restrains him from pursuing the "boring" process which now-a-days seems almost inseparable from a Congressional appropriation,—and that is the secret of his failure to be recognized. I take the liberty of thus bringing his name forward again, unsolicited and without his knowledge, in the hope that some gentleman who can appreciate art, and in whose mind his American birth is no objection, will endeavor to obtain some national recognition of his merits.

Mr. WOOD—whose rooms are at the *National*—is producing numerous portraits, and portrait sketches in oil, which are greatly and universally admired. Among his more recent pictures, are portraits of Hon. GEO. P. MARSH and Professor HENRY, which are perfect likenesses, and full of life, character and spirit. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

Mr. MASON moved that 10,500 copies be printed by the printer to the Senate of the last Congress, at rates not exceeding those established by law.

A discussion ensued as to the power of the Senate to take such action, since it would, as contended on one side, be a violation or evasion of the law of last session relative to the Public Printing.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's Annual Message came in, else he should have objected to its reception as irregularly sent. He would not pretend to state reasons why the President took such an extraordinary and unprecedented course; but Yankees are allowed to guess, and he would by no means presume to assert that the President has taken this opportunity to go down on his knees to the South because several Southern States are to hold Democratic Conventions about the 8th of January. [Laughter.] If such is the true version of the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much trouble for nothing, for there is just as much chance for one of the Senate's pages to be nominated for the Presidency as for Mr. PIERCE. [Laughter.] The President takes up much of the Message in talking about Central American affairs, but he (HALE,) thought there is a place in the central part of the United States, on which the eyes of the people are turned with vastly more attention—namely, Kansas. Mr. HALE stated, on the authority of CALHOUN, that the Munroe Doctrine, so much talked about, was originally suggested by the British Cabinet. It is true, as the President says, that acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, but they had taken place by instigation of the President. It is not the first time the President has delivered a lecture on Slavery. It was insulting to the majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that the men who disagree with him on that subject are enemies to the Constitution. Mr. HALE sternly rebuked such an imputation. The Supreme Ruler, for the punishment of our national sins, or humiliation of our national pride, has permitted PIERCE to occupy the Presidential Chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of everything which should clothe him with executive dignity. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution (which lies over) calling upon the President for information relative to troubles in Kansas.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Mr. MACE offered a resolution that the acting Door-keeper of the House be required to lock all the doors leading to this Hall instanter, and keep them securely fastened till a Speaker is elected, unless they are opened for the purpose of letting in absent members. [Laughter.] We had ecclesiastical precedent for this in the election of a Pope (laughter) to succeed CLEMENT the IV. in 1668. The Cardinals were for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up when the magistrates of Rome, by the advice of Saint Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, thus locking up the Cardinals till they agreed. He was not so much of a Know-Nothing as not to acknowledge the binding authority of this precedent. [Laughter.] If the resolution was adopted, he ventured to say the calls of nature would be such, either for refreshment or otherwise, [laughter,] as to force the election of a Speaker within ten hours. [Merriment.]

On the motion of Mr. BOYCE the resolution was tabled.

The House then voted for a speaker with the following result:

EIGHTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks	102	Mr. Pennington	6
Mr. Richardson	73	Scattering	5
Mr. Fuller	36		

Necessary to a choice, 110.

Two additional votes were taken, with the same result as the eighty-seventh, given above.

Mr. WALKER, with the view of uniting the conservative elements of the House, offered a resolution declaring Mr. BOYCE Speaker—regarding him as eminently qualified, and as having taken no part in the Democratic Caucus. The American Party could not carry out their wishes, therefore he was inclined to surrender Mr. FULLER, solely for the purpose of organizing.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved to substitute Mr. BANKS, and defended the Republicans from Mr. WALKER'S charge of sectionalism. On the contrary they are national, seeking to carry out the cardinal principles of freedom.

Mr. DUNN appealed to the friends of Mr. BANKS to accommodate themselves to circumstances to secure some degree of harmony in all quarters. He suggested the name of Mr. PENNINGTON for Speaker.

Mr. SAGE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Before the question was put, several gentlemen took occasion to [illegible]. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 to 97.

Mr. COMINS offered a resolution, that from and after Saturday night, no member be entitled to receive daily pay till a Speaker is elected. Received with laughter and tabled. The House then voted again and adjourned.

NINETIETH BALLOT.

Banks	101	Pennington	6
Richardson	73	Scattering	5
Fuller	36		

Necessary for choice, 108.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

No. 27.—Louis Curtis *et al.* vs. Thomas Pettibain and wife, Victor Este *et al.*—Error to Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the decision of the Court, dismissing the case with costs—the transcript not being in conformity with the seventh and thirty-first rules of the Court, and the judgment of the Circuit Court not of a nature to be examined by this Court.

No. 2.—Henry R. W. Hill, Executor, vs. James L. Mesk *et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Judge CAMPBELL affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 31.—Wm. T. Miner *et al.* vs. Charles Grommelin.—Error to the Supreme Court of Alabama. Judge CAMPBELL reversed the decision of the Supreme Court with costs.

No. 33.—Edward C. Richards *et al.*, appellants, vs. Sylvanus Holmes *et al.*—Argument concluded by Mr. BIBB for appellants.

No. 34.—Wm. Jones *et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. Wm. S. Johnston.—Argument commenced by Mr. SCARBOROUGH for plaintiff.

Adjourned.

New-York Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

In the Court of Appeals the case of Judges DAVIES and COWLES, in regard to the contested seat on the Supreme Bench of New-York, was argued today by Messrs. NICHOLAS HILL and CHARLES O'CONOR.

Message of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S Message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. He recommends twenty-one years' residence of foreign-born citizens and ability to read and write before they are allowed to vote; deprecates the passage of the personal liberty act by the last Legislature, and urges its speedy repeal; suggests a reduction of the number of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. The Message is strongly Native American in its tone.

The House, to-day, reelected BENJAMIN STEVENS Sergeant-at-Arms.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The organization of our State Legislature was completed to-day. The House elected Mr. TRAVERS, American, of this city, Speaker, and Mr. GARTNER, President of the last Senate, was called to the Chair of the Senate.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution fixing the 14th day of January for the election of a United States Senator in the place of Mr. COOPER.

The New Mail Route Between Cairo, Ill., and New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The contract for carrying a da

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Dec. 3, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you a brief history of the operations during the past year, of this Department. It is one of the largest in the Government; its branches are numerous and extensive, and in no respect homogeneous, hence the labor is the more perplexing and intense.

Many interesting and important questions relative to the public lands have arisen, and the business of the General Land Office has so increased that it has required all its energy and ability to answer promptly and satisfactorily the urgent demands of the public; and it has been so well managed that perhaps the Public Lands never were in better condition.

Numerous frauds have been vigorously prosecuted, and extensive bodies of heavily timbered Territories, from which already valuable reports have been received.

The quantity of lands ready to be brought into market during the coming year will be large, and, should the [illegible] subject to private entry, will, it is confidently believed, be adequate to supply the most extensive demands of settlers.

During the past year the endeavor of the Land Office, in executing the various laws, has been to protect, and at the earliest practicable period, to secure to the actual bona fide settler, and to him alone, as far as practicable, the interests of the actual bona fide settler, and to add as little as possible the expenses of the mere speculator. The law was intended to encourage and secure the permanent resident; but the provisions intended to carry out this design are very defective, and have given rise to many perplexing questions, difficult of solution. The action of the Department requires the production of satisfactory proof, within a reasonable period, of a substantial compliance with the requirements of the law, as a prerequisite to the issue of the patent. This is the most important safeguard that could be adopted against the numerous frauds which have been perpetrated under the law. [illegible] for Congress to interpose [illegible] in its spirit, otherwise its [illegible] defeated.

[illegible] sold at graduated prices during [illegible] ending 30th of September last, 15,314,383.18 acres of land have been surveyed. Besides this, the true boundary line between Alabama and Florida has been established, and many subsidiary surveys made, to correct errors and frauds in original surveys, and to prepare for the discontinuance of the office of Surveyor General in several of the States.

The quantity of land sold for cash during the last Fiscal.. Acres. 15,729,534.00

Receipts from sales.....$11,445,384 75

Receipts from Military Scrip and Land Warrants.....1,245,580.00

Swamp land selected for States.....7,470,746.83

Saline Land Donations for Railroads, &c.....11,558.80

Making a Total of.....24,557,409.50

Exhibiting an increase of 5,615,783.31 acres over the previous year, of lands sold for cash, and a decrease of 2,071,222.56 acres located with scrip and warrants. The quantity that will be entered the present fiscal year with land warrants will be much larger, the number being greatly multiplied by the requirements of the recent Bounty Land Law.

The amount of lands sold during the second and third quarters of the present Calendar year, is about 8,264,143 acres; being an increase of about 927,624 acres (in cash, $477,543.96) on that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

This is having in a great measure, to the extraordinary advance and prosperity of the country, but it is feared, in some degree, to the influence of speculation.

The quantity of land covered by warrants, issued to soldiers of all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, is 27,988,417 acres, which enormous amount, taken in connection with our liberal system of pensions, evinces in a eminent degree that the gratitude of our country for the patriotism of its citizens is not impaired by the lapse of time, nor its acknowledgment extended with an illiberal hand.

Under the several acts of Congress for the satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, there were taken 1,449,004 acres of the public lands. Acts more recent have been passed for the issue of scrip to satisfy this class of warrants, which are being faithfully and yet liberally executed. Although complaints have been made of a too rigid construction of the law, and against some of the rules and regulations prescribed under it, yet it will be found, on inquiry, that every latitude has been given that is fully consistent with a due observance of its provisions would admit. It has been contended that the decisions of the executive of the State are obligatory and conclusive upon the Department, unless fraud is clearly shown. But with the greatest respect for that functionary and his opinions, I found myself on this point invaded in this difficulty: that one executive had allowed what another executive had rejected, and that the law under which I acted required, as a prerequisite to the issue of the scrip, that the Secretary of the Interior, on the surrender of the warrant, should be satisfied *by a revision of the proofs, or by additional testimony*, that any warrant thus surrendered was *fairly and justly* issued in pursuance of the laws of said commonwealth. In some cases there were no proofs nor additional testimony, and I could not do otherwise, under the express mandate of the law, than reject or suspend them. What is technically termed "dead" as well as "non-numerous service," in conformity to the opinion of the Attorney-General, has been allowed, and the most liberal course pursued in the examination of all the other classes. With a strong disposition to favor the applicants, I am persuaded that there are some of the claims that will not bear the requisite scrutiny, and are not, on their merits, entitled to allowance.

My views respecting the policy which has for many years been pursued, of making grants of public lands in alternate sections, in aid of the construction of great leading thoroughfares in the new States, have been so fully expressed in my former reports, as to render anything but a brief allusion to the subject unnecessary. I repeat, however, the importance of properly discriminating between the enterprises of this character which deserve the fostering aid of Government, and those which are not called for by public considerations, and of surrounding all such grants with proper restrictions and guards, to prevent fraud and protect the interests of the United States and the people. Such discrimination and protection will not, it is believed, be found more difficult in this than in any other species of legislation.

The act of 10th August, 1846, granted to the State of Wisconsin, for improving the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and to connect the same by a canal, a quantity of land, equal to *one half of three* sections in width, on each side of the *Fox River and the Lakes*, through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the Portage Canal shall enter the same, and on each side of said canal, from one stream to the other, to the extent of 20 miles north and 20 miles south, of which there were selected and approved, 306,308 acres, leaving 53,130 acres, the same having been sold by the Government previous to the grant. No provision having been made for an equivalent, the Governor of Wisconsin selected 60,832 acres of the United States' alternate sections, which, in a spirit of liberality, was reserved for sale, subject to the further action of Congress, for the purpose of supplying the residuum.

The subsequent act of 1854, and the explanatory resolution of 1856, were passed, to remove the doubts entertained relative to the proper construction of the act making the grant.

These required the application to the act of 1846 to the principles of governing the grant to the State of Indiana for canal purposes. The Land Office, assuming these as its guide, determined by a liberal construction of all the acts, and the resolution, to give to Wisconsin *its* lost and of *three* sections in width, on the grant, and the one-half of the sum of the actual meanderings of both shores of the canal, the river, and the lakes, with all their sinuosities, including the large lake Winnebago, as the length of the grant. Thus it was enlarged to 654,936 acres, being an increase of 423,936 acres over the original grant. But the Company, which purports to have succeeded to the rights of the State, not satisfied with the construction given to the law by the Land Office, preferred a claim for the alternate sections on the *Wisconsin river*, from where it enters the Mississippi to the Portage, which would enlarge the grant upwards of 352,000 acres, increasing it from 260,736 acres to 1,066,240 acres, and probably much more, depending on the rule that might be adopted.

The lands on the Wisconsin River having never been embraced by any action of Congress, but the grant being expressly restricted to the *Fox River, Lakes and Portage*, the claim, after full examination by the late Commissioner of the Land Office, and review on appeal by me, with every proper disposition to favor the State, was rejected, and the grant has been confined to the enlarged limit before mentioned.

The act of 29th June, 1854, proposed to grant lands to the Territory of Minnesota amounting, by estimate, to 1,111,200, for aiding in the construction of a railroad from the northern boundary of Iowa to the western extremity of Lake Superior. An unconditional repeal followed the act of 4th August, 1854. The lands, which had been withdrawn from sale, in July of the same year, as falling within the probable limits of this proposed grant, were accordingly restored to market, and the law treated as a nullity, all executive action ceasing after its repeal.

I must repeat my recommendation to prohibit officers connected with the survey and sale of the public lands from becoming purchasers. The evil flowing from its permission are so obvious that it would only seem necessary to draw attention to it to induce its prohibition.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the execution of the laws granting the swamp and over-flowed lands to the several States in which they lie. Some patents have been issued, whilst others have been suspended for further inquiry and investigation. Efforts are making to settle and adjust all the claims, and it is hoped this will soon be done to the mutual satisfaction of the States interested and the Government. The acts of Congress upon the subject are not free from ambiguity, but they indicate a generous policy towards the new States, and are entitled to, and should receive, a liberal construction.

The Commission to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California will be able to complete its labors within the period fixed by law, and, I am happy to say, without making further draft on the Treasury. Its conduct in the discharge of its duties has been highly creditable, and given universal satisfaction.

Under the act of July 27, 1854, a Board of Commissioners was appointed, and convened at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, to ascertain and adjust the titles to land in that State under the several acts of Congress making and confirming grants to settlers; but the sixth section required it to close its session on the 1st of September last. It was made to finish the business confided to it, and it therefore becomes necessary to appoint the old Board or create a new one. The latter is perhaps the better course, and it is supposed that one Commissioner will be sufficient, who should be appointed for a limited period, with authority to decide upon such claims as from any cause have not been acted upon.

New land districts are frequently carved out of old ones and the acts are made to take effect from their passage. The officers in the old districts cannot receive timely notice, so as to prevent sales at their offices of lands in the new districts. To obviate this difficulty, and not to withdraw unnecessarily from the market the lands in the new districts, previous to their thorough organization, it is proper to provide by general law that the new offices shall not go into operation for six months from the passage of the law establishing them, unless, in the judgment of the President, but earlier period is necessary.

The affairs of the Pension Office have been conducted with great efficiency and signal ability. Its business has largely increased, and rendered the labors of the Commissioner and his subordinates arduous and severe. Most of the difficulties have been overcome, and every branch is up to date, except that having charge of bounty land granted by the recent act of Congress, to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States. Strenuous and unremitting efforts have been made promptly to execute this act. Some complaint arose from the apparent want of promptitude of the Pension Office, but the facts, so lucidly stated in the accompanying report of the head of that Bureau, clearly show there was not the slightest foundation for it. The amount of preparatory labor was very great, to perform which, with desirable dispatch, was beyond the power of the force of the Pension Office. [illegible] of it many of [illegible] been the [illegible] carried into effect [illegible] in less time than was anticipated. The number of applications to [illegible] 30th ultimo [illegible] 44,[illegible] 55,917, covering 6,574,820 acres.

In the contest, the Department directed the applications to be taken up for examination, in the order in which they were presented, as a fair, impartial course at a distance, who could neither come nor employ agents here. The same rule was pursued in regard to passed.

The Commissioner of Pensions, upon his being satisfied of the cessation of the disability of an invalid pensioner, and after the latter has had ample opportunity to show its continuance, and fails or neglects to do so, should have the power to suspend the payment of the pension, or strike the pensioner's name from the roll. No doubt can be entertained that many whose claims are based upon this ground are drawing their pensions semi-annually, although since the allowance they have entirely recovered. The nature of the disease contracted in the Mexican war, and which has so much lengthened the roll, indicates this. Certainly some of them have been restored to good health, has failed to communicate the fact to the Pension Office. A thorough investigation of this matter would probably produce strange developments, and lead to singular and interesting disclosures.

The Pension Laws are so crude, undigested, and conflicting, that it is morally impossible to execute them satisfactorily. They possess neither uniformity, equality, nor justness. Their defects are so obvious and glaring that a cursory examination will satisfy the most skeptical of the necessity of a revision. It would be a hard task to devise a more incongruous or perplexing system than the present complicated one.

It may become advisable to fall back upon the old principle of indigence, to which every one having any claim to humanity would cordially subscribe. If it were resumed, and the meritorious and needy soldier, his widow or minor children, could receive enough to supply their necessary wants, no one would raise the slightest objection to such manifestation of the public gratitude. Now they are in receipt of a few dollars a month, which all know is entirely insufficient for the most ordinary purposes. If pensions were confined to this class, and their gratuities properly enlarged, the system would meet with universal approval.

I beg leave again to bring to your notice the statute limiting to two years prosecutions for perjury and forgery committed in pension and land warrant cases. Many criminals have set up this plea, and escaped the vigilance of the bureau and the prosecuting officers. In most cases it is hard to detect the culprits before the time for the institution of criminal proceedings has expired. There were nine convictions during the last year, and a like number are now pending.

The number of pensioners on the rolls of the several agencies for paying pensions was, on the 30th day of June last, 14,468, and the amount disbursed during the last fiscal year was $1,505,113 31.

The sums in the hands of Pension Agents have at length been reduced to what is required for the semi-annual payments, allowing a small margin, having been reduced in the aggregate from $348,475 80 on the 31st of March, 1853, to $236,199 38 on the 30th of June last. In my last report I remarked, that from the large amounts it had been customary for them to have on hand, it was not doubted that they had been fully compensated for their services. The more information obtained in this regard, the more confirmed I am in the correctness of that opinion. The present compensation, when the agents are governed by the existing stringent law, must be sufficient, as the offices are earnestly sought after, and the duties were never more faithfully performed.

My attention was early drawn to the fact, that advances to a considerable amount had been made to the agents appointed for the payment of army pensioners, under the acts of 11th March, 1828, and 7th July, 1838. Each of these acts contains a clause making the requisite appropriation for the payment of all the claims which may be admitted under it, and hence it has not been necessary to ask for yearly appropriations from Congress, in these as in other cases. Advantage has been taken of this circumstance to make the advances referred to, and, on examination, it was found that the papers in the hands of the agents exceeded, under one act, what would be required to be disbursed during a period of several quarters, and under the other, of several years. No satisfactory authority was found to exist for withdrawing the money from the Treasury, as it was evident that no part of it had been appropriated except such portion only as was actually required for current use under the law. Instructions were, therefore, given to discontinue the practice of making such advances, and to require those already made to be refunded to the Treasury.

The result of this action is exhibited by the following statement:

Amount collected and paid into the Treasury under the act of 15th May, 1828, from 1st July, 1853, to 30th June, 1855.....$56,042 69

Amount collected and paid into the Treasury, under the act of 7th June, 1832, during the same time.....201,129 85

Making an aggregate of.....$257,131 54

During the same period the payments under the same acts were—under act of 15th May, 1828.....$15,872 00

Under act of 7th June, 1832.....170,477 05—186,309 05

Leaving an excess of collections over expenditures of.....$70,822 39

which has been carried to the surplus fund.

From this it will be seen that nothing was in fact drawn from the Treasury during the last two fiscal years, on account of the pensions admitted under these acts, but that all these pensions, including the commissions of the Pension Agents, and the incidental expenses of the several agencies, amounting in all to $186,309 05, were satisfied out of the collections made as before shown, besides which the sum of $70,822 29, not wanted for immediate use, was paid back into the Treasury.

In view of these facts, and to guard against the recurrence of a similar state of things, it is respectfully suggested that Congress be requested to repeal the appropriating clause in the acts alluded to, so as to render it necessary hereafter to rely upon annual appropriations for the means of executing them, as in other cases.

The accounts of the Pension Agents are at present adjusted by the Third and Fourth Auditors, the former having charge of those for paying army, and the latter those for paying navy pensioners, subject to the revision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Consequently, however faithful and conscientious these officers may be, a perfect uniformity cannot be expected in the adjustment of those accounts, although no good reason is apparent why the same general principles should not govern in respect to each class of cases.

To secure such uniformity is quite desirable, and this could be done by causing all the accounts of those agents to be audited in one office. It is also important that these accounts, before being submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury, should pass under the supervision of this Department, from which the remittances to the agents are ordered.

The accounts growing out of the survey and sale of the public lands, involving much larger amounts, have for years past been audited at the General Land Office, subject to the revision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and the practice has been attended with good results.

The accounts of the pension agents could in like manner be audited at the Pension Office with great convenience to the service and advantage to the Government, subject to the same revision as at present, and so be made to pass under the supervision of two departments instead of one, both adjusted by the interior and revised by the Treasury Department. Should this recommendation be adopted all the advantages above suggested would be secured, in addition to which this Department would have within itself such information as is indispensably necessary in the administration of its financial affairs.

A similar suggestion is made in respect to the accounts for the Indian service, which are at present adjusted by the Second Auditor, subject to the revision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. It is believed that these accounts could be audited with equal convenience and benefit at the Indian Bureau, subject, of course, to the same revision as at present, and that similar advantages would thus be secured by reference to them as in the cases previously attended to.

The field-work of the Mexican boundary survey, I rejoice to say, has been completed. The promptitude, dispatch and eminent ability, displayed in its recent prosecution, reflect the highest credit on the Commissioner. Under the severest hardships and greatest privations, he has run the line through a country generally destitute of everything necessary to the sustenance of human life, in a remarkably short space of time, and yet left nothing undone which duty required. The appropriations made for this specific purpose have not been exhausted, but a large balance remains unexpended. The office work will now be prosecuted with vigor, and finished as soon as practicable.

A full report of the operations of the Commissioner, when published, will exhibit much interesting information, relative to the territory acquired by the Treaty of 30th December, 1853. It contains about twenty millions of acres of land. The eastern portion of it is traversed from North to South by several streams, which, though not navigable, afford unfailing facilities for irrigation. The valleys of some of the streams are cultivated, and produce wheat, corn and tobacco, luxuriantly, though in general they are better adapted to grazing. Gold, silver, and copper, are found in the hills, but not in placer, and in many places the remains of ancient Spanish mining operations yet exist. The western portion of the country bordering upon the Colorado and Gila Rivers presents a strong contrast, being a hopeless desert, though known to abound in silver ore.

This territory is not so much the abode of hostile Indians as it is the avenue through which they pass from their country north of the Gila to the northern States of Mexico. A portion of it, however, is occupied by a semi-civilized nation of Indians, composed of a confederacy of Pimos and Maricopas Indians, numbering, it is said, about 2,000 warriors. They till the soil with much success, raising cotton, wheat, corn and beans, and are said to be quite kind and friendly to American emigrants passing through their country to California. They are understood to set up no claim to the land they occupy, under some general law of Spain or Mexico, and manifest much anxiety lest by the transfer of territory to the United States their possession may be disturbed or injuriously affected.

They are said to be at constant war with the hostile tribes inhabiting the country north of the Gila, and their only barrier to the occupation of this newly-acquired country. These facts would seem to claim for them peculiar consideration at the hands of the Government.

Attention is again earnestly called to the importance of an early survey and demarcation of the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces in the north-west. In order to prevent future difficulties and embarrassments, it is desirable that the whole unsurveyed boundary between the two countries should be authoritatively established upon the ground, but more especially that portion of it which forms the northern boundary of the newly organized Territory of Washington. In the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the main continent, and through the middle of which, according to the Convention of 1846, the line of boundary passes, there is a large and interesting group of Islands, which are much desired by the citizens, but the settlement of them will, naturally, be retarded, if not entirely prevented, until the boundary line shall have been definitively determined.

The reorganization of the Patent Office has been perfected, and its good effect already sensibly experienced.

Several important amendments to the patent laws were suggested by the Commissioner of Patents in his last report, which are necessary to the more efficient action of the bureau, and are, in themselves, reasonable and entitled to favorable consideration.

Since the first of January last there have been issued upwards of eighteen hundred patents; and within the year the number will probably reach two thousand. This is the result of the judicious and excellent system that has been adopted, and which enables the office promptly to examine and dispose of every application that is presented.

Several of the rooms in the basement story of the Patent Office Building are occupied by the Indian Bureau. Previously it was in a building not fire-proof, and much exposed to conflagration. I did not feel justified in keeping in constant jeopardy its records, files and papers, of such immense value to [illegible], the loss of which would be irreparable, both in a historical and pecuniary point of view. Experience has already taught its folly, and the lesson should not be disregarded.

Before directing the [illegible] to be made, I satisfied myself that, although [illegible] a few of the clerks in the Patent Office then occupied [illegible], it could not materially interfere with their [illegible] especially with a correct and efficient discharge of their duties.

By some it is contended that the entire building should be exclusively appropriated to the use of the Patent Office, and to this, under any other than extraordinary circumstances, I should cheerfully assent. But when I look at the fact that the entire structure, so far as completed, has cost some $1,000,000, of which $1,379,700 has been drawn from the Treasury, and only $290,300 from the Patent Fund; and that it was impossible to secure for the Indian Bureau such building as its necessity demanded, I could find no plausible pretext for [illegible] millions of the public property, more especially when it was evident it was not absolutely necessary to the full and proper execution of the Patent laws, and would not, to any great extent, accommodate the Patent Office.

It will require a further appropriation to complete the west wing of the Patent-Office building. The east wing cost $567,700. Owing to the declivity of the grade, an additional story was required in the west wing. It was found necessary also to construct the basement, sub-basement and principal story, that would be converted into one large room, when the requirements of the Patent Office demanded it. To accomplish this object, marble and granite piers and architraves have been introduced, which are not in the corresponding stories of the east wing. These and other additions have cost about $100,000, and yet the whole expenditure will not exceed that of the east wing.

The north part of the building should be commenced. The estimated cost is $450,000, without a portico. A partial estimate for its construction has been submitted.

There is a large room in the Patent Office, designated the National Gallery, which is not used for any practical purpose. It has been made the depository of the curiosities of the Exploring and other expeditions, and of other rare articles, worthy of preservation. If they could be removed to a more suitable place, it would be very advantageous to the Patent Office. This room is one of the largest in the building, being two hundred and sixty feet long, and sixty-two feet six inches wide, and the cases it contains, as I am informed, cost some thirty thousand dollars, drawn from the Patent Fund. The annual charge to the Government, for merely taking care of and superintending it, is $2,160. The room is required for the proper disposal and exhibition of rejected models, for which it is so well calculated, and was probably designed. The Commissioner could then determine which of the models could be treated as useless, and which placed on exhibition; and thus would be brought to light a set of models never seen by the public, of scarcely less importance than those now so well exhibited in the cabinets of models of patented inventions. This would be a great acquisition to inventors, one of the most meritorious and deserving classes of our citizens.

The collection in the gallery, a very curious, interesting and attractive one, is constantly open to and attracts large numbers of visitors; which, in itself, is very proper, but when taken in connection with the secrecy and section to which the inventions and discoveries are entitled, while under examination, it becomes a privilege of doubtful propriety, calculated, as it is, to disturb the employes of the Patent Office in their business, and to effect, in some instances, the interests of inventors. The collection has no connection whatever with the Patent Office, and may as well, therefore, be placed elsewhere.

The appropriations for agricultural purposes have been usefully and judiciously applied. The seeds were well selected and distributed, and from the information received, the most beneficial results are anticipated.

The appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys of the United States belongs to another Department, and the appointing power must [illegible] as well as those of the Clerks of the Federal Courts is confided to this. The system does not work well, and it is impossible to correct its many defects without a thorough revision of the laws relating to and regulating it. Perhaps the best appointment that could be made of it, would be to assign the accounting part to the Treasury Department, and confer the other powers upon the Attorney-General. A judicious and well-natured revision would remedy the many evils that have quietly crept in, restore that harmony in the compensation of all the judicial officers that should exist; obviate the necessity of the large discretion in this Department, which may with impunity be abused, restrain the officers from imposing upon the Government, and once more permit certainty to be the rule of justice. The large increase of the judicial expenses, besides other grave considerations, should induce action upon this subject.

The Government has adopted the plan of constructing its own buildings for Court purposes, in different States, but nothing has yet been done in Baltimore, New-York or Boston. With this view acts were passed by Congress giving you an limited power, which, however, was not exercised. The proposals which had been received for sites in New-York and Boston were sent in as a criterion in making the proper appropriations. Nothing was effected, and the subject remains for the further action of Congress. I have no doubt the true course would be to make ample provision for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings in those cities, expressly limiting the expenditure to the amounts appropriated, and leaving the location to the sound discretion of the President. Knowing the necessity that exists for such buildings in these cities, its consideration cannot be too strongly urged.

In my last annual report, I brought to your notice the number of terms the United States Courts held in the different States during the year, being 223 terms, in 89 different places. In several of them there is very little local or general business, the peculiar reason for holding Courts there having ceased, and yet the expense and inconvenience to the Judges and officers, as well as the Government, are not trifling. By way of illustration, I will instance one Judicial District only. By the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, "for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana," the State was divided into two Judicial Districts—the Eastern and Western—stated annual sessions of the Courts for the Western District were directed to be held at Opelousas, Alexandria, Shreveport and Monroe and the Judge was authorized to appoint a clerk to reside at each of these places. By the amendatory act, approved July 29, 1850, another term of the Court was required to be held at St. Josephs, and the Judge authorized to appoint a clerk to reside at that place also. The fee bill of Feb. 26, 1853, provides that when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than $500 per annum, the difference between his receipts and that sum shall be paid from the Treasury.

It appears from the emolument accounts of the clerk at St. Josephs, that from May 4, 1854, to May 30, 1855, his fees only amounted to $13 95, and that during the whole of that period, there was not a single session of the Court held at that place. From Jan. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1854, the clerk at Monroe did not earn anything, and during the whole of these two years, no session of the Court was held. At Alexandria the clerk's fees, from April 15 to Dec 31, 1854, amounted to $2 50, and the Court was in session only two days.

Thus it will be seen, that in an aggregate period of about four years, only two terms of the Court have been held at these three places. The Department is not in possession of reports from Opelousas and Shreveport, though it is not doubted the same condition of things prevail there. If so, the cost to the United States for *clerical services alone*, over and above the fees earned, in a period of four years, would amount to nearly $10,000, without any corresponding benefit to the Government.

Besides this, Congress has made appropriations for constructing Court-Houses, in conjunction with Custom-Houses and Post-Offices, at several points where Courts are not held, in States in which the number of places for holding Courts may not be increased for many years.

In the District of Columbia, I have heretofore suggested many improvements, and the construction of fire-proof public buildings. Their necessity becomes daily more apparent. The public money may not be so judiciously expended, and I doubt whether it will be applied to purposes of greater utility.

Within a few years, the business of the Patent Office will require for the whole of the entire structure in which it now is, and the Department of the Interior will have to seek shelter elsewhere. If an appropriation for the erection of a proper department building were now made, it could not be finished and prepared for occupancy in less than three or four years, which is the largest possible time the rooms now occupied by this Department in the Patent Office building can, with any show of propriety be resisted. It therefore becomes a question of moment, whether immediate preparation should not be made for the anticipated exigency.

The extent of some of the public grounds has been trenched upon, whilst, perhaps, their limits should have been enlarged. Ground enough for public purposes has been reserved, and many years will not elapse ere there will be a universal regret that more space had not been retained.

The estimates for improving and ornamenting the reservations have been increased.

The plain adopted for the "mall" should be more vigorously prosecuted. Its present appearance is indecent, when, with a comparatively small expenditure, it might easily be converted into a beautiful park. The grounds, for which suitable appropriations were made by Congress, have been well improved, and are admired by all for their neatness, beauty, and tastefulness.

In this connection, I would repeat my former recommendation, that provision be made for the employment of a competent and intelligent landscape gardener, to superintend the improvements of the public grounds, and to direct and distribute properly the subordinates and laborers.

The Long Bridge, as it is usually called, crossing the Potomac River from Washington City, is much out of repair. It should be replaced by a substantial and permanent structure. It is a matter that caused much solicitude to one of your most distinguished predecessors, and surely is not unworthy consideration now, when the bridge is so indispensable, and the means of defraying the cost so contributions are so abundant.

The appropriations for the erection of buildings for the National Hospital for the Insane are nearly exhausted. They have been judiciously and economically expended, under the supervision and control of its intelligent Superintendent. The whole sum appropriated is $175,341, which covers the cost of the farm, the present buildings, furnishing, fitting up and all other incidental expenses. Although originally designed for thirty patients, the present buildings will accommodate one hundred. More room and out-buildings will be required, and I have therefore estimated for them. The sum, though apparently large, will not be so considered when the humane purposes of the expenditure are considered. No class of public beneficiaries call more loudly on the generosity of the Government than the Insane. Its objects are helpless. The most humane care and enlightened treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia, strongly commends it to the best and kindest feelings of the human heart.

Although the buildings were not completed, yet there were upwards of sixty patients received into the Hospital, and taken care of, previous and subsequent to the 30th of June last.

The Board of Visitors, authorized by act of Congress, has been appointed, organized, and are faithfully and cheerfully discharging their appropriate duties. The institution has been opened under favorable auspices, and bids fair to be one of the first in the country.

The Washington Infirmary also claims and merits attention. It is under the management of some of the most distinguished physicians in the District, who gratuitously labor in it, to alleviate the sufferings of those under their charge. The annual appropriation made by Congress entitles it to the care of many more destitute paupers, who are suddenly seized with disease in the city. At this time, 18 are provided for, but the number could be increased to 30, by doubling the usual appropriation. This is demanded by the increase of that class of strangers, visiting the city and requiring such aid.

The Penitentiary is so planned and constructed as not to be well protected against fire, or the escape of bold and ingenious convicts. Its indebtedness has been paid, the contract system partially adopted, and the strictest economy and accountability established.

The act of March 3, 1855, provides for ten Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to the five Clerk. In consequence of the large increase of business in the Department, that number has been found to be insufficient, as to render it necessary to transfer to it under the authority contained in the same act, one Clerk of the fourth class from the General Land Office, and one of a lower grade from the Pension Office.

While such transfers have supplied the want here, they have, at the same time, to a similar extent, weakened the offices from which they have been made.

Under the circumstances, it is hoped that authority will be given for the appointment of two additional Clerks in this Department, one of the third, and one of the fourth class.

In this connection, I beg leave to recur to the compensation of its Chief Clerk. The proper discharge of his duties requires talents of a high order, great intelligence and much experience. Three of the Chief Departments have, besides Chief Clerks, Assistant Secretaries, each of whom receive $3,000 per annum, while his salary is only $2,500. Knowing the amount and value of his services, I hesitate not to say that his compensation should, in justice, be equal to theirs, which is not too large. It matters little by what name he is designated, as it would not change the nature of his duties.

The House resolution, relative to the preparation and printing of the Mortality Statistics of the Seventh Census, has been executed, and it is hoped this will close that work.

The tenth section of the Act of Aug. 31, 1852, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, requires all balances of Appropriations, of more than two years' standing, to be carried to the Surplus Fund, except in certain specified cases.

On the 30th of June last, a minute examination was instituted, to ascertain what balances were liable to the operation of that Act, in order that the same should be disposed of, as required by it. Balances were found under fifty-two heads of accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $309,246 18 of the character designated, and an longer required for the service of the Department, all of which were duly carried to the Surplus Fund. It is confidently believed that, by the practice of rigid economy, the expenditures during the present fiscal year will be kept within the appropriations, and leave a considerable surplus applicable to the service of the year following. The estimates for the next fiscal year have been prepared accordingly.

In his capacity of Trustee for the Indian tribes, the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being, is required to hold in trust a large amount of securities belonging to the Indians, to collect the interest on them from time to time, as it becomes due, and deposit it in the Treasury, or invest it for other benefits.

The stocks so held, amount, at the present time, in the aggregate, to $2,168,879 89, and the collection of the interest on so large a principal, is attended with much labor and care. Formerly, this was done through the agency of banking-houses, but since July 1, 1853, such agency has been entirely dispensed with, and the collection made by this Department.

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ment to question that there was no naval force of the country sufficient to meet, on the instant, all sudden and extraordinary occasions of danger.

A reference to the report of the Bureau of Construction, etc., will exhibit the present condition of useful service. I deem it my duty candidly to express the opinion that our Navy is not only too diminutive to be expected to contend fairly with that of other respectable nations—is insufficient to give adequate protection to our commerce, but is, unquestionably, too costly to command the respect of our own people. Indeed, when a comparison is fairly instituted of what would be the demand for service upon our Navy now, in the event of war, with the demand upon it in the War of 1812, my opinion is, that it will be found that our country is not one bit better prepared for a sudden emergency than it was then. The aggregate tonnage of the United States, in 1812, was 1,269,997 95-95 tons; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, it was 5,212,009 10-95 tons. In 1812, our whole coast to be protected extended along the Atlantic, merely from Maine to Florida. Since then, not only have Florida and Texas been added, but a Pacific coast bordering a new country teeming with population and wealth. Thus, Sir, it appears that the Navy will have millions more of commerce to protect, and thousands of miles of coast to defend. I could not, if I would, disguise the truth that even a respectable navy must necessarily involve large expenditures. But, it is equally true that, without naval strength, a six-months war with any nation with a powerful marine would, in the seizure of ship and value his cargoes, in the destruction of fleets of merchantmen, and in plundering defenceless points along the coast, cost us more, far more, than a squadron of invincible men-of-war.

Recent occurrences in Europe demonstrate the folly of relying upon a Navy so feeble—so impotent for either assault or defence—that policy required it to be carefully sunk, to avoid enriching the enemy. The United States cannot by such a policy gain the good will and respect of nations. The Governments of the Old World are vieing with each other in magnifying and perfecting this arm of defence. Our institutions, if they do not excite their positive jealousy, are not the objects of a large share of their esteem; and weakness may, sooner or later, invite the interference of those whose ideas of regulating the balance of power may so expand as to comprehend not simply our Foreign, but our Atlantic, Pacific and State relations. I regard the steady increase of naval strength as not a war, but a *peace* measure—a measure of defence involving a grave question of commercial security and national independence. *Negotiation and diplomacy will be exhausted before war is made upon a nation of brave men, powerful and ready for the conflict.* And now, Sir, if ever, is the auspicious time, with an abundant Treasury, to make an investment, then which none can be found more national and safe.

I am not unmindful of our large merchant marine, which, when manned by our hardy tars and brave countrymen, would be an annoyance and terror to our enemies, visiting their commerce with terrible retaliation. But we must have ships of war to meet in combat upon the ocean the heavy guns and trained veterans of a powerful foe. There is much in the proud consciousness of national strength that stimulates trade, emboldens enterprise, and nerves the arm of commerce. And while I by no means suggest the policy or the necessity of so large a naval force as some powerful nations foster, yet it is desirable, and attainable to the limit, whether that limit is found in the opulent emporiums along the coast, or in the rural retreats of the interior, or borne in his adventurous spirit to traffic in the thronged ports of the strong, or the obscurer ports of the barbarous and the weak, should gather confidence and courage, and energy, from the reflection that he belonged to a Government recognised by all as able promptly to avenge his wrongs and to vindicate his rights.

In building the frigates directed by the last Congress, much of the seasoned material which had been providentially collected in the yards was used in preference to purchasing—thus hastening their completion with choice timber. In order to replace as much as the fund would allow, the Bureau of Construction, &c., has made contracts for the delivery of a new supply, to be applied to the construction of first-class sloops-of-war, whenever Congress shall so order. The *Merrimack* at Boston, the *Wabash* at Philadelphia, and the *Minnesota* at Washington, have been launched. The *Niagara* at New-York, and the *Roanoke* and *Colorado* at Portsmouth, Va., will be launched in a few weeks. The officers, constructors and mechanics have evinced praiseworthy zeal in striving to advance the completion of the six steamers, and may thus far won the admiration of all who have examined these models of naval architecture. The machinery is equally in a state of readiness, and the country may soon expect a formidable addition to the Navy, with the most approved batteries.

SCHOOL.

Recent legislation and the adoption of a naval apprentice system, are exercising a salutary influence in regard to the enlistment of experienced seamen and the proper training of American youth, apprenticed to the Government until they attain the age of maturity.

Encouraging evidence has reached the Department from both officers and crew of the high appreciation of the "honorable discharge" authorized by an act of the last Congress. The full-worth tar prizes it not merely as a title to extra pay for early reenlistment, but cherishes the parchment as a signal testimonial from his country of fidelity and character, worthy to be preserved in the most ancient archives of his family and home, and the surest passport in certain employment and the highest wages. Although at the present date the demand for seamen is so great in the merchant service, that enlistments are not as numerous as desired, yet it is a remarkable fact, for the six months preceding the passage of this Act, there were but 896 men enlisted, and for the six months immediately after its passage, there were 2,816 men enlisted, making a difference in favor of the service of 1,920 men. I have no doubt, however, that other favorable circumstances may have combined, yet the fact is worthy of note.

By this large accession to the list of seamen, the Department has been able within a few months to man two frigates, several sloops-of-war and smaller vessels, for the home and distant stations besides those destined for the expedition to the Arctic. And this has been accomplished too at a period when the largest naval powers in Europe are exercising unusual energy to procure sailors and when our merchant marine presents with much zeal the controlling attractions of highest wages and shorter cruises.

The hope is indulged with much confidence by many experienced observers and officers, notwithstanding painful apprehensions and gloomy forebodings of disastrous consequences from the abolition of the flogging, that by this humane act, together with the present discipline bill of reward and punishment, the character of the seamen as a class will be improved for the increased willingness of our young men to serve under the flag.

It is with much satisfaction I perform you of the fact that successful operation of the naval apprentice system which I have ventured to adopt since the adjournment of Congress. The object in view was the proper moral and nautical training of a number of the youth of our own country, who exhibit evidences of a fitness and inclination for seafaring life, and thus gradually incorporate into the service a body of men calculated to elevate the standard of character, give it a new vigor, secure still greater liability and inspire still greater confidence.

Five hundred boys (between the ages of 14 and 18) very promptly became apprentices, with the consent of their parents or guardians. The number of pressing applications show conclusively, that more than twice this number could have been received, had not the Department considered it prudent to move cautiously with experiment, and not hazard all by rashly accumulating in the receiving ships, large crowds of youth unused to the restraints of wholesome discipline. It is contemplated, as soon as practicable, to put the bark *Release* in proper condition for the reception and training of as many boys as she can accommodate, as her size and general arrangements can be rendered peculiarly fit for this use.

Some suitable person on each ship to which they are assigned, has been selected to instruct them in the simple but useful branches of education, when they are not more actively employed on the various duties which familiarize them with the peculiar life of a sailor, and imbue their youthful minds with proper conceptions of obedience and discipline. They constitute about one-twelfth of the crew of each sea-going vessel.

Commodore FAULDING, of the Home squadron, in relation to the practical operation of the apprentice system, writes thus: "In reply to your verbal inquiries in respect to the apprentice and other boys serving on board the flagship *Potomac*, it affords me much pleasure to state my satisfaction to bear testimony to their excellent conduct. They seem to have been well selected for their physical and mental qualities, and in all respects to possess the attributes necessary for raising the standard of our national marine in a manner corresponding with the character of our people; an object of the highest importance to our future greatness. I trust that the beginning of a new order of things in the Navy, and that the system will be extended until our ships-of-war are manned with a class of seamen that shall be conspicuous for their energy and cheerful subordination, as well as for their devotion to the flag which, in their domestic as well as naval training, they will have learned to love. The boys had all had some education, and a man has been selected from among the crew who teaches them daily, and who is supervised by Mr. CHASE, the Chaplain of the *Potomac*, to whose commendable zeal I am most happy to make my acknowledgement."

Lieutenant-Commanding PORTER, of the *Supply*, in the Mediterranean, thus addresses the Department: "The apprentice boys you allowed me are doing well; they work all the sails on the mizzen-mast, and compete favorably with the other stations throughout the ship. In one year they will make good ordinary seamen." Lieutenant PORTER further writes in relation to the effect of the "Act to promote a more efficient discipline of the Navy," "As you will most likely wish to be informed relative to the working of the Discipline bill passed by the last Congress, I beg leave to lay before you the result of my limited experience.

"I am of the opinion that nothing more is wanted to place our navy in the most perfect state of discipline, as regards the men. What with the prospect of punishment before them if they violate the regulations, and the hope of reward by an honorable discharge, the best feeling seems to exist. The duty is performed with alacrity. Whatever offences are committed, are not of a serious character, and only in three instances have I been obliged to resort in a summary court martial. The crew are allowed to go on shore in every port, and have always, with one or two exceptions, returned perfectly sober and cleanly, thus showing a vast improvement in the moral character of seamen."

I shall review the recommendation heretofore often repeated, of allowing the Department to employ as many as 10,000 seamen, instead of 7,500, the number now allowed and heretofore unfortunately small, particularly at this time when so many will be needed to man the new frigates nearly completed, the machinery of which in accordance with the contracts, must be tested at an early day.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

You are aware of the humane legislation of Congress, directing the Secretary of the Navy "to provide and despatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and if necessary, a tender to the Arctic Seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. KANE, of the United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command: *Provided*, That such steamer and tender shall be manned by volunteers from the Navy, and others who may declare their willingness to be engaged."

Upon consultation with experienced officers and navigators, it soon became apparent that there were no national vessels whatever either suitable or susceptible of such modification, as to be rendered suitable for the peculiar dangers and hazardous collisions necessarily encountered amid the icebergs, snow-drifts, and angry storms of the Arctic seas. The perilous adventures of others admonished us that unless the Expedition sailed very early in the month of June, a disastrous failure or postponement for another year was inevitable. The time for preparation was limited, but with the aid of judicious officers, and the active and praiseworthy cooperation of the Naval Constructors and mechanics at the Navy-Yards of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, two small vessels were admirably fitted out. Excellent officers volunteered, good seamen enlisted, ample supplies of provisions and clothing for two years of possible exposure were laid in, On the 4th of June, the little party of brave and philanthropic adventurers left their home amid the encouraging cheers of their countrymen, who knew so well how to appreciate such acts of daring and humanity. The recital of their hairbreadth escapes, their terrible conflicts with Nature's barriers, which seemed to mock their efforts, their alternations of sad misgivings and sustaining hopes, impart truly an air of romance to this unostentatious exhibition of genuine heroism. In about four months with their little barks they sailed *eight thousand* miles, fully circumnavigated Barrow's Bay, passed further North into Smith's Sound at its northern [illegible] Cape Constitution, Dr. KANE and party to Beechey Island, the winter quarters of Lieutenant from whom, after hours of difficulty, by means of signs and drawings they learned the point to which Dr. KANE and his party had dragged their sledges, thence safely descended their route, found the unhappy party at Disco Island, and returned them in safety to their country and and friends, thus accomplishing the benevolent purposes of Congress.

The following named officers of the Navy were attached to the vessels of the expedition:

To the Release—Commander H. J. HARTSTEINE, commanding the expedition; Lieutenants WM. S. LOVELL and JOSEPH P. FIFFE; Assistant-Surgeon JAMES LAWS, and Boatswain WM. B. HALL.

To the Arctic—Lieutenant-Commanding CHARLES C. SIMMS, Lieutenant WATSON SMITH, and First Assistant Engineer HARMON NEWELL. Dr. JOHN K. KANE (brother of Passed Assistant Surgeon KANE), who volunteered for the service, was attached to the *Arctic* as medical officer.

It is well known that Dr. KANE left the United States in the humane search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, in June, 1853, under orders from the Navy Department, and, at the same time, under the patronage of distinguished philanthropists. His report is brief, but full of startling incidents and thrilling adventures. A more detailed and elaborate report will undoubtedly be made. The discoveries made by this truly remarkable man and excellent officer will be regarded as valuable contributions to science. He advanced in those frozen regions far beyond his intrepid predecessors, whose experiences had excited such admiration. His residence for two years with his little party far beyond the confines of civilization, with a small bark for his home, fastened with icy fetters that defied all efforts for emancipation—his sufferings from intense cold, and agony from dreadful apprehensions of starvation and death for that space of time—his miraculous and successful journey on open sledges over the ice for 84 days—not to mention his wonderful escapes, and his great courage from the truly benevolent considerations which animated and nerved him for the task. I commend the results of his explorations as worthy of the attention and patronage of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reports of the Chiefs of the several Bureaus attached to this Department will exhibit fully the condition of all matters coming properly under their cognizance. The gentlemen presiding over these Bureaus have not merely discharged their duties with ability, but have manifested every disposition to adopt and introduce into the service such reforms and improvements as experience and observation suggest.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks exhibits in his report the progress made in establishing a Navy-Yard at Mare Island, Cal., and the state of the works at other stations.

It is gratifying to learn, through the reports made to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography from different vessels at sea, that increased attention is now being paid to the duties of practical gunnery, and the instruction of the men in this branch. Interesting information is also furnished that armament and ordnance equipments are generally efficient and satisfactory. It is my design at an early day to assign Com. DAHLGREN to the command of a vessel to be devoted exclusively to gunnery practice, with a view to the proper training of both officers and men in a duty which at least constitutes the real effectiveness of a man-of-war.

The Naval Academy is in successful operation under the different supervision of Captain GOLDSBOROUGH. There are now attached to it for instruction 164 midshipmen and acting midshipmen. The Board of Examiners for the last year, in their report, express themselves as not merely satisfied with, but really amazed at the remarkable proficiency exhibited by the under-graduates as well as the graduating class and so much impressed with the variety, minuteness and exactness of the teaching and the modes of examination, that for details I refer you to the report of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. Every effort is being made to establish this institution on a proper basis. I am aware of the apprehension that, in the desire to secure an accomplished education, the more practical duties of the naval officer may be slighted. I have reason for knowing that fears on this point may be dismissed, as there is a settled determination to make seamanship and the learning necessary to the efficient and more practical duties of the naval officer paramount and indispensable. The practice ship, Lieutenant JOSEPH F. GUNN, commanding, cruised during the Summer months, along our northeastern coast. She had on board the second and fourth class of acting midshipmen. The report of Lieutenant GUNN speaks favorably of their proficiency in both seamanship and gunnery.

Gratifying evidences of the high estimation in which the labors of the Naval Observatory are held at home and abroad continue to be received. Several new sheets of the wind, and current charts, and an enlarged edition of the sailing directions which accompany them have been published during the year. The usefulness of this work expands with its enlargement. Other maritime nations appreciating the value of this plan of investigation have united in a common system of observations for its further prosecution. It is reported by Lieutenant MAURY that this system of meteorological research, if extended to the land, would afford for the agriculturist interests of the country and for science, too, results quite as important as those which commerce and navigation have already derived from it.

Lieutenant GILLIS is still laboriously engaged in the discharge of the special duties assigned to him. The results of the astronomical labors are submitted to Congress in July, 1854, two volumes have been published. These embrace a full account of the geography, climate, earthquakes, agricultural, mineral and commercial resources, natural history, &c., of Chili—together with the narrative of Lieutenant MCRAE's journey across the Andes, and the Pampas of the Argentine Confederation. Vol. 3 is now in press, and will be ready for distribution during the Winter. It contains the astronomical observations and a discussion of the solar parallax, the object for which Congress more immediately directed the expedition. The magnetical and meteorological observations to form volume 6 have been reduced and tabulated, and its printing will be proceeded with immediately. Considerable progress has also been made in the preparation of volumes 4 and 5, but as they will contain nearly 40,000 observations, of which more than 30,000 of the stars were never before observed, it is scarcely probable that the last volume will be published in less than eighteen months.

The *Nautical Almanac*, under the supervision of Commander DAVIS, is attaining high reputation in our own country and abroad, and although the estimates are somewhat larger than formerly, I trust its merits are such as to secure the favorable consideration to Congress.

After much reflection and attentive observation of the practical working of the present system, I am very favorably inclined to the plan suggested by a predecessor, of establishing a distinct corps in the Navy, whose duty shall be confined to hydrography, ordnance, civil engineering, and other scientific duties. I do not think there need be any addition to the number of officers. There are constantly from 50 to 100 officers doing hydrographic duty on the Coast Survey, at the Observatory, or Ordnance, and other scientific duties essential to the proficiency of the Navy. Officers cannot attain that complete knowledge of these branches without long and continuous devotion to them. And yet, under the present system, there is naturally a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of those who are encountering the hardships, dangers and privations of sea duty, in the place of those who are quietly pursuing their scientific duties amid the comforts of home and family. Let this corps have the same relation to the other officers of the Navy that the staff does in the line in the Army, and being composed of a certain number of captains, commanders, lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen, their promotions in the corps can be so regulated as not to interfere with the regular promotions of officers more exclusively devoted to sea-going duties.

Many officers of excellent judgment and enlarged experience are of opinion that those who are long assigned to those duties ashore become disqualified for duty afloat, and that even at sea duty allows neither the time nor opportunity for proficiency in the other branches. A bill could be drawn to reach the object desired.

Attention is respectfully invited to the Report of General HENDERSON, the Commandant of the Marine Corps. His long and useful connection with the corps, and his ardent devotion to it, entitles suggestions emanating from such a source to attentive consideration. I renew my recommendations here-tofore made in regard to this branch of the service. It would certainly contribute largely to its efficiency if some plan could be adopted for introducing hereafter officers who have experienced some of the advantages of military education, either at West Point or Annapolis.

The addition to the number of national vessels suggests the necessity of somewhat increasing the marines, and their usefulness in checking insubordination and preserving discipline unquestionably gives great force to the opinion that the complement, that the guard on each sea-going vessel should be enlarged. The estimates for this corps are large, because of the absolute necessity for erecting barracks for its decent and comfortable accommodation at the several stations.

The Emperor of France having awarded a gold medal to both Surgeon THOS. WILLIAMSON and Passed Assistant-Surgeon JAS. F. HARRISON, of the U. S. Navy, for their professional services to the officers and men of the French steamer-of-war *Chimere*, at Norfolk, during the Summer of 1854, and the Governments of Prussia and Holland having similarly complimented Lieut. MAURY for his contributions to science and navigation, I recommend the necessary legislation to enable those officers to accept of the proffered testimonials.

During the past season the public works at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., were much retarded by the awful visitation of the pestilence which has clothed two cities in the habiliments of mourning. Commodore MCKEEVER and the officers, marines and many of the civilians at the Yard, and the naval medical officers at the Hospital, remained with inflexible firmness at their post during the raging of the frightful malady, discharging their duty to their country and administering relief to the afflicted. The unwavering fidelity of the mariners stationed at the Yard, whose ranks were so sadly thinned by the destroyer, is entitled to special notice, and has won for them the grateful admiration and sympathy of all who can appreciate the value of discipline among soldiers.

Of the whole quantity of hemp purchased during the past year for the Navy, three-fourths have been American. The prospect of furnishing the Navy altogether with American hemp is very encouraging, and also that the Russian and Manilla hemps with be superseded by the products of this country. The hemp agent at Lexington, Ky., under date of Nov. 22, 1855, writes that he has a fair prospect of a good supply for the season. The terms of the reception of the American article are made as favorable as possible, and the price paid is that which the best Russian commands.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, for the year ending June 30, 1857, and for all objects coming under the control of this Department are, in the aggregate.....$13,534,505 37

being very nearly three millions less than the aggregate estimates for the present fiscal year.

From which deduct special objects, including transportation of the mails in steamships... 4,520,974 06

Leaves for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps..... 9,093,531 31

The estimates for the present fiscal year for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, were..... 8,917,297 31

The total amount drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, as exhibited by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, was..... 14,518,833 16

From which deduct repayments and sums carried to the surplus fund..... 1,207,306 45

Gives as the total expenditure for all objects under the control of the Navy Department.$13,311,526 71

But of this amount there was expended for special objects under control of the Navy Department..... 5,395,537 67

Leaving as the legitimate expenditures for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.... 8,015,989 04

I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to permit this occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the fidelity, diligence and business habits of the Clerks attached to the Navy Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant.
J. C. DOBBIN.

To the President of the United States.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A Retrospect—How the Citizens of Lawrence Might have had Aid from Missouri—The Late Triumph of the Free-State Men—The Vote on the State Constitution.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

After the reprieve of a few days, the retrospect of the past comes up before me more like a dream than a reality. Never before, since the first history of our country, have so many events, bearing directly upon the public welfare, been witnessed in the same interval as have been crowded into the panorama of our last three weeks' siege. I feared, I trembled, while our nation's weight hung upon the fate of our little army. There was something a thousand times more formidable in the scene than the success of a political party. It was *principle*—that for which patriots are ready to die—arrayed against the vilest and most despicable usurpation ever known upon this continent. And, while the tyrant's rod was brandishing in the air, threatening upon our heads immediate destruction, it was gratifying to witness the response from our chivalric countrymen throughout the Territory. As did PUTNAM, in the days of the Revolution, many of them left the plow in the furrow, or the axe in the tree, or their supper half eaten, when the news of our invasion first reached them, to hasten on to our relief. Some consulted their wives and mothers upon the propriety of coming, but the advice was ever, "Go! do your duty!" It is the *women* of Kansas, say our invaders, that have saved us, and there is much truth in the charge. We will never forget their fidelity to our cause, but yield to them the high position they merit in the civil history of Kansas.

For two long weeks the enemy were encamped at our doors, threatening the immediate destruction of our entire people. Our supplies were cut off, our citizens who attempted to visit or pass them were taken prisoners, our property was pillaged whenever found, and used for their benefit; families of women and children were driven out from their houses at all hours of the night, by marauding parties from the camp, while insults and abuses of the most aggravating character have been endured by our people. Never did there appear a band of more zealous volunteers, than rushed to Lawrence to save our town and avenge such wrongs as these. Many came even without arms, and every butcher knife, cleaver and pitch-fork in town was soon sold to arm our neighbors for defence. Peace men who had never fired a gun in their lives before, seized with inveterate grasp a Sharp's rifle, and after learning how to fire, marched into ranks. The clergymen of the Territory were with us. On another occasion, they said their outfit was a bible and hymn books, but this time they had come with knapsacks and rifle. For days they all toiled on, except when under drill, in raising entrenchments in different parts of the town, till five well-formed forts were erected, and our advance breastwork. By night, our camp-fires lighted up the whole expanse—our enemies say, for twenty-five miles, and our guard watches with faithful tread their appointed time. Thus we kept all the enginery of a costly warfare in full gear till peace was declared. Another Missouri incident is worthy of note. On Thursday before the settlement, the very day that our prospects looked the most threatening, a runner came here from Platte County, Mo., but the object of his mission has not been publicly known outside of our Council. He claimed to represent the sentiments of the more consistent portion in that county, and pledged us 400 good fighting men from that county, who would stand by us till the last, in defence of our town against the mob invaders. We authorized him to return immediately and collect his forces, and the arrangement was that they would keep in the rear of our enemy, and cut off their retreat. But immediately after, the camp began to disperse, and their assistance was not called for.

We were *more than ready* at any moment to pay the price of liberty, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could restrain their men—especially after the cowardly murder of BARBER—from open onslaught. Our forbearance was taxed to the utmost, but we did not strike, and I trust we shall never be censured for this humane indulgence.

I have already given you the terms of the settlement, and will now repeat, that there was nothing in it the least dishonorable to us. Those who understand it in Missouri, are not satisfied. They say they were out-Yankeed, and that we are more ahead of them then ever before. Some of the lower class who know nothing, except what their leaders tell them, believe fully that we surrendered our arms, and they boast largely of their success thereby, and even am now making arrangements as to how the rifles shall be distributed when they arrive. Poor souls! they will get the contents much sooner than the rifles. There is another difficulty among them. Before they came, or when on the way here, they broke open the United States armory at Liberty, Mo., and took out three of four cannon, a large number of small arms, and all the ammunition they expected to need. This was one of the highest crimes, and Col. SUMNER, of Fort Leavenworth, soon issued the necessary papers, and on their return, I am informed, large numbers of them have been arrested as soon as they entered the State, for grand larceny. They got some inkling of this before leaving the camp, and two of their field pieces were left upon the ground. We have not disturbed them, for we intend to get as many *new ones* as we need, soon, direct from the general Government—since we are now the regularly enrolled militia of the United States, organized by authority of Gov. SHANNON.

Since the din of war has ceased, it has seemed like a protracted Sabbath. But again the clatter of hammers and the roll of noisy wheels are beginning to be heard. For two weeks, not a days' work was done in town, except for drinking, and there is sweet music in the returning clink of the welcome laborers. Most of our houses are yet unfinished, and we feel very sensibly the loss of labor. Even our sawmills have been idle during this time, and we now suffer again, as usual, for want of lumber.

Politics has been nigh forgotten in the tumults of the past fortnight. But to-day the election has been held in the several precincts to vote upon the State Constitution. The vote is not large, but tells favorably for the liberal sentiments of the people as far as heard from. There will be but few votes cast against the Constitution, and there is probably a majority in favor of a Free Banking Law, but upon the question of the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, the vote is much closer. I am at heart ashamed of this sentiment—so uncalled for and anti-Democratic, that excludes citizens born in one locality, and welcomes others, to the immunities of freemen. Such a party cannot be morally honest, for it is sacrificing high Republican principles for *mere expediency*. Too many in Kansas are ready to do it. The vilest demagogues on earth have found their way into our Free-State ranks. Men who have done the dirty work of a third-rate partisan all their lives, come here and lift up their slimy hands as they cry aloud for the *Black Law*. "O Shame, where is thy blush."

The vote in this town was as follows: For Constitution, 348; against Constitution, 1; for Free Banking Law, 255; against Banking Law, 83; for the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, 154; against the same, 223.

Analysis of the Late Outbreak and the Cause of its Termination.

KANSAS, Friday, Dec. 14.

That "Peace is declared," and the Territory of Kansas left in profound repose, you have been informed by other correspondents—a severe indisposition, contracted during the "campaign" having disabled me from being the first to communicate the positive facts connected with this most suspicious result. You have also been informed of course, that the inroad has been most barren of all results to the invaders, save those of disaster and mortification. The old distich never fitted better:

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

But it is in no spirit of levity that I propose now to speak of the astounding outrage—astounding alike in its injustice, its cruelty, its audacity and its end—which Missouri has just visited upon the free citizens of Kansas. To one who has been frequently in both the camp of the invaders and the trenches of the besieged—who has witnessed the demoniac and drunken *furore* of the one host, and the unflinching courage of the other—it is impossible to consider this event in any other light than that of a barely-averted calamity, so throatening and fearful in its omens as to cause the stoutest heart to quail as in the presence of a supernatural menace aimed at the Union and the world. For in this cloud, which for the time so darkly overhung Lawrence, and was nearly as much over many of Kansas which Heaven, in its mercy, kept the fair land of Freedom in this new world, where it has struck so deeply its roots, and reared so lofty its limbs. And now that the skies again are clear and the air fresh and bright with sunshine, it becomes us retrospectively to scan the event, and determine whether the elements of disorder are in reality disorganized and made harmless; or whether they have become only latent, ready at any instant to be directed by the master-hand with resistless power against the citadel of constitutional rights in Kansas, which now stands the foremost fortress of freedom in the world.

With this view, I propose to analyze this movement, and the causes of its remarkable termination.

The removal of Gov. REEDER was hailed, by the "border ruffians," "in Legislature assembled, at Shawnee Mission," as the fruition of their desperate labors. In the intoxication of success and vile liquor, they lost sight of the most ordinary principles of prudence and decency, and signalized their career by enactments of such astounding tyranny as drove from their side, at once, nearly the whole body of their adherents *in the Territory*. The same outrageous cause nerved with resistless energy the Free-Soil sentiment, and *originated the Free-State movement*, the ONLY resource left to the insulted, injured, and betrayed squatters; and this movement *thus* became one of the *whole people!* Never was a statement practically truer than the one I made to you, at the time of REEDER's election, that there was *no Pro-Slavery Party* in the Territory.

This immediate and overwhelming reaction, in its turn, struck the dismayed Atchisonians with the paralysis of despair. For the moment, it seemed as though the forces of darkness were routed beyond rally. But, in the meantime, Gov. SHANNON had been sent on, having, however, fallen into the hands of the "ruffians," *within an hour* after stepping from the steamboat, in this city, and been spirited away to Westport, and made, before having ever reached his chair of office, or *even stepped his foot on the soil of Kansas*, to sacrifice to the Moloch among whose votaries he was a prisoner, and swear that every rite of the accursed worship should be observed. To the few Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, this gave no cheer; but, to the "Midnight Order" nurtured in Missouri, it was a beacon whose lurid light seemed to illuminate the path to success, though bloody with brothers' blood.

And then was matured the strategy of which this invasion was but one movement. It was determined to persist in the enormous wrong of governing the squatters by physical force, under the impression that the successive outrages might, by the authority of the Governor, be legalized, and the perpetrators thus protected against moral, legal and national retribution. The word was passed, from Lodge to Lodge of the "Lone Star Order," that its aid would be needed in enforcing the laws recently enacted over Kansas, and that this aid would be tacitly accepted and legalized by the Territorial officers. Each member of the Order was expected to hold himself in readiness, therefore, to muster on call and march on the Yankees.

The *time* fixed for the first demonstration (intended to be so powerful as to be conclusive) was delayed until the river navigation was suspended and emigration had ceased for the season. To men ignorant of the innate strength and mental resources of free Northern citizens, it would indeed seem that the condition of the Kansas squatters, with a wilderness on three sides, and cut off on the South from all aid by the interposition of the very State which poured upon them the invading host,—its only channel of through communication useless from frost, was hopeless, and that they had but the two alternatives of submission or death.

Whether or not the murder of Dow was premeditated on the part of the conspirators, we cannot tell; that it was so by the perpetrators, is evident from the testimony. But whether it was the *signal agreed on*, or not, it was accepted as such by the "authorities." BUCKLEY had snapped his gun that morning in a blacksmith's shop, at Dow, an unarmed and inoffensive man; the piece missed fire, and Dow left the shop for his home. BUCKLEY and COLEMAN followed him, and the latter fired and shot him dead. Both murderers, and an accessory named HANDS, fled to Gov. SHANNON, at the Methodist Mission, telling a plausible tale of having killed a rebel in self-defence. The Governor advised COLEMAN to allow himself to go to Lecompton under arrest, while BUCKLEY was permitted to swear his life against a Mr. BRANSON, a friend of Dow, and a *fatal witness against the murderers*, and Sheriff JONES sent to arrest him. The rescue of BRANSON was accidental; but if it had not occurred, some other incident of the iniquitous proceeding could not have failed to furnish JONES with the coveted opportunity of calling out a *posse*, under a proclamation of the Governor, and thus giving two thousand Missouri oath-bound Nullifiers the chance of rushing in upon the people of Lawrence and attempting their subjugation.

Thus far the programme is tolerably well carried out, but now a change. The men of Lawrence, and the friends who rallied to their support, had heads on their shoulders, as well as weapons in their hands. They vigorously threw up defences, procured arms, munition and food, for a siege, and instituted discipline; but, at the same time, they did not disdain the culture of diplomacy. The details of their operations with the Governor have reached you in their order, and the sum total of their military and diplomatic tactics was, the divorce of the Governor from the mob himself had invited in, a *treaty* which means everything for the citizens and nothing for the Governor, and the enrollment of the besieged *rebels*—the original position assumed—*as Government forces* under himself! And coincident with this result, the invading mob, puzzled, enraged, befooled by the falsehoods told them by their own officers, half ashamed of their inglorious inroad, and half dead with physical hardships and whisky, broke up their camp and fled with indicrous and unseemly haste across the border!

Will they ever return? This is now the question of most vital interest—the answer is in futurity. Many think they will not, and so do I, *provided the North sends promptly to the aid of its beleagured sons here abundance of "material aid," and fifty thousand new emigrants next Spring.* We have the word of ATCHISON himself, spoken in the camp, that an hour of peril for Kansas *will* come. Shall we not be ready?

In the management of the diplomacy, great credit is due to Gen. CHARLES ROBINSON, who stood at the head of the defensive organization. In the negotiations, as well as in the military policy pursued, it is impossible to render too much credit to his firmness, honor, courage, coolness, tact and promptness.

At one time a demand was made by the mob that the citizens should yield their arms. It was answered by Col. LANE, whose own transcription of the reply I give:

The demand was made upon the hill in full view of the city. Col. A. G. BOONE said he was instructed to demand the delivery of our rifles, which he did. Col. LANE, pointing toward the city, said, "Col. BOONE, you see those men at work in the trenches, not one of them, if he had ten thousand lives, but would freely sacrifice them all rather than deliver a single gun. As for myself, Sir, if I had ten thousand lives, ten thousand wives, and each wife ten thousand children, I would see them all sunk into the middle of a burning hell rather than permit the surrender of the smallest port of the most useless gun we have,"

Gen. S. C. POMEROY, Financial Agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, will leave to-morrow morning for the East, for the purpose of telling the story of Kansas wrongs, and soliciting that aid which is alike demanded by humanity and freedom.

Let him not ask in vain. Coming from the old stock, whose blood enriched the battle-fields of the Revolution, he inherits the high nobility of that ancestry; and while he pictures with the eloquence of a true man the wrongs, the outrages, the dangers, that beset the Free-State men of Kansas, you may give yourselves wholly up to the interest of the narrative, with the most positive certainty of its *truth*. Gen. POMEROY, you will remember, had started on the same mission, when his captors by the mob took place; and his account of the *camp* in which he was detained three days a prisoner, and from which he was escorted by DAVID R. ATCHISON, will not prove the least interesting of his descriptions.

That the people of Missouri are *ashamed* of this last ridiculously abortive expedition, there is no doubt; that the citizens of the border towns, particularly Kansas City, are *afraid* of the diversion of territorial trade to Leavenworth, is equally true; but that the people really *repent*, I am not so certain. "Gothamite blood up does not taste to humility" (Tuesday—impromptu, perhaps—deplores this violence, I do not question. I know many estimable Missourians. But of the moral force to put down "border ruffianism" I am not so satisfied. We must depend upon ourselves and our cause—aided by patriots in the "fatherland" who are humble to our danger and the greatness of our cause.

LITERAL.

FROM ALBANY.

The First Day's Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

A HITCH.

There is a hitch in legislation here as there is a hitch in legislation at Washington. "Bless the hitch" will exclaim the body politic, and "bless the hitch" will heartily respond we of the third estate. It was a favorite theory with a former correspondent hereabout, that much legislation was a grievous evil, and that all procrastination was the stealing away of many a bad measure. The avidity with which he would lobby through a motion to adjourn shewed that he would redress his theory to practice whenever occasion offered.

Yesterday the Senate opened shop, and on the third ballot the Republicans elected all the nominees they had chosen in their caucus the night previous. They had two ballots before they made the thing go, but on the third trial, the machinery worked perfectly smooth.

At 12 o'clock the President called the Senate to order, and 31 Senators answered to their names—Mr. ZENAS CLARK, of St. Lawrence, being the only absentee.

After taking the oath of office,

The PRESIDENT then addressed the Senate as follows:

"Having thus taken the oath of office which the Constitution prescribes, you are prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties which that office involves.

Nothing, Senators, will more conduce to the faithful and efficient performance of those duties, than a profound and pervading sense of the magnitude of the interests to which they relate. If you consider that this State, whose power you hold in trust, in population, in wealth, and in the extent of its material resources, is by far the largest member of this great Republic;—that the protection of its liberties, the guardianship of its rights, the education of its people, and the development of its beneficent power, depend in a large degree upon the laws you make, and the direction you give to its social and political energies; and that what you may do now, will make itself felt in shaping the character and deciding the destiny of generations yet to come, you will find your functions as legislators for such a State, clothed with the dignity and responsibility which invest the performance of our highest and most sacred duties.

My own part, Senators, in this chamber, is comparatively humble and unimportant. My duty is simply to give method to your business, and conduct to the manner of its performance; and in this I shall have the aid of the rules you will establish for the government and guidance of your deliberations. I shall endeavor to secure a steady and close adherence to these rules; and while I promise fidelity and impartiality in their enforcement, I solicit, in advance, your indulgence for such errors as I may commit.

Although I am not admitted to any share in your deliberations, nor allowed any voice in your decisions, permit me to counsel in both a careful adherence to the requirements of justice and of right,—a constant sense of the greatness of the State you represent,—a watchful guardianship of its honor and its welfare, a resolute determination to preserve for it, against the aggressions of every interest and of every section, its proper weight in the councils of the Nation,—and a steady endeavor to build it up, not only in its material power, but also in those high intellectual and moral attributes which constitute the worth of individuals, and condnot States to the proud heights of immortal renown.

It is by acting thus that you will advance its best interests, and promote its truest glory—and it is only by acting thus that you will properly discharge the trust that has been committed to your hands."

The officers were then elected, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

They met again to-day, when Senator CLARK appeared, was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill for the relief of JAMES D. GIBB.

Mr. HALE, of a bill to erect the county of Canisteo from parts of Steuben and Allegany.

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they had informed the Governor that the Senate was organized.

Mr. FERDON mo

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1856.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the President's Message; Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Congress effected nothing yesterday. In the House, Mr. WALKER offered a resolution declaring Mr. BOYCE Speaker. Amendments were proposed substituting the names of BANKS and PENNINGTON, after which the resolution was tabled by sixty-six majority. Several ballots were taken, on the last of which BANKS wanted six of an election. In the Senate, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

☞ Four unsuccessful ballots were had for Speaker of the Assembly yesterday, after which several propositions for overcoming the difficulty were submitted, which were respectively tabled. The prospects of an organization are not very flattering.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from Washington brings us information of an important movement in Mexico among parties occupying influential positions, having for its object the calling of General ALMONTE to the head of Mexican affairs. He will, therefore, it is understood, instead of proceeding to the Court of St. James, depart for Mexico, and place himself at the disposal of his friends.

What Caused the Premature Delivery of the President's Message?

The motive of the President in sending his Message to Congress before the organization of the House is still an unsolved mystery, though there is no lack of plausible theories in explanation of his strange conduct. If his motive, as some have shrewdly suspected, was to catch the Republicans in a trap, by threatening a war with England, and thereby inducing them to put themselves in opposition to such a measure, he was singularly unsuccessful. The prompt action of Senator SEWARD, in declaring himself ready for any emergency, or any extremity in defence of our national rights, or to sustain the national honor, must have satisfied him that the Republicans were not the innocent fledglings he took them for. If the Republicans had not shown themselves to be as fully charged with patriotism and pluck as the President and his friends pretended to be, the consequences would doubtless have been the immediate election of RICHARDSON, and then the Central American question might have been settled at leisure. The "Americans" would have been ready enough to rush to the support of the Administration to save the country from the domestic treason of the Republicans. But the trap was not skillfully set, and the game was not caught.

There is nothing in the actual developments of the Message relative to our foreign relations which need excite alarm, or can excuse the premature communication—we were about to say explosion—of the document. We will not assert that our Government has not assumed a correct position towards Great Britain, in view of her virtual repudiation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, but it is certainly the case that the Message discloses nothing in that connection which calls more urgently for the intervention of Congress now than it did three months ago, or which would have been spoiled for want of ventilation these three months to come. So far as Central America is concerned, there have been disputes between the United States and England for nearly or quite four years, respecting the construction of the Treaty of April 19, 1850. The claims of our Government on that subject are correct, but we do not perceive that the aspect of the controversy has undergone any such change as should startle the President, or disturb the quiet of the country. It is nearly three years since the dispute became flagrant, and just three months since the British Government defined, in exact terms, its understanding of the Treaty. If we are expected to fight on a point of honor, let it be remembered that our honor was touched three years ago; if it is required that we make instant provision to meet a sudden exigency, let us not forget that the crisis arrived, and, as the Executive organ has repeatedly assured us, departed about Oct. 1, 1855, whereas we have since weathered the cape of Jan. 1, 1856.

Besides, if, after deliberately discussing the subject, and minutely inspecting all sides of it, Congress should conclude that it is a fighting matter, what then? The President recommends nothing. This fact is important. Our honor has lain bleeding for three years, and for three months we have suffered the pangs of an *ultimatum*; and at the end of these periods the President rushes up to the doors of the Senate Chamber to complain of the outrages we have suffered without knowing it. Congress may reply, if it should think proper to make any answer, that, as the President and his Cabinet had endured this accumulated insult and outrage during three-fourths of an Administrative term, the nation might be excused if it calmly reflected upon the remedy throughout the remainder of it. As a matter of fact no new act of offence or aggression has been charged upon Great Britain. She has persisted in claims which we supposed she had abandoned, and she has lately more distinctly reaffirmed them on paper; but, practically, Great Britain has made no encroachments since the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty was ratified. She has given up San Juan, which, at that date she held in absolute possession, though acknowledging the Mosquito chief as its sovereign proprietor. She has relinquished all actual control over the San Juan River, and has ceased to trouble the Western coasts of Central America. As to Ruatan and the Bay Islands, our Government had official advice of their occupation by Great Britain as dependencies of Belize more than seven years ago, to wit.: on the 26th of October, 1848, in a letter from our *Chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala, Hon. ELIJAH HISE to Mr. BUCHANAN. But we do not propose to take any exceptions to the course pursued by the Administration of Gen. PIERCE toward Great Britain on this question. So far as we are informed of it, it appears to have been at least as moderate and just toward the latter country as it has been tenacious of the rights of our own; we only maintain that there is nothing in the Message relating to Foreign affairs which requires any immediate action on the part of Congress, or which justifies the communication of the document before the organization of the House.

That this proceeding was intended to affect the choice of Speaker we cannot doubt. Two days before the Message was delivered, the Democratic members under the goad of the Government organ went into caucus a second time, and then resolved to reject every overture which might be made to them by other parties or fragments of parties to assist in organizing, and to maintain with dogged obstinacy the identical position of isolation which had been a principal obstacle to the choice of a Speaker during the preceding month. This was, to all intents and purposes, the action of the Administration, and was planned to concentrate its followers around an impossible candidate. The next proceeding was to show how much pained and humbled the President felt that the National Legislature was suspended, and its very existence threatened by the disagreements of its members. The Message was sent in while the House remained in a state of impotent confusion, in order to show that the executive arm in which the Democracy has unlimited control retained its full efficiency. How far the ruse will relieve the Democratic minority from responsibility will shortly appear.

Rights of Minorities.

A correspondent, name unknown, but using the remarkable and eminently original one of "Hunker Democrat," writes to congratulate himself and us upon the "noble resistance" of his friends to the organization of the House. He also finds reason for thankfulness in the fact that no plurality principle, or other means of avoiding the present dead-lock, is likely to be established in view of other similar difficulties. "On what ground," he exclaims, "is the will of the individual member to be treated with utter disregard; and the motives which have led him to support one rather than the other candidate, to be impugned and vilified? If the course of the honorable member from the First District, founded upon conscientious convictions as it unquestionably is, is to be coolly annulled by the adoption of any rule of choice more arbitrary than the majority rule, our fathers fought and bled in vain," and so forth, and so forth.

As a case of conscience we beg to refer our pseudonymous friend to his spiritual adviser. It is certainly gratifying to obtain a recognition of such a disputable thing as a political conscience from a gentleman who no doubt joined cordially in the clamor against a higher law five years ago, and no doubt at times since, has vented his maledictions against the fanatical claimants of that rarer stone than the philosopher's. But, assuming the member from the First, Dr. VALK, to have the article, and to be piously docile to its dictates, we can still see no reason why his conscience should not give way to that of his neighbor, especially when the latter has larger backing in his favor. Nor need any remorse at an imaginary neglect of duty disturb the suppressed member. If one of the supporters of Mr. FULLER ascertains that, owing to the defection of some of his fellows, a Speaker is elected, and the House organized, and the wheels of Government once more in motion, he need lay no blame to himself. As far as he could affect the matter, he can truly say he has resisted such an undesirable event to the utmost of his power. He has set an example of conscientious obstinacy, which it is the misfortune of his weaker brethren that they could not firmly emulate. And if this be so, when the deplorable but necessary fact has been attained by an entire majority, why should it be less so, if, through a plurality, or any other rule erected by law, the same result has been achieved? Individual responsibility in the case of the disorganizer will rate at about the same figure, we fancy, in either event.

The truth is, the substitution of some alteration for the present tedious formula of organization is indispensable. Taught by actual experience, the XXXIVth Congress will doubtless realize the necessity of legislating on the subject at an early day. The admission of the plurality principle at a certain stage of the vote strikes us as embracing all the emendation required. It will have the effect in nearly all cases, and even the most obstinate ones, of insuring some one of the candidates a majority of the whole before the period for the introduction of the more arbitrary rule is reached. It will place a legal limit to the violence of partisan animosity; the law will enforce the choice, which the choosers are unable to make among themselves. While the whole country and its highest interests are thus advanced, who will be the losers? Aspirants for the chair of the Speaker and the desk of the Clerk; hot-headed partisans, to whom section and faction are more dear than the public good; conscientious gentlemen, of the same religious persuasion as our correspondent, and his friend, the member from the First, who are resolutely bent upon dissolving the Government, as the only means of rendering the Union coherent. In such a balance of good and evil, the sound-headed will have no hesitation in deciding. The general good will carry the vote. In matters of legislation we are quite disposed to allow the largest liberty to conscience; and not to repress the sentiments of any with less than the weight of a decisive majority. In matters of organization, upon which principles and convictions have only an indirect bearing, we recognize no call for such scrupulousness.

The Fall of Kars and its Consequences.

Though there was a doubt expressed in some of the papers received by the *Pacific* of the truth of the intelligence of the fall of Kars, yet there was but too good reason for believing the news to be true.

After a long, protracted and harassing siege, during the course of which they were exposed to the extreme of suffering, from want of food, clothing and ammunition, and decimated by disease, (out of 16,000 scarcely 4,000 were fit for service,)—after having successfully repelled two assaults by vastly superior forces, in which (in that of the 29th of September in particular) they displayed prodigies of courage and obstinate endurance,—the gallant Gen. WILLIAMS and his devoted band have been at length compelled, by actual starvation, to surrender to MOURAVIEW, and abandon to the Russians one of the most important fortresses in Asiatic Turkey, and the only fortified place on the frontiers of Anatolia.

For the last six months, it has been a matter of notoriety that the garrison of Kars was reduced to the last extremity; that at the time of their recent glorious victory over the Russians, such was the scarcity of provisions that a bit of butter or a handfull of rice was all that was served out to the soldiers for their daily rations; that all possibility of their obtaining supplies by the dispatch of foraging parties was cut off by the large bodies of Russian cavalry who scoured the country, and closely guarded all the approaches to the town or fortress; yet no effort was made, either by the Turkish Government, by those of England and France, or by the Allied commanders in the Crimea, to relieve these heroic and enduring troops—whose achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of war—were certainly deserving of a better fate. To the same defective system, and want of energy and foresight, which occasioned such fearful losses in the Allied camp during the past Winter, is to be attributed this shameful abandonment of General WILLIAMS and his companions. When OMAR PASHA and the main body of the Ottoman army, after spending the entire Summer in inglorious inactivity in the Crimea, were finally dispatched to Asia, the season was already so far advanced that it was vain to hope that he could possibly reach Kars, or afford any succor to the garrison during this Winter—indeed his presence at Snrgedi on the Ingour at the last accounts from his army, fully 500 miles from Kars, proves that he never contemplated directly marching to the relief of that fortress, and that the utmost he expected was to create a diversion by menacing the Georgian frontier, which might necessitate a concentration of the Russian forces, and the recall of MOURAVIEW from Armenia. The importance attached by the Russians to the possession of Kars, may be seen from the dogged obstinacy with which they have conducted the siege under circumstances nearly as unfavorable as those of the besieged, and the capture of the place, ingloriously as it has been effected, will doubtless prove a welcome salve for the wound inflicted on the Czar by the loss of Sebastopol. The fortress is one of considerable extent and great natural strength. It is situated a little below the source of the Kars-tschai, on a crescent formed by this river, consists of three citadels and of several detached forts, and is surrounded by a double wall of defence, in addition to which the suburbs of the town and grave-yard on the opposite bank of the river, are strongly fortified. The north side of the fortress, leaning on precipitous rocks, is 800 yards long, and the three other sides present the appearance of an irregular polygon, 1,400 yards in extent. The citadel, Narin-Kale, situated on the summit of the heights, in the northwest angle of the fortress, constitutes the principal point of defence, both from its natural position and from the elaborate manner in which it is fortified. It is divided into three different parts, overlooking the town, and constructed *en echelon*, extending over a space of 640 yards in length. From the side of the river, which it sweeps with its guns, it is impregnable, by reason of the inaccessible rocks by which it is defended; and it is protected from any attack, on the side of the town, by a triple tier of heavy guns mounted on the walls. The extension of the wall of the citadel, bending gradually towards the west, forms the western side of the fortress, flanked at its extreme limit by a tower, whose guns likewise command the river. The double line of defence, at this point, runs southeast for 320 yards, thence north, 320 yards, to the summit of the hill, where it is terminated by a huge tower communicating with the citadel by means of a palisade erected upon the crest of the rocks. In this irregular inclosure there are four gates—Sukapi, towards the west, leading to the Armenian suburb; Orta-kapi, near the bastion of that name, leading south; and Bakhaili, Paschi-kapi, and Ardan-kapi, towards the east. The wall is flanked by round uncovered towers, mounting guns of heavy calibre, and the inner line of defence is strengthened by six irregularly built bastions, erected close to the gates, and from which a cross fire can be sustained; and the southern side is perfectly secure from attack, being surrounded by an impassable swamp.

The strength and capabilities of the fortress of Kars have been frequently tried—twice by the Russians, in 1807, 1828, and on the 29th September, 1855, and once by the famous SCHAH NADIR, in 1735, who, having defeated a Turkish Army of 100,000 men, tried in vain, with a force of 30,000 to gain possession of this important position. The siege by the Russians in 1807 was unsuccessful, but they succeeded in taking it by storm in 1828, under the orders of Marshal PASKIEWICS. Their recent defeat under MOURAVIEW is fresh in the recollection of our readers. The effects of the loss of this stronghold, for which the Allied Governments are solely to blame, may be prolific of still further and more important disasters to the Western Powers. Erzeroum, notwithstanding that its fortifications have been much strengthened by General WILLIAMS and his officers, will probably be attacked and forced to adopt the same course as its companion in misfortune. The Russians will then be enabled to concentrate their entire force in Asia, to operate against OMAR PACHA, and force him either to abandon his position, or, at least, render it impossible for him to advance. The prospects of a campaign beyond the Caucasus are far from bright. Mr. LONGWORTH's mission to Circassia, to obtain the assistance of SCHAMYL and his followers, has proved an utter failure, and anything but a friendly feeling is found to be entertained by them towards the Turks. The inhabitants of Koordistan are on the point of open revolt against the Sultan—a circumstance which the Russians will not fail to turn to their advantage, and the Shah of Persia, whose sympathies since the commencement of the war have been unmistakably Russian, will probably profit by this occasion to throw his weight into the scale in favor of the Muscovite. All these facts are worthy of serious attention, and yet they form but a very small part of the difficulties with which the path of the Allies will be beset in the ensuing Spring, should the pending peace negotiations fail to terminate the conflict.

Academy of Music.

To-night Mr. PAYNE, the Manager of this establishment, takes his benefit. He has provided the best bill of the season, and one we fear that can never again be approached. It consists of MOZART's "Don Giovanni," with LA GRANGE, DIDIEE, and HENSLER in the principle *rôles*. MORELLI and SALVIANI in the male characters. There are a dozen reasons why Mr. PAYNE should have a good house, but none better than this, that he plays *Don Giovanni*. It is positively the last night.

Projected Exploration of the Interior of Africa.

Another important enterprise, intended to effect an exploration of the interior of Africa, has been set on foot. Rev. J. MORRIS PEASE appeared to explain it before the Geographical Society last evening. He is on the point of sailing for Liberia to undertake the work. Some four or five years since, certain gentlemen in the South, impressed with the necessity of pushing the civilization of Liberia further towards the interior, in order to develop the resources of that region, engaged to raise $1,000 in individual subscriptions of $100, at any time when Mr. Mr. PEASE chose to signify his readiness to begin the labor of a survey. During last Spring the conditions were fulfilled, and countenance was given to Mr. PEASE by the State Colonization of New-York. He now appeals to the the American Geographical Society to lend him the aid of its moral sanction, and would be thankful for an official recognition as its Agent. The Society received his communications with accustomed urbanity, and referred the subject to the Council for further action.

Mr. PEASE considers that it would be an excellent thing for Liberia, and the interests of civilization generally, if the interior of Western Africa could be so opened to mercantile communication as to throw the rich products of the country into the lap of Commerce. Rich lands, healthy air, intelligent natives, and navigable steamers, offer inducements that should not be slighted. Many of the native traders themselves have signified to the authorities of Liberia their earnest desire for a better system of communication with the civilized classes upon the seaboard; and it is also urged, as a necessary feature of the plan, that the health of emigrants would suffer less in the high regions of the back country than in the malarious atmosphere of the coast. For these, and manifold reasons beside, which he detailed with great earnestness, Mr. PEASE decides to go out to Liberia, for the purpose of undertaking a complete Survey of the region back of Monrovia and along the uplands, to a distance of four or five hundred miles in the interior. It is proposed that a scientific corps be attached to the Expedition, to consist of an astronomer, a geologist, and a botanist. The Expedition will start from Monrovia, accompanied by native interpreters; push back to the country region on either side of the St. Paul River, to a distance of 400 miles; and return *viâ* the St. John's and Juok Rivers. The extent of territory to be surveyed will embrace an area of 500 miles east, north and south of Liberia. It is proposed that the Expedition begin its work as soon as possible in the ensuing dry season; but the time necessary for the completion of the undertaking is not stated. Mr. PEASE is very sanguine in regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise.

Another Insult from a Spanish Cruiser.

It seems to be one of the special amusements of Spanish cruisers to fire into peaceable trading vessels. But recently a serious difficulty has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain on this account, and now we have another instance to add to the long list of insults that our merchant vessels have received from these Spanish blood-hounds. Captain ATKINS, of the ship *Liberty*, at this port from New-Orleans, reports as follows:

"DEC. 20.—Calm, with fresh breeze from E. N. E., with fine weather; at 3 P. M, saw a brig bearing about East of us running before the wind under two topsails; 3:30 P. M. tacking to the North; ship *Westmoreland* tacked about the same time about two miles to windward of us; the brig before mentioned hoisted the Spanish flag, and hauled to, under the ship to windward. I set my ensign and kept it flying about ten minutes, and then hauled it down. The ship to windward outsailing the brig, she again kept before the wind and ran down on my weather quarter; but my ship out-sailing him, he kept off and gave us a gun. I then backed my mizzen topsail and again let out my flag, and he made sail after me, by which time he was in my wake; he kept after us about half an hour, and getting to leeward, hailed us, and told us we could go on; hauled down his flag and kept before the wind. I had my ensign flying all the time he was after us. When he told us we might go, I asked him why he had insulted the American flag, but received no answer. The brig was pierced for guns, and had two quarter boats, both painted white."

Personal.

ISAAC COOK, Esq., Postmaster at Chicago, and his new bride, were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan, yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

BON. BONNER. BONNIER.

The New-York *Ledger* announces that it has monopolized the literary services of Fanny Fern for the next twelve months.

Telegraphic Feats.

The whole of the President's Message was telegraphed to Boston, on Monday night, and appeared in the papers of that city on Tuesday morning. A trifle over two-thirds of the Message was sent over the Morse Union wires, commencing at 9¼ P. M. and ending at about 5¾ A. M. The other third was transmitted over the House wires, commencing at about 10½ P. M. and ending at 12 o'clock, midnight. The Union Line, using two wires a portion of the time, was over eight hours in sending their portion, while the House Line, with one wire, took up but one and a half hours in sending theirs; thus showing the capacity of the House system to be more than twice as rapid as the Morse.

The Central Park.

The motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners in this important case, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, and was laid over until Monday next.

FROM ALBANY.

Difficulties in the Way of an Organization of the Assembly.

HOW THE SENATE GETS ALONG.

A Contested Seat—A Bundle of Statistics—Taxes on Incorporated Companies, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Times. N. Y. Daily

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

All sorts of people can make a world, but it needs enough of one sort to make a Speaker of Assembly, and it will need some considerable negotiation before that one sort will be manifest.

Manifestly, there is here very little anxiety to effect an organization of the Assembly. The Republicans say they are not even a plurality of the body; that they can make no natural combination with any body except the Soft-Shell Democrats, and even such an alliance would not give a majority of all the votes. Besides, they say, in continuation, "It is manifestly our duty to adhere to our professions of principles, and to vote only for those who will reflect and give form to those principles, if they are elected." Hence, they cannot unite with the Hunkers, or Hindoos, or Americans, or conglomerats, as they are here severally and collectively designated. So much for the Republicans. I fancy they will stand fire.

The Americans would like the organization—not so much for the power it would give them, as for the prestige. But then, a few of their leaders have learned that the Party has strong Anti-Slavery tendencies, and that should they go to or bring to the Hunkers, they would lose large numbers of the rank and file. Of a surety, they cannot afford such a loss, and of a surety, if they be wise, they will not chance it.

The Hunkers, the last, the select, the close communionists of the Democratic fold, want to beat the Softs, want to beat the Republicans, want to "slash around," and above all they want to be taken in and done for at Cincinnati. They would relish amazingly such a coalition as would give them the power to kick up their heels at the Softs, and at the Republicans, and all them sort of people. And looking only to the present, they would readily enough jump into the Hindoo ring, and take a round or two with a hearty good will. But then. Exactly; it is the "but then" that curbs and holds them in restraint. A large number of their bone and muscle happens to have had its incipient stages of being on the other side of the briny deep, and, furthermore, it is demonstrable that a goodly proportion of the national Pro-Slavery people would rather kiss than kick the Pope.

"How happy would I be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away,"

sang the poet-lover, and the Hard-shell Democrats repeat the burden of the song most feelingly. If they could join hands now, and next Fall forget and be forgiven, doubtless "hands would be joined," and we should have a balancing of parties before to-morrow night. But until some ingenious dog shall invent a process by which a party can eat its cake and have it too, I do not think the Hindoos and Hards will come to a fusion.

"What a muddle it all is," comes up from the people. And who cares for all this muddle asks "yours to command." How the people, the dear people, grow rich and wax prosperous by such delays must be most apparent. It looms up as clear as a June sun.

Four votes were had this morning for Speaker, and the result was substantially the same as the day previous, viz.: ODELL, 41; PRENDERGAST, 24; BAILEY, 26; HOYLE, 10; scattering, 13.

Pending the order for a second ballot this morning, Mr. FOOTE proposed to appoint a committee of nine, consisting of the three first named who had voted for Messrs. ODELL, PRENDERGAST and BAILEY, who should select a Speaker, the House to be bound by the action of the Committee. The proposition was voted down as soon as its mover had made a speech thereon. Mr. VAN SANTVOORD made a proposition to elect by plurality, which was also promptly voted down. I suppose one motion was made for the record, and the other was made because the the first was submitted. B-u-n-c-o-m-b-e-s.

HOW THE SENATE GETS ALONG.

In the Senate, prayer was said, and DAVID ENOBY was elected Janitor; and a Committee was appointed to inform the House that the Senate had girded on its armor, and was ready for the strife, and was ripe and ready for the picking.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Among the petitions presented was one from Hon. THOMAS J. BARR, who proposes to install himself in the seat now warmed up by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. BARR's petition sets forth—That in the Second Election District, in the First Ward, where SICKLES, according to the returns, received 321 majority over BARR, after the polls were closed and the canvassing had commenced, and before the same was completed, the Chairman of the Board appointed and swore in two additional Inspectors, who immediately proceeded to aid in canvassing, in lieu of two Inspectors duly appointed by law, who retired, and as BARR is informed and believes "went to sleep," leaving the two newly appointed ones, and the one remaining legally appointed, to finish the canvass; that before it was finished, a man by the name of SMITH came in and requested to be sworn in to help complete the canvass, and was so sworn in, and did so help, as he requested, and a portion of the time while the canvass was progressing, it was left entirely to persons having no legal authority to canvass the votes.

He further sets forth that the canvassing was not completed at one sitting, but that an adjournment intervened, and during the adjournment the ballot boxes were not left in the care of any of the Inspectors, but were deposited in the Ward Station-house—that the canvass was commenced at the place of holding the Poll, but was concluded in the aforesaid Station-house, and that during the progress of the canvass in the said Station-house, the political friends of Mr. BARR, and other citizens, Electors in the District, were refused admission into the room.

He also claims that there were other irregularities, and that, in fact, the Inspectors had no personal knowledge whether their returns were correct or not, and that no reliance whatever can be placed in the statement of votes made by them, and hence the same should be rejected from the canvass as illegal.

He further states that he is informed, and believes, that SICKLES was not, at the time of the election, a resident of the Third Senatorial District.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the following resolution, which went to the table by consent:

Resolved, That the several cities and incorporated villages in the State be, and they are hereby required, on or before the first Monday of March next, to report in writing, under oath of the Mayors of Cities and of the Chief Officers of incorporated villages to the Comptroller of this State, the full amount of the aggregate indebtedness and liabilities of every kind, whether absolute or contingent, of such city or village as the same existed on the first day of January, 1856, and also the several items and causes of such indebtedness and liabilities, the dates thereof, and whether absolute or contingent; and also the means and resources of such city or village for the payment of such indebtedness and liabilities; and also a full statement by items of the fees and expenses of and incident to the laying out, widening and altering streets and alleys, and constructing, altering and repairing sewers and drains in such cities and villages for the year 1855.

Such a bundle of Statistics as would be rolled up in response to such a resolution, would be exceedingly interesting. I hope Senator RICHARDSON will put through his resolve.

TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to repeal An Act, passed July 21, 1853, amending the 4th Title of Chap. 13, of 1st part of R. S., entitled Regulation concerning the Assessment of Taxes on Incorporated Companies, and the commutation or collection thereof. The Board of Supervisors of Kings County ask for the repeal of it, on the ground that it is an unnecessary and unjust exemption of a portion of the property of the citizens from its legitimate share of the burdens of taxation.

I take it this looks, in addition to the act specified, to the repeal of the law passed last Winter under the supervision of Senator SPENCER. I believe it is dollars and cents between New-York and its environs. *Pro bono publico.*

NO ADJOURNMENT.

Senators wanted to adjourn over until Monday—constitutional provision in the way. Sensible Senators—unnecessarily exacting Constitution. I vote to amend. LEO.

[illegible]

The Board of Governors [illegible] on Wednesday and Thursday, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year, but, like the House of Representatives at Washington, and the Assembly at Albany, they have not yet succeeded in organizing. Yesterday, Governors DUNCAN and TILLOU were absent. Gov. [illegible] place of Gov. RUNEY, and Gov. [illegible] Gov. FLOYD.

	Pint.	Sumpt.	Whit.	Hunk.
[illegible]	4	4	4	4
Draper	3	2	2	2
Oliver	0	1	1	1
Blank	1	1	1	1

Previous to taking the first ballot there was a recess of fifteen minutes, and after the fourth another of ten minutes duration, when the Board adjourned to Saturday, at 4 P. M.

Gov. DRAPER favors the election of Gov. SMITH; speaks for him and votes for him; while Gov. SMITH, it is understood, votes a blank.

A note was received from Gov. DUNCAN, stating that, if present, he would vote for Gov. DRAPER.

Mr. OLIVER, although he received one vote, is not a candidate.

Both the candidates are Whigs. Gov. SMITH is nominated and sustained by those having Know-Nothing proclivities, and Gov. DRAPER by those whose tendencies are in another direction.

New-York Under Water—The New City Canals.

The state of the streets yesterday was refreshing. Park-row resembled a river, covered with a thin coating of ice. Crossers who trusted to appearances found themselves nearly up to the neck in water. There was a rumor of six men being drowned, but it was false. Many of the residents along the principal water-courses (formerly called streets) think of establishing mills and factories—the machinery to be driven by the abundant water-power. Horses are *going down*, boats are in great demand, and we can quote at least part of a line from the ancient mariner, "Water, water everywhere!"

Court-Martial upon Lieut. Haldeman.

The members of the Court-Martial convened some two months since, for the trial of Lieut. HORACE HALDEMAN, Eighth Regiment Infantry, United States Army, upon charges of peculating government funds, &c., assembled at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Quatermaster's Office, in accordance with a sealed order of General SCOTT. Major MORRIS, of the Fourth Regiment Artillery, being absent, an adjournment took place until next Monday at 12 o'clock M. It is understood that, owing to some informality in the previous trial, a new examination will have to be gone through with.

Alderman Briggs Arrested on a Charge of Libel.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, the famous Alderman from the Thirteenth Ward, was yesterday arrested by Officer MOORE, and brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, on complaint of THEODORE STUYVESANT, who charges him with libel, "in causing to be published in two of the New-York papers a certain communication," &c. The document alluded to was presented by Mr. BRIGGS, as a member of the Special Committee, to "the Honorable the Board of Aldermen," who gave him leave to withdraw it. It was published in the DAILY TIMES on the 27th ult. The Alderman waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance. JAMES GRIFFITH, Alderman of the Tenth Ward, became his bondsman.

Fun Ahead.

DARCY MCGEE has had notice of action for libel served on the editor of the *Citizen*. The *Citizen* retains JAMES T. BRADY and T. F. MEAGHER. MCGEE retains Mr. BUSTEED. We congratulate our readers.

☞ It is understood that the Nicaragua Transit and Panama Companies are about to fuse.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 5.

The WEEKLY TIMES for the current week contains a great variety of interesting matter. Among the articles which it contains are the following:

1. A full account of the Wakemanite Murders in Connecticut.
2. Full Abstracts of the Annual Reports of the State Departments.
3. A statement in detail of the Beef and Mutton Trade of New-York City in the year 1855.
4. New-Year's Day Festivities.
5. Gov. KOSSUTH on the Fall of Kars.
6. Mr. MALE, Editor of *El Nicaraguense*, on the Agricultural and Mercantile Interests of Nicaragua.
7. The closing scenes of the Kansas War—by the Special Correspondents of this paper.
8. An original letter of DANIEL WEBSTER.
9. Review of LONGFELLOW's *Hiawatha*.
10. The President's Message entire.
11. Editorial articles on the Message, the European News, Immigration, Beef and Mutton Markets, &c., &c.

THE ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE from France, London, Nicaragua, California, Panama, Oregon, Kansas, Washington, and other points, is very full and reliable.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT this week treats of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, Live Stock reports, and the usual Domestic Markets.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.

SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8; or 80 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASKS.—S. & M. T. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day a large lot of linen damask table-cloths, linen damasks by the yard, linen sheetings, Irish linens, napkins, towels, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES—COMPRISING EVERY COLor and shade, at 6s. and 8s. a yard; the greatest bargains ever offered are now to be found at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS at 4s., 5s., 6s. and 8s. a yard—the cheapest goods in the City.
AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins), at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
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Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Florence, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 261 Broadway and Reade-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Coloring, Cream, for preserving and arimenting the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $75, $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $65, $80 and $100. Music books, elegantly bound, for $3, at No. 298 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Present Aspect of the Question.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Washington *Union* publishes the whole of the correspondence between Mr. MARCY and Mr. BRODHEAD, our Minister at Copenhagen, on the Danish Sound Dues. The only important part of this correspondence at the present time, is that which relates to the proposition recently made by Denmark to settle the difficulty by a capitalization of the revenues—the plan to be submitted for consideration to a Congress of Nations. In October last the Danish Government issued a circular making this proposition, and from this document we extract the following:

This is not the first time this plan has been discussed; although it has never been formally proposed by the Danish Government to the Powers generally, it has nevertheless been the subject of conferences with several Cabinets; and it may, therefore, be supposed that, in principle, it contains nothing which is new to the Powers interested, or which requires detailed explanations in order to be understood. It does not seem necessary, neither, to submit, at this late hour, the various bases of capitalisation, among which a choice might be made, to a particular examination. The Danish Government, although naturally desirous to contribute its share to capitalization, does not wish to act in anticipation of the opinions which may be most adopted, or be precipitated, in the course of a negotiation between the delegates of a number of different States who are capitalists. Its desire being simply to find out an expedient equally acceptable to all, provided that this object be accomplished, it gives no preference to any particular mode of proceeding.

It may not be superfluous, however, to present an outline of the basis of capitalization which the Danish Government would find readily suited to the nature of the revenues which would have to be capitalized, and the sum of which would render, in his opinion, the share to be contributed by each respective Power, the most proportionate to the *zero rate* of the duties levied upon their navigation and their commerce.

The duties of the Sound and of the Belts are partly levied upon vessels and partly upon cargoes. The latter duties are the variable Sound dues, while in the first category are principally included light-house duties, clearance duties, &c., &c. It was formerly intended to adopt, as an exclusive basis of capitalization, the nationality of vessels passing through the straits; but it is evident that this plan would be anything but just, seeing that the number of vessels belonging to a certain nation, and passing through the Sound and Belts, does in no way represent the quota which this nation actually contributes to the Dues, which are principally levied upon merchandise.

This quota would be more in conformity to the true basis of things if we were to adopt as a basis the quantity of merchandise which has passed through the Sound and the Belts. In adopting this basis, it would be necessary, for instance, that the respective States, Denmark included, should contribute, in proportion to the quantity of goods exported from their ports and imported into the Baltic, passing through the straits or exported by the same way of the Baltic, to be imported into their ports; and vice versa; and by combining this basis with that of the nationality of the vessels so that the compensation to be paid to Denmark should be calculated, as relates to the real Sound Dues, after the transit of goods, after the direct importations or exportations of each State in merchandise, having passed the straits of the Sound and of the Belts, and with regard to light-house and other duties, after the flag, we might perhaps get a little nearer the just and equitable solution of a problem the full settlement of which must always present the greatest difficulties.

The two tables accompanying this represent, one, the amount of duties collected at the Sound and Belts upon vessels of each respective State in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and the other the amount of duties collected upon the goods imported into the Baltic, or exported from that sea during the same year.

In placing these documents at the disposal of the Cabinets, the Danish Government ventures to express a hope that they will be treated with all the discretion which the delicate nature of the affair in question demands.

Reply of Mr. Marcy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1855.

SIR: I proceed to communicate the President's reply to the proposition of the Danish Government to the United States to join in a Convention with other powers interested in the "Sound Dues," at Copenhagen, for the purpose of deliberating on that subject.

The friendly relations between Denmark and the United States have never been interrupted. The President cherishes a sincere disposition to sustain and strengthen them, and he would extremely regret that his determination to assert what he believes to be a just right in an unexceptionable manner should be regarded as an indication of disrespect for Denmark, or a want of a proper appreciation of her friendship. The exactions on foreign commerce at the entrance into the Baltic have been a productive source of revenue to Denmark, and it is but natural that she should struggle to retain it. If these exactions were founded in *right*, the United States would be the last power to interfere with her enjoyment of them.

It is not proposed to discuss the question of *right* in this communication; that has already been done, and the United States have adopted the conclusion that they are under no obligation arising from international law or treaty stipulation to yield to this claim. Denmark, on the contrary, has adopted a different and an opposite conclusion. It is readily conceded that both nations are anxious to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this vexed question. The subject interests several other Powers—indeed, all maritime nations—and Denmark has invited them to be represented in a Convention to assemble this month at Copenhagen, to consider a proposition to be offered by her to capitalize this revenue, and to apportion among commercial powers the sum to be paid for this renunciation of the great means of collecting it. The United States have been respectfully invited to send a representative to the proposed Convention.

Without at all questioning the fair intention of Denmark in proposing this measure, the President feels constrained by a sense of duty *to decline the acceptance of this invitation.* The Convention is to assemble *as the basis of its proceedings the very right on the part of Denmark* which the United States deny. It is assumed *without any power to pass upon the right of Denmark to levy a contribution upon foreign commerce*, but only authorized to adjust the share to be paid by each nation in lieu of the collections therefore possessed upon their respective vessels and cargoes. The United States, however, *contest their liability to pay any contribution whatever.* The main question at issue between this Government and that of Denmark is, not how much burden shall be borne by our commerce to the Baltic, but *whether it shall be subjected to any burden of all.* The proposed tribunal, it will be perceived by the restriction upon its jurisdiction, is expressly precluded from deliberating and deciding upon the only serious question at issue between the United States and Denmark.

This is not, however, the only difficulty which prevents the President from consenting to be represented in the convention. In claiming an exemption of our ships and their cargoes from taxation by Denmark at the straits of the Baltic, the President is vindicating a great national principle, of extensive and various application. If yielded in one instance, it will be difficult to maintain it in others. If exactions upon our trade at the entrance into the Baltic were acquiesced in by the United States, similar exactions might, on the same principle, be demanded at the straits of Gibraltar and Messina, at the Dardanelles, and on all great navigable rivers whose upper branches and tributaries are occupied by different independent powers.

The President cannot admit the competency of such a tribunal as that proposed by Denmark—as he would do if this government were represented therein—to deal with a principle of such vast importance to the whole commercial world.

There is another ground of objection to joining in the proposed Convention quite as controlling as either of the foregoing. The Government of the United States will never consent to the pretension that the *New* World is to be appropriated to adjust the political balance of the *Old.* It is clearly stated in the proposition which Denmark has submitted to the United States that the Convention is to act upon the question relative to the Sound Dues in connection with the system of the European balance of power. It is more than intimated that the former is to be subordinated to the latter. Of the utility or wisdom of the political theory of the balance of power in its application to the European family of nations it is not proposed to express an opinion, but enough of its operations has been seen to impress upon the people and Government a fixed determination to avoid being brought within its vortex. It has long been the cherished policy of this Government to avoid such a dangerous complicity, and the President will not yield in any case to the slightest relaxation of it.

The following quotation from the Danish document submitting the proposition to this Government will show the intended connection and commixture of the two subjects:

"Besides the condition, there is still another which the Danish Government considers essential, namely: that the affair in question [the Sound Dues] be not considered as one of commerce or money, but as a political one. This would be in accordance with the history of the Sound Dues, and with the part which they have performed in the Politics of the north of Europe. Otherwise, the negotiation would be deprived of that scope and character which are requisite to prevent its being fettered by questions of a secondary nature, which may be pertinent to an arrangement merely commercial and fiscal, but not to one destined to serve as a complement to treaties of peace and compromises by which the system of the political balance has been adjusted."

In passing upon the political question presented by this extract, this Government cannot be induced to take any part; nor will it submit to have its international rights restricted or modified in subservience to the political theory with which the question as to the Sound Dues is intermixed in the Danish proposition.

In the paper submitted by Denmark to the consideration of this Government, there is an allusion to *the sacrifices* she has made for facilitating the navigation of foreign vessels through the Baltic Straits. Any expenditure she has made for the safety and facility of this navigation may constitute an equitable claim upon Foreign Powers for remuneration to the extent they have participated in this advantage. The collections hitherto made have much more than compensated for these outlays. While the United States would not consent to purchase a right which they consider indubitable—the free use of the Baltic Sound—they would not hesitate to share liberally in compensating Denmark for any fair claim for expenses she may incur in improving and rendering safe the navigation of the Sound. There is, undoubtedly, a necessity to keep up at a considerable expense light-houses, buoys, &c., for the security of this navigation. For such expenses in future, disconnected from a claim for surrendering a pretended right to control the navigation of the Sound and Belts, the United States are willing to enter into an arrangement with Denmark, and to pay a fair equivalent for any advantages to their commerce which may be derived from these outlays.

You are, therefore, instructed to invite Denmark to submit a proposition on this subject, and to assure her that it will receive due consideration from your Government; but she must not expect that it will be favorably entertained if it should include, either expressly or impliedly, any compensation for the surrender of her pretended right to control the free use by our ships of the Sound and the Belts of the Baltic.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To HENRY BENNOER, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man, apparently an Irishman, about 35 years of age, was found dead, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., near J. F. STIGER's mills, in the village of Clinton. He was medium size, with black hair and whiskers. He had on gray pants, black vest and red flannel shirt, but no coat. The legs of his boots were out from the top to the feet, and both boots and stockings were cut apologies for what stockings ought to be. From his tracks in the snow, he seems to have come from towards New-Hampton, and to have left the public road some distance from Clinton, waded Spruce Run,

[illegible] and eradicating all tan, [illegible] and the Sun, use the BALM OF COLUMBIA FLOWERS. FET[illegible]

[illegible] BALSAM OF EVERGREEN. [illegible] tion, its works are [illegible] in the highest [illegible]

[illegible] The Exercises.—Used on the occasion of the 37th-st. M. E. Sunday School Christmas Celebration, will be repeated THIS (Friday) EVENING. Several additions have been made to the programme. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to clothing the poor children of the School. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of the North towards Slavery.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT will deliver the fifth lecture of this course on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 4. Subject—*The Golden Calf*, a poem. Tickets 25 cents. These lectures, which were postponed on account of the fire at Hope Chapel, will now be resumed with as much regularity as circumstances will permit.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY, IS SEEKING A WIFE—One who is like himself in good pecuniary circumstances, and accustomed to refined and educated society. No interview desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address M. O. E., care Swart's Express, New-York, (for one month.)

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady man, as general man, has no family; has no objection to the City or country, perfectly understands horses, single and double harness; can be well recommended; can make himself useful in the garden. Can be seen for two days at store No. 61 Marion-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, in a private family, by a man who has lived in this City for the last twenty-four years, and is a good, careful driver, and understands his business. Can give good City reference. Address R. S. H., Union-square Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a commission paper warehouse, a competent salesman, must be well acquainted with the City trade. Apply at No. 11 Dey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the month. Apply at No. 122 White-st. Can be seen 2 days.

IOWA LANDS WANTED.—25,500 acres of well located lands in Iowa, in townships, sections, halves, quarters, or even eighths, well located near rivers or contemplated railways. A Company of enterprising Eastern families contemplate emigrating westward, where the best facilities shall be afforded. Call Friday, 4th inst., between 12 and 3 o'clock, at the office of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Broadway, or address SECRETARY RIDGEFIELD SETTLEMENT COMPANY, Ridgefield, Conn., with full particulars.

DESIGNER WANTED—A man who is thoroughly competent to transfer from cloth or sketches on design paper, adapted for being wrought on the Jacquard loom, may hear of a permanent situation in the employ of the Hartford Carpet Company in Connecticut. Applicants must bring specimens of their work. Apply on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

TWO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A middle-aged single man, (American,) energetic and industrious, wants an engagement as collector, traveling agent, out-door or indoor clerk, or any other situation requiring activity and integrity. Is acquainted in the Western States, having held an Insurance agency there. Expectations moderate. Address COLLECTOR, by Dispatch Post, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a first-class boarding school in Quebec, Canada, an english lady, competent to teach French and the higher branches of English. Salary $300 and upwards, according to qualifications. References No. 201 4th-st., New-York.

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WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—From 1st of May next or earlier, between Hudson City and Bergen Point, N. J., a cottage or country house, with carriage-house, stable, out-houses, and one or two acres of land. Address H., Box No. 3,548 Post-Office.

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Correct engravings of the following subjects will appear in
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Portrait of the Prophetess, drawn from life, expressly for this paper.

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General Agent for the State No. 18 Glisey Building, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st.

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COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STAPLE GOODS, PUBLIC SALES, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their extensive will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

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Tucker Hopkins, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
Campbell, Hall & Co.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
Daniel Embury, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ELY, CLAPP & BOWEN, formed Jan. 1, 1851, is hereby dissolved by its own limitation.

The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, who alone are authorized to use the partnership name in liquidation.

Dated Dec. 31, 1855.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
HENRY G. ELY,
DEWITT C. CLAPP,
EDWARD E. BOWEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, formed a Limited Partnership, under the name or firm of ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the Importing and Dealing in Dry Goods to the amount of said firm, and on Commission. HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, of Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan, are the General Partners; and HENRY C. BOWEN, of said city of Brooklyn, is the Special Partner. The said HENRY C. BOWEN has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash as capital towards the common stock, and the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1856, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860.

Dated Dec. 31, 1855.

HENRY G. ELY,
EDWARD E. BOWEN,
WM. H. McCONNELL,
HENRY C. BOWEN.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

JOHN NICOLSON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them J. F. PERRY and DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 53 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
JOHN NICOLSON,
J. F. PERRY.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HURLBUT, SWEETSER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM W. HURLBUT.
JOSEPH A. SWEETSER.
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods, at No. 15 Park-place and Nos. 10 and 12 Murray-st., under the firm of HURLBUT, VAN VOLKENBURG & CO.

WILLIAM W. HURLBUT,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH,
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

L. O. WILSON.
G. W. GASHERIE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. SAM'L M. WALLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of L. O. WILSON & CO., as Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods.

L. O. WILSON,
B. BURCHARD,
W. B. BENNETT,
PARK MATTHEWSON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.

DISSOLUTION.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. L. T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

GEORGE H. JONES.
LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stationery and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 82 John-st., the same as heretofore.

LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation.

A. G. BAGLEY.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. H. H. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO.

A. G. BAGLEY.
H. H. HOUGHTON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. C. F. NEWTON.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BABCOCK & RICHARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by either of the undersigned, at No. 37 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

A. C. RICHARD.
W. R. BABCOCK.
C. W. RICHARDS.

WM. R. BABCOCK will continue the Importing and Jobbing business (in Goods for Men's Wear) at No. 20 Park-place, up-stairs.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS & MAXWELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who is duly authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. WILLIAM THOMAS,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. JAMES T. MAXWELL.

The undersigned will continue the Drug Business, as heretofore, on his own account, at No. 86 William-st., where WILLIAM THOMAS will also have his office.

JAMES T. MAXWELL.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 5 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Albro & Hoyt.

WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Carpet Trade, (in all its branches,) will be continued under the name of

HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO.
New-York, Jan 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a Partnership for transacting a Wholesale Dry Goods business under the firm of SKEEL, SWEETSER & CO., and have taken the stores Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

RUFUS R. SKEEL,
JOSEPH A. SWEETSER,
CHARLES H. HUNTTING,
ALBERT G. HYDE,
AMORY H. BOWMAN, Jr.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The interest of the late CHARLES O'BRIEN, in our firm, ceased with his death on the 20th of August last. We have this day taken our brother JOSEPH O'BRIEN into copartnership. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JOHN O'BRIEN.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. ROBERT O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD being dissolved, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD will continue, on his individual account, the business of buying and selling Stocks on commission, dealing in Commercial Paper and Foreign Exchange, and negotiating Bonds and Loans, at the office heretofore occupied by the firm, No. 58 Wall-st.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 23d

IRELAND.

The Kingstown Bible-burning Trial.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.

The trial of Father PROCHEIRNE for burning Bibles and Testaments at Kingstown,—which terminated last Saturday, in a verdict of not guilty,—is so important, not only from the interest it has excited in this country and the sister island, but from the view it gives of the state of religious feeling, and from its bearings on the future moral interests of Ireland, that I think an outline of the facts and circumstances, and their probable results may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES.

That, on the morning of the 5th of November two wheel-barrows filled with books, pamphlets and tracts, carried out of Father PROCHEIRNE's lodgings, under his directions, by the servant, and the two boys who brought the barrows by his orders,—conveyed their loads to chapel-yard of Kingstown; and that these books, pamphlets and tracts were made into a pile, and set fire to by his order, and under his instructions, are unquestioned facts. And that in the barrows, before they were emptied, and in the pile, when formed, were Bibles and Testaments,—some of which were burned, as the leaves taken out of the fire still exist, is not denied. The question is, How did these books get there? Who put them among profane and immoral publications, that they might be burned along with them as deserving of the same fate?

It may not be possible accurately to answer these questions. The Jury that tried the case did not answer them. They merely decided that there was no evidence *legally* connecting Father PROCHEIRNE with the disgraceful and criminal act. But the story of the transaction is briefly as follows:

The Redemptorist Fathers,—an order of Friars under a vow of poverty, consisting chiefly of Foreigners,—whose province is to preach, conduct religious services, and hear confessions wherever they are invited by the secular clergy, with the sanction of the Bishop, and the approval of their principal—have been, for a considerable time, holding "missions" in different parts of Ireland. Among other places, they visited Kingstown; and, as in the course of their sermons they denounced books condemned by the church, their penitents brought large quantities to the house of Rev. VLADIMIR PROCHEIRNE, one of these gentlemen, he determined to make use of them as a public warning, and an impressive testimony, in the manner before stated.

But when it was found that bibles, and testaments, and prayer books, were burned along with REYNOLDS' *Mysteries of London*, BYRON's *Don Juan*, and infidel and obscene works, such are now but too common in this city, imported from London, there was a loud outcry against the scandal. The pulpits of the different Protestant clergymen rang with the impiety, the Press was loud in condemnation, and the Government was appealed to on both sides of the Channel, to institute an inquiry.

The inquiry was instituted, before Mr. FRANK THOMAS FOSTER, Police Magistrate of the Kingstown District; Mr. CORNALLIS, the Castle Law adviser conducting it on the part of the Right Honorable WILLIAM KEOGH, the Attorney-General, at the suit of the Crown. Witnesses were produced, whose uncontradicted and unimpeached testimony established the facts before related. But when expectation was on tiptoe, as to the course that Father PROCHEIRNE would take,—that as newspapers such as the *Kilkenny Journal*, and the *Belfast Ulsterman* had declared the burning of the Protestant Bible to be all right, as it was not the Word of God at all but a mutilated and corrupt version,—as the late Mr. LUCAS had justified, in the *Tablet*, the burning of the Protestant Testament by a Friar in Connaught,—as Doctor MCEVOY of Kells had declared, that if he were going to burn that thing called a Bible by Protestants, he would not soil his fingers with it, but would carry it to the fire with the tongs,—and as Doctors CAHILL and MCHALE had used language not less unmeasured in denouncing the Authorized Version of the Scriptures as undeserving the name of the Word of God, and dangerous to faith and morals, and so unsuited for Christian perusal, it was expected he would declare, that as said version was condemned by his church, and deemed improper reading by her most distinguished doctors, he had warned his audience against it; and when his penitents who had been deluded into the having or reading of it, had brought it to him, he had felt it his duty to burn it with the other condemned books.

This, however, the reverend gentleman did not do. On the contrary, by his counsel, Mr. O'HAGAN, he positively and emphatically denied the allegation of the indictment, "That he had, blasphemously and profanely burned, or caused to be burned, a copy or copies of the Bible, in the authorized version, with the intent of treating the Holy Scriptures with contempt." But neither Father BOGGENSONS —to whom a Roman Catholic gentleman wrote for a contradiction, when the report went abroad at first, as being the Principal of the Order,—nor Father PROCHEIRNE himself, at any time, denied the simple fact. The former only declared that he gave no orders for the burning of Bibles; so that, if any were burned, it must have been through mistake; and the latter was silent until the disclaimer above-mentioned—which certainly leaves room for casuistry.

From the Police office the case was sent for trial to the Commission, and occupied the attention of Judges CRAMPTON and GREENE, and a Jury of five Protestants and seven Roman Catholics, two days, Friday and Saturday last week. The first of these Judges, CRAMPTON, addressed the Grand Jury on the law of the case. He said, it is a maxim, long established and acted upon, that Christianity is part and parcel of the law of the land, and that Christianity is founded on the Bible. To treat profanely, or to hold up to contempt the Holy Scripture, is a crime. This, no matter what the version. But, besides, the authorized version is protected by special authority, as being that on which the Queen and her Council, the Courts of Parliament, and witnesses, in all Courts of Justice, are laid under the obligation of an oath.

The Attorney-General prosecuted. His speech was long and elaborate. He distinguished between learned men, critically discussing the errors of any translation, or the respective merits and demerits of different versions, and the treating with contempt any—seeing that all contained, in substance, the Word of God. This was the crime laid to the charge of Father PROCHEIRNE—and this, with a version from which the late Dr. MURRAY had allowed extracts to be made for the National Schools in common with the Douay. He also quoted other testimonies to its excellence, particularly that of Dr. KELLEHER, of New-York. He detailed the evidence by which he expected the charge would be proved, and called upon the Jury to deal candidly and impartially therewith—adding that, as the prosecution was instituted not in a vindictive spirit, but for example, he would be satisfied with their verdict, whatever it might be; and he hoped the effect would be a lesson of mutual forbearance, which would teach peace and charity.

The witnesses gave testimony to the facts as they had occurred to them, amounting in sum to what I have stated before; and Judge GREENE charged the Jury, who, after deliberating three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Their verdict was, no doubt, conscientious; but from the following extract from his charge, it is evident he expected a different one, and had himself come to a different conclusion:

"There could be no doubt but the traverser did authorise and direct a certain quantity of books to be taken to the chapel-yard, there to be burned; and that fact had been proved by the Crown very clearly; and that copies of the authorized version were among the books burned, there can be little doubt; and it does not follow that because he was disbarred by the law from giving evidence on his own behalf, that he might not therefore have produced evidence by a third party in his defence. I do not wish to press this fact upon you more than that I consider it my duty to make it from this place. You will have first to consider whether Bibles were in the heap or not. I think the evidence strongly proves this, and that, too, by four or five witnesses. Then, next you will consider whether it was done by Father I PROCHEIRNE's order and consent; not that it was his own hands to consummate the offence, but was it done with his knowledge and by his order? But then you will have a most serious question to consider—whether he did or did not know that the barrows contained, with the other books, a copy or copies of the authorized version; and if so, how they got among this pile? These will be the main questions for your consideration, and which, I am sure, gentlemen of your experience will maturely consider; and that if he knowingly committed to the flames copies of the Holy Scriptures, it must have been with some other motive than to bring into contempt the Holy Volume, and you will discharge your duty fearlessly, and acquit accordingly."

The GOVERNMENT have by their act made this prosecution as a triumph to either party, and both have contrived to extract some out of it. The Roman Catholics sing hosannahs. There were cheers and waving of handkerchiefs when the verdict of acquittal was pronounced; immense multitudes escorted Father PROCHEIRNE from the Court-house; and there were illuminations and bonfires in Kingstown and neighbourhood. On the other hand, the Protestants say he escaped, partly by his own cunning in keeping out of the reach of legal evidence in the transaction, and partly from the way in which a friendly Roman Catholic Attorney-General framed the indictment to enable him to plead not guilty, and to make it impossible for the charge to be established legally. But after this laying down of the law, to which the prosecuting and defending counsel alike gave their assent,—after the eulogiums on the authorised version of the Scriptures, and the disclaimer of any design of treating it with contempt,—the priests cannot, for very shame, denounce it from the altars, nor the people beat and abuse the men who would place it in every house and read its message of mercy to every person.

At no period in the modern history of this country did religious animosity prevail to such an extent, and with such unmixed rancor. The days of mutual cooperation in any work at all connected with religion are gone by; and there is quite as little intercourse in religious matters, as if the parties did not recognize a common Christianity. And I fear,—instead of the forbearance and charity which the Attorney-General expected to result from this memorable trial, it will only draw the line of demarcation more distinctly, and render the shout of war to the knife, raised on both sides, more loud and universal. ALETHEIOLOGOS.

THE SEMINOLE WAR RENEWED.

Nine Soldiers Fired Upon by the Indians—Seven Men Massacred.

We have received an extra of the Florida *Peninsular* of the 28th ult., which brings alarming tidings in regard to the Indian troubles in Florida. A renewal of the *Seminole War* is considered inevitable.

The *Peninsular* says: The following "official information" was received at Head-Quarters of the troops in Florida, about 11½ o'clock, last night. The intelligence was brought from Fort Myers, by the United States steamer *Ranger*. The *Ranger* left Fort Meyers on the morning of the 22d instant.

FORT BROOKE, Fla., Sunday, Dec. 23.

An exploring party under command of Lt. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, 2d Artillery, consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal and several privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians, at daylight on the 20th instant, about 16 miles southeast from Fort Simon Drum—that party being about 40 miles southeast from Fort Myers.

The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th instant, and up to the time of attack were engaged in making a reëxamination of that portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last Winter. Three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 21st, it is supposed that Lieut. HARTSUFF and the remainder of his party have been killed.

Most of the public animals with the expedition, some eighteen in number, were also shot down. Lieut. HARTSUFF, when last seen, had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in his side. Private HANNA, of Company G., 2d Artillery, one of the party, who escaped, brought the above information to Fort Myers. HANNA was wounded in the abdomen, not seriously it is thought; he left another of the party, private BAKER, also wounded, about 18 miles from Fort Myers.

BAKER gave out at that point and could come no further. The Indians making the attack were some twenty-five or thirty in number. Two companies of the 2d Artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d inst., in search of Lieut. HARTSUFF and the missing members of his party.

Other movements of the troops in the direction of the battle-ground, were ordered immediately on the receipt of the information concerning the attack.

The above information embraces everything known officially, concerning the attack, up to the departure of the *Ranger*, and is respectfully furnished for the information of the public.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The message presents a brief and business-like exhibit of the condition of the State. The gratifying facts are announced that during the past year no loans were required by the wants of the Treasury. The receipts during the year were $5,390,474 11, which with the balance of the previous year, $1,240,958 72, made an aggregate of $6,631,402 83. The ordinary expenses and interest on debt were $4,189,512 58, and the extraordinary expenses for the new Portage, the North Branch Canal, Columbia Railroad, domestic creditors, redemption of loans and cancellation of relief notes, were $1,248,193 24, being a total of $5,385,705 52. The excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures was $1,259,261 83, and the balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year was $1,245,697 31. This secures the prompt payment of the February interest.

The public debt has been increased a little over one and a half millions in three years, though there was a reduction of $830,601 last year. The Public Works have made $103,563 53 during the past year. The early completion of the road to avoid inclined planes on the Alleghany Mountain and the North Branch Canal, is anticipated. For the former, $177,573 66 is wasted, in addition to the original estimates, and on the latter, though $151,340 52 have been expended over the original estimates, it is not yet in operation. The Governor repeats his opinions as to the policy of selling the Public Works, and warns the Legislature against the increase of unnecessary banking capital, and the impropriety of members' names being used as corporators in bills before them.

An appropriation for the Farmers' High School is recommended, as also the removal of some severely restrictive provisions to the law regulating manufacturing and other improvement companies. The views of the Governor as regards our Common School System we commend to attentive perusal. The State Lunatic Hospital, a new Western Insane Hospital, the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, the Houses of Refuge, the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums are commended to the bounty of the State. He recommends the Licensed System to the immediate representatives of the people for needed revision. Omnibus legislation is severely condemned, and general and uniform legislation as far as practicable advised.

The taxes on enrolled private bills have not been promptly paid; the Governor therefore recommends the passage of a law to repeal all acts subject to such tax unless paid within a year. The Erie and Northeast Railroad will also made the subject of a special communication. The recent abstraction of arms from the arsenal at Harrisburg is alluded to, and recommendations made to increase the bonds of the Adjutant-General, and erect one large arsenal at a convenient place and sell all the others. There are other subjects upon which the message touches that will command attention, as it is entirely devoted to State affairs.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday.

As member of the Committee on Arbitration, G. W. BLUNT, Esq., was duly elected.

THOMAS TILLSTON, Esq., then presented his report having reference to the "Ferry Testimonial," which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman announced that Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N., had forwarded some valuable Charts of the Pacific to the archives of the Chamber. Upon which a vote of thanks to Capt. WILKES was moved by Mr. BLUNT, and carried unanimously.

A committee of three was appointed to report on Prof. CHAUVENET's chart on Great Circle Sailing.

To render the value of this American contrivance intelligible, we abridge part of the description. It is a revolving chart, made transparent, in order that the lines of another chart may be visible through it, and drawn precisely like the fixed one, but differently graduated. Its meridians represent great *circles*; its equator is a line of *courses*, and the numbers on this line express the degrees in the courses or angles which the great circles make with the first meridian. The shortest route from one point to another on the surface of the globe is, of course, along the arc of a great circle drawn between them. But, when the arc is laid down on a mercator's chart, it appears neither as a straight line nor as an arc of a circle, but as a *peculiar* curve. Now, this contrivance, this circle protractor, enables the navigator, by *mere inspection* and adaptation, to make out not only the latitudes and longitudes of all the points on the globe through which the great circle route passes, but also the *course* to steer, and the *distance* to be sailed. The simple contrivance of two charts, a *fixed* and a *revolving* one, is sufficient instantaneously to demonstrate and describe such a course.

The Sub-Committee on the Coasting Trade then presented their report through Mr. PHOENIX, which was accepted.

The report of the Sub-Committee on the Usury Laws was adopted. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. BARSTOW) stated that efforts would be made to give efficiency and practical value to its suggestions. Various communications were noted; one from Bengal, relating to the rules of salvage, and another from the American Consul at Montreal. The Chamber then unanimously passed a motion praying the Legislature to appoint a Commissioner for Canada, in order to the more ready verification of legal documents.

The Board then adjourned.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Another Indian Battle—Over 1,000 Indians in the Republic.

The Buenos Ayres *Nacion*, of the 3d of November, announces to us news of the desperate fight between the Government troops and the Indians. The action took place on the 9th of October, near Tapalque. Gen. HORNOS had under his command 1,000 cavalry, 280 infantry and two pieces of artillery. The Indians numbered 3,000 men. Soon after the battle was commenced the militia, which composed a large portion of the force under Gen. HORNOS, became disorganized, and all efforts to induce them to reform were useless. This occasioned a great loss—fifty men being killed and wounded, including a chief and four officers.

Gen. HORNOS was thereupon obliged to retreat to an adjoining fort.

The Buenos Ayres *Packet*, of the 3d November, gives the following statement of the condition of affairs in the Republic:

With three abortive rebellions in the short space of six months, we cannot present a flattering picture of our actual situation, nor speak in confident terms of our immediate prospects. Our social system has been vitiated, and it is now evident that much time and patient perseverance will be required to effect a radical cure. From the ashes of a great military despotism has sprung up a race of minor chieftains, disposed and ready at all times to copy the example of their prototype; and unfortunately, not a few of a lower grade, too demoralized by a long career of marauding depredation, to submit to the restraints of personal exertion, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. These united, form a permanent nucleus of disorder and rebellion; and unhappily, there is also a numerous class, especially in our rural districts, so long and thoroughly accustomed to a blind and passive obedience, that they are easily seduced or forced into the anarchical alliance.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—One of the most horrible and distressing tragedies which it has ever been our lot to record, or which perhaps, has ever met the public ear, occurred in our city on the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th inst. When the 4 o'clock train on the Macon and Western Railroad arrived at East Point, on Christmas morning, the body of a person was found on the cow-catcher, *having been dragged the entire distance from Atlanta—six miles—in this manner.* The body was so mutilated,—in fact, literally torn to pieces,—the fragments scattered along the whole distance,—as to defy identification. From the fragments of clothing, however, found attached to the body, it is rendered almost certain that the deceased was a son of Col. AMOS W. HAMMOND, of this city. The young men was seen on the night of the 24th, in company with others of the same age, in the vicinity of the Macon and Western Railroad, and has not since been heard of. There is no suspicion about that he was murdered in an affray by his companions, and afterwards laid upon the track. We have not heard the evidence to this point. The matter is now undergoing investigation before the Coroner.

Atlanta (Ga) Intelligencer, Dec. 27.

☞ An explosion of powder with singular results, occurred at Columbus, on Christmas day. A party of Germans were throwing fire-crackers, for sport, in a grocery, when one of the crackers fell into a keg of powder standing on the counter. The explosion of the powder blew the house apart, letting the upper floor down upon the inmates of the grocery. The barrels in the room, however, supported it, and the men, singular to relate, escaped with but slight injuries.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied.

COFFEE—Remains inactive, but firm.

COTTON—The demand is pretty fair, and prices are without essential variation.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9⅞	10	10⅛
Fair	10	10	10¼	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, but otherwise essentially unchanged, sales having been made since our last of only 7,610 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 31½@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 43¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 43¾@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian remains rather quiet but steady, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 ₰ bbl. Southern appears about the same, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls., at $8 62½@$10 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, but firm,—with sales since our last of only 2,300 bushels Southern Red, at $1 15. Rye has not varied much,—7,500 bushels brought $1 30@$1 31 ₰ bushel. Barley and Oats are about the same. Corn is less freely offered, and in pretty active demand, at rising prices,—sales having transpired since our last of 40,000 bushels, at 92c.@95c. for old Western Mixed; and 82c.@83c. for new Southern Yellow and White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet at former rates.

IRON—Unaltered.

LATHS—Fair demand at full prices.

LEAD—Nothing new.

LIME—Rockland is in request, at $1 for Common and $1 32 for Lump, ₰ bbl. Supply limited.

MOLASSES—Unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Generally quiet, at old quotations.

OILS—Have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather better request at a little better prices, with sales since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, closing with sales at $17 for Mess, and $14 75 for Prime, ₰ bbl., while holders looked for a further advance. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed at 7½c.@8c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and steady. Lard continues in slack demand, at falling rates. The sales since our last reach 500 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¾c.@12c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet and on the decline, the sales since our last including 200 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 50 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and heavy, at from $18@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 11c.@ 22c. for Ohio; 22c.@26c. for Common to very good State, and 26c.@28c. for Prime and Choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1856.

	OLD PORK. Barrels.	NEW-YORK PACKING. Barrels.	OLD BEEF. Tierces.	NEW BEEF. Tierces.	NEW-YORK PACKING. Tierces.
Mess		1,000			
Prime Mess		1,000			
Prime		1,000			
Thin Mess					
Repacked Mess					
Repacked Prime					
Other Prime					
Unspecified					
Total		3,000			
Mess					
Prime Mess					
Prime					
Thin Mess					
Repacked Mess					
Repacked Prime					
Other Prime					
Unspecified					
Total	

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856, at 10¾ o'clock, on the premises, No. 41 Day-st., the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to C. H. Andrus, Esq., and which is considered the most complete factory of its kind to be found in the United States, among which will be found one superior steam engine and boiler, with connecting pipes and independent force pumps, water and exhaust pipes, six-horse power, and in good order; two large fire safes, one with Jones' patent lock, &c.; in fact, embracing every article necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and worthy of the attention of the Trade. Terms cash; City funds and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer. Catalogues containing full particulars are now ready, and can be obtained of ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEDGE & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 West 34th-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, pier glass, worsted damask curtains, lace do., rosewood piano-forte, made by Bacon; rosewood parlor suite covered in green and crimson silk brocatel, etagere, marble-top centre table, ormolu gas chandeliers, bronzes and gas brackets, centre tables, oil-cloth, Brussels carpets, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, ingrain carpets, cottage chairs, mantel ornaments, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEDGE & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at the sales room No. 19 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, large lot of household furniture and silver-plated ware, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of mahogany suites of furniture, covered in hair cloth, rosewood do. in brocatel, marble-top centre tables, rosewood do., ormolu gas chandeliers and brackets, Brussels, Ingrain and tapestry carpets, oil-cloth carpets, oil-cloths, &c., mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, mats, cottage furniture, &c., &c. Also, three splendid rosewood pianos of the best City makers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE—Preparatory to removal; will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Ann-st., the stock of Messrs. Hands, consisting parlor suites in various coverings, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, library and secretaire, bookcases, bedsteads, hall stands, wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre, side, sofa, card and fancy tables, dining extension tables, enameled cottage suites, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole will be positively sold, and a deposit will be required from every purchaser. The goods to be removed immediately.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF FURS. THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 95 Beekman-street. HENRY T. LEEDS & CO will sell by order of the Assignee the whole stock of an Importer, consisting of Russia sable, Canada mink, mountain marten, French sable, stone marten victorines, capes, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also, fox, coon, silver badger, robes, scarf collars, gloves, &c. W. M. ALLEN,
Attorney for Assignee.

HENRY H. LEDGE & Co., Auctioneers, Office 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., one pair long-tail bay carriage horses, over 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind in all harness.

Also, a close carriage.

A shifting coupe, made by Mix.

A double harness.

A pair blankets.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, by virtue of an execution, at store No. 20 North William-st., at 10½ o'clock, men's silk hats, men and boys' felt hats, cloth and plush caps, &c., &c. W. B. JONES, Constable.

G. G. HOGTON, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 81 Cedar-st.

G. G. HOGTON WILL SELL, on SATURDAY, at the salesroom at 10½ o'clock, furniture, balance of silver ware, glass ware, and fancy Chinese goods, jewelry &c. Also, balance of liquors, consisting of 4 toes. brandies and Holland gin, &c. Also, a large lot of choice brands of cigars, without reserve.

R. L. DELISSER Auctioneer.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—DELAVITT DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, will offer, at auction, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., a fine collection of Standard, Miscellaneous and Illustrated Books. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready for delivery.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1855.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Sandusky and Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds that the holders may be called on by the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the books for the transfer of Stock of this Company will be closed from this date to the 15th January inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d inst. By order of the Board,
FRANCIS SIMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The polls for the election of Directors will be open on that day from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.
L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, on corner of 8th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P.M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & I. R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 6, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.
By order,
C. L. EVERITT.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 7 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FOR SALE—Clinton Line Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Clinton Line Extension Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, Improvement Bonds, Louisiana City 6 per cent. Bonds, by WHEELER, BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

GROCERS' BANK BILLS—Of Boston, bought at 50 cents, by JOHN F. BELL & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.—No. 15½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1855.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,877,429 60
Due from Banks		130,123 11
Due from Directors of the Bank	$24,000	
Due from Brokers	325,000	
Real estate		271,531 98
Specie		1,115,531 96
Cash items viz: Checks on other City Banks, received in regular course of business, on the day previous		1,331,645 23
Stocks		9,000 00
Bills of solvent Banks		22,470 00
Expense account		19,348 65
Total		$11,377,360 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$5,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$2,000	
Less notes on hand	6,000	
		2,100 00
Profit		639,995 63
Due to Banks		1,093,841 03
Due depositors on demand		3,716,013 55
Due to others, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Dividends unpaid		4,767 40
Total		$11,377,360 63

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-av., corner of 9th-st.—Open to all persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $50 and under. Dividend at 6 per cent. on sums under $500 payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK FOR A COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
apl,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LONGBORROW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner of William. NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 5th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 7 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 856 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that Deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 5, will bear interest from the 1st January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—64 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERLIT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 172 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Luyer,	Claus Descher,	Henry Lyons,
Henry A. Boorsam,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John L. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoagland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Eliah Fisher,
Henry H. Brugges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	F. C. Kormer,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inhusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of N. H. Osgood, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., to act for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant Prest. ent. By order.

GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FIRE PREVENTED.—The undersigned hereby informs the public that he has invented and taken measures to secure letters patent for a very valuable improvement in constructing the tops or stoppers for rosin oil, table lamps, &c., which consists in having a well or chamber formed around the tube, the tube being attached to the bottom, the top left open through which the wick or tallow passes, and into which all of the waste fluid that issues from the lighted wick passes, and coming in contact with water, all possibility of the lamp taking fire or exploding is thoroughly warranted against. Arrangements will be consummated in a few days to supply the trade at wholesale, and it is expected that those who wish to have their lamp tops exchanged, can do so at any of the lamp stores in the United States, Canadas and South America.

Orders received at No. 67 Nassau-st. (room No. 3,) New-York. WM. WEBSTER, Inventor and Proprietor.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 62 Lispenard-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. P. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rolled with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, clevises for locomotives and other work; sizes 2 to 4 in. square, in a car, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lasalle of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ACCUMULATED TESIMONY OF THOUSANDS Certifies that for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Condrit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi a fait les cors avec une extrême habilaté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of universal and total debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemaud, Roux, &c

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and attended according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Beade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staat's Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author

DR. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 625 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. COBBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cooch Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 20th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 305 Hudson-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellafontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:30 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

F. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express trains leave Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taun on, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 8:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 9:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 9 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 1 P. M., for Newburg direct, without

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City Passengers—The Late Wreck—Business in Havana.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

The time comes when we all think of home, and the comforts which the year of labor has enabled us to throw around those we love—and those who have none are perhaps a little more sad mid the joy which spring in the hearts of stranger-friends—but this is common-place.

Our anxiety for the passengers by the *Crescent City* is over in the *personal* assurance of their safety, having arrived at this port on the evening of the 21st, from Nassau, in the British brig *Alma*. The cabin passengers, who had no homes here to gladden by their return, were made comfortable at the "Hotel Cubano," through the provident care of the courteous and active agent of the Company, Y. JOHNSON, Esq. It seems to be admitted by passengers intelligent on the subject, and men who have followed the sea, who were on board, that there was no want of prudence, watch or observation on the part of the Captain; that the casualty was caused by an error in the compass, which could not be detected, and a strong current setting to the eastward. The Captain had made frequent soundings, from the hour he anticipated reaching the Bank, and was standing on the wheel-house, having ordered the engine stopped, to give another cast of the lead, at the moment the ship struck the rock, about midway of the Mantanilla reef of the little "Bahama bank" at a few minutes to 7 P.M., the 7th inst. The lead had been thrown 15 minutes previous without bottom. My information is derived from disinterested persons, who are conversant with our coast navigation, both under steam and sail, and they concur in ascribing to Captain GRAY the credit of having discharged the whole duty to navigation of his ship, and in taking all possible measures for the safety of life and property after the accident occurred. I presume a detailed report of the voyage will be furnished by Captain GRAY, who remains at Nassau in care of the property which has been saved by the wreckers. The confidence here is not diminished in the captain, for reason of this loss, which nothing of human power could have anticipated *to prevent*.

The religious services for the boucfit of the soul of General TACON, which were initiated at the Cathedral of San Carlos on the 17th inst., and continued to the 19th, did not command the attention expected from the preceding bustle and preperation. General CONCHA assisted at the inauguration of the funeral feast the first day, attended by his military family and the heads of departments. The cenotaph exposure was not imposing, and the elaborate display of military and civic implements of the various arms and trades, was not in good taste, showing too much haste for judicious combination, although the dark drapery made fine relief for finished work.

I am informed that the two seamen, CHAUNCEY and WINDE, sentenced to three years' service in the chain-gang of Havana, have had commutation of their sentence, on the strength of representations of their previous character, made by the acting Consul of the United States, Colonel WM. H. ROBERTSON. They will be placed in the public shops at the arsenal for that period, without chains, and may receive salary if their conduct should deserve it.

Our business gives way to pleasure; but the last week's exhibit you will find in the report handed with the usual file.

Health good, and planters still continue to realize well from their rolling. The stock of sugars of the old crop to go forward is near 10,000 boxes. The last contract for Muscovado sugars was made by DRAKE & Co. at 7½ rials per arroba.

The steamer *Granada* arrived from New-York the 23d, and left yesterday, with the passengers of the *Crescent City*, for that port. The *Quaker City* we are looking for momentarily, and her detention, we presume, is owing to the necessity of making her business arrangements at Mobile.

The Quaker City—General News—Supposed Intentions of France and England in Relation to this Continent.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

As rumor had determined that the *Quaker City* was not to visit Havana on her return voyage to New-York from Mobile, our correspondence was dispatched by the steamer *Isabel*, *via* Charleston, on the 25th, and may be at hand at the same time with the mails by this ship of two days later. The delay at Mobile was an injury for this voyage, as many passengers had calculated upon going by the steamer, who were diverted from so doing by the stories circulated for the purpose of prejudice to the interests of the boat, which were not contradicted by notice of the agents. This steamship has been approved of by everybody who has visited her, and the Captain and Purser are most favorably known and esteemed by the community; so she starts with a good prestige of the public sentiment in her behalf, which will not be much injured by bungling and incompetent agents at the Havana.

Several young gentlemen have been ordered to a residence in Spain, for the utterance of idle words from idle brains; and it is hoped by their families that they may learn discretion before they return, which is probable, if it is possible.

We are still continuing the feast of love—more tempered of earth than Heaven, I fear,—and of consequence, there is no other business to be done. Owners of estates have gone to them to give their people a jolly time. The sense of fillibusterism has passed from our minds, and the heart no more trembles over the names of WALKER, KINNEY, HENDERSON, and a few others, as in times past. The Slave-trade still flourishes, and we hear of homeward cargoes that are to reach the shores of Spanish civilization during those Christian feast days, that they may taste the blessings of salvation under the lash of the task-master. The business is more covertly conducted—so that we do not get items as to quantity, names of vessels, and points of disembarkation, with the same facility as under the reigne of CANEDO and PEZUELA; but there is no doubt that the numbers have increased rather than diminished, even against the stern integrity of the present Chief.

We are well advised here that the world "Regulators" from the Crimea and the Baltic have determined to adjust the matters of "San Juan de Nicaragua"—dispose of KINNEY and his Agricultural Colony—clip the wings of WALKER, so that he will not travel so far from home—"pacify" Mexico with a new Government, predicated upon the time-worn dogmas of Europe—and let the United States know that the Monroe doctrine is a humbug, while they will explain the reason, practically by occupation, why they objected to the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. These matters are in discussion, and if a peace is patched up on the other side, we shall have the arguments brought to our attention, perhaps, before the adjournment of the present Congress. But we shall see. Until then I suppose the breeches will remain without a patch where most needed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Lowell Lectures in New-York—Dr. Dewey on Liberty.

The first of a portion of the lectures delivered by Dr. DEWEY before the Lowell Institute, Boston, was presented last evening to a very meagre audience, in Clinton Hall. The time designated in the advertisements for the commencement of the discourse was 7½ o'clock. The bulk of the ladies and gentlemen who were present had taken their seats previous to that. As soon as 7½ o'clock arrived, the reverend lecturer rose and announced that the hour at which he was to begin was 8 o'clock. Some signs of a determination to retreat were exhibited as soon as this highly gratifying intimation was given. The whole company sat, however, with considerable patience, during the wretched half-hour that intervened before the lecturer began.

I happened, (he said,—in opening his subject,) more than a year ago, to fall in with an essay of the German LESSING, entitled the "Education of the Human Race." Vast as the subject is, he says what he has to say upon it in twenty pages and a hundred apothegms. I thought I might venture to say something upon it in twenty times the space. Indeed, space for an individual worker has not much to do with a subject that might well fill twenty volumes. The lecturer, after explaining that his limits were even narrowed to a degree which he had not at first contemplated, said he now designed to present merely certain detached points in the discussion. This evening he proposed to consider the influence of liberty—civil liberty, upon human education, liberty of thought and action. The strongest passion of our unadulterated nature, he thought, was the love of freedom: of our nature truly educated the love of right was the strongest, yet no true, sound education extinguished the former; nay, its developement was one of the inevitable attendants of human progress. Humanity in its march ever went hand in hand with liberty. Destroy it, and humanity is dead. Waken it, and humanity is awakened. "Drive it out of the world, and drive us out of the world," would not every noble spirit say? Society as it grows more enlightened ever grows freer.

This was the leading idea of the remainder of his lecture. He treated of the freedom of the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans—the three great eras of mental liberty in the ancient world, which corresponded with the three great eras of intellectual life. He referred to the liberty of Christianity as being the only liberty which could be lasting: the ancient nations, he said, had little freedom, only because they could not bear more. His idea of true liberty was not licence—not lawlessness; it was no reckless passion. To be safe, to be right, the law of liberty must run parallel with the law of obedience. The one must run just as far as the other, and neither should be broken. If at any time the law or the constitution seemed to be wrong, it was our duty to amend, not to break them. Where a man's convictions ran counter to the law, the question was whether he should put down the law, or the law should put down him. Liberty was a glorious thing, but it was a solemn thing. A free people ought to be the most thoughtful of people, for it had to do the hardest thing in the world, govern itself. The world had regarded Liberty as a boon, and not as a bond. There needed to be a great revolution in public sentiment in regard to this. There was nothing on which man's ideas needed so much to be cleared up and advanced as this grand and terrible responsibility of freedom.

School Reopened in Brooklyn.

The public reopening of Public School No. 5, at the corner of Gold-street and Myrtle-avenue, came off Wednesday.

Mr. SEABURY, Chairman of the local Committee, presided.

There were large numbers of ladies and of teachers present.

The school building has been closed since July, during which time alterations and improvements have been made, amounting to an expenditure of $8,500. The School will seat about 750 children in the three departments. The house is long and narrow, with three large rooms, divided by curtains. The grounds are small and badly located for a school of any kind, and especially so for one of the first magnitude. The furniture has been repainted and otherwise improved. Addresses, appropriate and oatmeal, were made by Messrs. GREENWOOD, PAYLIES, COPELAND, ANTHONY, and Superintendent BILLEPP. The singing was fair.

The Primary Department has a register of 305 pupils, under the care of Miss E. A. SEABURY, Principal, aided by Misses JERUSHA W. MORTON, A. L. PARKS, A. M. FRIOT, A. DEVOE, and M. POWERS.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of 207, under the care of Miss LAWRENCE, Principal, with Misses COFFIN, DEANE and PRINCE.

The Boys' Grammar School is under the direction of Mr. GOODELL, assisted by Misses COLLINS, OSBORN and SIMPSON. The registered number of pupils is 216.

The school officers connected with No. 5 deserve much credit for their perseverance and efforts for the improvements they have effected.

This is the edifice which we noticed in the TIMES of July last as being in a very miserable condition, and we had the pleasure of hearing more than one of the members of the Board of Education present publicly acknowledge their obligation to the DAILY TIMES for its suggestions.

The Board of Education.

The following gentlemen certified by the County Clerk to have been elected to offices of and under the Commissioners of Education, yesterday appeared before the Clerk of the Board, and subscribed to the required oath of office:

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Ninth Ward—Albert Smith.
Eleventh Ward—George White.
Sixteenth Ward—Jesse W. Smith.
Nineteenth Ward—Richard S. Gray.
Twentieth Ward—Nelson J. Waterbury.

INSPECTORS.

First Ward—John H. Williams.
Eighth Ward—Charles C. Dyer.
Sixteenth Ward—Louis A. Rosenmuller.

TRUSTEES.

First Ward—Thomas Byrnes.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Lawler.
Eleventh Ward—John Pickford.
Thirteenth Ward—George W. Thurber, (to fill vacancy.)
Sixteenth Ward—John DeLamater, (to fill vacancy.)
Eighteenth Ward—Wm. J. Strong.
Eighteenth Ward—Charles J. Murch, (to fill vacancy.)
Twentieth Ward—Robert T. Creamer, (to fill vacancy.)
Twenty-first Ward—Benj. B. Atterbury.

American Institute.

The regular monthly meeting of the Institute was held last evening, at the rooms No. 351 Broadway, the President, Mr. PELL, in the Chair.

The Secretary, Mr. MEIGS, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Committee to whom was intrusted the duty of soliciting subscription to aid in the purchase of the Crystal Palace, reported that their efforts to that end had not met with success, and recommended that negotiations for the purchase should for the present be suspended.

The report of the Board of Managers on the subject of the late Fair, and other matters pertaining to the interests of the Society, was received and ordered on file. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Election of Officers.

This being the annual business meeting of the Academy, very little else was done. An unusually large number of new members were elected. On account of the inclemency of the weather, a small number of members were present. The following gentlemen were elected by ballot:

President—Dr. WILLARD PARKER. *Vice-Presidents*—Drs. WATSON, Buck, Beadle, Bolton. *Recording Secretary*—Dr. Foster. *Assistant Secretary*—Dr. Holcomb. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. Hubbard. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. J. W. Green. *Treasurer*—Dr. J. O. Pond. *Librarian*—Dr. T. F. Cook. *Trustees*—Drs. G. Carter, Anderson, Kissam, Blakeman, S. P. White, B. Ogden, Griscom.

The election of Orator was deferred until the next meeting, the following being the nominees:

Drs. Detmold; Francis, Roberts, Bulkley, Griscom, Mott, Barker, Beadle, Gardner, Corson, J. M. Smith, Garrish.

The reports of the retiring officers showed that the number of members added is more numerous, the Treasury in a more flourishing condition, more original papers were read, and greater general interest felt in this Society, than during any previous year.

Live Oak Clubs Falling Out.

The members of Live Oak Club number one, Councilman WILD, Chairman, met last evening at the Brandreth House. About a hundred persons were present. Perfecting the organization of the Club was the only business done, excepting one or two animated speeches during the evening, from the Chairman, followed by zealous harangues of encouraging prospects for GEORGE LAW for the Presidency, by L. T. CAMPBELL of Tenn., Major HEATH of Washington, and R. J. ABBOTT, Editor of *Young Sam*. A bust of GEORGE LAW was presented to the Club by Mr. JONES the Sculptor. Mr. JONES accompanied its presentation with some very happy reminiscences of his experience in taking the bust of eminent leading politicians. Near the termination of the meeting a Committee was delegated to wait upon the Live Oak Club having its head-quarters at No. 785 Broadway, and inform them of error on their part in designating themselves as Live Oak Club No. 1. The Brandreth House Club claim an earlier organization, having been born, as they allege, as early as May last.

The Hard-Shell General Committee.

This Committee met last evening, at their head quarters, to close up the business of the year, Mr. B. S. HART presiding, in the absence of the regular chairman. A series of resolutions, offered by GEO. F. THOMSON, Esq., was adopted, reiterating the principles of the party, sustaining the tone of the President's Message on the Central American question, and approving the Walker Government in Nicaragua.

Death from Suffocation—Dr. Connery's First Verdict.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 39 Elm-street, on the body of PATRICK BURNS, a child of three weeks old, who was suffocated on the previous night by its mother, who, coming home drunk, laid upon it in bed. The following verdict was rendered in the case: "That the child died from accidental suffocation at the hands of Mrs BURNS; but, from the good character we have got of her, we exonerate her from blame, and advise her to keep temperate for the future."

Police Appointment.

We understand that THOMAS MCPARLIN, of the Reserved Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Ward Police, in place of JAMES FLANDREAU, elected Police Justice.

☞ WILLIAM MASON, better known as "WALLY MASON," a well-known character about town, died on Monday afternoon at his residence corner of Hudson and Barrow streets. He was one of the principal witnesses on the Baker trial. His death is attributed to a severe beating he received at the hands of Bill POOLE about a year ago.

Going It.

A magnificent silver service of plate was presented to the Deputy Street Commissioner, CHARLES TURNER, Esq., on his reappointment to office, by various political friends. It was valued at $1,250.

Last evening the Deputy Sheriffs and friends of Ex-Sheriff OSBORN and Sheriff WILLETT had a good time at MONTGOMERY'S. To Mr. OSBORN they presented a fine portrait of himself, and to Mr. WILLETT a beautiful silver pitcher and plate.

The friends of Dr. THOS. K. DOWNING, late City Inspector, gave him a dinner last evening. Many noted politicians of the Soft school were in attendance, speeches were made, toasts drunk, and songs sung.

☞ Dr. WIESENER delivered the fifth lecture of the German course last night at Clinton Hall. The subject was "Wanderings in and around Geneva," bringing in sketches of the various celebrities who have lived in that city. Dr. W.'s remarks, though interesting, were too lengthy.

☞ Mr. WILSON SMALL, of the Seventh Ward, has been appointed by Mayor WOOD a clerk to the Police Commissioners.

Drowned.

A man named WILLIAM KIERNAN was found drowned at Blackwell's Island yesterday morning. He was one of the paupers in the Workhouse on the Island, and is supposed to have lost his life accidentally. An inquest will be held to-day.

Suicide.

A German named LOUIS HERMES, aged 45 years, leaped from the second-story window of a house at the corner of Werth and Church streets, killing himself almost instantly. He was insane from the effects of a sun-stroke received last Summer.

Fire.

A slight fire occurred about 4 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, in the boarding-house of GEO. BAUER, No. 199 Mott-street. It was first discovered issuing from under a doorway about which some camphene had been thrown, with the evident intention of firing the premises. The flames were extinguished with a pail of water.

[Advertisement.]

Clinton-avenue Church.

SMITH J. EASTMAN AND STEPHEN KNOWLTON.

A publication in the TIMES of this morning, purporting to be "a true copy from the minutes" of "a meeting of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Society, held on the 26th inst.," obliges me to publish the following award by the arbitrators between the above-named parties:

"We, the subscribers, arbitrators, mutually chosen by Mr. SMITH J. EASTMAN of the one part, and Mr. STEPHEN KNOWLTON of another part, and the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church of the third part, to determine as to "the question of the alleged subscription of Mr. KNOWLTON, and any damages that may be due from either party,"

REPORT.

That we have heard the written statements of the respective parties made under oath, and heard and examined on oath such witnesses as each party has chosen to bring before us; and after carefully considering the matter submitted, and the testimony of the several witnesses produced, do unanimously find and determine as follows:

First—The testimony does not justify us in finding that the subscription alleged to have been made by Mr. KNOWLTON to the Church is valid, and, therefore, the same is not binding on him, nor can the same enure to the benefit of the Church.

Second—We award no damages to either party, and decide that no civil action shall be commenced by either, and herewith return the bonds left with us to be canceled.

Third—We find the parties more or less to blame: Mr. EASTMAN, in being the author or procurer of certain anonymous articles or communications, greatly irritating to Mr. KNOWLTON; and Mr. KNOWLTON, in doing and saying many things, all of which we consider indiscreet and unkind; and we advise and enjure each to cease all criminations and recriminations, and endeavor to cultivate neighborly feelings and forbearance one towards the other.

[Signed,] C. P. SMITH.
HENRY C. BOWEN.
JOHN W. HUNTER.
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 16, 1855. JOSIAH RICE.

The Society, by a resolution, having unanimously expressed the opinion that the subscription alluded to in the above award was a genuine one, obliges me to add that a *majority* of the above arbitrators were fully satisfied that the same was a *forgery*, (as any one would be by examining the evidence,) and the language of the award was softened at the urgent solicitations of Mr. EASTMAN himself, as well as his friends in and out of the Board,—and of myself also, in consideration of Mr. EASTMAN's delicate health (?) and the feelings of his family, and to screen the Clinton-avenue Church, as far as practicable, consistently with truth, from implied censure!

I suppose the Arbitrators will accuse me of one more "unkind and indiscreet act," in making this publication; but I cannot consent that SMITH J. EASTMAN's friends shall be allowed to whitewash his character by blackening mine, *even* if they are allowed to use the corporate name of a respectable Religious Society for that purpose.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1856. S. KNOWLTON.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This flourishing place of amusement continues the favorite of the east side of the City, and performances given nightly, is a sure guarantee that the liberality of the manager will be rewarded by a continuance of success. To-night another powerful entertainment will be presented, viz.: "O'Neal the Great," "Golden Axe," and "Robert Macaire." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lace Goods and Embroideries of every description at greatly reduced prices, together with a splendid assortment of Paris Kid Gloves, English and German Hosiery, at prices lower than can be found in any other House in the City.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

LEARN TO WRITE.—The charges are moderate, the risk none, the result invariable, and the opinions of the press, letters from eminent public men and the united admissions of thousands of pupils, are the guarantees of competency and success offered by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 262 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bile. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES OF NEW-YORK?—Have you tried JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS? if not, don't bake again without it. You will have an eighth more bread,—that will be wholesome for your children. All the grocers have it for sale. Depot, No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Last Meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council.

The last meeting of the old Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when a large amount of routine business was transacted, but nothing of general interest. A resolution of thanks to the President, Alderman BARNARD of the Third Ward, and to the City Clerk and his Assistants, was adopted.

The new Board will assemble on Monday evening next.

Accidental Shooting.

JOHN O'CONNER, a grocery clerk, who a few months since ran away with a Brooklyn heiress, said to have large possessions in Virginia, returned to Brooklyn last week to spend the holidays. At an early hour on New-Year's morning, he visited his brother's house on Atlantic near Willow-street, where he commenced playing with a pocket pistol. While doing this it was discharged accidentally. The ball striking the stove, glanced and entered the left lung of his sister, who was seated near him. Medical aid was called in, and the ball was taken out from under the left arm having passed nearly through. She was removed to the City Hospital, and yesterday hopes were entertained of her recovery. O'CONNER was arrested by Officers REYNOLDS and PERRYON, of the Third District Police, and committed to await the result of the injuries to his sister.

Wednesday, Capt. VANDEVEER went to the Hospital to take her deposition, but she refused to say anything to implicate her brother, who she said had always been a good brother to her, and that the shooting was purely accidental.

NEW-JERSEY.

Slowly Over the New-Jersey Railroad.

We wish we could weken the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad Company to a sense of the inconvenience they cause to the traveling community, by allowing heavily laden freight cars to be attached to the 5½ o'clock train from New-York, thereby causing the train to be forty-five minutes on the way. That is a time when merchants, and others residing in Newark and vicinity, are in a hurry to get home, and do not relish the *forty-five* minutes passed in the cars, when *twenty* minutes would be plenty. Either let them provide a *special* engine for the freight, or give the 5½ o'clock train a larger and more efficient one. If J. P. JACKSON, Esq., was compelled to take that train regularly, a change would very soon be effected.

The Burlington Calamity.

The trial of ISRAEL ADAMS, engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for causing the death of MARGARET PRESCOTT and others, by criminal negligence in the management of the train which came in collision with Dr. HEINEKEN's carriage near Burlington, N. J., on the 29th of August last, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Burlington, before Judge POTTS, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and was submitted to the Jury on Wednesday. After an elaborate charge, the Jury retired at 11 A. M., and returned at 2 P. M. with a verdict of "*Not Guilty*."

Attempt at Suicide.

A man named WILLIAMS, who follows the business of a milkman, went to Hoboken from New-York on Tuesday evening, to fulfill an engagement to get married to a young woman in that city. When he reached the residence of his prospective bride, she had changed her purpose, and persisted in violating her contract. Despair seized him, and he soon after hung himself in the street, near her residence. He was discovered, however, by the Police, and cut down. Yesterday he had quite recovered from the effects of his disappointment and rash act.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Ira B. Stewart, HENRY WILSON to Miss MYNETTA A. DECKER, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. ISAAC M. CUMPERLY to Miss SARAH JANE PURDY, daughter of Israel C. Purdy, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. A. L. MOORE to Miss MARY JANE SPEARS, all of this City.

At Troy, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Dr. Spaulding, PHILIP DATER, Jr., of Chicago, to CAROLINE D. COONS, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 3, of paralysis, Gen. DANL. LEE, late Commissary-General of the State of New-York, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, William H. and Augustus P., and of his son-in-law, Wm. A. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 269 West 12th-st., on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, REBECCA S., wife of Samuel Tryon, and daughter of the late John Shannon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 65 Monroe-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, CLARENCE W., son of Joshua R. and Julia A. Sawyer, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 108 Wooster-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, after a lingering illness, LOUISA MATILDA TROCH, aged 27 years.

The friends of her brother, Wm. H. Troch, and of the family, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 153 Prince-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, Mrs. JANE MARIA MOORE, wife of John Moore, in the 54th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her husband and of her son, Henry A. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 237 Bridge-st., (near Johnson,) Brooklyn.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH HATCH, son of Howard and Sarah Freeman, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice, at No. 247 Grove-st.

At Sing Sing, N. Y. on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, Mrs. CATHERINE CANFIELD, widow of the late David Canfield, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Joseph S. Barker, are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, in Sing Sing, on Friday morning, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in New-York, corner of Warren-st. and College-place, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey the friends with her remains to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, after a short and severe illness, CORNELIUS D. BEALE, aged 27 years, youngest son of Anson Blake.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, South Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 3.

$3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	79¾	250	Erie Railroad	51
25,000	Virginia 6s	b60 94¾	350	do	c 51
1,500	do	93¾	100	do	b5 51
5,000	do	94	400	do	c 50¾
22,000	Missouri 6s	86½	100	do	b5 50¾
10,000	do	b60 86¾	100	do	b15 51
25,000	do	b60 86¾	200	do	b60 51¼
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	82¾	100	Harlem Railroad	b3 16
1,000	H. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	85	100	do	15¾
5,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Pe.	81½	350	do	b3 15
5,000	do	b10 81¾	200	Reading R. R.	b30 93
16,000	do	81¾	1550	do	93¾
1,000	Ill. Fid. Bs. w. p.	93½	200	do	c 93¾
5,500	do	93¾	300	do	b30 93¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	85½	200	do	b30 93¾
20,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100	100	do	s10 93¾
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	100	400	Hudson River R. R.	31
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	118¾	200	do	b60 31¾
30	Commen'h Bank	90	100	do	b30 31
20	Ocean Bank	95½	100	Mich. & N. I. R.R.	s1m 91
500	Nic. Transit Co.	c 19¾	200	do	b60 92¾
2500	do	19¾	200	do	91½
300	do	b30 19¾	5	do	91½
700	do	c 19¾	200	do	91¾
300	do	b30 19¾	150	do	b30 91¾
38	Penn. Coal Co.	97½	150	Ills. Cent'l R. R.	86¾
550	do	b30 99¾	50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	b3 123½
200	do	c 97½	225	do	123½
1000	Cumb. Coal Co.	22½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 72¾
50	Canton Co.	225½	250	do	b3 72¾
200	N. Y. Cen. RR.	b1m 91	200	do	b30 73
200	do	b60 92¾	10	do	73
25	do	91¾	55	Chic. & R. I. R.	87¾
100	do	s30 91¾	100	do	s15 87¾
50	do	91¾	100	do	b60 87¾
38	do	91¾	100	do	s30 87¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Lackawanna and W. R. R. 1st mort. 85 and int.
3,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage...88
5,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. 1st mort..80
2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st mort. 7 P cent..89
40 shares Island City Bank.....80½
44 shares Atlantic Bank.....80½
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....92½
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....88½
50 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.55

Mr. S. DRAPER's auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	81¾	100	Erie Railroad	51¾
200	Nicaragua T. Co.	s10 15¾	200	do	s10 51¾
400	do	15¾	100	do	51¾
150	do	b30 20	100	do	b15 50¾
200	do	b6 20¾	50	do	b30 51¼
350	do	s10 19¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I.	s10 91
100	do	b5 20	250	do	b30 91¾
25	Mich. Central R. R.	90¾	30	do	91¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s10 32½			

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The stringency in the Money Market has not yet been relieved, although the January dividends are being rapidly distributed. The Brokers report to-day almost as much difficulty in making up their Bank accounts, though after 2 o'clock there was more money offering on call, as at any time last week. The Importers also complain of being poor in ready cash, and this in turn affects the Foreign Exchange drawers. At the close of 'Change hours bills on London and Paris were offered lower than yesterday, notwithstanding the near approach of steamer day. The money sales to-day, first-class names, ranged 108¾@108¾@108¾ P cent., and some fair Southern names were done at 108 for £10,000. The regular standard bankers were making settlements to-day at 108¾, although nominally holding their own bills for 108¾. The supply in hand is liberal, with two or three Southern mails overdue, while the demand for this packet is likely, on account of the scarcity of money, to fall below the general expectation. Bills on Paris were done at 5.22½@5.21½@5.20, a variety of transient but first-class names offering. The Discount Brokers quote stiffer rates on mercantile paper, and though the range of 9@12 P cent. is not changed, there is very little done under 10 P cent.

The Stock Market felt the influence of the squeeze in Money Loans to a partial extent, though holders continue to evince much confidence in the future, and the cash sales at the Board show very little decline from Wednesday. Erie closed 50¾@¾; Illinois Centrals 81¼; Southern Michigan 91⅜, and Michigan Central. Ex-Dividend, 90⅝, equal to 96¾. At the early Board there were some large sales of State Stocks, mostly Virginias and Missouris, partly for ready money, at a fraction off from the prices of Wednesday. Large differences were paid for buyer's options on most of the speculative shares, and also for State Bonds. The spirited buying in Transit shares continues, and the price farther advanced this afternoon to 20⅝@20¾. The brokers and friends of Mr. C. VANDERBILT, the new manager of the concern—or rather the original manager returned to its charge—are said to be the principal operators. Some of the Pacific Mail people, also, have the credit of being interested in the movement. The general market closed steady. There was some business by private contract done to day and yesterday in Western City Bonds, but at low rates to make them an inducement to foreign buyers. A parcel of $35,000 or $40,000 Cincinnati 6 P cents, of the last Railroad issue, was closed out at 85 Ex. Coupon, and 40,000 [illegible] 6 P cents. were done at par.

The Sub-Treasury paid, to-day, $192,714; received $99,079, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,186,165. There was, also, paid from the Interest Department $140,000.

The Manhattan Company have paid about $3,000,000 of the New-York State five P cents, due Jan. 1. Of the Foreign Stock there is yet from $400,000 to $500,000 to be presented, and of the Stock held in trust by the Bank Department, there is over $500,000 not yet exchanged. It is understood, we believe, that the proceeds of the extra $500,000 raised on the new loan, to supply deficiencies in the Canal Fund, will be deposited at, and distributed from, Albany. The sales of the new loan made by Mr. THOMPSON include $75,000 for European investment.

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The balance in the Public Treasury, July 1, 1854, was		$26,183,957
Revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855		65,003,930
Total resources		$85,137,887
Expenditure for support of Government	$56,365,893	
Support of Public Debt, including redemption of Principal and premiums	9,640,528	
		66,205,921
Balance in Public Treasury, July 1, 1855		$18,931,976
Revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, Secretary's estimates		67,919,734
Total resources		$83,360,710
Expenditure for support of Government, Secretary's estimates	$60,476,000	
Redemption of Texas Indemnity, premium and interest since 1850	7,750,000	
Last instalment to Mexico under Treaty of 1854	3,000,000	
		71,226,846
Estimated balance in Public Treasury, July 1, 1856		$15,623,864

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Funded Debt of the Government, 1849	$64,704,623
Texas Indemnity voted by Congress in 1850	10,000,000
Total	$74,704,623
Principal redeemed by Administration of Mr. Fillmore	5,578,253
Total outstanding 4th March, 1853,	$69,129,437
Redeemed by Administration of Mr. Pierce, viz.: To 1st July, 1854	$21,946,931
To 1st July, 1855	6,596,875
	28,543,806
Total outstanding July 1, 1855	$40,583,631

The President, in his annual Message, of Jan. 1, inst., says that the redemptions since 1st July, although not large, reduce the present Public Debt of the United States below $40,000,000.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, President of the Missouri and Mississippi Road, writes from Rock Island that the recent damage to the new Railroad bridge is of trifling moment, both as to the amount of loss to the contractors and the delay in the work. No part of the permanent structure was injured. A portion of the tressel-work, only, was damaged by the ice.

The report of the Michigan Central Company, which has just been published in pamphlet form, affords the following particulars of the operations of the work for the half year ending 30th November:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
June	$214,504	$110,125
July	177,536	100,291
August	219,692	103,528
September	274,117	97,690
October	289,153	108,631
November	307,469	107,141
Total	$1,483,072	$627,331
Interest on Debt		209,787
Total		$837,118
Running Expenses alone		42 P cent.
Expenses and Interest		57 P cent.
The net Income of six months		$645,954
Previous six months		236,737
Total		$882,691
June Dividend, 4 P cent	$240,960	
December Dividend, 6 P cent	361,943—	602,986
Surplus to New Year		$279,185

The General Balance sheet of the Company is thus presented:

Dr. Capital Stock

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1341. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

A Tragedy Played Out—A Rousing Lyon—The Bank Department, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856.

Very short but very pleasant were to-day's proceedings in the two Houses. And a blissful termination crowned the labors of both Senate and Assembly.

THE HOUSE

met at the usual hour, and had the usual number of balloting with the usual result. ODELL, 49; Fenton, 34; Barker, 25; Hoyle, 10. Scattering, 12. No choice and no one apparently very anxious for a choice. A motion to adjourn over until Monday morning was made and carried, and so, entrammeled with the weight of an organization, and without the responsibility of power, we shall cogitate over the affairs of State, and come back to our voting as full of pluck as when we left of this morning.

By the bye, do you know what a reputation for practical joking our New-Yorkers are gaining here? "Fact, 'deed you do." And they are getting so reckless even as to carry their waggery through the doors of the Capitol. Only to-day, when the motion was made to go over to Monday, they seconded the proposition, because they wanted to consult their constituents! And their country colleagues voted aye to oblige the poor fellows.

THE SENATE.

Among the petitions presented was one from Dr. Benjamin Shoemaker, who proposes to contest the seat occupied by Mr. Fenton, of the Seventh District. I have gathered the following brief from the papers presented:

In the Third Election District of the town of Cortlandt, in the county of Westchester, the duplicate return required by law to be on file in the office of the Town Clerk was not so filed when the Board of County Canvassers was convened. The Clerk, when applied to for the duplicate, said it had been delivered to a messenger, upon the order of John S. Bates, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Bates was not the Clerk, and of course had no right to send any such order, and the Town Clerk had no right to give them up upon such an order. Afterwards the Inspectors made a copy from the returns in the hands of the Supervisor, and deposited the copy thus made in the office of the Town Clerk. Afterwards the original return in the hands of Supervisor was sent back for correction, and was actually corrected by the copy in the Town Clerk's office, which was at best but a copy of the return sent back for correction. This correction gave Fenton one more vote. The returns as made by the Inspectors gave Brandreth, 19; Fenton, 122. Affidavits have been procured from 24 persons, who swear that they voted for Brandreth. This is five more than are returned. Six other persons will testify that they voted for Brandreth. It is claimed that this testimony is corroborated by the fact that 98 ballots were given for the tickets headed Ward, Kiss and Hatch; that Brandreth's name was printed upon all tickets of that kind which were used at the polls, and that no return was made of any specimen ticket upon which the name of the candidate for Senator was erased.

Generally, and specially, it is alleged that, the Inspectors, town clerks, election clerks, and Bates, and all hands were Know-Nothings, and extremely hostile to his election.

Furthermore, it is alleged that the original return from one district in Orangetown, Rockland County, counted 315 votes polled, of which 203 was alleged to Fenton and 100 to Brandreth. This return was sent back for correction, and corrected by two of the Inspectors, (friends of Fenton,) without notifying the third, (a friend of Brandreth,) that they had been called upon to make any corrections, as they were required to do by the law. The Inspectors gave as a reason for the error in the return, that they had gone away when the polls were closed, and left their clerks to make out the papers.

Facts, and what he considers fair inferences form those facts, the contestant thinks justifies him in believing that there was a will to cheat—that there was a way to cheat, ergo, he was done for.

Parenthetically, I may say that there are few men in the Senate of higher character than Mr. Fenton, and that I cannot believe he was a party to any fraud, even though the fraud may be proved to exist. Nor do I believe that he would retain his seat for one moment after he became satisfied that it belonged of right to another.

Mr. J. A. Bates brought in a bill providing for payment for labor actually performed or materials actually furnished upon any of the Canals while the Superintendency was in conflict during the years 1853 and 1854. The account is to be verified by the oath of the party presenting it, that the claim is equitable and just, and had not at the time of presentation been in any manner satisfied or paid for by any or either of the officers or their agents. The Auditor and Canal Commissioner are to receive the accounts and take proof as they may deem proper, and if they find the claim sustained by such investigation it becomes the duty of the Auditor to pay it.

Without transacting any business beyond giving a few notices of bills, the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

A TRAGEDY PLAYED OUT.

The tragedy of "Who shall be Auditor?" has been played through. I always had a horror of tragedies—they are so destructive of innocence and virtue and patriotism, and all that sort of things. "Who shall be Auditor?" has been a frightful tragedy. It has killed and destroyed and used up a huge proportion of the *material* whereof is, or was, made up the American Party. From the remoteness of Chenango, from the recesses of Montgomery, from the wilds of Steuben, and the hills of Herkimer, came the characters of Squires, and Sammons, and Ruggles, and Benton, to play their allotted parts upon the Albany stage—the Commissioners of the Canal Fund for stage managers, the public for spectators.

I may not review all the sentiments, and positions and stage actions, for I have little fault to find, and elaborate praise might be wearisome. Active and feeling were the supplicating passages; fierce and strong and wild the denunciations—all in good taste and keeping with the scene and the characters, save the soliloquies, with the delivery of which I feel bound to find a trifle of fault. Soliloquy, according to all stage directions, should be subdued and monotonous, not varied and boisterous. Benton was in excellent taste, but Squires and Sammons and Ruggles (who played his part by proxy) mouthed and ranted somewhat too much—played a trifle too natural and not with a due regard to appearances. They all died, they did, as in all tragedies they die, they do, save Benton, the old hero of a hundred fights. Ruggles expired of "My dear Hawley," Sammons went off of some musty records from New-York, and Squires of too many claims upon his party associates.

Behind the scenes, when the curtain was up, there were fierce fights between the stage managers and the leading actors. When the curtain fell upon the close of the drama, the quarrel was transferred to the outsiders, and rages even now with an unquenchable fury.

A ROARING LYON.

Among the most injured of the new Order was my friend Lyon, one of the able representatives from this State in the Philadelphia National Council, and the author of the celebrated Twelfth Section. That gentleman considers, and rightly so, that his section was all that gave nationality to the Order; and he further claims that, until his brethren in this State hover under the wing of his principles, and entrench themselves behind the bulwarks of Nationalism, they will be exposed to a destructive and distracting fire, which will eventualize in the demolition of the caravansera. One of the most convincing proofs of vitality that the new power could have afforded Mr. Lyon was the appointment of his friend, Selah Squires, to the position of Auditor. Failing to receive this evidence of discrimination, and judgment, and taste, and consideration, and etc., he grew turbulent, and, I am afraid, entertains not the most exalted opinion of the soundness of his political associates upon what is here known as "the goose question." Not being sound upon that, is to be unsound upon all else, and Mr. Lyon hates unsoundness in his mutton. Hence he roars "gently as a sucking dove," but with a strength and vigor befitting an outraged and indignant monarch. I think circumstances justify a decided roar, and I always like to have what is justifiable. Roar away, Lyon.

But meantime, not a whit of good does all this commotion; for my old Silver Grey friend, Squires, I feel that fate has been almost as unkind and ungrateful as Princes are reputed to be. Few of the Order had so high an appreciation of the power of "the machine,"—few went into it with a more "determined purpose" than Selah. He was one of the few who knew "what it meant," and I can "appreciate" the "feelinks" with which he sees it tottering to its fall, with its power exhausted, and its "purpose" unfulfilled. It will take years of inventive labor to construct another of such crushing power, and a whole century for the adjustment of a track that would sustain another such run as that of the past two years. The mass of "old bones to pick," which almost every prominent member of the combination piled on the train, proved its destruction. Of course you must bag away, Squires, and exhaust yourself in the fruitless effort to make it go. It is a pity, but it is fate. The other wagon waited some time for you to take passage, and you would not, and now it is on the other side of Jordan, and you are—not Auditor.

THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

I see that a cotemporary intimates the possible withdrawal of Marius Schoonmaker from the Bank Department. Whether arrangements, sometime since in progress, have reached a finality, I do not know, but I believe Mr. Schoonmaker is eventually to be taken in by the Central Railroad Company, that great moth which is gradually absorbing a large share of the intellect and ability and integrity that is developed in the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. The immense business of that Corporation, the innumerable avenues through which its money comes and goes, renders it a matter of necessity for its controlling powers to secure the eternest integrity and the most unfaltering industry in their Chief Auditor. This necessity enables them to outbid even the State, and to tempt the Superintendent of the Bank Department to vacate the snug arm-chair wherenpon he has been habituated to contemplate the available assets stored in the massive vaults and safe retreats of his bureau. The State loses a faithful servent, and the Central gains by the State's loss. Net by any means a rare occurrence.

RESIGNATIONS.

I see noticed in the papers that Gen. Joseph J. Chambers had resigned the office of Harbor Master for the port of New-York, and also his position as Engineer-in-Chief on the staff of Governor Clark. I belive the rumor is true, but wait a moment, gentlemen—don't all pile down on the Governor, importunate for the vacant places. The Governer has not yet accepted either resignation, and will probably take some time to deliberate on the enbject. When he accepts and enters on file the documents nemed, I will endeevor to give you notice. So, no gonging, but start fair. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

The New Marshal for the Northern District of California.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The document sent to the Senate yesterday was not "the ratification of Wheeler's treaty," as erroneously published, but was the treaty with Nicaragua, sent to the Senate "for ratification."

This was the day when the serious defection from Banka was threatened, but it did not come. Dunn made another ineffectual effort to get the hundred and four "obstinate" Banks men present to help him out of his unfortunate position, by taking up his candidate, who declines.

J. T. McDuffie, of Yuba County, California, will be the United States Marshal for the Northern District, *vice* General Richardson, recently murdered. S.

A Free-State View of the Kansas Treaty—The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

A letter from a staff officer of the Free-State forces at Lawrence, Kansas, claims a bloodless triumph over Gov. Shannon in the recent treaty—they having yielded no principle at issue. The letter further states that Gov. Shannon and Sheriff Jones talk of resigning, if the people of Missouri will not keep quiet and mind their own business.

All speculation as to the Speakership is at an end, many thinking there will be no election during the month.

Central American Affairs—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Public Sentiment—The Walker Government, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The Nicaraguan Treaty sent to the Senate to-day by the President, with a view to its ratification, is a more than usually important document. Squier's Treaty with Nicaragua, in 1850, recognized the jurisdiction of that Republic over all the Territory claimed by Great Britain to belong to the Mosquito King, and therefore to be covered by her assumed Protectorate. It also stipulates for the joint protection of any ship canal which might be constructed through the Nicaraguan Isthmus. It will be seen that the Treaty was an important one to the United States, because, while it boldly repudiated any British interest or right in that quarter, it opened the country to American enterprise, and offered advantages to the United States well calculated to give us predominating influence in that quarter.

Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, embraced that opportunity to negotiate a treaty with the British Minister Bulwer, for the absolute retirement of Great Britain from all occupation or dominion, of whatever sort, in any part of Central America—holding the Squier Treaty before him, showing that under it we were likely to get the advantage of England in that particular part of the Isthmus where the canal was expected to be made, but offering to unite with the latter Government in an arrangement by which neither should ever be able to obtain any advantages of conquest over the other. Such a treaty, I submit, if lived up to, was far the best for the United States, because under it the strife between the two nations could consist of commercial rivalry only, in which, because of our advantageous position; and our superior energy and more rapid movement, the United States were sure to win the victory.

So Mr. Clayton made his treaty of 1850—it was ratified, and became the law. Great Britain refuses to maintain it, and holds faster than ever to her Mosquito Protectorate, and her "occupation" in Ruatan, excusing herself by the most ridiculous pretexts that could well be imagined. Under these circumstances, our Government has made a new treaty with Nicaragua, which formally repudiates the basis of the British Protectorate, and makes the issue at once. It will be ratified, doubtless; and if so, England may make a collision with us upon it, or not, as she chooses. I venture the prediction, however, that she will take early occasion to put a war with us on that question beyond the range of possibilities.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Public sentiment in the United States is evidently decidedly in favor of making the issue now with England, whose erratic diplomacy has completely exhausted American patience. While Lord Clarendon declines reopening the general argument of the merits of the case, he invites further correspondence on the enbject; but the President has not yet decided whether or no to make any new or further propositions. England will probably propose an arbitration, which is not likely to succeed, because there is no great Power in Europe which we could well trust at this time, except Russia, and the arbitration of the Czar would scarcely be satisfactory to England.

MOTIVES OF ENGLAND.

There is one strong argument in favor of sternest inflexibility in insisting upon the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations, which I have not yet seen mentioned, and it is this: Great Britain is determined to maintain, if possible, such a foothold in the Isthmus as will enable her to command it upon occasion. It is for this that she insists on the sovereignty of her King of the Gallinippers, and upon her Colony in the Bay Islands, which are the key to the Gulf. Maintaining these, she would be able, in the event of war, to cut us off from that route to and from our Pacific possessions, and so render their conquest comparatively easy. And this power in her hands would constitute a bond to keep the peace towards her which would be extremely difficult for us to break, no matter how serious occasion we might have for war. Now, the fear of losing her North American Colonies imposes a wholesome restraint upon England; but if she could cut us off from the Pacific, she would consider California, and Oregon, and Washington Territories cheaply purchased at the expense of her Colonies on the Atlantic.

The transmission of the Nicaraguan treaty by the President is another evidence that he has no expectation of recognizing the Walker Government.

COL. FRENCH.

Col. Parker H French is still here, and will probably remain unmolested until after the sailing of the San Juan steamer of the 9th inst. If he remains after that period, I am inclined to think he will be promptly arrested. You will notice that in French's letter to Mr. McKeon, he denies very boldly that he has been engaged in getting up any military expedition against Nicaragua. But here, like his fellow-traveler in the crooked paths of diplomacy, Mr. Crampton, he is guilty of subterfuge. He does not deny that he has been recruiting men for the service of what he assumes to be the Nicaraguan Government, and it is for *that*, and not for getting up a "military expedition" that arrangements for his arrest have been made, and are designed to be put in execution soon, if he don't clear out.

Senator Hale made a brief but pointed speech today, forcibly rebuking the President for denouncing as inimicel to the Constitution all who differ with him upon the question of Slavery. It will be read with interest.

MOVEMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

The result of the movement made in the House to-day, by Percy Walker, K. N., to choose Mr. Boyce, of S. C., Speaker by resolution, indicated still further that a union between the Fuller and Richardson men is impossible in any contingency. The K. N.'s evidently feel themselves to be in rather a bed fix between the two fires. The most ridiculous thing about the discussions, however, are the attempts made by the Richardson men to throw the responsibility of the disorganization upon "the majority." Their argument is, that as those who are opposed to the Administration are in the majority, that, therefore, they have the responsibility, notwithstanding the difference of politicel sentiment between the Republicans and "National K. N.'s" is far greater than between the latter and the supporters of the Administration. The fact is, that no party has a majority in the House, and that as the Banks men come the nearest to it, it is the duty of the minorities to concede to them the organization, and so the country will view it. As Col. Benton says, no military officer ever thought of ordering or expecting a regiment to yield to a dozen, or thirty or seventy-five men. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Boyce rose to make a personal explanation. He said that he had frequently expressed his opinion that circumstances are at work which are hurrying us almost irresistibly to a disruption of the Union. He saw with the most profound regret, a party formed at the North, based on the single idea of hostility to the institutions of the South, which party holds that freedom is national and slavery sectional. The Constitution recognizes slavery, the formation of that instsument being the result of conciliation and compromise. If thet party obtains poesession of the Government—and he thought it would—disunion would be the result. He did not desire, and God forbid that it should ever happen.

Mr. Allison replied, saying he hed no disposition to make war on Slavery in the States, but he opposed its further extension.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

NINETY-FIRST BALLOT.

For Mr. Banks.....104 | For Mr. Richardson.... 73
For Mr. Fuller..... 54 | For Mr. Pennington... 6

Messrs. Porter, Orr, and Williams, each one. Necessary for a choice, 111.

Mr. Dunn appealed to the Massachusetts men to surrender their personal preference, which stands in the way of effecting their great end, and unite on Mr. Leiter, whom he eulogized as eminently fitted for the Speakership.

Mr. Knowlton replied that Massachusetts alone does not ask the election of Mr. Banks, but the great spirit of freedom has laid her hand upon him. He said that Mr. Dunn, and a few other gentlemen elected on the Anti-Nebraska issue, could, if they would, relieve the House from its entanglement.

Messrs. Jones of Tenn., and Houston regarded Mr. Dunn's resolution declaring Mr. Leiter Speaker as nothing more then a nomination, and denied the right to thus nominate and require the House to vote for or against.

The resolution was tabled by 160 against 39.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution, which must, he said, necessarily result in an election, namely: that the first gentleman named on the list of members be put in nomination, and failing to receive a majority of a quorum, the next one be voted for, and so on till an election be effected.

This was also tabled. The ninety-second ballot was then taken with precisely the same result as the previous one. Adjourned.

Election of Governor of Maine—His Inauguration, &c.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature to-day elected Judge Wells, Old-Line Democrat, Governor of the State for the current year. He had 88 votes in the House and 21 in the Senate.

The following is the vote in the Legislature for Governor:

In the House.—Mr. Reed, (Straight Whig,) 99; Mr. Wells, (Democrat,) 88; Mr. Morrill, (Republican,) 60; Mr. Morse, 46; Mr. Holmes, 9.

In the Senate.—Mr. Wells, 21; Mr. Reed, 7; Scattering, 2.

Governor Wells was subsequently inaugurated, and sent in his message to the Legislature. In it he expresses no opinion on the policy of the Nebraska bill, but acquiesces in it. He takes strong ground against the Liquor Law, and recommends a license system. He also recommends the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas, condemns the Alien and Naturalization laws, and the Personal Liberty act. The educational system of the State is alluded to, and some suggestions made as to further legislation on the subject. He opposes the sale of timber-lands, unless money is needed, praises the Reform School, and advocates improvement in the militia system.

Message of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The message of the Governor was sent to the Legislature to-day. It treats almost exclusively of State affairs. The State finances are represented as being in a very favorable condition. The total debt of the State is $15,192,000—the interest on $5,700,000 of which is paid by the Corporations for which that portion of the debt was assumed, leaving the interest on $9,492,000 to be paid by the State. Of this amount $3,000,000 is held by the Sinking Fund. The debt of the State being thus entirely under control, can no longer be a source of embarrassment. The Governor advises the establishment of a competent Public School system for the State; opposes the reduction of taxes, but recommends the abolishment of the Stamp Tax. He also denounces secret political associations, and indorses the Nebraska bill.

From Kansas—Newspaper Office Mobbed—Free-State Nominations.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 4.

A letter published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, Dec. 28, says the office of the *Territorial Register*, an Administration paper, was mobbed, the type thrown into the river and a lot of paper burned. The mob was composed principally of Missourians.

The Free-State Party, at their Convention, on the 22d of December, nominated Charles Robinson for Governor; N. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. W. Delahay for Congress. The election takes place on the third Tuesday in January. Col. Lane, who was Robinson's opponent for the nomination, was defeated by a vote of 55 to 22.

From Rio de Janeiro—Markets and Ship News.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The schooner *Lynchburg* has arrived here with Rio dates to the 26th of November. Coffee was duller. Sales of 125,000 bags at 500 decline. The stock was reduced to 120,000 bags. Holders were firm, and asking higher rates at the close. Out of 128,000 bags sold during the previous month, 80,000 were for the United States, at 4$700@4$900, and for good 4$300@4$500. Sterling Exchange—27¼ 8 cent. premium. Flour—drooping. Baltimore, $25, and Haxal, $23.

Left in port for New-York barks *Alma*, Capt. Wheeler, for Philadelphia; *White Cloud*, for New-York; *White Squall*, for New-York, *Fairy*, for Philadelphia, and *Denmark*, for New-York.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

Case No. 34.—William Jones *et al.* plaintiffs, *vs.* Wm. S. Johnston.—Argument was continued by Mr. Scamman for plaintiff, and Messrs. Chase and Lawrence for defendants. Adjourned to Monday

Navigation of the Ohio—The Weather.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

The navigation of the Ohio is entirely suspended—the river being blocked up with ice.

The weather here is intensely cold.

New Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 5—2 A. M.

The night is fine and clear, but up to the present moment there are no signs of the steamship *Canada*. A strong northwest wind prevails.

The Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, and sailed again shortly afterwards for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ It was very cold yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Cold weather is, undoubtedly, a conservator of good morals. Crime and the thermometer fall together. How peaceably the Greenlanders live in their icy home—Pliny Miles has told us, and who ever heard of a murder at the North Pole? Yesterday was a very cold day, and so the Police Courts exhibited a "beggarly account of empty" benches. Their Honors read the papers, the Clerks amused themselves as best they could—we saw one of them experimenting with an old brass key, found on a burglar—and the detailed men enjoyed their cigars in their private room. But none of these Courts is ever entirely exempt from business. In this great City there are always a few who will violate the laws made and provided for their restraint, however cold the weather, and who are unfortunate enough not to escape detection. And yesterday, at

The Tombs,

Besides the granting of the petition of half a dozen shivering wretches to be sent to the Island, "that they might not freeze," and the disposal of a few noisy drunkards, a fellow giving his name as John McCarthy was brought up charged with

ROBBING A WIDOW AT THE FUNERAL OF HER HUSBAND.

From the statements made, it appears that, on Thursday afternoon, a Mrs. Boyd was attending the funeral of her husband, Andrew C. Boyd, at Trinity Church. When the ceremonies were concluded, the corpse was removed to a hearse in front of the Church, to be conveyed to Greenwood. The weeping widow, with her children and friends, gathered around to look once more on the face of the departed. While so engaged, Mrs. Boyd felt a hand in her pocket, and saw a fellow handing her porte monnaie, containing about $60, to an accomplice, who made his escape with it. Policeman McCormick, of the First Ward, arrested the pickpocket, and took him to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was recognized as an old offender. He was afterwards brought before Justice Welsh, who committed him to prison to await his trial.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Mr. Wm. Durand, while at work at his place of business, No. 102 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, heard a key applied to the lock of his door, but it was soon withdrawn, and the party rushed down the stairs. Durand pursued and caught the fellow, and handed him over to the custody of Officer Metcalf, of the Third Ward. On searching him at the Station-house a number of keys and a bundle of thimbles were found in his possession, as also a memorandum book in which was written—"E. G. Day, 43 John-street, after 9 o'clock." The prisoner was brought before Justice Welsh, who committed him to the Tombs.

Jefferson Market.

At the Second District Police Court not much business has been done since the day after New-Year's, when the rush was so exceedingly great as to tax to the utmost the patience and labor of the new Magistrate, Lieut. James M. Flandreau, who on that day took the place of Justice Brennan, whose term had expired. His Honor, however, discharged the duties of his new position with as much ease and dispatch as though he had had more experience. Yesterday, at this Court, a man named Henry Follett, residing in Conquest, Cayuga County, was brought down from Albany by Officer Hale, of that city, on a warrant issued by Justice Pearcey, charging him with having, in the latter part of last November, by means of false and fraudulent statements obtained $1,100 worth of dry goods from Stephen M. Caldwell, doing business at No. 69 Liberty-street, in this City. The accused was committed for examination. Follett was arrested and held to bail not long since, on a charge of defrauding several merchants in Albany. It is said that he has also defrauded other parties in this City out of various amounts, and that they will make affidavits against him to-day.

RUNNING OVER A CHILD.

About 6½ o'clock on Thursday evening, as Joanna Stack and her two children were crossing the Eighth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, they were knocked down by a passing car. One of the children, a little girl four years of age, was run over and had her leg terribly crushed. She was picked up and taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer Lyndsey, of the Sixteenth Ward. The mother was slightly injured. The driver, William H. Scott, was arrested and brought before Justice Flandreau, who committed him to await the result of the child's injuries.

Essex Market.

The piercing wind howled dismally about and through the cracks of that pent-up old barracks, dubbed the Third District Police Court yesterday. The greasy old stove by which it is attempted to be warmed was faithfully tended, but the most strenuous exertions made it only blush at its incompetence. His Honor and the attendants turned pale, but not because of the bloody tales which they were compelled to hear, and the prisoners fairly shivered, but not so much from fright as the cold they were forced to endure, while waiting to be heard. A few uninteresting cases were disposed of, among them one charging certain parties with

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Captain Kissner, of the Fourteenth Ward, with a section of his men, made a descent yesterday morning on the house No. 19 Crosby street, and arrested fourteen persons—seven males and seven females—whom they found dancing and carousing in a noisy and disorderly manner. The entire party were brought before Justice Brennan, who committed them for examination. The male prisoners varied in age from 18 to 30 years, and the females from 14 to 20.

A POLICEMAN AND A THIEF.

Officer McManus, of the Lower Court, went, yesterday, to a Menagerie in the Bowery to arrest a person employed there. When the person sought to be arrested discovered the Policeman, he took flight behind a cage in which was a tiger. The Policeman, nothing daunted, pursued; but while passing the cage his progress was impeded by the tiger, who, stretching out his paw, grabbed him by the shoulder, tearing off a part of his coat, vest and shirt, as also a hot incendiarible piece of flesh. This, however, did not prevent the officer from serving the warrant and arresting the fugitive.

The Sigma Phi's Rebuked.

We gave a full report of the dinner of the Sigma Phi Society last week. The *Christian Intelligencer* thus rips the Honorables and Clergy that were in attendance:

"This dinner was attended, it seems, by grave and dignified gentlemen, such as a Surrogate, a District-Attorney, a Judge of the Superior Court, and the like, yet, from the character of some of the toasts offered, a stranger would have supposed the party a collection of overgrown boys, an assembly of half-fledged collegians, who, in the lack of all genuine wit, were reduced to the necessity of profanely quoting and applying Scripture, in order to raise a laugh. We give four of these toasts, wondering if there was no man among the "professors," and others present, with sufficient reverence for Almighty God, to rebuke such a wanton abuse of his Word.

We can conceive of few things of the kind more indecent and offensive than such a perversion of Scripture. In the second and fourth of these toasts, language which, as used by the sacred writers, refers to the blessed Savior, is applied to a mere literary association in a most profane and degrading manner. There can be no palliation of such an offence. If the Bible be a mere work of man, it may be treated as such; but if it be, as it claims, the work of God, and the utterance of his infinite mind, it is a violation of all propriety, as well as taste, to adapt its solemn words to common secular relations, especially when the object of this incongruous mixture of the sacred and the profane is to excite the mirth of a dinner-table company."

Consumption Hospitals.

Dr. Reese in his January *Gazette* says of the Consumption Hospital project:

"This latest of humbugs can scarcely be domiciliated in New-York, notwithstanding the State charter has been granted by a complaisant Legislature. Is it not ludicrous to find in the list of trustees Dr. G. and Dr. C., medical representatives of two hospitals in the City, whose rules exclude as "incurable" all cases of consumption; and for the precise reason that all history and all experience proves that such patients cannot recover in a *hospital*, even if their malady is capable of being cured elsewhere? The very worst place to which a case of consumption could be sent is confessedly a hospital, unless the object be, as is certain foreign institutions, to furnish subjects for pathological dissection, and experiments of learning the effects of disease and of remedies in the dead house. Far better for consumptives to be put into out-houses, or stables, or sugar-houses, or anywhere accessible to the open air by free ventilation, than to be shut up in any hospital which can be constructed. There are sound moral objections, as well as physical, against any contact or association of consumptives, such as is inevitable in the wards of any hospital; nor could the bodily or mental mischiefs of such an institution be overrated.

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the feather-bed and mattress manufactory of Chas. E. Foge, No. 448 Pearl-street. Loss about $4,000—partly covered by insurance. The building is owned by W. H. Tables, President of the Tradesman's Bank. It was damaged to the amount of about $600, and is fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN HAMMERSLEY-STREET.

A fire broke out at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock last evening, in the dwelling No. 8 Hammersley-street, occupied by Mr. Shadbord. Loss about $900—insured for $1,000. The building is owned by H. A. Wright. Loss about $300—insured for $1,950.

Accidents.

Henry Mann had his thigh fractured yesterday among the machinery at the shop No. 81 White-street.

John McCarty fell yesterday morning on the sidewalk, opposite No. 92 Sixth-avenue, and broke his leg.

John McManus fell yesterday through the hatchway of store No. 93 Liberty-street, and fractured his skull. He is not expected to live. All the above were taken to the Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

Some months since, two men, named Arthur Delany and Isaac Cavanagh, were arrested at Niblo's Saloon for picking a lady's pocket. They were committed by Justice Osborne, on the oath of a man that he saw them pick the lady's pocket. No one, however, ever entered any complaint, or claimed the money found upon them. Yesterday they were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on motion of Mr. Spencer, their counsel, they were discharged on their own recognizance, to appear at the time of trial.

After a few wholesome words of advice from His Honor, they left.

Death of Nicholas Devereux.

From the Utica Observer, Dec. 29.

Another of the oldest and most influential of our fellow-citizens was this morning removed from our midst. John C. and Nicholas Devereux were for a number of years largely engaged in mercantile pursuits in Utica, forty or more years ago; and by their energy, ability and urbanity, ever held prominent positions in the social and business circles of this community. Being of Irish birth, and ardently attached to the Catholic religion, they have likewise stood foremost in the church of which they were members, and among the numerous class of citizens with whom they were proud to claim a common nationality. Of cheerful disposition, and given to hospitality, the example and the influence of the Messrs. Devereux have exercised a decided and wholesome influence upon the community in which they lived, promoting unity and liberality of feeling among those of different race and religion.

The deceased was possessed of a vigorous and enterprising mind, and of late years has been largely interested in lands in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, as well as in many other real estate investments. Mr. Devereux was formerly one of the directors in the U. S. Branch Bank, and of the Utica Bank for the time of his death. We believe he was also a director in the N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company. The funeral of the deceased will occur on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Alfred Munson, and Nicholas Devereux, who have taken an active part in so many of our public and private institutions, is a severe loss to Utica.

The immediate attack of disease from which Mr. Devereux died commenced on Friday last, which terminated fatally at about 6 o'clock this morning.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the city of Albany, Wednesday, the 16th day of January, at 7 o'clock P. M., to be resumed at 10 o'clock the following morning. The time was misstated in the *Prohibitionist* for December.

The officers of the Society solicit a large attendance of the standing members of the Society, and respectfully invite every other Temperance Society, Order, Alliance and League in the State, to send delegations to consult upon the interests of the cause, and the duties of its friends, and, generally, to hasten, by the united agency of moral and legal suasion, the aims and objects for which the Society was established.

By order of the Executive Committee,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, President.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—In answer to inquiries from Postmasters, we learn the Postmaster-General decides that, under the law, as the right to *send* or *receive* mail matter free of postage is a *personal* privilege, and travels with the person possessing it, it follows, of course, that it can be exercised in but one place at a time. Therefore, a member of Congress, while at Washington, for instance, cannot have mailable matter sent free, under his frank, from the Post-office at the place of his residence, nor such matter *received free* at such office by his family, partner, or agent, on the ground that it was addressed to a person enjoying the right to frank.

A member may have any of his mail matter, entitled to go free, forwarded to him wherever he may be, free of charge. In like manner, a letter or packet, duly franked, may be forwarded from one office to another, free of postage, if the person to whom it is addressed has changed his location.—*Union.*

THE GREAT IRON STEAMER.—We have been furnished with some particulars about the enormous iron steamship now in course of construction on the Thames. Her whole length is 684 feet; breadth of beam 83 feet; diameter of paddle wheels 121 feet; depth of hold 70 feet; depth of paddle wheel 58 feet; diameter of screw 21 feet. There will be 5 funnels and 7 masts—two of the latter being square-rigged. The nominal horse-power will be 2,600, but it will work up to from 6,000 to 10,000. Her measurement will be 23,000 tons. It is expected that her crew will number from 750 to 800 men, including 12 officers. She will have accommodations for 20,000 persons, including 4,000 first-class passengers; or, if used as a transport, she can carry 15,000 troops and 5,000 horses. She is expected to run at the rate of 16 miles an hour.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Annual Message of the President, of the United States having been rendered unnecessary by Mr. Clayton—Mr. President's public speech, in which all of this Government has an interest, having been sent to this body touching a topic of more interest and importance than that which is now upon your table, and which has just been read, I deem it, Sir, for the purpose of discussing the subjects that are embraced in it; that would be contrary to the ancient usage of the body, and I am not disposed to introduce any innovations. But, Sir, it does seem to me that there is one subject presented eminently in the foreground of that Message on which it may be proper now to say a few words, before submitting the ordinary motion to print the Message for the use of the Senate.

The President, in his address to the Senate of the present session of this Congress, [illegible] of his message, that his predecessor [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] that which [illegible] of [illegible] Minister has authority [illegible] to [illegible] argument to a fair [illegible] an interpretation of [illegible] ters, at the head of [illegible] strued [illegible] the [illegible] 4th of July [illegible] seriously [illegible] quence may be [illegible] Britain. [illegible] President has held [illegible] it read at the table. I desire to make a few remarks in regard to it, for the purpose [illegible] forth to Europe [illegible] which the President has [illegible] negotiations with the Government [illegible] the strength of our own position, and the [illegible] sive injustice of the Government of Great Britain against us.

We have never been a nation anxious [illegible] relations of peace with any European [illegible] ever it may be charged upon us, the history of our country will show, from the beginning of this Government, that we have long and often [illegible] rageous injuries from other countries, and [illegible] among the last to resort to the [illegible] Britain, on the other hand, whenever [illegible] paddled upon, is prompt to [illegible] goes to war and breaks up [illegible] other Governments and [illegible] which we have never [illegible] herself, to break up [illegible] ing the integrity and [illegible] Empire—an Empire in which [illegible] claim and no direct interest. She [illegible] the ground that the [illegible] disturbed by the conduct of the Government of Russia. She assumes to herself the right to [illegible] late the affairs of the world beyond her own territory. We have never made any [illegible]

It has long been apparent to us, and it was [illegible] to her at the time when we made the treaty [illegible] dalupe Hidalgo, and annexed our [illegible] Pacific coast to this country, that there [illegible] tion of territory outside the limits of the [illegible] States in reference to which our [illegible] cular, and in regard to which it was [illegible] us, consistently with what was due to [illegible] permit any other great maritime nation to [illegible] exclusively, so as to enable them to shut up [illegible] at their will. Sir, with that [illegible] which his distinguished British predecessor [illegible] sorry to say, too, with that subsequent [illegible] often characterized them, the very statement [illegible] Britain discovered that we were about [illegible] to annex to the United States [illegible] Mexico, she sent an armed expedition [illegible] de Nicaragua, took the town of that [illegible] called it Greytown, stormed the fort of [illegible] and proclaimed her own forms to a people who [illegible] gallantly but unsuccessfully fought in defence of their own territory, and have proved themselves our friends in an emergency, for which we ought to be grateful.

Sir, it is impossible for any man who desires to seek for truth in investigating the subject before us, to overlook the fact that Great Britain, placed herself across all the passages to California, in Central America, just at the moment when she saw the United States were about to acquire California and New-Mexico. For what purpose was it? I do not resort to mere *coincidents* always to furnish arguments; but when one so striking as this presents itself to my mind, it at least furnishes a substantial reason for demanding from such a Government as that of Great Britain why this cousing [illegible] seized and then seized by them. If, as Lord Palmerston has undertaken to assert, they had [illegible] as allies of the Mosquito Indians there for two hundred years back, why was it that they [illegible] abandoned all pretensions to any part of the country, and dismantled all their [illegible] to the treaty of 1786 with Spain, and renounced all connection with the Mosquito Indians? They afterwards resumed their disreputable alliance with those miserable barbarians, and seized their country by force of arms at the critical moment when it became necessary for them to hold it as a means of obstruction to us—a fence athwart the only passage we had to our Pacific Territories.

Sir, a brief history of the events which have occurred relating to that country will fully vindicate the statement contained in the President's Message, and I

FIRST GUN IN CONGRESS AGAINST THE MESSAGE.

SPEECH OF [illegible]

Delivered in the Senate Jan. 2, 1856.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I do not rise for the purpose of making a personal explanation, because I believe that the country thinks of no very great consequence what the opinion of any individual Senator may be; but, Sir, [illegible] against the propriety of those gentlemen from Northern States who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the still members of the Senate, making explanations; for there is not one of them that has ever had his election submitted to the people of a Free State, who has had a chance to make an explanation on this floor, or will be likely to get it very soon. Hence, I have not a word to say about that.

I have but a single word to say in relation to what has fallen from the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CASS.) Nobody entertains a higher respect for that honorable Senator than I do. There is no State in the Union that cherishes his name with more just pride than the State which I have the honor in part to represent; and there is nobody that will defend his fame, when unjustly assailed, with more zeal or with more generosity than the citizens of that State. His fair fame they consider a part of their inheritance. But, permit me to tell him, with as much kindness as I entertain towards him—and certainly no man feels more—that there have been more tears shed, than congratulations expressed, at the course he felt it his duty to take upon that bill.

I rise now, Sir, to make a motion which the Chair notified me was in order a short time since.

The PRESIDENT—When the Chair indicated to the honorable Senator that the motion was in order, he was not aware that the order of the Senate had been partly executed—that the copy had passed from the hands of the Secretary to the hands of the printer.

Mr. HALE—Whatever has been done by the officers of the Senate cannot divest a Senator here of his constitutional right to make a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDENT—It is clearly within the power of the Senator to make the motion, two legislative days not having intervened since the report was agreed to.

Mr. HALE—If the matter has got into such a state that the order which we may make cannot be carried out, it is not my fault. My motion is, to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution ordering extra copies of the President's message and accompanying documents to be printed, and I will now state the reasons which impel me to make this motion. I had begun to state the reasons for my proposition when it was suggested to me by the Chair, that I was not in order at that stage of the matter. The first reason was, that the message, as I indicated, was irregularly sent to the Senate, and sent in the Senate in violation of an understanding which the President understood by the resolution we had sent to him, and by the course he had taken for four weeks. He knew, from our action, that we were not in session to receive messages touching our legislative capacity; and, therefore, I think that the message was irregularly sent, and, if I had been in my seat, I should have voted not to receive it, for that reason. But it has been received, and a motion has been made to print it. That motion has been agreed to, and I now move to reconsider that vote, because I believe the document should not receive that compliment at the hands of the Senate; it is not entitled to it, and I will state some of my reasons for this opinion.

I have no right to assign any motive to the President for sending the message here under the circumstances under which he transmitted it. I shall not do so; but, Sir, there is a privilege which appertains to the Yankee nation universally, and that is guessing. That we have the right to resort to, and I can only guess what the object was. I am not going to undertake to say, that the sending of the message at the time when it was sent, with the extraordinary doctrines which it contains, had any possible relation to the fact that several Southern Democratic State Conventions were to sit about the 8th of January, and that it became important to let it be known what were the views entertained by the President on certain points before those conventions sat. If he had any such view as that, I wish to say to the President, here from my place, that he spoke too late altogether. He is like a desperate politician, or a speculator of desperate fortunes, coming in just as the auction has closed, who makes a tremendous high bid, but the article has been struck off to another man before he got in.

He is just as effectually "out of the ring" as if he had held his tongue. It is unkind of those gentlemen who are the peculiar friends of the President to let him labor under such a delusion any longer. There is no more chance of his being renominated, than there is of one of our pages receiving that honor. He may be told so, and he may be flattered into believing it, until about the time when the National Convention sits. But I wish to suggest to his particular friends, whether it is not unkind, seeing that the President can make nothing by it, to let him get down on his knees and humble himself, and insult his native State, by the insinuations with which his message is filled, when it can do no possible good to anybody on earth. The thing is done; the matter is settled. He has been used just as much as you want to use him, and he will be thrown aside. In fact, he is thrown aside already, though he does not know it.

Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words in regard to the doctrines of the Message. In the first place, the President has a great deal to say about Central America, as if that were the engrossing subject with the people at this time. I tell the President that there is a central place in the United States—not Central America, Central United States—called Kansas, about which the people of this country are thinking vastly more at this time than they are about Central America, down in the land of filibusters; and it seems to me that the President of the United States would have discharged just as appropriately his proper constitutional functions if he had favored us a little with that, instead of consuming so much space upon Central America, outside of the United States. I do not wish to enter the list with the distinguished Senators who have spoken on this message—the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. CLAYTON;) the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CASS;) and my friend from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD;) because, if I were to do so, though there would be no foundation for such a charge in fact, public rumor would at once say that I was so hitious to put myself forward as the lieutenant of a company of gentlemen who occupy distinguished positions before the country. It is for this reason that I touch on Central America with great caution and great diffidence. Central America, Sir, is an agitating subject just at this time, and it is seized upon by those agitators who do not think it prudent to take hold of a subject which will really agitate the people. They care nothing about Central America—not a straw; the whole thing is a humbug exploded long ago.

I wish, however, to state for the benefit of the Senate and the country, for a moment, what the whole of this great Monroe doctrine really is. Does the country know that it is entirely of British origin? This doctrine, which the Democratic party of the present day, so called, are going to elevate and put prominently before the country as a great question, was a position taken by Mr. MONROE at the suggestion of the British Cabinet, and he did not take it until the British Cabinet told him they would stand up to him if he did take it. I make this statement on the authority of Mr. CALHOUN, formerly a Senator on this floor from the State of South Carolina, who made this distinct declaration on the floor of the Senate on the 15th day of May, 1848. Gentlemen who are desirous of finding his statement in full may find it in the nineteenth volume of the *Congressional Globe*, being the Appendix for the first session of the Thirtieth Congress. He made some remarks on the 15th day of May, 1848, in which he gave the origin of the Monroe doctrine.

He said that, after the Allied Powers had overthrown BONAPARTE, and reinstated the Bourbons on the throne of France, England was rather an unwilling ally. The Holy Alliance, so called, then took it into their heads, having conquered BONAPARTE, and established the doctrines of despotism in the Old World, to turn their eyes to this hemisphere, and put down public sentiment in South America. When the Holy Alliance took that view, England hesitated, and intimated to Mr. RUSH, who was then Minister of this country at Great Britain, that if the United States would take a position, and defy the Allies, if they should undertake any such measures, Great Britain would sustain our Government in it. I will read the very words of Mr. CALHOUN. He said:

"CANNING was then Prime Minister. He informed Mr. RUSH of the projects, and gave to him at the same time the assurance that, if sustained by the United States, Great Britain would resist. Mr. RUSH immediately communicated this to our Government. It was received here with joy—for so great was the power of the Alliance that even we did not feel ourselves safe from its interpositions. Indeed, it was anticipated almost as a certain result, that, if the interference took place with the Governments of South America, the Alliance would ultimately extend its interference to ourselves. I remember the reception of the dispatch from Mr. RUSH as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday."

He said further, that the subject was submitted to every member of Mr. MONROE'S Cabinet, and the result was the famous declaration of Mr. MONROE. Afterwards, England withdrew from the Alliance, but the attempt which was feared was never made. I will give you the conclusion of the matter in Mr. CALHOUN'S words:

"That very movement on the part of England, sustained by this declaration, gave a blow to the celebrated Alliance, from which it never recovered. From that time forward it gradually decayed, till it utterly perished. The late revolutions in Europe have put an end to all its work, and nothing remains of all that it ever did."

But, Sir, in the extent to which it has been undertaken to be pushed, it was never intended by Mr. MONROE, and never has been sustained by this country, and, I venture to say, never will be. Sir, I am not afraid of war with Great Britain. I have not the slightest fear of any such thing. My fears are the other way. My fears are that she cannot do anything that will wake up the national spirit beyond a little talk and recrimination against those who are supposed not to favor certain views. Why do I think so? Because I knew the history of the past. I know when you made it one of the issues in this country that we should insist on the boundary line of 54° 40' or fight: I know that when Mr. JAMES K. POLK took the oath of office, on the eastern portico of this Cap[illegible] an Inaugural [illegible] in which [illegible] that our title to the [illegible] and no man [illegible] word of rebuke (not [illegible] excellent and [illegible] from New-[illegible] forward) to [illegible] which I have alluded [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] the views [illegible] having done so, I withdraw the motion.

[illegible] proclaimed, under [illegible] from the eastern portico of this Capitol, as our indispensable territory, what was our next chapter? Why, Sir, we gave it all away to Great Britain, we gave her more than she asked. We gave away Vancouver's Island, containing the same relative positions to the harbors on the Pacific coast and the Columbia River that Cuba does to the harbors on the Gulf coast and to the Mississippi. We gave that away to Great Britain without asking for a consideration. The next chapter in the history of the same Administration was, that they offered $200,000,000 for Cuba. That is the difference between territory North and South! Vancouver's Island could be given away, but Cuba was to be bought even at the cost of $200,000,000!

Sir, I have had occasion to allude to these transactions before, and I have stated on other occasions, and I repeat now, that there is one curious fact in regard to our territorial treaties, and it is a very curious one. I do not know but that it is what Mr. WELLER—I do not mean the member of the Senate, but Sam WELLER of Pickwickian memory—would call an "astonishing coincidence." Always note the fact is, that every treaty that has been made in regard to territory on our northern border has been to cut off and give away. We cut off Maine, and sold to Great Britain all she wanted, which was a good military road from Nova Scotia to Canada, and then we gave away an Empire to her on the Oregon question. On the South, however, we have always taken. We have constantly been cutting off at one end and buying at the other, and when we could not sell northern territory, we gave it away.

Then, Sir, I think I can say to the President, that the people would have been quite as much pleased to hear a little more about Kansas, as so much about Central America. The President, however, does have a very little to say about Kansas—a very little indeed. He says:

"In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive."

I wish that were true; but I take issue with him. I say the interposition of the Federal Executive has been there, and it has been there on the side of those very acts of violence. Sir, the people of Kansas have had to protect themselves against mob law, instigated by the President and sustained by his officials there. When he says there has been nothing to "justify" official interposition, I admit it is true there was nothing to justify it; but the interposition was there, whether justified or not. Then he goes on to say that the people of Kansas must be protected. Well, Sir, they will be protected: but they have not had protection from the President of the United States. Do you not know, Sir, does not the Senate know, and does not the country know, that Governor REEDER came home and proclaimed in the ears of the President that Kansas was a conquered country? And what did he do? The Governor told him that Kansas was conquered. What do you suppose General JACKSON would have done, if one of his Governors had come to Washington and said, "General, that Territory which you sent me to govern has been conquered." "Why, in the name of the Eternal," he would have said, "who has conquered it?" He would have called upon the country for all its military force and all its volunteer force to retake it. But, Sir, it was not to General JACKSON that the story was told, but to another and different sort of man. What was the answer? The President turned him out. He said: "Governor, we have no further need of your services; we wish you all prosperity, but you are not the man to carry out squatter sovereignty in Kansas." Then he took Mr. WILSON SHANNON; and Mr. WILSON SHANNON went, shouting over the plains as he went that he was for slavery in Kansas. He went too fast; and, I think, between the North and the South, Mr. WILSON SHANNON will not find a very wide place to stand upon. I do not think he will find a friend here to say, "God save him!" when his time comes up.

So much for Kansas. After this allusion to it in his Message, the President undertakes to read a long lecture upon Slavery. It is not the first time the President has delivered lectures on Slavery, and I have a word or two to say on the view which he takes of it. The President of the United States, in the paper which he sent here a few days ago, takes the ground that the gentlemen who do not agree with him in his peculiar notions are the enemies of the Constitution. He so puts it, for he says:

"If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose Constitution clearly embraces a republican form of government, being excinded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State."

Thus the President undertakes to designate as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him on this subject. I do not know how others feel, but I say it is an insult to the majority of this nation. The President knows, if he reads anything beyond the most servile sheets that his creatures send to him, that the public sentiment of this country condemns most decidedly his action in that Territory. No man knows it better than he, or at least no man ought to know it better; and when he goes on to characterize as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him, he knows he so characterizes certainly one half of the popular branch of Congress, and quite a number of the members of the Senate—no matter for them, however; as they do not belong to "healthy organizations," let them take care of themselves. I will not speak for them, but I speak for myself, and I say the President can do me no sort of harm by any such denunciation as this. I am perfectly willing to take it; but, Sir, standing here as a representative of our native State—his and mine together—I will not have him hurl such an imputation as that unchallenged or unrebuked. He has no right to designate any men who are here under the same oath to support the Constitution which he has taken, as enemies of the Constitution; and when he does it he comes down from the high place which God, in his wrath for the punishment of our national sins, and for the humiliation of our national pride, has permitted him to occupy. I say he comes down from that high place into the arena of a vulgar demagogue, and strips himself of everything which ought to be clothed with the dignity of the office of President of the United States. I deny the issue; I hurl it back in his face; I tell him, when he undertakes to designate these men as enemies of the Constitution, he abuses and defames men whose shoe-latchets he is not worthy to untie.

Sir, these are plain words, but the time demands them. When the President of the United States sends such a message as this to me, or to a body of which I am a member, I shall be restrained by no consideration from speaking what I believe to be the truth. The President says, that if the enemies of the Constitution—we all know whom he includes in this phrase—are to have another contest with its friends, there cannot be a better one. Grant it, Sir; let us have it. I tell him that this is the very place where the fight is to be made. This part of his message, stripped of its verbiage, means this: If, by the illegal violence of the men who have gone over into Kansas, and undertaken to establish Slavery there, they shall come here and ask for admission into the Union with a Slave Constitution, and Kansas will be rejected, the President tells us that is the most favorable aspect in which that question can be presented. That will be the issue, and, if it be decided against Slavery, we are threatened with civil war.

Sir, I am not a man of war; but when I have heard it threatened so often, I have sometimes wished that God in his providence would let it come. If it had no other effect, I think it would have one. I think it would learn those men who are constantly talking about the dissolution of the Union a lesson which neither they, nor their children's children, would ever forget. I am not certain that I should not want the war to come on while we have about just such a President as we have now, and I will tell you why. If the attempt at disunion were made with such a man as General JACKSON, or General TAYLOR, in the Presidential chair, and it were repressed promptly, as it would be, people would say, "Oh, it was his great military power, his reputation, his popularity, which did it." God knows they could not say it of this President. [Laughter in the galleries.] If the President succeeded, and if the Union were sustained, as it would be, it would be by its own inherent energy, and from no factitious power which it would acquire from the overshadowing popularity of the President.

Sir, when the President undertakes to stigmatize, as he has done those who differ from him, he steps beyond what he has a right to do; he steps over the mark; he violates the laws which, I think, should govern the intercourse between the different members of this Government. When he denounces as enemies to the Constitution those who differ from him, I think it proper to meet him in this way, and to take issue with him. Does the President think that upon this issue he can go before the country? Does he think that he stands in a place where it is safe or prudent for him to denounce as inimical to the Constitution views which are entertained by a vast majority of the people of this country? If he is safe, it is his obscurity, and nothing else, that shields him—it is the utter hopelessness of his position. Sir, I heard a very instructive comment made upon his Message by a southern gentleman within a very brief time. "Oh," said he, "it is one of the best messages that ever was written, and PIERCE is the best President we have ever had since WASHINGTON." "Well," said the person to whom he was speaking, "you will renominate him, will you not?" "No," said he, "that is another thing; his Message is a little too strong to get northern votes with; we shall not use him any more." That is exactly the position in which the matter stands.

I do not wish, Sir, to go any further into this matter. If the views which I have entertained are received by the Senate and country, as I suppose they will be, and no controversy be made, I shall have nothing more to say about it; but if, on the other hand, my views shall be controverted, I may take the occasion at some future day to go somewhat at length into the various topics which the President has suggested. But, Sir, when he sent such a message as this, and when the only comments that were made on it were commendatory—not commendatory of this part, I know, but commendatory [illegible] with which it [illegible] about Cen[illegible], and no man [illegible] word of rebuke (not [illegible] excellent and [illegible] from New-[illegible] forward) to [illegible] which I have alluded [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] the views [illegible] having done so, I withdraw the motion.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, delivered his first message at the recent opening of the Kentucky Legislature. The Governor states that the surplus of receipts over expenditures in the treasury, on the 10th of October last, amounted to the sum of $255,73[illegible]. According to the estimated receipts and expenditures for 1856, there will be a balance on the 10th of October next of $5,601. "This view of our finances," says the Governor," while showing a sufficient amount for all the necessary purposes of an economical administration of the government, at the same time admonishes us against lavish expenditure."

THE STATE DEBT.

From the 31st of December, 1853, to the 4th of September, 1855, there was paid of the principal of the State debt the sum of $162,000. Since the Governor has been in office, $31,000, up to the 30th November, 1855, have been paid—leaving the entire aggregate of our State debt on that day $5,991,576 73. Of this sum, $600,000 are held by the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the interest upon which it is bound to pay, and for which the State holds that amount of stock, and $1,389,664 73 are held by the Board of Education, the interest upon which only may be considered a perpetual charge upon the Sinking Fund. The actual debt, the principal of which has to be provided for, is, therefore, $4,081,912. Since the 30th November, 1855, up to which period the above statement is made, there has been redeemed of the public debt the sum of $14,000. The semi-annuel interest due the 1st day of January, 1856, has been forwarded to New-York, and will be promptly paid.

THE SINKING FUND.

The total receipts of the Sinking Fund from 1st of January, 1854, to the 10th of October of the same year, including the balance then on hand, were $391,103.80. The expenditures during the same period were $242,696 05—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, of $148,408 75. The receipts from the 10th of October, 1854, to the 10th of October, 1855, including the above balance, were $662,494 50. The expenditures during the same period were $519,015 87—leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 18th of October, 1855, of $143,478 63. From the 11th of October, 1855, to 30th of November, 1855, there was transferred to the Sinking Fund, of the surplus revenue, $76,518 55, and for collection of revenue transferred, the sum of $104,687 54—the three sums making an aggregate amount of $324,684 72.

The expenditures from the 11th of October, 1855, to 30th of November, $7,868 50—leaving a balance in the Sinking Fund, on the 30th November, 1855, of $316,816 22. This balance is after the payment of the interest due 1st of January, 1856. This entire surplus may be safely used in purchasing the bonds of the State, and the Governor has accordingly sought to make such investment. The holders of bonds, however, seem reluctant to bring them into market, and comparatively a small amount only has been purchased. This fund, by law, remained on deposit in the Banks without yielding anything to the Sinking Fund. The Commissioners concurred that as long as it remained uncalled for in Bank, it ought to command some reasonable interest

Accordingly an arrangement was made with the Bank of Kentucky, that it should keep the sum of $100,000 in the City of New-York, without charge for its transfer, for the purpose of purchasing bonds of the State, upon which an interest of three per cent. per annum should be paid, and for the sum of $210,000 an interest of four per cent. should be paid, the whole deposit of $310,000, or any part of it, to be subject to call by the Commissioners, whenever wanted for investment or any other purpose. The Governor says that it is desirable that this fund should be used as speedily as practicable in redeeming the debt, and no pains will be spared to effect that object.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Governor represents the school fund to be in a healthy and prosperous condition, and urges, at considerable length, the importance of elementary common school education. He next reviews the charitable institutions of the State, and then passes to the militia system, recommending its reorganization. The Governor also recommends a sufficient appropriation to be made for continuing the Geological Survey of the State, and a further appropriation for encouraging the agricultural and mechanical interests. The Banks of Kentucky are in a sound condition, and the Governor does not think that it would add anything to the prosperity of the State to increase the number.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Governor closes his message with the following remarks:

I am unwilling to close this communication without calling your attention to the present condition of our Federal relations. Kentucky being a border Slave State, has had more cause to complain of the agitations of fanaticism, and of the practical encroachments upon her rights, than perhaps any other State of the confederacy, yet she has manifested no other spirit than that of conciliation and calm forbearance, and in those angry sectional conflicts which have convulsed the nation she has stood almost as an arbiter between the North and the South, and whenever the Union was supposed to be in danger she has not hesitated to yield her opinions and her interests as a sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism.

With such feelings deeply imbedded in the popular heart, she has witnessed with pain and mortification the alarming attitude that are making by a great and growing sectional party in the North to obliterate the constitutional guarantees of her rights, and to weaken if not to sever the ties by which we are bound together in a common brotherhood. She has lamented and mourned over that wild and reckless spirit which has hurried the descendants of the heroes of Bunker Hill and Lexington to a desecration of the Federal Constitution, by an attempted nullification of a supreme law of the land, made in pursuance of its provisions. She has seen with dismay and consternation this spirit of discord enter into the sanctuary of our national liberties. She still looks to the Union as the best if not the only security for her peace and happiness, and a faithful and honest support of the Constitution as the only guarantee of liberty.

The most emphatic words of the Father of his Country, and the most impassioned declamation of the orator as to the value of the Union, enunciate but the calmest truth. Its dissolution would be like the breaking up of a gallant ship on a prosperous voyage, in order that the crew might find greater safety on its loose, dismembered, and scattered fragments. The real enemies of the Union are those who persist in sectional agitation—those who are banded together to bring the action of a common Federal Government for all the States into an attitude of hostility to the property of a part—they are the practical disunionists. They forget or disregard all the compromises which impart vitality to the Constitution. The dark and rampant spirit of Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, regardless alike of the admonitions of patriotism and the dictates of justice, is threatening, in its mad career, to destroy the very foundation of the Union.

The Federal Government, in its original organization, conformed itself most wisely to the then condition of the people and the property it was intended to protect. Slavery then existed in most of the States. The Constitution did not pretend to make any change whatever in the relation of master and slave. The property in slaves, such as it was, pre-existed, and the Constitution recognized it without limitation, and extended to the owner its unqualified protection. It created no property, but recognized whatever was property in the States as such, and left it in the condition in which it was found. When it speaks of property, whatever was made so by any of the States, was what was intended. It did not undertake to define what was or was not property.

The Federal Government being one of limited powers, cannot impart to or take from anything its attribute of property. If it cannot establish Slavery in a Territory, it cannot destroy it. Whatever is property in any one of the States, if carried into a Territory cannot lose its character of property by the action of the General Government.

I am deeply and profoundly impressed with the conviction, that the only safety to the Union, is the firm establishment of the doctrine that the Federal Government should abstain unconditionally from all hostile action upon the subject of Slavery. It is a Government for the slaveholding States as well as the Free, and it has no right to throw even its moral influence against the tenure of property recognized as such by any of its constituent parts. It would be a gross prostitution of its powers and a departure from the objects of its organization to do so. As a common Government for all the States, it never was intended by its framers, that it should discriminate between the property of one State or one action and another. Equality is the law of its existence. I deprecate as much as any one can, the formation of sectional or geographical parties. The ties of sympathy and interest which bind us together as one people, become weaker and weaker with the growth of unfriendly feelings arising from the existence of such parties, until finally we shall become alone and strangers to each other.

The existence of mere geographical parties is the first great step to disunion. To prevent that I was willing to unite with a party whose principles were sufficiently broad and comprehensive and patriotic to entitle itself to the name of American. The great and leading and fundamental article of the political creed of this organization was undying devotion to the Union of the States, and every other principle it held, ont was but subsidiary to this. The perpetuity of this mighty Republic, with all its countless blessings, through generations which are to follow, was its end and aim. The same fell spirit of fanaticism which has produced schisms in other parties, has done its work here also. The crisis of our country's fate, though impending, is not yet come, and I trust that the time is far, very far distant, when the section to which we belong, shall feel compelled, in sorrow and in anguish, to calculate the value of the Union. To avert a crisis so dreadful, I cannot doubt that the national men of all parties, however discordant may be their opinions on other points, will finally unite, and by their firm, [illegible] and patriotic action [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] grasp of the enemies of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Message of Governor GARDNER to the Massachusetts Legislature commences by noticing the increase of population in the State, as proved by the late decennial census, taken during last Summer. The increase during the last five years amounts to 1,163,035 souls. The Governor alludes to the amendments in the Constitution sanctioned by this Legislature of 1855, and points out the course of action to be pursued to secure their being carried out. He regrets that the other amendment suggested, relative to a reduction in the number of the House of Representatives and a division of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, should have been defeated, and recommends another effort to accomplish the object. Speaking of those measures initiated by the Legislature of 1855, providing that no person owing allegiance to any foreign power shall be eligible to office, and that no alien shall be allowed to vote unless he has been a resident of the country for 21 years, the Governor earnestly trusts that they may receive legislative sanction. The Governor discusses, at some length the principle of these questions, and suggests as further Constitutional amendments, that "no person shall be permitted to vote who cannot read and write," and "that no person shall be imprisoned for any debt hereafter except in cases of fraud."

In relation to the Personal Liberty Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Message says:

"The passage of this Act is deeply to be deplored, because "it asserts or looks to the maintainance of rights not clearly and constitutionally ours," which course of action, in my Inaugural Address, I strenuously urged the last Legislature to avoid,—because it weakens the moral effect of the influence of our State,—because it sets an example, which, if followed by other members of confederacy, will most certainly destroy our only bond of union,—and because it tends to an armed conflict between the State and the National Governments. Either this law must remain a dead letter on our statute book, unenforced when the hour of real peace, thus reducing Massachusetts to the humiliating position of enacting a law she had not the courage to enforce, or else, if the attempt is made, it must be supported by the whole military array of the State in direct and immediate conflict with the army of the United States. There is no alternative but submission, or open war.

While Massachusetts will be loyal to her constitutional obligations, she demands that all her constitutional rights shall be respected. She asks the fulfillment of national compacts, the faithful performance of the sacred agreements of the fathers, and, though the act referred to has temporarily diminished the moral weight of this demand, its repeal will go far to give her voice its proper power. Her people, in common with the entire North, and many of the South believing Slavery to be a moral, social and political evil, claim no power to interfere with it in those States, where by local law it exists; but they demand, by a united voice in both branches of Congress, and by almost as united a sentiment at home that it shall not be suffered to extend itself into those Territories where, by solemn covenant, our nation has stipulated that it should never enter. The dispassionate judgment of our citizens will at once teach them that this end, so much to be desired, cannot be promoted, but on the contrary must be seriously retarded, by the passage, or continuance on our statute book, of a law of acknowledged unconstitutionality.

I therefore recommend that so much of this act, entitled "An Act to protect the Rights and Liberties of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," as may conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, be repealed."

The Governor suggests action for the suppression of intemperance, but adds, "measures for its remedy demand the deepest feeling of the philanthropist, the profoundest thought of the patriot, and the wisest counsel of the statesman."

The growing evil of "lobbying" in the Legislature is referred to and condemned emphatically by the Governor. As to the financial condition of the State, the Auditor's estimate shows a probable deficiency for this year of $404,000—and, adding to this, previous deficits, the amount of floating debt is figured up at $824,363. The Governor, therefore, recommends rigorous economy. The Governor next reviews the Charitable Institutions, showing that the State has been relieved during the year of 1,386 paupers. The operations and the influence of the State Board of Agriculture are referred to in terms of high commendation. On the question of Education the Governor says:

"The school returns for the past year present some interesting and gratifying results. They show, though the year was one of no inconsiderable financial embarrassment, an increase in the amount raised by voluntary taxation in the State, for the support of public schools, unparalleled in any one year before; that this sum is double the amount raised for the same purpose only ten years ago; that in no community in the world, probably, is so large a sum per head expended for educational purposes, and in none do the children so universally avail themselves of this invaluable privilege."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of Alvarez—His Departure for the South—His Successor—Pronunciamientos throughout the Country—Leading and Reported Defeat of Another Filibustering Expedition.

We have files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. The Mexican correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, writing on the 19th of December, says:

General ALVAREZ, being at length satisfied of his unfitness for the Presidency, and the injurious influence of the climate of the capital upon his health, departed yesterday morning for his native mountains, accompanied by his *pintos*, to the great gratification of the people. You will perceive that, prior to his departure, ALVAREZ, while retaining the title of President *ad interim*, appointed COMONFORT as his substitute. This nomination, though warmly welcomed by the Conservatives and Reactionists, was badly received by the Liberal Party. For several days we were apprehensive of serious troubles, and if the National Guard had been armed, there would assuredly have been blood shed in our streets. As it was, however, things passed off quietly. COMONFORT was considerably piqued at these evidences of popular opposition, and declined the office, but was finally induced to accept it at the urgent solicitation of ALVAREZ. His Cabinet, consisting of Messrs. DE LA ROSA, PAYNO, LAFRAGUA, MONTES, SILICIO and YANEZ, without being absolutely *puro*, may be regarded as eminently liberal. Consequently a complete change of public sentiment was soon manifested. The Conservatives became hostile to COMONFORT, and the Liberals rallied around him. We are awaiting the programme of the new Cabinet, in order to judge more clearly of its opinions.

ALVAREZ left, on the 18th, with his *pintos*. The departure of these semi-savages appears to have occasioned upiveral satisfaction in the capital, as their habits are most filthy, and their tempers quarrelsome. ALVAREZ has likewise sent a large quantity of ordnance and munitions of war to Guerrero, a fact which the people do not like so well.

You will learn, from the papers, that *pronunciamientos* have occurred at various points; the revolution is now suffering from the enormous blunder it perpetrated in leaving in office almost all the old military chieftains appointed under the Dictatorship of SANTA ANA. But this is the custom of the country. Half-way measures are its curse. Old women govern State Councils, and a new policy is merely a patchwork. You will readily understand that, from the moment the army remained untouched, its pretensions continued as arrogant as ever. Guanajuato, Puebla, Oajaca, Sierra Gorda, Guadalajara, have, it is said, pronounced, and other smaller localities have followed the example. As every revolutionary movement must have at least a pretext, the insurgents inscribe on their banners, "Religion, fueros;" but what is really sought is anarchy. All these pronouncements are made by the military chieftains, who are instigated by the clergy. The nation at large is entirely unmixed with them: it is even remarkable that, wherever the National Guard has been organized, it has bravely resisted the army. At Puebla the movement was promptly put down, and at Oajaca it will probably be defeated. As the middle classes, from whom the National Guard is constituted, must be considered as the real people of Mexico, we are bound to conclude that the people are contented with the Government, and that the clergy have on their side none but the higher classes, the *leperos*, who are in their pay, and the soldiers, who seek to resume their former influence and power. Reform would therefore seem of easier accomplishment than is generally thought, but I repeat that the workers of the revolution have ruined it by leaving the ancient pro-consuls of SANTA ANA in office; nor should I now be greatly surprised at its ultimate failure.

COMONFORT has largely contributed to the present state of affairs, by his forgiversations and timid measures. He now feels all the danger of his past conduct. If he maintains the decree suppressing the *fueros*, he gives to the insurgents an excellent pretext for rising on all sides; if he repeals the law, his Government, feeble even now, will lose all authority and all *prestige*. Such is the perilous position of the new Administration.

The *pronunciamientos* referred to by our correspondent seem to be principally the work of Gen. URAGA, who has published a manifesto declaring that the despotism of SANTA ANA has been succeeded by the greatest demagogism. In most of the revolted points the National Guard has triumphed over the insurgents.

An expedition of two vessels, filled with filibusters, headed by J. NAPOLEON ZERMAN, had arrived at Mazatlan, for the purpose of taking possession. The adventurers, however, are reported to have been completely routed without loss by the Mexican troops and people.

The *Trait d' Union* doubts the truth of the reports of a great victory achieved by General BLANCARTE in Lower California over a band of filibusters headed by one ZERMAN. The *Trait d' Union* says that ZERMAN is a Corsican, who had long served as an officer in the French Army with marked distinction, and is not likely to have heeded a wild goose expedition, or to have suffered a shameful and easy defeat. The other journals say that ZERMAN, [illegible] the purpose of taking possession. The adventurers, however, are reported to have been completely routed without loss by the Mexican troops and people. The leader of the expedition, [illegible] crews of the two vessels had been taken prisoners and sent to San Blas *for safe keeping*. A correspondent of the *Monitor* states that ZERMAN entered the port of San Lucas on the 29th of October, *sans façon*. He then went with a whale boat and the bark, *Restaurador* to La Paz, proposing to take it. On the 18th ult. he smuggled in Punta Prieta, and summoned General BLANCARTE to surrender. The latter, however, showed fight, seized ZERMAN, fired on the *Restaurador*, and made her captain, DENISON, surrender, after killing one and wounding two. The captain of the *Rebecca Adams* afterwards did the same.

News from Santa Fe.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Nov. 24.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Brig. Gen. GARLAND left Santa Fé for Albuquerque on Saturday, the 10th inst., and Major NICHOLS for the same place on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Major SMITH, Paymaster United States Army, returned from Fort Defiance, whither he had gone to pay the troops at that post, on Tuesday, 18th inst. He was accompanied by Major THORNTON, ordnance officer, who went to Defiance on a tour of inspection. Major FEY, Paymaster United States Army, left for Fort Stanton the beginning of the month to pay the troops at that post. We understand that a court martial convenes at Albuquerque on Monday, the 19th inst., for the trial of some soldiers of the garrison.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

We learn that about the 11th of this month a small party of Indians made a descent upon the flocks of Don ESTEBAN LUNA and Mr. ANASTACIO GARCIA, in the County of Bernalillo, and stole about 4,000 head of sheep. They were pursued by a party of citizens, and all the sheep recovered. The Indians took the same direction as the party who stole the mules of JOSE CHAVES, some four weeks ago, and are supposed to have been the Mogoyones or Gila Apaches.

DELEGATION OF JICARILLA APACHES IN SANTA FE.

A delegation of Jicarilla Apache Indians, consisting of men, women, and children, some twenty in number, arrived at the Superintendency in Santa Fé, Thursday, the 15th instant. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs held a short talk with them the next morning, and made them a few small presents, when they left for their country. The tribe has been entirely peaceable since the treaty of Abiquiu, in September last.

SILVER MINES.

An analysis of the silver ore taken from the mines lately discovered in the Organ mountains, has been made by Dr. ANTISELL, Chemist and Geologist to the Pacific Railroad survey. The veins already explored promise rich results.

The Terrible Accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—The Killed and Wounded—Cause of the Disaster.

Salem Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

The most destructive accident which has ever happened on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad took place last night, two miles east of Darlington Station, about midway between Allegheny and Alliance. The Express train, going West, composed of five cars, containing about one hundred passengers, left New-Brighton two minutes before 8 o'clock, and had proceeded about eleven miles, when, in rounding a curve on a hill-side, it ran full speed into an approaching freight train, also making full freight time. The collision took place at precisely 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, and the destruction is great. The position of the road at this point is such that the approaching cars could not see each other till within a few rods of collision. The engines of both trains are a literal mass of broken and bruised iron and brass.

The baggage and front passenger cars of the Express train are piled together in ten thousand fragments, so mingled and broken that the parts of each car are indistinguishable. Of the twenty-one persons in the baggage and front passenger cars, but one escaped injury, (an Irishman, name unknown,) who afterwards distinguished himself by his efforts in clearing the wreck from the wounded and bleeding victims.) All the rest were more or less injured, many seriously.

I visited the scene of the accident at about 9 o'clock last night, and gathered the foregoing particulars, and also the subjoined names of the sufferers, with their residences, as far as they could be ascertained during a short stay of about fifteen or twenty minutes, and a scene of the wildest confusion. I think they are nearly correct.

KILLED.—A. Stokes, stage agent, Enon Valley, Pa., taken out dead. Samuel Johnson, Middleton, Ohio, died in about ten minutes after he was taken out. An Irishman, paper found on his body with the name of "Kent" written on it—supposed to be his name—killed instantly. David Wait, Trenton, Ohio, died in about three hours.

WOUNDED.—Doctor Carty, Cincinnati, not seriously. John Chickfield, New-Bedford, Pa., severely. Thomas Hays, check collector and omnibus agent, Allegheny City, Pa., slightly. Matthew Kent, Trumbull County, Ohio, one leg and arm broken. John Veech, residence not ascertained, head badly cut, body and both legs badly smashed. Henry Mansfie d, St. Louis, both legs badly broken. Wm. Walters, one leg smashed. John McGinley, head cut and arm bruised. Robert Mora, Zanesville, Logan County, Ohio, injured badly in both legs. John Yateman, Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, one leg broken and head bruised. George W. Lee, Allegheny City, back and both legs badly bruised. W. H. Tyler, New-Bedford, Pa., one leg and arm broken. Hugh Moore, Youngstown, Ohio, leg broken and otherwise badly bruised. Orman S. Way, Charlotte Post-Office, Grant County, Wis., leg broken, and hips out of joint. Joseph Painter, Canton, Ohio, one leg broken. George Burgw, engineer of Express train, slightly injured in the back by jumping from the engine.

The snow was from three to six inches deep, and the evening bitter cold. Large fires were built, by order of the conductor, of pieces of the wreck, and fed by coal from the dumps of the freight train. Two brakesmen were immediately dispatched to Enon Valley,

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1855.

SIR: The number of Post-Offices established in the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1855, was 1,068, and the number discontinued 1801, showing a net increase of 862. The sites and names of 378 have been changed. The whole number of offices on the 30th of June was 24,410, and on the 30th of November 24,770, of which 258 are of the class, the Postmasters of which are appointed by the President. The number of Postmasters appointed during the regular fiscal year was 7,108, as follows: To fill vacancies by resignation, 4,050; by removals, 879; by deaths, 287; by change of names and sites, 816; and by establishment of new offices, 1,068.

On the 30th June last there were in operation 1,063 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,783. The length of these routes is estimated at 277,908 miles.

The total annual transportation of mails was 67,461,166 miles, costing $5,345,288, and divided as follows, viz: 24,879,782 miles by modes not specified at $1,490,685—5¾ a mile; 18,853,118 miles by coach at $1,215,978—about 6½ cents a mile; 12,902,468 miles by railroad at $1,073,089—about 10¾ cents a mile; 4,456,827 miles by steamboat at $625,505—about 14 cents a mile. Compared with the service of 30th June, 1854, as actually in operation there is an increase of 3,207,025 miles of transportation or about 5¼ per cent., and of $675,221 50 cost, or about 14.04 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 3,488,152 miles, at a cost of $288 636, being 32.15 per cent. in transportation, and 15¾ in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 3,075,177 miles, or about 16.78 per cent., costing $386,475 50, or 30.75 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 2,236,628 miles, or about 12¾ per cent., at a diminished cost of $94,275, or 6.92 per cent. Steamboat service during the past year was reduced 1,335,656 miles, or nearly 30 per cent., and the cost increased $158,367, or 27¾ per cent. This great change resulted mainly from the re-letting of contracts last year in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California and the several Territories. A comparison of the steamboat service under the contracts which expired 30th June, 1854, with that on 30th June, 1855, under the new contracts, commencing 1st July, 1854, shows a reduction of 1,847,680 miles, or about 56 per cent., in the annual transportation, and an addition of $90,130, or about 53 per cent to the cost. In the other sections of the Union the steamboat transportation has been increased 511,924 miles, at an increased cost of $40,237.

The amount of service in the foregoing general statement, chargeable to California, are 923,116 miles, costing $127,515, apportioned as follows: steamboat transportation, 175,680 miles, at 92½,000, or 39 cents 6 miles per mile. Coach transportation, 376,376 miles, at $49,915, or 13¼ cents per mile; modes not specified, 139,984 miles at $28,000, or 18¾ cents per mile. On two steamboat routes which cost $21,000 prior to 1st July, 1854, the pay for the same amount of service is now $5,000, being that increase mentioned in my last year's report.

There has been a remarkable addition to the coach transportation, viz., 146 per cent., and yet the whole cost is only 6¾ per cent. more than last year. There was 84 per cent. more service of the inferior grades, at 119 per cent. higher cost, on the 30th June, 1854, than 30th June, 1855. The apparent difference is much greater, but this arises from transferring the Salt Lake and San Diego route to the mode of service in Utah, for the past year, it having been changed the previous year to California.

The total increase of all grades of service in California, during the year ending 30th June last, is 100,388 miles, or about 17 per cent. of transportation. The total saving is $18,648, or 13 per cent.

In Oregon the service is as follows, viz.:

Steamboat, 39,988 miles, at	$8,100
Mode not specified, 75,512 miles	16,787
Coach, 12,456 miles	5,650

The steamboat service has been decreased about 26 per cent. during the year. The cost for the year ending 30th of June, 1854, was 109 per cent. higher than for the past year ending 30th of June, 1855.

In Nebraska and Kansas, 23 routes have been put in operation, on which the annual transportation is estimated at 78,364 miles, at a cost of $4,315, or 5 cents 7 mills per mile.

In New-Mexico the transportation is unchenged, but the cost increased $6,050 by special act of Congress.

In Utah there is an increase of 25,960 miles of transportation, costing $12,983 addition, as compared with the service on the 30th of June, 1854. This, however, does not result from any actual addition to the service, but simply from the change of the route from Salt Lake to San Diego, which, prior to July 1, 1854, was changed to California.

The following table shows the extension of Railroad service:

States.	Length of Route.	Miles of Annual Transportation.	Additional Cost.
New-England	197	240,903	$15,014
New-York	98	81,500	4,362
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio	1018	354,379	59,317
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida	347	465,780	25,999
Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin	1375	1,747,728	145,746
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana	149	133,843	25,498
Total increase	3674	3,023,133	$286,836

The letting of new contracts for the year commencing 1st July last, embraces the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. A comparison of the new service, as in operation 30th September, 1855, that under the expired contracts 30th June last, shows that the annual transportation of mails has been increased 423,673 miles, at an increased cost of $117,077, divided among the several States as follows, viz:

States.	Increased miles of Annual Transportation.	Increased Annual Cost.
Virginia	129,009	$35,454
North Carolina	119,180	27,771
South Carolina		10,400
Georgia	295,236	14,417
Florida	9,219	2,055

This comparison shows a decrease in the annual transportation in South Carolina which results from the fact that new contracts are not yet concluded for the steamboat routes between Charleston and Savannah and Charleston and New-York, and they are therefore not embraced in the statement of service as in operation 30th September last, although they are now, and will probably continue, in operation. Of the 423,673 miles of additional service under the new contracts, 343,434 are performed by Railroad; of the additional cost of $117,077, $51,957 is for railroad service.

The total annual transportation under the new contracts, as adjusted for the quarter ending on the 30th of September, is 10,247,879 miles, and the total annual cost, $994,843, divided as follows, viz:

2,390,313 miles by railroad, at $485,188, or 14 cents 3 mills per mile.

799,746 miles by steamboat, at $106,874, or 13½ cents per mile.

2,173,125 miles by coach, at $151,781, or 7 cents per mile.

4,484,205 miles by inferior modes, at $253,000, or 5 cents per mile.

There should also be added $6,164 for the cost of additional route agents, mail messengers and local agents, appointed since the 1st of July last, and $1,540 for the Charleston and New-York, and Charleston and Savannah routes, which are expected to continue at the same rate as under the former contract.

On the 30th of June last, there were in service 319 route-agents, at a compensation of $235,170 65; 29 local agents, at $19,732, and 9-1 mail messengers, at $100,471 65; making a total of $354,970 30, to be added to the cost of transportation. This makes the total amount for the current year, $6,324,969 30, which will probably be increased to $6,600,000, by new service on the Mississippi River, and routes established by the last Congress.

The cost of foreign mail service paid by this Department, is not included in the foregoing statement, and amounts to $611,467. In my last annual report I gave reasons which, it appeared to me, clearly justified some delay in making a contract for conveying the mails by steamboat between Cairo and New-Orleans, under the act of Congress of 5th August, 1854. My expectation was that more advantageous terms would be secured after the final completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Road from the east of its point of intersection with the Illinois Central. Accordingly negotiations were had with several parties, though without any favorable issue, until 2d April last, when I concluded a contract with Mr. JAMES F. JOY, to convey mails on the route from Cairo to New-Orleans and back daily, in suitable steamboats, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of 31st August, 1854, for the compensation of $180,000 per annum, he having plighted Washington with full powers to negotiate and conclude such a contract, on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as stated to me in a letter from Z. N. A. GRISWOLD, President thereof, dated 23d March last.

On the 24th April Mr. JOY informed the Department that arrangements had been made for a number of boats, probably to go into the line immediately. The contract was so ordered, and considering the wealth and influence of that Corporation, and its direct interest in connecting the Railroad with a regular line of boats to New-Orleans, there was every reason to expect a prompt and faithful performance of the stipulated service. Some delay was to be expected owing to the magnitude of the enterprise, but I did not permit myself to doubt that the service would be commenced as soon as practicable.

To my surprise, however, after waiting some time for a report on the subject, I received a letter, dated 16th July last, from the Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, informing me of a failure to organize a line of boats, and submitting new propositions, which I could not consistently entertain. In a letter, dated Sept. 17, he wrote again inclosing a proposal from another party, at $250,000 per annum. I answered on the 22d October, that I must require the Railroad Company to perform service on the terms agreed upon, and to commence in two weeks from that date, and that in case of failure to do so, it would be my imperative duty to advertise the route for a re-letting, and hold the Company responsible for the difference, if any, between the sum contracted for by it, and that which I should have to pay under the advertisement.

Under date of Oct. 6, the Company replied to my letter of the 2d, but expressed no intention of commencing service, one after waiting until the 30th October, I advertised the route, inviting proposals until 30th November, to be decided by 3d December, and service to commence 1st January, 1856.

In making this statement, it is but proper I should add that, in my opinion, the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company used every exertion in their power to comply with their engagements, but failed to do so, owing to the very high price demanded of them by the owners of the boats. A comparison of the prices paid for steamboat service by the Department, in every part of the Union, shows that the highest price given, per mile, is $197 25, and this on an important route, on which the contractors are subject to an extraordinary outlay in the payment of a toll at Grand Pass; but that the average price is $60 60 per mile. At the sum of $180,000, the price agreed to be given the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the rate per mile would be $169 26, but if $250,000, the price demanded from the Railroad Company, were paid the cost per mile would reach the very high price of $350 50, a price which could not have been contemplated by Congress, when the act of 1854 was passed.

The mails across the Isthmus of Panama are conveyed by the United States Mail Company, but without any regular contract. The service has been satisfactorily performed since landing 1st December, 1851, at which time the service was transferred from the contractors under the Act of 1847, to the Government of the Panama Railroad Company, the entire right of the mails, transported over the Railroad was 238,238 pounds, at a cost, including the additional expenses of the Route Agents in charge, of about 30 cents, making a fraction over 17 cents a pound. The freight for this, at one dollar per hundred pounds, was 23,824 pounds, which was paid for at the rate of 22 cents a pound, making the total cost of the transportation amount in $76,688 56. By the act of 3d March, 1851, the Postmaster-General was authorized to enter into contracts or make such satisfactory arrangements for transporting the mails between Chagres and Panama with the regularity and dispatch, provided the rates of compensation should not exceed 24 cents a pound. Under this authority the Panama Railroad Company has been paid the full maximum compensation of 24 cents a pound from 1st December, 1851, to 1st April, 1855, since which I have recognized their services and ordered payment to be made at 22 cents a pound. The Railroad was completed in January, 1855; the locomotive for the first time passed over the entire route on the 27th, and the mail was for the first time carried through by the train on the 28th of that month. The Road being completed, and the Company having made a considerable deduction in their freight charges, the reduced price for first-class freight in no instance exceeding 15 cents a pound, I considered that 18 cents was a liberal compensation for the mail.

In fixing this sum, I took into consideration the great cost of the road, the sacrifice of both life and property in its construction, the magnitude of the enterprise, and its importance in a national point of view. The Company have declined to acquiesce in this decision, and claim to receive the full maximum price of twenty-two cents, until a permanent contract shall be made at a fixed annual sum. The new distribution schemes, referred to in my last annual report, have been completed and sent to the several existing Post-Offices. This work involved a minute examination of all the mail arrangements of the country, with a view to a definite allotment for each distributing office, so as to insure the transmission of mails, in all cases, by the most direct and expeditious route, and at the same time to guard against the too frequent distributions which have heretofore prevailed. Each distributing office has now alphabetical lists of all the Counties in all the States, (except California,) with the proper distribution points annexed to each county. Then the Postmasters have the plainest instruction as to the proper distribution of mail matter for every portion of each State. There are in all 1,948 counties, formed into 737 different groups, to suit the several distributing offices and show the course of the mail from each office to any county in the Union, and the whole number of points thus indicated, for the fifty distributing offices, is 8,279. In my last Annual Report I recommended the adoption of a system of registration, for giving greater security to valuable letters intrusted to the mails. By the 3d section of an act approved March 3, 1855, Congress authorized the Postmaster-General to provide means by which any person desiring to post a valuable letter to be sent by mail, might at his option, have it registered, upon a payment of a fee of five cents, in addition to the rate of postage chargeable thereon, it having been estimated that this additional payment would cover the necessary incident to such registration. To carry into effect the authority thus granted by Congress, it became necessary to prepare and distribute among the several Post-Offices blanks for a new system of accounts, to show in respect to registered letters, not only the receiving and sending of each mail, as formerly, but the receiving, sending, and delivery of each particular letter. These blanks, with accompanying instructions, were prepared and distributed as early as possible, after the passage of the act referred to, and are in the possession of each Postmaster before the commencement of the fiscal year, (July 1, 1855,) when it went into operation. To guard as much as possible against the mistakes and errors likely to arise from innovation upon the long established forms in which Postmasters' accounts had been kept, I preserved and adapted these forms to the new requirements of the law, and have thus endeavored by the simplest means possible to secure uniformity and accuracy in the keeping and rendering of accounts. A just estimate of the value and ultimate success of the plan of registration adopted cannot be formed from the short experience had of it. Its operation brings to the immediate knowledge of the Department not only every failure, but every delay in the transportation and delivery of registered letters, and in carefully observing its operation with a view to such modifications as may be required, I have in each day's report found abundant proofs of its usefulness, and also of the necessity of perfecting it by such means as experience may suggest. By arrangements with Prussia and Bremen, the registry system has been extended to letters conveyed between the United States and Germany. (See articles of agreement annexed.)

The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year are reported by the Auditor to have amounted to $8,968,948 29, under the following heads, to wit:

Compensation to Postmasters	$2,195,328 22
Ship, Steamboat and War letters	18,766 28
Transportation of the Mails	6,076,384 60
Wrapping paper	45,407 50
Office furniture for Post-Offices	5,250 10
Advertising	75,457 32
Mail bags	52,079 26
Blanks	91,138 40
Mail locks, keys and stamps	16,172 87
Mail depredations and Special Agents	51,453 92
Clerks to offices	202,817 40
Official letters	55 83
Postage stamps	11,902 94
Stamped envelopes	30,835 34
Payment to letter-carriers	143,312 93
Repayment for dead letters	6 82
Postage stamps of old issues redeemed	18 70
Purchase of patent padlock	5,000 00
Miscellaneous payments	168,011 29
Payment of balances due Great Britain	202,859 71
Payment of balances due Bremen	13,465 40
Total	$8,968,948 29

The gross revenue of the Department derived from postages (inland and foreign) from stamps and stamped envelopes sold, and from miscellaneous sources, amounted, in the last fiscal year, to 8,642,136 13, to wit:

From letter postage	$3,254,549 67
From stamps and stamped envelopes sold	3,511,318 98
From newspapers and pamphlets	838,937 51
From fines	35 00
From enrollments returned	77,962 82
From letter carriers	143,312 93
From dead letters	4,976 1
From extra compensation overcharged	23,390 62
From miscellaneous receipts	7,743 34
Total	$8,642,136 13

Add the annual appropriations made in compensation of mail service to the Government by the acts of 3d March, 1849, and 3d March, 1851 | 700,000 00
Total | $9,342,136 13

To state precisely the amount of gross revenue which accrued within the last fiscal year, to the nations against the United States resulting from our postal accounts with Great Britain, Prussia and Bremen, must be deducted. The amount of balance due to England on the fiscal year 1853, was about | $76,522 89
The balances due to Bremen for the year | 6,130 37
Total | $76,653 22
From the forecoing deduct the balances due the United States by Prussia for the year | 69,694 11
| $6,959 12

If the above balance of $6,959 12, be deducted from the aggregates of $7,342,136 13, the actual gross revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855, will be | $7,335,177 01
The gross revenue of 1854 after deducting foreign balances, amounted to | 6,816 651 91
Difference in favor of 1855 | $518,519 10

Being an increase of 7¾ per cent.

The expenditures of the Department for the year 1855, as before stated, were | $8,968,382 29
The gross revenue as reported by the Auditor, including foreign postages and the annual appropriations of $700,000 for mail service rendered to Government, was | 7,342,136 13
Excess of expenditures in 1855 | $2,626,206 16

If to the foregoing excess of expenditure be added the balance of accounts closed by "bad debts," "compromised debts," and "suspense account," amounting, by the Auditor's statement, to $849 99, then the entire excess for the year will be | $2,626,856 15

In my last annual report I stated that the expenditures of 1855 would, owing to causes not within the control of the Department, greatly exceed those of the previous year, and then briefly adverted to some of these causes. Subsequently other items of increase, to which I shall presently allude, were added by acts of Congress. The commission allowed to Postmasters under the act of 3d March, 1853, had proved insufficient at a few offices to defray the expenses of their administration, and an authority was asked to make additional allowances in such special cases, which could not in all, according to the estimate of the Auditor, have involved an increase of expense exceeding $45,000 a year, but with the authority to grant special relief, the act of Congress approved June 22, 1854, gave a general increase of commissions, the effect of which upon the expenditures for compensation to Postmasters and "Clerks for the Post-Offices" in the past year as compared with 1854, is shown by the following statement:

	Year ending June 30, 1854.	Year ending June 30, 1855.
Revenue for letter stamps sold, foreign postages, newspapers and pamphlets, and from emoluments paid	$6,111,567 16	$6,472,208 03
Over expenditures for compensation to Postmasters and Clerks for Offices	2,838,646 65 or $6.25 per ct.	2,837,952 62 or 43.84 per ct.

The proportion of the revenue from postages expended for "compensation to Postmasters" and "Clerks for offices" in 1854, was 38.26 per cent.; allowing the same rate upon the revenue of 1855, the expenditure for those objects would be $2,476,454 28, instead of $2,837 952 62, and after deducting the sum of $45,000, especially for the relief of special cases, there is still an increase of expenditure over 1854, of $316,498 31, resulting from the operation of the act of June 22, 1854. The expenditures for transportation have very much increased during the last year, and a principal cause of this increase is owing to the very great extension of railroad service.

In the past year there have been 3,674 miles of new railroad added to the mail service in the various parts of the country, at a rate of annual cost, as it stood on the 30th June last, of $286,836.

Some of these routes are very important, and traverse sections of country in which cost of old service taken up was very inconsiderable. In connection with this branch of the subject, it may be well to state that while the increase of revenue in 1854, over that of the year preceding was 18 45-100 per cent., the increase of the year ending June 30, 1855, over that of the year ending June 30, 1854, was but 7¾ per cent., caused, no doubt, in some degree, by the commercial inactivity of the past year. These three causes have contributed very much to increase the deficiency of the past year. Every annual statement of the expenditures of a Department having such a vast number of accounts as the General Post-Office, must necessarily embrace many which should have been settled and paid in previous years, but taking one year with another, the amount of such items has been so nearly equal, that particular reference has rarely been made to them. In the past year, however, so many payments have been made, by authority of special acts of Congress, that a statement of them is proper. The account of transportation is charged with the following sums, to wit: For additional pay granted by the act of March 3, 1855, to W. M. F. MCGRAW, JACOB HALL and GEORGE H. GIDDINGS, contractors on routes No. 8,011, No. 8,972, and No. 12,900, respectively, for one year, from the 18th day of August, 1854, in all | $43,320 00
Less the sum for ten from 1st July to 18th August, 1853, which is chargeable on the year 1856 | 6,433 04
Total | $42,886 96

Paid U. P. Munroe for Mail Service, between Sacramento and Shasta, Cal., in 1851 and 1852, per account, 5d March, 1855, 8th sec. | $5,541 06
Paid to Michigan Central Railroad, per account, 2d March, 1853, for services performed in 1849 | 5,177 60
Paid Graham & Linnal, per account, 31st December, 1854, for compensation for service in 1849 | 3,000 00
Paid out of Post-Office Revenue | $56,606 02

Pursuant to the 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1851, the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, approved March 3, 1855, there was drawn from the Treasury and paid to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, under a contract made in 1853, the sum of $4,695 66, which is also charged to the transportation in 1855.

The expenditures for mail depredations and special agents were increased in 1855, by the sum of $3,178, paid under the act of July 5, 1854, to J. M. GOODELL, late Special Agent in California, for services and expenses, prior to April 1, 1853, and, by the further sum of $8,000, being the difference between $1,000 and $9,000 per annum, allowed the present agent in that State, by the act of 31st May, 1854, from 1st July, 1853, to June 30, 1855, in all $8,975. It will be seen that at the last payments for balances due on account postal accounts with Foreign countries, were greater in 1855 than in the previous year.

The following statement will explain:

The whole amount of balances paid to Great Britain and Bremen in 1855, was | $18,225 11

In this sum is included the following amount of balances which had accrued to Great Britain and Bremen respectively prior to July 1, 1854, to wit:

Balance in favor of Great Britain for the second, third and fourth quarters of 1853, and the first and second quarters of 1854, paid in 1855, $239,289 07
Balance in favor of Bremen to June 30, 1854, paid in 1855 | 12,465 40
Total | $251,754 47

Such is the condition of the revenue of the Department for the year 1855, which goes further to show that the rates fixed by the act of 3d March, 1851, will not enable the Department to sustain itself from its own revenues. This must be the case for some years, and large annual appropriations must continue to be drawn from the Treasury. Although this, in my opinion, is deeply to be regretted, it has been and shall continue to be my effort to confine its expenditure as nearly as practicable within its income. If the Department of the Government is greater care required in the expenditure of money, and if once the doctrine be established that it is a charge upon the Treasury, less care and vigilance will be exercised, moneys will be uselessly expended in supplying imaginary wants, and abuses of every description will be practised.

When regarding the deficiency in the Post-Office Revenue, there are two matters which I would prominently put and demand our consideration, and the first is the franking privilege. When the subject of the reduction of postage was before the British Parliament, it was discovered that, out of the number of sixty-two or sixty-four millions of letters which passed annually through the General Post-Office of that country, seven millions, or about a ninth part of the whole, were franked, and this under a franking privilege which limited members of Parliament to ten letters or packets to be sent, and fifteen to be received, each day. When the Act of Parliament of 1840 was passed, reducing the rate of postage to the uniform rates of one penny, one of its provisions abolished the franking privilege, petitions to Parliament and Parliamentary documents only being allowed to go free. The high rates of postage, in that country, previous to the passage of the Act of 1840, caused the franking privilege to be very much abused, and no vigilance could guard against its being most extensively used as a vehicle for private correspondence. It is, I think, to be deeply regretted that on the passage of the act of 1851, similar provisions were not incorporated into that act. In a country so wide and extended as ours it would be almost impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, how many millions of letters passed through our mails, or what number were franked. In an account kept at the Washington City Post-Office during the month of January, 1854, it was found there were franked by Members of Congress during that month, 77,527 letters and public documents, which weighed 13,506 pounds. The weight of letters and documents franked at the Departments amounts to 7,065 pounds. During the same month the weight of newspapers sent from this office amounts to 111,062 pounds. The amount for this month can be safely taken as showing less than a fair average estimate for the whole year; but the postage if collected at the prepaid rates on that amount of mail matter would be $22,000. If the letters and documents franked by members of Congress when absent from the seat of Government, have not been estimated, but the number must be very considerable. Two hundred and ninety-six Senators and members, and seven delegates, enjoy the privilege, and by the construction given to the various Acts on this subject, the franking privilege of a member and Senator elect commences from the 4th of March previous to the 1st Monday of December when the Congress to which he has been elected shall assemble. The Senators and members whose terms have expired continue to exercise this privilege until the next Congress assembles. So that between March and December of the present year, four hundred and nine Senators and members and delegates were using the franking privilege in every part of the country. If the letters and documents thus franked be limited to the public service, the evil would not be so great as it now is, but low as are the present rates of postage, the frank covers private correspondence of every description and abstracts largely from the Treasury. The Department not only carries all this matter free of charge, but likewise pays to every Postmaster whose yearly commissions do not amount to $3,000, one cent for the delivery of each letter. Though the free matter passing through the mails is very large at the present time, the amount of it is yearly increasing. The weight and number of public documents add very much to the cost of transportation, and when not conveyed by railroad retard the mail. The Directors of the various Railroad Companies, when required to reduce their charges, point to the mail matter conveyed by them, amounting in some instances to tons, and justly that they do not receive as much for it as for ordinary freight. Also one of the assumptions, in my opinion, unfounded, is often a pretext to some of them for demanding the present enormous rates. In addition to this, the quantity of free, joined to the printed matter, to which I shall presently allude, obliges the Department to contract for a higher grade of service than the ordinary mails would require, and two and four-horse coach service have to be substituted for horseback, at greatly increased rates, and has in effect rendered unproductive the 5th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1845, which was intended to reduce the cost of transportation by requiring the Postmaster-General to select such modes as might be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation, without reference to any other consideration.

The second subject to which I shall ask your attention when considering the deficiency in the Post-Office, relates to the rates on printed matter. In my last Annual Report I deemed it my duty to recommend that the act of 5th August, 1852, be modified, by repealing the clause therein, which provides that "when the postage on any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, one-half only of the regular rates shall be charged." The effect of this will be to secure from this class of printed matter the full, regular rates established by law. For instance, on a single newspaper or periodical not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated within the State where published, the postage will be half a cent, and when not over three ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States, one cent each; whereas, under the operation of the present law, on all publications for which postage is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, one-half these rates only is required, namely: one-quarter cent each in the one case, and one-half cent in the other. It will not affect any other class of matter, nor the provision by which newspapers to subscribers residing in the county where published are allowed to pass free. Acknowledging fully the importance attached to the general diffusion of intelligence through the medium of the periodical press, I cannot avoid the conviction, in view of its great and increasing bulk, and of the expense attending the transmission and distribution of the periodical and newspaper mails, that the present deduction of fifty per cent. for advance payment, is wholly without justification. However enterprising and worthy, no particular class in the various departments of industry can reasonably claim the enactment or continuance of laws giving them special privileges over others. All are desirous, if possible, of retaining our three cent postage rate for letters, or at least that it should not be increased; and the burden and expense of the postal service should not be borne, or mainly sustained from the postage on letters.

With a view to favor the working of the law requiring prepayment on letters, and to guard against loss of postage, I also recommend that the act of August 30, 1852, be further amended by making prepayment by postage stamps compulsory on books, pamphlets, circulars, and all other kinds of transient matter at the prepaid rates for such matter, established by the last mentioned law. On much of this kind of matter sent by the mails, no postage at all is collected. The greatest abuse in this respect pertains to lottery and Patent Medicine circulars and pamphlets, with which the mails in every part of the country are burdened. In some instances from 30 to 40 bags of this matter have been received in one day for distribution at a single office. I have endeavored as far as in my power to correct this evil by requiring of Postmasters the rigid enforcement of the law, both in respect to the prohibition against their receiving such matter free, and to the fact that each distinct circular when there was more than one upon a sheet, should be charged with postage accordingly.

The expenditures of the Department for the year 1856, including payments for foreign postages, will probably amount to $10,199,024—to wit: For transportation, including foreign mails, Route and Local Agents, and Mail Messengers | $6,601,888
For compensation to Postmasters, ships, steamboats and way letters, wrapping paper, office furniture, advertising, mail bags, blanks, mail locks, keys, and stamps, mail depredations and special agents, postage stamps and stamped envelopes letter carriers and miscellaneous payments | 3,581,500
For payments of balances to the London and Bremen Post-Offices to 30th June 1855 | 15,636
Total | $10,199,024
The mode availed of for the service of the year 1856, are estimated at | $ 9,010,873
To wit: Balance of the credit of the revenue account on the 30th June last as stated by the Auditor | 327,764
From this balance should be deducted for bad and doubtful debts, the accumulation of a long series of years, and for suspended credits not less than | 200,000
Probably available | $ 327,764
Estimated revenue from postage and miscellaneous receipts | 7,076,922
The annual appropriation made by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1851, in further payment of mail services to the Government | 500,000
The appropriation made by the Act of March 3, 1855, to supply deficiencies in 1856 | 1,106,187
Total means for 1856 | $ 9,010,873
Leaving a deficiency to be provided by Act of Congress | 1,188,151
Total | $10,199,024

The service on the several United States mail steamship lines, during the past year, has generally been performed with regularity and in an acceptable manner. The steamers of the Collins line have made their trips with great regularity, excepting the half trip lost by the wreck of the Arctic, in September, 1854. A new steamer to take the place of the Arctic is now in course of construction, and it is understood will soon be placed upon the line. On the Bremen and Havre lines the full number of trips has been performed. On the line from New-York to Aspinwall there has been no irregularity; but between New-Orleans and Aspinwall there have been several failures, principally owing, as the contractors allege, to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana and New-Orleans. Between San Francisco and Panama the service has been performed with great regularity and dispatch, and, with one or two exceptions, the connections have been duly maintained at San Francisco with tun route to Astoria. The trips on the Charleston and Havana line have been performed according to contract; but, as yet, on the New-Orleans and Vera Cruz route, semi-monthly service only has been rendered.

I have adopted the plan pursued in my last annual report, of presenting, in the form of an appendix, the principal operations and results of the foreign mail service during the year, as shown in the tabular statements prepared by the Auditor, which accompany this report. These results are stated in the appendix marked A, and compare as a whole, very favorably with the operations of the preceding year; to some of the more prominent of which I invite your attention.

The aggregate amount of postages, sea, inland and foreign, on the mails conveyed during the year by the United States lines of ocean steamers, exceeds the previous year in the sum of $181,630 17. This increase is chiefly confined to the mails conveyed by the Collins steamers, and was caused by the temporary withdrawal, in November, 1854, of the British mail packets of the Cunard line, running in connection with the Collins line, during the period of repairs to the Arctic. The Cunard steamers, during this period, carried the United States mails, and the postages thereon were collected by the British Government, and accounted for to the United States Post-Office Department. The Cunard line was resumed in February, 1855, and has since been performed with regularity and dispatch.

The postages on mails conveyed by the Havre line, during the year, was $89,111 12, and the sea postages after deducting the United States inland, was $72,789 91.

The total postages, inland included, on mails conveyed during the year by the New-York and California steamship lines was $216,477 14, and the cost of transportation, including the Isthmus service, was $171,636 56.

The total postages on mails conveyed by the Charleston and Havana line during the year was $6,930 72, and the cost of transportation $8,822.

The total postages on mails conveyed by the New-Orleans and Vera Cruz line was $5,647 83, and the amount paid for transportation $3,000.

Other valuable statistical information showing the practical operation of the foreign mail service is contained in the appendix, a careful examination of which is recommended.

In my last annual report I referred to the large amounts annually drawn from the Treasury by the Collins line of steamers, and recommended that the six months' notice required by the act of July 27, 1852, should be given. It is not necessary that I should again refer to the important fact that the Collins line of steamers is receiving from the Government eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars for twenty-six trips, while the British Government paid the Cunard line eight hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred dollars for fifty-two trips; not to the injurious effects which the establishment of this monopoly must have upon the commercial interests of the country. That the annual contract price paid by them after full consideration, bound them to build five steamships, to maintain and subsist four post midshipmen and a mail agent, and for the mail service they were to receive the sum of $19,250 a trip. Congress has relieved them from that part of their agreement which obliged them to maintain the four midshipmen. The Post-Office Department has not taken advantage of that part of the contract, which empowers it to send out a mail agent, and which obliges the Company to accommodate and subsist him; and the Company, instead of building five steamships, as stipulated in their contract, have built but four. With the knowledge that the Company had built but four steamships, that they had been relieved from the numerous conditions of their contract, one by Congress, and the other by the action of the Post-Office Department, in a spirit of munificence and liberality, on the 31st of July, 1852, the amount of compensation was increased to $33,000 a trip. Temporary embarrassment, caused by the Company's entering into a new enterprise, may have been the cause of this action on the part of Congress; but these reasons can no longer exist. Apart from the prices fixed in their own contract, the sum paid by the British Government is, in my opinion, a full equivalent for their services, and it is for this reason I again refer to it; but whatever unexpected outlays there may be on the part of the Company, Congress has certainly dealt with them in a truly liberal and generous spirit. Since the passage of the act of July 21, 1852, computing from the 1st of January, 1853, the time when the additional allowance commenced, to the 1st of December, 1855, the Company will have received one million four hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars more than they would have been entitled to for the same amount of service under the original contract, and if this period be lengthened end the notice not given until March, it will make the sum which they will have received amount to $1,650,000. Whatever, therefore, were the views of Congress in granting this increased compensation, I cannot but regard the continuance of it as a mere gratuity, destroying all competition on a most important route and like all such appropriations attended by most pernicious influences.

Some further correspondence has taken place on the subject of the pending Postal Conventions with France and Belgium, but without any satisfactory result. One of the obstacles to an arrangement with France, consisting in the unwillingness of the French Government to adopt the half, instead of quarter, ounce scale for letters passing between the two countries, in the month of May last I had hoped a favorable opportunity to propose that I could yield my objections to the quarter ounce scale. To this proposition made through the French Minister, then about to visit France, I received no reply. It is earnestly hoped some arrangement mutually satisfactory may soon be concluded, as there is great complaint in both countries of irregular and exorbitant postage charges, arising in most instances, no doubt, from the inability of the writer, under existing arrangements, either to pay the entire postage through, or leave it all unpaid, as might be done were the proposed treaty executed. At present, it matters not whether the letter is to go to England or direct between New-York and Havre, a part of the postage has to be collected in this country and a part in France.

In view of the establishment of a Belgian line of steamships between New-York and Antwerp, I have intimated my readiness to conclude the pending Convention with Belgium, by fixing the rate of postage for letters between any part of the United States and any part of Belgium, at fifteen cents, which rate shall combine five cents United States to two Belgian inland, and eight cents sea postage.

Not having received from the Mexican Government the expected project of a Postal Convention, I have recently taken measures to lay before that Government such proposals on this subject, in the form of a treaty, as I trust may prove acceptable. As in all international as well as in domestic postal arrangements, simplicity of details is of the highest importance, I have proposed as the basis of the Convention, that there be but one rate of postage for letters between the two countries, and that this rate be fixed at fifteen cents, combining five cents United States to three cents Mexican inland, and seven cents sea postage—the latter to ensure to the country performing the sea or gulf service.

In the annual Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, referring to the remarks in my last annual Report on the subject, he takes occasion to present the views and arrangements of that Government on the principal points of difference between the two countries, in regard to postal arrangements. Except in one or two particulars, it is not perceived that any reply from the Government is demanded, either to the observations in his Report, or in the letter of the 31st of April last, on the same subject, to our Minister, a large part of which consists of an extract from the Report. With reference to the action of the British Government in withholding its assent to the admission of the American-French correspondence, under the treaty, upon what are considered by the United States as fair and reasonable terms, my views have already been fully stated in my letter of July 19, 1855, to the Secretary of State, and printed in Executive Document No. 73, of the Senate, last session, which letter has also been communicated to the British Government. I refer to this part of the subject now only for the purpose of correcting a very erroneous impression which could not fail to be conveyed by the manner in which the Postmaster-General of Great Britain has stated the case in his Report. He admits that the United States receive but twelve and a half cents an ounce transit postage on British and Canada closed mails, and that Great Britain receives twenty-four cents an ounce, nearly double the sum, for the transit conveyance of the United States mails and French correspondence passing through England. But by a partial arrangement entered into between the Governments of England and France, this correspondence when transmitted on the Cunard steamers, goes in closed mails at a reduced sea (not transit) postage of ten cents the single ½ oz. letter; hence he alleges that it is inconsistent on our part to complain that his Government thus enables French subjects to receive their American letters by British packets at a sea rate of ten cents, while we demand sixteen cents from our own citizens for the like service by United States packets; and, at the same time, to complain that the British charges are too high. He adds, that the United States has the matter in its own hands, and may make the rates on both United States and British lines uniform by reducing the sea rate on its own lines; and that a uniform rate would not be secured by a reduction of the British transit charge to 8d. (or twelve and a half cents) as demanded by the United States, without such reduction of sea postage. The ingenuity of this mode of stating the case is frankly admitted, but not its fairness. It is a sufficient answer to say that the only controversy has been with reference to a reduction on the British transit postage—that the sea postage has not been a point in dispute—and that were our reasonable demands for a reduction of the transit postage acceded to, the reduction of the sea postage by the United States lines would follow of course, since the United States and French mails would then be treated as closed mails, and all letters between the two countries passing through England would be transmitted at a uniform rate of postage. True, the United States has it in its power, in two ways, to make the rate uniform by both United States and British lines; first, by reducing the sea postage on ½ oz. letters to its own lines; and, secondly, by raising the inland rate from five to eleven cents on all American-French letters conveyed by British packets. The former I have not deemed it advisable to do until the British transit charge is reduced. The British Government have done it in their own case, no doubt, for an equivalent, and in order that their present high transit rate may not be reduced. The other alternatives, if the present state

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1856.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the President's Message; Full Abstracts of the Annual Reports of the State Departments; Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last Steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Upwards of ninety ballots have now been had for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the organization still seems to be as far off as ever. Yesterday was the day when a serious defection from BANKS was threatened, but it failed to occur; and another ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. DUNN to prevail upon the BANKS men to take up Mr LEITER, would seem to indicate that any defection in that direction is not probable—at least for the present. The Senate was not in session.

☞ Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BRANDRETH's memorial, claiming the seat of Mr. FERDON, was presented, and notice was given of the presentation of several bills. In the Assembly, seven ballots were taken for Speaker—making nineteen in all—without any result. The last vote was as follows:

For Mr. Odell	40	For Mr. Prendergast	34
For Mr. Bailey	25	For Mr. Hoyle	10

The balance scattering.

☞ Telegraphic advices from Kansas bring us the most important results of the Convention of the Free-State party, held on the 22d of December. CHARLES ROBINSON was nominated for Governor; N. B. ROBERTS for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. W. DELAHAY for Congress. Col. LANE, who sought the nomination for Governor in opposition to Mr. ROBINSON, was defeated by a vote of 55 to 22. The office of the *Territorial Register*, Administration paper, had been destroyed by a mob composed principally of Missourians.

☞ The Legislature of Maine, yesterday, elected Judge WELLS, an Old-Line Democrat, Governor of the State for the current year, by a plurality of 12 on joint ballot over Mr. REED straight Whig.

The Naval Report.

The Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments represent in the science of Government what may be described as the Vulcanian and Neptunian theories; the former addicted to land operations as the only basis of national defence, while the latter rests all his hopes of safety on the great deep. Inasmuch as the present incumbent of the former office confides chiefly, if not entirely, in a Standing Army, recruited mainly from the foreign emigration, and has no allusion to the native militia and volunteers, we must own that the Neptunian school carries our convictions with it; and that we sympathize with Mr. Secretary DOBBIN in this respect at least, that the only security of the Republic against invasion lies in its wooden walls. To repel an invasion, already accomplished, that same neglected militia must, of course, be relied upon. Nothing but national moderation and a Navy can *prevent* such a calamity.

When, therefore, the Secretary laments the inefficient state of our Naval establishment, he only prolongs an echo heard yearly from his office; repeats a fact very generally admitted and deplored. When he proposes to remedy the evil by constructing a fleet of small and convenient steam and sailing vessels, he is quite as sensible as practical. But in applauding the late finding of the Naval Board, and in recognizing it as a fruitful and perhaps sufficient amendment of the *personnel* of the system, there is such unexpected weakness, such painful coming short of what might be reasonably anticipated in these days, when naval reform is so universally called for, and the ideas in regard to it so advanced and enlightened, that we can only dismiss the document with a feeling of the deepest mortification. Mr. DOBBIN is under the same pre-Adamite influences that have ruled in his office these forty years; influences with which, we are sorry to say, neither common sense nor sound Democratic theories have anything to do. The old Commodore finds all his world on the quarter-deck, so does the Secretary. The old Commodore resists the plan of recognizing in the sailor, however meritorious, as seaman or non-commissioned officer, the possible Lieutenant and Captain, so does the Secretary. The old Commodore has no objection to clearing the path to promotion by arbitrarily weeding out the blue-book, nor has the Secretary. But when the same principles are presented, as equally applicable to the forecastle as they are to the officers' mess; and the idea is broached that merit should have a clear path to promotion made for it, however remote and humble its beginnings, all of the uniforms of the service swell with indignation, and the Secretary is as indignant and inflammatory as the rest. What! shall the beggarly apprentice berth side by side with the brass-buttoned middy in the steerage, as if no difference existed between man and gentleman? Shall the rough-handed man-of-whitings be summoned from before the mast to the fellowship and converse of the Captain's cabin? It is easy to conceive the strong prejudice of habit, of routine, of aristocratic sentiment, if the reader please, which rises armed at an innovation so radical; and yet, until precisely that innovation be brought about, and a Secretary be found independent enough to recommend and press it, there is no hope of any reform in the Navy worth a moment's discussion. All the live oak of the country is worth little, unless hearts of oak are behind it. The sailors are emphatically the Navy. What they are in intelligence, skill and courage, the Navy will be. And, from the fact that the crews of nearly every vessel in service are the leavings of the merchantmen; the dregs and refuse of seamanship; men, who only submit to the abject and hopeless servitude of the man-of-war, when desperate and hopeless of all else, we can gather how far the late excision of officers, or the proposed multiplication of ships, is likely to afford the benefit so imperatively required. Remove every barrier between the forecastle and the cabin, and can we donbt that the former will soon be crowded with aspirants for the latter; men of practical sense; submissive to reasonable discipline, because rising to a position that shall require them to enforce it; ambitions of comprehending navigation as a science rather than of dispatching the mechanical dnty of the sailor; drinking his grog; telling his yarn, and turning in? It is because there is an impassable gulf mid-ships; it is because the officer sees the man only through the reversed telescope, small, and at an impossible distance; and that the man sees his commander magnified to dimensions and an importance which he can by no miracle attain; that our navy is the feeble and comparatively unserviceable instrument it is. Had Secretary DOBBIN admitted that the late decapitation board had fallen into grave errors; but asserted the object for which the board was created, namely, the encouragement of junior members of the service to be certainly desirable; *only* that the same kind and degree of encouragement should be extended to every man on the roll-call; he would have laid down propositions to which every disinterested citizen in the conntry would have assented cheerfully. As it is, we recognize very slight practicol valne in any of the suggestions or recommendations.

There are other evidences in this tedious paper equally indicative of Mr. DOBBIN's adherence to routine. The disposition, for instance, of the several sqnadrons, and the selection of cruising gronnds, were very well suited to the political state of the world many years sgo; bnt quite without reference to any current exigencies. We are at a loss, for instance, to see why a fleet should be "cruising industriously" between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, while that theatre of war and difficulty, the Baltic and the Danish waters, are left without the vision of our flag. The sqnadron formerly assigned to the Mediterranean, whose waters are equally vexed with the war vessels and transports of contending nations, seems to be entirely disorganized and dispersed, notwithstanding the perils to neutral commerce are so vastly increased. There, on the African Coast, is a fleet drifting about in a climate, the heat and pestilence of which render that department of service as dreadful to the men detailed to it, as a senteuce to the galley or chain-gang; and all to catch Slave-catchers, who are never by any accident canght. Why, since the British Government has officially annonnced that, save with Cuba, the Slave-trade npon the Atlantic has been terminated; why not recall those vessels, and place them, as a part of the Home Squadron, around the offending island where slave-cargoes are landed weekly? There can be no difficulty in procuring so desirable a modificatiou of the Anti-Slave-trade Treaties. Why, then, unless in sheer deference to obsolete formalism, are vessels and men wasted on the scorching waters of the African Coast, when they are needed, for reasons so monifold, among the Antilles and in the Gulf?

Unfortunately for the country, the Navy Department is just that part of the Government which seems destiued to be forever intrusted to the kind of man least calculated to preside over its affairs. The Law Department is, of course, always giveu to a lawyer; the Department of State is intrusted to the ablest man of the party in power, whose career has given some evidence of statesmanlike qualities and familiarity with the duties of the office; and the Treasury Department is placed in the hands of a man eminent for business talent and administrative ability; but the Navy, which, of all other departments, is just the one that absolntely requires peculiar fitness and technical familiarity, is, by an odd chauce, always given to the man least competent to perform its dutics. Some lawyer of moderate abilities from the iaterior, who could not tell the difference between a capstan and a topsail sheet, is the man selected for the Navy Department, and who must, of necessity, remain the tool of the officers of the service, instead of its director and chief. An enumeration of the heads of tho Navy, since the days of Secretary SOUTHARD, would be sufficient to establish the correctoess of our remarks.

Bungling Diplomacy.

The speech of Senator CLAYTON on the Central American question, reveals some very curious examples of the trickery and mistakes of Statesmen in conuexion with tho history of this complicated business. Bnt, the most curious and remarkable circumstance in relation to this vexed question is, that Mr. CLAYTON, with the whole history of the Central American affair in his mind, aud a perfect knowledge of the manner in which British Statesmen had outwitted the Spaniards in their negotiations, should himself have made a treaty with England which is no sooner signed than it becomes a subject of dispute; and both nations are enabled to put a contrary construction upon its meaning owing to the ambiguous terms in which it was written. If Mr. CLAYTON, when he negotiated the treaty with Sir HENRY BULWER, nnderstood as clearly what he wanted, and what he was willing to have done, it is the more wonderful that he should not have been able to express it in his treaty. It is almost shortsighted and annoying to reflect how much trouble and expense might have been saved to both nations by a frank statement on both sides, of what each party meant, and by putting their meaning into such plain language that it could not admit of a double construction.

Senatorial Laughter.

According to the telegraphic reports, that grave body, the United States Senate, indulged in laughter three times during the brief speech made by Senator HALE of New-Hampshire, on Thursday, on the President's Message. The President's Message has not struck us in the light of a comic production, but we have no doubt that fun might be made of it by a Senator of Mr. HALE's turn of humor. It is, also, a great satisfaction to know that the Senate is in so good a humor, and in such good spirits, at a time like the present, when clouds of war, both at home and abroad, are rising above our political horizon, aud casting their shadows over the country, that it can laugh at a speech on the very serious Message of our Chief Magistrate. It is pretty good evidence, we should infer, that nothing serious is anticipated at the Capitol, to follow the premature delivery of that document.

Bnt, in order to know exactly the full significance of this Senatorial merriment on Mr. HALE's speech, it is very necessary that we should know who it was that laughed; whether it was Senator WELLER or Senator WILSON; whether or not the whole Senate joined in the guffaw, or whether some laughed in their sleeves while others laughed on the other side of the mouth. If the telegraphic reporter, when he makes a parenthetical remark of (laughter,) would bnt let us know from which side of the Senate Chamber it comes, we should be better able to know what it meant. Reporting a laugh without giving the name of the laugher, is like reportiug a speech without naming the speaker. Congress is very easily tickled, and we often read of (laughter) at remarks which make tho majority of the people, when they read them, look very grave indeed.

Queen Victoria Heterodox—Religious Excitement.

For some weeks past the ecclesiastical circles of England have been thrown into great excitement by some delicate rumors affecting the orthodoxy of the visible head of the Protestant Church, as by law established. Owing to the exalted position of tho lady implicated, as well as the extreme delicacy of the snbject, every effort has been used to preserve the utmost secrecy, and, to use the language of the Bishop of London, "to let the matter sleep." But such things will steal ont. Indeed, though the Bishop did not think proper to have the facts let loose on the world, they are said to have prodnced npon his pastoral mind so painful an impression as to have preyed npon a constitution already wasted with illness, and rendered his recovery, by the last accounts, almost hopeless.

It may be remembered that this good Bishop had, within the last few years, bronght a cohort of troubles around him by his coquettings with Romanism. He was what is called a Puseyite, which, compared with Roman Catholicism, is as mock turtle is to the genuine sonp. The elaborate thesis in which he decided that it was lawful to place candles npon the altars in Protestant Churches, bnt not to light them, can hardly be forgotten yet, and will entitle him to theological immortality.

To him, then, as to many others of the same strict sticklers for church authority, a rumor for some time prevalent that the Queen's consort was, in religious belief, a Unitarian or perhaps even a deist had given mnch anxiety. At the period of Prince ALBERT's marriage, the question of his supposed faith was very eagerly canvassed, and thongh almost every religion in the Empire claimed him as a disciple, the peculiar versatility of the family, where interest was concerned, justifying a liberality of conclusion, still the Church of England on calm reviow made up its mind that he was on the whole safe. Rnmors which however have flitted across its vision now and then for some years past, have rather disturbed this confidence. It has been whispered that not only is Prince ALBERT a Unitarian, or at best, a low Churchman, but that he has inoculated the Qneen with his dangerous doctrines. Some very recent circumstances have given strength to tho doubts and almost carried the matter to a crisis. We desire simply to state the facts as they have come to onr knowledge.

The Qneen of England is a very good-hearted and noble-miuded woman, who has ever taken the deepest concern in the truly cruel and wretched condition of some millions of her subjects, who had not tho advantage of being the offspring of either of the Westminster or Manchester Lords, or either rich prelates, or clever lawyers; and she has consequently on many occasions expressed great sympathy, without much regard to form, with all those inculcations of religious truth which rather tend to exact a more practical illustration of brotherly love. Not that she ever slipped the faintest word that might be deemed heterodox by the most ultra-Anglican, but the sympathies she expressed with generous liberal humanitarian ideas in general were qnite sufficient to throw in the eyes of the Anglican prelacy a sort of cloud around her. She loved the forms of Christianity too little—its practice too well. All this feeling has at last assumed shape.

It seems that while the Queen was at her Highland home in Scotland, catching the mountain breeze, and climbing up bank and brae with her bonnie bairns, it was her practice, in the words of the Court Chronicle, to honor with her attendance, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the rest of the Royal Family, the neighboring Church of Balmoral. The pastor of this church was Mr. CAIRD, one of those clergymen who are organically fitted for their high calling by high mental and generously developed emotional faculties; and his sermons, although without the remotest taint of an attack upon existing dogmas, though entering yet breathed enough of a deep, soul-stirring spirit of practical Christianity to make them obnoxious to all those of his colleagues of lower thought and colder heart.

It appears that the Queen took occasion to express, without reserve, her opinion of the practical and beneficial character of Mr. CAIRD's sermons. As long as this was but a private sentiment, it was passed by; but a mark of public recognition, which has recently been given, has suddenly struck the Church of England, and roused every languid parson in the land,

"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

The Queen has expressed, through Prince ALBERT, to Mr. CAIRD, her admiration of his discourses, and commanded the publication of one, in particular, entitled, *The Religion of Common Life*. In this sermon, not a word is uttered about the rubric, genuflexion, bowings towards the East, candles, confession, and things of that class, but simply that which Christ commanded, "to love our neighbors as ourselves." If this were but enforced, whence would come the caparisoned steeds and splendid mansions, and purple and fine linen of the Established Clergy of the Church of England? Indeed of this class the Bishop of London was a splendid type. Of noble presence and haughty carriage, WOLSEY in his palmiest day could not have borne himself with more insupportable church pomp and pride than did Bishop BLOOMFIELD. His mansion in St. James' Square was fitted up with a royal magnificence, and the Episcopal seat at Fulham, looking for half a mile along its banks npon the Thames, is known to most Americans as among the most beautiful of the many beautiful seats of the lords spiritual and temporal of England. The revenne of the Bishopric of London is immense, and including lease fines cannot be less than £100,000 a year. It is daily increasiug in valne, too, as the portion of London in which the property is placed, running along Hyde Park Terrace and Gardens and the squares around, is scarcely second to any other in fashionable *prestige*. It can scarcely be wondered that men living in such luxurious affluence should have an objection to the "Christianity of common life," and should feel uneasy at the propagation of doctrines which may lead to unpleasant inquiries into how far the present gorged and pampered State Church is consistent with the Divine fonndation. In this case, at least, the country, which is decidedly stroug Low Church in its feelings, will sustain the opinion of the Queen, as expressed throngh Prince ALBERT. The feeling against all State establishments is growiug both in the country and the House of Commons stronger every day, and nothing really saves the Established Church bnt the indisposition of the people to tonch an institntion, and the fear that in destroying one, a spirit may be raised which will not be satisfied bnt in tho destruction of others eqnally burdensome and useless.

The Question Settled—Peter's Himself Again.

Some days since we inserted a letter from Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, noticing several curious pretenders and pretences to the authorship of *Parley's Tales*. The immediate occasion of this was an article in the Bostou *Courier* claiming that the late SAMUEL KETTELL, associate editor of that paper, was the veritable Peter Parley.

In the *Courier* of 2d Janusry we find an editorial reply, very handsomely admitting its mistake and duly acknowledging that Mr. GOODRICH is the real original anthor of the Parley Books. This literary question, which seemed to promise warm discnssion, is thus snddenly bnt satisfactorily and finally pnt to rest.

BOGUS.—The Boston *Courier* confesses that it does not know what the meaning of the word Bogus is. Bogus, in its strict signification, means counterfeit coin; but in a general sense it means anything that is a sham.

Academy of Music.

MOZART's immortal opera of "Don Giovanni" was given here last night for the first and only time this season. It would have been difficult to find another work that so directly appealed to the best musical reminiscences of a New-York audience, or one that was better calculated to freshly impress them with regret at the termination of their opera season. The cast last night was as follows: *Donna Anna*, Mme. LA GRANGE; *Donna Elvira*, Miss HENSLER; *Zerlina*, Mlle. NANTIER DIDIEE; *Don Giovanni*, Signor MORELLI; *Don Ottavio*, Signor SALVIANI; *Leporello*, Signor ROVERE; *Commendatore*, Sig. MULLER. It will be perceived that this lavish display of artistic resources left little to be desired in the way of individual excellence. The airs with which this opera abounds were sure to have justice done to them. But unfortunately something more than occasional vocal displays are required to make this opera thoroughly enjoyment, and this was wanting. There seemed to us to be a deficiency of dramatic force last evening; all the *ensembles* were tame, and all the instrumentation spiritless. Fortunately the very excellent solos of the first and second acts sufficed. The audience was delighted, and repeatedly called out the principal artists.

There was a very large house, particularly upstairs, where the "masses" oozed over the amphitheatre railing with extatic and attentive enjoyment.

We May Eat Pork Without Fear of the Tape-worm.

SALEM, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I this moment perceive a statsment copied into your paper, that the tape-worm grows from a germ contained in swine's flesh—that a Jew was never known to have a tape-worm, and other facts teoding to prove this theory. Now, lest some hypochondriac should be tempted to turn Jew, from this statement, and forswear pork, lest a tape-worm he added to his other ailments, it may be well enough to apprise your readers, that this worm, or rather, these worms, for there are several speciee of them, is of rare occurrence in this country, notwithstaoding we are such universal pork-eaters. For twenty-five years I have been gathering every curiosity within the sphere of my acquaintance, and I have met with a tape-worm in bnt one instance, and that occurred many years since in this town, in *a sheep*. Whether this sheep had been eating pork I cannot say, but I am pretty sure the old adage is true, that 'sheep won't eat mutton." The worm alluded te is preserved in the Museum of the Albany Medical College. F.

☞ The K. N. Convention of the Twenty-fifth District (Wayne and Cayuga) have instructed their delegate to the K. N. National Convention to support SAM HOUSTON for the Presidency. This is the first HOUSTON delegate elected in this State.

☞ Rev. THEODORE PARKER, the great heresiarch of Boston, is advertised to deliver a lecture upon "The Duties of the North towards Slavery," at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening next. Whatever may be said of Mr. PARKER's peculiar theological and speculative opinions, he is recognised, by common consent, as an eloquent and powerful champion of Freedom against the usurpations of the Slave Power; and earnest Anti-Slavery men, of whatever sect or party, always listen to his public addresses on this subject with pleasure and profit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1855.

A case has come before me in the form of my professional duties which presents so many features of honest worth that I am inclined to communicate it to you, in the hope that your kind heart and position of influence will enable you to afford me some aid.

WILLIAM WALLEY, a colored man, was born a slave in the year 1811 in the family of ROBERT OLIVER, Esq., of Maryland. On the death of Mr. OLIVER, in 1834, he descended as a piece of chattel property to the children and heirs-at-law of Mr. OLIVER, and for five years worked for the estate in Baltimore and this neighborhood. A portion of that time he was employed by Mr. BENJAMIN H. ELLICOTT, of Ellicott's Mills, and by his industry, intelligence and sterling integrity, so won the confidence and love of his employer that Mr. ELLICOTT offered to aid him in a projected attempt to purchase his liberty.

For this end he was appraised by the estate to which he belonged, and his value fixed at $1,550. Mr. ELLICOTT agreed to advance $650 of this sum, to be repaid by WALLEY whenever he could earn that amount after he should become free, and WILLIAM R. RODMAN, of New-Bedford, agreed to take him as a servant and to pay him regular wages, to be applied to this object. Under these terms WALLEY came to the North and worked in Mr. RODMAN's employ until his accumulated gains amounted to $700, which, with the $850 advanced by Mr. ELLICOTT, enabled him to return to Baltimore and obtain his manumission papers. Faithful to his obligations, he still continued at labor as a servant, carefully saving his gains, until in the month of November, 1838, he repaid Mr. ELLICOTT the full amount he had advanced, making in all, as the proceeds of his free labor, the sum of $1,850.

After this, WALLEY came to the North to reside, not feeling perfectly secure in the possession of his dearly-purchased treasure, himself, while remaining in his native State, and worked in this City as a waiter; afterwards at Saratoga Springs, and afterwards he occupied the position of under steward on board the steamer *Great Western*, running to England. Afterwards he worked as porter in a drug store, and finally rented a store and commenced the soap-making business in a small way at No. 161 West Broadway, where he still resides.

When he came from Baltimore he left a sister there as a slave, to whom he seemed much attached. This sister wrote on to him in the year 1853 that her daughter had been sold to go South, and prayed him to do something to release her. This daughter had always been a great favorite of WALLEY's, and the appeal to him for aid was immediately responded to by his leaving his business in this City, and traveling by indirect routes and in a furtive manner to Baltimore, where he found his niece in the slave-pen of the Brothers CAMPBELL, in Pratt-street, slave traders, together with many other negroes, forming a gang which was about to be shipped to Mobile and a market.

WALLEY applied to his old friends for aid, but without success. He then negotiated directly with the slave-traders, and as they only wanted the highest price for the girl, he met with no difficulty except the want of the money. He however promised to purchase the girl himself, and to pay for her $1,000, providing the traders would give him time to go to the North to procure the funds. This arrangement was made upon the condition that WALLEY should insure the girl's life for that time, the loss, if any, payable to the slave-traders, and also pay her board at the rate of 25 cents a day, which was done, and the devoted uncle started for New-York.

Here he applied to the public for aid through the press, and received about $150 from this source. He drew all his earnings from the Bank which amounted to about the same sum. He raised about $160 from the proceeds of his business and there was still $440 wanting. This sum he borrowed, giving as security a mortgage on two lots of land, each 25 feet by 125, lying together on Warren-street, Brooklyn, being the only property he owned. These sums together made the $1,000, the price of the girl. With this money he went to Baltimore, paid for and received his niece, and carried her to his home in New-York. The girl was not manumitted, bnt sold to him, and as you may not have much dealing with this commodity in your present position, I give you a copy of the bill of sale, by which he bought his sister's child.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1854.

$1,000.—Received of WILLIAM WALLEY, one thousand dollars, being in full for the purchase of my negro slave, LOUISA SHORTER, a girl of seventeen years of age, of black color, the right and title of said slave warrant and defend against the claims of all person or persons whatsoever, and likewise warrant sound and healthy and a slave for life.

As witness my hand and seal.

B. M. & W. S. CAMPBELL.

After the purchase of this girl, WALLEY conceived the idea of purchasing his sister, and sent on, for that purpose, to his old employer, $75, but the cares of a family that had grown up around him, in New-York, has never given him the opportunity to accomplish the design. Though hopeful, the end seeme to him distant.

What brought him to my attention was the fact of the mortgage that he had given for the $400 having become due, the person holding the bond having commenced proceeding to foreclose. WALLEY came to my office to get advice as to the manner of proceeding in an emergency that he had never antidipated. He states that the land is worth double the mortgage, and, if sold under foreclosure, will be to him a total loss; and, with the earnest accent of a strong will, he says: "If they will only wait a time, I can earn the money, and *will* pay it, Sir. Haven't I earned more than that, already?"

This is the simple narrative of a case that lacks the renown of many a life of high endeavor bnt none of its heroism. Most of the facts are within my personal knowledge, the rest seem to me be well proven by circumetantial svidence.

The land covered by the mortgage I believe to be good security for that amount, and there are no means for him to be relieved but by paying the sum due which he cannot earn. Therefore if you can aid a man who has tried well to aid himself, you will do a kind act and oblige your friend,

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD.

Bank-Note Engraving.

Comparatively few of our readers perhaps are acquainted with the present mode of preparing bank-note plates, and the very great facilities thereby afforded to counterfeiters.

A flat piece of steel of the requisite dimensions is first prepared, and on it the engraver cuts a vignette, a denominatioeal figure, or the general lettering. Each of these parts is engraved on a separate piece, called a bed piece, and an impression is taken npon a roll, first softened for that purpose, and enhsequently hardened. These several hardened dies, are afterwards transferred in their appropriate places on the plate to be used for printing the notes. In the work of engraving the different parts of a bank note, various artists are employed.

The groundwork about the numerical figures is produced by a machine called a geometrical lathe, invented by Mr. A. C. SPENCER about the year 1818, and improved by Mr. CYRUS DURAND and Mr. GEORGE W. TICHEURS.

The number of houses now engaged in the business of bank note engraving does not exceed five or six. One remarkable fact in connection with this subject is, that the dies above described, remain in the hands of engravers, and thus the notes of any particular bank can be reproduced in any number. But a fact possibly still more remarkable is, that those engravers who have enjoyed the confidence of the community, have never been known to make an illegal use of such means in their possession. Under an existing law of this State, all the original bank plates are deposited with the Bank Superintendent at Albany. The dies remain with the engraver, and are invaluable to the counterfeiter, if he can get one or more of them in his possession, as even one or two will give to a bill a general good appearance.

About twenty years since the firm of DURAND & Co., bank-note engravers in this City, having failed, their dies were sold at anction, and many of them fell into the hands of skillful counterfeiters, who immediately flooded the country with a spurious issue. A similar circumstance might again occur, or the dies might be stolen or otherwise procured from the engravers, and the greatest facilities be thus furnished for manufacturing "bogus" notes. To require the plates to be handed over to the Bank Superintendent, while the dies, which are virtually duplicates, are retained by the engraver, does not seem to be a very brilliant conception.

A plan suggested to render counterfeiting almost impossible, is to dispense with dies, and have the entire face of the bill engraved on the plate as a unit. That is, to have the design made up of one connected figure or velw, with the words and denominational figures so interwoven and repeated that no imitation could be made with a sufficient degree of exactness. This plan might encounter opposition on the part of those in the business, whose stock in trade is composed of a multiplicity of dies; and which, in that case, would be entirely worthless. But there would be no such objection, if banks were compelled by law to pay a liberal sum for engraving executed in the highest style of the art, thus compensating engravers for their loss of stock. The present expense of preparing a new set of plates does not necessarily exceed a thousand dollars, as the engraver can produce any desired cen-

[illegible] The cost of making [illegible] used by any single bank in [illegible] of the [illegible] thousand dollar notes in the manner above suggested, without the use of dies, would increase but few thousand dollars. But what is this trifling sum in comparison with the vast losses sustained by individuals through the uttering of worthless bills.

The Niagara.

The steamer *Niagara* will not be launched before the 20th inst., the only reason being, that the ways upon which she is to be launched must be laid 50 feet into the water upon piles that are yet to be driven. The workmen whose business this is have been kept at other jobs until now. The steamer is waiting and ready.

The Golden Calf.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT's satirical rhyme on the multifarious forms of Mammon worship, attracted a full audience at Hope Chapel last evening; the delivery was pleasing, and many of his happy hits elicited loud plaudits and laughter.

The Historical Society held its Annual Meeting at the University Wednesday evening. The usual reports of the Librarian and Secretaries were presented. The paper of the evening was a History of the Great Seal of the United States, read by Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING. It was an entertaining [illegible]

☞ JAMES M. FLANDREAU, late a Police Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Ward, was Wednesday installed as Police Magistrate, at the Second District Police Court, in place of Justice FRANCIS, whose term had expired. He had a hard time of it, for never before were there so many cases there in one day.

☞ The Messrs. O'GRADY are no longer proprietors of the Brandreth House. Mr. COUSINS, of West Point, has taken possession of it. He is to pay an annual rent of $15,000. He is said to have paid $30,000 for the furniture, which cost $60,000 last Spring.

☞ The Seventh-street M. E. Sunday-school repeated last night its Christmas celebration programme to a fine house. Everything went off beautifully.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PARE'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but 25. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARE, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all sorts of Family Medicines.

FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LADIES will find a beautiful and cheap assortment for sale. Also, a large stock of Hats, Caps, &c., at the Wholesale Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PRETEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO [illegible]
J. G. PRINCE, Agent,
No. 371 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: [illegible] We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about [illegible] has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our store in the [illegible] early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and [illegible] cooled off and opened the contents were found [illegible] uninjured. We cheerfully recommend [illegible] lic confidence.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been [illegible] other parties, can be seen, with many others of [illegible] market (as it came from the maker) at the store of the subscribers, who are [illegible] head a large assortment of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with MARTIENSSEN'S Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old and WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

AN UNPARALLELED TEST!
THE DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Mr. ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 192 Pearl-st.:

DEAR SIR: The Safe purchased from you about fifteen months since, was in our store in building No. 43 Spruce-st., which was destroyed by fire on the morning of Oct. 27th. After being buried in the burning rubbish and exposed to an intense heat one hundred and sixty-five hours, it was recovered at 4 o'clock P. M., 24 hours after the fire, with the contents, consisting of books, bank bills and valuable papers, were found to be in such perfect order that it would be difficult for a person not knowing to say that they had passed through such a severe ordeal. The books can be seen by the public at our present store, No. 10 Spruce-st. Yours truly,

J. L. PAGE & CO.

The above mentioned Defiance Safe, with the Patent Powder-proof Defiance Lock and Patent Cross Bars, for sale only by the manufacturer, ROBERT M. PATRICK, at No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; their natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

☞ Hedding's Eunsin Salve.—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, scrofula, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 190 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Dr. Jno. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup soothes and heals all diseases of the throat and lungs, and gives tone and compass to the voice. His cold and cough mixture is valuable in the first stages. Sold by CUSHMAN & CO., No. 286 Broadway.

☞ Teachers' Association.—Lectures for the benefit of the Teachers' Library Fund. The third Lecture of the Course will be delivered by DAVID B. SCOTT, A. M., of this City, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Subject—John Knox, and *Mary, Queen of Scots*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be obtained at the door. JOHN H. FANNING, President.

LEONARD HAZELTINE, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States Mail steamer PACIFIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Dr. Pilsbury's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A THRILLING ORIGINAL ROMANCE.

THE CREOLE WIFE;

OR

A PAGE FROM THE "BLACK BOOK."

THE REGISTER OF PARISIAN CRIME.

BY PAUL PRESTON, Esq.,

Author of "The Rats of the Seine," "The Rich and the Poor," "The Alpine Guide," &c., &c.

PREFATORY NOTE.—The incidents mentioned in the following romance are borrowed from scenes in real life, and illustrate the state of Parisian society immediately after the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France. The suppression of the gambling tables, and the total annihilation of that prestige which was wont to be attached to ancient nobility of the kingdom under the Restoration, and beneath the reign of Charles X. have virtually destroyed the two prominent curses upon Parisian society, upon whose prior evil existence the interest of this novelette is based.

CHAPTER I.

"FRASCATI'S."

An Inveterate Gamester—The Daughters of Eve—A Prey of France—Gambling Made Easy—A Lecture on Morality.

It is the last night of Frascati's! On the morrow these gaily painted and gilded apartments will be hermetically sealed against the entrance of their habitual occupants—disconsolate gamesters and melancholy daughters of Eve. No longer will the great palace of sin be tenanted by its crowds of foreign outlaws, feeding upon the soul and body of the state, and disseminating social and physical poison at one and the same time. To-morrow eve, all will be dismal and dark within these gilded walls, and the breath of desolation will feast upon these tables and mirrors, wonderful and rich ornaments, from many lands. The saloon of Frascati was upon this occasion crowded with visitors, longing to tempt for the last time the smile of fickle fortune. Particularly could be noted the presence of a host of those fallen creatures, whose artificial beauty was enhanced by meretricious jewels and by gay attire. As if by a spasmodic action, all the inmates seemed determined to revel, if not for the very last moment, at least for the last under the sanction of lawful authority.

The magnificent apartments of Frascati were divided by a rich hanging curtain into two sections, both blazing with a myriad of gas-lights, which were reflected countlessly in a hundred mirrors lining the extensive walls. The inner room was the temple of Fortune, around whose halze-covered altar hovered an anxious crowd of persons, mostly costumed in the heighth of fashion, who nervously watched the turning of the cards, and devoured the proclamation of loss and gain by the *croupier* seated in state at its head. The outer apartment, serving as an antechamber to the more retired and mysterious tabernacle, was draped with tapestry of value and rarity, and furnished with accommodations of ease and enjoyment. This was the public reception room, whose massive door opened into the street, and was guarded by a servant in resplendent livery, whose duties embraced the enforcement of polite regulations, by compelling each visitor to deposit his hat and cloak upon a long table, railed off, and to receive for them checks entitling the owner to their re-delivery.

"Your hat?" interposed the hall-porter, as a young man entered from the portico, and cast a cursed him a glance of incredulity at witnessing the sudden blaze of architectural splendor bursting upon him, as he emerged from the dimly lighted street.

"I'll keep it, if you have no objections," responded the young man, evidently a stranger to the mysterious saloons.

"Our regulations compel it to be deposited in my care," returned the hall porter, tendering him a check.

"Your regulations strangely resemble a pawnbroker's," replied the young man, making no further objections, and passing into the saloon, after compliance with the rule.

After him entered a crowd of gentlemen, evidently well acquainted with the customs of the house, and a number of splendidly-costumed woman, fallen daughters of Eve, who attempted to compose their faded countenances into smiles of serenity. After these came a young man, who was stopped upon his appearance at the door by the porter.

"Why do you prevent my entry?" he inquired of the domestic.

"You are not of age," returned the servitor.

"What age does your regulations require for a man to ruin himself at Frascati's?" sarcastically rejoined the new comer.

"Not less than one-and-twenty," replied the hall-porter.

"That's my age, Sir," remarked the stranger.

"We can't say. What proof have you?" returned the porter.

"Just look at my moustaches," retorted the stranger.

"They are false," interposed a gay female, peering over his shoulders; "nevertheless, let the gentleman pass."

"Certainly, since Madame de Saint Alphonse requires it," meekly answered the porter, as the youth passed into the saloon.

"Why should we be so particular," interposed the fair dame, "on the very last night of Frascati's, upon the very last evening that these doors will be thrown open to his patrons."

"Madame Saint Leon, Madamn de Sainte Amaranthe, Madame de Saint Remy, Madama de Saista Lorette!" announced the hall porter, as a host of the daughters of Eve, fallen in dignity and disguised beneath high-sounding titles, entered into the main apartment, gleaming in the full lustre of borrowed glory.

"Ah!" quoth a guest to his friend, "I perceive that we have on hand our friend Major d'Anglemire, surnamed most prettily Major Martingale, in allusion to his notable scheme of doubling his stakes after a loss."

"Then he has come down in grade," returned the friend, "last month he flourished among us as a General."

"General superintendent of the table," observed a richly dressed disciple of the Paphian Venus.

"Where the devil did he get all those orders of knighthood?" inquired the first young man, gazing upon the major's uniform.

"In Greece, in the service of Lord Byron, whose friend and companion in arms he was," responded the dashing dame, who forthwith extended her hand to the gallant major; "Ah, good morning, dear major; have you come to pine with us at the funeral of our brilliant and unfortunate Frascati's. Eh?"

"You perceive me broken hearted!" responded a middle-aged gentleman, in full military costume, covered with medallions and crosses of honor, although both his dress and decorations were of a foreign make and fashion.

"You have good cause for melancholy," resumed the lady, tossing back her ringlets, and smiling serenely upon the officer; "you, the most ancient of gamblers, the most disinterested friend of this establishment."

"What vandalism!" exclaimed the soldier, with a glow of enthusiasm, "to destroy so noble an institution! To demolish this paradise, and in its place to erect hotels, coffee houses and shops."

"Where can he found a greater concentration of attractions?" inquired the sympathizing dame, casting a side glance upon the reflection of her beauties in one of the richly carved mirrors. "Where a greater variety of pleasure united upon one point?—animated saloons, ever filled with rich strangers, elegant and magnificent apartments, perpetual gardens, mysterious groves, delicious suppers, nights of revelry, and such halls!"

"Gentlemen and ladies," interrupted one of the visitors, "we are losing time; let us pase into the gambling rooms. In a few hours, Frascati's will be a thing of the past. Come, major, will you accompany us?"

"In a moment," replied the soldier, as the remainder of the group made their way to the curtain shielding the green table from sight during periods when the game was not progressing. The major walked around the apartment for some time, with the air of a man contemplating some most serious project, for he appeared momentarily lost to everything around him, as he thrust his hands under the tails of his coat, and walked hither and thither at true martial regulation pace.

"Landreuil keeps me waiting long," he soliloquized as he continued his promenade; "I thought he would be in advance; still he is not here as yet. Ah, here he comes."

At this juncture, a tall, fine-looking young man, with a most aristocratic mien, entered the saloon hastily, and deposited his hat with the doorkeeper. The young man advanced directly to the Major, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"Excuse me, my deer Major," said the Count de Landreuil; "you are aware of the domestic contrarieties I incessantly experience at my own house."

"Your Creole again?" observed the Major, carelessly.

"Yes," responded the Count; "she was the cause of my being so infernally behind time. When Henrietta saw me open the secretary this evening, she suspected my intention of taking the three thousand francs in gold, which she ridiculously calls her little savings. She flew at me, and then our ordinary recriminations commenced."

"Now, my dear friend," confidentially croaked the Major, "frankly avow your conduct was not wholly irreproachable. In like manner, we can never carry off the wife of another man without paying as forfeit all the peace and quiet of your life to expiate one thoughtless act. But you have the gold?"

"The discussion soon grew bitter," continued Landreuil. "Henrietta is passionate, I am hasty: add to this that I have this morning written to my mother that I must have the fifty thousand francs in diamonds my aunt bequeathed to me upon her death-bed. My mother has replied that these diamonds have long since passed from her possession, which I know must be incorrect, for what can have become of them? But, Madame de Valpin, I will discover their whereabouts as sure as there is life in my body."

"You have mentioned Madame de Valpin," interposed the Major, his attention suddenly resting upon that name; "what have you to do with the rich Countess?"

"That is my mother," returned the Count, "She is known as de Valpin, the name of her second husband. In the letter, as I tell you, she has replied by a refusal. I have written her anew, in most decisive terms, very energetic, and not over respectful; my anger was up. Henrietta, on her part, finished by a mortifying arrogance."

"Landreuil," repeated the Major, with that decided tone of voice a superior assumes towards an inferior, "it becomes absolutely necessary for you to put an end to that intrigue of yours, so very repulsive to good morals; it becomes you to send that woman to her husband? Have you the crowns?"

"Still she has never had a husband," replied the Count.

"Then to her family," suggested the Major.

"She has been an orphan from her fourteenth year," replied Landreuil, giving vent to a melancholic sigh.

"By some means or other this annoying connection must be dissevered," observed the Major, emphatically.

"I have almost broken it off," responded the Count, "and already have another flame—"

"You must leave off such flummery altogether," resumed the Major, somewhat annoyed at hearing any intimation of his friend being merely about to change mistresses; "my friendship suggests, and will enforce, some such reformation on your part. Now, then, have you brought the gold?"

"Yes," replied the Count, exhibiting a well-filled purse.

"I breathe again," rejoined the Major rapturously, while he cast a calculating glance upon the purse, as it to weigh its contents: "Our fortune is made!"

"Let us haste and lay hands upon it, then," resumed the Count, as many players pushed past him and entered into the reserved chambers; "Come!"

"No, I must await somebody," returned the Major.

"Who is it?" inquired Landreuil.

"A countryman, an inhabitant of Dijon," remarked the Major carelessly, "with whom, for three days, I have been associated in the profits of a particular stroke of play."

"To be sure," coincided Landreuil.

"I say to Mr. Countryman, who has already gained twice by this manœuvre," coolly continued the gamester, "when you see me make such and such a sign, play the red; when I make another kind of a sign, play the black."

"Very well!" observed the young nobleman.

"At the moment the banker is about to announce the color," continued the major with the frigidity of an icicle, "I make one or the other of the signs agreed upon, and my country friend, obeying my directions implicitly, wins."

"Excuse me, excuse me," interrupted the count, amazed at the simplicity of the design, "how do you know which it will be, the black or the red, the banker will declare?"

"No more than you do," answered the major, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"But then?" inquired Landreuil, athirst for an explanation.

"I merely guess," rejoined the veteran gambler. "If I hit the mark, my countryman thinks I have a secret and he pays me liberally for the information!"

"Yes—still should you be wrong in prediction!"

"Then I lose myself in the crowd," replied the Major. "It is time for my partner from Dijon to be on hand; leave him to me; moreover, we can scarcely employ our martingale until towards the night's finish, when the bank will be crammed with gold it has pumped up—then we will tug at the handle. While awaiting the happy moment, go and distract your thoughts by gazing upon the gold, which is inevitably doomed to become our property."

"Yes, I will go—I have need not only of distraction, but of absolute stupefaction." And with these words the young noble passed into the gambling apartment.

"He has a mother, and she is rich;" soliloquized the Major, as he was left alone by the departure of his friend; "it is a misfortune to want respect for your mother, especially when she owns diamonds of enormous value. He is right in knowing where they are concealed, for they certainly are concealed, and I will encourage him in it, just for the sake of converting him into a good son."

CHAPTER II.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

A Runaway Wife—Hunting Lovers—A Heroine of Three Seductions—Byron's Great Game.

While the Major was engaged in his individual meditations, and amusing himself in such contemplations as invited his inclinations, while awaiting the coming of his partner in hazard, a warm dispute arose between the hall porter and a new comer, no less a distinguished personage than the representative from Dijon, whose coming was expected by the gamester. Monsieur Poincelet, a tall man of middle age, dressed in the height of prevalent fashion, and covered with jewelry from his waist upwards, appeared so intent upon entering the chamber, that all notice of the officiating servant at the door seemed a mere formality, more annoying than compatible with his personal dignity.

"Your cane," demanded the porter, restraining the country gentleman's impatience to enter the temple of fortune.

"Here it is," tranquilly replied Poincelet, darting forward.

"Your hat," repeated the hall porter.

"I have none," returned the provincial gentleman by a motion calling attention to the fact that he was bareheaded.

"Your hat, Sir, I tell you," repeated the official; "the law is express—no one is allowed to enter without depositing his hat."

"How the devil can he do it, without having any to deposit?" calmly returned the provincial, "ask for anything else—my coat, my cravat, my boots, my—"

"I'll vouch for the gentleman," interposed Major d'Anglemire; "suffer him to pass. I wonder what's put him into this rage."

"Ah, Major," commenced the countryman, grasping his friend tightly by the hand, as he continued confidentially, "my disorder explains everything—I've seen him."

"You have seen him?" inquired the Major, mysteriously.

"As plain as I see you," frankly returned Poincelet.

"But who is meant by *him*?" continued the puzzled gamester.

"The man I have been hunting after," answered Poincelet.

"Then you hunt after men?" inquired the perplexed Major.

"I have already pursued two," returned his friend, "but he is the third one."

"And who is this he?" continued the Major.

"The lover of Josepha," replied Poincelet, gravely.

"Josepha—who's she?" resumed the bewildered soldier.

"That is the name of my wife," answered the countryman.

"Oh! it's an intrigue," suggested the Major.

"Criminal at that. Oh! but this time he was not at Dijon," quoth Poincelet in a tone of self-congratulation. "He's here."

"Then this is not the first accident of this nature," continued the Major, with the assumption of sincere gravity, "with which you have been afflicted, eh?"

"Oh, no!" responded the country gentleman, "three times already; the first was at Dijon, my native city; yes, I maintain, I shall know."

"At Dijon, did I understand you?" observed d'Anglemire keenly.

"Imagine to yourself," replied Poincelet, preparing to unbosom his wrongs with the rhetoric of an attorney, "that the city physician, a young man, quite celebrated, moreover, ran away with my Josepha and carried her to Macon. My vengeance followed them forthwith. I arrived at Macon, I discovered my Josepha, one Sunday morning, promenading with her lover—"

"The city physician?" interrupted the Major.

"Not at all," responded the unhappy husband, "it was not the doctor, but an officer of engineers in full uniform. This time I acted with prudence, I restrained my rage; I concealed myself; I followed them secretly with a view of surprising them, so that they could not deny the fact; they entered a hotel; I hastened to summon my witnesses, and returned. The birds had flown. But this time is different from Macon and Dijon. I learned, after some days expended in further researches, that Josephn and her lover are in Paris. I presented myself at the house of one deputy, Monsieur de Champvilliers, ex-judge, resident in the city; he invited me to breakfast, I declined the honor; I emerged from his house and set about wandering through Paris. I rambled about the greater part of a month in this capital of fine arts and of civilization, without meeting my fugitives; when, yesterday, in coming out of the opera, I saw getting into a carriage a leg and pair of gaiters of my acquaintance. I approached—the carriage started off like a flash of lightning—it was Josepha—and not alone."

"She had the engineer officer with her?" suggested the major.

"Not at all," resumed Poincelet, with an air of offended dignity; "no longer the engineer: she was with an elegant young man whom I just happened to see passing the coffee-rooms where I was finishing my cup of coffee—I followed him without giving myself time to take my hat—I bounded, I ran—but as I did not give myself time to pay for my cup of coffee, the waiter, pitiless waiter, pursued me and detained me five minutes in the street—fatal delay—hindering me from attaching myself to the track of my enemy. But oh!"

"Come, no suffering of your rage to run away with your brains," again interposed the major with accustomed suavity. "I can't permit you to engage in any duels."

"Not a duel," replied Poincelet, "I leave that for old soldiers. I have another arm."

"Not assassination!" ejaculated the warlike d'Anglemire.

"No! I have arms more potent," smilingly responded the provincial; "the arm of justice."

"A case of *crim. con.*," observed the major.

"There you have my dream of glory," replied Poincelet; "still its realization is most difficult with a wife like mine."

"You love her still, perchance," insinuated the gambler.

"I," contemptuously returned the gentleman from the country—"I never did love her. I married her, although young and handsome, because she owned ten thousand francs revenue, and I had not a sous. A year after, my uncle died and left me two hundred thousand francs. It was my turn to be rich, and my wife took her revenge. She set about expending fifteen thousand dollars annually for her toilet, under pretext that she had brought me ten thousand for housekeeping. Judge if at that pace a man could not be soon ruined. I complained; she would not listen to me—I spoke of separation, and she told me that to obtain a separation in law, I must have some grave subject for complaint—as if I had none; so I suffered horribly. At last Heaven took pity on me, and my wife has turned out faithless; she has had a lover."

"The doctor?" interrupted the Major, incredulously.

"The doctor first, next the engineer, then she has an admirer at present—occupation unknown," replied Poincelet; "and you are aware that an action for *crim. con.* will only save me. We will separate—I will be condemned to pay alimony, and my property will be secured to me against future results."

"Then commence the suit," was the practical suggestion of the major.

"It's well enough to say commence, but it is difficult to do so," resumed the disheartened countryman, the law demands proof of the adultery, and what are the proofs you know. But Josepha is so volatile, so quick-motioned, so intangible, that when I am upon the point of surprising her according to the requirements of the law—crack! she appears with another lover. I start for the grand finale and I only see the first chapter. I think, however, that this time I shall catch them in the act. My young man is here, I have discovered him—I'll hang on to him, and in all probabilities he will go to Josepha's on leaving. There are several police officers in this reputable house—I have secured two upon my own account—they will accompany me. The affair will be finished by day-break and I'll commence my suit."

"Awaiting that climax," suggested the Major, good humoredly, "will you consent, and put in practice, the famous game taught me in Greece by Lord Byron, my friend and companion in arms, the same with which you won twelve hundred francs? By its use to-night, you will gain six thousand for two."

"With all my heart," responded Poincelet. "If I am here, in a species of house I have been ever taught to avoid, it is simply to find out the truth of the saying: unlucky with women, lucky at play."

"The maxim will be true in your case," replied the Major.

"Come, Major," resumed the country gentleman, "still I do not wholly understand this game, and I admit to you that I know nothing about it except that you won for me."

"That's all you want," remarked the veteran gamester.

"Without a doubt," returned the provincial, "just repeat the directions over again, for my head is a little disturbed. You will be seated near the banker, as he turns the wheel."

"Just so, and you will take your seat opposite to him," replied the major with due solemnity; "you must look at me fixedly."

"In this wise, is it not?" inquired Poincelet, indulging in a ludicrous grimace.

"No, there is too much affectation in that," responded the instructor, shaking his head at the willing dupe. "You are ever thinking of your wife. When I close my right eye, you must play the red and win."

"If, on the contrary, you close the left, I will play the black and win equally," remarked Poincelet, with a nod of sagacity.

"You have the game to a marvel," returned the count.

"In either case I gain equally, only I must pay the strictest attention as to which eye you close," resumed Poincelet.

"Six thousand francs depend upon your penetration," responded the major, with a sanguine expression of voice. "Come!"

"Josephe," ejaculated the perplexed husband, "I will have the name of your third seducer, and if I catch you together ——"

"Come," interrupted the Major, "Fortune will treat you more propitiously than ever did the Goddess of Love."

With this profound observation, the veteran gambler took the arm of his country acquaintance, and led him towards the curtain from behind whose folds issued a confused collection of noises, the hum of busy conversation, the jingling of coins, the declarations of the bankers, and the exclamations of joy or woe upon the result of gaming speculations.

[The continuation of this most interesting and startling story—the publication of which in the last number of the New-York *Mercury*, produced a great sensation—will be found in to-morrow's issue of that paper.

P. S.—To satisfy the great demand for the story which the largely increased edition of last week's *Mercury* failed to supply, the proprietors have concluded to re-publish TO-MORROW the whole of the first chapters, together with THREE ADDITIONAL ONES, of great interest. Everybody should be sure to get a copy.]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church,** South Brooklyn.—Divine service will be held regularly (until the completion of the Church) in Union Hall, southeast corner of Sacket and Court sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., commencing Jan. 6. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach regularly in the MORNING, and other able clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, in the EVENING. The public is invited to attend.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—The Lecture room of their new Church edifice being not quite ready for occupancy, this congregation will worship TO-MORROW, by invitation, with the North Presbyterian Church in 32d-st., near 8th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and others (not known to the writer) at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.

☞ **A Voice from Cape Breton.**—Rev. PETER MCLEOD will (D. V.) deliver an address on *The Religious Condition of the People of Cape Breton*, in the lecture room of Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby-st. Rev. Dr. THOMSON, on SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Church**—as expounded in the writings of Swedenborg. The tenth lecture of this course will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*Hell as displaying the Divine benignity.*

☞ **Historical Discourse on Missions.**—The Third Lecture of a Course by Rev. WM. H. VAN DOREN, before the Young Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Stuart, the Missionary in India.*

☞ **The Fifth Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever** on the Life, Power and Responsibility of the Church, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the church of the Puritans, Union-square. Subject: *The Commission of Paul and the Appointment of Elders.*

☞ **Last Things in the History of Man.**—The first of the five lectures on this subject will be delivered in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Death—its origin—its separations—its consequences.* Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av., near 14th-st.—Rev. ALLEN STRELE will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subject of morning discourse—*Antediluvian Voyage*, being fifth in the series of discourses on *Biblical Wonders*. Rev. Mr. HAIBIE, the couverted Jew, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **The Coming Kingdom.**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach, prophetically, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 472 Broadway, on *The Nature of God's Everlasting Kingdom, and the Proofs of its Immediate Advent.* Public invited.

☞ **H. L. Hastings** will preach in the Mission Church, Forsyth-st., between Hester and Walker sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Preaching also at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse,** of Illinois, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 13, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. D. M. Graham** will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the first Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Church.* Services also in the morning at the usual hour.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians**—Will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service EACH SABBATH at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Believer.* And Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, of Ohio, at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Reformed Dutch Church** of Bloomingdale, corner of 68th-st. and Broadway, having been closed for renovation, will be reopened TO-MORROW, the 6th inst. Rev. Dr. DEWITT will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. VERMILYE in the afternoon.

☞ **A Discourse** will be delivered next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 6, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. E. R. MCGREGOR, on the *Fallacies of Modern Infidelity.* Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher**—Will lecture at the 20th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject—*Birth and Fulness.* Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Rev. N. Marvin** will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in the Reformed Dutch Church, cor. of Broome and Greene sts. Service to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. STENCEL L. FINNEY.

☞ **Sermon to Young Men.**—An annual Sermon to young men will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, in Christ Church, South Brooklyn, by the Rector, Rev. E. H. CAWFIELD, D. D.

☞ **Rev. H. R. Nye** will resume his Course of Lectures upon *The Books of the New Testament*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Universalist Church, in Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. E. T. Hiscox**—Will give, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 14th Discourse on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy.* Subject—*Prophecies Relating to Christ.*

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church** in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From the Boston Morning Post.

☞ **Good Advice to Dyspeptics.**—In these days of quackery, pensions and wonderful cures, it is hardly safe to recommend anything in the catalogue of patent medicines, and we will not knowingly mislead our readers in these matters; but when we have undeniable proof of the real value of a medicine, and the testimony of good and estimable citizens besides, we feel it a duty to give publicity to such a remedy. The OXYGENATED BITTERS sold by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., we know have received the sanction of scientific men, and their virtues and efficacy are fully attested by many citizens of the highest respectability.

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☞ **To Contractors**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

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☞ **Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Duty of the North towards Slavery.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per United States Mail steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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To those of them who wish to take a religious paper we would beg leave to say, that if they will compare *The Independent* with any other paper, and if they desire a periodical of literary merit, one that will independently discuss the great questions of the day from a religious standpoint, a paper containing religious reading for the family, beside a large and varied amount of other matter, we are satisfied that multitudes of them will not hesitate to give this journal a trial.

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The following are part of the attractions of this week's number:

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AN INTERESTING CASE AT LAW—In Liberty County, before Judge Mildmay, by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

LITERATURE AND ART; by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON—By our new Correspondent, "Putnam."

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The Hungry Boy at Home.
Newe Boys' Lodging House.
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DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. JOHN NICOLSON. New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them J. F. PERRY and DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 93 Liberty-st. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, JOHN NICOLSON, J. F. PERRY. New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HURLBUT, SWEETSER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. WILLIAM W. HURLBUT. JOSEPH A. SWEETSER. PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, WILLIAM B. LEONARD. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods, at No. 15 Park-place and Nos. 10 and 12 Murray-st., under the firm of HURLBUT, VAN VOLKENBURG & CO. WILLIAM W. HURLBUT, PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. L. T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation. GEORGE H. JONES. LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stationery and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 82 John-st., the same as heretofore. LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation. A. G. BAGLEY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. H. H. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO. A. G. BAGLEY. H. H. HOUGHTON. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. C. F. NEWTON.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS P. WRIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be duly paid by the said Mr. Wright, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow. JNO. HIGGINS, GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855. JNO. FARRELL.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYERS & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYERS, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 5 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Alhro & Hoyt.

WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Carpet Trade, (in all its branches,) will be continued under the name of HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD being dissolved, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD will continue, on his individual account, the business of buying and selling Stocks on commission, dealing in Foreign Exchange and Foreign Exchange, and negotiating Bonds and Loans, at the office heretofore occupied by the firm, No. 58 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 22d day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation. SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, (In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 99 Liberty-st

NOTICE.—Our copartnership, heretofore existing under the name and firm of GODFREY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against the late firm will be settled, on presentation; and all persons indebted to us are requested to pay the same to our only authorized agent, Mr. GEORGE GODFREY at No. 16 South William-st., who has sole charge of the liquidation. A. GODFREY JOHN J. FREEDMAN. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 25 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD—Will continue the Stock, Note and Exchange Brokerage business as heretofore at No. 58 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN W. TOWT has THIS DAY associated with him LOUIS W. TOWT and WILLIAM KELLOCK, and will continue the saddlery and hardware business, at No. 56 Beekman-st., under the firm of JOHN W. TOWT & CO. Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. J. CLOYD ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL. New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE.—JONAS G. DUDLEY and FREDERICK JACOBSON are partners in our firm from this date. JOSEPH W. CORLIES & CO., No. 47 Broadway. NEW-YORK, 1st Mo., 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque. Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VAN PELANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 138 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Boarding House, Asser-place, N. F. HINCHAM, Master—is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving, twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, may here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $150 per annum without extra charge during vacations, or any deduction for absence. Inquiries from parents wishing a place a son in the country, under happy home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, offers unusual inducements to persons wishing practical instruction. His new method of teaching Double Entry saves half the time and money required by the old systems. Applicants, THIS DAY, may commute for a full commercial course at half-price.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This School is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The next term commences Jan. 14. Number of pupils is limited to twelve. Young ladies of any age, or boys under twelve. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S Bookstore, No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University wishes to procure a FEW PUPILS. Instruction given in English Branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address E., Box 2,268 New-York Post-Office.

NOS. 362 BROADWAY AND 277 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The undersigned will receive pupils daily, for class or separate instruction, in penmanship, book-keeping, and arithmetic. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A LADY—Is desirous of finding a few pupils to instruct in the English branches, French and Music. Terms very moderate, and satisfactory reference as to capability, &c., given. Address TEACHER, *Times* Office.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Pengnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad—which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $5 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the differences of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. NIC OLL, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY will sell, on Monday, Jan. 4, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 7 Dey-st., the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to C. M. Andrus, Esq., and which is offered the most complete factory of its kind to be found in the United States, among which will be found seventeen steam engines and boiler, with connecting gold independent, forge pumps, water and exhaust pipe-heaters, power and in good order; two large iron safes with Powers' patent lock, &c.; in fact, embracing every article necessary for carrying on an extensive plan. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, at no reserve, and worthy of the attention of the Trade. Cash; City funds and a deposit required from all buyers unknown to the Auctioneer. Catalogues containing full particulars are now ready, and can be obtained at the store.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, DRY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will SELL THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises No. 11 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, covered in satin reps, viz: sofas-à-tête, sofa, Voltaire, sewing and parlor, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, and sofa tables; etageres, bookcases, extension tables, bedroom furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, mattresses, pedlasses, comforters, &c.; fancy and rich decorated China vases; dinner, tea and dessert, Oolitgnes, fruit baskets, motto cups, work-boxes, &c. Also, a files of Flemish oil paintings, just received in Antwerp, consisting of landscapes, marine views, figure pieces, in rich gilt frames; also a fine painted by celebrated artist, E. C. Coates, Esq., embracing many fine qualities; also five demijohns fine old Otard brandy.

HENRY H. LYNDE & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LYNDE & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at the sales-room, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, large lot of household furniture and silver-plated ware, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of mahogany suites of furniture, covered in hair cloth, rosewood do. in brocatel, marble-top centre tables, rosewood do., ormolu gas chandeliers and bracketts, Brussels, Ingrain and tapestry carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, mirrors, cottage furniture, &c. Also, three solid rosewood pianos of the best City makers.

THOS. MESSMER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE (THIS EVENING).—At 10½, at No. 97 Nassau-st., will be sold at close sales various lots of furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, hair mattresses, fancy boxes, desks, &c., to pay advances, including rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture; covered satin, worsted and hair cloth, handsome chamber suits, rosewood library bookcase, desk, &c., chamber furniture; superior extension tables, large French plate pier mirror, oval mantel do., also, a handsome rosewood cheval dressing bureau, a superior rosewood piano-forte of excellent tone by a well known maker. N. B.—Exactly to whole sale will take place at 10½ o'clock.

R. L. DELEVAN, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—LEAVITT, DELEVAN & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, will offer, at 10 a.m., on SATURDAY, 5th inst., a fine collection of Standard, Miscellaneous and Illustrated books. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues ready for delivery.

A. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

A. HORTON—Will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 5, at salesroom, at 10½ o'clock, Furniture: rose of silver ware, glass ware, Chinese fancy goods, &c. Also, balance of wines, brandies and Holgin, and choice brands of cigars.

HENRY H. LYNDE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY—Jan. 5, at the sale-room No. 19 Nassau-st., immediately after the furniture, a large choice lot of modern music, imported, sold in lots to purchasers.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; City Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collections, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, will resume his course to young men on *Mental and Moral Science*, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock M., to be continued weekly, at the same hour. Subject of the next lecture, *The Sensibilities*. Prof. GEO. W. GREENE will continue his course on *English Literature*, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Prof. ROTTA, in the *Italian Language and Literature*, on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to avail themselves of these privileges can obtain a syllabus, and other information respecting the courses, at the Institution, No. 7 Union-square.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 1 Bowery. The public are invited to attend and make the best investment that can now be made. Letters are particularly requested to attend on the 11th inst., as communications from all parts of the country are expected to be read. Letters from all Officers of the Association to the office No. 57 Fulton-st., where the undersigned may be seen on Thursdays and Fridays.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

LECTURE—Will be delivered by JOHN PITCHER on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1856, at 8 o'clock, at the *Footsteps of the Celt*. Tickets, 25 Cents each; Reserved Seats, (Body of the Hall,) 50 Cents. Tickets had at HALLS' Music Store, Broadway; DUNIGAN'S Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st.; and the office of the *Irish American*. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S second Lecture, on "*Beauty*," at Astor-place Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 6½.

Single tickets to *whole* course, $2 50; gentleman and lady, $4; gentleman and two ladies, $5; single lectures, 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at Harrison's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, 1st-av. and 20th-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business. By order,

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

THOMAS PAINE—Author of "Common Sense" and "Rights of Man."—The Birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1856. Tickets to be had at No. 72 White-st. Messrs. ROSE, WHITE and THOMPSON, Committee.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of this Society (postponed from the 4th inst.) will take place on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the meeting room of the Sixteenth-st. Hospital. By order of the Directors.

THEO. J. SEIXAS, Secretary.

MISS MITCHELL'S LECTURE—On *The Progress of the Celt*, at the Tabernacle, New-York, THIS DAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets had at the *Citizen* office, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

LECTURE.—GEO. SUMNER, brother of the Senator, will deliver a Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association some time this month.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000; with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

J. B. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Wm. Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Wm. Darree,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Laers,
Wm. A. Boorman,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
Wm. C. Rehkast,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
James T. Hall,	Leander Dartlett,	Nicholas D. Herder,
Peter Hoorland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Wm. H. Brunges,	James B. Bearns,	H. H. Katteehorn
Wm. Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Wm. J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inhusch.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. ROGERS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 68 Wall-st., corner of the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continue to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms and conditions.

Isaac Lang,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Jacob E. Ricords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
Henry Bight,	Leo. S. Snares,	A. R. Eno,
Wm. W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alton Cushman,
Wm. H. Willis,	Alva E. Laing,	Para Ludlow, Jr.,
Jos. Townsend,	Silas Brosnan,	John Penfold,
Jos. Lawrence,	E. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Alfred Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
Jas. Beaman,	Robert M. Bruce,	W. J. Smith,
Silvester R. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
WM. B. ASTOR, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN H. BARRY, Surveyor.

ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 20, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of N. H. Osgood, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., Agent for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant President. By order

GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

HILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 7th day of January, at the office of the Company. Poll will be open from 11 A. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

THE SERVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 258 Greenwich-st. Capital $250,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, dwellings, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

Samuel Osgood, Esq., MASON THOMPSON, President.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEATS—Consisting of Beef, Roasting, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS V. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson-market. From animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN WILLIAMSON & CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st., near Broadway.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upwards, at par £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts forwarded to any address in this or the Old Country.

New-York, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January. The polls for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be open on that day from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.

L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 6, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.

By order,
C. L. EVERITT.

FOR SALE—Clinton Line Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Clinton Line Extension Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Bonds, Louisiana City 6 per cent. Bonds, by WHEELER, BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly boucht and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

GROCERS' BANK BILLS of Boston, Bought at 90 cents, by JOHN F. BELL & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1854. Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d23,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
10f.'55-law2y8

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 175 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 9th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAGGIT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that Deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 5, will bear interest from the 1st January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body.—S. R. PALMENBERG, No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bunsen's Coke Batteries and Improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, is fully prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his Improved Batteries, which, for power, durability and simpleness of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, manufacturers of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended as the best. Thorough instruction given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders punctually executed.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 136 Clinton-place.—S. D. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The troubles are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ACCUMULATED TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS Certifies that for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by
A. H. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Escuela Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vitals power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are conspicuous in youth, manhood and old age; the virile power would not become inscribed, given in the *destiny of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by R. ZEEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
†John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and inducing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Principal office No. 75 Malden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, A. M., Physician and Surgeon, 129 Fulton-st., and 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only cure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only lifepreserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons once afflicted incurable, some of whom he has personally known, refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor & Health*.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture be taken when exposed. Prepared in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE THEATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 641 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the worst kind of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines, for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marina Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. E. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice. 363 Bridson-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes 2½ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold Blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM T. B. MILLIKEN against ABRAHAM L. COX.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant ABRAHAM L. COX: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 29th day of December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 2, 1856.

PUMEROY & JESSUP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja5-law6w8*

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LINE GOING
RAILROAD LINE.
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Detroit, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield. Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:45 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taun

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent.

The Last Meeting of the Board.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, resolutions complimenting several officers were passed. The report of the Committee on the annual report of the Board, the reports of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, the Normal and the Evening Schools were read and adopted. The following is a summary of the City Superintendent's report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

There are under the supervision of the Board of Education 371 Schools, or distinct departments, viz.: 49 Grammar Schools for boys, 49 Grammar Schools for girls, 101 Primary departments and Primary Schools, 14 Schools for colored children, 36 corporate and Asylum Schools, 20 Evening Schools, 9 Normal Schools and the Free Academy for boys.

The whole number of teachers employed in these several schools is 1,067, of whom 187 are males and 880 females.

The number of pupils who have been under instruction during the past year is 146,450, of whom 8,628 were in attendance during the entire school year of eleven months, 36,136 for ten months and upwards, 16,795 eight months and less than ten, 24,289 six months and less than eight, 17,789 four months and less than six, 27,174 two months and less than four, and 26,960 for a less period than two months. The average annual attendance upon the several schools is about 75,000.

The entire expenditure for the support of schools, during the past year, including the purchase of sites, the building, repair, and furniture of school houses, text-books, apparatus, fuel, and teachers' wages, was $266,110, of which $183,711 68 was contributed from the public school money of the State, and the residue raised by City tax. Of this sum, the aggregate compensation paid to teachers was $220,000, and the residue was expended in building, purchasing, and other incidental expenses of the school. The expenditure for these various purposes during the ensuing year is estimated at $1,332,000. The whole amount of public money apportioned to the City, as above specified, with an additional sum of nearly $115,000, is absorbed by the apportionment on the City of its share of the annual State tax of $800,000, for the support of schools generally throughout the State.

After some remarks upon the government and discipline of the several schools, the course of instruction, hours of school, and the improved architecture of the recently erected school building, the Superintendent passes to the subject of

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

It has been made a serious and important question in what manner and to what extent moral and religious instruction can be communicated in our public schools. On the one hand it has been contended that the chief, if not the sole, object of these institutions, is purely secular instruction; that the inculcation of morality, except so far as it is involved in the ordinary and necessary discipline of the school, or comes up incidentally in the prescribed course of instruction, is not in the range of duties committed to the teacher; that the fundamental truths of Christianity are so diversely held and interpreted by different individuals and religious sects, that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to illustrate and enforce them free from sectarian bias; and that, therefore, the whole domain of moral and religious instruction properly appertains to the family and to the Church where the peculiar views and doctrines of each parent can be distinctly and fully taught. On the other hand it is alleged that the very idea and the essential object of education consist in the development and cultivation of every faculty of the human mind; that to confine its office exclusively or chiefly to the mere communication of secular knowledge, and the discipline of the intellectual powers, is unjustifiably and injuriously to restrict its appropriate province; that the early, continued and judicious culture of the moral and religious faculties of our nature is of vital importance, and indispensable to the formation of a good character and the attainment of our happiness and well-being here and hereafter; that to leave out of view this essential element in any course of instruction designed to exert an important and controlling bearing upon the whole of future life, is inevitably to give a wrong and distorted direction to the mind, while it fatally injures the moral nature; that the teacher to whom is confided the education of the young stands in this respect in the place of the parent, in regard as well to moral and religious construction as to intellectual culture; and while he has no right to interfere with the conscientious convictions or peculiar religious belief of such parent, or to instil into the minds of his pupils any denominational or sectarian views, it is his duty to inculcate those great fundamental principles of Christianity in which good men of every denomination concur, and which admit of no dispute or diversity of opinion; that without alluding to those controverted topics, which have, in all ages, divided the religious world, the teacher may find ample scope in the Christian Scriptures for the illustration and enforcement of all those truths which lie at the foundation of Christian morality; and that no education is worthy of the name which does not aim at the elevation and improvement of the moral and spiritual as well as the intellectual being—which does not cultivate, refine and purify the affections and the heart, at the same time that it informs and strengthens the mind.

In all the schools under the charge of the Board of Education, with a few unimportant exceptions, the exercises of each day are opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, the repetition by the whole school of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of an appropriate hymn of praise. No other direct religious instruction is attempted to be communicated, although no favorable opportunity which presents itself, in the ordinary course of instruction and discipline, for the inculcation or illustration of sound principles of Christianity and morality, is permitted to pass unimproved. In the existing state of our educational institutions, this is, perhaps, the extent to which this species of instruction, however important in itself, can be carried. The great majority of the pupils of our public schools enjoy the benefits of early religious teaching, in the family circle, at the Sunday School, and in the various churches of the City: and these lessons, so far as they do not partake of a sectarian character, are regularly and solemnly recognized, and, as far as may be practicable, illustrated and enforced in the daily discipline of the schools. The most conscientious and pious Christian, of whatever sect or denomination, need not apprehend the slightest danger that the moral and religious precepts instilled into the minds and hearts of his children, will be in any degree undermined in these institutions; while he may assure himself by frequent visitation, that all the influences by which they are surrounded, all the admonitions they receive, all the teaching to which they are subjected, are eminently Christian, salutary and practical, beneficial. While the distinctive peculiarities of doctrine which separate and divide the various religious sects professing the same common faith, are passed over as not within the province of the secular teacher, the prominent, essential and fundamental principles of Christianity are systematically inculcated by precept and by example.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

I have availed myself of a former occasion to call the attention of the Board to the fact that while the far greater proportion of our Schools are opened by the reading of the Bible and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, yet that this salutary and most commendable practice is neither universal, nor prescribed by the Board as a part of the uniform and regular discipline of the Schools under its charge. Resting, as it does, therefore, entirely in the discretion of the various local Boards, and depending for its permanent adoption in each upon the varying views of successive official incumbents, I deemed it my duty to suggest the propriety of a uniform regulation in this respect, applicable to all the Schools. In renewing this recommendation, I am fully convinced that the best and highest interests of education will be promoted by the public and official recognition of the basis upon which all human wisdom and learning must rest. We are a Christian people. All our institutions, from the highest to the lowest, recognize this great fact. The innumerable evidences of civilization which surround us on every hand, constituting the political, religious, moral and social atmosphere in which we exist, are the legitimate outgrowth of this fundamental principle. The Bible, the highest and purest exponent—the Bible, free from all sectarian glosses—the Bible, "without note or comment," is regarded by the great mass of our citizens as the foundation of all religion and morality, as the only unerring guide to a life of virtue here, and an immortality of happiness hereafter. It is, therefore, eminently proper, that it should find an appropriate and enduring place in all public systems of public instruction; that its pure and wholesome lessons should form an essential and regular portion of that moral discipline which is indispensable to the mind of our youth; and that the rising generation should be accustomed to associate the eminent and sublime teachings with their earliest and most cherished impressions. Its familiar use as a text book, may indeed, be liable to many and serious objections, as detracting in a great degree from that reverence and respect with which it should always be viewed. But no such objection applies to the reading of appropriate selections from its inspired pages at the opening of each school, by the teacher or by some one under his direction. At this hour the minds of the children in attendance are best prepared for the reception of those impressions which the sacred Volume is adapted to make upon the affections and the life; and the impressions thus communicated can scarcely fail imperceptibly to mould, adopt and strengthen the motives and the character of all who come within their influence.

Unaccompanied by dry comment, and left to work out its own beautiful and salutary lessons upon the intellect and the heart, this use of the Holy Scriptures can reasonably offend the conscientious scruples of none, while the heart of every Christian parent will be gladdened with the assurance, that the lessons so assiduously inculcated in the domestic sanctuary and [illegible] by the Church will neither be counteracted nor [illegible] considered in the daily [illegible] of the school.

A large share of the Report is devoted to the [illegible] Female Education, in connection with which the Superintendent renews his recommendations for the adoption of early and efficient measures for the establishment and organization of a Free Academy for the advanced education of such of the graduates of the Girls' Departments of the several Grammar Schools as may desire it. He also recommends the substitution, to a very great extent, in this Institution, as well as in the Female Departments of the Ward Schools generally, of the Natural Sciences and English History and Literature for the higher mathematics, in the prosecution of which he is of opinion, a disproportionate share of time and attention is now required.

While the fundamental principles of mathematical science, and so much of its results as may be found practically applicable to the ordinary pursuits of life, should form a prominent part of all our systems of female education, there seems to be neither necessity nor propriety in such an extension of the course as unavoidably to exclude the proper cultivation of other branches of more immediate and pressing utility. The art of composition, the ability to write gracefully, correctly and vigorously, a familiar acquaintance with ancient and modern history, and especially with that of our own country—a general and accurate knowledge of the institutions under which we live, of our Government and Constitution—the enthusiasm of a refined taste and of those elegant and useful accomplishments which elevate, purify and adorn the female character—these, together with the elementary principles of natural philosophy, natural history, physiology, chemistry, astronomy, geology, and their kindred sciences, should occupy each its proportionate share of the time now, it is to be apprehended, too exclusively devoted to the mathematics.

The condition of the several Normal, Evening and Colored Schools is commented upon at considerable length, and several important suggestions for their improvement and extension submitted. The establishment of School Libraries in the several Ward Grammar Schools is urgently recommended; a brief review of the expenses of the system of public instruction is given; and the report concludes with a general recapitulation of the results effected by our Public Schools in the advancement and universal diffusion of education throughout the community, and with the recommendation that some special agency be adopted for bringing within the sphere of their influence all, of every grade and condition, who may need the benefits which they secure.

Accompanying this document, and forming part of it, are the reports of Assistant Superintendents McKEEN and SEIXAS, giving a detailed account of the condition and prospects of the several Ward, Primary and Corporate Schools visited and examined by them during the year.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Jan. 3.

CENTRAL PARK.

In re Central Park.—This matter was brought before the General Term yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. The Corporation Counsel, as well as the Counsel for the parties assessed, objected to having the cause heard by any of the Justices of this District. After considerable talk, of no interest to any one but the speakers, the matter was adjourned without any decision being made.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

THE DENTISTS' DIFFICULTY.

The case of *Ambler* vs. *Parmeley* was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, the term having been extended in order to have this trial concluded. Mr. D. D. Lord addressed the Jury for the defence. Mr. Jordan, in a very able speech, summed up the case for the plaintiff. The facts have been already stated. The learned Chief-Justice briefly charged the Jury on the evidence as it would legally affect the truth or falsity of the plea of justification set up by the defence, and at a few minutes to three o'clock the Jury withdrew to consider their verdict. At 5¾ o'clock, they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, decreeing that the costs should be paid by the defendant. Being instructed by the Court that this verdict was illegal in its form, they again retired, and soon after returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $55.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

A PARTY A WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Hogan vs. *The Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.*—The plaintiff was a passenger on the defendants' railroad to Philadelphia in the Spring of 1854. He paid his passage here and took a check for his trunk. When the cars arrived at Philadelphia he presented his check to the baggage-master and demanded his trunk. It could not be found and was not delivered. These facts were sworn to by the defendants' baggage-master, who received the trunk. It was then proposed to prove by the plaintiff the contents of the trunk, but it was objected to by Mr. Livingston, the defendants' counsel, on the ground that the General Railroad Act of this State, allowing the plaintiff to be examined to prove the contents of his trunk, did not apply, as the defendants were a foreign Corporation, and the Act in question related exclusively to Corporations formed under it.

The Judge overruled the objection, and in doing so stated that, although the railroad act did not apply to this case, yet the common law does, that after a party has established the fact by testimony other than his own of the delivery of his trunk, (which fact the plaintiff has proved in this case,) he is a competent witness to prove its contents for the reason that the wearing apparel of a traveler is generally packed by himself, and if he were not permitted to prove by his own testimony the articles thus packed he would be remediless in the premises. I know the general rule of evidence would not permit a person to be sworn as a witness in his own behalf, but this from the necessity of the case is an exception to that rule. (1 Greenleaf's Ev. p. 466, and note: Story on Bail, p. 477.) I am, therefore, of an opinion, that the plaintiff is a competent witness to prove the contents of the trunk in question. The defendants' counsel excepted to the ruling. The plaintiff then testified to its contents and the value, amounting to $83 50, and there being no further testimony produced on either side, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for that sum with costs. We understand the defendants intend appealing from this decision.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHES AND DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.—Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those affected with liver, bowel complaints and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, or $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 185 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depot, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.—The second class will be formed on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Those who could not obtain admittance to the first may now be accommodated. Tickets may be secured at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price *fifty cents*. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN OPERA.—Another of those attractive entertainments will be given at this popular theatre to-night, viz.: "Captain Kyd," "Golden Axe" and "Paddy Miles' Boy." Go early and get a good place.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn School Examinations.

The Public School No. 11, Washington-avenue, was examined by Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY, on Thursday, with fair results. No. 12, (Judge CORTELAN'S special charge,) in Adelphi-street, was examined yesterday by the same functionary. The Grammar Schools under the care of Mr. ADAMS and Miss TUTHILL, passed a thorough quizzing and were generally "up" to their work. The Superintendent's method is likely to cause some modification in the methods of teaching heretofore in use in most of the Brooklyn public schools.

Regulars vs. Homeopathists.

The Brooklyn authorities have been in the practice of making an annual appropriation to aid in the maintenance of the Brooklyn Dispensary in charge of the "Regulars." Recently a Homeopathic Dispensary has been started, and it came in for a share of the appropriation. The subject was brought up in Common Council Thursday evening last, and elicited much discussion, but was finally decided by a vote of 17 to 14, to divide the amount between the two, according to their expenses.

Suffolk Politics.

At a Democratic District Convention, for the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County, held on the 2d of January, Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW was unanimously chosen a Delegate to the Syracuse Convention of the 10th of January.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Brooklyn.

This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—DANIEL VAN VOORHIS.
First Vice-President—George Hall.
Second Vice-President—George W. A. Everitt.
Third Vice-President—Henry Brant.
Fourth Vice-President—Jacob B. Stryker.
Fifth Vice-President—Walter Barre.
Recording Secretary—Thomas R. Mercein.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. E. Sprague.
Treasurer—Henry Oakey.

☞ Thirty patients were admitted into the kings County Hospital during the week ending the last inst. During this time six deaths occurred, viz: MARY ANDERSON, 34; FERDINAND RUMMEL, 24; JAS. MCKENNA, 25; CATHARINE BECKMEN, 26; JOHN FUEY, 62; CONRAD FREESE, 58.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Schools.

The public schools of Jersey City were reopened on Tuesday, but the attendance has not been as full as usual during the week. No change of any account has been made in the arrangements of the schools.

Tragedy and Romance.

An account was given yesterday of the attempt of a man named WILLIAMS, from New-York, to commit suicide on New-Year's night, because the young woman in Hoboken whom he expected to merry that night had changed her purpose. In view of this evidence of love and devotion on his part, the young woman relented, and has since been united to him in marriage. He feels better.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Wm. Muhlenberg, at the Church of the Holy Communion, Mr. JAMES W. WESTON to Miss MARANDA A. PEET, daughter of Stephen B. Peet, all of this City.

At Yorkville, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. John Miles, Mr. JOHN BAILEY to Miss RUTH SOUTHERN, both of Yorkville.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, GEORGE W. WEBSTER, M. D., of Delaware City, Del., to MARGARET J. H. BROWNE, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, CAROLINE wife of James Irvine, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 13 West 20th-st., without a more particular invitation.

In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, after a severe illness of three days, EDWIN LAWRENCE, son of James A. and Emily Ann Johnson, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, without further notice.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, Mrs. JOANNA, wife of Daniel H. Smith, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday morning, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 196 West 30th-st.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 4, Mr. CLEMENT H. HUMPHREY, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 84 Franklin-st, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 4, JAMES GERRY, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the house of his son, corner of 18th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be laid in Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, FANNING COBHAM TUCKER, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 West 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, WILLIAM BURLING, youngest child of Daniel F. and Cornelia B. Pond, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 765 Greenwich, near Banks-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at No. 206 East 33d-st., WILLIAM L. FURNIER.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 4, Dr. DANIEL HARRINGTON, late of Philadelphia, in the 79th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. W. S. Dillingham, No. 135 Henry st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, of disease of the brain, Mrs. EMMINA BULLOCK, wife of Moulton Bullock, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 188 Deane-st., without further invitation.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, MARY, wife of Walter Morrell, in the 68th year of her age. Her remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 3, of paralysis, Gen. DANL. LEE, late Commissary-General of the State of New-York, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, William R. and Augustus P., and of his son-in-law, Wm. A. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 309 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, REBECCA S., wife of Samuel Tryon, and daughter of the late John Shannon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 66 Monroe-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 4.

$11,100	New-York 6s, '58	100	300	N.Y. Central R.	s3 91½
3,000	Virginia 6s	94	50	do	s3 91½
2,000	Kentucky 6s	103	250	do	b60 92
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	93	100	do	91½
11,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. Bs.	79	700	Erie Railroad	b30 51
2,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '71	80¾	5.0	do	s10 50½
3,000	Goshen Line Bs	64	300	do	s 50½
3,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs	s8 81	350	do	s3 50½
10,000	do	s8 81¾	700	do	50½
5,000	do	b30 81¾	100	do	b30 50¾
5,000	do	81¾	500	do	s60 50¾
6,000	do	b30 81¾	100	do	s30 50¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	⅞	200	do	b3 50¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100	150	do	50¾
3,000	Chi. & Rock I. bds.	98	400	Harlem Railroad	15
25	Bank of America	118	100	Reading R. R.	opg 92
12	Del. & Hud. Canal	118	110	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	91
16	Bk. of Com'ce	d.108	50	do	s3 90¾
25	Am. Ex. Bank	117	50	do	b60 92
250	Nic. Trans. Co.	30½	200	do	b30 91¾
400	do	30¾	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. Con.	85
100	do	b30 31¾	15	Cleve. C. & Chi. R.R.	101
400	do	b30 31	100	C. & Pitts. R.R.	pdo 64
100	do	b15 30½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	s60 72
100	do	b6 30¾	400	do	s6m 73
25	do	30¾	100	do	s3 73½
150	do	s6 30½	100	do	s3 73¾
100	do	b6 30½	300	do	b30 73¾
150	do	b10 31	400	do	73¾
800	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	c 23¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	98
100	do	b14 23¾	100	Hudson R. R. R.	s 80½
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s6m 97	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	opg 90¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Wheeling City Bonds 6s, interest added..65¾
4,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 1868, 7s, int. add.77
5,000 Toledo and Illinois 2d Mortgage, int. add.61
18,000 Hillsboro and Cincinnati R. R. 7s, int. add.40
140 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co..... 5¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500	New-York Cen. 6s	95	50	Erie Railroad	s3 51¾
5,000	do	b5 95	100	do	s10 50¾
50	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	31¾	16	do	50¾
400	do	s60 32	150	do	50¾
200	do	b30 32¼	100	do	b3 50¾
400	do	32¼	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	91
150	do	32¾	50	do	91¼
300	do	32¾	200	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s3 80¾
25	New-York Cen. R.R.	97	5	Mich. Central	91
100	do	97¼	200	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	124
100	Reading R.R.	90	100	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	98
100	do	90¼	50	Reading R.R.	90¾
100	do	b30 90¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	72¾

FRIDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1855 is now made complete by the [Custom-house returns, rendered this afternoon, of the business of the last month, which, exhibiting a general increase on both the import and Export list of the corresponding month in 1854, reduces the difference previously exhibited between the two years.

The Import of Foreign Goods for December was:

In Dutiable Goods	$11,276,564
Free Goods	1,088,540
Goods warehoused	8,100,660
Total	$16,415,564
Against December, 1854	9,277,000

There was also entered in Foreign Specie the sum of $107,855.

The Exports in December were:

Of Domestic Produce	$8,819,977
Foreign Goods reëxported	850,912
Specie	986,585
Total	$10,657,494

The Imports for the entire calendar year 1855, at this port, add up, inclusive of Specie:

For year 1855	$157,862,000
Against year 1854	181,755,000
Decrease in 1855	$23,893,000

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$19,818,000
February	12,014,000	10,816,000
March	10,990,000	16,112,000
April	9,068,000	16,578,000
May	11,576,000	17,015,000
June	11,925,000	13,529,000
July	16,240,000	20,084,000
August	16,458,000	22,819,000
September	13,915,000	14,106,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,933,000	8,593,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
Total, 12 mos.	$157,006,000	$179,638,000
Foreign Specie	856,000	2,117,000
Grand total	$157,862,000	$181,755,000

The Customs duties paid on the foregoing Importations were:

In 1855	$84,887,807
Against 1854	88,096,888
Decrease	$3,709,581

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$2,660,088	$4,879,285
February	2,665,165	2,867,294
March	2,868,065	3,627,119
April	1,994,710	3,108,491
May	2,408,482	3,243,165
June	2,816,465	2,452,607
July	3,787,842	4,015,745
August	4,290,796	5,214,680
September	3,523,879	3,439,493
October	3,829,195	2,402,115
November	2,171,708	1,751,024
December	2,984,942	1,505,920
Total	$34,887,807	$38,096,888

The Exports of all descriptions for the

Year 1855	$99,913,000
Against 1854	101,926,000
Decrease	$2,013,000
The separate decrease of Specie is	$9,591,000
Increase in Produce	$5,855,000
Foreign reëxported	2,223,000—7,578,000
Difference as above	$2,013,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$4,997,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,806,000	5,563,000
April	4,350,000	4,579,000
May	5,072,000	5,524,000
June	3,967,000	4,995,000
July	3,961,000	3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
December	8,820,000	5,508,000
Total for year	$68,588,000	$58,233,00
Foreign reëxported	8,759,000	6,586,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156,000	$1,846,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
April	3,813,000	3,475,000
May	5,320,000	3,651,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2,928,000	2,922,000
August	2,600,000	4,548,000
September	1,332,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,588,000
December	987,000	57,000
Total for year	$27,566,000	$37,157,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855.	1854.
Domestic Produce	$63,588,000	$58,233,000
Foreign reëxported	3,759,000	6,586,000
Specie	27,566,000	37,157,000
Grand Total	$99,913,000	$101,926,000

The day was an active one among the merchants and bankers; made so by the heavy 4th January payments at bank and the preparations for the European steamer sailing at noon to-morrow. The mail by this opportunity will be a large one. The transactions in Exchange to-day, after the market had taken the lower range on London and Paris noticed yesterday afternoon, were much freer, and a very considerable amount of business was done in Sterling at 108¼@108¾ prime bills; most of the cash purchases for round sums being at 108¼. All the regular bankers were offering to draw, and made settlements with their customers at the outside figure. France were in great variety and sold from 5.25 to 5.20; Southern bank signatures at 5.22½. For Discounts the mercantile offerings at Bank were heavy this morning on account of the payments of 1—4 January; one of the large Banks discounted $600,000, and others $300,000 or $400,000. The payments of the day were well met, and we hear of few protests, and no important failures. The Discount brokers are getting 10 ₱ cent. off prime paper, and 12@14 ₱ cent. off fair names. Demand loans were not so difficult to-day as during the previous two or three days, though Money cannot be said to work easy yet among the Stock Brokers. The market for Shares and Bonds was a fraction weaker at the early Board, and the sales generally moderate, but in the afternoon prices closed firm, and in some cases, the Railway shares were slightly dearer than on Thursday. The speculation in Transit shares was again very spirited to-day, and a further advance was realized, the stock closing at 22¾@22¾. Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is the chief mover in the contemplated joint business between the Nicaragua, and Pacific and United States mail steamers. These several interests, it is confidently asserted, will be brought together under one general control on the Atlantic side, and another on the Pacific side—with what prospect of paying anything more than bonuses, salaries and commissions to the managers aforesaid and their retainers, we are not advised. The first step with the Transit concern may be to reduce the capital and number of shares *one half* by canceling 40,000 shares to be taken at an agreed market value from VANDERBILT, in exchange for a Mortgage Debt to the amount of such value: thus reversing a previous operation between the same parties whereby 40,000 shares were created at a given value.

The *Pacific*, of the Collins line, is the Liverpool steamer to-day. The next Liverpool packet will be the *Canada*, from Boston on Wednesday week, 16th January; to be followed from this port by the *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, on Saturday, 19th January. Then comes another interregnum of 11 days, to Wednesday, 30th January, when a Cunarder leaves Boston; for although the *Africa*, of that line, leaves Liverpool for New-York on the 12th January, she will not take her regular place from New-York until Wednesday, 6th February. The *Arago*, of the Havre line, will leave here on Saturday, 19th inst., if she arrives in season to discharge and take in cargo.

The business at the Sub-Treasury fell off today. Payments, in the regular way, $49,734; interest payments, $74,211; receipts, $189,578; regular balance, $9,916,164. There is some [illegible] going into the Assistant Treasurer's vaults. The exchange with Philadelphia and Boston is nearly equalized.

The back mails from New-Orleans were received this morning, and add very considerably to the supply of Foreign Exchange. The receipts of Cotton and Western Produce on that part for three days, including Christmas, were unusually heavy. The leading items are:

Cotton	97,825 bales.	Wheat	151,434 bush.
Flour	44,920 bbls.	Pork, eq'l to	15,697 bbls.
Corn, eq'l to	266,211 bush.	Sugar	2,620 hhds.

The receipts since 1st September compare as follows with last season:

	1854. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.	1854. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.
Cotton, bales	397,048	513,008
Flour, bbls	292,641	208,856
Corn, sacks	994,499	118,277
Wheat, sacks	466,649	2,591
Pork, bbls	14,071	20,914
Sugar, hhds	27,923	23,921
Whisky, bbls	20,979	11,013
Lard, pkgs	19,761	27,921
Lead, pigs	22,000	2,440
Lead, pigs	22,000	24,150
Molasses, bbls	22,000	24,627
Oats, sacks	247,000	22,615
Potatoes, bbls	24,150	7,858
Hemp, bales	4,000	

The Exchange Market at New-Orleans is quoted low on Europe and the North, with a liberal offering. Sterling, with shipping documents attached, 106¾@107¼; Bankers, 107¾@107¾; France ranged 5.23½@5.25; New-York, 60 days, 97@97½; sight, 99¼@99¾; short sight, 98¾@99¼. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ¾d. and rather stiff. Flour to Liverpool, 5s.; and Grain, 13d.@14d.

In alluding, yesterday, to one of the financial recommendations of the Governor of Pennsylvania, we quoted the Interest Certificates of 1845 as due *next* August. It should have been *last* August, when the ten years for which they were issued expired. The Certificates, like all the Public Loans of the Commonwealth, are payable at the pleasure of the State, on or *after* the date to which they are made to run. The same stipulation is in all the New-York State Loans, but the invariable practice here has been to treat the bonds or certificates as obligations due, whenever the time transpires, and payment is made accordingly. In 1837 one of the New-York Canal Loans was paid, under this prompt construction, at a sacrifice of 12 or 15 ₱ cent. for specie funds, while the Banks were in a state of suspension. The Five ₱ Cent. Loan of $4,000,000, paid a few days ago, was made due at the pleasure of the State of New-York, after

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1342. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MORE OF THE WAKEMANITES.

Experiences of Sam Sly, the Murderer of Justus Matthews.

Relation of his Missionary Life—Revelations—Persecutions—Belief, etc., etc.

SAMUEL SLY, the Wakemanites' High Priest, made a statement on Saturday concerning that period of his life subsequent to his conversion, and detailing the circumstances of his miraculous conversion, as he terms it. His recital gave also a much more complete account of the belief and prayers of these fanatics than has yet been made public. He told his tale in a clear and calm voice, betraying no other emotion than the endeavor to convince that he was right, and that the killing of MATTHEWS was no murder, but only an unjustified excess of zeal. His tale ran thus:

HIS CONVERSION.

About fifteen years since, my half-sister and myself lived at Greenfield, she employing herself in weaving to obtain a livelihood, and doing all that lay in her power to promote the good of those around her. She was then widowed, her husband, WAKEMAN, having died some time before this. I earned my support by selling such articles as she made, and vending such other things as I could obtain. She was of a religious turn of mind, but she had ideas which I did not then believe. I though not a member, visited the church of the Methodist congregation. She one Sunday came to me with her Bible in her hand and said to me, "If you will stay at home this day I will tell you my views on this book." I felt a secret influence which constrained me to stay with her, and I consented; and so by manifesting a willingness to do as bidden by this unseen power, I performed the first great act of faith, and made ready the way of conviction. She took the Bible and read me chapter ii. of Hebrews. Coming to the 14th verse she laid great stress on the words, "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that hath the power of death, that is, the devil." This verse she explained to me, as she stated, and as, I now know, by the words of revelation, showing me how that the Devil had great power of destruction, and how he had given that power to man; she also, at this time, talked to me much of the "man of sin;" and by pointing out the deeds of WAKEMAN, I knew he had the power. She then showed me how GOULD of Greenfield had taken that influence, and how he had bound all which WAKEMAN had done. This conversation, but more than all, the verse I spoke of, and its explanation, convinced me of my sinful state. After that conviction was brought home to me, she continued to read the Bible, and I was so fully convinced of my sinful state, and of the wickedness in which I had always lived, that my grief was great, and my heart grew heavy. I did not merely so feel this sinfulness as to acknowledge and confess it, but I felt so badly that I was induced to beg for mercy, and then my eyes were opened. I learned much more of the truth. My sister then revealed to me her mission, how some years before she received the spirit, and she explained to me concerning her death by the ill-treatment of her husband; of her resurrection from the dead; of her glorious visit to heaven, and of her return to earth for the redemption of the world. I was now enabled to help myself. I felt myself to be in a state of wickedness, and experienced that I could do nothing without the Savior's help. I then begged for mercy, and my sister knelt down by my side and prayed with me, and for me, and I constantly felt the knowledge of my sins to be increasing, until, a short time after, the prayers were answered, and the sin and distress of mind went away from me. Then I felt happy in my mind, and experienced the truth of the doctrine, the foundation of our faith, that the devil has the power of death, which I had thought before was a power of God, and that all men went to heaven when they died.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF PERSECUTION.

I then told the neighbors of it. I told them how I had become convinced, but they would not listen to me, and persecuted me, which was a good sign, for they persecuted the Saviour, and why should they not persecute us? So much did they persecute me and my sister, that I was not allowed by my friends to go out of the house into the town during the daytime, and when they found they could not beat me out of doors they conspired together to kill me where I lived. Upon learning this, I was taken from the town in the night, for their spirits were rebellious against me.

I then went to Stratford to the light-house, and there asking a man to be my friend (but he proved afterwards to be an enemy) I proceed to and did work for him, but I could not have the privilege of praying nor of reading in my own way, for if I went to read they would be persecuting me, and so even in my chamber where I went to pray, they would be continually calling on and interrupting me. They would always trouble me. My only absence was after dinner when I used to work in the cornfield, then I would pray for a few moments at a time. By being thus compelled to neglect my duties, I lost much of my spiritual and true enjoyment. Then all went disagreeably, because I was not on the Lord's side. It was truly lonesome and disagreeable, so I left this place.

I then went to Grett-hill, above Derby, to work for a man. I was directed there by a voice from Heaven, and was led there that I might be more happy. While there I did my duty to the Lord and to the man, and was innocent, and never saw since that time that I went there any dark or wearisome days, until this time when this has befallen me.

I went on very well here for a long time. From one time to another but few dark hours coming to me, but many of real enjoyment of mind. But, whenever in any way I neglected my duty it brought heaviness of mind, but not to continue, for then I was reminded and it brought me back to my duty.

This freedom from distress when I acted up to the faith, proved to me that that faith was true; that it was the true faith of the Christian, and that it contained the true doctrine of Jesus Christ. This faith I found carried out the words of the Bible, that the "wages of sin are death," and that "by sin came death," and it also manifested the truth of that said in Thessalonians, "he that hinders will hinder still, until the man of sin be taken away."

LABORS FOR THE FAITH.

Convinced of the truth of this doctrine, I determined to carry its conviction to others whom I might influence and lead aright. I went back from Derby to Stratford, and went to work with Captain NICHOLLS, who had a large farm. He was a Methodist, and I took it that he would be a friend to me, but I proved to have formed a wrong opinion of him, for he was very strong in his opposition to me, and I was often abused because I would not go to the Methodist church, as I had used to. From this place I used to ride nine miles to my sister, who tried by excessive work at a loom to support herself. I used to take her such things to help her along as I could obtain, and we used to hold meetings for prayer. I used to work all day, and then ride off to see her and back. The privilege of seeing her, and of hearing her expound the prophecies and tell of the revelations to her, guiding us in our career, was a good reward.

I did not very long stay at this place, but determined to travel around the State and to preach the truth—the doctrine of the Lord. I started on my round and would call on families and ask permission to talk, read or pray, and when permission was given I would do so, asking the Lord to bless what I should say; if I was not allowed I left, and no harm was done. A great many were willing to hear the doctrine, and so I made many friends for myself, and added some to the faith, all of whom participated in the manifestation of true enjoyment. Many liked to hear me, but not very many were wholly convinced, for some of them when half convinced would forget my words while following their worldly pursuits. Even GOULD, who had been the man of sin, now died, and the power of death was scattered by Satan, AMOS HUNT, of New-Haven, being the next to take the power. After proceeding for a space of time, I came to New-Haven County, and resided at Westbridge. I worked for a short time until I had earned, by selling little articles which I could obtain, the sum of $20; but then ill fortune met me, and I was reduced in my means to nine-pence; I then went on to Stratham Hill and got to a tavern, where I wished to stay for the night, being tired, and hoping to do some good the next day. I asked what the proprietor would ask for a lodging, and was told 25 cents. I told them I had only nine cents. The Lord opened their hearts, and they said that they would give me some light food for the nine-pence, and then they concluded to give me a lodging, and put me over the bar-room, in which there was a good deal of bad conversation and swearing. I thought this would be a great injury to my belief, and I would not stay.

THE VOICES OF THE SPIRIT.

The Spirit then influenced me and drew me from that place to West Bridge, to PECK'S Wood, where, covering my feet with leaves, I knelt down and prayed to the Lord to tell me what I should do and where I should go. I then heard a voice say to me in a loud tone, "Go to Miss READING'S house;" this was repeated twice or thrice, and I got up and went. When I got there I was well supplied with victuals, and had given to me ten cents, so I returned to the same place where the Lord had answered me before, and I knelt down again and a second time I asked for the direction of God, and a second [spirit] told me to go to Westbridge, and that I should find a true friend in DOUGLASS BURDICK.

I went as directed and found the place, and on getting there I asked the privilege to stop, but I learned that he had been grossly imposed upon by a person so staying, and he was unwilling to give me shelter. He hesitated to let me in, and so I asked the privilege of shaving myself. While I was so engaged he went up to his uncle's to see and get me a place to sleep. While he was gone it so happened that Mrs. BURDICK recognized me, having seen me before, and so they let me stay and I stopped twenty nights. While here I had considerable clothing given to me and worked and got not far from the like sum ($20) which I had before.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT NEW-HAVEN.

When I had got together that amount, I determined to take my sister away from Greenfield, the place of persecution, and from the hard bondage of weaving, and to bring her here. I gave LEWIS BURROWS seven dollars of my money to move us, and we took up our residence together in the first house from the bridge (West bridge.) We staid there for sometime, and the people were very kind, although we had not many intimate acquaintances. This served the more efficiently to convince me of the sure faith, because that the word of the Lord had come since, and I had met with a sure friend. Mr. BURDICK continued a neighbor to us. Very few however, around us, were established in the belief, and there was only occasional opportunities for us to hold our meetings, although a great many used to come to us to hear the exposition of our doctrine, and so listen to our readings from the Bible.

Thence we moved to Orange. There living in the house of a Mr. LAKE, to whom we paid $40 a year for his house. There we made great exertions to get our meetings to go. For a living I now carried into town fruits and berries and such like things, which I sold. My sister also commenced the decoction of syrups and herbal medicines, which she disposed of as opportunity allowed. We also had some children who boarded with us, and during the Summer season the landlord lived with us. We lived here one year and added some few to the faith—after that we again moved.

REVELATION AS TO MORMONISM.

We then went to Stone-house, where we made quite a considerable addition to the number of the faithful. People came from some distance to hear us, and the neighbors generally liked our praying. We now had regular prayer-meetings, and there was much interest taken in our proceedings. A large number of Mormons lived in that vicinity, and they used to be good attenders at our meetings. They afterwards invited us to attend their services, which, they said, partook of the main points of ours, as did their doctrine. They wanted us to join with them, and to give up some features of our belief. I then went before God and prayed that he would let me know whether their faith or our own was the true faith. I went into the woods for this purpose quite a number of times, and a voice came to me, saying, "Do not go any more to their meetings;" and so I would not join with them, but used to invite them to our meetings, and then we would pray for them to be confirmed in the truth. But they seemed to lack charity, and so a rupture was brought about, and many of them left our meetings. I did not go any more to their house of prayer, but communicated to them the prayers I had offered up, and the revelation which had been given me, and they were much dissatisfied.

DISSENTERS.

We lived thus for two years, when we came to Mrs. ALLEN'S, in New-Heven. We did not while we lived with her make any great addition to our numbers, but we encountered and lived through great opposition. Amos HUNT was, at the time, the great man of sin. He alone had as yet received the scattered power of death, and he prevented our usefulness. We got acquainted, however, with many people, but, as I said, were not very successful in establishing the faith in our immediate vicinity. Many people came from a considerable distance to attend our meetings; some, I remember, came from North Brantford. Our utility was after some time, however, slightly destroyed by domestic strife, which sprung up between the brothers and sisters ALLEN. The former wanted to have their produce in common lot with us, and the latter tried to prevent it. Some few of our hearers then fell off. But there were many believers in Hamden at this time; amongst them were Mr. SANFORD and his wife, Mrs. KELLEY, and the DAVIS' family.

AMOS HUNT, "THE MAN OF SIN."

HUNT at this time tried the poisoning of our family, as I have previously related to you. He had been a firm believer in our doctrine, and for his deeds of goodness he was looked upon as a main stay of our body. He held continual meetings, and induced many to join us. We looked upon him as almost sanctified, and therefore when he fell his fall was the greater. To him was given all the power that was ever on the earth for sin. He took its resurrection of everlasting life and changed it into damnation. This he did by the payment of the five hundred dollars in recompensing damages for his attempted poisoning. By this he sold all the world, spiritually, as he is spoken of in Revelations, that the inhabitants of the earth made an "image of the beast, and gave life unto it, and caused it to speak." That beast was typical of the money, and the soul of mankind was symbolized by the innocence he would have betrayed. By the payment of that money he bound the Saviour under it, and this had never been done before, wicked though former "men of sin" had been. Now it is told us that when the Son of Man shall be lifted up he shall draw all men unto him.

What is now wanted is the removal of this spirit from AMOS HUNT. By this I would not be understood that we desire to harm him, but, we must have constant prayer offered up to God, that he will take the curse which HUNT has laid on them from the people and give it back to him, that he alone may be held to answer for his own sinfulness. If it was so removed by the Almighty, then, of course, the people would be free and the power would be subdued. When it rested on the throne of God by the prayers of the faithful, it was removed and placed back on him, and by him partly on MATTHEWS. Why now should it not be removed from the universal world by the same means? This subduing of the power would bring on everlasting righteousness. This is then what we want,—the end our praying has had in view and all we have asked. We seek for this eternal and universal righteousness for Christ's sake.

THE PRAYER OF THE WAKEMANITES.

The prayer used for this occasion by us is one asking Almighty God to accomplish this end. Our prayer is thus:

"Oh! Almighty God, my heavenly Father, take this curse off of me and put it back on to AMOS HUNT, and fetch in everlasting righteousness for Christ's sake, for Jesus' sake, for the lost and dying world's sake and for the deads' sake. *Amen.*"

This prayer manifests all the subject of our services in which we ask for the redemption of mankind, through the Saviour, for the sake of the whole creation, and if in answer to this prayer the curse goes from the people to him, it would leave the world subject only to good influences, and thus bring on the millennium day.

BELIEF.

We hold that this is the power that holds the world in subjugation, and that by faithful prayer it must be removed. This is as we have been told by revelation to my sister.

The beast, meaning AMOS HUNT, or the "Man of Sin," now reigning, is the third beast. Subdue the third beast and the power will depart from all others, notwithstanding that in its scattering, others may have some power. He it is that has put his mighty influence on the others, and he losing it, they will also lose their power. HUNT is the one to be taken out of the way, as spoken of in Thessalonians, for he it is that sitteth in the temple and calleth himself a God.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH HUNT.

HUNT is now to be given up a living sacrifice to God, that the Lord may do with him as pleases him, so as to turn the curse from the world. When he shall be so given up, then the Lord will send his angel, and he shall bind Satan for one thousand years, and then will commence the reign of Jesus.

HUNT used to come to my house, pretending to come that he might be relieved from the bad spirit, but he did some, influenced by his wicked master, to take the good influences and innocence from the children, and to remove the spirit of God from the house. This was done so that Satan should suddenly, by the death of "the messenger," at some suiting time, receive the entire mastery of the world, by bringing on the judgment while mankind was unredeemed. And now we find that for a time he has conquered by the aid of his unseen power.

PRESENT INFLUENCES.

Our numbers here are now reduced to a small number, for our present distresses and the persecutions which we have met with, have frightened many believers who were not fully established in the faith. But, we, although diminished, have no fears as to the final fulfillment of the mission given us, for the Almighty God has the power to "take a worm and thrash the mountains." There is a little few now. These can be established, and their prayers, even in their weakness, will be heard, and so we can even now set aside the influence of wickedness, and subdue the beast. Prayer is the only means now by which we can expect to do all this, and that prayer which I have given is the one revealed to us, through my sister, as being the one to be offered up in good faith, (but only by believers,) to attain the end.

THE LABORS OF THE FEW.

There are very few in the earth now of this faith, seeing that the train of it is as it is; but these few can, by faithful labor, bring in the great victory. As it says in Daniel, the man of sin shall wear out the saints, and shall overcome them. This is the present state of the world. But it is a little few in answer to whose prayer the happy day will come, when all the people "shall rejoice in Zion." It is for a few that the glory of establishing the doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ is reserved, and they shall "shine as stars in the firmament of Heaven."

Isaiah saw the whole earth at rest and quiet, and Daniel saw all nations of the earth at peace and the greatness of the kingdoms given to the persons of the saints of the Most High. In the Revelations of John he relates how he saw the binding of Satan. He laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan and bound him a thousand years." This end of sin is found spoken of all through the Bible, more especially in the Prophecies, the Apocrapha and the Revelation. In the Apocrapha, when speaking of man, it says that the Heavenly Father made man to be immortal, but that the Devil stepped in and through him death came.

All our revelations from on high, and all our readings show that there will be a Holy Jerusalem that will come down at the fulfillment of that time, when the beast shall be subdued.

WHY A "PROPHETESS."

This revelation has also shown us that this work would be commenced, as it has been, by a woman. At the first there were on the face of the earth, Adam, Eve and the Devil. It was this lie told by the devil, believed by the woman, and obeyed by the men, that caused the fall from immortality to death; and so now this happy time of the redemption must be in like way brought about through a woman. It must be the truth told, believed, and obeyed, that shall bring to us the millennium day. The truth told of God, believed by woman, and obeyed by man. Woman it is who must hand the truth to man, in order that the true church may be established, and then the Father shall be glorified through the Son.

The woman drunk with the blood of the Martyrs, is typical of the woman sent down of God, "the messenger of the Lord." But as is told in Revelation that woman, my sister, is bound down by the money paid by HUNT, when that cause shall be removed, then the people will follow after the Lord, as is told of in Isaiah, 14th Chapter.

BELIEVERS OF SIMILAR DOCTRINES.

Although we number but a few in this place, we are not without comfort in the world, for many there are, and they are constantly increasing, who entertain the faith, not yet perhaps perfected among them, but nearly sure. Of this body we acknowledge MARGARET BISHOP, of New-York. She is nearly right in this respect, and has quite a number of believers that she has confirmed in the truth. I believe they denominate themselves in New-York the "Christian Israelites"—their prophet being a converted Jew, and I believe named JOHN ROE. These people carry out fully our views and meet for prayer such as we had. Mrs. BISHOP was much interested in my sister and called on her several times, and they frequently conversed on these matters. There is also another body extending fast, which maintains many of our principles, such as the direct revelations from God, and the performances of miracles, who will not accept of any name, but who are called "Irvingites." They are not altogether believers in our doctrine, but in many points they agree with us. This is all I can state at present.

UMBERFIELD'S SON.

At the end of this revolution made by SLY, it may not be uninteresting to state that a son of Mr. UMBERFIELD, who was, at the time of his father's murder, out West, at Chicago, returned home on Saturday by the early train.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said the action of the House demonstrated two propositions—first, the gentlemen voted for having enthusiastic friends; secondly if either is elected he will not decline the honor of the Chair. He did not believe any successful candidate would so conduct himself as to occasion just reprehension for his official conduct. In the present condition of the public mind, it will be injurious to the country to elect as Speaker a gentleman who is the embodiment of the extreme sentiment of either section. He proposed, as a compromise, Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, who was opposed to the alien suffrage feature of the Nebraska bill, voted against its passage, and was not in the Democratic caucus which nominated Mr. RICHARDSON. He appealed to the moderate and conservative men to assist him in putting an end to this strife.

Mr. BROWN did not agree with Mr. ETHERIDGE in his willingness to descend from their exalted position and pursue the course suggested. Let all who were elected on the paramount issue of Americanism come together and agree on a candidate, or let the House adopt the resolution which he offered, namely, that the friends and supporters of the prominent candidates for the Speakership be requested to withdraw them from the further action of the House, and that the members representing the different parties in the House meet, and each party appoint a committee of five—these various committees to confer in joint committee, with the view of selecting a compromise candidate for the Speakership.

Mr. MILLSON was surprised that his name had been announced for that position. He requested Mr. ETHERIDGE to withdraw the nomination for reasons personal to himself. He had been associated with his Democratic friends in their earnest efforts to elect Mr. RICHARDSON, and the proposition placed him and his friends in an attitude neither wished to assume.

Mr. ETHERIDGE reluctantly withdrew his motion.

Mr. STEPHENS opposed the resolution of Mr. BROWN, considering it wholly impracticable. He also reviewed with disapprobation the principles of the American Party.

A running debate, involving the merits of the several political parties—particularly the American—succeeded, after which Mr. BROWN'S resolution was tabled. The House then voted twice for Speaker. The last ballot was as follows:

NINETY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks	93	Mr. Pennington	6
Mr. Fuller	99	Scattering	4
Mr. Richardson	72		

Necessary to a choice 106. Adjourned.

The Speakership of the Assembly—Important Correspondence.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The contest for Speaker will open in earnest on Monday, and may result in the organization of the House.

The following correspondence has just taken place on the subject:

CITY HOTEL, ALBANY, Jan 5, 1856.

Hon. BENJAMIN BAILY—*Dear Sir:* In consideration of doubts existing in the minds of some of the members of the present House of Assembly, concerning your views in relation to the practicability and propriety of a reunion of the two divisions of the Democratic Party, we, the undersigned, respectfully solicit an early reply to the following question: "Are you in favor of, and can you consistently labor to promote, a reunion of the Democratic Party on national principles?" Very respectfully yours,

J. B. CLARK,
THOS. S. GRAY.

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1856.

Hon. J. B. CLARK and THOS. S. GRAY:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the present date has this moment been received containing the following interrogatory:

"Are you in favor of, and can you consistently labor to promote, a reunion of the Democratic Party on national principles?"

Feeling grateful to you, gentlemen, for the opportunity to express my sentiments on this subject, which is the first that has been afforded me (without a violation of parliamentary rules) since I have occupied the position of a candidate for Speaker of the present Assembly, and as your communication is conciliatory and gentlemanly in its tone, and as I well know emanates from a source entitled to respect, I unhesitatingly answer that—

I am in favor of a reunion of the Democratic Party on National principles, and will, whether elected Speaker of the present Assembly or otherwise, labor, so far as I can consistently to consummate such reunion.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN BAILEY.

Mr. CLARK is from Jefferson, and Mr. GRAY from Warren. Both have heretofore voted against Mr. BAILEY. It is thought here that this may have considerable influence on Monday, and before sundown on that day place Mr. BAILEY in the Chair.

THE STORM.

Great Depth of Snow—Stoppage of Trains—Damage to Shipping, &c.

Traveling in the City.

The last was one of the greatest snow storms that has visited our City for many years. It set in from the northeast on Saturday afternoon, and continued with increasing violence until Sunday morning. The cold, gusty wind by which it was accompanied caused the snow to drift so deeply as to render the thoroughfares nearly impassable.

EFFECTS UPON PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The places of amusement were almost entirely deserted, and many who were so unfortunate as to be out visiting had to stay away from home all night to the great destruction of domestic quiet. Several ferry boats were compelled to lie up in their slips; the California steamer was prevented from sailing, and the outgoing and incoming railroad trains found it difficult to proceed. Yesterday, though the snow had ceased to fall and the wind to blow either cold or strong, but few, comparatively, had the temerity to venture far from home. The tracks of the City railroads were so obstructed that the cars were unable to continue their trips; and such as had occasion to go up or down town to wearily plod on foot or run the risk of being snow-bound in a sleigh in the middle of the street. The old saying: "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," was never better demonstrated than by the storm of which we speak, for it afforded to hundreds of poor persons who depend on such chance jobs an opportunity of earning a few much-needed shillings by shoveling off the snow from the sidewalks in front of the houses of their better-to-do fellow citizens. In view of the fact that the City railroad people are wont, on such occasions, to clear their tracks by shoveling up embankments of snow on either side of the street, so as to prevent the passage of vehicles, the Mayor yesterday issued an order to the Police to prevent its repetition. The order was rigidly enforced, so that the clearing sleds sent out with immense teams by the railroad companies, had to suspend operations in the narrow streets. These corporations must, therefore, either wait for a thaw, remove the superfluous snow, or resort to sleighs to carry their passengers. Beyond the breaking down of an illimitable number of canvas awnings, and the harmless overturning of a few sleighs and their venturesome occupants, we have heard of no accidents of consequence.

Saturday night will long be remembered as one of the most dismal ever seen in New-York.

The Storm in the Harbor.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm of Saturday night last, but very little damage occurred to the shipping in our harbor, so far as heard from. From the fact of its having set in quite gradually, it seems to have been anticipated by those having property exposed to its virulence, and accordingly the necessary precautions were generally taken to withstand its influence. We have only been able to learn of two vessels that were affected by it, though not to a serious extent. There were the clipper-ship *Flying Cloud*, lying at Pier No. 19, East River, and the bark *Hiffleare*, at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. The former, at 11 P. M., was knocked down nearly on her beam ends, but was soon afterwards righted by timber and other appliances. She had no cargo nor ballast on board. The bark, which was made fast to a long bulkhead, parted her bow-hawsers, and, dropping and swinging around, fell against the wrecking schooner *Splendid*, lying alongside the pier below. In dropping to leeward, her stern-fasts checked her so that she only struck the *Splendid* as she swung to. Otherwise she would probably have sunk the schooner, beside receiving great injury herself.

No Ash Carts.

In consequence of the great accumulation of snow upon the streets, the Street Commissioner thinks it will be impossible to run the ash carts for several days. He recommends all good citizens to keep their ashes and garbage in their back yards until the carts resume their rounds.

Hudson Railroad—Detention of Trains.

Owing to the obstruction of snow on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, the first train for Albany to-day will start at 12 o'clock.

The Storm on Long Island—Railroads Blocked—Sign-Boards and Chimney-Tops Flying About.

The storm on this Island raged nearly all of Saturday night most fearfully, and the snow drifting as it fell rendered the roads impassable. In Brooklyn the City Railroad Company kept their snow-plows in motion Saturday night until a late hour, when they, also, were completely blocked up—one on Myrtle-avenue could not be moved either way, and remained in this position all day yesterday. On the other routes a few cars were kept in motion with the utmost difficulty until a late hour, when the snow-cams so fast that it was necessary to suspend all operations. No efforts were made to clear the track yesterday, and the obstruction will cause considerable inconvenience, more particularly so, because, as we learn, the Railroad Company have disposed of most of their large stags sleighs, and therefore cannot furnish conveyances. The snow, on an average, is not less than 18 inches deep, and is drifted very much—in some places as high as 12 feet.

Thus far we have heard of no serious damage other than to awnings, chimney-tops and sign-boards—they were made to fly in every direction, and the great wonder is that no lives were lost by the flying missiles. In some of the churches there was no service yesterday, the members were occupied in extricating themselves from their houses. Where service was held, the attendance was, of course, very small. The boats on the ferries made regular trips, but not quite so frequent as usual, no accident worth mentioning occurring.

The streets yesterday presented a busy scene—snow shovelers were to be seen on all sides. Some employed in this way took occasion to steal from the houses where employed; two watches were stolen from one house while the family were snugly ensconced in the upper rooms.

The Storm in New-Jersey.

The snow-storm of Saturday night interrupted travel upon the railroads terminating in Jersey City. The train which left Philadelphia for New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, got through at 11½ o'clock to a point within the limits of Jarsey City nearly a mile from the dépôt, where the track is fenced in. The mails and passengers left the train there, and it remained until this afternoon, when it reached the dépôt.

The train which left Jersey City for Philadelphia reached Burlington, where it was obliged to come to a halt.

The train which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock, last evening, had arrived at New-Brunswick at 9 o'clock, and the train from Philadelphia had then reached the same point. Both would reach their destination at midnight.

No train had reached the dépôt in Jersey City, on the New-York and Erie Railroad yesterday, up to 10 o'clock last night. One train was in the cut at Bergen all night. Last evening, two or three trains were there waiting, hindered by one of them being off the track. The road was more or less blocked up through the entire route, but men were at work on the different sections clearing the track. It is probable that before night the trains upon this road will be moving, and the road open its whole length.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The Storm Eastward.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A foot and a half of snow fell in this vicinity last night, and greatly drifted. All the Railroads are blocked up and travel is nearly suspended. Dispatches from the North and East report the storm as unprecedented for years in severity, but as yet we have heard of but little damage. The Bell-boat on the Harding Ledge broke adrift and went ashore on Nantasket Beach. At Cape God Highland Light, the keeper reports the gale as most severe. His doors and windows were blown in. The brig *Vesta*, from Galveston for Boston, went ashore a mile north of the Light this morning at 8½ o'clock. Crew saved and vessel tight. Her sails were all blown away. The schooner *Mary E*— broke adrift and sunk at the Marina Railway. The British schooner *Emma*, from Lunenburg for New-York, is aground but will float at high water.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 6—P. M.

A foot of snow in this vicinity fell last night and drifted badly. The afternoon train from New-York yesterday has not yet arrived here. All the roads are blocked up.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The train from New-York, due here at 7 o'clock last night, did not arrive until 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Canal Road cars of Saturday night were fast in the snow at Plainville to-day with sixty passengers, out of fire and provisions.

The Storm Southward.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 6.

All the mails are delayed by the storm. The Pilot Line from New-York last night arrived at noon to-day. The Baltimore train of last evening arrived this afternoon, but brings no Washington mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

No trains have arrived here from Philadelphia or the West. The roads are all blocked up with snow.

The Storm at Washington—The Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

About eight inches of snow have fallen here upon a level. The weather to-day has been clear. No New-York mail has been received here since Saturday morning. The Philadelphia morning mail of Saturday arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Ten Minutes With a Tooth.

Twenty-seven thousand and fifty devils pulling, with lines terminating in hooks heated to a white heat, at the nerves that ramified through my jaw! Several large pistons oscillating from one maxillary bone to the other. A thousand Irish bricklayers mashing up my brains with large rusty trowels, and smashing the lumps venomously. Streams of hot lead pouring down through the hollows of my bones to my feet, and cooling there in huge, weighty masses. Myriads of unknown, unmeasured, indescribable forces tearing, tugging, lifting, cracking, pummelling, rending, smashing, crushing, galloping through my trembling cranium. Sky-rockets, crackers, cannons, bomb-shells, Catherine wheels, fire engines, orchestras, fizzing, banging, rearing, hurstling, revolving, rattling, drumming through every vein and artery in my unhappy body. The roof of my head seemed lifted off with every throb. I swung to and fro helplessly in a vast universe of pain. Everything that I saw or touched gave me a vague sensation of anguish. The earth seemed red hot to my feet. The morocco-covered spring chair seemed set with wool cards. The fire burned at me as if it were determined to melt my marrow; the clanging of a door in the next house was a personal insult. The whole earth seemed to sing, as it went round, a savage song of triumph over my agony. This was my tooth-ache. An abominable cubic half inch of bone, with a little insignificant red filament running through it, caused all this. In this wretched bit of bone there was a little hole, scarce bigger than the eye of a needle, and out of this orifice, that in my anguish seemed mighty as the Mammoth Cave, issued the millions of demons and tortures that drove me nigh to madness. I will have it out, I cried. Yes! awful as is the dentist's chair; terrible as may be the sight of those horrid basins into which the life blood flows, agonizing as I remember the touch of the infernal steel instruments to be, I have a charm against them all. Pronounce the magic spell against all pain. Abracadabra! Tetragrammaton? Chloroform!

I straightway rushed to Doctor MAIN. Throbbingly related my sufferings. Implored him to end my agony. Have it out, said the Doctor, with what I then considered to be diabolical coolness. I assented faintly, but murmured chloroform in a low voice, still even in my anguish hoping that he might refuse to administer it, and so give me a good excuse for not parting with my devilish tooth. It is singular what affection we have for a tooth, no matter how much it misconducts itself. It is on the same principle I suppose that parents are always the most attached to the scamp of the family. The Doctor, unhappily for my cowardly hopes, was an enthusiast in chloroform, and began his preparations on the instant. I had heard and read awful things about chloroform,—of people suddenly dying under its influence. It was somehow associated in my mind with awful crimes—robberies in the cars, murders, violations—still there was an air of quiet faith about the Doctor that gave me courage. He sprinkled a napkin with the ether, and holding it close under my nose, bade me inspire lengthily. Presently a delicious tingling sensation stole through my veins, as if all my blood had suddenly been changed into the best champagne. The bricklayers stopped mashing my brain; the rockets fired no longer; the legions of devils were cast out of my body. Still I breathed; but it seemed suddenly as if I had passed out of the state of repose into which I had partially sunk. My veins appeared to be filled with molten lava; a fearful throbbing sensation pulsated through my head, the roof of which seemed to be lifted up and let fall again twenty times in a second. I could not breathe; I was suffocating; I strove to force the strong hand away that held the napkin saturated with the pungent ether before my nose, but I was too feeble. The sense of awful, bursting suffocation increased; every pulse in my body seemed maddened into a frightful velocity of action. I resigned myself to die. I first thought of my mother, and then of a grand work which I had just completed, but which was still in MSS., and felt a brief regret that I could not live to see it published. Then I prepared myself to pass away forever. But lo! the sensation changes. I am no longer on the verge of dissolution. I am a huge locomotive rushing along a spiral railway which descended into infinite space! As I rushed downward, I could look below into the vast abyss through which I beheld with my great glass goggle eyes with lamps in them, the eternal railway curling forever like an endlessly coiled snake. The lights along this spiral road seemed to dwindle off into specks through the black void. I felt my pistons heave up and down with mad velocity, as I careered panting down the eternal declivity. There was no station on this awful journey. I must descend forever.

O Heavenly calm! O ineffable bliss! bathed in milk of roses; fanned by fragrant palm leaves; upborne upon the arms of lovely sylphs, lapped in an atmosphere of gorgeous indolence, I lay at last! I had no weight or substance any longer. All grosser particles had fled, and I was a disembodied joy; a pure essence intermingling with all nature; a delicious dream which yet could think and feel.

From far-off hills, cool with lofty wreaths of snow, golden with rippling sunlight, gay with the pied tapestry of flowers, I heard a voice come rolling down the broad slopes of green with the richness of distant thunder. It said to me, in reverberant tones, "take long breaths, Mr. F. J. O'B." I opened my eyes, or rather thought that I opened my eyes, and lo! there were no sunny snow-crowned hills; no flowery vales; no dewy herbage; only Doctor MAIN, napkin in hand, smiling triumphantly!

"Will you take some more, and have it out?" he said.

"Yes!" I murmured, "give me more, give me more!"

A queer twinkle in the Doctor's eyes seemed to recall my perceptions suddenly. I gazed hastily at the table, and there lay a red thing, with two enormous prongs. It was my tooth!

I remember afterwards some one trying to pull off my legs, and my stating gravely that they could not be changed then, because the rivets were not taken out of the joints. My friends assert that they only tried to take off my boots, but I will maintain to my dying day that somebody took advantage of my ethereal intoxication, and endeavored to deprive me of the most useful pair of legs I ever had.

As to the danger of chloroform, the idea, as far as I am individually concerned, is exploded for ever. Administered, as it was administered to me, by a cool, determined man, there can be no danger. It can, however, easily conceive a nervous operator, being alarmed by the demonstrations of the patient, and injuring the latter by want of the necessary firmness.

The whole time I was under the influence of the ether, amid all my wild topsy-turvy visions, I never lost the secret knowledge that I was completely under the control of the Doctor. I had a magnetic instinct that I was dealing with a will stronger than my own. Let no one be deterred from taking chloroform, when they wish to avoid the pain of an operation, by any idle tales. Like all blessings, it may be abused; but I look on it nevertheless as a blessing.

F. J. O'B.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE PEACE QUESTION

AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO THE CZAR.

The Treaty between Sweden and the Allies.

Imperial Ukase on the New Russian Loan.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS UNCHANGED.

By the United States mail steamship *Arago* Capt. LINES, with the French and English mails, we receive dates from Havre and Southampton to the 19th December.

The *Arago* brings 127 passengers and 700 tons French and Swiss goods, value over two millions dollars, and the usual mails. She encountered violent gales and had a very rough passage from soundings to the western edge of the Banks.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool from New-York on the 16th.

The United States Mail steamer *Washington* reached Southampton on the 17th, and sailed for Bremen on the following day.

It is stated by the Hamburg correspondent of the *Daily News* that the King of Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The two allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of its territory to Russia. The high contracting parties engage to communicate mutually their respectively all propositions coming from Russia.

Rumors of peace were still rife in France and England.

It seemed certain that both Russia and Austria were aware of the fact. A separation between France and England was not to be thought of, and if the latter has consented to forego any conditions which she may have considered essential to attaining the object both have had in view, it is said to be more out of deference for her faithful ally, than from any conviction of her own, as to the necessity of the sacrifice.

Count ESTERHAZY left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Sunday, the 16th, with important dispatches containing propositions for a pacification. This document is unmistakably distinct, and it is stated to be the intention of Austria in the event of a refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar to withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburg. Some of the Continental Journals speculate upon the reopening of the Vienna Conference, while others seem positive that Russia will consent to nothing which she has hitherto rejected.

The *Daily News*, in reference to Count ESTERHAZY'S mission, says: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he will not be disappointed." The French correspondent of the London *Times* likewise expresses the existence of strong doubts of the acceptation of the negotiations by the Czar. In his letter of the 17th date, this correspondent alludes to the differences which existed between the French and English Governments, relative to the conditions on which they would make peace with Russia, and says that rumor mentions the name of the King of Sardinia as the principal promoter of the arrangement of the difficulty.

Count ESTERHAZY'S instructions are to return immediately to Vienna, in the event of the propositions of Austria not being accepted by the Russian Government.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that Kars was sur

...ioned to the Emperor of Russia to consider his ...position, and to give it an answer.

This is no idle comedy, nor what of late has been ...

...and at once accept the ...consequences of her own ambition and foolishness. She must, she face the extraordinary ...which will be brought to the extraordinary ...which will be brought to the extraordinary ...campaign, and which, bear against her in the east-coming ...under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state of which the terrible necessities of the case alone will make her yield to our terms.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg may not, however, see ...

PERSON VIEW.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

That great desire for peace is to be found here is undoubted, and it is certain that both Russia and Austria would think ...

...Augustan age would desire of ...

...recently be to make the one more disposed to hold out and the other, perhaps, more incomprehensible and troublesome in ...

...A separation between ...

...and England is not to be thought of, and if the latter ...

...consented to forego any conditions which she may have considered essential to obtaining the great object both have ever had in view, it would probably arise out of ...

...her ...

...rather than from any conviction of her own ...

...as to the necessity for the sacrifice. I do not believe that Austrian intervention would be listened to by England at this stage of the proceedings but for the same reference.

...

...

...

of their expenditure, unless in times

the consideration of the tariff in my

of the public branches

[illegible] Third, Fourth, Fifth

[illegible] Treasury; the First and Sec-

[illegible] of Customs, who

[illegible] Comptroller of the Treasury collected from cus-

[illegible] Register of the Treas-

[illegible] annually a statement of the condition

[illegible] of their respective offices since the date of

[illegible] last. In the first report it was stated that, on

[illegible] first, 1850, there stood to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Treasury, and that up to the

[illegible] had been reduced to $[illegible]. Since my last

[illegible] report this balance has been still further reduced

to the sum of $[illegible], which includes all outstanding

[illegible] on the books of the Treasury from the organization of the Government to the present time. Of this sum, $9,214,708 16 is under judgment, and $2,916,306 83 in suit not reduced to judgment, leaving the sum of $12,233,520 29 in the course of adjustment and collection, so far as the same is practicable, by the action of the Auditors and Comptrollers respectively in charge.

The Department has made, and is making, efforts to enforce the collection of these outstanding balances, and for that purpose has required the former practice of having the collections attended to by the Auditor and Comptroller, whose duty it is to settle the accounts in which those balances arise, not considering the establishment of the Fifth Auditor as agent of the Treasury for the collection of these balances, followed by the substitution of the Solicitor for the agent as cooperating the Auditors and Comptroller. Once the duty of looking after the suits have duly prosecuted, collection made, and the accounts closed on their books. The Solicitor of the Treasury is held to be an official aid in the prosecution and defence of suits, under the direction of the executive department in which the litigation arises. A letter from the Department to the President, and his order, No. 49, upon the subject, accompany this report, and place the business of the Solicitor's office, in connection with the several executive departments, in the proper light for the consideration of Congress.

The system of accounting at the Treasury of the United States is that of accounting in an action of account in a suit at law, or a suit in equity, by reference to an accountant or master in chancery, with or without instructions, as the parties and Court deem necessary, for a full exhibit of the facts. The accountant or master states the account, for and against the parties, plaintiff and defendant, and makes report in writing of the items allowed and disallowed, with reference to the evidence and the law applicable to the same. The parties appear before the accountant or master in person or by attorney, and furnish the evidence relied upon, and also references to the law. The practice is, to file the account and report in Court, and give a day to the parties to except, which is done in writing, and afterwards the case is heard by the Court, and the exceptions sustained or overruled, and judgment or decree regularly entered. The same course is pursued where no exceptions are filed. The Court has power to recommit the case to the same or another accountant or master for a re-statement of the account upon such principle as is thought essential for justice between the parties. Before judgment or decree, these accounts and reports are examined and considered by the Court, from which an appeal or writ of error is generally allowed to a tribunal composed of other judges, whose office is to adjudge cases that have had the action of inferior tribunals. The points ruled in these cases, at law and equity, are preserved in printed reports, and are important in establishing the construction of statutes and contracts, and the principles of the common law, the principles of equity, rules of evidence and practice for the guida and in re traint of Courts in analogous cases.

The accountants in the Treasury, make their stated accounts upon the evidence produced by the claimant or person required to account, who acts in person or by attorney. The accountant, under the authority of the Auditor, acts for the United States, in the ascertainment of all counter demands or set-offs which the United States have against the party, and takes the necessary proof to establish the same, and to countervail the proof of the claimant or accounting party.

The first question for the decision of the accountant, when a claim or account is presented, is whether, under the acts of Congress establishing the Auditorship to which he is attached, the case presented is under his jurisdiction, in whole or in part. The second, as to the sufficiency of the amount referred under the law and regulations, the legality of the items, and the sufficiency of the items of proof offered. The third is, what demands of set-offs the United States have against the claimant or person accounting, and the proof to sustain the same. In the progress of his work, the accountant counsels with the chief of his division or with the auditor.

When the account is stated, it should be accompanied by a written report, succintly stating the items charged against the claimant or party accounting, and the credits allowed, and reciting the law and regulations that govern them, and the proof that sustains the same. It should also exhibit the items disallowed, and state the reasons why disallowed; and then it should be examined by the head of the division, and have the indorsement of his approval, and then be examined and adjudged by the auditor, and if approved, should be signed by him.

The auditor has the right to recommit the account to the same or another accountant, with such directions as to the items of the account on the debt and credit side, and the law and evidence, as he deems requisite to the justice of the case.

The reference of the case to the accountant is the act of the Auditor, just as the references in cases at law and in equity are the acts of the Courts. They are considered as made under the general rules in force in the office, but in some cases are referred with specific instructions. In all cases of contingencies proof—that is, proof not in some of the accounting offices of the Treasury,—the Auditor should be consulted, and authorize the proof before it is taken.

When the Auditor has finally acted upon the account, and affixed his signature to the same, the account, with all the original evidence, documents, arguments and references, is passed to the Comptroller, who, by law, is vested with authority to re-examine and re-judge the same, in all particulars, not only upon the case as presented or made before the Auditor, but as the party, claimant or person accounting, may make it before him, or as he sees proper to cause it to be made for the interest of the United States. The Comptroller, therefore, examines and adjudges the account, not solely upon the account and report made by the Auditor, and the evidence before him, but as the evidence presents the case at the time he decides it.

The practice in the Comptroller's office is to refer the accounts and reports, &c., as received from the Auditor's office, to an accountant in the former for re-examination and report, and this reference is made under the general rules of the office, or with such special instructions as the Comptroller may choose to give. If the Comptroller's accountant finds the account and report of the Auditor correct in all particulars, he so reports to the Comptroller; and if he, on examination, approves, he does it by indorsement under his hand. The account is then closed, and forms the basis of a warrant upon the Treasury, if the balance be against the United States, or a call for payment, if the balance be against the claimant or person accounting.

In cases where the account of the Auditor is not approved, and in cases where additional evidence is taken, the accountant of the Comptroller should restate the account, and make a succinct written report of the same character of the one the accountant of the Auditor should make, and the Comptroller, if he approves the account, as restated by his accountant, should attach his signature to the same. The account thus restated forms the basis of a warrant, or call for payment, in the same way as if the Comptroller had approved the account as stated by the Auditor.

The Auditor is entitled to an independent judgment, and should exercise it in all cases; and the Comptroller is entitled to a like independent judgment, and should also exercise it; but the decision of the Comptroller, like that of appellate tribunals, prevails over that of the Auditor. In cases where they differ, the Comptroller should have the account restated, in accordance with his judgment, as upon appeal, and upon the new state of facts as presented before him.

The practice, grown up of late years, of the Auditor's changing his account so as to conform to the opinion of the Comptroller, is in violation of the principles of accounting established by Congress, and should be abandoned, and the practice made to conform to the intention of Congress, and the principles of accounting as established and originally practiced.

The decisions in the Auditors' and Comptrollers' offices are not preserved in printed reports, as a guide, and in restraint of themselves and their successors, in analogous cases, but exist in tradition, or a sort of treasury common law in the memory of experts in the several offices. It is true that some of the Comptrollers have kept a record of their decisions in cases of difficulty, and these have served as precedents in like cases, and cases involving like principles. The decisions of the Auditors and Comptrollers, and particularly these of the Comptrollers, if they existed in printed reports, would give more uniformity to the action of the Treasury. The Auditors and their accountants, and the Comptrollers and their accountants, are left to these unreported decisions, the traditions of the Treasury Law, and their own sense of what is right in this particular case. It is, therefore, surprising that uniform action has not been had in the accounting offices of the Treasury, and that the departures from uniformity have been greater than those which usually take place in the decisions of Courts of Law and Equity. Moreover, in the extension of the business of accounting, the examination of the accounts stated in the first by the Auditor, and then by the Comptroller, on appeal, has in many cases been omitted, the Auditor and Comptroller signing their names on the faith of the account stated by their respective accountants—thus opening the door and increasing the chances of departure from correct principles in the action of the Departments. In practice, the written report accompanying the account stated, and proving the ability of the accountant, has been abandoned, but has been recently restored in accounts stated for suit, under the authority of Letter No. 59, which accompanies this report. It would certainly be desirable to have each stated account accompanied by a succinct written report, referring to the law and the evidence under which the debits and credits have been allowed and disallowed, and each stated account and report examined and adjudged, first by the Auditor, and then by the Comptroller; and the principles of accounting at the Treasury, as established by law, fully and fairly carried out. The accounts stated of moneys paid into the Treasury now amount to over $70,000,000 annually; and of the moneys paid out and expended, to about the same sum; all of which is passed upon, in the first instance, in the offices of the six Auditors of the Treasury, and afterwards, as upon appeal, by either the First or Second Comptrollers, or by the Commissioner of Customs. To constitute a good Auditor and a good Comptroller, requires legal ability of a high order, a special knowledge of our fiscal and disbursement laws and regulations, coupled with unabating industry, unbending integrity, and promptitude of decision; and scarcely less can be required of the accountants in their offices. The Auditors and Comptrollers, and the accountants under them, constitute the safeguard of the National Treasury, and have to withstand the whole army of claimants, and their interested clamor. It is submitted, with their increased business, and the change in the value of money, that the Auditors and Comptrollers do not receive an adequate compensation for the high qualifications they ought to possess, and the onerous duties they have to discharge. In my former report, the attention of Congress was called to the fact that the duties of the Auditors, under existing laws, were not properly divided; and inconveniences existed in the present distribution of duties, and particularly in the army accounts, part of which were settled in the Second Auditor's office, and part in the Third, to the certain delay in the adjustment of accounts. This could be remedied by giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority, with the sanction of the President, to make the proper division and arrangement of business among the several Auditors and Comptrollers, and report it to Congress.

The system of accounting at the treasury is easy of comprehension, and as well calculated to prevent frauds, correct errors, and secure a proper execution of the laws, as any that could be devised, and might be extended to all the operations of the Government without inconvenience, and with the most perfect safety of the national treasury and national honor.

There would seem to be no just reason why the fixed salaries of all the officers of Government should be passed upon by an Auditor, and then by a Departraller, before a warrant can be issued for payment; and that the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Public Buildings should have the right to pass upon the evidence on final settlement of the accounts of the Treasury, and hold every head of office responsible for the public demands, without subjecting their action upon the evidence and the law to the examination and revision of a Comptroller. It may be that this want of revision has been the cause of many of the frauds practiced in obtaining pensions and bounty lands. It is believed that the action of two Departments should be required, as in the Treasury, in all cases where the national treasury or public domain is to be reached or to be affected; and that no accounts, however examined, should escape the usual and customary examination and reexamination.

The Independent Treasury act still continues eminently successful in all its operations. The transfers for disbursement during the fiscal year, to the amount of $39,402,674 62, have been made at a cost of $18,792 35, whilst the premium on the sale of treasury drafts has amounted to $30,451 87. The receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, amounting to $71,612,859 59, have all been in the constitutional currency of gold and silver, without any perceptible effects upon the currency, or on the healthy business operations of the country. The vaults of the office of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, constructed with the appropriation made by the last Congress, may now be said to be both fire and thief proof, and a safe depository of the public money and that intrusted to the disbursing agents of the Government, who are so situated as to avail themselves of the advantage of making their deposits with the Treasurer; and the office of the Assistant Treasurers, and other public depositories, are as represented in the report (No. 50) of WM. M. GOUGE, who visited them during the past year, under the authority of the Department; and although some of them have not all the guards against fire and thieves which such depositories should have, yet there has been no loss, and with care and diligence there may be none for years to come; but, to avoid the possibility of a loss in those depositories, the Department has estimated for fire and thief proof vaults, and guards at those places where they do not exist, and in the Custom Houses now being constructed. It is hoped Congress will see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations, and have the depositories of the public money of the United States as secure as possible—the vaults and depositories should be. Public convenience will, from time to time, require that the number of public depositories should be increased, and so located as to give the advantage thereof to all sections of the country; and Congress, when necessary, should make provision for all proper safeguards for the public money. The table No. 51, which accompanies this report, exhibits the deposit accounts of the various officers and disbursing agents who have availed themselves of the right of making deposits of the money intrusted to them for disbursement, with the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and public depositories of the United States, during the last year. The money thus deposited is for all practical purposes, in the Treasury of the United States; for on the resignation, death or removal of any of these officers or agents, the amount is no longer subject to his draft, or that of a representative, but by warrant is placed again in the Treasury, and is applicable for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The notes of banks chartered by the States continue to circulate in some sections of the country, to the exclusion of gold and silver, except in government transactions; and more particularly where the bank circulate notes under the denomination of five dollars. These small notes are mostly circulated by banks of doubtful solvency, at a distance from the place of redemption. They constitute a depreciated currency, which no one is willing to hold, and this leads to hasty expenditures, in order that the loss may fall on others. The evils of a depreciated currency are attested by the experience of all countries where such a currency has been tried, and in none more certainly than in the States of the Confederation. The Legislatures of the several States and the Congress of the Confederation, all issued bills of credit during the revolutionary war, and all felt and acknowledged the evil and the ruinous consequences. The Constitution of the United States was framed by the men who had felt all the evils thereof; and when provisions were inserted in that instrument, that no State should emit bills of credit, nor make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and the coinage of money was given to the general government, they believed they had provided for a hard money currency, and against the evils of a depreciated one; but these provisions were nullified when the courts held that the States had power to charter banks, with authority to issue and circulate notes as money. It is now too late for the courts to retrace their steps, and give a broader construction to the prohibitions of the federal constitution, whilst it is hopeless to expect the States to refrain from granting bank charters, with authority to issue these small notes; or that the States will concur in enlarging the constitutional prohibition in respect to bills of credit, so as to prohibit the power to banks. The same local and individual interest that induced the granting of bank charters, with this privilege, would induce the Legislatures of the States to refuse to Congress the power of prohibiting the used circulation of bank notes. The thirteen hundred banks now in existence under State charters, and the circulation of over $200,000,000 of bank notes, as money, in constant competition with the constitutional currency, attest the magnitude of the evil, and justify the worst apprehensions for the future. The gradual increase of banks, banking capital and bank note circulation, calls for repressive action under appropriate State legislation. When these thirteen hundred banks shall be increased to some two, three, four or five thousand, it may be feared their aggregated power will not be easily overcome, until a suspension of specie payments and universal bankruptcy shall call for a suppression of the evil, and a restoration of the constitutional currency. If the States shall continue the charter and multiplication of banks with authority to issue and circulate notes as money, and fail to apply any adequate remedy to the increasing evil, and also fail to invest Congress with the necessary power to prohibit the same, Congress may be justified in the exercise of the power to levy an excise upon them, and thus render the authority to issue and circulate them valueless.

The accounts of Collectors of the Customs continue to be rendered at the close of each month, and those on the Atlantic settle within the succeeding month, and those on the Pacific Coast within about six weeks, with rare exceptions. Their disbursement and emolument accounts are rendered quarterly, and it is intended to have them settled within the succeeding quarter. The benefits resulting from the prompt rendition and settlement of the accounts, must be apparent to every one and more by the test of experience; accounting is better understood; the accounts in better form; the vouchers more correctly taken, with fewer improper items, give less trouble, and take less time in their adjustment. It is believed the disbursement and emolument accounts could be rendered monthly with advantage to the business of the ports and the finances of the country, and monthly accounts might be as accurately required in all branches of the public service. All officers and disbursing agents are required to keep a book of accounts, and record in it all money and property received, and all money and property disbursed, and take proper vouchers for the same, and disbursing officers of the army to render monthly statements of their expenditures. The monthly account would be a transcript of this book, showing the amount received, the amount disbursed, with the balance on hand for the succeeding month, and could be as easily rendered at the end of the month as at the end of the quarter, and as readily transmitted with the vouchers, by mail or otherwise, to the proper Department; and, if the vouchers were taken in duplicate, and one set accompany the account and the other retained with the account-book, there could be no difficulty in supplying a lost account or voucher. Monthly accounts would be better for the disbursing officer or agent, as he would be compelled, at the close of the month, to close his cash and property account for the business of the succeeding month, and procure his vouchers when the disbursements were made; and should he make any improper disbursements, the proper Department would be able at once to apply the correction before the error was extended. The disbursing officers would, necessarily, become better acquainted with the business confided to them, and, in all respects, better discharge the duties, while the adjustments would take less of the time of the accounting officers. The greatest difficulty encountered is with the accounts of disbursing officers and agents, who have failed to render their accounts regularly as required by law and regulations, and to accompany the accounts with proper vouchers; and the greatest loss to the Treasury is in the insolvency of such disbursing officers and agents. The arrearages of nearly $[illegible],000 in the accounts in the offices of the six Auditors attest this. Authority should be given to require and enforce monthly accounts and settlements. It will take less labor and require less time to settle monthly, than to settle quarterly accounts, give greater safety, and secure more economy in the disbursements.

It will be seen, by reference to the circulars of the Department, that efforts have been made, and are being made, to have the accounts at all the Custom-Houses kept upon the same uniform principles, and the same forms and routine for the entry of goods at all the ports, with the like advantage of warehousing, exportation and transportation. The Collectors, in practice, rendered no account of the goods in warehouse until they were entered for consumption and the duties paid, when the receipts appeared in the monthly account of duties received. They have been required to render accounts of goods in warehouse at the close of each month. The statement No. 58, rendered of goods in warehouse at the Atlantic and internal ports on the 1st of July, 1855, exhibits goods in warehouse to the amount of $21,549,437, on which there were duties unpaid to the amount of $6,881,826, also the merchandise entered for consumption, for warehouse transportation and exportation during the month, with the duties on the same; the second part of said statement gives the like information for the month of August. The Department will, in due time, have the data to exhibit the monthly operations during the fiscal year.

The revenue laws consist of various acts of Congress, enacted during a period of nearly seventy years, with conflicting and inconsistent provisions, sometimes with and sometimes without repealing clauses. There have been judicial constructions of some of these acts, and constructions by the department, in form of circulars, of most of them, and these circulars conflict. The collectors are to be guided in the discharge of their duties by these acts of Congress and these circulars, and find from them a systematic rule of action for all the cases arising under them. Under a resolution of the Senate, the department caused a revision of these revenue laws and prepared and laid before the last Congress; it was printed by their order, but only the chapter relating to passenger bills was passed upon by Congress. Had Congress corrected and passed the other chapters, it was intended to have revised the circulars issued by the department, and make them consistent with the act of revision. Had this been done, the revenue laws would have been better understood by the officers of the customs and by the importers, with advantage to the system and the revenue. This revision is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, with the hope they will see the propriety of considering the subject, and passing the act, with such amendments and additions as, in their wisdom, may be deemed proper.

The report, No. 52, of Captain A. H. BOWMAN, Engineer in charge of the construction and repair of buildings, under authority of the Treasury Department, gives in detail all necessary information to place before Congress the progress made since my last report, and the condition of the several works up to the 30th of September, 1855. The efforts being made to have all the work done with the best materials, and in the best manner the appropriations will allow, and as near fire and thief proof as possible, with provision for warmiag and ventilation. Iron beams and girders, with brick arches for the floors, iron sash frames and window blinds for the windows, with galvanized iron roofs, constitute part of these buildings. These buildings, the success that has attended the use of iron in the construction of fire proof buildings, has induced its more extended application to building purposes, and might justify Congress in recognizing iron as one of the materials to be used for the exterior of hospitals, custom-houses, &c., when suitably located. The report is accompanied with a list of custom-houses purchased and those built, and those appropriated for by Congress; also, a similar list of the marine hospitals; and there are estimates for constructing the custom-houses at New Orleans and Charleston, under construction, by days' work.

The report of WILLIAM M. GOUGE, who, under the authority of the Department, visited the several marine hospitals during the past Summer, gives much valuable information upon the subject; and table No. 53, made out from the hospital returns, exhibits the number of sick seamen who have received the benefit of the hospital relief, the [illegible] of their expenditure, and the [illegible] of the same. It seems to be unnecessary to call the attention of Congress to the [illegible] of these hospitals, as they have been established [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the service. It seems to be [illegible] with local hospitals [illegible] and some other places. The Legislature of the State of New-York [illegible] and the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and some other places. The Legislature of the State of New-York [illegible] hospitals under the direction of the Department, superintend the hospitals and their supply, and the care that is taken of the sick, and where the United States have not hospitals, make contracts with local hospitals or with individuals, and superintend them in the same way they superintend the marine hospitals of the United States. The contracts with local hospitals and individuals are to furnish every thing necessary for the care, comfort, support and medical treatment of the sick, at so much per capita. It is recommended to the consideration of Congress, whether the contract system might not be advantageously extended to many places where the United States have hospitals, allowing the contractor the use of the hospital, with the right of the United States to terminate the contract at will, on the report of the Collector of the Port, or some other visitor appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If Congress should deem expedient an extension of the contract system, as recommended, there should be a law providing for it. The table showing the expenses of the sick at the several hospitals will point out the places where the contracts ought to be made.

The Coast Survey continues to progress favorably under the management of the Superintendent in charge, and the appropriations appear to be carefully and economically applied. The work is again recommended to the continued favorable consideration of Congress, in order that the soles and most reliable information of our extensive coasts and numerous harbors may be obtained at the earliest practicable period. The report of the Superintendent in charge, when made to the department, will, as usual, be transmitted to Congress.

The report, No. 54, with the accompanying documents, will give the operations of the Lighthouse Board since the last report, with the present condition of the work in their charge, and afford satisfactory evidence of the attention and ability given to the service confided to it. The report and documents are more voluminous than could be desired, but the magnitude of the service, and its great interest to the commercial world, has prevented its abridgment. It is again recommended to the continued favorable consideration of Congress, on account of the facilities afforded to commerce and navigation.

The report of the supervising inspectors of steamboats, under the act of the 30th of August, 1852, and a letter of WILLIAM M. GOUGE, the agent of the department, charged with collecting information upon the subject, and attending the meetings of the board, marked No. 55, accompany this report. The attention of Congress is again called to the operation of the act, as stated in the reports, and in the report of the supervisors for the last year, and the letter of Mr. GOUGE, which accompanied it. There can be no question but that the operations of the act have been beneficial, and might be made more so by a more energetic and uniform enforcement of its provisions, and by extending the same to the Pacific coast. The law requires some modifications, amendments and additions, as recommended in the last Congress, and should be placed under the direction and control of one of the executive departments, without which the necessary and proper direction and control cannot be had.

Which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT, *pro tem.*, of the Senate.

Annual Money Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1855.

At the close of another year, a retrospective glance over the various phases which have affected the commerce and financial condition of this country, may not be without interest. At the opening of it we were but scarcely emerging from a crisis occasioned by over-importation, and in a great measure by a too rapid development of our internal improvements, and especially the construction of Railroads. The banks, principally those of the West, in lending their credit to the attainment of this object, involved themselves beyond the bounds of prudence; and embarrassment, followed in many cases by failure, had the effect to withdraw from the ordinary channels the capital and banking facilities necessary for an easy and healthy transaction of the business of the country. For a period of more or less duration, every branch of commerce had been embarrassed, and nearly all articles of trade much reduced in value; and stock, the most easily affected of all moneyed interests, had fallen to very low prices.

Early in the beginning of the present year a relaxation in the Money market began to be felt. For months previously the Banks had continued their contraction. The mercantile community finding no profit, and even heavy loss, in most branches of trade, as well of imports of domestic manufacture as of shipping, had reduced considerably the amount of its operations. Thus taking but few new engagements, old ones soon ran out, and a liquidation, as it were, was operated almost unconsciously. According to fully made estimates, those of 1855-56 will probably reach $81,000,000, and the exports of Cotton and other Produce will be sufficient to establish a balance-of exports in favor of 1856 over 1855 of about $55,000,000 to $60,000,000. It is therefore evident that with such prospects, we might, were *it not for the war*, reasonably anticipate a great abundance of money until the month of August next.

But, if the war is to continue, and the question presents itself, about which opinions are widely at variance. The important part which European capital has performed in the development of this country, has bound us closely to its destinies—created, as it were, a solidarity of interests; London cannot be injured, but New-York must feel the blow. But, one of the leading causes (next to the war) of the present European pressure is the failure of the cotton crops, and this deficiency has to be supplied almost entirely to the advantage of this country. It remains then to determine whether the United States, as a partner in the European community, enjoying the use of borrowed capital, will prevail over the United States as an independent producer of corn and cotton, or *vice versa*? We feel inclined to the opinion, that the advantages of the exceptional position will be felt in the first instance; and, later, if the state of things abroad does not improve, we may have to take our share, but rather in a passive way, in the disturbances of the transatlantic finances.

MARIE & ZANZ.

[*Appendix.*]

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EIGHT YEARS.

EXPORTATIONS.

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1848	$148,338,704	$6,360,224	$154,998,928
1849	141,206,199	6,451,240	147,857,439
1850	173,569,526	4,628,792	178,188,318
1851	210,771,340	5,453,592	216,224,932
1852	207,440,308	5,505,044	212,945,442
1853	203,777,265	4,201,582	207,978,847
1854	269,674,061	6,966,162	276,640,223
1855	267,723,148	3,659,812	261,382,960
Total	$1,701,940,671	$43,366,249	$1,745,306,919

EXPORTATIONS.

	Produce of U. S.	Re-exported.	Specie.	Total.
1848	$130,208,208	$7,999,911	$15,944,616	$154,033,131
1849	131,710,091	8,941,691	5,404,648	146,755,420
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	7,522,994	151,898,720
1851	176,820,188	10,295,121	29,472,752	218,388,011
1852	154,947,188	12,037,043	42,674,125	209,658,356
1853	190,393,069	13,496,218	27,486,875	230,976,157
1854	215,157,604	21 661,187	41,422,423	278,241,064
1855	152,751,135	26,158,368	56,247,343	275,156,846
Total	$1,328,783,057	$109,351,272	$225,972,786	$1,664,107,115
Balance				81,199,804
				$1,745,306,919

PUBLIC DEBTS AND RESOURCES OF PRINCIPAL STATES.

	Debt.	Population.	Taxables.
United States	$40,503,931	26,500,000	
Alabama	4,231,889	771,623	$79,233,027
California	3,314,653	264,435	66,982,330
Georgia	2,044,223	935,190	354,425,174
Illinois	13,994,615	1,300,000	229,376,775
Indiana	5,139,698	868,416	290,416,145
Kentucky	5,726,394	982,405	411,000,198
Louisiana	12,459,350	578,159	299,996,176
Maryland	15,132,909	583,034	243,537,091
Massachusetts	6,853,730	1,133,259	573,342,386
Michigan	2,531,545	397,654	59,787,255
Missouri	5,305,900	682,044	137,347,707
New-York	25,250,000	3,466,313	1,296,876,120
North Carolina	2,328,063	869,039	226,800,472
Ohio	14,239,857	1,980,329	759,381,366
Pennsylvania	40,644,156	2,311,786	531,731,304
South Carolina	2,287,156	668,507	
Tennessee	8,744,856	1,002,725	219,011,648
Virginia	24,705,479	1,428,863	431,000,000

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

	1854.	1855.	
6 Eastern States	3,672	3,923	Increase, 251
4 Middle States	4,779	5,130	Increase, 351
13 Southern States	4,868	6,189	Increase, 1,321
8 Western States	6,560	8,000	Increase, 1,440
Total miles	19,879	23,242	Increase, 3,363

TONNAGE OF UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding the decrease of business, the tonnage of the United States has increased in the year 409,098 tons, amounting to 5,212,001 tons for 1855, against 4,802,903 tons for 1854. The steam navigation comprises 770,385 tons, included in the above. The present tonnage of this country exceeds that of Great Britain, (including her Colonies, for 1854, thus:

Tonnage of the United States in 1855.....5,212,001 tons
Tonnage of Great Britain in 1854.....5,043,270 tons
Tonnage of France in 1854.....716,000 tons

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets *Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at old figures. Stock in the inspection warehouse, to-day, 112 bbls. Pearls, and 628 bbls. Pots—together, 941 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, and prices are without improvement. Sales unimportant.

COTTON—The market is without animation, but very firm.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9⅞	10	10¼
Fair	10	10¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered than they are needed by purchasers. Hence, prices are depressed and easier. The demand is moderate for home use and export at the partial reduction in value. The sales since our last add up about 7,800 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾	@	$ 25
Straight State	8 25	@	8 31½
Favorite and Extra State	8 31½	@	8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½	@	8 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 25	@	8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50	@	9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	8 25	@	8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½	@	8 75
Extra Ohio	8 62½	@	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½	@	8 87
Extra Genesee	9 75	@	11 50

Canadian remains rather quiet but steady, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 37½@$10 ₰ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to about 850 bbls. at $8 50@$10 37½ ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 37½ @$3 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts more attention, partly from millers, but mainly from shippers; and it exhibits increasing firmness. The sales since our last consist of about 22,000 bushels, including prime Southern White (asleep) at $2 18; do. Red at $1 90; and Western Red at from $1 85@$1 95 ₰ bushel. Rye is still unchanged. 5,000 bushels have been sold at $1 30@$1 31 ₰ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. 10,000 bushels Barley Malt, deliverable prior to April 1, have been disposed of at $1 45 ₰ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy at 48c.@52c. for Western; [illegible] Canada [illegible] but steady at former quoted. The [illegible] a little under 44,000 of all kinds. From Mr. [illegible] Circular, we extract the following statement of Hides taken for consumption from New-York, in 1855:

Kips, including Africans at 18 ₰ cent	238,216
Sent to Canada and the West	115,660
Salted Hides, dead, for Upper Leather	40,000
Sole Leather Hides	1,124,089
Total	1,515,965
Taken from all the other ports	837,232
Total	2,353,197
Taken from New-York in 1854	1,505,643
Total from all ports in 1854	3,248,085

The same circular supplies the annexed: The following statement of the imports and consumption for 1854 and 1855, at the five principal ports:

	IMPORTATIONS. 1854.	CONSUMPTION. 1855.	STOCK. Dec. 31, 1854.	Dec. 31, 1855.
New-York	1,632,489	1,534,224	1,505,643	1,575,385	77,681	22,000
Baltimore	131,995	114,347	106,582	173,727	4,000	None.
Boston	142,175	298,889	409 082	284,628	8,500	4,596
Phila	171,737	149 393	94,344	161,686	None.	None.
Salem	249,401	229,616	133,432	319,474	30,000	None.
Total	2,622,787	2,563,315	2,299,063	2,468,107	120,181	30,796

DRUGS—Unchanged.

IRON—Is generally quiet, but steady.

LATHS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

LEAD—Remains inactive at former nominal prices. The stock on hand is only about 2,350 tons of all kinds, mostly Spanish, against 6,000 tons same time last year:

Imports.	Foreign.	Coastwise.
1855—pigs	280,100	20,905
1854—pigs	400,920	19,640

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in fair demand at, if anything, strengthening prices:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts of Sole this week—sides	37,900	8,200
Sales	34,800	4,400
Stock on hand	53,300	11,900

The stock on hand this time last year, embraced 123,550 sides of Hemlock, and 23,200 sides of oak tanned Sole.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—The supply is still limited and the demand fair, at 42c.@43c. for new crop New Orleans, and 42c. for Clayed Cuba, ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without any essential variation—The market is better supplied with Spirits Turpentine, and prices thereof have fallen to 41c.@41½c. ₰ gallon, without inducing more activity—The stock of Spirits Turpentine is now nearly 15,tut bbls.

Total Export from New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1854.	1855.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Turpentine	135,614	97,363
Spirits Turpentine	46,200	47,446
Resin	449,804	490,000
Tar	58,312	55,594

OILS—The market is generally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is extremely dull and heavy, with sales since our last of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50 for Mess, and $14@$14 37½ for Prime, ₰ bbl., indicating a further material decline in prices. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed at 7¼c.@7½c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, but infirm, at 9c.@10c. ₰ lb. Lard continues in slack demand, at falling rates. The sales since our last reach 400 bbls., and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet and on the decline, the sales since our last reaching 300 bbls., at from $6@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 50 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $18@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@23c for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for Prime and Choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—The demand is good at full prices, with more buyers than sellers. The Rice trade of this port in 1855, embraced a total import of 54,756 tcs., and a total export of but 2,268 tcs.

SALT—Liverpool is more inquired for, while it is offered, with less freedom, at our quotations, viz.: 92½c. @95c. for ground, and $1 87½@$1 55 for fine, ₰ sack. Other kindsare quiet and nominal.

SUGAR—The market is not very brisk, but is quite firm. The sales since our last include an invoice of nearly 1,800 bags Manilla, for refining, at 7¾c.; and small lots of other kinds at about previous prices.

SPELTER—Is inactive, but mainly held at 6¼c. for plates, ₰ lb. Stock, about 800 tons.

TALLOW—Unchanged.

TIN—Rules quiet but steady.

Imports into New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1855.	1854.
Pigs	No. 40,876	43,595
Plates	Boxes. 427,703	375,482

WHISKY—There were 250 hhls. Ohio and Prison brought 35c@35¼c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy at yesterday's languid quotations. The latest charters have been: A Norwegian bark to Cowes, and a market, Grain, 14d. in bulk; a Danish brig to Genoa, Flour, $4 25; a bark to Osteud, with the privilege of Antwerp, Grain, 15¾c.; a new ship (chartered in Boston) to Havre, 95c., in ship's bags; a bark to Marseilles, Toulon or Genoa, Pork, $1 62½; another, 300 tons, to Toulon, Pork, thence to Sicily and back to New-York, $6,000; one from Naples or Palermo to New-York, if from the former, $1,650, and if from the latter, $1,800; a

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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The News from Europe.

The *Arago* arrived yesterday with four days' later news from Europe. The most important intelligence received is that the peace question has assumed a somewhat definite shape. Count ESTERHAZY has left Vienna for St. Petersburg with propositions for a pacification, and it is stated that Austria, in the event of Russia's refusing to accept her *ultimatum*, will withdraw her Ambassador from the Court of the Czar. Concerning the progress of negotiations and the prospect of their success, the London *Press*, D'ISRAELI's paper, has the following positive statements, which could hardly have been published unless they were known to be true:

"It is now six weeks since proposals of peace were forwarded by the Emperor of the French to our Cabinet; during that interval there has been constant communication between the two Governments and with the Court of Vienna. Two Cabinet Councils have been held at our Foreign office this week, and we have no doubt that the negotiation is advancing in a satisfactory manner towards the settlement of a basis of peace. The time that it has already lasted is a presumption that no insurmountable difficulties have yet been encountered.

We are told that we are to expect little or nothing from this negotiation—that it is only a kind of *reconnoissance*—that is extremely unlikely to lead to any practical result. We refuse to accept this explanation. As a stratagem, the negotiation would be both mean and motiveless. It could be commenced with no other object than to bring the war to a conclusion, and to effect a definite settlement of the question out of which the war arose. After the failure of the Vienna Conferences last Spring, and with the sources of that failure full in view, it is not to be supposed that further discussion would take place without a strong probability that differences which were then found to be irreconcilable could now be accommodated.

The negotiation must be a reality or a sham. If the former, there must surely be a reasonable prospect that it will achieve its purpose. If the latter, how disgraceful must it be to the Powers participating in it; and how, not only unworthy, but aimless must be the fraud." Even Austria is not likely to solicit negotiation which, if unsuccessful, would degrade her influence, and expose her proffered mediation to contempt."

We have as yet no indication of the temper with which the Austrian proposal will be received by the Czar, unless, indeed, we can find one in the exclamation he is said to have uttered on seeing the ruins of Sebastopol: "*Peace now is impossible.*"

The King of Sweden, it is now positively known, has ratified a treaty with England and France. By this Convention the Allies guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of its territory to Russia. The contracting parties bind themselves to communicate to each other all propositions coming from Russia.

Among our extracts from foreign papers will be found an imperial ukase on the new Russian Loan, together with an account of the manner in which it has been raised. A subscription for the loan has been opened ondisgnisedly at Berlin, and more covertly at Amsterdam. The London Press is, in consequence, very bitter on the Prussian Government for giving this material aid to the Czar. The *Times* says upon the subject, "We cannot say the present position of Prussia imposes upon us the choice between war and dishonor; bnt this we do say, that if we could afford to add Prussia to the side of the enemy, we should be quite justified in requiring Prussia to desist from helping that enemy, and, in the event of her obstinacy, declaring war against her, and blockading her Baltic ports."

The fall of Kars from famine, reported by the previous arrival, has been confirmed, and all the garrison are prisoners in the hands of the Russians. Nothing new has occurred in the Crimea. Gen. CODDINGTON states in his latest dispatch that the Russians keep up a heavy fire from the north forts of Sebastopol.

The English papers contain a notice of the death of Colonel SIBTHORP, late Member of Parliament for the County of Lincoln, and widely known from his invariable opposition to the Crystal Palace scheme whenever the topic was brought up in the House. The gallant Colonel was an honest, but most obstinate Tory of the Old School.

Movements of the Allies.

For several weeks past the intelligence from the seat of war shows that active operations have nearly ceased. The real object of the fleet expedition turned out to have been a reconnoissance of the approaches to Nicolaief and Kherson, and the possession of the entrance to the liman of the Dnieper. The validity of the objections expressed in these columns against an attempt upon Nicolaief and Khverson nnder the circumstances has been sustained by the result. At a later day the value of this demonstration may be made evident.

The operations along the valley of the Tchernaya and across to that of the Belbek, it is now seen, were with a view to ulterior movements, and form part of a combined extensive scheme. The columns of the journals of the Allies, and the foreign correspondence of some of our journals were but recently filled with exhibits of the great advantages gained by the Allies during the past campaign, and the intention of GORTSCHAKOFF to evacuate the Crimea was still insisted upon. As he did not carry ont this intention, however, and as it was necessary that somebody should retreat, it is now PELISSIER who has demanded permission to evacuate. It is about as likely to be one as the other.

The most important news recently received is that of the probable acceptance, by all the powers, of the new terms of peace proposed by Austria, *reluctantly*, though, on the part of Great Britain.

Now, as a state of war abrogates all treaties, these terms, with [illegible] to them by Russia, would give the Allies, through their [illegible] fleets, complete control of Turkey, the Black Sea, with all its harbors, the country between it and the Caspian, and a commanding influence over Persia; every object that the complete success of their arms in every direction could give them would be gained by such terms, and Russia, if pushed at every point, driven from the Crimea, dispossessed of Southern Russia, Georgia, and all the Circassian Provinces, and with even the Ukraine occupied by the enemy could hardly be prepared to make the sacrifice which these terms propose to her. The project is evidently English.

We may learn more than one valuable lesson from this war. What have the most powerful fleets the world has ever seen effected upon the Baltic? Nothing at all. Under the most enterprising leader known in the British Navy, they have not attempted a real attack upon any of the well fortified harbors of Russia. No more convincing argument of the protection afforded by judiciously planned, well constructed and powerfully armed fortifications, need be sought than this, and, it is hoped, will have its due effect with those who provide for the national defence in placing our great harbors in a state of complete security.

On the Black Sea the fleets have served little other purpose than that of transports, with the exception of the capture of the forts at the entrance of the liman of the Dnieper, where it is evident that no serious defence by Russia was contemplated.

The news brought by the *Arago*, which arrived yesterday, of Sweden and Norway having joined the Allies, gives a new complexion to affairs, and there are hints in the English journals that a concentration of the naval forces of the Allies will be made for an attack of overwhelming force upon Cronstadt. But peace negotiations may render such a scheme inexpedient before the opening of Baltic navigation in the Spring.

Treasury Report—Trade and Currency.

We publish this morning three very interesting documents on the Trade, Finances and Commercial and Monetary prospects of the Country at the close of the last year. The first in importance and official authority is the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief tables attached to which, relating to the Trade and Commerce of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1855, we were enabled to publish in advance of the main Report several months ago. The other two papers are the annual communications on the business of the calendar year made by two of our leading and reliable Brokers in American Funds for Foreign account, to their European correspondents. We have also heretofore anticipated most of the statistical tables attached to these Circulars, and therefore avail on the present occasion, of only such as we can conveniently make room for, and which seem to possess immediate interest. Among others, one on the Commerce of the United States, for eight years, since the discovery of Gold in California; made up with his usual care and knowledge of the subject by Mr. PETER MARIE, of this City.

Referring to this particular table—differing from one of our own presented some weeks ago only as including an additional fiscal year—1848—and reminding the reader that all three of the papers, now presented, are from the same school of political economists—the Secretary of the Treasury, the advocate, and the others interested in extreme free trade between the United States and Foreign States, we submit the following recapitulation of the results arrived at and the opinions of the Secretary on the Tariff and Currency.

The Trade Table for eight years shows the gross commerce of the country:

In the business of Importation.....	$1,745,306,919
Business of Exportation.....	1,664,107,115
Balance of Trade eight years....	$81,199,804

The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the Senate, March 2, 1854, reports as held by Foreigners in the various Funds of the United States, the sums total, minimum $184,174,714, and

Maximum.....	$222,215,315
Assumed to have been held before 1848.	141,015,511
And the difference would be.....	$81,199,804

Or the equivalent of the general trade balance. The Secretary, however, does not assume completeness in his returns of the Foreign Funded Debt of the country; nor is the result such as, by a close inspection of the great Railway negotiations of 1851-'52 and '53, would seem to approximate the true amount. Our own statistics to the period when large negotiations in Europe were arrested by the Eastern War,

Present a total of.....	$312,000,000
Assumed as held abroad before 1848.	149,000,000
Leaving as sold since 1848.....	$163,000,000

The difference between this sum and the trade balance worked out from the Custom-House returns, is nearly or quite double, and the presumption, therefore, would be in favor of Treasury letter of March, 1854, unless some account be taken of undervaluations at the Custom House, *or the Foreign profits* on the following difference of trade, exclusive of Specie:

Imports exclusive of Specie.....	$1,701,940,671
Exports exclusive of Specie.....	1,438,134,329
Difference between totals bought and sold.....	$363,806,342
Reduced by net Specie remittances....	182,606,538
Balance as above.....	$81,199,804

Assuming the Exchanges to be at present equalized, and offsetting the annual interest which is paid on the Funded Debt of the country held by Foreigners with the profits which they pay to us on our carrying trade, the questions involved in the foregoing exhibit are: 1st, whether the amount funded since 1848 be truly represented by the Custom-House balance, or a much larger sum, growing, in part, out of the imperfect valuations of the Custom House, and the profits made by Foreign manufacturers through their agents and factors in this country for the past eight years. And 2d, the wisdom of the policy of buying abroad *three hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars* more than, with general y prosperous crops, we have been able to sell abroad.

This last question—which our readers will understand at once, we do not mean to discuss from [illegible] own general [illegible] appears to have entered largely into the present Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Recommending, as he does, a modification of the Tariff, and the introduction of certain raw materials which enter into manufactures, duty free, he evidently feels the importance of *some restraint upon excessive Importations*, beyond the mere question of the accumulation of revenue. But this restraint he would make measurably, if not wholly, independent of the Tariff of Duties,—first, by enlarging the free list, which is within the power of Congress; and, secondly, *by a reform in the Currency*, which he admits has almost passed from its control. Of the free list he remarks:

"If the free list shall be adopted, establishing Free-trade in the raw material, our manufacturers using this raw material, and thus placed in equal competition with the manufacturers of other countries, will gradually and more and more possess themselves of the home market, exclude the foreign article, and reduce the revenue."

The Secretary assumes that all duties, to a certain extent, raise the price of the imported article to the consumer; and where similar articles are made at home, these duties become protective. "*Therefore*, (he says,) *a tariff should be levied on articles* NOT *produced in the country*, unless for some counteracting reason," adding:

"It may be, and no doubt is often the case, that the consumer does not pay the whole tax—as when the foreign producer, rather than lose the market, submits to a diminished price; and it is often the case that a reduction of duty does not diminish the price to the consumer, as when the supply is not more than sufficient for the markets of the world, or when an export duty is imposed equivalent, or nearly so, to the reduction; and a duty imposed upon the foreign article *is often affected by the state of the currency*, particularly when it is a mixed one of gold and silver and bank-notes. If Congress had the control of the currency of the United States—that is to say, could prohibit the substitution of bank-notes for gold and silver, in payment of debts and commercial transactions—the imposition of duties by Congress would have the effect to leave the home market to the home article, to the extent to which the tax prohibited the import of the foreign article, or raised its price. * * The United States, with its mixed currency of gold, silver, and bank-notes, has been a good market for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures, and, in the general, *a bad market for the sale of our own*—the foreign article taking the gold and silver, the better part of our currency, with the increased price given by our bank-note circulation, and raising our productions to such a price as not to allow of their exportation, unless in times of great foreign demand."

This theory is not altogether a novel one, though officially urged for the first time in many years. It concedes the evil of excessive importation, as being inconsistent with the natural resources of the country for manufacturing independence, and as a continued draft upon our Golden means in California, but would cure it *by reducing our entire currency to Gold and Silver*. The foreign fabrics take away our gold and silver, the Secretary says. They could not do so, he argues, if our people were compelled to produce and sell to each other on the metallic basis, in other words, to make their exchanges in gold and silver *exclusively*. Manufacturing labor would then be reduced, and agricultural products brought down to prices at which the foreigner could afford, at all times, to buy. In other words, the surplus of the farmer finds already *too good a market at home*, because of free-trade in currency, while the manufacturer finds *a bad market at home*, not because of free-trade in foreign goods, but because these goods are more freely bought with paper than they would be with specie. The Secretary does not pretend that this paper is irredeemable, but that our people are too much given to its use. He would have Congress, if the power to regulate the currency could be recalled, abolish its substitution for gold and silver. He would retain and extend our trade *abroad*, while, to prevent excesses *at home*, he would bring down mechanic labor to hard money prices, compelling the laborer or his employer to sell at or below foreign rates, and at the same time, by reducing his ability to buy food in superabundance, force the farmer to open a cheaper market for *his* products to the European buyer.

We submit this brief exposition of the Secretary's argument, without further comment, except to say that the first and not the least serious obstacle to the practical carrying out of his theory—even if Congress has the power to enact it—would be that our people are not a hard money people, and will never be made so without a thorough and radical change in all their habits of trade, commerce and money exchanges. In other words, the use of Bank Notes has become so interwoven with their whole business economy, and their convenience so universally acknowledged, that to suppress them and substitute gold as the exclusive ordinary currency, would require more than the force of a Congressional statute. In New-York and the New-England States we doubt whether the people could be brought to the point of dispensing with even small notes—well secured as the present New-York currency is, and safe as the New-England system has for more than twenty years proved to be.

Prince Albert's Last Scrape.

The occasional efforts of the Prince Consort of England to break the monotony of that existence of family duty to which he sold himself for the sum of thirty thousand a year and sundry perquisites, have been in every instance unfortunate. He knew the purposes for which he was hired, viz., to eat, drink, beget children, and set an inoffensive example of the decencies of life; and, as long as he confined himself to these objects Prince ALBERT was an exemplar of excellence, and was patted by his paymaster and pronounced a goodly youth. His success in these family exploits and in the bucolic pursuits of feeding prize pigs and fat oxen which came within his legitimate sphere, tempted him into more ambitious and dangerous courses. He took to correspondence with foreign powers and prying into PALMERSTON's dispatches. As long as he confined himself to perusal, PALMERSTON did not grudge him this innocent delight. He is said to be quite familiar with all the bearings of the Nicaragua difficulty, and many other knotty questions of the hour. Bnt from perusal he stole into alteration and insertion. The plucky PALMERSTON at once resented. English pride and prejudice took fire. And in a general murmur of disapprobation, and sundry [illegible] on his way to the House of Peers, Prince ALBERT, receiving warning to get himself to the nursery. In its calm domestic retreat he has since, with but one or two slight bursts, reluctantly lingered. His first ebullition was a lecture to the British people upon the advantages of a despotic Government in the conduct of a war, which, however true, was singularly unpalatable at the particular time it was uttered, and was received with anything but favor by John Bull. This last escapade was still more unhappy, and has brought down upon him an angry order back to his kennel from that great censor and scourger, the London *Times*. The facts of the case appear simply to be these:

It appears that in the British military service there are three particular regiments reserved specially for the younger members of the British aristocracy, called the Grenadiers, Coldstream, and Scots Fusileer Guards, known *par excellence* as "the Guards."

The three regiments are of two battalions each, and number in mess about three hundred officers; and two of them are most appropriately commanded, the Grenadiers by Prince ALBERT, and the Scots Fusileers by the Duke of Cambridge, the former of whom never saw a day's service, and the latter bnt a few months of the opening Crimean campaign, in which he cut a brief and rather flighty figure. The pay, however, is pretty.

Without an aristocratic prefix, or high connection, it is impossible to obtain a commission in these corps. Indeed, should a stray plebeian daw arrogantly venture among these military peacocks, he is at once obliged to doff their feathers and betake himself to birds of his own plume. Those who know anght of the English military system appreciate the advantage in promotion and privilege *per se* of being of the enrolled order. Bnt even this does not suffice.

The Guards are exempt from all foreign service, save in time of war or threatened war. Their quarters are limited to London, Windsor and Winchester, and the officers permitted to live ont of barracks when they please.

Indeed, their chief home duty consists in supplying, the officers cavaliers to the ladies around Grosvenor and Belgrade squares, and the men lovers to their maids. And when the trumpet sonnded for the East, though cheap editions of "Don Juan" had reared up some compensating Eastern visions to reconcile the men, the women filled the air with lamentations, and all the West End was full of Calypsos who could not be consoled. But though such may be their play in piping times of peace, it is bnt justice to the friends to tell that when the blast of war came on their ears, they have borne themselves as became the sons of men whose bucklers blazed at Agincourt and Cressy.

Indeed the small indnlgences we have mentioned, as they do not offer direct injury to other branches of the service, have never been made subject of complaint. But there is one privilege accorded to the Guards of such gross and monstrous injustice, as to have from time to time started cries of indignation, and to have imposed a deep stain on the English military system. An officer on entering the Guards becomes at once ensign and lieutenant, on his next step lieutenant and captain, and on his next captain and lieutenant-colonel. The result of this advantage is, that an officer of the Guards, immediately on entering the service, may, by exchanging into the line, become a lieutenant and rank over eight or ten ensigns, some perhaps of five or six years' service. Again, if he remains in the Guards until he becomes captain, he may exchange with a lieutenant-colonel in the line, and take command of a regiment over the heads of a troop of brave and bronzed old soldiers. No wonder that the French, whose military organization is so thoroughly perfect and democratic, could not be brought to understand this strange feature in the system of their temporary allies, and to every explanation had but one answer: *Mais comment peut-il être major et capitaine en même temps? Je n'y comprends rien.* Their dullness is perfectly excusable.

So glaring to all has been this injustice since the war tore aside the veil from all corruptions, that Lord HARDINGE, sufficiently disposed to maintain all aristocratic privileges, was compelled, in deference to public opinion, to introduce certain modifications. The aristocracy were, however, determined not to bate one jot of their possessions, and a petition, signed by all the officers of the Guards, was presented to the Queen, complaining of the curtailment of their rights, and seeking for their restoration.

In an evil hour some ill-advisers came around Prince ALBERT's dwelling and induced him to affix his signature to this prayer. The worst feature of the matter was, that the affair was got up in secret and intended to be carried through quite in a private family way. Of all things the English people detest dark-lantern organizations. The London *Times*, as usual, got scent of a sensation article, and has flung a bolt of thunder at the Prince Consort, whose perfume will hang aronnd him for some time. ALBERT could not have been caught in a more awkward scrape than this secret attempt to bolster up a cruel and most monstrous injustice. These are dangerous times, and until they pass by, ALBERT would be far pleasanter and safer among the pet pigs and poultry of his Frogmore farm-yard.

☞ MACAULAY's new volumes have been republished, from advance proofs, by the HARPERS, and are sold at the low price of *sixty-two and a half cents* each. We certainly enjoy in this country, to perfection, the luxury of the best books at the cheapest rates—the usual result of sharp and energetic competition. MACAULAY's is unquestionably the most brilliant and most fascinating history ever written; and we doubt not the sale of these volumes will exceed that of the most popular novel of the day. MACAULAY is a thorough Republican in his political opinions.

The London *Times* devotes nine of its columns to a "preliminary" review of the new volumes, and promises a continuation of the subject hereafter. Sixty thousand volumes were sold in London within a fortnight of their first publication.

Death of Rogers, the Banker-Poet.

The *Arago* brings news of the death of SAMUEL ROGERS the poet, who, though not remarkable for his genius or his productions, was, from his position and his connections, one of the most remarkable men of the age. As has been remarked of him, it must have been by an extraordinary combination of position, of intellectual and social qualities, of prudence and of wisdom, that the same man who was the friendly rival of BYRON, WORDSWORTH and SCOTT, talked finance with HUSKISSON and PEEL on equal terms, exchanged *bon mots* with TALLEYRAND, and was the friend of all the eminent men and of many of the indigent and miserable who flourished and suffered during three parts of a century.

The precise age of ROGERS is, we believe, a matter of some doubt, but it has generally been stated that he was born in the year 1760. Looking back over the years that have flown over the earth since that period, the mind staggers under the recollection of the great events which occurred in the lifetime of one man. He was a young man when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and nine of the Presidents of the United States were born since his birth. The feeble American Colonies, which, in his early manhood, were struggling for their freedom, have now become one of the greatest powers of the earth. He had arrived at man's estate when Dr. JOHNSON, the great lexicographer, died, and he lived to witness the *début* and death of many of the greatest men of the past century. SCOTT, MOORE, BYRON, WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, COLERIDGE, NAPOLEON, were all born after he became old enough to remember their birth. His first published volume appeared in 1787, and was entitled "Superstition and other Poems;" his "Italy," which was his last work, was published thirty-four years ago. His house in London has been famous for half a century for the elegant hospitalities enjoyed there by the great men and famous women of the time. To breakfast with ROGERS has been the ambition of Americans visiting London, and many of our eminent countrymen have had the happiness to boast of enjoying that distinguished honor. This Nestor of bankers and poets died at his house in St. James'-place, in London, on the night of the 17th of December.

Death of Rev. Dr. Choules.

We regret to hear that Dr. JOHN O. CHOULES died on Saturday night in this City, at the residence of NELSON ROBINSON, Esq., where he was spending a few days on a visit.

Few men in this country were more widely known and beloved than Dr. CHOULES. He was a man of decided talents and accomplishments,—of the most genial temper and universally esteemed for the kindness of his heart and the unaffected interest he felt in the welfare of all around him. He was a native of Bristol, England, bnt spent the greater part of his life in this country. He was a Baptist clergyman, and had charge first of a church near Boston, then of one in this City, and afterwards of one in Newport, R. I., where he also directed a flourishing school which he had established for the education of boys. His knowledge of the world and his winning geniality of character, made him an admirable instructor, and few teachers have ever enjoyed a warmer love and regard from their pupils than he received from those under his care. He was a writer of merit and distinction,—familiar especially with the whole range of English literature, and has left several valuable and popular publications.

Dr. CHOULES had been spending his holiday vacation here, and on Wednesday last took a severe cold which settled in his throat, and gradually grew worse. On Friday he sent for his family, and on Saturday evening, sitting quietly in his chair, expired as if he had simply fallen asleep. His funeral will be attended to-day at 1 o'clock, at the Church of Dr. WILLIAMS, in Amity-street. His remains will be taken to Newport. He was 55 years of age at the time of his death.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A large audience assembled in this city last night, to hear a lecture from Rev. H. WARD BEECHER, but they were disappointed by his non-arrival. No satisfactory explanation was given for his absence, and the audience became greatly incensed, and although a substitute was offered, they demanded back their money and dispersed. It was announced that the lecture was made a month ago, bnt that three letters sent to Mr. BEECHER had remained unanswered.

The following dispatch was received from Mr. BEECHER at 12 o'clock last night:

"NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 4.

"W. H. RICHARDSON,
No. 378 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia:

"The day mentioned by you and accepted by me, and put down in my book, was Jan. 11, next week, Friday. Letter to-morrow. "H. W. BEECHER."

[Probably the figure 4 in the correspondence was mistaken for 11—on one side or the other—and, the day of the week being the same in each case, the error could not easily have been foreseen.—ED. TIMES.]

Great Fire at Syracuse—Loss About $200,000—Destruction of Weiting Hall.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Weiting block, corner of Salina and Water-streets, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by Dr. J. M. WEITING, of this city, and valued at $100,000. It was insured for $58,000, mostly in New-York Companies, except $10,000 in Albany and northwestern Companies. Weiting Hall, in the upper story of the building, was the largest assembly room in the city, and much used for political conventions—being centrally located opposite the Syracuse House and near the Globe and St. Charles Hotels. The Crouse Bank and House Telegraph office were in the block. The books and papers of the Bank, and the instruments and fixtures of the Telegraph office were saved. The entire stock of goods and clothing in the store of J. T. BALLARD & Co., merchant tailors, was destroyed. Insured for $22,000.

A portion of the same block was occupied by lawyers, most of whom lost their books and papers. The granite buildings, adjoining the Weiting Block on Water-street, were nearly all destroyed; Insurance, $10,000. Messrs. MARVIN, MAY & HEERMANS, hardware dealers, in the buildings on Water-street, were insured sufficiently to recover their loss. The loss of E. S. DAWSON & Co., dealers in saddlery and hardware, was also covered by insurance. On Salina-street, the Wicks Block, containing the Mechanics' Bank, was much damaged. Insured for $6,000, in New-York companies. The stock of BUTTERWORTH & Co., hatters, was also considerably injured. Total loss about $200,000.

Great Fire in Middletown, Conn—Loss about $100,000.

MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The extensive buildings belonging to the Middletown Powsr Company were destroyed by fire this morning. There were two four-story brick buildings, about thirty feet apart, with the boiler room between them. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock, and owing to the snow storm and extreme cold, the firemen were unable to check the flames. The loss is estimated at about $100,000. The buildings were occupied by N. BACON, Lock Manufacturer; BISHOP & LEWIS, do.; C. & F. HUBBARD, Rifle Makers; CHAMBERLAIN, LEWIS & Co., do.; COLT & Co., do.; The American Buckle Co.; J. NORTH, Truss Manufacturer; J. DANFORTH, do.; A. RAFF, Lace; NELSON & PARKHURST, Machinists; and HENRY WHITE, Glazed Paper Manufacturer. The Insurance is partial. The fire is the most disastrous ever known here. One hundred and fifty mechanics are thrown out of employment in consequence of it. Its origin is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[illegible] Jan. 6.

[illegible] the brick boarding [illegible] Niagara Academy. Two [illegible] the building. Miss [illegible] of Clarkson, was badly injured by a trunk thrown down a stairway falling upon her. The total loss is [illegible]

It is snowing here this morning, and the temperature is very cold. At Bangor and Quebec yesterday the thermometer was ten degrees below zero.

Fire at Hollows Falls, Vt.

HOLLOWS FALLS, VT., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A fire broke out last evening in a building owned by CHARLES CHASE, and occupied by Messrs. COLLIDGE & LOSE, pail manufacturers, which was entirely consumed. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is about $6,000. Insured for $3,000. The building was also insured in the Hollows Falls Insurance Office.

Arrests in Cincinnati for Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Nine persons, all Irish, were arrested in this city last evening, by the United States Marshal, on charge of violation of the Neutrality Laws. They were this morning held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to appear on Monday afternoon. It is the impression that they were acting in concert with parties in New-York, and elsewhere, having in view a descent upon Ireland.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—The Snow-Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 6—3 P. M.

The steamship *Canada* has not been heard of up to the present hour. A furious gale and snow-storm prevail here. The snow is already four feet deep, and there are no immediate prospects of an abatement. Of course there is but little of any chance of the expected steamer making this port to-night.

Death of a Member of the Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Sunday, Jan. 6.

WILLIAM M. HARDING, a member of the Virginia Legislature, died on Saturday, from effects of morphine, taken through mistake.

Death of a Charleston Merchant.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

ROBERT WITHERSPOON, an old and extensive Cotton Factor of this city, died here to-day of apoplexy.

Execution of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Jan. 5.

MILLER, the man convicted of the murder of Dr. HADE and FREDERICK CRAW, at Cumberland, in this State, a few months since, was hung at that place yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of 8,000 persons. He died protesting his innocence.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The bark *Accident*, from Buenos Ayres for Portland, Me., got ashore yesterday morning on Parker's Island, Kennebec River, and is full of water.

The Irvingites.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Permit a "constant reader" and "old subscriber" to offer a remark or two on an article in your paper of 20th December, entitled "An Old English Curiosity." I do not now desire to defend Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND. Many think him tolerably competent to take care of himself. But I complain of a wrong you have done to that body of Christians with which Mr. DRUMMOND is connected. If you knew the men composing it, you would be sorry to have made, even by implication, any comparison between them and the wretched fanatics in New-Haven.

You make a mistake in supposing this body to be a small gathering of people in West Surrey, who hear Mr. DRUMMOND "hold forth every Sunday." There are seven churches in London alone, one of these—in Gordon-square—is built at a cost of some $250,000, and in a style of taste and splendor perhaps unequaled, certainly unsurpassed, by any modern ecclesiastic edifice in that city of magnificant buildings. Besides these, there are many churches throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, and some in Prussia, Switzerland and France. There are several in Canada, and one in this City, in Sixteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, which you, Mr. Editor, and any Christian man or woman are welcome to visit.

Mr. DRUMMOND has no followers. He is a minister in the body of equal rank with others, and does not officiate perhaps ten times in a year. The church you speak of in West Surrey is under the pastoral charge of Lord SHIGOUTH—not of Mr. DRUMMOND.

The term "Irvingite" is none of their choosing. Though they revere the memory of EDWARD IRVING, they are no followers of his, and the application of his or any other man's name to them, as a religious body, is counted an injury and cruel scorn.

You would find on inquiry you have done wrong in speaking of them as rhapsodists. Just think of styling the plain, blunt, straight-forward sentences of Mr. DRUMMOND rhapsodies! In the services of no other church are more order, decorum, solemnity, and reverence, and nowhere else is the fulfillment of all every-day duties, or obedience to magistrates and laws, more constantly taught.

Small as the body is, it is attracting much attention in many quarters, and the subject is deemed by the Editors of the *Churchman*—the Episcopal organ in this city—of sufficient importance, to occupy several columns in that paper of the last and previous week, with more to come. E.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEVER WERE DRY GOODS OFFERED AT SO low prices as at the present time, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Messrs. TOWLE & CO. have marked their entire stock at a great reduction, in order to close out all Fall and Winter goods, to make room for Spring importations. Hotel and housekeepers will find a complete assortment of linen damasks, sheetings, bibleaches, towels, napkins, blankets, counterpanes, ballet quilts, muslin sheetings and shirtings at lower prices than can be found in any other house in the City.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our floors infull by the late fire, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been declared by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Doreas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chances for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway, and Reade-st.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of disease of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 349 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most desirable ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and ornamenting the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand proclaimed above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. The poor dyes of wigs and toupees all peremptorily [illegible]. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 [illegible].

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the harmless [illegible] of the day, the envy of imitators. Try it, reader, if you have a bad dye, or any other, and be convinced. Sold by all druggists, and at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The trial of the Chief of Police on the charge of Mismge, was continued before the Police Commissioners, on Saturday last. The recently appointed City Judge, ELISHA S. CAPRON, was present, making a full Board.

Before any witnesses had been called, Judge CAPRON said: Before this inquiry is further prosecuted [illegible] impression on me if read, from what it would if heard from the lips of witnesses themselves. I would in the latter case have an opportunity of observing their manner and judging of all the surrounding circumstances when which I could not have from reading their testimony. Under this view of the matter I may not be a safe Judge in this case. I thought it well to make this suggestion.

Mr. STUYVESANT, one of the complainants, said that so far as he was concerned he had no objection to make. He was perfectly satisfied to leave the matter as it was.

Mr. HOGG—The examination has been very fully taken down, and from it, I think you will be able to obtain information of the case so far as it has progressed. It is not for us to object.

Mr. BRADY—We don't object.

Mr. STUYVESANT, the complainant, desired, before the case proceeded, to say one word in explanation. At the last session of the Board he had consented to the employment of counsel by the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen. Since then one of the members of that Committee, Mr. BRIGGS, or one who, he had been informed, was a lunatic in attendance upon that Committee, had charged him, in a report, with being a "chystor" and a "straw-bail" graduate. He had not a word to say against the gentlemen who had been employed as counsel. They were learned and honorable men, but he wished to know if, by consenting to the employment of counsel by the Special Committee, he had surrendered any of his rights as complainant in the case.

The Recorder—The complainant in this case has the same right to conduct it as the complainant in any other.

The preliminaries settled, the prosecution called Mrs. Elizabeth Sherlock, who had resided here since 1823. Her recollections of the Matsell family were vague; she was sure that she had lived in the house with old Mr. Matsell; but how many there were in the family she could not tell; she thought there was one son named George, and believed the old gentleman was an Englishman.

Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Pollock, the old lady who testified on the previous Saturday, was the next witness sworn. She corroborated her mother's testimony in relation to the sailing of the *Perseus*, and that there was a family named Matsell on board.

Thomas Baker, a shoemaker, was next sworn. He had known the Chief since 1820, and had gone to school with him in Tryon-row, taught by a Mr. Lloyd Winser, since dead; this was in 1821-'22 or '23; he then lived within a few doors of Mr. Matsell's, in Broadway; the Chief's father was a tailor; he was in his house almost every day; the names of the children were William, Mary, Susan, George, Augustus, Elizabeth, and James Henry Abdeel Columbia Matsell; James was the youngest; the boys used to tease him about his name; they were all English except him; Mr. Matsell, the old gentleman, told him so frequently; the Chief told him frequently, when they were boys, that he was born in England; the accent of the family was very broad English; he knew old Mrs. Conatabin, who was old Mr. Matsell's mother-in-law.

There was nothing new elicited by cross-examination.

William Baker, a keeper of an intelligence office, and brother of the previous witness, was next sworn. He could not say that he knew the Chief in these days, but when a boy very well. Concerning his knowledge of him he testified as follows:—I knew him as early as 1818; I recollect the family of his father and mother; I recollect the names, as stated by my brother; we resided in the neighborhood where Mr. Matsell lived about six years; I saw him very often at that time; I heard from the family that they came from England; could not say that I had any conversation with George on that subject; I had with the father; I don't recollect the father ever told me where the children were born; James was born in Broadway; I left the neighborhood before they did; after that I met George, but it was very seldom; I could recognize George now, if pointed out to me, as the boy I knew; I saw him once after he was a boy, in a public meeting at Gothic Hall, in Broadway, in 1838 or '39; I saw him on several other occasions after, and recognized him; I saw him at Bloomingdale, when he was officiating as a magistrate on the bench, while Mr. Harper was Mayor; we had some conversation at that time about former times, when I knew him as a boy; when I was Chairman of a Native American Committee of the Twelfth Ward, I went to the Mayor to get some assistance to put down a riot that we feared; the Chief was sent with a *posse* of Police; we had a conversation then, when he expressed great surprise that I should be a native, knowing my family were English; he said then that he was born in this country; that his father had been here twice, and that he had been born on the first visit.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Brady, but no new facts of any importance were elicited.

The names of several other witnesses were called, but they were absent.

Mr. Brady asked if the Commissioner would hear a word in relation to the testimony that had been received. He was satisfied that the learned Counsel for the prosecution had no desire to lengthen the proceedings unnecessarily; and he would therefore suggest to the Commission that if they thought the prosecution had brought up a credible witness, proving the Chief to have been born abroad, they should rest for the present and permit the defence to go on. There was no possible contingency in which an accumulation of evidence as to the residence of old Mr. Matsell, in Broadway, could be of service.

Mr. Stoughton—It is with a view to the production of testimony on other points, that we propose to go on.

The Recorder—There is but one point at issue. The charge is simply alienage.

Mr. Stoughton—We are aware of that, and intend to substantiate it fully.

Mr. Brady—Now, as the Recorder has said that the only specification is alienism, no man can swear where he was born, except on information or belief, and it must, therefore, be hearsay evidence. I mean to produce witnesses of the highest respectability who will state that they have heard old Mr. and Mrs. Matsell say that George was born in New-York, and I am ready to produce them next Saturday. I will insist that all the testimony about the *Perseus* has nothing to do with the subject.

Mr. Noyes—The Court will recollect that at the commencement of this case I desired that it might be shortened as much as possible by a declaration of the Chief, of the ground of his defence; but it was not given then. We have it now that his defence will be that he is native-born.

Mr. Brady—I have not stated what our defence will be.

Mr. Noyes—Unless the Chief chooses to state his defence, we cannot agree to rest here.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday next, at 3 P. M.

THE BURMESE RUBY.—A correspondent of the Calcutta *Citizen*, speaking of the reception of the English Embassy by the Burmese King, says: "The only thing remarkable at this interview was an inanimate object, and that was a ruby in the centre of the paroquet crown of his Majesty. It was as large, if not larger, than a hen's egg, and far more valuable than the great Koh-i-noor; it was beautifully cut and almost as round as a marble. It was worn on the ear of the Karen Queen, the ALOMPRA. It was a pendant, being suspended by a wire casing through her right ear. It is of the purest water, and more than two thousand years old, if the traditions concerning it are to be believed. It came originally from Assam, and belonged to the great Garrow King MOUNG SA, who ruled the whole of Chin India. The ruby will, I prophesy, in ten years, be worn by our Queen"—and without any compunctions of conscience, of course. John Bull has little respect for the command against covetousness.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—WM. M. OVERTON, Esq., some time since connected with the Washington *Union*, but recently one of the editors of the Washington *Sentinel*, died on Tuesday, at the residence of his father-in-law, Col. ROBERT MCCANDLISH, in Williamsburgh, Va. He had been in declining health for a long time, and his demise was not unexpected. He was a gentleman of fine talents, varied accomplishments, and a vigorous writer.

[*Balt. Sun.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sick Headache and Debility.**—The Oxygenated Bitters are worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

☞ **To Contractors**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron bag fight beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. GEO. DUTTON,
Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Duty of the North towards Slavery*. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ **Allsopp's Pale Ale**—Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale; Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London Brown Stout and Stout, landing ex *Amazon*; Muir & Son's Edinburg Ale. In store: for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 99 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a baby from its birth, and will wash and iron for the nursery. Has the most excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7. No objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 389 2d-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl as chambermaid, sews well and can give good recommendation. She cares more to get in a respectable family than for high wages. Address S. G., Box No. 1,192 Post-Office, or call to see her at No. 55 Thompson-st., up stairs, near Broome-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, and wash and iron. A place as cook or housekeeper immediately, in a private house. Address M. M., *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a commission paper warehouse, a competent salesman, must be well acquainted with the City trade. Apply at No. 11 Dey-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As nurse for a small child. She must be neat, able to sew and wash and iron for the child. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 15 East 33d-st. A pious woman preferred. Good references required.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Who is particularly successful in teaching, is desirous of meeting with an engagement for three or four hours daily, to give instruction in French, (acquired in Paris,) Music, and the usual branches of a good English education. She can give the best references, and would expect liberal terms. Address S. C., No. 102 West 22d-st.

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of Harvard College, thoroughly competent to prepare a student for admission to the Sophomore Class of that College, will find occupation as a private tutor by addressing Box No. 2,269, Lower Post-Office, giving name, references as to qualifications, place of residence, &c.

THE SOUTH.—A young man going South to remain several months, wishes to obtain an agency in any of the Southern States. Best of reference given and security, if required. Address FELIX, *Daily Times* Office.

PORTER WANTED IN A CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—A strong, active man accustomed to the business, preferred. None need apply without unexceptionable references.
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CALIFORNIA.—A gentleman, returning, will conduct a party of ladies or families. Address, one week, FRANCISCO, *Times* Office.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

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HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

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Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, have published a series of beautiful designs, painted in oil colors, with an accompanying story in verse entitled "Fanny Gray," which gives the history of her life, which the exquisite figures are designed to illustrate. Little Fanny is represented in six different characters; once she was a cottage girl, and had a happy home, which looks very attractive in the picture; then fortune frowned, and she became a wanderer and sold matches, till kind-hearted "Farmer Weston" took her home, where she fed his chickens, and gathered the wild flowers from hill and moor, till in her character of flower girl she is discovered by her rich uncle, who makes her his pet and a little lady; all of which may be tastefully shown by figures as the story proceeds. The whole is one of the neatest and most delightful gifts for children that we have ever seen.

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HON. FERNANDO WOOD,
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Author of "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Pynosshurst," "Hoodstone," &c.

Mayor Wood, by his intrepid and independent course, as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis of our country, has won the admiration of the whole civilized world, creating a world-wide interest, and a special curiosity to know the history of such a man—hence its production. The Biography, aside from interest in the man, is an exceedingly entertaining work, full of stirring incident.

The work is written by one of our most popular Biographers, material furnished by the Mayor and various members of the family.

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This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

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The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

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Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar Instructor with which we are acquainted; not the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

From the Evening Republican.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work: the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand increases. We recommend it to those now learning, or who intend to learn this grace ful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

DIARIES FOR 1856.—30 VARIETIES OF SIZES AND STYLES—For the pocket, office and desk use. Also souvenir diaries for ladies' retiretes and holiday gifts, lawyers' diaries, &c., &c., at retail or by the dozen to dealers, at low prices, by the publishers,
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VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for an enterprising man, with facilities amounting to $1,000 to $3,000, to engage in a successful and prosperous business. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. Location of business in Williamsburg.

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LINDSLEY & HASSELL,
Real Estate Agents, No. 78 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY—No. 33 Pine-st.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. R. SEARS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

GENERAL CLOSING OUT
OF NEW DRY GOODS;
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
WILL OFFER
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
ALL THE REMAINING STOCK OF RICH DRESS GOODS,

Comprising
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks,
Rich Lupins, French Merinoes,
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids,
Rich Cashmeres and Paramattas,
Rich Plaid and Figured De Laines.
Also, a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Consisting of
Pure Irish Linens,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
&c., &c., &c.

Without enumerating the prices of each and all the above goods, we will guarantee a net reduction of 40 per cent. on the original cost of every article comprising the stock. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM—And similar complaints, may be speedily and effectually cured by wearing India Rubber Gloves. For sale by all Rubber Dealers throughout the Union, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs, New-York.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinacci sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 34 Beaver-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PAPER and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, nor offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
D. HOADLEY, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.....Vice-Pres. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co.....No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN NICOLSON and WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, under the name and firm of NICOLSON & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOHN NICOLSON,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT and JOHN NICOLSON have associated with them J. F. PERRY and DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, and will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, under the firm of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., at the old stand of Nicolson & Wright, No. 93 Liberty-st.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
JOHN NICOLSON,
J. F. PERRY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. DWIGHT M. BABCOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS P. WIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be duly paid by the said Mr. Wight, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow.
JNO. HIGGINS,
GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855. JNO. FARRELL.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYERS & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYERS, New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE H. JONES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. L. T. VALENTINE, who will sign the name of said firm in liquidation.
GEORGE H. JONES,
LOUIS T. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stationery and Fancy Goods business, at the old location, No. 82 John-st., the same as heretofore.
LOUIS T. VALENTINE & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation.
A. G. BAGLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. H. H. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO.
A. G. BAGLEY
H. H. HOUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. C. F. NEWTON.

REMOVAL.—HASTINGS & PLIMPTON have removed from No. 5 South William-st. to the spacious lofts No. 76 John-st., over Albro & Hoyt.
WILLIAM D. WEED is this day admitted a partner, and the Foreign and Domestic Carpet Trade, (in all its branches,) will be continued under the name of
HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD being dissolved, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD will continue on his individual account, the business of buying and selling Stocks on commission, dealing in Commercial Paper and Foreign Exchange, and negotiating Bonds and Loans, at the office heretofore occupied by the firm, No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. & J. BARRY, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES BARRY, who will continue the paper and paper stock business as heretofore, at No. 110 John-st.
JAMES BARRY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. JAMES BARRY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES W. BLATCHFORD,
GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD—Will continue the Stock, Note and Exchange Brokerage business as heretofore at No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. J. CLOYD ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER STREETS AND LAMPS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

The Late Election—Tranquillity of the Territory—Territorial Supremacy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA, N. T., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

The fever of excitement attendant upon the election of Delegate has, at length, in some measure subsided. BIRD B. CHAPMAN and HIRAM P. BENNETT—the former with the certificate of election under the seal of the Territory, the latter with a batch of illegal returns duly certified—are now well on their way to the Capital—the former a National Democrat, the latter a Fusion Whig and Know Nothing—both claiming to be the *bona fide* Delegate. The settlement of the contest involves some questions of no little interest to Nebraska. The aggregate vote as returned from the several counties and precincts—legal and illegal—gives BENNETT sixteen majority. Of these, nineteen, all cast for BENNETT, were of whites residing on half breed land, which by the organic law is expressly excepted out of the limits of the Territory. Throwing out these a majority of three remains for CHAPMAN. The Government officers have hitherto proceeded upon the opinion that whites residing on the half breed land were not, under the law, entitled to the right of suffrage. The corps apportionment and election of last year were all squared to this notion. It is in some respects fortunate, therefore, that we are likely to obtain the decision of Congress upon a point brought with so much interest to the people of the Territory.

The certificate of election, however, went off on other grounds. Under the law the Canvassing Board are invested with no power to investigate the legality of votes, or to accept and canvass any returns made, contrary to the provisions of the law regulating elections, and their report is binding upon the Governor. Four counties—Richardson, Otoe, Burt and Dacotah, were thrown out on account of the insufficiency and illegality of their returns—giving CHAPMAN eight-eight majority.

The election, however, affords no test of the political sentiment of the Territory—but went off on sectional and personal issues. The struggle was between the people and moneyed influence, of which S. F. NUCKOLLS aspires to be the leader, and whose avowed purpose is a dismemberment of the Territory—making the Platte River the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska, the South Platte portion of the latter becoming a part of the former. Mr. NUCKOLLS owns tho only slaves in the Territory. Judge HARDIN, also—one of the Missionaries of the Administration here—we are told, lately returned from Georgia with one of these sooty specimens of cotton fields and ebony.

WEATHER AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Storms were the staple of election week—storms in the elements—storms in the cabins—storms on the prairies—storms in the saloons, and storms around the ballot-box. But the clouds have passed away and, at last, the beaming sun looks down as upon a work well done. Mechanics are busy—the affairs of the nation are swallowed up in the paramount interest of the individual, and the piles of brick and mortar, which daily rise higher, symbolize the wonders which Yankee enterprise must work in this new uncultured and teeming land. All along the river counties the emigration pours in, and the towns and cabins rise up. One year ago today, your humble servant—the subscriber—sitting upon the very spot whereon is now reared the splendid edifice, which, to day, shelters him, (as also a bank—Wild Cat, some say) on the top of a dilapidated beaver—with much tribulation—essayed to give the "loved ones afar" some faint idea of the paradise which stretches away from my feet. To-day a hundred hammers are ringing in my ears; the emigrant cries whoa to his jaded ox-team; and all hands atop to stare at the blazoned windows of the "Bank," and inform he edified by-standers, they have come all the way from Posey County, Indiana; the good steamboat *Nebraska* plies assiduously across the Missouri; and Jons, holding the ribbons over four splendid bays, dashes up with well filled "Bus," shouting "All aboard for the Bluffs." "All aboard" is the word, and away it rolls—no unfitting type of the hurry and rush—the seething energy and exuberant strength of Western enterprise.

THE INDIANS,

Since the massacre of DEMARIE and POITER, at Fontinelle, in August last, and the death of LOGAN, Chief of the Omahas, have been unusually quiet. The volunteers, from Omaha, Bellview, and other points on the Missouri River, while in the field, awed the lawless Brulés into submission, and of late they have had enough to do to attend to Gen. HARNEY. The Sioux, Puncas and other troublesome tribes have fled to the mountains, and, judging from the quiet that now reigns, no further hostilities need be apprehended on the part of the Indians. The occupation of Fort Pierre, it is said, will be abandoned in the Spring and the Post removed down the River to the mouth of the Eau qui Court, where timber is more plenty and navigation more reliable. A line of posts is then to be established from this point to Fort Laramie, a distance of 275 miles. Should this plan be perfected, the Omahas be transferred to their reservation in the Spring, and the Pawnees sent below the Platte to *their* lands, the emigrant will have nothing to fear; but from the Running Water to the fortieth parallel—from the Missouri to the Loup Fork—he will be as safe from molestation as in any portion of the Union.

THE SURVEYS

Are rapidly progressing. Col. MANNERS has just completed the Guide Meridian and Standard Parallels. Townshippers are put on as fast as practicable. The sectioning has also commenced in the lower portion of the Territory; and if the Winter should remain open, with clear skies and unfrozen earth, as now, we may look for the completion of the surveys up to the Guide Meridian by the 1st of April. 1856. The quantity of land thus prepared for market is about 3,000,000 acres—mostly along the Missouri, with a river coast of not less than three hundred miles, as fertile, well watered, and productive a soil as lays beneath the sun. To all who would delve and dig—make an honest dollar by honest toil; to all who would build houses, mills, hotels, stores machinery, till the earth, or "rear the cattle upon a thousand hills,"—Nebraska is the "Promised Land;" but those who would thrive in idleness or imposture—*Procul, O Procul este, profani.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Convenes on the 18th inst., at Omaha, the Capitol. Its principal business will be the disposition of the report of the Commission to prepare a code of laws for the Territory—appointed by the last Legislature. This will constitute the legitimate business of the session. Ferries, charters, new counties, and the multifarious objects of special Legislation will, however, take up the larger portion of the time. Personal and local wars to the exclusion of the interests of the Territory, will, no doubt, be the order of the day.

OMAHA AND THE BLUFFS,

Twin Sisters of the Missouri, the ascendant stars of the West—joined in the wedlock of a mutual interest—are fast gathering up the beauty and refinement of the East, and transplanting them to its own good soil. The Mormons were a festive people—the Mormons founded the Bluff, and the most genial and innocent of their customs are handed down to the incoming strangers. So on each side of the turbid stream to-night, in spacious halls, and to the voice of merry music, the gay crowd trip the light fantastic toe—"bright the lamps shine o'er fair women and brave men," and we

"Dance all night till broad day-light,"

And are not in a very good condition to go home with the girls in the morning. OMAHA.

Cold Weather—The Nebraska Legislature—Organization of both Houses—Election of Public Printer—Rebuke to the Executive—The Governor's Message—Grand Scheme for the Union of Part of Nebraska with Kansas on Foot.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Sunday, Dec. 23, 1855.

Talk of cold weather in the East—'tis nothing but moonshine to cold weather at present in Nebraska. We are now luxuriating in the moderate weather of 100 below zero, whilst yesterday morning we called it just cold enough to enjoy a comfortable fire with the thermometer at 200 below zero. This, however, by the "old residents"—Indians and Indian traders—is called a hard Winter. The Missouri is and has for the past ten days been closed up so that vehicles are constantly crossing on the ice to the old Council Town of Kanesville, or modern Council Bluff City. Three men froze to death a few nights since some distance above the latter place. The carcass of one has been found half devoured by the wolves.

On last Tuesday, both Houses of the Territorial Assembly, in its second session, met at this place—the temporary Capital of Nebraska. The Council organized by electing C. S. RICHARDSON, President, *pro tem.*; JNO. W. PATTISON, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*; L. RICHARDSON, Assistant Clerk. At 4 in the afternoon, the permanent officers were elected,—composed of B. R. FULSON, President, (formerly of Attica, New-York;) E. G. MCNEELY, Chief Clerk; M. CASE, Assistant Clerk; C. PIERCE, Sergeant-at-arms, and H. STRINGER, Doorkeeper. The House organized by the temporary election of the following officers; WM. LANMER, Jr., (formerly of Pittsburg, Pa.,) President; J. W. PANDOCK, Chief Clerk; H. C. ANDERSON, Assistant Clerk. In the afternoon, they also elected the following permanent officers: P. C. SULLIVAN, Speaker; J. L. GIBBS, Chief Clerk; H. C. ANDERSON, Assistant Clerk; W. BISNOP, Sergeant-at-arms, and L. CHINN, Doorkeeper. Both Houses met and organized the same day.

The political complexion of both houses, jointly, is decidedly Anti-Administration. This is owing partly to the extreme unpopularity of our leading officials. I refer to T. B. CUMING, Secretary, and M. W. IZARD, Governor. It is true, the people—the squatters—the sovereigns of the soil, are better represented now than last year, under the intriguing guidance of T. B. CUMING, Secretary and Acting Governor, and I apprehend their wishes will be better regarded.

The election of Public Printer was *the* question of the day. Whether it should be given to the organ of the "cliques," as it is known here—composed of T. B. CUMING, the Omaha Town-site Company, and CHAPMAN influence—or to some rollable Democratic squatter, was the question. The "organ" was supposed to be owned by a man by the name of BIRD C. CHAPMAN, who went to Washington as a Delegate from this Territory, although not elected by fourteen votes. He was, in opposition to the wishes of the people, supported by Mr. CUMING—our Secretary—and when defeated by thirteen majority, and through him obtained the certificate of election which of right belonged to H. P. BENNETT, Esq., who is now in Washington to contest Mr. C.'s right to an unearned seat. This is doubtless one of the just causes of the defeat of the "organ" press. After three days' labor Mr. HADLEY D. JOHNSON, an old-line Democrat, was elected Public Printer by a majority on joint ballot of twenty-nine—the entire strength of both Houses being but thirty-nine. This is a severe rebuke to our home Administration, and, I may add, sensibly felt by our brandy-soaked Secretary.

The Governor's Message was read in joint Assembly, after the organization, by the Governor in person. Although miserably read by our imbecile Governor, it possesses many commendatory matter-of-fact points. He speaks in bonmcombo style of our new Capitol buildings—in embryo; recommends that Congress be asked for an appropriation to construct a Penitentiary and at least one jail in each Judicial District; wishes Government could be induced to change the military station now at St. Pierre to some point on the Missouri River near the bounds of the ceded Territory, and from thence establish a route and stations to Fort Laramie to assist the settlement of the frontier and put a stop to Indian aggressions. He wishes the attention of Congress called to a geological survey of the Territory—speaks in an honest manner of our Summer Indian troubles at the frontier settlements—hopes the attention of Congress will also be called to the inadequate pay of Government officers here, and to the necessity of appropriating 160 acres of land to all residents who are now here and who will after Jan. 1, 1856, for two years settle here—raps Know-Nothingism over the knuckles in a severe manner, and asks Divine blessing to lend a hand in advancing the important interests committed to our charge. His views, I believe, represent the people's wishes, and the separate passages have already, in both Houses, been referred to appropriate Committees.

There is a grand scheme on foot to unite, or rather to endeavor to unite, a portion of Nebraska to Kansas. The plan I have not made myself sufficiently familiar with as yet to report you, but will do so in time for my next communication. It is bold, original and striking, and will meet with ardent supporters throughout the Union. More anon.

JAKE.

Christmas on the Frontier—Grand Scheme of Dividing Nebraska and Forming a Union with Kansas—The Legislature—General News, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1855.

A "Merry Christmas!" There's a cheerfulness in the sound, although your correspondent sends the greeting from his little seven-by-nine room, with the thermometer 100 below zero, and wood nearly out. There's a comfort in it—a pleasing recollection of by-gone and happier days. I've heard the greeting pass from good old New-England hearts, when seated around the old-fashioned hearths, and luxuriating in an abundance of cider, apples, walnuts, rosy cheeks, cherry lips and gray heads. I've heard its heartfelt wish uttered around the home circles of the sunny South, among the toil-worn slaves, and in their hospitable mansions. I've heard it amid the howling of an ocean storm, and around the rude and chilly camp fire. I've heard it in the squatter's home, and in the rich man's palace. I've heard it at the Mormon and Gentile fireside. I've seen joy lighting up the features of the young and old whenever and wherever it was uttered. There's a pleasure in past reminiscences on occasions like this, even though memory does carry one beyond the grave, to cosy parlors, bright eyes, and loving and loved hearts. But, pshaw, I'm on the frontier, at the temporary capitol of a new and remote Territory. Just off yonder, in a drinking-saloon—there are no less than seven here—there is a faro-bank in full blast; near by, a rifle for sundry things; a little further off, a shooting-match. There goes the Secretary on a "bender," as usual. There's three members of the House and one of the Council in a "weaving way." Over yonder is a little crowd of squires, attorneys, merchants and petty officials—for almost every one here has a handle to his name—"going it" at the scientific game of "bluff." There are four Pawnee Indians hurrying to some friendly fireside. Yonder goes a runaway horse, attached to a home-made cutter—indeed, all around betokens "the Merrie Christmas time." And, by the way, your bachelor correspondent must array himself in his best red-flannel shirt, for the merry-making to-night, so I'll hurry up my letter.

In my last hasty letter to the TIMES of day before yesterday, I alluded to the contemplated scheme of joining a portion of Nebraska to Kansas. Mr. J. STERLING MORTON, formerly of Michigan, at present delegate elect from Nebraska City to the Nebraska House of Representatives, and editor of that spicy little sheet, the Nebraska City *News*—is (or rather will be, for the memorial has as yet not been presented to the House) the originator of the movement of the plan and its objects. It is to memorialize Congress to remove the present boundary line of Kansas northward to the Platte River, and include the same in Kansas, leaving all the beautiful country north of the Platte River in the Territory of Nebraska, thereby giving an addition of actual and *bona fide* settlers to Kansas of 3,100, of which 900 are voters. Nine-tenths of this population are in favor of freedom to Kansas, and hence the principal object—*to make Kansas decidedly a Free State.* The arguments in its favor, in addition to rendering material and substantial aid in making Kansas a Free State, are simple. The Platte River is an unsurmountable barrier between the country here known as the "North and South of the Platte." It cannot be bridged on account of its quicksand proclivities; it cannot be ferried on account of its shallowness; and it cannot be forded for the first reason. A traveler has to cross and recross that worst and most uncertain of all streams—the Missouri—in order to pass from the North to the South. Ever since the organization of the Territory there has been, and indeed, perhaps, ever will be a feeling of prejudice existing between these two sections of our Territory. Their interests seem divided, their feelings divided, their hearts divided. It is true it is wrong, it is folly, yet so it is. The memorial to effect this division of Nebraska will be introduced to the House in a few days by Mr. MORTON, (who, by the way, is one of the most energetic members of that body,) a copy of which I will immediately send the TIMES. The project will meet with the majority of the House, I think, (for that body is composed of a majority of south of the Platte men,) and in the Council its success is not yet known; in fact, the project is not yet even here public. It will meet with the hearty cooperation of northern men without doubt, and I am inclined to believe such a measure would pass Congress. Concerning its correct policy I have as yet not made up my mind. It is new, it is novel, it is bold. It requires study, to arrive at the proper side of the subject.

The present Nebraska Legislature is composed of men from the people—plain, practical men. Last year it was a packed body—packed to a great extent by the intrigue of our brandy-loving Secretary, T. B. CUMING, who was then acting Governor. He had but to wink then, and its object was obeyed. It is not so now. The people's representatives are there, and T. B. CUMING's stock is so far below par that the hand of resurrection cannot save him. The Governor's—M. W. IZARD—is not far behind.

There is a probability of the Secretary's being absent for a few weeks to Washington shortly, for some pretended object, in order to secure "certain things" here, concerning which I will inform you when fully developed. Such a system of corruption, intrigue, self-aggrandizement, &c., as characterizes our Secretary's acts and those of his few followers, I never before witnessed. He has done the Democratic Party of Nebraska more harm than years of honest Democratic toil can restore.

Mr. H. D. JOHNSON, assisted by editorial talent, will establish here in a very short time a new paper, to be called the Nebraska *Democrat*. The snow in the mountains, so I am informed by Indians and traders from thence and St. Pierre, is exceedingly deep. There is a fair prospect of the highest freshet along the Missouri bottoms in the Spring that has visited us for years. There is little or no sickness in the country. Mr. GILLMORE, the Receiver of the Land Office here, (formerly, I believe, Superintendent of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R.,) informs me that in the Spring a scope of country bordering on the Missouri and Elk Horn Rivers—in the vicinity of that flourishing town, Fontenelle—twice as large as the State of Connecticut, will be open for entry. It cannot be surpassed for beauty and richness of soil I presume in the world. I have traveled nearly all over it, and I venture the assertion that no better field for enterprise, no better field for pecuniary profit, no better field for the farmers and graziers of the East and South can be found than Nebraska. The surveys are now rapidly progressing. Concerning the geographical feature of the Territory, I will in some future communication inform you. More anon.

JAKE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Open to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 1 to 15. *Special Term*—No. 2 to 20.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1 to 15. *Part II.*—Nos 16 to 30.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge BETTS, in accordance with his custom of leaving no matters undecided before him at the end of the year, has sent in his decisions in the following cases heard before him at the December Term.

APPRAISEMENT—NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF APPRAISER.

The Alliance Insurance Company et al., vs. *The Brig Morning Light.*—In this case the brig was arrested and in custody of the Marshal. Without notice to the libelants' proctor, the Clerk, at the instance of the claimants, proceeded to nominate an appraiser; the notice of appraisement was posted up and the vessel appraised. The libelants thereupon moved to set aside the proceedings as irregular.

By the Court.—The rules in respect to the appraisement of the property under arrest all plainly contemplate a common action of the parties interested, or an opportunity to act together. The 61st rule permits proceedings *instanter* for appraisement in suits by the United States *in rem*, if the District-Attorney and claimants are in presence of the Court. In individual actions, either party may have an order entered *of course* for appraisal, or it may be done by *mutual consent*, and if the parties do not agree in writing upon the appraiser, the Clerk shall name him, each party having a right to appeal instanter, (Rules 62–63.) These regulations imply that both parties are made cognizant of the action taken for the discharge of the property arrested. (Betts, pr. 43.) The 40th rule expressly directs notice to be given to the libelant's proctor of applications for delivering up property on stipulation which is under arrest.

The proceedings in this case must, therefore, be regarded irregular, and the appraisement be set aside.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

APPLICATION FOR A COUNSEL FEE.

Wm. Shannon and others vs. *The Ship Angelique*—*By the Court.*—This is an application to the Court for a counsel fee out of the funds in Court, to the counsel who argued this cause in this Court, and on appeal to the Circuit Court. It appears that sixty-seven separate actions had been brought for various parties, raising as between the parties questions as to the right of priority of payment, and all of them antagonistical to a suit or proceeding by mortgagee, which claimed a moiety of the proceeds of the ship. The matter contested in the two Courts related chiefly to the claim of the mortgagees.

The facts do not point specifically to any extraordinary labor or investigation imposed upon the counsel, other than what resulted from the procrastination of the cause by circumstances not incident to its trial in either Court. If such was incurred, it would naturally be compensated for by the particular party calling for it, and would be no equitable charge upon the common fund.

The reward by order of the Court out of a fund, will necessarily be more restricted than would probably be claimed and admitted between counsel and the client, because the Court cannot look to the circumstance of special predilection of the parties in selecting their advocate, or his position and rate of compensation as between himself and private clients.

I think, accordingly, that a fee not exceeding $250, for all the services of the counsel, payable to him in that capacity by the conjoined suitors, may be properly allowed, and I shall direct that sum to be paid him.

AMENDMENT OF DECREE—LACHES.

John Greenway et al. vs. *The Bark Griffin and O. S. Halsted, Jr., et al.*—This was an application to amend a final decree. The libel was filed against the vessel and her owners for non-delivery of cargo. An exception, among others, was taken to the libel for the joinder of the vessel and her owners in one action, but it was overruled, and the cause being heard on the merits, a decree was rendered for the libelants with a reference to compute the damages. The reference was had and a final decree rendered in October last against the vessel alone. On Oct. 30 a notice of motion for the 3d November to amend the decree by making it a decree also against the owners personally, was served, and the motion was heard at this term.

Held by the Court.—That the application is too late. The Court has no control over a definitive decree after the term at which it was rendered. (1 Blatch. & How. Ad. R., 171, and 7 Cranch, L.) The omission to obtain a stay of the final decree, during the term when it was rendered, prevents a party from obtaining any alteration of it afterwards. Motion denied.

For libelants, Messrs. Weeks and De Forest; for claimants, Mr. Chase.

COSTS—APPEAL.

The Schooner Brainerd vs. *The Steamer Traveller.*—*The Steamboat Traveller* vs. *The Schooner Brainerd.*—These were cross actions for collision, heard together in the District Court, which in the first case dismissed the libel with costs, and in the second gave a decree in favor of the steamboat with costs. Appeals were taken in both cases to the Circuit Court, which decreed that "the decree below, dismissing the libel in behalf of the schooner, must be affirmed with costs, and the decree in favor of the steamboat be reversed with costs, in the Court below and in this Court." A bill of costs against the schooner, incurred in the Court below, was made up and taxed at $376 67, and from that taxation the schooner appealed,

Held by the Court—That the decree of the Circuit Court does not award, but denies costs to the steamboat, and she is only entitled to the costs in the Circuit Court, arising out of the appeal from the decision in the District Court, dismissing the libel against her.

Appeal sustained, and taxation overruled. But the steamboat may apply to the Circuit Court for an explanation of that decree.

For the schooner, Messrs. Brainard and Rice. For the steamboat, Mr. Leveridge.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

The United States vs. *Pierre Choteau.*—This was a motion to set aside a verdict for misdirection of the Court. The suit was brought to recover the duties levied upon certain wool, imported by the defendant. A verdict was rendered for the United States. The point in question is, whether the duties are to be levied on the wool according to its weight here, or whether the importer is entitled to an allowance in weight because of moisture presumed to have been imbibed from the atmosphere on its passage over.

Held by the Court—That the law is explicit upon the point, and that the evidence warrants the finding of the jury.

Motion denied with costs.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for the defendant, Mr. Jemagin.

PENALTY FOR NOT HAVING LICENSE—LIABILITY OF OWNER OF STEAMBOAT.

The United States vs. *The Steamboat Kosciusko.*—The libel in this case was filed against the vessel on the allegation that her owners have forfeited and become liable to pay to the United States the sum of $500 for having transported merchandise and passengers without the license required by the Act of July 7, 1838. No proof was given of her having carried any merchandise.

Held by the Court—That the penalty is not imposed by the statute for neglecting to obtain the license required, but for transporting passengers or goods on a steamer. The vessel is not subjected to any penalty merely for existing as a boat with capacity for service, but for a positive misfeasance in placing property and life in a condition of hazard, by transporting them without having the qualifications required by law. The allegation of the libel is not supported by proving the boat being in the district. That the liability of the vessel to arrest in rem arises only when it is ascertained, by due course of law, that the owners owe the sum for which she is made responsible. The language of the statute naturally imposes a personal liability of the owner, and that the liability imposed upon the vessel is consequential to the establishment of the demand by suit against the owner, and cannot be primarily exacted of her.

Judgment for defendants. The same judgment was rendered in three other actions on the same grounds.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For the defendants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

Robert H. Waterman vs. *Charles Morgan et al.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

Held by the Court—That the decree cannot be impeached by means of exceptions to the report. That the Commissioner is bound to conform to the decree, and all errors in that must be rectified by rehearing on appeal. That the Commissioner has properly estimated the proofs and made the proper charges and credits in the cause. Exceptions overruled and report confirmed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Butler. For respondents, Mr. Sherwood.

FREIGHT—DAMAGE TO CARGO.

Ralph Post et al. vs. *John E. Woodruff et al.*—This libel was filed to recover freight on certain barrels of lard and grease, brought from New-Orleans for defendants. The defendants set up improper stowage on the part of the ship, whereby the cargo was damaged.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs the damage was not occasioned by improper stowage, but by perils of the sea, the ship having labored greatly on the voyage. Decree for libelants with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For respondents, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

WAGES—DISCHARGE.

Theodore Jennings vs. *The steamboat Splendid.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover wages as first engineer of the boat. He went on board of her early in March, 1855, and continued on board a month, for which he was paid, and now, alledging a wrongful discharge, sues for a year's wages at $50 a month and special damages of $500 for being discharged. The libelant was not directly dismissed, but he told the master he would not serve on board unless the second engineer was discharged. The master told him he would not discharge the second engineer, and the libelant on that left the boat.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the libelant voluntarily abandoned the vessel, and establishes no right to wages after that.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for claimants, Mr. Morton and Messrs. Clark and Cornwall.

WAGES—PAYMENT—LACHES.

Theodore Jennings vs. *The propeller Joseph Sherman.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover an amount of wages due him as first engineer of the propeller. He was hired in May, 1854, and claims that he continued on board of her till she was delivered to the present claimants, who became purchasers of her by bill of sale dated Feb. 9, 1855. The libelant was aware of the sale, but did not make known his claim against the boat to them. The former owner stated that he had paid the libelant all that was due him up to that time.

Held by the Court.—That there are two bars to the action established; first, that as the evidence stands there is positive proof that the agreement of the libelant ended with her period of navigation in December, and second, that his wages were paid by the then owner.

Independently of this, the libelant's silence to the claimants in reference to his claim, under the circumstances, was an inequitable proceeding, which would bar his enforcing it against the vessel in their hands.

But as the libelant is desirous of disproving the fact of payment of his wages on the amount of his indebtedness testified to by the former owner, and of proving knowledge of his demand on the part of their claimants, he may have a reference, if he shall so elect within two days, to take the account between him and the former owner, up to the 9th of February, 1855, and give evidence of the knowledge of the claimants of his demand.

If he so elects, the Court will reserve a final decree till the coming in of the report, otherwise this decree to be final.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For claimants, Mr. McMahon.

REMITTAL OF INDICTMENT TO THE CIRCUIT.

The United States vs. *Rudolph E. Lasalla.*—This was a motion to remit the cause to the Circuit Court for trial. The prisoner was indicted in the Circuit Court during its present term, under the act of April 20, 1818, for being connected with the Slave-trade.

On the coming in of the indictment, Nov. 5, 1855, an order was entered on motion of the District-Attorney, remitting the cause to the next term of the District Court.

At the present term of the District Court, the District-Attorney moved to bring the cause to trial, and the counsel for the prisoner applied to have the cause sent back to the Circuit Court for trial, on the ground that difficult and important questions of law were involved in the case. The District-Attorney opposes the motion on the ground that he does not deem such action necessary, and that this Court cannot order the indictment to be remitted to the Circuit Court without his consent. The application is made under the 3d section of the act of Aug. 8, 1846. (9 Stats. at Large, pp. 72 and 73.)

Held by the Court—That under this section this Court is compelled to remit all capital cases to the Circuit, and in other cases, in which the jurisdiction of the two Courts is consonant, it is clothed with discretionary power to remit, to meet the exigency of difficult and important questions of law, which in this Court can be heard by one Judge only, but in the Circuit Court may be brought before two Judges, and if a difference of opinion arises between them will be certified to the Supreme Court.

That this provision is one of deep importance, equally to the Government and individuals, and the enactment ought accordingly to be interpreted in the most liberal manner, in furtherance of public justice and the protection of parties under criminal accusations.

That the language of the statute does not demand, in order to such a remittal, that the points of law shall be brought out by a course of trial, or that it shall be made certain to the District Court that they will be urged on the trial. It is well satisfied if the Court on inspection finds they may legitimately arise, as the act requires no more than that, in the opinion of the Court, they be involved in the indictment or case.

That the Court is obliged under the statute to act on the subject, from an inspection of the pleadings and the suggestions of parties as to the questions of law, without awaiting a formal disclosure of the points by trial, when in its judgment the case comes within the predicament specified.

That it is manifest, on looking into this indictment, that important and difficult questions of law are involved in the case.

That, on searching the minutes of both Courts, one or two instances can be found of cross-remitters of indictments between the Courts; but it is inferrible, from the entries, that the orders were made, of course, on the application of the District-Attorney, and without specific adjudication by the Court. I suppose it within the competency of that officer, under the second section of that act, according to his judgment of the convenience of public business, to have the indictments transferred from one Court to the other interchangably, without regard to the one in which it originated. But the terms of the third section are more precise and limited, and I am inclined to the opinion that no clashing of orders between the two Courts in respect to remitters back and forward can occur, because the order of the District Court under that provision is final, and after the indictment is remitted to the Circuit Court in that manner, it must remain there as if it were originally presented there, and the action question were not in existence.

Motion granted, and case remitted to the Circuit.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for the defendant, Mr. Evarts,

COSTS—THREE DOCKET FEES.

The United States vs. *The Steamboat Sylph.*—This was an appeal from a taxation of costs. The case being on the calendar, a default was taken against the claimants, which was afterwards vacated, and the cause was afterwards tried and a decree rendered for the United States in November last, and in December a final decree was rendered against the stipulators for the claimants. The Clerk thereupon declined to tax more than one docket fee of $20 in favor of the United States, from which taxation the District-Attorney appealed.

Held by the Court—That to constitute a *final hearing* it is not necessary that both parties shall be contestant of the cause—and that the default taken was a final hearing within the meaning of the fee bill.

That there was in the proceedings against the stipulators also a final hearing—and that the District-Attorney was accordingly entitled to the three docket fees.

Appeal allowed and taxation changed accordingly.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Van Schaick.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Gage vs. *Marvel*—Motion denied without costs.

In re Margaret Gilman—Report confirmed.

Palmer vs. *Watt*—Settled. All the amendments allowed.

Fuzon vs. *The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company*—Settled. All the amendments disallowed except those to which the defendant's attorney has agreed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The calendar of issues of fact for the sittings at *nisi prius* will be taken up this morning, by Judges INGRAHAM and DALY, and comprises 750 cases noticed for trial. Among them are several suits for libel, brought against what are termed Mercantile Agencies. There is also a curious suit for a libel against an attorney, for slandering a woman in an answer to a complaint. The old suit of *Forrest* vs. *Willis*, for libel, will most likely be called up this term. At the former trial, it will be recollected, the jury could not agree on the amount of damages. A suit for divorce of some interest may also occupy the attention of the moral world in the course of the month. There are, of course, suits against the Mayor, and against railroads for personal injuries arising from carelessness on the part of drivers and engineers, which will afford plenty of occupation to the Judges and Jurors in each branch of the Court during the ensuing three weeks. During the present month Judge BRADY will attend as Judge at Chambers.

In the Supreme Court this morning, it is expected that a motion will be made—Giles vs. Flagg, for a mandamus to test their conflicting claims to the office of Comptroller of the City. Eminent counsel are engaged, and the contest is likely to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $156 per annum without extra charge during vacations, or any deduction for absence. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No 846, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

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BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive new pupils TO-DAY for cheap class and private lessons. His new method of teaching practically, on plans of real business, saves half the time and money required by the old systems, and makes decidedly more efficient accountants.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This School is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The next term commences Jan. 14. Number of pupils is limited to twelve. Young ladies of any age, or boys under twelve. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

NOS. 362 BROADWAY AND 277 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The undersigned will receive pupils daily, for class or separate instruction, in penmanship, book-keeping, and arithmetic.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the 1st day of January, 1856, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, being the $1,300,000 loan, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Sandusky City Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Co., 5 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Ind

AUCTION SALES.

Stephen H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account whom it may concern—
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee, 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$15,000 Jeffersonville City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$9,000 Lackawanna and Western 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Michigan Southern 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$14,000 Rockaway Canal Company.....
$5,000 Canandaigua and Corning 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
100 shares Pittsburg Railroad (preferred stock).....$50 each
100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each
15 shares Second Avenue Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each
10 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
20 shares East River Bank.....$50 each
10 shares Excelsior Insurance Company.....$50 each
60 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.....$25 each
30 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each
200 shares New-York and Scranton Coal Company.....$25 each
100 shares Eagle Slate Company.....$100 each
60 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The second instalment on all the Bonds will be observed to the purchaser.

☞ Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker.
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery, No 848 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) The collection embraces 300 of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following ancient and modern painters, viz: Albano; Carlo Dolci; Adel Sarto; Guido; Perugbino; Van Harn; Carrie; Stork; Sobalken; Vanderwelde; Dow; Morelend, a beautiful picture of this artist from the collection of Mr. Lockford, of London; Pyracker, &c.; also, by Boddington Wright of Derby; Smith, of Chichester; Wilson; Hare; Hanlon; Stanfield; Shayer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 60 old oil paintings just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, some framed, the balance on stretchers or sheets, giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasers.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, and WEDNESDAY, 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 848 Broadway, (late occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,)

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS. To close out balance of a stock, &c., consisting of superb ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work-boxes, fitted, glove-boxes, superb bonbon boxes, real ormolu card cases, beautifully engraved, a new article, costly clocks and cases; paintings on glass, colored vases, bronze figures, jugs and small jewel caskets, rosewood, inlaid, chessboards, writing-desks, tea-caddies, &c., &c., &c., all of which will be offered without reserve, and sold to the highest bidder. Also, a large and valuable assortment of other goods all without reserve and sold to the season. They can be placed for shipment if desired—can be examined the day previous to the sale.

Abner H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 47 Dey-st., the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to Messrs. Dueber, Jr., and which is now offered the most complete factory of its kind to be found in the United States, among which will be found one superior steam engine and boiler, with connecting pipes and independent force pumps, water and exhaust pipe, six-horse power and in good order; two large iron safes, one with Jones' patent lock, &c.; in fact, embracing every article necessary for carrying on a successful business. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and worthy of the attention of the trade. Terms cash; City funds and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer. Catalogues containing full particulars are now ready, and can be obtained of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. M. Cuseaud, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.—At the CASTLE GARDEN, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, consisting of over 600 coats, pilot and beaver cloths, cassimeres, sackings, silks, linen, dresses, writing silks, flannels, &c., &c., by order of JOHN ORR, late Sheriff. T. J. CUSEAUD, late Deputy Sheriff, also, a complete Tin set suit, consisting of fatigue jackets, cap, saddle, saddle-bag, &c., &c.

A. M. Cuseaud, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE.—ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.—A. M. CUSEAUD, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst. at 11½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine watches and jewelry, to pay advances and satisfy claimants, comprising 100 gold chains and guards, 100 pairs ear-rings, 150 finger rings, 8 diamond breastpins, 2 pair do. ear-rings, 3 diamond crosses, one set diamond sleeve buttons, one do. bracelet, 1 coral and diamond studs, 2 diamond watches, hunting cases; 18 gold anchor watches, and 2 silver watches.

By order of
JOHN ORSER, late Sheriff.

Peter Parke, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—French plate mirrors, pier glasses, gas fixtures, oil paintings, &c., &c. Positive sale—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 314 Broadway, two large French plate mirrors, measuring 8 by 6 feet, also several small square mirrors, also an invoice of school books and bibles very desirable, also a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, to close claims. Terms cash. Goods to be removed immediately.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell on MONDAY EVENING, at half o'clock, by auction, the stock of books advertised for Saturday evening, and postponed in consequence of the inclement weather. The attention of buyers is respectfully requested. The stock is worthy of attention, and may be examined during Monday.

J. P. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 10 o'clock, at No 241 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds W. G. Blue and common ware glass, all kinds China, cutlery, Britannia ware, toys, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

Joseph Higgman, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, at 10½ o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Williamsburg and Pearl-st Brooklyn. The balance of stock of a millinery and lace store; crapes and tarlatan hats; laces, ribbons, buttons, cotton, silk, tea, coffee. Also the fixtures of a store, and small quantity of gold jewelry and silver plate.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Loans and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, No. 32 and 46 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Real Estate, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company and Bank.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE FLEMSTER, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. V. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plonkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Labeau,
Ramsey Crooke,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Parkesson,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnam,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood.
E. E. Collins,	Henry L. Hequet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. VanSantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. VanDuzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Horan,
Jas. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Wallis Borebins,
Philip W. Frost,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY CRACKENBOSS, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Willis.
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Beams,
Peter Derrey,	Claus Doscher.	Henry Laers,
Henry A. Boorsem,	James C. Powers,	James Harrison.
John C. Kobbeat,	John Wheaton,	Silmer Cornell
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nicholas D. Carter,
Andrew Hoagland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Herm. H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns.	H. H. Kattenhorn
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 11 1855.

ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the ATLAS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS S. NELSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President of said Company, in place of N. H. Chapman, Esq., resigned.

The Board also appointed MARCELLUS MASSEY, Esq., to act for the said Company in the capacity of Assistant President. By order.

GEO. H. TRACY, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

New-York, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. tt. GIBSON, No. 23 Pearl-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. OGDEN, PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St Louis by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Coener & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO.,
California-st.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 35 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANAEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January. The polls for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be open on that day from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.

L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, corner of 4th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 29 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 6, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held in the banking-House, No. 7 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FOR SALE—Clinton Line Railroad First Mortgage 7 Bonds Clinton Line Extension Railroad First Mortgage 7 bonds, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Bonds, Louisiana City 6 per cent. Bonds, by WHEELER, BROS. & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 64 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33-st., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $50 and under. Dividend at 6 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Atlantic Buildings, Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1855.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 Fifth-av., one door above 31st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. Loechbossow, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 152 Grand-st., corner of Willett-st. NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 9th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 8 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres't.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 5 6 Broadway, opposite St Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that Deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 5, will bear interest from the 1st January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
John Manning, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms furnished on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Water-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes 2½ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Iron will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON. For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. W. PORTER, No. 178 Canal-st., New-York. Female attendance for ladies. Mercury and other obstructions removed from the human system. Charges reasonable, and according to circumstances. No charge for consultation.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ACCUMULATED TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS Certifies that for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1848, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; ROYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; ROBERTSON, ROBINSON & CO., No. 5 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

To be sale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, for every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in art reduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAGRANGE, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Bende-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAGRANGE to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 642 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, for removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Couch Anodyne—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 303 Hudson-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. URSHELL, CHARLES PIERSON, WILLIAM BAER and JAMES DUNCAN against PATRICK BEICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 835 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest from the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action. D. McMAHON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 835 Broadway,
Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of December, 1855. ja7-law1w*M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

JAMES UGLOW, Executor.
nl2-law6m*M

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take train for St. Louis, reaching there 4 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taun on, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Architectural Improvements in the Sixteenth Ward—The Cost of the New Houses.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Several houses are going up on the corner of Seventeenth-street. A very beautiful and chaste Italian building is nearly ready for occupation, and owned by Mr. GILBERT; F. DIAPER, architect; Messrs. SALMON & WALTON, builders. It has a rustic basement, which, together with the dressings to windows, and quoins of the breaks, is of brown stone.

Opposite Madison-square are two dwellings erecting for Messrs. MILLER & PERRY; Mr. SNOOKS, architect; Messrs. WHITE & SOOTHILL, builders.

Next the corner of Twenty-seventh-street, a brown stone dwelling is erecting for Mr. SOUTHWICK; Messrs. FIELD & CORREJA, architects; Mr. BOGET, builder.

Near Twenty-eighth-street is a large brown-stone building near completion, owned by C. GILBERT, Esq.; THOMAS & SON, architects; Mr. DEMAREST, builder. Italian style, with varmiculated basement. The windows above the basemsut have pilasters and pediments; the cornice is very heavy and highly decorated. The house adjoining is owned and was built by the same parties respectively, but much plainer.

Next the corner of Twenty-ninth-street is a basement house owned by Messrs. HOWELL & STEWART; W. H. WILLCOX, architect; Mr. HOWELL STEWART, builder; cost, $12,000. The architect here has quite successfully attempted to introduce the pure Italian style of architecture. The basement is vermiculated; above, triple-arched windows, with consols to sills, enter into the composition.

On the corner of Thirtieth-street are two houses, erecting for Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. WARNER, architect; ROCKEY & EDWARDS, builders. They appear to be very solid houses.

On the corner of Thirty-second-street is Mr. Lowman's large building—Mr. SAXTON, architect; ROBERTS & GRAY, builders. Is erected in the Italian style, with a very rich entrance on Thirty-second-street. The windows of the first floor have rich pediments over them. This appears to be a substantial house, and is of brown stone, with quoins at angles. Two houses adjoining on the Avenue are owned by the same gentleman.

On the corner of Thirty-fifth-street is situated Dr. COREY's Church, which is extremely plain on the exterior; in fact, it is limited to four walls and a skylight roof, but the interior is designed by its architects to be richly decorated with gilding and fresco painting, which, if properly and judiciously executed, must produce an exceedingly beautiful effect, and which will be greatly heightened by the soft and delicate light admitted through the glass of the domes. The length of the church is 125 feet, breadth 63 feet; height of nave to top of domes 64 feet, do. of aisles 42 feet. It will accommodate 1,000 persons—cost about $125,000. Messrs. EDSON & ENSLEMENT, architects.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Two houses in Thirty-seventh-street, near Madison-avenue, are build ng for Mr. BAILEY—Mr. SAXTON, architect; Mr. ROOF, builder. The two houses contiguous, belong to Messrs. FOSTER & SON; Mr. THOMAS, architect; Messrs. CONNER, builders; built in the ordinary city style of architecture, and of brown stone.

On the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Mr. OLIPHANT is having erected a large dwelling of brick, with stone basement and window trimmings; Messrs. SMITH & MORSE, builders.

THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-FIFTH, TWENTY-NINTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREETS.

In Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, a large house is in course of erection for G. B. PERRIS, Esq.—Mr. WARNER, architect; ROGERS & SON, builders. This building has brown stone basement, and brick above, with stone dressings, the windows having heavy architraves and caps; the cornice is of wood.

On Thirty-sixth-street, near Lexington-avenue, three brown stone houses are being built for Mr. MILDEUM; Mr. MILDEUM, builder; cost $13,000 each. Five houses opposite in same street are being erected for Messrs. MCPHERSON & KILPATRICK; Messrs. MCPHERSON & KILPATRICK, builders; cost $12,000 each. Three on Lexington-avenue, in rear of the above, and belonging to same parties, have been nearly finished, and at a similar cost.

On the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, is the Church of St. John the Baptist, Messrs. DUDLEY & CONDIT, architects; GALLIER, SANFORD & JOYCE, builders; cost $25,000, in the second period or decorated style of Gothic (English) architecture.

On Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, are six brown stone buildings, owner Mr. FIELDING; BUSARUS, Architect, FILDER & RYER, builders; cost $14,000 each.

On Madison-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, is a large building belonging to Mr. STOKES; THOMAS & SON, architects; DEMAREST, HALEY & EDWARDS, builders. This is a very highly decorated building, has high basement, and very heavy window decorations, and bold cornice; cost $50,000. Adjoining this is a building now erecting for Messrs. HALEY & EDWARDS; Mr. THOMAS, architect; HALEY & EDWARDS, builders; cost $20,000.

On Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, are two brick houses belonging to Mr. UNDERHILL, and two adjacent belonging to Mr. TRIMBLE; Messrs. STUYVESANT, builders.

FOURTH-AVENUE, IRVING-PLACE, AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Corner of Twenty-third street, a large substantial brick building has been erected for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has a stone basement, with an entrance on Twenty-third-street. Underneath the hall and facing Fourth-avenue are commodious stores; Mr. METTIN, architect; Mr. GALLIER, builder.

On the corner of Twentieth-street is Dr. BELLOW's Church, (All Soul's.) It is in the Lombardo-Romanesque, or Lombardo-Byzantine style. This we have very recently noticed in full.

In Irving-place, corner of Fifteenth-street, the Manhattan Gas Light Company have erected a large building, with prominent decorations, and in the rear a residence is built for the Secretary. Mr. GARDNER, builder.

On Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, a large basement house for C. G. GUNTHER, Esq., is in course of erection; Mr. DIAPER, architect; ROSS & SMITH, builders; cost $60,000. In the Italian style. The two houses contiguous on Fourteenth-street are for the same owner.

On Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, a large stone house, nearly completed; owner, Mr. HICKS; FRENCH & BROOKS, architects; cost $20,000.

Many of the costly houses (toys?) of our City exhibit a lamentable deficiency of constructive ability in their architects, as regards protection from fire; the walls too often are very slimly built, but, perhaps, on *this* account an advantage may ensue, for if they be leveled with the earth a more genuine specimen of architecture *may* arise; to our humble way of thinking a building *should*, in every case, be made *for safety* as well as for ostentatious display. It has been truly said that a people's character may be correctly ascertained by an inspection of its architecture, and in no country can this principle be better applied than in our own; at the same time it must be understood that buildings which we erect cannot "be put out of sight like rubbish pictures, neither can they be converted into waste paper like rubbish books." Most of the buildings which we observe display but a modicum of taste, and show at a glance a want of knowledge of the esthetic principles of architecture; but then, as a common rule, they may look well upon *paper with their highly* charomatic embellishments; and what more can we expect, for the colorist shaking his brush at us bids us be silent. "It is the rule of the profession."

Normal School Presentation.

On Saturday last the pupils in the Male Normal School presented to Dr. PATTERSON a splendid gold beaded cane; to Mr. WOOD, four volumes of poems; and to Mr. RENCH, the works of WASHINGTON IRVING, and a copy of the *Republican Court*, all elegantly bound. The gentlemen who received the presents are teachers in the School.

☞ Twelve Sisters of Charity from France arrived at this port, yesterday, on board the steamer *Arago*.

The Footsteps of the Celt.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL is advertised to deliver a lecture at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening. His subject will be "The Footsteps of the Celt," which, in itself, is full of interest, and under the treatment of Mr. MITCHEL, will doubtless prove undoubtedly so.

Police Intelligence.

The amount of business done at the Police Courts on Sunday was rather small, and not of any special importance. The streets were in some localities so barricaded with ice that it was not until a late hour, and then with much difficulty, that the Station-house prisoners could be brought to the District Courts. The number and frequency of

BURGLARIES

within the past few weeks is really unparalelled and startling. Not long since a dwelling adjoining a Police Station, was broken into in the night time, and robbed of valuables, and more recently even the Tombs—the "Halls of Justice"—were actually forcibly entered, and the Court of Special Sessions, there located, ransacked throughout. And to-day we have to record another chapter of similar enterprises. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the second story of store No. 177 Broadway was forcibly entered and robbed of lace goods, amounting in value to $4,000. The thieves were not arrested, although the Third Ward Officers made a diligent search for them shortly after the perpetration of the robbery.

On the same day also the dwelling No. 146 Cherry-street was entered by some thieves, who succeeded in carrying away, undetected, a trunk filled with articles valued at $100.

Late on Saturday night a young man, giving his name as John Ragan, attempted to break into a grocery store at No. 80 Eighth-avenue, but before succeeding in so doing he was discovered by one of the proprietors, who caused him to be arrested by Sergeant Jimmerson, of the Sixteenth Ward. Ragan was yesterday brought before the Megistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.

Our "vigilant Police" of the Ninth Ward have been lately amusing themselves by making fierce descents on sixpenny gambling houses and arresting such beggarly fellows as they find in them. A few nights ago they entered the "Smile" at the corner of Mercer and Howard streets and arrested half a dozen boys whom they found playing "penny bluff;" and on Saturday night they made a daring "descent" on a small rum shop at the corner of Bethuna and Washington streets, and arrested fourteen individuals whom they found drinking, caroasing and playing "seven up." The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice FLANDREAU at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who required them all to give bonds in the sum of $300 each, with the exception of Jas. Carrington, the proprietor of the place who was required to furnish bonds to the amount of 500. This of course will be the last of the affair.

These descents on petty places are all very well, of course, but they would be more appreciated and seem more consistent if the bigger and more notorious gaming dens, where the stakes never degenerate to sixpences, and where "penny-bluff" is looked upon as "ungentlemanly," were pounced upon in like manner, and with as much earnestness.

Apropos, it is stated that ludictments have been found against many of the proprietors of the most extensive gambling-saloons in the City, and that Pat Hearn, Joe Hall and Shy. Gilman are among the number indicted. The trials of these parties are set down for the week after next, but they will, of course, be postponed, if legal ingenuity and a dieregard of expense can devise a plan for its accomplishment. The principal witness for the prosecution is Oscar S. Jennings, who, it will be remembered, recently made affidavit that he and others had lost, within the past two years, over $15,000, while visiting the saloons kept by the above-named and other parties.

ILLNESS OF JUSTICE OSBORNE.

No Court has been held at the Mayor's Office the past few days in consequence of the absence of Justice OSBORNE, from indisposition.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Wheeler vs. *Scheack et al.*—Motion denied.

La Farge vs. *Felix.*—Re-argument ordered on payment of $10 costs.

Childs vs. *Onerington.*—The taxation by the Clerk must be corrected.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTON—THE COMMON PLEAS VS. THE MARINE COURT.

A motion for a mandamus against the Clerk and Judges of the Marine Court was made in the matter of John White, for the purpose of compelling the issuing of an execution upon a judgment in the Marine Court. The judgment was appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas from a single Justice, and there reversed. The relator, White, by his counsel, Mr. George Shea, now moves for a mandamus, on the ground that the Legislation of 1853, touching appeals "in" the Marine Court, supersedes that which was formerly prescribed by the Code, and he therefore asks that, as the Clerk and Justices of the Marine Court upon an application duly made to them, refused to issue an execution thereon, and as the said appeal was a nullity, that they be compelled to issue execution.

Mr. Busteed opposed the motion. Judge BIRDSALL appeared, and stated that he is willing to obey the mandate of this court, and that he concurred fully in the views expressed by Mr. Shea in his argument, but that he refused to grant the motion for execution made in the Marine Conrt, on the ground that the Common Pleas entertained jurisdiction and power to review judgments of the Marine Court, and that he (Judge BIRDSALL) is now under arrest, by order of Judge WOODRUFF, for contempt in refusing to return proceedings on an appeal to that court. This Court is now asked to compel him, and other Judges of the Marine Court, to do an act for performance of which he is now held in contempt by the Common Pleas. The argument is still pending.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A CURE FOR SICK HEADACHES, BILE AND DYSPEPSIA.—WILLIAM KANOUS, of Dover, Me, was a great sufferer from these complaints. He fortunately commenced using Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and in four weeks he thoroughly regained his health, after all other means had failed. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY presents his patrone with another new Drama to-night. It is from the pen of J. S. PILGRIM, Esq., entitled the "Female Privateer, or, The Pine Tree Flag of 1778." The Pantomime of "Mazulme the Night Owl," is also to be revived, and the whole will conclude with the farce of the "Tailor of Tamworth." All the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

DOMESTIC GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer this day, 25 cases bleached muslins, at 6½ cents per yard. Also, 50 bales brown sheeting muslins, one yard wide, at 6¼ cents per yard by the piece, warranted the cheapest goods in the City.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-street, will offer this week their entire stock of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laines, &c., at a reduction of 30 per cent., to close the stock and make room for Spring Importations.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Shooting Case in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

CATHERINE O'CONNER, who was shot by her brother JOHN O'CONNER on New-Year's morning at a house on Atlantic-street, died Saturday morning in the Brooklyn City Hospital. The pistol was discharged at a stove, the ball glancing, entered the heart of Miss O'CONNER and, passing through the left lung, found exit under the left arm. Deceased was about 32 years of age.

Coroner HANFORD with a Jury, held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered acquitting the brother of all blame, and he was accordingly discharged from custody.

☞ There were 26 deaths in Brooklyn last week.

Death from Suffocation.

On Saturday night last, three of the crew of the schooner *Hammond*, of Boston, Capt. PAYNE, now lying at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, retired to the cabin, built a coal fire and turned in for the night. The only ventilation was through the stovepipe. This got filled with snow, and the result was, that one of the crew named MICHAEL ATWOOD, was suffocated by the gas from the coal. Another, named JOHN DOWD, is not expected to recover, and the third, named MOLOUD, is suffering severely, but will probably recover. When discovered yesterday morning, they were all insensible.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Bank of Hoboken.

A bill will be presented to the Legislature of New-Jersey at the coming session to incorporate the "City Bank of Hoboken," with ALEX. SHALER, JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK, C. V. CLICKENER, JOHN M. BOARD, JOSEPH W. STICKLER, SILAS H. JESSUP and WM. G. PLUMMER as Directors. The capital is to be $150,000.

The Courts.

The January Term of the Hudson County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence to-morrow morning at the Court-house in the City of Hudson.

Accepted.

Mr. C. V. CLICKENER, Mayor of Hoboken, has accepted the appointment of Bank Commissioner of New-Jersey, recently tendered to him by the Governor.

A Dead Cock in the Pit—Davy Atchison gives up the Ghost.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 31.

It will be seen from our special telegraph dispatch from Weston, that ATCHISON has been compelled to abandon the political arena. The infamy he has brought upon himself, by his conduct for the last few years, has forced even the most reckless of his friends to give him up, and he is now compelled to subside into a state of retiracy, in order to relieve his friends from the obloquy which his name would entail upon them. We take some considerable credit to ourselves for having been instrumental in driving this reckless demagogue from the political arena. What will the *Republican* do now for a hero? FRANK PIERCE is its next last chance; his fainting fit in the Valley of Mexico was nearly equal to DAVY's at Lawrence.

The following is the dispatch referred to above:

WESTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The *Argus* of this morning contains an editorial, evidently written under the supervision of Ex-Senator ATCHISON, announcing to the people of Missouri that he no longer before them, in connection with the position as a candidate for United States Senator, or any other office, State or Federal. The *Argus* is authorized to return thanks to his Democratic friends, and to those Whigs who honored him with their votes on several ballots for United States Senator. Mr. A. is pledged, a citizen, to a gallant support of all our rights in the States and in the Territories; and he promises to address the people on the subject of politics at Platte City, on the first Monday in February next.

MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES.—The mortality statistics of four large cities, for the last year, present the following results:

New-York	23,107	Baltimore	5,475
Philadelphia	10,690	Boston	4,075

AMHERST COLLEGE.—The catalogues of this institution for the years 1855-56, contains the names of 218 students, who are classed as follows: Seniors, 49; Juniors, 50; Sophomores, 63; Freshmen, 54.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., of this City, to MARY, daughter of John Bloodgood, Esq., of Mobile, Ala.

At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Mr. WM. F. BUDEN to Miss JULIA A., daughter of the late Richard P. Hart, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, at the residence of Nelson Robinson, Esq., Rev. JOHN O. CHOULES, D. D., of Newport, R. I., in his 56th year.

His friends are invited to attend funeral services at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, preparatory to the removal of the body for burial at Newport on Tuesday.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, after an illness of 48 hours, of scarlet fever, GEORGE C., youngest child of George C. and Sarah Hance, aged 15 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 292 West 26th-st.

In this City, at the residence of his mother, JOHN KLINE, aged 35 years, son of Yost Kline, deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 292 East 14th-st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, Mr. WILLIAM H. CAMERON, in the 72d year of his age.

Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, JOHN BROWN, aged 60 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 179 Orchard-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 6, of inflammation of the lungs, LIZZIE ESTHER, only child of Henry P. and Julia Pendleton Curtis, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Charles C. and George R. Curtis, and James Barker, also the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Barker House, corner of Hamilton av. and Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica and Syracuse papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Jr., aged 9 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 110 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

In Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, of apoplexy, THOS. S. DOREMUS, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Mercer-st., west of Barrow-st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock.

At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 3, JOHN R. WRIGHT, aged 56 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Greenburg, Westchester Co., on Friday, Jan. 4, HENRY DRISLER, in the 76th year of his age.

At Nice, Italy, on the 29th of November, in the 16th year of her age, ELLA, daughter of P. S. Forbes, of this City.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. REBECCA S. TRYON has, in consequence of the severity of the storm, been postponed until Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 56 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, CAROLINE wife of James Irwin, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 12 West 28th-st., without a more particular invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 4, JAMES GEERY, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the house of his son, corner of 18th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, FANNING COURAM TUCKER, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 West 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, MARY, wife of Walter Morrell, in the 66th year of her age. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 5.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	200	Gold Hill Mine	⅞
1,000	New-York 5s, '58, 100		170	Cleve. and Fol. RR.	73
7,000	Ohio 6s, '60	102⅝	200	do	b30 73⅛
4,570	Ohio 6s, '70	107	230	Chi. & Rock I. RR.	c48¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	50	do	s60 86⅛
1,000	do	86¼	10	do	86⅛
1,000	Har 1st Mtge Bs	79¼	25	Cleve. C. & Cin	101
10,000	Erie Bds. of '98	93	35	Gal. & Chi. RR	123⅛
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	81¾	750	Erie Railroad	50⅞
2,500	do	81⅝	100	do	s90 50¾
7,000	do	b30 81¾	100	do	s90 50⅝
2,000	do	81¾	400	do	b15 51⅛
3,400	Chi. & R. I. RR. Bs	86	450	do	51
2,000	T. B. & A. 2d m. b	75	100	do	b30 51⅛
80	Bank New-York	115⅝	200	do	b10 51
90	Del. & H. C. Co.	118	100	do	b30 51⅛
86	Corn Ex. Bank	103	100	do	s90 51
90	Penn. Coal Co	97	50	do	s30 51
10	do	97⅜	200	do	51⅛
100	do	b30 97⅜	100	do	s4m 51
410	Nic. Trans. Co	22	400	do	b30 51⅛
400	do	22¼	200	do	s3 51⅛
50	do	22¼	100	do	b60 51⅛
300	do	b3 22⅝	150	do	s10 51⅛
150	do	b30 22¾	200	do	s30 51⅛
100	do	s60 22¼	200	do	b10 51⅛
100	do	b30 22¾	50	do	c 51⅛
100	do	b30 22⅝	100	do	s60 51⅛
100	do	22¾	100	Reading R. R.	opg 93⅝
200	do	b30 22¾	160	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b3 93⅝
100	do	s60 22¾	100	Harlem Railroad	16⅜
50	do	c 22¾	100	do	16⅝
280	do	22	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	125
50	Cumb. Coal Co	23	175	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	91
50	do	b60 23¼	100	do	s4m 91
137	N. Y. Cen. R. R	91	100	do	91⅛
100	do	s60 91	200	do	b30 92
150	do	b30 91¾	15	do	91¾

SECOND BOARD.

150	Canton Company	22⅝	100	Erie Railroad	s3 51¼
150	Nic. Trans. Co	22¾	400	do	s30 51⅛
25	do	22¼	150	do	b3 51⅜
200	do	b30 22¾	300	do	51⅜
200	do	s3 22¾	100	do	b10 51⅜
150	do	b30 22⅝	300	do	s30 51⅜
100	do	22¾	110	do	s3 51⅜
300	do	s3 22¼	400	do	b30 51⅜
400	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	23	500	do	b60 53
100	do	b30 23⅛	150	do	51⅜
50	Harlem Railroad	16¾	200	do	s60 51⅜
200	do	17	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30 73⅛
150	do	b60 18	50	do	73⅛
20	Mich. Cen. R. R	s90	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R	s4m 91
100	Reading Railr'd	opg 93	10	do	91¼

MONDAY, Jan. 7—A. M.

The steamer *Arago*, of the New-York and Havre line, arrived at this port yesterday, after a stormy passage of nearly 19 days. Her dates from Havre and London *via* Southampton, are to Wednesday P. M., Dec. 19, being four days later than by the previous packet. The commercial changes in the meantime were not important. The English and French Funds continued to be more or less influenced by peace rumors. Consols advancing from 88¾, at which they were quoted by the steamer of 15th December, to 89⅛, and receding again to 88⅝. The French Three ℔ cents. were 64·90, which is an advance on previous figures. The Discount market in London worked steadily, while money on the Stock Exchange continued to be sought for at very full rates. Money was also active in Paris at 6 ℔ cent., and in some of the German capitals, Hamburg for example, it is quoted as dear as 7 ℔ cent. The Cotton market is without variation, about 6,000 bales a day selling at Liverpool at steady rates. The London Grain market tends to lower figures, 1s. the quarter being conceded on Wheat at the latest market day. No quotable decline is mentioned from Liverpool, though the market was not active. The Manchester Cotton trade continues to show improvement, partly because of the peace rumors, but mainly on account of the last mail from India, which had brought a considerable amount of orders. The decree of the Russian Emperor, ALEXANDER, in regard to the new loan had appeared, and sales were making of the Bonds in Holland and Prussia.

The Stock Market on Saturday afternoon closed with a good degree of firmness, particularly on Erie Stock, which sold 51⅝@51¾ cash, and 52 buyer's option 60 days. Other descriptions were steadily held at a fraction above the quotations current in the morning. The business done was not very extensive, either on Saturday or at any time during the week, nor were the fluctuations very wide or sudden, except for Transit shares. The following will afford a partial view of the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 29.	Saturday, Jan. 5.
New-York Central	91⅜	91¼
Erie Stock	50½	50⅜
Reading	91½	93⅝
Toledo	71⅝	73⅛
Galena	121⅜	123¾
Michigan Central	91	90 ex. div.
Southern Michigan	92	91¾
Panama	104½	104⅜
Illinois Centrals	81½	81¾
Virginia	96¾	94 ex. div.
Missouris	87¾	85¾ ex. div.
Transit Company	18⅝	22¼

The general, though in most cases moderate, advance in prices, was against the influence of a tight money market among the Brokers; very little relief being felt, even after the 2d January, from the distribution of the large dividends paid out on that and the two succeeding days. On Saturday, there was some let-up in the closeness of the supply.

Some additional business was done in Foreign bills, early on Saturday, for the Liverpool steamer, at 108¼ ℔ cent. on London, first-class names. We heard of £10,000 Southern Bank bills, City indorsed, at this rate. A considerable amount of both English and Continental Exchange was left over. The Sub-Treasury receipts were $130,615; the payments $74,880, and the regular balance $2,295,750, against $4,068,070 at the close of the previous week. Of this difference $1,500,000 was by transfer to the Assay Office. During the week further sums in Gold were sent to Baltimore and Canada, while on the other hand a considerable amount is reported to have returned from the interior. The Bank statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show a material increase in the Specie reserve, which stood last week $10,788,099. Further receipts of Gold from California will be due by the close of the present week. The export by the Liverpool steamer on Saturday was only $21,000. The Foreign Importations of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to the large total of $5,646,570, against $2,718,090 the first week in January in 1855. The Exports of the week are $1,031,039, against $1,252,756 for the first week in January last year. From the commencement of the Treasury year on 1st of July last, to the 1st of January inst., the monthly tables of Foreign Imports show a total of.....$89,513,000

Add first week in January	5,646,570
Total to date	$95,159,570
Against same time, 1855	88,493,090
Increase	$6,666,480

Total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from

1st of July, 1855, to 1st of January, 1856	$37,249,000
First week in January	1,031,039
Total to date	$38,280,039
Against same time, 1855	28,119,756
Increase	$10,160,283

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,945	$250,533	955	$49,937
Flour, bbls	9,945	82,020	27,710	255,805
Corn Meal, bbls. and tce	833	3,399	350	3,030
Wheat, bushs	5,731	12,107	109,792	222,571
Corn, bushs	132,741	129,831	19,661	19,192
Pork, bbls. & tcs	4,973	74,920	5,068	105,943
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,379	60,793	981	17,941
Total Produce		$613,668		$674,418
Miscellaneous		639,073		356,621
Total for the week,		$1,252,756		$1,031,039

We are requested to say that the January Conpon on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the Milwaukee and Horicon Road, will be paid by W. J. BELL & Co., No. 14 Wall-street.

The regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. NICOLAY, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange this day, at 12½ o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Statistics present the following result for the year 1855:

	Tonnage.
Lehigh region	1,274,983
Schuylkill	3,602,516
Lackawanna	1,090,241
Susquehanna	362,096
Wyoming	550,000
Total supply, 1855	6,879,836
Against 1854	5,919,555
Against 1850	3,371,420
Against 1845	2,002,877
Against 1840	867,045
Increase in 15 years	6,012,791

We understand that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have liquidated their entire indebtedness to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, which stood about $750,000 this time last year, and have also, paid $150,000 to the old stockholders, as heretofore noticed, mainly *out of the profits of the past season*. It is further stated that the Agency of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL has been surrendered, and that the business of the Company is now transacted exclusively at its own office in this City. The profits of last year are reported to us as $800,000; a result which has unexpectedly freed the concern from all embarrassment, without funding its indebtedness as contemplated at the meeting of Stockholders last Summer. We most heartily rejoice to announce it; whether it be the result of the late agitation among the Stockholders, or the voluntary energetic determination of the management to work out both reform and profit.

London Money Affairs.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

Some reaction from the confidence of yesterday in the result of the peace negotiations caused Consols to open this morning with diminished buoyancy, and subsequently the market was further affected by the demand for money consequent upon the payment of the last installment on the English loan. The final transactions last evening were at 89 to ⅛, and the first price to-day was 88⅞ to 89. At this they remained for some time, until the occurrence of a rather large speculative sale, which caused a fall to 88¾ to ⅞, which was the last official quotation. After regular hours the tendency to heaviness was still observable, and bargains were entered into at another decline of an eighth. The transactions throughout the day were unimportant, and there was a general absence of animation.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—11 o'clock.

Consols for Money, 88⅞ to 88¾ ex dividend; Turkish Scrip four ℔ cent., 2½ to 3 discount. From Amsterdam it is mentioned that the new Russian five ℔ cent. loan has been dealt in at 60½, with the usual calculation of two guilders to the rouble. This would make the price equivalent to about 89¾; here, or about 7 ℔ cent. lower than the legitimate stock in our market, although it has the advantage of its coupons being paid at the exchange of 28d. 60c. ℔ 12½ roubles, which at the present rate for bills on Holland would make 883. 9rouble, instead of 37d., at which the coupons on our Russian stock are paid.

St. Petersburg accounts of the 7th inst. state that the exchange had recovered from 35d. to 36d. in consequence of the loan, as well as of reports received by telegraph from London of pacific rumors and an advance in Consols. The current of general opinion at St. Petersburg is represented in these letters as against any likelihood of an immediate settlement. In relation to the export of linseed overland—a point on which there has been some difference of opinion—it is remarked that it was not believed it would bear the expense, although the price of that article was very low.

From the Daily News, Dec. 19.

Another consideration that has tended to weaken the funds is the apprehension that Government contemplate a renewal of sales of stock held by the Savings Banks. It will be remembered that, upon the issue of the proposals for the loan of £16,000,000 in April last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to abstain from any further sales of Savings Bank stock until the instalments upon the loan should be completed. He is, therefore, released from this engagement to-day. This fact, coupled with the comparative smallness of the Treasury balances at the Bank, renders the dealers cautious.

The powers possessed by Government as regards the very large mass of stock held by the Savings Banks are very extensive. Any amount which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may sell in the market he can easily replace at a time like the present, when the requirements of the war demand a periodical creation of fresh government securities. It may be doubted, however, whether sound policy would dictate heavy sales from this source, in face of an approaching national loan.

At Paris to-day the French Funds closed at an improvement of ¼ to ⅜ ℔ cent. At Vienna the Money market is a shade better. The Exchanges on London is quoted slightly lower, at 10.45, while the premium on Gold has receded to 13⅞ ℔ cent., and that on Silver to 11 ℔ cent. At Amsterdam yesterday the Bourse was rather firmer, except for Russian Stock, which was flat. Throughout the Continent, Russian securities exhibit no sign of recovery from the fall which followed the announcement of the renewed attempt of the Russian Government to raise a foreign loan.

It is apprehended that the stock of bullion held by the Bank of England is likely to experience some reduction. The parties who withdrew gold rather freely from the Bank yesterday for expertation to the Continent are known to hold orders for the remittance of some further considerable amounts. An impression prevails that these withdrawals are connected with the new Russian loan, which is stated to meet with some favor on the Bourse of Amsterdam, owing to the lowness of the price which Russia is willing to accept for this Five ℔ Cent. stock. Whatever sum may be raised through this negoti

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1343. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SNOW.

THE CITY IN WHITE ROBES.

A Stormy Night on the Erie Railroad.

The Carnival on Broadway—Many Streets still Impassable—The Ferries, &c.

The City of Hurdles at least so New-York looked yesterday. The streets of marble, and the sidewalks of marble, and the house-tops all of marble. Marble, only white and pure, were all the lamp-posts and railings that the streets. Chiseled rather roughly out were roads along the main streets, just wide enough for two sleighs in the cross streets for one sleigh at a time. Not at all, and a narrow gangway on the sidewalk; this was all that passengers on foot or on runners could claim. But if one got out of a sleigh he had to go to the corner before he could get to the sidewalk, for the snow was piled up four, five, eight feet high, where it had been shoveled out of the passage-ways.

Every body knows what a carnival there is here when the sleighing is good. It was capital yesterday, Monday, only the teams were strong enough and the riders stout on to the public sleighs by dozens and hundreds. Over a hundred we counted in several of the carry-alls, with only four poor, broken, wheezy horses to drag them through. The first is a Humane Society, and make it a binding article to prosecute every brutal stage-man who puts a sleigh that will carry one hundred go into the street without eight stout steeds to drag it.

The riders were very merry—and some of them drunk. They sung and yelled and roared all sorts of tunes; but "Virginia and his Dinah" was most popular. On the backs of some of the sleighs were perched negro-minstrels. On one sat the old bag-pipe-man, giving down lustily. In others men went armed with horns and penny-whistles, oboes and tin-pans, and all unearthly and merry sounds the city could. It was kept up on the public sleighs till midnight, and then in private sleighs of the rich people, it was continued till day-break. Some of their jokes were rather rough. We saw one stage sleigh of eight horses and half a hundred riders, with a brazen-faced woman driving!

The lower part of the City wore a somewhat anti-Sabbatical sort of garb. In the morning the most available entry to stores was found to be that of the low-lights which surmount the doors. Clerks and porters, backed by many laborers, found recreation in alternate shoveling and snow-balling.

In Pearl-street the snow was pretty well leveled, although it lay loosely upon the ground. Broad-street was garnered in the centre to allow for passing vehicles, but the snow was piled to the right and left, and showed the amount of labor which had been expended to clear the track. Wall-street was also pretty well blocked up, and vehicles were generally "brought up standing." Several attempts were made to drive horses through, but the attempts generally ended in a "sticking," and the animals had to be dug out. Later the snow was somewhat trampled down, and then a few sleighs succeeded in making up.

The narrow streets were fairly blockaded, and but few attempts were made to surmount the barriers. New-street was nowhere, and many other such alley-ways were in the same condition. Through many of them not even pedestrians found a vent.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The order of the Mayor, forbidding the City Railroad Companies from so clearing their rails as to obstruct the passage of vehicles, seems not to have been treated with the desired respect, for yesterday, on the Sixth-avenue Road, clearing sleds were at work doing all they could to permit the passage of cars. On inquiring into the reason of this regard, it was found that the Hon. Mayor had, on Monday, at the request of some influential stockholders, annulled the order of the previous evening in a quiet way—that is, he told the petitioners that they might clear their tracks, "but to be careful not entirely stop the passage of vehicles." The companies, therefore, if not as careful as some desired, were as careful as they could *comfortably* be. The result was that sundry swore terribly, and the Knickerbocker Stage Company sent out sleds to level the snow, as fast as the Railroad Companies embanked it. The fight was a pretty one—amusing to the indifferent lookers-on, but decidedly disadvantageous to those engaged.

The Railroads.

The track upon the New-Jersey Railroad is clear, and last evening the trains departed regularly, and arrived with but little delay. The "Owl train" due at Jersey City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until the afternoon, and was the last train which was seriously delayed. About 4,000 passengers—not including the Newark travel—passed over the road yesterday.

The New-York and Erie track is clear. The train due at 5, last evening, arrived at 6¼ o'clock.

The trains left in time, and those arriving, were from half an hour to an hour only behind.

About one hundred passengers, who expected to go out in the 10 o'clock P. M. train for Newark on Saturday night, were disappointed, as the train could not go. The storm was so severe that they remained all night in the depôt. The first train was at noon on Sunday.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The trains from Albany came in in pretty good season. In consequence of obstructions on this City track, however, passengers have been requested by advertisement to take the cars from Thirty-first-street station until further notice.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Long Island Railroad was entirely stopped yesterday, not one train succeeding in making its way through the drifts of snow which had accumulated on the track. Early in the day it was thought that the run through to Jamaica might be made.

A Night on the Erie Railroad.

When we perceived, on Saturday, that a terrible storm was coming up, we despatched ourselves as a reporter to chase it up and see what came of it. Now it happened that much the most of the storm was wasted on the East, but not knowing that so well on Saturday as we do now, our reporter went Westward over the Erie Railroad. He took the 4 o'clock train, bound to go as far only as circumstances would permit, and then hold over in the snow bank that proved large enough to accommodate the train.

It was a roaring storm—a terrible old blower. The snow fell rapidly, but was so twisted and cut by the wind that nobody dreamed how fast it was gathering. There was a good deal of trouble in getting the engine started after each stop; the wheels flew around "like mad" often for several minutes before the train could be set in motion, but not more than an hour was lost before the Newburg Junction was reached. At this point some 85 passengers were set down in a shanty, to wait "just a minute" for the train from Newburg, bound west as far as Otisville, to take them on. The shanty was a rough-hearded affair, evidently just knocked together for the season, consisting of a single room. In its centre was a red-hot stove, and on one side, from a nail in a rafter, hung a single lamp. The floor was carpeted with snow tracked in by the passengers. The wind roared in through the cracks but not through the floor, for the snow prevented that. Two short seats and a chair accommodated about a baker's dozen. The rest stood around toasting their noses in the heat of the red-hot stove and kicking their heels to prevent chilblains. Pretty soon it began to be suspected that the "just a minute" of our waiting would prove a tedious one. The train we had left was still in sight, waiting for the Newburg train to come down to give it the track. Some accident must have occurred to it—it was two hours behind time.

The Express train from New-York was known to be over-due, and the presumption was that if it were signalled, it would hold up and relieve us. About 9 o'clock it hove in sight. Our switch-man swung his red lantern—the coming engine puffed twice in token of braking up. Everybody caught up his carpet-bag and rushed to the door—but stared and turned back in disappointment, when the whole train rushed by like an arrow. There were some wicked enough to hope that for its discourtesy it would pitch into the train that had left us, but unluckily that had a moment before been switched off and gone feeling its way along toward Newburg. And now there was a terrible time in the old shanty. No other train from the East was due for—nobody knew how many dozen hours. It was quite evident that unless some benevolent Agent took special pity on us we must stay in the shanty all night. Ons enterprising man had explored the vicinity, and reported that there was but one house within a mile, and that a lone widow's. It was only a mile to Chester, but the only way to get there was over two railroad bridges, that were not planked; the flagman had crossed them once since dark, and averred he would not do it again for all the money the company could raise. There were women and children in the company, but they took it handsomely. One of the women said she had never yet got into trouble but that she had found it all for the best when she got through. Another one said that might be—but her husband was waiting for her at Chester, and she was afraid he would perish. Another didn't care far herself, but her Charlie had got a bem in his throat, which had produced a lung fever and she only feared the cold of the night would give him a relapse; meanwhile, Charlie run up and down the shanty, and tumbled in the dark over the legs and umbrellas, to keep warm.

Two hours had elapsed, and no improvement. Things were getting desperate. There were thirty-five in the company, and thirty-five terrible appetites had grown up. Had a thin slice of roast meat been offered, few would have asked whether it were pig or baby meat, much as it might have looked like the latter. But there was not any roast meat, nor a roast chesnut, nor a raw peanut, even, nor a stick of candy! All hands were terribly hungry, though. One splendid old gentleman—around his head there fairly shone a "glory"—though by daylight it had passed for a red woolen comforter—went out into the snow and fished out from the heap his trunk, forced the lock and from its packing of dry goods drew forth a little box. He got an axe and opened it; and—oh! how they smiled on us—fat figs! He passed them around to the ladies first, and the children, and then to the big, bangling men, not omitting an old colored gentleman who had held his peace and nursed his heels very kindly in a corner. We asked the name of the benevolent gentleman. A rough looking customer from Chester said it was SELBY ROE, and, said he, with a fig in his mouth at the time, whose nourishment already tingled, evidently, to his fingers' ends, "he's got a heart as big as a man's but, and the best team in all the country." Bless our reporter's soul—though the fig box was all too soon emptied—didn't every body know Mr. ROE.

Well, but how should we sleep? Three men pitched out into the storm and said they'd go to Chester. They were out a quarter of an hour and had traveled forty rods, when they turned back, guessing it was better to sleep in the shanty than to risk it.

But they brought a good rumor back. They had heard a whistle blowing off to the west, and were sanguine that help was coming. Again everybody plucked up his spirits and his carpet-bag and stood ready, and sure enough, after three hours of experience in the shanty, down came a wheezing engine that had knocked off at Chester for the night, with a stray car it had found, and took us in. At Chester it took a car and a load of people who had started from the West at 4 o'clock, and had lain at the junction, within forty rods of the train we had left, and then by some unaccountable accident had not been hitched on to the train that did go up to Newburg. They were a very solemn company, and having enjoyed a good fire while we froze, were very much disposed to "cuss" at what we had only "grieved." The wheezy engine had started for us because a telegraph from Newburg had announced at a late hour that the grain for which we were so eagerly waiting wouldn't venture out that night.

Our troubles were nearly ended. Little Wheezy got out of wood every two miles and out of water every three. Then she would run and fetch up in a snow bank. Then they'd dig her out and try it again. At first every time she got into trouble she'd whistle; but that wasted steam, so she made all her signals by a bell, and saved her steam to butt snow-banks with. By this strict economy we reached Middletown before midnight—the train that should have reached there by 7.

Hungry as bears, we rushed up to the "best hotel," and laid our petition at the feet of its merry landlord—for supper. But we had forgotten that we were in the country, where the women go to bed nights. Everybody was a-bed, and the fires in the cooking-stoves gone out. Our hearts sunk down below the tops of our boots. But, across a sea of snow-banks, we were shown a twinkling light, hard by which the "National Oyster Saloon" was kept. Thither we rushed, and made proffers for all that might be left in the "National Saloon." The bill was small, but we went home satisfied, and slept like a top—like two or three of them.

Sunday morning dawned clear and warm upon an unbroken, unsoiled sheet of glistening snow. It was not piled as people supposed it would be—indeed it lay pretty nearly level, and was not over five or six inches deep. People didn't turn out very early. The old stove in the bar-room—they don't sell rum, so the bar-room is simply an office—of our hotel grew very red, and one after another of the hangers-about dropped in to warm their fingers by it. The doctor came in, and the circle learned how everybody's health was. The County Judge—or the late County Judge, perhaps—came in, smoked a cigar, and talked over the old fever and ague of the Walkill, the liquor question, and then came on to theology, which last subject was on the floor until we thought it time to go to church. There are seven of them in Middletown—the Old-School Presbyterian not yet quite finished, but will be, when finished, the neatest of the seven. We could not possibly go to all of them, so we went to the most orthodox and were edified.

The milkmen of Orange County have to carry their milk to the depôts Sundays just as on other days. But there it stood last Sunday, and Monday too,—not a can had been removed by Monday evening. But we hardly think it was warm enough to sour. Our City milkmen found it pretty difficult, we suspect, to water their Saturday remissions enough to make them answer for both days.

We took the mail train back to the City Monday afternoon, and it made pretty good time in. We found that instead of running into the thickest of the storm we had run out of it. All through Orange County and westward, as the event proves, it had only served to improve the capital sleighing. In New-York it had piled up its agony.

The Ferries.

The boats of the several ferries made their trips with their usual regularity, despite the thumpings which centred upon their efforts to pass through the beds of ice which floated down the stream.

The ferry slips, of course, were crammed with broken ice, the more especially on the Brooklyn and Jersey sides of the river; but by dint of a greater head of steam the boats managed to make their way without much detention.

The Hudson River was filled with floating ice. On the Hoboken Ferry there was some little delay, but the boats continued running without serious hindrance.

City Railroads and Snow.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that we have a deep snow on the ground the question arises, who shall have the right of way, the Railroad Companies or the public in general? Have these Companies a right to take the snow from the middle of the streets to accommodate themselves, and pile it up on each side of the street to such a height as may be seen in several of our narrow streets through which the cars run? There is no doubt that these Companies have rights in the streets, and there is no doubt on the other hand, in the minds of the citizens, that *they* have rights.

As the matter now stands the former claim the *exclusive right* of way. They take a greater portion of the snow from the middle of the street, so that a bright sun will melt what they leave entirely away in one hour, leaving the ground perfectly bare, while on either side the snow is so high it is impossible to get along with any kind of vehicle. Cartmen, grocers, and all others who are obliged to take heavy loads, are compelled to take some other street or drag on bare ground, and perhaps have to unload over a bank of snow as high as his shoulders, and, at the same time, "keep off the track."

If any one wishes to test the beauties of these streets after the Companies have arranged the snow, let him undertake to drive through with a heavy load, and he will need no further argument to convince him that the street is exclusively in the hands of the Company. Should he succeed in dragging his load on the bare ground, let the runner of his sleigh drop down into the grove of the rail, and we think he will taste of the sweets sufficiently.

Some have remonstrated, and have set at work to shovel the snow back into the middle of the street again. The Companies have applied to the Police for help, and have carried their point under the plea that these City Railroads come under the General Railroad Act, which inflicts a heavy fine for throwing any obstruction on the track. We believe that the same act makes it obligatory on the part of the Company *to fence in their Road.* "It is a poor rule that does not work both ways."

If our citizens are thus to be driven away from the street, it may as well be fenced in—and the sooner it is done the better. Let the line be drawn, and we shall then know how far their limits extend. It has been reported that by their charter they have no right to run sleighs; if true, it merely shows *one thing* that they have not a right to do. The Legislature is now in session, and would it not benefit all parties concerned to make application to have their charters so amended as to give them the privilege of running sleighs during sleighing-time, and thereby save a disagreeable collision between the Railroad Companies and the citizens.

SUBSCRIBER.

Telegraphic Reports.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning stood at 10° above zero; and now at 10 o'clock, it is 13° above. The New-York mails of Saturday arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7—P. M.

It is again snowing here. The road between here and Petersburg, and even south of that, is blocked with snow. Two trains are between Acquin Creek and Fredericksburg. The Southern train has not arrived at Fredericksburg. The snow is six inches deep at Raleigh and badly drifted. Thermometer at 3 o'clock, 33° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

The morning train from New-York reached here about noon to-day. The Western Road is not yet open; the mails arrived last night in a sleigh.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

It commenced snowing here again at 9 o'clock, this evening. The mail due from the West to-day has not yet arrived. The mail from the West, of yesterday, was brought down in a sleigh from Morgan's Corner, and the mail for the West was sent the same way. All the other roads are open, and the mails are arriving and departing as usual.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The railroads are being slowly relieved from the blockade of snow, but serious detention to trains still exists. The New-York mail train of this morning, due here at 5 P. M., reached Springfield at 7, and will not probably arrive before morning. It is estimated that not less than five thousand people passed Saturday night in the cars within eight miles of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Jan. 7.

The weather is very cold.

We had a slight fall of snow this evening. The Philadelphia mail arrived in good time. The other roads, at this point, are unobstructed. The New-York morning mail failed this evening, being the third time in succession. We have had nothing south of Richmond since Saturday, and five New-Orleans mails are due.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

During the storm on Sunday morning the bark *Tammany* and brig *Emma* from New-Orleans for Boston, dragged ashore at Holmes Hole. They remain tight but will have to discharge cargo.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 7.

No train from Philadelphia to-day. Eleven Senators are absent, and it is supposed have been detained by the snow. A bare quorum only is present to transact business.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The New-York Mail of Sunday arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, and goes on in the morning. The Philadelphia Mail of to-day is received.

SALEM, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

The snow is a foot deep here. At 4 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at four degrees below zero.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

Snow nine inches deep. Thermometer eight degrees below zero.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Monday, Jan. 7.

Snow a foot deep. Mercury five degrees below zero.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7.

No New-York mail has been received here since Saturday.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The weather is moderate. It now snows finely. The trains have been delayed eastward.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 7.

Weather moderate—snowing briskly—roads not obstructed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 7.

A heavy snow has fallen here to-day, and still continues. The roads are in good condition as yet.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

It is very cold here—considerable snow, but the roads are clear.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

All trains passing here are behind time. The thermometer, this morning, was ten degrees below zero.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

The Storm East.

HARTFORD.

We had a heavy fall of snow on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The snow drifted badly; but ten or twelve inches on a level, must have fallen. The railroad trains were deranged somewhat. The Express train for Springfield, which should have got there Saturday evening, did not reach Springfield until 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The House telegraph is down between Springfield and Boston; but works to the southward. A locomotive is said to have come through from Providence to Hartford, on Sunday. Messengers from the Plainville passengers, were 2½ hours in getting from West Hartford to Hartford.

SPRINGFIELD.

The weather whipped around Friday night, after a mild day, severely cold, and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock the mercury was 4° below zero. The day continued terribly cold, the most so of the season, and it was only after long struggling the inevitable storm that burdened the clouds could "break the ice" and reach the ground. But towards night it came, thick and cold and windy, and continued all night, and up to church time Sabbath morning. There were some twelve or fourteen inches of the snow on an average, but the wind piled it high in some places, and swept it off in others. The trains on the various railroads entering this city were delayed on Saturday evening.

NEW-HAVEN.

We have been visited by one of the heaviest and most violent snow storms known to the earliest inhabitant. The snow commenced falling Saturday noon, and continued throughout the afternoon and night with unabated fury. There must be an average depth of at least eighteen inches or two feet, and the high wind which prevailed during its fall, has drifted the snow badly—in some instances piling it as high as fifteen feet. The streets yesterday morning were almost impassible, and but few persons dared to venture out. All the railroad tracks are blocked up, and travel must be seriously impeded.

BOSTON.

The elements on Saturday morning betokened a storm, though it was "too cold to snow," but the flakes began to fall soon after noon, and a violent north-east storm commenced, which lasted until yesterday forenoon. The streets of Boston have seldom been so completely blocked up by a single storm as they were yesterday—the average depth being estimated at fifteen or eighteen inches, while in some places there were high drifts.

From Cape Cod there is some disastrous intelligence, as will be seen by the despatch below, though we have heard of no lose of life thus far.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, CAPE COD, Jan. 6—10 A. M.—We had a thick snow storm all night, with a heavy gale from the east. At 4 o'clock this morning the wind hauled to the north, and is now north-east. It is the most distressing storm I ever knew. The dwelling house attached to the light suffered considerable damage by having some of the windows and doors blown in.

JAMES SMALL, Keeper Highland Light.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 6—10 A. M.—We are now in the midst of one of the most severe snow storm that we have experienced for many years. It commenced at 6 o'clock last evening. The roads are all blocked up with snow. Nothing from the back of the Cape as yet. Schooner *Mary E.*, of Provincetown, drifted from her moorings into the Union wharf railway, where she sunk.

EBEN S. SMITH, Underwriters' Agent.

Brig *Vesta*, FRATES, from Galveston for Boston, with cotton and molasses, went ashore about a mile north of the Highland Light, at 8 A. M. The crew landed safe. The vessel will probably be got off without much damage. Mr. E. S. SMITH, Underwriter's Agent, has gone to render assistance.

British schooner *Emma*, of Lunenberg, N. S., for New-York, went ashore last night; has sustained little damage; and will probably be got off to-night at high water.

Ship *Hartford*, from Savannah for Boston, has drifted from her anchorage, but is still a good distance from the shore.

Brig *Maryland*, BURDITT, from Pernambuco for Boston, dragged her anchors considerably, but finally rode out the gale in safety.

3 o'clock P. M.—The gale has abated considerably. Ship *Hartford* has dragged nearly to the head of the cove, and will be in danger of touching at low water. The steamer *Acorn* will tow her into deep water if necessary.

There is a schooner ashore on the north side of the Cape, south of Pulmer Harbor, apparently head off shore. A schooner, name unknown, is ashore near Truro.

GRATHAM, Jan. 6, 3 P. M.—We hear of no disaster as yet. Capt LEWIS, Underwriters' Agent, has gone along the coast, and will take measures to assist any vessel that may happen to be in distress.

Steamer *Enoch Train*, Capt. HENNESSEY, from Boston for New-York, with ship *Dragoon* in tow, passed Osterville at 11 A. M., on the 5th inst. Capt. HENNESSEY probably put into Tarpaulin Cove or Newport.

The Storm South.

NEWARK.

Saturday was a cold blustering windy day, and about noon a snow storm set in, which lasted nearly through the night. It was one of your old-fashioned snow storms which left its mark in all sorts of fantastic shapes which the drifting wind could fashion. It was none of your wild morning storms when the roughs of wind swell up and down the street with an oppressive weight on the heart, but a cold and sharp wintry one with the snow falling, not in flakes, but like a white mist, penetrating every crevice in the house. Nearly two feet of snow fell, but it drifted badly.

TRENTON.

One of the most violent snow storms which has occurred for a long time, set in on Saturday, and continued till near daylight yesterday morning, the wind blowing a perfect gale during the storm, drifting the snow to the depth of four or five feet in many places. It is estimated that the average depth of snow was nearly two feet, and much animation will probably be exhibited in our streets for some days to come, as the sleighing is most excellent.

PHILADELPHIA.

The snow fell on Saturday afternoon and during the night, in good earnest. The cold was intense—the thermometer being several degrees below the freezing point—and the snow was dashed about by the wind at a furious rate. In many places the streets were completely blocked up by snow several feet in height, and all the trains arriving and departing were delayed several hours by the snow and ice upon the tracks. The Schuylkill is closed for some distance below the GRAY'S ferry bridge. The Delaware, up about Burlington, has been closed for a week, and we learn that wagons were driven across it some days since.

BALTIMORE.

We are visited to-day by a snow storm. It commenced falling about 9¾ o'clock this morning, and has continued to this time, in a manner indicating that it is to be one of the "old fashioned" sort, as they say further North.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Aspect of the Contest for the Speakership.

Important Movement in the Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

BANKS' friends are a little chagrined at the slight break in the ranks to-day, but they are not disheartened, as the gentlemen who left BANKS will undoubtedly return whenever their votes will elect him.

It is still believed certain that BANKS cannot fall below ninety in any contingency. It is also certain that many Democrats are getting anxious for the organization, and are ready to yield if BANKS' friends will only give the excuse by once making a steady, earnest, continuous fight for a few hours.

Send back the absentees as speedily as possible, and mark the deserters everywhere. Even blunders are inexcusable now.

The Democrats are holding a caucus to-night, the chief object of which is to discipline some Democrats who are desirous of pushing a plurality resolution. Some persons anticipate that it will make arrangements for the introduction of the plurality resolution.

LATER.

The Democratic Caucus has resolved to vote hereafter against any motion to adjourn until the Speaker is elected. STEPHENS, CLINGMAN, BARCLAY and two others announced that they would hereafter consider themselves at liberty to vote for a plurality resolution, and there is an informal understanding that they may do so without any violation of caucus obligations. This will elect BANKS on Wednesday, unless treachery among his professed friends again disappoints us. Treachery now, however, will prove fatal, and work our entire defeat. S.

Proceedings in the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Between forty and fifty Democratic Members of the House met in caucus to-night. Mr. JONES of Tennessee took the Chair, and Messrs. RUFFIN and ENGLISH as Secretaries. After an interchange of views it was represented that Mr. RICHARDSON was willing to be dropped provided another could be nominated with a better prospect of success. It was contended that the withdrawing of him would be an abandonment of the platform. Some Democrate considered this caucus unnecessary, and probably nothing definite will be accomplished.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr. BRODHEAD called up his resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the General Appropriation bills or adopting more speedy action on them, to avoid the evils of night sessions at the close of each Congress, and the scenes which a sense of delicacy prevented him from describing. He was in favor of doubling the compensation of members to the short-or sessions.

Mr. CLAYTON had no doubt of the power to originate those bills. Twenty-seven years ago the evil referred to was as great as now; no measures competent having been taken to arrest it.

Mr. TOOMBS did not think this the true remedy. The difficulty was occasioned by large numbers of amendments being tacked on to bills at a late period of the session.

Mr. SEWARD, while favoring the resolution, would not commit himself as to the propriety of the remedy proposed.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker:

NINETY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks	101	Mr. Pennington	6
Mr. Richardson	73	Scattering	5
Mr. Fuller	29		

Necessary to a choice, 108.

Three additional votes were taken. The last was as follows:

NINETY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	99	Richardson	73
Fuller	30	Pennington	9
Scattering	6		

Necessary to a choice, 108.

During the proceedings an enlivening episode took place.

Mr. EUSTIS, in defining the position of the American Party in Louisiana, repudiated the 8th section of the Philadelphia Platform, preferring that his right arm should wither rather than that he should be connected with any party whose purpose was to persecute or proscribe American Catholics.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, took issue with Mr. EUSTIS. He was opposed to Roman Catholicism, because it owed allegiance to the Pope above the Constitution. There has never been a time when the priests, in their assemblies, did not cast their power against the people.

Mr. FLORENCE referred Mr. SMITH to the Irish Catholics under Father MURPHY at Vinegar Hill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Louisiana, referred to history to show that in the French Revolution the Priests joined the people in their successful warfare against the two other estates—nobles and clergy.

Mr. WALKER of Alabama, conceived that the purpose of the American Party was political. If he thought religious persecution was a prominent feature he would cut loose from such an organization.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at 6½ P. M., and, a quorum not being present, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

On the roll being called, seventy-four members answered to their names. Of these twenty-eight were Americans. A motion was made to cite members to attend, but, without acting upon it, the House adjourned till Tuesday. Very few members remained in Albany over Sunday, and many are detained by the deep snow.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 7—11 P. M.

The night is fine and clear, but there are still no signs of the *Canada*.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 7.

The State Senate organized this morning. W. L. BASCOM, of Franklin, was elected Clerk. The usual joint resolution fixing day for canvassing returns of vote for Governor was passed, Wednesday being the day designated.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives a very large number of persons assembled to witness the organization. Dr. TEVITT, Secretary of State, called the House to order. N. H. VAN VOORHIS, of Athens, was chosen Speaker, and JAMES S. ROBINSON, of Hardon, Clerk. Gov. MEDILL sent in his Message. It is very lengthy.

The New Mail Route to New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Jan 7.

The steamer *Fannie Bullit* arrived here, in six days, from New-Orleans, bringing the first daily mail under the new contract. The new depôt at the Mound City Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, blew down this morning.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 3d inst. There is no news of importance. Sugars were languishing, and Molasses looking up, on account of large European contracts.

From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

By the steamer *Mexico*, we have Galveston dates to the 3d inst.; but the news from TEXAS is wholly unimportant.

Railroad Accident.

EASTON, P., Monday, Jan. 7.

A sleigh containing CHARLES WOLF and son came in collision with a train on the Lehigh Valley Road this afternoon, near Catasauqua, and both the occupants were severely injured.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

Our Legislature meets to-morrow, and there is considerable excitement amongst the large number of candidates for office. It is doubtful which party will be able to secure the organization.

Death of Dr. Stephen W. Taylor.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

STEPHEN W. TAYLOR, L.L. D., President of the Madison University, died at Hamilton this morning, aged 65 years.

Fire at Rome.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 7.

A building in Rome, owned by the State, and used for storing implements for canal repairs, was burned on Saturday night. Nothing was saved.

The Veterans of 1812.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Veterans of 1812, from New-York, have arrived here, and start for Baltimore to-night.

Water for Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Devoted as you are to the upbuilding of New-York City, I hope, nevertheless, that you will have the magnanimity to publish this article, and obtain many subscribers, though it does aim for the advantage of Brooklyn. The scheme for supplying Brooklyn with water from Long Island is generally considered impracticable, especially because the quality of the water and the permanency of the supply are both quite doubtful. There is, however, an abundance of excellent water in the streams and lakes near Croton River, which might be conveyed through Westchester County over a wire suspension bridge at Hell Gate, (built high enough to avoid interference with vessels,) or through pipes laid in the bed of the river, (as is now done to supply Blackwell's Island,) thence passing on to Brooklyn, supplying Astoria, Ravenswood, Williamsburg, Bushwick, and terminating in a grand reservoir on Fort Green, or any other eligible point.

This arrangement will enable Brooklyn to be entirely independent of New-York, and we predict that it will raise the value of real estate in five years sufficiently to pay the cost of the whole work, not to mention the increased security from fire losses, while the improved health of our families would also save us no small amount of drugs and doctors' bills. These inestimable considerations, united to the great convenience of an abundance of pure, soft water, would attract many to Brooklyn, and retain others who now abandon it for the sake of Croton water, notwithstanding its ample bounds for large family mansions, its well-ordered days, peaceful nights, and sacred Sabbaths, unprofaned by city railroad traveling; its high ministerial talent, and its cultivated New-England society. J. W.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1856.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—About 6½ o'clock on Wednesday, the widow of LEONARD HUNNEWELL, nearly 80 years of age, was burnt to death in Old Cambridge under the following circumstances: She had retired to her room in the upper part of the house. A short time afterwards the attention of the occupants of the house was attracted by the cry of fire, and upon entering the room they found her dead upon the floor. It is supposed that she in some way fell upon the stove and set her clothes on fire and was unable to give the alarm. It is a singular coincidence that a son of the deceased was burnt to death some ten years ago. In that case a brother was tried for setting the house on fire, and was sent to the State Prison for life.

Boston Times.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Detroit *Daily Democrat and Inquirer* has been merged in the Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, as the cost and trouble of keeping up a separate evening paper, the publishers say, is not sufficiently requited either by profit or usefulness. By this step, the Detroit *Daily Advertiser* will have an important accession to the strength of its subscription list, and will become one of the most widely circulated among Western daily papers.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.—The British brig *Zenlike*, GRIFFIN, of Halifax, N. S., was fallen in with Nov. 10, in lat. 37° 20' N., lon. 69° W., water-logged and dismasted, by brig *Sarah*, arrived at Guadaloupe, who took from the wreck Capt. GRIFFIN and one man. Capt. G. had been lashed to the stump of the foremast for eight days, and was in a terrible condition of suffering. The flesh was falling from his body when he was discovered. At latest accounts he was improving.

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to the third city in the world in 1865; and in all the [illegible] attributes of [illegible], private and public beneficence, educational advantages, commercial wealth and enterprise—to a position second to none; yet, in its form of government, its internal regulations, the integrity with which its public affairs are managed, and in the adaptation of its municipal administration to its public wants, it is to-day far inferior to a dozen other cities in the Union of half its population and importance. Whilst we have progressed in the accumulation of the elements of prosperity, we have retrograded in the means to preserve our power and provide for the necessities of our condition.

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The idea of Government, whether National, State or Municipal, is very simple. It is merely *Government*. It is the care of the public interest—a provision for the general welfare—the enacting and the executing of such rules and regulations as will best protect the rights and interests of *all*, without discrimination as to class or sect. The Federal Government is restricted to the exercise of such powers as have been directly delegated by the States, and to such subjects of legislation as are specifically enumerated in the Constitution. The powers of the State Government extend to all that appertains to the Common wealth, not conferred upon the towns, counties, etc.; and of the City Government, to everything connected with local matters under its charter of incorporation. The Government of the City is far more utilitarian and practically perceptible than either of the other Governments. It directly involves and affects the comfort, interest or health of every citizen. It is a living, ever-present fact; we see and feel it daily. There are no one so humble or obscure, or so powerful and rich, as to be exempt from its operations. Every man, woman and child of our resident population is dependent upon government as administered in this City. Nor is its influence confined to the narrow limits of its own jurisdiction. It is wide spread throughout the land. The tens of thousands of visitors from other cities and States witness its operation and carry home its impressions, which in turn affect their own localities for weal or woe. Therefore, New-York and the conduct of our corporate affairs are not alone for ourselves; and though we cannot say,—and I hope may never be able with truth to say,—that New-York is politically what Paris is to France, still the fact is, that, in the influence of its prosperity or adversity, so much dependent upon its local government, New-York affects a wider extent of territory, involving more vital, social interests and considerations than the capitals of Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria together.

Am I not therefore justified in declaring that our local legislation and the management of our executive offices have not fulfilled the requirements of our present wants, to say nothing of our future destiny? It appears to me that temporary expedients and feeble efforts, seldom successful—schemes of private advantage, as well as of partisan interest, costing millions to the people—comprise about all that has been done for this great City by its public authorities; and that, with all our reform agitation and assumed close attention to local politics, we are strangely deficient in the grasp of intellect and breadth of comprehension necessary to devise proper provision for New-York as it is, much less for New-York as it will be. The introduction of the waters of the Croton River and the projection of the Central Park are about all that has been done in keeping with a liberal policy.

But it may be asked, whether it is too late to recover ourselves in these respects? I think not; though we have attained the dimensions of advanced maturity, we are still young in years. It is not too late to remedy the errors and omissions of the past, by the adoption of measures corresponding with the prospects before us. It is true we cannot, nor is it important, that we should modernize the width and regularity of the Streets of Old New-York, now its extreme southern border; nor can we now, nor is it desirable, that we should attempt to imitate the great cities of Europe, in the ornamental grandeur of our public buildings, or the magnificence of our public squares and parks; but in all that is essential to the physical well being, to the full development of the trade and commerce, and to the preservation of property and the promotion of the general welfare, it is not too late to devise and adopt permanent measures, in keeping with our present as well as future condition.

Having in view another communication more detailed in its suggestions, and more recommendatory in its character, I do not propose now to go into a discussion of the improvements required to remedy the defects and supply the omissions of the past; it is sufficient for the present occasion to revert to the source whence we have derived prosperity, and generally to the leading measures necessary to preserve, maintain and increase it.

I propose, therefore, to consider now, the questions, *to what is New-York the most indebted? and in what is it the most deficient?* In discussing these questions it seems that an innovation has been made in the peculiarly local tenor of documents of this kind, by the introduction of national topics. I beg you to remember that our City is of national interest, its success of national importance, and that its rise or downfall is inseparably connected with, and more directly dependent upon, the legislation and policy of the General Government, than that of any Commonwealth in the Union. Therefore, if for the first time an attempt is made to bring the power of this City, through its corporate authorities, to bear upon the General Government by an official demand for a recognition of our weight, let me ask that the magnitude of the interests involved may be deemed a sufficient warrant for the introduction of topics apparently foreign to this occasion.

FOREIGN COMMERCE,

With its concomitant, Domestic Commerce, is the germ whence has sprung our might. To that interest, the first and most lastingly beneficial of all departments of industry—the richest in its results and the most ennobling in its character, as spreading the mantle of civilization, disseminating peace and intelligence, and good will from man to man; as an instrument in the hands of Almighty God, by which his word is carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; we are indebted for the foundation upon which rests the corner-stone of all our prosperity.

Our power is derived from commerce. Our geographical position, together with the energy, industry, ability and capital of our people, has enabled us to outstrip our sister cities in the struggle for commercial mastery, and has placed us among the first cities of the world. Without commerce, we could not have accomplished this; it has added to our population a half million in a quarter of a century—has drawn to us the capital and enterprise of every quarter of the earth—has enabled us to lead in works of benevolence, philanthropy and religion; to aid our sister cities and States in building up their own localities, and has developed the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the whole country. Without commerce, the New-York of to-day would have been but little more populous than the New-York of the last century. It is commerce that has made us what we are, and to it we must look to maintain the supremacy we possess. Therefore it is important to retain this great element of power unimpaired. With it we can be everything—without it, nothing. Now, as this interest, like all others, flourishes most when least subjected to Governmental interference, undoubtedly, in a full consideration of the question presented, we cannot overlook the restrictions which have been imposed upon it, by the Federal Government.

THE MAYOR'S OPINION ON THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

In my opinion the mode of collecting revenue by imposts, heretofore adopted, has been detrimental not only to our own interests, but to those of the whole country.

The levying of imposts upon importations is, to the extent of the impost, a hindrance to commerce, and anything that is a hindrance to commerce is adverse to every other department of industry. To declare that every cargo or article of merchandise brought to our port, from a foreign country, shall be subjected to duty, *viz*: tax, before it be allowed to come on shore for sale or consumption, is, to the extent of the sum demanded, together with its mode of collection, an obstruction to importations, and thus far injurious to commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

It matters little to the industry and capital of New-York in what form and by what mode or pretext taxation is exacted. Every operation of Government, the object of which is to raise revenue, imposes a burden upon the people.

We endure taxation from three several sources to aid in the support of three independent governments. The City Corporation spends its millions per annum, and makes its levies upon our property for reimbursement; the State relies upon us for large contributions to its school and other funds, and the General Government looks to New-York for two-thirds of its whole revenue. It is of little concern whether these sums are required in the aggregate, or whether thus separated into three distinct demands. There is no difference in the effect, whether the draught be made by a levy upon our property, as in the case of the City and State, or whether upon our consumption and trade, as in the case of the General Government. The mode varies, but the results are the same.

It is no answer to say that we have prospered, notwithstanding these restrictions. That we have flourished even under these burdens is the greater wonder and the higher compliment to our enterprise. What would New-York not have been if left to the laws of trade and of nature; free to the interchange of commodities with all other countries? If our port had been left open to friendly ingress and if our affairs had been freed from the interference of the thousand agents through whom the Government appropriates a portion of the earnings of our trade with which to fill the national coffers, we should have stood, not the third, but the first City of the world. New-York, and indeed the whole country, requires unlimited free trade; exemption from restrictive or special legislation, and the severe exactions upon the industry of the people which follow in its train. We may not always possess the inherent vigor required to surmount the obstacles in our way arising from this cause. Spain was once foremost among the nations, and Cadiz among the first of European ports. They have fallen a sacrifice to a mistaken commercial policy, not unlike that of our own Government. Spain has long since ceased to hold a place among really independent nations, and now lies a victim to her own suicidal system. Her neighbors but await the day for her partition, and her island colonies the dominion of a freer and more enlightened Government.

MEXICO AND NEW-YORK.

Or look to Mexico! She followed the commercial example of her ancient mother, adhering to the old with Spanish tenacity. Upon this rock she too became a wreck.

I know that public opinion in this country traces to other influences her degraded downfall; but whatever the immediate causes may be, it is my conviction that the gold collected by Custom-House duties, and used by revolutionary generals and corrupt rulers has been the instrument of destruction by which Mexican liberties and nationalities have been paralyzed and broken down; corrupt rulers thus obtaining gold, first demoralized and then betrayed that ignorant people; and now the descendants of the haughty Spaniard in North America are, by the beckoning of an unseen but all-powerful hand, following the fading trail of the red man. The influences which control the rise and fall of empires find no truer illustration than in the history of Spanish dominion in America. The end of what is left of it is obvious. It must soon be obliterated. Let us prepare to fill the vacancy which, in spite of ourselves, awaits our occupation. The same destiny which first sent the sons of Spain to debauch and conquer the Indian; and then the more hardy sons of Britain in turn to succeed them, with liberal institutions upon which to erect a mighty self-controlling political power, will direct the further progress of the republican principle under the stars and stripes, until not only Mexico, but in the not distant future the whole of Central America, will acknowledge our sway, and become a portion of this confederation of Independent States.

In this march of empire, our own emporium is to hold no insignificant position of command. Our capital and navigation, together with the indomitable spirit of advanture, and bold, hardy enterprise of the West and South, will head this army of territorial acquisition. If it is to be a peaceful conquest, the commerce of New-York must lead the van; if it be by force of arms, New-York must supply the sinews of war. In any form by which this great drama is to be played out, through the inscrutable mystery of destiny, we are to be the main actors, and our resources, existing only through and by commerce, are to be the immediate agents.

Therefore let it be said to the whole country, that our increase is their gain; our onward progress their advancement; our welfare to be secured by the absence of all governmental restrictions upon the sources of our strength, the security of their own present prosperity, and the means by which their future is to be made more brilliant.

THE MAYOR RECOMMENDS A LINE OF POLICY.

In this advocacy of freedom from governmental restraints, I wish to be understood as declaring a principle equally advantageous to this section of the country and to every branch of industry. I do not recommend this policy for the exclusive benefit of our City, even were it possible to separate its interests from those of the rest of the Union. It requires no argument to prove that just as the prosperity of New-York is of advantage to every State in the Union, so the general internal thrift arising from the successful prosecution of every branch of trade, and manufactures, and of agriculture throughout the length and breadth of the land, is indispensable to the prosperity of New-York. But independent of this connection and identification of interests, the policy I advocate is not adverse to the true policy of any other section. The whole country will advance as government interference with private industry is withdrawn. Freedom is the theory upon which our institutions are founded; and freedom in the exercise of opinion, whether political or religious, and in the pursuit of gain—whether by manufactures, commerce, or agriculture—freedom in the full development of the immense resources of our noble land, securing to all the enjoyment of the largest liberty compatible with equal justice, subjected only to the immutable laws of nature, and the preservation of the equal rights of all. Freedom thus illustrated, is the great principal of American progress.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Having thus briefly directed attention to the source of our present strength and future reliance, and pointed out the principal difficulty in the way of a full development of our elements of growth, it is now proper to refer to what in my judgment are the leading internal defects. These I propose to consider in a general manner.

Next to commerce, the principal, and it may be said with truth, the vital, internal element upon which the City of New-York depends, is its government. Its government in form and its government in execution. The form of government is of incalculable moment; for though it is true that the incumbents of the several offices, constituting as they do the body which is to carry out the government, of whatever kind it may be, can do much to impair its efficacy and subvert its intention, still they are accountable to legal tribunals, and can be periodically changed. Not so with the fundamental charter or law of government itself. This is or should be permanent in its duration, and if possible perfect in its system. It is not extravagant to say that this City, for a century, has not had a charter adapted to its wants, and in all respects adequate to its requirements.

Our corporate history will show that so far as organic law was concerned, the municipal franchise, as well as the rights of the people, were better protected when the form of Government was constructed by foreign hands, than since we have been exercising these functions for ourselves through our State authorities.

It is singular that these charters when emanating from, "the one man power afforded more security for the corporate rights of the City, and a more certain protection for the property of the citizens, than the popular ones of late years, which have been the creation of the *vox populi*. The Dongan Charter of 1686, or that of Montgomery of 1730, would be better adapted to New-York now than the hybrid, incongruous, and inadequate amendments of our own adoption. It is quite certain that although the former furnishes the foundation upon which these amendments have been made, and upon which we have been continually seeming to improve, that the *improvements* are really not improvements in fact. If ever the history of the charters, and of their times, shall be carefully written, it will be seen that with all our advancement, we are behind our ancestors in knowledge of true municipal Government.

CONCENTRATION OF POWER.

As New-Amsterdam and as New-York, we have had the Dutch Charter, emanating directly from the Home Government in 1637; the Nicholl, or first English Charter, of 1665; the Dongan Charter, of 1686; the Montgomery Charter, of 1730; the Amended Charter of 1830, with the recent amendments of 1849, 1851, and 1853. It is true that some of these may be called merely grants from the Home Government, but they are still interesting from containing the idea of their times, as to what constitute corporate rights and Municipal Government, and as contrasting very favorably with the supposed superior intelligence of the present day. The chief merits of the supposed superior intelligence of the present day. The chief merit of these ancient constitutions consisted in the *concentration of power*; and as we have strayed from this essential element of Municipal Government as applied to this City, with its tens of thousands of the dissolute and lawless, we have, in my judgment, departed from the true path and introduced fundamental errors productive of the present anarchy which is almost the absence of any Government whatever. It is this great difference between the series of amendments of 1849, 1851, and 1853, and the more compact, solid features of the Charter of 1830, that much of the present discontent arises. That there must be power all will admit, and that this power must be sufficient to secure control, none can deny, and that executive authority, equally disseminated among several heads, each separate in action and independent in prerogative, with but partial check or hindrance in any quarter, is not such a one as can govern New-York, must be apparent to all. This is not government, it is little better than legalized anarchy. The distribution of equal power in the executive departments, without one head, is subversive of true government. This is peculiarly so among a people who have learned to look upon these heads as places of large pecuniary gain, the value of which is increased as the right to control them is decreased. When the law itself frees a public officer, having the disbursement of large sums of money, from accountability, or when accountable, the responsibility is fixed in a vague, inapplicable manner, it is difficult to see how the interests of the Treasury are to be protected in times of such lax integrity as now pervades the office-seeking and the office-holding part of the community; for although there are exceptions, few men of stern integrity and high-toned, honorable principles, are to be found canvassing for the support of the corrupt interests in society, now almost indispensable to secure these places of trust. I look upon the want of concentration of power and absence of sufficient check to the action of the several departments, together with the weak and almost powerless condition of the miscalled Chief Executive Officer, as the main defects in the present government of the City. In my judgment we can never have improvement without an entire change of the present system in these respects. The Administration must be a unit. There must be one head to which the other functionaries should be subordinate, all acting in harmony and concert.

WHAT A MAYOR SHOULD BE.

The Mayor should be to the City what the President of the United States is to the General Government, and the several heads of the Departments should be his Cabinet, appointed by him, gathering their directions from his will, if needs be after proper consultation, and be liable, for cause, to removal by him. The Mayor having ample power over every municipal wrong, should be held to the most severe and rigid accountability to the people and to the Courts, not only for his own acts, but for the conduct of the subordinates, who held their places by his appointment; and they in turn should be accountable to him, holding their offices during his own term or for a shorter period, if in his judgment the public interests demand a change. These checks and safeguards would create a solid yet truly Republican Government; the people would know where to go for redress of grievance if, indeed, under this system, any serious grievances would exist; every wrong could be promptly removed, for each officer would feel the necessity of compliance and of general good behavior, as the tenure by which his office is held. I do not mean to assert, that even this form of organization would be perfect; for nothing is perfect that the mind of man conceives or the act of man performs, but so far as the wants of the people of this great City are concerned, I mean to assert that, without these principles incorporated in our organic law, we shall never have a government, which in its Executive department, can yield present satisfaction, much less prepare the way for that bright future, to which in spite of ourselves, we are rapidly tending, as the [illegible] of modern cities.

Similar views on this subject were presented by me in a somewhat different form, in my first messages to your predecessors. Like the same recommendations made to those bodies they failed to elicit action. Subsequent experience in the office of Mayor, has fully confirmed them, and I repeat them now with less hesitancy, as it is quite improbable they will be adopted and take effect during my term; thus rendering me exempt from the suspicion of a desire to increase the patronage of the office for personal objects.

MAYOR WOOD'S DIFFICULTIES.

The want of power has been the main difficulty, thus far, in the way of my administration. The improvements made by me, if any, have been accomplished more through the exercise of will and energy than by the legal prerogatives attached to the Mayoralty. The absence of that moral force which statutory protection will always throw around the doings of a public officer, when acting in pursuance of undoubted legal authority, has weakened my influence and impaired the efficiency of my action. The vicious element in our midst, coalescing with corruptionists who have so long depended upon the treasury, together with antagonistical partisan interests ever ready to decry any public man of opposite political affinities, even though he be unexceptionable in personal character and official action, soon discovered my want of jurisdiction over many abuses existing among us, and, by concert and coalition, sought to subvert and destroy the strength of my position, and render futile my efforts towards reform. It has been the policy of this combination to declare me responsible for numerous abuses, whilst denying my right to abate them, and, as soon as the effort to remove them was made, to denounce me for illegal assumption of authority and the exercise of the "one man power." With these interests and their mercenary designs and subtle devices, I have had to contend, and shall continue to contend to the last. The result of the contest will decide the vital question to New-York, whether those who are adverse to good government are paramount, and whether the people are worthy of and capable of appreciating an honest and fearless discharge of official trust.

Whilst thus freely denouncing the interests opposed to its right, and to myself, as its advocate and administrator, let me not be thought unmindful of the noble support which has been given to me, by those who have favored my efforts. All classes, but those referred to, have rallied to the defence of my exertions, and given to me such a support as no other public officer of the present day has received. Surely if encouragement were needed to continued fidelity, public opinion which has been expressed in my behalf with so much enthusiasm and unanimity, would keep me steadfast in the course I have pursued. No man could falter, however ardueus the duty, or however perilous the hazard, when backed up so vigorously by all these in our midst whose good opinion is worth having.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND "PAUL OF TARSUS."

I have now discussed briefly and in general terms, the two requirements essential to the present prosperity and continued growth of this metropolis, viz.: the preservation and further development of its commerce, and the proper government of its people. It may be said with truth, when these are secured for, New-York is placed upon a basis as firm as the rock upon the borders of the noble Hudson. With these secured she is placed beyond the throes of political revolution in either hemisphere. Wars upon the Continent of Europe, or in the East will but further aid her navigation. Her financial position will soon command the exchanges of the world and as her Bourse vibrates, the money-changers of Europe will respond to the movement. First in arts, as first in commerce and wealth, she will then represent America's superiority in every department of knowledge and in all the noble attributes of our nature, so preëminent in the present century. Then will a New-Yorker be proud of his citizenship in this metropolis; it will hear him honorable reception throughout all civilized lands, for he can say with Paul of Tarsus, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

ANOTHER MESSAGE THREATENED.

I shall submit to you soon another message making practical recommendations for your own legislation, and which in advance permit me to express the hope, may command your early attention.

In that communication I shall endeavor to point out many subjects comprehending abuses and wrongs entirely within your power to remedy, and to reform which I cannot doubt, you will heartily coöperate with me in devising suitable measures.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Organization of the Board of Councilmen.

The City interest in the organization of a new Board of Councilmen is always considerable, and yesterday it was unusual. It was understood that the new members would be sworn in at 12 o'clock; and at that hour the lobby and all the vacant space inside the bar was filled with spectators. There were fifty-nine members—holding over and elect—present. Mr. R. S. Dixon, member for the Twenty-fourth District, was absent, having been injured at a recent fire.

The Clerk of the Board, Mr. Charles McClenaghan, called the members to order, when they took their seats in the order of the Districts they represented.

Soon afterwards the Mayor appeared, accompanied by his Clerk, Mr. Meng, and several policemen, and seated himself in the President's chair. The oath of Office was then administered to the new members, in sections of tens, as follows:

THE OATH.

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Councilman, according to the best of my ability.

The oath having been taken, the members returned to their places, and the Board was constituted as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Names, Residences and Politics of the Members of the Board of Councilmen, for 1856:

Ward.	Dist.	Names.	Residence.	Politics.
1..	1..	Henry Smith	Hunt's Hotel	W. & K. N
	2..	Jacob L. Smith	1 Broadway	Dem.
2..	3..	Gideon Clifton	78 Beekman-street	Whig.
3..	4..	Amos T. Gavitt	49 Robinson-street	W. & K. N
4..	5..	John Banich	76 Frankfort-street	Dem.
	6..	James Reilly	35 Madison-street	Dem.
	7..	George P. Bickford	280 Pearl-street	S. Dem.
5..	8..	James I. Waugh	112 Franklin-street	H. Dem.
	9..	George A. Barney	61 North Moore-st	Whig.
	10..	Wm. H. Crane	423 Greenwich-st	W. & K. N
6..	11..	Matthew Murray	124 Leonard-street	H. Dem.
	12..	George McKinley	116 Centre-street	Dem.
	13..	Jamee E. Kerrigan	42 Bowery	H. Dem.
7..	14..	George W. Warner	133 Madison-street	W. & K. N
	15..	Michael Barry	358 Cherry-street	H. Dem.
	16..	Orlando Gray	317 Henry-street	Dem.
8..	17..	Jonas N. Phillips	73 Greene-street	H. Dem.
	18..	James E. Colgrove	179 Prince-street	K. N.
	19..	Jos. D. Martin	68 Charlton-street	W. & K. N
	20..	Ledyard K. Avery	505 Washington-st	W. & K. N
9..	21..	John Kennard	692 Greenwich-st	K. N.
	22..	Alex. Hemphill	17 Morton-street	K. N.
	23..	C. S. Cooper	6 Ninth-avenue	N. N.
	24..	R. S. Dixon	Fourth-street	K. N.
10..	25..	John Rochner	83 Division-street	Whig.
	26..	Joseph Tyng	321 Hudson-street	S. Dem.
	27..	Charles Wilcock	106 Essex-street	W. & K. N
11..	28..	Henry W. Colyer	189 Stanton-street	Dem.
	29..	Isaac B. Skaats	116 Columbia-street	W. & K. N
	30..	F. I. A. Boole	311 Third-street	H. Dem.
	31..	Geo. H. Raymond	187 Sixth-street	K. N.
	32..	John Hart	216 Eleventh-street	Dem.
12..	33..	William Floyd	6 Gerard-street	K. N.
	34..	Edw'd C. McDonnell	14 Ridge-street	S. Dem.
	35..	Ephraim Reed	52 Suffolk-street	Dem.
14..	36..	Francis O'Reilly	8 Prince-street	S. Dem.
	37..	Thomas Farran	190 Mott-street	S. Dem.
	38..	Michael Smith	187 Hester-street	H. Dem.
15..	39..	John H. Brady	296 Amity street	D. & K. N.
	40..	Otis D. Swan	20 Lafayette-place	W. & K. N
	41..	Charles E. Appleby	75 Fifth-avenue	W. & K. N
16..	42..	Andrew Leary	292 Eighth-avenue	H. Dem.
	43..	George Merritt	167 West 29th-street	W. & K. N
	44..	Samuel Hopper	139 Eighteenth-st	W. & K. N
	45..	Charles S. Wetmore	118 West 16th-street	W. & K. N
17..	46..	J. W. T. Van Riper	25 First-street	W. & K. N
	47..	Benj. F. Pinckney	98 Santon-street	W. & K. N
	48..	F. J. Miller	cor. Av. A. & 5th-st	Dem.
	49..	Andrew J. Odell	31 Seventh-street	W. & K. N
	50..	Bernard Reilly	192 East 13th-street	H. Dem.
20..	51..	James Wallace, Jr.	290 Tenth-avenue	H. Dem.
	52..	Dennis Ryer	— 34th-street	S. Dem.
	53..	Thomas A. Dunn	138 Eighth-avenue	H. Dem.
21..	54..	John L. Nevers	— 30th-street	Dem.
	55..	Wm. H. Taylor	86 29th-street	W. & K. N
1..	56..	William N. Baxter	214 East 23d-street	W. & K. N
	57..	John J. Bradley		Dem.
19..	58..	Hiram A. Maynard	Eight-st., near 3d-av.	W. & K. N
22..	59..	Henry A. Cargill	W. 30th-st., near 10th-av.	Dem.
12..	60..	Isaac A. Hopper	Carmansville	W. & K. N
		Whig and K. N		29
		Dem		29
		Total		60

After the new members had been sworn, the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum being present, he suggested that he was ready to hear any motion that might be made.

Mr. Cooper moved that George Barney act as temporary chairman.

Mr. Boole moved to amend that Jonas A. Phillips take the chair.

The ayes and noes were demanded, but declared out of order by the Clerk until the Board was organized.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost—Ayes 28; Noes 31.

The original motion (that Mr. Barney take the chair) was then carried—Ayes 31; Noes 27.

Mr. Barney was declared elected *pro. tem.*, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Waugh and Raymond, who were appointed to that duty by the Clerk.

Mr. Barney briefly and appropriately acknowledged the honor done him, and expressed himself in favor of union and harmony.

Mr. C. L. Cooper moved that the rules of the late Board be adopted as the rules of the present Board.

The President declared the motion out of order till a permanent organization was effected.

Mr. Baxter moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President. Carried.

Mr. Van Riper moved that it require 31 votes to constitute a choice. Carried.

Messrs. H. Smith, Van Riper and Farran, were appointed Tellers.

The ballot was then had, the members walking to the Clerk's desk as their names were called and depositing their ballots.

The first ballot was declared illegal, there being sixty votes polled and but fifty-nine members present.

A new ballot was then ordered, which was also declared illegal,—one double ballot having been cast, having both the names of Pinckney and Gray thereon.

Mr. Swan moved that the next ballot for President, owing to the previous informality, and to prevent further difficulty, be given *viva voce*.

The motion was finally withdrawn, Mr. Swan giving notice that he would renew it, if another informal ballot occurred.

A new ballot (the third) was then ordered.

Messrs. Voorhis and Clancy appeared, as a Committee from the Board of Aldermen, and notified the Councilmen, through Mr. Voorhis, that the other Board was ready to proceed to business.

The result of the third ballot was declared to be as follows:

Whole number of votes polled	59
Benjamin F. Pinckney, of the 47th Dist., received	31
Orlando Gray, of the 16th Dist., received	28

Mr. Pinckney was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Crane and Wallace were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

When seated, the President arose, and addressed the Board as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

In accepting the honorable position to which your kindness has called me, I beg to express to you my sincere thanks for so great a mark of your confidence and esteem.

Selected to preside over a body having charge of the interests of the first commercial City in America—a City destined, doubtless, to become the first in the world—the mere popular of its legislative branches—and the one in which, under its charter, all bills requiring an expenditure of the public money must originate,—I sensibly realize the great responsibility resting upon me as your presiding officer.

We are, gentlemen, the representatives of various and widely-separated sections of the City—sections having, it may be supposed, diverse interests.

Let us, at the threshold of our labors, divest ourselves of all sectional spirit or partisan feeling, and, as the representatives of the citizens of this great metropolis, enter upon our duties in a spirit of concord.

In the performance of these duties, differences of opinion will, as in all deliberative assemblies, necessarily arise.

Let us implore you, that in all these discussions you exhibit calmness, and a desire only to protect and advance the interests of the great constituency which you represent—that you exercise a careful guard over language, that nothing may be uttered calculated to create acrimony, or mar the harmony which should ever exist among members of a legislative body, and as you have confidence in your own integrity, so confide in the integrity of each other.

In the discharge of the duties upon which I am about to enter, I shall need your generous assistance and support.

Governed by such rules as you in your wisdom may adopt, I shall expect and endeavor to enforce a strict compliance therewith; to the end that system may govern in all our action, expedition be ensured, and dignity and decorum preserved.

And now, gentlemen, let me solicit you to enter upon your duties with zeal and energy, exercising such commendable judgment in their discharge as to secure to yourselves the confidence and the approval of an enlightened constituency.

The speech of the President was received with applause, on the conclusion of which he asked "what was the further pleasure of the Board?"

Mr. Phillips moved that the Board proceed to the election of Clerk.

Mr. Swan moved, as an amendment, that the vote for Clerk of the Board be taken by acclamation.

Mr. Charles McClenachan was then elected Clerk by acclamation.

Mr. Nicholas M. Slidell was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Mr. Gray moved that the votes and rules of the old Board be adopted as the votes and rules of this. Carried.

Mr. Swan moved that a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that they were ready to proceed to business. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Swan, Gray, Avery, Taylor and Miller, such Committee, and they proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

Mr. Barney moved that a Committee be also appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and in form that body that the Council Board was ready to to proceed to business. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Barney, H. Smith, Dunn, E. Reilly, and Cargill, such Committee, and they proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Aldermen soon returned, and reported that they had performed the duty assigned them. The report was accepted and the Committee dismissed.

Mr. Barney moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Deputy Clerk by acclamation.

Agreed to, and Mr. John H. Foote was reelected.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor returned, and reported that the Mayor would communicate to the Board at once in writing.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The President then announced a Message from his Honor the Mayor, (which will be found elsewhere.)

The Clerk commenced to read.

After the reading of a few lines,

Mr. Barney moved to suspend the further reading, and that one thousand extra copies be printed in document form for the use of the members.

Mr. Swan moved, as an amendment, that one thousand extra copies be also printed for general distribution.

The amendment was accepted by the mover, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Mr. Baxter moved that the Board proceed to the election of a first assistant Clerk by acclamation.

Mr. H. Smith moved as an amendment that Mr. C. A. S. Holder be elected by acclamation. Carried, and the motion, as amended, adopted.

Mr. Baxter moved that John E. Green be elected Messenger, by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Baxter then moved that the Board proceed to the election of a door-keepor, by acclamation.

Mr. Swan suggested the name of Mr. Wm. H. Peabody.

Mr. Avery suggested the name of James H. Hoyt.

Mr. Baxter then withdrew his motion.

It was then agreed to go into an election for doorkeopor by ballot.

The former tellers were continued.

The result of the ballot was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 59, of which	
Wm. H. Peabody rec'd	11
James Hoyt received	21
Scattering	2
Necessary to a choice	31

The President declared that there was no election.

Mr. McKinley moved that the Board do now adjourn. Withdrawn.

Mr. Swan moved that the rule requiring a meeting of the Board on the first Monday evening of the present month be suspended.

Mr. McKinley again moved that the Board do adjourn. Lost.

Another ballot was then ordered for doorkeeper.

The second ballot was declared to be informal, there being more votes polled than there were members present.

Mr. Hemphill moved that the rule requiring 31 for a choice be suspended. Lost.

Mr. Dunn moved that the Board do now adjourn. Withdrawn by request, whereupon

The President announced that he had appointed Mr. Joseph E. Humblin Reader of the Board for the ensuing year.

The motion to adjourn was renewed and lost.

Another ballot for Doorkeeper was then taken.

The result of this (the third) ballot was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 59, of which	
James H. Hoyt received	29
James K. Fagan	25
Wm. H. Peabody	10
Scattering	2
Necessary to a choice	39

Mr. Hart moved that the Board do now adjourn. Lost—Ayes, 26; Nays, 26.

A new ballot was then ordered, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 59, of which	
James H. Hoyt received	29
James K. Fagan	14
Wm. H. Peabody	28
Scattering	2
No election.	

Mr. McKinley moved that the Board do now adjourn. Carried—Ayes, 31; Nays, 26.

The Board was then declared adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The fact that nearly all the new members and many of those holding over, had on new suits of clothes, may be considered noteworthy, so we publish it as a fact, apparent to all who had the pleasure of being present at the organization.

MAIDEN AND OTHER SPEECHES.

During the balloting for a President, Mr. Merritt, a new member, made his maiden speech. He suggested that, as it was yet early, members might as well take it easy, and keep perfectly cool. He made the remark with some warmth.

When an extra number of ballots had been found twice, the President *pro tem.* suggested the propriety of members keeping their seats, so that the tellers might have less difficulty.

This elicited a maiden effort from Councilman Kerrigan.

Standing beside the Clerk's desk he said: Well, I move that all who are not members of the Board be required to come away from the President's Chair.

The President would not entertain Mr. Kerrigan's motion. He said: I would suggest—

Mr. Kerrigan—(a second effort)—There is no suggesting about it. I want them to come down.

Those not members are supposed to have "come down" immediately, as soon afterwards the Councilman was seen to smile, and the business went on without further interruption until the adjournment.

A SOCIAL TIME.

When the Board had adjourned, the President and Clerk invited the members to dine with them at Delmonico's, in Chambers-street, which they did with great pleasure. When the dinner was over speeches were made by several members; the health of the old President, Mr. D. D. Conover, was drunk with enthusiasm, and in his absence, the sentiment was briefly and pleasantly responded to by Councilman Barney. President Pinckney and Mr. McClenachan, the popular Clerk, had each to respond to friendly sentiments; so also had the Reader, Mr. Hamblin, who bids fair to become as great a favorite with the new Board as he was with the old. The company sat until about 4 o'clock, when they separated with a feeling that they had profited by the opportunity thus afforded of becoming more intimately acquainted. If the courtesy and harmony which prevailed at the dinner, obtain in the Board, there will be more business done, and less unprofitable bickering, than has been usual.

More Swearing.

The Mayor was occupied during yesterday forenoon, swearing in Constables, and Assessors for the several Wards.

Lorenzo B. Shepard, Corporation Counsel.

Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner.

Nathaniel S. Selah, Commissioner Repairs and Supplies.

George W. Morton, City Inspector.

THE ASSESSORS.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Assessors:

Ward.			
1..	Robert Walker	No. 25 Greenwich-st.	
2..	Julius Botts	No. 28 Ann-street.	
3..	Edward Meredith	No. 4 Warren-street.	
4..	Thomas Fitzgerald	No. 14 Cherry-street.	
5..	John M. Bennett	No. 55 White-street.	
6..	John Merton	No. 26 City Hall-pl.	
7..	John Poynton	No. 360 Monroe-st.	
8..	N. W. Allard	No. 152 Varick-st.	
9..	J. V. R. Allen	No. 423 Hudson-st.	
10..	Wm. Vanduser	No. 89 Hester-street.	
11..	Enoch Lewis	No. 98 Cannon-st.	
12..	Stephen Sutz	No. 199 Avenue A.	
13..	John B. Ryerson	No. 126 Broome-st.	
14..	Wm. B. Cole	No. 115 Elizabeth-st.	
15..	R. Sedgwick, Jr.	No. 837 Broadway.	
16..	Edward Berrian	No. 274 West 19th-st.	
17..	Dudley R. Andrews	No. 66 First-street.	
18..	Wm. R. London	No. 56 East 25th-st.	
19..	John D. Hoyt	84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.	
20..	Joseph Miller	No. 154 West 32d-st.	
21..	Jamee Devis	No. 137 East 35th-st.	
22..	James E. Coulter	Cor. 5th-st. & B'way.	

ONE WEEK LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the St. Louis from Aspinwall.

SAFE DISEMBARKATION OF U. S. TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CHILI.

ANTICIPATED REVOLUTION IN PERU.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamship *St. Louis*, A. C. Crooker master, from Aspinwall, N. G., consigned to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday morning.

She left New-York Dec. 11, 3:30 P. M., for Old Point Comfort, Va., arrived 5:30 P. M., 12th; sail

ber, of October, being twelve days later than previous dates.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* from the 26th Sept. to Oct. 1, inclusive, contains little news of importance to the general reader.

The Royal Mail ship *Champion of the Sea*, from England July 5, arrived on the 26th. The *Asia* for London, with the mails, was to sail on the 1st. The Legislative Council had passed the new Marriage Bill, which gave general satisfaction.

The Public Works loans bill has been read a third time and passed. Its object is to authorize the negotiation of loans in Great Britain, or elsewhere out of the colony, and which, together with the interest, shall be a primary charge upon the public revenues of the colony.

The New South Wales patriotic fund had reached the large sum of £44,000, of which £40,000 had been forwarded to London.

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 26th of September.

Considerable excitement appears to have been raised amongst a portion of the public at Melbourne by Miss Heaven' performance of the Spider Dance. In criticisms of this performance the *Argus* characterized it in severe terms as not fitted for public representation. This called forth an indignant reply from Madame Montez; and on the night following an address from her was read to the audience at the Theatre Royal defending herself from the attacks and insinuations made against her. The address concludes in these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, 'tis for you to decide, and by your decision to show whether a Melbourne audience is to be deprived of its amusement, and lectured on morality by any monster, whose multiplicity of eyes discovers vice where none exists, and through a false medium to distort what is in reality a legitimate spectacle, into an immodest performance. I am here, therefore, ready to do my duty before the public. If I do dance, I shall do my best endeavor to please you, and your verdict shall decide as to its purity. Shall I dance or not?"

The house was in an uproar for some minutes after the reading of this address, and the audience immediately expressed their desire that the dance should be proceeded with, which was accordingly done. At its conclusion, the popular feeling gave itself vent in "nine groans for the *Argus*, and nine cheers for the *Herald*."

The mercantile article in the *Herald* of the 25th says:

The officially declared insolvencies, and rumored failures of many mercantile firms, have caused a serious depression in almost all commercial departments; whilst the vexatious delay on the part of the Government, in bringing forward the new tariff bill, has added to the general embarrassments of trade. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we may confidently offer an opinion, that the caution observed by our leading firms during the last ten or twelve months, and with our increasing population, the large demand for all articles of domestic consumption, our trade, notwithstanding the present temporary depression, may be declared to be in a sound state. During the last ten days the result of public sales evinced considerable improvement in many of the chief articles of commerce, whilst heavy consignments from European, American, and colonial ports prove that confidence in the stability and increasing importance in the trade of Sydney is unshaken, in spite of Wheat, it is to be hoped, is only a brief prostration of trade.

The weekly receipts from the Western, Southern and Northern gold-fields, by public escort and private hands, are estimated at 3,000 ounces.

In Chilian Flour late prices were not sustained, in consequence of advices of large intended consignments. Fine is quoted at £34; seconds, £34; Chilian Wheat at 14s. to 16s. Gallego and Haxall brands of barrel Flour 60s. ₱ bbl.

Timber is chiefly in demand for building purposes —namely, American tongued and grooved boards are extremely scarce, whilst they are now in urgent request. The *Magnolia*, from New-York, brought a quantity, but it had not yet been brought into the market, nor was the consignment sufficiently large to influence present prices, which are ruling high.

Advices from Adelaide to the 22d instant, state that the news from Melbourne and Sydney, coupled with the scarcity of Flour in South Australia, has induced holders to demand £45 ₱ ton for fine, and whilst the trade is so barely supplied, it is difficult to say if a further advance will not be established beyond this figure.

The Melbourne *Argus* of the 26th Sept. says: The gold market continues to be remarkably dull, the price remaining at £3 16s. ₱ ounce.

Governor Reeder's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day I observe that an allusion prejudicial to me is rather strangely forced into the discussion of a very foreign subject. While I have no reason to attribute it to any desire to do me injustice, and certainly should be very reluctant to do so with a journal whose support and commendation heretofore have entitled its conductors to my gratitude and and excited my most kindly feelings, I must still, in justice to myself, take issue with you upon the fact which you state, and endeavor to convince you of your mistake. I did not veto any act of the Legislature upon the ground that it was "no Legislature." My veto was based upon the reason that the Legislature had passed the act in question at an improper place, and not upon any organic defect in the body itself; and the distinction is a broad and palpable one. A Legislature may have a sound and legal organization and an unquestionable official tenure, and yet, when attempting an official act at an unauthorized locality, its action will be nugatory and void.

The principle may be familiarly illustrated by the case of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace administering an oath, taking an acknowledgment, or doing any other official act outside of the particular district for which he is elected or appointed; or of a Marshal, Sheriff or Constable serving a process out of his especial bounds. The act would be declared void by any tribunal competent to supervise it, and yet the decision would not at all affect the office itself.

And I may add that were the reason of the message such as you represent it, still—call it a veto or what you will—it was eminently proper as a communication from the Executive, to make known to the Legislative Assembly that *at that place* he could not cooperate with them in any attempts at legislation. Otherwise they could never have known of any objection to their proceedings. Indeed, an examination will satisfy you this was the principal object and tenor of the message. This may seem unnecessary trouble on my part for defending myself against the imputation of a slight personal inconsistency, yet as your journal exerts (and deservedly too) so extensive and powerful an influence, I could not refrain from correcting what I supposed to be an error of mere inadvertance.

Very Respectfully Yours,
A. H. REEDER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Central Park Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have daily examined minutely your columns to find some comment on the action of the Board of Commissioners of the proposed "Central Park," but none such has greeted my eye. I cannot imagine, as an appreciator of your sense of propriety and equity, how this oversight can have occurred. The short of the matter is this: as you well know, the Corporation of this City sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, during several days in December, 1852, a large number of lots in the outskirts of the City, being mostly between the Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fifth and Eighty fifth streets. The terms offered at this sale, which was duly advertised, like all Corporation sales, were so advantageous to the purchaser, that very many persons were induced to buy as an *investment*. The knowledge of a perfect title, without risk and the expense of examination by one's lawyer, and the permission of leaving 75 per cent. of the purchase-money on bond and mortgage at *six* per cent., were, it must be confessed, strong inducements to apply whatever spare funds one had at the time. Of the number thus attracted I was *one*. The prices which lots brought at this sale were regarded as standards and fair criterions of value.

In June succeeding, 1853, less than six months after the sale, the act for the "Central Park" was passed by the Legislature, and the greater part of the property just sold by the City was *reclaimed* by it as coming within the limits of the said Park. Of course, no one owning within these limits could sell under the knowledge of his property being thus incumbered. Here was the commencement of the injustice: The Commissioners were duly appointed for the appraisement, &c., of the lands thus appropriated, and proceeded with their labors until their completion in November last. They then advertised that their books of award and damage would be exhibited to the public at the Street Commissioner's office, and that all persons objecting to the appraisements therein shown must offer their objections, duly verified in writing, to the Commissioners, or appear in person before them, and that on the 18th December the report would be presented to the Supreme Court for approval. Imagine my consternation, on looking into said appraisement in the Street Commissioner's office, to find my lots appraised at just 75⅓ per cent. of what I bought them at three years previously, just about the amount of the *mortgage* given to the City for three quarters of the purchase money, and that, too, after all interest, taxes and assessments, had been paid upon them for *three years*.

Pursuing the course directed in the advertisement, I proffered my objection duly verified, within the prescribed time, and also appeared personally before the Commissioners.

All who had bought at the same sales with me, were present with similar complaints of undervaluation, from the poor man—purchaser of one lot—to the millionaire, of dozens. Our grievances were listened to in succession, and we were told that they would be considered. The Commissioners knew exactly the prices paid for all the City property, as they were provided by the holders with the deeds of conveyance, and therefore had no excuse to offer for ignorance of its value. The report was not signed by the Commissioners or presented at Court on the 15th December, and all parties interested were still in the dark as to the replies to their objections. At length, on the 23d December, the report was presented, but there was no Judge, and it was deferred until the 24th.

The matter came up on that day and is still pending. The influences brought to bear on this question are so great, that in all probability the report will be *accepted* by the Supreme Court, and we poor sufferers will be left to the Court of Appeals, or to *memorialize* the Corporation as the good Commissioners *quietly suggest*. This may be *law*, but it is not *equity*. The excuse given by these gentlemen, for not appraising at cost and interest up to the date of restoration, is, that "in their opinion the lots are not now worth as much as when they were sold;" "that real estate has fallen in value since then." Ahsurd, such arguments! for they should have been appraised for what they were worth at the time the act for the Park was passed by the Legislature, and that was less than *six* months after the sale. Surely they could not have depreciated 25 per cent. in six months. They are not now of the value they were when sold, for who would purchase, knowing that they were within the Central Park? A sale could not be made! And yet the property lying without and about the Park is immensely advanced by its neighborhood. Those who chanced to own without, having bought at the same sale and time, are the *gainers*, and those who are unfortunate enough to be within are the *losers*. Had the Commissioners awarded the amount of cost, interest and taxes, I am sure that no owner would have objected. I would not for one. But how ridiculous to offer a man *six thousand dollars* for what has cost him *twelve thousand dollars*; and then, when he objects to such treatment, to say, "You must fight the matter with us in Court;" we have so decided." This is just the present case. We, who were unfortunate enough to be seduced into buying property of the City of New-York, and giving the highest prices for it, as we supposed we secured a good title and easy terms, now find ourselves obliged to appear in Court, and to make almost a useless defence against those who, in an arbitrary, tyrannical manner, wish to seize on property at half what it has cost us, and to give the benefit of the difference to *that* which originally sold it to us.

Affidavits of the most prominent and respected real estate agents, of those who sold the very property in question, can be shown, placing its *present* value at a much higher rate than the award of the Commissioners, and yet these gentlemen are so conceited that their opinion must be better, and as being sworn to do justice, they cannot violate their consciences. I will not trespass further upon your time, Mr. Editor, and do not know but that I have gone too far already, but I deem it my duty to bring the knowledge of these matters to your eyes, if not to your belief. The outside pressure brought to bear upon the passage of the Central Park Report by those who own property without its limits, the value of which will be immensely enhanced by its completion, is so great, that I fear we *few poor oppressed ones* have but little chance in opposition. However, it is our duty to contend as long as there is life, under the hope that a sense of the injustice done us may be apparent to disinterested parties, as we trust the Judges of the Supreme Court and that of Appeals are. For one, appreciating the benefit to this City of a Central Park, I am willing to make a large pecuniary sacrifice for that object, but not to the extent of *half* the value of my property, as these worthy Commissioners wish me to do.

Very respectfully, Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

City Mortality.

The following is the City Inspector's Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of December to the 5th day of January, 1856: Men, 53; women, 64; boys, 109; girls, 78. Total, 307. Adults, 120; children, 247; males, 205; females, 162; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES:

Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of kidneys	2	Dropsy in chest	1
Apoplexy	5	Dropsy in head	17
Bleeding, lungs	1	Drowned	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Dysentery	3
Bronchitis	4	Erysipelas	2
Burned, scalded	1	Fever	2
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cholera infantum	1	Fever, nervous	1
Congestion, brain	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Congestion, liver	1	Fever, remittent	2
Consumption	53	Fever, scarlet	32
Convulsions, adult	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Convulsions, infant	32	Fever, typhus	1
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Fracture, skull	2
Croup	13	Heart, disease of	3
Debility, adult	4	Hip disease of	1
Debility, infant	13	Hooping cough	8
Delirium, tremens	1	Inflammation, bowels	5
Diabetes	1	Inflammation, brain	4
Diarrhœa	4	Inflammation, heart	2
Drops	3	Inflammation, kidneys	1
		Inflammation, liver	2
		Inflammation, lungs	16
		Inflammation, stomach	2
		Inflammation, throat	1
		Inflammation, Womb	2
		Intemperance	3
		Liver, disease of	3
		Lockjaw, infant	2
		Malformation, heart	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, infant	17
		Measles	1
		Old Age	3
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature birth	5
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	3
		Softening of brain	1
		Stillborn	16
		Stomach, dis. of	1
		Suffocation	1
		Teething	4
		Unknown to jury	3
		Total	367

AGES.—Under 1 year, 124; 1 to 2 years, 48; 2 to 5 years, 59; 5 to 10 years, 13; 10 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 12; 25 to 30 years, 18; 30 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 4; 90 to 100 years, 0, 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 2. Total—367.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 4; France, 3; Germany, 16; Ireland, 49; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 1; United States, 329; unknown, 4. Total —367.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during December, 1855.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Residences.	Total.	Vaccinated.	Children under 12 years.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2552	526	2578	2326	552	100	6106
Northern Dispensary	1	1	2	1	1	0	2
Eastern Dispensary	217	22	444	933	611	32	2183
Demilt Dispensary	262	98	207	644	561	25	2291
Northwestern Dispensary	437	28	72	461	264	1	1274
Total	918	1830	24	264	1964	157	1384

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month—2,774 Males, 3,474 Females.

NATIVITY.—1727 patients were born in the United States, and 4,521 in foreign countries.

FATAL RESULTS.—Sent to Hospital, 192; Died, 61.

The principal causes of death were Consumption, Marasmus and Scarlet Fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the Respiratory System; among the most important were Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Fonsillitis and Scarlet Fever.

The Fire in South-street.

The fire that broke out about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, in the ship chandlery store of CHAS. H. HEWLETT, No. 100 South-street, was much more destructive than at first supposed. The two buildings adjoining Nos. 108 and 110, were also somewhat damaged by the spread of the fire. The entire loss amounted to about $20,000. Annexed is a complete summary of the losses, together with the names of the various occupants:

No. 109, in which the fire originated, was totally destroyed. It was occupied by CHARLES S. HEWLETT as a ship-chandlery store. His loss is estimated at $20,000, covered partly by insurance.

No. 108, SCOTT & SWANTON, on the second floor, dealers in oars and sweeps, estimate their loss at $1,000. Insured in the City Insurance Company for $1,500.

No. 108 was occupied on the first floor by JACOB WILSON, ship-chandler. Loss about $1,000. Insured in the North American Insurance Company for $500. He had also an insurance in another company which expired on Friday last.

THOMAS ALLEN, slothier, had also a store on the first floor. His loss is about $500. Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $400. A large quantity of his goods were stolen.

On this second floor was the shipping office of REYNOLDS & MALLEY. Their loss is about $300. No insurance.

KIDER & MORLANDS, shipping agents, also had an office on this floor. Loss $500. Partly insured.

The third and fourth story was stowed with cotton by BAADLY & HENNESLY. Loss $3,000. Insured for $2,000, but in what companies we were unable to learn.

No. 110, on the first floor, was the tobacco and snuff establishment of JOHN L. SHAW; damage mostly by water. Loss about $200. Insured for $1,200

J. H. FACET, importer of segars, occupied part of the second floor. Loss about $400, by water. No insurance.

A DEXTER, stevedore rigger, had an office on this floor. Loss about $50.

On the third floor was —— WOOLSIDE'S shipping office. He sustained a loss of $100.

WALCH & HUGHES occupied the upper floor as cotton lofts. Loss $1,000. Insured in the Pacific and Howard Insurance Companies for $3,000.

The buildings belong to STEVENS BROTHERS. The damage will amount to $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Considering the terrible state of the night, and the difficulty of bringing the fire apparatus into play, it is really wonderful that the fire did not spread and become a great conflagration. And for a time, such a mishap seemed almost inevitable, but the firemen, who were present in large force, assisted by the Police of the first six lower Wards, worked with vigor, and, after many hours of arduous toil, succeeded in confining the flames to the buildings above mentioned. Lieut. JAMES KINNEY, of the Second Ward, remained on the ground, with a detachment of men, until nearly 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The poor fellows had a hard time of it—about such a time as KANE and his party, while exploring the Arctic regions.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Scarcely an item of interest can be culled from the proceedings of the Police Courts yesterday. Nothing beyond the commitment of a few brawling drunkards was done at Jefferson Market Court; and at the Third District Court nothing occurred to relieve the monotony of the petty record, except the application of a girl of fifteen years for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of abandonment. She apparently whispered what seemed to be a melancholy story of her wrongs to his Honor, who, at its conclusion, ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the runaway husband. At the Tombs a young man, named John T. Clapp, was brought up before Justice CONNOLLY charged with obtaining,

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES,

the sum of $50 from E. D. Moore & Co., No. 11 Wall-street. From the affidavit made, it appears that Clapp went to Mr. Moore's office, where he was acquainted, and represented that he had made a contract for repairs on the brig *White*, and that he would make "a good thing of it," if he could only raise $50 with which to start. In proof of this statement he exhibited a letter purporting to be signed by the Captain of the brig aforesaid. The sum of $50 was advanced him; but Moore & Co. soon after learned that there was no such brig as the *White* in New-York, and hence, of course, that the representations made by Clapp were false. They, therefore, caused him to be arrested and brought before the magistrate, who committed him for trial.

THE CHATHAM-SQUARE BURGLARY.

The jewelry store of Lyon & Cohen, No. 168 Chatham-square, was broken into by burglars a few weeks since, and robbed of articles amounting in value to about $6,000. Since then the Sixth Ward Police have been exerting themselves to discover the robbers, and recently a German woman, named Hannah Jacobs, living at No. 215 Division-street, admitted that she had some knowledge of the transaction. This woman was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, where she made an affidavit implicating Joseph Henman, Harrie Greenblatt and Abraham Greenblatt, as partise to the robbery. Upon this affidavit warrants were issued for the arrest of the above-named parties, as also for MR. HERMAN and a man named Mayer Rosenthal, to whom it is alleged a portion of the plunder was sold. The whole party were taken in custody and were committed for examination,

A BAR-ROOM FIGHT.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred in the drinking saloon No. 27 Centre-street, during which a German, named Charles Keile, was severely stabbed. George Steers, the proprietor of the saloon, and a man named Spach, were arrested.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.

Yesterday was the first day of the term for the Supreme Court Circuit, and Superior Court Trial Terms. The usual scenes of confusion were enacted. Those who had been summoned to attend as Jurors, were there with their subpœnas, conspicuous by reason of the autograph of John Orser, end wandered about, now imploring the door-keeper to release them from Jury duty,—or when told for the tenth time that they must seek relief from the Court, hatching up such miserable stories of immediate business in Boston and Philadelphia, as to make the dignified Court smile. The first day of the term is a busy one, and a deal of confusion is there then.

There are, we are told, some twenty-five hundred causes on the Supreme Court Circuit Calendar, and nearly eighteen hundred on the Superior Court Calendar. Business is brisk, and plenty of it. Nothing was done yesterday, however, except to impannel the Jury.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 4, 21 to 62.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 5, 10, 14, 1114, 1114½, 176, 16 to 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1, 5, 7, 12, 29, 39, 40, 43, 49, 63 to 67, 69, 70, 72, 73, 77, 79 to 88, 90, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 46 to 53, 3, 9, 10, 13, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 31 to 45.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

The following decisions were recently rendered:

Dennis McMahon, Administrator, &c., &c., vs. *Thomas C. Allen.*—In this case, which has been long pending, judgment was affirmed, with costs.

James Hunt vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—This was an action for a libel in the *Herald* about two years ago, and judgment against Bennett was affirmed, with costs.

Rues & Reed vs. *Brooks & Brooks*—This also was an action for a libel in the *Express*, in which the defendants had appealed from an order made in the Court, but the order was affirmed, with $10 costs.

Walter Brett vs. *Sylvester J. Mangum.*—Judgment suspended, and a new trial ordered.

Pierre T. Renaud vs. *Abel B. Marks.*—Judgment reversed.

La Chaise vs. *George P. Lord.*—Exceptions overruled and motion denied with $10 costs.

Thomas Dunham vs. *Daniel L. Peter.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Homer Morgan vs. *John L. Mason.*—Judgment reversed and referred back.

William Smith vs. *Bethel Dodd.*—Order not appealable without certificate.

David T. Eastman vs. *S. D. Moody.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

William H. Patten vs. *The American Mutual Insurance Company.*—Motion for rehearing denied without costs.

Miles Davis vs. *Nathaniel L. McCready and others.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lewis J. Updike vs. *Thomas F. Campbell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George White vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward Ralph and others vs. *James Stuart.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Richard Taylor vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Return improper, and papers sent back.

Edward K. Worth vs. *Beryer A. Mumford.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Thompson vs. *The Same.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Purdank vs. *The Same.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Leeles vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed unless plaintiff reduces the amount.

George Coleman vs. *Benj. A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Louis G. A. De La Bedayere vs. *J. P. Treadwell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The East River Bank vs. *James Gedney.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Michael Hahn vs, *Sheldon A. Hull.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles Hooper vs. *William Taylor.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

John M. Trimble vs. *Silas M. Stillwell.*—Judgment reversed and case sent back to referee.

John A. Van Riper vs. *The State Mutual Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Halden vs, *Samuel F. Crafts.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles T. Stuart vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Alonzo M. Gray vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

T. E. Conduit vs. *D. Lear.*—Order of affirmence set aside and vacated, and judgment reversed.

Richard Bennall vs. *Frederick Pontz.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

John English vs. *Wm. H. Bunn.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *William J. Williams.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

David Hall vs. *Benjamin A. Mumford.*—Judgment reversed, unless the plaintiff reduces the amount within ten days.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The General Sessions commenced yesterday with a full calendar of offenders of all grades. At 11¼ A. M., Mr. Recorder SMITH made his appearance on the Bench and the Court was at once opened.

The roll of Grand Jurors summoned was then called, and seventeen answered to their names, of this number three had good cause for excuse, and they being discharged *sine die* the Court ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged for went of a quorum to this day at 11 o'clock.

The Petit Jurors' roll was then called, and a large number answered. Some were excused for a limited term.

GRAND LARCENY.

Maximilian Train, a Swede, was put on trial impleaded, with one William F. Graves, out on bail, on charge of grand larceny, in stealing rope valued at $42, from a ship in port, named *Henry*. The Captain and officers were sworn and testified to the fact that defendant was seen in company with parties known to have stolen the property. The case was given to the Jury early and they retired, soon returning with a verdict of not guilty, whereupon the accused seaman raised his hands and gave towards the ceiling, and with a "Thank God," rushed from the Court Room.

Several cases were then called on, but the parties not forthcoming, the Recorder ordered that the bonds be escheated. He stated that he had already, at three sessions, given notice of his intention strictly to forfeit all recognizances of parties not entering appearance on the first day of the session. It is no part of the duty of the Court to notify parties to prevent their default in engagements in which they voluntarily entered. He ordered this forfeiture in eight cases.

LONG-ISLAND.

Heavy Fire—Loss $50,000.

About 2¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building Nos. 105 and 107 Court-street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by GEORGE W. STILWELL & Co. as an iron foundry. Owing to the depth of the snow, it was impossible to get the engines to work upon the fire until it had attained considerable headway. The building and its contents were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $50,000. We understand there is an insurance of $15,000 on the building and stock, but we were unable to learn in what offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A frame building adjoining, owned by Mr. EDWARD HERVEY, was also destroyed. Loss about $1,000.

Mr. A. J. S. DEGRAW, while engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames was seriously injured by a part of the gable falling upon him.

Great credit is due to the firemen for the energy displayed by them in bringing their engines to the spot in face of the almost unsurmountable obstacles presented by the snow drifts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Know-Nothing Movements.

JOHN H. LYON, President of the American Order in the State of New-Jersey, has called upon the different Councils to select Delegates to a Congressional Convention, to choose a representative to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1856. In the Fifth District, comprising Hudson and Essex Counties, the Convention will be held in O. U. A. Hall, Newark, on the 16th instant.

☞ The Veterans of the War of 1812 passed through Jersey City yesterday from New-York, on their way to Washington.

Destructive Fire in Syracuse—Loss About $250,000.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 5.

We are pained in being obliged to record the occurrence of one of the most severe and destructive fires that has ever visited our city. The entire Wieting block is a mass of ruins. The alarm was first given at about 5 o'clock this morning, the fire being discovered in the St. Nicholas Saloon, in the basement of the block, where it was communicated from the furnace used to warm the building. It was difficult to bring the citizens out, the morning being intensely cold. The water froze in the hose, and the firemen could scarcely endure the freezing cold. The fire got under way, and could not be checked. It burned upwards into the extensive clothing and dry goods establishment of T. J. BALLARD & Co., whose entire stock of goods valued at $32,000, was consumed; they had $22,000 insurance.

On the same story, the Crouse Bank was destroyed, but fortunately, everything of value in it was saved; the hat and fur store of Mr. C. E. WARNER, who had just bought out Messrs. BUTTERWORTH & VAN SICKLER. We have not been able to learn his loss, but believe his entire stock was consumed. The boot, shoe and clothing establishment of Mr. ROBINSON was also consumed—loss unknown. DAWSON & Co., saddlery hardware, succeeded in getting out nearly all of their extensive stock. These stores were on Water-street; on Salina-street, first floor, the office of the House Telegraph Company and Mr. P. DICKINSON'S Insurance Office, were destroyed.

It progressed upward to the second story, consuming in its course the beautiful and expensively furnished dentistry rooms of Drs. A. T. & D. D. SMITH, (who lose about $2,500—insured $500,) the law offices of HOUDON & SLOCUM (who lost a law library worth $8,000,) COATES & WHALEN, T. B. SMITH, LESTER & RUGER, L. H. HISCOCK, CHARLES TALLMAN, Miss BURKE, milliner, GRANNIS' piano store rooms, all on the second floor. It penetrated into the third floor, destroying the offices of Messrs. CHASE, copper plate engraver; GLOVER, steel engraver; BAKER, ornamental painter; E. C. PHELPS, music teacher, (who lost a very valuable piano and other valuable musical instruments;) F. HENSLER, music teacher; and the jewelry manufacturing establishment of F. RAUBER & Co., whose entire stock of jewelry was destroyed. We are not now prepared to enumerate the amounts of the losses of these gentlemen, but they are doubtless considerable. The lawyers whose offices were destroyed, lost most of their papers and books.

The fire ascended into the fourth story occupied by the elegant, commodious and popular Wieting Hall, and burst up through the roof, when the smoked and red-hot walls fell, and Wieting Block, one of the largest, most elegant and central buildings in the city, lay a mass of smoking, smouldering ruins.

The destruction of this magnificent block is a subject of general regret among our citizens. It was an ornament, as well as a firmly built structure. It is only some four or five years since that same spot was vacated by fire. Dr. WIETING, the owner of the block, valued it at $125,000. He has an insurance of $58,000. He is at present absent from home.

LATER.—Since writing the above, the fire communicated to the building next west of Wieting Block, occupied by the hardware establishment of MARVIN, MAY & BEERMANS. These gentlemen removed nearly all of their wares, however. Their loss will not be very heavy. The building has been "gutted," and badly damaged. The fire is now stayed, and will go no further.

The entire loss at this fire is estimated to be upwards of $:50,000.

Startling Disclosure of Crime.

From the Kane Co. (Ill.) Journal, Dec. 27.

Our community was startled on Monday last by the intelligence that a resident of this city, a husband and a father, connected with and late an officer in one of our churches, had been arrested, charged with a crime most revolting in its character. Mr. ARTEMAS HEWITT was arrested and brought before Justice PAUL R. WRIGHT, on a charge preferred against him by J. STOKNEY, upon having committed a rape upon the little motherless daughter of the latter, now about 14 years of age, who, about seven years since, was adopted by HEWITT, and has since borne his name. A few days ago the girl made some statements to the little daughter of a neighbor, which, coming to the ears of the parents of the latter, led to the astonishing revelations which have followed. Two of our citizens immediately visited Orangeville, in Dupage County, to lay the matter before the uncle of the girl, and by chance found her father there on a visit. His feelings may be imagined better than described, and he vowed to take HEWITT'S life. He was persuaded to bring the matter to trial, and proceedings were instituted as above.

The examination occupied a large share of the day, and the testimony was of the most direct and conclusive character; and indeed the full confession of HEWITT, throughout, substantiates the statements of the girl. The facts in brief are, that for the last seven years HEWITT has made his little adopted daughter, through the agency of threats and promises, the minister to his brutal lusts, and this frequently, and in his own family, even down to a short time before his arrest, accomplishing his hellish purposes, and forcing her submission to his pleasures. The matter has caused the profoundest excitement here. HEWITT is one of the older settlers of the town, has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and was but recently a member in the Presbyterian Church.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The Danville (Ky.) *Tribune* announces the death of Mr. JOHN SNEED, of Boyle county, in that State, in the 101st year of his age, and adds:

He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 2d day of February, 1755, was for some years the Secretary of THOMAS JEFFERSON, then volunteered in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and after that became a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, in which service he continued until the close of the war. He was with WASHINGTON at Valley Forge during all the privations of that disastrous period; afterwards fought under the same great chieftain at Monmouth, and was one of the gallant army who received the thanks of Congress for their conduct in this engagement. He was then detailed, with a number of picked men from various regiments, to the command of Col. MORGAN, and finally went to the South with GREEN, under whom he served until the expiration of the war. At the battle of Guilford he was taken prisoner, and when conducted into the presence of Lord CORNWALLIS, the following question was put to him by that nobleman: "Where is the baggage of the American party?" "Out of your reach, sir," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because the American party is between you and it." When peace returned, he emigrated from Virginia to this State, and here lived until almost 101 years old. His one hundredth birth-day was celebrated in February last, at the residence of his son, by a centennial dinner, where he met many of his relatives and friends.

SINGULAR AND FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening, after the 7½ train from Portland, upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, had reached the depot in this city, and as the fireman was engaged in oiling the locomotive, his hand came in contact with the body of a man lying upon the cow-catcher, and who was apparently in a dying state, from the mangling of his limbs, by being caught by the cow-catcher as the train was coming up to the depot. The unfortunate man was promptly conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died about 8¼ o'clock. The deceased is unknown to the officers of the road. He was apparently Irish by birth, of about 30 years of age, and was dressed in a blue coat.—*Boston Times.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, Jan. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet but stiffly held, at former prices. Other kinds are dull and heavy.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The stock is a very light one, and the demand is limited. Prices, however, are sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quiet and languid. The *Arago's* news has only helped to increase the depression which previously existed. The snow-storm, by impeding railroad traffic, has partially cut off receipts from the interior, but holders are free sellers, and evince less firmness in their claims. The home and export inquiry has been very tame, buyers looking for lower rates. The sales since our last do not exceed 5,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 00	@	$ 06¼
Straight State	8 06¼	@	8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½	@	8 25
Mixed Western	8 00	@	8 19¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 25	@	8 56¼
Fancy Ohio	8 50	@	8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 62½	@10 00	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	@10 00	
Fancy Genesee	8 62½	@ 8 87	
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 50	

Towards the close, even these reduced figures were unsatisfactory to buyers, who insisted upon a further abatement. Hence, the market closed quite heavy and irregular. Canadian remains inactive and depressed, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to only about 700 bbls., at $8 37½ @ $10 87½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 87½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very freely offered, but is in slack request, and is essentially unchanged in price. Rye is inactive, yet stiffly held at $1 30@ $1 31 ₱ bush. The report of Saturday's sales in our last, should have read 15,000 bush. Oats are quiet and languid at old quotations. Corn is dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers, chiefly at 7c.@98c. for old Western Mixed, and 80c.@90c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, ₱ bush.

HAY—The supply and demand are equally limited to-day, at previous figures.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL has furnished us with the annexed review of this branch of trade in New-York, during 1855: "The demand for Hides, during the year has been good, but with considerable variation in prices. At the commencement, Buenos Ayres Hides were selling at 13½c. and continued to advance in price, with slight fluctuations, and at the close, the current rates are 26c.@26½c. ₱ lb., an advance of 7½c. ₱ lb. The light receipts during the first three months, had a tendency to advance pr

[illegible] Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for One Dollar a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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To Correspondents.

The subject alluded to by "A Head of a Family" is not one that comes under the supervision of the editor. The article alluded to was published as an advertisement.

☞ Congress did about the usual amount of business yesterday. In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. BRODHEAD, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the General Appropriation bills or adopting more speedy action on them, was adopted, and then an adjournment was made to Thursday. In the House, four ballots were had, making ninety-eight in all, without any noticeable change in the result. An exciting episode occurred during the proceedings, growing out of the different views taken by members on the question of the position of the Know-Nothings towards American Catholics. Adjourned to Wednesday.

☞ Nothing was done at Albany yesterday, many members of the Legislature being absent on account of the storm.

Mayor Wood's Annual Message.

We are in the midst of a shower of annual messages, which are falling around us thick as snow flakes; they come to us all the way from Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska Territory, to Boston, the capital of Massachusetts. The message of our own Governor is yet to be delivered, but we had, yesterday, the message of our Mayor which was sent in to the new Common Council on their organization. Of all the messages we have yet read Mayor WOOD's is, altogether, the most remarkable. The President, in his message, gave himself up mainly to an essay on the subject of Slavery, which he treated very much in the style of Lord Peter's explanation of the meaning of his father's will, in the *Tale of a Tub*. But Mayor WOOD divides his message into two subjects, both of which he treats with an equal degree of perspicacity; the first part is given to an attempt to prove that the Custom-House is a great obstruction to the growth of the City, and that if the systems of imposts on foreign importations were altogether abolished, and New-York made a free port of entry, it would at once become the chief commercial City of the world. The Mayor regards commerce as the great source of prosperity, and, to convince our City fathers of the truth of his theory, and of the deteriorating influences of a tariff, he holds up as objects of terror to them the demoralized condition of Spain and Mexico, in both of which countries a high tariff exists; but says nothing whatever about England and France, where the duties on foreign importations are quite as high. Our Mayor's theory of political economy has not been learned in the school of ADAM SMITH, but appears to have been formed from reading the ideas of Sir Andrew Frecport, in the *Spectator*. If New-York could be made an exclusive free port, there can be no question that it would add greatly to its prosperity; but, the entire abolition of the Custom-House would not add in the slightest degree to its commerce, for that measure could neither add to the productive resources of the country, nor in any manner increase our power of consumption of foreign goods.

The imposts or duties is no hindrance to commerce, unless they are so high as to prevent importation, which is not the case with our own system of duties. What might increase the commerce of New-York would be better facilities for the transaction of business—suitable wharves for ships to lie at, convenient landing-places for steamboats, and well-paved streets to render the transportation of goods safe and cheap. It now costs as much, and oftentimes more, to send a package from one part of the City to the other as it does to transport it across the Atlantic. The laying down the iron pavement in our principal streets, which would cheapen cartage and carriage hire of all kinds, would be of much greater benefit to the City, and add infinitely more to its commerce than abolishing duties on foreign importation. But, even admitting the Mayor's propositions to be perfectly correct, of what use can it be to lay them before our Common Council in his Annual Message? The Corporation has no more to do with the Tariff than with serfdom in Russia or slavery in South Carolina. It strikes us that a long and not very lucid essay on political economy and the benefits of free trade is shockingly out of place in the Annual Message of our Mayor to the Common Council.

The second part of the Message is devoted to a disquisition on the science of Government, and a discussion of the various charters under which the City has been governed. The Mayor pronounces them all extremely faulty, but the charter under which we are now misgoverned, the most so of all—an opinion which we are not prepared, just now, to question. Mayor WOOD thinks that more power, or rather all power, should be given to the Chief Magistrate of the City, and that he should have entire control over all the departments, similar to that exercised by the President.

These are the two subjects, and the only ones, of the Mayor's Message; he gives no suggestions of a practical nature in relation to municipal affairs, nor any information about the condition of the City, but he intimates that a second Message will shortly be sent to the Common Council, of a more practical and less ornamental nature than the present one, in which he will recommend many measures of reform. We hope the promised Message will prove a less ambitiously written document than the one delivered yesterday, and that instead of fine writing and abstract theories of political economy, it will contain plain and direct information of the condition of the City, and practical recommendations for the reform of the abuses which no one can be more familiar with than the Mayor himself. We want in a Mayor's Message what "Mr. Gradgrind" demanded—facts—and not such sentences as the following, which are neither fact nor fancy.

"Therefore, New-York and the conduct of our corporate affairs are not alone for ourselves; and though we cannot say,—and I hope may never be able with truth to say, that New-York is politically what Paris is to France,—still the fact is, that, in the influence of its prosperity or adversity, so much dependent upon its local government, New-York affects a wider extent of territory, involving more vital, social interests and considerations, than the capitals of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA together."

Federal Power—Curious Changes.

It is said in politics that Men change, but Principles never. In the history of the various constructions and practical exercise of Federal power, since the foundation of the Constitution, we might possibly find reason to reverse the axiom.—Principles change with men; certainly, are changed *by* them. To go no further back than 1811, when the charter of the first Bank of the United States expired. It was determined by President MADISON, in Cabinet Council, that the power under the Constitution to regulate the currency of the country by means of such an institution was denied to the Federal Government. Five years afterwards this principle was departed from. The War of 1812 had so changed the currency and embarrassed the finances of the General Government as to render a return to the practice of WASHINGTON, who signed the first charter, eminently desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The principle laid down in 1811 was therefore reversed in 1816. At the same time Mr. CALHOUN, acting with Mr. CLAY, asserted the principle of Protection to American labor. The Tariff was therefore revised and made essentially Protective in all its features, New-England, then the commercial section of the country, as the Middle and Southern States were the agricultural and hoped to be the manufacturing, dissented from this principle, but yielded to it from a public necessity. The case was not much changed in 1824, when a still higher Tariff was imposed. Mr. WEBSTER then represented the City of Boston in the House of Representatives, and spoke against the Tariff Bill. But without avail. New-England was left no other resource than to become manufacturing States. They did so; far outstripping in a few years their Southern neighbors.

In 1828 the South sought to change this principle. Protection, it was asserted by the school of South Carolina, was not recognized by the Constitution. It was an invasion of State Rights. It was oppressive to the agricultural interest of the Southern States. Their Senators voted against the Tariff bill of that year. They could not defeat it because the Southwest refused to oppose it. Kentucky, with HENRY CLAY then in the Cabinet of Mr. ADAMS, remained true to the principle of 1816. Tennessee, with the personal and political advancement of Gen. JACKSON in view, would not, from policy oppose it. The General himself had written the COLEMAN letter, in which he laid down the broadest sentiment of protection to American labor. The bill of 1828 became the law of the land.

In 1832, another modification was essayed by the South. It had the favor of President JACKSON, but the Middle States, his trusty adherents, refused to yield the Protective feature. The bill displeased the South. It was, practically, no other than the Act of 1816, modified by a changed condition of a part of the manufacturing interest. Its passage raised the storm of Nullification in South Carolina, which, being brought to a crisis in November of the same year, caused the practical and very summary assertion of the Federal power. There was never a stronger or more Federal paper issued than the proclamation of President JACKSON on this occasion. It was the very concentration and quintessence of all that ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN JAY had ever said or written of the Federal Constitution. Respective levity to the State in rebellion was thrown aside, and the doctrine or principle of State rights treated with absolute contempt. The Federal Union must *and shall* be preserved, said the President. No State shall withdraw from it or defy or contravene its laws. Charleston *shall* be and remain a Federal district for the entry of foreign goods, the imposition of duties under the Federal law, and their collection under Federal cannon, if need be! The storm was hushed at once. The power of the Constitution was acknowledged as paramount.

General JACKSON has always been admired for this act. It raised his popularity to the highest pitch at the North. He landed at Castle Garden the following Summer, and made his triumphant entry into this City amidst plaudits, the like of which had not been heard or witnessed since the landing of LAFAYETTE. Yet, *his* principles had been changed in two brief years. In 1830, when Mr. HAYNE, of South Carolina, made his nullification demonstration in the Senate, and was met and overthrown by Mr. WEBSTER, he had the sympathy of President JACKSON. He was welcomed to the White House as the champion of State Rights; his celebrated speech framed and admired by the Old Chief. But when the practical test of Federal power came to be tried, strange to say, Mr. WEBSTER was called to the Presidential Mansion, a welcome guest, in the Winter of 1832-33, when CALHOUN threatened loudest, and the Executive was prond to call the Great Defender of the Constitution his friend.

The Tariff nevertheless was destined to overthrow, at least its vital principle of protection under specific duties. In 1846 the theory of Free Trade, under the *ad valorem* system, was made the law of the land, and so remained to the present time. And here we return to the Currency question, to quote from the report of Secretary GUTHRIE, published yesterday:

"If the States shall continue the charter and multiplication of banks, with authority to issue and circulate notes as money, and fail to apply any adequate remedy to the increasing evil, and also fail to invest Congress with the necessary power to prohibit the same, *Congress may be justified in the exercise of the power to levy an excise upon them, and thus render the authority to issue and circulate them valueless.*"

The occasion for this singular demonstration is the proposed reduction of the Revenue Law of 1846 so as to approximate it, as near as may be, without imminent danger to the country and its financial quiet, to the principle that all tariffs should be strictly for revenue, and levied "on articles not produced in the country"—to do which the wages of home labor must be brought down, and agricultural products reduced in prices, by the more thorough introduction of hard money, *to the exclusion of paper.* Else, reasons the Secretary, we shall have the evil of over-importation upon us.

But leaving aside his reasons for broaching or reasserting the principle, under the Federal Constitution, of *regulating the currency*, which was abandoned when the Bank of the United States was destroyed and the State banks denounced, after brief trial, as insufficient and faithless, let us look at the form and consistency of the proposition, and its very curious relation to the past.

A resort to an *Excise Duty* is perhaps the most obnoxious interference with the legislation of the States,—certainly the least consonant with the habits and business of the people, that could be claimed under the shadow of the Federal Constitution. It has never in time of peace been asserted by the Federal Government. Its application now to Bank Notes, not to raise revenue, which the Administration is earnestly seeking to reduce by other means, but as an arbitrary assertion of power to carry out a new theory in finance, is one of the most remarkable propositions of the day—rendered the more so by its juxtaposition with the doctrine that imposts should be abolished on all articles of Foreign make which come in competition with American manufactures, because such imposts are essentially protective, and protection is scarcely an incident, much less a right, under the Constitution!

But while protection to home labor is to be entirely abandoned, the power to regulate the currency is to be reclaimed. President WASHINGTON signed the first Bank bill. He believed to that extent he could give constitutional sanction to a uniform currency. Mr. MADISON gave in to this principle in 1816. Gen. JACKSON was disposed to favor it, but disliked BIDDLE and his Bank. He therefore transferred the deposits and currency influence of the General Government to the State Banks. These failed of the object, and Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. POLK urged and finally carried the Sub-Treasury. That system, it would now seem, after answering every convenient office for the Treasury, has not regulated the currency. The people will not profit by the hard money example of the Government. They *will* circulate paper, and this paper threatens to bring ruin upon the country, particularly when foreign fabrics are to be invited into it duty free on all articles the like of which is made at home. The excise power of the Government under the Constitution or by its forced construction, must therefore be evoked, to render the circulation of paper by the State Banks profitless!

Who after this will say that the history and mutation of principles are less remarkable in our Federal career than the changes of statesmen themselves?

The News by the St. Louis.

By the arrival of the *St. Louis* we have received later advices from New-Granada and the South American republics. The United States troops taken out by the *St. Louis* were disembarked at Aspinwall on the 24th of December, conveyed across the Isthmus, and safely placed on board the steamers *Oregon* and *Golden Age* the same evening. The news from South America, thus placed unexpectedly in our possession, contains some features of interest and importance. From Chili we learn that an extra session of Congress has been convoked by the President, and that the special measures to be submitted are certain additions to the estimates for indispensable expenditures; the consideration of the new civil code; the treaty with the Argentine Republic, and the consular treaties with New-Granada and Ecuador. The gold discoveries in this republic continue to excite the public mind. Deposits, it is said, have been discovered near Valparaiso, and reports are rife of discoveries of silver veins in Huasco. It will be seen, from the latest market intelligence, that flour has again risen. Business was dull.

Advices from Lima, to Dec. 11, indicate that affairs in Peru are fast assuming a threatening aspect. The Convention, which has been in session for five or six months, has not yet framed a Constitution, but is engaged in merely registering the decrees of CASTILLA. The "Hero of the Palmo" was becoming daily more unpopular, and the general impression seemed to prevail, that in him the people had caught a Tartar. ECHENIQUE, the dethroned, followed the example of LOUIS PHILIPPE of France, in looking after his family and friends, but CASTILLA attempts to imitate LOUIS NAPOLEON on a small scale. VIVANCO is watching his opportunity to revolutionize, and ECHENIQUE and his friends, who are rich and influential, will doubtless, lend him a helping hand. ECHENIQUE, it will be remembered, recently left this City for Panama. The Lima Convention has prohibited the establishment of Jesuits in Peru.

We have also received, by this arrival, fourteen days' later intelligence from Australia. Such items as are of interest, with the latest commercial news, will be found among our extracts.

Smith O'Brien as an Author.

It was announced, some months ago, that SMITH O'BRIEN, who was believed to have kept a "jail-journal," as well as his fellow-exile, JOHN MITCHELL, was about publishing a political work. It was even declared, in Ireland, that this announcement caused the British Government to defer the coveted permission for Mr. O'BRIEN to return to his native land, which he had "loved, not wisely, but too well." The Ministry waited, it was said, to see what manner of book he would produce. A vindication of his "Young Ireland" principles and actions would probably have operated against him, among a batch of Cabinet Ministers. The book has appeared, in two volumes, under the title of *Principles of Government; or, Meditations in Exile*, and there is nothing in it to alarm even a weak Ministry—unless, indeed, they are affrighted at the plain, good sense which pervades it.

In his preface, Mr. O'BRIEN mentions how he came to write at all, and how he selected the subject upon which he has exercised his pen. It appears that, while a political exile in Australia, he determined to write a book, as the best method of calming and occupying his mind. Highly educated, like MITCHEL and MEAGHER, it was natural enough that he should occupy himself in such a manner. His first desire was to write a "History of Ireland," but deficiency of materials in Australia prevented his undertaking such a task. He fell back, therefore, upon his recollection, his observation, and his reflection. He says that his aim was "to write as a citizen of the world, rather than as an Irish patriot," and thus states what have been his opportunities of knowing the subject upon which he writes:

"During a period of more than twenty-five years I have had such opportunities of observation in regard of political affairs as present themselves to but few writers. I have been a Member of the British Parliament during eighteen years. I have taken a part in the most perfectly organized, if not the most formidable, agitation that is known to recent history. As an Irish country gentleman, I have been engaged during many years, in the details of local administration, whilst performing the duties of Grand Juror, Magistrate, Guardian of the Poor, and in discharge of similar functions. I have been associated with many voluntary Societies, both in England and Ireland, founded for the propagation of knowledge and for the advancement of social progress. I have undergone imprisonment of various degrees, during a period of six years—and, as a transported convict, I have witnessed not only many different forms of penal discipline, but also many of the earliest processes of civilization."

Following the advice of the Scottish proverb, which says, "Let by-gones be by-gones," the Irish patriot does not discuss the merits of the cause for which he suffered, but speaks of England and Ireland rather with the calm philosophy of a thoughtful looker-on than with the zealous indignation of a man who had been wrecked on the troubled waters of political agitation. He shrinks not from the examination and exposure of the blundering statesmanship of England, in and towards Ireland, for centuries. Though he dislikes and condemns the oligarchical ascendancy which prevails in the British Government, he is tolerant of the monarchical principle. His idea of "liberated" Ireland would probably be realized by the restoration of an *independent* Legislature,—such as was battled for and gained, by talent and patriotism, in 1782, and basely betrayed, for money and coronets, eighteen years later. This, it will be observed, is much less than Mr. O'BRIEN's co-patriots had determined to be content with.

The subjects connected with Governments and their administration, as treated by Mr. O'BRIEN, are not such as involve any *particular* reference to Ireland and her "rebellious" tendencies. He strongly recommends public amusement for the people—not merely what is mental and can be supplied by teaching, reading, and lectures, but popular recreations, such as give pleasant exercise to the body—and he regrets that English Governments or the municipal authorities have not followed the Continental example of giving to the inhabitants of large towns, "the pleasures afforded by public promenades and gardens, military music, theatres, museums of painting, sculpture, and natural history, &c."

Further, Mr. O'BRIEN arrives at the conclusion (to quote the summary by one of his English reviewers) that the power of voting in Parliament by proxy is bad in principle, but if the Peers possess it, so should the Commons; that universal suffrage in Great Britain would result in the omnipotence of the lower classes, but the suffrage ought to be extended so as to represent equitably all classes; that the House of Lords ought to be reformed; that the clergy ought to have a right to be represented in Parliament, but that the Church of England ought to govern herself by Convocation, including lay representation; that the duration of Parliament should never extend beyond four years; that declaration of war ought to rest with Parliament, and not with the Sovereign; that the "count out" ought to be abolished; that the right to bear arms ought to be maintained by the population, who ought to have a (locally self-governed) National guard or militia; that the law of settlement (poor law) is an outrage on justice; that transportation is the only safe method of dealing with criminals; that the Falkland Islands is a suitable place for convicts; that the State should guide, assist and superintend National Education; and that there ought to be a Minister of Public Instruction, whose functions have no connection with party, and who should not be displaced on a change of Ministry. Some of these conclusions, it will be remarked, are drawn from the practice in this country.

"If I have been taught nothing else by the experience of my past life," says Mr. O'BRIEN, "I have at least learned from it to distrust my own judgment." We can perceive this in the manner in which he discusses various subjects—such as finance, executive and legal reforms, local or centralized administration, police, education, colonial management, &c. There is very little dogmatism in the way in which he arrays his arguments and arrives at his conclusions—no *ex-cathedrâ* assertion—nothing, for the most part, but earnest, thoughtful inquiry. If his volumes be opened in the expectation of finding him angry at what he has passed through, as a political exile, the anticipation will be vain. Now and then he gives a sharp side-blow at English misrule—but more direct condemnation on that score has lately been poured out in a few columns of the leading London journal—our namesake—than in SMITH O'BRIEN's two volumes. It remains to be seen what his admirers in this country will think of his moderation.

Report of the Indian Bureau.

To any future edition of "Hiawatha," with notes *variorum*, it is to be hoped the Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Commissioners, with extracts from the Message and the Report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the Aborigines, will be appended. The writers of Indian epics need no better testimony than is furnished by those State papers of the boldness and originality of their invention, and of the extreme limits to which poetic license may be carried. There is, in fact, no particle of poetry in these official statements. The Aborigines they tell of were never dreamed of or written about by CAMPBELL, COOPER, or LONGFELLOW. For sentiment there is low cunning, or absolute mental torpidity; for high, indomitable courage and fortitude there is brutal and secret violence and robbery; for self-denial, hardihood and endurance, there is beastly self-indulgence and drunkenness. Very clearly, if our matter-of-fact ministers at the capital reveal the honest truth, the Indians of poetry and romance, granting they ever existed elsewhere than in fable land, have been called away long ago to the hunting-ground of the Great Spirit.

It is painful, indeed, to go over the yearly narrative of the woes, and wants, and decay of the several tribes. Their decline proceeds with quickened rapidity, as the wave of civilization sweeps around them, and confines them in narrower bounds. With the establishment of every new Territory the native population loses ground. Their title to the land is at once extinguished; they are huddled together and driven to what is called distinctively the Indian Territory; a tract designed as a grand and final cemetery of the aboriginal race, lying to the westward of Arkansas, and extending out into that vast barren, known on the old maps as the Great American Desert. And even this reservation is not free from invasion. Kansas was established at the cost of the better part of it; Texas has encroached on the southwest corner, so that the habitable space actually left as a hunting-field and home for the remnant of a vast race is less than 56,000 square miles—a trifle more than the area of Iowa. No wonder Secretary MCCLELLAND deplores the wretchedness and decay of his Indian *protégés*, and invites the exercise of ingenuity in contriving modes of relief. No wonder Secretary DAVIS finds them restive and desperate, and hunts them in the everglades of Florida, and the prairies of Nebraska, with unceasing and successful industry. But it is really remarkable that the whole Cabinet should join in eulogizing the beneficence of our traditional policy towards them, resulting in such a condition of things as the present, and at the very moment when the doom of the unfortunates seems rushing to hasty completion. That policy has had, until quite recently, but one plausible feature, viz.: That in dispossessing the savage of his land, an equivalent has been paid him in money, the money quite sure to come back to the white in less than a year after the payment—come back for food and for rum. The same policy is familiar to the Shylocks and Overreaches of money-lending benevolence, who absorb the estate of a spendthrift in supplying him the means of profligacy and suicide. They have been left a prey to the trader, the trapper, the blackleg. The worst, the most reckless of our population have been permitted to defraud them in traffic, to purvey to their most degraded appetites, to introduce the most noxious and fatal diseases among them, to furnish them the drenching fire-water which has long since effectually scorched up the partial traces of manhood they hopefully exhibited two centuries ago. There is a ghastly humor in the suggestion made one after another by Messrs. LAWRENCE, BUCHANAN and PIERCE to the British Government, that the most beneficent way to treat the Mosquito Savages, is to subject them to the "traditional policy" of this country towards its Indians. Possibly it has not reached Lord CLARENDON's ears, that the stages of that propitious treatment are three: the commercial or land-thieving stage, furnished by transporting the victims for life to a far-off colony; the era of cultivation, when civilization with its traders, rum-dealers and swindlers, are turned loose upon the defenceless people, not often without the assistance of Government dragoons: and against which the influence of missionaries and teachers is powerless; and the era of extermination, at which the majority of the Aborigines have already arrived. Had such been the understanding of our British neighbors, they could hardly have hesitated to expose their Central American Allies to the working of a plan so simple and effective.

The Government asks too late what can be done for the Indian. He perishes when driven to the resorts of industry; and yet, the best the Secretary can offer him is, that he shall be drilled into the habits, and occupations, and labors of civilized society. What he wants is room, and we have none to give him. In the creation of new territories, we have left no place but the narrow Potter's field we have referred to. At the mandate of Slavery we robbed him of all the old Missouri territory. There is nothing for it now but to mitigate the woes and alleviate the last days of the dying race; and, after the Indian Bureau shall have proposed the few prudential measures tending to that end; shall have consecrated what is left of the reserved soil to Indian uses as irrevocable, at least, as Kansas was to Freedom; its duties may be regarded as accomplished, and the Commissionership a sinecure. Without the restitution of his lands, the cause of the Indian is hopeless; and restitution is, of course, impossible. Even with that *amende*, it is questionable whether an effectual *renaissance* of the race be practicable. All we can do is to send him religious teachers, and keep from him the tempting demons of lust and drunkenness, as far as the most stringent laws can attain that object, and leave the rest to time and fate; a short time, and utter extinction.

The Varieties.

A new piece called the "King of the Coast, or the Queen of the Market," was produced here last night. We record the fact with no satisfaction, for, as a work of art, the piece (we cannot call it a play) will admit of none but the most sweeping condemnation. We had hoped that this performance would afford us the opportunity of saying many pleasant things of Miss LAURA KEENE's management, assuredly during the brief period she has catered for the public she has deserved credit for energy in introducing favorite pieces and tact in the casting of them so as to display the best characteristics of her dramatic Company. There has, to be sure, been a lack of completeness. The scenery has been unsatisfying, and the costumes third-rate. In addition to this we have also noticed a disregard of those hundred little trifles, small in themselves, but essential to a good stage illusion. Still we have had a fair compensation in good acting, fine dancing and excellent instrumental music. We were quite willing to wait uncomplainingly for the first novelty, but now it has come, and we are compelled to express our disappointment.

When a piece is selected by a manager for production in an expensive manner, we are bound to believe that there is something in the dialogue which justifies the venture; that it reads well, if it does not act well, and that the incidents at least have some special fitness for the stage. In trying, therefore, to account for the production of the "King of the Court," &c., we venture to suggest that it was selected on account of the very obvious opportunities afforded in it for introducing *something*. An empty barrel is best for filling, and an empty play must to an extent be ambiguous. Miss KEENE has availed herself of the opportunities afforded to introduce some very good dances, and a couple of songs which seemed to please the audience. The ballet was by far the best feature of the entertainment. Mlle. FRALICK is a dancer who, in our line, is without an equal in New-York; then there is CECCA and NATHALIE TILMAN also admirable, and MONS. TILMAN, a fine athletic dancer who spins round like a teetotum, and is quite as agreeable as a male dancer can be.

Unwillingly we turn to the piece itself. The plot is simple enough. *Louis* falls in love with *Adrienne*, one of the Queen's Maids of Honor—a lady of humble birth, who has been adopted by the Queen. The Queen is, of course, annoyed at this circumstance, and advises (we suppose,) *Adrienne* to fly the Court, and seek refuge among the market women. This ends the first act. The second opens with a view of the market-place. The King pursues *Adrienne*, but the latter is safe in the custody of her guardians, and the former learns that there is a power equal to his own even in the realms of France. He is subdued by the market women, and finally consents to abandon *Adrienne* to the honorable advances of a former suitor. Compressed into a single act there might be sufficient in this plot to interest an audience, but in its present wearisome shape it loses what little interest it might otherwise possess. The first act is perfectly destitute of incidents, unless, indeed, the remarkable circumstance of LOUIS and his Court dancing a minuet in an exceedingly bleak corridor may be considered as one. It is spun out with dialogue that develops nothing and leads to nothing. The second act is not without a certain amount of cheerfulness, but the situations are feebly elaborated and the filling up inadequate. With all these faults it is the best part of the play, and tended in great measure to mitigate the judgment of the house. We were unable to detect any literary excellence in either of the acts.

Miss KEENE's management has gone to some expense in the production of this novelty, apparently with the object of proving that the age of chivalry has not yet passed away. A couple of "flats" have been painted and a few dresses stitched together, but without any happy result. There is no elegance; nothing that the imagination can dwell on tolerantly. On the contrary every thing is malignant, coarse, cheap. The courtiers look like flunkies; the Lord-chamberlain resembles a gossiping man; the market-women are not half so good as in the Italian chorus of "Masaniello;" the market men are dressed like masqueraders, with wigs that are evidently made of raw cotton. In short, we find nothing to praise either in this play or in the way in which it is produced. The acting was too good for such a paltry production. We prefer making this general acknowledgment to singling out illustrations. If Miss KEENE would consult her own prosperity, she will at once exchange this piece from the bills. It is unworthy of such an establishment as the "Varieties," where it would be gross injustice to expect anything short of true excellence.

Piano-Forte Recitals.

Mr. MORGAN the organist of Grace Church, commences to-day a series of Piano-forte Recitals. These Matinées are intended to illustrate what has been done for the instrument, and cannot fail to be instructive and entertaining. They have the recommendation of not being too advanced for the majority of piano-forte players, and the additional recommendation of being moderate. See the programme elsewhere.

☞ *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* commences the year with a new volume (the seventh) and a new dress. Its appearance is healthy and buoyant—precisely what we have a right to look for in a Rural New-Yorker. Mr. MOORE has succeeded in establishing a very valuable paper, eminently practical in its character and pure in its tone. He deserves abundant success, and is achieving it.

A Literary Marriage.

The New-York *Ledger* makes the following announcement:

"We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. SARA PAYSON ELDREDGE, (so renowned and admired as FANNY FERN,) was married on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Mr. JAMES PARTON, well-known in literary circles as the author of *The Life of Horace Greeley.*

☞ Lieut.-Col. BRAGG, so widely known to the country for his gallant conduct at Buena Vista, has resigned his commission in the Army.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the stomach, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of flatulency, faintness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but 25c. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest-improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Doreas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, with the grand desideratum, ease and durability, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ANOTHER HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—THE ONLY good investment to be made is Rubber Boots. Go and see the large stock of ladies', misses' and children's walking boots at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, near Chambers-st.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and raisin stalks, one ounce of which is sufficient for 100 gallons spirits; finest chemical imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and certified directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, spirits, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

THE JEWESS.

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

By the author of "Leaves from the Journal of a Physician's Wife."

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by ROBERT BONNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

"Oh! how much more to love is't than it will o'er repay."

In the spacious parlor of a beautiful villa on the banks of the Mississippi, at a short distance from New-Orleans, two persons sat by an open window, in a Summer's twilight.

The elder of the two,—a man with a most intellectual head, might have been forty Summers; while his companion, a girl of sixteen, and a creature of surpassing beauty, as might be seen reading aloud a passage from TALFORD'S Poem, sat with her folded hands resting on her embroidery frame, looking listlessly out on the sluggish waters of the Mississippi, now reflecting the last glowing tints of a Southern sunset.

All unheeded the sound of the reader's voice fell upon her ear, for what to her were fictitious sorrows, while her own young heart swelled with troubles that seemed too great to bear?

She was now about to part from the playmate of her childhood—the after-loved companion of her girlish years—and the tears that had long trembled in her averted eyes, would no longer be repressed, and she rose to leave the room.

At the same moment, the dog, that had been lying at her feet, was called by his master, a tall, handsome stripling of eighteen, who was lounging on the steps of the broad colonnade, smoking his cigar. His face was handsome, yet there was a feminine delicacy in the details amounting to weakness, that gave the idea of energetic sensitivity, with weak, uncertain will. He had been listening to his uncle's remarks with his accustomed supreme indifference—the more, that like the fair girl in the window—his thoughts were far away.

They met in the hall, where he had come for his hat, and approaching her, he said in a low tone:

"Meet me by the fallen tree, by the riverside—I have something to communicate," and whistling to his dog, he was soon out of the grounds.

He was on the eve of starting for West Point, and had never before given a serious thought to the beautiful, girl he had requested to meet him—having something to communicate, and wavering and uncertain, even now began to wish she would come. Indeed so changeable, so vacillating, were the changes of his fiery, impetuous nature, that had she followed immediately he would most likely have made some shuffling excuse for asking her to meet him there;—but as with a girl's shyness, she shrunk from what she most longed for—had so long desired, and hesitated to meet him, he began to grow impatient, and reached the bank of the river, wondering whether she would keep the appointment or disregard it.

At last he saw the fluttering of her white dress through the dark leaves of the stately laterals branches of orange trees, and his impetuous heart bounded when he heard the clang of the iron gate, and she came up on the levee to meet him.

"Have you waited long?" she asked.

"Every moment seemed an hour, but you are with me now," and for the first time his arm was passed round her slender waist, as he led her to the fallen tree.

They had met to ask and say that which required only the ratification of words; and now, instead of speaking, they looked into each other's eyes—and the matter seemed settled. He asked her if she could forego the luxuries of her present home to share his fortunes on his return; and her "can you ask this, seriously, Harry?" showed the question to be eminently unserious.

They parted. He in change of scene, to almost forget the budding, radiant beauty—whose love he looked upon as a passing bubble on the stream—a joy not meant to last.

While she, amid the dull monotony of "The Oaks," treasured each look and word of his, each memory of the past, within her woman's heart—that heart vowed to be his memory's faithful hallowed shrine, till it could beat no more.

And how that vow was kept!—through neglect, desertion, trials and estrangement, kept fondly—unchangingly, even when to remember had become a crime; those who have like her trusted, and loved in vain, hoping on, hoping ever, alone may tell.

Holding her hand in his, as it rested on his arm, they walked down to the fallen tree, and there for an hour they sat, looking out on the dark waves, as they glistened in the evening moonlight. No allusion, however, was made by either to the "important communication" that they had come there to talk about—but very still they sat, looking out upon the ripling waters, as they caught the moon's bright beams, or gave back the shadow of the dark, overhanging trees above.

At last they rose to go, and then he asked her if, when he returned, she would be willing to forego her present luxurious home, to share his lot, and was answered, as such questions generally are—by a pressure of the arm on which her hand rested. He was satisfied.

Their after life had other joys in store, yet none like the first bloom, and freshness of this—the tumultuous, impetuous melody—that swept their heart-strings then, and whose intense, pure rapture, could never be forgotten. No hour like this is worth a life.

CHAPTER II.

"Give me cash for I am no visionary."

Mr. Aldrich, the uncle of Harry Duval, was a retired merchant, who early in life had entered the extensive cotton house of Hermann Brothers, with a good preparatory education, and letter of recommendation, which procured for him a high stool in their office, where he became acquainted with a young married man by the name of Hermann, between whom and the principals of the firm a distant relationship existed. At this time, the young Abraham Hermann was a few—a young man of unexceptionably good conduct, and untiring assiduity in the discharge of his office duties.

In course of time, the office acquaintance of the young men ripened into friendship, and Hermann invited Henry Aldrich to his house, where he ever after, during his clerkship, generally spent his evenings—the ever welcome guest of Madame Hermann, a pretty young Jewess, whose little black-eyed Rachel soon grew to treasure for "Uncle Aldrich," her warmest smile of child-greeting.

Having entered the office when quite young, Mr. Aldrich was an experienced man of business at an age when most young men are but in their novitiate, and the manner in which he acquitted himself was so satisfactory, and so useful do the heads of the mercantile concern find their young book-keeper, that in time they offered him an only adequate recompense, a share in their business. As time sped, the old firm became dissolved "by mutual consent," and was succeeded by their former confidential clerk, who, feeling himself equal to the business of the house, admitted no partner, but with one steady aim in view, relaxed no effort in the old pursuit of money-making; and at the termination of a couple successful business years he entered into an immense cotton speculation. For the few months following he endured more of misery than those who only read the blank surface could divine, but his enterprise was rewarded by waking up one fine morning—not to find himself "famous," but worth $100,000.

Abandoning all speculations for the future, he wound up his commercial transactions—disposing of the house to his former associate clerk, Abraham Hermann, and withdrew out appearing any one of its intentions, set out on a tour through Europe.

While abroad, no man ever more verified the saying, that circumstances alter cases. His fixed purpose being now to become a man of the world—not meaning by this "a man about town," but a well read, well informed, traveled cosmopolite.

He built no chimerical castles in the air, about perfecting himself in any erudite acquirements. It was too late to indulge in any lofty dreams of a scientific future; but while yet in life's vigor, with nothing to do, save to amuse himself, he determined to do so profitably to his understanding.

He spent four years abroad; then returned to New-Orleans, to find his only sister dead, and her little Harry, an orphan, for her husband, Dr. Duval had been some years dead,) waiting his return, as the friend who was to supply the place of all else beside; and from the moment he saw the boy he determined on adopting him as his own.

And here, it may be asked why, when life's current as fresh as in youth thrilled his heart, he—the traveled man of the world, possessed of all the best feelings that render home agreeable; gentlemanly, of cultivated mind; highly polished companion, and wealthy, withal—should not even have bethought him of marrying, when so eminently qualified to render happy the woman of his choice.

Of one circumstance I have not spoken. Indeed, to to me, who so sincerely esteemed him for his many virtues, so admired his brilliant parts, it never formed the least matter of consideration; but to one of his sensitive nature it was a subject of shrinking, never-ceasing regret. He was a hunchback.

Many girls had he met, pretty and playful in manner, yet with the speculation of the woman of the world at heart, who would gladly have bartered their youth and good looks for his wealth. Of these one-half were flirts, the other half nobodies; and as Mr. Aldrich was altogether too refined in intellect to think of taking a wife simply to have somebody to yawn with, to give a thought to the nobodies, and too much of the after-type of Cæsar to dream of settling down in life with a flirt, he had never permitted himself to think of marriage—the bare idea of a woman being guilty of conjugal infidelity, being to his gentle, refined nature, repugnant beyond endurance.

Nor was the little Harry Duval the only one who in orphaned bereavement looked for his coming with eager childish faith and hope. During his absence, his former associate clerk in the counting-house and much loved friend, Abraham Hermann, had died, leaving his affairs in a much involved condition, and was followed by his bereaved Rebecca, who commended her little Rachel to the guardianship of her own and her husband's esteemed friend. Another man, thus circumstanced, would have been perplexed what to do,—would, at most, have placed the little ones under the care of hireling instructions, and thought he did all that could be required of him, if he occasionally called to see if they progressed in their appointed studies. But no such plan entered the unselfish soul of Henry Aldrich, so he purchased a pleasant seat a few miles down the coast, and took the youthful orphans to his own home and care, where they grew up beautiful as untrained mountain flowers, and hardy as young mountaineers.

At that time Harry was a bold, fiery, impetuous boy of twelve, and Rachel a sweet, playful child of ten years. Six years had passed over their young heads at the time our tale commences—six years of daily companionship under their guardian's care at the Oaks, and Harry a fiery, impulsive stripling, was on the eve of departure for West Point, and Rachel, a peerless brunette of sixteen, had grown up lovelier than ever painter feigned or poet sung, inheriting the meek, prayerful ways of her mother, with the haughty brow and eagle eye of her father.

Mr. Aldrich was just the sort of guardian to call forth the affectionate regard of a girl such as Rachel. He had been the early friend of her late father, was a man of strict probity, of polished manners, an accomplished linguist, and, moreover, possessed rare conversational talent. True, he was destitute of all personal beauty—he was ugly, and he knew it, had made up his mind to it, and the bennitt was immense, inasmuch as the consciousness that in all that constitutes manliness of character, he was "a man for a' that," had imparted a quiet dignity to his manner that was not without its charm. He was loved, revered by Rachel, for his unaffected truthfulness; to her there was something ennobling in his intercourse; he had none of the winning graces that captivate women; yet to her he ever was society, the world—everything; and she, with a woman's innate perception, felt that such a man could not trifle or flirt. Such can only love.

And sure never had man been the guardian of a more imperially adorable ward than the beautiful young Jewess. The energy and independence of her character were so sweetly blended and tempered with womanly grace and gentle loveliness. When aroused, there was something so domineering in her splendid eyes, despite their habitual tenderness, as to raise doubts and hesitancy on the part of the guardian, who, however charmed, still held aloof, fearing a repulse. He dearly, deeply loved her, but she was so beautiful, so brilliant, he feared to trust his happiness, lest she should scorn what he thought his own modesty.

When Rachel, therefore, told him with her usual frankness of Harry's proposal, a dark shade passed across his brow; he felt that she regarded him as the old to be loved. Still, he had been so long her companion, he had trusted she might yet learn that no such great disparity existed. For a few minutes he did not speak, regarding her sorrowfully, in silence; when he did reply, it was in his usual kind tones.

"Rachel, when Harry learns that the little property I have been able to save from the wreck of your father's affairs affords so small an income, I prophesy his attentions will decrease until they lapse into indifference. I may judge him wrong, and would not suffer in your opinion; let the event condemn me."

"Then it will prove only that you have calumniated him," was her high spirited reply.

He pressed her hand, and sighed, as he said, "Time will decide." And it did.

CHAPTER III.

[FOUR YEARS LATER.]

"Oh, I would rather be a slave—
In tears and bondage by his side,
Than having all, bereft of him,
The world has power to give beside."

Four years had passed since Harry Duval had appointed to meet the beautiful Jewess by the fallen tree, at the river side; and she has again come to meet him there. But the rose hue has passed from her cheek, leaving it pale and cold as statuary marble, and a tone of reproach might be discovered in her sweet, tremulous voice, as she spoken first—

"And you will leave me so soon again, Harry?"

"It must be so, Rachel; I leave to-morrow with the Louisiana Guards. In fact, I have but an hour to remain, and came here to spend it with you."

The poor girl essayed to speak, but sobs choked her utterance. The pride she had hoped would strengthen her had all evanished, and tears, hot blinding tears, trickled through the fingers of the small hand pressed to her eyes, and fell unheeded on the shoulder of his dark blue uniform.

"When I will be absent with the Louisiana Volunteers, you will not forget me; and when I obtain the rank of captain—which I will, ere my return—you shall share my fortunes."

Still the beautiful head was bent down, and she made no reply.

"Oh I see, and grieve, that your prudence outweigh your regard. I was a fool to presume where a man of my uncle's wealth pays court; forget my presumption; I will intrude on your time no longer."

Loosening her clinging arms, and raising the pale face still bent to his shoulder, he rose to go; when shaking back the raven curls that shaded her white forehead, the proud girl raised to his, those eyes whose flashing beauty none could withstand, and with the forced calmness that fades from the heart like the bloom from the cheek, only that the blush may return, said—

"Why will you persist in making me miserable, Harry? I can but repeat what I have told you a hundred times—I will be yours, and yours only. I can see no fault in you. To me, you are all perfect, while you have so many doubts, and so many faults, that I often wonder what attracts, and tremble, lest in this long absence, I may not retain the regard I prize beyond all else that the world can offer. Why will you again leave me? Why join these volunteers? Why defer what you have so often promised—the laying your plans for the future honestly before your uncle?"

"Simply because I have no plans," was his curt, unsatisfactory reply.

"Consider Harry," pleaded the beautiful girl, in the sincerity of her heart's strong devotion. "Consider the advantage you lose by your want of candor. Why will you not deal openly, at least with me?"

She looked up imploringly, but without noting the plague spot on his brow, asked the question, of all others calculated to arouse his fiery, obstinate nature—to Deal at least openly with me—what *are* your prospects, Harry?"

"That is just what I expected, and becomes the training of my mercantile uncle's ward. Well! that's right. Use your cold scalpel; cut and probe; you know my prospects are vague enough."

Undaunted by his anger, the noble, high-souled girl approached, and resting her hand again on the arm from which he had so roughly shaken it, said, in a voice of touching tenderness, "Harry, if your love for me was equal to mine for you, I could make a suggestion that would enable us to marry at once. Mr. Aldrich—nay, don't frown, Harry. My guardian has great influence with the Directors of the —— Railroad, now in the course of construction; the place of secretary will command a liberal salary; you write a free, mercantile hand, could fill it, and if you would but ask your uncle, he could secure it for you."

"I am much obliged," replied the young man haughtily, "but a clerkship is not at all in accordance with my views."

"You refuse to apply, then?" asked Rachel, and she continued—"You ask me to plight my faith to you for an indefinite time, while you refuse to apply, for my sake, for a situation, that, with my own small income, would allow all the comforts we have been used to. Will you? *Can* you refuse?"

"Rachel, I will degrade myself to please no one. I was educated at West Point; my views all tend to the army. I will never be a quill driver!"

"Not for *my* sake, Harry?"

"I should think if you had either refinement or generosity, you would appreciate my refusal."

"And you pretend to love me!" and her white brow flushed, and her dark eyes that lately had been so impassioned in their fire, now looked down upon him, with their intolerable lustre, with a *hauteur* that made him feel his inferiority, as she added: "Sir! talk no longer of love, while you defer applying to your uncle, on the score of a clerkship being a degradation! Such petty nonsense might do for England's jaunty aristocracy, and will do them perfectly incredible; but with your simply ridiculous."

"Pardon me, Miss Hermann; the language you use partakes somewhat of officiousness. You forget that I am the son of a professional man—myself, a gentleman."

"No, Harry; I do not forget that while your father, Pierre Duval, a poor French Creole boy, was apprenticed to the pestle and mortar, in old ——'s *Pharmacien, Rue de Chartres*, your uncle was gaining a fortune by my father, in Hermann Brothers' cotton office, Canal-street: your mother married the roller of pills, who owed his after profession to a clerk's liberality. That same "quill driver" has educated, not adopted, you."

"If Miss Hermann can treat me to no pleasanter reminiscences on this our last interview, I may be to less anxiety to renew it on my return."

But she returned his glance with one as unflinching as his own.

"Harry, do you threaten me?"

"I do not wish to; but you must permit me to observe that interference in my plans is what I never could endure."

"And yet, Harry, *I* could stoop to any office, however menial, for your sake, nor deem it degradation."

"You but speak and feel, then, like the rest of your race, Rachel."

A dark flush passed across the brow of the noble girl as she meekly answered. "You taunt me with being a Jewess, Harry. What know you of the Hebrews? True, I am a Jewess; but not what you mean when you say *Jew*," implying thereby sordid avarice. Now you call yourself a Christian. Do you act up to the creed you profess? Answer me that, before you condemn the Israelites again. We are all alike in needing gospel truths, and I need their pray sorely now to teach me patience."

The selfish soul of Duval was touched by the meek tone of subdued feeling in which this was said; and, like the spider seeking to repair the broken meshes of his net, he replied—

"I only meant that no other race knew how, or practiced so well, at conforming to circumstances."

"Lamented be the hour that taught or rendered necessary such an act to the house of Israel. Those who are rulers no longer there must crouch before the stranger, but even as steel is tried by fire, so does adversity bend the heart. But say you, who boast your Christianity, the followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, did He implant this prejudice, or did you while despising one, who, like Issachar of old, 'bends beneath two burdens,' love against your own conviction?"

"You are unjust, Rachel; I only meant——"

"What you said—that I was a Jewess. I believe as my fathers taught; if erroneous, may God direct aright; but Harry, what must *your* creed be, when you apply without scruple to Heaven to attest your truth, while you swear, and kiss, and deceive."

This was said with more fire than he could have attributed to her gentle nature. The next moment tears trembled in her beseeching eyes, as she made a last appeal to his love.

"Do you forbid that *I* should appeal to Mr. Aldrich, Harry?"

"Most positively."

"And you have no intention of marrying me with your present slender means?"

"Most decidedly none."

"And yet refuse to avail yourself of his influence to procure the means to do so?"

"I won't object to anything reasonable; but *a clerkship*! I must beg positively to refuse."

"And still you propose that I remain bound to you on these terms?"

"I propose nothing; if you can please yourself better, by accepting the address of an older, wealthier suitor, you are free to do so."

"Then I am to understand that you relinquish your claim?"

And now her voice was husky, and the words gasped out from her overburdened heart.

The above is all that will be published in our columns of this absorbing narrative. The continuation can be found in the New-York *Ledger* of Jan. 12, which is now ready for sale at all the news depôts and book stores. Price four cents. The *Ledger* is the great illustrated weekly paper for which Fanny Fern writes every week. Remember to ask for the *Ledger* of Jan. 12, and in it you will get the continuation from where it leaves off here.

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☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. STORRS',) commencing at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Mr. S. CARTER; subject: *Useful Employment of Leisure Hours.*
J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Phi Kappa Sigma.**—The Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, inst. The Oration will be delivered by STACY G. POTTS, Esq., of Trenton, and a poem by HENRY HUDDALL, Esq., of Richmond, Va. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **To Contractors.**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners Assessment No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the furnishing and erection of three wrought iron beacons for the Connecticut Ledge. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above the town.
Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.
Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **Christian Union.**—All those who are in favor of forming a Young Men's Christian Union, for the promotion of Christian knowledge and character, without sectarian exclusiveness, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Messiah on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Duty of the North towards Slavery.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ **Notice.**—The public are cautioned against paying any moneys to W. H. HUTCHMAN on our account, as he is no longer in our employ.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable German girls, one to do general housework or upstairs work for a private family in the City or a short distance in the country; the other is a first-rate laundress and would take a situation as such, or as lady's maid or as companion for a lady traveling South. Both are well recommended. Address or call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook; understands pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; is an excellent bread baker; is also a very fine laundress. By another Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Both have good references; no objections to a boarding house. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By an Englishman, aged 34, married, on or before the 1st March; understands his business. Can give five years' good reference, wages not the chief object. Has a good collection of seeds at the disposal of his employer. Address ALPHA, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, take charge of a baby from its birth, and will wash and iron for the nursery. Has the most excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7. No objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 339 2d-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl as chambermaid, sews well and can give good recommendation. She cares more to get in a respectable family than for high wages. Address S. G., Box No. 1,192 Post-Office, or call to see her at No. 55 Thompson-st., up stairs, near Broome-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 317 West 24th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, and take care of children. Best of City and country reference given. Call at No. 527 Greenwich-st., between Vendein and Spring sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. She is a Protestant and has a baby only four weeks old. She is a healthy woman and has good references. Apply immediately at No. 135 9th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, to do general housework; has no objections to chamberwork. Is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 115 Hammond, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook, washer and ironer, with the best of City and country references, in the above capacity has no objection to go short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 478 Broadway, in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl who can cook, wash and iron; good City reference; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or to do general housework, or to take care of children. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 245 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a very respectable woman; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 291 7th-av., cor. of 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Apply No. 28 41st-st., west of 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young woman, as waiter, chambermaid or child's nurse, in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German woman, who can cook perfectly in all styles, and wash and iron. A place as cook or housekeeper immediately, in a private house. Address M. M., *Times* Office.

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" III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" IV. Sydney Smith.
" V. The Romish Hierarchy.
" VI. History of the Jacobin Club.
" VII. Varon's Memoirs.
" VIII. The Pacific Railroad.
" IX. American Poetry.
" X. German Emigration to America.
" XI. Critical Notices.

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FARMERS' CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—Any one wishing to make a handsome and invaluable present to a young farmer or country friend, can do so by procuring a copy of
JOHNSON'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Beautifully bound in 1 vol., 8vo, filled with plates, at C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S., No. 140 Fulton-st. Price $4.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the U. S. Ag. Society, in a letter to the American editor, says: "After an attentive examination of your 'Farmers and Planters' Encyclopædia,' I take pleasure in recommending

FOR SALE.

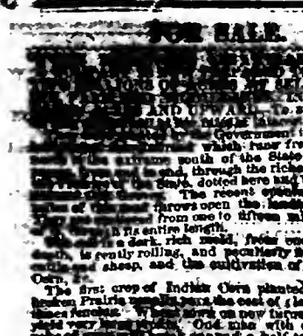

...ANNEM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that each parcel of the purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Fares will be received, as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for the lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU FUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Five first class moderate size dwelling houses; one brown stone, 3-story and high basement, on 37th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., price $10,000; seven, three, English basement, on 38th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., (would be happy to exchange for a farm unincumbered or vacant lots in the City;) also, one 3-story and high basement on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. All of the above houses have every modern convenience, and are in perfect order. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 538 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 54 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A three-story house, high basement and under-cellar, well located and built in the best manner. If sold immediately will be sold very cheap. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts.—This property consists of four stores, three of which front on Greenwich and one on Vesey-st.; this is the most desirable property that has been offered to capitalists and business men for a long time; it is located in the centre of business on the west side of the City, and upon two great thoroughfares close proximity to Washington Market; the location is well adapted for a large selling dry-goods, boot and shoe line, or, in fact, for most any business. The property will be sold cheap, and if not disposed of at private sale before the 5th inst., it will be sold at public auction. Also, leasehold of one house and lot, No. 278 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th ave. Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. 65 Vesey-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M., or at No. 200 8th-av., from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856. By order Assignees.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE—One House on 5th-av., at $150,000; one at $60,000; one at $55,000; one at $35,000; and one house 65 feet deep, for only $18,000.
One House on 14th-st., near Union-place, at $35,000.
One House on 16th-st., near Union-place, at $32,000.
Two Houses on 16th-st., at $21,000 and $25,000.
One House on 37th-st., near 5th-av., 22x70.
For particulars apply to M. H. FOWLER, 166 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 10 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MALTBIE DALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, 81 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 53 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to forward descriptions, in printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

FARM FOR SALE LOW—To close an estate. A good farm of about 52 acres; house two-story, with wing; all the out-buildings required for such a farm, a good orchard and all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, and convenient of access by railroad almost every hour. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—For $3,000, cash. A fine old farm of 120 acres, with house barn, orchard, &c., about 130 miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a village and a railroad depôt. It is about five miles from the Hudson River and canal. Apply to CHARLES W. GORDHAM, No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Two valuable lots, 25x102 feet each, on 23d-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av. The two lots are covered with a main building, fitted for a building shop, and a quantity of sheds. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE.—The very desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st. No lots offer greater inducements for an investment or improvement, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 10 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENNINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—To rent on or before the 15th of February next, a modern built house situated between Lexington and 6th ave., not above 37th-st. Address with location and rent, H. M., Box No. 538 lower Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A small new brick house. No. 24 East Warren-st. Containing gas and water. Oil-cloth and parlor shades for sale. Apply to D. M. BAKER, 229 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 26 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor on the premises.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET—In the lower part of the City. The store is well situated, and very desirable for any retail business; being in the best part of Greenwich-st., now occupied as a tea store. Possession can be had immediately. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 54 Vesey-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ANTICIPATION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday delicacies put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickled and Preserve Warehouse of
C. COLLICK & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

CENTRE TO ACHILLERY.—Cook-lings, ...ers, &c., quite at. and every description of family sundries, ... sale, by
AUGUSTUS ROBERTS, No. 205 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY M. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneers.

HENRY M. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 548 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) The collection embraces 200 of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, now on exhibition, of the following ancient and modern masters, viz: Albano; Dario Dolci; Adel Sarto; Guido; Correggio; Van Haret; Carrie Stork; Schalken; Vanderveldt; Dow; Moreland, a beautiful picture of this artist from the collection of Mr. Rokford, of London; Pyracker, &c.; also, by Boddington Wright of Derby; Smith, of Chichester; Wilson; Barre; Hallon; Stanfield; Sharer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 50 old Oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, some framed, the balance on stretchers or sheets, giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasers.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 47 Dey-st., the entire stock of tools, machinery, &c., &c., of the extensive watch-case making establishment formerly belonging to C. H. Andrus, Esq., and which is considered the most complete factory of the kind to be found in the United States, among which will be found one superior steam engine and boiler, with connecting pipes and independent force pumps, water and exhaust pipe, six-horse power and in good order; two large iron safes, one with Jones' patent lock, &c.; in fact, embracing every article necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and worthy of the attention of the trade. Terms: cash; City funds and a deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer. Catalogues containing full particulars are now ready, and can be obtained of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES AND ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, No. 28 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of rich watches and jewelry to pay advances and satisfy judgment, comprising 103 gold chains weighing about 2,430 dwt.; 15 valuable diamond rings; 8 elegant diamond pins and brooches; 2 pair diamond earrings; 2 do. do. crosses; 1 set diamond sleeve buttons; 1 diamond bracelet; 3 opal and diamond studs; 2 diamond watches, hunting cases; 18 gold anchor watches and 2 plated watches, by order of
JOHN ORSER, Late Sheriff.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—At the saleroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) January 8, at 10½ o'clock, a rich assortment of fresh manufacture furs, consisting of sets of real mink sable, fitch sable, royal ermine, chinchilla, stone marten, Russia sable, victorines, cuffs, capes, almas, gents' otter fur gloves, muffiers; also, a rich line of sleigh robes, panther, wolf, bear, genet, otter, &c., the whole forming an assortment well worthy attention.

H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE—TO DAY 12 o'clock we shall sell large assortment of Silver Ware and silver-plated do. of every description to clear off accounts which have been advanced on. Factors, Families, and the Trade, can only be satisfied of the advantages obtainable by a call on sale-day at No. 19 Nassau-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 6½ o'clock, a fine collection of illustrated theological and standard books, work-boxes, gold pens, stationery, &c., to which the attention of dealers is requested. Goods may now be examined and catalogues ready for delivery.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds W. G., China and commonware glass, all kinds China, cutlery, Britannia ware, toys, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping.

D. S. CONDIT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortments of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Deposit required.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock-Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—The above bonds, on sale, are first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a larger amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

The roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge, to the Missouri River—the longest, most direct, level, and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railways on the Continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and the Sunbury and Erie lines, from the point where they unite, at the East line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live-stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of parties proposing investments of a safe and remunerative character is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.,
or by T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upwards, at 25 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January. The polls for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be open on that day from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. After which, the annual report of the President will be read.
L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, corner of 57th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 6, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT Co., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.
By order, C. L. EVERITT.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-House, No. 7 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FOR SALE—Clinton Line Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Clinton Line Extension Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. Bonds, Louisiana City 6 per cent. Bonds, by WHEELER, BROS. & CO.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and loneliness paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

GROCERS' BANK BILLS OF BOSTON—Bought at 90 cents, by J. F. BELL & CO.,
No. 62 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.
The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND falling due in this City on the 1st day of January, 1856, of the following named Securities will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, NEXT, the 2d proximo, at the office of the Undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1834, being the $1,300,106 loan, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

LONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the New-Albany and Sandusky City Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

LONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $25,000, 5 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., 6 per cents.

BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, (OHIO,) issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
DEC. 29, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE G. & C. U. R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of said Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings payable Feb. 1, 1856, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder; and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORNER SOUTH 3d AND 4th STS., BROOKLYN, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of deposits as principal, and will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned; and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TERSLOW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, No. 432 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1856.
Interest will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 196 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will be carried to principal. All deposits made on or before the 12th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company is exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st day of January, 1856, on the Bonds of the CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.,) issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January next, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
WM. HART CARE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of Jan. 1856, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY (7 per cents.), will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer, D. & M. R. R. Co.
Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Coupons falling due on the 1st Jan. next, on the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
Dec. 24, 1855. S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of Jan. next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Real Estate Bonds (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE and INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
Dec. 20, 1855. JNO. BROUGH, President.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. R. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one half per Cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. I. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th instant.
JNO D. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th of January next, after which date the Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

PATTERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared on the stock of the above named Company, payable on the 5th inst., at the office of
KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared on the stock of the above-named Company, payable on the 5 h inst. at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

NOTICE.—The interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next, on which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—Interest due on the 2d inst., on the following securities, will be paid on that day by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds.
Albany City Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and St. Louis Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo Water Works Bonds.
Cleveland City, Ohio, Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Northern Cross Railroad, Illinois, Bonds.
Keokuk City, Iowa, Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Milwaukee City Bonds, issued for Improvement of the River and Harbor.
New-York 6's per cent. State Stock, issued to Auburn and Rockland Railroad.
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Bonds.
Racine Gas Light and Coke Company Bonds.
Pittsburg City Bonds, issued to Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
Sacramento City Bonds.
Utica City Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Wheeling City, Virginia, Bonds.
Alisouia Manufacturing Company's Bonds.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.
By order,
Dec. 29, 1855. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-street.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on 10th inst.
JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
G. D'ANGELIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (3) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.—A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent., (3½,) will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the last six months, on and after the 7th of January. Transfer Books closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2 1856.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (6,) payable on the 10th inst. DORAS L. STONE, Secy.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—New-York, Dec. 28, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.
GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855. SAMUEL B. W

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,437,425 47
Average amount of Specie	134,976 97
Average amount of Circulation	365,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,015,231 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$611,060 00
Average amount of Specie	24,307 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,187 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,745,781 96
Average amount of Specie	1,156,864 75
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	62,789 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,082,732 0

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,374,163 27
Average amount of Specie	1,142,883 58
Average amount of Circulation	100,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,394,010 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Assistan Cashier.

Sworn beforme, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,151,931 40
Average amount of Specie	133,213 57
Average amount of Circulation	104,093 80
Average amount of Deposits	1,089,301 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,105,028 62
Average amount of Specie	326,561 39
Average amount of Circulation	338,527 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,447,915 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,595,555 11
Average amount of Specie	103,806 45
Average amount of Circulation	70,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,370,651 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,174,163 27
Average amount of Specie	1,142,883 58
Average amount of Circulation	100,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,394,010 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,348,625 95
Average amount of Specie	387,719 46
Average amount of Circulation	511,073 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,794,077 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,963 47
Average amount of Specie	58,078 63
Average amount of Circulation	173,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,819 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,321,611 60
Average amount of Specie	89,093 95
Average amount of Circulation	235,755 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,130,788 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

A. OAKEY HALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$221,997 14
Average amount of Specie	23,890 40
Average amount of Circulation	120,819 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,338 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledges and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,424,386 26
Average amount of Specie	135,699 89
Average amount of Circulation	69,565 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,024,393 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$597,946 85
Average amount of Specie	29,538 21
Average amount of Circulation	127,662 00
Average amount of Deposits	351,259 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,569,899 49
Average amount of Specie	344,618 53
Average amount of Circulation	263,601 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,052,509 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$937,087 61
Average amount of Specie	73,324 13
Average amount of Circulation	155,777 00
Average amount of Deposits	595,461 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,621,430 15
Average amount of Specie	183,590 05
Average amount of Circulation	91,233 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,285,351 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,696,790 80
Average amount of Specie	308,533 07
Average amount of Circulation	65,152 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,055,901 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,483,059 85
Average amount of Specie	89,645 62
Average amount of Circulation	84,098 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,526,688 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,880 00
Average amount of Specie	28,329 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	267,433 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,428,217 93
Average amount of Specie	166,741 66
Average amount of Circulation	125,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,144,190 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$529,972 93
Average amount af Specie	41,798 91
Average amount of Circulation	13,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	538,106 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$587,471 14
Average amount of Specie	39,046 15
Average amount of Circulation	86,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,574 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Coomissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,922,818 92
Average amount of Specie	74,016 61
Average amount of Circulation	112,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,924 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$765,957 19
Average amount of Specie	46,395 86
Average amount of Circulation	22,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	467,132 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$339,903 00
Average amount of Specie	28,616 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,016 00
Average amount of Deposits	188,839 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STRIBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$527,631 81
Average amount of Specie	52,741 50
Average amount of Circulation	132,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,065 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,618,478 83
Average amount of Specie	165,027 17
Average amount of Circulation	231,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,075,568 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,328,310 11
Average amount of Specie	657,347 41
Average amount of Circulation	392,187 85
Average amount of Deposits	5,679,703 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$729,138 14
Average amount of Specie	31,111 26
Average amount of Circulation	96,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	576,527 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,098,407 71
Average amount of Specie	85,236 47
Average amount of Circulation	124,716 00
Average amount of Deposits	774,951 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge eud belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,971,409 23
Average amount of Specie	551,476 41
Average amount of Circulation	385,242 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,475,592 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE'ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,141,732 06
Average amount of Specie	60,264 99
Average amount of Circulation	210,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	825,840 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$653,227 71
Average amount of Specie	52,234 28
Average amount of Circulation	104,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	387,617 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

WM. RUELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,164,594 34
Average amount of Specie	283,191 06
Average amount of Circulation	96,561 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,961,599 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. B. LABAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,411,662 05
Average amount of Specie	1,374,235 21
Average amount of Circulation	196,690 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,677,259 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of Jar nary, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,483,878 67
Average amount of Specie	129,672 94
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	198,988 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,771,578 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,496,063 92
Average amount of Specie	532,430 97
Average amount of Circulation	242,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,505,471 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$945,624 00
Average amount of Specie	111,568 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	893,577 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,444,782 16
Average amount of Specie	175,308 53
Average amount of Circulation	262,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	840,394 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,549 90
Average amount of Specie	12,154 81
Average amount of Circulation	82,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,934 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

ROBERT M. STERRICK, Commissioner of Deed

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,254 68
Average amount of Specie	24,240 49
Average amount of Circulation	78,568 00
Average amount of Deposits	117,292 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$229,224 56
Average amount of Specie	11,437 00
Average amount of Circulation	131,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	173,649 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,042,443 60
Average amount of Specie	61,306 12
Average amount of Circulation	169,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,324 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,696,717 93
Average amount of Specie	120,061 64
Average amount of Circulation	206,408 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,067,179 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose end say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of Jeuuary, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$507,757 15
Average amount of Specie	35,367 32
Average amount of Circulation	95,868 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,672 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$455,544 53
Average amount of Specie	84,515 70
Average amount of Circulation	117,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	634,292 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of Janoary, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending January 5, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,209,390 61
Average amount of Specie	36,230 57
Average amount of Circulation	152,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	859,169 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,308,905 08
Average amount of Specie	382,333 92
Average amount of Circulation	131,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,240,281 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$683,511 00
Average amount of Specie	38,805 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	423,483 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,617 50
Average amount of Specie	89,569 59
Average amount of Circulation	205,849 00
Average amount of Deposits	508,629 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of January, 1856.

N. B. LABAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,008,112 00
Average amount of Specie	54,536 00
Average amount of Circulation	155,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	746,764 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly

Brooklyn Furnace Company, Gowanus, Washington & Bridge Streets.
Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1856.
Sir Example.

The new Board met last evening and had nineteen ballotings for a President without any election.

The last ballot stood as follows:

R. T. Beckhouse, Whig and Know-Nothing	16
Edward Pell, Democrat	2
Albert Gaswell, Know-Nothing Democrat	4
There being no prospect of an election, the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening next.	

The Brooklyn Courts.

A Special Term of the Supreme Court was held yesterday by Judge Rockwell.

In City Court the Criminal Calendar was further disposed of by the common sense of the Historical Society. One of them was voted libelous and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, the Governor declining to attend the auto-da-fé. Incidentally, the Society resolved to have a fireproof building erected for the safe keeping of its archives.

The History of those papers was given from copies preserved in the Library of the Historical Society.

The County Court, with the newly-elected Judge, Hon. R. D. Moore, was also convened to hear motions.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Bedell, Wm. Newton Cassin to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Josephson.

At Greenwood, Texas, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Hall, Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 27 years, late of Lincoln, England.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 5, after a short and severe illness, Sarah E. Wyckoff, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P.M., from his residence in Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Cuba.—The Havana papers of the 26th ult. announce the arrival at that port of the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*, from Vera Cruz, bringing $1,000,000 in specie, and the Spanish steamer *Isabel*, from Cadiz, with 1,000 troops.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* sailed for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., with $1,000,000 in specie.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* sailed for Cadiz on the 29th ult., with 1,000 troops.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and sailed on the 2d for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and sailed on the 2d for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., and sailed on the 6th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., and sailed on the 6th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., and sailed on the 9th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., and sailed on the 9th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 12th inst., and sailed on the 13th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., and sailed on the 13th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 17th inst., and sailed on the 18th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 17th inst., and sailed on the 18th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d inst., and sailed on the 23d for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d inst., and sailed on the 23d for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 26th inst., and sailed on the 27th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 26th inst., and sailed on the 27th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 31st inst., and sailed on the 1st of February for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 31st inst., and sailed on the 1st of February for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 4th of February, and sailed on the 5th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 4th of February, and sailed on the 5th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th of February, and sailed on the 9th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th of February, and sailed on the 9th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of February, and sailed on the 15th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of February, and sailed on the 15th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 18th of February, and sailed on the 19th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 18th of February, and sailed on the 19th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of February, and sailed on the 23d for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of February, and sailed on the 23d for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of February, and sailed on the 1st of March for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of February, and sailed on the 1st of March for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 4th of March, and sailed on the 5th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 4th of March, and sailed on the 5th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th of March, and sailed on the 9th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th of March, and sailed on the 9th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of March, and sailed on the 15th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 14th of March, and sailed on the 15th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 18th of March, and sailed on the 19th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 18th of March, and sailed on the 19th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of March, and sailed on the 23d for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of March, and sailed on the 23d for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of March, and sailed on the 29th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of March, and sailed on the 29th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 1st of April, and sailed on the 2d for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 1st of April, and sailed on the 2d for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th of April, and sailed on the 6th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th of April, and sailed on the 6th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 11th of April, and sailed on the 12th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 11th of April, and sailed on the 12th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 15th of April, and sailed on the 16th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 15th of April, and sailed on the 16th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 19th of April, and sailed on the 20th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 19th of April, and sailed on the 20th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 25th of April, and sailed on the 26th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 25th of April, and sailed on the 26th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 29th of April, and sailed on the 30th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 29th of April, and sailed on the 30th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d of May, and sailed on the 4th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d of May, and sailed on the 4th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 9th of May, and sailed on the 10th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 9th of May, and sailed on the 10th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 13th of May, and sailed on the 14th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 13th of May, and sailed on the 14th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th of May, and sailed on the 18th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th of May, and sailed on the 18th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 23d of May, and sailed on the 24th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 23d of May, and sailed on the 24th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 27th of May, and sailed on the 28th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 27th of May, and sailed on the 28th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of May, and sailed on the 1st of June for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of May, and sailed on the 1st of June for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 6th of June, and sailed on the 7th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 6th of June, and sailed on the 7th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 10th of June, and sailed on the 11th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 10th of June, and sailed on the 11th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th of June, and sailed on the 15th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th of June, and sailed on the 15th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 20th of June, and sailed on the 21st for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Cadiz on the 20th of June, and sailed on the 21st for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 24th of June, and sailed on the 25th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 24th of June, and sailed on the 25th for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th of June, and sailed on the 29th for Havana.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th of June, and sailed on the 29th for Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Cadiz on the 4th of July, and sailed on the 5th for Vera Cruz.

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

"HURRAH FOR GENERAL JACKSON!"

SAM AT A CHARITY BALL.

POLITICAL SPEECHES AT THE ACADEMY.

The Hards at the Metropolitan.

SOFTS AT TAMMANY.

GENERAL GLORIFICATION.

Yesterday was the Eighth of January, and being the anniversary of the day when ANDREW JACKSON slightly got the advantage of Sir RICHARD PACKENHAM at New-Orleans, the occasion was duly celebrated. For "this time only" there was "fusion" between Sam and the Hards and the Softs—not that they all sat down together to enjoy themselves. Not by any means. But at different places they all contrived to get through the evening comfortably. Sam was at the Academy of Music, where he gave a Festival and a Ball, the proceeds of which (at $2 per ticket) were given to the poor; the Hards had a fine Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the Softs had an old-fashioned experience in Tammany.

The Academy Festival.

The National American Club, of which Mr. B. VAN RIPER is President, gave the entertainment at the Academy of Music in very handsome style. The house was brilliantly lighted. SKELTON'S Band was present with fifty instruments. Two companies of the Continentals, under command of Captains HUBBE and DARROW, numbered between them a hundred muskets, and added to the effect. The parquette was floored over on a line with the stage, affording abundance of space for dancing.

In order to accommodate the speakers, a skeleton desk was brought forward and covered with an American flag, the staff of which rested in front upon the floor. The first man who occupied the desk was REV. C. CHAUNCEY BURR, who read a column and a half of stiff resolutions, of which the following was a specimen:

ABUSES OF EXECUTIVE POWER.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn as odious and un-American, the obvious abuse of Executive power and patronage, which for many years past has more and more found favor in the Administrations of our Governments, both Federal and State. The whole system of rewards and punishments is unworthy of a free and independent people: We perceive in the practice to which it has led, the most unnatural and demoralizing influence upon our population. It proscribes the high-minded and independent citizen, and puts the obedient tool of power in his place; it denounces the best men for a sincere love of their country; it often pushes the foreigner to the native citizen: and it corrupts the patriotism of the masses not less by destroying a genuine American sentiment of independence, than by stimulating the people to abandon the pursuits of wholesome industry for the sake of the emoluments of office. It has thus brought an element into political contests which, by appealing to selfish motives, has proved itself sufficiently powerful to enthrall the country in a perpetual strife for the benefit of those who flatter and serve the appointing power, and who are impelled by cupidity more than by an honest ambition in the discharge of their duty as citizens.

THE ADMINISTRATION PUTTED INTO.

Resolved, That the present Federal Administration has proved itself recreant to every principle confided to its trust by the people of this Republic. By a course of unparalleled weakness, vacillation and low partisan intrigue, it has continued and deranged the public mind with an intolerant and dangerous excitement on issues which were deemed to be at rest by its enunciation. Nor has its foreign policy been less reprehensible. Balancing between imbecility and cowardice, it has allowed other nations to insult our flag, fire into our ships, imprison and scourge our citizens with impunity, until the national honor is mortified as never before. Crouching under an ingloreous dread of England and France, it has permitted important commercial treaties, effected by its own agents, with a very strong Government, to fall, unratified to the ground. It has played to the part of pandering for France, England and Spain along the whole line of our Southern waters—obstructing our citizens in their peaceful and lawful emigration to another country—interrupting our own commerce by illegally detaining and searching our merchant ships, and otherwise conducting itself in such a manner as to leave nothing to the eye of the observer but misconceptions and blunders—unrelieved by anything except such events as the bombardment of Greytown, and the savage arrest of a few plow-shares and other implements of husbandry, on their harmless way to the rich and uncultivated field of Central America. In selecting agents to represent the country abroad, it has preferred those of foreign birth, sympathies, and prejudices to American born men; and for these reasons we are compelled to regard this Federal Administration as wholly unworthy of respect, and a foe to American Nationality.

After Mr. BURR had retired, Mr. VAN RIPER, the President, introduced

Mr. J. N. REYNOLDS, who was announced upon the bills as the Orator of the Evening, to speak of "American Nationality," was compelled to omit the oration, in consequences of delays in organizing, (it was then past 8 o'clock,) and accordingly gave only the heads of his speech.

The hour was late, Mr. REYNOLDS said, and he would not interfere with those arrangements of the evening which were still to be carried out. He omitted the train of thought and copious extracts which he had prepared for this occasion—an occasion that was in part a time of festivity, and in part political. It would have been in accordance with the programme, had he occupied attention with national questions; but this he declined to do, and, instead of it, rapped over the knuckles Disunionists, Abolitionists, and "Black" Republicans, all of whom he put into the same boat, and for none of whom had he any sympathy. He named MOSES H. GRINNELL, JOSEPH BLUNT, and "our old friend" DRAPER, who is "one of the Governors of the Almshouse." These men continued. And for what? To form a new party,—"BLUNT at the head of what is called the Republican, and GRINNELL at the head of the Old Whig." They went to Syracuse,—and then came an illustrative anecdote, touching three Irishmen and a snake and a toad, that "swallowed each other." Then Mr. R. went on to denounce the Republican Party in set terms; they had declared eternal enmity against their brethren of the South, and were altogether repulsive to the K. N's.

The remainder of his points were, that—

1. The Slave is far better off than the Free Negro in the Northern States.

2. The Black Republican Party is our "peculiar institution" at the North; and Americans must combat it.

3. You cannot bring up the Negroes to a social equality. You must treat them kindly, with the responsibility of masters. Shem has conquered Japheth, and Japheth has conquered Shem. But Ham has never yet conquered either. Ham has no chance at all.

At this point Mr. REYNOLD'S adjusted his glasses and referred to his notes behind the desk, and presently came out on the floor again, and addnced other points, viz.:

4. The colored people of Baltimore had more wisdom than all the Abolitionists of the North put together, when they declared their condition worse than it had been for twenty years. [Confusion and drumming in the galleries.]

5. Under Providence, Negroes must work out their own salvation across the water.

Here the ironical applause became so very obstreperous and continual, that the speaker apologized, and after a parting allusion to the "wicked discussion" of Abolition topics, he sat down—rose, put on his hat, took it off, adjusted his cloak—and left.

The removal of the desk and flag-staff caused a general outbreak of gladness among the dancers, who thought they saw a chance to dance, and clapped accordingly.

An original Ode was composed for the occasion by AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Assemblyman and poet. The curtain went up, and disclosed a semi-circle o Goddesses in white, with blue scarfs and silver stars In the rear stood off the Continentals, in uniform and above and around was the canopy of a tent, part of the scenery of the theatre. Miss CORNELIA DINGLEY sang the Ode, and the young ladies who were volunteers from the New-York Harmonic and Mendelssohn Societies, supplied the chorus. Mr. DUGANNE wrote six verses. The lady sang fair. We give three:

A voice o'er the land goes forth—
'Tis the voice of a nation free!
To the East, and the West, and the South, and the North,
Rolling on like the sounding sea!
'Tis the voice of the Free!
'Tis the shout of the True!
As they swear by the Flag
Of the Red, White and Blue,

To be true to the UNION forever! [*symphony.*]
Do ye hear what it saith? [*symphony.*]
By the bugle's breath? [*symphony.*]
To be true to the UNION forever!

Rhode Island the clarion blew,
And Connecticut swelled the blast—
Pennsylvania replied to Jersey's halleo,
And to Georgia the war-cry passed!
'Twas the cry of the Free—
'Twas the shout of the True!
As they swore by the Flag
Of the Red, White and Blue,
To be true to the UNION forever! [*symphony.*]
Do ye hear what it saith? [*symphony.*]
By the bugle's breath? [*symphony.*]
To be true to the UNION forever!

Virginia the crown o'ertrod;
Massachusetts the sceptre broke:
From the brave Carolinas the trump went abroad,
And New-York with a shout awoke!
'Twas the shout of the Free!
'Twas the word of the True!
As they swore by the Flag
Of the Red, White and Blue,
To be true to the UNION forever! [*symphony.*]
Do ye hear what it saith? [*symphony.*]
By the bugle's breath? [*symphony.*]
To be true to the UNION forever!

The drums were a little violent, and the gentleman who "did" the bugle-call overdid it; Mr BRISTOW led, and the performance was generally satisfactory, with the exceptions indicated.

Then came more speaking. The table and flag-staff were not brought back, and the orators took the middle of the dancing-floor. The regular programme was carried out by Hon. A. B. ELY, of Massachusetts, who was announced by his full title, as the "Grand Arch-Sachem O. U. A. of U. S.," and who laid aside the negroes, who had been attended to by Mr. REYNOLDS, and took up the Irishmen, who had *not* been sufficiently attended to. He stood, he said, upon national ground,—national because American,—American because born upon the soil. He was the representative of the oldest native American organization in the country, and it was organized because there were fears of a noxious foreign influence. K. N.'s need for their platform the Bible and the Constitution, and these *five points:*

1. American industry to be encouraged.
2. American resources to be developed.
3. American rivers and harbors to be improved.
4. American policy to be supported.
5. American citizenship to be honored the world over.

These, said Mr. ELY, are the points of fellowship that are to be raised upon the platform of the hill and the Constitution, and control our ballot-boxes.

THOMAS B. THORPE, of Louisiana, followed, extolling ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. T. had discovered in both extremes of the Union the same American heart—the same beautiful women—and the same noble men. [Great applause.] The night, he stated, was extremely cold. But people had come together to warm themselves up by recalling the deeds of their fathers. [More applause.] He never had shaken off negroes—and "so help me God I never will"—he said. [Immense applause and shouts of laughter.] But he did talk of General JACKSON, and then he spoke of Mr. CLAY, "the great American," [vehement cheering,] and presently he returned to JACKSON, declaring that he was the last man of any power who had filled the chair of WASHINGTON. A eulogy on the character of JACKSON was the next thing in order, and then Mr. THORPE told a story or two in his funny vein and ended.

A white-rosetted gentleman came forward with his hand upon his heart, and announced that the speaking had ended for the night.

The bills for the Festival had horns the names of Hon. R. T. Conrad, Hon. Jacob Broom, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Hon. A. Jackson Donelson, and Hon. Nell S. Brown, Ex-Governor Tennessee, and others—but none of these gentlemen appeared.

Mr. MARCUS COLBURN and Mr. NASH came out in the uniform of Continental Majors, to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," and were assisted in the chorus by the ladies aforesaid, were then *encored* and sang again; and then there was a Grand March about the floor by the Continentals, and then—the Ball.

When we came away, near midnight, the floor was crowded with dancers, and the Band was exerting itself. The Managers did their duty handsomely, the ladies were (of course) brilliantly beautiful, elaborately costumed, and danced bewitchingly; and there was generally a good time—all for the benefit of the New-York Poor.

It is said, on excellent authority, that "Live Oak George" was about during the evening; that he thought such balls a good institution; that he deemed they had a beneficial influence upon the politics of the nation; and that he paid (this is strictly confidential) very nearly a $1,000 toward the getting-up of the affair. Long live GEORGE.

THE SOFTS.

Grand Demonstration at the Old Wigwam.

Sentiments, Speeches and Dancing.

There is no day in all the year on which the Tammany Society feels called upon to exert itself so strenuously as the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. The great men of the Democratic Party are generally brought out on this anniversary, and all that music and decoration can do is done to make the celebration the best of all the year.

Last evening there was added to the usual attractions a grand ball. But we must first speak of the

THE DECORATIONS.

Old Tammany was never more gorgeously decorated, nor more brilliantly lighted, than it was last night. In its ornamentation the prevailing spirit had gone beyond the bounds of Nationality, and, in gathering materials for decoration, taken from its staff a standard from every civilized land. There was a friendly corner, and an emblem of fatherland for foreigners, come from whatsoever nation they might; and, if they chanced to be enthusiastic, they were at full liberty to roll themselves each in his country's flag and die like KOSSUTH. But in the profusion and variety of flags, that of the United States was, properly, by far the most prominent. As you entered the building and passed onward towards the marble steps, leading to the Hall, your way was cumopied with American flags, festooned and hanging, a graceful drapery On the right wall was another American flag, and on the left the Crescent, reaching to and combining with the Peruvian, in forming an archway over the foot of the stairs. To the right of the stair hallway, was the flag of the Pepal States, and on the left the English Jack. On the right, as you ascended, the Tartar, and on the left the Austrian and Turkish flags stretched away up to the entrance of the Hall, which was curtained with American colors. Leaving the decorations without, you passed to stand amid still greater profusion of decoration within.

The upper wall of the main hall was covered, windows and all, by one immense American flag, and running along under the ceiling was the following inscription, done in black on a white ground.

> The Union must and shall be preserved.

Midway on the wall, a full length portrait of President PIERCE was hung, and at the foot was inscribed,

> The Union—a Common Brotherhood.

To the right end left of the portrait, were the coat of arms of the several States.

The right was draped with French, Persian and Russian flags, over which were hung very fine portraits of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON. On the left, the orchestra box, hung with crimson cloth, overlaid with American streamers, were the most prominent object. On the centre of the box, the banner of the Society was placed, having written upon it the following in a circular form, around a representation of an eagle.

> TAMMANY SOCIETY,
> OR
> COLUMBIAN ORDER.
> WASHINGTON,
> The Father of his Country.

Beneath the orchestra, was the flag of Saxony, and along the angle were American colors, which extended in a margin over the spacious entrance to the lower hall. Over this entrance there was inscribed in gold, the following.

> SOCIETY OF TAMMANY,
> OR
> COLUMBIAN ORDER.
> Founded 1789.

Facing you as you entered the lower hall was a very large painting representing the battle of New-Orleans, and on its right and left was the American Jack. Here again the walls were covered with the flags of several nations, and the ceiling, as in the main hall, was hung with festooned streamers. At proper distances, and in such position as best to reflect the dazzling light shed by the chandeliers, were eight large convex mirrors, each of which in their brilliancy decorated and lighted up another hall beyond, and still more beautiful than that in which the dance was going on. A glance at the rooms at 10 o'clock would have delighted even those who have not associated black eyes and swollen noses with the name of Tammany. Mr. J. L. CAMEL, who has been Tammany's decorator for 17 years, never succeeded in his art so well before.

THE BALL.

At 10 o'clock there were some three or four hundred persons in the hall, but unfortunately the males were largely in the ascendancy. What of ladies there were, however, were such as caused great competition, when the time for selecting partners arrived. After some two or three quadrilles had been enjoyed, Tammany Society formed into procession in the Committee room, and proceeded to the hall to formally open the ball. Forming in the centre of the hall, Mr. SHEPARD spoke as follows:

OPENING CEREMONIES—SPEECH OF LORENZO B. SHEPPARD.

Mr. SHEPPARD said: BRETHREN; It has been customary with this Society to assemble together for the purpose of celebrating the patriotic memories which cluster around the heart of every lover of his country, from the organization of the Constitution to this day. There is no principle connected with the development of true government—no one single element of Republican institution—no single act which is used, either by way of memory, or in its direct application in the business of men to promulgate Republican principles—which has not received the hearty support of this Society. Many departed illustrious patriots have been members of this organization, and in their day they assembled to commemorate those historical facts which they deemed glorious to the country, and calculated to increase among men a love of Republican principles. Here, around us and above us, we see the arms of the States; the portraits of living and dead patriots; the flag of our country; everything, in short, which can inspire patriotic motives. And on this evening, the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, that glorious day on which the last foreign foe was swept from our land, it is proper that we should meet again. [Applause.] It is proper that we should think somewhat of the immortal JACKSON, that great and good old man; [enthusiastic applause,] great as a General, but still greater as a patriot; and of MADISON, the author of the immortal resolutions of '98; and of JEFFERSON, the author of cotemporaneous resolutions to the same purport, and which passed under the same general name. Let us remember them, and let their example impress upon us the necessity of doing all we can to unite the general democratic elements of the country, for the safety, welfare and perpetuity of our native land. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. SHEPARD'S remarks, Mr. D. TAYLOR came forward and said: I rise, as floor manager, to propose three cheers for the day we celebrate—three cheers for the President—[given mildly]—and, finally, three hearty cheers for LORENZO B. SHEPARD. I also propose three cheers for the ladies.

The cheers having been given to order, the Sachems, headed by Mr. SHEPARD, marched between files of ladies and gentlemen to the door, and from there to the Committee room. Here Mr. SHEPARD was toasted as Grand Sachem, to which he responded briefly, thanking his followers for their kindness, and hoping the best success for the future.

The health of JOHN VAN BUREN was drunk, but when called upon to respond, he was reported upstairs among the ladies. Several others were toasted, among them Mayor WOOD. This was responded to by Col. MING, who felt his position to be an exceedingly delicate one, but nevertheless he was sure that the Democratic party would rejoice that such a man as Major WOOD had been elected as Chief Magistrate of the City, before the expiration of his term.

The venerable Sachems now returned to the ball-room, where they tripped the light fantastic toe until the hour far.

SUPPER.

Supper was served in the saloon of the hotel at 12 o'clock, which, being a late hour, renders it impossible to give what occurred in anything approaching detail.

Three tables, running the entire length of the saloon, were well covered with the substantialities and luxuries usual on such occasions, and they were served with a promptness and politeness peculiar to Mr. BROWN, the proprietor.

Mr. SHEPARD presided, supported by the most notable of those present; and when the cloth was removed he proposed the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The President of the United States*—Raised to his high post after eminent public services, by the overwhelming suffrages of a free people, he has discharged his duties with high ability, and worn the honors which have been bestowed upon him, with simplicity and dignity.

2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

3. *The Mayor of the City of New-York*—His faithful and energetic administration of the Government of the Metropolis of America, entitles him to the respect of all whose interests demand good Municipal Government.

4. *The Democratic Column*—Faithfully represented by those, who, in the present contest in the House of Representatives, stand without flinching by the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in Territories as well as States.

5. *The State of New-York*—Her geographical position, from which the waters of her rivers are distributed into the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Northern Lakes; the magnitude of her population; the vastness of her cities; her large agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial resources, and her huge internal improvements, to make a path for which the Alleghanies have bent their lofty heads,—all stamp her as the Empire State, and yield to her sons just emotions of gratification. But may her truest title to distinction be found in a devoted adherence to the Constitution of the Union, and to the rights of every State under that Constitution.

6. *Tammony Society*—organized by the patriots of the Revolution for the protection of civil and religious liberty, and the maintenance of Republican Government; her sons have always fearlessly sustained the honor of our country in war, and in peace those measures which were best adapted to perpetuate the equality of the people. And the doors of Tammany have ever been open to those who love their country, and to the oppressed from every clime.

7. *The Day we Celebrate*—Famous, because on that happy occasion, a body of American citizens, hastily assembled from their homes, under the command of an invincible chieftain, drove from the American soil the best troops of the British army, thus saving the valley of the Mississippi from further invasion—protecting the beauty of New-Orleans from the outrages of an insolent and relentless soldiery, and affording to history an illustrious proof that the Republic rests secure upon the valor and skill of the citizen soldier.

8. *The Memory of Andrew Jackson*—The soldier, Statesman, and Sage.

9. *The Army of the United States*—The defenders of our soil, and the patriotic guardians of our national honor. Their services—in the War of the Revolution gave independence to our fathers; in the War of 1812, they made it apparent to the nations of the earth that our soldiers were unsurpassed in steadiness and courage by the disciplined forces of Europe; and in the war with Mexico they attracted universal admiration by their skill and fortitude, and clearly indicated that they are designed by Providence to be the sentinels of this continent.

10. *The Navy of the United States*—Which humbled the insolence of the Barbary Powers, and fearlessly met and overthrew the Mistress of the Seas, wresting away her sceptre and dividing her sovereignty. It has borne our national flag in triumph to the remotest quarters of the globe, and asserted the rights of our citizens, in foreign lands, with such displays of courage as have caused the oppressed to regard that flag as the symbol of universal liberty amongst the nations of the earth.

11. *The Tenth Amendment to the National Constitution*—By which the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people. The authentic declaration of STATE RIGHTS, upon the maintenance of which in their integrity depends the perpetuation of the Union in its present happy condition, and an escape from the dangers of consolidated government.

12. *The Press*—Enlightened and patriotic, it is the most potent defender of Republican Institutions and popular rights, and it is as indispensable to the education of the citizens of a Government which is based upon the intelligence of the people.

13. *Woman*—As mother, sister, wife or daughter, the most charming solace of Republican hearts.

To the first regular toast ELIJAH S. PURDY, Esq., responded. He felt that every Democrat should feel proud to respond to such a toast. FRANKLIN PIERCE needed no defence in Tammany Hall. His virtues had fought during the revolution; and the President himself had defended his country's flag during the late war with Mexico. He had been assailed because he favored the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but that very measure was one on which the Democratic Party would rally and be triumphant.

The second toast, to the Governor of the State, was drunk with cheers.

The toast to the Mayor was drunk with cheers, and Col. MING responded: To respond to a toast to the Mayor of New-York was an honor at any time, and a response to a sentiment in honor of such a Mayor as FERNANDO WOOD, he deemed a peculiar honor. He was a man who, when the heads of many of these present shall have been laid in the dust, would make his mark in the history of the country.

The President now remarked that in honor of the brave toast made by the Democratic members in the House of Representatives, he would propose the fourth regular sentiment.

CAPT. EVERITT was loudly called upon to respond. He requested Mr Inespacity to respond to the sentiment, as it deserved.

The Democratic column meant a great many things. It meant not only that phalanx in the House, but its strength throughout the land. It had no sectional meaning; nothing but that that was national and honest in spirit could form any portion of the Democratic column. To that column the country owed a great deal. Had it not been for the spirit by which it was animated, the United States would even now number but the original Thirteen States.

That column had always been firm; and the column in the House was acting in consonance with the true spirit of democracy. In that column there was one from New-York, of which she could well be proud, and that true man was JOHN KELLY. [Applause.] He, the speaker, stood them in Tammany Hall, as he had stood before, firm on National Democratic ground.

The Captain continued for some time in an energetic defence of the Democratic Party as represented in Tammany Hall, and sat down amid great applause.

Others were responded to, but at too late an hour for us to report conveniently this morning. Letters were answered from a number of gentlemen, who had been invited but were unable to be present, and at nearly 2 o'clock the party returned to the dance, where we left them enjoying it to the utmost.

THE HARDS.

Young Men's National Democratic Club.

The festive celebration of this Association last evening at the Metropolitan, was undoubtedly a most interesting affair. In fact it was the event of the night. The Metropolitan has ever been proverbially renowned for the delicacy and exquisite taste, rather than for the vulgar profusion which characterizes its culinary displays, and certainly this most fastidious taste would have been disagreeably hypercritical, or liable to the suspicion of knowing little of life in good society, had it ventured to hint that the banquet was not equally creditable to the intelligence of the Young Men's National Democratic Club, and to the worthy host of the Metropolitan. Any one who would have ventured such a remark would unmistakably proclaim himself a snob of the first water. The bill of fare included every seasonable delicacy, and Dodworth's band played some of their most favorite airs during dinner. The ample saloon was pleasantly full without the slightest crowding, about two hundred gentlemen being present.

The Chair was taken by Gen. WASH. On his right were Joseph R. Sharp, Esq., Col. Rush, Judge FLANDERS, Hon. W. HOUSMAN, and J. PRESCOTT JOHNSTON, of Kentucky. On his left sat Gen. WALBRIDGE, HORACE F. CLARK, Esq., Gen. FOLLETT, (late Canal Commissioner,) Hon. Mr. HYDE, of Steuben, and others.

A fine old portrait of ANDREW JACKSON hung behind the Presidential Chair,—being the only, and therefore the more significant, attempt at ornament.

There was a commendable absence of all vulgar attempts at decoration. Indeed, the finished elegance of the saloon rendered that unnecessary. At the upper end and also at the lower end were mottoes, not in Roman capitals, but in very conspicuous "lower case," the one, "the Union must and shall be preserved;" the other, "We ask for nothing but what is right; but will submit to nothing that is wrong." Among the company we recognized several of the officials of the Custom-House, who, not having the fear of the Government before their eyes, ventured to present themselves at the Hard-Shell demonstration rather than court the reputation of having been present among the "Soft-Shells" of Tammany.

Upon the cloth being removed, the President of the Club, Gen. ELIJAH WARD, in introducing the first speaker, dwelt on the virtues of ANDREW JACKSON as the grand embodiment of Democracy and the worthy successor of JEFFERSON. He then read letters from DANIEL S. DICKINSON and JAMES B. CLAY, and named several other gentlemen who had written to express their inability to attend, among these were Ex-Vice-President DALLAS, General GEORGE P. MORRIS, Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Gen. AARON WARD, and others. These documents *in extenso* were kindly furnished us, and that of Mr. DICKINSON contained ample materials for a speech—but to print them all would hardly pay.

The first regular toast, "*The Day, and all who honor it,*" was passed over; Judge BEARDSLEY, who was to have responded, being absent. The second was:

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—The Hero of New-Orleans.

This was drank of course in silence and standing to appropriate music.

Judge FLANDERS responded in a neat and well digested address to the third toast, "*The Constitution of the United States,*" arguing that liberty and centralization are incompatible elements in a free Government.

The fourth regular toast, "*The National Democracy,*" called up WM. P. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Kentucky, who strongly denounced religious proscription, and characterized the inhabitants of his native mountains as neither bribed by official patronage nor awed by official power.

The fifth toast ran as follows:

"*The doctrine of Territorial Rights, and Congressional Non-intervention with Local Institutions* adopted by Congress as the basis of the compromise measures of 1850, re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854—May they be accepted forever as an enduring rule."

This was intrusted to HENRY M. HYDE, Esq., whose remarks, though in character, were not particularly striking.

The sixth, "Civil and Religious Liberty," was responded to by HORACE F. CLARK, Esq., and if every public speaker would follow his example and *read* his speech, the composition would not always be pointless, weak and desultory, which Mr. CLARK'S decidedly was not. It was a manly composition, and drew down repeated plaudits.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY spoke to the toast of the "*National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.*" His oration was, as might naturally be expected from a gentleman of his acknowledged forensic talent, eloquent. He acknowledged himself a Catholic. He deprecated proscription. He asked, what is liberty?—not surely permission to exist; that is a boon from the Creator, and not from man. A man's religious convictions were sacred, dear to him, part and parcel of his mental constitution. In the hour when from danger or sickness a man believed he should quickly stand in the presence of his Maker, the faith that sustained him in that dread agony, was it not the creed associated with the gentle teachings he had imbibed in childhood at a mother's knee?

Mr. BRADY contended at some length for the value of this *educational* faith, and declared that much as he loved the traditions and the religion of the country of his fathers, he loved America more. [Loud Cheers.] He argued strongly against the principles of KNOW-Nothingism and contended that liberty is *equality* in all things, religious as well as civil, and that they are *liars* who, by their acts or sophisticated theories, would legislate to the contrary. ANDREW JACKSON, like himself, was the descendant of a poor peasant, who trod the bogs of his beloved but calumniated and suffering country.

Mr. BRADY'S speech produced a powerful impression.

The *Manifest Destiny of America* called up General WALLBRIDGE in a speech of some length, but not much originality. The *Press* was not forgotten, and was worthily represented by Mr. W. J. ROSE, of the *Daily News*, who is always original and never tiresome. Of course a compliment to *Our fair and gentle countrywomen* was not forgotten.

The whole affair was of a very aristocratic order. Nobody explained the following, which appeared as an advertisement in the Tuesday morning papers:

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL DINNER.—The holders of tickets Nos. 89 and 90 will not be admitted at the dinner on this occasion, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. GEORGE JONES, one of the participants in the celebration, came to it in an elegant sleigh, drawn by a valuable horse, but had to return home on "Shanks' mare," some sporting character having taken advantage of his absence, to run away with his vehicle which he had left standing in front of the hotel. That was HARD.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

MORE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg.

The Treaty between the Allies and Sweden.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA OR FROM ASIA.

Proposed Adjournment of the Sound Dues Conferences.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER OF KARS.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols 88 5-8 a 88 3-4.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10¼ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 29d ult., arrived here at 12¾ o'clock to-day.

The *Canada* sailed at 2:30 P. M., with a stiff breeze from the southeast, accompanied with snow, for Boston, where she will be due early on Thursday morning.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York, arrived off the Weser on the 21st, and put back to Southampton, after landing the mails and passengers, as the ice prevented her reaching Bremen.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The present position of peace proposals is this: It may be remembered that Austria made a suggestion of certain terms, not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris, through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna.

The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that the suggestions were not adopted *sipllotter.* More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition thus amended, was on Sunday, Dec. 16, as notified by the *Arago*, sent from Vienna in charge of Count ESTERHAZY, to St. Petersburg. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards to be governed by the course. Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris *Moniteur* publishes the treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden guarantying the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed Treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the Treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the Treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By article 1st, the king of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy, any portion of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway. He engages moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights.

ART. 2. In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand, with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other on those same territories or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, with these of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three Powers.

A secret clause is appended to the treaty, providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian Government declined an invitation made by Prussia on the 17th of September to join Prussia in a pacific intervention—also that NAPOLEON refused the invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron PROKESCH to Paris to open negotiations, but that in the middle of November Count BUOL, in the name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna—recommending also that the guarantee respecting Prussian domination in the Black Sea should be modified.

Russia had not replied to the proposal but would send representatives to the Conference, hence has arisen the rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference, so called, will be reopened in Paris in the middle of January. It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government, that Sweden adheres to the Allies interpretation of the Four Points. It is also stated that Count STACKELBERG had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from the proposal made by the Allies. This, however, is douhtful.

The English Government is said to have demanded an explanation from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing the Austrian army. The Army Board of that country is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses. The present position of affairs may be thus expressed—France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London *Daily News* says a majority of the French Cabinet think Austria will accept the terms proposed, and a majority of the English Ministry think not.

The Principalities.

Rumor says that the projected Conferences for a settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned. Count OSMONIN will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

The Crimea.

A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya River had overflowed its banks, doing considerable damage. There is nothing later than General CODRINGTON'S dispatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side, without doing much damage. The

There are few additional particulars concerning [illegible] the surrender of Kars, which took place on the [illegible] of November. Gen. MOURAVIEFF summoned the garrison to surrender, Gen. WILLIAMS held a Council of War [illegible] Council, the garrison [illegible] days' suspension of [illegible] send a courier to ERZEROUM, Gen. [illegible] fered to grant an honorable [illegible] lowed an English Captain (THOMSON) [illegible] room. THOMSON returned from [illegible] reached Kars on the 22d. Gen. WILLIAMS [illegible] manded an interview with MOURAVIEFF for [illegible] By this time the garrison had no food, except [illegible] horseflesh for the sick in the hospitals. Here [illegible] narrative breaks off and we have no details of the surrender.

Private accounts without dates, (rather doubtful,) say that OMAR PACHA had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khoni; five leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the latter place, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. MOURAVIEFF had detached a part of his force to oppose OMAR. The Turks are said to have found 12,000 fur coats in Khoni.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that the general public speak more in favor of carrying on the war now than at any previous period. The Queen has sent a jeweled decoration to Miss [illegible]

Heavy gales had prevailed during the [illegible] numerous casualties were reported [illegible] coast, but no American ships are known to have suffered. The Spanish brig [illegible] from Matanzas, was wrecked on the coast of Gibraltar. Forty-five persons perished, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.

A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications. General CANROBERT will be named Marshal of France.

SPAIN.

The Cubans have sent a protest against the impolicy of laying additional taxes on colonial produce, as the new tariff proposes.

HOLLAND.

The first steamer of the New-York line, the *Belgique*, was formally baptized at Antwerp on the 15th inst., by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and a crowd of clergymen.

DENMARK.

Denmark has requested the Government to interstad to adjourn the Conference on the Island Duke. A Copenhagen letter says that only two States have as yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views, namely, Russia and Mecklenburg. The Russian Finance Minister some time since stated that he could not raise the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred retaining as they are. Lord CLARENDON has announced that if the United States ships pass without paying tolls, British ships will pass free. The trial of the ex-Ministers has been postponed till Jan. 12.

GERMANY.

Frankfort papers publish an Imperial ukase, authorizing the new Russian Loan.

TURKEY.

The new Ministry under RESCHID PACHA is to be reorganized.

GREECE.

The new Ministry cultivate friendly relations with the Allies.

THE LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The London *Times'* City article, dated Friday evening, says a temporary diminution of confidence is the result of the mission of Count ESTERHAZY to St. Petersburg caused Consols to open at a reduction of ¼ @ ⅜ cent from the improved rates of yesterday. The amount of business throughout the day was small, but the demand for Money was generally active. The present returns of the Bank of England contain the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by the order in Council. In pursuance of the terms of the Bank act the amount of securities in the issue department is now £14,475,000, and the deficiency of £475,000 has been taken from the £9,000,000 in securities held in the Bank Enlargement, which would otherwise have correspondently the effect of the previous return.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the Exchange on London continues flat, but that the pressure for money has slightly subsided.

There is no news of importance.

SARDINIA.

The War Budget of the Kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese Chambers, fixes the expenses of the War during 1855 and 1856 at 14,239,052 francs, including 11,000,001 francs for the Navy.

Surrender of Kars.

HAMBURG, Friday.—The *Invalide Russe* contains a dispatch from Gen. MOURAVIEFF. He reports that he has taken possession of 150 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 18,000 prisoners, besides those already reported—6,000 being Turkish regulars, and 4,000 Redifs. The London *Gazette*, of Friday, contains a copy of the treaty between England, France and Sweden.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote a languid market, and prices rather easier than at the departure of the *Pacific*, but not quotably

CHARLES DICKENS.

In those good days when England was "Old England" still unbastardized by the "Times" and the "Herald," and had not plundered in the island in its iron grasp, and the cheery horn of the coach-guard made glad echoes through her wooded vales, there was not within her "merrie" dominions a pleasanter place than the town of Portsmouth. Its quaint old streets were ever alive with gay and glistening young middies, and bright dashing ensigns waiting sometimes for weeks for the wind which was to bear the light-hearted *Arrogant* to the Mediterranean or Baltic, or carry the huge old troop ship *Trafalgar* to Halifax or Calcutta. Many were the jolly runs in the tap rooms of mine host of the *Collingwood* and *Nelson*. But they were manly English runs. There were no coward knives or stabbings in the dark, or pistol peltings as in the more modern, brutal orgies of Stanwix Hall, but each with the spirit of becoming British sailors and British men. And when the fight was fought they met as messmates, and each thought the better of his brother tar for these rude night feats, for which the garrison town of Portsmouth was so famed.

But Portsmouth is changed now. The Portsmouth of those days—the London of the George looks decayed and dingy. The grass echoes to but a few footsteps, having been long since the railroad to the [illegible] to wait for [illegible] the telegraph [illegible] lighthouse, and down flies Middy Easyhearted or Ensign Egerton by the express train. Still, even in its sadness, is there to us a kind old lovelinessin Old Portsmouth. [illegible] from the [illegible] music treads softly through the air on the hundreds of noble war vessels lying all hushed, though full of gleam and [illegible] the [illegible] of the beautiful Isle of Wight [illegible] its background to the landscape, there can hardly be seen on this earth a softer or more glorious scene. Almost within the shadows of these ramparts sleep in the [illegible] tidy villages. One of them is called Landport. It is a quiet, calm little place, and so softly do the waters steal up to its feet that it almost looks as if some weary wave had stolen there to die. In this village of Landport, one day in the year 1812, a little baby life was dropped, to which men gave the name of CHARLES DICKENS.

Of Mr. Dickens' early life in the village of Landport we know little. From what he now is, we should [illegible] him to have been a merry urchin, full of trick and gibe. But we have not the honor of being on corresponding terms with his nurse, nor have we ever smoked a pipe with his schoolmaster. That eminent discoverer of births and biographies of childhood, Mr. BRANCH, having at present other investigations on hand, we are for the present precluded the pleasure of picturing the many interesting incidents which marked our great novelist's infant life. We must glide over some twenty years.

Alongside of the Hall of Westminster there stands, crouching under the gorgeous and fretted pile which has been recently reared to hold the Lords and Commons of England, a plain stone building, square and simple, and of sober look, without much air or ornament. It is now a despised place, and men hurry by it without a glance. But in its day it had seen fierce fights within its walls and some triumphs of the people. It had seen Catholic Emancipation carried and reform won. And though the old House of Commons merely lingers until the new building is complete, doubtless, when its stones have been carried away and its place is no more seen in after times will stand with emotion on the spot where PEEL once spoke and CANNING stood, and O'CONNELL shook the forum. The room in which in this old House the Commons held its sittings was of the very plainest dress, and though not of the same form as the Tabernacle, being a parallelogram, was quite as undecorated. Exactly opposite to the stranger on entering, right above the Speaker's chair, was a gallery, in which two rows of men were seated, those in the front with bent head and dressed ear and nimble finger, snatching each dropping word and biting it on paper; those behind, a row of weary or smiling listeners—as the speaker might be—usually the former, waiting for their twenty minutes to turn. The regulation for each reporter is twenty minutes; sometimes his turn may come twice in the night, if he stands early on the list. In an ante-room, plentifully supplied with cold beef and porter, the reporter translates his hieroglyphics for the journal which he serves, dispatches it by a light messenger, who is always in waiting on a broken-down, thorough-bred "weed," to the *Times*, in Printing House-square, or the *Chronicle*, near Temple Bar, or the *Herald*, in Horsemonger-lane, or the *Daily News*, in Fleet-street, and within half an hour it leaps from the sweating press, in form to reach the eye and brain, from the politician in the cozy parlor of BROOKES', to the rude settler in the logwood cabin of Wisconsin. When the multiplicity and variety of the subjects are considered, from the navigation of the river Platte to that of the Dannbe, and the frequency of classic reference and quotation in the British House of Commons, it is wondrous the skill and ability displayed in the Parliamentary reporting department, and can hardly be a matter of surprise that it numbered among its members many who, in later life, attained the very highest position in their country. Among the distinguished men now alive who commenced life as reporters, were Lord CAMPBELL, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Sergeant SPANKIE, and many others. Among this corps, about the exciting years of 1831 and 1832, when the heart of England was stirred with a huge political tempest, and crowds used to gather round the gates and passages of St. Stephen's to learn the result of the Commons deliberations, might be observed a young man, then slight, of soft, sympathetic face, but in the fashion of both his hair and attire of a rather gawdy vulgarity. This was he, whom some few paragraphs since, we left the little DICKENS.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS was at this time a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, a journal preeminently excellent, even beyond the *Times*, for the perfection of its reports, and Mr. DICKENS, for fidelity and dispatch, was considered second to no one of its staff. His father, we believe, intended him for an Attorney-at-Law; a profession which, however honorable, is not one of that generous and mind-enlarging character which genius loves, and he adopted, happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it, a profession which, by necessarily bringing him, more than all others, in contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners in every sphere, developed that passion for picture, and that large loving humanity, which are the greatest characteristics of his style. At this time the *Morning Chronicle* had passed from the hands of Mr. PERRY, under whose direction it had long led the battle of reform, into those of Mr. CLEMENT, and again of Mr. EASTHOPE, afterwards Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, a man of vigor but singular coarseness. It was at the time of Mr. DICKENS' connection with it, in the zenith of its success, being the leading organ of the then great Whig party, second in circulation only to the *Times*, and numbering among its contributors Lord BROUGHAM, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. YOUNG, Lord MELBOURNE'S private secretary, Mr. POULETT THOMSON, afterwards Lord SYDENHAM, and the brilliant and too early lost Charles BULLER. Mr. DICKENS is said to have been a great favorite in the office, being generous and unselfish. His mornings were usually passed among the haunts of humble life, of poverty and crime, catching those colors which he has since with such effect translated to the canvass. At the police court, which in London, as in all other great cities, presents the truest panorama of city life, he was a constant attendant, and his humorous and exaggerated sketchings, in conversations, of scenes which came off there, afforded constant delight to a few, before they were in form to delight the many.

It was the consciousness of the pleasure these conversational picturings imparted that first inspired Mr. DICKENS to speak with a more enlarged circle. And in his sketches of men and manners which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* he first touched the public fancy. It would be well nigh impossible to picture the exquisite delight and the intense relish with which the Pickwick papers were read in the homes of England, equally in the manor house, the cottage and the tap-room. He had not stolen but leaped into the people's heart. To follow Mr. DICKENS through his various works would be a useless task. As in SCOTT'S novels, every house has its special favorite tale, but all are favorites. In England, the first creation of his brain is, perhaps, that best loved. And neither Squeers, Micawber nor Pecksniff have been able to move from his heart-hold the kind, genial, good, silly bald figure of Mr. Pickwick.

If DICKENS is thus loved in the humble homes of England, he is honored and respected in those higher circles of English society, which are not only the purest and most elevated and refined in England, but certainly in the world. In that elevated air of Southerland and Devonshire House and Woburn, where vicious brilliancy of ability or rank cannot breathe, DICKENS is held in the deepest regard. We know that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who with all his small faults, chiefly the result of the narrow political circle in which he was reared, possesses the largest honor and reverence for the beautiful and true, admits him not only into the most intimate social communication, but he is one of the few to whom his cold freezing nature warms, and he has buckled him to his heart with clasps of steel. Lord JOHN'S fortune not being large and his tastes being purely literary and domestic, he seldom entertains, but at those small political dinners which were to him one of the disagreeable consequences of his position as leader of the House, Mr. DICKENS was always a favored guest, and always contributed by his gay vivacity, to gild with pleasantness hours which, from the character of the host and company, would otherwise pass most heavily along.

He was not by any means one of the Gore House set, as a letter from him to Count D'ORSAY, recently circulated here, would lead one to infer. Like many other men whose names have been paraded as *habitues* of that tainted atmosphere, he loved to listen to the brilliant jest and catch the unvarying flash of spirits of that æsthetical loafer, D'ORSAY, or to dip his oar in the waters which, playing round Lady BLESSINGTON, glittered with bright bubbles of wit and fancy. But he belonged not to them. He was attracted, like many others whose high sense of morality and duty would have made them shrink, on proper reflection, from the place, as to any other haunt of vice, by the glare of agreeable society, and the reputation for graceful excitement which its reunions so justly held, presenting a rather attractive contrast to the dreary monotony of more virtuous circles.

It is almost unnecessary to state, from the character of Mr. DICKENS' friends, that many charges circulated against him in this country are without a shadow of truth. As happens often to the noblest and most generous characters, as has happened to our own and to England's highest statesmen, he has been occasionally in pecuniary difficulties.

Indeed this vice is not too often the accompaniment of that which Mr. DICKENS possesses—a large and affluent nature, and a too generous contempt, in obedience to a rich impulse, of those rules of prudence which were so beautifully impressed upon him in the letters of his friend, Lord JEFFREY, as essential to that without which there can be no independence—personal independence. But in Mr. DICKENS this fault may be freely forgiven, when it is remembered that it has chiefly arisen from a rather rash embarkation upon a newspaper enterprise, which turned out, like many mercantile speculations of our most honorable merchants every day, a failure.

Perhaps the chief blemish which rests on Mr. DICKENS is his supposed ungrateful return of the enthusiastic kindness and honors heaped on him in this country. This opinion, however, apparently justified, may have been somewhat too hastily adopted. Certain it is, that Mr. DICKENS has never, that we could hear, spoken in private, otherwise than in the most grateful and kindly language of this country and its people. But as a writer, he is professionally a caricaturist. He is not a painter of beauties but a scourger of vices and defects. The English have almost as much reason to complain of his humorous etchings of their law courts, and such characters as Micawber, Pecksniff and Squeers, as we have of Colonel Jefferson Brick or any of his notings. Certainly his pictures from Italy are painted with a stronger and broader brush. The fact is, the world is full of Dickenses in embryo, full of persons of excellent intention, noble impulses, generous aspirations, chivalric sentiments and lofty perceptions of humanity; but comparatively few have opportunities afforded such as Mr. DICKENS had to mature intentions into actions, impulses into principles, aspirations into performances, sentiments into duties, perceptions into convictions. In a country like this DICKENS could never have risen, as social anomalies and iniquities, however palpable and apparent, are still not sufficiently developed to furnish those elements of langhable caricature on the one, and pitiful commiseration on the other, which ages of wrong and supremacy of might over right have built up in Great Britain. Nor is this country ever likely to supply so much food for the humorist, because a certain intellectuality pervades the atmosphere, which produces a singular uniformity of manners; and although there are people here quite as ridiculous, langhable and contemptible as in England, they show it less, and however great may be the inward dotects and outward manifestations, they are far less striking. All the caricaturist's efforts to daguerreotype American society have hitherto failed, because the leading idea upon which they are founded—that because a man's grandmother has sold match-boxes, or his father retailed groceries, he must naturally be vulgar—is incorrect and not indigenous to the American soil. It is one of European growth and comes up from that feudal age, when business people were all uneducated, miserable Jews, while now they are well educated, cultivated gentlemen. Consequently, when writing of this country, Mr. DICKENS had to give up wholesale defamation, simply because there is none to indulge in. Sufficiently philosophic to see his way clear in the new shape of humanity as unfolded in American life. This want of broad, keen intellectuality is the rock on which full-souled, large-hearted men like DICKENS wreck. They cannot see that manifestations of happiness are as different as the stars in the skies, as different as climates, as races and as men. Mr. DICKENS' happiness is not that of the Yankee. It is beautiful to play with children, to mingle with women, to love flowers, to lead a life of geniality and humor, and wit and poesy, but the great question is how to get the means for all these lovely enjoyments. This is the question in America, and men have to sweat and toil to solve it. The happiness of an American consists not so much in being a graceful as a useful member of society, to be a great merchant, a great lawyer or a great orator. But Mr. DICKENS has failed to do justice to this intellectual pressure and universal energy which indirectly diffuses happiness by removing, through expansion of intellect, sources of unhappiness. Now there are indirect as well as direct modes of diffusing happiness. When freedom engenders energy, the first prevails, although superficial observers may not see it. Where despotism begets apathy, direct modes must be resorted to. Hence the anomaly of seeing the social life of some despotic countries so full of attraction, and that of free countries frequently so void of charm. The question will be, how to reconcile the duties to society and country with the æsthetics of life; but, in the meantime, nothing can be more shallow than to decry Americans as barbarians on account of the temporary struggles incidental to a new order of things.

Nothing, perhaps, shows better than Mr. DICKENS' Notes, that his individuality is not so much pervaded with intellect as saturated with sentiment. Had he more of the one he would not have defamed with so much injustice the humanity of America; had he less of the other he would not have exposed, with so much justice, the inhumanity of England. Persons of Mr. DICKENS' mental mould require a solid substratum of inhumanity in a state of society, to exercise practical influence on mankind. Thus with free schools and free altars, and freedom everywhere, as far as the European races are concerned, it is difficult for selfish passions to swell up to that height which makes it in England a comparative easy task to expose a scar here, and cancer there, moist and trembling with centuries of rank and foul abuse and wrong. Indeed we are ever reminded by DICKENS' writings that his powers proceed not so much from an intellectual as an emotional temperament—from the heart more than the mind. We could fancy a high and large-minded man, who had never set foot in England, giving us a truthful picture of the logical results of a country where wealth is monopolized by a small hand of landowners, and financiers and manufacturers, whose masses are brought up without education of either soul, body or mind, and whose whole civilization is laid over with a heavy cloud of unmitigated Pagan selfishness. But with Mr. DICKENS the mind only moves when the heart is struck by some visible evidence coming home to his personal experience. When the lonely misery of some orphan child appeals to his sympathy, it becomes at once the evolver of thought, and the book he produces not only touches our heart with tender pity for the misery of the child, but starts our mind's indignation for the iniquity of the system creating it. And so throughout. The mind's eyes are not sufficiently strong to see the misery, where the victim has not come before the bodily vision. We say so much to explain, that DICKENS to our judgment does not belong that highest order of mind, whose spiritual vision is sufficiently strong to grapple with themes of humanity, even where they have never personally encountered the sufferers. They, and they alone, will ever remain of universal influence, whose mental vision can grasp all objects seen and unseen.

But if Mr. DICKENS belongs to that order of mind which requires strong tangible evidence before they are moved to enlarged action, his intensity of feeling and picturesqueness of coloring of those facts which come before his experience amply compensate for any want of comprehensiveness; and if his books do not give us a very faithful idea of the higher, or even higher middle classes of England, they convey a thorough conception of the lower. It is as difficult in England, as elsewhere, to expose the real sources of social sufferiog, the respectable, well-educated and decorous selfishness of strong men, of the men first in the church, on 'Change, and in society. It is comparatively easy to draw a caricature. The effect produced may be strong, but it is too strong. It over-hits the mark, and the real culprit remains unhit. Ridicule has been awakened, but no real moral purpose has been served.

It is also easy to excite compassion, to start tears for the poor, the weak, and the helpless, but the weak and helpless require encouragement intellectual rather than sentimental. It is well to expatiate on the humble joys of poverty, but, rather than see the poor and humble patted and treated like babies or like dolls, we would see their minds trained and their aspirations stirred. With the growing humanity of the age, we shall doubtless see, soon, books written showing the ineffable bliss of the domestic life of cats and dogs, how they look at each other and lick each other and wag their little tails, and do all sorts and manners of pleasant and funny little things. There is in Mr. DICKENS too much of this sort of thing; and yet the animals he treats of were born for higher and nobler purposes. What gives to DICKENS' books their universal popularity is their unflagging spirit of humanity, their playful pathos, and their pathetic playfulness; their exuberant humor and their humorous exuberance; but his strong men are overdrawn, his weak ones underdrawn; his good women are too much above women, his bad ones are too much beneath them. The dangerous malefactors of society are not your strongly marked fiends or downright ruffians. Deformed beasts like Uriah Heeps, and starched merchants like Dombeys, abound, but they are dangerous not because they possess those outward evidences of moral filth which DICKENS lends them, but because they have them not; and not having any outward distinguishing mark of inward rottenness, they become dangerous.

Mr. DICKENS' sentiments are always beautiful and truthful, but his characters are not. If they produce effect, it is chiefly by their eccentricity and amusing buffoonery. With less extravagant coloring they would produce less instantaneous popular, but more universal, moral effect. Of course DICKENS will live as long as the English language lasts. There is a vitality in his humanity which cannot die. But we do not think they will have for posterity the same effect they have on his cotemporaries. As interesting novels, they may ever present their attractions; but as a castigator of British iniquities, the man is too meek and weak, his experience too limited, his understanding too confined for a country where politics itself is to most readers the social machinery that the most reformer cannot exercise any permanent or lasting influence without entering the political arena. Novelists however accomplished, and thinkers however profound, have not the same sway on the Anglo-Saxon as they have on the French and German mind. There ROUSSEAUS and GOETHES may revolutionize the mind; but England requires MIRABEAUS and MILTONS, men who combine the womanly sentiment of a DICKENS with the iron action of a CROMWELL. We say thus much because DICKENS is so frequently mentioned as a great Reformer. It is only in that capacity we question his power. As a novelist, as a sympathizer with all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly on this earth, millions proclaim his fame, and in thousands of households his name is a name of blessing. Take him for all in all, he is one of the most lovable men that ever adorned the literary arena.

Fancy a playful, sensible, beautiful girl, with a heart full of love and affection and charity, and a head full of all sorts and manners of humorous tricks and waggish fancies, taking it into her pleasant mind one day to walk up and down the crowded thoroughfares of London, to peep into the Police Courts, to visit the galleries of the House of Commons, to have a look at the Stock Exchange, and the Royal Exchange, and the Mark-lane Market, to frequent the theatre and opera, to visit all the public institutions, charitable and otherwise, to attend one or the other fashionable party, or to sit by the homely fireside of some honest mechanic—in one word, to see what the world is about, what becomes of humanity and human happiness in the great emporium of civilization, and some of those feelings would overcome her heart, as overcame that of CHARLES DICKENS when, with his soft, laughing blue eyes, his elastic geniality and cheerful manliness, he attended his duties as Parliamentary reporter, and here, there, and everywhere—here in the empty swagger of the conceited politician, there in the low aspiration of the plotting speculator, and everywhere in those streets thriving with pomp and misery, exhilaration and despair, which he had to cross day after day, in coming from and returning to his humble lodgings at Islington, seeing something to move the heart, to tickle the fancy, to wound the feelings, to outrage the common sense, to start the humor—something, at one moment to make him laugh, at another to make him cry. Often, gazing on some picture of humble woe, his heart has saddened and whispered "how terrible is this!" But scarcely had the sadness touched the eye with its tears, when quickly comes a fascinating fancy and laughs it away; and the blue eye dances and frolicks again, and mirthful pearls light up the sunny-thoughted face. So on from day to day, marking London up and down, every step a thought and every thought a step to another. So on from day to day, until a complete chain of thought fastens on the mind, makes the soul tremble and stirs the heart. So on from day to day, watching those hoary statesmen with their heartless slang, those miserable editors with their portentous airs, those supercilious parsons with their lofty arrogance and meek vein of ferociousness, those puffed-up merchants and shopkeepers wallowing in lust and lucre, those great lawyers, selling their brains to find the guilty innocent and the innocent guilty; and then those myriads of honest, virtuous, self-denying, laborious people, looking up to those huge humbugs and looked down upon by them. And then again, loving to converse with full-souled, true, womanly women, and playing with bright, happy little children; there were so many ridiculous things about these arrogant politicians, and editors, and parsons; and so many laughable things about the myriads of good and innocent people, and so many lovable things about these women and children that when the day is past, and in his house at Islington he makes up his mind's accounts and places these bright women and children against these gross, coarse men, there arose a whole army of fairy fancies, in the midst of which he slept. And then come around him sweet little spirit-angels, and he dreams of poor little children cast helplessly on the cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends who beat them and keep them to hard work, and long before they found a home in print little Pauls, and little Nells, and little Olivers, and Dorritts, found a home in his heart; and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the soul, and forth sprang a book!—a book full of all those sad things and gay things, full of all those quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel-voices and little merry bells, and cheerful, crackling fires, full of all those features of London humanity as CHARLES DICKENS saw them. May we not look on this ideal of DICKENS and think it true?

There is something sublime in the power of individuality. We have, for instance, merchants and bankers, and parsons and shopkeepers and undertakers, and tailors, and all sorts and manner of characters generated in the lower ranks of life, not so much as they are in reality as they live in DICKENS' fancy. We have been rather severe on him, considered from the highest point of view of our ideal of a social reformer; but let us hasten to amend, if we have, in the metaphysical eagerness to express our thought, done injustice to this man, ever to us a glory and an honor to our race. His fancy ever leads him to take a cheerful, mirthful, playful view of life, and when, as we think, he errs sometimes by excess of gentleness in dealing with inhuman institutions, he may, perhaps, err only by excess of charity. It is a lovely idea to represent a bad character possessed of a repulsive individuality; it is a merciful thought to make the scars of the soul transparent in the scars of the body, but it is not so in life. Perchance DICKENS may have erred in overdrawing, because it is too painful to draw accurately.

But be this as it may, we cannot better evidence our admiration for this great writer and good man than by expressing our thoughts honestly. It is certainly interesting to trace and point out the principal causes which have acted on DICKENS' nature and made him what he is—one of the most earnest champions of virtue and family life, one of the gentlest opponents of vice and selfishness of the age. How could it well be otherwise with one of his imaginative genial nature? In the fearful pool of human passion and selfish interest he has had to paint, with a higher class demoralized by voluptuousness and idleness, a lower class brutalized by poverty and drunkenness; with a middle class pressing and sweating to reach the higher, that they may the more ferociously play the game which has been played on them, and grind down those below; with a handful of mediæval lords and doting old bishops, with all the craft without any of the vigor of LOYOLA, mumbling over with tottering voice the hoary old nursery song of "Constitution," "Loyalty," and such rigmarole; with all around artificial, shallow, sick, and diseased, is it a wonder that he loves ever to hover around the [illegible] the nursery, to dwell with [illegible] honest and the pure [illegible]? Even all the ruin [illegible] by [illegible], there still lingers much that [illegible] and beautiful. Women's eyes still reflect the bright Promethean fire, and little children are lovely and innocent as when the Divine Man said, "Come to me." Make your wives and daughters and sisters happy, you rude, cruel men of England. This is the cry which ever comes from the heart of DICKENS. Keep your dull, soulless, heartless look and manner for your counting-house, if such is one of the conditions of your trade, but do not at least make your wife unhappy or smother every generous impulse in the heart of your child by your fierce selfishness. Thus DICKENS, being unable or unwilling to strike at those institutions which must be altered to beget in England a heartier humanity and nobler civilization, strives to accomplish his object of softening English selfishness and of lifting up the weak and oppressed, by infusing into domestic life a more genial, cheerful and loving spirit. Mentally he constantly enjoins the task of studying one's own and other persons' natures, and emotionally he constantly implores us to make tender and practical use of these studies by kindliness, peacefulness, charitableness, and all good and tender things.

Still DICKENS is a man, although 43 years old, with all the joyous girlish elasticity of his fancy unimpaired. We thought that in that little thing, *Hard Times*, he had already shown symptoms of a more searching diagnosis of this age of matter-of-fact men and business-like women. A man like DICKENS, with a constant inward pressure of benefiting his country and mankind, cannot retrograde. His mind must grow with his years, his judgment expand with his experience, and without entering on this occasion into an analysis of "Little Dorrit," we fully expect to find in this last creation, and still more in the many which we trust will follow, large evidence of a progressive mind.

KANSAS POLITICS.

The Nominations for State Officers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

Saturday last was the day fixed upon for the State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers under the Constitution. It was holden at this place; the number of delegates in attendance, eighty. Considerable difficulty and dissatisfaction existed in organizing, as several of the Districts were represented by two sets of delegates, perhaps owing to a slight desire of the various factions for the spoils. One cannot but be impressed, on acquainting himself with Kansas politics, with the fact that there is much corruption and political trickery and wire-working among the leaders of the Free-State Party. This Party is made up of so many and such conflicting elements, that there is a constant broil and pulling and hauling throughout its ranks. Its cohesive power would not be sufficient to keep it together a single day, were it not for the outside pressure. The old-line Free-Soil element is entirely impracticable and constantly striving to find the off-side of every question, and will support no man heartily who is not of the peculiar stripe, although he be a Free-State man in good fellowship with the party. Many of them inquire if a candidate drinks whisky—if he is a Maine-Law man, and all of that—before they freely indorse him. They desire to abolitionize and temperanceize the Territory—a thing hard to be done, as past experience has shown it hard to be done in some of the States. Then there is the Hunker Democratic wing, constantly offending these pure-minded Free Soilers and Abolitionists by its reckless disregard of the teachings of SEWARD & Co. And it takes a very strong and unceasing effort on the part of the conservative portion of both wings to keep the party together. As it is, I very much doubt if it will keep a unit six months longer. As one or the other of these factions gain the ascendancy, the most unexpected results follow. In this Convention Dr. ROBINSON, a strong Free Soiler, was chosen candidate for Governor, while Col. DELAHAY, a man who says he would as soon sell a nigger as a mule, was put up for Representative to Congress. One faction will cut DELAHAY, while the other will cut ROBINSON. Indeed, so strong is the opposition to ROBINSON on account of his connection with the Aid Company, that an Independent candidate will run in many Districts in opposition. These two men were nominated by the "bargain and sale" process, principles being left out of view, in a measure. The ticket as it stands is this:

Governor—C. Robinson, formerly of Mass.
Lieutenant Governor—W. Y. Roberts, formerly of Penn.
Treasurer—J. N. Wakefield, formerly of Ia.
Secretary of State—P. S. Cuyler, formerly of N. Y.
Attorney-General—H. M. Moore, formerly of Mo., and a leader of the border ruffians on the 30th of March, but since then he has turned into the Free-State Party, and is an active worker.
State Auditor—D. A. Cutler, formerly of Tenn.
State Printer—J. Speer, formerly of Ohio.
Judges of Supreme Court—Latta; M. F. Conway, formerly of Md.; M. Hunt, formerly of Ohio.
Reporter of Supreme Court—E. M. Thurston, formerly of Maine.

The vote on the Constitution is not yet known. It is small, however, and many of its former supporters now are beginning to feel faint-hearted, as they see Congress will not admit Kansas at present. For this reason some of the ablest men in the Territory have declined going upon the State ticket. One reason of the small vote is owing to the late invasion, and also to the fact that the polls at Leavenworth, Atchison and Kickapoo, were destroyed by Missourians on the day of election. No returns have been made from these towns. Thus far the vote has not reached 2,000. Lawrence polled 200 less than she gave to REEDER. The election of members to the Assembly comes on the third Tuesday of next month.

To-day the snow has fallen to the depth of several inches, an unusual thing with us, and the thermometer indicates a very low temperature. It was down 10° below zero yesterday morning, and it is equally as cold to-day.

Licorice—Glycyrrhiza Glabra Diadelphia—Decandria.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Licorice is one of the most important plants that is destined to be added to American agriculture, and it merits at our hands an early adoption, on account of the facility of its culture, its great usefulness for various purposes, and for the large profits it yields to the cultivator. When the high-priced lands of England are profitably devoted to it, how much more profitable must it prove, where land is plentiful and cheap, and where, above all, as in several of the Western States, the soil is naturally permeable, free from all stones, and no manuring required. It is, indeed, mortifying to American pride, to witness the many thousands now paid to Europe for an article like this, so simple in its culture that we ought to be the largest exporters of it, thus adding another item to our GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

The Licorice is a deep-rooting perennial plant of the Leguminosæ, the roots creeping to a considerable distance. It has herbaceous stems 4 to 5 feet high, with composite dark green leaves.

The flowers, which are blue, come out in axillary spikes during July and August.

It has long been extensively cultivated in Spain, and from the commencement of Queen ELIZABETH'S reign, it has been largely grown in various parts of England.

The soil for the Licorice should be a deep sandy loam, or other light soil, and be trenched by the spade, or by a subsoil plough, or by the aid of both, to 2½ or 3 feet in depth and well manured. The light and permeable soils of our Western Prairie States, which are enriched by Nature, are the soils preëminently suited to the most profitable and least expensive culture of this plant. The propagation is by cutting off the root, and usually the small side roots are taken for this purpose and made into cuttings six inches in length. The planting season may be either Autumn or Spring, as most convenient. The cuttings should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet asunder, and the distance of 18 inches in the row.

During the first season the plants do not attain above a foot in height, and the space between the rows may be used to grow onions, lettuce, peas, or similar vegetables. Keep also ground free from weeds, and when the subordinate crop comes off, hoe and dress the ground, when, for economy, a horse-hoe or cultivator may be used. During the second and third seasons a crop of vegetables, covering less width than the first, may be grown, allowing each year additional space to the branching stems of the licorice. Every Autumn the heads should be cut and carried away after it has become withered. As this plant spreads its numerous roots in every direction, they will form a complete mass, yielding immense crops. At the end of the third Summer's growth, the roots will have so increased that the crop should be taken up, which is usually done by commencing at one side of the field and trenching over the ground. The roots can be immediately sold to the brewers, druggists and other consumers and venders, or they can be preserved in sand till wanted for use; or, if desired for transportation, they can be dried and tied up in bundles. Licorice is used very extensively in porter-brewing, and in medicinal and various other preparations where saccharine matter of this description is desirable.

WM. R. PRINCE.

FLUSHING, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1856.

The Irvingites Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find two communications in your columns respecting the people called "Irvingites." The latter communication, which appeared in the TIMES of Monday, and signed "E.," is intended as a defence of said sect. Now I have no wish to cast reproach upon this body, (some of whom are known to be highly respectable and wealthy,) and every man has an indubitable right to think for himself on matters of religion, as well as any other subject; but there are some statements made by "E." which do not appear to me quite correct. In the first place, he asserts that "though they revere the memory of EDWARD IRVING, they are no followers of his." But is it so? Is it not an indisputable fact that EDWARD IRVING first put forth the peculiar sentiments which they hold? and many of those now composing the congregation and ministers were actually members of his congregation, and sent forth by that Society to make converts? An Irvingite is nothing more nor less than a follower of IRVING, and the sect to which Mr. DRUMMOND belongs is undoubtedly Irvingite, inasmuch as it believes and teaches his doctrine.

Your correspondent complains also of their being termed by you "Rhapsodists." I cannot help thinking, however, that the term is perfectly legitimate and entirely applicable. A Rhapsodist is one who utters a number of sentences or passages joined together without dependence or connection, under the influence, of course, of some peculiar emotion. This I have heard in *propria personæ* several times at more than one of their churches in London, and at the one at Regent-square, where IRVING was Pastor. I have witnessed the tremendous excitement females were wrought up to while uttering in an "unknown tongue" certain supposed spiritual communications. If these were not "rhapsodists," then I must call upon your correspondent to inform me who are. EDWARD IRVING was once an eloquent and powerful preacher in the Scotch Church, but was excommunicated therefrom for heresy. I have no doubt of the sincerity of that gigantic and extraordinary mind in its strange developments, nor have I any doubt of its partial insanity, neither do I wonder at his leaving some followers. One of the the angels of this Church (the ministers are called angels) once went to the celebrated WILLIAM JAY, of Bath, England, for the purpose of converting him to the new faith. Mr. JAY inquired his business and was informed by him that he was an angel. "An angel!" said Mr. JAY, "will you have the goodness to take off your coat?" with which request the visitor complied. He then went up to him and began to feel about his shoulders. The visitor inquired what he was doing. "Why," said Mr. JAY, "I am feeling for your wings!" and so ended the argument with this angel. Far be it from me to ridicule any religious sect, however peculiar their sentiments, if conscientiously and intelligently held, and if "order, decorum, solemnity and reverence" are observed, and the laws of the land respected; but let not such object to truthful appellations being applied to them whenever spoken of in a public journal.

J. B.

WILLIAMSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Supreme Court—First Judicial District.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Business of this Court drags heavily. Why is it?

Much of the delay is to be attributed to the numerical insufficiency of the Bench. There is only one Justice in this District more than in the others, while its business is certainly double that of any other.

But there are positive drags upon the wheels of this coach. For instance, the Special Term is appointed for 10 o'clock, and the members of the Bar are in attendance. The Justice enters, and instead of taking up the calendar, devotes some time to chamber business—for which there ought to be a Judge specially in attendance—or disposes of his time in some other way. Finally, the Special Term is announced by the crier. Now, at least, we are to have a chance. Oh! no; we must hear read an opinion or two first. Why not dispose of them as legislative bodies dispose of R. speeches? By all means, send them to the printers. They will print them, at all events, and we ought not to be tormented before our time.

Seriously, this is a great evil; one which the Bar well understand, but which the people, who have more interest in the matter, do not seem to notice.

Another fruitful source of delay is the bid which is usually given by the Judge at the opening of the Court: "I will now take up the calendar and see what causes are ready." Members of the Bar rarely resist this gentle wooing to defer. They await a more convenient season.

This Superior Court makes better practice on this subject.

CALENDAR.

Estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States for 1855.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been obligingly furnished from the Patent Office with the subjoined interesting approximate estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States for the year 1855, made up from the most authentic accessible data by D. J. BROWER, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. It may be here stated that if there be any error in the estimate it is in falling below rather than above the truth, either in the quantity or value of the products:

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

	Valuation.	Total Value.
Indian Corn	600,000,000 bush., at 60c.	$360,000,000
Wheat	165,000,000 bush., at $1 50	247,500,000
Rye	14,000,000 bush., at $1...	14,000,000
Barley	6,600,000 bush., at 90c.	5,94 .000
Oats	170,000,000 bush., at 40c.	68,000,000
Buckwheat	10,000,000 bush., at 50c.	5,000,000
Potatoes (all sorts)	110,000,000 bush., at 37c.	41,250,000
Flaxseed	5,000,000 bush., at $1 25	72,500
Beans and peas	9,500,000 bush., at $1...	19,000,000
Clover and grass seed	1,000,000 bush., at $3...	3,000,000
Rice	250,000,000 pounds, at 4c.	10,000,000
Sugar (cane)	500,000,000 pounds, at 7c.	35,350,000
Sugar (maple)	34,000,000 pounds, at 8c.	2,720,000
Molasses	14,000,000 gals., at 30c...	4,200,000
Wine	2,500,000 gals., at $1....	2,500,000
Hops	3,500,000 lbs., at 10c.	535,000
Orchard products		25,000,000
Garden products		50,000,000
Tobacco	180,000,000 lbs., at 1c....	19,000,000
Cotton	1,780,000,000 lbs., at 8c....	138,000,000
Hemp	24,500 tons, at $150..	3,675,000
Flax	600,000 lbs., at 1c....	6,000
Hay and fodder	16,000,000 tons, at $10...	160,000,000
Lumber		142,000,000

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

	Valuation.	Total Value.
Horned cattle	21,000,000, at $30 each..	$630,000,000
Horses, asses & mules	5,180,000, at $60 each..	310,800,000
Sheep	23,500,000, at $2 each...	47,000,000
Swine	32,000,000, at $5 each...	160,000,000
Poultry		20,000,000
Slaughtered animals		300,000,000
Butter and cheese	300,000,000 lbs., at 10c....	75,000,000
Milk (exclusive of that used for butter and cheese)	1,000,000,000 gals., at 10c..	100,000,000
Wool	60,000,000 lbs., at 35c....	21,000,000
Beeswax and honey	16,000,000 lbs., at 15c....	2,400,000
Silk cocoons	3,000 lbs., at $1....	3,000

Fatal Accident on the Albany Northern Railroad—Two Men Killed.

We learn from the Troy *Times*, that as the 6 o'clock train Saturday evening, on the Albany Northern Railroad had just left Johnsonville, the engine ran into a team containing two men, which was crossing the track, instantly killing the horses and one of the men, and injuring the other so that he died during last night. Both of the gentlemen were farmers residing in Pittstown, men of character and standing, leaving families.

Mr. ABEL WEMLING had his neck broken and died instantly. Mr. BEADLE'S head was badly crushed, and he was taken up insensible, and lingered until last evening, when he died without recovering his consciousness. It is stated that the train had no pilot before the engine, and no alarm of any kind was given as the train approached the crossing. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, and the road is severely censured.

NEW-YORK CITY.

At the City Hall.

They who have dealings with the Common Council will rejoice to know that the veteran Clerk, Mr. DAVID C. VANDERBILT, is safely mounted for another year in the same old office. It is his twenty-ninth year of public service, and the City Government evidently shall not wish to deprive itself of the wisdom that has hitherto shone in him and made his venerable head so much respected. By the removal of Mr. JOHN H. ORAMMOND, the Board of Aldermen has placed Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, formerly Head Assistant, in the post of Deputy Clerk, and a very excellent one he will be. Mr. SELMES is promoted to be Head Assistant. It is understood that Mr. VALENTINE'S *Corporation Manual* for 1856 is nearly ready for publication, and will probably be issued in February. It will contain further extracts from the unpublished Colonial history of the City, so collected from the vast amount of original matter which is at the command of the compiler as to form a complete narrative of the times of Dutchmen, and one that would otherwise have decayed unknown. Mr. VALENTINE'S books for several years have been a pleasant record of doings in the days of the *Schepens* and the *Burgomasters*. There are some queer old things yet to be developed.

The Board of Councilmen has reelected its staff of Clerks, headed by Mr. C. T. MCCLENACHAN; a better set of people to keep tally of sixty oratorical gentlemen could not be found.

HARRY HOWARD, according to common rumor, is "all right" with the Mayor for nomination to the place of Receiver of Taxes, now held by Mr. HARVEY HAZE. HARRY, handsomely remembered by "the boys" on his retirement from the Board, now goes about with an immense gold cable, and a gold horse hanging from a watch that cost $500. He is succeeded in the Board by Mr. JOHN CLANCY, promoted from the Board of Councilmen, in order fitly to represent the old Sixth. The Sixth was a pleasant Ward to represent when Alderman CEOLIUS sat for it, many a long year ago; but it is not to be bolsterous now-a-days. Still, there is very fiery eloquence in its representatives—and vigorous Anglo-Saxon.

An enormous Budget, which has been tied up for six months past, till the tapes have cut into the papers and the reports are all dog-eared—lies upon the tables of the new Common Council. Let us offer up a sincere petition that something be done this year besides everlasting windiness and blowings off for Buncombe. To be attended to, are these things, among many others: 1. The Russ Pavement; 2. the Gas Contract; 3. the New City Hall; 4. the Street Cleaning; 5. the sinecure organization of the Departments; 6. the Tax Levy of the year. Six points of very great importance, and any one of them is enough to occupy a week. We doubt if one week apiece for them will suffice, if the new Boards talk as much, to no purpose, and work as little, to no purpose, as their predecessors did. Gentlemen new members! our reporters are all ready to put down your good marks. Give them a chance.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Junketing for the Legislature.

The Board met yesterday.

The annual report of the Medical Board of the Bellevue Hospital, on motion of Gov. TOWNSEND, was read by the Clerk. That document contains much statistical information and many useful suggestions. Referred to the Committee.

An appropriation was made of $200 for the introduction of gas on the Island.

Governor WEST then moved the usual annual resolution of inviting the Governor of the State of New-York, the Senate and Assembly, and their presiding officers, to visit the various institutions. So long as our Legislature was conducted at Albany, he deemed this annual invitation necessary.

Governor DUER rose to oppose the motion. The expense last year was near $8,000, and more than 600 persons (instead of 150) were entertained, or would have been, had they behaved decorously. After the lesson of last year, he hoped the Legislature would not be invited again. The pretence of obtaining information was ridiculous. Going there and getting a banquet was not the best mode of obtaining statistical information. The Governors had no right to waste money in that way. Last year we had the whole Erie Canal upon us.

The President admitted that many had been invited unnecessarily. He would wish that a Committee should be invited instead of the whole Legislature.

Governor OLIVER said the feeling of the community was quite with himself, Governor TIEMANN and Governor DUER—that money raised in taxation should not be applied for the purposes of such a "debauch" as took place last year.

Governor WEST said this was his last opportunity; he would wish the further consideration of the subject deferred until the next meeting.

Six in the affirmative, and four in the negative, then decided in favor of that mode of disposing of the question.

The *special* and printed Report of the Medical Board of the Penitentiary Hospital, in reply to interrogatories of Isaac Townsend, Esq., upon constitutional syphilis, was presented. It is an able document. At present an unfortunate girl is compelled to become a thief in order to pass under hospital treatment.

The Board then adjourned.

NUMBER REMAINING WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1856.

Bellevue Hospital	615
Lunatic Asylum	571
Almshouse	1,504
Penitentiary	399
Hospital for Penitentiary	113
Hospital, from Workhouse	206
Hospital, from Almshouse	33
Workhouse	766
Small-pox Hospital	2
Randall's Island	835
Randall's Island Hospital	232
City Prison	284
Second District Prison	19
Third District Prison	20
Colored Home	276
Colored Orphan Asylum	189
Children at Nurse	177
Total	6,332
Increase, 31.	
Number Remaining Dec. 29, 1855	6,301
Admitted	994
Total	7295
Died	15
Discharged	856
Sent to Penitentiary	92
	963
Total	6,332

Cooper Institute.

This building which has been brought before the eyes of the public so often, is slowly dragging its way upward; a splendid monument to the taste and liberality of Mr. PETER COOPER; and one which he can well afford too, we suspect.—for this gentleman's income is said to amount to $2,000 per diem. It is intended to benefit the Mechanics of the City in its operations, and, we presume, nothing will be left undone to attain that end. The rent arising from the stores and offices of the building will amount, it is thought, to $20,000 per annum. It is said the building will be finished in two years.

Court-Martial on Lieut. Haldeman.

The members of the Court-Martial, convened some time since for the trial of Lieut. HALDEMAN, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, upon charges of peculating Government moneys, met again yesterday at the Quartermaster's office agreeably to adjournment on the 9th inst. Major MORRIS, of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, being absent, again an adjournment took place to next Thursday, at noon. The order of General SCOTT remains unopened. Major MORRIS is absent on account of attendance upon a court-martial upon Majors HENSHAW and ANDERS, at Washita, Kansas. His return is looked for before Thursday, when it is presumed the case of Lieut. HALDEMAN will be finally disposed of.

Col. French Returned to the City.

Col. PARKER H. FRENCH returned Monday night to the City from Washington, and is at present occupying his former suite of rooms at the St. Nicholas. He appears in excellent spirits, but evinces a growing shyness of the representatives of the press.

An Infant Not Wanted.

Some workmen, engaged, yesterday, in repairing the drain or sewer in the basement of the house on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, found embedded in the mud under the floor a small black cloak and cap, the latter having a large stone placed over it. Upon opening the cloak matter resembling the decomposed portions of human flesh was observed, and a most offensive effluvia was ejected. The garments alluded to probably served the purpose of both shroud and coffin for a new-born babe, whose birth it was doubtless desirable to conceal.

☞ The Board of Assessors for 1856 was organized as follows: HENRY P. WEST of the Fourteenth Ward was reelected President unanimously, and WERNAN PHILLIPS of the Sixteenth Ward was re-ry unanimously.

Unsigned.

His Excellency Mayor WOOD was not pitched into a snow-bank in Canal-street, on Monday night. It was done by the upsetting of a sleigh in which he was riding.

The Consumptives' Hospital.

The Trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital held a meeting in the Sixpenny Savings Bank, on Monday evening, when they elected the following committees:

Finance—George B. Phelps, Henry M. Schieffelin William Desmistowe.

Supplies—William Miles, William Hoyt, Thomas D. Alsdrews, M. D.

Executive—Alonzo Clark, M. D.; John H. Griscom, M. D.; Edmund Twight.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM submitted the draft of an appeal to be made to the citizens, in behalf of the proposed institution. This appeal asserts that all the hospitals now existing in this State are calculated for acute diseases of a short nature, and that those suffering from consumption and various diseases of the air passages cannot be properly cared for in them. Among the other advantages claimed for the proposed institution was the means it would afford for a thorough knowledge of the fatal disease to which treatment it would be devoted. Dr. GRISCOM also stated that he had ascertained that at least 10,000 persons, who had diseases of the heart, applied to the dispensaries of this City for relief.

Fires.

FIRE IN AMITY-STREET.

A fire broke out, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling No. 87 Amity-street, but was extinguished by the Fifteenth Ward Police with but little damage. It was caused by a servant girl placing a lighted candle too near a basket filled with clothes.

FIRE IN MADISON-AVENUE.

The boarding school of Madame CHARAY, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, was on fire yesterday afternoon. The Twenty-first Ward Police put out the flames before they had done much damage.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FALL.

On Monday night, a man named DAVID COLEMAN fell into the hold of the ship *Diadem*, lying at the foot of Wall-street, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased was a native of Ireland. He leaves behind a wife and four children. An inquest was held yesterday; verdict—"accidental death."

BURNED TO DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, on the body of ADELAIDE JACKSON, a child eight years of age, whose death was caused by burns accidentally received on Saturday last, when her clothes caught fire by coming in contact with a stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association.

This Association, formed for the accommodation of such members of the Mercantile Library Association as find it inconvenient to make use of the rooms in Astor Place, has made its first annual report. Its rooms are now temporarily established at No. 60 William-street, and are well supplied with books, magazines and papers. Merchants and clerks can become members. The library was opened on the 1st of July last, and now contains 700 volumes.

Proposed Ferry to Harlem.

A number of persons who are dissatisfied with the management of the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies, propose to establish a ferry between Peck-slip and Harlem. A subscription has been opened, and the price of shares has been fixed at $10 each. Application for a charter is to be made to the present Legislature. The price of passage, if the Ferry is established, will be six cents.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

The managers of this institution gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $761 13, being the avails of a Fair recently got up by some of the colored friends of the Asylum.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 24 to 32, 34 to 52.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 7, 39, 43, 49, 63, 64, 77, 95, 110, 105, 107, 109, 112, 113, 115 to 122, 124 to 126, 128, 130, 131 to 135, 137, 138.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 71 to 85—*Part II.* Nos. 65 to 70.

Judge Capron's Charge to the Grand Jury—His Opinion of the Liquor Law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

The Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock. The attendance was quite large. Judge CAPRON, the newly appointed functionary, occupied the bench for the first time. The Grand Jury panel was called over, and a Jury sworn in, as under:

WILLIAM HARKNESHAW, Foreman.

Willis Blackstone, Chas. H. Burton, Stephen Cutler, Wm. Edgar, Chas. A. Fearing, Abijah S. Feeks, Henry A. Hurlbut, Ellis B. Harned, Richard D. Lathrop, Josiah S. Leverett, Geo. P. Nevin, Chas. Tousley, Jonathan Thorn, Geo. E. Andrews, Mancer M. Backus, Eben. Coliamore, Samuel N. Dodge, James L. Dannat, Lyman Denison, Jon. R. Lawrence, Chas. H. Mouet, Chas. Fletcher.

JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

The Judge then addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

GENTLEMEN: As the sessions of the Criminal Courts of this City occur so frequently, it can rarely happen that a Grand Jury is formed which does not embrace at least a few members who are familiar with its origin, powers and duties.

If the Calendar of the Court were not large, almost beyond precedent, as I am informed, and time were not, therefore, too valuable to be consumed in merely theoretic and historical narration, it would be interesting and not without profit to look back into the stormy history of the English law and contemplate the struggles of our Saxon forefathers against the tyranny and usurpations of the British Crown. Suffice it to say here, that we should see among the guarantees of personal security which those patriots of that early day exforted, "sword in hand," from the usurped prerogative of Sovereignty, the great provision that "no subject shall be held for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless he shall be previously charged on the presentment of a Graud Jury." This Jury, as composed of citizens of character and substance, and even in its imperfect state, was then sufficiently potent to effectually stay the arm of irresponsible power, raised for unholy purposes against the person of the subject.

This institution has been transcribed into our own fundamental law, with many additional and more precise injunctions. The Grand Jury is, in this country, as it was at first, and still is in our fatherland, the great safeguard of personal security against the tyranny of sovereign power. Power is essentially the same in all ages and all countries. Whether in the hands of one man, or of many, unrestricted and unregulated, *it is a tyrant.*

To protect the citizen, then, against oppression and persecution under the forms of law, the Grand Inquest is needs as a beacon and a defence. The good citizen should be enabled to look to this body with confidence in its wisdom, intelligence and integrity; the had, with the full assurence that crime will not be unnoticed, and that justice will surely be measured to the guilty.

The oath you have taken is the best declaration you can have of the duties devolving upon you as Grand Jurors. It is, in fact, a complete chart to guide your action. [Here the Judge read the oath.]

When you retire to the apartment appropriated to your use, you will organize, by appointing one of your number as clerk, whose duty it will be to preserve minutes of your proceedings, and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver the minutes to the District-Attorney, when directed to do so by the Grand Jury.

The foreman will administer oaths to the witnesses who may appear before you for the purpose of giving evidence.

Whenever required by you, the District-Attorney may be present, for the purpose of examining witnesses. He will act as your legal adviser, and will issue subpœnas for such witness as you may require to be brought before you. The District-Attorney is allowed to be with you, at all times, for the purpose of giving information, but neither that officer nor any other person may be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon the matters before you.

You are forbidden to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found against any person for a felony, not in actual confinement, until the defendant shall have been arrested thereon. This is a statute injunction, and its violation is declared to be a misdemeanor.

When you have thus organized, you will keep in mind the few practical rules thus briefly stated, receive such complaints as may be brought before you, and patiently examine and hear the witnesses who may be produced, or whose attendance you may require.

Before you conclude to find a verdict, you should be satisfied, *beyond all reasonable doubt*, that the accused person is guilty of the offence charged. The idea is sometimes entertained that as the accused is not allowed to appear before the Grand Jury either in person or by counsel, but only the complainant and his witnesses are heard there, the indictment is of no very serious consequence, and that the Jury, therefore, need not be very particular respecting the amount or the quality of the evidence on which they act. It is supposed that the accused will have all his just rights protected on the traverse of the indictment in Court. But, gentlemen, no sentiment can be more erroneous. The fact that but one party is heard before you, is the strongest possible reason why you should closely scrutinize and sift the witnesses, and make the question so clear, that you would be compelled on a traverse of the indictment in Court, to find the accused guilty of the crime imputed, if no rebutting or explanatory evidence were offered. You should be satisfied that the witnesses are credible; and you should make all just allowance for any bad motives or impure designs, by which you may have reason to believe they are actuated. Where documentary evidence is required, you should not be satisfied with oral evidence of th

[illegible] opinion is, that you may require great caution, and may dispense with full production of the originals.

I am not informed of the matters of the [illegible] which will be brought before you, nor is it essential that I should know them. The District-Attorney is your law officer, and, as I have already said, he will at all times give you any required advice and counsel. I am informed that he has caused to be laid on your table a printed manual, carefully drawn up and contrariously arranged, by himself, which contains an epitome of all your duties, and a statement of all the points to which you should direct your inquiries in the investigation of the various charges which may be made before you. This is an invaluable aid, and that officer is entitled to the thanks of this community for the service he has thus rendered.

It is my duty to call the attention of the Grand Jury, specially, to several statutes.

One of these is the Statute entitled "Of the interest of money." By this law, no greater interest, discount, or consideration on the loan of money, can be received than at the rate of $7 for the use of $100 for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion.

No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law, for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

Another of these statutes is the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot-box, by this eminently important statute, are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called "swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury. Procuring a vote, to be falsely sworn in, is the same crime. Purchasing votes is declared to be bribery. Furnishing entertainment, or paying for it, by a candidate for office, or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such candidates, is a crime. Changing or altering votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes containing more than the proper number of names; wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Boards of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting, or offering a vote in an election district where the elector does not reside; voting, or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding or counseling another to come into any town, ward, or district for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election law, are declared to be misdemeanors, and are indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries.

At this day, no lottery, or game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is indictable.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

I am also directed to call the special attention of the Grand Jury to "An Act for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855.

This Statute, gentlemen, has probably excited more general public interest, and elicited warmer discussions than any other statute passed in this State since the foundation of the Government. In common parlance it is called a "Prohibitory Law," and so far as it, in any degree, restrains the action and will of the citizen, *it is prohibitory;* but it is not a prohibitory law in the *legal sense of that term.* To prohibit signifies, in law, "entirely to interdict *for all purposes,* by authority."—This Statute has no such effect; it merely regulates the sale of intoxicating liquor, and in its restrictive provisions, is only more stringent than the statute was which it has superseded. It merely designates the persons by whom, and those to whom intoxicating liquor may be sold, the purposes for which it may be sold, and for which it may not be sold, the quality of the liquor which may be offered for sale, and the duties and responsibilities of the persons who shall engage in the traffic. Such is the extent of the force of the statute of the right of sale in what is termed its prohibitory provisions. These are aimed only at the subjects embraced in its title, "the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime." For all other purposes *than for a beverage,* pure, unadulterated, intoxicating liquor may be sold to adults by every elector who chooses to comply with the provisions of the 2d section of the act. The restriction is only upon the sale *as a beverage.* In some respects, the old statute of Excise, was more restrictive than the prohibitory law. By the former act, the right to sell *for any purpose whatever,* in quantities less than five gallons, depended upon the discretion of the Board of Excise. If that body refused to grant a license, the prohibition was absolute against the applicant. All unlicensed persons were by the former law prohibited from selling intoxicating liquor *for any purpose* in quantities less than five gallons. By the existing statute, *any* elector, on complying with the 2d Section, may sell in *any quantities* for any purposes *but for a beverage.*

I have said that this law has elicited much legal controversy. Distinguished Counsellors have written opinions against its constitutionality, and eminent judges have pronounced similar opinions from the bench. On the other hand, counselors equally able, and other judges, have argued that the law is Constitutional *in all its provisions,* and that it embraces no new principles. None of the provisions of the law, however, which it is important for us to consider, at this time, have been declared unconstitutional at any general term of the Supreme Court,—by the unanimous decision of the Judges, nor according to my understanding, have they been so held by the majority of any bench.

Prima facie the law is constitutional, and in the present state of the question in the Supreme Court, until the Court of Appeals shall decide it, I must hold that it is, in all its provisions, a valid law. I do not attempt here to argue the question before you. This is not the time nor the place, nor are you the tribunal before which an elaborate argument upon so grave a subject could be usefully made. I have only said so much respecting it as I deemed necessary, in compliance with the Legislative requirement, in virtue of which I call your attention to the law.

It is my duty to mention that my respected co-adjutor on this bench, for whose opinions I have great deference, has decided as presiding Judge of an inferior tribunal, against the constitutionality of this law; but I am not aware that he has so held in this Court. It would afford me the highest pleasure, if my brother and I could think alike on this question, so vitally connected as it is with all the relations and business of life in this great City, whose prosperity and fair fame, both of us, I have no doubt, equally desire to promote. But we differ on this subject, and differ widely. Under the circumstances, I have concluded to say to you, gentlemen, what I presume you already know, that it is your duty to take the law as it is pronounced by this Court, and to act accordingly in the discharge of your duties.

By a statute passed at the last session of the Legislature, subsequently to the enactment of the Prohibitory Law, exclusive jurisdiction is given to the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in all cases of misdemeanor arising in this City, unless the accused, on being brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to be tried in this Court, and shall give bail for his appearance accordingly, or unless the Court of Special Sessions shall order the trial to be had in this Court. You will perceive, therefore, that you have jurisdiction only of such cases arising under the Prohibitory Law as have been sent up from the Special Sessions. In all such cases, the papers relating thereto, with the names of the witnesses, will be found on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court. When application shall be made to you, your first duty will be to procure those papers from the clerk, as they are the only evidence of your authority to entertain the complaint. I am not aware that any such cases exist, but if any should be presented, it will be your duty to pass upon them without reference to the constitutional questions which have been mentioned. If indictments should be found by you, the point whether it will be expedient to put the accused upon trial, before the disputed questions respecting the invalidity of the law shall have been determined in the Court of Appeals, will be addressed with entire propriety, exclusively to the Court and District-Attorney. In no sense is the constitutional question a proper one for the decision of the Grand Jury, which is simply a ministerial, not a judicial body.

So far as the inquiry is important for your present purpose, it is sufficient for me to say, generally, that all persons who sell, or keep for sale intoxicating liquors, in any quantities, in this City, for any purpose, (except for medical or sacramental use,) without having complied with the requirements of the second section of the Prohibitory Law, excepting importers, are guilty of a misdemeanor; that all keepers of hotels, restaurants, saloons, retail groceries, and stores and public places of amusement, who sell, give away or keep for sale or to be given away, in their places of business, intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, in large or small quantities, even if they have complied with that section, are also violators of the statute; that it is immaterial for your consideration whether the liquor be of domestic or foreign origin, and that it is for the accused to show on the traverse of the indictment, that the case falls within any of the exceptions declared in the law. These exceptions are not of the essence of the offence, and lying peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused. They must be established by the defence.

With this brief synopsis of the law, you will be able to dispose intelligently, and I trust, correctly, of any cases which may come to your notice from the Special Sessions, arising under the prohibitory sections of the law.

The highest number, gentlemen, of which the Grand Jury can consist, is 23, and the lowest number is 16. To find an indictment, 12 Jurors, at least, must agree.

The Sheriff, or his officer detailed for that purpose, will now show you to your rooms, and provide you with all necessary conveniences to facilitate the discharge of your duties.

A Petit Jury was then sworn in.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, announced that in the case of John L. Grierson, indicted for forgery

[illegible] in the third degree, he had received information that the [illegible] which was set down for trial [illegible] until Friday for sentence on the cases of three boys, named Crowley, Ellingworth and Brower, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, he (Mr. Hall) was satisfied that the felonious part of the charge could not be sustained, and would accept a plea of guilty of assault and battery. The defendants pleaded accordingly, and sentence postponed until Friday.

JOHN BRANAGH, who was indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty of grand larceny. He declared to the Court that he was totally innocent of the charge—that he had never been in a Court before unless in the Special Sessions once; that he was in good business in a porter house at the time of his arrest; that he had a wife and mother-in-law dependent on him for support, and that it was only by means not a witness was examined in his favor that he was convicted.

The Court sentenced him to 2½ years in the State prison.

The female relatives of the prisoner, on the passing of the sentence, burst into a fit of weeping, and his wife, a young and good-looking woman, fainted while he was being removed.

After some other matters of a comparatively trivial character had been disposed of, the Court adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

The New Judge—Special Sessions.

The Court of Special Sessions, at the Halls of Justice, Centre-street, was opened, yesterday morning, by our newly-elected Judge, Hon. R. S. CAPRON. The honorable gentleman presided with great dignity, and evinced a perfect fitness in temper and manner for the duties of his office. The cases were of the usual minor description, demanding, however, far more patience and a more correct knowledge of human nature than those of more serious character.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Hall.

The Court has been occupied for several days with a final hearing in Equity in the case of *Horace H. Day* vs. *The Union India-Rubber Co.* This suit is one branch of the noted india-rubber litigation, and is brought for an injunction and damages for infringement of the patent granted to Chaffee for machinery used in the manufacture. It involves many of the same questions as the suit tried before the jury here, some months since.

Mr. Stoughton argued in behalf of the complainant this morning.

For complainant—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Stoughton Mr. Jenks, Mr. Blachford and Mr. Seward. For defendants—Mr. Staples, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Goddard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham, sitting at Chambers.

In re the People vs. *John B. Frink, sued as surety for William Cosgrove, alias Connolly.*—This case came up as a result of the trial and resignation of Judge Stuart. The defendant, Frink, it will be recollected, became bail in $8,000 for the appearance of William Cosgrove to answer the charge of burglary at the New-York Hotel. After his release on bail, Cosgrove fled to Baltimore, and in June, 1853, his recognizances were forfeited.

Subsequently his wife, Mrs. Connolly, used her arts and blandishments on Judge Stuart, and induced him to influence the District-Attorney for a *nol. pros.*, which was obtained, but subsequently revoked, and a new indictment found, but discharged from that also, by his wife's testimony before the Oyer and Terminer. Frink now claims that he should be discharged from arrest, inasmuch as that he employed a constable to go to Baltimore, at an expense of $300, but that the fugitive made his escape in Philadelphia, and was not seen again until after the *nol. pros.* was entered.

INGRAHAM, first Judge, on Tuesday, said he could see nothing in the papers to justify him in violating the rules framed to meet similar cases in granting this application. The fact that a *nol. pros.* was entered subsequently, should have no effect under the circumstances attending that act. At any rate this Court could not sanction such a proceeding without a recommendation to that effect from the Court of Session and the District Attorney. The application must be denied without prejudice to a removal thereof on other papers.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at their rooms in Red Hook-lane yesterday afternoon, Vice-President DUNHAM occupying the Chair.

It was announced that the Public Examination of Schools would commence on the 18th and continue during the week.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a report of the condition of the Dépôt up to the end of the last year, from which it appears that there has been a gain of $219 18.

The Finance Committee reported, showing the expenditures for November and December to have been as follows:

Teachers' wages	$18,107 09
Music, cleaning, fuel, &c.	12,877 88
Total	$30,984 97

Normal School.—The report of a special Committee in favor of establishing a Normal School in the Western District was adopted. This school is to be located at the corner of Adams and Concord streets, and will open on the first Saturday in February. The Normal School in the Eastern District will be closed on the last Saturday in January.

The Normal School Committee is composed of Judge E. Copeland, Judge J. Greenwood, Edward Anthony, J. G. Bergen and Charles F. Tuttle.

The sum of $1,500 was named as the sum to support the Normal School for the incoming financial year, commencing Feb. 1. The sessions to be held every Saturday, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., a period of four hours.

Mr. C. F. TUTTLE read an able minority report, in favor of furnishing all text books and other supplies for the School under the care of the Board. It was listened to with close attention. After some discussion, Mr. ANTHONY moved that the 22d inst. be named for a special meeting of the Board, to consider this most important subject.

Judge GREENWOOD expressed himself in favor of the most liberal policy, and moved that the Superintendant be directed to procure full information from the various cities of Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and New-York in reference to their practice and experience on the subject of supplies. The motion was adopted, and the Superintendent directed in accordance therewith. This is one of the gravest questions of school policy, and its right decision will do more to perfect the working of the system to meet the needs of all classes than any thing likely to occur for years to come.

☞ The Bridge-street African Church, Brooklyn, is still in an uproar. They attempted to elect Trustees on Monday evening, but the meeting broke up in disorder without transacting any business. Last evening they met and transected their business, aided by a Police force.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

History and Features of the Associations—Their Condition and Recommendations to the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee on Building Associations is prepared to report. We have been favored with a draft of its report, and furnish below its points nearly in the shape that they will be presented to the Legislature:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine into the condition of the Building Associations in the City of New-York, beg leave respectfully to Report:

That they have performed the labor contemplated by the Resolution with a determination to probe the subject to the bottom, and with a desire to ascertain the true cause of any of the complaints against Building Associations, their officers and management.

HISTORY OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

It is a part of the history of the times, that about the year 1850, several voluntary Associations were formed in the City of New-York, to which funds were to be raised by subscriptions of the members, and these funds, at certain periods, were to be loaned to the person (being a member) who would allow the highest premium. The real object was, by joint effort of individuals of humble means, to secure for each a home. The idea seems to have been borrowed from a system already in vogue in Great Britain, and rumors of its wonderful success there gave an impetus to it in the City of New-York, which amounted almost to insanity. The hope of wealth, (always strong,) with *any* prospect of realization, ever comes to the poor man with the power of inspiration. Few are so stolid that the words, "a house and a home" will not arouse them to action.

This feeling became so formidable that it besought the Legislature for an act to legalize the formation and management of Building and Mutual Loan Associations; and on the 10th April, 1851, was passed the "Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations." It will be seen by reference to section eight of this act that provision was made for all associations of a similar tenor, formed anterior to that date, to avail themselves of the provisions of the act, a privilege which was not neglected, and which is a full explanation of the apparent incongruity of building associations actually having been formed in the year 1850, and yet working and deriving all their power as legal corporations from the act of 1851.

The Committee have not been able to ascertain with precision the exact number, from the fact that they were compelled, by section three, to file with the Clerk of the County a copy of the Articles of Association, together with the time of their organi-

[illegible] petitions by its Committee, they commit notice of [illegible] standing to investigate the matter of [illegible] pended. This brought before them the dissatisfied [illegible] with commissioner, or shareholder suffered, and [illegible] for relief. To all these the Committee gave a patient hearing, and in every instance where it was possible, the officer of association complained of was notified, and opportunity for explanation afforded. Besides this, the Committee has examined the Secretary of each Association, in order to ascertain the mode of doing business, the condition of its members, and its financial prospects. A great share of their labor appears by tabulation; but a greater share, and that which consisted in a personal inspection of the books, the examination of By-Laws, and investigation of complaints as to the working of the system, could not well be reduced to writing, and yet, from the nature of the case, must form a portion of the basis of their conclusions.

Their general feature is so similar, that a synopsis of the By-Laws and working of any one will answer for all.

THE FEATURES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A number of persons associate themselves together and subscribe articles or By-Laws whereby they become bound, individually, to pay into a common treasury a certain fixed sum (say $5) as monthly dues. This process is to continue until a fund has accumulated sufficient to divide to each share, a certain sum named, say $200, $400, or $800. The period of time generally supposed to have been necessary to reach this period, was about eight years.

To hasten the accumulation of this fund, and at the same time to benefit the shareholders, as often as the payment of the periodical dues shall amount to the sum proposed, as the ultimate value of a share, (say $200,) it must be offered to the members, and that member owning a share, who offers in open meeting, to take the least portion of the $200, in lieu of waiting until the close of the Association, shall be entitled to receive such sum, upon giving to the Association security (to be approved of) that he will continue to pay his periodical dues upon one share, together with interest upon *the whole* $200, at six per cent. per annum. This payment is to continue until the shareholders, who have not drawn out funds, can divide $200 each, and then the security given is to be cancelled. This transaction, in the technical language of Building Associations, is called the "Redemption of a Share." Its effect, however, is to release the Association from the payment of $200 to the person who thus redeems, but to hold the redeemer to the payment of the $5 per month, together with 6 per cent. per annum upon the sum of $200. The *real* interest which the redeemer thus pays can only be calculated by knowing the precise sum he obtains for his ultimate right to $200. In many instances the competition among members to redeem, is so great that 50 per cent. of the share offered for redemption is all the Association have to pay upon such redemption. This rate, however, is the highest that has come to the knowledge of the Committee. It cannot be averaged or fixed, because whatever is opened to competition must, in the natural course of things, be subject to fluctuations. The Committee has learned of no case in which the redeemer has received the nominal value of his share.

The security, always required of a redeemer, is a mortgage upon real estate; which mortgage, by a provision of the By-Laws, "may be released in whole or in part, at any time during the existence of the corporation, by the payment of a sum which shall be deemed by the Trustees sufficient to secure the associates from loss on account of such release."

In order to secure promptness in the payment of dues, every association has a system of fines, as authorized by the act—none of which are *too small*, but in general are oppressive. The sliding scale seems to have been the most in vogue. For instance:

For 1st month's delinquency in not paying dues, 12½ cents per share.

For 2d month, 25 cents per share.

For 3d month, 37½ cents per share.

For 4th month, 50 cents per share.

And for every succeeding month, $1.

In some organizations these fines *are added together*, but in many the simple sum is only claimed for the month to which the delinquency may have been continued.

Another general feature is a provision for the withdrawal of shares. This provision is almost identical in all. Schedule X is an extract from the By-Laws of the "Metropolitan" Association, and illustrates the relative rights of the parties to withdraw.

These features are sufficient to enable us to obtain a clear understanding of the complaints offered, together with the *motives* that lay behind them.

They may properly be classified as follows:

First—From redeemers; nine-tenths of all complaints are from this source.

Second—From persons desirous to withdraw.

When it is remembered that by no legitimate system of loans or other devices, an individual by prompt payment of $2 per month, can realize $500 at the end of eight years, and when it is also remembered that these Associations could not close their affairs until such a division could be made, it is not to be wondered at that the redeemer, who, under the influence of an all-perveding infatuation, had heavily encumbered his property for a trifling consideration, should become anxious in proportion to the pressure of his monthly tax, to rid himself of his embarrassment; more especially as the period for this relief was the further removed by the very causes which made it a burden to pay anything. Nor is it a matter of surprise that the unredeemer or mere holder of a share should, for the same reasons, begin to suspect that the further removed the period of dissolution, the less would be his profits, and if discontent generally prevailed, *a prospect of losing all his investments.* With these elements, both redeemers and unredeemers would naturally desire a speedy dissolution. The one class to be rid of their incumbrances, the other to secure their little deposits. Both these classes have, in some instances, brought charges against the management of their Association. In the Knickerbocker, for instance, great discontent has been manifested by the members. The present Board seem determined to retrieve, as far as possible, the mistakes of their predecessors. It may be well to remark in this connection, that for evils of this kind every association has an annual remedy by their by-laws in the selection of a new Board of officers. There are other complaints against some of the associations, made both by redeemers and non-redeemers, that they cannot have their membership dissolved on terms which *to them* seem equitable.

Most of these are really unfounded in fact. Nearly every associatiou in the City of New-York is at this moment in process of winding up its affairs. Some by paying back to subscribers whatever they have paid in, together with a small additional interest. In addition to this they are canceling mortgages, by exacting simple interest on the amount loaned, together with the principal sum, less dues actually paid in. Other associations (claiming to be, as they doubtless are, perfectly solvent) put up the funds as fast as received at auction, and he or she who will cancel their claim on the Association for the smallest sum per share is allowed the first opportunity for withdrawal.

The complaints, therefore, that equity is not meted out to the members, is entirely without foundation. There is no case which has come to the knowledge of the Committee where the individual complainant, had he sustained the same supposed grievance in a *private transaction*, would have been guilty of a murmur. Men who are overreached, or who ignorantly undertake onerous burdens, keep their sorrows to their own conscience, and profit by the lesson which experience teaches. In these Associations, all the pertice have learned what finance has ever demonstrated, that *extraordinary gain is loss to some one.* A great majority are quietly working out of the dilemma by winding up as best they can. The minority do not hasten a dissolution by useless accusations against their officers.

In this connexion it may not be amiss to allude to two causes which have had much to do with the embarrassments of these Associations. The one was the brisk commercial epoch which followed the discoveries on the Pacific; and the other the commercial crisis consequent upon extravagant engagements based on the expected receipts from those discoveries. Through the first, every species of trade became active—wages high and money plenty. The humble, who could spare a portion from the earnings of a month, and the more fortunate who could possibly control ground for a house, rushed to these Associations; the one to obtain means to build, and the other (by hasty gains) to have the ability in a brief period to do likewise.

These influences multiplied building associations. It is in the remembrance of the Committee that so long as the applications by members to redeem shares was beyond the means of the associations, so long new associations continued to be formed. Members disappointed in one association rushed to others, and then to others, and in this

New-York Daily Times

[illegible]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1856.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Congress having patriotically resolved to neglect the public business yesterday, because it was the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, of course nothing was done towards the election of a Speaker. But our special correspondent informs us that it had been determined in Democratic caucus to have a continuous session or to adopt, to-day, the plurality rule; and if this should prove to be case, the election of BANKS may be regarded as a fixed fact. The Republicans have every inducement to remain faithful to their nominee, and any desertion of him at the last moment would have a demoralizing effect upon the Party, would prove detrimental to the cause for which they have been so nobly struggling, and only serve to bring them into contempt. The moral effect of their firmness in holding out will, in itself, be worth more to them than the election of their candidate. The eyes of the whole country are literally upon them, and their constancy will have a two-fold effect in encouraging the friends and intimidating the enemies of the cause which they represent. The Republicans have, thus far, nobly sustained themselves and done honor to their party, and we cannot for a moment doubt their continued fidelity.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the Census Marshals of New-York for additional compensation, and notice was given of the proposed introduction of several bills, after which the report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments was presented. An abstract of this document will be found under the telegraphic head. In the Assembly five ballots for Speaker were had without any choice.

The News by the Canada.

The great anxiety that has been felt the past four or five days in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Canada*, was happily dispelled yesterday afternoon, by the telegraphic announcement of her arrival at Halifax. When she reached that port she had been seventeen days at sea, making one of the longest passages yet recorded of any vessel of the Collins or Cunard line. Her detention, it appears, was owing to an uninterrupted succession of storms and severe head-winds. The longest passage made by this line last year was thirteen days and seventeen hours.

Though the *Canada* brings three days later advices from Europe, her news has been almost entirely anticipated by the arrival of the *Arago* at this port. The intelligence that Count ESTERHAZY had left Vienna with an *ultimatum* from Austria to the CZAR, is confirmed, and we shall probably hear by the next steamer, or the one after, how these pacific proposals have been received by the Russian Government. It is also confirmed that a defensive treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers has positively been ratified.

There are no changes to note in the complexion of the Commercial news.

Mexico.

The condition of Mexican affairs again claims attention. The President's Message informs us that there are certain claims upon the Mexican Government which will be urged upon it for settlement as soon as the existing disturbances shall have given way to order and stability.

The Administration has not repressed its disapproval of the open partisanship of our Minister, Gen. GADSDEN, in favor of ALVAREZ and against the Government of SANTA ANA. Gen. GADSDEN's position is such that he cannot conveniently be recalled, or that measure would, probably, have been resorted to nearly a year ago, when the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs urgently pressed it upon our Government. There is a current impression that he is engaged in attempts to acquire the mining region alleged to lie between the present line and the twenty-ninth parallel. That scheme is exceedingly popular at the South, and is one of the elements on which Gen. PIERCE relies for a renomination. To dismiss Gen. GADSDEN would be to forfeit the hopes founded on this project.

It is reported by telegraph from Washington, that Gen. ALMONTE has made up his mind to return home and try his fortune among the revolutions turning up in Mexico at intervals of six or eight weeks. This rumor we presume to be erroneous. The party of ALMONTE, was the same as that of ALVAREZ, and that has just been revolutionized out of power. ALMONTE and ALVAREZ are both chieftains of the mixed European and Indian class, forming the most numerous body of the population. Their ascendancy has just departed, and any effort to restore it before the period at which another revolution may be expected must necessarily be futile.

Señor ALMONTE makes an efficient and popular Minister at Washington, and will probably be continued there as long as he may desire the position, while in Mexico any struggle for power in which he might engage would be necessarily doubtful, and the penalty of failure would be the loss of his life. There are also special reasons why he should continue at Washington. He has there an opportunity of watching the progress of Gen. GADSDEN's operations against the territorial integrity of his country, which his Government cannot afford to neglect. The subject of the payment of the deferred drafts given by SANTA ANA to Mexican bankers, on the remaining fund of the [illegible] Company, [illegible] These drafts are now in American hands, an interest in a large portion of them being held as assignees, and the balance being represented by them as agents. One of the causes of the failure of ALVAREZ to found a stable administration was his repudiation of these drafts on the ground that they had been obtained by speculators from SANTA ANA, and that the Government had not received the full value of them. This is substantially the ground assumed by the State of Mississippi for the repudiation of her bonds. The bankers in Mexico are a powerful class, and they support or oppose a Government as it favors or disregards their interests. ALVAREZ paid so little attention to their protests that he ordered Gen. ALMONTE to protest against the payment of the drafts here. But times and men have changed. A negotiation is said to have been opened by the American and Mexican holders of the claims, and the Mexican Government, and the result is understood to be that the Minister has been directed to withdraw his protest; and that the administration has recognized the validity of the drafts and signified its purpose ultimately to pay them. The agents have departed with this assurance, after making a pathetic though unavailing remonstrance against delay. They asseverated with emotion that they were losing $1,000 per day, in interest, at the very moderate rate of one per cent. a month.

Paper and Specie.

It is a little remarkable that a Secretary of the Treasury can be found to deplore and propose to terminate the existence of paper currency, at the very moment when confidence in it, and its superiority for all useful purposes over the precious metals, are impressing themselves more and more strongly on the public mind. Men who addict themselves to reflection upon such abstract and intricate subjects are in fact tending to the conviction that the metals are by no means necessary to the security of the circulating medium; that they are inconvenient; that they furnish no standard of value; that the faith of Government is all that gives them validity, and that the same validity can as readily be given to paper. One of this class of thinkers, called out by the recent report, has laid his views on the subject before us, but at such great length as to prohibit the admission of his essay into these columns. The utmost we can do in such cases is to abstract the leading points, and so point reflection to the path our correspondent seems to have pursued very satisfactorily to himself.

The credit of the Federal Government is assumed to be equal to the largest amount ever likely to be required for circulating medium. If Great Britain, already in debt to the extent of nearly a thousand millions of pounds sterling, finds always an eager market for its new loans, there is no reason to suspect that securities offered in the money market by this Government to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars, or about one-twentieth of the English debt, would be questioned as unsafe. Such securities our correspondent would have the Federal Government issue, and to the amount named; and would have it resume the control of the currency, assigned it by the constitutional clause reserving to Congress the regulation of commerce, and at once require that every bank of issue in the Union shall deposit Federal stock with a superintendent appointed or elected in each State, to the full amount of its circulation. Perhaps no one will be disposed to question that the paper currency thus elicited would be perfectly secure. It may also be admitted that the same equality of exchanges which attended the better days of the United States Bank, would be regained. But our correspondent goes further, contending that his paper medium is cheaper, more economical, more steadfast, and more durable than a currency of gold and silver. Cheaper because every coin has fully cost its value before it receives the stamp of the mint; in other words, a metallic circulating medium of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars represents that much idle capital, the most of which has gone out of this country to countries where gold and silver are more largely obtained, while the same amount of paper would cost the price of the rag on which it is printed,—the cost of coining the one and printing the other being about the same. More economical; because the transportation of bullion from the mine to the mint, and the heavy cost of freight and insurance upon transmitted coin, render metallic money a very expensive luxury. Such transportation is, of course, needless in the banking scheme of our correspondent. More economical again; because wear and frequent losses of coin at sea, and in inland waters, and in fires, is forever consuming the metallic basis which cost so dearly at first. A currency resting on Government faith, and not upon a pretense of intrinsic value, would not be affected by such accidents. More steadfast; since one-half the present fluctuations in the value of specie arise from the variations of public confidence in the other (the paper) half of the circulating medium. The former, upon the introduction of the "perfect-safety" principle into the latter, would at once pass into disuse, save so far as retained for the adjustment of fractional excesses; and the weekly disquietude arising from the bank showing of metal, or at the quantity exported to Europe, would no longer disturb the market. More durable; because the worn or destroyed dollar bill may be replaced at an infinitesimal expense; while nothing can repay the yearly per centage to which the attrition and loss of coin subject a purely metallic currency. It is, perhaps, needless to mention that our correspondent denies the epithet precious to the two "noble metals," and begs any gentleman to inquire as a test question on that topic what would be the probable value of bullion, were any two great commercial nations to cease the use of gold and silver as their circulating medium? If you ask how the gold and silver are to be called in, in other words, how the Government bonds he speaks of are to be got out, our correspondent will see [illegible] of three railroads to the Pacific, which can only be built with the aid of Government; and that aid must necessarily come in the shape of a loan or land. Opposed to this creation of monopolies in land, he proposes to devote the proceeds of the issued stock to such assistance, and to the aid of those other enterprises upon which Congress is now squandering the public domain—they, the Government, paying the interest, and thus England will receive our gold and silver for her iron; and we shall have, in place of those veteran impostors, 1st—A safe and unfluctuating currency: 2d—Pacific Railroad and various other internal improvements of the most desirable and fruitful kind: 3d—A safe and very much needed investment for trust funds, and for the funds of the timid and ignorant: 4th—A Public Debt—and oddly enough our correspondent regards that seeming evil and the great necessity of our Government—the only cement to our Union; the only rock that can withstand the breakers of agitation and dissolution. He points to England, and asks how long since would revolution have swept away the British throne, had not every influential adult in the three Kingdoms been bound over by a greater or less, direct or indirect, pecuniary interest in Government Consols to keep the peace? That he regards the Secretary of the Treasury, when he runs about the money market paying a premium upon Federal stock, in his eagerness to reduce the national debt, as infatuated, it is of course superfluous to add.

That the views of our essayist must suffer in this meagre syllabus of his principle the reader will readily understand. They would be much helped with the array of authorities, facts, figures, and illustrations he musters in their support; and we can only regret that a plan recommended at least by boldness and originality, if not by practicability, can experience no better treatment than this in the pressure upon our over-taxed columns. Enough, however, has been said to show that Secretary GUTHRIE advocates doctrines in regard to the currency, quite at variance with those of a modern and intrepid class of thinkers, who regard "Old Bullion," and this, his latest disciple, as extremely and radically wrong.

Newspaper Criticism.

The great controversy which has been raging among some of our cotemporaries, during the past month, on the duties and responsibilities of newspaper critics, has not yet fairly subsided; the organ of the book-publishers, and the originator of the malignant war which we have been quiet observers of, continues the subject in a long article on the qualifications and duties of a literary critic of the daily press. The *Publishers' Circular* entertains a most lofty and comprehensive idea of what such an *attaché* of the press should be, and we must confess that we agree most fully in the opinion that such a critic would not only be creditable to the paper having the good fortune to employ him, but most acceptable to the reading public, and even to publishers themselves. The literary critic of a daily paper, according to the requirements of the *Circular*, should be a gentleman of great natural endowments, and of a liberal education, of unimpeachable morals and infallible taste; he should have the health of a HERCULES to enable him to bear up under the labor of reading everything; he should be as industrious as MACAULAY, and as learned as MAGLIABECHI; in classical learning he should be a BENTLEY and an ANTHON united; he should have the analytic power of a COMTE, the wit of SWIFT, the versatility of BROUGHAM, the volubility of JEFFREY, and the style of all three; he should be in science a HUMBOLDT, in history a BUNSEN, a NIEBUHR, an ARNOLD, and a BANCROFT; in knowledge of art he should be a WINKLEMANN; in law a STORY, and, in addition to all his other qualifications, natural and acquired, he should possess the faculty of always pronouncing a right judgment, and of being better informed on any subject he reviews than the author whose work furnishes him the occasion for an article; and then, for the requisitions of the *Circular* do not stop here, he should review none but books of the highest class, such as translations from the classics, and works of a standard and approved character. In short, the literary critic of a newspaper should not only be an impossible person, but he should perform impossible feats. We will wish the *Publishers' Circular* nothing worse than that it may continue to prosper until it shall meet with its ideal of what a literary critic should be; and if, in the meanwhile, it should happen to find a person having only a moiety of the qualifications desired, we shall be most happy to secure the services of such a Phenix.

Know-Nothing Politics.

Before the close of next week the election of delegates to the American National Convention will have been accomplished throughout the Northern States. The Convention is ordered by the authorities for the 22d of February; a period selected doubtless with reference to the birth-day of the Father of his Country; and also, as a return to the elder policy which placed the Presidential candidate before the people during the Winter preceding the election. A movement, however, has been started at the South, to procure a postponement of the assemblage until June. The avowed reason for this measure is the necessity, as its friends regard it, of complying with modern party tactics by leaving the nominating business until early Summer, thus setting out upon the Presidential race abreast with any other candidates who may be entered for that splendid prize. It is noteworthy that an argument of this character has enlisted an influential faction in its favor. In some of the Southern States the order has refused to send representatives to the Convention. Elsewhere, the delegates have been named, and at the same time instructed to do nothing in the Convention beyond procuring its adjournment until June. And, at the North, where men may always be found to reflect Southern sentiment, there is not wanting an active effort for postponement.

The fact is noteworthy, because it marks the [illegible] with which [illegible] party, however opposed to the objectionable practices of its elder rivals, is forced into them by the pressure of circumstances and interested managers. The time was, and not long ago, when the American Party pretended to the peculiar mission of reforming partisan machinery; of sweeping away the contrivances by which politicians had directed, and checked, and defeated the popular will; and of doing business in a downright, honest way, as their fathers did before them. To this end, in the first instance, they refrained from positive and open contest as a party; they chose, from among the candidates put forward by others, the one best suited to their proscriptive system of ideas, and by thus retaining the balance of power, put him in office. This extreme modesty and forbearance was of short duration. In the hands of the designing and ambitious who naturally seek places in any new organization, such early innocence was soon corrupted; and presently we find the Order converted into a party, a party as positive as the others in naming and sustaining its own candidates selected from its own ranks. Then were they further tempted to hold State and National Conventions; to adopt multitudinous and irreconcilable platforms; to distribute offices to each other on the ground of service, rather than of fitness; and to act generally upon the same principles, or rather no-principles of expediency and availability, which they had professed themselves chosen to reform. The last movement, if it succeed, of holding the Nominating Convention, not in February, but in June, will be a final triumph of the tempter; for then there will be no longer any distinction between this latest Reform Party and the most profligate of those which preceded it. Politicians know very well that the tendency of the purest organizations, actuated by the best motives, is always towards inefficiency and eventual corruption; they probably know no instance where the transit has been so rapid as with the Know-Nothings. It will be no matter of surprise to anybody if the Convention of the 22d proximo goes over to mid-summer.

Piano-Forte Recitals.

Mr. MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church, and a very accomplished and solid musician, gave the first of a series of piano-forte recitals yesterday afternoon at DODWORTH's Saloon. The programme contained several specimens of ancient and modern writing, exemplifying in an agreeable manner the different styles of playing requisite in a performer of the Eclectic school. All of these were rendered in an acceptable manner. Mr. MORGAN is a good player, and a conscientious artist, although he does not, we think, shine to best advantage in the Concert-room, where we are apt to look for more than we should. No attentive pupil can attend the recitals without deriving benefit therefrom.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

Movements in relation to the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The National Democratic Committee met at the National Hotel to-day—twenty-one members present. The only business transacted was to fix upon the first Monday in June for the National Convention at Cincinnati.

There are rumors, to night, that if the plurality resolution is carried to-morrow, every Southern man will vote for RICHARDSON. This, united with seventeen Northern Richardson votes, would give one hundred and seven. I don't believe such a union can be effected, however, and if it could, the same class of considerations which bring it about would concentrate a portion of the Northern scattering upon BANKS, and so run up his vote to from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen. I shall not be surprised if BANKS is elected by a majority vote, unless the plurality rule is pressed before to-morrow night. In any event, however, his election is now deemed quite sure. S.

A Glimmer of Day-break—Important Movement in the Senate, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7, 1856.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

Day breaks at last. At least, we begin to see its first faint glimmerings. The long and weary contest for the organization seems quite near its close, and we have a reasonable hope that ere the dawn of Thursday a Speaker will have been chosen. The Democratic caucus to-night resolved to oppose all motions to adjourn, when the House shall again go in session, until the organization is effected. This will undoubtedly keep members down to the work, as a large majority of the Republicans are anxious for the continuous session, but unable to sustain it alone, as it receives a majority vote.

RESULT OF A CONTINUOUS SESSION.

With the continuous session, there has been no time during the last fortnight when Mr. BANKS would not have been chosen Speaker. The chances are that he will be so chosen by a majority vote on Wednesday evening, if the plurality resolution is not pressed too early;—but if he is not, then a Democrat will move the plurality, and it will be voted for by enough Democrats to carry it at some time during the night, and under it Mr. BANKS must be chosen. There is but one contingency that I can foresee, which could by possibility defeat this result, and that is a union between the National Know-Nothings and the Richardson men, simultaneously with a falling of BANKS' vote below one hundred. Of this I have not the slightest apprehension, notwithstanding the oft-repeated assurances of enemies of the Republican cause that Mr. BANKS will be found short coming at the crisis. I cannot doubt that the triumph is near at hand, and so near that even treachery cannot again postpone it.

PROSCRIPTION OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

The debate in the House to-day presented no feature of interest, except the brief speech of Mr. EUSTIS of Louisiana, who boldly denounced the proscription of American-born Roman Catholics, rejoiced that the "Americans" of his State had stricken the Anti Catholic article from their creed, and pointedly rebuked the "Americans" in other States for maintaining it, and for refusing to entertain the proposition made by Louisiana in the National Convention to exorcise it. Immediately after taking his seat, however, Mr. EUSTIS again voted for FULLER, who sustains the very proscriptive clause which he had so forcibly condemned! Strange inconsistency;—and at least one-half, if not two-thirds of Mr. EUSTIS' constituents are Roman Catholics.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

In the Senate a proposition, seemingly very simple and harmless, yet pregnant with an important question of principle and policy, was submitted by Mr. BRODHEAD. It was a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of originating the Appropriation bills in the Senate, in order to avoid the necessity of receiving them from the House near the close of the session, when they cannot act upon them with the deliberation which they require. Mr. BRODHEAD maintained that the Senate had the Constitutional power to originate Appropriation bills, although [illegible] the House of Representatives [illegible] the origin of *Revenue* bills and [illegible] have [illegible] to Appropriation bills which involve the necessity of raising revenue.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

To sustain his position, Mr. BRODHEAD read from the debates in the Constitutional Convention, to show that a proposition was made therein to restrict the origination of revenue and appropriation bills to the House, and that it was amended so as to allow the restriction to apply to revenue bills only. Mr. CLAYTON, and Mr. HUNTER, of Va., both concurred with Mr. BRODHEAD in his view of the Constitutional power, although they were not at all certain that it or any other adequate remedy could be applied.

SENATORIAL ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. SEWARD declared himself ready to vote for the inquiry, but he wished to be understood as uncommitted to its mover's views of the power of the Senate, and expressed himself jealous of the encroachments of the Senate upon the rights and powers and duties of the popular branch of the Government, the tendency to which he considered very decided and continually increasing.

The resolution, being one of inquiry merely, was adopted; but nothing will come of it. It is certainly incumbent on the House, however, to get its appropriation bills forward more rapidly than has been the practice of late years, and so take away all shadow of apology for such an encroachment upon its powers, or such violation of the precedents as is now proposed.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

In referring the other day to a very meritorious American sculptor, who is spending the Winter at the Capital, I gave his name, by a careless error, as "J. W." instead of HORATIO STONE. There is no mistake, however, about his merit, nor about the propriety of his receiving encouragement as an *American* artist. S.

The National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati—Convention of the Soldiers of 1812—The Mails, Weather, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The National Democratic Committee have designated the first Monday of June next as the time for holding the Cincinnati Convention. The Committee transacted no other business. The discussion was very brief. An invitation to attend the meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association this evening was accepted by the Committee, after which they adjourned.

The Convention of the soldiers of 1812 met this morning. Upwards of two hundred delegates were present, representing Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Mississippi and New-York. They proceeded to the President's House with a military escort, and formed in the east room.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States, who fervently responded, eliciting repeated cheers and clapping of hands. The President in his speech referred to VAN GASKIEK from New-York, 94 years old, as the only representative of the Revolution present. Secretaries DAVIS and QUITMAN of the Mexican War, and those before him of the late war with Great Britain, were also present.

The enthusiasm was almost unbounded. A large number of ladies were present, including Mrs. PIERCE and other distinguished women. It was a truly beautiful, patriotic and exciting scene.

At the evening session of the Convention of Soldiers of 1812, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS delivered an address.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of their opinion that Government is under the most solemn pledge to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress regarding the provision for officers of the Revolutionary Army—that they would earnestly petition the present Congress to supply the omissions of former ones by providing for the declining years of the soldiers and sailors of 1812, as has been done for those of the Revolution. That pensions for wounds or injuries should commence from the date of disability, and the arrears of pensions be paid to the widow or surviving children. That the "Bounty Act" of 1855 should be so amended as to embrace the children of any person who, if living, would be entitled to land under that Act as well as his minor children, and persons who enlisted for five years and served till discharged or disabled, ought to receive 160 additional acres. That the provisions of the present laws should be extended to those confined in foreign prisons during the late war; and, that, inasmuch as many rolls at the War Office were destroyed by fire, it is unjust to refuse parole proof and require record evidence of service; and, further, that military service, however short, should entitle to one hundred and sixty acres.

It was also resolved, that it was due to the memory of JAMES MADISON that an appropriate statue be erected to him in Washington.

A resolution was then adopted that the members of the Committee wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, in memory of those who have died since the last Convention.

A Committee of seven was then appointed to present the resolutions to Congress.

Judge SUTHERLAND was declared the permanent President of the Convention, and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

JAN. 8—7 P. M.—The Southern mail has not yet arrived. The Philadelphia mail of this morning is received.

The thermometer here stands at 18° above zero, snowing briskly, and violent Northeast wind.

The New-York mail of Monday morning arrived here at noon to-day.

The Democrats are celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans to-night—AMOS KENDALL in the Chair.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held in this city this afternoon. Those present represented nearly $1,000,000 of bonds. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to represent their interests before the Legislature of Maryland, in order to procure the management of the Canal, divested of State control, or for the sale of the work on terms securing to the bondholders the payment of their claims, a coupon on each bond and a tax of one-fourth per cent. being assessed to defray the expenses of sale. It was stated that the outlays on the Canal absorb the income. Six hundred thousand dollars interest remains unpaid, independent of Virginia guaranteed bonds, the entire debt being $2,600,000. The Company was spoken of as nearly bankrupt—the bondholders declaring that it only needed a declaration to make it so. The cost of the Canal was fourteen or fifteen million of dollars.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

At the opening of the session this morning, Mr. Alexander Clerke, of New-York, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Case No. 30—Guild & Lightner vs. Joseph Frontin. Error to United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court, with costs.

No. 23—Robert H. McCreadey et al., claimants of steamer *Bay State*, vs. Goldsmith, Wells, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. Judge Nelson read the judgment of the Court, affirming the decree of Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

No. 4—The heirs of Thomas Bernard vs. Heirs of Chester Ashley et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judgment of Court was read by Judge Catron, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 35—Argument in this case was continued by Hon. H. S. Grier for defendants, and concluded by Hon. J. J. Crittenden for plaintiffs.

No. 37—Edwin C. Little et al. vs. Levi W. Hall et al. Argument was commenced by W. H. Seward for appellants.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Senate organized to-day, by the election of Col. ALEXANDER of Mercer, as President and A. K. THROCKMORTON as Secretary. They are both Democrats.

The House has not yet organized. While the Democrats were in caucus twenty-five members, in waiting, adjourned the House to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when an organization will doubtless be effected.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and was organized by the election of JOHN D. ROCKHOLD of [illegible] as President, and [illegible] Vice-Presidents from each District. A. P. WILLARD was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, and JOHN C. WALKER for Lieutenant-Governor.

American Nomination to the Presidency.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The American State Council of Virginia have nominated Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, for the Presidency. The Richmond *Whig* denounces it as a misrepresentation of the sentiments of the American Party in that State.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A petition was presented from the Census Marshals of New-York, for additional compensation.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. SUCKLEY, to establish a code of criminal procedure. To enable the Assessors of New-York to obtain information necessary to the discharge of their official duties.

By Mr. UPHAM—Directing the Canal Commissioners to put the repairs of all the Canals under contract.

Abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and imposing the duties of that office on the resident Engineers.

By Mr. STRONG—To secure the faithful expenditure of money raised for charitable institutions in the First Senate District.

By Mr. BROOKS—To secure the purity of elections in the City of New-York.

The Harbor Commissioners' report was presented.

ASSEMBLY...ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Five ballots for Speaker were had without choice. Mr. BAILEY's vote was increased three, viz.: Messrs. J. B. CLARK, GRAY and PARKER. WRIGHT, Dem., had gone over to ORELL, K. N.

Report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, in their report to the Legislature, recommend the following as exterior lines on the North River side: "We recommend that the present pier-head line, from the Battery to Hammond-street, be an exterior line, but are not prepared to recommend an exterior line north of Hammond-street. Around the Battery, we recommend that the sea wall recently erected be the exterior line. From Battery-place to Fulton Ferry, we recommend the exterior line to be of an average of 44½ feet from the present line of bulkhead or solid filling; thence to Corlear's Hook, at an average of 350 feet from the present bulkhead, being the average length of piers along this shore from the Battery. From Corlear's Hook to Eighteenth-street, we recommend that the exterior line shall commence 250 feet from the line of East-street, running to the northeast corner of the bulkhead at the foot of Eighteenth-street; thence on a slightly curved line to the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. On the Long Island side, from Harrison-street to Fulton Ferry, we recommend the exterior line as established by law—thence from the end of the pier of the ferry to the northeast corner of MARSTON & POWERS' coal depot—thence to the end of WETMORE's pier at the foot of Adams-street—thence to the wharf of the Gas Works at the foot of Hudson-avenue—thence on a curved line towards the Navy-Yard wall to a point three hundred feet outside of the line of eighteen feet water, along the front of Cob Dock; thence along the Williamsburg shore two hundred and fifty feet outside of eighteen feet water; thence to Newtown Creek at a distance of three hundred feet outside of eighteen feet water."

Marine Disasters—Tonnage in the Port of Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A letter from Dover, dated the 5th inst., reports a schooner laden with naval stores ashore on the Maryland Beach. The pilot boat *Cropper*, on going to her assistance, also got ashore.

There is considerable ice in the Delaware River.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Jan. 7.

The steamer *Marion*, from Charleston, bound to New-York, has put in here short of coal. She experienced a very heavy storm, and reports two barks ashore at Currituck Inlet.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Savannah, bound to Philadelphia, is also here short of coal. The storm here on Saturday and Sunday nights was terrific. The schooner *Fish Hawk*, from New-York for Norfolk, went ashore in Lynhaven Bay. The schooner *Eliza Mourning*, from Staten Island, bound to Norfolk, went ashore at the same place, and subsequently caught fire and was entirely destroyed. No lives lost.

The amount of tonnage now in the port of Norfolk is twenty-five thousand tons, which is more than it has been at any one time during the last twenty years.

The Weather, Mails, &c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8—A. M.

The thermometer here, this morning, was only four degrees above zero. We are now having a driving snow storm. Three Eastern mails are due, being delayed east of Rochester. The roads west are all right.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8—A. M.

It is intensely cold here, the thermometer being eight degrees below zero. No obstruction to railroad travel.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8—A. M.

The thermometer here indicates seventeen degrees below zero. The Express train on the Rock Island Road, which left here at 11 o'clock last night, has not yet reached Joliet. This morning's train on the Alton Railroad was frozen fast in a snow drift, near Lexington. Other roads are supposed to be unobstructed.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The thermometer here is 7° below zero.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8—9 P. M.

Railroads here entirely unobstructed.

The State Military Convention.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the State Military Convention met here this morning. About 200 delegates are present.

Yellow Fever at Aux Cayes.

The brig *Loango*, Capt. LITTLE, from the above port, arrived yesterday, and reports the fever as raging fearfully. Every vessel in the port had lost more or less of her crew. Some of the foreign vessels were entirely deserted, their whole crews having died.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, Napkins, Doyles, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Blankets, Counterpanes, Toilet Quilts, and all other House Furnishing Goods, are now being disposed of at greatly reduced prices, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 [illegible]

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition, for their new patent radical cure truss. The Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1854. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of respectable and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilcox, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 381 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it is appreciated. No. 381 Broadway and Reade-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most desirable return, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Depilatory Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] the hair.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND STILL Reliable, the Unbiased, the Perfect, of the present century of humbugs. Trust to Nature's Gift, and not to the [illegible] by trying to hide your grey locks with [illegible] Dyes. Made and sold, or applied in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CELT.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. MITCHEL, after a year's retirement on his Kentucky farm, *procul a negotiis*, renewed his acquaintance with the public last night at the Tabernacle. His lecture on "The Footsteps of the Celt" was listened to by a house filled to repletion with friends and admirers.

On making his appearance, the lecturer was greeted with a storm of cheering, again and again renewed. He was conducted to the platform by Mr. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

He said: Ladies and gentlemen: Having engaged to come to New-York to deliver a lecture on a purely literary and antiquarian subject, I this night come to fulfill that engagement. But in finding myself once more, after the interval of a year, in this City, I desire to have an opportunity of addressing the citizens of New-York, and especially those citizens who may do me the favor of attending, of Irish birth—[applause]—on a subject which is far dearer to my heart, and which, I believe, is also more interesting to the most of my audience. I therefore announce that in this house, and on the Wednesday of this week, and at this hour, I will deliver a lecture on the "Ripening of the Revolution in Ireland." [Vehement cheering.] Ethnology, the lecturer continued, or the inquiry into the origins, the relationships, the genealogies, and the moral and physical distinctions of nations of men, was a subject that had much occupied the literary world in this age, but not altogether as a matter of abstract speculation. The age that we have the good fortune to live in was too wise to mind abstract science much, and required utilitarian application. It had come to pass, however, that this kind of inquiry, instead of being scientifically pursued, was only a broad apology for insolent braggadocia, or a philosophical weapon of party warfare.

In the Northern States of America, if the people hold the doctrine of BLUMENBACH and PRITCHARD as to the unity of races, it is with a view as to Abolition, the Kansas Iniquity—the Presidency in fact. So the people of the South accept the doctrine of NOTT and GLIDDON as explaining and justifying Slavery. The Russians, in like manner, regarded the Sclavonic as the greatest race, and the French the Franco-Gallic. Anybody at all familiar with British literature must know that the greatest and best race is the Anglo-Saxon, whose characteristic is a divine passion for the goods of other men, while the Celts are known as "a flashy and feminine rabble." For instance, the London *Times*, in speaking "more in sorrow than in anger" of the indignation exhibited in this country at the attempt made by England to crimp the citizens of this republic, accounted for it by the predominance of Celtic blood. In a few days after, however, it endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters by addressing the people as Anglo-Saxons. In fact, if we were good boys we were Anglo-Saxons; if naughty, nothing but Celts.

The Lecturer then proceeded to treat of the origin of the ancient people of Europe. That the ancient Pelasgi were Celts was a fact for which he referred his hearers to the erudite labors of l'Abbé PEZRONNE. The Etruscans, he said, were clearly Celts. The Latin language was the descendant of the Irish, as it was the mother of the Latin. When Paul wrote his Epistle to the Galatians, he might as correctly have termed it the Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Celts; and it was a correspondence in which the Gauls might have taken some pride, were it not that they were addressed "Oh, ye foolish Galatians!" &c. [Laughter.] The earliest immigrations into Europe were from the West to the East, by land; yet by sea, after the discovery of navigation by the Phœnicians, the coasts of Spain, and subsequently those of Ireland and of Great Britain, became liable to the visits of marauders from all parts of the Mediterranean.

The population of Gaul and Hispanic, however, remained Celtic under all changes. Every French soldier who scaled the Malakoff was probably as good a Celt as McMAHON, who led them on. In Ireland, as elsewhere, these invasions were not the invasions of people but of men—adventurers without their wives and families, who became absorbed into the native race. The only danger Ireland ever sustained of becoming un-Celtic was from the importation into that country of Saxon women. That importation, as was apparent from the Book of Rights, was a fact as well known in commercial history as the cotton trade of South Carolina. [Laughter and cheers.]

The present inhabitants of Great Britain must, he said, be either Teutons and Saxon, or Britons and Celtic. The lecturer maintained that they were mainly Celtic—five-sixths Celtic—and entered into a very elaborate and erudite argument to sustain his position. He denied the Anglo-Saxon any credit for the development of the civil institutions whose origin is generally attributed to them. The Jury—which is a very good thing when it is not packed—[applause]—was derived from the Danes, and the English Parliament from the Norwegians. And it was a fact that England had never been invaded without being subdued. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. MITCHEL entered at great length into the results, so far as their influence in determining the character of the race was concerned, of the Cromwellian invasion into Ireland. He confessed that at one time he had thought the Northern Irish were Anglo-Saxon, but subsequent investigation had convinced him that the Scoto-Irish were purely Celtic. Even the prevalence of English names in Ireland was no proof that the bearers of them were English, because the Irish were obliged by statute to take the names of their professions, or assume an Anglicized form. He claimed for the Celt even the great Smith family, but the names of Hodgson, Dobson, and Hodgson, he would make a present of to the Anglo-Saxon. [Laughter.]

The lecture adverted, in conclusion, not only to the supereminent literary ability which had characterised the Celt, but to the military heroism—the fighting "mission"—which has been the most remarkable trait of Irishmen. Their feats from Belgrade to Fontenoy, in every country of Europe and in America, graphically portrayed. There was no such animal, he said, in the world as an Anglo-Saxon. A man, to be sure, might call himself an Anglo-Saxon, just as a Tennessean sometimes called himself "a horse," but a man in calling himself a horse no more made a racer of himself than a man in writing himself down an ass became a donkey.

Mr. MITCHEL resumed his seat amid thundering cheers.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Last Abortive Revolution—The Late Battle with the Indians—Further Depredations—Fall of Sebastopol in Buenos Ayres.

We have news from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of November. The last attempt at revolution has turned out a failure. As to the movements of the leaders of the insurrection, BUSTOS is supposed to have gained the North of Flores and Baltar, nothing is positively known. The Oriental Government has ordered the Argentine emigrants to be retired from the coast, against which COSTA, BUSTOS and GARCIA have reclaimed.

Alluding to the late battle between Gen. HORNOS and the Indians, the *Packet* says:

It is impossible to read the dispatch of General HORNOS, relative to the encounter of the 29th ult., without a thrilling interest. The fate and prospects of the State were once more suspended on his lance. The craven cowardice, perhaps the treachery, of a part of his force, alone deprived him of the glory of a decisive victory. But like another Thermopylæ, the drawn battle is more glorious to the General, than a victory would have been in other circumstances.

According to the incidental admission of a cotemporary, the *Tribune* of Sunday last, in a leading article, the relative forces opposed, on the 29th, were 4,000 on the part of the Indians, and 400 on that of the Government, after the defection of the militia force. This is a fearful disproportion; and we perfectly concur in the opinion emitted in the article referred to, that raw militia forces, impressed into the service, are worse than useless in such an emergency.

It is not unlikely that there may be an understanding between the Indian Caciques and the leaders of the late insurrectionary emeute; and the fact of a simultaneous movement in the Capital, and all along the line of frontier, from the Arroyo del Medio to Tapalque, leaves hardly a doubt on the point. It is to this aspect of the case, we would direct special attention. As already observed, the hostility of the savage tribes is in itself sufficiently formidable, in the hands of a political faction it becomes ten times more so.

Bearing in mind that the Indians are amply supplied with horses, there is a fearful disproportion in numerical strength; and it is impossible not to feel a shudder of apprehension on contemplating the exposed state of our southern establishments, with their scattered and scanty population. We confidently expect from General HORNOS all that man can do, but with his present disposable force it is impossible that he can do all that requires to be done—that he can guard all the points that require to be guarded.

The following is the latest intelligence concerning the movements of the Indians:

On the 9th a party penetrated as far as the Arroyo Chico, from Tandel, twelve or fourteen leagues inland; burning, destroying, and carrying off cattle wherever they came. Of the extent of their depredations we are still ignorant; but it is with reason feared to be the most disastrous invasion that has yet taken place. We have this information from sources that leave no doubt on our mind as to its truth; and we hold it both cruel and impolitic, to conceal or disguise the real state of the case.

The sensation produced in Buenos Ayres on the reception of the news that Sebastopol had fallen, was intense. The British, French and Sardinian residents proposed making some joint demonstration in honor of the event. One patriotic gentleman authorized the *Packet* to put his name down for $5,000 towards defraying the necessary expenses.

Honor to Lieutenant Maury.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. SCHLEIDEN, the Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen, waited upon Lieut. MAURY, we understand, a few days ago, with a highly wrought and beautiful medal, which was presented with a very complimentary letter, of which the subjoined is a copy:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1855.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to hand you, in the name of my Government, the accompanying gold medal. Its German inscription may be thus rendered into English: "To the promoter of science, to the guide of navigators, Lieut. M. F. MAURY, an honorary acknowledgment of the Senate of the Republic of Bremen." This inscription, better than could any expression of mine, shows the sense of high appreciation in which your eminent merits, in regard to all maritime interests, are held in my country, the citizens of which are perhaps more generally engaged in navigation, and therefore more benefited by your valuable discoveries and directions, than those of any other country. Your name, which has so long been an ornament of the United States Navy, is and will ever be gratefully remembered in Bremen.

I beg leave to avail myself of this agreeable occasion to offer you at the same time a renewed assurance of the great personal respect and regard with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister of the Republic of Bremen.

Lieut. M. F. MAURY, U. S. N., LL. D.
Sup. of the U. S. Nat. Observatory, Washington.

GAS AND GAS METERS.—A singular fact has just been brought to light in London, in regard to gas meters. A careful examination of the gas works in London has established this fact, that "the lower the quality of gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the meter; that is, the quantity registered is increased in proportion as the quality is deteriorated."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Most of the Popular Tonic Medicines** contain more or less Alcoholic Stimulants, which prevents their general use. The OXYGENATED BITTERS, being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Employes of the Hydraulic Works** in Van Brunt-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the proprietor, HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, gave evidence of his respect and kind feeling for the workmen employed in the above works, by his liberality in preparing a bountiful repast on the evening of the 26th of December, 1855, and also in the distribution of beautiful and useful presents to each of the workmen and their families, and last, though not least, in the liberal supply of Christmas gifts to make glad the hearts of the young folks,

Resolved, That the thanks of the employees of the establishment are hereby tendered to Mr. HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, and to the ladies who so kindly contributed to our comfort and enjoyment, also to Rev. Dr. VINTON for his able and edifying address on the occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be presented to our generous employer, and also to the ladies interested, and the same be published in the New-York *Daily Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Committee—Thos. Preston, E. S. Thompson, W. C. Scott, John Wilson, E. Williams.

C. TRAVIS, Chairman.
THOMAS PRESTON, Secretary.

☞ **To Contractors**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron hug light beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. GEO. DUTTON,
Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **The Annual Meeting** of the NEW-YORK MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York Medical College on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Medical Profession and medical students are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Phi Kappa Sigma.**—The Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1856. The Oration will be delivered by STACY G. POTTS, Esq., of Trenton, and a poem by HENRY HERBERT, Esq., of Richmond, Va. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, will deliver a Lecture, by request of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The Duty of the North towards Slavery*. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association** meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. This company will start about the 1st of next April. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for property in Wakefield immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Installation in Westminster Church.**—The Presbytery of New-York will meet in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to Install Rev. DAVID KENNEDY Pastor thereof.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant young women; one an excellent meat and pastry cook, understands her business in every particular; has lived with some of the highest families; the other, a nice English girl, can go in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress; can do up fine washing in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For three very experienced Protestant servants, with unexceptionable references, viz: One as cook and laundress—one as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of a baby from its birth; makes children's clothes neatly, and all styles of fancy sewing, and gentlemen's shirts, if required; wages $7. The other is a capable waitress and parlor-maid—takes care of the silver; wages $6. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By an Englishman, aged 34, married, on or before the 1st March; understands his business. Can give five years' good reference, wages not the chief object. Has a good collection of seeds at the disposal of his employer. Address ALPHA, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. She is a Protestant and has a baby only four weeks old. She is a healthy woman and has good references. Apply immediately at No. 135 9th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, to do general housework; has no objections to chamberwork. Is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 115 Hammond, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, an American, as governess to small children, or to assist a lady in sewing, and the care of a house and family. Good City references can be given. Address C. H., Box No 688 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young woman, as waiter, chambermaid or child's nurse, in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter; reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 18th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A tip-top salesman who is well acquainted with Western trade, to wanted in a staple dry-goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 205, with real name and name of referee.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—Will be expected to assist in the washing and ironing. One who can bring good City reference may learn of a situation by applying this day between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., at No. 21 Gramercy-park.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—A competent lady teacher, for voice and piano, for a situation in a large Female academy in South Carolina. Apply at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, between 12 and 2 o'clock, this day and to-morrow.

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of Harvard College, thoroughly competent to prepare a student for admission to the Sophomore Class of that College, will find occupation as a private tutor by addressing Box No. 2,296, Lower Post-Office, giving name, references as to qualifications, place of residence, &c.

MATRON AND DRESSMAKER WANTED.—A well educated middle-aged Lady—a communicant of the Episcopal Church—is required to assist in the management of a Church Charitable Institution. Full particulars can be obtained at No. 149 Grand-st.

CARPET UPHOLSTERER WANTED—One thoroughly competent to take the management of the business. Also several first-rate workmen to put down carpets and oil-cloths. Apply to W. & J. SLOANE, 500 Broadway.

NAPOLEON TIE.—Makers wanted at No. 90 West 32d-st., basement. Positively none but experienced hands on Napoleon Ties need apply. To such the highest prices will be paid, and constant work given. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M., only.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

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BABY WANTED—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 24th-st., 3d door from 9th-av.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

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DICKENS' NEW CHRISTMAS STORY
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This delightful STORY is in Dickens' finest holiday humor, and is fully equal to anything ever before written by him, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers. For sale by booksellers everywhere.

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APPLETON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS
FOR THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
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ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH.

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OR, NEW-YORK UNDER THE DUTCH.
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ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH,

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DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. G. BAGLEY & CO., is dissolved this day by its own limitation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855. A. G. BAGLEY,
H. H. HOUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a new copartnership, and admitted Mr. CHAS. F. NEWTON, who becomes a partner in our house from this date. The business will be carried on at No. 1 Maiden-lane, under the name and firm of BAGLEY, HOUGHTON & CO.
A. G. BAGLEY,
H. H. HOUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. C. F. NEWTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD being dissolved, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD will continue, on his individual account, the business of buying and selling Stocks on commission, dealing in Commercial Paper and Foreign Exchange, and negotiating Bonds and Loans, at the office heretofore occupied by the firm, No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD—Will continue the Stock, Note and Exchange Brokerage business as heretofore at No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.—JONAS G. DUDLEY and FREDERICK JACOBSON are partners in our firm from this date.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES & CO., No. 47 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 1st Mo., 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church st.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday delicacies put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of
J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 289 Washington-st.

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STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
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A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

A high and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. HOGMAN,
New-York India Rubber Warehouse,
No. 27 Malden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any clothes to dispose of can receive the utmost value in cash by sending to the stores No. 12 Laurens-st., or No. 52 West Broadway, or by sending a note through the post, S. COHEN. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinacel sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 34 Beaver-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The time for holding the Annual Meeting of this Association having been changed from January to May, the Board of Direction have ordered the publication of the following statement of the business of the year 1855.

The Receipts for the year, other than those arising from Classes, Lectures and the Demilt Fund, are as follows:

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1855		$10 52
Since received from Initiation fees	$1,306 00	
Quarterly dues	9,314 50	
Fines	129 39	
Sale of Catalogues	12 85	
Sale of Kent's Course of Reading	9 36	
Appropriation from Lecture Fund (for placing Statuary in the Reading Room)	135 50	11,014 10
Total		$11,024 62

The Expenditures were as follows:

For Books, Periodicals and Binding	$3,219 72
Printing	374 85
Advertising	156 52
Salaries	4,411 47
Incidentals (including Postage, &c.)	397 15
Light	1,256 91
Insurance	447 65
Fixtures	402 05
Stationery	81 73
Cleaning Library, &c	72 01
Total	$10,320 05
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1856	204 57—$11,024 62

The number of members on the 1st of Jan., 1855, was 4,903
There have since joined 1,306
There have since withdrawn 310
Accounts closed 892—1,202—104
Present number 4,707
Stockholders 957
Honorary Members 105
Life Members 4
Total number entitled to the privilege of the Library 5,764

The number of Volumes belonging to the Library at the beginning of the year was 42,795
There have since been added 2,000
Total number 44,795

During the year there have been delivered to members or to their order 130,553 volumes
The number of persons making use of the Reading-Room for the same period 108,498

Valuable donations have been made to the Library and to the Cabinet during the year, which will be duly acknowledged in the regular Report. We would mention at the present time, however, two fine pieces of marble statuary, executed by Mr. Mosier, and presented to us by Henry A. Stone, Esq., also, a full-length portrait of I. M. Hoffman, Esq., by Baker, and presented by the mercantile friends of Mr. Hoffman.

An effort is now making to reduce the building debt of the Clinton Hall Association by subscription to its stock, which, if successful, will add to the income of the Mercantile Library the receipts from the rent of Clinton Hall; and the Board of Directors would call upon the members of the Association to use their influence with their employers and others in procuring subscriptions for this purpose, and thereby place this institution in a position commensurate with the necessities and progress of our metropolis. Subscriptions will be received at the Library or either of the Trustees of Clinton Hall Association, and by the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association. By order. GEO. C. WOOD. President.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Secretary,
Clinton Hall, Jan. 8, 1856.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S third Lecture, on *Moses, the Law-giver*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Single tickets to *whole* course, $2 50; gentleman and one lady, $4; gentleman and two ladies, $5; single lecture, 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

THE PIONEER NATIONAL LIVE OAK CLUB.—A special public meeting of this Club will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock, to which the attendance of other Live Oak Clubs is invited. By order of
C. S. PUTNAM, Secretary. H. W. WILD, President.
Several gentlemen of distinction will address the meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, 1st-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business. By order
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Will lecture in the 20th-street Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, Subject: *Mirthfulness*. Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING WANTED.—A gentleman from Paris, and lady who is known as a fine performer in singing and piano-forte, and thorough instructress in both, wish to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where their services in tuition in the French and Italian languages, piano-forte and singing would be taken in compensation therefor. The gentleman occupies a business of his own, but would devote his leisure hours to the family, both are amiable in their manners to make it pleasant in a family, or would make themselves useful no matter where. Address J. P. T., No. 471 8th-av., at the drug store, corner 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Three single gentlemen wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, uptown, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. They desire one handsomely furnished parlor and three single bedrooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays. Location below Union-place preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 1,125 Post-Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A front room with bedroom attached, also one, &c., which will be let very reasonable to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; in a private family, without board. Apply at No. 158 Bowery, at the Drug store.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, a furnished drawing-room and bedroom, board for the lady, in a private family of the hi best respectability in Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address E. M., *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000. A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood and public thoroughfare, consisting of stock and fixtures, a young horse and covered wagon, and valuable lease of house; the present proprietor being engaged in other business, cannot attend to it. Inquire at No. 558 Pearl-st. near Broadway.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount in a safe and profitable business which yields from 75 to 100 per cent. profit. To an enterprising man an opportunity to realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum offers, as will be shown upon an interview. Address with real name, B. BROWN, this office.

THE ADVERTISER having at his command from $2,000 to $5,000 wants to make an investment in some safe and sound business, if security will be given, and where he may find employment as bookkeeper or salesman. Address, with real name, M. A. B., office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, HOUSE-AGENS, &c., &c.—WANTED ON LEASE—By a respectable party, a suitable locality in a good location of the City, for establishing a Bakery. Premises with store, stable, &c., already fitted up for such business, preferred. Early applications are solicited. Address C. E., Box 3,701 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—To rent on or before the 15th of February next, a modern built house situated between Lexington and 6th avs., not above 37th-st. Address with location and rent, H. M., Box No. 528 lower Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, between 4th and 8th avs., and below 23d-st. Also, for sale, cheap, a four-story brick house. Terms easy. Rents for $950. Inquire of F. S. BOYD, No. 340 Broadway.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES	$25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD-HUNTING, English Patent-Levers	55

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army during the past year, and to lay before you the reports of the heads of the several Bureaus of the War Department, and communications from other officers of the Army.

The authorized strength of the Army (as now posted) is 17,867 officers and men; but the accompanying tables prepared by the Adjutant General's Office show that at the date of the latest returns, the actual strength was 16,758. The recruiting service is now progressing satisfactorily, however and it is believed that in a few months the disparity between the authorized and actual strength of the Army, 3,115 men, will be nearly overcome. The number of enlistments made during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, was 10,648. The number of persons offering to enlist and who were refused on account of minority and unfitness for service, was 20,523. The number of casualties in the army by deaths, discharges and desertions, during the same period, was 5,509. The very numerous applications for the discharges of minors—so many of which have succeeded within the past year, recders it necessary that some steps should be taken to check the growing evil, and the serious expense to which the Government is thereby subjected. The regulations are sufficiently explicit on the subject of the enlistment of minors; but recruiting officers are frequently deceived by the appearance of the recruit, and the false representations respecting his true age. In cases where deceptions of this character have been practiced, the contract should be considered binding, or the recruit should be required, at the time of enlisting, to swear that he is either of full age, or being a minor, that he has neither parent nor guardian. A modification to this extent of the existing law respecting the discharges of minors, (the act of the act of Sept. 28, 1850,) would, it is believed, lessen the impositions which are now practiced, and protect the Government from us is considerable loss.

The general distribution of the troops remains, for the most part, as indicated in the last annual report. Among the changes of most importance are the following: The four additional regiments authorized by the act of March 3, 1855, have been recruited and organized. Seven Companies of the 1st Cavalry have recently returned from an expedition into the Sioux country, and the regiment will Winter at Fort Leavenworth, where it will be in position for ulterior operations in the Spring. The 2d Cavalry has been sent to the Department of Texas, to replace the six Companies of the 2d Dragoons, transferred to the Department of the West.

The 8th Infantry, (riflemen,) designed for service in the Department of the Pacific, has been embodied at Fort Monroe, and held under instruction, preparatory to a campaign which it was proposed it should undertake as soon as the season would permit through the Indian country on the headwaters of the Missouri and tributaries of the Columbia River, from which exhibition of our power among the remote tribes it was expected a beneficial influence over them would result. But in accordance with the necessity occasioned by a letter from Gen. Wool, commanding the Department of the Pacific, dated Nov. 3, and this day received at the War Department, that regiment will be diverted from the proposed campaign by the overland route and be dispatched with the least delay by way of the Isthmus to reinforce the command engaged in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Oregon.

The 10th Infantry, (riflemen,) with the exception of one company attached to the Sioux Expedition, has been ordered to the military stations on the Upper Mississippi. A portion of this regiment when the season admits will be employed to establish a post on the Red River of the North, near the Northern boundary of Minnesota, agreeable to an act passed at the last session of Congress appropriating $5,000, a sum altogether inadequate for that object. Six companies of the 3d Infantry have taken post at Fort Pierre on the Upper Missouri. Continued Indian difficulties on the Oregon route have rendered it necessary to retain in the Department of the West, the 6th Infantry, which regiment it was contemplated to send to the Pacific coast.

Efforts are still in progress for the removal of the remnant of the Seminole tribe from Florida. The troops there have been kept actively employed in exploring the country by land and water, and in opening roads. By these means much important information respecting the territory in possession of the Indians has been gained, which will greatly facilitate future operations. All intercourse with these Indians has been strictly prohibited, and it is believed they have not, in any instance, passed the line of observation occupied by the troops.

In the Department of the West, Texas, New-Mexico and the Pacific, Indian hostilities have been of frequent occurrence.

For the purpose of chastising the Sioux Indians implicated in the massacre of a detachment of United States troops in August of last year, and to protect from Indian incursions the Western frontiers of Nebraska and Kansas, and emigrant routes leading from the Missouri River to the West, a military force was sent into the country inhabited by the Sioux, late in the Summer, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Harney. On the 3d of September, that officer, with a portion of his command, engaged a party of the Brulé band of the Sioux Nation, and after a short conflict, completely routed them. Eighty-six Indians were killed, and a large number taken prisoners. The papers and property captured, leave no doubt that this band was concerned in the massacre of the detachment above referred to, as well as in the murders and depredations committed upon emigrants, and in the robbery of the public mails.

In the Departments of Texas, New-Mexico and the Pacific, military expeditions have been sent against the Indians guilty of outrages upon the persons and property of the frontier inhabitants and emigrants within those sections of the country, and in several cases summary punishment has been inflicted by the troops upon the offending tribes.

The details of these operations will be found in the papers accompanying this report.

The mail steamer just arrived at New-York has brought advices from the Department of the Pacific to Nov. 5, by which I regret to learn that Indian hostilities of a much more serious character than the difficulties to that Department referred to above, or than from the official reports previously received, there had been reason to apprehend, have occurred in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. The letter of the Governor of the Territory, and of the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, of Oct. 24, of which replies are herewith submitted, furnish the only official information on the subject in the possession of this Department. It will be perceived that to meet the emergency the Governor has ordered out a mounted volunteer force of seventeen companies, or about 1,200 men.

The Department at this distance and in the absence of more definite information, especially in regard to the extent of the combination among the host le tribes, cannot judge what volunteer reinforcements to the regular troops may be necessary. This is a matter which must be necessarily left to the military commander in the Department of the Pacific, who has received, on the theatre of hostilities. His presence there will obviate the difficulties which might otherwise arise on the subject of rank and command between officers of the volunteers and regular forces. The alacrity with which the volunteers have responded to the call of Gov. CURRY gives assurance that their aid will be as efficient as it has been prompt, and it is hoped that their continuance in the military service to the great interruption of these ordinary pursuits will be limited to the shortest possible duration by the arrival of reinforcements which have been ordered to the regular troops of that Department.

From a recent report of the Commanding General of the Department of New-Mexico, it appears that all the Indian tribes within his command have concluded treaties with the Governor of the Territory and retired to the limits assigned them.

Service in Indian campaigns, though little calculated to excite the military ardor of the soldier, is attended by equal hazard and even by greater privations than belongs to war with a civilized foe. The gallantry, zeal and devotion of both officers and men have been repeatedly within the last year put to the severest test, and they have on all such occasions equaled the anticipations which past conduct warranted, and have renewed their claim to the gratitude of those whose flag they bear and in whose service they have suffered.

The unusual extent of the operations above detailed has necessarily caused large expenditures, which must exceed the appropriations made for the ordinary wants of the military service—an incident to which appropriations made upon estimates prepared so long in advance is always subject.

My attention has been recently called to the practice in the settlement of accounts at the Treasury of charging sums due in past years to the current appropriations. It is deemed preferable that the settlement of old accounts should be provided for by appropriations for averages, and that the practice above referred to be checked, since so long as it prevails the appropriations for current expenses must prove insufficient and deficiency bills be the necessary consequence.

In my last report I suggested several measures which I deemed necessary to preserve and increase the efficiency of the Army.

The principal of these was a revision of the laws regulating rank and command, and those fixing the organization of the Army. In relation to the evils than shown to be inherent in the present system, I need only say that additional experience has demonstrated their existence more clearly, while it has given no reason to distrust the advantages which were hoped from the changes indicated. That the right of command should follow rank by one certain and determinate rule is that officers, who hold commissions which entitle them to the command of troops, should not at an early period of service be placed permanently in positions on the staff which afford no opportunity for increasing military knowledge or confirming military habits; that troops organized, equipped, and unecessarily employed, for the same service, should not be divided into different armies; that those serving on foot with reinmental organization and bearing muskets or rifles, should not be divided into artillery and infantry; nor mounted men, armed and equipped alike, be divided into dragoons and cavalry. These propositions are the basis of the principal recommendations submitted in my last report. They appear too clear to me to need to be enforced by argument, and I hope the evils which the bare statement of the facts expose will not be suffered to exist after the subject shall have secured the considerate attention of Congress.

A measure scarcely inferior in importance to those which relate to rank, command and organization, is that which has in view to increase the efficiency of the army, by retiring from active service those officers who are no longer capable of fulfilling its requirements. But as their profession affords little opportunity for attention to personal interest, and as the present low rates of compensation allowed for their services indicates that it was fixed in connection with the idea of a permanent tenure, it would scarcely seem to be just abruptly to discharge them without any provision for the future. Nor would such course be consistent with the gratitude due to those who, amid the dangers and privations of military life, have been disabled by many years of faithful service, or by wounds received in battle.

As, however, the claims of individuals must always be subservient to the public good, so nothing can justify a system which retains men in office for which they have become disqualified.

When age, wounds or other casualties of service have stripped an officer of the power to discharge the duties of a station which in earlier life he adorned, a just consideration for his own fame and a due regard for the public welfare demand that he should give place to one whose mental and physical activity is equal to the station, and who, stimulated by early promotion, would not fail to emulate the honorable fame of him whom he succeeds.

As one of the recommendations intimately connected with this subject, I have to renew that made in my former reports for an increase of the compensation of army officers, and a revision of the laws respecting their allowances.

That this measure has failed heretofore to secure the attention which is in my opinion due to it, I attribute to the misconceptions, which are general, as to the amount of the pay and the emoluments of a great majority of officers in active service. In the present condition of the laws regulating the pay and allowances of officers, some may, under certain circumstances, receive much larger allowances than others, and indeed more than the nature of the service justifies, and these, which are but exceptional cases, have given rise to a general impression that the compensation of the officers is much higher than it actually is. Perhaps the error would have been less prevalent were it not that their compensation is made up of many items, which vary according to circumstances, and render it difficult to compute the amount in all cases with certainty. But, whenever the subject shall be fully considered, the truth will, I am confident show that the officers of the Army are, on the average, less liberally compensated than those who pursue any other occupation demanding equal capacity and acquirements.

I also renew the recommendation that the provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, be extended to all enlisted men, some few of, whom are, by the military signification of the words used in that statute, excluded from the benefits that were probably intended for all who come under military obligations by enlistment.

I commend to consideration the representations of the Surgeon-General respecting the necessity for an increase in the Medical corps. Such increase is required in consequence of the subdivision of our troops, and as the want of Medical officers renders necessary the employment of citizen physicians, often at a higher compensation than that of a Surgeon of the Army, the new appointments would be attended with no additional expense. I therefore recommend the adoption of the measure.

I concur with the Quartermaster-General in recommending the addition of five Military Storekeepers to his Department. At present there is but a single dépôt of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and as the supplies for the whole Army have to be dispatched therefrom to each company, the distribution can only be made at long intervals and consequently in large quantities, so that the companies are embarrassed in their movements, and the expense of transportation is increased by the large amounts of stores which they have to take with them. With five dépôts properly located, the distribution could be made more frequently and in small quantities. The troops would be less encumbered with baggage, and the expense of their movements would be diminished.

By the seventh section of an act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, approved May 1, 1820, it is provided that no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase. Although the steady progress of our frontier westward, and the advance of our military posts with it, has rendered it frequently necessary to abandon old sites and occupy new ones, the prohibition to purchase land has not until recently been the cause of much embarrassment since the troops were operating in territories where nearly all the land was already the property of the Government. In Texas, however, the case is different: there, this Government owns no land except such as it may have acquired by purchase for specific objects, and the greater number of our military posts stand upon the property of private persons or of the State. Embarrassments have arisen from this cause, and I have therefore to recommend that the act above cited be so amended as to permit this Department, under such limitations as Congress may deem proper, to purchase such land as may be required for the sites of military posts.

I have again to ask attention to the necessity of legislation to authorize this Department to sell useless military sites. Two statutes have been enacted for this purpose, but neither, according to the contemporaneous construction given them, is applicable to the largest class of cases that now embarrasses the Department. According to that construction, the Act of March 3, 1819, (3 Stat., 520,) applies only to sites then in possession of the United States, and that of April 28, 1828, (4 Stat., 264,) applies only to land conveyed to the United States for military purposes, neither including reservations from the public domain, which were not occupied as military sites on the 3d of March, 1819. Owing to this omission, when the troops find it necessary to abandon a post of this description, the Department can not sell the land upon which the buildings and improvements of the abandoned post are located, but can only sell the buildings to be torn down and removed, and of course the price obtained bears no proportion to their value. I hope that authority will be given the Department in such cases, to sell a portion of the land with the buildings, and use the proceeds for the establishment of new posts in such advanced positions as it may be necessary for the troops to occupy.

In transmitting the annual reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum for the past year, I take occasion to transmit also their reports for three preceding years, which were made annually to this Department, pursuant to regulations, but which have not been heretofore forwarded.

The view which these reports give of the results of the institution does not fulfill the anticipations which were entertained at the time of its establishment. Authority early means were taken to give notice of their rights to all entitled to the benefit of the Asylum, by orders published to the Army, and by the handbills sent to every Post-Office in the United States, yet the aggregate number of inmates of the several branches of the Asylum was at the dates of the respective annual reports, 50, 73, and 74; in addition to the last number, six men, having families, were receiving relief without being quartered at the Asylum. In the meantime, the Treasurer's accounts show that the net receipts were $490,141 17, that the cost of sites, buildings, furniture, stock, &c., was $280,163 75; and that the amount of current expenses was $91,314 19. If to the current expenses of the several branches there be added the interest on the cost of buildings, &c., the exercise of maintaining each inmate will be found to exceed $57—an expense as great as to indicate the propriety of seeking some proper mode of effecting a reduction.

The buildings on the site near Washington City, with the addition thereto, now far advanced towards completion, will probably afford accommodations for 150 men, a number greater than that which, judging from the past rate of increase, will seek admission into the Asylum for many years to come. The branch which was established in 1852 at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, has been already discontinued, and the same measure is deemed advisable with regard to that at Harrodsburgh, Kentucky. This branch was founded upon a heavy charge upon the Asylum fund, and is maintained at an expense much exceeding the advantages conferred upon the disabled soldier, but as it was established in consequence of the provisions of law contained in the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 31, 1852, section 18, and of March 3, 1853, section 14, the propriety of declaratory legislation in the case is suggested.

I would again call attention to the propriety of additional legislation, which shall place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of he army on an equality with those of the officers and sailors of the navy.

I also again invite attention to the necessity of legislative provision for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers, by intrusting to a single accounting officer all duties of the whole, instead of requiring disbursing officers to render accounts to two Auditors as at present. The confusion and embarrassment consequent upon the division of duties, involving injurious delays in final settlement, have heretofore been brought to the attention of Congress, and it is hoped that the evils represented will not be suffered to exist much longer.

Under the appropriation made at the last session for the importation of camels, an officer of the army and one of the navy have been directed to proceed to the east to obtain animals of the different breeds most likely to be useful in our climate. By the kindness of the Secretary of the Navy, a store-ship, destined for the Mediterranean with naval supplies, was placed at the disposal of this Department to bring in a return cargo of camels and dromedaries. I refer, for the last report received from the officer charged with the execution of the commission, to it is expected that as many of those animals as the vessel will transport will be shipped for the United States in February next. Recent inquiries respecting the use of these animals in the Crimea confirm me in the belief that they will be found highly valuable in the military service in our country.

For detailed information respecting the Military Academy, I refer to reports of the Chief Engineer, and of the Board of Visitors, herewith transmitted, which exhibit a satisfactory view of the condition of that institution. I concur in the recommendations of the former, for the establishment of a new professorship, in order that the chaplain may be relieved of the duties of Professor of Ethics and English studies; for the appointment of an Instructor of Cavalry, and for the allowance of flat artillery pay to the Instructor of Artillery.

The act of March 16, 1802, requires that the corps of Engineers be stationed at West Point, and constitute the Military Academy, and that the principal Engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall superintend said Academy. By this act the cadets were made part of the corps, and the whole number of officers and cadets was limited to twenty. Under subsequent legislation the number of cadets have been increased nearly thirty fold, and owing to this extension of the Academy, and to the demand for the services of Engineers in the field and on permanent works, the affairs of the Academy are mainly administered by professors holding no military commission, and officers detailed from the army generally. Thus the post has long ceased to be exclusively an Engineer station, as originally contemplated, and the Chief Engineer himself, under the act establishing an Engineer Bureau in this Department, has been stationed at Washington. I therefore recommend such revision of the act in question as will render its provisions consistent with the changes introduced by subsequent legislation, and the necessity of the service.

The sea-coast defences have, during the past year, been steadily pressed towards completion to the extent of the means granted by Congress for that purpose. In no part of our military system is the exercise of wise foresight more necessary than in the prosecution of these works, and I recommend to favorable consideration the remarks of the Chief Engineer upon the subject.

The preparation of the armament for these works is in advance of the constructions.

The communication heretofore made for an appropriation to commence the fortification of Ship Island is renewed. The importance of this work, as connected with the defence of the approaches to New-Orleans, and the command of the inner channel of communication between the Mississippi River and Mobile harbor, has been augmented, both by the increased value of that navigation in time of peace, and the introduction of light-draught war steamers, which would render this approach still more available for the operations of an enemy, than when, in 1814, it was selected as the line of a hostile descent.

The physical geography of the vast region drained by the Columbia River indicates that, at some day, a great city must arise at that point which shall become its commercial *entrepôt*. Attention has been heretofore called to the necessity of fortifying the entrance to the Columbia River, and I would again commend it to attention and favorable consideration.

For information in regard to the operations of the Ordnance Department, I refer to the accompanying report of the Colonel of Ordnance, taking occasion to renew the recommendations I have heretofore made for an appropriation for arsenals in Texas and New-Mexico, on the North Pacific coast, in Oregon or Washington Territory, as may be found most advisable; also, for a national armory for the fabrication of caunon and projectiles. My views in regard to the expediency of these measures, as heretofore given, remain unchanged. The reasons then advanced in support of the recommendations remain in full force, and are referred to instead of being repeated here.

At the National Armories the manufacture of smooth-bored arms has been brought to a close. New models for all small arms have been adopted upon the right principle, and embracing the improvements described in my last Report, and it is expected that the armories will be at work upon the new arms before the close of the year.

In the meantime, the improved ammunition, to which mainly is due the increased range recently obtained by small arms, has been issued to troops bearing groove arms, and its use in actual service has fully realized all the advantages that were anticipated.

Among the new models for small arms is a pistol of increased length of barrel, furnished with an attachment to the stock, which may be instantly applied, and which converts it into a carbine. Should this prove as valuable in actual service as the experiments now made indicate, no difficulty will be needed between the arms and equipments of dragoons and those of light cavalry but the whole armed with this weapon will be rendered in reality of movement equal to light cavalry, and in combat at effective as heavy dragoons. It is thought that this arm will be found also well adapted to the use of sappers and miners of men working in the trenches, and of light artillery men.

Under provisions made last year for the purchase of breech-loading rifles many samples of this weapon have been examined, and a number of various patterns purchased and placed in the hands of troops for trial in the field. It is deemed indispensable to subject them to this test before adopting any as a standard weapon.

The distribution of arms to the militia of the several States for the current year has been made according to representation in Congress, as prescribed by the 7th section of the Army Appropriation act, approved March 3, 1855. In fixing the quota of the District of Columbia and the Territories, which by that act is left to the discretion of the Executive, it was determined that the District and the Territories should receive the quota of States having the least representation in Congress. The provision of the act which required this Department to equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms distributed to the States was executed by issuing from the United States arsenals to each State and Territory which had received less than two thousand stand, as many arms as would bring their supply up to that number.

Arrangements have been made to convert arms of the old model, issued to the States, when desired by them into rifled arms of the new model, with percussion lock and primer attached. The expense of the alteration to be charged to the States, and deducted from their several quotas of the appropriation for the annual supply of arms.

Under the appropriation made at the last session additions of cavalry and light infantry tactics have been procured for the militia, and are in course of distribution.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed directing the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed, on a site to be selected by the President of the United States, a suitable building for the care and preservation of the ordnance and military accoutrements of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, and for the care and preservation of the military trophies of the revolutionary and other wars, and for the deposit of newly-invented and models arms for the military service; for which purpose the sum of $30,000 was appropriated. In the execution of this act, a site was selected, and a plan and specification for a conformable to this means granted, prepared and bids for the work duly invited by public advertisement.

A contract has been entered into, but at so late a period that no progress has been made in the construction of the building.

The work upon the military roads in the Territory of Minnesota has generally made satisfactory progress. Those in Utah, Washington and Oregon, for which appropriations were made last year have been completed according to the plans adopted. Those for which appropriations were made at the last session in Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, and New-Mexico have not been put under construction. No report has yet been received of the completion of the necessary preliminary surveys.

The surveys of the Northwestern Lakes has been prosecuted with skill and energy. The several parties employed on this work have been almost exclusively engaged during the past season, in Lakes Michigan and Superior, and the St. Mary's River. A large area has been surveyed, more than a thousand hours have been located to mark dangerous reefs and shoals, and materials have been gathered for the minute and reliable charts so necessary to the navigation of those inland seas.

The appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements have, with few exceptions, been exhausted, or reduced so low as not to be effective for future operations. Snag and dredge boats are usually built out of appropriations for special works, and when, therefore, the fund is expended, it has been deemed proper to sell such boats, machinery and materials, and apply the proceeds to the benefit of the work for which the money was appropriated. The rapid deterioration and constant expense attendant on the preservation of boats, does not permit that they should be kept beyond a short period, the contingency of future appropriations being made. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, the snag-boats on the western rivers have been sold, and the amounts drawn for the construction, equipment, and repair of those boats, from the appropriations for the respective rivers, were thus made available for the improvements to which they belonged. And like course, under like circumstances, will have to be adopted in relation to the dredge boats on the northern lakes and coasts of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Under the authority given in the Army Appropriation Act of August 4, 1854, section 5, to use the appropriation for the removal of the Red River raft in such way as would secure navigation in and around said raft, an examination of the obstructions and surrounding locality was instituted, and a plan adopted to secure navigation around the greater part of the raft, through Dooley's Bayou, and an agent, with the necessary machinery, is employed in its execution.

Reference is made to the documents accompanying the Report from the Topographical Bureau, for the progress made in the improvement of western rivers and lake harbors, the construction of military roads, and the survey of the Florida canal; and to the Report of the Chief Engineer for the work on the Atlantic and Gulf harbors and rivers.

The reports of the officers employed under the appropriations made for explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, were submitted to Congress, on the 27th February last, with a report, from the Department, giving a general sketch of the country over which they extended, a recapitulation of their results, and a comparison of their distinguished characteristics, from which it was concluded that, of the routes examined, the most practicable and economical was that of the thirty-second parallel. A report is herewith submitted from the officer in this Department charged with the revision of the work of the several parties, and I refer to it for additional information, derived from materials collected, on a further examination of them by himself and the several officers who made the particular surveys, as well as for the results of explorations carried on during the past year. When the report was made, in February last, many of the maps, drawings, and scientific papers, intended to form part of the report, and which could only be prepared after an elaborate examination of the materials collected, had not been completed, for the want of time, and it became necessary to substitute hastily prepared drawings and preliminary reports. This was particularly the case with regard to the work on the route of the thirty-fifth parallel. A minute examination of the material collected in that survey has resulted in showing the route more practicable than it was at first represented to be, and in reducing to nearly one-half the original estimates of the officer in charge of the survey, which indeed seemed, when they were submitted, to be extravagant, and were noted, in the report from this Department, as probably excessive.

Another interest developed in the course of the further examination of the work on the route of the thirty-second parallel, is that the Colorado Desert, which is traversed by this route for a distance of 138 miles, and which, in the report referred to, was noted as consisting of a soil that needed only water to render it highly productive, is in fact the Delta of the Colorado River, and, according to barometric levels, is so much lower than that into which it has been conducted, as effectually to prevent the determination of some questions of science which no number of smaller or detached explorations could have furnished. The facts developed by these surveys, added to other information which we possess, suggest some considerations of great interest with regard to our territory on the Pacific. They exhibit it as a narrow slope of an average width of less than 150 miles, of cultivable land skirting the ocean for a distance of 1,000 miles, which, from the productions which are known to grow beyond their value, and which would be most readily turned to the use of an invader, drained by two rivers of wide-spread branches, and with seaports lying so directly upon the ocean that a hostile fleet could commence an attack upon any one of them within a few hours after being descried from land, or if fortified against attack so few in number, that comparatively few ships would suffice to blockade them.

This territory is not more remote from the principal European States than from those parts of our own country whence it would derive its military supplies, and some of those States have colonies and possessions on the Pacific which would greatly facilitate their operations against it. With these advantages, and those which the attacking force always has of choice of time and place, an enemy possessing a considerable military marine could with comparatively little cost to himself, the subject as to enormous expenses in giving to our Pacific sealine that protection which it is the duty of the general Government to afford.

In the first years of a war with any great maritime Power, the communication by sea could not be relied upon for the transportation of supplies from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Our Naval Peace Establishment would not furnish adequate convoys for the number of store-ships which it would be necessary to employ, and store-ships alone laden with supplies could not undertake a voyage 20,000 miles, passing numerous neutral ports, where an enemy's armed vessel, even of the smallest size, might lie in wait to intercept them.

The only line of communication then would be overland, and by this it would be impracticable with any means heretofore used to furnish the amount of supplies required for the defence of the Pacific Coast. At the present prices over the best part of the route, the expense of land transportation alone for the annual supplies, provisions, clothing, camp equipage and ammunition for such an army as it would be necessary to maintain there, would exceed $20,000,000, the land transportation of each field 12 pounder, with a due supply of ammunition for one year, would cost $3,500, of each 24 pounder and ammunition $9,000, and of a sea-coast gun and ammunition $12,000. The transportation of ammunition for a year for 1,000 sea-coast guns would cost $10,000,000. But the expense of transportation would be vastly increased by war, and at the rates that were paid on the Northern frontier during the last war with Great Britain, the above estimates would be trebled. The time required for the overland journey would be from four to six months. In point of fact, however, supplies for such an army could not be transported across the Continent. On the arid and barren belts to be crossed the limited quantities of water and grass would soon be exhausted by the numerous draught animals required for heavy trains, and over such distances forage could not be carried for their sub-istence. On the other hand the enemy would send out his supplies at from one-seventh to one-twentieth the above rates, and in less time, perhaps in one-fourth the time, if he should obtain command of the Isthmus routes.

Any reliance, therefore, upon furnishing that part of our frontier with means of defence from the Atlantic and interior States after the commencement of hostilities, would be vain; and the next resource would be to accumulate there such an amount of stores and supplies as would suffice during the continuance of the contest, or until we could obtain command by the sea. Assigning but a moderate limit to this period, the expense would yet be enormous. The fortifications, dépôts and storehouses would necessarily be on the largest scale, and the cost of placing supplies there for five years would amount to nearly $100,000,000.

In many respects the cost during peace would be equivalent to that during war. The perishable character of many articles would render it, perhaps, impracticable to put provisions in dépôt for such a length of time, and in any case there would be deterioration amounting to some millions of dollars a year.

These considerations and others of a strictly military character cause the Department to examine with interest all projects promising the accomplishment of a railroad communication between the navigable waters of the Mississippi and those of the Pacific Ocean. As military operations depend in a greater degree upon rapidity and certainty of movement than upon any other circumstance, the instantaneous line of railway transportation has greatly improved its means of defending our Atlantic and inland frontiers; and to give us a sense of security from attack upon the most exposed portion of our territory it is requisite that the facility of railroad transportation should be extended to the Pacific coast. Were such a road completed, our Pacific coast, instead of being further removed in time and less accessible to us than an enemy, would be brought within a few days of easy communication, and the cost of supplying an army there, instead of being many times greater to us than to him, would be about equal. We would be relieved of the necessity of accumulating large supplies on that coast, to waste, perhaps, through long years of peace, and we could feel entire confidence that, let war come when, and with whom it may, before a hostile expedition could reach that exposed frontier an ample force could be placed there to repel any attempt at invasion.

From the results of the surveys authorized by Congress, we derive at least the assurance that the work is practicable, and may dismiss the apprehensions which, previously, we could not but entertain as to the possibility of defending our Pacific territory through a long war with a powerful maritime power.

The judgment which may be formed as to the prospect of its completion most central our future plans for the military defence of that frontier, and any plan for the purpose which should have that consideration end of view would be as imperfect as if it should disregard all the views other resources with which commerce and art aid the operations of armies.

Whether we shall depend on private capital and enterprise alone, for the early establishment of railroad communication, or shall we promote its construction by such aid as the General Government may constitutionally give; whether we shall rely upon the contiguousness of peace, until the increase of the population and resources of the Pacific States shall render them independent of all from those of the Atlantic States and Mississippi Valley, or whether we shall adopt the extensive system of defence above referred to are questions of public policy which belong to Congress to decide.

Beyond the direct employment of such a road for military purposes, it has other relations to all the great interests of our Confederacy, political, commercial and social, the prosperity of which essentially contribute to the common defence. On these last, and my purpose to treat further on them to point to the additional resources which it would develop, and the increase of population which attend upon giving such facility of communication to a country so inviting to enterprise, much of which, having most valuable products, is beyond reach of market.

I refer to the reports of the officers in charge of the Capitol and Post-Office extensions, for detail information in regard to those works. The progress of the former has been seriously retarded in consequence of deficiency in the supply of marble for the exterior. This work is, however, so far advanced that the interior finish must now be considered. The principal labor remaining for the finish, similar to that of the main building, but this style would not be a fair sample of the present state of architectural skill, and it is supposed would not fulfil the wish of Congress; it has, therefore, been thought proper to have prepared for inspection specimens of encaustic tiling, illustrated brick and sandstone for the floor, of painting instead of wainscoting for the walls, and of finish; these and other contemplated improvements, not included in the original plan and estimate, may be induced to a greater or less extent as Con[illegible]truction of ornamental iron ceilings, [illegible] substitution of iron for [illegible] roofs and the doors and windows [illegible] and increased thickness of the [illegible] partially provided for by the law, and a [illegible] corridor required by the plan but not cont[illegible] original design.

At the last session, Congress adopted a plan and made an appropriation for a new dome to the Capitol. No estimate of the cost of the work had been submitted, nor has any yet been prepared. In fact at that time only the exterior had been studied and a sketch made showing the general effect of the whole building as completed. The data of the details have since been entered into, and I refer to the report of the officer in charge for a statement of his operations, as well as for a full description of the contemplated structure which promises to be an object of rare architectural beauty. The resources exhibited in the machinery designed to raise the enormous masses of iron composing the dome, and to place them accurately in their elevated positions reflect the highest credit upon the capacity and skill as an Engineer of the officer in charge of this work.

Notwithstanding a very unhealthy season, the work on the aqueduct designed to supply the city with water, has been prosecuted successfully, and to the extent of the means appropriated. A larger appropriation will be asked, in order to realize the benefits of this great enterprise as early and as economically as possible. Should the appropriation [illegible] granted at an early period in the session, the operations can be continually carried on; but it should be delayed until the usual period of making the annual appropriations, the Spring—the most favorable season for work—will be lost, and the operation be again subjected to the interruptions resulting from the autumnal diseases which prevail in the locality.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid at $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Unchanged.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is reviving, but is not active. Stocks are limited and prices are well sustained. The failure of a Jobbing House in this branch of trade is reported, but it is said its suspension will entail no serious loss, as the assets of the firm are thought to cover the liabilities. It has not excited any degree of uneasiness among operators.

CANDLES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—The market is still quiet at old figures. Parties disagree about prices. Hence the inactivity.

COTTON—Is less sought after, and quotations are a little irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in slack request for home use and export at still lower prices. The sales since our last embrace about 7,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 93¾@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 06¼
Favorite end Extra State	8 06¼@ 8 12½
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 50

Canadian remains inactive and depressed, with small sales of Superfine to hand Extra, at $8 12½@ $9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls., at $8 87½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 87½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Market presents no really new feature of importance.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and is on the decline, being in very limited demand. The sales since our last consist of about 24,000 bushels Red, (part sold yesterday, but omitted in our report,) at $1 90@$1 92 for Western; and $1 87½ for Southern, ₱ bushel. About 2,600 bushels Rye have been sold at $1 81 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain dull and heavy. Corn is plenty and depressed, with sales since our last, of 29,000 bushels, at 90c.@91½c. for old Mixed; and 80c.@87c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at former rates.

IRON—Seems quiet, but steady.

LATHS—Are salable and firm at previous figures.

LEAD—Remains as last noticed.

LIME—Is inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at full prices, with a small amount offering.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine sells more freely at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.)

OILS—Are without improvement in any respect. The Boston *Advertiser*, of Saturday, publishes the following as the receipts of the Whale and Sperm Oils in the United States during the last six years:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total receipts in 1855	68,285	176,196
Total receipts in 1854	69,418	221,523
Total receipts in 1853	83,897	241,599
Total receipts in 1852	81,321	83,381
Total receipts in 1851	98,534	311,915
Total receipts in 1850	86,157	191,753

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request but is infirm in price,—sales having transpired since our last of nearly 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 62½@$15 75 for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less abundant and are in demand at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@ 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, but infirm, at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in slack demand, at nnsettled rates. The sales since our last reach 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 250 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $16 50@$18 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $18@ $19 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 900 tcs. bought at full prices.

SEEDS—Unchanged

SPICES—Are in rather better demand at former prices.

SUGAR—The demand is tight, but holders are not eager to realize, and prices are supported.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy, as before quoted.

TOBACCO—Attracts more attention and is held with greater firmness. The sales since Friday embrace 85 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@12c.; 80 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@11½c.; 44 Florida at 18¾c.@35c., and 502 halfs Havana at 22c.@26c., ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Unaltered. The following have been the importations of Whalebone into the United States during the last eleven years:

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1855	3,715,100	1849	1,920,640
1854	3,272,678	1848	1,755 872
1853	6 290,624	1847	2,451,124
1852	2,509,430	1846	2,722,929
1851	4,509,150	1845	3,118,100
1850	3,243,019		

WHISKY—There have been 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 36¼a.@37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the arrival of the European Mails per *Can

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 846 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Bennoches' Collection.) The collection comprises 200 *pc* choice modern oil pictures in rich gilt frames, and containing works of the following eminent and modern masters, viz: Albano; Carlo Dolci; Adel Sarto; Guido; Berghem; Van Hard; Carrie; Stork; Schalken; Vanderveldo; Daw; Moreland, a beautiful picture of this artist from the collection of Mr. Eckford, of London; Pynacker, &c. also, by Beddington Wright, of Derby; Smith, of Chichester; Hayes; Sears; Haldon; Stanfield; Shayer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 60 old oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, some framed, the balance on stretchers or sheets, giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary collection for private purchase.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

Peter Moseman, Auctioneer.

TRIMMING OF FURNITURE, &c.—TRIMMING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., the entire set of superior rosewood piano-forte, white and gold pattern, oak and black-walnut extension dining and chamber suites, rosewood book-cases, bedsteads, tables, mahogany chamber furniture, sofas, rocking, easy and other chamber lounges and beds'eads, spring and hair mattresses, wardrobes, hall-stands, &c. Also, magnificent French-plate pier-mirrors, gilt-frames, gilt frames, silver-plated tea-set, coffee urns, patent castors, &c., mantle-clocks, fancy desks and boxes, 3 doz. quilts, &c. Sale to pay advances.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 19 Beaver, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of rich watches and jewelry, to pay advances and to satisfy judgment, comprising 108 gold chains weighing about 3,000 dwt., 16 valuable diamond rings; 8 do. pins and brooches; 9 pair do. ear-rings; 9 do. crosses; 1 set diamond sleeve buttons; 1 do. bracelet; 3 opal and diamond studs; 2 diamond watches, hunting cases; 18 gold anchor watches; 3 plated watches. By order of

JOHN ORSER, late Sheriff.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDERWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of fresh manufactured furs, muffs, cuffs, Victorines, talmas, gloves, muffles, coats, &c., consisting of every variety usually kept in a first-class establishment. Also, a splendid line of sleigh robes, Rock Mountain wolf, bear, panther, coon and buffalo, all made and trimmed in the best manner.

H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

OUR ANNUAL CLOSING SALE.—TO DAY 12 o'clock we shall sell large assortment of Silver Ware and silver-plated do. of every description to clear off accounts which have been advanced on. Hotels, Families, and the Trade, can only be satisfied of the advantages obtainable by a call on sale-day at No. 19 Nassau-st.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 6½ o'clock, a fine collection of illustrated theological and standard books, work-boxes, gold pens, stationery, &c., to which the attention of dealers is requested. Goods may now be examined and catalogues ready for delivery.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CLOSING HOLIDAY SALES OF VALUABLE FURS, &c.—J. WALDRON will make a closing sale of the stock of valuable furs THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 63 William-st., corner Cedar. The stock comprises every description of furs, sleigh robes, &c. The attention of the trade and all who require furs is requested.

Peter Parks, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c. —SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their store No. 314 Broadway, their entire stock, comprising every variety of household articles. Sale positive, to clear off old stock and collect advances.

G. G. Horton, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

C. G. HORTON WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at salesroom, at 10½ o'clock, new and second-hand furniture, silver ware and casters, glass ware, fancy Chinese goods, paintings and mirrors. Also, 10,000 choice cigars.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Drafts, Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 14th and 15th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of C. C. CODE & BRO., No. 303 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A lady who is obliged to sell her piano-forte, which has been only 7 months in use, and as good as new, will give it for a sacrifice, only for the present want of cash. It is a very fine tone, splendid 7-octave piano, one of Stoddard'o make, rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and mouldings. Cash price has been paid for $550. Address M. R. S., No. 471 8th-av., corner of 35th-st., at the drug store.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this poonular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 451 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 397 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

T. E. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 256 BROADWAY.—These celebrated Instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 256 Broadway.

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

IRON, HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE A MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

One Engine, 8-inch cylinder, 34-inch stroke, wheel, 8 2-12-feet and 14-inch face, force and lifting pumps.

One Locomotive Boiler, about 14½x3 4-12 feet, fire-box 4 feet square, 60 3-inch tubes, steam, feed and exhaust pipes.

One Platform Scale, complete, capacity 30,000 lbs.

One set Block and Falls, strong A 1, almost new.

One Strong Double Belt, new, copper-riveted, 60 feet long, 18 inches wide.

One A 1 Grindstone, 42x7¾ inches, 1,000 lbs., frame, pulleys and belting.

Two Flue Boilers, 24 feet by 42 inches, 2 flues 13 inches, order A 1.

One Flue Boiler, 21 feet by 40 inches, 2 flues 13¼ inches, order A 1.

One Flue Boiler, 20 feet by 40 inches, 2 flues 11½ inches, order A 1.

One Flue Boiler, 16 feet by 34 inches, 2 flues 12 inches, order A 1.

100 tons Glengarnock Pig Iron, at 6 months.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak Linings, Coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Best covers for sale by I. AUOTSTUS SINGER, No. 395 4th-av.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK, ON SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1855.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,428,711 04
Overdrafts	1,997 12
Due from Banks	66,631 21
Due from Directors	69,710 00
Due from Brokers	30,000 00
Real Estate	80,230 61
Specie	117,317 77
Cash items, Checks and Drafts an solvent Banks, payable on presentation	207,003 83
Stocks	354,093 17
Bills of solvent Banks	47,320 00
Bills of suspended Banks	900 00
Loss and Expense Account	13,808 63
Total	$2,319,581 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Notes registered	223,770
Less notes on hand	21,088— 202,682 00
Due to Banks	421,331 61
Due Depositors on demand	694,744 92
Due to others, not included under either of the above heads, or claimed dividends	770 00
Total	$2,319,531 53

State of New-York—County of New-York, ss.—D. R. MARTIN, President, and Parker Handy, Cashier, of the Ocean Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 5th day of January, 1856.

(Signed) John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s27, '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy10'54-law2yM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said bank will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11'55-law2yW

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 5 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed Interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES M. BEELER, Vice-President.
H. Loorborrow, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 442 Grand-st., corner of Willett.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 9th January, 1856, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 9 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. Whitney, Sec. Peter H. Titus, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 576 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.

Deposits made on or before the 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January.

By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on sums from $1 to $600.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.

Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—Held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

William H. Falls,	Samuel T. Skidmore,
Ebenezer Cauldwell,	Daniel H. Brooks,
Josiah Macy,	Richard A. Reading,
Samuel J. Hunt,	Samuel Milbank,
William N. Seymour,	Philander Honford,
Ira Hawley,	William C. Dougherty,
Henry Trowbridge,	William C. Taylor,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Life Smith,
George Talen,	Thomas W. Pearsall,
Charles M. Leupp.	

And at a meeting of the Board held on the same day, W. H. FALLS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manner,	Charles Shields,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,
Peter Dayree,	Claus Doscher,
Henry A. Moorsem,	James G. Powers,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,
William T. Mall,	Leander Carlile,
Andrew Moorland,	Wm. L. Wallace,
Hen'n H. Brunges,	James S. Beares,
Hen'n Lohmeyer,	E. G. Corner,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,
A. H. Wallis,	W. F. Bearns,
Henry Luers,	James Harrison,
Sidney Cornell,	Nich'a D. Herder,
Elijah Fisher,	H. H. Katterhorn,
Francis Bolding,	J. H. Inhush.

And done at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1855. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being entirely free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes and delivered free of cartage at Five Dollars per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front-sts; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They Improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one lens. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA,

Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another; after a trial, speak for yourself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures. In some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; MAYHEW, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WAKD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life.* If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of John Hunter, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and endured the British Government to take him under their patronage in 1776. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what it accomplishes. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they pretend that they can make it. It is life a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of both sexes and females, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 80 clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Richord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—The store of the Subscribers was entered on the night of the 4th inst. and robbed of the following goods:

Black Lace Veils, White and Black Silk Edgings, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, do do. Under Handkerchiefs, do. Book do., do. Book and Cambric Collars, Infants' Dresses and Waists, Needlework Trimmings &c. &c.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods. CRANE & STRUTHERS, No. 177 Broadway.

LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon, between Clinton-place and the South ferry, in one of the 8th-st. and 9th-av. stages, a GOLD BRACELET, with the miniature of a lady. The loser proceeded from Brooklyn, South ferry, to the 8d-av in Brooklyn, and back to Clinton-place. The finder will bestow a great favor by returning it to the owner, at No. 31 Clinton-place, and receive his best thanks and very handsome reward.

NOTICE.—All persons are warned not to receive, discount or negotiate the following notes: one of $150, dated Dec. 1, 1855, at five months; one for $125, same date, at six months; both payable at the Broadway Bank, and made by DAVID H. KENNEDY, to his own order, they being obtained without value received.

D. H. KENNEDY.

PASS-BOOK LOST—No. 3,865 with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at JOHN O. DWYER'S, No. 243 7th-av., or at the Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONOAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE,
RICHARD DONGAN, } Executors.

o16-law6mW*

TO FARMERS AND BUILDERS.—Shell lime constantly on hand, and for sale at the factory, corner of 20th-st. and 11th-av. WM. S. SPEERS.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 6:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE & HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcestar, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 9:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with the Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Dividsion. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Snow—The Sleighing—The Cars—The Boats, &c.

The sleighing was very good yesterday, except in the more traveled thoroughfares, where the snow was very deep; and because there has been no warmth to melt and pack it, it was over ankle deep, and as feathery as the hour it fell. Throughout the day the sleighing was very much enjoyed, but the night came on so blustering and terribly cold that the omnibus sleighs went by half filled, and the cutters were quite scarce.

"Digging out" continued the order of the day. Hundreds found remunerative employment clearing alleys of the snow, and opening the narrow streets to travel.

The Third-avenue cars have got through as far as Division-street. The Second-avenue line had scores of carts and large sleighs carting off the snow from the track, but the cars won't come on for some days yet. The Fourth-avenue cars, nor the Sixth nor Eighth, have been seen yet.

Several large sleighs broke down, and more horses.

Dead horses were very plenty in the streets. We found one in Centre-street—lying where he fell three hours before. Another was all the evening laid across the side walk, corner of Gold and Fulton streets.

There was no great deal of snow-balling yesterday The Police did their duty, and nipped the young vagabonds "in the bud" who attempted it. At present appearances, the sleighing and the snow are good yet for weeks.

Only two boats were running on the Fulton Ferry last evening, the ice bothering them a good deal It is broken ice, but it makes the transit quite exciting. In the Hudson River it is more troublesome than in the East.

Were a large fire to occur now it would be a terrible job to get the "machines" into positions to combat it. The hydrants, however, are in good order generally. In Williamsburg the engines have been mounted on runners—a good idea.

The *Commonwealth*, of the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers, arrived yesterday, at 9 A. M., and returned at 4 P. M., her usual hour. Getting to Boston is possible again.

The Plymouth Rock.

The report that this vessel, which went ashore some daye since at City Island, went to pieces last Saturday night during the storm, is untrue. Instead of proving a detriment to the vessel, the storm very materially bettered her position. She was blown thirty feet farther on the shore from where she previously lay, and forty feet farther astern, so that at present at high tide only a few feet of her hull is submerged. She lays level and perfectly easy, and by aid of ways which it is proposed to place under her at once, it is thought her safe removal can be effected within two or three days. Meanwhile some twenty of the officers and crew still remain on board. There were nearly fifty on board of her Saturday night during the storm. Yesterday as the *Worcester*, attached to the same line, passed by, the force on board gave indication by ringing the bell and waving of handkerchiefs, of having a very jolly time of it.

Reorganization of the Board of Education.

The regular meeting for the reorganization of the Board of Education comes off at 5 o'clock P. M., this afternoon, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elm-streets.

The high and sacred character of the interests intrusted to the care of the Board of Education makes this occasion one of special and paramount importance.

The whole people have an immediate interest in the proper organization of this presumed-to-be non-political legislative body. It is supposed to represent the popular intelligence and educational ideas of the citizens of this Metropolis especially, and thus has responsibilities of a peculiar trust to sustain.

It is of vital importance that the President of this Board should be a man of sterling character and of undoubted experience in parliamentary and business affairs, and possess a good knowledge of the legal frame-work of our noble educational system, which has been devised by some of our ablest men.

There are several prominent candidates for the responsible position of President of the Board of Education, who will have their claims presented by their respective friends, this evening. Mr. DAVID WELCH, of the Seventh Ward, will probably be supported by the Know-Nothings, who have been making strenuous exertions to secure success for their ticket. Their policy, if elected to power, is uncertain.

The next candidate is the present incumbent, WM. H. NEILSON, a Soft-Shell Democrat of the Eighteenth Ward. NELSON J. WATERBURY, also a Soft-Shell, of the Twentieth Ward, will be an active competitor.

The best in this list is Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS of the Twelfth Ward. Messrs. WELCH and WATERBURY have had no experience in the Chair; Mr. NEILSON has served one year and Dr. WILLIAMS has acted as President of the Board of Aldermen one year and also as Chairman of the Committee for the reorganization of the City Charter, in which position he gave unqualified satisfaction. During the absence of Mr. President BENEDICT in Europe in 1854, Dr. WILLIAMS was elected almost unanimously President *pro tem.*, in which capacity he sustained the interests and character of the Board of Education with unusual ability.

In regard to the Clerkship, the high and unexceptionable character of the present incumbent, who has done so much to sustain the business character of the Board during a period of six years, in which time the present system has been consolidated and developed, makes it probable that no change will be attempted. Practical wisdom and experience alone can secure success and permanence to our educational system. No man certainly possesses these qualities more eminently than does Mr. GILBERT. We shall look with much interest for the action of the Board at its first meeting. Very much depends upon its initiatory movements.

New Board of Supervisors.

The new Board of Supervisors organized yesterday; the Mayor and Recorder both absent. Mr. ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, was elected Chairman on the first ballot, thus *superseding the Mayor* for the ensuing year. The vote was as follows:

Nathan C. Ely.....11 | Wood.....2
Blank.....1

Mr. ELY, in taking his seat, said a precedent for this course had existed. We had the curiosity to hunt it up, and found that it was at the time when Mr. CALVIN BAYLIS was elected in 1842, during the Mayoralty of ROBERT H. MORRIS. This is the first case since that.

The new Board meets for the transaction of business on Monday next.

Who is the New Governor?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few evenings ago I heard that the Board of Ten Governors of the Almshouse Department had appointed ISAAC BELL, Jr., a Governor, in the place of E. P. WEST, resigned. It was said Mr. BELL was a good Hard-Shell Democrat, and as I am one of that stripe I thought I ought to know him, (being a little conspicuous.) I have inquired, and all this two days has enabled me to find out is that no such name is in any of our City Directories previous to the present year; and the only one now in sworn a few months ago that he was not a resident of this City, and thus got rid of Jury duty for the present. PLATINA.

Grumbling Beggars.

Mr. Street Commissioner—Young Joe TAYLOR—has a very scaly lot of friends. They are as abusive as pick-pockets. All because he cannot give the few offices in his gift to everybody. They act very much as if, unless he fed them, they must starve. Poor fellows! Why not go to the Rotunda and ask aid of the Ten Governors? Will not PETER COOPER, or Mr. ASTOR erect a soup-house for the support of Young Joe's disappointed friends?

School Reopened.

The well-arranged and newly-refurnished Sixth Ward School No. 24, in Elm-street, after being closed five months for repairs, reopens for the reception of pupils this morning. The Principals of the various departments will be present. Mr. Commissioner SUTHERLAND and other School officers deserve much credit for the excellence of the improvements made in this School edifice. This is now one of the pleasantest and most comfortable of the down-town Schools. The Evening School reopens this evening.

The Mayor's Message.

DISCOURTEOUS PROCEEDING.—Both Boards of the Common Council, yesterday, omitted to have the Message of the Mayor read. In one Board the reading was not commenced; and in the other, although begun, it was stopped, the document laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. This is a proceeding in the highest degree discreditable. The gentlemanly impulses of the members, their self-respect, and the respect they should feel for the government of which they form a part, should have prompted a different course. Like all discourteous acts, it reflects more upon those who participated in it, than upon him at whom it was directed.—*Courier and Enquirer, Tuesday.*

The *Courier and Enquirer* is badly posted in parliamentary tactics. A public document is read, to all intents and purposes, when its first paragraph is published to the ears of a public body. This was the case in both Boards of the Common Council on Monday. A Mayor's Message is very rarely read to the Board in full; members having printed copies of it in their possession at the time it is produced. The *Courier* has taken up cudgels for the Mayor at a moment when that functionary lies under no necessity of defence.

Disaster and Loss of Life.

The pilot-boat *Sylph No. 1* came up to the City yesterday, and reports having experienced a tremendous gale from N. E. on Saturday night and Sunday, during which, and while lying to, under her trysail, she was boarded by a sea which broke her rail, stove the boat, and swept overboard two of the pilots, named JAMES JOHNSON and CHARLES WHITE, and the boat-keeper. The latter got back on board, but the two pilots were not seen afterwards.

Arrival from Boston and Northern New-England.

The favorite steamer *Commonwealth*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived at her berth yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, with a large number of passengers, and a heavy freight. She left again last evening, at 4 o'clock, as usual. The roads connecting with this line are unobstructed, and no detention need be apprehended. This is the only line running regular, eastward.

Who is Comptroller?

We understand that JOHN S. GILES, Esq., has been sworn in as Comptroller by Judge WHITING, and has taken steps with a view to oust Mr. FLAGG, who now fills the office by virtue of the decision of the County Canvassers.

Dead Infant at a Church Door.

About 7 o'clock Monday night, officer SIMMS, of the Ninth Ward, found a dead infant, supposed to be still-born, in a cigar box upon the steps of Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street.

☞ The Neptune Club had its annual *soirée* at Niblo's last night.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK MORALS.

"You are quite right, Sir, quite right; we here in New-York are badly governed," said a genteel-looking young man to a country merchant with whom he was conversing in the reading-room of a hotel the other day. "No wonder, Sir, (he continued) that you, gentlemen from the interior, should be surprised and speak with surprise on the subject. But how think you must we feel, who have to pay the burden of such a government? Look at our Police system. 'Tis rotten, Sir,—rotten to the core. Big thieves fill our big offices, and steal largely, but in a respectable way. These are bad enough; but one of the greatest griefs is the abundance of small thieves and pickpockets who ply their profession with almost perfect impunity. They are scarcely ever arrested; and, if so unfortunate as to be so, they can always find it easy to escape and evade the law in some way. Why, Sir, you have no idea of the number of professional thieves in this City. I venture to say, (and I speak knowingly,) that they can be numbered by thousands. They are shrewd fellows, and it takes a shrewd eye to recognize them. Many of them dress in the height of fashion, wear heavy gold chains attached to their costly watches, (here the speaker took hold of a heavy gold chain and examined his costly watch,) and look and have the air of gentlemen. Why, Sir, you might actually speak with one, exchange courtesies with him, and not know it. Ah, Sir, 'tis really surprising to one that's not posted, but more surprising than all that the citizens do not rise indignantly and insist on reform, by ousting from office the thieves that fill them, and disbanding a Police who are in league with thieves and pickpockets, instead of performing the duties for which they are so well paid. Something *must* be done, or, if not, we will lose our trade. Country merchants will forsake us, from very fear. Why, Sir, 'tis but yesterday that a merchant from the West was robbed of a large sum of money, while sitting quietly in his hotel, and was compelled to borrow funds from a friend to pay his way home. 'Tis really awful, Sir; and I assure you that I, as well as all good citizens, regret the existence of such a state of things. Good night, Sir—good night; I always keep early hours, as I have to be in my office at 8."

Country Merchant (to a member of the Press)—A nice young man, very nice young man. Do you know his name, Sir?

Member of the Press (quietly)—I really do not, Sir; he has so many.

Country Merchant (astonished)—So *many* names, Sir, what do you mean?

Member of the Press (provokingly)—I mean, Sir, that that very nice young man is a notorious pickpocket.

Country Merchant—Good gracious! [Feels his pockets—terribly excited—face gets red—jumps up frantically—and swears.] By ——, my money's gone —and watch, too! Where's the Police? [Disappears bareheaded, shouting for the Police!]

Member of the Press calmly takes out his note-book, puts down some facts, and hurries to the office with a fresh item!

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. have marked down their Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Business Coats, fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Velvet, Cashmere and Colored Silk Vests, and Gents' Traveling Shawls.

The above articles have been marked down from ten to twenty per cent. for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for Spring goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

REMOVAL.

Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 3½ P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

ONE REMEDY FOR ONE COMPLAINT.—For the cold of Winter use RAY'S stocking-knit under-garments; a sure remedy for the severest attack on the coldest day, and in the most exposed situation, and a certain provocative of warmth, comfort and enjoyment to the physical system. The medical Faculty recommend them, and the wearing public highly approve of them. JAMES E. RAY,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the skin, eruptions and all cutaneous diseases will find an infallible remedy in HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills. If the Ointment be rubbed on the parts afflicted, the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds even of 20 years' standing. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

BURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—PILGRIM'S new drama of "The Female Privateer, or the Pino-Tree Flag of 1773," has made a decided hit at the pretty National, and its attractiveness, together with the pantomime of "Mozuline, or the Night Owl," and a farce, is crowding the house nightly. This Theatre certainly deserves patronage, for the enterprise its manager displays in producing novelties.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute. The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for Daguerreotype Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer for the next twenty days their entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent., to reduce the stock to make room for Spring importations.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing Railroad.

This road, which, from the elevated position of most of the track, has generally escaped drifts, was entirely blockaded in several places by the snow on Saturday evening, the snow being packed upon the track, in some instances, to a depth of ten to fifteen feet. However, a large force of shovelers were immediately put on, and the trains came through well, yesterday afternoon.

Death of A. J. S. Degraw.

This gentleman, who was so seriously injured at the fire in Court-street, Brooklyn, Monday morning, died yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. Deceased was an exempt fireman, but for a year previous to this lamentable accident he has not attended any fires, and what caused him to go to this is not known. The accident occurred while he was endeavoring to rescue a woman and her children from the house adjoining the building where the fire was then raging, and who were threatened with the same calamity that befell himself. Deceased succeeded in placing the family in a comparative place of safety, but had no time to escape himself. His loss will be greatly lamented. The funeral will be attended by the whole Fire Department.

Another Death from Suffocation.

JOSEPH DOWD, another of the crew of the schooner *Hammond*, lying at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who suffered from coal gas on Saturday night last, died at the City Hospital yesterday.

☞ The Soft-Shell Democrats in the First Assembly District have elected OLIVER VANDEWATER as Delegate, and MANUS KELLY, to the Assembly District Convention which has been called.

Current Expenses of the City of Brooklyn for the Year 1856.

The Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn has asked of the Common Council the following appropriations for the current expenses of the year, chargeable to the whole city and the several parts thereof:

Public debt, city at large	$64,434 35
Several Wards, in proportion to the balance charged to them respectively, pursuant to section 4 of the act of March 8, 1855	18,150 00
Upon the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Wards.	14,952 35
Totals	$97,516 70
Installments on public debt	$78,283 90

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Salaries, $88,500; Police, $207,698 75; repairing streets, $18,000; current contingent expenses, $8,000; telegraph, $1,500; election expenses, $3,500; cleaning and repairing public buildings, $2,000; gas, $1,800; fuel, $1,000; furniture, $1,000; police Station-houses, $16,000; City Hospital, $4,000; City Dispensary, $1,000; celebration, Fourth of July, $1,000; Washington Park improvement, $5,000; Board of Health, $1,000; printing and stationery, $7,000; assessments on city property, $1,000. Total, $366,828 75.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND LIGHTING STREETS.

Eastern District—Lot and house for Hose No. 4, $3,200; do. Bucket No. 1, $2,800; one new Engine, $1,200; repairs and supplies, $7,000; repairing and filling public cisterns, $700; salary of Chief Engineer, $800; salary of four bell-ringers, $2,000; cleaning apparatus, $1,800; house and lot for No. 11, (Greenpoint,) $6,000; Engine No. 12, $700; and Hose 10, $800; rebuilding Engine No. 4, $500.

Western District—Lot and house for No. 20, $4,500; do. No. 12, $2,500; new Hose, $2,150; repairs and supplies, $16,000; repairing and filling cisterns, $1,800; salary of Chief Engineer, $1,100; three bell-ringers, $500 each, $1,500; do. five Fire Wardens, $300 each, $1,500; interest, $140; cleaning apparatus, $3,000; No. 7 Hose Carriage, $400; Fire Department Fund, $1,500; lighting streets, $86,190; total, $151,080.

Boys, &c.—Necessary to defray the expense of furnishing Maps for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and cleaning streets, and repairing wells and pumps in the several Wards, chargeable to the said Wards, as follows:

Wards.	Cleaning Streets.	Repairing Wells and Pumps.	Ward Maps.	Total.
1	$1500	$500	....	$2000
2	2000	300	....	2300
3	2000	400	....	2400
4	....	....	....	2300
5	1700	700	....	2400
6	4000	500	....	4500
7	3000	1000	....	4000
8	....	....	....	1000
9	500	800	....	1300
10	3600	600	....	4200
11	2500	1200	....	3700
12	1000	300	....	1300
13	4500	800	1066	6366
14	2500	600	938	4038
15	2000	500	500	3000
16	3000	800	500	4300
17	800	200	500	1200
18	50	150	....	200
Total				$50,504

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Courts.

The January term of the Hudson County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at the city of Hudson. Judge OGDEN presides, assisted by Justices GRIFFITHS and BROWNING. Judge OGDEN gave the usual charge to the Grand Jury before it retired to deliberate. He defined the duties of Grand Jurors, and discussed the causes of crime. He attributed the greater share of crime to the illegal sale of ardent spirits. He regarded the existing laws on this subject as sufficient for the suppression of this illegal traffic if thoroughly enforced. He instructed the Grand Jury that a disorderly house was not necessarily a noisily conducted house. If gambling is allowed or if tippling is encouraged in a public house, its keepers may be indicted for keeping a disorderly house, no matter how quietly it may be conducted. He urged the Grand Jury to inquire into all such cases as were brought to their notice, in a searching manner, and endeavor to apply the remedy to the evil complained of.

The Jury retired, and the list of civil cases to be tried in the Circuit Court was read. There are sixty-one cases, besides six cases from the Supreme Court, on the calendar.

There will be no criminal cases of special interest. There is a large number in jail, but mostly for petty offences.

The Court was occupied during the remainder of the day in hearing common litigated motions. The Court will sit daily from 10 o'clock until 3½, P. M.

A Filibustering Expedition.

It is said that a party of filibusters is organizing with great secrecy in the town of Bergen. It has already gathered considerable strength, and is destined for Nicaragua to join the forces of General WALKER. It was set on foot by parties in New-York, who believed that the affair could be conducted with more privacy and greater success there than in New-York, under the espionage of the United States Officer and the Police. It is probable that this party will start at an early day, and will leave Bergen Point in a schooner, and be put on board of a steamer or other vessel, together with their outfit and munitions, in the lower bay.

HORRIBLE RETRIBUTION.—In the early part of September last, a man living in Kemper County, in this State, whose name was GREENBERRY O'NEAL, killed in an affray a man whose name we heard but have now forgotten. He was arrested and carried before the proper authorities and by them admitted to bail. A few nights since, while himself and family were seated around the fire, an unknown person approached his dwelling and placing a gun through a crack in the [illegible] its contents at him, which [illegible] remains upon the floor, [illegible] An arrest was made, we learn, to [illegible] this horrible deed and bring them to [illegible] accounts no trace of them could [illegible] (Miss.) Star.

Filibustering Movements in Ohio—Attempt against the British Possessions—Eight Persons Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 5.

Information having been conveyed to the United States Marshal, H. B. ROBINSON, Esq., that certain parties in this city were plotting, in conjunction with bands of men in other cities, for a fillibustering expedition against a portion of the dominions of Great Britain, last night, assisted by Deputy Marshal GEORGE S. BENNETT, JOHN ELLIS, FRANK BAGOT, THOMAS HIXSON, and others, he made a descent upon their place of meeting—the hall over GORDON'S drug-store, on the corner of Western-row and Eighth-street—when the following persons, being eight out of some twenty mentioned in the warrant, were arrested and conveyed at about 9 o'clock to the office of the United States Marshal:

ENWARD KENIFICK, said to be the Secretary of the Association; SAMUEL LUMADEN, BARTHOLOMEW O'KEEFE, DAVID READY, MICHAEL NOONAN, JAMES MURPHY, JAMES O'HALLORAN and JOHN HUDSON.

The following is the warrant upon which the arrest was made:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Southern District of Ohio, at Cincinnati. }

To H. H. Robinson, Esq., U. S. Marshal for said District, greeting:

Whereas, complaint has been made before me, HUMPHREY H. LEVITT, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, upon oath of JOHN POWERS, of the State of Ohio and county of Hamilton, that—[Here follow the names of the parties]—on or about the 28th day of December, 1855, at the city of Cincinnati, and at divers other places in said District, were and are now engaged in beginning and providing and preparing the means for a military enterprise, or expedition to be carried on from thence against the Territory of the State and people of Great Britain, with whom the United States were then and are now at peace.

These are, therefore, to command you, &c.

[Signed] HUMPHREY H. LEAVITT, &c.

Deputy-Marshal ELLIS was left to guard the entrance while the Marshal and his aids were in the hall above; perceived KENIFICK, LUMSDEN, and another person entering, when he immediately caught KENIFICK by the arm, exclaiming "You are my prisoner!" At this KENIFICK drew a six-shooter, which he presented at the officer, who caught him by the wrist before he had an opportunity of using it, and wrested it from him.

The arrested parties sent for Mr. J. W. PLATT to act as their counsel, who demanded what bail was necessary; but as the Judge was not present, Mr. ROBINSON did not feel himself authorized to receive bail, so the parties were locked up.

In the meantime the Marshal and his assistants are actively on the lookout for the balance of the parties named in the warrant.

The Colonization Cause in Virginia.

From the Baltimore American.

The Report of the Colonization Board for the years 1854 and 1855 to the Legislature of Virginia, contains some interesting facts. It was shown by the report of the 5th of December, 1853, that from the 6th of April to the 5th of December of that year, there were transported to Liberia, through the agency of the Virginia Colonization society, complying with the terms of the law of 1853, one hundred and sixteen free negroes, for whom the Board made an allowance of $50 each, amounting to the sum of $5,800.

From the 5th of December, 1853, to the present date, the Board has paid at the rate of $50 each for 188, and of $36 each for 16 emigrants—making 204 free persons, and amounting to the sum of $91,880.

It will thus be seen that the entire number whose transportation has been paid for since the organization of the Board is 316, and the sum paid $15,680.

Under the act of 1850 a capitation tax was levied upon the free negroes of the Commonwealth to raise funds for their colonization. It appears, by the report, that from this tax and from taxes on sale and attestations devoted to the like object, there has been received in the aggregate, to the present time, the sum of $50,000; yet, in consequence of the restrictions placed upon the expenditure of the legislative bounty, the entire sum has been expended and been absorbed by the General Treasury of the State.

The expenses for the collection and embarkation of the free negroes are now borne exclusively by the Colonization Society, which is dependent for its revenue wholly upon the irregular and uncertain contributions of private benevolence. The Board earnestly recommend that authority may be conferred upon them to apply a part of the fund provided by the State for the transportation of its free colored population beyond its limits to the collection and embarkation of the emigrants.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at No. 11 East 33d-st., the wife of ROBERT GORDON, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. A. J. MILLSPAUGH, of the firm of Messrs. Tesbell, Jennings & Co. to Miss MARY MINTURN, formerly, of Blenheim, Schoharie Co. N. Y.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. C. Duffy, Mr. JAMES E. COSTANT, of White Plains, to Miss RACHEL BROWN, of Henly-on-Thames, Oxford, Eng.

☞ English papers please copy.

At Zanesville, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 3, in St. James' Church, by Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, JOHN DELAFIELD DUBOIS to ALICE C. GONNARD, daughter of Hon. Charles B. Goddard, of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, MATHILDA, wife of Isaac Meyer.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of the deceased, No. 47 Amos-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of John R. Lyng, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Canal-st., corner of Broadway. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, at the residence of his son, No. 487 Hudson st., WILLIAM CAIRNS, in the 79th year of his age, (formerly one of the leading merchants of this City.)

The funeral service will be performed at St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time and place the friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, from injuries received at the fire in Court-st., on Monday morning, the 7th inst., A. J. S. DEGRAW, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, and the Brooklyn Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, BREWSTER, second son and only child of Joseph K. and Julia E. Brick, aged 2 years 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Lafayette and Vanderbilt avs., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Buffalo and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Greenburg, Westchester Co., on Friday, Jan. 4, HENRY DREIGER, in the 70th year of his age.

In consequence of the storm, his remains were deposited temporarily in the Cemetery at Tarrytown.

☞ In consequence of the severity of the storm, the funeral of the late Gen. DANIEL LEE is postponed until Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William H. and Augustus F., and of his son-in-law, William A. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 209 West 18th-st. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 8.

$7,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	100	Erie R.	b2	53
14,000 Missouri 6s	83½	500	do	s3	53
1,000 Harlem 1st M. R.	80	600	do	c	53
31,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	81¾	400	do	s60	53
25,000 do	b30	82	250	do	s30	53
4,000 Ill. F. Bs. with P.	87	500	do	c	53¾
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	86	650	do		53¾
2,000 New-York Cen. Scrip		150	do	b10	53¾
25 Del & Hud. Can. Co.	118	100	do	b10	53¾
5 Bk. of North Amer.	101	200	do	b30	53¾
100 Canton Company	23	300	do	b60	53¾
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	24	100	do	s60	53¾
150 do	s3	24⅛	50	do	s10	53¾
325 do	s3	24⅜	250	do	s10	53¾
700 do		24¾	250	do	c15	53¾
50 do	b30	25	450	do	s30	53¾
100 do	s	24⅞	650	do		53¾
500 do	s3	24¾	400	do	b30	53¾
200 do	b3	25	100	do	b15	53⅞
400 do	s3	25	200	do	b10	53¾
100 do	b30	25⅛	600	do	b15	53¾
350 do	b30	25⅛	150	do	c	53¾
400 do	b30	25⅛	550	do	s10	53
5 Chi. & R. I. R.		98	1150	do		53
150 Penn. Coal Co.		98	50	do		53
42 do		98½	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s90	126
500 Cum. Coal Co.	s3	23⅛	150	do	s3	125⅛
150 do	s3	23⅝	100	do	b15	125⅛
300 do	b30	24	100	do	b30	126
50 do	b60	24¼	85	do		125⅞
1150 do		23⅜	16	Mh. So. & N. Ia. R. R.		83
48 Hudson R. R. R.		31	50	do		83⅜
100 do	b30	31⅛	100	do	b30	93
10 Mich. Cen. R.R.		91	100	Reading R. R.	b30	94⅜
200 do		92	50	do	opg	94
50 do		92⅛	300	do		94⅛
100 do	b30	92⅝	200	do	s30	94
200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b60	75¾	100	do	s60	94
500 do		75	100	do	at m	93⅝
200 do	b30	76¾	200	do		93⅞
100 do	b20	76½	300	do		93¾
25 Stonington R. R.		42¾	250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	94
100 Harlem Railroad		18¼	517	do	s3	93⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	81⅝	600	Erie Railroad	b3	52½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	85¾	700	do		52⅝
50 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	24⅞	150	do	s3	53¼
100 do	b10	24¾	100	do	s60	52⅛
200 do	b3	24⅝	100	do	b30	53¼
100 do	b10	24⅝	100	do	b30	52⅛
100 do	b10	24⅝	50	do	b10	52½
50 do	b15	24⅝	100	do	c10	52⅜
100 do	b10	24¾	50	do	b30	53⅛
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	b30	23¾	100	do	c10	52⅜
100 do	b60	23¾	100	do		52⅝
100 do		23¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		92
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	93¾	20	do		91¾
125 Harlem Railroad		87¾	10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		86
25 Galena & Chic. R. R.	193¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3	87
60 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		74¾	20	do		87¾
60 do	s30	74	100	do	b30	88
100 do	b30	74½			

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The improvement in Wall-street continues, both in Money and Stock affairs, and also in the tone of the Foreign Exchange market, which promises to rule, for a week or two at least, below the par of Specie. The additional advance in Stocks this forenoon was quite general, on nearly the entire list of Road, Coal and Transit shares, with heavy sales of Erie and Nicaragua Transit. Between the Boards and in the afternoon the market was less buoyant, partly on account of a rumor (certainly unfounded as far as our Washington advices are to be relied upon, up to the present hour) that the President had sent, or is about to send, a special message, of a hostile tone, to Congress, on our relations with Great Britain, but chiefly from the disposition, with some holders of Erie and Nicaragua, to realize their profits. Part of the advance of the morning was therefore lost, and prices closed about ½@¾ cent. over those of Monday. There were heavy private sales of Transit shares, say 8,500 at 25, against 13@15 in November, about which price 60-day contracts are now falling due. There were large dealings in Illinois Central Bonds at 81¾@82 cash and buyer's option, while State Bonds were scarcely so well supported as immediately after the dividend last week. The general market closed steady. The brief dispatch from Halifax on the *Canada's* news had little or no influence. The British Funds are quoted the same as by the *Arago*, and the market for Cotton and Breadstuffs not quite so good, owing to the absence of speculation, and a consequent light business. The sales of Cotton for the week were only 36,000 bales. The Treasury to-day had heavy receipts for Custom duties from the valuable cargo of French and other Continental Goods. The receipts, $224,629; disbursements, $59,763, and regular balance $2,537,701.

Money is working a little easier for demand loans to the Brokers, and Discounts are more free at Bank, and are done at cheaper rates than last week, by 1 @ cent., outside. We quote prime paper 9 @ cent., fair 10@12 @ cent. The business in Foreign bills has not yet opened for the next steamer. The *Canada's* mails from Europe will probably be delivered here early on Friday, in season for replies by the *Arago* the following day.

The Pacific Marine Mutual Insurance Company divide in scrip 37 @ cent. to the insurers of the past year. The Oswego and Syracuse Road has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 @ cent. The Ocean Steam Navigation Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 @ cent. The Nassau Bank, half-yearly, 4 @ cent.

The Money news by the *Canada* is to the effect that the Bullion in the Bank of England had increased $1,130,000, but that the Bank held on deposit the last installment paid in on the Turkish loan, which was subject to be called for in Gold, to be shipped to Constantinople. This fact, in the absence of Australian or other Specie arrivals, added stringency to the market, though the Funds were not particularly affected by it. The only American Stock Circular quoted in the telegraphic summary from Halifax is that of BELL & SONS, which says that the market was dull and prices mostly nominal.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, has made Mr. FRANCIS SIMS, late Teller, Cashier, in place of Mr. TAYLOR, recently transferred to the Bank of Troy.

The Land Revenues of the General Government for the fiscal year, 1855, notwithstanding the increased abundance of Land Warrants, growing out of the different Bounty Acts to the soldiers in the Mexican War

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1345. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE COLD TERM.

The Slippery Snap.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

The Sleighing—The Poor—The Ferries—The Ice, &c., &c.

Yesterday was a very cold day. The thermometer at sunrise was 4 degrees below zero, and throughout the day it ranged from 8 to 20 above. The wind blew fresh all day from the northwest. The mean temperature of the last fifteen days has been unusually low, being 19 deg. at sunrise, and 24 deg. at 3 P. M. We seldom have so long a continuance of consecutive cold. Excepting only on the 3d inst., the thermometer has not risen above the freezing point once during that time, even at the warmest part of the day. And yet our thermometer has not been trained to tell quite such extravagant stories as some folks. It refused to show that the day was the coldest of the last twenty years, just as last Summer, when the Heated Term was raging, it refused to indicate that the paving-stones would melt if it got any hotter.

But it was a nipping cold day for all that—and since the cold spell came on us suddenly, everybody appreciated it. The quidnuncs in such matters huddled over the stoves in public places, and assured each other that a colder day never saw the sunshine. Deputy Sheriff Fatman said he was confident no colder day had occurred in 20 years. Col. Cock showed a copy of the Register at the Hospital, whereby it appeared that it had been no colder except on the 14th of February, 1852, since 1848.

The cold is just getting into our houses. Windows of comfortably warm rooms showed beautiful curtains of frost-work all day. In many houses the Croton pipes froze up, and thousands who read this article are even now filled with sorrow that they forgot to turn the faucets last night so as to keep the water running, and so have to lament the bother of thawing out and the bore of plumbers to solder in new pieces in place of the burst pipes.

Some may like to know how the weather compares with that of preceding years at this time. The following table will satisfy them.

The thermometer stood on the 9th of January:

	A. M.		P. M.	
Years.	7	12	3	5.
1847	16	28	32	29
1848	44	43	39	36
1849	28	36	36	33
1850	35	40	40	36
1851	35	40	42	42
1852	29	36	37	36
1853	36	41	44	43
1854	18	26	28	27
1855	35	40	38	38
1856	1	8	11	8

Mr. MERIAM thinks the "cold term" will begin to have passed its highest point of intensity at 7 o'clock this morning. Now is a good time to see how much of a prophet he is.

THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER ON THE COLD TERM.

This cold term commenced on Wednesday morning Dec. 26, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., at the close of a rain storm of twenty-two hours duration. The change in the temperature was 7° in 60 minutes. On the night of 29th and 30th Dec. a misty rain fell for several hours while the temperature was from 20 to 30 below the freezing point of Farenheit. On the 2d and 3d of January rain fell for several hours and to the depth of over one-twentieth of an inch. On the 3d the temperature was above the freezing point of Farenheit for nine hours; between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. of that day, it passed below that line. Tuesday the 8th, a sudden and great change took place in the temperature as follows:

JANUARY 8.		JANUARY 9.	
Hour.	Wind.	Hour.	Wind.
11 A. M.	S.S.W. 26°	1 A. M.	N.W. Zero.
12 M.	W. 26°	2 A. M.	N.W. 20 bel.
1 P. M.	W. 25°	3 A. M.	N.W. 30 bel.
2 P. M.	N.W. 25°	4 & 5 A.M.	N.W. 40 bel.
3 P. M.	W.N.W. 24°	6 & 7 A.M.	N.W. 30 bel.
4 P. M.	S. 24°	8 A. M.	N.W. 30 bel.
5 P. M.	N.W. 18°	9 A. M.	N.W. 20 bel.
6 P. M.	N.W. 14°	10 A. M.	N.W. Zero.
7 P. M.	N.W. 12°	11 & 12	N.W. 10 ab.
8 P. M.	N.W. 9°	1 to 5 P.M.	N.W. 20 ab.
9 P. M.	N.W. 6°		
10 P. M.	N.W. 3°		
11 P. M.	N.W. 2°		
12 M.	N.W. 1°		

Counting from Dec. 26 to 7 A. M. of to-morrow, will be 260 hours, or the great circle; or counting from 7 P. M. of 3d will be 135 hours at 10 A. M. of to-morrow. During the last ten years the cold has not extended beyond 36h hours, but in 1798, 1797 and 1851 it extended to different but equal lines of division of a second circle. All the long cold cycles, during a period extending over two-thirds of a century, have been immediately preceded and immediately succeeded by, and the lesser cold terms by rain, or terminated in a bright glow from the North, which liquefies the snow as rapidly as the rain would dissolve it. The cycle is computed on the record of temperature by counting all the hours from that on which the temperature falls to the freezing point to that on which it rises above that line. The circle of 360 hours is divided into thirty-two equal sections of eleven hours and fifteen minutes each. It is not possible to determine when a cold cycle will terminate, but long-continued observation evidences that when it reaches its termination that it will stop at a section of a circle, and whether it ends in a rain or in a glow, care should be taken to guard against the consequences of an overflow of water.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE SLEIGHING.

The sleighing improves hourly. The snow in the thoroughfares is packed down harder than before, and there is not a ton less of it in all the City than there was when the storm ended. The night was too cold for sleigh-riding, and most of those generally disposed to the sport were wise and stayed in doors. In another column we have told how some made out that did try it.

SLIPPERS.

The side-walks were frightfully slippery. Between Astor-place and the Astor House we found seven men and boys on their backs during a hurried walk through that distance. Some girls were equally unfortunate, but of course no fashionably dressed lady could fall. We met several who had been cast on their beam-ends, their heads held at an angle of 45 degrees with the pavement—worse than that the hoops happily prohibited.

THE POOR.

The poor must have fared badly enough

HEDLESS.

Some 250 houseless persons applied at the Station-houses for lodging last night; about one-quarter of them women or children. And sorry accommodations they found too, for the most part. They had a roofed room indeed, and a stove to make the air tolerable, and benches to sleep on. Give them beds—make the charity a little more gracious.

THE LOST PILOTS.

The pilot-boats carried their flags at half-mast yesterday, in token of their sorrow over the two lost pilots of the *Sylph*.

Each moustachioed man carried a burden of ice on his upper lip last night, and every vessel that had been out many hours, came into the harbor with her bows glazed with ice.

The ferry boats were a good deal bothered. Great cakes of ice floated in the river and took possession of their dock-privileges. Often the boats would have to back off and gather new force to crush these intruders. The trips, consequently, were tedious and tardy. In the North River, the ice rendered the passage of the ferry boats almost impossible. The river was covered with a thin coating of ice at one time. About 1½ o'clock, A. M., as the steamer *John Fitch* was endeavoring to force her way through a thick body of ice in her slip, at the foot of Barclay-street, her "walking beam" suddenly fell "on the centre," when the paddle wheels were frozen up almost instantaneously, thus placing her in a position from which, unfortunately, for some forty-five or fifty ladies and gentlemen who were passengers, she was not extricated until about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning.

We don't envy citizens doing business in the City who live in the States of Jersey or Long Island, just now. If E. M. is mistaken, and the great cycle don't wind up the terrible cold weather, we shall have a bridge of ice over the East River, as there was on the 11th of January, 1851.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The Second-avenue Road is out of sight yet. The Third-avenue line gets through from its upper limit to below Broome-street. The Fourth-avenue cars are running from Broome-street upward, and the Harlem Railroad trains run regularly from Twenty-sixth-street. The Sixth and Eighth have not yet put their cars in motion. Their men were, however, making a dry canal through the streets they curse with their presence, and the cellars in the neighborhood will doubtless suffer in consequence.

Death from Exposure—Verdict of Censure.

An inquest was held at No. 8 Hoboken-street, on the body of PETER MARTIN, a native of Holland, who died suddenly at the above place yesterday morning. From the evidence taken, it appears that the deceased, who has been in this country only two weeks, engaged board a few days ago at the emigrant boarding-house of C. RENE & Co., No. 24 Greenwich-st., and that he was put to lodge in the garret of that building, which is almost entirely unprotected from the inclemency of the weather. On Tuesday morning the bed and apartment of poor MARTIN were found covered with snow which had fallen through the crevices of the roof on the night previous, which, it will be remembered, was very cold. MARTIN rose complaining that he felt unwell, and left the house and took up his quarters at No. 3 Hoboken-street, where he had previously stopped, and there died. The Jury in the case declared "That the deceased came to his death from pneumonia, caused by exposure at the house of C. RENE & Co., No. 24 Greenwich-street; and further we censure the proprietors of said house for entrapping poor emigrants into such miserable, unhealthy hovels, and call the attention of the proper authorities to this outrage on poor emigrants." The deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves behind a wife and children.

The Cold Term in Brooklyn.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer in Brooklyn indicated 4° below zero, and at 7 o'clock 10° lower—a fall of 29° in 12 hours. The intense cold continued all day, and any quantity of noses, ears, hands and feet, were frozen. The drivers and conductors on the public conveyances suffered the most. The driver on the Fulton-avenue route, named REDDING, was taken from his seat upon reaching the end of his route at the Fulton Ferry in an almost insensible state, and a number of others were more or less frozen. One conductor fainted immediately upon being taken into a hotel near by. As yet no case of death has been reported.

The sleighing is excellent, and business is left to take care of itself, while the employers and employed make the most of it. Everything in the shape of a sleigh is brought into requisition. This, in fact, is the real Holiday season—the influence is even felt at the City Hall, which, as if by common consent, is almost deserted by judges, lawyers and their clients.

No trains had succeeded in passing over the Long Island Railroad up to last evening, although at the depôt, in Atlantic-street, they were hourly expecting a train in from Greenport. One train went out on the road yesterday, and reached Hampton. It is anticipated that the tracks will be cleared of snow so that trains can pass to-day.

The Railroads.

The railroads were, yesterday, again encumbered with snow, in consequence of the drifting on the evening previous. The first train from Newark, yesterday morning, due at 6½, arrived at 7 o'clock A. M.; the first train from Elizabethtown arrived at noon, and the first train from New-Brunswick at 3 o'clock P. M. No Philadelphia train had arrived at Jersey up to 7 o'clock P. M. The train which left for Philadelphia got as far as New-Brunswick, when some of the passengers left and returned to New-York, reaching here at 7 o'clock P. M. The train upon which they started designed to push forward as far as Trenton.

On the New-York and Erie Road, the trains came through with some delay. The Cincinnati Express train arrived at 5 o'clock last evening, three hours behind time.

Postponement of Theodore Parker's Lecture on Slavery.

The lecture which Mr. PARKER was to deliver last night in the Tabernacle, was unavoidably postponed, the Rev. gentleman being detained in Philadelphia by the impassable condition of the roads. The audience in waiting was somewhat meagre; no more so, however, than was naturally to be anticipated from the bitter cold. A few gas lamps burned with a hesitating dimness, their faint light being so inadequate that a number of candles had to be used to show even the most prominent objects in the building with anything like ordinary distinctness.

After some minutes delay over the hour designated, Mr. O. P. JOHNSON ascended the platform and said: I am under the disagreeable necessity of announcing to you that Mr. PARKER has not yet arrived in town. I have a telegraphic dispatch informing me that he left Philadelphia, where he lectured last evening, at 10 o'clock this morning. No trains, however, have yet arrived from Philadelphia—not even the one which was due here this morning, leaving Philadelphia at 1 o'clock last night. If the audience choose to wait a little while on the chance of Mr. PARKER's arrival, of course they can do so. It is for the audience itself to determine. We propose, however, in the event of Mr. PARKER's non-arrival, to return to those who have paid for tickets their money, or to give them tickets which will entitle them to admission when Mr. PARKER does come to lecture.

We propose to have the lecture at a future time. I do not know what his engagements may be for the remainder of the Winter; I do not know at what time it may suit his convenience to be here. We all know that he is much engaged in lecturing, and, while he would be glad to accommodate us, it might not be in his power to do so in regard to time. Mr. JOHNSON made some further observations, stating in reply to a question from a gentleman in attendance, that Mr. PARKER being engaged to lecture to-morrow night in Paterson, might not consider himself justified in lecturing here at the sacrifice of foregoing his engagement there.

The audience then dispersed, most of the people taking tickets for the future lecture, in preference to the money.

The Cold Weather.

We cull from our exchanges a variety of items indicative of the state of the weather at various points:

The weather is much colder. The mercury at sunrise yesterday indicated 29°; at 11 o'clock, 33°; at 6½ o'clock, 22°; at 8½ o'clock, 14°; and at midnight only 4½° above zero. The wind was light from the southwest most of the day, but went around towards the northwest in the evening.—*Boston Advertiser, 9th inst.*

The mercury in several thermometers at Jamaica Plain were at 17° to 18° below zero at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.—*Boston Courier, 8th inst.*

At about midnight, on Saturday, a stable keeper, who had agreed to convey a lady and gentleman a distance of seven miles in the country for the sum of twenty-five dollars, backed out upon reaching Cambridge bridge. A hack driver in this city, on the same night, undertook to carry four gentlemen to Newtonville and West Newton, a distance of ten miles. He accomplished his task, charging but five dollars for the job; but on his way home found the roads so obstructed, and became so benumbed with cold, that he was forced to drive his horses under a shed, where, after covering them with blankets, he spent the night in his hack.—*Boston Journal.*

On Monday morning the mercury stood at 16° to 22° below zero, in different parts of the city.—*Bangor Whig, 8th.*

The mercury was lower in Philadelphia, this morning, than it has been for many years. On the 20th of January, 1852, the thermometer was 2½° below zero. On the 7th of February, 1855, the thermometer was at zero. We well remember that day. It was the only occasion last Winter upon which the mercury got down to zero.

In the Thirteenth Ward, the thermometer, in a sheltered position, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood ½° below zero. At 7 o'clock, in Marshall-street, above Poplar, the mercury was 5° below zero. At the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at Tenth and Thompson streets, at 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer, which was exposed to the wind, stood at 7½° below zero.

We have been furnished with the following record of the condition, this morning, of the mercury in an old standard thermometer: 6¾ o'clock, 6° below zero; 9 o'clock, 3½° below zero; 10 o'clock, 2½° below zero; 11 o'clock, ½° above zero; 12 o'clock, 1° above zero—the lowest at noon for 32 years. [*Philadelphia Bulletin, 9th.*

During the present Winter we have not experienced such severe cold as was felt here last night and early this morning. The day promised to be as moderate as could be desired; but late in the afternoon the thermometer fell rapidly, and during the night reached, in one part of the City, 30 below zero, in another, 9°, and in another 10°. If these reports are to be relied upon, last night was even colder than the memorable 7th of February last, which was, at the time, said to be the coldest weather felt here since the year 1850.—*Newark Adv.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospect of a Termination of the Struggle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The temper of the House is unusually good, although there is some confusion, while the vote is gradually decreasing. The election of BANKS before the adjournment is generally conceded. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., defended The Democratic Party and the President from the charge that they are responsible for the non-organization of the House.

Mr. WHITNEY defended the eighth section of the Philadelphia Platform, declaring that the American Party was not against individuals, but against the system and principles of the Romish Church.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. After a short discussion the resolution was laid on the table by 11 majority.

The House then proceeded to take the

NINETY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	97	Richardson	72
Fuller	33	Pennington	7

Necessary for a choice, 108.

During the voting, various gentlemen defined their positions, several vainly endeavoring to drew from Mr. BANKS whether he is now a member of the American Order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, referred to a letter written by Mr. GIDDINGS, in the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, stating that it was fairly deducible from its tenor that he (CAMPBELL) desired to get the vote for himself, as candidate for the Speakership, to a point gratifying to himself personally, in order that he might retire honorably from the contest.

Mr. GIDDINGS exculpated Mr. CAMPBELL from such imputation, and

Mr. CAMPBELL continued, boldly challenging any friend to say that such was his desire. He defended himself from the charge, in the New-York *Tribune*, of being a dough-face—stating that he had ever, on principle, opposed the extension of Slavery, and defied all mankind to prove the contrary. He avowed in strong terms his devotion to the principles of the American Party.

Two ballots were then taken, the last resulting as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST BALLOT.

Banks	92	Pennington	6
Richardson	68	Scattering	5
Fuller	28		

Mr. GALLOWAY, during the voting, had a telegraphic dispatch from the twenty-nine Republican and American Senators in the Ohio Legislature, approving the course of the majority of the Congressional delegation from that State who vote for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. MOORE supposed the dispatch was read to whip in recusants. He believed he truly represented the Tenth District by not voting for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. HARRISON said he had nothing to do with Repnblican Americans; he was elected by the true Americans' party alone.

A desultory debate followed, involving the political position of gentlemen.

The 102d and 103d votes were then taken, the latter as follows:

Banks	92	Pennington	6
Richardson	67	Scattering	4
Fuller	29		

Mr. ETHERIDGE moved that the House adjourn until Saturday. Negatived.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the resolution restricting members to ten minutes in debate be rescinded. He was opposed not only to this gag, but to starving gentlemen into an election.

The motion was laid on the table.

[Members continually going out for refreshments, preparing for a long siege, most of them in excellent good humor. Various unsuccessful efforts were from time to time made to adjourn.]

Mr. BOWIE said: We are in the midst of a revolution, though bloodless as yet. He hoped the spirit of patriotism would rise superior to surrounding circumstances and relieve the House from the reproach of being unable to organize.

Mr. BOWIE was followed by various other gentlemen, some in a spirit of pleasantry, provoking merriment, others grave and serious.

Mr. MEACHAM objected to the proceedings of gentlemen.

Mr. BOWIE—No man, while the House is disorganized, has a right to object. He would not say, cast pearls before swine; but waste the sweet fragrance of their voices on desert air. [Laughter.]

The Slavery question was discussed at length.

At 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn was negated by 26 against 150.

Mr. SNIDER offered a resolution that Mr. ORR be requested to take the Chair till a Speaker is elected. The resolution was laid on the table by *one* majority. The House at 1 o'clock was still in session.

National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Smithsonian Institute. There was a respectable attendance. President WILDER delivered the annual Address. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of upwards of $4,000 on hand. The invitation of Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia, to hold the next annual exhibition in that city, was accepted.

The President read a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, asking Congress to donate to each State an amount of land of not less than 500,000 in value, for the establishment of Industrial Universities. The subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Prof. HENRY, Hon. Mr. DEBOW and L. H. BYINGTON, Esq., of Conn., with authority to present the same to Congress. Several subjects were discussed, and the Executive Committee was authorized to take such steps for the domestication of Rocky Mountain sheep as might be deemed expedient.

A resolution providing for the importation of seed wheat was adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

No. 37.—W. C. Little et al. *vs.* Levi W. Hall et al. Argument was concluded by Mr. Seward for appellants, and continued by Hon. S. G. Haven for appellees.

No. 38.—James M. Cooper, plaintiff, *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument commenced by Mr. Busi for plaintiff.

The Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The old soldiers' Convention re-assembled this morning. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee to consist of one from each State to frame a Constitution for the "United Brothers of the War of 1812," into which the Convention resolved.

After an address by Judge WOODWARD, of New-York, on the subject of Invalid Pensions, some eloquent remarks were made by the President, Judge SUTHERLAND. The usual complimentary resolutions passed, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in Washington on the 8th of Jan. 1857.

The Democratic State Convention—Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Democratic State Convention meet at City Hall to-morrow, to elect delegates to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati. But few delegates have arrived.

A dwelling-house on Genesee-street, owned and occupied by JAMES M. TAYLOR, was destroyed by fire this evening. Insured in Montgomery County Insurance Company.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor presented a preliminary report of the Census.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PETTY—To amend the charter of the City of New-York. To organize the Police of New-York.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to invest money belonging to the bank fund in the purchase of a bank fund stock becoming due not later than 1859. Such stock not to be purchased at a price exceeding par value.

An Executive Session was fixed for Thursday at noon.

The following Committees were announced:

On Claims—Messrs. Lee, Bellinger and Brooks.

On Finance—Messrs. Spencer, Richardson and Madden.

On Canals—Messrs. Upham, Briggs, and E. P. Smith.

On Railways—Messrs. Ramsay, Bellinger, and Spencer.

On Charitable Societies—Messrs. Spencer, Cuyler, and Noxon.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Richardson, Kelly, and Bowne.

On Banks—Messrs. Kelly, Huntington, and Petty.

On Insurance—Messrs. Madden, Rider, and Nichols.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. C. P. Smith, Madden and Brooks.

On Cities and Villages—Messrs. Brooks, Lee, Petty.

The report of the Western House of Refuge was presented.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker. On the first ballot, Mr. MATTESON changed his vote to ODELL. On the second, Messrs. BAUCUS and DENISLER also changed to ODELL.

Eight ballots were taken without choice. ODELL's highest vote was 44, with four Americans absent. The Republican vote was firm at 35.

A motion to hold afternoon Sessions was defeated.

The Democrats hold a caucus to-night. The general impression is that the House will organize to-morrow, but the prospect looks doubtful.

A Democratic Union Caucus—No Action Taken.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A union Caucus of the Democratic members was called for this evening, but only twenty-three were present. Judge FOOT, of Saratoga, presided, and Mr. WILTSIE acted as Secretary. Letters were read, addressed by Mr. WILTSIE, of New-York, and Mr. SPINOLA, of Kings, to Mr. BAILEY, asking whether he approves of the resolution adopted by the Democratic members of the House on the 31st of December. [The one approving the Nebraska bill.]

Mr. BAILEY, in reply, says: "Regretting that my uniform indorsement of the resolution is not more generally understood, I unequivocally answer in the affirmative." A spicy debate arose, in which Messrs. MEEHAN, WOODS, WILTSIE, HOYLE, ROBINSON, and others took part. Mr. SPINOLA and other Hards urged Mr. BAILEY's indorsement by the caucus.

Messrs. ROBINSON, HOYLE, MEEHAN and others declared they would never support Mr. BAILEY so long as he continued the nominee of a sectional caucus. The discussion became somewhat personal, and after a futile attempt to nominate candidates, the meeting, without taking any action, adjourned.

The Weather and the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The trains from New-York at 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were detained on the road all night. The 4 o'clock train did not leave Trenton in consequence of obstructions from the snow which had been blown on the track by the high wind. The passengers were transferred to the 6 o'clock train which started from Trenton with two locomotives at 4 o'clock this morning, and managed to reach Cooper's Creek, two miles above Camden, where it was frozen fast.

Two locomotives were dispatched from Camden to assist the train, but they too were frozen. Sleighs were then sent for the passengers, who finally reached the city at 6 o'clock. One of the locomotives was partially burned by an attempt to thaw out the pumps. No trains have been dispatched from here this morning, but the Road will probably be cleared by this afternoon.

This morning the thermometer, at 7 o'clock, stood at 2½° below zero, and at 10 o'clock 2½° above zero. The Delaware River is frozen hard opposite this city, except where it is kept open by the ferry-boats.

Two yesterday afternoon trains on the Trenton Road are also frozen up near Tullytown. The passengers were taken to Trenton in sleighs.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The weather here is clear and intensely cold; in fact, so cold that our thermometer could not reach it. Last night was the most severe we have experienced for years. No mail from any quarter was received this morning.

The train which left Philadelphia last night has not arrived, and it is presumed the detention is caused by the ice in the Susquehanna.

The Southern and Western trains are also detained from unknown causes.

Last night's train from Philadelphia has not yet arrived, (at 7 P. M.) There has been no train sent out to-day.

The four o'clock train from Washington has arrived. Other roads are operating.

The only mails received here, to-day, are those from Washington, Norfolk and the Western mails which were due yesterday. The thermometer (at 9 P. M.) is 10° above zero.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning indicated 8° above zero. Neither the Southern mail nor the New-York mails of Tuesday have yet arrived. No mails have passed between Petersburg, Va., and Columbia, S. C., since the fall of snow.

Three mails are due East of Baltimore. We have had nothing South of Alexandria since Sunday. The mercury here is 12° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 9—11 P. M.

The early train from New-York has arrived.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer at sunrise this morning was at 12° below zero.

MARIETTA, O., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer here, at sunrise this morning, stood at 11° below zero. The Ohio river is frozen nearly solid. We have excellent sleighing although there is but two inches of snow on the ground.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

This is the coldest day we have experienced this season. The thermometer, at 7 A. M., was 14° below zero.

HARTFORD, Ct., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer here, this morning, indicated 21° below zero. It is clear, with light wind from the southeast.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, the thermometer here stood at 20° below zero.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer is at 10° below zero. At Springfield, Ohio, at daylight, it was 20° below.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer here stood at 11° below zero. During the day it ranged from one to three degrees below, and at 8 o'clock this evening 6° below, continuing steadily to fall.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

It is still snowing here, and the roads are much obstructed. Two western mails are due. The train which left Erie at 5 P. M. yesterday, has not yet arrived. The last New-York mail received here, left that city at 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The thermometer here is 3° below zero.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The thermometer is 11° below zero. All the trains are much behind time.

Destructive Fire at Newport, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Touro House at Newport, belonging to CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., together with two dwelling-houses adjoining, owned by ROBERT D. COGGESHALL and Mrs. GEOFFERY, were destroyed by fire last night. The Touro House was insured in Providence for $10,000.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Municipal Elections.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BINGHAM, American, was elected Mayor to-day by 886 over IRWIN, Democrat, and 474 over VOLE, Fusionist. The Anti-Know-Nothings have a majority in the Councils.

The Alleghany Municipal Election was also held to-day, and the Citizens' candidate, Mr. ADAMS, received a small majority for Mayor.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The bark *Emma F. Chase*, of Portland, from Cardenas, arrived at Holmes' Hole to-day, having had 44 hogsheads of molasses washed overboard, and sustained considerable damage in the gale of the 6th inst.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

No organization of the House took place to-day, neither party being ready. A vote for Speaker will probably open proceedings to-morrow.

Fire at Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELLOWS FALLS, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The building occupied by J. G. FLINT, peg manufacturer, and WM. STONE, planing mill, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $3,000; partially insured.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Crash of one Train into Another.

TWO CARS DEMOLISHED.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Providential Escapes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A frightful accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, on the track which crosses Montgomery Cove just below this city. The express train from Albany, due here at 1:10 P. M., did not reach here until nearly 2½ o'clock, the time for the starting of the Poughkeepsie train south. The Albany train, however, was allowed to take the right of the track, and for that purpose the Poughkeepsie train was detained 10 minutes. Each train was drawn by two locomotives. As the first train neared the place where the accident happened, a signal to stop was discovered about a quarter of a mile in advance, and the summons was immediately obeyed.

The object of the detention proved to be a defect in the track. In about 10 minutes after the stoppage of the Albany train, the Poughkeepsie train came along at full speed and dashed into it with such force that the car first struck was completely demolished, and the one preceding it was nearly as badly wrecked. In the cars destroyed were about fifty passengers, and the only reason that the loss of life was not more extensive, is that the passengers were warned of their danger just before the collision, thus enabling many to escape.

As far as ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

A young man and woman, names unknown—both terribly mutilated.

Mrs. Green, of Utica, was taken from the ruins alive, but died soon after.

INJURED.

Two ladies, unknown, lying at the Exchange House; very badly scalded, so that their recovery is considered doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Albany—slightly.

Three children of the above—badly scalded and bruised.

J. D. Gott, of New-York—slightly bruised.

Abel Priest, of New-York—cut in the head.

Catharine Howell, (colored,) of New-York—collar-bone broken, head bruised, &c.

Mr. Bogert, of New-York—head cut, and side and limbs injured, but not dangerously.

Mrs. Campbell, of Utica, slightly injured.

H. Emmons, of Vernon, Oneida County, slightly.

Mrs. Oscar Hull, of New-Haven, slightly.

Capt. Schuler, of Albany, badly bruised and mutilated.

Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Pond, slightly injured.

George Kloss, of Madison County, Ohio, skull fractured, in a precarious state.

George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., face scalded and otherwise injured.

Daniel Lord, lawyer, of New-York slightly injured.

James Lndlum, of New-York, slightly.

A little girl, name unknown, lying at Rutger's Hotel, will probably die before morning.

The Latest.

Up to 1½ o'clock this morning neither of the three trains, due at the lower (Chambers-street) depôt, had arrived. Mr. ARCHER, the Deputy-Superintendent, received a dispatch from Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M., stating that the Express Train had left that city at 7 P. M., the usual hour, but up to the hour of our going to press it had not arrived. Its detention is supposed to be owing to an obstruction on the track at the place of accident.

The lower depôt is filled with persons having friends on board the train to which the accident occurred, anxiously awaiting further particulars. The utmost excitement prevails, and people are constantly hurrying toward the depôt in quest of information.

This is the first accident of a serious nature that has occurred on the Hudson River Railroad.

Among the persons seriously injured, is a Miss GARDINER, sister of the wife of Mr. H. MIX, who was on her way to this City to be married. She is at the Exchange Hotel.

Further particulars of the melancholy occurrence will be anxiously looked for.

We have the following communication from the Hudson River Railroad Office:

"A telegraphic dispatch reached this office about 4 P. M. to-day, stating that a collision had occurred about 2½ miles below Poughkeepsie. Mr. SLOAN, the President, and Mr. SYKES, the Superintendent, started on 5 P. M. train for Poughkeepsie. When they arrive at the place of disaster a more detailed statement may be expected, which will be immediately forwarded to the Press. Since their departure the following telegraph has been received:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 9—7 P. M.

To SAM'L SLOAN, President, or M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent: Three dead, one man and two ladies—one of the latter a Mrs. C. GREEN, of Utica. There are ten or twelve wounded, some seriously.

M. COHEN."

Out of Debt Out of Danger, is an entertaining and instructive story, (by a certain "Cousin Alice,") which is nicely illustrated, has a variety of homescenes, and pleasantly indicates an excellent moral. Published by APPLETONS.

PRINTING IN THE WOODS!—We are doing what perhaps has never been done in the United States before—we are printing the *Wisconsin Mirror* in the woods!—not a dwelling, except our own, within half a mile of us, and only one within a mile!! The forest oaks hang over our office and dwelling, the deer and rabbits shy around us, and the patridges and quails seek our acquaintance by venturing nearer and nearer our doors. The noble Wisconsin is bearing onward its immense burdens of ice, majestically and silently, within sight of our windows; and the snow-capped hills, covered with scattering oaks and pines, peer up in the distance. There is romance and reality in all this, and we feel almost willing to publish a paper in such a location, just for the excitement of the thing. But most of the romance is soon to be spoiled. Already several dwellings are in progress near us, and before many weeks they are to be occupied by enterprising neighbors; and, when Spring and Summer shall come, we expect such a clatter of axes and spades, and trowels and saws and hammers, that we shall hardly be able to write our editorials without introducing more or less of the confusion. The fact is, we expect a large village—yes, a city—to grow up rapidly around us; and that is why we are here—*printing in the woods!*—*Wisconsin Mirror, Jan. 1.*

THE GREAT SLEIGHRIDE.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Sends to High-Bridge and Enjoys Itself—A Dinner and a Hop.

"O! ain't this nice?" exclaimed a beautiful girl, and her voice came out from the costly furs that were wrapped in warmth-giving profusion around her neck and face, like the mellow cooing of a turtle dove. The girl was right; she spoke truthfully, as all beautiful girls always should. "I tell you, ladies, this is just the smartest turn-out that ever slid over good hard snow in the streets of New-York," said a man, and the man was right. The company, and the horses, and the sleighs that left the St. Nicholas Hotel at twelve o'clock yesterday, passed down Broadway, around the Bowling-Green, and thence to High-bridge, and back again, formed, altogether, one of the finest displays in the way of a sleighing party, that has ever appeared on Broadway. The sleighs were twelve in number, they were of elegant structure, and would seat comfortably twelve persons each on a cold day, and they were all full. Each sleigh was drawn by six spirited horses, and the head of each horse was decorated with a small flag, on which was inscribed:

ST. NICHOLAS.

For once the weather was suspicious. The day was calm and clear and cold, and the snow was beaten so hard that it crisped under the horses' feet like short bread between the jaws of a hungry child. It was delightful; and the company knew how to appreciate it. And yet it was a bitterly biting cold day for those who had no costly furs. It made the bones of the aged creak as they sat in their cheerless garrets, and sent the thinly clad shivering through the streets. But that which caused the tears of the needy to flow and then freeze them as they fell, was cause of joyfulness to the sleighing party, and they laughed as they dashed along, each heart in tune with the jingling, merry-sounding bells.

Old men, with grown-up sons and daughters, stopped on their way, and wondered what would happen next; then passing on when they noticed the name upon the flags, they drew their cloaks about them, and were glad that no bills would be sent to them for that ride; merchants looked out from their stores and smiled, for they knew that those who join sleighing parties on cold days must buy cloth; clerks ran to the doors with their pardsticks in their hands, and as the party passed, their minds ran back to the till; those in the sixpenny sleighs cast at them an envious glance, and the little rascals who had run away from school, made daring but ineffectual attempts to jump on behind. Thus attracting the attention of all, the happy party passed down Broadway and up again, the pleasure heightening as they glided on, until the City dwindled away, and the broad white fields and snowy hill-sides said plainly, "You are in the country and it is Winter. How do you like it?" Everybody liked it. And why should they not? They were nearly all born in the rural districts; and what man, there born, cannot read the many joyful hours of his boyhood in the lines drawn by the little sled down every slope, and the mark of the skate in the frozen valley pond? Or, what woman can endure the joltings of a frozen country road, and fail to remember the first time James William Henry Ebenezer Parsons took her to Mrs. Stebben's apple-paring, and after having jolted her "almost to death" over the rough road, upset her, finally, into a snow-bank, with a dreadful hard crust just like

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

THE IRVINGITES.

Their Creed and Mode of Worship—Ministers and Members—Miracles and Types.

Amongst the various religious sects that are creating a stir in this country by their silent but successful efforts at proselytism, is the one named above. Established here but a few short years, they have gone on increasing in numbers and gathering in strength until now they are calculated for greater and more public energies for the conversion of men.

Their origin is unknown save to few persons who have studied the movements of religious bodies during the past few years. Their rapid growth in the countries of the old World has long been noticed, and not without some fears by orthodox believers who could not look with favor on any deviation from old established modes of worship. EDWARD IRVING, the celebrated but somewhat eccentric preacher, is claimed by strangers as the prime mover in the reformation of belief which caused their establishment. By the sect themselves he is but looked upon as an evangelical preacher who, possessing some knowledge of the truth and much grace of God, published to the world, not his own, but the views of the Apostles of old. Be this as it may, to him belongs the fame of being first in the ranks for the modeling of the present form in these latter days.

INTRODUCTION INTO AMERICA.

The continued immigration from the shores of Great Britain to this happy land, naturally brought with it some few of the members of this sect, and they it was that, while placed under the special care of Episcopalian ministers, formed themselves into small assemblages for the purposes of private prayer after their accustomed mode. Such a congregation was first established in Toronto, C. W., which met at the house of one of the ministers, and there held their daily services of praise and prayer. From Canada the sect soon spread to New-York and Boston, where churches have, within a few years, been established.

DENOMINATIONS.

Under the many difficulties which pressed upon them, and through the many chances and changes which they experienced in rearing themselves up a body of moment, they have met with many designations, some of which have been applied from motives of contempt, and others from a want of a name appointed of themselves. Among those which are probably the most used, are "Irvingites," after EDWARD IRVING, the preacher; "Millerites," from Mr. MILLER, the Bishop of the Bishopsgate Church, one of the seven Churches of London, Eng., "The Church of the Holy Ghost" because of the belief in spiritual gifts, and the "Catholic-Apostolic Church," which is in this country their acknowledged name as distinguishing them from all other sects. Strictly speaking, they acknowledge no name as applied to them, but that of "the Church" calling its members "Christians."

The assigned reason for the refusal to take any name exists in the words of the Apostle Paul, "Is Christ divided?" They, acknowledging all men as Christians who are baptized in the name of the Trinity, look upon themselves and others as only so many members of the one body, divided by unhappy differences. Necessity and the census-takers, however, have forced upon them the propriety of assuming a designation, which should distinguish them from the rest of the religious world, whom they continue to claim as members of a common brotherhood.

THEIR BELIEF.

This sect are Protestant in their feelings, making five prominent objections to the dogmas of the Romish Church, the principal of which is the adoration of bones of departed Saints and Martyrs. But in their belief much that is cast aside by other sects of Protestants is retained. Their principal objection to the Roman Catholics being a too great and too unbounded limit for superstition, is contrariwise with the Episcopalians, who are accused of not going far enough in their creed.

Prominent among these variances from the other denominations of Christians is the belief in the succession of the old appointed ministers, the performance of miracles, the gift of prophecy, the use of prayers for the dead, the nature of the intermediate state and the gift of the Holy Ghost; while equally noticeable among their peculiarities and forms are the administration of holy unction, the gathering of tithes and offerings, the omission of burial services, the waiting for the second advent and the world's end, the use of unknown tongues, and their frequent reference to the Divine Trinity.

ABOUT PUBLICATION.

The obstacles which have been placed in the way of their advancement and the derision which has met them because of the publication by unauthorized and unadvised persons of repeated mis-statements of their doings and belief, purposes and successes, has made them very wary as to the means which they provide for writers to dilate upon for the explanation of their tenets. With this view strangers are but seldom admitted and less frequently invited to participate in the regular services of the church, but for them is provided an extra service which consists of Evangelical preaching, intended to introduce by steps, the hearer into the mysteries of their doctrine. Hence has heretofore arisen one great difficulty to the publication of any correct and true detailed account of this body.

So far is this exclusiveness carried that it is not allowed of a member of the Church to communicate to an outsider any explanation of doctrinal matter, except he be so permitted by some of the ministers of the Church; nor may letters contain such particulars to the friends of the writer, who is in a distant land, lest, first, the writer should be misunderstood and the reader be led into error; and second, because the stranger may be not so far advanced as to accept the sentiment conveyed, and thus he reduced to the condition of a mocker. It is not even usual for members to communicate the one with the other, except in the case of ministers with the laymen, on such points.

THEIR POSITION TOWARDS OTHER SECTS.

Considering themselves as only a portion of the one body of Christians, this sect respect in all things the creeds and opinions of other parties. To such an extent is this carried, that, unlike the Romanists, they never call for the second baptism on the entering of a proselyte into their ranks, and in the event of their establishment of a scattered congregation, they place them under the charge of ministers of other denominations, generally, where practicable, giving a preference in this respect to the Episcopalians. They attribute to all some portion of truth, but claim themselves alone to possess the whole.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The belief in the succession of the old-ordained ministry is fully carried out in their system of church government. The congregations are placed under charge of seven orders of ministers, apostles, angels or bishops, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders and deacons. To the first appertains the overseeing of the Church entire; the angels are the high priests of the individual congregations; the prophets are the acknowledged mouth-pieces of [illegible] to the evangelists, it belongs to [illegible] divided into twelve districts, in which America is included with Great Britain, the intention being to divide each of these locations into several churches typified by the seven churches of the eastern world. These divisions, other than the first, are not yet fully completed, excepting in the City of London.

THEIR NUMBERS.

This sect in the City of New-York, already number of men, women and children, about 600 members, while they are constantly filling their ranks from the valuable portions of society. In Boston it is estimated that they have almost an equivalent proportion of adherents. In Canada their numbers are much larger, Toronto boasting of the head-quarters of their church rule on this continent. The rural districts of this State have a small proportion of members, but generally their worship is privately conducted, and the individuals are in charge of Protestant Ministers. In Great Britain, France and Prussia they most abound, numbering certainly not less than 20,000 members.

ORDINATION AND SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

The attributed mode of the appointment of the ministry who govern this sect forms one of the greatest singularities of the body. It is alleged that they are specially designated by the Deity to their work, and that his word is conveyed to the Church through persons speaking by inspiration. These parties are pointed out generally by the use of some sign or word, which is afterward interpreted, generally, by that minister called the "Prophet," or by some other high officer. The ministers thus pointed out, afterwards ordained, are, unless they be of the higher order, not taken away from their daily pursuits, but continue to practice their professions, receiving only such compensation, if any, as the temporalities of the Church allow, or their own wants call for.

THEIR CREED.

The Bible and its Interpretation.—In respect to their acceptance of the Bible, this sect are closely allied to the Romanists. The Bible, acknowledged as the words of inspiration, given for the instruction of mankind, is only so far used as typifying the course of the world, and its inhabitants of these latter-days. It is looked upon as a secondary means to an end, the leading cause of the effect being looked for in the interpretation of the Church.

Second Advent.—Herein is developed the great difference of this body, as between it and others. Setting no limitation of time to the development of man's better state, they hold to the belief that man's end is fast approaching, and that the Saviour will soon appear, they claiming that in them exists the Elias' ministry foretold as a forerunner of the glorious advent. In this connection may be mentioned the peculiarity of their doctrine on

Death—The event commonly looked upon by mankind as the *natural* end of human existence. This position they deny, holding that it was never intended for man to die, but that, like Elisha, he should be translated from mortality to immortality. Death is an occurrence with them never looked for, and only claimed to be prepared for, by the proper regard for the contingencies of God's will, in the shaping of a life free from sin.

Miracles.—In this respect they claim an affinity to the Romish creed. The performance of miracles through the merits of the Saviour, is looked upon as one of the favors granted never to be taken from the world. There are but few congregations of this sect who do not relate the circumstances of mighty deeds done in answer to the prayers of the ministers set over them. As a consequence, the *Divine unction* is received as a means of this power, and although the formula is not elevated to the sanctity of a sacrament, it is looked upon as a typical means for the accomplishment of a great and good work.

Tithes and Offerings—Strictly compose one of the most prominent features in their practice. These are literally assessed upon the congregations, and each head of a family is expected promptly at his appointed time to pay into the tithe-box the tenth part of the profits of his business or labor. This sum is the amount appointed to the use of the church and the ministry, while offerings are collected of all, according to their means, for the relief of the poor, and the concerns of the congregation, &c.

Intermediate State.—Eschewing the belief in a purgatory, they with equal force oppose the idea that man's soul at once finds a resting place in the mansion of bliss. Their doctrine holds, although we understand it to be yet an undecided question, that the soul passing from the body finds some resting place to await the first resurrection. In this state they look for the sensibility of the soul and its full conversance with the course of destruction which ensues to the mortal parts.

Confession.—On this doctrine no peremptory decision has as yet been given from the highest of their ecclesiastical authorities. It is thus far acknowledged as to be for the benefit of the soul if not for the absolution of the sins confessed. The pastor's duty is to exhort the brethren to proper observance of this rite.

PLAN OF THEIR CHURCH EDIFICES.

The interiors of all the church edifices of this sect, in every part of the world, are designed alike. The church is divided into two sections, the sanctuary and the body. The former, taking in about one-third of the house, is raised above the body of the Church, and is ascended by three steps. At its extreme back is the altar, to the right of which is the chair for the angel, and to the left that for the prophet. To the left is the reading-desk appointed for the evangelist. The elders sit in seats transverse to the house, on the right, and the pastors to the left. The deacons are disposed on a seat outside the sanctuary, facing the altar, and immediately in front of the congregation. The seats or pews are generally made without doors, so that none may even by such a slight obstacle be debarred from admission to a seat, all of which are free, the rental being paid from the collection of tithes. The baptismal font, in a direct line with the centrepiece of the altar, is placed at the immediate entrance into the building, a place selected as typifying the entry into the living church.

THEIR SERVICES.

On the Sabbath three, and on each other day two, services are held by this congregation—those on the Sabbath being at 6, 10¾ and 5 o'clock; on the week days at sunrise and sunset. To these are added occasional services made use of for the work of propagation, called "Evangelical preaching."

The mode of service, unlike the creed, is marked with a strong similarity to that of the Romish Church. The prayers are intoned, and the action of the ministers is closely allied to that of the priests of that Church. The liturgy is composed in part from those of the Episcopal and Romish Churches; but many of the prayers are original and very beautiful; the reading of the ten commandments is entirely omitted; crosses are interspersed throughout the book of prayer, and pauses are left for the offering of secret prayer. The services are also marked by that array of dress so favored by the Romanists. The alb, the cope, the girdle, and all those other vestments typifying events in the Savior's life, are used and worn according to the prayers pronounced. The Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, is administered on each Sunday, and every member of the Church in good standing is expected to partake.

Laying on of Hands.—The "laying on" is equivalent to the rites of confirmation of the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. It is not administered until the applicant is 21 years of age, and is well accredited by the angel of his church. It is administered by the apostle at his discretion, generally about Easter week. It is also a part of the ceremony included in the ordination services, and is supposed to carry with it the gift of the Holy Spirit.

The Unknown Tongue.—The use of prophecy is the great feature of these people. For this purpose spaces are left in the prayers of the morning service, where, in silence, it is generally usual for the prophesying to be done. These words are generally given in a chanting tone, and they but seldom convey to the mind of the minutest observer a definite idea of the subject referred to. At other times the words are repeated in a tongue called "the unknown tongue," which it requires a second prophet to reveal.

Prayers for the Dead.—No direct authority has, we believe, as yet been given for praying for the dead, but under the belief of the existence of the soul in an intermediate state, it is looked upon as a work of charity, if not of duty, to offer up these

NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S WORK.

THE BAPTISTS' TRANSLATION.

It is unnecessary at this day to emphasize the intrinsic value of the Bible. To the Christian, the political economist, and the *littérateur*, its claims to a high pre-eminence among books admit of no doubt. Next to its authenticity, the question evidently first in importance is that of its essential identity, or the fidelity of our common translation to the original.

EARLY ENGLISH VERSIONS.

The version known as the Latin Vulgate was chiefly prepared by JEROME under the supervision of a Bishop of Rome, about the close of the Fourth Century. With slight variations, this is the Roman Catholic Bible as at present used.

The first translation of the Bible into English worth speaking of, was that of WICKLIFF, about the year 1380. This was made from the Latin Vulgate—he being ignorant of the Greek and Hebrew—but was not printed, as that art had not then been invented. TYNDALE'S translation from the original languages followed, and was published between the years 1526 and 1537. This was a most able and faithful version, and has been very little improved upon by those which have succeeded it.

The entire English Bible was first printed at Zurich in 1535, by COVERDALE; it was taken from the Dutch and Latin. Besides the versions known as MATTHEWS' Bible, and CRANMER'S Great Bible, published in 1537 and 1539 respectively, the Geneva Bible (prepared by English reformers while living in exile at Geneva) was printed in 1560. This was the first version in any language that was broken up into verses. The Bishops' Bible appeared in 1568, having been prepared under the supervision of the Church of England; it was subsequently made the basis of our present version.

In 1604, King JAMES I. of England, in obedience to general request, commissioned forty-seven learned men of the Universities to undertake the work of making a new version of the Holy Scriptures, subject to the royal sanction. Seven eminent divines were afterwards added—making fifty-four in all—to confer with the rest, and supervise their labors. In 1611, a period of seven years from its inception, the work was finally completed, and received the approbation of the King. Although the Bishops' Bible was taken as the groundwork of this version, the original languages were diligently examined with the aid of all the critical learning of that period.

Our present version of Holy Writ is materially the same as that of the King James translators, with the exception of natural changes in orthography and the correction of typographical errors. Since 1611 several revisions have been made by competent authority, for the purpose mainly of correcting errors of the press. By far the most complete of these was the revision prepared by Dr. BLANEY, of Oxford, in 1767. This has ever since been regarded as a standard, and most subsequent editions have been conformed to it down to the present day.

DISCREPANCIES.

To persons not conversant with the the subject, it would appear at first thought that all the editions of the Bible that are referred to the same standard must necessarily be *fac similes* of each other. So far from this being the case, it is found that they not only exhibit discrepancies among themselves, but are even unlike the standard. The variations spoken of are exclusively typographical errors.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW VERSION.

In view of this fact the American Bible Society, in 1847, resolved to collate copies of several prominent editions published in this country and England, in order to obtain as perfect a copy as the nature of the case admitted. Rev. Mr. MCLANE, then pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, was selected to perform the work under the superintendence of a Committee made up of the following gentlemen: Gardiner Spring, Thomas Cock, Samual H. Turner, Edward Robinson, Thomas E. Vermilye, John McClintock and Richard S. Storrs, Jr. In 1851 the Committee reported its labors completed, and the same was approved by the Board of Managers. The changes introduced by the work of collation were confined to *orthography, punctuation, words in italics*, and *capital letters*. Copies of six different editions were used to obtain this result, viz.: the four authorized editions published in England, the King James version of 1611, and one of the American Bible Society's editions. The plan adopted in general was to compare the six different copies, and wherever the American copy differed from one or more of the others, the reading of the majority was followed.

In the course of his work, the collator found about *twenty-four thousand* variations among the six copies compared, solely in the text and punctuation. Yet, it is said, of all this great number there is not one which mars the integrity of the text, or affects any doctrine or precept of the Bible. Most persons must be at a loss to imagine how such a vast number of discrepancies should continue to exist among the current editions of the Bible, despite all ordinary care and effort to remove them. But when it is taken into account that the printing of Bibles is carried on in Great Britain at four different places, and in this country entirely *ad libitum*, it must be regarded as beyond the power of human skill, even with the aid of stereotype plates, to prevent the occasional occurrence of minor errors and variations, arising sometimes from accident, and sometimes from the inadvertence of proof readers. Along with all these too there is certainly the possibility that some slight oversight may have remained uncorrected throughout all the editions even from the very beginning. The revised copy printed by the Bible Society in 1851, and called the Octavo Reference Bible, is now the standard to which all future editions published by that Society will be conformed.

The American Bible Society, which was formed in 1816, had, from the first, given more or less attention and aid to translations of the Scriptures into other languages, though its chief object was the circulation of a pure English version. Previous to 1835, donations had been contributed in behalf of translations into several of the Asiatic tongues, made by Baptist missionaries, in which the various renderings recognized by their creed were retained. But in that year other counsels prevailed, and an application for assistance in printing the Bengali New Testament was declined, except on condition that the text should be conformed to the King James version. The Greek word *baptize* was the magnitudinous bone of contention in the present instance, and has continued to be such up to the present time.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On this action of the Society, Rev. Dr. CONE, since deceased, and some others of less note, flew off in a tangent and formed the American and Foreign Bible Society. The American and Foreign Bible Society progressed harmoniously for nearly fifteen years, when it began to exhibit something of backsliding, and at length the majority formally adopted the old doctrine of *baptize* and its cognates. Dr. CONE and his coadjutors again seceded and formed, in 1850, the present American Bible Union, whose *grand* aim "is and was" to procure a faithful English version of the Holy Scriptures. To prevent this Society from ever taking the back track, a plank was inserted in its constitutional platform, virtually forbidding any change to be made in that part of its organic law which relates to pure versions.

THE BIBLE UNION.

Since 1850 the work of revision has been steadily progressing, and it is confidently expected that in one or two years more the *whole* of the New Testament will be placed in the hands of the printer. The portions already published are the Book of Job, the Revelations, the Three Epistles of John, Jude, and the Second of Peter. The Acts of the Apostles is now being put to press, and the four Gospels are about half completed; the remainder of the Bible is also in process of revision. The text of the new version will probably be arranged in paragraph form, corresponding to the original; but the verses of our common version will be indicated by figures placed

caution of this object has amounted to something like $70,000. In respect to the religious belief of the various scholars engaged in the revision, a large proportion are Baptists, while the list comprises one or more members of six different denominations. It is well known that though this movement originated with Baptists, it is now repudiated by probably more than one-half of the Orthodox portion of that sect. And that, although persons professing the faith of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists are laboring on the work, those respective bodies of Christians are in no wise identified with it.

RULES OF THE REVISION.

Revisers conduct their labors in conformity with the following rules prepared by the Bible Union.

1. The common English version must be the basis of revision; the Greek text, BAGSTER & SONS' octave edition of 1851.

2. Whenever an alteration from that version is made on any authority additional to that of the reviser, such authority must be cited in the manuscript, either on the same page or in an appendix.

3. Every Greek word or phrase, in the translation of which the phraseology of the common version is changed, must be carefully examined in every other place in which it occurs in the New Testament, and the views of the reviser be given as to its proper translation in each place.

4. As soon as the revision of any one book of the New Testament is finished, it shall be sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union, or such other person as shall be designated by the Committee on Versions, in order that copies may be taken and furnished to the revisers of the other books, to be returned with their suggestions to the reviser or revisers of that book. After being revised with the aid of these suggestions, a carefully prepared copy shall be forwarded to the Secretary.

The work, as a whole, is then to be examined by a convention of scholars, and, if approved, submitted to the Board and the Union for their adoption; and, if adopted by the latter, it will be stereotyped under the editorial supervision of a competent scholar, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy, both in the translation and typography of the work.

The Greek text of the BAGSTERS above referred to, is that of MILL, (1707,) "preferred," say the publishers in their preface, "as being that which is most current in this country." It is claimed by the Bible Union that the very considerable progress made in philology and biblical literature, together with the discovery of early Greek manuscripts, within the last two and a half centuries, has thrown additional light on the meaning of obscure words and passages throughout the Bible. While, therefore, the Greek text of BAGSTER is taken as a basis, the general critical opinion of the last hundred years will be followed by the revisers. The latest editions of BLOOMFIELD, GRIESBACH, BENGEL, FLEISCHENDORF, TREGELLES, and eight or nine others who are regarded as constituting the highest authority on the subject, are to be carefully collated. To furnish some idea of the changes proposed to be made in the reading of the King James Bible, some of the more prominent examples are subjoined.

CHANGES INTRODUCED.

Baptize will doubtless be rendered by the word *immerse*. The new versionists allege that "every classic Greek work extant, in which the term is found, employs it in this sense. There are no circumstances accompanying its use in the Sacred Scriptures, that favor any other signification. The best philologists, both English and German, acknowledge this to be the proper meaning. Neither in the word nor in its cognates, whether in classic or scripture Greek, is to be found the semblance of authority for *sprinkling* or *pouring*. The practice of immersion, for many centuries after Christ and his apostles had established it, was universally prevalent among Christians."

To pascha, as found in Acts 12: 4, will be translated *the passover* instead of "Easter."

Episkepos will be rendered *overseer* in place of "bishop."

The words used to designate the the third person of the Trinity, will read Holy *Spirit*, instead of Holy "Ghost."

The names of persons occurring both in the Old and New Testaments will be spelt uniformly, thus: Hosea, Jeremiah, Isaiah, for "Ozee," "Jeremy," "Esias."

Ta Zoa, in the fourth and fifth chapters of Revelations, will be rendered *living creatures*, instead of "beasts."

The Geneva Bible thus construes a part of Matthew 5: 29: "If thy right eye cause thee to offend;" but the common version has: "If thy right eye offend thee," "which," it is maintained, "in the modern acceptation of the terms, is altogether different from the original *skandalizei, make thee stumble*, that is, fall into sin."

"In two places, Acts 7: 45, and Hebrews 4: 8, Jesus is put for *Joshua*."

In Matthew 23: 24 it is alleged that "a typographical error, by which 'at' is used for *out*, is retained and reprinted in almost every edition of the authorized version. No other version has it. WICKLIFF, TYNDALE, COVERDALE, MATTHEW, the Geneva, and even the Latin Vulgate, and the Romish translations from it, all give the idea indicated by the Greek, of *straining* or *cleansing out*, not *straining at* a gnat."

It is said that in the common New-Testament version, "the word 'hell' is used to translate two distinct Greek words, and thus confounds the difference between the grave, or the place of departed spirits, and eternal perdition."

Also, "the word 'devil' is made to represent two very different words in the original, making no distinction between the Arch Deceiver, the 'Prince of the power of the air,' and his emissaries, evil spirits."

In the first verse of the first chapter of Second Peter the following words occur: *Tou theou hemon kai Soteros Iesou Christou.* The King James Bible translates "of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." The New Version has it: "of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ." If the latter reading be correct, it seems to be of considerable importence as furnishing additional evidence in favor of the divinity of Jesus Christ.

In Luke 18: 16, the common version says: "Suffer little children to come unto me." The new version: "Suffer *the* little children to come unto me."

In Acts 19: 12, the twelve disciples are represented as saying, "We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost;" on this passage the new versionists remark: "This rendering conveys a false sense, and does not express the mind of God in the original. The meaning is, we have not so much as heard whether the Holy Spirit is yet given. They had heard of the promise of the gift of the Spirit, but had not heard of its accomplishment; the transactions of the Day of Pentecost being, as yet, unknown to them."

In Genesis, we read as follows: "And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of Heaven." The Bible Unionists say: "From this reading, it would appear that the fowls, as well as the fishes, were formed out of the water; but in chap. 2: 19, it is said, "out of the *ground* the Lord God formed every beast of the earth and every fowl of the air." The true rendering undoubtedly is: "*And let the fowl fly* above the earth, *on the face of* the firmament of Heaven.

Again, our present version has it, "And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made." Now the new versionists: "The work of creation was evidently completed on the sixth day, and the seventh was devoted to rest. It should, therefore, have been translated, 'On the seventh day God *had* ended his work.' In like manner there are hundreds of passages where the imperfect should be rendered by the pluperfect tense."

Once more, in Gen. 4: 15: "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain." It is claimed that "the true rendering should be, 'The Lord gave or appointed a sign to Cain.' The original signifies a *sign*, token, memorial; never anything like a visible brand, mark or stigma affixed to the person. The meaning is, the Lord *notified* or certified Cain that he should not be injured."

Besides the foregoing, many other changes will be

Samuel Rogers.

From the London Daily News.

The author of *The Pleasures of Memory* died at his house, in St. James' place, yesterday morning, about half an hour after midnight, in the 93th year of his age.

SAMUEL ROGERS has been spoken of ever since anybody can remember as "ROGERS the Poet." It is less as a poet, however, that his name will live than as a patron of literature—probably the last of that class who will in England be called a Mecænas. His life was a remarkable one, from the great age he attained during a critical period of civilization; and his function was a remarkable one—that of representing the bridge over which literature has passed from the old condition of patronage to the new one of independence. He heard "the talk of the town" (recorded by DR. ADAMS) on JOHNSON'S Letter to Lord CHESTERFIELD; and he lived to see the improvement of the copyright law, the removal of most of the taxes on knowledge, and to visit an increase of the reading public as has rendered the function of patron of authorship obsolete. No patron could now help an author to fame; and every author who has anything genuine to say can say it without dreaming of any application to a rich man. SAMUEL ROGERS lived through the whole period when the publishers were the patrons, and witnessed the complete success of Mr. DICKENS' plan of independence of the publishers themselves. He was a youth of fifteen or thereabouts when half "the town" was scandalised at Dr. JOHNSON'S audacity in saying what he did to Lord CHESTERFIELD, and the other half was delighted at the courage of the rebuke. It was not long before that the "Letters of Junius" had hurst upon the political world; and ROGERS was quite old enough to understand the nature of the triumph, when the prosecution of WOODFALL failed, and the press preserved its liberty under the assaults of royal and ministerial displeasure. His connections in life fixed his attention full on the persecution of PRIESTLEY and other vindicators of liberty of speech; while he saw, in curious combination with this phase, that kind of patronage which even the PRIESTLEYS of those days accepted as a matter of course:—Dr. PRIESTLEY living with Lord SHELBURNE, without office: and afterwards his being provided with an income by the subscriptions of friends, to enable him to carry on his philosophical researches. Then came the new aspect of things, when the BYRONS, the MOORES, CAMPBELLS and SCOTTS, were the clients of the MURRAYS, the LONGMANS and the CONSTABLES—that curious, but rather short transition stage when, as MOORE said, the patrons learned perforce, through interest, the taste which had not been formed by education. Those were the days of bookselling monopoly, when the publisher decided what the reading public should have to read, and at what price. ROGERS saw that monopoly virtually destroyed; the greatness of the great houses passing away, or reduced to that of trade eminence simply, and authors and the public brought face to face, or certain to be so presently. His own function, all the while, was a mixed one, in accordance with the changes of the time. He was, in the course of his long life, both client and patron; and for a great part of it he was both at once. His purse was open to the poor author, and his influence with the great publisher was at his service, while he himself sat at great men's tables as a poet and a wit more even than as a *connoisseur* in art, and certainly much more than as a rich banker. The last character he kept out of sight as much as possible. When, some years since, his bank was robbed to so enormous an amount by the pillage of a safe that everybody supposed it must stop payment; and when it did not stop, and all his great friends testified their sympathy first, and then their joy, it was a curious thing to observe the old poet's bearing, and to hear the remarks upon it. He was wonderfully reserved, and passed off the whole with a few quiet jokes, through which was plainly seen his mortification at being recognized as a banker, in a sphere where he hoped he was known as an associate of the great, and the first *connoisseur* in England.

His was not a case of early determination of the course of life. In his early youth, his father one evening asked all his boys what they would be. SAM would not tell unless he might write it down, for nobody but his father to see. What he wrote was, "A Unitarian Minister." He was destined for business, however; but his love of literature was not thwarted by it. We have seen more dis in decrepid old age; yet did MOORE, in his boyhood, (when he was fourteen,) delight in ROGERS "Pleasures of Memory,"—the poem being then so common as to have found its way into schools, in class-books and collections. When young HORNER came to London to begin his career, he found ROGERS a member of the King of Clubs, the intimate of MACKINTOSH, (who was his junior,) SCARLETT, SHARPE, and others—long gone to the grave as old men—and one, MALTBY, who was a twin wonder with himself as to years. The last evening that MACKINTOSH spent in London before his departure for India, was at ROGERS. 1 "Somewhat a melancholy evening" we are told it was; and the host, then between forty and fifty, must have felt the uncertainty of the party reassembling to spend more such evenings as those that were gone. And some were dead before MACKINTOSH returned; but the host lived to tell, half a century afterwards, of the sober sadness of that parting converse. It was ROGERS who "blabbed" about the duel between JEFFREY and MOORE, and was the cause of their folly being rendered harmless; and it was he who bailed MOORE; it was he who negotiated a treaty of peace between them; and it was at his house that they met and became friends. Such were his services of one kind to literature—using his dignity of seniority to keep these young wits in order. He must have been lively in those days—"the bachelor," as his name was among his friends, and he never married. MOORE names him as one of "those agreeable rattles who seem to think life such a treat that they never can get enough of it." One wonders whether he had had enough of it fifty years later, when SYDNEY SMITH (one of the agreeable rattles) had long laid down his, after having for some time told his comrades that he thought life "a very middling affair," and should not be sorry when he had done with it. There was much to render life agreeable to a man of ROGERS' tastes, it must be owned. He saw GARRICK, and watched the entire career of every good actor since. All the KEMBLES fell within his span. He heard the first remarks on the "Vicar of Wakefield," and read, damp from the press, all the fiction that has appeared since from the BURNEYS, the EDGEWORTHS, the SCOTTS, the DICKENSES, and the THACKERAYS. As for the poetry, he was aghast at the rapidity with which the SCOTTS, BYRONS, and MOORES poured out their works; and even CAMPBELL was too quick for him,—he, with all his leisure, and being always at it, producing to the amount of two five volumes in his whole life. The charge of haste and incompleteness alleged against his *Columbus*, in the *Edinburgh Review*, forty years since, was very exasperating to him, and so absurd that one cannot but suspect SYDNEY SMITH of being the author of it, for the sake of contrast with his conversational description of ROGERS' method of composition. Somebody asked, one day, whether ROGERS had written anything lately. "Only a couplet," was the reply—(the couplet being his celebrated epigram on Lord DUDLEY). "*Only* a couplet!" exclaimed SYDNEY SMITH, "Why, what would you have? When ROGERS produces a couplet, he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied,—and straw is laid down,—and caudle is made,—and the answer to inquiries is that Mr. ROGERS is as well as can be expected." Thus, while he was cogitating his few pages of verse, "daily adding couplets," as MOORE said, showing forth-coming poem in boards, "but still making alterations," he was now and then seeing a whole new world of poetical subject and treatment laid open; and not seldom helping to facilitate the disclosure. MOORE always said that he owed to ROGERS the idea of *Lalla Rookh*. ROGERS had lingered so long over his story of the *Foscari*, that BYRON did it first, to his great distress; but he received the drama with a very good grace. Meantime, he was always substantially helping poor poets. Besides the innumerable instances, known only to his intimates, of the attention he bestowed, as well as the money, in the case of poetical basket-makers, poetical footmen, and other such hopeless sons of the muse, his deeds of munificence towards men of genius were too great to be concealed. His aids to MOORE have been recently made known by the publication of *Moore's Diaries*. It was ROGERS who secured to CRABBE the £3,000 from MURRAY, which were in jeopardy before. He advanced £500 to CAMPBELL to purchase a share of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and refused security. And he gave thought, took trouble, used influence, and adventured advice. This was the conduct and the method of the last of the patrons of literature in England.

All honor to him for this. But not the less must the drawbacks be brought into the account. In recording the last of any social phase, it is dishonest to present the bright parts without the shadows; and ROGERS'S remarkable position was due almost as much to his faults as his virtues. He was, plainly speaking, at once a flatterer and a cynic. It was impossible for those who knew him best to say, at any moment, whether he was in earnest or covert jest. Whether he ever was in earnest, there is no sort of evidence but his acts; and the consequence was that his flattery went for nothing, except with novices, while his causticity bit as deep as he intended. He would begin with a series of outrageous compliments, in a measured style which forbade interruption; and, if he was allowed to finish, would go away and boast how much he had made a victim swallow. He would accept a consonant seat at a great man's table, flatter his host to the top of his bent, and then, as is upon record, go away and say that the company there was got up by conscription—that there were two parties before whom everybody must appear, his host and the police. Where it was safe, he would try his sarcasms on the victims themselves. A multitude of his sayings are rankling in people's memories which could not possibly have had any other origin than the love of giving pain. Some were so atrocious as to suggest the idea that he had a sort of psychological curiosity to see how much he could bear such indictions. These [illegible] was flattered, and the backbiter was propitiated, almost without disguise or shame, on account of his bitter wit. "ROGERS amusing and sarcastic as usual." This note of MOORE'S may stand as the general description of him by those who hoped, each for himself, to propitiate the cynic. As age advanced upon him, the admixture of the generous and the malignant in him became more singular. A footman robbed him of a large quantity of plate; and of a kind which was inestimable to him. He was incensed, and desired never to hear of the fellow more,—(the man having absconded!) Not many months afterwards, ROGERS was paying the passage to New-York of the man's wife and family—somebody having told him that that family question might afford a chance of the man's reformation. Such were his deeds at the very time that his tongue was dropping verjuice, and his wit was smearing behind backs at a whole circle of old friends and hospitable entertainers. Such was the curious human problem offered to the analyst of character, and such is the needful explanation of the mixed character of client and patron which ROGERS sustained to the last.

His celebrated literary breakfasts will not be forgotten during the generation of those who enjoyed them. They became at last painful, when the aged man's memory failed, while his causticity remained. His hold on life was very strong. He who was an authority on the incidents of the HASTINGS' trial, and who was in FOX'S room when he was dying—he who saw GEORGE III. a young man, and was growing into manhood when JOHNSON went to the Hebrides, survived for several years being run over by a cab of the construction of the middle of the nineteenth century. His poetry could scarcely be said to live so long as himself, as it was rather the illustrious with which it was graced than the verse itself that kept his volumes on sale and within view. The elegance and correctness of his verse are beyond question; but the higher and more substantial qualities of true poetry will hardly be recognised there. It should be remembered that there is a piece of prose writing of his of which MACKINTOSH said that "HUME could not improve the thoughts nor ADDISON the language." That piece is the piece on "Assassination," in his *Italy*. In it may be clearly traced the influence of his early nonconformist education. When he wrote it, half a lifetime ago, worldliness had not quite choked the good seed of early-sown philosophy; and the natural magnanimity of the man was not extinguished by the passions—as strong as any in their way—which spring from the soil of conventionalism. If ROGERS is to be judged by his writings, let it be by such fragments as that little essay; if further, by his deeds rather than his words. So may the world retain the fairest remembrance of the last English Mecænas, and the only man among us perhaps who has illustrated in his own person the position at once of patron and of client.

The Naval Board—Case of Passed Midshipman Wager—Letter from a Commander in the Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I be allowed to send you a few words concerning the action of the Navy Board, appointed for the purpose of examing into the capabilities of the navy officers for performing duty? Various letters have appeared in the different journals in New-York and elsewhere, evidently from the pens of officers who "passed unscathed," &c., in which the decisions of the Board have been almost wholly sustained. Some go so far as to assert that there are many more still left who might share the same fate as their unlucky comrades. Very true. There are many officers who should occupy prominent places on the retired list, who have been left alone by the gentlemen composing the Board. Now, the action of this Board has, without any doubt, done great good in bringing the *personnel* of the navy to the required degree of efficiency, but many instances may, and can be presented where, without the slightest shadow of proof, men have been retired and dropped who been considered as the most efficient officers in the service. For myself, I am very thankful that I was allowed to remain on the active list, and have no reason to complain, but I would cite a case where the Board has done the greatest injustice to a young man who has always ranked high as a brave and efficient officer. As he has already publicly protested against the injustice he has received at the hands of the Board, I will make public his name. I refer to Mr. PETER WAGER, Jr., formerly Passed Midshipman and acting Master. How, in the name of all decency and justice, the fifteen naval gentleman could find any reason for dropping this officer I cannot see, nor can any one who knows him. Mr. W. is a native of Pennsylvania. Receiving a Midshipman's warrant in February, 1840, he "passed" for Lieutenant in July, 1846, and was ranked as Passed Midshipman. Out of the fifteen years spent in the service of his country, eleven of them have been passed in actual sea-service in sea-going vessels, two of them he has been employed on land, and two he has had to himself! Thirteen years out of the fifteen actively employed! To my certain knowledge, he has no physical infirmity of any kind to disqualify him for doing duty. He is young, vigorous, very healthy, and temperate to an unusual degree. As for his ability as a sailor, I am of the opinion that it would be difficult to find any officer in our navy who is a better seaman. He has always been ready and prompt in the performance of his duty; he never shirked any task, however difficult or disagreeable—in short, he is a model officer, and yet to compensate for all his faithful and devoted attention to his country's and profession's interests, he is judged unworthy to bear the commission of a navy officer, and summarily struck from the rolls. In answer to a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, demanding the reasons assigned for dropping him, Mr. WAGER was informed that "the Board assigned none!" He could not possibly have had any one on the Board who wished him ill. He has ever been held in the highest esteem by all those over and under him. The last vessel to which he was attached was, I think, the *Plymouth*, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., last January from the East Indie Squadron. Mr. WAGER was acting Lieutenant of her on the voyage home, and was esteemed by all the ship's company. Captain KELLY, than whom a finer man never trod the quarter-deck of a sloop-of-war, will bear testimony to the talents and uniformly strict attention to duty displayed by the gentlemen. Lieutenants GUEST, ARNOLD and BALCH, I am sure, will testify to his worthiness as a naval officer. But he has been dropped from the rolls—thrust on the cold charities of an ungrateful world for a sustenance. It is to be sincerely hoped that the gentlemen composing the Board will see their error in thus deciding against Mr. WAGER, and that the authorities will see fit to reinstate him to his former position in the Navy. I have nothing

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONFLICTS OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS THROUGH CONSECUTIVE AGES. By L. Maria Child. 2 vols. 12mo. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.

A work of great research, much industry, careful comparison, and considerable boldness. Mrs. Child is evidently aware that, in thus giving "a local habitation and a name" to the opinions which she has formed on the most important of all subjects, she hazards no small portion of opposition. She commences her preface with these words: "I would candidly advise persons who are conscious of bigoted attachment to any creed or theory, not to purchase this book. Whether they are bigoted Christians, or bigoted Infidels, its tone will be likely to displease them." Her leading aim is to show that Theology is not Religion. Her own faith is that Christian; but she does not therefore insult, or deride, or seek to oppress, those who hold contrary opinions. She says, "As long as there are human souls, they will acknowledge Christ as a Son of God;" and she adds, "His precepts will be more and more venerated, the more they are examined in their own pure light, the more they are compared with other systems, and especially the more they are practiced." In the teeth of this confession of faith, Mrs. Child's own orthodoxy can scarcely be impugned.

Mrs. Child is eminently a most tolerant thinker and writer. Early in life, she says, she was "offended by the manner in which Christian writers usually describe other religions," and it is the expression of this feeling which has taken form in the work before us. She treats all religions with reverence—for what is Religion but the worship of the Divinity in some form?—and shows no more fever to one than the other.

She commenced this book eight years ago. She has diligently labored on it during the last five years. We give her credit for an earnest desire not to exaggerate or misquote, or misrepresent. Strict impartiality undoubtedly characterizes the entire work. She is open, sincere, and candid. The style, transparent in its simplicity, is at once attractive and intelligible.

A wide extent of time and space is covered in these volumes, which narrate the history, progress, and meaning of religious ideas, from the earliest eras, in Hindostan, Egypt, China, Thibet and Tartary, Chaldea, Persia, Greece and Rome, the Celtic Tribes, the Jews, the Christians, and Mohammedanism. The doctrines peculiar to each religion are stated, from the most authentic sources, and great pains have been bestowed upon the comparison of one mode of faith with another, and the tracing the similarity or contrast, wherever the deduction could be made. The portion of the work devoted to the examination of the history and doctrines of Christianity is very considerable—nearly a moiety of the whole.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY. By Mrs. E. W. Wirt, of Virginia. 1 vol., 4to. Baltimore: Lucas Brothers.

This beautifully got up book is extremely handsome, in every one of its external or mechanical arrangements. Nor is it without other and higher claims to consideration. It is the work of a lover of poetry, nature and art. In an alphabetical form the principal and most beautiful flowers are spoken of; the botanical and the ordinary name of each given; its distinctive symbol mentioned; and a variety of poetical illustrations appended to each, tastefully culled from the writings of the leading poets of America and England. Besides this, the poetry of flowers is treated of in a graceful preface, and there is a treatise on the structure of plants, a botanical account of flowers, and a life of Linnæus. Such are the literary contents. The artistical department consists of colored portraits of the principal flowers, and numerous wood-engravings of others. If intended as a Gift Book, it is well adapted for that purpose, but has a claim, also, to take its place, permanently, in a lady's library.

Henrietta Robinson professes to be "a full, true, and particular account," not only of the trial of the person commonly called "The Veiled Murderess," but of her personal adventures antecedent to that event. The author declares that Mrs. Robinson herself communicated these details to him, since her removal to Sing Sing. He says that she assumed the name under which she was tried because she could "trace back her genealogy in a direct line" to an illicit union which George III. contracted with a certain Mrs. Robinson. Her biographer, in confirmation of this, says that a gentleman well "posted up" in the history of the house of Hanover, told him that he possessed a life of George III. "nearly all of which was suppressed, containing a particular account of his intimacy with a Mrs. Robinson, an actress, precisely as she relates them, and furthermore, that it represents that a son, the offspring of their connection, assuming her family name, emigrated to Canada." Against this are two notorious facts, that it was the eldest son of George III. and not the King himself, who had a transient intimacy with Mrs. Robinson, the actress, and that there was no issue from such connection. New-York: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

The Works of Charles Dickens—Complete in a dozen handsome 8vo volumes, embellished with numerous illustrations and printed on good paper, have just been published by T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, and contain in themselves quite a library of popular fiction. At this moment, when the commencement of a new story by Dickens has given pleasurable excitement to a multitude of readers, scattered wide-cast over the vast extent of our great country, the issue of such an edition as this—handsomely got up, low-priced, and complete—is extremely well-timed, and will throw the humanizing writings of the first of living novelists into a variety of new channels. These writings, albeit they sometimes exhibit dark scenes and bad characters, (such as are met with in the world of action,) have an elevating tendency on the whole, and even while they show the weakness, or the sin, of ordinary humanity, make the reader rise from their perusal with a more hopeful and sanguine opinion of his fellow creatures. We may add that the fancy binding of these volumes, characteristic of the contents of each, is neat and appropriate.

☞ The *Medical Specialist* for January is out. The contents of this number are "The Varieties of Consumption." "Tar Vapor; its uses and results in Consumption." "Experiments in Inhalation." "On the treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases." "Remarkable diminution of deaths from Consumption in New-York." "The causes and cure of Quackery." "The management of cases by Correspondence." "Newspaper Paragraphs." "Medicated Inhalation; its history continued." "Another wandering Inhalist." "The Mysteries of Medicine." "The structure and function of the Lungs." "The real Source of Quackery." "Consumption Hospital." "What is meant by Inhalation." "The proper time for treatment of Pulmonary diseases." "The Old Fogy Journal," and "1856."

The *Specialist* is Edited by Robert Hunter, M. D., No. 628 Broadway, and published by Sherman & Co., Astor House. Subscription $1 per year. Single copies 10 cents. Should be read by everybody.

The Irish Abroad and at Home, is one of the best Irish books we have read for a long time. The author, evidently "racy of the soil," is an aged man, judging from some of his personal recollections of men and things in Dublin, some sixty years back; but he writes with the freshness of youth, and presents many vivid records and memories of Ireland, ere her nationality was wholly crushed out of her. The "Emigrant Milesian" who has written the volume goes much further back, and comes much later down than this. He treads closely on the Present in some of his anecdotes. The book, to characterize it in one sentence, has the spirit and vitality, without the fictitious attire and adornments, of Sir Jonah Barrington's celebrated sketches. (New-York: Appletons.)

Christian Theism, by Robert Archer Thompson, M. A., is the Treatise which, in January, 1855, won the premium of £1,800, awarded under the will of the late Mr. Burnett, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to the writer of the best essay on the existence of a Divine Creator, in connection with the doctrines of Christianity. The prizes are adjudged at intervals of forty years. Mr. Thompson's successful Treatise was the best among 208 submitted for competition. It is a most valuable addition to Christian literature, and is republished, in one volume, by Harper & Brothers, from whom may also be expected the Treatise, by Rev. John Tulloch, which won the second premium of £600.

The Contrast Between Good and Bad Men, is the latest, and is said to be intended as the final work from the pen of Rev. Dr. Spring. The venerable minister brings the light of his long experience to bear upon delineations of human character, the goodness or badness of which he illustrates by sketching the peculiar traits of Noah, Joshua, Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Judas, Paul, and a host of others. Handled in the vigorous diction of the Doctor, the subjects are treated of in each detail as to fill two octavo volumes, issued from the press of Mr. Dodd. The admirers of the author will find much to please them.

The new volume of *Bohn's Scientific Library* (Harper Brothers, New-York) contains the entire of Prout's Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology. Originally published, in a costly form, as one of the celebrated *Bridgewater Treatises*, it obtained immediate and permanent popularity. The present edition, carefully annotated with reference to recent scientific experiments and discoveries, is published at so low a rate that nothing but an immense sale can be remunerative. It is enriched with colored engravings and a good index.

The Year Book of Agriculture, compiled by Mr. David A. Wells, the Editor of the *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, is a valuable contribution to one class of literature. The editor has made a complete record of the agricultural progress of the United States during the year 1855, and furnishes a number of colored plates to illustrate his text. It is his purpose to continue this record annually, under the divisions adopted in this volume of Agricultural Mechanics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Zoology and Meteorology, and a budget of statistics is added that is very useful and very hard to get up. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia; New-York: Saxton.

Some time since, the newspapers related the circumstances under which Miss Josephine M. Bunkley, a novice, made her escape from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmettsburg, Maryland. In this volume she relates her Convent experience, and recollections—and startling they are. There is an engraved view of the Convent, with ground plans of each story or floor of the building, and references on view and plans by which her statements may be read with greater ease. This book will doubtless cause much discussion, *pro and con*, as to conventual life and institutions. (New-York, Harper & Brothers.)

The Indian Fairy Book, with appropriate illustrations by J. McLenan, bears the same relation to our own traditional lore as Crofton Croker's Fairy Legends did to that of Ireland. The stories in this volume are not mere literary inventions, but put together from a large mass of Indian material, which Mr. Schoolcraft had placed at the Editor's disposal. Whoever the Editor may be, he has performed his part well.

These fanciful legends of the West ought to go, in the world of letters, as part-payment of the vast debt of the New World to the Old, in traditional romance. (New-York: Mason Brothers.)

The Onyx Ring, by the late John Sterling, with a life of the author by Charles Hale, of Boston, appears in a neat volume, and well deserved the distinction of being published in this separate form. Mr. Hale has performed his part of biographer with marked ability, and traced the literary career of a very clever writer. *The Onyx Ring* will be read with additional interest, from the fact, that among its characters are those of Goethe, Carlyle, and the author himself. (Boston: Whittemore, Niles & Hall.)

A Trip to Newfoundland, by John Mullaly, is a very readable account of the expedition from this City last August, to witness the laying of the first portion of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, which is to unite Europe and America, in the year 1858, at latest. As every one knows, the attempt to lay the cable across the Gulf was frustated (like Napoleon in Russia) by the elements. This narrative of what took place, however, is full of interest, and the numerous engravings which illustrate it add to its value. (T. W. Strong, New-York.)

The Skeptical Era in Modern History, by T. M. Post, is a heavy blow at Popery. Its aim is to show that the infidelity of the Eighteenth Century (which was one of the motive powers of the French Revolution) chiefly sprang from the spiritual despotism which crushed Europe during a considerable period antecedent. Mr. Post has read history philosophically, and his deductions are made with force as well as ingenuity. Always clear, at times he rises into eloquence. (New-York: C. Scribner.)

A French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, not too bulky for frequent reference, is a very acceptable book. Such has been published by Ros Lockwood & Son, New-York. It is based upon an excellent dictionary, by F. C. Meadows, and is compared with and corrected according to the celebrated work of Noel & Chapsal. It is edited, apparently with great care, by Mr. F. J. B. Kestler, Author of a French Grammar. The size, type and paper are good.

In *Mexico and its Religion*, by Robert A. Wilson, (published by Harper & Brothers,) we have a lively record of adventures, during four years of travel in Mexico, and residence in its capital. We have received much information from Mr. Wilson's account of the Silver Mines. His comments on the manner in which the Roman religion operates against freedom and civilization in Mexico, are decided and antagonist. The volume is enriched with spiritad engravings.

Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, (in conjunction with a publishing house in London,) have commenced the issue, in a neat form, of the works of Henri Conscience, the Belgic novelist, translated from the Flemish, with his own sanction. The first volume (the only one yet issued) contains "The Curse of the Village," and "The Happiness of being Rich." Judging from these specimens, we think that M. Conscience deserves the high reputation he has won.

The late Professor Reed's *Lectures on English History, and Tragic Poetry*, as illustrated by Shakspeare, have been published by Parry & McMillan, of Philadelphia, and are of value and interest. He takes England, as historically treated in Shakspeare's Plays, from "Lear" the traditional to "Henry VIII," and shows what a generally correct view was given, on the whole, by the great poet. There is much ingenuity, as well as pure scholarship, on this treatment of the poet and his subjects.

Oakfield, a novel written by W. D. Arnold, (son of Dr. Arnold, the well known English author and scholar,) deserves notice, not only because it is a capital first burst into literature, but because it exhibits English society in India, civil and military, with fidelity and spirit. There is no lack of adventure, no deficiency in character, well drawn and marked with individuality, as well as variety. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

The ninth volume of Rev. H. N. Hudson's edition of *Shakspeare* (containing "Cymbeline," "Titus," "Andronicus," "Pericles," and "King Lear") has just been issued. Each play contains an introduction, historical and critical, and Mr. Hudson, whose authority as a Shakesperean scholar is great, also enriches each drama with a variety of notes, acute, shrewd, learned and explanatory. (Boston and Cambridge: J. Monroe & Co.)

Letter from a Prophetess.

New-York, 9th of 1st month, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your paper of the 7th inst. you have a lengthy article in detail on the Wakemanites, connected with the late horrible tragedy in New-Haven. You inform your readers that it is asserted by the alleged murderer that "Margaret Bishop has repeatedly called upon and talked with Mrs. Wakeman."

Sir, you will certainly do me the justice as an individual, and the Christian Israelite members in general, by contradicting the assertion made in your print of Monday last. I never was in sympathy with these people—never had any "interest" in Mrs. Wakeman. I accidently saw her in New-Haven about thirteen years ago, and decidedly considered her insane. Neither did the Christian Israelite Society in New-York know of the existence of Mrs. Wakeman or her followers until this notorious circumstance.

The Christian Israelites, as a body, have about one hundred organized societies, in various cities and towns of Europe, America, Asia and Africa, and I am nothing more than a Missionary for that Society.

Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET L. BISHOP.

No. 106 First-street.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Hard Work at Doing Nothing—Hasty or Encroachments—The Speakership—Chance to "Pitch in."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

We labor hard here at the Capitol to do nothing, and by hard labor accomplish not a little. For instance, the Senate adjourned over from Friday to Monday evening—all according to the constitutional requirement. Monday evening, no quorum—so they adjourned over to Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning met according to adjournment, and heard the minutes of the two last meetings read, and adopted the same.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Senator Upham gave notice of a bill directing the Canal Commissioners to contract out the repairs of the Canals—to abolish the office of Canal Superintendent, and to devolve the duties of Superintendent upon the resident Engineer. A very good notice, which will no doubt ultimate in a very excellent and beneficial enactment. Push it along, Mr. Senator Upham.

SENATOR SICKLES.

Senator Sickles gave notice of a bill to enable elective officers of the City of New-York to obtain information on proof in the discharge of their official duties.

NEW-YORK HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Commissioners to examine and report upon the encroachments on the Harbor of New-York, presented their annual report, No. 1, this morning, of which you are furnished with a synopsis. This is said to be a very interesting document, the forerunner of several or a dozen of a like character.

Beyond the presentation of petitions innumerable for "relief" and "Canal damages," and that ilk, there was nothing more done in Senate assembled, before the assembled Senate adjourned.

A SPEAKER—NOT YET.

The House met last night and adjourned to meet again this morning, in the meantime having perpetrated five more ballots for Speaker, with about this average result:

Odell	38
Prendergest	34
Bailey	26
Heyle	8
Scattering	9

No appreciable difference from the former ballots, and no marked change in the position of the voters—except that the two gentlemen who were the recipients of Mr. Bailey's lucid opinions upon the union of the Democracy, transferred their votes over to the candidate, satisfied, I suppose, with the proclaimed soundness of the gentleman from Putnam, on National Principles. By the way, I wish some of your "directors of internal affairs" would read up a little on that subject, and let us know what are "National Principles." Such information is vastly in demand, and I am confident you could not better employ some of your corps than in the arranging of a general synopsis of them. Enlighten everybody after your usual manner, and especially enlighten "We, Us & Co.," here at Albany.

Mem.—Put it down that it is very hard work to elect a Speaker—that three of the parties here present don't want a Speaker—that the people can stand it without a Speaker at least a day longer—consequently, for all these differences and indifferences, there will not be a Speaker elected much before—another ballot, if, and provided there is then.

MORE ABOUT RESIGNATIONS.

I guess the Governor will accept those two several resignations forwarded to him by General Chambers, and that, therefore, one of the offices in the Harbor Master's department may be considered vacant. Is it necessary for me to say "pitch in," or to repeat any of those notes of encouragement expressive of a desire for a general scramble? If it is necessary, consider me as having gone through the entire vocabulary. "Pitch in." LEO.

The following is a portion of the proceedings of the Assembly on Tuesday, which failed to reach us in season for publication in Wednesday morning's edition:

A PROPOSITION FROM A REPUBLICAN MEMBER—A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH—BOTH OF THEM ARE AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. Anthon rose to a point of order. He said: I hold in my hand a copy of the organ of the Soft-Shell Party and of the New-York Custom-House—the New-York *Evening Post*, of the 3d inst., in which I find it reported that, upon the third ballot, my vote was cast for Lyman Odell as Speaker of the House. I am unwilling to occupy the time of the House with any matter of a purely personal nature, but I feel it a duty to my constituents and to myself to correct the misstatement, whether it be an error, or whether it arises from any other cause.

I therefore state, and appeal to the Journal of this House for confirmation of what I say, that since the first meeting of the Assembly, my vote has been cast for no other candidate for the Speakership than Benjamin Bailey. I will add, no other vote will be cast by me so long as Mr. Bailey continues a candidate, and the candidate of the National Democratic Party. I feel the more anxious to make this statement because I conceive the report to be intended to injure not only myself, but the Party to which I have the honor to belong, by imputing to it the intention of union with the American Party. Nothing, I feel confident, is further from the intention of the National Democracy than a union with any of the contending parties—parties wholly distinct in principles from it.

The National Democrats of this House have been persistently called upon by a factious opposition to define their position. I see no reason why, to satisfy these gentlemen, or to still the clamor of the New-York Custom-House *clacqueurs* behind them, we should define that which can need no definition. The members who entered the National Democratic caucus of the 31st ult., are identified with that party; with its principles they must stand or fall. Its principles have been enunciated again and again. Its devotion to the Union debars it from coalition with one of the contending parties in this House—its unceasing maintenance of the principle of civil and religious liberty precludes it from sympathy, union or coalition with the other. If I, or the National Democracy, have failed at this time and heretofore sufficiently to define our position, our votes and our words in this House will, at the close of the session, amply supply the omission.

After the first ballot, Mr. Ketcham offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The speedy organization of this House is essential to a proper understanding of, and action upon, the various subjects of legislation that will be brought to our notice; and *whereas*, the interests of the State and her claims upon us as legislators are far superior to those of any particular party organization; therefore,

Resolved, That is it the duty of every member of this House, by concession, compromise, and by every other honorable means, to endeavor to effect an early organization by the election of competent officers; and that such a course could not be considered to compromise the political principles of individuals or parties.

Mr. Ketcham said he had two reasons for offering the resolution—first, because he believed it represented the wishes of nine-tenths of his constituents; and secondly, because he desired an opportunity to define his position. He offered the resolution, as former resolutions had been offered, as a personal suggestion, and not as a measure emanating from his party. He had voted hitherto for the Republican candidate, because he was his first choice; but he was willing to vote for any other Republican, or for any Democratic or Independent candidate who could command a majority, or even a plurality of the votes of the House. He made this limitation, because he would never, under any circumstances, vote for the candidate of the Know-Nothing Party until he came upon the floor of the House and purged himself of an oath which obliged him to violate the Constitution, and to proscribe and persecute a large portion of his (Mr. Ketcham's) constituents. Mr. K. denounced the Know-Nothings as men who would have shut out Lafayette from our armies, and have proscribed half the heroes of the revolution.

Mr. Martin moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. Carried.

Lodging-House for Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been painfully impressed with a pressing want, viz., *a lodging-house for men*, where the poor, homeless man may find a safe and cheap resting place at night. A poor man recently told me the startling fact, that there was not a place in the City where he could get lodgings for a shilling a night, excepting in houses of disreputable character, and that he had been led into dissipation by the company with which he was thus compelled to associate. Is it true, Mr. Editor, that the poor man, who has only a shilling in his pocket, is compelled to go to some wretched rum-hole to find a night's lodging? If so, is it not time that the friends of temperance and humanity were awake to the importance of providing a nightly house for this large class of our fellow citizens? Shall the honest, innocent poor be obliged to lodge at night where he will be almost *sure* to be ruined?

Would that some noble benefactor were disposed to immortalize himself by erecting a *lodging-house for men*, where, at a mere nominal price, the poor, wretched wanderer might find a quiet and peaceful resting place. A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CROTON WATER.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department is now in the hands of the Corporation printers. It is a long document. We condense the principal facts. The figures attached to the Report show the following results:

AMOUNT OF PIPES LAID DURING THE YEAR.

Six-inch mains	18 784 feet.
Twelve-inch mains	6,063 feet.
Twenty-inch mains	1,492 feet.
Thirty-inch mains	10,582 feet.
Total	36,921 feet.

Or seven miles, less thirty-nine feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER, Water Purveyor.

SEWERS CONTRACTED FOR DURING THE YEAR.

Of sewers by contract	33,701 feet.
Of sewers by private expense	4,978 feet.
Total	38,679 feet.

Or seven miles 1,719 feet.

Total number of receiving basins	110
Total length of culverts to same	2,200 feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER, Water Purveyor.

SEWERS—*Constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department since its organization in 1849:*

1849..	Number of Sewers	25
	Number of basins and culverts	58
	Lineal length in feet	16,165
1850..	Number of sewers	70
	Number of basins and culverts	173
	Lineal length in feet	61,579
1851..	Number of sewers	105
	Number of basins and culverts	187
	Lineal length in feet	63,009
1852..	Number of sewers	100
	Number of basins and culverts	196
	Lineal length in feet	65,689
1853..	Number of sewers	85
	Number of basins and culverts	256
	Lineal length in feet	73,542
1854..	Number of sewers	88
	Number of basins and culverts	244
	Lineal length in feet	78,519
1855..	Number of sewers	65
	Number of basins and culverts	110
	Lineal length in feet	58,679
	Total	74 miles, 462 feet

WATER RENTS.

The great and satisfactory increase in the water rents this year, and its total amount collected since the first organization of this department in 1842, of $4,625,419 92, as exhibited in the schedule, furnishes an inducement to prosecute the new works which are contemplated, on the principle of obtaining reasonable pecuniary remuneration.

INCREASED REVENUE.

The revenue of the department this year has increased over the past by $65,770, and satisfies the most sanguine expectations.

WATER-METERS.

Meters have been placed on sixty-eight large buildings, and have operated beneficially in determining the quantity of water consumed; and the Board propose to extend the system in special cases of hotels, factories, &c., as circumstances may require, but have not yet become convinced that the exercise of a proper discretion would allow of their being introduced into private houses, because the expense for the whole City, and in proportion for a part, would amount, at the present prices for meters and for putting up, to something like $1,000,000, and for their repairs and superintendence, to more than $2,000,000 per annum. This is an expenditure which the Corporation would not incur, either at once or by degrees, and which, for the following reasons, it would be equally impolitic, unless absolutely necessary, to impose upon consumers in families. The revenue has been constantly and largely increasing under a system which has acquired the sanction of many years of experience in its favor. No meter has yet been invented sufficiently inexpensive for general use, and at the same time strong enough to stand the frosts of Winter.

LEAKAGE IN THE AQUEDUCT.

About two miles below the dam, the aqueduct, supported by embankments, runs over a piece of low ground. In the early Spring a leak was discovered by the superintendent of that division, which issued from a fissure in the bottom of the aqueduct, about three hundred feet in length, into which the blade of a knife could be inserted. Whether this was caused by any natural settling of the ground or by the severity of the frost in February, or from the water descending from the adjacent high grounds into a creek, along the line of the work, and percolating to the foundation-wall, or from all these causes together, the damage was repaired by the prompt measures of the engineer of the department the moment it was reported, and such precautionary remedies applied as he deemed to be suitable to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The Engineer reports that the annual inspection of the interior of the aqueduct, made by him in October, showed that the plan adopted in these repairs had been efficacious, that no further settlement from that cause need be apprehended, that no other repairs of the interior were required, except of that minute description which have heretofore been found necessary, that they are decreasing from year to year, and that the aqueduct is acquiring greater solidity. Up to this period the whole exterior as well as interior of the aqueduct remains in good condition.

WASTE OF WATER.

The waste of the water in streets and buildings open to observation, has been repressed and greatly diminished for the present, but the improvement can be maintained only by an unflinching collection of the penalties from all delinquents. The probably much greater waste which results from the careless, profuse and excessive use of the water in families, amounting to an enormous quantity actually wasted, cannot be reached, without invading a privacy which it is too delicate an exercise of the authority confided to the Board to attempt. The careful use and reasonable consumption of the water in families must, therefore, be left to the moral sense of those who govern domestic establishments, and in mercantile houses and business offices, to that class of men who are known to be influenced in their particular occupations by the dictates of right, reason and equal justice. But nevertheless, the Board feel that they are not absolved from the duty of exacting the penalties for waste whenever a case of delinquency is discovered.

The report furnishes, for the information of the new Common Council, a condensed view of the operations of the Department. A high compliment is paid to the memory of the late Nicholas Dean, who was an efficient President of the Croton Board. The duration of the term of office of the Commissioners for five years, is commended as working admirably. The Aqueduct, Reservoirs and supply pipes are reported to be in the best order, and an encouraging view is given of the condition of the Department generally.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, B. Pinckney, Esq., the newly elected President, in the Chair.

The President announced that Mr. Robert L. Dickeson was entitled to a seat from the Twenty-fourth District, and that his name would hereafter be called. A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Prentice of the Thirtieth District, Eleventh Ward, claiming the seat of Councilman Boole. Referred to a Special Committee, namely, Mr. Martin of Nineteenth, Mr. Whitlock, of Twenty-seventh, and Mr. John Noyes, of Fifty-fourth Districts.

A resolution was adopted for the formation of a committee to make arrangements for the due and befitting celebration of the birth-day "of the illustrious George Washington."

A communication was received from officers of several Fire Insurance Companies, asking that they may be allowed to wear at fires a special badge.

A paper was received from Mr. Carson, Chief Engineer, advocating the propriety of the use of horse power to the fire engines. Thereupon a conversation arose as to the responsibility of the Council rather than that of the Chief Engineer, at a season like this, when the snow lay ee deep. Several members thought the Engineer should be allowed some discretion in the matter. "Long runners" and "short runners" were discussed,—some having faith in the "longer," others in the "shorter" variety.

A resolution was offered empowering the Engineer "to provide appropriate *wooden* runners for each engine, and horses." Several members were averse to the sweeping terms of the resolution, and wished to know what limitation as to expense was to be imposed upon that functionary. On vote, 43 voted in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

A resolution was then moved that "the whole expense should not exceed $2,500." After an amendment had been negatived, on vote—53 affirmative, 2 negative—the resolution was adopted.

A communication was read from Mr. A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, which a member desired to see printed in the minutes. A resolution upon it was read, empowering the Comptroller to pay the Police, which was laid over. Several resolutions as to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds were disposed of. Next, the ballot was renewed for the appointment of doorkeeper.

During the collection of the votes, which occupied some time, Mr. Nicholas Seagrist was seen at the reporters' table, attired, somewhat unusually, in a *black* coat, which might or might not have been a portion of the Henry Clay funeral drapery. He was asked why he was not a candidate for the office of "Doorkeeper," the psalmist having declared that such a position was preferable to being an inmate of the "tents of iniquity." The hustle of the announcement of the first ballot prevented us from catching his answer. A second ballot ended in "no choice." An adjournment was moved, and noisily negatived.

The roll was called for the third time, again there was no choice. On a fourth attempt, the Council were equally unsuccessful, Mr. Peabody obtaining only 27 votes instead of 31 requisite to carry the decision. A fifth ballot gave Mr. Peabody 30. A sixth gave Mr. Peabody, 36, (final,) and Fernando Wood, 1.

Presently, the Board adjourned until Friday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

At the Lower District Police Court, yesterday, only one case worthy of print came up, and that was the complaint of a young man, who alleged that he had been

ROBBED BY GAMBLERS.

The complainant is a young German named Marcus Levy, and resides at No. 13 Mott-street. In his affidavit he sets forth, that on Tuesday last he was induced to enter the place No. 86 Bowery, and engage at a game of "faro," by which, in a short space of time, he was fleeced out of $350. When he had lost all, he asked one of the winners to return him a part of the money, as he was "dead broke," and for making such an impudent, indiscreet, unusual and unprofessional request, he was knocked down and kicked into the street, with a black eye and bloody nose. He gave the names of Thos. Bennet, Louis Sochs, —— Valentine and —— Jacobs, as parties to the affair, and they were all arrested by Sergeant Jeurdan, and brought before Justice Connolly, who postponed their examination till to-day.

Among the interesting transactions at the Tombs on Wednesday, was the

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER

from that place in a manner uncommon and scientific. The prisoner who so escaped is named John Brennan, but being a notorious character is better known as "Snoozer," and was, in the morning at the Special Sessions, sentenced by Judge Capron to two years and six months' imprisonment at Sing Sing, for a burglary and attempt at grand larceny. He with other prisoners was sent down to be locked up, previous to being sent to his destined rural home. His handcuffs were taken off; the usual formality of registry gone through with; Mr. Mullins, the turnkey, proceeded to close the doors on some other victims of the law committed to his charge, and when he had concluded doing so, Snoozer was not to be found. The alarm was given, the corridors and entry ways all searched, but to no purpose; "Snoozer" was for once wide-awake, and had evidently made his escape from durance vile, by showing to the doorkeepers an "exit" ticket furnished by some sympathizing friend, who had probably stolen it. Warden Grey at once sent word to the Chief of Police, who caused telegraphic dispatches to be sent to all the Police Station-houses, to look after the fugitive. During the past year 36,264 prisoners have been committed to the Tombs, and of the number "Snoozer" is the only one who effected an escape.

A BAD PLACE.

The "Temple" Saloon at No. 195 Canal-st., near Hudson-st., is a bad place. The Police report it to be a "rendezvous for thieves, prostitutes and pimps."—and certain occurrences that took place there on Monday night last, seem to bear out these charges. John Cox, a resident of Croton, Westchester County, went in there on the night named for some purpose best known to himself, and before he left he was surrounded by a gang of thieves who robbed him of his wallet and $76 in money. When released from the rascals' clutches, he made complaint to officer Webb of the Fifth Ward who accompanied him back to the house in search of the thieves, but all of them had fled except a man named Oscar Parson, who was taken in custody, and yesterday brought before Justice Connolly and committed for trial.

At the same place, at a late hour on the same night, a man named William Smith gave expression to something which so exasperated Ann Anderson, one of the attendant bar-maids, that she struck him on the temple with a tumbler, which failed him senseless to the floor, and while he was so lying the desperate woman continued to strike him with other tumblers, until her poor victim seemed dead. Officer Ford, of the Fifth Ward, hearing of the transaction, went to the place, where he found Smith lying, covered with blood. A surgeon, who was called, was of opinion that the injured man could not be removed with safety, so arrangements for his accommodation were made in the saloon. He was, yesterday, removed to the City Hospital. Dr. Thurston, under whose charge he is, pronounces the wounds not to be fatal. Anderson, the assailant, was arrested, and Judge Connolly committed her for examination.

Jefferson Market.

The Second District Court has not been very hard pressed with business the past week. Cases of abandonment and things of like nature were abundant, as they always are at this Court, but as all such charges are investigated in the private room in a very private way, and are of importance only to the parties directly interested, we do not give such matters space. We may say in reference to this matter, however, that nearly all the females interested in these examinations, either as principals or witnesses, are good looking and generally wear their veils down. Another fact in this connection is that they (the charges we mean) are generally settled by paying damages.

Yesterday, a case was brought up there suggestive of the question.

WHO STOLE THE DONKEY?

Mrs. McGinniss wanted a donkey; she would have one; so she bought a mule for $100, after disposing of some furniture to raise the funds. Now, Mr. McGinniss didn't want the donkey, and wouldn't have it, so he agreed to dispose of it to Mr. McLane for $110; and Mr. McLane, without paying any money for the privilege, took the donkey away up town and sold it for $55. So the story of the complainant runneth, but Counselor Muly, the learned gentleman for the defence, says he will "riddle" it when the case comes up for examination to-day.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A VESSEL.

Three boys were found in the cabin of the schooner *Eloise Reeves*, on Tuesday night, having in their possession a set of colors and other articles, belonging to the vessel, with which they were about to decamp, when surprised by the captain of the vessel. One of the thieves, named James Craney, was secured and yesterday taken before Justice Davidson, who committed him for trial.

Neither at the Essex or Mayor's Police Courts was there anything of note transacted.

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 13 Sixth-street, on the body of John Burke, a child 6 years of age, who died from the effects of inhaling steam from the nozzle of a tea-kettle. The deceased, by some strange infatuation, put his mouth to the tea-kettle, and inhaled the steam, which caused his death. The Jury in the case rendered a verdict as above.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Daniel Connor, a lad 14 years of age, while at work yesterday in the Union Steam Works, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was accidentally caught in one of the belts, dragged among the machinery, and instantly killed. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

The child Slack, who was injured the other evening by being run over by car No. 60 on the Eighth-avenue railroad, died at the Hospital yesterday. Coroner Perry held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict exonerating the driver of the car from all blame. The driver, who has been in prison since the accident, was thereupon released.

WHO OWNS IT?

A beautiful gold ring was found with and taken from a suspicious person the other day, by officer Weeks of the Twenty-first Ward Police. He thinks it has been stolen and wants to find an owner. There are three initials on it.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 30, 39, 77, 108, to the end.

Circuit.—Nos. 24, 17, 53, 54, 56 to 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 98 to 108, 110 to 116.

Superior Court.—Nos. 7, 43, 110, 132, 137 to 145, 147 to 152, 156, 157, 160 to 173.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 99 to 113—*Part II.* Nos. 56, 69, 86 to 98.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

UTTERING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Thomas Thute was indicted upon the charge of uttering a forged paper with intent to defraud the firm of Messrs. Winant & Degraw. Mr. Robert S. Bussing, of the firm of Bussing, Crocker & Dodge, proved the presentation by a carman named Michael Spelman, of an order for eight kegs of nails, which were delivered by his direction; and subsequently six of these kegs, valued $6 each, were observed by Mr. Bussing to be in the possession of Spelman. No counsel appearing for the prisoner, the Court assigned Charles S. Spencer, Esq., as his counsel.

John Bennett swore that on the 8th of December, the prisoner, from whom he had previously purchased a keg of nails, came and asked him if he required any more. He said they were in a cart, at a certain corner, but he (Bennett) having a suspicion that the prisoner was offering stolen goods, followed him and gave him in charge. The nails were also taken to the Station-house, and subsequently identified and claimed by Mr. Bussing.

Mr. Wm. F. R. Bunting was shown by the District Attorney three orders upon his house, to which the name of Lee & Buntiog were signed; the witness pronounced them all forgeries. These orders were presented not by the prisoner but by other parties. After the examination of other witnesses, Mr. Spencer, for the defence, contended that the prisoner did not know that the order was forged. It was wrong to condemn the prisoner out of his own mouth, but if reliable, his statements ought not to be taken piece-meal. The prisoner had disclosed who the man was that had given him these orders; there was nothing to shew that the prisoner acted with a guilty knowledge.

The Judge said that was the only question, whether the prisoner, on presenting the order, knew it to be a forgery. The jury retired, and after a few minutes' deliberation found a verdict of guilty. The District-Attorney, in moving for judgment, specified two previous convictions, whereupon the Judge, addressing the prisoner appropriately, sentenced him to four years and nine months' imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison.

TWO CURIOUS TRIALS.

Owen Gannan, a boy of about seventeen years of age, was indicted for stealing a quantity of oats from Sylvester S. Mangan, but, the case breaking down as against him, the District-Attorney relinquished the prosecution, and asked for a verdict of *not guilty*, in order that he might place him on the stand as a witness against another party

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and vicinity for Two Cents a copy. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

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☞ A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad last night, just below Poughkeepsie, which resulted in the death of three persons, and the wounding, more or less seriously, of some dozen others. A detailed account we give in another column.

☞ At one o'clock this morning the House of Representatives was still in session, with no prospect of an immediate adjournment. There seemed to be a determination to prolong the session until some conclusion should be arrived at. The Senate was not in session.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a preliminary report of the Census was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Petty gave notice of two bills—one to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, and the other to organize the Police of New-York; a bill was introduced by Mr. Spencer in relation to the investment of money belonging to the Bank Fund in the purchase of a Bank Fund Stock; and Standing Committees were announced. In the House, several ballots were had for Speaker without any result—Odell's highest vote being 44, and the Republican vote being firm at 35.

Where is Mayor Wood's other Message?

Our citizens may be presumed, by this time, to have read and digested Mayor Wood's free-trade essay, and to be prepared for his promised message on the condition of the City, and municipal affairs in general. There could not be a more favorable moment than the present time for the publication of this anxiously expected document. Congress and the State Legislature are doing nothing, and the public mind is entirely free from any great and engrossing topic. It may be otherwise in another week, and, if the Mayor is anxious to concentrate the attention of the public upon his message, he will do well to bring it out at once. As the new City Government must immediately commence work, it seems to be very important that the Mayor, instead of muddling their brains with essays on Free-Trade and the science of Government, should furnish them with that sort of information in reference to the condition of the City, which is necessary to enable them to go to work in an intelligent manner. As the streets are now encumbered with snow, and the business of the City is greatly impeded owing to the tracks of the railroads being buried up under snow and ice, it would be well if the Mayor would send a message to the Common Council suggesting some method of clearing away the frozen obstructions which lie in the very paths of our local commerce. Custom-House duties are not half so oppressive, or so detrimental to trade as the frozen incumbrances which now fill up our thoroughfares, and prevent the running of our railroad carriages.

As there are plenty of unemployed men in the City, who would be glad to labor if they could find employment, why not set them to work to clear the snow out of the principal streets, and level those in which there is most travel, and have it thrown into the river? If the present cold snap should continue much longer, the loss to the City, from the injury to our local commerce, in consequence of the incumbrances in the streets, would be infinitely greater than the cost of removing the snow and clearing away the paths. There is no reason why this should not be done at the expense of the City; and as our Mayor has manifested so lively an interest in the prosperity of the City, and shown so clearly that it may be so much advanced by removing all restrictions from commerce, we trust that he will send in his Message at once, recommending some measure for the immediate relief of our streets. It will hardly do to wait for a thaw to clean off the ice and snow, for, if a thaw should come while the snow remains, the condition of our streets would be inconceivably bad, and all the basements of our houses would be in immfuept danger of inundation.

Peace Rumors.

In all wars which do not terminate in the utter extermination of one or other of the contending parties, a time arrives in which the victor feels that he has obtained all that his preponderance is likely to afford him, in which his might begins to decline, and his determination has lost its first energy; results, too, are attained which he does not wish to endanger, and he directs his attention to negotiations by which he can turn the advantages he has obtained to the best possible account. This may be called the culminating point of a war. For his opponent—if he possess the necessary means of endurance, if he know how to profit by the advantages of his situation—negotiation, even prudent concessions after severe defeats, are often the wisest policy he can pursue—the more so if by time he can recover what he has lost by the misfortunes of war, and if he have prospects of gaining additional power and strength which will allow him hereafter to commence the fight anew.

The present war in the East cannot be said to have yet reached its culminating point for the Western Powers, but it is nevertheless not far distant. The desire for peace is generally felt both in England and France, and in a still higher degree in Constantinople. Assurances are profusely given that the most peaceful sentiments are entertained, and that nothing more is sought to be attained than what has been already achieved. The dark side of the war is faithfully delineated, and the peace tendencies of the "old Russian party," of whom Count Nesselrode and the dying Prince Paskiewitch are the chiefs, are also emphatically dwelt upon and reiterated. Thus far the Western Powers are pleased to show the *patte de velours*, but they take care at the same time to show their teeth, and to threaten Russia with a full measure of their vengeance, which is only to be appeased by her total destruction.

It is plain, nevertheless, that the desire for peace is based upon a much more stable foundation than the desire for war—more particularly in France. Without any special interests at stake, without any great object to attain, France entered upon the war, thinking that Russia would immediately yield, when the Allied armies and fleets once passed the Bosphorus. The critical position of the French Throne, needed a diversion of some sort or other to allow the new occupant to establish himself firmly in his seat—but now that the account of the two years' campaign is made out, that the gains and the losses are both made manifest, it is seen what the gains have cost, what they may yet cost—and what varied dangers and disasters may ensue from them. It is found that the culminating point is near at hand, that the results which have been gained are in lamentable disproportion to the price which has been paid for them, and that now nothing better remains to be done, than to be satisfied with what has been attained, and with a certain show of generosity to conclude a peace. But the question then presents itself—Will Russia agree to this? Is it to be expected either in a military or a political point of view?

The real question is, What danger arises to Russia from a termination of the war? Her unwieldy dimensions are so immense that it is impossible for her at present to attempt any extension of her territory, even at her principal points of strength. No remarkable preparations were found against a land attack, the resistance was dogged but unsuccessful, and up to this time the Russian Army has not produced a single military leader of more than ordinary capacity. The Allies, notwithstanding these advantages, have gained but little—their capture of Sebastopol alone excepted—their *offensive* strength has never been sufficient to carry the war even a few miles into the enemy's territory; the sea-coast has been so nibbled away that on this side the Russians have not much more to lose except Odessa, and they have had ample time and opportunity to render that secure. What Russia had to lose, she has, for the greater part, already lost, and it is clear that this loss on the part of the Russians cannot be accounted as gain by the Allies—on the contrary, they have bought it at a very high price. A permanent occupation of the Crimea is not to be thought of. The positions at present occupied by the Allied forces, although of the greatest importance to Russia, are happily for her in the hands of four Powers, with very conflicting interests—besides which, there are many other reasons which might be adduced against a continued occupation of the Crimea, the complete conquest of which, even were it achieved by the Western Powers, would prove anything rather than a remunerative investment for them since it is evident that the Allied commanders have not found it possible to advance beyond the immediate reach of their fleets. To compel Russia, therefore, by force of arms, and by victories gained over her troops, to sue for peace, is simply illusory. It is only by the other form of warfare—by tiring her out—that she ever can be driven to make peace. Russia is well aware of this; she knows that it is the only way in which she can be attacked. Even the vacillating and weak-minded Emperor Alexander did not yield when the enemy possessed himself of his capital and planted his standards on the ashes of the Kremlin, in the heart of the country.

If, therefore, Russia cannot be *compelled* to make peace, how can she be expected to accept the terms contained in the Austrian ultimatum, said to have been conveyed to St. Potersburg by Count Esterhazy? Could any advantages which the Czar might derive from a cessation of hostilities compensate him for the losses which such humiliating terms would impose upon him? We allude to the self-confidence of his subjects, the vigor of the national feeling, the strength of the popular reliance on the power and stability of the reigning dynasty. These may be said to be but moral losses, but no people, and the Russian least of all, can endure them without immense disadvantage. The war, too, is not without its benefits for Russia; she is undergoing a process of purification which is calculated to advance materially her internal development. In no country in the world have artificial cultivation and corruption been carried to the same extent as in Russia. This war, by overthrowing all that is inert, hollow and worthless, will remedy this evil. What would Russia have been without her 1806-7? If Stein and Gneisenau, in a much more critical and doubtful position, did not yield, how is it to be supposed that the Czar will do so, when all classes of his subjects, moved by feelings of religion and patriotism, are unanimous in their loyal support? It is, therefore, a violent presumption to suppose that he will unhesitatingly accept the ultimatum of Austria, by which the Allies would be placed in as good a position as they could hope to obtain by the most brilliant military and naval successes, by the conquest of the Crimea and all his possessions on and near the Black Sea. Up to this moment he has given no indication that he is prepared to make any such sacrifice, or consent to any such curtailment of both his moral and territorial power. Notwithstanding Austria's announcement of this "positively last appearance," it may be found that the terms upon which the Allies are willing to treat are not so comprehensive and exacting as we are led to suppose, and that after a due exchange of "propositions" and "counter-propositions," "conferences" will be opened, in which arrangements will be made by which the honor of all parties will be saved, and the inestimable blessings of peace restored to Europe.

Irish Emigration.

Notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Robert Tyler, President of the Emigrant Aid Society, that the members of that Association did not entertain the idea of invading Ireland, unless there should be a war between England and the United States, or under the auspices of Russia, it appears that the United States Marshal, in Cincinnati, has arrested half a dozen members of the Association in that City who were "plotting in conjunction with bands of men in other cities, for a fillibustering expedition" against the Emerald Isle. Ireland is safe for a while longer; and, in fact, it is not a little surprising that a strange fatality attends every expedition against that portion of the British Empire; it bears a charmed life which fillibusters have not yet been able to touch. But no sooner is one expedition disposed of than another is started; and we have lately been informed of a new movement for giving liberty to Ireland, which will probably end like the rest. The new organization of Irish fillibusters, it is said, is composed of some three thousand Irish confederate refugees and emigrants of '48 and '49, who hold the same principles for which they differed with the Repeal Association in 1846, and confederated in the succeeding year. They are opposed to agitation of all kinds, and believe, in the words of the leading national journal in Dublin, (by the last steamer,) that there is no

"Need of *talking leaders* to keep telling us that the English Parliament will do this and that, which it won't; must do this and that, which it mustn't; to keep telling us that they will die on the floor of the house (like John O'Connell) to save their country; and only want a little loose change—a few halfpence, in fact—from you, to enable them to live till they die (on the floor) decently?"

Between these confederates in New-York and the Massachusetts Association there appears to be a breach as wide as that between "Young Ireland" and "Old Ireland." Between them it is a question of arms and agitation;—of silence *versus* sound. The one party is evidently, though silently, prepared to espouse the first plausible opportunity, the other holds Conventions and tells the world *and* the London *Times* that they must prepare. The silent party has, if we learn aright, some slim branches in Boston and in the States of Louisiana and Pennsylvania, with scattered friends throughout all the States of the Union. The other having a just appreciation of the power of the public press, and the ever-ready excitement growing from notoriety, have by the official announcement of the Convention organized branches in twenty-four States. With the confederates are united in sympathy the most trusted and tried of the distinguished Irish exiles with and under whom they rallied "at home." With the New-England Society are joined many men of wealth and good purpose. Thus on the one side they have *men* and on the other *money*.

On reviewing these movements here, one is naturally anxious to look at the object which awakens the solicitude of both. In Ireland, at present, the most remarkable fact is the appearance of a new national journal, called after one of the proscribed and prosecuted papers of '48, rendered celebrated by the banishment or exile of all its writers. The appearance of the new *Tribune*, (quoted above,) at this particular juncture, is looked upon by certain parties as ominous, and the boldness of its tone exhibits a strong contrast to that of the clerical and constabulary organs which have consistently been abusing everything republican and American, as well as setting themselves forth as the only monthpieces of the Irish people. The *Nation*, whose clarion tones once resounded over the world, has outlived its reputation. While every one praises its past, none know that it exists at present. It has become obscure, since '48, by abusing the men who made it famous. The *Tribune* comes out forcibly on the Tenant-Right. It does not believe in any Parliamentary temporizations of the question. It believes that the land belongs to the people, and that "compensation for improvements," or "equitable arrangements," and the like, are but mockeries, delusions, and snares. It says:

"It is the uncontroverted opinion of the best jurists, even, not only on the Continent, but in England itself, that land differs from 'possessions' in being incapable of becoming the absolute 'property' of any individual. Men can 'own' only what, by their labor and skill, they raise out of the land, and what, by their labor and skill, they construct upon it. But the land itself is the nation's alone, and the nation may, when it likes, resume every acre of it for the purpose of a redistribution more in accordance with the well-being, material and moral, of the great bulk of the inhabitants living upon it."

Reviewing the present position of England, the Dublin *Tribune* looks upon it as presenting that difficulty, which should furnish Ireland's opportunity. It considers that "the war has done, up to the present, what neither famine, nor bankruptcy, nor chartism, nor repeal agitation, nor monster meetings could effect"—it has dealt a blow to the English system. It labors to impress on the people that the glory of Great Britain is departing, if indeed it has not departed, that their old enemy is now but a third-rate power and completely at the mercy of France,—that the boasted Constitution is but an arm of Napoleonic power, and evidences in proof the expulsion of the French refugees from Jorsey.

"We request (it says) all men to take notice that there is now in these countries, no law, no liberty, no constitution, save and except what Louis Napoleon, or his faithful henchman, Lord Palmerston, may graciously permit."

It rejoices to chronicle that in the presence of an imperious necessity the whole system has collapsed. The Irish landlords it considers, and justly, as great enemies to the Irish people, as London law boldly denounces them, and comes out openly for revolution.

"And if even revolution be the price of that justice which is denied to the farmers of Ireland, is not revolution after all better than perpetual wrong? * * If re-distribution of land be the only way to it, we must have a re-distribution of land. If they (the landlords) were not so short sighted as to refuse to listen to the demand for "Compensation of Improvements," and the "Tenant-Right of Ulster," they would not now hear their own title to their possessions called in question. And, perhaps, it may be called in question sooner than any of them yet imagines. For who can tell whither men are led by utter disappointment and mad despair?"

Such things have been said before, but not exactly at a period like the present, when it is supposed Ireland is tranquil. The *Tribune* must be started, either to re-illume the feelings expressed by Mitchel and others in '48, or as the organ of an active principle still culminating.

Against seven Irish papers there are actions for libel pending at present. One at the instigation of a member of Parliament, a second from a Catholic clergyman, a third from a Protestant ditto, a fourth at the suit of the butter-merchants of Cork, and the remainder for articles touching sales under the Encumbered Estates Act.

What is libelous to a person or a corporation is seditious and treasonous to a Government, and we would not be surprised if the *Tribune* should soon be made famous by a State prosecution.

An English Republican.

Although we doubt not there are within the British House of Commons not a few who secretly admire and desire to imitate our free and generous institutions, it is rare indeed to find within that sphere a statesman who has the boldness to announce this admiration. Whatever may be the secret feeling, there is in the governing classes so strong an aversion to and fear of a system to which, the more they become enlightened and conscious of their rights, the more nations must come, that a politician who had the audacity to avow himself a lover of Republicanism virtually ostracized himself from office for the rest of his legislative days. The rising statesman may declare himself a devotee of despotism as carried out by Alexander of Russia, or Napoleon of France, or may execrate it as suits the national interest in the one, and reverence it in the other, but to Republicanism all favor is forbidden.

It is refreshing, under these circumstances, to find one brave voice lifted up to speak what many feel but fear to utter. On all occasions, both in the House and out of the British House of Representatives, Mr. John Bright has been the undisguised champion of American Institutions, and staunch upholder of Republican principles, and Mr. John Bright is no ordinary man. Bred up in the serene atmosphere of the Society of Friends, and trained up in those sober, industrial pursuits to which they confine the peaceful tenor of their way, John Bright, like another Norval, delighted to talk of battles political and mingle in the tempest of life which swung and swayed around him. The great commercial depression and dearth of food which prevailed about the period of 1839, 1840, 1841, was one of those occasions which give opportunity and call forth men. John Bright answered to this call, and sprang with a bold bound into the thick of the struggle then commencing for untaxed bread; and in all these gatherings of the toiling masses which rose up over the land, he was ever by the side of Cobden, combatting with an energy and force, not second even to his, for free food. To his sturdy battle and power of work was, in a large measure, due the success of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the triumph in England of Free Trade. The action and fighting was done by Cobden and Bright, the organization entirely created by George Wilson, who, though working unseen, was the directing genius of the campaign. Somewhat of the success was doubtless also due to the subject. The principle of Napoleon, that the stomach governs the world, applicable everywhere, is trebly so in England. Pinch that delicate organ and the British Lion's mane at once stands on end. Englishmen will never fight like the French or Germans for a pet theory or sentimental grievance.

The first opportunity, of course, found Bright carried to that great battle-field, the British House of Commons. He cannot be said to have caught distinction in that most fastidious assembly at a bound. It is rarely indeed it gives its favor at a first assault, and usually exhibits much coy coldness before being won. The failure of Disraeli's maiden effort is well known, and how, when assailed with derisive laughter, he exclaimed in prophetic bitterness of soul, "the time will come when you must hear me." Bright's reception was of a different order, and the hostile cries in which his voice was attempted to be drowned arose rather from aversion and shock at the coarse vigor and rough energy of his style, than at any depreciation of, or contempt for, his strong masculine intellect. The true ore always finds an answering ring on the floor of the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright has gradually risen in its estimation until he has become to be ranked as second only to Gladstone in power and ability of debate.

Mr. Bright never fences, in Parliamentary warfare, or, like Disraeli, thrusts slyly into the side of an antagonist the point of a polished but poisoned rapier. He wields a battle-axe, and cleaves with bold and unbending stroke all who come across his path. There is no skirmish or hesitation. You see him bend, like a huge woodsman, to lift his weapon, and then strike down with deadly battery of blows. Strong in the accummulation of facts, and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, he presses on an opponent unrelentingly, relying on strength of stroke rather than sharpness of blade. In this respect he differs wholly from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, the former of whom ranks first, and the latter next, after Mr. Bright, as debaters in the House of Commons.

Between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright there is a special personal animosity, and in the constant duellos to which it leads the jaunty Premier invariably suffers. In the circumstance that on the great Don Pacifico debate, which involved Lord Palmerston's future and fame as a Minister, Mr. Bright was his strong opponent, and was one of the four Liberals, the others being the late Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson, who alone voted against him, this feeling of rancor found birth. In every great party debate which has since come off, these two combatants have singled each other out for a special tilt, and doubtless during the next session they will have many angry encounters.

The breadth of Mr. Bright's opinions, which are strongly Republican, and the boldness with which he utters them, make it impossible for him to hold official opinions until a great change shall have come over the system of Government in England. But it would be difficult to overrate the influence his eloquence and argument exert on the opinions of the country.

In person Mr. Bright is of that huge frame and stentorian power of voice usually given to men of his mould, of that form in fact with which

"Brawny Cleon bawled the Agora down,
And broad-limbed Mahomet clutched a prophet's crown."

His features are dark and stern, of the Cromwellian class, and are made rather repulsive by a perpetual cloud which hangs over his brow and throws a shadow over his face, which gives him at a distance an appearance of greater age than a closer inspection sustains. He is in full vigor of years and health. His personal vanity, like that of many distinguished men, knows no bounds. The walls of his study are hung with a multitude of portraits of "John Bright, M. P. for Manchester," before which he often stands in an attitude of agonizing admiration. He has been twice married, and entertains very singular notions as to connubial affinities, believing it is the duty of man to be guided in the selection of a partner more by the character of the product likely to proceed from the blending of particular classes, than from any other love of sentiment or affection.

Mr. Bright is a partner of the great carpet-manufacturing house of Bright Brothers at Rochdale, but is not generally considered to be a man of wealth. The conduct of the business is chiefly in his brother's hands, Mr. Bright's political duties and aspirations engrossing almost wholly both his time and attention. We doubt not that before many Summers have passed, Mr. Bright will in person afford us an opportunity of judging of the fidelity of this light sketch of his character and person by a visit to this country, for which he has so great an admiration.

Beef and the Snow-Storm.

The Cattle trains on the Railroads were so impeded by the storm, that the great Beef market at Forty-fourth-street presented a sorry appearance yesterday, there being only 803 on hand in the morning. A full supply of animals were on the way, but they mostly came in "a day after the fair." The butchers, however, wisely concluded to wait, so that no very great advance in prices took place. There will probably be plenty of Bullocks at the Washington Drove Yards and elsewhere this morning, if not on every day this week.

Some cotemporaries are predicting a future short supply of Beef. These fears appear to be groundless. The weekly arrivals are equal to all demands, while great numbers of Cattle are kept at home by Western farmers to eat up the superabundance of corn and hay produced the past season. With increased facilities and fair prices for transportation on the Railroads, the West will send us all the Beef we shall want for many months, if not years, to come. Ohio alone sent more than thirty thousand Bullocks to one of our City markets last year, and the number can be doubled at short notice. The States west of Ohio are ready to treble the amount furnished in 1855.

Good Times—Food Getting Cheaper.

Those who study only the prices current furnished by their grocer's bills, may not be aware of the fact that our staple articles of food have been daily growing cheaper. Take flour as an example: Nov. 28—six weeks ago—ordinary State flour sold at wholesale for $9 25@$9 31¼ per barrel. To-day, the same brand sold for $7 87½@$7 93¾—a fall of $1 37½ per barrel, or nearly 15 per cent., and this in the heart of Winter with the great channels of cheap transportation closed. A year ago to-day this brand of flour sold for $8 75@$8 87½—or nearly a dollar per barrel higher than now. Will the bakers please make a note of the above, for a friend at our elbow, who buys *bread*, says he is sure bakers' loaves are smaller than they were one month ago.

Six weeks ago Mess Pork sold for $21 75@$22 50 per barrel; to-day for $15 75. Sugars and most articles in the grocery line are also cheaper. Butter and Eggs, Apples and Potatoes, and most other kinds of eatables are, to say the least, no higher. The cold weather and the temporary blockading of the roads by snow may cause a little temporary rise in farm produce, but this will not last. There is too large a supply in the country to admit of its long continuance.

Wallack's Theatre.

That most excellent comedy "Still Water Runs Deep" was produced here last night, for the benefit of Mr. Walcot, an artist who deserved a much better house than he got. We have already spoken of the merits of this work, and it is unnecessary to add anything to our previous commendation. The caste at Mr. Wallack's theatre would probably have satisfied us if we had not seen the same play at Burton's, but with the recollection of the latter version vividly in our mind, we must confess to some disappointment. Mr. Walcot does not possess the physical requisites for the robustious *John Mildmay*, nor does he realize the observant conservative character of that individual. He is much too sleek and stealthy, and bears a stronger resemblance to a detective officer than to the hearty Yorkshireman. Mr. Brougham, who played *Hawksley*, would have been more effective as the hero. Indeed an exchange of parts between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Walcot would be the best alteration that could be made.

After the play Mr. Walcot was called out, and in a few remarks (which did not appear to be dictated by good taste, inasmuch as they reflected on the management) thanked the audience for their attendance, candidly confessing that the sleighing outside had slain his house.

Live Oak Clubs.

Live Oak Clubs are springing up in all parts of the City, it is said, with great rapidity, and, as tall oaks from little acorns grow, there is no knowing what sort of trees may spring from these germs in time. Live Oak Club No. 1 has taken the splendid suits of rooms up Broadway, which were last year fitted up by the Young Men's Democratic Club, of which John Cochrane was President. The change into a Live Oak Club is portentous for Mr. Cochrane's Party. This Club will hold a public meeting to-morrow night. Last evening, a meeting, of which Mr. Wild is President, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, and honored by a visit from Live Oak George himself, who entered the room, where his bust, in plaster, already stood on the table, while the President of the Club was in the midst of a most stirring eulogy upon his character. Mr. Law was introduced by Mr. Abbott and received by a hearty burst of cheers. A string of resolutions were read by Mr. Wilson and adopted, and speeches were made by Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, Lieut. Fordick, "of the Mexican War," Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, Mr. J. W. Bryce, and other gentlemen. A colored waiter having entered the room with a bottle which smelt strongly of brandy, accompanied by tumblers and a pitcher of water, we took advantage of the appearance of such an apparition, and left the Live Oak Club, and all its priests and deacons, good-night. From the looks of the members of this Club we should say that Live Oak George had some very respectable gentlemen among his political followers and retainers.

The Board of Education.

Not Yet Organized.

The Board of Education for the year 1856 held a meeting for organization last evening, at the East corner of Grand and Elm streets.

At 5 o'clock, the members being all present, Mr. Isaac Phillips, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair as Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman directed the Clerk, Mr. A. Jackson, to read the certificate of the County Clerk, announcing the new members elected.

The roll was then called, and all of the members answering to their names, the Chairman declared the Board organized and competent to proceed to business.

Mr. Phillips then rose and made a brief address, in which he thanked the Board for the honor they had seen fit to confer on him in calling him to preside over their deliberations.

On motion, a recess was taken for ten minutes.

On reassembling, the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum being present, Mr. Davenport made a motion that the by-laws, and rules and regulations of the former Board be temporarily adopted. After some discussion, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Shannon moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President, which was carried. On motion, the Chairman appointed Commissioners Sinclair, Denike and Shannon as tellers.

The balloting was then commenced. The members voted, as their names were called, by Wards.

The balloting continued to the twenty-second time, Mr. David Webb receiving at one time 19 votes; Mr. Watkinsky once reached 17 votes; Mr. Neilson once had 14 votes, and Dr. Williams received 10 votes twice; Messrs. Perry, Phillips, Underhill, Shannon, Westervot, Baldwin and Judge McCarthy, each received scattering votes on several different ballots.

The final ballot gave Webb 17, Watkinsky 14, Williams 10 votes respectively, the remainder being scattering.

The strength of parties was fairly represented. The probability is, that the more moderate men will "fuse" on Dr. Williams or Mr. Perry, and elect one or the other President at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 17th inst., when the balloting will be resumed. But there is no knowing, for it is not the fashion to organize promptly now-a-days. A large number of our most distinguished citizens were present, and exhibited a good deal of interest in the progress, or rather the position of affairs.

A New Christian Union.

Preliminary steps were taken last evening for the formation of a new Christian Union, on a liberal and enlarged basis. It is not proposed to organize any body on sectarian grounds, but to invite the cooperation of such persons as may feel an interest in the projected enterprise. The preliminary meeting was organized in the lecture room of Dr. Osgood's Church, by the appointment of Mr. Richard Warren as Chairman, and Mr. Newman, of Brooklyn, as Secretary. Dr. Osgood was present, and stated briefly how the project came to be started. Mr. Hutchinson offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to a Committee, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the call of this meeting, and of the plan of forming a *Christian Union* upon a broad and liberal basis, with such name and details of organization as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That we extend a general invitation to all Christians in this City and vicinity to meet with us and cooperate in this purpose.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a statement of the objects sought, and to report at a subsequent meeting. Mr. D. H. Ogilvie proposed that the committee be authorized to report the draft of a constitution, by-laws, and title for a new Society. The motion was debated and lost, 9 to 8. The original resolution then passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Dr. Osgood's church, two weeks from last evening.

It is understood that this organization will differ essentially from that of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this City and Brooklyn, the latter excluding from active fellowship all persons who do not rank among the so-called Evangelical denominations. The new movement has been some time in contemplation, and begins under favorable auspices.

New Building of the Society Library.

This building, belonging to the New-York Society Library, was commenced in April, 1853, and will be completed within the space of a few months. It is situated in a very retired and bookish location on University-place, near Twelfth-street. The size of the lot is 70 feet by 104 feet, and the building is 52 feet wide, thus leaving spaces on either side for the admission of light. The first or basement story is raised a few steps above the pavement, and is ornamented in the usual Rustic manner, faced with brown stone, and having an entrance decorated with pilasters. The superstructure is of Philadelphia brick and stone dressings. The central window—triple—is ornamented (?) with attenuated, consumptive-looking pilasters. The design of the exterior is very common-place, both in *ensemble* and detail. In point of fact, this is a fault common with many of our public buildings. We seek more of dignity of expression and less of servile imitation in the manufacture of the design. Internally a main hall 47 feet long and 12 feet wide, with tesselated pavement, runs through the centre of the first floor, and at the end of which is a reading-room 31 by 70 feet, in three compartments. On the left, as we enter, is a reading-room for ladies; on the right, a conversation-room for gentlemen. The windows of both these rooms look out upon the "place." The Library itself is on the second floor, and extends the whole depth and width of the building, and 25 feet high. The galleries are divided into alcoves. This hall affords room for [illegible] volumes. The library at present contains [illegible] volumes. The reading-room for the especial benefit of the ladies, is a new feature, and an innovation very accommodating and in unison with the enlightened enterprise of the day. Young ladies can here—surrounded by healthful influences—cause no unnecessary doating pa's and fond ma's, who may happen to "know they're out." But we might add, parenthesis, that if a conversation-room be [illegible] to the use of the gentlemen, at least one [illegible] lantry, of course, should be set aside for the use of the ladies—God bless them.

Burned to Death.—A [illegible] and a half years old, [illegible] Lynch, residing in Charlestown [illegible], was, on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, so severely burned that she died on Sunday morning. The mother had left her alone in the room with a light, in a place where she thought it impossible for her to reach it; but hearing her screams hastened back to the room and found her enveloped in flames. The fire was immediately extinguished, but not until her whole body was scorched.—*Boston Atlas.*

Railroad Accident.—David G. Clark, a brakesman on the Lowell Railroad, was run over by a freight train and killed, on Tuesday, near Lowell. He was formerly a watchman in Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, is speedy in effect, and costs but 25. No person can afford to be without a bottle of this valuable article. BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

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BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature without [illegible] jury to hair or skin, and to counteract the [illegible] bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

RUBBER BOOTS—LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S.—The best [illegible] and the lowest [illegible] prices only in [illegible] year Rubber Depot, No. 205 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts.

THE FILIBUSTERS OFF.

The STAR OF THE WEST SAILED.

Gen. Walker and his Army Fairly at Sea.

Five Passengers Arrested—Parker H. French to be Taken To-day.

The *Star of the West* went to sea, yesterday, with a lot of passengers, who, without a doubt, were filibusters, and bound to assist WALKER, in Nicaragua. There was some little fuss made about their going, and five of them were arrested. The steamer was delayed only 15 minutes beyond her time. To be more particular:

The recent proceedings connected with the detention of the *Northern Light*, and arrest of parties charged to have been in her, upon charge of having organized a military expedition against the State of Nicaragua, has incited the officials of the United States Government to great watchfulness over the steamers attached to the Nicaragua line and under the management of the Accessory Transit Company. It was supposed, and so rumored, that the arrests upon the *Northern Light*, though a partial exposure of the plans of the alleged expeditionists, would not seriously interfere with carrying out the projects in view by the parties implicated. Statements prevailed that the Accessory Transit Company were in readiness to afford every possible facility to further those projects.

In the *Star of the West*, which was announced to leave her pier yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., for Nicaragua, it was currently reported a number of men were to leave to join the WALKER Government. The rumor further prevailed that the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*, leaving their bail of $5,000 each, were to embark with them. The party leaving in the *Star of the West* were said to have been engaged prior to the departure of the *Northern Light*, and intended as a detachment to follow the party prepared to leave in the latter steamer. A repetition of the scenes attending the departure of the *Northern Light* was accordingly looked for. The steamer got off fifteen minutes after her designated time. Some arrests, however, previously took place of parties on board, and there was some consequent excitement and flutter. Before entering upon a description of the scenes on the wharf and on the steamer, we give our reporter's statement of preliminary matters.

AT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. McKEON had received intimation from several sources, during the past few days, that a company of filibusters would go in the *Star of the West*. Several of the leading parties had been mentioned to him. Yesterday, an affidavit was made by a certain party, alleging the facts of the proposed embarkation of such company, upon which warrants were made out and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for the arrest of several who were declared to be among the number of the intended expeditionists.

Meanwhile the following letter was received from the President of the Accessory Transit Company:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1856.

Hon. J. McKEON, U. S. District-Attorney:

DEAR SIR—I beg to hand you, inclosed, a copy of a letter from J. R. MALE, on the subject of payment for the passage of some one hundred and twenty-five persons, who propose to go out in our ship today. As the letter inclosed contains all the information we have of the passengers referred to, we can see no objection to taking them. If, however, you have any such information as would render their going out in our ship a violation of any laws of the United States, or any treaty obligation, have the goodness to send it to me by the bearer, and thereby oblige Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS LORD, President.

The ensuing is the inclosed letter referred to above:

Mr. MORGAN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: One hundred and twenty-five mechanics and laborers, anxious to proceed to Nicaragua, but being unable to pay their passage, have called upon me to assist them. They agree to pay their passage money upon arrival. The Government of Nicaragua being heavily in my debt, I am prepared to offer bill on sight, payable in Granada for the full amount. Please provide the bearer with the necessary tickets. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH R. MALE.

Accompanying the above was the following appended note from PARKER H. FRENCH:

Mr. J. R. MALE:

SIR—You ask me the question "Will I accept a bill as above alluded to?" I answer I will accept your draft in favor of CHARLES MORGAN, or order, for four thousand dollars. PARKER H. FRENCH.

Here follows the reply of Mr. JOACHIMSEN, which explains itself:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

SIR: Your note and inclosure was received about 11½ o'clock A. M., when I was about to go to court. Mr. McKEON, I regret to say, is detained at home by indisposition, and it becomes my duty to reply to you. The letter of Mr MALE, and its indorsement by Mr. FRENCH, indicate that the men proposed to be sent out in your ship to-day are considered with the parties whom the President has declared to be the invaders of the State of Nicaragua. I have other evidence showing that the intention of the parties is not that of being laborers, but that they are part of an organized armed expedition. I have also evidence that sundry parties belonging to that expedition have already had tickets issued to them varying from the regular course of business. Such arrangement, if carried out, I must look upon as infractions of the law of the United States.

Very Respectfully,
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Acting U. S. District-Attorney.

THOMAS LORD, Esq., President of the Accessory Transit Company.

Immediately subsequent to the reception of the letter of Mr. LORD, and before waiting to reply to the same, Mr. JOACHIMSEN telegraphed to the Attorney-General, at Washington, that from facts in his possession necessity might arise for the interference of the President of the United States to detain the steamer *Star of the West*. Simultaneously with sending this dispatch, he caused instructions to be imparted to Judge PHILLIPS, counsel for the filibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*, to have the entire number then arrested and on bail that afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his office. This was to prevent the escape of any on board the *Star of the West*. At 2 P. M., Mr. JOACHIMSEN, accompanied by the U. S. Marshal, Mr. THOMPSON, and Deputy Marshals DE ANGELIS, HORTON, RYER, WEEKS and MILLER, proceeded on board the *Star of the West*.

SCENE ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

Upon the arrival of the District-Attorney and Marshals at Pier No. 3, where the *Star of the West* lay at the wharf, despite the intense cold, was densely crowded with a large number of people, convened apparently in the anxious expectation of a rich entertainment. The throng were not slow to discover the official character of the visitants, and their approach was accordingly greeted with mingled cheers and groans. Passengers were then coming on with their luggage, and on board the steamer there was manifest the tumult and excitement usually precede departure. The District-Attorney was received very courteously by Capt. Mr. COWLES, the agent of the Transit Company. His business being made known, he stated he could make such examination of the passengers as he chose. Mr. OGDEN, one of the Directors of the Transit Company, stated that on the receipt of Mr. JOACHIMSEN'S letter, as above, the Company had declined to accept the arrangements proposed by Mr. MALE. The Marshal then arrested the following persons: Captain [illegible], KNEASS, CHARLES SMITH, JOSEPH PRICE, and WM. BELL. WM. LITTLEFORD, THOMAS CRAIG, and ROBERT LOVE, whose names were embraced in the warrant of arrest, could not be found. All the parties arrested had tickets, as also was found to be the case with all on board. The arrested parties strongly protested against removal from the steamer. Captain MACE, it will be remembered, was among the passengers on the *Northern Light*. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, but up to yesterday he was not to be found. Lieut. KNEASS was one of the principal witnesses in the KINNEY trial.

COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN REALLY OFF.

Councilman KERRIGAN was on board in full feather, but was allowed to remain unmolested. He assured our reporter that he was going to Nicaragua, and that under him and accompanying him were fifty as rough vagabonds as the immortal Thirteenth Council District could possibly produce. He refrained from pointing them out, but quietly added that their external appearance had been wisely ordered for by proper and interested parties.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISPATCH.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock was handed Mr. JOACHIMSEN the following telegraphic dispatch:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

JOSEPH McKEON, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, N. Y.: Yours by telegraph of this date is received. The President has ordered Captain RYAN now to arrest and detain the *Star of the West* on your advice, and desires you to act on proper proof. C. CUSHING.

Mr. JOACHIMSEN announced that the steamer might depart, there being no ground, he stated, for her detention since the arrests above had been effected. At 3¾ o'clock her plank was drawn in, and, amid deafening cheers and hearty responses by the passengers, the *Star of the West* left her pier and gallantly proceeded out the Harbor.

Mr. VAN DYKE, private Secretary of Mr. WHEELER, United States Minister at Nicaragua, was on board, bearer of Government dispatches.

DISPOSITION OF THE ARRESTED.

The parties placed under arrest were taken to the District Attorney's office. Captain MACE and Lieut. KNEASS were ordered to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and SMITH, PRICE and WELLS, they being only privates, in the sum of $500 each.

All the previously arrested parties were at the District Attorney's office at 3 o'clock, as directed.

MINISTER FRENCH TO BE ARRESTED.

We were informed at a late hour last night that PARKER H. FRENCH will be arrested to-day, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. A bench-warrant has been issued for him. Mr. FRENCH was well aware of this intention, and held himself in readiness.

THE DEATH BY CHLOROFORM IN BOSTON.—The *post mortem* examination of the body of Miss INA MORGAN, who died at the office of Dr. EMERY, Bromfield-street, resulted in finding that she died from the inhalation of chloroform, though in a good state of bodily health before taking it. The chloroform had changed her blood to water. She had inhaled it at a previous time, and had felt bad effects from it. The chloroform in the present instance was pure, and the usual quantity was given on a sponge. One application did not produce insensibility, and at the patient's request the sponge was again placed to her nose. After a third application she attempted to get up, but failed, and her head rolled to the side of the chair. She was then placed upon a lounge, breathing heavily, but soon her breathing became more easy. She never spoke after being removed from the chair. The verdict by the Jury was, that she came to her death by chloroform; that it was a pure article, properly administered, but cautioned the public against the injudicious use of it—*Boston Post.*

PROOF OF SERVICE OF OLD SOLDIERS.—By the construction of the Bounty Land Act of 1855, which requires "record evidence" of service, nothing but a muster-roll or some contemporaneous writing showing payment, will be received at the Pension Office. This decision cuts off all who were called out to put down the "Whisky Insurrection," as no rolls or vouchers can be found in any of the public offices. An old soldier, eighty years of age, who served in Capt. DONOHERTY'S company of Virginia Volunteers, sent on his discharge, in the handwriting of the Captain, but it was not received as testimony. In reply to the extraordinary objection, and in reference to the exclusion of personal testimony, the veteran says:

"During a halt at Cumberland, in Maryland, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON and suite came up there to review the little army before crossing the Alleghany Mountains. The first and last time I ever saw him he pulled off his hat to the whole line, as he passed from right to left, and we presented arms to him. If he were now here, according to the act of Congress neither his personal word nor oath would be taken that there was such an army or that he knew a man in the whole army!"

Surely, he thinks, Congress will promptly amend a law which rejects personal testimony and requires an impossibility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To Contractors**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron buoy light beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. GEO. DUTTON,
Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **The Annual Meeting** of the NEW-YORK MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York Medical College on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Medical Profession and medical students are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for property in Wakefield immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED THIRTY IS SEEKING A WIFE—One who is, like himself, in good circumstances—refinement and respectability of the first grade essential. No interview is desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address, for one month, M. O. R., care Swarts' Express, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Lost by the porter of the Bank of America, a POCKET-BOOK, containing the following notes, all due Jan. 9, 1856, and payable at the following banks:

James L. Morgan, Fulton Bank	3356 20
G. L. Meacham, Market Bank	143 75
H. G. Reeve & Co., Market Bank	3,031 20
J. H. Fowler, Irving Bank	671 04
Isaacs, Meyer & Co., Irving Bank	358 31
Hodge & Co., Irving Bank	912 00
Harris, Evans & Co., People's Bank	539 47
J. T. Derrickson & Co., Broadway Bank	718 57
Sergent Bro.'s & Co., Shoe and Leather Bank	815 36
M. Smith, North River Bank	438 98
Miller & Luther, Merchants' Exchange Bank	309 37
C. F. Park & Co., Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,096 14
Lichten, Loewenthal & Co., Mercantile Bank	151 38
Hanley, Evans & Co., Mercantile Bank	1,755 03
Loder & Lockwood, Metropolitan Bank	1397 32

A liberal reward will be paid on return of the above notes to the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

$25 REWARD—Lost, or taken by mistake, from steamship *Arago*, one yellow leather VALISE TRUNK, marked L. D. A., containing wearing apparel and other personal effects. $25 reward will be paid for it on delivery of the same at the office of the Consignee, No. 65 Broadway. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent.

LOST.—A sorrel horse with a white stripe in his face, and two white hind legs. At the time he ran away he had on a bridle and saddle, and a blanket. By returning him to his owner, THOMAS C. SMITH, No. 7 East 24th-st., all charges will be paid, and a proper reward given.

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid, (and no questions asked,) for the recovery of the four manuscript sermons taken from the door of a house in 20th-st., on Tuesday morning. Apply to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

LOST—On Tuesday last, a silver lever WATCH, R. & G. Beesly's make, No. 18,615. Five dollars reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 137 Fulton-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE MAYOR—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1849.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

SEC. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh title of the ordinance hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the payment, the offender shall be subject to the like punishment by imprisonment, as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 4, 1844.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Six omnibus sleighs, with pole, leader bars, boxes and cushions, all complete, and very little used. Apply at the depot of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, 6th-av., corner of 45d-st.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday dainties put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of
J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 233 Washington-st.

TO FARMERS AND BUILDERS.—Shell lime constantly on hand, and for sale at the factory, corner of 30th-st, and 11th-av. WM. S. SPEERS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Scotchman and his wife. He understands farming in all its branches, the care of horses, neat cattle, &c.; and his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; and understands making of butter; can take charge of a house. Good reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., for two days; or address GEORGE GREY, at No. 47 West 18th-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER—By an Englishman, aged 34, married, on or before the 1st March; understands his business. Can give five years' good reference, wages not the chief object. Has a good collection of seeds at the disposal of his employer. Address ALPHA, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 5th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, an American, as governess to small children, or to assist a lady in sewing, and the care of a house and family. Good City references can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 688 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a respectable English woman, fully capable of taking entire charge of children, or of an infant from birth. Satisfactory references. Inquire of G. P. PUTMAN, No. 10 Park-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married German, as porter, in a wholesale store, who speaks and writes English fluently. Best of City references can be given from last employers. Address FREDERICK, office of this paper, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, as porter or watchman, or would make himself generally useful, in any wholesale or retail establishment. Best City reference. Address GRAHAM, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A young lady, of quick ability, with polite and pleasing address, a first-rate saleswoman, and good and rapid writer, is desirous of a re-engagement, in any kind of first class fancy, perfumery, or confectionery store, as saleswomen, or cashier and book-keeper, in a wholesale house, or in any capacity where trust and confidence are required. Would have no objection to travel, or to board and educate two or three motherless children. Address O. L. K., *Times* Office.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $8,000 cash capital, and of unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 346, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—A competent lady teacher, for voice and piano, for a situation in a large Female Academy in South Carolina. Apply at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, between 12 and 2 o'clock, this day and to-morrow.

NAPOLEON TIE.—Makers wanted at No. 90 West 32d-st., basement. Positively none but experienced hands on Napoleon Ties need apply. To such the highest prices will be paid, and constant work given. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M., only.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

AGENTS WANTED—Liberal commissions will be offered to a few good agents to canvass for the *American Agriculturist*, an old standard agricultural journal. For further information, address with particulars. Address to the Publishers, ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One fully competent to dispense medicines to a retail establishment, and fully acquainted with prescription business. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

BABY WANTED—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., 2d door from 9th-av.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MOROCCO CASE MAKERS. Also, a boy that has worked at the business. None but those who understand their trade need apply to JOHN BARNETT, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker, st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse for an infant. Apply at 110 5th-av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

COPYING FOR LAWYERS and publishers by M. M. Address No. 22 East 30th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING WANTED.—A gentleman from Paris, and lady who is known as a fine performer in singing and piano-forte, and thorough instructress in both, wish to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where their services in tuition in the French and Italian languages, piano-forte and singing would be taken in compensation therefor. The gentlemen occupies a business of his own, but would devote his leisure hours to the family; both are amiable in their manners, and would make it pleasant and agreeable in a family or first-class boarding-house. Address J. P. T., No. 471 8th-av., at the drug store, corner 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Three single gentlemen wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, up town, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. They desire one handsomely furnished parlor and three single bedrooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays. Location below Union-place preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 1,125 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two single gentlemen; a sitting-room with bedroom; full board preferred, and in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry. Address, stating terms, R. L. W., Box No. 506 New-York Post-Office, or at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife also single gentlemen, may obtain rooms, with board, by applying at No. 48 Union-square, cor. of 17th-st., 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.000.—A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood and public thoroughfare, consisting of stock and fixtures, a young horse and covered wagon, and valuable lease of house; the present proprietor being engaged in other business, cannot attend to it. Inquire at No. 553 Pearl-st. near Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER having at his command from $2,000 to $5,000 wants to make an investment in some safe and sound business, if security will be given, and where he may find employment as bookkeeper or salesman. Address, with real name, M. A. R., office of this paper.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—A rare opportunity for an enterprising man with facilities amounting to $1,000 to $2,000, to engage in a successful and prosperous business. Apply to ROBT. DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. Location of business in Williamsburg.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 13th-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of can receive the utmost value in cash, by sending to the stores No. 12 Laurens-s., or No. 52 West Broadway, or by sending a note through the post, S. COHEN. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs Cohen.

MACHINE TWIST—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinseci sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 34 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S third Lecture, on *Moses the Law-giver*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Single tickets to *whole* course, $2 50; gentleman and one lady, $4; gentleman and two ladies, $5; single lecture, 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

EMMET MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Emmet Monument Association, and such persons as are friendly to the liberty of Ireland, will be held in the Tabernacle, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. The Association will submit to the meeting an address in vindication of their course, and a recapitulating and enforcing the principles on which they have acted.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Will lecture in the 20th-street Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject: *Mirthfulness.* Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada*, by JAMES C. LANE, Esq. C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1853-4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

GERMAN LECTURES.—At the Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M., by WILHELM HEINE. Subject—*Japan and the Japanese.*

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 20 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 199 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S BOOK.

A BASKET OF CHIPS.

NOW READY THIS DAY.

This amusing volume, by the author of that highly comical burlesque,

PO-CA-HON-TAS,

which is setting the town in a roar of laughter, grows in popularity every day. After laughing over "Po-ca-hontas," be sure and purchase "Chips."

12mo, illustrated, $1 25.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.

DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in DICKENS' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers. For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DI & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY!
MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NOW READY:

THE BIOGRAPHY
OF THE
HON. FERNANDO WOOD,
MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY.

BY DONALD McLEOD, ESQ.

Author of "Life of Sir Walter Scott," "Pynoshurst," "Bloodstone," &c.

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D. HOADL

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

We have had a very dull week, as far as concerns Produce business, in New-York, since our last. An unusually severe snow storm has formed the principal impediment. Our streets have been rendered partially impassable by it; and it has likewise, in a measure, cut off or hindered communication with the interior. These circumstances have, of course, greatly retarded commercial transactions. The long absence of the European steamers—fully due at the date of our last, but not heard from for some days thereafter—also helped to depress and embarrass trade. The extreme tightness in the money market has, moreover, exercised some influence in creating the inactivity so characteristic of the week. These difficulties are now being overcome, and we may reasonably look for renewed animation in commercial circles, soon.

Our Produce markets during the past week have been generally depressed and drooping. Though the receipts from the interior have not been any very extensive,—a tight money market and a limited demand have weakened the confidence of holders, who have shown considerable eagerness to realize, to the serious injury of prices. The supplies of produce here are quite ample for the season, and leave no reason to dread a scarcity ere the resumption of navigation in the Spring. Hence, buyers are satisfied to purchase only as they really need to do so,—calculating that any serious changes that may occur in the market for some time hence are likely to be in their favor. The home trade are the leading operators, but even these are quite cautious. Shippers are not disposed to move freely under existing circumstances.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, of six business days, have been very moderate, comprising only about 58,500 bbls. of Flour, 57,500 bushels of Wheat, 174,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Barley, and 50,000 bushels of Rye. These amounts show a general decrease in the extent of the reported transactions, equivalent to about 27,700 bbls. of Flour, 21,500 bushels of Wheat, 48,000 bushels of Corn, and 14,700 bushels of Rye, as compared with even those of the preceding week, of but five business days, which reached about 81,000 bbls. of Flour, 79,000 bushels of Wheat, 222,000 bushels of Corn, and 64,700 bushels of Rye. The decrease is attributable, in the main, to the influences previously mentioned. As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, common and medium qualities of Flour close 37½c.@56½c. ₱ bbl. lower. The finer grades have not declined so materially, but have ruled quite heavy. The free offerings and reduced prices elicited a slightly improved inquiry to-day; hence, the market closes with reviving animation, but with very little firmness or buoyancy. The latest European news has been construed as favorable only to purchasers, who are endeavoring to make the most they can of it. The Eastern and local demand has been the liveliest this week. The export inquiry has been quite spiritless, despite of the falling off in prices and the decline in freights.

Wheat has not generally attracted so much attention. Prime parcels have ruled less abundant, and a moderately active inquiry has existed for these,—more for home use than for export,—but at somewhat lower rates. Other kinds have been pretty freely offered, but they have not been sought after to any considerable extent, and they have sensibly deteriorated. Corn has been in ample stock and limited request. Hence, it has fallen off 2c.@5c. ₱ bushel in price,—old suffering less than new in this respect.

The inquiry for Rye has kept pace with the ability of factors to meet it, and thereby sustained prices. The depression in Barley, previously referred to, has not even partially disappeared. The article is quite dull and nominal. Oats have declined a trifle,—with free supplies, and a very moderate demand.

Provisions, generally, have continued to droop,—under a pressure to sell, in the absence of an adequate inquiry. Hog products have suffered most: the week's decline in prices thereof extends to $1@$1 25 on Mess Pork; 25c.@50c. on Prime do., ₱ bbl.; ¼c. on dressed Hogs, and 1¼c.@1¾c., on Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard, ₱ lb. Salt Beef has fluctuated very little, but it has remained quite dull. A little more vigor has been discernible in the trade in Butter, which has been offered with less freedom, and has risen 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. No remarkable change has occurred in Cheese.

Groceries have been in rather limited demand, but have not varied much in value. The supply of Coffee is fair, but is mainly held above the views of buyers. Sugars and Molasses are in limited stock and not arriving any way freely.

Less activity has been apparent in Cotton, but its scarcity has served to prevent any material deterioration therein.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1856.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $3 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

Owing to the general snow-storm, which delayed the Freight and Cattle trains on the Erie, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, the Forty-fourth-street markets were thrown into much confusion to-day. There were Beeves enough on the way to have given a full market. From the best we could learn, there were 500 to 600 back on the Harlem Road. Of these, full 200 came in between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., and were in part sold out. The others did not arrive in time for to-day's sales. Those in charge of Cattle by this road say that the officers deserve great credit for their exertions to get the trains through.

At Albany, 630 Beaves were reported waiting to come on. Probably part of these will stop in that market, though a mejority of them are consigned to dealers here. A train on the Hudson River Railroad arrived late in the afternoon, and a few droves reached the yards and were offered just at sundown. On the Erie Road, one large Cattle train had not arrived when we left the market this evening, but was hourly expected.

Taking these together there will probably be in the neighborhood of 1,200 beeves offered on the three remaining days of this week, including those that came in by the Harlem and Hudson River roads this afternoon, which were partly sold.

We report the receipt of beeves for the week ending *at noon* to-day, viz:

At Forty-fourth-st...	1,060	At Chamberlin's	405
At Browning's	463	At O'Brien's	200
Total			2,188

Of the 1,060 at Forty-fourth-street, 257 were sold previous to this morning, leaving but 803 in market to-day. Of those at Allerton's (Forty-fourth-street) there came:

From New-York State	688
From Ohio	234
From Virginia	139
By Erie Railroad	463
By Harlem Railroad	173
By Hudson River R. R.	51
On foot	324

The prices were very irregular, and those given are by no means a criterion for this week. From the smallness of the sales and their contrariness through several days, no correct conclusion can be drawn as to the probable prices next week. Most of the cattle on hand, this morning, were sold at about the following prices:

Premium cattle, 12c.@12¾c.; perhaps a few at 13c.
First quality, 10¾c.@11¾c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Very few, if any, below 9c.

With the small number in the yards and the necessities of the butchers, even much higher rates would have been obtained, but for the constant expectation of new arrivals, and the efforts of those waiting for them, to induce buyers to hold off. The following are the principal lots offered:

No.	Sta.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	74..	Ohio	Jas. Perrill	Thos. White.
2..	71..	N. York	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
5..	80..	N. York	Several owners	J. A. Merritt.
8..	16..	N. York	— Twitchling	Owner.
10..	14..	N. York	Purdy & Colgrove	Owners.
13..	18..	N. York	Walling & Martin	Owners.
18..	60..	N. York	Hurd & Toffey	Owners.
14..	90..	N. York	E. D. Welling	Owner.
16..	15..	N. York	Phillips & Smith	Owners.
17..	68..	Ohio	Wm. Bryant	Simon Ullery.
18..	75..	Ohio	Jos. Yates & Son	D. L. & W. H. Belden
20..	53..	N. York	George A. Toffey	Owner.
1*.	48..	Virginia	Stut McClung	J. H. Williams.
6*.	90..	Virginia	J. H. Williams	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We append a few notes of sales, &c., collected in the yards, though writing in the open air is not a very agreeable operation with the thermometer at zero or below, as it was most of the day.

WM. M. SCOTT exhibited a magnificent pair of half-blood Shorthorns, five yeere old, and fed by EDMUND MILLER, of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. They weighed at home 58 lbs. less than 5,000 lbs. A bullock from the same drove, which weighed 2,486 lbs., dressed 1,685 lbs., or about 67¾ lbs. to the hundred. The pair here to-day, if dressing 61 lbs. on the home weight, will net over 3,000 lbs. Mr. MILLER is used to getting up animals of this kind, and is deserving of a good deal of credit. This pair took the first premium at the last New-York State Fair. They were sold to JAS. MURTAGH and RICHARD DUNN, of Brooklyn, at 12½c. ₱ lb., to be weighed after killing.

JOHN YATES & SON, of Pickaway County, Ohio, contributed 76 four-year-old bullocks of very fair quality; 600 to 650 lbs. net. The drove averaged at home 1,475 lbs. They were half corn fed last Winter, and designed for the Spring sales, but were grazed during the Summer, and fed on corn for two months before being sent in. SIMON ULLERY was selling them out to-day at 11c.@12c. They came by cars from Columbus *via* Buffalo, and over the Erie Railroad. Total expense ₱ head, $175.

JAS. A. MERRITT sold a drove of 80, consisting of several small lots, consigned by various owners in Westchester County. They were mostly large oxen, a part in medium flesh; the great number, however, were pretty well fattened, and of good quality. They were selling at 10c. to 12c.

WM. BRYANT, of Ross County, Ohio, sent in 65 animals, about three-fourths cows and heifers. Quality mixed, generally common. SIMON ULLERY reported them selling at 9c.@11c. during the earlier part of the day.

E. D. WELLING, owner, sold a mixed drove from Orange County, including several fine bullocks. The lot ranged from 750 to 1,000 lbs., averaging about 850 lbs.; selling at 10¾c.@11c.—average say 11c.

HURD & TOFFEY, owners, had 69 cattle from Cattaraugus County, of very fair quality—unusually good for Cattaraugus—600 to 900 lbs., average 800 lbs.: selling at 9¾c.@11¾c.

WELLING & MARTIN, owners, had a mixed lot of 18 oxen, cows, &c., from Chemung County, which sold at 9c.@11c.

JAS. PERRILL'S drove, THOS. WHITE salesman, were fed by NELSON PRATHER, of Ross County, Ohio. Quality generally very good. Average weight about 750 lbs. The sales ranged from 11c.@12c., according to quality.

MEAD & HOLCOMB'S drove were gathered in Westchester and Putnam Counties; of pretty fair quality, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs., averaging full 800 lbs. Selling in the earlier part of the day at 10¾c.@12c. An extra pair or two were estimated at 12½c.

GEO. A. TOFFEY, owner, sold a lot of coarsish but tolerably fair cattle, gathered in Chatauque and Livingston Counties. Weight 600 to 900 lbs.; average about 775 lbs. Selling at 11c.@11¾c.

PURDY & COLGROVE, owners, were selling a small lot of 14, Tompkins County, N. Y., cattle, of very good quality, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; weight 800 to 950 lbs., average about 850 lbs.

STUT MCCLUNG'S Virginia cattle, J. H. WILLIAMS salesman, were rather thin in flesh and of small size, averaging about 650 lbs., and ranging from 500 to 700 lbs. Sold at 9¾c.@10¾c.

WILLIAMS also sold on his own account, 90 Virginia cattle of common quality; 600 to 800 lbs., average say 700 lbs.; prices ranged at 10c.@11¾c.

SAMUEL HUESTIS, of Chesnut Ridge, Dutchess County, sent to CALVER, HURD & Co. five very superior oxen. The five were estimated to weigh 5,800 lbs. net, or about $1,160 lbs. each. They came in the afternoon Harlem train, and were held at 12c. upon the above weights. The same company expect an extra lot of 60 head, this evening, from the same locality, some of which are contracted at 12½c. ₱ lb., dressed weight.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	34	At Chamberlin's	35
At Browning's	47	At O'Brien's	30
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			136
Last week			88
Increase			48

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.
BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Scarce and high.
CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$45: extra, $50@$60.
O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $28@$50. In good demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	127	At Chamberlin's	93
At Browning's	48	At O'Brien's	31
Total receipts of Calves for the week			299
Last week			335
Decrease			36

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5½c.@6¾c.; extras, 7c.
BROWNING reports Veals at 6c.@7c.
CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5¾c.@6¼c; extras, 7c.
O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5c.@6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	716	At Chamberlin's	3,462
At Browning's	2,442		
Total this week			6,620
Total last week			9,227
Decrease this week			2,617

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs a slight improvement from last week.
BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as in fair request.
CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $2@$8. No change from last week.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING JAN. 9, 1856.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
178	$580 48	74	$268 25
37	167 25	150	712 50
45	172 00	107	481 62
42	199 50	50	275 00
55	240 62		

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

None are reported for this week at either of the above yards.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st., report fresh dressed Hogs selling from the hooks to-day, (Jan. 9,) at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

Dressed Hogs selling from boats at 7¾c.@7¾c.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

A slightly improved demand has existed the past week, for desirable fabrics; but the stormy weather and the consequent difficulties of carrying on active operations, have impeded business. Holders have manifested no great eagerness to sell,—and prices have ruled quite firm. The receipts of both domestic and foreign productions, since our last, have been quite liberal; and the stock and assortment now in market, are both extensive and attractive. Buyers are becoming more numerous,—and an immediate revival of trade is generally anticipated.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are moderately sought after by home dealers and shippers, at steady rates. Bleached Goods are attracting more attention at, in the main, unchanged prices. Cotton Flannels have not varied much. Denims, Drills and Duck are in fair request and are pretty firm. Ginghams rule quiet, as yet, but are stiffly held. Lawns are in good stock, but not active demand, and prices are hardly established. Nankins exhibit no alteration. Osnaburgs are in pretty fair request, at steady quotations. Printing Cloths are held with renewed firmness, though the demand for such is not very large. Prints are more freely offered to buyers, now, that these are expected to take hold with some degree of spirit. The sales so far, however, have not been very extensive. Prices are supported. Stripes and Ticks are rather sparingly purchased, but are otherwise unchanged.

The following is a comparative statement of the annual exports of Domestic Cottons from the ports of New-York and Boston during the last seven years:

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
N.York. pkgs.	24,008	$2,155	40,850	54,892	54,999	24,399	27,585
Boston, pkgs.	37,474	34,208	43,549	59,295	54,729	55,438	34,068

Woolens are in rather better request, but with a tolerably free production and fair stock, prices are without any quotable change. We can notice no really new feature in the trade in Blankets. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are in slightly improved demand at about previous figures. Flannels remain as last noticed. Jeans are more inquired for, but the sales yield very little satisfaction to factors, prices being extremely low. Linseys are freely offered, while being in only limited request at former rates. Moustin de Laines are without any noticeable alteration. Satinets are inactive and depressed. Tweeds attract a little more attention, but are otherwise without variation.

Foreign productions are now generally quite abundant. The current imports are unusually large. They reached to the value of nearly four millions of dollars last week, most of which entered directly for consumption, only a very insignificant proportion having been warehoused. Importers have their stocks nearly completed and arranged. The display, when fully opened, promises to offer decided attractions. Buyers have as yet dealt rather lightly, but they cannot much longer refrain from purchasing more freely. Their temptations and necessities will most likely overrule and set aside their inactivity. Hence, we hope soon to have a more vigorous traffic to notice.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are worth $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., but are inactive thereat.

BRICKS—The demand is less active, but prices are unaltered.

CANDLES—Attract less attention, at old rates.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, having a downward tendency.

COCOA—Rules quiet and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request, at prices ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet and languid, as before quoted.

COPPER—Is in fair demand at unchanged figures.

COTTON—The market is not brisk, but retains its firmness, not having been sensibly affected by the *Canada's* unfavorable accounts.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¾
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FISH—The market is generally devoid of activity. Prices, however, remain about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in slightly improved demand, mostly for the Eastern and local trade, but at rather lower rates. The sales since our last amount to about 9,600 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 87½	@	7 93¾
Straight State	7 93¾	@	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@	8 12½
Mixed Western	7 87½	@	8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00	@	8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00	@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 37½	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50	@	11 50

Canadian remains inactive and depressed, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 12½@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and droopieg; sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls., at $8 37½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty, and procurable at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—We have nothing additional to notice under this head.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, yet held with firmness at $2 15@$2 18 for Canadian White; $2 10@$2 20 for Western do.; $1 85@$1 98 for do. Red; $2 12@$2 18 for Southern White; and $1 85@$1 98 for do. Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is more inquired for at steady prices. 16,000 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 51 ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at $1 16@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and quiet at 47c.@51c. for Western; 43c.@47c. for State; and 40c. @44c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new can be noticed in Beans or Peas. Corn is abundant, inactive and languid. Sales having been reported since our last of only 23,000 bushels at 90c.@91c. for Western mixed; and 79c.@85c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is in limited stock, and is steady at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old figures.

HIDES—Are not more freely offered, but are in slack demand and are heavy in price.

HONEY—Cuba remains scarce and quiet, at 8c. @8½c. free for home use, and 6¾c.@6¾c., in bond, for export. ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Now range from 7c.@12c. ₱ lb., and are in rather better request thereat. Old are neglected and nominal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is more sought after, and now commands $32 50@$33 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are essentially the same.

LATHS—Eastern bring, in lots, $1 45@$1 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. The supply is limited.

LEAD—Partias still disagree about prices. No important sales. The exports of lead from Galena showe a falling off of 94,000 pigs, as compared with last year.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is arriving and selling less freely at former prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

MOLASSES—New Crop New-Orleans found ready buyers, at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon. The stock is very moderate. Other qualities are rare and somewhat nominal.

NAILS—Have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is mainly at $2 87½c.@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., and dull. Spirits do. attract considerable attention at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are essentially unaltered.

OIL-CAKE—Is dull, but steady.

OILS—Crude is inactive at 76c.@79c. for Whale, and $1 80@$1 83 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined sells less freely at 88c.@89c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $2 05@$2 05c. for unbleached Winter Sperm, ₱ gallon. Red Oil is at 67½c.@70c. ₱ gallon, and dull. Palm has not varied. Olive is sparingly called for at $1 15@$1 22½ ₱ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ basket. Linseed is quiet and languid at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon. Winter Lard Oil has risen to $1 03@$1 08 ₱ gallon, with a light supply and moderate inquiry.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 7, (for the week.) Sperm—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm. The transactions since our last include sales of 760 bbls., from the shed, at $1 83 ₱ gallon, and 275 do. of the *Azor's* cargo on the wharf, at a price not transpired, but supposed at $1 80. In Nantucket we hear of sales of 1,200 bbls. at a price we did not learn. Whale—Quiet and no sales. Whalebone—The transactions for the week include sales of 20,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Northwest upon private terms.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 75 for Mess, and $18 75@$14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less inquired for, and are obtainable at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, but infirm, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach 900 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 250 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@ $16 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request and is steady, at $4 50@ $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

SALTPETRE—Rules quiet at old figures.

SEEDS—Clover is still scarce and wanted, at 13¾c. @14c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as previously reported.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile have been purchased at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—The market is still without activity, but is steady, with a limited supply and light arrivals.

TALLOW—Prime is quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., but is inactive.

TEAS—Have not varied. The auction sale, previously announced for to-day, has been put off till Friday.

TIN—Remains quiet at firmer prices.

WHISKY—About 50 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, have sold at 36c.@36½c. and 37c. ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO—The demand is good for the season, at buoyant rates.

WOOL—Continues in rather slack request, the dull trade in manufactured goods, and the tightness in the money market inducing much caution among buyers. Holders, however, are firm, and prices are without any noticeable alteration.

ZINC—Sheet is down to 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb., with a very limited demand.

FREIGHTS—Were dull, and leaning in favor of shippers. The latest charters have been, a ship to load at Savannah, for Bremen, Cotton, 1¾c., and Rice, 50s.—or if to Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d.; one at Boston, from Apalachicola to Gottenburg, Cotton, 1¾c.; a brig from St. Jago, Cuba, to Trieste, Sugar, £5; one to Rio and back, $3 ₱ bbl.; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; one, 300 tons, to a port in Central America, $1,500 out; one in Matanzas, Box Shooks, 12½c.; two to Guayama, P. R., and back, Sugar, &c.—and Molasses, $6; one, having privilege of an entire cargo Molasses, $4 50; schooner, 190 tons, to Barbadoes and back from Porto Cabello to New-York, Coffee, 50c., and Hides, 20c.; one to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $6 ent—and back with Logwood, $6, port charges paid by the vessel; two brigs from North Side Cuba to New-York, 50c. for Sugar, and $3 25c. for Molasses, gross gauge; one, 180 tons, from Wilmington to Porto Rico and back, $1,800; a brig from Jacksonville to Bermuda, Timber, $10; ship *Hibernia*, 551 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., and a brig to Sagua and back, on private terms.

Baltimore Coffee Trade of 1855.

The importations of Rio Coffee in 1855, exceed those of 1854 by about 52,000 bags. The receipts from other sources are, however, some 12,000 bags less than those of last year. The falling off is mainly in Laguayra Coffee, of which only 12,575 bags were imported this year, against 20,966 bags in 1854. We give below a statement of the imports of coffee in 1854 and 1855. The aggregate receipts this year are, as will be seen, about 40,000 bags greater than those of last year.

IMPORTS OF COFFEE FOR 1855:

From Rio da Janeiro	248,184 bags.
From Laguayra	12,575 bags.
From West Indies	790 bags.
From Maracaibo *viâ* New-York	500 bags.
From Rio *viâ* New-York	1,206 bags.
From Java *viâ* Rotterdam	3,501 bags.
Total	266,755 bags.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE FOR 1854:

From Rio de Janeiro	195,246 bags.
From Laguayra and Porto Cabello	20,966 bags.
From West Indies	5,480 bags.
From Java *viâ* Rotterdam	3,986 bags.
Total in 1854	226,208 bags.
Total in 1855	266,755 bags.
Increase this year	40,547 bags.

During the first half of the year there was little speculative movement in Coffee, but there was a moderately active consumptive demand. Prices during this time exhibited no great variation. Fair to good Rio ruled at from 10c. to 10¾c., and prime do. at 10¾c.@ 11c. In July the advices from Rio represented the crop as a very short one, and this, combined with the fact that the stocks in all the various seaports were reduced to a very low point, occasioned a material improvement in prices. During July and August the demand was very active from all classes of operators, but the transactions were limited in consequence of the light supply. At the close of August the quotations for fair to good Rio Coffee were 11¾c. to 12c., and for prime do. 12¼c. to 12¾c. In September the receipts were heavy. During this month the demand became less active, and prices fell off ¼ to ½ a cent ₱ lb.

The reduced rates brought speculators into the market, and in October the operations were very heavy. Throughout November the market was very firm, but no material change took place. Early in December prices again improved. During the two first weeks of this month the demand was quite active, and sales of some considerable parcels of fair to good Rio were made at 11¾c.@12c., and of prime do. at 12¾c. For the last week or two the transactions have been unimportant. There is, however, no Coffee pressing on the market, and holders were firm, at the figures given above. The Laguayra Coffee received this year has sold at from 10¾c.@12c., as in quality, and Java Coffee has ruled at from 13¾c. @15c. There is no Laguayra and but little Java now in market.

Execution of Miller, near Cumberland, for the Murder of Dr. Hadel and Mr. Graeff.

Correspondence (Jan. 4) of the American Democrat.

FREDERICK MILLER, the unfortunate German who was tried and convicted of the murder of Dr. J. F. C. HADEL and Mr. HENRY GRAEFF, paid the penalty of the law between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., in accordance with the warrant of the Governor, in Cumberland, to-day. The place of execution fixed upon was about one mile and a half from the city. It is supposed that eight thousand persons were present to witness this awful sight, from the surrounding counties, and we are sorry to say one-third of them were women, some of whom boasted that they had walked sixteen miles before 9 o'clock to see him hung. Such actions on the part of the sterner sex are not at all commendable, but in that part of human nature who are characterized as the possessors of finer feelings, are in exceedingly bad taste. We give below an account of all that was said in his cell, to which we were invited through the kindness of Mr. EVERETT, Sheriff of the County.

Nine o'clock A. M.—We entered the cell and found the prisoner, MILLER, very lively, who freely entered into conversation with us. He spoke little or no English, and for the translation of his remarks we are indebted to ex-Sheriff SHULTZ. He said he slept very little on last night, (Thursday.) We asked him if he had his usual appetite. He very frankly answered "Yes; that he had eaten a very hearty breakfast; and as he would not get no more to eat in this world, he did not feel like going into the other world upon an empty stomach." He took hold of a fob-chain of ex-Sheriff SHULTZ, and remarked that it was the exact pattern of Dr. HADEL'S, and if he (SHULTZ) should be murdered it might lead to the detection of the murderer, *as it has done in Dr. Hadel's case.* (This is a confession, but, as it will be seen below, he afterwards declared his innocence.)

He requested, last night, (Thursday,) that his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. MALER, would administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to him, which he refused, as MILLER had not made a confession as he had promised. However, at 12 o'clock at night, he asked the jailor to give him a cup of water, and bread, (that he might take the Sacrament himself,) which was furnished him. After praying fervently for half an hour, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, he partook of the bread and water. At 9½ o'clock he asked for paper and pencil, and wrote on a strip of paper a few sentences. But it was written so hurriedly that we could not make out its entire contents. It is to the effect that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and also that a greater part of the publication of his life is false. Soon after this his spiritual adviser entered and told him that he had but three hours to live, and asked him if he had any message to send to Mrs. HADEL and children. He said, "Tell Mrs. H. I am innocent; that whoever is guilty will be made known to them in the other world, and may God bless the widow and the orphans." The minister and the culprit then knelt in prayer, and whilst the Reverend gentleman addressed the Throne of Grace, the prisoner seemed much affected. After the conclusion of the minister's prayer, MILLER prayed for about ten minutes, very loud and fervently. At 10¼ o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell to shroud him. He was again asked, whilst he was being shrouded, if he would not make a confession, but he refused. At 11¾ o'clock, the Sheriff told him it was time to start. He immediately took a seat upon his coffin, in one of ADAMS & CO.'S Express wagons, and this mournful *cortege* moved towards the place of execution.

At 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, the procession arrived at the appointed spot, and immediately the culprit ascended the scaffold with an unusually firm step, accompanied by the Sheriff, Ex-Sheriff and others. He was then asked if he had anything to say; he replied that the gallows could destroy the body, but God would take care of his soul. His spiritual adviser told him that as he now had but a few moments to live, he had better make a full confession; but he, as he had before done, refused, and replied, "I am innocent." Rev. Mr. CLEMM then addressed the large multitude for some moments, after which Rev. Mr. MALER, with the prisoner, knelt in prayer, the minister recommending the soul of the culprit to God. MILLER also prayed, stating he forgave the Judge, Jury and witnesses, and said he had no doubt but what they thought it correct to find him guilty. He said he was innocent of the crime, but he had been a villain, and committed many crimes. He prayed to God to protect the widow and the orphans of the murdered man, and hoped that God would permit him to see Dr. HADEL and Mr. GRAEFF in the spirit world, and ask them who committed the murder.

He then shook hands with those on the scaffold, and the rope was adjusted by the Sheriff, the cap drawn over his face and his hands pinioned. At a quarter to 1 the Sheriff cut the rope and the unfortunate man was suspended between heaven and earth. In his fall, which was nearly three feet, the knot slipped towards his chin, which made him die violently. He struggled for about eight minutes, attempting several times to get his hands to his throat, which was impossible; he smote his breast several times, and after some minutes he ceased to breathe. After being suspended for twenty minutes he was taken down, placed in his coffin, and buried somewhere in the neighborhood. MILLER was about twenty-five years of age, had a most singular shaped head, and a very large pair of whiskers and moustaches. We understood from him that he has no relative living in this country except a brother-in-law.

News from the Plains—Rocky Mountain Indians—Fight with the Crows and Black Feet.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., on Dec. 19, says:

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Esq., son of Colonel A. J. VAUGHAN, Indian Agent at Fort Pierre, arrived yesterday from the head waters of the Missouri, whither he accompanied Colonel CUMMING, who went to that wild and distant region last Spring to endeavor to effect a treaty between the Gros-Ventres, Pagans, Bloods and Black Feet of this side of the Mountains, and the Nez Perces, Pond-o-reil-las, Koo-te-neye, and other Indians living on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. These tribes have always been at war with each other, and have greatly annoyed the traders, voyageurs and engineers, who have been obliged to pass through their country. For this and other reasons, it was desirable to effect amicable relations between themselves and with ourselves, which happy result has been most successfully accomplished by the sound judgment, coolness and address of Col. CUMMING. The treaty was concluded on the 17th day of October last; and Gov. STEVENS, who had been detained at Fort Benton, by the unsettled condition of the Indian country, left on the 24th of October, just one month after the treaty, for Washington Territory.

Col. CUMMING and a party left in Mackinaw boats, and came by water as far as Fort Pierre, which point they reached on the 14th November, when the river became frozen, and they had to leave their boats and come overland by land. Their horses were sent by land to me

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$18,000 Jeffersonville City 6 per cent Bonds....$1,000 each
$5,000 Michigan Southern 7 per cent. Bonds....$1,000 each
$5,000 Cassandaigua and Corning 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
100 shares New York and Harlem Railroad, (preferred stock).....$50 each
15 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
44 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$50 each
20 shares East River Bank.....$50 each
25 shares Irving Bank.....$25 each
75 shares Island City Bank.....$50 each
30 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each
30 shares Irving Insurance Company.....$25 each
15 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company....$15 each
23 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each
150 shares Sub-Marine Wrecking Company.....$50 each
100 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Company.....$25 each
50 shares American Mantel and Slate Company..$50 each
5 shares American Plate Glass Company.....$100 each
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker.
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 548 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection.) The collection embraces 200 of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following ancient and modern masters, viz: Albano; Carlo Dolci; Adel Sarto; Guido; Rembrandt; Van Hard; Carrie; Stark; Schalken; Vandervelde; Dow; Moreland, a beautiful picture of this artist from the collection of Mr. Eckford, of London; Pyneckar, &c.; also, by Boddington Wright, of Derby; Smith, of Chichester; Wilson; Barre; Halden; Stanfield; Shayer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 50 old oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country, all in their original state, some framed, the balance on stretchers or sheets, giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasers.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Walden-lane, a rich assortment of fancy goods, Parisian vases, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, tea and dinner sets, &c., &c., imported expressly to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace in this City, among which may be found rich decorated China vases, the richest imported; tea set and every variety, spittoons, card baskets, colognes tête-à-tête sets, coffee cups, cake plates with portraits, fruit baskets, Bohemian glass, rich cut vases, gilt colognes, pocket, jewel boxes, engraved tumblers, wines, claret, decanters, bonbonnier sets, &c.; French mechanical lamps, bronze figures, groups, &c.; French coffee-pots, magnificent bronze ormolu and marble 21-day clocks, &c.; the whole forming the richest assortment of fancy goods offered this season. The attention of the trade and those in want are invited to attend.

SHERIFF'S SALE—THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 548 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 109 yards Brussels tap carpet, (new,) two oval mirrors (gilt frame,) eight mahogany tête-à-têtes in crimson plush, two mahogany sofas in crimson plush, twenty-four spinning seat chairs, in crimson plush, one splendid Turkish ottoman in crimson plush, one mahogany marble-top table, four splendid damask curtains, cornices and fixtures, one splendid damask canopy, four reception chairs, two oak arm chairs, one mahogany desk, — yards oil-cloth, — Brussels stair carpet.

E. LOFT, late Sheriff.
E. TRIPLER, late Dep. Sheriff.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.—DAY, RUSSELL & Co. will sell to the trade and others, at No. 95 Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the largest and finest stock of valuable manufactured furs and sleigh robes ever offered at auction, being the stock of one of the largest fur establishments in the City. This immense stock will be positively sold without reserve to close the business.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BUODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.
By order, C. L. EVERITT.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855.

ANELECTION—For fifteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 14th inst., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10, 1856.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 70 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES S. BOGGS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. LA ROY, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—56 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (3,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements to Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE G. & C. U. R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of said Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings payable Feb. 1, 1856, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary; which certificates will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder; and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
THIS BALSAM IS CONFIDETTLY RECOMMENDED
To the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for eyes. It quickly relieves all irritation, and effects a complete cure after a few applications. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by
A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold also by druggists generally.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned; and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TEUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 196 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 12th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARE R WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CEMMING, Accountant.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Jan. 9, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst. By order,
A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS STIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-street.—New-York, Jan. 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
G. DRANGELIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months endings 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th Inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Peerl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one half per Cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th instant.
JNO D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The Interest due Jan. 1, 1856, on the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The Interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The Interest due on the SCHOOL FUND BONDS of the city of San Francisco Nov. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of
JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
THIS BALSAM IS CONFIDETTLY RECOMMENDED
To the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for eyes. It quickly relieves all irritation, and effects a complete cure after a few applications. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by
A. B & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold also by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Solo in tin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $5; divided into several doses, as administered by Valrieau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has its equal in the thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its death. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous falot that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookwomen of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a valuable and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 644 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the above papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lehigh White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 46 Water-st.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.
LAUGTSUS SINGER, No. 306 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train for M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 6:56 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Rosds connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cambrian Annual Ball.

This festive gathering came off last night at Hibble's Saloon, and though not so enormously attended as last year, was a very lively affair. About 270 couples occupied the floor to the music of GRAFULLA's excellent band. Perhaps no other cause need be assigned for a thinner assemblage than the extraordinary severity of the weather, and the very rational and rational disinclination which many a gentle lady having the salutary fear of inflammatory or consumptive disease before her imagination, would dread the idea of issuing, heated with dancing, into an atmosphere fifteen degrees below the freezing point at 5 o'clock in the morning. We need assign no other reason for their absence. We left the gay scene at midnight about an hour before the intermission for supper, when everything was going "merry as a marriage bell."

Surprise Parties.

These pleasant affairs, originating, we believe, in the "Buckeye State," are again the rage in our City. For the information of those of our friends who may be unacquainted with the way of their getting up, we give an account of one which came off at a "west-end" house the other night.

Our lady friend received notice in the morning that one or two would pass the evening with her if at home. During the afternoon another friend of the "same set" happened in, quite accidentally of course—a sort of *exent courrier*, to make assurance doubly sure.

About 8 o'clock, quite an array of beaux and belles took her by storm; in this case same a galaxy of the *littérateurs* of our City, with a sprinkling of the artists, poets and musical amateurs to give variety. With them came a portion of Menck's band, and they

"Chased the glowing hours with flying feet,"

and caught "one"—soon after midnight, when the hostess had another surprise in a charming little impromptu supper, furnished, of course, by her guests. Then they "chased the hours" again until

"The wee sma' hours ayont the twa'"

warned them all to hurry away as suddenly as they came.

Our lady friend had a pleasant little party, without any of the formalities attendant on formal invitations. There was no stiffness, no jam, and no one suffered from one of those heavy suppers requiring a *Forty Aldermanic power* to digest, which generally accompany a fashionable *soirée* in Gotham. *Encore!*

The Way Pockets are Picked.

Who has not seen the daily advertisements of porte monnaies and purses supposed to be dropped in omnibuses and cars in this City? If advertisers had their eye-teeth cut, or, in other words, were wide awake, they would save the expense of much of their advertising, under the heads, "Lost," "Dropped," and the like. The party who finds generally intends to find, and is not in a hurry to render up.

The way the thing is done is after this fashion: The other afternoon, an artist, who lived a short distance on the Harlem Railroad—has traveled a good deal, and become a sort of Vidocq in thief-catching, helped his lady and a little child into the cars at Canal-street, where several persons were waiting, apparently for the same destination; and perceiving a rush for seats, he discovered two light-fingered gentry forcibly and unceremoniously crowding his lady and another, when one of them skillfully thrust his hand into the pocket of the lady, who, being something of a trump, seized the gentleman by the hand, which, by a sort of "passional attraction," had closed over the wallet, whereupon he as skillfully withdrew it, minus the coveted prize. The fascinating hand was covered with a kid glove, the little finger of which was clipped off, so as to give play to a large ring, which concealed a small blade, intended to enlarge the mouths of snug little pockets, cut guards, &c., &c. The gentlemen seated themselves for a time; but finding the lady positive as to their nefarious intent, and the artist industriously marking their countenances, wisely concluded to disembark.

Psi Upsilon.

The Lambda Chapter of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity had a genuine old-fashioned time last night on occasion of its Annual Festival. The Chapter is in excellent condition, and the Fraternity unboundedly popular. "Long may it wave."

☞ The following is an extract from a letter from Judge Mitchell, at Albany: "Mention to Judge Roosevelt, if you see him, that the Court of Appeals decided last October, that a man named Cooper, (I think,) tried before Judge Allen, (when it was his year to sit in the Court of Appeals,) and convicted of murder, was lawfully tried by him, and that Judge Allen had a right to sit at the Oyer and Terminer. This will remove all doubt as to my right to sit and decide General Term cases heretofore heard before me."

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by order of the administrator of the estate of the late Edward N. Jouncey, the following-described property:

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story first-class brown stone front dwelling, No, 36 East Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, built in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements and convaniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and nearness to several lines of City and out-town railroad and stage routes, render this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent.

Also, Seventh Ward property—the land and stores known as Nos. 227 Cherry and 500 Water streets, extending through from street to street. The now rapidly improving business character of the Seventh Ward, in the near completion of the widened thoroughfares across the City, marks this property as a most desirable investment for the business man or capitalist. Eight thousand dollars may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent.

Also, eligibly situated Flushing property. Twenty-six acres, conveniently located on Flushing Bay, and well suited for extensive manufacturing purposes requiring an extensive water frontage and easy access to the City by rail or boat.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "LIFE ILLUSTRATED," for this week, contains Esquimaux Indians, Group of do., The Seal, Watching a Seal Hole, Mode of Striking the Seal, the Walrus, Promenading, Polar Bear, Arctic Traveling—all with engravings; War Gossip, Capt. Buddington, Letter from Mr. Child; Mothers, don't Deform your Children, Obstinacy, Personal and Literary, Grape Vines, Religious Events, Business, Markets, Notes and Queries, Mechanics, Miscellany, Magnetism in Trade, Englishman's Opinion of our Currency. Price, 5 cents; $2 a year weekly. FOWLER AND WELLS, Publishers, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hunger will break through stone walls, so runs the proverb, but the cold of Winter finds a stronger than stone walls in the impenetrable material and texture of RAY's Knit Undershirts and Drawers, the warmest, most comfortable, and most economical of Winter under-clothing. The prices range from 8s. to 18s. JAMES E. RAY,

No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. have marked down their Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Business Coats, fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Velvet, Cashmere and Colored Silk Vests, and Gents' Traveling Shawls.

The above articles have been marked down from ten to twenty per cent. for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for Spring goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeene. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 216 Broadway. ARCHER, WARREN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

$10,000.—A party having this amount to loan a newly organized Company, on real estate worth more than double the amount, can have the situation of Secretary and Treasurer at a liberal salary, provided satisfactory references can be given in regard to integrity and ability. Address Box No. 1,506 Lower Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent entertainments given nightly at this favorite Theatre have won for it a large and extensive patronage of east-side families of the highest respectability. The performances are nightly varied in order to satisfy all tastes. To-night, Drama, Pantomime and Farce. Go early, and you will find the house warm and comfortable.

[Advertisement.]

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Now is the season that warm rolls for breakfast are acceptable, but to have them wholesome, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, send to your grocers for a pound of JAMES PYLE' DIETETIC SALERATUS, Depôt No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND's Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated Inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Poisoned from Eating Ham.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper the particulars of a case of poisoning from eating ham. We have received a communication on the subject which will be read with interest.

A LETTER FROM A CHEMIST ON THE FATAL RESULTS FROM EATING POISONED HAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I may now be permitted to occupy your columns in recording my own professional experience in similar cases; for any information, however slight, that may lead to the prevention and detection of this poisonous principle, must be acceptable to those of our German population who are habitually accustomed in their meals to partake of semi-cooked or smoked meats and sausages.

I believe that fatal and injurious results are more frequent than supposed, and from the masked symptoms and length of time usually elapsing between the eating, the attack of sickness, and ultimate effects, that they are often ascribed to other causes. I will quote two parallel instances falling under my own observation within a few years, and with defercoes to higher medical authority, will offer suggestions based on scientific principles, for a future prevention and removal of the cause.

The first instance has reference to this fatal effect on animals, from meats prepared for human food, and cannot be considered out of place here.

In 1846, while resident as a practicing chemist in one of the costral counties of England, I was employed to analyze the stomachs and viscera of some valuable fox hounds, belonging to a gentleman who hunted in this neighborhood, and which, from their symptoms and great mortality, were supposed to have been poisoned; but the owner being universally respected, and the attraction of the hunt lucrative to the surrounding country, the idea that the act was malicious was untenable. The general physical sufforing and appearance of the animals, indicated some virulent action on the system, and it was surmised from the symptoms of wasting and paralysis, that the leaden troughs and pipes conveying water to the kennel might afford some clue, as a case of this nature occurred some two years previously amongst the Queen's buck-hounds, at Ascott kennel, but this most rigid chemical analysis failed to detect any of this pernicious metal, either in the water or viscera. Some twenty-eight of the *full-grown* dogs died, and others slowly recovered without the mystery being solved until, on referring back to their different foods it was ascertained that about six weeks previously the contractors to the kennel had purchased at a neighboring town a large quantity of sausage meat, which had been condemned by the authorities as unfit for human food, and supposed to be made from horse-flesh and other dubious material, although subsequently proven to have been made from swine suffocated in railroad transit. Most of it had been parboiled, previously to smoking, and was ready for filling for "8 availoye" and real "Bolognas." The full-grown dogs were fed exclusively on this, and the uncooked portion was reserved for the more delicate stomachs of the whelps, and given to them soaked with their usual food, condemned sea biscuit. None of the latter, except the nursing ones, were affected, and there was not a doubt, from subsequent investigation, that the fatality among their parents could be readily traced to the smoked meat.

The other instance, which occurred in the course of later professional practice, presents a close acology to the late fetal cases here. During a voyage to New-York in the early part of '51, in this uncnviable position of medical officer to an overcrowded emigrant ship, I lost two of the intermediate passengers (Germans) from a slow, wasting stomach irritation, and other symptoms of a narcotico-irritant character, (excepting unimpaired eppetite,) which led me to suepect sinister intentions from their companions, or an undescribed form of marasmus, not inseparable from the moral and physical conditions of such passengers. They died within a few days of each other, after about three weeks' illness. I recorded the peculiarities, but had no opportunity then of making further investigations, though the symptoms were highly marked. A few days previous to their death, two Welsh passengers sharing their cabin were attacked in a similar manner, and on instituting a search *de novo*, it transpired that they had eaten freely of some smoked Westphelia sausages and ham, remaining from the provisions brought by the Germans, and which had been commenced upon by the latter. I examined the meats, and had the sausage, which was soft and flaccid, destroyed. The ham presented a somewhat semi-putrid state in the centre and round the bone, but for some three inches appeared sound and wholesome in external thickness. This part was broiled and eaten by other passengers with impunity. On arrival at Quarantine I communicated the symptoms and state of the sufferers to the late Dr. DOANE, then medical inspector, likewise my opinions upon the case; he accorded with them and suggested that it afforded a clue to many similar cases, as the practice of eating highly smoked provisions, from the inability to cook much on a long voyage, had become habitual amongst most emigrants. One of those patients died at the Hospital Quarantine, with symptoms resembling the Germans; the other recovered, after a convalescence of some months' duration; and as I have since then retired from Medical to Chemical practice, have had no opportunity of observing similar cases, but doubt not they are much more frequent than supposed.

I may now be permitted to offer some method of detection and remedy, where this poisonous nucleus has commenced in the provisions, and it must be observed that it only exists in those meats which have been in an *incipient* putrefaction *before drying* or *smoking*. These processes *retard* the progress of the poison, but do not destroy its germ, and, singular enough, when it has proceeded to a *more advanced* stage of decomposition, (*i. e.*, when the sulphuretted hydrogen—the odor of bad eggs—is evolved,) before these processes, it is harmless. Another fact is, that those meats which have been boiled previous to salting or curing (and such a course would readily be adopted to conceal incipient decay,) are sure to become injurious under these conditions. To a certain extent this can be remedied by their being thoroughly over-smoked, so that the chemical and antiseptic action of the kreosote, (as its name implies,) eliminated from the burning wood, may have its due effect, and if, with this precaution, they are occasionally brushed over with crude pyroligneous acid—they may be accepted as wholesome. But to guard against danger, it is always advisable that the affected part be cut away and that which appears wholesome be either *toasted*, *or boiled*, *not* fried, as the grease eliminated still retains any poisonous principle left, but by sicker of the above methods the heat decomposes it. *There is no safety in boiling*, the principle (a fatty acid, somewhat isomeric with sebacic acid) is neither soluble nor volatile in water at its boiling point,—it is soluble only in alcohol, and by this agent can be isolated from the meat, and in a dose of 50 grains will rapidly destroy a dog.

The affected meats present a much softer appearance than the sound, have an unpleasant, sweetish sour smell, and an acrid burning taste, a small quantity irritating the throat violently, and the general appearance cannot be mistaken when once noticed. The immediate symptoms, which are sometimes delayed three or four days, are diarrhœa, dryness of the mouth and fauces, and intense thirst. They should be at once attended to, as absorption rapidly takes place, and a fermentation and decay (in fact a species of inoculation) somewhat similar to the cause, is set up in the system, ending by prostration and paralysis; but the most singular feature is the tendency of the body to resist putrefaction after death. This seeming to arise from the previous decomposition and alteration of the fatty matter and tissues, which are generally the first to go, while in authenticated cases of recovery the convalescence is sometimes protracted for years.

The tardiness of approach of the first symptoms doubtless is owing to the fatty substances in which the poisonous principle resides being more difficult of digestion and assimilation to the system than the leaner and more fibrous portions of the meat.

The chemical principles involved in thus changing the condition and properties of the dried provisions is a question which has occupied the attention of many physiologists, and given rise to considerable discussion, without arriving at any definite conclusion up to the present time; and it is still a matter of uncertainty what the poisons are, and in what peculiar circumstances they arise, and there may possibly be something in connection with idiosyncrasy which must concur with their operation before they can take effect.

But in the cases quoted, the effects were evident by not due to singularity of constitution, as all who partook of the meats were more or less affected, while, therefore, the true chemical nature of the poison is masked in obscurity. We must reason from its physiological action. Certain kinds of animal food eaten under other circumstances than those named, are found to produce occasional effects resembling those of a powerful irritant poison,—it has been attributed to some seeds of disease existing in the animal which, meeting with its type in the human organism, become developed and increased, but again the similarity of symptoms in all known cases, must reject this theory as untenable. I am inclined to think that those animals which are highly *epizootic*, (*Anglice*, lousy,) are more likely from their nature to yield fermentative and injurious meats, poisonous when they adapt themselves to certain conditions of the human body; and this hypothesis derives increased support from the fact that the flesh of *swine*, and cheese manufactured from *goats'* milk, in which the curd has been fermented before being salted in order to hasten its ripening; and the same cheese in a high state of putrefaction, as it is generally eaten, have been hitherto the only authenticated animal substances capable of exciting such marked and fatal action on the human system. And the great mortality of nearly 200 persons in Würtemberg, in the early part of this century, caused by eating these uncooked meats, might possibly have been traced to some peculiarity of the above character existing in the swine.

But whatever the cause primary may be, the effects are well and definitely marked for our Pathologists to investigate, while the isolated poison, being a substance *sui generis* and unlike, except in trifling features, other organic poisons, presents a fine field for chemical inquiry. ISAIAH DECK, M. D.,

Toxicological Chemist.

☞ During the past six months, Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, of Brooklyn, has had before him and examined 1,476 criminal cases. 726 of these were cases arising under the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the money receipts for which amount to $1,790.

☞ Alderman HUNTLEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, E. D. of Brooklyn, has recently been admitted to the Bar in Kings County.

Annual Pew-Renting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The annual renting by auction of the pews of the Plymouth Church (the Rev. Dr. BEECHER) took place Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited, the average premium exceeding any previous year by a considerable amount. Mr. COOK, of the firm of COOK & FOSTER, auctioneers, officiated on the occasion. The bidding for the first choice of pews commenced at $30 and rose up to $80, at which figure it was knocked down to H. C. BOWEN, merchant, New-York. He selected No. 89, the annual rent of which is fixed at $100, making a total of $180 with the premium. The following premiums were paid for the other most desirable pews by the gentlemen named: C. F. Blake, $45; A. Fitzgerald, $40; Morris Bennett, $40; Asa Farr, $40; Wm. Camp, $40; C. F. Blake, $40; A. P. Stanton, $40; W. H. Glover, $35; Mr. Collins $30; A. Moody, $25; A. M. Wood, $5; A. Studwell, $5; Mr. Duryea $15. J. W. Mertin, $19; A. F. Scoville, $16; W. H. Beecher, $15; Mr. Work, $33; J. Bliss, $16; Pillsbury & Sanford, $20; Mrs. Hall, $20; J. H. Howard, $26; James Freeland, $40; S. P. Church, $20; E. T. Gibson, $26; R. C. White, $15; Mr. Studwell, $20; and others.

The pews were nearly all disposed of, and the premiums realized amounted to $1,711, independent of rent, which ranges from $15 to $100 per pew.

Brooklyn Common Council—Election of a President—The Mayor's Message.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, when the Board continued the balloting for President. On the fortieth ballot Alderman EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, of the Eleventh Ward, (K. N.) having received 19 votes, was declared elected. On motion of Alderman PELL, his principal opponent, the election was declared unanimous. There are thirty-six members of the Common Council, and the vote for Alderman BACKHOUSE, during the whole contest until the last ballot, ranged from 15 to 18.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to announce to the Mayor that the Board was ready to receive any communication from him. The Mayor was escorted to the Chair, when he read the annual Message. This document embraces a variety of subjects, and occupied one hour in the reading. He recommends that the Auditor's powers be extended, so that he can issue subpœnas and compel the attendance of witnesses in relation to claims; that the City Judge, Justices of the Peace and Police Justices be voted for on a separate ballot; enforcing the law against delinquent office-holders—of which case there are several; that the Police be appointed by a Board of Commissioners and hold office during good behavior.

A Paid Fire Department is also recommended. At the present time it is divided into two—Eastern and Western Districts. In the Eastern District the force consists of No. 13 Engine Co., No. 4 Hose Co., No. 3 Hook & Ladder Co., and No. 1 Bucket Co., and 730 men. Western District—No. 29 Engine Co., No. 6 Hose Co., No. 4 Hook & Ladder Co., and No. 1 Bucket Co.; 1,260 members.

JUSTICES—That they shall have power to punish summarily for violations of City Ordinances, and that arrests may be made on Sunday.

TAXATION—The amount levied for the present year exceeds that of 1854 only by $5,106 78. There is a large increase over 1855, on account of $197,000 unpaid taxes really assessed on the city, and the amount for State purposes is almost double.

The assessed value of taxable property in the city for the past year, as compared with that of the previous year is as follows:

	1855.	1856.
Real Estate	$79,014,641	$84,513,798
Personel Property	9,908,440	10,044,567
Totals	$88,923,081	$94,583,665

Showing an increase of $5,665,584. Notwithstanding this increase, the average per centage for 1855 exceeds that for 1854 by 20 per cent. upon $100.

The subject of temperance occupies a large space in the Message, and additional laws are urged to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors.

IMPROVEMENTS.—During the year 1,034 new buildings have been erected, and 619 are now in course of erection; 14 miles of new streets opened, 9 miles of streets graded and paved, 426 gas lamps and posts set. 16 public cisterns, and 15 wells and pumps constructed.

The introduction of water occupies considerable space. The plan now under consideration is recommended.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There are 72 Public Schools, with an attendance of 35,000 scholars, and 300 teachers. Six are colored Schools, numbering 370 scholars; four Evening Schools, one of which is for colored children. The expenditures for school purposes amounts to $150,000. The putting in force the act, providing for vagrant children is urged.

CENSUS.

	1850.	1855.
Brooklyn	96,838	139,614
Williamsburg	35,780	46,496
Bushwick	3,739	81,19
Total	136,357	194,231

An increase in five years of 57,874.

A Commission of Jurors, similar to the law relative to New-York City, is recommended, changing the time for holding Charter Election to April.

The message was ordered printed.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of this Court was not held yesterday owing to the absence of one of the Justices—he being blocked up at home by the snow. It will be held on Monday, the 14th inst., when special motions and applications relating to causes on the Calendar will be heard. The Calendar will be taken up on Tuesday next, when Nos. from 1 to 10 inclusive will be called.

There was no Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, owing to the absence of Judge ROCKWELL from the same cause as above stated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of McKinney for the Murder of Conrad Bauer.

The trial of JOHN MCKINNEY for the murder of CONRAD BAUER in August last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark on Tuesday morning, before Chief-Justice HAINES, assisted by Judges KING and PIERSON. Hon. R. J. THOMPSON, Attorney-General of the State, and JACOB VAN ARSDALE, Esq., Prosecutor of the Pleas, appeared on the part of the State, assisted by ASA WHITEHEAD, Esq.; CORTLANDT PARKER, JOS. P. BRADLEY and O. S. HALSTED, Jr., Esqs., appeared on the part of the defence.

Confined in the Jail.

There are now confined in the Hudson County Jail fifty prisoners, of which number twelve are women and girls, and the remainder men and boys, six of them are mere lads under fifteen years of age. Of the whole number fourteen are awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, before whom they will be arraigned on the charge of having committed indictable offences. Four are charged with grand larceny, one with burglary, one for fraud, two hoye for setting haystacks on fire, and the remainder for assault and battery.

A Novel Case.

There is a Supreme Court Commissioner of New-Jersey, who has acquired the reputation of ability as a lawyer, who is now confined in the Hudson County Jail as a vagrant. Yesterday he was taken before Judge OGDEN, in the Hudson County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by himself. He failed however, to convince the Judge that he ought not to be kept in Jail for vagrancy.

Jersey City Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held on Tuesday evening, at the Lyceum, Alderman TERRELL in the Chair. Various bills and communications were received and referred. The Special Committee on the Bribery Case made a report presenting the affidavit of Ex-Alderman WHITLOCK, which gives the name of the person to whom he says he paid the money received by him with which to procure the passage of tavern licences through the Common Council. The member charged with receiving the bribe declared himself innocent and asked for a trial. The Common Council will meet this evening at the Lyceum for the purpose of this trial. A resolution was adopted to strike an emblem for S. A. FERNON, Chief Engineer, the same as those presented to the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, the Civil Calendar was taken up yesterday morning. The first case was that of Thos. McIlwaine vs. Henry Miller, impleaded with Jacob B. Miller—a suit involving several thousand dollars. It is still on.

MARRIED.

At Boston, by Rev. G. W. Blagden, Mr. A. H. EATHBONE, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE A., daughter of the late M. Regally, of Boston.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

In Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. J. W. Taggart, at the residence of the bride's father, PHILIP S. TAGGART and CHARLOTTE A. ROBINSON.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Suddards, Mr. THEO. D. DAY to Miss SALLIE V. HOLLINS, eldest daughter of James Hollins, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, at No. 29 Charlton-st., of convulsions, HENRY, infant son of Euphrates and Mary Ferris Hirst, aged 4 days.

His remains interred in Greenwood.

At East New-York, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 4, MARGARET CAROLINE LEWIS, aged 10 months.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Westfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, WM. BLAKE, Esq., of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 East 22d-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, SARAH ELIZABETH EXES, daughter of Joshua and Deborah Keyes, of Maumee, Ohio, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Judge Edmonds, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her cousin, Thomas M. Jenkins, Greene-av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Troy, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, THOMAS WINDRATT BLATCHFORD, Jr., aged 4 years and 4 months, only son of Samuel T. and A. Euphemia Blatchford.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of John R. Lyng, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 39 Canal-st., corner of Broadway. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, from injuries received at the fire in Court-st., on Monday morning, the 7th inst., A. J. S. DEGRAUW, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, and the Brooklyn Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 9.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	93	
3,000	Ind. State 5s	81¼	
10,000	Louisiana 6s	87	
10,000	Missouri 6s	85⅞	
10,000	do	b60	85⅞
17,000	do		85⅞
30,000	do	30	85¾
5,000	Erie 2d Mt. Bs		96
2,000	H. R. 1st Mtg. Bd.	100	
3,000	N. I. 1st M. G. L.	b3	84
17,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	c	81⅜
5,000	do	s3	81⅜
15,000	do	b30	81¾
21,000	do	b3	81¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	s5	86
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt. Bs		75
50	Bank of Commerce	103	
140	Penn. Coal Co		98½
20	do		98¾
200	Nic. Trac. Co	e	23
300	do	b3	22½
200	do	b60	23¼
100	do	b30	22¾
200	do		23¼
400	do		23½
200	do		22½
200	do	b30	22½
100	do	b8	23¾
200	do	s3	23¾
400	do	b30	23
200	do	s3	22¾
100	do	c	22¾
150	do	c	23½
200	do	b8	23¾
125	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.		87½
100	do	c	87

50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b20	98⅛
30	do	s3	93⅜
250	do	c30d	94
100	do	b3	93⅜
200	do	b3	93⅜
16	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		125
50	Michigan C. R. R.	b30	91¼
475	do		90¾
200	do	s30	90¾
100	Reading R. R.	s1m	92
100	do	b30	93
5	Panama R. R. ex. div.		101
200	Erie Railroad	b3	52⅜
400	do	b10	52⅜
315	do		52⅝
1050	do	s3	52⅞
300	do	b30	53⅛
200	do	b15	52⅜
900	do	b4	53⅛
50	do		52⅛
100	do	e	53⅜
100	do	s30 aft.	10 53⅜
400	do	c	53⅜
225	do	b3	53⅜
100	do	b10	53⅜
100	do	b3	53⅜
200	do	b30	53⅜
100	Harlem R. R.	b60	18
100	do	s3	17⅜
50	Hudson R. R.	s3	31
50	do	b8	31¾
50	do	b60	31¾
100	Ill. Central R. R.	b30	96⅜
50	do		96¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	e	73⅝
100	do	c	73⅝
400	do	b60	74½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	85	
4,000	Erie Bds. of '75		89½
3,000	N. I. 1st M. G. L.	85	
94	Mechanics' Bank	113	
15	Canton Company	23	
200	do	b3	23
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	s3	23½
100	do	b60	24
100	do	b60	24½
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s	86¾
250	Erie Railroad		52⅞
300	do	s3	53¾
200	do	b30	53¾
200	do	h10	53¾
300	do	b30	53¾
50	do	b30	53¾
100	do	b30	53¾
50	Comb. Coal Co.	s3	23¾
100	do	c	23¾
150	do	c	23⅝
200	do	b8	23¾
100	Nicaragua Tran. Co.		24
100	do	s8	24¼
500	do		24⅜
100	do		24⅜
100	do	b30	24⅜
100	do	h10	24⅝
600	do	b30	24⅝
200	do	b5	24¼
100	do	s10	24
150	do		24½
100	do		24⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	94
200	do		93⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3	74
200	do		73⅞
50	Mh. Sch. & N. Ia. R. R.		88½
50	do	s30	88¾
50	do		88
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		125

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

There was a somewhat increased demand for Money, to-day, among the Brokers, and both discounts and call loans were less readily had than earlier in the week. The obstruction to and delay of the mails have thrown the Domestic Exchange dealers, as well as the Foreign Bankers, out of large expected remittances from the South and West, while the demand for Money here to pay Custom-House duties and to carry on a rather active movement at the Stock Exchange is sensibly increased, and the circle of borrowers enlarged. This afternoon the Stock Market closed firm on most descriptions, although the morning sales show a reduction from the top rates of Tuesday of 1@ 1⅜ ₱ cent. There was quite a disposition manifested at the early Board to press Transit Stock on sale, and it touched 22⅜, against 25 yesterday. At the close, the price recovered to 24⅛. Missouri State Stock and Erie Shares were weaker than yesterday, and the Railroads generally hardly so well supported. We annex some of the fluctuations of the two days:

	Highest Tuesday.	Lowest To-day.	Closing Sales.
Erie	53¼	52⅞	52⅝
Transit	25	22⅜	24⅛
Missouri 6s	85⅝	85	85
New-York Central	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
Southern Michigan	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
Michigan Central	92⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Toledo	76	75⅜	73⅝

The market for Foreign bills continues quiet, and the range of Sterling is much the same as on the closing of the closing of the last Liverpool mail, 108@108⅛, with little done over 108¼. There are large parcels of both French and English bills delayed in the Southern mails.

We hear of a failure, involving about $250,000, in the Dry Goods jobbing line, and the rumor is revived that the paper of a party not in regular trade, but heretofore esteemed wealthy, is under protest. A like rumor, a month or two ago, was was traced to the embarrassment of a Connecticut Manufacturing Company, for which the party is indorser.

The Mercantile Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Etna Insurance Company, half yearly, 8 ₱ cent. The Long Island Insurance Company, half yearly, 10 ₱ cent; Market Fire Company, half yearly, 5 ₱ cent., and the Arctic Fire, half yearly, 5 ₱ cent.

We have carefully compiled, from the latest official data, following statements of the Public Debt of Virginia and Missouri:

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT—SEPT. 30, 1855.

1. Improvement and Bank Debt, previous to 1st January, 1852	$11,580,088
2. Improvement Debt, 1852-54	11,655,998
3. Improvement Debt, 1855	1,469,403
Total	$24,705,479
Registered	$11,513,479
Dollar Bonds	11,316,000
Sterling 5s	1,876,000
As above	$24,705,479
1. Redeemed in 1854	$71,683
Redeemed in 1855	208,500
2. Redeemed in 1854	78,341
Redeemed in 1855	116,659 — $490,088
Total held by public	$24,284,336
Bonds of Corporations guaranteed	8,898,500
Total State liability	$33,134,998

Represented by following property in Stocks:

Held by the Commonwealth proper	$3,619,645
Fund of Internal Improvements	24,611,105
Total	$27,561,051
1. *Productive Funds:*	
Stocks in the Banks of the State	$6,495,150
Winchester and Potomac R. R. Co.	83,336
Richmond and Petersburg R. R. Co.	333,000
Turnpike Companies	353,607
Navigation Companies	302,809
Bridge Companies	10,000
Bonds of Railroad Companies	150,502
Loan to Richmond and Danville R. R.	602,000
Bond of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	35,400—$8,866,898
2. *Funds unproductive, but more or less available and secured by mortgages:*	
Bonds of Railroad Companies	$176,139
Loan to the Trustees of the Town of Bath	2,500
Loans to the James River and Kanawha Company	2,486,000
Bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company	262,645
Loans to Railroad Companies	1,800,000
Old James River Company Stock	142,009—$4,875,273
3. *Stocks in improvements not completed:*	
Railroad Companies	$8,897,943
Navigation Companies	4,063,699
Plankroad Companies	258,811
Turnpike Companies	755,605
Bridge Companies	2,003—$14,000,

New-York Daily Times.

THE CRASH ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Dead Identified.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

A Flagman Turning the Wrong Way.

Statements of the President and Others.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS

Kindness of the People of Poughkeepsie to the Injured.

TWO CORONERS' INVESTIGATIONS.

The first reports of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, were much nearer the truth than first reports of such occurrences generally are. At a late hour last evening, the following was a correct

LIST OF THE KILLED.

Mrs. CHARLES H. GREEN, of Utica.

Mrs. HURLBUT, of Albany.

A man, supposed to be JAMES GORDON, of Clinton, Canada West.

THE DEAD AND THE INJURED.

A number of those who received slight injuries, were sufficiently recovered to leave for their homes during yesterday. Concerning the dead and the injured, who still remain at Poughkeepsie, and those who were well enough to return home, we have the following:

Miss LOUISA GARDINER, of Schoharie, was in the last car but one, and it was in this car that so many were wounded. Miss GARDINER has a severe wound of the scalp on the top of the head, in front, several bruises and slight cuts about the neck and face, the left arm contused for its whole length and the fore-arm broken, the back from the shoulder blades to the end of the spine sprained and contused, and the left instep and ankle bruised. The car in which Miss GARDINER was seated was thrown from the track laterally and forced over on ice, and burst open. On this car Mrs. GREENE, of Utica, was killed.

Mr. A. B. F. POND, of Schoharie, was seated along side of Miss GARDINER, and was thrown out of the car on the ice in the river. He sustained several contusions, but no fracture; his right leg, below the knee, is severely contused and the skin torn off in several places. Dr. H. F. QUACKENBOSS of this City was early on duty, and has especial charge of Miss GARDINER and Mr. POND. The Doctor thinks that in a few days he will be enabled to remove his patients to this City. Meanwhile, Dr. Q. will remain at Poughkeepsie and render all professional aid in his power.

Mrs. HURLBUT, of Albany, was instantly killed, her body having been horribly mangled, scarcely a bone left unbroken. A male, not yet identified, was forced through the broken car, and when his remains were put together, all identity was lost. His legs were cut off near the ankles and both feet left in the boots; his bowels were picked up at a distance from the trunk, which was torn to atoms; his head and face mashed and the bones of the skull fractured into minute pieces; the arms, hands, and lower extremities, except the feet, were torn and ground to a jelly.

GEORGE KLOSS, spelled KLOSS in the first reports, is better, and will probably recover. MARGARET TAFFE, aged 24 years, from Troy on her way to Boston, where she supposed her husband resided, was delivered of an eight months' child, a male, at Mr. SPRAGUE'S, No. 65 Maine-street; premature labor produced by the fright—mother and child doing well. The mother has no marks of injury on her person. The locomotive rushed through the last car, splitting the car in two halves, and before the locomotive struck this car the alarm was given by Mr. F. R. CUTTING, Mr. SMITH VAN BUREN, and D. LOSS, Esq., so that many escaped before the concussion took place.

Honorable mention should be made of Mr. HENRY A. REED, the telegraphic operator here. He was at his post till 1 o'clock in the morning, and has been in constant readiness to telegraph in every direction for the benefit of friends of the injured.

Three children of Mr. ROBERTS, of Albany, were injured seriously. The boy was badly scalded and bruised; so also was one of the girls; the other girl was considerably cut and bruised, but none of them is considered to be dangerously injured. Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS were slightly injured.

Mr. J. D. GOFF, of New-York, though somewhat bruised, returned to the City yesterday.

Mr. ABEL PRIEST, of New-York, has a bad cut in his head, but is not considered as in a dangerous condition.

CATHARINE HOWELL, a colored woman, residing in New-York, had her head and limbs bruised, and her collar bone broken, but it is thought she will recover.

Mr. BOGART, of New-York, had his head cut and his side and limbs somewhat injured, but not dangerously. He returned to the City yesterday.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, of Utica, was hut slightly injured.

Mr. EMMONS, of Vernon, Oneida County, received some slight injuries.

Mrs. OSCAR HOLL, of New-Haven, was hut slightly injured.

Capt. SCHUYLER, of Albany, was badly mutilated, but he is not thought to be dangerously injured.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, of Washington, D. C., had his face scalded, and was otherwise injured, but not dangerously.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., of New-York, was slightly injured, hnt he was able to return to the City yesterday.

JAMES LUDLUM, of New-York, was slightly injured, but was able to return to the City yesterday.

JAMES A. DISBROW, of Poughkeepsie, was slightly injured.

The above are all the killed, and all the wounded, who required medical aid.

THE EXCITEMENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

As soon as the news of the accident reached Poughkeepsie, the rush for the scene of disaster was great, and it continued to increase until the hour we left, about half-past five o'clock. At one time there were nearly 200 persons on the ground.

Those taken from the ruins were immediately placed in a car and hronght back to the Poughkeepsie Station, where sleighs were procured to conduct the sufferers to different places, to be cared for. The attendance of the city physicians was very prompt, and their services were rendered with a will that is not only creditable to themselves, hut also to their profession. Many of the citizens opened their houses to both the injured and their friends.

The Albany Express train, which started on her south trip at 11 A. M. Wednesday, arrived at Poughkeepsie at 1¾, having been detained one hour. After leaving that station, when near old Troy, at a mile and a half from Poughkeepsie, she was stopped by a red flag, because of a broken rail some distance ahead. At this time the way passenger train from Poughkeepsie, which should have left at 2¼, hnt which was detained to 8¼, because of the detention of the former train, came on.

The conductor of the leading train saw the others approach, and at once jumped from the platform on which he stood and went towards her waving the red signal, hnt too late, for she ran into the Express, smashing two cars and breaking up one of the two engines that were drawing her.

The foremost train had five passenger cars, one baggage car, and one engine. The way-train was drawn by two engines and had two cars. The Conductor of the Albany train was JAMES BOERSOM, and the two Conductors on the other train were EDWARD HARRIS and HENRY CAMP.

The foremost engine of the hind train ran into the hind cars, crushing one to atoms, and gutting a second, smashing the engine "Missouri." The cylinders of that engine were completely crushed and the water, rushing ont, scalded several.

The wreck was complete. Men, women and children lay in a promiscuous heap, and the groans of the wounded and dying, with the escape of steam from the imbedded locomotive, and the struggles of those who had sufficient strength, endeavoring to extricate themselves from their fearful prison, constituted a scene of awful terror.

Within a quarter of a mile of the point of the accident (north) is a curve. It was on reaching this point that the Engineer of the Express train saw the signal. And although moved hy but one engine, the train oonld not he stopped within a shorter distance than it was. Aware of this, and apprehensive of the danger which was pending, the conductor, as soon as his train stopped, sent back the flagman, that he might reach the curve before the approaching train. But in this he failed. Before he reached the curve the train appeared.

The brakes were immediately applied; hnt being moved by two locomotives, the train could not be stepped within the same compass which answered to stop the Express train;—the same signal practicelly warning hoth trains. For, although the flagman went back, he might as well have remained at the point where he signaled the Express train, as the signal would have been seen there as soon as at the point it had reached.

The Arrival of the First Train from the Scene.

The Hudson River train, anxiously awaited in the City all Wednesday evening, reached the Thirty-first-street station at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. It left the place of the accident at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and ran very slowly, bringing the passengers from the disabled trains. The bodies of a man and a woman were still lying nnder the ruins of the engine when the train left. Among the missing is Mrs. RUFUS BLANCHARD, of this City, who was not heard of after the accident. She had been married hnt two days. Her husband escaped without injury, having left the back car a moment before the collision to speak to a young lady of this City, an acquaintance, who had taken a seat in the second passenger car. Mr. BLANCHARD had hnt just stepped upon the platform of the second car, when the crash occurred, and he immediately jumped to the ground, exclaiming, "Is the back car smashed?" Diligent inquiry failed to elicit traces of Mrs. BLANCHARD up to the time the train left for this City.

Among the injured was an old lady, (name unknown,) who was bleeding profusely from wounds in the head and face; she was also suffering severely from internal injuries in the breast. No restoratives, not even water, could be obtained for her relief, or to alleviate the sufferings of others.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF LEVI PARKER—ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

One of the most singular accidents connected with the catastrophe, was the escape of Mr. LEVI PARKER. The remarkable manner in which he was preserved from destruction that seemed inevitable, can only be regarded as one of those providential interferences which place at defiance all attempts at explanation founded on mere natural probabilities. One of our reporters, whose duties demanded his presence at a distance from the scene of the disaster, was fortunate enough to meet Mr. PARKER at Albany on his (Mr. PARKER'S) return home to his residence at No. 56 Lafayette-place in that city. The statement which he obtained from the gentleman coincides with the accounts given by the other, and equally fortunate survivers of the lamentable occurrence, whose narratives are given elsewhere.

Mr. PARKER was in the last car of the Express Train. It left Poughkeepsie a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In a short time, he said, they were stopped by the hanging out of a signal flag, and the train remained standing there for about ten minntes. The car in which he sat was tolerably well filled, and the passengers were sitting in patient expectation of a speedy relief from the delay, which was rendered donbly irksome by the biting cold.

The ladies were chatting, in the hope of wearing away the weary minntes until the journey should be resumed; the gentlemen, with less commendable endurance, stamped their feet, muttered awful denunciations of the road and the management, scraped the hoar-frost off the window panes, and looked longingly ontside. By none, however, was the awful risk which was to end all the earthly annoyances of some of them, and threatened the lives of all alike, expected or foreseen.

One of the passengers, Mr. HASEY, of New-York, was fortnnately standing on the platform of the rear car looking up the road. He saw the train approaching, shonted to the passengers that a collision was inevitable, screamed to his wife, and jumped off the platform on the road.

Mrs. HASEY, who was either on the platform at the time Mr. HASEY leaped off, or in a seat near the door, sprang into his arms, and he hounded with her down the embankment on the east side, and thus saved both his wife and himself. The warning had hardly been given to the other passengers until there was the franitc rush to the doors, the fearful shrieks, and the huzzing, tearing, terrific, and deathly crash which split the car right open from end to end, and hurst it asunder with as much ease as the plowshare turns up the furrow. A good many of the persons on this car succeeded in jumping off before the crisis came. Mr. PARKER, seeing the doorways blocked up, rushed in despair to one of the windows, in the hope that he might be able to jump out. Happily for himself he had not time to make the attempt. The collision came, he said, before he could see anything. His eyes were filled with dust and steam and ashes; his ears heard nothing but the agonizing screams and the horrid hoom of the fiery monster who was rushing into them with hellish fury. The feeling that his last moments had come—that no human agency could avert his instant destruction, overpowered him, and he knew no more until when he again awoke to consciousness, he found himself lying on top of the Engine, cut and bleeding, with an indescribable sense of weakness all over him, and a feeling of gratitude for his escape that may be better imagined than described. Eventually he arose, and the scene presented to him was one which, he said, would appal the stontest heart. The car in which he had been sitting was cut open, but of the passengers in it, most of them had leaped off, and but few were seriously hurt. The next car to that, however, was literally crushed to pieces, and in it the passengers, having had more insufficient warning, suffered deplorably. The road was strewn with the wreck; the wounded were groaning beneath the ruins; men and women were running about in maddened anxiety, looking for relatives or friends, whilst others, overwhelmed with the fearful result, stood stupefied.

Hands were set to work to extricate and remove the dead and wounded. The engine of the Accommodation Train, which had wrought this awful ravage, had run down the bank. Mr. PARKER got up and found his watch, hat and satchel gone. His talma, which he had about him when the accident occurred, was torn almost into shreds. He went round in front of the engine in search of the missing articles, and there stretched on her back, on the cow-catcher, he saw the body of a woman, whose face still retained the heart-sickening expression of horror and despair which it wore when she met with her untimely and melancholy end.

Mr. PARKER recovered none of his property; he came on by the next train on Wednesday evening to New-York, returned to Poughkeepsie yesterday to attend the Coroner's inquest, and reached home at Albany last evening, about 8 o'clock. He said the Accommodation train had two engines and hut two passenger cars. He attaches blame to the train at Poughkeepsie for having started too soon. Ten minutes he considers as hut a very inadequate interval between two trains in such weather.

Save a few flesh wounds and scratches, and the nervous derangement which such a risk and such a scene were calculated to produce, Mr. PARKER does not appear to have suffered injury. Our reporter left him in the midst of his rejoicing family, recounting his strange escape, and fervently thanking the Great Disposer of events for having so wonderfully saved his life.

Statement of the President of the Road.

Mr. SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad, called at our office late last evening. The names of those killed by the late accident were:

Mrs. GREENE, of Utica.

Mrs. HURLBUT, of Utica, daughter of JOHN D. KEESE, of this City; and

A man unknown, on whom was found a bundle of papers. On them was marked "James Gordon, Canada West."

A delirious lady, one of the injured, had a ring on her finger, with the initials on it "S. C. to M. S. G." On her clothes were found $200 of Canada money. She is supposed to be the wife of the unknown dead man.

Mr. SLOAN accounts for the accident in this way:

The Albany train started from Poughkeepsie at 2 53 P. M. The conductor of the Poughkeepsie train did not wait ten minutes according to the rule, hnt in five or eight minutes as he claims, started his train. A flagman suspecting that a defect in a rail might be unsafe, flagged the Albany train to stop, and it did so. From it went back a flagman to stop the coming train, but a curve in the road, the icy state of the track, and the fact that the coming train was led by two engines, prevented its being seen in time to brake up.

No two Conductors on the road were better men than the two whose trains thus came into contact.

The Company had taken off its freight trains to prevent accidents—they thought they had provided against any possible damage.

Mr. McHarg's Statement.

When the Express Train was flagged to stop. I stepped ont of the car and heard the remark that we had run over a man. This was assigned as the cause of detention. I then looked up the road as far as a small bridge, and saw the Conductor of the train, Mr. BOWERSON, making gestures to the man with the red flag, (who was approaching him from above,) to proceed back to the curve to warn the Poughkeepsia train. Mr. B., the Conductor, immediately returned to his train. I then, on looking back, saw the flagman nearly up to the curve, with his flag displayed. As the conductor approached me, I said, "What is the matter?" He replied, in apparent haste, "All on board"—evincing a desire to have the train out of the way as soon as possible. I stepped into the car (the second) immediately, and resumed my seat with my friend, Mr. W. H. DE WITT, and was relating to him the reported cause of our detention, when, almost instantly, I felt the first concussion. Immediately I found myself on the bank of the river, covered with ruhbish, Mr. DE WITT lying near me. The car was lying partly on the bank and partly in the river. Although badly bruised, I soon extricated myself.

The accident occurred at 3:5, and within four minutes after the train stopped on signal. I was told that the Way train left Poughkeepsie within five minutes after the Express train. The car in which I was was thrown toward the river. I did not hear that any were drowned. The Conductor did everything in his power to avade the collision, and after it occurred was indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the injured. No censure, in my opinion, can fall upon him, whoever else may he to blame.

Opinions and Impressions.

When the Jury adjourned there was hut one opinion concerning where the fault lay. Mr. MCCOON, one of the flagmen on the Road testified that when he was signaled from below he raised his flag and ran down to see what was the matter, when, if he had acted properly, he should have run the other way, and signaled the Ponghkeepsie train to stop. As it was, the Engineer of the Poughkeepsie train had no intimation of the stoppage of the Express train, until he had passed the cut and was close upon it.

Several witnesses, and several who were familiar with the circumstances, expressed the opinion that, if a train was not signaled before entering the cut, it would be impossible to stop it in the distance between that and the express train. They blamed the flagman, McCOON, and the Company for employing such a man in so important a situation. They were also disposed to blame the engineer of the express train, for hacking without orders.

Rules of the Road.

The following are extracts from the Rules of the Hudson River Road, in regard to delays and detentions on the track:

"If any obstructions are on the track, or any train, engine or car running too close to, or approaching another train on the same track, or from any cause the safety of the train is endangered, the red flag must be distinctly shown, and great pains taken to warn the train in time.

If any switch is out of order, or any obstruction on the track, endangering the approaching train, the switch-man must send the red flag a *mile* to warn the approaching train.

At all road crossings, and other crossings on the level of the track, adjoining drawbridges, in steep rock, and earth-cuts, and at all placee where there is not a clear view of the track, and where it is liable to be obstructed, flagmen and signalmen must be stationed."

Unclaimed Property.

A lady's small gold watch.

A large gold watch, No. 8,853, LAWRENCE, maker, capped and jeweled.

A wallet, with four pockets, containing $100 in gold.

A promissory note, dated at Goodrich, Canada West, payable at the Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to WILLIAM MURRAY, the sum of £75, currency.

A receipt of THOS. FAIR, Clinton, C. W., for £16, dated Jan. 2, 1856.

Two Investigations.

At an eerly hour yesterday morning, Coroner TAYLOR impannoled a Jury of inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. HURLBUT, at the Exchange Hotel; and Coroner COLLINS impanneled a Jury of inquiry into the canse of the death of Mrs. CHAS. H. GREENE, who was taken from the wreck alive hut died soon afterward, and held the investigation at the Court House. The testimony taken before the Jury at the Court House was similar in all material respects to that which was taken before Corsner TAYLOR, at the Exchange Hotel, and therefore, the testimony before him will be sufficient to afford a correct idea of the merits of the case. We publish that taken before Coroner TAYLOR, and in doing so, our reporter desires to tender his thanks to C. B. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, who is one of the Jury, and acts as Secretary, for his kindness and gentlemanly attention.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner—E. P. TAYLOR.

Jury—Wm. A. Fanning, Forsman, O. H. Booth, E. C. Andrue, C. H. Andrus, R. S. Moore, Stephen Lake, C. P. Trowbridge.

Daniel R. Suydam sworn: I have seen the body in the west room; it is the wife of Henry Hurlhort, of Albany; her name is Eliza Hurlbert.

Dr. Hughson sworn: I have examined the body in the adjoining room; her left leg and foot are fractured, compound fracture of the arm, scald from head to foot; have examined the body at the depôt; he was completely torn to peices.

John C. Hitchcock sworn: Am Ticket Agent at Poughkeepsie; it becomes my duty to note the time and starting of the train; express train that should have left 1.20 arrived here at 2.50; departed at 2.55; Joseph Bowerson is Conductor of the express that left at 2.55; Poughkeepsie way-train, Henry Camp, Conductor; her regular time of starting is 2.45; she left yesterday at 3; Poughkeepsie way-train stops at all stations down; express stops first at Fishkill; (the witness here presented to the Jury one gold watch, No. 2,370; one eye-glass with gold key attached; one gold ring, marked "G. M.;" one baggage check, No. 6,102; two cents; one gold watch broken in peices, No. 4,455, with small peice of chain attached, also a slide;) these were handed to me by the employes of the Railroad; were found on the ground at the place where the accident happened.

Walter Dawson sworn: Am one of the Engineers on the Hudson River Railroad; Engineer of the "Missouri;" it was taking the Poughkeepsie way-train down; it started at 1 minute past 3, I should think; the time-table instructs us not to start in 10 minutes after another train had started; don't know how long the express train had been gone when I started my train; the Conductor ordered me to start the train; I have no discretion about starting the train; must etart the train when the Conductor gives his orders to leave; was about two miles distant from the depôt when I saw the signal; saw the signal and train at the same time; should judge we were sixty rods apart; reversed the engine and gave the signal to apply the brakes; was running at about thirty miles per hour; if it had been any other kind of weather the distance that we were signaled would have been enough, hnt the track was iced and it was down grade; saw no signal this side of the Cnt; it was sixty rods from the express to the Cut; if 10 minutes had elapsed it probably would have been time enough to notify the train coming down; was on my engine when the collision took place; did not jump off; there is difficulty at times in seeing in front of the engine by the steam condenser in front, and the smoke rolling down from the smoke-pipe; side window was open so that I could look out; I looked out of the side window at the time I saw the flagman and the train on the track; the flagman had given signal to the Express to stop, as there was a rail broken this side of Milton Ferry; it would take about a mile to stop a train on that spot, taking in consideration that there were two engines and two cars, as that part of the road is down grade there.

John Kinney, sworn: Am attached to the Poughkeepsie train; fireman was on the first engine; it is my duty, when not otherwise engaged, to look out; when I saw the engineer grab the rope, I looked out and saw the flagman and train; do not know how long it was from the time the Express started till we started.

James Wheeler sworn: Am a bridge-builder on the Hudson River Railroad; was in the baggage car of the Express; heard a whistle, and looked out to see what the matter was; I jumped out before the train had come to a full stop; went forward and asked the engineer what was the matter; said he had run by a red flag; he gave orders to back up to see what was the matter; told him not to, as the way train was following us down; when I had got back to the rear of the train the conductor and one of the brakemen had gone to the flag man; the way train was not in sight then; the conductor said there was a rail broken, and I was ordered to go down and get on the engine, and go and see where the rail was broken; it was five minutes from the time of the first signal of down brakes till the collision took place; ten minutes is short time enough for a train to lay after the first train starts; the coupling did not break between the engine and the other cars until the way train struck us; there were two engines attached to the Express and two to the way train; do not think there was any carelessness on the part of the engineer of the way train; he is considered one of the best and safest engineers on the road.

Walter Dowson, recalled: Have been a practical engineer some twelve years.

Joseph Spooner sworn: Was on the down Express; got on the train at Poughkeepsie; had proceeded hut a short distance when the whistle blowed and we came to a stop; I arose before the train had stopped, went to the door, and as soon as the train stopped I stepped off; saw the conductor with the red flag in his hand; he passed me and went to the rear of the cars; it was in the hindermost car; passed me and went to another man; he ran on, and another man went to the curve-man still further up; I saw the man furthermost up go with a flag towards Poughkeepsie; the last I saw of him he was standing with the flag in his hand, holding it out at the curve; the conductor, as soon as he gave the flag to the man, came towards the train, passed me, went forward towards the engine; the express then started; I saw him motion it to start; I turned to get on the train; was standing even with the first platform of the last car; as I turned I saw the smoke-pipe of the Poughkeepsie train over the last car, as I thought at full speed; I jumped from the track, left-hand side, down an embankment; struck on the ice; looked around, and saw the locomotive strike the rear car and run into the next one; from the time that I got off, till the collision, I should think it did not exceed two minntes; the express had moved probably about a half of the length of a car before the collision; from the time the whistle first blew to the time when the collision took place, was between four and five minutes; I reside at Matteawan, Dutchess County.

Joseph Bowerson sworn: I was conductor of the down express yesterday; left Poughkeepsie yesterday at fifty-six minntes past two o'clock; had got about half through the first car, collecting tickets, and heard the signal; went to the baggage car; took the red flag; jumped off before the train had stopped; gave the red flag to the rear brakeman, and told him to run back and stop the other train; by that time there were two other red flags exhibited towards Poughkeepsie; I noticed that my engineer gave the signal to back up; backed about half the length of a car; went forward and motioned them to move forward; just at that instant the way train came rushing into us; from the time the train stopped till the collision took place, I should think it did not exceed two minntes; such weather as this I should not think there was room enough for a train to brake up between the cut and my train; there would be, when the track was not in such condition as it is at present; saw the Poughkeepsie train before I heard the alarm from their engine—four coaches, baggage-car and two engines; it might have been one minute and a half before my train stopped, to the time the whistle blew; our instruction is that any train following another shall keep at the distance of two miles apart, and proceed with caution; conductors give the engineers the order to stop the train.

Wilson Sayles, sworn: Am conductor on the Hudson River Railroad; was on the Express that left this place at two o'clock and fifty-six minutes yesterday; we had gone about one and a half or two miles when I heard the signal to stop; engineer gave some three signals to stop; ran some twenty-five rods after we saw the signal; I was then in the baggage-car; got out when the train stopped; then went to the rear of the train; saw Mr. Bowerson, with his rear brakeman, about half-way between the bridge and the rock-cut; there was another flagman still further north, with his flag exhibited at the cut, still going north; it was between three and six minutes from the time the signal was given till the collision took place; Express stopped in about two minutes; was about eighty rods from the ent to the place where the Express stopped; the Express could be stopped easier than the Way, for the reason that the Way train was the lightest; it would have taken full two minutes to stop the Poughkeepsie train from the time of the signal; it is the duty of the station-agent to start the trains; do not think the Poughkeepsie train could have been stopped from the place where the flagman gave his signal to the Express train; Mr. Martin is station-agent at Poughkeepsie; did not see him yesterday at the depôt; Ponghkeepsie train was running at about fifteen or twenty miles per hour when it struck the Express; the engineer on the Poughkeepsie train is considered one of the most careful engineers on the road. M. SAYLES.

Henry Camp, sworn—Conductor on the Poughkeepsie train that leaves here at two o'clock and forty-five minutes; left here yesterday at three o'clock and one minute; am positive that it was eight minutes from the time the Express left yesterday before I started my train; I heard no signal; do not always hear the signal; I use my discretion in reference to the starting of the train; do not look to the station agent for orders to start my train, except when there is something extraordinary; I have full confidence in my engineer, and think he is always very careful; it is not usual to have a signal-cord from one engine to the other; did not see the station agent from the time the Express left; have been conductor three years last September. HENRY CAMP.

Michael Dogen, sworn: Flagman from Milton Ferry, 1¾ up, was coming up, found a rod broken, and went up to stop the train; I was on the north side of Mine Point when I first saw the Express train; I told the watchman above that there was a break in the track. MICHAEL DOGEN.

Witness, G. B. TROWBRIDGE.

John McCoun, sworn: Flagman on the road for three years; walk the track from Mrs. Livingston's to a short distance below the Cut when I first saw the Poughkeepsie train; cannot see from the place I stood to Mrs. Livington's; I knew the Poughkeepsie train was due there; was on the track, north side of Mine Point, when the Express came along; it was three to five minutes after the Express passed before I saw the red flag; hoisted the red flag and went south; went half way to the bridge from the Cut; then the Conductor told me to go north and flag the train; went north; Poughkeepsie train passed me in the Cut, on the north side of the Cut. JOHN McCOUN.

Witness, C. B. TROWBRIDGE.

William R. Gough, sworn—Not employed at present; was on the Express train as a passenger; I rode in the baggage car and heard the signal; close the brakes; train stopped; Bowerson came in and took ont a red flag; was out of the baggage car previous to the train stopping; I got out; Conductor sent a brakeman back with a red flag; saw a flag-man come to Bowerson; was looking out for the Poughkeepsie train; Bowerson motioned to his engineer to move forward with his train; was getting out to the rear of the baggage or front of the first passenger car and then saw Poughkeepsie train; the Express was then moving; fell on the embankment opposite the first coach of the Express; the Poughkeepsie train struck the rear of the Express train, and lifted the last train almost on end, split that car to pieces, and threws the second car up about even with the holler of the Poughkeepsie engine; second car broke in pieces; first engine of the Poughkeepsie train ran off the track, towards the river; first took hold of a lady, in this house, and helped her to a coach; from the time the train stopped till the collision it was from three to five minutes: it was three minutes after three when the train stopped; my watch was two minutes faster than the standard time; Mr. Camp and Bowerson are trustworthy and careful men; it was not possible for the engineer to stop his train, if he did not get warning this north side of the cut. WILLIAM R. GOUGH.

Bishop Shute, sworn: Am baggage-master on the Ponghkeepsia train; was on the train yesterday, three P. M.; heard the signal; got up to apply the brakes; got half-way to the door, and the train struck; have been with Camp about two years; I asked him, the flagman, why he did not flag us down; he said he was going to the other train, to tell the conductor what was the matter.

BISHOP SHUTE.

J. M. Warner, sworn: Live in Poughkeepsie; was in Camp's train, yesterday; left here one minute past three; the first intimation that I had was some persons spring to the brakes; at the same moment the collision came; acquainted with Mr. Camp; he has the reputation of attending to his business promptly. JAMES M. WARNER.

George W. Sergeant, sworn: Freight agent; was on the Poughkeepsie train, yesterday; first notice that I had was the whistle; I started for the brakes, and the brakeman were at their station and the brakes were on; made an attempt to get at the door; went out; was through the cut when I first heard the whistle. GEORGE W. SERGEANT.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock P. M., Jan. 11, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE SOFTS AT SYRACUSE.

Meeting of the Soft-Shell Democratic State Convention.

Organization and Choice of Officers.

Speeches of Messrs. Ludlow and Dean.

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Soft Democratic State Convention met at the City Hall, in this city, to-day, to elect Delegates to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati. Forty-eight counties are represented in the Convention, by ninety-nine Delegates. Absent, twenty-nine.

Considering the weather, the Convention was pretty full. New-York sent LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Mr. FOWLER, Postmaster, "ontsider," and JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor.

BALLARD of Cortland, HATCH of Erie, RICHMOND of Genesee, DEAN of Dutchess, WESTBROOK of Ulster, and LUDLOW of Suffolk, seemed to be the leaders of the Convention.

The outside delegation is small. Even the indefatigable Capt. RYNDERS is not here.

The Secretary announced that there were three contested seats—one in Kings, one in Schenectady, and one in the Fourteenth District of New-York.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee.

Mr. BALLARD, of Cortland, moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. WEST, of New-York, objected. This, he said, was a Democratic Convention, and every Delegate was entitled to a voice and a vote in it. He desired to begin right, and have a ballot for permanent President. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. BALLARD opposed the amendment.

Mr. SHEPARD, of New-York, thought it would be impossible to ballot at this time.

Mr. WEST said that if a Committee were appointed on Organization, there would be another to select the Delegates to Cincinnati, and the rest of the Convention might as well take the 5 o'clock train and go home. There had been too much of this cliqueism in the party for its own good. He was opposed to the idea of four or five men managing a whole Convention.

A motion was make to table the whole matter.

The CHAIR decided that the motion to lay on the table would carry everything with it.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, Mr. BALLARD, Mr. SHEPARD and the Chair, had a conversation about Parliamentary law.

Mr. DEAN, of Dutchess, moved the previous question, which was carried.

The main question on the original motion for a Committee was then put, and carried without a count.

The Chair then appointed the following Committees:

On Organization—Mr. Ballard, of the Sixth District, Chairman; Mr. Roome, of the First; Mr. Martin, of the Seventh; Mr. Harrington, of the Third; Mr. Hall, of the Fourth; Mr. Strong, of the Fifth; Mr. Hawley, of the Seventh; and Mr. Potter, of the Eighth.

On Contested Seats—Messrs. Purtser, Westhrook, Campbell, Judson and Merritt.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the rules of the late Assembly be adopted. Carried.

At 2 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 3.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, Mr. TAYLOR in the Chair.

The SECRETARY called the roll.

Mr. SWACKHAMMER claimed the seat from the Tenth District of New-York. Mr. FAIRCHILD, he said, had no business here.

Mr. FAIRCHILD—That is a matter of opinion. I claim to have been regularly elected.

Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. BALLARD reported the following list of permanent officers:

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

George H. Purser,	Joseph Martin,
Alonzo McConihe,	John L. Russell,
George B. Judd,	Charles McLane,
James Faulkner,	A. V. A. Hotchkiss.

SECRETARIES.

Levi H. Brown,	H. P. Clinton,
Hiram Engle,	Horace Packer.

Mr. SMITH, of Chautauque, objected to the receiving of the report previous to that of the Committee on Contested Seats. It was a matter of courtesy to allow the contestants a chance. He moved that the last-named Committee report now.

Objected to, and the motion withdrawn.

The Report of the Committee on Organization was then adopted, and Mr. LUDLOW was conducted to the Chair, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you heartily, for the honor you have conferred upon me. Be assured that I shall discharge the duties which devolve upon me with strict impartiality, and to the best of my abilities. You are met, gentlemen, under circumstances of great interest. You are on the eve of a most important National Convention. You are not only to select judicious delegates to represent the State in that Convention, but also by a platform of principles to proclaim to the Democracy of the Union where, in this time of political chaos, the Democracy of this State stand—what they mean and what they want. I have no doubt that your deliberations will be conducted with moderation; and it is my earnest hope, above all, that the delegates from this great Empire State may meet their brethren at Cincinnati on terms of proud equality, and that no act of this Convention will compromise that attitude.

Mr. DEAN, of Dutchess—I respond heartily to all the sentiments which have just fell from the Chair. It is very important that we should make known our principles boldly and distinctly, so that they may be understood everywhere. I am happy to say that since we have been together I have heard but one sentiment expressed, and that is one of love for the principles which have placed seventy-four men in Congress who are voting in solid phalanx for one man, and supporting the great principles of the party. [Applause.] It is important now, when men who differ upon all points but one are banding together for the destruction of the Union, that we should make its preservation one paramount issue. We should throw aside all personal feelings, and unite in support of this one main principle of the Democratic Party,—and I take it we are the only party in this State that can be considered Democratic in principles and in action. [Loud applause.] I move, Sir, that a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to draft an Address and resolutions for the consideration of this Convention, and will say at the same time, that I shall not be Chairman of that Committee. There is a gentleman who has given the subject much more thought.

Mr. COCHRANE suggested two from each District.

Mr. DEAN accepted the suggestion, and the motion so modified was carried.

Mr. JEWETT of Monroe, moved that a Committee of two from each District be appointed to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Carried.

On motion of Mr. COCHRANE, the Committee took a recess [illegible].

The Democratic (Soft) State Convention.

[FROM THE REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic (Soft-Shell) State Convention temporarily organized at the City Hall this morning, by the appointment of JOHN J. TAYLOR as temporary Chairman. All the Counties in the State were represented except Chenango, Franklin, Greene, Rockland, Saratoga and Washington. There were four contested seats, which were referred to a Committee on Organization.

At the afternoon Session the Committee reported WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk County, for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. A Committee on Platforms and Resolutions, consisting of two from each Judicial District, was appointed with NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., as Chairman. A Committee was also appointed, consisting of two from each Judicial District, to report to the Convention names of delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention. A recess was then taken to 7 o'clock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of Twenty Hours' Sitting in the House.

Who Carried the Adjournment.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The adjournment, this morning, was carried by the Nebraskas, without our aid, and directly in the teeth of their caucus resolution, to hold all the Republicans in continuous session till an election should be effected.

During twenty hours' sitting only seven ballots were had. The remainder of the time was occupied in factious efforts of the minorities to [illegible].

The result is deemed a Republican triumph. Our friends are resolute, and determined to [illegible] the Administration choices to permit the [illegible] tion.

A plurality resolution is expected [illegible] on Saturday.

Look at the Yeas and Nays, and mark those who were absent last night without ample excuse, and commend the faithful.

Central American Affairs—A Call for a Letter from Lord John Russell—Diplomatic Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in January, 1853, wrote to Mr. CRAMPTON a letter declaring that the British Government intended to adhere strictly to the Treaty of Washington, of April 19, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America.

Mr. CLAYTON, having a knowledge that a transcript of that letter is on file in the State Department, has induced the Senate to request the President to furnish a copy.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Several memorials from Naval Officers, complaining of injustice to them by the Naval Retiring Board, were presented.

Mr. BRODHEAD concurred with the Secretary of the Navy, that a remedy may be offered in cases where errors of judgment have deprived the country of the services of meritorious officers. He thought the Committee on Naval Affairs would give the subject the consideration its importance [illegible].

Mr. MASON said the services of [illegible] gallant officers of Virginia had been [illegible] with the Navy Board. The innocent had been confounded with the guilty. The Board [illegible] which condemns first and hears [illegible].

He supposed there had been a [illegible] of the law, and was disposed to [illegible] Committee on Naval Affairs were to make inquiries into the correctness or [illegible] of the sentences of the Board in [illegible] they would find it a difficult task to [illegible] meritorious without leaving them under [illegible] of original conviction.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of [illegible] STEVENS, late a Master in the Navy, [illegible] dress. He moved to refer the [illegible] diciary Committee. He [illegible] termined all the great principles for [illegible] tion of property and personal rights [illegible] facts in its operation. He severely [illegible] action of the Board, saying they [illegible] the principle that the less time officers [illegible] the Navy the better they are, and [illegible] they attain the more corrupt they [illegible] sidered the action under that bill as [illegible] rent to every principle of justice.

Mr. HALE, at the close of his remarks, said that he would shortly introduce a bill to repeal the law under which the

FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Committees—Additional Ballots in the Assembly—Some Statistics from the Census—Basis of Representation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

NEW BILLS.

Brevity is the soul of the Legislative proceedings. To-day, as yesterday, the sum and substance of all would hardly make the catch-headings of a respectable letter.

In the Senate, among the Notices of Bills, were two by Mr. PETTIT—one for an amendment of our City Charter, and the other for the reorganization of the City Police Department.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to exempt the property of N. Y. Historical Society from sale and taxation; and brought in a bill to renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. SPENCER brought in a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to invest money belonging to the Bank Fund in the purchase of stock of United States Stock, becoming due not later than 1868—such stock not to be purchased at a price exceeding the par value thereof.

The President made announcement of the following Standing Committees:

Claims.—Messrs. Lee, Bellinger, Brooks.

Literature.—Messrs. Richardson, Maddan, Spencer.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Nexon, Sickles, Wadsworth.

Canals.—Messrs. Upham, Briggs, C. P. Smith.

Railroads.—Messrs. Ramsey, Bellinger, Spencer.

Charitable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Spencer, Clyder, Nexon.

Literature.—Messrs. Bradford, Wadsworth, C. P. Smith.

Banks.—Messrs. Bellinger, A. M. Smith, Harcourt.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Richardson, Kelly, Towne.

Grievances.—Messrs. Patterson, Hale, Hotchkiss.

Commerce.—Messrs. Kelly, Huntington, Petty.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Maddan, Rider, Nichols.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Halstead, Ramsey, Rider.

Incorporations for Towns and Counties.—Messrs. J. A. Smith, Z. Clark, White.

Medical Colleges.—Messrs. Z. Clark, Cuyler, Ferdon.

Four Lanes.—Messrs. Sweet Patterson, Briggs.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Nichols, Towne, Halstead.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Ferdon, Patterson, A. M. Smith.

Impeachment.—Messrs. Towne, A. M. Smith, Huntington.

Division of Towns and Counties.—Messrs. Rider, Bradford, J. A. Smith.

Manufacture of Salt.—Messrs. Cuyler, Towne, Nexon.

Engrossed Laws.—Messrs. Huntington, Petty, J. A. Smith.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Upham, Sickles, Richardson.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Nichols, Hotchkiss.

Commerce.—Messrs. C. P. Smith, Maddan, Brooks.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Briggs, Z. Clark, Halstead.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sickles, Towne, Harcourt.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages.—Messrs. Brooks, Lee, Petty.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hale, White, Hotchkiss.

Militant Societies.—Messrs. Bradford, Lee, Ferdon.

Joint Library.—Messrs. Wadsworth, Rider, Kelly.

Joint Committee on the Rules of the Senate.—Messrs. Halstead, Spencer, Brooks.

His whereabouts at once became the engrossing thought of each Senator, and doubtless, to enable each for himself to cast up his log, and find his true bearings, the Senators concerted an adjournment, which, by the aid of the outsiders, they were enabled to effect.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, seven additional ballots for Speaker, with no other change than the accession to the strength of Mr. ODELL of Mr. MATTESON, who had previously voted for BAILEY, Mr. BAGGUS, who had voted for SCOTT, and Mr. DEVENDER, who had voted for FOWLER.

Mr. DEVENDER changed from HOYLE to ROBINSON, and then to BAILEY.

The Thirty-second vote stood:

Odell (American)	44
Breakenridge (Republican)	35
Bailey (Democrat)	26
Hoyle (Democrat)	7
Scott (Democrat)	1
Fowler (Whig)	1
Lefever (American)	1

Mr. MATTESON asked to explain his position, in justice to those with whom he had acted, but objections being made, he gave no clue to what he would have said, except what could be inferred from the change in his vote.

A resolution for afternoon sessions was pending at adjournment.

WHAT ARE THE CHANGES?

I do not see any certain indications of a speedy termination of this protracted struggle. It appears to be the aim of that nothing can be done that would secure the election of either of the gentlemen now being balloted for. If it would elect him, I think Mr. ODELL could obtain 48 votes, but not one beyond that. I do not think Mr. BAILEY's votes could, under any circumstances, be advanced higher than 36, and that the vote for PRENDERGAST cannot be pushed beyond 37. Here is a dead lock, out of which I see but one path way. If the Democrats can concentrate thirty votes on any person not now prominently before the Assembly, and who was not too deeply imbued with "National principles," there would be a chance that the Republicans would unite with them on a vote to permit a plurality to elect, and then vote for the Democratic candidate. Such is manifestly their policy, for it is the only way in which they can secure a Free-Soil Speaker. If I thought they paid much attention to the suggestions of your correspondent, and that they could be brought to a realising sense of their duty and destiny, I believe I should submit the above proposition for their deliberate consideration.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Senate a synopsis of the tables preparing from the census statistics, taken last Summer. They are exceedingly interesting, and present some very remarkable features.

The entire population of the State is 3,670,057, showing an increase of 363,564 since 1845. Cortland County has decreased 506; Greene, 320; Otsego, 774; Tompkins, 6,652; Yates, 905. Tompkins, I believe, loses from the erection of a new county from a portion of the territory embraced in the last census.

The Native vote of the State is 516,745, naturalized 185,077. The total number of aliens in the State is 632,758; of colored persons not paying taxes 36,192.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation in the Legislature is the entire population, exclusive of aliens and colored persons not taxed. This leaves a representative population of 2,717,416. Divide this by 128, the number of members of Assembly, and it makes the ratio of representation a small fraction less than 21,385. Some of the counties have less than this, but with the exception of Fulton and Hamilton, they are each entitled to one representative.

WHAT NEW-YORK GETS.

We of Gotham have been claiming a large augmentation of our Representatives, under the new count, but it appears we have reckoned without our host, or rather reckoned on a host of the wrong kind. We are set down for a population of 699,810, but of these 292,878 are aliens, and 10,807 "persons of color," who do not contribute to the State's treasury, which deducted leaves 396,125, and divide that by 21,855, and it gives us but *seventeen* members, and a fraction—14,196, which will bring us another, if they divide fair.

WHAT THE REST GET.

The following table shows the number of representatives to which each county will be entitled under the new apportionment. Those marked with a * gain each one member, (except Kings—her gain is *four*, and New-York, that gains two.) Those marked thus † each lose a member.

Albany	4	Herkimer	2
Allegany	2	Jefferson	3
Broome	1	*Kings	5
Cattaraugus	2	Lewis	1
Cayuga	3	†Livingston	1
Chautauque	2	Madison	2
Chemung	1	Monroe	3
Chenango	2	†Montgomery	1
Clinton	1	*New-York	15
Columbia	2	Niagara	2
Cortland	1	Oneida	4
Delaware	2	†Onondaga	3
Dutchess	3	Ontario	2
Erie	4	†Orange	2
Essex	1	Orleans	1
Franklin	1	*Oswego	3
Fulton and Hamilton	1	†Otsego	2
†Genesee	1	Putnam	1
†Green	1	*Queens	2
		Rensselaer	3
		Richmond	1
		Rockland	1
		St. Lawrence	3
		Schuyler	1
		Saratoga	2
		Schenectady	1
		†Schoharie	1
		Seneca	1
		Steuben	3
		Suffolk	2
		Sullivan	1
		Tioga	1
		Tompkins	1
		Ulster	3
		Warren	1
		Washington	3
		Wayne	2
		*Westchester	3
		Wyoming	1
		Yates	1

THE SENATE CHANGES.

Look at the following table, giving the entire population in each Senate District, and the representative population, and share in my amazement at the disparity manifested:

Dist.	Population. Total.	Representative.	Dist.	Population. Total.	Representative.
1	166,781	87,166	17	77,998	76,859
2	216,886	197,398	18	102,899	98,763
3	94,417	50,531	19	102,899	98,124
4	169,248	87,890	20	115,228	102,919
5	95,788	64,945	21	99,849	82,859
6	288,259	188,868	22	86,994	72,745
7	114,128	94,614	23	88,187	83,886
8	105,086	91,907	24	100,831	90,801
9	90,855	78,845	25	76,898	73,154
10	99,072	86,401	26	92,253	84,101
11	122,263	99,360	27	94,324	73,235
12	79,294	63,569	28	106,568	99,127
13	93,784	82,898	29	90,418	81,949
14	90,690	77,471	30	78,858	70,061
15	100,874	86,710	31	123,407	94,470
16	96,901	86,300	32	94,843	85,952

It will be noticed that the Third District in the City, represented by Mr. SICKLES, has a representative population of 50,561, while the Sixth District, represented by Mr. BROOKS, has a representative population of 188,348—nearly four times more than the Third. A further comparison shows, that while three other Senators from the City represent 202,977, Mr. BROOKS represents 188,349—but 29,639 less than his three colleagues. In the same District the number of

Native voters is	19,817
Naturalized	18,536
Excess of Native over Foreign vote but	1,281

And yet, I believe Mr. BROOKS had a majority of some thousands over his opponents in the last canvass.

WHAT IT COST TO TAKE THE CENSUS.

The statistics on file in the Office of the Secretary of State are the result of the labors of 1,744 Marshals. The Federal census of 1850 cost, in this State, for the collection of statistics, $114,474 95, or three cents and seven mills for each person returned. The cost of the State enumeration has not yet been ascertained in all the Counties, but so far as ascertained it gives the corresponding expense at three cents and three mills, a saving of four mills per person. The office work of the United States census cost about $45,000—the same service for the State will cost about $10,000.

A DIVE FOR THE SPOILS.

The Canal Board convenes to-morrow for the consideration of important business—at least I believe that is the view taken by the State Engineer of what is about to be considered. I concur with the State Engineer, if rumor correctly enumerates the business to be done, which is an entire change in the Engineer corps employed on our canals. "My little children," said a showman, exhibiting the picture of Daniel in the lion's den, "I wish you to remark the indifference of Daniel to the lions—and then, if you will look a little closer, you will notice that the lions don't care a straw for Daniel." I am indifferent to the acts of the new Order, and I hope this indifference is reciprocated; but I may be permitted to say that the State can least afford to have the Engineer's department made the football of political demagogues, and that any sudden changes therein cannot but be ruinous to the public interests. It may be necessary for the success of projects already marked out, by which thrift may follow, but I think even the projector or projectors of that thrift will gain by the exercise of a little prudence.

LBO.

"Aluminum" a New Metal.

According to French reports the attention of the scientific and industrial world is called upon an important discovery—that of a new metal, extracted from *clay*, to which the name of *Aluminum* has been given. Science has known it since 1827, and particularly since the year 1845; but the process of extracting it has been so imperfect, that it was only seen as rare specimens in laboratories. All that time over, the efforts made for perfecting and utilizing the said discovery were of no avail. But Mr. HENRY ST. CLAIR DEVILLE, a young chemist, in Paris, aided by two other able chemists, Messrs. TISSIER, has resolved that problem at last. He has perfected the proceedings of extraction so far, that the new metal has already passed from the dominion of Science into that of Industry. In examining the curiosities of the Exhibition, your attention will be fixed to a very fine chronometer, and several other objects, made of Aluminum, and manufactured in the establishment of Mr. CHRISTOFLE. The metal whereof they are made has been prepared by Messrs. TISSIER.

The "Aluminum" is almost as white and fusible as silver, is inoxydable by the air at any temperature, and resists the action of all the acids, with the exception of chloridic acid alone. When melted, and after condensing its molecules under the hammer, or by lamination, it takes a blueish color, giving it the appearance of *platinum*. Ductile and malleable like silver, it can be drawn out into wire or extended into leaves exceedingly thin. Its greatest value, however, for manufacturing purposes is its *lightness*. It is generally known, that the lightest of all the metals now used in industry is *zinc*, whose weight, in proportion to water, as 1 is like 7.21, while Aluminum weighs but 2.56 in that proportion. Therefore Aluminum, which for its great lightness might be presumed to be highly oxydable, comes nearest to silver and platinum in this respect. Like these two metals, it is unalterable hy heat, and in preference to silver it has the quality not to be discolored by sulphurous vapor. Aluminum further is different from *copper*, by its being odorless, and none of its combinations can ever be injurious.

It is remarkable, that in spite of its great lightness, this metal is very sonorous. Its sound is harmonious, and the vibration of extraordinary duration. Less hard than coined silver, so easily smoothed, it is characterized by a stiffness, a tenacity like those of iron, especially when it has been worked under the hammer.

As we have already stated, Aluminum is unalterable by water and acids—which, with the exception of chloridic acid, have no effect whatever on this metal in ordinary temperature. Its only decomposers are—beside chloridic acid—soda and potash in concentrated solution, which will affect it by setting free the hydrogen. It is a better conductor of electricity than any other metal—a quality which, combined with its unalterableness, may prove it at once as very precious for the electric thelography.

The Aluminum melts at a degree of heat between that required for zinc and that for copper, and then it can be cast and moulded. It was apprehended for some time, that Aluminum was unalloyable with any other metal, but the experiments of Messrs. TISSIER have demonstrated that it will alloy with silver, zinc, tin—and furnish compositions more or less fusible, but melting quicker as Aluminum. The alloy with copper, which Mr. DEVILLE had succeeded to perform soon after his discovery, is remarkable hy its hardness and brittleness—it scratches glass and is broken like steel.

At present Aluminum, for being very costly, can be considered only as one of "the precious metals." Nevertheless, it has already been used in many very interesting applications. By its unalterability, tenacity and lightness, it is considered already as indispensable for the manufacture of instruments of great precision, where the art of the maker is much higher valued than the price of the material. It is enough to point out balances of great correctness,—watches and astronomical instruments. By its perfect safety, when applied to the human body, it may be found highly useful in the manufacture of surgical instruments. And, moreover, if Aluminum has not the beautiful lustre of silver, it has the immense advantage of not getting black in the air; and this advantage alone will warrant it the competition with the latter metal in the use for plate and jewelry.

But these are not the only applications which Aluminum is susceptible of. If, after further perfection of the manner of extracting it, the price of this new metal should admit its competition with copper, it would have the fullest claim for the preference: on the one hand an oxydable medal of disagreeable smell, of which every composition is poisonous;—on the other an unalterable one, three times lighter, entirely odorless, and without any injurious effect upon the human system.

The advantages of the new metal are positive and incontestable. And, although the same weight of Aluminum costs now four times as much as silver, it is yet not higher than silver, because one pound of Aluminum has four times the volume of silver, and affords the manufacture of four times more objects.

We learn that further trials for perfecting the extract of Aluminum are made at this time in different parts of France,—particularly at Rouen,—under the direction of Messrs. TISSIER. It is to be hoped that these efforts may prove successful, and that Science will justify the confidence which Industry places in her—viz.: to furnish the new metal at such prices that it can be more generally used for those objects for which it is so much appreciated.

Stray Notes.

IS THE PROFESSION OF THE STAGE DISREPUTABLE?

In our incidental remarks on the profession of the stage, last week, we said, what no one can pretend to deny, that it is not a reputable one. This is not a matter of opinion; it is a matter of fact. There are many actors of the highest respectability, who are so apart from, and in spite of, their profession. Yet, even this class occupy an anomalous position, and a doubt always attaches to them when they are introduced into what is called "Society." During our recent elections, we remember seeing a card from a gentleman in Brooklyn, stating that he had lost his nomination as a Senator, solely on the ground of his having once been an actor, though it was a long while since he had abandoned the stage. In the State of Connecticut the stage is proscribed by law solely on the ground of the theatre being detrimental to the public morals. There is no other profession which is thus placed under the ban of the law and public opinion; and there is no necessity that we should attempt to prove a fact which everybody knows to be true. We remarked before, and repeat now, that there must be some better cause for this universal feeling against the stage than mere bigotry and ascetic morality, because it is common to all nations. The stage is not ennobling, it does not require the highest order of genius, its professors are not inventors, but mimics; they do not originate, but imitate, and their success depends upon physical accidents rather than intellectual cultivation. GARRICK was the companion and intimate friend of the most illustrious and excellent man of his time; but not because he was an actor, but because he was a man of wit, of high moral qualities, a genial companion, and of irreproachable integrity of character; and besides these qualities, he was the greatest actor that ever adorned the stage, and his eminence made him a curiosity. His associates were not actors, nor was there any of his profession admitted into the circle of his illustrious friends. His genius and respectability conferred honor upon the stage, but the stage conferred none upon him.

We have been led to make these remarks from learning that we had given offence to certain sensitive gentlemen of the theatrical profession, whom we should not, most certainly, include among the disreputable members of the stage.

The stage has its mission, which is to amuse; and while it offers innocent amusement to the people it is beneficial; but its most ardent admirers and warmest advocates cannot deny that, in the constant aim at novelty, and the effort to amuse, it is often guilty of very gross departures from the conventional line of moral propriety—to overstep which must, of necessity, subject it to the censure of the conservators of the public morals. If the theatre is regarded as a place of dangerous resort for the young, none are to blame for it but its conductors, who, in times back, if not at the present, have taught the guardians of youth to beware of its fascinations and immoral tendencies.

The stage is greatly improved, we believe, but it it now paying the unavoidable penalty of its former transgressions, and its professors must be content to bear up under the obloquy which their predecessors have heaped upon their shoulders. The greater number of actors change their names, when they go on the stage, to save their real names from degradation.

But the whole question lies in a very small nut shell; was there ever a father who wished his son or daughter to adopt the stage as a profession? Never, except in the case of some poor creature who, being unable to take care of himself, was willing to sacrifice his children for his own profit. JENNY LIND, in the height of her fame, when a shower of golden favors was falling around her, and the great and noble and good were crowding to listen to her, abandoned the stage because she felt herself degraded by its associations.

Steam to Australia.

Owing to her peculiar position Australia can be reached from England by three or four different routes. Some of these are more especially adapted for the conveyance of heavy goods in sailing vessels; others, only fitted for the conveyance of mails, light valuable packages, and the richer class of passengers, in steamers. On the best of the latter routes the people of Australia are now endeavoring to have a line of mail steamers laid on, which would insure them regular, frequent, and speedy communication with Great Britain, and through her with the rest of the world. Australia is, of course, chiefly settled by colonists from the British Islands, and depends for most of her manufactured articles on the workshops of Birmingham, the factories of Manchester, Paisley and Belfast; but, in reading over the Sydney and Melbourne papers, one sees prominently advertised articles which have been exported from our shores, and manufactured by our mechanics and artisans. We notice American cooking-stoves puffed up and glowingly described in the advertising columns of our Australian cotemporaries. Great Britain has the greatest and most direct interest in Tasmania, but we here also have commercial connections and social ties, that should naturally excite our attention to anything which may help to develop her resources or bring her nearer to America.

In some pamphlets which were issued in 1854 by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and the London Postal Association, all the routes which had been proposed up to that time are thoroughly and ably discussed. The principal mail routes are one *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, one called the American, *viâ* Panama and Tahiti, and one, adjudged the best, and designated as the Overland, *viâ* the Isthmus of Suez. The two first have each serious drawbacks, such as greater length to be run, and detention caused by the necessity of coaling frequently: while the last, both bodies agree in considering as the shortest, quickest and most economical. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, in a report lately issued, and received by the last arrival, on the urgency of providing a regular fortnightly line of mail steamers to and from England, adopt the views of the London and Melbourne Associations expressed in 1854, and earnestly recommend them for adoption. The Overland Route, as it is called, will follow the same track as that now run over by the East India Overland Route on the Mediterranean to Alexandria; thence across the Isthmus of Suez to Aden, a town on the Red Sea, owned by England, and which she is endeavoring to turn into another Gibraltar, so strongly is it being fortified; from this port, going through the Straits of Babel-Mandel, the route continues direct to King George's Sound, a splendid roadstead on the Australian coast, containing two perfectly land-locked harbors, Princess Royal and Oyster. The time calculated as necessary to run over this route is fifty days. The steamers are to be of 1,000 tons burden and 800 horse-power. Vessels of this class, after deducting space for passenger-docks, store-rooms, mail and baggage stowage, would have capacity remaining for carrying 500 tons of coal, or about 12 days' consumption. It is hoped that by avoiding the mistaken policy of some, who have unsuccessfully attempted to carry out steam communication between Australia and England, that the line now projected can be worked with regularity, economy, and, after a while, with profit. The pamphlets already referred to give the statistics of the Melbourne Post-Office for the first six months of the year 1854. From them it appears that the number of letters carried between that city and England, from January to July, amounted to 859,070, and of newspapers for the same period, 546,930. The whole postal traffic of Australia now amounts to 1,500,000 letters and 2,280,000 newspapers yearly. The gross revenue on these, at one shilling per letter, and one penny per newspaper, would amount to $375,000 and $45,000 respectively—in all, $420,000 a year. Taking into account all possible expenses attendant on running the steamers fortnightly, the Melbourne report calculates that there would be no larger subsidy required from Government than $375,000, and even that amount only for the first few years. To this help the Australians consider themselves entitled, either from the Imperial Exchequer or from the Imperial Post-Office.

In support of their claim on the former they have the opinion of ADAM SMITH, who classes the Post-Office as one of the three institutions which it is the duty of the sovereign or commonwealth to erect and maintain. As to the latter, they say that it is indebted to the colony now, the income arising from the carrying of the mails to and from Australia having been hitherto in excess of the expenditure. We would naturally prefer that the American route should be adopted, which would make New-York the pivot point of the line, but can scarcely hope for such a contingency, as the weight of the argument is in favor of the Isthmus of Suez route. Still, no matter how the vessels may be run, we shall be heartily glad, for the world's sake, and for commerce sake, when a mail steamship line, running to Australia, shall be settled on a strong, permanent and profitable basis. Perhaps, after all, some of our New-York steamship owners, undismayed by the experience of the company who owned the *Golden Age*, may show the Australians what American enterprise can dare, and American energy achieve, by starting a line of independent steamers between our continent and their enormous island. We should like to have a direct steam communication with those of our people now living in the different portions of what we trust will one day form an independent confederacy. If it does, may it flourish prondly, and last long enough to give that enterprising Eastern traveler spoken of by MACAULAY an opportunity to stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, look from that on the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, and then and there conceive the thoughts and express the words imagined for him in the poetic passage from the pen of the brilliant Whig essayist.

NICARAGUA.

Reports of the Disturbed State of the Country Contradicted.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have very recently returned from Central America, and noticing that certain false statements concerning the affairs of Nicaragua are being circulated in influential papers, I can take upon myself, from personal experience, to contradict them and disabuse the public mind.

I left Granada at the latest moment in the Government vessel in time to meet the California passengers at Virgin Bay, and arrived here on the 30th of December. I came direct from the interior of Nicaragua, where I had been traveling in company with Gen. VALLA, *alias* CHILLON, who is exceedingly popular among the natives. He was received everywhere with demonstrations of joy, and was congratulated upon the termination of the long civil war, and the triumph of the Liberal Party. At many cities, on our arrival, the officials came out to meet him and escorted him back with all honor. I passed through Messiah, Tippatapa, Managua, Pueblo Nuevo, Leon, Aguarote, Heickoral and other towns, in company with CHILLON, and witnessed all these demonstrations in favor of the General and the cause he advocated. The Natives always manifested great friendship for Americans, and expressed pleasure at the prospect of their settling in the country to work out the yet undeveloped resources of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the soil. I was ten days in Matagalpa, and there was not *the slightest opposition* by the people, either there or in Segovia, to the occupation of these towns by the Liberal force. No battles were fought, and no hostilities were ever contemplated. I traveled alone frequently between the town of Matagalpa and the mines, some eight miles distant, and always met with politeness and kindness from the natives. General CHILLON or VALLA is the *Commandante* of Segovia, and Col. HERRARA of Matagalpa, and both these officers were in undisputed possession of their respective districts. I brought from them to Gen. WALKER the latest news, reaching Granada in three days, and receiving kindness everywhere on the journey.

I have no connection whatever either with the Government or army of Nicaragua; my only object is to state facts, so that those interested in the affairs of that Republic may see the incorrectness of statements recently made in some of our most reliable papers. Where, for instance, did the *National Intelligencer* obtain the news, republished in the *Journal of Commerce*, of this City, said to be advices from Nicaragua down to the middle of last month? Did not the *Star of the West* arrive recently, from San Juan, bringing Granada papers to about the 17th of December, which contain nothing of this important news about battles fought and won, or the flight of Gen. WALKER? The article in the *Intelligencer* states that the forces of WALKER number 234 Americans and 565 native troops. If the writer had been properly posted, he would know that 190 Americans came down in the last steamer from California, and arrived at San Juan del Sur, on or about the 19th of December, *four days later than the news he has just published*, and that the previous steamer brought over 200 men, while, before this, there were already some 250 in Granada. Col. HERRERA alone had in Matagalpa, on the 13th of December, 220 men, and CHILLON, in Segovia, some 200 more, not mentioning those in Leon, the ancient capital, containing some 25,000 inhabitants, and in the other towns of the Republic all the forces which, during the last two years, have been fighting on the revolutionary side, are still in arms under WALKER, exclusive of the Americans; and yet the writer in the *Intelligencer* would ask us to believe that 565 men have captured nearly the whole country, and have even invested Granada itself! Any one who will take trouble to examine the dates and statistics in the article to which I have alluded, must see that it is entirely untrue in every particular.

EDMUND BOWLY.

Doctoring the Police—Letter from an Enraged Esculapian.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I do really wish that a few highly respectable members of the "Press," together with a few of the most eminent editors, would severally be waylaid or beaten to a jelly, and if possible, have their *brains* knocked out, merely to cause an excitement concerning the indifference of our Police. It is no less than a certain truth, that, an dark or stormy nights, the Police are very scarce. One may traverse the City for miles without meeting one, except he, perchance, meets one or two smoking cigars, leaning against some jeweler's door, where there is some special consideration for so doing. In my opinion we had best abolish this "fair-weather Police" and return to the old "night watch." Where is the use to keep up the military phrases, such as captains, lieutenants and sergeants, if there is no military discipline observed? The men should be put on post and relieved in regular military parlance; as it now stands it can be viewed in no other light than a costly ornament with corrupting tendencies. It is high time public attention should be awakened concerning it, and endeavor to amend or abolish it, that is, if the people have the power.

Yours, A DOCTOR.

THE ST. REGIS INDIANS.

Interesting Account of the St. Regis Indians in Northern New-York.

ST. REGIS—ITS HISTORY, SUPERSTITIONS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Indian village of St. Regis, on the River St. Lawrence, is divided by the 45th line of north latitude, the church and greater part of the village being in Canada, while a scattered population extends over their reservation in the town of Bombay, in Franklin County, New-York, comprising about one-third of the entire native and half-breed population of the settlement.

Few places are more delightfully situated than this. It lies at the head of Lake St. Francis, just below the foot of the Long Sault rapid, on a point between the mouths of the St. Regis and Racket Rivers, by the aid of which in former times the natives in their light canoes could penetrate far into the interior, and have access to the finest hunting-grounds in the country, and which afforded in their immediate vicinity the choicest fish in abundance. If to these be added a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and ready access by way of the great river to the most remote regions of the interior, it must be admitted that the location was judiciously chosen, and that its first settlers must have enjoyed peculiar advantages.

The village was settled by Father ANTOINE GORDON, a Jesuit priest from Caughnewaga, near Montreal, in 1760, with a colony of Mohawk Iroquois, who had, some seventy years before, been induced to join the French in Canada. A few families had located in the vicinity previously, but nothing was done towards permanent settlement, until GORDON arrived with a large number of savages, and took possession of the place—which, from the patron saint of the day of their arrival, was named St. Regis. The natives call it Akwissasne,—"where the partridge drums,"—perhaps from the abundance of these birds, or more probably from the circumstance that in Winter, when the river freezes, there is often heard a rumbling sound from the passage underneath of masses of ice from the open rapids above. The "anchor ice" thus accumulating, often causes a sudden breaking up and overflow, attended with a fearful crash, the waters flowing over the banks in alarming violence, at times destroying lives, and often doing great damage to buildings near the river.

From its origin to the present day, St. Regis has been the seat of a Catholic mission—GORDON being, in 1775, succeeded by DENAUT, and afterwards by L'ARCHAMBAULT, R. MCDONNELL, RINFRET, ROUTH, J. MARCOUX, N. DUPEE SR, J. BALLIS and F. X. MARCOUX—the last named of whom has resided in the village since 1830. The distinction of bands, as the Wolf, Great Turtle, Little Turtle, Bear and Plover, into which they are divided, is the only trace of their national customs that they may now be said to retain.

Until the War of 1812, they were governed by twelve chiefs chosen for life, sharing equally among them the annuities and presents of the two Governments. The war created a distinction, which still continues, having descended on the male line from the parties as they were formed at that period.

The American Indians have for many years been governed by three Trustees elected annually, while the British party continued the former government until it was broken up in June of the present year, by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, it having been found that the tenure for life led to many abuses of trust on the part of the Chiefs. These people have made but little progress in civilization, beyond the adoption of the dress of the whites, and the attainment of a few elementary modes of cultiveting the soil. The mechanic arts are unknown among them. It is instructive to trace the origin of names and the recognition of personal and social rights in the transition state of society here observed; for, although they are recognized by both Governments as tenants in common, having no individual right of soil, yet there has arisen among them a code, which, without the sanction of a statute, has not less an obligation by common consent upon those who come within its influence. The title or claim of British or American party, follows the father, and is lost by the woman upon marriage, when she acquires that of her husband.

A white man, upon marrying an Indian woman, acquires no right in those lands or immunities; nor does the woman lose any of her rights in land and children. But a white woman marrying an Indian acquires for herself and children the rights of her husband. If the husband be white, the oldest male child is considered the head of the family for receiving annuities. If there are no children, the wife is thus considered.

Any Indian, or white intermarried and living with them, may take up as much of woodland as he can clear and cultivate, which may be sold or devised to any one of the tribe whether British or American. He cannot, however, appropriate woodland to the exclusion of any Indian from the cutting of timber, of which they have the common right to cut and take off, as well for their own use as for sale.

Pasturage is in common—there being on the reservation from one to two thousand acres of cleared lands, besides woodland and tracts that, from neglect, have been overgrown with bushes. Every person may keep in these commons as much stock as he pleases, and the chiefs sometimes admit the cattle of farmers in the vicinity, on being paid a stipulated price.

American Indians may reside on the island or other lands of the tribe in Canada, and British Indians may, in like manner, hold lands in the State of New-York, without losing their rights or distinction of party.

Other Indians may be admitted to their rights with the consent of the chiefs; and a person may change his party with the general approbation of those among whom he is received, but not otherwise.

The distinction of bands descends on the female side from mother to son. Since the discontinuance of the election of chiefs, this distinction has no practical application, but formerly each band was entitled to elect three chiefs, (the Plover and Little Turtle voting together,) and a vacancy only be filled by the band in which it occurred.

The property of a father, upon death, is equally divided among his children, but formerly it was held that the household goods belonged to the daughters, while the land belonged to the sons.

The British Indians receive rents for lands sold to Governments, or leased for long periods, and presents of blankets, cloth, powder, shot and firearms, but of late some of the latter have been withheld, and the tribe have been notified that these presents will soon be discontinued altogether.

The American party draw an annuity of some $2,100, and rents from lands leased for a few years, which, unless renewed, will soon revert, under cultivation and with improvements. The total amount of land belonging to these Indians in the State of New-York is about 12,000 acres.

There are at the present time 643 British Indians, sharing in the rents and presents of that Government, and 535 American Indians, participating in the annuities paid by the State of New-York, making the total number 1,178. Of these, 420 reside within this State, of whom 88 are of the British party.

The census of this tribe recently taken by Dr. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, first Clerk of the Census Department of the Secretary's Office, shows the following statistics of those living south of the provincial line:

Number of dwallings	67	Persons over 21 who cannot read	117
Number of families	87	Persons who can read Iroquois	65
Number of males	209	Catholics	389
Number of females	211	Methodists	49
Born in Can. St. Regis.	179	Belong to Wolf band.	196
Born in Lake of Two Mountains	13	Belong to Clover band.	89
Born in Caughnawaga.	9	Belong to Little Turtle band	41
Born in Northwest	2	Belong to Big Turtle band	22
Born in St. Francois	1	Belong to Beaver band.	21
Born elsewhere in Canada	9	Acres cultivated, exclusive of pasture	1,304
Born in State of N. Y.	207	No. of cows owned	72
Married	153	No. of horses owned	103
Widowed	13	Bush. of wheat raised in 1855	1,010
Farmers	59	Bush. of Corn raised in 1854	798
Hunters	2		
Children bet. 4 and 21 who attend school	53		
Children bet. 4 and 21 who do not attend	89		

For several years these people have been on the increase, and had not their numbers been repeatedly reduced by the ravages of cholera, small-pox and other epidemics, they would have nearly doubled in numbers since the war of 1812.

A striking illustration of the rate of increase may be inferred from the fact, that of the 420 living within this State, 250 are under twenty years of age. Marriages are usually contracted at that age, and sterility is almost unknown.

In view of these facts, it becomes a matter of grave importance whether it be not the duty of our Government to bestow attention upon the improvement and elevation of these people to that degree of intelligence which will fit them for becoming Christians and citizens, by the introduction of learning, and especially of a knowledge of the English language; a practical education of the youth, in the duties of the farmer and the house-keeper, an appreciation of the comforts of *home*, with the habits of industry necessary for the attainment of those conveniences which distinguish civilized life, and that emulation in labor so essential to prosperity and happiness.

There are at present two schools supported by the State, at which but few of the children attend, and those few with very little benefit. The system needs reforming, and until a different and more efficient method is adopted, there can be little hope of improvement.

H.

Life of Washington in Modern Greek.

A CARD.

For the information of travelers who, when in Greece, have contributed for the publication of the "Life of Washington in Modern Greek," the subscriber is happy to state that the work is ready to be printed at Athens, in an edition of three thousand copies.

To accompany this, the American Sunday School Union, whose book is the one translated, has generously granted the impressions of its newest engravings, together with a map of the thirteen original States, prepared expressly for the Greek edition.

When we advertised this forthcoming work, it was hailed by the Greek press at Athens in the most flattering terms.

RUFUS T. BUSH,
American Baptist Missionary at Athens.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE IRISH FILLIBUSTERS IN CINCINNATI.

THEIR EXAMINATION.

The Address and Oath of the Robert Emmet Club.

From the Cincinnati Times, Jan. 8.

Yesterday afternoon the room of the District Court was crowded with spectators anxious to listen to the examination of the parties charged with violating the Neutrality Laws of this Government, by raising an armed company for the purpose of interfering with one of the Provinces of Great Britain. The names of the parties were called, which are as follows: Wm. G. Halpin, David Ready, Samuel Lumsden, John Hudson, James Murphy, J. W. Burke, John McGroarty, Bartholomew O'Keefe, Edward Kenifeck, Thomas Tiernon, Michael Normans, and Owen B. Faridy, who were represented by Attorney's MALLON, PLATT and O'NEAL—Mr. HALPIN appearing in his own behalf.

The British Minister, Mr. ROWCROFT, occupied a seat close to Messrs. SAGE and PROMASCO, frequently conversing with these gentlemen, who appeared on the part of the State, in the absence of the District-Attorney.

Mr. SAGE stated in a brief manner what they would prove, claiming that the defendants should be held over for violating the 6th section of the Act of Congress of 1818, the penalty attached to which is a fine of $3,000, and imprisonment not more than three years; and in the course of his remarks read the following Address, which, he said, was issued by the Society of which the defendants were members, entitled "The Robert Emmet Emigrant Aid Society."

ADDRESS OF THE ROBERT EMMET BRANCH OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF OHIO TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE BUCKE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Macaulay's History of England.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Vols. III. and IV. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Here is a further and important installment of that great historical work, which Mr MACAULAY has stated to be at once the business and pleasure of his Magnum Opus, of which it is difficult to determine whether the soaring genius or the patient industry of the author is most to be noted and admired. Years of research have been expended upon it and, out of a chaotic mass of materials, a narrative has been constructed at once full and lucid, picturesque and accurate. MACAULAY is conscientiously exact in his statements, though many of his readers will be dissatisfied, no doubt, with some of his deductions. In these volumes, as in the two earlier ones, published never six years ago, he freely enunciates his own opinions, even when at variance with those generally received by the world. We find the same unmitigated and undisguised contempt for the bigotry, obstinacy, and folly of JAMES, the same strong admiration of the sagacity, statesmanship, and bravery of WILLIAM of Nassau. Here, also, is a full eulogy of the personal character of Queen MARY—a keen appreciation of the distinguishing traits of the leading statesmen of the era whose history he relates—an augmented condemnation of the double-dealing and compound treachery of Marlborough—a renewal of the open and implied condemnation of WILLIAM PENN'S time-serving and more than suspicious conduct MACAULAY, in these new volumes, speaking of public men and public events, is consistent with himself, unmoved by the hostile criticism to which portions of his own work have been subjected.

Strange as it may seem, we suspect that his great difficulty has sprung from the abundance of his materials. The archives of the Foreign Offices in Paris and the Hague, as well as in London, have been freely thrown open to his scrutiny. The vast collections of historical correspondence and other valuable manuscripts in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, have been equally at his command. What are called the MACKINTOSH MSS. (consisting of authenticated copies of important original and unpublished papers made for the use of the late Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who long meditated and largely prepared for the composition of a great English history) have been unrestrictedly placed in his hands. The inedited papers and letters which the successors of the great statesmen of the Revolution of 1688 have carefully preserved among their family archives, have been largely and liberally intrusted to one who has given so many and such ample proofs of his ability and prudence in the using of such documents. The possessors of curious and valuable MSS. memoirs, have been equally liberal in confiding them to him, and have thus enabled him to check, correct, or corroborate, many statements which have gained credence in these later years, chiefly because they had been printed at or not long after the time to which they refer. The correspondence between the United Provinces' (Holland) President in London and his employers, have been freely used, as well as similar communications from reliable agents to the Courts of Paris, Madrid and Vienna. The files of historical and biographical documents, known as the STUART MSS., (which include an Autobiography, and Memoirs of his own Times, by JAMES II.,) have been largely drawn upon; while, on the other hand, the whole correspondence of WILLIAM, with his tried friend and trusted favorite, BENTINCK, (Earl, and finally, Duke of PORTLAND,) have been made use of to a large extent. Mr. MACAULAY's own library, which is rich in English history and biographies, has been largely drawn upon, no doubt, for this work, and we see that the treasures of the Bodleian, the British Museum, and the leading Continental Collections have also been explored. Possessors of curious or rare books, pamphlets and letters bearing upon the time and events which he has employed himself in chronicling, have freely lent them to Mr. MACAULAY. Last, but not least, he has had at his command the important Collection of party pamphlets relating to the Revolution, its causes, and its actors, which was made by desire of GEORGE III., and presented to the British Museum by his son and successor. This collection includes the newsletters [illegible] from May [illegible] which [illegible] the Press [illegible] extensively copied, and, for the first time, thought thrown into printed words was free.

From two foot-notes in these new volumes, some idea of the fag-work by which this history was built up may be obtained, but the diamond, which is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, requires more amount of labor to polish it than any other gem. Speaking of the temper of the two great parties in England immediately after, on the decree of the Convention, WILLIAM and MARY had been recognized and proclaimed as King and Queen, Mr. MACAULAY says:

"Here, and in many other places, I abstain from citing authorities, because my authorities are too numerous to cite. My notions of the temper and relative position of political and religious parties in the reign of WILLIAM III. have been derived, not from any single work, but *from thousands of forgotten tracts, sermons, and satires*; in fact, from *a whole literature which is mould-ring in old libraries.*"

In a subsequent note he says:

"There is a noble and, I suppose, unique Collection of the newspapers of WILLIAM'S reign in the British Museum. *I have turned over every page in that Collection.*"

The words which we have here put into italics convey the idea of months and years of patient labor among the most unsatisfactory records that the literature of the closing year of the Seventeenth Century can supply.

Nor is it alone from libraries and manuscripts, great as may be the quantity of information they contain, that MACAULAY has obtained the materials for this history. As in the former volumes, his personal familiarity with the West of England gave additional force and reality to his descriptions of MONMOUTH'S campaign, and JEFFREY'S Bloody Assizes, so, in the further portion of the history now published, considerable *vraisemblance* has been given to the various narratives by his having made himself acquainted with the different localities of which he has to write; to this we are indebted for his word-paintings of magnificent Versailles, of picturesque Edinburgh, of the gloomy valley of Glencoe, of the busy industry of Belfast, of the unique beauty of the vicinity of Killarney, of the local features of Oldbridge, where the battle of the Boyne was fought, and of the various seats of the nobility visited by WILLIAM, in his progress through England, after the death of MARY.

The present volumes, containing nearly 1,300 closely printed pages, carry on the history from the early part of 1687, when WILLIAM and MARY were solemnly proclaimed King and Queen in London, to the close of 1697, when, after a succession of trials, troubles, and encounters at home and abroad, WILLIAM returned to England, an undoubted conqueror, his authority acknowledged throughout the Dominions over which he had been placed as ruler, and his right to the Crown recognized, all over the rest of Europe, by the Treaty of Ryswick. The history, as such, naturally falls into several divisions; such as the internal government of the country, the opposition in Scotland and Ireland, to the new *régime*; the manner in which that opposition was put down partly by the sword and partly by policy; the succession of Jacobite plots, (with the actual complicity of JAMES, in many instances,) against the authority and even the life of WILLIAM; the mode in which the National Legislature, framing a Bill of Rights, secured the Crown to WILLIAM and MARY, placed Constitutional limits to the power of the British Sovereign; the progress of religious and political toleration; the attempts of foreign powers to aid the deposed JAMES STUART in his efforts to re-establish himself upon the throne from which he had fled in a cowardly manner; the Continental wars in which England became involved by the French King siding with JAMES; the terrible commercial and monetary crisis through which the country passed while engaged in that warfare in which blood and treasure were wasted like water poured out upon the earth; and the long exciternent in which Europe was plunged by the unsettled condition of England, during the nine years between the abdication of JAMES and the general recognition of WILLIAM.

Incidental, and scarcely of less importance, are other subjects, such as the passing of the first Mutiny Bill, and the establishment of a standing army; the campaign of JAMES in Ireland; the sharp contest at arms in Scotland; the massacre of Glencoe; the reintroduction of TITUS OATES, that plague-spot on humanity; the contests between High Church and Low Church; the rise and progress of Parliamentary corruption in England; the secret dealings of the Whigs with the deposed King; the career of WILLIAM in Ireland; the descent of a French force on England; the treaty of Limerick; the naval victory of LA HOGUE, following the defeat of England on her own seas; the particulars of three campaigns on the Continent; the commencement of the National Debt,—the Establishment of the liberty of the Press, with the rise and progress of newspapers,—the formation of the first regular Ministry in England,—the establishment of the Bank of England—the death of MARY, and her national endowment of Greenwich Hospital for discharged seamen,—the money crisis of 1696, followed by the reform of the currency and the first cause of Exchequer Bills,—and, above all, the fatuity and intolerance of JAMES.

These are the leading and important topics treated of in these volumes, which contain nothing so powerful as the sketch, (in Vol. I.) of England a few years before the Revolution of 1688,—of the adventures and disastrous career of MONMOUTH,—of the Trial of the Seven Bishops,—of the Bloody Assizes—of WILLIAM'S reception in England. They do contain, however, a greater continuity of well-sustained narratives, with, above all, a succession of pen-Portraits of the eminent persons of the time. Foremost among these are MARLBOROUGH, with full proof of his treachery to WILLIAM, even while trusted and employed by him,—of DANBY, HALIFAX, NOTTINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, BURNET, TILLOTSON, TYRCONNEL, DALRYMPLE, MELVILLE, DUNDEE, SCHOMBERG, the gallant SARSFIELD, Bishop KEN, Dr. SHERLOCK, LOWTHER, WILLIAM PENN, CARMARTHEN, GEORGE FOX, RUSSELL, GODOLPHIN, LOUVOIS and LUXEMBURG, SUNDERLAND, POWLES, MONTAGUE, WHARTON, Archbishop TENNISON, LEEDS, MONMOUTH, Queen MARY, Princess ANNE, LOUIS XIV, and many more. They are vivid, faithful, and full of interest. There is no better character-painter than MACAULAY.

In the delineation of two leading personages—WILLIAM III. and MARLBOROUGH—no pains have been spared by MACAULAY. Of the former, he is the warm eulogist, strongly praising his character and conduct as a man and a monarch, exalting the conciliatory policy by which he effected so much—the clemency which he extended to conquered opponents—the sagacity with which he conducted England's relations with foreign powers—the tenacity with which he carried out (as far as the temper of the times allowed) his ideas of religious toleration—the gallantry which he constantly exhibited in war—the firmness with which he adhered to his friends—and, despite the constitutional coldness of his temperament and manners, the strength and purity of his domestic affections. The historian, in very truth, can scarcely exaggerate the character of WILLIAM. It is not too much to say that, under the circumstances, and at the time, no other men could have retained the Crown which had fallen to him by the misconduct and on the flight of JAMES II. On one hand, the most powerful monarch of his time (LOUIS XIV.) was in arms against him; and in Ireland and Scotland he had to fight for victory, while, throughout England, a strong party opposed and plotted against him, and the majority of his own Ministers were actually in treasonable correspondence with the deposed monarch. WILLIAM is undoubtedly the hero of MACAULAY'S "Æneid."

On the other hand, "the villain of the piece," on the historian's showing, is MARLBOROUGH—the double traitor. In a few words we have the key to the character of this bold, bad man, and gallant and fortunate soldier. MACAULAY says: "Avarice is rarely the vice of a young man: it is rarely the vice of a great man; but MARLBOROUGH was one of the few who have, in the bloom of youth, loved lucre more than wine or women, and who have, at the height of greatness, loved lucre more than power or fame. All the precious gifts which nature had lavished on him he valued chiefly for what they would fetch. At twenty, he made money of his beauty and his vigor. At sixty, he made money by his genius and his glory." That such a man, even when trusted by WILLIAM, should have conspired to betray him, is not strange. The proof, in the handwriting of JAMES, is cited by MACAULAY, and testifies the condemnation so freely passed upon him.

We have not made extracts from these volumes. They would imperfectly convey an adequate opinion of the whole. The work will not only maintain, but expand, the character of its author. The style, as usual, is brilliant, though the habitual construction of many sentences gives them a rough involvement which is rather unrythmical. It will be remarked, however, that the frequent and unpleasant recurrence of the disjunctive "But", as the commencing word of about one sentence out of three in the former volumes, is much avoided here.

The work, which is well paluted and low priced, has an excellent index to each volume. This is a most desirable, necessary and valuable appendage.

Sundry extracts in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* have favorably prepared the public for *Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques*, by JOHN PHŒNIX. The author, whoever he may be, is a wit as well as a humorist, and his book is one of the liveliest of the season. The man who can read and look on the specimen of *Phœnix's Pictorial* with a grave countenance deserves to be lynched. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

REDFIELD has brought out *The Border Beagles*, a Tale of the Mississippi, as one of the complete series of W. GILMORE SIMMS' prose fictions, with illustrations by DARLEY. It is, in some respects, a sequel to *Richard Hurdis*, and the author pledges himself to the truth of his historic scenes and characters. Inasmuch as the story has more light and fewer shades than its immediate precursor, we rather give it the preference. Both make a powerful romance.

Nellie of Truro, by the author of *Vara*, or *The Child of Adoption*, has been issued by CASTER & BROTHERS, New-York. Without being a religious novel, it has a direct religious aim, which is the guiding principle throughout. This serious tone must by no means be taken as indicatory that the book is dull. On the contrary, we have found variety, liveliness, and incident mingled in its scenes, the locality of which is American.

Ailsford; a Family History, by the author of *John Drayton*, is the new volume of "The Library of Standard Novels" now being issued by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. It is a touching story of domestic life, in "the Old Country," of which the principal hero is a schoolmaster and an author. The scene principally lies in Scotland, England and Germany, and the novel is well written and crowded with interest.

The Russian Empire—Its Resources, Government and Policy—looks at the dominions, means and position of the Czar, from an American point of view. Entering minutely into the causes and progress of the war, the author exercises ability and ingenuity in showing that the success of the Allies would tend to perpetuate and extend misrule in Europe. (Cincinnati: MOORE, WILSTACH & KEYS.)

The Mysterious Story-Book, published by the APPLETONS, and tastefully illustrated, is introduced by a recommendatory preface by Miss SEDGWICK, for which there was no occasion, inasmuch as the book is so well written that, without any extraneous aid, it ought to make its way among young people. The scenes and characters are American, and executed with spirit and truth.

The Heart of Mabel Ware is a domestic romance of more than ordinary merit and interest—contemplative and sometimes even pathetic—trusting more to well-drawn character than to startling interest. Now and then (as in the duel-scene) the author shows that he could write with power, if he pleased. (New-York: J. C. DERBY.)

Ella; or, Morning over a New Leaf, is the third of what is called the *Aimwell Stories*, which, judging from this example, appear intended, and well calculated to instruct, as well as to amuse. We took the book up by chance, and got so much interested in Ella Preston, her family, and friends, that we did not put it down in a hurry. Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

The Child-Wife, containing the affecting story of "Dora Spenlow and Agnes Wickfield, continued by "David Copperfield," is full of pathetic interest, and will be read with pleasure and advantage by young people. Published by J. S. REDFIELD, New-York.

Ainsworth's Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts, containing the life and death of the Duke of MONMOUTH, (son of CHARLES II by LUCY WATERS,) has been republished by T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, and is a historical romance of much interest.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The New Appointments, &c.

James Irving Rejected.

THE SUPERVISORS IN A HOBBLE.

The Mayor Indignant.

SPORT IN PROSPECT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening: President BARKER in the Chair. The lobbies were densely crowded during the evening, anxiety being the uppermost feeling. The nominations were to be acted upon, and the Candidates, Heads of Departments and all the outsiders, were on hand early, and stayed late to see the fun out. The results were not altogether such as had been hoped for, a number of the nominees having been summarily laid on the table, by a strict party vote. Among the rejected was James Irving, who was nominated to the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. During the evening, several Communications from Departments were received and ordered to be printed.

WIDENING OF BATTERY-PLACE DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

A communication was received from Comptroller Flagg in relation to the widening of Battery-place, accompanied by an opinion of the Corporation Counsel. The Comptroller informs the Common Council that the action proposed is illegal in its nature, and argues the case. We glean the points:

In November, 1853, a resolution passed the two Boards, directing the Street Commissioner to widen Battery-place and set back the Battery railing. The Mayor vetoed this resolution, but on Dec. 31, following, it was again passed by a two-thirds vote. The Comptroller objected to the execution of the resolution at the time it passed, as inconsistent with the tenure by which the City holds title to the Battery grounds. (Document No. 7, Board of Assistants, July 5 1853; and Dec. 24, Aldermen, May 21, 1855 give a history of the title of the City to the Battery, and its extension.) In December, 1855, the Street Commissioner advertised for sealed bids for widening the street; but when the day for opening bids arrived, the Comptroller objected to any action in the matter, for a similar reason to that assigned in his original objection. It is not proposed in the resolution to assess private property, and the appropriation for lands and piers for 1855 is entirely exhausted, and that for 1856 is not yet passed upon. Mr. FLAGG declares that the work must be done, if at all, by a grant from the Legislature. He discovered in the rapid widening of the diagram attached to the report to the Common Council, an indication that a ferry and a pier are in contemplation. These privileges, if desired, can only be secured by sale at public auction.

Mr. DILLON, Corporation Counsel, sends a long opinion, reviewing the subject at length. His decision is like that of Mr. Flagg. The conclusion is: "In my opinion, therefore, the contract authorized by the resolution of the Common Council, would violate the laws of 1790 and 1821, and you are out bound to aid its extension by attending at the opening of the bids."

HICKS & BERRY'S WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASE.

Another communication from the Comptroller related to Hicks & Berry's grant for a ferry to Williamsburg, from pier No. 35 East River, was received, briefly debated and ordered to be printed. It was sent in answer to a resolution of inquiry whether the parties had complied with the terms of their lease. This ferry lease was granted to Hicks & Berry in Dec., 1852. Court proceedings were followed by an injunction. The Comptroller says it could not be expected that the lessees would move in the matter until the injunction is removed. Alderman STERR moved that the Brooklyn Ferry Company be directed to start the ferry from Catherine-street to South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg. This resolution and the one attached to the reports with the grant, were ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Public Administrator (PETER B. SWEENEY) was presented. It is a mass of names and figures, and nothing beside. The Administrator states that *sixteen suits* for the settlement of estates are now pending.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

In the latter part of the evening came the tug of war. The budget of nominations from the Departments of Repairs and Supplies and Streets, was called up by Alderman CLANCY of the Sixth Ward, and the nominations acted upon separately. The Commissioners made the following nominations—we indicate opposite each name the disposition made of it:

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Superintendent of Repairs.—Alexander Ward—laid on the table.

Superintendent of Pavements.—Henry C. Woolley—laid on the table.

Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.—James Irving—rejected, 12 to 7.

Clerk to Commissioner.—John O'Toole—laid on the table.

Assistant Clerk.—Isaac G. Seixas—confirmed. 1 confirmed, 1 rejected, 3 laid over.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

Deputy Street Commissioner.—Charles Turner—confirmed.

Collector of Assessments.—Joseph R. Taylor—confirmed.

In the discussions which followed the announcement of each of these names, the party spirit of the Board made its first development. When the vote was called for on Mr. Irving's nomination,

Alderman FULMER, (K. N.,) new member from the Sixteenth Ward, opposed the nomination, on the ground that he was totally unfit for the place. The office of Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings is one that involves large expenditures of money and consequently is one that requires a practical man, thoroughly acquainted with that branch of business. Mr. Irving he considered practically incompetent. The Alderman wished it to be understood that so long as he had a voice in this Board, he should vote for no man for office who was not thoroughly qualified.

Mr. TUCKER, (Whig and K. N.,) Eighth Ward, was likewise constrained to vote against Mr. Irving, who was a very good butcher, and would do better to stick to that pursuit.

Mr. CLANCY, (Democrat,) Sixth Ward, was moved to admiration of the consistency of the gentleman of the Sixteenth and Eighth, and indulged in reflections upon the removal of Mr. Chambers, the Deputy Clerk of the last Board, who was a practical mechanic, and yet a competent Clerk of the Board. He claimed that Mr. Irving need not be a mechanic to be Superintendent of Buildings.

Mr. CLANCY was called to order by Alderman FULLER and Alderman TUCKER, but declared that he had the floor, and had his say. It was a sore point, he knew, and he let it go by.

The Board confirmed the nomination of Mr. Seixas, 18 to 1. Mr. O'Toole was laid on the table, 11 to 8.

The lobby was very much exercised.

The following is the vote on Irving's rejection:

YEAS—Messrs. Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Steers, Monehan, Herrick, Drake 7.

NAYS—Messrs. Conklin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Briggs, Parker, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine, Varian—12.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brown, Moser, McConkey—3.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST AND ALDERMAN DRAKE.

The indefatigable "Sage of Bloomingdale" has formally protested against the occupancy of the seat of the Twenty-second Ward by Aldermen WM. B. DRAKE. His protest was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen VARIAN, Democrat; TUCKER, Whig and K. N.; and VALENTINE, Whig and K. N.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

The President announced that he had not had time to propose a list of the Committees of the Board for the coming year, but announced that on Finance, on account of its importance. It is composed as follows:

Committee on Finance—Aldermen VOORHIS, Chairman, Ninth Ward, Whig and K. N.; HARRICK, Nineteenth Ward, Soft; and FULMER, Sixteenth Ward, K. N.

The Board adjourned until Monday, after considering one or two small papers from the Council.

Political Constitution of the New Board.

The following is the political complexion of the Board for 1856. Twelve Whigs and Know-Nothings will have every thing pretty much their own way.

Wards.	Members.	Politics.	Term Expires.
1	Josiah W. Brown	Democrat	1857
2	Hiram Corwin	Whig and K. N.	1858
3	Samuel H. Moser	Whig and K. N.	1857
4	Bartholomew Healey	Democrat	1858
5	Dr. R. Hoffmire	Democrat	1857
6	John Clancy	Democrat	1858
7	Charles Fox	Whig and K. N.	1857
8*	William Tucker	Whig and K. N. (R)	1858
9	Peter P. Voorhis	Whig and Reform	1857
10	Jemee Griffiths	Know-Nothing	1858
11	James R. Steers	Democrat	1857
12	David S. Jackson	Democrat	1858
13	John H. Briggs	Know-Nothing	1857
14	Peter Monaghan	Democrat	1858
15	Mr. President	Whig and K. N.	1857
16	Peter Fulmer	Know-Nothing	1858
17	Nathan C. Ely	Whig and K. N.	1857
18	J. H. Valentine	Whig and K. N.	1858
19	Anson Herrick	Democrat	1857
20	Wm. McConkey	Democrat	1858
21	George W. Varian	Democrat	1857
22*	William B. Drake	Whig and K. N.	1858

Whig and Know-Nothing, 12; Democrats, 10.

*Elected.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A Unique Scene.

The new Board of Supervisors met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but did not organise; the Democratic members of the Board, with the exception of Alderman JACKSON, failing to appear, *and the Mayor and Recorder both absent.* Twelve members waited for one hour, and then Mr. ELY, the newly elected President, took the chair, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to go below and hunt up the missing members, and ordered the roll of absentees to be called.

The following members answered to their names:

Supervisor Corwin, Second Ward.
Supervisor Fox, Seventh Ward.
Supervisor Tucker, Eighth Ward.
Supervisor Voorhis, Ninth Ward.
Supervisor Griffiths, Tenth Ward.
Supervisor Jackson, Twelfth Ward.
Supervisor Briggs, Thirteenth Ward.
Supervisor Parker, Fifteenth Ward.
Supervisor Fulmer, Sixteenth Ward.
Supervisor Ely, Seventeenth Ward.
Supervisor Valentine, Eighteenth Ward.
Supervisor Drake Twenty-second Ward.

ABSENTEES.

Supervisor Brown, First Ward.
Supervisor Moser, Third Ward.
Supervisor Healy, Fourth Ward.
Supervisor Hoffmire, Fifth Ward.
Supervisor Clancy, Sixth Ward.
Supervisor Steers, Eleventh Ward.
Supervisor Monaghan, Fourteenth Ward.
Supervisor Herrick, Nineteenth Ward.
Supervisor McConkey, Twentieth Ward.
Supervisor Varian, Twenty-first Ward.

When the absentees were announced,

Mr. ELY announced that he had received a communication from Mr. MOSER, of the Third Ward, stating that he was confined to his house by serious illness; but that if the Chairman deemed his presence necessary, he would go to the Board, in defiance of his physician's prohibition, if a carriage were sent for him. Mr. ELY stated that he had not thought it proper to place the Supervisor's life in peril and then inquired the reporters to note the fact that the remainder of the absentees were gentlemen who saw fit, from party reasons, to block the wheels of Government. With the single exception of the Supervisor of the Twelfth Ward, no Supervisor was then present, he said, who was supposed *to belong to the Democratic Party.* No quorum being present, the Board of Supervisors must stand adjourned.

The Board accordingly broke up, in the midst of great confusion and a very Babel of tongues.

The Mayor and the Board of Supervisors—Legislation Dead-Locked.

The position of affairs in the Board of Supervisors is a very curious one. When the new Board came into office, at the beginning of the year, its first official act was to oust the Mayor from the Chair, which he had occupied by courtesy during the preceding year, and to elect in his place, as presiding officer of the Board, Mr. NATHAN C. ELY, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. The Mayor, evidently inclining to the opinion that this act was intended as a direct insult to himself, now declines to meet with the Board at all; and in this course he is sustained by the Recorder and all the Democratic members of the Board, with a single exception, (Alderman JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward.) The difficulty reached a crisis last night. The Board of Supervisors met for the transaction of its ordinary business, but neither the Mayor nor Recorder appeared, and a quorum of members could not be obtained. So the Whig members set out their hour, patiently awaiting His Honor's coming, and, being disappointed in that expectation, of necessity, adjourned without day.

The question that is suggested, in connection with this quarrel, is, whether the Mayor has any right to retire in dudgeon from a body which can not act legally in his absence and that of the Recorder, simply on the ground that he only should be the presiding officer. The statute provides that the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors shall be legal only when the Mayor or the Recorder of the City are present; these officers forming an integral part of the body. In case the Recorder persists, and the Mayor holds out, and the majority of the Board is stubborn, the prospect ahead is particularly black.

It is currently whispered, about the City Hall, that the true reason lies in a nut-shell. Last year, the Mayor was put into the Chair as a matter of mere courtesy, when there was a clear Whig vote of 14 members, and the recompense was the appointment of two Democrats to one Whig on all the Committees of the Board. This year, the Whigs are again ahead, having 12 votes, and so have tried an experiment. The Mayor is understood to be highly indignant at what he considers to be a personal indignity. The choice of President, especially, is apt to produce peculiar sensations in the mind of His Honor, he and Alderman ELY being anything but Locum companions.

In the meantime, the financial business of the City is at a complete stand-still. The Board of Supervisors can only be summoned in two ways;—one, by an order of the Mayor, who is clearly determined not to give it; and the second, by the Clerk of the Board, upon the written request of thirteen members. Should the Democratic minority hold out, the requisite number cannot be made up. We submit that the Mayor is not justified by the nature of the case in interposing obstacles to the transaction of the public business.

City Appointments.

There was great excitement in the Board of Aldermen last evening, arising out of the nominations for City officers. The lobby was crowded, and very ambitious of distinction. Our report of the proceedings tells the story. Of all the nominees, but three were confirmed. Several were laid on the table. JAMES IRVING, nominated by Commissioner SELAH for the post of Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, was rejected by an emphatic vote. It was argued that IRVING was no practical man, but a butcher, knowing nothing of the business that Mr. SELAH cut out for him, and so he was cast out. The nominations of Street Commissioner TAYLOR were both confirmed—Mr CHARLES TURNER as Deputy Commissioner, (a reappointment,) and the Commissioner's father, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, as Collector of Assessments, a comfortable, jolly, three-years' berth, said to be worth $7,000 or $8,000 a year. While the Board cogitates over the balance of Mr. SELAH'S nominations, the wheels don't run smoothly, and business stagnates.

George Law Didn't Pay a Dollar Towards It.

Mr. EDITOR: *Sir:* In perusing the columns of the DAILY TIMES, of Jan. 9, I was somewhat surprised to see a statement in your paper, assuring the public that GEORGE LAW had given a thousand dollars towards the "National Club Festival." It is not so. Mr. LAW bought *seventeen tickets* at the regular price—three dollars each,—and did not give one dollar towards the expense. I hope that by your kind indulgence, as Presiding Officer of the National Club, I may be allowed in conclusion to state, that the Club has no choice as a body, in regard to the nomination for the Presidency, of the American Party. I claim the right to be master of my own choice—and my brave associates have theirs. Yet I assure you, whoever the American Party nominates, he is our "Standard bearer;" yet till then we will not be inactive; and the same self-sacrificing devotion to Principles shall be our Lemon of Hope, and like the "Spartan band" of olden days, we will meet you again upon the Bridge,—till then we demand justice.

BENJ. VAN RIPER, President of National Club.

Our report of the proceedings at the Academy did not state that Mr. LAW had given "a thousand dollars" towards defraying the cost. What we did say was that such a rumor was afloat, and our Reporter was specially requested to "go it strong" on the announcement. It may nase Mr. VAN RIPER'S mind to know that we refrained from telling all that we heard, and to be assured that a certain Mr. SLAMAN knows all about it, and will doubtless be happy to clear up any difficulties the Club may encounter.

Social Clubs.

In addition to the surprise parties, another fashion of social amusement has come much into vogue, during the past two years, among the pleasure-seekers of the metropolis. Clubs are formed of an equal number of either sex, who meet generally twice a month during the Winter season for purposes of social amusement. These reunions take place at the houses of the lady members, and the gentlemen defray all the expenses. Some of these clubs or "sets" are very exclusive—admitting none to share their pleasures but the "regulars"—while others accord to their members the privilege of inviting their friends. Acting on the principle of moderation in all things, they generally adjourn at 11 o'clock, when each gentleman escorts a lady home, and so ends the matter for that week. Of course a job for the person is expected to grow out of it early.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening in the small chapel of the New-York University. The attendance, owing to the state of the weather, and the request of Governor SEYMOUR not to have the meeting advertised, was very thin, and was chiefly composed of scientific gentlemen.

In consequence of the illness of the President, Dr. HAWKS, at the appointed hour, the Chair was taken by Mr. BARNARD, Vice-President of the Society.

The report was read by Lieut. VIELLE:

The Committee appointed by a resolution of the Society to report on the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of the State of New-York upon the propriety of having a topographical survey made of that State, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The subject of the resolution seemed at first glance, to have a tendency to compromise the very general character of the Society, by apparently limiting the sphere of its influence to a particular State, whereas its province is not only national but it embraces by its name the Western Hemisphere. Nevertheless, the very great necessity for a correct physical map of the United States, no less obvious to every intelligent citizen than to your Committee, which map, it is not probable the General Government will ever supply, rendering it incumbent upon the individual States to survey their respective territories, has suggested to the Committee that upon each separate State the influence of the Society might, with propriety, be brought to bear.

It is not unknown to the Society that within the past century the principal Governments of Europe have set on foot, and some of them have completed, elaborate surveys, which reflect high honor upon the Governments themselves and upon those who executed them. The Ordnance Survey of England, and topographical maps of France and Austria, as tributes to science and works of art, are marks of an enlightened progress which must forever illustrate a distinct period in the history of these nations. The nature of a geodetic survey is such as, from its scope and expense, requires the patronage of Government, but Governments are not always the first to appreciate or to encourage the efforts of science. In this respect it would not be just to compare our own Government with the older nations of Europe. We have during the past century been employed in redeeming a Continent from the wilderness. Labor has been the watch-word, and labor the necessity. While the heads have yearned for knowledge, the hands have been hardened to toil. Under such circumstances we are not to look for that degree of progress in science which we expect to find among an older people. Still, we can point with a just pride to the results so far of a geodetic survey of our coast. Based upon the purest principles of science, it has been conducted with fidelity and industry, and the hydrographic results which it has furnished are of inestimable value, not only to this country, but to the commerce of the world. In prosecuting its labors, it has made, in every State into which its operations extended, the commencement of a topographical map, and has left a basis for its continuation over the whole State. The value of this basis was so obvious to the State of New-Jersey, that that State, in the year 1854, by a legislative appropriation, organized a survey, which has since been prosecuted with vigor, and which, when completed, will give to the State a complete and accurate topographical map, in no wise inferior to the topographical map of France. This map will give to the people of that State a perfect idea of its resources, while, as a consequence, it seems to develop those resources, and to increase the value of land by showing its character, thus returning, by its results, the cost of its execution.

The very marked geological developments which occur in the country, and the vast mineral deposits which have been denied to scarcely any State of the Union, have led in many of the States to scientific examinations more or less thorough, under the patronage of the State Governments. While these examinations and explorations have in many instances exhibited extraordinary results, they have failed, in a great measure, to make these results of practical value, for the want of correct topographical maps, upon which to delineate the geological formations and mineral deposits. This applies with great force to the recent geological survey of the state of New-York. This examination, authorized by the Legislature, was commenced 1836. Its results have not yet all been published. The cost of the whole investigation into the natural history of the State, including printing, engraving, publishing, etc., has been estimated at $300,000, yet a great part of it is rendered useless to a large class of people from the fact that there is no existence no correct topographical map upon which could be delineated the results of these investigations. The most prominent features in all the maps of the State are the County divisions, which, although very well in a political point of view, yet answer no other purpose.

What the people want is a map which will show the relative value of the land in different parts of the State. The cultivated and the uncultivated—the wooded and the cleared, the length and direction of the streams and the extent of the valleys which they drain. The height and character of the hills and mountains, the geological formations to which they belong, and the mineral deposits which they contain. In short, such a map as will enable every citizen to know as much about the whole State as he does of his own immediate neighborhood. Such a map, while it would render available the investigations already made, would increase the value of these investigations in their correct delineations. In view, therefore, of the great value and importance of such a survey to to the State of New-York; in view of the fact that this State, which, from its geographical position and commercial facilities, its extent and wealth, has naturally become the leading State of the Union; has always responded, with a quick intelligence and a praiseworthy liberality, to the appeals of science, and, where the interests of its people were concerned, has never hesitated to take the initiative; and in view, also, of rendering, by her example, the other states of the Union to follow the lead of New-Jersey, your Committee would recommend that a memorial be prepared and signed by the officers of the Society, and presented, through a Committee, to the Legislature of the State of New-York, asking that an appropriation may be made for commencing a geodetic and topographical survey of the State.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
JOHN JAY,
F. A. CONKLING, } Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Governor SEYMOUR was then introduced. He said: While he was Governor of the State, he urged upon the Legislature the necessity of a topographical survey of the State of New-York. Until such a survey was made, the people could not estimate the geographical position of the Empire State; they could not know its resources, or the wealth that lay beneath the surface of its soil. It would add to Science in an eminent degree. It would cause to be turned to advantage the thousand mountain streams that now meander in wasteful prodigality through our forests and valleys, and enrich us by the tonnage which they might give rise to.

The distinguished gentleman said that his chief object was to call attention to the influence which the topography of the State of New-York exercised over the history and commerce of the country. In this connection he described the character of the influence of the Hudson, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Valley of the Mohawk. He showed that the waters which flowed from the State of New-York passed every commercial city of note in the Union except Boston. Twenty-one States, and three-quarters of the Territory of the United States could be traversed without leaving the valleys that originated in this State. Twenty thousand miles of natural navigation could be traversed through the waters which took their origin in New-York; and twenty-five thousand miles of overland traffic by means of railroads. He then proceeded to describe the advantages and the influence, in the course of war, which the vallies of the Mohawk and Upper Hudson exercised, both as regards the Indians, and subsequently when France and England transferred their seat of war to this country. He described the various armies sent here by England under MONTCALM, ABERCROMBIE and Lord AMHERST, to subjugate the colonies of France, followed the war-path of the Indians through those three great vallies, which exercise such powerful influence over our country and fortunes. It is a remarkable coincidence that not only have these vallies been remarkably prominent in a historical point of view, as the scenes of martial exploits, but also that the first weapon captured in the war of the Revolution was taken by ETHAN ALLEN, at Ticonderoga, and the first naval engagement was fought on Lake Champlain, under ARNOLD. All the wars of this country seem to have been carried on upon the principle, that the possession of these vallies would materially affect the whole country. At the present day the provisions that sustain the armies of France and England in the East are borne over these vallies,—the thousands of emigrants that weekly land upon our shores pass through them to reach their destination in the far West. He next showed how from the earliest history of the State the population has been cosmopolitan; how its geographical position invited the greatest commercial people in the world to take possession of New-York bay. He spoke of the particular influence exercised by the Hollanders over the destinies of the State, having settled it at a time when their own country was the most conspicuous among the nations of the old world, for literature, liberty and warfare. There was, he said, no country in Europe, no matter how renowned its deeds or inhabitants, to which we could not say, "we can claim kindred with you, your sons are amongst us."

The progress of the State from the period of the revolution was next reviewed. It was the first State where the barising of statutory law was carried into salutary effect. It was the first State where the first steamboat was launched. It was the first State where the first canal was construct-

[illegible] of the [illegible] that now [illegible] the country was built.

He wished that the patriotism of the people of the State of New-York would be aroused, and that a grand monument be erected in one of those valleys commemorative of the great events which occurred within their limits. A monument to succeed on Bunker Hill to remind the citizens of Massachusetts that their State has a grand history. Why is there no monument at Saratoga to remind the New-Yorkers that there freedom's battle was fought and won? He trusted that the slumbering patriotism would be aroused, and that each citizen of

New-York Daily Times.

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Congressional.

Though Congress is so backward at organization, both branches of it exhibit a marvelous alacrity at adjourning. The House having sat up all night on Wednesday, adjourned over on Thursday morning, until Friday. A continuous session did not produce the good results that were anticipated.

In the Senate, yesterday, there was a very healthy and animated debate on the Navy Retiring Board, in which several Senators expressed themselves in very strong and decided terms of disapproval of the action af the Board, and Mr. HALE gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the repeal of the blll under which they acted. There can hardly be a doubt, from the indications in the Senate, that the action of the Board, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President, will be condemned, and that the decisions of the Board will be considerably modified, if not wholly reversed. Mr. MALLORY, the father of the biH, appears to have been the only Senator who spoke in its defence. At the end of the discussion on the Navy Board, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a favorable report was received on the bill for the expenditure of moneys for charitable institutions in the First Senatorial Disrrict, and notice was given of the introdnction of several bills. Five ballots were had in the Assembly for Speaker, without any change in the complexion of the votes, and it was agreed, after a stormy debate, to hold afternoon sessions, commencing to-day.

The English Military System.

We have received a long letter from an Army Officer at West Point, on the snbject of the question at present agitating military circles in England, as to the part taken by Prince ALBERT in sustaining the nnjust privileges accorded to "The Guards. As our correspondent, M. M. B., permits us a discretion, we will, in compliment to him omit the publication of his letter, and, as others might not be equally considerate, we will give him some few items of information, which, considering his position, it may be useful for him to know, especially if he is seized with an unhappy ambition of rushing rashly into print.

In our article we stated that "an aristocratic prefix, *or high connection*," was essential to obtaining a commission in "The Guards." For this fact we need only refer to the debates on Colonel DUNNE'S motion on this subject In the House of Commons last session, and to the editorial on that debate in the *Times*, and to the letters of the *Times'* correspondent. M. M. B. will find in any, or all of these, the exact data of the "high connection" of every officer in the Guards, with the exception of eleven, and these are chiefly Adjutants and officers required to do active duty. There is no greater mistake than that often made by some of our countrymen, that those only with an aristocratic prefix belong to the privileged order. A GOWER, or a HERBERT, or a CAVENDISH, or a HOWARD, ranks higher in social estimation, though without a prefix, than the HANBURYS or LLOYDS, or any such modern nobility with one.

M. M. B. is again totally at fault in his idea of what constitnte "the Guards." The Guards are, *par excellence*, the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Fusileer Guards, and *none others*. For instance, the "Guards' Clnb" in Pall Mall, to take the simplest illustration, consists exclusively of officers and ex-officers of those three corps. And, in speaking of "the Guards" either in military society or in debate in the House of Commons, those three corps alone are meant. The Life Guards (1st and 2d) and the Horse Guards Blue, and the seven Regiments of Dragoon Guards, which M. M. B., with perhaps excnsable ignorance, confounds with "the Guards," are of wholly different *status* and organization, and do not possess any of the privilcges complained of. The first three corps called the Life Gnards and Blues, have one privilege of "the Gnards," that of being confined in service, except during periods of war, to London and Windsor. Indeed, the character of their horses and their huge size and weight of equipment render them wholly unfit for the field except on very special occasions. They number among their officers many of the young nobility, and though they are rather looked on *de haut en bas* by "the Guards," are viewed socially, as bnt little inferiot to them in fashion or position. These corps, "the Life-Gnards" and "Blues," unlike "the Guards," live in barracks and have a common mess.

The other "Dragoon Gnards" to which M. M. B. alludes, are a wholly different corps, and rank far below either "the Guards" or Life Guards and "Blues." The officers are generally sons of rich business men of Manchester or Birmingham, and, from their dullness and want of gallant air, as mnch as from their character of horse and equipment, are known in the service as "the heavies." Indeed they rank not only below all the corps we have mentioned, but also below all the "Light Dragoons" and "the Light Infantry" regiments. They are liable to be sent on foreign service, and the 1st Dragoon Guards was for some years in Canada. When sent to India they are usually changed to Light Dragoons and equipped accordingly. M. M. B.'s notion that men without connection have been treated with just as mnch consideration at the Horse Guards as those of the privileged class is, we regret to say, equally incorrect, as many a brave and bronzed old soldier can tell. The exposures of the *Times* and the cry of indignation they have roused, and the strong protests of snch men as Sir DE LACY EVANS have forced a higher sense of justice, since the war began. It has been our object, as far as we represent pnblic opinion in this conntry, to give our aid in swelling the surge which is fast beating down the monster iniquities of the English system. And we should fancy it would better become an officer of our army to sustain such a movement than to attempt to bolster up an unjust system by statements which display a complete ignorance of the whole matter. Even his smaller data, snch as the nnmber of officers, and "the Dragoon Gnards," being all either in India or the Crimea, are incorrect.

His statement that officers in the line "have all their thousands at command," is almost too absurd for refutation. Except in crack regiments of Light Infantry, like the 43d and 52d, and Fusileers, as the 7th and 23d, the average in the line of officer's income over their pay, as shewn before the Commission, is £100 a year. Many have nothing but their pay, and some mnch beyond £100, bnt that sum is considered ample. Qnarters being provided, the only necessary expense of the officer is mess and the band fund. The latter is bnt trifling. The mess varies in regiments from 1s. and 8d. per day to 2s. and 3d. Wine, of course, is an extra charge, and is taken or not at option, bnt, in a majority of regiments in the line, wine is not introdnced except on Company nights. Snch a thing as an officer changing from the line to "the Guards" to economize, is so mnch the reverse of the fact, that we cannot conceive where M. M. B. could possibly have been crammed with snch a delusion. The lodgings of the Guards alone, usnally In the neighborhood of the Park, cost as mnch as the whole expense of an officer of the line, and it is notorious that every day officers of "the Gnards," who have ontrnn the constable, receive large sums for exchange from wealthy officers of the line who are ambitious of a commission in the crack corps, and the pass to good society which it imparts.

Upon the advantages or evils of the system of brevets in general it is unnecessary to enter. The public complaint in England is that n particular brevet rank is accorded to the Guards, by virtne of their being Gnards, without any service or merit of any description to justify snch nn nnjust distinction, and we fancy the the British people will not permit its further continuance.

We trust that these few remarks may give to M. M. B., or any one who may share in his erroneons notions, a clearer idea of the constitntion of "the Gnards," and the causes of complaint against them. It is the injustice and want of stimulus to merit, which pervades the whole military system of England, that has made it, in the Crimea, notwithstanding the heroic gallantry of officers and men, an admitted failure.

And it is a similar condition of things In our own Naval service, which not only keeps ambitious yonng men from entering the service in its lower ranks, but has rendered necessary the action of the Navy Retiring Board, which has recently caused so much excitement and dissatisfaction among the parties interested.

The Season and Suffering.

The indefatigable E. M. informs us, after careful observation and abstruse calculation, that we are in the midst of a "cold term;" a metorological statement strongly corroborated by general experience, and the thermometer. For days the mercury, in the latter witness, has hovered abont the frigid zone of zero. Blne noses and red faces, and a prevalent pinched and wilted look affecting all ont-door hnmanity, are collateral evideuces of the same phenomenon; and there is, npon the whole, no avoiding the conviction that onr Brooklyn seer is throughly correct and reliable. There is another thermometer, however, that has not the advantage, which it greatly needs, of a reporter so observant and accurate. The variations npon the scalc of charity are keenly felt at all times; and in past years it has been observed that the qnicksilver in that tube is apt to rise as rapidly as the other falls, and to afford the most gratifying indications of warmth and geniality, when the vulgar mercury had crept quite down into the globe of the bottom. This season no snch relation between the two has been noted. The condnctors of our voluntary charities are nnanimons in lamenting the tardiness with which contribntions flow into the poor box. Food is wanted; the price of necessary articles ranging even higher than ever. Clothing is needed, and fuel, and shelter; and never were they less abundantly snpplied than now when the "cold term" is at the keenest. There are real suffering, real hnnger, and pennry, and starvation. There is ample room for the largest labors of charity, and yet charity is sleighriding, and dancing, and visiting, and chnrchgoing, as if all the poor of the City had grown rich since last Winter, and had learned to despise sonp, and look down npon flannel. It is so easy to forget that we always have the poor with us. It is so easy to bear patiently the pangs of other people, until the ontcries of suffering become clamorous and intolerable, and must be silenced.

New-York is a benevolent, money-giving City. No well established claim to its beneficent interference is ever neglected, or treated with less than the liberality it is justly entitled to. Twelve months ago its generosity was taxed hugely, and yielded, abundantly, graciously. It has done its share nobly towards the two cities of the plague in Virginia. No poverty of spirit, or niggardly parsimony, is therefore at the foundation of the present apathetic state of public sympathy. The fault lies in a disposition to generalize too rapidly: the prosperity of the community at large, as contrasted with the gloom and apprehensions of last Winter, is so obvious, that the exceptions, thronging and countless as they are, are quite lost sight of. It is certainly true that workingmen who were then idle are now employed. Shops then deserted and fastened np are now in Industrious operation. Bnt, from these beneficial changes, there is a vast body of women chiefly, and children, who are exempt, whose want of employment, or scanty and unrewarded labor, are unaffected by the better aspect of bank exhibits, or qnotations of stock. There is one fact always sure and constant for them, that food and fuel are at almost unattainable prices, and that to weather the Winter at all, they must forego all human comforts, and scant the meal, and shiver under inadequate covering, and go half-clad. These are the poor we have always with us; they reckon by thousands. For the existence of the class, charity, injndiciously directed, is largely answerable; and to charity it appeals now as urgently as ever for most necessary relief.

It is to be promptly considered whether some portion of the immense machinery of relief employed last year ought not to be set in metion forthwith. It will find no lack of applicants: nor will the necessary funds fail to be forthcoming. And in the meantime the curious inquirer after opportnnities to do good, need have no difficulty in finding the objects, and, if he desires it, the almoners, at any of the many institntions and offices of a benevolent sort in the City, where visiters on snch errands are just now so painfully rare. The Association for the Relief of the Poor is, perhaps, as safe a channel for charity as any other.

Literary Fecundity.

The appetite for writing comes next to that of speech. The moment men cease to talk, they fly instinctively to the next best instrument for commanding the attention of their fellow-beings. Men may talk themselves dry, dry as cork and quite as unsubstantial, bnt give them only the press and they will pour forth a never-ending stream of arguments in the form of books. As long ago as the days of King Solomon, the *cacoëthes scribendi* was sorely felt as a nuisance, and so, coustructively reprehended in that biting exclamation which recites that, "Of making many books there is no end." Bnt, had the prince of sages imagined the virnlence which, with time, the distemper would have assumed, he might have added some advice to his exclamation, in the shape of preventive measures against its future development. If the poor, pilgarlic, epileptic scribes of that day could clog the *literati* with their slow labors, we wonder what these Gamaliels would say at the modern sight of books, spawned in fearful nnmbers by the printing-press. Were Solomon living now he conld build his temple without the sound of trowel or hammer, by using books instead of bricks or stones. For, strange as it may appear, the annual production from the press of our conntry alone, would, if heaped together, make a very respectable pyramid, as to size one too in which there should be found only a single copy of each published work. There never has been hitherto snch fecnndity in book-making as exists now. Tho press throughont the world is literally teeming, and there appears to be nothing short of a superfœtation in this multitudinous harvest of literature. The cry will no longer be, as in the olden time, "Hail, scholar without any books," but rather, "Hail, books without any scholar;" for not even a gradnate from the reviewer's college can anatomize them as rapidly as they throng to his table. There will have to be a new art of reading devised, or books must be furnished with a synopsis, so that the reader can take the text alone as contained in the synopsis, or, if he be n man endowed with a strong stomach and much leisure, he may swnllow the sermon in the shape of the book itself. These thoughts have suggested themselves to us by seeing a lately published account of the new works that have appeared in Germany during the first half of the past year. The nnmber ranges as high as *three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine*, or at the rate of over *ten* a day! During the whole year, therefore, should the average have continued the same, there will have been a total of *seven* thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight issued, and this in one country alone. In the Germanic Confederation, Prussia seems to take the lead in book-producing, and, for the time before mentioned, claims 1,242 works; next follows Saxony, Anstria, Bavaria, Wnrtemberg and Hanover. Leipsic is the German Athens, and the chief place of publication, next to which come Berlin and Stuttgard.

Bnt a remarkable fact in connection with these statistics, (and one which we daily witness in our own country,) is the growing importance of the German language, as manifested by the nnmber of works in that langnage printed in foreign conntries. Thns, during the first six months there were issued 235 works in German from the presses of the following countries, viz.: 155 in Switzerland, 31 in Russia, 16 in Hnngary, 12 in France, 10 in Belginm, 6 in Denmark, 3 in Holland, and 1 in England. This fact of itself shows that the German is gradually nsurping in the domain of polite literature the place so long held by the French. It may never rise to the dignity of a Court language, though there is no substantial reason why it should not; yet, from its great plasticity of idiom alone—of all modern tongues rivaling the Greek—it must become the vehicle through which science can most readily address itself to the masses, without sensibly derogating from the necessary terseness of its nomenclature. The German language, in fact, seems destined to take rank next to the English in its progress over the earth, and perhaps, from national idiosyncrasies, it will always retain a snperiority over all others in speculative and metaphysical literature.

We have no statistics at hand, either of England or France, to offset against those of Germany, hnt, supposing the two together to equal this latter in book-prodnction, we shall have from three countries a grand total of fifteen thousand and odd new works, as an exponent of their intellectual activity for one year. This, too, when considered under the unfavorable influences of a war which more or less directly disturbs that equanimity of the public mind essential to the cultivation of letters, shows us, perhaps, better than anything else, the real progress of the human mind, within the present century, towards a permanent elevation beyond the reach of all serious disturbance. In onr own conntry, the same fertility has attended the labors of the press, thongh not, perhaps, to the same degree. Book-making, with us, is somewhat dissipated through the channels of daily, weekly, and monthly journalism. Many a snbject which, if passed through the alembic of French or German ratiocination, would find vent only in a stately tome, is, with us, discussed in the columns of a journal or a magazine, and dismissed, scarcely ever again to be read. Our people have impatient stomachs, and will not brook long-winded treatises. We could endure an American TACITUS, but never an American LIVY. Everything written must commend itself by a laconic style, especially if belonging to the controversial class. Hence it follows that writers here must ever strike out new paths, and avoid the ancient ruts of travel, if they wonld gain the pnblic ear and the public patronage. Of late years, satire has been the predominant *sine qua non* of success in anthorship, and as this style of composition requires the most epigrammatic brevity, it has naturally found its proper sphere in the pages of periodicals. Magazines in onr country, therefore, are the chief stepping stones to literary fame, and have made very nearly all the reputations of onr younger authors. They are good corks by which to learn literary swimming; bnt when the art is once acquired, for we hold there is more art than genius in writing, let them not be exclusively relied npon. For it is here that we find that essential cause of difference between American and Enropean education, which shows so glaringly when the two are contrasted. We are indnlged with too mnch *superficial* literature, and like children cloyed by sweets, we naturally reject, as tasteless, the more simple and more fortifying viands. It is not so much the fanlt of our organs as of onr social atmosphere. A well read man in any of the lay professions is a *rara avis* in truth, and finds as the most discouraging return for his "twenty years lucubrations" that he has not snceeeded in keeping pace with his porter or his cobbler, the one of whom may be gracing the Bench, and the other the Senate Chamber, while poor Syntax in his closet had been gathering theoretical scalcs npon his eyes, that shnt out all practical light, and doom him to short commons in the outer porch of success.

The Connecticnt School Fund.

Not long since an article went the round of the papers, extracted, we believe, from a Sonthern print, which consisted of exceptionless and comprehensive eulogy npon the wisdom, beneficence and benefit of the Connecticnt School Fnnd. Indeed, Connecticut and her Fund have long been a staple for the landatory disquisitions of speakers and writers on educational subjects.

We desire, however, to record a few facts in the case, quite necessary to the full understanding of it. It is now well known and conceded, by the wisest friends of Common Schools within that State, that, although undonbtedly the Fund has done good, yet that it has caused very much harm, and, many of them think, much more harm than good. At and nbont the time of the estnblishment of this fnnd, in 1795, Connecticnt was probably the foremost commonwealth in the whole world, in point of thorongh and universal common edncation, both as to results actually secured, and power and progressive improvement of means used; bnt, for the fifteen years last past, she has by no means held that prond preëminence. Ohio has nearly ontstripped her. New-York has been quite eqnal to her. Massachusetts has advanced far beyond her. And thongh the last five years again have witnessed a partial awakening, and thongh the untiring and energetic labors of the eminent edncationist, HENRY BARNARD, and those of his few co-workers, have at last prodnced something of a forward movement, whose promises are bright for the future, yet all those gentlemen would agree that, in their whole long course of effort, commencing with Mr. BARNARD'S official labors, under his appointment as Secretary to the Board of Education, in 1838, and yet continuing, the School Fund has been their great stumbling-block.

The mode of this obstructive operation is easily shown. The Fnnd has furnished money enough to pay for n certain small amount of poor teaching in every district, each year. According to the nniversal and natnral tendency of poor men, working hard, and having very limited incomes *in cash*, the Connecticnt farmers thonght this snm, and the amount of instruction it farnished, larger than they really were. And, in like manner, they grudged the addition, unnecessary as it seemed to them, of more *cash*, ont of their scanty and hard-earned pile, to the expenditures for schools. There was no law, like our own excellent statute, to provide for the raising of a certain sum by tax as an indispensable preliminary to assistance by the State. And of course they declined to enact one. Thns the Fnnd, by virtue of its income being too large absolntely to necessitate further snpplies, and not being large enongh generously to maintain the schools, neither acted as a stimulus nor as a snpport, bnt actually as an incnbus and incnmbrance; so that from 1795 or 1800 down to 1838, the history of Common Schools in Connecticnt is a long chronicle of inefficiency, backsliding and decadence.

That the devotion of this Fund to educational purposes was a most patriotic and noble deed, is unqnestionable. But as in other lines of inquiry, so in educational knowledge, we have advanced. It is now clear that the unconditional gift of so mnch money to the school districts relieved the voters from responsibility, destroyed their personal interest in the schools, and caused them thenceforth to retrograde. The error was an error of the age; not of the men. If they had provided that none of the avails of this Fund should go to any town until it had raised a sum equal to its quota of them by tax, the whole face of the history of Connecticut schools for this century would have been different. This they could not know how to do; and hence the failure of their enterprise fully to accomplish its aim.

The operation of the School Fund is now invigorated by the State tax of 1 per cent. levied under the act of 1854; and hence, and especially in connection with the lately renewed energy and snccess of the efforts of the friends of public edncation within the State, it is to be hoped that hereafter there will be no faltering in her progress in learning and morals.

We make these comments merely for the adjustment of a very common historical misconception; and not by any means from any wish to depreciate Connecticut, her magnificent School Fund, or the wise and praiseworthy action which secured it.

Congressional Committees.

The preliminary contest for the Speaker of the House of Representatives has been condncted with so mnch bitterness, and, indeed, malignancy of feeling, that very little hope of usefulness is to be indulged from the future deliberations of that body after it shall have been organized. The animosities excited by the opening fight will be perpetuated throughout. The friends of either of the candidates who may be successful will certainly be very much indisposed to concede anything to their antagonists. The principle of "no quarter," that has ruled thus far, will be carried further; will enter into all discnssions; color every opinion; obstruct business; and very possibly protract the session to a length unknown since that of 1850. It will be a long, tumultnous, agitated conflict, and the agitation will extend all over the land.

Mr. BANKS, if elected, will certainly be under no obligations to consult the wishes or feelings of those who have resisted his election. By the rancor and pertinacity of their opposition; by the mean and unworthy slanders they have endeavored to use against him; by the ontside efforts employed to frighten or seduce the weaker of his adherents; they have fairly forfeited all claim to consideration. The ordinary courtesies attending the choice of Committees may be waived without reasonable complaint; a majority of each so decided as to be irresistible shonld be drawn from the number of that faithful hnndred who have stood so stontly by their candidate, and earned a pæan—which they will probably never get—as landatory as TENNYSON'S on the six hundred of Balaklava. Of the right of the Speaker to take that course there can be no question; and there is as little doubt as to its entire propriety. After the loss of so mnch time, and the exhibition of snch bad feeling, clearly the only chance for efficiency and the dispatch of necessary business lies in nsing the power of the majority nusparingly and everywhere: in the Committee-room, and in the House; and that power will be in the hands of any party strong enough to carry the Speaker's Chair. That victory will insnre success throughout, provided the victors hold as tenaciously and relentlessly together as at first; and as it has been war to the knife thus far, let them make it so to the end.

Loss of Life by Wars.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. Bnt such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these.

At the battle of *Arcola* the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French, 15,000.

At *Hohenlinden* the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At *Austerlitz*, the Allies, ont of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners; the French loss only (!) 12,000.

At *Jena* and *Auserstadt* the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of *Eylau*, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000.

At *Friedland* the Russian loss was 17,000, in killed and wounded—the French loss, 8,000.

At *Wugram* the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At *Smolenski* the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians, 10,000.

At *Borodino*, which is said to have been "the most murderons and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

At *Lutzen* the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At *Bautzen* the French lost 25,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At *Dresden*, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French, between 10,000 and 12,000.

At *Leipsic*, which lasted three days, NAPOLEON lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and about 60,000 men, in killed, wonnded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and abont 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men in all!

At *Ligny*, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French 6,800.

The battle of *Trebbia* lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each abont 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which those in the Crimea were but small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, hnt large in the aggregate. There were those of the *Bridge of Lods*, a most desperately contested fight—the famous *battle of the Nile*, a sea fight, in which NELSON lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded, 3,005 prisoners, and 18 out of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the *Bay of Aboukir*, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners—*Novi—Engers—Marengo*, a most desperate and bloody engagement. *Maida*, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost abont 4,800 in killed, wounded and prisoners. *Talavera*, another famous and bloody engagement. *Albuera*, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,800—*Salamanca—Vittoria—Toulouse—Paris* and *Quatre Bas*.

In all these battles, the less, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a MILLION *of men!* besides *thousands* in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and the victims of the [illegible] than thirty years? Thousands upon thousands have lost life, or their health, or limbs and eyes, or maimed by wounds. It is true, small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war. "The numbers killed and wounded in battle," says a writer, "are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-fourth of its actual victims." It is small compared to the immense numbers carried off by disease, exposure, and other casualties incident to war.

ALLISON says of the campaign of 1799: "In little more than *four months* the French and Allied armies had lost nearly *half* of their collective forces; those cut off, or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men." And, "The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000 men, out of an army of about 500,000 men!"

Such are the stakes of war! It is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and more to be dreaded than famine, pestilence or famine. If it has any advantages, they are of such character as the hurricane or earthquake produce in nature—more of a negative than of a positive character—in the destruction of tyrannical governments, and old, time-worn political systems of error and oppression. War should be a *dernier* resort; and a nation should submit to almost any evil rather than engage in one.

Winter to the Poor.

Very few of your readers can know how this bitter cold strikes into the shanties and windy houses of the poor. Thousands are suffering intensely under it. The snow covers their usual supply of fuel—the coal on "the dumping-grounds," where the cinders are thrown by the stiimen.

It cuts off too the trades of the mason and the stone-cutter and out-door laborer, and nearly all of the petty street-trades.

The workmen are thrown back now on the earnings of the Summer, and the chance-labor of the women. Among these shivering families are many who depend on a widowed mother, or whose father is laid np by sickness. On these old Winter lays his icy hand heavily—stinging cold. Nakedness and hunger come on them at once. In the beginning of this great storm on Friday, we discovered, in East Thirty-third-street, four young children abandoned by a vile mother, without fire or food, or shoes for their feet. The neighbors, with true Christian kindness, had given the little ones the only food they had received. They are now all cared for.

It is important for the public, who desire to relieve suffering, to be active now.

We are ready, through our visitors, if extra means are supplied, to help the most pressing cases, though our great object is more the permanent improvement and aid of the children of the poor. Still, our labors give us an opportunity often of knowing better the truly needy cases,—for it will be found that the most deserving poor are by no means those on the street or begging at the door.

Whatever is sent to us for this object, should be directed specifically for "*Immediate charities.*"

It is agreeable to find that even now the distress is so much less than on last Winter. Mild weather will soon bring relief. C. L. B.

☞ Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY lectured last night at Clinton Hall, on "Moses as a Law-giver." It was one of the "Lowell lectures."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT this week treats of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, Live Stock reports, the usual Domestic Markets, and General Agricultural Intelligence.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.
SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

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Annual Meeting of the New-York Medico-Chirurgical Society.

The festive celebration, the first anniversary of the Society, took place in the theatre of the New-York Medical College, last evening. Knowing that we have good poetic authority for the fact that "Apollo patronizes physic," we were not surprised to see Dodworth's band in attendance, and that an important feature of the proceedings of the evening would be the choral chant to their revolutionary accompaniment of the Marseillaise, of an ode written for the occasion. Since the days of DARWIN, ARMSTRONG, SOMERVILLE, MASON GOOD, the Muse has not disdained to fling her inspiring mantle over the shoulders of the disciples of ESCULAPIUS, and very justly, for with so much of physic it is only fair we should have a little rhyme.

The affair was not the less sprightly for the presence of a goodly array of bright eyes that raised them sweet influences not alone on the saga and responsible "*doctissimi*," but upon crowds of younger aspirants for the honors and distinction of a profession inferior to none in its demands upon the mental and moral courage and the manly attributes of its members. Their presence demonstrated the fact, that the soul of gallantry lives even under rills that are familiar, not alone with Death upon the battle-field, but under circumstances of everyday life, demanding more courage and skill than is required where gunpowder is the only perfume, and the groans of the wounded the only music.

The platform was occupied by Doctor E. M. DOWNES, presiding, (over whose head hung a beautiful portrait of the late Dr. DOWNES.) We also noticed Dr. J. H. BIRDS, and Dr. FARRINGTON, Vice President of the Society, as also the orators of the evening. Professor COX, and Dr. BENJAMIN, with Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, and others. Among the general company we noticed Dr. DONBAUE, the talented Professor of Chemistry whose popular lectures lately excited so much deserved interest, Dr. MEREDITH REESE, editor of the *Medical Journal*, and many other well known practitioners of the healing art in the City.

An appropriate prayer being offered by the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, the band played a beautiful adagio, followed by a lively allegro, and next the opening address was delivered by Mr. LEE a member of the Society.

Who said he would not deliver an oration, with a Rome to save and a Cataline to banish? What wonder that the noble old Athenian, with such issues before him as inspired his stern philippics, found in his theme a subject worthy of his efforts? But CICERO and DEMOSTHENES had interests at stake that were immediate and material. The speaker said his could only be the ghost of an oration, its subject being abstract. However, he spoke well and wisely on the principles which ought to guide the physician in the study and practice of his profession. Men write treatises, and thenceforward, spite of all evidence to the contrary, they are pledged men to their own time-confuted theories. He denounced notions that have no other recommendation than their antiquity.

He paid a graceful acknowledgment to the Professors of the College who had taken a strong interest in the formation of the society, as evinced by their presence and guidance at all their weekly meetings. The Society was intended to fill the hiatus between the two already existing medical societies in New-York. Surgery has now risen to the dignity of a *science*, as well as that of an art. The country practitioner specially needs to make himself familiar with *operative* surgery, a sturdy inseparable from the duties of men who at least are not resident in our larger cities, and inseparable also from a sound acquaintance with general pathology—and no man can be a sound surgeon who is not a thorough physician, perhaps not a ready operator, but able to direct and guide such necessities. The speaker well demonstrated the inseparable relation and connection between the various branches of medical and surgical study and practice.

To be a scholar, a ripe and a sound one, a gentleman in manner, a cultivator of all that is tasteful, literary and delicate, he well characterized as essential to the formation of the medical character. Mr. LEE's oration occupied more than an hour, but, though evolving little of novelty of thought, was very interesting.

Mr. LEE amused the audience by the recital of the poem by OLIVER W. HOLMES, entitled "The Morning Visit," illustrative of what the members of the Faculty in a sick room ought to be. And next, the "Song of the Stethoscope," by the same writer, a very pleasant thing in its way.

Next, a dozen voices sang the Ode of which we have already spoken, and which, as we afterwards ascertained, was written by Dr. R. W. CUMMINGS, a member of the Society.

Dr. H. G. COX, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, then delivered an excellent address, his theme being the Philosophy of Medicine, and the value of association to a man as this. But, parodying the expression "*mors ultra vitat*," *Time* is an inexorable a tyrant as Death, and, very reluctantly, at a late hour we were obliged deferentially to bow to the click of type for our morning copy.

German Lecture—Japan and the Japanese.

The last lecture of the German Course was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall to an appreciative audience, by Mr. WILLIAM HEINE, the Artist of the late Japan Expedition. Mr. H. has since his return, been engaged in illustrating Commodore PERRY's history of the Expedition, and, in conjunction with Mr. WAGE, an artist who long resided in China, has nearly completed a panorama of China and Japan, to which our Washington Correspondent "S" recently alluded.

Mr. H.'s subject last night, was "Japan and the Japanese," of the history and custom of which he gave an interesting account. The number of the inhabitants of Japan, which consisted of three large Islands and several groups of smaller ones, was estimated at from fifty to two hundred millions, but the lecturer was inclined to accept the former numbers.

The country was mountainous, containing many volcanoes which could be seen far out at sea. Earthquakes were frequent; one of which has recently, as was well known, destroyed Simoda, one of the three harbors opened by the late treaty to the Americans. Mineral springs abounded, and the rivers, though not large, were swift and rapid. The climate was mostly severe, except on the southeast coast of Nipon; there the climate was mild and pleasant, the crops were abundant, and there were hosts of hale and hearty old people, while the sanitary condition of the crews of the expedition had been much improved. Cultivation was carried to a high point, the steepest hills being tilled to their topmost pinnacle. The Japanese, however, were not particular about food, but ate almost anything, even poisonous fishes and reptiles, while the greatest delicacy known to them was a certain kind of snakes. Plants and flowers were developed to their highest degree, and even in all the cities, every house, however small, had its garden. Domestic animals abounded, and dogs and cats (and those of the ugliest kinds) were met with in terrible large quantities. Various wild beasts roamed the woods, and foxes were especially abundant. The reason of this was, that the Japanese think the fox the favorite son of the devil, and therefore are very careful not to offend his Satanic Majesty by hurting his favorite.

The personal appearance of the middle and upper classes of the Japanese was pleasant and agreeable. The laborers, however, and the common classes generally, were rather ill-favored.

Mr. HEINE then gave a sketch of Japanese history up to the Sixteenth Century, when the Portuguese first made their appearance. A ship with two hundred of them arrived, according to Japanese accounts, in 1543, and being well received, were soon followed by the Dutch and even by an English ship. The Jesuits also arrived not long after, and made converts in an astounding degree. At this time, however, civil war broke out, which lasted many years. In 1614 the sides which the Christians espoused being defeated, persecutions commenced, and it did not last many years before they were all destroyed. In 1638, 6,440 Christians were slaughtered after being besieged for three months, the Dutch gaining an unenviable notoriety by lending the assistance of their artillery, &c., to the Pagans. Since 1640 no strangers were allowed in Japan, the laws decreeing all such to death. Sixty persons, constituting a Portuguese embassy from Macao, were all beheaded.

After alluding to the manner of government and the extent to which the system of espionage was carried, Mr. HEINE spoke of the different classes of Japanese society. The highest comprised the princes, the next the nobles, the third the priests, and the fourth the military profession, the members of which, on account of the long duration of peace, were chiefly occupied as guards. These four classes enjoyed certain privileges, among which was that of wearing two swords, a long and a short one. On gala days also, and on festive occasions, they were allowed to wear wide pantaloons, of which they often possessed large numbers. When they were too poor to own a pair, they hired one from a tailor for a day. The next class comprised the merchants, the next the mechanics and *artists*, and the lowest the agricultural laborers, who were little better than slaves.

The Japanese woman occupied a higher position than those of any other Oriental nation. They were permitted great freedom, which they seldom abused. The men of the higher classes could each have one "chief wife" and as many others as they wished. When they were divorced for infidelity, they need not support them—otherwise they must. At the birth and naming of children, many ceremonies were observed. In the schools the children were taught reading and writing, and the outlines of Japanese history. Among the upper classes education was carried to a high point.

Mr. HEINE gave a description of Japanese courting. He stated that, when a young woman wishes to show her acceptance of her lover's suit, she dyes her teeth black, which method we would recommend to our New-York fair ones.

Mirage was very popular among the Japanese, and the Bay of the *Mississippi* always drew crowds of visitors. Dice and gaming were forbidden, but chess was very much in favor.

From the extreme inflammability of the houses, fires were very frequent, and while in the bay of Jeddo not a night passed but several conflagrations were visible. The fire department was well organized, and the different companies were so eager to reach the fire first as now on firemen, and like them, sometimes engaged in personal conflicts for the hose.

On account of the bad inns travelers carried many commodities on their journeys. Some even took a coffin with them, a custom which we would recommend to travelers on some of our railroads, especially to those going to Philadelphia.

Mr. HEINE gave many other interesting habits of the Japanese which we are sorry our want of room prevents our giving in full. He closed by saying that with all their faults he had found the Japanese a kind, pleasant and agreeable people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Heal Thyself.**—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Lectures.**—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered in Plymouth Church by Rev. W. H. MILBURN as follows:

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15—*Historic Survey of the Mississippi Valley.*

JAN. 22—*War of Pontiac.*

JAN. 29—*Manna in the Wilderness; or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching.*

FEB. 5—*Western Mind—its manifestations—eloquence and humor.*

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the four lectures, $2. Single admission 50 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the book stores, and at the rooms of the Association. Doors open at 7. Lectures commence at 8.

J. T. CONKLING,
C. F. HAYES,
H. J. BRANDEGEE,
S. U. P. ODELL. } Lecture Committee.

☞ **To Contractors**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron light beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. GEO. DUTTON,
Captain United States Engineers.

☞ **Ambrotypes.**—Whoever witnessed the exhibition of single glass or varnished pictures in this City yesterday, are now able to judge of the respective merits of the genuine and spurious. The latter not being able to withstand the extreme cold weather, have become entirely worthless, while CUTTING'S patent Hermetically Sealed Ambrotypes, may be transported to the Arctic region and retain their original brilliancy. The subscriber's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, recently destroyed by fire, will be reopened in few days; meantime the public may procure the genuine pictures at TOMLINSON'S Gallery, No. 54 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

W. A. TOMLINSON & CO.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—REV. MR. CUYLER'S LECTURE.—The next lecture of the course, for the benefit of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject—*The Uses and Dooms of Life; or, Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon.* Tickets, 25 cents; can be obtained of the undersigned, or at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Chairman of Lecture Com.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for property in Wakefield immediately by calling at No. 153 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid and clear starcher; is experienced in French ruffling. Would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go to the country. Has the best of recommendations from first-class families. Call or address for two days to No. 122 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women: one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or lmaidress. Also, the same by three nice colored young women. Also, by an American girl, aged 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged widowed American, to take the charge of an infant from its birth. For character and ability, call at No. 295 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotch woman as excellent cook; also wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 15th-st., in rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, an American, as governess to small children, or to assist a lady in sewing, and the care of a house end family. Good City references can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 688 Post-Office.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $3,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 246, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

NAPOLEON TIES.—Makers wanted at No. 90 West 32d-st., basement. Positively none but experienced hands on Napoleon Ties need apply. To such the highest prices will be paid, and constant work given. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M., only.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook; must understand all kinds of cooking and bread making, and has willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Such a person, with good references, may apply at No. 16 University-place.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A single man, to take charge of horses; must be fully competent, and a good driver, sober, honest, and willing to be useful. Apply at No. 30 Broad-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO CUTTERS—Wanted a first-rate cutter, one who has had experience in custom work and of good business qualifications. None others need address CHRONICLE, *Times* Office. References, &c.

CALIFORNIA.—A young English woman going out, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to wait upon a family. Address for one week, C. WALDRON, No. 620 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, housekeepers, coachmen, waiters boys for trades and stores. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

BABY WANTED—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., 2d door from 9th-av.

CARRIAGE-MAKER'S CLERK WANTED.—One who has experience in the business, and can keep accounts, and make purchases, and assist in taking charge, &c. To a competent person a liberal salary given. Address REPOSITORY, *Times* office.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family: is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker, st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING WANTED.—A gentleman from Paris, and lady who is known as a fine performer in singing and piano-forte, and thorough instructress in both, wish to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where their services in tuition in the French and Italian languages, piano-forte and singing would be taken in compensation therefor. The gentleman occupies a business of his own, but would devote his leisure hours to the family; both are amiable in their manners, and would make it pleasant and agreeable in a family or first-class boarding-house. Address J. P. T., No. 471 8th-av., at the drug store, corner 35th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, also one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a family where all the comforts of a home, with pleasant society, will be found. Location convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box 3,831 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a furnished front sitting room and bedroom, with board. Breakfast, and tea and dinner on Sunday for gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near the 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to find board between 30th and 34th sts. and east of 4th-av. Address MISSIONARY, at this office.

THE GLOBE HOTEL—Corner of Frankfort and William sts., having been completely renovated, is now prepared to furnish single rooms at 25 cents and 37½ cents each per day; also good rooms for families. Porters up during the night. Meals served at all hours.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS—Parlor and bedroom, with full board, may be obtained in a private family, in a superb house, recently decorated and furnished handsomely throughout. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

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We continue to be deluged with applications to know the precise pertinency of the quotation made by our friend Branch, in one of his brilliant and unparalleled epistolary effusions. We would advise all who are interested in the HARP to procure the same of O. F. PARSONS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st., C. McKEE, No. 89½ Nassau-st., BELL & HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany. For as the text says,

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" II. Baron's Pictures of Europe.
" III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" IV. Sydney Smith.
" V. The Romish Hierarchy.
" VI. History of the Jacobin Club.
" VII. Varon's Memoirs.
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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS NOT RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The business of many of our friends and customers makes it necessary that they should from time to time send orders to the various houses in the City of New-York for SMALL PACKAGES OF BOOKS, which it is desirable to collect and pack together for the purpose of shipping. Many inconveniences have hitherto been felt in carrying out their wishes, and in order to accommodate the trade generally we shall be happy to give our attention to collecting and packing together their various purchases. Our charge for this business will be merely calculated to cover the expense of case, cartage, packing, &c., our only desire being to meet the wishes and to accommodate the trade.

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JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An invitation having been extended to the New-York Fire Department, to unite with their brethren of Brooklyn, in paying the last tribute of respect to A. J. S. Degrauw, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty; and as said invitation was received too late to admit of calling the Department together, I would therefore state that their line will form on Court-st., opposite the City Hall, at 1 o'clock, and request such members of the New-York Department as can to unite with their brethren of Brooklyn in lamenting their sad calamity.

ALFRED CARSON,
Chief Engineer.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st., and 9th-av., and one Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

FINE ARTS.—GOUPIL & CO. beg to announce that the exhibition of the HEMICYCLE DES BEAUX ARTS will positively close on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. FINE-ART GALLERY,
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THE PRINTER.—When you want any kind of plain or fancy job, card or ball printing done in handsome style, at moderate rates, call at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S printing office, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, and examine his specimens of printing. Remember the name—THOMAS E. SUTTON.

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YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING—Of ATLANTIC ENGINE CO. No. 13, of the City of Brooklyn, held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of our much esteemed friend and Honorary Member of our Company, Mr. A. J. S. DEGRAUW, whose death was caused by injuries received while in discharge of his duty at the fire in Court-st, on the morning of the 7th inst. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Atlantic Engine Co. No. 13, deeply feel the loss of one who had endeared himself to us while a member of this Company by his kind and gentlemanly deportment, both as a member and a friend.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss the Fire Department has sustained by the death of its late efficient President, and that we also extend our sympathies to the members of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, for the sad bereavement they have sustained in the loss of their late Foreman.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents and relations of the deceased, and would recommend them to the care and protection of Him who in His all-wise Providence has seen fit to bring this awful and sudden bereavement upon them.

Resolved, That the Engine house be draped in mourning, and that the members of this Company wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the members of this Company in a body unite with the Department to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

D. B. CUMPSTON,
J. GARRETT,
F. VAN BRUNT,
D. W. HARRINGTON, } Committee.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1856.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, members of the Board of Officers of the New-York Fire Department, would respectfully request such members of the Department as are desirous of participating in the funeral obsequies of A. J. S. DEGRAUW, Esq., late President of the Brooklyn Fire Department Fund, and late Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, to meet with them at the Chief-Engineer's Office, at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 11. The lateness of the receipt of the invitation yesterday afternoon making it impossible to call a regular meeting of the Board of Officers.

JOHN LYNES, Hose No. 9.
WM. MEEHAN, Engine No. 40.
W. H. JOHNSON, Engine No. 23.
J. Y. WATKINS, Jr., Hose No 30.
W. B. BLAGUE, Hook and Ladder No. 1.
ISAIAH KEYSER, Hose No. 52.
J. M. CHUBBUCK, Hose No. 26.
JULIAN C. HARRISON, Engine No. 44.
J. B. LEVERICK, Hose No. 7.
JOHN SLOVEY, Engine No. 19.
J. K. MOUNT, Hose No. 14.
D. C. W. KNEVELS, Engine No. 2.
A. SLOAT, Hose No. 36.
W. W. FISKE, Engine No. 33.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Hose No. 22.

EMMET MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Emmet Monument Association, and such persons as are friendly to the liberty of Ireland, will be held in the Tabernacle, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. The Association will submit to the meeting an address in vindication of their course, and recapitulating and enforcing the principles on which they have acted.

LECTURES.—The fourth Lecture in the Course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum will be delivered by Rev. JOHN MILEY, A. M., on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 11, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church. Subject—*Mohammed and Mohammedanism.* Admission 12½ cts. Tickets for sale at R. J. LUCKEY'S, No. 198 Fulton-st.; S. H. CLARK'S, No. 337 Bridge-st., and at the door. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Lecture Committee.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION—Will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, 12th of January, at 12 o'clock. The election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year will then take place. Members of the Association, contributors, and all ladies interested in this great object, are invited to attend. By order of the Board.

S. M. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE SUMNER will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America.* Tickets can be had at the Library Desk, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

LIVE OAK CLUB NO. 1.—There will be a public meeting of Live Oak Club No. 1, at their rooms, No. 765 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. All persons friendly to the nomination of GEORGE LAW are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order A. BLAISDELL, Secretary.

LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada*, by JAMES C. LANE, Esq. C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1853-4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With from $10,000 to $15,000, in a clothing-house doing a successful business. A first-class opening is presented for increased operations. Address Box 3,415 Post-Office.

$10,000.—**WANTED**—A partner in an established house in the boot and shoe trade, who are doing a profitable business. Address X, Office of this paper.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE MAYOR—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1842.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

SEC. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh title of the ordinance hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the payment the offender shall be subject to the like punishment by imprisonment, as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 2, 1844.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES.....$35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled.....30
GOLD-HUNTING, English Patent-Levers.....50

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HENRY T. LEMOS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, MUFFS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c.—Peremptory sale of the stock of an Importer, without reserve, on Friday, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 26 Beekman-st. Ladies and gentlemen in want of furs will find it to their advantage to attend.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Six omnibus sleighs, with pole, leader bars, boxes and cushions, all complete, and very little used. Apply at the depot of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, 9th-av., corner of 43d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FILE

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

ARGUMENT FOR A NEW TRIAL.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

CATHARINE N. FORREST VS. EDWIN FORREST.

This celebrated case is again before the Courts, and will probably occupy several days, on an argument for new trial. It will be remembered, that on the former trial, the Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and granted her an alimony of $3,000 a year. The cause was a cross suit, but a decree of divorce was denied the defendant. From the finding of the Jury the defendant appealed. The case was brought up before the General Term some time since, but there being only two Justices then sitting, it was, postponed until some other Justices could also be present. It appearing however, that neither Justice could be present for some time, the parties consented to argue it before the two Justices only, and it therefore came on yesterday.

Mr. John Van Buren opened for the defendant and appellant. He contended, *first*, that the Superior Court of the City of New-York had no jurisdiction in actions for divorce. The jurisdiction in proceedings for divorce of the Ecclesiastical Courts and Parliament of England was vested in the Courts of Chancery of this State. That jurisdiction was specifically transferred to the Supreme Court by the Judiciary act, (Laws of 1847, p. 332, sec. 16,) and the Legislature never intended by the sec. 33 of the code, to confer on the Superior and other local Courts, any other than general jurisdiction in common law proceedings at law and equity. The Supreme Court could only be ousted of this *special* jurisdiction in proceedings for a divorce, by express words ar irresistible implication.

Second—That the plaintiff was permitted to read in the trial a copy of what purported to be a petition of the defendant to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, without proof that the papers from which it was copied, was an original, signed by him.

Mr. Van Buren then alluded to the admission of certain evidence given by Christiana Underwood, and claimed that it was improperly allowed. He also claimed that the Court erred in allowing the question to be put to the witness, Anna Flowers, relating to the birth or parentage of her child, on the ground that it was immaterial, and tended to degrade the witness, and that it was a well settled principle of law that the character of a witness could not be allowed to be defamed by *specific evidence*, even to invalidate the testimony of the witness. That the cause being one for divorce made no difference, the principls was the same.

Fifth, The Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to shew the dissolute and libidinous conduct of the plaintiff, and in deciding that evidence of misconduct of the plaintiff with other men than those with whom she was charged in the answer with adultery, was inadmissible.

Sixth, That the Court erred in allowing the question to the witness James Lawson, whether Mrs. Underwood, at an interview which he testified he had with her at his office on the 1st day of February, 1850, then first communicated to him anything respecting Mrs. Forrest, on the ground that it was immaterial upon the questions at issue, and was evidently introduced merely for the purpose of showing the pecuniary necessities of Mrs. Underwood, and thereby tending to invalidate her testimony. This being an attempt to impair the credibility of the witness by showing *specific acts*, it was, as proved by the second point, illegal.

Mr. Van Buren then spoke upon points seven, eight and nine, which were objections to the ruling of the Court in allowing certain letters which passed between James Lawson and Mrs. Forrest, claiming that Mr. Lawson disavowed any authority from the defendant to write the letters, and that they were irrelevant to the question.

Tenth—The Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to read in evidence the letter addressed to "Consuelo" at the stage of the proceedings when first offered. This letter was in the handwriting of George Jamieson, and was sent to the plaintiff in January, 1849, and was found by the defendant in a private drawer of the plaintiff's bureau. It contained matter which had caused the defendant to threaten separation; and when Mrs. Forrest discovered that her husband had got possession of it, she fell on her knees and begged him not to expose her, and immediately afterwards wrote a private letter to Jamieson on the subject. These facts, the counsel claimed, had been fully proved on the trial, and the letter should have been admitted. Independent of its competency in other respects, as a confession of a participes criminis.

Eleventh—The defendant's counsel produced an affidavit made by him on the 15th November, 1850, in a suit in the Supreme Court between these parties, upon which a motion to dissolve the injunction was made, and an affidavit of the plaintiff read on that motion in reply.

The defendant's counsel proposed to read from his affidavit the statement therein contained, as to the manner in which the bundle of letters mentioned in the affidavit, in which the latter addressed to Consuelo was contained, had been kept by the plaintiff, and the character of that letter, and the nature of the intercourse alleged to have taken place between the plaintiff and Jamieson, after the receipt of that letter.

The Court decided that no part of defendant's affidavit could be read until the defendant had first read such parts of the plaintiff's affidavit as were responsive to the defendant's charges in his affidavit.

The Court erred, first, in holding that no part of such affidavit of the defendant could be read in evidence, unless the defendant's counsel should elect first to read some part of the plaintiff's affidavit, and if it should appear therefrom that the reading of some part of the defendant's affidavit would be necessary to explain or render intelligible some parts of the affidavit of the plaintiff so read in evidence. Second, in also refusing to allow the defendant to read from his affidavit, to which the plaintiff's was a reply, the statements therein contained as to the manner in which he had discovered the letter addressed to "Consuelo." Mrs. Forrest attempting to answer specifically the several charges contained in the defendant's affidavit, and therefore her silence as to any of them, was an acquiescence in their truth. 3d. Also, in compelling the defendant to read the whole of the plaintiff's affidavit, as a condition that the parts of the plaintiff's affidavit read by the defendant should be retained as evidence in the case. 4th. Also, in absolutely requiring the defendant to read in evidence the plaintiff's affidavit of the 2d of September, 1851. 5th. Also, in abandoning the proposition first made by the Court, and refusing to allow the defendant to read the parts of his affidavit indicated in his offer. 6th. The offer of the plaintiff's counsel, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, to allow the defendant's counsel to read parts of such affidavit, in no degree deprived the defendant of the benefit of his exceptions.

Mr. Van Buren enlarged somewhat on these points, and then, as the hour of adjournment had arrived, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning.

Messrs. Howland & Chase, and Mr. C. O'Conor, appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Van Buren and Robinson for the defendant.

A MURDER CASE—JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Joseph Belloni was indicted for a murderous assault on Charles Speroni. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: The complainant maintains that the accused sprang from an area, where he lay in wait, near midnight, in October last, stabbed him in the abdomen, and ran. The complainant sought to corroborate his testimony by two friends, who saw him run. The defendant, whose case was ably and ingeniously conducted by Mr. Spencer, is a grave looking old man, near sixty, worth a considerable amount of property, and who proved by several witnesses an excellent character and good social position. The complainant's character was impeached by three witnesses. There had been an old cause of enmity. Such is a fair outline of the facts, the testimony and argument occupying several hours.

The Judge very carefully, minutely and patiently recapitulated the evidence, in commenting upon the testimony favorable for the prosecution and defence. One part of his Charge we think deserves to be reported verbatim.

JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

After detailing the points of the case, the Judge proceeded thus:

"Gentlemen, there is another point on which I wish to say a few words. It is very desirable that you should agree upon a verdict. I notice with pain, that it is becoming very *fashionable* for Juries, in criminal cases, to disagree, and being discharged, the ends of justice are thereby, for a time, defeated. It may be said that every honest man has an opinion of his own, and that neither truth nor self-respect will allow him to change it. Why, gentlemen, if that principle must strictly, and without qualification, be acted on, there would be an end to criminal justice in any community. The true theory of the constitution and obligations of a Jury is, that they shall come together for the purpose of comparing each other's impressions, temperately arguing and explaining the evidence. It is my impression of weakness that the first impressions of honest men should be reversed, rather the contrary. It is no discredit to him, that listening to reason he has changed his opinion; it rather shows that he is a fair man, that he is capable of listening to grave arguments from men who may have quicker minds capacity and intelligence as himself; and an intelligent concession will always enable a jury to find a verdict one way or the other."

After some time the Jury returned with a verdict of guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, and with an intent to do bodily harm." Sentence reserved until Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 10.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Burns vs. Smith.—Motion to set aside judgment for irregularity. The summons for the commencement of the suit was served on the defendant, a resident and an elector of Hempstead, Queens County, on the day of the last general election.

Such service is forbidden by the Statute. (Session Laws, 1847: ch. 180, p. 109.) It is said, however, that the irregularity was waved by the service of notice of appearance. That was served after judgment, and with the papers on which this motion was made. Such an appearance does not waive the irregularity, and must be treated as a notice only for the purpose of this motion. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Dennis Yates, by next friend, vs. Wm. H. Yates.—The case must be referred back for correction.

Important Trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

INDICTMENT FOR THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Manuel Echeverla was put on trial for fitting out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* with intent that she should be employed in the slave-trade, contrary to the act of 1808.

Mr. Joachimssen opened the case in behalf of the United States, and stated briefly that he expected to show to the jury that the vessel was fitted out and afterwards coaducted as a slaver, and that she was owned and fitted out by the defendant.

The first witness called was

William H. Brown, who testified: I am a Custom-House officer; the shipping articles which I hold in my hand are those on which the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* cleared; James L. Davis was her captain.

Wm. T. B. Milliken—I know the defendant by sight; have spoken to him twice; the first time was at his house; the second time at his office in Pearl-street or Hanover-square; his house, I think, is in Eighth-street; the defendant apparently was a merchant or broker; I am a lawyer; the occasion of my calling on the defendant was to recover something on account of the sickness of one of the sailors on this schooner, who was confined on the Coast of Africa; I told Mr. Echeveria this young man had stated to me that he had shipped on board of a vessel of which defendant had control; I stated to him that the young man informed me that the vessel had been fitted out as a slavor, or on a slave expedition; that she had been forfeited on the Coast of Africa, and that he had been imprisoned because he was on board, and, in consequence, his health was very much injured, and that I believed he had a good cause of action against some one for it; I told Mr. Echevaria that the reason I called was that I did not like to bring such an action before seeing him; Mr. Echeveria replied that he was only an agant, and was not responcible for what occurred; I had no proof that the defendant was concerned in the matter of fitting out the vessel as a slaver; I called again two or three weeks after; I then told Mr. Echeveria that Mr. Klotz and others had informed me that the vessel was sold through a broker to *him*; that a Spanish captain had taken command of her after she had been a short time at sea; that this captain informed my client that the vessel was bound on a slave expedition; Mr. Echeveria said that he *was* the owner of the vessel, but had sold her to the *Spanish Captain*; he denied that he had any connection with the vessel; the name of Capt. Davis was mentioned, but I am not certain what was said about it.

Cross-examined—I have been examined before, and I then said that defendant said he had nothing to do with the vessel except as agent; Raphael called on me in the first instance, and was then some four or five times about that business; Mr. E. said he had nothing to do with that vessel except as agent; I asked him who his principals were; he declined telling me who they were; he said he had bought the vessel by a blank bill of sale, and sold it to Capt. Davis; he disclaimed all knowledge of her after she had been transferred to Capt. Davis.

Re-Direct—Julius Lowenthal was present when I went on one occasion; on that occasion defendant told me that he had been the owner, but had sold the vessel to Captain Davis.

Abner Dupuy—I reside at Staten Island; I follow the coasting business; I know the schooner *M. J. Peck*; she was built at New-Haven; she was a fore-and-aft schooner of 198 tons burden; was built in 1846; in February or March of 1854, Mr. Klotz, John C. Decker, Israel Dupuy, Donnell Dupuy, Charles Rowland and myself were owners; they ceased to be owners sometime in March, 1854; we sold her for $4,000; were paid half in cash and half notes of Mr. E.; these notes have been paid.

James A. Van Brunt—I am a ship-broker; I know defendant; this vessel was sold to him by me as a broker; at least he bargained for her and we agreed upon price; he paid half cash and half paper; I received the cash and paper from Mr. E.; his name was on the paper either as signer or indorser; I remember a bill of sale being made; there were two bills of sale made, both in blank, delivered to Mr. E.; I have never seen Captain Davis; I met several gentlemen in defendant's office; they appeared to be foreigners, and were conversing, and defendant acting as interpreter; it took two days to consummate the bargain; I learned that defendant wished to purchase a vessel on change from another broker; these persons did not speak to me about this vessel in defendant's presence.

Cross-examined—It is customary among merchants to buy and sell through brokers, and also bills of sale are frequently made in blank; the reason why two bills of sale were executed was, that one of the owners was absent in Virginia; when that vessel sailed on the 11th of March the bill of sale had not returned from Virginia.

Abner Dupuy recalled by Mr. Joachimssen, and shown a Custom-House bond—I do not recollect signing these papers; some one called and wanted me to go to the Custom House; as I was wanted I went, and a certain paper was presented to me to sign; I thought it was all right, being in the Custom-House, and signed it; I asked the man what he wished me to sign, he said a Custom-House bond.

Cross-examined—Israel Dupuy was in Virginia; I do not know what time the vessel sailed, or what time the bill of sale came back; I was sworn on that occasion.

Sidney B. Ingraham—Am a Custom-House officer; have been there between four and five years; was there in March 1854: I remember the schooner *M. J. Peck*; her register was changed; her other register or enrollment being cancelled; this was done on the 11th March: these bonds are in my handwriting, and I was witness to both; there was no other register; this register which was produced was never surrendered; there were some bills of sale of that vessel in the Custom-House after the 11th of March.

The bill of sale was recorded 22d of March, 1854. (Mr. Joachimssen here read the papers of conveyance from the Custom House.)

Bill of sale of 14-16, 8th of March.

Bill of sale of 2/16, 10th of March.

Albert C. Walsh—Was a Notary Public in March, 1854, and proved the first bill of sale.

John C. Decker—I reside at Staten-Island; was one of the owners; I am not able to say to whom she was sold; the defendant gave me the money and notes.

John B. Klotz—I am a ship chandler; my father and I owned three-eighths of the schooner; Mr. Van Brunt did the business; the payment was half cash and half in notes; I have seen defendant two or three times in relation to this matter; I negotiated with him partly; was received $4,900.

Julius Lowenthal sworn—I have been to sea as sailor before the mast; have sailed in the *M. J. Peck*; she was a fore-and-aft schooner; I was before the mast; I shipped on the 10th of March, 1854, to go to the coast of Africa from New-York; I did not sign shipping articles; there were fourteen persons on board—six sailors, two mates, one cook and two stewards, or one steward and one cabin boy, two captains and no passengers; the American captain was James Davis; the name of the other captain I do not know; he was called captain; we sailed on the 11th of March; Captain Davis was in command; he remained in command about two weeks; the Spanish captain then took command; at the time we changed captains, Captain Davis called all the man oft except three, who were Americans.

Here an objection was taken to the admissibility of the statements of Captain Davis, which, after argument, was overruled. Without proceeding further, the Court then adjourned to to-morrow.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 39, 77, 106, to the end.

CIRCUIT.—The Special Court Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 778, 1033, 7, 151, 165, 163, 169, 176, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 186, 188 to 192, 194, to 200, 202, 203, 205 to 208, 212, 213.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 113¾, 114 to 127. *Part II.*—Nos. 88, 128 to 141.

LONG ISLAND.

First Meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail, yesterday afternoon.

On motion, Supervisor BRIGGS, of New-Utrecht, was called to the Chair. The roll was then called, when the following members presented their certificates of election:

Wards.	Wards.
1. Wm. Hinman,	10. Samuel Smith,
2. R. C. Brainard,	11. James Miller,
3. John J. Studwell,	14. F. G. Patterman,
5. Foster Pettit,	15. Wm. Marshall,
6. Thos. Mulligan,	16. David Lindsay,
7. Samuel Graham,	17. Geo. W. Kelsey,
8. Peter Wyckoff,	18. Henry D. Woodworth.
9. J. S. Bogart,	

COUNTY TOWNS—T. G. Bergen, Martin Schoonmaker, Dittmas Jewell, Wm. Bennett, John N. Ryder.

On the first ballot for President, ROSWELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., of the Second Ward, received 18 votes out of the 20 cast. The election was made unanimous.

After some considerable discussion the minutes of the last meeting of the old Board were read and approved.

Supervisor BRIGGS presented a copy of an act which provides that the County Clerk shall record all notices of all petitions, and receive six cents each for every folio contained in the same; and further, that the said Clerk shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for filing each notice of towns and entering the same upon the calendar. The County Clerk is also required to print the Court calendar at his own expense. The act was accepted, and President and Clerk directed to sign and forward to the Legislature for passage.

Considerable other business was transacted, but possessing no special interest.

Serious Accident.

E. B. SPOONER, proprietor of the Brooklyn Evening *Star*, was crushed between two sleighs on Fulton-street, near Clinton, yesterday, and seriously injured. He was riding at the time on the outside railing of one of the Fulton-avenue line of sleighs, when a coal wagon came with great violence against him, throwing him under the runners, causing a compound fracture of the left arm above the elbow, and of the right leg below the knee. Immediately after the accident he was taken into Dr. DAVIS' drug-store, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, where he was promptly attended to, and was subsequently moved to his residence, No. 38 Bond-street, where he is attended by Dr. MCPHAIL, assisted by Drs. AYRES and COCHRANE. The case is considered a critical one.

Attempt at Burglary.

CHRISTOPHER FITZHARRIS was placed on trial on a charge of attempt at burglary in the first degree, in having attempted to break into the house of SAMUEL H. CORNWELL, Fulton-street, between Pierrepont and Montague streets, in April last.

No attempt to break into the house was shown, nor were any implements found. The facts appeared to be, that he jumped over the fence in Fulton-street, whether wishing to see his friend BILL FINNEGAN, as he stated to the officer who arrested him, or to see a "sweetheart," as suggested by his counsel, is not very clear, but Mrs. CORNWELL being alarmed, he beat a retreat, but was "nabbed." He was very ably defended by HENRY A. MOORE, Esq.

Judge CULVER made a very strong charge against the prisoner. Judge MOORE wished the Court to charge that the presumption was that the defendant was innocent and had no implements. Judge CULVER refused, as he might have thrown them away, as any adroit thief would, and argued that he must be adroit at housebreaking, as he was adroit at jumping fences.

The Jury, after an absence of about an hour, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Exemplification of the Benefits of the Grand Jury System.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. MELINDA E. WATSON was tried, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, for an assault on Police-Officer JACOB STIGER. It appears that, in July last, STIGER arrested a son of Mrs. WATSON, and another small boy. She went to the Police Station-house, in order to get some information relative to their offence, when she was assaulted by STIGER. The Grand Jury found an indictment against him, and he was convicted at the November Term of this Court. He then went before the Grand Jury, who found the present indictment, based upon the identical assault of which STIGER had already been convicted. On hearing the facts, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving their seats.

Kings County Penitentiary.

During the past year, 1,054 prisoners were committed to this institution. Males, 753; females, 299. *Offences*—Drunkenness, 417; vagrancy, 237; petit larceny, 199; drunk and disorderly, 101; assault and battery, 89; riot, 4; receiving stolen goods, 2; malicious mischief, contempt of Court, indecent exposure of person, felonious marriage, and burglary third degree, 1 each.

☞ During the past six months, 1,764 persons were committed to the Kings County Jail.

Kings County Hospital.

Sixty-seven persons were admitted to this Hospital during the week ending the 8th inst. There are in all 475 patients. Six deaths occurred during the last week, viz: Mary Cummings, 90; Frank Brosday, 28; Patrick Mullin, 64; Timothy Curry, 30; Jacob L. Rote, 31; John Rieber, 31.

Death from Burns.

Yesterday morning an elderly lady residing at No. 161 Jay-street, Brooklyn, named APPLEGATE, was so severely burnt by her clothes taking fire that she died last evening.

Something About Plowing....No. II.

In our former article we showed that one of the most important things connected with the successful cultivation of various crops is, to secure a full and constant supply of sap, which can only be obtained through a large number of fibrous roots.

The *first* requisite in a soil, for a full development of roots, is a sufficient mass of exceedingly fine or impalpable earth, to form a matrix or bed for them.

The fibrous rootlets of a single stalk of corn or other grain in vigorous growth, number many millions. These are broken off when a plant is pulled from the earth, and were they not they could not be seen by the unaided eye on account of their exceeding smallness. A thousand of these essential, moisture-gathering fibres if twisted together would not form a cord as large as the finest hair. Now such delicate fibres can no more grow in a bed of coarse sand than a root the size of a knitting needle could grow among pebbles as large as chesnuts.

It may be set down as a rule, that no plant can flourish in a soil which does not contain five to ten per cent. of material so fine that it can be washed out by water, and which, when separated, has no grittiness if rubbed between the fingers. It is to the absence of such fine materials that we are mainly to attribute the infertility of washed or sandy soils, and we may remark, in passing, that the best of all fertilizers for such soils is an admixture of clay or other impalpable earth. The "resolves" of all the committees in the world, and the application, in limited quantities, of the best artificial fertilizers yet discovered, cannot make permanently fertile soils of much of the sandy plains of central Long Island, until they are supplied with a considerable percentage of this requisite fine earthy material.

One object of frequent plowing, and exposure to the air of coarse soils is, to pulverise them by mechanical means, and to subject them to the combined action of frost and air, that a sufficient portion may be comminuted to such a degree that it will furnish a bed for the infinitessimal roots of the plants. When this is the main object sought after, *frequent* plowing is desirable. Autumn plowing and Winter exposure are also especially useful.

The *second* requisite of a fertile soil, or one which will produce a large growth of sap-absorbing roots is, that it should be free from substances noxious or poisonous to the growing roots.

The coloring matter of soils is chiefly derived from the iron compounds entering into their composition. The dark color of the surface soil is partially due to the vegetable matter intermingled, and occasionally a compound of manganess assists in giving color, but this letter compound is not abundant, nor widely distributed. We may say in general terms, that were the iron removed, the soil would be colorless. Now iron exists in two states—the protoxide or sub-oxide, and the sesqui-oxide or per-oxide. The sub-oxide of iron is soluble in water, and is readily absorbed into plants along with the sap. When this is done, the plant becomes poisoned, and it will either die or drag out a sickly existence. The per-oxide of iron, on the contrary, is insoluble in water, and its existence in the soil, in any quantity, is not deleterious only so far as it acts as a cement to compact the earthy particles, and as it has a tendency when mingled with decaying vegetables, to yield up a part of its oxygen and change to the sub-oxide. But the sub-oxide of iron cannot long exist in a *moist* state when in contact with air. It will withdraw oxygen from the atmosphere and be changed to the innocuous per-oxide. It is on this account that thorough and frequent stirring of the ground, by plowing or other means, is desirable. The free admission of air destroys the poisonous sub-oxide, and prepares the soil for the free and healthy development of the roots. We may here remark, that the constant saturation of a soil with water, shuts out the air, and retains the poisonous compound of iron.

The phenomena attending the growth of clover may be adduced in proof of the necessity of a free circulation of air in the soil. The great majority of farmers seldom plow deeper than four to six inches. Clover upon such a soil will grow for a year or two and then die out. So long as its roots remain in the surface, air-exposed soil, it grows vigorously, but being a deep-rooted plant, the roots after the first or second year extend down below the reach of the air, where they absorb the poisonous sub-oxide of iron, and the crop necessarily is poisoned. That this is the case has been abundantly proved by numerous examples, where a clover crop has lived and flourished for a long series of years upon a naturally or artificially dry soil, deeply tilled. Other grasses send out a greater number of side roots, and on this account are more durable upon a shallow worked soil.

The same reasoning applies to other crops. A soil deeply stirred, and thus rendered free from poison, allows a deeper growth of roots, and, as a matter of course, a heavier surface yield. The roots of corn and the cereals generally will, during a single season, send down roots two or three feet into a well prepared soil.

The *third* requisite for a full supply of sap to a plant is, that the sap-absorbing roots extend below the temporary effects of dronth.

Upon most soils the drying effects of the severest drouth seldom extend more than six inches below the surface. If the roots supplying the sap are chiefly in the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as fast as it is drawn up from below by capillary attraction; and if the plant is not killed outright by want of moisture, there is not enough fluid supplied to carry down the food collected by the leaves, and a feeble growth is the consequence.

Another fact worthy of notice is this, that the water arising from an unprepared sub-soil to supply rapid evaporation, is charged with poisons, and these conspire with drouth to injure or kill the plant.

A soil deeply stirred with the common or sub-soil plow, and thne exposed to the action of the air, is pulverized and freed from poisons; and the roots of plants, instead of being confined to a few inches of surface, run down deeply where they are entirely beyond the reach of dronth. They receive a more full and constant supply of sap, and are ready at all times to appropriate the food gathered from the air. The water rising to the surface soil is already freed from poisons by the access of air to the lower strata. The above considerations, and others that might be adduced, show the great importance of a *deep* pulverization of every soil, the necessity of freeing it from standing water, (which is in part effected by deep plowing, though more perfectly by draining,) and the necessity of admitting air as far below the surface as possible.

We have three kinds of plowing, styled respectively, *surface plowing*, *trenching* and *subsoiling*. Surface plowing applies to the ordinary method of stirring or inverting a few inches of the surface, say three to six inches in depth. Trenching differs from surface plowing only in the greater depth of soil operated upon. Subsoil plowing implies a stirring of the under or subsoil, without bringing it to the surface. A subsoil plow is destitute of the turning mould-board. It is drawn by a separate team, and follows in the bottom of the furrow made by a common surface plow. The object of using this implement is simply to stir and pulverize the lower stratum of soil as much as possible without bringing it to the surface, and thus admit air to it, as well as to allow superabundant water to flow away more readily.

The best subsoil plow is one which will the most thoroughly pulverize the ground with the least expenditure of force. The implement in common use is, we think, preferable for general purposes to the one recently introduced, and somewhat extensively commended in a few agricultural papers, as the "lifting plow." This is easily drawn through the ground, but though that is an advantage, it has the disadvantage of not breaking and pulverising the soil sufficiently. Its shape is that of a double pointed wedge, which elevates the soil in a mass letting it fall back again into nearly the same position, while its tendency is to pack the particles more closely together, above as well as below its path. The subsoil plow in most general use is more in the form of the common plow with a narrow, flat mould-board, the rear part being elevated so that the soil falls over it in a loose, broken and pulverized condition. We have alluded to this, not for the purpose of finding fault with any one's favorite implement, but to explain what we consider most essential in all subsoil plowing, viz: that the soil be not only lifted or moved, but that it be thoroughly broken up and pulverized, and to this end we should choose, not the implement which could be worked most easily and smoothly, but the most jagged or rough one that could be got through the subsoil with the team force at our command, as such an instrument would best accomplish the main object of all subsoil plowing.

In another article we will further discuss the subject of shallow and deep plowing, and show when deep plowing may be safely and advantageously practiced, and when it would not be judicious.

Previous Trade of Cincinnati.

The imports and exports of hog products at Cincinnati from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, according to the *Gazette*, were as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1854.	1855.
Lard, hhls	10,554	16,043
Lard, kegs	3,196	1 585
Pork, bbds	2,863	1,057
Pork, tcs	1,736	1,280
Pork, bbls	5,919	75,158
Pork, lbs	1,407,108	828,480

EXPORTS.

	1854.	1855.
Lard, bbls	8,271	14,690
Laid, kegs	17,205	20,274
Pork, hlds	9,050	6,831
Pork, tcs	7,900	6,822
Pork, bbls	9,804	50,543
Pork, bxs	1,673	3,890
Pork, lbs	39,999	12,816

While the receipts of barrel Pork are about the same this year as last, the exports show an excess of forty thousand barrels. The following shows the destination of the Pork in bbls., and meat in hhds. exported:

	Pork, bbls.		Pork, hhds.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
To New-Orleans	3,411	19,815	2,336	905
Other Southern Ports	751	57	1,849	84
Up River	1,161	18,497	632	5,618
Canal and Railroads	4,483	12,130	4,716	224

The 30,000 bbls. of Pork shipped up river and by railroad were destined for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of the Lard exported, 15,600 bbls. and 13,000 kegs took the same destination, and all the Pork in boxes was shipped East.

Grain for Europe via New-Orleans.

We understand that some 20,000 bushels of Wheat are now being sacked in Chicago, to be shipped by the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, and from thence, *via* New Orleans, to Europe. This Wheat is a portion of the very large amount purchased in Chicago on account of the French Government, but which could not be shipped to New-York before the close of navigation.

Cost of Keeping up a Fashionable Church.

From the New-York Observer.

One hundred dollars a Sunday is about the expense of a fashionable church in Boston, we learn from a recent paragraph in the Boston *Transcript*. In New-York the expense is not far from five times that sum. We will figure up the expenditures of one church in this City, the affairs of which we happen to be somewhat acquainted with.

The church, parsonage, library, &c., cost, in round numbers, $200,000; the annual interest of which sum, at 7 per cent., is $14,000.

The pastor's salary is $4,000; that of his assistant is $500.

The presents annually given to the pastor, we believe, do not average less than $500; presents to his assistant, say $5.

The singing, with the salary of the organist, repaire of the organ, and wages of the blower, costs very nearly $1,600.

The cost of cleaning, including the salary of the sexton, will average about $900 a year.

The annual depreciation in value of building and its contents, by use and time, may be computed at $1,000.

The cost, therefore, of maintaining the church for one year, is $22,505, which is equal to $432 76 per Sunday.

Forty smart mechanics, working steadily all the year, earn about as much as it costs to support this church.

For $22,505 a year, two thousand children could be kept under instruction in good schools. It would maintain a college of five hundred students in the highest efficiency.

It would support twenty two country churches, or eight city churches, in a liberal manner.

However, we must add that there are not more than ten churches in the City conducted upon anything like the scale of the one to which we refer, though there are three which probably exceed it.

Sad Affair at the Concord, N. H., Lunatic Asylum.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot, Jan. 9.

A very sad occurrence took place at the Insane Asylum in this city, on Friday evening, resulting in the death of one of the inmates. The facts, as we have them, are as follows: ALFRED WIGGIN, long an inmate and hopelessly insane, and at times very violent, was sent to his room as usual by the attendant in charge. After going there, he refused to do what was required of him, and appeared refractory, when the attendant went for assistance from other attendants, two of whom returned with him.

Wiggin became violent and attacked them, when a serious struggle ensued, the keepers endeavoring to hold him and prevent injury to themselves. He seized one of them, and held him in a very painful manner, when the keeper took hold of his throat with a view to make him break his hold. When Wiggin found himself choking, he let loose his victim, but the mischief already done was the cause of death, as it is supposed, to his friend, on which he was discharged, or suddenly dry soil, deeply which in his diseased state he was subject, but which at the time was probably occasioned by the struggle.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

We make the following extracts from that portion of the Message of Gov. WESTON to the Maine Legislature which bears upon the Slavery question. The Governor says:

"In our estimation Slavery is a great evil, the removal of which, from the limits of our common country would be highly gratifying to every patriotic citizen. But it is not the part of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring upon ourselves an avalanche of evils. The true law of progress is slow, but sure and certain—most destructive but beneficial in its operations and results. By a prudent observance and willing obedience to this law, our form of Government has been preserved, and there has not been a period since its institution, when it was in a more vigorous condition, and when the American people were more powerful and abounding in all the elements of wealth and strength than at the present moment.

The different States should be bound together in perfect friendship and amity, like the members of one common family. If reproach and vituperation are bestowed upon each other, such language will in the end produce its legitimate effects, sugendering hatred and ill-will, and at length breaking out in destructive action.

STATE RIGHTS.

All the colonies participated in fighting the battles of the revolution. The patriots who had hazarded their lives in defence of liberty, after the war was over, sat down together and framed the constitution. Slavery thsu existed in nearly every colony. Each State being sovereign and independent, was under no obligation but those of patriotism to come into the confederacy. They severally possessed the right to regulate their own domestic institutions without interference of any one, and if this independence of individual States had not been conceded, the constitution could not have been formed, and the hope of a free and enlightened government of the people on this continent would have expired. The slave population at that time, as at present, constituted about one-sixth part of all the inhabitants.

It was undoubtedly expected in the early days of the republic that Slavery would not continue many years. And there have been periods when there was a prospect of the adoption of measures to accomplish its removal. But we have reason to believe that it has been retarded by the agitation of the subject in the Free States. A class of persons have labored assiduously for a quarter of a century to excite the feelings and prejudices of the people against the South and its institutions. They have enlisted the sympathies of those who are ignorant of the true condition of the slaves, and organized political parties with the avowed purpose generally of acquiring power to ameliorate their condition, and without any distinct and well defined object or course of action af a practical character. The history of their efforts demonstrates the weakness and inutility of them. They have liberated, but few, if any, slaves, and have not removed Slavery from a single rod of territory. Discretion would indicate a change of measures, the cultivation of charity and kindness, and a broader range of social duties towards those whose political welfare and destiny are so closely united with ours.

EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION.

If the owners of slaves should be willing to emancipate them, provided they could be distributed among the several States in proportion to their population, it would give one slave to every six or seven free persons. Many of the slaves would be incapable of labor through age, infirmity and childhood, and would require support as paupers. The residue would be at liberty to seek such subsistence as their wants might demand, in the same manner as free blacks usually do. The inhabitants of the North and West would not be benefitted by an accession to their population of their proportion of three and a half millions of blacks. It requires no great degree of foresight to perceive that nearly every city and town in the free States would refuse their admittance.

When those who are most deeply interested in negro Slavery, and have reflected most upon the subject, shall desire to relieve themselves of it, they will probably adopt a gradual mode of emancipation. The relations between master and slave cannot be suddenly dissolved with safety to either, while the number of slaves is so large. They might be freed after having arrived at a certain age, and sent to Africa, the land of their origin, with habits of industry and a degree of knowledge and civilization which they never could have obtained in their native country. If the negro race is capable of self-government, and possesses the inherent power of advancement in self-cultnre, ample scope is now presented for the exercise of it on the continent of Africa. As evidence of a highly satisfactory character that negroes do possess this power, it is already shown, in the colony of Liberia, that those who have been taught in the school of Slavery can sustain a firm and stable Government, and defend themselves against barbarian and hostile tribes. The increase of the colony will constantly add to its reputation, and when its commerce shall be expanded and its flag respected, and a growing marine exist, the eyes of the colored race will be turned towards it, and there will flow into it a constant tide of emigration. No reason appears to exist why it may not surpass in vigor and wealth, and much more in a good Government, the nations which have flourished on the northern coast of that continent. Some of our national vessels might be fitted and employed in carrying to that colony all who are willing to be transported thither. And the expenditure would appear to be equally legitimate as the employment of national vessels to guard the coast. An extended line of settlement of hardy colonists, capable of bearing arms, would prove quite effective in checking the Slava trade.

The Southern people are subjected to the burden of Slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism and a true sense of religious duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The Missouri Compromise line was an arrangement between different sections; it cooled the passions and allayed the prejudices of contending parties. It had remained in force a third of a century, and its repeal gave offence to many true friends and occasion to the uprising of a wilder spirit of Abolitionism than had ever before infested the country. Men who had been loyal to their constitutional obligations, in a moment of resentment broke away and united with vicious political associations that threatened for a time to destroy the very foundations of the Republic. But whatever opinions may be entertained of the policy of that measure, it is passed, and the principle is adopted, that each Territory may determine the character of its own institutions. In itself this is unquestionably most in accordance with the basis of American Government, and the true idea of the liberty of communities.

Those who wander from the places of their birth, lay the foundation of new States and endure all hardships and privations of infant settlements, merit the right of making their own laws for the governments of their homes and firesides. They can appreciate their necessities and interests better than former associates, whom they have left at a great distance behind them. All Territories, wherever situate, are open to a free competition of institution; there is no longer any line to check expressly, or by implication, the establishment of such legislation as is congenial to the habits of the people. And the time will probably soon come when very few will desire the restoration of that line, and an end will be put to the constant and bitter conflict of opinion arising from that subject.

THE MAINE LAW.

Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on this subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me that they have done so without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its details, and recommend it as a rule of government to a free people.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

There is another act passed by the last Legislature which must tend to continue the irritation already existing on the subject of Slavery. Its purport is to prevent any one holding office under this State from aiding in the apprehension of fugitive slaves. This law would probably have no practical effect, for a fugitive slave has never been retaken in this State, and if any one should come hither, the expense of following him at so great a distance would be very likely to deter an owner in pursuit. But in any event, all such laws are objectionable. They indicate a disposition to escape from our constitut

FOR SALE.

TEXAS.—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned soil is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. Be judicious management forces may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth in flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that to the centre of the Mississippi is destined to be Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from all to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to go produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $8 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 32d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit is at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Superintending Farm will be ready to receive us early as can.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. Whom required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to a part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES J. DUTUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house on the corner of Gates and Clinton ave., Brooklyn, is 40 feet square; the grounds are 77x200 feet. Possession given at convenience of purchaser. Will be sold low, on immediate application to
J. A. H. HELL, No. 149 Malden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 533 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKMAN & Co.'s, No. 365 Fourth-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, ON BERGEN HILL—A convenient house, nearly new, with stable and half an acre of land; also, one acre of land adjoining. Address S. E. D., Box No. 3,133 Post-Office.

THE PAPER MILL PROPERTY—At PITTSTON, RENSSELAER COUNTY, in this State, belonging to the late firm of Bunting & Foot, will, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, be sold by auction on the 15th day of January next, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The property consists of about fifty acres of good timber and pasture land, with large mills, and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of printing paper; also, three dwelling-houses, with barn, &c. The property is situated about ten miles north from Troy, and about a mile from the village of Pittston. There is a plank road from Troy to within about two and a half miles of the premises. Particulars will be given at the sale, and by the subscriber, personally, on inquiry at his office, No. 107 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. There is now a mortgage on the property for $8,000, subject to which the sale will be made. For the purchase money, over and above the said mortgage, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees are to be paid at the time, and of the balance, forty per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the residue may remain on bond and mortgage for two years, with interest at seven per cent., payable half yearly, which deed will be executed by the Receiver and the parties to this action, without covenants.—New-York, Nov. 25, 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 107 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts.—This property consists of four stores, three of which front on Greenwich and one on Vesey-st; this is the most desirable property that has been offered to capitalists and business men for a long time; it is located in the centre of business of the west side of the City, and upon two great thoroughfares in close proximity to Washington Market; the location is well adapted for a large clothing, dry-goods, boot and shoe trade, in fact, for most any business. The property will be sold cheap, and if not disposed of at private sale before the 9th inst., it will be sold at public auction. Also, leasehold or unexpired lot, No. 276 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. 55 Vesey-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M., or at No. 209 8th-av., from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856. By order Assignees.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y. built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 140 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information for terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENNINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A small new brick house, No. 24 East Warren-st. Contains gas and water. Oil-cloth and parlor shades for sale. Apply to D. IKA BAKER, 228 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE TO LET.—Front room, second floor in building No. 44 Maiden-lane. Apply to THAYER JOHNSON & BROWN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of wood or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 348 and 347 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms. In a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HILL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

IOWA LAND OFFICE—DAKIN & TRACY, General Land Agents, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Land Warrants located and land bought and sold on commission, or if preferred, on shares of profits. Collections made throughout Northern Iowa and the amount remitted at current rates of exchange. Loans negotiated, money invested and taxes paid.

Refer to F. C. PITCHFIELD, Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; DRAKE & BRADFORD, HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, and LITCHFIELD & Co., New-York; THEO. METCALF, Boston, Mass.; H. HENRY BAXTER, Rutland, Vt.

For further particulars please address as above, or to care of G. MANNING TRACY, No. 46 Pine-st., N. York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens their proofs certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent., on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on the capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Dowling,	George Curtis,
Gamaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert B. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Cantor,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the Six Months ending 1st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 126 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums credited thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 12th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums qualified thereto, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $350, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

ROWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums $500 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to P. M., and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking house No. 198 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Jan. 9, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst.
By order.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 9, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.
By order,
Dec. 29, 1855. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at he office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months endings 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th instant.
JNO D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th of January. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

A **DIVIDEND** of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, on the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due on the SCHOOL FUND BONDS of the city of San Francisco Nov. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of
JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP, Six horse; boiler, ten-horse; all in complete running order, nearly new. Apply at once at No. 44 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
"The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

THIS BALSAM IS CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED To the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for sore eyes. It quickly relieves all irritation, and effects a complete cure after a few applications. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists generally.
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about it, both of which appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No. 1 diet over necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

We forward agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st, New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The seeds originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1776. It cures syphilitic disease when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without diating or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequences effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim to do, and what no other will accomplish. It is the first in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, ie every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their cures are so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 15 colored engravings, representing the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges any single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after ruinowing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES S. POPE, Commander, with the mails to be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. LA ROY, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption to the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $35.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 13 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:15 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the trains for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day. Also connecting at Chicago with Galena and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run always as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taun on, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 9:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

We forward agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay

New-York Daily Times

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Still No Organization—How they may Organize—Evidence in Civil Cases—Horse Racing—Proposed New Counties—The Prohibitory Law—The Census, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

Still no organization, and the prospect thereof apparently as remote as when the ballotings first commenced. The last vote to-day stood ODELL, 44; PETTIBONE, 34; BAILEY, 28; HOYLE, 6; ROBINSON, 5; Scattering, 2.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD submitted a proposition that Mr. FOOTE, of Ontario, should be elected temporary Chairman—the House then to proceed to elect other officers, and then Speaker. "Barkis was willin," but the House was not—so the proposition was tabled, 77 to 46.

Then came Mr. DENNISTON with a proposition to allow a plurality to elect. That went to the table, 75 to 50.

Mr. DUGANNON offered a resolution declaring Mr. ODELL Speaker. That also was tabled, 80 to 44.

Mr. JENKINS came to time, with a proposition to declare ODELL Speaker, and JOHN S. NAPIER, Clerk. This was a bait for the Hard Shells, but they would not bite; and JENKINS followed VAN SANTVOORD, and DENNISTON and DUGANNON.

Between all these propositions and a variety of speeches thereon, five ballots were had. Finally, after determining to hold afternoon sessions henceforth, the House adjourned.

WHERE IT WAS FIXED.

I understand that each of the parties held a caucus last night, at which were severally discussed the great end sine. The Republicans agreed to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder,—the Americans were willing to stand up to the rack, but they wanted a little fodder, just to stay their stomachs,—the Hard Shells and Soft Shells wouldn't even stand to the rack, whether empty or full—and so forth, and so forth—all signifying much disinclination to concede anything, and much inclination to preserve the identity of party organizations,—which is all very proper, and I hope they will keep doing it more so, until the entire Session has expired. Wouldn't the people be jolly?

HOW THEY MAY ORGANIZE.

If members really desire to get up an organization, a friend suggests the following plan for their consideration. About ninety days of the Session yet remains. He would make ODELL Speaker for say 30 days, PETTIBONE then should serve 30 days, BAILEY then to take his term for 30, and the balance he would turn over *pro rata* to the Scattering. Each Speaker to appoint his own officers for his own term, and DICK SHERMAN to be Clerk straight along.

EVIDENCE IN CIVIL CASES.

In the Senate, Mr. SICKLES brought in a bill providing that parties to civil actions, and persons for whose immediate benefit they are presented or defended, may be witnesses in their own behalf or otherwise, in the same manner as if they were not such parties or persons. But the party so acting as witness must give notice of his intention to do so at least ten days before the time of examination.

When, however, all the parties to the action are present in Court, either party may be examined in his own behalf, although said notice has not been given.

The rules of evidence in special proceedings of a civil nature shall be the same as in civil actions.

HORSE-RACING IN QUEENS.

In accordance with notice, Mr. RIDER introduced his bill to prevent racing of horses or other animals by any bet or wager within Queens County. It makes "running, trotting or pacing" for bets, or wagers, or rewards, "racing" within the meaning of the act, and declares it to be a nuisance and misdemeanor; and all persons in any way connected with it are declared guilty of misdemeanors, and punishable by a fine of $250 or imprisonment for one year in the County Jail, or by both fine and imprisonment.

It makes it the duty of Sheriffs, Justices and Constables to interfere and stop the progress of any such race, and have them bound over to keep the peace and behave themselves. If the officers of the law fail to do their duty in this respect, they are liable to a fine of from $20 to $100.

PLANK AND TURNPIKE ROADS.

By Senator NELSON—A bill was introduced providing that whenever the whole number of stockholders in any Plank or Turnpike Road Company shall not exceed the number of directors specified in the articles of association, each stockholder shall be, in fact, a director. And the whole number of stockholders shall constitute the Board of Directors, whatever their number, and a majority of them be a quorum.

I move the enactment of a general law for the relief of Plank Road Companies. They all want all kinds of relief, all want it very bad, and all appear to deserve it.

PROPOSED NEW COUNTIES OF ERWIN AND CANISTEO.

Mr. HALE, of Steuben District, brought in two bills for erection of new Counties. One of them proposes to erect the County of "Erwin," to be taken from Steuben, and contain the towns of Caton, Corning, Horaby, Lindley, Erwin, Campbell, Bradford, Addison, Thurston, Woodhull, Rathbone, Cameron and Jasper. The original towns of Trompsburg and Woodhull and Jasper are cut off and modified in their boundaries, to suit circumstances.

The other bill, to erect the County of "Canisteo," annexes a part of the town of Howard to Bath, and comprises, in the new County, the towns of Ossian, Burns, Almond, Alfred, Andover and Independence from Allegany County, and the towns of Dansville, Freemont, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Canisteo, Greenwood, West Union, Trompsburg, Jasper, and part of the town of Howard, of Steuben County.

CHARITABLE VISITATION COMMISSION.

Senator SPENCER gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to establish a Board of Visitors of Charitable Institutions in the State, receiving pecuniary aid from the public treasury.

SICKLES VS. BARR.

On motion of Senator SICKLES, the petition of BARR, for his seat, was taken up from the table, and, pending a motion to refer it to the appropriate committee, SICKLES' remarked that even admitting BARR's allegations of irregularities to be true, it would not vitiate SICKLES' certificate of election—but he did not rest there. He denied *in toto* the whole charge of irregularity, and produced the affidavits of the Inspectors and Poll Clerks, who swear that they themselves canvassed the votes for Senator, and that the charges of irregularities made by BARR are untrue in every particular, so far as the vote on Senator is concerned.

As to the second charge, that he was not a resident of the District, he contended that it would make no difference in law whether he was or not—but that even if it did, it would make no difference in his case, inasmuch as the charge was without foundation, as he was a resident of that District at the time he was elected, and continued to be at this time. Such is SICKLES' view of the case. The whole matter, affidavits and all, is in the hands of the Committee.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, touching the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of intemperance is to be reviewed in the Court of Appeals to-morrow—or rather the appeal is set down for argument to-morrow. It is the custom for the Court to hear argument at one term, and to render its decision at the close of the next succeeding term. I presume the regular practice will not be departed from in the case of the Prohibitory Law. The next term of the Court is to be held the latter part of March, so that a decision will hardly be rendered before the time arrives for the dissolution of the Senate and Assembly, in April. Hence, I infer that if the Appellate Court is adverse to the law in its present shape, there will be no opportunity for amending it during the prevalent session.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

And the frightful accident which takes from it the proud boast that no passenger had ever been killed on one of its trains, is here the universal topic of converse. Of course we have as yet no details that serve to guide us to a correct knowledge of the causes that produced such a catastrophe, but there is a unanimous sentiment that to some of the employes of the road there is to be traced most gross carelessness. I understand that the Commissioners of Railroads will unite with the Coroner in investigating the origin and extent of the calamity.

THE STATE CENSUS.

I yesterday made up some statements from the Census statistics submitted to the Legislature by the Secretary of State. I now subjoin the following tahie, showing the entire population, the number of native and naturalized voters, the colored persons not taxed, and the representative population by Counties:

Population of the State.

COUNTIES.	Total population.	Increase since 1845.	Decrease since 1845.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	VOTERS. Aliens.	Colo'd persons not taxed.	Total number, deducting aliens and colored persons not taxed.
Albany	103,681	26,413	....	19,434	6,189	2,284	586	32,511
Allegany	43,910	11,506	....	9,277	613	2,039	90	40,788
Broome	32,620	10,846	....	7,760	598	3,056	366	24,998
Cattar'gus	41,463	11,284	....	8,091	616	4,545	69	34,823
Cayuga	53,571	6,908	....	10,556	670	4,868	930	48,488
Chataug'a	53,380	6,836	....	11,138	774	4,765	45	48,540
Chemung	27,382	2,546	....	5,429	437	1,991	295	24,008
Chenango	39,915	15	....	9,393	378	2,977	112	38,486
Clinton	49,489	11,204	....	4,444	1,910	6,404	93	33,983
Columbia	44,691	2,415	....	8,647	765	6,800	1,086	39,583
Cortland	24,674	....	506	5,615	387	704	16	23,956
Delaware	39,749	1,705	....	8,977	287	1,538	151	36,086
Dutchess	60,635	5,511	....	11,094	1,404	6,561	1,466	59,464
Erie	123,407	63,698	....	19,494	9,249	21,274	657	94,470
Essex	28,589	8,487	....	4,857	798	2,992	43	26,407
Franklin	25,897	6,785	....	3,385	1,077	3,747	44	61,734
Fulton	32,264	4,705	....	4,601	486	1,550	103	31,390
Genesee	31,532	6,182	....	5,835	646	4,107	17	26,316
Greene	31,137	....	890	5,481	461	1,529	545	23,070
Hamilton	5,443	661	....	522	77	168	4	2,371
Herkimer	38,566	1,142	....	7,711	867	2,965	80	34,531
Jefferson	55,470	431	....	10,770	1,326	5,277	133	46,974
Kings	616,325	187,864	....	18,977	14,350	65,338	3,698	147,293
Lewis	25,229	5,011	....	4,052	1,325	6,751	94	22,454
Livingst'n	37,943	6,849	....	7,175	961	4,999	134	33,490
Madison	43,782	2,701	....	9,318	858	3,382	238	40,417
Monroe	96,394	23,495	....	13,573	4,996	22,237	966	73,994
M'tgom'ry	36,808	1,166	....	9,111	676	2,988	319	27,809
New-York	629,610	258,587	....	46,113	42,702	232,678	10,807	388,398
Niagara	38,996	13,732	....	6,554	1,708	10,227	317	37,638
Oneida	101,809	22,973	....	16,972	6,874	18,472	443	98,884
Onondaga	58,994	19,400	....	12,916	3,018	16,849	281	76,748
Ontario	46,673	80	....	8,393	994	4,757	346	37,569
Orange	60,668	8,641	....	9,994	1,367	7,356	1,855	61,058
Orleans	26,436	5,190	....	3,105	599	3,613	48	24,576
Oswego	69,868	20,963	....	13,276	2,063	7,279	915	61,511
Otsego	46,735	....	774	11,603	674	1,640	158	40,327
Putnam	13,924	976	....	2,606	221	1,215	113	12,606
Queens	46,936	14,417	....	8,614	1,573	3,618	2,538	35,110
Rensselaer	79,234	16,698	....	11,695	3,611	14,221	117	63,596
Richmond	21,389	7,716	....	3,441	1,354	6,076	487	15,624
Rockland	19,511	6,770	....	6,096	487	6,487	403	16,651
St. Lawr'e	74,977	19,693	....	11,615	2,262	9,215	80	64,376
Saratoga	43,372	7,902	....	9,246	1,031	5,748	573	43,099
Schen'dy	19,574	2,946	....	3,133	857	2,243	190	16,449
Schoharie	23,512	1,021	....	7,158	393	974	391	22,254
Schuyler	18,177	1,450	....	4,190	187	587	40	18,150
Seneca	23,355	386	....	4,945	450	2,153	77	23,128
Steuben	53,965	11,286	....	13,112	1,033	3,605	261	50,099
Suffolk	41,056	6,337	....	7,472	567	3,052	1,765	36,319
Sullivan	28,487	10,760	....	4,561	1,042	6,606	94	24,787
Tioga	26,962	4,506	....	5,586	295	976	137	23,850
Tompkins	31,516	....	6659	7,144	632	1,160	158	30,148
Ulster	67,936	19,029	....	11,226	1,465	9,487	1,112	51,180
Warren	18,684	4,761	....	3,737	878	1,643	27	17,259
Washin'n	44,405	3,851	....	9,848	1,007	4,526	167	39,414
Wayne	46,760	4,945	....	9,083	1,129	4,767	180	41,813
Westch'r	80,678	33,984	....	11,178	3,067	16,741	1,580	62,357
Wyoming	29,148	1,457	....	6,132	998	2,827	28	29,283
Yates	19,818	....	965	4,884	189	949	49	18,798

RECAPITULATION.

Total population	3,470,059
Increase since 1845	865,844
Native voters	516,736
Naturalized Voters	118,376
Aliens	691,783
Colored persons not taxed	36,123
Total number, deducting aliens and colored persons, not taxed	2,797,419

WHAT WE ARE WORTH.

From the records on file in the office of the Secretary of State, I have obtained the following statement of the valuation of the real and personal property in the State, as reported by the Assessors:

Real Estate	$1,107,272,715
Personal Estate	294,012,564
Aggregate	$1,402,849,504

The following is the taxation on the above valuation:

State tax of 1¼ mills	$1,753,561 17
County taxes	7,947,593 19
Town taxes	1,976,951 33
Total taxation	$11,678,015 69

This makes the rate of tax 8 3-10 mills upon every $1 of valuation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive session—Senators looked at each other therein for two minutes and a half, and then legislative business was resumed—whence I infer that little was done in Executive session.

THE WEATHER

Remains unchanged. The thermometer vacillates between a few degrees below zero, and an insignificant number above. The packed snow is as smooth as the bridged river, and of course the sleighing is unsurpassed—I may say unsurpassable. The city and the avenues are all alive

"With the sledges and the bells—
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinabulations that so musically wells,
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells."

How this jingling carnival throws a bridge over the long lapse of years, across which we journey back to the recollections of our far-off boyhood, when the blood coursed with accelerated motion, as we looked through the dingy windows of the school-house at the falling flakes, and counted with nervous energy the heavy hours that intervened between the hope and the realization! How in anticipation, (and in reality too,) we went dashing through the overhanging banks of snow, and laughed with a wild delight at the prospect of a plunge into their cold embrace!

The sea coal fire looks more tempting now, and these ugly rheumatics twinge us back to the snug hearth-rug with purring puss, and the kettle's simmering song. From the covered goblet that sits beside me, I drown the turbulent memory of that which comes not again, and drink to the future!

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The United States Agricultural Society, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was largely attended this morning. A resolution was adopted complimentary of MCCORMICK'S Reaper. The propriety of establishing meteorological observations on land was under discussion. President WILDER has withdrawn his announced determination to resign the Presidency, much to the satisfaction of members generally.

The election of officers of the Society takes place to-morrow.

A diplomatic dinner took place at the President's House to-night, and Messrs. CRAMPTON and MARCOLETA were invited, with the *attaches* of their respective Legations.

Wisconsin Legislature and the Governorship of that State.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Wisconsin Legislature met at Madison on Monday, but as yet they have not organized. Mr. BARSTOW has been declared elected to the Governorship, but his opponent in the contest, Mr. BASHFORD, had the oath of office administered to him in the Supreme Court, in order to bring the case before the said Court.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Royal mail steamship *Canada* came into our harbor about 6 o'clock this evening, but anchored in the Light-house Channel, where she will probably remain till morning.

Destructive Fire at Chambersburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A large straw-paper mill belonging to JACOB HEYSER, together with machinery and out-buildings, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $18,000. Partial insurance.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The schooner *Magnolia*, NICKERSON, from Gonaivee for Boston, is at anchor off Nansett, Cape Cod, dismasted, and wants a steamer.

Fire at Greenfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out at 2½ o'clock this morning, in the dwelling house of D. W. ALVORD, of this place. The house was entirely consumed. The loss is not estimated.

☞ The pilot boat *James Avery, No.* 9, came to the City yesterday morning without having boarded any vessels. She reports that the pilot boats *New-York, No.* 8, *Enchantress, No.* 18, *J. M. Waterbury, No.* 10, and *A. B. Nelson, No.* 21, were inside of Sandy Hook to anchor.

THE FROZEN TREE.

Cold Without—Broadway Yesterday—Slips and Frost-bites—Ice in the Rivers—Railroads and the Mails.

Another desperately cold day. Sleigh-driving becoming less popular—rapid walking more agreeable—traveling on a dog-trot most popular of all—promenaders in Broadway considerably diminished—ladies, with rare exceptions, *non sunt inventæ*—men with heads muffled up, their breath freezing as soon as emitted from their nostrils—horses with icicles depending on their noses for safety—drivers looking very blue—snow crispy and slippery—poor old ladies and gentlemen falling into cellars and breaking their bones—policemen frost-bitten—a few enterprising young Americans trying to be jolly under the circumstances, and making sorry attempts to get up a cheer from the half empty sleighs. Such was Broadway yesterday—a Broadway under the pressure of zero. But of all the sights, that which made one shiver the most was to see a Fifth-avenue stage running on wheels over the snow, with the driver perched on his box, looking more like an antomaton than a living creature. It is as shivering a sight as the sudden appearance of a man in white pants, linen coat, and straw hat would be. A report was current last evening that one of these unfortunate drivers had fallen from his box—frozen to death.

Thank Heaven! this sort of thing can't last. It *cannot* last, we heard an old gentleman exclaim, and MERIAM has prophesied that it won't. Our infallible berometer foretold that yesterday morning the cold snap would reach its acme—that is, if it thought proper to turn abruptly round the corner. Providentially, it has done so, and the thermometer, last evening, at a late hour, indicated a more genial temperature than the one we have endured during the previous forty-eight hours. Mr. MERIAM sends us the following record of the weather for Wednesday:

From 1 to 7 P. M. yesterday, the temperature was in equilibria at 20 above zero for seven consecutive hours, and from 8 to 12 P. M. was at zero. This day as follows:

1 A. M...10 below zero.	10 A. M...40 above zero.
2 and 3 A.M...20 bel. zero.	11 A. M...80 above zero.
4 and 5 A.M...30 bel. zero.	12 M...100 above zero.
6 A. M...30 below zero.	1 P. M...110 above zero.
7 A. M...10 below zero.	2 and 3 P.M...140 ab. zero
8 A. M...0.	4 P. M...130 above zero.
9 A. M...20 above zero.	

The wind was N. W. from 4 P. M. of yesterday to the same hour of to-day. E. MERIAM.

THURSDAY, P. M., Jan. 10, 1856.

The number of accidents for which this insufferably cold term must be held responsible, are too numerous to chronicle. There are in the first place frost-bites, pains and aches innumerable to tender individuals who will venture out because they see the sun shine as blandly and unconcernedly as on an August day. Then there are the slippery sidewalks upon which people cannot help falling, and unless they should luckily tumble upon that portion of the body where bones are proverbially said to be wanting, a broken limb is frequently the consequence. Bones are brittle in such crackling weather as this. Mind that! We hear of one particularly distressing accident of this nature that happened to a young girl yesterday in Broadway, and a broken leg to a pretty girl let us say is a serious matter. The Police, if they want to do their duty, must keep a sharp look out for slippery sidewalks, and see that the ice is removed or covered with ashes. Among other accidents noted, is one that happened to a man named C. S. HUTTON, who slipped into the East River from the foot of Grand-street, but was fortunately rescued, as an evening paper gravely says, "from an exceedingly cold and watery grave," by officers THORN and BINKFIELD, of the Thirteenth Ward.

From Brooklyn, we hear that quite a number of persons have been saved from freezing by the Police. One poor sailor, who, while intoxicated, had been turned out of a bar-room on Atlantic-street, was found by the Third District Police with both legs terribly frozen. He was taken to the City Hospital, and it is supposed that amputation of both limbs will be necessary to save his life.

A gentleman, while driving down Atlantic-street, yesterday morning, had both of his hands frozen. He could not guide his horse, and the consequence was that the animal dashed into the ferry-house, but without doing any material damage.

Gas and water froze in their pipes, and beer in its casks—another dreadful catastrophe, generating no end of evil and distress. At LAURA KEENE'S Varieties, the other night, the gas went out, in the most ill-bred manner, before the audience, and the latter were constrained, somewhat reluctantly, to follow its example. The opposite effect, however, is produced upon the water, and Germans, in a great many of the underground saloons, are in the utmost despair, since their lager-bier was all frozen.

The East River last evening was filled with large masses of floating ice, which seriously interrupted the passages of the ferry-boats. The boats in some instances were between one and two hours getting across. The South Ferry-boat from the Brooklyn side was unable to reach her landing in consequence of the ice, and was obliged to find her way to the Fulton landing in order to put her passengers ashore.

The Sound steamers due yesterday morning were all a long way behind their time. The *Elm City* from New-Haven reports having encountered large quantities of drift ice between the City and Sands' Point, and the Hellgate Pilots state that there is more ice about Throgg's Neck and Sands' Point than any where else in the East River.

The cold has also materially interfered with clearing away the snow from the City Railroad tracks, and it will probably be some days before the cars can be put on most of them. The Sixth-avenue cars, however, have commenced their trips.

In the midst of all this trouble arising out of the cold snap, we have one comfort wherewith to console ourselves. Ice will be plentiful during the dog-days of July and August.

☞ The average time of a trip from Brooklyn to New-York, last evening, was two hours. Fast boats did it in a quarter less. At 10 o'clock all but the Fulton Ferry boats had laid up for the night. They made several trips over in less than an hour. They will run to-morrow doubtless in good time. In the dock, one of the Hamilton boats got aground about dark, and laid there an hour. Another grounded at 7. The tides run very low.

☞ A great time now-a-days for the hack sleighs, especially when the railroad trains get in late. We heard of some gentlemen having to pay $15 for a sleigh from Thirty-second-street down-town, the other morning. Pretty good price.

☞ The boat which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock last evening, carried first the passengers who left Washington on Tuesday afternoon, and second, the passengers who left New-Brunswick at 7½ o'clock Thursday morning.

☞ JOHANNA SLATER, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, applied for shelter at the Fourth Ward Station-house about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The poor creature said she was entirely destitute. She was thinly clad, and one of her hands was frozen. A bed was given her by Capt. DITCHETT, and medical aid brought to her assistance.

Why the Gas failed—How to help it.

OFFICE N. Y. GAS REGULATOR CO.,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a great deal of trouble has arisen from the extreme cold of the past few days, in freezing up gas-pipes, metres, &c., allow me to state, through your columns, the cause and remedy. Where the frost strikes the pipe in crossing under iron gratings from the sidewalk or in alley ways, or any other opening, it freezes the condensation of gas, making a kind of crystallization or gauze-work, like a spider-web, and, where the pipe is not too large, will completely stop the flow of gas. This net-work is similar to a spider-web. In most instances it can be thawed out by simply holding a flame from a newspaper or from a torch of pine wood and alcohol upon a shovel; it will in a few minutes be entirely free. All wet-metres should be filled with alcohol immediately, if not done, and pipes crossing open passages should be boxed or covered with woolen coverings. All this can be done before you can send for some one to tell what should be done. Cold weather will not have any effect upon the Regulator. Many of the stores on Broadway, last evening, were without light.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Captain HALPIN, of the First Police District, reports that the intense cold of Wednesday evening extinguished over 100 lamps in the streets of his District.

Captain LEONARD, of the Second District, reports that all the gas lamps in Water and Pearl streets, between Maiden-lane and Peck-slip, went out at 11 P. M., Wednesday, owing to the extreme cold. Many other lights in the same Ward went out from a similar cause,—among them three each in Platt, Nassau, John and Cliff streets.

In the Third Ward, 74 lamps were put out by the freezing of the gas.

The Weather and the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

We have received a portion of the Southern Mail. A Columbia (S. C.) paper of the 5th says: "We were last night visited with the most severe storm of sleet we ever experienced in this latitude. The rain froze as it fell, and to-day everything is cased in ice, from a half inch to an inch in thickness. The shade trees have suffered severely, and being entirely coated over, give the streets a very singular appearance. The destruction of fruit trees is immense. The lines of Telegraph are also down in many places, and it will probably be a week before operations are resumed. Fully one-third of the wire of the line along the Camden Railroad is lying on the ground, and in many cases, even the poles are prostrate. Forest trees, broken by the weight of ice, have fallen across the line in many places. Much damage has been done by the recent inundations in lower Georgia and Alabama. The water is still so high as to prevent necessary repairs to the railways and telegraph. We have had no train this morning, and little information of affairs below."

The New-York mails of Tuesday and Wednesday have been received here. Two locomotives have been started out on the Baltimore road to the assistance of the morning train stuck in the snow six miles below. The train from Wilmington is in the same condition. The Susquehanna River is passable, but no more trains will be started till there is some surety of getting through.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Pilot and 4 o'clock trains from New-York, yesterday afternoon, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Both reached twelve miles above Camden last night, when the engines were unable to move further. An Engineer and Conductor then left with an engine and tender for Camden, to obtain assistance. During their absence the wood ran out, and the passengers, in order to feed the stoves, tore down the fences in the neighborhood, and then had recourse to the woodwork of a car, demolishing one of the handsomest cars belonging to the Company. Finally, a freight train came up and pushed the passenger cars ahead, reaching Camden at 9 o'clock this morning.

The train which left here for Baltimore at 9 o'clock this morning, is blocked up this side of Wilmington by frozen snow drifts a foot deep.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Savannah and Charleston papers to Saturday last are received. Complaints of storms and bad weather are general. Great fears of freshets were entertained. At Mobile, eight inches of snow had fallen.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The storm here continues unabated, but the cold is moderating. The Lake Shore Road is blocked up. No trains came through yesterday. The train which left Cleveland on Monday was snowed up when twenty miles out. Five locomotives started this morning to clear the track. The Buffalo City Road is blocked. No trains went over it yesterday or today. The trains on the New-York Central Road arrived much behind time.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The weather is moderating. Thermometer this morning 7° below zero.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The weather continues intensely cold. Thermometer 19° below zero.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Thermometer 16° below zero this morning.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch from the Highland Light, Cape Cod, dated 10 A. M., says the wind is blowing a gale from the northwest, and the weather is intensely cold.

NORTHEAST CENTRE, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The mercury here this morning at sunrise stood at 28° below zero. We have about eight or ten inches of snow, and the sledding is very fine indeed.

JOHN G. CAULKINS.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies desirous of an article of underclothing that will fully protect them from the cold, without cumbering the person, or marring the appearance of the exterior dress, are invited to examine RAY'S Stocking Knit Undervests, for ladies' and misses' wear. They are believed to have no equal for warmth of material, delicacy of texture, softness of surface, neatness of fit, durability in wear, and lowness in price. JAMES E. RAY,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effects in many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

REMOVAL.

Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute. The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

$10,000.—A party having this amount to loan a newly organized Company, on real estate worth more than double the amount, can have the situation of Secretary and Treasurer at a liberal salary, provided satisfactory references can be given in regard to integrity and ability. Address Box No. 1,506 Lower Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silvar by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a mammoth bill will be given at this favorite theatre. No less than four pieces, viz., "French Spy," "Maniac Lover," "Mountain Sylph," and "Mazulme." An unusual rush of course may be expected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

From Cape Haytien—War with San Domingo.

A few days since we published the substance of a proclamation of SOULOUQUE, the black Emperor of Hayti, declaring war against the Eastern or Spanish part of that Island, called St. Domingo. By the arrival here Wednesday of the brig *Vulture*, Captain PERKINS, from Cape Haytien, with advices to Dec. 20, we learn that nearly the whole male population had been marched off to join SOULOUQUE'S army, which was reported to be 30,000 strong, and to be marching against St. Jago.

The edict of the Emperor discontinuing the cutting of mahogany, was strictly enforced. Nearly all shipped heretofore had been cut from Government lands without permission. The quantity on hand was trifling, and the articles would shortly disappear from the list of exports. Trade was almost at a stand, few persons being left to transact business. In some of the ports, not only the best clerks, but many of the native merchants, had been forced into the army of invasion.

Four American vessels were left at the Cape. The brig *S. W. Packer*, D. V. POOL, master, arrived at the Cape on the 16th of December, making the passage from New-York in 8¼ days. There was no sickness at the Cape. Provisions were without demand.—*Jour. of Com.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. MARK M. DUGAN, of Boston, Mass., to Miss ELEANOR GELON, of England.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Miss SUSAN E. DIMON, daughter of John Dimon, Esq., and WM. H. PHILIPS, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Mr. HENRY J. GRAFF to Miss MARGARET FOULDS, all of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Samuel Hoskins, Mr. E. B. TUTTLE, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE A. BRADY, of Williamsburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, ELIZA M., wife of Henry Harlburt, of Albany, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers in-law, John O. Woodruff and D. R. Suydam, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 160 West 23d-st.

☞ Utica and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, CATHARINE WILLIAMS, aged 70 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, at No. 62 Wooster-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, Dr. WM. P. LATTIMORE, aged 29 years.

Though young, and a resident of only a few years, he had secured an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, and gave bright promise for the future; while his generous qualities had endeared him to his friends and acquaintances.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, in Adelphi-st., ELIZABETH SMITH.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at his residence, Mr. JOHN HENDRICKSON, in the 77th year of his age.

Mr. H. was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

At Bunardsville, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 7, Rev. SAMUEL W. WOOD, aged 23 years.

At Westfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, WM. BLAKE, Esq., of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 East 23d-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

At Troy, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, THOMAS WINDEATT BLATCHFORD, Jr., aged 4 years and 4 months, only son of SAMUEL T. and A. EUPHEMIA Blatchford.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, from injuries received at the fire in Court-st., on Monday morning, the 7th inst., A. J. S. DEGRAW, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, and the Brooklyn Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10.

$50 000 India. State 5s...81		100 Central R. R... b60	94
3,000 Virginia 6s..... 93		100 do.....b3	94
10,000 do.....b30	93	100 do.....b60	93¾
11,000 do.....s30	92¾

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Condition of the Wounded.....A Second Visit to the Wreck.

Continuation and Close of the Exchange Hotel Investigation.

VERDICT OF THE JURY

THE FLAGMAN REPRIMANDED.

THE COMPANY CENSURED

The most pleasing of the duties connected with reporting the consequences of the recent crash on the Hudson River Railroad, as they appeared yesterday, is to state that all who were injured were improving rapidly, with the exception of Mrs. HULL, who is now known to have been more seriously injured than was at first supposed, but she is not thought to be in danger; and the identification of all the dead.

It has been ascertained that the lady at the Exchange Hotel is Mrs. Gumpen, the wife of the Camden [illegible] was cut to pieces. She remains still in a [illegible] condition, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

[illegible] has improved very much in her general state of body. She slept well on Thursday night, and though very lame from great contusion of the entire body, will soon be able to be removed to the City.

Mr. PEASE is also much better, and has been able to sit up a part of the day. Both of these patients have taken some nourishment, and their cases are past danger.

Mrs. ROBERTS and her children are better, and great hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Mr. ROBERTS is up and able to attend to his family.

Mrs. BLANCHARD, who sustained a simple fracture of the left leg and was badly scalded about face and neck, is convalescent, and it is supposed will recover without any disfiguring of face.

Mrs. HULL was not so comfortable as on the previous day.

GEORGE KIOUS is convalescent. He will soon be out.

All the others are doing well.

A SECOND VISIT TO THE WRECK.

At 4 o'clock yesterday the Railroad Commissioners, Dr. QUACKENBOS, who is still with his patients at Poughkeepsie, and one of the reporters of THE TIMES, accompanied by Mr. SLOAN, the President, Mr. STEES, the Superintendent, Mr. COHEN, and other officers of the road, went by a special train to the place where the accident occurred, for the purpose of making a more minute examination than had previously been made.

The most saddening results of the crash had nearly disappeared, but there were still to be seen pieces of human flesh and bones, here and there revealed by the removal of the fragments of cars and of the engine. Part of a sleeve of a coat was found, which had been torn from the owner's arm at the elbow, and a female's cloak, torn into shreds, was discovered among the ruins near the track. Some yards distant, on the ice, a hat belonging to one of the sufferers, was to be seen, but owing to the weakness of the ice near the edge, it could not with safety be recovered.

A thoughtfulness at the fragments of the cars makes one wonder how a single person in them at the time of the accident escaped.

What was the forward car of the express train, lies there now in more than a thousand pieces. With the exception of an end piece, there is no other portion which tells that it formed a part of a railway car. The fragments are more like kindling wood, made from the ruins of a building destroyed by fire, than anything else. The sides of the other cars [illegible] in almost perfect condition. The engine seems to have parted the sides without doing them great injury, while it crushed the entrails of the car completely out. The engine is very much shattered, but not so much injured as might be supposed. Some twenty men were at work upon it, and it was supposed they would get it upon the track again, to-day. The road does not appear to have suffered at all. While riding from Poughkeepsie, slowly and with the best possible view of the road, to the place where the crash occurred, the necessity for trusty flagmen, at short distances from each other, is painfully apparent. And after learning by experiment how far it is possible to see ahead, from the time a train enters the deep cut from Poughkeepsie, until it leaves it, near where the crash occurred, the error of the flagman, in running down to the stopped train, instead of going the other way to warn the coming train of danger, before it entered the cut, rises to the dignity of a chief cause of the catastrophe. The road is sixteen all the way to the wreck, and a like blunder on the part of the flagman on any station, with a train standing and another on its way, would certainly be disastrous. In view of this fact, the censure which the Jury bestows upon the flagman appears just; and their censure of the Company for intrusting such a man with so important a charge will, we trust, cause them to be more particular in their choice of men to give signals in future.

The Investigation.

The Coroner's Jury at the Exchange Hotel, spent the whole of the forenoon in examining the baggage in their possession, chiefly with a view to ascertain positively the name and residence of the man who was so shockingly mutilated as to render recognition impossible. To facilitate this inquisition, the two trunks which had been brought to New-York, and for which checks were found on the body of the deceased unknown, were sent back to Poughkeepsie in response to telegraphic request from Coroner TAYLOR to that effect. The keys found in the pockets of the "Canadian lady, about forty-five years of age, name unknown," and who was so badly injured as to be unable to give any intelligible account of herself, fitted exactly the trunks for which the unknown man had the checks. Within the trunks was found a quantity of lady's and gentleman's wearing apparel, thus proving beyond scarcely a doubt, that the lady and gentleman alluded to were man and wife. Within one of the trunks was also found a power of attorney, commencing thus: "Know all men by these presents, that we, George Walker of the City of Canterbury, baker, and Elizabeth Matilda Walker, his wife, (late Elizabeth Matilda England, spinster,) Sophia Cutter of Cincinnati, widow, late Sophia England, (spinster,) and James Gordon, of the town of Clinton, in the County of Huron, Province of Canada, Postmaster, and Maria Caroline Gordon, his wife, (late Maria Caroline England, spinster,) the said Elizabeth Matilda Walker, Sophia Cutter and Maria Caroline Gordon, being the three sisters and the only next of kin of Ann Carolina England, late of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, spinster, deceased intestate, do and each and every of us do hereby make, depute and constitute, and appoint Joseph Miller, of No. 219 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, shoemaker, our and each and every of our true and lawful attorney for us, &c., &c." One of the trunks contained also the following marriage certificate inclosed in a bead reticule:

> NOV. 7, 1834.
> Married, in the Cathedral, Canterbury,
> JAMES GORDON, 95d Regiment,
> to
> MARIA CAROLIANA ENGLAND,
> By me, C. P. MAERIOTT, Sacrist.

These things were, of themselves, it will be seen, sufficient to identify the parties in almost every particular; but to make the matter still stronger, a pocket-book belonging to the deceased, which had remained in possession of Coroner COLLINS since the fatal occurrence, was sent for, and found to contain papers and memoranda setting at rest all doubts as to identification. The pocket-book—a large one—contained [illegible] in pounds and [illegible]; a bill in favor of Adam Hope & Co. for 88 lbs., dated London, Jan. 2, 1855; copy of a [illegible] mentioned by Peter Grant, a Justice of the Peace for the "United Counties of Clinton and Huron," a receipt for £16, Province currency, in favor of [illegible] Gordon, dated Clinton, Jan. 5, and signed Thomas [illegible], Assistant-Postmaster; a note for £75, Province currency, dated Goodrich, Aug. 20, 1853, payable three months from date, to the order of Wm. Murray, and signed James Gordon; a letter dated Montgomery, Dec. 2, 1855, signed Z. Meyer, and directed to James Gordon; copy of a [illegible] signed H. Johnston; a note for £6 10s., in favor of James Gordon, dated Sept. 20, a note for £1 17s. 6d., signed Robert Glendening, and payable to James Gordon; a bill of £1 17s. 6d., in favor of James Gor-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

den, from Patrick McGowan, for quarrying; a long document about building a court house. Among the memoranda in the wallet were: "Mr. Adam Gordon, No. 36 Union-terrace, Aberdeen;" "Michael McCay, care of Wilson Tanner, Woodstock, Canada West, son of"—[here the writing is unintelligible]—besides various others, more or less obscure. But the most interesting of the documents found in the wallet was a letter directed to "Mr. George Gordon, No. 754 Lombard-street, Philadelphia," of which the following is a copy:

MY DEAR GEORGE: I have just arrived here, in search of health, accompanied by my wife, and may have to stay to-morrow and until 11½ A. M. on Friday. I would like to see you very well, but I'm not likely to have the pleasure, unless you come this far. Brother Alexander and family came out to Clinton, Canada, last Fall, and has the overseeing of my place until my return. Brother Augustus and family, Wm. Gordon, (James-street,) and other relatives, were all well when I left. I think this would be a likely season for you to make poor long-contemplated trip to Canada, when it would give me great pleasure to make a fourth of the family together once more. My wife joins in kind regards to Mrs. G., family and self.

I remain truly, your affectionate brother,
JAMES GORDON.

P. S.—Write by return mail, and address as above.

This letter, it will be seen, is not dated, and was probably written with the intention of being mailed where the writer had selected his lodgings in New-York City. On the discovery of this letter a telegraphic message was at once sent by the coroner to Mr. George Gordon, No. 754 Lombard-st., and also to Mr. Joseph Miller, No. 219 Canal-st., whose name frequently occurs among the papers of the deceased, notifying them of the death of James Gordon, &c. An answer was requested, but none was received when our Reporter left Poughkeepsie, at 7½ P. M. last evening.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the Coroner's Jury resumed its sitting for the purpose of hearing further testimony. The first witness called was the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

Mortlin L. Sykes, being sworn, deposed as follows—Am Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; our regulations are printed, and embrace rules for government of all the trains, including those that are behind time, or following each other; these rules are repeated in the running time and in the instructions to the Station Master.

Here the witness read some extracts from the rules and regulations of the Road, a portion of which we annex:

"All trains running ahead of other trains must be out of the way of the train following, at least ten minutes, when it becomes necessary to switch off to allow the following trains to pass.

Trains having occasion to stop on the road, or at a station when out of time, or where not designated as a stopping place, must in all cases send out signals to warn and stop any approaching train; and take such a position and measures as to guard against the possibility of a collision with other trains; also, when a train is behind time, and liable to be overtaken by another train, the engineman and conductor must take such precautions as to guard against accidents."

Witness resumed—The rule I have just read, applies to any trains behind time; in the running directions, a train should never move forward until the preceding train has started ten minutes in advance; these rules were all made previous to my connection with the road; to my mind they obviously *imply* that a train following another should never approach nearer than ten minutes to the forward train, and the rule says it must keep two miles behind; I think that with due diligence and an adherence to the rules, a distance of two miles is sufficient to prevent accidents; the flagmen receive their instructions from the road-masters; these instructions are in print.

Question.—But suppose the flagmen cannot read, how then? *Answer.*—It is a mere matter of routine with the flagmen; they have to merely signal the trains as they pass.

Q.—But suppose any flagman should absent himself during the interval between the passage of trains, how can he tell when the next train is expected if unable to read the time table? A.—I suppose it would be better; a conductor is not allowed to use any discretion that conflicts with the rules of the road; am not aware that conductors violate the rule restricting them from following a train on the same track within a less space than ten minutes; James Flood is road-master on this section; when the track is obstructed it is of course the duty of the flagman to show his red flag, and use all possible means to stop the approaching train; the distance from the place of the accident to where the flagman is said to have stood when he signalled the approaching train, is according to a measurement made by me 625 yards; McCoon, the flagman, was 123 paces south of his sentry-box when the train passed through the cut; the train running at the speed it was could not, in my opinion, have been stopped in the distance between the mouth of the cut and the place where the accident occurred.

John M. Flood deposed—Am in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad as track-master; my section extends from Poughkeepsie to Carthage; my business is to see that the track and all appertaining thereto is in proper order; am under the immediate direction of Mr. Munson, the road-master; I employ the flagmen; it has always been customary for the track-master to employ the flagmen; have been track-master on the road for three years; have been employed on the road for five years; the business of the flagmen is to signal the trains, and give notice to the track-master or his foreman whether any chairs, spikes, &c., are out of order; I furnish the flagmen with instructions as to their duties; they all have time-tables given them some days before it goes into effect; did not know but that all the flagmen on my division could read; have found out since this accident that some of them cannot read, and have always found such faithful and prompt at their posts; all the flagmen have time-pieces, either watches or clocks; it is evidently the duty of the flagman to notify an approaching train of an obstruction on the track by hoisting his red flag and advancing towards the coming train instead of retreating from it.

William Ferdon sworn—I am in the employ of the Railroad Company, as assistant baggage-master; was at the Poughkeepsie Dépôt when the Express and Poughkeepsie trains left, but cannot tell positively the hour when either left; the Poughkeepsie trains started, I think, in about eight minutes after the Express; I report to Mr. Hitchcock, the arrival and departure of the trains, and he notes down the time; his only official knowledge of the movement of the trains is as I tell him; I always notify him immediately; sometimes I may be detained a minute; think I informed him of the departure of the trains to which the accident occurred immediately; might possibly have delayed a minute; think it is uncommon for a way train to depart in five minutes after the departure of the express train; ten minutes, I believe, is the usual time; have seen freight trains follow a train between three and four minutes.

Henry Milliken sworn—Was Engineer of the Express train to which the accident occurred; it was my regular train; the engine was named the *Superior*; first saw the red flag through the cut; ran about twenty-five rods past the signal before I succeeded in stopping; stopped in twenty-five rods distance after seeing the signal; did not see the Poughkeepsie train until the crash took place; was going about moderately when we struck; there was no signal cords between the two engines; there never is between the engines when pulling together; depend on the whistle; when the parallels are off an engine cannot run as quickly as when on.

At [illegible] five o'clock P. M., the evidence [illegible] Engineer E. F. Taylor briefly charged the Jury. He said that such accidents as that which they were called to investigate, lead to great excitement in the public mind, and that in consequence people were too apt to be led away by impulse, and make charges and assertions which in their cooler moments, and under less excitement they would not do. He cautioned the Jurors to look at the matter calmly, but thoroughly, and render such a verdict as the evidence in the case warranted, whatever might be the result.

At the inquest held at the Court-house, and presided over by Coroner Collins, not much evidence other than that had before the "Essex House Jury," was adduced. Bishop Shutte, baggage-master of the Poughkeepsie train, deposed that his train left the Poughkeepsie station at about from six to eight minutes after the express train had left; saw two red flags near the cut; could hear the sound of the whistle for a mile or more on ordinary occasions; we were running at about twenty-five miles per hour; the flagmen should be educated men; these flagmen are paid about $30 per month.

George W. Sergeant was recalled, and said that after the collision took place, I went back with a flag which I took from the brakeman; I did this to stop anything that might be coming behind us; I came as far as Poughkeepsie; I saw no flagman with a red flag between the place of the disaster and the station-house; think there was a flagman between the north end of the cut and the place of collision; the train was out of the cut, on the south end, when I heard the whistle; it is usual with us to carry several red flags as signals; we also carry red lanterns and torpedoes.

The Court-house Jury concluded their testimony, and at a late hour were considering their verdict.

Verdict of Coroner Taylor's Jury.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following is the verdict of the Jury convened by Coroner TAYLOR at the Exchange House:

"The Jury find that James Gordon and Elizabeth Hurlburt came to their death in a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, caused by the Poughkeepsie way-train running into the rear of the Albany Express on the afternoon of the 9th inst., about two miles south of the Poughkeepsie station; that the accident was mainly the result of the most gross stupidity on the part of the flagman stationed at this point, who, instead of attending to the signal when notified, remaining at his post, or going further north, as he had time to do, and then displaying the red flag to warn the approaching Poughkeepsie train, left his proper position and proceeded south towards the standing express train, until sent back by the conductor. While we regard the police system adopted by the Hudson River Railroad Company, of placing flagmen along the line, for the protection of life and property, as worthy of the highest commendation, at the same time we regard the Company as deserving of severe censure, by employing men incompetent to fill the position.

We also find that the Poughkeepsie train remained at the station only five or six minutes after the express had left, and would deprecate the practice of allowing one train to follow another in so short a time, and consider it imprudent and attended with great danger. We believe that the engineer of the Poughkeepsie train used his utmost efforts to stop immediately upon discovering the signal; still, his running his train when following so near another would indicate a lack of due caution on his part as required by his instructions from the Railroad Company.

This Jury exonerate the Conductor and Engineers of the express train from all blame, believing that they acted wisely and promptly in endeavoring to prevent the collision.

WILLIAM R. FANNING, Foreman.
ROBT. L. MOORE, E. C. ANDRUS,
STEPHEN LEAKE, C. H. ANDRUS,
OLIVER H. BOOTH, C. B. TROWBRIDGE,
O. H. BRUSH.

Visit to the Wounded.

THEIR CONDITION—THE OFFICERS OF THE ROAD—THE DEVOTION OF THE CITIZENS.

During the afternoon I embraced a favorable opportunity for visiting the wounded.

At the Rntza House we found Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, and her two children. Mrs. ROBERTS has slight internal injuries, and some severe bruises, from which she suffers more to-day than she did yesterday, but she evidently is not seriously injured. Her two children are in the same room. One, a beautiful girl of seven years, appears to be seriously, and, I fear, fatally injured. She has been blind from her birth, but the physicians have lately expressed a hope that the sight of her right eye might eventually be restored. On that eye she has a frightful gash, penetrating the ball, which is oozing out, and destroying the lingering hope that she will ever have the blessing of sight. Her face and hands are also bruised, and she gives evidence of having inhaled hot air or steam.

A boy of four years, a brother of the last, seems to be much bruised about the face and hands, but I could not detect any evidence of internal injuries. The little fellow says "it hurts," in response to any question that you ask him, and yet he smiles pleasantly through the bandages and strips of plaster that almost entirely cover his plump cheeks.

Mr. ROBERTS was in the car with his wife and his two children, but he was not injured.

Mrs. CAMPBELL is also at the same house. She is near 65 years of age. She has some external bruises, from which she appears to be suffering much. Her advanced age will render her recovery very slow, but she is not seriously injured. Her daughter, in the same car, did not at first feel any pain, but to-day she complains of a soreness in the lungs, which she thinks results from her having inhaled hot air.

Miss RELYEA, at the same house, appears to be much bruised about the head and hands, but not seriously. She is in good spirits, and evidently recovering.

At the private residence of Mr. HOPKINS we found Capt. SCHUYLER, the most marred and disfigured of all those who survived the crash. He has several ribs broken, his right ankle much jammed, and his left shoulder bruised and so stiff as to prevent his raising his hand to his mouth. He also has one or two skin bruises on his face. A true philosopher he is, for, though evidently suffering severely, he maintains his composure and his accustomed good humor. To our expression of sorrow at the extent of his wounds, he answered: "Yes, they are pretty bad, but I suppose they are the chances of the country, and I must not complain." He will recover but slowly, and, at best, but a partial recovery may be hoped for.

Miss GARDINER, at the house of Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. POND, also at the same house, are not seriously injured. Bruised and cut, but fortunately no bones are broken, as at first feared, and their speedy recovery, so as to be able to remove to this City, is hopefully anticipated.

At the Exchange Hotel is Miss BLANCHARD. Her sight is not fatally injured, as at first supposed, but one of her ankle bones is broken; her face is much bruised, and one of her fingers is out of joint.

Mrs. HULL is more seriously injured than at first supposed. She is in much pain, and appears to suffer more to-day than she did yesterday.

Mrs. GORDON, the wife of the gentleman whose body was so terribly mutilated, has been delirious since the accident until this morning. She has improved rapidly to-day. I believe she is yet unconscious of the extent of her loss.

Mr. DEWEY, an old resident of Poughkeepsie, was in the second car, with his daughter. He was buried beneath the ruins, while the daughter escaped almost uninjured. Her first thought was to assist her father, and with a strength almost superhuman, she engaged in removing the wreck, and by her example inciting others to the most untiring efforts. She at last had the satisfaction of rescuing her father, but so unmindful of herself had she been, as hardly to know that she had frozen both of her feet so badly, that amputation of some of the toes will be necessary. Where do the records of the battle-field exhibit more devoted courage than was displayed by this heroic girl?

Wherever we went we heard free mention made of the untiring exertions of Messrs. SLOAN and STEES, the President and Superintendent of the Road, who have paid unceasing attention to the wants of the unfortunate sufferers. Though worn down with the exertions of the past week, exhausted by the labors of bringing into order the deranged machinery of his Road, thrown into confusion by these unparalleled drifts of snow, yet Mr. STEES still remains at his post. Probably no road in this country has so perfect a code of rules as those which govern the running of trains over the Hudson River Road. They would seem to provide against almost every conceivable danger. Mr. STEES has labored assiduously for the past year, to enforce a strict observance of these rules, and yet now in a few moments, by the recklessness of some who gave evidence of the most trustworthiness, he feels that all his efforts seem to have been wasted. With no blame properly chargeable to himself, he yet appears to feel the full force of this terrible calamity, and to suffer more than those who were its primary cause.

Nor have the citizens of Poughkeepsie been backward in their efforts to aid the wounded. Mrs. SAWYER, Mrs. DELAVERGNE, Mrs. MILLER, and Miss BROWN, at the Exchange Hotel, Mrs. ROOTZA, of the Rootza House, and Mrs. MARTIN, have devoted their entire time to the care of their unfortunate fellow-beings.

One pleasant side of such catastrophes, is the warm-heartedness which they develop. In this last disaster the citizens of Poughkeepsie have bravely and faithfully attested their kindness and hospitality.

POSTSCRIPT.

No Verdict by the other Jury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Jan. 12—8 A. M.

The other inquisition, before Coroner COLLINS, into the late dreadful railroad accident near this city, is not yet concluded. The Jury have been deliberating on the verdict since last evening, but have not yet agreed upon one, and there is no probability of their doing so for some hours. X.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Night Session in the House of Representatives.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1855—2 A. M.

A night session in the House of Representatives is an occasion peculiar to itself. I know of nothing else like it anywhere. The great hall, as you know, is lighted by an immense chandelier, whose hundreds of jets of flame, and as numerous crystal pendants, look down this morning upon a scene of mingled confusion and excitement, difficult to describe. Even at this late (or early) hour, nearly two hundred members are present. I cannot say they are "in their seats," as the phrase goes. Some are at their desks. Here and there may be seen a sleepy member, who nods lazily between the votes, but is sure of a nudge from some of the more wakeful whenever his name is called. Some recline upon the sofas in the lobbies, napping it until wanted for work. Half a dozen (not one who votes for Mr. BANKS, I am happy to say) have been indulging freely in strong waters, and now form the centres of knots of thoughtless fellow-members, who laugh at the erratically quaint conceits of their half-crazed brains, and, at intervals of every few minutes, "egg them on" to speech-making before the House, that they may make merry over the scene of degradation.

Half the members are on their feet, counseling in little knots, or crowding to the vacant space in front of the Clerk's desk, as a sort of neutral ground for more general conference. And now some drunken M. C. refuses to take his seat when the Clerk rules him out of order; half a dozen questions of order are sprung at once; as many different gentlemen are speaking at the same time—and every here and there may be seen another addressing an earnest little side speech to the host of listeners by whom he is immediately surrounded. The Clerk, with a "modesty" which looks very like inefficiency, quite fails to preserve the semblance of order—and yet nearly every man is in good temper, and peals of merry laughter ring out from all over the hall at brief intervals. I have witnessed many a night session here during the last ten years, however, but none equaling this in good temper, or which did not exhibit much more of inebriation.

There is little to be said of the proceedings of the day and evening past, beyond what the telegraph report has given you. Mr. ROBISON, of Penn., following the suggestion of a speech made by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, fell away from Mr. BANKS, for whom he has been steadily voting, because that gentleman would not rise in the House and proclaim himself a present member of the American Party. If Mr. ROBISON knows any man who can be elected after standing up in the House to be catechized upon all sides and on all questions, he had better trot him out, for I am inclined to think that man has failed to make the acquaintance of the body heretofore. If Mr. ROBISON wanted a pretext for voting against Mr. BANKS, it would have been more complimentary to his political acumen to find some other than this.

The last vote taken to-night, on ordering the main question to be put on the resolution to elect Mr. ORR temporary speaker, is deemed a close test of the ability of the opposition to coalesce against Mr. BANKS. It is not believed that any more perfect coalition can be formed against him, even under the pressure of the plurality resolution, than was brought to bear in favor of the ORR resolution. Certainly, no "straggler" who voted against the latter can be expected to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, under any circumstances; but as the struggle will probably be ended, one way or another, before this reaches you, it is idle to speculate.

When SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, was called upon to vote on the ORR proposition, he briefly addressed the House, pointedly rebuking the inconsistency of the Fuller men and "scattering," who coalesce on every question save the direct ballot for Speaker, and forcibly presenting the responsibility of those who sid in putting a "temporary" Speaker in the Chair, who, once there, will never be displaced. Mr. COLFAX is a pleasant speaker, a ready and forcible debater, and wise tactition. These qualities make him a valuable representative, and cannot fail to give him a very prominent position upon the Republican side of the House when the general business of the session is taken up.

I learn that Mr. HAMILTON G. FANT, a gentleman of standing and capital, and well known to many of your readers, has recently associated himself as a partner in the Banking House of SWENEY, RITTENHOUSE & Co., of this city. S.

P. S.—*Five O'Clock A. M.*—The House is still in session, without having made any sensible progress towards a solution of the Speakership difficulty. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, who intended to move the plurality resolution, failed to do so simply because two Democrats, who were pledged to vote for it with him, had found two BANKS men to pair off with, and were absent from the hall. Thus, four votes for the proposition would be lost if the resolution were to be pressed before the return of the absentees. Here is an instance of the way in which "pairing off" operates against us. There is no excuse for it, and gentlemen who profess to be Republicans, but whose names are not found recorded in the Yea and Nay lists taken during this night session, should be held to strict accountability by their constituents. I state what I know when I assert that Mr. BANKS would have been elected by a majority vote four hours ago, if his professed friends had been at their posts, as they should have been. Four of the six votes which Mr. BANKS needed on the last ballot could have been had from the "scattering," whenever wanted to elect. This would have reduced his necessities to two votes only, and I think it is safe to count upon five Democrats who would have left the hall without pairing off, had Republicans refused them that aid and comfort. As usual, the North is cursed with fainting men. These are not troops to be relied upon in such a contest as the present. S.

☞ The Annual meeting of the Directresses and Managers of the Woman's Hospital Association, will be held at No. 53 Madison-avenue, at noon, today, and the regular anniversary which will be public some time next week.

☞ The Clionian Society, of the New-York Free Academy, held a public anniversary on Thursday evening, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street. A crowded house and a good time, of course.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE PEACE QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Will Russia Accept the Austrian Proposal?

THE TREATY BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE ALLIES.

OMAR PASHA'S RECENT VICTORY.

Particulars of the Surrender of Kars.

More About the Danish Sound Dues.

The *Canada* arrived at Boston at an early hour yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City the same afternoon. From our foreign files we make such extracts as are of interest.

The *Cleopatra* reports Dec. 22, off Ballycotton, Ireland, she spoke the Collins steamship *Atlantic*, bound to Liverpool.

Spoke Oct. 16, lat. 20 58' N., long. 29° 10' W., ship *George William*, 39 days from New-York for Akyab; Dec. 6, lat. 49°, long. 21°, *Emerald Isle*, from Liverpool for New-York; Nov. 16, lat. 39° N., long. 30° W., *Frigate Bird*, from Foo Chow Foo for London.

Captain LENG, of the steamship *Canada*, reports that the passage he has just made was the most stormy he ever knew. On the 28th ult., in lat. 49°, lon. 40°, encountered a terrific hurricane, which lasted from 10 o'clock at night till 6 o'clock the next morning. The paddle-boxes of the *Canada* were considerably damaged by the force of the sea, and the officers of the deck were forced to the masts to maintain their position.

We have no news of interest from the Crimea beyond the telegraphic notice already published of a hurricane which had done considerable damage. Owing to some strictures made by Mr. RUSSELL in the *Times* on drunkenness in the army, and his advising the withdrawal of soldiers' field allowance, his horse was attacked by the red-coats, and serious consequences might have ensued but for the arrival of the picket.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main force at Odessa will be removed to Nicolaieff. The Czar has ordered a concentration of forces on all the strong positions of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

It is reported that Prince PASKIEWITSCH is dead.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that it was always intended to act merely on the defensive against OMAR PACHA. It is not supposed that the fall of Kars will make any change in his plan, but that General MOURAVIEFF will make that place his winter quarters. They hope at St. Petersburg that General MOURAVIEFF will disconcert OMAR PACHA's schemes by threatening Erzeroum.

There is still a talk of Austria's laying resolutions before the Frankfort Diet, in relation to the Eastern question. As Austria and Prussia have both recommended peace, it is not improbable that the Frankfort Diet might be brought to address Russia to the same effect.

The Russian Loan has been a complete failure on the Bourse, notwithstanding great efforts made in its favor by and from influential quarters. About £25,000 is all that has been actually subscribed for.

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing from the camp, says:

"We have had Russian sympathisers and spies [illegible] among us, but I am happy to say the new system will gradually root them out. And a glorious capture has this week been made by the English Police of a celebrated Russian spy, whose "pockmarked face" and "grey horse" have figured in our local *Free and Cry* for some time past. He was this week literally "caught napping" in a hut on a sly spot not a hundred miles from the Monastery and Karani; but now "Othello's occupation's gone." The French swear that had they caught him they would have shot him instanter. Another spy has been just taken near the Monastery, where he has been in the habit of making night signals to the Russians, by bonfires and rockets.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 12th, states:

"Not a day passes without French and English vessels passing on their return home. The English steam-frigate *Proserpine*, that brought General CANROBERT to this city, and since remained at anchor in the roadstead, has at length left. She has not, however, proceeded to England, but to Helsingor, in order to watch the Russian merchant vessels in this port. Some astonishment is felt at seeing a large and deeply laden American vessel remaining here for some time. It is said that the English Government has received information of an American vessel having left Boston laden with arms for Russia, and this is supposed to be the one."

The London *Post* says:

"The country will experience much satisfaction, though no surprise, on learning, as we believe we are correct in stating, that Her Majesty the Queen has, in a manner as honorable to herself as it must be gratifying to her people, been pleased to mark her warm appreciation of the unparalleled self-devotion of the good Miss NIGHTINGALE.

"The Queen has transmitted to that lady a jewelled ornament of great beauty, which may be worn as a decoration, and has accompanied it with an autograph letter—such a letter as Queen VICTORIA has ere now, proved she can write—a letter not merely of graceful acknowledgment, but full of that deep feeling which speaks from heart to heart, and at once ennobles the Sovereign and the subject."

The London papers publish an abstract of the treaty between the Allies and Sweden. It was telegraphed in full from Halifax, and has already appeared in our columns.

The *Daily News* city article, dated Friday evening, Dec. 21, says:

"On the Stock Exchange business continues greatly restricted at present, pending the receipt of intelligence from St. Petersburg. General opinion is decidedly adverse to the probabilities of peace, but the influential buyers whose operations have of late formed so remarkable a feature, maintain their position, and still afford great support to prices."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The Flunkeyism of Americans in Europe—How Geo. Jones got to be a Count, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

HOW GEORGE JONES GOT TO BE A COUNT.

I have already told you of the scramble of Americans for the title of *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur*. The flunkeyism of Americans in Europe is an old story of which, perhaps, your readers are tired. But I will venture to give them one more instance, so absurd that I am sure I will be excused for relating it. The individual who merits this notice is an American, whose name figured conspicuously in former times in the journals of the United States, but who has resided for some time in Europo. For the sake of his friends, certainly not for his own sake, I shall place him under the disguise of simple George Jones.

GEORGE JONES then was determined, Yankee-like, not to do things by halves. It did not suffice him to fall in as the courtier or the appendage of a "decayed Count—(*vide* PIATT, and PIATT is orthodox on that question;) he must be a Count himself; anything short of that would not satisfy his great ambition. In effect, nothing is impossible to a Yankee, but how do you suppose George Jones made himself a Count?

I was seated the other day in the bureau of the American Legation, when a gentleman rang and was ushered in. He was middle-aged, and his shoulders were garnished with one of those traditional blue cloaks, so dear in times past, by to Members of Congress. It was seedy, and might have gone through several stormy sessions; but it was cleanand looked respectable. The rest of his toilet, which was irreproachable, declared clearly enough that the old blue was clung to from some vague idea of its respectability, or from some souvenir of past greatness. In his button-hole he carried one of those

New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] A CROIX.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

Grand [illegible]

16 Rue de [illegible]

The Secretary [illegible] ran his eye over it, then glanced it at [illegible] and sent it to the Minister, [illegible] to be signed.

The visit soon reached [illegible] meaning that the Minister [illegible] plied the Baron. The card [illegible] foreign name, and pointed to [illegible] looked suspicious, and [illegible] the Minister that it was [illegible] self of an annoying visitor [illegible] own apartment. The Secretary [illegible] time, had been accosting the Count [illegible] who will show will [illegible] familiar face, said to him after [illegible] his message:

"His Excellency will see Mr. Jones in a moment."

Whereupon George Jones [illegible] the Secretary's mistake with [illegible] Mr. MASON entered, and the Count [illegible] chair. As the Minister came [illegible] his countenance changed! [illegible] familiar face. He [illegible] for the gentleman.

George Jones bowed low, [illegible] he had the honor of [illegible] American Minister. On being [illegible] he said that he had come for a passport and his Countess, to enable them to go to [illegible] where (and here he dropped his [illegible] hand on his heart, and looked [illegible] only daughter, a lovely child, [illegible] was suddenly taken ill, and [illegible] summoned in haste, by [illegible] JAMES GRAHAM, to attend.

"Yes, but are [illegible]

"But we only give [illegible]

"Your Excellency, I am [illegible]

"Ah! and may I ask [illegible] and discretion which you [illegible]

Hesitation on the part of [illegible] slight suffusion of [illegible]

"They were confined [illegible] house of a German [illegible]

"And what house?" [illegible] Second hesitation—[illegible]

"By an ancient house, [illegible] Fifth."

"You don't know the name of [illegible]

Third hesitation—face [illegible]

"No; the last member of it [illegible] early part of the century."

"Ah! Then who was it, Mr. [illegible] ed you your titles, since you have [illegible] rope a few years?"

Here the Count JOANNES, [illegible] livid; and gathering the old [illegible] around him, he left the [illegible]

And that is how George Jones got [illegible] Count.

GEORGE JONES [illegible]

Since this [illegible] turned to the Legation, but this time [illegible] by his Countess, a brilliant [illegible] *quartier Bréda*—" [illegible] other from sympathising [illegible]

[illegible] Countess Joannes. [illegible] And what do you suppose [illegible] time? There was no longer [illegible] port to go to London, but he wanted a [illegible] dience with the Emperor for his [illegible] ister was obliged to [illegible]

[illegible]

An evil is growing up [illegible] is going to lead sooner or [illegible] the last two years Italians, and French, who [illegible] rendered unquiet for political or [illegible] made a voyage to the United States, [illegible] intentions of bringing children, and [illegible] Europe with their parents. [illegible] strands, these unfortunate [illegible] and there never to [illegible] tection, being [illegible] language and of the [illegible] upon his evidence of [illegible] town to escape [illegible] ity, have also [illegible]

I saw the [illegible] who had left home [illegible] being [illegible] had made a [illegible] his "declaration [illegible] was now on his return, [illegible] contended, to be absolved [illegible] own country, from the [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] He no longer owed the country [illegible] to any country. It is in [illegible] abuse is observed, for it [illegible] here that all these individuals [illegible] ples which will enable them to travel. It is [illegible] that Congress had regulated this matter, for the [illegible] abuse is increasing [illegible] and will lead to trouble.

[illegible]

I have made allusion in this [illegible] to the new law on [illegible] "premiers entrées." The Prince, no doubt, [illegible] suspect, when they were [illegible] nomenclature of [illegible] furnishing the Academy [illegible] mat of terms of such [illegible] are already [illegible] categories, or qualities, [illegible] struck on his mark, "[illegible] with 'quality,'" for which he [illegible] treasury a sum of forty-five [illegible] loin steak. The three categories [illegible] regulations of the law, and the price of seats [illegible] every two weeks; but the [illegible] fought by the Rois, is left to the speculative [illegible] alths of the butcher.

For some inexplicable reason the [illegible] and the caricaturists are allowed [illegible] butchers and their [illegible] without restraint; and the [illegible] first, second and third [illegible] introduced into [illegible] modes of [illegible] the Madeleine, [illegible] the mysterious [illegible] monstrous size, [illegible] [illegible] the pace, of [illegible] plies so many heads [illegible] quite to [illegible] subject pursued.

Even the word [illegible] received an extended [illegible] was [illegible] before a stranger. I have said this much now, and ought to tell you what it means, as applied to the new law. A couple of centuries ago, a law was passed [illegible] to meet [illegible] to the present site; but that law was [illegible] an abuse in the manner of [illegible] most. The people of the [illegible] cried out against this abuse [illegible] butchers, and when [illegible] passed a law in answer [illegible] Emperor. The Lady [illegible] dead, but considerable [illegible] were in mourning. [illegible] in their cards to the [illegible] a *fac-simile* of the [illegible] "The Countess Joannes." [illegible] And what do you suppose [illegible] time? There was no longer [illegible] port to go to London, but he wanted a [illegible] dience with the Emperor for his [illegible]

[illegible] EXTRACTORY.

The butchers continue to interpose all kinds of obstructions in the way of the execution of the law. [illegible] continuations for the introduction of [illegible] for the butchers [illegible] understand [illegible] have to evade it. Their attempts to throw ridicule on the [illegible] ridiculous effect. The last, for [illegible] not taxed, [illegible] of one butcher who pinned on this organ a label attached to a long [illegible] which [illegible] into the heart's sub- [illegible] Refer to Finistère"— [illegible] Fancy Piece."

[illegible] MEAT.

[illegible] introduced. Soon [illegible] Paris will be standing over horse-soup, [illegible] roast-horse, horse-tail-soup, (*Ouf!*) [illegible] *mets de choix!* said so on through the [illegible] catalogues of chevaline divisions [illegible] The learned Professor, ISIDORE [illegible] St. HILAIRE [illegible] according to the verdict of [illegible] at Alfort, delivered a speech last week [illegible] subject, at the Garden of Plants, which was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] declared that the time had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Question.

THEIR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 8, 1856.

I don't think that there is much use in writing to you [illegible] of the effects of the late storm [illegible] of my letters from Saturday [illegible] are, apparently, snowed under [illegible] this and New-York. But, [illegible] of interest in relation to for-

[illegible] AMERICAN QUESTION

is a topic of universal interest just now, and [illegible] calculated to shed light upon it is of [illegible] correspondence are already a wash. I am one of [illegible] have faith in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, [illegible] do not believe it ever dealt by England which [illegible] more explicitly exclude Great Britain, as well [illegible] United States, from any and all occupation [illegible] in any part of Central America, from [illegible] the date of the Convention, no matter under what pretence or by what title either Government had previously claimed dominion, the right to colonize or of protectorship, or to do anything else calculated to give one any advantage over the other which might by possibility be used for the purpose of obtaining exclusive or superior control of the business in any future time.

MR. CLAYTON'S DIPLOMACY.

I think it may be said that Mr. CLAYTON ought [illegible] to have [illegible] upon stipulations by which Great Britain should agree in specific terms to abandon the Mosquito Protectorate, and to give up her empire [illegible] in the Bay Islands—but it must be remembered that negotiation is not an affair in which the United States can dictate its own terms. Mr. BULWER claimed, in behalf of his country, that it had no Protectorate and its assumed possessions in Honduras [illegible] righteously and justly. We, on the other hand, maintained that she was there by violence, force and fraud. England's retirement could be nothing less than an admission of her iniquity. Britain was constrained to submit to even that, under the circumstances in which she was placed. It is surprising, however, that she should desire to cover up her own shame, as far as possible, by the employment of terms in the treaty "confessional," which, while equally efficient in the admission of her guilt, would not quite so offensively call the attention of the world thereto? And, if she preferred to say "We graciously accept your invitation to retire," to, saying "We are satisfied that if we don't go you will kick us out, and for that reason we are off,"—and if the mere difference in these terms of expression was all that stood in the way of a settlement, and she declined it except upon this condition, why should Mr. CLAYTON have hesitated? It was not Great Britain's business to see what. He only desired to get her out of Central America, to prevent her throwing a [illegible] across the Isthmus to the Pacific. Sir HENRY BULWER was like the fellow who, having been [illegible] down stairs, stated that he "wasn't [illegible] to stay there, and had received a hint to that effect." Why not gratify him and his country in a manner so painless? I contend that to have refused would have been ungenerous and indiscreet; and that if Great Britain can quibble about the words, by which she agreed neither to "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over" "any part of Central America," she would quibble just as much, only perhaps under some other pretext, no matter what phraseology might have been employed to express the thing to be done.

PROOFS FROM CONTEMPORANEOUS HISTORY.

The plain and obvious meaning of the sentence I have quoted, is that she was to clear out from the Isthmus absolutely, putting herself on the precise footing occupied by the United States. But there are matters of history contemporaneous with the negotiation, proving that such was the understanding and the purpose of Mr. BULWER at the time. If not, why did he require from Mr. CLAYTON a sort of protocol note, subsequent to the treaty's ratification, declaring that its stipulations did not apply to Great Britain's rights at the Belize (which is *not* in Central America) or its dependencies? If the stipulations of the treaty were only prospective in their operation, why did Mr. BULWER desire a certificate that we should not claim it to apply to her Belize settlement or whatever other rights or interests she had previously acquired there? Is it not clear that if Mr. BULWER had not known the treaty required his Government to retire from *somewhere* in Central America, he would have had no occasion to ask the special exception in behalf of the "Belize," which could only be made to come within the operation of the treaty by a fraud on our part? And if Great Britain was to retire from *somewhere*, could that somewhere, under the language of the treaty, be either more or less than her *entire* pretensions in any and all the five States of Central America? If not, where is the sentence or clause fixing the limit? Again, if BULWER's purpose, in asking the protocol note had been to guard against a construction which would interfere with her British pretensions in *Central America prior* to the date of the treaty, is it not perfectly clear that he would have included the Mosquito Protectorate by name in said protocol note?

ACCUMULATIVE EVIDENCE.

But there is another little incident, not referred to, I believe, in the CLARENDON and BUCHANAN correspondence, which is confirmatory. The treaty ratifications were exchanged on the 19th April, 1850. Immediately afterwards, Mr. CLAYTON heard that Mr. CHATFIELD's seizure of Tigre Island was to be followed by the establishment of a British Protectorate over Costa Rica. He at once sought an interview with Mr. BULWER, called his attention to this story, and asked him what was the use of making treaties for the abandonment, by Great Britain, of one protectorate in Central America, if she was to replace it by new ones. Mr. BULWER denied that his Government had any such intention, and on the 26th of April, at Mr. CLAYTON's request, put the denial in writing, by authority of his Government, adding the following paragraph:

"I am also desired to add, that it would be contrary to the fixed and settled policy of Great Britain to entangle herself by any engagement to protect *distant States, over whose policy and conduct it would be impossible for the British Government to exercise any effective control.* Such a protectorate would confer no possible advantage on Great Britain, and might become the source of many embarrassments to her."

MR. BULWER DEFENDS HIS TREATY.

One cannot fail to discover here the evident purpose of Mr. BULWER to suggest plausible reasons for having agreed to back out from the Mosquito Protectorate—just as poor human nature tempts us to underrate the value of anything for which we have striven unavailingly. But mark the scope of the quotation. It is broad as language can make it. Mosquito is precisely as "distant" from England as is Costa Rica—and to say that, while Great Britain, for the reasons stated above, would refuse to maintain a protectorate over Costa Rica, she would nevertheless maintain it over Mosquito, is absurd. Nor could England exercise any "effective control" over either of these more than over the other. I submit that this letter cannot be explained away, and that it would indubitably fix the interpretation of the treaty, even were the language of the latter obscure.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

I inclose an article from the London *Telegraph*, of [illegible] of December, which I do not think has been copied by the New-York press, although brought by the steamer. You will perceive that it gives some very explicit and interesting statements in regard to the probable retirement of the Palmerston Ministry, and its succession, and also in regard to the peace prospects. I have noticed that this journal—whose claim to a circulation next largest to the London *Times* remains undisputed—has on several occasions lately presented important information in regard to public affairs some time in advance even of the Thunderer. For instance, it brought intelligence of the recent augmentation of the Wide India fleet a fortnight before the blood-and-thunder article of the London *Times* on that subject appeared. It also displays much more correct knowledge of our Government, and a keener appreciation of our national character and institutions than do any of its contemporaries. I cannot avoid the conclusion, therefore that its statements and comments should be received with confidence, and read with interest. With this premise I leave the article to speak for itself.

RAMS—LESSONS OF ITS FALL.

The fall of Kars is an important event for a reason [illegible] above all [illegible] Russian soldiers [illegible] and chiefly the Rams. This disastrous [illegible] that the latter, in an exchange of prisoners, still remained in the power of the Russians. It cannot have failed to attract your notice also, that her ill success in the Crimea has compelled Russia to do what many a wise man on this side the Atlantic has long considered her best WAR policy—to wit, extend her operations southward towards British India. Instead of wasting her blood and treasure where there was little or nothing to be done, beyond displaying her powers of endurance. Fighting her battles in the Crimea, seems to be about as indiscreet for Russia, as it would be for the United States to send their troops to Key West to carry on a war with any foreign power which menaced our sovereignty. Should the war continue, it is believed the Czar would find little difficulty in raising the Tartars and hurling them upon India, striking a blow which England would need all her resources to repel, and by which she would be seriously damaged, no matter what the final result. It looks a little now as though he was prepared to strike it. A glance at the map of Europe would shew the feasibility of such a scheme. S.

Probable Resignation of Lord Palmerston.

From the London Telegraph.

We are in position to state, upon authority which is unquestionable, and derived from exclusive sources of official information, that Lord PALMERSTON has intimated his intention to resign the reigns of the Government, at an early period, and that Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention to accept the resignation of the Premier, so soon as other arrangements have been completed, which will prevent any inconvenience taking place at the present junctures to the country at large. We are further enabled to announce the fact, that several members of the present Government will retain their offices in the new Cabinet, which will be strengthened by the adhesion of several eminent public men, amongst whom we can positively mention Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three other members of the Government, will follow Lord PALMERSTON into retirement. Her Majesty has opposed and signified her disapproval of the intention of Lord PALMERSTON to have an early dissolution of Parliament, and it is in consequence of the Queen's remonstrance, that His Lordship has intimated his intention to resign at an early date. What is, however, of far more importance is, that it is now placed beyond all doubt, that terms of peace have been tendered by Russia, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, and backed by Austria. These terms most fully and completely secure to Turkey the objects for which the present war was undertaken by the Allies. The liberties of Europe are protected by guarantees the most stringent, and Russia has conceded every point demanded of her, little short of that national dishonor, which no brave nation would desire to inflict upon a gallant though mistaken enemy. Sebastopol will not be razed to the ground. Russia agrees to maintain no naval force whatever in the Black Sea, and the Allied Powers agree that the Dardanelles shall not be passed by the ship-of-war of any nation. In fact, the Black Sea will become in future a neutral water, in the strictest sense of the word. Austria is to withdraw from the Principalities forthwith, and the Allied Armies will evacuate the Crimea, Sebastopol remaining to Russia inactest as a free port open to the commerce of the world. The batteries are to be dismantled, but the docks are not to be destroyed. Telegraphic messages have been forwarded to Generals PELISSIER and CODRINGTON to stay the operations of the engineers, who are now preparing to blow up these basins. Russia is to equip her remaining ships at Nicholaieff, and in the Spring they are to proceed to the Baltic.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON has signified to the Court of St. James his acquiescence in these terms, and the Germanic confederation have, in conjunction with Austria, Belgium, and Sweden, expressed their unqualified assent. His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, has fully entered into the views of our august ally the Emperor of the French, and it is stated in Court circles that the visit of that high-minded monarch to the Tuileries and St. James has facilitated the negotiations for Peace, with which object in view the royal visit of VICTOR EMANUEL was entirely and solely undertaken at a period of the year most disadvantageous to the shattered health of that illustrious monarch. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been a guest of her Majesty at Windsor, and it is not improbable that the noble member for the city of London will be again called upon by his Sovereign to reconstruct a cabinet commensurate with the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

There will be now no early dissolution of Parliament, and, in place of an electioneering contest, which could do no good to the country at large, there is a certainty that the approaching session will be opened by her Majesty's signifying to her subjects that England and France have accepted terms of Peace, and that the war is concluded on terms advantageous to the liberties of Europe. As an organ of the people, circulating more largely with the classes than any other metropolitan daily journal, we should be recreant in the duty we owe to our fellow countrymen, did we not say fearlessly, hopefully and decisively, now in Heaven's name let the olive-branch of peace flourish and bloom, and supplant the glorious, although dearly bought, laurels of victory. We are on the eve of a national commercial bankruptcy. Our financial system totters, and the bullion in our Bank so diminishes that the land is threatened with an inundation of paper in place of specie. Bread and the other common necessaries of life are almost at starvation prices; the people cry aloud for food, and famishing thousands implore Heaven to unlock the bounties of the earth, now held back and stored up by the exigencies of a great war. The enemy who threatened the liberties of Europe has been met and worsted. * * The object of the war, in the guarantees secured by the terms offered, has been achieved. It now comes to this point: we must either accept peace, or defy our august Ally, LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is for the people of this country, by their confiding in the gracious wisdom of their Sovereign, to prove that their loyalty is not merely in words; but that, with heart and soul, they trust to her judgment, and thank the God of battles for the victories already so bounteously vouchsafed to our arms.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Poisoned Hams and Sausages.

On Thursday we published the fact that a family had been taken suddenly sick, and one member of it had died, in consequence (as the Doctor thought) of eating poisonous hams. Several persons diad from tha same alleged cause last Summer. We published, on the same morning, a statement from a professed toxicologist, concerning such allegations upon hams heretofore—and yesterday we copied from *Hays' Medical Journal*, just received, an extract from the *Association Medical Journal*, relating a case of poisoning by German sausages—where tha sausages, upon examination, "showed some incipient softening and decomposition (not putrefaction) at the surface; the interior both looked and smelled good."

We trust nobody will be fool enough, because of the facts related in the publications alluded to, to forego his fine broiled ham, with eggs and buckwheats in the morning. But it is very well that those Christians who do enjoy such rational luxuries should never be tempted to overdo their economy, and, because the article is offered cheap, tolerate a suspicious piece in their houses for an hour.

But what a smoke the matter has made among the provision dealers! They let fly at us their epistles "like a thousand of brick." They say we are ruining their business. Just as if we must not publish the fact that Tom Smith cut his finger, for fear of hurting the cutlers' business; or dilate upon the intelligence that Mrs. Crookly snapped her neck clean off at her shoulders, after taking a pinch of snuff, for fear of dimishing the profits of the tobacconists. But one of our correspondents, and a splendid provision-dealer, too, when he gets rid of the first froth of his indignation, affords us something quite readable, and certainly instructive:

A PROVISION DEALER ON POISONED HAMS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

* * * To begin then, in this country there are known to provision-dealers three classes of meats. The first—*sweet*, the second—*sour*, the third—*stinking!* I beg to say to "Toxicologist," that from his description of the poisoned ham on board ship, I am fully justified in saying that his patients had partaken of stinking ham, and if others choose so to abuse Nature we must hold Nature but just in her revenge!

The second class of meats, called sour, are meats imperfect from various reasons; sometimes meats will not take the salt in which they are preserved this will often be the case where the animal has been killed in an overheated state, or when from common causes the blood is feverish. Good meats will become sour from remaining too long in their original pickle they are rendered safer and more valuable by repacking as your daily reports show. Apparently good meats, insufficiently salted, become sour in smoking; for be it known to you, Mr. Editor—"Mr. Toxicological" to the contrary notwithstanding—that the smoke-house is the great test of the perfect curing elements—nothing but perfection in meat will stand the trial by fire, and instead of the smoke having a preservative power over bad meat, I do solemnly believe, sir, the more they are smoked the more they will stink!

Of this second class of meats, thousands of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY [illegible]
[illegible] City and vicinity for One Cent [illegible] Two Cents. [illegible]
[illegible] a year.
[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] the
[illegible] of the Daily [illegible] Tuesday and
[illegible] is mailed at Three Cents a copy.
[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Saturday, is
[illegible] at One Dollar a year for Single Copies.
[illegible] Five Copies, [illegible] Twenty Dollars, to one
[illegible] is published on
[illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in
[illegible] Single Copies.
[illegible] a regular circulation of nearly
[illegible] the boldness and generality of
[illegible] any City journal.
[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. MANIER & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] arrived last evening, [illegible] intelligence which she [illegible] given by telegraphic

[illegible] of the *Atlantic* up [illegible] of our going to press. If no accident [illegible] her, she will doubtless arrive

Congress.

[illegible] was not in session yesterday. In [illegible] the resolution offered on Wednesday [illegible] Mr. ORR temporarily to [illegible] withdrawn. Voting was then [illegible] no result; after which a res[illegible] by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, de[illegible] that it is the duty of all candidates for [illegible] positions fully and frankly to avow [illegible] opinions on important political questions [illegible] in their election. The declared object [illegible] the resolution was to elicit certain replies [illegible] Mr. RICHARDSON on the Slavery question, [illegible] gentleman has expressed himself [illegible]. It was adopted after some de[illegible] by a vote of 135 to 68. This, it will be [illegible] opens up a wide field for dis[illegible] speeches for Buncombe; but, [illegible] it will facilitate the termination of the [illegible] whether the Speakership remains to be seen.

[illegible] of business was transacted in [illegible] yesterday, which seems to get [illegible] without the coöperation of the [illegible] of the Legislature. Nothing ma[illegible] in the Assembly towards an

The Last Calamity.

[illegible] be no difficulty in determining [illegible] the responsibility of the late calamity [illegible] the Hudson River Railroad ought to rest. [illegible] testimony obtained by the Press and the [illegible] Jury all Inquest is unusually harmonious. Differences in the measurement of time not at the greatest exceeding *three minutes*, and in the measurements of space certainly no more than a hundred yards, are the largest discrepancies discoverable in the evidence; and, whatever the truth with regard to either of these points may be, it is quite clear that the result would not have been altered materially. The express train—the one run into—left Poughkeepsie either five or four minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon; the Station-master at that place, whose business it is to note and record the exact minute of departure, declares that the following train left precisely at 3 o'clock; its conductor says three minutes later. Believing the latter, can we acquit him from blame? For the ordinary rule of the Company required *ten* minutes' delay at least; whereas he waited at the utmost only *eight*, notwithstanding there were several circumstances demanding an extension rather than a curtailment of the time. Those circumstances consisted, 1st, in the state of the track, which exacted so much caution at the hands of the road managers, as to cause the temporary sacrifice of the most profitable part of its business—the transportation of freight; 2d, the great liability to accident attendant upon the intense frost, in which rails, and wheels and axles, and portions of the engine are constantly breaking; 3d, the fact that the express train was running slowly, having already lost an hour between Albany and the half-way station; 4th, and the other fact, that the Poughkeepsie train consisted of *two* locomotives, and but *two* cars, nearly empty, and, consequently, could move at the greatest speed, and with a momentum not to be checked by ordinary means in the ordinary distance, even had the track been less slippery. All these considerations should have obliged the conductor of the latter train to violate his rules, if they were to be violated, by postponing his departure rather than by hastening it; and then, not to have moved forward at the rate of thirty miles an hour—the speed at which he admits the train was moving [illegible] the first four hundred yards from the delayed train—but at a slower and more controllable rate of speed. On the other hand, justice requires it to be said for him, that the chances of running into the leading train were [illegible] confined to the few miles below Poughkeepsie, since the latter stopped, unless by accident, nowhere short of Fishkill, sixteen miles off, while the former called at four stations in the same distance. The likelihood of overtaking, so far as it depended on the conductor of the latter, his time, was confined, indeed, to the first three miles from the starting place; for the stoppages at Hilton Landing would have given the express train ample time, sometimes excepted, to keep out of the way. This, however, is only a fact in mitigation. The blame still rests crushingly upon Conductor [illegible].

The public will probably visit the Company with censure for leaving so short an interval as ten minutes between two fast trains. The censure will be just. Even if sufficient in common cases in periods of great irregularity and liability to accident, like the present, it is imperative to leave a wider margin for safety; and we confess our surprise that, amidst so many *ex parte* precautions for public security, this source of danger has been overlooked. The double track removes the hazards of collision; the suspension of the freight trains leaves the road to [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] a feeling for [illegible] has been [illegible] at the time [illegible] Hitherto les[illegible] [illegible] several years [illegible] by the Company, [illegible] from a similar cause, should have been better remembered. How far the recent reduction of the look-out force along the road may be accessory to the slaughter, the Directors will do wisely to inquire.

In the meantime, there are terror, and horror, and grief, everywhere in the land, though less widely and poignantly than at the last period of such a calamity. For there is a periodicity in such things, as in bodily disorders. They come with increased frequency, and call more often and more earnestly for some reform in railroad management that shall diminish the sacrifice of life, and health, and family comfort and help. So far as such events arise from a parsimonious conduct of affairs, they should certainly be forbidden to exist by an exaction of the largest penalty the law will assign the injured and the friends of the lost. Where they are due to contingencies not foreseen, or provisable against in the exercise of every-day prudence, more than every-day prudence should at once be introduced into the business, and the power to do mischief be taken, as far as practicable, out of the hands of subordinates.

It is, unquestionably, due to the direction of this road to state that they have done everything in their power to secure the safety of passengers, and that, but for one of those untoward accidents which seem to be unavoidable, in all human arrangements, no accident could have occurred, on this occasion.

The Allies in Central America.

There is a rumor, which may be well-founded, that a combined British and French fleet is about to rendezvous near San Juan, perhaps in the harbor itself. We cannot but regard this as an important movement in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Central America. That subject of disagreement between the two countries we cannot but think is destined rather to increase in interest and to exercise an important influence on the relations of the United States with all the principal nations of Europe. But, as we have before expressed an opinion, we do not believe that it is likely to lead to any other warfare than such as is waged by cautious diplomatists.

The City of San Juan promises to become the most important point between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro. Its possession will determine the question of dominion, not only over all Central America, but over other regions of far higher consequence in their relations to the politics and commerce of the world. So far as regards the policy of the leading powers of Western Europe, the control over the harbor of San Juan is important only as affecting their colonies and possessions in the West Indies. They are interested, therefore, in preventing its coming under the jurisdiction of the United States, or under the authority of any Government likely to sympathize with its purposes. In this view of the case, it is manifest that England, France, Spain, and Denmark, must be alarmed at the prospect of the establishment of WALKER's power in Nicaragua, and that they must be prepared to take a decisive course in opposition to the scheme in which that chief of adventurers and the present administration are fully agreed, namely, the project of uniting the Musquito territory, including the months of the St. John with Nicaragua. This object is said to be secured by the treaty negotiated by Minister WHEELER with the Government superseded by WALKER. As WHEELER is on the best possible terms with WALKER, and was indeed an effective auxiliary in the struggle which brought in his administration, it is doubtless the fact that the Dictator is anxious for the ratification of the treaty. It is now before the Senate, but will, without doubt, be maturely considered before acted upon by that body. If confirmed, its effect will be to reduce KINNEY into speedy submission to WALKER, and to extend the power of the latter, as exercising the lawful functions of the Nicaraguan Government, down to the Atlantic Ocean.

This brings us to the opening of the most important act of the drama about to be cuacted in that part of the world. The final success of WALKER's Expedition will inaugurate filibusterism as an established political power in the Western world. No law of nations will then intervene to protect Cuba and the neighboring dependencies of European nations from the irruptions of buccaneers. They will be invited by a Government, which of course must be recognized when the fact of its fixed existence shall be confirmed, to emigrate from the United States to San Juan, and when there they will be organized for those descents upon the rich colonies of the tropical seas which have been always rendered abortive, when undertaken from the United States, by the determined opposition of the Government. For a time, of course, the vigilance of fleets and the military power concentrated for the protection of these possessions will be sufficient for their defence, but however unsuccessful at first, these expeditions must in the end be victorious. Pressed by the Americanized Central Republic from the South, and by the general policy of the United States from the North, no European colony of the West Indies could long be worth keeping.

The imminent probability of results like these, cannot have escaped the observation of the statesmen and rulers of France, England and Spain. To prevent their consummation is an object worthy of their most earnest labors and their profoundest policy. It is first necessary, in the effort to sustain the position the two former of these parties have repeatedly assumed toward the United States, on this and similar questions, to show themselves prepared to vindicate the neutrality of San Juan as against Nicaragua, or any other Central American State. This will be done most probably by the presence of an imposing fleet there. Then, it is probable that the commanders of the allied squadron will be authorized to prevent the importation of emigrants in the vessels of the Transit Company on the plea that the Company is an agent of WALKER. We need not point out the danger of serious collisions with the American flag, should acts of this kind be attempted. But, from the well-known character of both Lord PALMERSTON and LOUIS NAPOLEON, we must consider it more than probable that they have given orders certain to secure the objects had in view in dispatching the fleets, though while the war with Russia lasts, if for no longer, we may be sure that England and France will not be guilty of any acts that will be likely to end in hostilities with this country.

☞ We learn from late Bermuda papers that the abduction of an American seaman at Antigua from a Philadelphia brig has been attended by rather serious consequences. The *Cyane*, it seems, was dispatched to the scene of the outrage, and there found the British sloop-of-war *Medea*. If we are to credit the statements of the Bermuda *Gazette*, the two war-dogs eyed each other with no loving glance, and their Captains, though willing to hold friendly communication as private gentlemen, maintained a dignified reserve as public officials and representatives of their respective Governments. The *Cyane's ultimatum* was in this case accepted, for we are not told that another bombardment was attempted, though the affair looked at one time rather squally.

Old Europe and Young America.

Our readers will learn from the annexed correspondence that a lecture on the taking subject of "Old Europe and Young America" will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, on Wednesday next, in this City. Mr. SUMNER is eminently qualified by his talents and experience in the Old World and the New to impart unusual interest to his subject. The lecture, we learn, will be given at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, in Astor-place.

INVITATION.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—Your well-known and rare opportunities of acquaintance with the public men and the public life of Europe, induce us to ask of you the favor of a Lecture upon her institutions as they connect themselves with American interests or prospects. We are satisfied that any part of this general subject, treated with your resources, would be highly instructive and interesting. Allow us to hope that your leisure and inclinations will permit you to name a time and place, when the wishes of our intelligent citizens may be gratified by hearing you.

Very respectfully yours,
WASHINGTON IRVING, WM. C. BRYANT,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, GEO. L. PRENTISS.

REPLY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, asking me to give in New-York a Lecture upon some part of the general subject of European Institutions as connected with American Interests or prospects. Believing the great difference between the Old World and the New—as also the cause of our National success—to be Education based upon Freedom, I cannot think of any inquiry, coming within the scope of your invitation, more important than that of the effects of Education upon the material and moral destiny of certain countries of Europe. On this subject, with special reference to the interests of our own country, I shall be happy to speak,—as well as I can in an hour,—on the evening of Wednesday, 16th inst. Believe me, Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE SUMNER.

Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, FRED. DE PEYSTER, and others.

Amusements.

Places of amusement have not been crowded during the past week. All sorts of attractions have failed to woo Contentment from the cosy chimney-corner. In vain have managers announced that their establishments were comfortably warmed, (they are, too.) Had they promised hot slippers for every visitor, they would still have been destitute of paying feet to put in them. No one with the feeblest relish for home could be induced to brave the nipping wind, or plunge into the crispy snow, for the sake of the best play ever played, or the handsomest theatre ever built. Fortunately for the most interested parties, (the managers,) there was an acceptable diminution in the frost last evening, and a corresponding increase in the treasury receipts. We dropped in at the various theatres, and found them all tolerably filled. At the "Varieties" Theatre a very excellent bill was provided, consisting of "Dreams of Delusions," "Delicate Ground" and the "King of the Court." The first-named piece is purely admirable. It is cast in a perfectly unexceptional manner, and develops resources in Miss KEENE's Company of the highest character. Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as the hero, plays with masterly spirit and perception. We have seen this gentleman in every *rôle* he has sustained for the past three years, but we have never seen him so thoroughly an artist as in this. It raises him, in our estimation, at least, to an elevation far above what we thought he could aspire to. Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. DYOTT are also admirable. Indeed the only blemish we can detect in this nearly faultless piece is the absurd costume and exaggerated acting of Mr. JOHNSTON. The fop whom he is supposed to represent, has ceased to exist in the world, and it is time he was buried on the stage. The author is, of course, to blame for introducing such a character, but we think that Mr. JOHNSTON might, if he were disposed, soften down some of its blundering harshness. Concerning this theatre, we may here remark, that the attendance has been uniformly good. There cannot now exist a doubt of Miss LAURA KEENE's success. All that is necessary for the still greater increase of her business, is a little more care in the production of pieces, with better scenery, costumes, &c. The ballet at this house, by the way, is far superior to that of any other theatre in New-York, not excepting NIBLO's.

At WALLACK'S THEATRE, that popular and acceptable Comedy, the "Bold Dragoons," was revived last night. Like everything at this theatre, it was produced in a thoroughly neat and careful manner. It is remarkable that no other manager can approach Mr. WALLACK in the manner of putting things on the stage, but it is a fact—the more singular when we remember how scanty are the resources at Mr. WALLACK's command. Without any unnecessary display, without the slightest straining after effect, without the faintest glare of tinseled nonsense, everything wears an air of completeness and artistic finish. We never enter this establishment without experiencing the agreeable conviction that we shall be pleased on some score. If the play is defective, we can find something in the way it is gotten up to satisfy our cravings, in the same way that we often find in the treatment of a picture that satisfaction which we fail to detect in its subject. For three years Mr. WALLACK's has been the model theatre of New-York, and it continues to enjoy that distinction to the present day. It is often our duty to speak harshly of some of the productions here, but it is always our pleasure to render to Mr. WALLACK what he richly deserves—unbounded praise for exquisite taste, unflagging energy and unsparing effort. Having exhausted our benevolence, we will briefly add that "Pocahontas" is still in the ascendancy, and that a new comedy will be produced to-night, called "An Awkward Arrival," —from the London boards, we believe.

At the Broadway Theatre the grand spectacle of "King Charming" continues to give satisfaction to the public. It is repeated to night, for, we believe, the last time. The next grand production at this theatre will be the "Sea of Ice"—a seasonable spectacle at all events.

At Burton's Theatre "Paul Pry" was revived last evening. Mr. BURTON as the hero is perfectly inimitable. It is one of his very best characters, and makes a man feel as jolly as a boy on one skate. Mr. REYNOLDS, a young gentleman who used formerly to be at Mr. WALLACK's Theatre, has been added to the company. A few more actors of equal or greater calibre are still wanted. But BURTON is enough in himself, so long as he consents to play in three pieces every night. "The Poor Gentleman" will be revived to-night.

At the National Theatre a variety of very strong bills have been presented during the week. This theatre is admirably conducted by its able manager, Mr. PURDY, and deserves all the support it receives.

At Barnum's Museum the grand romantic drama of "Valentine and Orson," has been given with marked success, and a variety of light, agreeable performances. There will be two entertainments to-day, afternoon and evening.

The only place worth going to for Ethiopian music is Buckley's Opera House.

Philharmonic Society.

The second Concert of the Fourteenth Season comes off to-night, in Niblo's Theatre, (a house, by the way, which is not half large enough.) GADE's Symphony in C, an overture by BERLIOZ, and WEBER's "Euryanthe" ditto, are the principal instrumental features. Signor BADIALI, Mr. APTOMMAS, and Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ, (infinite Smith!) are the volunteers. No one pretending to refined taste should neglect the opportunity of attending these concerts. Mr. CARL BERGMANN is the conductor.

Newspaper Change.

Mr. C. B. BURKHARDT, who has been long and favorably known as an *attaché* of the New-York Press, and who has been the recognized musical critic of the *Albion*, is announced as having become a proprietor and editor of the New-York *Dispatch*, to which paper he will, hereafter, devote himself exclusively.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Promethens at New-Orleans.

The Northern Light en route for New-York with $600,000.

DESPERATE BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

Fillibustoring in Lower California.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived here to-day from San Juan del Norte, with San Francisco dates to the 20th December, brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship *Cortez*.

The steamship *Northern Light* was to leave San Juan on the 4th inst., for New-York with $600,000 in treasure.

Affairs in Nicaragua were progressing favorably.

The California news is unimportant, but from Oregon there is very interesting intelligence concerning the troubles with the Indians.

Several battles had been fought between the whites and Indians, and numbers had been killed on both sides.

In an encounter near Walla Walla River, Capt. BENNETT, Lieut. BARROW and three privates were killed, and fourteen others wounded.

In another battle at Puget's Sound, Lieut. SLAUGHTER and several others were killed.

Gen. WOOL was arranging preliminaries for a vigorous campaign against the Indians at an early day.

Another fillibustering expedition, said to be five hundred strong, is reported to have landed in Lower California.

In the San Francisco Markets there was but little doing. Breadstuffs were dull. Mess Pork was quoted at $35.

The arrivals during the fortnight from Atlantic ports comprised the clipper ships *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York, and *Keystone*, from Boston.

THE SOFT-SHELL STATE CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Choice of Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

EVENING SESSION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Convention has been occupied during the evening in disposing of the contested seats. In the Tenth District, New-York, Mr. FAIRCHILD was admitted over Mr. SWACKHAMER. In the Fourteenth District, and in the Schenectady District, both claimants were rejected.

A recess was then taken till 10 P. M., when the Committee on Resolutions will report.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Convention reassembled this morning, and the Committee on Resolutions reported in substance:

First—That the Federal Government being restrained by the Constitution to specific functions, the legitimate province of National politics is confined within the same limits, and that every popular agitation or movement that aims to transcend these constitutional bounds, and to avail itself of the organic form of Government to accomplish its purposes, is a perversion of the uses and objects of the party, tending to great and serious usurpations in the Government, and when urgently enforced against any particular section of the country, is a tyranny that should be resisted by every good citizen.

Second—That the agitation of the Slavery question by the people of Non-Slaveholding States, with a view to impair the security of the domestic institutions of the South, whether pursued in demonstrations by political Conventions, or by discussion and legislation in Congress, falls within this category. The past has shown that while it has caused no good it has resulted in serious evil, weakening the brotherhood of the States and that mutual unrestrained association, once the chief bond of union, and substituting, in place thereof, the domineering influence of political parties and coercive power of the Federal Government.

Third—That the recent manifestations of this evil spirit in the organization of the so-called Republican Party shows to what treasonable head it had arrived, and demonstrates the unfortunate tendency of all antecedent steps in this agitation. We point to its avowed doctrines—hostility to the Constitution its denial of the equality of the States, its invocation to a higher law than the Constitution, and the whole scheme of civil discord to be accomplished by political usurpation—as the natural results and consummation of the latitudinarian doctrine and false and erroneous policy which, since the foundation of the Government, have characterized the creed of the opponents of Democracy.

Fourth.—That the determination of Congress as avowed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill to reject from the National Councils the subject of Slavery in the Territories, leaving the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the Democracy of this State, and with the traditional course of legislation by Congress, which, under Democratic auspices, has gradually in successive Territorial bills, extended the dominion of popular rights, and limited the range of Congressional action, and that we believe the disposition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the cause of good government.

Fifth.—That, in the language of the recent Message of President PIERCE to Congress, the people of Kansas, who, by the law organizing that Territory, possess the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

Sixth—That the Democracy of the State of New-York deem this a fit occasion to tender their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations of the triumph in the recent elections in several of the Northern and Eastern, as well as Southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the doctrine of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by that secret political Order known as the Know-Nothing Party; and that we hold it to be our highest duty to continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of these principles, and the constitutional rights of every class of citizens, against opponents of every description, whether Know-Nothings or Fusionists, and to this end look with confidence to the support and approbation of good and true citizens and friends of the Constitution and Union throughout the country.

Seventh—That though we have encountered in the field of politics for upwards of twenty years, as our determined and most effective opponent—the Whig Party—we cannot forbear an expression of regret at its death; and we deem it due to the memory of our gallant adversary to say that its open and manly warfare, the nationality of its principles, the high tone and ability of its leaders, made it an antagonist worthy of the Democracy; that the record of its life contrasts well with that of the secret, sectional, narrow-minded factions which have succeeded it and claim to divide its political inheritance.

Eighth—That the Administration of President PIERCE has merited the approval of the Democracy of this State and of the Union, manifesting, as it has, on every occasion in which the National honor has been involved, a most patriotic and determined spirit, exhibiting, in all its departments, vigilance, energy, and rigid probity—protecting the Treasury from corrupt combinations in Congress by the exercise of the Veto power, and maintaining the cause of Democracy by the annunciation of sound opinions, and an example of good government and wise measures.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met this afternoon, Mr. LUDLOW in the Chair.

Mr. JEWETT, of Monroe, from the Committee on Delegates, reported the following named persons as Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention:

At Large—[illegible] ROSEVELT, [illegible] RICHMOND, Nicholas HILL, Jr., and Robert [illegible].

First District—W. E. Lindsay, [illegible] Jones, of Queens.

Second District—Samuel Johnson and Thomas G. Talmadge.

Third District—Thomas Barnes and Albert Smith.

Fourth District—John Kelly and Gen. H. Purser.

Fifth District—Stephen N. Fooks and Wilson Small.

Sixth District—Isaac V. Fowler and John Cochrane.

Seventh District—Wm. D. Kennedy and Wm. J. Peck.

Eighth District—Lorenzo B. Shepard and Daniel F. Tieman. [Telegraph has it Daniel F. *Freeman*, which may be correct.]

Ninth District—James Conner and Asor Crane.

Tenth District—John C Holly and David E. Fowler.

Eleventh District—T. B. Westbrook and Danforth E. Olney.

Twelfth District—John P. Beekman and Gilbert Dean.

Thirteenth District—William A. Beach and Charles L. McArthur.

Fourteenth District—John V. L. Pruyn and John McKnight.

Fifteenth District—Isaac Bishop and Josiah Todd.

Sixteenth District—Timothy Hoyle and Augustus C. Hand.

Seventeenth District—John L. Russell and W. C. Crain.

Eighteenth District—John C. Wright and Elias A. Brown.

Nineteenth District—Robert Parker and Samuel M. Shaw.

Twentieth District—John Striker and Francis Kernan.

Twenty-first District—Horatio Ballard and Horace G. Prindle.

Twenty-second District—Sands A. Kenyon and Sidney F. Fairchild.

Twenty-third District—Dewit C. West and Charles Smith.

Twenty-fourth District—Dennis McCarthy and Seth Hutchinson.

Twenty-fifth District—Elmore P. Ross and Calvin Foster.

Twenty-sixth District—W. C. Dryer and C. Sentell.

Twenty-seventh District—John J. Taylor and Henry D. Barto.

Twenty-eighth District—H. C. Rhodes and James Faulkner.

Twenty-ninth District—S. P. Jewett and James C. Campbell.

Thirtieth District—Henry Glonacki and L. P. Weatherby.

Thirty-first District—William Vandervoort and A. Tousley.

Thirty-second District—Israel T. Hatch and James M. Humphrey.

Thirty-third District—Samuel S. Jenks and Hiram Sackett.

Mr. GRIMES, of Kings, congratulated the Committee on the completion of its labors, and moved the adoption of the report, which was adopted accordingly.

Mr. SHEPARD moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, which was unanimously passed, and the President returned thanks. On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mr. SNEED withdrew a resolution heretofore offered by him, calling Mr. ORR to the Chair till a Speaker be elected, believing as the House on Wednesday refused to order the main question, it could not be adopted.

Voting was then resumed, with the following result:

Banks	98	Fuller	82
Richardson	70	Scattering	5

Necessary to a choice, 107.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER offered a resolution decaring that in conformity with the fundamental principles of this great and popular Government, it is the duty of all candidates for political positions, fully and frankly to avow their opinions on important political positions involved in their election, especially when interrogated by the electors whose votes they are seeking. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER said his object was to elicit certain replies from Mr. RICHARDSON on the Slavery question, which Mr. RICHARDSON declared himself ready now to answer. A debate ensued involving the propriety of the passage of the resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 155 for, to 38 against.

This opens a wide field for discussion.

Adjourned.

The President's Diplomatic Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Diplomatic Dinner, last evening, extended from 6½ o'clock to 9. The corps expressed delight at the amiable hospitality and cordiality of the President and his lady.

The persons present were, Mr. Crampton and Secretary Lumley, as the representatives of England; Mr. Borlean and lady, of France; Mr. Stoeckel and lady of Russia; Señor Almonte, of Mexico; Mr. Marcoleta and lady, of Nicaragua; Mr. Scribbern and lady, of Sweden; Señor Escalente, Secretary of Legation, of Spain; D. Andrada and lady, of Brazil; Mr. De Gervolt and Secretary, of Prussia; Mr. Bochbenser, of Belgium; Mr. Schleiden, of Bremen; Señor Osma, of Peru; Mr. Molina, of Costa Rica; Mr. Winsrea, of Naples; Mr. Hulsemann, of Austria Gen. Thomas, Under-Secretary of State, and Sidney Webster.

The dispatches recently sent by Mr. BUCHANAN have been unusully long, the Administration having supplied him with every available document, together with instructions in the prosecution of the Central American question.

United States Agricultural Society—Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

There was a full attendance this morning. Many papers were read and ordered to be published. A list of officers was reported with an expression of regret at the declination of Major POORE, of Massachusetts. M. P. WILDER was unanimously elected President, and one Vice-President was chosen from each State, including SIMON BROWN, of Massachusetts; J. B. BAKMAN, of New-York; ISAAC NEWTON, of Pennsylvania; ANTHONY KIMMELL, of Maryland, and G. W. P. CURTIS, of Virginia.

The following is the Executive Committee: John A. King, of New-York; A. L. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; D. J. Browne, of the District of Columbia; John Jones, of Delaware; N. W. Dean, of Wisconsin, Richard P. Waters, of Massachusetts; W. S. King, Secretary, and B. B. French, Treasurer.

GEO. W. P. CURTIS made an eloquent valedictory address, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The next annual exhibition of the Association takes place in Philadelphia next Fall.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

No. 31—Alfred Savignac *vs.* Abraham Garrison. Error to the Circuit Court of the District of Missouri. Judge Nelson reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 38—James M. Cooper plaintiff, *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument continued by Mr. Buel for plaintiff, and Hon. Truman Smith for defendant.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The United States Supreme Court, to-day, sustained the claim of Pearson B. Reading to the extensive rancho, Buena Ventura, California, thus affirming the principle established in the Fremont case—therefore the fact that Reading joined the forces of this country against Mexico does not invalidate the grant of the last named Government.

No. 1. United States *vs.* Pearson B. Redding. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

United States, appellants, *vs.* John C. Fremont. A motion was made by Mr. Bibb to docket and dismise the case, which was supported by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and opposed by Attorney-General Cushing.

No. 38. Jas. M. Cooper *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument by Truman Smith for defendant, and by Mr. Vinton for plaintiff.

U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus met this evening and voted for their candidate for U. S. Senator as follows:

Robbins, 15; Foster, 15; Buckalew, 6; Porter, 7; Jones, 8; McCaulles, 6; scattering, 2. Whole number of votes, 62. Necessary to a choice, 32.

Ten other ballots with a nearly similar result were had.

The eleventh ballot stood: Bigler, 26; Buckalew, 14; Robbins, 12; Foster, 10; Johnson, 8; scattering, 12.

[illegible] DISPATCH.

Mr. BIGLER received the nomination for U. S. Senator on the sixteenth ballot.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. PERRY's bill amending the Militia Laws was referred to the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. MORRIS, PERRY and WARNEMAN.

Mr. STRATTON introduced a bill for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill appointing Messrs. MOSS, D. S. DICKINSON and D. S. BROWNE Commissioners to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill [illegible] the Charter of the Pacific Mail [illegible] also, a bill to amend the act of April, [illegible] incorporation of Insurance Companies.

Mr. LEE offered a resolution [illegible] requiring all claimants to present [illegible] in writing of their claims in items and verified by affidavits.

The following select Committee was appointed on the subject of the recommendation of the Governor of the State, and the appointment of Canallers and Representatives: Messrs. MORRIS, LEE and KINGSLEY.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Library to report as to the expediency of procuring the records of the Courts of the State of New-York, recently found in a [illegible] near Kingston, embodying [illegible] messages of Governor CLINTON, &c. Adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.—ALBANY, Friday, Jan 11.

Two ballots were had for Speaker, without a choice.

Mr. ODELL had 44; Mr. PENNINGTON, 36; and Mr. BAILEY 20.

The Americans again introduced the plurality resolution, but it was postponed indefinitely on the motion of Mr. WOODS, of New-York, by 63 to 55.

Messrs. BABCUS, TERRELL, and WILSON, Democrats, and DEMILLE, FOWLER, and LAMOREAUX, Whigs, voting with the Americans.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY moved that after the 11th inst. no per diem allowance be received by members until a Speaker is elected. Laid on the table, by 64 to 58.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that four ballots be taken, the votes being confined to the four highest candidates, and that the candidate on the last ballot receiving a plurality be elected Speaker. Postponed indefinitely.

Various other attempts were made to organize by the Americans, but were all defeated.

Mr. CARPENTER, Rep., offered a resolution that the Americans have no right to ask or expect an organization of the House, not having a majority of the votes, and pending a motion thereon the House adjourned till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at 3½ P. M., and took six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, as follows:

Odell	45	Prendergast	24
Bailey	20		

Mr. E. T. WOODS moved to protract the session till a Speaker is elected.

The motion was lost.

Mr. DUGANNE moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Americans are desirous of organizing the House, in order to proceed with the business of legislation; therefore,

Resolved That HENRY A. PENNINGTON be declared Speaker, and JOHN S. MAPES, Clerk; and that the Doorkeeper be given to the straight Whigs, and the Assistant Door-keeper to Custom-House Softs.

Laid on the table, and [illegible] House adjourned.

The Southern Mails—Rejection of the Texas Debt Bill.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The New-Orleans mails from the 28th ult. to the 2d inst. inclusive, were received this morning.

The papers contain dates from Galveston to the 29th ult. The TEXAS Debt Bill has been rejected in the Legislature by six majority. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed to the 15th of February. Christmas day was the coldest ever known in TEXAS. Great damage was done to fruit trees by the ice.

Charleston mails of the 8th and 9th are received. A fire on Sunday, in that city, destroyed the warehouse of MAZYCK & SON, containing 500 bales of cotton and a considerable quantity of rice. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The property was on storage, belonging to different owners, and is mostly insured.

New-Jersey Legislature—The Governor's Message.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The House was duly organized to-day. Mr. DENAREST, (Democrat,) of Bergen, was elected Speaker, and Mr. DARNON, of Gloucester, Clerk. The annual Message was sent in. It is regarded as an able document, and gives general satisfaction. After reviewing State affairs, he takes up the Slavery question, and argues the justice and necessity of allowing the people interested, whether in States or Territories, to decide this matter for themselves. He also indorses the position of President PIERCE, upon the Central American question.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday. In the Senate Lieutenant Governor MCARTHUR acted as President, and BYRON PAINE, Republican, was elected Clerk. In the House, WM. HALE, Democrat, was elected Speaker, and Judge ARMSTRONG, Democrat, Clerk. Mr. BASHFORD to-day demanded possession of the Executive Office from Governor BARSTOW. The latter declined to give it up, and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ALTON, Ill., Friday, Jan. 11.

A freight train on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad ran off the track yesterday morning, and five persons were killed, namely: Mr. KING, the engineer; WESLEY DAVIS, fireman; JOHN MORRISON, of Dunkirk; and Messrs. BATES and DOAKE, of Decatur, Ill.

Arrival of the New-York Trains at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The train from New-York, *via* Fall River, arrived here this morning at about 7 o'clock. The Stonington train came in at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Norwich train had not arrived at 2 o'clock.

New-York State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

This evening cause No. 10 was argued, and Nos. 11 and 13 are on for argument. The following is the calendar for to-morrow: 42, 44, 46, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 32.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 7, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $300,000. The Welting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, sold Professor Welting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $27,000 in notes and bank securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,

NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by BRAMAH'S Powder-proof Double-Proof La Pelle Lock, may be found at reduced prices, at the Depot No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and

Thursday last, Dec. 20, on Saturday night, and [illegible] Maryland House, Baltimore County, [illegible] who lives in that vicinity, [illegible] on Saturday, and started to [illegible] on foot, [illegible] above them prevailing [illegible] out, [illegible] he was [illegible] very heavy, he found his [illegible] very weak, he [illegible] a number of [illegible] the hair, and [illegible] started to walk the remainder of the distance on foot. When he had made about a half-mile from home, he either sat down from fatigue, to rest himself, or sank to the ground completely overcome by the cold. At any rate, not [illegible] having come that night, his family, at an early [illegible] Saturday morning, alarmed at his absence, [illegible] the search for him, and he was found sitting [illegible] of the road, almost dead, but his extremities completely frozen, and himself unable to [illegible]. He was conveyed home, and every effort [illegible] to restore him, but to no avail; he died in a [illegible], never having recovered consciousness [illegible] he was found. Mr. Eccleston was [illegible] and leaves a wife and family to mourn his sad fate.—Balt. Repub.

The Salem (Mass.) Observer publishes the [illegible] fishing business of Marblehead for [illegible] that 46 vessels are engaged in the [illegible] employment to 2,628 quintals, or 756,600 fish, were [illegible] in the Fall fare," 13,067¼ quintals, or 364,- [illegible] in the Fall fare," 13,067¼ quintals, or 364,- [illegible] The average weight of a thousand fish of [illegible] The average weight of a thousand fish of the Summer fare was 58½ quintals, and the average number per quintal was 26 fish. The average weight [illegible] thousand of the Fall fare was 45½ quintals, and the average number per quintal was 22 fish.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New Church Enterprise.**—The 9th-st Church, (between Broadway and 4th-av.) heretofore occupied as one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, will be [illegible] for divine worship, with a view to gathering a new Church. Rev. Dr. Tyng has consented to supply the pulpit until satisfactory arrangements can be made for calling pastor; services on each SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The Sexton will be happy to furnish strangers with seats.

☞ **The Lecture-Room of the First-Presbyterian M. E. Church**—(In Henry-st., fronting upon Johnson, South Brooklyn,) will be opened for Divine Worship TO-MORROW, Rev. Francis Hodgson, D. D., will preach at 11¼ o'clock A. M., Rev. Wm. P. Strickland, D. D., at 3 P. M., and Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., at 7 o'clock in the EVENING.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—This congregation will worship another Sabbath, (TO-MORROW,) by invitation, with the North Presbyterian Church in West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., and by Rev. H. Matt son, at 7¼ P. M. The lecture-room of the new church edifice in 34th-st., will be opened on SABBATH MORNING, the 20th inst.

☞ **Church of the Messiah**—No. 728 Broadway. Rev. Mr. Dewey will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING and at All Souls' Church in the EVENING. A course of Evening Sermons, on the "Progress and Prospects of Young Men," will be given in the Church of the Messiah, beginning TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Regular Services**—Will be held in the North Presbyterian Church, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 3 o'clock P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. J. Ralston Smith, and in the EVENING by Professor Matteson.

☞ **Church Land Association.**—The Missionary meeting in reference to the above will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 13, in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Dr. Hawks and others will speak. A collection will be made and pledges taken in aid of the Association. CHAS. B. STOUT, Agent.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Murdock**—Of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach in South Brooklyn, on the northwest corner of Court and Sackett sts., on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 13. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David used in divine worship. Seats free.

☞ **Unitarianist Church**—Orchard st., near Broome.—Rev. F. T. Sawyer, D. D. Pastor, will, by request, repeat his Lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, on 1 Peter, iv., 17 and 18—*If the righteous be scarcely saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?* Services 10½ and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Jersey City.**—A sermon designed to improve the sudden death of Mr. Thos. S. Dorrance, late an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, will be preached by the Pastor of said Church, on SABBATH (to-morrow) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Church is in Barrow-st., near Newark-av.

☞ **The Series of Lectures** by Rev. Dr. Cheever, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Prayer Meetings of the early Christians.*

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians**—Will find Public Worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, in their own country, Rev. Joseph Sandemon, Pastor. Service each Sabbath at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Church**—As expounded by Swedenborg. The [illegible] will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Subject—*Hell, as Displaying the Divine Benignity.*

☞ **Revivals.**—Rev. D. M. Graham will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Presbyterian Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of the Holy Spirit to Revivals.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Armitage,** by request, will preach the usual annual sermon to the young, in the meeting house of the 1st Baptist Church, corner of Pre[illegible] and Elizabeth sts., at 1½ o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING.

☞ **The Reformed Dutch Church**—Of Bloomingdale, corner of 68th-st. and Broadway, will be reopened TO-MORROW, the 13th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Vermilye will preach in the morning, and Dr. Chambers in the afternoon.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The foundation and security of the Church*, and at 8½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Prodigal Son.* Service also at 3 o'clock.

☞ **The Coming Kingdom.**—Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach prophetically TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Mechanics' Hall No. 472 Broadway, *on the nature of God's Everlasting Kingdom, and the proofs of its immediate advent.* Public invited.

☞ **The Claims of the Poor.**—A sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Chapel on SUNDAY EVENING next, by Rev Frederick Ogilby, on the *Duty of the Church in behalf of the Poor.* No collection will be made.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st.—"*On the Fulfillment of the Prophecies.*" Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter**—Of Portland, Me., will preach NEXT SUNDAY (to-morrow) in the Reformed Dutch Church corner of Broome and Greene sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler** will preach in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The young are especially invited.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism Tested by the Bible**—Will be the subject of discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Wiley**—Rector of Christ Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av. near 14th-st. Rev. Geo. F. Kettel will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Allen Steele at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. H. Milburn at 7 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Henry A. Corey**—Will preach in the Lecture-room of the 8th-av. Baptist Church, now being completed, on the corner of 35th-st., TO-MORROW, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. S. L. Finney** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3 o'clock to the 9d Reformed Presbyterian congregation, worshipping at Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Sterry** will preach at the Pierrepont-st. (Brooklyn) Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Service commences at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—The Editor of the *Boston Post* says: "We have not, until recently, been acquainted, experimentally, with the true value of WISTAR'S BALSAM. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, [illegible] need it in a case of severe cold and cough with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted. It is a scientific preparation, and worthy of confidence."

The BALSAM is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **To Every American Heart in America.**—We pose a single question to ask you: Will you permit respectable, industrious women, and noble boys and girls, to suffer all the privations of want of food and fire, or shoes or comfortable clothes—starving and freezing in the City of New-York, in January, 1856, and not give them aid? Such is the condition of hundreds of the beneficiaries of the AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, and the Trustees are without means to save them from starvation. The question is: Will you let them starve?

JOHN P. TREADWELL, President.
Solon Robinson, Secretary, Office No. 114 Greene-st., where contributions of clothing may be sent.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist.**—Special attention paid to Prescriptions, having had a practical experience of sixteen years in such firms as Beekman's, Crumbie's, &c. Strict personal attention paid to the Compounding department. Refers to at least fifty physicians of this City. Patent Medicines and Perfumery of every kind. Please give me a call. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, (formerly Matthews's,) southwest corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st. N. B.—Open at all hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Seamen** (Boarders).—A fresh supply of pure and [illegible] grog and tigers milk, one ounce of [illegible] to contain for 250 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whiskey; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

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☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Rev. Mr. Cuyler's Lecture.—The next lecture of the course, for the benefit of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler. Subject—*The Ups and Downs of Life; or, Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon.* Tickets, 25 cents: can be obtained of the undersigned, or at the door.

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RAPID INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

During the first nine days of this month we received a greater number of new subscribers than ever before in the same space of time. We have on hand a few hundred more of the first numbers of the current volume, reserved for new subscribers, who may wish to begin with the year.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The Independent.	Watch and Pray.
What is Time?	Aids in the Study of the Bible.
Spirituality.	Common Things in Common Schools.
Our Own Correspondence.	Plymouth Collection.
Letter from Boston.	Examples Pro and Con.
From our Washington Correspondent.	Signatures once More.
From our Connecticut Correspondent.	Commercial and Financial.
The Royal Visit—King and People.	Family Department.
Theory of Missions.	The Millennium—How will it be brought about?
The Late Invasion of Kansas.	For the Child-Readers of *The Independent.*
Revival in Morieh, Essex County.	The Orphan.
From our South American Correspondent.	A "Cloud with a Silver Lining."
Death of Mr. Whiting, of Syria.	The Wind-Storm.
The Home Missionary.	L'Avenir.
A Mode of Bible-Reading in the Family.	On Cooking Eggs.
The Big Fresh.	Selections.
Congregational Director.	Church Music.
Coucoci Bluffs.	The Chief Riding in a Rail-Car.
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What the Tract Society Can and Cannot Do.	Advertisements.
Marquesas Mission.	Editor's Book Table.
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Slavery or Piracy not a Slave.

CASE OF THE MARY PECK.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Evidence of the Supercargo.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

At the session of Court, Zachariah Farmer, [illegible] on a charge of [illegible] this port on board the [illegible] at sentence. He was a [illegible] wearing spectacles, [illegible] the attempt to smuggle [illegible] wharf, confessed the [illegible] himself up to the mercy of the Government. [illegible] the property. His Honor, in view of the circumstances, said because prisoner [illegible] confessed and repented for nearly a year, [illegible] only the nominal penalty of ten days' imprisonment. The full punishment for the offence is two years at hard labor in the State Prison and a fine of $5,000.

THE LAKA-MADEN CASE.

The case of the *United States* vs. *Manuel Echeveria*, was then called up. Mr. Gerard and Mr. Cutting and Messrs. Platt, Cambreling and Pyne, were retained for defense; the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Joachimssen, Assistant United States District-Attorney. The case will occupy three days longer. We gave the first part of the testimony yesterday.

Capt. Dorsey was recalled, and testified that the schooner *Mary Peck* was sailed by him for six or seven years, and that only five hands were required to sail her, including the cook in the number.

Julius Lowenthall was recalled.—There was much difficulty in understanding him, his Tentonic English being decidedly bad; he said he had known the English language only for three years; his testimony was resumed from the point at which it was dropped on the preceding day, (what Captain Davis called the man up, two weeks after sailing out of this port.)

Q.—What did Capt. Davis say to the men on that occasion? A.—He told them he was going to the Coast of Africa to procure a cargo of slaves; that if they remained on board he was going to raise their wages to $20 a month; we shipped for $18; and he said that if the voyage was lucky, he would give us a nice present besides.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I did not say anything.

Q.—Well, what was done? A.—The Captain told us the Spanish captain was to take command of the vessel.

Q.—Did he take command? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Davis do then? A.—He did carpenter's work on board, and almost anything that was required.

Q.—Was there any lumber on board? A.—We had two large piles of lumber on board, on each side of the vessel; the lumber was sent ashore on discharging cargo; we made land about thirty-two or thirty-four days after we left New-York; I don't know what the land was.

Q.—Was it Sierra Leone? A.—It was not; it was to the southward of Sierra Leone, two or three days' sail from it.

Q.—What did you do on making land? A.—We sent a boat for a pilot; the pilot took us into Rio Congo.

(Mr. Joachimssen here produced a chart, upon which he and Messrs. Gerard and Cutting exhibited to the Jury the relative position of the Rio Congo and the Sierra Leone. The former lies in lat. 6° S., long. 12° 39' E., and the latter in lat. 8° 30' N., long. 13° 18' W. The Rio Congo was identified as the place referred to by the witness.)

Q.—What took place then? A.—We went up to the main land, to a place called Rio Congo, where we discharged cargo; the lumber was first discharged, and then some tobacco; there were two dozen kegs of tobacco; empty rum casks were then discharged; then a few boxes of dry goods; we took two days to discharge.

Q.—Did you take anything on board? A.—Some fresh provisions for the crew, nothing else.

Q.—Did you sail from there to any place? A.—Yes, to an upper bay; the pilot was not then on board; we anchored in that bay; we remained there about five weeks; I could not see any town near where we lay; I saw no houses on shore.

Q.—What was done on board the vessel? A.—In the first place it was scraped, and then painted; we then cut some new hatches, and fixed on rigging; we cut two hatches; they were a kind of ventilation; we did not discharge any cargo there; we did not sail from that bay to any other place.

Q.—Was anything done in the hold of the vessel? A.—It was cleared out, and painted inside.

Q.—What water had you on board? A.—We had water that we brought from New-York, and some that we got at Rio Congo; from New-York we brought fifteen or sixteen casks; at Rio Congo three or four casks were filled.

Q.—Did you keep any of the lumber on board that you took from New-York?

Mr. Cutting objected to leading questions.

The question was modified and repeated.

Q.—Did you get any lumber on board, and what was done with it? A.—We cut the two hatches from it.

(Witness explained the process of cutting out the hatches; they were cut in pieces about a foot square, which were intended as coverings to the hatches, and there were two sides open.)

Q.—Did you have anything to do with these hatches? A.—I helped to make them.

Q.—Did you understand what was to be the use of them? A.—They were to let the air pass through; they were to be placed over the main and forward hatches.

Q.—Was anything done with the masts? A.—Both the topmasts were taken down.

Q.—On whose order was this done? A.—On Capt. Davis'.

Q.—Why did not the Spanish Captain give the order? A.—The Spanish Captain could not speak English.

Q.—Was any reason given by the Captain for taking down the masts? A.—We heard a gun fired and the Captain ordered the masts to be unshipped; whether the gun was fired from the river or from land I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever go on shore? A.—No.

Q.—Did you take any one on shore? A.—No.

Q.—What became of the vessel? A.—The day after a British man-of-war took us.

Q.—Were you ever down in the hold of the vessel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What cargo had you then on board, other than what you had discharged? A.—We had only provisions.

Q.—At the time you were taken where was Capt. Davis? A.—He was dead.

Q.—Where was the Spanish Captain? A.—He was on shore at Rio Congo.

Q.—At the time you were lying there, did you know what was to be taken on board? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. Gerard objected.

Mr. Joachimssen put the question in another shape.

Q.—*How* did you know it? A.—I was told by Captain Davis that he was going to take a cargo of niggers.

By the Court—At that place? A.—While laying in the Bay.

By Prosecution—What became of you when the man-of-war took you? A.—She took us from the bay into the river, and put a prize crew on board, and we came to anchor near the man-of-war; nearly all the provisions we had were sent over to the man-of-war; the provisions were salt beef and rice and ship bread.

Q.—What became of the crew? A.—Two of us were taken to Sierra Leone.

Q.—Were yan one of the two? A.—I was; the rest were sent ashore by the Captain of the man-of-war, who gave them two days' provisions.

Q.—What became o the schooner? A.—She was taken to Sierra Leone; I was taken there with her.

Q.—What became of her there? A.—She was broken up; I saw pieces of her.

Q.—Did you ever see the Spanish Captain from the time he left the schooner in the Bay till this time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do in Sierra Leone? A.—I was sick for six weeks or two months; I was in the Hospital; I was not paid any money on shore; I stated to the Governor of the place that I wanted to go to the Hospital; he told me he could not admit me, because I was brought in from a slaver; but he sent me to the Jail Hospital; and when I remained two weeks' time, I asked the Doctor if I could go ont, and was told that I must pay for the food and medicine I had had there; I got back to New-York by working my passage on board the bark *C. W. Nash*; I arrived here the 13th or 14th of February, 1855.

Q.—At the time yon sailed from here did you know Mr. Echeveria? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with him? About four or five days after I came back I went to his office; I saw his clerk; the clerk asked me what I wanted; I told him I had belonged to tha schooner, and told him everything that had happened on the voyage; I claimed the wages that Capt. Davis offered me—$20 a month; I told him she got condemned, and asked the clerk if he wasn't tha same young man who was on the schooner before she sailed; he said he was not, but I knew that he was; I see him in Court now; I told him the particulars of tha voyage, and he said he knew all about it, and said he was going to see the parties about my payment, and told me to come back in a few days; I heard the clerk converse about tha matter in Spanish with Mr. Echeveria; I understand a few words of Spanish; heard the clerk mention the names of tha schooner and the Captain; Mr. Echeveria spoke to tha clerk, but I could not understand what he said; my brother was in company with me; two or three days afterward I called there again with my brother; my mouth was very bad at that time; I told him I was sick and could not walk about, and asked him to settle with me as soon as possible; I told him he had better settle with me; my bill was $224; for the first half month $20, and then a dollar a day till I get back to New-York; I did not speak to Mr. Echeveria; the clerk said he knew that the vessel was taken by a British man-of-war, and said that she was taken illegally, and that they had entered a [illegible] was; he said "We [illegible] he said some one was [illegible] me to wait a minute while he went to [illegible] Mr. he came back and wrote [illegible] said I would sign that he [illegible] I signed it; said he [illegible] than paid me in gold at the [illegible] Bank; I don't think I ever saw Mr. Echeveria [illegible] my wages.

Q.—Go back to the time when the vessel sailed from this port; did you see that clerk? A.—Mr. Stocker, on board of the [illegible]? A.—I did; he left at Sandy Hook.

Q.—What time of day did you make land? A.—About daybreak; a boat was sent in; I was not in it; it was absent half a day; the pilot came on board about noon, and we came to anchor about five or six o'clock in the evening; the pilot took us into the Bay; there were several persons on board; they were familiar with that coast; the schooner did not anchor in the Bay, but was made fast to the shore by lines fore and aft; the creek was not wider than this room (about forty feet;) the banks were thickly wooded; we lay in the middle of the stream; I should judge that we were a day and a half from Sierra Leone; we were a day and a night from the place when the man-of-war took us; when we ran down to Sierra Leone, I was below half the time, sick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Had you been to sea before this? A.—No.

[Witness was required to give information as to his occupation. It appeared he had been successively steward on the Lake Erie steamer *Empire*, clerk in a dry goods store in Buffalo, then porter in a hotel, and a bar-tender, and came to New-York in January or February, 1854, to ship as seaman. A notary to whom he applied gave him information of the ship *Kossuth*, which he went to see, but on board of which he did not ship, and while hesitating had an offer to ship on board this schooner.]

Q.—Did you ship as an ordinary seaman or a green hand? A.—I shipped on board the schooner for $18 a month, but I signed no articles, and cannot tell whether I was to ship as ordinary seaman or as a green hand; I never saw Capt. Davis before I went on board the vessel, nor Mr. Echeveria or Mr. Stocker; we sailed on the 11th of March; two weeks after we sailed Capt. Davis called us out; when I shipped I was told that the ship was going to Sierra Leone; (witness here repeated the communication made by the Captain to the crew.)

Q.—Were you surprised at the offer of increased pay that the Captain made? A.—I was, somewhat.

Q.—Did you reply? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Have yon a clear recollection of what the Captain said after two years? A.—Yes.

Q.—On that voyage did yon at any time agree to serve for $20 a month? A.—No.

Q.—But when yon got back you claimed that amount from Mr. Echeveria? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Capt. Davis say anything to yon afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he was sorry he went on that expedition; that he had a wife and child at home; said he had been in the Southern trade for a good many years before, hut had never been on the Coast.

Q.—What Southern trade? A.—He said he had been South before, hut was never sick before on account of the climate; this conversation was while he was on board; he was sick about a week, and died; he once went ashore to try to find another vessel to go home; was gone a week, and came back and said there were none; the reason why I did not ask Capt. Davis to try and find a vessel for me, was that I snpposed all the vessels there were slave vessels, and I did not care to go from one slave vessel to another.

Q.—When were the negroes on board? A.—From the time we got into port.

Q.—How many were there? A.—From 40 to 50, generally at one time.

Q.—What did they do on board? A.—They roved about; helped discharge cargo, and nothing else; they did not appear to be slaves; they were not shackled; they worked whenever anything was required; they were not hid away; they went to and from the shore openly; there was no concealment; I do not know that they were slaves.

Mr. Joachimssen objected to any inferences.

Mr. Cutting—This witness has been making this a slave voyage. He has got a slave cargo on board to give a dark prospect to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cutting—Was this a part of the slave cargo or not?

(Witness hesitated and replied)—I do not know; I saw them coming and going.

Questions in relation to distances were asked.

A.—In going to the man-of-war we went five or six knots for half a day under canvas; when we towed the schooner we did not exceed two knots an hour; I should judge that we were about fifty miles from the man-of-war while we were in the creek; we were twelve miles from Rio Congo; my best opinion is that we lay in the same River that Sierra Leone is on; the weather was very bot; the ventilators that we made were not used while we ley there; the hatches were five or six feet long; the covers we made were not finished; the schooner carried gaff topsails; the topmaste were half a foot in diameter at the middle; they were ten or fifteen feet long; the topmasts were taken down after we heard a gun fired; the Captain said "there is a man-of-war about, and we had better take the topsails down; she will show too far;" this was after Captain Davis returned from shore, and after he said he did not want anything more to do with the vessel; four days afterwards, tha man-of-war took us; the Captain was on deck when he translated this order of the Spanish Captain; Capt. Davis was buried from the vessel; he was hurled with all the clothes he hed on when he died; the Spanish Captain was not on shore when Capt. Davis died; when I got to Sierra Leone, I was never used as a witness; they asked me about the papers of the vessel; I geve them information, but they did not examine me as a witness. (Witness repeated his story of the capture.)

Q.—Did you ever make a claim of $1,000. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever employ Mr. Milliken to make a claim of $1,000. A.—I called at his office to ask him what the law was, and whether I could recover damages; I did not employ him to make a claim for $1,000.

Q.—Did yeu eay anything about $500. A.—I think I did.

Q.—Well, after you had been paid the amount of the bill you presented to Mr. Echeveria's clerk, did you go to Mr. Milliken some four or five months afterwards? A.—I went to Mr. Echeveria's office with Mr. Milliken.

Q.—Did yon get any more money from Mr. Echeveria? No, Sir.

Q.—Heve you any claim against him now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, if you had a demand against Mr. Echeveria, which you employed Mr. Milliken to collect, how does it happen that you have no claim against Mr. Echeveria? A.—Mr. Milliken said he could do nothing about it.

Q.—How long after that did you go to the United States District-Attorney's office? A.—Mr. Raphall told me that Judge Stuart told him that he had no jurisdiction in the case, but that it belonged to the United States Court; a day or two afterward I made affidavit in Mr. Milliken's office, and afterwards went to the District-Attorney's office; I made the complaint in this case.

Q.—Well, you did not go to the District-Attorney's office until after Milliken had told you that he could get nothing from Mr. Echeveria? Is that so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After yon got that $340, and got that general receipt, yon went to Judge Stuart's office, and there saw Raphall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Under what name did you ship? A.—George Friday.

Direct Resumed—When tha schooner lay in the bay was the name *Mary Peck* still on her stern? A.—No, Sir; it was painted over.

[Mr. Joachimseen produced a manifest and read the items.]

Q.—Had the schooner 150 barrels of whisky on board? A.—I don't know that she had any whisky on board at all.

Q.—Were there 162 hales of tobacco? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—One hundred and twenty kega powder? A.—I think there were about so many.

Q.—Eighty-five rum puncheons? A.—There were several; I did not count them; there were fiftecn or sixteen harrels salt beef; same amount of pork; ship's bread, four boxes, one of them dry-goods, and there were no hales.

Witness retired, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. It is understood that the prosecution has two witnesses to eali. The case will occupy three days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judges Daly and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Livsey vs. *Landers*.—Motion to vacate order directing an execution against the person to issue.

BRADY, J.—The order directing an execution against the person of the defendant in this action was made under Section 288 of the Code of Procedure, which is as follows: "If the *action* be one in which the defendant *might have been arrested as provided in Sections* 179 *and* 181, an execution against the person of the judgment debtor may be issued to any county within the jurisdiction of the Court after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or in part," and upon the allegation that the debt for which the judgment had been rendered was fraudulently contracted.

The action was commenced in the Justices' Court for the Third District of the City of New-York, to recover for services rendered and materials found, and a transcript of the judgment rendered therein, filed as provided by section 68, but although by that section the judgment of that Court, by filing a transcript thereof, is *to be deemed* a judgment of tha Court of Common Pleas, and enforced in the same manner, the *action* so commenced wee not one in which the defendant *might have been arrested*. That Court had no jurisdiction to errest the defendant. [The People *ex rel.* Corlis vs. Smith, 9 How. Pr. R., 464.] For the reason, without reference to the questions suggested on the motion, the order allowing the execution to issue must be vacated, and the execution issued thereon setaside with $10 costs, the defendant stipulating not to sue.

Van Wyck vs. *Howard*.—DALY, J.—Tha argument at the close of the trial, that the plaintiff might take judgment for the value of the jewelry, $32, was an admission of the competency of the witness Forbes; of the sufficiency of the assignment, and a waiver of the objection made to certain questions as leading. The only point, therefore, to be determined is, whether the plaintiff can recover for the money which was lost.

Where the goods of a guest are lost at an Inn, the loss is presumed to have occurred through negligence on the part of the traveler, which he may, however, rebut by showing that it was occasioned by the negligence of the traveler; and in this case it is insisted that Forbes had notice of the fact that an iron safe was kept in the office of the defendant's hotel, in which "packages of value, properly labelled, might be deposited;" that he was guilty of negligence in not giving his money to the defendant or his agent for deposit in this safe; and it is further insisted that the liability of a hotel keeper extends no further than to the care of such property as comes under the denomination of baggage, and that the money lost in this case formed no part of the baggage of the guest. It appears that Forbes had $450 in his portmanteau; that about 7 o'clock in the evening he locked his portmanteau, and quitted his room, locking the door and putting the key in his pocket. He returned at 11 o'clock the same evening, and found the portmanteau broken open, its contents strewn about the room, and the money and jewelry gone. A printed notice or card was posted on the inside of the door of the room, containing, among other things, the following: "Gentlemen are particularly requested requested to bolt their chamber doors on retiring for the night, to prevent intrusion from strangers, either by design or mistake, and to lock their doors during the day, and leave the key at the office. They are also cautioned against leaving eny money or valuables in their rooms. Packages of value, properly labelled, can be deposited in an iron safe kept in tha office." Tha Superintendent of the hotel testified that Forbes admitted that he had seen the card posted np on the chamber door and read it, hnt that as he intended to stay at the hotel but for a few days only before taking private lodgings, he did not think it worth while to put his valuables in the safe, and that the notice did not caution persons against leaving valuables in their trunk, hnt only against leaving them about the room. Forbes also testified that he had seen the notice, and to the effect that he regarded it as merely cautioning lodgers not to leave things abont their room careiecely, not as warning them against leaving anything in their portmanteaus, and that he did not think it worth while to pnt anything down stairs, as it was his intention to leave immediately.

There can be no doubt of the innkeeper's right to make such regulations in the management of his inn as will more effectually secnre tha property of his guests and operate as a protection to himself, and that it is incumbent upon the guest, if he means to hold the innkeeper to his responsibility, to comply with any regulations that is just and reasonable, when he is requested to do so. Richmond *vs.* Smith, 8 Barn. & Cres. 9; Burgess *vs.* Clements, 4 M. & S. 306. In Sanders *vs.* Spencer, 3 Dyer, 266 p., the innkeeper told the traveler to lay his goods in packs in a certain chamber within the inn, under a lock and key provided for that purpose, and that he would warrant them safe; otherwise not. But the traveler left them in an outer court, from which they were stolen, and it was held that the innkeeper was not responsible; and if the defendant in the present case had notified Forbes that he should not have any money locked up in his trnnk, but should deposit it in the iron safe, kept in the office, it may he that the defendant would not have been responsible for its loss. But the printed notice did not advise Forbes that he was not to leave money locked up in his trunk. It merely informed him that packages of value, properly labeled, might be deposited in an iron safe kept in the office, and cautioned him against leaving money or valuables in his room. This may very well have been understood, as Forbes appears to have understood it, as merely cautioning him against leaving money or valuables loose or exposed about his room. If the landlord, to enable him the more effectually to secnre the property, requiree something to be done by the guest, it must appear that what was required was in itself reasonable, and that the guest was distinctly informed of what was necessary to be done on his part. Whether the request is made orally or in the form of a printed notice, it should be in terms so clear and unmistakable as to leave room for no reasonable doubt as to what was intended. The traveler should know precisely what he is to do before he can be chargeable with negligence for not doing it, and as the notice did not apprise him that he was not to leave money locked up in his trunk, he cannot be regarded as guilty of negligence in so leaving it. For well-founded reasons of public policy, the innkeeper is held to the exercise of extraordinary vigilance in protecting the property of his guest. If it is lost, the lose is presumed to have arisen from negligence or connivance on the part of the innkeeper, and to overcome that presumption it rests upon him to show that it was occasioned by inexcusable and culpable negligence on the part of the traveler, and this the defendant has not shown.

An innkeeper's liability is not limited, like that of a carrier of passengers, to the care merely of that species of property which comes under the denomination of baggage. The carrier of passengers performs a distinct employment. He undertakes to transport the passenger and his baggage. The baggage is what travelers usually carry with them, or what is essential or necessary to the traveler in the course of his journey. The care of it is incident to and forms a part of the contract for the c rriage of the passenger, for which the carrier ie compensated hy the fare or rate agreed npon. Bnt for anything beyond mere haggage the carrier is entitled to extra compensation, it is not embraced or compensated for in the fare paid hy the passenger, and if he has anything with him, not coming under the denomination of beggage, of which the carrier is not advised, or for the carriage of which he receivee nothing, it is at the risk of the passenger, and the carrier ie not liable in the event of its loss. But the occupation of the innkeeper is different. He keeps a place of entertainment for the reception of all who travel, whether in their own vehicle or otherwise, in which the farmer carrying his produce to market, the trader vending his wares about the country, the traveler with simply his haggage, or the passenger journeying on foot, equally find accommodation; and where provision is made not merely for the personal entertainment of the gueet, hut for the housing and safe keeping of the property he brings with him, while he rests or reposes at the inn. In modern timee great changes have taken place in respect to the nature of the accommodation afforded by inns. Anciently the inn was a kind of warehouee or hostel, in which travelere in journeying from one part of the country to the other for the purposes of trade or commerce found a temporary accommodation for their merchandise. But, now that superior facilities exist for the transportation of merchandise, as respects the cost, the speed and the security of its transport, this description of inn has fallen very much into disuse, except in remote or sparsely settled districts. In cities and large towns, to which travelers journey hy railroad or steamboat, inns, or as they are commonly known in this country, hotels, are simply establishments for the reception of travelers accompanied merely with their ordinary haggage. The proprietors of such establishments as they make no provision of the kind of accommodation that was afforded by the ancient inns, are under no obligation to receive a traveler with merchandise, and may, if they think proper, refuse to house or take care of it. But whatever may he the natnre of the inn, or the kind of accommodation afforded, if the innkeeper receives the gueet and his goods, he charges himself with their safe keeping. The moment the goods are *infra hospitium*, the liability of the innkeeper attaches, and that liability extends to goods, chattele and movables of any kind or description which the traveler brings with him. Colyes Case, 8 Coke, 32. Anthon's Law Student, 55. The defendant, therefore, was chargeable with the safe keeping of Forbes' portmanteau and all that it contained, and even if the defendant's liability extended no farther than the care of the luggage of his guests, the money lost would come within what is usually known as haggags. Forbee was a traveler who had just arrived from Europe, having in his portmanteau $450 in foreign and American gold pieces, a sum which no Court or Jury could say was more then was necessary for his ordinary traveling expenses. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment of $482.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Motions and decisions.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have heen 110 bhls. sold, in lots, at $8 for Pearls and $7 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at old figures.

CANDLES—Are in rather limited demand, but are still pretty firmly held.

COFFEE—The market is without improvement; the inquiry is limited; holders are not eager to realize; prices are supported; the sales are unimportant.

COPPER—The demand is fair and prices are stendy.

COTTON—The market exhibits no really new feetnre; the inquiry is very tame; and factors evince a growing desire to sell; prices are without essential variation, hut they lean in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10⅛
Fair	10	10	10¼	11

FISH—Enle quiet at unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are heavy and drooping. The demand is fair for home use, and for export, and moderate from speculators,—but it is pretty freely met at current prices. The sales since our last embrace shont 10,500 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 83	@	7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@	8 12½
Mixed Western	7 81½	@	7 93½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 93¾	@	8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½	@	8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00	@	8 31¼
Fancy Ohio	8 25	@	8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50	@	11 50

Canadian remains inactive hut firm, with small sales of Superfina to best Extra, at $8 12½@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dnll and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to only about 900 bbls., at $8 37½ @$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rya Flour is quiet and heavy, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heevy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty, and prices have declined 12½@25 cts ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are selling slowly at former prices. Other articles are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and unsettled in prices. Desirable parcels are scarce, but this drove the views of buyers. Hence, they are slightly dealt in. Other kinds are nearly and depressed, being in very slack demand. Corn is moderately active and firm, sales having been made since our last of about 7,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Barley is still dull and nominal. Oats are in very limited demand and are worth but 55c.@56c. for Western, and 44c.@45c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is not actively sought after, but is less freely offered, and is tending npwards. The sales of the day include about 24,000 bushels, at 91c.@93c. for Old Western Mixed; and 78c.@87c. for New Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½@ $1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs., but is not pleaty, or active, thereat.

HEMP—Is dull and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Remain inactive at old figures.

HOPS—Are in slack demand at unchanged figures.

IRON—Rules quiet, but is still quoted firm.

LATHS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate and prices are firm for domestic tanned Sole.

LIME—Rockland is at $1 for common and $1 32 for Lump, ₱ bbl., but is scarce and quiet.

LUMBER—The market is not very brisk, but prices are sustained. The Albany *Evening Journal* furnishes the following review of the Lumber trade of Albany during 1855:

The Lumber business for the season jnst closed, shows a decrease in receipts, prices and sales, as compared with tha preceding.

The receipts in Albany for this and the last six years have been as follows:

	Boards & Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. Feet.	Staves. Lbs.
1850	216,791,890	34,224	28,882	150,515,280
1851	260,238,008	34,186	110,200	115,087,290
1852	317,185,620	31,686	291,714	107,961,289
1853	393,726,073	27,566	19,916	113,866,750
1854	311,571,151	24,003	28,909	132,305,691
1855	245,721,652	57,210	21,104	140,255,285

Showing a decrease in Boards and Scantling, from last year, of 65,649,499 feet; and from 1853, of 147,804,421 feet; and an increase in Shingles, from 1854, of 23,207 M; and Staves, 4,949,594 lbs.

Prices for the year, though lower than last, have not been subject to the fluctuations of the Maine and Quebec markets, the dealers having sufficient capital in the business to control it.

In Maine, the business for the year has been disastrous, prices ruling so low as to be below the cost of production, and involving many of the dealers in bankruptcy.

In Montreal and Quebec there has been great dullness and a low range of prices, which, however, improved in the latter part of the season, a better demand having been realised from Great Britain.

The only lumber market which shows an increased trede is Chicago; the immense emigration to the prairie lands of the West, both from abroad and the Eastern States, requiring a vast amount of lumber for fences and buildings. Their business for this year has also been temporarily increased by the failure of the Mississippi lumbermen to get down their lumber, from the low state of the water. Many new mills will be put in operatian next Spring an the upper branches of the Mississippi, and the country on either side of that stream will soon be fully supplied from their own waters.

The prospect for sales and prices in Albany another season are brighter than they were a year ago, though the scarcity of money at this time, when so much is to be expended in stocking the mills, will decrease the large stock of lumber which would have been sent to market, could the manufecturers reedily have obtained the means for the prosecntion of their business.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is in demaad and is steady at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon. Foreign continues rare and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without essential variation. The market for Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but firm, mainly at 41c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The merket generally continues quiet and depressed, with unimportant sales at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better,—sales having transpired, to-day, of 560 hhls., in lots, at $15 75@ $16 for Mess, and $13 50@$13 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. No change of any moment in Dressed Hogs. Cut Meats are brisker and firmer, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk, hut infirm, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active and improving. The sales since our last reach nearly 500 hhls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 200 hhls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bhl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@$16 ₱ bhl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@ 30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 280 tcs. purchased at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—The market is quiet and heavy. The sales are limited. Prices not qnotably lower.

TEAS—Are dull and heavy in private trade. This forenoon's auction sale passed off somewhat unsatisfactorily, especially in the case of blacks, which were disposed of at rather easier prices. Green ruled firm, but were not in brisk demand.

TOBACCO—Tha bad condition of the streets and the severe weather have partially checked business. The sales since Tuesday have been confined to 107 hhds. Kentncky at 8½c.@12c.; 23 cases Florida at 15c.@26c.; 89 halea Havana, at 23½c.; and 81 halés Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Only 160 hhls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison have been sold, in lots, at 36c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners were asking rether firmer rates, but the engagements were limited, and no noticable advance was established.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the fonds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f.'55-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and ueder. Dividend at 5 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest thus drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of Jannary.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Atheeeum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previons to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $400, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of Jannary, will draw interest from the 1st of Jannary. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS. No. 515 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855.
Deposits made on or before the 12th Jaonary, will hear interest as if made before 1st January.
By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Prest.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 4 Warren-st., New-York, next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 3 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION

BOSTON SALES.

[illegible] OIL CLOTH, &c.—[illegible] DAY [illegible] 12, at [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] No. 161 3d-av., will be [illegible] the whole of the stock of the above store, consisting of [illegible] matting, fancy tables, tea trays, work boxes, jewelry, fancy goods, wax dolls, toys, &c., &c. Also, the furniture [illegible] in sep room.

[illegible] Tyng Morris, Auctioneer.

[illegible] COVERED HOT-WATER [illegible] a first-class hotel, of all sizes; [illegible] THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]. Also, a stock of furniture, that will [illegible] may require, including a large variety [illegible] fancy standing desks and iron safes. Also, [illegible] rosewood bedsteads, with spring and [illegible] mattresses, table cloths, Canary bird [illegible] cages, rock boats and desks. N. [illegible] takes place at present but when extra [illegible] wanted. Dealers, &c., attend. At 3 o'clock [illegible] wholesale and retail.

R. L. Dillaway, Auctioneer.

Nos. 27 and 29 Broadway, corner of White-st.

AUCTION SALE.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 6 o'clock, a large [illegible] of dictionary, theological, illustrated and standard [illegible] of them sheep. Also, writing desks, work [illegible] for ladies, to close out the remnants, boxes of [illegible] cloths, shawls, &c. The MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS [illegible] will be sold first; afterwards the books and contents [illegible] through the catalogue. This is a rare chance. Dealers are requested to examine the stock. Catalogues are ready for delivery.

Auction Rooms, 19 Light, Lewis & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible] TASTE AUCTION NOTICE.—CLOSING [illegible] THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 98 Bookman-st., to close the consignment, [illegible] mountain marten, stone marten, real [illegible] Persian lamb capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c. A large variety of all kinds of robes, all of which must be sold to the highest bidder. An attendance early will secure bargains.

[illegible] Thomas B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE.—At No. 45 [illegible] Mortgagee's [illegible] ON MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store No. 161 3d-av., will be [illegible] the whole of the stock of the above store, consisting of [illegible] machine, fancy tables, tea trays, work boxes, jewelry, fancy goods, wax dolls, toys, &c., &c. Also, the furniture [illegible] in sep room.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of [illegible] shares of the capital stock [illegible] Railroad Company, con- [illegible] Note dated March 9, 1854, made by [illegible] to the order of the Chicago and Mis- [illegible] Company, payable on the 1st day of [illegible] notes I shall sell the [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, in the City of [illegible] on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock [illegible] Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks [illegible] and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. And, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; [illegible] Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Leracies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW STYLE SQUARE.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos made with Iron Frame of the new and richer Scale, Overstrung, Bichord, Tricord, &c., Rosewood, Mahogany, &c., &c., at the same prices as the old Pianos, which we have just reduced one or two hundred dollars (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURN, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch cross plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the modern instrument.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a large assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in durability and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PRINCIPAL PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDLOW, No. 21 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anna Bishop, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 each for $176 to $225, finished all around, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of these justly celebrated Instruments, with and without the aeolian attachment, not equaled by any in the market, for sale low and on easy terms. Warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 341 to 353 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 265 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 384 Broadway.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICE Nos. 17 and 19 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.		
R. J. Smith.	J. W. Brown.	John Hooper.
John Bruce.	J. Pecare.	S. Livesey.
Chas. Jenkins.	D. D. Whitney.	W. M. Tweed.
Alvin Waterman.	J. T. Sheppard.	E. H. Nichols.
J. M. Whitney.	T. H. Berger.	J. Winmuller.
Th. Morton.	A. W. Rose.	D. Collamore.
Calvin Condit.	B. A. Mayereau.	R. McClellan.
A. Banning.	T. Dwight.	John Morrison.
James Neeves.	C. S. Parsons.	Jas. Miller.
W. M. Doane.	David Green.	H. J. Liscomb.
R. McFeely.	Nelson Sammis.	Wm. Ebbetts.
S. Jewsbury.	Cyrus H. Loutrel.	M. H. Smith.
R. G. Hatfield.	Henry David.	N. Worley.
	Washington Mills.	

And at a subsequent meeting R. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Marx,	John Westfall.	W. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher.	Henry Luars,
Henry A. Boorsam,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Knihsat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell.
William T. Hall,	Leandar Harding,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. A. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher.
Hen'n H. Franges,	James S. Bearns,	M. H. Kattenhorn,
Hem'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Corner.	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inbush.

And and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1855.

CLIFTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence.
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Mead,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Smull,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Panfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll.	John Watson,
Samuel Willetts,	Joseph H. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
	Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CRODELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP, 8in. bore; boiler, ten-horse; all in complete running order, nearly new. Apply at once at No. 49 Barclay-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gaswayo B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Dodge Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Douning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraod Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1856.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Bank open daily for Deposits and Drafts, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 126 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 12th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned; and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily. (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICAUD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL ERIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. THUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and less than $650, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums $650 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to P. M., and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 1 William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Jan. 9, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will drew interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst. By order,

A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months endings 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 24. J. PENNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to stockholders of the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway.

W. V. PORTER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

GEORGES' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this day until that day.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1856.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in thirty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE—Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

Sold also by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Cranbourn-st., Leicest.-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank), can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without inflicting or restricting the babbits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 o'clock, and from 2 to 8, daily. Patients can rely on all officited positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, secretly sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT in the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

$500 REWARD—[illegible] ANTIDOTE [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] Syrup, [illegible] Pills, [illegible] Ointment, [illegible] Liniment, [illegible] Drops, [illegible] Cough Drops, [illegible] Cough Candy, [illegible] Cough Syrup, [illegible] Cough Balsam, [illegible] Cough Lozenges, [illegible] Cough Mixture, [illegible] Cough Powders, [illegible] Cough Pills, [illegible] Cough Ointment, [illegible] Cough Liniment

THE WEATHER AND ALL THAT.

It is a tramp. Just as he said, it has come at last. The weather took a decided turn Thursday morning, and during all Thursday there was "a glow," and the atmosphere had a genial smell in it, and the sun shone down on the clean pavements of the sunny side of the streets was welcomed, as Cloth-clothing were needed by the ladies. Then the snow-birds began bewailing and all that sentimental and poetical nonsense. People are becoming ashamed of their thigh-rides as they formerly were of their carriage-rides—enjoying them sedately and quite appreciating, both the comforts and inconveniences of their position.

Any one coming to town would be surprised, also, at the height above the level of the sidewalks which the vehicles hold—the street being like the Mississippi and other beds above the level of the surrounding land; and 2d, at the marvellous whiteness of the snow, which looks for all the world like Croton water—a thing very uncommon in the City during the late fair for more than three days.

The Meteor sends us the doings of his thermometer; so give the table:

The following tabular statement exhibits the condition of the atmosphere, as to temperature, for the twenty-four hours ending this day at 4 P. M.:

Date.	Hour.	Temp.	Dec.	Hour.	Temp.
10	5 P. M.	130	11	8 A. M.	180
10	6 to 8 P. M.	120	11	9 A. M.	220
10	9 to 10 P. M.	110	11	10 A. M.	230
10	11 P. M.	120	11	11 A. M.	250
10	12 P. M.	140	11	12 M.	260
11	1 A. M.	140	11	1 P. M.	270
11	2 A. M.	150	11	2 P. M.	280
11	3 to 5 A. M.	160	11	3 P. M.	270
11	6 to 7 A. M.	150	11	4 P. M.	260

E. MERIAM.

BROADWAY HEIGHTS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The Broadway people have leveled the banks off. This makes the street look unlike any other one in the City. But in very many other streets it ought to be done. Down with the banks. Not that they additionally go into dissolution just yet; but, if left in their present condition, there will be a deal of unwelcome stuff afloat in our cellars soon. So down with the banks, and keep the gutters clear.

Slips and tumbles were not so common as they had been; but, cruising as we were all day, we counted scores on their beam-ends. Ash your sidewalks, citizens, if there is a bit of ice or packed snow left on them. Ash them well, lest the paving-stones rise up to meet and crack the skull of some poor fellow who has a wife and children at home dreadfully opposed to broken heads.

Tipping over sleighs is getting vulgar too. But we saw one of the upper-ten at it yesterday. It was a beautiful sleigh, occupied by four fine ladies, drawn by two dashing black horses gaily caparisoned, driven by a diminutive Hibernian in livery, with tinsel band around his hat, and all that. Near the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, over it went, and its occupants were "chucked" into the snow. A general stampede was made by the passers-by towards the unfortunates—some solicitous as to the safety of the ladies, others prompted by curiosity; but, in reply to all inquiries, the fair ones bowed and laughed, apparently thinking it a good joke; then, reentering their sleigh, they muffled their furs around them. Coachey gee-ed up his horses, and amid the smiles of the spectators, they went on their way—very fast.

The Eighth-avenue cars are still resting. The Second-avenue tried it yesterday, but a down-towner has to walk well up the Bowery before he can reach one.

THE SNOW—OBSTRUCTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The snow still remains an obstruction on the Long Island Railroad, notwithstanding considerable exertions have been made by the Company to remove it. One train succeeded in reaching Brooklyn, from Jamaica, and a return train started at 5 o'clock, last evening, which will make an effort to go as far as Hempstead. The trains, it is now expected, will commence running regularly on Monday next.

Nothing has been seen of the City railroad tracks, since last Saturday, and no efforts are being made to find them. The Company have obtained sleighs, and, if the advanced fare, will be able, it is thought, to pay their taxes another year.

The East River is yet much obstructed by large cakes of floating ice. Yesterday morning one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats, while on a semi-daily trip to New-York, got stuck fast in the middle of the river, and before she was extricated lost her rudder. After encountering great hardships the passengers were safely landed at the foot of Grand-street, New-York. At the other Ferries much trouble is experienced in getting into the docks, especially at the Hamilton and South Ferries, where the boats only make trips semi-occasionally, and are stopped at a very *seasonable* hour of the night. Several of the regular boats have been withdrawn from the Fulton Ferry, which is a serious inconvenience to a large class of people, but, suppose it must be borne with for a while longer—*for it pays!*

As the weather moderates, the participation in the pleasures and risks of sleighing increase—thus far with but few severe accidents. The turnovers and runaways are numerous, but the snow yields readily when one is incontinently thrown into it. The only accident yesterday occurred on Court-street, when a man had one of his feet crushed by a collision between two sleighs. He was riding at the time on the outside railing of a stage sleigh.

THE RIVER AND SOUND.

The schooner *Ella Simmons*, lying at the mouth of the slip next to the Screw Dock, East River, was yesterday cut through by the ice and sunk.

The steamers *Empire State*, *Commodore*, and *Commonwealth*, of the Boston lines, all went out last evening.

Steamers *Elm City* and *Traveler*, which ply between this City and New Haven, have thus far kept up their regular trips. These boats usually come in at about 5 and 6 A. M., but the arrival of the *Traveler* was delayed yesterday till 12 M., in consequence of ice in the East River, on account of which and the enormous quantity of freight to be discharged and received on board, her departure last evening was also delayed till a very late hour. Yesterday morning five boats bound to this City, the *Commodore*, *Empire State*, *Champion*, *Traveler* and *John L. Lockwood* were all in the vicinity of Throgg's Point, battling with the ice from the hour of 6 to 10 o'clock. The *John L. Lockwood* is a small class steam-tug, and would not have succeeded but for the presence of the larger boats.

Weather Reports.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11.

Last night's 11 o'clock train from Philadelphia, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Our harbor is completely closed by ice. Two Norfolk and two of CROWELL'S New-York line of steamers, and a fleet of twenty sail vessels are locked in the ice below the city. Communication with the West is fully open, and trains are arriving with nearly their usual regularity. Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., mails are received as late as dne. The weather has moderated, and there are prospects of a thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11.

The train for Baltimore was brought back to Gray's Ferry by four locomotives. While crossing the bridge at that point the engine ran off the track on to the draw, and was within a foot of going over. The train from Wilmington is still detained in the snow six miles from the Ferry.

The Baltimore Railroad is now clear, and trains resume running to-night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Potomac is closed below Mount Vernon. The boat which left for Acquia Creek on Wednesday has not yet been heard from.

UTICA, Thursday, Jan. 10—P. M.

A severe snow storm and wind has prevailed here since last night. Trains are all behind time.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11.

All the Railroads, excepting the Buffalo City Line, are now clear of obstructions.

Sudden Death of the United States Marshal of Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

Col. E. R. DOYLE, the United States Marshal for this Territory, was killed last night by a fall from the stairs of the United States Court-room to the floor, and striking his side against a boy on the [illegible]. The stairs had no balustrade, and it was [illegible] 8 o'clock. He was carried into the adjoining room, and expired in fifteen minutes. His family are nearly frantic. He was 28 years of age, [illegible] the office of United States Marshal [illegible] satisfaction for about nine months. He was a valuable officer and worthy man. He is the United States Court-[illegible] by his Deputy, JOHN W. PATTISON, [illegible] funeral occurs to-morrow. Both [illegible] Legislative Assembly have adjourned [illegible].

JAKE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Emmet Monument Association, and a Gentle Row.

The famous EMMET, asked that his monument should not be reared until Ireland were free. All devont Irish Revolutionists swear by the memory of EMMET, and are bound equally to respect his wish and to rear his monument. Hence, it comes to mean that joining an association that aims to raise a monument to EMMET is equivalent to going it strong for the Freedom of Ireland. These associations have made a good deal of noise lately. Last evening, the Emmet Monument Association held a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle. A large and enthusiastic "house-full" were in attendance, and the exercises were quite lively and spirited—so much so that, to effect a quiet adjournment, a summary turning off of the gas was resorted to.

The meeting organized by the election of Captain P. P. BUTLER as Chairman.

A long address was thereupon read by Col. DOHENY. It opened with declaring that the object of the Association was not to secure political distinction or position. It acknowledged allegiance to the Republic of the United States, and expressed ardent loyalty to the Constitution. As sons of Erin, members owed a duty to their older home, and it was theirs to aid in the attempt to establish the independence of Ireland. While acknowledging obligation to the laws of the United States, the members of the Association denounced any special allegiance applicable to themselves as a class. What Americans did for America, they considered it no crime for Irishmen to do for Ireland. It was one of their great objects to discipline their countrymen, that one day they might be able to strike a blow at their merciless enemy under the banner of the Republic of the United States, if possible, but if not, in any manner under the sun. Speeches, threats, or boasting was not what they wanted, but silent, steady work, with their teeth clenched, until an opportunity fitting to strike a blow offered itself. The concluding part of the address referred to the origin of the Association, and the obstacles that had been thrown in the way of its advancement. The *Citizen* has denounced it in unmeasured terms, and the action of the recent Astor House Convention.

The reading of the address was interrupted with frequent applause and hisses.

A series of resolutions were next read, indorsing the address, denouncing the late arrest of filibusters in Cincinnati, but expressing personal sympathy with the movers in the same; and in conclusion pledging themselves to adhere to the Emmet Monument Association in its efforts to enfranchise Ireland.

Speeches ensued by OLIVER BYRNE, Capt. JAMES HURTIN and Col. DOHENY. Parties in the audience expressed their dissent to the speeches by groans, hisses and yells. The meeting and the row at length were brought to a simultaneous and sudden termination by the gas being turned off at 10½ o'clock. The crowd withdrew very peaceably.

The other "Real Original Genuine" Live Oak Club—The Second No. 1.

The first public meeting of this Club was held last evening at their rooms No. 765 Broadway. The Chair was occupied by the President, J. W. BARKER. As in many other instances during the late Cold Term, the gas was partially frozen up, thus rendering the assembly literally a "dark lantern" party. A band of music enlivened, as far as possible, the dreary aspect of the room.

The Secretary, W. J. FULLER, read a paper giving some account of the organization of the Club, and its special object, namely, the election of GEORGE LAW to the Presidency.

Mr. BARKER, the President, in the absence of other speakers, detained by sickness, (or prudence,) proceeded to state his views in regard to the present duty of the American Party. As a new party, composed alike of Whigs and Democrats, it was eminently fit that their candidate should be, politically, a new man. GEORGE LAW was unquestionably the most proper person, all things considered, to occupy the White House. He would be acceptable alike to the mechanical, commercial and agricultural interests. Some think the 22d of next February too early a day to name a candidate for the Presidency. He thought it none too soon to put Mr. LAW before the country, as it was probable several States would be found to urge the claims of their own favorites.

Mr. W. W. FOSDICK followed, pronouncing not only the old Whig party defunct, but even the Democracy itself. He declared that GEORGE LAW was the man to cleanse the Augean stables at Washington, where instead of three thousand oxen, that number of politicians has been nesting for the last half century.

Mr. J. W. LANDERS, formerly connected with the survey of the Pacific Railroad, was called on, and stated that as his views conflicted with the principles of this Club, he could not consistently occupy the time of the meeting.

Hon. E. W. ANDREWS was next introduced, and indulged in a general panegyric on Live Oak George. He represented him as a self-made man, and one who, sustaining such a character, and untrammeled by politics, would reflect honor on the country as its Chief Magistrate. Allusion was made to his gigantic commercial enterprises, as indicating extraordinary energy and grasp of mind. Mr. LAW was a man possessed of capacious intellect, and fully capable to "discharge the responsible duties that attach to the President of the United States.

Mr. HENRY LOVELL offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of "Live Oak Club, No. 1," be tendered to THOS. D. JONES, sculptor, for the splendid bust of New-York's favorite son, GEORGE LAW, presented this evening in his behalf by W. W. FOSDICK, Esq.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above resolution to Mr. JONES.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening next—GEORGE LAW not having been present to make a speech, as he did at the other No. 1 Club. This No. 1 insists, indeed, that Mr. LAW was inveigled into that bogus concern, and that it was all wrong that he got there. We would suggest that now as such Club has got a copy of JONES' bust, a Committee he appointed to keep Royal GEORGE at home, and let the worshippers bow before and puff the bust instead of the man. The whole history of President-making confirms the value of our advice.

The Arrested Fillibusters.

The case of the Fillibusters, arrested on the *Star of the West*, remains the same as reported in Thursday's TIMES—none of them yet having secured the required bail.

It is said that precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the departure of Mr. FRENCH, in the contingency of any attempt on his part to do so. Mr. FRENCH, to all seeming, evinces no such intent.

Cattle Coming.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company brought into the City yesterday and Wednesday night, six freight trains of stock and milk. In the stock train were 378 head of beef cattle, 365 sheep, and 129 calves. The severity of the weather rendered it almost impossible to keep engines from freezing up on the track, and snow drifting covers the track constantly. The passenger trains are running regular from the Twenty-seventh-street Dépôt.

☞ Dr. REESE, of New-York, anthor of the *Medical Lexicon of Modern Terminology*, has obtained an injunction against Dr. C. H. CLEAVELAND as author, and LONGLY & BROTHER as publishers, of the *Pronouncing Medical Lexicon*, lately issued in Cincinnati, for infringement of his copy-right, and that a suit for damages has also been commenced by him.

☞ The *Isaac Newton* has gone upon the dry dock, to be lengthened five feet longer than the *New World*, and is to be completed on the most magnificent scale by the opening of navigation in the Spring.

☞ The New-York *Observer* has been greatly enlarged, and now is the largest newspaper in the world.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSPEPSIA CURED.—None need suffer while this truly invaluable remedy is at hand for their relief. As no stomach or liver complaint can long withstand their influence.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A union of interests, to the extent to purchase a Winter supply of Under-garments and Hosiery, at RAY'S Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street:

The Goods are the very best in the market.

The Goods are the cheapest in the market.

The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.

The change of season demands a change in garments.

The time is opportune for purchasing cheaply.

The Goods are represented honestly, shown cheerfully, and

Submitted to the unbiassed judgment of the customers.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. have marked down their Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Business Coats, fancy Cassimere Pants, Vests, Velvet, Cashmere and Colored Silk Vests, and Gents' Traveling Shawls.

The above articles have been marked down from ten to twenty per cent. for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for Spring goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPER'S WHITE GOODS.—Comprising Damask Table Linens, Richardson's Fine Shirtings and Sheetings; English and Domestic Long Cloths, 4x4 wide, at 6d. per yard. Also, Fine Muslin de laines (Chintz colors,) at 6d. per yards. Extra Persian Cloth, at 1s. per yard. To close out the stock these goods are marked down 50 per cent. below cost. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILLS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisements.]

$10,000.—A party having this amount to loan a newly organized Company, on real estate worth more than double the amount, can have the situation of Secretary and Treasurer at a liberal salary, provided satisfactory references can be given in regard to integrity and ability. Address Box No. 1,506 Lower Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster performance will be given at this neat and well conducted Theatre to-night. No less than four pieces comprise the programme, viz.: "Female Privateer," "Mazulme," "Matteo Falcone," and "Mountain Sylph." Go early if you wish good places.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Boston and New-York Houses at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $75 and $125; Melodions at $40, $55 and $65. Music books, elegantly bound, at $3.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Now is the season that warm rolls for breakfast are acceptable, but to have them wholesome, and suitable for the most delicate stomach, send to your grocers for a pound of JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, Dépôt No. 114 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Funeral of A. J. S. Degrauw.

The funeral of this young man, who was killed at the fire in Court-street, Brooklyn, Monday last, took place yesterday, and was the largest ever known in Brooklyn.

Michael Gorman.

It is now expected that this individual will be executed in the Kings County Jail on the 18th inst., the day to which his sentence was commuted.

IMPORTANT FROM ANTIGUA.

The Late Abduction of an American Seaman—The U. S. Sloop-of-War "Cyane" and H. B. M. Sleep-of-War "Medea" at Close Quarters.

We have already published an account of the rescue of a colored seaman (supposed to be a fugitive slave) from the American brig *Loango*, by the authorities of Antigua. The affair, which took place on the 9th of November last, has since assumed no little importance. The Bermuda *Gazette* of Dec. 25 contains the following:

We hear from St. Thomas that the little fracas at Antigua, threatens to assume an importance not due to so trivial an occurrence. It seems that the American Government on receipt of the complaint of the captain whose vessel was invaded by the officials of Governor HAMILTON, immediately dispatched the sloop of war *Cyane*, (24 guns,) of Nicaraguan renown, to the scene of the disturbance, intending to present them with the pleasing alternative of complying with the demands of General PIERCE's Cabinet, whatever they might be, or of suffering the fate of Greytown. But, luckily, on her arrival at English Harbor, the *Cyane* found, much to her surprise, H. M. sloop-of-war *Medea* on the ground before her. One of the officers of the latter ship being sent on board the *Cyane*, Commander FAIRFAX, is reported to have informed him that he was most happy to see the Englishman as a private gentleman, but could have nothing to say to him in his official capacity, and furthermore, that he (Commander F.) would not salute the English flag until reparation was made to the American Government for the insult offered to the Stars and Stripes.

The *Cyane*, on entering the harbor, had taken a very menacing position in regard to the *Medea* and forts, but the *M.*, as soon as she had finished coaling, managed to place herself so as to put the *Cyane* in what would have been a very uncomfortable fix, had they come to blows.

Both parties, however, we believe, transformed themselves into diplomatists, with what success we have not been able to ascertain, but have understood that the quarrel has been transferred to a higher Court.

The *Cyane* left Antigua on the 15th or 16th December, and the *Medea* some twenty-four hours after.

Perhaps it may be considered as on the whole a fortunate coincidence that H. M. ship *Medea* was present when the *Cyane* reached Antigua.

It has been ascertained that the colored seaman taken from the American vessel at Antigua was not a slave as he at first represented himself to be.

Our files of Bermuda papers to the 25th ult. contain no other items of news.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. S. P. Leeds, WILLIAM M. LEEDS and CATHARINE C., daughter of Rob Lockwood, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, CHARLES W. FISHER, of Mecklenburg, N. Y., to SABELLA B., daughter of the late David Bryson, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. Holmes, Lieut. JOHN G. REYNOLDS, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss EUPHEMIA STONEALL, daughter of Mr. James C. Stoneall.

At Red Mills, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. E. P. Benedict, Rev. JOSEPH C. FOSTER to Mrs. HANNAH H. JACKSON.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, MARGARET W., wife of James J. Kilgour.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, John W. and Charles P. Hone, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 19 8th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, Mrs. PHEBE T., widow of Samuel M. Whitlock, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. D. Conover, No. 93 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, MARY E., wife of Joseph Edwards, M. D.

The friends of deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 45th-st. and 9th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, AUGUSTUS APPLEGATE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 198 Stanton-st., on Sunday, the 13th, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his daughter, Mr. NICHOLAS B. PENFOLD, aged 60 years and 1 day, of chronic asthma.

The relatives and friends of the family also the members of the Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 85 Stanton-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 11, WILLIAM YELLASS, son of David and Christina Cavan, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Funeral from No. 14 Adelphi-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which friends of the family are respectfully invited.

On Friday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM DURAND, son of Elias, Jr., and Maria S. Wade, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

On Tuesday, Jan. 8, of convulsions, ISAAC S. TAYLOR, infant son of L. and Lucy C. Taylor, aged 15 days.

In Hoboken, on Friday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, EDWARD CROMWELL, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, Jehe Cromwell, No. 98 Bloomfield-st., on first day morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

At Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 11, ANN DASHWOOD, wife of Thomas Battelle, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, ELIZA M., wife of Henry Hurlburt, of Albany, and daughter of the late John D. Reese.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, John O. Woodruff and D. R. Suydam, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 160 West 22d-st.

☞ Utica and Albany papers please copy.

In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at his residence, Mr. JOHN HENDRICKSON, aged 79 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

Mr. H. was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 11.

$9,000	Missouri 6s.....c	83¾	1150	Erie Railroad.....	53
50,000	do.....b30	83¾	450	do.....s3	53
10,000	do.....b30	84	100	do.....s30	53
4,000	Virginia 6s.....	93	100	do.....b30	53½
11,000	Ind. State 5s..s 0	80	500	do.....c	52
1,000	Har. 1st M. R.s90	79	100	do.....b30	53½
2,000	do.....	79¾	100	do.....b60	53½
2,000	do.....s3	79	500	Reading R. R...s4m.	93
500	Erie Bonds of '75.	93¾	100	do.....s30	93½
1,000	do.....	93¾	100	do.....opg	93½
5,000	Erie Bonds of '83.	92	250	do.....opg	93½
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	90	81¾	100	do.....b60 93½
5,600	do.....s3	81¾	167	Clev. C. & Cin....b3	101
11,000	do.....	81½	50	Hudson R. R. R.b10	29¾
5,000	do.....b30	81¾	100	do.....b30	30
2,000	do.....s3	81¾	250	Mich. Cen. R.R.s4m	90
5,000	do.....s60	81½	115	do.....s3	90¾
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	100½	169	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.c	87¾
9	Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	118	100	do.....b60	88¾
100	do.....b60	118	100	do.....	87¾
8	Continental Bank...	105	24	do.....	88
17	Bank New-York..b3	115	100	do.....b30	88¼
100	Nic. Transit Co....s3	24¾	10	Panama Railroad..c	100
150	do.....s3	24¾	100	do.....b60	100¾
500	do.....b30	24¾	325	do.....c	99¾
150	do.....	24¼	100	do.....b60	100¼
100	do.....s3	24¾	50	do.....b30	100
10	Penn. Coal Co....	99½	7	do.....	99¾
200	do.....b60	100	158	do.....	100
1050	Cumb. Coal Co.....	23¾	750	Clev. & T. R. R..b60	73¼
500	do.....b60	24½	750	do.....	73
100	do.....b60	24¾	108	do.....c	73
200	do.....b30	23¾	250	do.....b60	73¾
167	N. Y. Cen. R.R.....	92¾	200	do.....b60	74
103	do.....	92¾	100	do.....b30	73¾
200	Harlem Railroad....	17¾	103	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	125
200	do.....b60	17¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90¾	250	Nicar. Trans. Co..s	24¾
2,000	Goshen Line Bs.	84¾	200	do.....b30	24¾
250	N. Y. Cent. R.R.s4m	92	100	do.....	24¾
25	do.....	92¾	100	do.....s10	24
100	Panama R. R.b10	100¾	30	do.....	24
150	Chic. & Rock I. R.R.	86	50	Erie Railroad.....	52¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.R	88	150	do.....	51
200	Cleve. & Tol. R..b60	73¾	100	do.....2d	52

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The changes in Stock and Money affairs today are not important. The business in the former was to a moderate amount in the Road and Transit shares, with only a fractional variation in prices, either way, from the sales of Thursday. The sales of State and Railroad Bonds amount to $140,000, of which $65,000 was done in Missouris, as low as 83¼ cash. Virginias, Indianas and Tennessees were a little weaker than at the previous transactions, while Illinois Centrals continue to sell freely every day at from 81¼@81¾ ₱ cent. There was more than usual done to-day in several of the Western Road Stocks, though prices are not firmly supported, and in Panama, ex-dividend, at about par, equal to 106 before the dividend. The income account of this Road is as follows for the half year just closed:

Receipts and earnings for the year ending 30th of November last.....	$517,937 35
Expenses.....	232,320 00
Net earnings.....	295,617 35
Surplus 30th of June.....	3,206 37
Estimate of December earnings.....	106,260 66
Total earnings 31st of December.....	405,036 40
Dividend paid.....	280,077 60
Surplus.....	$125,008 80

The transactions in Foreign Exchange for the *Arago* were somewhat irregular, but generally for first-class bills within the range 108¼@108½ on London; 5.23¾@5.20 on Paris. The Southern mails are still behind, which fact would have told more decidedly on the market for Sterling, but for the closeness of Money. The Dry Goods entries this week add up over two and a half million in value. The regular Sub-Treasury balance now stands $2,801,702, against $1,993,761 at the close of last week. The first two weeks in the new year show an import of:

Foreign Cotton Goods.....	$2,063,538
Woolen Goods.....	1,663,786
Silk Goods.....	1,564,280
Total of three articles.....	$5,291,599
Against same weeks last year.....	1,909,058

The consumption of Foreign Goods in all the United States the past year, as set forth in the tables which accompany the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show the following comparative results with the year ending June 30, 1854:

IMPORTS CONSUMED.

Year.	Imports consumed.	Population.	Consumption per capita.
1854.....	$279,712,187	25,750,000	$10 90
1855.....	235,020,227	26,500,000	8 79

LEADING FABRICS CONSUMED.

	1854.	1855.
Woolen goods.....	$51,119,654	$22,076,448
Cotton goods.....	32,477,106	15,742,923
Iron fabrics.....	28,288,241	23,945,274
Total of the three staples.	$91,885,001	$61,764,645

LINENS AND SILKS CONSUMED.

	1854.	1855.
Manufactures of Silk.....	$23,929,634	$23,967,935
Silk and worsted.....	1,594,038	1,123,839
Embroideries of silk, &c..	Not separated	3,892,749
Manufactures of flax.....	10,682,936	8,617,165
Total silks and linens....	$46,107,660	$36,971,684

WINES, BRANDIES, AND OTHER SPIRITS—IN CASES.

	1854.		1855.	
	Gallons.	Value exp't duty.	Gallons.	Value exp't duty.
Madeira.....	126,391	$521,370	71,912	$346,445
Sherry.....	415,298	244,028	383,892	308,414
Sicily.....	68,870	29,191	197,705	65,359
Port.....	396,787	172,635	196,460	97,897
Claret.....	2,045,474	497,005	1,371,400	440,631
Other Red.....	1,854,885	456,196	1,519,586	452,985
White Wine.....	1,575,888	340,304	939,354	322,357
Brandy.....	2,152,366	2,253,344	1,024,497	1,497,382
Grain Spirits.....	1,197,234	584,569	1,190,644	578,560
Other spirits.....	366,555	128,308	397,573	151,278
Beer, ale and porter.	1,695,895	553,542	1,264,286	748,357
Total.....	11,122,821	$5,392,501	8,546,708	$4,613,733

The duty on Foreign Wines, not included in the valuation of the foregoing, is 40 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*; the duty on Brandies and other distilled Spirits is 100 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*. The marked reduction in the import of Brandies, as well as some descriptions of Wines, is the result of the short vintage of 1854 in France and Portugal. The Wine tables of the Secretary do not embrace Champagne, imported in glass, which we find, on reference to another document, amounted in 1855 to 157,717 dozen, of the value, before payment of duty, of $909,922, and there were other Wines, in glass, to the value of $556,330: making the whole consumption of Foreign Wines and Spirits, for 1855, before duty:

In casks.....	$4,618,733
In bottles.....	1,476,252
Total.....	$6,089,985

The Dry Goods Import, for the present week at New-York, is $2,573,963, against $1,505,340 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Entered at the Custom-House.		Withdrawn from Warehouse.		Withdrawn from Warehouse, paying Duties.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,884	$883,821	203	$97,280	62	$54,714
Man. of Cotton.	4,091	871,347	648	188,618	254	79,422
Man. of Silk....	327	730,456	111	58,925	174	127,346
Man. of Flax....	1,327	129,746	176	48,799	119	28,980
Miscellaneous...	426	197,975	221	77,441	65	14,550
Total.....	8,057	$3,186,855	1,564	$966,436	714	$2,573,963
		386,490				2,187,473

Total entered.....$2,573,963 Total marketed.....$2,187,473

The *Canada's* mails from Europe to Dec. 22, which are a week behind, on account of the stormy passage of the steamer to Halifax and Boston, were delivered, this evening, at the New-York Post-Office, though not in season for distribution to the merchants generally. There is little that is new, after the Halifax summary by telegraph, in the papers or circulars. The Markets at London and Liverpool are dull, and the inquiry and rates for Money decidedly active and dear. The private bankers were allowing 5 ₱ cent. on deposits, and getting from 6 to 7¾ on paper. The Bank of England rates, 6 ₱ cent., 60 days, and 7 for longer date, remain unchanged. The condition of the Bank, on the exhibit of Dec. 15, shows an improvement over the previous statement, though the publication of the report was preceded by the following announcement from the London *Daily News*, which, if true, is calculated to qualify the strength shown by the report. We find no reference to the fact stated about the Turkish loan in any other London journal:

"The public will

New-York Daily Times.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE CATASTROPHE.

The Verdict of Coroner Collins' Jury.

THE WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Jury before Coroner COLLINS came in with their verdict at 6¼ o'clock this morning, having been out all night. The verdict is a long one. It says that the death of Mrs. CHARLES GREEN was caused by a collision of trains, &c., said collision having been caused by the carelessness and mismanagement of some of the employes of the Railroad, "and we do further say that in the opinion of this inquest all the employes of said Hudson River Railroad, connected with the Express train which left Albany at 11 o'clock A. M. of said 8th day, are exonerated from all blame, and that Mr. JOSEPH BORDWINOUR, the Conductor of said train, did all that could be done to avoid the collision, in endeavoring to start the train forward as soon as he heard the cause of the signal for him to stop; that such praise is due to Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN, the baggage-master of said train, for warning the passengers of the east track, and then sending a flag and running down and stopping the New-York Express coming up, which was then past due, by which no doubt the lives of many passengers were saved. In the opinion of this Court it is highly dangerous to allow one train to follow another in less than ten minutes, when both start from the same station, yet we find no rule of the said Hudson River Railroad Company to cause Mr. CARY, the Conductor of the Poughkeepsie way train to wait that length of time, and we do condemn the Engineers of the engines *Missouri* and *Freight* in the most unqualified terms for the reckless rate of speedy—30 miles an hour—at which they were running when following after another train, thereby violating rule number eleven of Time-table number twenty-six, which directs them to proceed with great caution in such cases. We also consider the practice of employing men as flagmen who are notable to read the figures and rules concerning their duties given them in the Time-tables, who have to depend upon strangers passing along the track to come into their shanties and explain the Time-table to them and make chalk-marks on the door to denote when the trains are due at the stations near them, as in evidence before us, was the case with the two flagmen stationed at these most dangerous cuts and curves, from whose incompetency this fearful loss of life and limb is mainly to be attributed, because they can be hired for a less sum than persons competent for the discharge of such duties, is, in our opinion, one of the greatest impositions ever practised upon the public, and it is our firm conviction, from the evidence before us, that had JOHN MCGOWAN, the flagman stationed at the north end of the quarter of a mile north of the place of collision understood his duty, and gone towards Poughkeepsie with his red flag, when signalized by the flagman below, instead of going south, or had MICHEL DOUGHERTY, who flagged the train for a rail which the track-master and road-master had pronounced perfectly safe before us for the trains to pass over, been a man of ordinary judgment, this collision would never have taken place.

(Signed) JOHN H. OTIS, Foreman.
James Blanchard, Alfred S. Morgan,
R. W. Parmelee, J. V. Harbottle,
A. R. Rogers, Samuel O. Gay,
Egbert G. Sweet.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Nearly all of the injured remaining in Poughkeepsie have returned to their homes. Those that remain are rapidly improving, with the exception of Mrs. JAMES GORDON, who still remains at the Exchange Hotel in a critical condition, and not knowing that the mutilated remains of her husband are lying under the same roof. GEORGE GORDON, of Philadelphia, brother of JAMES, who was cut to pieces, arrived in Poughkeepsie on Saturday, and took charge of the remains. A young man, a cousin of the deceased, also arrived on the previous evening.

In addition to the number wounded, already published, we understand that C. H. VAN WYCK, of Newburg, Orange County, was in the car next the rear one, and suffered some injury. He received a cut and burn, or scald, over the right eye, and some severe bruises on the hips. Mr. VAN WYCK was on board of a train which came in collision with another train about two years ago, near the same spot.

Mr. A. W. NEWKIRK, of Westbero', Sullivan County, was also among the injured, having been wounded on the head and shoulders.

The matter is to be investigated by the Railroad Commissioners, who will meet for that purpose at Albany, at 7 o'clock this evening. The Coroners and others have been summoned to attend.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in the TIMES of this morning that blame is attached to the Engineer of the Poughkeepsie Train, but on what grounds it is not apparent.

On the contrary, it does appear that this brave, noble fellow never deserted his post, but faced the crash with true heroism, and it seems hard that, instead of receiving commendation and the applause of all sympathizing hearts, the stigma of blame, no matter how slight, should attach to his name.

Please correct the mistake and exonerate from blame one who, instead of incurring censure, rather deserves the full warm sympathy of the whole community. Yours respectfully, E. N.

The Disaster on the Hudson River Railroad.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
No. 68 Warren-street.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your editorial notice this morning on the disaster of the 9th inst., you state:

"How far the recent reduction of the look-out force along the road may be necessary to the slaughter the Directors will do wisely to inquire."

No such reduction has been made, and I therefore request the favor of a contradiction of the statement.

Respectfully, yours,
SAM. SLOAN, President.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Mr. Foot's Plurality Resolution—The Late Whig Party—Know-Nothings and De-Nothings—Legislative Trifling.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

But one vote was taken in the Assembly to-day for Speaker, and this indicated no change.

Mr. FOOT, on behalf of the Republicans, submitted a proposition to this effect: That if, at the hour of adjournment on Monday, no Speaker shall have been elected, Tuesday morning the House shall proceed to take three votes, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared Speaker.

In support of this plan, Mr. FOOT urged that the Republicans were in favor of an organization, and were willing to adopt the plurality rule as soon as Tuesday, to effect that purpose. He alluded to the action of the Syracuse Convention, and expressed the conviction that the Democracy would be divided upon the resolutions of that Convention, and a portion of the Party be found ready to act with the Republican Party in defence of Northern rights.

In order to bring the House to a direct vote on the resolution, Mr. FOOT moved the previous question, with the offer of a withdrawal in favor of any member who desired to discuss the resolution, who would again renew it.

The offer was accepted by Mr. DENNISTON, who renewed the motion after opposing the resolution.

The previous question failed to carry, having a vote of 51 to 46, and Mr. GUNSE moved to amend by substituting MR. VAN SANTVOORD'S plurality proposition.

Mr. FOWLER proposed further to amend by substituting the following:

"*Whereas*, by the seventh resolution of a shadow of a political party recently assembled at Syracuse, the decease of the late Whig Party is formally announced; and *whereas*, great regret is expressed at the departure of so "gallant an adversary," and a proper tribute of respect is paid to his memory;

Resolved, That this House do concur and sympathize in this respect with the said Convention at Syracuse, in their affliction, and earnestly trust that they may expire with like distinguished honor."

After four speeches from New-York members upon the all-important question of the character of the Know-Nothing organization, Messrs. GUNSE and C. T. MILLS supporting the claims of that party to the confidence of the American people, and Messrs. A. WOODS and MARSH throwing hot shot into the dark-lantern hosts, the consideration of the plurality proposition was postponed till Monday by a vote of 66 to 55.

After wasting much time upon other trifling propositions, the Assembly adjourned till Monday—two weeks having passed without being sensibly nearer to an organization than at the beginning of the session.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tournament in the House on Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

There is nothing new in reference to the Speakership. Everybody concedes that BANKS came nobly out of yesterday's tournament, shivering each lance hurled at him with an ease surprising friends and foes. His gallant bearing has excited great enthusiasm among his friends.

CLINGMAN says he will move for the plurality to-morrow if the opportunity offers. It will be carried if all the BANKS men sustain it.

KILLIAN MILLER, of the Columbia District, unfortunately went home yesterday, without even pairing off. S.

Apprehensions in Regard to the Walker Movement—Parker H. French.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Certain Foreign Ministers apprehend, on what they consider undoubted authority, that the WALKER movement embraces within the scope of its ultimate operations the conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo—hence their constant watchfulness in that quarter and frequent communications with our Government on the subject.

The report of Gen. SHIELDS, made a year ago in the Senate, has been reproduced, in which PARKER H. FRENCH is charged with obtaining two thousand dollars worth of Government stores on a forged letter of credit, and branding him as an imposter. This has materially operated to damage Mr. FRENCH'S prospects here.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that the resolution confining debate to ten minutes be suspended until Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered. The reason for the motion, Mr. CAMPBELL said, was that it would be impossible for candidates for the Speakership to define their positions, in accordance with Mr. ZOLLIKOFFER'S resolution, within so short a time. He offered for the use of candidates a scrapbook containing all the party platforms of all the political parties of the country for the last twenty years, together with the ancient platforms of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and would also refer them to the Bible had not that book been removed from the Congressional Library to make room for the works of EUGENE SUE. (Laughter.)

A debate ensued in which several members expressed opposition to turning the House into a Debating Society, and opening the boundless sea of debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought he could get through with his part of the performance within the prescribed ten minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL consequently, and at the request of Mr. RICHARDSON, withdrew his motion to suspend.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL suggested that the batches of interrogatories be filed—the candidate to reply in printed publications, at their convenience. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON replied to a series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. ZOLLIKOFFER, commanding the marked attention of the members and a crowded gallery. He said that in voting for the Nebraska-Kansas bill he intended that the people of the Territories should decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and he was in favor of admitting them with or without Slavery. He had said that Slavery would not go there, but never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle as applicable to our Mexican acquisitions in a spirit of compromise, but he thought it would be unjust to incorporate the proviso in a Territorial bill. In his judgment, the Constitution does not carry Slavery into Territories, but protects both sections of the country alike.

Much squabbling ensued as to the order of proceedings. It was finally decided that all the candidates should answer Mr. ZOLLIKOFFER'S queries before others were propounded.

Mr. BANKS was called out, and members drew up their chairs around him.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., said that he did not feel he was obliged to answer questions. He had not solicited support. His friends, as Otbello said of his wife, "had eyes, and chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and did not believe the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. He recognized the right to protect property, North and South alike, but not property in man. He believed the Constitution to be an instrument of freedom, and that Congress was wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Applause from the Republicans.]

There were now cries for Mr. FULLER.

Mr. FULLER, of Pa., rose and said that he was ready at any time to retire from this protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of either Free or Slave States. He had ever advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution. Congress had no right to legislate Slavery in or out of Territories. It had only the right to legislate so far as to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. PENNINGTON of N. J. was then loudly called for. He said that he had no idea that so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside of the triangle. [Laughter.] He most respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speakership. It was of no consequence what the individual opinions of the presiding officer were.

Impatient cries from all quarters: "Call the roll," "Vote, vote," &c.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Miss., asked Mr. BANKS: Are you now a member of the Know-Nothing Party? Are you in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote the equality of the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? You were in favor of a modification of the tariff at the last session—are you so now?

Mr. KENNETT, of Mo.—I should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in a future state, and if so, whether in a Free or a Slave State. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. BARKSDALE—advancing towards Mr. KENNETT excitedly—Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurl it back with scorn and contempt.

Deafening calls to order ensued upon this, and nearly all the members were upon their feet. A motion was made to adjourn, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. KENNETT—No difficulty in or out of the hall shall intimidate me. I say to the House my suggestion was merely jocular.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I treat it with scorn and contempt, Sir.

Order was restored, when Mr. RICHARDSON replied negatively to Mr. BARKSDALE'S queries, with the exception of the last.

Mr. BANKS, in answering Mr. BARKSDALE'S interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving gentlemen to draw inferences. He was nominated by the Democrats and Americans, and by them elected. He referred to the record last year of his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius—"It is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work." [Laughter.] As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger—that is universal law. Whether the white or black race were the superior and would eventually absorb the other, he would not express an opinion, but preferred to wait for a more full development of the races. [Laughter and cries of "Good."] As to the other questions propounded, they are subordinate to that prohibiting slavery in Kansas, and he would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. FULLER answered that he was not in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise restriction; he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; did not believe in the equality of the black and white races; he thought, with WASHINGTON, that it is the best policy for the Government to appoint native-born citizens to office in preference to those of foreign birth; to proscribe no man for his religion, but to accord to all the largest liberty of opinion. He did not desire to exclude foreigners coming hither, and would invite them to settle the public territory, and build up for themselves homes—but in all matters pertaining to legislation and administration, Americans should govern America. [Applause from the Americans.]

Mr. RICHARDSON answered various questions propounded by Mr. BINGHAM.

Each party seemed to be entirely satisfied with the response of its candidate, as is shown by the following vote, which was taken immediately after the explanations had been made:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH BALLOT.

Mr. Banks.....94 Mr. Richardson.....66
Mr. Fuller.....34 Mr. Pennington.....7

Messrs. Williams, Henry Bennett and Porter, each one.

Necessary to a choice, 104. Adjourned.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 12.

Governor BARSTOW'S Message was delivered to the Legislature this afternoon. He approves the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and asks for an investigation into the conduct of the different State officers.

In the Assembly this afternoon Mr. MILLS said that he should not recognize Mr. BARSTOW as Governor.

Mr. BASHFORD, commences proceedings to-morrow in the Supreme Court, to contest the election.

The Nomination of Gov. Bigler as United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The nomination of Gov. BIGLER for United States Senator from this State, is generally considered here as a triumph of PIERCE over BUCHANAN. The friends of the latter were very much dissatisfied.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The venerable Dr. NOTT will be one of the speakers on the occasion.

Explosion of Gas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12.

A colored man, named BROWN, was severely injured this morning, by an explosion of gas in the cellar of the house corner of Third and Grand streets. The gas had escaped from the meter, and took fire from a match ignited by the colored man. The larger portion of the house was considerably damaged.

Two Men Drowned.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Two men, in attempting to cross the ice in the River at Ogdensburg, last evening, in a sleigh, lost the track, and were drowned. The driver of the sleigh was named MCCARTY, and belonged to Ogdensburg. The name of the other is unknown.

Mr. Macdonald, the Actor.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. MACDONALD, the actor, whose death is mentioned in the *New-York Herald* of this morning, was alive to-day at noon, and there are hopes of his ultimate recovery. He is in Worcester.

Marine Disaster—Vessel Breaking Up.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A square-rigged vessel is ashore on Fann Bar, and is breaking up. Spars, rigging, etc., came ashore on Deer Island; also, three boats on the beach, all stove. No assistance could be rendered from the shore.

Four inches of snow fell here last night, followed by heavy rain; and a strong easterly gale has prevailed all day.

No train has arrived here to-day.

The Southern Mail—The Weather, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

We have received no mail south of Washington to-day.

A violent storm of wind and rain succeeded the snow storm of last night, and the streets and cellars are flooded.

Efforts will be made to-morow to open the harbor, to relieve ice-bound vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The rain storm of last night melted most of the snow that has fallen here, and the cellars throughout the city are inundated.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The New-York papers of Thursday were received here this morning. It is now snowing again, with the wind from northeast.

The Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The New-York trains *via* the Fall River and Norwich routes, arrived here in good season this morning.

No train was due on the Stonington route.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 12.

OTIS A. KUCHT, one of our most prominent citizens, and the Western Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, died this morning.

Law Expenses of the Corporation.

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
JAN. 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 2d inst., requesting my opinion "upon the liability of the Corporation" for the payment of the bills of Messrs. NASH & NOYES, I have the pleasure to state that on the 15th July, 1855, an ordinance was passed in these words:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to act as counsel to the Police Investigating Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and that the said Committee be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to employ such additional counsel as in their judgment shall be required.

The Committee did not call upon or request the Counsel to the Corporation to attend before them, or to act in their behalf, although he was at all times ready to do so, as his duty required; but they employed Messrs. NASH & NOYES, counselors at law, who have rendered their bills for their professional services—the former at $681 93, and the latter at $625. They were not employed by the Counsel to the Corporation, or at his request, or as associates with him, but as independent counsel, and thus acted.

Upon these facts, I am of opinion that the Corporation is not liable for the payment of their bills, and for these reasons:

1. The amended Charter of 1849 created an Executive Department, known as "the Law Department," and prescribes that "it shall have the charge of, and conduct, all the law business of the Corporation and of the Departments thereof." The Counsel to the Corporation is declared to be the chief officer of the Department. Attendance upon the Committees of the Boards, charged with a legal investigation, is prescribed by the ordinance of 1849, as a portion of his duties, and is clearly embraced within them, according to the amended Charter itself. The question then arises, whether it is competent for the Common Council to relieve that officer from the performance of any of his duties, to delegate any portion of his powers to others, without his consent, and to throw upon the public treasury, besides the payment of his salary, the burden of other counsel, acting, not as associates, but independently, not elected by the people, but appointed by a Committee of one of the Boards? In my opinion this cannot be done. The Law Department, under the Charter, stands precisely in the same position as the other executive departments of the City Government, and the Common Council can no more transfer to others the powers of the counsel than they can strip the Comptroller or the Mayor of any of the powers granted to those officers by the laws. The duties of the Executive Departments are prescribed by the Charter no less than those of the Legislative Department represented by the Common Council. Neither can derogate from the powers of the other, and all are bound to fulfil the duties and execute the powers prescribed to them respectively, by the charter and the laws.

2. Again, the ninth section of the amended charter of 1849 prescribes that "neither the Common Council, nor any member thereof, shall perform any executive business whatever." In the case of Petersen es. The Corporation, it was decided by the Court of Common Pleas that an architect, who had been employed by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen to prepare plans, &c., for a new Washington Market, although used and adopted by both Boards, could not recover from the Corporation for the value of his services, because his retainer was a violation of this section of the charter. In this case Messrs. NASH & NOYES were also employed by a Committee, and their retainer, like that of Petersen, was the performance of executive business, which is prohibited both to Committees and the Common Council, and was therefore illegal. I need not say to you, that in coming to this conclusion I have not been affected by any supposed discourtesy on the part of the Committee towards this Department. On the contrary, I have no doubt that they intended none, but wished simply to be professionally aided by those who felt an interest in the object of their investigation, and with which they might reasonably suppose I had no sympathy. I have therefore examined the question, purely as one of legal liability, without any personal influences whatever.

These bills therefore should not be paid, and I have less hesitation in expressing this opinion for your guidance, for the reason that Messrs. NASH & NOYES are not without redress. But can obtain full payment of their services from the members of the Committee who employed them.

Respectfully submitted, ROBT. J. DILLON.

Hon A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

☞ The fillibusters arrested on the *Star of the West* have not yet obtained bail. CHAS. SMITH and WM. PRICE still remain in Eldridge-street jail. The others are in the custody of Deputy-Marshal THOMPSON. On Saturday several parties were notified to appear before the Grand Jury and give preliminary evidence in the case, with a view, it is said, to finding bills of indictment against the various parties under arrest. There not being a full Jury in attendance, no examination was had. PARKER H. FRENCH, meanwhile, has left the City, and gone to—*New Jersey*. He left Saturday afternoon. The question is whether District-Attorney MCKEON will consider this leaving the United States.

☞ The thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero at Hudson on Wednesday morning last, at 6 o'clock, which was the time when the Express train was due from Albany. Chilly that.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Peace Congress of European Sovereigns Proposed.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

Arrival of Count Esterhazy in St. Petersburg.

PRUSSIA SUPPORTS THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL.

New Adherents to the Western Powers.

Great Preparations of Russia to Continue the War.

Official Account of the Capitulation of Kars.

Emancipation of the Serfs in Moldavia.

COTTON DULL, AND BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

CONSOLS 88 1-2@88 5-8.

By the arrival of the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, we have dates to the forenoon of Saturday, the 29th ult. The *Atlantic* arrived out 6 o'clock, morning of Sunday, the 23d.

The news brought by the *Atlantic* is interesting, but not of special importance. We may say it consists wholly of rumors. The peace negotiations remain in *statu quo*. Count ESTERHAZY has reached St. Petersburg, but the result of his mission cannot be known for some time,—say until the second week in January. Austria has made known to Prussia the contents of the Western proposals, and has urged Prussia to press their acceptance on Russia. The Cabinet of Berlin is reported to have listened to the request, and to have an unusually firm tone in recommending Russia to receive the propositions.

The smaller States of Germany have also sent a special envoy,—in the person of M. SEEBACH, the Minister of Saxony,—to add the weight of their recommendation. Rumor asserts positively that Denmark is about to embrace the Allied cause, and to conclude a treaty on the same basis as that recently negotiated by Sweden. It is said, however, that in the event of Russia's refusal to accept the suggestions thus universally urged, Austria will not, at once, take so extreme a step as to break off diplomatic relations, but will recall her special envoy. Meanwhile, the terms of the Western propositions are kept mysteriously secret, but are whispered to be merely the neutrality of the Black Sea, a remodeling of the Government of the Principalities, freedom of the navigation of the Danube, and in other respects almost the *status quo ante bellum*. On these terms Russia is believed to be willing to resume conference.

But an item of serious difficulty stands in the way—the question of indemnity for the expenses of the war. Lord PALMERSTON absolutely insists on Russia paying an indemnity, and is so set on this point that he will resign office if unable to carry it against his colleagues. NAPOLEON expresses himself as indifferent whether an indemnity be paid or not. Turkey obstinately insists, with England, on being repaid by Russia. Austria declares the proposition to be monstrous, and has given notice that if indemnity be demanded from Russia, Austria will demand payment from the Allies for preserving the Principalities. Russia, of course, indignantly refuses to pay a cent. NAPOLEON is reported to be desirous of summoning a Congress of Nations, wherein he would reign lord paramount.

We have full details of the fall of Kars, but very confused accounts of the operations that have followed that event.

On Monday, Dec. 23, Baron SEEBACH, Saxon Envoy in France, left Dresden, for St. Petersburg, on a mission which is officially stated to be connected with the negotiations for peace. Baron SEEBACH, it is understood, will deliver to the Czar something like an *ultimatum* on the part of the smaller German Powers; and the tenor of this ultimatum is surmised, from the selection of its bearer, to be in accordance with French views.

Accounts from Trebizond, of the 11th, state that the British Ambassador at Teheran had broken off all relations with the Persian Government in consequence of some personal offence. It was thought that the affair would be terminated by a reparation on the part of the latter.

There is nothing from the Crimea. A council of war is to be held at Paris to decide on a new plan of campaign.

The following is published in the English papers:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin relates an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Russia and the United States have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in case war should break out between Britain and America; but another version is that the agreement merely relates to the purchase of ships-of-war."

The following is a paragraph in the Vienna *Austrian Gazette:*

"There is a good deal of talk, in the military circles, of a treaty having recently been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington, in which they bind themselves to lend each other effective assistance in the event of war breaking out between the United States and the Western Powers. It is further said, and with greater probability, that Russia is negotiating with the States for 45 to 50 ships of war."

Marshal PELISSIER is reported to have notified his Government that no military success is possible from the present base of operations in the Crimea. Hence, they say, the grand Council of War, to be called in Paris to decide on a new plan for the Spring campaign, at which the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and General MARMORA will be present.

It has been decided by the Liverpool Dock Committee to increase the dock rates upon tonnage and goods, ten per cent. on the average—a measure, which, it is anticipated, will add £37,000 sterling to their annual revenue. The rate upon cotton to the 5th of January, 1856, will be, on American, 6d. per bale; on South American, 3d., and on East Indian, 4d., per bale.

Business in England having been partially suspended during the Christmas holidays, there is little or nothing to report. Nothing political, excepting a rumor that a Parliamentary Committee of inquiry will be demanded on the subject of the fall of Kars.

Baron PARKE, one of the Judges of England, retires from the bench, and is to be raised to the peerage under the title of Lord AMPTHILL.

The Earl of CAITHNESS died at Edinburgh, Dec. 24.

The Polish emigration has just sustained a loss by the death of Count VALERIAN KRASINSKI, who was no less distinguished as an English writer than as a Polish patriot.

Spain is tranquil; but four Carlist prisoners had been shot at Manoesa.

Piedmontese papers relate the death of Count CHARLES BENANDO DE PRALORMO, ex-Minister, who died last week at Turin, after a short illness.

Naples prohibits the export of biscuit and macaroni after the 31st December.

Mr. RUBENS, the Danish Plenipotentiary for conducting the conferences on the Sound Dues, is understood to be now occupied in preparing a revision of the tariff, to be submitted to the representatives of the nations interested. Within a few days past the Danish Government has issued invitations for a new conference, and has on this occasion invited Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, to be represented. The idea of having the revenue derivable from the Sound Dues capitalized and paid off by the various States, has been given up, and the retention of the dues under conditions less burdensome to commerce is to be the object of the coming conferences, which are expected to open in January.

Liverpool COTTON market, during the four days it had been open, was dull, at barely last week's prices; sales 5,000 and 6,000 daily. BREADSTUFFS dull, at 3d. decline on Wheat, 1s.@1s 6d. on Flour, and 1s. 6d. on Indian Corn. PROVISIONS, quiet. The business in general produce has been trifling. SUGAR, quiet, but rather more firm. MONEY continued in demand, at unchanged rates. CONSOLS, drooping; closed at 88¾@88½ for account. American STOCKS were inactive, without alteration in price.

The following is the very latest commercial news dated LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Cotton market this morning opens very quiet, sales apparently will not exceed 5,000 to 4,000 bales. The *Donald McKay*, from Melbourne, has arrived with upwards of £400,000 in gold; there is an impression that the greater part, if not the whole, will be taken for exportation. The Bank returns are unfavorable, the Bullion shows a decrease of £325,000, and the Private Securities an increase of £800,000—thus showing the heavy demand, for accommodation at the Bank.

THE VERY LATEST.

The detention of the *Atlantic* has been the means of putting us in possession of later intelligence from the Continent, and also from India and China. The most important item is the following:

"VIENNA, Sunday, Dec. 30.—The day before yesterday Count BUOL communicated the terms of peace to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. They are those mentioned in the *Times* of the 12th of December. By the cession of so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotyn on the north, the Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration. The foregoing is authentic."

A letter from Marseilles, dated Dec. 27, brings intelligence from Constantinople to the 17th. The Crimean submarine telegraph is broken. The journals state that it will be difficult and take long to reëstablish it. Storms continue. Four merchant vessels have been thrown on the Crimean coast. No intelligence has as yet been received of the steamer *Juniva*. The victims shipwrecked at the mouth of the Danube are feared to be at least three hundred, although the Austrian packet saved a great number.

General WILLIAMS and the prisoners of Kars have been sent to Teflis. Colonel SCHWARTZENBURG had succeeded in reaching Erzeroum. The journals announce that the Russians found at Kars 3,000 wounded and 250 cannon.

M. DE PROKESH had arrived at Constantinople. The Conferences on the Principalities will soon open. A note of Lord STRATFORD proposes the reunion of Wallachie and Moldavia, with an elected Hereditary Prince. There would be a national army, and the tribute would no longer be paid to Turkey.

From Dresden, Dec. 27, we learn that Baron SEEBACH, Saxon Minister in Paris, and son-in-law of M. DE NESSELRODE, who is about to proceed to St. Petersburgh, is to throw some light on the state of affairs, and recommend moderation to the Russian Government, which regards the neutralization of the Black Sea differently from the Western Powers.

Reception of the Crimean Veterans in Paris—Speech of the Emperor.

At 12 o'clock, the troops who have been quartered for some days in the environs of Paris were massed in the Place de la Bastille, where their arrival was hailed by the most enthusiastic acclamations. Nothing could prevent the crowds from approaching those weather-beaten warriors, and young and old gazed with the same interest on those worn uniforms, the flags torn to ribbons, the eagles here and there perforated with Russian bullets. Each one detailed to his neighbor the story of the part the battalion had taken in the campaign of the Crimea, and dwelt on the dangers they had braved, the privations they had suffered, and the glory they had won. At once the drums beat to arms, and the distant shout announced the approach of the Emperor, and in a few minutes His Majesty, preceded by the guides, and followed by his brilliant staff and no less brilliant escort, entered the square in which the Pillar of July stands.

He was received at the Bastille by Marshal MAGNAN; and the expeditionary troops, having placed their *kepis* on the points of their bayonets, cheered him with deafening cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" in which they were joined by the immense multitude which covered the Place de la Bastille and the adjoining Boulevard. The Emperor slowly rode before the lines of the troops, returning to the centre, near the pillar of July, 1830, and, the officers having drawn up around him, His Majesty delivered, in a firm and strong voice, the following address to the troops:

SOLDIERS: I have come to meet you as in other times the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet her victorious legions. I have come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country.

My emotion is great, for with the happiness I feel at again seeing you are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not myself lead you on to battle.

Soldiers of the Guard and soldiers of the line, I bid you welcome.

You all represent that army of the East, whose courage and whose perseverance has invested with new lustre our eagles, and won for France the rank which is her due.

The country, alive to all that is accomplished in the East, receives you with all the greater pride that she estimates your efforts by the obstinate resistance of the enemy.

I have recalled you, though the war be not terminated, because it is only just to relieve in their turn the regiments that have suffered most. Each will thus be able to take his share in glory, and the country which maintains 600,000 soldiers has an interest in maintaining in France a warrior and experienced army ready to march wheresoever necessity may require. Preserve, then, carefully the habits of war, and fortify yourselves in the experience you have already acquired.

Hold yourselves in readiness to respond, if need be, to my appeal; but yet on this day forget the hardships of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for having spared you, and march proudly in the midst of your fathers in arms and your fellow-citizens whose acclamations await you.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste:

"TRIESTE, Saturday, Dec. 29.—The steamer *Bombay* arrived here this morning in 111 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23d inst. The Indian Mail left Alexandria on the 23d, with advices from Calcutta of the 20th of November; Bombay, 3d of December; Shanghae, 8th of November; Canton, 18th of November, and Hong Kong, 15th of November. On the 7th of November there was a collision between the Hindoos and Mahometans at Oude, in which 300 persons were slain. The Hindoos were victorious. The Mahometan leader was killed. Almost the whole district is in insurrection."

Lord DALHOUSIE returned to Calcutta on the 20th of November. The export of saltpetre is prohibited from India except to English ports. The Governors in India are determined, and warmly support, English in England have advanced, Exchange on Bombay 2s. 1¼d.; Calcutta, 2s. The ex-King has returned to Ava. No treaty was signed. Many pirates have been destroyed on the coast of China. At Canton tranquility prevails, but [illegible] unimportant weekly. Trade in China and Hong Kong without an early prospect of change. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10d.; at Shanghae, 4s 7½d. The Pasha of Egypt has rescinded the prohibition on the exportation of wheat and Indian corn.

THE PEACE PAMPHLET.

Necessity for a Congress to Pacify Europe.

One of the great subjects of conversation and excitement at Paris, for some time past, has been a certain pamphlet, which was about to appear in favor of peace, and which rumor attributed to the pen, or to the inspiration, of one placed so high as to be able to judge better than any other of the probabilities of peace or war. In fact the author is believed by many to be Louis NAPOLEON himself. The production has just appeared, under the title of *Necessité D'un Congrès pour pacifier l'Europe, par un Homme d'Etat*. The following is a translation in extenso:

According as the probabilities of a speedy solution assume greater consistency, certain themes of the English Press are endeavoring by misleading articles to endanger the effort of the good results. Meanwhile, and of the calm attitude of the Allied Governments.

In misrepresenting the form and the character of a document which it is the desire of the allied parties to keep secret, a risk is run of disturbing the Power which Europe has created to watch over it, when the interest of all is to maintain the success of the proceeding now entered on.

It would be senseless to suppose that any statesman of Great Britain can be led otherwise than with the deepest regret this inconsiderate line of tactics.

In the plans of arrangement now in course of negotiation, no one has any idea of humiliating Russia or depreciating the just share of influence and authority which she is called on by providence in the councils of Europe.

France and England have united together for a just war, not only because it was a just one, but because their own history proved to Russia that she could yield without dishonor.

De England and France find themselves lowered or humiliated by the obligation in which they were placed, the first to recognize the independence of the United States, and the second to renounce the succession of the Republic and of the Empire?

The result of the present struggle proves the contrary.

Yet both these concessions were wrested from them by force of arms. It was France who constrained England to abandon her colonies in North America, and it was England who, in a greater degree than any other nation, contributed to detach from the French territory Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces; and yet France and England are at present closely united.

Proud of their new destinies, they assuredly have a right to proclaim that, in making at present the sacrifice of a policy incompatible with the peace of the world, Russia cannot decline in public estimation; but that, on the contrary, she must increase in the confidence and esteem of Europe, and perhaps prepare herself for a not distant future of new and precious alliances.

In that situation, the duty of the statesman is to seek out under what form, and in what circumstances, the acquiescence of Russia will best be reconciled with the dignity of a sovereign who, the day on which he will have signed peace, will find in his enemies of the day before nothing else than brothers.

Since the Congress of Vienna five great Powers have governed Europe with common accord. To day three of these Powers are at war, and the spontaneous intervention of the remaining two, either in an isolated manner or in conference, fails to reconcile them. Is it, then, surprising that the ordinary proceedings are insufficient to terminate a conflict of so novel a nature?

One hundred and twenty millions of men are engaged in the struggle; on one side, they are dying for their faith; on the other for justice. Thousands of cannon are thundering after forty years' peace; four thousand millions of francs have been scattered in less than fifteen months, and Europe recoils, from this last holocaust of blood and gold, a peace which shall have no end.

Such is the present war!

When interests so noble and signalize are at stake, can there be anything of reconciling the belligerent parties, otherwise than by a congress? And is not that measure justified moreover by the incontestible fact, that at the sole announcement of the convocation of a congress the different populations would consider peace concluded?

And why is this anticipated confidence? It is because nobody is ignorant that the sole difficulty is to find a conclusion worthy of the struggle, and that after the fall of Sebastopol and the destruction of the Black Sea fleet, peace became possible. In fact, a new position was created by this event, and it was pointed

ing over the free States of Europe an influence more powerful than that of LOUIS XIV., or of NAPOLEON I.

It has been necessary that the national honor of the two countries should suffer nearly half a century of humiliations before they could clearly see into their new destinies, and frankly resign themselves, one to the loss of her North American possessions, and the other to the conquests of the Republic and the Empire.

But Russia, after a peace of forty years, which has changed the face of the world, softened manners, and brought nations together in amity, enjoyed a better fate. Immediately after the struggle she was able to appreciate and appropriate the results of it; and at the very moment at which she renounces her old Eastern policy, she sees that that policy does not die, that it is regenerated, and that in civilising herself she triumphs!

What idea animated PETER THE GREAT with respect to Constantinople? An idea as generous and as holy as that which conducted the King SAINT LOUIS, RICHARD of England, and LEOPOLD of Austria, to the tomb of Christ.

Can we feel surprised that this idea, a living tradition of all reigns, should have been enveloped in mystery, have grown in the dark, and that when it appeared in open day, fully armed, it succumbed and became transformed into a conflict of giants? No; for from the moment it was conceived it had that destiny. It was exclusive and incomplete, for it only aimed at the enfranchisement of the Greek communion; it was aggressive and encroaching, for that enfranchisement implied a territorial rearrangement of Europe.

But Europe, which the creator of Russia had only made exclusively commercial at London and Amsterdam, irreligious and dissolute at the Court of the Regent, and which could not comprehend his great conception, was at the time undergoing a great transformation. Whilst CATHARINA and NICHOLAS were slowly opening the road to Constantinople for the armies of Russia, the old feudal edifice of the West was crumbling away, and on its ruins NAPOLEON was founding the base of a new policy and a new society.

At a distance of one hundred and fifty years, the ideas of PETER THE GREAT have found before them a regenerated Europe, drawing after it already the Eastern world into its principles of order, justice and tolerance, by the sole attraction of the wonders of civilization, and raising aloft the cross in the metropolis of Islamism.

The will of PETER THE GREAT was from that moment accomplished.

And when, in the nineteen century, Russia dressed her armies and fleets on Constantinople, she committed as grave an error as if England or France had recommenced the Crusades. But let her admit that error, and renounce her system of isolated propagandism, let her claim her share in the collective protectorate which Christian Europe has achieved, and this claim will not be refused. Is Europe ignorant of the fact that the co-religionists of the Russian people comprise three-quarters of the population of Turkey? that the ill-feeling of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg can create there enormous difficulties? and that its sincere coöperation would, on the contrary, become one of the most essential elements of the pacific regeneration of the Ottoman empire?

Such is the truth as to the origin, the character, and the results of the struggle.

Were Russia to accept these views, and the negotiations of the Cabinets to adopt at once inspirations as liberal; were a Congress to meet with such sentiments of frankness and honor, where the coalescence of sovereigns would coöperate with the talents of diplomatists to reconstruct with solidity and justice the equilibrium of Europe, who would dare to doubt of success?

No person.

Prepared to agree, as in a family deliberation, before their peers, the belligerent Powers would be authorised to conclude an armistice as a proof of the legitimate hopes which would proceed from the new forms of negotiations.

Soon all the difficulties would be smoothed away; for it cannot be admitted that a congress of sovereigns, united to regulate, in the name of the common weal, not only the Eastern question, but all the other difficulties which had sprung up since the Congress of Vienna, would fail in its efforts.

Is there a single interest which would not derive benefit from the immediate purifications of Europe?

Are not Prussia and Austria impatient to recover the share of influence which has become more and more compromised by the unsuccess of their efforts?

Does not Russia aspire to resume the course of internal prosperity, and to liquidate, honorably and grandly, the traditions of a policy which was generous at the epoch when it was conceived, but which has been condemned as inadequate by the progress of civilization, and which she would have been compelled to renounce, sooner or later, in her own interest, as in that of the world?

The Anglo-French alliance is eternal. It will attain its object amid the days of misfortune as in those of prosperity. But would it not be for it a stroke of fortune to triumph at that period of the war when, having nothing further to destroy than the Baltic fleet, the elements and ideas of the two nations might be brought into opposition?

Finally, if the secondary Powers of Europe contribute in a direct manner to reëstablish peace, if Europe is indebted to them in some degree for the commencement of endless labors, for the reforms and benefits which will ensue from that grand event, will not a similar service rendered prove a better guarantee for such States from the eventualities of the future than any protectorates?

The assembling of a Congress will therefore be for the benefit of all. The necessity for it results from the five great Powers being unable to come to a precise understanding. Its formation has been *in embryo* since the appeal made to the general opinion of Europe by NAPOLEON III. The wish for it inspires every breast, and the official proposition which will be made for it will neither meet with an adversary nor a person indifferent to it from the very day when a sovereign court shall have assumed the initiation.

The Proposed Congress for Pacification.

The London *Times*, in an article strongly opposing the idea of a *Congress to pacify Europe*, as suggested by the Peace pamphlet, says:

The true Congress is one in which the belligerent Powers alone should be represented, and where harmony should be secured, not by the power of the majority to bind the minority, but by mutual agreement upon such terms as the successes of one party enable them to demand, and the necessities of the other oblige them to concede. Bold and bad as Russia is, she is still infinitely more respectable and more worthy of consideration than the aggregate of paltry Royalties of which a European Congress would now be composed.

Why should we submit our case to this assemblage of Sovereigns? Which of them represents the real opinion of his people? Which of them would not find himself and his policy repudiated by them, did a momentary relaxation of repression only allow them voice and utterance? Who are to be their assessors or representatives? Men deputed by camarillas bought with Russian gold,—men covered with Russian orders, for which they have sold their personal honor and the independence of their country,—men imbued with the narrowest prejudices of caste and the most bitter contempt for their unprivileged countrymen—men who hate England because she is free, and love Russia because she is not only despotic herself, but the champion and bulwark of all other despotisms.

We believe our cause to be just, and we hope it will never be submitted to an iniquitous a tribunal. We believe our hands to be strong, and we hope we shall not be cheated by diplomacy out of terms that we are able to extort by force. We do not share in the respect which this pamphleteer feels for Powers whose sword is glued to the sheath, not by considerations of moderation and justice, but by the meanest selfishness and the most abject terror, and who are only neutrals to-day because they have not the courage and honesty to be principals.

Rather than to submit our quarrel to a Congress in which Russia would be omnipotent with the votes of her vassals and her mercenaries, let the sword decide between us; it is a blind, but it is, at any rate, an impartial arbiter. We did not draw it without counting the cost, and we ought not to sheathe it without some better guarantee than can be afforded by the wisdom or fairness of a Congress of European Sovereigns.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Esterhazy's mission to St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, dated Dec. 27, says: "Intelligence has been received here, that Count ESTERHAZY, the bearer of the propositions for peace, has arrived at St. Petersburg from Vienna."

The weeks' news presents no new *facts* as to the progress of the peace-negotiations. We have, however, a great many reports and surmises, the tenor of all indicating increased hopes of a renewal of direct negotiations.

We take the following from the most reliable sources of information, though they are in a great measure contradictory;—

Berlin Correspondence of the Cologne Gazette.

The propositions made by Austria, and just submitted to our Cabinet by Count ESTERHAZY, are, as already stated, the neutralisation of the Black Sea, with the demolition of the Russian fortresses on the shores thereof; cession of part of Bessarabia, to guarantee the navigation of the Danube; and reorganization of every kind of protectorate over the Principalities. Three weeks are allowed to Russia to reflect, and if she does not accept the propositions within that time, Austria will recall her ambassador. Prussia will not support the propositions; and she does not believe that the intervention of Austria is serious, or that she is disposed so far to abandon neutrality as to adopt conditions so favorable to the Western Powers.

A different source is given to the new conditions of peace by a letter from Vienna, in the Berlin *Vossische Gazette*. According to this authority, it has been erroneously stated that the new interpretation of the Third Point, which is founded on the neutralization of the Black Sea, is the work of the Cabinet of Vienna. It emanates, on the contrary, from the Western Powers, and had been put forward before the taking of Sebastopol, when Austria was asked to adhere to it. She then refused, but the capture of that great fortress induced her to change her opinion, and the late negotiations are principally based on this new interpretation. It is not, however, supposed that Austria will make a *casus belli* of the non acceptance of this interpretation, although some journals endeavor to propagate a rumor to that effect.

From the Vienna Press.

We learn from a respectable source that the English journals are misinformed when they state that Count ESTERHAZY is the bearer of an ultimatum to the St. Petersburg Government. He is simply commissioned to communicate to the Russian Cabinet propositions which may ultimately lead to peace. A perfect understanding prevails between Vienna, Paris and London, but a rejection of the proposals now made will hardly immediately lead to the direct participation of Austria in the war. Austria will make another political demonstration (this is probably an allusion to the recall of her Minister) before she resolves on taking a step of such extreme importance.

From the Oesterreichische Zeitung.

Up to the present moment Austria has not pledged herself to enforce the conditions of peace as they now stand with the sword. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to menace Russia at a season of the year when it is impossible to attack her.

The German Courts on the Peace Question.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

There can be no doubt of the activity of the German Courts in endeavoring to bring about peace; but I am assured that certain Russian diplomatic agents have declared the Czar and his advisers incapable of accepting the peace propositions in their present form. It is presumed, however, that Russia, in refusing the present bases for negotiation, will inspire Austria with counter propositions—the nature of which have already been hinted at Paris.

This is all I hear to-day, and it must be taken with reserve, for I assure you as much speculation exists in official quarters as to the results of Count ESTERHAZY's mission, as there are doubts, hopes and fears in private circles. We should be suspicious of German diplomacy, never forgetting that the great aim is to divide the Cabinets of London and Paris; depend upon it this game is being played at the present moment, and will be carried out by the Russo-Austrian party all over the world.

The German journals are equally divided in their opinions as to Russia accepting the peace terms. We get the following from Berlin, Dec. 25: "The news given by the Dresden *Journal* on the disposition of Russia to accept the neutralization of the Black Sea, has been reproduced by the Berlin *Correspondence*, but in rather vague terms. The *New Prussian Gazette* pretends that Russia cannot consent to relinquish the right of having vessels of war in the Black Sea. The partisans of Russia also set on foot the rumor that Prussia has not yet come to any definitive resolution as to the support she will give to the propositions confidentially communicated to her by Austria."

PRUSSIA

Supports the Austrian Proposition for Peace.

Berlin Correspondence of the Emancipation Belge.

"I can, moreover, inform you that the Ministers of the King, as well as His Majesty himself, have just renewed their efforts at the Court of Russia, and their language is this time characterized by much firmness, and I have every reason to believe that the Czar will be touched by it. Our statesmen declare loudly that the war has been provoked by Russia without legitimate motives, and the chances of war having been against him, there is a double reason for him to withdraw from it honorably. They add that Prussia will not abandon the system of neutrality she has adopted irrevocably, even though she saw the number of the enemies of Russia increase.

Berlin Correspondence of the Paris Pays.

I have now (says the writer) something positive and important to announce. I e short time since stated that the mission confided by the King to the Count MUNSTER was a happy symptom of the dispositions of His Majesty. At present I have good reason for believing that these dispositions are about to be manifested by a still more significant act.

Our political men have been struck by the complete change in the language of several States of the Confederation, and they have not learned with indifference that Sweden and Denmark, uniting their efforts to those of Austria and Germany, have made pressing representations to the Emperor ALEXANDER, to induce him to accept the propositions of peace about to be submitted to him. This movement, of which the commencement, and to a certain extent the direction, belong to Austria, has had its effect on the King of Prussia. The warmest friends of Russia have of late spoken with less assurance, and the word *isolation*, pronounced first of all with timidity, has, it is said, reached the King through one of his Ministers.

In the midst of these circumstances, Count G. ESTERHAZY, Minister of Austria, and cousin of the Envoy Extraordinary who conveys the propositions of peace to St. Petersburg, arrived at Berlin. Immediately after his arrival, it was rumored that he was charged by his Government to communicate to M. DE MANTEUFFEL the propositions deliberated on and agreed to between France, Austria, and England, and to press the Prussian Government to support them. I understand, from a good source, that the Count's communication is not one from Cabinet to Cabinet. It is by his own hand that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH informs the King of the resolutions he has thought it right to adopt in concert with the Western Governments. The letter, which is longer than most documents of the kind, relates the discussions which led to the adoption of the propositions of the Three Powers, states what those propositions are, and invites the King to insist, both as a Sovereign and a relative, with the Emperor ALEXANDER, that he shall comply with the wish of all Europe, and not prolong a situation which the future may render more embarrassing and complicated, by refusing to sign the honorable peace offered to him. The latter part of the letter is most urgent, and appears to have made a deep impression on the King's mind.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the resolutions that have been taken. M. DE MANTEUFFEL is silent as a sphynx, but everything causes it to be believed that the autograph letter of the Emperor of Austria will produce the effect expected by its author and the political world. My positive information goes no further than what I have just related; but it is affirmed on the one hand, that a Prussian envoy, charged to complete the mission of Count MUNSTER by supporting the propositions from Vienna on the 19th, will soon proceed to St. Petersburg, and Colonel MANTEUFFEL is already spoken of as likely to be chosen. On the other hand, it is said that, after a cabinet council, instructions in conformity with the desire expressed by the Emperor of Austria have been sent by our Government to its ambassador at St. Petersburg, and this version appears the more probable one.

A postscript to the above communication says: At the moment of closing my letter, I learn that Prussia joins her efforts to those of Austria to influence the Emperor ALEXANDER. But she will not send a special envoy to St. Petersburg, as the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Russia will be charged, I am assured, with the task of giving the most pressing support to the propositions of which Count ESTERHAZY is the bearer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the fact of the Emperor of Austria having addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, asking him to support the peace propositions, of which Count ESTERHAZY is the bearer, is now unquestionable. Bavaria and Saxony will also support the proposals. They are said to be drawn up with the greatest delicacy of expression without losing anything of their force.

THE WAR.

Russian Official Report on the Surrender of Kars.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes General MOURAVIEFF's detailed report of the surrender of Kars as follows:

"After the assault upon Kars on Sept. 29, the Turks took courage for a time, expecting our troops to retreat. They were much astonished, therefore, when they saw, on the contrary, the blockade maintained with greater strictness than before, and our camp becoming transformed into a fixed and organized establishment, surrounding them on all sides, and daily receiving stores of every description.

Nevertheless, the hopes of the besieged once more revived when some troops of succor approached from Erzeroum. Indeed, VELY PACHA, chief of the Erzeroum detachment, afterwards SALIM PACHA, coming from Trebizond, did attempt to march upon Kare, but their rear was always menaced by General SOUSSOLOFF's detachment. Our patrols also annoyed these troops, even in the very neighborhood of Erzeroum.

All this time the supply of food was becoming exhausted at Kars; the weather was growing cold; snow had fallen upon the heights of Saganloug; hunger provoked mortality among the garrison; the desertions increased in number, and dejection became general.

All these circumstances determined Gen. WILLIAMS, who directed the defence, to surrender the fortress. On Nov. 24, the Aide-de-Camp of Gen. WILLIAMS, Major TRAVERSALE, presented himself before Aide-de-Camp Gen. MOURAVIEFF, bringing a letter, in which Gen. WILLIAMS requested authority to come the following day into our camp under a flag of truce, in order to consult upon an arrangement. Aide-de-Camp Gen. MOURAVIEFF charged Major TRAVERSALE with a verbal message to Gen. WILLIAMS, to the effect that he was ready to receive him in the afternoon of the next day—Nov. 25.

At the appointed hour, on the 25th, Gen. WILLIAMS presented himself to the Commander-in-Chief of the detached corps of the Caucasus—as the plenipotentiary of the Mushir VASSIF PACHA, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia. The conditions of surrender having been drawn up, were signed by Gen. WILLIAMS, and approved by Aide-de-Camp General MOURAVIEFF. Gen. WILLIAMS was to return to our camp the next morning with the Mushir's final reply, but his presence in the fortress being necessary to put affairs in order, and to bring the news of surrender to the knowledge of the garrison, the decision meeting with a passionate resistance from some of the officers, he sent his aide-de-camp to inform us how affairs stood.

The evening of the same day, however, Major TRAVERSALE presented himself, with full powers in writing given by the Mushir to General WILLIAMS, to settle definitively the conditions of capitulation, and also with a list of the Pachas of the army of Anatolia then at Kars.

In the afternoon of Nov. 27, General WILLIAMS, accompanied by his staff and three Pachas entered our camp and signed the final conditions of capitulation.

According to the treaty, the residue of the army of Anatolia, which comprised the garrison of Kars, were to leave the fortress on the 28th, with their arms, their flags flying, and with the drums beating; but, upon the prayer of the Turkish commanders themselves, all the troops left their arms and ammunition in their camps, under the guard of some Ottoman soldiers, who were then relieved by ours.

Although it had been arranged that the Turks should form in columns near the ruins of the village Goumbes at 10 o'clock in the morning, it was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the Mushir of the army of Anatolia, accompanied by Gen. WILLIAMS and some English officers, presented themselves before Aide-de-Camp Gen. MOURAVIEFF. Our troops had previously been arranged in order of battle upon the banks of the River Karsichai. The flags of the Turkish regiments were then brought to the front of our lines, and were received by a company of carabiniers of the regiment of Toula Chasseurs, amidst the sound of music, and hurrahs caught up from battalion to battalion.

The portion of the Turkish army, consisting, for the most part, of old and feeble men, of soldiers relieved from an indefinite time (the Redifs,) also some militia (Bashi-Bazouks and Leges,) forming altogether a total of 6,000 men, were, according to the treaty, sent to their homes under escorts for the first half day's march, upon the condition that they should no more carry arms against His Majesty the Emperor, during the war.

After the departure of the Redifs, the Commander-in-Chief received a deputation from the chief inhabitants of the City of Kers.

After the inspection of the Turkish regular troops, (about 7,000 or 8,000 men,) who became prisoners of war, General MOURAVIEFF gave orders for the distribution amongst them of provisions which had been prepared for them in the cuisines of the companies encamped upon the left bank of the Karsichai. On the same day the fortress was garrisoned by our troops, under the command of Colonel DE SAGE, and the Russian flag was unfurled upon the citadel."

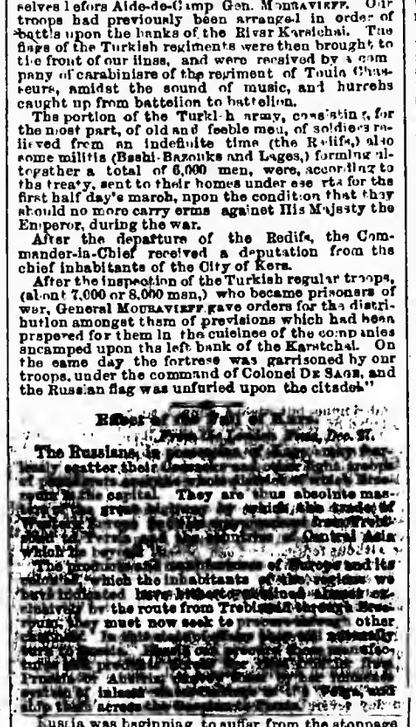

Russia was beginning to suffer from the stoppage of her commerce, and the consequent drying up of the supplies required to enable her to carry on the war. The capture of Kars enables her to stop the current of European commerce through Turkey to Central Asia, and compel the stream to flow across her own territories; thus partially neutralizing the pressure her own trade was beginning to feel, and enabling her to protract the war. This is not all. Persia is thus placed at the mercy of Russia for the far greater part of her supplies of European goods. Persia is at no time unwilling to pick a quarrel with Turkey.

The Shiites of Persia and the Sunnites of Turkey hate each other with a hatred not exceeded by that with which the Orangemen and Romanists of Ireland hate each other. Wars have been waged for long centuries between Persia and Turkey, for the possession of the rich lands watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. Not only is Persia placed in a condition of mercantile dependence on Russia by the fall of Kars; she will be led by that event to indulge in dreams of extending her frontier in the direction of Bagdad, by the aid of Russia and at the expense of Turkey.

The policy of the Western Powers, in concentrating all their attention upon the Crimea, and neglecting the operations of Russia on the Armenian and Georgian frontier of Turkey, can only be paralleled by that of policemen, who are so intent upon driving a gang of burglars out of a house by the front door and pursuing them, that they allow the confederates of the plunderers to enter unobserved by the back door and continue the pillage. The Allies have cleared the Turkish Territory of the Russian invaders in Wallachia, and they have been so busy in devising means to prevent their reoccupying these provinces or making a descent on Constantinople, that they have paid no attention to the occupation of Turkish Armenia, and the threatened irruptions into Turkish Mesopotamia.

The blame of this egregious blunder rests equally upon all the Allies; the shame of it presses with disproportionate weight on the English.

Movements of Omar Pasha.

OMAR PASHA, at latest dates, Dec. 11, had established his headquarters at Redoubt Kale. OMAR himself was at Siva, Nov. 30, where his army was encamped; stopped by the rains.

SELIM PASHA, with 12,000 men, was at Trebizonde, waiting the arrival of the Egyptian Division. Gen. MOURAVIEFF had directed a column on Akhaltsik, and part of the garrison of Kutais had gone to Gori, to defend the passes which command the entrance into Georgia. At Constantinople, it is asserted and expected that the Russians will evacuate Kuteis.

Another account says that OMAR PASHA had recrossed the Ingour; also, that SELIM PASHA will be superseded and brought before a court-martial.

The Crimea.

There is nothing important from the Crimea. Correspondence to the 11th mentions that the banks of the Tcherneya were still flooded at that date. The Russians had made an appearance on the heights of Ourkousta, and showed some manifestations of an intention to attack the French positions in the Baidar Valley, with the view of restricting the ground covered by the allied outposts, which now affords fuel to the army and food for the cattle. As the French have retired in presence of Winter the Russians have thrown forward their advanced posts at Koluluz and Markui to the northeast, and from Aitodar and Ozembash to the north of Baidar.

The Russians continue to fire steadily from the north side of Sebastopol, but English correspondence says little damage is done. The Allies have ceased to return the fire. The roads are so bad that the conveyance of hurting materials to the front is suspended, and, if not resumed, several thousand men must pass the Winter under canvass. All the British cavalry have now arrived from the Crimea at Scutari and Ismed.

Latest dates from Constantinople, 14th, say that recent storms in the Black Sea had caused considerable damage to shipping. Active hostilities had ceased in the Crimea. At Odessa, Khorson and Perekop from 150 to 200 of cold had been experienced. Communication with Simpheropol was interrupted by snow.

A private letter mentions a report (doubtful) that the docks of Sebastopol were to be blown up on the 9th.

The Russian Defeat at Ourkousta.

From the Special Correspondent of the Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 14, 1855.

The monotony of life in this huge military colony has been broken slightly by the appearance of the Russians on the heights of Ourkousta, and by some demonstrations of an intention on their part to try the strength of the French positions in the Baidar Valley. As the French have retired in the pressure of Winter, the enemy have thrown forward their advanced posts at Koluius and Markui to the northeast, and from Aitodor and Ozemoash to the north of Baidar. Sunday morning was dark and drizzly, and the previous night had been wet and stormy.

The Russians, with their usual feline aptitude for surprises, crept round the little village of Baga in the dark, and just at the dawn rushed in upon the small party of French which occupied it. For a time the surprise was complete; but our gallant Allies very soon got together, and at the point of the bayonet, after a smart fusillade, drove out the enemy, who had many horsemen with them. In the pursuit of the Cossacks our Allies managed to capture some 40 horses, for the former gentry fled by a road which in old times was good enough for a run, but they were astonished to find themselves stopped by a deep scarp at a pretty spot where a wall of rock closed the road at the right-hand side, and a precipice formed the left-hand boundary, so they had nothing for it but to dismount and scramble across, leaving the horses, accoutrements, and all to their fate. In this affair the French had one officer mortally wounded, seven men killed and 13 wounded, and the Russians are said to have left 70 dead on the ground, and 20 men prisoners in the hands of the French. These are the number reported by rumor, but an exact statement will no doubt appear in the official dispatches.

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch in the *Post*, that Marshal PELISSIER reports in the *Moniteur* that the enemy left in this affair 450 prisoners in the hands of the French.

New Russian Fortifications at Sebastopol.

A letter from before Sebastopol, of the 7th, gives some account of the fortifications which the Russians are now executing on the northern side of the harbor:

"I cannot say what advantage the Russians expect to derive from all the works which they are constructing on the north side of Sebastopol; but they are certainly most actively engaged on them, and there is not a hillock, a creek, or any position, however insignificant it may be, that is not secured by a battery, a fort, or a redoubt. I will endeavor to give you some details of these works, beginning at Fort Constantine, at the entrance of the port.

The summit of the Plateau Constantine is now covered by a fortification to which it would be difficult to give a technical name; it is a pile of batteries and counter-batteries, of cavaliers and redoubts united together, to Fort Constantine, by numerous covered ways. In the rear of Fort Constantine is a small bay, in which there are several large storehouses. There are two batteries at the bottom of this bay, and the Russians are now engaged in constructing a third. After Fort Constantine comes Fort Catharine, constructed, like it, of granite, with a double row of casemates and embrasures. It has been strengthened by fresh earthworks, and the upper part—that is to say, the terrace, is filled with guns *en barbette* and heavy mortars. This fort is in the form of an oblong square, with the corner opposite the port rounded off, while the other corner on the same side is flanked by a large circular tower.

This part towards the land is defended by two strong towers, large ditches, and a horn-work, situated on a small tongue of land which runs out towards the port. Two earthworks, having each 15 guns, have been thrown up on the right and left of the fort. A little above this fort, on an intermediate plateau, is another strong battery, and on the summit of the plateau is a large construction which serves as a sort of advanced work to the citadel. Between this fortification and those mentioned at the commencement of my letter there is a redoubt mounted with guns of very heavy calibre.

After Fort Catherine there is another point on which the Russians have cut out in the earth and rock a series of fortifications on a most gigantic scale, the whole point being, in fact, metamorphosed into a citadel. There appears to be here several rows of batteries, then barracks for the troops, and then more batteries. In the rear of this point may be seen some small clusters of houses or stores, and some small vessels lying on the shore.

The beach is defended by a strong battery which extends all round the bay as far as Fort Severnaya, which is of itself an assemblage of batteries placed one over the other, and defended on the land side by a large ditch. To the right of Severnaya are some sunken steamers, and then another village or collection of storehouses, protected by two batteries. All these are commanded by the Citadel, which has been so much increased that all that formerly existed is now concealed behind the immense work recently executed. As I have already mentioned, the activity of the Russians is most surprising.

Every day bodies of from two to three thousand men leave the citadel and proceed to their work. For some days past they have been occupied in raising some of the sunken vessels, but whether this is done for the purpose of getting timber, or with other intentions, it is impossible to say. They have still some fishing smacks and smaller boats, and they frequently made use of the latter in the night to come and reconnoitre our works. Last night they availed themselves of the darkness, and came within half-cable's length of Fort Alexander, or rather of our batteries on that side. At the cry of "*Qui vive?*" from our sentinel, they moved off in haste. It is really difficult to imagine what can be the object of the Russians in erecting such masses of batteries. Is it to occupy their soldiers and give them confidence, or to mask some other movement? Time alone can unravel the mystery. On our side, as you may suppose, we do not remain inactive; strong batteries are being established to play on the Russian works."

New Adherents to the Western Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle* says:

"The accession of Denmark to the policy of the Allied Powers is considered more and more probable in the political circles of Copenhagen, as letters from thence confidently assure us. It is looked for that a treaty will be almost immediately concluded between the Danish Government and the Cabinets of London and Paris, based in great part on the same principles of territorial guarantee, and containing the same stipulations as that ratified with Sweden. Should these anticipation be realized, the old alliance between the three Northern States may be considered as broken. But, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the year 1855 will see other and somewhat unexpected adhesions to the Western Alliance.

The belief is strongly held at Vienna that the Governments of Spain and Portugal, and even that of Naples and the Two Sicilies, have been brought to adhere to the treaty of the 2d of December. The accession of the latter is ascribed to the strenuous efforts of Austria, brought to bear at the late visit of the Archduke ALBERT to the Neapolitan Court."

Emancipation of the Serfs of Moldavia.

The following is the text of the decree, dated the 28th of November, by which Prince GHIKA has emancipated the serfs in Moldavia:

"The law voted in 1844 by the Extraordinary General Assembly, relative to the enfranchisement of the serfs belonging to the State, to the metropolis, to the bishopric, and to the monasteries in general, provided at the same time for the progressive purchase of the serfs of private persons, by setting apart for the purpose the sums arising from the tax of the freed men. The object of this philanthropic measure was to arrive, in a series of years, at the abolition of slavery in this country, and it reposed principally on the hope that most of the owners of serfs, moved by emulation, would spontaneously aid in the liberation of the human beings in their possession. We, however, regret to have to state that very few among them have thus far responded to this humane appeal, while, on the other hand, the small sums set apart for redeeming slaves have not, by any means, effected their complete manumission. Among the duties which our position imposes on us, and among the reforms which we have attempted to realize, we find that this question is one of those which must be dealt with before any other, because it springs from the laws of humanity itself, and greatly concerns the dignity of the country. At the moment at which all Europe testifies such great interest in the Principalities, and contemplates fixing their future destinies, it is the duty of our country on its part to take a step in advance. Many years have passed since Slavery was abolished in all the civilized States of the Old World; the Moldo-Wallachie States have alone preserved this disgraceful vestige of barbarous society; in these Principalities alone Slavery forms part of the general social order. Such an anomaly neither ought to nor can any longer exist; such a state of things is in opposition to the sacred dogmas of the Christian religion, to all the principles of humanity, and to the vital interests of the State; it is, in fact, the plague of society—a plague which we must not try to keep from absorbation, as has hitherto been attempted—for it is impossible to hide it—but one which we must remedy as soon as possible. In consequence, as a Prince and as a Christian, consulting the dignity of the country and the sentiments of our own heart, we now call the serious attention of our Council to this important question; we count on its active coöperation in aiding us to solve this matter in a spirit in conformity with the great laws of humanity, and at the same time not to forget the indemnity which is due to the possessors of slaves; and we recommend it to prepare a bill on the subject and to submit it to us in order that it may be discussed by the General Divan. Our opinion is that the bases of this measure should be —1, the immediate abolition of slavery in Moldavia; 2, the regulation and the mode of apportioning the indemnity to be accorded to the possessors of slaves. We hope that the coöperation of our countrymen, without distinction, will not fail us in this humane question; we do not doubt that the Ministers themselves will devote their efforts to carry out to its full extent the task which we thus confide to them; and for this purpose we reckon on the zeal and on the principles of humanity which they have constantly displayed. G. GHIKA.

(Countersigned,) R. MAUROJENI."

The Administrative Council Extraordinary, in its sitting on the 25th ult., declared that it received this document with profound gratitude, and it charged two of its members to draw up a bill in accordance with the principles laid down in it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grain and Cotton at Liverpool.

Per Atlantic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 28.

Our last circular advices were dated 21st inst. and forwarded per Canada. At this season of the year business matters do not usually assume any great amount of activity, and the present forms no exception to the general rule. Political events are void of material interest, and the prospects of peace partake more of surmise than probability. There are, however, a greater number disposed to argue favorably of the impending negotiations, though no relaxation has taken place in the preparations for continuing the war vigorously the forthcoming campaign. The call for money does not abate, although the Bank returns show a rather more favorable statement, and the promise of early arrivals of the precious metals are more encouraging. Trade is not active, but is conducted on a sound basis, and more hopeful anticipations are indulged in.

Cotton presents no change; prices are about the same, and the general features of the market remain unaltered. Spinners limit their purchases to small lots, expecting an increased choice when the recent import is landed; and the same cause doubtless influences both speculators and exporters. The American advices also tend to deter the latter from extending operations, and induce holders to offer freely. A complete change in the character of the weather has occured, and last week's sales will probably exhibit the minimum stock of the season.

To-day's market closes with a dull feeling, holders evincing increased eagerness to realize on a more curtailed inquiry. The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales—500 to speculators and exporters, at prices within the range of quotations.

The total sales of the week (embracing four days only) amount to 24,000 bales, of which 15,500 are American. Speculators have taken 3,500, and exporters 540, leaving 19,700 sales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for same time is 107,710 bales, of which 83,090 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 90,000 bales.

	PRICES TO-DAY. Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¾d.	5 11-16d.	4¾d. to 5¼d.
Mobile	6d.	5 9-16d.	4½d. to 5⅛d.
Atlantic	5⅞d.	5⅝d.	4½d. to 5⅛d.

	1855. Bales.	1854. Bales.
Total taken for consumption	2,055,050	1,933,315
Total taken for export, (actual)	284,310	326,022

	American.	Brazil.	Egyptian.	East India.	West India.	Total.
Stock this day	191,550	47,770	53,370	78,110	3,310	384,010
Same time 1854	245,790	47,820	56,820	148,760	3,530	501,340

The Manchester market for Goods and Yarns wears a steady and firm aspect, with the expectation of greater activity after the turn of the year. The strikes continue, but do not excite much attention.

We have had no regular market in the Grain trade before to-day. Incidental business has, however, transpired, though not of any magnitude. The late arrivals will probably attract a large attendance when samples are on show, and form a better test to prices, which now have a downward tendency. WHEAT having changed hands at a decline of 2d. @ 3d., FLOUR 1s. 6d. @ bbl. and INDIAN CORN 2s. @ quarter, at to-day's market, the disposition to extend business being indifferent both by buyers and sellers.

WRIGHT, JUNIOR & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec 28, 1855.

As usual at this season, trade throughout the country has been almost at a stand still. Tuesday being Christmas Day, no market was held, and in the absence of transactions, quotations are nominally unaltered. The arrivals this week are again considerable, consisting of 248,910 bushels WHEAT, 126,370 bushels CORN, and 16,412 bbls. FLOUR from the States; and 8,815 qrs. WHEAT, 1,052 qrs. CORN, and 5,735 sacks FLOUR from other ports.

To-day's market was quite a holiday one. For fine WHEAT there was a moderate demand, and some retail sales were made at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. FLOUR must needs be quoted 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower. INDIAN CORN, in the absence of demand, was 1s. 9d. to 2s. per quarter cheaper—42s. being the highest price obtainable for mixed. To-day's quotations are—WHEAT, Red, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.; White, 11s. 10d. to 12s.; FLOUR, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.; Ohio, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; Western, 41s. 6d. to 42s.; INDIAN CORN Mixed, 43s.

PORK—In very limited demand; over 1,100 tcs. new have arrived this week, and remain unsold. PORK—Nothing doing. BACON Small parcels of new arriving meet only a modern demand. LARD—Without change. TALLOW—Dull at late prices. Butchers' association, 68s. to 69s. BEEF—Very little business, at our quotations. RICE—Quiet; 50 bbls. Philadelphia sold at 17s. 6d. to arrive.

TURPENTINE—The market has been dull all the week, and much of the old stock as well as some of the late imports, being pressed for sale, buyers have daily had the advantage, and prices must be quoted 1-16d. to 1-8d. per lb lower in the week. In Manchester, as usual at the close of the year, business has been limited, but a sound healthy feeling prevails. Middling Orleans, 5 5-8d.; Mobile, 5 5-8d., and Uplands, 5 7-16d. per lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The Irish Filibusters in Cincinnati—Third Day of their Examination.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 29.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BARKER CONTINUED.

I have always been known as [illegible] am twenty-six years old; was born in [illegible] in April 27; was [illegible] a few miles of Ormond; became connected to [illegible] Society in [illegible] Pomeroy, Ohio; [illegible] Tilved five years; became a member of the Presbyterian Church; [illegible] the Protestant Association; [illegible] United Powers and [illegible] this Association [illegible] member dies, to render [illegible] passwords and signs, but I will never [illegible] suffer death first; [illegible] witnesses give the passwords of the Protestant Association, making a vehement speech, and [illegible] ing up the rights of the [illegible] passwords.

The Court ruled that defendants had the right to a knowledge of the objects of the Protestants' Society, provided it could be shown that the Protestant Society had for its object the injury of the defendants. Counsel then proceeded with their examination.

Mr. Platt desired to know the names of members. Several were mentioned. Witnesses stated that Mr. Rowecroft *was not* a member. He then testified that he had been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Emmet Club since the 9th November; gave Mr. Rowecroft the signs and passwords of the Emmet Club; there is no rule or law of the Protestant Association binding members to oppose an Irish Catholic for office; no man not a naturalized citizen of the United States can be a member; propose no change in Naturalization Laws.

The balance of the cross-examination was one of the most tedious character—conducted exclusively by Col. Platt. No new facts of consequence bearing upon the case were elicited.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 3 o'clock. There was still an anxious crowd of listeners in attendance—the large court-room being completely filled—the principal part of the audience, however, being composed of Irishmen, friends of the defendants.

Cross-examination of John Barker resumed—The society was composed principally of Catholics; I was the only Protestant that I knew of; furnished to Henry Hughes the signs and pass-words of the Club; went in with him on the night he gained admittance; I was generally armed when I went to the meeting; at the time I went to Hamilton I had three or four pistols in my pocket.

Question by Mr. Platt—Was there anything in the old Constitution of the Protestant Association, of which you was a member, that authorized the debate on the spread of Catholicism in the United States.

Answer—There was not that I know of; have been in the Cosmopolitan Coffee-house, on Third-street, near Vine; went in there one night to get a drink; when I returned from Rowecroft's Murphy was attending bar; had a conversation with him; didn't know he was engaged there; Powere was with me; attended the meetings of the Emmet Club very generally; never made a speech there; said I was a friend to old Ireland; volunteered to have a ballot-box made for the Society; Henry Hughes made the ballot box; went armed for the purpose of defending myself in case I was found out and detected; Ready at one time told me he had a judgment of [illegible] against Rowecroft for the investment of recruits for the British service in the Crimea; I gave $1 50 to the Queen City

tleting like a steamed cider mill, with C. K. GARRISON, agent of the Nicaragua Line, for the steamer *Pacific, Brother Jonathan, Cortes*, &c., he is not particular which one—in fact he would take them all if said GARRISON was not so stupid and dull as not to be able to comprehend the value of Nicaragua filibuster bonds, in which Col. KINNEY proposes to make payment, and he is even willing to let them go at a paltry 95 cents on the dollar—a discount of 5 per cent. If Col. WALKER could manage to shoot a native minister of war or some other high functionary once a week, instead of only now and then, the stock would undoubtedly go up as high as—public opinion seems to hope As may go.

FILLIBUSTERING IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Another fillibustering expedition is hovering about the coast of Mexico and Lower California, under command of —— DENNISON, formerly of Galveston, Texas, and one also (No. 2) under command of Col. FRANK LEMON, well known in this place. You may remember, perhaps—and perhaps you don't—that I mentioned in a former letter that several vessels were being fitted out here by agents of ALVAREZ. Well, two of them sailed, very quietly, and the next we hear of them is on the coast below, where they are "bobbing around," looking for a chance to land, but as ALVAREZ has not yet taken possession of the ports, they are in a quandary. One of the vessels landed her horse marines near Cape St. Lucas, to regulate the country, as they said, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished for; but the honorable squad are not of that genus known as regulars—*el contrario*, irregulars—and we do not have much hope of their regulating any country, particularly where the principal inhabitants are wild bulls and an occasional "greaser," who don't know himself from a hole in the ground, and whose ideas of paradise go no further than the possession of a horse, a pair of spurs weighing ten pounds, and a hatful of cigaritos.

Col. FRANK LEMON indubitably wants to land somewhere, but is afraid to go in—to Mazatlan, for fear he may get squeezed, and he probably will. By the way, speaking of this matter, the *Alta California* newspaper published, the other day, an extract from my letter speaking of these vessels fitting out, under the head of "News," and indulged in a few ebuckles intended to convey an idea of a joke, but did not get any nearer to it than usual, and consequently nobody saw it. It certainly was no fault of mine, if the *Alta* was so far behind the age. But, a day or two since, when we received news of said vessel as above, the *Alta*, in its summary, says: "It is well known that the bark *Archibald Gracie*, Capt. EYRMAN, sailed from here on the 10th October," &c., &c. It was well known to everybody, *except* the *Alta*.

It is contradicted that FRANK LEMON is with the expedition. Some say he is at Acapulco, but it don't matter; perhaps, like Abraham's being at the Ark, "he was thar and tharabouts."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF A NATURALIST.

The latest and very best hoax of the season is a long account in the San Francisco *Herald* of the discoveries in Oregon by Dr. ELLENBOGEN of those two hare-lefsa fabulous animals—the Prock and Gyasacutus—with minute descriptions. Of course everybody has read the Guyascutus story ("Save yourselves, gentlemen and ladies, the Guyascutus has broke loose") and of the animal of that name (of domestic manufactura) exhibited in Washington, about which Col. BENTON kicked up such a muss. When I mention that Dr. ELLENBOGEN is no other than that wag Squiboh *alias* JOHN PHENIX, all my Californian readers will answer at once. I send you the documents.

MULTIPLICITY OF DISCOVERIES AT TABLE MOUNTAIN.

In my last I noted the wonderful discoveries up country at Table Mountain and thereabouts. For fear you have forgotten, I will recapitulate: First, there was blue mass, whole tons of it; next soap—cut and cut soap—a mountain of it; then a sprinkling of soda, sulphur and alum; but the two last will, I fear, stagger your belief. A substance resembling molasses and tasting like molasses, with a slight flavor of sulphur, evidently a species of Mrs. Squeers' brimstone and treacle. A party, at last accounts, were exploring in the vicinity for buckwheat cakes, and no doubt will find them. The last, positively the very last wonder, is the discovery in Volcanville of clams, regular live clams, in a cave, that has thus far been explored but 800 feet. This is pos. Hundreds of people in the vicinity can and do vouch for it; but the papers are now so full of squibs and descriptions of wonders that it is not safe to believe a word they say. At Benicia an article has been found answering the purpose of cement. Very lucky for Benicia, for there never yet has been much of anything found there, except the largest kind of fleas, three to the pint. By the way, a project is on foot to build a railroad from Benicia to Sacramento, to connect with the Sacramento Valley Road. The stock subscription papers are in circulation, and some $500,000 is already subscribed. It would "knock spots" out of San Francisco, and build up a city at Benicia, which valley ought to have been *the* place. Hurrah for el cepey Benicia; who knows what she may come to yet?

SOME LEGAL NOTES.

The great LEMAITOUE claim has been resubmitted for decision. It will be rendered, probably, before the next steamer sails. There is a great shaking in their boots by the heavy property holders. An idea has crept out, and seems to prevail to a great extent, that *it will be confirmed*; if so, look out for snakes.

The legal struggle between the "receivers" and creditors of ADAMS & Co., and PALMER, COOK & Co., has resulted in favor of P. C. & Co. They were ordered by the Court to pay over the deposite and assets of ADAMS & Co., to NAGLEE, receiver, but they swore they wouldn't, were fined, imprisoned, (nominally,) and *then* they wouldn't, and they *didn't*, and so it goes. Whoever has money can bet on the bobtailed nag and *win*.

An attempt was made to convey the idea that Judge HOFFMAN, United States District Judge, was no better than he should be, had been bribed, &c., by the great cigar-smuggling firm of ST. LOEKY & LEVY, but it was too ridiculous to speak of, and even Madam Rumor seemed ashamed to notice such a thing. Judge HOFFMAN ought not to have got in a passion about it; nobody would for a moment entertain the idea.

STRONG ON LACES.

A whole lot of laces and Vanity Fair goods caught fire from the gas light in the show-window of the French dry goods store of BOURDIN, a few evenings since; and although the quantity destroyed would scarcely have filled one's hat, yet it is said the loss exceeded $5,000. Several married men were heard to say "devilish glad of it; served him right for bringing such things here to encourage extravagance and put the sheriff in our houses." The feminines in this town do go it strong on Laces. Whew!

THEATRICALS, &c.

In the way of theatricals there has been no excitement. A complimentary benefit was tendered Herr MEIGGS as a parting token, and there was a comfortably full house, netting him about $500—more money than he has had for a long time. Signora GARRATO, the Prima Donna, has been obliged to come down to the sad realities of life and sing at the fifty-cent Sunday Evening Concerts at the "Turnverein Hall"—better known as the Lager-bier Concerts. "What a fall was there"—but Genius and Talent must live and even "Prima Donnas" have appetites and drinkables like all of us poor mortals, and bread and butter must be forthcoming, and if Opera won't do and is a poor Operation, then the Lager-bier Concerts come as a "dernier resort,"—and as Signora GARRATO is rather a substantial looking woman, she doubtless requires a certain quantity of "wittles and drink," and must have it. BUCHANAN is doing a few lingering nights of the heaviest kind of tragedy at the Union—he dies every night very much after the Kirby style—wraps himself in the American flag, &c.

PURCHASE OF A JOURNAL.

The *Times and Transcript* has been purchased by FITCH & PICKERING, proprietors and editors of the *Alta California*, and merged into the latter paper. A good move.

We have lots of elegant fruit still in market; Oregon apples at from $8 to $12 per dozen. Grapes in abundance, and *strawberries*—think of that—open and above board; none of your hot-house berries; lots of green peas, &c.

As Christmas approaches, the turkey market is lively; a good, fair fowl of that denomination brings $16 readily and company to dinner.

NEWS ABOUT MEIGGS.

A friend has just read me a few extracts from a letter he received last mail from MEIGGS, the great shoe-stustuiated. In consequence of Gov. BIGLER's requisition for him on the Chilian Government, MEIGGS had, as he says, "smelt woolen," and forthwith slopenated for 'tother side of—not exactly Jordan—but the mountains, and was at that writing in the Argentine Republic, seemingly in good spirits, although his exchequer was getting very low. He says if they will leave him alone for a year or two he can make money enough in Chili to pay every just debt he owes. MEIGGS is "one of the boys," and "a man for the times."

The bark *Francis Palmer* made a very quick passage from the Sandwich Islands—came from Honolulu to San Francisco in eleven days, the quickest voyage since the *Pathfinder's*; she made it in nine days and ten hours, two years ago.

OREGON NEWS.

The last news from Oregon is decidedly warlike, and it is the universal opinion of those residing there that it will take a year or two to subdue the Indians, who are numerous and not to be despised—they fight well. The steamer *Panama*, chartered by the Quartermaster's Department here, was spoken by the *Columbia*, at the mouth of the Columbia River, going in all right. She had on board 140 mules and a full freight of ordnance stores. She is chartered for the voyage only, but on her return here will probably be re-chartered and go with another load of mules and horses to *Fort Steilacoome*.

General WOOL and Staff were at Fort Vancouver when the *Columbia* left, which will be his head quarters. and not the saddle, as some of the papers have it. It was General WORTH, and not General WOOL, who, on being asked where his head-quarters would be, replied, "In the saddle, Sir," whereupon a Lieutenant exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "I never opposed before that the saddle was intended for anything but the *hind-quarters*," a very naughty remark.

PODGERS.

NEWS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

More Fillibustering—Arrival of 500 Expeditionists at Cape St. Lucas—No Fighting.

From the San Francisco Herald.

From Capt. BURTON, U. S. A., who arrived in this city on Monday night, by the steamer *Senator*, from San Diego, we have received the following important intelligence. Capt. BURTON is the Commandant of the Frontier:

On the morning of the sailing of the *Senator*, an express arrived, bringing dispatches from Gen. BLANCARTE, Governor of Lower California, to Gen. WOOL, and also a communication from Col. ONATE, Commandant of the Mexican Frontier, to Capt. BURTON, in which it was stated that, on the 26th of October, 500 expeditionists, under the command of one F. or W. ZERMAN, had landed at Cape St. Lucas, with the intention of taking possession of the country. There were no soldiers at Cape St. Lucas, and consequently no opposition was offered to their landing. The only Mexican troops in the country are those stationed on the frontier, and they do not exceed in number 400—a third of whom are officers and horn-blowers. With a force of 500 Americans, there can be no doubt that Capt. ZERMAN will succeed in the subjugation of the country. But what great advantages the expeditionists will obtain after they have obtained full and complete possession remains to be seen.

It will be recollected that on the arrival of the *Kate Hill* at this port, about two weeks ago, we received intelligence that two suspicious looking vessels were seen off La PAZ—one the old *Globe*, but disguised under a Mexican name, and the other, the whaling bark *R. Adams*, and that on being hailed by the *Kate Hill*, they stated that they were bound for Lower California, with the intention of "regulating" the inhabitants. There can be doubt that these are the same persons of whose landing at Cape St. Lucas we have now received the intelligence.

It is not probable that when the expedition sailed from this port, that the idea of invading Lower California was entertained for a moment. It is well known that when SANTA ANA was in power in Mexico, ALVAREZ had agents in this city, and shortly before the flight of the Dictator, sent them instructions to purchase for him here three vessels, which, on being delivered at Acapulco, were to be paid for by orders on the Custom Houses of Acapulco, La Paz, Mazatlan, and the other ports on this coast, which acknowledged the rule of ALVAREZ.

The agents of General ALVAREZ in this city gave the contract to Mr. DENNISON, who equipped three vessels—the *Globe*, the *Archibald Gracie*, and the *R. Adams*—and sailed for Acapulco. When he arrived there General ALVAREZ was at Cuernavaca, and could not, of course, ratify the contract. The people of Acapulco, believing them to be *filibusteros*, refused to allow the vessels to enter the port.

As General WOOL is at present at Steilacoom, in Washington Territory, we could of course obtain no information as to the contents of the dispatches sent him by Governor BLANCARTE.

RECEPTION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS AT LA PAZ.

By the schooner *Alerta*, Capt. ARNOLD, which arrived yesterday, fifty-two days from La Paz, we learn that, just before sailing from the latter port, two barks had arrived with Expeditionists. The inhabitants were up in arms ready to receive them. The American Consul assured the Governor that the barks were bound for San Juan, and had put in for supplies. This had the effect of allaying, to some extent, the fears of the inhabitants.

It will be seen that the news published above from Cape St. Lucas, is coeidorably later than that from La Paz. The news from La Paz only reaches to the 16th October, while that from Cape St. Lucas is to the 26th of the same month—ten days later. By the arrival of the *Kate Hill* about two weeks ago, as stated above, we received information that the Expeditionists were seen sailing towards La Paz. It is therefore probable that the Expeditionists first put into La Paz, but finding the inhabitants prepared for them, sailed for Cape St. Lucas.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Progress of the Indian War—Desperate Battles and Great Slaughter.

We have Portland, O. T., papers to the 15th of December.

The following dispatch, from Lieut. Col. KELLY to Adjutant FARRAR, is published in an "extra" of the *Democratic Standard*, and contains the latest news of the condition of Indian affairs:

A FIERCE BATTLE—CAPT. BENNETT AND OTHERS KILLED.
HEAD QUARTERS, LEFT COLUMN, 1ST REG'T O. M. V.,
CAMP WALLA WALLA, Dec. 8, 1855.

To William H. Farrar, Adjutant of Regiment:

SIR: Yesterday morning, as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of Touchet River to Whitman Valley, we were attacked by about four hundred Indians, with whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles from the Walla Walla River. At dark on yesterday the battle was suspended, by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushwood along the river bank and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed, and raged all day. At dark this evening the Indians again withdrew. The number of Indians who fought us to-day has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed six hundred. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which in all probability will last for some time to come.

I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and excellent men, who fell nobly fighting for their country.

Subjoined to this dispatch you will find a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the Indians must be very great, as their killed alone, during the two days, cannot be less than fifty men. Among them killed on yesterday was the noted chief of the Walla Wallas, the celebrated PEU-PEU-MOX-MOX. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 6th inst., near his camp on the Touchet, and during the battle yesterday made an effort to escape. In doing so he was killed together with four others who were made prisoners at the same time, and who also attempted to get away. To-morrow, as I said, we expect a renewal of the battle, and I regret to say that we are not in a situation to repel the attack of the Indians with that vigor which is desired. This arises from our scarcity of ammunition, and the broken-down condition of our horses. The animals have become so poor and jaded that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the Indians, who are mounted on fleet horses, and can easily escape.

We are, therefore compelled, in a measure, to act on the defence of our present position, which we are now fortifying by making a stockade fort. Our ammunition will be exhausted, I fear, with another day's hard fighting; and unless we can procure a supply from Fort Henrietta, our position will be critical indeed. Of provisions, we have only enough for about three days, but we expect to get a supply in two or three days.

I must insist upon supplies of all kinds being sent forward at once, as I do not intend to abandon this position until the last extremity. By so doing the enemy would be greatly emboldened.

This dispatch is written in great haste, and is disconnected and exceedingly brief, and I know will be unsatisfactory; but I wish to send the message forward immediately, so as to reach Fort Henrietta before daylight. At another time I will give you a more detailed report of all transactions that have occurred since leaving the fort on the Umatilla.

Respectfully yours, J. K. KELLY,
Lieut. Col. Regiment O. M. V.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed—Capt. Bennet, of Company F; Second Lieut. J. M. Barrows, Company H; private, Simon S. Van Hegerman, Company L.

Mortally Wounded and Since Dead—Private —— Kelso, Company A; private Henry Crow, Co. H.

Mortally Wounded but Still Alive—Private Casper Snook, Company H; private Joseph Sturdevant, Company B; private Josse Flemming, Company A.

Dangerously Wounded—Capt. Layton, Company H; privates, T. J. Payne, Company H; F. Crabtree, Company H; J. B. Gervais, Company K; Nathan Fry, Company H.

Severely Wounded—Capt. A. V. Wilson, Company A; Capt. Munson, Company J; Sergt. Major Isaac Miller, Company H; private G. W. Smith, Company B.

Slightly Wounded—Private Franklin Duval, Company A; A. M. Addington, Company H.

Fighting on Puget Sound—Lieut. Slaughter and others Killed.

The *Oregonian* of 15th December contains the following:

The *Pioneer and Democrat* has received intelligence from the command of Lieut. SLAUGHTER, who are stationed near the forks of White and Green rivers. It appears that Lieut. SLAUGHTER and a party of his command were unexpectedly fired upon by a party of Indians, immediately killing the Lieutenant and several others, besides wounding a number. The killed include Corporals BERRY and CLARENDON, of Capt. WARLACE's company. Privates BEOK, NOLAN, MCMAHON and GRAON, were wounded. Guide Capt. KEYS' artillery men was mortally wounded, and has since died. From an extra we extract the following letter:

HEAD QUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., 6 P. M., Dec. 7.

To Capt. G. HAVS, Company B, W. T. V.—Information has just been received at this post, that on Tuesday night, while Lieut. SLAUGHTER was encamped about fifteen miles below Morrison's, and about two miles and a half above Capt. HEWITT's camp, Lieut. SLAUGHTER, while sitting in a small house on Brannon's prairie, near the forks of Green and White rivers, engaged in conversation with Capt. HEWITT, Lieut. HARRISON and Dr. TAYLOR, they were fired upon by a large number of Indians, and at the first discharge Lieut. SLAUGHTER was shot through the heart, two others were killed outright, one mortally wounded (since dead), and five others wounded.

Lieut. SLAUGHTER left forty men and his animals at Morrison's, and it will be necessary to relieve them at once. Upon the receipt of this I wish you to concentrate your command immediately at Bradley's, and in advance, report to me when you will be ready to march from that place.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
E. D. KEYS,
Capt. 3d Art., com'g.

Movements of General Wool—Intended Campaign against the Indians.

The *Oregonian* of 15th December says:

"Gen. WOOL, U. S. A., is now, as we learn, engaged in arranging preliminaries for a campaign against the Indians, at an early day. We are informed that Gen. WOOL will take the field as soon as he can concentrate a sufficient force, obtain the necessary supplies for his troops, and the weather will permit of a successful campaign."

Condition of Affairs in Southern Oregon—Murders—Battles.

From the *Oregonian*, of Dec. 8, we extract the following as to the condition of Indian matters in Southern Oregon:

"The Indians in the Rogue River and Umpqua valleys are still committing their depredations on the defenceless settlements, pillaging and burning houses and property of the settlers, and growing bolder by their success, have approached nearer the towns. The following letter was received on Thursday, by THOS. J. MCCARVER, Assistant Commanding General:

ROSEBURG COMMISSARY OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1855.

DEAR SON: Since you left this place this morning, information of a reliable character reached here that Mr. RICE and family—with the exception of a small boy—had been murdered this morning at daylight, about fifteen miles from this place, and the house set on fire, the smoke of which has been seen by several persons now in town. The boy reports about one hundred Indians in the attacking party. Great consternation has been produced in this place and neighborhood.

Adjutant STRATTON of Major MARTIN's Battalion, is here and is now engaged in making out orders for the remnants of Captains BAILEY, GORDON, and CHAPMAN's companies now in the neighborhood, to repair without delay to the scene of hostilities; and we are prepared to give them a hearty reception at this place if their object is Commissary and Quartermaster's stores.

I send this by the messenger who follows Captain BAILEY, who left you this morning. We have sent a messenger to the scene of difficulty. When he returns, if necessary, I will dispatch another without delay to the Governor. In the meantime, show this to the different newspaper editors in the Willamette Valley.

M. M. MCCARVER,
Commissary General Oregon Militia.

THOS. J. MCCARVER,
Assistant Com. General Oregon Militia.

We are also informed by Mr. MCCARVER, that an express arrived at Roseburg on the 30th November, from little Meadows, on Rogue River, bringing news that a fight had taken place a day or two before, at that point. Part of Maj. MARTIN's battalion was engaged in crossing Rogue River by means of a raft. On placing the third log in the water, they were fired upon from the brush, on the opposite side, by a superior number, and not being prepared for fighting, were compelled to lay behind the rocks, or anything which would shelter them from the enemy's fire, till night covered their retreat. A Mr. LEWIS, of Capt. KINNEY's Company was killed; one of Capt. KINNEY's, two of Capt. WILLIAMS', and one of Capt. RICE's Companies were wounded; one other was wounded, but of whose Company was not learned. It is not known that any Indians were killed in this engagement.

During the day, a body belonging to the volunteers was killed, and at night the Indians crossed and carried it off, together with a quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions.

Since the above reached us, a letter has been received by the Governor from Gen. MCCARVER, who is at Roseburg, which states that instead of one hundred Indians attacking Mr. RICE's house, as reported, the number did not exceed twenty or thirty, who were repulsed by the men in the house, though not until Mr. RICE was wounded in the arm, fracturing the bone. His out-buildings were burned, and several unsuccessful attempts made to set fire to his house. Up to the date of his letter, (Dec. 2,) Gen. MCCARVER had received reliable information that about ten houses had been burned in the vicinity of Roseburg. All however had been vacated, or were out-buildings. The inhabitants had received intelligence of the approach of the hostile band from a friendly Indian, and fled, leaving their houses and property to the mercy of the savages who burned and destroyed them.

A small party of volunteers was hastily made up at Roseburg on the 1st of December, which, together with a part of Captain BAILEY's Company, and the citizens in the vicinity of the attack, numbering in all thirty or forty men, immediately started in pursuit of the Indians. A party, under J. F. DAY, discovered the camp of the enemy, about sixteen miles from Roseburg, on Olilly Creek, and attacked them on the morning of the 2d, at daylight, killing two on the spot, and effectually routing the band. They captured twenty-three head of horses, all their bed-clothing, provisions, &c., and three rifles. Many of the balance of their guns were lost in swimming the creek. Only one man was wounded in the fight—Assistant Quartermaster-General CASTLEMAN. The wound is in the abdomen, and it is thought not to be dangerous.

Information had been received that part of Capt. GORDON's company which had started through the canon, in compliance with Maj. MARTIN's orders, had returned to the Cow Creek settlements, where the Indians were killing cattle, &c. It was also said that they, together with the neighboring citizens, were fighting with another band of Indians, about 10 or 11 o'clock on the 2d December, as they were in hot pursuit, and persons who had arrived from the canon reported much firing in that direction.

From this it would appear that the scene of hostilities has changed, and that while the citizens were preparing to pursue them in Rogue River Valley, the enemy have made their appearance in the Umpqua, and commenced their depredations in that quarter.

Adjutant STRATTON was to leave for the Little Meadows on the 3d December. Owing to the condition of things in the Umpqua, he has countermanded Maj. MARTIN's orders, directing all the forces to the Little Meadows, and will leave 100 men to protect the settlements.

This force is deemed insdequate, and if Maj. MARTIN's battalion remains long in the Rogue River Valley, it is feared they will suffer much from the savages, unless more companies are organized and more arms and emunition distributed among the citizens of the Umpqua Valley. Arms are very scarce and calls are made on the Commissary Department continually, which is entirely destitute, the last having been given out during the last alarm.

The end of this war will only be, when *the last redskin, who has spread terror among the peaceable citizens of those two valleys shall have bit the dust.*

NEWS FROM THE AMOOR RIVER.

Farther Particulars by the Bark Palmetto—Condition of the Russians—Details from the Cruise of the Palmetto.

From the Alta California.

We are informed by Mr. JAMES PIKE, chief officer of the bark *Palmetto*, recently arrived from Ayen and the Russian settlements on the Amoor River, that the forts erected at the latter place by the Russians, under the direction of the Governor of Siberia, are actually impregnable, and were so regarded by the English observing officers. No naval power possessed by the Allies in the Pacific is strong enough to take the three forts.

The *Palmetto* entered the Amoor River and proceeded some distance up. The navigation is intricate, and at the mouth, where the river empties into the Saghallen Gulf, not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf, for many miles, is discolored by the great volume of water discharged into it. The country bordering on the river is low and alluvial, and the banks and channels constantly changing, owing to the great number of quicksands and debris sent down the stream. The Russians have good charts of the river, and the Allies were making a survay when the *Palmetto* left. The supply ships of the allied fleet have been wrecked, so that provisions and naval stores were scarce, and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant saw two small pigs sold by the supercargo of the bark to the English flag ship for $15 each! Soap sold readily at $2 the bar, (common brown.) Liquor commanded the most exorbitant price, and all that could be obtained was eagerly bought up. Mr. PIKE thinks that a small trading schooner, loaded with stores and the necessary articles, would find a constant market in following the Allied fleet from port to port.

The Governor of Siberia presented each of the officers of the *Palmetto* with valuable gifts—that of the chief officer being a superb gold and silver goblet, which would have cost, and which an eminent jeweler values at $500. A splendid sword was also sent by the *Palmetto* to the commander of the American squadron. The gift, however, we believe, could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service, prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign officers.

Money was abundant among the Russians, and exchanged readily for the common necessaries of life. While at anchor in a small port in Siberia, there were at one time above a hundred Russians on board the *Palmetto*, who slept on deck, wrapped in their furs and skins of bear. During the night, snow fell on the deck to the depth of ten inches, but nothing incommoded by the cold, these hardy gentlemen aroused themselves in the morning, shook the snow from their clothes, crossed themselves after the devout Russian manner and retired to their work after eating a crust of black bread, and tasting nothing stronger than liquor.

The mode of traveling in the great region of Montchooria, drained by the Amoor River, is by the reindeer and sled. Expresses were constantly passing between the Russian settlements and the far interior, having orders and news from post to post. All was activity and cheerfulness, and the Czar was rapidly and surely strengthening his position on the coast. Our informant states that the inhabitants, from the Governor down, displayed a particular desire to conciliate and please all Americans, and it was thought they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Petersburg. The Governor and his wife (a Parisian lady) came on board the bark, and paid many compliments to the vessel, and made presents to all, according to rank.

The navigation of the Amoor is probably at this time completely closed, for various reasons. But, with the close of the war, a field for trade is here presented to Americans, which will in all probability prove of great value. All the tribes along the course of this immense stream, which winds its way for thousands of leagues amid fertile countries, are well disposed towards Americans, and doubtless have instructions to keep on as good terms with us as possible.

This bark *John Baring*, of Baltimore, before reported as having been seized by the British fleet at Castro, Oct. 14, was taken on incontestible proof that her commander and supercargo had been landing stores for the Russians. The case was to be decided before a naval board, but had not been adjudicated when the *Palmetto* left.

The *Palmetto* has been much among the ice, has lost some of her upper copper, but in every other respect is capable of making another trip at once. She is to be sold in a few days at public auction, when, we hear it stated, she will be refitted with a cargo for the Russian coast.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Island Settlements in Behring's Straits—Valuable Coal Discovery—Whale Ships Wrecked near Kamtschatka.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The American Russian Fur Company's bark *Cyane*, Captain KEUTZEL, arrived here on Saturday from the North Pacific, bringing some interesting items of intelligence from that region. The *Cyane* has visited most of the Island settlements in Behring's Straits, supplying provisions to the inhabitants in the employ of the Company, and has collected during her cruise two hundred and seventy-five bales of fine furs, valued at $200,000. The Company have recently formed a new settlement on Cook's Inlet, with the view of working an extensive mine of bituminous coal, recently discovered in that vicinity. A large amount of capital has been invested in machinery for the working of this mine.

The Russians are still at war with a powerful tribe of Indians, known as the Stackeines, inhabiting an Island to the northward and eastward of Sitka Island. This tribe number, it is said, about four thousand warriors. Unlike the natives of the Aleutian Islands, they would rather be killed than forced to labor. The *Cyane* visited the Island of Michilovsky, the most northwest settlement of the Company. The description of vegetation in the country of Michilovsky is similar to that given of Sebastopol harbor by the officers of the *Vincennes*. The largest trees are edible. Notwithstanding the paucity of vegetation, this region is rich in the finest furs. Since the 1st of August the vessel has experienced heavy gales from the northeast, with storms of snow and rain. She was three days in attempting to land stores for the settlement on Sharing Island, but was compelled to abandon the attempt. The *Cyane* also visited the Islands of St. Paul's and St. Helen's. While in that vicinity she learned that two whaling vessels had been wrecked on the Island of Chomchau, near Kamatchatka, in the month of August; the natives could not give their names. The *Cyane* also visited the Ouroup, one of the Courill Islands, off the northern coast of Japan. There was nothing new at Sitka, from which place she sailed for this port fourteen days since.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Eruption—Suppression of Fillibusterism—Particulars of the Loss of the "Kingfisher."

We have advices from Honolulu to Dec. 1.

A correspondent of the *Polynesian*, writing from Hilo under date of Nov. 22, says:

"I wrote you a few days ago per *Kamamalu*, and, since then, I have again visited the lava stream, and succeeded in defining its exact position and course. It is now running parallel with the Waialuka stream at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, eight miles W. S. W. from Hilo, and its course is direct for the town and bay. This was the most advanced point of lava on the 16th when the above observation was completed, but last night the stream made a wonderful stride, spread over a great breadth of track, so as to have double its former width, and, having filled up a small gulch, has shot down a declivity still in the same direction. Tomorrow morning I shall strike through the Bush, at a point about one mile and a half lower down, and ascertain the advance made since the 16th, when I will report by first vessel.

P. S.—Thirteen ships in port. Exchange fifteen per cent., and money very scarce."

The Sandwich Islanders breathe free. For some time back they appear to have been laboring under the impression that fillibusters from some place or other were going to make a descent upon the Islands, but where the fillibusters were to come from, or what they were to gain after landing there, is not stated. Mr. LEE the Minister of the Sandwich Islands at Washington, recently addressed a letter to Mr. MARCY, in which he says:

"American interests in the Hawaiian Islands are greater than those of all other nations combined, and are likely to increase under the new treaty. To secure those interests it is necessary that American citizens should be able to place entire confidence in the stability of the government, under which they have taken up their temporary abode, and embarked in the various pursuits of commerce and agriculture. They must feel safe from the inroads of lawless invaders from whatever quarter they may come. The Hawaiian Government itself is not in a condition to oppose a powerful military or naval force to lawless enterprises of the kind referred to. It does not wish to be exclusively indebted to the good offices of the other great maritime powers. Allow me, therefore, to express the hope that the Government of the United States will give the appropriate instructions to their naval forces in the Pacific, to repel any illegal invasion of the Hawaiian territory which may be undertaken by expeditionists organized in the United States by American citizens, or by foreigners assembling in any part of the territory of the United States, for any such unlawful purpose."

Mr. MARCY in his reply did all in his power to quiet the anxiety of the nervous Minister, and remarked:

"This Government will exert on all occasions the power it possesses to prevent the organization or hitting out of any unlawful expedition within the United States against the Hawaiian Islands, and to defeat any unlawful attacks which any such expedition may meditate against the same. It is the intention of the United States to station some portion of our naval force at or in the vicinity of the Sandwich Islands, instructed to watch over and protect the interests of American citizens in that quarter. The undersigned is directed by the President to communicate, through Mr. LEE, to his Hawaiian Majesty, the earnest desire of this Government to maintain the most friendly relations with him, and to promote the prosperity of both countries by a liberal commercial intercourse."

We find in the *Friend* of the 30th November, full particulars of the loss of the *Kingfisher* and her valuable cargo, consisting of 1,242 barrels of whale-oil, and 489 barrels of sperm, which took place on the morning of the 14th of May last, at a quarter before 2 A. M., on the N. E. corner of Company's Island, from which we make the following extracts:

"Daylight now dawned upon us, and displayed to us our true position. Land was about one-third of a mile distant, and appeared an almost perpendicular bluff, about two hundred feet high, with a very small beach at its base, while around the ship and towards the shore were very heavy breakers. The ship at this time was further on, and the sea had so increased as to preclude the possibility of being able to get over the reef and following the other boats to the leeward. In fact, the sea was breaking entirely over the wreck, and she was striking so violently as to render it impossible to maintain a foothold on the deck. At about 4 A. M. took to the boat, each man in his shirt sleeves, and by almost a miracle safely reached the shore. About two hours afterwards we were joined by the third mate, who informed me that the danger of swamping the boats, soon after leaving the ship, compelled him to bear away to the leeward, and that he and the second mate had discovered a landing. He could not give me any information concerning the mate; but in two hours afterwards I was relieved of my intense anxiety for him by his appearance among us, with the grateful news that he had found a safe landing about ten miles from the wreck. The *Enterprise* had struck in a more favorable place, and being lightened, was driven up further, although she was surrounded by heavy breakers; but by great coolness and care, all were safely landed from her. At 9 o'clock A. M., Capt. RUSSELL landed, being the last men that left the ship.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Tranquillity of the Republic—Gold Discoveries—Interesting News from the Kinney Colony.

Latest advices from Nicaragua represent the Republic to be in a state of peace and prosperity.

The *Nicaraguense* of Dec. 22 publishes the following interesting paper from the Minister of Hacienda, on the discovery of gold, and vouches for the literal truth of its statements:

OFFICE OF THE PREFECT AND FINANCIAL SUB-DELEGATION OF THE ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Minister of Relations of the Supreme Government:

On the 3d of the present month, I went to the District of Chontales, with the object of visiting the village of Juigalpa, and also to look at some minerals, recently discovered, by some neighbors. We have always observed that uncultivated mountains, abandoned valleys, solitary lands, although beautiful, run naturally to wildness and waste; but, in this privileged country, in this land of blessings and enchantment, like the Elysian Fields, it seems as if Nature revoked as on the first day of this creation. It so remains, and shall remain, until the hand of cultivation shall reap its advantages.

It is not an excess of patriotic sentiment or an illusion, to say, that the abundant and beautiful streams that course through this fertile land appear thus placed to second the labors of an industrious and agricultural people. Rich mines are always found elsewhere, in barren and deserted lands; but in this country, where the vegetation is most luxuriant, there exist hidden treasures that put our negligence to shame.

I saw the mineral mountain of Sao Buenaventura, discovered and denounced by Mr. MANUEL MONTIEL. The ramifications of its veins extend themselves over the broad and fertile plains of Hormiguera, near the waters of the great River Mico, which empties into the Pearl Cay Lagoon. It is so advantageously situated, that on every side are facilities to establish machinery for grinding the rich metals during the entire year. The virgin veins recently discovered, are from thirty to thirty-six inches in breadth, and a little digging of four yards has sufficed to discover metals of a superior quality; or I should rather say, that on the surface even of this extensive and fertile plain, is found common ore, that elsewhere would enrich the skillful miner. A quick and imperfect grinding gave as a result a pound of gold, which I have now in my possession. It was examined and assayed by the connoisseurs in this city, who rated it at twenty carats fine. I have started the development of this wealth by means of an Association now being organized here.

I can say to the Minister, that the State possesses in this beautiful district, only to be properly described in poetry, an inexhaustible treasury of immense riches; wealth consisting of madera wood and common cedar, mahogany, ebony, granadillo, &c., and also of beautiful cattle that increase wonderfully; wealth of pasture and tillage land, mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and other rich productions, known to the geologist. It is no less interesting to know that the numerous tribes of Indian savages that inhabit the villages, situated on the branches of the Mico, Muna, and Arrana, are becoming more civilized daily; they speak the Spanish language, better perhaps than the Indians living in our towns immediate vicinity. They are much attached to the Nicaraguans, whom they love and serve voluntarily. In their agricultural labors, and now in the working of the mines. When I approached their miserable huts they met me with their native costume of bark and beads, and addressed me, as the first authority of the district; they complained of their unpleasant position, and the barbarous treatment they experienced from the pretended King of Blewfields, who obliged them to pay an annual tribute, consisting of an enormous piece of mahogany, and a newly-built canoe, which tribute they carried to that port by the same river Mico, whence they brought back in exchange only the necessary implements to continue to furnish this unjust and painful impost. I offered to collect them in a small town in the above-mentioned Valley of Hormipuero; explaining to them all the security and welfare they would enjoy under the shadow of the Republican principles of Nicaragua. They accepted my proposals with pleasure, and consequently, I appointed for them a Deputy Alcalde, as yet to the jurisdiction of Juigalpa, ten leagues distant. They recognized him as such, though he resided at Juigalpa, and I marked out the points of the jurisdiction, leaving it for the future to indemnify the person to whom the territory belonged.

I have to inclose to the Minister the map of the topography of this Department, with all the villages which it comprises. It is somewhat imperfect, but at least it will give an idea of the superiority of this beautiful section of Nicaragua. Be pleased to give an account of all this to the Supreme Government, and in the meantime I subscribe myself your obedient servant, God, Union, and Liberty.

signed, FERMINE FERRER.

The Kinney Colony.

From files of the *Central American* to Jan. 2, we glean some items of news.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PAULDING.

The *Central American* says: The arrival of a United States ship of war in this port is a "rara avis." On the 21st of December, however, the monotony was at length broken; the Frigate *Potomac*, Capt. POWELL, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, having dropped anchor in this harbor, the customary salutes passed between her and H. M. Brig *Espiegle* upon the former entering the port. On Thursday H. B. M. Brig *Arab* having arrived from Blusfields also on the following morning exchanged salutes with the *Potomac*. The precise object of the mission of Commodore PAULDING to this quarter has not transpired, but doubtless has reference to the present state of affairs in Nicaragua, dispatches having been transmitted to the American Minister in Granada immediately upon the arrival of the *Poton oc*.

The same paper adds: "We are happy to be enabled to state that the remarks of the *European Times* with reference to Commodore PAULDING, are borne out by the gallant officer's bearing since his visit to this port. Col. KINNEY and others

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1856.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The News by the Atlantic.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic* arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing nine days' later intelligence from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 29th ult., and the Cove of Cork on the 2d inst.

The news is not of startling importance, though generally interesting. Peace rumors had rather gathered strength, though nothing of an encouraging nature had been heard from Russia. But a most important rumor, which appears to be generally credited, was that the King of Prussia had promised to support the Austrian propositions at St. Petersburg. The proposition for a Peace Congress of European Monarchs, supposed to emanate from the Emperor NAPOLEON, does not meet with much favor in England.

New and stronger rumors are current that Spain and Portugal contemplate a formal adhesion to the Western Alliance, and that the King of Naples has almost made up his mind to do likewise.

Denmark, it is said, will speedily acquiesce, if she has not already done so, in the treaty concluded between Sweden and the Allies, and immediately after her acquiescence English and French officers will proceed to Stockholm and Copenhagen to establish storehouses and hospitals for the Allied Armies.

On the other side of the question, it appears that there has been no intermission of preparations by either of the Allied Powers, or by Russia, for a vigorous prosecution of the war on an enlarged scale on the return of fighting weather.

Russian official dispatches, announcing the surrender of Kars, will be found in another column. It seems that one of the conditions of the capitulation was that the Poles and Hungarians should preserve their liberty. Latest advices from the East report that the army of OMAR PACHA was retrograding. From the Crimea there is nothing new. The Russians are said to be making gigantic preparations for the ensuing campaign, which does not look as if they confidently expected peace.

There had been another small skirmish in the Crimea—a miniature Inkermann—in which the Russians had again been repulsed by the French troops.

The weather in England, and on the Continent, had been unusually severe.

The *Morning Post* commends Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister at Washington, and hopes that President PIERCE will not require him to be an expiatory offering by demanding his recall, "now that the Government has explained that it never had any intention to infringe the laws of the United States."

The commercial accounts by this arrival, owing to the interference of the holidays at Liverpool and London, are generally dull, scarcely so favorable as by the previous packet, for Breadstuffs, though encouraging for the Cotton consumption at Manchester. The English Funds are quoted a fraction lower, and a continued active request for Money is reported. The Bank of England return is £324,000 short in Specie, while the subsequent receipts of Gold from Australia amounted to £416,000. The accounts received in England from the Australian mines are of the most encouraging character, and trade at Melbourne had assumed a look of decided prosperity.

The News by the Northern Light.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived on Saturday evening, bringing a fortnight's later advices from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and Nicaragua. There is but little news from California, but a variety of interesting information and gossip will be found in our San Francisco letter.

From Oregon and Washington Territories we learn that the war continues to be waged by the Indians against the whites with the most determined ferocity. A dreadful battle had been fought between the Volunteers and the Indians at Walla Walla, which, after lasting two days, resulted in the latter being driven from the Fort with the loss of their chief and about fifty men. The Volunteers had also to deplore severe losses in killed and wounded.

From Lower California it is reported that a large body of fillibusters had landed at Cape St. Lucas, with the design of establishing a Republic there. The adventurers had not encountered or been defeated by Government troops, as was alleged in the Mexican papers.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 3d of December. They *Polynesian* publishes, as official, the correspondence at Washington between Hon. WM. L. LEE and Mr. MARCY and the President, in which the latter declare their determination to prevent, as far as possible, any fillibustering movement on the part of the citizens of the United States towards the Sandwich Islands.

The news from Nicaragua, which we give elsewhere, is interesting. It will be seen that the rumors (which for some time have been circulated here) of an outbreak against WALKER'S Government, are altogether without foundation.

A Diversion in Congress.

A rather farcical episode occurred in the course of the proceedings in Congress on Saturday, occasioned by the resolution of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, to catechise the prominent candidates for the Speakership. It was rather late in the day for such a proceeding, for it could hardly be supposed that the House had been balloting six weeks for men without being perfectly well informed as to the political principles entertained by the candidates for whom they gave their votes. It was, too, of very little importance what the different shades of opinion might be among the candidates, since each one represented a very distinct class; and, in becoming its candidate, he became the representative of the party supporting him.

However, we imagine it was not for the sake of obtaining information that the resolution of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER was adopted, but for the sake of entertainment, which, it seems, the episode amply furnished. Balloting day after day for the same candidates, without any opportunity for making an oratorical splurge, must be a very dull and disheartening kind of business to ambitious Congressmen, who may miss of their opportunities for making a display altogether, if the House should remain in an unorganized condition a month longer. The session, at last, may be cut so short that there will be no time for speaking, and the imperative demands of public business will monopolize the attention of Congress. We do not believe that the country will suffer in consequence of this state of things, but it will be frightfully disastrous to a very considerable number of speaking members, who will not be able to define their positions.

The candidates for the Speakership who submitted to be catechised, Messrs. BANKS, RICHARDSON, FULLER, and PENNINGTON, promptly answered when their names were called, and replied so satisfactorily to their supporters that on the next ballot there was not the slightest change from the result of the day before.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER'S diversion must have been most grateful to the *ennuyeed* members, and even a relief to the candidates themselves.

One has but to enlarge one's recollection of a country school committee examining candidates for the mastership, to realize the scene in the House when the gentleman from Tennessee, with spectacles on nose, read off the interrogatories from a sheet of foolscap, and solemnly awaited the response. The occasion was one of immense moral grandeur; a political *auto-da-fé*.

Mr. RICHARDSON was the first racked. He had once voted for the Wilmot Proviso, in its application to Mexican acquisitions; but wholly in a "spirit of compromise;" and his opinion of compromise we may gather from his treatment of the Missouri compact. He was for leaving Slavery questions to the people of the several Territories, without external influence; believing the Constitution does not carry the institution with it wherever it goes. He had been persuaded, when he headed the movement of abrogation, that Kansas could never be a Slave State. He held to that opinion still; but would vote for the admission of that or any other State whether it came with or without Slavery. This was all very well; as much indeed as could be expected from a gentleman so deeply committed to the cause of propagandism. If honest, we can readily conceive of a more objectionable Speaker than the Representative of the Fifth District of Illinois. Mr. BANKS responded under protest; differing from Mr. R. so far as to believe the Kansas bill was not designed, or likely to procure, the establishment of Free States. He was a friend to the Wilmot Proviso, and that in no spirit of compromise. Slavery under the Constitution could not go into the Territories; indeed the Constitution admitted of no construction friendly to Slavery; it was an instrument of Freedom. The repeal of the Compromise he regarded as a wrong. Mr. FULLER stated substantially that the Federal Government had no right to meddle with Slavery, unless to promote and extend it; a doctrine so popular at the South that it is quite surprising that Mr. RICHARDSON did not, upon the subsequent vote, lose all his supporters from that section. Party drill is, however, omnipotent. As for Mr. PENNINGTON, he could not consider himself in a questionable shape, with no more than a half dozen adherents; intimating that with more liberal encouragement in that way he could be as communicative as his larger rivals. The suggestion seems not to have influenced a rally in his favor.

And so the diversion ended. Nobody was any wiser for its performance, nor the great struggle brought any nearer to a close. But a whole day had been wasted, and members had been amused.

Let us hope this farce will close the performance. It has at least demonstrated the immobility of the candidates to be as decided as the inflexibility of their friends; thereby proving the hopelessness of a result while a majority is insisted upon. To oppose further the adoption of the plurality rule, is to oppose any organization of the House, and to advocate a dissolution of the Government. Those who pursue that course constitute themselves a revolutionary party; they should be stigmatized as such, and as such placed hereafter where they shall have less opportunity for mischief. When the Yeas and Nays are called to-day upon the plurality principle, let the votes be scrutinized carefully.

Albany Matters.

The State Assembly makes no progress towards organization. The effect of the protracted contest on the several parties, has been simply to irritate each into a firmer purpose not to change its ground. The Know-Nothing Party is the only one which desires the Speakership;—and their anxiety for it grows out of the conviction that they may need the aid of the Committees in carrying on the government which is in their hands. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats care to elect their candidate,—as neither desires the responsibility which control of the House would involve. But neither is willing to vote with the Know-Nothings, and thus give them the organization. And what complicates the matter still more, is the fact that thus far it is by no means certain that the Republicans and Democrats together, could unite votes enough to elect the Speaker. The struggle will probably be protracted some days longer;—as neither the members nor the people at large indicate any great anxiety for an organization. The only outside pressure that is felt comes from the lobby,—from men whose professional skill cannot be brought into requisition until the Legislature is fully prepared for business.

The Senate, meantime, under a decision of its presiding officer, goes on with its share of public business just as if the Assembly were fully prepared to cooperate with it. The propriety of this action has been somewhat questioned;—but we do not see why the Senate is not just as truly, and just as fully, a Senate, as it will be after the Assembly shall have elected a Speaker. It is certainly desirable on all accounts that some progress should be made in legislation, in spite of the paralysis of one department.

The Governor's Message, as well as the reports of the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Auditor of the Canal Department, Bank Superintendent and Railroad Commissioners, it is understood, are in type and ready for transmission to the Legislature. Some of them have already been sent to the Senate; and we presume that, if the organization of the Assembly is much longer postponed, all of them, the Message included, will follow suit. On public grounds we certainly see no reason why they should be withheld.

An Example to be Imitated.

An article reproduced in our last issue from the London *Times* introduces us to the latest English view of the Sound Dues controversy. The *Times* reviews the correspondence of Secretary MARCY with the Envoy at Copenhagen; admits that the American Minister has the best of the argument, only, however, because the Danish diplomats had abandoned the "only ground" upon which the claim to the tribute is defensible, namely, "prescription and common sense," and expressed a willingness to make the whole business one of pecuniary adjustment. After copious ridicule of Danish stupidity in permitting itself to be thus seduced from its only valid basis of right into a palpable fallacy, the *Times* proceeds to the indulgence of a few fallacies on its own account. Thus, after asserting that this exaction "has been recognized as a right of Denmark;" that "this prescriptive right has found general assent from the family of commercial nations," and that "there can be no doubt that the payment of these dues, consecrated by prescription, and justified by common sense, may fairly be demanded;" the consistent writer concludes with saying "Denmark has grounded her claims on a wrong basis. She claims the right to stop any ship at pleasure, not because she has built light-houses, but because she is one of the Powers which hold the Strait, &c." The right basis is at one moment stated to be prescription and general submission, which Secretary MARCY denies; and the next moment it is exclusively the conveniences of buoys, lights, and pilotage which Secretary MARCY concedes. Now Denmark is criticized for abandoning an old and unquestionable right to control the narrow seas; and now, again, she is censured for having ever set up a pretension of that sort, that once admitted might establish toll-gates at Gibraltar, Messina, and the Dardanelles. From this tissue of absurdity and contradiction, there is but one clue to afford us a chance of escape and it lies in the conviction that upon principles of general policy Great Britain would be quite ready to second the American view were it not for a selfish consideration or two which the writer very incautiously refers to. The Danish Government has been supporting itself by loans obtained in the English market, upon the pledge of the Sound Dues. That revenue is, therefore, less the property of "the Majesty of Denmark" than of British subjects; and as such is not to be disposed of without abundant guarantees to the latter, and therefore it is, that while evangelizing the world with the gospel of free trade, and preaching the removal of all restrictions upon commerce, it will not be immediately convenient to authorize the cessation of this most offensive tribute extorted from the navigation of the world. It is obvious that England loses lightly by the custom. What is extorted from the shipper in the Strand, comes back to the money-lender of Lombard-street. And thus it becomes important to throw away a few fallacies by way of mistifying the admitted force of the American position. Were the *Times* well satisfied that British Commerce gained rather than lost by the Danish claims, no doubt it would find more plausible and ingenious logic to oppose to the liberal system we are advocating.

In this persistent addiction to self-interest, and the protection of British subjects anteriorly to all other considerations, we have a sound exemplar for bating no jot of our zeal in insisting upon the change we are now urging. England, indeed, teaches this lesson wherever her interests come in contact with ours, about the world. The annexation of Texas, and the subsequent cession of territory by Mexico, were objectionable, because that Power was indebted to British capitalists; and all such alienations of soil were presumed to diminish her ability to pay. Cuba must remain a Spanish satrapy, notwithstanding the perpetuation of the slave-trade attending the possession; for without the revenues of that Island, where should British holders of Spanish bonds look for their interest? And unless the prospect of an adequate substitute for the revenues the sacrifice of which this Government is resolved to exact from Denmark, be presented to England, we may count on the most vigorous opposition, within the limits of peace, from that Government. Nor have we any just ground to reprehend this characteristic. On the contrary, we should emulate it in all cases; and, in the present one, to the extreme of perseverance, and even obstinately. We seldom have diplomatic business on hand in which right and interest harmonize so perfectly.

A European Congress.

We give in another column the translation of a pamphlet recently published in Paris, which has caused great commotion there and in London, from the fact of its being attributed to the Emperor NAPOLEON, though some of the Paris correspondents of the London Press attribute the pamphlet to DROUYN DE L'HUYS and Count WALEWSKI. The recommendations of a European Congress to settle the terms of a treaty of peace with Russia are the principal ostensible objects of the pamphlet; but it appears to have been written for the purpose of reconciling Russia to the humiliations which she is bound to submit to sooner or later, and to convince the Czar that he will not lose caste in consequence of the reverses which he has undergone since the commencement of the war. The pamphlet is certainly written with great ability, and it gives the best and most comprehensive explanation of the necessity for the war and the present position of the parties to it which has been published.

Whether the pamphlet were written by the Emperor or not, it was manifestly done with his full approbation, and extraordinary pains appear to have been taken to give it publicity, and to draw out the sentiments of the press in respect to its propositions.

But the propositions for a *Peace* Congress, of which Russia herself should be a member, meets but little favor in England, and the *Times* says, that sooner than submit to such a plan they would let the sword decide the quarrel; "it was not drawn without counting the cost, and will not be sheathed without some better guarantee than can be afforded by a Congress of European Sovereigns." This is the language of the *Times*, which is rather piqued at the disrespectful allusions to the English press in the pamphlet. But, the wishes of France will, doubtless, prove more powerful in settling the question than those of the English press.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The performances this evening consist of, first time here, the new spectacle, "The Sea of Ice," followed by "Don't Judge by Appearances."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new comedy of "An Awkward Arrival," and the successful burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas."

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—This evening will be presented the "The Love Chase," with Miss KEENE as *Constance*, followed by a Ballet supported by Mlle. FRANCK and others.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Another new piece this evening, called "The Barber's Plot," followed by "New-Year's Eve," to conclude with the laughable farce of "Burton's New-York Directory."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new drama, "The Terror of the Rhine," with performances in the Lions' den.

Admirers of NEGRO MINSTRELSY can hear all they desire at BUCKLEY'S, No. 539 Broadway.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening "The Knight of Arva," "The Magic Pen;" to conclude with the "Youthful Brigand."

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—All patrons of the fine arts should visit this delightful gallery of paintings.

Concert.

Every one has heard Mr. JOHN KYLE play on the flute, or, at all events, heard of his performance thereon. Well, this eminent artist is about leaving the profession. A number of our most eminent citizens, friends, admirers, pupils, etc., of Mr. KYLE, have forwarded to that gentleman a request that he will, prior to retiring into private life, consent to receive one grand farewell complimentary concert. What does Mr. KYLE do in this emergency, but writes back to the Committee, and firmly, politely and thankfully accepts the offer. Under these circumstances it is quite apparent that a concert of the largest kind is looming in the future. We shall try to keep our readers posted.

Items.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK has a grand complimentary Concert given to him to-night at the Musical Fund Hall. He is assisted by several resident artists.....At the Arch-street Theatre the "Hunchback" was played on Friday night with Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as *Julia*, and Mr. CONWAY as *Master Walter*.....At the Walnut-street Theatre the fairy extravaganza of "Fortunio" is still the attraction.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Mr. SLOANE is playing here.

COLUMBUS, O.—Mr. HANCHETT and Miss C. WYATT are doing the legitimate at the Theatre here. ....The Thayer Family, composed of ladies who play on trombones, trumpets, and other effeminate instruments, gave a Concert at Deshler's Hall on Wednesday.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Mlle. PARODI has worked her way to the Crescent City, leaving behind her golden opinions, and taking with her golden tokens of regard. Her first concert was announced to take place on the 3d.....Mr. BOURCICAULT has produced the comedy of "Still Waters" at the Gaiety, for the first appearance of Mr. JAS. S. BROWNE as *John Mildmay*. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON appears in the afterpiece. The season at the Gaiety has not been so successful as was anticipated, and for the best of reasons. *Fourteen* of the artists who were to have joined Mr. BOURCICAULT'S Company have neglected to do so. This defection puts the manager to serious inconvenience, but we are sure Mr. BOURCICAULT will come out triumphantly; he is shrewd, talented, thoroughly wide-awake and hard to beat.....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are at the St. Charles Theatre.

CHICAGO.—Mr. JAMES BANCROFT, the tragedian, is playing here, with Miss WOODBURY in the leading female rôles.

CLEVELAND.—Mrs. MACREADY assisted by little CAMILLE URSO, the *violiniste*, is giving some dramatic and musical entertainments here...At the Cleveland Theatre the local new spectacle the "Naiad Queen" still holds the boards.

ST. LOUIS.—Miss MATILDA HERON has been playing at the Theatre with success. "Camillo" is to be produced....A band of Spanish dancers are at the People's Theatre.

ALBANY.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been playing here. She takes her benefit to-night.

BOSTON.—The Company of the New-York Academy of Music under the direction of Mr. PAYNE, commences a season of three weeks at the Boston Theatre on Monday week next. Nine operas will be played. Prices of admission $2, $1 50, $1 and 50 cents.....The "Tempest" is still the attraction at the National Theatre....Mr. DAVENPORT took his benefit last evening....Mr. J. W. WALLACK is playing at the Museum....At the Howard Athenæum Mrs. FALKEN and Miss LOUISA HOWARD.

Miscellaneous.

Encouraged by the flattering success of his two previous *soirées*, Mr. GOTTSCHALK has, we are happy to hear, concluded to give a series of performances in New-York prior to his return to Europe. We are sure he will be warmly supported and keenly appreciated. The place has not yet, we think, been definitively arranged, but as far as we can learn, it will be of a highly satisfactory character. Mr. GOTTSCHALK intends that these performances shall not only be of musical interest but of instructive tendency—an exemplification, in fact, of the different styles of piano-forte playing. The programmes will consist of selections from the works of the most renowned masters, as well as the usual compositions of Mr. GOTTSCHALK himself. The series of concerts will be completed in one month—two or three coming off each week. Some will be *matinées* others *soirées*—so that all tastes and convenience will be met. We look forward to this series of entertainments with unmingled satisfaction.

GRISI AND JENNY LIND.—The two greatest lyrical artistes in the world are at this moment residing within three doors of each other—JENNY LIND at the Bedford Hotel, and GRISI in a mansion close to her, where the latter will remain till after her confinement, the accouchement of "La Diva" being daily expected. MARIO returned from Paris on Saturday last, and is still here.—*Brighton Gazette.*

That little theatrical treasure, the *Entr'acte*, contains the following playful allusion to what it conceives to be an unfounded rumor in the London musical world:

"It is reported that MR. STERNDALE BENNET has been appointed director of the Philharmonic. We do not believe a word of it, and simply for this reason—because MR. BENNET, clever as he is, unfortunately is an Englishman. If he were an Italian, like SIGNOR COSTA, or a German, like WAGNER and ANSCHUTZ, or even a third-rate Frenchman, with no higher recommendation than Monsieur ADOLPHE ADAM, there might be some chance for him; but, as MR. BENNET happens to be only a plain English "MR.," it is simply an insult to our knowledge of the world to ask us to swallow such a highly ridiculous report!"

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* publishes a "private" letter from Mlle. RACHEL, from which the following is an extract:

"I remained some time at Charleston, in order that I might not be to much affected by the change of temperature. I have reposed quietly, and have been carefully nursed in this city for nineteen days; but my health has not yet been entirely reestablished, for I cough constantly.

I desired to try my strength by giving a representation two evenings before my departure, at the request of a good number of charming ladies. This 'Soirée d'Adrienne' (they asked me to play *Adrienne*) did not increase my sickness, but proved to me that I need a longer period of repose before I can safely and regularly resume my courageous tour across America.

For the present, I remain at Havana—well attended for in all that regards my health. My house is good, the climate is excellent, and the heat is unceasingly tempered by a fresh and mellow breeze, which appears to dispose me to rest, and to nourish me at the same time. This is what I think the climate will do for me. Nevertheless, the day of my *début* is far from being fixed. How can I tell that *several months'* repose will not be necessary for me! Be that as it may, I resign myself—for I desire yet to live, even though, for lack of strength, I must no longer play tragedy."

THE SLOSHY TERM.

A January Thaw—Snow and Rain and Standing Water—The Sleighing all Gone—The Cellars Submerged—Several Streets yet Fordable.

Early Saturday evening it began to snow, and by midnight the City was enjoying one of the finest of old-fashioned snow storms. Before morning, however, the snow storm had melted into a rain storm, and everybody's sidewalk was covered thick with "slosh." We owe thanks to Mr. WEBSTER for admitting that word into his Dictionary. Without it we should have been in a terrible predicament when at our Sunday morning breakfast tables we attempted to talk the weather over.

After 10 o'clock, though the clouds were very heavy, it scarcely rained until late in the afternoon, when there was falling a cross between a rain and a mist. In the evening it became snow again, but did not amount to much in that line.

The fine sand-like snow of the main streets was changed into a semi-fluid mixture which presented no sort of obstacle to the foot of the pedestrian. The snow banks were marvelously softened. None but tall, athletic men were safe in attempting to cross them. The sleighing had vanished in a night. The runners of the few that were out sank through to the pavement, or where that was too deeply buried, the sleighs were dragged like ploughs, parting the slosh before them. If they are to run to-day, those will fare best that most nearly resemble GEORGE STEERS' ship in model.

Our reporters looked through several of the narrow streets and dirtier Wards, but found that the flooding of cellars had hardly commenced yet. Still there was a good deal of trouble in "the dirty Sixth." Of course the gutters had not been cleared out,—so when the snow began to melt, it ran into the cellars about as naturally as water always runs down hill. Many a poor family on the Five Points slept last night on a ricketty bedstead, whose posts stood in water several inches deep; and, in the list of deaths of infants, the City Inspector's returns will soon tell the conclusion of the stormy night's story. In Cherry-street, Roosevelt-street, and other adjoining neighborhoods, a good many little rivulets were emptying into the cellars. It was plain to see, however, that the suffering from this cause will be an hundred fold increased to-day. The Police can do some good work of prevention, however, by insisting in every locality that the gutters be cut and cleared. In quarters that are deemed aristocratic, if this were done, people might go about nearly dry-shod, who now go over ankle at every crossing.

The Churches were very thinly attended; where, on a pleasant day, there are thousands present, we could not count over a hundred. So long a succession of stormy Sabbaths makes bad work with the Sabbath Schools and boys' meetings.

The best of rubbers were worth just nothing yesterday; the only decent foot-gear was stout, heavy, well-made boots, well tallowed, especially at the seams. We hope to be forgiven for going to meeting with such on, and the trowsers' legs tucked in their tops. It was the only decent way to get about.

Wrecks and Marine Disasters—Four Pilots Frozen to Death on Board the E. K. Collins.

By an interview held yesterday with Mr. JAMES MURPHY, one of the Sandy Hook Pilots, belonging to the *E. K. Collins*, ashore at Fire Island Bar, who had just arrived at this City from the scene of the disaster, we have been able to glean the following authentic and reliable particulars in connection with the melancholy event. On the morning of the 10th inst., at the hour of 5, while running N. N. W., with the wind W. N. W., and blowing fresh, and with so much mirage and mist that objects could not be discerned at the distance of a ship's length, made a light on the ice bow, which was supposed to be a vessel. The watch on deck then called Mr. MURPHY, and the boat was kept off a few points toward the light.

When thus running before the wind, she struck on the outer bar off Fire Ireland. Knowing their position, and the boat not varying from her course, they beat her over four or five bars, with the hope of getting nearer to the beach. She then struck the inner bar, at the mouth of Fire Island Inlet, and instantly bilged, taking in water so fast that all hands were compelled to resort to the deck. Supposing they might be discovered from the beach, the colors were immediately set, Union down. The ice yawl was cut adrift to help ease the boat, and the port, or weather yawl, was launched for the purpose of conveying them ashore, into which four men, JAMES E. MURPHY, WILLIAM ROACH, MORRIS ELLWOOD, and JAMES SULLIVAN entered and made for the shore. The pilot boat was one mile from the shore, and the shore was one mile from the light-house. While going ashore, the yawl filled twice, and upon landing in the surf she was capsized, when ELLWOOD got entangled in her spun and was drowned. They then proceeded to the light-house, where but for the kindness and unremitting attentions of Mr. SMITH, the keeper, and his family, all would inevitably have perished.

When entering the yawl, to go ashore, Mr. MURPHY earnestly entreated Mr. MITCHELL, his associate, to accompany him; but he replied that he had previously been too severely frost-bitten to endure it, and as they would, probably, have a better chance for their own lives without him, he might as well die in one place as in another. He accordingly remained, and perished, in company with the following persons: JOSEPH RUSH, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JOHN LOGAN, and the cook and a boy—names not known. For two days, up to the time of Mr. MURPHY'S departure from Fire Island, (Saturday last, at 3 o'clock P. M.) the Coroner had not been there to dispose of the bodies; consequently, Mr. M. was not able to bring them with him on board the steam-tug *Titan*.

After an inquest is held over the remains, all, except those of Mr. MITCHELL will be brought to the residence of Mr. MURPHY, in Brooklyn. The body of Mr. MITCHELL will be brought to the residence of his brother. JOSEPH RUSH being very severely frozen, was taken to the Hospital in this City. WILLIAM ROACH, the Pilot, remained at Fire Island. The last seen of the *E. K. C.* was on Saturday, at 5 P. M., when she was laying in a bad situation, with head to northwest.

Mr. MURPHY strongly deprecates the manner in which the Government arrangements for relieving vessels in distress are carried out at that place, and declares the whole thing is a mere mockery and delusion. It is said that six men and a Captain, each with a salary of $600, per annum, are appointed at every station on the coast; but from the accommodations which they received at Fire Island, from such sources, (for they had none at all,) he is fully confirmed in the opinion that such appropriations are absorbed by a few "political suckers," who will not or do not perform the duties for which they are appointed. These fellows, he adds, instead of living on the beach, as they should do, reside quite in the interior, on the main land; and, therefore, instead of being always in their proper position for extending relief to distressed voyagers, may at any time be engaged in sleigh riding, dancing, or such other convivialities as the season may afford. An ample supply of wood is also supposed to be kept constantly on hand for affording warmth and

The Schooner Pacific Ashore—Five Lives Lost.

The schooner *Pacific*, Capt. PHARROW, from Washington, N. C., bound for New-York, went ashore during the gale of the 6th, about 11 o'clock P. M., between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor. Every effort was made to get the vessel into Sandy Hook, but finding it was impossible, and having lost her foresail, she was hove to under a three-reefed mainsail. Find that she was going ashore, her deck-load was thrown overboard. After she struck, the crew, six in number, got into the rigging, where they remained upwards of an hour. Hoping better to survive the perils of the night, they descended and took refuge in the cabin, and while there a heavy sea struck the vessel, tearing open the cabin doors, and washing the Captain overboard. He, however, through the exertions of the mate—Mr. CHARLES PICKETT—regained the vessel. A little boy, brother-in-law of the Captain, was drowned in the cabin. The crew then took refuge upon the house on deck, where they held on by the rigging until one by one three of the crew were swept overboard. The Captain and mate held on until daybreak, when they make every effort to get on shore, but the mate only succeeded. The clothes of the Captain having become entangled about his legs and feet, and frozen so stiffly that it was impossible for him to extricate himself, he called to the mate for assistance, which was promptly rendered, and as he was dragging the almost senseless Captain on shore a sea caught them and carried Capt. PHARROW beyond reach. He was, however, again caught by the mate, and dragged on shore. Here a young man, named WILLIAM WEBB and Mr. JENNINGS, wreck-master, came to the assistance of the sufferers, but the Captain expired shortly after, while being conveyed to the Government House. The mate suffered dreadfully from the intense cold, but hopefully, through the efforts of Mr. JENNINGS, he recovered, and arrived in this City last night, bringing with him the body of Capt. PHARROW, which was taken to the residence of Mr. BATEMAN, Cosgroves of the vessel. The following are the names of the persons who perished by this calamity: Captain TILMAN PHARROW, of Washington, N. C.; WARREN STRINGER, of Ocracoke, N. C.; BRYAN CAREY, of Newbern, N. C., (colored;) a man called JIM, believed to belong on Long Island; a boy, brother-in-law of Captain PHARROW.

A Brig and a Bark Ashore Near Barnegat—All Hands Perished.

During the gale on the night of the 5th inst., a brig and a bark went ashore near Barnegat, and were entirely broken up. Not a vestige has been regained to tell what they were, whence they were from, or whither they were bound. There vessels would have required at least thirty men to man them. The crews have undoubtedly perished by the cold on that fearful night. The bark is supposed to have been a Spanish vessel.

The Canton Ship Stingray Ashore near Fire Island Light.

The clipper-ship *Stingray*, Capt. KERBY, from Canton Sept. 30, with a valuable cargo, consisting of teas, silks, &c., is ashore five miles east of Fire Island Light, and on the 11th inst. she had about thirty inches of water in her hold. The *Stingray* took a pilot, on the 8th inst., off Little Egg Harbor, and on the night of the 9th, while under his charge, she went ashore. Capt KERBY has been very unwell, with dysentery, for the last forty days, and was confined to his stateroom at the time the disaster occurred. The ship was built at Greenpoint, eighteen months since, by Mr. ECKFORD WEBB, was 500 tons burden, and owned by Messrs. WAKEMAN, DIXEY & Co., of this City, ranked A 1, and was insured for about $60,000, freight $30,000, and the cargo was probably worth $300,000, which is supposed to be insured mostly in Wall-street.

Personal.

Prof. ALEXANDER S. STEVENS, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, met with a bad accident on Saturday afternoon. While proceeding through Broadway, and when opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, he slipped on the ice and fell heavily on the sidewalk, striking on his fall. He received a severe cut over the eye, and was otherwise much cut and bruised.

Irving Literary Union.

At the regular election for officers of this well-known Literary Club, held at the rooms corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on Thursday evening, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing term, viz:

President—J. PENFIELD DONALDSON.
Vice-President—George W. Sturtevant.
Secretary—J. O. Gates.
Treasurer—Alexander H. Dudley.
Librarian—J. J. Jones.
Editor Irving Union Journal—J. W. Jones.
Register—W. Jerome Coombs.
Sergeants at Arms—Messrs. Rodgers and Coombs.

Mr. GATES has served as Secretary during three previous terms; the other offices are all filled by new hands, though generally old members of the Society. The election passed off with great unanimity, and at its close, a large number of the members adjourned to a neighboring hotel and spent the remainder of the evening in the discussion of an excellent supper. Timely remarks were made by Messrs. RODGERS, MOONEY, STURTEVANT, DONALDSON, GATES, and others. The Irving is in the enjoyment of its wonted prosperity. Long may it wave.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 9, 1856.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: We had a large fire in this city on the the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Weiting block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your safes, sold Professor Weiting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, there having some $3,000 in notes and cash in it. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,

NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S Powder and Burglar-Proof La Pelle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot: No. 146 Water-st., New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—CRUTT & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moidavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE LADIES ARE VERY MUCH ASTONISHED at the great bargains in Silk Dress Robes, Velvets, Mantillas, Linens, &c., which there is at present such a great rush to obtain at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 63 Canal-st., on the first corner from Broadway. As this firm is about removing, they are selling off their very large stock at mere nominal prices.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBBING night and morning, with DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the ill effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, exclusively, on private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRESTED—ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Some weeks ago, a gang of well-known rowdies, amused themselves in kicking up a row at the City Hotel, breaking in the doors, and the heads of the waiters. They have since been at large, notwithstanding warrants for their arrest were issued. About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, some of them were seen by Officer Andre, of the Eighth Ward, to leave the drinking-saloon at the corner of Varick and King-streets, and behave in a very disorderly manner. When the Officer approached, one of the gang, known as "Billy Nelson," drew a knife, and threatened to use it on any one of the Police, who would attempt to meddle. Nothing daunted, Officer Andre seized the fellow, when he was immediately knocked down and beaten with his own club. Assistance soon arrived, the Officer was rescued from his assailants, and Nelson and one of his companions, named Martin Michaels, were arrested and locked up to await an examination.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

At an early hour on Saturday evening, some desperate scoundrel burglariously entered the premises No. 19 North William-street, occupied by Mr. Vincent, and after stealing some ointnes and other articles, piled a quantity of clothing on a bed on the second story and set fire to it, after which he fled. The inmates of the house were not aware of the transaction until they discovered the smoke. An alarm was given, and the Fourth Ward Police proceeded to the house and soon extinguished the flames. The Police made diligent search for the burglar and incendiary, but could not find him. Suspicion rests on a man who, on Friday, called at the house under pretence of purchasing a bureau, which Mr. Vincent had for sale. It is thought that he then reconnoitred the premises, and laid his plans, which were fortunately only partially successful.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Householders, be cautious! A gang of "sneak thieves" are now, and have been for some time, prowling about and gaining admittance to up-room dwellings under the pretence of having been sent to examine the cistern or gas pipes, when, in fact, their only object is to steal whatever they can lay their hands on. A gold watch and chain was stolen from the house of Mr. EDWARD STONE, in Fifth-street, by one of these thieves, on Saturday last, who has not been arrested yet.

STABBED BY A FEMALE.

A man named Alfred Smith was stabbed in the groin, on Saturday night, at No. 55 Wooster-street, by a knife, in the hands of a girl of the town, named Susan Clark. Jealousy, it appears, was the cause. The woman was locked up for trial by Justice Woon.

SCORING A WOMAN.

Mrs. F. Leo, residing at No. 48 Allen-street, while passing through Grand-street at an early hour on Saturday evening, was surrounded by three men, one of whom put his hand in her pocket and robbed her of $150 in gold and bank bills, and then passed it over to one of his accomplices. Two of them then escaped, but Mrs. Leo seized one of them and held him fast till a Fourteenth Ward Policeman came up and took him in custody. The prisoner gave his name as William Johnson. The stolen money was not found on him. He was yesterday committed for trial.

Presentation.

A few of the patrons of Dr. C. S. PUTNAM, dentist, of this city, met at the Metropolitan Hotel on Friday evening last, and presented to him an elegant silver pitcher and two silver goblets, valued at $150. All who subscribed for the present had had experiance in the Doctor's skill, which led them to consider a token necessary to a fair evidence of their appreciation of his skill in dentistry. The Doctor had previously received material approbation from his patrons; from State fairs and institutes, and from members of his profession. The inscription on the pitcher is as follows:

Presented to Dr. C. S. PUTNAM, by his patrons, at Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Jan. 11, 1856, as a testimonial of regard for his attainments in the art of dentistry.

Frauds on the Fourth-avenue Cars.

Passengers who imagine that, on entering the Fourth-avenue cars, they will be carried to the point which the Company undertake to carry them to, by the notice on the front of their vehicles, would better be on their guard. The conductors on this line have absolutely, knowingly, without informing them that the cars stop at Broome-street, taken up passengers within *a few yards* of that point, and then disappeared,—leaving them to get back the fare of which they have been defrauded as best they may. On Saturday morning, a respectable gentleman—Mr. MULLIGAN, of No. 49 Second-street,—was so treated; and, after following and overtaking in a house the conductor of car No. 22, of that line, was refused all redress. We trust Mayor Wood will see these parties punished.

A Child Burned to Death.

A child four years of age, daughter of Mr. JAS. HOPE, residing at No. 93 Ninth-avenue, was fatally burned on Thursday evening, and died the same night. It appears that she was playing with a piece of lighted paper at the time of the accident, and her clothing took fire from it.

News from Tampico.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on Dec. 18, gives the following items of news from Tampico:

By the *Harriet Lewis*, which left this place a few days ago, for your city, I advised you of the retirement of TRACONIS, and the entry of GAZZA into Tampico.

All the troops which belonged to this garrison are now completely disparaged, and the officers who commanded them have ended their dazzling uniforms, and put on the plain coat. They have all been ordered to leave, and are preparing to "vamos the rancho."

Mexican Democracy is now up, in these parts, and the power of the retired Serene Highness put down forever; i. e., if we believe one-half we are promised.

Our news from the city of Mexico informs us that another President has been put aside, to make room for one of higher complexion.

ALVAREZ has been elbowed out of the Palace, COMONFORT ushered in, and a new Ministry organized.

This is truly a great country, for we can manufacture Presidents, Generals, Governors and Cabinet Ministers at a moment's call. If you are in want of any of these commodities you have only to send on your orders, without limits, and any quantity may be had, always warranted pure Mexican.

As regards our future state here, we must look to the helping hand of a kind Providence, for really we cannot count on the stability of any one form of Government over twenty-four hours.

Business looks a little more cheering since the intercourse to the interior cities has been opened and there is some demand for goods.

The tariff continues without change since I last wrote you.

A letter from Tampico, dated Dec. 17, says:

Since I last addressed you a visible change for the better has taken place, both in the political and commercial aspect of this, in general, ill-fated little town of ours. After the stagnation in all kinds of business for the past six months, it is really quite cheering to look forth once more upon the busy streets. Everything seems reanimated; still, no permanent change can be relied upon as effected yet. Some few sales only of the new importations here been made, and at very low prices, but large quantities of goods are being sent into the interior markets, some of which have been packed and ready for transport thither several months past; but the roads being either impassable or unsafe, owing to the late heavy rains and revolutions, they have not been sent until now.

GAZZA is fully installed as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and Commandant-General of Tamnico. So far, this, when was the bone of contention between him and TRACONIS, is settled, and peace and order for the present reign supreme, but how long will be its duration none can say. GAZZA's *entrée* has been a death-blow to the military, or at least to the old SANTA ANA party, and who may be looked upon (like WILKINS MICAWBER) "as what remains of the last vestiges of that great" fallen tower, who are only waiting for "something to turn up" to show that they are only overthrown, but not conquered.

Rage and smothered hate are now smouldering in their breasts, to burst forth at no very distant day in open revolt against those who style themselves *Restauradors de la Libertad*. Many of them, I feel assured, have, in the bitterness of spirit, exclaimed, "How have the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!" And some of these same mighty chiefs (that were) are about turning their "swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks," and become (the last resource left to them) ranchéros.

News from Brazil.

By way of England, we have dates from Rio to Nov. 20.

We learn from Rio that the transection since the *Tamar's* departure were small. The operations in coffee, however, had recommenced, and the sales had amounted to 70,300 bags, the greater part being for exportation to the United States. In consequence of which freights had risen, and there was a want of shipping. The imports of sugar had been small, and the sales merely for consumption.

The cholera was considerably declining at Rio, and the mortality was almost reduced to the usual figure. At Campos it was also better, but its effects had been fearful; the deaths had some days reached 90, and one day they numbered 107, out of a small population. Many acts of praiseworthy benevolence were recorded in the Rio journals.

At the instance of the Imperial Government, LOPEZ, the President of Paraguay, was about to dispatch a plenipotentiary to Rio.

It seems that the arrivals and departures of the Portuguese steamers have little influence on commercial transactions, since, by a short-sighted policy, they are regulated so as to obtain cargo and passengers, and not to favor the interests of the mercantile community in general.

The imports of sugars were much larger than was expected, the cause being the high prices obtainable; still prices of Browns kept up, and 2 dols. 250 to 2 dols. 460 were being paid for low to good quality. Whites had declined. The exports from 19th November to 26th inclusive, were 1,492 tons, making from 1st to 26th November, 3,545 tons.

At Bahia a solemn, *Te Deum* had been celebrated, followed by a procession, joined by all the civil and military authorities, in thanksgiving for the extinction of cholera.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To all who Suffer from Weakness and Debility,** we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS—a medicine which contains no alcohol, and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia Asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will deliver his first Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in PLYMOUTH CHURCH on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15: Subject—*Historic Survey of the Mississippi Valley*. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman to the four lectures $2. Single admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8.

J. T. CONKLING, Chr. Lec. Com.

☞ **Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce**—Landing ex *New World*. This Sauce stands unequaled as the most exquisite relish and zest with soup, fish, hot and cold meats, fowl, game, &c. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 45 Broadway, sole agents in the United States for the proprietors.

☞ **Free-Love Lectures.**—Mr. TIFFANY will deliver two lectures, at the Stuyvesant Institute, on the subject of *Free Love*. One on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; the other on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ P. M. Admission 10 cents.

☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—The Sixth Lecture of this Course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Subject—*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths**—Manufactured by Dr. S. H. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st. Battery and Foot-bath, with full instructions, $55. This Battery can be used for body bath or foot-bath. A female in attendance for ladies. For several diseases a cure is warranted.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy girls, who have two years' City and country reference. One can cook wash and iron in the neatest style; is a most excellent baker. The other can do chamberwork and waiting; takes care of the silver and parlors. The cook will take $7 a month; the other $6, if in one family. The country preferred. Call at 239 2d-av., or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help; cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, &c. References procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 15 Tillery-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; also the same by three English young women; also two colored young women would take any situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged widowed American, to take the charge of an infant from its birth. For character and ability, call at No. 256 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $3,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 346, New-York Post-office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

GOVERNESS.—A lady is desirous of obtaining a situation, as resident governess, in a family where there are children under twelve; or as resident teacher in a school. Address M. S., Box No. 324 Lower Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED—A lady well qualified to take charge of the drawing department in a large and well established young ladies' school at the South. Apply to-day and Monday, from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock, at LEAVITT & ALLEN'S, booksellers, Dey-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. D., Post-Office, Chetham-square.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

A LADY—Ex-Superintendent of a College in Europe, is desirous to give lessons in the Italian language, or hold conversations with those ladies who already are acquainted with the language, but who wish to exercise themselves in it. Address C. R. M., Broadway Post-Office.

BABY WANTED—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 33d-st., 2d door from 9th-av.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, a colored porter or a hotel, and one waiter for a private family. Places obtained for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and firemen on railroads. Porters for stores, barkeepers, &c. E. GILLEN.

CARRIAGE-MAKER'S CLERK WANTED.—One who has experience in the business, and can keep accounts, and make purchases, and assist in taking charge, &c. To a competent person a liberal salary given. Address REPOSITORY, *Times* office.

ANY LADY—Having no children of her own, desiring to adopt one from its birth, may find a good opportunity towards the latter part of January, by addressing ANNA, care of M. M. Gray, Post-Office, New-York.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. Mr. F. was for the last three years clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—Immediately, in a gentleman's family—butler, footman, cook, nurse, laundress, parlor maid, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—To take care of an infant. The best references required. Apply at No. 110 5th-av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a furnished front sitting room and bedroom, with board. Breakfast, and tea and dinner on Sunday for gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near the 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

THE GLOBE HOTEL—Corner of Frankfort and William sts., having been completely renovated, is now prepared to furnish single rooms at 25 cents and 37½ cents each per day; also good rooms for families. Persons up during the night. Meals served at all hours.

BOARDING AND LODGINGS WANTED—Immediately for two retired gentlemen and families—in all seven persons. Two whole rooms would be required. Limits between 16th and 20th sts. and between 3d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 645 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—MRS. BARKER AT NO. 21 CLINTON PLACE, has a suite of very fine rooms unoccupied.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, all handsomely furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to let, with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Suitable for two gentlemen, without board; also a single room. Apply at No. 25 Murray-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES.....$25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..... 30
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers..... 50
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE MAYOR—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1842.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

SEC. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh title of the ordinances hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the payment, the offender shall be subject to the like punishment by imprisonment, as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 2, 1844.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any building in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

IMPORTANT FOR CONTRACTORS—The undersigned informs contractors that he always has ready all kinds and sizes of paving stones, adapted to the Belgian pavement, acknowledged as being the best now in use in several streets of New-York City. Any quantity of them is made at the shortest notice. Besides, he takes charge of paving courts, stables, sidewalks, gutters, &c., at the lowest prices. Apply at the office, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building, room No. 24.

ADOLPHE MECKERT,
Guttenberg Quarry, near Bull's Ferry, N. J.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.

DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
FOR 1855.

This delightful story is to DICKENS' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers. For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

BLANK BOOKS
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

STATIONERY

of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.

F. W. SONNEBORN, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 143 Nassau-st.

A FRESH EDITION READY.

FIVE HUNDRED MISTAKES,
OF DAILY OCCURRENCE
IN WRITING, SPEAKING, AND PRONOUNCING
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
CORRECTED.

The following are some of the notices which this instructive and amusing book has received from the press:

The *Ohio Farmer* says: "It is better than all the grammars that were ever written. It should be introduced in every family."

The New-York *Observer* says: "There are thousands of individuals and families in need of just such a book. Its perusal will be attended with great profit."

The *Express Messenger* remarks: "It must be productive of essential benefit to all into whose hands it falls."

The *Tribune* says: "It should be in the hands of every ordinary scholar."

Price 37½ cents; single copies sent by mail (postage paid) on receipt of price. Published by

DANIEL BURGESS & CO.,
No. 60 John-st., New-York.

From the Evening Mirror.
A MODEL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
We refer to
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

Which every week contains the very pick and cream of news, novelty, incident, romance and literature, boiled down, skimmed, strained, crystalized and served up in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Its columns literally sparkle with good things. Mrs. Sigourney perfumes it with the richest flowerings of her matured imagination; Fanny Fern—the piquent, humorous, witty, wise, dear, noble, eternal, married Fanny Fern—now makes it her sole organ of communicating with the public; and its handsome pages are adorned with illustrations of unusual attractiveness. How such an expensive paper can be offered "for four cents" a number is past our finding out; but we know that it is all it costs, for we buy a copy every week. And here we would remind the publisher, that we are entitled to an "exchange"—but never mind; this paragraph is written from a sense of duty, as we believe that no family can habitually read THE NEW-YORK LEDGER without being made merrier and wiser, better and happier.

LIVES OF ATROCIOUS JUDGES.

BY JOHN LORD CAMPBELL AND RICHARD HILDRETH,
420 pages, 12mo. Price, $1.

From the Boston Christian Freeman,

A most seasonable work, and one of great value. It is valuable as a book of reference, for its historical information, and as a mirror in which our people may see the strong similarity between the tendency of certain matters in our own country and some of the judicial atrocities which we find recorded in English history. Mr. Hildreth's notes are pertinent and suggestive. The appendix gives a full history of the late monstrous case in Pennsylvania. This work, "prepared as it is in the interest of justice and freedom, is designed to hold up a mirror to magistrates now sitting on the American bench, in which to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very life and body of the time his form and pressure." MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
or No. 107 Goussec-st., Auburn.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIST AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO.,
Boston, and No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR—By C. C. CONVERSE. Price $2. Published by WM. HALL & SON.

From the New-York Musical World.

This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

From the Musical Review and Gazette.

Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar Instructor with which we are acquainted; and the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

From the Elmira Republican.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work; the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand is even so. We recommend it to those young learners, or who intend to learn this grace ful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—FRANCIS & LOUDREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Merchants and others supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856, all styles. Orders receive prompt attention.

DIARIES FOR 1856.—30 VARIETIES OF SIZES AND STYLES—For the pocket, office and desk use. Also some very elegant diaries for ladies' reticules and bodice gifts, lawyers' diaries, &c., &c., at retail or by the dozen to dealers, at low prices, by the publishers.

RICH & LOUDREL, Stationers, No. 61 William-st.

BOOKSELLERS—Who desire to have catalogues for our Evening Sales of Books forwarded to them, will please send in their name and address to us.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c. For sale by

W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

NEW FIRMS.

NEW FIRMS.—ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.—All requiring account books, stationary, printing, &c., for the new year, are invited to examine our stock. Blank books made to order; also a large stock on hand. Stationery of every description. Printing and lithography in every variety, executed with dispatch at low prices, by

RICH & LOUDREL,
Printers, Stationers and account book factory,
No. 61 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 5 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 175 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 15th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $50 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $50 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 15th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway,

Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND WORKABLE READING PEDESTALS.

The above being manufactured on the premises, he can enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.

N. B.—CHANDELIERS, &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday dainties put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of

J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 289 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. 126 Bowery, New-York.

We have (as is our regular custom the first week of the new year,) made our great Winter reduction, marking down without reference to cost, but only in regard to saleableness.

We have 1,000 pair of blankets, at $3 50 to $5, former price $6 to $10.

5,000 wool shawls at $5, former price $8.

10,000 yards Paramattas at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 2s., former price 2s. to 50c.

5,000 yards cassimeres at 4s. to 8s., former price 8s. to 12s.

40,000 yards flannels, reduced 25 per cent.

French merinoes and casbmeres, reduced 25 per cent.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Received direct from the manufacturers, and sold at less price than at any other establishment in the United States.

All wool plaids at 4s. and 3s. 6d.

Prices marked in plain figures. The marked price not deviated from. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

10,000 yards black and colored silk, very cheap.
15,000 yards wet de laine, 1s. worth 2s.
100 pieces wet linen damask—a great bargain.
150 pieces wet shirting linen, 2s. up.
150 pieces wet linen sheeting.
200 dozen wet linen napkins.
150 dozen wet damask table cloths.
1,500 pieces wet blankets, very cheap.
2,500 shawls, but slightly wet.
500 pieces white flannels, 12½, cheap at 2s.
1,000 cloaks—from 3s. up—a great bargain.
1,500 dozen colored hose, at 1s. worth 2s.
250 dozen wet linen handkerchiefs, at 6d.
275 dozen wet linen handkerchiefs, at 10d.
300 dozen wet linen handkerchiefs, at 1s., cheap at 2s.
1,000 gloves, kid, from 1s. 6d. pair, up.

Also an immense lot of needlework, at great bargains.

All of the above goods will be sold at prices that will astonish the community, and the subscriber would most respectfully suggest the great advantage of calling early, before the store becomes too crowded. By doing so you will secure prompt attention and the first choice. Goods sent to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

ANDREW G. CURTIS,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
is called to the
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
HUCKABACK TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS, FLANNELS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
INDIA DIMITY, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
INCLUDING A LARGE INVOICE OF
SHIRTING LINENS,
of a very superior make—prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

WILL BE OPENED THIS MONDAY, JAN. 14.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—BENJAMIN ELLIS (late Ellis & Amidon) will continue to manufacture umbrellas and parasols of all descriptions, for the wholesale trade, at the old establishment, No. 58 Cedar-st., up stairs. He would also invite the attention of jobbers and others to his facilities for making up their goods.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table Cloths, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towles, Black and colored Broadcloths, French Cassimeres, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—A Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S Fourth Lecture, on *Saul of Tarsus, the Preacher*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Single tickets to *whole* course, $5 50; gentleman and one lady, $4; gentleman and two ladies, $5; single lecture, 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED LECTURE—At the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., by Professor GRANT. Subject—*Artificial Light*, introducing the oxy-hydrogen light, as adapted by him to purposes of light-house illumination beautifully lighting the Tabernacle with his model Calcium light-house. Farne Lears in future advertisements.

LECTURES—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., of New-York, author of "The Lives of the British Historians." Subject—*The Augustan Age of Rome*. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—JOHN MITCHEL will deliver a Lecture in the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Subject—*Ripening of the Irish Revolution*. Tickets 25 cents, (gallery.) Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at HALL'S Music Store, Broadway; DUNIGAN'S Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st., and the *Irish American* Office. Doors open at 7; Lecture commences at 8.

IRISH AID SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the members of the above Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at No. 125 Grand-st., for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1856, when every member is respectfully requested to be in attendance. By order of the Secretary,

WM. T. WORRALL, Rec'g Sec'y.
JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE SUMNER will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America*. Tickets can be had at the Library Desk, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—Harper Union No. 11 D. of T., will hold their tenth anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at the Broadway Tabernacle. Address by JOHN B. GOUGH. Appropriate music and other interesting exercises. Hon. JAS. HARPER will preside. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

MARY E. V. FORBES, Secretary of Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Annual Meeting will be held at the Rooms of Engine Company, No. 4, in Mercer-st., near 4th, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada*, by JAMES C. LANE, Esq. C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1853-4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, one of the oldest and best established galleries in Charleston, S. C. Said gallery has the largest and best lights in the city, and is doing a good business. For a good and responsible man, this presents an excellent opportunity. Address T. A. J., Charleston, S. C., and full particulars will be given.

PARTNER WANTED.—An energetic partner is wanted, with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, in an established business which can be indefinitely extended, insuring large returns on the amount invested. Address A. G., Box No. 4,613 Post-Office, with real name, to none other will receive attention.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 14th-st., New-York City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $195

FROM ALBANY.

Divorce—The Code Again—Another Lunatic Asylum—Still no Speaker—A Young Coon—How to Get Office, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The Senate had quite a working session. Note what was offered, and what was noticed as forthcoming.

MARY R. PELL WANTS A DIVORCE.

Senator SPENCER presented the petition of MARY R. PELL, whose husband is insane and has been for 23 years, and whose case is considered hopeless. She wants to dispose of some of her property, and to purchase a house, and as she cannot do it as a married woman without consent of her husband, she asks a divorce.

PETTY PROPOSES TO RESTRICT THE COURTS.

Senator PETTY has brought in his bill noticed a day or two since. It provides that no Judge or Justice of any Court in this State shall receive or entertain any declaration or application made by or on behalf of any alien to become naturalized. No Clerk of any Court, except Clerk of the Supreme Court, shall record or place on file the declaration or application of any alien of his intention to become a citizen, nor shall any such Clerk administer the oath required to be made by such alien at the time of making declaration as aforesaid.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent any clerk from furnishing certified copies of any such declaration or application made and filed previous to the act taking effect.

It makes a violation of the act, on the part of any clerk or other person, a misdemeanor.

VISITATION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Bill noticed by Senator SPENCER a while since, and introduced to-day, providing for a Board of Visitors of Charitable Institutions aided by the State, is the same bill in all respects which was before the Senate last year, and was reported upon favorably, but never reached in its order. The Board of Visitors consists of two persons appointed by the Governor, to be associated with the Secretary of State. They are not to receive any compensation, but their actual expenses, verified under oath, are to be paid. One of the Commissioners holds his office for four years, and one of them for two years.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. BRADFORD is early in the field this time with his bill to appoint Commissioners to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum. It is the same one before the Senate last year, and which "almost" became a law. It names ABIJAH MOSS, of Niagara; DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of Broome, and D. S. BROWNE, of New-York, as the Commissioners.

THE CRIMINAL CODE AGAIN.

Mr. SICKLES is in for the code, and has introduced the printed book (called a "bill") which was before the Legislature of 1850, with amendments, and it has been read twice by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CENSUS REPORT.

The President appointed Senators UPHAM, KELLY and LEE, a Select Committee to take into consideration the Census Report transmitted a day or two since.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.

Mr. BROOKS announced that during the past Summer there had been found, at a farm-house in Kingston, a chest of valuable old State documents, comprising manuscript Senate Journals, one thousand original petitions, manuscript Messages of GOV. GEORGE CLINTON, and various other public documents of interest pertaining to our Revolutionary history, and that these papers were now in the possession of BENJ. J. LOSSING. Mr. B. offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Senate Library Committee to make inquiry concerning them, and report by bill or otherwise.

And then the Senate, the sensible Senate, took an adjournment to Monday evening.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Only two votes were taken for Speaker to-day, and these without material change. Most of the session was taken up in debate.

The stereotyped plurality proposition of the Know-Nothings was made by Mr. PRESCOTT, and after discussion *pro* and *con*, was tabled by a vote of 73 to 61.

THE LAST AND BEST JOKE.

Mr. COON brought forward a proposition that made Reporters tremble in their seats, and wise Know-Nothings look still more wise. It seems that the Know-Nothings are troubled in spirit because it has not in all cases been made to appear what members invariably vote for the plurality rule, which would secure the Speakership to Mr. ODELL.

Mr. COON was therefore commissioned to offer a resolution that any reporter not giving the ayes and nays upon all questions when they were taken should not be entitled to a seat on the floor.

Members, not having made up their minds to vote an appropriation to provide for the printing of all the division lists on each motion, concluded to postpone indefinitely the novel proposition, by a vote of 83 to 38. Evidently Mr. COON is not an "old coon," or he never would have treed himself by such a proposition.

MR. NAPEW VINDICATED.

Mr. MARSH, while on the floor on the plurality proposition, alluded to the motion of Mr. JENKINS on Thursday, to declare Mr. ODELL Speaker, and Mr. NAPEW Clerk, whereupon Mr. HAYES, in justice to Mr. NAPEW, stated that that gentleman was entirely ignorant of the proposition which was made and calculated to injure him, and that he was not a member of the American Party.

Mr. JENKINS acknowledged Mr. NAPEW's ignorance of the proposition, and took upon his own shoulders the responsibility.

CAN'T WORK WITHOUT PAY.

Mr. G. A. DUNLEY proposed that members forfeit their per diem after to-day, until a Speaker is elected. Members could not think of the thing, and tabled the proposition by a vote of 64 to 58.

Several propositions concerning a Speaker were successively tabled, and the Assembly took a recess to 8½ o'clock.

HOW TO GET OFFICES.

I believe I have before noticed the fact that the Canal Board would proceed to the selection of Canal Superintendents, Collector, Inspectors, Lock Tenders, on the 22d inst. But I shall have to acknowledge my failure to perform one of the duties with which I have charged myself during the present Administration. I find that I am expected to tell the "ons" how to get snug places all along shore. In fact, I learn it is anticipated I am to be the organ of the "outs,"—their representative at the capital. Is it not a rule that the more concise, and brief and precise you can make any rules, the more certain it is that they will be implicitly followed. So, acting on this principle, I confine my directions to these desiring to obtain office to two words, "pitch in!" This brief formula, borrowed from one of the sharpest and most successful of our railroad managers, if strictly adhered to, cannot fail to bring any applicant up to the desired tying post. The illustrious gentlemen, to whose paternity I trace it, has been "pitching in" all his lifetime, and that life has been one series of successful pitches. Wherefore, I advise all needy aspirants to "pitch in." LEO.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—JOHN HENDRICKSON, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Albany, died in that city Wednesday (the 9th) at the advanced age of 79 years. He was much respected, and leaves behind many friends, besides a large circle of acquaintances, who will regret his loss.

☞ A concert is to be held at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, given by the Ladies of the city for charitable purposes. Several of the most distinguished musical performers of this City have volunteered to take part in the exercises. The programme will be found in another column.

Railroad Accident.

A serious railroad accident occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. CHARLES G. ROGERS and MICHAEL MELLEN were coming down Broadstreet from the Stone Bridge in a sleigh, and where the Morris and Essex Railroad crosses the street, the switching engine was crossing, going up with some freight cars. MELLEN, on observing it, immediately threw himself from the sleigh, but Mr. ROGERS was carried immediately before the engine, which struck the sleigh, breaking it into pieces, and throwing him directly under the wheels. Both of his legs were injured, and he received a cut on one side of his head. It was found necessary to amputate the left foot. The other leg was laid open from the knee to the foot, exposing all the muscles and partially separating them. Strong hopes are expressed of his recovery, unless lockjaw ensues. ROGERS is a carman, residing at No. 96 Ninth-street, and was formerly a school-teacher. The Sentinel, we are informed, vainly endeavored to warn the unfortunate man by signal and shouts.—*Newark Advertiser*, 11th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Nativity of the Chief of Police.

The trial of the Chief of Police on a charge of alienage, before the Police Commissioners, was continued on Saturday. The parties appearing as before.

Letitia Milligan, residing in Geneva, was the first witness sworn—She was born in Brandon, Suffolk County, England, and came to America nine years ago. When living at Brandon she knew a family named Matsell. The christian name of the father of the family was George, and he was a tailor. She knew the family very well until they left for America, which was in or about 1817. Mrs. Matsell was then living; her name before marriage was Constable. She had no knowledge of their leaving Brandon other than from hearsay. She had heard Mr. Matsell say that he was married before he went to America the first time. She left Brandon about twenty-five years ago. Her knowledge of the Matsell family was, she believed, sent to Mr. Briggs, by a Mr. Mead of Geneva. The youngest three children of the family were named George, Augustus and Elizabeth.

Cross-questioned by Mr. Brady—She stated that she had made an affidavit of her knowledge in the matter; and that the affidavit was written by Mr. Branch; she was about twelve years of age when she first saw old Mr. Matsell; she had never heard of a family named Erben nor Pollock living in Brandon, and if there had been she thought she should have known it; she had heard old Mr. Matsell, while in Brandon, talk of having been in America; the last time she saw young George Matsell in Brandon, he was about six or seven years of age, and was a stout, chubby boy the Matsell family went away without telling anybody they were going; the Matsell family, like all others at that time, were well known; they left there in the latter part of Summer; Rev. William Parsons was the Rector of the Church in Brandon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kervin was the next witness called—She lived in Broadway, near Bloomingdale; her name before marriage was Sparshot; she was born in Portsmouth, England, and came to America in 1817. there was a family of Pragnalls, of Pollocks, of Matsells, of Whites, and many others; she never heard Mr. Matsell say that he had been in America before; she could not say where the Matsell family left the ship; she saw them again after she arrived in New-York, they were then living in Broadway, two years after she arrived in the country; she did not see George at that time; she saw the Chief of Police at his office about nine or ten years ago; she asked him whether he remembered coming over in the *Perseus*, and he said he did not, or that he was so young he did not recollect it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—She said she knew the given names of several other than the Matsell family on board the ship; she became acquainted with Susan Matsell on board ship; when she went to see the Chief it was about a difficulty between her daughter and her husband; he recommended her to go to John Graham; she did not recollect any conversation with the Chief, other than whether he remembered coming out in the *Perseus*, and he said he did not; or, that he was so young he could not recollect it.

Mrs. Louisa Baker, was the next witness—She resides in Clinton-street, and is married; her husband's name is John R. Baker, who is a sail-maker; she learned her trade with a family by the name of Matsell, in Broadway; she learned the tailoress' trade; she had often heard the old people say they had no children born here except Henry—the others were born in England; the Chief of Police had been pointed out to her, and she thought he looked something like his father.

On cross-examination, she said she would not have known him had she met him in the street.

Henry C. Atwood was next sworn—He had known the Chief ever since 1834; was intimately associated with him from 1838; he had always understood from the Chief that he was a British subject; he had been in service with him at the barge office, and, when English vessels were coming in, he had heard Mr. Matsell say, there comes a countryman of mine; he had known that Mr. Matsell was proposed as a member of an Association to which he belonged, and that when proposed, he was proposed as "George W. Matsell, born in England;" and when accepted, the record of his birth was read to him, and he made no objection to it.

Mr. Brady objected to a declaration of the record, while the record could be found.

The City Judge thought the declaration should be received.

The Recorder and Mayor sustained the objection.

The witness now stated that the proposition containing the statement of birth was simply placed on file; the register only stated the name.

Mr. Isaac Brush was next sworn—He is a cartman and has been one since 1815; he knew a family named Matsell, a tailor; he had moved luggage for him from Bunkers-street to Broadway; I knew William Matsell very well, and heard another called George, but I did not know George; I never heard them say where they came from, but I thought they were English from the appearance of the dry goods and the looks of the family.

The next witness to be called was Mr. Branch, but as he had not the Brandon Records with him, the case was adjourned to Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

Meeting of the Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, at the usual hour, President PINCKNEY in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the third reading of bills was in order, but as there were none to read, our old friend NICK STAGEIST presented a petition to be reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds. A host of other patriotic gentlemen, willing to take a shilling and swear their fellow citizens, followed his example, and were all referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A long and tedious petition was then received from JAMES BOOREMAN and others, desiring the Common Council to rescind the resolution passed by a former Board, staying the opening of Albany-street. After having been read, it was tabled on the motion of Councilman WALLACE. DEWITT C. CLARK and JAMES H. GILMORE petitioned for pay for their services while on the Police. A communication was sent in by the Receiver of Taxes, asking for an appropriation for additional clerk hire for six months, at the rate of three dollars per working day. It was stated that the appropriation had long ago been made by the Board of Aldermen, but the Comptroller, having recently discovered that it was not made by a concurrent vote, now refused to pay the bills. The accompanying resolution, being objected to, lies over under the rule.

A NEW CHARTER.

A resolution was adopted that a Committee of five be appointed to report a new amended Charter for this City, and that the Board of Aldermen be requested to appoint a similar Committee to cooperate with that of this Board. The Committee was, however, not yet appointed.

A resolution empowering the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps to employ men to remove the snow from the streets was referred to the appropriate Committee. A resolution requiring the Committee on Ordinances to report on the propriety of instituting a "Bureau of Inspection" in the Department of the Street Commissioner, to consist of ten Inspectors who were to have charge of the whole overseeing of the public works, was likewise referred.

A resolution to celebrate Washington's Birthday on the 22d of February next, in an appropriate manner, was almost unanimously adopted.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Chair thereupon announced the Finance Committee, as follows; Councilmen BARNET, Ninth District; VAN RIPER, Forty-sixth; WHITLOCK, Twenty-seventh; SWAN, Fortieth; and GRAY, Sixteenth. The Chair also stated that the remaining Committees would be announced as soon as possible. Hereupon, by a vote of 28 against 18, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

An Ex-Councilman Charged with Breach of Trust.

THOMAS COOPER, late a Councilman from the Thirteenth Ward, stands charged with a gross breach of trust. The complaint against him was made as long ago as last October, and has since, for some reason or other, been in abeyance. One of the reasons why the matter was never brought to an issue was that the Councilman could not for a long time be found, that a warrant might be served on him, notwithstanding three or four officers were engaged in the pursuit. His arrest, however, was effected the other day, based on the following affidavit, (made on the 16th of October,) which will fully explain the charge:

JOSHUA PERKINS, of No. 44 Horatio-street, being duly sworn, says, that in April last past a subscription list was got up by his friends for his benefit, deponent being blind and unable to work, said list containing a general description of the objects contemplated by those who became subscribers, and also an appeal to those who were charitably disposed, and who knew deponent's situation. And deponent further says that one THOMAS COOPER received said list, with the understanding that he would present the same to members of the Board of Councilmen, and other gentlemen, and collect for deponent's use and business whatever might be subscribed. Deponent is informed that said COOPER has collected from several persons a considerable amount of money, and has neglected or refused to pay the same over to deponent, and therefore prays that justice may be done.

This affidavit is supported by others made by Mr. SAMUEL RATCLIFFE, residing at No. 262 West Eighteenth-street, and by JAMES L. MILLER, of No. 363 Broome-street, both of whom aver that they were called upon by, and gave to, COOPER subscriptions in behalf of PERKINS. Statements have also been made by ELIJAH F. PURDY and JOHN S. GILES, Esqs., that they, too, contributed to the relief of PERKINS at COOPER's solicitation.

When Mr. COOPER was arrested he was brought before the Justice at the Jefferson Police Court, to whom he stated that the entire matter was a misunderstanding, and that he could easily prove his innocence of the charge. To do this he begged a postponement of the case until Tuesday last when he would appear. This request for postponement was granted, but Mr. COOPER did not make his appearance on the day appointed—nor has he since—and so the matter now stands; but the magistrate has determined to send the papers to the Grand Jury for its action.

Mr. COOPER has given bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer. AARON ADAMS, Esq., of No. 61 First-street, becomes his bondsman. The bond was taken by Justice FLANDREAU.

Court-Martial on Lieut. Haldeman.

The Court-Martial convened some two months since to examine charges of peculating Government funds against Lieut. HALDEMAN, Eighth Infantry United States Army, met on Friday at noon, at the Quartermaster's Office, pursuant to an order of Gen. SCOTT, bearing date Nov. 2, 1855. The order called for a reconvening of the officers constituting the Court-Martial on the 3d inst., or as soon thereafter as all the members of the Court who were present at the original trial could be assembled.

A meeting was held on the 3d, as also on the 5th and 10th inst., but owing to the non-arrival of Major MORRIS, 4th Artillery, no business was transacted. At the meeting on Friday there was a full attendance of officers, Brevet Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS presiding as it during the trial. The Court sat with closed doors. Our reporter, however, subsequently gathered what was done.

The Judge Advocate first opened the sealed order of Gen. SCOTT announcing the reason for his having called for their reassembling. Gen. SCOTT, in the communication thus presented, expressed his regret at the necessity of again calling the officers together, especially as many of them were absent on duty at stations remote from the City. The interests of a fellow officer he deemed, however, paramount to every other consideration. There were some matters connected with the conduct of the examination that, in his view, demanded a revisel, in order to see impartial justice in the case. He then directed a general search into the character of some of the evidence adduced on the trial.

Reading the entire evidence was then entered upon, and occupied the time till 3 P. M., when the Court adjourned till 12 o'clock Saturday. As the case stands, no new evidence having to be taken, a day or two, it is thought, will terminate all that remains to be done before bringing this prolonged examination to a final conclusion.

Anniversary of the Clionian Society, of the New-York Free Academy.

A large and respectable audience assembled on Thursday evening, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, to greet the young men who were to make their *début* as the representatives of this young Society. Its *Alma Mater* is but six years old, and the Society but four. It shows, however, a vigorous and creditable youth, promising well for the future.

The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. PARKER.

The following was the order of exercises,—music by Dodworth's interspersed:

1. Presidential Address, "Literary Societies"—RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr.
2. "Dreamland"—HENRY A. POST.
3. "An Earnest Life"—CHARLES H. PRATT.
4. "Foppery"—SAMUEL B. HOUSE.
5. "Value of True Sentiment"—J. LYMAN VAN BUREN.
6. "English Mariners of the Age of Elizabeth"—JAMES W. MASON.
7. "Dignity of Moral Enterprise"—CHARLES H. KITCHELL.

Though the weather was most unpropitious, the house was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. We congratulate the members of the Clionian upon the success of their first public anniversary. They proved themselves worthy representatives not only of their Society, but of the People's College.

The Married Catholic Priest Case.

On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, before J. P. VAN COTT, Referee, the examination in the case of JULIA ANN SMITH against JOHN LAUGHLIN, the Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, was resumed. Mrs. SMITH, the plaintiff in this action, brings a suit against the Brooklyn Bishop to recover the value of two houses and lots, valued at $10,000, situated in Jay-street, Brooklyn, the same as she alleges being left in trust to the Bishop in his fiduciary capacity, by CHARLES SMITH, deceased, who, previous to and at the time of his death, was a Catholic priest and her husband.

JAMES M. HULSE was the only witness called on Friday. He testified to having served, prior to the commencement of the present suit, upon Mr. LAUGHLIN, the Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, a notice of demand of dowry by Mrs. SMITH. Nothing further was elicited beyond a repetition of previous evidence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The slaver trial.

SUPREME COURT—*Oyer and Terminer*—The People vs. Lewis Baker.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 5, 17, 78, 319, 117 to 124, 126 to 139, 141 to 144, 149 to 175, 177 to 179.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 230, 85, 83, 112, 205, 206, 208, 209, 212, 217, 219, 221, 224, 231 to 236, 239, 240.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 7, 151, 183, 216, 217, 219, 220, 223, 224, 226 to 229, 232 to 234, 236, 238 to 270.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 155 to 170. *Part II.*—Nos. 88, 129, 133 to 154.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—On Friday last Mr. Van Buren continued his argument for the appellant. He contended:

Twelfth—That the Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to read in evidence the other immoral and indecent letters to the plaintiff, found by him with Consuelo's letter.

Thirteenth—The Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to prove material contradictions to the plaintiff's affidavit of Dec. 20, 1850. And also in excluding the testimony of Meighan as to the disorderly character of plaintiff's house.

Fourteenth—The Court erred in allowing the plaintiff to contradict Anna Flowers' statement as to her age when she was committed to the House of Refuge. Whether her age when she went there in 1848, was nine years, as she had stated, or fourteen years, was wholly immaterial to the issue, and the plaintiff should not have been allowed to bring proof to contradict her in this particular, being concluded by her answer.

Fifteenth—The Court ought not to have allowed Charles A. Lee to have testified to the character of the witness in 1853, fourteen years before the trial.

Sixteenth—The Court erred in allowing the question to the witness Lee, (who only knew her in 1853, for ten days, and had not seen her, or so far as appears, heard of her since,) whether, "from the degree and extent he had found her character had," he would believe her under oath.

Seventeenth—The Court erred in allowing Dr. Hawkes to testify as to his opinion of the cause of Miss Clifton's illness in the railroad cars.

Eighteenth—The Court erred in allowing Luther Horton to state his opinion as to the class or character of the house occupied by Caroline Ingersoll, after the house was proved to be a house of ill-fame, for there was nothing to authorize this testimony as that of an expert, and the Court had already refused to allow much more specific testimony as to the character of plaintiff's own house.

Nineteenth—The Court erred in allowing evidence severally, tending to show Anna Flowers' want of chastity, previous to the occurrence with Howard, as to which she had testified. The privilege of refusing to answer rested on the ability of the witness to swear that the answer would degrade him, and the Court should at most have instructed the witness as to his privilege, and sustained his objection if he availed himself of it. The Court entertained the opposite opinion on this subject, when a similar question was proposed to the witness Anna Flowers.

Twentieth—The Court erred in allowing the witness, Catherine Levine, to state what were the words she used to the plaintiff on telling her of the affair between Anna Dempsey and Barney McCabe. If it was intended to confirm her testimony by showing that she had previously made a similar statement, the proof was not admissible before any attempt was made to impeach her credit.

Twenty-first—The Court also erred in allowing the witness Catherine Levine to state what was the plaintiff's reply to her accusation against Anna Flowers.

Twenty-second—The Court erred in allowing the copy of the letter annexed to the deposition of John W. Forney to be read in evidence, as it did not appear that the original was lost, or in whose possession it was, or but that the plaintiff, with ordinary diligence, might obtain it.

Twenty-third—Also in refusing to allow the defendant to read in evidence the letter of W. C. Bryant, as it was sufficiently shown that Mr. Bryant was negotiating between the parties, with Mrs. Forrest's knowledge.

Twenty-fourth—The Court erred in allowing testimony to go to the Jury as to the amount of defendant's property, for the purpose of enabling the Jury to determine the amount of alimony to which the defendant would be entitled in the event of a verdict was found in her favor. This was not one of the issues of fact which the Court directed to be tried by a Jury by the special order under which the parties proceeded to trial. Such an issue could not be tried by a Jury either before or since the code. It was not among the issues which the Jury were summoned and sworn to try. It was sprung on the defendant at the termination of the trial, and after the plaintiff had twice rested. It not only prejudiced the defendant on the question of the amount of alimony, but was calculated and used to confirm the inferences sought to be drawn from the testimony of Forney, that defendant was corruptly using his abundant means in a conspiracy against his wife's peace and honor.

Twenty-fifth—The Court erred in awarding alimony at the rate of $3,000 a year from the commencement of the action, or at any rate whatever, until the defendant had had an opportunity of meeting and overcoming legal testimony upon the point. The issue was not properly submitted to the Jury. No legal testimony was given upon it, and the allowance granted was extravagant, for it was shown by the testimony that the sum of $1,500 a year had been paid to and received by the plaintiff, as her allowance, up to February, 1852.

Twenty-sixth—The Court erred in allowing the plaintiff's attorney and counsel extra costs, counsel fees, and expenses, under the pretence of alimony to the plaintiff. An examination of the item of $6,750, directed by the judgment to be paid to the plaintiff, or her attorney, on the 10th of February, 1852, will show, as the fact notoriously was, that the Court did make such an allowance. No credit was given for the $1,500 per annum paid quarterly in advance, up to and on Nov. 1 1851. The Court must therefore infer that plaintiff was entitled to $4,500 a year while this suit was pending, or see, as the fact was, that the Court below designedly made a decree presenting the plaintiff with $1,500 a year for two years. On these exceptions a new trial should be ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Mr. Van Buren, after thanking the Court for its patience, &c., resumed his seat, and Mr. Charles O'Conor, counsel for the plaintiff and respondent, arose. He stated that the Court would see, by the printed points, that the plaintiff took a single exception, which he would present before answering the objections just presented, in order that the Court might have all the exceptions before them at once.

[It is proper to state, in explanation, that a special verdict was rendered by the jury in this action, and that the Court, in rendering judgment on the verdict, provided that Mrs. Forrest, on receiving from Mr. Forrest security for the alimony decreed her, should give him a release of her right of dower in his estate. From this part of the judgment the plaintiff appealed.]

First Point—There is no warrant in law or reason for rewarding the defendant's criminality by an avoidance of his estate from a lien which has attached in favor of the plaintiff by virtue of her marriage.

1. If the plaintiff's inchoate right of dower should ever become perfect, and vest in possession, it may be of great value. It would be monstrous, if the defendant's heirs should be allowed, in such an event, to reap a profit from Mr. Forrest's criminality.

2. The statute forbidding the convicted adulterer to marry again during the life of the plaintiff, is diametrically opposed to the principle of the decision appealed from by the plaintiff.

His objection to the ruling of the Court was, that by the statute, and decisions of the Court of Appeals, it was provided that a wife's right of dower was not affected by a decree of divorce. The Court, he contended, seemed to think that a decree of divorce entirely separated all relations between man and wife, and thought that nothing of this sort should be allowed to hang as a millstone around the neck of the former husband, but that each party should have a new start, free from all bonds and connections, except the amount of alimony to be paid. The counsel, however, claimed that the Court had gone out of its way in deciding on this point as it did, though at first it might seem right and proper. Yet, circumstances might conspire to render it unjust. Should Mr. Forrest die, leaving great wealth, and the plaintiff survive him, it is manifestly unjust that she should have the same right of dower that she possessed when a wife. On this ground, he thought that the judgment on this question ought to be vacated.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to review and answer the points advanced by the appellant. He spoke at some length on the objection made by the defendant on the amount of alimony granted the plaintiff. Pending his argument, the Court adjourned the case until Monday.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Bosworth, Slosson and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Davis vs. *Duff*.—Order reversed.

Hunt vs. *Bloomer et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Herman vs. *Soiley*.—Demurrer allowed with costs.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Moore vs. *Brown*.—This is a suit for damages for malicious prosecution, illegal imprisonment, search, &c. The suit was originally brought by the late Hon. Robert H. Morris, but of course was transferred by him when he was elevated to the bench.

It appears that Mr. Moore was in partnership with a Mr. Levi, and unfortunately failed in business and assigned all his property to Mr. Edward J. Brown, this defendant. Some time after, it was ascertained, as the plaintiff alleges, that Mr. Levi had concealed a large part of his property. Mr. Brown, having information which led him to believe that Mr. Moore had also concealed some property, had him arrested, taken to a Station-house and searched, where his watch and some $41 in money were taken from him. On the trial, the charge proved to be unfounded, and Mr. Moore now brings this action to recover damages for his ill-treatment.

The defendant denies that there was any malicious intent, but claims he had sufficient information of fraud to warrant the course he pursued.

The case will probably occupy some days.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

There was not a single case either of petty larceny or assault brought before the presiding Judge this morning, that varied or broke the usual dull monotony of wounded scalps, dirty bandages, black eyes, bloody and swollen noses, filth, etench, broad, though muttered, Hibernian appeals to the "Holy Mother," and the still more horribly disgusting asseverations and expletives in which the name of Deity, and especially that of the Redeemer of the world, are glibly employed by the *habitués* of the Court with an unhallowed loquacity so characteristic of that tasteful locality. The genius of DICKENS that, like his own Ruth, "could raise beautiful pie-crust out of nothing," would find itself severely taxed to find, other than *occasionally*, in the rubbish and garbage of the TOMBS, materials for a sparkling article. One redeeming feature marked the day: there were only about five-and-twenty cases, the usual average being about twice that number. Drunken cases are dealt with by the sitting magistrate, and not by the Judge.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THE GOULD ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

In this case, which drew an immense crowd into Court, a long and tedious argument took place between counsel for the defendant, Messrs. Haskins and Tomlinson, and the learned Judge, as to the propriety of deferring the trial until the arrival of a commission from France. To this the District-Attorney objected, and offered to admit all that counsel expected to prove. The Court directed the cause to be tried with such admission, and thought delay unnecessary, ordering the case to be taken up the next morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 115 bbls. Pearls, and 583 bbls. Pots—together, 708 bbls.

COFFEE—Quiet at former rates.

COTTON—The demand is limited, and prices favor buyers, though no quotable change has, as yet, occurred therein.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, and have partially advanced 6¼c. @ 12½c. ₱ bbl., with sales, since our last, of about 11,800 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 93¾@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 06¼
Favorite and Extra State	8 06¼@ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 93¾@ 8 06¼
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 06¼@ 8 18¾
Fancy Michigan	8 18¾@ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 06¼@ 8 31¼
Fancy Ohio	8 31¼@ 8 43¾
Extra Ohio	8 37½@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 50

Canadian remains scarce and quiet, but firm, with an all sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 12½@ $8 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker, though not dearer; sales since our last having amounted to about 2,200 bbls., at $8 87½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling more freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, but is stiffly held. The sales since our last consist of about 5,000 bushels Red, mostly Southern, at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but quoted steady at $1 30@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Oats. Corn is arriving and selling slowly. prices, however, are well supported. The sales since our last comprise about 18,000 bushels at 92c.@93c. for old Western mixed; and 89c.@89c. for new Yellow and White ₱ bushel. Yesterday's sales included 10,000 bushels Jersey Yellow, deliverable between Feb. 15 and April 1, at 85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is up to $1 06¼@$1 12½ for shipment, and $1 25@$1 31¼ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs., but is still scarce and inactive.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that, this week, the receipts have been very light, owing in part to the recent severe storm, and several vessels are now over-due and may be expected daily. Transactions are quite moderate, there being at present very little opportunity to forward Hides to the Tanneries, as but few of the Railroads are taking freight this week. Prices are firm with a light stock, and but few common Hides in the market. Of the recent arrival of Buenos Ayres, there are but 4,000 remaining, and they are in bond, and not offered at present rates. Receipts have been 22,400 Hides, as opposing 17,400 from Foreign, and 5,000 from Domestic Ports. The Foreign were as follows: 9,400 Orinoco, ₱ *Ino*; 8,000 dry and dry salted Bahia, ₱ *Josephine*, and 5,000 Coastwise. The *Orris Cook*, from Porto Cabello, was reported below last evening. Sales are: 4,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 23¾ lbs. at 26c., 6 months; usual selection; 3,282 dry Montevideo, (to arrive) 21½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,400 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs. at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry salted Maranham, 27 lbs. at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,185 dry Maracaibo, 24½ lbs. at 21¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 816 dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs. at 22c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 700 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs. at 18c.@19c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 800 dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs. at 21c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 600 dry Laguayra, 27 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 500 dry San Juan, 18 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,500 dry Southern, 14@17 lbs. at 16c.@16½c. cash, as they run; 901 dry Mexican, 20 lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 dry Chagres, 16 lbs. (supposed) 15c., 6 months, as they run; 1,600 New-Orleans, on private terms; 500 G. S. New-Orleans, 9¾c., 6 months; 375 dry New-Orleans, Kip, 16c., 6 months. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: *Pristis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 9,000 hides; the *Hannibal*, from Buenos Ayres, with 16,000 hides; the *W. A. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 10,000 hides; the *F. Demming*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Hercules*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Samuel & Edward*, from Montevideo, with 13,000 hides; the *Grenada*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Putnam*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 83,300, as follows: 4,400 dry Buenos Ayres; 18,900 dry Orinoco; 2,500 dry Savanilla; 600 dry San Juan; 8,000 dry Bahia; 1,600 dry Maranham; 1,000 dry Maracaibo; 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.

HOPS—Brewers, being nearly out of stock, are buying new more freely at 7c.@12c. ₱ lb. Old are neglected and nominal.

IRON—Unaltered.

LATHS—Scarce and quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that this branch of business has been rather quiet this week, in consequence of the severe storm, which has restricted operations. Receipts, however, have been very meagre, and the stock is lighter than last week. Prices are quite firm, and most descriptions are readily taken at current rates. Light Leather, which during the last season was dull, is now in good demand at full prices. Many of the largest houses are almost entirely bare of Leather, and but few have a full assortment. Receipts of Hemlock, 82,400 of Oak, 900. Sales of Hemlock, 37,750; of Oak, 4,500. Stock of Hemlock, 47,000; of Oak, 9,350. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 16c.@16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@26½c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is dull and nominal at $1 for common and $1 32 for Lump, ₱ bbl. Slack, exhausted.

MOLASSES—Essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive at old quotations.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Linseed is down to 88c.@88c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots, ₱ gallon,—and is extremely depressed, even at these low figures. Lard Oil shows no new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues to improve, sales having been made, to-day, of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WALL ST.—THIS DAY, Jan. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Jefferson ville City 6 per cent. Bonds....$1,000 each
$5,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$500 each
$25,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Hampshire Coal and Iron Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....$500 each
100 shares Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company Stock.....$100 each
66 shares Harlem (Preferred Stock).....$50 each
100 shares Naw-Haven and New-London Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company.....$50 each
20 shares St Nicholas Fire Insurance Company..$25 each
19 shares East River Bank.....$50 each
1,000 shares Paterson Gas Light Company.....$25 each
10 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
10 shares Excelsior Insurance Company.....$50 each
25 shares Hamilton Insurance Company.....$15 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Our Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a store No. 240 3d-av., will be sold the whole stock of said store, consisting of fancy goods, papier maché tables, trays, work-boxes, &c.; jewelry, wax dolls, toys, &c., &c. Also, the furniture and effects of one room.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 98 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds of white granite, china and common ware; glass of all kinds; China, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods will packed for shipping.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—THIS EVENING, consisting of landscapes, fruit pieces, flower and figure pieces, all in rich gold frames, suitable for the parlor, the boudoir and the saloon, now on exhibition at the Free Gallery and salesroom No. 841 Broadway. Sale positive, without reserve; to commence at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE OGE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, &c.—THIS DAY, Monday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, of custom make, and worthy the attention of buyers. Every lot will be sold. Catalogues ready.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The interest of JOHN F. MCLEAN, in and to one of the schooners *John F. McLean*, will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, 14th January inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Pier foot of Washington-st., Brooklyn, by the Sheriff of Kings county.

Jan. 12, 1856.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 200 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 1, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI. BOWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange and Cincinnati, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 63 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and are limited in the amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River—the longest, most direct, level and central as well as the cheapest chain of railway in the country.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, confining the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and draw bridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies essentially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties porposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Toledo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & Co.,
San Francisco-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sum s from £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 43d-st. and 2d-av.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.)

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on TUESDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 3d-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Books will be closed from this date until after the election, by order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 171 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.

By order, C. L. EVERITT.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Polls open from 11 until 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Crawford County, Penn., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Louisiana City 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The transfer books at the American Exchange Bank will close at 3 P. M., the 17th January, and reopen the 2d of February at 10 A. M. By order DAVID O'DONNELL.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. G. GROOMBRIDGE, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Phila. Linen Coat Factory of SAM. UEL HART & CO., 1 Factory-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Thaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George P. Ades,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Cenler,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six Months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ABRAM WARNER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-AV. CORNER WASHINGTON PLACE.—January 1st, 1856.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Banking House on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Bank open daily for Deposits and Drafts, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VENDILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 126 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on or after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not less than $50, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums $5 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 131 Bowery. By order of the Trustees JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COCCHBALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking house No. 408 Broadway. At the same time and place interest on the scrip of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January.

ERWIN D. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Jan. 9, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on such sums as shall be under, and 5 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst.

By order,
A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 59 Barclay-st., corner of Coltes-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Dec. 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PERCENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SKIDDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (6) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 5th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to stockholders of the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway.

WM V. PORTER, Secretary.

New-York, Jan 10, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Institution on and after Jan. 7 next, by order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 15.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases the cure is in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places. $1. (Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS
OF TOOTHACHE—Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth. It acts promptly upon the nerves. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 5 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MAY, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeon of this city, Dr. CARNOCHAN, Mott-st., may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialities, at his rooms, No. 546 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9 daily. He treats to all effected a positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, &c., to mercury, and like effusions of the numerous self-styled specialists of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, promptly, and completely, and that privately. His extended observations in the famous Hospitals du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the mildest, and only rational system combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution. Recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The describer's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved sciences of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and all communications, secure sealed, forwarded. Consultations en français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1776. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and other remedies fail, or even removing the disease, the infection in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what physicians and others have been long in search of. No medicine in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. The popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is of a vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesman, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSICAL REASONS AND MORAL LAPSE, he clearly describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the fearful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesman, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. COBBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. BENTON—Is doing wonders in convincing the people of the power of one mind over another for amusement, as well as the efficacy of the application of electricity as a curative agent for disease, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ P. M. Admittance 12½ cents. Office for treatment, No. 477 Broadway.

CURED—Of a violent Couch and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Couch Anodyne—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brower, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 308 Hudson-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship
AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander,
Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16 from Pier No 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 18 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan 19.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Sullock, Commander, will begin to receive freight MONDAY, Jan. 21, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 37 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROGHERON & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway to No. 13 Park-place.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:30 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:55 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:2 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there a 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, 263 Commission Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train leaves, Hartford, after arrival of express train, of New York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:38 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford in season to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury Train is also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:55 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M. arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 6:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Popular Education.

The Public Schools have resumed their work since the holidays, and the attendance is more satisfactory than at the same period last year.

Book-keeping has been introduced into several of the Girls' Grammar schools.

HOW POLITICS DON'T HELP MATTERS.

The large, first-class Twentieth Ward School, No. 48, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, which has been nearly finished for a year past, has at length, through the strenuous exertions of B. M. Fowler, Esq., and a few others, been opened for the registering of pupils.

The teachers were appointed nearly a year since, and the school should have organized and been in full working order, long ago; and it would have been, had not political wire-pulling interfered to prevent this much-needed result. The tendency of political tricksters and aspiring patriots to use official promotion in our noble educational system, as a means of political advancement, is a marked and growing evil that should be choked at its beginning.

EVENING SCHOOLS—SECOND TERM.

We called at the Evening Schools of the First Ward in Greenwich-street, on Friday evening, where we found Messrs. Perry and Weymouth passing through the class-rooms and looking after the wants and interests of teachers and pupils. Miss Comstock takes the place of Miss Hutchwaite, this term, as Principal of the Girls' School, with Miss Armstrong as first assistant. The attendance in this department was 150, and is constantly improving. The singing has been much improved during the last term, and the advancement of the pupils quite promising. Wouldn't it be an improvement if Evening Schools had but one term of five months, at the end of which the full certificates only should be given out? Three months' certificates might be granted to such pupils as were not able to attend longer than the holidays, or a period of three months during the term. This course would undoubtedly have an effect to keep hundreds of pupils in the schools who now drop off at the end of the first term.

Mr. Anable, of the Boys' School, has an attendance of 300. The freezing term has had the effect to keep many of the pupils away. The large increase on Friday evening promised a very full attendance in both departments.

☞ There was a meeting in Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday night of the Fire Department, when resolutions of condolence and respect were passed upon occasion of the death of Wm. D. Wade, President of the Department, who died on Friday last.

☞ The rumor of a steamer burnt on the Sound, which prevailed Saturday, was unfounded.

☞ There is good skating on the Harlem River.

☞ A Fillmore Club has been started.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The energy displayed by Manager Purdy, of this now very popular theatre, certainly deserves commendation. Every week ushers in to the public some new novelty of amusement. To-night the attractions are doubly strong. The grand Pantomime which he has had in preparation for many months, entitled "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," and on which he has expended several thousand dollars, is to be produced. In addition to which, Mr. Hudson's refined and startling Drama, called the "Knight of Arva, or Connor the Rash," will be presented for the first time here. Mlle. Henrietta Lang, the accomplished and fascinating danseuse, from the Boston theatres, will also commence her engagement, and the entertainment will conclude with a favorite farce.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gurney & Fredericks, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

Cooper's Refined Shred Isinglass—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

Peter Cooper, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "Lowndes's Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Your friend's memory never failed him when appointed to receive a favor, and the warm, soft and durable knit Under-Shirts and Drawers manufactured and sold by James E. Ray, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, never fail of affording protection even on the coldest day of Winter.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia and billous complaints. It is a universally admitted fact that they never fail to cure these disorders, even after all other remedies have been tried in vain.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal.—J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute.

[Advertisement.]

Robert Hunter, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 320 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Affairs.

This yard just now presents a most desolate appearance. Winter has covered the ground with his white mantle and bound the waters of the Wallabout in his icy fetters. No work, except what is absolutely indispensable, is going on out of doors; and scarcely any one is seen, except the sentries muffled up in their blue coats, and pacing their posts "in double quick time" in order to keep their blood in circulation; and the watchmen taking advantage of the sunshine as best they can, and endeavoring to persuade themselves that there is still some warming virtue in his rays. All is cold, cheerless and uninviting. The operations of the masons and laborers have been suspended, and the bare walls of the half-finished buildings, with their skeleton work of scaffolding and the black muzzles of the cannon and the piles of shot showing in strong relief from amidst the snow, give the place the appearance rather of a half-ruined and almost deserted fortification, than of the busy yard where a week or two ago two thousand workmen were actively engaged.

The new steam frigate *Niagara*, which was to have been launched on Tuesday last, still remains snugly housed, and she will probably remain where she is for several weeks, as it will be impossible to launch her until the weather shall have moderated sufficiently to leave the harbor clear of ice. The severe weather has put a stop to the construction of the ways by which it is proposed to carry her clear of the slip. At the upper end of the slip, between the draw-bridge and the house, a few laborers are engaged in removing an embankment of earth with the view of widening it.

A few men are also engaged in getting a supply of coal on board the steamship *Dispatch*. This vessel was formerly called the *City of Boston*, and was purchased by the Government for the purpose of being sent out in search of Dr. Kane. Her name was changed after she was purchased into the Navy, and we understand she is to be sent to Pensacola, to be employed in conveying dispatches.

On Thursday last a gang of mechanics—carpenters, borers and fasteners, to the number of thirty-five—were discharged, or suspended until the *Niagara* is ready to be launched.

The total number of men now employed in the yard is about 900.

☞ There are 62,105 aliens in the city of Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Sidney A. Corey, Mr. Abraham E. Dater to Mrs. Sarah Ann Wyckoff, all of this City.

In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. T. C. String, Mr. L. Durair, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss Everlina D. Pine, of the ormer place.

In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Edward H. Mekrirt, of this City, to Miss Martha J. Cockefair, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, Pierre T., widow of Samuel M. Whitlock, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. D. Conover, No. 93 West 36th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, Eliza Amarintha, eldest daughter of James M. and Sarah A. Phelps, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The funeral will be attended from No. 141 East 36th-st., this day (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, Samuel S. Courtney, son of Samuel and Susan Courtney, aged 8 months and 19 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Franklin-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, after a painful illness, George A. Ackland, aged 27 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of 6th Company National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 Grand-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Richards, Jr., aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 253 Butler-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, of congestion of the lungs, William Asa Wilgus, infant son of James H. and Mary Antoinette Wilgus, aged 1 year, 9 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Tompkins-place, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Buffalo, Chicago, New-Haven and St. Louis papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at No. 265 Hudson-av., Richard F. Cameron.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Staten Island, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, Ann Dashwood, wife of Thomas Battelle, and daughter of the late Francis Lewis, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Cornelius, Charles B., Lewis F., and T. Dashwood Battelle, and of her son-in-law, Edward S. Innes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock.

In West Randolph, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his father, William P. Moulton, in the 26th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 12.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 68, coup.	116⅝	650	Erie Railroad	51⅝
1,000	Tennes. 6s, '90	83	350	do	51⅝
1,000	Canton Co. 6s, '70	85	50	do	b10 51⅝
4,000	Virginia 6s	92	500	do	s5 51⅝
3,000	Missouri 6s	83½	100	do	b30 53
21,000	do	s3 83	350	do	b2 51⅞
2,000	do	b60 83½	100	do	s10 51⅞
10,000	Har. Ist Mtg. Rs.	79	100	do	s3 51⅞
1,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	81	400	do	c 51⅞
8,000	Erie Con. Bs. '82	83	100	do	b60 53
2,000	Erie Bonds 6s '83	82	150	do	b3 51⅝
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	80	100	do	s50 51⅞
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M.B.	85	100	do	s30 51⅝
12,000	Ill. Cen. R.B. 8s	81	100	do	s10 51⅝
2,000	do	81⅛	100	do	b30 51⅝
15,000	do	b60 81⅛	100	do	51⅝
15,000	do	81⅛	200	Harlem Railroad	s3 17½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	86¼	200	do	b3 17⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100⅜	200	do	b5 17⅝
16,000	do	101	5	N. H. & Hartford R. R.	122
8	Metropolitan Bank	102	100	Reading R. R. opg	91⅝
6	Bank of Commerce	108½	300	do	s10 91⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	93	100	do	s15 91⅝
50	do	b30 92½	100	Hudson Riv. R.R.	b30 92½
50	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 25⅞	50	do	92½
15	do	25⅞	50	do	89
100	do	s3 25⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 80⅞
10	do	b2 25⅞	40	do	c 80⅞
100	do	b30 25¾	75	do	90
50	do	b30 25¾	100	do	b30 91
550	do	25⅞	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	87⅛
600	do	25	10	do	87⅛
50	do	s3 25	300	do	87½
200	no	25⅛	100	do	s4m 87
250	do	b30 25⅞	20	Panama Railroad	100
100	do	25¾	14	do	99⅝
250	Penn. Coal Co.	c 99½	10	do	99½
100	do	b60 100½	300	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 96¼
40	do	100	50	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	s5 85
200	Camb. Coal Co.	b8 23	100	do	c 85
200	do	s60 23	1250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
200	do	23¼	150	do	b30 72⅝
100	do	b30 23½	40	do	72¾
200	do	b60 23⅝	200	do	b60 73
41	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	85½			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '67	117½	100	Erie Railroad	s2 51⅛
100	Erie Railroad	51⅛	100	do	s30 51
100	do	s60 51⅛	100	Reading R. R.	opg 91⅛
500	do	b30 51⅛	100	do	s10 91⅜
100	do	s3 51⅛	200	do	b30 92
100	do	s4 51⅛	100	do	s30 91⅝
100	do	b3 51⅛	150	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s3 95½
50	do	s10 51⅛	100	Panama Railroad	s2 99⅝
300	do	51⅛	50	do	s30 99⅝
300	do	b30 51⅛	50	do	s30 99½
100	do	s30 51	700	Cleve & Tol. R.	b60 72⅜
200	do	b30 51⅛	40	do	72¾
500	do	b30 51⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 68
100	do	b3 51⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60 92⅝
50	do	b10 51⅛	200	do	b3 92⅞
200	do	b3 51⅛			

MONDAY, Jan. 14—A. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, at this port from Liverpool Dec. 29, and from Cork Jan. 2, brings a dull budget of Money and General Market news, having sailed on Christmas week, when every department of business in England appears to have been universally tame. The accounts appear very satisfactory in regard to the Cotton trade at Manchester, while at Liverpool prices kept up during the week in the face of a heavy arrival—107,000 bales—of which 83,000 bales were from this country. There was only one market day for Grain and Flour, when the business was small, and at a concession of 3d. on Wheat, 1s. @ 1s. 6d. on Flour and 1s. on Indian Corn. Bacon and Lard were in good request. Beef, Pork and Cheese irregular and dull. We have no London Circular from Baring Brothers, owing to the holidays. Mr. Satterthwaite writes that prices for American Stocks are steady, but the transactions limited. At the close there were sellers of the most current descriptions of Bonds at a concession from the outside quotations. Great Western Shares of Canada firm at 21¾. Consols are quoted lower, leaving off 88⅜@88⅝. The confidence in peace is less strong in England than in France, and even the Paris Bourse feels the influence of the delays in diplomacy, though more on the spirit of the market than on the prices of the funds, which keep up to 64.90 for the Rente, and 1,367 francs for *Credit Mobilier*. Of the London Stock Market the *Times* money-writer remarks:

"The uncertainty regarding peace or war renders the public indisposed to make investments, and the flatness thus occasioned is increased by the pressure for money usual at the close of the year, the absence of news and the gradual loss of reliance among the principal operators upon the prospect of the diplomatic movements at Vienna leading to anything but injurious complications. In the Stock Exchange the demand for loans for short periods is extremely active, but, as the Bank makes advances at 6 ₰ cent. till the payment of the dividends, that rate will not be exceeded on Government securities, although higher terms are paid upon other descriptions."

Other authorities quote discounts on the shortest paper at 6@6¼ ₰ cent., and on prime commercial bills, six months, 7@8 ₰ cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was believed to be selling Consols from the Savings Bank Trust, of which he has control. The export of Specie to the East, during the year 1855, is ascertained to have amounted to $36,790,000, of which $32,045,000 went out in silver,—over two-thirds the amount to Bombay and Calcutta. The drain of Silver for this object, from all parts of the Continent, as well as the West Indies and Mexico, is believed to have been a leading cause of the stringency in the money market, Gold being sent from London to France and Germany for returns in Silver. During the last five years the following sums, equal in the aggregate to One Hundred and Ten Millions of Dollars, have been sent from

GREAT BRITAIN TO THE EAST.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1851	£102,280	£1,716,100	£1,818,380
1852	921,789	2,620,238	3,551,977
1853	860,902	4,710,665	5,590,867
1854	1,174,209	3,132,003	4,306,302
1855	948,272	6,409,989	7,358,171
Total in 5 years	£4,026,792	£18,608,995	£22,625,687

The Bank return is less favorable than the one by the *Canada*, as it shows a loss of $1,640,000 in coin; though subsequent to the report the *Donald McKay*, clipper ship from Melbourne, brought in $2,080,000 in gold, with extremely encouraging advices of the product in Australia, and of the state of trade at Melbourne.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,548	£4,544,455	£11,229,634
Nov. 10	17,870,564	4,883,205	11,204,433
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,230,530	11,267,224
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,492,645	11,187,937
Dec. 1	18,868,767	5,506,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,260	5 759,185	11,074,578
Dec. 15	18,860,761	6,553 625	11,306,338
Dec. 22	19,204,125	6,464,705	10,981,745

The British Trade returns for November show an aggregate increase over the corresponding month of 1854, of $10,775,000, of which increase $5,172,000 was derived from Cotton manufactures, the aggregate value of which exported from the Kingdom was $16,890,000, against $11,718,000 in November, 1854. The total declared value of all exports for the month is $48,795,000, against $33,020,000 in November, 1854.

The Melbourne accounts received in England to the close of September offered the following

COMPARATIVE PRODUCT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

	1854. Ounces.	1856. Ounces.
July	188,246	166,198
August	187,148	176,742
September	176,310	253,118
	501,704	596,858
Increase for the quarter		94,849
Increase from the 1st of January, 1855		162,814

This return is from the Victoria mines alone. The native dust yields by our mint standard $20 to the ounce, which would give a yield of $11,937,060 for the three months. A circular from Melbourne remarks:

"The month of September has been one of continued prosperity, so far as the yield from the various gold-fields is concerned. The amounts sent down by escort are steadily on the increase, and the reports of our own correspondents and of gentlemen who have recently visited the diggings, and whose judgment can be relied on, lead us to believe that this increase will be maintained. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the miner. Water has been abundant, but not in excess, as is generally the case in the Winter months, and the weather has never been so severe as to interrupt the operations. To the opening up of the quartz reefs, the supply from which would appear to be inexhaustible, and to the separation of the metal by means of machinery, the present satisfactory state of the escort returns must, however, be chiefly ascribed."

The Nicaragua steamer *Northern Light* arrived at this port on Saturday evening, with California accounts to 20th December, and $637,705 in Gold on freight. The general markets at San Francisco were quiet and dull, and Money scarce, while the news from the mines, where labor is very actively employed, is unusually cheering, the new discoveries being represented as more than making up for the exhausted placers. Our San Francisco Correspondent writes that of the richest of these discoveries, the whole story is not told, the miners knowing it to be their interest not to attract competition to them, for the present. Some of the Tunneling Companies are turning out over $1,000 a day. The mail steamer left San Francisco for Panama on the 20th, with about $1,500,000 Gold on freight. Allowing $250,000 for English account, there will probably come to New-York about a million and a quarter of dollars on freight, making by the two steamers much the same total as by the two packets of the 5th December.

The course of the Stock market the past week was irregular, showing very considerable firmness and activity the first three days, and falling off at the close, partly from the renewed pressure for Money, and partly because of the influence of the heavy importations since the new year set in, and the somewhat unfavorable advices by the *Canada*. The private commercial letters from England are said to express the apprehension that the Money pressure will continue for some time, and although this had not checked the disposition to firmness and activity in the manufacturing districts it was seriously affecting general trade and repressing speculation in Colonial Produce, Grain and Cotton. The Paris letters are more cheerful, while from the German capitals Money is represented to be dear, and confidence not very strong. The new Russian Loan had failed at Berlin. There is not much said in the letters of American Stocks, and few orders appeared in the market on Saturday. The following is the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Jan. 5.	Highest Intermediate.	Saturday, Jan. 12.
New-York Central	91½	93	92
Erie Stock	50½	53¼	51
Reading	93	93½	91½
Toledo	73½	75	71¾
Galena	123¾	125⅜	125
Michigan Central	90	91½	90
Southern Michigan	91⅜	89 ex d.	87⅜
Panama	104½	100½ ex d.	99½
Illinois Centrals	81⅜	81⅜	81¼
Virginia	94	94	93
Missouris	85¾	85¾	83
Transit Company	22¼	20¾	23

The statements which we published a few days since, from the latest official data, of the State Debt of Virginia and Missouri, present and contingent, have somewhat weakened the market for both Stocks, though the recent enactment of the Legislature of Missouri, enlarging the aid to Railways so as to secure the completion of the system, cannot be otherwise regarded than as providing more effectually for the interest and liquidation of the principal of the Debt, than under the previous laws. The State is made directly responsible for the prompt payment of the former, in default of the Railway Companies, and also for a Sinking Fund of 1¾ ₰ cent. on the 30-year issues, and 2½ ₰ cent. on the 20-year issues; which, kept up in good faith, will extinguish the new Debt by maturity. The present issue of the State is $4,580,000 under the old laws. The new issues, contemplated, say $4,420,000 in 20-year 6 ₰ cents., and $7,000,000 in 30-year 7 ₰ cents., must, of necessity, appear but gradually on the market, and run through four or five years, the security in the Railways, upon which a first lien is held by the State, being increased as each additional section is put in operation. The Virginia Debt has grown to be a large one, but this, too, has the constitutional guaranty of a Sinking Fund, and the prospect that the present Legislature will take measures to convert about $3,500,000 of Bank Stocks, (about running out under the old charters,) owned by the Commonwealth, into State Bonds, and thus absorb a corresponding amount of the latter. A General Banking Law, on the model of New-York, making the State Bonds of Virginia exclusively the basis for the registered circulation, is suggested and strongly urged upon the Legislature, as a means not only of doing away with the present very objectionable system long adopted by the old Banks, whose charters will soon expire, of making their circulation redeemable in the mountain fastnesses of the State, but of placing a good portion of the Public Debt at home, and making the People and their Representatives more directly interested in and responsible for the careful preservation of the Public Faith of the Commonwealth. If the Debt is to be further increased, under the present restriction of selling at par, both the foregoing measures must assume importance with the Legislature now in session.

We avail of the documents which accompany the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to present the following summary view of the Public Debt, Indian Annuities, Indian Trusts, and Special Trusts of the General Government, the whole amounting to $68,999,745, viz:

Public Loans outstanding Nov. 17, '55	$39,969,781
Indian Annuities	18,897,751
Indian Trusts (Invested)	3,722,700
Smithsonian Bequest (Invested)	736,184
Special Trust Funds in the Treasury	688,373
Total Money obligations of U. S.	$63,999,745
Of which there is invested in State Stocks, &c.	4,448,884
OUTSTANDING NOV. 17. Redeemed since.	Premium paid.	Outstanding Nov. 17, 1855
$924,125	$106,399	$4,398,296
27,900	.....	.....
1,479,000	38,333	1,858,215
9,057,450	596,767	13,098,850
994,840	162,891	11,933,891
884,000	23,760	4,004,000
.....	.....	5,000,000
Total	$67,007,625	$7,868,835	$934,895	$39,789,700
Miscellaneous (old balances)				230,081
Total				$39,919,781

The Government have agreed, by act of Congress, to pay the creditors of Texas $7,750,000, in lieu of the reserved five million indemnity, and the accumulated interest and premium since 1850. But the people of Texas, by popular vote last Fall, and the Legislature, on a very recent trial of the question, have declined to ratify this settlement. The Bonds of 1850, therefore, remain in the Department subject to future legislation.

INDIAN DEBT AND TRUSTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Present value Limited Annuities	$12,671,049
Permanent Annuities, bearing 5 ₰ Cent	6,226,708
Annual Charge thereon	$311,335
Total	$18,897,757

There is also a temporary annual charge of $44,480 growing out of certain Treaty stipulations, liable at any time to be discontinued.

Indian Trust Funds in Home Department	$2,092,676
Chickasaw Trust Funds in Treasury D	1,630,024
Total	$3,722,700

These Funds are at present invested as follows:

Virginia State Stocks	$796,800
Richmond Railroad Bonds (Stats endorsed)	100,000
Tennessee State Stocks	505,666
Neshville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, State endorsement	512,000
Kentucky State Stocks	178,000
Maryland State Stocks	211,481
Arkansas State Stocks	90,000
Missouri State Stocks	218,906
Indiana State Stocks	270,000
Ohio State Stocks	100,000
Illinois State Stocks	17,000
United States Stocks of 1842-47—48	667,847
Total	$3,722,700

Some of the more important of the Indian Annuities, of a limited character, created under recent treaties with the Northwestern tribes, are as follows, divided into equal annual payments:

Sioux, running to 1901	$6,101,000
Omahas, to 1894	809,280
Chippewas of Lake Superior, to 1874	823,840
Chippewas of the Mississippi, to 1885	1,527,707
Camanches of Arkansas, to 1863	200,000
Menominees, to 1880	457,636
Kickapoos, to 1800	155 000
Miamis, to 1860	193,287
Ottoes, to 1894	881,280
Shawnees, to 1869	684,000
Stock Bridges, to 1860	250 000
Willamettes, to 1860	147,040
Winnebagoes, to 1870	204,000
Wyandots, to 1857	253,333
Sundry smaller annuities	661,685
Total	$12,671,048

The principal perpetual annuities are to the—

Winnebagoes 5 per cent on	$1,100,000
Pottowattomies	1,163,400
Sacs and Foxes	1,177,490
Sioux	800,000
Senecas of New York	238,050
Shawnees	140,000
Six Nations of New York	90,000
Miamis	502,057
Kansas	200,000
Kickapoos	100,000
Creeks	514,300
Cherokees	150,400
Chippewas	198 000
Ottawas	326,000
Sundry tribes	319,200
Total, 5 per cent a year on	$6,226,707

SMITHSONIAN FUND.

Arkansas State Stocks	$598,000
Michigan State Stocks	8,000
Illinois State Stocks	18,000
United States Stocks	106,184
	$726,184

The total guaranteed by United States.

The original bequest of Mr. John Smithson, of London, was £100,000 Sterling, "for the diffusion of knowledge among men" under an Institution to be founded by the United States Government. The money was drawn for in 1838 and invested in the State Bonds of Arkansas, issued for Banking purposes, the interest on which soon ceased to be paid. By a late act of Congress the income and principal are guaranteed by the General Government, the whole amounting at present, as above, to $726,184, with a reserve of interest in the Treasury of $55,219.

SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS ON BOOKS OF TREASURY.

These consist of various unclaimed or unappropriated balances, due on awards under various Indemnity and Indian Treaties, and to Prize and Pension Funds, the total.....$688,373

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show an Import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,388,070, against $2,780,196 same week last year, and an export of Domestic Produce of $899,848, against same week in 1855, $583,117. From the commencement of the current Treasury year on 1st July last to the 31st December, 1855, the monthly tables of Foreign Imports at the port of New-York show a total of.....$89,513,000

Two weeks in January	10,034,640
Total to date	$99,547,640
Against same time in 1855	91,273,286
Increase from 1st July to date	$8,271,354

The total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including $2,666,000 Foreign reëxported,) from the 1st July to 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$89,916,000

Two weeks in January	1,930,887
Total to date	$91,845,887
Against same time in 1855	82,669,873
Increase from 1st July to date	$9,176,014

The Specie Export from New-York from the commencement of the current Treasury year, on the 1st of July last, to the 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$10,542,000

Two weeks in January	42,612
Total to date	$10,584,612
Against same time in 1855	21,910,766
Decrease from 1st July to date	$10,426,124
Increase from port of Boston	2,804,290

The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $2,833,993, against $2,295,750 at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold held for all accounts in the Government Office in this City is reported $10,579,505 against $10,333,377 at the close of the previous week. The interior Gold Exchanges were again rather against the City, though the difference to the average Bank reserve, to be made up this afternoon, is not expected to be important. The last statement showed a Specie average of $11,687,209. The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,267	$192,981	1,853	$82,922
Flour, bbls.	14,236	137,743	27,524	211,607
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	1,122	5,192	601	4,511
Wheat, bushs.	8,388	6,800	66,157	122,051
Corn, bushs.	79,619	79,716	24,075	23,817
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	2 599	26,962	96	1,531
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	728	14,861	904	20,607
Total Produce		$673,755		$477,046
Miscellaneous		609,362		422,803
Total for the week		$968,117		$899,849

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company have made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable on demand, and the Rutgers Fire 6 ₰ cent., payable on or after 1st February.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, 1855.

December earnings	$434,559 69
Same month last year	216,110 49
Increase	$218,449 20
Earnings of year	$4,816,334 69
Against 1854	3,052,297 59
Increase	$763,037 10

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says of the Reading Road:

"The coal tonnage on the Reading Railway last week, was only 10,019, making a total for the season since the 1st of December, of 118,211 tons, against 147,651 to the same time last year—showing a decline this year of 29,440 tons. Should the extreme cold of the last few days continue a week or two longer, the stock in the city yards will be so drained as to stimulate the Reading Railroad Company to a little more energy. The ability of this road to keep Philadelphia all the time supplied with fuel, is a most important consideration. The Transfer Books of this Company will open on Tuesday."

The business of the Morris Canal for the year 1855, shows a total income of.....$378,638

Repairs	$69,677
Expenses	43,994—96,861
Profits of 1855	$181,776
Preferred Div. dends	$76,400
Interest on Bonds	29,736—106,136
Surplus applied to Debt	$75,639

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of December, were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1855	$91,142 55	$123,551 39	$6,925 34	$221,649 28
1854	68,768 19	62,528 93	4,029 71	135,326 83
Increase	$22,374 36	$61,052 46	$2,895 63	$86,322 45

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—R. W. Edgerton, C. Baines, Mrs Bernard, Mrs. Michel, G. Abrahams, B. Carver, E. McVicar, Miss McVicar, W. G. Verdel, W. Stewart, J. F. Palmer, L. Bowie, W. G. Hazeltine, E. H. Lane, Mrs. Abrahams, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. Kilby and child, W. Catterfield, W. Ballard, Jr., H. Earl, and 10 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 54
Moon sets	11 55		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 46	Gov. Island	9 59
Hell Gate	2 12		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, via Key West, with passengers to C. Morgan.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, 51 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Sanford, Tileston & Co. Saw a full rigged brig ashore on Barnegat Shoals. The N. has had strong N. E. gales from Charleston Bar to Hatteras Shoals.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Sanford, Tileston & Co.; Arago, Lines, Havre, M. Livingston; Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Phantom, Peterson, San Francisco, Button & Co.; Washington, Norton, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Realm, Burgess, New-Orleans, Robson & Peaslee.

Barks Normandeau, Brown, Galveston, J. H. Brown & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Greenman, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.; Rainbow, Hughes, Buenos Ayres, Reynolds & Constantine; Gem of the Sea, Miller, Toulon, Aguirre & Galway; Graf Von Brandenberg, (Pruss.) Jansen, Schiedam, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Chieftain, Haven, Havana, Russell & Vining.

Foreign Exchanges. (Br.,) O'Brien, Port Spain, Trinidad, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Col. Wm. Cogswell, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Mor

New-York Daily Times.

A NEW CATASTROPHE.

Another Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.

TWO LIVES LOST.

SEVEN PERSONS WOUNDED.

A LOCOMOTIVE BURIED.

Embankments—Scenes—Incidents.

Another dreadful accident on the Hudson River Railroad—the second on that Road since the beginning of the year—occurred at 1¾ o'clock yesterday morning at Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The Sunday afternoon Mail train from Albany left that city at its regular time (4:15 P. M.) for New-York, with two locomotives, but ran very slowly in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow upon the track. At 1¾ o'clock on Monday morning, when seven hours behind time, it reached Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 13 miles from this City; but the bridge over that stream proved to be insecure, and gave way as the train came upon it, at a point forty rods from the Westchester side. (The Creek is the dividing line between New-York and Westchester Counties.) The first engine passed over, but the track sank so suddenly that the second locomotive, the *Oneida*, went down instantly, before the engineer had time to shut off steam, carrying with it both engineer and fireman. A milk-car followed it, and then a freight and a baggage car. The baggage car rested upon one end, inclining to the north, and was not submerged. The passengers in the rear cars had a most providential escape. There were three passenger cars attached to the train; and the forward one, nearly filled with passengers, was thrown off the track and partly down the chasm caused by the sinking of the road; but having rested upon the end of the car behind, afforded the passengers an opportunity to escape. With the exception of slight bruises and a few dislocations, all the passengers escaped unhurt. *Two lives* were lost,—both of the parties killed having been in the employ of the Railroad Company. The Engineer of the second locomotive, GEORGE PARSEN, and the fireman, HOWARD ROOT, are the persons killed. The Engineer of the forward engine, HENRY DAWSON, and the fireman, PETER BANTA, were severely scalded by the escaping steam from their own engine, and now lie at the Palisade Hotel, above the Creek, under the care of physicians. *Two* killed and *seven* wounded, appears to be the list of casualties by this disaster. The damage to track, cars, engines and loss of freight, will probably reach the sum of $80,000.

THE BRIDGE.

The bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek is 650 feet in length. It is constructed entirely upon piles, and a double track is laid upon it; the space between the tracks being occupied by their planking. About thirty rods from the upper end of the Bridge is the draw, and just below this draw is the point at which the accident occurred. The insecurity of the track is attributed to the fact that the ice, which has accumulated in large quantities at this point, was forced up at the time of high water in such a way *as to lift the track*, and disturb the adjustment of the sills upon which the rails rested. Falling again at low water (which at this point occurs at about 7 o'clock) *the sills failed to strike the tops of the piles*, and the track remained suspended only by the tension of the rails. The weight of the engines was sufficient to break through this feeble support, and nothing could save them from destruction. The reason of the comparatively small injury to the first engine is found in the fact that its forward wheels had passed safely to the opposite side, before the heavier weight of its driving wheels broke down the bridge, by coming directly upon the weakened portion. The second locomotive fell at once into the gap, and went entirely out of sight. The broken rail entered the boiler of the first engine, penetrating four sheets of iron, and causing the escape of the steam which produced the injuries of DAWSON and BANTA. Large masses of drifting ice were driven against the bridge, by a strong easterly wind which prevailed all day on Sunday; and yesterday there were immense quantities of it piled up around the place of the accident. Not two hundred feet above the bridge, is a hummock of ice, nearly fifteen feet in height. The channel of the River and the western shore are entirely free from ice. It was said, yesterday, that the piles of the bridge had been cut by the drifting cakes of ice, but this report lacks confirmation; the piles, when examined at a distance of five feet from the break, exhibiting no signs of abrasion.

It is definitely ascertained that the Bridge was perfectly sound at 5:07 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when a cattle train, very heavily laden, passed over it in safety. That train consisted of thirty-five cars, drawn by three locomotives. Eight and a half hours elapsed between this time and the moment of the disaster.

SCENE OF THE WRECK.

A scene of more complete destruction we have never witnessed. The appearance of the wreck was nearly as bad as that of the New-Haven train at the time of the Norwalk catastrophe. A chasm of fifty feet in width has been made in the western track of the Railroad, and the "Oneida" is still buried under ice and pieces of the wreck. A short distance beyond, lying upon its side, is the locomotive "New-York," which was capsized upon the brink of the River. The remains of the baggage car lie upon the ruins of the "Oneida." The bodies of the engineer and fireman of the "Oneida" are jammed into the fire-box of the engine, and could not be extricated up to 7 o'clock last evening, after a day's hard and exhausting labor. One foot, with a boot upon it, was observed at low water yesterday morning; and this was the only trace which could be discovered of the unfortunate men.

The Freight car, which carried six hundred oar casses of mutton, was overturned and badly broken, —but the meat was recovered in good condition and frozen very hard. Milk-cans and milk were articles which were not in a fit condition to put into market; the loss upon them is probably pretty serious. The baggage belonging to the passengers was pitched helter-skelter upon the ice, but we believe was all recovered. Mr. JOHN UPTON, agent of the American Express Company, had in his charge a very large amount of specie, said to have been $2,000,000, and luckily succeeded in saving the whole of it.

Passenger car No. 24 was completely gutted. It is marvelous how its occupants escaped. The seats are utterly destroyed, the woodwork rent, the iron bent and twisted, the platforms demolished, and the forward end crushed like an egg-shell. Yesterday it lay upon the edge of the embankment; the forward end resting upon the ice in the River, wholly incapacitated for any further active service. The last two cars have been hauled back to the land, and only one is injured.

Digging was commenced very early yesterday morning by gangs of men dispatched for the purpose by Mr. STARR, the Superintendent of the road. They could make but little progress, owing to the intensity of the cold and a high wind which blew all day, rendering a footing upon the narrow pathways sometimes precarious; but under active superintendence the work of removing the rubbish was prosecuted till a late hour. Railroad-Commissioner SWAIN was early on hand. The ruins of the freight and baggage cars were drawn up by ropes and pulleys, and dragged away, and the work of clearing the track was pushed as rapidly as possible. Two or three days will elapse before the track can be relaid for the passage of trains. Communication between the opposite ends of the bridge, however, will probably be resumed to-day, so that the regular trips will suffer no serious interruption

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

Killed.

1. GEORGE PARSEN, engineer of the *Oneida* locomotive; age 35; resided in Peekskill; leaves a widow and two children.

2. HOWARD ROOT, fireman on the *Oneida*; age about 25; resided in New-York.

Injured.

1. HENRY DAWSON, engineer of the locomotive *New-York*; unmarried; age 30; resides at No. 256 West Twenty-ninth-street, New-York; badly scalded.

2. PETER BANTA, fireman on the *New-York*; unmarried; age 19; resides at No. 86 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York; badly scalded.

3. JOHN UPTON, Agent of the American Express Company; ankle dislocated, and small bones of one leg broken; not very seriously injured.

4. JAMES FURLEIGH, United States Mail Agent,—injured slightly.

5. JOSEPH CLINTON, of Albany,—injured in the back and legs.

6. THOMAS MILLER, baggage-master,—two ribs broken and otherwise injured.

7. THOMAS LAMBARD, of Albany, milk agent,—hip injured, ankle sprained, and bruised.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

HENRY DAWSON, the engineer of the *New-York*, lies in a very precarious condition at the Palisade Hotel, near this bridge. He was badly scalded by the escaping steam, and will require careful nursing, but it is thought will ultimately recover. His injuries are chiefly about the head. When we saw him yesterday, his face was completely covered with bandages, and he could articulate only with difficulty. Great care is taken to keep him free from excitement. He is a brother of DAWSON, the engineer who was concerned in the recent accident at Poughkeepsie, and both he and his brother have been noted as careful and experienced engine-drivers.

PETER BANTA is a young man, not so badly injured as DAWSON, but lodged in the same hotel, and placed under the same medical care. He was visited yesterday by his parents, from this City. He is injured in the arms and legs, and but slightly in the head. He will undoubtedly recover.

Both men are attended by skillful physicians, dispatched to the scene by the Superintendent of the Road, to afford relief to the wounded. Dr. CHASE, of Boston, who was among the passengers, has also rendered very efficient aid to the sufferers.

The remainder of the wounded whose injuries were not so serious, have all been removed to their homes.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPRESS AGENT—AN ACT OF HEROISM.

Mr. JOHN UPTON, Agent of the American Express Company, makes the following statement of his experience:

I am the messenger of the American Express Company, of this City; I left Albany on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 4¼ o'clock, in the "Sunday Accommodation" train. As we neared Spuyten Duyvil Creek, I got up off my seat in the car, and proceeded to the back door, opened it, and looked out; I then returned to my seat, and had but just sat down, when I heard a crash, and in an instant the train was an entire wreck.

The south end of the bridge that runs over the creek gave way. It appears that large quantities of heavy ice had been hanging against the piles all night, and injured them to such a degree that when the engine was passing over the south end, its heavy weight caused it to give way. The west track, on which the train was running, is demolished for about 50 feet, and the eastern track is partly injured, the rails being loosened and torn up.

When the bridge gave way, the forward engine, it appears there were two engines to the train, one behind and before,) as it went over, struck a bank about half its length from the bridge and immediately it rolled over and fell partly into the river.

The tender of this engine dropped into the river and disappeared. The rear engine also dropped into the water, while its tender threw a complete somerset, and followed the engine, disappearing altogether from the view. The two freight cars followed the tender of the first engine, one of which entirely disappeared, and of the other only a part is to be seen. The baggage car fell on top of the tender and then turned up and immediately dove and stood perpendicular in the water.

The first passenger car dropped off the bridge endwise, striking the end of the baggage car that was already in the river, and then stood perfectly perpendicular. This car was full of passengers, all of which were pitched helter-skelter.

The second passenger car did not run entirely off the bridge—part rests on the track and part hangs over the end of the bridge.

The last car is not materially injured, however, its seats are all more or less broken, ripped or torn up. The engineer and the firemen in the rear engine were both killed. The engineer's name, I believe, was GEORGE PARSEN. One body has been found, which is supposed to be his from the dress. The engineer and firemen on the forward engine are both severely injured, burnt, scalded, and otherwise hurt.

Mr. JOSEPH CLINTON, of Albany, with whom I am acquainted, is sadly injured in the back and on the legs. The mail-agent, Mr. JAMES FARLY, is also injured, but to what extent I am unable to state. THOS. MILLER, a baggage-master, who got on the train at Poughkeepsie, is very dangerously injured; two of his ribs are broken, and he is otherwise badly injured. THOMAS TUMBARD, an assistant baggageman, but who is in reality a brakeman, is slightly injured. When we struck, my car, which was forward, pitched, and struck the tender and milk-car, throwing me half the length of the car, and dashing me against its forward end. The car then raised up, and I was pitched back again to the rear end of the car, immediately after which the car dropped into the water, causing the car to stand almost perpendicular, and rolling over at the same time on its side.

The baggage was originally in the forward end, in connection with five iron safes and some boxes, containing $1,000,000 under my charge. These were thrown with great violence upon me; the fall of one of the iron safes breaking my ankle. The mails were in a confined place in the rear of the cars, and lay in the water. There were two engines, two tenders, two freight cars, one baggage car comprising the train. I am much better than at first, reclining, as I do, every care and attention from DELMONICO, and I have strong hopes of a speedy recovery. I think the attaches of the Company employed on the train, are entitled to great praise, as they did everything in their power to alleviate the distressed, wounded and dying. The Conductor's name is WILLIAM COLLAMORE.

When the back end of our car went down into the water I heard the water gurgling and rolling into the car, and began to think we were going down below the surface. All was dark; FARLEY, the mail man, was in the back end, and I knew he was in the water as he was below me; we hailed each other instantly—FARLEY called out, "JOHN, are you dead?" I answered "no;" I felt down and found one of the safes on my leg; I told him I was all right except my leg; LOMBARD screamed, and MILLER and the passengers also yelled terribly. When FARLEY found that I was safe, and hadn't that excitement to keep him up, he wilted down and nearly fainted away; he was cold and wet. He offered to relieve me but I sent him off to get warm and dry; I was only wet about the feet; I remained seven hours with the express, not wishing to trust it to any one else. The wind blew and the ice jammed up against the car, and I expected every moment the car would go down; I could see all my express except ten boxes of specie. After a light was brought, I felt in the water and found they were there; the tide gradually receded, and left the mail and all dry; I offered any amount to any person who would get my express out or carry the intelligence of the disaster to any of our express folks in New-York, but could get no one, the excitement and other things probably preventing it.

STATEMENT OF THE HOTEL LANDLORD.

Mr. WILLIAM HORNSTON, landlord of the Palisade Hotel, gave us the following narrative:

It was between 1 and 2 o'clock on Monday morning that I was awakened by two strange men coming to my door, and calling to me. I got up as quickly as I could, put on a pair of pantaloons and a coat, and went to see what was the matter. They told me that an accident had happened to the Albany Mail Train just below my house on the bridge, and that help was wanted to get out the passengers, who were afraid to leave the cars. I immediately started for the place, and went from there to Tobby-Hook, three-quarters of a mile down the Road, to procure lanterns. The man in charge told me that he had but one that he could spare, and with this I went back to the train as fast as possible. I then helped the passengers to alight. One by one they were taken out of the rear cars, into which the Conductor had told them to go, in order to be safe, as he considered the forward car in a precarious condition, while the others remained firm upon the track. One of the passengers whom I assisted was a third man. When those around him begged him to leave the car, he said "I cannot see my way;" and I was compelled to take him around the body and guide him along the planks that lie between the tracks until we reached the hotel. The passengers who were in the forward car were slightly bruised, but none of them appeared to be seriously hurt.

At the hotel, we provided accommodations for all we could. The wounded Engineer and Fireman were attended by Dr. CHASE of Boston, who was among the passengers, and I sent off at once to the residence of another physician near this place; but he refused to come, pleading the illness of his wife, and afterwards declined to give the use of his horse and sleigh for us to send word to Yonkers and procure physicians from that place. The passengers remained up all night, and this morning we provided breakfast for *one hundred and nine persons*. I suppose the number of persons on board the train must have been about 150. They all left the hotel for New-York at 8 o'clock this morning, by a train sent up from the Thirty-first-street depôt. The two injured men remain in my house, and receive medical attendance which has been provided by the Company.

I knew GEORGE PARSEN, the Engineer who was killed, and fired for him for four or five months. There never was a better man; he was very careful, and very considerate and kind-hearted. His parents live in South Amboy, N. J.; he has a wife and two children at Peekskill. He had accumulated a considerable amount of property, and was the main stay and support of his whole family.

THE INJURED FIREMAN'S STORY.

Young BANTA, the fireman of the *New-York*, was hardly able to speak, as he lay upon his bed, but gave us the particulars of the disaster, so far as he knew them. He said:

We were running at a fair rate of speed over the bridge, DAWSON and myself on the forward engine, when we suddenly felt the track giving way; there was no signal given; the affair happened all at once; we had not even time to shut off steam; we went over on the side toward the river, and DAWSON and I made our way out the best way we could, by *dropping into the water on the under side of the engine, and coming up on the ice;* we did not see or hear anything of the other engine; I suppose that the steam that scalded us escaped from the boiler when the rail struck our engine.

A PASSENGER'S SENSATIONS.

A gentleman of Albany, who was in the forward passenger car, says:

We felt a sudden and violent shock, and one end of our car went up, while we went down in a heap toward the other extremity. It is very remarkable that no lives were lost in this car. The seats were torn from their fastenings, and the forward end of the car was crushed in by contact with the baggage car. The stove was upset, and our car was thrown upon its side, but was not so badly jammed but that we were able to make our escape from the rear door. The landlords of the hotel rendered us much valuable assistance. I estimate the number on board the train at from 140 to 150.

INCIDENTS.

The mails were all recovered in a very wet condition. The letters were badly soaked, and the newspapers so thoroughly wet that most of them are useless. At the office of the DAILY TIMES last evening, our exchanges from the North were simply masses of wet paper, their contents nearly illegible.

The News-boy of the train, who was reported to have been drowned, is safe. Only a few moments before the accident he passed into the second passenger car.

Intelligence of the accident was received at the office of the Railroad Company, at the depôt, corner of College-place and Warren-street, at five o'clock yesterday morning. The Superintendent went up immediately with a special train for the purpose of clearing the track and bringing the passengers to the city. About 10 o'clock the train reached the city with the passengers.

Only *seven* ladies, in all, were entertained at the Palisade Hotel; they all escaped safely.

In the first car was one lady, a Mrs. EAGLEMAN, of Poughkeepsie, with her husband, who, as we are informed, is bereft of sight, or nearly so; but they were both extricated unhurt.

The scenes at the little hotel, after the extent of the accident was ascertained, were very interesting. The capacity of the house was quite overtaxed. Victuals were in great demand; and as that vicinity does not greatly abound in marketable products or vegetable gardens, the excellent landlords, LOUP and HORNSTON, were on the verge of being eaten out of house and home. The passengers and employes of the Company unite in expressing admiration of the charitable conduct of these gentlemen.

Captain FOSTER, of the Twelfth Ward Police, was in attendance during the day with a force of his men, who rendered efficient service at the wreck.

The track-master of the road, and the conductors and engineers of the down trains, formed a strong working body.

At 3 P. M. the following trains had accumulated above the break, viz.:

Sing Sing train due at Spuyten Duyvil at 7.23 A. M.
Peekskill train due at Spuyten Duyvil at..8.15 A. M.
Albany Express train due at Spuyten Duyvil.9.27 A.M.
Freight train due at Spuyten Duyvil at..10.07 A. M.
Albany Mail train due at Spuyten Duyvil at 12.40 P. M.

Occasional trains were run up to the break from Thirty-first-street during the day; none went from Chambers-street. Passengers walked over the planks laid between the tracks, and took the cars at the other end of the Bridge. The regular trains depart to-day as usual, after 9:30.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE THIRTY-FIRST-STREET STATION.

RECOVERY OF THE DEAD BODIES.

The search for the bodies of the Engineer and Fireman, attached to the submerged locomotive, as also the boy reported to have been on the milk car, was concluded at dark. The body of the Engineer, GEORGE PARSEN, was first recovered. He was found with his right hand clasped, and near the valve of the engine, as though he had been making an effort to stop the train. The body was much bruised, but no limbs were broken. Death was occasioned by suffocation.

The body of the fireman, HOWARD ROOT, was but a few feet from that of the Engineer; and from its position, it was evident that ROOT had attempted to enter the tender, his back being turned to the fire-box, and his face toward the rear of the train. One of his legs was broken.

Two gold watches were found upon the bodies; and a singular fact is connected with them. Both time-pieces had continued to run—one till 10:4 o'clock this morning, and the other until 9 o'clock.

The bodies were removed, last evening, to the small station occupied by the bridge-tender, a few yards from the scene of the accident. Coroner HILL was present during the search, and gave notice that he would hold an inquest at Spuyten Duyvil, at 9 o'clock this morning.

A large force of men was continued at work during the night, in removing the ruins and making preparations to repair the Bridge and restore the track.

Railroad Accident.

The train which left Jersey City for the Morris and Essex Railroad about 4 o'clock, met with an accident when it arrived at East Newark. Owing to the ice on or about a switch, the train ran off the track, and a car was overturned on to the fireman named OWEN MCCLNEKY, hurting him severely. Some of the passengers were bruised, but not seriously.

Another Accident.

Col. RAYMOND, of the New-York Veteran Corps, was accidentally injured at 10 o'clock last evening, in the depôt in Jersey City. He had just arrived in the train from Philadelphia, on his way home from Washington, and as he was leaving the cars he got accidentally jammed between a car and the platform. He was so badly hurt that it was the opinion of Drs. COOK and OLCOTT, who were called to attend him, that he could not survive.

The Railway Festival at Toronto.

The Toronto papers come to us filled with glowing accounts of the great Railway Festival, on the occasion of the opening of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. Five thousand persons are estimated to have been present, and the proceedings terminated with a *déjeuner* and ball, at the former of which, Mayor ALLAN, of Toronto, to presided.

THE RING.

Elegant and Scientific Contest between Bill Hayes and Johnny Walker, for £400.

Bell's Life in London, for the 23d ult., has an elaborate description of what it calls an "Elegant and scientific contest between BILL HAYES and JOHNNY WALKER, for £400."

JOHNNY WALKER is not unknown in this country. He came here with a great reputation as a professor of the fistic art, having proved his marvellous prowess on many a field, but immediately after having lost friends by some very strange conduct in the ring—having refused to fight when after thirty rounds he was evidently getting the best of it. He showed his "powerful graces" here at sundry times and returned to England with an affection of the heart some two years ago. He is five feet five inches high, has an arm that at the biceps, once measured fifteen inches round. He is now thirty-seven years old.

BILL HAYES was born in 1827, enjoys an extravagant reputation, has but one eye, but is said to be a little too fond of the "dropping system,"—"dropping down upon his knees when hit, to avoid."

This fight is described as an exhibition of very skillful maneuvring, and full of features of remarkable interest. "Fancy" readers will enjoy it, and those who have been disgusted with the story of the "fancy men" and "enckers," as rehearsed lately in the BAKER trial, will perhaps feel better after reading that first, as brutal affairs transpire in England and are not interfered with by the Police. A great many who heard THACKERAY's lectures will be surprised to know that boxing is so much yet in vogue. But to the

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

At 1½ o'clock precise, "the office" was given that all was ready, and Hayes at once shied his tilt into the ring, closely following it himself, attended by his seconds, Jammy Welsh and Bob Feller (the celebrated pedestrian.) Bill's reception was most vociferous, and the cheers appeared to be almost general. Walker did not long allow him to have the ovation to himself, and entered the arena with his seconds, Alf. Walker and Rowley. He, like Hayes, was loudly cheered, and smiled good humoredly upon the crowd. He at once went up to Hayes, and, shaking hands most cordially, said, "I'm here to-day, Bill." They now laid £20 even on the result, and forthwith proceeded to strip for action.

On such a day of course neither felt disposed to lose time, and they quickly made their appearance at the scratch in fighting costume, and the multitude had an opportunity of scanning their respective proportions. Walker's herculean frame excited general admiration; he was indeed a study for a sculptor. Every muscle stood out bold and distinct; his condition was perfect; there was a ruddy glow and a hardiness about his head which looked as if it could defy all weathers. His lower limbs loomed extraordinary large, but we ascertained that, powerful as they are, they were made to assume bigger proportions than ordinary from the nature of the drawers in which he was clad, which were of unusual thickness, and well calculated to keep out any amount of cold. His bust and neck seemed those of quite a young man, and had it not been for certain lines about his mug, he might well have been taken for a young one in his prime, instead of a pugilist who fought his maiden battle some eighteen years ago. There was a determined look about him too, which seemed to say he felt this was his only chance to re-establish himself in public favor, and he had made up his mind to act accordingly. His elegant and unconstrained attitude, as he threw himself into position, was perfection himself, and was universally admired. He stood firmly yet easily, and there was an elasticity in all his movements, which gave token of quickness almost unparalleled. Hayes, of course, stood some inches over his opponent, and had an immense advantage in reach, but he had few of the muscular developments perceptible upon Walker. He looked thinner in the body than we had seen him on previous occasions, and, to our minds, was scarcely up to the mark in condition. There were many signs of eruption on his body, which might have been, and, we believe, were caused by too much sweating at the latter part of his training, and we firmly believe, had he devoted another fortnight to his exercise he would have been all the better for it. There was a careworn aspect about his mug which told a tale or too frequent assistance at the extinction of gas lights, and, take him altogether, we did not think him the Bill Hayes of former times. That he was well, we do not for a moment doubt, but that he might have been much better, we think he himself will readily admit. He (Hayes)

...e a close, the anxiety is great to know the choice she will make between [illegible] which even M. Jules Lecomte cannot explain, as the two contracts are incompatible; she will accept one or the other, but not both. I predict, however, that she will accept M. Calzaras's 800,000 and four months' leave of absence, and run the risk of catching the Vicedomini.

But I have a piece of operatic news which will delight Frenchmen. It has not yet given to the public: A young Spanish composer, Mr. Espadas, only seventeen years of age, has offered to the management of the Italiens a new opera, which has been accepted, and the recitals, before the Commission, have ended. It is a lyrical drama, in three acts, called, "Gonzalo di Cordova." M. Reyenas belongs to a family of composers, and it is said was leader of the orchestra at the opera of "Valentia," at thirteen years of age."

Madame Gassier has come to the city from her country [illegible], bringing with her the manuscript of the [illegible] upon which she demanded of her by the [illegible], Brussels. "The illustrious authoress has [illegible] to this piece, and in a few days [illegible] with begin."

Alexandre Dumas handed the Lord Mayor to say in his journal, [illegible] friend in Brussels, "that his body remains [illegible] but his heart in Brussels;" and for this the Police of Paris have dispensed with his further residence in France. He will be allowed [illegible] to return to his dear Brussels, which [illegible] long as an asylum to escape Clichy [illegible], for the last two weeks, has been nearly empty in the costumes of Ellis Moorpainters. Such are the palpitations of the eccentric genius.

Rosenda Sucre [illegible] to the Minister of the Interior, which the [illegible] has considered, on the ground of immorality. It seems [illegible] to be dangerous a crusade against the immorality of this gentleman's romances, and [illegible] from political reasons that the [illegible] was interdicted.

Messrs. Scribe and [illegible] have written a new piece for the Opera [illegible] subject on the story of Abelard and Heloise. Mario [illegible] who has added his name to this Opera in this piece, which is now in rehearsal.

M. Adolph Adam has composed an opera bouffe, in three acts, [illegible] entitled "La Blanchisseuse [illegible] Boulogne."

M. Mirecourt has [illegible] famous biographies have formed [illegible] from the last year's literary labors of France. [illegible] found the Life of Alexandre Dumas, [illegible] Sons of Charlemagne and A. Dumas, père, will follow, and will complete the series of fifty.

A theatrical troupe has gone to Sebastopol, or rather to Kamiesch, at the expense of the Emperor. This is the same troupe which has been performing at the camp of [illegible] during the Summer, and which bore the high-sounding title, *Les Delassements Comiques du Camp de Nuit*. The expense is [illegible] to His Majesty [illegible] per month, but at Kamiesch it will be very much augmented.

Two Ceylon [illegible] are at this moment at the Circus in this city, walk up a narrow plank at an angle of forty-five degrees, and at the top stand straight up on their four legs on a platform only large enough to contain their two feet! The elephants of last year are eclipsed—annihilated.

The Italian Opera here has produced by way of *intermède musicale*, a musical wonder from Italy, who seems to have been the subject of much enthusiasm in his native country. He is a blind Sardinian shepherd [illegible] Piras, who plays on an instrument called the Tibia Pastoral, a penny whistle, of the rudest and most primitive construction, with only three holes, and its length not exceeding that of a finger. Yet upon this barbarous instrument, he has performed at the San Carlos and La Scala, and their papers and other journals declare that the blind musician draws sounds as dulcet as those of the [illegible] flute, and that his execution upon it is still more marvelous. The critics of Paris confirm the praises of the Italian journals.

Why is it that [illegible] select from an article the very words they ought not to in which to make typographical [illegible] Thus, I wished to say in a former communication, "All monopolies are running into the ground," whereas your compositor made me say, "All monopolies are running into the ground!"

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Black Warrior Again—Sad Position of the late Captain-General Pezuela—Affair of the Valiant—Spain and England Quarreling—Fetes for the American Cuban Patriot, Pardiñas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

It will be recollected that at the time the famous question of the *Black Warrior* was brought to a settlement by our Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, one of the immediate consequences of that measure was that the Marquis of Pezuela, late Captain-General of Cuba, then in Madrid, was banished from the Court, and ordered to take up his quarters at Santander, a little place on the northern coast. Pezuela obeyed the order, but immediately wrote back to the Government, offering his resignation of his commission as Lieutenant-General in the Spanish Army, abandoning his profession of a soldier, and disconnecting himself entirely from the service of the State in every capacity, hoping, as a private citizen, to be allowed to go where he pleased. The Government, however, which did not particularly wish to see him back in Madrid, where he and his friends might still give them considerable trouble by their fierce opposition to the settlement in the Cortes and in the press, declined to receive his resignation, and ordered him not to leave his quarters at Santander.

Pezuela then addressed a kind of memorial or petition to the Cortes, which was referred to a Committee, and has not since been heard of till the other day, when the *Espada* newspaper published an article said to have been written by Sr. de Cueto, who also lost his place as Minister to the United States in consequence of the same settlement of the question of the *Black Warrior*, which he had strongly opposed and formally protested against when it was finished. Cueto has just returned to Madrid, and the new efforts of the *Espada* to agitate this question are attributed to that circumstance.

The article alluded to is as follows:

"In consequence of the memorial addressed to the Cortes by the Marquis of Pezuela, various journals have examined the question whether the Generals, seeing that the Government cannot deprive them of that office, ought to be permitted, or not, to abandon the service and return to the condition of other citizens. We do not propose, to-day, to take part in this debate . . . but the truth is, that the Marquis of Pezuela has considered himself deeply aggrieved and offended by the termination given by the Government to the subject of the *Black Warrior*.

For the good name of Spain, we should wish not to be forced to touch that subject; although, on the other hand, it would be well that the country should know how her diplomatic affairs are treated, and how the national honor is understood by those men who make such boasts of patriotism, and fill our ears with their exclamations in favor of the national dignity.

The public, probably, is ignorant that the question of the *Black Warrior* had been reduced at last to the simple verification of a fact. [Here follows a discussion of the merits of the case.]

. . . . . .

Of what occurred afterwards we are completely ignorant, nor to this hour can we comprehend what ground the Spanish Government had to declare explicitly the account given by the Captain of the *Black Warrior* as good and true, and impliedly that the Captain-General of Cuba, and the other officers who took part in the affair, had failed to tell the truth.

In the note in which Señor Luzuriaga gave to the Government of the United States the most humiliating satisfactions, it was said, furthermore, that he could not take measures against the authorities in Cuba, *because they were already removed*, and it concluded by granting to the Captain of the *Black Warrior* $60,000 indemnity.

Judge of the effect which so unlooked-for a result must have caused in the mind of the Marquis of Pezuela, and it will be understood that he should have wished to protest in the only way possible against the unworthy part which he has been made to represent.

For our own part, we should be glad to abstain from every kind of commerce, because, in fine, the honor of Spain is in question, and our patriotism counsels us not to probe the sore, and to turn away our sight from a spectacle so repugnant.

But if the *progresista* party wishes to be convinced, if it is not convinced already, of the levity and little skill with which its principal men manage affairs of diplomacy, and of their weakness in presence of the exigencies of the foreigner, let them ask for the publication of all the documents relative to the subject of the *Black Warrior*, and then it will see much more than what we would say. In the diplomatic annals of Spain there is nothing so disconsoling—nothing so humiliating.

The settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair, it seems, was not such an easy matter after all. Soulé probably was perfectly honest in declaring it, as he did, impossible. It is fair to suppose that he at [illegible] prospect of it. But not the least curious reflection which occurs to me in connection with the article just cited is that of the number of public men killed by this question. On the Spanish side the Captain-General, Pezuela, and [illegible] authorities who took part in it as well as [illegible] Minister to Washington. On our side Pierce Soulé, who either did not or could not settle it, and Duplet A. Mann, who made a journey to Ostend about it, both dead politically, whilst undoubtedly President Pierce, Gov. Marcy, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason may all be counted among the wounded more or less severely.

However great may have been the importance of this question in itself—and we are far from denying its gravity—still, it is pretty evident there was not enough in this affair alone to have produced these results.

The fact is, the great question of Cuba was in debate, and the affair of the *Black Warrior* was the Mougoumont of the diplomatic battle.

Pezuela, also, who won the day for us, had his official head cut off likewise, but I don't know that he can be fairly counted among the politically dead or damaged by this question, seeing that he presents the phenomenon of standing about as tall and lively with his head off as when he wore that useful appendage.

The *Espada* loses no opportunity lately, of telling the Spanish Government how badly they got worsted in this business.

A day or two after the appearance of the article quoted, appeared the following:

"We are assured that Lord Howden (British Minister to Madrid) has demanded satisfaction from the Spanish Government, for several supreme boats having cannonaded the English vessel *Valiant*, in the waters of Tangiers, where she had just run over from Gibraltar. If this is so, we hope the *Gaceta* will give us some explanations."

At any rate, it is to be supposed, that however badly we may come out in this matter, at least, we shall always come off better than we did in that of the *Black Warrior*.

The fact is, the question of the *Valiant* is taking some degree of importance. Three or four of the principal journals of Madrid, under date of the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., have repeated substantially the information contained in the following paragraph, which I translate from the *National Sovereignty*:

"It appears that the reclamations set on foot by Lord Howden, in consequence of several revenue boats having cannonaded the English vessel *Valiant* in the waters of Tangiers, have taken such a character of gravity as that they may contribute to alter the relations of friendship which now exist between Spain and Great Britain."

One other bit of news which is fresh, so fresh as that the Minister at Madrid did not yet know it when my informant wrote at the last moment, but which is authentic, coming from a Spanish source which cannot be mistaken:

The Spanish Government has pardoned Felix, the companion of the unfortunate Estampas, now confined at Ceuta, and the order had been given to communicate the intelligence to the American Minister, which was about to be carried into effect when my informant wrote.

O'Donnel is stronger than ever, and great fears were entertained that he was marching rapidly to the Dictatorship; of this I will inform you more fully in my next.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Mail Steamship Granada Ashore.

The United States Mail Steamship *Granada*, S. C. Boggs, U. S. N., Commander, from New-Orleans 5th inst., and Havana 8th inst., has arrived.

The United States Mail Steamship *North Star*, Capt. Wyman, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th inst.

On Jan. 9, 4 P. M., lat. 37°, lon. 79° 40', passed ship *Charles*, of Baltimore.

Capt. Adams, of ship *Lavinia Adams*, reports ship *Siddons*, of New-York, ashore on Cedar Keys and bilged; also ship *Altebar*; brigs *Creole*, *Sampson* and *Isabel* of New-York; ships *Ashburton*, of Newburyport; *Lady Arabella*, of Boston; and *Louisa Adams*, of Bordentown—all at Key West.

The *Granada* on Sunday night at 7 o'clock P. M., during the snow storm, went ashore to the Westward of the West Bank, while in charge of a pilot, where she now lies and will have to discharge. The passengers and mails were brought up yesterday morning by the steam-tug *Island Belle*, Capt. Quinn.

Spanish Fleet for San Juan—Wreck—Mexican News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Our holidays are over for the moment, and we begin again the active pursuits for "bread and butter"—the last, however, not known to any extent in Cuba; we take bread and wait for the butter. But we are preparing a dish for the especial benefit of Mr. Marcy, Mr. Pierce and the wrangling politicians of the House of Representatives, who are making such beautiful commentaries upon your institutions, for the enemies of freedom in the world. The "*Olla*" is mixed with Central American affairs, San Juan, Col. Kinney, Walker, &c. A Spanish frigate, three lodge of-war and three war-steamers, it is said, have taken their departure, the past week, from Cienfuegos for unknown parts, or for the bay of San Juan and kiegdom of Mosquito, to combine with the British and French squadrons there—or there to be.

We have news, last evening, of the wreck of the Spanish mail steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, upon reefs at the east end of the Island. The passengers and mails, from Cadiz and Porto Rico, were brought here by the steamer *Pelayo*, taken on board from the wreck on the voyage down from St. Jago de Cuba. Wreck total—no lives lost.

The steamer *Mexico*, from Vera Cruz 6th, brings no pleasant intelligence from your neighbor Republic. The papers here are advised that Alvarez was thrown over on or about the 25th, and Comonfort elected President—this not confirmed by private letters—but possibly true. It is what is looked for by *our* politicians—our absolutists—who have, perhaps, colored events in anticipation.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

The Late United States Marshal—Funeral Ceremonies—Secretary Cuming going to Washington—Cold Weather—General News, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Ter., Dec. 29, 1855.

The death—sudden and unexpected—of our well-beloved Marshal, Ely K. Doyle, Esq., has thrown a gloom over the place. But one sentiment is entertained concerning him and that is, a more faithful, efficient, trustworthy and honest officer the United States never had. He accompanied Governor Burt to Nebraska from South Carolina, in the fall of 1854. Governor B. sickened and died shortly after his arrival here. Col. Doyle removed to Fontenville, and was elected to the first session of the Territorial Legislature from that place, and was about the only one out of both branches of the General Assembly who pursued an honest, manly, independent course, and acquitted himself with more honor than any other. In February last, he was appointed to the office of United States Marshal of this Territory, in the place of Mark W. Izard, resigned. In June, he returned to South Carolina after his family, and returned here last month, stopping for a short season at Bellevisw. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the unfinished condition of his house there, he removed here about two weeks ago, and had scarcely got settled in his temporary domicil, when came the sudden startling announces of death. He was a native of Nassau, Pickens District, S. C. To-day, Rev. William Hamilton, of the Mission, preached his funeral sermon in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, he will not be buried until to-morrow. Flattering resolutions have been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly. His wife is somewhat more composed to-day. She proposes returning home as soon as the weather will permit.

The Legislature affords many rich treats. A few days since there was an anxiety on the part of Governor Izard to procure an indorsement of the Legislature. This could only be done on the sly. A joint resolution was accordingly offered in the House complimenting his message, and requesting him to proceed immediately to Washington to use his influence in obtaining the passage of a bill granting 160 acres of land to actual residents of Nebraska, as recommended in his message. It passed the House, but by the time it reached the Council the cat had escaped from the bag, and it still remains a matter under discussion. The Governor has no idea of going—not the least. They couldn't hire him to go. The united voice of the people wouldn't move him, for he has promised to veto any bill to remove the capitol. He is bound not to allow the pecuniary embarrassment opportunity of passing such a bill without a chance to veto it. Now T. H. Cuming talks of leaving. I think he may go, and hope so, for this purpose—although I believe his entire crowd do most to secure his desired end than the Governor—but he has other objects to accomplish.

The weather is still extremely cold—thermometer ranging from 10° to 20° below zero—wind blowing a piercing hurricane, and snow flying. The face of the country is covered with snow and ice. A man by the name of Rankin, I understand, proposes making immediate application for the office of Marshal of Nebraska. A worse selection could not be made, and one that would give more universal dissatisfaction. He is one of those human carcasses always in the market for sale, and as little suited for that responsible post as an ourang-outang. If President Pierce has three grains of common sense or common decency left, he will treat such an application with silent contempt. The affairs in Kansas are quiet, yet I fear Governor Shannon does not stand as fair as I desired to see him. More anon. JAKE.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Nebraskals in Caucus—The Night Session—Republican Deserters, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856—A. M.

It was useless to write you yesterday by mail, as nothing could get over from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in consequence of the snow drifts, so I postponed until now a reflection or two upon the termination of the all-night session of Wednesday. You are already apprised of the fact that the Nebraskals completely swallowed their own cursed resolution never to adjourn until a Speaker should be elected. I cannot tell you how much this event surprised everybody here; nor is it necessary to suggest that it has revealed a restlessness under the yoke of party discipline of which Democrats have not heretofore been suspected. They boldly threw down the challenge to the Republicans, were met in the spirit of cool, calm, contented determination, and then, after a twenty hours' siege, disgracefully fled from the field. Mark the fact that it was they who moved and carried the adjournment. The Republicans were still ready to maintain the contest, but a union of Nebraskals and "straggliers" carried the vote for break last and rest. When you consider that the Nebraskals are old stagers, and the Republicans raw recruits merely, you get a better idea of the merit of the victory. The adjournment is a confession that the Republicans would have beaten the combined opposition had the struggle been prolonged,—and the fear of such a result is the only excuse offered by the Nebraskals for their ignominious flight.

WHO ARE THE FACTIONISTS?

Another fact requires attention in this connection. The Nebraskals have been stoutly protesting their desire for an organization, and, most indiscreetly, attempting to throw the responsibility upon the Republicans, who, though clearly the strongest party in the House, never professed to have a majority, after the traitors had been sifted out. The former, in resolving upon a continuous session, declared their purpose to force us to an election. At any rate, they said they would give us every opportunity to elect, if we could; and at the close of the twenty hours' sitting, some of them had the impudence to affirm that they had given the Republicans all that time, to see if they could not manage to elect somehow. To hear some of the gentlemen talk at about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, you would suppose the Nebraskals had been kindly engaged for twenty hours in arduous efforts to aid the Republicans in setting the wheels of legislation in motion—that they had done everything to elect Mr. Banks, save vote for him! What are the facts? Why, simply that from the moment of meeting on Wednesday, until the hour of adjournment, on the following morning, the Nebraskals were engaged in factious opposition to kill time, and prevent *anything* being done. Do you ask the evidence? I point to the record, which shows that during all this long sitting, only seven ballots for Speaker were had! A reference to the report of proceedings will show further that the side questions, and the time-killing speeches, by which the voting was obstructed, were made almost exclusively by gentlemen in the opposition. The direct balloting occupied just four hours out of the twenty and a half! And yet those who wasted the remaining four-fifths of the time coolly charge our friends with failing to improve the opportunity for an election, which was afforded them! The trick is too shallow, I trust, to deceive anybody.

MALIGNITY OF THE DESERTERS.

As might have been expected, the deserters from the Anti-Nebraska Party were among the most active in their efforts, during the night, to defeat the election of Mr. Banks. Thus, Mr. Haven was on hand to vote for every proposition calculated to embarrass the friends of Freedom. Mr. George G. Dunn, of Indiana, was constrained to the trouble of leaving his seat, going to the lobby, and awakening his ally, Richardson, lest the latter should lose his precious vote with Dunn against Mr. Banks; and John Wheeler, fearful lest his treason to the principle which reelected him might not be successful, also exerted himself in performing similar services to Democrats who, except for his watchfulness, possibly might fail in doing their share of the mischief to which John has committed himself, body and soul. The constituents of these gentlemen should remember the evidence of the persevering, active malignity of their opposition to those who were elected with themselves to uphold the Anti-Nebraska banner. They will seek to create the impression, by and by, that their "independent" course was a conscientious necessity, which made it impossible for them to vote for Mr. Banks; that they had no desire to defeat the Anti-Nebraska men, but that, as they could not acquiesce in the election of Mr. Banks, they contented themselves with a quiet vote for some other man. When they plead this, remember their active alliance with the avowed Nebraskals, and test their professions by this recollection.

CANDIDATES ON THE RACK.

The resolution adopted by the House yesterday, calling on each of the candidates to define his position on political issues, seems to be rather a silly affair. The body has been voting during six weeks past for certain gentlemen for Speaker, and, after more than a hundred ballots have been had, behold they, by solemn resolution, request them to define their principles! Can any proceeding be more silly? Certainly none can be more useless except for mere party purposes, and to prolong the pending contest by the waste of precious time. Its object is to draw Mr. Richardson out upon the Nebraska bill, and the operation of the Constitution with respect to Slavery. If he should maintain that the Constitution don't carry Slavery into Kansas, he is in a bottle with Southern Democrats; and if he should take the other horn of the dilemma, and declare that the Constitution *does* carry Slavery into the Territories, he will be shown to have made a very inconsistent record on the stump in Illinois, where he claimed the Nebraska bill as a great triumph of freedom.

A DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

President Pierce gave a fine dinner on Thursday to the members of the diplomatic corps, which I am told was in all respects a most agreeable affair. Mr. Crampton was among the guests, as was also Señor Marcoleta—another evidence that the latter gentleman is still recognized as the Minister from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

On Thursday evening our first hotel ball this season was given at the National. The proprietors modestly termed it a "hop,"—but in respect to gayety, brilliance, fashion, dress and all the other "finishes," it certainly was as well entitled to the more dignified appellation as anything in the way of a ball which Washington has furnished during the last ten years. I should think some five or six hundred guests were present, among whom I noted Mrs. John. J. Crittenden, the accomplished lady of Judge McLean, Secretary Guthrie, and Senators and other "Honorables," in crowds—with ladies from every section of the Union. The supper was most beautiful and elegant, the music fine, the company joyous and merry, everybody was pleased and no one could repress a spontaneous vote of thanks to the host of the National, whose good taste and princely liberality had provided so brilliant an entertainment. I understand that, in addition to the weekly parlor "hops," it is the design of the host to give a ball, similar to that of Thursday night, once a month.

The President's Levees have also commenced for the season, and now is the time for ladies who desire to participate in the gayeties of the Federal metropolis. The indications of a lively Winter are unusually abundant.

The Speakership Catechism—Behavior of the Candidates—Barksdale's Joke—A Wild Scene, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856—P. M.

We have had a glorious day in the House,—glorious for the Republicans, and their candidate for Speaker. The details of the proceedings I must leave for your Congressional reporter, while I note a little of the by play, and give you an idea of the effect of to-day's disclosures, and enhmit a suggestion or two in regard to the position of the several candidates.

Mr. Campbell opened the debate with some well-timed ridicule of the attempts to catechise gentlemen upon the floor, and especially of the resolution adopted by the House yesterday directing that gentlemen shall state the platforms on which they stand. His suggestion for the adoption of the Railroad caution—"it is dangerous to stand upon the platform" was peculiarly felicitous, and was received with shouts of laughter and applause. A fellow member suggested, *sotto voce*, that he ought add "look out for the locomotive." No matter,—the locomotive *came* in the person of Mr. Banks, not long after, and cleared the track in splendid style of all the rubbish. But I must not anticipate.

Mr. Richardson rose to answer the questions propounded to him in writing by Mr. Zollicoffer, for which see your Congressional report. His answer, as you will perceive, is an absolute abandonment of the position he occupied in 1850. Then the Democratic Party had not become thoroughly demoralised by subservience to the Slavocracy, as now; then it was not safe for Mr. Richardson to forget the Democratic principle of equality of all men; then he believed, or pretended to believe, that it was the duty of freemen to preserve the Territories of the United States to freedom; then he would have applied the Wilmot Proviso to New-Mexico, if he did not fully believe that the laws of Mexico already excluded Slavery therefrom. To-day he repudiates all this, and shamelessly declares that the sentiments then uttered were the inconsiderate progeny of a moment, and should never have fallen from his lips. It should be remembered, however, that although this mistake of an excited moment has been upon the printed record of Congress ever since 1850, Mr. Richardson never embraced opportunity to disavow it, until roasted out of it by the interrogatories of the gentleman from Tennessee. To day there was no help for him—he was compelled to dismount from either the white horse of Freedom or the black horse of Slavery, to avoid being dragged to death between both.

Mr. Fuller's replies to the interrogatories were brief, pointed, categorical and decisive. He certainly dodged nothing to-day, but went his whole length for the south,—answering every interrogatory just as absolutely in subjection to the Slavocracy as was the Message of President Pierce. I know of no comparison more forcible, or one that can be more appreciated by your readers. It is only necessary to say, in addition, that at the conclusion of his speech the Southern Americans were in raptures because their candidate had shown himself more ultra Pro Slavery in his views than even Mr. Richardson. The latter deemed it necessary to make some apology for his apostacy to Freedom,—but Mr. Fuller seemed to go it *con amore*. The gentleman from Pennsylvania certainly had the right thus to avow himself,—but his deceived constituents have an equal right, I take it, to request him to vacate a seat which he holds in violation of their clearly expressed sentiments on the Nebraska bills in any event, they will one day doubtless give him the opportunity to seek his stand-point for Pro-Slavery representation somewhere south instead of north of Mason and Dixon. He has a right to represent the Slavocracy, if he will and they will it,—but he has not the right to do so when elected by Pennsylvania Anti-Nebraska votes. In the former case he would honor the cause he has espoused,—but as the case stands, he dishonors his own manhood.

The response of Mr. Banks was noble. His friends exult most rightfully in the fact that in explicitness, distinctness, perspicuity, decision and eloquence, he was far superior to his rival candidates. He was listened to with breathless interest,—and his gloriously bold declaration of principles filled everybody with respect. Even his bitterest opponents freely admit that he came nobly out of the crucible heated for him. He declared in explicit terms that he *did not* consider the Kansas-Nebraska bill to be calculated to promote the erection of Free States from those Territories. Secondly, he declared his belief in the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and generally in the Constitutionality of prohibiting the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. Thirdly, he believed that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories. In the words of Mr. Webster, he held that the Constitution does not go to the Territories of the United States until exceeded over it by law of Congress. He recognized fully the right of the South to protection of its property in the Territory equally with the North;—but when he said property, he used the term with reference to that which the universal law recognizes as property,—and not to designate ownership in man, which the universal law of the world condemns. He believed that the Constitution is an element of Freedom, and that the Constitution, wherever it goes, is, like the flag of our country, a guarantee of liberty. The peroration of this brief speech was surpassingly brilliant. Get it and read it all, if you would have your hearts tingle with the very spirit and essence of Liberty. But I must hasten on, for time presses.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, was not content. He wanted Mr. Banks to answer another string of interrogatories which he had prepared about Americanism, the Tariff, &c. Mr. Kennett, of Missouri, who sits on the opposite side of the hall from the Mississippi members, with a view to good-naturedly "shooting folly as it flies," desired to add a question or two to those propounded by Mr. Barksdale. He wanted each of the candidates to answer the following:—1st. Do you believe in a future state? 2d. If your answer is in the affirmative, do you believe that future state to be a *Free* State or a *Slave* State? These propositions were received with shouts of laughter from all sides. The merriment seemed to have anything rather than a soothing effect on Mr. Barksdale, who hastily crossed the hall in the midst of the mirth, planted himself directly in front of Mr. Kennett, and shouted in the latter gentleman's ears that if he intended his questions to cast any reflection on him, "he hurled them back with ineffable scorn and contempt."

The wildest scene of confusion ensued. "Order! order." "Sit down in front!" "Separate them," &c., were uttered from all sides, while nearly every member was upon his feet. Mr. Kennett kept his seat, however, and remained perfectly cool until the excitement had somewhat subsided. Then he calmly rose, told the House that he intended nothing offensive to anybody,—that he supposed the House generally understood his remarks to be jocular entirely, and that while he made this explanation to the House, the gentleman from Mississippi might rest assured that he was not to be intimidated by anything from doing whatever seemed to him right upon that floor. Mr. Barksdale at once subsided, and I cannot doubt that ere this he heartily regrets his undue warmth,—for, ordinarily, there is no kinder or more orderly member of that body than the gentlemen from Mississippi.

Mr. Barksdale's questions were put finally, and each of the candidates responded as fully and as freely as before, and in the same general spirit. As you already know, a ballot was taken soon after without result, and thereupon the House adjourned.

Clingman and other late advocates of the plurality have again veered in the wind, and now say they will not move it. They give no reasons for their vacillation,—but there is little doubt that they are actuated by the belief that our own men are nearly ready to fall from Banks, and go to Pennington or some other man. My word for it, they are mistaken. The Republican vote will *never* be concentrated on any other man, unless Banks declines, which is not probable; and, even then, no man by possibility can be elected who has heretofore been a candidate. But the mail closes and so must I.

S.

Thos. D'Arcy McGee, it is said, was hooted and hissed last week, in Chicago, while delivering a lecture in praise of Louis Napoleon. He was assailed with cries of "Get out—you traitor"—"you've sold yourself to British tyrants"—"How much did you get for trying to chase us to Canada."

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Great Preparations for the Ensuing Campaign.

THE BATTLE FOR FORT WALLA WALLA.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

The "boom of cannon" announces that the United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, commanded by the long-tried and faithful Capt. La Roy, is coming up the Willamett to her wharf. The streets are thronged with a running crowd of men, boys, editors, reporters, idlers and loafers. Business stops, stores and workshops are deserted; vehicles of all descriptions are hastening down town—the city is convulsed. Women and children are calmly surveying the exciting scene; the sick are deploring their condition, and the blind and halt are blockading the way. The dock, too, presents a mass of anxious beings. Some are carefully scrutinizing the steamer's deck for the familiar countenance of some expected friend. Some are eager for one glance at the "Price Current," moved by emotions of fear and hope, and others are gathered in little groups surmising what two weeks' later news may develop on the Crimea or in the political world. After friend has congratulated friend, and the eye and ear has been satisfied, the crowd move in solid phalanx towards the Post-Office, where is enacted a "jam" that baffles description. Fathers, brothers and lovers by main strength are endeavoring to gain a nearer rank to the delivery box, hoping they are not forgotten by near and dear friends east the Mountains. These scenes are enacted upon the arrival of each and every mail steamer, giving to our little city two stirring days monthly.

As the steamer sails to-morrow, I must hasten to give your readers what of public interest has transpired in this region since my last. First, the great Oregon Legislature have convened at Corvallis. Hon. Delizon Smith was elected Speaker of the House, and A. P. Dennison President of the Council. The programme of acts and doings of this Democratic body, we predict, will be the re-location of the Capital, either back to Salem, or to some out-of-the-way place. Then Hon. Joe Lane and the Congress assembled will be memorialized to pass a large appropriation to pay off the Yakima and Rogue River War claims, a territorial printer will be elected, a number of war and anti-war, Know-Nothing and Anti-Know-Nothing speeches must be made, and after the passage of a long series of "Nebraca" resolutions, this modern "forum" will adjourn, "leaving no sign." The *Statesman* and *Times* weekly fly at their mast-head Joe Lane as a candidate for the Presidential race; he will undoubtedly be acceptable to the Pro-Slavery Party, and as he often said in his speeches during the late contest in this Territory, that he was the "*pet*" of the Cabinet, we shall expect "Pierce & Co." to exert their *immense* influence in placing him before the public eye. The old hero has one advantage—he will stand on any platform, narrow or broad, that Pierce sees proper to lay down.

WINTER WEATHER.

Winter has fairly driven far off every vestige of mild weather. Wind and rain forbid all from venturing far from home; but though the weather is boisterous, the happy farmer congratulates himself that he has plenty to feed his household, even though the Indian war rages East, West, North and South. The telegraph is now in operation from this city to Oregon City, and bids fair to pay the stockholders; in a few weeks it will be completed to Corvallis. Who says Oregon is wanting in enterprise?

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Wool is actively engaged in making preparations for a Spring campaign. The troops are being inspected, equipped and mounted. He steadily locks his plans from the public, but wise ones are of the opinion that he will call to his aid no volunteers. He has already disbanded the company of Hon. Judge Strong, before they had even a chance to fire one round, or show their patriotism. Reports are current that the General has called for the 9th Regiment of Infantry to be sent to this coast, and that he will not move until they arrive. To my mind, it is the height of folly to ever expect the infantry to be of much service in fighting Indians, and particularly in a country like that east of the Cascade Mountains. The Indians are all mounted on fleet horses; and to-day you may be in close proximity to their camp, but before the sun rises the whole force are quietly feasting one hundred miles away. The only troops adapted to contend with them with any hope of success are Dragoons. Infantry are useful for garrisons, sham fights, and *drill exercises*; but, to expect the present war to be brought to a speedy termination by the regulars, is a forlorn hope, and the Government might as well abandon the country—giving to the Indian letters of marque to rob and murder those who have been *invited* to occupy, fertilize and improve the soil. A regiment of Dragoons, well mounted, would soon bring the red skins to terms, and save millions of dollars.

I notice by a correspondence in your paper that Gen. Wool has his name coupled with the Presidency. He is a brave hero. He has served the country—and who can say but that on the honors gained in this war, he may ride triumphantly into the White House?

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer Army, under Governor Curry, are prosecuting the campaign with all the ardor that the inclement season will admit. The regiments in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valley have frequently met the enemy in strongly fortified positions. The Indians fight with great bravery, and not unfrequently have compelled the volunteers to retire. A great deal of property has been destroyed,—houses and barns burnt,—and the whole of the country are gathered together in block forts for protection. In the North, 200 volunteers have been discharged. Col. Nesmith has resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly has gone to reinforce Major Chinn, on the Umatilla. Major Armstrong has marched to John Day's River, in quest of the Indian stock which is supposed to be *cached* at the head-waters of the river.

Through the politeness of Deputy Quarter-Master Gen. S. S. Slater, I have had access to dispatches from Fort Henrietta, on the Umatilla, from which I learn that Lieut. Col. Kelly and Maj. Chinn, would, on the night of the 2d Dec., march to Walla Walla Valley, and, at daylight of the 3d, attack the Indian force under the Chief, Pe-Peu-Mox-Mox, who are strongly fortified in the old Hudson Bay Co's Fort. We also learned that all the immense herds of cattle belonging to the Company and Messrs. Brooks, Bunford & Noble have been driven away into the mountains and "cached."

THE WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Olympia, Washington Territory, we are in possession of a rumor that Lieut. Slaughter had been surrounded by a war party. He kept his men under arms during the night expecting a battle, but daylight proclaimed that the "birds had flown" and "vamoosed the ranch," taking some forty mules with them. We have no news of the fate of Gov. Stevens, who, from last account, was at Fort Benton. There are some ready to accuse the Governor of being the direct cause of the outbreak. They aver that he forced or used too much "ely cunning" devices to make the different tribes sign the treaties granting portions of their lands to the Government. I hope he may live to vindicate his course. No news from the South. You will notice by California files that the steamer *California* Capt. Dall, is missing. We have no news of her fate. She sailed for San Francisco some three weeks since. I wrote you a long letter by her, but I fear it has, ere this, met a watery grave.

TERRIBLE BATTLE AT WALLA WALLA.

I have a moment to write—the *St. Bells* has just arrived with the news of one of the most fearful battles ever fought with Indians. The fight lasted two days. The Indians were driven from the Fort, and the guns turned against the enemy. Capt. A. V. Wilson was wounded by the bursting of a cannon. Maj. Chinn and Lieut. Col. Kelly are spoken of as having distinguished themselves as brave officers. Chief Pe-Peu-Mox-Mox and five warriors came in to the volunteer camp under friendly pretences they were taken prisoners. While they were attempting to bind them, by a given signal, the Chief and his men drew their knives and fought till each expired. The band to hand fight is reported to have been fearful.

An express left camp in the night for the Dalles, asking for ammunition and reinforcements. The hills were covered with war bands. One thousand Indians were supposed to have been engaged in the battle. I will send you some extras, should there be time before the sailing of the *Columbia*. TERBOR.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

MORE OF THE ERIE MONOPOLIES.

Case of the Ashtabula Railroad vs. the City of Erie—The Same vs. Same.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11.

Within a day or two past, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania *in banc*, a full bench being present, the important and exciting case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company *vs.* the City of Erie, was called up for argument. The readers of the TIMES must be familiar with the difficulties at Erie. The proceedings, notwithstanding, which follow, are full of interest.

The bill of the complainants set forth that the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, was incorporated by an act of Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th of Feb., 1848, and that the said Company was authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 5th of May, 1854, to construct and use a railroad with one or more tracks, commencing at or in the city of Erie, thence extending south-westwardly by the most practicable route, on or along the Franklin Canal Railroad to a point on the State Line of Ohio, where it may connect with the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad.

It is further set forth that the said Company complainant have by their engineers and themselves surveyed and located, as the most practicable route, (the route is here fully described;) and it is further averred that the grade or level of the said Railroad, at the places where it crosses French and State-streets, at Mill Creek-street, is above the levels or surfaces of those streets; and that by reason of the inability to construct the road so as to cross these streets at the grade, that it becomes necessary to cross them by bridges. The bill then proceeds to give the history of the opposition of the people of Erie to the building of the bridges, and the proceedings, legal and otherwise, that caused thereupon. The complainants call upon the defendants to answer as follows:

First—Whether the matters in the foregoing bill against them charged, are not correct and true.

Second—By what authority they claim to prevent the construction or use of a railroad by your orators on the route before described, commencing at Ash-lane in the City of Erie, and extending in a southwestward direction to the Ohio State line, there to connect with the railroad of the complainants.

They ask that the Court grant a special injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, and all other persons from removing, injuring, destroying and in any way interfering with said bridges over said several streets.

The answer of the defendants in brief is, that the complainants had not surveyed and located as the most practicable route, (the route described in the bill of complainants,) but had purchased the Franklin Canal Railroad, as it existed at the passage of the Act of May,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Canvas-Coming Term.

The Police did their duty yesterday, and made pretty nearly everybody cut out the gutter before his door. All day long the music went on—axe, pickaxe, crowbar, shovel went busy from morning to night, making channels for the snow-water to pass off in. The digging developed a abundance of ashes, and a few dead cats, but no human bones were turned up.

There was a wide opening of eyes in the morning—for instead of the alhahounding sleds that the previous night promised, there was tough ice and hard snow again as usual. The thaw of Saturday seemed only to have affected the streets in spots, so that the sleighing was tolerable to skillful drivers, who twisted sharply around the pitfalls. The outsides that did not "mind these stops," bobbed up and down as they went, like little boats that go cheerily on the sea. In Broadway, Bowery, Chatham-street and the business avenues, the snow was pounded as fine as Rondout sand, and nearly as dry. Delicately shod feet stepped over ankle deep into it, and came up again, not even dampened.

SANITARIUM ON THE HUDSON TRUE.

By noon, however, up-town was in a very bad way. On the east side the snow, which has been banked up and hard for several days, softened wherever the sun got a fair chance at it, until it became what a very fashionable lady, who happened to be out, called "decidedly sposhy." Horses sank to their knees, and sleighs smoothed the snow with their bottoms. Boots were not high enough to be of service, and India-rubbers, reversing the order of their usefulness, secured a good supply of snow-water for the feet. There was a frightful amount of profanity uttered by drivers of sleds and sleighs; and three girls, just from a boarding-school, where particular attention is given to the morals of the pupils, so far forgot themselves as to exclaim petulantly while draining their nice gaiters out of the slush, "Oh dear me, ain't this too nasty bad?" But towards evening the sun retired and the streets became decently hard again.

For draught, carts were out on wheels, but there were many sleighing parties out, and from their appearance and the noise they made, the inference was that the condition of the snow was good enough for them.

The expected inundation of the cellars did not take place. It was postponed until there shall be more of E. M.'s "glow," soon after which the "flow" may be expected; so clear your gutters and keep your cellars dry.

Political.

The Old Line Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward met lately and organized for the Presidential Campaign by the election of E. COLLIN, Esq., as President, and BENJ. C. DEAN as Secretary. Their headquarters are at ONDERDONK'S, corner of Clinton and Grand streets.

The Broadway House Whigs met last night to organize. Their plan was to have one man from each Ward upon a Committee of Coeference, to which four from each Ward are to be added, as the General Committee for the ensuing year. The primary election system "has gone in." They mean to keep the K. N.'s out—though that they won't adopt the K. N. candidate they don't promise by any means.

Meeting of the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour; President BARKER in the Chair. The lobby was crowded with a large number of "hard" looking gentlemen. After the reading and approval of the minutes, various petitions were received, mostly from persons desiring the office of Commissioner of Deeds. Also, a remonstrance from Isaac Adriance against the opening of Fifty-ninth-street from river to river. All referred.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner nominating the following subordinates:

Copying Clerk—Henry R. Lovell, in place of Thos. J. Snyder. Salary $1,000 per annum.

Map Clerk—Edwin A. Ware, in place of John McGuire. Salary $1,000.

Superintendent of Lands and Places—William H. Hebbard, in place of Joseph Murphy. Salary $1,000.

Inspector of Sidewalks—Edward Marritt, in place of Robert W. Donnell. Salary $2 per day.

All these were confirmed by a Party vote.

The following nominations were also received from the Collector of Assessments, Joseph R. Taylor, Esq.: Horatio N. Sherwood, in place of Samuel Allen; and Ira A. Libby, in place of Robert McKinnan, as Deputy Collectors.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, transmitting the decision of the six Commissioners on complaints, &c., against firemen. Confirmed.

Various matters were received from the Board of Councilmen. Among them one appropriating $500 to Reeves E. Selmes, for extra clerk services rendered to various committees. After a long debate, a vote was taken, and it was lost for want of a constitutional majority, but the vote being reconsidered, it was laid on the table.

One of the incidents was an appeal by Alderman CLANCY, from a decision of the chair, ruling that the laying on the table of an amendment left the original matter before the Board. The Chair, however, was sustained by a vote of fourteen to five.

Alderman BRIGGS, in the course of debate, spoke in "thrilling" terms of the "robbing hole" under the northwest corner of the City Hall, whose inhabitants, he said, were connected "with the worst burglars and scoundrels of the City." And as Alderman HERRICK had said that he had been ruled out of Tammany Hall, if he would truly repent (and it was never too late for that,) he would receive him, next fall, into the "great People's party."

After various other papers from the Councilmen had been referred to the appropriate committees, the Board adjourned until Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and transacted but little business other than receiving and referring petitions. A petition was received from D. P. Philips and 845 licensed cartmen of the City, asking for the passage of an ordinance, giving them the privilege to live out of the City limits. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. A petition asking that Reade-street, upon the north side from Broadway to Hudson-street, be widened 15 feet, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

SNOW IN NASSAU-STREET.

A petition was received asking that the snow be removed from Nassau-street, which caused a lengthy debate. It was claimed by some that the appropriation was expended, and by others that it was the duty of the contractor to remove it. It was finally referred.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a suitable memorial; and the appointment of a special Committee to present the same to the Legislature, asking for a grant of all the new made ground west of West-street, and between piers No. 20 and No. 23, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following Committees, after which the Board adjourned.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—Councilman Joseph D. Martin, Isaac B. Skaats, James E. Colgrove Francis O'Reilly, Andrew Leary.

ASTS AND SOLDIERS.—Councilmen Isaac B. Skaats, John W. Roelner, Ames Gavitt, Francis T. Miller, James L. Waugh.

ASSESSMENTS.—Councilmen Hiram A. Maynard, Gideon Clifton, Isaac A. Hopper, C. S. Cooper, Denais Ryer.

CLEANING STREETS.—Councilmen George H. Raymond, Alexander Hemphill, Ephraim Reed, George W. Warner, Edward C. McConnell.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.—Councilmen Samuel Hopper, Ledyard K. Avery, William Floyd, Henry W. Cotyer, James Wallace, Jr.

FERRIES.—Councilmen Noyes, William Floyd, Robert S. Dixon, Thomas Farron, James E. Korrigan.

FINANCE.—Councilmen George A. Barney, J. W. F. Van Riper, Otis D. Swan, Cearles Whitlock, Orlando Gray.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Councilman John H. Brady, John Keenard, George Merritt, John Baulch, Jacob G. Smith.

LAMPS AND PLACES.—Councilmen Charles Whitlock, J. S. Noyes, Samuel Hopper, James Reilly, John Hart.

LAMPS AND GAS.—Councilmen William Floyd, Henry Smith, C. G. Cooper, J. W. T. Van Riper, Thomas Farren.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON BLACKWELL'S AND RANDALL'S ISLAND.—Councilmen George Merritt, James T. Martin, George H. Raymond, Michael Barry, George McKinley.

RAILROADS.—Councilmen George Warner, R. G. Dixon, Henry Smith, William H. Crane, Dennis Ryer.

ROADS.—Councilmen Isaac A. Hopper, Andrew J. Odell, C. J. Cooper, Joseph T. Martin, Jacob L. Smith.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—Councilmen Cornelius G. Cooper, John W. Roebeer, John H. Brady, George A. Barney, Charles Whitlock,

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.—Councilmen Alexander Hemphill, George Merritt, George H. Raymond, Henry A. Cargill, Michael Smith.

SEWERS.—Councilmen Charles C. Appleby, William W. Baxter, J. C. Colgrove, S. Hopper, Matthew Murray.

STREETS.—Councilmen J. W. T. Van Riper, Gideon Clifton, John W. Roshner, Jonas N. Phillips, Francis J. A. Boole.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.—Councilmen Henry Smith, George A. Barney, Andrew J. Odell, Orlando Gray, John Baulch.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Councilmen J. Reinard, James Garrett, John Van Tine.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Councilmen Otis D. Swan, Daniel L. Appleby, J. M. Boyle, Henry A. Cargill, Thos. J. Dunn.

Members.—Councilmen Gideon Clifton, Ephraim Reed, William Taylor, Ledyard K. Avery, J. W. T. Van Riper, C. W. Moore.

ORPHANAGE.—Councilmen Chas. Watrous, Otis Swan, Chas. S. Appleby, Wm. H. Taylor, Jonas W. Phillips.

POLICE.—Councilmen William M. Baxter, Isaac B. Skaats, Hiram A. Maynard, George P. Bickford, Sergeant-at-Bally.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Councilmen Wm. H. Crane, J. Reinard, Chas. Watrous, Ephraim Reed, George P. Bickford.

☞ The Board of Supervisors did not, as was expected, meet yesterday afternoon.

Lowell Lectures in New-York.

Last evening the lecture-room at Clinton Hall was occupied by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. His theme "Earl of Tarsus." He thought Him undeserving the title of "hero" as any of those embalmed by the pencil of CARLYLE. Recollecting how worthily HANNAH MORE has exhausted the subject, we cannot strongly coincide with the worthy Doctor that the names of Saul, MAGNENT and CROMWELL should become interchangeable. He seemed to regret that writers of fiction like SCOTT, FIELDING and DICKENS, although they had sketched many of the sacred function, had never attempted to delineate the best and highest, or an apostle, as though *that* lay in the way of their satirical vocation. About 150 persons were present. There was much in the Doctor's address that was good, very natural, if not very profound; very, beautiful if not very original or striking.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Shocking Murder.

TWO BROTHERS WAYLAID WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THEIR RESIDENCE—ONE OF THEM DEAD—THE OTHER NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE—SCOUTS OF THE PERPETRATORS.

Another brutal murder has occurred in the Eighth Ward. On Sunday night, while Thomas and Joseph Cobee, brothers, were returning from a call, to their residence, at No. 8 Congress-street, and when within a few feet from their own door, they were suddenly attacked from behind by two ruffians, who struck them on the head with clubs, knocking them instantly to the pavement. The ruffians then repeated their blows until one of the young men was insensible, and the other nearly so, and then fled, leaving their victims lying on the sidewalk in a helpless state. A citizen who happened to pass that way soon after the occurrence, alarmed the Police, who removed the wounded men to the residence of their mother, near by, where medical aid was rendered them; but, despite all exertions, Joseph continued to sink, and died yesterday noon in great pain, his skull having been terribly fractured.

Thomas was alive last night, but in a very critical condition. He states that he did not recognize either of the party by whom the attack was made, and recollects of no difficulty that either himself or brother here had that could lead to the dreadful occurrence, and is not aware that either of them had an enemy who would be guilty of such a mode of revenge. The murder is believed to have been committed by some of an infamous and organized gang of rawdies known as "Short Boys," who are a terror to all good citizens, and hold the power of the Police in contempt. Coroner PERRY was yesterday engaged in collecting evidence in the case, and will to-day commence an inquest, which will lead, it is to be hoped, to the detection of the guilty and cowardly ruffians.

Miscellaneous.

The dreadful murder of which a brief account is given above, was the only important transaction coming under the head of Police matters yesterday, although in that affair the Police seem to have had little to do—nothing except to remove the wounded men to their homes after being sent for and after the murderers had made their escape. There were, however, a few miscellaneous items which will be found annexed:

A BAD BEGINNING.

Ann Brown got married on New-Year's night. She had on dress suitable for a bride, so she determined to get one, and in a way most unbecoming to one about to enter the matrimonial state. She stole from Mr. P. F. Smith, No. 90 West Thirty-second-street, by whom she was employed as a servant, three pieces of silk, and had the property made up into the coveted dresses. For this offence Justice DAVIDSON committed her for trial.

AN ENGINEER IN LIMBO.

Thos. Herbert, an engineer residing at Hoboken, was yesterday taken in custody at No. 103 Church-street, where, it is alleged, he attempted to pass a spurious $5 bank note in payment for some lime. He was brought before Alderman CLANCY at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination.

STRANGE FISH.

Michael Sharkey, but lately arrived from the "gim of the say," told Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, that on the previous night he fell in with two fascinating "craturs," who induced him to accompany them to their home in Thirtieth-street, where they robbed him of $45, in "goold and hard coin." The females were arrested and locked up, but the missing money was not found in their possession.

A JOLLY FELLOW.

A German saddler, named Albert Jolly, was brought before, and committed by, Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $196, from the premises of Mr. Augustus Hurtze.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

Gilbert Sanford, the young man who was pushed off one of the Sixth-avenue cars, in West Broadway, on the 30th ult., by the conductor, with whom he had some difficulty in reference to the payment of his fare, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries so received. Coroner Connery commenced an investigation into the affair yesterday afternoon. Dr. Dash, one of the surgeons of the Hospital, testified to the nature of the injuries received, and stated that they were the cause of death. Justice Connolly testified to having been a passenger on the car at the time in question, and heard the conductor demand fare of deceased; also the refusal of the latter to pay, but for what reason the witness did not know. The conductor passed deceased, but, after taking the fare of the other passengers, returned to him, collared him, and thrust him from the car. Both seemed to fall at once, and deceased was left lying on the snow. Witness was not acquainted with the merits of the case, but thought the feeling in the car seemed to be in favor of the conductor. The car was No. 23, and D. McGlyn was the conductor. After hearing the above evidence, the Jury adjourned till this morning, when other witnesses will be examined.

AWFUL AND FATAL FALL.

A man named Patrick Murphy, while engaged in shoveling snow from the building No. 79 Nassau-st., at about 12½ o'clock yesterday, fell from the roof to the sidewalk, a distance of over sixty feet, and was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the City Hospital, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner PERRY. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was 56 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a laborer by occupation.

Death of William D. Wade, President of the New-York Fire Department.

A special meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department was held Saturday evening in Stuyvesant Institute, as a mark of respect to the memory of WILLIAM D. WADE, the President of the Department, who died on Friday morning.

There were present about one hundred and fifty representatives, when the meeting was called to order by JOHN S. BELCHER, the First Vice President of the Department. Mr. DAVID MILLIKEN officiated as Secretary.

Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD, of Engine Company No. 24, then arose and spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT.—During the long period in which I have had the honor to participate in the proceedings of the representatives, I have never met with them under feelings of so deeply painful and melancholy a nature as at this time. The other branch of our organization has been called together on various occasions, to mourn over the loss of some of their associates, who have been stricken down while in the active discharge of their duties; but, sir, I believe that this is the first time that the representatives have ever been convened to give expression to their feelings on the death of one of their own members, and one, too, who occupied so prominent a position as our departed friend, WILLIAM D. WADE, our President, our associate and brother, who is no longer numbered with the living, and it becomes us here to hear testimony to the eminent virtues which adorned his character, and to express the grief which we feel on this melancholy occasion; and yet, sir, I feel that I am totally incompetent to speak of him in such language as his character fully demands. I believe that he was personally known to every gentleman in the room, to some more intimately than to others, but all will join with me in saying that he was one of the brightest examples of God's noblest work, "an honest man." Of great purity and uprightness of character, gifted with a strong mind, clear perceptions, a vigorous intellect, accurate judgment, at once decided but kind, of gentle manners, keenly alive to the misfortunes of others, sympathizing with them in distress, of a noble and generous heart, possessed of the most indomitable energy and perseverance, he had the happy faculty of drawing around him a larger circle of friends than usually falls to the lot of one so young; and whether in the busy avocations of life or in the domestic circle, he imparted to all around him the same generous and pleasant qualities which made up his own character. As a fireman, he was ever zealous and active, foremost at the post of danger, and rose through all the various grades of office to the highest in his company. As a representative he was faithful, energetic and diligent, always ready to take part in the proceedings of this body; never shrinking from duty, he labored assiduously and unceasingly to promote the welfare of the Department, and, as just suspected by Mr. Carlisle, he was elected to the President's chair by your unsolicited suffrages, scarce a month since. His disease has been one of a protracted nature, slowly but surely undermining his constitution for months past, until yesterday, at 11 in the morning, his spirit winged its flight to a happier and better home. In his death we have sustained an irreparable loss; it has caused a void not easily filled; and, if I may be allowed to speak of my own grief, I would say that, (as in another had been taken from me. The closing scenes of his life were marked by the same noble traits which had always characterized him; and when, but a day or two since, I called at his request, to see him, and looked upon that emaciated form, those pallid cheeks and sunken eyes, the wreck of what he once was, and heard him converse of years past, while I inwardly grieved at his approaching dissolution, I could not but admire the energy and fortitude which supported him so uniformly through all his sickness and trials. But, sir, he is gone. Why dwell upon his character and virtues, when they are so deeply impressed upon our memory? Sincerely and truly do we mourn him, and, while we give expression to our own grief, let us not forget the afflicted family. They have our warmest sympathy, and, though we would not intrude upon the sanctity of their grief, let me say to them, in the language of one whose writings are familiar to us all:

Oh, why should we mourn when the virtuous die,
Ere a cloud has passed over life's cloudless sky;
Ere the west-spring at once by the wood has been drained,
Or the brightness of youth by dark years has been stained?

I beg leave, Mr. to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death our much loved and esteemed friend and President of this body, WILLIAM D. WADE; and whereas in view of his decease, we deem it not only a duty but a privilege to give expression to our feelings on this melancholy event. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late President and associate, we are called to mourn the loss of one whose energy, perseverance and fidelity, in the discharge of all the important trusts confided to his charge, eminently qualified him for the position to which we had so recently called him.

Resolved, That the manly virtues of our deceased friend, the noble traits of his character, the generous impulses of his nature, the kindness and firmness of his manners had endeared him to us by ties of the strongest nature, and have engraved his memory upon our hearts in lines which the lapse of time cannot efface.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere and warmest sympathies, assuring them that in this their affliction as we mourn with them—their grief is our grief, their loss our loss.

Resolved, That a tablet be procured and placed in the Firemen's Hall, to perpetuate the memory and virtues of the deceased, and that a Committee of five be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the members of the Department wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. C. L. CURTIS, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, then said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise, Sir, to second the resolutions now offered. It is no ordinary occurrence which has called us together. The presiding officer of this body—one who a few weeks ago we elected with singular unanimity—now lies numbered with the dead; and we are here, Sir, to pay our last tribute of respect to his memory. His character was no ordinary one. Connected with this Department for many years, he had attached to him hosts of friends, and he was one whom both friends and opponents respected and admired; one who had consecrated to this Department his best talents. He has left behind him numerous endearing evidences of his zeal and devotion, which will remain to us as guides for the future. I make these few remarks as my feeble tribute of respect for him who is now no more; one, Sir, from whom, on many subjects, I have differed, but to whom then, as now, I accorded the purest motives and intentions. But Sir, he is gone, and we must soon follow him; and keeping this in mind, how futile seem all our personal contests and personal feelings! Let us unite around his tomb and bury therein all differences of opinion with him, and devote our best efforts to the promotion of the common good and our common brotherhood. There are others here who knew him longer and better than I did, and to them I leave the task of finishing what I have left undone.

Other eulogies were pronounced by Mr. BELCHER, JOHN A. SMITH, of Engine No. 51, and ZOPHER MILLS, ex-President of the Department, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to place a tablet in Firemen's Hall, in accordance with one of the resolutions adopted:—Messrs. Carlisle Norwood, Charles L. Curtis, D. Reynolds Budd, Henry B. Venen and John Lynes.

In accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased, the funeral will be strictly private.

The meeting then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 5, 17, 319, 134, 156, 158, 175, 1114, 1114½, 180 to 184, 186 to 220.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 95, 96, 213, 29, 219, to 221, 224, 231 to 236, 238, 240.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 7, 151, 183, 232 to 234, 239, 246, 252, 253, 255, 266, 267, 272, 274, 276 to 279, 282 to 286, 289, 292, 294, 296, 298, 299, 302 to 313.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 171 to 184, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 129, 165 to 198.

Charge of Fitting out a Slaver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JAN. 12.

Before Judge Betts.

This case was resumed to-day at the usual hour.

Julius Lowenthal was recalled by the Deputy District-Attorney, and further testified—That the receipt was signed in the bank; that he read it; that he had been once on shore while at the Bay, (this was said by way of correction to a previous statement;) that some few pieces of lumber were kept on board—planks and boards were the same to him; and that he believed the men were hired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—I heard the name of the Spanish Captain in the Court; it was Beres; I heard no name given to him on board; he was only known as the Spanish Captain. Here the witness explained the size and character of the boxes by diagrams; he said there were about two dozen of them made.

John Helms, one of the United States Marshals, who had spent twenty years at sea, was the next witness—He said he was familiar with the management of a fore-and-aft schooner of 128 or 130 tons; six men before the mast would be a large complement on such a vessel; the general rule in provisioning a ship was two pounds of beef, or about one and a half pounds of pork per man, per day; the beef and pork were not both given on the same day; the mess was varied; the usual complement of men on a vessel of this size for the West Indies would be four, but there might be six, to provide against contingencies.

Cross-examined—Witness never traded to the Coast of Africa.

Julius Lowenthal was recalled, and testified—That he had signed three receipts, of one of which the following is a copy:

Received, New-York, Feb. 14, 1855, from schooner *Mary Jane Fack*, or agent, three hundred and twenty-four dollars, in full for all my claims of wages, damage, assault and battery, or imprisonment, of whatever nature or nature, during the voyage from New-York, performed between the 1st day of March, 1854, and 1st of February, 1855, and for which sum I have become satisfied, and am hereby fully content. (GEORGE FRIDAY.

($25).

Witnessed by Lewis Lowenthal.

This receipt, he said, was given to Stocker, who had a young man to sign it.

Louis Lowenthal, a brother of the last witness, deposed, that he went to the Custom House in order to get his brother's wages paid after his (Julius') return from the voyage on board the schooner; the same day or the next he called on Mr. Echeveria; I saw Mr. Stocker, said he, at Mr. Echeveria's office; I did not see Mr. E; I was told to call again and to send down my brother; I told Stocker what I wanted; I called again the same day with my brother; Mr. Echeveria was there then; Mr. Stocker asked my brother what he wanted; he asked him the particulars of the voyage, and the amount of the demand; he said they themselves had not had anything to do with it, but they were a kind of mixed up with it, and that he had to see other parties about it; my brother said to Stocker that if they were not the parties who had to pay the money, he should tell who were; Stocker said, we know; Mr. Stocker went to Echeveria and spoke to him in a foreign language; I did not know what language it was; then he told us to call again on Saturday, at 3 o'clock; that he would do all he could for my brother, and cautioned us not to speak to any one about it in the meantime; we called again on Friday instead of Saturday; we told Mr. S. that my brother felt very bad, and that we came on Friday instead of Saturday; Mr. S. told us to sit down, that he had to see other parties first; he asked my brother the amount of his demand; my brother told him the amount he wanted, and said that he asked just as much as was promised to him; Mr. S. thought it was too much; my brother told him $9 a month for the first half month, and $30 per month for the residue of the time; Mr. Echeveria passed at the same time, and remarked that we should not expect to get so much, for if we did he would not be under the necessity of going to sea again; my brother answered he did not think the demand extravagant, as he had endured a great many hardships, and was in poor health, and as Mr. Echeveria must know what kind of a voyage it was; Mr. Echeveria interrupted my brother, and told him he knew all about it, and went out; Mr. Stocker then went away; he came back in half an hour or so, and asked if in case he would comply with our demand whether we would give a receipt in full, and never again have anything to do with it; my brother agreed, and he then called him outside and said he had a letter to show him; they came in again in a few minutes, and Stocker told us to come along with him; we went out to the Hanover Bank building; he told us to wait a few minutes; he had the receipts in his hand, and said he had better go and see if they were right; he came out again, and called us up the steps; he had the money laying ready in gold; he had three receipts, and wanted us to sign them; my brother told him that he had shipped under the name of George Friday, and that that was not his right name; Mr. Stocker said that did not matter, and my brother signed the receipts as George Friday; I signed it as a witness. (Receipt identified.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—My brother always said he would take a chance and go to sea; I don't remember the exact words that occurred at Mr. Stocker's office, that is, whether anything was said about the destination of the vessel; I was not in Judge Stuart's office when the bond was executed; I was in the office when the bond was executed; I was in the office when the bond was executed; I was in the

New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ There is a fair prospect of an organization of our State Legislature to-day—the resolution of Mr. Foot to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote having been adopted yesterday, after which the House adjourned.

But the prospects of an organization in Washington are as remote as ever. The House adjourned again, after the one hundred and eleventh ballot without any material change in the result. Our special telegraphic dispatch indicates a difficulty among the supporters of Richardson, because he did not declare himself against the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery.

☞ The Mail steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, with over a million in treasure from California. Her advices from the Isthmus and the South Pacific have been altogether anticipated by the arrival of the troop-ship *St. Louis*, which left Aspinwall six days before. The California dates of the *Empire City* are no later than those brought by the *Northern Light*, published in yesterday's issue.

☞ During the snow storm of Saturday night, the steamer *Granada*, from Havana on the 8th inst., ran ashore on the West Bank, where she was obliged to discharge her cargo. Her mails and passengers were brought to the City yesterday. The latest news from Havana will be found in our Correspondent's letter, published elsewhere.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday elected Ex-Governor Bigler United States Senator—he receiving 82 votes, the balance scattering.

The Peace Pamphlet.

We published on yesterday a pamphlet on the present position of the European Powers, of a most remarkable character. If not the actual child, it is certainly the suggestion of the wily brain of the French Emperor. Indeed, its reference to the speech delivered at the close of the Exhibition, of which it professes to be but a more ample exposition, almost affix to it the Imperial stamp.

To those who have closely watched the recent current of events in France, it was evident that Louis Napoleon has deemed of late that there was little more to be obtained by this war, and that the honr had sounded for its termination. The position he holds he owes almost wholly to the moneyd and sacerdotal classes of France, and they are both largely essential to its continuous retention. To the former, the embarrassed condition of French finance and the daily increasing scarcity of provisions among the working classes, have given reason for much anxiety; and the Rothschilds, and Foulds, and Pereiras have been untiring in impressing upon Napoleon the danger and uselessness of a continuance of war. With the clergy, too, his deference to Austria—the Papal pet Power—and disposition to consult its wishes, will make for him a place of high favor.

Then all the objects for which the war was undertaken are for him complete. He, himself, has acquired a high *prestige* among European monarchs for ability, and Sebastopol has fallen before, as the world believes, the French eagles. He has been received at the residence of the European Monarch, second in exclusiveness, and has entertained three sovereigns at the Tuileries, thereby breaking down that barrier of personal reserve, which, in one of his character and antecedents, was the most difficult to be surmounted and most keenly felt. He has reduced the proud enemy of his race and country—England—to the position of a Power second to France both in military *status* and political influence. For though England bore the chief brunt of battle and carried off the laurels at Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava, and though by her dogged bravery at the post of danger—the Redan—the French were enabled to carry the Malakoff, what with the silence imposed as to all French shortcomings and the exaggeration of the smallest British failure or defects, she has been defrauded out of that place to which her heroic gallantry entiled her, and in the estimation of Europe, ranks second to France. All this accomplished, and the premature prophecy—"*Sebastopol est prise*"—fulfilled, what remains for Louis Napoleon to accomplish by further prosecution of the war?

His aim appears now to court the favor of the other powers, and he proposes a grand Congress of Sovereigns, in which he, of course, as the mover of this idea, will play the leading part, and hold the first place among the Sovereigns of Europe. That the enemy of to-day may be the friend of to-morrow, among nations as among men, is one of the true axioms of the French pamphleteer, of which the present reversed relations of England and France and England and Russia afford a pleasing illustration. But we confess we find it more difficult to reconcile the tone of admiring flattery, with which this great head of the Anglo-French Alliance now addresses Russia, with those terms of reprobation and horror, in which that power has been recently held up, and the world invited to oppose her as a barbarian monster.

We fancy, however, that Louis Napoleon will find it more difficult to carry out this last device than he has counted. If it suits the purpose of his interest and ambition to close the war, it suits the purpose of one quite as plucky, ambitious, reckless of means, and as strong a believer in his own star as even Louis Napoleon, to continue it. To Palmerston peace by such means and on such terms as proposed would be death. No doubt Louis Napoleon relied on the known disposition of Prince Albert and the Queen for peace, and the strength of the coalesced parties in the Legislature, who are ready to accept it on the Austrian terms. But Lord Palmerston knows full well his position. While he maintains that attitude which the pride and passion of England demand, he has the million power at his back, and is just as despotic as Napoleon is in France. The Queen dare not in the present temper of the people refuse to Palmerston full freedom of action. An attempt to *enforce* the Royal will would gather popular passion round him in sturdier and angrier surge, and even endanger Victoria's throne. We have consequently seen that notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Palmerston, so strong that we are informed *on high authority* he at one time tendered his resignation, he succeeded in his object, and the Austrian propositions were forwarded to St. Petersburg, with several additions of a character to make their acceptance impossible. We have reason to believe that Louis Napoleon even suggested to Palmerston, as a cunning bait, that by coming to terms with Russia, France and England would have more leisure to discuss with this country what the *Morning Chronicle* terms "its recent insolence," and the Allies might transfer their Eastern fields of glory with advantage to the West.

The state of matters may, in a few words be summed up. Certain propositions, which there is good reason to believe Russia had previously approved of, were submitted by Austria to Louis Napoleon, and being approved of by him were forwarded to London. Palmerston rejected these proposals, and after a pressure which almost led to his resignation, succeeded in adding certain additional provisos, and with these additions the propositions were sent forward apparently with the united concurrence of the Allied Powers. Austria, however, which bound itself, in case of the rejection of the propositions originally suggested, to join the Allied Powers, finds itself relieved by the English imposition of additional provisos from considering them as she would otherwise agreed to do as an *ultimatum*. The practical value of these propositions depends upon the highest amount of stipulated concessions. It may be assumed that the smaller points are sure to be granted, and the whole question of conciliation turns, upon some points which the more stubborn English belligerent has succeeded in introducing, one of which, viz.: an indemnity in payment, it is scarcely probable Russia will, save as a last alternative, accept. While Louis Napoleon will press such suggestion, we cannot believe that he will abandon the English alliance for an armed despotic alliance in the interest of peace, which would have for its certain consequence an appeal by Palmerston to the nationalities, and Republicans of Europe, and a universal European conflagration.

With respect to this proposed Congress, doubtless it would be popular with European powers, as referring all difficulties not to the people but the Government, who would take care, whatever other objects were left unsecured, that dynastic influences were provided for. But of such diplomatic performances the people entertain a most lively horror. Such conferences of crowned heads are simply conspiracies. The guarantees exchanged are not guarantees for popular Freedom, just Government or social happiness, but for giving stability to crowned impositions and perpetuating, plunder and abuse. To such a Congress we believe neither Lord Palmerton would give, or be permitted if he willed, to give the assent of the British nation.

The Railroad Disaster.

Another serious accident occurred yesterday morning on the Hudson River Railroad, of which the details will be found elsewhere. The bridge over Spuyten Duyvel Creek gave way, while a heavy train was crossing;—two lives were lost, though no passenger was injured. The accident seemed to have been one which no ordinary foresight could prevent. The accumulated ice above the bridge had been driven by the outgoing tide against the piles which supported the draw, until they had been worked out of place, and the bridge was thus deprived of its usual strength. The facts that a very heavy cattle train had crossed in safety but a short time before, and that the flag-man had passed over the track only a few minutes previous, without being able to detect anything out of the way, show that the mischief had been done in such a way as to defy observation.

The first and most natural impulse, in case of Railroad accidents, always is to throw the blame upon the corporation, which is responsible, in the last instance, for everything which occurs upon the road. It is quite proper that this responsibility should always be kept in view, and that the Company should be visited with censure for any neglect or mismanagement which can be traced to it. But accidents will sometimes happen which no foresight on the part of the Company could possibly prevent, and in defiance of the regulations, which, if properly observed, would render them impossible.

We published yesterday the verdict of the second Coroner's Jury, in the case of the Poughkeepsie accident. That verdict threw the whole responsibility upon the Company, the Engineers of the second train, and the flag-men employed on the Road, Camp, the Conductor of the second train, is relieved from blame by the plea that there is "*no rule of the Road* requiring him to wait ten minutes before starting after another train." There is a rule requiring every preceding train to be at least ten minutes out of *the way* of the one following;—and the Superintendent of the Road stated, in giving his testimony, that this rule had always been understood to *imply*, that a second train must wait ten minutes after the first had started. It is very clear that Mr. Camp did not obey this rule;—and, unless we have been misinformed, the Engineer only obeyed his directions in running the train at the rate of speed which is very properly censured by the Coroner's Jury. We take it for granted that the rule will be made so explicit as to leave no room for doubt as to its meaning hereafter. The censure of the Flag-man John McGowan is perfectly just; though his stupid misconduct does not seem to have been due so much to any misunderstanding of his duty, as to a stupid indifference to its proper discharge. His curiosity was too much for his fidelity.

Both these accidents, we presume, will be carefully investigated by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who will be able to fix the responsibility for them much more accurately than can be done by a Coroner's Jury. Two members of this Board are professional Engineers, and all of them are qualified, by having made the subject one of special study, to sift the facts and arrive at just and reliable conclusions.

The Emmet Invasion Association.

The world had for some weeks been wondering what was the signification of those awful letters "E. M. A." whose shadow hung upon the wall wherever half a dozen Irishmen were assembled together. Various have been the surmises, but on Friday night curiosity was set to rest. The title of this new Irish organization is the "Emmet Monument Association," the object to which the funds contributed by its credulous members are to be applied is, of course, not very distinctly stated. Indeed, the rumors on this head not being of a very delicate character, we prefer, with that confidence in such societies which experience imparts, to withhold them, and to believe that the contributions will be faithfully returned, should the invasion armada not set out. One might suppose that the declared object of this Association, viz.: to write an inscription on the grave of Emmet, might be accomplished very simply, by the dispatch to Ireland, at a small expense, of a tombstone engraver and any Hibernian poet who might happen to be disengaged. But this, it appears, would not satisfy the exuberant Irish imagination. The inscription must be of an unusual magnificence and written in English blood. "Nothing less," to use the eloquent language of the orator of the night, "would satisfy Celtic vengeance."

Notwithstanding the modesty of the intimated object, we confess we waited with the expectation of hearing something of the terrible Irish invasion which has roused that anger of the London *Times*, struck terror into Downing-street, and set the hairs of so many old ladies around Cork and Dublin on end. But we were doomed to a most woeful disappointment.

It is told of Lord Stowell, a brother of the celebrated Lord Eldon, that being one day about to enter a show in which was announced the exhibition of "a new boa constrictor," the money-taker at the door relented at the sight of so good a customer, who had for years made a practice of visiting every exhibition of the kind in London, and refusing his money, exclaimed, "Ah, my Lord, it is only 'the ould say serpent.'" Having been a long while accustomed to Irish gatherings, like that of Friday night, we find it, too, was only the "ould say serpent" over again,—one Irishman abusing and reviling another. So has it ever been from the time the first Irish Chieftain offered the Island to Agricola. It was the perpetual intestine discord of which we see daily in this country the spawn, that created that weakness which made Ireland in her earliest history a prey to Danish pirates. So struck with it was Voltaire, that he used to exclaim that Ireland was conquered by one English Baron. "It may be said," he writes, "that they hated each other more than the common enemy." This same spirit, to pass over the continuous example of history, and come to our own times, it was, which fired Old and Young Ireland with such mutual hatred, and which, at this moment, tips with gall the tongue and pen of the gentlemen of the "Emmet Invasion Society," and the opposition "Irish Emigrant Aid Association," which recently held their Convention at the Astor House. It would be refreshing to neither our readers nor ourselves to recapitulate the racy vituperation of expression with which Colonel Doheny denounced Messrs. McClenahan, Smith, and various other of his countrymen, who will doubtless, at the first opportunity, return the compliment in corresponding force of diction. As that polished Hibernian, Sir Lucius O'Trigger, remarked, "It is a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands, and explanation will only spoil it." We do not wish further to interfere than to recommend England, as she appears entirely to be forgotten by the combatants in this conflict, to forget them; and to the Irish people we would commend, as the Emigrant Aid Association pronounces the Emmet Monument Association a swindle, and the E. M. A.'s retort in the same strain, to take the opinion of both, and, after the example of John Mitchel, in his unusually circumspect letter, while believing both Brutus and Cassius honorable men, have nothing to do with either.

One would have thought after the many absurdities and mishaps into which the chase has led them, that Irishmen would have learned, by bitter experience, the folly of pursuing what is, at best, but a splendid phantom. By such exploits as those in which they have recently figured, they not only cover themselves with ridicule, which of course is perfectly optional, but reflect a portion of the disgrace on many of our Irish born citizens who wholly disapprove of these proceedings, and who, by their high character and commercial and professional success, are not only an ornament to this country, but confer the best and only true lustre on that which they have left.

As an example of the strange diversity of opinions and feelings among the Irish in America, and the utter hopelessness of their ever accomplishing anything by a concerted movement, we will add an extract from a letter written by an Irishman in this country, a Mr. Patrick Shortall, which we find in the London *Times*:

"I often wish to God the Irish would not come here. The prices are high; work scarce; and the cities crowded with idle men and women. Soup-houses and poor-houses are as common here as in Ireland, and it is twice as hard to get relief from them. We hear of a war between England and America, but as to Irishmen in America, Queen Victoria has not more loyal subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, than the Irish Catholics in the United States, and it would be well that all should know it. There is a bad feeling here against England, but certainly not by Irishmen; quite the contrary. The Native American, or Know-Nothing Party, rules nearly all America now, and hates all foreigners, especially Irish. Shooting, stabbing, and assaults on persons and houses, is the common order of the day. You will hear the contrary from some American newspapers professing to be in favor of Ireland and Irishmen, but I know better; their information is false, and they are only base hirelings. Their reports or advice would be ruin, and ought never be taken. As to Mitchel, Meagher, Doheny, and such, they profess, through their hireling papers, to have wondrous power and influence here, but it is also false. The Irish Catholics here hate them. Mitchel had a paper in New-York called the *Citizen*, owned by Meagher and himself, which openly abuses, insults and scandals the Irish, and yet has the impudence to pretend that they are friends. Mitchel has retired, and Tom Meagher is despised and looked on as a money-hunter, lecturing for gain everywhere—for infidel, for Universalist, and for the benefit of those schools of vice. When he came here first he was asked to receive the invitation of dining with the respectable Irish, and in all cases refused the Irish Catholic and honest Protestant, and new stands, and his party, as guilty of causing such bad feeling against poor honest industrious Irishmen and women."

Thus we are told, by various authorities, that our Irish citizens are loyal to Ireland and to Queen Victoria, and, of course, to the Pope—to all and any but this country to which they owe allegiance, and whose laws they openly outrage by their absurd invasion plots. We need hardly add that "the Emmet Monument Association" set the usual graceful Irish crown to their proceedings of a general row.

Punishment of Railroad Employes.

We learn that the Hudson River Railroad Company have dismissed the Conductor Camp, by whose carelessness the accident occurred at Poughkeepsie, and have suspended Engineers Dawson and Earl.

Philharmonic Society.

The second Concert (fourteenth season) of this highly prosperous Association, came off on Saturday evening in Niblo's Theatre. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on these Concerts has resulted in the agreeable misery (if we may be permitted so to speak) of densely crowded houses. It was nearly impossible to sit down, stand up or walk about, on Saturday evening. Only one comfort was reserved for the wearied *dilettanti*,—pretty faces. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, pearly teeth, and talky mouths, were by some remarkable process condensed, compressed, epitomized, into every nook and corner of Mr. Niblo's Theatre. The sublimated essence of twenty thousand Fancy Fairs could not produce an atmosphere more redolent of charms. No timid man should truet himself within its influence.

The programme commenced with a Symphony in C minor, written by Niels W. Gade. This work (the fifth of the composer, and his first in the symphonic form) had the good fortune to obtain a prize in Germany some few years back, and for that reason jumped into immediate popularity. Mr. Gade is a Dane, by birth and by feeling. He possesses some of the old Viking strength, and not a little of that poetic energy which is said to have characterized the wild songs of the Skalds. There is a bold, manly spirit running through this composition. It is heartily conceived and healthily carried out. The *scherzo*, without any great claim to invention or originality, displays some excellent bits of orchestral coloring. In the *finale* there is a greater effort on the part of the composer. The figures are more elaborate, and the combinations of a more massive character, but Mr. Gade does not go beyond his depth even here. Occasionally it is not difficult to detect some reminiscences of other composers—particularly Mendelssohn, (whom Mr. Gade succeeded in the conduct of the famous Gewanhaus Concerts,) but they do not exceed the inevitable and unconscious imitations of all young composers. Taken altogether, this symphony is an acceptable and agreeable work, breathing a large and wholesome spirit of art. It is a pity Mr. Gade cannot now write something as good. He has failed to do anyting better.

The next instrumental feature of musical importance was Berlioz's overture to *Les Francs Juges*, also an early work. It is not easy to find a stronger contrast to Mr. Gade than that afforded by the impetuous, plucky and venturesome Mr. Berlioz. The one searches out the beaten path, the other plunges headlong into the labyrinth; the one aims constantly for good effects, the other is satisfied with nothing but *new* effects. It is scarcely possible, we should suppose, to fall desperately in love with either, but in their way each is entitled to respect—Berlioz especially. It is to men of his temperament that we are indebted for some of the happiest symphonic results. Possessed of a marvelous, almost diseased, perception of instrumental effect, he trusts solely to its guidance, without using any restraining power of melody. An artist listens to a work by Berlioz with expectation. Like Wilkins Micawber, Esq., he waits for something "to turn up." Beyond this species of excitement, there is very little satisfaction to be derived from anything we have yet listened to by the composer of *Les Francs Juges*. This particular overture has a fine passage for the violins, and some good combinations for the reed instruments. It was admirably played by the orchestra, although much of its effect was lost in consequence of the bad position occupied by the orchestra. The Symphony by Gade was also excellently performed. Indeed, this Concert was in the highest degree satisfactory. The soloists were Signor Badiali (who sung with great *gusto* and ability) and Mr. Henry Schmitz, a gentleman who blows on the horn, in a very artistic, and consequently, very unpleasant manner. We lack the ability to appreciate horn solos, but not the disposition to perceive that Mr. Schmitz is an unusual proficient on his instrument.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—It seems to us that we are constantly writing the sentence—"Mr. Burton produced another new piece last evening;" we have to repeat it again this morning. The name of the bantling is the "Barber's Plot." A certain barber of the reign of Charles the Second forms a weak-minded plot to cut the throat of his Royal customer in revenge for a flirtation with his sweetheart. *Charles* overhears the plot, and perceiving its absurdity, frustrates it in a pleasant manner. He insists on shaving the Barber, and keeps that unhappy wight in mortal fear all the time he has the razor in his hands. At length he perceives that the *King* is in his secret; falls on his knees, and obtains forgiveness.

This little piece, (which is said to be original,) possesses a great deal of merit. The plot is clear and well worked out; the dialogue sprightly and agreeable, although sometimes laborod. Mr. Burton has an excellent part, and contrives to imitate an eminent tragedian in mien and *hair*, as a Cockney would say. A little more study is needed, and will be supplied before its repetition to-night. The "Barber's Plot" was successful. Name of the author not stated, and not known.

Commerce of Boston.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported here for the quarter ending Dec. 31:

In American vessels	$6,454,273
In Foreign vessels	3,374,227
Total	$9,828,500

The value of the imports of foreign goods during the year 1855, was:

In American vessels	$26,298,858
In Foreign vessels	15,686,155
Total	$41,984,013

Mr. J. B. Gough.

This gentleman's lecture, which was to have come off last evening at the Tabernacle, was unavoidably postponed, and the crowds who had assembled to hear the eminent lecturer went away in disappointment. At a late hour a telegraphic message was received from Mr. Gough stating that no train could leave Worcester for New-York, but that he will be able to come on to-morrow to Jersey City, where he is announced to deliver a lecture, at the First Presbyterian Church.

Three Feet of Snow.

E. M. tells us that the snow of Saturday night was five inches, on Sunday night half an inch deep; that the snow since Dec. 26 is in all equal to three feet; and that there have been but 24½ hours of "warm term" since the day after Christmas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defection of Southern Richardson Men.

Prospect of a "Beautiful Quarrel."

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Southern Richardson men are in trouble, because he did not, on Saturday, take decided ground against the power of Congress to legislate on Slavery, as did Fuller. Four Richardson men left him to-day—consequently, fearing a general breaking up, the Nebraska men adjourned and called a caucus, which is now in session. If they do not abandon Richardson, or resolve to adopt the plurality rule immediately, the impression is that a fierce intestine quarrel will occur among themselves. S.

LATER.

Quarter before Eleven.—The Democratic Caucus has just adjourned. There were fifty gentlemen present, and it was agreed to keep the proceedings secret. I heard, however, that they had a general and excited discussion of platforms, principles, Slavery, and so forth. A proposition for the adoption of the plurality rule was made, but not entertained. It was resolved, however, to stand by Richardson with his platform-speech of Saturday, and let the Southern Democrats bolt if they choose.

There are strong symptoms of a disorganization of the Nebrascals on the Slavery question. Several gentlemen abandoned the Caucus to-night before the voting commenced. Music is anticipated. S.

Important Rumor in Regard to Central American Affairs—The Difficulty between Messrs. Barksdale and Kenneth.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

It is reported here, with an air of truth, that England, rather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from her assumed protectorate over the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Kingdom. It was incorrectly reported here that the last dispatches sent to England were through Mr. Crampton. If any have been sent recently, they went through the regular channel.

Dispatches by the *Canada* indicate nothing of particular importance.

The difficulty between Messrs. Barksdale and Kenneth, mentioned in the report of the proceedings in the House on Saturday, has been amicably adjusted by mutual explanations.

A Democratic Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. Several members manifested a disposition to break from the phalanx, but this was promptly and vigorously opposed by many speakers. One who was present says never before has such determination been manifested to stand by Mr. Richardson and the platform.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Senate merely held a formal meeting and adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Trafton corrected a mistake into which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had inadvertently fallen on Saturday, in stating that there was no copy of the Bible in the Congressional Library. On the contrary, there are many editions of that Holy book there,

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

HUNDRED AND NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	95	Pennington	8
Richardson	66	Scattering	8
Fuller	34		

Necessary to a choice, 106.

The House voted twice more, the last as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	95	Pennington	7
Richardson	64	Scattering	9
Fuller	33		

Necessary for a choice, 105. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

No. 25. United States, use of James Mackey *et al. vs.* Richard S. Coxe. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, for the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 38. James M. Cooper *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts. Argument concluded by Mr. Vinton for plaintiff.

No. 39. Schooner *Freeman*, etc., Charles Hickox, claimant, *vs.* Alvah Buckingham, *et al.* Argument commenced by Mr. Haven for appellant.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Senate convened at 7½ o'clock this evening, but adjourned for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Foot's resolution to elect by plurality was called up, and a long debate ensued. The Democrats opposed its passage, and offered various counter propositions and amendments, all of which were rejected, and finally, after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn, the resolution was adopted under the order of the previous question, at 3¼ P. M.

The resolution declares that on Tuesday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House shall proceed to vote three times for Speaker, and that the person receiving the largest number of votes on the third ballot shall be the Speaker of the House.

The Ayes and Nays on the adoption of the resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Algur, T. D. Bailey, Barnes, Baucus, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Burton, Case, J. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Coon, Crocker, Dennison, Deshler, Dewey, Dimock, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Durando, Fenn, Floyd, Foot, Gage, Gould, Gray, Green, Guest, Hakes, Hampton, Haxton, Hobbs, Hoyle, Hoyrstrat, H. Hyde, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkin, Johnson, Juliand, King, Kingman, Lewis, Longstreet, Lovett, Mason, Main, Mattice, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, C. T. Mills, Morgan, Northrup, Odell, Paine, Parker, Peck, Powers, Prendergast, Prescott, Reed, Robinson, Rose, Schoonmaker, Scott, Simon B. Smith, W. S. Smith, Snediker, Snow, Spinola, Squire, Thomas, Tracy, Van Santvoord, Wakeman, Warner, Wells, Whitenour, E. T. Wood, J. Wood—87.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthon, B. Bailey, Bradner, Brady, J. B. Clark, Curtis, Dawson, Dixon, Glover, Goodrich, Hayes, Miller, A. J. Mills, Reeves, Rielly, White, Whitse, Whitbeck, Woods—18.

Caucuses of the Americans and Republicans.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 14—P. M.

Caucuses were held to-night by the Americans and Republicans. The proceedings were kept secret. The Democrats called a meeting, but did not get together. It is currently reported that a sufficient number of Republican votes will be given to elect Bailey, (Democrat,) and that the Democrats will support Sherman (Republican) for Clerk.

Election of United States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Monday, Jan. 14.

Ex-Governor Bigler was to-day elected United States Senator—receiving 82 votes. The balance scattering.

The Reading Railroad.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 14.

The total receipts of the Reading Railroad, as per the annual report of the Treasurer of the Company, have been $4,321,793, which, after deductions of interest, expenses, &c., leaves a dividend fund of $1,940,405. The declared semi-annual dividend is four per cent on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable the 4th of February. The floating debt of the Company is about $1,000,000. The dividends declared for the past year are 6 per cent. in cash and 4 in stock, equal to about 11¼ per cent. cash. The stock dividend made to-day, should the whole be issued, will add about 8,000 shares to the present capital of the Company. John Tucker was reelected President. All the other officers of the Company were also reelected.

In the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company it is supposed Miller, the Contractors' candidate, has been chosen President over Pierson, the present President.

Fire at Utica—Loss $75,000.

Utica, Monday, Jan. 14.

At 7 o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in the store No. 98 Genesee-street, in this city, which, with its contents, was wholly consumed. The flames communicated to Truesdell & Bryant's book-store; C. A. Yates, wholesale clothing-store; Wilcox & Harrison, hat and fur store, and an adjoining building, known as the New-York Store. A large amount of goods was saved, but the aggregate loss cannot be less than $75,000. The store where the fire broke out was filled with the stock of P. V. Kellogg & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, and goods of W. C. Wilcox, dry goods merchant, which firms had just taken possession of the building only a few hours before the fire broke out. Mr. Wilcox's loss is about $25,000. All the property destroyed was insured, but to what extent is not yet known.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The store on Main-street occupied by Mr. Butts, dealer in Daguerreian materials, and Messrs. Pratt & Allen, hardware merchants, together with the store adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Marvin, Clark & Co., wholesale clothing merchants, were consumed by fire this morning.

Mr. Butts' loss is about $12,000, insured for $8,000; loss of Messrs. Pratt & Allen, $30,000, insured for $15,000; Marvin, Clark & Co., loss $70,000, insurance $50,000. The shoe-store of Ransom & Co., in the vicinity, was damaged to the extent of about $5,000.

The La Grange Opera Troupe in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 14.

The La Grange Opera Troupe made their début here in "Il Trovatore" this evening. There was an immense and fashionable audience, and the applause was enthusiastic in the extreme.

The Southern Mail—Baltimore Harbor.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 14.

We have no mail south of Washington to-night. Our harbor was opened to-day, and arrangements have been made to prevent, if possible, its closing again.

The Weather in the East—The Case of Messrs Coburn and Dalton.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

At Halifax there was a heavy snow storm last night, and it is raining to-day. The same is the case at Sackville and St. John, N. B.

The morning Express train, hence for New-York, had not proceeded over five miles up to noon to-day. The track is covered with ice.

The Fall River steamboat has arrived here at one o'clock this P. M. The storm on Saturday and Sunday night in the Sound, is stated to have been the most severe experienced in many years.

The morning Express train from New-York *via* New-Haven arrived at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Grand Jury have indicted Messrs. Coburn and Dalton for manslaughter in causing the death of young Sumner.

Weather at the South.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Another severe storm of sleet and snow commenced here on Friday, and lasted through Saturday. The telegraph lines are greatly damaged. The weather continues cold.

The Sound Steamers, &c.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The New-York train *via* Stonington, due yesterday morning, arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock. No other train had then arrived at 11 o'clock, from New-York. The *Worcester* put into New-Haven on Saturday night. Passengers represent the storm on the Sound on Saturday night to have been tremendous. It is said the Norwich boat did not leave New-York. The snow which fell on Saturday night is badly frozen, and the Railroads are almost impassable. It is snowing here steadily again this morning.

Snow Storms in the West.

Buffalo, Monday, Jan. 14.

A violent snow storm has raged here since last Saturday night, and still continues. The snow now lies at an average depth of about two feet six inches. The roads, as far as heard from, are passable.

Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 14.

Snow to the depth of twelve inches has fallen here since Saturday night. The railroads are yet in working order.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The vessel reported ashore on Fawn Bar is the ship *Irene*, of New-York, from Liverpool for Boston. She got ashore yesterday morning on the Bar. Her masts were cut away when she came ashore on Winthrop Bar, between Point Shirley and the Cooper Works. She lays stern on and can be got off by steam.

Norfolk, Monday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York for Havana and New-Orleans, fell in with the bark *Selah*, of Boston, seventy miles from Norfolk in distress and towed her into this port last night. The *Black Warrior* left again on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Havana.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Northern Light* from Aux Cayes for Boston, went ashore yesterday one mile north of Scituate Light, and will prove a total loss. The crew were saved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of flatulency, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

LINEN DAMASKS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 361 Grand-st., are now offering an extensive assortment of Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Toilet Quilts, and every description of housekeeping goods, at a reduction of 40 per cent. Hotel and housekeepers will find the greatest bargains ever offered, at the above place.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of referee, executors, and others, two first-class houses and lots on 32d-st., near 6th-av.; desirable property on 10th-av. and 26th-st.; houses and lots Nos. 255 and 257 East 21st-st.; 6 lots on Broadway and 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; the house and lot No. 127 Allen-st.; 6 lots on 1st-av., 59th and 29th st.; and a valuable paper-mill property. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and adjustable plan of exchanging our new and much improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Doreas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE LADIES ARE VERY MUCH ASTONISHED at the great bargains in Silk Cloaks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinoes, Linens, &c., which there is at present such a great rush to obtain at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 63 Canal-st., on the first corner from Broadway. As this firm is about removing, they are selling off their very large stock at mere nominal prices.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 163 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RUBBER BOOTS—LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S.—The best article manufactured may be obtained, and the lowest possible price only is charged, at the Goodyear Rubber Depot, No. 205 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the only true and perfect Dye—the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and is counteracts the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

Talleyrand's Memoirs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of your correspondents makes an inquiry about TALLEYRAND and his memoirs. He died in 1838 at the age of 84, and left a manuscript of his life with LOUIS PHILLIPPE, with directions not to have it published until forty years after his death, since which it has not been heard of. It was a very important document for the King to have in his possession. TALLEYRAND, born 1754, was 35 years old at the epoch of the National Assembly, and has figured pretty largely in the catastrophe of the Monarchy. There was no one of greater capacity, or who had better opportunities of examining the secret springs of Government, or of elucidating the causes that produced the chaos that followed. LOUIS PHILLIPPE, of all other men, would be most liable to the temptation of breaking the seals of the manuscript submitted to his care. He, doubtless, carried it with him to Claremont, where he died in 1850. He was not scrupulous in violating his pledges to the nation, and was banished upon the very principle which makes the suspicion tenable that these Memoirs will never see the light if they should happen to interfere with the interests of his descendants.

R. R. B.

☞ The body of an infant was found in a snow bank on Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, where it was, probably, thrown by some unnatural parent. Coroner RUSHMORE held an inquest, but nothing was elicited as to who the parents are.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library** ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE SUMNER will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America.* Tickets to members 25 cents; to non-member 50 cents; can be had at the Library Desk, No. 2 Nassau st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 300 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Hungarian, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 755 Broadway.

☞ **A Word of Caution.**—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849; its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting therefor medals and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without them means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Bristol* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death! The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., HERTHER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. S. MITCHILL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will deliver his first Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in PLYMOUTH CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15; Subject—*Historic Survey of the Mississippi Valley.* Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman to the four lectures $2. Single admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8.

J. T. CONKLING, Chr. Lec. Com.

☞ **Machpelah Cemetery Association,** OF NEW-DURHAM, NEW-JERSEY—General Agent, E. H. SENIOR, No. 75 Carmine-st., New-York.—The Annual meeting of this Association will be held in the lecture-room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the principal office No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State sts., Albany; P. R. WILLIMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **If the Public will examine** the single glass or varnished pictures this cold weather they will see what a perfect imposition it is to sell them for Ambrotypes. My Gallery will soon be reopened at No. 373 Broadway, where the only genuine hermetically sealed pictures are made; for I am the sole proprietor of the patent for this City. W. A. TOMLINSON.

☞ **The Bleecker-street Universalist Sunday-School Exhibition**—(Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) advertised for THIS EVENING, has been postponed to MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The necessary preparations for this evening having been defeated by the inclemency of the weather.

☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—The Sixth Lecture of this Course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Subject—*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
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RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

R. J. Smith,	J. W. Brown,	John Hooper,
John Bruce,	J. Pecare,	S. Livesey,
Joshua Jenkins,	D. D. Whitney,	W. M. Tweed,
Ah'm Wakeman,	J. T. Sheppard,	E. H. Nichols,
J. M. Whitney,	T. H. Burger,	J. Windmuller,
Th. Morton,	A. W. Rose,	D. Collamore,
Calvin Condit,	B. A. Mayereau,	R. McClellan,
A. Beaniog,	T. Dwight,	John Morrison,
James Neeves,	C. S. Parsons,	Jas. Miller,
W. M. Dodge,	David Green,	H. J. Liscomb,
B. McFeely,	Nelson Sammis,	Wm. Ebbetts,
S. Jeserun,	Cyrus H. Lontrel,	M. H. Smith,
R. G. Haddeld,	Henry David,	N. Worley,
	Washington Mills.	

And at a subsequent meeting R. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 295 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARSH L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

THE MAYOR—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1849.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

Sec. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh title of the ordinance hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the payment, the offender shall be subject to the like punishment by imprisonment, as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 3, 1844.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help; cooks, nurses, waiteresses, laundresses, &c. &c. Strangers procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other is English, can take a place as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; understands the care of children and plain sewing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who writes and composes well, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; capable of taking charge of almost any business where industry, attention, good judgment, and not much talking would be required; has $700, which he could loan on security, and would make a permanent arrangement. The very best of City references. Address JAMES, *Express* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—one is a very fine cook; understands pastries, &c.; is an excellent bread baker; or would act as laundress. The other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. She has been in France and England, and speaks French. Both have references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as seamstress and chambermaid, can act and fit for ladies and children; is a most capable person with children. Excellent City reference; wages $8. Also, a neat girl of 15, as nurse and chambermaid; can wait on a lady who boards. City reference; wages $3. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; also the same by three English young women; also two colored young women would take any situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, in a private family. She is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook; understands waiting on the table, and to do upstairs work; and can furnish the best of City references. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself useful—no objection to any part of the City; wishes to obtain a comfortable home. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 304 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, over the shoe store, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, as children's nurse, and to assist le plain sewing. Very best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 83 Pacific-st., (between Clinton and Henry sts.,) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a small private family, to do general housework, or chamberwork or waiting; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at 105 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman, as cook or innndress; can show the best of City refereece. Call at No. 132 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to cook general house or chamberwork; to be seen for two days. Cell at No. 241 Bowery. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Can be seee at her last place, No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $3,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 346, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

GOVERNESS.—A lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident governess, in a family where there are children under twelve; or as resident teacher in a school. Address M. S., Box No. 324 Lower Post-Office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

A NY LADY—Having no children of her own, desiring to adopt one from its birth, may find a good opportunity towards the latter part of January, by addressing ANNA, care of M. M. Gray, Post-Office, New-York.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. Mr. F. was for the last three years clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

SEWING—A competent dressmeker, who understands making fine shirts and all family sewing, would like to engage with a few families by the week or month. Superior City references. Apply at No. 478 Grand-av., between 35th and 36th-sts. Notes will be punctually answered.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a Grocery and Commission House—A young man from the country, to go West, and take charge of the sale of groceries, and solicit consignments. A person wishing to locate in the West, who can command from $500 to $1,000, can learn of a rare chance by addressing, in real name, T. H. & CO., *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young married man, in any respectable business where he may find a home; a moderate living is a good premium, and has a knowledge of accounts; or would like to obtain copying or writing of any kind; or collecting bills, or anything in the shape of work. Address O. L. A., *Herald* Office.

GIRLS WANTED.—Two tidy and respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other for up-stairs work. Those with the best of recommendations from their last place may apply at No. 35 East 20th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. No others need apply.

GIRL WANTED—A smart girl, to do the general housework in a private family; Protestant preferred. Inquire at No. 59 East 19th-st.

WANTED—In a gentlemen's family, a cook, lady's maid, and man and waiter; all must be first-class servants. The employer can be seen from 9 o'clock till 1, today, at No. 149 Grand street. Also wanted, a footman.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, a colored porter or waiter at a hotel, and one waiter for a private family. Places obtained for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and firemen on railroads. Porters for stores, barkeepers, &c. E. GILLEN.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker, st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—To take care of an infant. The best references required. Apply at No. 110 5th-av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Drug Store. Apply at No. 96 Warren-st. J. & J. F. TRIPPE & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A gentlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a furnished front sitting room and bedroom, with board. Breakfast, and tea and dinner on Sunday for gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near the 6th-av. References exchenged.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a lady, in a strictly private family, a front room and bedroom, with full board, near the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms not to exceed $10 per week, with fires, &c. Address M. M., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—MRS. BARKER AT NO. 21 CLINTON PLACE, has a suite of very fine rooms unoccupied.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day.
Parlors with Bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day.
MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.
This Hotel is newly furnished and in thorough order, having a first class location, and all the appointments of the highest priced hotels. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

ROOMS TO LET.—No 105 Waverley-place, 3d door west of Washington Park. Rooms on 2d floor can be had by a family or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. House has modern improvements. Location delightful.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bedrooms, all handsomely furnished, suits ble for families or single gentlemen, to let, with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Suitable for two gentlemen, without board; also a single room. Apply at No. 56 Murray-st.

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GROCERY FOR SALE—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

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" II. Bartol's Pictures of Europe.
" III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" IV. Sydney Smith.
" V. The Romish Hierarchy.
" VI. History of the Jacobin Club.
" VII. Varon's Memoirs.
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$100 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, while standing in front of No. 199 Wooster-st., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., a dark bay Mule attached to a lumber wagon without box. The above reward will be paid upon the arrest and conviction of the thief if stolen; or, if strayed, a suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the same.

JAMES HUME, No. 127 8th-st.

LOST—On Saturday night, Jan. 12, opposite JONES' Lon Bloomingdale Road, a gray sleigh robe, two red cushions, gray shawl, blanket and whip. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at 28 West 19th-st.

FOUND—A buffalo Robe; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to No. 119 Nassau-st., room No. 21.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 136 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

10,000 yards wet De Laines at 12½, worth 25.
3,000 yards wet Silks at 6s., worth 7s.
5,000 yards wet silks at 6s., cheap at 9s.
10,000 yards Parametta, at 12½, 6d., worth 25.
1,500 yards wet Flannel at 12½, cheap at 25.
1,000 yards wet linen damask—very cheap.
2,000 dozen linen damask napkins 12½., cheap at 18s.
3,500 dozen linen handkerchiefs, at 6s. a doz.
2,000 dozen linen handkerchiefs, at 12½., very fine.
500 pieces shirting linen, 2s., fine.
500 dozen linen towels, very cheap.
1,000 pair blankets at 14s.—a bargain.
Also, 1,000 cloaks from auction, half price.
2,000 Talmas from auction, half price.
Besides 500 dozen French kid gloves at 3s., worth 6s.
Also, 25 cases and bales of cotton shirting and sheeting, but slightly wet, and sold at great bargains.

The above named goods will astonish the community, for such quality of goods at the prices, was never before offered to the public. Goods sent by express hourly to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
is called to the
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS.
HUCKABACK TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS, FLANNELS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
INDIA DIMITY, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
INCLUDING A LARGE INVOICE OF
SHIRTING LINENS,
of a very superior make—prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, JAN. 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
DRY GOODS!!
J. THOMPSON,

No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real *bona fide* closing sale. The lease and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor,

JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF DRY GOODS, amounting to $90,000.—Consisting of silks, shawls, cloaks, velvets, merinoes, parramatta, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, sheetings, table linen, cassimeres, satinets, &c.; hosiery, gloves, embroideries, laces, &c., &c. Which will be sold without regard to value. Sale to commence on MONDAY NEXT and continue 15 days.

LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st., beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the extensive premises, No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, which they intend opening with an entire new selection of Goods, as soon as the alterations can be completed. They have, therefore, determined to dispose of their entire Stock, at such prices as will insure a speedy clearance.

N. B.—No deviation in prices.

Sale to commence on MONDAY NEXT. Doors open at 9 and close at 6 o'clock. Store to let.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A. F. JARVIS & CO., No. 72 Canal-st., are about retiring from their long established Millinery business, and offer the balance of their well-selected stock at such prices as must insure their immediate sale. The attention of dealers is particularly called, as the stock mostly consists of staple goods, such as ribbons, silks, laces, flowers, &c. All the furniture also to be sold. The store is leased, possession to be given the first of February.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY is licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or gentlemen having any to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price by sending to the stores, No. 12 Laurens-pl., near Canal, or No. 52 West Broadway, or letter by post. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. S. COHEN.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table Cloths, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towles, Black and colored Broadcloths, French Cassimeres, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 15, 1856.

SUBJECT:
NEW-GRANADA.
Its Minerals, Agriculture, Manners and Customs of the Natives.
ANECDOTES
and
INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLORATION.
Gold Mines—Richer than California or Australia—Platina, Inter-Oceanic Communications, &c., &c.
BY
JAMES C. LANE, ESQ., C. E.,
Chief Engineer of exploration in New-Granada, 1853-'4.
Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENIOR CLASS, Professor SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, will deliver (at Hope Chapel) a course of Six Lectures on the *German Language and Literature Anterior to the Reformation.* The First Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $2, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the President of the College, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED LECTURE—At the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., by Professor GRANT. Subject—*Artificial Light,* introducing the oxy-hydrogen light, as adapted by him to purposes of light-house illumination, beautifully lighting the Tabernacle with his model Calcium light-house. Particulars in future advertisements.

LECTURES—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., of New-York, author of "The Lives of the British Historians." Subject—*The Augustan Age of Rome.* Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—JOHN MITCHEL will deliver a Lecture in the Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Subject—*Ripening of the Irish Revolution.* Tickets 25 cents, (gallery;) Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at HALL'S Music Store, Broadway; DUNIGAN'S Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st.; and the *Irish American* Office. Doors open at 7; Lecture commences at 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at noon. Subjects—*Muck, Salt Meadows for Asparagus, Windmills for Farm Use,* and *Winter Feeding of Stock.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Address from Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., in the Chapel of the University, at 8 o'clock. No charge for Tickets, which may be had on application at the Society's Rooms, University Building.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN of the New-York Fire Department are requested to meet at Stuyvesant Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take action on the decease of WM. D. WADE, Esq.

A. CARSON, Chief Engineer.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary.

F. A. PACKARD'S FOURTH LECTURE—To the Sunday School Teachers of New-York—will be delivered in the Central Church, Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sabbath School Teachers—Still Teaching.* Admission free to all.

LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada,* by JAMES C. LANE, Esq. C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1853-4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

MASONIC.—The regular Communication of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 15, 1856, at 7

LONG ISLAND.

Population of Kings County.

According to the late census the population of Kings County is 216,355—an increase of 101,951 since 1845. Of this number 28,627 are voters. Of the voters 14,350 are naturalized citizens—9,277 more than there are of native voters. Colored 2,536. Colored persons not taxed 3,526. The total population of Brooklyn City is 205,250—an increase since 1845 of 128,661, viz.: By annexing Williamsburg and Bushwick, 58,476, and the remainder by immigration.

The Indicted Officials.

The indicted officials of Brooklyn thus far have succeeded in keeping their names out of the public prints, through the vigilance of one of the indicted gentlemen and the virtue of the lobby. Notwithstanding this, the people generally understand who they are, and the knowing ones do not hesitate to say that if ever brought to trial, a conviction and removal from their high positions must certainly be the result.

Appointment of a Police Justice.

Governor CLARK has recently appointed ENOCH JACOBUS Police Justice in Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy until May 1st, caused by the resignation of Justice HALL. Mr. JACOBUS assumed the duties on Saturday last.

Gas in Flushing.

The Gas Manufactory in Flushing was put in operation during the early part of last week, and on Saturday night the pipes were laid, and the town was lighted with gas.

☞ The residents of the lower portions of Brooklyn were occupied most of the day on Sunday in trying to keep the water out of the cellars;—they met with but indifferent success. Considerable damage has been done already, and much more will result if the rain should continue.

A Justice in Trouble.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Culver and Supervisors Studwell and Kelsey.

The People vs. *Henry P. Curtis.*—In this Court on Friday last, Justice Henry P. Curtis, of Brooklyn, was arraigned on a charge of false imprisonment. It appears from the testimony that on the 13th of April last, Capt. Call, of the Fourth Police District, brought a boy into Curtis' Court charged with having stolen $500—that Curtis refused to receive the complaint, but afterwards, on Capt. Call bringing the Chief of Police along with him into Court, the Justice referred them to his Clerk, wishing them, however, distinctly to understand that "he was Judge of his own Court." The Captain finding that he could not get the case examined there, stated to the Chief, as they were leaving the Court, that he would take it before the Grand Jury. This being reported to His Honor, or being overheard by him, he ignorant or forgetful *for the time* (it was about noon) of his statutory powers, immediately sentenced Captain Call to six hours' imprisonment in the County Jail for contempt of Court, and actually kept him confined in his Court-room for two or three hours.

Yesterday morning Judge CULVER delivered his charge to the Jury. He said that while it was no part of the duty of a Police Captain, and it was discretionary with the Chief of Police to examine into criminal complaints, the charter made it the duty of the Justice when a complaint is brought before him to make examination on oath concerning the facts.

The Statute Law in relation to contempt in Justices' Court authorizes a commitment in three contingencies, and in those only, when the Justice is actually engaged in the discharge of his official duties. The party in default must also have an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The testimony would seem to show that Justice CURTIS was not, at the time, engaged in the trial of any cause or other official business; and that the sentence was summary, not giving Capt. Call time to be heard in his own defence. The Jury must also consider whether the remarks alleged to have been made were made to the Justice or to the Chief. The statute also required the Justice to make a full record of the proceedings, and file it in the County Clerk's Office, but this did not appear to have been done.

The Jury, after an absence of several hours, were unable to agree, and were consequently discharged.

Brooklyn Courts.

The Supreme Court was not in session yesterday, owing to the continued absence of the Judge, who is "snow-bound" at home.

The County Court, Judge MORRIS, was in session to hear appeals and motions.

The City Court, at the conclusion of the trial noticed in another place, took up the Civil Calendar.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Aldermanic Bribery Case—An Alderman Expelled.

The investigation of the case in the Jersey City Common Council, known heretofore as the WHITLOCK bribery case, was concluded on Saturday evening last. I. W. SCUDDER appeared for the Common Council, and Messrs. RANSOM and JELLIFFE for the defence. The principal witness for the prosecution was Ex-Alderman WHITLOCK. We give the substance of his evidence.

He testified that Alderman Tyrrell told him in June last that applicants for license would not get license unless they paid for it this year, and gave him a list of persons upon whom to call, and from whom to collect $50 each if they wanted a license; he called upon several, and of the number received $30 each from Patrick Martin, Patrick Doyle, Patrick Gannon, Patrick Corrigan, Thomas Doyle, John Wallace, William L. Broking, and John Heigham; reported progress to Alderman Tyrrell, and was told by him that nine members of the Common Council had held a caucus, and determined to grant a number of licenses in each Ward; gave a receipt for the $50 each, signed my name, "George Whitlock, for a Committee;" signed it that way at Alderman Tyrrell's suggestion; had several interviews with Alderman Tyrrell upon the subject; was told by Alderman Tyrrell to get enough out of the applicants to pay me for my own trouble; I paid over the money collected to Alderman Tyrrell; this money has all since been returned by me to the applicants, except $50, which I kept by consent of Patrick Corrigan; I never heard any Committee named, but supposed it was composed of the nine Aldermen who were to vote for licenses; Alderman T. never advised me to make a charge against any other member of the Board of Alderman; if the licenses were granted Alderman T. was to retain the money; if not, it was to be returned to the applicants; Mr. Frazer, of the Washington House, Mr. Bean of the American Hotel, Mr. Rae, of the Atlantic Hotel, and Mr. Wanner, of the Hudson House, declined to pay; I had one or two interviews with Mr. Tyrrell at my store, No. 107 Duane-street, New-York, and one at the Northern Hotel, New-York; at an interview at my house in Jersey City, Ald. T. told me that if the applicants for a license did not pay up, some one of the nine Aldermen necessary to pass a license might be absent at the meetings of the Board; after the writ was served on me, and before I was indicted, Alderman Tyrrell told me that no Grand Jury would indict me; after I was indicted he advised me to get good counsel and fight it out; Mr. Tyrrell did not furnish me means to employ counsel for my defence; when I wanted bail I called upon Mr. Broking, who became my bondsman; the second time I wanted bail I applied to Mr. Broking, and he did not come to Court; I afterwards obtained Mr. Tyrrell for bail.

This witness was cross-examined closely and at length by Messrs. Ransom and Jelliffe, counsel for Mr. Tyrrell, and testified, among other things, as follows:

Cross-Examination.—I do not recollect calling upon Alderman Rappelyea for a list of those to whom licenses were to be granted; I got the list of Alderman Tyrrell; I do not recollect telling Capt. Crawford that I was raising this money to influence certain down-town Aldermen (First and Second Wards;) Alderman Tyrrell is a Fourth-Ward Alderman; I do not recollect telling him that none of the Fourth-Ward Aldermen were engaged in this matter; I do not recollect telling James B. Dunn that these charges were false and were got up by the Carson-League part of the Common Council, which persons were getting their fingers burned in this matter, and who were guilty of grosser charges which this would be an opportunity to bring out; I do not recollect telling Alderman Keeney that all of these charges were false as regarded any of the Aldermen; I do not recollect telling Alderman Rappelyea that the charges were false so far as regards any of the Aldermen; I do not recollect telling Alderman Keeney that I lost $1,500 the previous year by the rumsellers of Jersey City, and had got that amount of them to make it up; I did not tell John B. Dawson that all of the Aldermen were innocent, and I had received the money and thought it no harm to take it for my influence in getting their licenses; witness was a member of the Board of Aldermen two years previous to last May; Alderman Tyrrell generally voted for licenses during that time; Alderman Tyrrell introduced this subject to me by saying that he had seen a New-York Alderman that day, who told him that no one could get a license in his Ward in New-York without "coming up" with $200; I sell ale, and it was an object to me to get licenses granted; I have been told by the Committee of Investigation that, if I would show that any member of the Common Council was concerned in this bribery affair, they would use their influence with the District-Attorney to get me free from the pending indictment against me.

John J. Wonner, proprietor of the Hudson House, testified—That Mr. Whitlock came to him for $100, to be used in getting licenses, and told him that he came in behalf of a Committee of three of the Aldermen, but would not call names; my application for license had been before the Board and was lost; Alderman Tyrrell voted against it; I asked him about it, and he said it was a mistake; I sent it in again and he voted for it; I paid nothing to any one for it, except the legal fee to the City Clerk; when I talked with Alderman Tyrrell I told him if I must pay $100 for a license I would do it, but I could not pay money into any body's pocket; I said I was willing to do what was fair; he told me, "If that was the case he would like a finger in that pie."

George Wagner, 4th of the first witnesses, and aged 18 years, testified—Charles, now Alderman Tyrrell talking together at their house one day, and heard him say, "Whitlock, drum up lively, no one can get license unless they pay up."

On Saturday evening the case was continued by evidence for the defence:

George W. Cassedy, City Clerk—Gave a list of applicants for licenses and of those granted; Alderman Tyrrell voted for those that were granted.

Alderman Wilson testified—That a caucus was held in his office to decide who should have licenses; Alderman Tyrrell was present as Secretary, and made out all of the lists; the license was fixed at $50 previously.

Moses H. Bean, proprietor of the American Hotel, testified—That Mr. Whitlock was known to him only by sight; Mr. W. called on him for $100 to get a license, and said that there were certain Aldermen who would not vote for a license unless they were paid; I declined to pay the money.

James B. Dunn testified—That Mr. Whitlock talked with him about his (Whitlock's) arrest on these charges, and Whitlock told him that the charges were false; that he had never received money directly or indirectly to advance any interest—especially not "the rum interest," and that there were members of the Common Council guilty of grosser charges than this, and this charge against him would be the opportunity to bring them out.

Wm. Keeney, one of the Aldermen of the Fourth Ward, testified—That, having heard that he and Aldermen Rappelyea were implicated by Whitlock, went to him, and he (Whitlock) denied having said so of me, and afterwards made an affidavit to that fact exonerating me; he told me then that he had lost $1,200 to $1,500 by the rumsellers, and he meant to make it up if he could; that he had all of the money in his hands and no one could get it; that he could clear all of the Aldermen as he had done me.

James Williams testified—That he was, on a certain occasion, playing dominoes in the "Woodcock Saloon," in company with Mr. Whitlock, when some one said to Whitlock, "I understand that you have cleared Rappeleyal" to which Whitlock replied, "That's nothing—if I don't saddle it on to one I will on to another!"

Johnson J. Durant testified—That he asked Mr. Whitlock who this Committee was, and he replied that he was a Committee of the whole, and had received money from applicants for license, and that was his own business, because he received it for his own services in procuring licenses, and considered it a fair transaction.

Mr. Jelliffe read the affidavit of Thomas Smith, who swore that he was present when Baxter paid Whitlock the $50; Whitlock said he was getting this money to pay Aldermen Keeney and Reppelyea for their votes for license.

The affidavit of Capt. Wm. A. Crawford was read, in which he swears that Whitlock applied to him for $50, and told him he was raising money to influence two down-town Aldermen; (Tyrrell and Rappelyea are not down-town Aldermen,) and that the said two Aldermen were Carson-League members of the Board, and when it came out it would be one of the richest things in Jersey City; Whitlock then distinctly stated that no Fourth-Ward Alderman was engaged in the transaction.

An affidavit was then introduced in evidence made by Mr. Whitlock, which exonerated Aldermen Keeney and Rappelyea from the charge some months ago.

Matthew Jones testified that he was present when Alderman Keeney had a conversation with Mr. Whitlock, and Mr. Whitlock said that he had received no money for the procurement of licenses, and he could make affidavits clearing all of the Aldermen of the charges.

Ex. Whitley, Superintendent of the Almshouse, said that in a conversation with Mr. Whitlock last Summer, Mr. Whitlock told him that there were no Aldermen connected with him; he had cleared by his affidavit both Aldermen Rappelyea and Keeney, and he could clear all of the rest; he said that he had taken money for his aid in getting licenses, and considered it a fair transaction.

Alderman Rappelyea testified that he attended the caucus about licenses, and had two lists of the houses to be licensed; Mr. Whitlock came to me for a list soon after the caucus, and I gave him one; Mr. Whitlock has told me that no Alderman was connected with this matter, and if he had not been arrested he would have come forward and explained it; I have never heard Mr. Tyrrell say anything about any plan to raise money by granting licenses.

John H. Davis, Deputy Sheriff, testified that when he had Mr. Whitlock in charge in search of bail, Mr. Whitlock told him that he took $50 for his influence to get licenses, and he had a right to do so; he did not see how they could make out anything against him; witness went to Mr. Tyrrell, expressed sympathy for Whitlock and solicited Tyrrell to go bail for Whitlock, which he did.

No further evidence of importance took place, and counsel summed up in limited time.

The Common Council having heard the evidence and the remarks of counsel, retired for a brief consultation. Returning to their seats, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the charges of bribery and corruption are fully sustained against Samuel R. Tyrrell, he be removed from this Common Council.

Adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Lyon, Clark, Cobb, Davenport, Edge, Erwin, Griffith, Hill, Hoffman, Inslay, Thompson and Wilson.

NAYS—Aldermen Keensy and Rappelyea.

ABSENT—Alderman Greene.

The Common Council then adjourned, at midnight.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Jan. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive yet steady, at $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is very dull and heavy. The demand is moderate, but at rates below the views of factors. Hence, the sales are light and irregular. The arrivals, or stocks on hand, are not large, but owners seem desirous to realize, though not to cut mit to any material reduction in value.

COFFEE—The market remains very quiet at old quotations. The stock of Rio slightly exceeds 37,000 bags. The stock of other kinds is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, and being less sought after, they are a shade cheaper. The sales since our last reach about 9,500 barrels, chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 87½@ 7 93¾
Straight State	7 93 @ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 18¾
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 12½@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern favors buyers; sales since our last having amounted to about 5,900 bbls., at $8 25@ $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is pleaty and selling more freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Barsey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention, and is decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last include only about 3,000 bushels Canadian White, at $2 05. Rye is plentier, but is still held at $1 80@$1 81 ₱ bushel, with a limited inquiry, as buyere look for reduced rates. Barley is quoted at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel, without a demand or sales of any importance. Oats are abundant and depressed, being now worth but 48c.@50c. for Western, and 44c.@46c. for State ₱ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, and is on the decline. We have heard of sales of about 26,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for old Western Mixed, in store and delivered; and 80c.@83½c. for new Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has not varied much.

HOPS—New are in fair request, and are steady, mostly at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb. Nothing of any moment transpiring in old.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, but stiffly held, at $32 50@$33 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Remain about the same.

LEAD—Is dull and drooping. The last reported sales were at $6 25@$6 50 for Foreign, and $7 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Continues unchanged.

MOLASSES—Some 250 bbls. new crop New-Orleans found buyers, at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without essential variation. Spirits Turpentine is at 41½c.@42½c. ₱ gallon, with a rather better supply and a very limited inquiry.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at strengthening rates, sales having been made to-day of 470 bbls., at $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess, and $13 87½ @$14 for Prime ₱ bbl., our highest figures being the lowest asking prices at the close. Dressed Hogs are selling to a moderate extent, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach nearly 850 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 180 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is now worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 22c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 23c.@ 30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The demand is good, and prices are firm The sales since our last amount to about 400 tcs., at $5@$5 62½, mostly at $5 12½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are very quiet, at unaltered prices.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison unsampled, at 25c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive and favored shippers, but no remarkable movement occurred, in either engagements or rates.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE AND TIMBER LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers, as long credits and at low rates of interest.

Their grant made to the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, is passed, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen, will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be soon fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $2 per ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms to the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for lands may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 3d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 62 Michigan-st., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FOR SALE.—An astronomical clock, (No. 1,340,) made for embarker by E. J. Dent, of London, in 1852. Said clock has Graham's dead escapement, jeweled pallets, Dent's improved mercurial compensation pendulum, with Airy's case, cast iron back for pendulum rock, screws and levers for securing to stone pier, hearing tube, &c., to count beats at a distance, all in complete order, has only run 3 to 4 months, and may be called new. Cost 60 guineas in London, with 30 per cent. duty paid "Uncle Sam." Will be sold for 2/3 of the original bill from Dent shown. Apply to JOSEPH KETCHUM, Jr., No. 24 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at New-Haven, Conn. W. HILLHOUSE.vi

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—On very accommodating terms—13 south side of Hickory; 11 north side Van Buren; 6 south side Lafayette, all between Nostrand and Franklin-aves.; 9 south side Bergen, 200 feet east of Vanderbilt; 4 east corner 10th-av. and 11th-st.; 10 on and adjoining the southwest corner of Baltic and Classon; 70 on Bergen, Wyckoff, and on and near Grand-av.; 1 south side of Myrtle, 55 feet west of Carlton; 1 northwest corner De Kalb and Clermont; 6 south side Fulton, including the southeast corners Adelphi and Carlton; 2 east side Carlton, 140 feet south of Fulton; 10 east side Flatbush, including the southwest corner Lincoln; north side Van Buren, 110 feet west of Classon; also, 1 brick tenement house, east side Willow-st., 57 feet north of Amity. A small part only of purchase money required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, with privilege of paying same in instalments. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO PARTIES CLOSING UP BUSINESS.—A gentleman holding some two thousand acres of the best wheat and timber land, well located in healthy counties and on the principal Railroads in Michigan, is willing to dispose of a joint interest in any section to any party wishing to locate and improve the property, on the most favorable terms, or would exchange a part of the same for a small stock of goods adapted to the Michigan market. For particulars, address with name and where to be found, A. B. C., *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 8 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 150. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Bine Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED,—A small house, or part of a house with a respectable family, for a small family; the house must have gas, &c; location either in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to STIRRATT, KINGON & CO., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 77 West 20th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements and the use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth, window shades, &c., from now till the middle of October. Rent, $525. Reference required. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 808 Broadway.

TO DEALERS—In Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Wholesale Clothing, &c.—TO LET, the store running through from No. 36 Beekman-st. to Spruce-st., a few doors east of the Park, being 185 feet in length, entrance on either street. The store is built in the most substantial manner, and the light is superior. Possession immediately. For terms of lease, &c., apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 84 Front-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 76 Franklin-st., near and west of Broadway. It is adapted for a dwelling, public or business purposes. Lot 25x100. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 62 William-st.—The building is five stories high; the upper part arranged for offices, which will bring a large revenue. The first floor is adapted for a banking-house, or an extensive business. Building 25x124. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

A GOOD CHANCE—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 46th-st., new, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of ranges; houses all finished in complete order; will be let at $450 to a good tenant. Inquire of D. DORITY, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

IOWA LAND OFFICE—DAKIN & TRACY, General Land Agents, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Land Warrants located and land bought and sold on commission, or (if preferred) for a share of the profits. Collections made throughout Northern Iowa, and the amount remitted at current rates of exchange. Loans negotiated, money invested, and taxes paid.

Refer to F. C. PRENTISS, Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; DRAKE & BRADFORD, HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, and LITCHFIELD & Co., New-York; THEO. METCALF, Boston, Mass.; H. HENRY BAXTER, Rutland, Vt.

For further particulars please address as above, or to care of G. MANNING TRACY, No. 46 Pine-st., N. York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIETLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of gilt-edged playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. BEVOR, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON, who has made a practice to a certain class of disease, in this city, for more than twenty thousand cases, without the loss of a single patient, has removed from [illegible] to No. 7 Bond-st., where he will be found at all times, and can be consulted on the above disease, and all other diseases peculiar to females. DR. WATSON desires to state that many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and boasters injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
No. 7 Bond-st.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, viz. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FOR WORMS.

Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, and simultaneously promoting the general health, as Dr. Peebles's Vermifuge or Dead Shot. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 80 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Condait-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 6 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted a corn from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR, No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had of wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BABROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that GAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, at his rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 4 o'clock, and from 5 to 9 daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the femooe Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c., so often cured by quacks, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 5 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—It is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1779. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all a viel, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it ass

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the Hon. Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
NOAH BROOKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MACKIE, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MACKIE, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY P. TAIN, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
NOAH BROOKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MACKIE, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MACKIE, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1856.
THOMAS SWAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY P. TAIN, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
NOAH BROOKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. PRENTICE, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. PRENTICE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. CORNELL, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
GEORGE C. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
E. D. WOOD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. CORNELIUS, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. CORNELIUS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
GEORGE C. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
E. D. WOOD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
SMITH S. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN C. BIRDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE H. LOVEJOY, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. LOVEJOY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ANDY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ANDY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, do; re and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. HOYT, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN M. DIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN C. BIRDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE H. LOVEJOY, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. LOVEJOY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ANDY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ANDY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. HOYT, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN M. DIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending January 12, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLES BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.
WM. L. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Long Island Still Snowed under—Startling Rumors from the East End.

The Long Island Railroad is not opened yet, nor has been since the great storm of a week ago Saturday night.

What a desperate state our island friends must be in! How hungry and thirsty for the news! They don't know but Sebastopol may have been taken again by the Russians, and flour run up to $40 a barrel. They don't know but President PIERCE has been strangled in his bed by two bright mulattoes, and the House organized! Meanwhile we are in little less suspense as to the Long Island news. Dreadful rumors prevailed on Saturday. A man, who averred that he came through on the country road in a sleigh drawn by dogs, said that the Islanders had revolted!—that they had forsworn all allegiance to the United States, and proclaimed *The Republic of the East End of Long Island!*—that JONATHAN G. KROUSE, Esq., of Achemoneque, had been declared President and Judge ROAR, of Bulls Head, Secretary of State. Yea, he said he was in communication with a gang of filibusters who would go down on snow-shoes to their aid from this very City, unless Attorney McKEON were unconmonly smart. The house of Friend WILLIAMS, where they comfortable East-Enders deposit their spare change, did not feel the rush consequent upon this rumor with firmness.

On Sunday all this was contradicted, and we were short of an expectation as to the true state of affairs.

Yesterday a black man came rushing up by the Flushing road, declaring that all the black people were rising and running away for fear of freezing. He said the Declaration of the Republic was all gammon. But they had met in town-meetings, he said, and organized a new State, with the Wilmot Proviso annexed. RICHARD PIERCE, Esq., of Wild Cow Run, was elected Governor on Friday, and the new Legislature would convene to-day. Their very first subject would be, the various methods of opening a communication with the rest of the world. The House was divided between—not Whigs and Locos, or Temperance and Topers, but—Tunnelers and Blowers. The latter go in for drilling and blowing out the the snow banks with powder. The opposition was for tunneling straight through and heading the engine for the Brooklyn depôt.

We shall know more of the truth some time this week. President MORRIS is doing all that mortal can toward letting daylight into the other end, but he needs an army of Hercules to effect it this season. The old land-marks of the Island are safe yet; none of the churches are completely buried, and as the inhabitants are dug out, they keep the diggers informed as to the longitude reached.

Marine Disasters.

We still continue to hear sad accounts from along the sea-shore of wrecks and other disasters, but, we are happy to say, of no more loss of life. We give below extracts from dispatches received by the Board of Underwriters:

Bark *Selah*, from Boston for Philadelphia, is now at Norfolk, with loss of main-mast. Schooner *Lamartine*, from Wilmington for New-York, is also at that place, with loss of deck load and bulwarks badly. Ship *Jessie*, from Liverpool for Boston, is ashore on Point Shirley Beach, with masts all cut away. Bark *R. P. Talmadge*, from New-York for New-Orleans, put into Charleston in distress, from leakage. British ship *Arcadian*, from Glasgow for New-York, put into Queenstown, leaking. Had thrown overboard part of cargo—boats stove—decks swept, &c. Ship *Shetter*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool leaking and in distress. Ship *Golden Load* arrived at Liverpool, leaking and in distress, having been ashore on Mirandelli Bar. Bark *John Strand*, from New-Orleans for New-York, went ashore four miles west of Pavilion Rock. Captain and crew saved; vessel and cargo a total loss.

A steamboat who arrived from Fire Island yesterday, reported the ship *Delaware* ashore at that place, as having entirely broken up in the late gale. Her cargo and timbers are strewn over the water and along the beach. Her Captain is still at Sayville, and is now in a much better condition of health.

Schooner *Samuel P. Lord*, of Mailler & Lord's Baltimore line of packets, is ashore at Squan, N. J.

Schooner *Ino Grenada*, NORTON, from Va., with Oysters, went ashore at Fire Island, on Sunday morning, 13th inst.

The bark *Ann Spencer*, ashore at Rockaway, had a cargo of flour, beef and wheat, consigned to J. W. ELWELL.

Pilot-boat *Phantom*, (No. 17,) ran ashore at Absecom, N. J., in the snow storm on Saturday night, 12th inst. On Tuesday, 8th, she was spoken by *Mary Taylor*, (No. 5,) off Absecom, 30 miles south of Sandy Hook.

Pilot-boat *Mary Taylor*, (No. 5,) on Saturday, 5th inst., at 1 P. M., 20 miles south of Barnegat, spoke bark *Vista*, bound to Boston, and apparently from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Yesterday morning, lighter *Amazon*, lying at Pier No. 41, East River, was carried away by the ice, and drifted afoul of a bark, (name not known,) which carried away her mast. The bark was not injured.

The Coroner arrived at Fire Island on Sunday, 13th, and held an inquest on the bodies of two men found on the same day over the bodies of those lost in the *E. K. Collins*.

Steaming *Titan* left here early yesterday, with the wrecking schooner *Rinaldo* in tow, bound to Fire Island.

Capt. O. MONNELL, of the steamtug *Huntress*, reports a brig ashore on the Hook, near the East Beacon. Also a three-and-a-half schooner ashore on the south side of Staten Island, loaded with hay or cotton. Also, the brig *Fannie A. Fox*, MCKINNEY, bence for Crenna, (colored 2d Inst.,) ashore and anchored in the Bay last night, having lost her foremast. The schooner *Washington*, of and from Washington, N. C., at anchor at the outer Middle, with loss of sails.

One of the Hell-Gate pilots informs that a full-rigged brig is ashore on the east end of Hart Island, above Hell-Gate.

Why did the Atlantic Stop Three Days at Cork?

That was the question all day yesterday and on Sunday night. Nobody knew—nobody could guess. The reporters were turned out early, and the office of the Collins line besieged with anxious inquirers. But as the results of their investigations were not served up in the evening papers, the world went to bed ignorant as ever of the reasons why the *Atlantic* stopped three days at Cork.

It is not the early bird alone that shall have this worm—so nous need to hurry out of bed lest a neighbor run off with the exclusive news. We will tell the whole story which, not being told to the gentlemanly purser in his room to the press set our town to wondering so.

The *Atlantic* put into Cork because the packing ring connected with one of the pistons broke. So she ran into Cork. In 12 hours it was as good as new again, but then a thick fog settled down like a fog over Cork. Now we have never been born in Cork so we only know by hearsay and the books, that Cork harbor has a very narrow channel, and through that dangerous strait in anch a fog, it was n't wise to try to go. This detained her some three days longer; and this is the reason why the *Atlantic* brought news four days later than her latest dates—for that is the Hibernian way that the fact was stated on her arrival.

Shutting off the Gas—Outrageous.

We passed an hour in the girls' and boys' school of the Fifteenth Ward last evening. The schools have been affected by the cold weather, the holidays, and by the unaccountable action of the Manhattan Gas Company, who shut off the gas from all the evening schools in the City on Tuesday last. This caused much disappointment and a loss of two sessions before the gas would work right after being turned on again; no notice was given by the Company—of course! This is the second time this Company have served the evening schools the same trick. An unpaid bill of $3 was the cause of the first turning off; perhaps the Company can tell what amount induced their action on this latter occasion.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The mammoth performances given at this popular theatre this week, must crowd it to overflowing. The grand pantomime of "Asphedel; Or, The Magic Pen," has been produced in a most gorgeous style, and received great plaudits of approbation last evening. Mr. HUDSON'S fine drama, the "Knigbt of Arva," was also well received. Both will be repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

REMOVAL.

DR. FRANCIS SAUTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 249 Broadway; and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of BAD sores, Scrofula and all other skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1, per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, New-York.—Dr. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, CAMILLE MARIE to RACHEL YOUNG STEWARD, daughter of the late John Steward, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, daughter of David Clarkson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, Broadway, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 6¾ o'clock P.M., after a severe illness of 19 weeks, PETER TROTTER, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Canal-st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, ELLEN BOND, wife of John A. Robinson, and daughter of Hon. Wm. Bond, of Cincinnati.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 15 East 23d-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Chillicothe papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, HELEN JANET KEECH, child of Alex. H. and Elizabeth Keech.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood from the residence of the parents, No. 219 Varick-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, Mr. JOHN GRANT, aged 44 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 783 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 11, at No. 113 East 38th-st., MARY F. BOLDER.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Friday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, GEORGE LOVELACE, son of James T. and Lavinia S. Tapscott, aged 8 years and 3 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas Tempest, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 134 Livingston-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, of consumption, MARY JANE DORLAND, wife of Horatio D. Randall, aged 27 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her father, Jas. Dorland, No. 274 Pearl-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead on Wednesday morning for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, of peralysis, Mrs. SARAH A. CLOGER, relict of the late John Clough, Esq., U. S. Navy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Fuller, No. 96 1st-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Yonkers on Sunday, Jan. 13, at her residence, FANNIE, wife of James F. Hoffman, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Rutledge.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 12 M.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, ROBERT WHITE, Jr., formerly merchant of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on sixth day, (Friday,) 18th inst., from the residence of his son, near Long Branch, at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 14.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.sim	89	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68		116½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '67		115¾
18,000	Virginia 6s		93
5,000	Hnd. R. 3d M. B		64
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		81½
40,000	do		81½
40,000	do	b60	81½
10,000	do	s60	81½
5,000	New-York Cen. 6s		86½
5,000	do	b3	86¾
1,000	Te. H. & A. 3d m.b.		75½
2,000	N. Jersey Gen. L.		64½
5	Market Bank		108½
600	Canton Co	b60	23¾
200	do	s3	23¾
120	Nic. Transit Co	c	23¾
50	do		23¾
400	do	b3	23½
450	do		23¾
150	do	s3	23½
150	do	b30	23¾
100	do	b60	23¾
50	do	b6	23¾
50	do	s3	23¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	93¾
72	do		93
300	Erie Railroad		50¾
200	do		51
200	do	s60	51
50	do	b30	51¼
300	do	s12m	50
100	do	s60	51½
50	do	s30	51½
550	do		51½
1175	do	s3	51½
100	do	b3	51½
300	do	b3	51½
200	do	b3	51
200	do	b60	51½
100	do	c	51½
150	do	s5	51
150	do	b30	51½
150	Penn. Coal Co		99¾
40	Harlem Railroad		17
100	do	s3	17
10	do		17½
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30	80½
25	do		80
350	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	96½
250	do	s60	96
15	Cleve. C. & Cin		100½
5	do		101
300	Reading Railroad	b6	91¾
400	do	b8	91¾
400	do	b60	92
300	do		91¾
200	do	s30	91¾
100	do	h10	91½
100	do	b60	91¾
600	do	b6	91¾
200	do	s60	91¾
200	do	b60	92¾
300	do	s60d	92¾
300	do	b60	92¾
200	Hnd. River R. R.		93¾
100	do	b60	93
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c	90
300	do	s4m	90
130	do	c	90¾
300	do	b60	91
360	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		87
225	do	b60	87½
100	do	b30	87¾
13	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		125
50	do	b30	125¼
50	do	b30	124¾
100	do		124¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		71¾
100	do		72
100	do	s6	71¾
300	do	b6	71¾
100	do	b3	71¾
400	do	b60	72
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s10	23¾
50	do	s3	23
100	do	s10	23

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,600 La Crosse and Milwaukie R. R. 8's. 75¾@76¼
$2,600 Canandaigu & Corning R. R. 1st m. 7's, in. ad. 69
$3 000 Hamp. Coal & Iron Co. 1st m. 6's in. ad... 70¾
190 shares Indiana and Illinois Central R. R. Co. $3
30 shares N. J. R. R. and Transportation Co... 124
68 shares Harlem, (Preferred Stock.)..... 35
100 shares N. H. and N. London R. R..... 10
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co..... 50
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co..... 102
40 shares Hamilton Ins. Co..... 50¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	93	
5,000	Missouri 6s		88¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		81¾
500	Hnd. Riv. 1st M. B.	100	
19	Nic. Trans. Co		22¾
150	do		22¾
100	do	h10	22¾
100	do	s10	22¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91¾
100	do		91¾
300	do	s60	91¾
200	Erie Railroad	b30	51
200	do	s60	51¼
150	do	b60	51¼
200	do	s8	50¾
100	do	b60	51½
50	do		50¾
100	Harlem Railroad	b30	17
100	Reading R. R.		91¾
100	do		91¾
100	do	s10	91¾
400	do	b60	92
100	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s60	94½
100	do		95¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s30	86¾
120	do		86½
100	Panama Railroad		99¾
50	do	s30	99
300	do		99¾
400	do	b60	99¾
30	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		124¾
70	do		124½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10	71¾
500	Chic. & R'k I. R.	b60	86
50	Cleve. & Pits. R. R.		64

MONDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, to Saturday last, Jan. 12, show the following changes from the previous tatement of Saturday, Jan. 5:

Increase of Loans and Discounts	$382,018
Gain in Specie	90,502
Decrease in Circulation	291,149
Apparent Loss of Deposits	5,603,395

In consequence of the average of the previous week being made on five days, instead of six, and the very heavy Inter-exchanges among the Banks, growing out of the payments of 2d and 4th January, the apparent Deposits were greatly enlarged, whereas the actual sum undrawn by depositors was not materially different from the present exhibit. Thus:

The Gross Deposits, Jan. 5	$83,584,893
Less Checks and Drafts Cleared	25,214,565
Actual Undrawn Deposits	$58,370,328
Gross Deposits, Jan. 12	$77,961,498
Less Clearances	19,956,720
Actual Undrawn Deposits	$58,575,769
Making an actual gain this week of	$205,441

Some idea may be gathered of the unusual magnitude of the transactions through our 53 Banks, the first week in January, from the foregoing statement. The same discrepencies do not appear in the other departments of the averages ex cept to a partial extent in the Bank Note circulation, which like certified checks are laid over for clearance after the holiday, and thus averaged twice. The increase in Specie this week, though small, was unexpected. It shows a more even state of the interior Gold exchanges than was calculated upon. To-day, the deliveries of California Gold amount to $1,827,059; so that the Banks begin the new week with an additional increase of Specie strength, while the look of Foreign Exchange is still against renewed exports to Europe for the present. The Money market to-day is less close than during the last three days of the previous week; there is a good request for prime and fair paper, 9 to 12 ₱ cent., while demand loans are a little more accessible. The mails are not yet regulated, after the snow storm, from the extreme West and South, but are coming forward in better time from the near cities. Foreign bills, for the Boston steamer, are, on London 108¼@108⅜ bankers and very choice commercial signatures; 5.28¾@5.20 on Paris, with a somewhat improved demand. The *Canada* sails from Boston on Wednesday, the *Atlantic* from this port on Saturday, after which we shall have no Liverpool opportunity direct until the 30th from Boston.

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is a general comparison of the condition of the Banks and Sub-Treasury for this week and last, and for the corresponding week in January, 1855:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Jan. 12, '56.	Jan. 12, '55.	Jan. 5, '56.
Loans	$63,976,061	$96,145,408	$95,863,390
Specie	15,488,585	11,177,711	11,087,990
Circulation	4,696,461	7,613,547	7,903,655
Deposits	67,966,998	77,961,498	83,584,893
In Sub-Treas'ry	2,282,275	2,682,968	2,295,750

The Stock Market at the early Board manifested a good degree of firmness on the leading Road shares, but in the afternoon a rumor was put afloat that the President had dismissed the British Minister, and this was availed of by the Bears to sell the market down ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. At the very close, however, prices assumed some steadiness, particularly Erie shares, which were bought after the regular list was made up, at 50¾, being only an eight below the closing rate on Saturday. About 500 shares were taken for the Continent of Europe, on order per the *Atlantic*. The earnings of the Road for December have been adjusted, and amount to $589,969, against $454,971 same month in 1854—by far the largest Winter earnings ever known by the Company, and almost equal to the heavy result in October. The accounts settle up $89,969 beyond the calculation made two weeks ago.

ERIE RAILROAD EARNINGS—FIRST QUARTER.

	1855.	vs.	1854.
October	$603,139		$539,018
November	535,616		486,792
December	589,969		454,971
Total	$1,728,724		$1,480,781

The private French advices received by the steamer *Atlantic* speak somewhat confidently of peace in Europe, and such undoubtedly is the prevailing sentiment in and around the Imperial Court at Paris. The English letters, on the other hand, do not place dependence upon the new diplomatic efforts in this direction, and some of the writers rather intimate an indifference to it as the game of war and renown now stands as between France and England. The French merchants here place considerable stress upon the Peace Pamphlet brought ont by the steamer.

The Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company have held, for some time, about 2,000 shares of their own Stock, taken from the city of Cleveland and other parties to the original subscription to the Road. The prosperous business of 1855 having authorized an extra dividend of 5 per cent., after the two regular half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, the Directors determined, on the 9th inst., to divide the Stock in question among the Stockholders, as registered on the closing of the transfer books on 25th December. The books were reopened on the 10th inst. A nice question is likely to arise between buyers and sellers, since the closing of the books, and particularly since the 9th inst., as to the rightful ownership of the extra dividend, announced here, for the first time, this morning.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent., payable 1st February. The Beekman Fire Insurance Company, 5 per cent. half-yearly, also payable 1st February.

A Foreign Importing Agent, having his sign or desk in Beekman-street, has not been seen or heard from since the sailing of the last Collins steamer. About $20,000 in Exchange, which he *was* to have paid for on steamer day, has disappeared with him. He is said to have patronized various bill drawers, dividing his favors in moderate sums to each.

The December earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Road were $24,187, against $20,943 same month in 1854.

The Cotton crop figures from the 1st of September to the close of December, as made up in the Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, show the comparative

	1855.	1854.
Receipts at all ports, bales	1,526,000	913,000
Foreign exports	807,000	558,000

The receipts are already in excess of last year 613,000 bales, which, without further change, would give a crop of 3,460,000 bales. The estimates now range 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales.

The receiver, or some other party connected with the "recently exploded Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company," has caused the unexpired policies of the concern to be re-insured in what is called the Equitable Fire Office, of London, doing business ostensibly at Jersey City. This is not as it shonld have been. There are companies of unquestioned solvency in the City of New-York, and agencies from sources of unquestioned responsibility abroad, doing business in New-York, with proper security deposited with the State Comptroller, which might have been resorted to. We find nothing in the English exhibits of the Equitable Fire, and less than nothing in the fact that the agent here has failed to deposit the legal security at Albany, and is thereby forced to date his policies from Jersey City, to authorize any higher degree of confidence in the concern than might be placed in some of the recently expired local offices, for one of which it now undertakes to re-insure. Connected with this, is the International Life Assurance, (late National Loan Fund, of London,) under the same agency. This branch of the business is secured to the extent of $100,000, deposited at Albany, and if such a sum were an adequate capital, under any circumstances, for the business of life insurance, the policy holders, if citizens of the State of New-York, would have the benefit of it in case of failure. But beyond this, a critical analysis of the English assets would leave very little to fall back upon on the other side of the Atlantic. We speak from proper data.

In the general markets, after the receipt of the steamer's news, Cotton was dull; Flour 12½ cents lower, with more willingness to sell; Wheat and Corn 1 or 2 cents cheaper, export demand not brisk; a slight advance in Pork, owing to limited receipts for the moment.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$3,200,000
Mortgage Bonds	600,000
Total cost of property	$3,800,000

1. Coal lands, 7,800 acres: cost the Company about $800,000; present value nearly $2,000,000, with the prospect of a continued advance in value.
2. Railway and Equipment, 46 miles from Pittston to the Delaware and Hudson Canal.
3. Canal barges, large coal depôts at Williamsburg and Port Ewen, &c.
4. Improved coal mines, yielding from the opening in 1850:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1851	111,014	1854	444,965
1852	316,000	1855	528,196
1853	404,000		

Half-yearly dividends on the Stock, first 3½ ₱ cent. in August, 1852, and then 7 ₱ cent. each in February and August of 1853, 1854 and 1855, with the near approach of a similar dividend in February, 1856. These figures are from a well-advised source, and relate to one of the most prominent, as it is among the most valuable, Coal Stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

The Reading Railroad dividend of 8 ₱ cent., agreed upon among the Board of Managers several weeks ago, and which we announced at the time, will, no doubt, be ratified at the general meeting of the Shareholders to-day. Informal advice was received in Wall-street that it had been confirmed.

The New-Orleans bank mails to Jan. 2, were received at the Post-Office this evening. There are still five or six mails due in regular course. The Weekly New-Orleans Bank Exhibit, which we publish below, is the 31st December. The fluctuations of the past year are thus stated by the *Picayune*:

NEW-ORLEANS BANK FLUCTUATIONS—1855.

The period of the greatest extension of short loans was on the last of January, when they footed up	$17,476,214
The lowest point was on the 30th July	13,055,215
Difference	$5,420,999
The largest amount of specie shown was on the 16th of December, viz.	$8,993,575
The lowest point was on the 3d September.	5,419,648
Difference	$3,573,927
The largest outstanding circulation was on the 16th April, viz.	$7,153,693
The smallest on the 29th October	5,660,749
Difference	$1,492,854
The deposits reach their highest point today, amounting to	$14,747,467
The smallest period was on the 30th July.	8,796,981
Difference	$5,960,486
The largest amount of Exchange was held this day, viz.	$6,009,846
And the smallest on the 27th August	1,570,679
Difference	$4,599,167

	Capital.	1854.	1855.	
Citizens'	$1,500,000	4 ₱ ct.	$ 60,000	10 ₱ ct. $150,000
Canal	3,164,000	10 ₱ ct.	316,400	10 ₱ ct. 316,400
Louisiana	2,798,400	20 ₱ ct.	558,680	15 ₱ ct. 419,010
La. State	1,997,000	10 ₱ ct.	199,704	10 ₱ ct. 199,704
M's' & T's	1,000,000	5 ₱ ct.	50,000	10 ₱ ct. 100,000
B'k of N.O.	1,000,000	5 ₱ ct.	50,000	5 ₱ ct. 50,000
Southern	1,250,000	8 ₱ ct.	100,000	9 ₱ ct. 112,500
Union	1,000,000	5 on 750 / 5 on 1000	87,500	10 ₱ ct. 100,000
Total			$1,423,284	$1,447,614

EXPORTS OF NEW-ORLEANS FOR FIVE YEARS:

1851.	Exported abroad	$51,044,649
	Exported coastwise	27,841,969—$78,887,218
1852.	Exported abroad	$58,421,394
	Exported coastwise	29,338,490—87,759,884
1853.	Exported abroad	$58,488,048
	Exported coastwise	26,951,984—85,439,982
1854.	Exported abroad	$66,787,803
	Exported coastwise	25,703,150—92,490,453
1855.	Exported abroad	$55,829,006
	Exported coastwise	28,560,831—84,389,427
Import of Foreign Merchandise in 1854		$13,022,708
Import of Foreign Merchandise in 1855		10,533,968
Difference		$2,488,735

The regular commercial year at New-Orleans begins Sept. 1, and ends Aug. 31. The foregoing is for the calendar year 1855.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company are about to issue $1,200,000 Income 7 ₱ cents., to be offered first to the Stockholders at 75 ₱ cent.

In the case of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, the Circuit Court of Kentucky has given judgment in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders. No opposition to foreclosure was made by the local Stockholders, who are anxious that the mortgage should be carried out in good faith, but a plea of usury was interposed by some of the Second Bondholders, which the Court overruled. No further delay will take place, unless an appeal is had by the defeated party to the higher Court of the State.

In regard to the new Railroad Law of the State of Missouri, the St. Louis *Republican* has the following important announcement:

It is stated, in a dispatch from Jefferson City, that the Attorney-General, Mr. GARDENHIRE, to whom the Governor had referred the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, and known as the Railroad Law, has expressed the opinion that the "law is not constitutional," and the Governor has decided not to issue any bonds under it.

After the above was written, we received the following dispatch from Jefferson City:

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Attorney-General has decided the Railroad bill unconstitutional, from irregularities in considering the veto message, as appears from the journals of the two houses. The Governor will waive the question of power in the Supreme Court to mandamus him, and consent to have an agreed case made to go before the Court next week.

WM. M. MCPHERSON.

Money Circular for the Continent.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Our Stock market has been subjected to various fluctuations since our advices of the 4th inst. After experiencing some activity with an upward tendency during a few days subsequent to that date, the market has again relapsed into more quiet. The activity which existed was directed mostly upon Speculative Stocks, Railroad Shares and others, while the demand for substantial investments remained quite limited. Thence we notice a marked decline on several of the State Stocks. The Railroad Bonds and Shares have variously fluctuated, showing at the close higher and lower quotations. A great scarcity of money, which has not been limited to Stock operators, but extends to commerce in general, has had a marked hearing upon these movements. This scarcity of money, which is lessened since a couple of days, was partly caused by a heavy fall of snow, which, in interfering with the regularity of the mails, deprived our City for several days of the remittances from various quarters. The European news of 20th and 31st December, arrived at three days' interval, and considered as little encouraging, have also contributed to the flatness just noticed.

The more active State Stocks have sensibly declined. Transactions in Missouri 6s have been large, and moderate in Indiana 5s and Virginia 6s. Some parcels of New-York 5s, 1874, have been taken for banking purposes. Without transactions of any note, there is a decline of 2 ₱ cent. on Tennessee 6s, and a rise of about 2 ₱ cent. on Ohio 6s, 1875. In City and County Bonds there has been a small demand since the arrival of the European mails, and we notice retail sales of Louisville 6s, Pittsburg 6s, Sacramento 10s, (San Francisco,) Milwaukee 7s, Chicago 6s, and Cincinnati 6s, the two latter at some advance.

In Railroad Bonds, with the exception of Illinois Central Construction, without material fluctuations, there has been very little animation. Some New-York Central 6s and 7s have been done at a rise of ¼c.@1¼c. There is a fair demand for Galena and Chicago First and Second Mortgages, and for the Milwaukee and Mississippi First Mortgage, third section, at advancing rates, as also Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Mortgages.

Exchanges on Europe are rather less offered, without material alteration in prices. Principal transactions on London, 8¼@8¾; on Paris, 5.22½@5.23¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14.

Since our last advices of the 4th, exchanges on Europe have been very heavy, and the exportation of specie has entirely ceased. Meanwhile the money market has not experienced the relief which was generally expected. The importations of merchandise for the last fortnight have been very considerable, and quite a large amount of specie has been paid into the Sub-Treasury for duties. For a week, too, the communication with the interior has been interrupted by the heavy snows, and remittances expected from the South and West have been retarded several days, which circumstance partly explains why money has not been more abundant. The arrival of the back mails from the West has made money easier on call for the last day or two.

During the first three days of the week, the Stock Market experienced an upward movement, with lively transactions, but the continued scarcity of money, combined with the rather discouraging news brought by the *Canada*, (from Liverpool, the 22d December, received here the 8th inst.,) checked the rise, and since then, speculation having nearly ceased, the market has gradually drooped. Of the large amount done here on the 1st inst. for interest and dividends, only a portion of that which was for foreign account has been reinvested here. The payments were promptly made. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Peru and Indianapolis and Ohio and Mississippi *Eastern Section*, as was expected, were not paid. The interest on the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the City of San Francisco, which had been due since 1st November, was paid at the same time with the Coupons of the 12 ₱ cent. loan, payable at New-York the 1st inst.

State Stocks are generally lower; there have been large transactions in Missouris and Indianas at a fall of 2¼ ₱ cent. on the former and 1 ₱ cent. on the latter. Louisianas have fallen 1, Tennessees 3, and Virginas 1 ₱ cent. United States Stocks have been returned from Europe in small amounts and have sold at a fraction above Government prices. Kentucky Sixes are quoted coupon off since the 7th inst. In City and County Bonds there have been a few transactions in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Rochester, St. Louis and San Francisco (10 ₱ cent.) City Bonds; with a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on Pittsburg and Cincinnatis. In Railroad Bonds, considerable business without market change. Erie First Mortgage and Convertibles of 1862, are in demand at 1 ₱ cent. advance, without sellers. Illinois Central Bonds have been very active without important variation. Of Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange, we note some transactions in Bellefontaine and Indiana, Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, Milwaukee and Mississippi Second and Third Sections, at 1 ₱ cent. rise on the two last mentioned.

Railroad shares irregular—generally a little lower. Erie from 50¾, advanced to 53¾, falling back to 50¾. Hudson River has declined 4

New-York Daily Times.

SIX RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL CATASTROPHE.

Recovery of the Dead—Removal of the Wounded—The Engine Still Submerged.

Coroner's Investigation—Verdict of the Jury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR PEEKSKILL.

Two Accidents on the New-York Central Railroad.

A WOMAN KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Explosion of Fireworks—Two Girls Killed.

The important facts and circumstances connected with the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuyten Duyvel Bridge, were published in the TIMES of yesterday morning; and there is therefore but little remaining to report, other than the Coroner's investigation, the verdict of the Jury, and a few incidents which were not made known until yesterday.

Most of the statements of those who were on board the train, and of those who were examined before the Jury, it does not appear that any of those employed on the train or on the road are at all censurable. A strong northwest wind, an unusually high tide, and huge banks of moving ice, are said to have been the causes which, combined, produced the catastrophe. In addition to these, our reporter was informed by a gentleman at Tubby Hook, that a man who had been a director of the road, and who owned considerable stock in it, examined the bridge ten days ago, and reported it unsafe. This statement was, however, contradicted by one of the employes, whose business it was to examine the bridge, with a view to ascertaining its strength, and who testified that he had examined it every day or two for a long period. One thing is sure. A very heavy freight train passed over it in safety, as did a passenger train, but a short time before it broke down; and the night watchman passed over and found all right, as he supposed, but a few minutes before the train which went through it came along.

THE DEAD.

At a late hour last night no bodies had been found other than those of GEORGE PARISEN, the engineer, and HOWARD ROOT, the fireman, reported yesterday. It was still believed by some that a boy was lost, but whether or not will, probably, not be known until the engine, which is still under water, shall have been raised.

The body of PARISEN was removed to Peekskill yesterday, by his brother. The body of ROOT has not yet been claimed by his relatives, and consequently it remains.

THE WOUNDED.

At 8 o'clock yesterday all the wounded had been removed, with the exception of HENRY DAWSON, the Engineer of the engine *New-York*, who is still at the Palisade Hotel, and in a condition too precarious to be removed. His physician deems it absolutely necessary to his recovery that he be kept from all excitement, and therefore he was not examined by the Coroner. PETER BANTA, the fireman, was removed to his mother's, in this City.

THE WRECK.

The appearance of the wreck was not much improved yesterday. The *Oneida* is still out of sight, under water. She was an engine of comparatively small power—one of the earlier engines on this road, which was used for secondary purposes, and consequently no very serious loss. The *New-York* is off the track and considerably injured. The cost of repairing this engine and her tender will not exceed $8,000. One of the cars was still lying in the water, one end resting upon the submerged engine, and the other against a pile. Fragments of the other cars that were broken, were lying about, which, together with the broken piles and beams of the bridge, gave to the place a most saddening aspect.

There are about 80 men employed in removing the wreck and reconstructing the bridge; and it is thought they will have it in a condition to bear cars pushed over to-day. A derrick will be in readiness to raise the engine from the water at noon to-day.

THE CROWD AT THE PALISADE.

The Palisade Hotel and several houses in the vicinity were crammed with the injured, and those who were detained. Every morsel in the Hotel was devoured at an early hour; and during the day the landlord was unable to furnish provisions for his visitors. A number of those who were going far had stowed away sandwiches and other edibles in their trunks and valises, which they would fain have preserved for themselves; but those suspected of having anything in the shape of provender were closely watched, and, if caught taking a private lunch, were made to divide with others who had none.

THE INVESTIGATION.

At noon Coroner HILLS impanneled a Jury, who proceeded to investigate the matter.

The following were the Jury: Samuel A. Hills, Coroner; Eben Hassell, Foreman. Ezra E. Howard, E. A. Burrows, Garratt Favre, Wm. L. Steall, Harney W. Delavery, Levi Schermerhorn, Oliver Murray, Capt. Flitner.

Previous to swearing the Jury, Mr. BANTA was examined at the Palisade Hotel.

Peter Banta sworn: I am a resident at No. 86 East Twenty-eighth-street; I have been employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, as a fireman, during the past two weeks; I started with the mail train from Peughkeepsie on Sunday night about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock; I was then on the engine *New-York*; there were two locomotives on the train; they were coupled together; it was between one and half-past one o'clock A. M., when we arrived at this place; I cannot say at what speed we were running; the first thing I knew when we were nearly over the bridge was, that the locomotive was off the track; after that the first thing I experienced was my falling over into the river, with the steam boiling up around me; I cannot say where I was situated in the water, but I was standing upon the engine by the window when this occurred; no signal was given to break up; we were thrown off too soon; I worked myself out through the ice and was brought to this hotel; I cannot state anything as to the cause of the accident; the engineer sat in his seat near me; I did not know where the conductor was at the time of the accident; I was thinking of something else, but cannot say what; both my hands, the right leg, my face and arms are much scalded; I was on the forward engine; we had no time even to cut off the steam or to give any signal.

Henry Dawson, the engineer, was so badly injured that the doctor requested he might not be examined yet. The investigation was then adjourned to the front parlor of the Tubby Hook Station-house.

William A. Collamer, the conductor of the train, was next examined—Being sworn he said: I reside part of the time in Albany and part of the time at New-York, at No. 68 Warren-street; I have been a conductor on this line four years; the former part of that time I served on the upper end of the road; I conducted the Sunday night mail train from Albany at twenty minutes past four P. M.; that is the time I started the train from the Greenbush side; nothing unusual occurred on the way down, except occasional delays because of the snow, which fell Saturday night and Sunday morning; on arriving at the bridge, the first warning of danger was the shock; I was in the second passenger car, collecting my tickets; the train consisted of six carriages, and was drawn by two locomotives, the *Oneida* and the *New-York*; the locomotives were coupled; then followed a meat car, loaded with mutton; then a car loaded with milk, followed by a baggage car and three passenger cars; upon feeling the shock, I was thrown prostrate in the car; there were three distinct jerks of the train; I at once regained my feet, and seeing the passengers in confusion, I bade them remain still, while I should go and see the trouble; I went out at the car door, and found we were on the Spuyten Duyvel Bridge; it was not far from half-past one; I found the two last passenger cars on the track, the first passenger car stood on the middle car of the train at one end and the other end was in the water, inclined at an angle; the baggage car was situated much in the same way, the end coupled to the passenger train being in the water, the forward end resting on the ruins; I think that about three feet of water stood in this car; the milk car was an entire wreck; I cannot say more about it; the mail car was in better order; it lay on the side and a little beyond the baggage car, partially submerged; I could see the tender of the second locomotive, but not the locomotive itself; the forward locomotive was lying on its side on the bank, with the tender attached; the second locomotive was completely under the water; I again called the passengers to be quiet, as all the damage was already done; I found the bridge had given way at fifty feet from the shore, and that it extended nearly to the shore; my first business was to see if any one was disabled; I sent a light into the wreck; I found no one who was disabled; when I say wreck, I mean the first passenger car; we got the passengers out by scrambling up to the rode platform and thence to the rear car; we then found a man on the ice, on the river side; I got a hall-cord, and with the assistance of some men we got him to the land; we then went to look after the men who ran the engines; Banta, a fireman, came to us and told us that his engineer was alive; we then examined closely for the others; the engine was out of sight, and we could not find them; the engineer and firemen are all we know to be missing; I was present when the leg of the fireman was discovered out of the water; when the accident happened it was high tide, but it settled, leaving the cars almost empty; the Engineer's body was removed towards Mark yesterday; both of the deceased were of the *Oneida* Engine; I am led to believe, because of the ice around the bridge, that it jammed against the piles, and raised the sleepers from them; the piles were broken, but I cannot say whether by our train or by the ice; we were going at about twenty miles an hour, and were three hours behind time; I was not trying to make up lost time.

(The Jury were here sworn in and the evidence read to them.)

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

I remained all night with men to work, in case we might have overlooked any one who might be injured; we conveyed the passengers and wounded where they were well cared for; I believe there were seven or eight persons injured, besides others who were but slightly bruised; I recognize the bodies now lying at the bridge-house as Parisen and Root, the engineer and fireman of the submerged locomotive.

John K. Hasens, sworn—I reside in this house; I am in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and have charge of the station and bridge; I have been so employed for six years; I was not on watch at the time of the accident; Benjamin Lee is night watch; at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning I was awakened and told that an accident had occurred; I dressed and went straight to the spot. The conductor has described pretty accurately the situation of affairs. At about 5¼ o'clock, Sunday evening, after the mail train, with two engines and three cars, and the down freight train, with thirty-five freight-cars, had passed, I went over and made an examination of the bridge; I found it in good order; it was about eight hours after that the accident occurred; I can only assign as a cause, that the ice coming down removed some of the piles; I had told the night watch to be very careful in this regard; I supposed that, because of the thaw, the ice might come down fast; I remember, last Winter, that the ice had moved some of the piles, but no accident occurred.

Philip J. Parisen sworn: I reside at South Amboy, Jersey; I am brother to one of the deceased parties now lying at the bridge-house; he was employed as engineer by the Hudson River Railroad Company; he was about twenty-seven years of age, and had been engaged about four years; he had a wife and two children at Peekskill, where I propose to take his remains; I had not seen him for two months, and heard of this last evening; I do not know the cause of the accident.

[Three of the Jury, not having seen the bodies, were now permitted to visit them, and the testimony taken during their absence was read to them on their return.]

James Bowers, sworn—I reside at Yonkers; I am Wreck Master, from Yonkers to Forty-eight-street; I had partial charge of the bridge—we have a bridgeman who has charge of them; I have noticed some of the piles decayed, but we had taken them out; that was last Fall; we had them replaced by new ones.

By a Juror—Had there been any complaint entered to you of the insecurity of that bridge? A.—No, Sir; I considered it in a perfectly safe condition; I examined it every day or two.

Enos B. Howard, a Juror, living in Yonkers, sworn—I am employed by the Company; I have known Peter's Long [illegible] for the past two or three weeks; I became acquainted with him at the draw-bridge, and I know that he is a smart, active man, who attends well to his duty; I saw him on duty on Sunday evening, and saw him pass over the bridge, after the passenger train up and freight train down had passed; it was his duty to pass the bridge before the passage of a train.

Eben Hassell, M. D., residing at No. 400 Fourth-street, being sworn, said—I have examined the bodies of George Parisen and Howard Root, now lying dead at the Bridge House, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and found various contused wounds about the head and face of each; the left leg of Howard Root was badly lacerated about the knee-joint; in my opinion, death was caused by drowning, although the injuries found on the body of Howard Root were sufficient to cause death; a gold hunting watch was found on each of the bodies; on that of the engineer there were various articles, and $7 09 in money; on that of the fireman was a porte-monnaie, with twenty cents; the latter, as well as the watch, are in the possession of the Coroner.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony closed here, and the Jury retired to consider their verdict. At 8¼ o'clock the Jury returned and rendered the following verdict:

"That the said HOWARD ROOT and GEORGE PARISEN, came to their deaths by drowning and injuries, accidentally received by the giving way of the bridge at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, on the 14th of January, 1856. The Jury furthermore believe that said giving way of the bridge was due to the accumulation of ice under it, caused by the northwest wind and the unusual rise of the tide at the time in question, loosening the timbers of the bridge."

The Delays.

The trains from Chicago, all the way through to this City, have been delayed by the snow upon the Roads. From Mr. J. B. DRAKE, of Chicago, our reporter learned that passengers who left there on Friday, did not reach New-York until last evening.

ACCIDENT AT CHICAGO.

Soon after leaving Chicago, on Friday, an axletree of one of the engines broke, and they were obliged to put back for repairs.

SNOWED UP ON THE ISTHMUS.

After several short delays, which were sufficient to break the connections usually made by the roads from the West, the travelers arrived at Erie, where (and it is not to be wondered at) they were detained by huge banks of show for eight hours. This was the most unpleasant stoppage of all for the passengers; for, since the memorable Erie Railroad War, men have scowled when they approached it, and requested the Conductor to hurry through as fast as possible; women have been uneasy, and children have cried and clung closely to their parents. In that eight hours' delay there was a world of misery.

First Accident on the Central Road.

Getting away from Erie, and when near Syracuse, the passengers learned of an accident which occurred to the train from Albany, on Monday, when within about ten miles from Syracuse. The engine and tender were driven off the track, but fortunately there was but one person injured, and that was the fireman. Before the train could be moved, they were obliged to build a track around the engine and tender, and on that get them back upon the road.

Second Accident on the Central Railroad.

On Monday night there was another accident on the New-York Central Railroad, to a train, within twenty-five miles of Syracuse. It was not so serious as the other. An axletree of the engine was broken, which delayed the train, but there was no person injured.

A Third Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

The 7 o'clock train from Albany, yesterday, soon after passing Peekskill, came in collision with a man who was walking upon the track, and injured him very severely. He was caught by the cow-catcher, and thrown to the side of the road. As soon as discovered, the engineer endeavored to stop his train, but he did not succeed until the man had been struck. He was picked up by the employes of the road, when he was found to have sustained very severe injuries about his head and body. His face was cut from his temple to his chin, and the wound was bleeding profusely when he was removed to Peekskill. When removed he was insensible, and, as no one knew him, his name was not ascertained. It was thought he would not recover.

Running the Trains.

Yesterday the 9:30, 12 and 5 o'clock trains from New-York ran to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, where they were met by a train which left Albany at 7½ o'clock, and arrived at the Creek bridge at 4½ o'clock. A later train left Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., which had not arrived at a late hour. To-day the trains will save Chambers-street, as follows: 9:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. They will leave Albany at 7 and 11 A. M., and at 5 P. M.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

Previous to holding an inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives by the accident at Spuyten Duyvel, Coroner HILLS was called to hold an inquest on the body of MARGARET ROARK, who was run over and killed on Monday, by a train on the Harlem Road. The testimony showed that she was walking upon one of the tracks, but not upon that on which the train was until it came very near to her, when she stepped over upon the other track, and, before the train could be stopped, she was struck by the engine, and her neck broken. She was a vagrant, and had twice previously lain down upon the track, for the purpose, as she said, of ending her days. The verdict was in accordance with the testimony.

Fireworks Explosion—Two Persons Killed—One Badly Burned.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, while three young women were at work at their residence in Prospect-street, between Bay and Morgan streets, in Jersey City, upon fireworks for MESSRS. J. G. & J. EDOZ, in whose laboratory they are employed, the works accidentally took fire and exploded. The premises took fire. An alarm was given and the fire was promptly extinguished, doing but little damage to the house. Two of the young women, however, were taken out dead, and one badly, probably fatally, burned. Their names are:

CATHARINE HALEY and CATHARINE KELLY, dead; MARY BLAKEMAN, badly injured internally. She was so low last evening that her evidence with reference to the occurrence could not be taken.

Justice GARDNER impanneled a Coroner's Jury, and some evidence was taken last evening. The Jury adjourned to meet this evening to conclude the testimony. The ages of the young women ranged from 20 to 22 years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Offensive and Defensive Treaty with Russia.

Call for a Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The statement brought ont by the steamer *Atlantic*, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between the United States and Russia, is a pure fabrication.

There is nothing new relative to the Speakership.

The call for the preliminary Republican Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d of February, was issued to-day.

It is untrue that the President has any special message relative to the illicit recruiting affair prepared. S.

The Rumored Treaty between Russia and the United States—Tabling of the Plurality Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The rumor that the United States and Russia had entered into a conditional offensive and defensive treaty, which we learned, per advices by the *Atlantic*, had caused so much excitement in European capitals, probably sprung from the fact that Russia has submitted a draft of a treaty of amity and commerce.

The plurality rule was tabled to-day by the votes of all the RICHARDSON members present, (except MESSRS. BARCLAY, HICKMAN and VAIL,) joined by the Fullerites and MESSRS. L. D. CAMPBELL, DUNN, HARRISON, MOORE, SCOTT and WHEELER.

MESSRS. BOYCE, MCQUEEN and KEITT have left Mr RICHARDSON to-day.

Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A Republican National Convention (informal) has been called to meet at Pittsburg on the 22d of February, for the purpose of perfecting a National organization, and providing for a National delegated Convention on a subsequent day, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. MILLSON wished it to be understood that although he was voting for Mr. RICHARDSON, he in no manner, was committed to the line of policy laid down by the Democratic caucus; but will hereafter feel free to dispose of his vote where it can be most effectively felt.

Mr. QUITMAN, who had ceased to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, stated the reasons that influenced him again to support that gentleman. The House then voted:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH BALLOT.

Banks	92	Pennington	8
Richardson	65	Scattering	8
Fuller	34		

Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. WILLIAMS voted for Mr. ORR, and MESSRS. BOYCE and MCQUEEN for CADWALLADER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, offered a resolution that if no candidate on or before the third ballot next to be taken receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the roll shall again be called, and the person having the majority of a quorum shall be declared Speeker.

The resolution was laid on the table by a majority of four.

Two votes were then taken—the last one showing for

Banks	98	Pennington	9
Richardson	66	Scattering	8
Fuller	33		

Necessary for a choice, 105.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

No. 33—Edward C. Richards *et al. vs.* Sylvanus Holmes *et al.* Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 36—Josiah S. Griffith *et al. vs.* John G. Bogert *et al.* Judge Grier read the decision, affirming judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri, with costs.

No. 167—The United States, appellant, *vs.* John C. Fremont. Judge McLean read the order of the Court, that the appeal from Northern District of California be docketed and dismissed, and that the Clerk of the Court issue a writ of *procedendo* forthwith to the District Court to proceed with the case.

No. 29—Charles Hickox, claimant of schooner *Freeman*, *vs.* Alvah Buckingham *et al.* Argument was concluded by Hon. S. G. Haven for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Ganson for appellees.

No. 40—John Doe *ex Dem.* Joseph B. McCall, Jr., *et al.* plaintiffs, *vs.* Willard Carpenter *et al.* The case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Dunn for plaintiffs, and Mr. Baker for defendants.

Nos. 42 and 43—Heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs, *vs.* Joseph Kenton *et al.*, and same *vs.* Edward C. Carter *et al.* Argument commenced by Hon. Miles Taylor for plaintiffs.

American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A large meeting of this Society convened in this city this evening. Addresses were made by Mr. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS, of Virginia.

The report shows that the receipts during the past year were $55,976; $62,000 of debt has been liquidated, and 207 emigrants sent to Liberia. The affairs of that Republic were represented as being in a very encouraging condition.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A petition was presented for authority to towns to subscribe to the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The report of the Regents of the University was presented.

Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill for the erection of the county of Rathbun, to be formed from a portion of Steuben County.

Wednesday of each week, at 12 M., was fixed for Executive sessions

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

G. A. DUDLEY rose to a question of privilege. He had been elected by mixed votes, and had been attacked because he voted for the American candidate. Considered as the Plurality Party, and as the Party in poeession of the State Government, they had a right to a Speaker.

Mr. SPINOLA made a motion to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. BAILEY moved a postponement until to-morrow, in order to enable him to make remarks, but the Clerk deciding debate out of order, he gave way to Mr. SPINOLA, who moved for a reconsideration of yesterday's vote, he (SPINOLA) having voted with the majority for that purpose.

Mr. BAILEY then addressed the House, withdrawing his name. He thanked the Republicans, Americans and Softs, for the compliment they had paid him and the honor they had done him in opposing him on principle. He trusted the National Democracy might unite on a candidate.

Mr. GUEST moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider lost, by ayes 88, nays 79.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take a recess until half past 3 o'clock. Carried by Ayes 68, Nays 52. The Republicans voted in the affirmative.

A notice was read calling a private caucus of National Democrats to take into consideration Mr. BAILEY's declination.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at 3½ P. M. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded, and a lively interest was manifested.

Immediately after the Clerk called to order, Mr. CASE (American) moved that the House proceed forthwith to ballot, without entertaining any other proposition.

Mr. SPINOLA moved an adjournment on the ground that the New-York members were not present—they having been prevented from reaching the Capitol by detention on the railroad.

The motion to adjourn was carried by 63 yeas to 52 nays, the Republicans and Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Americans and Old line Whigs (with two Republicans) voting in the negative.

Detention of the New-York Train.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The train that left New-York at 5 o'clock last evening is just in, (4½ P. M.) The detention was caused by ice and snow on the track. The members reached the Capitol but a few minutes after the adjournment.

Election of Attorney-General of Massachusetts—Organization of the Boston Clearing-House Association.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD was elected Attorney-General to-day by the two branches of the Legislature in joint convention. He received 252 of 304 votes cast.

The Boston Clearing-House Association organized to-day by electing officers as follows:

President—FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank.

Secretary—WM. THOMAS, of the Webster Bank.

Standing Committee—ANDREW T. HALL, of the Tremont Bank; WALDO FLINT, of the Eagle Bank; THOS. LAMB, of New-England Bank; A. D. HODGES, of Washington Bank, and BENJAMIN E. BATES, of the Bank of Commerce.

Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Council organized on Friday, the 4th inst., by the election of JOHN B. BRISBON, Democrat, as presiding officer. The House failed to organize. CHARLES GOODHUE, Dem., received the highest number of votes, and there were good prospects of his election.

The Southern Mail—Movements of United States Troops.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

New-Orleans papers of the 4th and 5th are received.

At Arnsas, on the 21st ult., the steamer *Fashion* took from the ship *James L. Bogart*, from New-York, 375 United States troops. They were detained on board the *Fashion* by heavy Northers, until the 26th, when they started for Corpus Christi, and arrived there the same day, all well. The *James M. Bogart* sailed from Arnsas, on the 22d ult., for Mobile.

Fire and Loss of Life at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 14.

The liquor store of W. B. SPARKS, on Columbia-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building subsequently fell, burying four firemen in the ruins. Three of them were rescued without serious injury, but the fourth, named WILLIAM VIDELL, was killed.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Loss about $8,000.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The election of President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday, resulted in the success of EDWARD MILLER, over THOMAS S. FENON, the present incumbent, by 7,300 majority.

Death of Judge Walker of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Judge TIMOTHY WALKER, an eminent and widely known lawyer of this City, died here this morning.

The Late Mrs. Green, of Utica.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you the subjoined facts for such use as you may deem best to make of them. The Mrs. GREEN, of Utica, whose name was on the list of killed by the collision of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday last, was a sister of Mrs. GEO. T. MUNDY, of Brooklyn. Mrs. MUNDY recently followed to the grave her two lovely and beautiful daughters, the one aged seven and the other ten years. Scarlet fever was the procuring cause of their death. But eight days intervened between their decease—Christmas Eve and New-Year's night. The latter was in health when the younger died, and accompanied the remains of her beloved sister to the tomb. Mrs. GREEN was on her way to the residence of Mrs. MUNDY, to assuage, if practicable, the poignant grief, and to mitigate, if possible, the overwhelming sorrows of her bereaved sister—a purpose not more commendable than is the sequel deplorable. Mr. MUNDY accompanied the lifeless form of his sister-in-law to the place she had so recently left for the praiseworthy object already stated. The reader is here left to such reflections as such a narrative is calculated to educe.

J. H. W.

A Cargo of Elephants.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 7th says:

The steamer *Thomas Swan*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, had, as a portion of her live cargo, four elephants, destined for a Southern menagerie. During the severe weather of Saturday, one of the elephants was lost overboard in the rolling of the vessel; the others are doing as well as could be expected, and will, perhaps, bring their trunks on shore this day—provided the said trunks pass muster at the hands of our officers of customs."

☞ The loss of property by 608 disasters on the Western Lakes in 1855 was $2,811,229, and the loss of human lives 112.

THE LATE STORM.

Saturday Night on Long Island Sound.

The *Worcester*, which left New-York for Stonington at her usual hour on Saturday evening, had a very narrow escape from destruction. At about 10 o'clock in the evening, while off Bridgeport, she encountered the severity of the gale from the northeast, and encountering also large masses of floating ice, was for some time almost at the mercy of the varying elements. An effort was made to reach Bridgeport, but the steamer was carried out of her course by the ice and wind, and thrown into the breakers near Stratford Point. Here, we are told, she struck twice, but fortunately received no injury. At last, finding it impossible to make a harbor, or escape the perils that threatened an effort to get again into the Sound, three anchors were thrown over; and for six hours, though in constant and imminent danger, she rode out the gale.

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning she started for New-Haven, and reached there at noon, procured a supply of coal, and started again for Stonington. She arrived at her wharf at Stonington at about 9 o'clock in the evening. Her officers are said to have exhibited an unusual degree of coolness and watchfulness during the hours of peril, and to these qualities, and their acknowledged abilities as seamen, the passengers attribute their rescue from the fearful dangers that so seriously menaced them. A congratulatory meeting of the passengers was held on Sunday evening, at which Mr. J. D. BURGESS, of Providence, was appointed Chairman.

At the East.

The sleet which fell in the vicinity of Boston formed ice on the railroad tracks, which blocked them far more effectually than did the heavy fall of snow by the previous storm. Trains from Providence and Worcester, and on the Maine Road beyond Lawrence, did not arrive till Monday afternoon, though due in the morning early. The Portsmouth and Portland trains were interrupted by another great fall of snow.

The first outward train on the Worcester Road was compelled to return after proceeding a short distance, and await the removal of the ice from the rails by a gang of laborers, as engines were in imminent danger of running off the track.

The first inward train over the Woburn Branch was detained half an hour by projecting ice banks, which tore off the wood-work of the car steps, and also by a huge pile of snow thrown upon the branch track at Winchester, which the road-men at that station had not enterprise enough to clear away.

The mails which left New-York on Saturday afternoon by the Stonington route did not reach Boston until about 4 o'clock Monday morning.

Railroad Passengers Frozen.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, of Thursday, gives the following account of what befel a train and its passengers on the Lake Shore road last week:

"The passenger train which left Toledo yesterday morning at 2½ o'clock, did not reach here until 7½ o'clock last evening, having been seventeen hours making the passage that should have been made in less than five. While in forests of Ottawa County, the connecting water pipes leading from the tank to the boiler froze and burst, rendering the engine useless, except so far as the water already in the boiler was of service. The engineer detached his engine and started for the nearest station for help, but had not gone only a short distance before he ran into a snow drift without the possibility of extricating himself. The train was left in the woods, three or four miles from any dwelling; many of the passengers were women and children. The intense cold occasioned much suffering; several feet and hands were frozen; one of the firemen on the engine, after they run into the snow bank, had both feet frozen, and the engineer and two other persons carried him a mile on their backs to the nearest house; the poor fellow suffered intense pain. An engine was found at Port Clinton, and the train succeeded in coming through. The passengers have terrible stories to relate, and think if Dr. KANE had experienced what they did, he would add a new chapter to his book.

Marine Disasters.

Every vessel that arrives brings some further intelligence of the terrible effects on our merchant marine of the late calamitous storm. The end is not even yet. Our coast is strewed with wrecks, and we have, no doubt, yet to learn many a sad tale of suffering and death met by "those who go down to the sea in ships."

The following are some of the wrecks in our neighborhood: ship John Stroud, Steamship Granada, bark Echo, bark John Farnham, bark D. S. Goodell, brig Samuel and Edward, brig Abeona, brig Nebraska, schooner Samuel P. Lord, schooner Envoy, schooner Rio Grande, schooner John G. Roach, schooner Cornwall, pilot-boat Phantom, schooner Echo.

The *Stingray's* cargo is scattered for miles. The men are at work securing the cargo. It is very hard working for the men, being in the water among the broken pieces of ice, but it is hoped to save all the cargo that comes to the beach. A part of the ship lays in the surf, with her anchor at the bow. What is left of the ship is held by the cable. The cargo will be put together as fast as possible. About 150 cases of silk are landed in good order on the beach; and about the same number of tea.

The schooner *Echo*, of New-York, loaded with coal, probably from Philadelphia, is ashore at Long Branch, N. J. She is a fine, new vessel, of 250 tons, and cost $14,000.

The schooner ashore at Fire Island, which was supposed to be the *John J. Roach*, Capt. CLOCK, is most likely the schooner *Rio Grande*, Capt. NORTON, from Virginia, with oysters, before reported as having grounded on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. It was rumored that her captain and four men were lost.

The clipper ship *Whirlwind*, which arrived here from Calcutta on Monday, had a hard time of it. When off the coast, eleven of her men were so badly frost bitten as to be incapacitated from service during the remainder of the voyage. Five of the poor fellows are now at the City Hospital.

Captain BOWNE, general agent of the underwriters, went down yesterday in steam tug *Achilles* to the bark *John Farnum*, ashore two miles below Squan. Before returning he will run along the Jersey coast, and learn the situations of the vessels now ashore.

The bark *John Farnum*, besides her cargo of sugar, tobacco, &c., had on board forty barrels of oranges, and is consigned to PETER V. KING, of New-York. She is ashore two miles south of Squan Inlet. She went on at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, wind E. by S., and she laye heed to the north and broadside to the sea, well up in the undertow, the sea breaking heavily against and on her. She lies listed in shore, and is, from all appearances, full of water, and will be a total loss. The oranges are driving up in quantities along shore, in the vicinity of the wreck. The captain and crew, twelve in number, are all safely landed. They were from the time they were stranded, at 1 A. M. till 6 A. M., shut up in the cabin. They have not been able to save anything as yet except what they stand in. The Wreck Master has not been able to board the wreck yet, but thinks he will be able toward evening. The Captain reports being ten days north of Hatteras. Vessel and cargo valued at $15,000—insured in Jamaica and New-York. His sails were blown away, otherwise he would have kept her off shore. It is doubtful whether or not she gets off, as she is badly strained. Her tonnage is about 250 register. She cleared from Havana on the 25th ult. with 862 boxes sugar, 1,454½ nilliares of tobacco, and 57,391 cigars. She was built at Marietta, Ohio, in 1847.

Wrecking schooner *Henry W. Johnson*, per letter to the Board of Underwriters, was on her way to this city, from Fire Island, on Saturday night last; arrived out after a very rapid run of four hours. She had the gale nearly all the way, and when running before it, under her storm jib, the swinging jib-boom, attached to the foot of the jib, 85 feet long and 7 inches in diameter, was broken short off. She then ran under bare poles. This vessel, which was recently built by the Messrs. COLLYER, for JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Insurance Brokers, was constructed expressly for the business of wrecking, and has lately performed some rare exploits in all sorts of heavy weather. In the gale from the northwest, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., she came on from Little Egg Harbor, where about sixty sail, of different class vessels, bound in, were anchored, and hove to. She is a large-sized clipper schooner, and was built in the best style of art of which her celebrated builders were capable. She combines the beauty and symmetry of a yacht, with the staunchness and durability of a trading vessel, and in fleetness and general sailing qualities is, probably, not excelled by any. Such vessels are much needed in wrecking operations. Her *forte* in sailing is on the wind.

There is a ship ashore just south of Squan Inlet, supposed from her appearance from the shore to be an emigrant vessel. Nothing is known of her condition, though the probability is against any loss of life, from the way she lies.

Two brigs are also ashore just south of Squan Inlet, from which nothing has yet been ascertained.

Brig *Samuel and Edward*, Capt. H. C. RAYMOND, from Montevideo, with hides, consigned to J. S. [illegible]

[illegible] Hook, N. Y., is well up on the shore, outside of the Hook. She came on at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. Crowell reports [illegible] sorry that the vessel is [illegible] was not [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible]

Schooner [illegible] P. Lord, Capt. [illegible], before reported ashore at Deal Beach, has also sails and a half south of the Long Branch boarding-house, broadside on, and will probably be a total [illegible] with her cargo nearly so. She came on about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. Her consignees are MAILLIM & LORD, No. 181 Washington, to whose line of Baltimore packets she belongs. The people all saved themselves during the night. Vessel and cargo (wheat and corn) valued at [illegible].

The schooner *J. C. Dobbin*, Capt. [illegible], master, of and from Washington, N. C., for New-York, with lumber, bound to Philadelphia, went ashore off Cohansey Creek light, N. J., on the 10th inst. The vessel remained tight the next morning, and it was thought she would be got off uninjured, as soon as the ice broke up.

Bark *Allowick*, of Rarpswell, Bruns. from Portland for Havana, with lumber, in the gale of the 6th inst., was thrown on her beam ends, and [illegible] away foremast and everything [illegible] mast, lost sails, rigging, stanchions, bulwarks, water, part of deck load, and leaks [illegible] proceeded in getting into Newport on Monday [illegible].

Bark *John Bryant*, Capt. [illegible], from [illegible], consigned to J. W. EDWARDS, of this city, [illegible] miles west of the Pavilion, Rockaway, ashore at New-Orleans 15th ult. with 1,500 bbls. flour, 2,000 sacks wheat, 120 tons beef, and [illegible] staves.

Schooner *Essex*, crew, were all saved, but [illegible] frozen, except the captain, who was the [illegible] who could do anything. If the weather [illegible] fresh gale, she will probably be saved. She went ashore about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Brig *Kelpwaite*, from Providence, is ashore [illegible] Island, high up on the beach. No [illegible] partly insured. Went ashore at 4 o'clock [illegible] morning.

The schooner *Cornwall*, from Thomaston, [illegible] ice, near Hart Island, with her forecastle gone.

Schooner *Chas. Colgate*, from Baltimore for New-York, ashore at Absecom Beach, and full of water, is, with her cargo, valued at $20,000.

Ship *Chapin*, from New-Orleans to this port, and another ship, (unknown,) were in the Roads, dragging their anchors, and needing assistance.

Brig *Baron de Castine*, with one ship, the bark *Volunteer*, and three other barks, and two brigs, were in company.

News is just received that a French ship of eleven or eight hundred tons had capsized and gone ashore at Great Swamp. All hands lost except two.

Owing to there being very few pilots believed at the present time, and the inability of those pilots to sail through the ice, the Pilot Commissioners have directed that a tow-boat be employed to tow three half dozen of the boats to sea, at daylight to-morrow morning.

Bark John Farnham.

The bark *John Farnham*, Capt. CHARLES WRIGHT, from Havana for New-York, loaded with sugar, tobacco, cigars and forty barrels of oranges, and consigned to PETER V. KING, of New-York, is ashore two miles south of Squan Inlet. She went on at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, wind E. by S. Crew all saved. His sails were blown away, otherwise the Captain would have kept her off shore. It is doubtful whether or not she gets off, as she is badly strained.

Ship Irene Ashore.

The ship *Irene*, (of New-York,) WILLIAMS, from Liverpool Dec. 1, for Boston, with a cargo consigned to ENOCH TRAIN & Co., (Boston,) struck on Winthrop Bar, Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, when her masts were cut away, and she came ashore on Point Shirley Beach, between the Copper Works and "The Head." She lies head on, and can be got off with the assistance of a steam-tug. She has about six feet of water in her hold. The crew are all safe. One man had a leg fractured by the falling of the masts.

Packet schooner *L

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Bishop's Circular—Madame Girardin—Paris Publications—Miss Nightingale and the Univers—Cruvelli—Victor Hugo, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

WEEKLY MARCH'S CIRCULAR?

The bibliophiles and the amateurs of small talk are in a fever of excitement. Shall I tell you why? It seems that the presses of the imperial printing office have just issued a work, in three volumes, of a style both new and superannuated. The work, which has been composed under the auspices of M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, Master of Ceremonies and Introducer of Ambassadors to His Majesty, regulates, it is said, in a minute manner, all the formalities required to figure in any manner whatever, before the present Court. It indicates not only the clothes, costumes, emblems, and decorations to be worn at Court, but also the forms of petitions to be addressed, the manner of going through an audience, and, in a word, the art of etiquette, studied in its least, or, if you please, in its minutest combinations. It is a complete relic of imperial etiquette, as understood by the pervenu dynasty of the Tuileries, and is intended, and no doubt will become, the guide in circles even far removed from that resort of modern French elegance. It is unfortunate, however, that but a very few copies of the three volumes are to be printed, for their precepts will have to be propagated to the anxious seekers after light by a kind of *social endosmosis*—from month to mouth. There are only copies enough for the foreign ambassadors, and some of the high dignitaries of State; and the few who will be enabled to get a glance at its precious pages will be as much sought after in society as the favored oracles of the East. The happiness of a lady who is known to be in secret communication with this book will be quoted as the *summum bonum* of modern refinement; and any individuals who may be so unfortunate as not to have the entrée of one or more of these saloons, will be suspected of unmitigated vulgarity. It is hoped that the volume on diplomatic etiquette may find its way by some means or other to the State Department at Washington, to serve as a guide to any future Secretary who may be seized with a mania for writing speeches circulars.

MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

Apropos of literature, a word on the lamented EMILE DE GIRARDIN. The active publishing establishment, the *Librairie Nouvelle*, is bringing out the complete works of this illustrious woman, which will comprise two works heretofore unpublished, one of poetry and one of prose. The prose volume in question will be in the style of the *Courriers de Paris*, one of her previous works.

The mention of this lady's name leads me to speak of a fact that concerns her remotely, and which may interest the reader. It was Madame DE GIRARDIN who founded, in 1829, under the patronage of the Duchess DE BERRY, and while she yet bore the name of DELPHINE GAY, the journal entitled *La Mode*. It will be recollected that after the revolution of July this journal, bought by M. DUFOUGERAIS, a lawyer, and afterwards Deputy in the Legislature, made a lively opposition to the new *régime*, and that, six months ago, this same review was suppressed by NAPOLEON for the publication of an article written by that bold Legitimist, the Viscount D'ARLINCOURT. But the writers of the Legitimist party, determined not to abandon the enterprise, have revived the journal under the title of *La Mode Nouvelle*. In the specimen number which has just appeared, the editors declare that, while counting on the sympathies of the old subscribers to *La Mode*, the new journal will only occupy itself with literature and history. In the number of those who have revived this old defender of the Legitimist principle, appears the name of M. PAUL ANDRAL, former member of the Committee of the Electoral Union.

PARIS ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquaries also have their excitement. Among the new city improvements about to be executed, and certainly one of the most obviously needed, is the destruction of the Rue de Grammont and the Rue St. Anne, to give place to a new and broad avenue. When the Emperor leaves the Tuileries to go towards the Boulevards, which he is obliged to do very often, he must take a large circuit by the way of the Rue de la Paix, for the want of a wide street to pass through. The streets Grammont and St. Anne conduct in a straight line from the gate of the Tuileries, at which carriages pass out, to the Boulevard des Italiens. But these streets are narrow, and while they would not suit for Imperial processions, they might be rendered dangerous as well. It is decreed, therefore, that a wide street or boulevard shall be made from the gate of the Tuileries in a straight line on the site of these streets to the Boulevard.

The Rue St. Anne is full of historical souvenirs. It was there that the Ladies of St. Amaranthe gave a dinner to ROBESPIERRE and Don GERLE; it was there that lived DENIS DIDEROT; it was there that lived in her last moments Madame DE GENLIS. BANJOU, the fermuer-general, commenced his enormous fortunes in this street.

While on this chapter, I should not omit to mention that one of the streets laid out through the grounds of the old Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Boulevard des Capucines, has received the name "Rue Saint Arnand."

THE "UNIVERS" ON MISS NIGHTINGALE.

There is nothing sacred for the *Univers* but the Holy and Apostolic Catholic Church; nothing free from its vulgar attacks that is not within the pale of its religion. When it has vented its spleen on the United States, stigmatized their immorality, want of intelligence and honesty, it turns upon Miss NIGHTINGALE, and in face of the evangelical work of devotion and charity in which she is engaged, attempts to depreciate her character, by instituting a comparison between her and the Sisters of Cherity, io regard not only to the manner in which she performs her labor, bnt also as to the motives which dictate it. The attacks of this fanatical sheet on the United States are harmless, and only excite a smile; bnt an attack on Miss NIGHTINGALE, simply because she is a Protestant and an English woman, is odious. This journal is the organ of the Archbishop of Paris; it is the principal organ of the Catholic Church in France; and it is by such tirades as these against everything holy and respectable, that it attempts the propagation of the faith which it holds. It is thus that the official organ understands and practices Christian charity!

A CURIOUS COMPARISON.

I encountered the other day the following curious comparison, which, I think, will be found just: "The French woman marries for interest, the English woman by custom, the German woman for love. The French woman loves till the end of the honey moon, the English woman all her life, the German woman eternally. The French woman conducts her daughter to the ball, the English woman to the church, the German woman to the kitchen. The French woman has wit, the English woman intelligence, the German woman sentiment. The French woman clothes herself with taste, the English woman without taste, the German woman with modesty. The French woman babbles, the English woman talks, the German woman chats. The French woman offers you a rose, the English woman a dahlia, the German woman a *veilchen mein nicht*. The French woman excels by the tongue, the English woman by the head, and the German woman by the heart." It is right to add that this marigal is of German origin.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FISH.

It will be recollected that, a year ago, M. COSTE, the gentleman who has given so much attention in France to Pisiculture, threw into the new basin of river in the Bois de Boulogne several thousand young fish, mostly of the species trout and carp species. These fish, at the time of throwing them into their new home, measured from one and a half to two inches in length. A few days ago, and at the expiration of a year from the time they were thrown in, a considerable number were caught in order to see the growth they had attained; when it was found that they had generally a length of from four and three quarters to six inches. The result was remarkable, and much beyond the expectations of the warmest partisans of the Professor's efforts, since few believed that river trout would thrive in water so near stagnant as that in the artificial lakes of the Bois de Boulogne.

LA CRUVELLI AGAIN.

The marriage of CRUVELLI to the Baron V—— is fixed for the 5th of January. Her departure from the scene is, therefore, irrevocable, definitive and "positively for the last time," to use a theatrical phrase.

Mlle. CRUVELLI was paid this year 180,000 francs, thus: 100,000 francs salary and four months leave of absence, which were bought back from her during the Exhibition months, at the rate 20,000 francs a month. She sang during the year but seventy-two times, that is, less than three times each fifteen days, for a salary four times that of a Marshal of France, one and a half times that of a Minister, and eighteen times that of a Councilor at the Court of Paris. Each representation was paid 2,500 francs.

Was she worth this sum to the Academy of Music? Most people say she was not, for the receipts were as great on nights when she did not play as when she did. She made a *fiasco* in "Robert le Diable" and in the "Vestale." In the "Huguenots" she succeeded; in "La Juive" she was crushed by GUEYMARD. It was only in the "Vêpres Siciliennes," her only "creation," that she achieved a complete success, and this good fortune she owed to the devotion and the patience of VERDI, the author, who for six months passed two hours each day in prompting her in her *rôle*.

According to the assertion of men the most competent in musical matters, Mlle. CRUVELLI is but an instrument, a magnificent instrument certainly, but as a musical intelligence almost null. Does she compensate by her theatrical intelligence what she loses on the side of music? It must be evident that she does not. The reader will no douht recollect her famos stampede last year, in which she suddenly left the opera and was gone for some weeks, no one knew where, and of the good fortune which attended her on her reappearance in "The Huguenots."

When the Queen said to her these words: "Tell me the result of your daring voyage," the entire audience understood the allusion, and burst into a langh; bnt, as the spectators were disarmed by this langh, they applanded the artist who returned to them again.

"What's tho matter with them, that they laugh that way at me?" she said to MARIE DUSEY, who played the Queen.

"You don't nnderstand? There is an allusion in the poem, which they apply to you."

"No!" replied CRUVELLI; "I have never read 'The Huguenots.'"

The next day she bought the book and read it attentively, hut, np to thie hour, it is said she has not found the key to the enigma.

VICTOR HUGO'S POEMS.

VICTOR HUGO will soon publish a volnme of poetry entitled *Contemplations*. The following verses from the book will scarcely bear translation:

VIELLE CHANSON DU JEUNE TEMPS.

Je nc songeais pas à Rose,
Rose an boie vint avcc moi.
Nous parlions de qnelqne chose,
Mais je ne sais plue de qnoi.

J'étais froid comme les marbres,
Je marchais à pae distraits,
Se parlaie dee fleurs, des arbres,
Son œil semblait dire: après?

La rosée offrait ees perles,
Le taillis ses parasols,
J'allais, j'écoutais les merles,
Et Rose les rossignols.

Moi, seize ane et l'air morose.
Elle, vingt, ees yeux brillaient;
Lee rossignols chantaient Rose,
Et les merles me eiffiaient.

Rose droite sur ees hanches,
Leva son beau hras tremblant
Ponr prendre nne mûre aux branches:
Je nie vis pas son hras blanc.

Une ean courait fraiche et pure
Sur les mousees de velours,
Et l'amoureuse nature
Dormait dans les grands bois sourds.

Rose défit ea chaussure,
Et mit, d'nn air ingénn,
Son petit pied dans l'eau pnre:
Je ne vis pas son pied nn.

Je oe savais que lui dire.
Je la suivais dans le bois,
La voyant parfois sourire,
Et soupirer qnelquefois.

Je ne vis qu'elle était belle,
Qn'en sortant des grands bois sourds.
— Soit, n'y pensons plus, dit-elle.
— Depuis, j'y peuse tonjours!

American Bible Society's Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you allow one who desires to see fair play on both sides, to correct a mistake of your correspondent in last Thursday's TIMES, on the above subject? The error to which I allude is in the second of the following sentences:

"Previous to 1835 donations had been contributed in behalf of translations into several of the Asiatic tongues, made by Baptist Missionaries, in which the various rendering recognized by their creed were retained. But *in that year other counsels prevailed*, and an application for assistance in printing the Bengali New Testament was declined, except on condition that the text should be conformed to King JAMES' version. The Greek word *baptizo* was the magnitudioous bone of contention in the present instance, and has continued to he such up to the present time."

As we have taken pains to procure a correct statement of the facts from one of the American Bible Society's publications, it strikes us that there is a somewhat magnitudinous misapprehension in your mind. According to that document—of the correctness of whose statements there can be no doubt—the real facts are these:

"In July of 1825, a letter was received, through a friend in Philadelphia, from Rev. W. H. PEARCE, an English Baptist Missionary at Bengal, in India. In this letter information was given that the writer, together with Rev. Mr. YATES, a brother Missionary, had prepared a new version of the Beogalie Scriptures, which they were desirous of having published. With Christian frankness it was stated that in this version they had translated the Greek terme *baptize* and *baptism* by words which signify *immerse* and *immersion*, and that the Bible Society at Calcutta had, on this account, refused to patronize it. Had this letter contained nothing further, the Board could easily have dismissed the whole matter, as they had no responsibilities connected with that versiou But, it was *further stated that this new Bengalie translation was made on the same principles as those which obtained in the Burmese translation*, which it was understood the American Bible Society patronized. *Here was a new and startling announcement.* The Board had looked granted, at differeot times, many thousand dollars towards the publicatioo of this Burmese version, but without information from any quarter, or tha least suspicion that it was of tha character described by Mr. PEARCE."

From the above it will appear that the American Bible Society had, indeed, contributed largely to the publication of a sectarian Bible, but they did it ignorantly, supposing that no one would ask ald for such an object. They did it io all confidsnce that the Burmese Bible was traoslated in accordance with the rules of the Society, and was really and truly a Catholic version. The above quotation shows how the American Bible Society came to patronize such a version, how it came to their knowledge that they had done so, and why they refused to make further appropriations. Can it, then, be said, in strict truth, that "other counsels prevailed."

JUSTICE.

Mechanics' Institute Lecture.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church was completely filled Monday night, on the occasion of an address from that very popular lecturer, Rev. Mr. MILBURN. The quaint title of his discourse was "the Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags."

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Campbell on Platforms—Southern Explorations—Effects of Saturday's Debate—Opposition to the Navy Board, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

CAMPBELL ON PLATFORMS.

Yesterday's debate in the House of Representatives continues to be the general theme of conversation. From beginning to end it was full of interest. The opening scene was as pointed in its pantomime as in its text. You will remember that it was Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio who began the day with an ironical speech in regard to Platforms. Before commencing his speech, he brought in and laid upon his desk a formidable pile of Congressional *Globes*, and an immense scrap-book, filled, as he stated, with nothing hut the platforms of the Democratic parties at different times and in various States during a few years past. When he suggested to the Nebraska Democracy that "it is dangerous to stand npon the platforms," HOWELL COBB, JONES of Tenn., and the other old stagers knew what he meant, and took the hint. They knew that a reference to the scrap-book and to the Congressional Record would put their Party and themselves in a very unfortunate attitude, because there is in not ono of them whose Past is not wretchedly inconsistent with their Present, upon this elogie question of Slavery, the Wilmot Proviso, &c. They were alarmed lest Mr. CAMPBELL should hold up ths mirror, and tried to stop the debate lest he should receive the requisite provocation. Bnt Mr. BANKS triumphed so gloriously over his inquisitors that Mr. C. probably felt it unnecessary to add anything to their mortification.

MR. FULLER'S EXPLORATIONS SOUTHWARD.

If Mr. FULLER'S answers to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. ZOLLICOFFER have been correctly notad by the reporters, you will see that in his effort to get a few degrees South of the Equator on the Slavery question, he assumed a position as ridiculous and absurd as it is offensive to northern sentiment. It was this: He maintained that Congress had *no* Constitutional power to legislate upon the question of Slavery; also that a Territorial Legislature has no power to legislate upon the subject *except to protect the rights of slave holders in their slave property there!* If it is true that Congress has no power to legislate upon the question of Slavery, *of course* the Territorial Legislature can have no such Power, because Congress can delegate no other legislative body powers of which it is not itself possessed. A Territorial Legislature has no powers whatever except those derived from Congress; and, if Congress cannot legislate on Slavery, certainly it cannot impart thet power to the Territoral Legislature; and so the Legislature can, by no possibility, possess the power. Mr. FULLER'S assumption is simply absurd; and I should like to hear him explain how and where he gets for a Territorial Legislature the power to *protect* Slavery, when neither it nor the Congress which created it has any other power whatever in the premises, and when Coogress cannot aven legislate to protect the peculiar institution

THE LOGICAL STRIDES OF SLAVERY.

It is only of late that Southern men have advanced this humbug of power in a Territorial Legislature not possessed by Congress. Only recently, too, have they attempted to maintain that the Constitution carries Slavery to the Territories of the United States. When it seemed clear that nearly all the new Territories would be erected into Slave States, and especially while this was, in their eyes, certain with respect to Kansas, they told us not to be alarmed, that Slavery could not get into the Territories until "Squatter Sovereignty" voted it in. That was all they wanted then. But Yankee boys poured into Kansas, and SHARPE'S rifles kept at bay the "border ruffians" who sought by force and fraud to impose the black pall of Slavery upon the bright land where the former had pitched their tents. It became apparent that Freedom would triumph; and then, behold, the South comes forward and claims that the Constitution of itself carries Slavery to the Federal Territory, and that "Squatter Sovereignty" can't legislate it *out;* and then the President is called upon to employ the Federal troops to "maintain the Constitution," and ride down the rebellious cohorts of Freedom! This is a fair and honest exposition of the logic to which the North has always hitherto succumbed, and by which it has ever been ruled.

THE RECORDS TO BE EXPLORED.

After the House is organized, depend upon it, that the records of the Nebraska leaders will be overhauled, and many a half-forgotten reminiscence will be brought to light, well calculated to cover the Slaveocrary and its leaders with a mountain of contempt. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, by the way, has not done with Mr. RICHARDSON, but will, at some future time, pile his record upon him, and show an amount of incoosisteocy and tergiversation on this question of Slavery, well calcninted to excuse Southern men from from trusting him, or voting for him. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER only alluded to these points, yesterday, during the confusion raised by the Richardson men to cry him down. He is about the last man in the House, however, to be thus disposed of. Always quiet and gentlemanly, he is only calmer and more resolute when tha storm rises. His dignified perseverance, yesterday, in maintaining his right to be heard, until he had notified the people when and where Mr. RICHARDSON'S record falsified his present position, won the admiration and respect of even his political opponents.

EFFECT OF SATURDAY'S DEBATE.

The effect of yesterday's debate has been to greatly strengthen Mr. BANKS in the estimation of his friends, and to make him enthusiastic supporters among some who have hsretofore been rather lukewarm. It has also settled still further the conviction that he ought not and *can* not be abandoned for any other candidate; that to leave him would be disgrace and ruin. At the same time, it has enhanced the respect entertained for him by the opposition, and their fear to let the Republicans have so bold and so able a leader. They feel, however, every day more and more satisfied that he alone can be elected eventually; and since yesterday's exhibition, they would despise us should we leave his banner even for certain victory under another. Aside from all this, Mr. BANKS stands far higher than ever before in the estimation of all, as a man of rare abilities and resplendent gsoius. His oratory was as magnificent as his sentiments were pure and lofty, and his logic massive and bold. He has proven himself a man for the times, and all acknowledge his power.

TOR FUTURE—MORE ABSENTEEISM.

I dare not speculate any more upon ths probabilities of the futurs. I can only say that yesterday we could count opposition men enough honestly in favor of the plurality resolution to carry it had it been offered and sustained by all the BANKS men. True, we had nothing to spare,—but I have strong hopes that several gentlemen upon whom we have not hitherto calculated will vote for it, in order to bring this protracted struggle to an end. Unfortunately we still lose by absenteeism; and yesterday Mr. KILLIAN MILLER, of your State, left for home to attend to business there, and without even pairing off. Is it not possible to find gentlemen to represent you in Congress, who can conscientiously devote themselves to that particular business during the session, and not make their Congressional duties a secondary affair—a sort of appendage to other matters, to be attended to when they have nothing better to do? I cannot avoid contrasting the conduct of Mr. MILLER with that of an honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, who I happen to know sacrificed no less a sum than $2,000 rather than even pair off, yesterday, and leave his post of duty here at this important crisis. That is the sort of men needed here. Have you none of them in New-York?

UNWISE OPPONENTS OF THE NAVY BOARD.

I see that some of those who condemn the action of the late Navy Retiring Board continue to waste their strength in impracticable attempts to obtain relief. I confess I have little patience with those who insist that Congress shall "reverse the action of the Board." This is sheer nonsense. Congress has no power to reverse it. This law may be repealed, of course, but it has already accomplished the evil to which its execution has led. To repeal it, is just about as sensible as would be the reversal of sentence of death after the doomed man has been choked to death on a scaffold. The one would do exactly as much good as the other. The mat affected by the action of the Board can be restored to their former position only by the action of the Executive; and when the Executive branch of the Government has publicly reiterated its approval of the general finding of the Board, what folly it is to attempt to reach the Executive heart and sympathies by calling on Congress to pass a vote of censure,—and to follow it by a contest of power with the Executive! That is precisely the way to defeat, absolutely, any and all relief to those who have been unjustly dealt with.

CONTEST BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.

Congress *will* not attempt interference with the appointing power vested by the Constitution in the President; and if the friends of those who have been dropped or retired from active service are wise, they will abandon all efforts to provoke such interference, and seek, by conciliation and just reasoning, to secure the cooperation of the Executive in just measures of relief. I join fully in the conviction that the conduct of the Board was iniquitous in some respects; bnt until the President is made to believe the same thing, and is prepared to repudiate tha paragraph in his annual message on that subject, it is worse than useless to make the contest of power with him. And any attempt to do it, will be more likely to create sympathy for him among the masses, than draw attention to the proofs of iniquity which such a contest would bring out, hut not a whit more than would a calm and dispassionate presentation of the facts. S.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CATECHISM.

Speeches of Richardson, Banks and Fuller, the Candidates for the Speakership, in in Reply to the Interrogatories of Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee.

We take the following from the official report of the remarks made by the principal candidates for the Speakership in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. A careful analysis of these speeches will give a clear idea of the position of each of these gentlemen on the Slavery question. Mr. BANKS is very direct and explicit in maintenance of the great Northern sentiment. Mr. FULLER is equally explicit, and is entitled to the credit of crucifying himself to save the Southern Americans who have been sustaining him.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Mr. Clerk, gentleman have chosen, by written interrogatories, to inquire into the political opinions of gentlemen who have been voted for upon this floor in relation to questions past, present, and future. I know not, and care not, whether the object is discussion here or discussion somewhere else. I hold them to the issues presented to me, and I shall endeavor to answer their questions as fully, freely, and frankly as may be possible.

I now send to the Clerk's desk the questions which have been propounded to me, and I ask that the first of them may be read.

The Clerk read the first question, as follows:

Questions propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer to Mr. Richardson.

"Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. RICHARDSON—In reply to the first question of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. ZOLLICOFFER,) I have to say I voted for the bills organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas because I thought them just to all, and I defended that vote before my constituents upon that ground. I intended then, and I intend now, that the people who go there, or who have gone there, shall decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and, so far as I could, admit them as States, with or without Slavery, as the people should decide. In common with northern and southern gentlemen, I have said that, in my opinion, Slavery would never go there; bnt I have never, here or elsewhere, urged that as a reason why I voted for that bill. I voted for the bill because it was just, right and proper, and wasted nothing more to defend myself. I repeat here an argument I have made ever and over again before my constituents, and it is this:—if a majority of the people of Kansas or Nebraska are in favor of Slavery, they will have it; if a majority are opposed to it, then they will not have it. This is the practical result of every theory advocated by the friends of the Nebraska and Kansas bill. I gave my sanction to this principle in supporting the Territorial bills of 1850, and have uniformly supported the same principles since, whenever presented for my action, and shall continue to do so in all future cases that may arise. It is a principle lying at the foundation of all popular Governments, that the people of each separate or distinct community shall decide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions under which they shall live, and by this principle I am prepared to live and die. I therefore voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill neither as a Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery measure, but as a measure of equal right and justice to the people of all sections of our common country. Will the Clerk now read the next question?

The Clerk read the second question, as follows:—

"Am I right in supposing that he advocates the constitution of the Wilmot proviso? that in 1850, he opposed its application to the Territories acquired from Mexico only upon the ground that it was *unnecessary*, inasmuch as the Mexican local laws in those Territories already *abolished Slavery*, which ought to be sufficient for all Free-Soil men? and that he committed himself to the position, that if Territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot proviso in them?"

Mr. RICHARDSON—The next question requires a more extended reply. In 1803 we acquired Louisiana; it was Slave Territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36° 30', that Territory; north of the line was to be Free. In 1845 we annexed Texas; that was Slave Territory; we divided that by extending the line of 36° 30' through that—North, to be Free. In 1848 we acquired Territory from Mexico. That was Free. I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific Ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern Representatives. When I gave those votes, I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of the United States. If you have power, under the Constitution, to exclude Slavery from half of a Territory, I think you have power to exclude from all, though such an exercise would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except upon the principle of compromise. In this connection, I desire to read from a speech of mine, delivered in this Hall April 3, 1850, and make a word or two of comment upon it:

"There is, I regret to say, a willingness upon the part of the Democrats of the North to see this proviso passed, that Gen. TAYLOR may be compelled to show to the world, and "the rest of mankind," who was cheated in the last Presidential election—whether it was his friends North or South. They know that a fraud was practiced upon the one or the other. They know that in the South Gen. TAYLOR was represented as all that any one in favor of Slavery could desire—that he was bound to Southern Institutions by two hundred bonds. At the North, it was said that he was for confining Slavery to its present limits. One or the other was cheated. But I submit to my Northern friends, if the peace and harmony of twenty millions of people, and the perpetuity of our free institutions is not of more importance than the exposure of this bad faith upon the part of an Administration that, if let alone, will fall by its own weight? The public voice everywhere indicates its certain and inevitable overthrow.

In times past our policy sooner or later has prevailed, and we should stand firm, however dark the hour, encouraged by former success. We should not be driven from our positions because our opponents have come to them for safety. I might ask them if they were to be driven from their firm and stern opposition to a United States Bank, because those who once thought that certain ruin would lay waste the land unless such an institution was incorporated, have changed their opinions, and stand with us in opposition? Are they willing to be driven in opposition to the Independent Treasury, because those who once opposed now support it? Are you to be driven from all the past, now triumphantly vindicated, because opposition has ceased? We should stand firm in the support of right, truth, the Constitution of our country—no matter who shall come to their support, or desert; stand by them to the last, and if they fall let us perish with them. We should never survive the existence of this Government.

There is one thing that I wish, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to say to the gentlemen from the South, and the Northern Whigs: If the bill for Territorial Governments, silent upon the subject of Slavery, shall be defeated, *then I am for bills with the Wilmot Proviso*, in order to give Governments to the people in the Territories; and I speak for four of my colleagues, assured that they will feel constrained to pursue a like course. And if General TAYLOR shall approve the proviso, then it will have passed; and it is for them to decide what shall or shall not be done, and let the responsibility rest with them."

I take this occasion to say that the sentiment last quoted, uttered in a moment of excitement, I, upon reflection, repudiate as unjust and improper. I thank the gentleman that he has afforded me the opportunity to give this public expression of my disapproval of that statement. I uniformly voted against placing the Wilmot Proviso in any Territorial bill. I voted against it, because I believed it to be unjust to a portion of the people of this Union.

The Clerk then read the third interrogatory, as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United States? That in the territory acquired from Mexico and France, (including Kansas and Nebraska,) the Missouri restriction was necessary to make the territory free, because Slavery existed there under France at the time of the acquisition; but that the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which repeals that restriction, but neither legislates Slavery into those Territories nor excludes it therefrom, in his opinion, leaves those Territories without either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery; and that, therefore, the Kansas and Nebraska bill promotes the formation of Slave States in Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. RICHARDSON.—The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories, but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property, under the Constitution, as the citizen of Illinois, but both are dependant upon the legislation of the territorial Government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be. Thus, it will be seen, that though there may be upon this point a difference theoretically—involving questions for judicial decision—yet there is none, practically, among the friends of non-intervention by Congress, as the practical result is to place the decision of the question in the hands of those who are most deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live. If this great principle of non-intervention and self-government is wrong, then, indeed, the American Revolution was fought in vain, and it is time we cease to venerate the memory of the patriotic dead, who purchased with their fortunes and blood the free institutions of the several separate, independent and coequal States, forming the Union under which we have so prosperously and happily grown to be so great.

After a scene of confusion, order being restored, the debate proceeded as follows:

Mr. BANKS—Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution presented by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ZOLLICOFFER) yesterday with pleasure. It embodies a principle which I think sound. As understood by me, when reported at the Clerk's desk, it was nothing more nor less than simply this: that any gentleman who votes for a candidate for any office ought to know the opinions of that candidate. I recognize the right of every gentleman in this House who has been voting for Speaker during this protracted contest, to ascertain the opinions of any man for whom he casts his vote. Sir, I should claim it as my right to know the opinions of my candidate to such an extent as should be satisfactory to myself, at least.

Bnt, Sir, as a member of the House, I have other rights. I offer myself as a candidate for no office; I solicit no man's suffrage; and I am not, therefore, called upon as a candidate to solve such difficulties as gentlemen supporting other persons may find in the existing condition of public affairs. Those who have honored me by their confidence and votes are themselves responsible for the course they have chosen, and, I doubt not, they are able to meet that responsibility. It is not for me to provide for their defense. I can only say, as Othello said of his wife, they "had eyes, and chose me."

I have convictions—convictions of duty, convictions of principle—upon the great matters in which the country is interested; and, as a member of the House, representing a district in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I have no hesitation in responding to any of the inquiries propounded by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee to the honorable gentleman from Illinois. I ask the Clerk to read the first question.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free States in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. BANKS—It will be understood, of course, that the phraseology of this inquiry applies rather to the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) than to myself. I answer, distinctly, that I do not regard the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States, inasmuch as it repeals the prohibition of the institution of Slavery over the section of country to which that statute applies. I think it does not tend to the formation of Free States. That is my answer.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing he advocates the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso; that in 1850 he opposed its application to the territories acquired from Mexico, only upon the ground that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Mexican local laws in those Territories already abolished Slavery—which ought to be sufficient for all Free-Soil men; and that he committed himself to the position, that if Territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot proviso in them?"

Mr. BANKS—I could give a general answer in the affirmative to that interrogatory. I believe in the constitutionality of that act which is known and generally understood as the Wilmot Proviso. I believe that it is within the power of Congress to prohibit the institution of Slavery in a Territory belonging to the United States. Whether I would advocate the passage of such an act in regard to a territory where it was clearly unnecessary, where by local pre-existing laws it had been prohibited, or, in other words, whether I would advocate a double inhibition, I have only to say, that, if a doubt existed as to its exclusion by valid municipal law, I should sustain an act which embodied the prohibition known as the Wilmot or Jefferson Proviso. In regard to the measures of 1850, I can only say, that, being called upon here or elsewhere, I should have voted for the prohibition in the Territories covered by those measures, if I had entertained a doubt as to the exclusion of Slavery by existing municipal law. That is my answer.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United States?"

Mr. BANKS—I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States carries the institution of Slavery to the Territories of the United States. My understanding is based on the declaration of Mr. WEBSTER, that even the Constitution of the United States itself does not go to the Territories until it is carried there by an act of Congress. Standing on the principle of the English law governing the same interests, I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States carries to any Territory of the United States a right to hold slaves there.

In order, Sir, that my answer should be full and satisfactory, I ought, perhaps, to put the negative of the proposition of the distinguished gentleman who leads the Government Party on this floor, and in this crisis. I recognize the right, Sir, to protection of property on the part of the South, as well as on the part of the North, in the Territories of the United States; and when I speak of property I mean that which is considered property by universal law; I do not mean that which is property only because it is held as such under the laws of a particular State, and which loses its character of property as soon as it extends beyond the limits of that State, except under certain reservations covered by the Constitution of the United States. When I speak of property, I do not refer to that species. I describe that which is recognized as property by universal laws of men, and not that which is property only when it is made such by local laws of limited sections of the country. I have no disposition to disturb its existance—no purpose to diminish or increase it there. I will acknowledge all its rights there, accepting for that purpose the charts established by Southern statesmen; but I deny that it is such property as, independent of local law or Congressional enactment, is protected by the Constitution in the Territories of the United States.

I have nothing further to say on this very nice and delicate question. I believe that the Constitution of the United States was intended to do justice to all sections of the country—to the South equally with the North. I am for that to-day; and I adopt the language of my friend, (Mr. RICHARDSON,) who has always treated me with distinguished courtesy in all discussions on this subject, that we should do justice to the South as well as to the North. In no speech or declaration that has fallen from my lips, so far as I can remember it, have I ever expressed a different sentiment; but, Sir, I cannot shut out from my memory the great fact that the Constitution of the United States is an instrument of freedom, contemplated as such by its framers, and interpreted as such by all men of the South and the North, until within the last few years. It is a chart of freedom, established to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, giving liberty to the States to do what they shall think to be proper within their own localities, under such circumstances as to them shall seem to be right and just, but claiming no right and conceding no right to them to carry their own peculiar institutions beyond the limitations conferred by the doctrine of the sovereignty of States.

No, Sir! The Constitution of the United States is an instrument, not of immediate, but of ultimate and universal freedom. It was so contemplated by the great men who framed it; and the world has so regarded it. The national flag, that is its symbol, that makes the land over which it floats, in whatever quarter of the globe, so long as it covers an American citizen, American territory, is the banner of ultimate and universal liberty—its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary trials, of the crests of victory, and the blood of sacrifice. May its starry union forever stand as illustrous and imperishable as the golden fires of God's firmament! [Great applause.] That is my answer to that question.

The Clerk read as follows:

"That in the territory acquired from Mexico and France (including Kansas and Nebraska) the Missouri restriction was necessary to make the territory free, because Slavery existed there under France at the time of the acquisition, but that the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which repeals that restriction, but neither legislates Slavery into those Territories nor excludes it therefrom, in his opinion, leaves those Territories without either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery; and that, therefore, the Kansas and Nebraska bill promotes the formation of Slave States in Kansas and Nebraska?"

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ZOLLICOFFER) yesterday, because I cordially approve of the principle embodied in that resolution. Early in the session I felt it a duty, in justice to myself and to those with whom I had been acting, to declare the opinions I entertained and the course of action I should pursue upon certain questions of public policy. I desire to say now, Sir, what I believe is known to the majority—if not to all—of those who have honored me with their confidence, that I have been ready at any and at all times to withdraw my name from this protracted canvass. I have felt unwilling to stand, or to appear to stand, in the way of any fair organization of this body.

In answer to the specific interrogatories here presented, I say that I do not regard the Kansas and Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States; and I will further say, Sir, that I do not believe that it is promotive of the formation of Slave States. [Cries of "Good."] The second interrogatory relates to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. I was not a member of the Congress of 1850, and have never been called upon to affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

I never have assumed the position, that "if territorial bills (silent upon the subject of Slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot Proviso in them." That question relates to the legislative action of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. RICHARDSON.] My political existence commenced since that flood. [Laughter.] I was not a member of that Congress, and having never taken any public position upon that subject heretofore, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now; and I do so with great deference and respect for those distinguished men who, in times past, have entertained and expressed different opinions. Public history informs us that Slavery existed before the Constitution, and, in my judgment, now exists independent of the Constitution. When the people of the confederated States met, by their representatives in Convention, to form that Constitution, Slavery existed in all but one of the States of the Confederacy. The people, through their representatives, having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded this—the right to prohibit importation—after the year 1808. They made no cession, so far as regarded the existence of domestic Slavery. They claimed, and it was granted, the right of reclamation in cases of escape. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of representation as an element of political power. And I hold, in the absence of express authority, that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. [Applause.] I hold that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States have a common right to enter upon and occupy these Territories, and they are protected in that occupation by the flag of our common country; that Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate Slavery into, or exclude it from, a Territory. Neither has the Territorial Legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property, and that in pursuance of its organic law, as established by congressional legislation. When the citizens of the Territory shall apply for admission

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association.

The 11th of January was the birth-day of Alexander Hamilton, and the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn celebrated the day, and their own Twenty-sixth Anniversary in their usual manner by a dinner at Delmonico's, Beaver-street, and a good pleasant time they had. These disasters of "The Hamilton" are decidedly a feature of the season. The Company, numbering some fifty gentlemen, sat down about 8 o'clock, A. A. Low, Esq. presiding. Everybody enjoyed the dinner, of course, for who does not what Delmonico is the best?—and besides, Munch's Bonfil was there!

The President, before he filled for the first regular toast, made some pertinent remarks, after which, the toasts were given in the following order:

1. *Hamilton*—Self-made man who lived for his country, and, dying, left it an example of virtue and honor. May his successors not prodigally waste their patrimony.

Honorad standing.

2. *Our Country and its Institutions.*

Rush Sherman, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, followed, dilating on the value of the Associations and uses of the institutions of learning.

3. *The Twenty-sixth Anniversary.*

Answered for by Mr. Harry Hill,

4. *The Brothers of other days.*

Mr. Dow enumerated some of the dead of the Society, and eulogized their virtues.

5. *The Mechanic Arts.*

Mr. Edgar M. Eaton responded happily.

6. *Our early Halls, our early Haunts, and our early Scenes.*

Hon. E. W. Fiske's reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne," were received with applause.

7. *Our Seniors.*

Judge Mason, one of the Senior Hamiltonians, responded.

8. *The Anglo-Saxon Race.*

J. M. Van Cott, Esq., was called out, and in a speech replete with humor, successfully demonstrated that Jack the Giant Killer, the hero of our nursery days, was the first Anglo-Saxon on record.

9. *The Bar—Past and Present.*

Spoken for by F. H. Lompson, Esq.

10. *The Progress of Wind and its Evidences.*

Howard C. Glover, Esq., the President of the Association, in a very neat manner answered to this.

11. *Education*—The safety and ornament of our country.

Judge Greenwood was at home here.

The 19th called out E. D. Bushnell, Esq., on the subject of Dinners, "real" and "reputed."

12. *Woman.*

A. B. Dyott, Esq.

14. *Coroners and its Privileges.*

Mr Isaac H. Smith and Mr. Low.

15. *The Friendships of the Hamilton.*

Mr. Robert Sherwell.

16. *The Press.*

The representative of the Brooklyn *Star* responded.

F It being now a "wee short hour ayent the twa," the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and with the full chorus of the company, this fine old song was sung "in the Scotsty's old style," and then they adjourned.

The Corporation at Law.

The Annual Report of the Counsel to the Corporation is issued from the press in document form. It forms a pamphlet of 48 pages, filled with titles of suits prosecuted or defended by Mr. Dillon during the past year.

Two actions in which Wm. B. Reynolds, the Offal Contractor, figures, are still pending before the Court of Appeals. Suits in which the City is concerned are also pending in Westchester County and in Brooklyn. The following is a classification of actions yet undetermined:

In the Court of Appeals	10
In the Supreme Court	47
In the Superior Court	55
In the Common Pleas	16
In the Marine Court	8
In the United States Circuit Court	8
Total	134

The number of cases decided or discontinued last year was as follows:

In the Court of Appeals	11
In the Supreme Court	26
In the Superior Court	122
In the Common Pleas	24
In the Marine Court	17
In the United States District Court	1
In the City District Courts	14
Total	214

In the cases noticed as having been decided in the Superior Court, *ninety-three* were discontinued in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council, and the amount of the claim in each case was paid by the Comptroller.

Mr. Dillon makes no recommendations, and enters into no detail of the cases, beyond the barren tables of names and dates, which we have condensed.

The Fashions.

It is the fashion for gentlemen to have pants too small for them, and hence the bottoms of the legs thereof tarry near the tops of the boots. This develope the foot beautifully, and even a dandy's foot under such treatment looks large enough to stand on.

Vests are worn out of sight, being entirely covered by double-breasted overcoats. Hence, very shabby vests are in fashion, and the older the better.

For coats, gentlemen walk only in those of last year's make. Those who are very careful of their personal appearance, trim off the silk shreds of the linings that hang below the skirts of the outer garments, and so none can be quite sure that they will not be obliged to "peel" unexpectedly, patches are worn over broken elbows. Seams that show white on wearing are carefully inked.

For foot-gear, the wisest people wear boots, very thick and well tallowed. Worn ontside of the pants they are a great relief to those who feel awkward because the pants won't stay down. Patent leathers with French water-proof lining coet more, however, and keep up an appearance of dry feet.

Theatrical.

That part of the Broadway Theatre specially set apart for characters who could not obtain admittance to any respectable part of any respectable Theatre in town, was Monday night the scene of more than its usual amount of obscenity, profanity and blackguardism. Several disgraceful fights took place within its precincts, and the rum-shop adjoining was well patronized. John Morrissey was there, staggering drunk, and, as usual under such circumstances, disgustingly noisy. He was surrounded by a crowd of bullet-headed and diminutive gadflies, who swore terribly and wallowed in the glory shed aroond by their hero. Among the number of his followers were two notorious characters from Albany, and one recently from California. The party left the Theatre before its close to "liquor up" at Chris Schaffer's, and here they showed their characteristics to great advantage. They had evidently made a "strike," for they actually paid for all the liquor they drank—a not inconsiderable amount—and offered no violence to the bar-keepers. But they were bent on a good "time." Morrissey wanted it nnderstood, in language which types would blush to repeat, that he could lick any "—— that wore hair," and was a perfect "smoke." If one-sixth of what he said about Tom Hyer be true, Tom must be a very bad fellow. Nobody gainsayed Morrissey's remark, so nobody was shot or stabbed. He and his friends finally entered a sleigh, which was surrounded by a crowd with months agape, anxious to catch a glimpse of the great man who was "gouged" by Bill Poole and kicked by his friends while prostrate on Christopher-street wharf.

Why they Had no Gas.

In explanation of the matter referred to yesterday—the cutting off the gas from the Evening Schools—we are desired to say that it was occasioned by a misunderstanding between the giver of the order in reference to the supply, and the gentleman there who received the order. All that was occasioned by the intrusive fingers of Jack Froet, who has been trifling with the meters, was purely accidental. The Gas Companies are as anxious as the most zealous member of the Board of Edncation to obey the command, "Let there be light."

The Lieut. Haldeman Court-Martial.

The Court resumed its sittings Monday morning at 11 o'clock, with closed doors, as on previous occasions. The reading and correction of the evidence given in on the recent trial has at last been got through with, and the documents returned to Gen. Scott for his decision, which, it is thonght, will be made public in a few days. After finishing this business, the Court adjourned without day.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday at the Rotunda. Present, Governors Draper, (President,) Oliver, Smith, Bell, Tiemann, Townsend, Dugro, Taylor, Gunther and Duke.

The minutes being confirmed, Gov. Tiemann rose to offer a resolution that all future Committees should consist of three. Resolution withdrawn.

The President then proposed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year in the following order:

For Alms-House—Messrs. Oliver and Gunther.
Bellevue Hospital—Messrs. Smith and Gunther.
City Prisons—Messrs. Bell and Duke.
Colored Home and Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Duke and Gunther.
Contagious—Messrs. Dnke, Bell, Taylor and Dugro.
Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Taylor and Dugro.
Outdoor Poor—Messrs. Townsend and Smith.
Penitentiary—Messrs. Dugro and Taylor.
Randall's Island—Messrs. Tiemann and Oliver.
Salaries—Messrs. Tiemann, Townsend, Smith and Oliver.
Stores—Messrs. Gunther, Oliver and Dugro.
Finance—Messrs. Smith, Gnntherand Oliver.
Supplies—Messrs. Townsend, Duke and Taylor.
Workhouse—Messrs. Bell, Tiemann, Duke and Taylor.
City Cemetery—Messrs. Smith, Tiemann and Duke.

Governor Townsenn thought a Committee necessary for the Small-Pox Hospital.

Several communications as to supplies and other matters relative thereto, were referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A prisoner was reported as having escaped; the first out of 5,000 during the past year. Other communications were referred to the disposal of the Committee for Out-Door Poor, with power.

Mr. Bishop prayed to be paid his bill for guttapercha piping. The Committee to whom it had been referred wished their action to be sustained by the Board, requiring an abatement to be made, the charge being beyond the custom of the trade. Resolution affirmed.

As to the recent appropriation of $125,000 by the Comptroller for the payment of urgent demands, the President made some strong observations upon Mr. Flagg as a paid agent. It was his duty to place that sum in his account, and he had neglected to put it in the tax list. What was that to the Governors? He held in his hand a communication from Mr. Flagg, which he begged to refer to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Flagg's communication is as followe:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.

Isaac Townsend, Esq., President, &c., &c.:

Dear Sir—The Commissioners designated by the 16th section amended Charter of 1853, having received your communication of the 31st of December, 1855, accompanied by the certificate of the Clerk of the Governors of the Almshouse, showing that two thirds of the members of the Board insisted on the estimate of $107,400, notwithstanding the objections of the Commissioners, the said estimate has been sent to the Board of Supervisors to be put in the tax-levy of 1856. This sum, added to the former appropriation of $417,400, makes a total to be put in the tax-levy of 1856, $525,000. From this is to be deducted, to reimburse the Treasury for the sum advanced on the resolution of the Common Council, Dec. 28, 1854, the sum of $125,000, leaving to be drawn in 1856, by the Almshouse, $500,000. Respectfully, A. C. FLAGG.

Governor Duke presented a petition upon which was founded the following resolution:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City have resolved that a new City Prison shall be erected on the site of the old Prison at Essex Market, and feeling that, being obliged to take charge of all City prisons, we should be consulted as to their construction and accommodation, and being satisfied that there should be distinctive and separate apartments for males and females,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Common Council on City Prisons be requested to confer with a Committee of this Board as to the plans and specifications for said Prison.

Referred to Committee on City Prisons.

The members of several *special* Committees were reappointed. The Minutes of last year were ordered to be bound.

The Board than adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock.

The Contested Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Wm. Tucker, to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Seagriet, contesting the seat of Wm. B. Drake, from the Twenty-second Ward, met yesterday at 4 P. M., at No. 8 City Hall. A majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen were present, and many others interested.

With Mr. Drake, the present incumbent of the seat, the Board stands: Whigs 12, and Democrats 10. If Mr. Seagrist succeeds in substantiating his claim and becomes a member, the Board then will be tied.

Mr. Garrett B. Stryker appeared for Mr. Drake.

Messrs. Hays, Freeman and Evarts appeared on behalf of Mr. Seagrist.

Mr. Haye briefly stated the grounds upon which it was proposed to urge the claim of Mr. Seagrist to a seat from the Twenty-second Ward. Such grounds were set forth in the following petition of Mr. Seagrist and succeeding affidavit, which were read:

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth that at the last general election in the City of New-York on the 6th day of November, Wm. B. Drake, Peter Masterson, John R. Robinson, Samnel Fleet, Thomas McCloskey, John B. Barton and your petitioner, were candidates and voted for as Aldermen in the Twenty-second Ward, in the said City, that Wm. B. Drake and your petitioner received the two highest nnmber of votes for said office of Alderman; that by the returns of the Inspectors of Election of said Ward, now on file in the Clark's office of the Conoty of New-York, and a certified copy of which is hereto aneexed, and which he prays may be taken as a part of this petition, the vote for Alderman, as returned by said Inspectors, is as follows:

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	Total.
Wm. B. Drake rec'd	230	284	51	206	771
Nicholas Seagrist rec'd.	137	260	91	275	771
Nich. Seagrist rec'd	—	8	—	—	8

Your petitioner further shows, that no other person of the name of Seagrist was a candidate for Alderman of said Ward, at said election, than your petitioner, and that said votes, given for Nich. Seagrist, were given, and meant to be given, for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further shows, that there was one vote given for —— Seagrist, which was meant and intended for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further shows, that the Inspectors of Election of the First District of said Ward, in canvassing the vote of said First District, for Ward officers, placed a ballot, with the oame of your petitioner printed thereon as Alderman, but upon which the names of some of the other candidates for Ward officers were scratched and erased, nnder a candlestick, saying they wonld connt the same before addlog np the vote; that said Inspectors did not coont said vote, hnt destroyed the said ballot, although the name of your petitioner was not erased or scratched thereon.

And your petitioner shows that if the said eight votes were given for Nich. Seagrist, and the one vote given for —— Seagrist, and the one vote given for Nicholas Seagrist on the destroyed ticket he allowed for your petitioner, the vote will stand as follows:

William B. Drake, 771; Nicholas Seagrist, 773.

Your petitioner further shows that one —— Callahan, one —— Carroll and others illegally and improperly voted for the said Wm. B. Drake, they not being electors of said ward, and that their votes are included and counted in the seven bondred and seveoty-one votes given and allowed to Wm. B. Drake; and if said illegal votes are deducted from the said seven hundred seventy-one votes allowed said Wm. B. Drake, your petitioner will he duly elected Alderman of said Ward.

Your petitioner would, therefore, respectfully protest against administering the oath of office to said Wm. B. Drake, and respectfully prays that your petitioner may be admitted to a seat in your Honorable body.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1856. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Dennis F. Root belog doly sworn says, that he resides at No. 237 West Forty-third-street in said City; that deponent was present at the canvass of the Charter ticket, on the 6th day of November, 1855, at the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward of said City; that dnring the canvass of said vote, a ticket, of which the annexed is a true copy, was exhibited; (the ticket referred to ehowe nearly all the names scratched in pencil mark, with the exception of Seagrist's, throogh which a single pencil mark is drawn;) that one of the Inspectors of said election said "here is a ticket pratty much all scratched with the exception of Seagrist," and that one of the Inspectors said "Seagrist is scratched too;" that deponent looked at said ticket and said that no honest Inspector would refuse to connt thet ticket for Seagrist; that the Inspectors placed the said ticket under a candlestick and said they would connt it before adding up, and attach it to the retnrns; that deponent understood during the course of the day that said ticket had not been counted, and went back to the place where they had canvassed the said vote, and found James Rowley, one of the Inspectors, and also another of the Inspectors, was present; that deponent asked said Rowley if he had counted said ticket, and he said he had not, that it had been lost, and that the inspectors had since looked for said ticket, but could not find the same; that deponent was present when the Inspectors announced the vote for eldermen, as follows: Drake, 230 votes; Seagrist, 130 votes; Masterson, 126 votes; Robinson, 24 votes; Fleet, 20 votes; McGorley, 11 votes; Barton, 2 votes; that np to the time of such announcement the ballot hereto annexed (the scratched ballot) had not been counted.

DENNIS F. ROOT.

Sworn before me this 20th day of December.

Wm. C. Freeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

An affidavit of Mr. Van Aden was also read, in connection with the above, also confirmatory of the allegations made by Mr. Root.

Mr. Root was now called by Mr. Haye, and, being sworn, gave in evidence, in minute detail, the facts set forth in his affidavit. No new facts were stated. His cross-examination was quite lengthy, and gave rise to frequent sharp encounters between the opposing counsel, and considerable excitement on the part of the witness. Nothing new was elicited, except the confession that he went out of his own election district to electioneer for Seagriet.

At 6 P. M. the investigation was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Police, like many other kinds of business, is terribly dull at this dull season. Not a case of sufficient importance to be noted took place at the Jefferson Market Police Court, except one showing that

APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL.

The complainant, a young and pretty woman, stated that her trunk and a quantity of wearing apparel was detained because of the non-payment of board, by the landlady of a boarding-house in Canel-etreet, who refused to deliver them np, although requested several times to do so. She therefore prayed that some action might be taken for the restoration of her property. The Magistrate said the case was a civil one, with which he had nothing to do, hnt he would nevertheless send for the landlady and see what could be done. The landlady was sent for and came with two modest-looking female friends, when the following conversation took place:

Magistrate—Madam, why do you retain this lady's trunk?

Landlady—Because, Sir, she is indebted to me for board. She has not paid me any money for the past three weeks, and last week she left my house, and took up quarters at another house.

Magistrate—But, still, you have no right to detain her property; you should adopt some other course. This young lady says she has been boarding at your house some time; that she sometimes fell in arrears for board, but afterwards paid you. Is it not so?

Landlady—Yes, but this time she left my house.

Magistrate—How much money does she owe you?

Landlady—Three weeks board—$36! Can it be that you ask a young lady $12 a week for board.

Landlady—O, yes, Sir; I keep a *fashionable* house. Some of my lady boarders pay as high as $20 a week for board. Tis not large when business is good; but this cold weather makes it very bad. Most of my boarders have their expenses paid by their friends; this young lady's friend has gone to Boston; business is bad, and I want my money.

Magistrate—Oh! oh! I see now; I am certainly astonished at the statements you have made. I know where your boarding house is, but never before supposed it to be of the character which you represent. You all play your parts well. The most experienced eye could not recognise you, from your looks, to be what you are. You Taddressing the complainant,] must institute a civil action for the recovery of your property. I have no jurisdiction in the matter.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Three burglars broke into a coffee and spice mill in the Seventh Ward, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, and stole therefrom some bags and boxes of coffee and spice, with which they attempted to make away, but, before proceeding far with their booty, they were observed by Sergeant Dnffon and other policemen of that Ward, who immediately gave chase. Two of the thieves succeeded in eludiog their pursners, the other, named John Doyle, *alias* "Hinckaby," was overhauled, taken to the Station-house, and in the morning brought before Justice Welsh, at the Tombs, who committed him for trial.

Mr. Perry, a boarder at No. 77 Broadway, was aroused yesterday morning by footsteps near his bed-room. On looking to ascertain the cause, he discovered two dark objects "in human shape" moving about in a suspicious manner. Believing them to be burglars, he rushed forward, seized one of them and held him fast nntil other inmates of the house were aroneed and came to his assistance, and a light procnred. The street doors were then closely guarded, and search made for the other thief, who wee believed not to have escaped from the premises. He was, after some time, discovered nnder a bed, hauled out, and, with his companion, handed over to the First Ward Police, who, in the morning, brought them before Justice Welsh, who locked them up for trial.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

We have to deduct from the account of the Sixth-avenue Railroad and pnt it to that of the Eighth-avenna Road, the statements made yesterday in reference to "Gilbert Sanford." The inquest on the body of deceased was concluded yesterday by Coroner Connery, when the following uncommon, lucid and decidedly original verdict was retnrned:

"That Gilbert Sanford died of injuries received by a fall by being expelled by D. McGlynn, the conductor of car No. 28 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and we censure said conductor for expelling the deceased before the car was fully stopped. We furthermore assert that such practice is entirely against law and justice to the human race."

Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, aged 68. He lived at No. 230 West Thirty-ninth-street, where he has left a wife and children. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the conductor.

THE LAST MURDER.

The murder of the young man Joseph Cohen, an account of which was published in the Times of yesterday, took place at the corner of Grove and Fourth streets, in the Ninth Ward. An inquest was held yesterday, and from the statements made it appears that the deceased and his brother (who yet lies in a precarious state) were returning in company with a man named Mead, from a visit to a house in Twenty-second-street, and when in Grove-street they were assaulted by two men, who, after a short encounter, were forced to retreat. The Messrs. Cohen and Mead then proceeded quietly on, but had not gone far when the two former were set npon from behind and beaten with cart-rungs. Mead escaped unharmed, and had his wounded companions conveyed to their home in Congress-street. The Coroner's Jury declared "that the deceased, Joseph Cohen, came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by the infliction of blows on the head with a cart-rung in the hands of some persons to the Jury unknown." The deceased was 21 years of age and a young man of temperate habits.

YOUNG THIEVES.

The two lads arrested the other day for burglary are evidently had fellows—very bad. They are named Rattigan and Allen, and neither exceed 15 years of age. From the statements made it appears that the youngsters belong to an organized gang of young thieves, who live on plunder. They come time since broke into a porter-bottling establishment in Washington-etreet, and not long after stole a lot of property from a tin-store in Hudson-street. Having learned that a certain broker in Wall-street was in the habit of remaining in his office after dark, counting bis money and arranging his books, the gang formed n plan of robbing, and, if necessary, murdering him. The accused were fully committed by Justice Connolly.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

On the morning of the 26th of December last, an incendiary fire took place in the lumber building eitnate in Messrs. Hoe & Co.'e establishment, No. 10 Sheriff-street. A very lengthy investigation took place before the Fire Marshal; upwards of twenty witnesses were examined, and the facts thus elicited threw suspicion upon one of the employes in the premises. The Messrs. Hoe becoming satisfied on this point, discharged him from their employment.

REVELATIONS OF HIGH LIFE.

Carolina R. Quimby vs. James McBride.

THE DEFENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

After the transaction of the rontine business, the Court intimated that the case of Carolina R. Quimby against James McBride might be resumed.

The counsel on both sides signified their readiness to proceed, and the case went on accordingly.

Mr. Fullerton, on behalf of the defendant, complained of the conduct of the prosecuting counsel in having placed him (Mr. F.) on the stand as a witness, thereby putting him in the embarrassing position of proving the authorship of letters which, if true, would place his client's character, public and private, in jeopardy. Mr. McBride, he said, had been engaged in commercial pursuits in this City for 40 years, and his handwriting was entirely familiar to a large number of persons, many of whom might, no doubt, have been brought on the stand by the other side. He did not, however, propose to make a motion to strike anything out of the case, and if the Court received any of this testimony under the belief that such a motion would be made hereafter, he (the counsel) would say now, that he would make no such motion, and the Court might receive or reject the testimony, or any part of it, of its own motion. As for the defence, they courted the closest scrutiny, and wanted the other side to go into those charges to the fullest extent.

The Judge—Then the case will stand in that way. You may now go on with your testimony.

Mr. Fullerton, in the shape of a cross-examination as to the questions put to him, as a witness, by the prosecution, on the previous day, explained that in reference to the knowledge he had of Mr. McBride's handwriting, his acquaintance with the gentleman commenced about four years ago, and during that time he had received several business letters from him; he had seen him sign some papers also in the transaction of business, hut he could not say that he had ever seen him write anything but his name.

Mr. Smith resumed his direct examination of the counsel, hut elicited nothing material.

The next witness called by the prosecution was *Edward J. Thompson*, a brother of the complainant, and nephew of Mr. McBride, whose *cestui-que* trust he is.

Mr. Thompson was examined at some length as to the origin of the name Uncle Fletcher, as applied to Mr. McBride. He said it came from a story in which that name occurred several times, and which had been repeated in the family, and was used in a playful manner in addressing Mr. McBride.

The complainant's counsel proceeded to catechise the witness as to the handwriting of a number of letters and documents, including oil, or nearly all, of those submitted to Mr. Fullerton on Monday.

The Judge, in the course of the examination, suggested to the counsel that witnesses should be questioned in a courteous way, and that they had feelings as well as other people.

Mr. Smith denied that he had ever in his life attempted to badger a witness, and said that in this case he had treated the witness with a good deal of courtesy.

While the letters and papers were being handed to the witness, Mr. Fullerton took his stand in the vicinity of the witness' seat, to examine the documents, as handed up to the latter for inspection.

Mr. Smith hinted that his presence there was unnecessary, and another talk was the consequence, Mr Fullerton contending that he had a right to see whether they were the letters put in evidence and numbered, yesterday, by the Court.

The matter was settled by Mr. Fullerton, saying he did not propose to read the letters, but merely to see the marks.

The witness proved Mr. McBride's handwriting in some letters which have not yet been put in the case, and which were marked 27 and 28.

Mr. Fullerton said he wished all those portions of these papers read which reflected on Mr. McBride.

The witness went on to prove the handwriting of the papers handed to him, with the following exceptions: No. 4 he said did not look like Mr. McBride's handwriting; he judged of that from the last line; hnt eventually, on comparing it with some other letter, he said he thought it was Mr. McBride's.

The small slip, No. 9, which was read by Mr. Smith in his opening of the case on Monday, the witness declared was not in the handwriting of the defendant. No. 8 was. All the letters marked from 11 to 22 inclusive, he believed to be in Mr. McBride's handwriting. And so of the letters from 23 to 27, inclusive, and containing another letter which had been marked 27 by mistake, and was now marked 24.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Look at the words "see inside," indorsed on No. 1, and say whether you can swear positively that it is in Mr. McBride's handwriting? A.—It has the appearance of his handwriting; I cannot say positively.

Mr. Smith resumed his direct examination, by putting in a number of envelopes, which were marked from 23 up to 31, and some of which the witness proved. The address on the envelope No. 8, he did not believe to be in Mr. McBride's handwriting.

The next witness was

Henry Sheldon, examined by Mr. Smith.—Q.—You know the parties to this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were the trustee and executor of the will of Abraham G. Thompson, deceased? A.—I was his executor.

Q.—As such executor, how much money did you pay into the hands of Mr. McBride? A.—I think in February, 1854—I have not a memorandum of the dates with me—I gave him $50,000 in money, and in March there were $42,000 more paid to him, and in that was included the sales of property by consent, and, I think in the December after, he got $8,000; I am not sure about the dates, but it is in that neighborhood.

Mr. Fullerton—The last date is the 31st of October, instead of December.

Mr. Smith—What is the amount of the balance due from the estate of Abraham G. Thompson to Edward P. Thompson?

Mr. Fullerton—Is that material in this case?

Witness (to Mr. Smith)—I don't know; that has not yet been settled.

Mr. Smith—Can't you come within a few hundred or thousand dollars of it?

Mr. Fullerton objected, and the question was ruled out.

A somewhat protracted discussion followed as to the admissibility of certain questions proposed to be put to the witness by the prosecution, touching the point whether Mr. Sheldon had ever been asked by Mr. McIlride for the balance, or informed by him that Mrs. Quimby had instituted a suit against him (the witness.)

Mr. Fullerton objected, but ultimately, at the suggestion of the Court, waived his objection, and the questions were put.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. McBride as to Mrs. Quimby's instituting any suit against you? A.—In crossing the ferry, within a few days, I met Mr. McBride, and he remarked that Mrs. Quimby had sued him, and, I think, me, too, and he asked me if I had been served with a summone; I may be mistaken, hut I think I am not.

The witness also proved that within the month past, and at the time he paid Mr. McBride the $8,000, the latter had spoken to him about the payment of money beyond the sum he had received from him in trust for the complainant and the other *cestui-que* trusts.

Mr. Smith called on the defence for the letters of Mrs. Quimby to Mr. McBride.

Mr. Fullerton said he would not produce any other letters of hers in evidence hut those set out in the answer.

Mr. Smith—Then we close the case.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. McBride has been subpœnaed as a witness, and is ready, as I gave notice to the gentlemen to go on the stand, if they want him.

Mr. Smith—We have proved the letters sufficiently.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you close the case without readlog them?

Mr. Smith—I will read them if you like.

The Judge—The proposal to read them is sufficient to make them part of the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—(To Mr. Smith)—State what letters you put in evidence.

Mr. Smith—All the letters set forth in the complaint which have been proved.

Mr. Fullerton—There are some of them which have not been proved.

The Court—I will consider them all as read subject to your exception as to those not proved.

The slips Nos. 9 and 10—that marked "10" having been lost, by the way—were stricken out, and with them the strongest grounds in the case for suspicion against the defendant.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Fullerton, in opening the defendant's case, said: Your Honor intimated, yesterday, that you saw but little connection between the main issues in this case and the evidence which was sought to be established by these letters, hnt I did not object to their introduction for the reasons which I then stated. Your Honor intimated, however, that you might cause the testimony to be stricken out on your own motion. I do not rise to make any such motion, but merely call your Honor's attention to the fact that such an intimation was given by you. If the letters are stricken out, of course it saves us the necessity of going into all those matters on the part of the defendant, which I am quite willing to do. If your Honor decides to let the evidence stand, I will proceed to open the case.

During the litigation in regard to the will of Abraham G. Thompson, Mr. C. W. Lawrence was appointed the receiver or special administrator of the estate, and during the time that he discharged the duties of that trust, he paid to Mrs. Quimby, at various times, $10,296 06, within the period elapsing between the 2d March, 1853, and the 10th January, 1854, a period less than one year.

The Judge—In what character was that paid to her?

Mr. Fullerton—As income, under order of the Surrogate.

The Judge—As income or arrears of income?

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive that one question before the Surrogate was as to whether the accounts of Abraham G. Thompson had been correctly kept. He charged himself interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for the time he acted as trustee, alleging that that was the maximum rate of interest he received for his whole principal, this property being mingled with it. Mrs. Quimby contended through her counsel that she was entitled to an accumulation of interest, and that, consequently, it was much larger than she would have been entitled to had she received the exact interest on the principal during that time. Those accounts yet remain to be tested, and there will, no doubt, be a very spirited litigation with regard to the amount that ought to be paid over to her; they contending that 5 per cent. is all she can claim, and she asserting that she is entitled to 7 per cent. Mr. McBride was then appointed her trustee in the month of March, 1854, he having received from Mr. Sheldon on the 2d of March, 1854, $50,000, and on the 30th of the same month $42,000, and on the 31st of the October following, $3,000. I will now state to your Honor the liberality with which he has dealt with his ward—this *cestui que trust*—in the payment of moneys to her. He commenced on the 3d March, the day following the receipt of the $50,000, when no interest had accrued in his hands, and when he was under no moral or legal obligation to pay her one cent; on that day he paid her $250. And during the month of March, 1854, without any interest in his hands, as I have stated, he paid her $544 49; in the month of April he paid her $541 95; in the month of May, $395 00; in the month of June, $349 70. The Counsel went on to enumerate the sums paid by the defendant to the complainant up to the 31st October, which sums, including the $2,584 71 advanced to her in June, 1854, for the purchase of furniture, had accumulated on the 19th November last, when this settlement was made, to the sum of $9,285 72. From this the Court would perceive that from the beginning to the end of Mr. McBride's administration of his trust he had omitted in no single month, save one, to pay her what might be termed income, and, in each month, with three exceptions, he paid her over and above the amounts which she was entitled to receive. His Honor would further observe that the defence would show that in the month of October, this suit having commenced in November, Mr. McBride paid her the sum of $425 30, far beyond her income. On the 17th October he paid her $50, on the 3d, $237 50, on the 1st, $50, and on the 31st, $107 80, for all which they would produce the vouchers. And yet the complaint was that he had withheld her income. Her income from the time he received the money to the 9th of February, 1855, would amount to $3,809. She had been paid $9,285 72, and she had received from the hands of this abused trustee $5,476 72 more than she was entitled to. Now, this was somewhat extraordinary, and they would be led to inquire why these demands were made upon the liberality of Mr. McBride so frequently, and why these complaints were now made that he had withheld from her her income for the purposes named in the complaint, for ——. He (counsel) need not mention them. They would show that there was not the slightest foundation for it from beginning to end. This lady had contracted exceedingly expensive habits. Without saying anything now calculated to reflect on her character, or to wound the feelings of those present who were connected with her by the closest ties, he might observe that she spent money profusely, and for objects which were not necessary nor praiseworthy, hut which were calculated to add to her disgrace, and humiliate every person in whose veins ran a drop of her blood. And when Mr. McBride, her uncle, under the advice of her own mother and nearest relations was willing, and did, from time to time, make advances to her beyond her income, it was for the purpose of retrieving her from that downward course which she had been pursuing for years past. And when these threats came, that more money was to be paid or else some terrible calamity was to be visited on the head of Mr. McBride, he (counsel) repeated what he had already said, that Mr. McBride, conscious of his own integrity, his own innocence and the purity of the motives which had actuated him from the beginning to the end of the affair, had come to the conclusion to give her no more than she was entitled to—to give her sufficient to provide her with the necessaries of life, and not to furnish her with the means of a life of extravagance and worse—a life which would not only lend to her own ruin, hut to the disgrace of those with whom she was connected. He defied all these threats. This suit was commenced, and His Honor would perceive, from the character of the testimony given here, after the extensive flourishes made in the opening of this case, that no one connected with this prosecution would have ever thought it would come to a trial. There was no doubt that the hope and expectation was entertained that before Mr. McBride would come into this Court and have his name even identified with such an affair, they could wring from him whatever they wanted. In that they were mistaken. Mr. McBride had proved himself to have higher courage. He had come here for the purpose of meeting every accusation that they could bring against him, and he was willing, so far as he was concerned, that that accusation and the proof to sustain it should be scattered to the four winds of Heaven, and have as wide a publicity as all the morning papers in this city could give. The action of the prosecuting counsel in putting the brother of the complainant, who is the next friend and ward of the defendant, on the stand to prove the hand-writing of these letters written to his sister, was in keeping with the whole of their case. The defence would show that letters written by her to her uncle, couched in the kindest and most affectionate language, and written long after the alleged attempt on the part of Mr. McBride, set forth in the complaint, for the purpose of overcoming any inference that might otherwise be drawn from the correspondence on the part of Mr. McBride.

The learned counsel proceeded to argue the propriety of setting forth the facts stated in the answer, and invited the opposite side to bring their threatened action of libel therefor. If there was one single word, he said, in any of Mr. McBride's letter, which reflected at all on his character, or on his motives, let it be published to the world; he challenged the counsel to produce it. Where then was the evidence against Mr. McBride? There was none. The slips of paper, the hand-writing of which it was sought to be proved was that of Mr. McBride, would, in all probability, be accounted for, because there was a correspondence here with unknown persons who probably would write just such slips of paper as that.

Mr. Thompson again took the stand. He identified the handwriting of the letters set forth in the answer, and shown to him by Mr. Fullerton, as Mrs. Quimby's.

The Counsel proposed to read them all, to show that she wrote for money repeatedly, and got it.

The Court thought it was necessary to read but one or two of them.

In the meantime the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Smith, as to his knowledge of one Edward Darling, and of the manner in which Mr. McBride obtained possession of a letter addressed to Darling by Mrs. Quimby. It may be as well to give the questions and answers *verbatim*.

Q. Do you know a man by the name of Edmund Darling? A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear of his name? A. I never did.

Q. Did you ever learn how, and in what manner, Mr. McBilde got hold of a letter addressed to Edward Darling? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you ever hear him say that he had kept no a correspondedce with Mrs. Quimby under an assumed name? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of his obtaining a letter addressed to some one else? A. I did not, Sir.

Q. Do you know how he got possession of that letter? A. I do not, Sir.

Q. To whom is that letter directed? A. It is directed to Mr. Edward Darling.

Q.—You never heard how he got possession of it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton now proposed to read the letter to Darling.

Objection was made by the other side; some argument followed, and the Court decided to hear it read, the prosecution excepting.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter, which was about as follows:

"New-York, Sept. 11.

"Dear Edward: How disappointed I have been! It almost seems to be a fate against our seeing each other. I went to the Irving, and there was no Chambers-street parlor; so I stood on the balcony at the hour, with a rose, but was not fortunate enough to recognize you. I am again in this City for the Winter. If you will write, address the same—E. L. G., Broadway Post-Office. I will try and find time to answer all your dear, kind notes, but, as I am so closely watched, and have not found a moment's time, excuse all, and write freely; and I must have your advice in many things hereafter. I do want to see you so much; hnt we will now have some opportonity, soon. Write as you receive this, and believe me, as ever, your own "ESTELLE."

Mr. Fullerton read extracts from some other letters addressed by Mrs. Quimby to Mr. McBride, pressing him to go to see her, and complaining of his delays.

Mr. Smith objected to these letters specifically.

The next read was doted "Oct. 1, 1855," within a month before the commence of this suit. It ran thue:

"My Dear Uncle: Why have you not been up to see me? I have been over to see the children twice, and they appear contented and happy. What is the news? Is this the first, (of the month,) of course, you expected me down, hnt it is so wet, and I have a bad headache; so Jane will do as well. So will you give her $150 in gold, as all the furniture—which brought but little, hardly the expenses—had to go to D—— to get rid of him. So as you said you would not mind letting me have it, as I had no incumbrances.

You will find it so now. I have none. Come op soon. Write by Jane when; and believe me

Your affectionate niece,
CAROLINA R. THOMPSON.

I will prove that this man D.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1856.

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☞ Congress adjourned again yesterday afternoon, having reached the 114th balloting for a Speaker, without effecting any material change, except in a falling off in the vote for Richardson. Three ballotings in one day were sufficient to exhaust the energies of these unorganized legislators, and then they adjourned to meet again and continue their frivolous proceedings.

Our State Legislature failed, yesterday, to organise, owing mainly to the absence of the New-York members who had been unable to return to Albany, in consequence of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad; but, as they must have reached there last evening, we look for an organization to-day.

The difficulty in organizing Congress, owing to the lack of a dominant party, marks a new era in our political history, and shows how absolutely necessary it is for the prosecution of the public business and the conservation of order, that there should be but two political parties in the country; and, if any good should result from the present chaotic state of affairs at the National Capitol, it will be the natural and inevitable division which will shortly be made in our political organization,—the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men falling into their two places, and forming two great opposing parties. This thing must be done, to a certain extent, in the present Congress, and the sooner it shall be done the better it will be for the peace of the country. In the meantime, there are men who call themselves Whigs and Democrats, and refuse to coalesce with their natural political allies, on the ground of a difference of opinion on certain obsolete and forgotten issues, which will never again be heard of. These impracticables are few in number, but they are enough to disturb the just relations of parties, and to block legislation. The remarkable circumstance that Banks, a former Democrat, is so stubbornly supported by men who, until now, have always been his opponents, shows that the process of crystalizing political parties afresh is already far advanced, and must, ere long, be completed.

At the present time there are no indications of an immediate change in the vote for Speaker, and, as there is no urgent necessity, the people look on and laugh, and the disorganizers themselves appear to preserve much better humor than they usually do when in regular session. The little episode between Mr. Barksdale and Mr. Kennett, owing to the first of these gentlemen not being able to understand a joke, is the only approach to a fight which has occurred, and as they were soon reconciled by mutual explanations, it is very clear that the great differences of opinion which exist do not necessarily involve any serious personal differences among the members.

By way of trying a new experiment, it would not be a miss if Congress were to adjourn for a month, so that the members might go back to their constituents, make themselves acquainted with the tone of popular sentiment, and return to their duties with a clearer sense of what is required of them than they seem to have now.

☞ There is no truth in the report, as we learn by special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, that the President was about to send a message to Congress in respect to the enlistment business. The absurd story brought by the *Atlantic* of a treaty of alliance having been made between the United States and Russia, it is hardly necessary to state, is without any foundation, for we do not suppose that any body believed it.

☞ Hon. John H. Clifford was yesterday elected Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts, by two branches of the Legislature in joint Convention.

Crystal Palaces.

A fatality seems to attend Crystal Palaces. No matter how much they may flourish at first, they are sure to meet with some reverse before their career is run. Nothing could have been more prosperous than the affairs of the London Crystal Palace up to the time when a speculative stock company purchased it, removed it to Sydenham, and surrounded it with decorations that almost brought it to the level of some of the enchanted Palaces described by Madame D'Aulnoy in her Fairy Tales. It lies amid exquisite lawns of every variety of surface. A silver embroidery of numberless fountains spangles the sward. Huge forest trees have been dug up with such masses of earth attached that their most delicate roots are uninjured, and transported to adorn this wonderful garden. There are lakes, and rivers, and cascades, and grottoes. One island, in the centre of one of the lakes, is filled with perfectly correct models of the extinct races of animals, of the natural size—each, by its action, illustrating its habit of life. The building itself is a marvel of beauty and instruction. In its courts, illustrative of Architecture, Natural History, Botany, Geology, the Fine Arts, a man may, by observation alone, instruct himself to a very considerable extent. He may, in fact, "look through" the vast Books of Nature and Art in the course of a day. And he must be stupid, indeed, if he does not learn something.

One would naturally imagine that so attractive a place as this Sydenham Palace would prove an immense success in a pecuniary point of view. On the contrary, it seems that the Company is in considerable difficulty. The report of the Company has just been issued. Up to the 30th of June last, the expenditure had amounted to the enormous sum of $6,135,000; while there was still $350,000 wanting to complete the building and improvements. The Company owes for land a balance of $280,000, besides a sum which was appropriated from the revenue amounting to nearly $320,000. They cannot, by the terms of their charter, borrow more than half of the amount of their capital, which amount they have already nearly eaten up. The moneys appropriated, therefore, out of the revenue have to be looked on as money sunk; and in spite of the attractions of the Palace, we suspect that it will be a very long time before it pays a dividend.

After all, it is not surprising that this scheme should not have turned a profitable one. Its success depended entirely on the patronage of the masses, as the successes of all monster undertakings do. Now, the masses in England have only one day in the week on which they can amuse themselves—Sunday. On Sunday the Palace at Sydenham is shut, in deference to the religious opinions of several pious Members of Parliament, who would not hear of Sunday admissions in the Company's charter. The poor Loudon mechanic, therefore, for whose use this great building was originally undertaken, is entirely debarred from enjoying it. He may read about it in the papers, and see pictures of it in the *Illustrated London News*, but the law takes care that he commits no such awful crime as wandering through its avenues of wonders on the Sabbath Day. We are not sorry that the thing don't pay.

This English glass house brings us to the consideration of what is going to become of our Crystal Palace, that looks so mournfully under the shadow of the Reservoir. People say that the American Institute covet it, but will not give the price. Is there no enterprising Company in embryo, which shall buy it, and make it a second Sydenham? In this City, we presume that the mechanic and laborer would be permitted to admire the wonders of Nature and Art on Sunday, without exciting scandal. We do not think that even Mayor Wood would find this criminal. There are pleasant places in Hoboken where delicious gardens may be called into being. If our Crystal Palace were transferred there, and fitted up as the English one is, it is more than probable that the Sunday receipts alone would pay expenses.

Disagreeing Juries.

It is encouraging to observe that His Honor, the new City Judge, is disposed to discountenance some of the more patent evils of criminal practice. To the abuse arising from refractory Juries he has already directed his attention, assuring the panel of the Court of Sessions that none of the indulgence they have heretofore enjoyed in such cases need be anticipated while he occupies the Bench. Only when the hope of a verdict becomes quite unreasonable and desperate will the Judge consent to release the Jury; and something more than an impatient assertion of the Jury itself that such desperate stage has been attained, will be required to satisfy the magistrate of the fact. No doubt this pre-announcement of what they are to expect will have more or less influence in procuring speedy verdicts.

The evil thus attacked is certainly the most deplorable one in the administration of justice. Quite recently it has grown to monstrous size. Of some seven or eight great criminal cases which occupied the Courts of this City during the three closing months of last year, nearly every one has to be tried afresh, owing to the disagreements of the several Juries; and, perhaps, no one of them afforded room for an honest doubt as to what verdict would be righteous. It would be improper, of course, to specify the trials alluded to. They engaged public attention profoundly while before the Juries. They had cost counsel months of patient preparation and examination. Multitudes were drawn daily to listen to the evidence. The columns of the City Press were crowded with minute and faithful reports of examinations and cross-examinations, summings up, and charges. The out-door world, with the same *verbatim* records of the evidence as the chosen twelve enjoyed within, were of one mind as to the result. And yet, the whole labor, and patience, and attention, and anxiety spent upon each case ended in the disagreement of the Jury, after not more than a few hours of confinement and deliberation. The Bench passed to other cases; the advocates turned to their preparations for a new attempt; the prisoner returned to his cell; the Jury went home, discharged for the Term; the witnesses, with notice of recall, sought frequently distant places of residence; and the State paid the costs—all to be done over again, with a fair prospect of an equally vain result! Were this the termination of an occasional trial, and confined to cases of great embarrassment, the fact would be much less reprehensible. But it is becoming the rule; the hangers-on about the Court-rooms are ready to give the odds of ten to one against a verdict, in any case, however transparent. Juries are no longer expected to agree; and, instead of waiting for a verdict, the Court waits only for the early information that the Jury believes itself irreconcilable, to send it away, and authorize a fresh trial.

In refusing this indulgence, Judge Capron goes as far as the law permits him, in enforcing a verdict. At present the certainty that a few hours of hesitation will relieve the inquest of the responsibility of deciding an issue of life and death, or of destroying the character and place of a prominent citizen, or personal friend, renders a short confinement and affected resistance a winning game. The penalty should therefore be more serious; the confinement should be protracted, and the fare less generous. Not that starvation and confinement are in themselves fruitful of truth, but under their impulse jurymen will review and re-marshal the testimony, recall points omitted from the first opinion formed in the case, accept the explanations and impressions of others with greater docility; and, in general, take more thorough pains to sift out the truth of the matter, and do justice accordingly. It is agreeable to avoid this labor and responsibility, and a hasty agreement to disagree, with the facility of judges, unhappily affords the means. Increased tenacity on the part of the magistrate; a resolution that the Jury shall only be absolved from the toil of investigation when it shall have equaled the efforts of counsel in preparing and conducting, and the bench in supervising, the case, would in all likelihood produce a fair verdict in five cases out of six. We must add, that, to every Court should be attached an accurate stenographer, whose report should accompany the Jury to its room. Nearly all the disputes of jurors arise from the failure of one to hear some fact which has impressed itself strongly on the memory of another, or from conflicting interpretation of circumstances. Such difficulties would vanish were there an authoritative reference at hand.

At its best estate, trial by jury is only tolerable because no better way of approximating to the truth of guilt, or innocence, has been invented. That it abounds with defects, and results too frequently in serious injustice, is the experience and opinion of the highest legal authorities. But, with the abuses at present surrounding it, in this City—the difficulty of getting, firstly, a jury; and, secondly, a verdict—the system becomes an effectual bar to the execution of the laws. That, in this age of newspapers, when every man fit to serve on an inquest must have read his daily journal carefully, and when mental philosophy has no more certain law than that he who reads any given fact must have *some* opinion in respect to it, it is preposterous to render freedom from such inevitable bias a test of qualification to be a Juror. Yet, this nonsense is a prolific source of delay and confusion, at the outset of every criminal trial, to be followed, at the close, by an almost certain dissolution of the Jury, without a verdict. What else, indeed, could be expected from a dozen men, who understand human nature, and even their own private share of it, so indifferently as to swear, when qualifying, that, although they had read the accounts in the papers, and the testimony elicited by the Coroner, and had some intimation of the evidence before the Grand Jury, their minds had been in a state of entire suspense and indecision in the case, without inclination for or against the prisoner?

Six Railroad Accidents.

We publish in this morning's Times report of six Railroad accidents, on the lines between this City and Chicago, and a majority of them are of a serious character. Still another accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Hudson River Road, which injured a man so severely that he is not expected to recover. Another occurred on the Harlem Railroad, by which a woman's neck was broken. Two occurred on the New-York Central, and one not far from Chicago. An extraordinary number, even under existing circumstances, which are very much against safe traveling. There does not seem to have been anything of importance elicited by the Jury having in charge an investigation into the cause of the accident at Spuyten Duyvel Bridge, which was not previously known. A high wind and tide, and an unusual accumulation of ice, are the only causes given for the occurrence of the accident.

Troubles of the Board of Education.

Like many other legislative bodies, the Board of Education of this City has found difficulties in the way of its organization. Four candidates are in the field for the Presidency—Dr. Williams, Mr. Neilson, and Messrs. Waterbury and Webb. Mr. Waterbury is Deputy Postmaster and an active politician, and has worked actively to obtain the nomination. Mr. Wenn is a merchant, Mr. Neilson a broker, and Mr. Williams a practicing physician. The Board will make another attempt, *this evening*, to reconcile existing differences and effect an election. Since the last meeting the friends of the several candidates have compared notes and so arranged their rival claims that an early election is probable. The struggle to-day is likely to be between Messrs. Webb and Waterbury. Part, at least, of Mr. Neilson's friends will doubtless support Mr. Webb; and the probability is, that there will be enough to elect him. It is to be hoped that the Board will succeed in making a choice. Mr. Albert Gilbert, the present efficient and popular clerk, is a candidate for reëlection, and we do not hear that he has any prominent opponent.

The interests of the City Schools require a speedy organization of this Board; and any further delays in its action will be liable to occasion great confusion in the Institutions over which it has control.

Sculpture by the Ton.

The Boston Daily *Advertiser* states that seventeen tons of ancient sculptures from Nineveh have just arrived in that city *viâ* London, in which latter city they were purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens, the American antiquarian, for his own account. Of these sculptures there exist several duplicates in the British Museum, which is given as a reason for their not being purchased by that institution. The sculptures (in relief,) representing trees, human figures, &c., are said to be excellently preserved, some of them being superior to the corresponding ones in the Museum. Mr. Stevens offers these works for sale, and the *Advertiser* expresses the hope that a permanent home for them may be secured in Boston. Seventeen tons of Nineveh sculpture are too much for a small town like Boston; one-half Mr. Stevens' venture should be sent to New-York to keep company with Dr. Abnott's mummied hulls.

Executive Military Staff.

The Governor has appointed Col. E. H. Schermerhorn, of New-York, Engineer-in-Chief in his Staff, in place of Gen. Joseph J. Chambers, resigned; also, Major Samuel C. Thompson, of New-York, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, in place of Col. Schermerhorn, promoted.

☞ It is not often that one State is blessed with two Governors, acting at the same time. Wisconsin is favored above its neighbors. Gov. Barstow's seat is contested by Mr. Bashford, and *both parties have been sworn in*—the former in the regular way, and the latter by a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Barstow received the certificate of the Board of Canvassers. Mr. Bashford, however, proceeds at once to file charges of fraud and corruption against his opponent, and an "astounding series" of developments is promised by those who are in the secret. It is a curious condition of things.

☞ A series of resolutions, favoring the admission of Kansas into the Union, has been introduced into the Maine House by Mr. Morse. They were read the first time.

☞ New facts in relation to the *Shannon Treaty* in Kansas were to have been developed in Detroit on Saturday night last by Gen. Schuyler, a prominent citizen of Kansas, who claims to be thoroughly posted. It is said the General is authority upon controverted points. His explanations will be awaited anxiously.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—The latest novelty at Mr. Wallack's elegant little box is a Comedy from the London boards, called an "Awkward Arrival." The plot is slight and unimportant, but the piece is scarcely weakened by that circumstance. All that the author required were certain opportunities for dwelling on certain social evils, and he obtains them in a quiet unobtrusive way. The evil in this case is of a substantial character, and one that has done good service in the dramatic cause—jealousy, to wit. *Arthur Ormonde* (Mr. Lingen) is a gentleman who commits the indiscretion of marrying a beautiful widow. She is considerably his senior, but, notwithstanding this fact, possesses great attractions of mind and person, and succeeds in entirely fascinating her husband. He soon discovers that he no longer has a will of his own; that he is a slave to the cajoleries, caprices and coaxings of his more experienced mate; that his actions are watched with never-failing vigilance; that his thoughts are construed before they have scarcely taken shape. In a word, he finds himself fast sinking into that miserable state when a man looks to duplicity as the only guarantee of his peace of mind; when the ready lie brings the gratified smile, and when a man becomes a pitiable wretch, capable of cowardice and untruth—ready to barter every privilege and aspiration for the briefest respite from suspicion and disquiet. The diseased affection of *Mrs. Ormonde* is not satisfied even with all these concessions. Her jealous apprehensions of the loyalty of her young husband must feed on something, even if they bite out the heart of the man she most loves. Such a temperament is not long in exacting tribute to its selfishness. She wounds, and asks forgiveness, only that she may wound again. Her humility forges fresh chains round the burdened heart of her victim. It is in vain that he tries to relieve himself; a happy accident can alone give him relief. These accidents are not so opportune in real life as on the stage. The "Awkward Arrival" of the comedy, by concentrating all the jealousy of the wife on an object who explodes it in a peal of laughter, leaves *Mrs. Ormonde* with a dim perception of her own folly, and *Mr. Ormonde* with an improved prospect for the future.

Pieces of this kind appeal to the sympathy, and very often to the experience, of an audience. They are of a decidedly wholesome tendency. Mr. Wallack has placed the Comedy on the stage with all his accustomed taste and completeness. Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester sustain the principal *rôles*, and are ably seconded by other members of the company.

Broadway Theatre.—A new drama of "novel construction," embracing several periods and several continents in its development, and rejoicing in the by no means insignificant title of "The Sea of Ice; or, The Thirst for Gold and the Wild Flower of Mexico," was produced here Monday evening. The Broadway Theatre has obtained, and with justice, a considerable reputation for the manner in which Spectacle pieces of this character are placed upon the stage. Lately it has been the policy of the management to bestow every possible attention on the scenic and costumery departments. The quick appreciation of the public has led to the most satisfactory results in the Exchequer, so that all parties have been well satisfied. The last revival at the Broadway was "King Charming," an excellent burlesque superbly put upon the stage. For some reason probably well weighed by the manager, this gorgeous spectacle has been temporarily withdrawn. In its stead we have a drama that requires not only good scenery but good acting; demanding all that can be demanded from the manager and from the company.

In a previous notice of this piece, written on the occasion of its first production in America at the National Theatre, we entered largely into the plot and incidents. It is unnecessary therefore to rehearse them now. Suffice it that they are humanly improbable, although not romantically impossible. The drama in all its *minutiæ* bears evidence of a careful French origin. It is not possible to say more of a work of this character.

Although we were not entirely pleased with the acting on Monday, there was nothing in the *casts* to find fault with. The Broadway theatre has a good, although somewhat vitiated company. Its worst characteristic is that it (the company) persists in clinging to many old and ridiculous traditions of the stage, foremost among which is the strange one that an actor should not talk like an ordinary christian. A disposition to rant, to make strange noises, to mouth, and to express emotion by a concatenated series of screams and yells, appears to be a weakness largely on the increase in the Broadway Theatre, and among artists, too, from whom we should expect better taste. We have on every occasion expressed our admiration of the talent and versatility displayed by Madame Ponisi in the various *rôles* she has been called upon to undertake. On the present occasion, however, we must withhold any praise. As *Marie*, the Child of the Wreck, she has a good and effective part. It requires no heightening from the hands of the artist. If anything, it needs some softening down. Exaggeration destroys every charm it might otherwise possess; yet exaggeration was the one noticeable feature of Mme. Ponisi's performance. Whatever the situation, whatever the requirement of the scene, we were in momentary dread of a scream, or an asphyxiated utterance as bad as a scream. This well founded apprehension prevented our appreciating the better portions of Mme. Ponisi's performance, and sent us from the theatre with a conviction that a good *artiste* is rapidly declining into an indifferent one. These remarks we also respectfully extend to Messrs. Carroll and Fisher, reserving for the latter gentleman, however, a fair share of credit for generally well directed effort. It is a thousand pities to see good *artistes* foundering on rocks that are no longer hidden, and that can so easily be avoided.

This drama has been placed on the stage with care. The scenery is excellent throughout, especially in the second act where the sea of ice breaks up, and floats off the stage. The effect is decidedly novel. If the defects to which we have referred are at once modified—if the artists of the Broadway Theatre will only condescend to "hold the mirror up to nature,"—there is nothing to prevent this drama taking a firm hold of the public.

Concerts.

The arrangements for the J. A. Kyle Testimonial Concert, of which we have already spoken, is in active progress, and will be completed in a few days. We refer our readers to the correspondence which has taken place on this subject, and which will be found under our amusements. It will be perceived by the names subscribed to the invitation that the affair will be one of no ordinary moment.

The brothers Mollenhauer announce that their farewell Concert will take place at the Tabernacle on Friday next, the 18th.

Mr. Artommas gives a Harp *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, assisted by Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Signor Bernardi, Mr. H. C. Timm, and the brothers Mollenhauer.

Brooklyn School Matters.

We passed the whole of yesterday afternoon, until dark, in witnessing the thorough working examination of the various classes in the mixed Grammar School No. 14, under the care of Mr. Kimball, assisted by Misses Porter, Wheeler and others.

Miss Wheeler's class, of about fifty girls and boys, was more ready and effective in its various studies than any similar class yet examined by the Superintendent in his present visitations. Judge Greenwood, Messrs. Anthony, Boyliss and Brinsmayde were present, with a large party of ladies and teachers. Alderman Herris presided, and expressed his warm satisfaction at the thorough and severe method pursued by Mr. Bulkley, which often *nonplussed* the pupils sadly.

Although we still remain of the opinion that the architectural ideas of the worthy Alderman are about the worst we ever heard of, still we must confess that he has succeeded in organising a capital school, with an unusually effective corps of teachers.

We judge that he is a *worker*, and has not yet found time to visit the suburbs of his own municipality up to this time, a thing we earnestly advise him to do. There are some things in our town, in the schoolhouse way, that will repay the cost of an examination. No. 16 (old No. 1, of Williamsburg) will be examined to-day and to-morrow. Miss Kerr's Girls' Grammar School will be examined to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Softs Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Club for 1856 met last evening at Tammany Hall, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Solomon B. Noble.
Vice Presidents—David Hoge, Douglass Taylor.
Secretary—Robt. Grant.
Treasurer—H. P. Carr.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Stephen P. Kelly.

No other business was transacted, except the ordinary routine.

The Arrested Fillibusters.

Bills of indictment were found yesterday, by the Grand Jury, against Daniel H. Dillingham, Addison Farnsworth, George B. Hall, Andrew J. Morrison, James B. Male, John Creighton, Francis O'Keefe, Wm. Lyster and Charles Walters, the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. Their trial is set down for the first Tuesday in February, before the United States Circuit Court. Meanwhile they have to renew their bail, or find new bail. It is stated that the names of the parties arrested on the *Star of the West* were also before the Grand Jury, but, up to adjournment, no decisive action was agreed upon as to finding bills of indictment against them. Their cases will doubtless be decided to-day.

Among the order of arrests served yesterday was one upon Col. Parker H. French, who was directed to consider himself in custody and report himself personally at the U. S. Marshal's Office to-day. In about an hour afterwards, however, he was notified that he was discharged from arrest, no reason for the same being intimated. Col. French informed our reporter, who called on him last evening, that he should leave town within a day or two for Washington, for the purpose of personally presenting his credentials to the President. If rejected, in accordance with instructions from his Government, he should return at once to Nicaragua.

Association of Exempt Firemen.

The annual meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held last evening at the house of Engine Company No. 4 Mercer-street. There was a large attendance of members present. Philip W. Engs, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The President presented his report, by which it appears that the receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, was $783 02, including balance of $447 40 on hand at the commencement of the year. The expenditures during the year have been $90 14, leaving the present balance $692 88.

Resolutions relative to the recent death of Mr. Wm. D. Wade, President of the Fire Department, were presented by Mr. Moses Allen, and passed unanimously.

Previous to the vote upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Zophar Mills made some very interesting remarks relative to the high character of Mr. Wade as a faithful and efficient member of the Fire Department. He further stated that the family of the deceased were desirous that no public parade of the Firemen should attend his funeral.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—Philip W. Engs.
Vice Presidents—Zophar Mills, Adolphus Oakerhausen.
Recording Secretary—George W. Wheeler.
Financial Secretary—Francis Hagadorn.
Treasurer—Joseph N. Price.
Executive Committee—J. Y. Watkins, C. R. Titus, N. Finch, C. H. Weeks, M. C. Allen, David Logan, Mark Fowler.

Messrs. F. R. Lee and Jacob L. Smith were named by the President as Delegates to the Fire Department, and approved by the Association.

Meeting of the Board of Engineers.

A meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department was called last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to take some action relative to the recent decease of Wm. D. Wade, Esq., President of the New-York Fire Department. A very general attendance of the members of the Board and Foremen were present.

In the absence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. John Gillelan, Foreman of Engine Company No. 55, was called to the Chair.

Mr. John Lyons, Foreman of Hose Company No. 9, offered resolutions of sympathy and respect, which were passed unanimously.

Mr. John Slowey, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to cooperate with a like Committee of the Board of Representatives, relative to the erection of a tablet in Fireman's Hall to Mr. Wm. D. Wade.

The motion prevailed, and the following were chosen on such Committee:

John Slowey, Foreman Engine Co. No. 19.
Daniel Stanbury, Foreman Engine Co. No. 28.
Jacob Ostrand, Foreman Hose Co. No. 33.
James M. Winman, Foreman Hose Co. No. 5.
Wm. H. Blague, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No 1.

The Chairman was added to the Committee.
Adjourned.

The News-Boys' Home.

We passed an hour, last evening, in the school-room of the News-boys' Home. Mr. Tracy was talking to a group of about twenty, who eagerly listened to his story, about the boys who have gone out in the country, to fill places. After which the boys sang a Hymn, and Mr. Herbert made a good-time talk. Another Hymn followed, and Mr. Tracy read a couple of letters from News-boys, recently gone West to fill places. One Tommy Dolan, who is in a printing office in the town of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., where he is making good headway as an apprentice. His letter was well written and spirited.

The other was from "Yankee," and his business partner, "Little Eddy," both of whom were sent out a few weeks since to fill an order of Mr. Fillmore, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, asking Mr. Tracy to send him on a couple of most active newsboys to aid him in selling his *Sentinel* on the steamboats and cars, also to take a route in the City for the distribution of the numerous copies of the Daily Times and other New-York papers which he has forwarded by express to his agency. Yankee states in his letter that he and Eddy are now making from $10 to $12 per week, and that when they get fairly at work they will make a much larger sum.

They pay, he says, twenty shillings per week for board, and were very busy, very comfortable, contented and happy. Yankee was an especial favorite in our business Office, where his good nature, waggish pranks and sharp sayings, were much relished.

A gentleman called a few days since, and took a couple of the boys out and dressed them up, buying each two suits of clothes, and in every way fitting them out nicely; after which he took them home with him to Minnesota, to live with him and be educated under his own eye—each to receive 160 acres of land when he becomes of age, with the choice of business.

A visit to the Newsboys' Home in the top of the Sun Building will pay.

Lecture on New-Granada.

Last evening an interesting lecture was delivered at the Tabernacle by James C. Lane, Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, detailing his experiences in that country. The audience was small. The materials of the lecture were very good. The lecturer's descriptive powers were better than his delivery, which, probably from inexperience as a lecturer, was slow and languid. It would seem that the country is unhealthy and undesirable.

The True Poor Man's Plaster.

Comparative Anatomists and housekeepers have an equal interest in the results of an experiment which one of our finest young sculptors has been conducting. He placed one part of the flour of plaster of paris, two parts of Indian meal and a dash of sugar, mixed together in a place convenient to the rats, and left the matter to time. Next morning several of the rats were found in excellent condition so far as plumpness could indicate—but short of breath. The plaster evidently had "set" inwardly, and beautiful casts were taken of their stomachs. The anatomists will see at once the value of the hint, and housekeepers will observe how much surer and safer the mixture is than arsenic for rats.

Mr. Packard's Lectures.

Mr. F. A. Packard is delivering a course of free lectures in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Broome-street,) in this City, before the Sunday School Teachers of New-York and Brooklyn, one of which is to be given this (Wednesday) evening.

Mr. Packard has, for many years, been an active Manager of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and gratuitously edited the *Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy*.

☞ The half-clipper ship *Glad Tidings*, owned by Wm. Nelson & Son, was launched at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the yard of Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., Houston-street, East River.

☞ The Second and Fourth-avenue cars, though running, do not yet run the whole length of their routes, and the Third only got through yesterday. If in New-York, with such abundance of money and Irishmen, and such pressing need of a clear track, there is such difficulty in getting through, no wonder the Long Island Road remains obstructed.

☞ Some friends have presented to each student of the Union Theological Seminary and to each of its Alumni now on foreign Missionary ground, a copy of Rev. Dr. Matthews' excellent book, the "Bible and men of Learning"—a capital gift.

☞ Mr. Sumner's lecture on "Old Europe and Young America," is to be delivered to-night, at Clinton Hall.

☞ The railroad trains on the New-Jersey and Erie roads arrived yesterday within one or two hours of the time for through trains.

Fires.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the hat-pressing establishment of Charles Haskell, No. 94 West Forty-fifth-street, corner of Broadway. Mr. Haskell's stock and fixtures were damaged to the amount of about $1,500. He is insured for $2,000—$1,000 each in the Greenwich and People's Insurance Companies. The building, a wooden one, is owned by John Boarman. It was not much damaged.

At 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the Clermont Hotel, corner of Murray-street and College-place. It was soon put out, and with but little damage.

West Point, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I noticed in your issue of the 11th inst., a long and severe article, on a letter purporting to have been written by an Officer of the Army, stationed at West Point. After proper inquiries in regard to the authorship of this letter, I am satisfied it was not written by an Officer at this post, though the initials "M. M. R." are those of an Officer stationed here; he, however, disclaims all knowledge of the letter. These initials may have been assumed by one of the enlisted men of the post—this however is a mere supposition on my part. You will readily see the kind of influence the article referred to will exert, scattered as it will be over our land, through the columns of your paper. I am anxious the matter should be placed in its true light before your readers, and that your criticisms should only fall on those to whom it is due. Should you feel convinced by my note that the author of the letter has assumed the position of "Officer of the Army," to which he is not entitled, will you be kind enough to take such additional notice of the letter, that an injustice may not be done to an individual or Institution. I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. SILVEY,
1st. Lieut. 1st. Artillery, U. S. A.

[The letter to which we referred in the article in question, was mailed at West Point, and signed with the name of an Artillery Officer on duty there; but, as he denies the authorship, it seems that some body, acquainted with him, took the liberty of making use of his name.—Ed. of Daily Times.]

"What is Contempt of Court?"

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Like a pilot engine in full charge at a snow drift, the Marine Court of this City has made many spasmodic attacks towards solving the vexed question by force of arms. Unfortunately, however, the mass of the community are not satisfied with the legality of its decisions; and beyond a few defunct Abolition lecturers, and shysters from the Tombs, the strong sinewy neck of the business world still refuses to bow before any power existing and depending upon its superiors.

Quite recently, the writer was subpœnaed as a witness on a paltry trial in Brooklyn. The amount involved was considerably under twenty dollars, being a quarrel between a corner-grocery and a lodging-house. The service being in several respects illegal, he failed to attend on the day named. Expecting an attachment, he awaited the opportunity of laying the case *before the Court*, prepared, if needs be, to submit to commitment for contempt, in order to traverse the matter, by means of a Habeas corpus, to a higher tribunal. The delinquent witness was duly arrested in New-York, was taken by an officer from his business at great personal loss, was detained for over four hours in custody, awaiting the arrival of the Justice; was, while so detained, repeatedly insulted by a prowling Marine Court lawyer by coarse threats of—"If the case goes against us," then such and such vengeance would follow; and so, without examination, without protection, without redress, was allowed to depart, simply because no court sat.

Thus, a Judge issues an attachment, makes it returnable on a given day, and when the ordeal of offended majesty has to be passed by the arrested criminal, he is not present personally, or by proxy, to rebalance the scales in the perturbed hand of a blinded nonentity, preferring rather to imprison a man for half a day than walk from his private office to his Court. Respectfully, E. W.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS ARE RESPECTfully invited to examine our stock of Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Linen Sheeting, Counterpanes and Toilet Quilts, Blankets, &c., &c., which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

MERINO PLAIDS—THE BEST GOODS IN THE City—only 3s. 6d. and 4s. a yard. Also, 25 cases Printed De Laines, only 1s. a yard; the cheapest goods in the City, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.
Another proof of the superiority of Strarns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.
Syracuse, Jan. 9, 1856.
Messrs. Strarns & Marvin, New-York.
Gentlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Welting Block took fire about 3 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, called Professor Welding, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $30,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,
NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by Eerman's Powder and Sargent-Proc La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the infallible—the actualization of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MUSIC—PRICES MUCH REDUCED.—The modern improved HORACE WATERS' Pianos with over strings are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. The HORACE WATERS' catalogue of music at one-third off from marked prices for cash.

LADIES' INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, AT NO. 385 Broadway, near Chambers-street.—A large number of cases received to-day, and now being opened. All new styles, and of the very best quality. For sale at low prices.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—THERE IS A CARGO OF Horn Harbors at Pier No. 35 East River, on board of the schooner *Minnie Corinthian*, for sale.

Patents Issued in 1855.

The whole number of patents issued in the year 1855 was 1,943. The number for additional improvements was 10, and the number of reissues, 42. The number for designs, included in the totals above stated, was 67. The *Pen and Lever* gives the residence of the parties to which patents were issued during the year, as follows:

New-York	533	England	15
Massachusetts	304	France	14
Pennsylvania	183	Alabama	13
Ohio	108	Delaware	8
Connecticut	108	Tennessee	8
New-Jersey	82	Mississippi	8
New-Hampshire	47	Missouri	8
Virginia	45	Iowa	7
Illinois	45	South Carolina	6
Indiana	37	Georgia	6
Maryland	34	California	5
District of Columbia	33	Texas	5
Vermont	33	Florida	4
Michigan	29	North Carolina	3
Rhode Island	26	Canada	3
Maine	24	Prussia	3
Kentucky	22	Arkansas	1
Louisiana	17	Belgium	1
Wisconsin	15	Germany	1

THE NEW-MADRID MURDER.—We have already announced the apprehension of the persons charged with the murder of Judge ROBERT G. WATSON, in New-Madrid County. A letter from New-Madrid, dated on the 28th, says that the prisoners, PEASLEY PHILLIPS, SULLIVAN PHILLIPS, his son, and Mr. JOHN L. ROSS, his son-in-law, were then undergoing an examination before a magistrate. The general impression was, that they would not be bailed, though great exertions were made to obtain bail. PHILLIPS' friends had sent to Kentucky for Judge BULLOCK and his son, to appear for him. Gen. ENGLISH is also counsel for defendants. The examination had been going on for a week, and was not then through. It is pronounced as one of the most cool and atrocious murders ever committed. The old man had nothing to defend himself, when met on his own premises and slaughtered in a most horrid manner, fifty-four buckshot having entered his forehead, face, neck and breast. Two witnesses saw the act committed. PHILLIPS, it is said, relies upon his great wealth, and that of his relatives, for an acquittal; but the writer thinks there is honesty enough in the county not to let such atrocities pass with impunity.—*St. Louis Republican, Jan. 10.*

COLD WEATHER AT THE WEST.—We are now in the middle of the third week of intanse cold weather, and instead of growing milder it gets infinitely colder. Yesterday morning, in the neighborhood of the city, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer indicated twenty degrees below zero; in town, it was twelve degrees below that point at 9 o'clock, and at 3 it was at zero. Great suffering must follow such a continuation of cold weather. In many neighborhoods, it is feared that large portions of stock will perish for want of water, every pond and stream being frozen over. There is abundance of food for all purposes, but there is an absolute want of water for the stock, and their exposed condition, in many cases, renders death almost inevitable.—*St. Louis Republican, 10th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library** ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE SUMNER will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America.* Tickets to members 25 cents; to non-member 50 cents; can be had at the Library Desk, No. 3 Nassau st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility**, are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The OXYGENATED BITTERS are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 108, 373, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849; its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting honorable medals and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,500 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Bristol* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death! The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., T. NEVILL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.
JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Place-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

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☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 65 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEHAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for Property in Wakefield, immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association** meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 169 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. They will leave New-York in April next.

☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—The Sixth Lecture of this Course, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Subject—*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

☞ **Rev. Wm. Arthur, A. M.**—Will preach in the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburg, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE HOLLIDAY—No 234 42d-st., near 9th-av., is sick, and his family are in a suffering condition. They deserve and need the sympathy and aid of the charitable.

MR. E. FARRERO—Is respectfully requested to call at No. 73 Howard-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under an able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith, will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

AGENCY.—An experienced, responsible business man, would like the agency of some good rentable household property; can give the best of references, or security if required. If preferable, would lease a good property for a term of years, either as Agent or lessee, he will make punctual returns and payments. A line addressed to RESPONSIBLE AGENT, *Times* Office, will receive my immediate attention.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 304 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic help; cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, &c. References procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who writes and composes well, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; capable of taking charge of almost any business where industry, attention, good judgment, and not much talking would be required; has $700, which he could loan on security, and would make a permanent arrangement. The very best of City references. Address JAMES, *Express* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in a private family. She is a good plain cook. Can bake bread, and knows a little about pastries; is also a first-rate washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of references as to character and abilities. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman, as children's nurse, and to assist in plain sewing. Very best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 63 Pacific-st., (between Clinton and Henry sts.) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and taking care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 209 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family, as children's nurse, by a young woman, who is permitted to refer to her friends at No. 8 Washington-place, where she may be seen.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a small private family, to do general housework, or chamberwork or waiting; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at 105 West 19th-st.

CUTTER WANTED.—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $3,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 346, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

SALESMEN WANTED—Four first rate salesmen wanted at W. S. BOND'S Dry Good Store, No. 108 and 110 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

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AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY—WANTED—Two salesmen for dry goods stores; places procured for school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, &c.; man for steamers, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

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MISSIONARY VISITOR WANTED—For an Industrial School in this City; experienced and self-sacrificing; a clergyman preferred. Address W. W. S., *Times* Office.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
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BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 3d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

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N. B.—No deviation in prices.
Sale to commence on MONDAY NEXT. Doors open at 9 and close at 6 o'clock. Store to let.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A. F. JARVIS & CO., No. 72 Canal-st., are about retiring from their long established Millinery business, and offer the balance of their well-selected stock at such prices as must insure their immediate sale. The attention of dealers is particularly called, as the stock mostly consists of staple goods, such as ribbons, silks, laces, flowers, &c. All the furniture also to be sold. The store is leased, possession to be given the first of February.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY is licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or gentlemen having any to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price by sending to the stores, No. 12 Laurens-st., near Canal, or No. 52 West Broadway, or letter by post. Ladies attended by Mrs COHEN, S. COHEN.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table Cloths, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towles, Black and colored Broadcloths, French Cassimeres, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. A. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—In a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make their School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, will receive new pupils this day and evening for cheap class and private lessons. His new method of teaching practically on plans of real business saves half the time and money required by the old systems, and makes decidedly better accountants.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore in JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 277 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for private or class instruction in the art of Penmanship, at his Academies, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. RENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 13th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen.—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Pengnot's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of M

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1856.

The President of the Brooklyn Common Council has appointed the following standing Committees for the present year:

On Leases and Applications to the Legislature—Messrs. Atwater, Huntley, Fowler, Capwell, Pell.

Opening Streets, &c.—Messrs. Fancher, Atwater, Bliss, Pell, Clark.

Grading and Paving—Messrs. Oakley, Van Brunt, Cashon, Bannon, Kalbfleisch.

Finance—Messrs. Huntley, Pell, Fowler, Troutman, Backhouse.

Assessments—Messrs. Lowber, Fowler, Bannon, Backhouse, Higbie.

Public Sewers, &c.—Messrs. Van Brunt, Snyder, Mulcahey, Davis, Oakley.

Ferries—Messrs. Ralphs, Van Brunt, Woglam, Linskey, Walsh.

Public Buildings, &c.—Messrs. Whiting, Woglam, Hudson, Campbell.

Fire Department, Western District—Messrs. Fowler, Walsh, Bergen, Backhouse, Fancher.

Fire Department, Eastern District—Messrs. Davis, Higbie, Linskey, Kalbfleisch, Snyder.

Lamps—Messrs. Snyder, Wardwell, Smith, Fancher, Mulcahey.

Police—Messrs. Wardwell, Walsh, Hudson, Woglam, Mills.

Water—Messrs. Bennett, Fowler, Troutman, Huntley, Bergen.

Printing—Messrs. Wardwell, Bennett, Shaw, Oakley, Ralphs.

Wells and Pumps—Messrs. Campbell, Cashon, O'Neil, Snyder, Mears.

Supplies and Expenses—Messrs. Walsh, Cashon, Van Brunt, Troutman, Linskey.

Gas—Messrs. Woglam, Davis, Shaw, Backhouse, Fowler.

Ferry and Water Rights—Messrs. Bliss, Fowler, Fancher, Bergen, Clarke.

Schools, Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Capwell, Huntley, Ralphs, Whiting, Wardwell.

Public Health—Messrs. Oakley, Walsh, Clarke, Huntley, Shaw.

Public Cisterns—Messrs. Eames, Atwater, Mills, Doherty, Smith.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, when the following

STANDING COMMITTEES

were appointed for the present year:

On Accounts of Superintendents of Poor—Messrs. Smith, Wall, Ryder.

On Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Woodworth, Thomas, Helsenbuttel.

On U. S. Deposit Fund—Messrs. Pettit, Lindsay, Wyckoff.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Hinman, Jewell, Marshall, Miller, Kelsey.

On Accounts—Messrs. Bergen, Wyckoff, Bennett.

On Jail—Messrs. Marshall, Miller, Jewell.

On Penitentiary—Messrs. Studwell, Brainerd, Bergen.

On Almshouse—Messrs. Bogart, Ryder, Mulligan.

On Special and Local Taxes—Messrs. Helsenbuttel, Graham, Woodwarth.

On General Taxes—Messrs. Lindsay, Bogart, Schoonmaker.

On Laws and Applications to Legislature—Messrs. Hall, Brainerd, Pettit.

On Salaries—Messrs. Studwell, Hinman, Kelsey.

On Courts—Messrs. Graham, Grale, Smith.

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Batterman, Thomas, Schoonmaker.

On Grades—Messrs. Bennett, Batterman, Mulligan.

Special Committee on Legislation—Messrs. Bergen, Wall, Studwell.

Experiments in Chemistry.

Prof. CHARLES S. STONE, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, delivered, at his lecture-room, on Saturday evening last, a lecture on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, introductory to a series of twelve entertainments to be given on successive Saturday evenings, to consist chiefly of interesting experiments with the new apparatus recently introduced into the institution. At the conclusion of his lecture, on Saturday evening, Prof. STONE was greeted with loud applause by a large and appreciative audience.

Brooklyn Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported the following "balance sheet" up to Dec. 31, 1855.

City Bonds	$175,981 75	Premium	6,119 17
Int. on Bonds	9,251 11	Cash	1,303 00
King's Co. Bds.	43,300 00	Bonds & Mort.	34,046 00
Int. on Bonds	1,694 00	Int. on Mort.	3,196 36
Int. on Dep'ts.	15 08		
Total	$368,806 45		

Mortality in Brooklyn during the Year 1855.

Abscess	5	Heart Disease	54
Heart	1	Hemorrhage	6
Lung	1	Bladder	1
Liver	3	Bowels	5
Brain	1	Lungs	7
Bowels	1	Stomach	4
Aneurism	6	Uteri	7
Aorta	1	Hip	2
Apoplexy	33	Hooping Cough	47
Asphyxia	5	Hydrophobia	1
Asthma	4	Inflammation	3
Atrophy	7	Bladder	3
Bronchitis	14	Bowels	62
Burned	11	Brain	77
Cancer	14	Heart	6
Breast	1	Intestines	1
Liver	1	Kidneys	11
Rectum	1	Liver	14
Stomach	3	Lungs	177
Womb	6	Stomach	18
Carbuncle	1	Throat	4
Caries	1	Uterine	2
Caries maxil	1	Jaundice	2
Casualty	30	Influenza	4
Catarrh	1	Insanity	1
Catarrh senil	2	Intemperance	7
Chlorosis	1	Killed	2
Cholera	3	Malformation	17
Infantum	284	Marasmus	92
Morbus	11	Measles	43
Colic, Bilious	2	Mortification	9
Concussion of Brain	2	Neuralgia	1
Congestion	6	Old Age	83
Brain	112	Palsy	15
Liver	6	Purpura	1
Lungs	90	Parturition	1
Constipation	5	Perplugus	2
Consumption	424	Poison	4
Convulsions	250	Premature Birth	63
Puerperal	4	Pustule Malignant	1
Croup	154	Rheumatism	3
Cyanea	12	Rupture of Womb	1
Debility	62	Scrofula	14
Delirium Tremens	10	Small Pox	9
Diabetes	2	Soft Brain	5
Diarrhœa	117	Schirrhus Liver	1
Dropsy	44	Spinal Disease	3
Abdomen	6	Splns	3
Chest	10	Sprue	11
Head	133	Stillborn	137
Heart	7	Suicide	5
Drowned	33	Sunstroke	2
Dysentery	74	Teething	42
Epilepsy	5	Tetanus	5
Erysipels	15	Trismus	4
Fever	6	Tumor Uterine	1
Bilious	11	Ulcers	6
Congestive	10	Bladder	1
Intermittent	2	Intestines	1
Nervous	1	Liver	8
Puerperal	21	Recti	1
Remittent	10	Stomach	1
Scarlet	239	Throat	2
Typhoid	34	Womb	1
Typhus	27	Unknown	21

Total number of deaths, 3,893; males, 2,031; females, 1,862; adults, 1,161; minors, 2,732.

Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the two weeks ending the 12th inst. was 132—males, 65; females, 67; adults, 40; minors, 92.

Long Island Railroad.

A large gang of men are employed in shoveling the snow from this road, and it is probable that through trains will commence running by to-day or to-morrow. The cars now only run to Jamaica.

Fire in Brooklyn.

A frame building on the corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avennes, owned by PATRICK SIMPSON, and occupied as a wholesale grocery by JOHN N. CORMICK, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Also, a house adjoining, occupied by JOHN MCGINLEY. Mr. SIMPSON'S loss is $1,500. Mr. MCGINLEY'S loss is $800. Both are covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Owing to the continued absence of Judge STRONG no business has been transacted in this Court the present Term. Judges ROCKWELL and EMOTT were present yesterday, but were unable to proceed with the business.

SPECIAL TERM.

Judge ROCKWELL disposed of several motions.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.

Judge MORGAN has appointed the following Term of these Courts to be held in 1856.

COUNTY COURT.—On the first Monday of each month (excepting the month of August) for the trial of issues of law, motions, &c., at which no Jury shall be required.

A Special Term every Monday morning at 9 A. M., except in the month of August, (instead of 10 A. M., as heretofore.)

COURT OF SESSIONS.—On the first Tuesday of February, April, June, September and November.

CITY COURT.

There being no case ready for trial at the assembling of this Court yesterday morning, it was adjourned to this day, when the following will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.

DESPERATE PRIZE FIGHT.

Between John Roberts, of Chicago, and John Murphy, of Liverpool.

PURSE, $300—CATCH WEIGHTS.

Jan. 11, 1856—Near the Line Between New-Hampshire and Canada—Twenty-three Rounds—The Fight Lasting Two Hours, Thirty-two Minutes.

From the Boston Times, Jan. 13.

A match between those noted pugilists, JOHN ROBERTS, of Chicago, and JOHN MURPHY, of Liverpool, was made about three weeks since, to come off after forty-eight hours' notice to the parties. It was decided on the 11th inst., in a large hall in a town near the line between New-Hampshire and Canada, and was one of the sharpest and most courageously contested fights that has occurred in this country for a long time. The affairs was kept very quiet, and was witnessed only by a few patrons of the ring and their friends, specially invited. The party reached the place selected after an agreeable ride of less than eleven hours, and found a well-lighted hall, sufficiently capacious for the purpose, it having been occupied by a dancing party the evening previous; and the settees still remaining, they were arranged so as to allow a ring of twenty-four feet in diameter to be chalked on the floor, with a space of some six feet between the nearest settee and the ring.

The audience having agreed unanimously to remain quiet, and see the sport unt man-fashion, a referee was chosen, and the arrangements for the mill were completed.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the men, attended by their seconds, experienced pugilists, entered the ring. MURPHY was tho first to step within the arena, ROBERTS showing himself promptly. Tha referee then pointed out the settees to both parties, and notified them that in the event of either of the men being thrown upon the seats, *it was to be considered a fair fall*, and cautioned them to remember his instructions on that point, as the man so thrown on the seats was to he considered down.

THE MEN,

On stripping, showed considerable difference in size, MURPHY being the taller of the two, and apparently some ten or fifteen pounds heavier than ROBERTS. The latter was more compact and stouter in proportion than his opponent; and after all, this apparent difference in weight may only be mere conjecture; for the actual weight of either was unknown. MURPHY certainly had the advantage in height and length of reach. MURPHY'S skin showed a healthy pink color; ROBERTS' was of a paler complexion; and both looked confident and full of determination. Hands were now crossed, and the men and their attendants retired to their respective corners to await the call for

THE FIGHT.

At 25 minutes before 1 P. M., time was called for the

First Round—On coming to the scratch, they sparred for abont ten seconds. Murphy led off, getting in slightly on Roberts' nose; the latter returned a good one on Murphy's right cheek, opening a small cut alongside the smeller. ("First blood for Roberts.") A clinch followed—both at in-fighting, but were rather awkward at first; a break. Murphy got home with his right over Roberts' left eye, drawing the ruby and raising a "mouse." Roberts returned on Murphy's neck heavily. A clinch—in-fighting—a break; both men showing punishment, and a determination not to close the round except by necessity. Roberts led off slightly on Murphy's mug,—catching a nasty blow over the left eye again, and sending a beautiful one into Murphy's right ear. This round, thus far, had lasted *five minutes*, and both men were apparently much exhausted by the rapidity of their exertions. They stopped, looked at each other, and, as if by mutual consent, retired to their corners.

Second—Long sparring; both cautious. Roberts led off a good one on Murphy's mouth, Murphy countering heavily over the left eye. A close—in-fighting—favors about equally divided. A clinch—both down.

Third—On coming together, Murphy led off with his right, was stopped, tried it again—got home on the old spot over the left eye, slightly, and received a nice pop on the chin, which sent him down. ("First knock-down for Roberts.")

Fourth—Both prompt at the call. Murphy lunged out and caught Roberts on the right cheek—no return. Long sparring. Murphy again led off, was stopped nicely, and Roberts getting an opening, got in two good ones on the throat, and was driving Murphy towards the seats, when Murphy popped bim a good nose-ender—and before he could recover, gave him a nasty upper cut which raised him fairly off his feet, and brought him down as if he had been shot. It was enough to take the fight out of a tiger, and Roberts' friends were afraid he would not be able to come to time.

Fifth—To the surprise of all, Roberts took the lead, getting well home on the side of Murphy, but receiving a regular "rib tickler" in return; both smiling. A close, severe in-fighting, in which Murphy received a good share of the punishment about the neck and head, occasionally visiting the old spot over Roberts' left peeper, and getting in another good one on the ribs, at which Roberts laughed, and nodded significantly at his opponent's right "mauly," which was beginning to get the worse for wear. This round ended by Murphy giving Roberts a severe cross-huttock, and falling heavily on him.

Sixth—Both piping. Long sparring for wind. Roberts got home on nose and throat, Murphy on the body with the left, and with the right dealing out a nasty one over the left eye, opening a fresh supply of the claret. These repeated visits to Roberts' left peeper made it evident he would soon have one shutter closed. A rally—in which the "spice" was handed from one to the other, Roberts having rather the best of the hitting—ended in a clinch, and Murphy was thrown heavily. (Here Roberts' second put up a cry of "foul," as Murphy caught hold of Murphy by the thighs. The referee, after cautioning Murphy, ordered the fight to go on.)

Seventh—Both led off together, Murphy catching a teazer on the bridge of the nose, cutting it across completely, as clean as if done with a knife. Roberts received another "remembrancer" over the left eye, which caused him to stagger. He recovered, and, going in with a rush, was met by his opponent. Give and take was the order of the day, ending in a clinch, and Roberts was thrown.

Eighth.—At work at once, both on the bustle, sharp counter-hitting on both sides—Murphy, bleeding freely from the cut on the nose, caught a straight hit on the mouth, and gave Roberts a swinging hit with right on the side of the nut and ear, causing him to reel, but doing his "mauly" more damage than his opponent's head. Roberts rallied quickly and went to in-fighting, in which he had a slight advantage. A clinch, in which Murphy caught Roberts by the thighs again, and threw him heavily, falling on him. A claim of "foul," was made by Roberts' second; the referee again cautioning Murphy that his repeating the offence again would cause him to give the fight to Roberts, ordered the fight to go on.

Ninth—Here Roberts' second cautioned him to fight more warily, and leave his opponent to make the first advances. Roberts came up weak, almost tottering; Murphy as strong as when he first commenced, and smiling confidently as if his mind was made up that the fight was his, certain. Murphy, still adhering to his former tactics, stood eyeing his opponent and waiting coolly for him to lead off, that he might as usual pop him over the left eye. Both sparred cautiously, and let fly together, Murphy getting in on the old spot, and tapping a fresh fountain, and Roberts returning the compliment on Murphy's cheek. A clinch, and Roberts received a cross-huttock, and was thrown heavily, Murphy's weight being added to his own to make it more interesting.

Tenth—Roberts' eye was now nearly closed, and his head was badly out of shape; his brow cut two inches across, and he was bleeding profusely. Still his good eye was gleaming with the fire of true courage, and the smile of good nature had never for a moment left his countenance. Murphy looked as pleasant as a Summer's morning, and as lively as a lark, hnt showed marks of punishment about the face and neck. Murphy took the lead, going in with a will, if possible, to bring the fight to a close, was met by Roberts, who popped him severely several times on the mouth and chin, receiving in return several "sluggers" on and under the ear, and missing a well intended right hand hit. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown.

Eleventh—Murphy planted another over Roberts' damaged optic, which was closed entirely. Roberts countered him heavily on the snout. A clinch ensued, and Murphy was thrown very heavily, Roberts falling on him.

Twelfth—Roberts waited for Murphy, who for the first time came up slowly. On coming together, Murphy lunged out with his left (his right having by this time become nearly useless from the repeated hits on Roberts' nut) and was neatly stopped. Roberts popped in his left on Murphy's eye, and sent in a rouser with his right on Murphy's ear. At it they went—ding dong, all over the ring. Roberts finally got the best of the hitting. Murphy rushed in to a clinch, catching pepper all the while, and in the end was thrown.

Thirteenth—Murphy by this time had fully recovered from the effects of the fall in the eleventh round, and led off, catching Roberts a smasher on the good eye and nose. Roberte made no return. Murphy tried it again, and was stopped finely. Roberts reached Murphy's ear slightly, and received a hit on the ear from Murphy's right hand, at which he laughed, and again let out furiously with his right, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

Fourteenth—Roberte now resumed the lead, and sent in a straight hit on the month, Murphy replying with a thundering smash on the side of Roberts' conk, which caused it to puff up to *twice its usual size*. A clinch—a break; Roberts again weak. A short rally, in which Roberts appeared to revive, and got the best of the hitting. A clinch—Murphy was thrown.

Fifteenth—Roberts made play with his left and was stopped. Murphy, cool and collected, awaiting patiently a chance to get in on Roberts' good eye—let out a little, failed, tried it again, and caught a "smorter" on the snout that started the purple fluid; but still he bored in and reached his mark slightly. A scramble, and both down, Roberts underneath.

Sixteenth—Long sparring. Roberts weak again and hitting short. Murphy on the defensive, cautious and cool. Roberts hit repeatedly and was stopped. At long-arm reached Murphy's kissing-trap, which led to a short rally, in all of several good exchanges were made. A clinch—a break—more severe hitting. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown heavily.

Seventeenth—Long sparring. Roberts reached Murphy's right ogle without any return. More sparring. Roberts led off, counters unchanged, Roberts on mug and Murphy on left eye. Murphy popped his left in on Roberts' good eye. No return. More sparring—at least both went in to fighting, give and take the order. For about four minutes, nothing hut hit and hit. In the end, after a very equal interchange of courtesies, a clinch took place, and Murphy was thrown heavily.

Eighteenth—Sparring for some minutes, neither willing to risk a single point, Murphy contenting himself with stopping his opponent's blows, without trying very hard to force the fighting. Sparring still, until it had become quite tedious. At this time Murphy was the favorite, his length of reach enabling him to stop almost all Roberts' blows, except in close quarters, especially as Roberts, from fatigue, was hitting quite short. Roberts at length bored his way in, in spite of one or two very severe hits on the soft eye, and got home on Murphy's neck and ear. A clinch, and Murphy was down.

Nineteenth—Roberts, after another long spell of sparring, delivered well on Murphy's snuff-box, without any return, and again visited the same establishment, starting the claret. A rally—a break—Murphy industriously pegging away at Roberts' nut and ear, and Roberts giving hit for hit on the ear and on the neck. No flinching on either side. Roberts at last sent in a regular built sneezer, which turned on a fresh tap, and enlarged the cut on Murphy's nuse, staggering him slightly, and was following up his advantage when Murphy popped him in the left eye, a regular sickener. Roberts fought desperately to a close. A clinch, and Murphy was thrown. (Murphy most decidedly the favorite.)

Twentieth—Long sparring, both men smiling—Roberts making rather a grotesque appearance, one spectator observing that his nob was "one-sided as half a pig's-foot." Murphy made a dash, and got well home on both Roberts' eyes without any return. Again, on the throat, napping a return on the neck. Next visited Roberts' ribs, receiving a good blow on the nut. Next he popped a good one on Roberts' better ogle, not escaping without a return on the mouth. A rally—Roberts forcing the fighting. Nothing but fighting for several minutes, each combatant desperately endeavoring to snatch the laurels of victory from the other. In the end, a clinch, and Murphy went down.

Twenty-first—Roberts came up rather weak. Sparring for some time. Murphy ooci sa a cucumber. Both ist out at once, exchanging counters on the neck. Roberts lunged out and missed; Murphy got well home on Roberts' breast. Roberts returned on the neck. Murphy gave Roberts a stinger on the right ear, and received again on the neck. Roberts let go his left, and caught a rattling cross-counter in the darkened eye, which set him staggering. Murphy followed up his chance and forced Roberts over on to the settee, felling heavily on him. At this time the seconde came forward and raised their men up and carried them to their respective corners, thus carrying out and acknowledging the referee's instructions.

Twenty-second—Commenced with long sparring. Roberts got in a good one on his opponent's eye without return. Murphy planted his right on Roberts' ribs, hut without much effect, the condition of his hand being such as to prevent ite doing much execution. Roberts laughed at its want of force, and went in and dealt ont several good ones about Murphy's head and ears, getting in return a fair number of good solid ones over in the region of his lost glim. A scrambie, and Murphy down. This was the most exciting round during the whole contest, and Roberts getting the best of the hitting, drew forth shouts of applause from his corner. Roberts' stock rose in the market, and the feeling generally expressed was, that "Jack was as good as his master." Murphy had been the favorite all along.

Twenty-third and last—Both men came to the scratch smiling, and looking bright and active. After some considerable time spent in sparring, Murphy got well home on Roberts' remaining eye, and no return. Next, Roberts sent in a heavy blow on Murphy'e neck. Murphy returned on Roberts' ear, following it up by a straight one on the mug, and, closing with Roberts, threw him or drove him over on to the settees, then partially turned away from his fallen competitor, and was about to retire to bis corner, when his second, carried away by the excitement, called out to him, "Hit him! hit him!" which he did, and Roberts' second claimed the fight, for the violation of the rules under which the fight was made, (the new rules of the P. R. A. of London.

THE RESULT.

The referee decided immediately that MURPHY had lost the fight by a foul blow. After a gallant, and manly contest of *two hours and thirty-two minutes*. ROBERTS was declared the winner, he having fought for more than an hour and a quarter with one eye completely closed and the claret flying in all directions whenever MURPHY touched the old sore. They both showed game to the back-bone.

News from Texas.

Galveston dates to the 29th ult. have been received. There is very little news.

The United Statee surveying schooner *Arago* has returned to Gaiveston. Lieut. DEHAVEN still has charge of the operations of the Coast Survey in this district.

The schooner *James Williams*, with 30 hogsheads sugar, in crossing the bar at the mouth of the San Bernard, last week, sprung a leak, and put back with two feet water in the hoid, causing the total lose of the sugar.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* states that in that county the planters are taking unusual pains this season, in preparing Sea Island cotton for market. Several of them have purchased the McCarthy gin, with the view of giving it a fair trial; and the result of the sales of the present crop will determine many of them on the subject or its fufure cultivation. The editor has seen samples from several plantations, which, it is the opinion of good judges will bring from 25 to 30 cents per pound. The bags are put up in a neat, substantial manner, and will weigh from 300 to 350 pounds.

At Galveston, the weather, since Sunday, has been exceedingly unfavorable for out-door operations. Ice continued to form in exposed situations duriug Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The unusual coldness of the weather, although nothing would have been thought of it in regions further North, added to the effect of the Christmas holidays, was sufficient to paralyze almost all kinds of business.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former prices.

BEESWAX—We heard than 1,500 lbs. American Yellow found a buyer at 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is steadily but slowly reviving. Holders anticipate a good Spring trade, and are not any way anxious to sell at present. The stock is a moderate one, but it affords a fair assortment. Prices are unchanged. The enhanced value of the raw material tends to check the prodnction, and to strengthen the confidence of factors.

CANDLES—Sperm are salable and steady at 38c.@40c. for plain, and 48c.@50c. for petent, ℔ lb. A little more inquiry exists for Adamantine at 27c.@31c. ℔ lb. Mould Tallow are quiet, but quoted steady at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is plenty and heavy at $7 50 for Newcastle coarse; $6@$6 50 for Liverpool Orrel; and $5@$5 50 for Pictou, ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is moderately inquired for and is procurable at $6 ℔ ten of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—The demand has slightly improved, but no important change has occurred in prices. The sales since our last include about 400 packages Java at 14c.@14½c.; 900 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@12¾c.; 3,300 Rio, part at 11¼c.@11¾c., and 250 Jamaica on terms not made public. The market closes with renowed vigor and decided firmness.

COPPER—The market is quiet, but prices are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Holdere are more willing sellers, at drooping rates; and, consequently, buyers operate with increased freedom. The sales have been to a fair extent at somewhat easier prices than those referred to in our last, though the decline is insufficient to be quoted.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are in slack request, and are down to 44c.@46c. for Prime Western, and 41c.@43c. for do. Southern, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands operated tamely and rather languidly, but subsequently attracted more attention from the home trade and from shippers, at slightly improved prices, the market closing steadily, with less pressing thereon, while the demand is increasing. The sales since our last reach about 10,700 bbls, chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 95¾	@	8 00
Straight State	8 00	@	8 06¼
Favorite and Extra State	8 06¼	@	8 25
Mixed Western	7 93¾	@	8 06¼
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 06¼	@	8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 06¼	@	8 31¼
Fancy Ohio	8 25	@	8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 56	@	11 50

Canadian remains about the same, with small sales of Superfina to best Extra, at $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern still favors buyere; sales since our last having amounted to about 2,200 bbls., at $8@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling more freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$2 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are dull and heavy at $2 87½@$3 12½ for sound layer, and $2 62½@$2 75 for do. Bunch, ℔ whole box; smaller packages in proportion. A cargo of slightly damaged raisins, recently received, has been purchased on speculation, a little below our quotations. Other articles are quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and drooping. The demand is very limited for home use, and moderate for export. The sales since our last consist of about 11,800 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 05; Western do., at $2 10; do. red at $1 80@$1 85; and Southern at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Holders are willing sellers, and prices tend to favor buyers, who are operating cautiously. Rye is less abundant and is steady at $1 80@$1 81 ℔ bushel—3,000 bushels sold. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are still freely offered and are procurable at 43c.@53c. for Western, and at 44c.@46c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is attracting more attention, as if anything strengthening prices. The sales since our last add up about 28,000 bushels, closing at 91c.@93c. for old Western Mixed; 80c.@83c. for New Yellow and White, mostly Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is less inquired for, at $1@$1 12½ for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. The supply is not large, but is seemingly adequate to the wants of bnyers.

HEMP—Remains precisely as last noticed.

HIDES—The demand is limited, but holders are firm, and prices are essentially unaltered. The stock is now up to about 55,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still quiet, but steady at former rates. Other kinds are partially neglected and somewhat nominal in value.

LATHS—Eastern are arriving and selling very slowly at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry exists for domestic tanned sole at previous quotations. Other descriptions are unaltered.

LIME—Has nut varied.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no alteration. 300 bbls. New-Orleane found buyers at 49c.@49c., chiefly here at the latter rate, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted down, to $2 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs., with a fair stock and very slack demand. A better inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 41c.@42c., mostly at 41c.@41¾c. ℔ gallon. The article is becoming more abundant. Tar is inactive and depressed. Common Resin is in moderate demand, and is still held at $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Olive is a little brisker, but not dearer. Linseed is held with more firmness, at 86c.@90c. ℔ gallon, but is without much animation. Lard Oil is quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer—sales having been made to-day of about 85 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 75 for Mess, and $14 for Prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling to a moderate extent, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, hnt salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach nearly 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 220 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in demand, and are steady at $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The market is pretty active, and is quite firm, at $5@$5 62½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are inactive at unchanged pricee.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 11½c.

SPELTER—Is at 6¼c.@6¾c. for Plates, ℔ lb, with a fight stock and demand.

SPICES—Are rather sparingly dealt in, hnt are otherwise without any noticeable variation.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate and prices are firm, with eales of small lots of New-Orleans, in hhds., at previous figures; and 670 boxes Havana, in lots, at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. We have no change of interest to notice in Refined.

TALLOW—Prime is now worth but 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., and is dull thereat.

TEAS—Exhibit no new feature of intcrest.

TIN—Is quiet, but held with firmness; the stock is not a large or oppressive one.

TOBACCO—The business is not very extensive, especially in domestic, owing to the greatly reduced supplies in market. The demand, however, is fair, and prices are well supported. Tho sales since Friday include 64 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12¾c.; 80 cases Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@14c.; 106 cases Florida at 10c.@30c.; and 152 hsies Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—There have been only 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 35¼c.@36c. ℔ gallon. 40 hhds. Drudge also changed hands at 35c., time, &c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more prodnce offering, but the accommodation was ample, and rates were without any very noticeable improvement. We need not repeat quotations, as no important change has occurred since our last.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the averege wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Butter is quite firm at our quotations. Lard has fallen off in price considerably during two weeks past.

In Potatoes there is a better feeling among dealers, but no advance in prices, except for New-Jersey Mercere, which are well up. Domestic Ducks are scarce and high. Venison Saddles have also advanced 2c. ℔ lb. Onions are in pretty good demand, especially bunch onions for shipment to the West Indies. Those are tied upon straw 2½ lbs. to the bunch. The dealers now pay $3@$3 25 ℔ 106 bunches. Sweet Potatoes are somewhat scarce.

Apples are not changed, except good Spitzenberge, which have gone up 25c. ℔ bbl. Good Pumpkins are quite scarce and bring good prices.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	60	@	65
Potatoes Carters, ℔ hbi	$1 62	@	$1 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 87	@	2 00
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 25
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	2 50	@	3 50
Celery—℔ dozen	50	@	1 00
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	8 00	@	15 00
Beets—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	40	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	75	@	75
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ lb	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Ohio, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Lard, in hbls	11	@	11½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	23	@	24
Western, &c	21	@	22
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY of CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Statement showing the true condition of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, of New-York City, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1855.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$354,854 79
All sums due from Directors of this Bank	67,016 48
Real Estate	69,254 07
Stocks, $119,159 83	119,159 83
Loss and Expense Account	9,878 45
Overdrafts	1,093 95
Specie	23,787 55
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other banks	91,137 35
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	9,415 00
Bills of suspended Banks on hand, $33	33 00
Due from Banks, viz.: From solvent Banks on demand	15,346 41
Total	$1,000,949 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Profits	24,430 96
Registered Bank Notes received and not returned $100,000	
Less Registered Notes on hand 2,127	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in Circulation	97,873 00
Due Depositors on demand	375,781 62
Due Banks on demand	2,194 71
Due to others not included under the above heads, dividends not called for	969 50
Total	$1,000,949 78

County of New-York, ss.—I, JOS. W. CORLIES, President, and ARCH. D. PARKHURST, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1855, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, requiring the same) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that the business thereof is transacted at such location.
JOS. W. CORLIES, President.
ARCH. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, this 15th day of January, 1856, before me.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,555,332 71
Overdrafts	1,015 51
Due from Banks	930,315 27
Due from Directors of the Bank $141,000 83	
Due from Brokers 563,600 51	
Real Estate	2,342 67
Specie	725,981 60
Cash Items, viz.: Checks of City Banks	1,774,606 04
Stocks and Bonds	524,166 63
Bonds and Mortgages	15,300 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	433,397 00
Loss and Expense Account	12,833 56
Total	$10,965,630 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,000,000 00
Circulation received $283,730	
Less notes on hand 113,37—	287,883 00
Profits	233,386 79
Due to Banks	2,927,939 81
Due Depositors on demand	4,320,558 43
Due others, not included either of the above heads, for unpaid dividends	6,170 00
Total	$10,965,630 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: Wm. A. Booth, President, and Robert S. Oakley, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, said that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1855, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERITT,
Commissioner of Deeds.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election.
By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Crawford County, Penn., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Louisiana City 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$5,000 TO $7,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on first-class improved property in this City, worth three times the amount. A line addressed to H. C. W., *Daily Times* Office, will meet attention.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 11 Wall-st.
NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

R. J. Smith,	J. W. Brown,	John Hooper,
John Bruce,	E. Pecaris,	S. Livesey,
Chas. Jenkins,	D. D. Whitney,	W. H. Tweed,
Abm Wakeman,	J. T. Sheppard,	F. H. Nichols,
J. M. Whitney,	T. H. Purser,	J. Winthmuller,
Th. Morton,	A. W. Rose,	D. Colsamore,
Calvin Condit,	R. A. Marareau,	R. McClellan,
A. Banning,	T. Dwight,	John Morrison,
James Neeves,	C. S. Parsons,	Jas. Miller,
W. M. Dodge,	David Green,	H. J. Lloomb,
B. McFeely,	Nelson Sammis,	Wm. B. Watts,
S. Jemaron,	Cyrus H. Loutrel,	M. H. Smith,
R. G. Hatfield,	Henry Davis,	N. Worlsy,
	Washington Mills.	

And at a subsequent meeting R. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—RECEIVERS' NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.—In pursuance of a Special Order of the Supreme Court made upon public notice to all concerned, the Receiver has concluded an arrangement with the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London, at its Agency in Jersey City, for the reinsurance of all the policies of the Mechanics' which were outstanding on the 17th December, 1854, at 10 per cent. By this arrangement any persons holding policies at the time the Receiver was appointed, to wit, Dec. 7, and which have since been cancelled, may be reinsured in the Equitable by returning the Receiver's Certificate awarded for the unearned premiums, and the Equitable have further agreed, in the case of all persons thus reinsured, who may wish to cancel their policies before their expiration, to accept such surrender and cancelment, and return to them the unearned premium that thereon. Any further information that policy holders may desire, will be given at the Office of the Receiver, No. 271 Broadway, 2d story, No. 1, or at that of Mr. T. G. HOLBROOKE, No. 71 Wall-st.
JOHN JAY, Receiver

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP, Six-horse; Boiler, ten-horse; all in complete running order, nearly new. Apply at once at No. 40 Barclay-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1855.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after the 3d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE RESPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

The have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Caleb Swan,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Frod'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamiltoo,	Peleg Hall,
Deming Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel W. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Authony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUERY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 21st inst., during the hours of business at the Bank, upon all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and less than Five Hundred Dollars, and *four* per cent. per annum upon all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

This Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay SIX per cent. interest on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and *Five* per cent. on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which shall be deposited for at least three months previous to July next.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company to the 30th November, 1855, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line and Tuscarawas Extension, in the Bonds of the Company payable on the 1st day of January, 1857, with interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the first day of July and January, in the City of New-York. The above dividend will be paid to Stockholders registered in New-York, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the 1st of February next, and to other Stockholders at the same time at the Office of the Company in Cleveland.
(Signed.) E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.
OFFICE OF C. & P. R. R. Co., Jan. 2, 1856.
The Transfer Books of the Company are now opened.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
AND OTHERS, No. 5½ BROADWAY,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 10, 1856.
THE TRUSTEES—Have THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the Six Months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $3 and not exceeding $300, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $300, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1856.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Bank open daily for Deposits and Drafts, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MAC DEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums $500 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to P. M., and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 9, 1856.
AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable in stock, from the surplus earnings of the Company, to such as were Stockholders, respectively, on the 21st day of December last. Said new issue of Stock to be entitled to dividends from 1st inst.

Stockholders registered on the Books of the Company in New-York, will be paid on and after the 21st inst., at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

All fractional shares will be paid in Cash.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next, at the banking house in Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the six months ending 31st ult., of twelve per cent. viz., five per cent. in cash, and seven per cent. in stock, payable on and after the 25th inst.

On stock standing upon the books in New-York, prior to the 1st inst., the dividend will be paid by Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., Transfer Agents, at No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; on other stocks at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
JOHN CATLIN, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.
By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.
DIVIDEND.—Jan. 3, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months endings that inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 98 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

PENNIE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—Semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to stockholders of the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway.
WM. V. POETER, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Directors of the above institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 15.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FOR WORMS.

Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, and simultaneously promoting the general health, as Dr. Peery's Vermifuge or Dead Shot. For sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 900 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the city of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures. In some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McADAMS, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, at his rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted persons speedy relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, hooks, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render it impossible to omit information of paramount importance. It is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in several derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatise on Spermatorrhœa, secretions, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The well-established fact of Jonas HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the valuable properties of purifying, vitalizing the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triscemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triscemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAROMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAROMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung. Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It shuts up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

For particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 20th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician over 20 years' practice, 203 Hudson-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 9 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arri

New-York Daily Times

A BUDGET OF HORRIBLE STORIES.

Murder—Suicide—Outrage—Accident.

IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan papers relate the particulars of the self-destruction of Mr. JOHN R. MORRIS, formerly of Batavia, at Charlotte, Eaton Co., in that State. The following is the shocking story:

Mr. MORRIS had been for the last three months laboring under an aberration of the intellect, and had several times wandered into the woods at night, causing a turn-out of the citizens for the purpose of finding him. On the day previous to the suicide, he remained in his room during nearly the whole day, with the door fastened.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, his adopted son, Mr. JOHN MORRIS, asked at the door for admission, when the old gentleman stated that as soon as he had taken some opium he would open the door, at the same time intimating that he intended to take enough to put him into his last sleep. His son remonstrated with him in every way that he could, but the door was not unfastened until the opium was taken. As Mr. JOHN MORRIS opened the door to pass in, the old man, who had stationed himself close behind the door, struck him a severe blow over the forehead with a piece of iron, which, stunning him considerably, and cutting quite a gash in his forehead, caused him to desist from entering the room at that time. In a few minutes afterwards, the old man jumped out of the bedroom window, in his stocking feet, (the ground was covered with snow,) and ran for the woods.

About 8 o'clock in the evening some of the neighbors succeeded, by following his tracks, in finding him under the log-way at a saw-mill, known as Mud Mill, about a mile and a half out of the village. Had he remained there an hour longer, it is thought he would have frozen to death, as he was already quite stupid from the effects of the opium. Getting him home comfortably to bed, it was hoped that the stupefying effects of the opium would keep him quiet during the rest of the night. But about 3 o'clock in the morning, he arose, went to the closet and took out his razor. His wife, Mrs. MORRIS, who slept in the room, saw the razor movement, and earnestly besought him to give the razor to her. Placing his foot against the door, and, leaning against it, he with one stroke severed the right half of his neck, cutting from the back bone to the windpipe. Mrs. MORRIS, who stood within about four feet of him, and seeing that the horrid deed was about to be committed, instantly shrieked for help, but too late, for, just as Mr. JOHN MORRIS, the son, partially pushed open the door to enter, the gushing blood fell through upon him. The victim closed up the razor, placed it in his left hand, and fell upon the floor and expired.

Frightful Murder at Canajoharie.

Through a gentleman from the West, we learn that THOMAS LANNIGAN, of Canajoharie, was arrested at 11 o'clock on Monday, for having beaten in his wife's skull with an axe, while in a fit of jealousy. Mrs. LANNIGAN was in very feeble health, having been confined to her bed for some months past. LANNIGAN was known to have said that he would take her life, and when arrested, said exultingly, "I said I would do it, and I have."—*Albany Register.*

Catholic Outrage at St. Sylvester, Canada.

The Niagara *Mail* publishes an account of a late diabolical attempt at St. Sylvester, Lower Canada, to throw off the Railway train containg a force of military and police sent to arrest the murderers of Mr. CORRIGAN, a respectable Protestant farmer, who, while acting as judge at an agricultural fair had given a decision displeasing to certain Irish Catholics, who waylaid and murdered in the most brutal manner, by beating and cutting him, and jumping on him until they burst his bowels out. The murderers, who are said to belong to a lodge of ribbon-men, and who are well-known, have hitherto set the law at defiance, and nothing short of an armed expedition seemed able to take them, protected as they appear to be by many of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester. Their last attempt was, as we see, to destroy the Railway train.

The Shawmut-Avenue Tragedy in Boston.

In the Municipal Court, at Boston, on Monday, the Grand Jury returned bills of indictment against EDWARD O. COBURN and BENJ. F. DALTON for the manslaughter of the young man WM. SUMNER. Prior to the reading of the indictment, the District-Attorney stated in the Court that the examination of the case by the Grand Jury had taken a great deal of time, and many additional witnesses, not called in the Police Court, were examined.

The prisoners both pleaded not guilty, with a firm and emphatic voice, and, on motion of S. D. PARKER, Esq., their counsel, the Court fixed the bail of each at $3,000.

Dreadful Accident at Philadelphia.

This morning a man named S. STACKPOLE, a machinist, who was employed at the Industrial Works on Bush Hill, had his left arm nearly torn out of the socket by its being caught in the belting. Before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled around several times. It is feared he is also internally injured. He is from Lowell, Mass. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 15th inst.*

BURNED ALIVE.—A letter in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated Dec. 25, written from Lexington, Miss., says:

A daughter of a very worthy gentleman, while riding on horseback to visit a neighbor, was assaulted by a negro man, who made the most hellish attempt to violate her person. She struggled in his demoniac grasp and until her strength was exhausted, until she was sadly bruised and lacerated, when a gentleman came in sight. The negro fled, and the gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to her father's house. After depositing her there, he raised the alarm, and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, in the most public street, chained him to a stake and burned him alive! It is thought the young lady will not survive her injuries.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A dreadful and fatal accident occurred this morning to an Irish servant girl, whose name we have not yet learned, residing in the family of Mr. HECKROTTE, No. 20 Camden-street. The unfortunate girl was engaged building the morning fire, when her dress caught and she was quickly in flames and rushing about the room shrieking in a most heart-rending manner. The folks in her house hastened to her assistance, but too late. The poor girl was burned almost to a crisp, and arrived only about one hour after the sad occurrence.—*Baltimore Republican, 12th.*

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A countryman, supposed to be from Crete, Will County, was found dead last night on State street, a short distance the other side of Twelfth-street. He was coming in with a load of game, and was found with his neck broke, and his load,—wagon box and all—turned upon top of him. Whether he was murdered and then this ruse resorted to to lead to the belief that he met his death accidentally, or whether such really was the case, there seemed to be no method of ascertaining. Not a cent of money or a scrap of paper to tell who he was, was found upon him.—*Chicago Citizen, 4th.*

The last Census of the State of Illinois shows a total population of 1,300,551.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 5, 17, 158, 206, 215, 6, 221 to 224, 236 to 265.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 95, 96, 213, 39, 219, to 221, 224, 231 to 236, 238, 240.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 7, 232 to 234, 239, 246, 252, 253, 255, 260, 276, 279, 283, 286, 298, 299, 315 to 318, 320, 321, 324, 326 to 334, 336 to 348, 270.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 215 to 226, 55, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 190, 192, 202 to 214.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Jan. 15.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—Yesterday morning, before the argument in this case was continued, at the General Term, the point submitted to His Honor Chief Justice Oakley, as to who objected to the question asked on the trial, as to what was Capt. Calcraft's object in going to visit Mrs. Robinson, was argued by Messrs. O'Conor and Van Buren. By the present bill of exceptions, it appears that Mr. O'Conor objected to having this question asked, while he claimed and obtained leave to put a similar question to a female witness of the defendant. Mr. Van Buren therefore made it one of his principal points in the motion for a new trial, claiming that the Court at one stage of the proceedings decided in one way, and again decided a similar case directly to the contrary, and therefore on one of these points the Court must have decided wrong.

It will be remembered that it was stated in yesterday's TIMES that Mr. O'Conor had made an affidavit denying that he had made any objection to the question, but that Captain Calcraft himself made the objection to answering the question, and that he was excused by the Court on totally different grounds from those admitting the testimony of the defendant's witness. Mr. Van Buren, however, made an affidavit that the facts were as they appeared in the bill of exceptions.

After a somewhat long and spirited argument, his Honor stated that he had nothing to guide him except the newspaper reports and his own minutes, which did not specify the particular point in question. The counsel having sworn to directly contrary facts, it was impossible for him to say who was right and who was wrong. He should, therefore, cast aside both affidavits, and they must agree upon some settlement, and submit it to him.

The counsel then went to the General Term, where Mr. O'Conor continued reviewing the points of the appellant, though without bringing out anything which has not already in substance been given before. On Mr. O'Conor's conclusion, Mr. Van Buren answered a portion of his arguments, and continued speaking until the hour of adjournment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

In the Court, on Monday, Edward Haley pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Maynes, of the Twenty-first Ward, by firing a gun loaded with ball at him, on Oct. 8. Sentence deferred.

Four youths, named Carlton, Jones, Malone and McKay pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, in discharging firearms at James Wilmot. The Judge said he had received several letters of recommendation from prominent citizens on behalf of the accused, and, in consideration of their youth, he should deal leniently with them. After a due admonition he discharged them.

Charles Meyers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Court suspended judgment.

William Smith, a genteal looking man, was charged with grand larceny. On the 8th December he was found in the house No. 82 Canal-street, with his hand in the private bureau of Mr. Lake, of the firm of Ufsadell, Fierson & Lake. He was taken to the Tombs, and nothing was found on his person.

Mr. Spencer defended him in the most able manner, but the Jury found him guilty.

The Judge sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY.

Charles R. Stuart was tried for burglary, but the evidence was so feeble that the case could not proceed, and the Jury were instructed by the Court to find a verdict of Not Guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Thompson, a colored youth, was tried for stealing clothing from a colored man named Francis. He was found guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Marshall, Charles Howard and John Carter were charged with assaulting and robbing James Duffey, in Cherry-street, on Dec. 1. The particulars of the case will be gathered from the following evidence:

James Duffey examined—I live at No. 2 Elm-street; I work in a coal-yard; I know Marshall; he keeps a liquor store; I was in his place on Dec. 1; I had left my work; it was on a Saturday night; I went in after two men who were working in the same yard with me; we went to Mr. Lahey's in Cherry-street; we had something to drink and played a few games at cards; we left Lahey's about nine o'clock; in about an hour after I went back to Marshall's and called for a drink; there were some words between me and Marshall, and he ordered me out; as I was going out I received a blow in the neck; I fell down on the curbstone and cut my head badly; I did not see who struck me; Carter and Howard got atop of me as I was rising; they tried to hold me down; I was getting up when Marshall came and struck me, and knocked me down; he held me down, while Carter and Howard cut my pocket and took every cent of my money.

By a Juror—I had had six glasses to drink in three hours; I had beer and brandy to drink; I was rather drunk; there was nobody in the house but the three prisoners, myself, and the witness I have got; I had three dollars and a half in one sum, and fifteen shillings in another; I had spent about two shillings out of it altogether; I had the money in the outside pocket of my overcoat; part of it was a packet of pennies, which fell out of my pocket and broke; the pennies rolled away; Howard and Carter said to Marshall, "Hold on to the son of a b—h, till we pick the pennies up;" when they had picked up every penny, they all went into Marshall's and locked the door; then two policemen came up, and asked me what was the matter; my witness told them I had been robbed.

The prisoners were skillfully defended by Messrs. P. D. Loucks and Van Hosen.

By Mr. Loucks—I had no money at 5 o'clock that afternoon, except the fifteen shillings I spoke of, and which I earned during the week by carrying in coal; I was paid about 6½ o'clock, three days wages, $3 50; I was paid two one-dollar bills and the rest in pennies; I cannot tell where I earned the fifteen shillings for putting in coal; I cannot tell when I earned it; it might have been a week or two, or only a day or two before; I put coal in, in Johnstreet, near the river; I might have stated at some other time how long before it was that I got the fifteen shillings; the first place I went to after being paid my three days' wages was Mr. Lahey's; he keeps a liquor store; I did not drink there; I went next up to Mr. Marshall's; I did not drink at that time; I then went again to Lahey's and drank three times; I then went to a Dutchman's liquor store in Cherry-street; I drank six times before this difficulty occurred; I did not play cards at Marshall's to my recollection; I only drank once at Marshall's.

Henry Monahan, examined: I live at No. 280 Thirteenth-street; I was with Duffey on the occasion of this difficulty; I work with him, at Mr. Jamison's coal-yard; I was with him at Marshall's; it was after ten o'clock; the prisoners were there, also the clerk, and a man named Coffee came in; I went out before Duffey, but turned back and told him to come on; as he was coming out Marshall knocked him down; the other two prisoners came up and either pulled or cut his pocket out; when the parcel of pennies burst they picked them up; they were down on Duffey, so was Marshall; after they picked the pennies up Marshall ran after me, and I ran away; I got two officers, and told them a man had been knocked down and robbed; I saw the bundle of pennies fall; I saw Marshall holding Duffey down.

By a Juror—Duffey was drunk that night; I had only drank peppermint cordial and lemon syrup.

Cross-examined by Mr. Loucks—I first met Duffey that night at Lahey's; I had a glass of beer there; we went to the Dutchman's, and then went to Marshall's; the first time I stayed there about half an hour; I then went to Lahey's, then to the Dutchman's where I drank beer; and then to Marshall's a second time, where I drank lemon syrup; I played cards there with his barkseper; I did not see Duffey play cards that night.

By a Juror—I saw Duffey get paid that night in Mr. Jamison's office; I saw him have the money at Lahey's, when he paid for drinks.

By Mr. Loucks—I have not offered to settle this with Mr. Marshall; I went to his place after I was before the Grand Jury, and told Marshall he had better "fix Duffey's coat" and settle; after the difficulty that night I went home with Duffey; I did not say I had lost any money.

By the District-Attorney—I had noticed Duffey's coat before the difficulty; it was quite sound.

James Duffey recalled by Mr. Loucks—I missed my money directly I got up from the sidewalk; I did not say I had lost $100, or $20, or any other sum; I told the Judge at Essex Market I had lost $4 50, with the exception of what I spent for drinks.

Mr. Van Hosen opened the case to the Jury for defence. He dwelt on the heinousness of the offence with which the prisoners were charged. There was a conflict in the evidence of Duffey and Monahan respecting the place where they first met, now it was at Marshall's, now at Lahey's; according to their own confession, they had drank a good deal that night. Witnesses, with ten glasses of liquor aboard, were not to be allowed to sweep a man's liberty away. If they (the Jury) were to find the prisoners guilty, they would be perhaps imprisoned for life, and the least term was ten years. The counsel said he should prove that, after playing cards and drinking, Duffey refused to pay, and Marshall said he should not go till he had paid. Monahan then offered to pay, but he was so drunk he paid seven pence instead of six pence; after they were gone out Duffey came back and called Marshall a thief and a rascal, and Marshall came out and knocked him down; Marshall was afterwards summoned to Essex Market, where Duffey first said he had been robbed of $100; he then said he had been robbed of $4 75; and now he says he was only robbed of $3 75; the two prisoners, Carter and Howard, hearing that Marshall was arrested, went and put themselves in the clutches of the law, that they might state what the truth was; the defence would be able to prove a good character for each of the prisoners, and on the other hand, to cap the climax, they would produce Mr. Jamison, the employer of Duffey and Monahan, who would state that he would not believe them on their oath.

William Coffee examined by Mr. Loucks—I was present at this difficulty at Marshall's; Duffey and Monahan were playing cards there, and they were so much intoxicated that they could not keep the game; a boy had to keep the game for them; they got up and had some drinks, and Duffey was to pay for them; he said he had no money; Marshall took hold of him, and pushed him on the counter, saying he didn't want the like of him there; he fell down, and as he was falling, he let some pennies drop on the floor; he said he had lost his money, and some one got a light and picked up two pennies, which seemed to be all that was dropped; Monahan paid for the drinks; Marshall then put Duffey out of the store; there were several men out on the sidewalk, who stopped to see the difficulty; I saw Duffey down on the sidewalk; I was about fourteen feet from the parties; I did not see Carter or Howard touch Duffey; they did not take any part in the affray; I did not see Marshall on the top of Duffey when he was down; I did not hear Duffey say he had lost any money; I did not see anybody on the top of Duffey; I saw him get up; he was not down half a minute.

This witness was cross-examined very closely by the Assistant District-Attorney, but his testimony was not shaken.

Josiah Jamison examined by Mr. Loucks—My place of business is in Cherry-street; I am the employer of Duffy and Monahan; I have employed them from time to time, if I can find them sober enough to work; they are generally very drunk; I know them both to be wretched drunkards; I should not be willing to believe them under oath.

At this point the Assistant District-Attorney said he should abandon the case. The prosecutors evidently could not be believed.

The Court said this was one of those scenes of disorder which ought to be noticed. Nearly all such cases had origin in such places.

The Jury rendered a formal verdict of not guilty.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

THE CASE OF THE INDICTED GAMBLERS.

The Court was much crowded yesterday morning in expectation that the crowd of gamblers, on whom a descent was made some time since by the Police, through the orders of the Mayor, would be placed upon trial. Shortly after the Judge appeared upon the bench, the District-Attorney called the names of those parties who had put in bail. Some of them appeared through their counsel; others did not appear at all.

The names of those thus called, were Jefferson Wells and George Beers, each of them bailed in the sum of $2,000 by John Keafe; Thomas Weeks, bailed by Emery E. Norton of No. 521 Broadway, in $1,000; Jackson Thompson, bailed by Edward L. Walsh of No. 151 Broadway, in $1,000; Samuel A. Suydam, bailed in $1,000 by John T. Hodges; Isaac Gilbert, bailed, by Joseph Wilkins, of No. 84 Vesey-street, and Robert McCaffrey, bailed by Austin D. Thompson of No. 186 Thompson-street.

All these parties appeared by counsel, except Samuel A. Suydam, Isaac Gilbert, Thomas Weeks, and Jackson Thompson. The District-Attorney moved for a forfeiture of their recognisances, and also for Bench warrants, the parties having been indicted for infringing the Act of 1851 in relation to gambling.

Mr. Harry Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, then called upon Mr. Hodges, Mr. Wallack, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Walsh, to produce the defendants. They failed to answer, and their bail was forfeited.

The District-Attorney then moved that fresh bail should be taken in these instances. There were three cases, he said, now ready for trial,—those of Hillman, Edgar and Hearn, who were also indicted; and, as he observed that Senator Sickles, who appeared for them, was there in Court, he was ready to hear what that gentleman had to say.

Senator Sickles said that he had only been recently retained in these cases. He could wish that the trial should be set down for another day, as he was not ready to go on. He was inclined to think that he should move to quash, and in that event he would be careful to apprise the District-Attorney in time.

The District-Attorney was willing to set the trial down for Monday. With regard to the movement to quash, he should insist upon having that matter argued. He found that a plea of guilty had been put in, so long ago as 1854, in the instance of Samuel A. Suydam. His learned friend perhaps was not aware of the fact, as he was then in England, as Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

Mr. Busteed here rose, and said that he appeared as counsel for two other indicted parties, Bleckman and Mathews. His own engagements, however, were such that he could not appear on Monday. He would be glad if the District-Attorney would assign another day.

The District-Attorney was willing to oblige the gentleman by naming Tuesday, with the understanding that the trial must positively come on on that day. He intended to devote next week to the trial.

Senator Sickles was desirous that the new bail should at once be named, so that the District-Attorney might have time to inquire into their competency.

The District-Attorney named Thursday as the day for taking the new bail.

Here the matter dropped. On Tuesday morning next this important trial will accordingly commence. It will be one of great interest, and will attract a large crowd of lawyers and spectators.

TRIAL OF MARY ANNE LAMBERT FOR THE MURDER OF OSCAR SNOWDEN.

Mary Anne Lambert, the colored woman who was tried in this Court before the Recorder in the last October Term, for the murder of a colored man with whom she was living as a mistress, named Oscar Snowden, in Mott-street, in the month of July, 1855, and whose trial was fully reported in the DAILY TIMES of that period, was again placed at the bar on the same charge. On the former trial the Jury failed to agree. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who defended her on that occasion, again appeared as her counsel. The testimony was to the same purport as that previously published. The trial occupied the attention of the Court during the remainder of the day.

The District-Attorney said he should only press for a verdict of homicide—he would leave it to the Jury to decide what degree. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. John R. Brady.

August Jeaurenaud vs. *Jaques Van Houten.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

George Frothingham vs. *Peter Thornton.*—Order confirming report of sale.

C. L. Huray, &c., vs. *Robert J. Mann.*—Motion to make defendants more definite and certain granted, without costs, with leave to amend in twenty days.

Joseph W. Trust vs. *James Pirsen and others.*—Default of plaintiff set aside, on payment of trial fee and disbursements.

Banta vs. *Dougherty, Administrator, &c.*—BRADY, J.—The motion notice was intended to be a motion for costs against the defendant as admoistrator, to be collected *de bonis testatoris*, although the motion stated is "that the coste be taxed or adjusted by the Judge, &c.

No objection having been made, however, to the form of the notice, and the real object of the motion having been disclosed and argued, the irregularity mentioned will not be considered.

There are but two classes of cases in which costs against an executor or administrator will be allowed, and they are

1st. A refussl to refer—the claim being disputed, and

2d. An unreasonable resistance or neglect of payment, the demand having been presented.

[*Bullock and Others* vs. *Bogardus, Executors.*—1 Denio, 476.]—The claim eued herein was duly presented to the administratrix, and, as appears from the answer notice that it was disputed, was duly served. There was no application, however, to *refer the claim* on the part of the plaintiff, and no refusal therefore to refer by the administratrix. This precludes the plaintiff from recovering under the first clase mentioned.

The demand was a peculiar one, and from its character might have been the *subject of dispute* between the original parties. The administratrix in the absence of any knowledge of its justness was not censurable in putting the plaintiff to his proof and adopting an action as the means to present it without applying for a reference; although the amount in dispute was $50, he has unnecessarily increased the expense of litigation. Under all the circumstances it cannot be said that there was unreasonable resistance or neglect of payment by the administrator. The Courts of this State do not allow costs in these cases unless the facts show conclusively that the payment of the demand was necessarily resisted when the application is on that ground. The motion must be denied *without costs.*

[Advertisement.]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, at the Marchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by order of the administratrix of the estate of the late EDWARD N. JAUNCEY, the following-described property:

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story first-class brown-stone-front dwelling, No. 36 East Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, built in the most substantial manner, containiug all the modern improvements and conveniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and nearness to several lines of City and out-town railroad and stage routes, render this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on hond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Also, SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY.—The land and stores known as Nos. 237 Cherry and 500 Water streets, extending through from street to street. The now rapidly improving business character of the Seventh Ward, in the near completion of the widened thoroughfares across the City, marks this property as a most desirable investment for the business man or capitalist. Eight thousand dollars may remain on hond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Also, ELIGIBLY SITUATED FLUSHING PROPERTY—Twenty-six acres, conveniently located on Flushing Bay, and well suited for extensive manufacturing purposes requiring an extensive water frontage and easy access to the City by rail or boat.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great Pantomime of "Asphodel; or the Magic Pen," as produced at this popular Theatre, is in a fair way to create a wonderful sensation. It is certainly the best piece of the kind we ever saw. It will be repeated to-night with the Drama of the "Knight of Arva," and the Drama of "Jackats of Blue." Mlle. HENRIETTA LANG, the accomplished *danseuse*, appearing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

CUTTING'S PATENT AMBROTYPES.—TOMLINSON'S Gallery, No. 373 Broadway, will he reopened on Thursday. It is the only place in the City where the genuine pictures can be had. The cold weather will not spoil these, as it has the varnished pictures that are palmed off by most of the artists for Ambrotypes. If they can't make them last six months, will the public still be imposed upon and buy them?

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!—A supreme remedy for female complaints. Were it possible to have a collection of ladies similar to BARNUM'S Lady show, a premium of $10,000 would he given could any be found as handsome, as lively and vigorous as those who use these wonderful Pills. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, Loodon, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS.—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer this day 2,500 yards plain Plaid and Striped Silks, at 4s. a yard. 30,000 yards, Extra Rich Silks, at 6s. a yard, greatest bargains ever offered, at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—DR. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lunge, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, OGDEN EDWARDS, of Brooms County, to Mrs. ALICE SARAH HASTINGS, of Hillsdale, Mich., late of Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

DIED,

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 6¾ o'clock P.M., after a severe illness of 19 weeks, PETER TROTTER, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Cannon-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 6th-av., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH EVANS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Connecticut Chapter, No. 13, O. U. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Charlton-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The members of the Order will meet at the Chapter Rooms, No. 827 Bowery, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, of disease of the heart, FREDERICK, second son of Edward Person, Counselor-at-law, aged 13 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 228 West 36th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, Mr. WILLIAM S. NAGLE, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Lewis-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, ARCHIBALD MYERS, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 59 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39 Nevins-st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, in Willoughby st., CLARANCE MARVIN, aged 3 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In San Francisco Harbor, Cal., on Sunday, Dec. 16, on board steamer *Senator*, by falling from forecard, GILBERT, second son of JOHN M. and CHARLOTTE A. HAZEN, of this City, aged 19 years and 11 months.

At Great Malvern, Eng., on Sunday, Dec. 23, ELIZA G., wife of George Douglas, of Douglas Farm, L. I.

In Dusseldorf, Rheinish Prussia, on Friday, Dec. 21, in the 78th year of his age, JOHN FREDERICK DIEDERICHS, formerly a merchant of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evenlog, Jan. 13, ELLEN BONO, wife of John A. Fobinson, and daughter of Hon. Wm. Key Pond, of Cincinnati.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 15 East 22d-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Chillicothe papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas Tempest, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 134 Livingston-st.

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, ROBERT WHITE, Jr., formerly merchant of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on sixth day, (Friday,) 18th inst., from the residence of his son, near Long Branch, at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 15.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	116½	150	Harlem Railroad	16¾
3,000	Missouri 6s	53½	100	Reading R.R. ex div	83¾
2,000	do	92¼	100	do	b60 84½
3,000	California 7s, '70	84	200	do	s60 83¾
1,000	Erie Bonds, '75	89	200	do	83¾
48,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	81½	100	do	b60 84
500	do	81¾	100	do	b60 84¼
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100½	230	Hudson River R.R.	36
2,100	do	100¾	260	Michigan Cen. R.R.	c 90
32	Bank of America	115	100	do	s60 89¾
88	Bank of Commerce	109	100	do	s30 89¾
5	Bank of N. America	101	400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	86½
80	Union Bank	118	100	do	b10 86¾
300	Canton Company	38	100	do	b10 86¾
100	do	b30 39	100	do	s50 86
300	do	b60 38¾	50	do	b60 87
260	Nic. Transit Co	c 22¾	10	Panama Railroad	99¼
20	N. Y. Central R. R.	91¾	50	do	b60 100
159	do	91¾	30	C., C. & C. ex div. off	98
200	do	s60 91½	186	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	124¾
90	do	b30 92¼	10	do	124¾
1450	Erie Railroad	51¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	s90 71
100	do	s10 51¾	200	do	71¾
100	do	b8 51¾	200	do	s60 71¾
100	do	c 51¾	260	do	b10 71¾
50	do	hawk 51¾	350	do	71¾
1200	do	s60 51¾	400	do	s4m 71
200	do	b10 51¾	200	do	b60 73¼
200	do	b7 51¾	104	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	85
100	do	b8 51¾	50	do	b60 85¾
50	do	b30 51¾	400	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 22¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAKER:

$1,500 Chic. & Miss. R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added..63
3,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added..36
4,000 M. So. (Jackson Branch) R. 7s, int. added..77
77 shares Brunswick City Stock..... 5
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co..... 5¼
20 shares Bull's Head Bank Stock..... 77¾
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co..... 91¾

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s, '80		250	Reading R. R. ex div	84
40,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	50	do	84¼
800	Cumb. Coal Co	22¾	200	do	b30 85
100	do	22¾	50	do	84¾
38	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	125	400	Erie Railroad	51¾
50	do	s30 125	200	do	b10 52
22	do	125½	200	do	s3 51¾
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89¾	100	do	s4 51¾
105	Nic. Trans. Co	22¾	100	do	b15 52
100	do	22¾	300	do	b30 52¼
100	do	b3 22¾	100	do	b4 52
400	do	b3 23	100	do	51¾
100	do	s50 23	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	87
100	do	b30 23¼	25	do	86¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

Money affairs improved to-day; sensibly so among the Brokers, who were offered loans on demand with more decided freedom than at any time since the new year. The factors and speculators in Western Produce continue rather hard up, and some of the Importers who would like to buy Exchange more freely, at the going rates, also want money. Discounts are, therefore, but slightly relaxed from last week. We quote prime names 9@10 ₱ cent., and fair at 12 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, for the Boston steamer, closed at an established decline of ¼ ₱ cent. from the last packet. The regular Bankers made settlements at 108¼, and most of them were ready to draw freely at the same figure. Southern and Canadian Bank bills were done, with City endorsement, at 108⅛@108¼, and prime and fair mercantile signatures 107⅞ to 108⅛. Francs, the range was 5.25@5.21¼. The market left off dull, after a fair amount of business, though we remark that the regular trade demand was not large for the season of the year.

The Stock Exchange is 1 ₱ cent. up this afternoon, with an active speculative business in Erie shares, which leave off 52 ₱ cent. cash. Reading also firm at 84⅜@¼, ex dividend. The transfers reopened to-day. The dividend affords general satisfaction, particularly to parties who regard as highly encouraging the large reduction of the unfunded debt of the concern by the application to it of a good portion of the net earnings of the year. The shares of the Cleveland and Columbus sold to-day at 96, ex dividends. The Board of Brokers decided that the last dividend belongs to the buyer of the stock since 20th December, in which decision all parties will probably concur, after a review of all the circumstances of the case. The stock sold last week at 101 with the first dividend off; to-day at 96 with the second also off, so that by the market standard, as well as intrinsically there is no difference in value. The Western Road shares were but indifferently sustained, except Galena and Chicago, which sold at 125¼.

State Stocks continue weak, and there is a disposition to sell some of them on speculation for a fall. There was a sale this afternoon of $40,000 Tennessees at 90, deliverable any time within four months. The general market closed with a firm tone.

The Sub-Treasury balance was reduced yesterday $200,000 by transfer to the credit of the Disbursing Officers of the Government, who keep their accounts at the New-York Office, and to-day $600,000 by a remittance in coin to Washington City. The Custom Duties paid in to-day were $186,133. The regular balance now stands $2,162,367.

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Road in December, were $50,

New-York Daily Times.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Packet Ship St. Denis Foundered.

PASSENGERS ALL LOST.

OTHER WRECKS.

Information was received in this City yesterday forenoon of the loss of the Havre packet-ship *St. Denis*. The ship was of BOYD & HINCKEN'S line, and sailed hence on Friday, the 4th inst., on a trip to Havre, with a full and valuable cargo of cotton, flour, grain, &c. The cargo, as we learn from the freight list, consisted of 12,346 bushels grain, 95 bales cotton, 4,707 barrels flour, 3,113 feet maple wood, 61,814 pounds copper, 187 tierces rice, 75 barrels potash, 18,640 pounds bugs, 25 cases tobacco, 264 bushels barley, 30 half packages tea, 58 barrels jewelers' ash, and 65 packages sundries. A part only of the above was insured.

THE PASSENGERS.

The *St. Denis* sailed from this port with three cabin and ten steerage passengers, as follows:

CABIN.

F. Weiss and wife, Charles Bratenahl.

STEERAGE.

George Baker Kish, Jake Heinboldt,
Paul Ludwig, Philip L. Ludwig,
John Grey, Gustave Sobelenbacker,
M. Jameco, wife mother and child.

The crew consisted of the captain, three mates, one carpenter, one steward, two cooks, twenty-one seamen, one ordinary seaman, one stewardess, and two boys, in all 58 souls, as follows:

Alexis Follansbee, Captain.
W. G. Tufts, first Mate.
James Coegan, second Mate.
Henry Gardner, third Mate.
F. Smith, Carpenter.
C. S. Davis, Steward.
Charles L. Potter, first Cook.
Richard Henry, (colored,) second Cook.
Adaline Davis, (colored,) Stewardess.

SEAMAN.

James Smith, Andrew Radcliffe,
James Lewis, Frederick Lovett,
Lewis Frank, Ephraim Simpkins,
J. B. Petty, William Turner,
John Connolly, Henry Walsh,
James McMillen, John Luckary,
John Bodine, Thomas Cummings,
George Wilson, John Wilson,
Duncan Logan, John Thompson,
James Smith, Walter H. Beach,
Daniel Driskell, Thomas Lee, (boy.)

The two boys were not registered, therefore, at present, their names are unknown; they were of French parentage.

Of the above, all excepting eleven were lost. Thus far, the list of even these is incomplete, because of their immediate scattering when they obtained foothold upon the welcome shore. As far as can be ascertained, there are arrived here:

First Mate, W. G. Tufts.
Third Mate, Henry Gardner.
Seamen—LEWIS FRANK, CHARLES MOSWAIN, FRED. LOVETT, DANIEL DRISKELL, ANDREW RADCLIFFE, JAS. MCMILLEN, JOHN BODINE, JOHN CONNELLY, leaving one man saved whose name is unknown, supposed to be JOHN LUCKARY.

CHARLES MOSWAIN was shipped under the name of John Thompson, and whether the same party signed the articles and sailed is not ascertained.

THE VESSEL.

The *St. Denis* was a double-decked ship, which has made regular trips to and from Havre to this port during the past eight years. She has never before met with any material accident. She was built in 1848, and fitted up in handsome style as a first-class ship. She was provided with twenty-five India rubber beds, designed for use as life-preservers, and each being capable of sustaining three persons in the water. Their use was nullified by the speedy filling of the cabins. She was of 997 tons burthen, valued at $60,000, and insured for $28,000, as follows: In the Sun Mutual, $8,000; New-York, $5,000; and in various other companies of Wall-street, $15,000.

THE PARTICULARS.

The ship when out of this port two days foundered at about 180 miles from Sandy Hook. Great exertions were made by the Captain to save the passengers and ship, but without success, eleven of the forty-six souls only being saved. These were picked up by the captain of the ship *Naples*, bound to this port.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LOVETT.

On his arrival in port, Capt. LOVETT, of the ship *Naples*, of Bath, from Leghorn to New-York, reported himself at the Office of his consignees. He then gave an account of the wreck of the *St. Denis*, as he had learned it during his passage from the picked-up crew. He said as follows: I learned that the *St. Denis* went out of this port for Havre on Friday, 4th January; on the 6th at noon she foundered; on the 7th I saw her boat with 11 men and picked them up; they were the first and third mates with nine of the crew; they had been for thirty hours on board of a boat without provisions, excepting only one barrel of bread or biscuit; they were entirely out of water; Capt. Follansbee and all the passengers were lost; the others I brought with me, when I learned that no aid could be rendered to the ship and her contents; the boat that these men were in was badly stoved, and they only managed to keep her afloat by the use of five or six buckets, by which a constant bailing was prosecuted; for oars they had only three common whick brushes; while for a mast was raised a single oar, on which was spread a shirt to use as a signal of distress.

THE FIRST MATE'S STATEMENT IN PROTEST.

Immediately on his arrival, the first mate, Mr. W. G. TUFTS made his way to the office of BOYD & HINCKEN, where he entered the usual protest, wherein he describes the catastrophe as follows: After making oath as to the fitness of the vessel for seagoing, he goes on to say: At 1 o'clock A. M., of the 6th, the ship lay to under main spanker; the wind suddenly shifted from southeast to northwest, and blew a terrible hurricane, which knocked the ship down, filled the main deck and cabin full of water; tore away the mainsail, broke the sides out of the forecastle, stove all the boats, shifted the cargo, leaving the vessel with a heavy wind to starboard; finding that she would not come up, at 6 A. M. they cut away the mizzen mast, when they succeeded in wearing her; the sea rolling tremendueusly, broke furiously over her; at 8 A. M. found the ship to be sinking; got out the long boat, which, although badly stoved, they succeeded in keeping afloat by constant bailing; at about 10 minutes before 12, they left the ship with all that could be persuaded to take to the boat, viz.: the ship's first mate, the third mate, and nine seamen, the Captain and passengers refusing to leave the ship, and at 12 she went down and disappeared; that they continued on the boat until the 7th inst., at 5 P. M., when they were picked up by the ship *Naples*, from Leghorn, and brought into the port of New-York, where they arrived on this 16th day of January, 1856.

We learn that the mate stuck by the ship until the bowsprit and bows were under water. She sank in fifteen minutes after she first foundered.

THE THIRD MATE'S ACCOUNT.

HENRY GARDNER, the third mate, on being released from ship board early, made his way to GALLAGHER'S boarding-house, where he took up his quarters. We saw him there in good spirits, surrounded by friends congratulating him on his happy escape. He gave us the following account:

We started from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 4th January; we had fine weather when we left here. Up till 2 or 4 o'clock on the following day this continued. Then the wind increased from the southeast; commenced shifting sail, and brought the ship under close-reef fore and main top-sail. The wind still increased, and at about 11 o'clock at night it blew heavy, and carried away the three main top-sail sheets; took in the main top-sail, furled it; took in the foretop main-sail, set the main spanker. At 12 o'clock turned out all hands to make all fast; made everything secure. At 1 o'clock the wind shifted into the northwest, blowing a heavy hurricane; carried away every top-sail sheet; took in the foretop-sail and furled it; the ship lay under main spanker. All this time the sea was breaking over the ship badly. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the Captain came up and told the mate that the cabin was filled with water, and we should have to wear the ship. Tried to wear the ship, and found the foretop main-sail was gone, having been blown away. We could not do it, so that she result was to cut away the mizzen and mainmasts, when we succeeded in wearing her round. On Sunday it blew very heavy; got the boat ready; only one of the boats fit to launch, and that one very badly conditioned; got her out and put four men in her to bail her; got a barrel of bread; put it in the boat; the mate asked the Captain was he going in the boat; the Captain replied that it was of no use, as the boat could never live; the first mate then said, "I am going myself then, and must take my chance;" so those saved got into the boat; we took all that wanted to come; when we got into the boat the chief mate called out for any that could to come; the Captain replied that he should not leave the ship and the passengers, and that the boat was no better than the ship; hung about the vessel to induce others to come off for a few minutes; no others would come, so we shoved off out of the way of the then sinking ship; we left the ship at a quarter past twelve; we were from twelve o'clock Sunday to half past five on Monday in this state, when we were picked up by the ship *Naples*, from Leghorn, belonging to Bath, for New-York; when we got on board, our boat was so badly off that it was not considered to be worth taking in, so we let her drift; was well treated on board of the *Naples*, and was nine days in her until we got to this City, where I landed at the foot of Maiden-lane.

STATEMENT OF RADCLIFFE, A SAILOR.

ANDREW RADCLIFFE, one of the crew, made a somewhat similar statement to us. He said: On the day after we sailed we encountered a heavy gale, and the ship made much water, the crew being unable to work the pumps, because of the heavy sea driving them from that post. On Sunday morning the long-boat was gotten out, the other ones being almost destroyed, and, with a barrel of biscuit only, eleven of us left the ship. The Captain refused to leave saying that the ship was as safe as the boat. When we left, the ship went down in twenty minutes. On Sunday a gale blew, and at about 8 o'clock at night we saw a sail, and hailed it, but got no answer. We lay to until morning, seeing nothing to help us. At 11 A. M., Monday, a fore-and-aft schooner hove in sight, and we followed her till night. At 4 P. M. the *Naples* picked us up, and rendered us all possible assistance.

INCIDENTS, &c.

Captain FOLLANSBEE had sailed in command of the empley of the Company for nearly twelve years. He was considered to be an excellent, careful, but fearless seaman. Shortly before the ship went down he came to the men, and calling to them he said, "Let us have quietness, and look you all to your end, for our time is short. You had better make ready, for we cannot live." At this time, and after it, there was perfect quietness on board, and all seemed resigned to their fate, which then appeared certain. The Captain resided at Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and seven children.

The second mate leaves a wife, but no family.

The first mate (one of the saved) was struck and severely injured by the falling of the mainmast while he was in the act of cutting it down. He resides at Staten Island, whither he has gone.

Previous to the going down of the ship the carpenter brought on deck a quantity of liquor, which he offered round, but of which only one or two parties partook. Of their number was the second mate, who, drinking, was emboldened to brave the chances of swimming, in preference to taking the boat. Of course, he was lost.

FRANCOIS WEISS, one of the cabin passengers, was married on New-Year's Eve, and was returning with his young wife to his fatherland, with his small accumulations. He and his bride went down clasped each in the other's arms.

J. B. PETTY, one of the lost, was a brother of Hon. R. PATTY, a Senator of this City. Another brother lately sailed as third mate of the *William Tell*. Throughout his few days' career before the mast he had endeared himself to his comrades.

JOHN CONNOLLY, another of the seaman saved, gave us a short account of this disastrous affair, but it contained no facts not included in the other statements.

Wrecked Vessels.

The schooner *Mary Nill*, bound from Norfolk to New-York, with a cargo of corn and sweet potatoes, was beached on Barnegat on the 12th. The *Mary Nill* was 160 tons, valued at $5,000—cargo, $3,000.

The *Echo*, beached at Long Branch, will probably prove a total loss.

The *Kong Thrym* will probably be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved.

The mystery of the *Duges de Braganca de Lza* is yet unsolved. No bodies have been found about her, and even her cargo it is impossible to guess.

The schooner *Pacific* will prove a total loss. She is about 100 tons burthen, and was valued at $5,000.

Ship *Carrier Dove*, hence for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro, prior to the 2d ult., dismasted.

Shipwrecks on the Eastern Coast.

From the Boston Courier, 16th.

The unknown vessel, before reported as having struck and gone to pieces on Shag Rock, in Light-House Channel, during the gale of Sunday morning, is supposed to be the packet-schooner *Lewis*, Capt. CROWELL, from New-York for Boston. She was in company in the Bay, just previous to the gale, with the schooner *Wolcott*, Capt. BEARSE, from New-York, which anchored below on Sunday. All of the crew of the *Lewis* were drowned. The shipping papers belonging to her have been picked up in the Bay by a fisherman, which leaves no doubt as to the fate of the vessel.

The *Lewis* was a good vessel, of 195 tons burden, seven years old, and was partially insured. Her master, Capt. JABEZ CROWELL, belonged in West Yarmouth. He was a smart, enterprising man, of excellent character, about thirty-four years of age, and has left a wife and child. The mate was Mr. JOHN CARVER, of Hyannis. He was unmarried, and about 28 years of age. The names of the crew are unknown. The body which drifted ashore at Hull on Monday had a paper in one of the pockets, with the name of WM. HEWETT on it. A board, with "New-York" on it, which undoubtedly came from the wreck of the *Lewis*, as she sailed from New-York, has drifted ashore at Hull.

Four bodies came ashore yesterday on the Great Brewster, supposed to have belonged to schooner *Lewis*.

Funeral of Mr. William S. Nagle.

On Monday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM S. NAGLE, who has been for the last six years assistant Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, died suddenly at the early age of 26 years. On Friday and Saturday he attended to his duties, apparently in perfect health. He was indisposed on Sunday, and on Monday he was a corpse. Mr. NAGLE was widely known. His urbanity and good fellowship endeared him to a host of friends.

His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 106 Leonard-street, and was very largely attended. The Eureka Lodge, F. M. A., No. 243, of which the deceased was a brother, and some members of the Mystic Lodge, were present. We noticed also many persons connected with the Broadway Theatre, and several members of the Press. Mr. NAGLE was a native of New-York. His relatives, who were living in Philadelphia, arrived in town yesterday to attend the funeral. His remains were taken to the Second-street Cemetery, where they will remain for a short time, when they will be removed to Philadelphia.

The Indicted Fillibusters.

The fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*, against whom bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury on Tuesday, obtained renewals of their bail yesterday. OGDEN, HOFFMAN, JAMES T. BRADY, FRANCIS B. CUTTING and E. C. WEST, have been engaged as their counsel, and it is understood that preparations will be made to bring the cases to a speedy trial. A motion is to be made to-day to discharge DILLINGHAM, the Secretary of Col. FERNOR, on the ground of his being entitled to diplomatic privileges.

No bills of indictment have yet been announced against the parties arrested on the *Star of the West*.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

The body of an unknown boy was recovered from the wreck of the Hudson River train at Spuyten Duyvel Creek on Tuesday evening. The deceased is believed to have been a boy who got on at one of the way stations without paying his fare.

The Hudson River Railroad.

The trains over the Hudson River Railroad, until further notice, run only as follows:

From New-York.—9½ A. M. Mail, Albany; 12 M., Express, Albany; 3½ P. M., Poughkeepsie; 5 P. M., Albany Express; 5½, Peekskill.

Down.—7 A. M., Peekskill; 5 A. M., Poughkeepsie; 7½, Albany Mail; 11 A. M., Albany Express; 5¼ P. M., Albany Express.

Hudson River Railroad—A Trip from New-York.

From the Albany Register.

The passengers who left New-York in the Express train on Monday evening had a long and tedious journey. They left New-York at 5 o'clock—the train consisting of six passenger cars well filled, baggage cars, &c. On arriving at Spuyten Duyvil Creek—the scene of the disaster on Sunday night—the passengers had to leave the cars and cross the railway bridge on foot, on boards laid the entire length of the bridge. To pass a train of this length consumed much time, and added materially to the delay of the journey.

At Sing Sing much snow was encountered, and from thence to Newburg, the depth ranged from six to ten inches, well packed to the track by a heavy crust formed by the frost. The train, drawn by four locomotives, dug its way along, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning came to a stand still within three miles of Fishkill, water having given out in all the locomotives. After filling up from the river, the train backed to Cold Spring, where the passengers procured breakfast. The train left Cold Spring at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and reached the Albany Depot in the afternoon.

The passengers complain of the Conductors, in refusing to give them information as to the time the train would stop at the several stations as they were reached—thus keeping them constantly on the move from station-house to cars, as a bell rung or a whistle was blown.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1351. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Condition of the Peace Negotiations.

Probability of their Unsatisfactory Termination.

Grand Council of War to be held in Paris.

MATTERS IN THE CRIMEA.

A Squadron of the Anglo-Turkish Cavalry Defeated by the Cossacks.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Rumor of the Appointment of Pelissier as Commander of the Allied Armies.

Admiral Lyons Commander of the Allied Fleets.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Cause of the Retreat of Omar Pacha.

The Emancipation of the Serfs.

Cotton Lower—Markets Generally Dull.

Consols, 87 1-4.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Captain SHANNON, from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The *America* reports, Jan. 5, off Holyhead, at 9:30 P. M., a steamer, supposed to be the U. S. M. steamer *Baltic*. Jan. 10, at 5:30 P. M., in lat. 49° 21' N., lat. 33° 29' W., spoke the brig *Ann Johnson*, from Greenoak, bound to St. Johns, N. F., under jury topmasts, but she did not require any assistance.

Peace Negotiations.

There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the peace negotiations, but there is evidently, in quarters well informed, a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count NESSELRODE has addressed a circular note to the Representatives of Russia, at the chief Foreign Courts, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the Third Point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships-of-war be admitted in the Black Sea, excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct, special treaty between these two powers, without the interference of other nations. This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

Le Nord publishes an analysis of this Circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favor of a prompt and durable peace was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor ALEXANDER. Referring to the Vienna Conferences, the Circular casts upon the Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point.

From the Journal des Debats.

"It is expected that the reply of Count NESSELRODE will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his Circular of Dec. 22. Our correspondente at Berlin do not expect that Count ESTERHAZY'S mission will have a successful issue. They think it very likely, however, that the Ambassador may refer to his Government, and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps. Nothing gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the ground upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risks of a third campaign than do so."

The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other Powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination secrecy was to be kept.

Count ESTERHAZY reached St. Petersburg on the 26th, and the next day laid the propositions before the Russian Cabinet. On the 28th Count BUOL communicated to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at Vienna the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria. The terms are those already published. Russia has made known in NESSELRODE'S circular her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of "cession of territory" to keep open the Danube.

By the phrase cession of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotque on the North, Salt Lake Sasyk on the South, and the River Pruth on the West. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the Spring unless previously assured on the active support of the Germanic Body.

The *Wasser Gazette* states that an additional article touching the third point has been added to the treaty of Dec. 2, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the third point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

The Prussian Court is not pleased with Baron SEEBACH'S mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. MANTEUFFEL is sent to Dresden, to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western Allies. He would leave Berlin Dec. 30, proceeding also to Vienna, to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German Frankfort *Journal* learns that Baron SEEBACH'S mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions, marked "private," to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency ere Spring. Military and naval manufactories work incessantly, and the indications are that, in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will openly take the field with the Allies in the Spring. Sweden has on hand some millions of thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to equip the Army and Navy. The Danish Government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depôts of stores for the English fleet at Kiel, the fleet to rendezvous there in April.

The Crimea.

GORTSCHAKOFF reports, Dec. 16, two bodies of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. VIVIAN'S Anglo-Turkish Cavalry near Kertsch. The English Commander and 47 men were taken prisoners. There is nothing else new from the Crimea.

A letter from Kamiesch of the 25th ult., in the Austrian *Gazette*, says: According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of the Guard and by the Radotzky regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa.

It is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

A letter from Odessa to the 21st ult., in the Austrian *Gazette*, says large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve and by the militia. Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count OSTEN-SACKEN. The former will resume the command of the troops in the Danube.

The Allied gun-boats which remained at Kinburn have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that PELISSIER is appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral LYONS Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

The Muscovite Party are striving to supersede GORTSCHAKOFF by MOURAVIEFF in the Crimea. MENSCHIKOFF is appointed Military Governor of Cronstadt.

ASIA.

OMAR PACHA has returned to Soukoum Kaleh, renouncing his intention to attack Kutais at present. The Russian General SUHLOFF took possession of the defiles of Hassan Kaleh as soon as SELIM PACHA retreated to Erzeroum. The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 24th ult. states that many persons had already quitted Erzeroum, fearing it would be attacked by the Russian army. These persons had sought refuge at Trebizonde.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by Gen. MOURAVIEFF, calling the entire population of Imeritia and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced OMAR PACHA'S retreat.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered the commanders of Finland in the Baltic Provinces to report means of defence to the grand Council of War in session at St. Petersburg.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery and stores. New rifle regiments are being enrolled. Emancipation is offered as a bribe to serfs, while some of the restrictions imposed by Czar NICHOLAS on the nobles have been repealed.

The publication of the Austrian *Concordat* is prohibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious discontent.

The Czar has also issued a decree conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is to be replaced by annual payment. Three years are allowed for the execution of the decree.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Government has made a satisfactory explanation to the Porte respecting the seizure of Col. TURR on Ottoman Territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say that the popularity of OMAR PACHA has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. PALMER and GREENE, Bankers, at Litchfield, have failed. Their liabilities are £220,000, and their assets $150,000.

FRANCE.

Saturday, the 29th, the grand military fête of the entry into Paris of the regiments from the Crimea came off. Immense crowds thronged the streets.

Admiral LYONS and General MARMORA are in Paris.

SPAIN.

The Duke of SOTOMAYER has committed suicide.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes would open January 2.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence. A battle occurred Nov. 7, in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops, under Captain BARLOW—the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude.

Five hundred dead were left on the field, and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial Law has been proclaimed in the Santal District. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous. An expedition up the Persian Gulf, to compel Persia to give up her conquest, is talked of.

The order prohibiting the export of saltpetre from India, except to England, is loudly complained of.

Chinese affairs to Nov. 15 remained unchanged.

Manilla dates of the 9th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American ship *Waverley*, with Chinese laborers on board, put into Manilla to bury her captain. Some trouble ensued on board, when the mate shot two or three of the Coolies and drove the rest below, then went on shore to attend the funeral of the captain.

His return the hatches were opened, when out of 450 men, 251 were dead from suffocation. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe.

A serious difficulty has arisen at Hong Kong between Mr. KEENAN, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble was caused by the arrest by the British police of E. W. NICHOLS, Master of the American ship *Reindeer*, on board his ship for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against NICHOLS was a fine of $50, with $25 additional, as compensation to the carpenter. Payment was refused. Consul KEENAN was present during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, as the affair took place on board an American ship.

The police were then proceeding to place Capt. NICHOLS in prison, when Mr. KEENAN took him by the arm and went quickly to the harbor, took a boat and went on board the United States steamer *Powhattan*. The superintendent and police followed and demanded that the prisoner be given up. Capt. MCCLUNEY, of the *Powhattan*, replied that, without stating whether Capt. NICHOLS was on board the *Powhattan* or not, he considered the action of the Court altogether illegal, and he would not hesitate to resist by force any attempts of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on board of American ships.

NICHOLS afterwards sent the amount of the fine to the Court. He was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Grand Council of War in Paris.

The *Post* says in the course of a few days a general Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, Sir RICHARD AIREY and Sir HARRY JONES, together with Admirals Sir EDMUND LYONS and DUNDAS. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and to consider all possible information with respect to the war—but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan campaigns or to decide in the begining of January what is to be done in April.

The Council, having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation.

Administrative Reform in Russia.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and mismanagements are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the service.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of AYLESBURY.

The West India Mail Packet *Tyne*, arrived at Southampton, had on board specie to the value of about $3,000,000. It weighed nearly eighty tons, and principally consisted of silver from Mexico.

The Daily *News'* city article, dated Friday evening says: "The English Stock market to-day exhibited renewed heaviness. At one period a fresh decline of ¼ per cent. was established, but, at the close, the reduction from yesterday's final quotations did not exceed ⅛ per cent. Any tendency towards improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of Government.

The prospects of the MONEY market are also regarded with less confidence. Pending the Czar's diplomatic reply, some disposition is still shown to support the market.

The general demand for money, to-day, was again extraordinarily active, this being the 4th of the month.

In the Stock Exchange, however, money was rather easier, at about 5 @ 5 ⅛ cent. on Government securities.

At Paris, to-day, the 3 @ cent. Rentes rallied about ¼ @ cent. for Money; the final quotations for the Account was slightly lower than that of yesterday. There was still some inquiry to-day for exportation. The improvement to-day in the exchange on Paris is attributed to the large amount of Australian and other gold lately remitted from this side. The heavy arrival of silver by the *Tyne* may have had some influence. The CORN market to-day was firmer.

A great portion of the numerous grain cargoes lately arrived have been disposed of. The Railway share market, to-day, was dull and inactive, but was generally steady in prices. One of the most interesting changes in the weekly balance-sheet of the Bank is the increase of £146,095 in the Government Securities held by the Bank. This feature would be fully explained upon the presumption that the Bank is assisting the Treasury to meet the heavy disbursements incidental to the season.

The falling off in the bullion is $161,620, half as much as that shown in the last return, but the movement of this item evidently continues on the adverse side, and will occasion anxiety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and the Brokers' Circular, quote a dull market, and a slight decline in prices—say to the extent of 1-16th on middling qualities, and 1-8th on fair. The sales of the week, which included only three business days, owing to the holidays, were restricted to 23,790 bales, of which speculators took 1,200, and exporters 1,400 bales. The sales on Friday were about 6,000 bales—the market closing dull and unsettled. The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5⅝d. Uplands Fair, 5¾d.; Middling, 5½d. Mobile Fair, 5¾d.; Middling, 5 3-16; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 5@5¼d.; Inferior, 4½d.@4¾d. The stock on hand was 435,000 bales, including 285,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote Breadstuffs dull, but unchanged in price. Western Canal, 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d.; Ohio, 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 4s. 6d. Wheat unchanged, and in limited demand. White, 11s. 8d.@12s.; Red, 10s. 8d.@11s 1d. Corn dull of sale, and with little speculative demand. White, 43s.; Yellow, 43s.@44s. 6d.; Mixed, 41s. 6d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., the Brokers' and other Circulars, call Flour 6d. lower, and quote Western Canal at 40s.@40s. 6d., and Ohio 42s.@42s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report Beef in improved demand at rather lower rates. New extra Prime Mess sold, at retail, at 120s. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in limited request at 58s. Lard quiet at 69s.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was rather more stringent, and Consols had declined to 87¼@87¾ for money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the extent of £170,000.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

Ashes steady, at 46s.@47s. for Pearls, and 39s.@39s. 6d. for Pots. Bark dull, at former rates. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Resin steady; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 6d.@5s. Nothing done in Tar or Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 35s.@36s. 6d. Rice dull and lower. Sugars had declined a trifle, and the market was dull. Coffee steady and unchanged. Molasses dull and slightly lower. Saltpetre selling at 34s.@37s. Dyewoods dull at former rates. Seal and Cod Oils quiet and unchanged. Rape steady, at 60s. Linseed closed with an active demand, at 43s. Palm in limited request, at £46 10s.@£48 10s. Jute steady, at £17@£23 10s. Tea dull—prices unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., quote Breadstuffs generally unchanged. White Wheat, 80s.@82s.; Red, 79s.@80s. Flour, 40s.@44s. ₰ bbl.; Sugar closed dull. Coffee steady at former rates. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 33s. 6d.@34s. Iron—Prices easier, but not quotably lower; Welsh Bars, £8; Welsh Rails, £7 15s.@£8; Scotch Pig, 74s. 6d. Copper steady and unchanged.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote a dull market, and prices nominal. Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market wholly unchanged.

United States Sixes (div. off)	104	@ —
United States Sixes, Bonds	104	@ —
Massachusetts Sterling	96	@ 98
Pennsylvania Sterling	73	@ 74
Pennsylvania Bonds	78	@ 80
Virginia Sterling	81¼	@ —
Virginia Sixes, Bonds	86	@ 88
Maryland Sterling Bonds	86	@ 88
New-York Central Sevens	93	@ 94
New-York Central Sixes	80	@ 82
Erie First Mortgage	98	@100
Erie Third Mortgage	83	@ 85
Erie Convertibles	70	@ 71
Erie (Fund)	80	@ 81
Pennsylvania Central Firsts	86	@ 87
Illinois Central Sevens	73	@ 75
Illinois Freelands	75	@ 77

Liverpool Freights.

Market steady, and quotations generally unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

PER STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 29, Guiana, Caroline, at Bremerhaven; 31st, Marmora at Glasgow, Sea Lark, Aginst, Lonchinvar, at Antwerp; Jan. 1, Empire State and John Bright, at Liverpool, Jonean at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—31st, Cressell at Grangemouth.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 23d, Piternus, at Tacio; Carnola, at Barcelona. 29th, Carrel, at Grangemouth. 31st, Mechanic's Own, at Havre.

Arrived from Mobile—Monaco, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 31, Manchester, at Genoa. 26th, Isabel, at Barcelona. 29th, Harmann, at Bremerhaven. 30th, Trenton, at Havre. Jan. 1, Cicero, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 19, Recorder: 25th, Panama, from Foo-chow-foo; 17th, King Fisher; 21st, Westward Ho; Nov. 5, Caem de Leon, from Canton; 9th, North Wind, from Sanger; Dec. 22, Village Belle, from Malaga; 30th, Soutelle, from Flushing; 31st, Victoria, from Deal; Empire, Gazetteer; Jan. 1, Wanderer, from Liverpool; 2d, Enterpe, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—21st, Moultrie, from Liverpool; 1st, Radical, from Glasgow.

Sailed for Charleston—29th, Beasy Laura, from Gangemouth; Jan. 1, Gifford, from Leith.

Sailed for Apalachicola—Jan. 1, May Queen, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—26th, Elizabeth, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—31st, Abbe Blanchard, from Newport; 26th, Florentine, from Barcelona; 28th, Huntress, from Flushing; Boynton, from Havre, Jan. 1st, Fides, from Antwerp; Indoth, from Liverpool; 2d, Margaret Pollock, from Bristol.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Notice to Bores.

Won't some enterprising plaster man take reduced copies of MOSES'S statue of "Silence," and offer for sale at the editorial rooms of our City newspapers. Be it known unto all bores that of all impertinent boring none is so intolerable as coming into an editor's room, where from one to a score are busy at their work, and talking aloud on indifferent matters. Please, good bores, when you come on no business whatever, keep your mouths shut; but if you do open them, above all things don't whistle an air from "Rigolette."

A Banquet to John B. Gough.

We learn from the Providence *Tribune* that thirty merchants and temperance men of New-York have invited Mr. GOUGH to a banquet at Nihlo's Saloon on the 14th of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Six hundred gentlemen and ladies are expected to eat at the table, where there will be, beside other good things, good music and speaking. Any person who may wish to procure one or more seats, can do so on application to Rev. JOHN MARSH. The tickets are to be three and five dollars for a gentleman and lady.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael German.

This individual, now in Kings County Jail under sentence of death for killing the brothers JOHNSON, will be executed on the 18th inst., unless the Executive should interfere. GORMAN'S counsel feel confident, however, that his sentence will be commuted, or another respite granted.

The Confidence Game.

An individual in Brooklyn, not yet arrested, has been quite successful of late by forging the name of Dr. GEORGE J. BENNETT. He presents a note, purporting to be signed by Dr. B., to some of his brother physicians, asking for the loan

...millions of dollars have been transported on the several Railroads in the State, during the past year, 33,989,164 passengers, and 3,417,207 tons of freight. The total cost of operating these lines, was $11,310,071 81, and their earnings amounted to $20,845,385 75.

The large amount of capital invested in these corporations, the immense number of passengers conveyed, and the magnitude of the interests involved, early excited the attention of political economists and legislators. The necessity of wise laws regulating these interests, and a proper supervision of these great thoroughfares of the people, became a matter of serious consideration.

The Legislature, therefore, at its last session, enacted a law creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and defining their powers and duties. This Board is composed of one person appointed by the Governor and Senate, one elected by the Directors of the various Railroad Corporations, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, who is elected by the people. The Board thus appointed insures in its composition the representation of all the railroad interests in the State. Like the Banking Department, this Board is maintained by the different corporations it is appointed to supervise, and does not impose any burdens upon the State.

The Annual Report of the Commissioners will soon be laid before you, containing full details of the business of their department, and much valuable information. I trust you will give such consideration to its recommendations and suggestions they will submit, as their importance demands.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

For the details of the condition of the Banks of the State, I refer you to the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department. From this it will appear that during the last fiscal year ...Banking Associations and six Individual ...Bankers have commenced business under the provisions of the General Banking law; deposited securities and received circulation. Of such Associations, eight were organized by the shareholders of Existing Safety Fund Banks under the provisions of chapter 612, of the laws of 1849.

During the same period four Banking Associations and five Individual Bankers have given notice of their intention to discontinue business, and ...with a portion of their securities upon the surrender of an equal amount of their circulating notes.

The whole amount of circulating notes issued to Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1855, was $24,488,001, for the redemption of which there was then held by the Superintendent, securities as required by law, amounting to the sum of $25,-290,345. The amount of unreturned circulating notes issued to Banks incorporated by special acts, and whose charters have not expired, was, on the 30th day of September last, $11,290,235. At the same date the aggregate amount of the outstanding circulation of Banks incorporated by special act, whose charters had previously thereto expired, was $...,425,896.

On the 30th day of September, 1855, there was a balance of money in the Treasury belonging to the Bank Fund, of $116,102 84. Of contributions ...from several expired Safety Fund Banks, $...23 77; and on Bonds and Mortgages held on account of the Fund, the sum of $13,863 32, amounting in all to the sum of $139,091 93, besides the balance of unavailable assets of the City Bank of Buffalo. The total amount of outstanding and unredeemed Bank Fund Stock, issued on the credit of the Bank Fund, to meet the liabilities of the Fund, on account of the debts of broken Safety Fund Banks, was on the 30th of September last $424,961 30, of which amount $83,550 matures and is redeemable on the 1st day of February next, and will be promptly paid out of the cash in the Treasury belonging to the Fund.

If no failures occur in the existing Safety Fund Banks, it is anticipated that the Fund, with the future contributions to be made to it, will be sufficient to meet all such stock thus charged upon the credit of the Fund.

The Banks have uniformly preserved their faith to the public, and justly enjoy the increased confidence of the people. The high premiums on the stocks taken as a security for their circulating notes, and a rigid scrutiny into mortgages when taken as a part of such security, serve to a great measure to check banking except as a legitimate business. Our Banks, with few exceptions, are local institutions, confining their business, as the law contemplates, to their neighborhoods.

I should deprecate any attempt to introduce a more available class of securities as a basis for currency than those now received, fearing that with greater inducements, purely circulating Banks would again spring into existence, to the detriment of legitimate institutions and to the peril of our free Banking system, and the danger of the public interests.

The frequent and sudden expansions and contractions of the currency in the City of New-York occasion serious embarrassment and onerous sacrifices. In this manner, and in the absence of any adequate monetary necessity, the various business interests of our commercial metropolis are deranged and crippled. This evil is supposed to arise from the employment by banks of large means of most of their capital in "call loans" to brokers and capitalists, upon stock securities. This abstraction of banking facilities from Commerce and Manufactures, drives the merchant and mechanic into "the street," where they are compelled to pay from one to two per cent. a month for money, which the favored borrower obtains "on call," at the rate of six per cent. per annum. It is suggested that a law restraining banks from making loans on the hypothecation of stocks, beyond a reasonable per centage of their capital, would, by compelling these institutions to resume their legitimate functions, place banking facilities within the reach of the industrial and producing classes, and thereby promote the general welfare.

SCHOOLS.

The amount of school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the current year is $1,110,000; of which $800,000 are derived from a general tax, $165,000 from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and $145,000 from the income of the Common School Fund.

The amount reported as having been expended for the payment of Teachers' wages for the year 1854, was $2,301,411 25; for Libraries, $55,216 31; for School-house sites, School-houses and Fuel, $262,990 58—total, $3,220,618 08. The amount of money raised by tax in those districts where Free Schools are maintained, and the amounts raised by rate-bill, are not separately stated; but it is certain that the former considerably preponderate.

The number of school districts reported is 11,-748. The number of children of suitable age to draw public money is 1,233,987. There have been 900,532 in attendance upon the District Schools—in Academies under the supervision of the Regents of the University, 38,734—in colored Schools, 5,243—and 53,764 in unincorporated private schools; in all 998,273—leaving 225,854 not in attendance at any place of instruction, if we except the students in the several Colleges.

The non-attendance may therefore be set down at one-fifth. It is likely, however, that if the age of six was substituted for four years, as the minimum period, this proportion would be greatly reduced.

The number of volumes in the district libraries is reported at 1,105,370.

The number of school-houses is 11,028, of which 9,356 are framed buildings, 715 of brick, 576 of stone, and 381 of logs.

Defects in our Public School policy, and the legislation necessary to remedy them, will demand your earnest attention. A modification that shall secure greater economy of the public treasure, and an extension of the system to ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE, seems to me obviously necessary. Particular attention should be directed to the Academies now deriving a revenue from the Literature Fund. I would suggest that a Board of Commissioners be appointed to visit them, examine their management, ascertain to what extent they have complied with the regulations prescribed by the Board of Regents, and report the results of the investigation to the Legislature at its next session.

We cannot regard our School system as complete until it shall extend free academical instruction to every child residing in the State desirous of its benefits.

This can be done, by placing all the schools in each town under the control of a Board of Education, charged with the duty of general superintendence, of selecting suitable text and library books, supplying proper apparatus, grading the schools and establishing in each town Academical Departments or High Schools, whenever a majority of the inhabitants shall deem it proper; or the Boards of Education in adjacent towns may combine to secure this result, where the territory is limited, and the means of a single town are inadequate to the purpose. This policy would remove the objection which is now urged, that the masses have no direct interest in the welfare of institutions imparting academical instruction. The benefit of such instruction would be offered to all the children of the State.

In relation to the subject of supervision, I repeat the suggestions made in my former Annual Message. The existing method does not answer the purposes for which it was designed. The system of supervision established some fifteen years since, and which caused dissatisfaction in many localities, has been so far modified as to render it powerless to attain its end. In 1847, the Legislature abolished the office of County Superintendent, at the instance of many of the Boards of Supervisors. Of the wisdom of that step there are various opinions. It would, however, be inexpedient to attempt a revival of the office. The ...lition of the office of Town Superintendent, and the creation, in its stead, of Boards of Education, I doubt not, would command the approval of the people, and secure more satisfactory results, in general supervision and economical administration. These Boards of Education should be required to report annually to the Supervisors of their respective counties, and also to the Department of Public Instruction, the number and condition of the Schools, the number of children residing in the towns, the number actually attending School, the salaries of the teachers, and other expenses incurred in the support of Schools.

The present system of making Annual Reports seems to be very objectionable. The abstracts furnished for years past to the State Department of Public Instruction by the Clerks of the several counties, have been incomplete and unreliable. The labor of making these reports, which is imposed upon the County Clerk, is foreign to the regular duties of his office, and is often performed in a manner that indicates great want of interest in it. Under such circumstances, it is not possible for the State Superintendent to have correct statistics for the use of the Legislature. As an evidence of the inaccuracy of this information, I will state that the number of school-houses in the State returned to the Department of Public Instruction, greatly exceeds the number in the census returns in the office of the Secretary of State; and yet these incorrect returns form the basis upon which the apportionment is made of a third of the public moneys.

I would recommend that all payments from the School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, and the Annual State Tax for School purposes, amounting in all to about $1,110,000, be placed under the control of Commissioners, to be called Commissioners of the School Funds, and to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer—that it be made subject in all cases to their order, to be paid only on draft by the Supervisors or the Regents of the University, with the proper vouchers. This would insure greater safety in the custody and employment of those moneys. Such a modification of the law, therefore, as would place the disbursement of the School Funds in the Boards of Supervisors, who are the proper custodians of the interests of the people in the towns, seems to me peculiarly desirable.

I would also suggest the expediency of making the schools of the State entirely free. Twice when this question has been submitted to the people, their verdict has been rendered by a large majority in favor of it.

There is evidently a growing repugnance to the rate-bill system, and it is now time that the subject of its final abolition was fully discussed. The imposition of an additional tax for the maintenance of public schools for a given time, not less than eight months, to be assessed upon the several towns in conformity with the recommendation of their respective Boards of Education, would supply all the means requisite for schools during each year. If, instead of school districts as now organized, it should be left discretionary with the educational officers of each town to establish schools whenever necessary, in different localities in the town, it would be far easier to disburse the school moneys equitably than under the present arrangement, where districts are formed of different sizes, and with no general regulation as to population or available resources. This policy has been adopted in several States with decided advantage. The interminable controversies between School Districts, the adjudication of which occupies so large a proportion of the attention of the State Superintendent, and which seem every year to become more numerous, more bitter, and more mischievous, would be obviated. A more equitable division of the school moneys, greater economy in their application, and the convenience of the public, would be effected.

It will devolve upon you to consider whether some changes in the instructional arrangements of the State Norman School may not be required. The introduction of a department to impart a knowledge of the principles of agriculture, would do much toward meeting the demand for instruction in that art which is the basis of all wealth and national greatness. Every consideration of policy and economy requires that Agriculture should be taught in our public schools. The establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture in the Normal School seems to me advisable. Its propriety is commended to your consideration.

It may be necessary to inquire whether the objects contemplated in founding that Institution are fully carried out in its educational course, and particularly whether the pupils instructed are actually employed as teachers. The number of graduates exceeds eight hundred; and the Legislature ought to be informed how many of these are still engaged in that profession. It has been suggested that the expensiveness of living in a city deters many worthy young persons from entering the school; and that its removal to some other locality where that difficulty will be obviated, would tend to secure the bestowment of the bounty of the State to its legitimate purposes. In Massachusetts, where several Normal Schools are established and sustained by legislative appropriations, care has been taken to locate them at places where the means of living are not too expensive for the more indigent pupils. Whether any change in this respect should be made in our State, I submit to your consideration.

Since the State Library has been under the charge of the Regents of the University, large additions have been made to it of great value and interest. The number of volumes has been increased from ten thousand to nearly forty thousand. A new catalogue is now in preparation and will be published during the present year.

The penal appropriation is, however, so limited that after making the necessary purchases for the Law Department, the remainder falls much below the requirements for other objects. I commend this institution to your liberality.

STATE PRISONS AND JAILS.

Considerable improvement has been made in the management of the State Prisons during the past year. The number of convicts at the close of the year, compared with its beginning, shows a decrease of eighty-nine.

The total number in all the State Prisons on the 30th November, 1855, was 1,905, viz.: At Sing Sing, 937; Auburn, 687; Clinton, 281.

The total expenditures of the three Prisons for the year ending November 30, 1855, amount to $228,-343 24. The earnings for the same period amount to $198,230 29. The expenditures have decreased $36,305 57, and the earnings have increased $11,959 01, compared with the preceding year.

At Sing Sing the earnings were	$90,904 71
At Sing Sing the expenditures were	116,704 81
At Auburn the earnings were	74,953 49
At Auburn the expenditures were	67,788 66
At Clinton the earnings were	32,372 19
At Clinton the expenditures were	48,851 77

In my last message, I took pleasure in renewing the recommendation of my predecessor, that a portion of the earnings of the convicts in the State Prisons be laid aside as a provision for themselves after the expiration of their terms of punishment, or be devoted to the relief of the families of such as had families to support during their confinement. Subsequent reflection and observation has confirmed my views of the humanity and the policy of that proposed amendment of our penal system. It would improve the discipline of the prisons, stimulate the labor of the convicts, and alleviate their condition upon their restoration to society. That it would be instrumental in removing the inducement to recently discharged convicts to commit crimes against property, is apparent. I again urge upon your consideration this measure of humanity, justice and policy.

By the Act of 1847 in relation to prisons, the county jails were placed under the supervision of the Inspectors, but a subsequent Act relieved them of this duty, and the jails are now subject to no uniform system of management or inspection. It is alleged that much of the discipline of our State Prisons is made necessary by the evil habits acquired by the convicts while awaiting trial in the county jails. I commend the subject to your action.

The experience of the past year has deepened my conviction of the necessity of some legal provision that shall relieve the Executive of a portion of the burden now devolved upon him by the examination of appeals for pardon or commutation of punishment. These appeals have multiplied to an embarrassing extent; and their proper examination, with the facts requisite to an understanding of their merits, and the correspondence, and personal interviews incident to each case, engross almost the entire time and attention of the Executive. I therefore repeat the suggestion contained in my former annual Message, that greater discretionary power in the graduation of penalties be given to Judges; thus ensuring a more equitable administration of justice than can be obtained under the present arbitrary restrictions. Not a few of the appeals now made to Executive clemency are predicated upon the disproportion existing between the actual offence and the penalty—a difficulty which would be in a good degree remedied by the exercise of that judicial discrimination which I have suggested. Relief might also be had by the creation, by law, of an officer upon whom, in connection with the Executive, should devolve the duty of examining the cases presented for clemency.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The number of boys in the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, at the commencement of the last year, was 205. The present number is 277. During the Summer, the number ranged from 270 to 290. The estimated value of their labor during the year is about $10,000. The new wing, for the erection of which an appropriation was made during the Legislative session of 1854, has been completed, furnished, and is now in use. It supplies dormitories for 150 boys, in addition to those in the other two wings of the House, a school-room with class-rooms adjoining, and additional shop-room in the basement. The expense of its erection, it is believed, will be covered by the appropriation made for that purpose. The Institution now has accommodations for about 375 boys. Its conditions and necessities will be more fully explained in the Report of the Managers, which will be laid before you. It will appear from that, that an appropriation of about $10,000, to supply the deficiency of former appropriations, to meet current expenses, will be required to relieve the Institution from embarrassment.

The House of Refuge in New-York continues to present its usual satisfactory results. The institution has been now for more than a year in the occupation of the new premises erected for it on Randall's Island. The site is a beautiful and healthful one, and the buildings are well adapted to the purpose of their erection. A more thorough system of classification of juvenile offenders has been attempted, but cannot be accomplished until the completion of the buildings designed for the separate accommodation of girls. During the past year, the foundation of the House intended for females has been laid, and the building for their industrial occupations inclosed. The number of inmates of the Refuge it is estimated will be five hundred and fifty during the Winter. About four hundred of both sexes have been received since the first of January last, and three hundred have been indentured. The institution, as at present arranged, is nearly full; but the withdrawal of the girls, on the completion of the House designed for their accommodation, will afford additional room for at least three hundred. It will then be the largest, and, I trust, one of the best, reform schools in the country. During the thirty years of the existence of this institution, about six thousand delinquents have received the benefits of its discipline. At least three-fourths of these, it is believed, have been permanently rescued from a vicious career. No further argument is needed to demonstrate the value of our Houses of Refuge, and the wisdom of the policy which established and sustains them.

ASYLUMS.

It would be unworthy of a great Commonwealth to neglect to make adequate provision for the care of its insane. New-York has heretofore done her duty to humanity in this regard. But her population has increased, without an increase of her provision to shelter and subject to discipline and treatment the deranged. One hundred and sixty-seven applications for admission to the Utica Asylum during the last year were made in vain. There was not room to receive them. In order to make places for recent cases, thirty-four inmates of the establishment during that time were discharged—not cured and not improved. Nearly one thousand insane persons are now confined in the different County Poorhouses of our State. In too many of these the afflicted languish wretchedly, without the chance of a cure. In nearly all of them their treatment is simple imprisonment. Their helplessness and destructiveness make their confinement, in most cases, more painful than that of criminals. Generous and creditable as has been the provision made by New-York for her insane, it is manifestly inadequate. I earnestly recommend to you to make provision for the construction of a new Asylum.

The Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, deserves your favorable consideration. The present number of pupils is 289, of whom 218 are beneficiaries of the State. The funds obtained from the sale of the property previously acquired, have been applied to the payment, in part, of the recently purchased premises, and for the construction of suitable buildings. The directors not being able to complete their improvements, an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, upon the condition that no application should be made for further assistance. That appropriation proved to be inadequate. The directors will doubtless be controlled by the restriction which accompanied it, but it is worthy of your serious consideration whether a purely benevolent institution, incorporated and mainly supported by the State, and possessed of valuable property, in the title of which the State holds control, should remain in an embarrassed condition for want of means to accomplish the charitable object for which it was established.

The education of the Blind has become a part of the policy of every civilized State. Its institution marked an era in the progress of Humanity. New-York, for a quarter of a century, has been foremost in the discharge of her duty in this respect. The results of her labors are of the most practical and encouraging kind. One hundred and sixty pupils are now taught in the New-York Institution for the Blind. These all receive a sound English education, such as is acquired in our public schools, and are trained in various mechanical arts, to give them the means of support. The more important of these are the manufacture of carpets, mats, mattresses, baskets, hand-boxes, plain sewing, and piano tuning. The study and practice of music constitute a large part of the course of instruction.

The graduates of the Institute are found in every part of the State, as mechanics, merchants, musicians, teachers and manufacturers. A number have found a demand for their services in kindred schools springing up in other States—and a few are retained at the Institute, to serve as teachers.

During the past year, the Institution has been remarkably exempt from sickness, and entirely so from mortality.

The Asylum for idiots has, during the past year, been removed to the new building erected for its use near the city of Syracuse. This has been completed in general accordance with the plans submitted in the report of the Trustees to the last Legislature, and is a commodious structure.

The number of pupils at present enjoying its benefits is eighty. Applications for the admission of more are awaiting the action of the Trustees, and will be decided so soon as the resources of the institution shall justify it. It appears, by the returns of the late census, that a large number of idiots, of a teachable age, are still unprovided with the means of education. A moderate annual increase, by the Legislature, of the income of the Asylum, would enable its Trustees to discharge the duties of humanity to these unfortunates.

The want of some responsible general supervision of the various benevolent institutions receiving aid from the State is seriously felt. A bill for this purpose was considered at the last session of the Legislature, but failed to become a law. I commend the subject to your attention.

EMIGRATION.

The number of Emigrants landed at the port of New-York during the year just closed, is 136,283. During the year 1854 the number was 319,223. This falling off has caused a corresponding reduction in the receipts of the Commissioners of Emigration. While, therefore, the Commissioners were burdened with the support of the sick and destitute arriving the preceding year, their diminished revenues during the last season has occasioned serious embarrassments. The length and severity of the Winter of 1855, and the high prices paid for all the necessaries of life, not only increased the number of emigrants requiring aid, but added largely to the expenses of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners within the past year have entered vigorously upon a system of economy and retrenchment. The inmates of their various institutions were largely reduced in numbers. The Medical Department was reorganized, and further improvements are contemplated. The general superintendence was changed, and all supernumeraries were discharged. In these efficient reforms, as in their generous devotion to the laborious duties of their office, the Commissioners of Emigration earn their only reward—the approbation of their fellow citizens.

The indebtedness of the Commissioners, from the causes stated, will probably require legislative relief. It should be remembered that the money to purchase the land on Ward's and Randall's Islands, to erect thereon expensive and noble structures, to maintain the inmates, and to return to the counties the sums expended for the support of emigrants, has all been derived from the emigrants themselves. Since the passage of the law creating the Board of Commissioners, our own citizens have been relieved from the burden of supporting sick and destitute emigrants. You will, I trust, be prepared to consider favorably such application as may be made for the temporary pecuniary relief of the Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

Foreign Emigration is an element of national prosperity, the importance of which we are not likely to overestimate. The strangers come to us rich in what we most need, the ability and the disposition to labor. Their labor enters immediately into every department and branch of our industry. From England and France come artisans whose skill and experience enable us to compete successfully with the manufactories and work shops of the Old World. Northern Europe supplies us with thrifty and industrious tillers of the soil. Ireland sends us laborers, without whose bone and sinew our country would not now rejoice as it does in more Canal Navigation and more miles of Railroad than have been constructed by any other nation. To emigration we are largely indebted for the early settlement, the rapid development, and the rising greatness of the Western States. If our citizens realized how directly their own individual prosperity springs from the manual labor of emigrants, or even reflected how indispensable are their services to our domestic comfort, they would be less solicitous to "pass laws to prevent the population of these States; to obstruct the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and to refuse to pass others to encourage their migration hither."

In pursuance of a law of the last Legislature the Commissioners designated Castle Garden for the Landing Dépôt of all emigrants arriving at the port of New-York. Though encountering persevering opposition from classes of persons interested, for a series of years, in extortions and frauds alike oppressive and unjust to emigrants and discreditable to our State, the Commissioners, sustained by the City authorities and the Courts, are now working out, with eminent success, the beneficent objects contemplated. The Garden affords ample, commodious and grateful shelter and protection to the tens of thousands of stranger heretofore cast upon the open wharves to be preyed upon by the runners, brokers and others, who were the more successful by reason of speaking the languages and claiming to be the countrymen and friends of the emigrants.

The different railroad and steamboat companies supply tickets to Emigrants, within the Garden, at their regular and published rates of fare. Information required either to guide or facilitate their course or promote their interests, is furnished by the Commissioners or their employees. Such as are disappointed either in meeting friends or remittances on their arrival, find a temporary home in the Garden, or are assisted to their destinations. The favorable location and peculiar advantages of Castle Garden have fortunately enabled the Commissioners to perfect their arrangements for the protection of Emigrants, and its designation is justly regarded as a wise and enlarged measure of economy and humanity.

QUARANTINE.

The prevalence of a fearful epidemic during the past Summer and Autumn, in the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk, in Virginia, filled the public mind with sadness, and excited serious apprehensions that, in its progress, the scourge might reach our own commercial emporium. Happily, these apprehensions were not realized, yet the opinion has been expressed by eminent medical authority that, with the approach of another Summer, that disease will reappear in more northern latitudes. Whatever value may be attached to this opinion, all will concur in the importance of vigilantly guarding the public health. If the authorities are not already clothed with powers adequate to this end, ample ones should be conferred. The public health should be subsidiary to no other interest, for on that all others are ultimately dependent. "The pecuniary loss sustained in a hundred years by quarantine restrictions upon commerce could not equal the ruin and desolations of a single year of pestilence."

The expenses imposed upon commerce by a strict enforcement of our Quarantine laws, are greatly enhanced by the dilapidated condition of the structures erected by the Federal Government upon the Quarantine Grounds.

These structures must be thoroughly repaired before they will be suitable for the storage of infected cargoes while under Quarantine. The administration of the Revenue laws of Congress so as not to interfere with our Quarantine regulations, cannot be secured unless these repairs are made. I therefore submit to your consideration the propriety of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure an appropriation for this purpose.

AGRICULTURE.

The Legislature of 1853 granted a charter for an Agricultural College to be connected with an experimental farm. Applications will be made to you to aid the endowment of this institution, with money from the public treasury. The great value to a State of intelligent agriculture, and the importance of improving our knowledge and practice of this most dignified art, with the aids of modern science applicable to it, induce me to recommend you to grant that application, and with liberal measure. The diminution of the cost of raising the food of the people of this State, and the increase of the productiveness of its farms, are considerations upon which it is not necessary to dwell. Economical farming in New-York seems to require Governmental aid in making a knowledge of chemistry as applied to agriculture, cheaply accessible to all who till the soil. Arbitrary Governments in Europe have by public instructions popularized this knowledge. Republican New-York surely can afford to do so.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

The salt manufacture at Syracuse, during the past year, has been prosperous. The number of bushels inspected amounts to six millions, which is an increase of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels over the year 1854. New works are being added to the salines, to meet the increasing demand for both coarse and fine salt, and it is confidently anticipated that the product of the coming year will reach nearly seven millions of bushels. The revenue which arises from the moderate duty of one cent per bushel on this amount, will be amply sufficient to support and extend the works belonging to the State at these springs.

MILITARY

The reports of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General show a gratifying improvement in the spirit and discipline of the uniformed militia of the State. The law of 1847 has fully accomplished its objects of securing to the State the service of a small, but effective military force, and relieving the great body of those liable to military duty from an indirect tax, which was the more burdensome, because productive of no useful result.

I recommend, with the concurrence of the above-named officers, and the Commissary-General, the sale of the New-York Arsenal, and the adjacent land belonging to the State. This property is situated between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, and embraces about ten acres; on which also is located a powder magazine. They form part of the new Central Park, and the sale will probably be required to enable the citizens of New-York to derive the advantages from the Park they are entitled to expect. The continuance of the Arsenal there, and particularly the powder magazine, will stand in the way of necessary improvements. The Commissary-General estimates that more than a quarter of a million of dollars would be realized from the sale, which sum it is proposed to appropriate in part to the erection of an Armory in the City of New-York; the purchase of the United States Arsenal at Rome; the erection of an Arsenal at Buffalo; and the improvement of the one at Albany; leaving, after such expenditure, about $100,000 to be paid into the Treasury. The arms in the possession of the First Division will always be amply sufficient for the ordinary use and defence of the City of New-York, and the location of the balance of the State arms at Albany, Rome, and Buffalo, will lessen the expense of distribution, and also the time required therefor. It is, moreover, advisable that the Commissary-General's office should be at Albany, now that all the arms and equipments used by the militia are owned and distributed by the State.

CRIMINAL CODE.

The criminal laws of our State need amendments and additions, to suppress old abuses and meet new offences. The extension of the principle of association, has led to frequent frauds in the organization of corporations. These offences should be summarily dealt with, particularly those of fraudulent companies to insure against loss by fire. They inflict wide-spread injury. New safeguards seem to be needed for the faithful administration of corporate trusts. Criminal pleadings could be simplified with great advantage to justice. The mischievous distinction between grand and petit larceny, might profitably be abolished, and punishments for theft be graduated in all cases, to the criminality of the offender. The right of peremptory challenge accorded to the prisoner on trial, has been enlarged by construction, to a hurtful limit. The People are without protection, by the right of challenge, against the introduction of the friends of criminals upon petit juries. An increasing inconvenience is experienced from the working of this rule, which practically excludes from the panel to try for a crime, all persons who have read newspaper accounts of it. The laws regulating Grand Juries might be amended with advantage. In many cases their action through the malice and falsehood of informers, is unjust and aggressive. The evidence upon which bills of indictment are found, is frequently insufficient. A great injury is done to good government by the delay in bringing criminals to trial, and the facility with which the postponement of criminal causes is effected. The evils I have summarily referred to, are worthy of the careful attention of the Legislature.

COURTS.

In the present constitution of our Courts of Law, the poor man is often practically debarred a hearing of his just claims, from his inability to pay the charges incident to their prosecution. As a remedy for this evil, I would suggest the establishment, in all our cities, of Courts of limited jurisdiction, to take cognizance of claims, ranging from $1 to $10; and, by the simplest and most economical process, to hear and adjudicate the same, without charge to the parties.

With the increase of population and business in our State, has come an increase of litigation. Although the Judicial force was largely augmented by the new Constitution, the Courts, especially those in the commercial districts of the State, are burdened with accumulations of business which no amount of labor can dispatch. The creation of local tribunals in large cities has afforded some relief.

While the evil is acknowledged, the obvious remedy, and one which the Constitution wisely contemplates, has not yet found favor with the Legislature. That is the establishment of Courts of Conciliation. The experience of other countries furnishes evidence of the beneficent workings of these Tribunals. Through their instrumentality much hasty and needless litigation is arrested. Misapprehension of rights, and the conflict of interests among neighbors, by conciliating intervention, are amicably adjusted. Here, where Courts are more resorted to than in any other country in the world, it is believed that the Tribunals of Conciliation would accomplish the reform so generally, and yet, hitherto, so unavailingly sought. I respectfully solicit your attention to the subject of their establishment.

CENSUS.

The returns of the Census show the following general results:

Total population of the State, 3,470,063; showing an increase since 1850 of 372,024; since 1845, 864,923.

Native voters, 516,745; naturalized voters, 135,-076. Aliens, 632,746; colored persons not taxed, 85,956; Indians, 3,945.

A report will be submitted to the Legislature, by the Secretary of State, embracing the details of the Census necessary for the reorganization of the Senate Districts, and the new apportionment of the Assembly required by the third article of the Constitution. The sixth article of that instrument also confers upon the present Legislature the discretion and authority to reorganize the Judicial Districts. In view of what I have elsewhere stated in relation to the accumulation of business in our Courts, I recommend the creation of an additional Judicial District of the Supreme Court. The recent enumeration shows that the City of New-York will be entitled to two additional Justices of the Supreme Court. I recommend a law authorizing their election.

INDIAN TITLES.

The Stockbridge tribe of Indians claims title to large tracts of land in several counties of our State. Suits have been brought to recover possession of some of these. Our Government has always recognized the original title of the aborigines to the soil. In 1853, the Attorney-General, in a report made to the Assembly, said: "It appears that the title of this tribe (the Stockbridge) to large tracts of land has never been extinguished." Justice alike to the red man and to the present occupants or claimants of these lands demands the speedy settlement of the question. I therefore deem it my duty to direct your attention to the subject, and to suggest the adoption of measures to bring the controversy to an early and equitable adjustment.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Commissioners appointed under the Act of the last Legislature, to prevent further encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York, organized promptly, and have been diligently prosecuting their Survey, Soundings and Observations. An application made by the Commissioners, through the Secretary of State, to the President, for the services of experienced United States Civil Engineers, was met in a spirit which evinced, on the part of the Federal Government, a just appreciation of the Harbor of New-York to the Commerce of the Union, and of the world. Distinguished officers, with the advantage of large experience in coast surveys, were immediately detailed for this duty. With the Harbor Commissioners they have been efficiently employed during the season. The results, though necessarily incomplete, will be submitted in a Report to the Legislature.

It is deeply to be regretted that this subject had not attracted the attention of the Legislature at an earlier day, and before the channels of the two noble rivers that form the harbor whose tonnage exceeds that of any other port in the world, had been seriously narrowed by encroachments. Much, however, is now being done for the protection of the rapidly increasing commerce of the port of New-York.

The law authorizing the appointment of Harbor Commissioners, while it defined their duties and fixed their compensation, by inadvertance, made no appropriation for their payment. This, while the Commissioners have practised the most rigid economy in their expenditures, has occasioned inconvenience. I therefore ask the earliest attention of the Legislature to this defect in the law, that the commission may receive what is already due, and be enabled to prosecute its duties to a conclusion.

PROHIBITION.

The Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed by the last Legislature, in accordance with the clearly expressed demand of the people, went into operation on the 4th of July last. Notwithstanding it has been subjected to an opposition more persistent, unscrupulous and defiant, than is often incurred by an act of legislation; and though legal and magisterial influence, often acting unofficially and extra-judicially, have combined to render it inoperative, to forestall the decision of the Courts, wrest the statute from its obvious meaning, and create a general distrust in, if not a hostility to, all legislative restrictions of the traffic in intoxicating liquors,—it has still, outside of our large cities, been generally obeyed. The influence is visible in a marked diminution of the evils which it sought to remedy. In the City of New-York, and others of our large towns, it has, through the connivance of magistrates, and executive officers, sworn to sustain the laws, been flagrantly disregarded, on the pretence principally of its unconstitutionality. The course pursued has indicated but little confidence on the part of those opposed to the law in the ultimate decision of the Court; and still less, of a willingness to let the statute be tested by actual experiment. That some of the details of the Prohibitory Act are imperfect, and that some of its provisions are susceptible of a lax interpretation, is not to be denied. These defects do not, however, vitiate the main principle of the law, which seems to me to be entirely accordant with our Constitution, and in harmony with the obligation which Government owes to the people. My confidence in the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and in the good results which may be anticipated from such prohibition, is in no degree shaken.

But no further action on the subject is recommended, until the constitutional question involved in the existing law shall have been adjudicated by the Court of Appeals.

What amendments, if any, may be needed to render the statute more effective for the suppression of "Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," and to guard against the neglect or malfeasance of those to whom its execution is entrusted, may be matters for your subsequent consideration.

THE LEMMON CASE.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last Legislature, I appointed two associate counsel, to act with the Attorney-General, in the suit pending in the Supreme Court, between this State and the State of Virginia, known as "the Lemmon Slave Case." The case has been prepared and is noticed for the February term of the Court, when it is expected it will be argued. As there is no provision made to meet the expenses on the part of this State, it will devolve upon you to make the necessary appropriation.

The people of our State have observed with painful interest the course of events resulting from the passage of the act of Congress, organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Those Territories comprise a very large portion of the region expressly shielded from Slavery by the Compromise of 1820. By virtue of that compact a most reluctant and partial consent was wrung from the representatives of the Free State to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State. That act so prejudicial to the fame and prosperity of the American people, and even of Missouri herself, was slowly and grudgingly acquiesced in by the North, under the conviction that the evil it involved was instant and irreparable, while the good it stipulated would be greater and more permanent, becoming more and more positive and obvious in coming years. But at the expiration of thirty years, after a large and valuable strip of country had been transferred quietly, if not clandestinely, from Free-Soil to slaveholding Missouri, the favorable occasion presented by an unprecedented triumph of the slaveholding interest, was seized to press the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and consequently to open Kansas and Nebraska to Slavery. No Congress that ever yet assembled, except that just dismissed and rebuked by the people of the Free States, could have been induced to sanction this repeal; and it is believed that no other Federal Administration but that now going out of power, could have been impelled to urge it. The opportunity was improved with desperate assiduity and energy, and the effort was too successful. All legal barriers to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska were removed by Congress; removed, too, by the aid of votes from this and other non-slaveholding States. The assumption of unconstitutionality, which every earnest effort to restrain any great moral and social evil seems fated to encounter, was invoked to excuse the repudiation of a solemn contract, by those who had secured all its advantages. And thus the Missouri Compromise, so long the theme of general and extravagant eulogium, was overthrown by the very interest which had proposed and constrained its adoption.

The consequences of this act of perfidy have thus far fully justified the apprehensions and fulfilled the predictions of the champions of Freedom and Public Faith.

Nebraska, entrenched behind Free States only, will probably be permitted to add another to their number without a serious contest. But Kansas, on the other hand, bordering on a populous portion of Missouri, fanatical in its devotion to Slavery, and through which nearly all emigrants enter the new Territory, has in some respects become a subjugated province of that State. By Missourians its Delegates to Congress have been chosen, and the semblance of its Legislature organized. That Legislature has appointed its county officers for a term of six years; and the same authority assumed to establish Slavery on its soil and to fortify it by most extraordinary inhibitions and penalties. And when its Federal Governor called for military force to uphold these outrageous enactments, his orders were responded to, not by the inhabitants of Kansas, but by armed bands from Missouri. The sympathies of the North and West have been keenly alive to the meanest objection by the rifle and the knife of the Free-Soil citizens of the Territory gathered at Lawrence. Their calm courage and determined attitude rolled back this first demonstration of Slavery to conquer Freedom by force of arms. They are entitled to the respect and gratitude of all who love the Republic.

The voice of New-York has repeatedly been heard in the assertion of the Jeffersonian policy of restricting Slavery and extending Freedom. I trust that it will be uttered again, with an unanimity and an emphasis worthy of her history, her principles and her convictions.

CONCLUSION.

Republican Government, Popular Education and Industry, guided and assisted by the Wisdom and Goodness which watch over the affairs of the Universe, have exceedingly prospered the people of New-York during the last year. The conditions of the continuance of the Divine favor, are just legislation, wise public economy, and the recognition by the State of the equality and fraternity of its citizens, and of the Republican destiny of the Confederacy. Let us address ourselves to the discharge of the duties we owe to the Commonwealth whose servants we are, in a spirit of humble dependence upon the Great Law-Giver, and of fidelity to our responsible trusts.

MYRON H. CLARK.

ALBANY, January 16, 1856.

Yale College—Prize Debate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.—P. M.

The prize debate in the "Brothers' Society," between members of the Sophomore Class of Yale College, took place on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize—FREDERICK A. NOBLE, Oxford, Ms.
Second Prize—THEODORE M. ADAMS, New-York City, and EBEN G. SCOTT, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

W. S.

MURDER IN MORGAN COUNTY, Mo.—Intelligence was received at Boonville last Thursday, that SIMPSON GATE, who has been on ill terms with many of his neighbors in Morgan, Cooper, and Monitean Counties, was assassinated in his own yard on New-Year's eve, about sundown. We understand that he was shot with a rifle by some one concealed near his house, the ball passing through his left breast, occasioning his death soon after. The perpetrator of the deed is not known. GATES had the reputation of a bad man, and it was charged against him that he had instig

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Legislation in the upper branch has settled down to the routine business of presenting petitions, introducing bills, calling for information, instituting Inquiring Committees and receiving reports from the State Departments. Among the documents presented at this evening's session of the Senate was the Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department. I have undertaken to condense the statements and recommendations it contains, so as to present them fairly to the Times, without encumbering them with the verbiage and detail which seems a necessity in official documents.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

From the Commissioners of the Canal Fund the Auditor receives his appointment. To that body he is required, by the statute to submit annually, a statement of the operations of the Canal Department, together with estimates of future operations, and such suggestions as he may think would, if adopted, insure to the prosperity and usefulness of the Canals. These reports it has been the practice for the Commissioners to transmit to the Legislature in form. Mr. Auditor NEWELL, I think, initiated the practice of making these reports the vehicle for ringing before the public the peculiar views and notions of the individual, instead of reflecting the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioners under whose direction the affairs of the Department are conducted. How far this was justifiable I care not to inquire. It seems established usage, to which the Auditor making this report has fully adhered. The Commissioners have, heretofore, merely transmitted the Auditor's report to the Legislature, without the expression either of a concurrence or non-concurrence with the suggestions and arguments which it might contain. This year, however, they seem to have departed from the usual custom, as I find indorsed on the report a protest against so much of the Auditor's report as relates to the imposition of tolls upon property transported by railroads. This protest precedes the signatures of Messrs. COOK, Comptroller; LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State; SPAULDING, Treasurer, and HOFFMAN, Attorney-General. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. RAYMOND, "having never considered the Commissioners of the Canal Fund responsible for the opinions of the Auditor, does not deem it necessary, in transmitting his report to the Legislature, to indicate concurrence or dissent from its views and suggestions." So much preliminary to the Auditor himself, who prefaces his report by the following statement of the condition of

THE CANAL FUND AND SINKING FUNDS.

On the 1st day of October, 1854, there was belonging to the Canal Fund, on hand, $3,358,071 25 viz.:

Deposited in Banks	$3,218,282 46
Invested in securities in the custody of the Auditor	145,736 08
Due from the General Fund	194,052 71
The receipts during the year have been	7,175,928 48
Total resources	$10,733,999 93
The payments during the year were	7,547,979 64
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1855	$3,186,756 29

The balance on hand on the 30th of September last was:

In Sinking Fund No. 1	$371,883 11
In Sinking Fund No. 2	79,979 49
Total	$451,362 60

There is a deficiency in No. 2 of $211,274 83, to be made good by Bonds, which will make a total belonging to both funds of $662,637 42. Of this, $243,-863 24 is required to pay bonds due at the close of the fiscal year, but that have not yet been retired, and although they are not now drawing interest. The revenue not having been sufficient to meet the demands for the payment of interest, and redemption of principal, there was paid from the Enlargement Fund, for interest upon loans prior to Sept. 30, $211,274 83, which is to be replaced from Sinking Funds Nos. 1 and 2, leaving a balance of $202,479 26, divided thus:

Sinking Fund No. 1	$127,400 77
Sinking Fund No. 2	79,979 49

All claims against the Canal fund, and land damages which occurred prior to July 1, 1846, are payable from Sinking Fund No. 1. In addition, at almost every session of the Legislature, acts are passed directing the appraisal of damages, which must be paid promptly. Hence, the Auditor is admonished of the necessity of so replenishing this Fund as to have always a sufficiency on hand.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Received from tolls, rent of surplus water, and interest on current Canal revenues	$2,639,792 12
From which have been made the following payments:	
For repairs—to Superintendents	$788,782 41
For repairs—to Canal Commissioners	82,279 83
For collection—by Collectors	71,753 20
For collection—by Weighmasters	8,093 09
For refunding of tolls, printing, salary of Auditor, Clerks of Canal Departments, and miscellaneous payments	38,884 40
Making in all	$990,792 12
And leaving $1,650,000 surplus revenue.	

DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

Set apart by the Constitution to pay the interest and redeem the principal of what is known as the Canal debt	$1,300,000
Set apart for the payment of principal and interest of the General Fund debt	350,000

This leaves a deficiency of $200,000 in the revenue to meet the requirements of the Constitution for appropriations to the General Fund in aid of the support of Government. Not having the money, the Auditor says he has withheld its payment. Very natural that he should, I take it. The Constitution requires that this year there shall be set apart from the revenues, to the payment of the Canal Debt, the sum of $1,700,000—an increase of $400,000 over the same requirements of the last year. As this is $50,000 more than the entire surplus of last year, the Auditor thinks it will be necessary still to withhold the payments to the General Fund. Very likely the Auditor is right.

COST OF REPAIRS BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Although showing a saving of $180,617 02 in the cost of keeping the Canal in good [illegible] compared with the previous year, "[illegible] entertains no doubt that there is still a pretty wide margin for improvement." I thus far [illegible] with the Auditor, and still concur when he [illegible] to express his belief that "if those who are intrusted with the expenditures would exercise the same vigilance, prudence and economy as characterize the management of private affairs, a very large saving might be effected." He, however, wisely refrains from the expression of even the hope that such novelties could be impressed upon the service of the State.

APPROACHES TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.

Under old systems Superintendents were permitted largely to exceed the monthly estimates certified by the Commissioners. By this means the control of the expenditures was virtually taken from the latter, and vested in the former. In June last this allowance was discontinued, and no more was advanced than the certified estimate called for. The result has been the saving previously noted. A good beginning.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

So far as can now be ascertained, the system of keeping the Canals in repair by contract appears to answer the desired purpose, and a more full and perfect trial of the experiment is unhesitatingly recommended. The abolishing of the office of Superintendent of Repairs is also recommended, and further, that the duties now performed by that office should be discharged by the Resident Engineers.

REPAIRS BY COMMISSIONERS.

The diminution in the expenditures for repairs is not confined alone to the Superintendents. As compared with last year, the Canal Commissioners have effected a saving of $80,061 55, and of $145,334 55. The entire saving in the expenditures for repairs by Commissioners and Superintendents is $260,678 57.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The expenses this year have been $19,646 29. For a like purpose last year, $75,543 93. Excess, $4,308 86. No explanation is given of the cause of this excess. Some of the Collectors do not receive money enough at their offices to pay their own salaries. The Auditor thinks that collecting revenue at such a rate is not profitable, and recommends the abolishment of such offices. The recommendation appears to be plausible.

INSPECTORS USELESS.

The Auditor is an inveterate abolitionist, recommending the wiping out of good snug offices with as much coolness as "little Nap." used to wipe out principalities and kingdoms and nationalities. I am afraid the brethren who expect to be incoming will not thank the retiring Auditor for his economy. He says: "The office of Inspector fails most signally in many cases to be of any advantage. In some cases it has been found that the same person held the two offices of Assistant Weighmaster and Inspector, and was drawing, or attempting to draw, pay for his services in both capacities. In some cases Inspectors found time to perform the duties of Crowns Marshals; others have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by their offices for levying contributions upon navigators of the canals. Of course, the Department has made every effort in its power to detect and stop such iniquities. The Auditor thinks the Collectors might easily and properly perform the duties now appertained to the Inspectors; and, of course, as a saving of the entire salaries paid to the latter.

OTHER EXPENSES.

The Auditor explains that the amount refunded for tolls paid was largely increased in the past year, because canal navigation closed two days before the period fixed by the Canal Commissioners.

He also explains that the "miscellaneous items" includes the amounts ordered paid by the Commissioners for extra services, costs and expenses of litigation, &c.

REVISION OF TOLLS.

The recommendations made by his predecessor, touching the increase of some, and reduction of other, charges, are reiterated by the present incumbent. The "insufficiency of the revenue to meet the demands of the Constitution, and the sharp competition of rival routes and rival methods of transport to which the business from which the revenue must be derived is subjected," require deliberation and action in the premises. Indeed they do.

CHARGES ON LUMBER.

The mode of charging tolls on lumber by the foot is deemed objectionable, and it is recommended that hereafter tolls upon all articles transported upon boats shall be charged by weights and not by quantities.

TOLLING RAILROADS.

Mr. Auditor CORNWELL and Mr. Auditor SCHOONMAKER, predecessor and successor, appear to entertain widely differing views touching the policy of levying tolls upon produce carried by the railroads that compete with the canals. The latter was an earnest and laborious advocate for levying such tolls, —the former is just as earnest and laborious on the other side. He says "the question of imposing tolls upon property transported upon railroads is not one of power, but of equity and expediency." He proceeds to argue at length

1st. That there is no necessity for a resort to such taxation, inasmuch as without any further increase in the collections, and without any reductions in the expenditures, the revenues will be sufficient to cancel the entire canal debt in twenty-three years.

2d. That produce is not shipped by rail because of a desire to impair the revenue of the State, nor to enhance the income of the corporation, but because such mode of transport is believed to be for the benefit of the shipper, or producer, or consumer, or all combined.

3d. That if there is any deficiency in the revenues appropriated by the Constitution, the Constitution prescribes the manner in which that deficiency shall be made up; that making up the deficiency by the imposition of tolls upon railroads is a departure from the mode prescribed by the Constitution, and hence a violation of the spirit and letter of that instrument.

The sum of all is, that the "Auditor cannot recommend that the State of New-York shall, by the imposition of unnecessary toll upon the transportation of property merit, or acquire a reputation similar to that now borne by our sister State of New-Jersey, acquired by a similar imposition upon persons carried upon her railroads."

A PROMISING PROSPECT.

There was this year a surplus of the receipts over the expenditures and the interest on the entire debt of $578,177 49. Set this sum apart annually, and invest it for accumulation, at 5 per cent. per annum, and in twenty-two years it will be sufficient to extinguish the present debt and the $4,500,000 yet to be incurred.

It is estimated that instead of $578,177 49, the clear revenue this year will be $911,177 49, or $335,000 more than the net revenue of the last fiscal year. In the nine years running from Sept. 30, 1846, to Sept. 30, 1855, in addition to the interest upon the Canal debt, the cost of superintendence, repairs and collections, and without the aid of the tolls imposed upon railroads previous to 1851, there has been paid from the revenues of the canals:

Upon the principal of the Canal debt	$4,310,930 58
To the General Fund and the General Fund Debt	4,550,000 00
To the enlargement and completion of the Canal	4,031,599 43
An aggregate, in nine years, of	$12,892,530 00

For the last three years, since the tolls upon the railroads have been removed, the yearly averages of net revenue has been $899,499 24. This, it is held, justifies the estimated extinction of the canal debt.

WHAT IT HAS RECEIVED AND PAID.

From and including the year 1817 to the 30th of September, 1855, the Canal Fund had received the following, from other sources than its own legitimate sources:

From taxes	$1,113,623 21
From vendue duty	3,592,039 05
From salt duty	2,055,458 06
From steamboat tax	75,509 99
From sale of lands	320,518 15
From general fund for deficiencies	1,398,498 88
From tolls on railroads	652,226 45
Making in all	$9,198,873 79

During the same period there has been paid, from the Canal Fund to the General Fund, $4,137,602 73—to the General Fund debt, $3,271,916 66—in all.... 7,409,519 39

From this it appears that all the Canals have ever received from other sources than their own proper income, more than they have refunded, amounts to $1,784,554 40.

The opinion is expressed of the entire ability of the Canals to meet the requirements of the Constitution, but no data are given that serve to show in what manner this conclusion has been reached.

THE UNAVAILABLE FUNDS,

Belonging to the Canal Fund, remain as at the date of the last report. It is believed that a dividend of five per cent. will soon be realized from the assets of the Canal Bank, at Albany. No more than that may ever be expected from that source.

The principal and interest due from the Central Bank, New-York, has been received.

There has been no change in the affairs of the Walter Joy Bank.

There has been awarded to the State, as a dividend from the Empire City Bank, the sum of $1,517 04. This has not been accepted, and will not be, until the State has exhausted all legal efforts to realize its indebtedness from the bonds and sureties now in its possession.

OLD LOANS.

The loan of $1,314,619 34, due on the first of July, was paid from the proceeds of the Sinking Fund. The Canal certificates due at the same time were met by a loan of $1,500,000. By a recent five per cent. loan provision has been made for the payment of the $4,000,000 maturing on the first day of January.

OVERPAYMENTS.

By chapter 397, of the laws of 1855, the Auditor was directed to pay certain claimants for canal damages the sum of $2,901 97. Subsequent investigation showed that this sum had once before been paid to the ancestor of the present claimants, and they have refunded the amount to the State Treasury.

PAY OF CANAL APPRAISERS.

By the present law Canal Appraisers are paid $4 per day while performing duty, and *five cents* is allowed them for each mile traveled. It is recommended that the salary be fixed at $2,000 per year each, and a travel fee of *four* cents per mile, but the total travel not to exceed $500 per year each.

PAY OF CLERKS.

The increase in the amount to be paid for Clerk hire in the Canal Department, from $5,000 to $6,500, is demonstrated to be necessary to secure the performance of the labors of the office.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

With persistent regularity, the Sinking Funds turn up on the pages of the Auditor's report. I thought they were clearly and finally disposed of at the commencement, but here they are again:

The balance on hand Oct. 1, 1854, belonging to Sinking Fund No. 1, was $983,551 26
Received during the year 1,328,000 00
Entire $2,261,551 26
Paid during the year 1,890,168 15
Sept. 30, 1855, balance left $371,383 11
From which deduct stocks due and outstanding on that day, amounting to .. 243,983 34
And there was left $127,399 77

Towards paying the debt of $4,000,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1856. Consequently, there was a deficiency of $3,872,600 23.

On the 1st of October, 1854, there was on hand in Sinking Fund No. 2 ..... $290,757 49
Received during the year 4,000 00
On hand Oct. 1, 1855 ..... $294,757 49

The Constitution requires that there shall be provision made for the following payments from this Fund:

Interest on loan under Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution	$211,274 83
For annual contribution for payment of Principal of Loan of 1854	14,170 66
For the same to the Enlargement Loan of 1854	14,170 66
For the same to the Loan for Redemption of Canal Revenue Certificates	50,782 33
In all	$344,398 13

The Fund is therefore deficient to that amount—and the two Funds were minus $4,286,896 85, until they were replenished by a five per cent. loan of $4,500,000.

PREMIUMS ON LOANS.

I believe the State is the only financier that has ever been able to get rich by borrowing. To be sure, the private operators sometimes demonstrate in that way, but their accumulations are generally the result of suspensions of payment. But the State promptly meets all obligations, and yet has a large balance from her borrowings. Since the commencement of the fiscal year of 1854, the State has borrowed $7,250,000, paying an interest of six per cent., at a premium amounting in the aggregate to $1,179,-749 83; and $4,500,000 at an interest of five per cent., on which there was received a premium of $21,881 96. Total loans, $11,750,000—total premiums $1,204,780 52.

THE ALBANY BASIN.

The pier owners on the Albany Basin, in the year 1849, accepted from the State the sum of $30,000, for which they executed a release of all right to levy tolls upon the commerce of the canals. The pier owners present a claim for the tolls occurring in 1849, from the passage of the act to the payment of the $30,000, which the Auditor objects to handing over; 1st, Because he does not think the pier owners justly entitled to it; and 2d, Because there is no appropriation of moneys from which payment can be made.

ESTIMATED REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

During the present fiscal year, it is estimated there will be received:

From Tolls from all the Canals	$3,100,000
From Rent of Surplus Water	1,500
From Interest on current Canal Revenue	5,000
Total estimated Income	$3,106,500

From which the following appropriations have been made:

For expenses of Repairs, Collections, Clerk Hire, and other salaries	$900,000 00
For Interest and Principal of Debt due June 1, 1846	1,700,000 00
For Extinguishment of General Fund Debt	350,000 00
For payment of Interest on Loans yet to be made	440,000 00
For Sinking Fund, No. 2	279,291 83
For General Fund	209,000 00
Total	$3,887,291 83

Or $782,791 83 more than the estimated receipts. But it is thought that the item of $900,000 may safely be reduced to $700,000, which would make a corresponding reduction in the amount deficient.

THE DISPUTED SECTIONS.

Once upon a time there was a fierce war waged in the Canal Board, and upon some sections each Party had its own Superintendent of Repairs, and each Superintendent obtained his supplies from his own particular friends. The State was doubly served, and according to present appearances she will be trebly plundered—for each Superintendent appears to have gone in to the full extent. There has, under the law of 1854, already been $20,340 85 paid for materials furnished and labor done by the parties employed by the duplicate Superintendents, and there are still a large number of claims remaining undisposed of.

CONCLUDING SPECULATIONS.

The Auditor again reiterates his conviction that if properly managed, the Canals will be able to pay the cost of keeping them in repair, the expense of their management, the cost of their enlargement, the interest on their debt, and in a reasonable time to extinguish the debt itself. If not faithfully and economically managed, or if their revenues are otherwise applied, or subjected to the payment of damages by means of special legislation, and extra allowances, such as would not be granted between individuals, the inevitable result, under the sharp competition to which they are subjected for the carrying trade, will be deficiencies, and in some form taxation to make them good.

AND YET,

I believe, I have faithfully made up the sum and substance of the statistics which the Auditor has woven through his report. I believe I have fairly given him the full benefit of the deductions he thinks warranted by those statistics. And yet, I cannot discover the pathway through the Canal indebtedness which he appears to have so little difficulty in threading. I cannot reconcile his anticipations for the future with the realities of the past. I do not see how results ascertained justify the estimates predicted. My dear public, can you?

LEO.

REVELATIONS OF HIGH LIFE.

Mrs. C. R. Quimby vs. James McBride.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS—THE CASE BURST UP.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning, at 11 A. M. The public attendance was quite large.

The case for the plaintiff having been concluded,

Mr. Fullerton announced that the witnesses yet to be examined for the defence were not in Court, but momentarily expected.

The Judge said the counsel for the prosecution might go on, in the meantime, to read the letters which they had introduced as evidence, and proved.

Mr. Smith assented to the suggestion, and said he would read all Mr. McBride's letters.

The Judge asked when Mr. McBride was appointed as guardian.

Mr. Fullerton—In March, 1854.

The Judge—We have not had in evidence the age of the plaintiff and the time of her marriage.

Mr. Norton—She is sick.

Mr. Fullerton—She was married on the 22d July, 1848; she was then 16 years of age.

[*Note.*—Our Reporter was informed that the lady has become a widow within the past three weeks.]

Mr. Norton proceeded to read all the letters proved to be in Mr. McBride's hand-writing.

In reading that on the back of which the words "see inside" were written, some discussion occurred between the Counsel as to whether those words were proved to be in the defendent's hand-writing.

Mr. Fullerton said the object of the prosecution in insisting that the words "see inside" had been written by Mr. McBride, was to show or lead to the inference that Mr. McBride meant to direct the lady's attention to the slips which the prosecution pretended were inclosed, and which had been offered by them in evidence, but rejected by the Court on the ground not only that no proof whatever of their authenticity was produced, but that the contrary had been established.

The matter as to the hand-writing was eventually settled by Mr. McBride being called to the stand by his Council and swearing positively that the words "see inside" were not his.

The letters were all read. They contained nothing which seemed to go, in the remotest degree, to confirm the charges against the defendant. The language was characterized by a tone of friendly interest and affectionate regard. No indication of an improper intimacy, or of any advances towards such, were discovered in the whole correspondence.

The subjects mainly referred to were the health of herself, her children and her family; advices of the transmission of sums of money to her, and requests for receipts; references to the suits instituted by her husband, and to the suits involving the property held in trust for her under Mr. Thompson's will; encouraging and directing her as to the best means of acting in regard to these difficulties; advice as to her domestic relations, and strongly pressing the necessity of curtailing her expenditures, Mr. McBride stating she had already received more than she was entitled to, and that he was liable for the surplus payments.

The Court inquired whether it was not unnecessary to read them all.

Mr. Fullerton wanted them all read.

Mr. Norton said the character of these communications went to show a relation existing between Mrs. C. R. Quimby, the plaintiff in this case, and this defendant, which went to disprove the presumption that he (the defendant) believed the slanderous allegations set up in his answer to be true.

Mr. Norton resumed the reading of the letters, and closed without reading them all. He said those not read were merely repetitions of the letters whose matter he had already put in evidence.

A REMARKABLE DIVERSION.

At this stage of the proceedings a sickly-looking individual entered the Court and handed a communication to Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Norton, on observing the messenger, appeared very disagreeably surprised. "Sit down, Sir," he shouted with the voice of a stentor; "we may want you by-and-by."

The person addressed moved quietly to a seat, and sat down.

Mr. Fullerton now rose and informed the Court that two communications had been put into his hands this morning, and he did not know what to do with them.

Mr. Smith also received one this morning in relation to the same matter.

Mr. Fullerton—That seems to be of material consequence to yours. I shall hand mine to the Judge.

The documents in question were handed up to the Judge, along with two others, which Mr. Smith said had been served on him.

His Honor examined them closely. The air of mystery assumed by the Counsel and Court in regard to the papers excited considerable curiosity.

The Judge—The two first are followed up by the third, and the three are, in fact, reverted by the fourth.

Mr. Fullerton—Which is the fourth? The one in blue ink?

The Judge—Yes. The fourth is addressed to Messrs. Smith and Norton.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the one. The one I gave your Honor succeeds that in point of time. It refers to the other in blue ink.

The Judge—Both are dated on the same day. We cannot tell from the face of them which precedes the other.

Mr. Fullerton—But, your Honor can tell from what I say. I know the facts.

The Judge—(Reading)—"I hereby revoke and disclaim, as effect, a letter written by some one to me unknown." That is not the writer; it is written by her.

Mr. Fullerton—What are we to do?

The Judge—Counsel must take the responsibility of deciding as to these letters, upon themselves. I cannot. I suppose there is no doubt as to the genuineness of these letters.

Counsel—None at all.

The Judge—The lady seems to have a fancy for letter-writing at this moment.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose, then, to prove these letters, and put them into the case. We do not, of course, stand responsible for the allegations contained in these papers, because they reflect on the counsel conducting this prosecution.

Mr. Smith—I don't see how they are relevant.

The Court—They are no further relevant than this, that if the party came into Court and made certain demands at this stage of the case, it would be evidence.

Mr. Fullerton proposed to prove the hand-writing.

Mr. Smith admitted the hand-writing of the signatures to be genuine.

Mr. Fullerton then read:

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I have this day forbid Messrs. Smith and Norton appearing and acting as attorneys and counsel for me in the matter of my interest in the estate of my late father, Edward G. Thompson, or the trusteeship of James McBride in connection therewith.

Yours, &c., CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

JAN. 15, 1856.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Attorney of James McBride., Trustee, and others.

The next is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I have this day forbid Messrs. Smith and Norton for appearing and acting as attorneys and counsel for me in the matter of my interest in the estate of my late father, Edward G. Thompson, or the trusteeship of James McBride in connection therewith. And I hereby revoke and declare of no effect a letter written by some one to me unknown, and handed to me by William Norton (so sign, said William Norton compelled me by threats of the most extraordinary character to be the consequence if I did not do so. Yours, &c.,

CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1856—11½ A. M.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Attorney for James McBride, Trustee, &c.

Mr. SMITH then read the following:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1856.

Messrs. Smith and Norton:

GENTLEMEN: Irritated and annoyed at the publication in the daily papers in this city of the testimony given in my case, I, in an unguarded moment, permitted myself to direct the discontinuance of the suit. Upon reflection, and by the advice of my friends, I am satisfied the course is prejudicial to my interest. I therefore revoke the order to discontinue the suit, directed to you, and request you to prosecute the same to a final determination. Whatever reflection Mr. McBride casts upon my reputation, be well knows the falsity of the charges he makes against me, and are made to advance his own sinister purposes.

Yours respectfully, CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

Mr. Fullerton—In whose handwriting is that?

Mr. Smith—Mrs. Quimby's.

Mr. Fullerton—I mean the body of it?

Mr. Smith—It don't appear that the writing of the body of either of them is hers.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we will see about that. Mr. Norton, take the stand.

Mr. Norton (one of the plaintiff's counsel) took the stand and was sworn.

Mr. Fullerton—Where was the paper now shown to you (paper handed up) served upon you?

Witness—This paper is directed "Smith and Norton," and was handed to me by my partner, C. Bainbridge Smith, last evening at half-past six o'clock, at our office in William-street.

Q.—When that paper was served upon you, what did you do in reference to it? A.—I consulted with Mr. Smith in reference to it, and we jumped into a Ninth-avenue sleigh and rode to Mrs. Quimby's residence, No. 32 Ninth-street, and asked for an interview.

Q.—Did you obtain it? A.—I did not. It was opened by a young man, William C. Doleen, who is now present in court.

Q.—You did not get an interview? A.—We did not. He said that Mrs. Quimby could not be seen.

Q.—What then did you do? A.—We then left.

Q.—Do you know anything about the origin of this paper (the last read)? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do, Sir? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Where did it have its origin? A.—It had its origin with me; I wrote, or composed the body of this note.

Q.—Who copied it? A.—My partner, C. B. Smith, copied it at my request.

Q.—That is his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with it when it was composed? A.—When it was composed I put it in my pocket and kept it there until this morning at eight o'clock, when I called at Mrs. Quimby's residence, and had an interview with her; I found her in bed suffering from extreme physical prostration, in consequence, as she told me, of the publication.

Counsel—Never mind the pathetic; let us hear what you did with the paper?

Witness—I submitted it to her and asked her to sign it.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I submitted it to her; I put it in her hands, read it to her, and asked her to sign it.

Q.—Did she sign it in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You brought it away with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is what you mean by the service of it on you? A.—Yes; she handed it to me.

Q.—Was any letter written by Mrs. Quimby afterwards? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is the only communication? Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q.—What is the condition of Mrs. Quimby now as to her mind? A.—I found her confined to her bed, with her whole system prostrated, as she informed me, in consequence of the publication of the testimony in the columns of the daily papers.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you propose to give what she said?

Mr. Smith—Yes, only as to her mind.

The Judge—It is not evidence if objected to.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want to object to it. If she was insane they may prove it. But I do not suppose they mean to stultify her as well as themselves. She certainly must have known what she was doing when she signed the paper.

THE BACKING OUT.

Mr. Smith went on to make a detailed statement of the history of his connection with the case. "Now," said he, "whatever charges may be made against Mr. McBride, I freely confess, as the evidence now shows, that there is nothing whatever to impeach his character, excepting so far as this, that in his answer he has stated that she is of a notorious character, and that his knowledge of that came in 1852, whereas these letters show an intimacy between them, from which, to the mind of the Court and every one, it must certainly appear that he did not believe these statements to be true. I submit that the relations between these parties—although so far as Mr. McBride is concerned, he has been free from every fault—are such, he entertaining or expressing such opinions about her, that the connection of trustee and *cestui-que* should not exist between these parties; and therefore, on that ground I intended to rely for his dismissal, and some other man be appointed by the Court in his place, and that all the moneys should be invested for her benefit. Now, as to the revocation, I entirely submit myself to the Court, and if the Court thinks that this suit, at this stage, ought to be discontinued, why I shall discontinue it. At the same time, I am certain that whatever papers have been written by her have been written in the excitement of the moment, and unguardedly, and that upon reflection she would never have thought of having them sent.

Mr. Fullerton—That last observation should apply to all the papers in this case. And if the gentleman means that it shall, of course I acquiesce. I think all the papers in this case were prepared under excitement and without due reflection.

But, if this suit should be discontinued, I desire to have it distinctly understood that it is discontinued on the application of the plaintiff, and not at all on mine. Mr. McBride is ready and willing to go through with it. And although these statements set up in the answer bear hard on her, and to his sorrow, yet they were essential in order to vindicate himself. I do not wish to say anything in regard to these papers that have just been read, except that my friend now learns that he was dealing with edged tools, and should have to meet the consequences. And this woman, too, now learns that if she lives by the sword she must perish by the sword. She has brought this matter into Court—she has instituted these proceedings—she has charged Mr. McBride with this detestable offence, and has attempted to stamp him with everlasting disgrace. And yet this attempt failed in its end; it did not extort money from him; he has come into Court, as I said yesterday, like a man of true courage, to vindicate his character; and I must express a very great degree of satisfaction at the observation of my learned friend on the other side, that there is nothing in this evidence which reflects on my client, save an exception which, in fact, does not amount to anything at all. The learned counsel alluded very touchingly to the efforts made by Mr. McBride to win back his erring niece to the paths of virtue and peace, and denounced the attempt that had been made to make those very acts of fatherly kindness and affection, which he had extended to her, evidence of his guilt; or also of his disbelief of the truth of the charges set out in his answer in self-vindication.

The Judge—What motion is made?

Mr. Fullerton—I make no motion. I am not in a position where I can make a motion.

The Judge—The Court cannot make a motion.

Mr. Fullerton—The other side have made a suggestion which, perhaps, they mean for the Court to make a motion.

The Judge—I suppose the proper course would be a motion to strike out of the case all the evidence, everything on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—That certainly would not be my order.

Mr. Smith replied to the remarks of Mr. Fullerton.

MR. NORTON EXPLANATORY.

Mr. Norton, who had not left the stand, said: As one of the counsel for Mrs. Quimby in this case, and as an officer of this Court, in view of the peculiar character of the revocation which was sent to Mr. Fullerton and me, which he called the attention of the Court to, in justice to myself, to make an explanation.

The Judge—The defendant must decide whether they are to go on with this case.

Mr. Smith—We do.

Mr. Norton—Last evening, as I before stated, I went, in company with Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Quimby's residence, No. 32 Ninth-street. When we knocked at the door of her room it was opened by this young man, WILLIAM DOLEEN, who informed us that she could not be seen and would not see us.

The Judge—Is this young man, Doleen, the person referred to by you in the evidence?

Mr. Norton—Yes, Sir. The same. This morning I called at eight o'clock, and was admitted to Mrs. Quimby by her landlady. I asked her why she had written, or caused to be written, the letter which was served on me yesterday.

Mr. Fullerton—This is not evidence, but I believe the charges of threats made by her against Mr. Norton to be unfounded, because they emanated from the same source which made those infamous charges against Mr. McBride.

The Judge—We do not consider anything Mr. Norton says here as evidence. It is a personal explanation.

Mr. Norton—Nor do I offer it as evidence, although I state it under the conviction that I have assumed the obligation of an oath. She told me that the reason she signed that paper was owing to the instigation of Wm. C. Doleen, who compelled her to do it by threats, and that he had also compelled her to execute a paper to him, assigning him this property—the whole of her estate—and that she had to accompany him to Wall-street yesterday, and there signed these papers. She said she had been influenced also by operations made upon her by Doleen's father and mother, in connection with himself, and that Doleen had employed an honorable and respectable attorney of this Court to prepare this paper. I told her that the effect of this paper, if she did not revoke it, would be injurious to her reputation; that it would be acknowledging to the public that the charges made against her were true, and that it would compromise her counsel; and I asked her, for her own sake and that of her counsel, to sign the paper which I had prepared, and she did.

Mr. Norton then left the stand. During his remarks our friend, the adventurous Doleen, very quietly vamosed without attracting the notice of either of the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Smith then formally abandoned the case against the defendant, so far as the charges of improper advances against him were concerned, but he argued that the slanderous allegations of this answer were sufficient to justify the court in discharging Mr. McBride from his trust. The counsel proceeded at some length to argue the law questions arising on the construction of the will. In the course of his remarks he asserted his belief that Doleen and the complainant were now living in illicit intercourse, but that Doleen was merely using her to promote his designs on her money.

Mr. Fullerton said he was instructed by his client to ask to be relieved from this trust, after the matter now before the Court should have been disposed of. But removal was tantamount to disgrace, and that the defendant would resist to the last.

In deciding the case, the learned Judge said, there was palpably no foundation whatever for this bill in regard to the main matter set up in it. The only question was as to the interpretation of the will, and about the securities, one of the children having died. All that could have been stated in ten lines.

Mr. Smith—Upon the question of the construction of the will, I want your Honor's decision.

The Judge—There is no color at all for the allegation that he has withheld money from her, no matter what the motive was.

Mr. Fullerton—I move for the dismissal of the bill absolutely now.

The Court—If the Trustee, after what has been suggested here, applies for instructions, and if you claim that he is holding money not in trust, you can sue for it, as you would sue any body else. That would involve the construction of the will, which is a mere incident to the right you set up.

Mr. Smith said the issue as to the construction of the will was clearly enbmitted here.

The Judge thought it would be better to have done with this case.

Mr. Smith asked to have another trustee appointed.

Mr. Fullerton—How could that be done in this case?

The Judge—It cannot be done unless you all consent to it. I could not appoint another trustee on these proceedings as they stand. They are all founded on the idea of the most atrocious misconduct on the part of the trustee and comparative innocence on the part of the plaintiff, and the evidence does not make out the case.

Mr. Fullerton—This young man, Ed. G. Thompson, is at age in three weeks, and takes out of Mr. McBride's hands $60,000. If this be application for a security it ought to have been made by petition, before filing a bill.

The Judge—I do not see that there is any great use in retaining this suit here at all. I will dismiss the bill as it now stands, and you can draw up a special decree. If anything occurs in the meantime to make it necessary for me to look into these questions, I will do so when the decree comes up for settlement. You can take this without prejudice as to the construction of the will.

Mr. Fullerton asked about the allowance.

The Judge intimated that if, on the settlement of the decree, it should be decided to carry the matter further, he would make an allowance.

The parties left, and so the matter ended.

The Contested Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Tucker, to whom the protest of Nicholas Seagrist against William B. Drake, in the matter of the contested Aldermanic seat in the Twenty-Second Ward, was referred, met again yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, and continued the investigation.

William Van Orden examined by Mr. J. C. Hayes—I reside in West Forty-third-street, in the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward; I moved there in April; I have resided five years in the District; I was present at the polls of the First Election District on last election; I was there when they were canvassing the Charter ticket; they commenced counting the Charter ticket some time before daylight; I do not know the hour; I was present during the whole of the canvass of the Charter ticket; I saw a ballot placed under a candlestick by the Inspectors; they were opening the tickets and separating them; putting the tickets of the different candidates on separate wires; some of the Inspectors remarked, that the ticket in question was very much scratched; Mr. Cargill was very much scratched; Mr. Boole said that Seagrist was scratched too; I looked at the ticket, and said I did not think Seagrist was intentionally scratched; it was scratched on one or more letters of the name, but it seemed unintentionally done; it looked like a slip of the elbow in scratching other names; [a *fac simile* of the ticket was here exhibited; the scratch over the name of Seagrist was a single upstroke, that looked quite accidental;] at the close of the Charter vote, I think it was announced by the Inspectors; the announcement of votes for Seagrist as Alderman was 137; I was there till the vote was announced; I did not call on the Inspectors the day after election, to know what had become of the ballot; after the canvassing was all through, some one made the remark that the tickets under the candlestick should be destroyed; I think one of the Inspectors made that remark; I understood that the vote was to be reserved; I remarked that it was not to be destroyed but ought to go to the County Canvassers; I understood such would be done with it, for the County Canvassers to do what they pleased with it.

Mr. Hayes here said that he would show the ticket was not attached to the returns, at the County Clerk's Office.

Examination resumed: I took a part in the election for Alderman; the prominent candidates in that Ward as Aldermen were—Mr. Drake, Mr. Seagrist, Mr. Masterson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. McSawly, and Mr. Barton; there was no other person of the name of Seagrist spoken of as candidate for Alderman except Nicholas Seagrist; I am acquainted with Nicholas Seagrist; he is called "Nick Seagrist" by his friends; I know no other person in that Ward named Nicholas Seagrist.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. H. Stryker—I am a coachmaker by trade; I am now a clerk in the Post-Office; I have been there nearly two months; I have not worked at my trade since that time; I have lived in the Tw

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1856.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ No advances towards organization were made in Congress yesterday, but an important step was taken in our Legislature by the election of a Speaker—ORVILLE ROBINSON, of Oswego, having received a plurality of votes, after which the House adjourned without having elected a Clerk.

The Foreign News.

The *America* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening, bringing five days' later intelligence from Europe. There is nothing new of an official character in regard to the Peace negotiations, but there is said to be an evident growing impression that they will terminate unsatisfactorily.

From the Crimea, the only items of interest are the defeat of a strong squadron of the Anglo-Turkish cavalry near Kertsch, and the statement that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia—not, however, with the intention of evacuating the former.

There was an important rumor, which was not confirmed, that PELISSIER had been appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral LYONS Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

Contracts were being advertised for in Russia for immense quantities of artillery and stores. Emancipation was offered to the Serfs, and some of the restrictions imposed by the Czar NICHOLAS on the nobles had been removed. The publication of the Austrian concordat had been prohibited in the Empire.

The Commercial intelligence is not very flattering. Cotton was lower, and the Markets were generally reported dull. Consols had fallen to 87¼.

Governor Clark's Message.

Governor CLARK achieved a small *coup d'état* yesterday, after the manner of the President, if not in imitation of him, by sending his Annual Message to the Senate before the organization of the Lower House. There was no special motive for this course, and, if it was to be prematurely delivered, there was no special reason why the Message should not have been sent to the Senate a week earlier.

The Message is a plain, business-like, brief and unambitious document, entering at once, without prelude or preamble, upon an exposition of the financial condition of the State.

Four topics receive special attention—the Canals, the Banks, the Prohibitory Liquor Law and the Public Schools. The opinions of the Governor in regard to the Prohibitory Act are very briefly expressed, but decided. He admits that some of the details of that Act are imperfect, and that certain provisions are liable to a lax interpretation; but holds that these defects do not vitiate the main principle involved, and defends the constitutionality of the enactment. No amendments are suggested, and an intimation is held out that the Legislature will do wisely by deferring further action upon the law until the Court of Appeals shall have adjudicated upon the point of constitutionality.

The aggregate Canal receipts of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were $2,639,792, and the aggregate expenditures (including repairs) $988,792; leaving a surplus revenue of $1,650,000. The Canal tolls to the close of the navigable season amounted to $2,804,800; being an increase of $31,000 over 1854. In order to relieve the embarrassment arising from the deficiency in the Canal revenues, the Governor recommends an extension of the time for the ultimate payment of the debt, and a diminution of the annual charges to correspond with such extension.

The present Banking System of the State is commended, but the Governor deprecates any attempt to introduce a more available class of securities.

In relation to the Educational interests of the State, the Message is unusually earnest and emphatic. Upwards of one million of children are entitled to draw the public money, and 800,000 attended the District Schools last year, besides 96,741 Academy and Colored pupils. The non-attendance of children who are enrolled upon the books is rated in the proportion of one-fifth of the whole number. The cost of the Schools in 1855 was $3,220,618; number of school-houses, 11,028; volumes in district libraries, 1,105,870. The Governor discovers serious blemishes in the School System; recommends Boards of Education for each town, and the establishment of a School Fund Commission, and strongly urges the repeal of the rate-bill system. A striking feature of the Message is the recommendation of a further extension of the benefits of the School System, in regard to which point the following declaration is explicit: "I cannot regard our School System as complete, until it shall extend free gratuitous instruction to every child, residing in the State, desirous of its benefits." A Professorship of Agriculture in the State Normal School is an excellent suggestion.

The State Institutions are commended to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, especially that for the Deaf and Dumb in this City. The number of inmates in these Institutions and in the State Prisons, at the end of the year, was as follows:

Deaf and Dumb Institute	289
Blind Asylum	160
Asylum for Idiots	80
House of Refuge, New-York	550
House of Refuge, Western	277
State Prison, Sing Sing	937
State Prison, Auburn	687
State Prison, Clinton	281
Total	3,261
In State Prisons	1,905
Charities	1,356

The population of the State is 3,470,000. Immigration has fallen off two-thirds—only 136,000 immigrants having arrived during the year.

The dilapidated condition of the Government Buildings at Quarantine calls out a rebuke. These structures need thorough repair before they will be suitable for the storage of infected cargoes while under Quarantine. It is recommended that the Legislature instruct our Senators and Representatives to move for an appropriation for that purpose.

The Lemmon Slave Case having been prepared for the February Term of the Supreme Court, an appropriation becomes necessary to meet the accruing expenses. The Governor has appointed two associate counsel to assist the Attorney-General in the conduct of the case.

The stand made by the Free-Soil men in Kansas, to repel the aggressions of Slavery, meets a warm expression of sympathy in the Message. The Governor trusts that the voice of New-York will be again uttered, with a unanimity and an emphasis worthy of her history, in the reassertion of the Jeffersonian policy of restricting Slavery and extending Freedom.

With a brief invocation to the Legislature to coöperate in doing their duty to the Commonwealth, the Governor concludes his Message.

Terrible Shipwrecks.

The last Winter was terribly disastrous to our shipping, but, until the storm of last week, we had thus far been spared the publication of any of those dreadful narratives of shipwreck and suffering, the details of which send a thrill of sympathetic shuddering through the hearts of the whole community. In addition to many other saddening narratives, we publish, this morning, on another page, a full and detailed account of the terrible disaster which befell the Havre packet-ship *St. Denis*, during the late storm which bestrewed our coast with wrecks. Since the loss of the steamer *California*, there has been no calamity, of a similar character, so harrassing in its details as this loss of the ill-fated *St. Denis*.

Quimby vs. McBride.

A case of considerable interest to the public and of very great moment to the parties concerned, because it involved the character of a gentleman of high social standing, and enviable repute as a man of probity and wealth, and of a lady who does not appear to have had very much character to spare, has occupied the attention of the Special Term of the Supreme Court during the last three days, and was concluded but yesterday. Elsewhere we give a full report. The ignoble manner in which the prosecution abandoned their case, and the singular proceedings which resulted in that abandonment, ought to teach a useful lesson to aspiring lawyers, and may not be without a profitable moral to the public. The evidence elicited revealed this fact, that wealth does not confer virtue, nor is necessarily accompanied by it. The history of one of the parties is a lamentable instance of the failure of youth, beauty, talents, accomplishments, position and riches to secure happiness or save their possessor from degradation.

The Cattle Market—Beef Bad—Working Oxen to be Scarce.

The snow so disarranged the Railroad trains that cattle did not come in "on time" last week, and an irregular market has been kept up from day to day. The butchers were consequently in part supplied before the opening of the market yesterday, and the 1,164 beeves, with what came in later in the day, were quite sufficient to meet their demands.

Those who must eat beef this week will need to sharpen up their masticators, for there were few animals offered beside working oxen. This class of animals will, doubtless, be scarce east of the Hudson River when Spring work opens—they have mostly been gathered up and sold as beef, we should judge from our reports upon the Live Stock Markets, given in another column.

The Alien Councilman.

The case of alienage has been disposed of, and the suspected proved to have been doubly naturalized. Alderman BRIGGS is surprised—his wonderful Secretary (STEPHEN H. BRANCH) confounded, and Mr. PRENTISS, who charged Mr. BOOLE with alienage, is satisfied—that he was mistaken. Mr. BOOLE was elected to a seat in the Board of Councilmen from the Thirtieth District, over Mr. PRENTISS, who no sooner learnad of his defeat than he obtained affidavits from the Clerks of the several Courts, to the effect that the name of Mr. BOOLE was nowhere to be found in their lists of those who had been naturalized. What disappointed candidate could require more? The seat was contested, and the affidavits of the Clerks read in due form and with dignified emphasis, before the Special Committee. All went on swimmingly until Mr. BOOLE commenced his defence. Matters then assumed a totally different aspect. He first proved that his father was naturalized long before he (the Councilman) was of age; and next, that in case that might not be sufficient, he had obtained naturalization papers for himself. What led Mr. PRENTISS astray, was the fact that in the index to the record the name had been misspelled. It was all right in the record. So much for the first decision of a charge of alienage. The Chief of Police, at a late hour last evening, was reported in a condition in which it was not thought advisable for his friends to visit him. He was enjoying a comfortable snooze.

Death of George Curtis, the Banker.

The announcement yesterday of the death of GEORGE CURTIS, of this City, the eminent banker, has caused a feeling of profound grief in a very large circle of friends who had learned to esteem him personally, and to value him for his rare business talents. Mr. CURTIS died on Wednesday last, at Jacksonville, East Florida, whither he had gone, with his wife and youngest son, in the hope of recruiting his health in that genial climate. Intelligence was received a fortnight since of his failing health, and little hope was entertained of his return.

Mr. CURTIS was a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was many years Cashier of the Exchange Bank, in Providence, Rhode Island, to which place he moved when he was about sixteen years of age. He came to this City in 1839 to assume the Cashiership of the Bank of Commerce, a position which he retained with great credit to himself and benefit to that institution, until some four years since, when he formed a business connection with Messrs. BEALS and FEARING, which he abandoned at the end of a year, to assume the Presidency of the Continental Bank, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. CURTIS was a man of remarkable business qualifications, and, to the highest practical abilities, he joined the extensive knowledge and theoretical science of a philosophical financier. His well known integrity of character caused him to be much sought after as an agent for fiduciary trusts; and he leaves behind him the memory of a character unsullied by an imputation.

Mr. CURTIS was a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence, and many years a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, of which he was also the presiding officer.

Mr. CURTIS was the father of GEORGE W. CURTIS, the popular lecturer and author, by his first wife, who died while her gifted son was an infant. She was a daughter of Senator BURRILL, of Rhode Island, one of the ablest statesmen and lawyers which that State has produced.

Mr. CURTIS was to have commenced his course of lectures on modern English novelists before the Lowell Institute in Boston on Tuesday last; but, in consequence of the sad intelligence of his father's death, we presume they have been postponed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thorington's Resolution to Declare Campbell Speaker.

The Course of Commodore Paulding at San Juan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

THORINGTON'S resolution to-day was sprung upon the House, and the Republicans were perfectly justified in voting against it.

I fear, from the accounts received here, that our friend Commodore PAULDING, notwithstanding his general caution and prudence, has been betrayed into a course at San Juan which may lead to unpleasant complications. The *Northern Light* brings the intelligence that upon the application of the Transit Company, Commodore PAULDING sent some men up the River to disperse RAMON RIVAS and some banditti, at whose head he had placed himself.

I understand our Government has here conclusive evidence that RIVAS (who is a son of the nominal President of Nicaragua, under the WALKER dispensation) is in reality a regularly commissioned officer of the Government of Nicaragua driven out by WALKER, and now sitting in another part of the Republic,—and had, with a small band of men, taken position in some castles at the head of the Rapids of the River San Juan—and which command the passage across the Isthmus—for the purpose of preventing succor reaching WALKER from the Atlantic side. If this be so, Commodore PAULDING's interference was a military act by the United States in aid of WALKER, although of course it was not so intended by that worthy and gallant officer. S.

LATER.

Eleven o'clock.—The Republican Caucus has just adjourned. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, and Mr. BENSON Secretary.

Mr. WALDRON submitted Resolutions—First, that the Caucus proceed to nominate a candidate for Speaker, and that no man be voted for simply because he had heretofore been a candidate; second, that the candidate thus nominated be sustained against all others until another Caucus makes a new nomination; third, no Republican shall deem himself at liberty to move or vote for any proposition looking to the election of anybody else; fourth, that if votes are cast for any Republican other than the regular nominee, he shall rise in the House and decline to be a candidate.

Mr. LEITER opened discussion. He thought his friend CAMPBELL had been badly treated, but he would vote to sustain the caucus candidate.

Mr. BANKS frankly avowed that he was in the fight for the cause, and not for self, and absolved every gentleman from any presumed obligation to stand by him. He thanked them for the votes he had received, and was ready to go with them for the future in whatever they should decide to do.

Mr. WATSON animadverted on THORINGTON's proposition to-day. He would think of deposing a general on the field of battle as soon as encourage a movement so subversive of all organization and discipline. He urged adherence to BANKS, and cited the example of the Nebraska men in adhering to RICHARDSON.

Mr. THORINGTON apologized for his course to-day. He said he would not move anything of the sort again, if it was thought best not.

Mr. NORTON complained of GREELEY's abuse, and of Republicans who voted against THORINGTON's resolution. He would sustain the caucus nominee, however.

Mr. EARLE would do the same, but would feel at liberty to vote for a resolution at any time appointing any Republican Speaker.

After debate, Mr. WALDRON withdrew his resolution, as several gentlemen thought it unnecessary.

Mr. KUNKEL moved a resolution to proceed to ballot for a candidate, but that nobody who had heretofore been a candidate should be nominated.

Mr. CAMPBELL complained of GREELEY's abuse, and moved a resolution that for two days everybody should be absolved from obligations, and scatter their votes as they choose.

Mr. SIMMONS made a conciliating speech, but urged that Republicans were bound always to vote for the caucus nominee, and nobody else, under any pretence.

Messrs. KNOWLTON, BENTON, GALLOWAY, GROW and others also spoke.

Finally, a substitute for both resolutions was moved, that they proceed at once to ballot for a candidate. Adopted.

Eighty-nine votes were cast: BANKS had 66; CAMPBELL of Ohio, 12; and PENNINGTON, 4; Scattering, 7.

The nomination was then confirmed unanimously, except by CUMBACK, of Indiana, who refused to abide by it. He is the brother-in-law of DUNN. A committee of five was appointed to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

None of the betters were present. The temper was encouraging decidedly.

The Speakership—Anti-Nebraska Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Messrs. BOYCE, McQUEEN and KEITT, being now satisfied with Mr. RICHARDSON's explanations, have returned to his support. Mr. FAULKNER intends, if no Speaker is elected by Monday, to submit a proposition that members resign and the House adjourn to meet again on the 1st Monday in May next.

An Anti-Nebraska caucus is to be held to-night, suggested by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. The debate to-day has, apparently, rather damaged than improved the prospects of Mr. BANKS.

The dispatches of our Government by the *Atlantic* contain nothing particularly important concerning affairs between the United States and Great Britain.

Illness of Commodore Morris.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Commodore MORRIS is seriously ill, at his residence, in this city. His disease is acute affection of the lungs.

The Plurality Rule—Mr. Clingman's Apology—Necessities of the Administration—The Southern Nebraska Men in Trouble—The Russian Alliance, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The proceedings in the House to-day were encouraging to the Banks men, who came within four of carrying the plurality rule; and if our friends who are absent, either with our without pairing off, had been here, there is no doubt it would have succeeded, notwithstanding it was offered by a Banks man.

TENDER OF THE PLURALITY.

It is the general plan, and the wise policy of the Republicans not to move the plurality resolution which the Nebraska men have so often rejected; but Mr. WASHBURNE did it to-day on his own responsibility, thinking, doubtless, that it was best once more to test the sincerity of those in the opposition who profess to be anxious for the organization. It is not likely to be again tendered from our side; and it ought not be, for such tender would seem to indicate an impatience for an organization not becoming to the Republicans under the circumstances. Besides, if the Nebrascals are ready to give us the plurality they will do it without our asking; and if they are *not* ready, asking them won't help the matter.

MR. CLINGMAN AND HIS PERTENORS.

Mr. CLINGMAN's apology to-day for not voting for the plurality, in favor of which he has so often expressed himself of late, was unworthy of himself, as it was exceedingly unfair. I would not accuse him of intending to misrepresent a fellow member; and yet, even that would seem more respectful and deferential than to suppose he really understood Mr. BANKS to maintain the natural equality of the negro and the white races, and to advocate practical amalgamation. Such an idea I am sure never entered the head of a single one of your readers who perused the speech of that gentleman made on Saturday last. I follow, however, the judicious and dignified example of Mr. BANKS himself, in not deigning to show in detail the inaccuracies of Mr. CLINGMAN's interpretation.

GROUNDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The vote for BANKS to-day was encouraging. True, he wanted ten of an election, but he could have had, if necessary to elect, at least six votes from the "scattering," which, as you will perceive, would have brought him nearer the Chair than he was during the time of his highest vote, except during the holidays. Besides his vote to-day, I believe eleven of his friends are absent, ten of them having paired off with opposition men. Be assured all continues bright, though non-day may be distant. Our friends are firm. They have camped down to besiege the citadel. They feel that right is on their side—that the responsibility of the disorganization rests elsewhere, and that they have only one duty yet to perform, and that is, to *stick* and *wait*. This they will do.

ADMINISTRATION NECESSITIES—THERE PER CENT.

Nor have they the necessities of the Administration to weigh them down. The friends of the Administration who are dependent upon legislation for funds are now in great distress, and borrowing all the money they can raise in any quarter at three per cent. a month. This is no figure of speech, but actual fact, as many a happy-looking banker and long-faced borrower can testify. I fear that, in any event now, the shavers will reap a long harvest, and the shaved be compelled to submit for a much longer time than the most desponding of them anticipate. And I'll tell you why. Many of the most influential and experienced gentlemen on our side the House are highly indignant at the conduct of the Administration party in thus obstructing the organization, and they earnestly and solemnly declare that when the Administration wants its Deficiency Bill it will wait in *its* turn, and pay its three per cent. a month for a much longer time than is expected or agreeable; indeed if it gets its Appropriation bills through at all it will be fortunate. This will probably be denounced as factious and unjust retaliation, &c.; but will you be good enough to tell us how else the partisan recklessness which refuses to let the House be organized, can be rebuked and punished? Remember that among the leaders of the Nebrascals, who oppose the plurality now, are GEO. S. HOUSTON, of Alabama; HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky; FULLER, of Maine, and J. H. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, each of whom was in the XXXIst Congress *and voted then for the plurality resolution* under which HOWELL COBB was made the Speaker. Is it not clear that their course is purely factious and deserving of marked rebuke?

THE SOUTHERN LEECH CRIES MORE!

The Southern Nebrascals are in great trouble about their candidate for Speaker and his speech of Saturday last. On reading Mr. RICHARDSON's revised remarks as published in the *Globe*, I find that he did not disavow the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but only repudiated his expression of willingness, in 1850, to vote for it if it were not rendered unnecessary by the Mexican law. This, you see, was a failure to disavow the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery; and it has given the "South Americans" the whip hand of the Richardson men in the Slave States, because FOLLETT goes the extreme and popular Southern ground that Congress has nothing to do with Slavery *any where*, and that the *Constitution* gives a Territorial Legislature the right to protect Slavery in the Territories. This will be an issue between the Americans and Administration men in the South hereafter; and it will not be surprising if the Americans carry three or four States upon it, by showing themselves more jealous of Southern interests and more ready to sacrifice party success thereto, than are their opponents who are anxious to maintain fellowship with Northern Democrats.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

Gen. QUITMAN, Mr. BOYCE, and some others, foresee this, and yesterday deserted RICHARDSON; and the caucus of last night was called in consequence. Quite a debate occurred there. It was argued truly that to abandon Mr. RICHARDSON now would be an admission that those who voted for him did so without having satisfied themselves of his soundness,—and it was boldly resolved to stand by him, for weal or for woe, and let those who choose take the responsibility of bolting. This movement didn't win back the secedere; and, if the struggle continues a few days longer, until the Southern Press brings back the reflection of public sentiment there, it is apprehended that the defection from RICHARDSON will be considerable, and that it may result in the disastrous demoralization of the Democratic Party. For one, I look upon this movement as most dangerous to the Nebraska-Democratic organization. If RICHARDSON is sustained upon the platform which he erected on Saturday, there is serious danger that a portion of the South will rebel; and if he should not be sustained, it is at least doubtful whether Northern Democracy can be induced to degrade itself quite to the level of admitting that the Constitution carries Slavery to the Territories and protects it there so that even "Squatter Sovereignty" can't get it out.

MR. FULLER DODGING THE RELIGIOUS TEST.

I was mistaken in saying so broadly on Saturday that Mr. FULLER dodged nothing. I was so absorbed in contemplation of his monstrous doctrine on the Slavery issue, as to overlook his demonstration on the Catholic question. He was asked by Mr. BARKSDALE whether he was in favor of "the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens *and Catholics* from office." He answered that he thought "Americans ought to govern America," thus evading a response to the chief point of the interrogatory, and failing to say whether he sustains the eighth section of the Philadelphia Platform, and the exclusion of *American born* Roman Catholics from office. How say you, Mr. FULLER?—do you or do you not make the purely religious test? Are you an "American" as understood in Pennsylvania, or do you fraternize with the Maryland and the Louisiana Know-Nothings? You have no hesitation in covering HOLLICOFFER, MARSHALL and others by avowing your fealty to the South on the Slavery question; can you not justify Messrs. EUSTIS of Louisiana and the Know-Nothings of Catholic Maryland in voting for you, by proclaiming that you are against excluding an American and citizen from office, because of his religious faith?

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

I telegraphed you to-night that there was no foundation for the story brought by the *Atlantic* that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been entered into between Russia and the United States. The statement is absolutely baseless. It was preposterous upon its face, and the wonder is that any respectable British Press should have entertained it a moment. It would seem to be quite impossible to convince John Bull that we of the United States have any sort of fixed ideas of Government or of public policy,—and especially impossible to learn him what our policy is, even when familiar to every schoolboy as his first lesson in geography.

THE ILLICIT RECRUITING AFFAIR.

Somebody is trying to get up an impression again in New-York that no repetition of the demand for CRAMPTON's recall has been sent to England. Don't believe it. I find I was a little ahead of time when I announced the *departure* of Mr. MARCY's last dispatch on the subject. I announced it about the 3d or 4th instant, and as having been sent out several days before that time: whereas, in fact, though agreed upon at the time stated, it was detained until the 5th instant, and so went out three days after the President's Message. When published you will find this document has claws quite as sharp as even the Koszta letter. It will doubtless furnish the *point* in which the Message was wanting, and give a practical interpretation to the British Government of what spirit pervades the United States in regard to our present diplomatic relations with England. Until a reply can be received by the return mail of that which left here on the 5th, Wall-street may as well be quiet; and all the indications here confirm me in the view that this reply will be the amicable recall of Mr. CRAMPTON.

OLD IRONSIDES ON THE NAVY BOARD.

Commodore STEWART ("Old Ironsides") is out in a highly interesting and forcibly written pamphlet, exhibiting the injustice which he has suffered at the hands of the Naval Retiring Board, and appealing to Congress for relief. He gives a modest recital of the glorious events in which he has been a participator, and sets forth in colors of living light the conduct of the Board, through whose instrumentality he was stricken down. No one doubts, however, that the President would deem him one of the first whose swords should be returned to him by a grateful country. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution that LEWIS D. CAMPBELL be declared Speaker.

Mr. THORINGTON said his reason for offering this resolution was to contribute his mite towards an organization. He had proposed Mr. CAMPBELL's name, because he had heard him spoken of as less objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr. BANKS.

Mr. GALLOWAY, though personally favorable to Mr. CAMPBELL, could not change his position till he was assured of a general sentiment in Mr. CAMPBELL's favor.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. BANKS, by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. MACE said the fault of the House remaining unorganized was attributable to the Anti-Nebraskaites, who have a majority, and can at any time elect a Speaker, if they surrender their personal preferences.

Mr. PUEVIANCE said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. MACE. He (PERVIANCE) attributed to the Democrats the failure to organize.

Mr. SAGE, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, considered the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mischievous.

Other members also explained, including, also, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who said his name was used without his knowledge or authority.

Mr. CUMBACK offered a resolution (which he afterwards withdrew) declaring Mr. MACE Speaker.

Mr. DUNN, in explaining his course, said he would submit to no cancus which presented to him the name of BANKS.

The remarks of Mr. DUNN stimulated Messrs. SAGE, BRENTON, PENNINGTON and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to participate in the debate, which involved the action of the Republicans respecting their candidates for Speaker.

The House then voted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	88	Richardson	65
Fuller	29	Pennington	8
Necessary for a choice	98	Scattering	5

Adjourned.

Decision of the Great Reaper Case in favor of Manny's Machine.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The great Reaper Case has been decided in favor of MANNY's Machine. Justice MCLEAN delivered to-day the opinion of the United States Circuit Court in this important case, which was argued last Summer at Cincinnati, by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and R. N. DICKERSON, for M. MCCORMICK, and E. M. STANTON and GEORGE HARDING, for MANNY & Co., defendants. The decision on all the points is in favor of defendants. The Court held:

First—That MANNY's Reaping Machine does not infringe any of the patents of Mr. MCCORMICK.

Second—That the leveler and reel-post used in MANNY's machine are not the same, in form or principle, as the improvements patented by Mr. MCCORMICK in 1845, and are no infringement.

Third—That several useful improvements, invented and patented by JOHN H. MANNY, are not covered by MCCORMICK's patent, but are different in form and principle, and, consequently, no infringement.

The injunction was refused, and the bill dismissed at cost of complainant.

The Court fully sustains the validity of MCCORMICK's patents, and pays a high compliment to the patentee. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

JOHN PYNE, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

Cases 42 and 43.—Heirs of Gen. Lafayette *vs.* Joseph Kenton *et al.* Same *vs.* Edward C. Carter *et al.* Argument was continued by Mr. Taylor for plaintiffs, and Mr. Jeanin for defendants.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Annual Message of the Governor was sent in to the Senate this morning, and was read. The document will be found in another place.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House commenced balloting this morning soon after the journal was read. The result of the first vote was as follows:

L. Odell	42	Henry A. Prendergast	35
Orville Robinson	34	Erastus W. Glover	12
John H. Anthon	4	Alanzo Bradner	4
T. D. Bailey	1	Geo. Van Santford	1
George F. Fowler	1	Isaac Lafever	1
Timothy Hoyle	1		

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution that three ballots be taken, and if there be no choice on either the first or second, then that on the third vote the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes cast, be declared Speaker.

The resolution was adopted, and the first vote under its action showed for

Odell	44	Prendergast	35
Robinson	30	Glover	7

Balance scattering.

Mr. PENNINGTON then rose and said that the position he had so long held as an exponent of the principles of the Republican Party was one of honor, and he returned his thanks to the members of that party for their unflinching support; but he now begged to withdraw his name as a candidate, being desirous of leaving to every member the liberty of voting at this time as he thought fit. He regarded as incumbent upon Republicans, now that two evils were thrust upon them, to choose the lesser one. As regards the organization of the House, the question of Know-Nothingism was of more importance than National issues. The Democrats and Republicans were not apart on important matters of State policy, and he recommended his supporters to cast their votes for ORVILLE ROBINSON, of Oswego.

Mr. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer, replied—charging the Republicans with inconsistency.

Mr. NEWTON, of Washington, make an attack upon the Republicans in a bitterly sarcastic speech. He concluded as follows: Let me congratulate the Democracy in this joyful hour, when about to lead to the altar their blushing, modest, pure, unsullied, virtuous Republican bride. Listen attentively to Parson WISE, as he performs the nuptial ceremony and pronounces the blessing on the happy pair. Let KING, COOK, FARRIS and ABELL subscribe their names on her marriage certificate. Oh! how exquisitely will every fibre of her heart thrill with joy as she clasps in her loving embrace the bridegroom of her choice. Let her not be too impatient for the honey-moon, nor give a moment's thought as to what mark the offspring shall bear upon its forehead. We are impatient for the ceremony to commence.

Mr. SNOW replied denying that the Republicans had acted in bad faith, and defending them from the charge of inconsistency.

The second ballot under the resolution was then taken as follows:

Odell	45	Robinson	59
Foot	3	Glover	19

Balance scattering.

The following is the last vote:

Robinson	60	Odell	45
Glover	11		

Remainder scattering. Robinson elected. Adjourned.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16—9 P. M.

The New-York State Temperance Society assembled in the Assembly Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, and was called to order by Mr. DELAVAN, President of the Society.

After prayers by Rev. Dr. NOTT, of Union College, an address was delivered by E. C. DELAVAN.

Professor MCCOY read the Treasurer's report, and the annual report of the Society. The total amount of funds received for the year was $12,011, and the expenditures $11,604, leaving a cash balance on hand of $407. There was pledged by the delegates at the annual meeting last year $1,500. This has all been paid but $400, which, when paid, will reduce the debt of the Society to $18,072.

The annual address expresses the hope that the trials at present going on will establish on a surer and more permanent foundation the great principles of prohibition, and exhorts continued efforts to enforce and maintain the Prohibitory Law.

Prof. DEAN introduced a resolution that the Society will stand by, advocate and coöperate in enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor Law, so far as decided constitutional by the Court of Appeals; that they will support candidates for offices, irrespective of their political opinions, who are the truest and ablest advocates of the legal prohibition of intoxicating drinks; that the Society repeat and reaffirm its entire independence of political parties, and that it will continue to look for its exponents and representatives to men not only the advocates of total abstinence, but who are themselves total abstinence. Referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Dr. NOTT delivered an eloquent address. Prof. MCCOY also addressed the meeting. Letters were received from HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mr. GOUGH, stating that the condition of the roads prevented their reaching Albany.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Business Committee—A. McCoy, Albany; O. Teal, Syracuse; Rev. J. Lucky, Sing Sing; John Foot, Hamilton; and E. B. Day, Catskill.

Committee on Nominating Officers—C. C. Leigh, New-York; John Savage, Utica; Dr. Nott, Schenectady; Dr. B. H. Stetts, Albany; G. W. J. Brownson, Amsterdam.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

From Rio Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The brig *Fairy*, from Rio Janeiro Dec. 2, arrived here this morning, but brings no news of importance. Left in port ships *Sarah Parker*, *Union* and *Mary*, from New-York, discharging; *Carrier Dove*, ditto, dismasted; *S. Maxwell*, *Delaware*, *New Light*, *Susan A. Howell*, from Baltimore; *Dunnard*, from Boston. Saw two American barks entering the harbor, one showing S. in a white signal, and the other a red signal with a black ball.

Conviction of McKinney for Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Jury in the case of MCKINNEY, indicted for the murder of CONRAD BAUER, brought in a verdict this evening of manslaughter. The trial has created great excitement, and has occupied seven days. General dissatisfaction is felt with the verdict.

JOHN R. WEEKS was elected to-day delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Know-Nothing National Convention.

The Steamship Edinburg at Halifax—Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 16—12 M.

The new screw steamship *Edinburg*, Capt. CUMMINGS, twenty-one days from Glasgow, for New-York, put into this port, this morning, short of coals.

This steamer was first signaled as the *America*, now eleven days out from Liverpool, but up to the present moment she has not been heard of.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Attorney-General SMITH filed to-day, in the Supreme Court, on behalf of Mr. BARSTOW, an information, on which the Court issued a writ, *quo warranto*, demanding by what authority Mr. BARSTOW holds the office of Governor. Twenty days is allowed for an answer.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* will leave here about 2 o'clock P. M. She has sixty-five passengers for Liverpool, and ten for Halifax, but no specie.

The Grand Sagamore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Stonington train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, the Bell River at 6½, and the Norwich at 7 o'clock.

The La Grange Troupe in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

LA GRANGE's "Norma" attracted another immense audience to-night. The Troupe creates quite a musical furore.

Long Island Railroad.

The Long Island Railroad trains run over the road as far as to Lake Land. The efforts to get through are unremitting; but the difficulties cannot be appreciated except by those who know how Long Island snow packs into deep cuts, and how like rock it is after lying a few days. The Fourth and Second-avenue cars of this City are not likely to get through to their southern termini before Greenport is dug out again.

☞ We are assured by Mr. MORRISSEY, of whom, under the head of "theatrical," we made some statements yesterday, that so far as he was concerned the statements were incorrect. Though at the Broadway Theatre on the night indicated, he says he was not in the house, nor knew anything of it.

☞ Mr. C. [illegible] VAN WYCK, one of the sufferers at the late collision on the Hudson River Railroad, is now at his father's house, in Bloomingsburg. His bruises are very grievous, and he suffers much pain in the right eye. His face is badly scalded.

☞ Many are getting short of coal—and can get no more,—not because there is not enough in the yards, but because the carmen won't carry coal while the carting is so bad.

☞ From John to Fulton, Nassau-street has been innocent of any carriage, light or heavy, since the 6th. Foot passengers worry through, however, without peril.

☞ Commissioner EBLING is out of money, and hence can't put the streets in passable condition. Pity the City couldn't get out of Ebblings. Abolish the office, and let us have streets open again.

☞ Miss BUNKLEY, "the escaped nun," has been captured by Dr. SOLOMON ANDREWS, Jr., of Perth Amboy—and married.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open this day a large stock of Linen Damasks, Table cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linen. Also, part of the Linen that were saved from the late wrecks, and will be offered at very low prices. Goods warranted perfect, with the exception of being soiled and wet.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Columbian Hall, No. 283 Grand-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind, is satisfied with pleasing by hundreds. The Avery, Williams, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dexter, and other leading machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, at the Hall of the Board, Jonas Phillips, Esq., in the chair. On motion, the Board proceeded to ballot for President.

After having balloted sixteen times, Messrs. Mandeville and Waterbury declared their desire to withdraw in favor of some new gentleman who would be equally agreeable to them all. On motion of Mr. Pearsall, the Board took a recess for fifteen minutes, and on reorganizing and taking the fortieth ballot, Andrew H. Green, Esq., was elected President of the Board. The acting President appointed Messrs. Mandeville, Waterbury, and Webb, a Committee to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Green very briefly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and the Board proceeded to the election of Clerk. Albert Gilbert, Esq., the indefatigable officer who has so long filled the responsible position, was elected on the first ballot, by 29 out of the 30 votes cast.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for the Executive Committeea and the Finance Committee, with the following result:

Free Academy—A. V. Williams, Joseph Edwards, Henry Chauncey, Thomas Boese, R. A. Adams, John C. Green, James M. Tuthill.

Normal Schools—William H. Neilson, J. Dovenport, Jr., R. Winthrop, David Webb, William S. See, Wm. Wilson, Jedediah Miller.

Primary Schools—William Jones, Jr., A. J. Parry, Wm. Postman, George White, Florence McCarthy, A. Smith, William Sinclair.

Finance Committee—Isaac Phillips, Abraham Bockie, William Sinclair, Richard Burlew, John Whisper.

After a very industrious session of nearly six hours, the Board adjourned.

The hall was thronged with citizens and friends of the candidates during the balloting, and the proceedings were conducted with order and dignity. The defeated candidates made brief addresses, expressive of their personal feelings.

The President elect is a moderate Democrat in politics, and has shown himself an earnest worker during the past year in the Board. The reflection of Mr. Gilbert, and his staff of assistants in the business department, is a guarantee that the interests of the public will be duly cared for in all respects. Dr. Williams will doubtless be the Chairman of the Free Academy Committee.

The next meeting of the Board will be two weeks hence, when the other Committees will be appointed by the President.

The Evening School Committee will hold their next meeting on Friday evening of the present week, for the purpose of choosing their Chairman, with other duties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of genuine and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIGLER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption**—The great cause of our Northern climate, is disarmed of half its fatality since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as DR. TAFT'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

☞ **Complimentary Entertainment to Mr. Gough.**—The following correspondence has taken place between several of the first gentlemen of this city and Mr. Gough:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH—

Dear Sir: As a testimonial of our estimate of your distinguished services in the cause of Temperence, both in Great Britain and America, we, the undersigned, do respectfully invite you to an entertainment in this City, on evening of the 14th of February next.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,	EDMUND HYATT,
JAMES HARPER,	JOSEPH HOXIE,
THEODORE M'NAMEE,	HARVEY P. PEET,
HORACE WEBSTER,	OLIVER H. LEE,
ANSON G. PHELPS,	C. C. NORTH,
THOMAS DICKEY,	HIRAM BARNEY,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	EDWARD CORNING,
DAVID HOADLY,	JOHN W. OLIVER,
NORMAN WHITE,	F. B. BETTS,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	W. H. DIKEMAN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	C. C. LEIGH,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,	MAHLON T. HEWIT,
A. R. WETMORE,	JOHN MARSH.

BOYLSTON CENTRE, Jan. 12, 1856.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq.—

Dear Sir: I received a day or two since, a very kind and complimentary letter of invitation to an entertainment in the City of New-York, on the 14th of February next, signed by yourself and several other gentlemen, for which I have long entertained a high regard. In accepting your unexpected and flattering invitation, I would gratefully express my deep sense of the honor thus conferred upon me. Personally, I should shrink from such a demonstration; but as the advocate, however feeble, of a noble cause, and believing that the enterprise I love will be advanced by the honor thus paid to one of its advocates,

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of true esteem,

Your obedient servant, JOHN B. GOUGH.

The entertainment, it is understood, will be given at Mozart's large Saloon. Due notice will be given of the arrangements and sale of tickets.

☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849; its object being to procure life-boats and stations-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting medals for gratuitous and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Bristol* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Pine-st.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.

JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. GEO. ST. MYER has consented to repeat his Lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" next SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to members, half price; may be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown. 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 69 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Pioneer National Live Oak Club.**—A regular Meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 17, at the Club Room, No. 464 Broome-st., corner of Mercer, at 7 o'clock.

C. B. PETHAM, Sec'y. H. N. WILD, President.

Members of other Live Oak Clubs are respectfully invited.

☞ **John B. Gough** will deliver a lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Doors open at 6; Lecture will commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for Property in Wakefield, immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them.

CORNS, A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.**—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body.—S. R. PALMENBERG, No. 42 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bunsen's Cells, Batteries and Improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, is now prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his Improved Batteries, which, for power, durability and simpleness of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, manufacturers of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended as the best. Thorough information given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders promptly executed.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat girl, as cook, and her niece as nurse; she is 15; can mind a baby or wait on a lady who boards. Excellent City reference; wages $3. The cook can do all styles of cooking, baking, washing and ironing, poultry of every description; is skilled in this City, and last in Philadelphia; wages, $7. Call at No. 329 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored young women, one as first-class cook, one as cook and housekeeper, or to do general housework; and one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a colored young woman as nurse and seamstress, and two American young women capable of filling any situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl in a private family. She is a good plain cook. Can bake bread, and knows a little about pastries; is also a first-rate washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of references as to character and abilities. Will be seen at No. 228 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly recommended Protestant girl, to do general housework or chamberwork for a small private family. She can do plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer, and can furnish good recommendations. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and taking care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 299 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Spring-st., near Elizabeth.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American girl to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 28 Madison-st., upstairs, third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family, as children's nurse, by a young woman, who is permitted to refer to her friends at No. 8 Washington-place, where she may be seen.

A **YOUNG MAN** of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. Mr. F. was for the last three years clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

SERVANTS.—A French seamstress, German cook, and a Protestant lady's maid, are now disengaged at the FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, at the SERVANT'S INSTITUTE REGISTRY OFFICE, three excellent colored cooks.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in trimming children's fancy Straw Hats, can find steady employment and good wages at A. LELAND & CO.'S, No. 171 Pearl-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a furnishing store, one who understands the business preferred. Address T. at *Daily Times* Office, with age and salary wanted.

SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY—WANTED—Two salesmen for dry goods stores; places procured for school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, &c.; men for steamers, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years of age, honest, intelligent, and willing to work, to attend an office and to make himself generally useful in his employers. Apply in person, or with certificate of character, &c., at No. 23 John-st., up stairs.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend a bakery. Those with good reference and competence can address BAKER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—An experienced packer in a fancy goods house. Address Box 526 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Drug Store. Apply at No. 90 Warren-st. J. & J. F. TRIPPE & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY HALL—A European lady having an extra furnished room with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Address with real name, G. L., at the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Partial board can be obtained with pleasant rooms in a desirable location near South and Wall-st. Ferries, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 91 State-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 112 Hudson-st. References required.

BOARDING—No. 331 Greenwich-st. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Mrs. TAYLOR'S; also, gentlemen and their wives.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 270 West 23d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under an able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith, will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE TO A LADY—FOR $150.—A light, genteel and respectable business, paying $50 to $60 per month net profit. The advertiser being about to enter a more extensive business, offers the above to some enterprising lady, whose time would only be employed from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (during which time she can be engaged with needle work if desired,) in selling a ladies' fancy article. The above is no humbug, which can be ascertained by addressing between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. or 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., to

Mr. HENRY RAPP, No. 267 Broadway, up stairs.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 209 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, wishing to decline his present business, would undertake the management, or extend the trade, of some manufacturing firm, in which his experience and acquaintance with hardware merchants throughout the States and Canada must insure success and advantage. Apply to M. H., *Times* office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 15th-st., New-York City.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day.
Parlors, with Bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day.
MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.

This Hotel is newly furnished and in thorough order, having a first class location, and all the appointments of the highest priced hotels. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

APPLES.—A very choice lot of Western Apples, such as Spitzenbergs, Baldwins, Greenlings, and various other kinds, entirely free from frost. For sale to shippers or family use, in quantities to suit purchasers, from 100 to 2,000 barrels, by

A. W. PAGE & CO., No. 146 West-st., New-York.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR of superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse for Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

I.

HOME COMFORTS;
OR, ECONOMY MADE HAPPY.
ILLUSTRATED.

This is quite a novelty. In the form of a highly interesting story, it gives many admirable hints upon matters of home economy, showing how to live in the best manner for the smallest outlay, and practically illustrates how everything should be done from the kitchen to the garret. All this is given in the form of a story written in a very pleasing manner. For the young housekeeper it is invaluable, and no lady can read it without deriving much valuable information. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

II.

FAMILY PASTIME;
OR, HOMES MADE HAPPY.

A collection of games for the social circle. This volume gives full and clear directions how to play a large number of parlor games, including many new and original ones. Every household of which young people are a part, will find a volume such as this of peculiar interest and value. Extra gilt sides and edges. Price 75 cents.

IN PRESS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.

BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel, a Family History." 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

All who read "Amabel" will welcome another work from the same pen, marked by the finish of style, force, observation and knowledge of character which so distinguished the authoress' previous production.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.
DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in DICKENS' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers.

For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

A GENUINE NEW-ENGLAND STORY!

HAMPTON HEIGHTS;
OR,
THE SPINSTER'S WARD.

BY CALEB STARBUCK.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the New-York Evening Express.

The story abounds in highly wrought strokes of the humorous and pathetic.

From the Boston Traveller.

Crowded with character and incident, and including many distinct narratives in the plot. It is well written and quite interesting.

From the Troy Times.

A genuine New-England Story, with the true Connecticut flavor. It is a lively daguerreotype of characters, customs, life and manners in the land of steady habits.

From the Boston Atlas.

The narrative of the successive events and incidents is well told and interesting.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

His narratives are natural, and the dialogues and descriptions excellent.

From the Dayton Gazette.

It is pervaded throughout, with a fund of genial and attractive humor, that would lead one to conjecture its author an "old salt"

From the Toledo Blade.

It is written in a lively and piquant style.

From the Hartford Courant.

The characters are well drawn, and the author excels in that dramatic drapery in which a good writer knows how to dress a fiction.

From the New-Jersey Messenger.

It is written in a clear and flowing style, and displays mastery of language, knowledge of character, and cultivation of mind.

From the Rock Islander.

Its author has a keen appreciation of the beauties of poetry, and many of its choice gems enrich the pages of his narrative.

From the New-York Tribune.

A fresh and lively original story.

From the New-York Picayune.

It is fertile and natural in incident, the characters are vigorous individualisms, and not exaggerated.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

NOW READY:
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;
OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.

BY AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF WALKER.

Such is the title of a most interesting and timely work just published by S. A. BENT & CO., No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

The work contains a full account of the Nicaraguan scheme; the political condition of the country; its importance and resources; peculiarities of the people; striking incidents; a complete picture of the country; the progress, policy and positions of Walker and Kinney (with portraits of both;) the policy of the present Government; THE SECRET EXPEDITIONS;

and, indeed, an exposition of all matters relative to the condition of Nicaragua.

IT IS THE ONLY BOOK PUBLISHED which contains reliable information relative to the country, and an exposition of the causes which have given rise to the intense excitement which now exists respecting it.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

BLANK BOOKS
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

STATIONERY

of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.

F. W. SONNEBORN, Bookseller and Stationer, 596 Broadway, Between Prince and Houston-sts.

MR. BRADBURY'S NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE NEW-YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK, by WM. B. BRADBURY, is now ready. It contains a variety of glees and part songs, arrangements from operas, and a selection of the most useful choruses, adapted especially to musical conventions and associations, and advanced singing classes. Price $1 25.

This book is believed to contain a larger amount of interesting and popular matter than any of the previous highly successful works of its class by the same author.

Specimen copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the retail price. A very liberal reduction in price at wholesale. Published by MASON BROS., New-York.

LITTLE DORRIT.
BY DICKENS.

THE DIME, 16 pages 4to., will contain the cheapest edition of this story published. January, 1856—Contents: Little Dorrit; Editorial, the *Dime* Tells its own Story; The New-Year; Are these the Latter Days? Winter; Bayard Taylor; Extracts from Useful Books, &c. Terms—Four copies sent to one address one year, $1. D. FANSHAW, Publisher, No. 35 Ann-st.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year.
PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO.,
Boston, and No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:

FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.

COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell" "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.

RENDEZVOUS POLKA. Composed by Strauss. 20 cents.

WAR QUADRILLES. (Quadrille Militaire.) By Alphonse Leduc. 25 cents.

POLACCA DI CONCERT, for four hands. By Theodore Eisfeldt. 75 cents

DREAMS OF YOUTH. Ballad by Cherry, composer of "Shells of the Ocean." 25 cents.

FORGET ME NOT. Romance for the Piano. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.

SOUVENIR D'ECOSSAIRE, Fantaisia de Salon. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.

CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents

GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.

Sent by mail free of charge.

NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR—By C. C. CONVERSE. Price $2. Published by WM. HALL & SON.

From the New-York Musical World.

This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

From the Musical Review and Gazette.

Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar instructor with which we are acquainted; not the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

From the Elmira Republican.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work; the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand increases. We recommend it to those now learning, or who intend to learn this graceful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

BOOKS.—WILLIAM C. HALL—a book collector for the last forty years in various countries in Europe—has received per ship *Palestine*, from London, and *St. Denis*, from Havre, 180 cases of books, upwards of 40,000 volumes, the largest importations from noblemen's and gentlemen's libraries ever made into the United States. They consist of every language, and every department of literature; also, the entire remainder of the Parker Society Publications. The price of each work is marked in the first volume. 100 cases are now ready for sale, and the remainder in a few days, at No. 115 Franklin-st., second and third floors. Selected from the libraries of the late Lord Stuart De Rothesay, Sir J. Richardson, Rev. J. J. Ellis, R. Jones, C. Freeling, A. Vansittart, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Merchants and others supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856, all styles. Orders receive prompt attention.

MACAULEY'S ENGLAND FOR THE MILLION.—Ready THIS DAY, Vols. 3 and 4, the People's Edition, at 20 cents per vol. For sale by WM. W. WAY Nos. 310 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOW READY.—RICHARDSON'S WESTERN ADVERTISING AND CORRESPONDENCE JOURNAL.—Office No. 265 Broadway. See card in to-morrow's *Times*.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by

W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 28 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER.
JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. Parties having use with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.....Vice-Pres. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.....No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LESTER HOPKINS, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of BLAKE & CROSBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO. have purchased their entire property and assets and have succeeded to their business and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st. Payment of all debts due to Blake & Crosby must be made to Blake, Wheelock & Co., which firm will also pay all the debts of Blake & Crosby. GEO W. BLAKE,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856. JAMES CROSBY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., in the business of manufacturing wrought iron pipe, steam, gas and Croton-water fixtures, steam and water gnages, boilers, heaters, pumps of every kind, and other manufacturing of a like character, having succeeded to the business of the late firm of Blake & Crosby, and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st.

GEO. W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
L. P. STARR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS P. WIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be duly paid by the said Mr. Wight, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow. JNO. HIGGINS,

GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855. JNO. FARRELL.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYERS & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYERS, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHARLES S. LITTLE has this day associated with him EDW. C. LITTLE, J. CUSHING and ROBT. J. COOPER, and will continue the general hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st., under the name and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.

CHAS. S. LITTLE.
EDW. C. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.
ROBT. J. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.

JANUARY 12, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLT & QUILLIARD, for the transaction of a general Hardware business, at the old stand of the late V. W. MANN, No. 501 Hudson, cor. of Christopher-st.

SHERMAN P. COLT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. GULIAN V. QUILFIARD.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE.—Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Presbyterian Church and who desire to render her unfinished enterprises productive of the earliest possible moment, are earnestly requested to meet a delegation from the City of Philadelphia to hear a statement of the affairs of the Presbyterian House and of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, viz:

REV. ALBERT BARNES,
REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D.
JOHN A. BROWN, Esq.,
M. W. BALDWIN, Esq.,
SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq.
CHARLES S. WURTS, Esq.
JOHN C. FARR, Esq.
THOMAS B. SPARKAWK, Esq.

On this (Thursday) Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. The deliberations and results of the meeting will have an important hearing upon the efficiency and success of the future plans of the Church. In behalf of the Publication Committee. WM. H. SPENCER, Secretary.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENIOR CLASS, Professor SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, will deliver (at Hope Chapel) a course of Six Lectures on the *German Language and Literature Anterior to the Reformation*. The First Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $2, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the President of the College, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

O. U. A.—CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, No. 13.—The members are respectfully invited to attend the Chapter on THURSDAY EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH EVANS. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
H. D. SHAROT, Sachem.
J. H. ANDERSON, C. of the C.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED LECTURE—at the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., by Professor ROBERT GRANT, on *Artificial Light*, introducing the most magnificent experiments in illumination with the oxyhydrogen light ever exhibited, and lighting the house with his model calcium light-house, as proposed by him for the United States Government. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Astor House and Tabernacle.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Address from Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., in the Chapel of the University, at 8 o'clock. No charge for Tickets, which may be had on application at the Society's Rooms, University Building.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S Fifth Lecture, on *The Artists*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

LECTURE.—The next lecture of the course, now being delivered before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, will be delivered in their Church in 20th-st., near 7th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, by D. C. GILMAN, Esq.

IR

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

Though the weather has been anything but favorable for business during the past week, we have had to notice more activity in our Produce Markets. Breadstuffs have revived the most. This has been brought about, partly by a legitimate improvement in the demand, and partly by the necessities of factors, who have been more accommodating to buyers. The recent adverse news from Europe, and the continued stringency in money matters, helped to weaken the confidence of holders. These grew desirous to realize upon their stocks, and in order to do this, they brought their claims more nearly to a level with the limits of purchasers. The consequence became apparent in a fuller, though perhaps, not generally more satisfactory trade. Though refined, our currency for breadstuffs is still much higher, than suited the shippers. This has kept in check transactions for export. A further fall in prices, or news decidedly more encouraging from the Old World is necessary to bring shippers, boldly into market. The home trade find their supplies greatly diminished,—having bought very sparingly, while they were running down their stocks. Hence, they have been obliged to extend their purchases; and the result has served to swell the aggregate of the week's business.

The railway deliveries of breadstuffs, here, are now on a very limited scale, but there is a fair amount arriving, coastwise, and an unusually good Winter stock is stored and available, in the City and vicinity. These circumstances prevent holders from controlling the market, while giving buyers the advantages and inducements of an easy execution of orders, and of comparatively low prices. Such a state of affairs at this season is highly favorable and satisfactory.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, have reached about 78,100 bbls. of flour, 44,300 bushels of wheat, 188,000 bushels of corn, and 25,500 bushels of rye—showing an increase of about 25,400 bbls. of flour, with a decrease of about 12,300 bushels of wheat, 24,500 bushels of corn and 24,500 bushels of rye, as compared with those of the preceding week, which embraced about 53,300 bbls of flour, 57,500 bushels of wheat, 174,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of rye. The increased business in flour, it will be seen, more than compensates for the diminished trade in grain, for, by reducing the flour—at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel—to grain, the result of the week's reported transactions is an increase in flour, equivalent to about 127,000 bushels of grain, against the total decrease of bnt 61,700 bushels in grain.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, common and medinm qualities of Flour, close unfairly in value,—a very slight improvement being visible in the currency for such brands of State and Western,—while a decline of nearly 37½c. @ bbl. is apparent in prices of similar grades of Southern. This disparity is in some measure attributable to the action of holders of the different qualities, and to the relative demand therefor. State and Western brands have not been so eagerly pressed on the market as Southern grades; while the latter have not suited buyers, as well as the former. Hence, the varied degrees of vigor and depression in the market for descriptions referred to. As regards fancy and extra brands generally, we have less noticeable fluctuations to mention. The inquiry for such grades has been a very moderate, though regular one; and parties have had no great difficulty in agreeing about prices, these ruling essentially the same as at the date of our last.

Wheat has receded in value considerably from the closing prices of last week, depressed by the anxiety of holders to sell, during the prevalence of a limited home and export demand. White Wheat has not been in as much request as Red, the latter being plentier and more accessible to buyers. The week's decline in prices of Wheat ranges from 7c.@10c. ₰ bushel, White sharing in this regard more decidedly than Red. No great change has occurred in the extent of the receipts, or stock of Corn, which article has fluctuated a little, according to the degree of the pressure to sell, and the character of the demand; but it closes with returning vigor, at an improvement over the closing rates of last week, equivalent to 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel on old mixed, and 3c.@6c. ₰ bushel, on new Corn. The apparent rise in the value of the latter springs more from the diminished quantity offering of cheap, or inferior Corn, than from an actual increase in the worth of sound. Our lowest figures, this week, are 5c. ₰ bushel above those of last,—while we raise our highest quotations but 3c. ₰ bushel. The movements in Rye have been to a moderate extent at essentially unaltered rates. The stock of Rye is not a large one, but it is adequate to the wants of buyers. No important variations have occurred in Barley or Oats. Barley is scarce, while Oats are abundant, and both are quite dull.

A partial reaction has occurred in Provisions, Hog products having attracted greater attention at more or less improved prices. Pork is up 50c.@$1 25 on Prime and Mess, respectively, ₰ bbl., over last week's prices, and is in good demand, with a tendency towards higher figures. Cutmeats and Lard are also a shade dearer and a little more active. Packed Beef and Beef Hams have continued to lean in favor of buyers, with ample supplies and a rather slack demand. Butter is 1c.@2c. ₰ lb. lower, and Cheese is a fraction cheaper, while both are offered with more freedom, but are not active. The level which prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions have now reached, is decidedly advantageous, and, however much a few avaricious speculators may be disappointed or injured thereby, it cannot fail to be productive of great good to the community at large.

There has been a slightly brisker business transacted in Groceries, but prices have not varied much. The arrivals and stocks on hand are moderate of Coffee, and very limited of Molasses and Sugars. Teas are in fair supply and slack demand.

The Editors of the New-York *Shipping List* have published their annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, from which we learn that the receipts into the country of Foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending December 31, 1855, were 305,264 tons, and the consumption was 191,052 tons, against the receipts of 1854 of 165,935 tons, and consumption 159,854 tons. The total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1855 was 379,127 tons, against a total consumption in 1854 of 365,363 tons—being a decrease of nearly 1½ ₰ cent.

Cotton has partially declined ⅛c. ₰ lb. since our last, with more offering, and a slack demand. The receipts for the week at all the shipping ports are 141,000 bales, against only 59,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and for the season, 1,509,852 bales, against 961,823 bales at this period of 1855, showing an increase of 658,529 bales. The exports this season amount to 841,319 bales against 636,535 at this time last season—an increase of 214,784, while there is also a large increase of stock compared with last year, it being now 669,760, and in 1855 only 329,430. The stock in New-York, on hand and on shipboard, is computed at about 92,000 bales, against about 28,000 bales at the same time last year.

Rates in good demand at buoyant rates. The receipts and stocks here are moderate, and holders evince no anxiety to sell, while buyers are inclined to move with greater freedom.

Wool is more active, and is held with considerable firmness. The stock is not very heavy, and there is less desire shown to sell than to buy. The tightness in the Money market forms a partial, but temporary, check upon transactions.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 40TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Fifth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River Railroad and Steamboats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. Most reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1161	2867	45	160	1200	200
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	468	87	39	2007	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	485	28	78	2800	324
O'Brien's, Fifth-street.	.....	834	34	96	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3314	194	297	6007	524
Last week	.....	2458	136	299	6820	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	1,987
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,067
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,314
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,249

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	537	4	.....	.....	260
Hudson River Railroad	347	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	850	35	160	1200	.....
On foot	900	11	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	118	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	1371	Texas	—
Illinois	111	Connecticut	77
Kentucky	96	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	50
Virginia	114	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 55 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 11¾c.@12¾c.—very few.
First quality, 11c.@11¾c.
Medium quality, 9¾c.@10¾c.
Poor quality, 9c.
Poorest quality, 8¾c.@8¾c.
General selling prices, 10c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@12c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The 1,987 beeves reported at ALLERTON'S for the week include all that have arrived since last Wednesday noon. A considerable number came in during Wednesday evening, and pretty free sales were made on Thursday, and some on Friday and Saturday.

Cattle are arriving daily at ALLERTON'S, and are always on sale, though the main market day, when the principal droves are brought in, is on Wednesday. Friday is a kind of clearing out sale-day, on which there are frequently several hundred beeves sold.

It will be seen in the table above, that 773 beeves have been sold during the past five days, leaving in the Washington yards to-day only 1,164 animals. There were some further arrivals towards evening, and others were still back on the Erie Railroad, so that the supply this week will on the whole be quite liberal. There should be an immediate fall in the price of bone-dust, for there were more bones than meat sold to-day, comparatively speaking at least. Working oxen must certainly experience a rise in all of Eastern New-York, for the drovers brought in scarcely anything else to-day, and more than two-thirds of all the cattle reported for the week are from this State—chiefly from east of the Hudson. Somebody will make a "spec" to drive up a lot of oxen, or mules, to the Counties along the Harlem Railroad about the time Spring work begins. Seriously, it is a great pity, if not a shame, to send for slaughter such a large number of most excellent working oxen as were sold to-day for beef. Few of them were beyond prime working condition, and many not even that.

Taken as a whole, the animals offered and sold to-day may be set down as decidedly ordinary for beef. Not a single drove, tip-top throughout, was offered. We have put the average sales at ¼c.@¾c. below last week. The character of the animals allowed nothing else. Clear meat could hardly be set down as lower. Sales were dull and slow. We did not observe much decline towards evening. Some of the late arriving cattle will doubtless be held over for a day or two at least.

A more beautiful day for out-door sales could scarcely be got up to order, and buyers seemed to enjoy it too much to be in a hurry. Now that the nearer counties have been scoured for poor animals, we shall look for an influx of good Western Cattle, if the railroads are not again blockaded by snow.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	25..N. York	Thos. Wheeler	Owner.
2..	88..Ohio	H. Oviatt	Mead & Holcomb.
3..	53..N. York	George A. Tolley	Owner.
4..	45..N. York	Thos. S. DeKay	E. D. Welling.
5..	40..Virginia	Geo. Harlam	Belden Brothers.
6..	43..N. York	Henry Burd	Owner.
7..	44..N. York	Welling & Martin	Owners.
8..	25..N. York	David McWilliams	Owner.
8..	21..Conn.	A. M. Brush	Mead & Holcomb.
9..	35..N. York	Several owners	Phillips & Smith.
10..	34..N. York	Several owners	Owners.
11..	39..N. York	Several owners	Owners.
12..	30..N. York	Several owners	Owners.
13..	30..N. York	Benedict Armstrong	Owners.
14..	40..N. York	Smith & Shepard	E. H. Shepard.
15..	51..N. York	C. G. Teed	Owner.
16..	111..Illinois	John T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
17..	96..Ky.	Waller Chenault	Barney Bartram.
18..	27..Conn.	C. Bartram	Barney Bartram.
19..	28..N. York	Merritt & Sexton	George Sexton.
20..	95..N. York	Several owners	Jno. A. Merritt.
21..	40..N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
22..	12..N. York	Germ. Sharpsteen	P. F. Carey.
24..	37..N. York	Drew; Banks	Owners.
6*..	47..Ohio	Geo. Kious	J. H. Williams.
7*..	28..Virginia	Stut McClang	J. H. Williams.
9*..	45..N. York	Culver, Herd & Co.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

The effects of the late snow storm were quite visible in the appearance of JOHN J. ALEXANDER'S drove from Morgan County, Ill. They were 46 days on the road, having been detained 5 days at Detroit, waiting for the Canada Road, and a week more at Albany for the Hudson River Railroad. These detentions threw them over two market days, though 50 of the 111 were sold on the last days of last week. They were pretty well "used up," or they would rank as fair or medium quality. Weight 875 to 1,000 lbs., average say 700 lbs. At noon they were selling (by S. ULLERY) at 10c.@11c.

About as good a lot as we saw to-day, were the 65 owned by THOMAS S. DEKAY, E. D. WELLING, salesman. They were gathered in Orange and Sussex Counties and fed a while by DEKAY. There were a few poor cows, running as low as 450 lbs. though the majority were full-size oxen; some of them 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., average weight of drove 850 lbs. Selling at 10c.@10¾c., average about 11c.

One of the finest animals we have ever seen in this market was a Durham 4-year-old, raised in Ohio, but fed the last two years by H. RUENA, of Copake, Columbia County, N. Y. This bullock weighed 2,140 lbs. live weight, and will probably dress 65 lbs. to the 100, or full 2,000 lbs. He was held at $400, or about 20c. ₰ lb. If sold, the buyer will make a strike if he has places strong enough to hang him up a few days for public inspection. The highest offer we heard was $360, or 18c.

Kentucky contributed a drove of 96, owned by WALTER CHENAULT; BARNEY BARTRAM, salesman. Quality mixed, averaging above the general run of cattle to-day, though this is not saying a great deal. Weight 660 to 1,000 lbs., average say 725 lbs. The entire sales were made at just about 11c.

GEORGE HARLAM sent to the Brothers BELDEN, sellers, a very fair lot of Virginia cattle, averaging 750 lbs.; varying from 500 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 11c.@12c., cheaper and better eating than a majority of the large raw-boned Ohio in market to-day.

SMITH & SHEPARD'S drove, E. H. SHEPARD, salesman, were a middling fair lot, including several pretty good bullocks. They were gathered in Livingston and Columbia Counties, N. Y. Weight 700 to 950 lbs. WILLIAM GILMORE took eight at $385, estimated by seller at 11½c., and by buyer a little higher. The same purchaser took another pair at $210, estimated by seller at 12c., and about 12½c. by buyer. The lot were selling at 10c.@12c. or 12½c., according to quality.

CULVER, HERD & Co. were selling a pretty good lot of OXEN from Dutchess County; weight 650 to 1,100 lbs., average 900 lbs; selling at 10½c.@11½c. Four were sold to THOMAS BROADWAY, of Clinton Market, at $340, estimated by seller at 1,200 lbs., and by buyer at 4,000 lbs. At 4,100 lbs. this is but half a mill less than 12c. ₰ lb.

H. OVIATT, of Summit County, Ohio, sent to MEAD & HOLCOMB 88 small animals, generally 500 to 600 lbs., average say 525 lbs., with some not above 400 lbs., and a few others as high as 800 lbs. Thus, 8 were sold on Friday, and the rest to-day, at 9c.@10c. Their deficiency in weight was not made up by any excess of fat, to say the least.

STUT MCCLUNG sent in 83 Virginia Cattle, of medium quality, varying from 500 to 700 lbs., averaging about 625 lbs; selling by J. H. WILLIAMS, at 10c.@11c., averaging over 10½c., seller's estimate.

WILLIAMS also sold, or was trying to sell, 47 Cows, sent by GEO. KIOUS, of Ohio. The least said of them the better.

WELLING & MARTIN brought in 44 Oranga County Cattle, mixed quality, but including several animals—pretty good for the day; 700 to 1,000 lbs., average say 800 lbs., selling at 10c.@11c., or higher.

OZO. A. TOFFEY had a fairish though mixed lot, running from 600 to 900 lbs. Some of the best were selling at 11¾c., and others as low as 9¾c.@10c. CREVE GWYER took four at $430, estimated by seller and buyer at full 11½c. JACOB RAIN took four others at $385, which were estimated the same as the others at full 11½c.

E. BARTRAM brought in 27, all oxen, from Redding and Greenfield, Fairfield County, Conn. Quite fair animals, 800 to 1,000 lbs., average about 875 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c.

C. G. TEED, owner and salesman, had a mixed lot gathered in Westchester County; ordinary to medium quality, including cows, oxen, &c., selling at at 8¾c.@11c. for the different qualities.

W. W. HOAG'S lot of 40, mostly oxen, gathered at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, weighed 750 to 1,000 lbs.; quality somewhat mixed, pretty fair; selling at 10c.@11c.

J. C. HAAG complains of an agent at Wing's Station, on Harlem Railroad. HOAG put 47 in the yards at this station, on Monday evening, which had not arrived at noon to day. Drovers generally speak quite highly of the treatment received on this road; every exertion is made by the superintending officers to get animals forward in good order and with dispatch.

HENRY HURD was selling a very mixed lot, gathered in Cattaraugus and Chemung Counties; 400 to 1,000 lbs., and selling at 9c.@11c. We saw no beeves about. They might have obtained a good supply in this and a dozen other yards.

PHILLIPS & SMITH sold, for a number of owners, 14 from Orange County, (all cows,) 13 from New-Jersey, and 8 from Long Island. This drove literally inclosed all sorts imaginable, yet few or none sold below 9c. The oxen brought 10c.@11c.

In yard No. 12 we found a mixed lot of about 30, belonging to four or five owners, which were literally *gathered* in Westchester County. There were a few good animals, but, generally, they were like "the last ran of shad."

In yard No. 13 were a very fair lot from Dutchess and Onendaga Counties, including a number of very fine Devon steers. They were selling ont, during the forenoon, at 10c.@11¾c.; buyers say 12c.

T. WHEELER sold a very mixed lot from Dutchess County, varying all the way from 300 to 1,100 lbs., though varying in price only from 10c.@11¾c.

GEORGE SEXTON sold, for himself and MERRITT, 36 beeves, generally very fine oxen, one-half from Connecticut, and one-half from New-York. Weight 800 to 1,000 lbs., average about 900 lbs. Selling at 10c.@12c.

GERMOND SHARPSTEIN, of Dutchess County, sent in 12 common cattle; 550 to 850 lbs.; selling by P. F. CAREY at 9¾c.@11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$60.

Cows with Calves are in pretty good demand at advanced prices.

ALLERTON reports them selling at $30@$75. One large Cow sold to-day for $80.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows unusually high—selling at $35@$70.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows selling at $30@$50. None sold higher this week.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $35@$70.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The supply of Veals is not equal to the demand. They are quite firm at the prices quoted:

ALLERTON reports them at 5¾c.@7c.

BROWNING reports them at 5¾c.@6¾c.; very good at 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports them at 5¾c.@6¾c.; best at 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals scarce. Selling at 5¾c.@6¾c.; very good at 7c., and extras at 7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The Sheep markets are poorly supplied, and Sheep and Lambs are in active demand at high prices. Only 6,007 are reported, at the three principal market places.

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $2 to $10 ₰ head, and in good demand.

BROWNING reports a small supply, but tip-top quality. Sales quick at high prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs as very active at $3 to $9 ₰ head.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S, for the week ending Jan. 16.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
143	$768 63	69	$396 75
170	876 25	71	428 32
48	193 50	103	383 50
13	104 00	49	294 00
4	46 50	92	506 00
4	33 82	54	290 00
4	28 00	20	100 00
3	23 00	55	283 75

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAS. DORMAN'S Union Dreve Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcase and sold to the Packers and retailers of fresh pork.

During the past week the arrivals of live hogs have been quite limited.

ALLERTON reports live hogs at 5¾c.@6¾c., gross; slaughtered hogs 7¾c.@8¼c., net.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand, and are firm at $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

CANDLES—The inquiry is moderate, and previous quotations are sustained. The market is now tolerably well supplied.

CEMENT—Is selling slowly at old figures.

COAL—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

COCOA—Is dull and nominal.

COFFEE—The market shows less activity but is steady, with sales, in lots, of Java at 14¼c.; Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Continues quiet at former figures.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with more offering at our revised quotations, while the demand is without improvement. A few holders still adhere to old rates, but are unable to effect any considerable sales thereat.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¾
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FISH—The market exhibits a little more activity, but is otherwise wholly unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have fluctuated slightly to-day, and close heavily, though the demand is fair both for home use and for shipment. The receipts are light, but the stock is good, and holders are pretty free sellers. Prices have favored buyers. The transactions since our last amount to about 9,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 87½@$ 7 93¾
Straight State	7 93¾@ 8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00 @ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	8 37½@ 8 62½
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 00

Canadian remains about the same, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $6 12½@$6 87½ ₰ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping; sales since our last having amounted to about 1,200 bbls., at $6@$10 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling pretty freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$3 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are less freely offered, and are now quoted at $6@$7 25 for Bound Layer, and $2 75@$2 87½ for do. Bunch, ₰ whole box—smaller packages in proportion. Other articles are quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely dull and heavy. The demand is limited, and holders seem anxious to sell, as they are in want of money. Prices are irregular and drooping. For White the nominal range is from $2 @$3 12, according to quality ₰ bushel. We can only learn of small sales of Southern Red at $1 90 for good, and $1 40 for unsound, ₰ bushel. Rye ranges from $1 28@1 31, at railroad depôt and delivered, ₰ bushel, with a moderate supply and demand. Barley is inactive, yet quoted steady, at $1 10@$1 24, according to quality, ₰ bushel. Whits Beans are selling slowly, at $2 75 ₰ bushel. Peas are also in slack request, and are obtainable at $1 85 for Canadian, ₰ bushel, and $3 50 for black-eyed, ₰ bag of two bushels. Oats are dull and heavy, mainly 48c.@50c. for Western, 44c.@47c. for State, 41c.@43c. for Jersey, and 40c.@42c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at tolerably firm prices, with sales since our last of 89,000 bushels, including old Western mixed at 91c., in store, and 92c.@93c., delivered, and New Southern Yellow and White at 89c.@90 ₰ bushel.

HAY—River is selling to a fair extent at $1@$1 12½ ₰ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

HEMP—Is still inactive and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Exhibit no really new feature.

HONEY—Is still scarce, and wanted at former quotations.

HOPS—New can be had at 6c.@11c. for inferior to prime ₰ lb. The demand is not very active—old have not varied.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is steady, at $33 50@$38 50, usual terms, ₰ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and fair request at $1 45@$1 50 ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy at our previous reduced quotations.

LEATHER—Desirable lots of domestic Tanned Sole are in good demand, and are on the advance. Other descriptions are essentially unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is worth $1 for Common, and $1 62 for Lump, ₰ bbl.; but there is none offering.

LUMBER—Is moderately dealt in at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is accumulating in the market, and is tending downwards. 300 bbls. have been sold to-day mostly at 48c.@48½c. ₰ gallon. Other descriptions are unaltered.

NAILS—Are in fair request at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still quoted as low as $2 87½@$3 ₰ 280 lbs., with a fair stock and very slack demand. A limited inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, mostly at 41c.@41½c. ₰ gallon. The article is becoming more abundant. Tar remains inactive and depressed. Common Resin is in moderate demand, and is still held at $1 60 ₰ 310 lbs., delivered.

OIL CAKE—Is without change of interest.

OILS—Crude is obtainable at 75c.@78c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₰ gallon, but is in limited demand thereat. Nothing new in Refined. Red and Olive Oils are quiet at old figures. Linseed is selling only in a small way at 80c.@90c. ₰ gallon. Large lots are held equally high, but find no buyers. Lard Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 14—(For the Week.)—SPERM—There is some inquiry for Sperm for export, but we hear of no sales, the views of purchasers not coming up to those of holders. The only transactions coming to our knowledge for the week are sales of parcels on the wharf, amounting to 287 bbls., at a price not transpired. WHALE is very quiet, and we have no sales to report. The inactivity in the market is no doubt owing to operators preferring to await further advices from the whaling fleet, which are hourly expected by the California steamer now due at New-York. WHALEBONE—The only transactions for the week is a sale of 5,000 lbs. upon private terms. The amount of Whalebone on hand on the 1st inst., as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: New-Bedford, 453,500 lbs.; Fairhaven, 107,500 do.; Nantucket, 208,000 do. Total—769,000 lbs.—*Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after by the trade, at higher prices, with sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17 for Mess, and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling more freely, at 7¾c.@8c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, but salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant at 9¼c.@10c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach nearly 500 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last including 200 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in demand, and are steady at $12@$15 ₰ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There have been 150 tcs. sold at $5@$5 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Unchanged.

SALTPETRE—Is dull and heavy at former nominal prices.

SEEDS—Present no new feature worth noticing.

SHOT—The market is quiet, but steady at 7c.@7¼c. for Drop and Buck, ₰ lb.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile brought 11¾c. ₰ lb.

SPELTER—Unaltered.

SPICES—Rule dull and heavy at previous figures.

TALLOW—Prime is worth but 12¾c.@13c. ₰ lb., and is very quiet at even these rates.

TEAS—Have not varied essentially.

TOBACCO—The demand is greater than the ability of factors to meet it and prices are tending upwards.

WHISKY—We heard that 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 35½c.@36c., mostly at 36c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—The demand is reviving and prices are firmer, though not higher. The stock of all kinds is moderate and holders are not eager to sell it, unless at full prices.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active, but, perhaps, less firm, though no quotable change occurred in rates. The latest charters have been: A ship to Constantinople, Flour, 8s.—or if to Balakiava, 9s.; Ship *Torrent*, chartered in London, thence to Madras and back to London, £5 10s.; ship *Kathay*, to Sydney, N. S. W., with 450,000 feet lumber, about $30 ₰ M.; a bark, 300 tons to New Orleans, $1,000 out; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, molasses, $3 50; one from Norfolk to St. Croix, hhd. staves, $13; one from Norfolk to Demerara, hhd. staves, $12, and back to New York, from Coatzacoalcos, mahogany $12; one hence to Matanzas, box shooks, 10c.; one to San Juan, Cuba, hhd. Shooks 30c., and Lumber $8; a schr. to Martinique, 60c. ₰ hhd., and back from Porte Rico, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; one from Jacksonville to Cape Hayti, Lumber $10, and back to New York with Coffee and Logwood $5; one from Satilla River to St. Thomas, privilege of St. Croix or Porto Rico, Lumber $11; a Br. bark to Glasgow, a ship to Valparaiso, Caldera and Callao, a brig to St. Pierre, Mart., St. Thomas, thence to Crab Island or Porte Rico, and back to New York, and a schr. to Cienfuegos and back, on terms we did not learn.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST,
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

R. J. Smith,	J. W. Brown,	John Hooper,
John Bruce,	J. Pecare,	S. Livesey,
Che'e Jenkins,	D. D. Whitney,	W. M. Tweed,
Ab'm Wakeman,	J. T. Sheppard,	E. H. Nichols,
J. M. Whitney,	T. H. Burger,	J. Windmuller,
Th. Morton,	A. W. Rose,	D. Collamore,
Calvin Condit,	T. Dwight,	R. McClellan,
A. Banning,	B. A. Mayereau,	John Morrison,
James Neeves,	C. S. Parsons,	Jas. Millar,
W. M. Dodge,	David Green,	H. J. Liscomb,
B. McFeely,	Nelson Sammis,	Wm. Ebbetts,
S. Jessurun,	Cyrus H. Loutrel,	M. H. Smith,
R. G. Hatfield,	Henry David,	N. Worley,
	Washington Mills.	

And at a subsequent meeting R. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 3 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Burst, Pres.,	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
B. B. Grinnell,	G. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Angus.
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. F. Chapman,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean,	H. R. Smeltzer.
Geo. J. Mankin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 W

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandize generally.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Paper, Furniture, &c.

Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
Shepard Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. A. Booth, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Nostrand, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Lucius Hopkins, Pres't Importers and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
Daniel Asbury, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec 18 1855.

Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,
D. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, Harper & Brothers, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on TUESDAY, March 25, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 24th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Only the usual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designated to circulate. It is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases from the whole Catalogue, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, four and six months' credit; on purchase less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable at the City of New-York, and satisfactory to the seller, will be required for all sums exceeding $50, before delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent.; and interest, insurance, and storage to be charged until settled for; all goods not settled for within thirty days, to be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributor. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be applied for by the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
$1,000 Logansport and Northern Indiana 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$6,000 Jefferson Ville City 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$2,500 Hampshire Coal and Iron Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	$500 each
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$4,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$45,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.	
5 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad	$100 each
100 shares Toledo Nursery Association	$50 each
265 shares American Artificial Stone Company, (hypothecated,)	$10 each
3 shares United States Mail Steamship Co	$100 each
100 shares Tradesmen's Bank of New-York	$40 each
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank of New-York, (scrip stock,)	$40 each
46 shares Mechanics' Bank of New-York	$25 each
5 shares Hanover Bank	$100 each
60 shares Grocers' Bank	$30 each
96 shares Bank of Owego	$100 each
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company	$50 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
18 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	$15 each
10 shares Union Ferry Company	$100 each
10 shares New-York Bible Society	$50 each
40 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest to all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

☞ Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 21.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulkhead and Water-right, belonging to the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, being Nos. 445, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465 and 467 Washington-st., No. 453 being on the southeast corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and known as Nos. 79 and 81.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with building, on the southeast corner of Watts-st.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON WEST-ST.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, the title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being positive, to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

SUSANNY. C. ZABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, }
CHARLES P. HUNTER, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 47 and 55, and distant respectively 238 and 240 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 25 feet wide and 98 feet deep, the houses 22 by 36 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent. per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF DAMAGED FURNITURE AND BEDDING, BY FIRE AND WATER.—F. COLTON will sell, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 448 Pearl-st., near Chatham, a very large and general assortment of furniture, bedsteads, &c., recently damaged by fire, consisting in part of about 2,000 or 3,000 lbs. of assorted feathers, several tons of prepared husks, 3,000 or 4,000 lbs. of sea grass, in bales, several hundred hair and husk mattresses, all sizes, 50 or more feather beds, 400 bolsters and pillows, 200 or 300 washstands and toilet tables, several hundred blankets and comfortables, 200 bedsteads, 150 cots, all sizes, blankets, 60 lounges, iron bedsteads, rocking chairs, cribs, unfinished work, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine, to close the concern.

OAKLEY & WAIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their large salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of rich furs, the stock of an importer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of real Russia sable, stone marten, mountain marten, French sable, Russia mink, fitch marten, capes, victorines, cuffs and muffs; superior fox, coon, silver badger, lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Sale positive. Ladies and gentlemen in want of good furs will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer,
Store No. 20 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, by virtue of several mortgages, the line of stages known as the Catherine Ferry, Spring-street, and Tenth-avenue line, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, 10th-av. and 23d-st.—all the horses, stages, wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, sleigh-bells, &c., together with blacksmith and wheelwright shops, tools, anvils, bellows, lumber, iron, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the Mansion House, Rahway, N. J., on THURSDAY, Feb 14, a farm of about 85 acres, on the main road two miles from Elizabethtown, and one from Rahway, near the Wheat Sheaf Station on the New-Jersey Railroad, about 8 acres woodland. The balance cultivated as a vegetable, fruit and milk farm, for which it has great advantages. The buildings are a farm-house 25 stories, kitchen, wash-room, &c.; barn, cow-stable for 20 cows, chicken-house, &c.; nearly 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, a large part of which are dwarf pears, just coming into bearing. The farm fronts on two roads—will divide to advantage. Sale (positive) will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, No. 401 Water-st., New-York, or M. DEGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway. C. D. PIERCE.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1858, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of crystal cut glass ware, of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company's manufacture, consisting of rich cut decanters, in sets and pairs; champagnes, wines, hocks, claret, rich cut wine pitchers, cellaries, claret jugs, fruit bowls, sugar dishes, wine decanters, &c., the whole, forming the richest assortment of cut glass ware offered at auction this season. The above sale affords a fine opportunity to the trade, as every lot is to be sold without reserve.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION—On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1856, a large assortment of popular juvenile, poetical, historical, pictorial, illustrated, illuminated, miscellaneous, school, and other books, to which the attention of dealers and the public is respectfully requested. Sale will commence at 6¾ o'clock. Goods now open for examination, and catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK—THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-street, continuation sale of an importer's stock of fine wines, brandies, cigars, &c., including Oiard, Hennessy and Martell brandies, Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, rum, gin, whiskies, &c. Sale positive, to close the concern.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 11 o'clock, a store No. 100 Broadway, a splendid stock of parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, embracing the usual variety. Also paillasses, mattresses, mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues ready.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, and most central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, early escape temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at par of £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 453 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 11 until 3 o'clock P.M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Crawford County, Tenn., 6 per cent. Bonds. $20,000 Louisiana City 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 6 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law3yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the fonds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 173 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest, not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from that date. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 16, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each.

The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD P. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, OFERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
04-law6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and re-establishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skilfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Felton, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, a disagreeing way pain.
H. J. FELTON, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of male power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences resulting from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which so vex us and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greenwich-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has brought relief to thousand cases of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body occasionally or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fever, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA COMDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutrieious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 596 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. He can produce observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such powerful specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy.—It is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they and their likenesses are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is 91 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 248 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, no matter of how long standing. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Deane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 4 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 9:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Provid

New-York Daily Times

OLD EUROPE AND YOUNG AMERICA.

A LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE SUMNER.

The most eloquent and convincing appeal in behalf of popular instruction and education, (and such appeals are needed, even in the United States,) that we have had the pleasure of listening to, for many years, was made by Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, last evening, in the large lecture room of the Mercantile Library Association. The room was uncomfortably filled by an audience, which, to use the popular phrase, was more select than often gathers to listen to anything that is publicly announced. Its selectness, however, in view of the subject, was rather an advantage than otherwise; for it is not the mechanic, neither is it the laboring man, who undervalues popular education. If it be undervalued in this country, it is not by them; but it is by those who, naturally less intelligent, endeavor to make wealth a substitute, and that it may pass current, decry with an artificial aristocratic tone, the benefits which producers, and through them the nation, may derive from it. Nevertheless, there were many efficient workers in the cause of popular education present, and, as a whole, the audience was the best that could have been convened.

Mr. SUMNER began by stating that some seven years ago the British Government, alarmed at the developments of the commercial marine of other countries and the relative falling off of its own, sent a circular to its diplomatic agents, instructing them to inquire into the causes of this change. "The secret of Anglo-Saxon superiority over us," said one of the most intelligent of these agents, "lies in the better education which their public schools place within the reach of the masters and mates of their ships." But he did not say, continued the lecturer, that this education itself was better, because it was based upon and developed by Freedom. In this, he said, lay the great difference between Old Europe and Young America. To illustrate this fact and show the influence of education on the material and spiritual destiny of nations, he selected four countries in which the history of education offers examples of peculiar interest—Holland, France, Greece and Ireland. The report of COUSIN has made the Prussian system familiar. But Prussia is not to be judged by the common schools, nor can their value be judged without taking into account the withering influence to which superior instruction is exposed. With many of her wisest Professors banished—her men of learning living under the fear of a brutal police-master's warrant—with those engaged in the highest walks of science suffering "the stings which patient merit from the unworthy takes" was can offer small praise to her Government. We can have but little hope of the good to be derived from her schools. The path of learning, said he, is onward and upward, and common schools will thrive best where superior instruction is most developed and honored. Shrubs may flourish around the oak, but the close, repressive roof of lead which Continental despotism spreads over knowledge blights alike the tree and the shrub—the university and the school. It is painful in Berlin to see in the Court circle—in what is called society—the cold indifference, amounting almost to scorn, with which those men are treated who are the pride of science. HUMBOLDT, LICHTENSTEIN, RANKE, and a galaxy of others are made to feel how little place they occupy in the minds of those who call themselves the governing classes. They are taught, in presence of their sovereign, to yield precedence to gawky country noblemen or belaced infantry Colonels, who, with supercilious stare, inquire "who these strange people are?" The grand name and the genial person of HUMBOLDT received from them, it is true, a certain respect—not for his noble devotion to science, but because HUMBOLDT is a Baron and a Chamberlain! Feeling that the dignity of science and of human nature is humiliated by scenes like this, one would gladly hail, in a Prussian Monarch, the feeling which animated that King of olden time, who, on a similar occasion, giving its true precedence to talent, said: "I can, if I please, make seven lords out of seven plowmen; but I cannot make one HUMBOLDT out of seven lords."

In a passing glance at Austria, Mr. SUMNER illustrated the Imperial theory of education by the following characteristic anecdote: The Austrian Government does not fear that the rudimentary elements of knowledge, arithmetic and physical geography, should be taught, hut from all above this it recoils. Its whole theory of public instruction may be summed up in the reply made by the Emperor FRANCIS I, in 1821, to the Professors of Laybach, who, on his passage through their town, had come to his presence with a complimentary address. This address was cut short and they were dismissed, with the declaration from His Majesty that "they probably thought themselves useful because they were spreading learning, but that *he didn't want learned subjects*. What he wanted was *obedient subjects*."

The sketches of Education in the four countries which Mr. S. chose to illustrate his principles were full and most interesting. Holland was placed in the very front rank, as the land which first established Common Schools, and threw the doors of its Universities open to all. It is a pleasing duty, said Mr. S., on the part of every son of New-England, to render his tribute of respect to the land which offered the rare example in its citizens of the intimate union between the highest doctrines of learning, and the active practical duties of private and public life—which proved to the world how genius may become the State, though geographically small, which cherishes Education and Freedom.

The foundation of the National Schools in Ireland was described. Several piquant anecdotes given of the opposition to them. And the conclusion announced, that these, with the Encumbered Estates Act, were operating a social regeneration of the country.

France and Greece, as well as Ireland and Holland, furnished the lecturer with striking facts and admirable illustrations of the necessary connection between Education and Freedom, from all of which he drew some practical inferences, which we shall give, as nearly as possible, in his own language.

"If there be any moral to the tale I have told, it may be summed up in few words. *Pay your school tax without grumbling*; it is the cheapest premium of insurance on your property. You are educating those who are to make laws for yourselves and your children. In this State you are educating those who are to elect your Judges. Build more school-houses, they will spare you the building more jails. Remember that the experience of other countries shows that the development of free and extended education has been followed by public and private prosperity; that financial success and political tranquility have blessed the lands which have recognized its importance. Remember that education without freedom is barren in its results; that freedom without the education of the moral sentiments soon runs into anarchy and despotism; and that liberty—ever vigilant herself, demanding ceaseless vigilance in her votaries—liberty will not linger long in those lands, where her twin-sister knowledge is neglected."

Previous to its commencement, it was announced that the lecture would be repeated on Saturday evening next, at which we advise all who wish to be instructed and pleased, to attend.

RIPENING OF THE REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. MITCHEL's promised address on the "Ripening of the Revolution in Ireland," a subject which at the present time would appear to have particular claims on public attention, was delivered by him last night in the Tabernacle, to a very numerous and enthusiastic audience. Behind the platform was suspended the flag of the Irish Republic. The seats on the Gallery in the vicinity of the platform were filled with the members of various civic and military Societies—some in uniform and some in citizen's dress. The entrance of each of these companies was greeted with a burst of cheers. Among the audience we observed many of the more well-known of the lecturer's compatriots in 1848. The audience of Mr. MEAGHER with his lady and their friends were the signal for a burst of enthusiasm which was renewed with redoubled vigor when Mr. MEAGHER appeared on the platform.

Mr. MITCHEL, said he, has gone by since I, by speech of mine, endeavored to address the Irish people of America upon the one great topic of this age—the one great topic indeed—for amidst the infinite diversity of human business and interests, there is one tremendous drama now beginning to enact itself on the Continent of Europe, which main-plies with them all, and which, every day more and more absorbs and overgrows them all. It is an era which kings and prophets wait for—the former with no great complaisance. The day of the great struggle, he continued, had dawned at last. Those whose taste or whose destiny had led them to interest themselves in the great public transactions of mankind could not sit still and indifferent now. [Applause.] Not only Europe, but over America too, men's pulses have been beating somewhat quicker during the past year. Men watch the clock in these days, as if expecting to hear the great *horologe* of time striking the day of doom. Men might pretend to look on the old world drama with indifference, they might say the Eastern world was in its dotage, but in vain they shut their ears to the echoes of the early revolution there going on, and naturally and probably would the question arise to them, Are the people transformed flunkeys of Europe to be frightened into manhood at last? He (the lecturer) knew no greater public malefactors than the pentarchy of Kings who now govern Europe, and more especially the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. [Immense cheering.] The four pointe are valued not four straws; therefore, those who have taken the trouble to investigate what those points are, for, having learned them, may have forgot them, in which case the loss would be [illegible] that manifestly the great [illegible] to these parents. This war in the Crimea

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1352. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRINTERS' BANQUET.

Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

SENTIMENTS, SPEECHES AND A BALL.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the Assembly Rooms in Broadway. The main object of the festival—to aid the Printers' Free Library—drew together a very large number of persons, whose enjoyment of the varied entertainments continued until a very late hour, without the occurrence of any kind to mar it. Soon after 8 o'clock the ball-room contained about three hundred couples, who joined in the dance, which was continued until after 10 o'clock, and who then adjourned to the supper-room, where, after a wholesome repast, they listened to the following sentiments, songs and speeches.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. J. A. WESTON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Esq. was then introduced as the Presiding Officer, and soon after he mounted spoke as follows:

[Correctly reported by A. F. BUTLER, Esq.

I cannot take this Chair without tendering to the members of the NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY my best thanks for the honor done me by the invitation to preside on an occasion of so much interest to themselves and to their profession.

I shall spend no part of the little time allowed to me in giving utterance to these thanks; but, with your permission, will use it in speaking of the objects and motives of the present celebration.

These are twofold. For desire, on this anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to testify the grateful remembrance in which, as his fellow craftsmen—as Americans—as men—you cherish the name and character, the genius and achievements, of the man who stands at the head of illustrious printers, because he stands among the first in the history of his race.

In strict accordance with his precepts and example, you would turn the occasion to some practical account; you would make it the means of doing good,—and this too in a way beautifully appropriate.

FRANKLIN, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, founded in Philadelphia, the first subscription library in America. You have had in operation, for several years past, "*The Printers' Free Library*," with a Reading Room, for the benefit not only of the members of your Society, but for the use, free of charge, of all persons in any way connected with the mechanical branches of the newspaper and book business.

This establishment you have specially designed for the benefit of young men and others who have not time to visit the Astor Library when open, nor means to procure access to the ordinary circulating libraries; and who, but for the resource furnished by a free library and reading-room, may otherwise be drawn to places where they would neither get good to themselves, nor learn the art of doing good to others.

Money is necessarily to meet the current expenses of the Library; and you wish to avail yourselves of a generous offer made by one already distinguished as its chief benefactor, to contribute $1,000 towards a permanent fund of $10,000, conditioned on the contributions, by others, of the remaining $9,000. The receipts of this evening, beyond the expenses incurred in your festivities, are to be applied to these current expenses. It is hoped that they will be sufficient to keep open the rooms for the ensuing year, and it is also hoped, that this night's proceedings will give to the larger movement, an impulse which will insure its success.

This enterprise is not only right and laudable that it needs not be said to commend it to general sympathy. It has claims on every publisher, and on every other employer, in any of the branches of industry connected with the Press. Nor on these only, but on our citizens of every class. Indeed, every reader of books or newspapers should take pleasure in helping you to provide for the instruction and entertainment of those, who, by their daily toil, contribute so much to their instruction and entertainment.

By many motives, all might be urged to this duty on the present occasion one only need be named. We should perform it with cheerfulness and alacrity as an act of homage of reverence—of gratitude—to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Of him, what can I say which has not been already said; or toil which is not already known? The story of his life is his own immortal pen, is, and ever will be, fresh in our memories; and we have but to glance at the programme of your festival, to see it reproduced by the art of the engraver, to our eyes, and through them to our imaginations and our hearts.

This is not the time for extended remark, and I will, therefore, confine myself to two scenes in your pictorial biography—the first and the last. The former presents him as a boy, in the midst of his playmates, building, for their common use—but with materials taken without leave or right—a wharf at the Mill Pond. It may well remind us of the great truth taught him by the lips and the rod of his Puritan father—a truth which politicians and statesmen are ever prone to forget—which even Christian philosophers have not always remembered—but which lies at the foundation of all wise and right policy in every department of active life, and which FRANKLIN never failed to inculcate—"*That nothing which is not truly honest is truly useful.*"

The last engagement in him as one of the Committee of the Congress of '76, on the Declaration of Independence. JEFFERSON is its Chairman; ADAMS, FRANKLIN, SHERMAN and LIVINGSTON are his associates. What a combination! Talent, knowledge and experience—the flaming zeal of youth—the ripened wisdom of age. FRANKLIN, already past man's appointed limit, and SHERMAN are seated; the others, as befits their years, stand before them; JEFFERSON, youngest but one of the group, reads the draft of his immortal declaration. It severs at once, and *forever*, the Thirteen Colonies from the British Crown; asserts their title, as free and independent States, to their equal place among the nations of the earth; and proclaims for humanity, in all time to come, its inalienable rights.

Many causes contributed, many events combined, many individuals, intentionally or otherwise, labored, first to prevent, then to delay, and then to bring about, the separation of the American colonies from the mother country.

Sooner or later, it must have taken place. But it is not too much to say, that it could not have occurred when, and as it did, had FRANKLIN been wanting.

The aggressive measures which led to the Revolution, began in 1764, and without the prompt and earnest opposition of that day, and the continued struggle of the next twelve years, the nation could not have been prepared for the final step—involving, as of necessity it did, the inevitable evils, and the uncertain issues, of a civil war. In all this preparatory work, FRANKLIN was active and prominent; in many essential respects the most active, prominent and influential of the public men of his day. Many other men there were of the two next generations, in each of the Colonies,—OTIS and HENRY, JEFFERSON and the ADAMSES, and their illustrious compatriots—who, from the very first, took part in this work, and were being fitted, from year to year, by the discipline through which they were severally passing, to be called, in due time, to exalted positions in the council or in the field; and to one of them was to be awarded, by the unanimous voice of his contemporaries, and the impartial judgment of posterity, the name and the honors of *Father of his Country*.

But as the passage of the Stamp Act, many of them had but just come upon the stage of active life; and others, though mature in years, or in the prime of manhood, were little known beyond the Colonies to which they respectively belonged. Even WASHINGTON, already famous in America, and not unknown in Europe, could do little in the early part of this period towards leading the American people to the decisive step; and no one of them had abroad the position or the influence to bring to their country, in the hour of trial, the support or favor of foreign Powers or Princes.

Not so with FRANKLIN. Advanced in years, endowed with a double measure of common sense, and practical talent; experienced in public affairs; known in every quarter of English America as the teacher, by his proverbial wisdom, of the preceding generation; reverenced by his countrymen—the instructed not less than the illiterate—as the most sagacious and trustworthy of advisers; and what was equally and, in some respects, even more important, enjoying, by his brilliant discoveries and by the honors bestowed on him by Universities and learned societies in Europe, a world-wide celebrity; he was enabled, from the very beginning of the contest, to give to the cause he so heartily espoused a support far more important and effective than any other living man.

This support he gave for the twelve years that followed the passage of the Stamp Act, abroad as well as at home; before Parliaments and councils; in Congresses and committees; by correspondence and by well-timed publications; and by these new displays of eminent ability and devoted patriotism, gained such additional power over the minds and councils of the American people, that when, at length, his voice was given for separation and independence, its influence was electrical and decisive.

With this new and momentous step, new duties are to be assumed. The Declaration is to be maintained, in mortal combat, on the battle-field; armies are to be raised; foreign aid is to be secured; a thousand difficulties are to be encountered and overcome; and here again, on both sides of the Atlantic, and notwithstanding his great age, FRANKLIN, for the next seven years, is first among the foremost of the patriot sages, on whom it devolved

"Them to advise how war may, best upheld,
Move by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage!"

as well as, during the conflict and after its final triumph,—

"——to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states hard to be spell'd."

When in addition to all his former services, we consider his numerous, diversified and successful labors, from 1776 to 1783, we shall be prepared to understand how and why it was that, on the achievement of their national independence, the American people, with one voice, assigned to FRANKLIN, among the fathers and the founders of that independence, and to none other, the second place.

By similar reflections we may also understand how and why it was that one so conscientious and devout, and so little disposed to enthusiasm, as President STILES of Yale College, could say, in writing, that his love, esteem and reverence for FRANKLIN, "bordered on *adoration*." Had he lived in the early ages of Pagan antiquity, his wisdom and his services to his country and to mankind, would, indeed, have placed him among the demi-gods—his investigations of nature, and his mastery of the most terrible of her powers, would have raised him to the summit of Olympus.

Divine Revelation, while it rescues from such folly, impressively instructs us that, as in the natural, so in the moral and political firmament, the stars that gladden us are ordained of God. "He calleth them all by names," they come at their appointed time, "not one of them faileth." Let our admiration of the gift of such a luminary as FRANKLIN fill us with gratitude to the Almighty Giver—that it pleased Him to make this *Printers' boy* the guide and leader of his countrymen, in the great work of maintaining, against tyrannic power, and establishing on durable foundations, the rights and liberties of a continent.

Let us never doubt that by His blessing, the great primal truths—the principles of "equal and exact justice"—of freedom—of philanthropy—proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, spreading from nation to nation, shall at length be fully verified in the experience of mankind—thus fulfilling the hopes and prayers of the illustrious men who pledged to it "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

On the conclusion of Mr. BUTLER'S remarks the toasts were announced and responded to as follows:

REGULAR TOASTS.

The Memory of Franklin. Dirge by the Band.

The President of the United States. Music by the Band.

The Union—Inseparably connected with the name of the American Philosopher. May the links which unite our Confederacy be as bright and imperishable as the fame of FRANKLIN.

Singing by the Alleghanians. "Glorious Union forever."

The next sentiment read was—

The Press.

This was ably responded to by Mr. WM. H. FRY, of the New-York *Tribune*. On that occasion he saw before him two elements of civilization: first, women sitting down with men at a public table; and second, that the Press had an honorable place in the regular toasts of the evening. It was generally the case, that, if noticed at all, it was at so late an hour that it could not be properly responded to, and at the same time be listened to with due respect. And this was the general conduct towards the Press. This was no humiliation to the Press, it was only disgraceful to those who were the cause of it. The speaker continued at considerable length on the power of the Press, to the ability displayed by those connected, and to its usefulness. While considering the ability displayed, he had occasion to refer to FRANKLIN as an editor, and the great name he left behind him.

The Sister Professions of Typography—Like the face and body of the type, mutually dependent, they cannot be separated without destroying the utility of each other.

Singing by the Alleghanians.

Public Opinion—The Higher Law of the Age—indebted to the Press for its potency:—with Type and Press, and Ink and Paper, it confidently assails the Citadel of Error, and triumphs where armies of millions fail.

This was responded to by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, as follows:

I accept this sentiment heartily. Add to it one sentence more, and it stands complete. "Public Opinion is the higher law of the age"—and the living truth of God is the *highest* law of all—to purify, elevate and control public opinion. But, Mr. Chairman, how is this living truth, and how are all the beautiful laws of art and science, of political justice and philanthropy can, to reach the public conscience? WILLIAM COBBETT, the scoffer, used to sneer at "that great brute beast, the public;" but how are the Heaven-sent truths which can lift public sentiment from the selfish and the brutal up to the lofty and the noble—how can they reach mankind? I answer, through the Press. The Almighty no longer leaves his autograph on "tables of stone." But He stamps His truth with types on millions of printed sheets, as clearly as He writes it in Arcturus and Orion flashing on the midnight sky. These printed sheets are for the healing of the nations.

And a right opinion is mightier than battle-fleets and bayonets. It makes no noise. It is like the morning light, which stirs no forest leaf and moves not a feather on the breast of the lark which soars up to greet it, and yet like a mighty lever it lifts a world of darkness from the face of a benighted globe. So the Press may become a morning sun. Heaven pours its truth on the Press, and it scatters the rays on every hill-top. [Applause.]

I am not insensible to the fascinating eloquence of the tongue. But a free press is a thousand Whitfields, or a thousand Websters—all speaking at once! The kindling eye, and the sonorous voice, and the eloquence of the right arm, cannot be transferred, indeed, to the printed page. But, Sir, when that eye has closed in death, and that right arm has forgot its cunning, the orator may still speak to the men of all coming time. [Applause.] In order that the citadels of error be stormed, the Press should be *free*. We want license to speak, but not licentiousness. Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew falsehood to conquer in an open field and a fair encounter? [Applause.]

MACAULAY tells us in the last volume of his splendid history that the restraints were taken off from the British press in 1695. As we celebrate to-night the birth of the greatest of printers, let us not forget that the freedom of FRANKLIN'S press was born about eighty years before the freedom of FRANKLIN'S country! God grant that both may be immortal! [Applause.]

The next sentiment was:

Authors—The only true alchemists, who transmute alike airy nothings and material essences into the golden coinage of the brain.

This was briefly responded to by Col. T. B. THORPE. As the hour was late he did not propose to detain the company. He was gratified by a truthful comparison which he made between the position in society occupied by authors of the time of GOLDSMITH and JOHNSON and authors of the present time. After speaking generally of authors and their books, he concluded with a recommendation that when authors misbehaved themselves, they should be treated as if they were common men.

The next sentiment read was:

Publishers.—Mediums who receive many *raps* in transmitting spirit-thoughts to the world. May they never "knock under" unless in the wrong, and always be sure they're right before they go ahead.

Singing by the Alleghanians.

The Printers' Free Library.—Possessing more merit than means, it appeals to all for encouragement, and promises gratitude and gain to its benefactors.

This was responded to by D. L. NORTHUP, President of the New-York Typographical Society, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There has been no sentiment offered to-night to which I can respond with more alacrity than the one which you have just given, for it bespeaks favor for an institution, for the prosperity and success of which I have ever entertained the most ardent aspirations. And I avail myself of the occasion to urge upon my fellow-craftsmen, and all who, here to-night, can in any way claim connection with *ars artium*, the propriety—nay, the necessity—of their lending their means and their energies to render the "Printers' Free Library" a fixed fact—an institution to which they may refer as a fitting monument to their enlightened liberality and just pride of profession. With the progress of the enterprise thus far, probably most of you are familiar; and it is not necessary, therefore, that I should enter upon any detailed statement in relation thereto. The object is the permanent establishment of a library with a reading room, for the benefit, not only of the members of the Typographical Society and subscribers, but also for the use, free of charge, of all printers, stereotypers, typefounders, bookbinders and engravers, and of all others connected with the newspaper and book business. What proposition is there that can possibly commend itself more earnestly to the attention and favor of a class so intelligent and influential as the one to which I have referred?

Why, gentlemen, I can account for the fact that such an institution is not now among the most prominent of the public attractions of the City, only by adopting the words of the sentimsnt—as truthful as melancholy—that our fellow craftsmen very generally "possess more merit than means." So exclusively have they been engaged in the labor of preparing pabulum for the mental wants and appetites of others, that they have done little in that direction for themselves—continually "casting their bread upon the waters" for others' benefit, they have had so little regard for themselves, that they are in danger of need ere it returns again to them. In this emergency, gentlemen, I appeal to you, that you lend your most active exertions for the success of this enterprise. A moderate contribution from those who are able, those who have been more fortunate than their fellows in the pursuit of their craft, will insure all that is desired, and place our Free Library in a position equal to that which the Mercantile Library now sustains towards the merchants of our City.

The annual income of an invested fund of $10,000 will be all that is required, and of this amount a prominent and respected member of our craft, GEORGE BRUCE, Esq., has generously agreed to contribute one-tenth, provided the balance shall be contributed by others. Shall not this balance be at once realized? Who will head the list to-night? Let all who would have their memories enshrined in the hearts of the craft, and their conscience respond to the pleasing thought of having merited the thanks of posterity and the good wishes of the present, come forward, and, with the munificence which has ever characterized those nearly or remotely connected with the craft, whose paths God hath made prosperous, lend a helping hand to lay the foundation of a fund which which shall place the Free Library foremost among the permanent institutions of our City.

The last regular toast was

Woman—

"And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man? A world without a sun!"

There were a number of volunteer toasts, but owing to the lateness of the hour we publish only the following:

By General MORRIS:

Dr. John W. Francis—The Printers' friend and benefactor. His works are proofs of a well-spent life.

And the following by JAMES CONNER:

The Art of Printing—Its advancement towards perfection is an evidence of the progress of the age; and its influence will extend to the equalization of the burdens and the happiness of the human family in the overthrow of the despotisms of the world.

Toasts, speeches and songs ended, the company returned to the ball-room, where they continued to dance until long after midnight.

The following are among the donations in aid of the Library, received last evening:

George Bruce, $100.
White & Co., $50.
John F. Trow, $10.
J. S. Redfield, copies of each of the books he published during the year.
George F. Nesbitt, $50.
G. P. Putnam, (books,) $25.
Miller, Orton & Mulligan, (books,) $25.
B. J. Lossing, a set of his Illustrated Works.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The List of Promotions in the Navy.

The Printing Committee in the Senate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The list of Naval promotions, consequent upon the action of the Retiring Board, was received in the Senate to-day and referred. A brief debate in Executive Session indicated that the Senate is disposed to sustain the Board generally, and leave revision in specific cases to the Executive.

The Senate to-day authorized its President to appoint the Printing Committee. It is presumed, as a matter of course, that the Committee of last year will be reappointed, as any change might give rise to a suspicion of a purpose to cover up certain charges of corruption which have to be examined by it. Mr. BRIGHT is not likely to place himself in any such false position before the community.

Senator SEWARD'S proclamation of the higher law made a distinguished proselyte to-day in STEPHENS of Georgia. S.

A Dinner Party given by the President—Demand from the Mexican Government for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The President gave a dinner party this evening, at which the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Claims and its Solicitor, the United States Attorney and Marshal for the District of Columbia, Attorney-General CUSHING, and others, togsther with the ladies of their respective families, were present.

The Mexican Government has made a formal demand on us for indemnity, for the destruction of the town of Piedras Negras, by Texan Rangers, last Autumn, and ask protection from similar invasions, and from devastation by armed bands.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the President was requested to communicate all instructions on Central American affairs not heretofore furnished, and calling for the adjudication of the American Commissioners at Paris, respecting French Spoliations on American commerce.

The presiding officer was authorized to appoint a Committee on Printing.

Petitions from Commodore STUART, Commanders LOCKWOOD and LONG, and Lieutenants CHANDLER, HANDY, TURNER, BOWERS and ELLERY, were presented, complaining of the action of the Navel Board.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. CARLISLE made a speech to show the failure to organize grows out of the disturbance of the Compromise Measures and the passage of the Nebraska act—the latter giving food to heartless agitators.

Mr. MCMULLIN defended the Democracy from the attack of Mr. CARLISLE.

Messrs. STEPHENS, ZOLLICOFFER, and WASHBURNE, of Maine, debated the question of Slavery restriction, replying one to another.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	94	Fuller	32
Richardson	68	Pennington	6

Messrs. ORR, WILLIAMS and PORTER, each 1.

Necessary for a choice, 109.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution proposing to elect a Speaker by plurality, if, after three additional trials, no one shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes.

The resolution was rejected by 94 yeas, 106 nays. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

No. 28.—Jecker, Torre & Co., et al., claimants, *vs.* John B. Montgomery. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 42 and 43—Heirs of General Lafayette, plaintiffs, *vs.* Joseph Kenton et al. Same *vs.* Edward C. Carter et al. Argument continued by Hon. J. B. Benjamin for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Miles Taylor for plaintiffs.

The Murder of Justus Matthews.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Grand Jury, this afternoon, indicted SAMUEL SLY as principal, and RHODA WAKEMAN (the prophetess) and THANKFUL S. HERSEY, as accessories to the murder of JUSTUS MATTHEWS. Their trial will soon take place. ABIGAIL SABLES and JOSIAH JACKSON were, this evening, discharged from prison. The prophetess wept like an infant on being told that she must remain. Mrs. HERSEY said, pointing to the prophetess: "They little know what they are about in shutting up that person here."

Bishop Hughes at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Bishop HUGHES delivered a lecture, to-night, at the Maryland Institute Hall, before the Young Catholic Friends' Society. An immense audience assembled to hear him.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Report of the Bank Department was presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the Charter of the New-York Fire Department.

To incorporate the Long Isibnd Trust Company.

To restrict divorce.

BILLS PASSED.

The Buffalo Auction Bill.

The Bill relative to Charitable Institutions, amended by including the Brooklyn City Hospital in the operation of the Bill.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

SAMUEL BREVOORT obtained leave to register his vote for LYMAN ODELL, on the last ballot having been unavoidably absent from the House at the time it was taken.

The House then, on motion of Mr. GLOVER, proceeded to vote viva voce for a Clerk. The following is the result:

RICHARD U. SHERMAN, Republican	44
GERARD W. STEVENS, of Brooklyn, American	40
JOHN S. NAPIER, Democrat	28
JOHN A. COEY, Democrat	8
JAMES L. ELWOOD, Democrat	1

Mr. DAWSON moved that R. U. SHERMAN be elected Clerk by acclamation. Lost.

Mr. MAHAN moved to postpone the election of Clerk for two weeks. Laid on the table.

Three ballots were then taken without choice.

Mr. KETCHAM moved that the House ballot three times, and that if there was no choice before the third ballot, that a plurality vote then elect.

A lengthy debate ensued.

[For some unaccountable reason, we have not been favored by the Agent of the Associated Press with the conclusion of the proceedings in the Legislature.—ED. TIMES.]

Pennsylvania United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The dispatch of Jan. 14 from this place, stating that there was no regular candidate against WILLIAM BIGLER, for United States Senator, was incorrect. Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, late Minister to Naples, received forty-three votes, being the whole vote of the American and Republican members, except one cast by Mr. MORRIS for JOHN C. FLINIKEN, of the State Senate. Mr. MORRIS was unanimously nominated in the American and Republican caucus, and unanimously sustained on the day of election. The Anti-National Administration party in the Legislature of Pennsylvania is perfectly united.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The State Nominating Convention of the Democrats of Iowa, in session at Iowa City, have chosen GEO. W. MCCLEARY as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; JAMES POLLARD, Auditor; GEO. PAUL, Treasurer; and JAMES BAKER, Attorney-General.

Four Presidential Electors were nominated; and eight delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. It is understood that the delegates are pledged to support DOUGLAS.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The majority report, recommending the reelection of the entire old Board of officers, with E. C. DELEVAN as President, was adopted, and the minority report by Col. LEIGH, with BRADFORD R. WOOD as President, was laid on the table. The report of the Business Committee is now under consideration.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 18th inst. Political affairs in Mexico were in the same confused condition as at last accounts, no particular changes having occurred. Heavy Northers have been experienced in the Gulf. The British bark *Dagger* went ashore on Christmas Day at Vera Cruz, and became a total loss.

Robbery of the New Minister from Venezuela.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

We have no mail this morning south of Charleston. The new Venzuelan Minister, Don FRANCISCO ARANDA, had arrived at Charleston from Havana, and stopped at the Mills House in that city, where, soon after his arrival, $3,000 was stolen from his room.

The British Restrictions on the Trade in Saltpetre.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Halifax states that all vessels at Caicntta with saltpetre on board, to which clearance papers had been granted previous to Nov. 17, would be allowed to proceed on their voyages with their cargoes intact.

Libel Suit Against a Newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Jury in the libel suit of DONNELLY *vs.* The Philadelphia *Ledger*, brought in a verdict of $1 and costs for the plaintiff.

Heavy Burglary at Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, Conn., Jan. 17.

The store of C. B. MERRITT, in this village, was broken open last night, and goods stolen to the amount of $2,000.

Ice on the Ohio.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

There is more ice in the Ohio River than was ever before known. The river on this side is frozen in this vicinity more than 100 feet from shore.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The steamship *America* left here at 8:30 o'clock last evening, for Boston, where she will be due on Friday morning, but it is doubtful whether she will reach there in season for her mails to be dispatched South in the early train.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Communication with Norfolk has been resumed. The sloop-of-war *Dale* has arrived at Norfolk. She reports leaving the *St. Louis* and *Dolphin* at Port Praya—all well. The flag-ship *Jamestown* left Port Praya on the 12th.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain TURNER, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Fireworks Calamity.

The testimony in the case of the deaths of CATHARINE HALEY and CATHARINE KELLY in Jersey City, on Tuesday, showed that MARY BLAKEMAN had a contract of smell work to complete, which she took home without the authority of Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, and got the deceased to assist her to complete it. The girls were not intoxicated, as has been reported. The Jury, after deliberating four hours upon the subject, gave the following verdict:

"That they came to their death by suffocation caused by an explosion of fireworks while employed in preparing the same at their residence, and the Jury gave it as their opinion that the Messrs. EDGE and other persons manufacturing fireworks are censurable for allowing their combustible materials to be taken from their laboratory, and made up in private dwellings, thereby endangering the lives of citizens, who are not aware of such work bein carried on in their houses."

The Late Indian Battle in Florida.

Intelligence has been received from Fort Myers, Tampa Bay, Fla., which states that four men were killed and three wounded in the engagement with the Florida Indians. First-Lieutenant GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, of the Second Artillery, who had been reported killed, has since reached Fort Simon Drum, having been seriously wounded.—*Washington Union.*

☞ W. H. DERBY, No. 145 Main-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our authorized Agent. Persons wishing to subscribe to the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, or to advertise in them, can do so by applying to him.

☞ Counterfeit $5 bills on the Ocean Bank, New-York, are in circulation in Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Why Mr. French Was arrested so Suddenly and Let Go Again.

The arrest of Col. FRENCH on Tuesday, and his discharge from arrest, directly afterwards, without the assignment of any cause, has been to many a marvel. We understand, from Mr. MCKEON, that the arrest was the result of inadvertence, and that the subsequent release was in correction of such oversight. Against Col. FRENCH, jointly with the other parties arrested on Tuesday, a bill of indictment was regularly found by the Grand Jury, and his name, connected with the others, was transmitted to the United States District-Attorney's Office. The District-Attorney, however, in use of a discretion delegated to him, gave directions that Col. FRENCH'S name should be erased and the warrant, as against him, not be served. Such erasure being omitted unintentionally by the Commissioners issuing the warrant, the United States Marshal, in whose hands the warrant was placed, arrested Col. FRENCH. As soon, therefore, as the District-Attorney heard of such arrest, he ordered at once, Col. FRENCH'S release from custody. This explains then, the entire matter of the arrest and immediate release of Col. FRENCH.

It should be added that the District-Attorney did not intend it, in countermanding the order of arrest of Col. FRENCH, as an estoppel to further proceedings. It was and still is his design to make Col. FRENCH amenable to the laws of the United States should he be proven to have been guilty of their violation. The question of Col. FRENCH'S right to diplomatic privileges was the first matter of adjudication. It was supposed that the case of Mr. DILLINGHAM, Col. FRENCH'S Private Secretary, would settle this, after which final action would be taken in relation to the charges brought against Mr. FRENCH.

Meanwhile, as to the application yesterday, of course Mr. CUTTING knew that no such order could be granted. Had a decision of the question of diplomatic privileges alone been desired, the obvious course was to have Mr. DILLINGHAM brought up on *habeas corpus*. This the counsel were careful not to do. Colonel FRENCH very properly is in Washington, with design to lay his credentials before the President. His absence and the motion yesterday would seem significant coincidences.

The Fire Island Wrecks.

Wrecking schooner *Eclipse*, FERRIS, from Fire Island, with teas, silks, mats, &c., from the wreck of the ship *Stingray*, to the Board of Underwriters. She had also the body of Mr. ROBERT R. MITCHEL, formerly pilot on the *E. K. Collins*, which was brought here for interment. The *E.* reports that the Coroner's Inquest at that place was delayed by difficulties encountered in finding some of the bodies. All excepting the remains of Mr. MITCHEL were buried at that place. The *E. K. Collins* has broken in two, amidships, and one half of her is now inside the Inlet. The *E.* brought three passengers—Capt. DRAKE, of schooner *Rio Grande*, and son, and GEORGE HOYT, a seaman, belonging to the *Stingray*. The previous report of a schooner having gone ashore there, with loss of Captain and four men, was an entire fabrication, as the only vessels ashore there lately are the ship *Stingray*, schooner *Rio Grande*, and pilot-boat *E. K. Collins*. The *Stingray* is no more, and the *Rio Grande*, with her cargo, will be saved. Capt. KIRBY, of the *Stingray*, was to come to the City yesterday, overland. His health had somewhat improved, but he was still very feeble The passengers and crew of the ship have also come to the City. The cargo will all be saved, though a considerable quantity is much damaged.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met, last night, at the usual time, and sat but half an hour. The minutes having been adopted, after sundry petitions, a communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, nominating James Irving as Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, in place of Elijah H. Purdy, removed. On motion of Aldermen MONAGHAN, the communication was *laid on the table.*

From the Councilmen, a resolution was received, authorizing the Chief Engineer to supply horses and runners for each engine, to be used in case of the street being blockaded with snow. Some one suggested that each engine was sufficiently supplied with *runners*. The resolution, and an accompanying communication from the Chief, were referred to a Special Committee. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in ordering the Clerks to furnish each new member of both Boards with a copy of the regulations of the Police Department.

A resolution directing the Counsel of the Corporation to prepare a draft of a law authorizing the City to raise a loan for a new City Hall, was referred to the Committee on Finances.

A resolution from the Concilmen, appropriating two hundred dollars to John A. Towle, for extra services, was laid on the table, and the Board thereupon adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M. It was expected that the Standing Committee would be named last night, but their appointment did not take place.

Explanations in the Affair of Quimby vs. McBride.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, the counsel for the plaintiff in the above case, which was reported in the TIMES, sends us the following history of his connection with the suit, in the words which he addressed to the Court in the opening of his argument on Wednesday last. He said:

"This case has now so shaped itself, that I feel it incumbent upon me to state my connection with it. Mrs QUIMBY, during my absence in Europe last Summer, called on my associate to commence this action. It was deferred until my return. She then consulted with me, gave me the letters of Mr. MCBRIDE, who had written her, as it is proved, under the assumed name of 'Fletcher,' and made the statements which are averred in the complaint. They are sworn to by her. I have seen her but a few times. She has, however, on those occasions, been consistent in her statements, and expressed a desire to bring her cause to a speedy termination. I believed her statements to be true. I believe those letters were corroborative of the facts alleged on the complaint. I prosecuted her cause in good faith. Her situation was such as to excite sympathy, and to awaken the most compassionate feelings on her behalf. Those who heard her statements could but be convinced that she was an injured woman. Here was a woman possessed of a large fortune and yet penniless, and subsisting upon the charities of those—not friends, for she had none—but those who took compassion upon her. This is an outline of her situation, and the influences which prompted me to undertake her case."

Annual Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society—Prof. Bache's Lecture on the Gulf Stream.

The large Chapel of the New-York University was filled last evening by a most respectable audience, assembled to hear the lecture of Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, on the subject of the Gulf Stream. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL.

We cannot follow the Professor through his eloquent lecture. He explained the phenomena of the Gulf Stream,—and showed, that though the difference of temperature between the Stream and the surrounding water was marked and excessive, it was not continuous, as it had been supposed to be, but that it had cold and hot bands, which glided side by side, and continually shifted their current. It was, however, not variable from year to year, or from season to season. These cold and hot bands ran parallel with each other—after they passed Charleston, but before that time they were scarcely discernible; afterwards, they were as readily to be marked in the chart, as the boundary of any country on the map. The value of the discoveries which had recently been made by Professor MAURY, and others, in reference to the current of the Gulf Stream, was not to be predicted. It would be estimated, shortly, in the history of our navigation.

The lecturer was highly applauded at the close of his lecture. Undoubtedly, the Geographical Society will request its publication.

Lecture on Light.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT gave an interesting and instructive Lecture on Light at the Tabernacle last evening, to a fair and appreciative audience. The lecture was illustrated by numerous brilliant experiments. The Professor paralled some novel theories in relation to light and heat influencing the progressive development of organic and spiritual life, which were received with attention and applause.

Brandreth Affair a Humbug.

[illegible] daily attest [illegible] thanks related below. BRANDRETH will be [illegible]

All our sleep, [illegible] splitting with laughter. Poor Man's Plasters were never in stock [illegible] your coffee as you read the following [illegible]

MR. STEPHEN M. BRANCH [illegible]

While sitting around your [illegible] to the music of your daughters [illegible] what transpires in the Wi[illegible] ing for three weeks to subpoena [illegible] Bloomingdale, I requested Mayor [illegible] who placed ALEXANDER W. FREDERICK [illegible] under my directions for an indefinite [illegible] sworn as follows:

City and County of New-York ss.—On the [illegible] nary, 1856, I went to the residence of Asa R. [illegible] rapped hard at the door for two hours, [illegible] finally said that Mrs. Cudlipp was not in; I [illegible] half an hour, and returned, and rapped [illegible] successive hours, and could get no answer; [illegible] around the house until nine P. M.; [illegible] the City in a sleigh, and [illegible] who requested me to go to [illegible] ly, which I did; that Mr. [illegible] really directed me to remain in [illegible] ham's for the night, which I did; [illegible] Cudlipp at daylight on the morning [illegible] possible; that I arose very early in the [illegible] rapped at the door very hard; [illegible] Burnham's, for breakfast, which I obeyed; [illegible] Mrs. Cudlipp's; that I went [illegible] Cudlipp's, and again rapped at the door; [illegible] that Mr. Burnham came to the door [illegible] Jan. 16, and remained with me [illegible] rapped [illegible] at the door again, and [illegible] Cudlipp's abode, but could get no answer; [illegible] at the door again, and [illegible] against the door; that Mr. Burnham [illegible] resting me to refresh myself [illegible] did [illegible] breaking the lock on the door; [illegible] to do; that at about half-past [illegible] Jan. 16, I saw Hannah Elizabeth [illegible] Kipp's daughter) pass [illegible] door, when I immediately opened the door, and [illegible] mediately handed her a subpoena [illegible] said, "I will not take it," which [illegible] her hand, which was in her mouth; [illegible] but subsequently picked it up, and [illegible] KIPP'S, who refused to receive it; that [illegible] while Hannah Elizabeth went in the [illegible] and out of my sight,) and I [illegible] quire, "Who is there?" to which [illegible] "Is it you?" who, at my [illegible] and went away; that I [illegible] time, during which Hannah Elizabeth [illegible] from the rear of the house; that [illegible] subsequently learned from a person in the [illegible] that while I was rapping at the door, [illegible] 16, a female within exclaimed to me, [illegible] when I replied "I desired to see Mrs. [illegible] female replied, "Mrs. Cudlipp [illegible] cannot be seen to-night;" that [illegible] 16 I left Burnham's for the [illegible] Cudlipp's about half-past [illegible] Jan. 17, and again rapped, and [illegible] Mrs. Cudlipp's son from the City [illegible] how long I had been there, and if I [illegible] would run away; that he went to the [illegible] trance

[illegible] IN ALBANY.

The [illegible]—Speaker—The Governor's [illegible]—Change in the Offices—The Senate [illegible] &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Is the long agony gone by, or has it but commenced? [illegible] Speaker is elected, and yet I cannot safely venture to reply to the question. Perhaps it has both ended and commenced. Let that stand for the answer, at least for the present.

You have already made the [illegible] readers familiar with the result of Monday's session, the adoption of a resolution to make the election of Speaker the special order for Tuesday, and that on the third ballot, if no [illegible] a majority of all the votes [illegible] the highest number should [illegible].

Tuesday came [illegible] course of time, but not the [illegible] should have brought to town [illegible] of the lower House, who had [illegible] to spend the Sabbath at home. [illegible] could be pleaded for an adjournment to the morning, that afternoon, and when [illegible] there was still no coming in of the expected absentees, was it not right that these persons should [illegible] to adjourn? I think it was [illegible], and we went overboard the special [illegible] for such chagrined not a few of [illegible] members, who had held themselves in readiness to become Speaker, in case parties could not be reconciled upon more worthy individuals. I had [illegible] that, in that dilemma I recognised [illegible] as two old acquaintances.

AT LAST.

The long, shrill whistles of the Hudson River Railroad trains came on the air as the adjourned members [illegible] of the capitol, and shortly after came [illegible] in the [illegible] looked for absentees [illegible] but met over the rails, [illegible] two hours, and were not a little [illegible] the unusual delay. But they felt better when they ascertained the kind consideration of their [illegible] in order to enable [illegible] at the depot.

Nothing [illegible] them, but to go into a caucus for the morrow, and there every member was ten times [illegible] engaged them the "old boy" is represented to be during the prevalence of a high wind.

This [illegible] we had the result of this activity, in the election of Hon. OSMYN ROBINSON, of Oswego, to the Speakership [illegible]. The particulars of the session will reach you by telegraph before this letter, so I will not repeat them here. Immediately after the election [illegible] Speaker, the House adjourned for the day.

TO THE SENATE

The Governor transmitted his Annual Message, in anticipation of the organization of the popular branches of the [illegible] you will give it at large in your columns.

The reading of the Message occupied almost the entire time of the Senate.

SHARPENING THE SLAUGHTER.

The labor of turning off the present incumbents of the offices, and selecting others, was commenced by the Canal Board this morning. The axe fell upon the neck of Nathan J. Beach, Resident Engineer on the Black River Canal. The head rolled off at the first blow, and the victim expired without a groan. Ezekiel W. Butler was appointed to stand in the shoes of the deceased. Beach was a Free-Soil; Butler a Pro-Slavery Whig. That is the difference between two [illegible] and tweedledee.

MINISTER-IN-CHIEF.

The Governor has also accepted the resignation of Gen. J. J. Graham, of the position of Engineer-in-Chief. He has learn promoted Col. Schermerhorn, one of the Aids on the Staff, to the vacant Generalship, and promoted Sam'l C. Thompson from the position of [illegible] Secretary to that of Aid, with the rank of Colonel. I believe Gen. Schermerhorn presents the novelty of being appointed to position of honor and trust, without any effort on his part, and that probably his first knowledge of his promotion will be [illegible] through the columns of the Times, as he takes in its contents with his coffee and chops to-morrow morning. To discover the secret of his success without effort, puzzles our political wire-workers not a little. The difficulty in the way of their solution of the problem is, that they never make any [illegible] of merit in weighing the chances of success. They do not realize how a Governor can go quietly and [illegible] any one, or unknown to them for one of a military family. But they should know, what probably they do not, that the Governor has long [illegible] the character and high social (if not political) position of the Engineer-in-Chief, and that this appointment is properly traceable to that knowledge [illegible] consideration of the considerations and [illegible] to which it is entitled.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

There is [illegible] exception, so far as I have seen, to the substantial unanimous approval which the [illegible] Committees has received. The Albany Evening [illegible] that one of its editors, Mr. Brooks, [illegible] Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and the *Register* of this City [illegible] lamentation. Both these members [illegible] the surpassing fitness of Mr. Brooks for the labors of that Committee; it is sufficient to say that this fitness has been fully acknowledged by making him a member of it. That he is any better fitted, on the score of ability, industry, and familiarity, with the subjects which that Committee will discuss, than Mr. C. P. Smith, any one who knows both gentlemen would hesitate to claim. The only remaining ground on which his title to that place could be urged, is, that he is an old Senator, and has already served in that capacity during one term. In reply to this, it is quite sufficient to say that the same reason which made him Chairman in 1854, would prevent him from being Chairman in 1856. Then he was a member of the party which had the majority in the Senate; and it was regarded as fitting and proper that the majority should be represented in the chairmanship of that Committee. Early in that session Mr. Brooks abandoned the Whig Party and secretly joined another, to which he has at last openly declared his adhesion. That Party is now in the minority, and it indicates more than ordinary assurance that it should have set up a claim for that position. Mr. C. P. Smith is from a city whose whole business is commerce—whose commerce is inseparable from that of New-York, and which, so far as localities are concerned, is entitled to a recognition it has never before received. He is a man of ability, admirably fitted for the duties of that post, and certain to perform them to the satisfaction of the Senate and the State. He is, also, [illegible] and principle, a member of the Republican Party, which has a majority in the Senate. And, aside from all these reasons, which are conclusive as to the fitness and propriety of the appointment, I am heartily rejoiced at it in view of the coarse and vindictive abuse which the *Express* has lavished upon Mr. Smith for acting upon his own sense of right, instead of the dictation of Mr. Brooks and his political associates. LEO.

The Final Vote on the Speakership.

The following was the result of the forty-ninth ballot, which resulted in the election of Mr. Robinson:

[illegible]: Odell, 45; Glover, 9; Foot, 4; Deshler, 3; [illegible], 1; Bullard, 1.

[illegible] was voted for by Messrs. Algur, Barnes, [illegible] Carpenter, J. B. Clark, Cobb, [illegible] Dewey, S. Dudley, [illegible] Gould, Gray, Hanford, Hampton, [illegible] Hyde, Jellard, Ketcham, [illegible] Mallory, Maltby, [illegible] Peck, Randall, Powers, [illegible] Scott, Shaw, B. Smith, W. R. Smith, [illegible] Strimmer, Van [illegible] Ward, Warner, Webb, White, Wilkin, [illegible] Woods—32.

[illegible] were voted for by Messrs. Bailey, Bascom, [illegible] Case, J. Clark, Cross, Crocker, [illegible] Hallock, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Duncan, [illegible] Haxton, Hobbs, Hopper, [illegible] Johnson, King, Lewis, Mabee, [illegible] Mills, Northup, Prescott, Reed, [illegible] Simons, Snedeker, Ten Broeck, [illegible] Whitbeck, E. T. Wood, Van Santvoord, [illegible] Aithon, B. Bailey, Dixon, [illegible] J. Mills, Parker, Reeve—9.

[illegible] Lafever, Fowler—2.

[illegible] Abbott, Green, Rose, Squire—4.

[illegible] Lever—1.

[illegible] Mr. Foot—1.

Osmyn Robinson having received the largest number of votes, was declared duly elected Speaker of the House.

[illegible] was conducted to his seat by Mr. Odell and Mr. [illegible].

MR. ROBINSON'S SPEECH.

The Speaker [illegible] taking the Chair) addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: In accepting the honorable and responsible position which your partiality has unexpectedly designed me, permit me to return you my warmest thanks. I am amply sensible of the high distinction conferred on me, and of the arduous and responsible duties which I assume. In the administration of the parliamentary rules and regulations which you may adopt for the government of your deliberations, it shall be my duty and endeavor to execute the same justly and impartially, with the sole object of promoting harmony and securing your [illegible] advancing the best interests of the State.

In the prosecution of our labors I [illegible] your support and beg to be regarded [illegible] indulgent which I may commit in the discharge of my duties with confidence.

Permit me again to return you my sincere acknowledgments for this manifestation of your confidence, and rest assured that no effort on my part shall be omitted to render our personal and official intercourse pleasant and harmonious.

CANADA.

The Railroad Celebration—Meeting of Parliament—State of Parties—Political Topics—How Clergy-Reserve Commutation is Effected—Attempt to Murder 100 Officers of the Law—A Cold Spell, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

I have to apologize for having allowed a considerable gap in my periodical jottings relative to matters transpiring in thie northern portion of the Continent, so that some events, of no small interest at the time, must now be passed by as stale news. Prominent among these was the great Railway celebration in this city, which came off on the 20th ult., this day three weeks. Toronto, on that occasion, was honored as she never was before, with the presence of no fewer than three thousand American guests—a larger number of her Republican friends than she had ever previously entertained, not even excepting the occasion when, in her days of villagehood some forty odd years ago, she received the unwelcome visit of General Dearborn and his army. But the hospitalities of Dec., 1855, showed she had forgiven the devastations of April, 1813. It is too late now to dwell upon the eloquent speeches and expressions of a lasting friendship reciprocated between our leading Canadian citizens and their American guests at the *dejeuner*, or to recount the splendors of the ball at which the gayest of the gay, and the fairest of the fair that Chicago, Detroit, Oswego, Buffalo and other of your cities could send to us, tripped it on the light fantastic toe with our Canadian *belles* and *beaux*, to the number in all of upwards of five thousand. Suffice it to say that all agreed that the demonstration was unequaled by anything of the kind that had ever come off on the Continent of America, not forgetting the grand Railroad jubilee at Boston, which at the time was thought to be "some." The immediate occasion of all this rejoicing, in which we called upon our neighbors to join with us—a call to which they nobly responded—was the opening of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, which gives Toronto a direct Railroad connection with the Mississippi on the one hand, and the Atlantic seaboard on the other. Canada of late years has been going ahead in the matter of railroads. Five or six years ago she only possessed fifty miles of railway. Now, according to the figures given at the *dejeuner*, by Mr. Brown, M. P. P., we have 1,250 miles built, and in operation, and other 800 under contract! The Canucks won't be outdone by Brother Jonathan in enterprise, if they can help it.

The Provincial Parliament is summoned to meet in Toronto on the 15th February, after a recess of eight or nine months, and political parties are busily engaged in marshaling their forces for the coming contest. Last session the *ins* had a large majority, but their doings were not of a nature to conciliate the people of Upper Canada at least, and those conversant with the feelings of the various constituencies throughout the country predict that the Government, on the meeting of Parliament, will find themselves deserted by many of their old supporters, and that shortly we will have a change of rulers. It is surprising, indeed, that a Tory Government should have held office so long, when there are not twenty constituencies in the Province who would not indignantly repudiate the term Tory, if any one should apply it to them. Its being brought into existence was one of the most successful ebullitions of the arch-chiseler Hincks, who has since been rewarded by the Home Government for his services with the Governorship of the Windward Islands. But now that Hincks is gone, his governmental creation, left to itself, must inevitably collapse; to use a simile thrown out by Mayor Cook, of Buffalo, at the railroad demonstration, and very mal-adroitly appropriated by Sir Allan MacNab, "the bubble must burst." The two leading measures of the present Tory Administration, for which the people of Upper Canada can never forgive them, are the Separate Schools and Clergy Reserves Acts. By the former they struck a serious blow at that national system of education which is our greatest pride and boast, and commenced a policy which, if carried out to its legitimate results, as urged by Bishop Charbonnell and the Romish priesthood, would be perfectly ruinous to our educational interests, by introducing a system under which our population would grow up in a state of ignorance as dense as that which overspreads the Lower section of the Province. It is one of the evils of our connection with Lower Canada that our most important interests are ever and anon imperiled by one or other of our political parties consenting to sacrifice principle for the sake of Roman Catholic support. Sir Allan and his Upper-Canadian colleagues in the Government are personally as much opposed to Seperate Schools as many of those who spoke and voted against them, but when Bishop Charbonnell went down to Quebec with his bill, they had the alternative presented to them of carrying it through or losing fifty Lower-Canadian votes and going out of power. Human nature is weak, and accordingly the Government took charge of Bishop Charbonnell's bill, and clung to office, although at the sacrifice of the interests and the wishes of Upper Canada. Within the last month the Bishop has issued a new manifesto, demanding that the act of last session shall be improved upon in various respects, so as to give him freer scope in keeping the young of his flock away from the polluting contact of Protestant children at the common schools, and so enable him, at the same time, to receive more than his fair share of the public money. But, with the Parliament in Toronto under the direct influence of Western public opinion, the Government will play a desperate game, if they resolve to make further concessions to the insatiable Bishop.

The other Act of the Government by which they professed to secularize the Clergy Reserves, and to accomplish which in that particular way was Mr. Hincks' main object in bringing them into existence, is looked upon by the mass of the people of Upper Canada with still deeper detestation. The trickery and jugglery which have characterized the whole course of the present cabinet, first, in carrying through the Act which they said we to give effect to the "well understood wishes of the people," and then in giving, in their administrative capacity, practical operation to its provisions, have been such that a plain narrative of the proceedings would be too much for the credence of any save those who know from experience of what unscrupulous politicians are capable. The professed object to be accomplished was to dissolve all connection between Church and State, and to place all religious sects, in respect to State favor or endowment, on a footing of perfect equality. What has actually been done has been to hand over to two denominations, rich endowments to be enjoyed in perpetuity without State control or supervision. This has been brought about by *commuting* with the churches, instead of continuing year by year their allowances to the existing incumbents till the last of them should die out, and State pensioning of religion be for ever at an end. And as regards the *mode* of commutation, the thing has been managed more cleverly than honestly. In the first place, by the substitution of a seemingly harmless "and" for an "or" in the Bill, which was allowed without comment, the commutation had to be effected, not with individual clergymen, but with the churches *en masse* to which they belonged. In the next place the Inspector-General framed special tables for calculating the commutation, which, it was proved in Parliament on demonstration by one of the Government's own supporters, an able accountant, would give the churches larger endowments than any printed sonuity tables in existance would allow them. And within the last week or two another startling disclosure has been made which implicates in a charge of something very like fraud, albeit a pious one, a large body of clergymen as well as the Government. Rev. Mr. Magnaughton, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, has, in a letter to one of the Toronto newspapers, stated his reasons for dissolving his connection with that body, after declining to receive any of the commutation money. The Imperial Act authorizing the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, which received the Royal assent on [illegible] 1853, provided that the interests of the existing incumbents should be respected. The Provincial Act provided that the commutation should be [illegible] the alternative of which the incumbents were given actually in receipt, viz.: on the 9th May, 1853. Mr. Magnaughton states that the stipend paid each minister of the Church of Scotland from the Clergy-Reserve Fund in 1853, was $450. The managers of the Church of Scotland, however, in March, 1855, after the passing of the Provincial Act, sent a circular to each minister, telling him to draw for $150 as additional salary for the year 1853, in accordance with which scheme each minister, with the exception of Mr. Magnaughton, filed a declaration that he was in the year 1853 in receipt of $600 per annum. An examination of the public accounts confirms Mr. Magnaughton's statement, and although ten days have elapsed since it was published, no attempt has been made to contradict it. It is strange how men in a corporate capacity will do acts which, if committed individually in a private capacity, would stamp a man with infamy. But this new fact just brought to light is only of a piece with the whole history of the Clergy-Reserve bill. The evil done can scarcely now be remedied, but its perpetrators, to judge from the expressions of public opinion heard on every side, will not long go unpunished.

The township of St. Sylvestre in Lower Canada has recently been the scene of events which it is a painful task to record. In October last, a farmer, a Protestant, named Corrigan, was one of the Judges at an Agricultural Show. An award he made in regard to certain sheep displeased some of the disappointed competitors, who were Irish Catholics. After some words, more than a dozen of them attacked him, knocked him down, beat him, and kicked him. They then left him on the ground, and one of their number, a man named Kelly, returned and leaped upon the body of the prostrate man, literally bursting out his bowels. Corrigan died in a day or two afterwards. A body of police were sent out from Quebec to arrest the murderers, but strange to say, they were concealed and shielded by their Roman Catholic neighbors, and the police returned, without having effected an arrest. The Protestant inhabitants then organized themselves, obtained a search warrant, and, headed by two Magistrates, searched a number of houses, but did not find the criminals. From one of the houses they carried off a bag of shot and some powder, which its owner had declared his intention of using so as to send some of the party after Corrigan. A day or two afterwards, a gang of men, said to comprise some of the murderers, and headed by a Mr. O'Farrell, M. P. P., a violent Romanist, arrested several Protestants, and held them to bail on the charge of having stolen the aforesaid powder and shot. Matters were fast coming to a crisis, and it was feared that there would soon be more bloodshed. The Government were loudly complained of for their apathy in having allowed more than two months to pass over without making any determined attempt to vindicate the majesty of the law, by arresting the murderers, who were known to be still at large in the vicinity of the scene of their crime. At length, a week or two ago, they sent out a party of about one hundred men, soldiers and armed police, but as the intention of sending them had become known several days before, they returned without finding any of the accused parties. As they returned, a most diabolical attempt was made to destroy the whole corps. The cars had not left the railroad station more than 500 yards, when the train ran off the track over an embankment. By almost a miracle no lives were lost. A man was seen running away, who was pursued and caught, and acknowledged that under the directions of his "boss," Kelly, brother of the ringleader in the murder of Corrigan, he had switched the train off! Kelly and another man were arrested, and the three prisoners were taken into Quebec, the officers of the party having had some difficulty in restraining their men from tearing the miscreants to pieces. No further step has been taken to capture the murderers of Corrigan. Three months since the murder have now elapsed, and they are still protected in defiance of the law by the Irish Catholics of the neighborhood. Much indignation is of course expressed throughout the Province at the supineness of an Administration which tamely permits such a state of things to exist in a civilized community.

A statement has been published of the duties collected at the port of Toronto, during the year just ended. For the year ending 5th January, 1855, the duties collected amounted to $694,000—for the year ending 5th January, 1856, to $610,000. Although the duties have fallen off, the imports have increased, the diminution of the revenue being occasioned by the reduction of the tariff on certain articles, and the removal of duties altogether on many others embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty.

During the present week we have had a cold spell of weather. Yesterday, the thermometer was 10° below zero, and as there was a sharp breeze, it was the reverse of pleasant to be outside. To-day the mercury has risen to 18° above, and by contrast it appears delightfully mild, especially as there is a bright sun shining overhead. E.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election of United States Senator—Biographical Sketch of Gov. Bigler—His Political Antecedents—Diversion of the Waters of Chemung River—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 14.

The telegraph has already apprised you of the election of ex-Gov. William Bigler as United States Senator from this State. The election took place to-day, and it is understood that the Democratic caucus experienced a severe time in the adjustment of the claims of conflicting candidates. Sixteen ballots were taken before a choice was made.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GOV. BIGLER.

At this particular juncture, the antecedents of Gov. Bigler are matters of interest. I propose, accordingly, to sketch the leading facts in his history—personal and political.

William Bigler is a native of Cumberland County in this State, and is 46 years old. In 1820, his family removed to Mercer County, in Western Pennsylvania, a region which, at that time, was but sparsely settled. He spent his early life upon his father's farm, but soon developed a preference for politics. In 1831, he entered a printing office, and in 1833 commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper in Clearfield County, which has been his residence for many years. In 1841, he was elected to the Senate of the State from that district, and was re-elected in 1844. In 1848, he was a prominent candidate for nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Morris Longstreth. In 1851, he was the Democratic candidate, and was elected over Gov. Johnston. He was a candidate for reelection in 1854, and was defeated by Gov. Pollock, our present Executive. Whilst in the State Senate he was a bosom friend of Gov. Porter, sustained his policy, and was much governed by his wishes.

HIS POLITICAL SENTIMENTS.

The opinions of our new Senator have always sat lightly upon him. In 1847, he was a Senator when a bill passed, which subsequently became a law, by the signature of Gov. Shunk, refusing the use of the Jails of the Commonwealth for the detention of alleged fugitive slaves, and prohibiting the officers of the Commonwealth from taking any part in their recapture. Mr. Bigler was in the Senate when this bill was considered, and *it passed unanimously. Then*, he was an Anti-Slavery man. In 1851, when first a candidate for Senator, he was strongly in favor of the Compromise measures, secured the votes of a large number of Silver-Gray Whigs, and was chosen by 8,000 majority. He was renominated in March, 1854, during the agitation attendant upon the passage of the Nebraska bill. In a few months, that bill became a law; the Democracy spoke out in favor of the measure through their State Convention; Gov. Bigler yielded, and not only acquiesced in the repeal of the compromise, but publicly defended it in stump speeches and written addresses; went before the people on that issue, and in denunciation of Americanism, but was defeated by over 30,000 votes. Much mortified at the result, he has since been engaged in private life in the discharge of his duties as President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

Mr. Bigler's nomination has not proved satisfactory to the especial friends of Mr. Buchanan, who are of course aware of the relations which have existed between the two gentlemen. Among the warmest of Mr. Bigler's supporters were the Custom-House and other Federal office-holders in this State; and there is much reason to believe that Mr. Bigler will quietly operate in favor the re-nomination of Gen. Pierce.

The American Republicans, unlike those of your State, united upon a candidate, and gave him the unanimous vote of all present—43. The candidate was Hon. Edward Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, well known as an active and influential politician and a cultivated gentleman. He was nominated on the third ballot, after which a short series of resolutions were passed, which form the basis of a union which may extend from the Legislature to the people.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-YORK—THE ONEMUNG RIVER.

Another important topic is discussed. The attention of the Legislature of this State was last year directed to the fact that the authorities of New-York had done materially injury to one of our public improvements—the North Branch Canal—by diverting from the channel of the Chemung River a large amount of water which is necessary for its supply. That body accordingly passed a resolution requesting the Governor to obtain the opinion, of the Attorney-General (Thomas E. Franklin,) upon the right of New-York to make this diversion. That officer has sent in a long opinion upon the subject, in which he sets forth the facts of the case, and adds:

"Neither the Chemung in its course through New-York, nor the Susquehannah in its course through Pennsylvania, is navigable without the aid of artificial improvements. Each State has a right, in the exercise of its prerogative of eminent domain, for the public benefit, to erect dams or other obstructions upon the river within its boundaries, to improve the navigation thereof in its natural channel, or to use its water as a feeder to its canals. But such use must be so applied as not to injure or encroach upon the rights of the neighboring State; the flow of water cannot be so diverted in any appreciable quantity from its natural channel that it is not restored to it before it enters the boundaries of the other. States are equally bound with individuals, to observe in their intercourse with each other, and in the exercise of the right of dominion, the dictates of natural justice, and the rules which govern the use of property, and so to enjoy the gifts of Providence as not to interfere with the mode of using these which the same Providence has extended to them.

The entire or partial diversion of the waters of a river from its natural channel, so as to make them discharge themselves by another outlet, is an exclusion of the lower State from its right to have the use of the waters of the river without diminution in its passage through its territory.

Reason and authority unite *in condemning the action of the State of New-York*, set forth in the resolution referred to, in diverting the water from the natural bed and channel of the Chemung River, to the prejudice of our public improvements, as a wrong inflicted upon Pennsylvania, of which our State has great reason to complain, and which she is entitled to insist upon having redressed."

As it is altogether probable that Pennsylvania will now take some measures to have redress, as recommended in the Opinion, it is well that your State be informed of the determination and of the grounds upon which it rests. DAUPHIN.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha City the Temporary Capital of Nebraska—Its Advantages and Disadvantages—New-Year—Memorial to Congress to Annex a Portion of Nebraska to Kansas, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

Everybody who has heard of Nebraska has, doubtless heard of Omaha City. At the last session of our Legislature, by intrigue and deception, bargain and sale, the capital was located here. It was known that a vast amount of country lying around it was laid off into town lots covering an area as large as the City of New-York, and scrip issued for the same. The lots were sold to those far away, who presumed they held good lots in Omaha City, and expected in a short time to realize 500 per cent. thereon. In nine cases out of ten, the holders of these lots will not, perhaps, for ten years, realize first cost for their outlay. Hundreds of lots were thus disposed of to the verdant ones away down east. Omaha City proper is confined to about a quarter section of land, backed by a gently rising ridge, upon the top of which it is supposed the capitol may be built. Between the town and the Missouri River is a low, wet bottom of about three-fourths of a mile, while directly in front, in the river, is a huge sand bar. Scattered over this quarter section of land—or Omaha City proper—are at present a "right smart sprinkling" of houses, shanties, &c., making a collection of rude buildings about as large as some of our little, quiet, sentimental towns down east—say Stratford or Bethel, in Connecticut; nearly as large as Morristown, in New-Jersey; about as big as Fincastle or Union, in Virginia; as large as Uxbridge or Whitingeville, in Massachusesette; or, reader, if you never saw either of these pretty places, about as big as Omaha *City*, Nebraska Territory. We call it a city only for the pleasant title—it would scarcely be credited as a village down East, or more than a "right smart" plantation in the sunny South. However, it is an embryo city, and if only folks enough come here, pay the exorbitant prices asked for respectable lots, and put on these lots houses or shanties sufficient, of course it may become a city. But, for the dignity of the place, we insist upon your calling it a city now, for we have seven groggeries here, two hotels—lodging and eating houses I mean—twenty-five lawyers, twenty babies, ten boarding-houses, four generals, three majors, thirty captains, colonels and squires, fifty gentlemen about town—respectable loafers—seven doctors, twelve marriageable lasses, one shoe shop, one tailor shop, three stores, twelve officials; a plenty of speculators without a dollar to speculate on; a goodly array of "have beens;" a merry sprinkling of old broken-down party hacks from the States who refer in majesty to by-gone glorious exploits in the political arena, and expect to be rewarded here; a small invoice of absconding debtors, and a few outsiders. We live here like the rest of mankind, only more so. Clean sheets and good victuals are a luxury, sympathy and honesty a rarity, and money very scarce. All over the Territory are thriving towns, but when we find one that threatens to eclipse our one-horse *city*, has better prospects, advantages, &c., why, we turn out, from babies to dotage, and abuse it shamefully; are careful to see every stranger coming to the Territory to settle, and tell all manner of hard stories and make them believe them if we can. We are a fast community here—drink bad whisky, bet liberally at poker or on faro, and really "go it while we're young." That's Omaha, the capital of Nebraska.

THE NEW-YEAR IN NEBRASKA.

But here comes the New-Year, the eventful 1856, the year of political and fanatical strife, the year of defeated and rewarded demagogues. Minute by minute it steals along over this glorious Union, from Maine to the Pacific, slowly unfolding the nineteenth century scroll to a great and free people. Dear Times, we send thee a cordial greeting, and will drink thy success in flowing goblets of Monongahela, for thou hast many friends here. We have drank thy health, dear New-Year, in flowing pitchers of cider in New-England, in sparkling champagne in the Middle States, in old apple and plum brandy in the sunny South, in old Jamaica upon the rolling deep, and now we'll wish thee God-speed in bad raw whisky on the frontier; speed thy way across the "vasty plains" yonder to the land of the Saints, and from thence awake up the slumbering settlers of the Pacific coast, and tell them they too are one year nearer an eternity of glorious freedom. Twenty-three years in glorious bachelorism; twenty-three years of freedom from the toils and tribulations of wedded life—God-speed thee, old year, with thy full cup of joy to this state of single blessedness. But I must drop this strain, for there's bright eyes and rosy lips dancing in the dim future.

Herewith I send you a copy, nearly *verbatim et literatim*, of the memorial to Congress which will in a very few days be introduced into the House of Representatives here, by that paragon of go-aheadativeness, J. Sterling Morton, Esq., editor of the Nebraska City *News*, and member elect from Otoe County to the Territorial Assembly.

ANNEXATION OF KANSAS.

"To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska, desiring the welfare, not only of the citizens of Nebraska, but of all parts of our beloved country, respectfully represent, that the annexation to Kansas of all that portion of Nebraska south of the Platte River, will be to the interests of this Territory and to the general good of the Union. The Platte River is a natural boundary line, and seems as if intended by nature a barrier between two great States. It is impossible alike to either ford, ferry or bridge this stream, and it separates, both in interest and in fact, the portions of Nebraska lying upon opposite sides of it. Therefore, we earnestly ask that, for the good of those most interested in the matter, the representations of your memorialists may be regarded by your honorable body with due and favorable consideration.

And your memorialists further respectfully represent that this addition to Kansas of the country lying south of the Platte River will prevent the establishment of Slavery in either of the Territories, and guarantee Freedom to the Territory of Kansas, whose fate in regard to this great question is still undecided and doubtful.

Your memorialists represent that the granting of their request will advance their interests as a people, and at once quiet the strife which is now agitating the Union upon the question, 'Shall Kansas be free?"

This memorial will, I feel confident, pass the House; its progress through the Council is as yet doubtful. The weather is still "powerful cold." Provisions high. More anon. JAKE.

☞ At Chicago, the merchants receive money inclosed *in mourning letters*, so as to cheat the Post-Office clerks. In sixty days, remittances to the value of $20,000 were returned to that city from the Dead-Letter office.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A Circular to the Friends of the Republican Movement Throughout the United States.

REPUBLICAN ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, on the part of the Association whose Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, accompany this, to address a circular letter to our Republican friends, urging upon their attention the importance of immediate and thorough organization of Clubs or Associations, somewhat similar to our own, in every city, town and village, in the Union.

The power and influence of these organizations cannot be over-estimated by the friends of Freedom. They are all-important to carry on a political campaign, and it will be a matter of impossibility to compete with those arrayed against us, in the approaching contest, without them. They are the most powerful and only efficient means for bringing out, concentrating, and making known, our true strength. They will serve to rally the people, inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and furnish the information necessary to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of Pro-Slavery demagogues. We have seen the power of these Associations fully manifested in recent elections. Let the friends of Freedom learn wisdom, even from their enemies. We go into the contest as a *new and untried party*, opposing old and well-organized parties, sustained and backed by Government patronage, or bound together by old party ties. We must compel these parties to show where they stand on the only great issue now before the country—Slavery or Freedom. We must force them to array themselves on one side or the other of this question, and consider every man who is not openly and avowedly on the side of Freedom as against it. How, then, is this to be done, unless the friends of Freedom are themselves united? And how can they be better and more efficiently united than by these organizations?

Again, we recommend prompt organization. If there be but six persons in your town who sympathize with you in this movement, organize with these six. Do not despair. If a Republican Association can be put in successful operation in Washington City, under the immediate frown of the National Government, and in a city dedicated to Slavery, where is there the city, town or village, in the North, East or West, that cannot do likewise?

We appeal, Sir, to you, to make this a personal duty; to set about at once bringing the friends of the Republican Movement together, for the purpose of organization on a platform similar to the one which accompanies this, and which you will find to be liberal on the Slavery question that every man, who is not entirely wedded to Slavery and its interests, may stand upon it without its interfering with any of his former party predilections.

And now, a word as to the Association we represent. You will perceive in the fourth and fifth articles of the Constitution its main object. We propose to act in concert with the Republican members of Congress, and all Associations that may be formed throughout the States, similar to our own, as a "National Committee," for the dissemination of political information among the masses. We have taken a hall in a central position, established a reading-room for the benefit of our visiting Republican friends, and have made arrangements for the issue in pamphlet form of all important speeches that may be made during the present Congress. We have also engaged the service of a very competent German translator, with the intention, should the means be afforded, to have many of the speeches translated into the German language.

It must be apprent to you, that the comparatively few who compose this Association cannot contribute all the funds necessary to carry on so important a work; nor can the members of Congress, who always expend large sums in the publication of their speeches, be expected to meet all the demands of a Presidential campaign, however liberally disposed they may be. It is often desirable to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of a single speech, or other publication, which, of course, cannot be done without considerable expense.

How, then, is this expense to be met, and how are these speeches, &c., to be circulated? Simply through the active exertions of these proposed organizations, in collecting and forwarding funds and names for that purpose. The Administration party are already at work. Every office-holder is regularly *assessed* to meet the expenses of the campaign. We have no such facilities, nor do we desire any such. Our aid must come from the voluntary contributions of the *People*. Will any one doubt for a moment the utility of scattering broadcast over our land, such documents and speeches as will have a tendency to enlighten the public mind on all those exciting questions which will more or less engross their attention during the approaching important political crisis? We think not.

We have every facility here, through our Republican friends in Congress, of issuing speeches and other documents, at the least possible expense; and by the voluntary labors of the members of the Association in directing, and the cooperation of Members of Congress, we hope to have the people fully supplied with the right kind of political reading matter.

We have, therefore, to request that, should you organize a Republican Association, or should there be one already in existence in your place, you will urge upon its members the importance of at once collecting funds for the purpose of procuring and disseminating the proper kind of documents among the masses, either by your Association or our "National Committee." These speeches and documents can be directed, singly, to such names as you may send us, or they can be put up in packages and sent to any one person, (free of postage,) to be by him distributed, as may best suit the parties ordering.

We also particularly make the following requests:

1. That the names of the officers of each Association formed be sent us, as speedily after its organization as possible, and, when practicable, the number of its members.

2. That a list be made out and forwarded, of all persons in your vicinity to whom it may be desirable to forward speeches and other documents—not only friends of the cause, but persons of all parties—and marking, opposite each name on the list so sent, to which of the political parties the individual belongs, that we may send documents adapted to each particular case. These lists will be entered in books to be kept for that purpose by our Association, and suitable documents will from time to time be sent them.

3. Much good might be accomplished by each Association regularly corresponding with the one here, giving information relative to the state of things in their several precincts, or general political intelligence.

In conclusion, and even at the hazard of being considered importunate, let us again urge the importance of an immediate and thorough *Organization*.

Yours truly,

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
H. S. BROWN, } Committee.
LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Address "L. Clephane, Secretary Republican Association, Washington, D. C."

DECLARATION, PLATFORM, AND CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live:

Now, therefore, in cooperation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together under the name and title of

The Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

And we adopt the following as our political platform, to wit:

First. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure LIFE, LIBERTY and HAPPINESS, to all men; and therefore,

Second. There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

Third. The People are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the People.

Fourth. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform by all lawful and constitutional means.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Any person may become a member of this Association on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. II. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such day as the Association shall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three Directors, with the President, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall constitute a Committee to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our platform.

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general cooperation throughout the country, we invite the formation of similar Associations in every State, county, city or village, in the Union, whose officers shall be *ex officio* members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as a mark of respect, elect to the office of honorary Vice President or to honorary membership any distinguished or influential gentleman, whether a resident or non-resident, provided he be known to favor our platform and Constitution.

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Republicans of the United States:

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican Party, and of the suggestions of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, Chairmen of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican Party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, to be supported at the election in Nov., 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of W

BANK DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1855.

To the Legislature:

The undersigned, Superintendent of the Banking Department, in obedience of the requirements of the statute, makes the following

REPORT:

On the 30th day of September, 1855, the number of banks in this State organized under special acts and general laws, with the number of banks of the incorporated banks and banking associations, fixed by their acts of incorporation or certificates of association, filed in this Department, the amount of circulation issued to banks and bankers, and of securities deposited for such circulation, were as follows:

Banks.	No.	Capital.	Securities.	Circulat'n.
Incorporated by special laws	64	$15,075,450	$44,000 00	$11,290,325
Associations — circulation secured by stocks	21	40,123,120	6,134,864 00	9,744,130
Associations — circulation secured by deposit of public stocks	121	17,090,130	13,099,510 41	13,091,180
Individual circulation secured by stocks	5	1	288,780 93	299,157
Individual circulation secured by stocks and real estate	23		2,177,713 18	2,013,254
Banking business	58		366,781 09	356,250

REPORTED QUARTERLY CONDITION OF BANKS.

The annexed tables, numbers ten and eleven, contain a summary of the reported state and condition of every incorporated bank, banking association and individual banker, from whom reports have been received during the preceding fiscal year, at the several dates to which such reports refer. In such tables the incorporated banks and banking associations and individual bankers having same class of securities for circulation, are separately arranged. The aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities of all such banks, and also of their means and resources, as shown by their respective reports at such times, were respectively as follow:

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

Items.	Dec. 30, '54.	March 10, '55	June 2, '55.	Sept. 29, '55.
Capital	$82,868,560	$84,581,153	$85,081,621	$85,589,590
Circulation	29,290,783	27,909,294	28,569,896	31,340,068
Profits	12,098,477	10,122,825	10,883,578	11,913,967
Due to Banks	20,540,605	26,517,505	24,009,223	26,045,439
Due to individuals and corporations	1,580,389	1,836,971	1,016,934	2,097,744
Due Treasury of State of N. York	3,453,115	3,843,060	2,817,180	3,341,499
Due depositors	69,856,119	78,490,807	83,837,767	85,610,994
Due, others not included under any of the above heads	2,745,385	2,106,870	2,772,537	2,817,763

MEANS AND RESOURCES.

Items.	Dec. 30, '54.	March 10, '55	June 2, 1855.	Sept. 29, '55.
Loans and Discounts	$141,804,996	$152,181,080	$145,106,907	$166,002,111
Overdrafts	473,554	401,468	388,868	450,119
Due fm. Bks.	12,440,509	13,302,472	12,720,800	12,666,517
Real estate	5,927,353	5,478,479	5,736,027	5,957,537
Specie	12,470,879	17,944,483	15,991,467	10,910,230
Cash items	15,297,062	15,254,977	15,892,480	18,096,545
Stock and promiss'y notes	20,148,509	20,342,306	20,164,616	20,590,160
Bonds and mortg's	7,396,681	7,807,694	7,888,065	7,886,398
Bills of banks	3,435,977	3,589,582	3,248,962	2,598,555
Assumpsit accounts	1,498,538	998,264	1,123,567	1,154,466

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL BANKERS.

Table No. 1, appended hereto, contains a statement in relation to the banking associations and individual bankers of this State, and exhibits the capital of each banking association, as specified in the certificate of association filed in this department, the securities deposited by each association and individual banker for the security of the circulation, and the amount of circulating notes issued to each, respectively, by the Superintendent, and still outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1855.

The aggregate of the several descriptions of securities thus deposited is as follows:

Bonds and mortgages		$6,848,726 90
New-York State Stocks, 4½ per cent	$395,600 00	
New-York State Stocks, 5 per cent	6,079,763 16	
New-York State Stocks, 5½ per cent	1,202,800 00	
New-York State Stocks, 6 per cent	7,554,137 26	$15,226,300 42
New-York Canal revenue certificates, 6 per cent.		302,600 00
U. S. Stocks, 5 per cent	$130,000 00	
U. S. Stocks, 6 per cent	1,918,181 47	2,048,181 47
Arkansas State Stock, 6 per cent	$211,000 00	
Illinois State Stk, 6 per cent	646,687 82	
Michigan State Stock, 6per cent.	172,000 00	1,029,687 82
		18,606,169 72
Cash in deposit		159,863 55
Total, Sept. 30, 1855		$25,614,760 17
The aggregate of the securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers, including cash in deposit, Sept. 30, 1854, was		$25,962,160 33
Showing a decrease during the last fiscal year of		$347,400 16

During the last fiscal year, sixteen banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $4,995,000, have been organized, and have deposited the securities required by law, of which number eight were organized by the shareholders of expiring safety fund banks, under the provisions of chapter 313, of the laws of 1849, and the remainder were new institutions. During the same time, six individual bankers have commenced the banking business, under the provisions of the general banking law, and deposited the requisite securities, and received circulation thereon.

During the same period, four banking associations and five individual bankers have given notice of their intention to discontinue the business of banking, and have withdrawn a portion of their securities, upon the surrender of an equal amount of circulating notes.

The accompanying table, No. 2, contains a statement of the names of banking associations, and of the banks of individual bankers, who have given notice of their discontinuance of the business of banking, together with the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the securities or cash deposit held in trust for the redemption of the same.

Table No. 3 contains a statement of those banks which have closed their business, have redeemed over 90 per cent. of their circulation, and are publishing the two years' notice for presentation of their notes for redemption, specifying the amount of outstanding circulation, cash in deposit, date of notice and time when notice will expire, and the association or banker be entitled to withdraw the securities.

Table No. 4 contains a statement of the names of such banking associations and individual bankers as have discontinued business, withdrawn the securities from the department, and given the requisite bonds for the redemption of their outstanding circulating notes, under the provisions of chapter 319, laws of 1841, as amended by chapter 68, of the laws of 1851, together with the names of the principals and sureties executing such bonds, and the time when the obligation to redeem, under the provisions of such bond and the statute, will expire.

Table No. 5 contains a statement of the names of broken banks, whose securities have been disposed of by the Superintendent for the redemption of their circulation, the several rates at which their notes are redeemed on presentation at the Bank Department, and when the time for such redemption will expire.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

In reviewing the banking history of the State, it appears that, prior to the passage of the restraining act in 1804, banking privileges were enjoyed and exercised by individuals and copartnerships at pleasure. During the existence of the Colonial Government, no banking institutions whatever were incorporated. Under the State Government, only seven banks were incorporated prior to 1804. At that time there existed no restrictions upon the amount of circulation to be issued, and there was no provision of law to protect the public against an irredeemable and inflated paper circulation. Under the restraining act of 1804, and the several others enacted in addition to it, an act of incorporation became essential to the exercise of banking privileges. The incorporations were placed under many wholesome restraints, but the redemption and security of the circulation was imperfectly, if at all, provided for.

In the year 1829, after the people had suffered much by several bank failures and the inability of the failing and insolvent institutions to redeem their circulating notes, an important step was taken towards the perfection of the banking system by the introduction of the principle to secure the circulation in behalf of the public. The law which was then passed, called the Safety Fund act, was more important as introducing the principle of protection than as furnishing a permanent and reliable security for the redemption of the circulation. The Safety Fund system creating a fund by annual contributions from the banks for the redemption of the notes, and discharge of the debts of failing institutions, operated well for a time in establishing the confidence of the public, and imparting a character and appearance of safety to the circulation. This system, however, in a short time proved a failure and inadequate to a protection of the circulating notes. When a severe commercial crisis swept through the country, and banking institutions were shattered in the blast, the accumulated fund was soon wholly exhausted, and the future contributions of the remaining banks up to the time of the expiration of nearly all their respective charters, anticipated by loans upon the credit and on account of the fund, so as to leave nothing for protection in the event of future failures and insolvency. Such deficiency and insolvency of the fund was in a great measure to be attributed to the illegal and excessive issue of circulating notes by many of the insolvent institutions beyond the limit authorized by law. Such illegal issue and its effects exhibited the necessity of something more than a mere statutory restriction against excessive issues, and the propriety of controlling the issue of circulating notes by means of, and through the agency of one of the departments of the Government.

The failure and defects of the Safety Fund act, led to the adoption and adoption of the present banking system, having for its peculiar features the free and unlimited exercise of banking privileges by individuals and associations, without the necessity of any special act of incorporation, except the issue of any circulating notes or currency, other than such as shall have been countersigned and registered by the State Superintendent, and received from him; the securing the whole amount of circulation thus issued by deposit with the Superintendent of at least an equal amount of public stock or stocks and mortgages; and prohibiting under severe pains and penalties the Superintendent from countersigning or issuing to any banking association or individual banker circulating notes to an amount exceeding the securities in deposit. By this means under a fair and honest administration of the system, the holders of bank notes are fully protected from loss. The Banking institutions of the country, and the circulating medium provided by them, have become such essential and indispensable elements in the commercial and business transactions of the community, that the Legislature cannot too rigidly and perfectly guard and provide for their security. They have therefore with the view of having their attention annually called to the subject, and the operations and defects of the system, made it the duty of the Superintendent to report annually, and suggest any amendments to the banking laws by which the system may be improved and the security of bill-holders and depositors increased.

REVISION OF THE BANKING LAWS.

In discharge of the duty devolving upon the Superintendent to suggest any amendments to, or improvements in the system, he will confine his suggestions to the particular points in which the laws appear to be defective; and recommend such emendments only as seem necessary to remedy the defect.

The present Superintendent believes that any radical change in the banking laws, or any general revision of them, is uncalled for, and would be unwise and inexpedient. The system now, as a whole, operates admirably well, furnishes a paper currency equal to any in the world, and has answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends. At the same time that a deaf ear should not be turned to any suggestions for its improvement, it should be recollected that in all matters controlled by legislation, and especially in banking, stability is more desirable than change. The business and habits of bankers, and of those dependent upon the accommodations and facilities afforded by them, adapt themselves to the laws as they exist. A general revision would almost certainly lead to some radical changes in the system, which for a time at least would unsettle some things, which are now fully established and understood. And although the system is not in all things perfect, still it may better remain as it is than take the chances for what a revision may produce. Such views, however, should not interfere with its improvement and perfection under the teachings of experience.

THE BANKING BASIS.

In the early existence of the present Banking system the public lost much, and the reputation of the system suffered much by the admission of securities, as a banking basis, issued by some of the sister States in the confederacy, who, faithless to their obligations, or bankrupt in their Treasuries, failed in the performance of their contracts. To obviate a recurrence of the same difficulty in future, the Legislature have wisely excluded all other Stocks than those of the United States and of this State. There has no Bank failed in this State, having a circulation secured wholly by Public Stocks of this State and of the United States, the circulation of which has not been redeemed at the par value therein, and in each manner without interruption, that the notes lost nothing of their efficiency and value in circulation until actual redemption.

On the other hand, during the existence of the system, there has only been a single instance in which the circulation of a failing Bank has been redeemed at par, when their circulation was secured by bonds and mortgages, and not any where it was secured by the Stocks of other States. In such cases, also, the failure has been invariably attended by at least a short space of time, during which redemptions were not made while awaiting the sale of the Securities. The notes, in the meantime, losing their value as a circulating medium, have been disposed of at a great loss by the timid and necessitous. While the Stocks which are now received meet with an immediate and ready sale in the market, at prices varying from par to a large premium, on the other hand mortgages have brought, on an average, at security sales, only about 75 per cent. This fact itself exhibits a great superiority of the Stock over the real estate basis for banking circulation, and a defect in the mortgage security as at present arranged. Such defect should be provided against if practicable, for the improvement of the system. It is the more important that it should be done, because the amount of mortgages as a security for circulation is increasing in a greater ratio than stocks.

During the last fiscal year, while the amount of mortgage securities in this department have *increased* $130,478, the stock securities have *diminished* $637,742.

The defect in mortgages as a banking basis does not arise from the insufficiency of mortgages as security for the money loaned, for no safer security for an *investment* can be furnished than the farming lands of our State. But it arises from the fact that mortgages are not, at all times, cash securities in the market, and will not, in stringent times and when there is a pressure for money in the community, demand par at a forced sale, no matter to what extent the value of the mortgaged property may exceed the amount of the mortgage. The purchaser at such times can do better with his money than invest it at seven per cent. and buy mortgages at a rate he can only realize the amount he advances with interest. It has therefore been found that mortgages must in all cases be sold at a discount. This difficulty can be readily obviated by restricting the circulation to be issued upon mortgages to *eighty* per cent. of their amount, instead of par, and permitting them to be taken upon *farming lands* to the extent of *one-half*, instead of *two-fifths* of their value, exclusive of improvements, as now provided by law. The margin thus reserved in the issue of circulation would, except in very extraordinary cases, furnish an ample guarantee that an amount sufficient to cover the circulation would be realized at a forced, or any other sale.

The greatest loss sustained upon mortgages has usually been upon those covering villages and city lots. The reason of that is obvious. The value of *farming* lands as such is *firm* and *stable, intrinsic* and *not fictitious*, and furnishes an abundant security for one-half its fair valuation. On the other hand, village and city lots bear more of a *fictitious* than intrinsic value, dependent upon the current of trade or fancy, both of which are liable to fluctuations, and so constantly fluctuating as to make the desirable property of to-day the drug of to-morrow. Such property, therefore, by reason of its fluctuating character as to price, and its value depending upon changing circumstances, does not form the safest or best basis for a mortgage security. It cannot always be relied upon, either at security sale or mortgage foreclosure, to furnish a remunerating return for the investment. The Superintendent, therefore, recommends that the mortgage security be limited to improved and productive farming lands, and the amount of the investment controlled by their value as farming lands for farming purposes.

SECURITIES TO BE DEPOSITED BY ASSOCIATIONS SUCCEEDING INCORPORATED BANKS.

The Legislature, in 1849, for the benefit of stockholders of incorporated banks whose acts of incorporation were about expiring, and to afford them an easy transition from one system of banking to the other, by chapter 313 of the laws of that year, relieved them from the immediate operation of those provisions of the general banking law which require the deposit of securities by a banking association to the amount of $100,000, before commencing the business of banking, and authorised the Superintendent to issue circulating notes to them, in amounts not less than $10,000, upon the deposit of securities to the amount of the circulation thus issued.

This was intended by the Legislature as a mere temporary exemption, and they evidently contemplated that such associations should within three years deposit the $100,000 of securities, and place themselves on a par with other banking associations. The statute, after giving the authority, as above stated, to the Superintendent for the issue of notes, provides that, "if such banking association, so formed, shall not have deposited with the Superintendent during the three years next following the date of their articles of association, an amount equal to that now required by law of banking associations as security for circulating notes previous to commencing the business of banking, the Superintendent is empowered *to retain the interest accruing upon securities so deposited until such association has complied with the provisions of the act* above recited, in relation to the amount of security to be deposited in the office of the Superintendent." Several of the banking associations thus formed, more than three years ago, by the stockholders of expiring incorporations, have neglected to comply with the intention and requirement of the Legislature, and have not deposited the required amount of securities.

The only power given the Superintendent to enforce compliance is to withhold the interest on the securities deposited, and this has been done in every instance. The penalty, however, is of so slight a character, simply the loss of the use of the interest for a time, without any restriction upon or interference with any other rights or privileges, that is of no avail, and the delinquent Associations prefer paying the penalty for non-compliance with the law, to bringing themselves within its provisions. The Legislature having limited to three years the extension of such exclusive privilege to that class of Banking Associations, it is submitted whether some more stringent provision should not be made, so as at least to make it the interest of those associations to comply with the law, rather than to disobey and disregard it, and to make the path of obedience easier and more profitable than that of resistance. The three years' limit will expire as to ten more associations on the first day of January, 1856, some of which have, and others of them have not as yet, deposited the one hundred thousand dollars of securities.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL OF BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The General Banking Law requires each banking association to make a certificate of association, specifying, among other things, the amount of the capital stock of the association, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided. It also provides that each association may increase its capital stock from time to time, by the votes of the majority of the stockholders, at a meeting called for the purpose, to any amount not exceeding the amount limited in the certificate of association. The articles of association to provide for an increase of its capital, and of the number of associates from time to time, to the amount proper. It authorizes an increase of capital when the net profits of the association shall warrant it, but it does not specifically require the record or filing of any certificate or evidence of such increase. Although many banking associations have filed in the Department formal evidence of the increase of their respective capitals, still many, very many others have not done so, and the result is that the Bank Department does now not furnish any reliable record evidence of the actual banking capital of the State, nor of the capital of many of the Banks in the State, other than that which may be gleaned from their quarterly reports.

Eighty-four of the Banking Associations in the State report in the aggregate $12,705,650 more capital than is specified in their certificates of association. From the fact arises the great discrepancy which will appear in the statement of capital in different portions of this report and the accompanying tables. There is a manifest propriety in requiring evidence to be filed in the Bank Department of any change in the articles of association, as it respects any of those items which are required to be specified in the certificate of association. The certificate of association is recorded and filed to furnish evidence to the world of the facts contained in it. Of what value is it as evidence if the material facts it certifies may be changed the next day by the associates, without notice or change of the certificate? There is a manifest propriety, therefore, which needs no argument to elucidate, to require that whenever the capital of an association is increased, or any other change is made in the articles of association in any of the points covered by, and required to be specified in the certificate of association, there should be formal evidence of that fact on file in the department, and on record when the original certificate of association is recorded.

If the original record and filing is of any consequence, the other is not the less important, inasmuch as the authority to increase the capital depends upon provision therefor being made in the original articles of association; the original certificate of association required to be recorded and filed, should specify the extent to which the capital of the association is authorized to be increased by its articles of association.

CAPITAL STOCK TO BE PAID IN.

By the act of 1838 it is provided that the aggregate amount of capital stock of any Banking Association shall not be less than $100,000. This cannot be presumed to have reference to fictitious or imaginary capital, subscribed merely, but not paid in. It must clearly intend to include only that actually paid in and in a situation to be need in the business of the institution.

The act, however, itself makes no specific provisions requiring such stock, or any portion thereof, to be actually paid in before commencing the business of banking. The Legislature may, perhaps, and probably did intend to leave that to be governed by the general statute, then and still in existence, in relation to moneyed corporations (1 R. S. 595, sec. 29 and 39,) which requires every moneyed corporation, before commencing the business for which it shall be incorporated, to file an affidavit with the County Clerk stating that the whole of the capital stock, or such portion thereof as by its charter shall be paid or secured, before the commencement of its operations has been actually paid or secured according to the provisions of its charter. This provision has generally been regarded as not applicable to Banking Associations organized under the laws of 1838; and, therefore, but few, if any, have felt called upon to file the affidavit under it.

The Superintendent has no power to inquire into the fact whether the capital required has been in fact paid or secured to be paid or not, nor whether the affidavit under the aforesaid law has been filed or not, but is obliged, upon a copy of the certificate of association being properly filed, specifying a capital of $100,000, or upwards, and securities to the amount of $100,000 being deposited with him, to consider the association as properly organized, and to deliver circulating notes to an amount equal to the securities in deposit. Such associations are thus enabled to proceed in the issue of notes and the prosecution of the banking business, notwithstanding a very small portion in fact of their capital may have been paid in, and nearly all their securities may have been bought upon credit, or upon pledge of their circulating notes.

This is plainly an evil which should be remedied. Under this state of things, and from the want of a specific and undoubted requirement that evidence be furnished to the Superintendent before the issue of any notes, that the capital stock has been paid in, the quarterly reports show the fact that twenty-six banking association report in the aggregate $1,350,629 less capital than that specified in their certificates of association recorded and filed. And it further appears that five of them, with an aggregate capital, specified in their certificates of association of $550,000, report an actual capital of only $317,544. The actual capital of each of them being reported at less than $100,000, the required amount, the lowest in the list reporting an actual capital of only $47,000, and the highest reporting one of only $90,060. With these facts before him the Superintendent is clear in the opinion that the law should be so amended as to require the certificate of association in every case to specify the amount of actual capital required to be paid in before commencing the business of banking, and that such amount should not, in any case, be less than $100,000, and that the Superintendent be prohibited from issuing any circulating notes to such association, until furnished with proper evidence by affidavit of the President and Cashier of such association, that the capital stock required to be paid in by such certificates has in fact been paid.

AS TO BANKS RELINQUISHING BUSINESS, AND BOND ON SURRENDER OF SECURITIES.

Provision is made by chapter 319 of the Laws of 1841 for the relinquishment of the banking business by individual bankers and banking associations, and after a certain time for the withdrawal of the securities depoeited with the Superintendent. Such law was amended by chapter 68 of the Laws of 1851, and a further provision made requiring a bond to be given for the redemption of the outstanding circulating notes upon the surrender of all the securities and cash deposits. The law requires that before the securities shall be surrendered after the publication of the two years' notice to present notes for redemption, a bond shall be given satisfactory to the Superintendent with three or more sureties, conditioned for the prompt redemption whenever presented within six years from its date of all outstanding notes of such association or individual banker. The law does not specify *to* whom the bond shall be executed, nor *by* whom, in case of a breach, the same shall be executed. Those which have been taken hitherto have all been executed to the Superintendent, which has been deemed to be proper in the absence of any legislative direction. Such execution of the bond probably renders it necessary that the Superintendent should be the party to sue, although he has no interest in the recovery and does not hold or own any notes which have been refused payment.

It appears to the Superintendent that the law would be much improved and the billholders better protected by declaring that such bond shall be executed to the Superintendent, and held by him for the benefit of the billholders, and authorizing any person holding and owning any unredeemed circulating note or notes of such association or banker, the payment of which shall have been refused or neglected on presentation, at the place of business or residence of the principal, in such bond or one of them, during the usual business hours, if he resides or has a place of business in this State, or if he has not, at the residence or place of business of one of the sureties in such bond, to prosecute such bond for his own benefit and in his own name, in the Supreme, or in any County Court of this State, and recover judgment for the amount of such bill or bills with interest from the time of such presentation, neglect, or refusal, with costs, and that the recovery of one suit upon such bond shall not be a bar to a prosecution for the recovery of any other breach of the condition thereof; at the same time prohibiting the commencement and prosecution of more than one suit to recover the amount of all the notes held and owned by the plaintiff at the commencement of the prosecution. The Superintendent respectfully suggests that some such additional provision as the one suggested, is necessary to carry out the intention of the Legislature, and furnish an adequate remedy to the billholders.

It is believed that the amount of circulating notes remaining unredeemed and in circulation after the expiration of the time limited for their presentation is, in many instances, larger than it otherwise would be by reason of the banker, through himself or his agents, using the bills for circulation after having given the notice of his intention to discontinue business, instead of returning them to this Department for destruction. The banker and the officers of the banking association, their agents and assigns, should, after the notice to discontinue the banking business has been given, be required to carry out the same in good faith, and for that purpose should be prohibited, by means of a sufficient penalty, from circulating or having any interest in circulating, either directly or indirectly, or continuing in circulation the circulating notes of the banker or association intending to close the banking business. They should not be permitted to withdraw from a legitimate banking business and its obligations, and retain the continued use and benefit of the circulation.

Unless it is occasioned by the continued use of the circulation and its reissue by the bankers and redeeming agents, there can be no plausible reason furnished why, in some cases, $6,000 and upwards of the circulating notes of an ephemeral institution, having discontinued business, are still outstanding unredeemed, after the expiration of the two years' notice for redemption, while in other cases of banks closing business the outstanding circulation scarcely exceeds so many hundred dollars.

DISPOSAL OF THE BUSINESS OF BANKING ON DEATH OF BANKER.

Individual bankers are prohibited, by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1854, from selling or transferring the business of banking to any person or persons, and by such statute it is expressly declared that until such business shall be closed by the return of the circulating notes issued and the delivery of the securities deposited, the same shall be conducted only in the name of the individual banker by whom the securities were deposited. This provision of law is a wise one, and was enacted to prevent abuses and frauds which were continually practiced through fictitious and dishonest transfers, to the great injury of the community. It goes further, however, than was necessary to correct the evil intended to be remedied. Under this law, when the banker dies leaving a family, or a partner, or surviving partner, there can be no chance for any one to carry on the business of banking, unless he has established a bank and a banking business in such a manner that there should not be some one having an interest in the business to be questioned by him to some relative or friend for the continuance of the business. The sudden stoppage and closing up of a well-established bank, by the death of the banker, is necessarily, in such instances, attended with great injury and inconvenience to the parties connected with such business, and to the community in which it is located. In addition to the loss and injury inflicted thereby upon the family of the deceased. All this can be entirely obviated by making some provision authorizing the continuance in case of the death of the banker, by his devisee or heir at law. The power of bequest, in such case, is not one which will or can be abused to any extent; nor does it appear that there can be any reasonable objection to its allowance. It is, therefore, recommended that the law be so modified as to permit an individual banker to bequeath by will his banking business, and his rights and privileges as a banker, to such relative or friend as he may deem proper, with full power to continue and prosecute the same after his death,—retaining and continuing, however, in behalf of the creditors of such banker the liability of the estate of the deceased, for the extinguishment and satisfaction of the debts and obligations of the deceased, incurred in the prosecution of his banking business, upon the neglect or failure of the legatee to provide for the same.

BURNING OF NOTES RETURNED TO THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

The number of mutilated notes returned to the Bank Department for burning during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Unregistered Notes	$7,388
915,506 Bills of incorporated Banks, amounting to	5,003,106
1,982,178 Bills of Banking Associations and individual bankers, amounting to	6,340,761
Amounting in the whole to	$11,351,255

This is an important part of the duties to be discharged in the Department, and should be carefully watched, guarded, and so arranged as to prevent, as effectually as practicable, any danger of fraud, collusion, or the possibility of its existence. The Superintendent, as a public officer, is entitled to such provisions of law as will fully protect him against any unjust suspicion or danger of fraud. To accomplish that end, although not expressly required by law, he has heretofore and does now assume upon himself the right to require each bank to have an agent of its own selection present to witness the counting and destruction of the bills at the department, and sign a certificate thereof in a book provided for the purpose. Those certificates are the evidence in the hands of the Superintendent that his duty has been properly discharged. The attendance of such agent is also necessary by reason of the errors which are frequently detected in the count and marking by the officers of the bank of the amount contained in the packages sent to be destroyed. When such discrepancy in the count exists the matter cannot ordinarily be made satisfactory in the absence of the bank agent and after the packages have been broken open and counting progressed without his attendance, and unjust suspicion upon the clerks of the Department might be the consequence. The attention of the Legislature is now called to the subject inasmuch as some bankers have, at times, shown a disposition to question the right of the Superintendent to make such requirement, and the trustees of the bank of Monroe, an expired safety fund bank, have returned four several packages marked as containing, in the aggregate, $115,144 of the circulating notes of said bank to be burned without complying with the repeated request of the Superintendent, and wholly neglecting to appoint an agent or authorize any person to appear in their behalf to witness the counting and burning. Those packages are still lying unopened in the vault awaiting the attendance of a trustee or agent.

The Superintendent asks that such salutary requirement may receive the sanction and authority of law, and that in case any bills are received by the Superintendent for destruction and the individual banker or the trustees or officers of any bank to whom the same may belong shall neglect or refuse to procure the attendance of some person in their behalf, to witness and certify such counting and burning, within ten days after the receipt of the bills at the Bank Department, that the Superintendent be empowered to select or appoint some indifferent party at the expense of the bank, banker or trustees, as the case may be, who shall, for them in their behalf, and as their duly authorized agent, witness and certify such counting and destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF PLATES OF BANKS CLOSING BUSINESS OR BROKEN.

On the 4th day of March, 1852, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the Legislature, authorizing and directing the destruction by the Superintendent, of the bank note plates of broken banks and banks closing business. This is a power which should be vested in the Superintendent, and is an important one to be exercised. But it is respectfully submitted that it is not a power which can be constitutionally conferred by joint resolution. The Constitution of this State, by section 14 of article 3, declares expressly that "no law shall be enacted except by bill." This provision clearly deprives the Legislature of the right to confer any such authority or direction as contained in the resolution of March, 1852, in any other way than by bill. It is suggested, therefore, that the power sought to be conferred by that joint resolution be constitutionally provided for by a formal act of the Legislature. There are now in the Department the plates of several banks which are in process of closing their business, and the destruction of their plates is awaiting the action of the Legislature and the proper authority to destroy the same.

The present Superintendent does not feel authorized to act in the matter without the direct authority of law.

FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OF INSOLVENT BANKS.

Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850 provides for the final distribution of the funds of insolvent banks, and requires six years and six months to elapse before a final distribution can be made of the funds arising from the sale of the securities deposited with the Superintendent for the redemption of the circulation. This appears to be a much longer time than necessary to close the affairs of the bank, and withhold from the billholders their final dividend. The circulation can as well be brought in within three as six years, and it is therefore respectfully recommended that the Superintendent be authorized, at the expiration of three instead of six years after the first sale of securities, to publish the six months' notice of final distribution, and after such time make a final dividend.

INCORPORATED BANKS.

The annexed table, number six, specifies the banks of this State incorporated by special act, whose charters have not expired, the capital of each, the amount of circulation authorised by law, and the circulating notes each had on hand and in circulation on the 30th day of September, 1855, and the time when their chartere will respectively expire.

From which it appears that the number of specially incorporated banks whose chartera have not expired is forty-four—

With an aggregate capital of	$15,015,650
That they are by law entitled to circulate	$12,455,440
They have in circulation and on hand	11,290,235
Leaving their circulation less than authorized	$1,165,205

SECURITIES DEPOSITED FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

By the provisions of the act, chapter 97, of the Laws of 1849, the Safety Fund Banks are authorized, under certain restrictions, and upon the deposit of the requisite security, to receive from the Superintendent of the Banking Department, registered, in the place of unregistered notes not returned to the Bank Department, but supposed to be lost or destroyed.

By virtue of such act, the Seneca County Bank has deposited $3,000 New-York State 6 per cent. stock, and received circulation thereon; and the Bank of Orange County has deposited $20,000 New-York State 6 per cent. stock, and receive circulation thereon.

Under the provisions of the act, chapter 344, of the Laws of 1848, the several Safety Fund Banks having capitals of over $200,000 were respectively authorized, upon the deposit of proper securities, to issue additional circulation beyond the amount authorized by the Laws of 1837, up to the amount of their respective capitals. By virtue of such act, the Cayuga County Bank has deposited New-York 6 per cent. stock to the amount of 21,000, and circulation has been issued thereon. That the Bank of Geneva, now one of the expired Safety Fund Banks, before the expiration of its Charter, under the provisions of said Law of 1848, deposited with the Superintendent in trust the sum of $3,000 in New-York State 6 per cent stock, and received a corresponding amount of increased circulation thereon.

EXPIRED INCORPORATED BANKS AND THEIR CIRCULATION.

The accompanying table, number seven, exhibits the time when the charters of thirty-three incorporated banks expired, and the amount of the circulation at the time of the expiration of their respective charters, and of the circulating notes of each, outstanding and not returned to the Bank Department on the 30th day of September, 1855. From which it appears that the aggregate circulation of those banks, at the time of the expiration of their respective charters, was $9,687,864

On the 30th day of September, 1855, there was outstanding of that circulation $5,431,386

Showing that there had, prior to that date, been returned to the Department $4,256,478

Such outstanding circulation is used by the associations formed by the stockholders of Safety Fund Banks, to succeed the expired Safety Fund Banks, respectively, and the Association is thus relieved, to that extent, from procuring other registered circulation by the deposit of securities in this Department. There is no direct legal obligation on the part of the new Banking Association to redeem such bills, unless it is under the contract of sale existing between the new Association and the Trustees of the expired Corporation, and that obligation must necessarily be worked out through the intervention of such Trustees. The notes being thus continued in circulation by the new Banking Association for its own immediate benefit, after the expiration of the charter of the bank by which they were issued, it would be right that such Association should be made directly and immediately responsible for their redemption, and the personal liability of its stockholders under the provisions of the Constitution be made to attach therefor. The advantage gained by the stockholders of the new Association is more than a compensation for the risk encountered by its guaranty, and they should not be allowed thus to use and [illegible] which they [illegible] their guarantee.

The associations using such circulation should be required in their quarterly reports, to state the outstanding circulation of an expired Safety Fund bank, that the settlement of the Bank Department with them; otherwise their reports do not exhibit the true amount of the circulation issued and afloat by them.

The statute, chapter 180, of the Laws of 1854, that prescribed a limit of three years within which the outstanding circulation of an expired Safety Fund bank must be settled with the Bank Department to be destroyed, once a year in each year.

On the 1st day of May last, the first year provided in the act expired as to all Safety Fund Banks, whose charters had terminated before the passage of the act. At that time the provisions of the act were fully complied with by the trustees of such institutions. As to the banks whose charters have expired since the passage of the act, the first year will terminate as to five of them on the 1st of January, 1856, two in the month of June, 1856, and two on the 1st of July, 1856.

The law wisely creates a limit to the use of the currency, and thereby, to a certain extent at least, impliedly, if not directly, sanctions its use. This fact cannot lessen, but rather increases the obligation of the association using such circulation for its own purposes, to secure it as suggested above.

BANK FUND.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department is required by law to report to the Legislature, from time to time, the conditionn of the Bank Fund, and in discharge of such duty he makes the following statement;

On the first day of October, in the year 1854, the money in the Treasury belonging to the Bank Fund amounted to $62,290 88

Receipts during the year.

Contributions by the Banks	$78,511 18	
Interest on mortgages	105 00	
Interest on deposits	3,267 45	
		81,872 63
Total		$144,164 51

Payments during the year.

Interest on Stock	$25,580 22	
Redemption of Stock	2,000 00	
Redemption of bills	84 00	
Contingent expenses	147 45	
		28,061 67
Balance of money in treasury Sept. 30, 1855		$116,102 84

There is due to the fund unpaid contributions from the following banks, whose charters respectively expired at the dates specified below, besides interest:

Bank of Utica and branch, Utica, Dec. 31, 1849	$3,000 00
Bank of Monroe, Rochester, Dec 31, 1849	1,500 00
New-York State Bank, Albany, Dec. 31, 185	1,848 00
City Bank of New-York, New-York, July 1, 1852	1,800 00
Greenwich Bank, New-York, June 4, 1855	627 77
Livingston County Bank, July 1, 1855	250 00
Bank of Lansingburg, July 1, 1855	500 00
	9,125 77
Due on bonds and mortgages	13,883 93
Total	$139,091 93

Since the commencement of the fiscal year, the Trustees of the Greenwich and Livingston County Banks have paid the amount thus stated to be due from those institutions.

There is also belonging to the fund the balance of the assets of the City Bank of Buffalo remaining unsold and supposed to be unavailable, and which assets were assigned to the Bank Fund by the receiver of the City Bank in the years 1846 and 1847, in pursuance of two several orders made by the Chancellor of this State, one dated February 11, 1846, and the other dated May 7, 1847. Such assets consisted of judgments, mortgages and other claims to a large amount against various parties, which, at the sale of the assets of the City Bank, were bid in by the receiver. Under the orders of the Chancellor aforesaid they were transferred to the Comptroller and credited to the Bank Fund at the amounts at which they are respectively bid in by the receiver. A sufficient amount of the assets have been collected to reduce the amount of the cost thereof to the Bank Fund to the sum of $25,623 32, although the nominal amount of such assets is much larger.

The remaining unsold and uncollected assets consist of judgments recovered against various parties, and twenty years has nearly elapsed since the recovery of some of them. It is supposed that if they were in the hands of an individual something might be realized out of them, but in the hands of a public officer, whose time is fully engrossed with his other and more special duties, they are wholly uncollectable. It is, therefore, suggested that the Legislature confer upon the Superintendent power to compromise all or any of said debts, and to sell and dispose of the whole or any portion of them at public or private sale as he may deem most for the interest of the fund.

In relation to the amount stated as due from banks for unpaid contributions, a suit is now pending, and has been for several years, to enforce the recovery of the amount due from the Trustees of the Bank of Utica. It is hoped that it will speedily be brought to a favorable termination. As the Superintendent does not entertain any doubt as to the liability of the banks to make the contributions as charged, he will feel it to be his duty to institute suits also against the other defaulting institutions, unless the amount due is speedily arranged. As to the last named banks, whose charters expired in June and July last, the contribution unpaid being for the fractional part of the year, those banks may not technically be bound to pay until the 31st Dec., 1855, and therefore, cannot be considered in default unless it remains unpaid a certain date. That portion of the fund consisting of such unpaid contributions is considered good and collectable, but not immediately available.

In relation to the bonds and mortgages thus forming a part of the fund, it is doubtful whether they can be made available for the full amount due. The present Superintendent has instituted proceedings for the foreclosure and collection of such of them as are considered the most doubtful, with a reasonable

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is delivered in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers ONE DOLLAR a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, Invariably Cash in Advance.

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Congress transacted about the usual amount of business yesterday. In the Senate, a call was made by the President for documents relating to the Central American question, and an adjournment was made to Monday. In the House, nothing was done towards the election of Speaker.

In the State Senate, the Report of the Bank Department was presented, and will be found in full in this morning's TIMES. Balloting was proceeded with in the Assembly for Clerk.

Disasters on the Coast.

The extent of the damage resulting from the late severe storms on our coast will hardly be known for a long time to come. Five or six vessels are known to have been wrecked on the shores of New-Jersey and Long Island. Of the loss of others the only record will probably be that they were never heard of after these January storms. Impelled by a furious north-easter upon a dangerous coast, in a blinding whirl of snow, and in weather intensely cold, they have gone to pieces, and their living freight has perished in sight of land—almost within sight of their destined port. That more than sixty persons have thus been lost we have every reason to believe. How many more we shall know presently. But it is very certain, and the fact is worthy of especial remark, that those who were saved, were saved without any assistance beyond their own desperate endeavors and endurance; while those who perished, perished without the slightest attempt to rescue them. And this in the presence of life-saving precautions upon both shores, which have been proclaimed ample and efficient; machinery of the most ingenious contrivance and elaborate detail, adapted to almost every exigency, and practicable in the severest storms, and in any condition or position of the foundering ship.

Congress makes yearly a generous appropriation to maintain this system. Its life-boats, and guns, and ropes, grappling hooks, life-preservers, and the rest, may be found anywhere between Cape May and Montauk. They have not preserved a life of all those lost or saved in this period of distressing calamity. They are abundantly apportioned to the Barnegat district. That there were persons there to use them, had they chosen, we know, for there are those who tell us they saw one vessel wrecked after another, but mention no attempt to interpose or save life. What then is all this machinery worth? In the hands of a population who will only employ it on condition the weather is calm, and the water placid as Summer seas—a state of things seldom requiring such agencies—who retreat to their houses and huddle about their stoves and chimney corners when the storm comes, and neither seek nor notice an opportunity to assist the perishing, the best appointments are no more valuable than the worst, or none at all.

Such appears to be the state of things along the adjoining coast. There is no severe storm that does not fling its wrecks upon the shoals of New-Jersey. It would be natural to expect a look-out, at such periods—that the whole body of people would be interested to establish a coast-guard, and kindle signal-fires, and use the products supplied by Government, to rally assistance at any required point. As persons accustomed to the sea, the most of them drawing their livelihood from it, and familiar with all the peculiarities of the shore, its local dangers and difficulties, it might be imagined a fellow feeling and sympathy with the mariner, if no deeper impulse of humanity, would prompt the utmost watchfulness for disasters, and the utmost exertion of skill and courage, when they occur. This is, in fact, the general supposition upon which the apparatus is disposed along the shore. But, as it is manifestly fallacious, as we have no recent instance of these things being used, and as hundreds are perishing and to perish from the omission to use them, it becomes necessary for Government to meet this difficulty in the same beneficent spirit with which it furnishes the machinery. The provision now made should be extended to the enlistment of an organized force for the whole length of the dangerous shore line, who should be under the charge of a captain for each district, whose services should be compulsory, without payment while on duty should be liberal, and whose families should be pensioned in case of accident or loss of life. With a well-arranged system of this sort, there could be no difficulty in luring the shore with men, ready to turn out and do good service, when occasions offered, not through any more benevolent impulse than is reducible to federal currency, but efficiently and courageously, which is all that is demanded. Since the time when the New-Jersey coast was the haunt of desperate wreckers and land-pirates, there has certainly been very great improvement in the character of the residents; but a clause in the Appropriation bill is needed to convert them into heroes.

In old times they decreed a crown to any one saving the life of a citizen. The modern plan is different. Whoever saves the cargo of a foundering vessel is rewarded with the major part of it for his pains. But for rescuing a fellow creature from sure perdition, neither crown nor salvage is given; the act is its only reward; and, as such, a nation of philosophers could alone be counted on to undergo the risk, and effect the rescue.

The Printers' Festival.

The Printers have adopted FRANKLIN as their patron saint, and very properly celebrate his birthday as their annual festival, though not exactly in a manner which the great philosopher would be likely to sanction. FRANKLIN's esthetic tastes were too good to approve of such an incongruous mixture of recreations as an oration, a supper, and a ball, all on the same evening. Yet this has been the customary order of proceedings at the Printers' Banquets on the birthday of FRANKLIN. In celebrating the birthday of a distinguished person, some regard ought to be had for his character, and the order of exercises be made in some degree harmonious with it. But the peculiar character of FRANKLIN seems to be in a great degree overlooked in the observance of his birthday.

But a small portion of the illustrious and beneficent life of our great statesman and philosopher was devoted to the printer's art, and though the lustre of his reputation has shed a halo of glory on the profession, yet it was nothing to his inventive genius or scientific researches. The example of his early life may have strengthened the heart of many a humble worker, but none of the great improvements which have elevated the art among mechanical professions owe their existence to FRANKLIN's genius.

FRANKLIN was simply an expert printer, but the business was one to which accident and not the bent of his genius led him. He was a great statesman and philosopher, a philanthropist, a patriot, a soldier and a diplomatist; in all these walks he gained distinguished honor, conferred inestimable benefits upon the world, and illustrated by his discoveries and his works in life the theories he advocated. As a printer he was only a successful workman; he practiced the art from necessity, and abandoned it for higher and more congenial pursuits as soon as opportunities enabled him to do so. He was the good genius of this country, and his birthday should always be properly celebrated by his countrymen, who have reaped so rich a harvest from the beneficent seeds he planted when we most needed his aid and his counsel. But we do not see the propriety of the exclusive celebration of his birthday by the printers, though it is most creditable to them that they show their gratitude for the honor he has conferred upon their craft, by observing the return of his natal day as a high festival.

Yesterday was the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the philosopher, and a full report of the manner in which the members of the Typographical Society celebrated the occasion will be found in another part of our paper.

Irish-Americanism.

In a lecture delivered at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening by Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, that gentleman undertook to assail the "solemn American press" for the advice which they deemed it their duty to offer to the Irish born citizens in this country, and informed us that we Americans do not understand the Constitution of this country, and that he does. Remembering that Mr. MITCHEL was hardly three months in this country when he undertook to correct our ignorance of the spirit of our laws and institutions, we are not surprised at his egotistical arrogance, though we had thought the rebuke which public opinion administered to his presumption might have taught him a more modest tone. He will find it difficult, we imagine, to convince the people of this country that it is possible to be an Irish and American citizen at the same time, or that it is either for the interest of Irishmen, or consistent with their duty, to mix themselves up with such absurdities as those which have caused the recent excitement. Even if there were a hope of the success of such "an invasion," or the bluster here found even a responsive blent on the other side, we should, in the remembrance of the heavy wrongs inflicted on Ireland, have been inclined to excuse it. But there is nothing of the kind. Mr. MITCHEL asserts that Ireland is all right and panting for battle, and produces as a testimony, out of the whole whole press of Ireland, two journals which have been recently started upon rebellion principles. But, on the other hand, we have the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, who, Mr. MITCHEL knows full well, represent Irish opinion, declaring by their own voices and those of their organs in most unmeasured terms, not alone against Mr. MITCHEL and his associates' doctrines, but even against Mr. MITCHEL and his associates personally themselves. Even the favorite clerical field of the hustings is fast being abandoned. Still stronger yet, we have the testimony of Mr. MITCHEL's own brother-confederate, one who like him has suffered in the cause and whose truthfulness he would not question—Mr. GAVAN DUFFY—who in his parting address to Ireland declares he had felt her veins from one end of the Island to the other, and could not discover one solitary rebel throb. Neither can we forget that Mr. MITCHEL gave in 1848 similar glowing pictures of the state of feeling in Ireland, on the faith of which many noble, generous men were induced to embark their lives and fortunes in another such invasion scheme, which had no other result than national ridicule and the separation from Ireland of some of the purest and best of her sons. Of Mr. MITCHEL's patriotism we have no doubt. The gallant heroism with which he braved and bore danger and death for Ireland entitle him to an emblazoned page upon her story. His eloquence, combining as it does the stern Irish northern back-ground with the rich southern coloring, we admire. But we seriously question, in common with many of his friends, his judgment, and shall certainly caution our Irish fellow-citizens from all exploits calculated to lower them in personal prosperity and the good opinion of this country.

With every deference to the principles of civil and religious liberty which are at the foundation of Republican institutions, it is impossible to look at the bulk of the Irish in America, without finding many apologies for some recent political movements, however much they tend to sacrifice principle at the shrine of expediency. But apologies are not to be confounded with justifications, and while there may be excuse for a desire to apply to the acquisition of American citizenship a more stringent test, and so to purge the atmosphere of the political traders who avail themselves of foreigners' ignorance and superstition to work out their own selfish ends, we cannot withhold our fears that the spirit of religious intolerance which has recently sprung up, is only calculated to neutralize the good influences which the warfare against unwholesome political agencies might produce. GAVAZZIS produce the very fanaticism against which they preach, and every fresh onslaught upon the Roman Catholic creed gives so much more fresh Jesuitical capital to its defenders. The whole history of the past proves it, and the best experience of the present corroborates it. It is not Park meetings the Roman Catholic church fears, but Common Schools. If Americanism will prove faithful to its glorious past, it must deprecate all violent attempts to persecute or subdue foreign creeds, and encourage all the efforts of education to fulfill the American duty of chastening error, not by fanatical proscription, but by the powerful influences of the good example produced by religion, when shorn of earthly guiles and mummeries.

The Irish have all the glow of fervor of the Spanish Catholic, and all the tenacity and stubbornness of the Dutch Puritan. Fancy such a race of men and women oppressed for generations past by selfish, overbearing masters, crippled in all their mental and moral powers, with no instinct left but that which even the animal possesses of clinging to his progeny and the miserable roof which shelters him from the elements, and with no sentiment left but that which ages of oppression have not been able to eradicate from the Irish heart—the sentiment of religion. Say what you like against its perversion and impurity, still this religious feeling is his great redeeming quality.

The Irishman at home adheres to his rags and his patch of land with the same tenacity that he does to his religious sentiment. Eject him from his miserable tenement, and you make a murderer of a vegetating animal. Touch his religious fibre, and you make it glow red with fanaticism. Hence two dangers are to be cautioned against in dealing with a race, debilitated by so many series of oppressions, and by so many natural disadvantages—rudeness and religious interference.

They come here to escape starvation, or intolerable social subjection in England; but is it to be wondered that they take so much to sensual indulgences and idle political dreams, when their fondest illusions are so rudely broken, and they find themselves in this, which they have looked to as the promised land,—the men but the Pariahs, and the women the Cinderellas of nations? But how is such a race, alike sensitive and stupid, proud and poor, tenacious and elastic, religious and superstitious, to be treated? We say tenderly and charitably, with gentle allowance for those errors which are more the fault of the tyranny under which they have groaned, than their own nature. What they want are not GAVAZZIS, but Father MATHEWS; not MITCHELS, to keep alive a useless hatred and resentment; but benevolent men to improve their condition, and good teachers to educate their children in sound American principles. If the Irish Emigration Association, and Emmet Monument Association, would unite their endeavors and apply their funds to transmitting their countrymen into the Interior and the West, where they would find ample fields for the pursuit of industry and the acquisition of independence, they would confer more benefit and win more respect, than by fostering, for what may be considered by many their own personal purposes, a border hope, of which even the most devoted worshippers of nationality in Ireland have become entirely disenchanted.

The Indian War in Oregon.

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington, which has now been raging for upwards of two months, is one of the most important events in the history of our Pacific Territories. The loss of life—not only in open battle, but by that system of stealthy murder to which the savage resorts when he is upon the war-path—has been far greater than we, on the Atlantic side, are willing to believe. By the last arrival from California, we hear that the greatest consternation was felt by settlers in unprotected parts of the country, and that they were congregating together in order to defend themselves against their merciless foe. Battles, too, which, for their feats of desperate valor, might rival Crimean engagements, have taken place, and from the determined and dauntless courage of the enemy, we are justified in concluding that extraordinary energy and skill must be brought into play before the savages can be thoroughly subdued.

The war, it will be remembered, was commenced under circumstances calculated to create no little alarm among the inhabitants of Oregon and Washington territories. Murders by the Yakimas at the North, and murder and pillage by the Shastas on Rogue River at the South, combined with an unusual movement among all the tribes, tended to confirm the rumor that a general rising and descent upon the white settlements at the full moon in October had been determined upon and pre-arranged. Defensive measures were speedily adopted. Volunteer regiments were raised, and, with the regular troops, were marched to the confines of the Indian country; fortifications were erected in threatened localities; companies of "minute men" were organized; guards were posted near the Indian trails leading to the mountains, and messengers, armed and mounted, were continually on the *qui vive* to obtain every possible information concerning the movements of the enemy. These prompt measures in some degree allayed the excitement, but we do not hear that they have yet suppressed the insurrection in any quarter, or deterred the savages from committing further depredations. On the contrary, the late fight for Fort Walla Walla, which had previously been captured by the Indians, proves how utterly reckless of life are the men with whom the settlers are at open war. The fort, it is true, was retaken, and the Indians were driven from every position they attempted to occupy, but it was only after two days' hard fighting and with the loss of many brave men. We have, under these circumstances, almost as much reason to deplore a victory as we would have to regret a defeat. The object in an Indian war like this, is not merely to obtain a victory over this or that tribe—for that could be easily effected—but to bring the whole race to such proper subjection that they will respect the law, and leave our settlers unmolested. According to present appearances, a struggle similar to the one in Florida is about to ensue. General WOOL is now in Oregon, organizing a plan of a campaign for the ensuing Summer, and though he keeps his own counsels, we are satisfied that whatever he attempts he will effectually carry out. We can have no doubt as to the result, though the end, according to the powers of resistance put in operation, may be more or less distant. This Indian outbreak in Oregon is perhaps more significant than one would at first suppose. It is the last stand made by the North American Indian against the progress of civilization, and the more determined his resistance the more complete will be his overthrow.

Suit Against a Newspaper for Libel.

On the 15th instant, an action was commenced in Philadelphia against the *Public Ledger* of that city, by one JOHN DONNELLY, a manufacturer of friction matches, for libel. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiff that his business, on account of the publication of the alleged libel, had gradually dwindled away, and that he was utterly ruined in consequence. The article complained of was headed "Wife-Whippers," and after a few general remarks on the subject, went on to state that DONNELLY had "laid such violent hands on his wife as to force her to flee" to the police for protection, and that he had been arrested on her complaint and locked up. It was said that the plaintiff's house was surrounded for several days after by a mob of women and children crying, "Look at the wild beast—the wife-whipper!" The law in the State of Pennsylvania in such matters is, that the greater the truth is, the greater the libel. After a hearing of the testimony on both sides, the case was submitted to the Jury, who yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of *one dollar and costs.*

☞ The various Know-Nothing Conventions for the Congressional Districts of the State of New-Jersey, were held on Wednesday, to select delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February. The opinion of the various delegates chosen are not known, but it is understood that they are not in favor of GEORGE LAW for President.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from New-Haven informs us that the Grand Jury in that city yesterday, found indictments against SAMUEL SLY, as principal, and RHODA WAKEMAN and THANKFUL S. HERSEY as accomplices in the murder of JUSTIN MATTHEWS. Their trial will soon take place

☞ We learn by telegraph from Washington that the Mexican Government has made a demand upon ours for indemnity for the destruction of the town of Piedras Negras, by a party of Texan Rangers last Autumn.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has called a meeting for the 30th inst., at the Astor House, in this City.

Musical and Dramatic.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. APTOMMAS, the admirable harpist, gave a Concert here last evening. Considering the small amount of notice that was given to the public, it might almost be called a private *soirée*. It was of sterling excellence, however, and attracted a large and fashionable audience. Mr. APTOMMAS has a monopoly of his instrument, and we may congratulate ourselves that it has fallen into such excellent hands. He has few equals even in Europe, where the capabilities and beauties of the Harp are better known and appreciated.

In consequence of the Concert commencing half an hour before the usual time we were unable to hear the principal attraction of the programme—BEETHOVEN's trio in C minor, played by the Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Mr. TIMM. The remaining *morceaux* were of the ordinary concert kind, and received admirable treatment from the various artists—Messrs. GOTTSCHALK, APTOMMAS, H. C. TIMM, BERNARDI, and Brothers MOLLENHAUER. The first named gentleman played a prelude, the "Marche de Nuit," the "Banjo," and a portion of the "Lucrezia Fantaisie," in his usual superb and perfect manner.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—That ubiquitous Comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep," has been produced here with marked success. Miss KEENE sustains the character of *Mrs. Sternhold*, and considering that it is somewhat out of her line, creates a new and powerful individuality for it. Viewed in this light, it is by far the most agreeable and artistic impersonation of the character we have yet had in New-York. Mr. DYOTT, as *John Mildmay*, realizes, we fancy, the author's idea of the character. Whatever this invaluable actor does is sure to be well done. The natural *brusquerie* of his manner is well adapted for the character of *John Mildmay*, and every other essential is supplied with discrimination and sound judgment. Mr. JORDAN sustains his old character. Mr. BASS, as *Potter*, leaves nothing to be desired, except a pair of pantaloons a few yards shorter for his innocent old legs.

We are exceedingly glad of the opportunity of saying that there is an improvement in the scenery and stage decorations of this place. With such a truly admirable company as Miss KEENE's it is a shame to have a desire ungratified. A little care and attention will take it out of the power of the critic to refer to them at all except in a love of appreciation. The costumes are also good, except in the case of a couple of unhappy visitors who languished in a composite kind of wearing dress, severely correct about the neck, but degenerating towards the waist—white choker and frock coats.

There was a large and fashionable audience, and the house looked unusually brilliant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK has, very judiciously we think, revived BOURCICAULT's Comedy of "Love and Money." The *cast* is materially the same as on its production here some two years ago. It was received by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. WALLACK could, if he were disposed, play nothing but original pieces. He has quite a large *repertoire*, (very few additions this season though,) and a company that has been measured by the authors so as to bring out each member's best characteristics.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be no performance here to-night, Mr. PAINE having changed his mind.

THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER give their farewell concert this evening at the Tabernacle. As it will be the last time of hearing these celebrated artists, we hope there will be a flattering attendance. They are assisted by a host of talent.

Personal.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN fell in the street in Cincinnati a day or two ago, and fractured his thigh-bone.

The new President of Amherst College, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, made his first appearance before a Springfield audience, on Wednesday evening, in an admirable lecture on Reading—how to read and what to read.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ is about to publish a new novel, "the scenes being drawn in part from fashionable life in Boston and New-York."

☞ The New-York *Alliance*, No. 5, contains a full report of the case of WARREN against COLEMAN & STETSON, and also the Fifth Annual Report of the City Temperance Alliance.

Obituary.

Dr. THADDEUS W. HARRIS, the venerable Librarian of Harvard University, died at Cambridge on Wednesday. Dr. HARRIS was much devoted to scientific pursuits, and was an authority in Entomology. In the history and selection of libraries, very few persons equaled him. His death leaves a vacancy in the College that it will be difficult to fill.

NEHEMIAH DODGE, an old citizen of Providence, died at his residence on Benefit-street on Wednesday, after a very short illness, at the advanced age of 82 years. He was one of the pioneers in the jewelry manufacture in Providence.

Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER died at Cincinnati on Monday. He received a very serious injury in August last, by being thrown from his carriage, and a severe cold, taken immediately after, settled on his lungs, and finally caused his death. Judge WALKER was born in Wilmington, Mass., on the 1st day of December, 1802. His ancestors were farmers, and he worked upon the farm till he was sixteen years of age. He had grown up to that period without any means of education, and then suddenly conceived the idea of going to school. Surmounting numerous obstacles, he went—prepared himself to enter Cambridge, which he did in 1822, as a freshman, and graduated four years after with the highest honors of his class. He entered Cambridge Law School in 1829, and after spending a year there, went to Cincinnati on the 6th of August, 1830, and entered the office of Messrs. STORER & FOX as a student. Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he went into partnership with EDWARD KING and SALMON P. CHASE. At the suggestion of Judge WRIGHT, he joined in establishing the Cincinnati Law School, which was for some time under his exclusive charge. In March, 1842, he accepted the appointment of President Judge of the Hamilton County Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy. The result of his teaching in the Law School was the composition of his great work, *Introduction to American Law.* The great reform of codifying the laws of the State, for which he had always been an advocate, he lived to see effected.

ASA ANDREWS, Esq., died at his residence in Ipswich, on Sunday last, in the 94th year of his age. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1783, and at the time of his death, was *the oldest surviving graduate.* In 1796 he was appointed, by WASHINGTON, collector of the port and district of Ipswich, and held the office until 1829.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Scrub Oaks.

There are some thirteen Live Oak Clubs now in town, of which three are number ones. The most Original Simon Pure Genuine No. 1 is the one over which HORATIO NELSON WILD presides, and it, to prevent accidents, has taken on the name of "National L. O. Pioneer Club." This second No. 1 is that which passed the complimentary resolution to the DAILY TIMES for its capital reports. They are all very full of harmony, and at all of their meetings glowing speeches are made about the size of GEORGE LAW, and the faithfulness of JONES' bust. Indeed, we are at a loss to discover whether the first object of the Clubs is to publish the bust or to practice Law. But long live the Live Oaks—and joy to them on their scrub race—we bet on the No. 1s.

Reading the Newspaper.

MR. EDITOR: I am in a big boarding-house, where there are several literary and clerical gentlemen among the company. I am particular to have my TIMES with my coffee, and don't feel easy unless I get it. Is it polite for somebody whose elbow nearly jostles mine at table, to bore me with the reading of his paper aloud, so that I can't begin to understand what Mr. Items says? I've hinted pretty strongly—but it don't do any good; and I am still (like sundry others,) Yours very sincerely,

A PERPLEXED BOARDER.

☞ BOGLE has just completed a noble portrait of REUBEN WITBECK, Esq., President of the Bank of New-York. The likeness is perfect and the whole picture a fine success. It can be seen for a few days at the artist's studio in APPLETON's Building.

☞ A collection of Oriental curiosities and appliances of luxury, such as are seldom seen in this country, is announced for sale by auction to-day, at the Turkish Khavé.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Case of Michael Gorman.

This individual who was convicted at the November Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer Brooklyn, of the murder of the brothers JOHNSON, at the corner of Raymond-street and Fulton-avenue, in June last, and who was sentenced to be executed on the 18th of December, at which time a respite was granted until the 18th inst., (this day,) yesterday had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This result has been brought about through the exertions of his counsel, ALEXANDER HADDEN and SAMUEL GARDNER, Esqs., and JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., backed up by the petition of a large number of the most respectable and influential citizens of Brooklyn, who deemed it a case deserving Executive interference, to prevent the extreme penalty of the law from being carried into effect. In this view they are probably sustained by nine-tenths of the people of the city, where the facts in the case are fully known.

The telegraphic dispatch, notifying Sheriff RYERSON of this commutation of sentence, was received at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy-Sheriffs QUEVEDO and MCLAUGHLIN immediately proceeded to the jail on Raymond-street, where GORMAN is confined, when the following conversation took place:

Quevedo—Well, GORMAN—the Governor has seen fit to commute your sentence to imprisonment for life.

Gorman—That's all right, if it's true.

Quevedo—I assure you it *is* true.

Gorman—God Almighty bless you—aint you FRANK QUEVEDO?

Quevedo—Yes.

Gorman—I know you; you lived at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue. I lived with my uncle near there.

The above conversation is characteristic of GORMAN. Since the first day of his arrest he has manifested the same careless, thoughtless manner—not seeming to have intellect sufficient to realize the awful situation in which he was placed. When told that his sentence had been commuted—a fact which would seem sufficient to cause emotion in a brute, by him was received with the utmost stupidity—not a smile or tear, or even an expression of countenance indicated that he was pleased with the intelligence. Preparations for his execution have been made twice within his hearing—and at these times when asked if prepared to meet his fate, he would reply in an indifferent manner that he was, and the next moment with an oath vent his feelings about some trivial matter, entirely disconnected with his then present interests.

During his confinement he has been regularly visited by two Sisters of Mercy, and occasionally by a Roman Catholic priest—Father CASSIDY of St. James Church—who have administered to him all the consolation in their power. GORMAN says if they had bestowed upon him one half the attention before he killed the JOHNSONS that they have since, he would never have been in such a scrape. He appears, however, to have great respect for his spiritual advisers, and on several occasions he has asked to be excused from conversing as he wished to attend to his devotions.

GORMAN'S STORY.

He says that he is about 26 years of age, was born in Longford, Ireland, and arrived in this country by ship *Siddons*, Capt. COBB, about eight years since, in the month of November. Subsequently he was enabled to assist in bringing here his family, consisting of father and mother, two brothers, and two sisters, all of whom, we believe, reside in Brooklyn at present. His brothers and sisters are said to be respectable and industrious, and apparently much more intelligent than himself. Most of the time GORMAN has worked for contractors, and was in the employ of one Mr. BEGLEY, when arrested. On the morning previous to the murder he obtained a few dollars from his employer, went to JOHN STORRHAN's bar-room, corner Bedford and Fulton avennes, where he, with others drank "a great many times;" in the after part of the day he took a car and rode to the corner of Fulton-avenue and Raymond-street, where he got off to go his father's, in Raymond-street, near Myrtle-avenue, and reached there about dark; he was then intoxicated, so much so, that he came near near being run over when jumping from the car; he met McGee and Patrick Soule (who were with him at the time of the murders) at his father's, and with them went to various drinking saloons in the vicinity; he has an indistinct recollection of starting for Bedford with his companions (proved to be about 10 o'clock,) and that they laid down at the corner of Raymond-street and Fulton-avenue to wait for a car. The next he remembers was, that he was being dragged about, and his ears were rubbed. "When I killed those men, it was like as if a man went into a stable with three wild horses, and could not escape from them. I do not remember chasing the officer [illegible] he said that he [illegible] in my pocket; it was in my hand, and he cut my fingers in taking it away from me." GORMAN never saw either of the JOHNSONS before this transaction, but, says he—"*Rum is the cause of all my troubles*—that is the ruin of all men."

GORMAN is incapable of holding any intelligent conversation upon any subject, and while conversing, rambles from one thing to another in such a manner that it is next to impossible to obtain from him anything complete in itself. He denies, in the most emphatic manner, that he ever used a knife before upon any human being. When he thought that his execution was certain, he said that he had a heart like an ox, and should die like a man. "The law," says he, "is not just in this country; there were ten men who committed murder in New-York last year, and neither of them were hung. The JOHNSONS are dead, and I am sorry for it, but not on my own account; my case will be a warning to some of the boys round to keep them from drinking liquor."

Sheriff LOTT and his assistants at the Jail, Messrs. FIELD and LOTT, GORMAN has always had a good word for. They have made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Deputy Sheriff MCLAUGHLIN will take GORMAN to Sing Sing to-day.

The Mayor vs. The Aldermen of Brooklyn.

The Charter of Brooklyn provides that the Aldermen in each Ward shall, in conjunction with the Mayor, appoint policemen for the particular locality represented by the Aldermen. In case they cannot agree, then one Alderman and the Mayor are vested with the power. Jurisdiction was granted at the last session of the Legislature, when in the Second Ward of Brooklyn the Aldermen could not agree—one being a Democrat and the other a Whig K. N. This year both Aldermen are Democrats, and have resolved upon removing most of the old Police force in that District, and to appoint men who helped to elevate them. To this end a list some days since was furnished the Mayor for his approval, but he peremptorily refused to make any appointments unless it into fill vacancies caused by actual removal for cause, and as there are no vacancies and no such pretence made, the failure of the Mayor to conform to the views of the Aldermen is likely to cause a pretty little quarrel before the matter is finally settled, both parties being determined to exercise all of their rights.

Sudden Death.

Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday, in Brooklyn, on the body of ANNA M. ROBINSON, who died suddenly at No. 83 Fulton-avenue, Wednesday night. Deceased lived entirely alone and kept a millinery store at this place. Her death was caused by a disease of the heart. The body will be kept for several days to be identified by any of her friends, and who are requested to take charge of her effects.

Kings County Records—Meeting of the Bar.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of Kings County was held in the Surrogate's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking some action relative to the condition of the Records in the Offices of the Clerk, Register, and Surrogate of the County of Kings. Judge MOSES was called to the Chair and Alderman ATWATER was appointed Secretary.

Mr. JOHN P. BOLTON explained the objects of the meeting and submitted the draft of an act of which the following is a copy.

An Act for the Appointment of Commissioners of Records for the County of Kings.

——— are hereby appointed Commissioners of Records for the County of Kings, with full powers to examine into the condition of the Records, Documents, Maps and Indices in the offices of the Clerk, Register and Surrogate of said County, and to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such extent as they may deem proper, and to do such further act for the preservation and convenient examination of the same as the public interest may require.

The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. The necessary expenses incurred by them shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the certificate of said Commissioners, and the Supervisors of said County are hereby authorized to raise by tax the amount to defray the same.

He also submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the great interest of Kings County, depending mainly upon real estate, demands that all records relating thereto be kept in a proper manner, and be made readily accessible to the public.

Resolved, That application be forthwith made to the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners of Record in Kings County, similar to the one for New-York, passed in 1856.

That the Register be earnestly requested to cause all deeds and mortgages in his office to be recorded in a plain, legible hand, and all proper names written in a large, round hand, and to adopt improvements to the present system.

That all Deeds and Mortgages shall be numbered or indexed as soon as received into the office.

That all searches left in the Register or County Clerk's office be finished within ten days.

That application be made to the Legislature for an Act containing provisions similar to Section 9, chapter 291, Laws of 1853, except as to the time in which searches shall be made, and that the provision shall apply to the County Clerk's office.

That application be made to the Legislature in relation to filing notices of pendancy of action, and recording notices of all actions or proceedings affecting real estate to be filed and indexed.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. RALPH, ABRAHAM LOTT and RICHARD INGRAHAM a Committee to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

Judge HAMMOND moved that a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the state of the records in the Clerk's, Register's and Surrogate's offices, and as to the amount of fees now charged, and which are legally chargeable for recording deeds, &c.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the City Court was added, and the motion adopted.

The Chair appointed as a Committee Messrs. WINSLOW, VANDERBILT and WM. INGRAHAM.

The meeting then adjourned.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President—AMOS. P. STANTON.
Secretary—CHARLES C. BEERS.
Treasurer—JOHN SCHENCK.
Directors—A. P. Stanton, Seymour L. Hunted, Wm. H. Carey, Henry C. Murphy, George S. Howland, John Kellum, Thomas Brooks, C. L. Bennett, A. Studwell, John Schenck, F. Howe, P. Crooke, L. Holbrook.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of debility, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general trembling, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

RICH DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. K. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day, 2,500 yards Plaid and Striped Silks at 3s. a yard, worth 6s. a yard; 10,000 yards French Merinoes at 2s. and and 2s. a yard, worth 3s. and 4s. Also, 25 cases Delaines at 1s. a yard, worth 2s. COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 262 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.
Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.
SYRACUSE, Jan. 8, 1856.
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: We had a large fire in this village the the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Wetting Block took fire about 8 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in flames, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, said Professor Watting, which was our Bank Book floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $37,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe is [illegible] there were three of them in the fire. We shall send the [illegible] Professor gets home. Yours [illegible]
NORTON, HAWLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size [illegible] improved finish, secured by BRAMAN'S [illegible] Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, as [illegible] at the Depot No. 146 Water-st., New York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging [illegible] for improved Sewing Machines for old [illegible] of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Wheeler, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Durens, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 258 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KIRTLY & FERGUSON, No. 391 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, partially selected from the first manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 391 Broadway and Reade-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT RUSH AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 26 Canal-st., first corner from Broadway. Every description of dry goods selling off at the most surprisingly low prices. All the ladies perfectly well satisfied as to the great bargains they receive, and recommend their friends to call.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Instantaneous—the combination of the utmost the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

The Slave Soldier at Antigua—Another Version of the Story.

We have files of Bermuda papers to the 1st inst. The Royal Gazette of that date gives the following account of the rescue of the colored seaman Ross, by the Spanish authorities, from the American brig *Lexington*, to which we have on more than one occasion adverted. The *Gazette* says:

We have now reason to know that the statement made in our last *Gazette* to the effect that the colored man taken from the American brig *Lexington*, by the authorities at Antigua, was a freeman was incorrect. He was a slave, and as such was under restraint on board the *Lexington*. When the properly authorized person went on board that vessel the crew were informed by the mate in his absence of the captain that Ross stated himself to be a slave and claimed protection. After he was taken an examination elicited what he had before stated, and that his property in that Island, to do as he pleases, was a freeman. He declares he will never [illegible] Capt. FAIRFAX had been shown the [illegible] appeared in the New-York *Herald* [illegible] relative to Ross, by the United States Consul at the Island of St. Thomas; and without any instructions proceeded at once to Antigua and [illegible] the hostile position as noticed in our last [illegible]

Commander HAMILTON and Captain PEARSE, of the *Antelope*, did all they could to explain and conciliate, and the latter officer courteously went on board the Queen's steamer, but met with a similar reception to that of the Lieutenant—Captain F. would not salute the British flag, as he considered his own flag insulted; and this high position he continued to hold throughout.

It is considered a providential circumstance that the *Styx* was at Antigua at the time of the arrival there of the *Queen*, as, judging from the excited state of the colored population, and the offensive position assumed by Capt. FAIRFAX, there is every reason to apprehend that some serious collision would have taken place.

Fire Department Fund Association.

At the Annual Meeting of the Fire Department Fund Association of Jersey City held on Friday evening last, the Treasurer reported that the Fund amounted to $1,690[illegible], of which $100 is in rasted, and the balance is in the Savings Bank. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen. *Vice President*, WILLIAM B. DURHING; *Secretary*, JAMES A. KENT; *Treasurer*, CHARLES M. HANKIN; *Financial Secretary*, J. O. ROGERS; *Collector*, THOMAS ROYLE. The Chief Engineer is, by virtue of his office, the President of the Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils; one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; flavors, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. JUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Double Water-Proof Boots**—Warranted; only $4 50, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Best French Calf Dress Boots, with Steel Spring Shanks, $5 75; Stout Boots $4; best French Patent Leather, Wine-stitched Boot, from $5 to $7; a saving from 25 to 50 per cent in your Boot bill. A perfect fit guaranteed. A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 275, 511 and 755 Broadway.

☞ **The Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters**, in cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and General Debility, has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements are ample proof that this medicine is one of great value.

☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849, the object being to procure life-boats and stations, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting honorary medals and pecuniary rewards, &c.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without them means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Ireland* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-to-sea mariner from the jaws of death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are sincerely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid with their contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

☞ **Farewell Services.**—Rev. WM. ARTHUR, A. M., will preach in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. This will be the last opportunity to hear him as he sails to-morrow far Europe, by the *Atlantic*.

Farewell Services will be held immediately after the sermon, in which Rev. Bishop JONES, Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and Rev. Dr. OSSON are expected to participate.

A collection and subscriptions will be taken in aid of the fund for increasing Methodist Agency in Ireland.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. GEO. SUMNER has consented to repeat his Lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" next SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19 in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to members, half price; may be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 46 Nassau-st., and at the principal offices, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 178 and 947 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & ALLEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Teachers' Library Lectures.**—Lectures by DAVID B. SCOTT, A. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots.* Tickets 25 cents; can be obtained at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Ch'n of Lecture Com.

☞ **Chinese or Japan Potato—Dioscorea Batatas.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., can supply immediately, for cash remittances, genuine sound Dioscoreas in packages, at $5 and $10 per package, to sealed tin cans, which go safely by Express; or they will retain them subject to order to be sent in March, either dry or growing in small pots. Descriptive pamphlets will be sent to applicants.

☞ **Grand Demonstration.**—JOHN B. GOUGH has consented to meet his friends and the public once more, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on SATURDAY EVENING of this week. Come one, come all, and give him a glorious reception, without regard to rain or snow. Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preside. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,[illegible] names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under an able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying to good faith will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

A NEW ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $2,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured has constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 291 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 39 Fulton-st., or W. M. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

$600—AN EMPLOYER can have this amount by giving security so long as employed, either in an office where duties are light or in some city; would prefer an engagement with real estate owner, who would pay salary and commission. State business, salary, and hours employed, (post-paid, none others noticed.) A. B. W., Union-square Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the World. For particulars inquire personally at No. 299 West 14th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an old established paint store, No. 611 Hudson-st. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Varnish store, No. 98 Jane-st.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a good income of $2,000. Address Box No. 108, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

AS MY SON, JOHN ALEX. ARMSTRONG, has left me, I hereby caution all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12, 1856.

LADIES, WHERE IS J. H. VAN CAMP?—J. H. VAN CAMP may be seen by his lady friends at the Card Engraving Establishment, No. 1 Murray-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN GARDENER—A young married man who, independent of many years regular experience in some of the first places in Germany, has had two years employment in this country—most of which was with Mr. Thorburn, at Locust, N. J.—unto whom he has the liberty of referring. He fully understands the forcing of fruits, early vegetables, grass houses, ornamental pleasure grounds, care of lawns, &c., &c. Please address, F. KURZ, at the seed store of Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to go to the country; can give the best City references. Call at No. 139 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant women; one as cook; she understands all kinds of pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; is also a good bread baker; will assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; or has no objection to do general housework. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66, (third door in the rear,) 41st-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork. Has been accustomed to the care of children for the last three years. Best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., or at 8 West 21st-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 Spring-st., near Elizabeth.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American girl to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 28 Madison-st., up stairs, third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family, as children's nurse, by a young woman, who is permitted to refer to her friends at No. 8 Washington-place, where she may be seen.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Address E. W., Harner's grocery-store, corner 8th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man wishes to engage himself in some respectable business from 6 o'clock in the evening until 10, and would board with his employer if desired; can write a fair hand, and keep accounts. Good City reference given. Address R. M., *Daily Times* Office, for one week, which will be attended to, stating where an interview may be had.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in trimming children's fancy Straw Hats, can find steady employment and good wages at A. LELAND & CO.'S, No. 171 Pearl-st.

COOK WANTED—To go to a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. None need apply without a good City reference. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—In a Book House, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of Publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L. D. & Co., New-York, Box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY—WANTED—Two salesmen for dry goods stores; places procured for school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, &c.; men for steamers, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

WANTED—An experienced packer in a fancy goods house. Address Box 526 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY HALL—A European lady having an extra furnished room with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Address with real name, G. L., at the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, in the vicinity of Union or Madison squares, for a gentleman, two children (8 and 11 years of age) and a governess. Unfurnished rooms preferred. A liberal board will be paid for desirable apartments. Address Box No. 1,328 Post-Office, stating location and apartments. Reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Partial board can be obtained with pleasant rooms in a desirable location near South and Wall st. Ferries, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 91 State-st. Reference required.

BOARDING—No. 331 Greenwich-st. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Mrs. TAYLOR'S; also, gentlemen and their wives.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—An elegant suit of rooms and a few single rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 133 East 12th-st. A small family preferred. The house is a first-class one, and has all the modern improvements. No. 133 East 12th-st. E. TYLER.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES—Or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 601 Houston street one block west of Broadway. Unexceptionable references given and required.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

DR. J. KENDALL'S GUTTA PERCHA TRANSPARENT WATER-PROOF AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Analytical Laboratory and Office of Consulting Chemistry and Mining Geology, No. 13 Exchange-place, near Hanover-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1856.

Having carefully investigated the composition and properties of "Dr. Kendall's Gutta Percha Transparent Water-Proof and Leather Preservative," I am prepared to testify to its marked superiority over other preparations sold for the same purpose, and many of which are highly injurious to the leather. This I can, from practical experience, recommend as a most invaluable article for keeping the feet dry and otherwise preserving leather, whether hose or harness.

I have also examined, in comparison with the above, two preparations, sold in the streets, called "Water-proof Preservative for Leather." I find nothing in them novel or advantageous, while their properties are totally different to Dr. Kendall's, the basis of their composition being wax and resin oil. ISAIAH DECK, M. D., &c.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist.

P. S.—I may state that the above article, being exhibited for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, was examined and recommended by myself and fellow jurors to the special notice of the Premium Committee. I. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1855.

W. B. BARNARD, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have carefully examined the article called "Gutta Percha Transparent," &c., and do not find anything in the preparation injurious to Leather. On the contrary, I consider it a very valuable compound, well adapted to the uses for which it is intended.

I may add, that, after using it myself for the last two or three months, I have come to the conclusion there is nothing like it for keeping the feet dry.

Very respectfully yours, A. H. EVERETT,
Analytical Chemist, No. 5 Canal-st., New-York.

I agree with the above statement.

GUSTAVUS WERTHEIMER, Chemist,
And one of the Jurors at the last Fair of the American Institute, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

I cheerfully agree with the recommendation of Messrs. Everett and others. J. BRYANT SMITH, M. D.,
Late Chairman of Chemical Jury, American Institute.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Chemist, &c., No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York, late of Chemical Jury, do.

GEO. D. COGGESHALL, do.

Medal awarded by Connecticut State Fair, Hartford, 1855. Premium, Litchfield County Fair, 1855.

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THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Annual Report of the General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir: In obedience to the requirement of the "General Regulations" which enjoins upon the Commander of the Army the duty of submitting, through the proper channel, such views and suggestions as may seem likely to increase, without disproportionate increase in cost, having regard to numbers, the national wealth, the prowess, and efficiency of the military establishment.

In respect to the condition of our enlisted men, or the rank and file of the army, recent acts of Congress enlarging their monthly pay, and giving them, through the grade of Sergeant, eligibility to commissions, leave, perhaps, no want but time to work out every expected and almost every desirable result. And the addition of the four new regiments will, it is hoped, give us adequate numbers to subdue the Indians in actual hostility, and afford reasonable protection to every frontier against their future depredations.

An increase of general officers is a want very sensibly felt throughout the Army, and I beg to suggest one additional Major-General and two additional Brigadier-Generals, to make, with the two Brigadiers of the Line already in commission, five Commanders for the Geographical Departments of the Army, with six other Brigadier-Generals for chiefs of the Adjutant-General's Department, the corps of Engineers, the corps of Topographical Engineers, the Ordnance Department, the Commissariat of Subsistence, and the Pay Department, respectively. Justice, symmetry, and the good of the service, appear equally to demand these additions.

Several recent attempts have been made in Congress to improve the efficiency of the body of commissioned officers, generally, by a *retired list*, as well as by augmented compensation. In the opinion of the undersigned, both are measures of demonstrable necessity.

Some forty or fifty officers, mostly in the higher commissions, rendered non-effective by the infirmities of age, by wounds or chronic diseases, now press downwards into lethargy, and thus despair; thrice the number of juniors are sighing for the increased rank, which would, before they are too old, decrease the field of distinguished usefulness. How soon the undersigned may himself be considered one of the supernumerated, he knows not; but, while any vigor remains, he will not cease to urge a remedy for the great evil in question.

The other amelioration, affecting the commissioned officers of the Army, so much needed from the enhanced cost of all the necessaries and comforts of life, is a corresponding increase of compensation—such as has already been accorded to our rank and file. As this general proposition will hardly be disputed anywhere, the mode and scale of increase alone remains to be suggested.

Fixed salaries, according to rank, would generally, by persons in civil life, be applied to military officers; but the experience of all armies, including our own, has made the system of *emoluments* or *allowances*, (rations, forage, &c.,) graduated according to rank and circumstances, in addition to fixed pay for each grade, universal, and to tamper with such experience would seem unwise. Leaving for the moment the scale of pay proper and every allowance, except one, as established, the undersigned will first seek to find what approach to a reasonable increase of compensation may be made under the head of rations alone, by making the number cumulative, according to the length of each officer's service, and putting up the commutation to what has always been allowed to naval officers—twenty-five cents a ration.

The cumulative principle was first adopted in the act of June 30, 1834, section 5, in behalf of medical officers only, and next in the act of July 5, 1838, section 18, in these words:

"Every commissioned officer of the line or staff, excepting of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the Army of the United States: *Provided*, That, in certain cases, where officers are entitled to receive double rations, the additional one allowed in this section shall not be included in the number to be doubled."

The undersigned cannot resist the temptation to say, in this place, that he wrote the two sections in question, and followed up each before Congress, in person and by letter, to final success; and that the exclusion of "general officers" in the second act was, in the way of compromise, offered by him after he had fully discussed the subject before the Military Committee of the House. He now respectfully suggests the change of a single word in the section just quoted, so that "every *five* years" may, for the future, be made to read "every *three* years."

To illustrate the proposed increase of compensation, taking the four middle classes of commissioned officers—say of the artillery and infantry—this table is submitted:

Rank, &c., of officers.	Monthly pay.	Rations per day.	Present ration.	Commutation of rations at 25 cents.	Forage commutation.	Servants' commutation.	Total monthly compensation.	Total annual compensation as proposed.	Total annual compensation at present.	Proposed increase.
Colonel, after 30 y'rs service...	$376	6	10	$180	$84	$48	$261	$3,139	$2,520	$612
Lt.-Col., after 24 y'rs service...	80	5	8	97½	24	42	223½	2,682	2,124	558
Major, after 18 y'rs service...	50	4	6	73	24	42	191	2,292	1,860	432
Capt's, after 12 y'rs service...	40	4	4	60	..	21	121	1,452	1,146	306

Of course, lieutenants would be proportionally benefited in the commutation value of their rations from the beginning of service, and after three years, in the number also. In the case of general officers their only benefit would be in the change from twenty to twenty-five cents a ration.

The principal design in the foregoing plan is to throw an accumulated increase of compensation on experienced officers—at a time of life, too, when most needed, and when in general it would be most merited—stopping at the rank of colonel. And here another remark for the good of the country, and not the special benefit of the service may, at some hazard, be added, viz.: the increased compensation would not attach to the new officers of new corps, of whatever name, that might in times of public danger be temporarily called into service; and, in another war like that we waged in 1812-15, we should probably always have on the rolls at least 150,000 troops for short periods of service.

But the increase of compensation only to the point suggested would, in the opinion of the undersigned, fall considerably below the demands of both justice and expediency; and he does not think the principle of *cumulative rations* can be extended beyond what he has proposed. He, therefore, to make up the deficiency, begs further to suggest a slight addition to the monthly pay proper of all officers, save the lieutenant-general, (who now receives under this head fifty dollars more than the grade next below him,) as follows: To a major-general, (we have more than one in command by brevet,) forty dollars; to a brigadier-general, thirty dollars; to a colonel, twenty-five dollars; to a lieutenant-colonel, twenty dollars; to a major, fifteen dollers; to a captain, ten dollars; and to lieutenants, whether first or second, five dollars each. To recur to the foregoing table, this would further increase the annual compensation of the middle classes in commission as follows: A colonel's, from $612 to $912; a lieutenant-colonel's, from $558 to $798; a major's, from $432 to $612; and a captain's, from $316 to $468.

The undersigned respectfully remarks that officers should be compensated approximatively, according to some regular scale, maintaining a sensible progression between every two successive grades; for if, in the way of example, the scale were raised from second lieutenant to captain, and the increase stopped there, it might make the pay of a captain equal to, if not higher than, a major in the same corps. This would be both unjust and absurd.

There are other topics connected with the good of the service, which the undersigned has heretofore called up in his annual reports, and to which he hopes attention may be attracted: 1. The revision of the "rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States"—*articles of war*; 2. Revision of the pension laws of the Army, placing them on the same footing with those of the Navy; and, 3. Change in the system of recruiting.

Should his view on those subjects be desired, they may be found at large in his former reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted through the Secretary of War.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Distribution of the Literature Fund.

The income of the Literature Fund ($40,000) has been distributed among the Academies and Seminaries of the State. The following sums were awarded to institutions in this City, and vicinity:

Deaf and Dumb Institute	$622 08
Grammar School of Columbia College	270 34
New-York Conference Seminary	892 80
New-York Free Academy	787 90
Rutgers Female Institute	525 18
Sag Harbor Institute	37 86

How Members Raise the Wind to Live.

From the Washington Star.

Ever since the first Monday of December last, the Sergeant-at-Arms has been cashing, on his own account, their receipts for mileage and per diem due to such of them as required money. The funds to do that must have come from some bank or banks, or individual bankers in this city, as it is to be presumed that the Sergeant-at-Arms had not the means of making such heavy advancements of his own private funds. As yet no member has felt in his immediate affairs embarrassment from their disorganized condition. They alone have failed to suffer from the present state of things. Our remedy is to have them take their legitimate share, each one of them, of the vexation of long-continued disorganization.

A Pittsburg firm having purchased a lot of flour at Cincinnati, found on its arrival at Pittsburg, that each barrel was "light" from three to ten pounds. On complaining to the Cincinnatti firm they referred the matter to the Chamber of Commerce, who decided that the sellers were not responsible for the light weight. The Pittsburg firm then appealed to the Pittsburg Board of Trade, who have declared that the Cincinnati firm is responsible, and pronounce the transaction a fraud.

THE IRISH FILLIBUSTERS.

Trial at Cincinnati.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Leavitt.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Piatt offered the *Enquirer* as evidence that Barbour had yesterday (Friday) applied to the Court of Common Pleas for naturalization papers. After some discussion, that paper was finally admitted.

Michael N. Keating, recalled—The oath was read to him. He said the oath recorded in the book was the only one used in initiations; the signs had been changed since this prosecution commenced; the oath was changed subsequently to a promise, but he was not present when the change was made.

J. J. Burns recalled—He stated that the oath in the Book of Minutes was the only one ever administered in the Society; it was subsequently changed to a promise; he had taken the oath. Witness was present after the adjournment of the Society, when a meeting was held to enroll the Conahan Guards; Mr. Halpin opposed the enrollment; the Company had nothing to do with the Emmet Club, and it was never organized.

Cross-examined—After his return from the Astor-House Convention, Mr. Halpin said that Mr. Lumsden deserved great credit for his offer there of $1,000; he said the Astor-House Convention was very harmonious with the exception of a difficulty got up by outsiders; that when the proper time came, $500,000 could be raised.

He became a member of Emmet Club in September. Its objects were to bring together Irishmen of all religions, to show a good example to Irishmen at home, and to get up an enthusiasm amongst Irishmen, to go over to Ireland and strike a blow at the British Lion right in his very vitals, and thus do service both to our natives and adopted country. [Applause by those outside the bar. "Silence," said the Marshal.] The reason it was kept secret was that Mr. Rowecroft should not run in every night and see what we were doing.

It was stated in the Society that it would be an ungrateful act for any Irishman to attempt to involve this country in a war.

RESULTING TESTIMONY ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION.

James S. Kempton was called. It being stated that this witness was called to prove the good character and credibility of the witness Barbour, the evidence was objected to by defence, on the ground that no attempt had been made to impeach Barbour. The objection, after a long discussion, in which Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Piatt, Judge Probasco, Mr. Sage and Gov. Corwin participated, was finally sustained by the Court, and the witness dismissed.

At this point, Depnty-Sheriff Belman appeared in the U. S. Court Room with an attachment for W. G. Halpin, one of the defendants in this case. His attendance was required in the Superior Court of Cincinnati as a witness. Mr. Halpin applied to the Court for direction in this difficulty.

Judge LEAVITT directed Mr. Belman to return and report to his Court that Mr Halpin was here as a prisoner and could not well leave, feeling confident that that Court, when acquainted with the circumstances, would not insist on Mr. Halpin's attendance at present.

In about fifteen minutes, Mr. Belman returned, stating that he had reported to the Superior Court, and had instructions to take the witness with him, at all hazards, and in spite of all obstacles.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF BELMAN TRIUMPHANT.

Mr. Halpin asked the Court if it would direct him to resist the Officer. Judge Leavitt replied, "Certainly not." Mr. Halpin then demanded that he, as a defendant, having a right to hear everything proven against him, this Court should adjourn until his return. Mr. Groesbeck expressed surprise that the Superior Court should attempt to take a prisoner out of the hox of the United States Court. Judge Leavitt said he was also surprised, but desired to avoid any collision with the Superior Court. Still he did not wish to adjourn the Court for Mr. Halpin's examination. Mr. Halpin finally, after consulting with the legal gentleman in the case, consented that the case might go in his absence. He said he consented to this because he had no fears about its final result.

During this debate, Mr. Belman stood by his prisoner, evincing a determination to carry out the order of his Court, and finally carried off Mr. Halpin in triumph.

Theo. Gaines—Between 19th August and 13th September last, I was on corner of Freeman and Sixth streets, at the meeting of the Protestant Association; sent for in the ante-room, and found Mr. Barbour there; he wanted to see me; said he had been solicited to join the Emmet Club, and wanted to know if it would subject him to punishment; he thought it was to invade Ireland, and as a citizen, he thought it is duty to detect it; the question was unexpected to me, and I told him to call at my office; he said he might not have time, but would send his friend, who was then with him; this friend was John Powers.

I subsequently inquired about him, and, when Powers called, told him that if it was an illegal Association, it was the duty of every citizen to inform on offeeders, if he learned that they were combining for that purpose, and if he went into it only for the sake of exposing it, that he would never be punished.

Cross-examined—I belong to the American Party; am President of Council No. 90; this interview with Barbour was in the evening, and in the ante-room of the Protestant Association; he said if it was an illegal Association, he would join for the sake of exposing them; I did not advise him to join; did not tell him not to; neither of them told me they had ever had an interview with the British Consul; I did not advise them to see him; I did not know them.

Dr. Carrick sworn—Am on intimate terms with the British Consul; met him last Wednesday, and this trial came up as a subject of conversation; as a result of this conversation, I was sent to communicate a friendly intention to Mr. Burke; I was decidedly gratified to do so; I called at the drug store that evening; he wasn't in, and I left a note for him to call at my office, and he did so; it was at the solicitation of Mr. Burke that the interview was granted with the British Counsel; saw Mr. Burke in the afternoon, and told him the British Counsel would see him, provided I was present at the interview.

I stated to the Consul that Mr. Burke was a friend of mine; that I knew his brother intimately, and would be happy to do anything I could for him; when I gave the message to Mr. Burke he seemed very grateful, and said he could explain to him that he had not violated any law, and could convince the Consul of his innocence; this was in the evening; the next morning he seemed more plucky, and did not seem to care much whether he saw the Consul or not; at the interview the British Consul said he was sorry to see Mr. Burke implicated in such a transaction, on account of his family, and he hoped some way or plan would be found to relieve him; Mr. Burke asked what the plan or conditions were; the British Consul told him the conditions were, contrition for his past conduct, and a promise not to engage in such an enterprise for the future; Mr. Burke said he was not guilty, and had no occasion for any contrition.

Cross-examined—Mr. Rowecroft told Capt. Burke to go home and sleep on it, and see if he couldn't get out of it; Capt. Burke was enthusiastic at the interview, in his expression of love for this country; said he would cross arms with his brother in defence of it—would lay down his life for it; have known Mr. Rowecroft some six months; never heard him speak of this case before, or of the Emmet Club.

Mr. Sage then stated that the Government offered in evidence the following: The Book of Minutes, the Massachusetts Platform, Halpin's Eulogy on Capt. Conohan, and the Address to the Irish of the Buckeye State.

The defence offered the proceedings of the Astor House Convention, as published in the *Citizen*—the resolutions attached to the Massachusetts Platform, and the Platform itself.

Here both sides rested.

Mr. Platt then asked whether the Court felt disposed to hold the defendants on the evidence? If not, argument would not be necessary. The Court decided to hear argument.

It was then stated, that as several of the defendants wished to be heard in their own behalf, the argument would occupy a great deal of time. They regarded this as a number of cases tried together only by consent. The Court stated that the defence was the same for all.

Adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the argument will commence.

SIXTH DAY.

From the Cincinnati Times.

THE ARGUMENT.

The testimony being concluded, Judge PROBASCO opened for the prosecution, alluding, in commencement, to the efforts always made by the Government to preserve strict neutrality, and to suppress all efforts at military organization designed for the invasion of foreign territory. In relation to the law of 1794, upon the subject of military organizations for such purposes, he read from the fourth volume of the works of ALEX. HAMILTON, page 397, condemning all such organizations as illegal.

The history of the French Minister, GENET, was cited. Mr. JEFFERSON, in the works of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, page 402, was likewise quoted in support of the same doctrine. The Court was also referred to State Papers, page 167, first volume, to the instructions of Secretary JEFFERSON to Mr. MORRIS, United States Minister to France in 1793-4. The doctrine is that no citizen has the right to go to war on his own authority—that it was violating the laws of nations, and our own neutrality laws.

The fifth section of the law of 1794 was quoted, to show that it was almost similar to the sixth section of the Neutrality act of 1818, under which the present prosecution is conducted, (to be found on page 97 of HAMILTON'S fifth volume.) Judge JUDSON'S opinion in WHARTON'S work on American Criminal Law, page 599, was likewise cited. The doctrine there laid down is explicit, the law of 1818 being perfectly explained.

Mr. PROBASCO then directed the attention of the Court to the testimony which he conceived the most reliable of any offered—that of the records—showing that the purpose of these parties was not the invasion of England under the contingency of a war with the United States and England, but their design was really to make their attempt at the most convenient opportunity. He claims that the name, Robert Emmet Emigrant Aid Society, was deceptive—a special cover to the saccatches. They met on the second of September, 1855, for the first time. He then made a statement of their objects, which was published in THE TIMES, and which gives the following as the preamble of the Society's Constitution:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The time is now fast approaching—nay, it is at hand—when Irishmen must and will make the independence of their native land; it becomes the bounden duty of exiled Irishmen all over the world, to strike a blow for human freedom, and aid in overthrowing the power that inflicted on our country seven centuries of Oppression, Tyranny and Persecution. It is a proverb that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity;" and as we see our fellow-countrymen in New-York and Boston organizing to avail themselves of England's present difficulty, let us, their fellow-exiles in the West, not be found wanting in the good cause of the liberation of our native land from Saxon Persecution,—be it therefore

Resolved, That we, exiled sons of Ireland in Cincinnati, form ourselves into a society, to be styled "The Robert Emmet Club," a branch of the Emigrant Aid Association of Ohio.

Resolved, That we adopt the platform of the Massachusetts Irish Emigrant Aid Association as our ground of action, and the principles on which our Society shall be conducted.

The platform introduced by the following language: "Whereas, in view of the entangling alliance between the despots of Europe, we believe that the good time so long promised has arrived, "when England's difficulty" was borne upon by the honorable counsel with peculiar force, as declaratory of their intentions, and as exponent of their design to engage in the enterprise during the emergency now presented by the involvment of Great Britain in the Russian war. He invoked the pertinency of the oath in the records to show the purposes of the defendants—not a single change in that oath appearing in the record, though declared by defence to have been altered subsequently into a promise—the tender consciences of some preventing them from taking a solemn oath.

Col. PIATT followed for the defence. After he had spoken half an hour, (when this report was closed,) he had not succeeded in resolving the merits of the case, but had occupied the time of the Court in berating the unfortunate Know-Nothings, abusing the British Consul, and endeavoring to develop the manner in which the prosecution originated. It was difficult to decide to whom the Colonel directed his remarks—the Court or the Irish audience.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN was subsequently to submit his argument for the Government.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Destruction of the Type and Press of the "Territorial Register."

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, Dec. 29.

Exasperated by their defeat at Lawrence—a defeat, bloodless, but overwhelming—the cowards of this border counties of Missouri have avenged themselves by attacking the unprotected Free State City of Leavenworth. We have stated, in another article, how they destroyed the ballot-box, and nearly killed an unarmed and peaceful citizen, who was acting as Clerk of the Elections. After doing so, it is stated, threats were uttered against the *Territorial Register*; but, in consequence of the avowed determination of the citizens to defend it, no attempt to destroy it was made. It was currently reported, however, that the Platte County Regulators had determined that it should go the way of the *Luminary*, ere long.

On the following Saturday night—December 22d—when Mr. DELAHAY, the proprietor and editor of the *Register* was in attendance on the Convention in this City and the leading Free State men of Leavenworth were also here, or from home, an armed and regularly organized Company of fifty men, chiefly from Missouri, led by G. W. PEEKINS, Dr. ROYALL, Capt. DUNN and JAMES LYLE, marched down from Kickapoo, broke open the *Register* office, destroyed the press and threw it, with all the type, into the Missouri River.

PEEKINS, ROYALL, LYLE and DUNN were officers in the Missouri Army, who lately marched on Lawrence—and then marched back again. PEEKINS was the candidate of the "National Democracy" for Congress; and the *Territorial Register* advocated his election. "Oh! shame! where is thy blush?" Dr. ROYALL was a delegate to the Pro-Slavery "Law and Order" Convention. DUNN is an Irish renegade. Sprung from a class and race who are opposed and despised at home, he was endowed with all the glorious rights of American citizenship, only to aid in undermining the principles on which our Republican Government is founded. LYLE was the clerk of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature, and one of the participants in the lynching of Mr. PHILLIPS. Such are the leaders of the Pro-Slavery "Law and Order" Party.

What offence, it will be asked, did the *Territorial Register* commit to merit the fate that has befallen it? It certainly could not be charged with "Abolitionism," as attachment to Northern ideas is styled; for it advocated the principles of the Nebraska Bill; it lauded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; it was the organ and defender of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; it advised, from first to last, the obedience to the laws of the Barons of Kansas; it was in favor of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and abhorred the Higher Law; its editor repeatedly and publicly declared "he had as lief buy a negro as a mule;" and regarded the question of Slavery or Freedom merely as "a question of dollars and cents." Until within the last month it has warmly defended the course of the Administration and the character of the President. Only a few weeks ago, the Washington *Union*—President PIERCE'S organ—indorsed it as a "sound and orthodox" paper.

What, then, was its offence?

It disapproved of DAVID R. ATCHISON leading an armed force of Missourians into Kansas during the recent descent of the Border Ruffians on Lawrence. It ironically stated that it regretted that "certain duties, both of a public and private nature" had prevented Mr. ATCHISON from returning to Missouri by way of Leevenworth City.

This was the sum total of its offence. For daring to allude ironically to the arch-demagogue of Missouri, the *Territorial Register*, "National Democratic" journal, *published in Kansas*, was destroyed and thrown into the river by a gang of ruffians, chiefly residents of Missouri, and followers, every one of them, of a "National Democratic" politician.

How long, freemen of the North, how long will you permit these outrages to continue? How long defer in shouting in a voice that slaveocrats will tremble in their secret chambers to hear—"Union or no Union, civil or servile wars, no more Slave States, henceforward and forever!"

THE INDICTMENT OF COL. FRENCH.

He Demands an Immediate Trial—Speeches of the Counsel, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. MCKEON, the United States District-Attorney, received the following notice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. *Parker H. French. The Same* vs. *D. H. Dillingham.*

SIR: Please attend the above Court to-morrow morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., as it is our intention to submit motions in the above entitled cases.

Dated, Jan. 16, 1856.

Your obedient servants,
WEST & GLOVER,
Attorneys, &c.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON,
U. S. District-Attorney.

Yesterday morning, quite a number of persons were collected in the Court-room, in consequence of a rumor that Colonel French would appear in Court, either personally or by counsel, for the purpose of waiving his privilege as Minister, and asking for an immediate trial.

After the calling of the calendar, and no cases being ready for trial, Mr. MCKEON suggested that the Jury be discharged until Monday morning next, whereupon F. B. Cutting, Esq., immediately arose, and requested the Court to wait a moment before the Jury were discharged.

Mr. McKeon—Mr. Cutting, do you want to try a case to-day?

Mr. Cutting—Just wait and we will see. It has been said, in the public papers, that an indictment had been found against Parker H. French, the Minister from the Government of Nicaregua. I ask whether such is the fact?

Mr. McKeon—Go on.

Mr. Cutting—I wish to know if an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury against Colonel French?

Mr. McKeon—Go on with your proposition.

Mr. Cutting—I ask again whether such is the fact, and I take it for granted that the public prosecution will state whether such is the case or not, so that I may go on with a motion.

[The District-Attorney returned no answer.]

Mr. Cutting—[After a pause for a few moments.] This silence authorizes me to assume that this report is true. I have been employed by Col. French in this case, and I have been requested by him to state, that while he could well claim exemption from arrest by reason of his official character, he nevertheless feels that it would be doing his duty better to his Government, and to the people of that country, by at once relinquishing the privilege which his official situation confers upon him, and declaring that he is ready to proceed immediately with the trial. It is proper that I should state the motives which have led him to adopt this course.

Mr. McKeon—One moment; I should like to know the motion, and not have the counsel endeavor to create a wrong impression in this case through the public press.

Mr. Cutting—With that I have nothing to do; I leave it to others, who think they can accomplish more through the public press than by the regular organs of justice. Col. French has instructed me that he relinquishes on the part of his Government, the right that its representative enjoys of exemption from a prosecution of this nature.

Mr. McKeon—I do not know whether he has power to relinquish any privileges he may have. That can only be done by his Government.

Mr. Cutting—He has the power to do so, and he will assume the responsibility. There have been put forth articles apparently emanating from the office of the prosecuting attorney, which have been scattered through the country, alleging Col. French's implication with this affair. Col. French has at all times and upon all occasions declared that this accusation, as far as he is concerned, is groundless. Not only has he been assailed in his public character, but articles vilifying his private character, ascribing to him all manner of flagrant acts, have been spread throughout the country.

An indictment is pending against him charging him with having set on foot an expedition against the Republic of Nicaragua. The very circumstance that he is the representative of the Government against which it is alleged he has set on foot an expedition would, at once, deprive the fallacy of this charge of all color. The offence is alleged to have taken place in Nicaragua, and he is the only person connected in the country with the Government of Nicaragua. As a result of the present war in the country of Nicaragua and the ultimate triumph of those who had endeavored to sustain the government on its old basis.

A treaty of pacification was entered into, which resulted in perfect quiet, and that Government has since been conducting the affairs of the country with the entire approbation of all. There was placed at the head of it one of the most energetic of the natives; officers of States were appointed, Col. French was appointed Commissary-General, but afterwards placed at the head of the Treasury Department. He there acquired the confidence of those in charge of the Government. As they were opening relations with other countries, they appointed him their Minister to Washington, and he is here as their representative. Entire peace now rests within the whole of their Territory. The clergy, which is a powerful body in that State, have unanimously recognised the existing Government, and are doing everything in their power to contribute to its support. Other Republics have openly recognized their existing Government. When it is imputed that a war now exists there, it is untrue. The country is at peace, not only within its own borders, but with the world. Our Minister at that place is in constant official communication with their Government, which is constantly and daily increasing in its strength.

It is a country in the highest degree interesting to the races of the world—rich in mineral and agricultural resources. It is now in the hands of those who will use the plowshare, and contribute to the happiness of the world. While we admit the duty of this Government to repress all violations of its neutrality laws, it can never be its object to create animosity between this people and that Government. It is a fixed maxim with us to recognize *all existing Governments*, and when ours is satisfied of this, it cannot for a moment delay extending to them the hand of friendship.

In the reluctance to say whether or not Col. French has been indicted, there is exhibited a personal vindictiveness against him. If such an indictment exists, it should be the object of the United States to place him immediately upon his trial. If Col. French has been guilty of any violation of the laws of the United States, he stands ready to be tried by them; and if he is not guilty, how does it become this people to hold this a gentleman occupying this position? I respectfully ask that if there is such an indictment, he should be allowed to plead to it; and we ha put at once upon our trial. I submit that it would be much more to the credit of this Government to proceed at once to the trial, then to endeavor to make, or permit to be made, these newspaper assaults, which he is incapable of answering. I am informed that articles, written against his private character, have been circulated throughout the country.

I have only to say, that my personal acquaintance with Col. French commenced some six or eight years ago. He came, apparently a youth, from the State of Kentucky. He is connected by consanguinity to some of the most distinguished families of that gallant State. He shortly afterwards married a highly accomplished lady, whose connections also held the highest positions in Illinois. This gentleman was among the first to proceed to California, for the purpose of aiding to bring that Territory into the Union as one of the States. He became one of her most distinguished citizens, having held the office of District-Attorney in one of the counties, and having been afterwards elected to the Legislature of the State of California, where he brought upon himself great credit.

He went to Nicaragua and held successively the offices of Commissary-General and Secretary of the Treasury. In the latter office he almost revolutionized that department; discharging the duties of its chief with great success and honor. He was chosen to represent his Government in the United States. Numerous as have been the offices which he has filled, from all has resulted the highest personal credit and individual respect. He has now attained the age of thirty years, but has, during that time, filled a high position in the public esteem, and has acquired a strong hold upon the affections of many communities of men. All these charges against him are said to have arisen from offsances which are said to have taken place within six months. He has occupied public positions, where he could be easily found; he has not hid himself away from the public eye. Does this have the appearance of guilt?

Col. French has not yet handed in his credentials to our Government, and he has not therefore been rejected. He is now charged with this offenes before he has presented his credentiels.

I understand that an officer connected with the Marshal's Office waited on Col. French and informed him that he must consider himself under arrest. In half an hour afterwards he called again and stated that he had misconstrued his instructions, and he was not therefore under arrest. The officer, it is true, spoke in a most courteous and polite manner—but here we have an order for an arrest which is countermanded within thirty minutes. Again we ask for a trial.

We court an investigation and demand a trial. I call upon the Court to say that if there has been an indictment found, it should not be allowed to lurk among the records of the clerk's office. I stand here prepared to plead *not guilty*, and I am ready to try it at once; I therefore move the Court that the indictment found by the Grand Jury he brought forward and Col. French permitted to plead to it, that the Jury now here may try this case either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. KcKeon—What does the Court propose to do?

Mr. Cutting—I do not know.

MR. MCKEON'S REPLY.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. McKeon, then replied:

The opportunity which has been presented to the counsel of Mr. French, has been seized upon, to present to the American people certain views which do not affect, in the remotest degree, the motion now made.

The object of this is, I assert, to promote the views of a mercenary corporation—the Accessory Transit Company. They are at the bottom of this affair; they are even now engaged in taking men to Walker. The Counsel who has just addressed you, last Summer stood by me advocating the cause of the United States against Col. Kinney, and in what attitude do you find him now? The Government of the United States recognizes the same Government in Nicaragua that it did then.

I have learned one thing in my public career, and that is to keep within the limits of the public position I may hold. The learned Counsel's argument would have furnished very appropriately the substance of a communication from Col. French to the Executive, on that subject, and it was more suited to a Legislative hall than the hearing of this Honorable Court.

The Executive of the United States has authorized me to declare to Col. French that he is *not* the Minister from Nicaragua. No argument here can affect; his position the question is simply—what has been the action of our Government?

Mr. Cutting—His credentials have never been presented.

Mr. McKeon—Col. French is at this moment either on his way to or now in Washington. Why is he not present?

Mr. Cutting—This is an indictment for a misdemesnor, and his presence is not required.

Mr. McKeon—I have arrested his Secretary for the purpose of trying the question of privilege. If the Secretary has rights, the Minister also has the same. Will the gentleman give me the name of the paper in which he has seen articles emanating from the District-Attorney's office?

Mr. Cutting replied somewhat at length, and repeated and restated his former position.

The Court—Much that has been said upon both sides is irrelevant to the question before the Court; which is, whether the Court will order that the indictment, now pending against Col. Parker H. French, shall be brought to immediate trial on motion of his counsel. I am not aware that there is any power resident in the Court to make such an order. There is no doubt but that a party who is indicted for an offence is entitled to a *speedy* but not to an *immediate* trial. This is a matter exclusively within the control of the District-Attorney. And all the Court could do, would be to allow Col. French to go and come at his pleasure, as he is now doing. The Court has no power to compel the District-Attorney to prosecute an indictment. It can only give the party indicted his freedom.

The motion is, therefore, *denied*.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered.

COFFEE—The market remains quiet at previous quotations.

COTTON—Parties disagree about prices. Hence, there is not much activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands exhibit no essentially new feature. The demand is fair, and prices are without any remarkable change. The steamer's news has had very little influence on the market. The sales since our last embrace about 8,600 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary Statn	$7 37½	@	7 93¾
Straight State	7 93¾	@	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@	8 25
Mixed Western	7 87½	@	8 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 00	@	8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00	@	8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25	@	8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 37½	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 37½	@	8 62½
Extra Genesee	9 50	@	11 50

Canadian remains about the same, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8@$9 87½ ₱ bbl. Southern is unchanged; sales since our last having amounted to about 2,300 bbls., at $8@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling pretty freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and being in rather better request, it exhibits renewed firmness. The sales since our last amount to about 13,000 bushels Southern Red at $1 90@$1 93 ₱ bushel; White is quiet, and somewhat nominal. Rye is dull and heavy; 7,000 bushels have been disposed of at $1 20@$1 30½ ₱ bushel. No change of importance has occurred in Barley or Oats. Corn is in fair request, and is pretty firm, the sales since our last amounting to about 70,000 bushels, including 65¢ Western Mixed in store, and 66¢ New Southern mixed afloat, 67¢ Western Mixed, part afloat, and 68¢ for part of the Western Mixed held in store. Freights are dull. Tonnage is offering freely, and engagements are making at the streets, immediately previous to closing. Tonnage is arriving freely, but generally in very poor condition. A large portion of the Canal fleet is quite damp and unfit to ship. Holders of such have had it hard to sell their vessels at extremely low rates. Dry Corn, in Troy, sought after, and brings full prices.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Moderately active and steady.

IRON—Quiet, but firm.

LATHS—Scarce and in demand, at former rates.

LEAD—Nothing new.

LIME—Scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is less inquired for, and can now be had at 48c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are in light supply, and unsettled in value.

NAVAL STORES—No important movements have occurred in this line since our last.

OILS—Are generally inactive at old quotations, with more sellers than buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork is mainly held at yesterday's highest prices, with a moderate inquiry thereat. The day's sales reach about 700 bbls., in lots, at $17 for Mess, and $14 37½@$14 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling pretty freely, at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, but salable and steady at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant at 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately active and firm. The sales since our last reach nearly 900 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, but steady, the sales since our last including 170 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at from $18@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in demand, and are steady at $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is obtainable at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We heard that 270 tierces had been sold at former rates.

SUGARS—Continue very quiet at old figures. The arrivals are light and the stock is very moderate. Hence, holders are not anxious sellers, though the demand is limited.

WHISKY—About 500 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison have been sold at 35c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of the steamer's mails, operator are not disposed to do much. The amount of produce offering is moderate, but the had condition of the streets and thoroughfares impedes the delivery of it. This tends to limit business. Quotations are essentially unaltered.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD. To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of Interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are located from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Cor

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Paper, Furniture, &c.

Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. De Alphonse & Co., No. 348 Broadway.
Shepard Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. A. Hoadley, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Hoadley & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Hoesland, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Lucius Hopkins, Pres't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.
Daniel Embury, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1855.

Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.: *Gentlemen*: Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sale of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. Appleton, J. & Brother, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. H. Lamport, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION. The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Printing Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 6th, 1856, with the invoices of Stationery. The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, March 11th, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 25th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designated to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases from the whole Catalogue, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, four and six months' credit; on purchases less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable in the City of New-York, and satisfactory to the sellers, will be required; the same to be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent. g. and interest. Insurance, and storage to be charged until settled for; all goods not settled for within thirty days, to be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributor. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be applied for by the contributors within four months of the day of sale.

BANGS BROTHERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BANGS BROTHERS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23d, 24th and 25th, at 6 o'clock, at the auction room. Extensive collection of rare and curious old books, embracing many beautifully illustrated volumes. Among them may be found Agincourt's History of Arts, folio; Aiken's Sports of Great Britain, 50 plates, folio; Asiatic Researches, 8 vols., plates; Bible Saints, 14 vols., calf extra; Bibliomania in Middle Ages; Romantura Opera, 4 vols. folio; Bousignor's Works, 19 vols. calf; British World in the East, 2 vols.; Charton's History of Early Church; Crawford's Ancient and Modern India, best calf; Dodsley's Poetical Works, folio, volume; Fielding's Works, 11 vols. calf; Hinton's History of the United States; Hone's Every Day Book, 4 vols., Landseer's Sabian Researches, a very curious old book; Lizancourt's Travels through North America, 3 vols. quarto; Mayo's Universal History from 1773 to 1852, 4 vols., quarto; Mezeny's History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of France; Palestine, a very fine large historical Map; Palmer's Church History; Philanthropist's Repository for Hints and Suggestions, for Men, 3 vols. neat calf; Prout's Works, 2 vols. calf; Shenkel's Views of Amsterdam; Spectator, 8 vols. calf; Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols; Vernon's Chaucery Reports; Virtues on Isaiah, 3 vols. folio; Hanley's Wonders of the Little World, quarto; West's Gallery of Pictures; Burmese War, illustrated; Canini on Painting; Cook's Animals, 100 plates; Evening Amusements, 81 plates; Gilbert's Wonders of the World; Great Western Railway, description of the finest railway in England, folio, beautifully illustrated; Pront's Landscape in Classical and Romantic Travels in North America, 81 plates, folio; Reynold's Lectures on Painting; also, many other choice copies of standard authors. Catalogues are now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE IN CONTINUTION—MAHOGANY AND OTHER FURNITURE.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of rich furs, the stock of an importer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of real Russia sable, stone marten, mountain marten, French sable, Russia mink, fitch marten, capes, victorines, cuffs and muffs; sumpter fur, coon, silver badger, lap and sleigh robes, robes lined and trimmed. Sale positive. Ladies and gentlemen in want of good furs will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 4 o'clock, a lot of fancy goods, fancy boxes, fictile ivory figures, bronze figures, paintings, very fine clocks, &c.; also, a large catalogue of standard historical, pictorial, biographical, theological, school and other books, to which the attention of the trade is invited. Goods are now open for examination, and catalogues ready.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No 17 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood, mahogany and oak tables; sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, book cases, lounges, &c.; also, 18 doz. horsewhips, two splendid saddles, and twenty fine oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of ready-made clothing.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, Monday, Jan. 21 at 11 o'clock at No. 579 Broadway, Morrison's Sale of Hotel and Barroom furniture, marble-top counters, mirrors, oil-cloth, oil paintings, engravings, chairs, China and glass ware; bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus, sofas, rockers, marble-top tables, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

A. B. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Sidney Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 20, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Current Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Securities Lowest Rates. Bills for Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on the 24th inst., next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the City of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive. It being by reason of the sale of every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transshipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 30 William-st.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1856.—At the Annual Election of Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, held on the 14th inst. the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz.:

Richard S. Williams,	E. Darwin Litchfield,
Benjamin H. Stowell,	E. Henry Burger,
Daniel T. Willets,	James Taylor,
Thomas Rowe,	Joseph P. Wickham,
Theodore Banks,	Charles H. Rogers,
Abraham Leggett,	William P. Miller,
Amos Robbins,	Baldwin N. Fox,
Henry Lyles, Jr.,	John M. Brece, Jr.

And for Inspectors:
Peter S. Titus, Isaac T. Frost, John W. Perrot.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS was unanimously reelected President.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 35 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 453 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Crawford County, Penn., 6 per cent. Bonds. $60,000 Louisiana City 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN—On real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. EDWARD A. FRASER, Commissioner of Deedsand Notare Public, No. 306 Broome-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. TROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 32 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,393.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an agency Trust Fund to the amount of $10,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
20 Allegheny County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
12 Allegheny County (do. V.) Bonds..	12,000	12,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	23,000	23,460
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents....	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	68,805	51,050
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	53,000	25,000
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,500	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,319	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,393

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.

CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. s.] to be affixed, this day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 2 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Ernst, Pres.	J. M. Chapman,
B. B. Grinnell,	G. S. Gardner,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean,
Geo. J. Mankin,	Wm. D. Russell,
	Jos. W. Angus,
	J. E. Chapman,
	H. R. Smeltzer.

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rebeated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
No. 40 Worth (late Anthony) st.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—To be indorsed "Supplies of Beef and Mutton, for the Institutions of the Commissioners of Emigration," for supplying the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, with "Beef, Mutton, &c.," will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, as above, (where blank forms of proposals may be had,) until Wednesday the 23d inst.

The Commissioners of Emigration reserve to themselves the right to reject such proposals as may be deemed not for the interest of the Institution.

Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at the office.

E. CRABTREE, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1856.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and reestablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will clear the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Sold by MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, 106 Chambers-st.; P. BELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (as usual, without charge,) at all conveniently hours, at No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the coesitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based expressly on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect is beyond price, and when its merits become known, every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is still a vial can not be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermetozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOESTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. It being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect is beyond price, and when its merits become known, every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is still a vial can not be obteined genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 76 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for 25 cents, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity. It will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make is

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between Stats and Josslemoo sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Heven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:56 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 6:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BARTLETT, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st.; as follows, viz.:

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, 106 Chambers-st.; P. BELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (as usual, without charge,) at all conveniently hours, at No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous

New-York Daily Times

THREFOLD EXECUTION AT LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

Speeches of the Culprits Under the Gallows.

The Lafayette, Ind., papers of Monday contain full accounts of the execution of three men in that place,—RICH and DEISKILL for the murder of CYRUS FARNSHAUGH on the 24th of May, 1855, and STOCKING for the murder of JOHN ROSS, on the 8th of January, 1853.

At 19 o'clock they were asked if they were ready for dinner. RICH replied, "Yes; I am hungry." DEISKILL said that he wanted "a good old dinner, as it was the last," he didn't "want to die hungry." He remarked to RICH, "We'll get supper somewhere else, Abe." The dinners were brought in and dispatched with great heartiness.

After dinner each of them in turn, washed and dressed himself for the final moment. They could not have made their toilet with more deliberation and coolness, if they had been going to a frolic. DEISKILL, when washing, remarked through the window, beside which he was standing, to some one outside, that he was "getting a good ready." In putting on his shirt, RICH discovered that there was a button missing. DEISKILL told him to sew one on; RICH replied that he hadn't time. DEISKILL nonchalantly rejoined that there was "an hour yet!" His compliments RICH with looking "d—d sternly." RICH as he finished, observed: "Well, gentlemen, I reckon there was never a willinger soul to go than I am." STOCKING said nothing, but condemned himself (as he did throughout) with dignity and firmness. He was dressed in a blue frock cloth coat, black cloth pants, black satin vest, boots and hat, presenting a very respectable appearance. When he was done, and his arms had been pinioned, he sat down on a bench, and picked up a newspaper, which he composedly read until the preparations of the others were completed. RICH was dressed in two pairs of drawers, the outward pair being woolen knit, and fitting close, and shoes. He were neither coat nor vest. DEISKILL were nothing but shirt, pants and socks.

Before they were led out to the scaffold, they passed around the cells and bid adieu to the other prisoners. STOCKING presented one of them with some shirts, a handkerchief and hat, and to another a Bible and prayer book. He vouchsafed to them all a word of advice telling them to avoid bad company and liquor, and to treat their parents if they had any, well; he had never done justice to his.

STOCKING UNDER THE GALLOWS.

At 2 o'clock they were brought upon the scaffold, which, as we have previously described, was erected at the northeast window of the Court-House. Some thirty or forty persons were within the inclosure. RICH, on entering, addressed them with "How do you do, gentlemen?" and, on recognizing a number of acquaintances, called them up and shook hands with them. They were then asked by the Sheriff if they had anything to say. STOCKING advanced and made the following remarks:

"I have no confession to make. I am not guilty of the crime for which I am about to die, as I could have satisfied the public had I been allowed a few trial. I had no knowledge of the murder until after it was committed. I was not present at the commission of the murder. JENKS, and the Sheriff, who will tell them what they see proper. I don't think the testimony of LONGLEY and CLARK was sufficient to convict me. Their object was to save themselves by murdering me. I cheerfully give up my life. As my last words I solemnly swear that I never murdered man, woman or child, so help me God!"

RICH spoke to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, my name is ABRAM RICH, you all know me: I came here in 1840. I am now going to die. I die for what I was hung for, viz: FARNSHAUGH's on the night of the murder. I'll tell you all about it. LONGLEY and CLARK came to me the day before, and asked me to buy them some powder and shot. They said they were going to the tie-hacks, where there was a w——e, and as some other fellows might be there, they wanted to be prepared. CLARK went with me, and we bought five cents worth of powder and ball. I afterwards met LONGLEY and CLARK at HAGGERTY's; I asked them where they were going. They said to the tie-house, and asked me to go along. We met DEISKILL at the swing bridge. It was raining and he had an umbrella. We all went to the tie-house. The rest went in, but I was too drunk to climb the ladder. I laid down at the corner of the house and went to sleep. They waked me when they came down, and said they were going out to Wild Cat. They said there were women there. DEISKILL wanted to go, but I persuaded him to go along. When we got to the other side of the wide water, LONGLEY proposed to change coats, and said if I would not the cripple that we would have an difficulty getting in. I agreed. We went up to the house and knocked. FARNSHAUGH, I suppose it was, got up and opened it. The boys crowd me in. There was a low fire; I sat down in a chair by it. Had no sooner done so than I heard a pistol. It appeared to be behind my back, next to the door. It was all over in less than a minute. We started to run. I missed the way that it all meant, but got no answer. We parted this side of ALLEN's, and I came home. This, gentlemen, is the whole truth. I am going to die. I am innocent of either murder or robbery. I forgive my enemies, and hope that God Almighty will also forgive them. I leave my love to all."

DEISKILL said that RICH had said all he (DEISKILL) had to say. He hop ed that nothing would he published about him but the truth, for the sake of the feelings of his friends. Much had been published about him that was false. He, too, forgave all who had wronged him, and hoped God would forgive them also.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The sheriff then proceeded to adjust the fatal ropes. RICH requested that a stool which had been placed for his accomodation on the scaffold might be removed, and on his request not being immediately complied with, he removed it himself. He then knelt down, inclined his head forward, remarking that he had "seen men hung," by which we understood that he regarded that as the proper position. DEISKILL on observing it, said, "ABE, are you going to kneel?" RICH answered "yes." He then turned to STOCKING and said "Sock, which way is the easiest to die—kneel or stand? I want to die the easiest way. STOCKING replied that he should stand unless he thought there was danger of the rope breaking. The sheriff assured him there was no danger. He therefore stood up, but DEISKILL kneeled. The caps were then drawn over their faces, and at twenty-two and a half minutes after 2 o'clock the bolt was withdrawn, and the culprits launched into eternity. None of them gave evidence of protracted suffering. A slight spasmodic action was observed in RICH for a minute or two, but, as far as we could see, neither STOCKING or DEISKILL moved. The necks of both were evidently broken. After hanging for twenty minutes, the physicians present examined them and pronounced them dead. The bodies were then taken down and placed in coffins, and RICH and DEISKILL delivered to their friends. STOCKING was buried at the expense of the county.

RICH was 27 years of age, and was born in Corydon in this State. He was a tanner by trade. DEISKILL was a native of Harrisburg, Penn., and had just entered his 23d year. STOCKING was born in New-York, and was 50 years old.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1125, 266, 273, 14, 419, 757, 1008, 1059, 1317, 1510, 1520, 1522, 1566, 1586, 1667, 1686, 1724, 1779, 1785, 1796, 1834, 1935, 1936, 1962, 1967, and other causes not numbered.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 7, 263, 246, 252, 255, 279, 293, 299, 315, 316, 317, 322, 329, 330, 333, 336 to 339, 341, 345 to 346, 370, 349, 351, 354 to 356, 225, 119, 186, 363 to 369.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 258 to 260, 262 to 271, 247, 254. *Part II.*—Nos. 274 to 286.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court Circuit has been in session for ten active days, yet there has been but one cause tried. The number reached on the Calendar is 308, yet out of that number there has been but one case ready for trial. It seems to be a regular practice for lawyers, who have causes among the first five hundred on the Calendar, to have them generally reserved. No wonder then that the Calendar numbers over 3,000 cases.

We notice that on the new Circuit Calendar the case of Wakeman vs. Bailey is down, and that issue was joined in November, 1849. Patience, we say, to the unfortunate individual who has a cash at the end of the Circuit Calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

The trial of Echeveria was concluded this day. Mr. Joachimssen summed up the case for the prosecution in a speech of some three hours' duration. He commented upon the various circumstances which connected the defendant with the affair, and which he contended fastened suspicion upon him; the high price paid for the ship; the character of her cargo; his transactions with Davis, the master; his payment of bills against the vessel, and claims for wages of her crew; and contended that the witnesses for the prosecution were worthy of belief, and that their evidence was conclusive against the defendant.

Judge BETTS then proceeded to charge the Jury. He spoke of the slave-trade; of the character of which he said our Ministers at Brasil had given, perhaps, as full and perfect pictures as we have; and read the Act of Congress under the 3d section of which the indictment was found; and after speaking of the character of this voyage, and of the African trade, he told them that if they found that the vessel was fitted out here for a slaving voyage, and if they found that in any manner Echeveria was complicated, whether actual owner, commission agent, conductor, or empowered in any way, if the fact was proved and ascertained to have been known to him, that would bring the accused within the provisions of the act. Persons going on board, whether as a crew, or as agents of any kind, are not responsible, except the fact be clearly brought home to them. Supposing you should find the vessel guilty, the question is, did the defendant himself employ the vessel, or himself participate in the illegal voyage? Guilt is affixed to the defendant only when he is the employer in the unlawful trade. He might be employer, or owner, or master, or factor, or ship's husband, but if in either capacity the Jury find that he was implicated in the illegal employment, they must find him guilty. Nor will the circumstance that he *called* himself agent, or ship's husband, be of any importance, if, upon the evidence, you believe that such agency was a mere cover, and that he was, in fact, led by whatever motive he called himself, a participator in the illegal design.

With these remarks, and without going over the evidence, the case was given to the Jury, who, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Capron.

This Court, after some preliminary business, was occupied yesterday with the second trial of James Hudson for the murder of Robert Hamilton.

HOUSE OF THE GAMBLERS.

The District-Attorney said four warrants had been returned by Capt. Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, against Michael Delahunty, Jas. O'Neill, Chas. Kipp, and Chas. Fox, on a charge of gambling. They were now in Court, and he moved that they be taken into custody in default of $500 bail. With regard to Delahunty, he was already out on bail on another charge, but of course with this new charge against him that bail was set aside.

During the day, bail was found for all the newly indicted parties, including some not named by the District-Attorney. Delahunty alone could not procure bail. O'Neil was bailed by John Fetisen, of No. 419 West-street; Kipp by Francis A. Sniffer, of No. 589 Hudson-street; Fox by John Fahn, of Washington-street; Isaac B. Smith by George C. Byrne, of No. 189 West Thirteenth-street; John R. Lyng by John S. Austin, of One-Hundred-and-Ninth-street; Edan Norris, William Norris, and Matthew Danser, by Frederick Johnson, of No. 52 Sixth-street. All these were bailed in the sum of $500 each.

Mr. Spencer wished to have Delahunty temporarily placed in the custody of an officer, while he sent out and procured bail. It was afterwards arranged that the bail should be tendered to the Judge at his Chambers to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

James Hudson, a colored man, charged with the murder of Robert Hamilton, another colored man, in Delancey-street, on the 25th of August last, and who was tried in the November Term, when the Jury disagreed, was again placed upon trial. The evidence was nearly the same as on the former occasion. The affray, it will be remembered, grew out of a difficulty which occurred at a grocery store at the corner of Delancey and Chrystie-streets, during which Hamilton threw some tomatoes at the prisoner, who presently seized a large meat knife and pursued Hamilton into the street, where he stabbed him. On the former occasion eight of the Jury were for murder, and four for manslaughter in the first degree.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton, who defended the prisoner on the former trial, again appeared as his counsel. As we have already published the evidence in full, it will be unnecessary to reproduce it. The evidence for the prosecution occupied the day. Mr. Clinton will commence speaking for the defence at the opening of the Court to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public is not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these medicines. Almost any case of asthma, or cold on the chest, is cured by rubbing in plenty of ointment and using the pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, et 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The best opportunity ever offered to hotel and housekeepers to purchase linen goods of every description, is now offered by Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., of Columbia Hall, No. 281 Graed-street, —they having purchased largely of the goods saved from the late wrecks, are now selling them at much below the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS.—This most extraordinary bargains in wet goods ever offered to the public are to be found at A. G. COLBY's, No. 289 Grand, corner of Eldridge-street, where a great crowd of customers can be seen daily selecting from among the immense stock of wet goods. See advertisement under head of dry goods.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES PATENTED.—The attention of the public is called to the specimen of varnished pictures called Ambrotypes. Although not six months old, many are entirely spoilt. Genuine Ambrotypes are invariably stamped patent, and hermatically sealed between glass plates, to make them imperishable, and made only by me in this City. Gallery, No. 373 Broadway. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

LAMPRATYPES.—The portraits on single glasses are warranted superior to the patent double glass ambrotypes, as neither heat, nor cold, nor water affect them. The warmth of the sun will dissolve and disconnect the glasses of the ambrotypes, and destroys the picture. Be not deceived, but try the *Lampratypes*; they stand good for posterity. Room, 3d floor, 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great and truly wonderful pantomima of "Aephodel, or, The Magic Pen" is nightly drawing crowds to this house. It has been most magnificently gotten up, and is destined to have a long run. The beautiful drama of the "Knight of Arva," and that of "Valsntine and Orson," will also be performed with it to-night.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

REMOVAL.

Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bondstreet, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, CHARLES F. COX, of Cream Ridge, N. J., to Miss LILLIE M. MILLER, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. George Miller, of this City.

In this City, at the residence of Archbishop Hughes, GEORGE A. PHILIPS, (of the firm of Dimon & Philips, New-York,) to UBALDINA CASORLA, daughter of William Nelsin, of Panama, N. G., and ward of William Stout, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 97 2d-av., by Rev. Thomas Armitage, A. F. WARBURTON, of this City, to FRANCES, eldest daughter of Mr. Sherwood, Greenwich, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, ELISHA S. YOUNG to SARAH J., youngest daughter of the officiating clergymen.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Staten Island, W. J. WALDRON NEXSEN, of the former City, to Miss MAGGIE LEE YOUNG, of Michigan.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Chas. H. Brigham, Mr. JOHN SAFFORD, Jr., to Miss HENRIETTA E., daughter of Mr. D. Brigham.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, WM. O. KENT, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 254 West 23d-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SUSAN, wife of Edwin West, M. D., in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of F. L. Seely, Esq., No. 2 East 23d-st., second door east of 8d-av., this day (Friday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, CATHARINE SEDGWICK, only child of Rev. Archibald and Catharine H. Foss, of Morrisania, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of John Romer, No. 13 St. Luke's-place, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, of affection of the brain, FRANK, only child of [illegible] aged 3 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 37 Bethune-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, of consumption, HELENA L., wife of Wm. T. Church.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Leroy-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 17, CATHARINE HAMMOND, wife of Peter Randell, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house corner of 119th-st. and Avenue A. Services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at 10½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Capt. FREDERICK H. HEARD, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Columbia-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at his residence, No. 323 Henry-st., JOHN P. RICHARD, in the 67th year of his age. The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, corner Congress and Court sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, HENRY DIEKMAN, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 Willow-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, MARY, relict of the late Capt. Samuel W. McPherson, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. McPherson, and of her sons-in-law, George D. Hubbard, John D. Camp, Stephen Van Wyck, Jr., and Robert W. White, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of the latter, in Rosh-st., between Kent and Wyeth avs., near Peck-slip Ferry, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. MARY M. PHILLIPS, wife of S. C. Phillips, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of deceased, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 169 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to Woodstock, Conn., for interment.

☞ Southbridge papers please copy.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, MARTHA HARRIET, daughter of Channcey and Martha H. Dygert, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Barrow-st., corner of Mercer. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Fire Island Inlet, ROBERT B. MITCHELL, aged 52 years, also the members of the Pilot Benevolent Association, and the pilots in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles S. Mitchell, No. 92 Hester-st., without further invitation.

At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 12, HARRIET ELIZABETH, wife of Washington Van Wyck, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

☞ The funeral of WILLIAM D. WADE will take place at the residence of his father, Elias Wade, Jr., No. 137 East 19th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 17.

$1,700	Ohio 6s, '75	110¾	1050	Erie Railroad	51¾
7,000	Virginia 6s	99½	100	do	b3 51½
6,000	do	99½	400	do	s10 51¾
10,000	Ind. State 5s	b3 81	250	do	51¾
20,000	do	81¾	250	do	b8 51¾
3,000	Missouri 6s	84	300	do	b30 51¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	95¾	200	do	s30 51¾
4,000	Erie Bds. of '75	89¾	250	do	b60 51¾
1,000	N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	93¾	100	do	s60 51¾
2,000	do	94	13	do	51
12,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	81¾	200	do	s3 51¾
4,000	do	81¾	200	do	51½
4,000	do	s60 81	400	do	51¾
5,000	do	81¾	200	do	b30 51¾
12,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	87	300	do	b15 51¾
12,000	Ill. C.R.R.Bs.w.p.	83	200	do	b10 51¾
3,000	Chi. & R.I.R.R Bs	90	300	do	b60 51¾
17	Mistropolitan Bank	105	100	do	s30 51¾
8	Hanover Bank	93	100	Harlem R. R.	b5 16¾
15	Continental Bank	104¾	25	do	17
26	Bank of America	115¾	100	do	b90 17
500	Canton Co.	b60 23	50	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	86
500	do	23½	100	Reading Railroad	b3 86
25	do	23½	900	do	85¾
200	Florence Joint	¼	300	do	s30 85¾
450	Nic. Transit Co.	23½	1300	do	b60 86
200	do	23½	3100	do	b30 85¾
300	do	b30 23½	250	do	s3 85¾
300	do	b30 23½	100	do	b30 85¾
300	do	23½	400	do	b3 86
50	Penn. Coal Co.	99¾	100	do	s10 85¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	22¾	100	do	c 86
100	do	b30 23	300	do	s60 85¾
8	N. Y. Central R. R.	93	100	do	b30 86
100	do	b10 93	100	do	85¾
150	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	127	50	Hudson River R. R.	38½
17	do	127¼	200	do	27
50	do	b60 127¾	100	do	b30 27¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	h15 90½
500	do	b3 72½	35	do	90¾
100	do	b60 72¾	50	do	90
100	do	b30 73½	100	do	90¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83½	190	Mish. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	87¾
30	Cleve. C. & Cin.	97¾	100	do	s30 87
50	do	b60 98¾	25	Panama R. R.	b30 100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000 Jeffersonville City 6s, interest added	35¾
10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. L. R. R. 1st Mortgage, interest added	71¾
5,000 Hudson River R. R. 3d Mort., int. added	64¾
7,050 Breckenridge Canael Coal Co	$1,000
5 sheres Cin., Hamilton and Dayton R. R.	60
100 shares Tradesmen's Bank of New-York	123¾
50 shares Tradesm's Bk. of N.York, scrip	116¾@117
40 shares Mechanics' Bank, New-York	114
3 shares Hanover Bank	91
60 shares Grocers' Bank	109¾@110
95 shares Bank of Owego	49
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co	122¾@123¾
39 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	99
10 shares Union Ferry Co	103¾
8 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.	35
150 shares N.Y. Submarine Wreck'g Co.	⅜ share
465 shares Am. Artificial Stone Co.,	⅜ share

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Virginia 6s	98	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	87½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81¾	25	Harlem Preferred	32
3,000	do	81¾	200	Harlem Railroad	b60 17
200	Nic. Trans. Co.	h10 22½	200	do	16¾
50	do	23¼	300	Reading R. R.	h7 86
560	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 23¾	100	do	s10 86
300	do	s2 23¾	500	do	s60 86
100	Erie Railroad	b30 51¾	200	do	s30 86
400	do	51¾	100	do	s10 86¼
50	do	s30 51¾	100	do	b30 86¾
350	do	51¾	100	do	s30 86¼
500	do	h60 52	1000	do	b60 87
100	do	h10 51¾	100	Hudson River R. R.	27
100	do	s3 51¾			

THURSDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Bank Department of the State of New-York was presented to the Legislature to-day by M. SCHOONMAKER, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department. It will be found on another page of this paper, at full length, and will commend itself to the people of the State for the encouraging view which it presents of the uniformity and security of our Bank Note Circulation, and its sound and timely suggestions as to further provisions to be made for its improvement. The whole number of Banks, of every class, reported, is 338.

Registered Circulation	$35,728,236
Old Safety Fund Notes winding up	5,431,386
Total	$41,159,622
Of which the Banks reported outstanding, Sept. 29	$31,340,003
Old Safety Fund Notes used but not rsported by new Banks	2,720,051
	34,060,054
Leaving on hand	$7,099,568

For security of the Free Bank Circulation, there is deposited with the Department:

In Bonds and Mortgages	$6,848,727
New-York Stocks	15,538,301
United States Stocks	2,048,181
Western Stocks, (old law)	1,029,688
Cash in Deposit	159,863
Total	$25,614,760
Same in 1854	25,969,160
Decrease	$347,400

We have only time and space at present to compile from the tables which accompany the Report the following lists of the Banks of Circulation, their securities and classification, and the amount of notes which they had outstanding at the close of the fiscel year 1855:

SAFETY FUND BANKS—CIRCULATION.

	Outstanding Sept. 29, '55.		Outstanding Sept. 29, '55.
Albany City	$245,690	Manhattan	$355,006
Atlantic, Br'klyn.	211,570	Mechanics' & Tra.	113,906
B. of Chenango	152,669	Merchants'	205,199
B. of Orange Co.	167,789	Montgomery Co	99,133
B. of Orleans	196,640	National	196,317
B. of Owego	185,460	N. Y. Dry Dock	56,909
B. of Po'keepsie	98,815	Ogdensburg	135,776
B. of Rome	141,973	Oneida	299,936
B. of Saline	121,914	Ontario	107,408
B. of Stete	514,960	Ontario Branch	234,618
B. of Whitehall	128,618	Rochester City	298,470
Brooklyn	146,307	Sackett's Harbor	155,885
Bayuga Co	242,504	Saratoga Co	118,830
Chatauque Co	148,745	Schenectady	106,934
Chemung Canal	185,985	Seneca Co	198,844
Essex Co	108,249	Seventh Ward	259,068
Farm. and Man.	210,667	Steuben Co	174,628
Herkimer Co	194,478	Farmers'	117,817
Highland	187,680	Tompkins Co	214,176
Kingston	144,754	Troy City	244,338
Leather	177,901	Ulster Co	96,845
Livingston Co		Westchester Co	178,141
Madison Co	149,344	Yates Co	132,814
Total Outstanding			$8,021,813
Capital Stock			15,015,660
The Registered Circulation is			$11,290,985
Leaving on hands			2,368,422

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—STOCK SECURITY.

	Public Stocks held by Department.	Registered Circulation.	Outstanding Circulation.
American Exchange	$454 666	$298,720	$301,679
Atlantic, N. Y.	108,373	100,400	97,511
Auburn City	151,700	150,490	150,490
*Bk. of Albany	10,000	10,000	305,000
*Bk. of America	10,000	.....	317,000
Bk. of Auburn	108,000	109,995	100,752
Bk. of the Capitol	180,000	128,755	120,181
Bk. of Commerce	9,000	9,000	2,165
Bk. of Commonw'lth	115,879	118,000	102,688
Bk. of Fishkill	108,600	102,300	83,450
*Bk. of Lansingburg	10,000	.....	166,000
Bk. of New-York	248,450	288,260	240,790
Bk. of N. America	102,119	99,904	92,874
Bk. of Pnrt Jervis	104,420	100,000	96,813
Bk. of the Republic	142,802	135,255	99,084
Bk. of Rhinebeck	105,758	100,414	90,315
Bk. of Rondout	101,707	100,200	93,309
Bk. of Saratoga Sp.	104,221	102,709	94,996
Bk. of Sing Sing	102,650	100,516	76,141
*Bk. of Troy	11,000	.....	200,000
Bk. of Yonkers	103,150	101,500	87,386
Bowery	191,851	91,659	177,763
Broadway	212,500	12,500	202,604
Broome County	10,000	9,996	169,191
Bull's Head	107,600	107,122	104,072
*Butch. and Drovers'	80,000	80,000	235,419
*Catskill	13,900	16,900	138,888
Centrnl, Brooklyn	103,117	101,490	94,444
Chatham	133,886	133,407	101,473
Chemical	363,680	355,377	264,736
Citizens'	172,905	170,675	158,525
City, Brooklyn	103,988	101,500	95,528
City, New-York	10,000	.....	94,847
Commercial, Albany	200,631	195,623	191,334
Commercial, White'l	100,000	97,750	96,089
Continental	104,700	100,250	64,982
Corn Exchange	102,000	99,971	79,214
Dele ware	132,403	109,048	87,071
East River	104,998	102,800	98,256
Fallkill	101,000	100,000	94,459
Farm. and Cit., L. I.	103,840	100,005	95,991
Fulton	266,141	210,000	189,172
Goshen	101,760	100,000	59,893
*Greenwich	13,000	12,572	211,257
Grocers'	100,000	100,000	84,018
Hanover	123,005	119,500	112,458
*Hudson River	10,000	10,000	175,000
Irving	119,800	115,377	102,047
Island City	101,515	100,000	94,642
Long Island	210,854	210,854	202,072
Marine	102,253	91,217	90,125
Market	132,000	126,144	116,797
Mechanics', Brookl'n	127,702	125,632	120,524
Mechanics', N. York	10,532	10,268	883,798
Mechanics', Wmsbg.	105,400	100,990	84,465
Mechanics' Associ'on	240,737	239,042	189,539
Mercantile	104,000	100,990	85,111
Merchants', Albany	119,100	116,000	111,241
Merchants', Po'keep.	112,000	112,000	98,860
*Merchants' Exch'ge	115,900	115,900	140,295
Metropolitan	118,000	118,000	118,900
*Mohawk	60,000	57,063	130,076
Nassau	183,650	181,170	119,468
New-York County	100,000	78,000	85,521
New-York Exchange	130,656	128,286	128,227
*New-York State	52,550	50,069	134,709
North River	200,000	198,639	173,842
Ocean	153,797	152,774	138,452
Onondaga	101,000	99,941	99,118
Oriental	109,000	105,780	91,507
Pacific	132,116	132,006	101,660
Phenix	74,500	50,000	108,428
Quassaick	100,100	99,656	91,780
St. Nicholas	100,000	100,000	97,076
Shoe and Leathsr	113,000	112,100	108,059
State, Kingston	117,164	115,250	97,929
Tradesmens'	10,000	9,996	156,163
Union, Albany	101,500	100,310	97,929
Union, New-York	94,000	94,000	186,132
Williamsburg City	145,000	137,350	121,628

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS—STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

	Stocks and Mortgages.	Registered Circulation.	Outstanding Sept. 29, '55.
Agricultural	$108,887	$103,750	$100,906
Albany Exchange	103,500	82,095	79,139
Ballston Spe	109,452	108,000	90,592
Bk. of Albion	131,541	129,181	117,278
Bk. of Attica	100,033	98,047	90,582
Bk. of Binghamton	200,257	191,757	185,018
Bk. of Central N. Y.	83,795	82,194	81,986
Bk. of Chemung	118,454	110,251	109,240
Bk. of Cooperstown	154,813	153,411	139,274
Bk. of Corning	66,300	42,703	42,676
Bk. of Coxsackie	103,140	101,018	100,128
Bk. of Dansville	103,538	103,519	102,815
Bk. of Fayetteville	102,823	101,960	98,068
Bk. of Fort Edward	104,470	103,900	101,816
*Bk. of Genesee	49,400	49,379	146,791
*Bk. of Geneva	142,522	140,763

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1353. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE MISSION OF COUNT ESTERHAZY.

The Swedish Alliance and the Position of Denmark.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

The Wholesale Massacre of Coolies.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails were dispatched in the afternoon, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. There is little news of interest in our English files not embraced in the dispatch from Halifax. We publish below such extracts as the lateness of the hour permits.

The Mission of Count Esterhazy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Sunday, Dec. 30.

When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions of peace which were to be forwarded to St. Petersburg, the former promised not to communicate them to any of the other Powers until after they had reached their destination, and the promise was religiously kept. As you have already been informed, Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY reached St. Petersburg on Wednesday, the 24th, and communicated the conditions of peace to the St. Petersburg Cabinet on the following day.

On the 26th Count BUOL communicated to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF the terms on which the Western Powers were willing to conclude peace, and he at the same time declared that they had been made with the full knowledge and consent of Austria. As was said in a previous letter, the conditions are those mentioned in the first leader of the *Times* of the 19th. It is foreseen that the third of the five conditions will lead to a tremendous storm at St. Petersburg, as it *de facto* deprives Russia of a great part of the advantage which she obtained by the treaty of peace concluded at Bucharest in the year 1812.

In the leader above alluded to it is said, "Austria proposes that Russia shall cede so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube;" and the meaning of this is, that Russia is required to cede all the territory lying between the fortress of Chotyn, in the north, of the Sasik or Salt Lake in the south, and of the Pruth in the west. By the fourth article of the treaty of Bucharest, the Porte ceded to Russia about one-third of Moldavia—including the fortresses of Chotyn, Ismail, and Kilie; and this must now be returned to its original proprietor.

By the treaty in question Russia also obtained the whole of the province of Bessarabia, and a glance at the map will at once convince you that the Dniester ought to form the limit between Russia and European Turkey, for if Russia should accept the propositions now made, there will only be a "dry" frontier between the Russian province of Bessarabia and Moldavia. A few days since His Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph, forwarded autograph letters to the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, in which he communicated to them the propositions which had been forwarded by Austria to the Russian Government.

It is believed that they (the propositions) will be supported by King MAXIMILIAN, but it is positively known that they have not met with the approbation of His Prussian Majesty. Apartments have been kept for Colonel MANTEUFFEL at the "Archduke Charles" Hotel since Thursday last, but it is supposed that he has been detained at Dresden, or has received counter-orders from his Royal master. It is possible that the Emperor has also written to the King of Saxony, but no positive information has reached me on this subject.

The representatives of England and France speak in very high terms of the straightforward and honorable conduct of this Government, and feel convinced that Austria will immediately "break off" her diplomatic relations with Russia if the conditions of peace, of which Count ESTERHAZY was the bearer, should be rejected. It must be understood that my informant employed the word *rompre* (to break off) and not *suspendre* (to suspend.) It need hardly be said that the foregoing statement deserves implicit confidence.

Sweden's Alliance with the Western Powers.

The *Independance Belge* gives credence to the statement that a circular has been issued by the Swedish Government, setting forth the motives which led to the late defensive treaty with England and France. The Brussels journals have even heard that the language employed in the document denotes a remarkable change in Sweden's relations with Russia, and is of so marked a character as to justify the belief that in the Spring she will engage energetically in the war.

The Position of Denmark.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:

"According to a private letter I have received from Copenhagen, it is stated that the Danish Government, under the two-fold pressure of the partial relinquishment of neutrality by Sweden, and the apparently inevitable conflict with the United States, on account of the Sound Dues, had decided upon making advances to the Allies in the matter of the future campaign in the Baltic.

For some time the Government, as is represented to me, wavered between England and France, to which of the two it should make its advances, and at last decided for the former; in consequence of which a special envoy is very shortly to be accredited to London for the purpose of concluding a treaty, by which England shall guarantee to Denmark the possession of her West India Islands.

In case of hostilities breaking out between the United States and Denmark, which would naturally result from any United States vessel attempting to pass the Sound without paying the dues, it is apprehended by the Danes that the first step taken by the Americans would be to lay violent hands on the Danish Island of St. Thomas.

The recent expedition of British naval forces to the West Indies, as explained by our Government to have taken place, for the purpose of protecting our own territories there from piratical invasion, will throw an appearance of probability upon the idea that our Government may fall in with this view."

Russian Plan of Next Year's Campaign.

A letter from Moscow of the 20th ult., says:

The grand Council of Generals lately convened at St. Petersburg under the personal presidency of the Emperor, have settled the principles on which the forthcoming campaign shall be carried on. St. Petersburg and Moscow are to be fortified, and, together with Warsaw, will form the three first-class fortresses of the Empire. Gen. TODTLEBEN has arrived here, and, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the weather—the frost having set in here with all the proverbial violence of a Russian Winter—may be seen every day, accompanied by his staff of engineers, all wrapped up in bears' skins, surveying the ground and fixing the poles to designate the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost.

Besides this, other fixed principles of strategy have been agreed on for the prosecution of the war, though it must be confessed that, as it is so essentially a defensive war on the part of the Russians, all these plans may be completely upset, or, at all events, greatly modified, by any change in the system of attack on the part of the Western Powers. It is fully expected in Russia that next year the principal seat of the war will be transferred to the North, and the greatest exertions are making for an efficient defence.

For the safety of Cronstadt and Helsingfore no fears are entertained, as the experience of the last two years has shown that the enemy are not able to inflict much damage; nor is it feared that even if the fleets are increased by 200 steam gun-boats they could take either of these strongholds unless with the cooperation of a numerous and well-appointed army on shore.

The system of tactics resolved on by the great council of war may be summed up as follows: The fortification of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, Warsaw, and Nicholaieff; secondly, the concentration of few but imposing armies; and, thirdly, the abandonment of all the minor places, so Liebau, Riga, and even Odessa, will be deprived of regular garrisons, and left to the fate and the tender mercy of the enemy.

The Coolie Trade—Wholesale Massacre.

From the China Mail, Nov. 15.

The atrocities of the Coolie trade from China have excited universal indignation, both among those who know they are generally the result of ignorant or brutal management, and others who understand nothing about the trade, and make no distinction between hired Coolies who are treated as slaves, and voluntary emigrants who pay for their own passage. But all former instances have been outdone by a wholesale massacre, of which accounts have just been received.

The horrible tale may be briefly told: The *Waverley*, an American ship of 750 tons, recently sailed from Amoy with 442 coolies for Havana or Callao. The Captain died shortly after her departure; the first mate in command of the vessel, brought her to Manilla, for the purpose of procuring another officer to take his place. On anchoring at Cavité it would appear the mate had alarmed the Captain of the port about the sanitary condition of the ship, which prevented free intercourse with her; and as, besides the Captain, one of the coolies had died, the prejudices of the Chinese were offended at the mode in which the burial was about to be conducted, or at some other unexplained treatment of the dead bodies. But the only explanation accorded to them was the mate's lifting a revolver and shooting down one or more of their number, the rest being driven without difficulty below and made secure under hatches, without any precaution, or apparently any thought, about ventilation. The mate thereafter attended the captain's funeral, and spent the day on shore; and it was not until after midnight that the agents of the ship, who may till then have been unaware how the matter stood, took alarm, and insisted that the mate should then ascertain the estate of his human freight; and so, at 9 o'clock next morning, twelve hours after the hatches had been put on, they were removed to discover that two hundred and fifty-one of the coolies were lifeless corpses. Forty-five more are missing, leaving only one hundred and forty-six, of whom several are not likely to survive. The mate and crew have been imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, and, it is said, that the United States consul declines to take any cognizance of the matter.

Other coolie ships have recently left China under circumstances that afford ground for apprehension that they may not complete their voyages without disaster. In connection with this subject (which has not hitherto been treated as slave-dealing) we may mention that the Governor of Macao has imprisoned two Portuguese subjects charged with buying Chinese girls, chiefly at Ningpo, for the purpose of exporting them to Havana; in short, with slave-dealing.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

From the Liverpool Times, Jan. 5.

The general tone of commercial affairs has been somewhat more active since the holidays, but at the same time it is dull for the period of the year. There appears to be a general unwillingness to engage in any heavy transaction until the position of the country is more clearly defined, both in regard to its finances, and the disposition of Russia to negotiate for peace. In respect to the latter, the belief that Austria would succeed in forcing the propositions for peace upon Russia, entertained some time since, seems altogether abandoned.

The Money Market continues to manifest a very stringent aspect. The demand both at the Bank of England and at the discount houses, has been very active, and in almost every case extreme rates have been paid upon first class short dated paper. The acceptances falling due to-day are said to be unusually heavy, and to this cause, as well as the payment on Tuesday of £500,000—the ninth installment of the Turkish Guaranteed Loan—may be traced the increase in the demand for accommodation.

It was believed, owing to the pressure, the Bank would have been compelled to "apply the screw," it being found that the amount of specie in its possession is less now than at any time since 1847, while the drain upon it continues. It has, on the other hand, been asserted that the position of the Bank has been ameliorated within the past few days, which allows it to afford increased accommodation without difficulty. On the Stock Exchange the value of money is five per cent.

Some of the railway companies are said to be severely pressed for money, and find it nearly impossible to obtain the necessary supplies, even at very high rates. The entire of the recent arrivals of gold from Australia and the United States have been purchased for the Bank of France, which is still paying a premium to secure supplies as soon as they come in. Insurances are stated to be effected in Liverpool upon several amounts to be shipped from the United States on Continental account, from which it appears that a system has been organized to obtain as much as possible of the California yield from New-York, whilst purchases are made of the Australian parcels as soon as they arrive. The *Tyne*, which arrived to-day from the West Indies, brought $3,156,000, of which $600,000 were on account of Mexican dividends.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 4.

We have to report another holiday week in the Grain Trade. On Tuesday (New-Year's Day,) no market was held, and since then only a few sales of Red WHEAT have been made, at 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d., and of INDIAN CORN at 42s. for mixed, ex Quay and Store. The arrivals have been moderate, viz.: 81,477 bush. WHEAT, 83,683 bush. CORN, and 23,449 bbls. FLOUR from the States, with 850 qrs. WHEAT from Calcutta, 2,180 qrs. WHEAT and 550 qrs. Corn from Egypt, and 3,350 sacks FLOUR from Spain.

To-day's Market was fairly attended, and a moderate business was done in WHEAT, for consumption and speculation, at an advance of 2d. @ bushel on the low rates of the week, the feeling being in favor of a better demand. FLOUR was difficult of sale, and must again be quoted 6d. @ bbl. lower. INDIAN CORN—Slow sale, at 41s. 6d., ex ship, and 42s. in warehouse, for mixed. To-day's quotations are: WHEAT—Red, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 10d.@12s. 3d.; FLOUR, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s. 6d.@42s.; Ohio, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Western, 40s.@40s. 6d.; INDIAN CORN, mixed, 41s. 6d.@42s.

BEEF—Holders having given way considerably in price, both for Old and New, buyers have come forward more freely, and a fair extent of retail business has resulted. Dealers, however, seem determined to buy only for present wants, and to leave the holding of stock, as last year, to the importer. The quotations for best brands New Extra Prime Mess, are 95s, and India Mess 75s. @ tierce, but the sales are merely retail.

PORK—A small arrival of New has been taken for London—the quality good. Irish is steady, but not active, at 90s. to 92s. 6d. @ barrel.

BACON—New sells in small quantities at our quotations. As arrivals increase prices are likely to recede.

LARD—Sells slowly, without change in value.

TALLOW—In limited demand, but the light stock imparts firmness to holders. Sales are small at late rates. Butchers' Association, 62s. to 63s.

RESIN—Very dull, at our quotations.

BARK—Without alteration.

COTTON—The market has been dull ever since Stock-taking, and the late Imports being very freely offered, prices have given way about 1-16d. @ lb. in "Middling" and below, and ¼d. @ lb. in the better sorts. In Manchester, business is also dull, and fears of greater stringency in the Money market are obeserving buyers. "Middling" Orleans, 5 9-16d. @ lb.; Uplands, 5¾ @ lb.

RICHARDSON SPENCE, & CO.

Barings' Circular.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856—5 P. M.

After being closed for nearly a fortnight, owing to the Christmas Holidays, the Produce markets opened on the 2d inst., but there is little improvement to notice, and the business transacted has been small. During the last few days, the demand for Money has increased, as is usual before payment of the dividends. CONSOLS leave off 87½@87¼ for the account. The West India steamer is arrived, with $3,100,000, principally in Dollars. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 0¾d., nominal.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales 1,300 bales. At Liverpool the market is dull; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 11-16d. @ lb.

LIVERPOOL CAKES—Are dull, with large arrivals, and quotations 5s.@10s. lower.

COFFEE—During the holidays scarcely any business was done, but prices are without change. 1,000 bags fine native Ceylon of new crop sold at 53s.

At Monday's CORN market there was a fair supply of English WHEAT, the condition of which was bad, and though offered at a reduction of 1s. @ qr., only a small portion sold. In Foreign nothing doing. Last week's average of English WHEAT was 77s. 2d. on 96,964 qrs. To-day the market was steady, and prices a shade firmer. Our quotations remain: White American WHEAT, 80s.@82s.; Red, 78s.@80s. @ qr.; FLOUR, 40s.@44s. @ bbl.

In SPICES there has been nothing of interest passing.

RICE—Nothing doing, and quotations nominal. The arrivals of the past fortnight are large, thus increasing the stock, which is now 11,614 tons, against 5,443 tons in 1854.

NITRATE OF SODA—Steady at 19s. 6d.

SUGAR—The market opened without improvement, the trade being unwilling to purchase, and sales to any extent are quite impracticable. The sales of West India are 150 hhds. only, and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East Indie, only about one-fourth found buyers at a further reduction in prices. 306 hhds., 19 bbls., 100 bags foreign Muscovado were offered at auction, but all bought in for want of buyers. During the Holidays the only transactions reported were: A cargo of 400 tons brown, Pernambuco at 43s. 6d., delivered here, 300 hhds. Guadalupe and Surinam at 42s. 6d. cash, and 1,500 bags Native Madras at 38s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS remain, as may be expected, without demand, and the investments are very trifling, but no quantities are forced on the market for sale. Prices for the most part are nominal. The stocks on which Interest is payable on 1st inst are quoted ex dividend. A little Massachusetts Sterling has been sold at 98, and some more may be had at 99. Maryland 5s Sterling, 87@89. Ohio 6s, 92½, ex div. A small sum of Pennsylvania Certificates has been sold at 71½, ex div., but no more is on the market. Penosylvania Bonds, 81, ex div., sellers. Tennessee, 84, sellers. A bargain has been done in Virginia 5s Sterling at 81½; more may be had at 83, ex div. Canada 6s offered at 106; Nova Scotia 6s, 105; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, 85@87, ex div.; do. Sterling, 2d mortgage, 88@90; Illinois Central, 75@75; Freeland, 75@77.

Consols.

From the Liverpool Times, Jan. 5.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 28th ult.:

Dec.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Fri. 28	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	88¾....	88¾....	88¾
Mon. 31	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	88¾....	88¾....	88¾
Jan.						
Tues. 1	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	88	88¾....	88¾
Wed. 2	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	87¾....	87¾....	87¾
Thur. 3	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	87¼....	87¾....	87¼
Fri. 4	....shut....	shut....	shut.....	87¼....	87¼....	87¼

The Seton before the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

A very hot discussion has just been closed before the Academy of Medicine of Paris, on the use of the seton, and a great many instructive facts, both in ancient and modern medicine, connected with that powerful derivative, were brought to light, both by M. BOUVIER, the author of the paper and advocate of the practice, and M. MALGAIGNE, the caustic and epigrammatic decrier of the seton. There can be hardly any doubt but that the latter eminent surgeon went too far with his condemnation, and the timely use of the seton, especially in chronic ophthalmic cases, will continue in favor with the great majority of practitioners. M. BOUVIER employs little cords of No. 1 bougies, and covered with a water-proof composition, instead of the skein or tape.—*London Lancet.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Responsibility for the Disorganization.

Parker H. French and Nicaraguan Affairs.

NO PROSPECT OF A WAR YET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The rejection by the Democrats of MACE'S Compromise to-day piles upon them the responsibility for the disorganization.

It is understood that PARKER H. FRENCH will leave the country next week, and that Colonel WALKER will soon send a native Nicaraguan here as Minister. Minister WHEELER has withdrawn his credentials, filed with WALKER'S Government.

The stories about a Cabinet proposition, or determination to withdraw our Minister from London, because of Great Britain's failure to recall Mr. CRAMPTON, are utterly baseless. The President does not propose to make any war yet. S.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—The Republican caucus has just adjourned. Eighty-one members were present. There was a spirited debate, with good feeling throughout, and stronger for BANKS than ever. It was resolved to stand by him. Capital speeches were made by HOWARD, CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, KNOWLTON, GROW and others. S.

Arrival of Senator Houston—Mr. Vail of New-Jersey—Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Senator HOUSTON, of Texas, arrived here this morning.

The *Union* this morning falsely charges the correspondence of the Associated Press, from Washington, with stating that Mr. VAIL, of New-Jersey, voted for the plurality rule on Tuesday.

The Republicans are holding a caucus to-night.

The Republicans held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, and about ninety were present. Mr. LEITER was the Chairman. Several evinced a disposition to drop Mr. BANKS, but the general feeling to sustain him was as strong as heretofore. At 11 o'clock a discussion was going on as to the best means of securing his election.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

No. 153.—James L. Colcate *vs.* Frederick Stanton *et al.* Motion to dismiss writ of error. Mr. Benjamin, for defendants, argued in support of the motion, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for plaintiff, against it.

No. 58.—The United States *vs.* The Minnesota and North-Western Railway. Motion to dismiss. Motion argued in support of it by the Attorney-General, and by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Barlow, for defendants, against it.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MACE, addressing himself as he said to statesmen, not partisans, offered in a spirit of compromise a resolution declaring Mr. BANKS, Republican, Speaker; WM. CULLOM, American, Clerk; A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Postmaster, and Z. W. MCKNEW, Doorkeeper.

The last three are the nominees of the Democratic caucus.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 against 90.

Mr. GIDDINGS advocated the adoption of the plurality resolution, declaring that the House cannot organize on any other principle. He called on Democrats to follow their own precedent.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said that the Democratic Caucus of 1849 rejected the plurality proposition, which was subsequently adopted by the Whigs, aided by Democrats. [Several members assented to the truth of this statement, and Mr. COBB continued.] With the Republicans, the issue is BANKS and disorganization, in preference to Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, whom they could have elected the other day, if all of them had voted for Mr. THORINGTON'S resolution.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I vote as I please, without going to Georgia to learn my duty.

Mr. COBB—If you did you would be better acquainted with it. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAPPAN, in reply to Mr. COBB, said the vote on Mr. THORINGTON'S resolution was not a fair test, as the Republicans had made a nomination other than Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

The debate was confined to the Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that, until the election of a Speaker, the first business each day shall be to vote twice, no debate being indulged under any pretext till the two ballots are taken, and further, to declare it not in order to vote the third time the same day. Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

The Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill—Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. THOMAS, (American,) of New-Bedford, for the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill, and was laid on the table. The Senate and House agreed to send that part of the Governor's Message, relating to this law, to a joint Special Committee, consisting of five Senators and one Representative from each Congressional District.

At Charlestown, to-day, Mrs. S. L. WILDER was instantly killed by the upsetting of an omnibus, and her sister, Mrs. WAIT, had her collar-bone broken.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Birthday of Daniel Webster.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of DANIEL WEBSTER, several personal friends and acquaintances of the departed statesman celebrated the event by a dinner at the Everett House. EDWARD EVERETT, RUFUS CHOATE, GEORGE S. HILLIARD, and others, made speechee.

[The speech of Mr. EVERETT on this interesting occasion, will be found reported in full, in this morning's TIMES.]

Naval Court Martial.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Naval Court Martial for the trial of Commander RITCHIE, for using insulting language to Captain DUPONT, a member of the Retiring Board, met to-day, but an organization was prevented by the absence of Captain MCINTOSH and the Judge Advocate.

John Mitchel in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

JOHN MITCHEL repented here this evening, the lecture he recently delivered in New-York, on "The ripening of the Irish Revolution." He was enthusiastically received, and attentively listened to by a large audience.

Loss of the British Bark Thomas Ritchie.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The bark *Charles William*, from Boston, arrived here to-day, reports that on the 7th inst., she fell in with the British bark *Thomas Ritchie*, from New-York for Dodrecht, completely disabled from the effects of the gale of the 5th. She took off the Captain and crew and brought them here.

Lines of Travel East.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Fall River steamboat train arrived here at 5:40 this morning. The other New-York steamboat trains got in about 6 A. M.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

To amend the bill in relation to the New-York Firemen.

Relative to United States Deposit Fund.

A report from the Dry Dock Savings Bank was presented.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to amend the charters of the Buffalo Trust Company and Water Works.

Relative to eight drafts and bills of exchange.

Incorporating the Long Island Trust Company.

The resolution requiring information as to the indebtedness of cities, was passed, after striking out New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy and Buffalo.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notices of bills making Express and other joint stock Associations, issuing scrip or stock certificates, over $100,000, subject to taxation on the amounts reported by the stock books.

To amend the laws relative to Public health.

ASSEMBLY....FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

The plurality rule for the election of a Clerk, after three ballots, was adopted.

On the second trial, SHERMAN, (Rep.,) received 59 votes, a majority of all cast, and was declared elected.

A resolution placing the remainder of the Assembly appointments in the hands of the Speaker, was adopted, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Fire at Auburn—Loss $50,000.

AUBURN, Friday, Jan. 18.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fine building known as the Auburn House, occupied, in part, by B. M. SMITH, as a ladies' seminary. The building, which was entirely destroyed, was owned by WARREN T. WORDEN, E. E. MARVIN, WM. ALLEN and Mrs. W. P. BROWN. Their loss is not yet ascertained. Mr. ALLEN had an insurance of $4,500. The building cost $50,000. The greater portion of the goods and furniture belonging to Mr. SMITH were saved; one piano and a melodeon were destroyed. Many of the young ladies boarding at the institution, lost all in their possession.

Messrs. HAYDEN & LETCHWORTH, hardware merchants, who occupied the west wing, had their stock injured, by removal, &c., to the extent of about $5,000, which is fully insured.

JOHN RISING and HARVEY WILSON, grocers, also lose from removal. Both are partially insured. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Her mails for the South will be dispatched in the afternoon train, due in New-York about midnight.

We find no news of interest in our English files, not embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular, dated Friday evening, says Consols leave off at 87½@87¼.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Jan. 18.

HENRY S. MORGAN was nominated by the Democratic caucus to-night for State Treasurer on the first ballot. The election comes off on Monday.

Fire at Salem, Mass.—Loss, $12,000.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The oil factory of Messrs. SECOMB & DENNIS, in Salem, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $12,000—partially insured in Hartford.

The Schooner Colonel Lester.

The loss of this vessel on the Bahama Banks, has been briefly noticed in our columns. The *Norwich Courier* of the 16th inst., gives the following account of her.

"Beside the crew there were known to be on board at least two passengers, Col. JOHN S. LESTER, the principal owner of the vessel, and after whom it was named,—and another young man of Preston, named DAVIS. Her commander was Capt. DELANOY, son of Capt. JAMES DELANOY, of this city. He had invested pretty much all he was worth in the vessel he sailed, and with him his little all has gone to the bottom, leaving his young wife and two children to bewail his sad fate. The *Col. Lester* was built at Norwich. Colonel LESTER went out in her for the purpose, in part at least, of observing her qualities as a sailing craft, and was attending to leave her at Apalachicola, whither she was bound and returning home by land. He was a highly respected citizen of Preston, an intelligent enterprising man and a valuable member of society. The cost of the schooner was rising of $16,000 and we are sorry to add, that she was not insured. All on board were lost excepting the second mate and steward."

☞ Read through the following from E. M., and you will know how to thaw the ice in your gutters at the cheapest rate:

THE WEATHER.

On Sunday, 18th, the temperature at 4 o'clock P. M., fell to the freezing point, and continued at that till 8 o'clock P. M., when it gradually became colder. From before 12 o'clock M. till 8¼ P. M. of that day, the temperature had been equilibriated nine consecutive hours. Since then, the highest temperatures have been below the freezing line, except a perturbation at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day of two degrees. The Cold Cycle to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., will reach the quarter, or ninety-hour line, of the great Circle—that, and every forty-five hours forward from that hour, may be looked forward to with interest.

I notice some statements in the newspapers, of higher temperature than 32° since Sunday. Such records are not accurate, and are contradicted by the state of the snow and ice which remained unchanged, in the shade, at the very time that the temperature was reported to be at 36°.

The change which is in progress will be a great one. An immense body of ice is, and has been, accumulating in the rivers to be broken up by tide and wind, and the snow and ice on the land resulting from a fall of thirty-six inches of snow, since the 20th of December, is to be carried off by rain and thaw.

Since the cold term commenced, 26th December, *earthquakes* have been heard of as occurring on two of the most remarkable days of the term, viz.: At Ogdensburg, N. Y., and vicinity on the 5th, the day of the great snow-storm; and at Winchester, Va., and several places in that neighborhood at about 3 A. M. of 9th, the coldest day here. Thus it is seen, by clustering the records, that the earthquakes do the work of the storms and the cold—they are also coonected with every heated term. No great and sudden change of the temperature of the atmosphere occurs that is not immediately connected with earthquakes. My records give positive evidence in this.

This cold term, commencing Dec. 26, between 6 and 7 A. M., will at 6 P. M. of to-day have continued five hundred and forty (540) hours, which is one full and the half of a second circle, including the perturbations of 29-30th Dec. 2-3, 13th and 17th January.

Ice in pipes and guttere can be speedily melted by the free use of salt water, equal in density to the best pickle—it is also a very economical process. A bushel of salt dissolved in water will do a great deal of work in melting ice, and the cheapest labor that can be employed. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Thursday, Jan. 17, 5 P. M., 1856.

☞ A meeting for consultation in respect to the remaining indebtedness of the Presbyterian House, —or rather in respect to the proportion of that properly assessable upon New-York, was held on Thursday evening, at the Mercer-street Lecture room.

Mass Meeting—Kansas Murders.

The murder of T. W. BARBER by the Pro-Slavery ruffians in Kansas has produced much excitement in Preble Co., O., where he formerly resided, and a mass meeting of the citizens of that and the neighboring counties was called to meet at New-Paris, Jan. 5, to express their sentiments respecting it. A large crowd assembled, and Dr. D. A. Cox, of New-Paris, was chosen Chairman; a Committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions; addresses were made by Messrs. MEREDITH, of New-Paris, WILLIAMS, of Cambridge City, Ind., and HENDRIORS and GAINS, of Eaton. The Committee on Resolutions reported, indorsing BARBER as a peaceable, moral, and worthy man, denouncing his murderers in severe terms, condemning the course of President PIERCE for his conduct in the Kansas difficulties, and for the sentiments on Slavery expressed in his Message, and predicting that similar aggression from the Slave States would destroy our Federal Union. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting was also addressed by Judge HAINES and Dr. KILPATRICK, and a resolution adopted advising an attempt to bring the murderers to justice.

[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, of Baltimore, was thronged to overflow last Thursday night, drawn together by the announcement that the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES was to deliver a lecture before the Young Catholics' Friend Society, on the "Present Condition and Prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States."

The Archbishop was accompanied to the stand by a number of prominent gentlemen, invited guests of the Young Catholics' Friend Society. He was introduced to the audience by Ambrose A. White Esq., President of the Society, and at the close of the applause which greeted his appearance, commenced his lecture.

In elucidation of his subject, the distinguished prelate took, as the starting point, the condition of the Church in the year 1785, when Archbishop JOHN CARROLL was appointed by the Holy See to take charge of the Church in this county, and followed it in its progress up to the present time, being seventy years, during which Catholics were on an equality with Protestants under the law. There were three sources from whence Catholic progress emanated—first, the Catholic colonists of Maryland, which was the primitive source; second, emigration, and third, converts. He compared the number of Catholics, and their priests and churches, in 1785, with what the country now presented, and showed its regular advancement with the present period. He gave it as his opinion that the supposed increase of the Catholic population in this country by emigration had been greatly overrated—that there were not so many as was generally believed, and by his statistics fortified his position. The acquisition of territory had added to the Catholic population, and he named Catholic Florida, Catholic Louisiana, and the territory acquired from Mexico.

The most interesting portion of the Archbishop's lecture was that which referred to the future prospects of Catholicity. "Notwithstanding the poverty of Catholics," said he, "they have succeeded in producing the results to which I have referred—I will not say in spite of light and knowledge, but in harmony with them, during the period of seventy years under this great and extensive Republic. [Applause.] What, then, is the prospect with regard to the Catholic religion? The prospect is, that it is going on increasing by the medium of native-born Catholics in this country. The prospect, with superior advantages, and the benefits of instruction in almost every part of the country, and the presence of priests where it is necessary, looking to spiritual interests for them to reside, Catholics will instil into their descendants the knowledge of their religion and the lessons of virtue which they have received, and which they prize more than life. And this religion will extend, not by miraculous means, but will hold its own from the moment that immigration diminishes. It will not lapse and fall away into indifference and infidelity, of which writers have so much reason to complain.

My impression is, however, that immigration will diminish. That it will cease, is not at all probable; for the relations of kindred are too numerous to suppose that there will not constantly be persons passing from one side of the Atlantic to the other, even should they not expect any temporal advantages by the change.

Immigration, as I have said, will diminish. The country has had enough of it. The welcome is not so cordial as it was; the hand of kindness of other days is not stretched out any more, and the immigrants feel that they are not now so ardently welcomed. This will restrain them to some extent. On the other hand, the population of Ireland has been much thinned, so many having been driven from her soil by famine, or interred in her bosom by pestilence; and this will influence the immigration from that country not a little, while they will be restrained both from motives of religion and philanthrophy from coming hither, in consequence of the reception which awaits them. The third reason is, the governments of Europe will, as far as may be in their power, employ their influence for the same purpose. Although in the darkened minds of political economists, who arrange things according to profit and loss, it may have been the doctrine of the British that the extensive grazing farms were adapted to the purpose of improving the breed of cattle, much more profitable to the proprietor than the crowded neighborhood of peasants, yet there was famine on one side and pestilence in the rear of famine. They who could escape fled every indicument to leave the land for broad sheepwalks, for which they were occupied.

But there are such things as wars. Wars do occur. Nations find it more profitable, if not in a pecuniary sense, in a spirit of national pride, to have a numerous hardy and brave peasantry, to meet the enemy against whom they will not be strong enough to contend. It is not at all probable that if Great Britain could have had recourse to its favorite recruiting ground in 1855, with the same results of success as under WELLINGTON in 1815, and preceding years, in that contingency it is not at all probable that the British army would not have been able to take the Redan, at Sebastopol. [Applause.] The failure was not for the want of bravery, but a want of force; and this exhibits that nation, so reckless of the lives of her own people, descending, and almost consigned, to the second rank, whereas she was formerly in the first. I think these considerations will operate on both sides of the Atlantic to diminish immigration; and the burden of sustaining the Catholic religion in this country, in the same scale of progress, will devolve on the immigrants now in this country, and those who were born therein.

Within the period to which I have referred the adherents of the Catholic religion have evinced no special love for that state of society in which their enemies pretend they prosper best. If any one says you love darkness, point to your colleges. Was it the love of darkness that stimulated a poor population to establish those institutions of learning? If any say you are disloyal to the country, point to every battle from the commencement of the country, and see if Catholics were not equal in the struggle, and as zealous to maintain the dignity and triumph of the country as those with whom they fought! [Applause.] Nor was it in the contest with Great Britain alone, against whom it is supposed we have a hereditary spite, but against Catholic Mexico, they fought with equal courage. Although they aimed the point of the sword at the breast of their brother Catholics, they aimed it not the less; and in every contest they endeavored to maintain libery as well as right. Conrage is one side and engaging in the contest is another. [Applause.] And when allusion is made to their social qualities, may you not point as an answer to the fact that when pestilence and plague had spread their dark pall over your city, they were ready to go with others into the glorious works of charity and humanity; and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives to mitigate pestilence and disease?

On that score what justification can there be to say that they love despotism because they are accustomed to it, and not liberty, because they never realized what it is? Before COLUMBUS discovered the Western Continent there was a people in Europe acquainted with the rights and privileges of Republican government. In Italy there was a Republic of great prosperity, before the discovery of America. If no other instance could be alluded to, there was one little Republic (San Marino) installed in the Papal States. How long? For fourteen hundred years she has continued to preserve her liberty. Though Catholic, she is against the one-man power. Her supreme authority is not given into the hands of one man, but two, because her people love equality, and one man might deceive them in matters of control. This whole republic is not much larger than the District of Columbia, yet she has maintained her Government and freedom for fourteen hundred years. She is too just and wise to be disturbed, and too insignificant to excite the jealousy of her more powerful neighbors. Yet these people have had their periods of filibustering, [laughter,] and troubles growing out of feuds with some neighboring barons. Notwithstanding, they have kept on, and are not afraid. [] And now speaking of this Republic, which is an enlargement of each a model, what should be the desire of every man who loves her? It should be that the Catholic religion desires no more light than she possesses, no more liberty and laws, by which this country has made such astonishing progress; leaving religion to take care of its own concerns—every denomination managing its affairs in its own way. Prospering as no country has ever prospered, what ought to be the wish of every man who loves his country? That she may remain, preserving her liberty and the laws of justice and equality as long as the Republic of San Marino, and as great a century hence as she designs to aspire."

The lecture was listened to throughout with close attention. It was delivered from notes, which the lecturer referred to merely in the statistical portion of his remarks.

[illegible] of the Metaurus, better had Nelson fallen [illegible] of the Nile, or Napoleon on the field of [illegible], that one link should part in the [illegible] which binds this Union together, or the blessings of a peaceful confederacy be exchanged for the [illegible] of border war.

That strong social disposition of Mr. Webster, of which I have spoken, of course fitted him admirably for convivial intercourse. I use that expression in its proper etymological sense, pointed out by Cicero in a letter to one of his friends, and referred to by Mr. Webster in a charming note to Mr. Ripley, in which he contrasts the superior refinements of the Roman word *convivium*, which is merely drinking together, with the Greek *συμποσιον*, which is merely drinking together. Mr. Webster entered most fully into the sentiment of Cicero, so beautifully expressed in the letter alluded to: "*Est, mehercule, vel Paulo, vel Lentulo, vel Scipioni, vel Maximo, vel Tuberoni, vel Africano, vel Lælio, vel Philo, vel Rupilio, vel Pompeio, vel Metello, vel Catoni, vel Lentulo, vel Crassis, vel Mario, vel Cæsari, vel Cæcinæ, vel Drusis, vel Cethegis, vel Gracchis, vel Catulis, vel Hortensiis, vel Quintis, vel Mucio, vel Pontifici, vel Manilio, vel Brutis, vel Sergio, vel Gellio, vel Nigro, vel Varroni, vel Cotilæ, vel Curioni

(COMPTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK: COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, January, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT:

The different funds of the State which are under the management of the Comptroller are designated as follows, viz.:

1. The General Fund;
2. The General Fund Debt Sinking Fund;
3. The [illegible] Fund;
4. The United States Deposit Fund;
5. The Literature, Common School, Literature Funds and the Mariners' Fund, [illegible] with these funds for the benefit of different [illegible]. There are also [illegible] in trust for the parties [illegible] is paid to the several [illegible] paid into the Treasury [illegible] by the several railroads for the final [illegible] them under the guarantee of [illegible] and are invested by the Comptroller for the [illegible].

The Comptroller proposes to present to the Legislature the different funds in the order before mentioned, with the financial condition at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1855.

The General Fund, it is hardly necessary to remark, has become a mere statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Government, and is without assets, from which income is derived. Its receipts are from sources that are liable to be increased or diminished according to the fluctuations of trade, or the integrity or capacity of public officers; in fact, its main income must hereafter be provided for by taxation.

The past year's experience in this office has only confirmed the truthfulness of the following remark in the Comptroller's report of last year:

"In fact, the only use of this General Fund (except as a ledger account as before stated) in sustaining the expenditures of the State, seems to exist in its power of absorbing money belonging to other funds, and furnishing a name by which its debts can be correctly stated upon the books of this department."

GENERAL FUND.

REVENUE.

Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th September, 1854		$279,054 38
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (see statement B)		1,753,766 81
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the treasury during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:		
School Fund	$27,111 67	
U. S. Dep. Fund	5,171 21	
Literature Fund	449 46	32,732 34
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1854		2,613 31
		2,068,166 64
Amount of receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (see statement A)		1,684,110 22
Amount transferred from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for interest on the balance due the treasury		3,686 49
Amount transferred from the School Fund for payments for sales of General Fund lands assigned to the School Fund		22,517 25
Amount transferred from the School Fund for interest accrued on bonds assigned to that fund		513 26
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th of September, 1855	475 53	1,712,302 75
Deficiency in the revenue, Sept. 30, 1855		$350,863 89
Add to the above, the amount of the Comptroller's bonds issued during the year, for temporary loans to the Treasury, (temporarily stated as part of the State debt,) which remained unpaid on Sept. 30, being		187,00 00
And it shows an actual deficiency of		$537,863 89

The increased deficiency during the year is $158,809 51

It will be observed from the preceding statement that the total amount chargeable to the revenue of the General Fund for the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1855, is $2,068,166 64. This sum includes what is termed the deficiency for the year ending 30th September, 1854, of $279,054 38. The receipts from all sources have been $1,717,302 75. This leaves the deficiency (or rather debt, which is its legitimate name,) due various funds, $350,863 89; to this should be added $187,000, for temporary loans made by the Comptroller; and for which bonds are now outstanding; making the entire debt of the General Fund on Sept. 30, 1855, $537,863 89.

This result is not unexpected to this Department, except the total amount is somewhat increased over the estimate contained in the last Annual Report of the Comptroller.

The amount of the temporary debt on the 30th of September, 1855, of the General Fund, was estimated in that report at $496,407 77, provided the Auditor of the Canal Department was unable to pay the $300,000 from the Canal revenue for the support of Government under the provisions of article 7, section 3, of the Constitution.

This amount has not been received from the Auditor, owing to the fact that the diminished revenues of the canals for the fiscal year were absorbed by prior liens upon those revenues, created by the same instrument itself.

The absolute excess of the debt of the General Fund, over the estimate furnished in the Comptroller's annual report of last year is $42,456 12.

The total receipts into the treasury are exhibited in detail in table A, and the disbursements in table B, annexed to this report.

ESTIMATED REVENUE *applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st October, 1855.*

State tax	$1,650,000
Auction duty	145,000
Salt duty	57,000
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	36,000
Peddler's Licenses	1,500
Fees of the Secretary's office	2,200
Fees of the Comptroller's office	2,000
Fees of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	500
Tolls Cayuga Lake Inlet	150
Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies	100
Sales of lands	1,000
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	2,500
Interest on Treasury deposits	6,000
Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Co	2,000
State Prison Prison earnings	155,000
Total	$3,960,950

Estimated Expenses of Government for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st October, 1855.

Salaries of the officers of government, and of the clerks of the public offices		$62,500 00
Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals		10,000 00
Salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court		82,500 00
Legislature, for compensation of members, officers, &c		85,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature		24,000 00
Contingent expenses of the public offices		6,000 00
Stationery for the public offices, &c		2,500 00
Fuel for the capitol, State hall and State Library		2,500 00
Printing for the state		135,000 00
Expenses of the capitol		3,500 00
Expenses of the State ball		4,500 00
Expenses of the State Cabinet of Natural History, and curator's salary		1,600 00
Expenses of building new hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum		30,000 00
Expenses of the State Library		8,550 00
Expenses of the Regents of the University		2,500 00
Incidental expenses of government		750 00
Apprehension of criminals		2,000 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice		4,000 00
Commissary department		12,000 00
Agricultural societies		8,000 00
Postage of official letters, &c		2,400 00
Rent and taxes of the Governer's house		2,000 00
Costs of suit, counsel fees, &c		4,000 00
Expenses of the State prisons, viz.:		
For support	$240,000	
Inspectors' salaries	4,800	
Transportation of convicts	16,000	
Miscellaneous	1,000	261,800 00
Indian affairs		850 00
Compensation of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and of the Canal and Banking departments		1,100 00
Transportation of the session laws, Journals and documents of the Legislature, &c., including expenses of boxes		3,000 00
Advances to County Treasurers for non-resident lands returned for taxes		15,000 00
Compensation of constables and criers for attendance upon the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court		2,500 00
Interest on the Albany basin loan		9,629 28
Interest on the State debt, created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians		2,160 00
Interest on $50,000 canal loan, per chapter 374, laws of 1849		3,000 00
Interest on the Oswego canal loan of $200,000, per chapter		12,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury belonging to the specific funds		28,000 00
Expenses of the Onondaga salt springs		35,000 00
Copies of the report of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court for the several county clerks, and for exchange with other States		1,200 00
For superintending the publication of the canal debt		1,400 00
Dredging the Cayuga marshes		25,000 00
State Prison debts		10,000 00
Indian rentbs, for instruction, &c		1,000 00
Improvement of the Owasco Lake outlet		10,000 00
Improvement of the Salmon River		2,500 00
Interest on temporary loans		7,000 00
Appropriation to the Canal Fund from the State tax		320,000 00
Miscellaneous and estimated appropriations by the Legislature		100,000 00
Appropriations to charitable institutions, viz.:		
Deaf and dumb	$36,500	
Blind	32,050	
Hospitals	47,500	
Dispensaries	7,700	
Orphan Asylums	98,000	
Juvenile delinquents, New-York	18,000	
House of Refuge, Western New-York	20,000	
Idiot Asylum	14,000	
Lunatic Asylum, including support of insane convicts	9,500	
Eye and Ear Infirmary, New-York	1,000	222,200 00
Total		$1,574,139 38
Add the deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund on the 30th September, 1855		537,863 89
Total		$2 112,003 17
Leaving a deficiency, 30th September, 1856, of		$51,043 17

For [illegible] $6,[illegible]
For [illegible] 11,[illegible]
For [illegible] 14,661
For [illegible] 27,[illegible]

[illegible] $1,[illegible]
[illegible] $50,[illegible]
[illegible] 197,[illegible]
[illegible] $1,713,[illegible]
[illegible] 2,000,[illegible]
Deficiency [illegible] $51,[illegible]

This amount of expenditure it will be observed contemplates the payment of the entire indebtedness of that fund during the present fiscal year, with the exception of [illegible] which could be authorized in anticipation of the tax to be levied for 1856, and thus enable the indebtedness of this fund to be finally liquidated, or $56,000 of the unpaid temporary loans, extended for one year with the receipts. The benefit of finally closing these accounts with the General Fund, will be stated at length under the heads below named.

This result can be only reached by confining the expenditures of that fund to the estimated amount before stated. The receipts of the treasury can be estimated with mathematical certainty, while the expenditures are not within the control of this department. The power of appropriating money from the treasury rests solely with the Legislature.

With that body rests the entire responsibility as to the amount of money paid from the treasury the present fiscal year.

The Constitution expressly provides that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury "except in pursuance to an appropriation by law." The power of this Department to resist the payment of any appropriation made by the Legislature rests upon two grounds, the one its utter inability to pay the public creditor by its bankruptcy, the other by seeking the shelter of the Judiciary on the ground of the act appropriating money, being a violation of the Constitution. Upon several occasions the present incumbent has sought the protection last mentioned, and has uniformly been reached by a mandamus which he has felt bound to respect by payment of the demand.

Among the duties of the Comptroller as laid down by the Revised Statutes, is one to "suggest plans for the improvement of the revenues."

The revenues of the State (except those derived from direct taxation) are so lamentably small, and from their nature so uncertain, that it passes the wisdom of the present Comptroller to suggest any method of improvement in the State revenues, unless it be to recommend the Legislature to exercise a greater degree of economy in appropriations, not absolutely necessary for the support of Government, than has heretofore been shown by that honorable body.

The payments from the Treasury during the past fiscal year, for purposes not absolutely connected with what may be called necessary expenses of Government, and chargeable upon the General Fund, are as follows:

To charitable institutions, including buildings	$243,296 48
To local improvements	54,317 20
To gratuities	26,423 00
To chargeable to the Canal Funds	35,196 24

It is not in the province of the Comptroller to complain the first-mentioned item; but it is due to himself to say that it exceeds the estimate of last year by about $130,000.

Of the second, the legislation of 1854 made it necessary by actual appropriations to estimate sufficient to meet the requirements of law then in force. The amount thus estimated, was $19,[illegible]00.

The third and fourth items were not estimated in the last annual report from this department, unless they can be considered as forming a part of the usual estimate for miscellaneous purposes.

The tendency of the legislation to cast upon the General Fund a class of expenditures properly and legitimately chargeable upon the canal revenues, is becoming so clearly apparent, that the attention of the Legislature is most respectfully called to this subject.

The experience of the past year develops the fact that damages to canal contractors have become a charge upon that fund, and have been actually paid by express appropriations of the Legislature.

The evils arising from the introduction of this system of mingling the General Fund and the Canal Fund, by alternating appropriations for canal purposes, are too apparent to need extended remarks upon this subject.

Of the estimated revenues for the support of Government for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856, $1,650,000 is derived from direct taxation. There is chargeable upon this amount, $320,000, payable to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for canal purposes.

The balance $1,330,000, is equal to a mill tax upon the real and personal property of the people of this State.

That direct taxation is the most equitable method of supporting the Government, the Comptroller is not prepared to deny; yet he cannot but regret, that the conclusion usually following that proposition, viz.: That this method of supporting Government tends to an economical administration of its affairs, is not clearly apparent to him.

Direct taxes upon the property of the people of this State have been levied year after year, and public expenditures seem to have increased out of all comparison with the advancing population of our State.

In the last annual report of the Comptroller it was stated that a mill tax would be necessary to enable the department to meet the demands upon the treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856. It is abundantly sufficient to extricate the General Fund from all its embarrassments and liquidate its debts. The grounds for this opinion have been stated in a former part of this report.

It would be unjust to my successor in office not to say that this result depends upon the action of the present Legislature.

The past experience of the Comptroller teaches him that estimates of the expenses of the Government, however carefully and elaborately made, are at best financial fallacies, unless the Legislature plate reliance upon, and are governed by them in a measure in making appropriations from the treasury.

The knowledge acquired for the last two years has not impressed upon the mind of the Comptroller, any evidence that estimates of expenditure for the support of Government, are looked upon as furnishing any particular guide for legislation; although convenient as furnishing the items that compose the ordinary "act appropriating moneys for the support of Government."

That comparatively modern invention of legislation called the "supply bill," usually demolishes, in a single night, the most profound calculations in a Comptroller's Report, and furnishes evidence that the experience derived during one hundred legislative days, is collectively more competent to judge what amount of moneys is necessary for the support of Government than the estimates furnished by the office absolutely disbursing the same.

It is proper here to say, that the estimates of the receipts and disbursements for the purposes of government, have been presented in this report, in obedience to the legal requirements resting upon this department, and not from any idea of their producing more than their usual effect upon legislative action, in preventing the success of personal schemes for obtaining money from the Treasury of the State, of late so fearfully rife around the halls of the Capitol.

This is perhaps the most appropriate place to recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law during its present session, authorizing the levying of a three-quarter mill tax, upon the real and personal property of the citizens of the State for the year 1856, for the General Fund, and to support the Government during the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30 1857,

STATE OF THE TREASURY

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1854		$261,404 02
Amount received into the Treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (See statement A.)		3,394,820 89
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1855	475 53	$3,656,700 44
Amount of warrants, drawn on the Treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (see statement B.)	$3,490,437 04	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1854	2,613 31	3,493,060 35
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1855		$163,650 09

Statement of Balances due from and to the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1855.

From the General Fund revenue	$350,863 89	
From the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	67,005 29	
From the Treasurer, for balance in the Treasury	166,650 09	$584,519 27
To the School Fund:		
Capital	$282,667 85	
Revenue	177,647 94	$460,315 79
To the Literary Fund:		
Capital	$6 78	
Revenue	10,863 67	10,870 45
To the U. S. Deposit Fund:		
Capital	$81,273 66	
Revenue	24,836 45	106,600 11
To the Mariner's Fund:		
Capital	$164 81	
Under protest	1,169 76	1,334 57
To the R. R. Sink. Funds:		
Auburn and Rch.	$123 43	
Tonawanda	88 25	
Long Island	2,715 13	
Tioga Coal, &c.	472 45	3,398 35—$584,519 27

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance due the treasury on the 30th September, 1854		$61,722 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1854, [see statement B.]		702,713 00
Amount transferred to the General Fund, revenue for interest on the balance due the treasury	3,686 49	
		768,121 49
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1855, [see statement A.]		701,116 20
Balance due the treasury on the 30th September, 1855		$67,005 29

CONDITION OF THE FUND.

Balance due the treasury, [see statement above,]		$67,005 29
Amount invested in stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable in 1858, six per cent	50,153 32	
Deficiency in the fund on the 30th September, 1855		$16,851 97

The receipts and payments of this fund are estimated for the current year, as follows:

PAYMENTS.

Interest on State debt	$354,606 00	
Interest on the balance due the treasury	4,020 44	
		$358,626 44

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation from Canal revenues	$350,000 00	
Interest on Bank Fund Stock	3,009 20	$353,009 20
Deficiency for the current year		5,617 24
Add amount of deficiency on the 30th September, 1855		16,851 95

Showing a deficiency in this fund, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1856, of $22,469 21

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

By an examination of the preceding statement it will be seen that $67,005 29 is due the Treasury from that fund.

This fund was created by section 2 of article 7 of the present Constitution, and was deemed at that time sufficiently ample to finally discharge the then existing debt, by a payment into the treasury of $350,000 per annum from the Canal revenues. Other provisions were made in the same section for an increase of the amount of payment to the General Fund, which result is at least remote if not improbable under the recent amendment of the same instrument.

The revenue of this fund is inadequate to meet its disbursements, and a yearly deficiency is an inevitable necessity, unless the same be provided for by the action of the Legislature, or the State cease to pay the interest on a portion of its debt.

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1854 $[illegible]
Receipts into this fund to commence the [illegible] year, viz.:
Interest on [illegible] in our hands
Interest on bonds for loans
Interest on [illegible] of 1858
Interest on State stock
Interest on Comptroller's bonds
Interest on Bank Fund stock
Dividends on Bank stock
Interest on money in the treasury
Total
Annual appropriation from the U. S. Dep. Fund
Total
Appropriations for Common School dividends, payable during the same period, viz.:
From the revenues of the School Fund
From the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund
Total

See statement C. for increase and diminution of the capital of this fund, during the year.

LITERATURE FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

CAPITAL.

STATE SECURITIES.

Stock issued for loan, under the act of 13th May, 1842, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent	$100,000 00	
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	3,600 00	$103,600 00
COMPTROLLER'S BONDS:		
Bond issued per chap. 235, Laws of 1849, redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent	$64,700 00	
Bond issued per Revised Statutes, for a temporary loan to the Treasury, 6 per cent	37,000 00	101,700 00
INSURANCE STOCK:		
100 shares in the Albany Ins. Company		2,600 00
BANK FUND STOCK.		
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st February, 1858 and 1866, 6 per cent		61,913 34
Money in the Treasury		6 78
Total		$268,620 12

REVENUE:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1854	$9,152 81	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1855, (see statement A.)	44,981 60	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the treasury	449 46	$53,964 07
Amount paid from the treasury during the same period, (see statement B.)		43,126 40
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1855,		$10,863 67

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz:

Interest on State stock	$6,150 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	6,102 00
Interest on Bank Fund stock	3,714 80
Dividends on Insurance stock	360 00
	$16,366 80
Appropriation from the U. S. Dep. Fund	28,000 00
Total	$44,366 80

Appropriations payable during the same period, viz:

For dividends to academies	$40,000 00
For the purchase of 1854 books, maps, globes, &c., for the academies	2,500 00
For expenses of meteorological observations	500 00
Total	$43,000 00

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

CAPITAL.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Loans on mortgage in the several counties	$3,604,967 61
State stock issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	142,500 00
State stock, (canal loan,) redeemable 1st July, 1860, 6 per cent	1,100 00
Comptroller's bonds, payable on demand, 6 per cent	184,739 44
Money in the treasury	81,278 65
Total	$4,014,590 71

REVENUE.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1854	$37,565, 00	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1855, (see statement A.)	239,897 88	
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue, for interest on money in the treasury	5,171 21	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands	50 00	$282,684 09
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (see statement B.)		$256,078 00
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund, for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage, failure of title, &c	2,279 64	258,357 64
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1855		$24,396 45

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz.:

Interest on the loans on mortgage in the several Counties	$230,000 00
Interest on State stock	7,191 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	11,084 36
Sales of lands	200 00
Interest on money in the treasury	5,500 00
Total	$253,975 36

Appropriations payable during the same period, viz.:

Common Schools	$165,000 00
Academies	28,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the Common School Fund	25,000 00
Normal School	12,000 00
Academies for instruction of common school teachers	18,000 00
Teachers' Institutes	3,360 00
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The School U. S. Deposit and Literature Funds are expressly devoted by the Constitution and laws to the cause of Education.

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If each of these funds was separated, in fact, instead of being, as at present, ledger accounts, the absolute necessity of replenishing each one of them, as well as the General Fund, every year for the support of government, would, in the opinion of the Comptroller, lead to a more thorough examination of the various claims upon the treasury of the State than has been exercised by the Legislature for a few years past. The mere presentation of the condition of these funds, in a table in the Comptroller's report, can make but stight impression even upon the Legislature, and less upon the masses of the people, even were they placed in the hands of every tax payer in the State.

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This method of having a common cash account for all the different funds has only its antiquity to recommend it. In calling the attention of the Legislature to this subject last year, I was compelled to acknowledge, that the change was impracticable at that time from the amount of the debt then owing those funds in the following words, "This change can only be made, however desirable it may be, when the General Fund is enabled to pay the amount due the specific ones, and the Legislature shall reduce the expenses of government to a sum that shall not exceed its legitimate income."

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Unless the Comptroller is entirely mistaken in the results to follow such an act, the beneficial effect will be apparent from the day such reformation is effected.

The amount due the various Trust Funds by the General Fund has been reduced during the last fiscal year an aggregate of $900.

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

State Stock:		
5 per cent. redeemable at pleasure	$13,847 00	
6 per cent, redeemable in 1860	4,000 00	17,847 00
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund 6 per cent., viz:		
Redeemable in 1856	$42,100 00	
Redeemable in 1858	13,200 00	55,300 00
New-York Central Railroad Company debt certificate, 6 per cent		18,500 00

Total [illegible]
Balance [illegible]
Receipts into this fund [illegible] year, viz.:
Interest on [illegible]
Interest on bonds for loans
Interest on [illegible] of 1858
Interest on State stock
Interest on Comptroller's bonds
Interest on Bank Fund stock
Dividends on Insurance stock
Interest on money in the treasury
Total
Annual appropriation from the U. S. Dep. Fund
Total
Appropriations for Common School dividends, payable during the same period, viz:
From the revenues of the School Fund
From the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund
Total

See statement C. for increase and diminution of the capital of this fund, during the year.

LITERATURE FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

CAPITAL.

STATE SECURITIES.

Stock issued for loan, under the act of 13th May, 1842, redeemable 1st July, 1864, 6 per cent	$100,000 00	
Stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	3,600 00	$103,600 00
COMPTROLLER'S BONDS:		
Bond issued per chap. 235, Laws of 1849, redeemable 1st July, 1866, 6 per cent	$64,700 00	
Bond issued per Revised Statutes, for a temporary loan to the Treasury, 6 per cent	37,000 00	101,700 00
INSURANCE STOCK:		
100 shares in the Albany Ins. Company		2,600 00
BANK FUND STOCK.		
Stock issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st February, 1858 and 1866, 6 per cent		61,913 34
Money in the Treasury		6 78
Total		$268,620 12

REVENUE:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1854	$9,152 81	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept., 1855, (see statement A.)	44,981 60	
Amount transferred from the General Fund Revenue for interest on money in the treasury	449 46	$53,964 07
Amount paid from the treasury during the same period, (see statement B.)		43,126 40
Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1855,		$10,863 67

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz:

Interest on State stock	$6,150 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	6,102 00
Interest on Bank Fund stock	3,714 80
Dividends on Insurance stock	360 00
	$16,366 80
Appropriation from the U. S. Dep. Fund	28,000 00
Total	$44,366 80

Appropriations payable during the same period, viz:

For dividends to academies	$40,000 00
For the purchase of 1854 books, maps, globes, &c., for the academies	2,500 00
For expenses of meteorological observations	500 00
Total	$43,000 00

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

CAPITAL.

This fund consists of the following items, viz.:

Loans on mortgage in the several counties	$3,604,967 61
State stock issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent	142,500 00
State stock, (canal loan,) redeemable 1st July, 1860, 6 per cent	1,100 00
Comptroller's bonds, payable on demand, 6 per cent	184,739 44
Money in the treasury	81,278 65
Total	$4,014,590 71

REVENUE.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1854	$37,565, 00	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1855, (see statement A.)	239,897 88	
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue, for interest on money in the treasury	5,171 21	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands	50 00	$282,684 09
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1855, (see statement B.)		$256,078 00
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund, for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgage, failure of title, &c	2,279 64	258,357 64
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1855		$24,396 45

The revenue of this fund is estimated for the current year, viz.:

Interest on the loans on mortgage in the several Counties	$230,000 00
Interest on State stock	7,191 00
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	11,084 36
Sales of lands	200 00
Interest on money in the treasury	5,500 00
Total	$253,975 36

Appropriations payable during the same period, viz.:

Common Schools	$165,000 00
Academies	28,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the Common School Fund	25,000 00
Normal School	12,000 00
Academies for instruction of common school teachers	18,000 00
Teachers' Institutes	3,360 00
New-York *Teacher*, to be furnished to the city and town Superintendents	500 00
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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 10¢ cents for single Copies.

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M. Grand is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and Semi-Weekly Times, at Paterson, N. J.

In the State Senate yesterday, the usual routine business of reporting and noticing bills was gone through with. In the Assembly, progress was made in the organization as far as the election of Clerk—Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate, having been chosen for that office. The selection of the other officers was then placed in the hands of the Speaker, after some debate, and the Assembly adjourned.

The example set by our State Legislature has not yet been followed by Congress. A proposition was made by Mr. Mace yesterday for a division of the offices among the Republicans, Americans and Democrats, but it found no favor, and a profitless debate consumed the remainder of the day's session.

The *America's* mails arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. Such extracts from our foreign files as the lateness of the hour permits us to give, will be found elsewhere. There is little news of interest beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax.

Our Relations with England.

Unfavorable rumors from Washington continue to multiply on the state of our diplomatic relations with England. There are two distinct questions involved—the Central American and the Enlistment. The latter is of more immediate importance. Our Administration has the right of it; clearly so. The difference of opinion, however, is wide, as between the two Governments. Let us see to what results the controversy is about to tend.

1. Enlistments are attempted in the United States for the British army in the Crimea. This violates our neutrality. We say it violates international law, and is, therefore, an indignity of greater magnitude than the mere violation of our own municipal law. We complain of the British Government, ascribing the whole fault to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, and to certain consuls of Great Britain in this country. The reply is, that Mr. Crampton acted under instructions, and the whole responsibity is assumed by his Government. This relieves Mr. C. personally. His dismissal, therefore, before the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from London—should the controversy lead to that—is out of the question.

2. Lord Clarendon is said to have admitted, in a dispatch dated in December, that the Enlistment *did* violate municipal law. At the same time he assumes that it *did not* violate national law. He apologizes for the first, and takes issue on the last point.

3. Mr. Marcy answers this argument in his dispatches to Mr. Buchanan sent ont by the steamer of Jan. 5, and repeats the demand for reparation.

4. It is now said that these last dispatches were accompanied, or have been followed, by instructions to our Minister to withdraw from the English Court, in the event of a second refusal to acknowledge and duly apologize for the violation of national law.

5. The recall of Mr. Crampton it is presumed will follow. If not, the Government at Washington will cease to hold further intercourse with him, and his passports will be placed at his disposal.

6. All this will not *necessarily* lead to war or to warlike demonstrations. Bnt it *will* produce an unpleasant, as well as difficult complication; rendered the more so by the present temper of the British Administration in regard to the Eastern War, in which, undeniably, France has reaped the laurels in the field before Sebastopol, while the English Navy has effected nothing in the Baltic.

7. As between the People of the United States and England, the controversy is less threatening. But our People will support their own Administration, because it has the right of the question. Whether the English People, and particularly the commercial and mannfacturing classes, will back their Administration in refusing to acknowledge an indignity to our neutral position, in the right way—drawing a technical distinction between municipal and national law, which adds to, rather than lessens the offence—remains to be seen. We do not believe they will; nor do we believe that a suspension of diplomatic intercourse will be suffered to continue very long on so weak a point.

In regard to the Central American question, the argument is so decidedly against Great Britain, that no apprehension need be felt that she will fight about it, if indeed it were worth quarreling over, which, so far as any chance of a British hold in Central America is concerned, it is not. Our readers will remember the issue on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. That instrument was in purpose, plainly expressed, to keep both Governments from colonizing in Central America. Under pretext of some previous wood-chopping lodgement in Honduras, the British Government claim that the Treaty could not be retroactive, and that they have the right therefore to continue this lodgement virtually as a colony. Mr. Clayton says he could never have been so blind or infatuated as to make a treaty *to defeat its own declared purpose.* Our Government cannot permit such a construction. The Treaty, therefore, must cease, on the notice which it provides for, or the British Government withdraw their claim in Honduras. In either event, there is no ground for a fight on the question. The Treaty being terminated, General Walker will most likely solve the question of possession and colonization for both parties. The States of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador will probably ere long be made a united Republic.

The British Government may possibly presume that our People are against their own Administration, or that they will not suffer it to go to extremities either on the Enlistment or Central American question. The only authority for this will be in the tone of a portion of the American Press towards the President, personally. To this may be added representations from Englishmen in this country, that the Administration, wanting popularity on other questions, is using this controversy for effect on the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856.

A word or two on this point may not be out of place. The People of this country do not seek a quarrel with Great Britain; bnt they nnderstand the right of all diplomatic questions involved between the two Governments. They have no such craven fear of the cost of war, or the mischievous consequences of suspended diplomatic intercourse, as to leave their Government, *no matter by whom administered*, in a false or undignified position. And as to the status of the present Administration at home, the British Government should be careful not to be misled. The President may be unpopular. Our people—even the mass of his own party—may not desire his reëlection. Bnt he has the honor of the Nation in his charge, and, as every man in his high position is bound to do, as well for his future fame as in obedience to his oath of office, he is now firmly, though with moderation and dignity, maintaining it in all that relates to our foreign interconrse. He has the counsel and pen of an able Premier, in whose practical sense and experience the whole conntry has confidence. While, therefore, Mr. Marcy remains in the Administration, and he is recognized as the willing organ throngh which our demands npon Great Britain on the Enlistment qnestion are made, and through whom the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is asserted, we believe the great body of the people of the United States will second the Administration. At all events, it will not do for the British Government to presume upon a division of sentiment in this country.

P. S. It will be noticed from the special dispatch this morning from our Washington Correspondent, that the rumor that Mr. Buchanan will be recalled is positively contradicted.

France on Neutral Rights.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives France great credit as the patron of nentral rights, and commends her therefor in implied if not express contrast with England in that respect. It is true that France is in advance of England in regard to neutral rights npon the point of nentral transportation, for she asserts as a doctrine, that "free ships make free goods," while England admits it as a rule during the present war, hnt refuses to recognize it as a doctrine of Public Law.

Bnt, on the other hand, England recognizes as a doctrine of public law, the right of nentrals to hny belligerent ships; and in recent decisions of her High Court of Admiralty, Dr. Lushington has applied the doctrine to nnmerous cases, denying in the most absolnte terms that any belligerent has the right to impose restrictions, in this relation, upon nentral commerce. Meantime France still clings pertinaciously to the obsolete and semi-barbarous pretension of undertaking to set aside and disregard any sale of the ship of a belligerent to a nentral, unless made prior to the declaration of war.

Indeed, we adverted some time since to the fact that some of Great Britain's Consuls in the United States have given notice in this country, that no purchase of Russian ships hy citizens of the United States will be respected hy France. We advise the *Courrier des Etats Unis* to hang its head in silence when neutral rights are spoken of, so long as this ignominious provision of prize law is maintained in the code of France, and in which France stands alone in now maintaining against the sense and conscience of both Europe and America.

The Fate of the St. Denis.

Owing to the very confused and contradictory statements made by the two mates and the seamen belonging to the packet ship *St. Denis*, who were rescued and brought into this port on Wednesday, donbts have been entertained by well-informed and experienced men, as to the correctness of their story of the sinking of the ship. On reading the testimony of the rescued seamen, as it has been reported, no one can fail to notice the entire want of consistency in the different stories, and the confused manner in which the 1st mate even, who ought to be able to give a perfectly clear and satisfactory acconnt of the disaster, and the manner of his escape, relates the incidents of the affair. We would he loth to awaken any hopes which may at last be crushed, but we must confess that there are abundance of reasons for doubting the sinking of the ship, at least, in the manner in which the rescued seamen report her to have been lost. The inconsistencies and contradictions of their several reports are so great, that it is almost impossible not to have a suspicion that there was something in the manner of their own escape, which makes the snppression of some of the facts of the case a matter of moment to them. It is not within the range of probabilities that the Captain, passengers, and crew of a sinking ship should refuse, or even hesitate to avail themselves of any chance of escape from certain death. Drowning men catch at straws; yet the Captain of the *St. Denis*, who is stated hy one man to have been seen wringing his hnnds in his agony, and exclaiming, "O, my poor wife nnd children;" and by another to have been seen deliberately and coolly winding up his watch just before the ship went down, refused to avail himself of the possible means of escape which the long-boat offered. That the long-boat should have been launched, and then, after it was safely in the water, that the Captain, passengers and crew should have refused to get into it, when they knew the ship was sinking, is a story that no person, with the slightest knowledge of the sea, or the habits of sailors, or even of the common instincts of human beings, will find it easy to credit.

It will be remembered, by most of our readers, that not many months ago the Captain and crew of the ship *Chester* were picked np at sea, they having abandoned her in the long-boat; they reported that soon after leaving the ship she sunk with all her passengers, and all the harrowing details of the disaster were reported with great particularity of detail. No one donbted the truth of the story at the time, bnt a few days afterwards another ship arrived having on board all the passengers whom the Captain had abandoned and reported as having gone to a watery grave.

The *St. Denis* may never be heard from again; hnt we shall not be surprised at any moment to hear of the safety of her Captain and passengers.

Dramatic Copyright.

There is no snch thing as Dramatic Copyright in this country. There was nothing of the sort in England, twenty years. It was first established hy an Act of Parliament, hrought in hy Sir E. L. Bulwer, before he had himself written for the stage, and while he was yet the colleagne of the eccentric Colonel Sibthorpe, as a member for Lincoln. Before the passiag of that statnte, which was founded on the French law of Copyright, any manager or any actor might take any *printed* drama and place it before the public by stage representation. It may be remembered that, in order to baffle this piracy, Byron (as he hoasted in one of his prefaces,) composed his Dramatic Poems in snch a manner—as to "the unities" and stage effects or non-effects—as he believed, would render their prodnction, as acting plays, quite impossible. Yet, even in his lifetime, Elliston prodnced one of them at Drury Lane Theatre, and, since then, four other of his dramae have been acted on the English boards. It is quite different now. The act of *printing* a play does not destroy the anthor's property in it, and no English manager or actor can represent any living dramatist's (English) composition, without paying him for it.

With us the *law* is fincertain, because entirely undecided. The *practice* is precisely as it was in England before the passing of Bulwer's Dramatic Authors' Copyright Bill. For example, plays by any living author, although copyrighted as literary compositions, are liable to be seized hy any manager, and put npon the stage, without even asking leave from author or publisher. A theatrical manager in a neighboring city, who had contracted to pay for the manuscript copy of a new play, which was very popular in New-York, returned the manuscript, with a curt intimation that he saw it advertised that the play was to be published for twelve cents, and he therefore must decline sending the hundred dollars he had contracted to pay. Under the circnmstances, perhaps, the repudiation is not to be wondered at.

In this condition of affairs, when publication deprives a man of his acting copyright, certain dramatic authors in this City have taken legal advice on the point, and the opinion of every eminent counsel who has been consulted is to the following effect—that, even admitting the right of a manager to put a pnblished play on the stage, without compensation to the anthor, he has no power to set aside the protection which the law gives the dramatist, *as an author*. Thus, the title of a play and the list of the *dramatis personæ* being duly "entered in the clerk's office of the District Court," of any State in the Union, the manager who transfers such name and *dramatis personæ* to any playbill breaks the Copyright Law and renders himself liable to conviction for damages. In fact, therefore, under this opinion, which has a very common-sense air abont it, dramatic anthors *have* a power of preventing their compositions being used without their consent. To pirate a play, and *not* put its name and characters in the play-hill would be as hootless as absurd.

Why do not our dramatic authors form an Association for the purpose of protecting their interests, such as exists in Paris and London?

The "Union" on the Speakership.

The Washington *Union* is in despair at the firm attitnde of the Republicans, and, in its anxiety to shift the responsibility of the disorganization from the shoulders of the Administration Party, where it justly belongs, gets off the following piece of specious reasoning. But it won't do:

"Yesterday's proceedings in the House once more demonstrated that the power to elect a Speaker *is exclusively in the hands of the Anti-Nebraska* men. On the proposition to elect Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker, 50 opposition members voted in the affirmative, and 52 voted in the negative. Those who voted in the negative were the fast friends of Mr. Banks, and they refused to yield their choice even to effect an organization. The vote in favor of the resolution was 50, which, with the Republican vote in the negative, fifty-two, would have made one hundred and two—being a majority of the whole, and enough to have elected Mr. Campbell had they been given in favor of Mr. Thorington's resolution. The responsibility is positively and clearly with the anti-Nebraska men in the House; and they can elect a Speaker whenever they choose to do so, or postpone that result till "the next 4th of July." It is for them to say whether they will adhere to a single man for Speaker, and so prevent an organization, or whether they will unite their votes, now once more unanswerably proved to be in a majority of the House."

Personal.

Mr. Curtis' lectures on the English Novelists, before the Lowell Institute, the delivery of which had been just commenced, have been postponed in consequence of the death of his father.

Webster Birthday Festival at the Astor.

A large company of the oldest and most influential of that distinguished Statesman's friends, assembled last evening in the apartments so long dedicated to the use of Mr. Webster in that time-honored hotel, in pursuance of their resolution two years ago, to hold the day in perpetual remembrance. The decorations, historical and illustrative, were, beyond dispute, the most elegant ever yet seen on this side of the water. The feast was unique. The manager had thrown his whole strength npon his work. Simple, elegant—in order and form progressing from the beginning to the end, like the grand and rolling stream of unmatched eloquence in the giant's answer to Hayne.

Wit, eloquence, and interesting reminiscences, crowded the Festival. One is almost seduced into repeating some of the many good things, bnt the warning of the Committee must be obeyed, and we shall wait for their pamphlet, when we hope to turn those delicious morsels nnder our intellectual tongue once more.

More Indictments Connected with the Northern Light.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented hills of indictment against Edward S. Tinklepaugh, Captain of the *Northern Light*, Joseph Fowler, the Engineer, and Joseph L. White, Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, for obstructing the United States Marshal while endeavoring to execute warrants on board the steamer *Northern Light* on the 24th of December last. Bench warrants for the arrest of the parties named were issued by Commissioner Stillwell, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal Horton. They will be brought to-day before the United States Commissioner, and hail stipulated.

Brig Sunk.

A sunken hrig or schooner was seen yesterday at noon, Jan. 18, by one of the pilots about half way between the bar and lightship off Sandy Hook, bearing about east of the south buoy of the bar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Theringten's Resolution—Duty of the Republicans—The Responsibility—Signs for the Future, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1856.

This was an exciting day in the House, and threatened more danger to the Anti-Nebraska forces for awhile, than any which preceded it. Mr. Thorington's resolution, declaring Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker, was a mischievous bomb-shell thrown into the Republican ranks, whether so intended or not. It was, to say the least, incensiderate, as it was entirely unadvised. Our friends were sustaining the Caucus nomination of Mr. Banks. With him as their leader, they were arrayed before the enemy; and in the midst of the hattle the "high private" from Iowa, suddenly, without warning, and without consultation, called npon our forces to depose their leader and take np a new one, in the very presence of the enemy. Perhaps this was judicious,—but I don't expect you to believe it.

SCARCITY OF NAPOLEONS.

The debate which followed showed its evil tendency. For six long weeks the combined opposition have been engaged in ineffectual efforts to sow the seeds of discord in our ranks; and where they failed, Mr. Thorington succeeded, by his movement of to-day. I do not charge him with intending mischief. I do not believe he had any such idea. Bnt it is not the first time during the session that he has embarrassed the Anti-Nebraska men, by attempting to initiate important movements without consulting his political friends. He would seem to be a sort of comet in political affairs, traveling in an orbit peculiar to himself, and a very erratic, or at least eccentric orbit at that. I take it he really desires to do right, bnt has qneer ideas of how to get at it. He seeme to overlook the fact that great movements are carried now-a-daye by association and combination of individuals. Once in a century a Napoleon comes upon the world's stage, and, by infusing his own fiery impetnosity and indomitable will into the very hearts of the masses, is ahle to lead off on his own responsibility, snre of a hoet of devoted foliowers, and equally sure of victory. Neither Mr. Thorington or any of his fellow members are Napoleons, and consequently he and they should avoid all Napoleonic modes of proceeding, and seek to avail themselves of the combinations and associations which give strength to a movement in our day.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Two things surprise me in this connection—first, that any of our friends feit bound to vote for Mr. Thorington's resolution, in face of the Caucus nomination; and second, that Mr. Campbell had not the tact instantly to refuse the use of his name for any such purpose. I do not complain of those who voted for the resolution, for I know the considerations of policy which controlled them; but for the future, it seems reasonable that the Caucus nominee should be voted for *and nobody else*. It is sufficient answer to all these side propositions, so calculated to distract and divide, to say that they have no place outside the Caucus.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to-day, charged the responsibility of the disorganization upon the "scattering" Republicans. This aroused Mr. Dunn, who was quite indignant, and said he was responsible to his constituents only for his conrse here, and that he could make it all satisfactory to them. What a set of dunces Mr. Dunn would have the country helieve his constituents to he, that he can expect to hoodwink them completely, and make them suppose George G. Dunn exactly right, and the great mass of his Anti-Nebraska colleagues in the House all obstinately wrong,—to suppose that he can so cover up his movements here that they will not see through his pretexts and pretences, and understand him as he is, and not as he asserts himself to be.

DUNN ON CAUCUSES—REPUDIATION.

To-day he attempted to relieve himself by an attack upon Mr. Sage, of N. Y., hut in turn was again hauled up in regard to his repudiated promise to vote for any nominee of a Republican caucus. He was compelled to admit to-day that he, refused to be bound by the cauous nomination, notwithstanding his promise, because every man of the 123 Anti-Nebraska men whom he counts up in the House was not present! What utter nonesnee! The caucus which first nominated Banks was called after a special understanding with Dunn, that he would endeavor to he present. He *was* present, hut saw Banks would be nominated, made a petulant speech and retired. Banks was nominated, however, hy a majority of a quorum of the House, and hy four-fifths of the gentlemen present. Now, if the nomination was a fair one, Dunn was bound by every honorable obligation to stand by it. If Banks' friends, or any of them were absent from the caucus, and yet he was nominated, surely that is the best evidence that he was the choice of a large majority of the Republicans, and if so Dunn had no excuse for bolting him. If, on the other hand, those whose first choice was not Mr. Banks were absent, surely that is no reason why the action of those who took the trouble to be present should be set aside. No matter in which light they view it, I take it for granted that the plain common sense of Mr. Dunn's constituents will show them that he has not acted in good faith, hut that he has been striving from the beginning to make mischief, and that the explanations he gives of his conduct are the most miserable of pretences, and nothing more. Indeed, in his declaration to-day, that now, under no circumstances, would he be bound by a caucus nomination of Mr. Banks, he gives the best proof that it is the individual, and not principle, which he seeks to serve.

ANTI-NEBRASKA DID NOT ELECT HIM.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, became restive in the debate to-day, and distinctly denied that he was elected by the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of his district. Mark this enunciation, Anti-Nebraska men of Pennsylvania, and take care that when you nominate again, you make the fetters of principle at least strong enough to he underatood hy the candidate.

SIGNS FOR THE FUTURE.

It was feared that the demonstration in the House to-day might result in serious defection from Mr. Banks; but the caucus to-night has set all that at rest, and ought to satisfy the opposition that the Republicans really *mean to stick*. The spirit of the caucus was good, and the secret ballot by which Banks received 66 out of 89 votes is the surest test of his strength as a candidate. I maintain the firm conviction that over ninety men will stick to him until elected, or until he declines. The Plurality Resolution can alone decide the contest. But it is very late, and I must reserve any further comments for my next. S.

Mr. Stephens and Mr. Zollicoffer—The Plurality Rule—Central American Affairs—Postal Irregularities.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

MR. STEPHENS ON THE "HIGHER LAW."

The event of the day in the House was a practical assertion of the "Higher Law," by Mr. Stephens of Georgia—about the last man I should ever have expected to come to the rescue, on this doctrine, of the distinguished Senator from New-York. The difference between the two gentlemen, however, is material. Mr. Seward announced what has been so often and so ignorantly reviled and sneered at as the higher law, as a fixed, unchangeable, ever living principle, to be maintained and defended for its own sake; but Mr. Stephens' higher law is the creature of an emergency, a sort of marine "camel," to help him out over soms shallowe on which he found himself grounded while trying to out-sail Mr. Zollicoffer on our political "Black Sea."

Mr. Zollicoffer, as you know, repudiates all power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and sustains the Nebraska bill because it repealed the Missouri Compromise, which assumed the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in part of the Territories, and so involved such right of prohibition in *all* the Territories of the United States. He objects to Mr. Richardson also as unsound, because he believes Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit Slavery, notwithstanding he is decided in expressing his convictions that Congress never ought to exercise it.

In the debate to-day—which he managed with great skill and ability—Mr. Z. pushed Mr. Stephens into close quarters, until the latter maintained these propositions: first, that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on the question of Slavery; and second, that, as there was danger that the North would take all the [illegible] the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, Congress is made a fair and just division of the territories between the two sections. This strange jumbling of expediency and constitutionality involves Mr. Stephens in a dilemma which he evidently feels, and from which even his friends see no extrication. He don't find in the Constitution any power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and yet sustains an act of Congress which does that very thing. He either recognizes a law of political necessity or expediency, or of natural right, superior to the Constitution, and overriding that instrument, or else he must hold that Congress is possessed of powers neither expressly nor impliedly derived from the Constitution.

Mr. Zollicoffer repeatedly asked him where he got this power for Congress, if not in the Constitution, bnt Mr. Stephens failed to answer, always evading the point by skillfully presenting a new issue, or serving up his original declaration asserting the power, in some new shape. He cannot escape the penalty of his inconsistency. He has undertaken to pilot his Southern friends through on Richardson's boat, and will find it a difficult business while Mr. Zollicoffer is about.

THE PLURALITY.

Do not be discouraged by the failure of the plurality to-day. A change of only six votes would have carried it, and these will certainly be had ere long.

THE DEBATE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The expected debate in the Senate on Central American affairs was again postponed to-night, in consequence of Gen. Cass' confinement to his room by an attack of rheumatism. If he is able to be out on Monday next we may anticipate an interesting and nicely-pointed debate.

THE MAILS.

What is the matter with the postal arrangements between here and New-York? Since the snow-storm, the New-York mails do not reach us in any regular order. Thus, letters late as dne reach us one day, and a day or two later we receive others mailed in advance of those first received. So with papers, and to-day I received the Times of the 10th, just a week ago! Another fact is strange, and requires explanation. On more than ons occasion lately passengers and their baggage reach Washington through from New-York, while the mail will be from twelve to twenty-four hours behind. Is it not possible to get the mails through as promptly as the haggage of passengers? There is evidently a screw looee here somewhere. S.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, arrived at daylight yesterday morning from New-Orleans *via* Havana, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th inst.

The British brig *Citron*, from Halifax, bound to Havana, was lost on the Dog Keys on the 5th inst. Her master and crew were brought to Havana by a Key West wrecker on the 12th inst. Vessel a total loss.

There was a rumor in Havana that the American brig *Cotrell*, from Boston to Havana, had gone ashore to the eastward of Sagua La Grande, bnt no particulars of the disaster had been received.

The Spanish steamer *Mexico* (formerly the *United States*) sailed for Sisal and Vera Cruz on the 13th. It is said that one of Santa Ana's particular friends went down in her, to observe the tide of political affairs. The news brought by the British steamer *Clyde* as to Mexican affairs presented a gloomy prospect for the comfort and quiet of the nation.

In Havana there is nothing of particular interest. Large ships find difficulty in getting freights, and are mostly leaving for Gulf ports. Abont 12,000 boxes of the new Sugar crop have been received, and there remains some 5,000 or 6,000 of the old. Almost all in the hands of speculators.

Rachel is still in Havana; her sisters have gone to Charleston, and the balance of her troupe sailed in the last British steamer for Southampton, &c.

An Execution by the Garrote—The Spanish Squadron—Losses at Sea.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1856.

Yesterday we had the expiation of crime hy the garrote, at which the assemblage was small, owing to the unpropitious weather in prospect—in harmony with the scene, however. The victim of his own wrong made quite a respectable valedictory to the people before he was shuffled off, and cautioned them to take warning from his fate, for having abused the life loaned to him for good purpose, for which he paid penalty with *it* to the violated laws. After his farewell, he seated himself upon the chair, his neck was adjusted to the iron collar, and with a swing of the iron bar, in the hands of the executioner, he was eped on the flight to eternity.

General Bailey, Senator, is living at a farm about twenty milse from Matanzas, without much improvement in his health, if any.

The San Juan squadron is to be increased by two other vessels, I understand, a Spanish frigate and brig. If they should bombard it will be something like Kinburn, which was fully as large an exploit as hat of Hollins in the *Cyane*, but no more—a few hats and no defences, looking well under lithegraph. *Vide* the plates of the latest distinguished engagements of the Allies.

Lost—a British brig, (*Citron*,) from Halifax to Havana, on Dog Keys, 5th inst., officers and crew arrived at Havana from Key West. Arrived—brig *Cotrell*, Boston, for this port to eastward, of which we have no particulars. The *Cahawba* is here, hnt we do not learn that you have a Speaker. France, England and Spain are preparing to speak for and towards you, with metallic enforcements of their *reasons* as plenty as blackberries.

Selling ont the Turkish Kah-ve.

The contents of Mr. Oscanyon's establishment up Broadway, known as the Turkish Kah-vè, were yesterday sold at auction by Messrs. Leeds & Co. The catalogue embraced different kinds of pipes, called Chibouks, Nargillès and Meerchaums, Damascus gold and silver embroidery, Parisian and Turkish tobacco, with a variety of Oriental fancy articles. The attendance was quite large, and the competition in bidding considerable, but most of the articles brought a less price than the original cost in Constantinople. One pipe, with rich amber mouth-piece, costing $124, sold for $90; another, the first cost of which was $60, realized $1 75. The most attractive article sold was a Turkish overcoat, embroidered with gold and trimmed with fur, said to have formerly been owned by a Turkish Minister to St. Petersburg. Mr. Oscanyon stated that the original cost was $500, and that he received it from the Pacha mentioned, in part payment of a debt of $2,000. The coat was purchased by a lady at $52 50. Mr. Oscanyon has made an effort to introduce among us Oriental tastes, in the way of Chibouks and Sharbet, as substitutes for cigars and ardent spirits, but it seems without success. He remarked to our reporter, with as much truth as sarcasm, that the "bar" was too fixed an institution in this country to be easily supplanted.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Survey of our Harbor—The New Shoal.

Among the documents accompanning the report of the Commissioners on Encroachments on New-York Harbor, was the report of Prof. Bache, the Superintendent.

All the gentlemen, says Professor Bache in this report, united with hearty zeal in the work intrusted to them. I did not venture to promise that all which has been done should be certainly completed this season. It is now plain, however, that, but for the stormy character of most of the Summer and Autumn, the entire shore line and soundings of the Bay, and dependencies, would have been finished.

He continues: In the execution of the hydrography of the East River, and of the inner and outer harbors, Lieutenant-Commanding T. A. Craven reports the following work done up to Nov. 1:

Area surveyed—Square miles	40
Miles of soundings	1,967
Number of angles measured	5,132
Number of soundings	74,050
Greatest depth of water (fathoms)	90
Least	1
Tides observed (stations)	5
Operations commenced	July 1.
Operations discontinued	Nov. 10.

Twenty-five current stations were occupied, and full sets of observations made at them. The discovery or development of a shoal, in the main ship channel south of the Narrows near Westbank, is one of the important results of this re-survey. Official information of this is expected at an early date, and will be published at once.

Lieutenant-Commanding Craven made some very interesting experiments to test his views of the source of increase of the point of Sandy Hook; these, however, require repetition before drawing positive conclusions from them.

Sound Steamers.

The *Commodore*, from Norwich, as is usual with the boats of this line, came in yesterday morning ahead of all the others, touching her pier at about 8 o'clock. The *Empire State* and *Connecticut* also arrived in pretty good season, although the *Empire State* was rather late—10 o'clock A. M. They all report their respective lines in half-pleasant weather, without little or no obstruction at present, in the water transit, from ice.

The Injured Lozenge Vender.

In a report of injuries received by a boy, named McGrath, a lozenge vender, from having been kicked out of Tammany Hall, it was stated that he was said to have been kicked by a person belonging to the hotel, which we are informed by Mr. Graham Brown, the acting proprietor, was not the case. The boy, as was learned yesterday, was kicked by a stranger, near the main entrance, who had been annoyed by a number of the little peddlers a few moments before. These peddlers annoy the guests at the hotels very much, and, to the knowledge of the proprietors of Tammany hotel, they have never been put out of their house, in a manner which could possibly be called cruel or incompatible with humanity.

Branch Forges the Last Link.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.

"Sound the trumpet and beat the drum,"
While "*the*" record from Amboy comes.

The sun rose this morning with uncommon splendor, and I could discern but a little white cloud in the far horizon, which disappeared with the sun's advances; and, with a heart leaping with hope, I left the City at 10 o'clock A. M., in the steamer *John Potter*, and arrived at Perth Amboy at 12 o'clock, meridian, and immediately went to the Custom-House, and desired the list of passengers from Halifax in 1817. Mr. Brenly, the Collector, directed Mr. Thomas, a venerable Inspector of Customs, to search for it in the second, or attic story of the Custom-House, who, after placing a high chair on an iron safe, and a tea box on the chair, he mounted the tea box, while I braced the fragile candidate, when, with a sudden spring, he darted through the scuttle into the garret story, while myself and the Collector remained below. I then handed him a hatchet, and he began to open boxes that contained the Marine Records of the early periods of the present century. After opening several boxes, he began to despair, and came to the scuttle to descend, when the Collector (with an aged and honest face,) bounded through the scuttle like a boy of fifteen, who, after overhauling the records of several boxes, returned, in despair, below; bnt, as I manifested much anxiety to obtain the passenger list from Halifax in 1817, he returned to the attic to renew his researches, and after about one hour's absence, returned below, in great joy, and covered all over with dust and cobwebs, with the list of passengers of the brig *Sophia and Sarah*, from Halifax in 1817, among whom was Gideon Mansell, and gave me the following certificate, with the Perth Amboy official stamp on the certificate:

"District of Perth Amboy, N. J.,
Collector's Office, 18th January, 1856.

"I hereby certify, that in the list of passengers entering at this port, in the brig *Sophia and Sarah*, Parmiter Bell, Master, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 19th July, 1817, appears the name of Gideon Mansell, three women, and five children. "FRANK W. BRENLY, Collector."

Mr. Brenly has been Collector of Amboy about twenty-five years. Witnesses have sworn before the Police Commissioners that the *Perseus* arrived at Halifax from England on the 1st July, 1817, thus leaving eighteen days for the *Sophia and Sarah* to reach Perth Amboy from Halifax, in 1817. The above certificate says that there were one man, (Gideon Mansell,) three women, (Mrs. Mansell, Mrs. Constable, her mother, and Mary Mansell, born in 1798, and then twenty years old,) and five children, (William, Susan, George, Augustus and Elizabeth,) which precisely corresponds with the testimony of George H. Harriott, of Amboy, and all others, before the Police Commissioners, and with the Brandon Register, and English and American affidavits, and with the Naturalization Report, and blank affidavit in the Court of Common Pleas of 1818, in which George Mansell, tailor, returned all his children as British aliens. So, New York will soon be free. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Mr. Gough lectures to-night at the Tabernacle. It is likely to be his last here;—there will be a crowded house of course.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 19.

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INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—Particulars of the desperate battle at Walla Walla—Special Correspondence.
NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.
NEWS FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.
NEWS FROM HAVANA—Special Correspondence.
THRILLING ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TWO TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
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THE LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
OBITUARY NOTICES OF SAMUEL RODGERS, REV. DR. CHOULES AND GEORGE CURTIS.
NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE—Account of the Baptist's Translation.
EDITORIALS.—The Foreign News—Gov. Clark's Message—A Diversion in Congress—The News by the *Northern Light*—The Allies in Central America—Literary Fecundity—The Railroad Disaster—Terrible Shipwrecks—The Cattle Market.
THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT this week treats of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, Live Stock reports, the usual Domestic Markets, and General Agricultural Intelligence.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.
SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

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COLD FEET AND CHA

LAMMERS.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

AUTHOR OF "FARMINGDALE."

CHAPTER I.

"Beast thou shadowy sailing by,
As the dove, with startled cry,
Seest the falcon's shadow fly?"

LONGFELLOW.

"I don't skip about so! Every other second you [illegible] as if you were just ready to fly. Here—[illegible] walk along steadily—as I do."

Bessie looked ruefully at her feet.

"I have jumped as far a great many times," she said, measuring the distance with her eye. "Yes, twice as far. But I had had luck this time. What shall I do?"

"Go home. There's nothing else you can do. You cannot go to meeting in such a fix as this."

"Oh, but mother won't like it if I do. I wanted to stay at home and she wouldn't let me; and if I go back, she'll say I did this on purpose—just for an excuse. Wait, Margaret; don't go yet," she added, as her sister took a few steps onward. "Do wait for me."

"Hurry, then, or we shall both be late," said Margaret.

"But what are you going to do?"

"Oh, I can clean my shoes," replied Bessie, at the same time rubbing them vigorously upon the grass. "There! they look quite respectably, and my stockings are not so very bad. But my pantalets—the[illegible]s the trouble. How do they look, Margaret?"

"Pretty badly; but they might be worse. Come, Bessie, do something; we can't stay here all day."

"Why can't I turn them up? My dress is so long that I don't believe my body will notice it. Besides it will be almost dark when we come home."

So saying, Bessie rolled up her pantalets until the soiled hem was invisible, pushed back the brown hair that had fallen over her face as she did so, drew on her gloves, and declared herself ready to proceed. She had jumped enough for the present, and even Margaret was no more staid and dignified than was she during the remainder of their walk.

With the intention of calling on a sick neighbor, Mrs. Allison had started for the "five o'clock meeting" an hour in advance of her daughters. Bessie hoped that she had not yet reached the church, but the first thing that met her eye after they entered the door, was the stately figure of her mother in the pew in the corner. Unconsciously she stooped and shrank into as small a compass as possible, as drawing behind Margaret, she followed her up the aisle with a step that had lost all of its usual airy grace, and took her seat in the square, old-fashioned pew.

Bessie derived one advantage from her unfortunate exploit. So intent was she upon keeping her soiled pantalets, and slightly draggled dress out of her mother's sight, that she forgot that the picture was dull, the church close and hot, and she herself tired with the day's attendance upon services of which she understood but little. For once, the button upon the outside of the pew door was left undisturbed, and she did not open the hymn-book once, excepting at legitimate periods.

It was past sundown when the congregation were dismissed, and as they emerged from the dusky shadows of the church, the soft summer twilight fell lovingly around them. Bessie was sorry that it was not darker, however, for her effort to keep in the back-ground was quite ineffectual.

"Margaret, come walk with me," said Mrs. Allison.

"Bessie, go before us, the side-walk is so narrow here."

Bessie hung back for a little, but the command was repeated, and she obeyed it. Not very reinstantly, one would have imagined, for she moved on so rapidly that her mother's voice soon checked her.

"Bessie, Bessie! do not walk so fast. It is not proper. Keep just ahead of us—so."

On they went in the prescribed order for a minute or two. It was not such an unpleasant thing, that walk, with the cool evening breeze fanning one's brow, and the breath of a thousand flowers awe[illegible]ng the air, even if one was obliged to be quiet and orderly, and listen only to the croaking of the frogs and the love ory of the whip-poor-will. At least so thought Bessie.

"Margaret!" suddenly exclaimed Mrs. Allison. "Why! I see but one of Bessie's pantalets!" and she came to a dead stop.

Bessie gave a hasty glance downward. One pantalet was indeed visible—the other was not. Her mother viewed her with a scrutinizing gaze from head to foot, while she, blushing and biting her gloves, said not a word.

"I am astonished, Bessie. I am perfectly astonished, and ashamed of you. To think that a child of mine should be seen in the streets, on the holy Sabbath, looking as you do! Go home as quick as you can, and then I will try to find out the meaning of this."

They were almost home, and as soon as they entered the house Mrs. Allison commenced her examination.

"Come here, Bessie. How dared you go to church with only one pantalet on? I am so mortified!" she exclaimed, lifting both hands to give emphasis to her words.

"I did not, mother. I had them both on," said Bessie, in a very low voice.

"Where is it, then?"

"I rolled it up."

"Rolled it up! What for?"

"Because it was so muddy."

The child's head had sunk lower and lower, until her crimson cheeks were half concealed by her falling hair; and her voice, as she uttered these last words, was almost inaudible. Mrs. Allison was obliged to lean forward upon her elbows, in order to continue the steady, searching gaze that she was bending upon her face.

"And how did that happen? How did it get muddy?"

Bessie said not a word.

"Answer me! What mischief have you been doing now? I do not know what will become of you, Bessie. You grow more and more wicked every day you live."

Mrs. Allison's voice and manner were harder than her words, and Bessie's tears were streaming.

"I did not mean to do it, mother," she said, as distinctly as she could. "I jumped over that mud-puddle by the hemlock tree, and did not jump quite far enough; that was all."

"All! It is a great plenty, I think. Bessie Allison, if I ever know of your doing such a thing again, I will punish you severely. I say it is, I forbid your leaving the house to-morrow at all—or your own room, unless I give you permission. You have no regard for the Sabbath—none at all."

"But I was so tired, mother," sobbed Bessie; "and I felt as if it would do me good to jump. I had been still all day long, enough to hurt you, I'll engage; and you must expect to be still on Sunday, as long as you are under my control. When I am dead and gone you can do as you have a mind; but, while I live, you must obey me. Here's Margaret; she has been a great deal more quiet than you have been to-day, and yet you do not hear her complain."

"Margaret is older than I am, and besides, she is not a bit like me. She never feels as I do," said Bessie, making a great effort to control her voice.

"It's a mercy that she does not," was the reply; "a mercy to her, and a mercy to me. Margaret tries to do as she ought, and she generally succeeds. Now I understand this whole business. You did not want to go to meeting, and were vexed because I said you must, so you thought you would revenge yourself by soiling your clothes, and appearing in such a condition as would make me wish that I had allowed you to stay at home."

"It was not so, mother," cried Bessie, half beside herself; "I never thought of such a thing. I was very sorry, and I should have come straight home if I had not been afraid you would be vexed. But I was afraid, and so I cleaned my shoes as well as I could, and turned up my pantalets, so that the dirt would not show, and went along. I do try to be a good girl, mother, but it is harder for me to be good than it is for Margaret."

"Humph! much you know about it. Have you learned your evening verses?"

"No, ma'am, not yet."

"Oh, Bessie, Bessie! how you have wasted this holy day! Get your Testament, and sit down by that table, and do not speak a word until you can repeat every one of them. Bring me your book, Margaret. You can say yours?"

"Yes, ma'am; I learned them while I was eating my luncheon, this noon," replied Margaret.

"But I could not learn mine, then," interrupted Bessie; "I can't eat and study at once. And more than that, you knew them before. They were in your Sunday-school lesson only four weeks ago."

"Hush, Bessie," said her mother; "do not let me hear any more remarks of that sort. Study your own lesson. You need not trouble yourself about your sister's."

Bessie took a seat by the table as she had been told, and commenced reading the first verse of her lesson. She repeated the words over and over, but they left no impression upon her memory. Then she tried the next one, but with no better success. Presently the lines seemed to swim before her eyes, then a blur came over the page, the low murmur of Margaret's voice sounded strangely far off and indistinct, her head dropped upon the book—she was fast asleep.

Margaret's lesson was repeated to her mother's entire satisfaction—as indeed it should have been, for Bessie had told nothing but the truth—and then Mrs. Allison leaned back in her luxurious rocking-chair, and fanned herself very complacently.

"The Missess were not out to-day, nor the Harveys either. I do not see how it is that people, who pretend to be Christians, can neglect the house of God as they do. For my part I feel that it is my duty to attend divine worship at all times, and I believe that it is the duty of others also."

"Why, mother, Willy Mason is very sick, don't you remember? and Mrs. Mason does not keep a hired girl, so they could not go very well."

"Where there's a will there's a way." One of them could have been spared for an hour or two, if the boy is sick. But the Harveys have not that excuse. They were all out yesterday."

"I guess they went out to the lake, to old Mr. Gray's funeral. He was Mrs. Harvey's cousin."

"Not they. I'll warrant Mrs. Harvey is not any too apt to acknowledge her poor relations, and the old man was not worth a red cent. I don't believe they rode fifteen miles in the hot sun to see him buried. More likely that they read novels one half the day, and slept the other half."

Yet Mrs. Allison had just listened to her daughter's recital of the eloquent words of St. Paul; she had heard her say that "charity believeth all things," and not only that, that it "hopeth all things."

"Bessie!" she exclaimed, suddenly wheeling round, "have you got your lesson? You have had time enough."

The sleeping figure moved not, and Mrs. Allison sat for a moment [illegible] with astonishment. Then she rose, and rolling Bessie's arm about [illegible], But it was to no purpose. It was [illegible] her bed-time. She was in her first deep sleep, and was not to be aroused by trifles.

"I declare I thought I had said enough to the child to-night to make her behave herself, and learn her lesson," said the mother, desisting from her attempts. "But it is of no use. Call Debby, Margaret, and I'll send her to bed."

Debby came.

"Take this girl up stairs, Debby," said Mrs. Allison. "Bessie, get up!" and, grasping her hand, she pulled her from her chair. "Go with Debby, and remember that you must give an account for this. You shall have no breakfast to-morrow morning until you have learned these verses."

The words fell upon a scarcely conscious ear. Bessie was just sufficiently awakened to know that Debby's strong arm was thrown around her, and that she was expected to stumble up stairs by her side.

"The poor lamb!" muttered Debby, as she seated her on the edge of the bed, and tied her nightcap, allowing her to fall asleep again; "Mrs. Allison ain't got no sense nor reason in her. She ain't let her have a minute's peace all day. First there was the verse for the breakfast-table, and after that she must set down and get her Sunday-school lesson. Then she must go to the school and to meetin', and by the time she had got home and eat her luncheon, it was time to go back again. They didn't take their bonnets off at noon, neither of 'em, and before they'd got their pia half eat up, the bell rang, and they had to march! Then when they got back from the second meetin', she made 'em set right down and read in them big books, the whole blessed afternoon, and go to the lecture besides! 'Tain't right!" she continued, as she took the candle and went down the back stairs to the kitchen. "May be it's well enough for Margaret, for she's a regular chip o'the old block, But Bessie—she ain't o' the same natur. I'll see to her breakfast. She sha'n't starve while Debby Wilkins does the cooking, not by a great sight."

The kitchen-door closed very energetically, and the remainder of Debby's soliloquy was delivered over the milk-pail she was washing.

The above is the first chapter of a charming tale, by the author of "Farmingdale," this day published by us. 447 pp., 12mo. Price $1 25. For sale by Booksellers generally. MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Christian Israelites** will hold a special meeting TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the Evening, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, near Bond-st. The charges said to be made against them by Sly in New-Haven, will be read and answered before the service. MARGARET L. BISHOP is to preach at both meetings. The public are invited—Reporters for the Press are invited. Seats free.

☞ **New Church Enterprise.**—The 9th-st. Church, (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) heretofore occupied as one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, will be kept open for divine worship, with a view to gathering a new Church. Rev. Dr. FERRIS has consented to supply the pulpit until arrangements can be made for calling a pastor; services on each SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. The Sexton will be happy to furnish visitors with seats.

☞ **Sorrow on the Sea.**—By special request of the relatives of John B. Petty, of the crew who went down in the ship *St. Denis*, a sermon will be delivered in the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. CORNE G. JONES, Pastor, with reference to that event. Seamen and others who may have survived the disasters of the last gale are affectionately invited to attend. All seats free.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church,** as Expounded by SWEDENBORG.—The tenth lecture of this course (postponed from last Sunday on account of the weather,) will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brick Chapel, in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*Hell as displaying the Divine Benignity.*

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY, Pastor. Divine Service may be expected regularly for the future in this Church on SABBATH MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock, and on SABBATH EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Subjects TO-MORROW—*The Transfiguration of Christ* in the forenoon; and *The Duty of Christian Watchfulness*, in the evening.

☞ **Rev. C. G. Williams** will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner 30th-st. Subject—*The Superiority of Christianity over all other Systems of Religion.* Also, preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock, and every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Sin against the Holy Ghost.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. His subject will be—*The Sin against the Holy Ghost.* Service in the morning at the usual hour.

☞ **Scudder Foreign Missionary Society.**—The Eleventh Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated TO-MORROW, (Sunday Evening,) in the Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., head of Varick. Addresses by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., and Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Murdock,** of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Hall northwest corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 19. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David used in Divine worship. Seats free.

☞ **John B. Gough** will deliver a lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle this SATURDAY EVENING. Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preside, assisted by Rev. Dr. Osgood, James Harper, Francis Palmer, Peter Cooper and other gentlemen. Doors open at 6; Lecture to commence at 7½. No postponement on account of the weather.

☞ **Preaching** in the North Presbyterian Church, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., throughout the day and evening, on the ensuing Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL: at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. D. AMES, and at 7½ o'clock, in the evening, by Rev. Mr. CRITTENDEN.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Armitage**—(By request,) will preach the annual sermon to the young, in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Brooms and Elizabeth streets, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

☞ **Church Land Association.**—In consequence of the inclement weather the Missionary Meeting, noticed for Calvary Church last Sunday evening, was postponed until TO-MORROW EVENING, the 20th inst. at the same hour and place, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. CHAS. B. STOUT, General-Agent.

☞ **Universalist Church**—Orchard-st., near Brooms. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will deliver the first of a series of Lectures to the Young TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *Youth—its Responsibilities and Dangers.* Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Wm. H. Van Doren** will deliver one of his interesting and popular discourses NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., which is now occupied by the Livingston Church as a place of worship. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Prophetic Preaching.**—The Special Messenger of Christ will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Judicial Blindness of the Clergy, as foretold in Isaiah 29: 9-14.* All candid Christians invited.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**—Pastor of the 4th A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, Jan. 20, as usual. Service commencing as follows; at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening.

☞ **The Reformed Dutch Church**—Of Bloomingdale, corner of 68th-st. and Broadway, will be open for Divine service TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preach in the morning and Dr. KNOX in the afternoon.

☞ **Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.**—Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 13th Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Foster, D.D.**—Of Brooklyn, will deliver the next Lecture in the Course before the Young Men's Association of the 20th-st., Congregational Church, next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Subject will be announced next week.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—The opening of the Lecture Room of the new church in 34th-st., will be deferred till SABBATH MORNING, the 27th inst., in consequence of the pastor's illness, and the furnishing not being complete.

☞ **Supernaturalism.**—The subject of discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, will be *The Sufficiency of the Bible as a Revelation from God.* Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to strangers.

☞ **Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D.**—Will preach at the M. E. Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The evening service will commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **West Twenty-fifth-st. Associate Church.**—Service on SABBATH EVENING, (20th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock. Also in the morning and afternoon, at the usual hours.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Dr. JOHN B. DODS will deliver a lecture on *Modern Spiritualism*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will preach in the Market-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Tent and the Mansion.*

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO—DIOSCOREA-BATATAS VEL JAPANICA.—Orders are received and will be filled in rotation by the subscribers for this new and valuable esculent. Price $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100 tubers. Printed description with direction for its culture will be furnished to purchasers.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849; its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting therefor medals and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Bristol* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.
JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 61 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
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☞ **Another Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.**—BOSTON, July 3, 1851. GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state that some five weeks ago I purchased two bottles of your OXYGENATED BITTERS, and commenced using the same according to directions, and experienced the happiest effects.

I had been troubled with dyspepsia about three years. During the warm season, and at times, was obliged to give up all attention to business; and although I had the advice of many good physicians, I was confined for six weeks to the house, and continued to grow worse, until I took your medicine; I am now almost cured of every disagreeable symptom, and able to do business as usual.

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☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. GEO. SUMNER has consented to repeat his Lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" next SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to members, half price; may be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Teachers' Library Lectures.**—Lecture by DAVID B. SCOTT, A. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots.* Tickets 25 cents; can be obtained at the door.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Ch'n of Lecture Com.

☞ **Grand Demonstration.**—JOHN B. GOUGH has consented to meet his friends and the public once more, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on SATURDAY EVENING of this week. Come one, come all, and give him a glorious reception, without regard to rain or snow. Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preside. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARE & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; F. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; I. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

AS MY SON, JOHN ALEX. ARMSTRONG, has left me, I hereby caution all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
JAMES ARMSTRONG.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the active and honorary members of Naiad Hose Company No. 53, held at the Carriage House on Friday evening, Jan. 18, the following preamble and resolutions were presented, which, after appropriate remarks, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In view of the bereavement the Fire Department has sustained in the decease of their President, WILLIAM D. WADE, we deem it eminently fitting that the members of the Department should place on record their appreciation of the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged the various trusts confided to him. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the chastening hand of Divine Providence, yet it is our privilege, in common with our brother firemen, to mourn the loss of one who shed lustre upon this Department; whose every act, as a fireman and friend, endeared him to us.

Resolved, That we would offer our sincere condolements to the family of the lamented deceased, on the irreparable loss they have sustained in the early removal of one whose name was without reproach.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his immediate friends and associates, the members of Ocsana Hose Company No. 36, who have, by this mournful dispensation, been deprived of a devoted advocate and one of their brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to Hose Company No. 36.
BERNARD C. CLEEMANN, Foreman.
ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Secretary.

POPULAR LECTURES IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, by JOEL TIFFANY, Esq.

At the close of a course of lectures, delivered by Mr. TIFFANY, in Stuyvesant Institute, he was invited by the audience to deliver a further course of six lectures in the Tabernacle. This invitation he accepted. The subjects and times of his discourses are as follows:

1st Lecture, Tuesday eve., Jan. 22—Subject: The Doctrine of Plenary Inspiration.

2d Lecture, Friday eve., Jan. 25—Subject: The Demands of the Age.

3d Lecture, Tuesday eve., Jan. 29—Subject: The Means of Redemption now in use.

4th Lecture Friday eve., Feb. 1—Subject: The Nature and Origin of Evil.

5th Lecture, Tuesday eve., Feb. 5—Subject: The Old and the New.

6th Lecture, Friday eve., Feb. 8—Subject: The Authority of Truth vs. Authority of Man.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Price for the course, 75 cents. Single lecture, 12½ cts., to be had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will (D. V.) be delivered by Dr. JAMES O. NOYES, (late Surgeon in the Ottoman army,) MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject: *The Greek Church and its Relations to Romanism, Mohammedanism, and the Politics of Eastern Europe.* The price of admission will be 12½ cents. Members of the Association are requested to obtain *free* tickets to this and the other familiar lectures of the season from the Librarian.
CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF THOMAS PAINE, author of "Common Sense," and "Rights of Man," will be celebrated in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 44½ Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Tickets to be had at No. 73 White-st. Messrs. ROSE, WHITE & THOMPSON, Committee.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE BUONAPARTE DYNASTY.—THOMAS DARCY MCGEE condescends to lecture on the above subject at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for the benefit of St. Mary's Fort-Orvin, now in difficulty. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.; doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—*Authors.*—[illegible], Jan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE INDEPENDENT.
1856.
NEW TYPE! NEW PAPER!! NEW WRITERS!!!
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The Independent will this year be conducted by the same corps of Editors which have heretofore achieved so high a reputation for the paper, and they will be assisted by two additional clergymen who are well-known and distinguished for their ability and talents. Some new writers are also engaged in addition to the following distinguished

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
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MINNIE MYRTLE,
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And numerous others.

CORRESPONDENTS
from all sections of the Union; from England, France Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL. Our PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Are being received more rapidly than ever before. Since the first of this month we have entered nearly
NINE HUNDRED
new names! We have yet on hand a few of the three first numbers of the present volume to accommodate those who wish their subscriptions to commence with the year.

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TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—A limited number will be taken at one shilling per line each insertion.
Money sent by mail is at our risk.
Office No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.
Jan. 19, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

THIRD EDITION IN PRESS.
FIVE HUNDRED MISTAKES
OF DAILY OCCURRENCE
IN WRITING, SPEAKING AND PRONOUNCING
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CORRECTED.

The unexpected and pressing demand for this work has exhausted two large editions before a third could be issued. The publishers announce, however, that on WEDNESDAY NEXT they will be prepared to supply all unfilled orders now on hand, and all others which may be sent.

From the New-York Evening Post.
Every young lady who writes for the magazines ought to consult it before composing another page.
From the Ohio Farmer.
It is better than all the grammars ever written.
From the New-York Observer.
It should be introduced into thousands of families.
From the Life Illustrated.
Its rapid sale attests its value, and shows the need of such a work.
From the Criterion.
To all who wish to improve their speech we most strongly commend it.
From the Genesee Evangelist.
A book which everybody should possess and which every body can afford to buy.
From the Mercantile Journal.
It is the most useful book we have met with in many a day. There is no work which we would wish to see have a larger circulation.

Price 37½ cents. Single copies sent by mail (postage paid) on receipt of price. Handsomely issued—fine paper, clear type, gilt covers. Published by
DANIEL BURGESS & CO.,
No. 60 John-st., New-York.

J. B. FORD,
NO. 9 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
FORMERLY WITH JOHN TALLIS AND COMPANY,
Has made arrangements with the house of D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, for the
PUBLICATION OF BOOKS OF PRACTICAL VALUE,
To be issued in numbers, and to be sold by subscription through canvassers and the trade.

He flatters himself that the long experience which he has had will enable him to place before them a Series of Pictorial Works, which will at once command the attention and secure the confidence of those engaged in this branch of business, as well as of the great American public.

The first book issued under this arrangement is
MURES' GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.
To be completed in 33 semi-monthly parts, each containing two maps, with descriptive letter-press. Price 25 cents each: double Nos., 50 cents.

The work when completed will contain 70 maps, drawn and engraved from the latest and best authorities; with descriptions and statistics of all nations to the year 1856.
By CHARLES COLBY, A. M.
NO. 1, IS THIS DAY READY.
A number will appear regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Agents, dealers and canvassers at a distance desirous of engaging in the sale of this popular work, can have copies forwarded by mail post-paid, on a remittance of 25 cents in stamps or coin.

NOW READY:
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;
OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.
BY AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF WALKER.

Such is the title of a most interesting and timely work just published by S. A. BENT & CO., No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

The work contains a full account of the Nicaraguan scheme; the political condition of the country; its importance and resources; peculiarities of the people; striking incidents; a complete picture of the country; the progress, policy and positions of Walker and Kinney (with portraits of both;) the policy of the present Government; THE SECRET EXPEDITIONS;
and, indeed, an exposition of all matters relative to the condition of Nicaragua.

IT IS THE ONLY BOOK PUBLISHED
which contains reliable information relative to the country, and an exposition of the causes which have given rise to the intense excitement which now exists respecting it.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
S. A. BENT & CO.,
No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

NO. 7 OF FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ISSUED THI

From the West Indies.

By files of West India papers by recent arrivals, they contain little of interest to our readers. The cholera had re-appeared at Trinidad and some cases had proved fatal. Porto Rico had also been visited by this dreadful scourge, and in eighteen hours after its appearance fourteen cases had occurred, five of which terminated fatally. An unpopular decision by one of the Magistrates of St. Vincent had caused a serious disturbance in that Island, rendering it necessary to send to Barbadoes for assistance. A Captain of the 66th Regiment, in charge of four of the Barbadoes police, had arrived at St. Vincent, and had been appointed Superintendent of Police there; 68 special constables had been sworn in, and the matters in dispute were undergoing investigation by the Governor and Council.

Our sister from Turks' Islands are to the 15th. The Island of Inagua was suffering from fever—40 cases reported, and some deaths. From Nassau we learn that H. M. brig *Daring* had been sent to Havana to inquire into an outrage said to have been committed on some British wrecking vessels, and their crews, by an armed Spanish cutter.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN GARDENER—A young married man who, independent of many years regular experience in some of the first places in Germany, has had two years employment in this country—most of which was with Mr. Thorburn, of Long I., N. Y., unto whom he has the liberty of referring. He fully understands the forcing of fruits, early vegetables, green houses, ornamental pleasure grounds, care of lawns, &c., &c. Please address F. KURZ, at the seed store of Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good cook, can bake bread and cakes, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Her sister wants a place as chambermaid and waiter, or nurses and seamstress; both can furnish good City recommendations. Will be seen at No. 123 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to go to the country; can give the best City references. Call at No. 139 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant women; one as cook; she understands all kinds of pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker; will assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; or has no objection to do general house-work. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 44, (third door in the rear,) 41st-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable County, a short distance from the City. She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. None need apply without a good City reference. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an established Hat, Cap, and Straw Goods House; one who has an acquaintance in the West or South West preferred; to a young man who can command trade and has influence, the opening is a good one; only such is wanted. Address Box No. 3,884, Post-Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A gentleman, a graduate of a New England College, and late a Professor in a collegiate Institution, will give instruction for one or two hours daily, in the classics, mathematics, or English branches. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character and capacity. For further information address W. W. F., Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

A CORRESPONDING SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a [illegible] church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For particulars address W. C., Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A young man, having nearly four years' experience in the retail drug business, wishes to obtain a permanent situation. Reference given. Address H. N., No. 67 Canal-st.

WANTED—A tidy, smart young Protestant girl, who understands waiting and chamberwork, with good City references. French or German, speaking English, preferred. Apply at No. 727 Houston-st. Also, a good Protestant woman, as cook, first-rate washer and ironer. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—Three girls for a hotel in this City, a laundress, a clear-starcher and a bundle washer. Places procured for porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys for trades and stores. Apply to No. 4 East Broadway, basement. ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—In a Book House, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of Publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L. D. & Co., New-York, Box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

A BOY WANTED—In an office, with good testimonials as to character &c., who resides with his parents—$3 per week will be given. Address PHILIP at this office.

BOY WANTED—Of 14 or 18 years, to learn wood engraving. No. 42 Ann-st., third story.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, in the vicinity of Union or Madison squares, for a gentleman, two children (8 and 11 years of age) and a governess. Unfurnished rooms preferred. A liberal board will be paid for desirable apartments. Address Box No. 1,325 Post-Office, stating location and apartments. Reference given and required.

BOARDING—No. 331 Greenwich-st. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Mrs. TAYLOR'S; also, gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD—$3.—Pleasant fourth-floor room, with good partial board and comfortable home for one or two single gentlemen, within five minutes of Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 270 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 31 Worth (late Anthony) st.

SEALED PROPOSALS—To be indorsed "Supplies of Beef and Mutton, for the institutions of the Commissioners of Emigration," for supplying the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, with "Beef, Mutton, &c.," will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, as above, (where blank forms of proposals may be had,) until Wednesday the 23d inst.

The Commissioners of Emigration reserve to themselves the right to reject such proposals as may be deemed not for the interest of the Institution.

Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at the office.

E. CRABTREE, Vice-President.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1856.

DOG FOUND.—Followed the sleigh of the advertiser on Saturday last, 13th inst., from near the corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, a dark brown spaniel. The owner can obtain same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Box No. 2,195, Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1856.

Mr. JOHN A. KYLE: Dear Sir—We have recently learned that it is your intention to give up your profession of music, and to devote yourself for the future to other pursuits. Having often listened to you with pleasure during the past twenty years (particularly in accompanying Jenny Lind, Sontag, Grisi and other distinguished artistes; also on many public occasions), when you have always come forward in assisting (professionally and otherwise,) we feel desirous of offering to you some mark of our appreciation of your distinguished services; and if agreeable to you, we propose a COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, to be given at such early time and place as may be fixed on most advantageously.

We are, dear sir, respectfully, your friends,

Reuben Withers, Alfred W. Craven, John E. Williams, John H. Goerlie, Charles Ilius, N. P. Bailey, Charles M. Leupp, Chas. W. Foster, Wm. M. Prichard, Ogden Haggerty, Frederick G. Foster, James Phalen, Camoridge Livingstone, W. W. de Forrest, C. E. Habicht, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Simeon Draper, W. M. Evarts, E. R. Paine, Edward Prime, Oliver S. Strong, Arthur T. Jones, Geo. R. Butler, Augustus W. Schell, Richard Lawrence, Peter L. Voorhees, John Bigelow, James F. Penniman, Ambrose C. Kingsland, W. E. Wilmerding, Jonathan Sturges, J. Cameron Sloan, Abr. M. Cozzens, C. A. Stetson, R. B. Coleman, Junius T. Stagg, A. Yznaga del Valle, Wm. Hall, Simeon Leland, Hiram Cranston, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.; Treadwell, Acker & Co.; N. T. Hubbard, Chas. E. Butler, Chas. G. Havens, John G. Townsend, Robert Kelly.

REPLY.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It is with the most grateful feelings I indite an answer to your letter, offering a complimentary concert on my retirement from the profession which I have followed in this City for more than twenty years. If during that time (while appearing with the distinguished artistes mentioned in your letter) I have afforded you any pleasure, I am more than repaid by the receipt of your kind letter. I therefore accept your kind offer of a concert, and will immediately make arrangements to have it take place the latter part of this month; the time and place I will inform you of as soon as possible. I am, gentlemen, yours, gratefully, JOHN A. KYLE.

Address Reuben Withers, Chas. M. Leupp, Ogden Haggerty, Wm. M. Prichard, &c., &c.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans will be held at NIBLO'S SALOON, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the following gentlemen, who compose the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

John E. McMenomy,	Oliver K. Mooney,
Hugh Gaynor,	Augustus O'Neil,
John M. Cooney,	William J. Kane,
James Lynch,	Oliver Sadlier,
John Boyle,	Jeremiah J. Crimpion,
Edward C. Byrne,	Nicholas Hussey, Jr.,
Daniel Lalor,	Andrew J. Smith,
Edward I. Murray,	Daniel Sweeny, Jr.,
John Higgins,	Peter Lynch,
John W. Rice,	John A. McSorley,
James T. Dugan,	Philip J. Cozans,
Oscar Spence,	William H. Irwin,
Edward F. Mullen,	Thomas McKenna,
Edmond F. Kelley,	Richard Dalton,
Charles Hussey,	John McCartin,
John A. McLoughlin,	J. McKinley,
Michael J. D. McGlynn,	Thomas Fay,
John Kelly,	William Fitzpatrick.
Peter Meehan,	

ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THEODORE P. KELLY, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WATERS, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, and every evening during the week.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Concluding with the Burlesque on
RICHARD THE THIRD.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PEKHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BUCKLEY'S new Song Book with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office.

EXTRAORDINARY!!! BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS

Receive for four admissions to their entertainments the tickets in
PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.
These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Box-office of
BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY,
and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. See bills.
PRICE 41, OR 11 FOR $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, first appearance here of Mrs. A. Parker, from the New Lessees Theatres, in the character of Eugenia, in the Comedy of
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
Billy Lackaday, Mr. Burton, with the original and doleful and dreadful lamentation in verse, and the original duet.
Also, the new farce in one act of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
And the great favorite and most comical farce on the Stage,
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.
On MONDAY—THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, will be presented the Drama in five tableaux, called
THE SEA OF ICE.

Carlos, the Adventurer.....Mr. Fisher
Louise de Lascours.....Mme. Pouisi
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
CATCHING A MERMAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, 1856, will be presented the Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley, a Portrait.....Mr. Lester
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey
After which will be performed the extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Captain John Smith.....Mr. Walcot

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, the performances will commence with the Comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay.....Mr. Drott.
Mrs. Sterohold.....Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with a new Ballet, called the
PRIMA DONNA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 19, the 2 act Drama of the
KNIGHT OF ARVA, OR, CONNOR THE RASH.
Connor the Rash, Knight of Arva.....Mr. J. M. Allen
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
Bahilas.....Mr. G. L. Babolin.....Miss Hatheway
To conclude with the Drama
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—FAMILY DIVERSION, SATURDAY, Jan. 19. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the Comedy of WILD OATS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FAINT HEART A DAY IN PARIS, and THE WANDERING MINSTREL. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music, (14th st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—Mr. MORGAN, (Organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union) will give his second PIANOFORTE RECITAL at Dodworth's Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, to commence at 8 o'clock. Ladies' tickets 50 cents, gentlemen's tickets $1; to be had at the Music Stores.

APOLLO ROOMS.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—BOON CHILDREN will give some of their classical delineations in full costume, interspersed with singing and dancing. Admission 25 cents. Deduction made to schools. They also read at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Friday, the 18th.

THIRD AND FOURTH SOIREES—Of L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th, and THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst. Particulars in future announcements.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent lever	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, P. & G. Boesslee, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S [illegible] Pianos [illegible] at reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and make arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of CHOR & BRO., agents, No. 318 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful Cabinet and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BRO.'S

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—From the celebrated factories of T. Gilbert & Co., and S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may be found at the warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 397 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL.—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING IN PENCIL AND PAINTING, IN OIL OR WATER COLORS, DIRECTLY FROM NATURE.—Beginners in Drawing, who desire to join our classes in May and June next to engage in the above studies, may be thoroughly qualified for the purpose by attending soon to the necessary instructions, at our rooms, No. 1 first floor, New-York University, where may be seen sketches and paintings made by our pupils last Summer.

BENJ. H. COE and F. P. SHELL.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 217 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will enter pupils this day and evening for his cheap class to commence on MONDAY. Applicants who secure these will save fifty per cent. Seats not secured this day may be taken on Monday at the regular terms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 167 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 6 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and to see the paper continued under able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith, will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property on which he now resides at Maspeth, L. I., containing 36 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The buildings are large and commodious. The ice-house (now filled) contains a milk-room in the same building. Business to the ferries, (only 3 miles,) on a good and level shell road, renders it most desirable. Apply to JOS. H. VAN MATER, Jr., Maspeth, L. I.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is a rare opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—A wholesale and retail grocery store, doing a business of $500 per week, strictly for cash and without books, with less than $300 rent, well established in a rapidly growing City, within 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City, for sale. It is a rare chance for a man having $2,500 capital, and none other need apply. Refer to ELDER & PAINTER, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A good retail stock of dry goods or hardware cheap. Address through Broadway Post-Office, Box No. 32, with real name, and where an interview may be had. All communications strictly confidential.

A BUSINESS MAN—With some capital or moneyed influence, to join the advertiser in some valuable contracts, with prospects of a large and profitable permanent business. Address CONTRACTOR, Brandreth House. Communications confidential.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an old established paint store, No. 611 Hudson-st. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Varnish store No. 93 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $3,000. Address Box No. 198, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.—One Anvil Block, for Steam Hammer, 20,000 lbs.; one W. Iron Shaft, 24 feet by 13 inches New, Unturned; 4 New Cranks, finished, 8 feet Stroke, 15-inch Shaft, 9-inch Crank Pin, across hubs at ends 27 inches and 18 inches, 14 by 12 inches thick.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse or Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of Interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 800 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future home, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs no much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five equal instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The double 4-story brick house and lot of ground known as Nos. 194 and 196 7th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B, and commencing 64 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B. The lot is 27 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 90 feet 10 inches in depth; the building is a first-class tenement house, finished in good style, with marble mantels and Croton water in each room, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. B. HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A cottage and furniture. Aubusson carpet, rosewood cottage piano, pictures, &c., from Paris, purchased by the owner there, with an eye to style and finish; cottage ornée, filled in, two stories and attic, 22 by 36 feet; ground 40 by 100 feet, tasty garden, with shell-bordered walks, peach, pear, and cherry trees, all in order for immediate occupancy, in a very desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, railroads, &c., country and city combined; needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Offered for sale solely on account of the owner's return to Europe. For cards and particulars apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Fifty beautiful dairy farms, in the richest portion of Orange Co. Also, forty-five other farms from 10 to 30 miles from New York, at from $1,500 to $2,500. Also, farms to exchange. Also, elegant country seats and village residences on the Hudson, and neat cottages in Brooklyn. Apply, from 10 to 12, to C. H. OLIVER, Sixth-ave., corner of Fortieth-st., opposite the Crystal Palace.

THE WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION—Hold their regular meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 1 Bowery. Subscriptions cannot be received at the present prices, as Land Warrants taken after the lands are located. A more full account of the advantages of locating in Wisconsin will be given next meeting. New information having been received, those having business with the undersigned will please attend to the same before the 25th of March next.

JOHN STEVENS, Prest. W. F. A.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard, fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 32 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three superior houses at Willingford, Conn., worth each $1,400. Also, a splendid house and eight acres beautiful land, same town, $5,500. Also, an elegant farm of thirty acres land, near Sing Sing, $4,000. Also, a splendid drug store on Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, $600. Also, splendid and extensive lock factory, Avenue C, $1,400. Apply at No. 65 Chambers-st, Room 8.

$1,000—LOT FOR SALE—On Navy-st., Brooklyn. Part payment will be taken in watches or clothing. Address J. K., *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—By a small genteel family, a part of a house, consisting of two rooms and two or three bedrooms, in a good neighborhood in this City; rent not to exceed $150. Persons wanting to let such apartments to a good tenant at this price will do well to address P. L. T., at the office of this paper, stating conveniences and location.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a moderate rent, a small modern-built house, located on the west side of the City, for a family consisting of gentleman and wife. Possession required previous to 15th of Feb. Reference as to responsibility, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 4,181 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with modern improvements and the use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth and window shades, etc., from now till the 1st of May. Rent $300, or till the middle of October, rent $525. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 808 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—At reduced rents, to small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

A GOOD CHANCE—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 46th-st., new with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of ranges; houses all finished in complete order; will be let at $450 to a good tenant. Inquire of D. DORITY, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—To small families at low rents, in the houses just finished, Nos. 277 and 279 West 39th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs. Rooms with one or two bedrooms. Also

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.
NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their situation will be particularly directed to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Engravings, Paintings, &c.

Parties having goods to dispose of, or dealing with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Heavy articles offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
Peter Cooper, late President Panama Railroad Company.
Wm. B. Astor, late Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
Fitch Reed, late President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. A. Booth, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Nostrand, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Lucius Hopkins, Pres't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
Daniel Embody, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1855.

MESSRS. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sale of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. H. Lamport, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of the Stock of Books will commence on TUESDAY, March 11, and be continued daily in order as they are catalogued. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 24th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designated to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases from the *whole Catalogue* amounting to $1,000 and upwards, *four* and *six* months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue, less than $1,000, and more than $100, *four* months' credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable in the City of New-York, and satisfactory to the sellers, will be required; but must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within five days after the sale: all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent.; and interest, fosurance, and storage to be charged until settled for; all goods not settled for within thirty days, to be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributors. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be applied for to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulk-head and Water-right, belonging to the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, being Nos. 445, 449, 451, 453, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454 Washington-st., No. 453 being on the southeast corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and known as Nos. 3 and 5.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with building, on the southeast corner of Watts-st.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON WEST-ST.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, the title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being positive, to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

AND ALSO,

The 3-story brick house and lot No. 70 Laight-st., between Greenwich and Washington-st., 21 feet 3 inches by 60 feet.

SUSAN V. C. ZABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

FOURTH-AVENUE.—Four lots fronting on 4th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 38th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—One lot on the northerly side of 38th-st., in rear of the above, 30 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Also, on 39th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots on the southerly side of 39th-st., adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the very desirable location of these lots, afford a good opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants against nuisances, on the part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 47 and 25, and distant respectively 228 and 250 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 22 feet wide and 90 feet deep, the houses 22 by 36 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent. per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF DAMAGED FURNITURE AND BEDDING, BY FIRE AND WATER.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 443 Pearl-st., near Chatham, a very large and general assortment of furniture, bedsteads, &c., recently damaged by fire, consisting in part of about 2,000 or 3,000 lbs. of assorted feathers, several tons of prepared husks, 3,000 or 4,000 lbs. of sea grass, in bales, several hundred hair and husk mattresses, all sizes, 50 or more feather beds, 400 bolsters and pillows, 200 wash stands and toilet tables, several hundred blankets and comfortables, 300 bedsteads, 150 cots, all sizes, blankets, 50 lounges, iron bedsteads, rocking chairs, cribs, unfinished work, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine, to close the concern.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of fine rosewood and mahogany furniture, Parisian fancy goods, crystal cut glass ware, paintings, engravings, &c. JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday, Jan. 19,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Walker-lane, a large assortment of furniture, of every variety, usually kept in a first-class establishment, a quantity of crystal cut glass ware, of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company manufacture, consisting of every variety. Also, a line of paintings and engravings, in rich gilt frames. Every lot to be sold peremptory, to pay advances.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot of ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 37 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 3 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1858. $30,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 4 o'clock, a lot of fancy goods, fancy boxes, fictile ivory figures, bronze figures, paintings, very fine clocks, &c.; a sa, a large catalogue of standard, historical, pictorial, biographical, theological, school and other books, to which the attention of the trade is invited. Goods are now open for examination, and catalogues ready.

THOS. VETCH, Auctioneer, store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 11 A. M., at No. 238 West 23d-st., consisting in part of rosewood furniture covered in brocatel, marble-top tables, piano-forte, pier and mantel glasses, paintings, tapestry carpets, French bedsteads, ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN T. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—MONDAY, Jan. 21 at 11 o'clock at No. 679 Broadway, Mortgage Sale of Hotel and Barroom furniture, marble-top counters, mirrors, oil-cloth, oil paintings, engravings, chairs, China and glass ware; bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus, sofas, rockers, marble-top tables, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

A. B. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY and MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, a splendid lot of ladies' and gentlemen's fashionable furs. Sale positive to the highest bidder, to close off stock.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, No. 21 Nassau-st., the constant reception of various kinds of property from persons disposed to sacrifice, gives the public rare advantages by attending promptly to the hour. No time will be lost, as articles selected will be immediately offered. Stock consists in part of furniture, new and second-hand piano-fortes, pier and other mirrors, paintings, China, watches, oilverware, mattresses, cigars, fancy goods, &c. Not the least underbidding allowed.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the first day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It combines especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remmerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 9⅜ per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 Wall-st., New York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage, on first class improved property in this City. Also, $15,000 to invest in the purchase of firs: mortgages. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

$1,500 TO LOAN—On real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. EDWARD A. FRY, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public,
No. 303 Broome-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler, Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 171 CANAL-ST. AND 21 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand at Bankers'	$21,300	$21,300
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	23,000	23,460
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,850
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	93,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	50,000	25,000
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,303

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN.
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 2 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:—

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Hurst, Pres.,	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
B. B. Grinnell,	C. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Angus,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. F. Chapman,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean,	H. R. Smeltzer.
Geo. J. Mankin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice in a certain class of diseases, to which he has devoted more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while it stands upon record as a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent deotists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 31 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlevoles cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skilfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Bosteo Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from the Royal Family), can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 31 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the signs of the Seals de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine of Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the virtues of the universal adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaviu and ouhebe have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in cases of 6 for each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and the 6 cases thereby here is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. H. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that GAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral for most complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fever, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, "cures," and "nostrums," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaive, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations confidential. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of quickly laying the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every variety, to furnish them with the secret of the same. I am not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; all lasting and overexcitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—With edition cloth; 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change to application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LIFE THORN RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSING OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:50 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sporting Items.

ATTITUDINIZING—SPARRING AND PEGGING AWAY—MATCHES, ETC.

Propositions for a fight assuming a national character have been put forward by BRADLEY, an Englishman of Philadelphia, who offers to fight any man in America for $2,000. The gauntlet has been taken up by HART, an American, of the same city, and meetings have been held, but thus far ineffectually, for the settlement of preliminaries. The principal point in this location—the first naming Canada, the other objecting out for Pennsylvania—is the alleged fact that he is too poor to make the trip. The following proposition is made in BRADLEY's behalf: The fight to take place in four months, the stakes to be put in twelve installments of $250 each, the parties to meet previous to the fight and deposit the money, and if Canada be chosen BRADLEY is to have his expenses." This has not yet been accepted. BRADLEY's challenge was, it is said, intended to catch TOM HYER.

HART, of Boston, feeling sore for his late defeat by JOHN MORRISSEY, writes a challenge which, as has been accepted, the existing difference between the two is to time. HART complains that his hand is disabled, and asks six months time, while MORRISSEY is only willing to postpone the "mill" for six weeks. The match proposed is for $500 or $1,000. JAMES HAMILTON, of Memphis, challenges HART, and offers to fight him for four pounds weight for $500.

HENRY SEXTON, late of this City, well-known as one of the most skillful billiard players in the United States, died recently at Rome.

A benefit, in the way of a sparring exhibition, is to be given to JAMES HART, at Boston, on the 26th.

A shoemaker of Stoneham, Mass., challenges any man of this town to peg women's spring-heeled shoes for $100 a side. He states that he is ready to peg more in five hours than any living man.

FOREIGN.

J. P. COOKE, of racing notoriety, died suddenly in it is supposed by poison. WM. PALMER, a friend and confederate, has been charged with the poisoning.

Eldridge-Street Jail.

Yesterday the Grand Jury took occasion to refer to the great inconvenience suffered by witnesses detained in the Eldridge-street Prison. The Court suggested that the Grand Jury draw up a petition to Congress, asking that suitable accommodations be provided for Government witnesses. He added, that the Judges of the Southern District of New-York would second the recommendation of the Jury. The present allowance by Government for witnesses is 35 cents per diem.

Mr. Sumner's Lecture on Old Europe and Young America.

There was so crowded an audience on Wednesday night to hear Mr. SUMNER's lecture before the Mercantile Library, that he has been induced, for the gratification of those who were unable to procure admission, to repeat it this evening at the same place.

☞ The death of GIDEON OSTRANDER, an old and respectable citizen, occurred on Thursday in this City. He was a native of Ulster County, hnt had passed in this City sixty of the eighty-two years which formed his life. He was several times elected member of the New-York Legislature; he had at one time a seat in the Common Council of the City, and at another time was one of the Commissioners of the Almshouse.

☞ *The American Journal of Education and College Review*, which was commenced under the editorial supervision of ABSALOM PETERS, D. D., and HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., and of which two capital numbers have already been issued, hereafter will be conducted by Rev. Dr. PETERS and Hon. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Schools for New-York.

☞ Glorious nights, these—though the streets are very wet.

Farewell of Rev. W. Arthur.

Last evening were observed the farewell exercises consequant upon the intended departure, this day, of Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, for his own appropriate scene of action. He returns by the steamer to Ireland, with nearly $50,000, the results of his brief tour through the States. Of this sum, Boston and vicinity raised about $6,000. Philadelphia pledged herself for $10,000, in addition to $1,000 already raised. $17,000 has been collected in this City, and Baltimore has subscribed $4,000. The Reversnd gentleman was introduced at the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, to a large congregation, by Rev. Bishop JANES, and delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring address. Ha took his subject from the relation in Exodus of the delivery of the ten commandments, and applied each separate command to his hearers. At the conclusion of his remarks the congregation was invited to subscribe to the fund. The collection amounted to some $700.

Miscellaneous.

We have quite a miscellaneous chapter of sndden deaths, fatal accidents, and strange mishape to record to-day.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Otis Van Welkenberg, Edward Cook, Wm. Gray and George Dexter, were detected on Thursday night, by the First Ward Police, taking away goods from the clothing store, No. 8 South-street, and putting them in a boat lying at a wharf near by. They were all arrested and conveyed before Justice Welsh, at the Tombs, who committed them.

THE SUICIDE AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

The man who committed suicide at Washington-square, on Thursday evening, was named Wm. H. Perry. The deed was done with a pistol, which was found firmly clinched in the hand of the deceased. On his person was found a paper, on one side of which was written the following:

"NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

I this day purchased a pistol with a view to take my life. If I succeed in the attempt in the street, take me to 94 Canal-street. WM. H. PERRY."

On the other side of the paper was written:

"If the pistol proves true, I think I shall succeed. My awful despondency and mental and physical suffering is much greater than I can bear. [Signed] WM. H. PERRY."

Mr. Perry was a married man, and, from some cause, had been deserted by his wife, which fact, it is thought, led him to take his life. He was temperate and industrious, and much respected. He was aged about 45 years.

DEATH AT A POLICE STATION.

A colored man named Thompson Johnson was on Thursday evening found lying in Cow Bay, in a very exhausted condition. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Police Station by an officer, and attended by a physician, but he died during the night. The deceased has been in the Hospital, from which he was recently discharged. Since that time he fell on the ice and injured his spine.

TOO MUCH RUM.

The First Lieutenant of the Eight Ward Police made "return" to his chief that Bridget Riley, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, fell into the fire at her own residence, corner of Varick and King streets, while intoxicated, and was burned in a shocking manner. The hope of her recovery is very slight. The accident occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock last night.

FATAL FALL.

Frederick Savage, an employe on board the steamship *Atlantic*, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel on Wednesday afternoon, and died at the City Hospital from the effects of such fall on the same evening. The deceased was a native of England.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

A young man, named Charles T. Talbrook, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a singular accident, received on the 5th inst., at No. 340 Greenwich-street, whars he, with a party of friends, had gone to spend a pleasant evening. During the evening the deceased, while being assisted by one of his young friends to mount a chair to make a speech, by some means slipped, and both fell heavily on the floor Talbrook received an internal injury, from which he never recovered, and died as above stated.

ABANDONING A CHILD

Abont 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, an unknown woman entered the dwelling-house No. 278 Henry-street and left an infant, nearly five months old, in charge of the servent girl, while she went into the yard for a moment. It was only a dodge to get rid of her offspring, as she departed through a gate leading into the street, and has not since been seen or heard of. The child was cared for during the night, and in the morning conveyed to the Almshouse.

[Advertisement]

☞ The best opportunity ever offered to botel and housekeepers to purchase linen goods of every description, is now offered by Messrs. S. & M. B. TOWLE & Co., of Columbia Hall, No. 231 Grand-street—they having purchased largely of the goods saved from the late wrecks, are now selling them at much below the cost of importation.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The gorgeous pantomime of "Aladdin, or the Wight Fee," the sparling drama of the "Knight of Arva," with the drama of "Valentine and Orson;" the dances by that fascinating dancseuse, Miss LANE; the pleasing acting of Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. R. L. FOX, Miss HAYNAWAY, Miss HERRING, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Mrs. WILKINS, and in fact the whole company, are the inducements to visit this excellently managed Theatre—and with such entertainments the crowd nightly is not to be wondered at. Go to-night, and laugh!

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by nsing the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, bnt leava the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past yaar by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H RINE, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, whars he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale, and to let, both naw and old, lower than any other House. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Navy-Yard.

But little is doing in the Navy-Yard, notwithstanding the amelioration in the weather. The snow still covers the ground and renders all laboring and building operations impracticable.

The steamer *Dispatch*, late the *City of Boston*, is almost ready for sea. She was expected to sail today, (Saturday,) but it is thought she will not be able to get away much under a week. She is bound for Pensacola, Fla., where she will be employed in the carrying of dispatches for the Government. The following is a list of her officers, so far as they have yet reported:

Lieut. Commandant—Thomas M. Crossan.
First Lieutenant—John T. Walkar.
Third Lieutenant—George W. Young.
Captain's Clerk—John J. Odell.
First Assistant Engineer—John M. Maury.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. C. E. Lawrence.
Third Assistant Engineer—Henry A. Ramsay.

The Second Lieutenant and Surgeon have yet to report themselves.

Mr. STEERS has a number of men engaged on the *Niagara*, and a gang of carpenters are also at work constructing the ways for launching her, the slip now being clear of ice. It is quite uncertain, however, when she will be launched.

Kings County Courts.

The following are the Terms appointed to be held by the Courts in Kinge County during the year 1856:

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*

Second Tuesday of January: Justices STRONG, ROCKWELL, EMOTT. This term has fallen through in consequence of the absence of Judge STRONG.

Second Tuesday of October: Justices BROWN, STRONG and ROCKLAND.

CIRCUIT COURTS AND COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

First Tuesday of March, Justice STRONG.
Fourth Monday of April, Justice ROCKWELL.
First Monday of June, Justice ROCKWELL.
Second Monday of September, Justice BROWN.
Third Tuesday of November, Justice EMOTT.

Special Terms—Will be held at the times assigned for holding the Circuit Courts, and also on the first Monday of each month by Justice ROCKWELL.

COUNTY COURT.

Terms will be held for the trial of Issues at Law, and for hearing Motions, and other proceedings where no jury is required, on the first Monday of every month, August excepted.

Special Terms will be held every Monday, except in August:

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

First Tuesday of February.
First Tuesday of April.
Second Tuesday of June.
First Tuesday of September.
Second Tuesday of November.

Wallabout Bay and Newtown Creek Canal.

A petition is in circulation in Brooklyn for signatures, seking the Common Council to take the necessary steps preparatory to opening the long contemplated Canal from Wallabont Bay to Newtown Creek.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a frame dwelling in Nineteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Gowanus, was destroyed by fire. It was owned and occnpied by MADDAF SACRE, whose loss is $750. Covered by insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charter Committee.

The Committee on amendments to the Jersey City Charter, appointed by authority of a recent resolution of the Common Council, is composed as follows:

Aldermen—First Ward, Aldermen Thompson and Griffith; Second Ward, Wilson and Erwin; Third Ward, Hill and Insley; Fourth Ward, Rappelyea and Hoffman. Aldermen Lyon, President of the Board, and D. S. Manners, Mayor, were added to the Committee.

Citizens—First Ward, D. S. Gregery, and A. H. Wallis; Second Ward, George W. Edge and Hugh McComb; Third Ward, Robert Gilchrist and Wm. Pearsall; Fourth Ward, S. Wescott nnd H. M. Traphagen.

The Committee will probably be called together next week.

Dedication.

The Lecture-room of the Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, will be opened for religious services to-morrow. The discourse at 10½ o'clock A. M., will he delivered by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, late Chaplain to Congress; at 3 P. M., Rev. M. E. ELLISON will preach, and at 7 P. M. a sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. P. CORBETT, of New-York.

Donation to the Poor.

Yesterday, Mr. J. M. MERSELLES devoted the proceeds of his line of etages for the benefit of the poor of Hudson County. The proceede of his Jersay City and Bergen Line, and the Hoboken and Hudson Line will afford about $125 for beuevolent purposes.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thnrsday, Jan. 17, at the house of Mrs. Wilkin, No. 743 Washington-st., by Rev. John Brash, of the Fifth A. R. Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., Mr. ROBT. JOHN CANAVAN to Miss JANET CAMERON, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 29 Washington-square, by Rev. Edward Laibrop, WILLIAM TITSWORTH, of Deckertown, N. J., to Miss KATE WARDELL, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., OLIVER C. HALSEY to MARY A., daughter of John J. Cape, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. J. Aldrade, of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. PATRICK MCGOVERN, of Cincinnati, to SARAH, daughter of Winslow Manly, Esq., late of Ballinee, County Mayo, Ireland.

☞ Boston and Mayo papers please copy.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. JOHN H. VAN SAUN, of Sacramento City, Cal., to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Rev. Mr. Blauvelt.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 18, JOHN B., youngest child of Aaron and Cynthia Mixsell, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 96 East 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, EDMUND BUTLER, son of Joseph B. and Emma E. Miller, aged 6 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, Jen. 20, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 92 West 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, SUSAN G. WALLIS, wife of J. Thomas Netterville, and daughter of the late Hammond Wallis.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncle, James Neeves, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 122 East 18th-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of injury of the spine, CHARLES E. PHILBROOK, eldest son of Mrs. Mary J. Philbrook, of Westchester, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, W. N. Elliott, No. 349 6th-av.

In this City, on Thursday, Jen. 17, ROBERT BRACE, son of Robert and Mary Eliza Hamilton, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 460 Washington-st., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, suddenly, WM. H. PERRY.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services, from his late residence, No. 94 Canal-st., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, MARY A., infant daughter of John H. and Sarah V. Brady, aged 6 months and 4 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of typhoid fever, Esq. JAMES BAILEY FARMER, only son of Miss H. and Mary E. Parsons, aged 2 months and 21 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at No. 448 Myrtle-av., ALFRED HOLMAN.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Friday morning, Jan. 18, PETER SHONARD, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 South 3d-st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

At Haverstraw, Rockland Co., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH GILPIN DISBROW, aged 15 years and 4 months, second son of John and Emma Disbrow.

At South Norwalk, Conn., after a lingering illness, Mr. DAVID H. LOW.

The members of Hope Lodge, No. 244 F. and A. M., companions of Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday) from the residence of his father, South Norwalk, Conn. The New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock M., stopping at South Norwalk.

At Norwalk Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 17, ROBERT CORNWALL, aged about 24 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, of consumption, ELENA L., wife of Wm. T. Church.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Leroy-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 17, CATHARINE HAMMOND, wife of Peter Randell, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house corner of 119th-st. and Avenne A. Services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at 10½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Capt. FREDERICK H. HEBARD, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Columbia-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thnrsday, Jan. 17, at his residence, No. 323 Henry-st., JOHN P. BERARD, in the 87th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, corner Congress and Court sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, MARY, relict of the lete Capt. Samuel W. McPherson, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. McPherson, and of her sons-in-law, George D. Hubbard, John D. Camp, Stephen Van Wyck, Jr., and Robert W. White, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the house of the latter, in Rush-st., between Kent and Wyeth avs., near Peck-slip Ferry, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The funeral of WILLIAM D. WADE will take place at the residence of his father, Elias Wade, Jr., No. 127 East 12th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 18.

$5,000	Ind. State 5s	81¾	300	Cleve. and Tol. R. R.	73
15,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	50	do	73½
15,000	do	84¾	400	do	73½
3,000	Erie 2d M. Bs	96¾	100	do	73¾
4,000	Erie Bonds of '58	92	750	do	74
14,500	do do '75	90	300	do	b90 74½
3,000	Hnd. R. 2d M. B.	84	33	Milwaukie & Miss. R.	82½
6,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	81¾	16	Cleve. C. & Cin.	97½
51,000	do	81¾	34	do	97
4,500	do	81¾	32	Mich. So. & No. I. R.	88¼
10,000	do	b60 82	40	do	88¾
3,000	T. H. & I. 2d M. Bs	77	225	Erie Railroad	53½
5,000	N. Y. Cent. Bs	93¾	400	do	s3 53½
5	Commonwealth Fir.	91	782	do	s3 53¾
41	Bank of Com'rce	109	100	do	s10 53¾
10	Bank of America	115¾	350	do	53¾
100	Tradesmens' B'k	125	500	do	s60 53½
50	O. Life & T. Co.	92	200	do	b10 53½
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 117½	100	do	s30 53½
200	do	s60 117½	100	do	s60 53½
90	do	s3 118	300	do	53½
225	Nicar. Transit Co.	23¾	400	do	53½
250	do	23¾	350	do	b3 53½
200	do	b30 23½	600	do	b10 53¾
50	do	s30 23¾	250	do	53¾
425	do	23½	50	do	s10 53¾
200	do	b60 24	100	do	s60 53¾
200	do	b15 23¾	8	do	53
200	do	b30 23¾	700	Reading Railroad	s3 85
200	Florence Joint	b3 24	100	do	s60 87¾
197	Penn. Coal Co.	100	5900	do	s3 88
350	Cumb. Coal Co.	23½	500	do	b60 88
270	Alleghany Min. Co.	8	100	do	b30 88
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	1500	do	87½
850	do	93¾	500	do	b10 87½
100	do	s60 93¾	50	Mich. Central R. R.	91
10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	60	75	Panama Railroad	100
47	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 56

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$11,000	Chic. & Miss. R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added		60		
7,000	Illinois Central R. R. 7s, int. added		79¼		
2,000	M. S. R. R. (Jackson Br'ch) 7s, int. added		77		
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, 1858 Int. added		94		
100	shares New-Haven & New-London R. R.		3½		
20	shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.		109½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	81¾	300	Erie Railroad	s30 52
2,000	New-York C. 6s	86¾	50	do	s3 52½
700	Canton Comp'y	b60 23¾	200	do	52¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 23	100	do	b3 53¼
100	do	23¼	50	do	s3 52
10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84	100	do	52¾
30	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	90	100	do	s30 53¼
300	Reading R. R.	87	10	do	b3 53¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 89	100	do	s3 53¾
50	do	88¾	100	do	s30 53¼
50	do	b30 89	50	do	b10 53¾
500	Ill. Cent'l R. R.	s60 96	100	do	s60 53¼
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¾	200	do	b3 53½
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s30 110	100	do	53¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91			

FRIDAY, Jen. 18—P. M.

The morning session of the Stock Exchange was quite an exciting one, with very large transactions at a general advance in prices. There was a single line of 5,000 shares Reading Stock sold at 88 ₱ cent. ex dividend, equal to 96 ₱ cent. before the dividend. Mr. LITTLE was the buyer from Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. This rise was 2 ₱ cent. from yesterday. The stock, after this heavy Cash transaction, receded to 87 ₱ cent., bnt rallied again and closed 87¾ cash, 88 hnyer 30 days. The buyers in November and December at 30 or 60 days have thns realized a handsome turn on their contracts. Much of the Stock fell dne pending the recent close of transfers, and when the books reopened a few days since, the Cash Stock for delivery was ascertained to be scarce. Erie shares advanced to 52¾, and the Western Roads were 1@1½ ₱ cent. dearer. The Galena and Chicago sold for 110 ex dividend, eqnal with the Scrip just paid out and the premlum thereon to 129 ₱ cent. Cleveland Columbus was done at 97½. New-York Central advanced to 93½ ₱ cent., nnd large transactions were had in Illinois Central Bonds and Eries of 1875. The last advanced to 90 ₱ cent. Missouri State sixes and Indiana State fives were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. better. In the afternoon prices were generally less firm at the opening of the Second Board, owing, in part, to the rapid business in the early part of the day, and the revival of the story from Washington of a special message from the President of a warlike tone. Subsequently, however, these influences were lost sight of, and the closing hids were nearly as high as the top rates of the morning.

The growing abnndance of Money here, and the stringency on the other side, have influenced the Foreign Exchanges to the extent of ¼ ₱ cent. and on some of the Continental Capitals ¼@⅜ ₱ Cent. London was close at 108¼@⅜, and at the very close, 108¼, asked by the leading Bankers. For Southern and Canada Bank bills 108¼ was paid. Francs varied 5.22½@5.20; a sale of Southern Bank drawn at the intermediate figure, 5.21¼. North of Europe generally firm and scarce at the close. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day, $459,629, (partly on disbursing officer's checks,) most of which went into the Banks. The Custom Duties were $181,770. A transfer of a million of dollars was made to the Bullion Fund to make advances on the next deposits of California Dust and Bars. The regular balanco in the Sub-Treasury is thns redneed to $1,365,475. It is rnmored from Washington, that the Mexican Indemnity of $3,000,000 will soon be settled among the rival claimants, which done, the Treasury will at once disburse it.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,803,841, against $1,970,660 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WHAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,763	$359,749	62	$17,357	171	$22,497
Man. of Cotton.	896	185,291	429	69,011	633	121,851
Man. of Silk.	1,027	217,148	56	37,506	160	49,685
Man. of Flax.	261	86,066	54	13,364	197	45,317
Miscellaneous.	514	167,204	195	30,333	587	26,714
Total.	3,462	$1,638,471	795	$167,370	1,758	$305,964
		167,370				1,636,471
Total entered		$1,803,841	Total marketed			$1,942,435

PHILADELPHIA CITY DEBT—JAN. 1.

Five ₱ cents	$3,446,375 37
Six ₱ cents	12,702,614 28
Total	$16,148,989 65
Bonds in Sinking Fund not canceled	35,162 53
Balance	$16,113,827 12
Loans unpaid, due prior to July 1, 1854	36,635 75
Loans unpaid, due prior to Jan. 1, 1856	13,808 00
Total	$16,164,270 87

Loans created since consolidation:

North Western Railroad	$75,000 00
Contracts	24,000 00
Philadelphia Gas Works	120,000 00
Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph	14,500 00
Total amount of funded debt	$16,701,470 87

SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 31.

Discounted notes	$275,673	
Domestic bills	2,129,673	
Debts in suit and suspended debt	85,444	
Investments in east'n exchange	846,110	3,009,906
Kentucky State bonds, 6 ₱ cent.		600,000
Banking-houses		60,056
Protest and cost account		528
Due fm. South'n and West'n Bks		149,925
Due from Eastern banks	177,868	
Notes of other Banks on hand	221,210	
Gold and silver	902,418	1,301,513
Total		$5,121,050
Capital stock	$1,494,220	
Due depositors	240,064	
Due banks	110,907	
Dividend account	2,209	
Circulation	2,860,851	
Contingent fund	$30,000 00	
Profit and loss	383,567 30	413,567
		$5,121,050

Half yearly dividend, 5 ₱ cent.

BANK OF MISSOURI, DEC. 31.

Bills discounted		$2,486,727
Exchange matured		275,765
Exchanges maturing		1,443,915
Real estate		104,622
Bills receivable		149,273
Suspended debt		87,548
Due from Banks		28,381
Bank notes on hand		33,870
Specie on hand		1,355,050
Total		$5,914,904
Capital stock owned by the State	$954 205	
Capital stock owned by Individuals	261,200	1,215,405
Due depositors		1,828,875
Dividends unpaid		2,251
Interest and exchange	$280,775	
Less expenses	$22,650	
Less protest account	97 — 22,747	258,027
Contingent fund		183,259
Due to Banks		179,495
Circulation		2,805,660
Total		$5,914,904
Half yearly dividend		8½ ₱ cent.
Contingent Fund		1 ₱ cent.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE, JANUARY 8.

Domestic bills, due within 30 days	$830,000	
Domestic bills, due within 60 days	870,000	
Domestic bills, due over 60 days	1041,793	$2,741,793
Discounted notes		1,633,724
Suspended debt		77,838
Stocks		44,950
State Bonds		8,250
Due from Banks		388,909
Office balances		298,866
Real estate, viz: Taken for Debt	29,229	
Banking houses and lots	88,846	118,075
Cash, viz: Notes of other Banks	145,797	
Gold and Silver	279,801	425,529
In Transitn	95,000 60	$5,677,941
Total	$74,801 33	
Capital stock		1,778,400
Due to Banks		24,227
Dividends unclaimed		6,585
Dividend declared this day, (5 per cent)		88,980
Profit and loss		304,615
Contingent interest		29,761
Individual depositors		740,143
Circulation (Outstanding only $2,205,268)		2,705,268
Total		$5,677,941

Half-yearly dividend 5 per cent

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD—1855.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Passage	$26,561 11	$24,881 77	$39,812 70	$53,978 38
Freight	16,627 92	23,994 45	39,826 02	43,729 40
Rent to other Cos	4,356 96	3,291 56	5,527 24	7,653 93
Mails & Express	2,353 19	2,353 19	2,353 19	3,998 15
Rents, &c.	4,188 92	4,963 23	5,003 40	4,094 88
Total	$57,088 10	$59,334 20	$92,522 55	$113,444 11

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Passage	$61,469 92	$61,391 13	$62,496 73	$58,940 93
Freight	42,687 56	46,161 61	50,517 80	70,060 96
Rent to other Cos	5,906 90	7 300 12	8,294 08	10,142 14
Mails & Express	4,195 77	4,168 64	4,168 64	4,337 73
Rents, &c.	4,854 94	5,500 76	5,153 57	4,400 75
Total	$121,434 16	$123,421 26	$130,630 82	$153,877 51

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Passage	$73,086 53	$95,916 12	$75,829 37	$57,930 29
Freight	67,172 52	82,818 31	80,019 38	66,412 98
Rent to oth'r Cos	12,475 54	15,037 34	11,939 46	10,854 56
Mails & Express	4,296 68	4,390 66	5,290 66	5,157 81
Rents, &c.	4,786 73	5,550 88	4,500 06	2,925 24
Total	$160,918 98	$209,707 21	$176,378 93	$133,270 88

Total for the year.

Passage	$883,048 93	Mails & Expresses	$46,242 29
Freight	630,984 91	Rents, &c.	56,423 86
Rent of Road to other Compan's	105,068 82	Aggregate total	$1,532,118 81

The Annnal Report of the Bank Department, which we published yesterday, reflects a high degree of credit on the Snperintendent, not only for the perspicuous style in which he presents the facts and tables relating to this important branch of the State Administration, hnt because of its hnsiness-like and judicious recommendations. New-York has reason to be prond of her Pnblic Credlt and Banking System. The latter has not snffered in tbe hands of Mr. SCHOONMAKER; nor does he appear emulous of introdncing changes in the general working of the Banking Laws. These, it is known, have been almost uniformly satisfactory, we might say entirely so, since the original draft of the system in 1838. To their present details, in the main, the Snperintendent wonld give stability. It is only where they havo been nullified by certain practices among the Bankers, that he wonld introdnce new penalties or restrictions. Two points of reform, in this respect, he gives the Legislature to understand, claim their attention and action.

1. The Bond and Mortgage basis. It is to be feared that mortgages upon city and town lots are introduced of doubtful security. He would exclude these altogether in future, because of their uncertain value. Farm mortgages, upon well improved property, he would restrict to 80 ₱ cent. of their lowest cash valuation, and then receive them as a basis of circnlation to one-half only of the 80 ₱ cent. The present rule, applicable to both classes of mortgages, is two-fifths the appraised valne. Tbe importance of this provision will be seen in the fact that of the Free Bank circulation of the State, say $24,438,001 registered, about three-fifths, of $15,108,435, is of a mixed basis, a little over one half public stocks, and $6,848,726 in bonds and mortgages counted at 40 ₱ cent. of their appraised value. It is not so mnch to the ahundance of secnrity or its apparent safety he objects, as to its immediate availability in case of sudden need. Cash hnyers of city and town lot mortgages, where the property is not improved, cannot be commanded at all times, even at 40 cents. of the appraisad value of the property. Such property, indeed, has no certain availability in hard times. It should therefore be excluded. Farm mortgages, although it would be desirable to have the Department rid of them also, can be sold in an emergency, and generally for what they have been received at in the Department. The new restriction therefore commeuds itself to the attention of the Legislature.

2. The new Banks, which have snceeeded to expired Safety-Fnnd Charters, nnder the same title, have long shnsed the liberality of the Banking Laws by availing of a privilege in the act of 1849 in regard to their old circulation. The act permitted them to commence their new organization with only $10,000 instead of $100,000 as the minimum of Stock and Mortgage secnrity. It was not intended that the hasis should remain at this sum, bnt no penalty beyond the withholding of the interest on the securities was provided against the abuse of the privilege. This was, of course, wholly inadequate, and so the old Safety-Fund notes continued in use, without stint, until 1854, when the Legislature demanded that they should be gradually withdrawn in three years. Tbis, however, has only sanctioned a donbtful practice without inducing a more faithful compliance with the previous act of 1849. The Stock and Mortgage Securities have not, in many cases,

New-York Daily Times.

BANK NOTE COUNTERFEITING.

Who is Responsible?—Reminiscences of the Havre de Grace Bank—Parsimony of Bank Directors—Where the "Agricultural Bank" Counterfeit comes from—Who is Charles Wood?

In the TIMES of Saturday morning, mention was made of the arrest of three fellows in this City for issuing counterfeit money—purporting to be ten dollar notes of the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. There is nothing remarkable in this fact, except that similar arrests are frequently made by our police, the only beneficial result of which seems to be, that the immediate offenders are stripped of whatever materials they may possess for defrauding the public. Whether the rascals are punished for their frauds is not of so much consequence, their fraudulent money is taken from them and supposed to be destroyed.

The root of the evil, however, is not removed. The very next day, the same or some other counterfeit bill makes its appearance, and the public is again defrauded. And so it has been, and so it will be until the fountain of this great iniquity is discovered, and the original counterfeiters—the men who make and print the plates, are arrested, and the presses, dies and implements with which they are made, are destroyed.

In considering these things, it is worth while to inquire, at the outset, who is responsible for all this counterfeit money which is so abundantly and constantly scattered over the country? Who engraves the counterfeit plates? Who prints them? Who furnishes the dies, and the bank-note paper? And who first puts the notes into circulation, through the instrumentality of these fellows that so frequently fall into the hands of the police?

This, however, is not all. If these inquiries can be satisfactorily answered, another, more difficult, meets us. How can we fasten the guilt upon the guilty parties? For their devilish work is not done upon the house-top, nor always in suspicious localities. They ply their trade under various names; some of them in dark corners, and many of them in respectable neighborhoods, but always under the protecting guise of an open and honorable business.

We shall endeavor to answer these various inquiries. We have given some attention to the subject, and have come to the conclusion that the Banks themselves—by reason of the niggardly policy which they generally pursue, when they contract with the Bank-Note Engravers for their plates, paper and printing, as well as by reason of the carelessness with which they regard the sanctity of their plates, when they have done with them—are responsible, not only for the whole system of Counterfeiting, but for the number and variety of counterfeit notes which are constantly put into circulation.

The business of engraving bank notes is peculiar and important. It requires that those engaged in it should possess not only strict integrity of character, but a large capital, ample resources, numerous appliances of machinery and art, and great skill. These combined give that permanence and responsibility to a house which, it will be evident, it ought to possess, when we consider the intimate relation it holds to the money currency of the country. For, it cannot be disputed that, *it is the character of the work engraved upon a bank note which gives to the note a credit and a circulation among the people*—more than the signatures of a President and Cashier, which are appended to it. If a bank-note plate is engraved and printed without skill, (for printing then is an art, as well as engraving them,) the community may be expected to look upon the notes with distrust; although the most dazzling autograph of a millionaire adorn the n.

Now, when a bank is about to order a set of plates for its currency, it generally, (there are honorable exceptions to the fact,) regards, first, what it considers to be economy—a saving of expense; the old penny-wise-and-pound-foolish economy. The Committee of the bank having the matter in charge, feel the awful responsibility which they bear to their lynx-eyed and hopeful stockholders and constituents. "Of course" they want the best work. But, of course, they want to declare a dividend on their first six-months' business; and so, of course, they can't pay much for their plates and printing.

But the bank-note engraver—he must make money by his business; a business which he cannot conduct properly without great expense, care, and responsibility. And there is an "of course" in his case, which is, that he cannot engrave and print plates without a remuneration; no more than can these economical officers surrender their time, talents, and services without a remuneration. The engraver, unless he is a Croesus, cannot afford to give the bank more than its money's worth; though, from circumstances, he may sometimes do so. Here begins the niggardly policy which ends in so much evil to the community. The banks will not pay for thorough first-class work, and so they do not generally get it. Consequently they issue bank notes which, after a little while, the skillful counterfeiter alters or imitates.

We will leave this point for the present, though we may return to it at another time and show particularly what is the final influence of this false economy upon the bank and upon the engraver. We shall hope, too, to explain what we mean by first-class bank notes, and what aids or prevents the counterfeiter from altering or imitating them, and take further notice of the "unit system," recommended in the columns of the TIMES not long ago.

A bank-note plate is a sacred thing. Its issues represent, more or less, the property of every individual in the community. We regard them with all the confidence which capital and character can give. Indeed, their very existence depends upon this confidence. It becomes, therefore, the duty of those that use bank-note plates to protect them from abuse, and guard them with all the cars and solicitude of Vestals. They should never be treated as merchandise—sold to satisfy clamorous creditors or starving stockholders. When the purpose for which they were made has been accomplished, they should be destroyed, so that their representative value being removed they cannot be employed to deceive the public.

The Bank Department of the State of New-York recognizes the importance of this principle, by taking into its particular custody all the plates of the New-York banks. When any one of these banks goes ant of existence, its plates are immediately destroyed by the Department, according to law.

But what should be done, with the bank-note plates belonging to those States where there is no legal guardian for them, like the New-York Bank Department? Somebody ought to take care of them, and see that they do not, in the end, fall into improper hands. It is evident, from what we can show, that these plates ought not to go out of the custody of the engraver, whose interest it is to provide for their safe keeping and to destroy them as soon as their legitimate business has ended. We are glad to learn that the responsible engraving houses have come to the determination not to engrave plates hereafter, which are to be removed from their custody. They have taken this position from necessity, in order to protect their own rights, reputation and property, (which have been greatly abused by the banks,) as well as to protect the community from a baseless currency.

The Agricultural Bank counterfeit, which caused the arrest noticed at the commencement of this article, illustrates this point. This counterfeit is one of that most dangerous and deceptive species—AN ALTERED NOTE. When it was first submitted to some of our best Engravers, it was a puzzle; but, after a close examination, they discovered what it is, and on inquiry came into possession of some facts in regard to its origin, which, we hope, will lead to the discovery of the authors of the fraud.

In 1845, one of our oldest and most responsible Bank Note Engraving houses made a steel plate, 1. 1. 1. 2. and a half steal plats, 5. 5. for the HAVRE DE GRACE BANK, Havre de Grace, Maryland, at the order of MOSES Y. BEACH, of this City. These plates were printed by this house, for the benefit of the Bank, until December, 1848, when the Engravers were presented with the following order from the Cashier:

HAVRE-DE-GRACE BANK, Dec. 18, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: Please deliver Mr. CHARLES WOOD the Bank Notes lately ordered from our plates—say 4,000 impressions, 1. 1. 1. 2. and 2,000 ditto, 5. 5. Also, please *deliver to Mr. Wood each of the above plates*, under your separate seal. Respectfully,

E. COLLIER, Cashier.

The engravers were compelled, though very reluctantly, to comply with this order. They gave up the plates, &c., to "Mr. CHARLES WOOD," who gave in return the following receipt:

Received, New-York, Jan. 25, 1849, the plates and impressions named in the within order.

(Signed,) CHARLES WOOD.

Shortly after this, the Havre de Grace Bank failed, under circumstances which caused a good deal of excitement. We are informed that Mr. BEACH had no interest in the Bank at this time, but that it was principally owned by some gentlemen of Buffalo. The Cashier, who, we believe, was an honest man, was thrown into prison at Havre de Grace by the excited creditors, where he remained a year, when he returned to this City, persecuted by those who ought to have befriended him, and died suddenly from the effects of these misfortunes, at Williamsburg, about a year ago.

These plates were never returned to the house that engraved them; and we should like to know what Mr. CHARLES WOOD did with them! We do not know this gentleman—who he was, or where he is. We hope, however, that, if he sees this, he will turn up, and tell us what became of these plates. Did he deliver them to the Bank at Havre de Grace? If he did, they probably, at the failure, fell into the Receiver's hands, and he can shift his responsibility for them upon that gentleman, who, we hope, will answer the question—What became of these plates?

But while this question is unanswered, the party that took these plates from the Engraver's custody, is in some measure answerable for the spurious Ten Dollar Note of the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, just put into circulation; *for the Plate* 1. 1. 1. 2. *Havre de Grace Bank has been altered, so that it is now printing these "Agricultural" counterfeits!*

Here we discover the source of the most dangerous species of counterfeit money. The case of the Havre de Grace Bank is not solitary. There are many similar—where Banks have taken their plates from the custody of the Engraver, and have lost them; or, having no further use for them, have sold them to the highest bidder!

It illustrates the truth of our remark, that Banks do not fully appreciate the sacred character of their plates, and are neither fit nor competent to take them into their own hands.

If the Havre de Grace plates had never been taken from the engravers these counterfeits would never have appeared. The engravers would have destroyed the plates the moment the Bank failed.

We are now interested to know how the Havre de Grace plates were altered, as well as how all others, in like circumstances, are altered, and WHO altere them.

A Large Amount of Counterfeit Money Found.

Some boys, while at play, yesterday afternoon, in the mahogany yard of MESSRS. SMITH & DALTON, corner of Vestry and Washington streets, discovered secreted a leather traveling bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain $1,024 in counterfeit specie, coin dies, a vial of nitrate of silver, and three books explanatory of the mode of coin counterfeiting in all its parts. The coin, $919 of which was in 1, 2½ and 5 dollar gold pieces, and the balance in silver quarters, was evidently of recent manufacture, a part of it was yet in a partial rough state, but much of it, including all the silver, was so neatly executed as to be almost mistaken for genuine. The books found are entitled *The Mechanics Own Book*, *Gurney's Electro Metallurgy*, and *Valuable Secrets*. The last named is dated 1795 on the imprint, and is somewhat the worse of usage. All the property found was placed in the charge of the Fifth Ward Police, who are on the alert to find the owner.

☞ The Financial Editor of the *Evening Post*, says, "The dies should be the property of the Banks for which they are *cast*." Now dies are not *castings*, like iron pots, or engine bed-plates, as the *Post* supposes them to be. They are very delicate and expensive cuttings; executed by the skillful "graver" of an artist, or by the sensitive "tool" of a geometric lathe—a complicated and ingenious machine, which works with the apparent intelligence of a thinking being. These dies are the property of the engraver—the direct result of his capital and skill; and when the *Post* suggests that they should not be "allowed" to remain in the engraver's hands, after they have been employed in making a Bank-Note Plate, he is as sensible as would he one of his readers, who would not "allow" the editor to retain possession of his pen, presses and printing materials, after having used them in getting out his paper: lest he should use the same "dies" to get out another paper, resembling the one which his patron has just purchased for four cents!

Marine Disasters.

Pilot-boat *Phantom*, ashore near the south end of the Woodlands, N. J., is so badly damaged that her owners consider her not worth saving, and have determined to strip her. She was a rather old boat, and had been in active service about fourteen years.

Pilot boat *Julia*, No. 15, is now at the Screw Dock, E. R., getting repairs of damages received while lying alongside the packet ship *Thornton*, at anchor ontside Sandy Hook, near the Bar, in the heavy blow from northwest of the night of the 13th inst. Her larboard bulwarks, chain plates and fore rigging were carried away; also some of the planking on the same side stove in, beside being more or less strained elsewhere alow and aloft.

Ferry boat *Brooklyn*, of the Union Ferry Company, was taken into the Sectional Dock on Saturday forenoon, to repair damages received by the ice, one of her rudders having been carried away, some of the arms and buckets of the wheels broken, and a portion of the copper stripped off. All the ferry-boats, it is said, have had their wheels more or less damaged in the same way by the ice. The repairs on the boat *Louise*, of the same Company, which was some time ago run into by the steamer *Metropolis*, are nearly completed, and she will soon come into service.

In a letter from Capt. CARMAN, at Luogue, N. J., to Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, which they received on Saturday, it is stated that the bark *Echo*, ashore there, is in a favorable predicament for being got off. All the cargo, except 1,200 bushels of corn and some iron, has been taken out. The corn is all loose in the hold, and not much chance of saving until she is pumped out. The pumps are at present choked with corn, and the water in them frozen. She lays well to be hauled off, and is not supposed to be bilged, as the water is higher inside than it is out. Before going ashore her mast were cut away, and a large part of her cargo, with all anchors and cables, hove overboard. The following is the schedule of her cargo landed on the beach: 8 sixty-gallon casks beer, 5 bbls. do., 600 bbls. flour, 6 boxes dry goods, 125 bbls. alum and lampblack, 12 bundles leather.

United States surveying schooner *Guthrie*, which went into Little Egg Harbor in distress about the 20th ult., and was abandoned, was saved, and has been brought on here by Capt. KENNEY, of Little Egg Harbor. She now lies at the Navy-Yard. There was on her a policy of insurance for $8,500.

Returned.

The ship *Ellen Austin*, GARRICK, hence for Liverpool Jan. 14, returned to port on Saturday, having been seriously damaged in the gales of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. Jan. 6, lat. 38° 30', lon. 72° 45', while lying-to in a gale from E. S. E. to E. N. E., received a hurricane from N. and W., which knocked the vessel down, blew away the sails, swept decks, half filled the cabin and forecastle with water, started stem and wood ends, shifted cargo, and was otherwise damaged; had eleven feet of water in the hold. Several of the men were frostbitten, and others with the officers were seriously hurt. 8th inst., lat. 39° 15', long. 73° 30', spoke brig *Sarah Peters*, from Demerara for New-York; was damaged in the same gale.

Sound Steamers.

The Norwich boat arrived here on Saturday morning at about 6:30, the Fall River steamer at 7:15, and the Stonington at 8 o'clock.

Determined Attempt to Murder.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 19.

Yesterday a presentment was found against Dr. RICHARD BARNUM, by the Grand Jury of Baltimore County Circuit Court, for assaulting with intent to kill ELISHA WOOD. As far as we could learn, the facts are these: On Tuesday Dr. BARNUM went to the house of Mr. WOOD and commenced abusing his family, whereupon Mr. WOOD told him he would suffer no man to abuse either him or his family, and more particularly in his own house, and ordered him to leave the premises, remarking at the time that he would be even with him yet. The next morning Dr. B. secreted himself behind a hedge not far from the residence of Mr. WOOD, armed with a double-barreled gun. He had not been in that position long before Mr. WOOD emerged from his dwelling, but had not walked far before he discerned the Dr. with a double-barreled gun pointed towards him, and the next instant the gun was discharged, the contents lodging in his right arm. Mr. WOOD turned and fled towards the house, remarking that he was shot but not killed, when the foul villain discharged the other barrel, the load penetrating his back; but finding that he was still foiled in his murderous attempt, he dropped his gun and started in pursuit, with a revolver in one hand and a bowie knife in the other; luckily Mr. WOOD succeeded in reaching his dwelling before the assassin caught up to him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Efforts to concentrate the National Know-Nothing Vote on Campbell.

The Anti-Nebraska Men Firm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

We have rumors to-night of secret efforts to concentrate the National Know-Nothing vote on LEWIS D. CAMPBELL. It cannot be accomplished if attempted.

The true Anti-Nebraska men are firmer than ever for BANKS. Money to pay expenses during the siege is flowing in from their respective districts, and more coming. They are determined to await the Administration's time.

The American and Republican Caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday unanimously sustained the Pennsylvanians who are voting for BANKS.

PARKER H. FENNON yesterday withdrew his credentials as Nicaraguan Minister, and left for New-York. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that during the calling of the roll no debate or personal explanation be in order, and that this rule, and the rule limiting members to ten minutes in debate, shall not be suspended, except by the unanimous consent of the House. He thought the House had degenerated into a mere debating society. Voting was more likely to end in an election than discussion, because the latter only serves to inflame parties and factions, thus increasing the difficulty.

The resolution was adopted, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	94	Richardson	69
Fuller	31	Pennington	3
L. D. Campbell	3	Porter	1
Foster	1		

Necessary for a choice, 102.

Messrs. QUITMAN, of Miss., and GROW, of Pa., made speeches, one defending the South, and the other the North, concerning the Slavery question.

Mr. COLFAX gave a history of the adoption of the plurality rule in 1849, saying that before its adoption eight similar propositions came from the Democrats and one from the Whigs. The Democrats then claimed to have a majority, but owing to disaffection in their ranks, they could not all unite on a candidate for Speaker. The Republicans are now similarly situated, and should have the benefit of the rule. The Democrats denounced the Whigs then as bitterly as they do the Republicans now.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Va., said if this was a mere squabble between National Parties, he should have no serious objection to the plurality rule; but the old Whig Party was white as snow compared with the crimson guilt (politically speaking) of the Republican Party. When he saw that the adoption of the plurality rule must result in the election of a sectional candidate for Speaker, he considered he would be justified in standing here till the crack of doom in resisting it.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tenn., expressed views similar to those advanced by Mr. BOCOCK.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Ky., and Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., in reply to the remarks of Mr. GROW, earnestly denied that HENRY CLAY favored the passage of the Missouri restriction. Mr. HARRIS, in addition to the documents, referred to the testimony of General JESUP in support of his position, saying that Mr. JESUP was present at the time and took notes.

Mr. GROW referred to the declaration of HENRY CLAY himself, in the Senate in 1850, to show that the latter favored the line of 36° 30'.

After further debate,

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution, that for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent.

Adopted by 45 majority. Adjourned.

The Naval Retiring Board—U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Commodore JONES' remonstrance against the action of the Naval Board will go to the Senate in a few days. Commodore RINGGOLD'S will be sent in on Monday. It is said that some of the principal officers of the Board are privately condemning its proceedings, and one officer wishes he had resigned before consenting to serve.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was nominated as United States Senator from Mississippi on the first ballot, by a majority of twelve.

The Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The members of the Naval Court-Martial assembled again this morning, *minus* the Judge Advocate and Captain MCINTOSH, who have not yet made their appearance. Nothing can of course be done towards the organization of the Court until the Judge Advocate arrives. His progress between Norfolk and Washington is supposed to have been impeded by the ice in the Potomac, which occasioned the delay.

The members of the Court congratulated themselves in the appointment of Com. KENNEDY as the Judge Advocate, some of them having a remembrance of the vexatious delays occasioned on the occasion of the Court assembling in this city some years since for the trial of the late Com. DOWNING. Com. KENNEDY has a well-earned reputation as a gallant officer, and is *au fait* with the rules of governing courts-martial, which is most important in facilitating the progress of the case or cases to come before it.

It is a source of great regret to the friends of Capt. RITCHIE and Capt. DUPONT that the intemperate rashness of the former should have induced him to sever the long and intimate friendship formerly existing. The language made use of was doubtless occasioned by false information, as it is universally admitted that Capt. RITCHIE had not a stronger friend in the Retiring Board than was Capt. DUPONT.

The accused has selected as his counsel ex-Senator COOPER, and JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., of this City. The case of Capt. RITCHIE will not, it is thought, occupy much time after the Court is once organized, and it is not known that there are any other cases to come before the Court.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Disputed Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

In the case of Davies *vs.* Cowles, the disputed Judgeship of the New-York Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, and overruling the demurrer has given judgment for plaintiff. DAVIES is therefore declared Judge.

Snow Storms at the South—Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Snow commenced falling here at daylight this morning, and is now ten inches deep. The temperature mild.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 20.

It commenced snowing here at 9 o'clock this morning, but as yet, only a small quantity has fallen.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Snow began to fall here at an early hour this morning, and continued till evening. It is quite cold.

No mail was received here to-day from points south of Augusta, Ga.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The brig *Reindeer*, from the coast of Africa for New-York, put into Norfolk, with loss of spars and rigging.

The schooner *Ashland*, from New-York, reported ashore at Cape Henry, got off and arrived at Norfolk. Her cargo was saved, though in a damaged condition.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Governor's Message, Comptroller's Report, Digest of Claims, and the Treasurer's Report were presented. Opposition was made to the reading of the Message, on the ground, that it was disrespectful to the House to present it to the Senate, but it was withdrawn and the Message read.

BILLS NOTICED

By Mr. NORTHRUP—To abolish the office of Overseer of the Poor.

By Mr. GLOVER—To repeal the Prohibitory Law.

By Mr. RALLY—For the prevention of fires in New-York.

By Mr. BRADNER—To appoint Commissioners to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. DUGANNE—To amend the New-York City charter.

For the better enforcement of the Act registering births.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—For a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

By Mr. HAKES—To erect the County of Canisteo.

Adjourned to Monday.

More Trouble in Kansas—Fatal Encounter between Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Men.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Kickapoo (Kansas) *Pioneer* of the 18th, says: "A battle took place last night at Easton, between a party of Abolitionists and some Pro-Slavery men—the former making the attack. One Pro-Slavery man was killed and several wounded. Several Abolitionists were also killed and some wounded. A company from Lawrence, headed by Capt. BROWN, commenced the fight with the Kickapoo Rangers. A large number of persons have left for Easton. The disturbance is supposed to have originated out of the Free-Soil election of the 15th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Scarcely a particle of business was done yesterday at

The Tombs.

The attention of the presiding Magistrate, however, was occupied for an whole hour in listening to a long and singular complaint, involving

THE LIFE OF A "PURTY" DOG.

The complainant, an old Irishman, with a terribly strong brogue, seemed to be in great distress, and slightly excited. His story was as rambling and disconnected, as it was long and amusing. He said in substance: "May it plaze yer worship, I want to vindicate meself. I had a dog, ye see, as purty a pup as ye could see in a mile's walk. Indeeds, ye may know that when I tell, and 'tis God's truth, all that I say, that I wouldn't take $10, no, nor $15, nor, by gorra, $20 for him, either. His mother was a sister to Mike Foy's Sam, what got poisoned in the blackesmith shop, bad luck to the rascal that done it, and his father had'nt his match in the land, for he bet Ned Gill's, of Boston, dog Prince while yer worship could turn about twice. Well, ye see, thie little pup, my dog Bravo—for I called him Bravo, an he was Bravo *a vie* every inch of him because—but to make a long story short, yesterday Bravo and I went up to the slaughter house, ye see, because I had some business there, and as it was a cowld day, I took a sate at the ehtove; "It's a fine day, Mr. Gerrity," sas the clark; "musha, indeed, that same, sur," sas I: "A very purty dog that ye've got here," eas he; "ye never seen a purtier in all yer born days," sae I; "Suppose," sas he, "that I give him something to ate;" "Ax him," sas I;" well, sur, he axed him out, took him in arms and left him down again; then he began to giggle and a few other jokeens began to giggle too; "Where's my dog;" eaye I; "Whose dog?" says the clark; "My dog," says I; "Your dog;" says he; "Yes, my dog, Sur?" says I; "I don't know anything about you or your dog," says he;" "You don't, ye blackguard," says I; "No," seys he; I swore I'd have me dog, and then the spalpeen put me out without my purty litte pup; did ye iver drame av such a thing, yer worship? now, Sur, I want fair ploy.

Magistrate—Mr. Gerrity, this affair, you esy, took place at a sleughter-house?

Mr. Gerrity—Yes, Sur.

Magistrate—Do they make sausages there?

Mr. Gerrity—They kills pigs.

Magistrate—I'm sorry for your loss, Mr. Gerrity; but this is a civil matter.

Mr. Gerrity—A *civil* matter, eh? I think, yer worship, 'tie a mighty *un*-civil matter entirely.

Magistrate—Dogs are not regarded by the law as property, and—

Mr. Gerrity—By the powers, I wouldn't take $50 for that same dog—isn't property, indade. If there's justice in the notion I'll recover—

Magistrate—You *may* recover by instituting proceedings in—

Mr. Gerrity (impatiently)—By proceeding to the Institoot? An where's the Institoot?

Magistrate (pointing to the door)—Out there; if you go quick you'll find it.

And Mr. Gerrity rushes out of the Court in search of the "Institoot" and his purty dog.

Jefferson Market.

Besides the usual amount of abandonment cases at the Second District Police Court, an interesting case of

EXTORTION

was investigated. From the affidavit made it appears that a man named Wright, residing up town, was induced by a woman named Elizabeth Knapp, to accompany her to her residence in Thompson-street. Wright consented, and on arriving at the house was introduced to another female. Both of them made themselves very agreeable. Elizabeth said she was dry, and Wright gave her fifty cents to get something to drink, whereupon she went out after the liquor, locking the door as she went. A voice was then heard calling for John, whereupon a man rushed into the room where Wright was, and then the usual "pannel" scene took place indignant and enraged husband—wants to fight, but would take money—if you hain't much, give me all you can, &c., &c. Mr. Wright, being frightened at such proceedings, said:

"I'll give you all,
I can no more!"

and, handing the enraged husband a $3 bill, rushed down the stairs and out on the street, with such velocity as to attract the attention and excite the suspicion of a "star," who nabbed him and demanded an explanation. Mr. Wright didn't want to complain, because he was a married man, but the officer persisted, and the result was that John and Elisabeth Knapp were arrested by officer Kayler of the Eighth Ward, and brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of bail in the sum of $500 each.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

John Mehir and John Thomas were brought up, charged with stealing a horse and a sleigh filled with groceries, in all amounting in value to $500, from Sidney A. Cooper, a grocer on Third-avenue. The defendants, it appears, were riding in the sleigh with the driver, and took advantage of his momentary absence to drive away on their own account. The abandoned grocer gave chase to the runaways, and a Policeman overhauled and arrested them. In answer to the charge, the defendants said that the whole matter was only a piece of fun—a mistake. They were both committed for examination.

Essex Market.

Sunday was a dull day at the Essex Market Police Court, also; only one case—

THE ARREST OF A BURGLAR,

was of any importance. The defendant—a young man named Bernard Campbell was caught by Patrick McLaughlin stealing from the premises of Mrs. Sarah J. Sanin, of No. 12 St. George's-place, in Thirteenth-street,—into which he had effected a forcible entry. A silver cup and other property belonging to Mrs. Sanin, was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Miscellaneous.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Robert P. Simpson, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, while returning to his home, No. 222 William-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, and when in William, near Duane-street, he was set upon by three ruffians, two of whom held him fast, while the other, who is described as having red hair, jerked and tore open the breast of Simpson's overcoat, which was buttoned up to the neck. He then thrust his hand into Simpson's pantaloons pocket, and took therefrom a pocket-book containing $13 in bank notes and a promissory note for $54 and sundry other papers. The robbers then fled. Mr. Simpson pursued, crying "Watch," and when he got to the corner of Pearl and William-street, he found two of the men in the custody of Officers McGuire and Hannahan, of the Fourth Ward Police The third man—the one with the red hair—escaped The prisoners gave their names as John Gannon and Wm. H. West. Both are well-known to the Police. They were committed for trial by Justice WELCH.

CAMPHENE-LAMP ACCIDENT—FIRE.

On Saturday evening a camphene lamp exploded in a back room of house No. 184 William-street, setting fire to the premises and burning severely Jane Stimbe and Mary Baush, occupants of the premises. Both were taken to the Hospital. Mr. Stimbe, who keeps a bakery on the first floor, was also burned about the hands while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

Martin Hny fell down the hatch of the brig *Sea Lark*, lying at Pier No. 31 East River, on Saturday, and was seriously injured. He was sent to the Hospital.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENTS.

Mrs. Tombs, residing at No. 156 Fourth-avenue, slipped and fell while crossing Broadway, near Fourth-street, on Saturday afternoon, injuring her shoulder and arm severely. She was assisted home by officer Dye of the Fifteenth Ward.

Hugh Ward fell on the sidewalk in Suffolk-street, near Hester-street, on Saturday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ANOTHER FOUNDLING.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, an infant about two weeks old, was found in the area of the house in Ridge-street, next to St. Mary's Church. It was sent to the Almshouse by Capt. Russell of the Thirteenth Ward Police.

The great Bulpin Ball.

They had a pleasant time at Mr. BULPIN'S opening ball, at his rooms in Broadway, on Friday night and Saturday morning. The occasion was the opening of additions to his premises; and a very proper way it was to open them. It was intended as an evidence of respect to the ladies of his establishment, and as an agreeable acknowledgment of their contributions to his success. Their industry, we are sure, had earned such acknowledgment; and their deportment during the evening of the ball must have satisfied all others who were present, that they were entitled not only to the respect of Mr. BULPIN, but of every one who may enjoy the pleasure of their company. There were about four hundred ladies there, most of them engaged in the establishment, and a more enjoyable party is seldom gathered together. The arrangements were complete. There were two large rooms set apart for the dance; another of equal size for the supper, which was excellent; and a fourth for the hospitable reception of guests. There was singing and dancing and speech-making and everything else that could enhance the proper enjoyment of the occasion; and but a short time before daylight the company separated, with a distinct impression that they had spent a delightful evening.

Large Papers.

The enlargement of the *Observer* causes the *Independent* to haul down the announcement which has so long headed its columns, "the largest religious newspaper in the world. The *Evangelist*, in noting this matter of enlargement, says:

"The true criterion of a paper is not quantity but quality—not the space it covers, but the amount of talent, and time, and hard work expended upon it. The *Courier and Enquirer* is the largest political paper in this country, but nobody suspects it of concentrating upon its columns the greatest amount of ability. The *Observer* is larger than the *London Times*, but is it, therefore, a greater power in the world?

We do not underrate the value of ample space; for we often feel the want of room to meet the demands upon our columns. We are very certain that with a larger sheet we could save ourselves from much labor and perplexity in condensing and improving our materials. But our conviction has ever been that the *first* want was a higher literary standard—a vastly increased strength, variety and power in our articles. The money which we expended for literary aid during the last year, in addition to the personal labors of the editors, would easily have enabled us to publish a paper as large as the *Observer*. But we do not think we were mistaken in believing that we consulted the tastes of our readers, and infinitely better served the purpose of a religious paper, by reserving our resources to improve the quality of this journal, rather than to enlarge its dimensions."

That is the talk. A newspaper is a good deal like a gun—very large ones do small service, unless there is plenty of ammunition. All thinking people seem to have come to the conclusion that the DAILY TIMES is about the right size for a newspaper;—just large enough to get all the news in, and small enough to keep the twaddle out.

The Ring—Walker and Hayes.

These men met at the office of *Bell's Life in London*, on Friday, Dec. 28, and drew fresh articles, agreeing to increase the stakes from £200 to £300 a-side, and to fight on Tuesday, April 28 next, on the same terms as before. There is a little hitch as to the nomination of a referee in the articles, which it was expected would be amicably settled at a meeting to take place Thursday, 3d instant.

☞ A well-known clergyman, up-town, yesterday, gave a hard hit to his congregation, which on account of the storms had not been very numerous for the two previous Sabbaths. An Agent of a Benevolent Society for Sailors, having pleaded its cause, Dr. —— got up and stated that the Society should commend itself especially to that large part of his congregation, which on the two Sundays before had manifested its sympathy for the poor storm-driven mariner, by staying at home to pray for him.

☞ A large dry-goods jobbing house on Broadway notified its friends, on Saturday, that it had been obliged to suspend payment.

Harry Howard's Prospects.

HARRY HOWARD'S name has not yet been sent in by the Mayor for Receiver of Taxes, and we begin to think it never will be. The Mayor has no further use for HARRY. Mr. HOWARD can never be Receiver of Taxes, and we are inclined to the opinion that it was never the intention of the Mayor to appoint him. We told him so, two months ago.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Our Diplomatic Relations with Great Britain.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 9.

The following extract of a late letter of one of the correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun* has been quoted and commented on by the *National Intelligencer* as containing reliable information:

"The Cabinet have had under consideration the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with England, as a mode of resenting the refusal of the British Government to afford reparation to the United States for the alleged violation of our laws and neutral rights by recruiting troops in this country."

We think we can safely assure the editors of the *Intelligencer* that *no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has been before the Cabinet.* Our relations with that Government are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical, but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister is not among the evidences going to indicate the delicacy of those relations. If we might indulge in a conjecture on so grave a matter, we should venture the opinion that the action of our Government in asking the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls implicated in the recruitment of soldiers for the Crimea furnishes the only foundation for the statement quoted above. While we desire by this correction to avoid any unfounded apprehensions of an impending difficulty with Great Britain, we cannot deny that *there are serious questions of difference between the two Governments*, which ought to be thoughtfully considered by those members of Congress who are obstructing the organization of the House. Our neighbors of the *Intelligencer* make an appeal on this subject which is worthy of attention. We quote:

"And now we would put it, in all seriousness, to the members of the House, if, in view of so critical a state of the affairs of the country, they can, without being derelict to every dictate of patriotism and duty, consent to consume any more of the session in a triangular contest about the Speakership, which never can be terminated without a compromise as to the mode or the man; or can they regard the peace of the country secondary to pride of opinion and the trammels of party?"

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Boone County (Ind.) *Ledger* states that three interesting young ladies, on going to bed at a Mr. HUNT'S, near North Salem, Hendricks County, a few evenings since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bedroom, and on the next morning were all found dead. It is truly surprising after so many accidents and so many suicides having been committed by burning charcoal, that persons should be so careless in its use. The basis of charcoal being *carbonic acid*, on burning, it generates what is usually termed *fixed air*, which is of the nature of damp in wells, and when breathed into the lungs causes death. Let inconsiderate persons take warning from the fate of these young ladies.

A HORSE, SLEIGH AND THREE PERSONS LOST THROUGH THE ICE.—The Detroit *Free Press* of Tuesday, says that on Monday last a man, woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore, when the horse broke through the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air-hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment and then all were swept away, by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

KANSAS POLITICS.

Explanation of the Causes that led to an Opposition Free-Soil Ticket—Probable Consequences—Status of Political Parties.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, KAN. TER., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

You have already been put in possession of the proceedings of the Convention held at Lawrence on the 22d December, for the nomination of State officers in the Free-State movement; and also of the subsequent attempt on the part of some to nullify its action by getting up another ticket. As this last movement is destined to exercise a most important influence on the whole Kansas question, which it additionally complicates very seriously; and as it will, of course, excite much doubt and anxiety at the East, I propose to explain its causes and consequences in some detail.

In doing this, it may be well, for the benefit of such readers as may not, from my former letters, have understood the position I occupy, for me to state that I have no object in making any statements prejudicial to any person; have no business or other relations with any faction, that should cause me to act as its apologist; and that I aim, in all my communications, to act as a literal historian and an impartial commentator.

From the time that the tyranny of their Missouri masters roused into activity the spirit of determined resistance on the part of the Squatters of Kansas, it became evident that we had among us too many whose objects were more personal than patriotic. A class of men known as demagogues—seemingly created to be the curse of nations, and specially of Republics—were found to have mustered in Kansas in great numbers. At the preliminary Conventions, when it began to seem certain that the Missouri fraud must be overruled and nullified, and that another organization would take its place, the hopes of office caused an immediate effort for notoriety on the part of these men. Plots and counter-plots began to agitate the infant Free-State Party, almost at the moment of its birth, and several times ominously threatened its solidarity and success. But the outside pressure kept these discordant elements together for the time; and the men who, on the principles of National Democracy, Republicanism, the Black Law and other issues, hoped to secure the spoils—all were driven by common prudence to resolve to compromise and coalesce until such time as the Free-State movement should end in triumph.

Such was the case at the Convention for nominating the delegate to Congress, where half a score *mediocre* men made strenuous and most immodest efforts to secure the honor; but were driven to the wall by the prestige and strength of Gov. REEDER, to whom the eyes of the people turned as *the* man for the hour. Such was the case in the Constitutional Convention, where the most profligate means were used to secure the election of LANE as its President, and to make Topeka the temporary capital. Such was the case even during the league of Lawrence, where the same LAN

...balting National Democratic ... it is to be supposed that a Republican House of Representatives will consent to consign to the keeping of such men the sacred interests of Freedom, while, by so doing, they withdraw from the field of National politics the very element which must be their bulwark of success in the coming Presidential contest? Will Congress not rather ignore alike the Missouri fraud and the Free-State folly; and by a new enlistment secure to the much-abused squatters their rights as citizens of the Republic, while they provide some regular and legal means for the future organization of the State?

In all this coil, the friends of Gen. ROBINSON believe they see the handiwork of Col. LANE. That gentleman was greatly disturbed by the action of the Convention, and though openly not indorsing the bolt, is yet firmly believed to have instigated it. He is said to have declared that though he must not be known in the movement, yet the PEOPLE WILL AFRAID! The demagogism of this speech makes this origin look probable.

As I write, processes under the civil laws of the bogus legislature are being prepared in the same room (Tecumseh is a county seat!) for service in Topeka, and acquiesced in by the gentlemen known as supporters of the bolters' ticket. Surely, the wolf and the panther seem to be reclining in the same lair. LITERAL.

The Proclamation for the Election of State Officers—Another Invasion Threatened.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

A proclamation has been issued by the Executive Committee for the election of State officers and members of the General Assembly, on the 15th inst. It will be seen that the General Banking Law was adopted; also the Black-Law proposition. This proposition was for the total exclusion of the Blacks and the returns show only some 300 or 400 in opposition to it in all the Territory. The Proclamation runs as follows:

At an election holden on the fifteenth day of December, 1855, to determine, by ballot, for or against the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Kansas framed by a Convention of Delegates which assembled at Topeka, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October, 1855, it doth appear by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee, that a majority of all the votes cast are in favor of the said Constitution. Now, therefore, by virtue of authority in me vested as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby proclaim and make known, that the Constitution framed by the said Topeka Convention has been ratified by the qualified voters of Kansas Territory, and I do now declare the same to be the *Constitution of the State of Kansas.*

And I do further proclaim and make known that, of all the votes cast at the aforesaid election "for" and "against" a separate and distinct Article on the subject of *Banking*, a majority are in favor of a "*General Banking Law*," as ascertained by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee; and I do now declare the said Article to be a part of the Constitution of the *State of Kansas.*

And I do further proclaim and make known that, of the votes cast at the aforesaid election "for" and "against" the passage of laws by the General Assembly providing for the exclusion of free negroes from the State of Kansas—the result of such vote to operate as instructions to the first General Assembly upon that subject"—a majority are in favor of "Exclusion," as ascertained by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee.

Given under my hand at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas, at the City of Topeka, this 27th day of December, A. D., 1855.

Attest, J. H. LANE, Chairman.

C. K. HOLIDAY, Secretary *pro. tem.*

Another invasion is confidently expected about the 1st of March, when the Assembly meets. This is openly threatened at Independence, Westport, and other Missouri towns. The people in the Territory are not well armed, and will need aid in this direction from the States. They will stand only upon their rights, and when they fight, they will do so in defence of life and property. If there ever was a time when the North was called upon to do, to act, it is now. The contest is not sectional—it has to do with Liberty in the largest sense of the term. Reliable reports say that Georgia and Alabama are giving money and men to Kansas. Leading men are coming here in the Spring from them and other Southern States. If Kansas is made free, it will be done only by work and means. Now, will the Free States do their duty? I learn that agents are soon to be sent East, who will be able and qualified to present the actual condition of affairs to your people.

For the first time, we now have a little snow, and a few sleigh rides in Kansas. The past week, the weather has been cold, unusually so, and our ice dealers are laying in a full supply of ice. They will probably not have another opportunity this season.

No mails for two weeks, owing in part to the new mail arrangement which goes into effect this month. Thus far our people have paid for their own mails. It is no uncommon thing for the mail carriers, up from St. Louis, to throw off the bags for Lawrence, and take in passengers instead. From a gentleman who came up last week, I learned that this was done and the bags actually left *beside the road.* These drivers say the d——d Abolition mail no need to be carried—there no business to be an Abolition mail, &c. But this is one of the abuses we are at present compelled to suffer.

Judge LECOMPTE did not appear at his adjourned term at Lecompton a few days since. Eight of the reecners of BRANSON had been apprehended, and the Pro-Slavery men were impatiently waiting for the Grand Jury to find bills against them. The Judge, having slightly injured himself, sent word that he should hold no Court till next April, which announcement was received with a storm of curses. His own party accused him with being afraid to meet the issue—that he dare not impannel a Grand Jury and have this Jury do its duty under the Territorial Laws.

Our enemies justify their interference in Kansas politics because, as they say, men from the Free States do so. And this charge is not entirely groundless. A gentleman came out here in November last as special reporter of the New-York *Tribune.* He busied himself in engaging actively in our local politics—got himself nominated from the Leavenworth District as delegate to the State Convention, and was elected—was very active in this Convention, and left the Territory the next morning for his home in Illinois. We like to have men come and settle with us, but until they do so we think they have properly no business with our affairs. TRIMMER.

Great Efforts to Prevent a Split in the State Ticket—A Deputation to the United States.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Great efforts are making to prevent a split in the State ticket, and the prospects are that they will prove effectual. There is a determination among the leading men to keep the Free-State Party consolidated. There are objects to be attained by that party which render its unity of the utmost importance. The following correspondence will indicate the position assumed by several prominent men in the premises:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, 1855.

Hon. W. Y. ROBERTS—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, delegates to the late Free-State Nominating Convention, hearing that certain disaffected parties have, in private caucus, changed the nomination made by that Convention, so far as to substitute the name of CHARLES ROBINSON for your own for Lieutenant-Governor, and your name for his as Governor, and are now engaged in circulating this action as the action of the legitimate Convention, desire to know if you are aware of these facts, and if so, whether you approve of or will countenance such a course.

Very respectfully yours,
W. M. McCLURE, 7th Sen. Dis.
E. R. ZIMMERMAN, 11th Sen. Dis.
G. P. LOWRY, 1st Sen. Dis.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, 1855.

Messrs. McCLURE, LOWRY and ZIMMERMAN:

Gentlemen: Your note of this date is to hand, and in reply I have to say that I have heard the report to which you refer, and that I have had no connection or sympathy therewith; but, on the other hand, have opposed the movement from beginning to end, as disorganizing as I opposed to the interests of the Free-State Party of Kansas, and shall continue to discountenance the movement should it be persisted in. Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. Y. ROBERTS.

The following note is addressed to the Kansas *Herald of Freedom:*

LAWRENCE, Dec. 29, 1855.

SIR: I am authorized by Mr. J. A. WAKEFIELD to state that HE WILL NOT ACCEPT any nomination on the Opposition ticket. Mr. PARROTT requested me to say in his name that he would not accept ANY State office under any circumstances; and Judge JOHNSTON, also, gave the Leavenworth delegation similar and equally positive instructions.

JAMES REDPATH.

The *Herald of Freedom* also says:

We are glad to learn that Col. LANE, also, opposes the loaves-and fishes ticket. He justly says that he would not ... his name for the office of Governor in deference of the Party ... ticket; and Gen. ROBINSON, the regular ticket; and Gen. ..., the Free-State ticket is *not*, as the disappointed ... seekers obarge, an "Abolition affair." We refer the reader to the following card:

Having participated in the Convention for the nomination of State officers, held in this City on the 22d u t., we do abide the nominations made, and will give to the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, then nominated, our earnest support. The candidates are, in our opinion, devoted and self-sacrificing Free-State men, worthy the confidence and support of our Party.

J. H. LANE.
LAWRENCE, Jan. 4, 1856. J. S. EMERY.

A call is out for a mass meeting, next Saturday, in this City, when it is proposed to take out-and-out grounds for no more slave territory. The Free-State Party will undoubtedly assume that position throughout Kansas.

The following notice has just been issued by the Executive Committee:

OFFICE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
KANSAS TERRITORY, Jan. 4, 1856.

SIR: A deputation, consisting of Messrs. LANE, EMERY, HUNT, GOODIN, DICKEY, HOLIDAY and SAMPSON, have been this day appointed to visit the United States, to plead before the people the cause of Kansas, and to convey and lay before Congress the Constitution of the State, recently adopted by our fellow-citizens. We respectfully beespeak from the friends of freedom such attention for them as the importance of the mission demands.

They are instructed to visit and address, early in February, the people at Burlington, Iowa City, and Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield and Chicago, Illinois; Lafayette, Indianapolis and Richmond, Indiana; Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukie and Madison, Wisconsin; Buffalo, Rochester, New-York City, and Albany, New-York; Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, Salem and Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Maine; Concord, New-Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Done at the office of the Executive Committee, Kansas Territory, the day and year above written.

J. K. GODWIN, Secretary.

These gentlemen are well qualified for the duty assigned them. Four of them were members of the Constitutional Convention, and have resided for upwards of a year in the Territory. They know our wents, and it is to be hoped their mission will prove of great service to the cause, which is not the cause of Kansas merely, but the cause of the entire North. Nothing of interest just now with us. We are looking with the greatest anxiety to the election of Speaker. TRIMMER.

Governor Atchison on Kansas affairs.

From the Atlanta, Ga., Examiner.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Dec. 15, 1855.

J. H. STEELE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have read, with intense interest, so much of Governor JOHNSON'S Message to the Georgia Legislature as refers to our "Federal Relations." The question of *Slavery* is the only one of vital importance at this time. Men who have least interest in it are endeavoring to regulate and control the whole subject. Massachusetts, a State as far removed from the Institutions of Slavery and slaveholders as any other in the Union, leads the van in the crusade; a State that has advanced as little money, and certainly shed less blood for the acquisition of Territory, either slave or free, than any other, "*leads in this war*" against our Institutions. I have no disposition now to go further into this matter, but my object is to interchange opinions with you, and to give a brief history of parties in Kansas up to this time. I must, however, be permitted to say, that, in my opinion, the recommendations of your Governor are wise, and, if acted on by the Legislature, will have a tendency, at least for a time, to check aggression on the part of the North. It will furnish some evidence that one Southern State is resolved to concede no further. The Governor recommends first, that the Legislature shall provide for the call of a Convention, upon the happening of a certain contingency. What is that contingency? If the Federal Government shall refuse Kansas, or any other Territory presenting a Constitution *similar, if not identical*, with that of Georgia, that then Georgia, in Convention, will take steps to protect herself and her Institutions—in a word, *cut her connection with the Union.* If, however, Georgia shows a determination, a fixed purpose, to carry out the recommendation of the Governor, the contingencies will not arise.

I expect to be a citizen of Kansas, and if Kansas presents herself legitimately, having all the qualifications for a State, and is rejected because her Constitution recognizes and protects Slavery, then, as a citizen of Kansas, I will contend that *Kansas is a State, sovereign and independent, out of the Union.*

When Kansas was opened up for settlement, by white men, people from all the States rushed into, and settled in it, each carrying with him his wife and children, his goods and chattels, and his peculiar opinions on all subjects. I think I can safely say that a large majority of the people above described, were from Slave States, and particularly from Missouri. There was another class of emigrants to Kansas, and a very large class too, men sent at the expense, and under the auspices of certain "Emigrant Aid Societies," for the express and avowed purpose of seizing upon the Territory, and by their votes to exclude Slavery and slaveholders. Many of them were rash enough to avow their purpose, in the event of failure at the ballot box, to drive them by *force of arms* from the Territory! The first trial of strength between the Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men came off in November, 1854. It resulted in the election of General Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery candidate, by an overwhelming majority. In March last, an election was held for members of the Territorial Legislature, with the same result. The Legislature met, and adjourned after enacting a code of laws for the government of the Territory. The Kansas code will compare well with the best codes of the States. The Abolitionists repudiate the Legislature and declare it to be their intention to resist the execution of the laws. On the other hand, Governor SHANNON declares it to be his purpose to execute the laws. In this he will be sustained by a very large portion of the citizens of Kansas. In the month of October last, an election was again held for a delegate to Congress—the time and manner of conducting the election being fixed and regulated by law. WHITFIELD was reelected almost without opposition. The Abolitionists, with Ex-Governor REEDER at their head, agreed upon a subsequent day for an election, which was held, and REEDER received all the votes given. The election was held without law, and in defiance of all law. The whole proceeding was treated by the people of Kansas with the contempt it deserved. The Abolitionists, without consulting the people of Kansas, have also held a Convention to form a Constitution for a State Government, and did form such a Constitution, and will present it to Congress at the next session, and ask admission into the Union as a State. This is a brief history of parties and politics in Kansas. I have not leisure to go into details now, but it would interest you to know and understand the tactics, manœuvres, and strategy of the respective parties in Kansas.

Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude, climate, and soil, and should have the same institutions. The peace and prosperity of both depend on it. Kansas must have *slave institutions*, or Missouri must have *free institutions*—hence the interest the border "Ruffians" take in Kansas affairs. A large number of the citizens of Kansas have gone there, or rather have been sent there, for the express purpose of abolitionizing it, and *ultimately Missouri.* This has not heretofore been the case in the Territories of the United States. Iowa has Abolitionists within her border, so has Illinois; unprincipled Abolitionists and negro thieves, yet they are few in number. The great mass of the people in those states are honest and law-abiding men. Not so with the clans of settlers above described in Kansas. Hundreds of them have come, or rather been sent from the North and East for no other purpose but to vote at the election and return home. This was understood by the border Missourians, and they resolved to counteract it, and it was done.

The border "Ruffians," I assert and believe, have shown a more amiable, Christian and forbearing spirit than any other body of men would have shown under similar circumstances. Battalions of men came on from the North, with the open and avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas. Not only that, but pamphlets were written, newspapers argued, and preachers preached that to abolitionize Kansas was to drive Slavery from Missouri. *In this they were right.* To do the one is to do the other. Under these circumstances, what does it become us to do? What we have done has been done in self-defence. What we shall hereafter do, time alone will show. We are preparing for the worst.

If the settlement of Kansas had been left to the laws which govern emigration, it would have been a Slave Territory, as certain as Missouri is a Slave State. But inasmuch as those have been violated and perverted by the force of money, and a powerful organization in the North and East, it becomes the South "to be up and doing," and to send as a population to counteract the North. This can be done with a little exertion. Thus far, a few counties in Western Missouri have successfully encountered and defeated this powerful organization. Let Georgia act the example. What is to be done, should be done quickly. This course on the part of the South will save Kansas to the South; save bloodshed, civil war, and, perhaps, a dissolution of the Union itself. Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

WRECK OF THE AMERICA.—The wreck of the steamer *America*, that sunk in the Mississippi, at Plumb Point, in November, 1827, more than twenty-eight years ago, has been discovered, and a portion of her cargo recovered. She was on her way to New-Orleans, from St. Louis, with a cargo of lead and tobacco. It is well known that the current of the Mississippi frequently changes, so that what was once the channel afterwards becomes *terra firma*, susceptible of cultivation. This was the case with the site of the *America's* wreck. The channel near Plumb Point became an island, on which for eight years a luxuriant crops of Indian corn were raised, but recently the wayward current of the Father of Waters took another turn, and commenced washing away the earthy formation, until the *America* was again exposed to the light of day. The lead in her hull, it is supposed, will all be recovered in good condition.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION IN EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA'S LAST CIRCULAR.

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR INEVITABLE.

Great Preparations in England for the next Campaign.

War News.

The Last Russian Circular.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, publishes a Berlin correspondence, which gives the following analysis of the Russian Circular of the 22d December. It says:

"I commence by giving you textually the announcement (*notice*) annexed to the dispatch, and which runs as follows:

'The Emperor consents that the third point shall be solved (*resolu*) by the following combinations:

1. The closing of the Straits.

2. No military flag whatever shall float in the Black Sea, with the exception of that of the forces which Russia and the Porte, by a common consent, may deem it necessary to maintain there.

3. The amount of these forces shall be fixed by a direct agreement between the two coasting Powers, without any ostensible participation of the other Powers."

The following is an exact analysis, I might almost say the reproduction of the dispatch itself, which must actually be in the hands of all the governments to which it is addressed:

"The Imperial Cabinet first states that the momentary interruption of hostilities in consequence of the bad weather, has necessarily aroused the general hope that advantage would be taken of it for the establishment of peace, and declares that it was not the last to share the sentiment and to devote a just solicitude to it. It owns frankly that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

The elevated policy which has been bequeathed to this Sovereign by his predecessors makes it his duty to make use of the power which God has placed in his hands only for the good of mankind, and consequently to desire peace not only in the intercets of his own subjects but in those also of the whole of Europe. The Emperor ALEXANDER has not waited for the present moment to endeavor to attain that object. On his accession to the throne he gave his full and entire consent to the bases admitted by his august father.

These bases, however, admit of different interpretations. The Emperor, without hesitation, gave them the most liberal interpretation (*leur donna les plus larges developpements.*) As a proof thereof he can quote the frank and loyal concurrence which he lent to the modifications to he introduced into the political system of the East and to the collective guarantee which was to assure its independence. He even went so far as to sacrifice his esculer and glorious traditions. He finally proved the sincerity of his resolutions by the manner with which he adopted the changes proposed for the Principalities of the Danube and for the navigation of that river.

If the conferences were broken off on the subject of the third point, the responsibility thereof does not fall upon the Imperial Cabinet, for when the Austrian Cabinet brought forward the solution which appeared to it most acceptable, it was the Russian Plenipotentiary who declared it susceptible of becoming the starting point (*point de départ,*) for an arrangement, and it was the ministers of the adverse party who rejected it in consequence of internal dissensions which had arisen.

In the course of the great events which ensued, while torrents of blood flowed and the two belligerent parties were imposing immense sacrifices on themselves, however much the heart of his Imperial Majesty was affected thereby, he was obliged to remain silent as long as his enemies appeared resolved to substitute the right of might to the spirit of justice and of conciliation, which, for nearly half a century, had presided over the destinies of Europe.

But as soon as information reached the government of his Majesty, which assured him that his enemies were disposed to take up again (*reprendre en sous-œuvre*) the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, such as they had been defined in the Conferences, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those peaceful dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point in the order of ideas which had appeared, turn about, satisfactory to all parties.

[Here follows, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Nord*, the notice given above, and which "gives a complete solution to what is called the third guarantee."]

The Imperial Cabinet declares in conclusion "that this resolution of the Emperor will give a new pledge of the sentiments of conciliation by which he is animated, and of the sacrifices he is ready to make for the peace of the world. He puts his trust in the impartial judgment of the Powers which have remained strangers to the struggle, and calmly and confidently awaits the decision of his enemies."

Opinions of the Press on the Russian Circular—Dissipation of all Hopes of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 2.

The prospects of peace with which we have been amused for the last month *recede before us like the lake that only exists in the mirage of the desert.* While we have been agreeing on conditions, the foundation of which is the pacification of the Black Sea, and tracing on the map the new frontier which we are disposed to allow to our adversary, the Court of Russia has had other dreams, and announces far other grounds of pacification. With unheard-of and intolerable insolence, Russia announces in the same breath that she assents to the third condition of the Conference of Vienna,—that is, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea,—and that, with the view of carrying this condition into execution, she consents to exclude the Western Powers from that sea altogether, and to leave it to be navigated by so many Russian ships-of-war as Turkey and Russia may between themselves agree upon. Such a proposition is not an overture,—it is an insult. The offer of peace on such terms *is a new outrage—a fresh provocation to war.* What can be hoped from negotiation with a Power which, after a series of reverses as have fallen upon Russia since the close of the Vienna Conferences, —her armies defeated, her finances deranged, her fleet destroyed, her coasts ravaged, her rivers beset and blockaded—can find no terms except such as she might impose had victory followed her standard as pertinaciously as defeat? To exclude the Allies from the sea that they have made their own, in order to give back the dominion over it to a fleet that is buried beneath its waves, to regulate the equipoise of power between herself and Turkey by a convention to which the principal belligerents are to be no parties, to leave the cause of European independence to the keeping of the treachery, the timidity, or the venality of the Divan, are terms so disastrous and so ominous that we must lose more fleets and armies than Russia has lost before we can stoop so low—before we can regard such terms as anything else than a fresh outrage and a fresh provocation. We have just offered fresh terms to Russia. If she accepts them it is well. If she does not accept them, but seeks to entangle us in negotiation, *we only express the earnest wish of the nation when we trust that no such opportunity will be afforded her.* She has just given a convincing proof that her wild ambition is not yet tamed sufficiently to hear reason, and that she must suffer more before she can be awakened from her dreams of vanity and ambition.

From the London Post, Jan. 2.

By her offer, Russia directly contravence the spirit and the letter of the Third Point, of which the first object was, through a revision by all the Powers of the treaty of the Dardanelles, to bring Turkey into the family of European nations, and constitute her a substantive portion of the States interested in maintaining the balance of power. In the second place, to stipulate, after all that has occurred, that while the Russian flag is to float in the Black Sea, uncontrolled—save by an agreement with Turkey—the flags of England and France are to be excluded from its waters, is simply to laugh at us.

We presume Count BUOL felt this, as he has not ventured to submit to the Western Powers a proposition which covers more of useless impertinence than of the artful plausibility in which Russian diplomatists are generally such distinguished adepts. Count BUOL, however, in the interest of peace, made it his business to ascertain what terms the Western Powers would insist on requiring from Russia. Having done this, and Austria approving of them, they have been sent in the form of an Austrian ultimatum to St. Petersburg. The general outline of these terms, which were first communicated to the public in the *Morning Post*, of Dec. 4, embrace, it will be remembered, the neutralization of the Black Sea, the cession to Turkey of the mouths of the Danube, the renunciation of Protectorates, and the undertaking not to rebuild Bomarsund.

Now, while thinking it possible she might yield on the other points, we are certain, in spite of her issuing this last circular, that Russia would accept the neutralization of the Black Sea—indeed, she has given this to be understood, provided that the unanimous voice of Europe press it upon her authoritatively; *but this is next to an impossibility*—Austria will, but Prussia won't. Here, then, already among the Great Powers is a decisive difference. It is true that Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, has instructions to "support Count ESTERHAZY'S propositions in a sense favorable to the peace," but the word should not be "support," it should be "enforce," otherwise it is valueless—and, indeed, it is hardly doubtful but that it is meant to be so.

Under these circumstances, *we can hardly expect the Czar to accede to the Austrian ultimatum.* It is plain, however, that the Autocrat has not hastily rejected the propositions, as the telegraph is yet silent on this point, and they therefore still lie under his consideration.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Neesselrode circular is construed by public opinion *as a refusal of the Austrian propositions.* It is true that the document bears date Dec. 22, and was consequently posted [illegible] Count ORLOFF at St. Petersburg, but [illegible] is the Russian Government, knowing what was coming, resolved to make a diplomatic diversion, by taking the initiative of propositions wholly incompatible with those which it has been agreed to call the Austrian ultimatum. This, then, is the form in which the evasive answers (which, in spite of the vaporing about the distinct "yes" or "no," which it was said the Austrian categorical questions would bring out, you must have expected) are now given.

The Peace Pamphlet of Russian Origin.

Vienna (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the London News.

The French pamphlet proposing a general Congress for the pacification of Europe has failed in exciting any sensation here, as it is well known that, so far from being the production of a French statesman and emanating from an official quarter, *it is nothing more than a work of Russian origin and written in the Russian interest.* Looked at from this point of view, many parts of the pamphlet which at first appeared dark and mysterious, become plain and clear, and the views of the author may be defined as follows: By conjuring up the *fata morgana* of an alliance between Russia and France he evidently seeks to *sow the seeds of distrust against the latter Power in the English Cabinet and Nation—a distrust which it has been the policy of Russia from the very beginning of the war to create by every insidious means in her power.* Secondly, to frighten the German Powers, and especially the lesser ones, out of the idea of an approachment to, or eventually obtaining support from, France, by pointing out the danger of their getting between two fires. Lastly, he attempts to work on the vanity of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French nation by the flattering notion of affecting to dictate, on the part of Russia, setting any value on the alliance of any other State than France, which alone could be honorable and useful, as it would secure to them the undivided empire of the world. The idea of this treble combination is cleverly managed, but in the well-informed circles of this city it is not considered likely that England and the German States will be so politically blind as to run into the trap thus set, and gilded over with the cunning device of ascribing the authorship to an exalted personage.

The Secret Clause of the Swedish Treaty—Sweden Preparing for War.

Stockholm (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the London News.

Whatever may be the official and public interpretation of the treaty with the Western Powers, there is every reason to believe it is only the outside shell of a kernel, which is perhaps not yet ripe, but it cannot last long before attaining its full growth. The extraordinary activity prevailing in our naval and military arsenals and other departments, point to the presumption that there is more going on behind the scenes than is considered needful to make public, at least for the present. It is clear that in this hyperborean climate, with the thermometer at 20° below zero, and sea and land covered several feet deep with ice and snow, the Christmas holidays would not be employed for such energetic work unless there was some good reason for it. It is more especially the army and naval clothing establishments that are so exceedingly busy in preparing uniforms and other articles of dress and accoutrements. Very large quantities of leather for boots, cross-belts and pouches have been purchased at Hamburg, and arrived here just before the frost set in. Regimental commanders have received strict orders to put their corps in the greatest possible state of efficiency. These orders are called "private," but are, as a matter of course, of such a nature as to prevent their being kept long secret. Officers who have applied for leave of absence at head-quarters have received flat refusals to their request. Here at Stockholm the belief is general that we are preparing to take part in the war in the Spring, and although the partisans of Russia disclaim against it, public opinion in general is greatly in favor of it, and a war with Russia would be a very popular measure.

Gigantic Naval Preparations of England for the next Campaign.

From the London Post, Jan. 4.

As the prospects of peace grow fainter, and the spectre of War looms out dark and gigantic more vividly from the future, it becomes the business of England to examine what hopes she has of being able to strike hard and home at Russia—of being able to make her blows tell with quick and vital effect on the vast body of her foe. There is no use in hesitating—there is nothing to be gained by the system of cautious delay—it is time that we should not only show, but should actively employ, our enormous strength by sea—that we should not only blockade the Russian ships in the Baltic, but that we should show them that no strength of defence, that no armament of forte is sufficient to secure them from the force of the British attack. We must appear close to St. Petersburg with arguments which Russia cannot answer. We must see what conditions of peace she will venture to offer when the last sail of the Navy, on which she has spent her time and her treasure, is demolished, —when even Cronstadt is inefficient to defy the armament that we are now gathering for this exploit.

We published yesterday a list, the accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt, of the ships that will be available for the Baltic campaign of 1856. It is a catalogue the extent and power of which will show that the country has not been idle—that she has not neglected the greatest source of strength that she possesses—that she has a fleet superior to anything that the world can show at the present day, or that history can tell of in old time. Twenty ships-of-the-line and eighteen frigates, of the magnificent proportions and heavy armament with which those formidable vessels are now fitted, are followed by a line of floating batteries, heavy mortar-ships, and gun-boats of smaller dimensions, amounting in all to 243 sail—enough, as one would think, to do anything that can be demanded of a naval force. It is plain that Russia expects, and is preparing to meet, a strong attack this year in the Baltic. All our news thence tells us of the troops that she is concentrating—of the defences that she is erecting there. She knows our preparations, and feels that sharp and decisive work must be encountered. Hitherto our appearance in the Baltic has been showy, rather than damaging and formidable. Our ships have been busy with the ruin of Russian commerce. They have not been exposed to danger; they have not meddled with glory. They have struck the Russian flag from the seas without suffering a blow themselves. This has, no doubt, severely damaged the country. It has created trouble in the Russian towns, and has brought dismay and starvation to the stores of the merchants; but it is not enough for the national obstinacy—it does not, unhappily, convince the people. Another course must be taken—a stronger attack must be made—it must be determined whether or no British skill and courage are a match for the fortifications which make the pride and strength of Russia. We should think, and we believe all England will agree with us, that the armament which we shall bring against these tremendous forts this present year—that the floating batteries which we and our Allies shall bring into action—that the fleet of gun-boats which we shall direct, will at least be sufficient, if not to destroy the forts themselves, to annihilate every ship that now lies beneath their guns. The destruction of the Russian Navy will be something to add to the history of our maritime glory. It will be a blow which it will take Russia long to recover—a serious damage to her, practically and financially—a fatal loss to the position which her ambition had led her to assume in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE CZAR'S LETTER ON THE FALL OF KARS.

The following is a translation of the Czar's letter to Gen. MOURAVIEFF:

"The resolute persistence, the exemplary courage, and the warlike circumspection which have marked your entire conduct in Asiatic Turkey have now been crowned with full success.

The dominating fortress of Asia Minor, the fortress of Kars, has surrendered, with its entire garrison, artillery, and great depôts of arms and ammunition. The Anatolian army of 30,000 men exists no more; its commander-in-chief is our prisoner.

I thank you heartily for this so glorious feat which has invested the arms of Russia with new renown.

I also commission you to express my heartfelt thanks to the army under your command for the steadfastness and courage which have overcome the stiff-necked resistance of the enemy. In testimony of your high merit I nominate you Knight of the Order of St. George of the Second Class, a rank to which you have proved yourself incontestably entitled; and remain, with imperial grace, your well-wisher, ALEXANDER.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF KARS.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says of the militia and Bashi Bazouks who aided in the defence of Kars:

"Numbers have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and footsore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quote word for word from an eyewitness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously—watching the Russian provision-wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Townspeople and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The former crowded round the General as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him, with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and, throwing their starving children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance.

The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard work. Those who preserved a remnant of health, half-starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night up to the ancles in snow. Since the battle of the 29th there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been [illegible] in the Commissariat [illegible] Grand Duke MICHAEL at the [illegible] of Kars, but [illegible] with all that [illegible] soldiers had to subsist upon. Discipline was almost at an end."

THE CAVALRY-ENGAGEMENT NEAR KERTCH.

The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following letter from Kertch:

You know that of all the cavalry of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent only a detachment of 150 horses remained here as a guard and as an escort of Gen. VIVIAN.

This morning 65 men of this detachment, ordered to go out foraging and to buy provisions from the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, left the place, under the command of Capt. SHERWOOD.

This little troop, not having found the provisions in the neighborhood of the most advanced outposts, went further into the country. All at once, when they least expected it, they were surrounded and attacked by a hundredfold their number.

Captain SHERWOOD ordered a retreat, but they were obliged to cut their way through the mass of the enemy. The Turkish soldiers, listening only to the voice of their chief and the inspiration of their own courage, threw themselves on their enemies and fought with heroism. Captain SHERWOOD, who was conspicuous by his English uniform, fell one of the first. His death did not check the ardor of the soldiers, who fought with renewed fury. Twenty-five succeeded in cutting their way through and so escaping. The remaining forty horsemen, officers and soldiers, either died on the battle-field or were taken prisoners."

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MOURAVIEFF.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by Gen. MOURAVIEFF, calling the entire population of Imeretia, Guriel and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced OMER PACHA'S retreat.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR IMMEDIATE EMBARKATION.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officers of provisional battalions and depôts to hold in readiness for immediate embarkation the whole of the disciplined men belonging to regiments serving in the East. The drafts of infantry regiments will proceed to the entrepôt at Malta, whence they will be conveyed as occasion may require to the seat of war, and the drafts for the cavalry reserve at Scutari. About 450 rank and file, belonging to the household infantry brigade, will proceed to Malta and join the reserve battalion. The number of troops under orders exceeds 4,500.—*Chronicle.*

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Within the last few days the report of a secret understanding confirmed by a treaty between Russia and Prussia is again brought forward, and gains some degree of credit. It is affirmed that this secret treaty has been only very lately concluded by the present Emperor of Russia, and that it was brought to Berlin by Count Munster, who could never induce the Emperor Nicholas to sign it. This treaty is one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two states under certain possible contingencies; but whether the King of Prussia will be able to rely on the cooperation of his army in such a case is a question that has given rise to great doubt and discussion.—*News.*

THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is said that the new Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic is to be Sir EDMUND LYONS, who is now on his return from the Black Sea. It is, of course, nothing more than a rumor, and its foundation is not so clear. Occupied as Sir EDMUND has been with the affairs in the East, it is impossible he can have given that attention to the conduct of the fleet in the Baltic which even an officer unemployed at home may have done. But it is obvious that the Admirals who have already been out in the Baltic, and who know the capacities of the captains and crews under their command, must be more fitted for that important post than any other. Any objection which may apply to Admiral DUNDAS, can have no weight against his second in command; and unless there be official reasons to the contrary, we should suppose Sir CHARLES WOOD would prefer intrusting the command of the magnificent fleet now in preparation to Sir MICHAEL SETMOUR.—*Chronicle.*

British View of the Contest for Speakership in the House of Representatives.

From the London Daily News.

This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both in their foreign and domestic relations. Did an enemy stand at their gates, were a commercial crisis impending, were a servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of Speaker would not be spun out to such a length. All other considerations would be flung to the winds in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. But the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. With ample elbow-room in their extensive and thinly peopled territory, with an ample field of remunerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command—men have no temptation to civil broils; and unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no people or government have anything to gain by attacking them. The annual meetings of their representatives are devoted to routine business, which might stand over for a year or two without seriously injuring them. They are the political lotus-eaters of the modern world; they can afford to indulge in leisure and procrastination. *Felices si bona sua norint.* The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly ahie any moment of precious time they let slip.

President PIERCE, however, appears to be getting impatient. He wishes to see the test-question of who is to be Speaker decided one way or another, and has been cudgelling his brains for some constitutional mode of coercing the House of Representatives into decided action. To this we attribute his delicate insinuation to one of the members of the House, that if the election is protracted much longer, he will have to send two Messages instead of one. To an European imagination the threat is appalling. One President's Message of the ordinary length appears to us a severe trial of patience; how any mortal could endure two at once baffles our powers of conception. If the House of Representatives can contemplate the prospect of having two Messages to read with unbaken equanimity, the case is hopeless.

REMARKABLE TALES.

Suffering from Intense Cold—Without Food—Mail Robberies—Barnum Swindled—Kansas Murders and a Mass Meeting.

Frozen People in Milwaukee.

At Milwaukee, Wis., last week, two most shocking cases of freezing came to light. One was a member of a family in the upper part of the city, who was actually frozen from the sheer want of clothing. The other case is that of a boy about 16 years of age, without friends, relatives or acquaintances, who went into the country in search of work and a place to stay. His efforts proved unsuccessful, and on Wednesday evening he returned to the city. As he had no money and no friends he went to the shop—a saddle shop on East Water-street—where he laid down and fell asleep. Next morning he was found with his *limbs frozen solid from his knees to his toes!* Assistance was called, and after considerable effort his boots and stockings were removed, and the frost taken from his limbs, but at the time our reporter left it was not known whether the blood would circulate or not. If not, he will be obliged to lose both his limb

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The following is the conclusion of the Annual Report of the Comptroller to the New-York Legislature, crowded out of our Saturday's issue, by a press of other and important matter.

SALES OF NON-RESIDENT LANDS FOR TAXES.

The amendment of this law at the last session of the Legislature, relative to the sale of lands for non-resident taxes, by restoring the powers and duties of this Department to its former condition, as connected with their sale and redemption, cannot but operate beneficially to all parties interested in them, as well as to the State itself.

The most stubborn experience in the Comptroller's office has developed a new and formidable difficulty connected with the prompt and proper performance of the duties imposed upon this department in relation to non-resident lands. The originators of the law which placed the collection of taxes upon those lands upon the State, evidently never contemplated an increase of the quantity, or, at least, of the number of different lots to be returned for sale, or that a conflict between the State and local authorities, where such lands were situated, could possibly arise. When the present system was entered upon, large consolidated unoccupied tracts were situated in the interior counties of the State, and to enable those counties to realize the amount of the taxes thus levied within their respective borders, the State assumed, or rather advanced, the amount in money, looking for indemnity in their future redemption by the owners thereof, or by their sale to parties desiring to purchase the same.

This class of lands then consisted of tracts, townships, and their subdivisions, obtaining at least a reasonable amount of acres in each. Upon the periodical sale of those lands the State was a compulsory purchaser of more or less of the tracts thus sold, and became the owner without a conflict as to title with any local authority. The system worked well, without any material loss to the State.

The present embarrassment relative to the management of the Tax department in the Comptroller's office, arises from the immense increase of the number of lots returned as non-resident land in some of our most populous and flourishing cities in the State. No defence exists against making subdivisions of land actually non-resident, and the spirit of speculation, or the real demand for city or village lots, has resulted in multiplying the number of town lots to an extent that must, if it continues, put at defiance the clerical force in the Comptroller's department. The same time, labor and attention is required upon the return of a city or village lot of 25 by 100 feet as a 100 or a 1,000 acres situated in any county in the State.

Another and a somewhat serious evil exists in the fact that the amount of the tax returned and admitted, of this description, nearly, if not quite, absorbs the State tax, as the county from which the return is made, is entitled to a credit upon the books of this department of that amount. The county of Erie, through the city of Buffalo, by its returns of non-resident lots, received a credit of $1,899 78 for the year 1853. The number for 1854 being about 7,000 lots, absorbs nearly the entire state tax of Erie county, which amounts to $34,000. Added to this is a difficulty that cannot be remedied under the present system of returning to this office any non-resident lots located upon the various municipal corporations in this State.

While the taxes levied for County and State purposes, are returned upon such lands to this office for collection, the same property is assessed for municipal purposes alone, and subject by law to a sale for years of possession.

It will be clearly seen that while the State, or an individual, might obtain the fee of a lot under the provisions of the law for the collection of non-resident taxes, the possession of the same might be postponed an indefinite number of years.

To escape from such a dilemma was effected with difficulty the past year by an assignment of the certificates authorized under the County sale made in 1852.

This evil must and will increase each succeeding year, and cannot but deter individuals from purchasing non-resident lots situated within the bounds of municipal corporations; if this conclusion be correct, the purchases of that class of non-resident land made by the Comptroller for the State, and the Surveyor and Engineer's office soon become, through the Commissioners of the Land Office, an office for the sale of city lots.

The cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Albany collect their entire taxes under laws applicable to each, and make no returns of non-resident's land to this office.

The Comptroller would respectfully recommend, fully impressed with the belief that it would result beneficially to all parties in interest, that the collection of all taxes upon property located in the various cities of this State, (not now provided for by existing laws,) be placed upon the same footing as those of the city of Albany, believing the method adopted by that city to be the best now in force in this State.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

It would seem that the following provision for levying taxes upon the basis of property covered by the sanctity of an act of incorporation, either under special or general laws, was not sufficiently liberal to suit the views of the Legislature of 1853. The first part of Sec. 9 of chap. 13 of title 4 of part I of the 4th edition of the Revised Statutes, reads as follows: "If the President or other proper officer of any incorporated company named in the assessment roll, shall refuse to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meeting within two days from the commencement thereof, by affidavits of such officer to be filed with the Clerk of the Board, that such company is not in the receipt of any profits or income, the name of such company shall be stricken from the assessment roll and no tax shall be imposed upon it."

This exemption of corporate property is in itself eminently unjust to individual property, and has only its age upon the statute book to recommend it.

The same act, sec. 11, exempts the capital of all companies wholly or principally employed in manufacturing, by paying five per cent. upon their net annual income, provided that it does not exceed five per cent.; and sec. 12 exempts all turnpike, bridge or canal companies, from all taxation, if their net annual income does not exceed five per cent.

Some little excuse for the provisions contained in those sections, might have existed at the time of their enactment, on the ground of the public utility of that kind of corporations.

No necessity or sound reason now exists for their continuance. Is it possible that the men of those days invested their capital in corporations with an eye to the public good, as well as individual profit; but the experience of the Comptroller, from his contact with those formed under special as well as general laws, leads him to believe at the present day that patriotic motives, and corporate powers are not exactly synonymous.

The Legislature of 1853 amended section 9, as follows: "If the President or other proper officer of any incorporated company named in the assessment roll, shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meeting within two days of the commencement thereof, by the affidavit of such officer to be filed with the clerk of the board, that such company has not been during the preceding year in the receipt of net annual profits or clear income equal to five per cent. on the capital stock of such company paid in, or secured to be paid in, after deducting from the amount of their capital stock the assessed value of their real estate, such company shall be entitled to commute for their taxes on such capital stock, by paying directly to the Treasurer of the county in which their business is transacted, a sum equal to five per cent. on such net annual profits or clear income, and also such further sum as shall have been assessed on such roll as the taxes on their real estate, &c."

It will be perceived at once, in comparing the two sections, that the exemption heretofore applicable to manufacturing corporations, and marine insurance companies is, by this amendment, applied to all corporations existing in this State.

Is it not a matter of astonishment that so gross a wrong should be perpetrated upon the people of this State, as to take in a great measure from under the heretofore common burden of taxation, a portion of the taxable property therein, and simply because its owners had sought employment for it, with a view to the profits to be derived thereby, under acts of incorporation? That profit upon an investment of capital should be the measure of taxation upon it, is just in all respects, and reduces the amount of the liability of that capital to sustain the government by which it is protected exactly in the standard of the ability with which it is arranged.

In other words, it is assessed exactly in proportion to the talent, prudence and integrity of the parties intrusted with its control or exempt from taxation in accordence with the imbecility or profligacy of its employes.

The law referred to is unjust to the mass of our citizens, whose property does not form a part of a corporate franchise. The Tarmer cannot claim an exemption from taxation because of the absence of his property, nor the mechanic or merchant from losses in their respective business provided their absolute capital remains unimpaired.

It is only when capital shelters itself under corporate powers that it is in a measure exempted from its liability to support the Government by which it is protected.

If this provision remain upon our statutes, it must necessarily lead to a large reduction of the amount of property liable to pay its full proportion of taxes. The effect of it will be to increase the amount to be levied upon that description of property not entitled to this exemption.

Were this rule applied to the citizens of the State generally, viz: that the personal property of each individual should furnish him with a net income over and above all his expenses, of five per cent, or he should be entitled to commute his taxes for five per cent upon that net annual income, the amount to be levied and collected upon personal property would become a mere cypher in the aggregate sum total, of property liable to be taxed in this State.

The provisions of this act, being so strange and unequel in its practical effects, has led the Comptroller to examine the journal of both houses of the Legislature by which it was enacted.

In the house of Assembly but a single vote was recorded against it. The projectors of the bill having probably succeeded in satisfying that body, with a single exception, that all corporations were in reality charitable or religious associations; upon no other hypothesis can that nearly unanimous vote be accounted for.

In the Senate it received barely sufficient votes necessary to enact it.

In the last annual report of the Comptroller the attention of the Legislature was called to certain provisions as to the method and equity of collecting taxes against corporations, and fully believing that a certain class of those institutions escape almost scathless, while others are excessively and unfairly taxed, he conceives it his duty again, most respectfully to recommend to your attention, for revision and amendment, the various acts for levying and collecting taxes on corporations.

This necessity exists at the present time, with greater force than at any other period of the history of this State, from the fact (fully established in the mind of the Comptroller from his experience in this office) that the means for the support of Government hereafter, must be mainly derived from direct taxation. This burden should fall alike upon all capital, and that without reference to whether its owner had foresight or capacity to invest it where its net annual income shall exceed five per cent. per annum.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The duties imposed upon the Comptroller by the general insurance law, and the various amendments thereto, as well as the amount of property at stake, in this State, both by the policy holders and owners of stock in these corporations, would seem to require at his hands a somewhat extended notice of their condition and management.

The fact that a large number of those corporations, based upon the mutual principle, formed under the law of 1849, and situated in the interior of the State, have passed into the hands of receivers, either by the consent of the parties in interest or by a compulsory process issued by the courts; connected with the stringent provisions of the insurance law of 1853, as to their future formation, must and will devolve upon the joint stock companies the great majority of the business of insuring the property of the citizens of this State. The experience of the last two or three years must have taught policy holders in the mutual corporations (although the mutual principle may have been the best in the abstract) that it was decidedly easier to pay a premium than to collect a loss. In fact, with the exception of a few of the old chartered mutual companies, who continue a prosperous business, the system of mutual insurance, as far as it relates to fire risks, may be considered as ended in this State. No attempt has been made to form a new company during the past two years.

It is unnecessary here to discuss the causes that have [illegible] State with [illegible] heretofore made by [illegible] Comptroller, that a return to the system of special charters will be attempted by it.

Under this view of the subject of insurance it is proposed to prohibit the operation of the general law in the formation [illegible] of stock companies under its provisions.

The Comptroller is decidedly in all general laws for the formation of corporations whose business leads to the investment of their capital in personal property. This has been sanctioned in the General Insurance law, from the fact that the use of capital at all by the corporators depends upon the contingency which may never happen. If the receipts of the company exceed its disbursements, the actual capital remains undisturbed in their hands, and this upon the theory that this will be the result, (taking the doctrine of chances as a guide,) that all insurance companies are formed, whether organized by real or fictitious capitalists. No other class of corporations, formed under general laws in this State, present this peculiarity. Their capital is placed by the nature of their business, or at least a large portion of it is invested in other than personal property, or, as in the case of banks formed under the General Bank law, secured beyond the control or reach of the corporators themselves.

The real use of actual capital for a successful insurance company exists only as forming a basis upon which a credit with the community may be created, in which it proposes to issue policies. It (the capital) only comes into use upon a result which would prevent the formation of the corporation, were it anticipated by the corporators themselves. Its existence is not a necessity for the commencement of transaction of the business of insurance, as before stated; but it is only necessary after it is absolute, or at least a portion of it lost. It should be, and is, only held as security if the business is unsuccessful—a sort of indemnity bond, only necessary if the chances of the game turn against the corporators.

The steps necessary to be taken in forming an insurance company are briefly these: under the provisions of the general insurance law, any number of persons, not less than thirteen, may associate and form a fire insurance company, upon filing a declaration of their intention to form one, with a copy of the charter proposed to be adopted by them in the office of the Comptroller, and publishing the notice for six weeks in a public newspaper in the county where the company propose to locate.

The charter and proof of publication are then submitted to the Attorney-General, and if not found inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of this State, he shall certify the same to the Comptroller. The Comptroller, either by himself or three disinterested persons, shall cause an examination to be made, to ascertain if the amount of capital required by the law has been paid in, and is possessed by the company in money, or such stocks and bonds and mortgages as the 8th section of the law provides.

The usual method is to produce the certificate to the appraisers of a deposit of the necessary amount in some good and solvent bank. In some instances a portion of it is composed of mortgages. This is not necessary under the provisions of the law. This presentation of capital is accompanied with the affidavit of the officers, that the same is the *bona fide* property of the corporators.

Upon filing the certificate of the appraisers under oath of this exhibition of capital to them in the office of the Comptroller, it is imperative upon him to deliver a certified copy of such certificates to the corporators, and upon filing the same in the office of the County Clerk, where the company is to be located, with a copy of the charter, the parties are authorized to commence the business of insurance.

The first conclusion resulting from this process is, that no inducement is offered to keep the capital in the hands of the corporators. They have the certificate of the Comptroller and appraisers, that gives them the necessary credit to commence business. The commencement of their business, from its very nature, is the receipt of money for premiums.

The second is that no actual capital being necessary, the amount of money to procure the certificates may be borrowed upon the credit of the corporators for a single day, (and for that time be their actual property, as sworn to by their officers,) and be repaid the following one, and the company possess all the credit that would attach to a real paid-up capital by parties who intend to form a company, and retain its capital as an investment.

The third is, admitting the capital is actually paid in without any intention of withdrawing it, no obligation rests upon the corporators, as far as their policy-holders are concerned, to keep the capital intact. It can be wholly transferred from their control, or worthless mortgages substituted in the place of the money originally forming its capital.

The only knowledge within the reach of the holder of a policy is the annual report of the company made to the Comptroller. No knowledge of the real nature of their property or its value, in many cases, can be derived by him from the annual statement thus made.

I may as well remark here, that the Comptroller does not believe that any change for the better can be made by amending the law as to those statements, for the simple reason that legislative ingenuity cannot keep pace, by such amendments, with the sharpness and shrewdness (not to use a stronger word) of parties who have nothing to lose, but all to gain by the formation of insurance companies under the present law.

Every general law for the formation of corporations deprives the Legislature of at least one prominent safeguard against fraud by the parties availing themselves of its provisions.

The Legislature, in the enactment of a special charter, controlled the location of the institution thus created, and the parties by whom the same should be organized. It also exercised the right of judging as to the number of companies, and the amount of capital required by the people of this State. One of the causes of the failure of so many insurance companies in this State may have arisen from their multiplication with a rapidity far beyond the wants of the business proposed to be transacted by them. This is mentioned as an occurrence incidental to all general laws, and not as a fact, or even an opinion of the Comptroller.

The power is given by the present law for any thirteen persons, without reference to honesty, capital or capacity, an their compliance with certain provisions, to undertake the prerogative of insuring not only the property of the people of this State, but that of every other State in the Union, when they are not precluded by positive enactments by those States.

The present law indorses alike the needy adventurers and the able capitalists. The one by the production, for a day, of the amount of capital, and which is to be returned, perhaps, to-morrow, (which has repeatedly occurred,) receives the same certificate of authority to enter upon a career, the result to them of certain profit, as they have nothing to lose, and they stand before the public with the same claim to their patronage as the other whose real basis is integrity, experience and capital.

For the purpose of explaining more fully the danger to the public from the operation of our present Insurance law, and enabling the Legislature to see how the same is perverted, the report of WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., who was appointed by the Comptroller to examine into the affairs of the Trontine Fire Insurance Company, located in the City of New-York, is annexed to this report, with the affidavits and certificate of the appraisers as to its amount of capital, and marked G.

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It will be observed that the affidavit is as strong as language can make it, and the commissioners had no resource but to grant the company the requisite certificate that it possessed sufficient capital, to commence business as required by law.

Under the present law this process can be repeated as often as men can be prevailed upon to make such affidavits, and there is it at all surprising that they are made, as long as the law permits the formation of insurance companies, the evidence of whose capital rests upon a certificate of deposit in a bank, and an affidavit of the parties interested in perpetrating the fraud.

There is not probably a single member of this Legislature that is not acquainted with the fact that some of his immediate constituents have suffered pecuniary loss by insurance companies, either in paying a premium to some worthless company for a policy, or one occasioned by the destruction of property by fire, the owner of which is unable to collect the amount insured thereon.

The evils arising from the present system must and will be constantly augmenting, as sure as the amount of property increases within the borders of our State, unless the Legislature will pass an insurance law for the protection of its inhabitants, instead of such yearly amendments to the present one, as are suggested by their officers and agents employed in enforcing the present system, and who surround our legislative halls for that purpose at each succeeding session.

The failure of an insurance company falls upon a portion of our citizens with more crushing force than that of any other corporation.

The professor of a life's labor are swept away by the misfortunes of a single hour from a citizen, and as he turns with hope to his policy of insurance for relief, he learns perhaps for the first time, that the laws of the State to which he has looked for protection from the very misfortune that has overtaken him, permit the formation of insurance companies, whose capacity to pay his loss consists in the profits of the concern, and thet their pretended capitals are only valuable as a basis to make affidavits, the moral perjury of which is fathomless.

The amount of property at firs risks at the close of the year 1854, by the joint stock companies in this State and located within its boundaries, was $429,422,147 97, and by mutual companies $183,076,490 03, and by companies located in other States, $79,017,365 72. To'al amount at risk, $761,446,413 72.

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It appears to the Comptroller that something more than the personal integrity of corporators should be given for a payment of nearly $7,000,000 per annum for insurance, against loss or damage by fire by the people of this State. The mere possession of any given amount of capital in personal property, transferable at the will of the corporators, is not sufficient guarantee to the policy holders of our Insurance Companies.

By chapter 95 of the Laws of 1851, all companies engaged in the business of life insurance in this State, were compelled to deposit with the Comptroller, in securities named in said act, a sum equal to $100,000 each, to be held in trust for the security of policy-holders in such companies. The same provision was applicable to companies of other States, proposing to transact the business of life insurance in this State.

The object and intent of this law, was not that it afforded sufficient upon all policies issued in this State, but to settle the question that an actual capital was in possession, or under the control of each life insurance company, proposing to transact the business of insurance in this State.

This act was amended in its application to foreign companies by chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853, by allowing such deposit to be made in the office of the chief financial officer of the State, where such Company was located.

These provisions are now in force as to Life Insurance Companies in this as well as those located in other States, transacting business in this.

The operation of this law has been attended with little or no inconvenience to the companies, and the amount of securities now deposited in this office are more than $1,300,000.

Table H exhibits the names of the companies, and the amount deposited by each.

The Comptroller would respectfully recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law compelling the deposit, in a department to be created under the name of the Insurance Department, to be located in the State Hall at the city of Albany, of fifty per cent. of the capital of all joint-stock insurance companies, located within this State, in such securities as are authorized by section 8 of the "Act providing for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed June 25, 1853."

The power is given by the present law for any thirteen persons, without reference to honesty, capital or capacity, an their compliance with certain provisions, to undertake the prerogative of insuring not only the property of the people of this State, but that of every other State in the Union, when they are not precluded by positive enactments by those States.

The present law indorses alike the needy adventurers and the able capitalists. The one by the production, for a day, of the amount of capital, and which is to be returned, perhaps, to-morrow, (which has repeatedly occurred,) receives the same certificate of authority to enter upon a career, the result to them of certain profit, as they have nothing to lose, and they stand before the public with the same claim to their patronage as the other whose real basis is integrity, experience and capital.

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It appears to the Comptroller that something more than the personal integrity of corporators should be given for a payment of nearly $7,000,000 per annum for insurance, against loss or damage by fire by the people of this State. The mere possession of any given amount of capital in personal property, transferable at the will of the corporators, is not sufficient guarantee to the policy holders of our Insurance Companies.

By chapter 95 of the Laws of 1851, all companies engaged in the business of life insurance in this State, were compelled to deposit with the Comptroller, in securities named in said act, a sum equal to $100,000 each, to be held in trust for the security of policy-holders in such companies. The same provision was applicable to companies of other States, proposing to transact the business of life insurance in this State.

The object and intent of this law, was not that it afforded sufficient upon all policies issued in this State, but to settle the question that an actual capital was in possession, or under the control of each life insurance company, proposing to transact the business of insurance in this State.

This act was amended in its application to foreign companies by chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853, by allowing such deposit to be made in the office of the chief financial officer of the State, where such Company was located.

These provisions are now in force as to Life Insurance Companies in this as well as those located in other States, transacting business in this.

The operation of this law has been attended with little or no inconvenience to the companies, and the amount of securities now deposited in this office are more than $1,300,000.

Table H exhibits the names of the companies, and the amount deposited by each.

The Comptroller would respectfully recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law compelling the deposit, in a department to be created under the name of the Insurance Department, to be located in the State Hall at the city of Albany, of fifty per cent. of the capital of all joint-stock insurance companies, located within this State, in such securities as are authorized by section 8 of the "Act providing for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed June 25, 1853."

* These two companies commenced their formation under the law of 1849.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FORMED UNDER GENERAL LAWS SINCE JAN. 1, 1853.

Marine Insurance Companies organized under chapter 308, Laws of 1849.

Name.	Location.	Date.	Capital.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York.	Feb. 23, 1854.	$300,000
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York.	Jan. 3, 1855.	300,000
Globe Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York.	April 14, 1855.	300,000
Great Western Ins. Co.	New-York.	Sept. 28, 1855.	500,000

The following are the fire insurance companies organized under chapter 466 of Laws of 1853:

Name.	Location.	Date.	Capital
Star Ins. Co.,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	April 19, 1854	$50,000
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.,*	New-York	April 29, 1854	300,000
Susquehanna Fire Ins. Co.,	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Sept. 2, 1854	50,000
Webster Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	Mar. 23, 1855	150,000
Henry Clay Fire Ins. Co.,	New-York	Mar. 30, 1855	200,000
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.,	New-York	April 17, 1855	150,000
Tontine Fire Ins. Co.,	New-York	May 14, 1855	200,000
National Exchange Ins. Co.	New-York	May 21, 1855	150,000
Enterprise Ins. Co.	New-York	Aug. 2, 1855	150,000
Relief Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	Dec. 17, 1855	150,000

The location of the Susquehanna Fire Insurance Company has been changed to the city of Albany, by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1856.

A Commissioner was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Webster, Henry Clay, Mechanics', Tontine, and National Exchange, five of the above named Fire Insurance Companies, since their organization, and they have each passed into the hands of a receiver.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Of other States and Foreign Governments, authorized under the provisions of chapter 466, of the Laws of 1853, to transact the business of insurance in this State during the year 1855.

Ætna Insurance Company,	Hartford, Conn.
American Insurance Company,	Providence, R. I.
American Insurance Company,	Boston, Mass.
American Fire Insurance Company,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins Co.,	Providence, R. I.
Boylston Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	Bridgeport, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford, Ct.
City Fire Insurance Co.,	New-Haven, Ct.
City Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford, Ct.
Conway Fire Insurance Co.,	Conway, Mass.
Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Equitable Mutual Insurance Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Ins. Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fireman's Insurance Co.,	Charleston, S. C.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin Insurance Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Hamilton Mutual Insurance Co.,	Salem, Mass.
Hampden Fire Insurance Co.,	Springfield, Mass.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,	Hartford, Ct.
Iguarans Co. of North America,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keystone Insurance Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Manufacturers' Insurance Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	Providence, R. I.
Merchants' Insurance Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Mu. Ins. Co	Philadelphia, Pa.
Monarch Fire and Life Assurance Co.,	London, Eng.
National Insurance Co.,	Boston, Mass.
Norwich Fire Insurance Co.,	Norwich, Ct.
Phœnix Insurance Co.,	Hartford, Ct.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.,	Providence, R. I.
Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Roger Williams Insurance Co.,	Providence, R. I.
Royal Insurance Co.,	Liverpool, Eng.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	Springfield, Mass.
State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Harrisburgh, Pa.
Virginia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	Richmond, Va.
Western Massachusetts Ins. Co.,	Pittsfield, Mass.

STATE PRISONS.

The duties imposed upon the Comptroller, by chap. 240, of the Laws of 1854, would seem to impose upon him, the duty of presenting to your honorable body, the financial operations of our State Prisons, during the past fiscal year.

AUBURN PRISON.

The receipts of this prison, paid into the treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855, have been..$71,156 98
Paid Levi Lewis, during the year.... $66,666 67
Cash in his hands, Oct. 1, 1854..... 1,667 08
Total

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *St. Louis*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The 117th ballot was had for Speaker on Saturday in the House of Representatives, on which Mr. BANKS lacked eight of an election. Considerable debate ensued in regard to the adoption of the plurality rule, and a resolution offered by Mr. CLINGMAN, that for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent, was finally adopted, after which the House adjourned.

☞ Both branches of the Legislature are at last in working order. In the Assembly, on Saturday, the Governor's Message, the Comptroller's Report, the Digest of Claims, and the Treasurer's Report, were presented. The Message, after some opposition on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House to present it to the Senate, was read. Notice was then given of the introduction of several bills. The Senate was not in session.

☞ The Cunard steamers have recommenced their weekly trips between the United States and Europe. The *Africa*, which left Liverpool for this port on the 9th inst., and is now over due, will probably arrive during the day. These steamships are to run as heretofore, alternately to Boston and New-York.

The Governor's Message on our Common School System.

We have perused with deep interest the recommendations and suggestions of the Governor, in his Annual Message, on the subject of our Common School system. With many of them we heartily agree. That the system should be so far extended as to embrace within its benefits "all the children of the State" upon an equal footing, in all respects; that all our elementary public schools should be *free* in reality as well as nominally, and no longer subjected to a vexatious rate bill at the expiration of each term, as too many of them now are; and that free academical instruction should be placed at the disposal and within the reach of all who desire it—these are propositions which, in our judgment, cannot fail to commend themselves to every friend of Popular Education. But we confess the mode shadowed forth in the Message, by which these desirable results are proposed to be accomplished, strikes us as both unwise and impracticable.

The Governor suggests, in the first place, the abolition of the office of Town Superintendent of Schools, and the creation, in its stead, of Town Boards of Education, which shall be charged with the general duty of supervision, the selection of suitable books and apparatus, the gradation and classification of the schools, and the establishment of Academical Departments or High Schools, wherever a majority of the inhabitants shall deem it proper. Such a radical and sweeping revolution in our system, even if it could command the sanction of legislative enactment—which we are confident it will fail to do—would, we apprehend, throw our schools into anarchy and confusion. The people are not prepared for it—they have neither demanded nor, as far as our information extends, desired it—and it would require years to accustom them to the workings of so complicated a machinery. The existing system has been in operation for nearly half a century. Its general outlines and leading features have, during that long period, remained unchanged. Various improvements have, it is true, from time to time, been engrafted upon it, as experience and advancing knowledge have suggested and required. Its provisions have been constantly kept before the people, until they have become "familiar as household words" to every inhabitant and officer of our twelve thousand districts; and wherever misunderstandings or controversies have arisen in reference to their construction or requirements, full and clear expositions have been given by the State Superintendent, and those expositions have become well-known, authoritative and final. This system, doubtless, still requires amendment. We need a more vigorous and efficient local supervision. We need an increased appropriation of funds, and a more equitable distribution of public money. We need an advanced standard of instruction, and a community of interest and effort between our higher and elementary institutions of learning. In reference to all these points, the public sentiment is nearly unanimous. Each successive incumbent of the Department of Public Instruction for the last ten years has spoken the same language in this respect; every educational body has responded to the demand; and the Legislature would be fully sustained in giving it their sanction. But surely, in the endeavor to accomplish these desirable and most pressing reforms, the demolition of the entire system, and its reconstruction upon a novel and untried plan, are wholly unnecessary. We have only to restore that admirable feature of County supervision, under which our schools, while it was in existence, reached their highest point of excellence and prosperity, and from which, since its ill-judged repeal, they have steadily retrograded; to fix upon such a standard of general taxation for the support of our schools as in conjunction with the existing School Fund shall be adequate to the increasing demands of our population, and to establish some equitable basis of distribution, in such a manner as to encourage a general attendance on our Public Schools, and to keep each District, however remote or secluded, supplied with good teachers during at least three-fourths of the year. These objects satisfactorily accomplished, the workings of the system will amply vindicate the excellence of its general principles, without the necessity of hazarding the very foundations on which it rests, in the effort at reconstruction.

It must be borne in mind that the common school system, in its practical operation, directly and almost constantly affects the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of nearly twelve thousand districts; that its administration is committed, in the first instance, to some seventy thousand district and nine hundred town officers; that under its provisions nearly eight hundred thousand dollars are annually raised by district taxation, for the purchase of sites and the building and repair of school-houses; and that more than half a million of children are in regular and constant attendance upon its schools. Such a system, carefully matured and built up, step by step, during a period of fifty years, and entwined with the best affections and proudest recollections of generation after generation, should not lightly be discarded or unnecessarily tampered with.

We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to recur again to this subject. In the meantime, we shall look with interest to the views of the Department of Public Instruction, on a point of such vital importance to the preservation and welfare of our common schools. Both the recommendations of that Department and the views of the Executive were, last year, in substantial accordance with those principles which we have here suggested, and if any good reasons exist for so great a change as the message indicates, we shall be happy to be apprised of them.

Our Chief of Police.

The Commissioners of Police have now spent five Saturdays in furnishing paragraphs for the Sunday journals. There is no promise that the trial of the Chief may not continue as many weeks longer. To prove that Mr. GEORGE W. MATSELL is not a native of this country, and that he had not been naturalized at the period of his appointment as Chief of Police; that such appointment was consequently void, and his office now vacant, a long tissue of remarkably coherent testimony has been produced, with the promise of an inexhaustible continuation; after which, we are to look for whatever repelling facts and circumstances the defendant may be able to offer. This programme, if it inflict all its tediousness upon us, threatens to be played out sometime next Summer or Autumn; with the addition of three months longer, perhaps, for a reserved decision. And all this to demonstrate a fact which one word of the officer impugned could settle for ever. Whether or not born in America, or properly naturalized here, it has been in the power of Mr. MATSELL to prove at any time since his nativity was first publicly called in question. That he has omitted to do so, is a reasonable apology for the conviction already well established in the public mind that he obtained and holds his office in deliberate disregard of law, and that he is disposed to protract the imposture until the general patience is wholly exhausted. The evidence all goes to substantiate this view: if it be correct, simple ejection from office would be no tithe of the punishment the fraud would justly merit; if wrong, what shall be said of a public servant who has for two years busied himself in baffling inquiry into a subject which the people are certainly entitled to know all about; and in wasting the time of Courts and Magistrates, and causing a profuse depletion of public money, all of which one syllable from him might have saved?

Yet serious as either aspect of this matter may be, it is comparatively insignificant beside other existing materials of complaint. The fact is notable that an issue of this kind, entirely formal in its character, and in spite of which Mr. MATSELL might very well be an efficient and energetic manager of the police, should have been selected as the ground of attack, when so many more flagrant charges might have been summoned in aid. If to have been born in Brandon, County of Suffolk, England, be worse than to be the head of a department notorious for its inefficiency; to be in a position capable of the largest use to the community only to show how useless and costly it can be; to encourage—for never to prevent is to abet and encourage—ruffianism in the streets, swindling in the shops, robbery in the houses, pilfering, and gambling, and prostitution everywhere and without disguise; if accident of birth be more of a crime than such peccadilloes as these, we can readily understand the propriety of choosing it as the basis of hostility. But the real ground of objection to the Chief of Police is incompetency for his position; abuse of his power, through indisposition or talent to use it. It could be established that in his hands the objects of a police force are nearly, if not quite, nullified. Property is not protected; when stolen the swindler or thief is seldom caught. Life is insecure; a portion of every daily print is given up to the diary of highway robberies, assaults, homicides, perpetrated in the heart of the City, the perpetrators still at large. Public morals are uncared for. Our main streets are taken possession of at night-fall by abandoned women, whose gross, loud-spoken obscenity and profanity are unchecked by the Police, and expel all decency from the great thoroughfares. The houses of prostitution are known to every policeman in each Ward; and they are equally known to be illegal; but who hears of an attempt to close them? If gamblers are disturbed, it is because the officers are impelled to the ungracious duty by some such conscientious new-comer to the magistracy as Judge CARSON. The hotels and streets swarm with children, girls and boys, offering for sale indecent books and pictures, or in peddling apples and candy, affording vicious-minded men momentary amusement with the precocious depravity of their language. The pavements and streets are obstructed in every possible way, notwithstanding numerous ordinances to the contrary. Indeed, to appreciate the full extent of police inefficiency, the examiner should glance over a digest of the laws and ordinances relative to the City, and there find how absolutely the veto power against all beneficent legislation resides in the hands of the Chief of Police, and how liberally he employs it.

No sophistication can rid that officer of the responsibility. True, the authority was demonstratively usurped by Mayor WOOD at his access to office, and, to shield himself, very gladly yielded by the Chief; but that deception has ceased to mislead; and while the Mayor has incurred the odium he deserves for not using his assumed authority, as he might have done, for the public good, Mr. MATSELL, as the head of a coördinate department, is none the less culpable. Nor can he justify himself under the plea of insufficient legislation. The police code has every provision necessary to usefulness, save one against the contingency of a lazy or corrupt administrator. With it we might have had a model Chief, and a well-drilled and thoroughly efficient corps of subordinates. What the Department would have been under such a head it requires no violent stretch of fancy to conceive. For the lazy loiterer at the street corner we should have had a patrol, as regular and steady in his beat as the sentinel on duty. Houses of prostitution would have been swept away, or driven into an obscurity comparatively innocuous. Broadway, obstructed by fallen brutes by day, should not by fallen women be rendered impassable to decency by night. The impulse of the bench would not have been required to shut up a half dozen gambling rooms. Policy offices would not disfigure every block in the poorer quarters of the City. The wretched children frequenting the streets with bad books and bad eatables would be sent to the various institutions affording them a home, and a chance to grow into virtue and usefulness. The whole moral face of the community would, in short, wear a different and hopeful countenance; and the property and life-assuring purposes of the Police would have been achieved, had the Chief of Police done his duty energetically and perseveringly to the full requirements of the law and his position. Having neglected and failed to do so, and the condition of the Police being one of the crying evils of the time, why should not the Chief be removed? He holds his office during good behavior; by what charity of construction can his behavior be deemed good? He has shown his entire unfitness for the place: why resort to a side issue, such as his birth and naturalization, rather than appeal to the merits of the case—the essential demerits and personal disqualifications of the man for the office?

The State of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

There has been so much discussion recently concerning the manner in which Russia is affected by the war—the one party picturing her as brought to the verge of bankruptcy, while the other would have us believe that she was never in a more flourishing condition—that a statement from a person qualified to judge, and who judges with impartiality, would be really acceptable. Such a statement we now have before us in the shape of several private letters from a resident of St. Petersburg (a Russian) to an old friend in this City. Every letter teems with complaints of the complete stagnation of all business; of which the writer, as connected with some of the most extensive bankers and merchants of St. Petersburg, is well able to judge. In society, although there are great efforts made to keep up an appearance of gayety, there is a general and prevailing depression, for almost every family has some relative engaged in the Crimea, and there seems to them to be no hope of a speedy termination of the war. "The Young Emperor," as it appears he is generally called, evidently possesses completely the love and affection of his subjects, and it seems to be a wide-spread opinion that he is, in fact, personally opposed to the war, but feels it his duty to sustain it with the utmost vigor in order to preserve the honor of Russia. The want of success of the Russian armies in the Crimea has evidently greatly tended to excite the feeling of dejection in the hearts of the people, for in a letter received by the last steamer the writer alludes to the victory at Kars, and the universal joy with which the account of it was received, and mentions that while writing a *salve de jeu* was being fired in honor of the first success for so long a time. But still there seems to be no hope of peace, and, although the war is ruining all business, the Russians think themselves in the right, and have great faith in their Czar. The continued conscriptions are, however, producing a feeling of opposition to the war among classes who would otherwise have been little concerned by it, on account of not feeling its immediate effects. If a peace could be concluded in which Russia could have the appearance, at least, of not yielding to the opposite party, it would no doubt be popular among all classes of the Russian people. But rather than openly retreat from their position, they would have the war continue until doomsday.

Our readers who remember the statements made during the last year by various Americans who had recently returned from Russia, where they had been well received, and perhaps noticed by a gracious word from "His Imperial Majesty, the Czar," will find the present account differing very much from the stories told by those gentlemen. The correspondent from whom our information comes is an ardent Russian, who, if inclined to exaggerate, would be likely to do so in favor of Russia. He is an old resident of St. Petersburg, and connected, as we have before said, with many of the principal merchants and bankers, has many more and better means of forming a true judgment on the condition of Russian affairs than a traveler, who, knowing nothing of the language or of the people, forms his opinions entirely from what is told him by interested parties.

Affairs in Piedmont.

Piedmont is the most enlightened of all the Italian States, and is now playing an important part as an ally of the Western Powers. Public attention is there fixed chiefly upon Austria, from whom, in case of European complications, Piedmont has most to fear. On this account, the Austrian policy is commented upon in a sense different from that in which it is considered elsewhere, and the last endeavors of Austria to effect a negotiation are regarded as symptoms unfavorable to the Piedmontese. The disbanding of a great part of the Austrian army has even produced a warlike effect, since it is judged that the maintenance of an expectant and passive attitude by Austria is no less for the interest of the Western Powers than for her own. A premature participation of Austria in the War would oblige Russia to make the Eastern contest a national struggle, and precipitate herself, with all her power, upon Austria, in whose interior a civil war would be kindled. The Western Powers, that can still, as heretofore, continue the war at points where Russia is most easily injured, would be forced to come to the aid of Austria, instead of looking for aid from her. Accordingly they do not urge her, although this would be for the advantage of Piedmont and Italy.

It is in this light that the Oriental question is viewed in Piedmont. As to her own position, although the expense of the war to the country is lamented, the importance which she gains by it gives satisfaction. It is also hoped that the visit of the Minister CAVOUR to England will be productive of good to the Sardinian finances, as the Piedmontese reckoning, if not upon the payment of subsidies, at least upon additional facilities for contracting a new loan. At all events, great satisfaction has been given by the journey of the King VICTOR EMANUEL, who enjoys great popularity.

In most countries a false idea prevails in regard to Piedmont; it is supposed to be a prey to the wildest demagogism—but there is, perhaps, no other people so entirely devoted to their sovereign as the Sardinians, the Genoese nobility excepted—they still looking back upon the glorious days of the Doges. Unfortunately, most of the journals in the country, are edited by *emigrés* from the States of the Church and Naples, so that the true spirit of the people is not found in them. Most detrimental of all are the organs of the malcontent aristocrats, who, under the cloak of the Church, are accumulating various perplexities. The journal which vituperates the Ministry more than all the radical sheets put together, is the *Armonia*, protected by the Count BIRAGO. Fortunately, however, the Ministers are wise enough to allow the people to write what they will, and the attacks lose much of their weight.

The malcontent aristocrat party has identified itself with the ecclesiastical, and by its exaggerations has greatly injured the existing Church; and in consequence of this gloomy fanaticism the people have been forced to draw distinctions between the Church and Religion, and the Evangelical movement, already raised in Piedmont, is rapidly gaining ground. The former Romish Priest DE SANCTES, and the Neapolitan Counselor of the Criminal Court, ARBARELLA D'AFFLITTO, have put forth a confession of faith of the Italian Evangelical Church, which already has congregations in Turin, Genoa and Nizza, who freely, and without controversy, read the Bible. It is to be hoped that the movement will retain this peaceful character, and that we shall not be forced to lament the return of events and persecutions like those which took place in the times of the Albigenses and Waldenses.

Death of a Reporter.

Mr. MERRIFIELD, Reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence in Brooklyn, of inflammation of the bowels. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss. Mr. MERRIFIELD was a young man of talent and probity. His demise will be greatly regretted by the profession to which he belonged, as well as by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

☞ Maryland is moving for a Registration Law, in order to enforce a record of births, marriages and deaths, in the State. New-York has such a law, and the amended Constitution of Virginia provides one; but Massachusetts takes the lead in the perfect working of the system. The law serves a double purpose, in determining the increase of population, and supplying facilities for establishing the rights of property. Besides, every man's birth being duly registered, there will be no chance for future BRIGGSES and BRANCHES. MATSELLS, next century, can prove their identity by referring to the books of this; and "investigations" will be nowhere.

☞ The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the disputed Judgeship case of DAVIES *vs.* COWLES, overruling the demurrer, and declaring DAVIES Judge.

Funeral of an old Packet Ship Master.

The funeral of Captain FREDERICK H. HIBBARD, who died on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from his house in Columbia-street, Brooklyn Heights. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, and, although the weather was exceedingly unpleasant, it was one of the largest funerals that we have witnessed of a private citizen. Among those present we noticed Mr. HENRY GRINNELL. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. GUION, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. VINTON, of St. Paul's, New-York. The pall bearers were mostly old packet captains, among whom we noticed the veterans RODGERS and TINKHAM. Captain HIBBARD was, we believe, the oldest London packet master sailing out of the port; he had been in the employ of GRINNELL MINTURN & Co. some 35 years, and has risen from the humblest position to the command and ownership of one of their London packets. He commanded in their service the *Hannibal*, the *Quebec* and the *London*, and had acquired a handsome fortune. Some ten years since he bequeathed $20,000 to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Lectures Saturday Night.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., repeated his lecture on "Old Europe and Young America," Saturday night, to a pretty good house.

GOUGH lectured in the Tabernacle to several hundred more people than could find seats. He sustained his great reputation.

DAVID B. SCOTT (principal of No. 40) read an able lecture on "JOHN KNOX and MARY, Queen of Scots," at the Hall of the Board of Education. The attendance was the best that has yet been had at any of the Course.

LETTER FROM L. KOSSUTH.

American Interference in European Affairs—Prospects of Revolution—The Peace Question, &c.

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In one of your leading articles of Dec. 13th, headed "America and Europe," the inference is drawn from my letter and from the address of MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN and myself to the Republicans of the United States, that we are "so eager for the participation of the United States in the affair of Europe, that we would "rejoice" at any event which should render it possible, and have been therefore led "*to hope*" for a war between England and the United States."

You must allow me, Sir, to deprecate this inference and to appeal against it to the contents of my letters and to the tenor of our Address. Anxious to ascertain whether, writing in a language not our own, we had not fallen into the error of some unintentional ambiguity, I have read over again, with calm attention, our Address; and feel perfectly confident that it does not contain one single word liable to that imputation.

We have borne testimony to the fact that the idea of a war with America is so repugnant to the British nation, that nothing short of an all-powerful foreign influence could induce the British Government to challenge a conflict with the United States. We gave arguments in support of the conclusion that this influence is that of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE;—we signalized the indisputable fact that the Monarchical Governments of Europe consider Republican America as their common enemy;—we asked the question whether it be meet to have Continental Europe in the condition that it should lie with the whim or be in the interest of any European Government to disturb the peace, to derange the pursuits, and to arrest the prosperous progress of your Republic? We have come to the conclusion (which I confidently assert future events will justify) that the freedom of Continental Europe, safeguarded by the triumph of the Republican principle, is the only means to prevent the danger of a combined attack by Despotic Europe on Republican America; a danger which, if not prevented, will cost you immense sacrifices to meet. We thought it due to us, due to your country, due to the community of principle and interest, to premonish that events are drawing fast towards that consummation; and recommended, therefore,—what?—a bold defiance? war? By no means. We recommended prevention, which is better than cure. But while with that view we made bold to appeal for fraternal assistance to the individual propensity of those who might concur with us in the conviction that the triumph of the Republican principle in Europe is the best, surest, and easiest means of prevention which either your Republican aspirations could suggest, or your forestalled interests commend, we were so far from either speculating on a war between your country and England, or inviting the United States to deviate from neutrality and peace in the present crisis of Europe, that we expressly disowned and repudiated any intention of either appealing to the brawny arms of America, or recommending a departure from your existing laws.

The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, or any one else, may say *yes*, or may say *no*, to our appeal; they may approve or disapprove of our argument; but we, on our part, owe it to ourselves emphatically to deprecate an imputation to which neither our words nor our intentions are liable.

I confidently trust that the writer of the above quoted article will, on second reflection, feel that the imputation he has advanced was unmerited.

Recalling to my memory the public demonstrations, manifestations, pledges and promises that once had been showered upon me throughout the United States, with me in particular no blame could rest, were I to entertain the illusion that Europe may hope something from those United States of America, which are greatly indebted for their independence to foreign aid; and I am firmly convinced that future historians, in going through the records of those demonstrations, as reported in your valuable columns, will be led to expect another result than the self-complacent isolation in which the United States shall be seen shrouding themselves, when the day of the supreme struggle of liberty will rise portentously red over that portion of Europe which went to the rescue of America in the hour of her supreme need. I, however, Sir, can assure you that I am under no illusions in that regard. I know the United States too well to hope from *them* a return—to hope from them anything for the cause of European liberty—except such private friendly assistance of individual sympathy from some few, as our cause possibly may meet from individuals everywhere, not even Russia excepted.

It is to these our appeal has been addressed. Some may answer it, or none may. Be it as it is, the earth will continue to go round and round, and though, from want of some little private token of fraternal consideration, the dawn of liberty over Europe were to be delayed, (which, I trust, will not be the case,) that dawn is sure to come, nevertheless; and the best I can wish for America is, that, whatever be the ultimate issue of the great crisis in the destinies of humanity, the shadows of which are manifestly rising on the horizon—whether Europe becomes free, or remains oppressed—the people on the other side of the Atlantic may never again stand in need of assistance from without; because, if Europe continues to be under the sway of the despotic principle, it will prove to be but one compact camp hostile to Republican America; while, should Europe become free, it may be that the ranking recollection of aid withheld, in return for aid received, will result in a return of that isolation which the United States are tenching the world, and the impression of which not even private fraternal interest is endeavoring to soothe. Humanity is everywhere in critical throes. I think it clearly indicated that everything is tending towards a speedy consummation of the truth that the principle of national fraternity is more than a philanthropic emotion: that it is the only true basis of national security, even for the proudest and most powerful of nations. France, bereft of all the fruits of three successful revolutions, is an instructive illustration of the truth that popular freedom is not secure, even with the most powerful, without community. Her dread experience guarantees for the future to the principle of solidarity that preëminence in international relations which it is already holding in the estimation of those elements which, to-day oppressed, are manifestly called to bear the sway over the to-morrow. I say it with the authority of truth—freedom is not secure without the barrier of fraternal solidarity; this is a guarantee, and this alone Those who, more egotistical than wise, choose to keep without, in the days of the crisis, shall have forfeited their claim to a share in the mutual guarantee.

These considerations press themselves with uncommon emotion on my mind, when, on entering on a new year, I dwell in solemn meditation on the "signs" which present themselves to observation, both in Europe and America. Though the hand on the time-piece marks with alike indifference the first minute of the new-born and the last minute of the dying year; though the changes of individual as well as national life do not depend on the calendar; though eternal time, and tha not less eternal laws of God, know of no almanac,—still such is the power of traditional habitude, that men in general are most accessible to the impressions of contemplation when the midnight bell of the last of December seals all the joys and pains, all the hopes and sorrows, of a whole year, with the awful mark of "irretrievable past." The soul at that moment calls itself up in solitude, and calls up the spirits of coming events from the dust of the past. For there is life in that dust; futurity is but the fruit, springing up from the seed "past." Superstition and ignorance speak of presentiments; thinking men know that history of the past is but the mirror of the future, with whosoever has learned to read the alphabet of cause and effect.

I, for one, sat musing in silent solitude at the last midnight hour of the year 1855, (to me a year of hardship, friendless, joyless, sad,) and I have read the future in the mirror of the past.

My impression is, that the year 1856 will not pass without great revolutionary commotions in Europe. The camp of the Governments remains divided. In vain has Cabinet diplomacy loaded itself with one atrocious crime more—the crime of having sacrificed Kars to the speculation of paving the road for an "Austrian peace," by affording to the Czar the prestige of a victory, at the expense of Turkey, over a heroic garrison more glorious in its fall than the Allies in their success at Sebastopol—just as Saguntum is more glorious by its fall than its victor by conquering it. Peace is impossible. The immorality of kings will continue to squander away the blood and treasures of nations in an aimless war, but the nations will awake and one of those tremendous commotions which mark an era in history, will shake to its very foundation this our old world. Such is my presentiment.

But if the signs of time do not belie us, the prospects of America are not brighter, if not gloomier. We have our despots, you have Slavery. This is the worst of the two. With us nations will stand against tyrants; with you the nation will stand divided in itself, and brother will raise his hand against brother in irreconcilable antagonism. For the first time in your short history (which, by its shortness, should warn from prudence) will the presidential election turn exclusively on the issue of Slavery—that stain on your escutcheon, that curse on your security. A sore trial it will prove forsooth. Slavery will, in all probability, carry the day. The slaveholding interest stands compact, not so their opponents; social and material interests divide their camp. The slaveholding interest is sure of some auxiliary supplement from that quarter. Their victory is more than probable. However, the election is not a solution; it is but symptom, and nothing more; it is but fuel added to flame. Thrice already since the Constitution was framed in 1787, thrice already this question has been compromised. But compromises between principles cannot last. It is but a palliative. The sickness recurs, and either I am greatly mistaken, or else it will not bear another compromise. Either Freedom or Slavery; the two cannot go long together. May the Almighty eye watch in mercy over your trials. KOSSUTH.

The Wakemanites Repudiated by Margaret L. Bishop and the Christian Israelites.

At the meeting of the Christian Israelites, in Constitutional Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. BISHOP, the husband of MARGARET L. BISHOP, read several letters which had been published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the purpose of denying that the Christian Israelites have any connection or sectarian sympathy with the Wakemanites of New-Haven. Such denial was considered necessary, in consequence of a statement made by SAM. SLY, the murderer of JUSTUS MATHEWS, and published in the TIMES. He denied the truth of the assertions of SLY, in every particular. Mrs. BISHOP, he said, had seen Mrs. WAKEMAN but once, and then by mere accident, and that, at that time, she believed Mrs. WAKEMAN to be insane. He also wished it to be distinctly understood that the Christian Israelites Society of New-York did not know of the existence of Mrs. WAKEMAN until the publication of the murder of MATHEWS. In conclusion, he remarked that SLY was in the hands of the law, and he did not choose by word or act to injure him. All he desired was, that the Society of Christian Israelites should not be connected in any way, in the public mind, with the so-called Wakemanites, as they had neither lot nor part with them.

After the statement by Mr. BISHOP, the usual service was commenced, and a lengthy discourse was delivered by Mrs. MARGARET BISHOP.

There were about one hundred persons present, many of whom, our reporter was informed, are members of the Society of Christian Israelites of the City of New-York. The others were probably drawn there by the announcement that the statement of SAM. SLY, connecting the Christian Israelites with the Wakemanites, would be read and answered.

The Weather, &c.

The weather was very cold yesterday. The holes in Broadway all froze in, and the traveling to-day will be the very jolliest of the season. Sleighing was over just a week ago to-day, but sleighs continue to run, simply because nothing else can.

☞ At last they have commenced to do something for Broadway. Last evening we noticed several gangs of men at work trying to clear away the snow. That is wise. Never mould the clay till the brick is backed. The snow now is a good deal like rock. A fortnight ago it was fun to shovel it.

☞ A new Bank has been organized at Auburn, New-York, called the "Auburn Exchange Bank," under the management of W. C. BRADLEY and others of that city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL offer this day 26,000 yards Linen Damask, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. a yard. 2,000 dozen Huckaback Towels, at 9s. and 12s. a dozen. 1,500 pieces Linen Diaper, at 6s., 8s. and 10s. a piece. 1,800 dozen Damask Napkins at 12s. and 16s. a dozen. These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at less than cost of importation.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.
Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.
SYRACUSE, Jan. 8, 1856.
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Weiting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, sold Professor Weiting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $60,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,
NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, COSTICES, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL. THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBBING night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Dépôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

Another Kidnapping Outrage in Kentucky.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter* gives the following account of a recent kidnaping case in that city:

KIDNAPPING.—On Friday night last, a party of men repaired to the residence of Mr. SIMEON N. DRAKE, of this city, and called for Mr. JOHN BRADY, who was boarding at the house. Upon his appearance at the door they seized and dragged him, and then, sans ceremonie, proceeded to shave his head and to administer a coat of tar and varnish to his face.

The reason for this summary affair is as follows: MR. BRADY, who is, or rather was, the principal of one of our city schools, wrote a letter, a short time ago, to a paper published in Oxford, Ohio, calumnious in its character, and filled with unwarranted and coarse allusions to some of our most esteemed citizens. It related to the institution of Slavery, as it exists in this community, and some of the suggestions which it contains are as unique and original as any we have yet seen from the pen of an Abolitionist.

Mr. BRADY was not content with denouncing the community in general terms for countenancing Slavery, but he saw proper to advise Mr. BARKLEY, the worthy Rector of the Episcopal Church, to convert his church into a Slavery mart, and to sell slaves occasionally for the edification of his congregation. He also denounced others in our midst, although he did not name them personally, and upon the publication of his letter in the *Kentucky Statesman*, great indignation spread throughout the city, and it resulted in the speedy punishment of its author.

We are no especial admirer of the doctrines taught in the school of Judge LYNCH, but the action of those who engaged in this matter cannot be condemned. The letter of Mr. BRADY is outrageous in its tone and character, and any one who could allow himself to eat the bread, purchased by money drawn from the purses of Kentucky slaveholders, and then wilfully calumniate and defame them, deserved an ignominious expulsion from our midst. This man had been a recipient of public favor and confidence. He had been chosen over residents of Kentucky to a high position in our schools, and was drawing a salary of $1,000 per annum for his services, and for this kindness he returned denunciation and abuse of our citizens generally, and brutal and uncalled for attacks upon some of our most respected fellow townsmen.

The people of Kentucky, with magnanimity and generosity that is unbounded, take into their confidence those who come into their midst from other States, and trust them as implicitly as they would their own brethren; and too often they meet with a base return. FAIRBANKS and Miss WEBSTER and BRADY and many others that have flourished in our city, are fine specimens of this class. All of them were loaded with favors, and while they luxuriated in prosperity, they were plotting the escape of the slaves of their patrons and penning slanderous epistles, to be read and gloated over by their brother negro-thieves of the North.

It is proper to add that the Common School Committee of the city called BRADY before them on Saturday morning, and upon his acknowledging that he wrote the letter, at once dismissed him.

Casualties for a Year.

From the New-York Observer, Jan. 17.

It is not surprising that in these days of travel, and of peril by land and by sea, the chapter of accidents and casualities for the past year should be long and sad. We have gathered from reliable sources the facts and figures which are appended, although it is highly probable that the number of deaths by fatality of travel is somewhat greater than is here represented.

During the year 1855, the number of railroad accidents in various parts of the country, resulting in losses of life or of limb, was 144, by which 116 persons were killed, and 532 badly wounded. More than 60 employees of the railroad companies are included in this number of the killed, of which 20 were engineers, and 6 conductors.

The steamboat accidents have not been so numerous, amounting to 27, but resulting in 176 deaths, an increase of 60 over those caused by rail.

The loss of property occasioned by destructive fires has been enormous, amounting to more than $13,000,000. This is the estimated loss of about 200 extensive conflagrations; the figures do not embrace the vast amount of property destroyed by almost innumerable smaller fires.

Disastrous as these results seem to be, they are happily far less in magnitude than those of the former year, 1854. During that year the railroad accidents numbered 51 more, while the number of the killed was 70, and of the wounded 50, greater than in the last year.

The steamboat accidents of 1854 were 48, diminished in 1855 to 27; the killed were 587; diminished to 176; the wounded 225, diminished to 107.

The number of fires in 1854 was 223, which decreased by 50 in 1855; and the loss of property amounted to $26,000,000, which was reduced to $13,000,000 during the last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Baker & Godwin's Calendar Cards.**—A press of business rendering it impossible to spare presses for our own work, we have been compelled to delay the issue of our Almanac Card for 1856, until the present time. Our patrons and the business public generally can now obtain copies of the Pictorial Calendar Card, as well as others, by applying at our Counting-room, Tribune Buildings. We have issued several sizes for general use, and will be happy to supply all legitimate requests.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS,
Corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

☞ Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **Cherry Balsam.**—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

☞ **An Appeal to the Public.**—THE LIFE-SAVING, BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and charterod in 1849; its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting therefor medals and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the *Mexico* and *Bristol* would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT G. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 81 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. E. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Every member is particularly requested to attend, and all who wish to lease land either for present or future improvement in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting and learn the full particulars of the organization. JAMES MACKEAN, President.

THOS. ELDERLY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSONS WHO SAW the very reckless accident by one of the Bleecker-st. Sleighs running foul of another of the same line, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 7, in Bleecker-st. near Barrow-st., whereby two persons were very badly injured, and providentially escaped being killed, are particularly requested to call on or send their names and address to No. 267 Bleecker-st., corner of Jones-st., or D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to Mr. EDWARD K. ORRELL, No. 231 West 43d-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. and they will do an especial favor to the parties. EDWARD K. ORRELL & SON.

AS MY SON, JOHN ALEX. ARMSTRONG, has left me, I hereby caution all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12, 1856.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a young man, of unexceptionable character, who can set type, work press, do a good job, read proof, or perform any other duty required in a printing office. The establishment is situated a few miles from New-York, and to a real go-ahead man the situation can be made profitable. Address PUBLISHER, care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STAPLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. R. PITKIN'S first Lecture on the "Science and Art of Labor as Applied in the Manufacture of said Goods," by a skillful view of the parts, will take place at the Astor House in the City of New-York, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents, or $1 each, as desired.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For three experienced Protestant servants, with the best of City references from first-class private families. One an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. One a first-class meat and pastry cook, and assist in washing and ironing. The other, a thoroughly competent waitress and chambermaid. To be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women of tidy habits; one as nurse, will take the entire charge of a baby, do its sewing, washing and ironing; will go in the country. Wages $6 in a good home. Excellent City reference. Also, a tidy girl as housemaid; can wash and iron well, do plain cooking and good baking. Excellent City reference. Wages $5. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman of unquestionable capability, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; lately she has acted as nurse and seamstress, but is fully competent to discharge any of the above duties. References from the best families in the City. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two thoroughly efficient cooks, who understand their business in the French, American and English styles. No objection to New-York or first-class boarding-houses. Also, for several other excellent cooks, washers and ironers, suitable for gentlemen's families. Unexceptionable City references to their late employers, to be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl in a private family. She is a first-rate cook, can bake bread and cakes and understands washing and ironing well, and would do the entire housework for a small family. Don't object to the country. Can be seen at No. 225 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family. Would have no objection to assist in chamberwork. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 Amos-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 254 East 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, as seamstress, in a private family; can do all kinds of needlework, make and fit dresses, &c. Apply at No. 215 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

COOK WANTED—She must be a superior washer and ironer, and an excellent plain cook, and able to give the most satisfactory references for honesty, sobriety and capability; good temper and quiet domestic habits. A Protestant preferred. Such a person may find a permanent situation in a small family by applying at No. 9 St. Lukes-place, Leroy-st., between Bedford and Hudson sts.

COAT, VEST AND PANT HANDS—May find constant employment at No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., up stairs: none need apply except with recommendations from regular houses, or with deposit. Orders received for manufacturing in large or small quantities. Cutting done by the piece for those who wish to superintend their own work.

E. B. TITSWORTH, Merchant Tailor.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A gentlemen, a graduate of a New England College, and late a Professor in a collegiate institution, will give instruction for one or two hours daily, in the classics, mathematics, or English branches. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character and capacity. For further information address W. W. F., Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A young man, having nearly four years' experience in the retail drug business, wishes to obtain a permanent situation. Reference given. Address H. N., No. 67 Canal-st.

WANTED—A tidy, smart young Protestant girl, who understands waiting and chamberwork, with good City references. French or German, speaking English, preferred. Apply at No. 727 Houston-st. Also, a good Protestant woman, as cook, first-rate washer and ironer. No Irish need apply.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Situations procured for conductors, clerks, school teachers, porters, bar keepers, coachmen, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers and chambermaids. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

JOB COMPOSITOR AND PROOF-READER—A competent job proof-reader, who is willing to fill up time with distribution, may obtain a steady situation by applying to OLIVER & BROTHER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WANTED—Two energetic men, at a salary of from $30 to $50 per month, to do a pleasant out-door business of trust. A deposit of half the amount of property given in charge is required as security. Also, a man to take charge of an office under the supervision of the proprietor, who holds two places of business. Apply at No. 335 Fulton-st., up stairs, Room I, near City Hall.

WANTED.—Persons having Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines will find constant employment on linen goods, in their own houses, by calling on Mrs. LEE, No. 177 26th-st., corner of 8th-av.

COPYING WANTED—By a young man—or some other in-door business—to employ his evenings after 6 o'clock. Address P. T., *Times* Office.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—Fork and spoon makers for dye works; also several finishers. Apply to M. GIDNEY, No. 8 Reade-st.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—Thoroughly competent to KEEP A SET OF BOOKS, by double entry—one who can give undoubted reference as to ability and character. Salary $300 the first year. Address box No. 177 Post-Office.

A BOY WANTED—In an office, with good testimonials as to character &c., who resides with his parents—$2 per week will be given. Address PHILIP at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a family of five persons, in a private family, between Tenth and Twenty-Fifth Streets, west of Broadway, where no other boarders are. Address "O," *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Well-st. Ferries. Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 23d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—An elegant suit of rooms and a few single rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 122 East 12th-st. A small family preferred. The house is a first-class one, and has all the modern improvements. No. 133 East 12th-st. E. TYLER.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES—Or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 691 Houston street, one block west of Broadway. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—A wholesale and retail grocery store, doing a business of $500 per week, strictly for cash and without books, with less than $200 rent, well established in a rapidly growing City, within 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City, for sale. It is a rare chance for a man having $2,500 capital, and none other need apply. Refer to ELDER & PAINTER, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—An active or special partner wanted, with a capital of $1,000 or $5,000, in an old and well established Livery Stable business, now doing a first-rate trade. The advertiser will give the most satisfactory reference as to the character and value of the business, and of everything relating thereto. Address Box No. 4,190 Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 13th-st., New-York City.

HOTEL NEAR THE PARK.—Any gentlemen disposed to open a first-class hotel, will please address R. L. R., care of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st., when the advertiser will join a responsible party and give full particulars and make satisfactory propositions.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an old established paint store, No. 611 Hudson-st. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Vernish store No. 93 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $3,000. Address Box No. 108, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALENTINES FOR 1856.

PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 197 Nassau-st., New-York, corner of Ann-st., respectfully announces to Booksellers and Dealers in Valentines, that his new stock of Valentines, Envelopes, and Valentine Stationery, manufactured for the next Valentine Season, February, 1856, is now ready.

Having imported from Europe a great variety of gold, silver, and illuminated lace and embroidered papers, expressly for Valentines, and having manufactured new ornaments and flowers, he is enabled to offer a superior stock of new Valentines, which will be found to excel in artistical finish and elegance of design.

Orders will be filled from all parts of the United States and Canada, and promptly forwarded either by mail or express, in lots from one to one thousand dollars' worth.

For the convenience of purchasers, I have done up twenty-dollar lots, consisting of five hundred valentines and envelopes, assorted, ranging in price from 3 cents to $1 50, retail; and ten-dollar lots, containing 250 valentines, envelopes, &c., which will be sold only for cash accompanying orders. Parties wanting Valentines will please forward their orders early to receive prompt attention.

HE, HE, HE!! HA, HA, HA!!! HO, HO, HO!!!

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Showing his heart-rending, astounding and most wonderful love adventures with Fanny Elssler and Miss Gambol. Illustrated with near 200 comic engravings, depicting all the Chevalier's Amours and Diplomatic Intrigues, and describing his sad adventures in an Italian Prison. This book would make a hermit laugh. The artist who designed the handsome engravings with which it is illustrated, was compelled to get his life insured for fear he would split his sides laughing at them when they were done. The price of the whole book, illustrations and all, is only 25 cents. GARRETT & CO.,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
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ANY THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR 1856, AND A CERTIFICATE IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, FOR THE DISTRIBUTION ON THE 31st INST, CAN BE HAD AT THE KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 BROADWAY, APPLETON'S BUILDING.

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OR,
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Author of "Amabel, a Family History."
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This is another delightful Family History, by the author of "Amabel," and, like the former work of Miss Wormeley, is destined to seize at once on public approbation, from its power, grace of diction, thoughtfulness, novelty of plot and freshness of incident. The scene alternates between England and America, and thus affords some fine contrasts of incident and character. Its descriptions of Virginia life are remarkably graphic, vivid and faithful. Some of the scenes are splendid pictures. There is one in the earlier portion of the book in which the heroine overhears the man she loves confess his passion for another, which is admirably done, and very effective; and there is another, describing his escape from a party of desperadoes in Virginia, which is as artistic in its management as anything in Cooper. The author's style is exceedingly good; she strews through her pages many keen, shrewd observations and noble thoughts; she evinces large acquaintance with literature, and a fund of native good sense and good feeling. The work altogether is superior as a literary production, highly entertaining as a novel, and admirable as a work of art.

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A new edition of AMABEL, a Family History, uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
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WILL PUBLISH,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22,
JACKSON AND NEW-ORLEANS. An Authentic Narrative of the memorable Achievements of the American Army under Andrew Jackson, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, (late of the New-Orleans *Delta*.) With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1 25.
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NOW READY.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. H. ORTON, M. D. $1 25.
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Vol. 1, No. 28th, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Price 5 cents, or Nine Dollars per year, (delivered free.)
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LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—Between the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway and No. 59 West 25th-st., probably on a stage sleigh of the Chelsea line, between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, the 19th inst., a pocket book, containing about $40 in Bank bills and the following papers, viz.: A note made by John Lafarge at three months, payable to and indorsed by Lanier & Co., for $5,000, due the 15th of February next. A note made by Robert Mackee, payable to and indorsed by G. A. Conover, for $100. Also, a certificate of twelve shares of $100 each of Metropolitan Bank Stock, new issue, made to Leonerd Appleby. Also, a certificate of ten shares of the Consolidated State Company's Stock, together with a number of other papers of no value except to the owner. All persons are forbid buying or negotiating any of the above described papers, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pocket book and contents, or $10 dollars for the papers without the money, by S. V. APPLEBY,
No. 133 Water-st., corner of Pine-st.

DOG FOUND.—Followed the sleigh of the advertiser on Saturday last, 13th inst., from near the corner of Wall-st. and Broadway a dark brown spaniel. The owner can obtain same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Box No. 2,185, Post-Office.

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HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements; to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high and worthy can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

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We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—From the celebrated factories of T. Gilbert & Co., and S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may be found at the warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 269 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 387 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

INSTRUCTION.

D. F. BROWN'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY—With the well appointed furniture and good-will of the business, for sale.—This institution, of several years' standing, is located at No. 285 Fulton-st., within two blocks of the Brooklyn City Hall, and occupying an entire suite of rooms in the commodious edifice known as the "Whitehouse Building." This fine opening immediately for sale. Apply at the rooms from 3½ to 6½ P. M., and on Saturday next from 1 to 4 P. M., to DAVID STANTON.

P. S.—Furniture will, if sold, be disposed of at half its value.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible-House, Astor-place, entrance, 3d-av., conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies, or vacancies to occur, may always be secured for good boys.

$6—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ELOCUTION, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—Including spelling. Also, the French, Spanish and German languages. The subscriber gives private lessons at his office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Terms moderate. Call between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$2 50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS—No. 649 Broadway.—MR. DOLBEAR will open his cheap Winter Classes THIS DAY and EVENING, at $2 50 for 10 lessons in Class, or $5 privately. Ladies should secure tickets THIS DAY. Book-keeping and Arithmetic cheap Class. Six cheap seats vacant for gentlemen.

609 BROADWAY—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR will receive new pupils this day and evening for cheap class and private lessons. His new method of teaching practically on business principles saves half the time and money required by the old methods, and makes decidedly better book-keepers.

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CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANAY'S DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 9 o'clock.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; also, 7-8 to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

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75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The necessity which calls for a Public Appeal in behalf of the Poor, will probably be best explained by a brief statement of facts.

About this time last Winter, the unusual cry of want, echoed and re-echoed by the press, excited to an intense degree the sympathies of the community, and liberal contributions freely flowed in for its relief, not only from individuals, moneyed institutions, and the City Treasury, but also from different and distant parts of the country.

The present Winter there appears to be a reaction, in which less than the usual degree of sympathy for the indigent is manifested. This is not attributable to any indisposition to assist the needy, but to the prevailing opinion, that the

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] of Police.

[illegible] Police, on a charge of [illegible] examined on Saturday, before [illegible] Commissioners. Messrs. Spencer and Noyes appearing for the complainant, and Mr. James T. Brady for the Chief.

Mr. Noyes, by consent, entered as evidence the affidavit made by Mrs. Cudlipp, when the case was before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

I, *Ann P. Cudlipp*, depose—That I was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1801; that I am daughter of Thomas Sparbeth, and sister of Elizabeth Kerwan, of Bloomingdale; that I was a passenger in the Ayre ss, Capt. Richardson, in 1817, from Portsmouth, England, to Halifax; that there was a family named Matsell on board; that Mr. Matsell had a wife on board; that he had two daughters on board, named Mary and Susan; that he had three sons on board, named William Matsell, George W. Matsell and Augustus Matsell; these three sons, William, George and Augustus, I distinctly and positively remember; that William was about nineteen, that George W. was about seven or eight years old; that there was a very old lady on board, who was either Mr. Matsell's mother or his wife's mother; we got out of provisions, and put into Halifax for provisions.

ANN B. CUDLIPP.

Sworn to before me, this seventh day of April, 1855.

THOMAS PEARSON,
Justice of the Seventh District.

YORKVILLE, April 7, 1855.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., was the first witness sworn, and he testified as follows: I reside in this City, and am a counselor-at law.

Question—Did you see in London any book purporting to be a Parish record of Brandon, Suffolk County, England, and if so, under what circumstances?

Mr. Brady objected.—He held that the record should be produced.

Mr. Noyes held the answer to be a proper one, as it was preliminary to the production of a sworn copy of the record. He cited authorities in favor of the propriety of the question.

The Court admitted it.

The question was then repeated.

A.—I was in London in August last, at the residence of Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Branch there introduced himself to me, and showed me a volume purporting to be the parish register of the town of Brandon. (He then remarked that he had given Mr. Stough a certificate of what he saw at the time, and that that would be better than his recollection then. The certificate was produced, and the witness testified to its correctness. He then proceeded:) From my recollection, I should say it was a thin folio, in manuscript, on parchment; I did not notice anything particular as to its apparent age; I do not know that Mr. Buchanan saw it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I never saw Mr. Branch in the presence of Mr. Buchanan; the book was bound, but there was nothing to fix on my mind the kind of binding; I do unt recollect on what part of the page the baptism was entered; I am almost sure Mr. Branch arrived at Mr. Buchanan's residence after I did, and left before me, taking the book with him.

Matthew Roe sworn and examined by Mr. Stoughton—I reside in this City; I resided on Broadway in 1814, and 1824; I remember a family residing there by the name of Matsell; the old gentleman was a tailor; I knew the children; there were two girls and several boys.

Mr. Reese S. Selmes sworn—I am second assistant clerk of the Board of Aldermen; I have records which were presented in the Board and laid on the table Nov. 12, and ordered to be printed; they adopted Dec. 4, 1855.

The records were produced.

Stephen H. Branch sworn—I reside in New-York; I have lived in New-York since I was about 11 years of age; I went to England for the purpose of obtaining the baptism record of the Chief of Police; in July 18, 1855, I left here and went to Liverpool, from thence to Brandon; from Brandon I went to London; I went to Brandon in consequence of information gained from Letitia Milligan of Geneva; Brandon has about 2,000 inhabitants; I applied first to the Parish Clerk; I found him a few rods from his residence; his name was Charles Farran; he was apparently between 60 and 70 years of age; the Postmaster directed me to his residence; Mr. Farran directed me to go to London, where the Rector was at that time; I went to London, where I found Mr. Warren, the Rector; he directed me to return to his mansion in Branden; he told me he was the Rector.

Mr. Brady objected to this kind of evidence; every word and all was hearsay with Mr. Branch, and therefore was not admissible. Even if he saw a man called Mr. Warren, officiating as Rector, that would not be legal proof that he was Rector of the Parish.

Mr. Stoughton held that, having been told that a man was a Rector, and having seen him officiating as such, was sufficient proof.

After a long desultory debate, the Court adjourned to Saturday next, with the understanding that the propriety of admitting the copy of the record of Brandon Parish, would then be argued.

Presbyterian House.

A public meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening. Norman White, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. Thomas H. Skinner Jr., was chosen Secretary. Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., John A. Brown, Esq., M. W. Baldwin, Esq., and Charles L. Wells, Esq., were present as a delegation from Philadelphia. Mr. Brown, on the part of the delegation, stated that the property known as the Presbyterian House, No. 258 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was conditionally held as the property of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The building is 44 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, and is designed to furnish free accommodations for every department of the Church's work. The lot has a depth of 350 feet, and another front upon George-street, available for any enlarged operations which may require it. It was a cheap purchase two years ago and more valuable now. Its cost, including alterations, was $66,000, of which $30,000 remains on ground rent. The churches of Philadelphia have paid $12,200, and the General Assembly pledged the rest of the church for the balance. Owing principally to the effort to complete the $100,000 Church Erection fund, only about $1,700 has been paid towards the Presbyterian House by the churches out of Philadelphia. When the debt is paid and the building fully tenanted there will be an income more than sufficient to pay the ground rent, after furnishing free rooms to all departments of benevolent operations. After a full and fraternal consultation, during which many explanations were made and a lively interest was expressed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Presbyterian House conditionally purchased by the General Assembly of 1854, and upon which a debt of about $30,000 remains, should be relieved at the earliest possible moment, and that for this purpose the churches of New-York and Brooklyn should be solicited to furnish $5,000.

Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith, J. B. Sheffield, Esq., and J. W. Benedict, Esq., were appointed a Consulting Committee, to whom the further prosecution of this subject was intrusted.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward.

Pursuant to a published call, this body held an enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 18, at No 113 Avenue C. After the meeting had been called to order, on motion, Freeman Hiscox, Esq., was unanimously reelected to the office of President. Mr. Chas. S. Perley was then by the same vote elected Secretary. The Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and other officers were also appointed. Some important private business having been transacted, the Club adjourned, to meet on the second Tuesday in February, at the same place. Previous to the adjournment, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, as a just expression of the opinion of the members:

Whereas, We, the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, did vote for and support Mr. John Wheeler as a representative in Congress from this District, because of his Anti-Nebraska professions, and as an avowed opponent of Slavery Extension. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Mr. John Wheeler, in refusing to vote for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives has violated the principles which he professed at the time of his election, and does not correctly represent the political sentiments or wishes of his constituents. By order,

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
Chas. S. Perley, Secretary.

The Indicted Filibusters.

The case of the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*, against whom indictments were recently found by the Grand Jury on the charge of having set on foot a military expedition to Nicaragua, it was supposed would come up for trial on Saturday before the United States Circuit. All the parties under indictment were in attendance with their counsel. The District-Attorney, however, making no motion to bring the case on, the trial was not entered upon. By the ruling of His Honor, Judge Ingersoll, in the late motion for an immediate trial of Col. Fenton, Mr. McKeon, it seems, can take his own time within the limits of "not unreasonable delay" to order these cases to trial. It is said he will bring the cases on the first Tuesday of February.

Saturday, before Commissioner Stillwell, Wm. H. Allen entered into $9,000 bail to appear as witness against the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*.

Mr. Allen was [illegible] in relation to the arrests on the [illegible] and detention of the vessels. It [illegible] was his wish to have the owners and masters in the *Kate Hooker*, for Tennessee, to was arrested on Friday night last, William Baum, of Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, became Allen's surety.

Mr. Rhemmann, private Secretary of Col. French, on Saturday appeared before Commissioner Stillwell, and volunteered bail in the sum of $5,000, the amount stipulated in his case. Mr. Van Brunt, of South-street, offered to be his surety. The requisite bonds were nearly executed, when Mr. Dillingham suddenly changed his purpose, and said he would consult Mr. Cutting before entering bail. The bail bond was accordingly unexecuted.

Mr. Cutting, it is said, will to-day make a motion to quash the indictment against Mr. Joseph L. White, agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company, presented on last Friday by the Grand Jury. In the case of Capt. Tinklepaugh and Fowler, engineer of the *Northern Light*, indicted with Mr. White, no bail has yet been entered.

The Contested Aldermanic Seat.

BRILLIANT IRISH VOTING.

The resumed investigation as to the seat of Alderman W. B. Drake, of the Twenty-Second Ward, took place in room No. 6 City Hall, on Saturday afternoon. Present—Alderman Varian, Chairman; Messrs. Turker and Valentine.

The first witness called was *Felix Calahan*. His evidence was objected to, inasmuch as it would criminate himself. Mr. Stryker argued that if his testimony were admissible, it was necessary the Chairman should warn him. The witness is very deaf—an illiterate old man. Being sworn, he deposed he had known Patrick Carrol 2½ years; knows this because at that time he had his green-horn clothes on"—old clothes from the old country; saw Carroll vote at the last election for Alderman Drake; saw him go in with the ticket in his hand; was within 18 inches of him; Carroll lived between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; we did not work together; a Mr. Drake employed witness; not the Alderman; Carroll and he were employed alternate weeks; went to the polls that day; Mr. Drake asked him to go; went to Bill Bloodgood's for the ticket; Mr. Drake was there and gave him the ticket.

Mr. Evarts was then about to ask the witness about his own voting, and explained to him the law as to his own case, telling him he was not obliged to answer unless he chose. Being so cautioned, he stated that he did vote at that election for Alderman Drake; will have been in New-York five years next April. Being asked how he came to vote, witness said he was a poor man, and got a letter to go up to Billings Drake; he sent me to work; got nine days' work before the election, and not since; had taken out his first papers, dated May 8, 1854; they told me to go to vote; don't know who it was; it was a clever man, and a good scholar; they attempted to swear witness, but he refused; on going back he was told there was no need he should swear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stryker—Witness was born in 1798; came here five years ago, very nearly; has been peddling; has a family, his youngest child is eighteen years of age; has a wife; we support each other as well as we are able; thinks he understands the nature and obligations of an oath; Carroll and himself have not been much together; repeated his asseverations as to who gave him the ticket; went with it down Forty-second-street; saw a man named John Farley; Drake was not there then; got the ticket *fixed* by Farley, and went to the poll; cannot read writing; knows he voted for Drake, because he can read print; gave his vote about eleven o'clock; had not been drinking that day, not much; thinks he can swear he drank nothing but coffee or water. Admitted he had forgot a little drop of brandy. In answer to the question whether he did not know he had no right to vote, witness said he knows it better now; did not know it candidly then;" the very same man, a big man, told him to go in a second time; does not know his name; knew he could not swear his vote in, and would not; knows Nicholas Seagrist by sight; plenty asked him to vote on that day; never attempted to vote before, because he was not found of it; when the ticket was given him he was not asked whether he was a voter, and he did not tell them he was not, because there was no call he should; saw Seagrist nine or ten days after the election, and many a time since; it was witness who first called upon him; went about his money, (the witness is not yet paid for his nine days' work); told Seagrist how he had voted, and that he was not a voter; did not hear Seagrist say he wanted him as a witness; he (Seagrist) said as to the money, that he ought to have it; Seagrist gave him a piece of money, not much, twenty-five cents, to pay his fare on the car; has never given him *much*; had a bit to eat with him in the City to-day; brought him down twice previously to see counsel; never gave him orders on any grocery store, nor was he asked; went to some office with Seagrist; does not know whether it was Mr. Ebling's office. (The witness being shown large Roman text, witness read correctly a proper name, "Wostorvelt."

Patrick Lyrne examined by Mr. Hayes—Deposed that he lives next door to Mr. Callahan; knows Patrick Carroll; Carroll is a native of County Lough, Ireland, "from all statements that he could find out by inquiry"; knows Carroll has not been in America three years; witness was present at First Election District for Twenty-second Ward; saw Patrick Carroll; Alderman Drake told some one to watch him and see if he voted; witness walked to the curb stone; saw Felix Callahan pass in his ticket and vote that day, no remarks being made; Lemly was there, but he did not vote while witness was there.

Cross-examined—Was born in County Wicklow, Ireland; never saw Carroll in Ireland; knows from hearsay only that Carroll is not naturalized; witness is a citizen; has been such since the 11th October last; took himself down for that purpose; had no ticket; paid the Clerk, which was 25 cents; suppose the Democrats paid the balance; Seagrist did not tell him to go down; saw Callahan vote; was in the room two hours; did say to Callahan that he had better not vote; knew his papers would not be due; has been here eight years; did not vote; there were plenty without him; never did vote; knows Billious Drake, but never had anything to do with any of them.

The case on the part of Mr. Seagrist was now declared to be closed. The last two witnesses were most particularly unintelligent specimens of the "forest peasantry." One was very old and deaf, and the last with difficulty comprehended the simplest questions, and was extremely loquacious and discursive in his answers.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. James Bowly, examined by Mr. Stryker, testified that he acted as Inspector; the poll was opened and closed legally; we proceeded to canvass in a few minutes after the closing of the polls; counted the ballots; cannot state the returns, or the number of ballots cast, without referring to his own papers at home.

Argument here arose between counsel, Mr. Stryker contending that the witness had a right to refresh his memory from the legal record. As that was opposed by Mr. Hayes, the Court adjourned—a majority of the Committee ruling out Mr. Stryker's opinion, and sustaining the objection of Mr. Hayes.

The Committee meet again, for the final hearing, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock. A great crowd was present.

☞ Mrs. Gordon, wife of James Gordon, of Canada West, who was injured at the Poughkeepsie collision, died, yesterday, in the Exchange House. She remained unconscious to the last.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 12th day of January to the 19th day of January, 1856: Men, 55; Women, 47; Boys, 113; Girls, 109—Total, 324. Adults, 102; Children, 222; Males, 168; Females, 156; Colored persons, 3.

DISEASES:

Abscess.....	1	Debility, adult..	2
Abscess of the thigh.....	1	Debility, infan'.	5
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of kidne.	1	Diabetes.....	1
Anomalia.....	1	Diarrhœa.....	6
Apoplexy.....	2	Dropsy.....	7
Asthma.....	1	Dropsy in chest..	2
Bronchitis.....	5	Dropsy in head..	13
Burned, scalded..	2	Dysentery.....	3
Cancer of breast	1	Enlargement of the prostate gland.....	1
Cancer of stom'h	1	Eruption.....	1
Cancer of womb.	1	Erysipelas.....	1
Catarrh.....	1	Fever, bilious..	1
Casualties, by fall	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cholera infan'm	2	Fever, scarlet...	22
Compression of the brain by a fall.....	1	Fever, typhoid..	2
Compression of the brain by a blow.....	1	Fever, typhus...	2
Concussion of the brain by a fall.....	1	Fistula in ano..	1
Congestion, brain.	7	Fractures, arm..	1
Congest'n, lungs.	5	Fracture, spine.	1
Consumption....	45	Heart, disease of	2
Convul'ns, infant.	39	Heart, disease of valvular.....	1
Convuls. puerpl	2	Hooping Cough.	5
Croup.....	1	Inflam. bowels..	7
		Inflam. brain...	7
		Inflam. heart...	1
		Inflam. kidneys.	1
		Inflam. liver....	1
		Inflam. lungs...	18
		Inflam. stomach.	1
		Inflam. throat...	3
		Inflam. tonsils..	1
		Intemperance...	1
		Kidneys, dis'e of	1
		Liver, disease of	3
		Locked jaw, infan.	1
		Malforma. heart.	3
		Malforma. spine.	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, infa't.	7
		Measles.....	2
		Old Age.....	3
		Palsy.....	1
		Pleurisy.....	1
		Premature birth	2
		Rupture of heart	1
		Scrofula.....	2
		Small-pox.....	4
		Soften'g of brain	1
		Spine, disease of	2
		Spruc.....	1
		Stillborn.....	23
		Strang'n, chok'g	1
		Teething.....	1
		Ulcerat'n, lungs	1
		Ulcerat'n, stom.	1
		Ulcerat'n, womb	1
		Worms.....	1
		Total.....	324

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.....	2	Old age.....	3
Brain and nerves.....	77	Stillborn and prem'e birth	34
Generative organs	7	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs.....	46
Heart and blood vessels	10	Urinary organs.....	5
Lungs, throat, &c.....	90	Uncertain seat and general fevers.....	20
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers.....	32		
Total.....			324

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	13	IX.....	19	XVII.....	27
II.....	8	X.....	8	XVIII.....	26
III.....	6	XI.....	21	XIX.....	5
IV.....	14	XII.....	11	XX.....	23
V.....	12	XIII.....	11	XXIII.....	19
VI.....	20	XIV.....	14	XXII.....	16
VII.....	11	XV.....	7	Total.....	324
VIII.....	15	XVI.....	9		

*Includes City Hospital, †Includes Randall's and Ward's Island, ‡Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital, ||Includes Bellevue Hospital.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 119; 1 to 5 years, 37; 2 to 5 years, 42; 5 to 10 years, 13; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 30 years, 15; 30 to 40 years, 17; 40 to 50 years, 15; 50 to 60 years, 18; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 2. Total—324.

Nativities.—England, 9; France, 3; Germany, 17; Holland, 1; Ireland, 42; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 247. Total—324.

Public Institutions.—Bellevue Hospital, 84; City Hospital, 6; City Prison, 1; Jews' Hospital, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 7. Total, 19.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, Jan. 19, 1856.

Fires.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.

About 3¾ o'clock, on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered by Officer Palmer, of the fourteenth Ward, issuing from the piano-forte manufactory of Windale & Son, in the rear of No. 199 Hester-street. The firemen were soon on hand and put the fire out, but not before $1,700 worth of property had been destroyed—$1,500 in stock and $200 in the building. The stock is insured for $6,000. The building is insured in the Rutger's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-STREET.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the tenement house No. 98 Eleventh-street, but it was soon extinguished. The building, which is owned by James Murphy, was damaged to the extent of $200. It is insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The occupants of the premises lost about $200 worth of furniture, upon which they had no insurance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 17, 68, 71, 143, 29, 263, 264, 337, 254, 100, 291, 301, 153, 103, 176, 273, 300 to 318, 320 to 322, 324 to 342. *Special Term*.—Nos. 54, 58, 62, 155, 190, 142. The Knickerbocker Bank case will be taken up on the report of the Referee, Hon. John W. Edmonds.

Superior Court—The same as Friday.

Common Pleas—*Part* 1.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 46, 54, 81, 106, 269, 247, 222, 226. *Part* 2.—Nos. 17, 21, 26, 27, 28, 30, 69, 132, 136, 57, 63, 89, 90, 151, 129.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Stewart et al. vs. *Granness*.—Order affirmed, and order appeal dismissed, with $10 to abide event.

Mazwell vs. *The East River Bank*.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Kite Flying.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Joseph R. Taylor, Ex-President, etc., Central Bank vs. *Henry Erben, Stringer & Townsend, and Allan & Gray*.—This was an action by the President of that defunct monetary institution, called "The Central Bank," to recover on a promissory note for $600 75, which had been discounted for Stringer & Townsend, and bore the indorsement also of ex-Alderman Henry Erbon. The validity of the note was not disputed, and was proven by competent witnesses. On the part of Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, Mr. John Graham called a clerk in their employ to prove that no notice of protest had ever been left at their place of business. On the part of ex-Aldermann Erben, Mr. Armstrong appeared and set up that his client had indorsed for Allan & Gray, in order to enable them to raise money on another note of $500, by depositing the note for $600 75 in question, with Stringer & Townsend, as collateral security for the note of $500, which note being paid, the other note should have been surrendered. No counsel appeared for the makers of the note. Recorder Jas. M. Smith, Jr., appeared in behalf of the ex-President of the Bank, and the Jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the note, with interest, as against all the defendants.

LADY-LORDISM AND TENANTISM.

Sophia V. De Lang vs. *August V. Groesback and S. J. A. Van Tassel*—This was an action for the recovery of one-half year's rent of two buildings situated on Abbatoir-place, which the lessor alleged she had let to the defendants on a lease for ten years from the 1st of May, 1855. It appeared that the parties met and made a verbal agreement, and the defendants under-let the premises to another party. The lessor had a lease drawn which she signed and sent to the lessees, but they repudiated the contract and never executed the lease. On the part of the defence the Statute of Frauds was set up, which provides that no lease for more than one year shall be valid unless in writing, and the fact of the lease in question not being executed, was said to bring the case within the statute. The Court directed the Jury to disregard that defence, and pass upon the question of fact raised by the counsel for the plaintiff, whether the defendants did or did not intend to execute the lease which they received after the verbal agreement was made. His Honor said he would receive the other question for the opinion of the Court. The Jury retired and found for the defendants.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Henry Dwight, Jr.*—Motion for judgment for frivolous demurrer.—Brady, J.—The action is by the payee against the maker. The allegations in respect to the making and delivery of the note, and that it has not been paid in whole or in part, are sufficient.

The act of incorporation is stated by its title, and the date of its passage. The statute requires nothing more in that respect. 2 Rev. Stat., 3d Ed., 551. The requirements of the act are not a part of the *act itself*, and need not be recited with more particularity than they have been in the complaint herein. The act referred to in case of Union Bank vs. Dewey, in 1st Saud. S. C. R., 502, was, by its last clause, made a public act, and the Court took judicial notice of it. An examination proved that it was not correctly referred to in the pleading. Had it not been a *public act* the demurrer would have been regarded as having admitted that it was correctly set out in the reply. The demurrer is frivolous, and judgment must be given for the plaintiff, with $10 costs of the motion.

James T. Johnson, Jr., vs. *William B. Dinsmore*.—Motion for leave to issue a Commission granted.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police for the Year 1855.

The whole number of arrests during the year was 11,585, for the following

Offences.—Assault and battery, 2,244; assault and battery upon officers, 60; assault and battery with intent to kill, 30; assault and throats, 98; arson, 6; affray, 6; abandonment, 39; attempt to commit rape, 8; attempt to commit burglary, 13; bigamy, 6; burglary, 81; bastardy, 6; disorderly conduct, 927; disorderly apprentices, 5; disturbing religious meetings, 7; drunk and disorderly, 2,218; deserters, 7; escaped convicts, 11; embezzlement, 3; fighting in public streets, 31; false imprisonment, 3; forgery, 2; furious driving, 8; gross intoxication, 1,668; grand larceny, 129; gambling, 49; highway robbery, 18; habitual drunkards, 81; indecent exposure of person, 36; insulting females in public streets, 7; illegal voting, 13; incest, 1; insanity, 5; infanticide, 2; keeping disorderly house, 16; murder, 5; malicious mischief, 18; mayhem, 2; manslaughter, 2; petit larceny, 1,265; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit money, 26; pickpockets, 23; prostitutes, 5; riot, 17; rape, 10; receiving stolen goods, 25; seduction, 8; suspicious persons, 194; suspicion of murder, 2; selling lottery policies, 2; suspicion of arson, 2; throwing stones in public streets, 29; vagrants, 862; violation of city ordinances, 516.

During the year 6,154 persons have been accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses; 602 lost children restored; 6 persons rescued from drowning, and 16 fires extinguished.

Kings County Hospital.

Fifty-two patients were admitted at this Hospital during the last week; 45 were discharged, and 6 deaths occurred, viz.: John Cahill, 66; Wm. Jordan, 76; James Muldoon, 41; James Davis, 86; Mary Brown, 79. Remaining in Hospital, 474.

☞ In the Brooklyn Common Council on Thursday evening the following officers were elected:

Inspectors of Pavements, Western District—Henry Oswald and Hicks Post.

Doctor, Eastern District—John Bolton.

Assistant Keeper of City Hall—Alex. McMullen.

Keeper of City Park—Edward Wallace.

Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—John Cunningham.

☞ A grand complimentary testimonial was given to Mr. George W. Walker on the anniversary of the opening of the Riding School under his management on the night of the 15th inst., under the direction of Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens. Mr. Disbrow of the Fifth-avenue Riding School acted as master of ceremonies in the ring exercises.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Courts.

In the Circuit Court the case involving the assignment of Brown & Demarest, in Jersey City, is not concluded. It will be examined up to-day.

The Grand Jury came in on Thursday with twenty-one bills of indictment, and was dismissed. Of those in jail awaiting the action of this body four are indicted, among whom are Meekes, the Jersey City watchman, on a charge of burglary; and Margaret Brannan, Edward Tucker, (colored,) and Charles Huntington, (colored,) for larceny.

An attempt was made to indict Alderman Tyrell, upon such evidence as was brought against him, failed.

The $5,000 Express Robbery.—In the Municipal Court at Boston on Wednesday, the case of J. Smith Robinson, who is under bail to answer for the robbery of $5,000 from an express messenger on the Eastern Railroad, between Portsmouth and Boston, in June last, was called up by Robinson's counsel, who made a motion to have the indictment *not prosed* on the ground of insanity. The counsel presented the facts that, immediately after Robinson was discharged on bail in this case he returned to Portsmouth, and was there arrested for insulting ladies in the streets, and declared insane by a jury, and, by order of the Court, was sent to the State Lunatic Hospital in Concord, where he now remains. The counsel also produced certificates of Robinson's past and present insanity from the Superintendent of the Hospital at Concord, and from Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum in Somerville. The District-Attorney said that he was fully satisfied that Robinson was insane at the time the robbery was committed, and he, with the approval of the Court, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies in the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 per acre. By this plan a manageable farm may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the sheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along this line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs no more to ser produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money he comes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information recently received by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The double 2-story brick house and lot of ground known as Nos. 154 and 156 7th-st., south side, between Avennes A and B, and commencing 84 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B. The lot is 27 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 90 feet 10 inches in depth; the building is a first-class tenement house, finished in good style, with marble mantels and Croton water in each room, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—One on 9th-st., west of 3d Avenue; one on 12th-st.; one on 17th-st.; two on 27th-st.; one on 29th-st; two, extra large, on Madison av., near 36th-st.; one, extra large, with stable, on 36th-st.; one on 37th-st.; two on 38th-st.; also one on 41st-st. All near 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story and high basement brick house on the South side of 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. The house is in splendid order and has all the modern improvements. Possession can be had on the 1st of May.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three story brick house, No. 43 Grove-st. Lot, 21 feet wide by 100 feet deep. House well painted throughout and in the best condition. Can be seen between 1 and 3 P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated two miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale Station, consisting of six acres of land and a handsome new house, 50 feet front, two stories, basement and attic. Contains every convenience of City houses except gas; water supplied from a never-failing spring higher than the house. The owner built it for his own use and has lived on the place eight years. It is remarkably healthy, well and well shaded; fruit in abundance; outhouses new and convenient. One hour and ten minutes from Chambers-st. Title perfect and terms accommodating. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Chambers-st., up stairs.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that A. J. BLECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 24th January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the city of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive. It being an assignee's sale every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, about 50 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Sloe Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 32 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a moderate rent, a small modern-built house, located on the west side of the City, for a family consisting of gentleman and wife. Possession required previous to 15th of Feb. Reference as to responsibility, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 4,181 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN LEXINGTON and Sixth avs., not above 29th-st., and not exceeding $700 per annum. Address, Box 1163 Post-Office.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.

The five-story building, No. 535, adjoining the PRESCOTT HOUSE.

Also,

The spacious lofts of Nos. 627 and 629.

A GOOD CHANCE—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 40th-st., new with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of ranges; houses all finished in complete order; will be let at $450 to a good tenant. Inquire of

D. DORITY, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large double house No. 108 Prince-st., west of and near Broadway, suitable for a light business; possession immediate. Apply to

D. COLEMAN, No. 88 Varick-st.

LOTS TO LEASE—For 10 years; 8 lots on 24th-st., south side, between the 7th and 8th ave.; will be rented for a lumber or coal yard, the occupant paying all taxes and assessments. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET—At No. 243 Broadway, with Lee Leonard-st. Inquire of

E. ANTHONY, No. 508 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 170 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to E. PARMLY, No. 1 Bond-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Paper, Furniture, &c.

Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
Randall Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. H. Booth, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Nostrand, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Lucius Hopkins, Pres't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
Daniel Embury, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec 13 1855.

Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sale of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, J. Lampert, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION. The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of Stationery. The sale of books will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Committee on or before the 25th of January, at which time the Catalogue will be printed. All invoices will be open for the inspection of the public at the store in which they were received.

[illegible] on the [illegible] payable in the City of New-York and satisfactory to the sellers, will be required; bills must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after the sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent.; and Interest, Insurance, and storage to be charged until settled for; all goods not settled for within thirty days to be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributors. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be applied for to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulkhead and Water-right, belonging to the estate of George Zamuskie, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of George Zamuskie, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, being Nos. 445, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463 Washington-st., No. 453 being on the south east corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and known as Nos. 79 and 81.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with building, on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON West-st.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, he title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being positive, to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

AND ALSO,

The 2-story brick house and lot No. 70 Laight-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts., 21 feet 3 inches by 80 feet.

SUSAN V. C. ZABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, } Executors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Paris and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Catawissa and Corning Railroad Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds.$1,000 each
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,400 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
400 shares Second-av. Railroad, (hypothecated)..$100 each
100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each
50 Toledo Nursery Association.....$50 each
635 shares American Artificial Stone Company, (hypothecated).....$10 each
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
7 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company.....$100 each
80 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
100 shares Hunnpshire Coal and Iron Company..$100 each
5 shares New-York Balance Dock Company.....$100 each
200 shares Marble and Stone Carving Company, (hypothecated).....$10 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Tan per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued Interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots fronting on 41th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 38th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—One lot on the northerly side of 38th-st., in rear of the above, 20 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Also, on 38th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 36 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—Two lots on the southerly side of 39th-st., adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the very desirable location of these lots, afford a good opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants against nuisances, on the part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

S. STOVER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction, THIS DAY, (Monday) at 11 o'clock precisely, at house No. 72 4th-av., near West 11th-st. S. STOVER will sell as above, without reserve, the entire handsome Furniture, consisting in part of rich Tapestry, Wilton and Ingrain Carpets, elegant rosewood Parlor Suite covered in rich Brocade; with Hair Cloth; Rosewood marble top Etagere and Centre Tables, Rosewood marble top Tables, rich Mantel Ornaments, Lace Curtains and Shades, Oil Paintings, Reception Chairs, &c., with elegant Rosewood Chamber Furniture, Rosewood marble top Bureaus, Washstands and Bedsteads to match; oval and plain Mirrors, Rosewood and Mahogany Sofas, Mahogany and French Chairs; 2 superior Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., with a large variety of Basement Furniture, Dining and Tea Tables, Silver-ware, French China, Cut Glass-ware, Oil Cloths, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement on any account.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—By Auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot or ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 27 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 3 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1863, $80,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

BANKS BROTHERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE—TUESDAY, March 18, 1856.—The next regular trade sale of books, stereotype plates, stationary, &c., will commence on the above date. The invoices thus far received promise an attractive catalogue, which will be issued at an early day. Consignments are respectfully solicited, particulars of which should be furnished for the Catalogue immediately.

J. S. H. BASTERTS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, ent, pressed and Bohemian glass, cutlery, Britannia ware, fancy goods, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF STUART F. RANDOLPH, DECEASED.—The attention of our readers is called to the mammoth sale to take place on the 7th February, of improved and unimproved property in this city. Houses and lots in Greenwich, Murray, Hudson, Hubert, Dominick, Vandam, Washington, West and Hammond sts., and vacant lots on 38th-st., Hudson River, 39th and 125th sts., and 11th and 12th aves. See BLEECKER & CO.'S auction advertisement. Maps and full particulars can be had at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 5 and 6 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Park.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway—A large stock of custom made furniture, mirrors, palliasses, mattresses, silver-plated ware, &c., embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sofas, rockers, chairs, lounges, centre-tables, etc. Sale without reserve.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. David Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 33 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,393.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $60,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and el Bankers'.....	$21,380	$21,380
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,820
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	16,820
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds.....	23,000	22,400
32 Pittsburg City Six per cents.....	32,000	30,100
25 Reading Railroad Bonds.....	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents....	10,000	9,050
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value.....	98,863	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	25,000
Bills receivable.....	6,324	6,324
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription.....	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets.....	$420,315	
Cash Value of Assets.....		$311,393

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Philadelphia, severally duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full and correct Statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L.S.] to be affixed, this day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 3 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:—

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Bursk, Pres.	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
R. B. Grinnell,	C. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Ames,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. E. Chapman,
M. P. Bean,	M. H. Bean,	H. L. Smeltzer.
Geo. J. Munkin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCENCK, Commander,
Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODWELL, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight MONDAY, Jan. 21, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway to No. 12 Park-place.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.
Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $250 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
C. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN FELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

SUPREME COURT. JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM B. DE GROOT and ALICE E., his wife, GEORGE OPDYKE, WILSON G. HUNT and JAMES B. MURRAY. Summons for relief.—To defendant, WILLIAM H. DE GROOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Jan. 18, 1856.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
Jan21-law6w M* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNT.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, plaintiff, against CHARLES P. DIETZ, THOMAS S. DENIKE, TIMOTHY M. INGRAHAM, Sallie A. Middleton, Mary Middleton, Fannie Middleton, Levi P. Rose, Edwin Beers, and Richard Imlay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 15, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in person.
No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT. JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM B. DE GROOT and ALICE E., his wife, GEORGE OPDYKE, WILSON G. HUNT and JAMES B. MURRAY. Summons for relief.—To defendant, WILLIAM H. DE GROOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Jan. 18, 1856.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
Jan21-law6w M* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Rose, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers, and Thomas S. Denike, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM,
Ja21 law6w M* Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detention, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will quench fire, so sure will this cure banner. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As a direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. G. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; M. ROBBINS & CO., No. 114 Hudson-st.; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8 daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. He gives observations to the following diplomas de Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a fortune in London, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that is sure to attach to a case, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity as a cure is not that of a quack nostrum in the City that has not attacked it and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by ingredients from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuses and pernicious habits, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents, and invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from M. M. L. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 2 Reade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 8 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly* "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SOLOMON'S AUDISTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. TUNG, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst of cases, can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Rose, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers, and Thomas S. Denike, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM,
Ja21 law6w M* Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against PETER B. AMORY and WILLIAM H. DE GROOT.—Summons for relief.—To defendant WILLIAM H. DE GROOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 16th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 18, 1856.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
Ja21-law3w M* Plaintiff's Attorney.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

I. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great change has taken place in the character and standing of this house, under the management of Mr. PURDY, and the east side residents, as well as many of the Brooklynites, &c., appear to appreciate the energy of the manager, for night after night we find his house crowded by fashionable audiences. But the entertainments given there certainly merit all the patronage the house is capable of holding. The great pantomime of "Asphodel" has made a great hit, and will be repeated to-night with "People's Lawsuit" and "Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was, for three years, in a deplorable state of ill-health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Hotel and housekeepers will find the best stock of linen goods, Lancaster and toilet quilts, ever offered in this City, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street. Messrs. TOWLE & Co., having purchased largely of the goods saved from the vessels wrecked during the late storms, are now selling them at prices 33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
for this week contains
A SPLENDID FASHION PLATE.

This is in addition to its other beautiful engravings, and numerous attractions, consisting of Original Stories and Sketches, Fern Leaves, by the renowned Fanny, &c., &c. Price only four cents.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lectures, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island (East End) Matters.

The Long Island cars got through to Greenport Friday, and from Greenport to Brooklyn on the same day. The trains run now regularly, and with dispatch.

At the East End they had but two mails from the time of the great storm until Friday last—some two weeks. When the opening was at last effected, and the mails were poured in, everybody put on his spectacles, shut up his shop, let the cattle go unfodered, and the pigs unfed, until he read the DAILY TIMES through for the whole fortnight, and was posted with all the news.

At Southold, while the storm raged, a scow lying in "Town Harbor" was upset and two men drowned —GIDEON ROBINSON, of Ashamomoque, (an old man,) and an Irish boy. Both bodies sunk, and remained under the ice until Saturday, when, according to our correspondent, they were found.

While trying to work their way through, an Irishman from Greenport fell under the wheels of the engine and had his arm badly mashed. Dr. BENJAMIN, of Riverhead, amputated it, and, unless lockjaw overtakes him, the patient will probably do well.

The ship ashore at Quogue, with an assorted cargo, from Philadelphia to Boston, stands erect, heads off, and will probably be got off, if the weather favors.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Dr. Neville, ALEXANDER W. HUTCHESON, Esq., to ANNIE J., eldest daughter of the late James McIlwain, Esq., all of this City.

At Denville, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, by Rev. B. C. Magie, Mr. GEORGE L. GOERN, of New-York, to Miss MARY, daughter of T. M. Stortevant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE PHILLIPS PARKER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, Charles M. Parker, of his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Detmold, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 720 Broadway, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, EMELINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Seth W. and Julia E. Peckham, aged 7 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 51 West 26th-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, JESSEL, eldest son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaggars, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, ANDREW PATELLO.

Notice of his funeral will be given in the afternoon and to-morrow's papers.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of William S. and Mary E. Durbrow, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 109 2d-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, ALBION A., son of Abraham S. and Mary See, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 113 Lafayette-av. (Fort Greene Place), on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 22d inst., from Rev. Mr. Hogarth's Church, (late Dr. Cox's,) in Henry-st.

Mrs. Sarah Whitaker please copy.

At Fort Washington, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, BERTHA, youngest child of Thomas J. and Melanie Verou Stewart, aged 17 months.

At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, ROBERT CUISWELL, aged 59 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, No. 111 Main-st. Trains will leave Jersey City at 8:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

At Jenkinsville, Fla., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, GEORGE CURTIS, of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 57 Washington-place, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Providence, R. I., for interment.

At Millburn, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOSEPH S. HAND, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will be held this (Monday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 19.

$5,000	Ind. State 5s	81¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93
4,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	350	Erie Railroad	53⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	100	do	b30 53⅛
2,000	do	b30 85	300	do	b3 53⅜
2,000	do	b60 85¾	50	do	c 53⅜
2,000	California 7s, '70	84¾	350	do	c 53⅜
2,000	do	84	500	do	b30 53⅜
1,100	Ohio 6s, '75	110¾	700	do	s60 53⅜
4,000	Erie 2d Mt. Bs	95¾	150	do	s60 53⅜
4,000	Erie Bs of '75	b90 90¾	100	do	b60 53⅞
10,000	do	b30 90¾	100	do	b15 53⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 1st Mt. Bs	99¾	50	do	b15 53⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 2d Mt. Bs	84	250	do	b10 53⅝
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	81¾	50	do	s30 53⅞
1,500	do	81¾	10	Harlem Railroad	17
38	Union Bank	117¾	600	Reading Railroad	87½
5	Del. & Hud. C.	118¾	250	do	b30 88
100	do	b60 118¾	100	do	b6 88
250	Florence Joint	¾	600	do	s2 87½
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	88¾	300	do	87½
50	do	89¾	100	do	s30 87½
350	do	89	100	do	s60 87½
300	do	b60 89¾	100	do	s3 87½
100	Nicar. Tran. Co.	b30 23	100	do	s15 87½
100	do	b30 23¾	200	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 24⅝
400	do	b30 23¾	150	do	28
50	do	23¾	50	do	s3 29
100	do	23¾	17	Cleve. C. & Chic. R.	93¾
180	Peno. Coal Co.	100⅝	120	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	59
70	do	100⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b30 111
100	do	b30 100⅞	25	do	b30 110⅝
400	Cumb. Coal Co.	24	100	do	s90 110
400	do	b30 23¾	100	do	b60 111
25	do	23¾	25	do	b30 110
100	do	s60 23¾	15	do	b30 110
200	do	23¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 73
250	do	23¾	150	do	73½
250	do	b60 23¾	100	do	s90 73⅝
500	do	b60 23¾	200	do	c 73⅝
700	do	c 23¾	104	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85
400	do	s60 23¾	200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s90 95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	Erie Railroad	s30 53⅛
5	Nicar. Transit Co.	22¾	150	do	b3 53⅛
200	do	b60 23	100	do	s10 53⅜
100	do	23¾	250	do	53⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	23¾	100	do	s60 53⅜
200	do	23¾	200	do	b3 53⅜
300	New-York Cen.	s60 93	125	do	b60 53⅜
100	do	93¾	150	do	s10 53⅝
300	Mich. S. & Mich. R. R.	88	125	do	s3 53⅞
50	do	87	100	do	b1 53⅞

100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 88¾	15	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s90 109¾
150	do	88¾	250	do	s30 109
200	do	88¾	300	do	109¾
200	do	b60 89¾	50	do	b60 110
15	Ill. Cent'l R. R.	96	100	do	b60 109¾
400	Reading R. R.	87	39	do	b60 109¾
200	do	b10 87	75	do	109¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 21—A. M.

The article which we copy from the money column of the London *Times* of Jan. 1 is deserving of special notice. It is an interesting review of the financial position of England through the second year of the war with Russia. It is an avowal of the commercial sentiment of the nation as to its money strength for the war. It almost assumes that the war has become more conservative, financially, than peace. With peace, it is assumed, will come the hazard of convulsion growing out of inflated prices and an eager disposition in England to squander money on Foreign schemes of speculation. The war is held to be the lesser evil of the two. That can be borne by England so long as the "power of getting gold" from her immense manufacturing trade is continued. Among the guarantees for the continuance of this power is claimed to be "the certainty of benefiting more than any other country by that free expenditure always consequent in America on an abundant harvest." In brief, the whole temper of the article is to reconcile, and if possible more than reconcile, the banker and Manchester man to a state of war; a state to which they have readily accommodated themselves for two years, because of the manufacturing resources of the country, and to which they can continue to shape their business, while the fabrics of English labor exported from the country are more than equal to the import of material and food, which the war occasions. If there be any fallacy in all this, it is so ably disguised, and the whole argument so plausibly put, that the desired effect on English trade and financial opinion will most likely be attained. At any rate, we may assume that Manchester has made up her mind to go ahead in spite of the war. This is a great point gained for the Cotton crop of the United States, the largest this season ever grown. It will be no drug at fair prices. If the trade be further stimulated by the demand for goods from Australia and India, we may even look for higher prices. Dear food and dear material at the same time have heretofore been held to be a paradox in Lancashire. The trade have now dear food, comparatively dear material, dear money, and a war with Russia in the bargain. And the ablest journal in the Kingdom finds neither paradox nor danger in this singular state of things to the hauking or manufacturing interests.

It may be that the Manchester people are the more content with the war, because while it does not close a single port of importance in the trade of the world against their goods, the burden of taxation is thrown upon their old tory opponents, the gentry and aristocracy and the men of income generally, who it seems paid last year thirty-three millions of dollars for the support of the war more than they were subjected to even in 1854. This is all, says the *Times*, in a different article of the same date, "a solid increase of one hundred per cent. on the old receipts, and it is here that the war shows its full, unmitigated pressure."

But after all it is avowed that the ability of the country to continue the war without detriment to trade, depends upon its power of getting Gold. On this point the certainty of continued extravagance in the United States, whenever a bountiful harvest smiles upon us, is relied upon. The fact should be instructive on this side. The strides of the English workshop, even in a season of war, should teach us a lesson, in peace, not how to *get* Gold—for there is no difficulty about that in California—but how to *retain* it. This we fear can never be learned until we deprive other nations, and particularly England, of the boast that they find their financial strength, as well as manufacturing profit, in American extravagance. Nor does the lesson stop here. England desires to keep out of her Money Market all Foreign borrowers and Foreign speculative adventurers—American, of course, included. She means to accumulate capital, and to keep it at home. She would even prefer to spend it to vindicate the national honor in a prolonged war with Russia, or this being ended, through other agencies than her own, to keep it in Gold for new wars, *in other quarters*, if occasion or insult, real or fancied, should provoke them.

The moral of the whole argument, however, is clearly *to the contrary of war with the United States*. It is virtually confessed that England could not dispense with the market which American extravagance creates, and at the same time retain the coveted power of "getting gold" to carry on her wars. The other markets, colonial and foreign, are not reliable, if, under any circumstances equal to this object. And if the case were otherwise, the question of the supply of the raw material would become as important, in the event of non-intercourse with the United States, as the question of market for the manufactured goods. We hold it fair to conclude, therefore, that the Cotton Trade is to be relied upon, if all other diplomacy should fail, to keep the peace between the two countries.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the last week, show a total entry of Goods, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,219,715 against $3,708,372 the corresponding week in January, 1855. The Exports of Domestic Produce were $1,784,740 against $1,700,332 the corresponding week last year. From the commencement of the current Treasury year on 1st July last to the 31st December, 1855, the monthly tables of Foreign Imports at the port of New-York show a total of.....$89,513,000
Three weeks in January.....13,254,355

Total to date.....$102,767,355
Against same time in 1855.....94,981,658

Increase from 1st July to date.....$7,785,697

The total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including $2,666,000 Foreign re-exported,) from the 1st July to 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$89,915,000
Three weeks in January.....3,715,627

Total to date.....$93,630,627
Against same time in 1855.....84,370,205

Increase from 1st July to date.....$9,260,422

The Specie Export from New-York from the commencement of the current Treasury year, on the 1st of July last, to the 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$10,542,000
Three weeks in January.....50,192

Total to date.....$10,592,192
Against same time in 1855.....$21,029,581

Decrease from 1st July to date.....$10,437,389
Increase from port of Boston.....2,804,290

The regular Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $1,457,672 against $2,883,993, at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold held for all accounts in the Government office is $10,743,889 against $10,579,505, at the close of the previous week. There was a million of dollars of the difference in the regular balance transferred to the Assay Department, and $600,000 sent to Washington City. The deliveries of California Gold early in the week amounted to $1,827,059.

The total deliveries since the commencement of the Treasury Year, July 1, 1855, to 31st December, were.....$22,082,591
In January, as above.....1,827,059

Total to date.....$23,909,650
Against same time last year.....26,274,337

Decrease from July 1, to date.....$2,364,687

The interior Gold exchangee through the week are understood to have been in favor of the City Banks, and the movement altogether is expected to increase the average of Specie, to be made up this afternoon. The total on the last weekly statement was $11,777,711. The following is a comparative statement of the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,841	$182,286	3,616	$198,865
Flour, bbls.	15,284	150,732	47,668	329,527
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	3,107	13,500	1,060	4,731
Wheat, bushs.	7,340	15,975	73,456	153,116
Corn, bushs.	64,370	67,149	119,042	109,854
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	8,390	115,861	8,479	168,832
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	3,170	82,689	3,500	71,474
Total Produce		$636,884		$1,096,899
Miscellaneous		1,075,448		768,351
Total for the week		$1,700,332		$1,784,740

The chief event in the Stock Market the last week was the very heavy business done on Friday upon a rapid rise in some of the prices, and an apparent disposition in certain parties heretofore operating with the Bears to change their tactics. At the same time the heaviest purchases were made merely in liquidation of previous contracts, and on Saturday the market was less buoyant, though still showing much strength as compared with the earlier part of the week. We annex a partial

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

	Saturday, Jan. 12.	Saturday, Jan. 19.
New-York Central	92	93
Erie Stock	51	52⅜
Reading	91¾	87 ex div.
Toledo	71¾	73½
Galena	125	109½ ex div.
Michigan Central	90	91
Southern Michigan	87¼	88¾
Panama	99¾	100
Illinois Centrals	81¾	81¾
Virginia	93	93¾
Missouris	83	84½
Transit Company	23	22¾

The dividend off the Reading is 8 ₱ cent. and off the Galena 12 ₱ cent.

The receipt on Saturday evening of several heavy mails from the South caused the Exchange market to close for the steamer *Atlantic* with less firmness than was indicated on Friday afternoon. The quotation on London took a wider range, say 108 to 108¾ ₱ cent. Most of the Southern bills came to the regular Bankers and went forward in the steamer's mail without being sold or drawn against. There is no Liverpool steamer to go this week. The Money Market manifested increased ease on Saturday. The Stock and Domestic Exchange houses were quite full, and the Discount Brokers were taking paper at the concession of 1 ₱ cent. noticed in our last paper. The Cotton export of the week from the South is reported 17,000 bales, which is less than for same time and considerably below the corresponding week last January, though this probably arises from the irregularity of the returns. There are 166 ships now loading for Great Britain and France against 104 same time last year.

The private correspondence delivered on Saturday morning, from the steamer *America*, at Boston, is somewhat contradictory in tone, the London letters decidedly blue in regard to the stringency in discounts and the hopelessness of immediate peace, while from Liverpool and the Continent there is more confidence expressed. The Cotton trade looks healthiest, although the prospect is not immediate for higher prices. Further Grain and Flour orders came out, but whether at limits likely to be met by the present market, we are not so well advised. Some of the American holders, we hear, are going into the experiment of shipping on their own account. One or two failures are reported from Glasgow, and embarrassments of old standing have been brought to a crisis with two firms at Manchester, involving together, about $650,000, against assets of the value of only $310,000. The following letter from a London broker, in the American trade, which we are permitted to use, is a specimen of the general temper of confidence in that capital. The relief to which the writer refers, it will be noticed, is hinted at in the article copied from the money writer of the London *Times*.

It is also spoken of in another letter which we have seen, from an eminent member of the English Stock Exchange:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856.

We have your favor of 18th, per *America*, and we are sorry we have no orders to send you by this mail.

The Stock market is very much depressed, and Money in great demand. The Funds would not have been sustained at their present price but that there is a strong party, who bought largely in expectation of a successful issue to the peace negotiations, and who still retain sufficient confidence in their views to hold on to their speculation. The same influence is at work on the Paris market, where the views originated, coming from thence and being operated upon here through what is called the Jew party. They are supposed to derive intelligence from high quarters in France, but every day increases the feeling that they have been led into a serious mistake, from which they are likely to realize a very serious loss upon their operations. Hopes of peace fairly at an end, there can be no little prospect of the Funds holding anything like their present price. Money is likely to be dearer from the War demands and the demands of the trade of the country, which has as yet been little affected in the scale of operations. When Parliament meets, a new loan must immediately be brought out, but we have reason to think it will be accompanied by an extension of the circulation of paper money on Government Securities to the extent probably of £4,000,000, in addition to the £14,000,000 now allowed. That measure will ease the stress of the new loan, which must be over £20,000,000; but against the demands for a war such as we are threatened with this year, it must immediately melt away. The large measure of issuing £1 notes, which, it is calculated, would redeem from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 unnecessarily engaged in the internal exchanges of the country, we understand, will not yet be entered upon, but be reserved in case of a more pressing necessity.

The next fortnight will probably bring out a more decided prospect for Money and Stocks in one direction or the other, either towards more severe pressure in the event of war, or a slight relaxation with strong tendencies to speculative business if the chance of peace improve.

There is little disposition to invest in American Securities in the meantime, and the prospects for the future hinge upon the contingencies we have alluded to.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,548	£4,644,435	£11,299,694
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,883,205	11,204,438
Nov. 17	17,787,160	5,239,530	11,263,224
Nov. 24	18,651,439	5,492,645	11,189,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	19,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,558 625	11,306,338
Dec. 22	19,204,123	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,963,850	10,820,113

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—EARNINGS, 1855.

	1855.	1854.
January	$120,171 37	$88,325 32
February	107,743 39	92,797 08
March	263,614 69	149,586 94
April	246,127 15	169,833 65
May	270,970 74	227,377 80
June	248,370 71	214,534 82
July	153,656 52	144,342 63
August	196,944 66	167,715 01
September	236 889 26	225,401 81
October	343,020 68	292,146 86
November	260,565 08	233,756 82
December	207,547 06	151,493 17
Total	$2,585,630 22	$2,158,311 91

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1855. Dr.		
Dec. 31. To operating, six months		$789,154
To Interest		203,261
To General expenses, taxes and agencies		79,526
To Sinking fund		49,000
To Dividend, 5 per cent., January.		204,180
Balance		170,344
Total		$1,486,417
Cr.		
July 1. By balance		$87,785
By Earnings, 6 mos.:		
Passengers	$364,317 29	
Freight and miscellaneous	513,388 10	
Mail	20,926 78	
		1,398,632
Total		$1,486,417
1856.		
Jan. 15. By balance to credit Income account		$170,344

The Directors, in declaring the January dividend, and reporting the surplus above, remark:

"From the year's earnings, over the expenses, interest, dividends, and the semi-annual contribution of $40,000 to the sinking fund, there remained (as appears from the Income above) a surplus of $170,344 69, estimating the newly constructed cars and steamers at cost. The Road and Fixtures have been well maintained, and are now in good order. The steamers have depreciated, and to meet their reduced value the Board decided to appropriate this surplus, considering it the proper course to maintain the integrity of the property."

The annual election for officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company takes place to-morrow, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, at their office No. 49 Wall-street.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable 1st February.

Receipts for December, 1855, were.....$115,832
Receipts for December, 1854, were.....97,244

Increase.....$18,588

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The War and the Money Market.

From the London Times Money Column, Jan. 1.

The financial experience of the past year, like that of its predecessor, has justified the reliance expressed at its commencement. The chief question then was, whether the Government would resort to loans instead of prejudicing the war by adding too heavily to its burdens. Sound policy prevailed, and the country has not only been able to meet satisfactorily all other sacrifices required of it, but has maintained a course of commercial prosperity fully equal to the average of ordinary times, and far greater than has been witnessed elsewhere, even among those nations that have remained at peace. This result, moreover, has been arrived at in the face of attempts to create a commercial panic similar to those vainly employed in 1854. Although Consols, which were driven down to 85¼, have this year, in like manner, touched 86½, the general range of prices has shown remarkable firmness. Confidence, also, has characterized the money-market, since, while the rate of discount during the concluding three months has stood at a point rarely reached, there has been an almost total absence of any exclusively domestic cause for the alteration, and it has consequently been followed by few signs to indicate that anything unusual has taken place. The demand for gold in France and some parts of Germany to pay for food, and the unexpected and sudden measures taken to obtain it, created a corresponding movement in all quarters. As regards her general position, however, England stood in just the same relation to other countries before it occurred as she occupied afterward. Its effects, therefore, were relatively unimportant, and enough has since been witnessed to demonstrate that in the absence of any abnormal influences there was nothing in the state of English commerce to lead to pressure of any kind. Indeed, so long as the rise is universal, and we are not placed at a comparative disadvantage by it, there will be no national cause for alarm, whatever point may be reached. The experience of America and other countries where the rate has been commonly from from 8 to 15 per cent. shows the conditions to which, under certain circumstances, trade can healthily adapt itself.

With respect to the future, this solidity of our commerce is sufficient to dispel all anxiety, and there is no reason to regard the third year of the war with any diminution of the trust rightly entertained at the commencement of the preceding two. Happily, the public are being gradually disabused of the vague terror that war and financial confusion are inseparably connected. A great nation making enormous annual additions to its capital from the profits of an undisturbed trade can carry on hostilities for any number of years without necessarily experiencing a moment of monetary difficulty. Of course, it is deplorable to sink in this way what might be applied to our material progress, but even in that respect regret is diminished by the fact that instead of so applying it, we usually squander it in foreign loans or schemes which are ultimately repudiated or broken up.

All that is requisite to insure safety is that the Government should resolutely limit its expenditure to a point which will not cause the annual efflux of bullion to exceed the realized surplus at our disposal; and, as the circumstances necessitating that precaution are inexorable, there can be no pardon for inattention to it. Whatever devices may be resorted to—unlimited issues of paper, suspension of specie payments, or even, as in Russia, a prohibition of the export of gold—nothing can do away with the annual requirements for bullion to meet all the excessive imports the war occasions. *Hence our power of continuing the war must depend exclusively upon our power of getting gold.* As we pass as this power, however, to a greater extent than any other country, such a condition ought not to be considered a hard one. We have the certainty that in fighting upon these terms there are none who can hold out so long, and that it is the consciousness of this fact that everywhere inspires awe.

That in the present state of our trade our annual gains are amply sufficient for an expenditure which no other country can rival has been shown by the results of the past year. Notwithstanding the prodigality of our direct outlay, the grant of loans to Sardinia and Turkey, and the continuous disbursements for public works in India, Canada and Australia, to which we have committed ourselves before any peril was apprehended, the specie at the Bank of England is only £1,600,000 below the point at which it stood two months after the declaration of war, while the quantities held by other establishments in the United Kingdom are in excess of their usual aggregate.

Foreign merchants will not take securities in payment for their goods any more than they will take bank-notes. To meet that large proportion of the expenses of a war which represents the extraordinary profits of contractors, shipowners, &c., and which, involving merely a transfer of money from the community at large to certain individuals of their body, terminates in no actual loss to the nation, loans are the true resources; but for anybody beyond they are a delusion. Satisfaction, therefore, may be felt that, in the unlikely event of the Government being rash enough to bring this truth to a practical test, there would still be a means of averting the peril that would ensue and of giving them time to return to a wiser course.

It is true that in cases of mismanagement on this point one legitimate palliative is open to us, and it is well that such is the fact, since it is impossible to foresee into what mistakes Government may yet be led, by the frequent repetition of the phrases that, in the conduct of the struggle, money is not to be considered, and that it remains to be seen how far the maintenance of specie payments is compatible with a state of war. These cries, like those of the currency theorists, would beget an impression that, owing to our credit, our means are illimitable, and that, at the worst, all that a minister has to do is to create consols for what he wants, or impose fresh taxes. In the gold question, however, neither a creation of consols nor the heaping on of taxes can help us.

The present constitution of the currency leaves us always with a magnificent expedient for any sudden emergency. An issue of £1 notes might set free at any time probably not less than £20,000,000 of bullion. Like all such aids, however, it would admit of no repetition, and should, therefore, be held up merely for the instruction of our enemies, as showing the extraordinary resources that must be exhausted before they can hope to see us even approaching the preliminary symptoms of a state of real difficulty.

If, however, our expenditure had been carried greatly beyond these limits, what would have been the result? A Bank Restriction Act and an issue of irredeemable paper would render the coin now in circulation available for export, but half of it would probably be hoarded, and after the other half—amounting perhaps to £40,000,000—had been sent away, we should find in the succeeding year that the limitation of expenditure by which we might voluntarily have preserved the credit of the country would be forced upon us in the midst of disaster and confusion. When in our prodigality we had parted with all we possessed, and had injured our commerce in the act, we should learn that upon that commerce for the future must our only supplies depend.

The belief is, consequently, warranted that, with ordinary care, our monetary position is impregnable. In fact, assuming a continuance of the war, and of the steady avoidance of speculation which is its consequence, it may be said there has rarely been a time when our prospects have presented fewer elements of uncertainty. The exertions on the Continent to obtain gold from us have left us unusually free from claims from foreign countries; the Australian crisis having passed, there is no apprehension, such as commonly prevails even in the best times, that at least some individual market can be pointed out where, from a glut of our goods, a reaction is to be expected; the prevailing rates of interest offer no difficulty, because, being general, they foil to compromise our power of competition with other nations, and our home supplies of food are fully equal to an average, while the favorable Autumn and high prices have stimulated a further increase of agricultural activity. *We have also the certainty of benefiting more than any other country by that free expenditure always consequent in America upon a successful harvest and a heavy foreign demand;* and, finally, the latest accounts, both from California and Australia, give the assurance, not only of a continuous, but of a large and steady increase of the influence of the gold discoveries.

It is, at the same time, to be borne in mind that with every month the prospect becomes stronger of a return of some of the immense supplies of specie already sent to the East. The process of hoarding, even among the most unenlightened populations, never goes beyond a certain point, and there are indications in Turkey and elsewhere of its approaching cessation—a result which must be accelerated by the high value of money. To China the drain continues without a sign of diminution, but a considerable portion of it is on American account; and it is therefore partially met by increased receipts from that country. Within the last 30 years there have been two examples of a similar outflow. In neither case, however, although both lasted a long time, was it so protracted as in the present instance.

From this review we arrive at conclusions calculated to give faith to every one in the full maintenance of our credit and prosperity. It will be seen that, whatever may be the general rates of discount we are perfectly in a state to accommodate ourselves to them, and that all that is necessary for our continued security is that the Bank should unflinchingly continue to keep their charges up to the general level of those upon the Continent. This of itself will operate as a warning sufficient to restrict the Governments both of France and England within the bounds of legitimate expenditure.

But while the commercial and agricultural classes have thus every cause for confidence and satisfaction, it must be acknowledged that these less extensive sections of the community which includes all persons of fixed incomes are subjected to serious hardship. They are forced to sustain, simultaneously, the effect of the gold discoveries upon prices, and the full but far from impartial severity of the Income-tax, and are shut out from all counteracting advantages. This, which is a point for the Government to keep in view in adjusting the popular burdens, since, while they can palliate, they may avoid aggravating it, seems almost the sole exception to the general well-being.

If, on the other hand, contrary to expectation, the war should suddenly end, although a period of wonderful development would follow, the time for real anxiety would then approach. Whenever a new period of inflation in England shall arrive it will be fraught with a new and singular danger. The secret discovered by foreign Governments and corporations just before the outbreak of hostilities, that by guaranteeing a certain amount of interest they may attract our capital without limit for the execution of public works, will be made use of to an extent to which it is difficult to see any termination, except the usual one of a grand convulsion.

Previously to the interruption caused by the war countless schemes of this kind were in preparation, and in the subsequent two years projectors have been busy at all points preparing to add to the number. When Europe is again in repose they will flock round every Government, and, inasmuch as all proposals for great national undertakings are deservedly popular with the masses, while they flatter the vanity of potentates and the cupidity of courtiers, the success of their endeavors is likely to be limited only by their capacity for invention. In like way the movement will go on until a crisis of unexampled magnitude will reveal that it is in peace, and not in war, our financial position is most assailable, and probably that while we have been constructing every great work that could add to the glory of foreign cities and ports, including, of course, those of Russia, we have neglected all similar duties at home, and have impoverished ourselves to a point which must condemn us still to a postponement of them.

Cotton Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Jan., 18.

The rains in the South have interfered with out-door business, and with the loading of vessels materially. The mails are still behind nearly a week, and from Apalachicola, St. Marks and other points in Florida, no mail has been received for 17 days. The annoyances will be equally felt in all Southern cities by a corresponding failure of the mails hence. The shipments from the South to Northern ports, other then New-York, to the latest mail dates, are thie year 142,000 bales, against 64,000 last year. This will, in a measure, account for the high prices ruling for the better qualities in the Southern markets, and proves that our domestic spinners are laying in earlier than usual a supply of cotton.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the first September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1855.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,636,000	578,000	1,635,000	1,504,000
Exports to Great Britain	693,000	457,000	808,000	641,000
Exports to France	189,000	100,000	90 000	125,000
Exports to other For. Ports	135,000	50,000	67,000	94,000
Total Exports	859,000	636,000	465,000	840,000
Stock on hand	681,000	345,000	496,000	570,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	100,000	65,000	76,000	101,000
Exports to Great Britain	29,000	56,000	31,000	76,000
Exports to France	9,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
Exports to other For. Ports	9,000	11,000	4,000	14,000
Total Exports	47,000	78,000	50,000	97,000

The Imports of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The following are the Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 18:

Dry Goods	$512,911	Molasses	$24,996
Iron and Steel	27,000	Linseed	17,581
Hides and Skins	17,518	Other articles	167,627
Total			$769,633

Providence Market.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON is steady, at unchanged rates. WOOL more active at advanced prices. Sales of the week 86,500 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS active; prices firm. Sales 48,400 pieces.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHAR

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1355. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Wrecks and Disasters from the Recent Storm.

We continue to hear of disasters at Sea, resulting from recent storms. Communications have been received by Mr. ELLWOOD WALTERS, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, relative to the condition of wrecks already reported.

BARK JOHN PARKER.

A letter from which we make the following extract, fully explains the damage sustained by the above-named vessels.

SQUAM BEACH, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

Mr. ELLWOOD WALTERS and parties interested in the vessel and cargo of the bark *John Farnum*: The vessel is still in a damaged condition and part a total loss. The tobacco is also much damaged, but have it all out of her now. We shall continue to ship off the bread, and what can be saved out of the vessel will be all shipped. The vessel lies heading North-east, with a rank heel on shore, and can be easily got off with an anchor, cable and caulking, or steam-pump, if done at once.

On Friday last a shipment of part of the cargo was made for account of the underwriters by the schooner *Glide*. Thus far has been recovered 295 bales tobacco, 6 boxes copper, 8½ boxes, 13 bales, 4½ bales and 4 bales copper, 170 1-10 boxes cigars, (damaged,) part of a box of leaf tobacco, 2½ cases cigars, 1 case merchandize marked "R. S. L. & Co'. 1 do. marked "No. 216," 2 of the bark's anchors, and 4 bundles cigars, (in boxes.) Also, by an after shipment, 154 bales tobacco, 910 small boxes cigars, and 25 bales rags.

SCHOONER ENVOY.

We learn that the schooner *Envoy*, also ashore at Squam Beach, is fully insured in Baltimore. Her cargo, so far as has been recovered, will be sold at public sendue for the benefit of the underwriters. The following is a copy of the bill of sale:

"WRECK SALE."

Will be sold at public sale on Wednesday, 23d January, for the benefit of whom it may concern, at Squam Beach, near Squan Village, the hull of the schooner *Envoy*, of Vienna, as she now lies stranded on said beach, together with her anchor, chains, rigging, sails, spars, cabin-furniture and provisions saved from said wreck, together with all other produce belonging to said schooner. Also, four boxes tobacco belonging to the Captain. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day. Condition of sale, cash. A. T. COLLINS, Captain.

OSBORN CURTIS, Com. of Wrecks.

Jan. 18, 1856."

In all probability no great amount will result from such sale, the articles being considerably damaged. The vessel herself remains as when we last reported her. The schooner *Breeze*, Captain CLARK, brings to the City a portion of her cargo saved, as follows: Six barrels mettas, 20 bales rags, a lot of loose rags, 6 bales hats, 1 box tarbar shell, 80 bags pimento, 60 bags coffee, 3 bales bark, 90 pieces, 6 sacks and 1 lot of metal, 1 cask sugar and 8 casks rum.

Lighter schooner *American System*, RAYNER, from schooner *Envoy*, ashore at Squan, with 61 casks old metal, (iron, copper and lead,) 12 bags pimento, 1,000 do. coffee to the Board of Underwriters. Reports the cargo all saved that could be got of her; though the perishable portion of it is more or less damaged. The *Envoy* lays in a good position to be saved, her stern being in six feet of water at high water. She was insured in Baltimore, and her Capt. delayed the proper measures for getting her off with the view of receiving instructions from her Underwriters. Besides this, the wreckers are all now very busily engaged with other vessels that are ashore.

BARK LAMARTINE.

The bark *Lamartine*, reported ashore at Norfolk, is now in the hands of the sailmakers, and will soon be ready. A sale of the effects has been ordered on the spot.

SCHOONER MARY E. HOOVER.

The schooner *Mary E. Hoover*, of New-York, is on the beach at Body Island. The cargo not being of much value, consisting mainly of cheese, has been saved. The schooner hilged, and is reported to be an old vessel. ISAAC ANDREWS is master. We have no news as to her destination.

SCHOONER BUENA VISTA.

Yesterday, the 19th inst., the schooner *Buena Vista*, of Staten Island, N. Y., from New-York, bound to Chesapeake Bay, went ashore about eight miles north of Cape Lookout. The schooner did not sustain much damage.

SCHOONER SARAH VICTORIA.

The above vessel, of Lewes, Delaware, from some port of Cuba, is on shore near Body Island. The Captain reports that she is insured in New-York, but is not much injured. JOHN F. LONG is the master, and her burden is 87 tons. Bound for Philadelphia.

BARK COURIER.

The bark *Courier*, SHERWOOD, master, while being towed by a steamer on Dog River bar, (Ala.) and when nearly on the west bank, grounded on Sunday the 6th inst. The Captain at once went to Mobile, where he got into a scrape with the Agent of the Underwriters relative to his rights under the rules of "general average." He employed a steamer to get his vessel off, taking with him three masters of vessels for a survey. The steamer after fastening the barks' hawser, got another boat of the same line to assist, and with three large hawsers succeeded in getting over the bar. Capt. SHERWOOD then called on THOMAS S. KING, Agent of the Underwriters, and informed him of his doings, requesting a certificate to his bills, amounting to about $400 for the hawsers, fastenings and extra tonnage. This was refused by the Agent, he not considering the case as one of general average, the vessel and cargo being in no danger, having only grounded in soft mud.

The agent in his communication remarks, "It is of frequent occurrence for vessels to be detained on Dog River, and at this season of the year when north winds prevail, the water is blown out of the bar, and vessels frequently remain aground for a fortnight waiting for the tide to get them over. The bark *Courier* was a little to the westward of the lost water, but still in no danger."

SCHOONER MORRIS CHESTER.

The schooner *Morris Chester*, Capt. CORSEN, from Savannah for New-York, with a cargo of cotton, corn, wheat and rye, is ashore on the north point of Ocracoke beach. Supposed to be insured in New-York and Philadelphia. The captain notifies the agent of the Underwriters at Washington, N. C., (R. L. MYERS,) of his intention to sell for salvage, unless it is at once taken in charge by him.

STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The *Plymouth Rock*, ashore on City Island, was expected to be got afloat yesterday. A canal has been formed by excavation under her and between her and the water of a depth sufficient below high water to float and warp her ont. Should success not result from this plan she will be placed on ways and launched.

The Wrecked New-York Packet Schooner Lewis.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 21.

The bodies of all on board the New-York packet schooner *Lewis*, lost near Point Alderton, Boston Bay, on Sunday morning last, came on shore on Tuesday evening. A steamer was sent from this city early on Wednesday morning to bring the bodies of Capt. CROWELL and the mate, Mr. CARVER, to this city, where they were properly cared for by their friends, and forwarded by the Cape Cod Railroad to their late homes at Hyannis. Capt. CROWELL was about 34 years of age, and leaves a wife. Mr. CARVER, the mate, was married about three weeks since, and was about 28 years old. The crew, five in number, were buried at Hull.

The shipping papers being lost, the residence of four of the crew are unknown, but supposed to have been Nova Scotia. One of the crew, Mr. WILLIAM HEWITT, was a native of Prince Edward Island. Any information in regard to the residence of the crew, forwarded to the agents of the *Lewis*, Messrs. CHARLES STORER & Co., of this City, will be immediately sent to their friends. Her cargo, a portion of which has been saved, consisted of pig lead, railroad iron, flour, whiskey, sugar, raisins, spelter, &c. The vessel was partly insured at the Atlantic Office, in New-York, at the Neptune Office, in this City, and at the Cape.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND PLATES.—In obedience to the requirements of a law passed by the Legislature of 1855, Sheriff CLARKE has been ordered to destroy a large amount of counterfeit bank notes and plates which have been put in his possession by CHARLES B. HALL, Secretary of the Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeiting. The bills are as follows: 230 fives on the Casco Bank, Portland; 59 tens on the Montpelier (Vt.) Bank; 214 sheets of unsigned bills on the Mousam River Bank, Sandford, Me., there being on each sheet, a two, three, and ten. Also counterfeit plates as follows: one of tens on the Merchants' Bank, Salem; one on Webster Bank, Boston, of fives; one on Casco Bank, Portland, of fives; one on City Bank, Hartford, of two; six pieces of plates of different denominations, partly finished. The Casco counterfeit is unusually well done.—*Boston Times.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Movement by the Administration Members.

Banks' Prospects Better than Ever.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A plan has been set on foot by several of the leading Administration members to form a coalition with the Know-Nothings. It is proposed to be done in this manner: RICHARDSON is to retire, the boasted Democratic Platform is to be pulled down, and ORR, or some one of that stripe, is to be put forward—the Know-Nothings to vote for him.

This would delight the Anti-Nebraska men, as such a coalition would damage the Democratic party much more than the loss of the Speaker. I am sorry that I do not believe it will work.

The Anti-Nebraska men were never in finer spirits than to-day. Mr. PENNINGTON has declined, and goes in heartily with his friends for BANKS.

The resolution to-day to make BILLY SMITH Speaker, caught the Nebraska-men. If they had all voted for it, they would have organized the House He is one of their party—why did they refuse?

S.

Another Snow Storm—Deranged Mails—The Speakership—Backbone in the Ascendant—The Responsibility of Mr. Crampton, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1856.

Yesterday I missed the mail, and to-day we are in the midst of another snow storm, and probably at the beginning of another railroad blockade, by snow-drifts, which may pile up the mails on the roadside somewhere, and derange our easily disarranged postal system for a week to come. Nevertheless, I will start my letters, and let them take their chance.

DERANGED MAILS.

By the way, here is an opportunity for the Postmaster-General to distinguish himself. Heretofore it had come to be understood that it is not half so easy to connect the mails by through trains as it is to connect the baggage of passengers. Indeed the mails, during the time of snow-drifts, are frequently left a whole day behind, when the baggage gets through. Couldn't Mr. CAMPBELL and his special agents manage to "make a precedent," and show that there is nothing unconstitutional in getting mail-bags along just as rapidly as passengers and their luggage can travel? The fault must be either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, with those who are employed to transport the mails from one railroad terminus to another.

THE SPEAKERSHIP PROSPECT.

There is nothing new in regard to the Speakership. The Anti-Nebraska men have settled down into calm indifference about the delay. They *know* that in no way can they promote organization more surely than by adhering to Mr. BANKS, and if they can't organize the House by that means, it is out of their power to help it,—that they have but the one duty to perform, and that is, vote for BANKS just as often as the factionists will lay aside "hunkum" for half an hour and take a ballot. The Administration has the responsibility of carrying on the Government, has not party strength enough to organize the House itself, but chooses, dog in the manger like, not to let the strongest party in the House—the Anti-Nebraska men—elect their candidate. This they can do whenever they choose, by aiding in the adoption of the plurality, just as the Republicans did in your State Legislature. And there is no reason why they should not permit the adoption of the plurality, for they do not profess to be opposed to it on principle. On the contrary they tell us they will vote for the plurality if we will drop Mr. BANKS and take up any other man.

WHY THE NEBRASKANS OPPOSE BANKS.

I confess I am not at all certain that they would keep a promise made upon such shallow basis. But even if some of them and our friends *could* unite their votes on any other man, it would be disgrace to attempt it,—for there is no objection to Mr. BANKS on principle that would not apply equally to any other man who could be supported by the Anti-Nebraska men. The war is made against Mr. BANKS simply because the Anti-Nebraska forces have made such a determined stand upon him, and because the Nebraskans know that he would make a most able and reliable presiding officer,—one whom they could not override by parliamentary tactics, confuse or dismay by brow-beating, or betray by cajolery. If they could break our friends away from him, they would feel also that they had robbed us of part of our victory, because we took it on their own terms; and, besides, they would hope that the Anti-Nebraska men, once disorganized, might be compelled at last, in order to concentrate their vote again, to unite on a man with negative qualities, who would be a "straw" Speaker, and so pretty much at the mercy of our opponents. When asked to tell us why they insist upon the desertion of Mr. BANKS, they answer nothing, or else pretend to believe he is in favor of practical amalgamation, or offer some other equally silly and transparent excuse for their course.

BACKBONE IN THE ASCENDANT.

Our friends all understand the game of the Opposition, and don't intend to play into their hands. They have everything to gain by firmness, and nothing to gain by any other course—because they know perfectly well, what some of our traitors have exposed to the opposition, that the Anti-Nebraska man cannot unite so large a vote upon any other candidate. Depend upon it, that this is so,—and be assured, all of you, that there is nothing to be done but *stand fast*. I should think the Administration would have found this out before now. The Anti-Nebraska caucus of last Friday was called for mischief, in the hope that it would break up the Banks column; but it turned out the most thorough and encouraging meeting that has been held by our friends. Many speeches were made, all in good temper, and some of them exceedingly eloquent. Among the speakers was Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, whose speech is described as a perfect gem of eloquence and power. All the circumstances of the occasion were significant, and I don't think the mischief-makers will want another caucus to further their plans. When they do, I promise each and all of them a "first-rate notice."

A GARBLED REPORT.

I perceive that a shockingly garbled report of the debate which occurred in the House on the 16th inst., between Mr. SAGE, of New-York, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, is published by the *Union*, and copied in a New-York journal, which introduces it by styling the former gentlemen "a representative of the Seward interest." This will be news to Mr. SAGE's constituents, who remember that he declined to recognize the Republican movement in New-York last Fall. But, I alluded to the affair for the purpose of inquiring who garbled the report, and left out all the essential points of Mr. SAGE's remarks tending to show Mr. DUNN's tortuous course in regard to sustaining a caucus nominee for the Speakership. Was it the reporter? If so, he is shockingly inefficient. I fear that the fault lays elsewhere,—and that somebody has been taking the liberty of "revising" another man's speech;—who was it?

CRAMPTON'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The TIMES article of yesterday on "Our Relations with England," has been read here with interest as a clear, calm and common—sense view of the subject, and discriminating estimate of ite probable future. There is one point, however, in which it differs from the general understanding here, and upon which I desire to present a suggestion or two. I refer to the assumption that Mr. CRAMPTON is personally relieved from responsibility for his connection with the illicit recruiting scheme, because his Government declares that be acted under instructions. Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct was a violation of our neutrality laws on *his* part; that fixes *his* crime as between himself and the United States Government. The instructions issued to him by his Government give his act another character as between the two Governments, and constitute it the act of Great Britain, and a violating our sovereignty. Now, I submit that even full and ample atonement by Great Britain for *her* violation of our sovereignty, would not release Mr. CRAMPTON from the penalty of *his* crime, any more than a man is relieved of responsibility and punishment for the commission of murder because employed to commit it by somebody else who assumes the responsibility, and hews his own neck to the halter. Even a negro slave who commits a crime by order of his master is not exculpated by law.

HE CHOSE TO YIELD TO TEMPTATION.

It is a mistake to suppose Mr. CRAMPTON was compelled to follow his instructions, and violate our municipal law. He is merely an agent of the British Government, and if "instructions" can cover his crime and shield him from its penalty, "instructions" ought equally to shield a thousand agents whom England might send here to recruit men, assuring them that she would assume the responsibility. The only difference between these "agents" and Mr. CRAMPTON is, that the latter cannot be punished by the Courts, but only by dismissal from the diplomatic position near our Government which he has abused. I have said he was not compelled to violate our laws. He could have declined to obey his instructions and have thrown up his commission. That would have been honorable,—but he chose, rather than make this sacrifice, to take the risk, and he cannot escape the penalty. His dismissal, therefore, does not involve a suspension of diplomatic relations, and can in no degree depend upon the withdrawal of Mr. BUCHANAN from London.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. CASS is still confined to his room by an attack of neuralgia. As soon as he is able to resume his seat in the Senate, we shall have another debate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This treaty, I believe, contains no provision for its termination, but is perpetual; which fact seriously complicates the difficulty of settling the controversy growing out of it.

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented from retired and dismissed officers of the Navy, complaining of the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. BELL of Tenn., while approving generally of the action of the Board, thought Lieut. MAURY's eminent services should have exempted him from a sentence which he considers a mark of degradation.

Mr. MALLORY said Lieutenant MAURY had been assigned a position on shore at his own request.

Mr. BELL argued that Lieutenant MAURY served nearly ten years at sea, and was entitled to consideration accordingly.

Several gentlemen discussed the question of remedying any mistakes the Navy Board may have committed.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. BOYCE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate, except by unanimous consent, for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected.

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution, that if no Speaker be elected by Monday next, members resign, and an adjournment ensue till the 2d Monday in May.

The resolution was laid on the table by 26 majority.

Mr. SNEED then submitted a resolution, that the supporters of Mr. BANKS select one candidate from among the supporters of Mr. RICHARDSON and one from those of Mr. FULLER; that those voting for Mr. RICHARDSON select one of Mr. BANKS' friends and one Mr. FULLER's; and that the voters for Mr. FULLER choose one from among the friends of Mr. RICHARDSON, and one from those of Mr. BANKS—the members so selected to be considered the only candidates in nomination; and that the lowest on each trial be dropped until an election be effected.

The resolution was tabled, and the House proceeded to take the

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	92	Richardson	66
Fuller	81	Pennington	2

L. D. Campbell, 3; Messrs. Porter, Haven and Shorter, each 1. Necessary for a choice, 99.

Mr. RUST offered a resolution declaring as the sense of the House that Messrs. BANKS, RICHARDSON, FULLER and PENNINGTON, by withdrawing their names as candidates, would remove obstacles to an organization.

Mr. FULLER said he desired to remove one obstacle by withdrawing. [Cries of "No, No!"]

Mr. PENNINGTON remarked, that this was the first intimation he had received that he stood in the way of an organization—but he did not longer wish to occupy that position.

Mr. RUST withdrew the resolution.

Mr. WHITING submitted a resolution for the election of a Speaker, leaving a blank therein to be filled with the name of a person whom a majority might select.

Tabled—by 146 against 44.

Mr. CARLISLE offered a resolution declaring WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, Speaker of the House.

Rejected—47 against 131.

The following are the names of those voting in the affirmative:

Messrs. Bowie, Boyce, Broom, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Cullen, Dowdell, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Penn., Harris of Md., Herbert, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, McMullen, McQueen, Millson, Paine, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Richardson, Rust, Savage, Smith of Ala., Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

Adjourned.

The Alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source, that the long talked-of Alliance between Spain, Great Britain and France, has been formally consummated—the first binding herself to send into the field ten to twenty thousand men in the Spring, while her interests, particularly in Cuba, are to be protected by France and England.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

JOHN M. PARKER and JOHN VAN ALLEN, of New-York, were admitted.

No. 58—The United States *vs.* Minnesota and the North-western Railway.—Argument on motion to dismiss the cause concluded by the Attorney-General for dismissal.

No. 155.—Motion to dismiss the cause. Argued by Mr. DAY in favor, and by Mr. JOHNSON in opposition

Important from Honduras—Cabane Returning at the Head of American and Native Troops.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The brig *Helen Jane*, from Truxillo, Honduras, arrived at this port to-day. She brings accounts from Honduras, that CABANO, the former President, who was driven out by Gen. GUARDIOLA, and who sometime since joined Col. WALKER, in Nicaragua, was reported to be on the frontiers of Honduras, at the head of four hundred Americans and one thousand native troops, with the purpose of reconquering the country. He will probably succeed, Gen. GUARDIOLA refusing to fight with the Yankees, as they are, in his opinion, irresistible. He declares that he will leave the State of Honduras, should the Americans enter. The Captain of the *Helen Jane* reports that the leading native inhabitants of Omoa and Truxillo are not opposed to WALKER's taking the lead of their affairs if he respects their property and positions.

Executive Appointments in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 21.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Judge DAVIS decided that the recent appointment of a new Sheriff for this County by Gov. WELLS, who had removed the old one, was illegal under the resolve amending the Constitution of the State, giving to the people the power to choose Sheriff, Judges and Registers of Probate. The case came before the Court on the attempt of the newly appointed Sheriff to take charge of the Court. The Judge decided that the old Sheriff was legally in office. A similar decision has been given by Chief Justice TENNEY, in Somerset County, as it relates to Registers of Probate. These decisions, if sustained by the full bench, render negative all the recent appointments of Sheriffs and Registers of Probate made by Gov. WELLS, in the places of persons removed by him from those offices. The case goes to the full bench

State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 21.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Democrat, was to-day elected State Treasurer.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

We have received no mail here south of Washington to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by the Canal Board—The Assembly Committees.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Canal Board was in caucus, this evening, on the appointments to be made. Those settled upon are as follows: BENONE THOMPSON, Collector at Buffalo; Dr. HYDE, Collector at Tonawanda; ANDREW J. FRENCH, Superintendent Seventh Section Erie Canal; THOMAS FOSTER, Superintendent Twelfth Section; ED. HURLBURT, Superintendent Thirteenth Section.

The Speaker of the Assembly gives the Committee of Ways and Means to the Americans, LYMAN ODELL being the Chairman, and Messrs. DENNISTOUN and GUEST the other members.

The following are some of the principal Committees settled on by the Speaker:

Ways and Means—Odell, (Am.) Scott, (Dem.,) Pendergast, (Rep.,) Dennistoun, (Am.,) and Guest, (Am.)

Banks—Bradner, (Dem.,) Jnband, (Rep.,) Miller, (Dem.,) Lafever, (Whig,) and Jenkins, (Am.)

Insurance—Scott, (Dem.,) Gage, Woods, (Dem.,) Mead, Bury.

Railroads—Hazle, (Dem.,) B. Smith, (Rep.,) Wiltse, (Dem.,) J. B. Clark, (Dem.,) Northup, (Am.)

Judiciary—Foot, (Dem.,) Tummer, (Dem.,) Wakeman, (Rep.,) Holmes, (Dem.,) Prescott, (Am.,) Anthon, (Dem.,) Hakes, (Am.)

Canals—Cole, (Rep.,) Goodrich, (Dem.,) Van Ieveer, (Rep.,) Thomas, (Dem.)

Claims—Snow, (Rep.,) Chairman.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Senate met this evening, but for want of a quorum adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly convened and the roll was called, but less than a quorum being present, an adjournment was carried till to-morrow.

Naval Court-Martial for the Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Navel Court-Martial effected an organization to-day, and proceeded with the trial of Commander RITCHIE, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, testified, giving an account of the transaction as detailed by Mr. RITCHIE, who boasted, in presence of witnesses, of having used the words liar, scoundrel and coward.

The examination for the Prosecution was not completed when the Court adjourned.

The charge and specification preferred against the accused are as follows:

CHARGE AND SPECIFICATION OF A CHARGE PREFERRED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AGAINST ROBERT RITCHIE, A COMMANDER IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Charge—Scandalous conduct, tending *to the destruction of good morals.*

SPECIFICATION—In this that at divers times between the 1st and 15th day of December, in the year 1855, in the city of Washington, D. C., the said Com. ROBERT RITCHIE, publicly asserted that he had on an occasion, then recent, in a conversation held by him with Captain SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the Navy, applied to the said DUPONT the epithets liar, scoundrel and coward, or used to him insulting language of similar import; the pretext for the said insulting language being the action in the case of said RITCHIE, of a Naval Board of officers, assembled under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1855, entitled "An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy," of which Board the said DUPONT was a member; the said assertions and language of the said RITCHIE tending to bring on a quarrel or duel between him and the said DUPONT, and tending also to impair the efficiency and independence of tribunals such as the said Board, constituted by law for public purposes, and to deter members of such Boards from the conscientious discharge of their duties. (Signed.)

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1856.

From the Plains—Another Expedition by Colonel Harney.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat* received an express this evening, conveying intelligence from Fort Pierre for Dec. 18. The troops were comfortably quartered. Major HOWES' command which was sent to "Leon de Court" had not been heard from. General HARNEY was fitting out an expedition of 100 men to make an excursion up the Missouri. The Sioux Indians were to hold a grand council at Fort Pierre in February, in order to settle a basis for peace. Much snow had fallen, and the weather was very severe.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The building at the corner of Water and Clinton streets, in this city, known as the Conical Mills, owned and occupied by Messrs. FORSHEE, SMITH & HICKS as a flouring establishment, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, which was slightly injured. The total loss is about $26,000—insured for about $16,000, a portion of which is in companies as follows:

Western, Mass.	$1,000	Bridgeport	$2,000
Phœnix, of Hartford	2,000	Lafarge	2,000
City of Hartford	2,000	Market	4,000

The books and papers of Messrs. FORSHEE, SMITH & HICKS were destroyed.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of fifteen hundred inhabitants of Fredericton on the 19th inst., the Mayor presiding, resolutions condemnatory of the Prohibitory Liquor Law were carried by a vote of five to one. Speeches were made on both sides. The proceedings were harmonious, and conducted with much good feeling, closing with three cheers for the Queen.

The Troubles in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

A dispatch from Weston says: "The reported battle in Kansas was greatly exaggerated. Nothing serious occurred. No one was killed, and but few slightly wounded."

Fire in Cambridgeport, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A fire broke out in Cambridgeport this forenoon, and destroyed the large building on Main-street, occupied by JAMES G. BLAKE as a furniture manufactory. Mr. BLAKE's loss is about $10,000, mostly insured in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Weather South.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 21—P. M.

Snow has fallen here to-day to the depth of six inches, and the storm still continues.

A dispatch from Petersburg makes the same report.

No train has arrived here to-day from the North.

INSANITY FROM HOME SICKNESS.—A German was taken into custody on Saturday, who had been indulging a queer freak of insanity. He purchased a dory for $4 50, which he had fitted out in a peculiar manner with oars and sails, and provisions sufficient for a fortnight's subsistence. It was his intention to put to sea in a day or two in this boat, hoping, as he expressed himself to Dr. STEDMAN, who was called to examine him, to reach Europe in twenty-two days. On the Doctor's asking him how he should supply himself with food when what he now had was consumed, he said he had a little money to buy more. *Home sickness* is said to have induced his insanity.—*Boston Bee.*

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A woman named MILLS, who resided in the vicinity of No. 140 Essex-street, was burned to death Friday evening, while she was lying upon a bed intoxicated, as is supposed. A coal from the stove, it was thought, communicated with some matches near the bed, setting it on fire, and burning her with it. She was found by the neighbors, who were attracted by the fire, but was quite dead when found.—*Boston Times.*

DECEASE OF TWO VETERANS.—The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* records the deaths of ISAAC SMOOT and HENRY MASSIE, two old citizens, and adds that Mr. SMOOT was in the battle of Chippewa, besides other of the frontier struggles, under the gallant SCOTT. Gen. SCOTT, when passing through Winchester, some three years ago, sent for him, and there was an affecting interview between them. Mr. MASSIE was a drum-major in the Norfolk campaign.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Twenty-seventh Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, came off last night, at the Academy of Music, and a brilliant affair it was. The Academy was decorated with wreaths of roses entwined along the tiers of seats, and the stage was hung with white embroidered satin. At the rear of the stage there was a large illuminated circle, in the centre of which was the fireman's arms, and beneath it two carriages—ons of Hose Company No. 36, and the other Hose Company No. —. Besides these ornamentations were engine pipes of various sizes arranged with good effect; and otherwise the house was appropriately and elegantly fitted for the occasion. The parquet was covered, and, with that of the stage, formed a floor from the rear to the entrance. On it, and in the boxes and circles, more than three thousand persons were assembled, forming the largest and decidedly the finest gathering the firemen have had at their annuals. The dancing continued without interruption from 10 o'clock until near daylight, and even then, all who desired to dance had not had a comfortable opportunity. Supper was served from 12 until 4 o'clock, as parties desired, and so far as was known, all were satisfied. The result of the ball must be gratifying to those who are interested in the fund, in aid of which it was gotten up.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Consumptian Hospital.

The Trustees of the Consumption Hospital were convened last evening at Clinton Hall. In the absence of the President, Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM presided.

An appeal to the public in behalf of the Hospital was presented in a printed form for consideration and adoption, and was referred to a Committee, with instructions to amend it in certain particulars. The draft of a report to the Legislature was also read, stating the present condition and prospects of the institution, and stating that, in obedience to the requirements of the charter, the Board were now busily engaged in collecting statistics having reference to the prevalence and fatality of consumption and its kindred diseases in this City and throughout the State. The report concludes with a petition to the Legislature in favor of an appropriation of $30,000, conditioned that an equal amount should be raised by private subscription. This report was accepted and referred to a Committee for revision and completion previous to being forwarded to the Legislature.

Some statistical details were referred to, from which it appeared that the highest number of deaths from cholera in New-York in 1854, were 2,479, which produced great alarm and involved a corresponding expense, and during the same year the deaths from consumption alone were 2,952. In 1855 the deaths from cholera were only 23, while the deaths from consumption were 2,514, only slightly differing from the previous year, while the deaths from all diseases of the lungs and throat (including consumption,) were no fewer than 5,930.

The Greek Church and Eastern Politics.

On Monday evening Dr. J. O. NOYES delivered an interesting lecture at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Greek Church, in its relations to Catholicism, Mohammedanism and the politics of the Eastern world.

He commenced by remarking that the proper discussion of so vast a subject demanded an intimate acquaintance with the Christian and Moslem systems of theology. Profound polemical statements were interdicted for want of time. The Doctor gave, however, a lucid sketch of the distinctions in question, and of the "*laissez faire*" spirit of Mahometan fatalism which had prostrated the Ottoman Empire. He thought there was more of human liberty in the Greek Church than in the Latin. The Hungarians would have been the political regenerators of Turkey, could they have been permitted to develop their free institutions. Shame that the powers of Europe consented to the sacrifice. Nevertheless, good had been indirectly effected. Magyar refugees had carried Protestantism into the interior of European Turkey.

A eulogium upon American Missions in that country formed the appropriate close of the Doctor's address.

Evening School Items.

No Ward has so large an attendance upon its evening schools as the Eleventh. In the boys' department last week it averaged 480; in the girls' 480.

In the Sixth Ward the average evening attendance is 196. The improved furniture of the house has operated to draw in more than before attended.

The school house in City Hall-place will be in a state of improvement next Summer. The intention is to make it as good as No. 24, now a crack house.

The Fourth Ward School, in James-street, is largely attended this term. The opening of the Bowery will necessitate the removal of the present school edifice, and the erection of a new first-class building, with all of the modern improvements.

Abuse of Children.

Why don't the Police arrest the women who carry young children into the street, and keep the poor things freezing in their arms by the hour, to excite sympathy and make their begging a better business? It is disgraceful to the City and the age, that infants should be so inhumanly treated. What Policeman will win the thanks of gentle charity, if not a medal from the Mayor—paid for out of the City funds—by taking care of all such that he finds in his beat? Arrest the mothers and relieve their suffering babes.

Ventilating Railroad Cars.

The Erie Railroad Company has introduced a ventilating car which has a great many improvements. One of the simplest of its contrivances is a small window, opening upon hinges, set into the larger windows of the car, affording a chance for each passenger to ventilate his own part of the car, without disturbing anybody else. This improvement, we take it, is attended by small expense, and may be adapted to all ordinary car-windows with very little trouble. The plan of heating the cars by a current of warm air, supplied by a furnace beneath the floor, is also somewhat new, and seems to perform well.

☞ The Board of Supervisors seems to have a hard time still. There is no prospect that the Mayor will abate his doggedness, or that the minority will gratify him by succumbing. We don't know how the quarrel is to end. Perhaps there will be no Board at all till Mr. WOOD goes out.

Death from Inhalation of Chloroform in Edinburg.

The following case is reported in the Edinburg *Medical Journal*. A lady, aged 36 years, called on Dr. W. A. ROBERTS, in order to have some teeth extracted. As she had inhaled chloroform once, during an accouchement, and as Dr. R. had also administered it to her on *four* previous occasions during the past year, he consented to employ it. She had only taken about nine or ten inspirations, when, in less than a minute from the time she began to inhale, *and while speaking*, she gave a convulsive start, and, with a stertorous inspiration, and the eyes and mouth wide open, sunk to the floor. Dr. SIMPSON, being near at hand, was sent for, and arrived in less than five minutes, with Dr. PRIESTLEY. The means employed for relief were artificial respiration, galvanism and bleeding, though only a few ounces of blood could be obtained. After artificial respiration had been carried on for some time, spontaneous inspirations took place, the pulse became distinct, and the lividity of the face in a great measure disappeared. But these favorable indications ultimately declined, and after one hour and a quarter of the most energetic exertions (especially on the part of Dr. SIMPSON,) the case was reluctantly abandoned as hopeless, life being manifestly extinct.

At the *post-mortem* examination the chief morbid appearance were found in the heart. This organ was very small, the right side flaccid and full of blood, the left firm and contracted. The walls of the right side were unusually thin, and their tissue was soft and lacerable. Under the microscope, the muscular fibres of the right ventricle were much altered in appearance; the transverse striæ were indistinct, or had entirely disappeared in some portions, while fatty granules were everywhere observable, arranged in lines along the direction of the fibres.

The father of the patient had died of disease of the heart, being found dead in his chair.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

A Collision in the Straits of Dover the Cause of her Detention.

Departure of the Belgique from Southampton.

The Austrian Peace Proposition and Count Esterhazy's Mission.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BRITISH TRADE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Consols—87 to 87 1-8 ex-div.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY, has arrived, with the German, French and English mails, and about thirty passengers, and brings dates from Southampton to the 6th inst.

The departure of the *Washington* was delayed four days from the following causes: On the 17th ult. she arrived off Cowes *en route* to Bremerhaven, and having transhipped her mails and passengers for England, proceeded on her voyage, arriving at Bremerhaven on the 21st. The Captain was informed by two Pilots, who came on board, that the river Weser was frozen up, and therefore it would not be safe for him to proceed with his ship. A steamtug was also sent alongside the ship from the Agents of the Company with another Pilot on board, but in consequence of the danger, owing to the ice, he refused to take charge of the ship. The mails, passengers, baggage, &c., being transferred to the tug, the *Washington* weighed anchor and proceeded on her return voyage to Southampton. On the 22d ult., at 10 A. M., she passed a light-ship which was supposed, by the pilot in charge of the *Washington*, to be the *Galloper*. The weather being very thick and hazy the mistake was not discovered until about 12½ o'clock, when the vessel went ashore on the Long Sands. Here the *Washington* remained for about 7½ hours, and then floated off easily and without any apparent damage to the ship, beyond the loss of a new kedge anchor weighing 25 cwt., two hawsers and sundry gear necessary to save the ship from the imminent peril in which she was placed. About two hours after the ship floated, it commenced blowing a heavy gale of wind from the westward, and had not the united exertions of the

having completed her repairs, has reshipped her cargo of iron, and was to sail from Southampton for New-York direct on the 7th inst.

We publish below some interesting extracts from our London files, containing the latest news:

Letters from Turin of the 2d inst. announce the arrival of General ALPHONSE DELLA MARMORA in that capital on the 1st. The Government had placed a special train at his disposal, but the General refused to accept it. Madame DELLA MARMORA went to Genoa to meet her husband. The Ministers and a great number of Deputies assembled at the station to welcome the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army in the Crimea. General DELLA MARMORA was only to remain a couple of days in Turin, to receive instructions from his Government, being summoned to Paris to assist at the council of war which is to be held in the French Capital. In consequence of the necessity of his immediate departure, the banquet which was to have been offered him by the Deputies, is postponed until his return.

A new exchange of prisoners between the French and Russians has taken place at Odessa. Among the French prisoners given up were three officers of the Lyonnes, who were captured some time ago by the Cossacks whilst out shooting in the neighborhood of Kinburn.

It is said that the resentment of Russia against Sweden is very great. She will never forget or forgive the alliance of that Government with France and England.

The latest quotation of Consols, dated London, Saturday the 5th inst. are:

Consols for Account (Jan. 10)...87 to 87¼ ex div.
Turkish Four per Cent. Scrip.... 4 to 3⅝ dis.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Success of Napoleonism—Paris Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855.

A PANEGYRIC ON LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Bourgeoise of Paris used to say, returning from the promenade, "*J'ai vu le maçon roi aujourd'hui*," by which they meant they had seen the King, who was nothing but a great builder. To-day the same Bourgeoise say, under like circumstances, "*J'ai vu l'homme du jour*," ("I have seen the man of the times.") LOUIS PHILIPPE *was* a mason King, a great builder even; but he was only a foundation-layer compared to "the man of the times," LOUIS NAPOLEON. The great foot-print which LOUIS PHILIPPE has left on the map of Paris is its fortifications; but long after these shall have crumbled away and been built over, the New Louvre, and the Rue de Rivoli, and the great new Boulevards, for the embellishment and salubrity of the city, will stand as monuments to mark LOUIS NAPOLEON as the chief of monarch builders. But "the man of the times" is something more than a great builder; he not only builds great monuments of architectural art, opens up new and magnificent streets and squares, invents gun-boats and plans artillery for the Crimea, but he inaugurates new systems of public charity, and discovers new methods of stopping hungry mouths, and of filling them as well with bread as with cheers for their benefactor.

Thus, within a few days, public furnaces have been established all over Paris, at which the following articles of diet are served to the poor at the prices annexed: A demi-litre, nearly a pint of beef soup, at one sou or cent; one hundred grammes, between three and four ounces, of cooked meat at one sou and two-thirds; half a litre of cooked vegetables, at one sou; half a litre of rice soup, at one sou; child's portion, half the preceding. The establishment of these furnaces does not interfere with the regular distribution which takes place gratis at the houses of the most needy. In this manner, and at an insignificant expense to the State, starvation—hunger even, is kept from the poor. NAPOLEON is emphatically, "the man of the times," ready for every emergency.

THE NEW LOUVRE.

The scaffolding has now been removed from the new Louvre, and although there are critics who condemn the barbarism of the style which predominates, every one is struck with the beauty and the grandeur of the general effect. The interior courts the last part of this great national palace uncovered, meets a more general approbation than the exterior. Thus has this great work, commenced but a little over three years ago, been brought to a termination, and France can now boast of a palace without rival, and without fear of a rival for perhaps centuries to come.

STATUE OF FRANCIS.

The new statue of FRANCIS I. just finished by M. CLESINGER, for the court of the Louvre proper, has been placed upon its pedestal for criticism. It is the largest equestrian statue yet erected in Paris, and is condemned as too large, and as too striking in its movement for the cold and quiet style of the court in which it is placed. It is generally recognized, however, as a complete success as a great work of art. The statue, which is in bronze, represents the victor of Marignon clothed in an armor of steel; his right arm is extended in sign of command, whilst with the left he holds the reins of his bridle. The horse is represented prancing, with one fore foot raised from the ground. Large crowds collect daily to see this great work of art.

REVOLT OF THE BARAQUES.

Those of your readers who have visited Paris know that, during the holidays of Christmas and New-Year's, a large number of booths are erected along the principal thoroughfares of the city for the sale of cheap gifts. The number of these booths erected each year is about five thousand, the greatest proportion being on the Boulevards, between the Bastille and the Madeleine. But it happens that this is precisely the route which the grand procession of next Saturday is to take, and just as the small merchants had secured their places and were about to commence the erection of their *baraques*, an order from M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police, was published, which prohibits any *baraques* being erected till after the passage of the procession on Saturday. Now, this is exactly the period when these street merchants realize the greatest sales—that is, from two days preceding Christmas up to New-Year's day, and notwithstanding the Prefect allows them to stand this year till the 14th January, as a compensation for time lost during the holiday week, it is but too evident that the annual fair will be sacrificed, and the poor people who had made large calculations upon it will really suffer seriously.

When this order of the Prefect was published there was great commotion among the *baraques*. Assemblages were formed at different points on the Boulevards, and the Police might have experienced trouble if some one had not conceived the happy idea of applying to the Emperor for money compensation for the loss. The application to His Majesty was made, and will no doubt be favorably received. Thus the gay scene, which the principal Boulevards ordinarily present during the Winter holidays, is this year much abridged. But in all the other large streets of the Capital, and to a greater extent on account of the prohibition on the Boulevards, one encounters thousands of these booths, where they sell toys that appear always new,—"little nothings" known under the name of *articles de Paris*,—which serve as a monetary resource for many needy families, and for which Paris has no rival in the world.

THE MIDNIGHT MASS.

For the first time since the *coup d'état*, the customary Midnight Mass of the Catholic Churches of Paris, on Christmas Eve, was allowed to take place, this year, without restrictions. Heretofore the music was prohibited, and, in some churches, the attendance was restricted to a few of the faithful, who were admitted at doors previously indicated to them, the ordinary doors of entrance being closed. The sacred precincts of a church will strike many a reader of the coup [illegible] revolutionary proceedings or revolutionary gatherings, but the Government was not mistaken in the necessity which existed for this rigorous measure of public order. The music of the cathedrals of Paris is not of the same character as that which is heard in Protestant churches, and any one who should have heard the grand music which was executed in the cathedrals of Paris, on Monday night last, or rather from 12 to 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and seen the impression produced on the immense masses that crowded them, in every part, would have understood the necessity which dictated the rigor of the Government. In revolutionary times, the cathedrals, on account of the relaxed police which there prevails, were sometimes chosen as points of reunion for disorderly persons; and especially was this the case on the occasion of a midnight Mass, when the most inspiriting music is heard.

Since the *coup d'état*, therefore, the music has been suppressed, and in those churches where free admission is allowed, a very strong police force is stationed, as a useful precaution against any ebullition of patriotism that might take place. These policemen move constantly about in the dense crowd, and their words of command, uttered in a loud tone, mingle strangely with the solemn chanting of the priests at the altar. This year it was known that the service would take place without restrictions, and in consequence the attendance was more like a mob than a peaceful gathering for pious purposes. The policemen were as busy and as officious in keeping up the circulation as they are at the *Petite Bourse* when any panic occurs among the "bulls" and "bears." The Emperor, who had never witnessed a Midnight Mass at any of the large cathedrals of Paris, was present *incognito*, it is said, at Notre Dame; St. -Roch and the Madeleine, anxious, no doubt, to witness the effect on the multitudes who were expected to be present; and his majesty must have recognized in the animation he saw, that if there was no real danger in the liberty he was granting, there was at least a revival of *souvenirs* which could not have flattered him if pronounced aloud.

THE EMPRESS GOING BACK TO ST. CLOUD.

The Empress is not satisfied with the narrow and public promenade which the Terrace of the Garden of the Tuileries offers her, and it is said contemplates returning to St. Cloud, where she will remain till after the *accouchement*. The apartments at St. Cloud, prepared and decorated to suit the taste of Her Majesty, possess a charm which she does not find in the cold and formal palace of the Tuileries, and, in addition, she will enjoy a complete isolation in the gardens and park.

The Empress has just decreed a pension from her private purse to Madames RACINE and BERNYER, the former mistresses of a school at Toulouse, where Her Majesty passed two years of her scholastic life.

AN AMERICAN BARONESS.

Last week I told you how an American gave himself a title of nobility, and how he tried to make the American Minister a party to the imposition. But the ladies have a better and a surer way of accomplishing this object. A certain amount of personal charms, not uncommon in America, but quite rare in Europe, and a "dot" ranging any where between a hundred thousand and half a million, will secure any title from a Lady to a Duchess. The other morning I found on my table a large diplomatic-looking envelope, which contained the following notice:

"The Baron LOUIS DE WAECHTER, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, has the honor to inform you of the marriage of Monsieur the Baron AUGUSTE DE WAECHTER, his brother, Chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the Emperor of France, with Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE LOUISA LEE, daughter of Madame the Widow LEE, (of New-York,) and invites you to be present at the nuptial benediction, which will be given them at the Church of the Redemption, Rue Chauchat, Thursday, 20th December, at 1 o'clock precisely."

It was mail day, and I could not avail myself of the polite invitation; but without having been present, I can inform your readers that the match between Baron WAECHTER and Miss LEE, now the Baroness WAECHTER, was made up last Summer at the Springs of Baden, and that aside from the Baron's title and the lady's hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the match was an agreeable one to both parties. The Baron WAECHTER is about forty-five years of age, an excellent and kind-hearted gentleman, and strongly attached to America and the Americans.

What a pity American gentlemen cannot find titles with the same facility, so as not to be put to such straits as was poor George Jones!

CRUVELLI AFTER THE SAME BAUBLE!

As I predicted, CRUVELLI has chosen the title of Baroness, and sent her manager begging for a prima donna. When her resolution to that effect was taken, she did not wait till her engagement for this year should be finished, but refused to sing the last evening she was announced, which was Sunday evening last, the piece "The Huguenots." The case was no doubt pressing, since she had but four nights more to sing before the end of the year and the end of her engagement, and since she loses a considerable forfeit by the refusal. She will take her title of Baroness, and at the end of a year of marital experience, it is safe to predict will appear upon the stage again; for with the "tragic element" which common repute gives her, not more than a year will pass without a family quarrel, and the first quarrel will bring her back to the scenes again, and to the realization of the 100,000 a year, which was held up as a [illegible] against her marriage.

NEW OPERAS.

Two new operas have been produced this week, one at the Opera Comique, entitled "Les Saisons," the music by M. MASSE, the other at the Grand Opera, entitled "Pantagruel." The first was a complete success; the second only a mediocre success. Their Majesties and the Court were present at both representations. MALAKOFF.

The Austrian Propositions to Russia.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

A good deal has been said about the propositions presented by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Russia, and accepted by France and England. Until they are officially known, I may as well give you what is stated in the German Chancelleries in Paris, already alluded to, and I have reason to suspect that it is perhaps nearer the truth than anything as yet published on the subject. With respect to the Danubian Principalities, I am assured that, as already stated, *the complete abolition* of the Russian Protectorate is insisted upon. Russia is to have no exclusive right of protection, nor intervention, in the domestic affairs of the Principalities. It is demanded that the Principalities shall retain their privileges and immunities under the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan, and that the Ottoman Porte, in concert with the contracting Powers, shall grant to the Principalities an internal organization according to the necessities and freely expressed wishes of the population. In concert with the Sultan also, as their *suzerain*, the Principalities will adopt *a permanent defensive system*, such as is required by their geographical position, and no obstacle and no impediment shall be offered to them to resist aggression on the part of a foreign power. In exchange for the fortified places and territory occupied by the Allied armies, Russia will be required to assent to a modification of her own frontier with Turkey in Europe. The frontier thus modified, conformable to the general interest, will commence from the neighborhood of Chotym, following the line of mountains which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminating in the Lake Sasik. The line will be definitively regulated by the treaty of peace, and the ceded territory will be restored to the Principalities, and consequently to the *suzeraineté* of the Porte.

With respect to the Danube, the opening of that river and its mouths *will be effectually secured* by regulations in which Europe will have an interest, and in which the contracting Powers will be only represented, excepting the portions belonging to the Powers who have territory on its banks, which will be regulated according to the principle established by the Congress of Vienna in matters relating to fluvial navigation. Each of the contracting Powers will have the right to maintain one or two small vessels of war at the mouths of the river, with the object of insuring the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

The Black Sea will be made *completely neutral*. [illegible] will be [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] which makes [illegible] "the wool trade." It is stated "and here [illegible] by commercial [illegible] with the uncertain feeling produced by war, has [illegible] to dear food and dear money, the leading features have been great caution and a desire to avoid distant engagements. The result is that stocks of wool and manufactured goods are now remarkably light, and the general state of the woolen and worsted trades is undeniably sound. The exports of manufactured woolens have somewhat declined, and some branches of the home trade have been depressed; but on the whole this department of industry has been better sustained than might have been expected, and any diminution has been more than compensated by the immense demand for army clothing, which has absorbed large quantities of middle and low kinds of wood, both at home and on the Continent. Passing on to Manchester manufactures, we find much the same story. Considering all things, the present position of the market cannot but be regarded as remarkable, and as affording conclusive testimony in favor of the soundness of business transactions. The stocks of the general and staple productions of the district were seldom lower, even in the seasons of greatest activity and enterprise. Most of the manufacturers and spinners are under contracts for some time to come. The past year may not have been profitable, but the caution which has limited enterprise is now having its due effect, and the manufacturers can look into the dark future of the ensuing year with even less distrust than usual. In linseed, now so needful to British industry, a complete revolution has been effected by the war. Not only the range of prices, but the sources of supply, are altogether different from former years. The blockade of the Southern Russian ports, not being "neutralized" like that in the Baltic, has effectually kept out the supply from that quarter, and given a corresponding encouragement to that from our East Indian dependencies.

Indeed, could we be certain that this state of things was likely to last long, it is believed that India could meet almost any amount of orders that might be sent out. Thus far, as might be expected, the total importation is less by 100,000 quarters than in 1853, and 300,000 quarters less than that of 1853; while the reexport has been larger than ever before. The fluctuations have been considerable. If Russia continues obstinate, she seems likely to risk this important trade altogether, as India is becoming every year more capable of producing and conveying any quantity of linseed our manufacturers can require.

The shipping trade appears to have undergone less fluctuation than in many years of peace. At the beginning of the war there was an immense demand for large steamers, and the packet and postal services were deranged in consequence; but, happily, the transport service has been reduced to something like method, and fewer ships answer the purpose. On the strength of the unusual demand last year, the shipbuilding trade has made a great start, and it is only to be hoped that employment will be found for it. The number of iron vessels is rapidly increasing. In the Clyde, we are told, it is rare to see a vessel building of wood; on the Tyne, also, iron is the prevailing material; the Liverpool shipbuilders are turning their attention this way, as are even the leading ship builders at Sunderland. The application of the small auxiliary screw to full-rigged vessels having now been successfully tested, before many years the trade to Australia, India, and China will probably be carried on with this description of vessel. The carrying trade has had some unexpected encouragement in the conveyance of rice from India, the unusual crops of sugar from Demerara and the principal islands, and guano and nitrate of soda from the Pacific, as well as from the present extraordinary traffic with Turkey and the Crimea. The Americans have come in for their share of profits from the war; and with this, as well as large crops of cotton and grain, and doing very well, though our own exports to the States have fallen very low. After four years' trial of the act of 1851, our shipbuilders are forced to confess that the repeal of the Navigation Laws has agreeably surprised them. Not only do they beat all their rivals in America and the Baltic, from whom so much was feared, but Swedan and Norway have found it necessary, from the position of their own merchants, to annul their own restrictions on the use of British shipping, and we are actually hunting the Scandinavian shipbuilders in their own ports. We are building ships for all the world; screw steamers are in the greatest demand, and even second-ships seldom appear in the market. The prospects of the trade are still improving, even at a time when the American shipbuilders are suffering an unaccountable depression. No doubt this difference is owing to the greater variety of the purposes for which our shipping is wanted, and to our better command of the European trade; but the most sanguine emancipator of British navigation and shipbuilding could hardly have ventured to prophecy that in four years we should distance all the world.

The London Times on the Press and Government of the United States.

From the Times of Jan. 6.

We find in the columns of a morning cotemporary, an article from a semi-official Washington paper, reflecting, with the coarseness and inconsistency but too common to American journalism, on the conduct of the English press, and of the *Times* in particular. Of course, to our cotemporary, whose own connection with our daily literature is becoming so very slight as apparently to deprive him of all *esprit de corps*, any amount of abuse of the press is acceptable, provided the principal portion of it be directed against a more fortunate competitor, and the abuse be leveled with equal impartiality at the English people. In this view we are very much disposed to concur. It is not the mission of a daily newspaper, nor is it possible for it, to be very far advanced beyond the times in which it exists. The philosopher whose intellect has penetrated to truth hidden from the eyes of his generation must content himself with the tardy justice of a late posterity, and not seek or hope to influence the thoughts or feelings of his contempories. The press may lead public opinion, but it can only be faithfully and honestly reflecting it. It is its identity with the people who read it that gives a newspaper its power. It need not flatter or fawn on its readers, but, if it means to have any influence it must hold the thoughts and speak the language of the most sensible and enlightened practical men of its age. The American journal in seeking to disparage us pays us the very highest compliment when it tells us we have been admirably successful in reflecting the opinions and feelings of the people of England. To do this, and to make an honest use of such influence as complete sympathy alone could give us, are our highest honor, and we gladly accept the testimony of an enemy to the fact. To be sure, our American cotemporary thinks that for a journal to represent the feelings of the great mass of the English is in the highest degree disgraceful, because that nation is conceited, clannish, obstinate, fickle, pugnacious, cowardly, haughty, insolent, vain and opinionated—a character which our cotemporary, who copies it with approbation into his columns, is no doubt ready to endorse. But, humble as may be our ambition, we are well content to be neither wiser nor better, provided we be neither weaker nor worse than the great body of our countrymen.

We believe that, with their full share of faults and weaknesses, the people of England are neither cowardly nor capricious, that they respect individual liberty and the law by which alone that liberty can be secured, and that they have so much nobleness in their nature that they will not for long be led or influenced by anything base or unprincipled. We hold the same opinion with regard to the thinking and settled portion of the American community, and because we hold that opinion we have ventured to reason with them in all candor, plainness and earnestness. We have ventured to point out to them that the nation is represented by a press and an Executive which do it injustice in the eyes of foreign nations, and must tend to lower it in its own, unless it be content to abase its standard of right and wrong, of wisdom and folly, to the level of its foolish instructors and blind guides. We have pointed out to the great American nation that each party seems to rival the other in the abuse of England—a topic apparently always popular with the dregs of the town populations, to whom electioneering eloquence is ordinarily addressed. The same tone is caught up by officers of the Government, and reëchoed by almost every newspaper that is published from one end to the other of the States.

We have not identified—we have been careful in separating—the great American nation from the men and the journals who misrepresent it; but we have plainly pointed out the evil and the scandal, and in the furtherance of peace and amity between the two nations, in which we feel as deep an interest as any of the incendiaries of the press or the platform, we have entreated the nation, in which the power is vested, to provide itself with a more discreet and powerful Executive and a less licentious press. We did not suppose that in so doing we should conciliate either the press or the Government of America; but we did hope, and we hope still, that we may arouse the American Nation to the danger of being represented by such a press and such a Government. In America, we are perfectly aware, both press and Government are estimated at their true, and not more than their true, value. The ravings of such persons as Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING are treated with contempt, and the virulence of newspapers is regarded as the mere trick of men engaged in hot competition for an existence, which depends on pandering to the lowest passions of the populace. But Americans must remember that foreign nations do not see these things from the American point of view, and necessarily regard the relations of the Government and the press to the people as pretty nearly the same on the one as on the other side of the Atlantic. *It is above all things desirable that the two nations should remain on terms of peace and amity, and we can answer for the people of England, whose opinion the Washington Union admits we faithfully represent, that they desire nothing more earnestly than to cultivate the most friendly relations with all the world, but especially with the United States. The quarrel will never come from our side*, but it is quite possible that those whom the American public suffers to misrepresent it with the pen and in the Cabinet may succeed in embroiling the Governments of the two nations to a degree and to an extent which may commit their honor, and render an amicable solution impossible. The very men whom the enlightened American citizen avowedly despises and repudiates at home he may feel it impossible to disavow when they have compromised the honor of his country abroad.

Determinntion of Napoleon to Carry on the War.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

I understand that the assurance was again given to-day in an official quarter of the resolution of this Government to carry on the war in the most vigorous manner in the event of Russia not acceding to the propositions adopted by the Allies. It was repeated at the same time that the Emperor NAPOLEON had no insatiable desire for war; on the contrary, he would feel as much satisfaction as any one that the war should cease, but that he and the English Government were determined not to abate one iota of the terms on which peace would be accepted, and that if Russia still held out she would soon see how two such Powers make war in the Baltic. It was not denied that there was still a glimmer of hope of peace, but yet admitted that the glimmer was very faint indeed. This does not differ in any respect from what I have more than once described as the disposition of the French Government, but it is no harm to repeat it each time that counter-statements appear in the Russian Press of Belgium and Germany.

Latest from Sebastopol.

A letter in the *Presse d'Orient*, under date of Dec. 18, says:

The Russians, encamped on the north of the bay, must feel rather uncomfortable, for they have not one-half of the little conveniences we enjoy. As far as we can judge, with the aid of telescopes, their installation is most deficient and incomplete, and their supply of wood very insufficient, for we frequently see numbers of their men seeking fuel amid the brushwood of Inkermann and on the sites of some ruined houses close to the bay. They have become of late more sparing of their gunpowder and projectiles. Seeing that we never respond to their provocations, they fire less frequently; nevertheless, when they perceive a horseman or a pedestrian, they cannot resist the temptation, and salute him with a cannon ball or a shell.

We have remarked for some days considerable movement in the Russian camp, from which it is inferred that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF must have received reinforcements. The works intended to blow up the docks are nearly terminated. An officer of the Engineers told me, the day before yesterday, that eight chambers were ready for the purpose, but not yet loaded. The destruction of these gigantic works will not be the least curious episode of the great drama we have been acting here for upwards of a year. You have seen Sebastopol in its splendor, dressed out in all its warlike finery; you have seen it after the 8th of September, when you must have observed a great change in its decoration, but what will it be when the explosion of the mines takes place? I visited some days ago the Sardinian camp, where we have many friends. I found our brave comrades in an excellent condition. Their General-in-Chief pays every attention to the welfare of his troops, and they will get over the Winter as comfortably as it is possible in the Crimea.

The number of sick is quite insignificant. Fresh meat is very agreeable to the soldiers. This is not, however, a mere question of taste, but they are all persuaded that this food is extremely wholesome. They do not relish salt provisions; right or wrong, they regard them as unhealthy; few of the men eat their whole rations, and some of them do not taste it. Physicians vainly assure them that two distributions of salt meat weekly are not injurious to health—they cannot conquer the aversion of the soldier for that article. Cattle was beginning to be scarce in Sardinian camp, and the intendant had been obliged to apply to the English commissariat for a number of oxen.

Effect of the War on the Trade of England.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

The influences of the present war upon the trade of this country are confined to a few simple elements of easy calculation. We are not in a deadly strife of a quarter of a century's duration with our nearest neighbor. Our merchantmen are not watched by privateers as they leave port, nor is privateering a regular branch of home enterprise. We have not to contend with Milan decrees. We are not madly resolved to obtain an important import from no other place than a few islands called our own, all Europe being equally resolved we shall not obtain it even from them.

We are not waging war at once with the enemy and with ourselves, and trying whether peace or war shall do us most harm. In other respects there is all the difference in the world between 1815 and 1855. The injuries inflicted by war upon trade are now the demands on the money and labor markets, the restriction upon our means of expenditure, the irregular employment of shipping, the excessive consumption of certain materials, and the unnatural impetus given to a few manufactures. Nevertheless, there is not a branch of manufacture or commerce which is not more or less affected by war, so entire is the sympathy which pervades the commercial system. On the whole, the wonder is that trade has suffered so little. Our manufacturers, perhaps the least warlike portion of the community, have been cautious even to excess, and have limited production to the lowest possible rate. Our merchants have been equally cautious. In every article it is observed that the stock on hand is unusually small, and there is hardly a branch of trade, if one, in which we are not told that the ensuing year promises better than the last. At all events—and even in the case of great disasters by war, and with the certainty of an immense and uncontrollable expenditure—we have not the further aggravation of a great commercial crisis hanging over our heads, and ready to fall, like an avalanche, at the first disturbance of the air. Enterprise, indeed, must depend upon credit, which is but another name for commercial opinion, of all opinions the most sensitive and precarious. But we may at least congratulate ourselves that, as the war has gone on, the confidence of the country in its resources and credit *has rather increased than otherwise.*

In the iron trade we are told, "the past year has been another of undoubted prosperity in this important branch of our national industry." Strangely enough, the trade has been affected by the war in contradictory ways at the same time. The price of iron has risen at once with the improved prospects of peace, the lightning of the money market, and the heavy consumption for war *matériel*. The shipments to America have decreased, and those to France proportionally increased, since the commencement of the war. The present price is high; the stock is smaller than it has been for many years; and from the great cost of the iron shipbuilding trade, on the Clyde, we are told that a greater amount of tonnage has been built and launched in this than in any previous year. Contrasted with the great fluctuations of a

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, January 22 1856

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

THE ELECTION OF CLERK.

Another Move to make Usury Respectable by Making it Legal.

GRACE AND NO GRACE.

EX-GENERAL CHAMBERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

After the proceedings of yesterday, it was not difficult to determine how the struggle for the organization of the House was to end. The last vote and the protracted debate and innumerable propositions which preceded the adjournment, rendered it a matter of certainty that RICHARD U. SHERMAN must in time receive a sufficient number of votes to insure his choice.

Through the evening, the Hindoos held a caucus, and endeavored to concentrate their vote upon some person who could secure an outside pressure sufficient to carry him to the Clerk's stand. They failed, however, to effect the end so much desired, and came into the House this morning without any marked change in their programme, save an admitted inability to hold all their votes for their caucus nominee.

I cannot learn that those charged with having made a combination to elect Mr. SHERMAN made any efforts during the evening of yesterday to advance his vote. They had an abiding faith in the strength of his universally conceded fitness for the discharge of the duties of the Clerk's desk—a fitness made up of integrity, energy, industry, and an experience which no other man in the State had been able to embrace. With a canvass of his merits, such as was progressing when the House adjourned, his friends were content, and so they rested on their oars, and slept quietly.

This morning, when the House met, of course the first business was the election of a Clerk. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. JOHN S. NAFEW, who caused to be read the following letter, withdrawing his name from the contest, and leaving the fight between SHERMAN, STEVENS and Scattering:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

Hon. H. WILTSE—*Dear Sir*: Having received the votes of a large majority of the Democratic members for the office of Clerk, and being satisfied that I cannot concentrate the entire Democratic strength, I have concluded to withdraw from the contest. Please announce this fact to my friends, and tender to them my sincere and grateful thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me by their generous support. Very truly yours,

JOHN. S. NAFEW.

It was resolved to vote three times, and if on the third ballot no person should have a majority of all the votes, then the person having the highest number was to be declared Clerk. The first vote stood:

Sherman	49	Scattering	28
Stevens	32		

No choice; and a second ballot ordered, with the result of an election, viz.:

Sherman	59	Scattering	26
Stevens	32		

So SHERMAN had a majority over all—the first majority election of the session.

A resolution was then adopted directing the Speaker to appoint Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmasters, &c. Perhaps, I am sorry to say, this last resolve cuts off the Know-Nothings from any chance for any of the offices for which they have struggled so long and so desperately. They have been intensely in earnest when they maintained the party necessity which compelled them to insist upon the organization by the election of their nominees, and after nearly three weeks of such continued efforts, the reaction must be severe. I hope the party will not suffer a collapse.

ALL READY.

I believe we are all ready to do up the work about which we are assembled, so if the good people have any axes that require to be sharpened on the legislative grindstone, I advise that they be forwarded without delay.

THE SENATE

Has, in a quiet way, [illegible] what in legislation. Petitions, bills, reports, &c., accumulate gradually on the tables and the file-boards. From the entire of those [illegible] yesterday, I analyze the following:

THE RATE OF INTEREST AND USURY.

The money-changers cling convulsively to the hope that they will, some day, be able to have usury made legal and shaving respectable. I have no faith in this hope, and no sympathy with those who cherish it. People sometimes admire a persistency even in that which they detest. If such admiration is ever justifiable, I think those who are so anxious for the repeal of the Usury laws are entitled to a full share. They have commenced early this session, and very modestly, too. Senator HALE leads the dance with a proposition to amend the Revised Statutes wherein they declare forfeit the principal of any note, draft, bill of exchange, &c., upon which it has been agreed to pay and to receive more than legal interest. This is a very pretty little entering wedge, but I very much doubt the ability of Senator HALE to drive it home, backed though it may be by the whole host of jobbers and shavers, and cent. per cents.

GRACE AND NO GRACE.

Senator MADDEN introduced a bill declaring that all bills of exchange or drafts payable at sight, shall be deemed due and payable *with grace*, and that checks upon banks or bankers, payable on any particular day after the date thereof, shall be due and payable on the day mentioned, *without grace*. And, further, that it shall not be necessary to present for acceptance any check upon any bank, before the same becomes due, and that parties to said checks shall remain equally liable as if the same had been presented and accepted. A much needed enactment, and I presume it will be pushed along.

LONG ISLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Senator C. P. SMITH introduces a bill changing JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, S. T. STRANAHAN, and thirty-two other gentlemen, from private individuals to a body corporate, under the name of the Long Island Trust Company. In addition to the usual powers of a corporation, they are to receive moneys in trust from Corporations, order of Surrogates, Courts of Records, and from each individuals as may have any spare change upon which they desire to accumulate more. The capital stock is $1,000,000, shares $100. When $200,000 is paid in or secured, the Corporation may open office for the transaction of business.

THE LEAKE AND WATTS ASYLUM.

Senator BROOKS introduces a bill to convey to the Leake and Watts Asylum all the lands of which JOHN G. LEAKE died possessed, and which he had bequeathed to the said Asylum. I believe that a large portion of the lands of the deceased were escheated to the State, through some defect in the title, or because the deceased could not legally hold real estate. What will the Asylum get? Should the State robbed the Asylum of its property I do not know; but it was done by the utmost legislative cruelty, and it can only be undone by a direct vote of the Legislature. The State never relishes paying back, but in this case she might stretch a principle, and restore to the orphans that which of right belongs to them.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS.

The Dry Dock Bank for Savings makes the following report of its business for the past year:

Deposited during the year	$954,391 00
Paid to Depositors	888,194 22
Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages	24,622 20
Interest received on Stocks	5,000 00
Interest paid to Depositors	21,738 42
Expenses of the year	4,733 20
Aggregate deposits on the first day of January, 1856	880,851 49
Cash on hand at the same time	142,557 20
Number of Depositors	4,259

EX-GENERAL CHAMBERS.

There has been a good deal of curiosity as to the motives which have induced Harbor-Master and Engineer-in-Chief CHAMBERS to send in his resignation of those offices. I am, of course, no wiser than the rest of mankind on this subject, but I can repeat the rumors current with regard to it. It is said on the one hand, that he was suspected by the Governor of having intercepted two letters written by the Executive to Mr. PEABODY, offering him the City Judgeship, and deposited in the mails, but which never reached their destination; and that he was compelled to resign on this account. On the other hand, it is said that he was charged by the Governor with having forged his name to a blank commission for the Judgeship—that the same was seen by a prominent official in your City—and that he resigned because he considered his honor affected by such a suspicion. A third report is, that he resigned to evade an investigation into his official conduct, which it was well understood the Legislature would institute. I do not vouch for the truth of any of these reports, but manifest them simply on account of the curiosity which prevails as to the real causes of his resignation. I would endeavor to give the reasons assigned by the General himself, but every other person I meet seems to have had a different version, and I should despair of crowding them all into the columns of the TIMES. It is very justly supposed that he would not resign so lucrative an office as a Harbor-Mastership has become in the hands of skillful men, without some very strong reason. LEO.

Irish Americanism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you have evinced some interest in the affairs of that body of citizens known by the caption of an editorial in your paper of the 16th inst., (this day,) perhaps you will permit me, through the same channel, to make a few remarks on the subject of which that article treats.

JOHN MITCHEL's lecture on the "Ripening of the Irish Revolution," it seems, has called it forth.

By the way, might I remind you that the lecturer did not say that "Americans did not understand the Constitution, but that *he* did." What he did say was, that the American Constitution was in black and white, which the Irishman could read and understand; that they held that glorious instrument of liberty sacred; that from the platform where he stood he had heard men and women, (aged men and women,) politicians and orators, curse the Constitution and set it at nought, while the Irish never failed to respect and uphold it. I believe if you had listened to the speaker on that occasion, you would hardly have mistaken his meaning or his words. I am convinced you are above misrepresenting any one.

Alluding to the spirit of revolution which still abides in Irishmen,—for the existence of which MITCHEL contended,—you say that the Roman Catholic priests, who represent Irish opinion, declare by their own voices and by their organs, not only against his opinions, but against himself and his associates; and, therefore, you infer that the prospect of Irish Republican Independence held out, and the hopes and promises put forward, are absurd, vaporone, blustering,—if not criminal.

And then you give a daguerreotype of the men and women of Ireland whom you call Pariahs and Cinderellas. Whether the comparison between the outcast Indians and the beautiful, small-footed kitchen wench of fairy mythology, and our wandering tribes be correct or not, I shall not stop to inquire, but proceed, with your leave, to discuss the principal points you have put on record—points, by the way, which cover, more or less, the entire Irish case.

The Roman Catholic clergymen of Ireland (as far as I know) have formed their own political opinions. That is, they exercise their citizen right to think and conclude independently. In 1848 almost all the assistant clergymen or curates were Nationalists. That is, they agreed in the general principles of the Young Irelanders, and acted with them. Many of the parish priests, too.

On the sudden suspension of the *habeas corpus* act; when the precipitate visit of the leaders to the South occurred; and when it was well known to all that the insurgents (and those who, under other circumstances, would have become insurgents) had no military resources in money or arms, the priests considered themselves bound by the obligations they owed to God and man, to advise the people not to come into conflict with the British troops which swarmed about them. They did all in their power to restrain them. They succeeded; and hence the ungenerous taunts which ever since have been aimed at us—our poltroonery—our cowardice—and our intellectual debasement.

I have made the matter my peculiar study. I have heard both sides of the question. I have contemplated the transactions as they occurred—from the commencement of the physical force movement up to the temporary victory of the Government—and I am firmly convinced that if they (the Roman Catholic priests) considered the people of Ireland properly prepared, with a fair chance in the conflict,—although they could not, as clergymen, sanction the struggle,—as men and citizens their hearts would throb with passionate delight at seeing their country restored to its position as a nation.

Pardon me if I remind you that the present opposition Irish Nationalists receive, both in Ireland and here, proceeds from a cause quite different from that which, you say, is the *true one*.

As I know the pressing demands on your space, I shall, if you kindly permit me, advert to and endeavor to explain the matter in *another letter*.

PATRICK LYNCH, Editor *Irish American*.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.

A Suggestion for the Prevention of Railroad Collisions.

DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The chances of a railroad collision, like the recent one near Poughkeepsie, or any other, can, in my opinion, be greatly diminished by a very simple mechanical contrivance, worked either by the steam-power of the engine or by hand. If by hand, let powerful double-acting levers force steel-faced shoes (each thirty to forty inches long and three or four inches wide) down upon the rails the front end or both ends *chamfered or rounded up*, and their under-sides scored or cut file-like.

The rails would suffer considerable abrasion by the full force of such an appliance, but let these rail or *danger* brakes be used only when danger is ahead. Although most probably not immediately necessary, but if the rails were so worn by one operation of the kind as to require their removal, the cost of their replacement for the very short distance in which a running train might be safely stopped by this method, is certainly of no account in comparison to the usual cost of a railroad collision. These brakes would be more especially serviceable in frosty weather. Again, if such brakes to each engine alone are not found sufficient, a similar one, attached to each car, to be used by the brakemen, in lieu of the ordinary brake, simultaneously with the engineer, and only when a *danger* signal is given, it is thought will "bring a train up" in the shortest desirable period of time. It is hardly necessary to say that security in railroad traveling is a subject of as great public interest as any other, and for my own safety as well as other travelers by rail, I offer these crude ideas, trusting that you will give them wide publicity, and that something practical thereby will be speedily adopted to more effectually prevent these ruinous collisions, so rife of late.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

M. K. COUKENS.

PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bank Counterfeiting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You recommend that banks employ the largest engraving establishments, at liberal prices, to engrave and print their plates, and then leave the plates themselves, as well as the dies, in the possession of the engravers. This, you think, will prevent counterfeiters from getting possession of such things, in case the bank fails. But how would it be if the engravers failed? How has it been already with five engraving firms whose entire stock of dies and plates have been sold at auction, and scattered to the winds?

There are now only seven bank note engraving firms in this country—all located in New-York. They are mostly managed by *business men*, not engravers. They are in hot competition. One has only to believe what they say of each other to come to the conclusion that a Committee of the Legislature ought to investigate their affairs.

The evil, gentlemen, is in the use of dies at all. The system is in itself a counterfeiting system. You have the evidence of it on every hand. Banks are got up in obscure localities, that adopt the corporate names, designs, vignettes, &c., upon the notes of old-established banks in New-York. The real locality is scarcely to be found upon the notes, so small is it engraved, while the words *State of New-York* will be engraved in large letters, evidently with the intention to deceive. These things are notoriously common. The larger the engraving establishments are, the more numerous are their works of this character.

What is the remedy?

Let it be recognized by law that every man who can engrave with his own hands is a *bank note engraver* in himself.

Instead of only seven gigantic monopolies, there would be *seven hundred*. Every bank would choose its own engraver. The design of every bill should be a large, original picture, engraved by the hand of the artist on the plate itself. The banks should have possession of their own plates; should copyright their designs,—and if they are engraved in this manner, they would be of no use to counterfeiters, even if they could get them, as they could not be altered to represent another bank.

There are not engravers enough to do the work.

Well, if all engravers are *sought after*, and fully employed, there would be NONE to do the counterfeiting.

Banks can't wait long enough.

Well, let them commence business with one or two denominations only at a time.

Such plates would cost too much!

The public ought to know that every old bank makes more money than the cost of their circulation by fire and other accidents. How much money was made by banks by the burning of the *Lexington*!

The general Banking Law gives the contract for all bank-note engraving in this State to the Bank Superintendent. It requires him to get the plates engraved in the best manner to prevent counterfeiting; and to retain in his *custody all "dies, plates and materials."* The TIMES publishes his report, six columns in length. He says nothing about this business. Even if the Superintendent should set up the business of bank-note engraving himself, and oblige all banks to call in their issues and procure new plates at such prices as he sees fit to charge, it will amount to nothing unless the patch-work and die system be abolished altogether, and the plates engraved by the hand as they used to be engraved before dies and machinery were invented.

W. L. O.

A City Child—Poor Fellow.

YORKVILLE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Does any one become responsible for the proper treatment of the children who are bound out to individuals from the Institutions under the control of the Board of Governors? There is one such child in the street in which I reside, and it is really most painful, and *it outrages humanity* to witness the treatment the poor boy in question receives, and the suffering and hardship he has been obliged to undergo, during this severe weather.

The man (?) with whom the poor little fellow has been compelled to take up his abode, lives in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avennes, and on some vacant lots has built a cow-stable, much to the anneyance of the neighborhood; and these lots and cow-stable are the scenes continually of such cruelty and inhnmanity on the part of this milkman towards his unfortunate *protegé*, that I cannot forbear bringing the matter, in some shape, before the public eye.

Poor Johnny has to clean out the stable and pile up the manure before daylight each morning, and carry water in pails, sufficient for six or seven cows, (work enough for a man *well clad* these mornings;) and Johnny cannot be more than 12 or 13 years old. Besides this, he has to do all the chores appertaining to his master's domicile. He is filthy and ragged—has an old coat and pantaloons of his boss tied round him, a "world too wide" for his miserable little body—*no shoes on his feet, one of which is badly frozen*, and wrapped round with a dirty cloth and part of an old India-rubber shoe. Will any one believe that after all this the guardian of the above poor "City child" has the heart to beat and swear at him continually?

The unfortunate Johnny is not capable of performing what his hard-hearted task-master requires, and he is ill-fed, ill-clothed, beaten, sworn at, with his foot frozen in the bargain.

Poor Johnny's is a hard lot.

I send you my name and address, and consider myself responsible *for all the above facts*, which any one of the neighbors can prove as well as myself.

Yours, &c., HUMANITY.

The Indicted Filibusters.

Yesterday, before Commissioner MORTON, JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq., Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, entered bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear before the United States Circuit Court on the first Tuesday of February next, to answer the indictment recently found against him by the Grand Jury, of having obstructed the United States Marshal in the execution of warrants of arrest on the *Northern Light*, on the 24th of December last. Mr. JOSEPH FOULKS, of No. 15 Stone-street, became the required surety. The proposition to move to quash the indictment in this case, it is understood, has been abandoned. The warrants of arrest against Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, and FOWLER, the Engineer, have not yet been executed. Since the arrival of the *Northern Light* they have both been absent from the City to their families, and return to-day preparatory to the sailing of the steamer on Thursday of the present week. Their arrests will doubtless take place to-day.

On Life-Boats.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, several months since, to test and report on the different life-boats offered to the public, has completed its experiments and made its report to the Secretary of the Navy, a copy of which has just been handed to us.

The Committee, in the first place, caused several notices to be published setting forth its object, and requested all who desired to compete to forward their boats to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. A large number of boats were forwarded, all of which were tested by the Committee, and its report describes them at length; but we simply copy a portion concerning the one to which they gave their preference.

"BERDAN'S COMPRESSIBLE LIFE-BOAT—This boat comes nearer the object required in our instructions than any boat presented. She is of a very ingenious construction, and may prove valuable in the impressible marine from her compactness and buoyant properties.

Its buoyancy may be judged by the following test to which she was subjected in smooth water. Fifteen men were placed in the boat offered for inspection (being twelve feet long) and two 64 lbs. weights suspended on one side, with which she floated with great ease. There was afterwards placed in the boat 800 lbs. of iron, then she was filled with water and four 64 lbs. weights suspended on one side, under which pressure she floated with her gunnels six or eight inches above water. She was put together and launched in two minutes. The following is a brief description of the boat: She is made of a strong frame of wood modelled like an ordinary boat, covered with canvas, coated with gutta-percha, a large air compartment in the shape of a cylinder outside the boat, running from stem to stern along the gunnels. The gunnels and ribs are hinged to the keel, so that when the boat is not required for use the ribs can be thrown parallel with the keel, and thus allow the gunnels to fall down on both sides close to the keel, compressing the boat in about a fifth its size when ready for use."

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

The 9 A. M. freight and passenger train for Poughkeepsie on the Hudson River Railroad, met with an accident just this side of Manhattanville. One of the wheels of the second freight car broke and caused a detention of the train nearly two hours. Fortunately the train was going slow at the time and hence little damage was done.

The Disputed Judgeship.

It was announced in yesterday's TIMES by a telegraphic message, that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision rendered by the General Term of that Judicial Court, in the case commonly known as Bolls *vs.* Cowles. The decision of the Court of Appeals however, appears merely to overrule the demurrer to the complaint, and allows Judge COWLES to withdraw the demurrer, and put in an answer within twenty days. It in effect, though, decides that the vacancy caused by the death of Judge MORRIS, must have been filled by election and not by appointment.

Though there has been some difference in opinion, the general impression among the profession seems to have been that Judge COWLES' appointment was regular, and the final decision surprised many. The liberty to answer seems to have been, to allow the point to be raised, that either Mr. DAVIS was elected for the short term, which expired with the last year, or that the election was void, as it did not distinguish for which of the two terms it was intended.

It is reported that by the opinions of the Court, it is decided that the candidate who can prove that he received the largest number of votes, *showing on their face* that they were to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge MORRIS, was entitled to the seat, and that the expressions long term or short term, were not sufficient to distinguish what vacancy they were intended to fill, for the reason that only the Legislature had power to create a short term, and a vacancy should be filled as such, and not as a short term.

It is said that the only tickets which conformed to these conditions, were those of Ex-Justice PEABODY. We are informed on credible authority, that the opinion of several of our most eminent lawyers is, that there is no doubt but that Mr. PEABODY is legally elected, and may secure the seat if he chooses to press his claim. Truly, "the race is not to the swift alone."

☞ We have already announced the death of Mr. JOHN M. MERRIFIELD, a gentleman who was for some years attached to the *Journal of Commerce*. The following is the *Journal's* notice:

DEATH OF JOHN M. MERRIFIELD.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Saturday noon, within two or three days after experiencing an attack of inflammation of the bowels, to which, however, it is now thought, he had been predisposed for a few months past. He was connected with this office in the capacity of a reporter to the paper, though not restricting his duties to that position, and was employed in active duty no longer ago than Tuesday last. He was in the 28th year of his age. Less than a year had elapsed since his marriage, and within the past month he purchased the house in Brooklyn in which he had been living. In his domestic and social relations he was eminently happy. He died without an enemy, and his friends will deeply lament their loss. His character was pure; he led the life of a professing and earnest Christian. His illness was attended with full consciousness of his approaching end: and the methodical and systematic habit which had always characterized him, showed itself in his last hours, in the disposal of his effects, and in the suggestions, arrangements and assurances, that had in view the welfare and comfort of the relatives and friends now deprived of his protection and aid. He was faithful and conscientious in discharge of the duties of his profession, and his memory will not cease to be held in esteem by his associates in labor.

Mr. MERRIFIELD'S funeral takes place at 11 o'clock this morning from Rev. Mr. HOGARTH'S (late Dr. COX'S) Church in Brooklyn.

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen met last evening, President BARKER in the Chair. A communication was received from the Governors of the Almshouse, with a resolution appointing Isaac Bell, Jr., and W. S. Duke a Committee to confer with a similar one from the Aldermen on the subject of the new prison in the rear of Essex Market. The Board resolved to appoint a Committee of Conference.

After hosts of petitions for appointments as Commissioner of Deeds, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, Lorenzo B. Shepard, appointing George H. Purser as Corporation Attorney.

Alderman Tucker—Is Mr. Pureer a lawyer?

Facetious Alderman—In part.

The nomination was confirmed by 18 to 2.

SKLAN AND IRVING.

Nathaniel S. Sklan, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, asked leave to withdraw the following nominations:

John O. Toole, Clerk.

Alexander Ward, Superintendent of Roads.

Henry C. Wooley, Superintendent of Pavements.

James Irving, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

The communication was laid on the table on motion of Alderman ELY, by 11 votes to 10.

HEALTH WARDENS NOMINATED.

G. W. Morton, City Inspector, sent in the following nominations of Health Wardens of some of the Wards.

Second Ward—Richard H. Gilbert.

Seventh Ward—William A. Haggerty, (ex-Captain of Police.)

Eighth Ward—Gamaliel Leaycraft.

Ninth Ward—James H. Demarest.

Tenth Ward—John Slowey.

Eleventh Ward—Oliver Green.

Thirteenth Ward—James J. Abbott.

Fourteenth Ward—Wm. S. Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—John S. Vreeland.

Sixteenth Ward—Charles Tripp.

Seventeenth Ward—Lewis J. Kirk.

Twentieth Ward—Remus Woolsey.

Twenty-first Ward—Sanford Stanley.

Twenty-second Ward—William Helden.

The communication was laid on the table by 9 to 11 votes.

Several documents from the Fire Commissioners, and many papers from the Councilmen, were laid on the table.

The reports from the City Savings Banks, required by law, were received and ordered on file.

The tax levy for the coming year was referred to the Finance Committee, and the award of contracts for blank-books and stationery from the Comptroller were laid on the table.

Comptroller Flagg also sent in a list of non-completed contracts in the Street Department, Finance Department, Croton Aqueduct Department, and in the Department of the City Inspector. The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $300 for services rendered by their official reporter, was referred to the Committee on Finances.

Alderman TUCKER moved to take the nomination of James Irving from the table, but the resolution was lost by 9 to 11.

The President then announced the following standing Committees for the year 1856, after which the Board adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Almshouse Department—Aldermen Griffith, Tucker, Hoffmire.

Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Fulmer, Moser, Brown.

Assessments—Aldermen Valentine, Varian, Fox.

Cleaning Streets—Aldermen Griffith, Briggs, Hoffmire.

Ferries—Aldermen Fox, Drake, Steers.

Finance—Aldermen Voorhis, Herrick, Fulmer.

Fire Department—Aldermen Tucker, Voorhis, Clancy.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Fulmer, Fox, Healy.

Croton Aqueduct—Aldermen Ely, Voorhis, Monaghan.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Fox, Valentine, Clancy.

Lands and Places—Aldermen Valentine, Griffith, Monaghan.

Law Department—Aldermen Voorhis, Ely, Varian.

Markets—Aldermen Corwin, Briggs, Healy.

Ordinances—Aldermen Ely, Tucker, Brown.

Police—Aldermen Corwin, Moser, Monaghan.

Public Health—Aldermen Griffith, Steers, Brigge.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island—Aldermen Moser, Drake, Jackson.

Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Tucker, Fulmer, McConkey.

Roads—Aldermen Drake, Corwin, Jackson.

Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Brigge, Hoffmire, Drake.

Sewers—Aldermen Fulmer, Valentine, Varian.

Streets—Aldermen Briggs, Griffith, Brown.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Aldermen Moser, Corwin, Steers.

Railroads—Aldermen Drake, Moser, Valentine, Herrick, McConkey.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but aside from the reception of another batch of petitions from persons wishing to be made Commissioners of Deeds, there was but little done when the Board adjourned.

Fires.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large jewelry establishment of PLATT & BROTHERS, situated on the corner of Maiden-lane and Liberty-place. The firemen were soon present, and, after a short effort, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire originated in the basement, and was caused by the fluee running under the first floor becoming so overheated as to ignite the cross timbers. The principal damage was done by water. The loss of the Messrs. PLATT is estimated at about $7,000. They are insured, however, for $35,000, in the following offices:

Companies.	Amount.
Williamsburg City	$5,000
Harmony, Williamsburg	5,000
Merchants' and Traders	2,500
St. Marks	2,500
Pacific	5,000
Stuyvesant	5,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	5,000
Fulton, of New-York	5,000
Mutual and marine Ins. Co. of Harrisburg, Va.	2,500
Total	$37,500

FIRE IN OAK-STREET.

About 9 o'clock Sunday evening, an alarm of fire for the Seventh District was occasioned by the burning out of a [illegible] in the second story of building No. 37 Oak-street. The only damage done was the destruction of a straw bed.

Stars by Daylight.

If one would see stars by daylight, let him cross the Park. The best position is not crouched before the telescope, but on one's back—his heels kicking the air.

On Saturday, it being a soft summerish day, laborers dug out the Park, so far as to develop one path of pavement across it. Saturday night, of course, the water froze in that path, and yesterday it was the finest *trap* for travelers within the town. Why doesn't the City ash its slippery walks? Ash them, Mr. Mayor, or Mr. Ebling, or Mr. MAXWELL. Ash them and save our skulls from being cracked, and the surgeons from being overrun with business.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Jan. 21.

This Court was adjourned until Thursday, without transacting any business, on account of the doubt as to Judge COWLES' legal ability to sit there.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
THE CENTRAL PARK MATTER.

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Whether this be a relationship within the ninth degree—the limit of Jurors—may, perhaps, in the minds of some, be a question of some doubt. If well-founded, the same or a similar difficulty applied, it was supposed, to all the other Judges in the District, except, it might be, Mr. Justice Cowles.

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Stars by Daylight.

If one would see stars by daylight, let him cross the Park. The best position is not crouched before the telescope, but on one's back—his heels kicking the air.

On Saturday, it being a soft summerish day, laborers dug out the Park, so far as to develop one path of pavement across it. Saturday night, of course, the water froze in that path, and yesterday it was the finest *trap* for travelers within the town. Why doesn't the City ash its slippery walks? Ash them, Mr. Mayor, or Mr. Ebling, or Mr. MAXWELL. Ash them and save our skulls from being cracked, and the surgeons from being overrun with business.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Jan. 21.

This Court was adjourned until Thursday, without transacting any business, on account of the doubt as to Judge COWLES' legal ability to sit there.

SPECIAL TERM.
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Mr. Blankman's services were not accepted.

The District-Attorney replied that, according to the French proverb, "The game was not worth the candle." If he thought he could succeed against this witness he would; if he thought otherwise, he would not. He read the statute in support of the witness' compulsory obligation to answer the question.

The Judge said his mind was made up, and that he knew how to proceed.

Here Ex-Judge Beebe rose, and said that, as this had been made an opsu question, he would make a remark. He quoted similar cases in defence of the position taken by the Court, and showed that the Court was right, according to precedent.

The Judge spoke at length, and said that, if the question had been raised by the public prosecutor, he would have interfered at once; but, as the question was raised by the counsel for the prisoner, in defence of the prisoner, he could not interfere. He thought it proper that the witness should go forward and tell the whole story. If the District-Attorney, however, did not press the question, he would not.

Doheny—I have no objection to the witness telling the whole story.

Judge Capron—(to Doheny)—I would not advise you to tell him to answer that question, because, if he says he struck the blow, I shall order him into custody.

Doheny—Then I wont advise him to answer that question.

The witness then left the stand.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, (after an hour's address from Doheny,) and the Judge sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

SPRAGUE'S MURDER CASE.

In the case of Samuel Sprague, tried last term for the murder of Margaret Furtig, in which the Jury disagreed, the District-Attorney said that he was ready to accept the plea offered by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Schaffer, of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The plea was accepted by the Court. Sentence on Saturday.

THE GAMBLERS' MISERY PROTRACTED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

When Doheny and his unfortunate client had got through, the Clerk of the Court summoned Mr. Petrick Hearne, better known among the professionals as Pat Hearne, to appear. He appeared by proxy; that is, by counsel; that is, by Senator Sickles.

Senator Sickles rose. He read an affidavit. He showed in effect in that affidavit that Mr. Sherwood was a materiel witness in the defence of Mr. Hearne—that Mr. Sherwood had left the City of New-York some time since, and had not since blessed it with his presence; that Hearne had, after the most arduous endeavors, failed to find him; and that he (Hearne) therefore begged that his case might be put off to next term, when, if Sherwood were in the flesh, Sherwood should be produced.

The District-Attorney remarked that the affidavit came too late. The case was called on Tuesday last and set down for that day, while it would appear from the affidavit that Mr. Sherwood was then absent. In good faith to the Court, the application should have been made before.

Mr. Sickles said that the answer to that objection was contained in the remark which he made last week to the Court, that he had only been just retained in the case. He had not had time to examine what witnesses were needed. It was his intention to-day to move to quash, but as he had been much occupied since the last time the case was called on, he would at present defer that motion. He might make it during the present term. But there were strong reasons why the case should go over till the next term.

The District-Attorney said that he would make no objection to the postponement. He left the motion to the direction of the Court.

The Judge thought, under the circumstances, it was only reasonable that the case should go over.

Mr. Sickles said he would make a similar motion in the case of Hillman and Edgar, and for the same reasons.

The Judge was willing if the District-Attorney was. The District-Attorney was.

Then Mr. Sickles proposed that these cases should be set down to the second Monday in the February term. The District-Attorney agreed.

Samuel A. Suydam was next called.

Ex-Recorder Tallmadge said that he appeared as Suydam's Counsel, and that his client was so situated that he could not leave his house. He (Mr. Tallmadge) was no medical man, but he thought Suydam had a fever.

District-Attorney—If he has not a fever, he ought to have one.

The Court was willing that the case should stand over.

Mr. Busteed wished the cases of Blackman and Matthewse to be put off to the same time.

The District-Attorney objected. He wished to try some of the cases this term.

Judge Capron—I don't wish you should. I am anxious none of them should be tried before me.

Mr. Busteed explained at length his reasons for wishing a postponement.

The District-Attorney would leave the whole matter with the Court.

The Judge was willing to grant what Mr. Busteed required, but Mr. Busteed had produced no affidavits.

Mr. Busteed said he would produce the affidavits to-day, (Tuesday.)

Mr. Warren then rose and made similar applications on behalf of George Beers and Rob't. McCaffrey, for the same reasons.

The District-Attorney would not object.

Here the Grand Jury came into Court, and brought four new indictments, against John R. Lyng, Michael Smith, William Norris and Eden Norris.

Mr. R. D. Holmes said he appeared for Jackson Thompson, and had been instructed by him to retain Mr. Brady. He had been unable to have a consultation with Mr. Brady. He moved to postpone the trial. He also made the same motion in behalf of Gilbert and Whiteside.

The District-Attorney said that, as he wished to try the cases for which Mr. Sickles appeared, first, he was willing that all the cases should be put off.

Accordingly, all the trials of the gamblers went over until the next term, when Recorder Smith will sit to try them.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Still Ahead.

The St. Anthony *Express* boasts of a farm near Lake Calhoun, upon which 66 bushels of corn was raised to the acre, last year. On a farm at Little Neck, Long Island, over 110 bushels have been raised to the acre, and from 30 acres 3,000 bushels of shelled corn was obtained. Hon. JOHN A. KING, of Jamaica, hee raised 109 buehels to the acre.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Two frame buildings, on the corner of Classon-avenue and Van Brunt-street, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. One of the buildings was occupied as a grocery by PATRICK O'ROURKE. Total loss, $1,000; partially covered by insurance.

☞ Several persons were arrested in Brooklyn, on Saturday, for passing $10 counterfeit bills on the Bank of New-Haven.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dedication Services.

The lecture room of the new Hedding

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ Another day was consumed yesterday in Congress in elaborate and solemn trifling. Various schemes were proposed for indncing the friends of Mr. BANKS to desert their candidate, but they remained firm, and every proposition was tabled. One more balloting was had without any material change, and then the House adjourned.

The Senate received several petitions on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board, and then adjourned until Thursday.

Nothing of moment was done in Albany, bnt, as there is now no obstacle existing to prevent legislation, and as a fifth of the session has been wasted in doing nothing, the Legislature will doubtless begin work in earnest at once.

☞ By the arrival of the brig *Helen Jane* at Boston from Truxillo, we have some interesting advices from Honduras, which indicate that the operations of Col. WALKER in Central America are not necessarily confined to Nicaragua. CABANO, the former President of Honduras, who was driven out of the country by Gen. GUARDIOLA, and afterwards joined Col. WALKER, was reported on the frontier, having command of four hundred American and one thousand native troops, with the purpose of again taking possession. It was thought that he would succeed, as Gen. GUARDIOLA had expressed a determination not to fight the Yankees, as they were, in his opinion, irresistible. The leading native inhabitants of Omoa and Truxillo are reported as not opposed to WALKER.

From Europe.

The *Washington*, with European dates to the 6th inst., arrived yesterday afternoon. She was detained four days at Southampton for the purpose of repairing divers injuries that she received from a collision in the Straits of Dover during the prevalence of a dense fog. An account of the accident is given elsewhere.

Nothing has yet transpired concerning the result of Count ESTERHAZY'S mission to St. Petersburg. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, particularizing the Austrian propositions, vonches for their correctness, and states, at the same time, that, in the event of Russia refusing to accept them, the French Emperor is determined to prosecute the war with redonbled vigor. News from Sebastopol is received to the 18th of December. An article from the London *Times* on the effect of the war upon the trade of England, and another, from the same source, on the Press and Government of the United States—both of which will be found among our extracts—will attract attention.

Latest quotations show a very slight decline n Consols.

☞ We publish in another column this morning a remarkable article from the London *Times*, on the present condition of the relations between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The article is remarkable in many respects, but chiefly so for the andacious swagger with which the self-styled organ of popnlar opinion in Great Britain lectures the people of this country, and advises them to disregard their own Government, and the voice of the popular Press, telling them that neither one nor the other is worthy of their confidence nor entitled to any respect; that the Government is corrupt and imbecile, and the Press venal. The *Times* claims to be the organ of popular opinion and to represent fairly the pnblic sentiment of Great Britain, and very jnstly remarks that a daily paper of large circulation must necessarily be toned in accord with the pnblic sentiment, neither in advance of it nor behind it, or it would not exist. Bnt this rule the *Times* does not allow will apply on this side of the Atlantic, and assumes that the people do not coincide either with the Press they snpport or the Government they elect. In these assumptions the *Times* is most woefnlly mistaken, and its error is probably owing to its limited acquaintance with our Press, and its misnnderstanding of the acts of our Government. The *Times* may make itself perfectly easy on the question of the condnct of the people of this country in any emergency which shall require them to choose between its advice and the snpport of their own Government. Right or wrong the Government will be, and must be, supported in whatever position it may assume towards a foreign coun try; and the Government itself, let who may be at the head, will never ventnre to assume a position which will compromise the honor or the interests of the nation.

But the chief point of interest in the article which we qnote is the obvious apprehension of the *Times* that the action of its Government may possibly lead to a collision between the two nations, and the earnest desire to avoid such a calamity. Nothing is more evident than from the tenor of the *Times'* leaders, and the tone of the British Press, that a war with this country is regarded as one of the grentest calamities that could befall England at any time, but especially at the present, when all her energies are taxed to the utmost to carry on the war against Russia. The English people have a very wholesome appreciation of the power of the United States, and they know what disasters must necessarily follow even a temporary suspension of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries. It is not long since that the *Times* made the following remarks in reply to an allusion of Mr. BRIGHT'S to this country:

"But the especial excellence on which Mr. BRIGHT dwells is the smallness of the army, and the nothingness of the navy... 'Yet nobody thinks of insulting the United States.. An American is as free from violence abroad as an Englishman; and it is by no means certain that he is not more sure of redress, in case of insult.' What does Mr. BRIGHT mean? Does he mean that the United States have a pious horror of war, that it is their principle not to resent injury, and, because they are known to be of this peculiarly meek disposition, foreign States show them unusual respect? Mr. BRIGHT knows that the very contrary is the case; and that, if the United States are unprepared for war, the attitnde which they assume whenever they fancy their rights are invaded is the most bellicose. *It is certainly not by acting on the principles of the Peace Society that they win upon foreign States, but because they threaten the reverse, and it is known that what they threaten they can accomplish.*"

England is a magnanimons nation, we know, and forbearing towards inferior powers; but its magnanimity is considerably heightened by the conviction so candidly expressed in the closing lines of the above qnotation.

The Central American Movement.

The most recent intelligence from San Jnan furnishes early confirmation of the views we presented a short time since, concerning the attitude of the United States and Great Britain towards Central America. It is stated that the Commander of the British naval force on that station has officially commnnicated to Commodore PAULDING, Commander of our Home Squadron, so mnch of his instructions as direct him to repel all fillibuster movements at Greytown coming to his knowledge, and that to this end he will prohibit the landing of arms and armed men. Here is a direct assertion of the British protectorate over the Mosquito Coast, and of a claim to jurisdiction over the port of San Jnan. It appears, then, that the protectorate has neither been abandoned nor fallen into desuetnde. At the first exigency, when British policy demands its enforcement, it is brought forward in the most antboritative and offensive form. Great Britain declares herself the ally of the Mosqnito Chief, and prepares to sustain, by force, whatever she may choose to declare his rights.

This looks like a *casus belli*, and we are curious to learn what instructions have been given to Commodore PAULDING applicable to snch a contingency. We presume that directions have lately been transmitted to him to anticipate the intervention of the British commander, and to prevent, by an exertion of vigilance and energy, snch as has been lately practiced by our District-Attorney, the landing of arms or any other warlike belongings of fillibusterism from American vessels. This course would obviate the necessity of the interference threatened by Great Britain, and might avert a serious collision.

The hand of Lord PALMERSTON is plainly visible in this proceeding. That pngnacious statesman is famous for his antipathies towards the United States, for his pertinacity, and for the indomitable "plnck" with which he pursnes his resentments. It is a fact well known, that the present dispute between this country and England would have been wholly avoided had Lord ABERDEEN remained in office. All the qnestions growing ont of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were npon the point of adjustment, the Prime Minister having expressed to Mr. BUCHANAN his conviction that the interest and honor of England would not snffer by snbmitting to the course of events in Central America, and by permitting the claim to a protectorate over the savages of the Mosqnito Coast to be settled by the settlement of the country by Americans and Europeans. Scarcely a month had elapsed after the retirement of Lord ABERDEEN before the new Premier caused it to be intimated to Mr. BUCHANAN that he did not concur in the views of his predecessor, and by his directions the celebrated dispatch of May 2, 1854, was written, in which it was practically asserted that the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty had settled nothing, and that no British rights in Central America had been concluded by it. This, of course, reopened the whole subject, and the Convention of 1850, instead of settling anything, was fonnd to have greatly widened the disagreement between the two Governments on the subjects to which it related. The dispatch of May 2 was a virtual abrogation of the Treaty on the part of Great Britain, and was rigidly adhered to in all the subsequent correspondence down to the positive rejection of our propositions in September or October last. Thus, during the intervening two years, matters have been growing worse nntil, though with the pressure of a great foreign war npon his hands, Lord PALMERSTON finds himself wrought np to the point of braving the United States almost on its own coasts, and threatening an appeal to arms upon a point which the preceding administration had declared itself prepared to surrender in our favor.

Will the constitnents of Lord PALMERSTON permit him to indulge his pet aversion to the United States? Upon this qnestion there is room for a difference of opinion. Our Attorney-General, we hear, has lately said that we shonld have war within ninety days—and we know that well informed and discreet gentlemen, lately returned from England, and who have had extraordinary opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of the policy and intentions of the British Ministry, concnr in this startling opinion. Gen. CASS, it is said, also considers war inevitable, though he is unable to give in private conversation, any more than in pnblic debate, a good reason for so thinking. Bnt we have no reason to believe that England will provoke a war with us on this snbject, and an article which we copy from the London *Times* of the 5th inst. indicates very clearly that the people of that country do not dream of the possibility of such an event.

Were the question referred to the Commons and the Parliament of England, we should have no doubt of an instant and emphatic verdict against PALMERSTON and in favor of the United States; but, the head of the British Ministry may find no difficulty in showing that resistance to the probable designs of our Government in Central America is the common cause of all the Allies of England, as well as of all the Western Powers which she desires to make her allies. The security of all the European possessions in the West Indies, Lord PALMERSTON will doubtless contend, depends upon the exclusion of American power and influence from the commercial port of San Juan. We cannot pursue the subject further to-day than to repeat the conviction that there is a great probability of a European league for the preservation of the *status quo* of the central regions of this continent. We look, therefore, with anxiety for further intelligence of naval movements in the West Indies. Much depends npon the courage and prudence of Commodore PAULDING. Bnt we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that his instructions warrant his acting with vigor and decision in vindication of onr national rights.

A Step Forward in Legal Reform.

A bill, requiring plaintiffs in civil actions to testify at the call of the defence, has been introdnced into the State Senate. People who have not reflected npon such subjects will wonder why a change of snch obvious valne should only be bronght forward in the year of grace, 1856, rather than in some other earlier bnt equally enlightened year or century. They do not understand such things. The whole system of law, even in New-York, where it has enjoyed the largest ameliorations, bristles with abuses and anomalies irreconcilable with common sense, which have existed for ages, and are likely to outlast the longest liver among us. Nowhere is improvement so slow, on no science does the spirit of the age act with less effect, than npon the science of justice. Prejndices, the growth of a thousand years, are enlisted in favor of the law as it, with the whole profession to battle for them, and none to war against them, or to present law as it should be, and arouse pnblic indignation at a code invented in an age of darkness and barbarism, and fastened npon the necks of civilized posterity. Hard-headed Jeremy Bentham has had no snccessor. And if this bill of Mr. SICKELS' shall be rejected by the Legislature, it will only share the fate of a host of others, equally wise and beneficent. Law-reformers, like voyagers in Arctic regions, have very few chances of success, and a thousand of discomfiture and loss.

The wise fonnders of the common law, who, it may be remembered, diversified the tedinm of legislation by plundering monasteries, impaling each other in tilt or tournay, indulging in a border raid npon the Cheviot, or a foray in France, supervising trials by the ordeal of fire or water, the wager of battle, roasting martyrs and witches, discrowning one king and setting np another, and, in general, leading as lawless and savage lives as the peerage of the Cannibal Islands; these eminently practical legislators seemed to have a confused notion that the scales of justice ought to hang equally, and without vibration; bnt had no sort of idea as to the way of effecting the equilibrium. Their even-handed justice always leaned visibly to one side or the other. Some advantage was nniformly afforded to one of the two parties applying for justice—parties, who theoretically came into Court npon even footing. Thus, in case of a dispnted title to land, possession was declared to be nine points of the law; and the scale preponderated almost insnperably against the plaintiff. In the case of a felon, there was a convenient axiom, that no man is bonnd to criminate himself; and reason in vain asks why not, if the object of legal inquiry be, as it is assnmed, to discover the truth? The axiom still figures on our statute book as a screen for cunning villainy. And in the very matter, to the amendment of which the measure of Mr. SICKLES is directed, we have an instance of the scales being deliberately loaded before hand on the plaintiff's side, who comes into Court with a shrewdly contrived narrative of alleged facts, against which the defendant contends, nnder every possible disadvantage. There are few causes brought to trial where plaintiff and defendant do not know more about the facts than any body else. Were they obliged to testify; were their testimony subjected to the thorough sifting of cross-examination; were they brought to face the witnesses and each other in fact, as they are by hypothesis, how mnch more readily wonld the truth be reached; how mnch more surely would justice be done? Swearing to a complaint, under the advice of conusel, is a barn-door wide enough to let cart-loads of perjnry pass with impunity. The plaintiff plays with his dice loaded; he holds all the court-cards in his hands. Nor is snch swearing any part of the trial. The complaint is but the first process in the manufacture of an issne. The trial has place when the issue has been reached; when, as the lawyers define it, A affirms some fact which B fully denies. From that moment, the parties to the suit snbside into Pythagorean silence. Instead of their direct and conclusive story, we have the faint and confused narratives of a score of others who know little of the circnmstances, and that little indirectly and accidentally. Cases are daily given to Jurics, surrounded with so mnch nncertainty and indistinctness, that a verdict is a miracle. Yet the Court, Bench, Bar, and Jury, know perfectly well that two men are present, who, if snbjected to rigid and unsparing examinntion, could clear away all reasonable doubt. On what principle of human sense, then, do we, while pretending that the pnrpose of trial is to elicit the truth, refuse to employ the most obvious mode of attaining it?

We are told that to place the parties in the witness-box is to tempt them wickedly to the commission of perjury. Such tenderness is simply mandlin. The suitor, so devoid of conscience as to swear falsely himself, can have no scruple or difficulty in suborning others to do the work much more efficiently for him. Their testimony will be scrutinized with only ordinary care; his is open to the gravest suspicion, and will be sifted accordingly. It is also objected that the testimony of interested parties has small weight with the Jury. Perhaps so; but yet in detailing it, and in the cross-examination succeeding it, the deponent can hardly avoid affording some glimpse of facts wanting to clear up the case, some circumstance serving as a key to the difficulty, some expression, or allusion, or reference to persons and places, that may guide the Court in the way of truth. In the shrewdly worded declaration, a complainant may readily swear to falsehoods. To be as guarded and consistent and coherent under the fire of examination and cross-examination in open Conrt, is a different and infinitely more troublesome affair.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the measure of Senator SICKLES may become law. And the same good wishes should attend any other proposition tending to widen the avennes of inquiry, nntil the broad principle shall be established, that no testimony relative to the facts at issne shall be withheld from the Jury, that they shall be alike the judges of its admissibility and credibility. Thus a great and important law reform will have been accomplished.

Railroad Frauds in England.

Within the last year, respectability and pnblic morality in England have sustained many severe shocks. Certain revelations concerning fictitious warrants, malpractices in the discount market, and the wholesale adulteration of articles of food, were "heavy blows and great discouragement." The failure of the "old reputable banking honse" of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES, aroused a perfect storm of indignation which the sentence of the culprits to fourteen years' transportation hardly allayed; and now we have another explosion very little inferior in point of magnitude, and the iniquity and fraud which it discloses, to that which exposed the premeditated villainy of the Strand bankers. We allnde to the disclosures contained in the report recently made by the Committee of Shareholders of the Eastern Connties Railroad. It appears that the shareholders of this Company have, for a considerable time, remarked that, although the receipts of their Road were as large and the expenses not necessarily greater than those of any other road of the same extent, their dividends were always small; and being determined to arrive at a solntion of this phenomenon, they appointed a Committee to overhaul the accounts and report generally. This Report contains charges of the gravest nature, compromising the reputation of three persons in particular, as well as several others in a less degree, connected with the direction of the Company. The three individuals are, Mr. WADDINGTON, M. P., Chairman of the Board of Directors; the Storekeeper of the Company, and the Locomotive Superintendent. It turns out that the Chairman became proprietor of a line of steamers to run in opposition to the Railroad, and finding that the enterprise did not pay, that he sold the steamers to the Company, that is, to himself, as Chairman. The storekeeper, a *protégé* of the Chairman, is fonnd to have charged the Company for all the articles bought by him for the use of the road, ten, twenty, and even fifty per cent. more than they really cost—to have sold new articles, allowing the Company the price of old stores, and pocketing the difference himself. The last of this triad of respectabilities—the locomotive superintendent, believed to be the model of an npright and efficient officer—was in receipt of a salary of $3,000 a year, besides which he was allowed a per centage on whatever savings he could effect in the costs of management of the Road—as well as a per centage on the number of miles traveled by the trains. According to his own accounts, to which the Chairman invariably assented, he was thus entitled to a sum of $15,000 in the year 1852, to $20,000 in 1853, and to $30,000 in 1854, and no one can say what sum he would have claimed in 1855 had not the Committee, in the meantime, discovered that not only had he never saved anything, but that actually the estimated expenses had every year been exceeded. His mileage he also managed to increase by doing away with the heavy trains and dividing the freight between two or three smaller trains—and not contented with this, he had the barefaced audacity to bny carriages and trucks for his own account and let them out to the Company at $15,000 a year, although it was his principal duty to see that the rolling stock necessary for the proper working of the Road was always provided. The fraudulent winnings of this last culprit are said to have amonnted on an average to no less a sum than $60,000 a year. These three are the principal offenders, and snpposed to be partakers in each other's gnilt and ill-gotten gains, bnt there are other directors implicated, and amongst them Lord ALFRED PAGET, yonnger son of the late Marquis of ANGLESEA, and Chamberlain to the Qneen. He did not attend the meeting called to hear the report, but excused himself, "being on dnty at Court." Mr. WADDINGTON not only attended, bnt claimed his right to preside, according to the act of Parliament: he stated that he "would very shortly refute these unfounded accusations," (which he has failed to do, although he has published an elaborate reply to the report,) "that he would continne to direct the affairs of the Road, and insist on his orders being obeyed, as his *sense of duty* would not permit him to allow the shareholders to deal with their property in such a snicidal manner." Notwithstanding this coolness, which many called effrontery, the report was adopted, a resolution carried to consnlt the law officers of the Crown to take such steps as the law will allow against the directors, and, in the meantime, thnt the direction shall be intrnsted to the Committee, the employes of the Company being forbidden to obey the former directors.

From all this it would appear that the precise difference between *meum* and *tuum* has become rather confused in England, particularly with regard to the property of pnblic bodies, and it shows a serious defect in the law, that offences such as we have jnst reconnted are not punishable. Within the last year three gross cases have occurred, where the offenders have been allowed to pass nnpunished. The first was discovered at a trial where the Railway King HUDSON was sned for an improper issue of shares, and where he proved that he had applied the shares in question to bribing members of Committees of the House of Commons; the members are well known, and still retain their seats. The second case is that of Mr. MASTERMAN—also a member of the House of Commons—a Director of a Belgian Railway, who was lately convicted of fraud by the Belgian Courts of Justice for having improperly appropriated to himself 600,000 francs—moneys belonging to the Company; and the third was the large purchase of stores for the Crimea, which never arrived, were never lost, and about which nobody knows anything, and no inquiry has been instituted.

These fearful disclosures concerning the morality of the counting-house, the ethics of the Board-room, and the general picture they afford of the commercial world in England, are likely to strike deep at the root of that social confidence npon which the whole system of credit is based. One knows not which to wonder at most—the daring iniquity of the offenders, or the passive indolence and blind confidence of the victims.

Another Proclamation from the Mayor.

Mayor WOOD has issued another proclamation, addressed to the Captains of Police, directing their attention to the disgraceful facts which we commented on yesterday, of the gross immoralities of our streets, and the constant violations of the laws which take place under the very eyes of the men who are paid to prevent them. The Mayor is very vigorous and commendable in his proclamations, which may be regarded as models in their way; but, it is unhappily the case, that there is a too constant necessity for their publication. Those vermilion edicts were at first most encouraging and gratifying to the people, but they have now become so common as not to create any unnsual excitement. Barking dogs are proverbial for not using their teeth, but we trust that the proverb will not apply to the solemn threatenings of the Mayor's proclamations. Making an example of one member of the Police Department, we cannot but think, would have a more wholesome effect than the londest proclamation that could be issned.

Daniel Webster and Mr. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Seven weeks after the assembling of Congress, the House of Representatives remains unorganized, and the Government paralyzed, because of the dire consequences that, in the apprehension of certain gentlemen, would follow the election of a presiding officer preferred by thirty votes more than have yet been concentrated on any other candidate. It is universally conceded that no man surpasses Mr. BANKS in personal qualifications for the Speaker's Chair; bnt his election will be the triumph of *sectionalism*—a blow struck at the Union!

We think it should calm the agitated nerves of these horror-stricken gentlemen, to remember that Mr. BANKS and the Republican Party occupy precisely the position taken by Mr. WEBSTER, not only in several not-to-be-forgotten previous speeches, but also boldly and strongly in his speech of March 7, 1850. The principle flung to the breeze on the flag of the Republican Party, is "No extension of Slavery to territory now free." It is a principle to which the brightest stars in our political firmament irrevocably committed themselves in recorded debate. Mr. WEBSTER would not legislate where he believed immutable physical laws had shut Slavery out; as he maintained, erroneously we believe, was the case in New-Mexico and Utah.

"I would not," he said, "take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of nature, nor to reënact the will of God. I would put in no Wilmot Proviso for the mere purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would pnt into it no evidence of the votes of a superior power, exercised for no purpose hnt to wound the pride, whether a just and rational pride or an irrational pride, of the citizens of the southern States."

Bnt let it be shown that there *is* danger of Slavery getting a foothold, and the memories of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill will let the stont heart of the noble old man still its beatings no longer. If freedom reqnires it, he will act. Utah and New-Mexico, by congressional prohibition, if it be called for to make sure the result, shall be kept free from the polluting tonch of slavery.

"* * * I propose to inflict no snch wound upon anybody, nnless something essentially important to the country and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom is to be effected. * * * *Sir, wherever there is a substantial good to be done,* WHEREVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, I AM READY TO ARREST THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. *I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again;* AND I WILL PERFORM THOSE PLEDGES; bnt I will not do a thing unnecessarily that wounds the feelings of others, or that does discredit to my own understanding."

So spoke Mr. WEBSTER in his famous 7th of March speech.

But so for Mr. BANKS to speak is treason to the Union! The acknowledgment by the Democratic Party of the doctrine that WHEREVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY SHALL THERE BE ARRESTED, would be the instant dissolution of the Republican Party, that is formed solely to assert that principle. The assertion of the principle events make vital to its practical realization. If this is disunion, Mr. BANKS and DANIEL WEBSTER are fellows in treason. W.

A "Roving Englishman" in Trouble.

"Nemo me impnne lacessit" *is* or ought to be the motto of the high and mighty Ambassador of Great Britain near the Sublime Porte, as he has strikingly proved upon a late occasion. Some time since there issued from the press of a fashionable London Publisher, a talented and amusing book, entitled "*The Roving Englishman*," which, notwithstanding the absence of the author's name, and his evident desire to preserve a strict *incognito*, was discovered to be the production of Mr. GRANVILLE MURRAY, an *attaché* to the British Embassy in Constantinople.

The work contained animated descriptions of scenes and life in the East, occasionally interspersed with rather spicy and often bitter remarks npon men and things in Constantinople, in which the hanghty Lord Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was not very flatteringly mentioned. The Foreign Office, fearing that the air of Constantinople might in consequence be prejndicial to the health of the youthful diplomatist, recalled him for a time, but he preferred "The land of the East, the clime of the sun," to the monotony of London life, and lately returned to occupy his former post in the English Embassy. On his arrival he hastened to report himself to his chief, who, after keeping him for several hours waiting, for an interview in the antechamber, sent him word "that he had not time to speak to him." "The Roving Englishman" withdrew to his hotel, had retired to bed, and was actually in the arms of Morpheus, when a messenger from His Excellency roused him from his slumbers, conveying the order that he should get ready to set out for England immediately, as the bearer of important dispatches. To hear was to obey. Lord STRATFORD remarked, after his departure, "If he comes back during the Winter, I answer for it, a land journey to Bucharest will effectually rid us of his presence." Verily, his Lordship is not a man to be trifled with.

☞ New-Orleans merchants complain bitterly, through the newspapers, of the restricted accommodations of the Levee. This year there has been an extraordinary increase in the arrivals of steamboats, and cargoes have been immense. The receipts of Cotton this season have exceeded by 340,000 bales the amount brought in during the season of 1854-5. The receipts of flour have doubled; corn has quadrupled; pork increased one-third, and [illegible] to 111,000. The increase in other articles of produce is equally [illegible]. The facilities for handling needs enlargement.

☞ The American Colonization Society has finally cleared itself of debt. It began the last year with an incubus of $82,000, but has shaken it off. The rigid economy, however, which was necessary in order to effect this result, has curtailed operations in Liberia, and only three expeditions were sent out during the year. The last one, sent under the auspices of the New-York State Society, sailed from this port in December, taking fifty-eight emigrants.

ALABAMA.

The Rumored Aid to Kansas—Negro Traders—The Legislature and Gov. Winston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

I cannot learn that anything has been done in the way of aid to the "border ruffians" by the State. The proposition to grant $100,000 for that object still lies on the table. A Col. Buford has taken the matter into his own hands, and, if we can believe the papers, will march five hundred men from this State to defend the *rights* of the South on the plains of Kansas. He may get five hundred fools who, for their passage money, will obligate themselves to fight at the back of an irresponsible leader; but when once on the ground, the valiant five hundred will keep out of the range of Sharp's rifles.

The severe weather has partially preserved us from the annual shame which it is the business of speculators to exhibit during the holidays. They parade their human cattle through all the principal streets of Southern towns and cities in single file, in double file, in all conceivable ways, to exhibit their good points; they arrange them along the streets against the sides of houses, like so many wooden statues or bags of corn.

The term speculator belongs to these fellows. If a man trades in horses, he is called a horse trader; if one buys and sells cotton, and thereby makes a profit, he is not a speculator, only a factor or merchant, or something else. People do not like to speak of negro traders, it comes too near the title of man traders.

The Legislature has hardly convened since the holidays, and has done little of importance, except pass bills over the head of Gov. WINSTON. He takes special pains to apply the veto to all charters of literary institutions granted by the Legislature, and his own party condemn his course by passing them afterwards by an almost unanimous vote. The Governor thinks something can be made out of the old school law, and so consigns whatever he believes stands in its way to Executive annihilation.

Yours, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Hamline—An Unfounded Imputation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of last Friday, the 11th inst., there was an extract from I do not know what paper, that was very unjust and injurious. I allude to the imputation on the Rev. Dr. HAMLINE. It was unjust to him, and also to the Methodist Church, in the uncalled-for insinuation contained in the passage. In the first place, the gentleman above named is not a bishop of the Methodist Church, as, in consequence of ill health, being a confirmed invalid, he resigned that office at the last General Conference, which met at Boston in 1852. In the second place, Dr. HAMLINE never was charged with the crime named, nor do I suppose any sane person believes him guilty of it, or of anything of the kind.

The simple fact is, that a man of a peculiar mind, a member of the Cincinnati Conference, made some absurd and ridiculous statements against Dr. HAMLINE, for which, without Dr. HAMLINE'S interference, he was called to trial, found guilty of falsehood and slander, and expelled from the Church. This person is the same Mr. HANAW whose name is mentioned in the extract referred to. No one can well mistake the design, and few will question the authorship of the false statement which has been made, and which I suppose is now to go the round of the papers. VINDEX.

Consolidated Brooklyn.

We have hunted all over Brooklyn to find a man who asked for the divorce of the parties that now form the Consolidated City of Brooklyn; and have searched pretty nearly in vain. In East Williamsburg we did, indeed, find some doubters, but none who gave a better reason than that the present trade about the late City Hall of Williamsburg had been spoiled by the change. The majority, however, consent that it cannot be cheaper to have two sets of officers than one to manage and maintain Municipal Government over so small an area. Indeed, the sentiment grows rapidly, that a consolidation of these Long Island cities with New-York must early take place. There may be, indeed, a reluctance to share the villainous reputation that we suffer, and some may imagine that, united with us, the taxes of the Brooklyn people would be greatly increased. It might be so for a time, but not permanently it is evident. Consolidation would settle the claim of New-York to high-water mark on the Long Island side of East River. It would make Brooklyn the residence as it is now the dormitory of New-York. Along its water front, as there are not now, would go up splendid warehouses, commerce would take up its quarters there, and all hands would be better accommodated. Still this consummation is yet a long way off, and it need not make speculators double the asking price for lots all the way down to the Kings County line.

The Gamblers' Indictment.

It has been a matter of much conversation and strange and singular rumors how it has come to pass that the name of Mr. JAMES H. MASS, the celebrated gambler, to whom [illegible] we have more than once had occasion to call attention in this journal, has been [illegible] mention and prosecution, though he was one of the [illegible] recently entered, and [illegible] has [illegible] his [illegible] head of [illegible] to be lost by [illegible] place should [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.—[illegible] STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart vigor to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of debilitation, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK, No. 264 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF [illegible] that ANTHONY J. [illegible] lic auction THIS DAY, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Assignees and others, [illegible] southwest corner of [illegible] lots on corner of 20th-st. [illegible] on the 8th av. near 23d-st.; two [illegible] near the 8th-av.; one [illegible] lot of ground, with the [illegible] 35th to 36th-st., and [illegible] 48 North Moore-st.; house and [illegible] with building [illegible] known [illegible] lin-st. near Greenwich-st.; the [illegible] and 37 Fourth-st.; two [illegible] also a number of houses and [illegible] and a beautiful country seat [illegible] For maps and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are unsurpassed, in elegance and variety, all the other known [illegible] The [illegible] of practical science and beauty, constitute [illegible] their [illegible] reform, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Imperial Moldavia Cream, for [illegible] and eradicating [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND [illegible] the Reliable, the Instantaneous [illegible] of the [illegible] century of [illegible] True to Nature. Produces a [illegible] ural hair or skin, and is unrivalled [illegible] and Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE [illegible] SAFE. ROBERT M. PATRICK is [illegible] the above [illegible] Safe, [illegible] Safes Locks and Counter Doors. Depot [illegible] door below Maiden-lane.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for [illegible] and all other kinds of hats. The [illegible] better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

PLATFORM SCALES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at [illegible] prices by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

Hair.—In Cincinnati, on the [illegible] another to put his tongue, [illegible] last June past—the thermometer [illegible] degrees below zero—for the poor boy [illegible] of course, and the poor boy [illegible] great agony. Several persons endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named TAYLOR went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whiskey, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally succeeding about one-half, leaving the other sticking to the iron, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

Combined Explosion.—While Prof. HALE was engaged in showing a gentleman and two young ladies the process of making hydrogen, at the Irving House in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, the generator exploded, carrying the ball through the ceiling above and scattering the fragments. The whole party were drenched in a solution of sulphuric acid, damaging their clothes to the extent of $100, and the whole loss is $300.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **None except those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia,** in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Every member is particularly requested to attend, and all who wish to lease land either for present or future improvement, in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting and learn the full particulars of the organization.
JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOS. EGGLESTON, Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 6 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 276 and 942 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEMETER DELESDERNIER, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. GALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver a lecture on *The Poesitics of Public Life*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to members half price. Can be obtained at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will deliver his second lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 22. Subject—*The Indians; War of Ponatiac.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 8. Single admission, 50 cents.

☞ **Christian Union.**—The adjourned meeting of the friends of the Christian Union, will be held at the Lecture Room of Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, when the Committee will be prepared to report.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSONS WHO SAW the very reckless accident by one of the Bleecker-st. sleighs running over a couple of the same line, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 7, in Bleecker-st. near Barrow-st., whereby two persons were very badly injured, and providentially escaped being killed, are particularly requested to call on or send their names and addresses to No. 367 Bleecker-st., corner of Jones-st., or D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to Mr. EDWARD K. ORRELL, No. 221 West 43d-st., between the 6th and 9th-ave. and they will do an especial favor to the parties. EDWARD K. ORRELL & SON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FARM CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property now resides at Maspeth, L. I., containing 36 [illegible] in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of [illegible] and fruit trees. The buildings are large and commodious, [illegible] (now filled) consisting of a milk-room [illegible]. Its nearness to the ferries, only 3 [illegible] level road, renders it most desirable [illegible]. H. VANDERVEER, Maspeth, L. I.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—in the City of Newark, [illegible] having from $5,000 to $6,000; this is an [illegible] very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address [illegible] Box No. 1,049 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

PARTNER WANTED.—An active or special partner wanted, with a capital of $4,000 or $5,000, in an old and well established Livery Stable business, now doing a first-rate trade. The advertiser will give the most satisfactory reference as to the character and value of the business, and of everything relating thereto. Address Box No. 4,197 Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

HOTEL NEAR THE PARK.—Any gentleman disposed to open a first-class hotel, will please address R. L. R., care of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st., when the advertiser will join a responsible party and give full particulars and make satisfactory propositions.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $3,000. Address Box No. 108, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POPULAR LECTURES IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, by JOEL TIFFANY, Esq.

At the close of course of lectures, delivered by Mr. TIFFANY, in Stuyvesant Institute, he was invited by the audience to deliver a further course of six lectures in the Tabernacle. This invitation he accepted.

1st Lecture, Tuesday eve., Jan. 22—Subject: The Doctrine of Plenary Inspiration.

2d Lecture, Friday eve., Jan. 25—Subject: The Demands of the Age.

3d Lecture, Tuesday eve., Jan. 29—Subject: The Means of Redemption now in use.

4th Lecture, Friday eve., Feb. 1—Subject: The Nature and Origin of Evil.

5th Lecture, Tuesday eve., Feb. 5—Subject: The Old and the New.

6th Lecture, Friday eve., Feb. 8—Subject: The Authority of Truth vs. Authority of Man.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Price for the course, 75 cents. Single lecture, 12½ cts., to be had at the door.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the first of his Lectures on the *Early Settlement and History of the Mississippi Valley*; on *The Explorers of the Great Valley*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal Bookstores, and at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE EDIFICE.—The new building erected for the College, on the corner of 4th av. and 23d st., will be inaugurated on TUESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Dr. DELAFIELD will deliver the address. The Professors and the public are invited to attend.
By order,
G. BUCK, M. D., Registrar.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD of NEW-YORK.—The Sixth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, by Right Rev. ALFRED WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut. Subject—*Aids to culture*. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—The ninth of the course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the 30th-st Presbyterian Church, will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING next, 24th inst., at their Church, near 7th-av., by Rev. E. S. FOSTER, D. D., of Brooklyn. Subject—*Theodore Parker and Modern Deism*. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—Will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Addresses are expected from R. N. HAVENS, Esq., and Rev. JOHN P. HEDMANCE, of the Green-st. Methodist Church. Subject—*The Relation of the Mayor and other Officials to the Laws of the State.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—This Club will meet for the first time this season at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Capt. THOS. HEDDOCK will explain his new Quadrant. Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

CENTRE MARKET GUARD.—The members and friends of the above Company are hereby requested to meet at Central Hall, at 12½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, to pay a tribute of respect to our deceased brother, DANIEL KEENAN. By order,
JOHN COLLINS, Captain.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1856. **FIRST REWARD.**—*Whereas*, JOSEPH COEN was violently assaulted and beaten on Saturday night, the 12th inst., at or about 12 o'clock, on the corner of Grove and 4th sts., by certain persons or persons unknown to the authorities; and whereas the said Joseph Coen has since died from the wounds then and there received—Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed said assault; or five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the above named outrage. To be paid on the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such service has been rendered by the person or persons claiming said rewards. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the final disposition of the case, will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

10,000 GALLONS CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE.
Apply to
A. H. EVERETT.
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist,
No. 5 Canal-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable middle-aged women; one as to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; the other to do chamberwork and laundress, or chamberwork and seamstress. The best of references. No objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 Prince-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits: one as waitress in all its branches—has three years' City reference; the other is 16, can do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and do plain sewing—will work and iron for the nursery in a hotel or boarding-house. Wages $4. Best of City reference. Call at No. 259 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, the same by an English and two American young women. Also, by a Protestant young woman as laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women—one as chambermaid and seamstress; she can cut and fit. The other as chambermaid and fine washer. They are both well recommended for respectability and competency by families at present in the City. Apply at No. 24 8d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 22d-st., near 8d-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, as seamstress, in a private family; can do all kinds of needlework, make and fit dresses, &c. Apply at No. 315 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable tidy colored woman, as cook and laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 29th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl in a small family, to do general housework. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 38 Madison-st., up stairs, 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can have the best of City references. Address J. T., No. 808 Broadway.

SERVANTS—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
C. MASON.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A lady of experience in drawing and painting, both in oil and water colors, wishes to obtain a situation in some flourishing Seminary or Academy. Can give the best of references, both in regard to ability and aptness to teach. Call on, or address a note to Mrs. M., No. 290 West 20th-st., for 3 days.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady, who has received the best musical education, desires a few pupils to teach. Terms, $12 and $15 per quarter. Best of references given and required. Address C. D., *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A European of energy, education and accomplishments, offers her services as superintendent and teacher of a first-class ladies' Institute; the advertiser is a Protestant, has lived in France, understands music, painting, &c., and can offer undeniable references in this City. A liberal salary expected. Address, free, to FEBRUARY, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 506 Post-Office.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—In a quartet choir in an Episcopal Church in this City. Application may be made by note addressed to C. H. O., Box No. 1,595 Post-Office.

CLERKS WANTED—J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS have room for two smart young men, one in the hosiery department, and one in the silk handkerchief department. Those having experience in either of these lines may apply by letter.

CLERK WANTED.—A smart boy, who writes well, spells correctly, not afraid to be useful, or punctual; contant with moderate salary and light work, may address PUNCTUALITY, *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS.—For first-class Cooks, Nurses, Laundresses, Waiter-girls, Footmen, and Groom, are now ready at The Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COAT, VEST AND PANT HANDS—May find constant employment at No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., up stairs: none need apply except with recommendations from regular houses, or with deposit. Orders received for manufacturing in large or small quantities. Cutting done by the piece for those who wish to superintend their own work.
E. B. TITSWORTH, Merchant Tailor.

A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS.—Desires a permanent situation with a good family. Best of testimonials furnished. Address G., at this office.

WAITER GIRL WANTED—In a private family; one with good City references may apply between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, at No. 35 5th-av.

MAN WANTED—Capable of working and keeping in order Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; also, one hat-block maker; to such persons a liberal salary and constant employment will be given. Apply at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish board and furnished rooms in a house with but few boarders. Location above Canal-st., and west of 4th-av. Terms must be moderate, and references first class. Address PUBLISHER, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife, also a gentleman, wife, nurse and child desire board in a pleasant family residing above 4th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Terms must be reasonable. Address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—In exchange for tuition in piano-forte singing, (the Italian school,) the French language by a Parisian, and the German language, in a first-class boarding house or private family, up town or the central part of the City, furnished or unfurnished rooms. Address MARIE E. D., Union-square Post-Office, box 325.

ROOMS AND BOARD—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 32d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen on very reasonable terms. Terms in advance. No. 17 Howard-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent lever	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Beeseley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers for sale very low.

Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers $100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled $9 00 to $17 00

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Dr. JOHN G. WILSON, No. 89 Centre-st., Gas Fitter, guarantees a perfect cure for the Winter, by giving the metres a dose of his magic Spirits. Please leave your orders early in the day. N. B.—Look out for quack humbugs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
KATE WESTON;
OR, TO WILL AND TO DO.
BY JENNIE DE WITT.
Beautifully illustrated with eight engravings, by N. Orr
Price $1 25.

Through the medium of fiction, to be able to convey great moral truths, and at the same time to amuse, instruct and imbue the mind with the lessons which it has been the author's aim to impart, without the reader being at all sensible of the influences brought to bear on him, is the very highest triumph of genius. Such is the case in the work before us. It treats the subject, though not a novel one, in a more sensible and practical manner than we have ever known it before, and so interests us that we do not seem to be reading a story, but beholding living characters, and scenes passing, as it were, in a panorama before us. The style is elevated, the plot effective, and filled up in a masterly manner. The moral lessons inculcated in it are such as to give it a claim to the favor of all the good. The characters are drawn with a close eye to nature, and marked and distinct in their delineations. The scenery of the picture, its lights and shades, are true to life. We could easily select groups worthy the attention of a painter, perfect specimens of art. The love scene in one of the early chapters is a perfect gem. The heroine, sweet Kate, is a model of all that is loveable in woman, combined with firmness of purpose and rectitude of character, sufficient to banish even the cherished one from her heart, when found pursuing the path that leads to destruction, and from which even the voice of the loved one, charm she ever so sweetly, was unable to draw him. Charles, too, the erring, fallen, but still noble, youth, is a striking character.

We think the book marks the advent of one in the fields of Literature, who is destined not only to adorn it, but also to be the means of doing much good with her ready pen.

The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Bowling of Philadelphia, himself an author of no small celebrity.

CONTENTS.

An Unwelcome Visitor.	Poor Clarence!
Guardians.	Too Late.
Early Dreamings.	Haste to the Wedding.
The Fishing Party.	The Ramble.
Millionaire and Begger.	A New Phase of Temptation.
The Fledgling.	And yet Another.
Music and Mirth.	A Day's Work.
Father Benson.	Wages at Evening.
Aunt Biddy's Visit.	Time Flies.
A Good Time.	The Election.
Pledges.	The Hour of Trimph.
Peculiar Discipline.	Grave of Ambition.
The First Error.	Kliling the Fatted Calf.
The Fece of a Man.	Fruits of Discipline.
Who Ought to be Hanged.	Morning Breaking.
Looking through One's Own Glasses.	Discoveries, A Departure.
	Retrihntion.
A Leaf of Life.	The Outcast's Burial.
Out of the Snare.	Meiody.
	Successful Début.

We have only space to make a few short extracts from the exteuded and highly complimentary notices of the Press:

From the Republican, Baltimore, Md.

This is a thrilling story, told in chaste and beautiful language, which can be read with profit as well as pleasure. If all our tales of fiction were of this character, they might be admitted to our firesides without fear of evil consequences. "Kate Weston," if it shall not run through so many editions as "Fanny Fern's Stories," will leave a better impression when it is read. The heart will be softened and the evil passions molified by its perusal, and the reader will rise from its pages with more kindly feelings toward his fellow-man.

From the Hartford Courant.

We like this work. It is well written, the narrative is fascinating, and the characters well drawn. We like it more, however, for the excellent moral lessons of life's discipline which it teaches.

From the Christian Intelligencer, New-York.

The book is worthy of commendation for its graceful and pleasing style, for its well-judged discrimination of character, for the easy flow and picturesqueness of its parts, for the sprightliness of its narrative, and for the fixedness of its aim. It teaches that morality, virtue, temperance, cannot exist without true piety; and this we look upon as one of its most commendable features. The book is gracefully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, the father of the authoress, and deserves a wide circulation.

From the Tribune, Detroit, Mich.

"Kate Weston" is far above the average of modern American novels, both in style and ability.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

As a story, "Kate Weston" has more real merit than is crowded into a baker's dozen of its relatives in the family of modern literature.

From the Sun, Philadelphia.

We commend this delightful book most cordially to the public as a great instrument of good, and many, very many of our citizens will read it the more eagerly from the fact that its pages are dedicated to Rev. John Dowling, D.D., whose prayers have been the dew, whose smiles the sunshine of each bud of intellect, each germ of high resolves, by a daughter's loving heart.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR,
SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel, a Family History."
One vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

This is another delightful Family History, by the author of "Amabel," and, like the former work of Miss Wormeley, is destined to seize at once on public approbation, from its power, grace of diction, thoughtfulness, novelty of plot and freshness of incident. The scene alternates between England and America, and thus affords some fine contrasts of incident and character. Its descriptioos of Virginia life are remarkably graphic, vivid and faithful. Some of the scenes are splendid pictures. There is one in the earlier portion of the book in which the heroine overhears the man she loves confess his passion for another, which is admirably done, and very effective; and there is another, describing his escape from a party of desperadoes in Virginia, which is as artistic in its management as anything in Cooper. The author's style is exceedingly good; she strews through her pages many keen, shrewd observations and noble thoughts; she evinces large acquaintance with literature, and a fund of native good sense and good feeling. The work altogether is superior as a literary production, highly entertaining as a novel, and admirable as a work of art.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of AMABEL, a Family History, uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW FEATURE! NEW FASHIONS!! NEW STORY!!!
Of all the papers ever issued in New-York (and in this particular New-York is the Union)
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
comes nearest to PERFECTION. This week's No. (now ready) contains more of its continued Stories, and the commencement of a
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A new feature is introduced in this No., viz.:
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NOW READY:
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;
OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.
BY AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF WALKER.

Such is the title of a most interesting and timely work just published by S. A. BENT & CO., No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

The work contains a full account of the Nicaraguan scheme; the political condition of the country; its importance and resources; peculiarities of the people; striking incidents; a complete picture of the country; the progress, policy and positions of Walker and Kinney (with portraits of both); the views of the present Government; THE SECRET EXPEDITIONS;
and, indeed, an exposition of all matters relative to the condition of Nicaragua.

IT IS THE ONLY BOOK PUBLISHED
which contains reliable information relative to the country, and an exposition of the causes which have given rise to the intense excitement which now exists respecting it.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
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No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

DERBY & JACKSON
WILL PUBLISH,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22,
JACKSON AND NEW-ORLEANS. An Authentic Narrative of the memorable Achievements of the American Army under Andrew Jackson, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, (late of the New-Orleans *Delta*.) With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1 25.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24,
ALONE. By MARION HARLAND. A new and revised edition, uniform with "The Hidden Path." 12mo, $1 25.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26,
DREAMS AND REALITIES OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER. By the Author of "Parish Side." 12mo, $1.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,
A HUNTER'S LIFE AMONG LIONS, ELEPHANTS AND OTHER WILD ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA. By R. G. CUMMING. With an introdnction, by BAYARD TAYLOR. Colored Illustrations. 12mo, $1 50.

NOW READY.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. R. ORTON, M. D. $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Successors to
J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE EDITIONS IN FOUR WEEKS.
FIVE HUNDRED MISTAKES
OF DAILY OCCURRENCE
IN WRITING, SPEAKING AND PRONOUNCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CORRECTED.

"Which—if you be to peo—
Yon will be unwilling,
For many a shilling,
To part with the profit
Which you shall have of it."

This volume conveys practical instruction of the most indispeneable character. It takes up the common mistakes in the use of language in conversation and corrects them in a vivid and striking manner that makes an enduring impression upon the memory of the reader. A person who reads it, through with care twice or three times will thereby acquire an amount of practical instruction which has never before been published in the same compass.

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SENSE AND SENSIBILITY.
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The Publishers, in pursuance of their design of issuing a new and uniform edition of Miss AUSTEN'S celebrated novels, announce "Sense and Sensibility" as now ready. "Pride and Prejudice" has already been published. The remainder of the series will follow rapidly. Issued in uniform volumes. Price 75 cents each.
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NOW READY,
THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE,
FEBRUARY NUMBER.
TWENTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The publishers beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with some of the most eminent writers and artists in the land to write and embellish THE NATIONAL, and that no pains will be spared to make it deserving of the hearty support of the community at large.

In the present number will be published, from the pen of the first American Traveler who has ever written on the subject, with designs by the author, the commencement of a series of Scandinavian Sketches.

CONTENTS.

I.—SCANDINAVIAN SKETCHES—No. I.
Stockholm and its Environs—Situation of Stockholm—A Ramble about the City.
II.—EXTINCT REPTILES.
III.—THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.
IV.—MEXICAN LAKES.
V.—METHODIST CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.
VI.—THE ORIENTAL YAM.
VII.—THE VALUE OF A WORM.
VIII.—REVIEWS EXTRAORDINARY.—STRENGTHENING THE LANGUAGE.
Dagger Correspondence—My Love is like tha red, red Rose—The Thoughts of Yonth are long, long Thoughts—There's nothing like soft, soft Soap.—Autobiography—The Song of Peleg Bigelow—Hiawatha—Outlines of a Synonymical Sermon—"The Dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice"—Twice two are four and no more—Proof of same, considered Scripturally, Arithmetically, Logically, &c.—High-Falutin.
IX.—IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL IN FRANCE.
X.—THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING.
XI.—ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
XII.—MOTHER, POOR MOTHER!
XIII.—A COUSIN IN NEED.
XIV.—THE UNWRITTEN LAW.
XV.—THE DEATH OF A BELIEVER.
XVI.—IDOLATRY—ITS ORIGIN AND EFFECTS.
XVII.—THE MONARCH OF MOUNTAINS.
XVIII.—BRIDAL PRESENTS.
XIX.—EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—LETTER TO BISHOP SIMPSON.
XX.—EDITORIAL NOTES AND GLEANINGS.
XXI.—BOOK NOTICES.
XXII.—LITERARY RECORD.
XXIII.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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The scene of this story is laid in Lanmere, a pleasant country village. The principal personages are as follows:

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A strict mother, cold and immovable as stone;
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A pattern of female placidity and propriety;
BESSIE ALLISON,
A little mischief—sweet, pretty and lovable;
MR. FLOYD,
The Village Pastor—a man of goodness, truth and piety;
WILLIAM WENTWORTH,
Honest and honorable—truthful and self-sacrificing;
WALLACE BUCHANAN,
A mystery to all who do not knew him;
ELLEN WENTWORTH,
Bessie's friend and confidant;
PAUL WARREN,
A faithful minister, without the ostentation of outward piety;
GRACE WARREN,
His sister—a true woman; the consoler of the afflicted and the supporter of the lowly.

Other characters are introduced, and the story is replete with varied incidents and descriptions. In the gradual unfolding of the characters of the two sisters, Bessie and Margaret, the author has displayed consummate skill; and she has imbued her narrative with such interest that the reader is chained to her pages from first to last. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

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An authentic narrative of the memorable achievements of the American army, under ANDREW JACKSON, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, late of the New-Orleans *Delta*. With frontispiece. 12mo. $1 25.

CONTENTS.

Jackson's first entry into New-Orleans.
Lafitte, "The Pirate."
Lafitte, the Patriot.
Jackson clears his flanks.
The British review and embarkation.
Battle of Lake Borgne.
The British landing and bivouac.
The alarm—the rally—the march.
Battle of the 23d of December, 1814.
Sir Edward Packenham.
A demonstration and a defeat.
The British bring up their big guns.
Battle of the batteries.
Two notable warriors and revolutionists.
Preparation for the final conflict.
The battle of New-Orleans—the victory.
Battle of New-Orleans—the disaster.
Closing incidents.
The finale.

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NEW MUSIC.

WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:
FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Warrzei, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.
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of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.
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While musing all alone, Hattie. S. Markstein. 25 cts.
Spare my heart from growing old. Metz. 25 cts.
I

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.
NEW ART[illegible] COMMISSION HOUSE.
[illegible] corner of White-st.
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[illegible] Merchandise [illegible]
[illegible] are now ready to receive consignments [illegible]
[illegible] by auction. The favorable location of [illegible]
[illegible] business—being in the very heart of the [illegible]
[illegible] facilities for the disposal of all kinds [illegible]
[illegible] attention will be paid exclusively to [illegible]
[illegible] Public and Private Libraries, Sta[illegible]
[illegible] Furniture, &c. [illegible]
[illegible] us with their business may be assured [illegible]
[illegible] both as to distribution of catalogues [illegible]
[illegible] ing, will be given to their interests, [illegible]
[illegible] to secure the attendance and com[illegible]
[illegible] Accounts of sales will be promptly [illegible]
[illegible] without delay, and cash advances [illegible]
[illegible] Received.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
David Hosack, President Panama Railroad Company.
Wm. Bard, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
Shepherd Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. A. Booth, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Nostrand, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Lucius Hopkins, Pres't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.
Daniel Ewbury, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1855.

MESSRS. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—*Gentlemen*: Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. H. Lamport, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION. The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 27, 1856, with the invoices of Stationery. The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, March 25, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 25th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of catalogues of this sale which it is designated to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases from the *whole Catalogue*, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, *four* and *six* months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue, less than $1,000, and more than $100, *four* months' credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable in the City of New-York, and satisfactory to the sellers, will be required; bills must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after the sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent.; and interest, insurance, and storage to be charged until settled for; all goods not settled for within thirty days, to be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributors. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be applied for to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulkhead and Water-right, belonging to the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of GEORGE ZABRISKIE, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, being Nos. 445, 449, 451, 453, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454 Washington-st., No. 453 being on the southeast corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and known as Nos. 79 and 81.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with building, on the southeast corner of Watts-st.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON WEST-ST.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, the title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being positive, to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. Maps, &c., ready for inspection at No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

AND ALSO,

The 2-story brick house and lot No. 70 Laight-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts., 21 feet 3 inches by 60 feet.

SHERMAN W. C. FABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, } Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

FOURTH-AVENUE.—Four lots fronting on 4th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 38th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—One lot on the northerly side of 38th-st., in rear of the above, 30 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Also, on 38th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots on the southerly side of 39th-st., adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the [illegible] location of these lots, offer a [illegible] opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants and limitations. One-fifth part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

And also, on 3d-av., the lot with the 2-story gothic cottage thereon on the west side of 3d-av., 75 feet north of 51st-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT DELISSER & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.—Stationery—A large lot of stationery, consisting of gold pens and fool[illegible] paper, envelopes, cards, pass books, diaries, &c.; 100 gross of very superior black lead pencils, worthy the attention of stationers.

Also, at 6 o'clock, a large catalogue of illustrated and standard books, among which are the works of Cowper, Moore, Churchill and Byron, in full calf binding, book of beauty, ornaments of memory, book of the world, romance of nature, and a number of gift books in papier mache, valuable historical works, bibles, writings of Arminius, &c., now open for examination. Purchasers and dealers are requested to call.

NOTICE.—Every article put up by this house will be sold to the highest bidder.

Persons wishing catalogues of our evening sales will please send in their name and address.

Sales regularly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of diamonds and gold jewelry, consisting in part, of single stone and centre diamond rings, pins, brooches, studs, bracelets, &c., 18 carat gold case watches, independent seconds; double time English patent levers, cylinder escapements, all warranted of the first class; also, a line of solid fine gold jewelry, made for the retail trade—rich cameo brooches, mosaic do., studs, pins, bracelets, lockets, fine gold vest, guard and fob chains, together with every article usually kept in a first-class establishment. Every article warranted as represented. The attention of the trade and those in want are invited to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot or ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 27 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 3 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1858, $60,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the store, No. 311 Broadway, a splendid stock of valuable furs and sleigh-robes, manufactured expressly for City and private trade, comprising mink, fitch, sable, stone marten, Kinsdien fitch, squirrel and other fancy and valuable furs, talmas, boas, capes, muffs, &c. Also, Rocky Mountain, prairie wolf, bear skin and silver fox robes. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE—Manufactured expressly for City trade. GEORGE COOK will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, to pay advances. Full particulars on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds white granite, linn and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, cutlery, Britannia ware, fancy goods, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a large variety of goods, in[illegible], piano-fortes, oil-paintings, China, mirrors, mattresses, silver plated ware, jewelry, 75 boys' sleds, plated heaters, second hand; with other articles from boarding-houses: valuable stock of furniture.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, SLEIGH BELLS, BRANDY, HARNESS, SPERM CANDLES—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich. Teas coffees, sugars, indigo, cigars, tobacco, hardware and cutlery, shot, collars, eight-day clocks, &c. Also, 25 boxes sperm candles.

AUCTION SALE OF FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES—THIS MORNING, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the store of DAY, RUSSELL & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st., (two doors from Fulton,) a splendid stock of valuable furs, manufactured expressly for the City private trade, comprising mink and fitch tails, stone and rock marten, and other valuable furs; also, Buffalo, wolf, coon, and fancy sleigh-robes.

AUCTION SALES.

PURSUANT TO DECREE—CONSOLIDATED 6s.—Of the [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, consolidated by a [illegible] dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the [illegible] of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] on the 1st day of April, 1856, which sale is [illegible] that I shall sell the said stock at the [illegible] Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the first [illegible] January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 27, 1855.
AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sale room, if required; SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 56 and 58 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life & Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY of CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fond.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all annecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 4 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Jan. 21, 1856.

A TAN ELECTION—Held at this office on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

William W. Fox,	John J. Palmer	Jos. Kernochan,
Najah Taylor,	David Hadden,	Joseph Walker,
Thos. W. Pearsall,	J. W. Livingston,	J. Phillips Phoenix,
Gny Richards,	Edw'd J. Woolsey,	Joseph Sampson,
	and Lind. M. Hoffman.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reelected President, JOHN MOWTON Manager, and C. L. EVERETT Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 3d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election.
By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$5,000 OR $6,000 WANTED—On real estate worth more than double the amount, situated in the city of Rockford, Ill. A liberal interest will be paid. Apply at No. 35 Bowery.
FOSTER, LEE & CO.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 177 CANAL-ST. AND 32 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000 with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $110,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1856.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,300	$21,300
22 Allegheny County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds.	22,000	15,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds.	23,000	23,460
33 Pittsburg City six per cents.	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds.	25,000	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents.	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value		98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 3 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Burst, Pres.,	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
B. B. Grinnell,	G. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Angus,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. E. Chapman,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean.	H. R. Smoltzar.
Geo. J. Mankin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one glass. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD. To suit purchasers, [illegible] on long credit.

[illegible] encourage the building of the [illegible] which runs from the extreme northern [illegible] south of the State of Illinois. It passes [illegible] and is most [illegible] the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road, throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, or their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the six th year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

The most authentic maps, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, CHEAP—No. 153 Delancey-st.—The house is in perfect order and contains fifteen rooms; it has a large yard and good alley way, and on the rear of the lot are wood-houses and a 2-story building, which would answer for a workshop or stable. Price $5,500—$1,500 cash, and the balance can remain. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN W. AMERMAN, No. 60 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three story brick house, No. 42 Grove-st. Lot, 21 feet wide by 100 feet deep. House well painted throughout and in the best condition. Can be seen between 1 and 3 P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPATARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, a three story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 269 Grand-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lot adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to
JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on the 24th January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the city of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive. It being an assignee's sale every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps of the property can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 32 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Splendid lot, 100 by 20 feet, situated on Navy-st., Brooklyn, price $1,400; watches taken in part payment. Also, superior old-established carpet-bag manufactory, 27th-st., with store attached; price $9,000—a rare chance. Also, partner wanted with $5,000 capital, in foreign and domestic commission business. Apply at No. 85 Chambers-st., room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good securities, at a low figure, four lots on 118th-st. Inquire of N. W. & H. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house in New-York or Brooklyn, worth from $5,000 to $7,000, in exchange for desirable merchandize. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 3,978 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN LEXINGTON and Sixth avs., not above 29th-st., and not exceeding $700 per annum. Address, Box 1163 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story brown stone basement house No. 242 West 20th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent, $800. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., or to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Ferry-st.

A GOOD CHANCE—For any one wanting to hire a house cheap, three houses in 46th-st., near 9th av with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water baths, gas, &c., the very best kind of ranges; houses all finished in complete order; will be let at $450 to a good tenant. Inquire of
D. DORITY, No. 41 Barcley-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—The house No. 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, possession given immediately or on the 1st of May. Premises in fine order, with all modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 5 Platt-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house No. 113 Fulton-st., running through to Ann-st. Apply to
GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET—At No. 313 Broadway, with L on Leonard st. Inquire of
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 33 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by
GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.
W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 335 and 337 Washington-st., New-York: importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse or Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has studied deeply these twenty thousand cases, without any instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a complete cure in a few hours. Dr. WATSON advises to stay, that so many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Ja certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty or Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1852.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Sole de Pharmacie in Paris, and the Imperial Colleges of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which the Englishman, Dr. Ricord, in his treatise with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published pursuant to the Bank Act [illegible] Order of the Hon. [illegible] Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the 19th day of January, 1856, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,876,129 47
Average amount of Specie	961,464 87
Average amount of Circulation	977,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,265,738 31
Average amount of Bank Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC

BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,467 00
Average amount of Specie	83,871 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,747 00
Average amount of Deposits	333,971 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,903,022 00
Average amount of Specie	1,096,636 30
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank	54,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,161,219 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,879,995 94
Average amount of Specie	1,111,832 55
Average amount of Circulation	2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,479,534 53
Average amount of Bank Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,167,547 32
Average amount of Specie	139,959 71
Average amount of Circulation	95,437 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,169,493 72
Average amount of Bank Deposits	400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,112,678 96
Average amount of Specie	836,478 46
Average amount of Circulation	235,684 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,668,933 38
Average amount of Bank Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEREIS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEREIS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JOSEPH D. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,531,780 03
Average amount of Specie	134,498 96
Average amount of Circulation	56,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,324,537 37
Average amount of Bank Deposits	400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,319,960 47
Average amount of Specie	536,034 34
Average amount of Circulation	94,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,646,477 77
Average amount of Bank Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$333,240 90
Average amount of Specie	24,457 40
Average amount of Circulation	24,390 00
Average amount of Deposits	138,909 80
Average amount of Bank Deposits	100,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,374,643 29
Average amount of Specie	135,936 83
Average amount of Circulation	73,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	946,2-5 53
Average amount of Bank Deposits	400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$929,885 56
Average amount of Specie	61,480 01
Average amount of Circulation	114,892 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,613 55
Average amount of Bank Deposits	200,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

S. I. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,331,496 83
Average amount of Specie	213,454 83
Average amount of Circulation	241,747 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,035,351 34
Average amount of Bank Deposits	400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$731,199 87
Average amount of Specie	27,238 24
Average amount of Circulation	146,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	541,857 53
Average amount of Bank Deposits	200,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,719,989 21
Average amount of Specie	210,367 67
Average amount of Circulation	49,250 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,349,839 03
Average amount of Bank Deposits	400,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

W. O. MEMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,823,627 68
Average amount of Specie	390,083 63
Average amount of Circulation	64,506 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,079,598 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,443,943 15
Average amount of Specie	133,497 37
Average amount of Circulation	89,072 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,484,161 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$146,192 00
Average amount of Specie	45,137 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	315,983 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,496,2-9 90
Average amount of Specie	175,773 20
Average amount of Circulation	117,389 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,239,378 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according ta the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$536,401 73
Average amount of Specie	44,629 09
Average amount of Circulation	14,122 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,199 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statemnnt is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$576,843 69
Average amount of Specie	103,974 13
Average amount of Circulation	81,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	515,660 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, in the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,223,380 37
Average amount of Specie	56,344 65
Average amount of Circulation	107,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,196 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$830,921 15
Average amount of Specie	57,375 10
Average amount of Circulation	98,599 00
Average amount of Deposits	631,249 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$290,778 00
Average amount of Specie	32,963 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,628 00
Average amount of Deposits	195,667 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$504,069 36
Average amount of Specie	51,539 77
Average amount of Circulation	121,781 00
Average amount of Deposits	449,747 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. II. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. II. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,699,359 09
Average amount of Specie	154,059 79
Average amount of Circulation	195,277 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,166,862 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,238,893 71
Average amount of Specie	737,329 63
Average amount of Circulation	353,936 65
Average amount of Deposits	4,118,023 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$723,626 93
Average amount of Specie	69,722 75
Average amount of Circulation	90,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	591,675 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$999,443 82
Average amount of Specie	143,571 67
Average amount of Circulation	120,624 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,463 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,664,190 34
Average amount of Specie	357,153 94
Average amount of Circulation	357,425 77
Average amount of Deposits	4,403,583 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIMON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,103,818 45
Average amount of Specie	76,392 21
Average amount of Circulation	197,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	801,874 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 19, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$604,544 18
Average amount of Specie	52,461 37
Average amount of Circulation	97,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	398,509 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,716,067 99
Average amount of Specie	414,666 79
Average amount of Circulation	56,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,524,8.5 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,449,915 63
Average amount of Specie	1,271,283 65
Average amount of Circulation	263,349 16
Average amount of Deposits	4,504,823 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,467,894 84
Average amount of Specie	311,437 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	133,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,779,280 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,641,198 54
Average amount of Specie	746,371 33
Average amount of Circulation	124,691 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,764,716 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$877,802 00
Average amount of Specie	113,865 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	905,430 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,459,656 79
Average amount of Specie	180,204 11
Average amount of Circulation	155,634 00
Average amount of Deposits	830,751 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$859,863 59
Average amount of Specie	11,426 55
Average amount of Circulation	71,791 00
Average amount of Deposits	198,181 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,068 07
Average amount of Specie	22,634 97
Average amount of Circulation	71,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	107,786 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$214,867 00
Average amount of Specie	11,226 80
Average amount of Circulation	117,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	160,810 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,030,293 44
Average amount of Specie	84,914 02
Average amount of Circulation	159,756 00
Average amount of Deposits	837,351 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,410,408 95
Average amount of Specie	120,146 84
Average amount of Circulation	171,605 00
Average amount of Deposits	945,439 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$963,086 00
Average amount of Specie	42,962 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	889,968 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,050,996 21
Average amount of Specie	111,889 26
Average amount of Circulation	192,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,453 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$998,519 00
Average amount of Specie	87,797 00
Average amount of Circulation	155,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	769,983 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,225,600 84
Average amount of Specie	113,962 01
Average amount of Circulation	151,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	749,983 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,772,913 82
Average amount of Specie	543,983 48
Average amount of Circulation	192,417 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,093,971 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of January, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland, 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo 12:25 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M.

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express Train leaves

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Serious attention! Give us a little more light in your churches Sabbath afternoons. A doctor told his patient yesterday that his amaurosis was brought on by straining in the "dim(ly) religious light," to read the hymns. Open your window shades, or we must take our candlesticks with us as we used to do.

☞ Through the arrival of the brig *Balear*, at this port, Saturday last, we hear of rumors of a reaction at Tampico, but a visit to the vessel fails to furnish any particulars as to the report. Parties receiving letters by her, note in them the absence of all political intelligence.

☞ It is said that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss MURRAY, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defiance of Slavery, she must resign her place. Miss MURRAY has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.

☞ The friends of Capt. FOLLANSBEE, late of the *St. Louis*, have already raised $2,500 for his widow.

Work for the Poor.

J. R. PITKIN, Esq., gave a lecture last evening at the Astor House, explanatory of a plan which has been in operation in this City for some time, affording work and livelihood to the poor and unemployed of both sexes. This plan contemplates the manufacture of staple boots and shoes (kip, thick and russet brogans,) by a corporation, which by a division of the labor, will be enabled to give employment to thousands now destitute.

☞ Says KINGSLEY: "Did you ever remark, my friends, that the Bible says hardly anything about religion—that it never praises religious people? This is very curious. Would to God we would all remember it! The Bible speaks of a religious man only once, and of religion only twice, except where it speaks of the Jews' religion, to condemn it, and shows what an empty, blind, useless thing it was. What does this Bible talk of, then? It talks of God,—not of religion, but of God. It tells us not to be religious, but to be godly. *If Jesus Christ came to you in the shape of a poor man whom nobody knew, should you know him?*"

☞ A venerable and worthy Roman Catholic priest of Dublin, Very Rev. Dr. YORE, has given his theological library, of over two thousand volumes, to be raffled for the support of a charitable institution for the deaf and dumb.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMES—ANOTHER ORDER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

Crime is daily on the increase in the City. Scarcely a night passes without the perpetration of some daring outrage against the peace of the community. The arrest and imprisonment of some of the rascals by whom these offences are committed, seem not to deter, in the least, the action of such as escaped in evading arrest. But more wonderful is the fact that these highway robberies, burglaries, and other such offences, are constantly occurring, in the most exposed places, in entire disregard of the Police. These things have at length attracted the attention of our vigilant and determined Chief of Police, Mayor Wood, who has addressed a powerful letter to the various Police Captains. If words would do the job, peace should henceforth reign in Gotham; but we would like now to hear of something a little more serious than "imperative orders." Here, however, is

THE MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

SIR: Burglaries, deadly assaults and brutal fights, are again becoming frequent at night in this City, and suggest confusion or dereliction of duty by the Police, whose especial duty it is to prevent them, or to discover and arrest the perpetrators. As a captain of the force in your district, your own share of the responsibility for the existence of this evil, so far as your Ward is concerned, is very great. I am not disposed to relieve you from it so long as the men under your command on whose beats the occurrences take place are unreported to me, and, consequently, go unpunished. Now, therefore, you will promptly report to me, the next morning after it occurs, every burglary, fight, drunken brawl or violence of any kind that takes place in your district, with the names of the officers on the beat at the time it occurred, with the necessary affidavit,—that they may be tried before the Commissioners, and the Department relieved of them. If any dereliction is proved. The fact that such occurrence takes place will be *prima facie* evidence against the officer in charge at the time. You will consider this as an imperative order, and not to be omitted under any circumstances whatever.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MORE BURGLARIES—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the Eighth Ward Police detected and arrested John Malone, Michael Brennan, Francis Thompson and Thomas Roe, boys, from 16 to 19 years of age, in the oyster saloon of George Cox, corner of Canal and Varick streets, into which they had broken. The report of the circumstances made to the Chief of Police, says:

"The officers had followed them from place to place; they found them close to the wine and cigar store of Mr. G. A. Clark, Broadway, which place was entered but a few weeks ago; the padlock of Mr. Clark's store was found broken off by the officers. Brennan was arrested on the night of the 31st of December, for an attempt at burglary, in breaking in the window of Mr. Wild's candy store, in Broadway. That the Lieut. Commissioner neglected to appear against him, he was discharged, after being held a few days. These and other prisoners commit felonies almost every night, and are almost as often arrested, but in consequence of a want of an energetic prosecution on the part of the complainants, they are out the next day to repeat their depredations."

The prisoners were taken before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

Another gang of young vagabonds, supposed, from certain property found in their possession, to be accomplices of the above named party, were arrested at a late hour in the evening by the Eighth Ward Police, and brought before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them. They will have a hearing this morning.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night Officer Quinn, of the Sixth Ward, caught a young fellow in the act of turning with a skeleton key the lock of the door of the store of Messrs. Martin & Lawson, importers of silk, &c., No. 360 Broadway. The prisoner gave his name as Oliver C. Day, of St. Louis. Several skeleton keys and other burglars implements were found on his person. He was brought before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

A young man named James Edwards was also brought to the Lower Police Court yesterday, charged with bulgariously entering and stealing from the house of Conrad Heitzert, No. 31 Duane-street, on the 18th inst. The prisoner was caught by Officer Quagle, of the Sixth Ward, leaving the premises. He denied his guilt, but was committed for trial.

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY A SELLER OF TICKETS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following affidavit was yesterday sworn to before Justice OSBORNE at the Mayor's Office:

City and County of New-York, ss.—James H. Lapsley, being duly sworn, says that he arrived here on Jan. 19th, from St. Brandsville, Clark County, Missouri, with a letter directed to J. W. Raymond, agent for the United States Mail line of steamers running to Panama.

That he called into the office No. 102 Warren street, and saw a person named George W. Daley, who called in a person and represented said person to be said J. W. Raymond, to whom the letter was directed; that it was opened and read, and that the complainant was told it was all right, if he wished to purchase tickets for San Francisco for his friends; that he was in the proper office and with the parties to whom he was directed.

That he (the complainant) was then told he could have state-rooms in the second cabin for $175 each passenger, half price for children; that the complainant then engaged passage for four grown persons, one-half passage and one-quarter passage, being in all $675; that he (the complainant) then paid the money, received the tickets and left the office.

That he subsequently called at the regular office, kept by the real J. W. Raymond, at No. 177 West-street, and found that he had been defrauded of $281 25 by the said George W. Daley, and that the tickets represented to the defendant to be state-rooms were for only spea berths in the second cabin.

That he (the complainant) purchased said tickets for Mrs. Robertson and family, and that he was acting as their agent in the premises, and believes that he was defrauded by said George W. Daley of the sum of $281 25, and prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

JAMES H. LAPSLEY.

Officer Devoe, of the Chief's office, took Daley in custody and brought him before the Magistrate, who consented to postpone the case till this morning at 10 o'clock. This is the fifth or sixth time that Daley has been complained of by California emigrants, but from the absence of the prosecuting parties, or some other cause, the charges have all failed. Mr. Daley, if not a swindler, is a much persecuted man. Justice should and will, we trust, in this case be meted out.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

John de Rogero, a colored sailor, and a native of Lisbon, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with feloniously assaulting and stabbing with a knife Stephen McGrath, residing at No. 19 Mulberry-street. The difficulty that led to the occurrence took place in Park-street. The defendant alleges that he was first assulted by the complainant. McGrath's injuries are not serious. De Rogero was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Miscellaneous.

STRANGLING AN INFANT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Perry, in the house rear of No. 248 Second-street, on the body of a male infant, whose mother is a German woman, named Cranza Oswal Bergie. The child was ushered into existence in an out-house attached to the premises on Friday night last. As is alleged, then and there the mother violently severed the umbilical cord, and grasped the infant about the neck in such a manner as to produce strangulation. The infant, was then conveyed up stairs by the unnatural mother, whose husband, until then unaware of her situation, soon learned the true state of affairs, and called a midwife and a physician, but on their arrival the child was dead. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by strangulation at the hands of its mother." She, although confined to her bed, was placed under arrest, on the rendition of the verdict. The accused was married on the 7th of October last, since which time she has resorted to every device to conceal her shame from her husband.

A REWARD.

Mayor Wood has offered $250 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Joseph Coon, who was beaten to death on Saturday night, 12th inst.

BEATEN IN THE PUBLIC STREET.

A young man, named Patrick Burns, was yesterday afternoon way-laid by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, and severely beaten. One of the scoundrels hit Mr. Burns's finger almost off. Some personal grudge seems to have been the cause of the affair, as one of the party on seizing Mr. Burns remarked, "Your the fellow we've been looking for for some time." One of the rascals was taken in custody. The rest managed to escape, but they are well-known.

☞ City Judge CAPRON has expressed a determination to prosecute all who sell liquor without a license. Good luck to His Honor.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will offer this day one of the largest stocks of Linen Damasks, Linen Sheeting, Towels Napkins, Doyliss, Damask Table Cloths, Lancaster and Toilet Quilts, ever shown in this City. These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of "Asphodel or the Magic Pen" is doing wonders at this popular theatre. The place is crowded nightly by the most fashionable. Go tonight and see it with the other excellent entertainment that will be given.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope was advised the use of these medicines, for a scorbutic eruption of a serious nature. He was completely cured. No skin disease can withstand their influence.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale, and to let, both new and old, lower than any other House. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Free Books for Free Schools.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a Special Session last evening, to consider the important question of supplying free books and stationery for the use of their schools, as has long been the custom in New-York and Philadelphia, and as Williamsburg did until the day of Consolidation. The cost in New-York for this free supply of schoolbooks and stationery, ranges from 25 to 75 cents per head for the girls of the Grammar schools, and about $1 25 for the boys. Philadelphia has 50,000 public scholars; to supply them costs 45,000, while the item for full supplies in the Consolidated City of Brooklyn, (Evening Schools and all,) would only be about $12,000.

Now nothing should be allowed to frighten children from the schools, nor for a trifle should parents be tempted to keep them away. This school-book tax is just small enough to furnish no appreciable relief to tax-payers, and just high enough to indnce thousands of poor parents to keep their children away rather than assume it. We hope our Brooklyn friends will turn the subject over, and look well on all sides before coming to their conclusions.

Brooklyn School Matters.

Public Schools Nos. 16 and 17, Brooklyn, Eastern District, were examined by Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY last week.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 16, under the care of Miss C. KERR, were rigidly tested in their class room exercises. They were at it all day. Miss KERR's Class was pronounced remarkably proficient in Mental Arithmetic, and well advanced generally. Miss HART's Class was quizzed in Grammar and History, and examined in Reading, with satisfactory results. The method of examination was evidently unusual to the puplis, and hence they did not always answer promptly. Miss COWPERTHWAITE's Class was pronounced to be in a more advanced condition than is usual for classes of the same grade.

On the whole, "old No. 1" (new No. 16) enstained its high character.

The Boys' School, under the care of T. DUNKLEY, has been subjected to many discouragements, calculated to retard its advancement during the past season, and as a matter of course, did not pass as well as usual its examination. Mr. DUNKLEY but recently took charge of the school; he has already improved its standing however.

The girl's department of No. 17, (old No. 2,) under the care of Miss BOSWELL and assistante, passed a very fair examination, and was particularly excellent in singing.

There is a melodeon and a piano in this department, presented by Mr. GRAHAMS POLLEY, an old friend of the school.

The boys' department, in charge of Mr. WOODWORTH, was examined on Friday in detail, with very satisfactory results—the highest classes in Grammar, on HAZEN's plan of analyzing sentences and phrases, in which they seemed unusually proficient. Compositions were read by the pupils, one of which, entitled the "Present Age," by Master WOODWORTH, was a spirited piece.

The Brooklyn Police.

The Chief of Police, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, sent a communication into the Common Council last night, in which he makes the following statement:—The present Police force is 312 men, viz.: in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, 18 each; Second Ward, 16; Seventh Ward, 24; Eighth Ward, 12; Ninth Ward, 16; Tenth Ward, 20; Eleventh Ward, 22; Seventeenth Ward, 12; Eighteenth Ward, 10. Of these 16 act as assistant captains, 14 as sergeants, 13 as doormen; 16 are detailed for special duty, and 16 are stationed at the ferries—each ferry being made a post, thus leaving for patrol duty 237 men, viz.: First District, 36; Second District, 21; Third District, 47; Fourth District, 36; Fifth District, 25; Sixth District, 39; Seventh District, 8; Eighth Ward, 10; Ninth Ward, 15.

The patrol force he pronounces insufficient, and instances that in the First District, each man has to patrol and supervise seven blocks; Second District, ten; Third District, sixteen; Fourth District, sixteen; and in the other Districts, even larger spaces. He recommends an increase of the Police force, but is satisfied that with the present force a much greater degree of efficiency and much more benefit might be realized, could the Department be divested of the evils attending it, arising from the present manner of appointing and removing Policemen by the Aldermen. He says the evils of this custom become more and more apparent every day.

☞ Mr. SMITH, proprietor of the Street-sweeping Machines, has got the contract for cleaning four Wards of Brooklyn for one year.

Election of Officers.

The Brokolyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, and continued the election of officers. The following were elected:

Clerk of D. K. Smith's Court—Edward C. Morehouse.
Clerk of Henry P. Curtis' Court—L. Voorhis.
Clerk of J. C. Blachley's Court—Thos. H. Appleton
Clerk of Benj. C. Morehouse's Court—Edw. B. Cadley.
Clerk of James Cleary's Court—John X. Brown.
Clerk of Daniel Feeks' Court—Stephen Ryder.
Bellringers' W. D.—Smith U. Cox, Joseph Montross, James Dillon.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following gentlemen have recently been admitted to the Bar in Brooklyn: Pierce C. Talman, Alfred B. Smith, William Graham Jr., Richard E. Huntley, Graham R. Welton, Ira Mead, Moses M. Clark, Cheries H. Ferris, George Marshal, Henry Winfield, Frederick Gustav Frisck.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

Capt. F. H. HIBBARD, buried at Greenwood Sunday, left $20,000 for this Hospital.

THE NEW CHAPLAIN.—Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, the present Chaplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago a resident of Northwestern Virginia. While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation, as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in. "Brethren, said he, it is very difficult to preach when thus interrupted. Now do you listen to me, and I will tell you the name of every man as he enters the church." Of course, this remark attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered; "Brother Scattersfield," called out the preacher, while the "brother" was astonished beyond measure, and endeavored in vain to guess what was the matter. Another came in—"Brother Jonah Miller, [illegible] with a like result and so perhaps an hour more. After awhile the whole congregation were absorbed at having their preacher call out in a loud voice—"A little old man, with a blue coat and a white hat on! Don't know who he is!! You may look for yourselves."—*Fairmount Virginian.*

THE HOURBON QUESTION AGAIN.—The Cleveland *Herald* has a private letter, in which is is stated that the aged and ignorant Indian woman who it has been claimed is the mother of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, and of whom proof positive exists that she has been tampered with and influenced not to divulge the secret connected with him, has, very lately, signed a written acknowledgment that Mr. WILLIAMS is only her adopted son. Besides this, a letter has been received from France, from a perfectly responsible man, which letter is in the hands of a distinguished divine, a friend of Mr. WILLIAMS, stating that the writer was present when the Dauphin was conveyed from the prison to a barge on the river, to be taken away.

☞ On board the Cunard steamers divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger, one Sunday, asked one of the crew: "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly *obliged*, Sir," replied Jack, "but we would lose our grog if we didn't."

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, ANDREW PATRULLO, aged 55 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. His friends, those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Francisco del Hoyo, and of his son-in-law, Mr. Manuel Echeverria, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 85 Franklin-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, ELIZA MALVINA, wife of Henry Calhoun, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Amos-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, ARTHUR HOWARD, infant son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. Baker, aged 15 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 808 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, EMMA LOUIAA, youngest daughter of Stephen D. and Ann Demarest, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 260 West 17th-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, FRANCES, daughter of Nicholas B. and Frances Smith, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 274 West 22d-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of disease of the heart, PETER CLINTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers, Matthew C. and Richard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 559 Greenwich-st., at 9 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 23, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, SARAH E., wife of William H. Platt, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, at their residence, No. 51 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

In this City, Mr. ROBT. MCNALLY, a Sandy Hook Pilot.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., ROBBINS C., son of the late Robins C. Blackburne, aged 35 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 70 Sands-st., without further invitation.

At Franklin, El Paso Co., Mexico, Nov. 11, of consumption, HENRY BOYD, Jr., merchant of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, PETER CLINTON.

The members of the Coal Exchange are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 559 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. ROSE, Sec'y. S. S. WARD, President.

In this City, on Sunday morning, SAMUEL, eldest son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaggars, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of William S. and Mary E. Durbrow, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 109 2d-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 22d inst., from Rev. Mr. Hogarth's Church, (late Dr. Cox's,) in Henry-st.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21.

$7,500 Indiana State 5s.	83½	1100 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 22⅝
4,000 Virgin a 6s.....	93⅝	200 Cumb. Coal Co....	s3 23⅜
6,000 California 7s....	84⅝	100 do.....	s30 23⅛
1,000 Harl. Riv. 1st M.B.	99⅝	50 do.....	b30 23⅝
23,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81⅜	216 N. Y. Cen. R. R...	s3 93
2,500 New-York Cen. 6s.	86⅝	700 Mich. Cent. R.R..	b3 91
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s.	101	185 do.....	91
5 Continental Bank..	105½	100 do.....	s4m 90
50 Corn Ex. Bank....	104½	80 Panama Railroad...	101
20 Commonwealth Bk.	90	500 Reading R.R.....	s60 86¾
5 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	93	600 do.....	s60 87
100 Canton Co.....	s3 22¾	1000 do.....	s60 87
100 do.....	s3 22¾	1000 do.....	s60 87
50 Penn. Coal Co.	at60	101	50 do.....	b30 23⅛
100 do.....	b60	101	50 Ills. Cen. R. R.....	95¾
100 do.....	s3	100½	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	opg. 110
700 Erie Railroad....	b10	52½	45 do.....	109¾
30 do.....	c	52⅝	50 do.....	109¾
300 do.....	s60	52⅝	100 Clc. & Tol. R.R....	c 73
200 do.....	b15	52⅜	100 do.....	73¾
50 do.....	s30	52¾	500 do.....	s60 73
200 do.....	c	52½	100 do.....	s20 73
300 do.....		52⅜	100 do.....	b60 73½
300 do.....	b10	52⅝	26 do.....	73¾
100 do.....	b60	53	200 do.....	73¾
100 do.....	b45	52¾	60 Chi. & R. I. R.R..	b60 87⅝
2550 do.....	c	52¾	100 do.....	86¾
100 do.....	b60	53⅛	158 Mil. & Miss. R.R....	85
50 do.....	s30	52⅜	100 do.....	b60 86

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the first Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Great Western Ill. R. R. 1st m., int. add.	57
10,000 Marietta & Cin. R. R. 1st mort., int. add.	72¼
5,000 Canandaigua & Cor'g R. R. 1st m., int. add.	60¼
5,000 Peru & Indianepolis R. R. 1st m., flat.....	44½
4,000 Western Vermont R. R. 2d mort., flat.....	10
400 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....	23¾@23⅝
100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....	74½
50 shares Toledo Nursery Association.....	94
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....	100
7 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....	98
60 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....	90½@92½
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....	4⅞
5 shares New-York Balance Dock Co.....	80
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....	66⅜
228 shares Marbie and Stone Carving Co.....	83⅞
465 shares American Artificial Stone Co.....	50½c.

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

There was also sold by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, Jan. 21:

507 shares Chic. & Miss. R. R., $3 share.....	$5 50
$15,000 L. E., Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 1 m. bds	78..80
5,000 Northern Ind. R. R. 1st m. bonds,	79¾
5,000 Tol., Clev. Junc. R. R. 2d m. bonds,	78..76
15,000 N. Ind. & S. Mich. (Goshen l.) 1st m. bds	85¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.....	85	200 Panama Railroad..	101
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81¾	200 Erie Railroad.....	s3 23¾
100 Canton Company..	s3 23¼	100 do.....	23⅝
50 Nicar. Transit Co...	22¾	100 do.....	s10 23⅜
100 do.....	b30 23¼	300 do.....	b10 23⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I.R.	b60 89¾	50 do.....	s60 23⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	23½	50 do.....	23⅜
100 do.....	b30 23¾	100 do.....	s30 23⅜
50 do.....	s10 23¾	200 Reading R.R.....	87¾
250 do.....	b30 24	200 do.....	b30 87
400 Florence Joint-s.	¾	100 do.....	87¾
10 New-York Cen.....	93		

MONDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday, Jan. 19, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the large gain of $1,607,549 in the Specie reserve, from the statement of the previous week, raising the total in all the City Banks to $13,385,260. The other changes in the statement are:

Increase of Loans.....	$237,560
Gain Specie.....	1,607,549
Decrease in Circulation.....	149,801
Apparent Gain in Gross Deposits.....	4,721,330
Actual Gain in Undrawn Deposits.....	1,585,642

The clearances were quite heavy through the week, averaging $22,491,127 a day, which caused the Deposits to fluctuate as follows:

Gross Deposits, Jan. 12.....	$77,931,498
Less Clearances.....	19,355,729
Actual Undrawn Deposits.....	$58,575,769
Gross Deposits, Jan. 19.....	$82,652,828
Less Clearances.....	22,491,601
Actual Undrawn Deposits.....	$60,161,127
Actual Gain of the week.....	$1,585,642

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 20, '55.	Jan. 19, '56.	Jan. 19, '56.
Loans.....	$85,447,993	$96,882,968	$96,145,408
Specie.....	16,372,127	13,385,260	11,777,711
Circulation.....	6,661,355	7,462,706	7,612,567
Deposits.....	60,647,618	82,652,828	77,931,498
Sub-Treasury..	2,738,406	1,457,672	2,883,993

Prices on the Stock Exchange were well supported to-day, but there was no decided animation in the business done. The Road shares, of which Erie, Reading, Toledo, and Michigan Central were most dealt in, closed ¼@½ ₱ cent. dearer than the sales on Saturday. State Stocks were also higher by ¼@½ ₱ cent., with a smaller offering than before the letter in Money affairs. There was a light business in Railway Bonds; sales of Illinois Central at 81¾ ₱ cent. The general market closed steady. There appears to be no present obstacle in the way of free speculation in Stocks, so far as the supply and rates of Money, the condition of the City Banks and the date of the Foreign Exchanges are concerned. They rule very decidedly in favor of the Bulls. Nevertheless, there was a decided want of animation at the close of the Second Board this afternoon. The *Africa's* news to Jan. 9 is looked for to-morrow or next day. At this cold and stormy season of the year, we can hardly reckon a steamer fully due under fourteen days. The *Africa* will remain here until Feb. 6. The *Hermann* sails from this port for Southampton and Bremen on Saturday, 26th inst., and the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday week, Jan. 30. No transactions reported to-day in Foreign Exchange. The Money Market easy to the Brokers. Discounts are also more readily had, both at Bank and in the Street. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $152,241; paid out $101,785, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,508,148.

Information was received by a Banking House in this City by the last steamer of the decease of JAMES C. FORSYTH, of Ulster County, who fled the country in the Summer of 1853, after certain frauds upon his creditors. He died at a tavern in Herefordshire, England, under the *alias* of Captain RASHLEY, and without making known his real name or residence, except that he was from the United States. A description of his person, with other particulars, and a notice soliciting further information, were advertised in the London *Times* newspaper, which casually met the eye of an English gentleman who knew something of FORSYTH'S history, and who had met him in Spain or Algeria under the *alias* of BENHAM. By him the facts were communicated to the house referred to.

An impression obtains among the merchants and bankers here, who do business with England, that a further advance in the Bank rate of interest is likely soon to take place. All the recent letters speak of the severe pressure in the discount market. The policy of the Bank of France in drawing Gold from London continues. The Paris Bankers are advising their correspondents on this side to make their remittances in Sterling bills, for which Gold is immediately had from England by disconnting the bills at the going rates. Some of our Greek firms, who generally have the earliest intimation of what is likely to be the course of the Grain and Discount markets of the world, have been acting, for some time, on the calculation that Money will go up to 8 or 10 ₱ cent. in England. It will be a singular state of things to have Money cheaper in New-York than in London. It is what happened, however, for a short time in 1847. The Bank of England was then induced, by consent of the Government, to relax the Peel restriction in regard to her circulation to the extent of £2,000,000. The present efforts making for Bank relief look to £4,000,000 addition notes, and the privilege of £1 notes—such as were issued during the wars of the First NAPOLEON. It is calculated—with seemiag extravagance, though upon well advised authority—that as much as £20,000,000 sterling of the Gold now in ordinary use in the Kingdom could be brought into the Bank coffers by the substitution of £1 bills in small transactions, and for pocket and market money. If this measure should be assented to by the Government, the further singular contrast to the United States will be presented, of a resort to small notes in England, while the head of the Treasury at Washington is attempting a war upon small notes in this country—even venturing the threat of an excise tax upon their circulation.

Another remarkable fact bearing on the Currency question is, that the organs—with many of the earnest private advocates—of unrestricted trade in everything but money, are staunch defenders of the Peel Act, and its conservative and protective principle. This is so on both sides the Atlantic. The right and duty of the Government to interfere with the Currency are asserted and enforced by arguments which would do credit to the sturdiest protectionist. And certainly it *is* an important obligation resting on every great Government. The principle of the Peel Act is right in its place; it would be right in other places. It virtually asserts that Government was made and is supported for just such ends. An unrestricted paper circulation, it presupposes, would be a national misfortune. But in our own case, the Federal authority having waived their constitutional right to regulate the Currency by dispensing with a National Bank, and having instituted a *lock-up* in the shape of the Sub-Treasury merely for Government convenience, the question arises whether the Secretary will be able, practically, to reclaim the currency and excise rights under the Constitution. The States have been forced to take care of the Bank Note Currency, each for itself. They have prescribed their own system of Bank-note circulation. New-England and New-York are abundantly satisfied with theirs, *and with no part of it more than with the small notes.* Nor are they likely to acknowledge that anything like the proposed measure of putting an excise tax on this circulation would reach the evil of which the Secretary stands in dread. *He* charges this circulation with contributing to the excessive importation of Foreign Goods, which, he complains, draws from us our Gold. The *States*, it is presumed, are ready to reply that if the General Government is satisfied after ten years' experience that too many Goods come *in*, and too much Gold goes *out* of the country, under a revenue system which seems to have invited both results, and with which they are not permitted to interfere, and will first revise and reform the entire system, they will try to do their duty by the Currency. But they cannot, and we dare say, will not, without a severe struggle for State Rights, consent to have the control of their small circulation, which has become part and parcel of their domestic economy, taken out of their hands *or stamped by the Exciseman*, as an arbitrary experiment of Federal power to reach an evil which is believed to be much deeper seated.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawsana and Western Railroad Company meet at the Company's Office, No. 49 Wall-street, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, when a report of the business for the past year will be submitted by the Managers. The annual election for officers will transpire at the same time and place.

The steamer *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton Jan. 5, brings half a days's later news from London. Consols, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, 5th, stood 87@87⅛ against 87⅛@87¼ on Friday. The French *Rente* is down to 63.65 for the three ₱ cents. There was a partial relaxation of the rates for Money, on the London Stock Exchange, on Public Securities, but no change in discounts. Some of the Banking establishments notify their correspondents here that 5 ₱ cent. will hereafter be allowed on balances and 6 ₱ cent. charged on the other side of the account. The rates of business have heretofore been 4 and 5 ₱ cent. It will be noticed, by our extracts in another place, that the English press continues to boast of the easy terms to the trade of the Kingdom on which the war with Russia is conducted, and it also gives renewed assurances that no quarrel will be sought with the United States.

Old Safety Fund Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The money article in the TIMES of Saturday does injustice to the officers of expired Safety Fund Banks. Allow me to say that I believe every such Bank has been closed up in obedience to every requirement of law, and every requirement of honor; and further, that the laws under which they have been closed were wisely framed to blend and harmonize the old with the new system of Banking, and thus avoid the inconveniences to the public of a sudden and violent transition.

The Trustees of the old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany deposited with the new Bank certain funds to meet every dollar of the old circulation—not to be withdrawn by the Trustees or anybody else for any other purpose. This is just what the Superintendent recommends, and what, I presume, the other expired Banks have done, to relieve their Trustees, by making the new Banks and their stockholders liable to the public for the old circulation.

I concur in commendation of the clear, discreet and able Report of the Superintendent, and should be happy to see every suggestion which he makes carried out.

T. W. C.

We give place to the above with pleasure. We do not question the purpose of our correspondent to wind up his Bank in perfect good faith. The point which we desired to place beyond doubt, relates more particularly to the stockholders and officers of the *new* Banks acting under the *old* names. They have all agreed, perhaps, to redeem the old circulation, but they have pledged no new securities, or next to none, to this end. On the contrary, the old securities have been left in their own hands. Suppose anything extraordinary to occur, like a large robbery of the old notes, which get into the hands of the public a second time, or a suspension of specie payments, subjecting ordinary Banks of issue to the personal liability clause of the new Constitution, would the Stockholders of the new Banks *all* stand fire? Would no advantage be taken of the technicalities of the law?

Our correspondent commends the Superintendent's Report. His recommendation on this subject is, that the Banks in question should be compelled to lodge at least $100,000 with the Department, that all motive for the use and abuse of the privilege of circulating the unsecured issues of an expired charter, may be taken away. We think he is right. The fact that no public acknowledgement of the old notes is found in the reports of some of these Banks, adds to the force and necessity of his suggestion.

Pennsylvania Coal Company—Value of Coal Lands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR—Noticing your remarks a few days since relative to the value of the coal lands and stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, I have been led to examine its worth, and find that your estimate of the value of its lands is considerably below what the facts will warrant. I am credibly informed, by a friend just from that region, that property adjoining theirs, not as well

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1856. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

NO QUORUM IN EITHER HOUSE.

A DAY LOST AND A DAY GAINED.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Canal Appointments.

Receptions at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

There was yesterday no meeting of the Senate intended until evening, and when evening came, there was not a sufficient number of Senators present to constitute a quorum. Consequently an adjournment was had without even reading the minutes.

The House, from a similar necessity, went over yesterday into the lap of to-day, without the transaction of any business.

AT WORK IN EARNEST.

To-day Senators rallied in strong numbers, and set to work with an apparent determination to make the day tell—which determination was faithfully carried out, as will more fully appear by the particulars which I shall enumerate.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Odell, Scott, Prendergast, Dennison, Ghent.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Wakeman, Anthon, Decker, Carpenter, Mahen.

Canals—Messrs. Cole, Goodrich, Vandeveer, Wilcox, Thomas.

Railroads—Messrs. Hoyle, B. Smith, Wiltse, J. B. Clark, Northup.

Banks—Messrs. Bradner, Juliand, Miller, Lafever, Jenkins.

Insurance Companies—Messrs. Scott, Gage, Woods, Mead, Berry.

Two-Thirds and Three-Fifths Bills—Messrs. Crocker, Fort, Van Santvoord, Hobbe, Hakes.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. R. H. B. Hyde, Warner, Hazehett, Matteson, Malley.

Privileges—Messrs. Main, Wells, H. Hyde, Hayes, Mahen.

Printing and Elections—Messrs. Spraker, Powers, Lewis, Rice, Mattice.

Privileges of Aliens—Messrs. Trimmer, Kingman, Bell, Cross, S. Wood.

Incorporated Villages of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Paine, Curtiss, Maltby, Brady, Hobbs.

Claims—Messrs. Snow, Penfield, Dewey, Hanford, Cline.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. B. Smith, Wells, Massey, Buckley, Fann.

Normal Schools and Colleges—Messrs. Devening, Buckley, Gray, Hampton, Duganne.

Literary and Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Mallory, Floyd, Lansingh, Miller, Dolan.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Spinola, Peck, Kelly, Morgan, Snedeker.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Burton, Wright, Harlow, Spraker, Buckley.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Shea, Parker, Williamson, Rogers, Brevoort.

Grand Prisons—Messrs. Squire, Hoyle, Gould, Strang, Simons.

Improved Bills—Messrs. Warner, G. A. Dudley, Alcott, Ten Broeck, Thomas.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Gray, Prescott, Crocker, Prendergast, Mattice.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. B. Bailey, Fowler, Spinola, Glover, Hampton.

Public Lands—Messrs. Fowler, Rose, Baucus, Reeve, Tracy.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Floyd, Cobb, King, Barnes, Lewis.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Williams, Ward, S. Dudley, Reed, C. T. Mills.

Agriculture—Messrs. W. S. Smith, Hoysradt, Ketchum, Alvar, Dimock.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dixon, Green, Shea, A. J. Mills, J. Clark.

Expenditures of Executive Department—Messrs. Gould, Witbeck, Schoenmaker, S. Dudley, I. Wood.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Dawson, Green, Johnson, Hanford, T. D. Bailey.

Judiciary—Messrs. Foot, Trimmer, Wakeman, Hopkins, Prescott, Anthon, Hakes.

Joint Library—Messrs. Van Santvoord, Duganne, Curtiss, Brevoort, Main.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker also announced the following appointments:—

Sergeant-at-Arms—George B. Woolridge.

Assistant—A. R. Quimley.

Door-Keeper—Thomas McLean.

1st Assistant—John Davies.

2d Assistant—Henry White.

Postmaster—George Sherill.

Assistant—Henry P. Mayo.

Door-Keeper Ladies' Gallery—Shandanett Wheeler.

Door-Keeper Gentlemen's Gallery—Edward Reynolds.

Door-Keeper Lower Gallery—Peter Kearney.

Door-Keeper Cloak Room—David Larrahan.

Janitor—Gilbert B. Thorn.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. SHEA introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats, passed March 29, 1853.

It provides for the amendment of the second section of the act so as to read: "The said Company may employ so much of their funds as shall be necessary in owning and running steam ferry-boats between the eastern terminus of their road and the City of New-York, and the western terminus thereof and the city of Perth Amboy or its vicinity."

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Mr. PECK introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the People's College, passed April 12, 1853, so as to give the Trustees elected by the stockholders two-thirds concurring power to locate the College, purchase lands, erect buildings and do all other things necessary to put the College in operation.

ONLY THAT.

Numerous claim petitions were presented, and notices of bills of a local character having exhausted the order of business, and the order of unanimous consent, the Assembly adjourned.

THEY WANT "MATERIAL AID" AT SING SING.

In the Senate, Mr. Z. CLARK presented the petition of the Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison, representing that in consequence of the recent destruction by fire of several of their shops, their income was lessened and will continue to be until the shops are rebuilt; and the Agent, under the direction of the Inspectors, applies therefore for an appropriation for that purpose. The estimate, accompanying the petition, of the probable cost of the work, foots up the total sum wanted at $13,883. The petition was referred to the Committee on State Prisons.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably, without any amendment, upon the bill amending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and also the bill amending the law in relation to the navigation of the lakes, rivers and canals.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Annual reports of the Broadway and Irving Savings Banks were received.

The Broadway Bank has received from depositors during the past year the sum of $775,546 32. They have paid to depositors $761,196 68. There is due on accounts the sum of $1,838,057 56. The resources of the Bank are:

State Stocks, &c.	$658,092 57
Bonds and Mortgages	1,095,582 00
Loans on State Stocks	72,000 00
Accrued interest	46,729 56
Real Estate	10,000 00
Cash	57,434 30
Total	$1,939,838 43

The Irving Institution has received from depositors, $362,985 64. Have paid to depositors, $248,695 26. The total number of depositors is 2,799, of whom 294 were of those who deposited from $1 to $5. 882 deposited from $10 to $20. 79 depositors were clerks, the highest number of any particular class or profession.

CUTTING OFF THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Senator UPHAM introduced his bill prescribing regulations for the repairs and superintendency of the canals. It abolishes the office of Canal Superintendent, and imposes the duties of that office upon resident Engineers. It divides the canals into fourteen sub-divisions, and provides for the appointment by the Canal Board of two more residents than at present appointed, to be assigned to the two new sub-divisions thus created. It gives either of the Canal Commissioners power to suspend any of the Residents on the divisions of which he has charge, whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner, said Resident has neglected his duty, and appoint some other suitable person to perform the duties of Superintendent during such suspension. The Canal Board have the power of restoring the Resident to his former position, in case they deem the cause of his removal insufficient.

POOT YOUR OWN BILLS.

Mr. BROOKS moved a resolution asking the Committee on Joint Rules to report upon the expediency of requiring memorialists on all matters of a local nature or corporate character which they desire to bring to the attention of the Legislature, to furnish to each member and officer printed copies of their petitions, with bills annexed.

BROOKS WANTS INFORMATION.

Another resolution moved by Mr. BROOKS, and tabled by consent, asks the Comptroller to inform the Senate what are and have been the rates of interest received by the Department on the General Fund, so far as it has been deposited in any of the banks in Albany, specifying the names of the Banks, the aggregate of the deposits each year for twenty years; also, what amount has been paid per annum for the use of money borrowed by the State, and from what banks, if any, in Albany.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

To-day was set apart for the convocation of the Canal Board to enter upon the duty of making choice of those who should be Superintendents, and Collectors, and Inspectors, and Lock-tenders, &c. The thronged Capitol, the crowded streets, and the blockaded entrances to the "powers that be," attest fully the importance which has attached to my advice to "pitch in." I feel flattered by the universal compliance with that admonition. Your paper appears to be ubiquitous in the Order of Himdoos, and the suggestions of your correspondent to have been taken as the mouthings of an oracle. Certainly in the length and breadth of this broad State there cannot be a Hindoo of any prominence who has not "pitched in" for an office either for himself or friend. From far and near they have congregated to the carrion, until the sky of Albany is black with the shadow of their wings, and the air redolent of their presence; and they tell the story of their combats—how they have followed the war path, and the onslaught they have made, and the killed they have piled, and the wounded they have scalped, it comes not within the compass of simple addition to compute. They have unhurthened themselves and hurthened the Board, not by twos, or by threes, or by scores, but by unnumbered numbers, and all for what?—"Five small loaves and two fishes!"

That, in these matter-of-fact days, when no miracles are worked, aneh a small amount of provisions should prove insufficient to satisfy so many hungry bodies, is not in the least surprising.

Unsatisfied, may not the hungry say to the State authorities, "We asked for bread, and you gave us stones?" May they, or may they not, matters little to them. They break through all the known barriers that have heretofore served to check the anathemas of the disappointed, and vociferate the story of their wrongs and their undoing with an energy and freedom unparalleled in this vicinage. For fear that I shall be tempted to give some specimens of the vituperative in which the disappointed indulge, I refrain from a further contemplation of the groans of the afflicted. But they do accentuate bad. The following are the appointments—the lucky dogs that have been chosen. When there is a thank occurs, it is understood the slate cracked, and they had no time to patch it together.

COLLECTORS OF TOLLS.

ERIE CANAL.

New-York—Charles J. Hoiden.
Albany—John M. Blessing.
West Troy———
Schenectady—J. J. Mariett.
Fultonville—Maunt M. Abel.
Little Falls—Jeremiah Ostrander.
Utica—James W. Bond.
Rome—John B. Bradt.
Syracuse—Wm. L. Palmer.
Jordan—Roger S. Sperry.
Montezuma—Giles Ross.
Lyons—John N. York.
Palmyra—A. G. Myrick.
Rochester———
Brockport—Horace H. Kelley.
Albion—Walter J. Weeks.
Medina—Curtis Barnes.
Lockport—Solon S. Pomeroy.
Tonawanda—Frederick F. Hoyer.
Black Rock—Jas. H. McMillen.
Buffalo—Benoni Thompson.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Waterford—Charles E. Picket.
Schuylerville—Benj. F. Seymour.
Glen's Falls—Carlos Morgan.
Whitehall—John Norton.

OSWEGO CANAL.

Salina—David Deer.
Phœnix—Elias B. Ferguson.
Oswego—Judson Matteson.

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Seneca Falls—Gilbert Wilcoxson.
Geneva—E. Darwin Gage.

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Havana—Hiram Raymond.
Horseheads———
Corning—James S. Robinson.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Dresden———
Penn-Yan—Henry P. Sartwell.

CHENANGO CANAL.

Hamilton—N. Wilson Parker.
Oxford—James H. Hull.
Binghamton—Patrick H. Drake.

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Scottsville———
Mount Morris—Hugh Harding.
Dansville—N. W. Green.
Oramel—Jeremiah Hatch.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Boonville—Aaron A. Parsons.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Higgins———

SENECA RIVER TOWING-PATH.

Baldwinsville———

SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS.

ERIE CANAL.

Sec. No. 1—Wm. Eggleston, Albany.
Sec. No. 2—Robert C. Dorn, Schenectady.
Sec. No. 3—Loomis Lounsbury, Rock.
Sec. No. 4—Huhhard Burdick, Canajoharie.
Sec. No. 5—Gayiord Campbell, Frankfort.
Sec. No. 6—Richard G. Savery, Rome.
Sec. No. 7—Andrew J. French, Chittenango.
Sec. No. 8—Phillip P. Meddler, Syracuse.
Sec. No. 9—Harvey C. Beech, Jordan.
Sec. No. 10—James D. Ford, Newark.
Sec. No. 11———
Sec. No. 12—Thomas Foster, Clarendon.
Sec. No. 13—Edwin Hulburt, Buffalo.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Sec. No. 1—Alanson A. Welch, Schuylerville.
Sec. No. 2—James Gandle.
Sec. No. 3—Isaac Clements.
Oswego—Porter W. Hyde.
Cayuga and Seneca—Edward S. Latham, Seneca Falls.
Chemung—Geo. W. Pratt, Millport.
Chemung Feeder—Alvin Rowley, Corning.
Crooked Lake—Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Pan.

CHENANGO CANAL.

Sec. No. 1—Lyman B. Foster, Hamilton.
Sec. No. 2—Obediah G. Rundell, Norwick.
Sec. No. 3———

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Sec. No. 1—John L. Burleigh.
Sec. No. 2—Porter Kellogg.
Black River—John J. Castle, Lee.

WEEKLY RECEPTIONS.

The society of the Capital appears to be unusually gay the present season. Hardly an evening passes that is not devoted to festivity. The lady of the Governor has issued "At-Home" invitations for every Friday evening until the 28th of March. I had the good fortune to be present at the second reception on last Friday evening. The one defect was, perhaps, an overcrowding of the rooms. In all else it was one of the most pleasing and social entertainments whereof Aihany has lately known. A heretofore entertained impression not favorahle to the beauty of the Capital, nor to the brilliancy of ite society, was dissipated in the review of at least a score of fescinating ladies that guard the Executive mansion with their presence. Perhaps this good opinion is due somewhat to the sparkling and pleasant companion to whose kindness I was indebted for a brilliant retrospect of those most admired and the most worthy of admiration.

Of course at these entertainments there is an absence of all that intoxicates, (except the ladies,) and a consequent quiet and decorum not always observable where wines are furnished. An example furnished by the Executive must be widely followed, and cannot but exercise a beneficial influence upon society. LEO.

SUICIDES IN NEW-BEDFORD.—Mr. GEORGE GILBERT, a native of New-York, aged 36, committed suicide at the Crapo House, in New-Bedford, on Saturday, by hanging himself, while laboring under aberration. A Mrs. HASKELL, on the same evening, took a wine-glass of laudanum with suicidal intentions, but her life was preserved by prompt medical assistance.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—A Dr. CORNWELL, lately of Greene County, Ill., recently died in this city, and left a will devising some $10,000 worth of real estate, so that the income of it shall purchase books on Physiology, particularly GRAHAM'e and Dr. ALCOTT's works, for distribution in the common schools in Greene County, Ill. He also willed smaller sums to medical colleges at the West.

☞ The Cleveland *Plaindealer* mentions the sudden death of WM. BLAKE, from injuries received while experimenting with his newly-invented fire-proof paint.

☞ The average salaries of New-England Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, to be about $440 a year.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Move by the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

An effort is expected to-morrow from the combined Opposition, to pass a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, providing no present candidate shall be elected under it. It will amount to nothing, unless it results in such a coalition as that in regard to which I telegraphed yesterday. S.

Senator Douglas—Our British Relations—Mr. Boyce's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Senator DOUGLAS, in a letter dated at Cleveland, says that he cannot fix any time when he will be here. He has had an operation performed on his throat, which has caused him much delay.

Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from a special message relative to our foreign affairs being about to be sent to either branch of Congress, it has not at any time been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultation. Though this Government has demanded the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls engaged in recruiting for the Crimea, it can as confidently be stated that there has been no purpose, in or out of the Cabinet, to withdraw Mr. BUCHANAN from England, unless at his own request. Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, dispatches having been sent out by the last steamer, and nothing has occurred since the transmission of the President's Message to Congress to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Mr. BOYCE's resolution, offered in the House today, declaring our relations with Great Britain to be of the most serious character, and indicating that we may be on the eve of startling events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was Mr. BOYCE's independent proposition.

The Refusal of the Nebraska Men to Vote for Smith—The Effort to Unite the Southern Know-Nothings and the Richardson Men—Mr. Haven, of Buffalo—The Retiring Board, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

To-day's work in the House was a good one. Our friends were all in excellent spirits, and did their voting and waiting with cool and calm indifference. The resolution offered by Mr. CARLILE, today, declaring EX-Governor WM. SMITH Speaker of the House, rather pinched the Nebraskals, who have been abusing the Anti-Nebraska men for not organizing the House, last week, by voting for THORINGTON's resolution, making LEWIS D. CAMPBELL the Speaker. SMITH is a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and not a Know-Nothing, although his election was effected by aid of Know-Nothing votes. He received, to day, about forty-six votes, cast by Southern Know-Nothings and Democrats. The result shows that, had all the Nebraskals voted for him, he would have been elected. So the responsibility, by COBB, KLINGMAN & Co's rule, is shifted to their shoulders.

A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

As I telegraphed you to-night, an effort is making to unite the Southern Know-Nothings and the RICHARDSON men on some new candidate. Would to Heaven it could succeed,—for what greater triumph need we desire than this would be? But it cannot succeed by any direct vote, for no thorough union of these discordant elements can be achieved. The plurality rule at last will decide the contest. Among those gentlemen who constantly vote against the plurality resolution, are FULLER of Me., VALK KELLEY, WHITNEY and WHEELER of New-York, BROWN of Pa., and DENVER and HERBERT of Cal., each of whom was elected to Congress by a hare plurality, and not by a majority vote. These gentlemen, in the existing emergency, are constantly opposing the adoption of a rule to the spirit of which they are indebted for their own seats. So, too every member whose seat is contested, and whose right to vote at all is, therefore, doubtful, votes against the plurality, to wit, ALLEN of Ill., HALL of Iowa, FAULKNER of Va., and J. MORRISON HARRISON of Md. It would be well for these gentlemen to ask themselves whether they can conscientiously, in view of these recollections, persist in refusing to organize the House.

THE COURSE OF MR. HAVEN.

I have on several occasions noticed the fact that Mr. HAVEN, of Buffalo, votes against the Anti-Nebraska men on all the side questions, and in favor of every proposition calculated to embarrass them in any way, directly or indirectly. Thus, to-day he voted in favor of rescinding the resolution cutting off debate during the current week. To-morrow, if RICHARDSON is dropped, I shall expect to see him vote for ORR, as he has declared his readiness to do, rather than permit the success of Mr. BANKS. But that ought to surprise nobody after his votes for FULLER, since the latter gentleman declared his opinion that Congress has nothing to do with Slavery except to extend and protect it.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. CLAYTON, in the Senate, to-day, in the course of a brief debate on the Naval Retiring Board matter, gave forcible expression to the views I have heretofore suggested in regard thereto—maintaining that neither the Senate nor Congress can reverse the action of the Navy Board, and that the President alone has the power to restore those who have been dropped, or retired from service. A few remarks by Mr. MALLORY, Chairman of the Naval Committee, on the same subject, seemed to indicate the disposition of the Committee also to sustain the Board.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

Rev. T. N. HASKELL, of this city, is now in New-York, I believe, soliciting aid in behalf of a Church enterprise with which he is connected. As he is doubtless a stranger to a large portion of the clergy of New-York, I desire to commend him to their liberal regard, and to say that the enterprise in behalf of which he appeals is one in every way worthy the consideration of evangelical Christians. His parish (if I may use the term) is in the First Ward of this city, which contains a population of about eight thousand, and no Calvanistic Church other than the one of which Mr. HASKELL is the pastor, and that in its infancy, struggling into usefulness. It is deemed highly important that this should be sustained, hut, as the neighborhood possesses little wealth, the undertaking has been a severe one. Still, much has been done; a Church edifice is erected, and less than four thousand dollars more are needed to put the Society upon an established basis. This Mr. HASKELL hopes to find in New-York. Let him not be disappointed. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. BOYCE offered the following:

Whereas, Our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be on the eve of the most startling events, and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the House, at this juncture of imminent peril, not to abdicate its great mission, but to fulfill it by organizing, if possible, on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy; therefore

Resolved, That the conservative elements of this House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker, who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves, and the sword for the stranger.

Mr. STEPHENS hoped the gentleman would be permitted to state the facts on which he made the announcement that we are on the eve of a war. If it was so, he knew nothing about it.

Objections were made to any explanations.

On the motion of Mr. MORGAN the resolution was tabled.

Mr. MCMULLIN made an ineffectual effort to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate.

Mr. TYSON offered a resolution that the candidate for Speaker who shall at any time hereafter receive the highest number of votes from a quorum of members, though less than a majority of votes, be declared elected Speaker, provided that he and each of the other candidates shall have the appointment of the standing Committees in proportion to the number of votes respectively received by each; but that no candidate whose vote shall be less than twenty-five, shall be entitled to any appointment under this resolution.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	91	Richardson	67
Fuller	29	L. D. Campbell	5

Messrs. PENNINGTON, SHORTER and PORTER, each 1. Necessary for a choice 98.

Two more ballots were taken, the last being the same as the 119th given above.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

No. 82—*Robt. A. Parker et al.* vs. *Wm. Overman.* Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Arkansas, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a decree therein, annulling the deed of the Sheriff to Overman, and in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 84—*Wm. Jones et al.* vs. *Wm. Johnston.*—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Illinois, and remanding the cause, with directions to award *Venire facias de novo*.

No. 155.—Argument was continued on the motion to dismiss the cause by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the plaintiff, in opposition to it, and concluded by Hon. J. P. Benjamin, in support of it.

No. 44—*John B. Craighead et al., appellants*, vs. *Joseph E. and Alexander Wilson.*—Argument commenced by Hon. Miles Taylor for appellants.

From Havana—Rachel—The Weather—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 18th inst. She experienced heavy weather during her entire passage.

Mlle. RACHEL still remains at Havana.

The weather recently has been the coldest ever experienced in Cuba.

The Sugar market is active, and the supply unequal to the demand. White, 11½@13¼ reals ₱ arrobe; Yellow, 9¼@11¼ reals, ₱ arrobe. Molasses, clayed 8 reals. Muscovado, 9 reals, ₱ keg.

Interesting from Hayti—Defeat and Flight of Soulouque.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Portau-Prince dates to Jan. 1, have been received here. The reported defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans is confirmed. The Emperor FAUSTIN had escaped from the field, and a reward of ten thousand doubloons was offered for his head. An intense feeling prevailed against him, and if caught the probability was that he would be shot by his own people.

American State Convention at Richmond, Va.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The American State Council of Virginia, recently in session at Richmond, adjourned on Saturday.

Mr. BOTTS offered a resolution striking out the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform.

The resolution was rejected, and the entire platform approved.

P. A. BOLLING and J. D. IMBODEN were elected Delegates at large to the National Convention.

From Texas—Cold Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

By the steamer *Louisiana* we have Galveston dates to the 19th. The weather throughout Texas has been exceedingly cold. At Clarksville, Red River County, snow has remained on the ground since last December. The Brazos River is frozen so firmly that, at Traco, teams crossed on the ice.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

GEORGE M. TOWNSEND has been convicted in the District Court at Newcastle, of robbing the Wilmington Post-Office. His sentence has been deferred till the 1st of February.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The United States steamship *Southerner*, T. EWEN, Commander, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 3 o'clock.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The steamer *Augusta* has arrived here after a passage of sixty-two hours from New-York, with all on board well.

Organization of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Louisiana Legislature organized yesterday, all the officers being Democrats.

State Normal School.

From the Albany Argus.

The following is the table of vacancies in the State Normal School. The vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the Board of Town Superintendents in the several counties on the 4th of February, 1856.

Each county is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils (either male or female) equal to twice the number of members of Assembly in such county. The following table shows the vacancies in each county at the opening of the next term on the 25th of February next, and the amount of money which each student will receive per term as mileage or travelling expenses:

Counties	No. of vacancies.	Amount paid to each p'l.	Counties.	No. of vacancies.	Amount paid to each p'l.
Albany	5	$9 00	Oneida	7	$2 79
Allegany	4	7 68	Onondaga	1	4 38
Broome	2	4 35	Ontario	3	6 66
Cattaraugus	4	8 76	Orange	2	3 15
Cayuga	5	5 16	Orleans	1	7 71
Chautauque	3	10 08	Oswego	4	5 01
Chemung	2	5 94	Otsego	4	1 98
Chenango	4	3 30	Putnam	1	3 18
Clinton	2	4 86	Queens	1	5 01
Columbia	4	0 87	Rensselaer	5	0 13
Cortland	2	4 20	Richmond	1	4 74
Delaware	3	3 31	Rockland	1	3 66
Dutchess	6	2 19	Saratoga	2	0 90
Erie	1	8 76	Schenectady	0	0 45
Essex	2	3 78	Schoharie	2	0 96
Franklin	2	6 36	Seneca	2	5 91
Fulton	0	1 35	St. Lawrence	4	6 18
Genesee	3	8 46	Steuben	5	6 48
Greene	3	1 02	Suffolk	3	6 78
Hamilton	1	2 46	Sullivan	2	3 89
Herkimer	2	2 37	Tioga	1	5 01
Jefferson	5	4 80	Tompkins	3	5 10
Kings	4	4 34	Ulster	4	1 74
Lewis	2	4 26	Warren	1	1 86
Livingston	2	7 14	Washington	2	1 50
Madison	3	3 06	Wayne	2	5 43
Monroe	3	7 53	Westchester	4	2 90
Montgomery	1	1 26	Wyoming	2	9 09
New-York	26	4 35	Yates	1	6 36
Niagara	3	9 00			

The Paper or Pills.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* has the following—so cool a piece of impudence that snow melts alongside of it:

"A young medical friend, residing at Port William, Franklin County, Mo., subscribed, and *paid in advance* for the *Medical Congressional Reporter*, purporting to be published at No. 512 Broadway, New-York. About two weeks since, he received in place of the third number the following note, with a small parcel of *pills:*

No. 512 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The *Medical Congressional Reporter* having been discontinued, I send you a box of my Anti-Bilious Pills, which is the full price of the *Reporter*.

Yours &c., H. K. ROOT, M. D.

We have not heard whether these pills *loosened* the Money market at Port William.

The Sound Steamers.

Considerable ice was encountered in the river yesterday morning, and the boats are all more or less detained—the Norwich steamer arriving at 9:10, and the Stonington and Fall River at about 9:30.

☞ The *Hudson County Democrat* has hoisted the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, as Democratic candidate for the next President, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 23—1 A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days' later intelligence from Europe, is crossing the bar, and will probably be up about 2½ or 3 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood.

The sixth lecture of the series was delivered last evening in the room of the Mercantile Library Association, before a numerous and select audience, by Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

Bishop POTTER introduced the lecturer, who selected for his subject—"The Baconian System of Philosophy."

He spoke of the unfair, and oft-times mistaken views that are taken of great men's characters, and of the unfavorable manner in which they are represented to posterity. Many, he said, were either traduced or held up to undeserved fame. There was no more prominent example of both errors than EXPERT BACON, Lord VERULAM. He belonged to Science and Literature. He, like RICHARD HOOKER, stands in the van of the learning of England. Though he has been misrepresented by open enemies and unreal friends, his fame was unsullied.

He next entered into an elaborate vindication of his character socially, philosophically, and scientifically, showing, however, that he prostituted his mighty powers and great talents to court favor, and sold himself for what may be termed, in the largest charitable sense, a bribe.

He proceeded to show that the faults and frailties of the man could in no way impair the system of philosophy and ethics devised by him. He next reviewed the age in which BACON flourished, and the one that succeeded it. He then entered into a lengthy disquisition on the various conflicting systems of spiritualism, (as it is new understood,) materialism, and pantheism, in order to show that BACON did not pursue the study of physical science for base purposes.

There is no author, he continued, so metaphorical as BACON; his whole works are saturated with metaphor; the very title of his books are genuine metaphore. He undertook to reform the science of his time.

He concluded by stating that BACON accomplished all his great scientific researches in the course of twenty years—so true it was, that "great men made time wait upon them." In his will, he added, BACON left his name and fame to foreign climes, and a true investment he made, as both have been well rescued from oblivion by foreign *literati*.

The lecturer was throughout attentively listened to, and much applauded.

Know-Nothing Items.

At the election of officers, for the Seventeenth Ward, the other evening, the following gentlemen were *declared* elected:

General John Lloyd, real estate broker, President; Mr. J. Townsend, clerk, Vice-President; Mr. H. H. Williams, merchant, Secretary; Mr. Jos. Haight, retail grocer, &c., Treasurer; Hon. Chauncey Schaffer, lawyer, Delegate to Grand Council. Also the following gents as delegates to the General Committee, J. D. Young, Wm. M. Shaeffer and Walter Briggs, Esqr.

At the election of delegate to Grand Council, in the Seventh Ward K. N. Council, the other evening, Hon. JAS. W. BARKER was defeated, losing his re-election by a large vote.

At the Eighteenth Ward K. N. Council, the delegate to Grand Council was elected by a handsome majority—JOS. S. TAYLOR, Esq., the present delegate, being returned.

The appointment of some of the gents in the "Street Commissioner's" Office, creates a good deal of dissatisfaction, as it should, if rumors as to the residences of some are to be relied on—for instance, that of "Copying Clerk," Mr. H. V. LOVELL, who has resided, and continues to reside, at No. 13 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn—not having had even a vote in the late elections in this City—this gentleman is also an applicant for "Commissioner of Deeds."

Ball in Aid of Roman Catholic Orphans.

The second annual ball of the "Young Men's Association," for the benefit of the Roman Catholic orphans connected with the three Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums situated in Prince-street, in Eleventh-street and Fifth-avenue respectively, came off last evening at Niblo's. This ball takes the place of the Erina ball, which, for nearly twenty-five years past, has been annually given for the same object. The attendance last evening was unusually large, and presented a fine and brilliant gathering of the young sons and daughters of Erin. The net fund realized was estimated at $1,750. Of beneficiaries made the recipients of this fund, there are in the three Asyiums nearly thirteen hundred children. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock; supper was served at 12 o'clock—after which dancing was resumed and protracted to a late hour, without anything to mar the brightness or joyousness of the occasion.

Live Oaks—The Old Story.

A meeting of the members of Live Oak Club No. 6, was held last evening, at their head-quarters—Florence Hotel. J. W. BEYER, Esq., presided. The George Law bust occupied a prominent position, in accordance with the usage of the Live Oak organizations. Speeches were made by W. FOSDICK, J. D. PITCAIR and J. D. CHANDLER, eulogistic of GEORGE LAW and his prospects for the Presidency. Mr. F. W. LANDERS entered a grievous complaint against the reports in some of the papers of his speech at a recent meeting of Live Oak Club No. 1. He read a long manuscript speech, and passed the same to the reporters, to obviate a second misrepresentation. Comic VALENTINE gave some of his quaint recitations. The black bottle circulated freely, and it was late when the meeting adjourned.

A Gas Engine.

Mr. CUTLER exhibited yesterday, at the Novelty Iron Works, an engine, carrying out a novel invention of Mr. PHINEAS BENNETT, the motive power of which is gas generated from coal or wood, and for which he claims great superiority of strength and speed, and much benefit to be derived from the use of a small proportion of fuel. The gas is generated in tubes, and passes directly into the cylinder. The principle of the machine is nearly that of the caloric engine of ERICSSON. There will be a public test of this engine, which is of four hundred horse power, shortly, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, when the inventor will have a fair chance of proving his motive power to be all that he claims.

An Old Hobby Revived.

The first of a series of lectures "on the Subversion of Monopolies, and the Enrichment and Elevation of the Producing Classes," was delivered last night at No. 1 Bowery, in the building of the Mechanics' Institute. The lecture was advertised to commence at 7½ o'clock. We visited the place at 9 o'clock and found the lecturor in the very heat of his argument. Around a stove were grouped nine gentlemen and one lady, and the lecturer, facing the furnace, in a conversational way showed how society could get along without money by the issue of scrip. The ten auditors did not seem to be much entertained. The next lecture of the course,—let us trust to a larger audience,—will be delivered, unless the enterprise of the lecturer flags, next Friday evening.

St. Germain Hotel.

The unique building in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, which has excited the attention of the public the past year, is to be opened as a hotel with the most aristocratic name in the Saints' calendar, viz.: St. Germain. We have now a St. Denis, St. Nicholas, St. George, and St. James, and a good many hotels that might be called St. Giles. Mr. RYDER, formerly of the West Point Hotel, is the host of St. Germain. We would advise the next new hotel to be called the St. Bernard, the most elevated and most famous of all the hospitals in the world.

Obstreeing Aldermen.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the contested election case in the Twenty-second Ward between Messrs. DRAKE and SHAGRIST, met yesterday afternoon at No. 6 City Hall. Owing to

Arrest of Alderman Moser.

Alderman MOSER of the Thirteenth Ward, has been suffering for the last two weeks from the effects of

A TRADER IN PARIS.

The Peace Excitement—Reception of the Sebastopol Heroes—General Canrobert—The Remorse—Attempt on the Emperor's Life, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

The two days of peace excitement which followed the appearance of M. DUVERGIER'S remarkable brochure on a Peace Congress, was suddenly changed on Saturday to a feeling of another character. It was on that day that the conquerors of Sebastopol made their triumphant entry into Paris, and it scarcely needed the merciless dissections of the English journals to neutralize the effect of the pamphlet, and to make people wonder how it ever gave it such importance. But M. DUVERGIER had a three days' existence such as is rarely enjoyed by any one individual. He and his pamphlet were more talked of during those three days, in the political and financial world, than was ever the Chief of State or the Queen of England, or the Great Exhibition; he sent the funds up at the Bourse, and he had his work attributed to the Count DE MORNY, and even to the Emperor. It was proclaimed, by journals too stupid to see its weak points, or too ready to applaud anything suspected of Imperial origin, as the sure basis of a peace, for it could not be doubted that the Emperor ALEXANDER would adopt its ideas with delight.

M. DUVERGIER enjoyed his brief day of notoriety, and now, since the great military *fête* of Saturday, his pamphlet and his ideas are forgotten.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SOLDIERS.

The grand march of the victors of Sebastopol, was one of those moving spectacles which were frequent under the new Empire, but which was seen for the first time by the present generation in France. The day was splendidly, as all LOUIS NAPOLEON'S fêtes ever are, and every preparation was made to give to the Parisians an imposing and a remarkable spectacle. The streets were decorated with Government flags and streamers; triumphal arches, ornamented with bellicose tableaux and mottoes to match, spanned the Boulevards at several points; the theatres and some other public houses were profuse in their ornamentation and in their words of welcome to the returned warriors of the Crimea. The Boulevards had their usual *garniture* of *fête* days, but the *garniture* on this occasion had a different physiognomy to that which is seen on other occasions. There were much fewer foreigners and more of the French *canaille*. It was thoroughly a French crowd.

At 10½ o'clock, the soldiers who were to hold the line of procession began to deploy, in double line, along the edge of the roadway of the Boulevards, and at 11 o'clock the line was complete, and all circulation (except for officers, *vivandières* and dogs) cut off. Soon Marshal MAGNAN, Commander-in-Chief of the garrison of Paris, passed along towards the Bastille, at the head of an *état-major*, numbering about a hundred officers. At 11½ o'clock, the Emperor, mounted on his celebrated chestnut mare, (a most unwarlike looking animal for a monarch who commands six hundred thousand men,) passed also towards the Bastille, surrounded by the most thoroughly military escort we have yet seen in France. The escort was more than a quarter of a mile in length, and was composed entirely of mounted carabiniers, grenadiers, and lancers of the Imperial Guard. His Majesty's suite was enormous, and included many foreign officers of distinction. At his sides, but close to the caparison, rode two military domestics, with a pistol, loaded and cocked, in their right hand, to protect His Majesty from any sudden attack from the crowd on the pavements. Behind and nearest to him rode Marshal VALLIANT, the Prince NAPOLEON, Gen. CANROBERT and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

At a few minutes to 12 the Imperial *cortège* arrived at the Place de la Bastille. The conquerors of Sebastopol were drawn up in battle array, awaiting the arrival of their Emperor, to be welcomed back to the country whose arms they had been serving in a distant land. NAPOLEON rode forward in advance of his immediate attendants, and in a loud voice delivered the speech which you will receive with this letter. The speech is not remarkable, except in its allusion to future operations, an allusion which is generally considered anti-pacific. But on such an occasion no other than a warlike speech would have been appropriate. The Emperor was loudly cheered by the soldiers, many of whom, especially the Zouaves and the African Chasseurs, saw him for the first time.

After the conclusion of the speech the Emperor rode back in the same way as he had gone, and took his station at the Place Vendome to await the arrival of the soldiers, and to allow the defile to take place. He was followed soon after by the procession, which the vast crowd of people were awaiting with the greatest anxiety. The Emperor passed along without receiving much notice; it was the brave men who took Sebastopol that absorbed all their thoughts for this day. First came the Polytechnic Schools of Paris and Saint Cyr, then Marshal MAGNAN, followed by his suite. Then, riding alone, and mounted on a large black horse, came Gen. CANROBERT. The General was placed thus immediately in front of the brave troops who had served under him, by the Emperor's command. He was the subject of a real ovation. Everybody recognized him, and everybody shouted "VIVE CANROBERT!" The excitement to see CANROBERT was greater than that to see the Emperor, and the shouts as three to one. The General looked well, bowed continually to the right and left, with his chapeau in his hand, and swayed on his horse in such a way as to call the remark from an English officer who occupied the balcony at my side "that the General was intoxicated—with his reception."

First after Gen. CANROBERT came the 20th, then the 50th, then the 90th of the Line, commanded by the brave Gen. FOREY, then the Chasseurs à pied, the Zouaves, the Voltigeurs, the Grenadiers, the Artillery, and the Gendarmery of the Imperial Guard, commanded by Gen. ST. JEAN D'ANGELLY. We looked in vain for the brave 39th of the Line, which belonged to and completed Gen. FOREY'S command; they had been detained too long at Marseilles to make their entry with their companions in arms.

Each regiment was preceded by its music, its flag and its wounded. The excitement commenced with the appearance of Gen. CANROBERT, and the bronzed, warlike-looking fellows of the 20th Regiment of the Line. This regiment, which went from Africa to the Danube, served in the Dubrondscha and at the Alma, at Inkermann and the Malakoff, aroused a perfect storm of enthusiasm in the spectators. Their platoons were left, just as death had thinned them out, and presented but a meagre representation of a complete regiment. Its wounded were numerous, and the decorations were liberally distributed throughout the remains of this gallant band. Many of them were wanting in arms and legs; and I saw one poor fellow whose face was horribly mutilated by sabre cuts. With shaved chins, fringes, long beards and much-worn uniforms they seemed to have just come from the field. Many all carried wreaths of laurel, thrown to them by women in the crowd. Some had placed them on their bayonets, some on their knapsacks, while some carried them in their hands. The flags of this regiment, which was well riddled with balls, were decked in mourning for its ancient leader, who was killed with it in his hands at the Malakoff. Their silk cords hung a wreath of laurel.

Next came the 50th of the Line, preceded by Gen. BOUAT, who carried his arm in a sling and looked pale and emaciated from long confinement with his wound. He excited the liveliest interest in the crowd, one-half of whom were in tears at the touching spectacle which was passing before them. This was the regiment so fearfully decimated at the final attack on the Malakoff, and like the 20th, which preceded it, its platoons were much thinned out. In front marched perhaps a hundred wounded men, who presented as great a variety of horrid mutilations as a surgeon could wish to see. These brave fellows, although they had the same bronzed, unshaved and dirty look of the men of the 20th, were more warlike and less fatigued. They marched with a firm, bold step, and looked ready for another last charge. Their flag wes faded and almost in shreds. In their rear marched three men, who attracted much attention. One of these was a thin, frail man, beardless and of light complexion, who carried on his breast five decorations, and who had to be supported by two of the hospital attendants. This is the man whose explolte have so frequently found their way into the journals, and whose last was to kill two Russians, take another prisoner, and put two others to flight—the five Russians having fallen upon him in an unguarded moment. He was loudly cheered.

The other two were an officer and man, the last remains of a company of forty, whose history is sad enough. The company, which was originally composed of eighty men, had gone through the entire war, and been reduced to forty. This forty had, after the fall of Sebastopol, got their discharge, to take effect in a short time, but, during this short time, the Colonel of their regiment found it necessary to detail them upon an enterprise where they fell into an ambush and were all killed but the two whom we saw marching through the streets to-day; and these two only extricated themselves by superhuman efforts, after having killed several of the enemy. These men were loudly cheered by such as knew their history, but it was enough to see them placed in an isolated position, and decorated. The crowd understood that they were brave men who had especially distinguished themselves. The officer, who was lame, rode, while the man walked at his side, and the tableaux told its own tale.

The 90th Regiment presented much the same appearance as the two which preceded. The same bronzed, battle-field look, the same decimated platoons, the limping and limbless walking in front, the riddled flag, the laurels. On this flag appeared a wreath of *immortelles*, crowned with a wreath of laurels, in honor of its former bearer, who was killed in planting it on the Central Bastion, at the last attack on Sebastopol.

Next came the Chasseurs à-pied of the Imperial Guard, the sharp-shooters, who did the rifle-pit and trench-shooting business before Sebastopol. They were loudly cheered, but did not excite the same emotion as the war-worn and decimated ranks of the Line, for they had only been in the Crimea since March, and looked too neat and trim, in comparison.

After the regiment of sharp-shooters, came the regiment of Zouaves, who carried the signal flag into the Malakoff. These men excited the loudest enthusiasm, and looked as clean, as bold and as warlike as if they had never been away from their barracks at Paris. They are unquestionably the most warlike looking body of men in the French army, and the picturesqueness of their dress contributes much to this effect. The drum-major of this regiment, a splendid specimen of physical development, excited very general remark by the brilliant manner in which he handled his baton. JULLIEN could have taken lessons from him with advantage. The regiment was followed by three *vivandières*, who also attracted much attention by the costliness and beauty of their dresses. All the regiments were accompanied by the same *vivandières*, who had been with the army at Sebastopol. One of these women led by the hand a Russian boy who had been captured in the Crimea, and who had been converted into an *enfant du Regiment*. There were several of these *enfants du Regiment*, all dressed in the costume of the regiment which had adopted them.

At each step one saw men, women and children, break through the lines of soldiers, who held them back with leniency, and rush forward with an exclamation of joy to embrace a dear relative or friend whom they recognized in the procession. The most touching incidents of this character were seen repeatedly,—for your readers perhaps know that in France no list of the killed is published, and that the facilities for writing from Sebastopol are so few that a certain proportion had no other means to know of the fate of their kindred than to stand and scan the faces of each platoon as they passed. You can well conceive their joy, therefore, at finding the face they had been so anxiously looking for. Take it all in all, it was the most deeply exciting spectacle which has been seen in Paris since the days of the first Empire, but one which we may see repeated, if the present war continues.

THE BANQUET AND THE MARSEILLAISE.

The banquet which it was intended to be given to the returned soldiers, by the National Guard of Paris, was countermanded for a reason which ought to be known. During the repulses which were experienced by a portion of the French troops, at the final assault on Sebastopol, some of the regiments demanded the *Marseillaise*, and Gen. PELISSIER was forced to give his consent to the request. This fact is stated by the returned soldiers themselves, and they declare that, if the bands had not been allowed to play that air, the day would have been rendered doubtful. And it was the fear that these same men, when inflated by the importance which has been given them, and excited by wine, might again break out with the terrible air, even in the face of the man who fears it most. It was simply from fear of some such demonstration as this that the order was revoked.

AN ATTEMPT ON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE FRUSTRATED.

Three days before the *entrée* of the soldiers, a man went to the Hotel de Douvre, corner of the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard, and asked the loan of a certain room, which he indicated, to see the procession pass. The *concierge* replied that the room was partially engaged, whereupon the man immediately demanded at what price, and offered a much higher sum, and then left without giving her his name, promising to come back the next day for her answer. The man's manner excited the woman's attention, and she related the circumstance to a policeman. The policeman told her when he came back to take his money and ask him for his card. The next day he came back as agreed upon, and the woman followed the policeman's instructions. When she asked for his card, he pretended to be insulted, and offering her more money, left, saying that he must have the room alone. On the morning of the *fête* the house was taken possession of from top to bottom by the Police. Four men with the Commissary took possession of the room which had been let to the stranger. Just before the procession arrived, the suspected gentleman entered, was seized and searched, and was found not only to be a suspected character, but he had two COLT'S revolvers in his pockets, duly charged. The poeltlon was a very favorable one for a good shot.

MALAKOFF.

Colonization Affairs.

A communication from Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, excepts to our statement of yesterday, that the American Colonization Society had "finally cleared itself of debt." Mr. PINNEY states that the debt is only materially diminished, not canceled, and that the actual indebtedness is over $24,000, consisting chiefly of liabilities for the last Expedition to Liberia and for the expense of Agencies. Mr. PINNEY also denies that New-York is second to any State in the amount of its contributions to the Colonization cause. The Report of the Society awards the first place to Mississippi, which contributed $2,613, while New-York is credited only with $3,664. Mr. PINNEY writes:

"The reason for deducting those emigrating from New-York each year, is, that the funds expended by the New-York Society for their Emigrants were not reported either year in time to be credited in the Receipts of the American Colonization Society. In a statement of the receipts from the several State Societies, New-York is credited with but $3,614 57; if to this is added the outlay for the *Lamartine* emigrants, and goods shipped to Liberia, $3,974 83, the real receipts from New-York would be shown to be $7,589 40, and, therefore, "larger than from any other State in the Union."

The annual report of the Parent Society (from which our former statement was condensed) distinctly announces the extinction of the Society's debt, in the following words:

It will be remembered that we commenced this year under the pressure of a heavy debt of upwards of $33,000, and that the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting adopted the following resolution:

"That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country and the depressed state of the funds of the Society it be recommended to the Executive Committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants in Liberia as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society."

Under the guidance of this resolution we have acted during the year, *and it is our privilege to report that we have paid off the debt, maintained the credit of the Society, and done somewhat to advance its interests.* The present indebtedness of the Society is only such as occurs on the departure of an expedition for Liberia, when goods and provisions are bought on credit, and the regular business of the Society runs on currently from time to time.

We can therefore congratulate the community and ourselves on being able to commence another year under circumstances so much more favorable than we did the last.

Letter from Hon. Guy R. Pelton.

The following letter from the Representative of the Third Congressional District, comprising the lower Wards (First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth) of this City, will be read with peculiar interest by a good many of his constituents, to whom, until this letter appeared, Mr. PELTON was a political myth. Although it was not written for publication, it is eminently entitled to be put before the public at this particular crisis in political affairs:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30 1855.

MY DEAR SHERWOOD: Your favor of the 25th inst., apprising me of the action taken by the "Councils" in my District, in regard to my vote for Speaker, was duly received, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I am the more obliged as it was the first intimation I had received from my constituents either approving or disapproving of this course which I have thought it my duty, under circumstances, to pursue.

I will not attempt to disguise the fact that I was not a little astonished on receiving information of that character. While I regard it as the imperative duty and obligation of a Representative in Congress to act for what he conceives to be the interest of the country, and according to the dictates of an enlightened judgment, I am *not* one of those who would *willingly* go contrary wise or to defy any respectable portion of those by whom I was elected. In regard to this matter I am constrained to believe that some sinister influence has been at work in this District. I had been told that if possible an opposition to my course would be raised in the Third Congressional District. We have those here from the State of New-York, I am sorry to say, who are determined to make every consideration subservient to the behests of Pro-Slavery dictation. That influence has been at work in my District, but with what final success the action of the Councils thus far does not indicate. My *American* friends are the last in the City who should complain of my votes. One fact in my mind is *perfectly self-evident*, which is, that they are either entirely ignorant of the real issue involved in our present contest for Speaker, or they are holding on to the Philadelphia platform, including the odious 12th Section, as the articles of faith to which every American must subscribe or be proscribed. The former, taking into consideration the general tone of the New-York City Press, I can well understand; but that the Councils in my District are for the "12th Section," I do not believe.

A very brief review of our contest, it appears to me, will convince any Anti-Nebraska American that I was bound by every consideration of good faith and common honesty to vote for N. P. BANKS. At the very commencement of the session, even before it was perfectly apparent that the prestige of the *Whig* party was gone, and no one was disposed to make the vote a test in organizing the House, the Administration, by their party caucus, adopted resolutions approving of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and denouncing in no moderate terms the Know-Nothing party. The Southern Americans stood upon the same ground precisely in regard to Kansas and Nebraska, and proclaimed through MARSHALL and COX that they could vote for no man who was not unqualifiedly in favor of the "12th section," and for leaving the question of Slavery in Kansas, just where the Kansas and Nebraska bill left it; that is, to be settled by desperadoes and ruffians from Missouri, as they might choose. Now, I submit to any man in my District, whatever may have been his political antecedents, whether I could for one moment act with either of those parties without a most gross and palpable violation of the wishes of my District, and proving a traitor and recreant to the principles of every true Northern man, and without giving the lie to principles which I proclaimed publicly and privately during the canvass preceding my election, and which I have not in any instance disguised since. It was by placing myself unhesitatingly upon the Anti-Nebraska platform that I was nominated, and it was by my substituents believing me true upon that issue and upon Americanism combined, that I was selected to represent you. Whatever may be the consequences, I shall not betray the confidence that was reposed in me, or ignore any principle as an Anti-Nebraska American in my action, while a member of this Congress. If any portion of my constituents have *receded* from the above principles, I can only regret it; but I must be permitted to say that not for all the patronage of the City or State of New-York will I abandon principles which I have always maintained, or give any vote that is calculated to fasten Slavery upon Kansas. Next after the two parties which I have named, was the Anti-Nebraska members, nearly all of whom are also identified with the American party. For the first four days these vacancies were given according to their personal preferences.

It was finally discovered that men of all parties who were opposed to the breaking up of the Missouri Compromise line, and opposed to the Administration, must unite upon some one who would represent the Anti-Nebraska and American sentiment of the House. I in turn voted for FULLER, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and PENNINGTON. After I had learned that FULLER was fully abandoned the Anti-Nebraska platform, upon which he *was elected*, and held the identical position of RICHARDSON & Co., in regard to the issues before us, I felt that I had unwittingly voted for one who could not be indorsed by any Northern man, and then voted for PENNINGTON, until it became evident that the only man whom we could elect was N. P. BANKS. Every Northern man, with some six or eight humiliating exceptions, thought and did as I did; and we have not yet had any good reason presented to us for acting differently. Mr. BANKS, if his position and principles were well known, certainly cannot be objectionable to *any* American north of the Slavery limits. He is a firm Anti-Nebraska man, and as firm an American, and more eminently fitted to discharge the duties of Speaker than any other on the floor of the House. If, through newspaper misrepresentations or otherwise, any friend of mine has conceived for one moment that he is an Abolitionist or ultra Anti-Slavery in his views, let me assure him that no man was ever more misjudged. He is conscrvative in his views, and, should he be elected, his administration as Speaker will be conducted in a manner that will justify our votes, and satisfy all parties (except those who regard the extension of Slavery as the sole object of Federal legislation) that a better Speaker for the emergency could not have been named. The Councils should not forget that it was BANKS who so gallantly led the American forces in the last Congress, and that, during the late canvass in Massachusetts, he proclaimed and defended himself as an Anti-Nebraska American. He is now a member of the "Order," in good standing at home. Thus much for his Americanism.

I think I understand how the impression has obtained in New-York that all who have voted for him have gone over to the Black Republicans, as they are called by such Americans as WALKER of Alabama, and COX of Kentucky. The reporters of the New-York Press have persisted in calling us "Republicans," when the fact is that of the 107 who voted for BANKS, not more than from 30 to 40 have ever had any connection whatever with that party, and on the contrary a large number of BANKS' friends from our State were open opponents of that party during our late elections.

But I do not wish to be misunderstood; far if to be opposed to the introduction of Slavery into Free Territory, either made so by the Compromise of 1820 or now free, is to be a Republican, then I am with them so far as that goes. I will not, either for place, money or power, bow to the dictation of those who proclaim that the time will come when they will be able to call their slave-roll on Bunker Hill and are ready to dissolve the Union of the States, unless the "institution" shall be extended to free territory.

I regret that you did not give more fully the particulars of the action of the Councils of which you speak. I would like to know by what Councils, by what vote, and who were the leaders in so unwarranted a course, and by what course of reasoning such a vote was obtained. It appears to me that a decent regard for the right of a representative to defend himself, would have at least entitled him to the privilege of being heard; or do they measure my Americanism by that of such men as WORTHY and VALK, without further argument. If so, I am willing to submit myself to a verdict of the people in any district in the State of New-York! Those men have not only denied the power that elected them, but have repudiated by their votes the action of the Grand Council of our State. That Council repudiated the twelfth section while they endorsed the direction of their delegates from Alabama, &c., recognize no man who will not give his unqualified assent to it. On every vote aside from that for Speaker they voted with the Administration party. If the American Party of New-York approves of their course, then I am honorably bound to say that they and myself are at antipodes.

Now, my dear friend, I will leave it to your good sense to say whether I could consistently or honestly, under the circumstances, vote differently from what I have done. For my part I cannot conceive of any other course I could have taken.

Yours, &c., GUY R. PELTON.

NEBRASKA.

A Third Delegate sent from Nebraska to Congress—All for Buncombe—Slow Progress of the Legislature—Cuming going to Washington—Cold Weather in Nebraska.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA, N. T., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

Our Legislature seems to repose but little confidence in their two Representatives in Congress, Messrs. CHAPMAN and BENNETT, (which of these two gentlemen were really elected is the query,) and yesterday the joint resolution requesting Gov. IZARD to go to Washington immediately, or sooner, and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill appropriating 160 acres of land to actual settlers in Nebraska, passed the Council. It had already passed the House. Gov. IZARD has no idea of going. His friends wanted to indorse him and so they adopted this course.

Business in the Legislature progresses slowly, very slowly. Half of the session of forty days has already passed and nothing done. The work on the Code will occupy every hour of the remaining time. There will be an attempt to remove the capitol from this—unfortunate—point, and I feel convinced there is already a wholesome majority in favor of such removal to the thriving settlement of Fontenelle, situated interior on the Elk Horn River. But in the event of such a vote, our interested Governor, in the honesty of his heart, might veto the bill, and there is no positive certainty of being able to carry the bill over the veto—however, time will tell. An attempt was made yesterday to pass a memorial to Congress to change our organic act, so as to allow the Legislature to act with the Executive in disbursing the public moneys, instead of the Executive alone. It failed, however, to pass. Could such a change be made, I feel convinced it would give general satisfaction, and the more effectually, I think, guard against any misapplication of such fund that might arise.

Secretary CUMING, I understand, purposes starting for Washington in a short time, to attend to some affairs for the Territory. If he can do any good there for Nebraska—and it is the opinion of many he can—we wish him God speed. He is a "brick" in his way. I trust President PIERCE and Congress will not think of letting him return here without doing something for the payment of the volunteers who stood by and protected the frontier here from total abandonment, on account of the Indian troubles, during the past Summer; and, in addition to such other appropriations as he may desire for the good of the Territory, I hope some good advice for future conduct will be gratuitously given. May he do us good in Washington, is an earnest desire.

Day before yesterday morning the thermometer stood 30° below zero; now it is only 20; and thus it ranges from 150 to 350 nearly all the while. We have got used to it, and an icy stiffness of the end of the nose, toes, fingers, or ears, is a sort of every-day occurrence. It is a colder Winter than Nebraska has known for years. The soldiers at St. Pierre are suffering, I understand. They are poorly housed, and their horses are dying constantly. The Omahas have mostly gone to Black Bird Hills, their new reservation, to stay, and are on friendly terms with the Ponka and Yankton Sioux Indians. More anon.

JAKE.

Yale Prize Debates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

The Prize Debates just concluded have hardly aroused as much interest as usual in College. Previously they have taken place about the middle of the present term. A change, however, seeming expedient, it was decided they should be held during the first two weeks after the commencement of the term. Coming so soon after the holidays, time is hardly allowed to prepare for them after the return of the students to College duties, and there are but few who are willing to relinquish the pleasure of vacation for this purpose.

The prizes awarded to the Sophomores in the Brothers in Unity have been previously announced. Saturday evening the Freshman Class took its turn. "Is it just to require a man to be able to read before he can vote?" was the subject for discussion. Hon. HENRY DUTTON, Prof. J. D. DANA, and Prof. J. A. PORTER, acted as umpires. Thirteen speakers took part in the debate. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize—G. H. COFFEY, Albany, N. Y.
Second Prize—D. C. HANNAHS, New-York City.
Third Prize—W. FLETCHER, Brighton, Mass.

The Bishop Prize Debate, in the Linonian Society, was instituted in 1850, by W. D. BISHOP, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn. The prizes offered are two first prizes of $25, one second prize of $15, and one third prize of $5. The conditions of the debate are as follows: "One of the first prizes of $25 shall be awarded to the best, the second of $15 to the second, and the third of $5 to the third best speaker of those classes." The debate took place last Wednesday afternoon and evening. The Committee of Award consisted of Prof. DENNISON OLMSTED, Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER and Hon. HENRY E. PECK. Seven of the Sophomore and eight of the Freshman Class discussed the question, "Is a constitutional Monarchy a stronger form of government than a Republic?"

The prizes open for competition to all the speakers were awarded as follows:

First Prize—J. GARRARD, Sophomore Class, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second Prize—E. CARRINGTON, Freshman Class, Colebrook, Ct.

Third Prize—E. SEYMOUR, Sophomore Class, Bloomfield, N. J.

The prize reserved for the Freshman Class was awarded to C. P. ROBERTSON, Peekskill, N. Y.

The Senior Class have elected as their Orator for Presentation-day—P. W. CALKINS, and G. W. BECHLER as Poet. W—G.

Railroad to Kansas—An Important Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having read with proper attention the full and graphic accounts of recent events in Kansas, published in the TIMES, I am impressed with the value of the hints contained in the following extract of a letter recently published in a Western religious paper.

The writer is a clergyman of great energy, talent and experience. He is at present residing in Nebraska, although his official duties have required him frequently to travel over the habitable portions of Kansas. The soundness of his suggestions cannot fail to commend itself to every thinking mind, and it is sincerely to be hoped that measures will be soon adopted for the early completion of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. Several railroads now striking the Mississippi promise such an extension ultimately; but what Kansas, Freedom, and the best interests of our whole country demand, is concentration of capital and effort for the *speedy completion* of one. L. H. B.

THE GREAT WANT OF KANSAS.

"A thought has been impressed on my mind, by my observation of affairs in that Theerritory, which I venture to suggest. Should it reach the eye of those for whom it is intended, it may be weighed by them, and then go for what it is worth. We have evidence that a very deep interest is felt in the Free States east of the Mississippi in the result of their pending struggle, arising not only from sympathy with the friends of Freedom in Kansas, but still more from the effect which the result of this question is to have upon the great national issue. It is understood that there are many who are willing to use their means in contributing in any honorable and practicable way to promote the object, and that this is being actually done, to a large extent, through the operations of the Emigrant Aid Societies. Now, what I have to suggest is simply this, that instead of giving that direction to their efforts they should employ their means and energies in opening up from the Mississippi, through Southern Iowa to the Missouri, a direct and easy way of communication with the Territories, either by the speedy completion of some one of the railroads now in progress, or the immediate construction of a new one. Eastern energy, philanthropy, and capital combined might soon accomplish this. The great obstruction, after all, to the rapid settlement of Kansas is the want of such a communication.

The navigation of the Missouri River, always difficult, unreliable, and expensive, is rendered doubly so to those interested, by the fact that it is in the hands of enemies. Their enemies possess the gates. In the present state of things it is not only uncertain, but absolutely unsafe, and in any emergency, passage may be entirely refused. What is wanted is a direct, safe, and reliable thoroughfare, affording an easy passage to and from the territories, and then let emigration flow in its natural channels.

It may well be doubted whether the operations of the Aid Societies, well intended as they have been, have not proved detrimental to the cause that they were intended to serve. Capital and energy directed as I have suggested, could not fail to contribute largely to an influx of population from the Free States, and that without those forced and unnatural efforts that kindle the flames of sectional discord, and lead on to violence and bloodshed. Soon such a preponderance would be gained as would settle the question irrevocably. At the same time a great and desirable work would be accomplished for the country at large—one, too, which would afford a pecuniary remuneration not to be realized in any of the other means devoted to the same end. Does any one say that the process is too slow? that this is putting off the final settlement of the question too long? Perhaps the objector may live long enough to witness the completion of several railroads, and yet see the conflict in Kansas not ended, should no further appliances be resorted to than those now in requisition.

The American Bible Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have always been pleased with the TIMES, as an able newspaper, and I read it daily. But your notice of the American Bible Union, in your issue of the 10th inst., has increased my admiration of it. Your notice of the Union is so candid and impartial, when compared with many *religious* papers, that I feel constrained to say that I have never in my life felt, as forcibly, the necessity of a thorough religious reformation. There is more truth, justice and magnanimity in a few short paragraphs of the aforesaid article, then I have seen in all the opposing religious papers for the last five years.

I had rather have seen, at the head of your able article, the caption, "Revised Version," than "The Baptist Translation," because it is more appropriate. This, however, is but a small matter, the article itself being so good.

There is, nevertheless, much more propriety in calling the common version "The Pedobaptist Translation," because the Baptists were not permitted to have anything to say or to do with its production. Indeed, it may be called, with all propriety, "The Episcopal Translation," as it is the work of Episcopal scholars *only*, and made at the instance of an Episcopal King, under the supervision of one of the strongest partisan Bishops England ever knew.

The American Bible Union, on the contrary, employs the very best scholars she can obtain, out of *ten* different denominations. She then puts into their hands the sacred originals, furnishes them with all the aid they ask, and, leaving them to their conscience and their God, says to them: "*Render each word and phrase of the original by corresponding words and phrases, with the least possible obscurity or indefiniteness.*" No ravisher is told how to render a single word.

Moreover, every person who wishes can become a life member by the payment of $30 into the treasury, in installments of $5 annually, and every life member has a right to vote for all the officers of the Union. The Baptists have no more rights than the Pedobaptists. The latter can be members of the Board of Directors, or of any of the committees. There is nothing of a sectarian character in this institution.

The Vulgate version is a sectarian version, and so is the Common Version. The former is *papistical*—the latter *episcopal*. There never was an unsectarian organization of a society, so far as I know, for the translation of the Sacred Oracles till the formation of the American Bible Union; and I regard it as a providential occurrence that the American and Foreign Bible Society, which is a *Baptist* society, did refuse to enter upon the work. It would otherwise have been a "Baptist Translation." It is with justice and truth that you state that a large majority of the Baptists oppose the enterprise. The most violent and uncandid opposition has come, and still comes from that quarter. It is with equal propriety that you state that, although scholars of different denominations are engaged in the work, yet *no denomination* has anything to do with it, and therefore no denomination is at all responsible for anything the Union may do. *It is the glory of this institution that it is not denominational—that it is not sectarian.*

In conclusion, permit me to say that thousands of your readers have read your candid remarks with thanks to God, and *the Editor too*, for the justice you have done the Union.

I am, Mr. Editor, a *revisionist*, and a REVISER, but not a member of the Baptist denomination. I have great confidence in the scholars who are engaged in this work, and look forward with prayerful anxiety for its accomplishment. I hope *you* may soon have a copy of the New Testament to review.

A REVISER.

A Lady Defends Her Sex.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sundry articles have been lately published in your valuable paper on the subject of ladies entering cars and stages already filled, taking the places of gentleman, expecting such courtesy as a right, not acknowledging it civilly, etc., representing women as usually impolite, if not absolute nuisances, and recommending their exclusion from filled vehicles. Will you allow me to say, on the part of very many of the obnoxious sex, if not all: first, That it *sometimes* happens, with us, as with gentlemen, that the necessity of keeping an indispensable engagement, a storm, approaching night, or other circumstance, may compel us to avail ourselves of an omnibus or car at a time when, of choice, we would not enter it; secondly, That we should *invariably prefer* standing to taking a seat to which another is entitled. I think that I can answer for it that *no* well bred lady would wish a gentlemen to inconvenience himself on her account, or would deem it in the least a hardship that a seat was not vacated for her. The idea that every gentleman must give up his seat to a woman is not prevalent among the refined and cultivated of our sex. Nor is it by any means a universal rule. I travel in cars and omnibuses a great deal, and have often, *very* often, seen women, both well and ill-dressed, stand, while men were seated. I have often stood myself, for miles, under such circumstances. And I have observed that the broadest skirts pertaining to a lady do not occupy the room taken up by a man who crosses his legs, (as nearly all do,) bringing his boot in contact with dresses in his neighborhood; to say nothing of the loathsome spitting practised in all public conveyances, to the infinite discomfort and disgust of female passengers.

A friend told me, not long since, of a case which is illustrative. A female teacher in a large ladies' school stepped into an omnibus containing twelve well-dressed gentlemen—intending, of course, to stand, as she could not walk the distance, nor afford any delay in meeting her engagement. Not one offered to make room, or to give her a seat; but one of the inmates rudely abused her for venturing to get in. She stood while the stage was driven more than two miles, when one of the men got out, and she took his place. The person next whom she sat then began to insult her by asking if she "wore a hoop" or —— using vulgar and improper language, which elicited only laughter from the others—the lady's crimsoned and tearful face testifying how keenly she felt the insult, to which she made no reply. This instance is not a solitary one—and may serve to show that ladies are not always the recipient of civilities merely from those who, in appearance, are American gentleman.

A LADY.

The Agricultural Bank Counterfeit—Letter from Mr. Wood.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning I notice a long article on counterfeiting, and in it you have cast some imputations on my character—such as, in the minds of some of your readers, might lead them to suppose that I either forged the order for the plates of the Havre de Grace Bank, or else withheld them from said Bank. I hope you will allow me to correct the mistake in your journal.

On obtaining the plates of the Bank, I delivered them to Mr. COLLIER, the Cashier of the Havre de Grace Bank, and that was the last I saw of them. Sometime afterwards the Bank was robbed, and the plates, together with some bills and specie, abstracted from the Bank. This is what became of the plates. A short time after the robbery the Bank failed, and left a doubt of what become of them.

I am not answerable for the $10 counterfeit note on the "Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield," as this note was, in all probability, made by the counterfeiters who robbed the Bank and got possession of the plates.

If anything further is desired, I may be found at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where I will be able to repel any imputation upon my fair fame.

Please give this publication.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES WOOD

Tracts.

The New-York East Conference Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; DANIEL ADEE, Esq., President; Rev. Chs. S. Hoss, Corresponding Secretary; GEORGE POMEROY, Esq., Treasurer, report the following as a part of the results of their labors for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1855:

Number of colporteurs in the field at date of report	9
Aggregate time of labor	12 m'ths
Pages of tracts distributed	307,825
Whole number of volumes distributed	1,670
Number of subscribers obtained for Church periodicals	9
Number of families visited	128
Number of families prayed with	991
Number of families supplied with religious books or periodicals	741
Number of families in distress benefited	99
Number of children brought into Sunday-School	76
Number of religious meetings held by colporteurs	105
Number converted by direct instrumentality of our laborers or publications	33
Amount of cash and subscriptions received during the quarter	$1,338 42

The above is a report of the Colporteurs' labors; the Society has also a large number of Tract distributors at work, who labor gratuitously and of whose labors there is no report.

New-York State Temperance Society.

The following are the resolutions reported by the Business Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society at the late meeting in Albany, and adopted:

Resolved, That the result of the general election in the State of New-York for 1855, in evidence of a great indorsement by the people of the law for the prevention of intemperance, has proclaimed anew; that it declares that except the liquor dealers themselves, no very great body of the voters of the State can be rallied in favor of intemperance; and the permanency and vigor which that election will hereafter give to the principle and policy of prohibition in the State of New-York, is matter for profound and devout gratitude to Almighty God, and congratulation to the friends of temperance throughout the world.

Resolved, That considering the extensive, widespread and unscrupulous efforts of the liquor dealers, distillers and liquid venders' confederation, directed by the leanings of a large portion of the press, by the purchased arguments of counsel, and by the influence of municipal authorities, our success under the prohibitory law was a triumph more signal than better results than its best friends could reasonably expected; if its constitutionality is sustained by the Court of Appeals (as we confidently believe it will,) we declare it as our deliberate judgment, that if administered and enforced as it ought to be, and can be, it is capable of diminishing intemperance two-thirds of the intemperance, pauperism and crime in this State.

Resolved, That this meeting renews their determination to defend and uphold the Prohibitory Liquor Law of this State, as which, and we urge our colaborers in the different counties, to not cease revive and invigorate their Temperance organization, and that from this day there may be an immediate, vigorous and simultaneous effort throughout the State to enforce its provisions.

Resolved, That in avowing our purpose to labor in the spirit of these resolutions, we distinctly disclaim any unkindness of feeling towards the liquor seller himself, but declare our belief that in compelling him to discontinue the ruin traffic, we shall promote the best interests of himself and his family, at the same time that we protect ourselves and our families, and the community at large.

Resolved, That we declare anew that the New-York State Temperance Society holds itself committed to no one political party whatever. When it commends the election of men to office, it will do so, irrespective of party preference or prejudice, and only as they uphold the Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That this meeting urge upon the friends of the cause the vital importance of endeavoring to employ the powerful agency of the press to enlighten and stimulate the public sentiment; and while we commend the increased circulation of all temperance papers, we especially urge the friends of temperance, in this and other States, to the prompt adoption of measures by which to supply every family with a copy of the Society's monthly paper

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New Publishing House.

We notice, by our Advertising columns, the appearance of a new publishing firm, to rather an old house, under a new name. Mr. J. C. Derby having associated himself with Mr. Sheppard Jennings, who has been long in the business, the firm is now Derby & Jennings. In the published list of thirty new works which the new house is about to issue we notice a volume by our Paris Correspondent, Dion Tenon, on the proceedings of the Court of the first Emperor Napoleon. It is represented as a work of great interest, and "got up" with remarkable splendor of illustrations.

Board of Governors.

The Board held its usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda.

Present—Messrs Dakin, Esq., Chairman; Governors Duke, Tiemann, Townsend, Oliver, Dugro, Gardner, Smith and Taylor.

Various and lengthy requisitions were read from the Institutions, presenting little diversity from similar, usual and former demands.

"A small platform scale, for *weighing* prisoners" at the Penitentiary. This demand was referred to the Committee.

The Workhouse requisition is for beef, in such proportion as will allow *one pound* per day for *every* inmate.

For Blackwell's Island, the allowance is 2¾—*two pounds and three-quarters*—of *solid* food per day, independently of soup and vegetables, and including a pound of bread.

A requisition for a "knitting machine" was followed by an exemplification of the machine, and stockings produced by it. It appears that socks can be made worth $4 or $5 per dozen for $1 50 to $2.

Governor Oliver substantiated this statement.

Blackwell's Island asked for 20 chests of tea, which passed. Randall's Island requisition elicited no opposition. Governor Townsend observed that 18 reams of *writing* paper for four institutions ought to be reduced one-half. Accordingly it was so reduced.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and confirmed, and various communications were next submitted. Several complaints as to insufficient remuneration were referred to the Committee on Salaries.

LIQUOR.

From a report furnished by the resident physician we extract the following statement of the quantity of stimulants used in the Hospitals on Blackwell's Island: Alcohol in 1854, 10 barrels; in 1855, the same quantity; Ale, 1854, 51 barrels; 1855, 30 barrels; Brandy, 1854, 250 gallons; 1855, 140 gallons; Gin, 1854, 80 gallons; 1855, 25 gallons; Madeira Wine, 1854, 45 gallons; 1855, 55 gallons; Port Wine, 1854, 5 gallons; 1855, 25 gallons; Whisky, 1854, 100 gallons; 1855, 20 gallons. This report was ordered to be printed. A great experiment is said to be in progress to ascertain how far such quantities of such stimuli are necessary.

At the Almshouse and Workhouse in 1855 there were consumed 37 gallons of Brandy; Gin 7 gallons; Wine 35 gallons and Whisky 13 gallons.

From the same document it appears that between March 1, 1855, and July 1, 1855—3½ months—there were treated in the Penitentiary Hospital, 1,307 cases, of which 14 died; the rate of mortality being 3 and 6-10 per cent.

Between August and December, 1853, the returns show a mortality of 2 7-10 per cent. The same interval in 1854 shows a mortality of 2 5-10. The interval between August and December, 1855, gives a mortality of only 1 2-10 per cent.

The report of the Committee on Finance was accepted and ordered to be printed.

No action was taken on the question of salaries. Some conversation arose in reference to the services of the Corporation Attorney to this Board. The subject will be resumed next Tuesday.

Number remaining Jan. 19, 1856, at	
Believue Hospital	651
Lunatic Asylum	574
Almshouse	1,6 6
Penitentiary	410
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	86
Penitentiary Hospital Workhouse	241
Penitentiary Hospital Almshouse	39
Workhouse	798
Small-pox Hospital	1
Randall's Island	841
Randall's Hospital	241
City Prison	328
Second District Prison	16
Third District Prison	15
Colored Home	271
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	186
Total	6,488
Increase	139
Number remaining Jan. 12, 1856	6,349
Admitted	990
Total	7,339
Died	17
Discharged	751
Sent to Penitentiary	77
Sent to State Prison	6—851
	6,488

The Spiritualists and the Bible.

Last night, at the Tabernacle, Mr. Joel Tiffany delivered the first of a series of lectures, the title of which is not distinctly announced, but which are designed to expound the Doctrines of the Spiritualists. The subject on this occasion was the Plenary Inspiration of the Bible. Mr. Tiffany took strong ground against such inspiration, and indeed, against any inspiration whatever. We thought, at first, we had gained admission to an assembly of infidels,—the Word of God was so lightly, or rather so contemptibly spoken of. But we soon found that we were mistaken. We had merely got into a convention of modern Spiritualists, and we left before there were any audible raps on the lecturer's table, besides those made by his own knuckles. The building was well filled.

Lieut. Haldeman Acquitted.

Gen. Scott has failed to find anything in the evidence taken in the late Court-Martial on Lieut. Haldeman to impeach the integrity of that officer, and has accordingly ordered him to report himself to his regiment for duty. This result will be hailed with satisfaction, not only by his personal friends, but by all who feel a just pride in the dignity and fair fame of our military department. Lieut. Haldeman is said to be wealthy, and it has all along been a matter of surprise how he could have descended to paltry acts of peculation. The order of Gen. Scott in this case will probably be made public in a day or two.

The City's Child.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the letter which you did me the favor to publish in this morning's Times, over the signature of "Humanity," an unintentional error has been committed by the insertion of *Eighty-sixth* instead of *Eighty-fourth*-street—the latter being the locality wherein the occurrences described in my letter have taken place. HUMANITY.

The Indicted Fillibusters.

Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, moved to release from bail Wm. H. Allen, who was last Friday arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to appear as witness against the parties arrested on the *Northern Light*. It was charged that Mr. Allen had made preparations to embark for Demerara. The District-Attorney stated that he was satisfied of the falsity of the charge in question, and was fully satisfied Mr. Allen would appear as witness when called upon. The Court granted his motion to release from bail.

Charles Smith and Wm. Price, arrested on the *Star of the West*, have been released from Eldridge-street Jail on their own recognizances to appear as witnesses against Captain Kyeans, Lieut. Mace and Charles Love, who remain still in the custody of Deputy Marshal Horton.

Court of Appeals....Albany, Jan. 22.

CASE OF ANDREW WILLIAMS, TRIED FOR MURDER.

At the April term, 1854, of the New-York Oyer and Terminer, Andrew Williams was tried for the murder of his wife. He was convicted, and sentenced to be executed on July 14 of the same year. The alleged cause of death was poisoning by arsenic. The case was tried by the late N. Bowditch Blunt, at that time District-Attorney for the people, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer, attorney for the prisoner. On the trial Mr. Spencer took several exceptions, upon which he procured from Justice Mitchell a stay of proceedings. The General Term of the Supreme Court granted a new trial, Messrs. Spencer and Clinton appearing for the prisoner, and A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, for the people. The case was then carried by the District-Attorney to the Court of Appeals, where the exceptions taken by Mr. Spencer have just been sustained, and a new trial granted.

Making Candles of Lard as Well as of Tallow.

All kinds of fatty matter consist essentially of an oily liquid, united with a solid substance, the former called *elaine*, and the latter either stearine or margarine. By exposing olive oil (sweet oil) to a low temperature a portion of it becomes solid. This may be separated and subjected to pressure so as to entirely remove the liquid part and leave a permanently solid mass, which is called *margarine*. This is white, hard and brittle, and resembles spermaceti. Almond oil, linseed, and many other vegetable oils produce the same results. In like manner, butter, human fat, the fat of the goose, and some other animals, by a somewhat similar process, yield the solid margarine. The fluid portion is called elaine. The margarine melts at 116° (Fahrenheit,) and when pressed is not affected by the atmosphere, if kept for any length of time.

The fat of the ox, the sheep, the horse, the hog, the goat, &c., in like manner, yield a liquid and a solid, the *tallows* called also claims, while the latter, or solid part, is named stearine. Stearine is a hard, brittle, colorless fat, and melts at 130°. Both margarine and stearine are found in small quantities in most animal fats, but one or the other greatly predominates. In the fat of man the solid part is margarine alone.

The hard candles now so common in the market, under the names of "stearine candles," "adamantine candles," &c., are chiefly stearine, obtained from tallow or lard,—especially from the latter, in the process of lard oil manufacture. In separating this on a large scale, pressure is used. Various chemical processes have been proposed for obtaining the stearine without the intervention of pressure or low temperature, but none of them have succeeded well we believe, unless the method detailed by a correspondent of the New-England *Farmer* prove to be a good one. He professes to take all the stale fat, dirty grease, &c., found about the house—whether lard or tallow—and transform them into good stearine candles; and says those made from lard stand the heat of Summer even better than those from tallow. His directions are, to take for each 12 lbs. of soft grease, 1 pound of saltpetre and 1 pound of alum—mix and pulverise the saltpetre and alum, and dissolve them in a gill of boiling water; then pour in the lard or grease in a nearly melted state; stir the whole well together while heating to boiling, and skim off what rises to the top. Keep the mass simmering until all the water is evaporated, or until it ceases to throw off any steam. Pour off the melted grease as soon as it is free from water, and clean the vessel while still hot. If the candles are to be run the work can be commenced immediately with the warm liquid; if to be dipped, let it cool to a cake, and treat it afterwards just as in the ordinary process of making tallow candles.

Attend to Muck, Now.

A correspondent writes: Please say to the readers of the New-York Times that now is the time to throw up the rich muck from the bed of the swamps to the surface of the earth, so that the frost can exercise its pulverizing influence upon it; and, by the addition of a bushel or two of air-slaked lime to a load of the muck, its fertilizing properties will be greatly improved. Allow it to remain in a heap in this state until it is needed for use the coming season, and you will find that you have a compost which, as soils not decidedly heavy, is well worth the expense. More especially are its good effects seen on root crops, or on soils particularly light and sandy.

I was interested in your remarks "On Plowing—No. 2"—some days since in the Times. I think Fall plowing will do only on certain soils—on some may be decidedly injurious. Should judge it would prove so on porous soils, but would be beneficial on a heavy clay—exposing such to the pulverizing influences of the frost through the Winter.

Salisbury, Conn., Jan. 17, 1856. W. J. P.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, Jan. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered, and can now be had at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small lots of American Yellow bring 26½c. ₱ lb. Stock moderate; demand limited.

CANDLES—The inquiry is still fair at previous rates, and boldere are willing sellere tbereat.

COAL—Foreign is abundant and depressed. Quotations are unchangod,—leaning in favor of buyers. A moderate businese is being transacted in Anthracite, at old figures. The stock of the latter is also an ample one, but holders are not very eager to sell it, unless at current prices.

COFFEE—The market presents no really new feature. Holders are quite firm, but buyers operate with less spirit. No speculative actionis noticeahle. The trade only purchase as their necessities urge them to do. We can learn of only small sales of the various kinds at former quotations.

COPPER—Is stiffly held, but is rather quiet.

COTTON—The scanty supply and increasing claime of owners impede business. The sales since our last have been on a limited scale, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
Middling	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10¼	10¾	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been in still better demand for the Eastern and local trade, though being far less actively inquired for by shippers. Holders advanced their prices partially 12½c. ₱ bbl., early in the day, and effected some sales thereat, especially of the medium and finer qualities, which last suited buyers. Subsequently, these became more cautious in their movements, and not only was the morning's improvement lost, but in addition, factors had to concede a little of yesterday's rise. Towards the close, the market exhibited decided tameness and languor. The sales since our last amount to about 10,200 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 00 @ 8 06½
Straight State	8 06½@ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 25
Mixed Western	8 06½@ 8 18¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 18¾@ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Obio	8 37½@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 9 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @11 25

Canadian is unchanged, with sales of 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is less active, and less firm. The sales since our last amount to about 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $6 50 @$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in very moderate demand at old rates. Nothing particularly new in other articles.

GRAIN—Wheat displays no alteration of importance,—sales having transpired since our last of about 16,500 bushels, including good Southern White, at $2 12½; good to prime do. Red, at $1 90@$1 96, and common Canadian White at $1 98, ₱ bushel. Rye is moderately inquired for at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of nearly 7,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Nothing of any consequence has occurred in Barley. Oats are salable and firm, as before quoted. Corn is dull and heavy. There is not much arriving just now, but there is a very ample supply here, and holders are free sellers, while the demand is limited. The sales since our last add up about 26,000 bushels, chiefly at 82c.@89c. for new Yellow and White, mainly Southern, and 91c.@93c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has not varied much.

HIDES—A large stock and slack demand weigh against firmness in prices. These are heavy and drooping. Sales unimportant.

HOPS—About 40 bales now brought 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There have been 125 tons Scotch Pig sold at from $33@$34, usual terms. ₱ ton.

LATHS—Remain about the same.

LEAD—Is still pretty stiffly held, but is without activity.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is coming forward rather more freely, but the demand is good for the season, and prices are quite firm. No change in other kinds.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—There were 400 hbls. New-Orleans procured, chiefly at about 45c. ₱ gallon. Receipts large; stock accumulating; prices declining.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing particularly new to notice in Resin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine ranges from 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon, but is dull and heavy thereat.

OILS—No important movement has occurred, since our last, in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed Oil is up to 91c.@93c. ₱ gallon, with a moderate inquiry. Lard Oil is quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has fallen to $16 87½@$17 for Mess, and $14 62½@$14 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl., with sales of 400 bbls. The supply is more liberal, while the demand is tame. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, yet salable and steady at 5¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9¾c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is more active but at lower rates. The sales since our last reach nearly 800 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, the sales since our last including only 200 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess., and $13@$14 75 for repacked do. per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and languid, at from $18@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are plenty and depressed, with sales of 180 bbls., at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@28c. for Ohio; 27c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do. ₱ lb. Stock reduced. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. $5@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Essentially the same.

SEEDS—Clover is in pretty fair request, and is quoted firm at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. American rough flax is scarce, and selling in small lots at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Linseed is also in light supply, and held above the views of buyers. Timothy is worth about $3 25 ₱ bushel, but is inactive.

SPICES—Have not varied much since our previous notice.

SUGARS—The demand is still confined to the wants of the trade. The sales are on a rather small scale. Prices rule firm. The weights are light and the stock is without change of consequence.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy at 9¾c.

TOBACCO—Continues still without any change, but very firm. No change of any consequence occurred in foreign. The sales, since Friday, embrace about 81 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@10c.; 90 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@13½c.; 125 do. Florida, at 10c.@16c.; with 200 bales Yara, and 90 Havana, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—We have only to report sales of Jersey, Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon. Market dull and languid; stock fair and increasing.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of later European news, freights are dull, yet generally quoted pretty firm. The engagements, to-day, were much restricted. No important change occurred in rates.

Wholesale Prices Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The cold weather does not seem to affect the price of vegetables as would naturally be expected. Potatoes hang fire at our long time quotations, except pinkeyes, for which there is an increased demand for shipping to New-Orleans and other southern ports for seed.

The truth is there are roots and vegetables enough on hand and near by to allow a few to be frozen, without producing any scarcity.

Eggs are a little firm—the old stocks of western eggs are diminishing slowly, and no new supplies are arriving during this season.

Butter is active and firm at a fair advance; say 1c. @2c. ₱ lb. Lard is firm at our quotations. Cheese is quite depressed and lower in price.

Potatoes, New Scotias, ₱ bushel	60 @	65
Potatoes Carters, ₱ bbl	$1 62 @	$1 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	1 50 @	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 62 @	1 75
Potatoes—Common, green, ₱ bbl	1 00 @	1 25
Potatons—Western Rnd, ₱ bbl	1 37 @	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	3 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 62 @	1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 25 @	2 37
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 12
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	2 62 @	3 12
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00 @	5 00
Cauliflowers—₱ dozen	2 50 @	3 50
Celery—₱ dozen	50 @	1 00
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	3 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	8 00 @	15 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 00 @	1 25
Carrots—₱ bbl	87 @	1 12
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 12 @	1 50
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl	40 @	62
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl	75 @	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	3 50
Apples—Greenings (L. I.)	1 75 @	3 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₱ lb	1 75 @	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 50
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl	1 75 @	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 75 @	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	1 75 @	2 00
Apples—Franch Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ₱ bbl	1 75 @	2 00
Apples—Common: var. sorts, ₱ bbl	1 50 @	1 75
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	12 00 @	15 00
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel	2 00 @	2 25
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	2 00 @	2 25
Black Walnuts, ₱ bushel	75 @	1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in pails	30 @	34
State, ₱ lb	25 @	30
Ohio, ₱ lb	20 @	24
Lard, in bbls	11 @	11¾
Cheese—State, ₱ lb	9 @	10
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	23 @	24
Western, &c	21 @	22
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₱ lb	12 @	14
Fowls, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Bucks County, ₱ lb	12½@	14
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb	18 @	20
Widgeon, ₱ pair	50 @	62
Teal ₱ pair	37 @	50
Black Bucks, ₱ pair	62 @	75
Canvas Backs, ₱ pair	2 00 @	2 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	14 @	16
Geese, ₱ lb	11 @	12
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	50 @	62
Quail, ₱ doz	1 50 @	2 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	1 00 @	1 12
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	1 25 @	1 50
Venison, (saddles) ₱ lb	14 @	17
Rabbits, young, each	15 @	18
Pigeons, tame, ₱ doz	1 50 @	1 75
Wild, ₱ doz	1 50 @	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50 @	2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₱ lb	8½@	9
Bear's Meat, by whole carcase, (entrails out) ₱ lb	15 @	90

Sugar Trade of the United States in 1855.

The *Shipping List* of the 16th contains the regular annual statement of the Sugar Trade of the United States, for 1855, from which we condense the following summary:

RECEIPTS DURING 1855.

	Hhds. and Tcs.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Bags.	Total tons
At New-York	168,061	12,633	13b,480	148,936	126,844
At Boston	24,854	1,481	65,5b7	117,694	30,591
At Philadelphia	20,939	3,180	25,044	40,540	24,221
At Baltimore	11,387	2,174	11,779	2,207	8,878
At New-Orleans	344	67	27,661	....	5,128
At Other Ports	13,480	3 720	9,843	....	9,402
Total Receipts	258,065	23,255	276,443	308,397	205,064
Add stock at all the Ports, Jan. 1, '55	2,722	....	27,994	....	6,465
Total supply	250,787	23,255	303,837	308,397	211,529
Deduct exp'ts and shipments inland to Canada from all ports in 1855	10,366	2,175	37,555	3,838	12,972
	240,421	21,080	266,282	304,559	198,557
Deduct stock at all the Ports, Jan. 1, 1856	5,104	....	4,979	10,788	4,505
Total consumption of Foreign	235,317	21,080	261,303	293,771	194,052

	Tons.
Consumption of foreign in 1855, as above	194,023
Consumpt on of foreign in 1854	150,854
Increase in 1855	43,196
Consumption of foreign in 1855	194,052
Add crop of 1854-'55 of Louisiana, Texas, Florida, &c., the bulk of which came to market in 1855, and assuming the stock 1st January each year to be equal	185,146
Would make the total consumption of Cane Sugar in United States in 1855	379,197
Total consumption of domestic and foreign in 1854	385,298
Decrease in 1855	6,101

This table shows a large increase, namely, 43,196 tons, in our consumption of imported sugars, while there has been a small decrease in the estimated consumption of home produced and foreign sugars together—namely, 6,101 tons. The receipts in the port of New-York alone, the last two years, contrast as follows:

	1855. Tons.	1854. Tons.
Cubs	101,261	77,896
Total foreign	126,844	99,401
Louisiana	34,270	53 653
Texas	1,692	1,780
Other coastwise ports	4,166	4,140
Total	166,972	185,064

Thus Louisiana is shown to be losing ground in the product of sugar, and Cuba is largely gaining it, in spite of the duty of 30 ₱ cent., which Cuba sugars have to pay.

By the preceding tables it will be seen that the receipts into this port, direct, of Foreign Unrefined Sugar for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, were 126,844 tons; against an import in 1854, of 99,491 tons, and the quantity of Foreign withdrawn for consumption in 1855, was 122,801 tons, against a consumption of 92,500 tons in 1854; being the large increase of over 22 ₱ cent.; this greatly enhanced consumption of Foreign, was owing, principally, to the falling off in the supply of Domestic as set forth in our general remarks. We find the consumption of Foreign varied but little from that of 1853, which was 121,969 tons, while that of 1853 exceeded it, being 124,865 tons; but the quantity of Foreign and Domestic taken from this Port in 1855, considerably exceeds that of any previous period.

The year just closed has been the most remarkable and eventful one, in the history of this trade, that we have been called upon to record—noteworthy for its fluctuations, its excitement, and the extraordinary rise in prices that has taken place since our last Annual Statement, the difference in value between then and now being, on most descriptions, from 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb. In our last Annual Review of this market, we noted the fact that, owing to the scarcity of money, buyers from the interior had purchased quite sparingly throughout the year, and the increase in the quantity taken for consumption having been only 2 ₱ cent., whereas usually it was much larger, we remarked that "the stock in the distributing cities, as well as the importing ports, must be reduced to a low point, and hence it is inferred that, for the year just entered upon, higher rates must obtain." It is, doubtless, true that the stocks in all the inland cities and towns, that draw their supplies from here, were much smaller than usual, and it is to this cause, in a great measure, the largely increased consumption of this port, the past year, may be attributed.

The demand for Refined Sugar during the first half of the year was also active, the low prices at which they were offered, having almost driven the raw article entirely out of domestic use, and the sales of other than Refined, for family purposes, are now very small when compared with former years. We notice, in looking over our files, that the shipments of Sugar from the Atlantic ports to California during 1855, reached 6,279 tons, besides no inconsiderable quantity from this port has gone forward, mystified under the general head of merchandise; the most, if not all, that has been exported to that quarter, consisted of Refined, an amount which would seem to be in excess of the immediate wants of that country. The present, we believe, are the highest prices that this article has attained since 1836, at which period a speculative mania raged with great intensity, and, in the reaction that ensued, many staunch houses here and in Cuba, were compelled to succumb under the pressure of ruinous losses that were then incurred. We understand that large speculative purchases, for future delivery, have been made recently in Cuba, embracing a goodly portion of the early crop at high rates.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a list of prominent Houses in each line of Business in this City.

Agents.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., 56 Pine-st., & John-st. 142 Front-st.
Kerlin Wood, Manufacturers' Agent, Philadelphia.
Chapman & Co., Importers of Linens, Drills, Brimstone, Coals, &c.
Silver, Gilbert & Heath.
ICHELAUER & HUNTINGTON, Importers and Jobbers of Linens.

Carpets and Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., 241 & 243 Water-st. & 2 Burling-sl.
Artificial Ice Producing Machine—Nelson Slater.
JAMES TUCKER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, No. 267 Broadway. Agent for Wilton Carpets.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....448 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

M. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...76 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND.....13 Bridewell (1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Bankers, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 82 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English, Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO...Manuf. Eng., 25 Old-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. B. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Broken).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Car Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 366 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Chatham-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....363 Washington-st.

Steams and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the terms of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the People's Fire Ins. Co.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

The have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be equally apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k De Peyster,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Diner,	Robert S. Hone.
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. Cobey, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

William Nelson, Secretary. P. Perit, President.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1856.

Office of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company,
6th-av. and 44th-st., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of state tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 44 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. N. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—The interest Coupons, No. 7 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1854, with interest thereon, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 1st day of February next. The amount of each coupon and interest to be paid is $38 76, thirty-eight 76-100 dollars, on bonds of $1,000 each, and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each. J. KNAPP, Receiver.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1856.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES for CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single Copies.

The [illegible] has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible] as a medium for business and general [illegible] not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms [illegible] Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman, [illegible] HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. [illegible] facts must be accompanied, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the statements made.

[illegible] to return manuscripts that may [illegible]

[illegible] containing important news, from any part of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] paid for.

[illegible] wanted to agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

☞ Three ineffectual ballots were had yesterday for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Boteo offered a preamble and resolution in reference to our relations with Great Britain, having for their object the union of the Conservative elements of the House in an effort to elect a Speaker, but the appeal to the patriotism of the members proved abortive, and they were tabled. On the last ballot Mr. Banks received seven of an election.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday a favorable report was made from the Committee on Commerce on the bill to amend the Charter of the [illegible] Mail Steamship Company, and also on the bill to amend the Navigation Law of 1855. Reports were presented from various public [illegible], and a bill was passed for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital. A variety of other business was transacted. The Assembly went to work as though determined to make amends for the time lost in attempts at organization. After the appointment of Committees and subordinate officers, a number of bills were [illegible], and several were introduced. Among the former was a bill fixing the wages of mechanics and day laborers in the absence of any special agreement, and one to amend the Charter of this City. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Duganne to appoint a Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of Insurance Companies.

What Will the Czar Do?

This first present the most important question of European politics. The official acts of the Emperor Alexander have as yet given us little light to penetrate the mist which envelopes his [illegible] intentions. We gather from the manifestoes issued upon his accession, and even from the subsequent carrying on the war, but few data which may enable us to draw any conclusion. Succession to any throne involves necessities and duties which are involuntary, and not easy to change, especially in a country like Russia, and after a rule like that of the Emperor Nicholas. His son Alexander was thus forced to carry on the war already commenced, although it is certain that he was opposed to it from the first. The question is, only, how far he is pledged to prolong it out of regard for the policy of his predecessor, and how far Russia will exact this from him?

According to the latest news which has reached us from the Southern Provinces, the Czar would not excite dissatisfaction should he show himself inclined to peace, even by making concessions. A great difference exists in this respect between those provinces which are most exposed to the trials of the war, and those which are further removed from the scene of action, although, even in the latter, public disposition is not against peace—many wish, although few expect it. During the Emperor's last journey to the South, he said nothing whatever that could serve to prophesy either peace or a continuation of the war. His addresses bore quite a different stamp from the manifestoes of the Emperor Nicholas, as may be seen from the order of the day to the Army at Simpheropol, wherein he speaks of the Allied Armies as its "brave and powerful enemy." The Emperor gave the strictest attention to the administration of the war, and it is said that great improvements have been introduced. Many abuses have, at least partly, been put a stop to, and in respect to the food of the soldiers, especially, advantageous arrangements have been made. The army in the Crimea is said to be comparatively but little demoralized, notwithstanding its great losses, its many defeats, and the indescribable hardships to which it has been exposed. The presence of the Czar had an immense influence upon it. The national armed corps, *Opoltshenia*, who make their appearance in the southern and central armies daily in greater numbers, attracted the particular attention of the Czar. They consist, for the most part, of well-grown, handsome men of thirty years, which is an important circumstance, as the new recruits are mere boys, many of them lads of sixteen, of whom scarcely one-half arrives at the place of their destination, whilst most of the remainder are consigned to the hospital. It is supposed that many good soldiers may be gained from this armed force, after they have been a little longer connected with the operatio-army.

All the plans made during the visit of Alexander for the defence and fortification of the points most exposed to attack, are distinguished from those made in the days of Nicholas, by the fact that they appear to be planned for use not for show. We are told that the fortifications of Kinburn are of this latter sort, yet Alexander was assured by his military men that this fortress could have nothing to fear from the Allies at least according to the plans on paper.

Public opinion in St. Petersburg, as far as such a thing exists there, seems to take for granted the continuance of the war. A great activity is everywhere visible, even in the old and superannuated [illegible] circles. Many of the most influential Senators, although they do not belong to the war-party, assist the Government greatly by means of sacrifices and counsels. Yet, upon the whole, neither great zeal nor great dissatisfaction are perceptible. A somewhat cold but obstinate resignation is alone to be remarked, which has its source in in the national *character and pride*. Since the defeat of the Caucasian army before Kars, and the taking of the latter fortress, General Mouravieff plays the most conspicuous part. He is, in the eyes of many, military men especially, the greatest commander Russia has, and it is desired to make him General-in-Chief of the central army. The administrative talents of Prince Gortschakoff and the spotless character of General Osten-Sacken suffice as little as the merits of General Lueders—who is able to maintain military discipline and to sustain his influence in the staff—to satisfy the demands which are made for the capacity of a Commander-in-Chief.

The question which, of all others relating to internal matters, now most occupies the attention of the nobility, is that of the abolition of serfdom. It becomes daily more important, and, in fact, assumes rapidly the character of a pressing and imminent necessity. The continual disturbances among the peasants demand the like attention, and indeed that of Alexander has been steadily fixed upon the subject. As far as we can learn, he does not deceive himself in regard to it. He does not look upon the insurrections as entirely quelled, and considered the consequence of it as shown in the flame which broke out again during the past year, and which may possibly kindle a conflagration throughout the whole Empire. Whether any precautionary measures are taken, and what they are, we cannot say; this much, however, is certain, that the universal arming of the people was as much for the internal security of the country as on account of foreign policy. Government hoped thereby to get rid of all the unquiet spirits, and by removing the new regiments from one place to another, to gain a greater control over the country people.

But, while Russia is arming herself against the foreign foe, civil war has broken out in her own bosom—namely, between two journalists. One, Katoff, leader of the German party—for there exists a governmental and anti-governmental German, and a governmental and anti-governmental Muscovite party in Russia—purposes to publish from Jan. 1, a newspaper, *Russky Wiestnik*, (the *Russian Messenger*.) He was formerly Professor of Philosophy in Moscow, but his ideas becoming dangerous, the Government abolished the Professorship, and is now editor of the Moscow *Journal*, which, for a time, adopted comparatively so liberal a tone. The programme of his new paper is worded in a very general manner, and, of course, promises only the best of everything. Oddly enough, however, his language is so full of Germanisms and new expressions, that no one can understand it, and no one would believe it was a production of a native Russian. This, in fact, was the pretext upon which the coeditor of the *Northern Bee*, the organ of the Muscovite-German government party, Thaddeus Bulgarin, immediately attacked him. In a very excited article, he even calls upon the police for help against the new enterprise, claiming they should at least take the Russian language under their protection.

In regard to the condition of daily life, the arming, clothing and maintenance of the troops has absorbed so many tradesmen and laborers that the want of them begins to be sensibly felt in the country,—and, moreover, of just those classes of professionals who are most abundant in other countries. The magistrates of the town of Plock, for instance, containing 5,000 inhabitants, put forth a public appeal that another baker should establish himself in the place, since one was not sufficient to supply demands. Saddlers, smiths, gunsmiths, carriage-builders, tailors, and shoemakers, have become scarce. And the so-called "patriotic war contributions" are sadly deficient. They are either presented in the shape of wares and products of the ground, or pictures of Saints and papers of credit institutions, so that the State funds receive, for the most part, their own bonds as presents. The value of silver is increasing, because a great quantity is smuggled out of the country, and then brought back melted at higher prices. Since voluntary gifts are not forthcoming, the Government has to command the chiefs of communes to make lists, on which every inhabitant is invited to inscribe his name and the sum which he can spare, for the "*wounded, impoverished defenders of Sebastopol—the warriors for the Christian faith.*" This collection, thus made, is neither more nor less than a new tax.

Taking all these and similar things into consideration, we can scarcely believe that the majority of the Russian population is in favor of a continuation of the war. At least, the Emperor cannot discover in their present disposition any cogent motive for continuing it. If we add to this the material and military condition of the country, which we laid before our readers in a former article, it will be difficult to maintain a contrary opinion. What, then, may determine the Czar in an opposite direction? We find but two things, and these are rather illusions than realities, but as illusions, stronger than realities themselves: Firstly, the traditions of the Emperor Nicholas, which still continue to exert a strong influence; and, secondly, a small but powerful party at Court, composed of the "true Russians," which will play its part so long as Russia has a history. Of this party, one of its members once said that the Russian form of Government was a "Despotism tempered by assassination," and the present moment is calculated to assure the Emperor of the truth of this assertion.

If Alexander still shrinks from concluding a highly advisable peace, it is because, surrounded by the most intimate friends of his father, and the son of the murderer of Paul I., Count Orloff, he finds it difficult to be allowed to come to a conclusion.

A Free Agricultural College.

One of the sensible things to be found in the Message of Governor Clark, is his recommendation of an Agricultural Institute, as a worthy object of legislative liberality. A school for the education of the young farmer, with a view to that most important speciality of bread-begetting and meat-raising, upon which we of the cities are so utterly dependent, is an enterprise of no limited interest, nor confined to any particular class. In proposing it, his Excellency has no claim to originality. Year after year it has formed one of the staples of executive messages. The value of such a college has been discoursed of to both Senate and House, not only by Professor Comstock—that high priest of Eleusinian secrecy—that sole proprietor and expounder of the mysteries of Ceres—but by others of less pretension, whose language deserved more respect, and weight, because wholly practical and dictated by principles open and known to everybody. That suggestions thus pregnant with obvious utility have not given birth to proper legislative action, is a difficulty only soluble by reference to the notorious fact that projects for public benefit seldom enjoy the advocacy of a skillful and well-drilled lobby, under the pressure of which so many private interests are readily forwarded at the Capitol. Could any dozen moneyed men be led to anticipate a direct profit from the establishment of agricultural schools, equal to that of other investments—railroads in Broadway, or bridges at Albany, for instance—who doubts that each county would forthwith have its institute and model farm? So hard is it to realize a diffused and general good; so easy to detect opportunities for private speculation.

It is encouraging to note how many obstacles to this enterprise have disappeared within a dozen years. To have proposed scientific farming or a school to teach it, to the last generation, would have secured for the proposer, from the agriculturist of the old school, the reproach of an inexperienced and visionary schemer. The country delegation of Senate and Assembly could have been reckoned upon in a body against it. In the overthrow of this prejudice science has fought its own battle. The chemist has proved himself the possessor of the whole rationale of farming; he holds the master-key to agricultural success; in his principles and deductions lies the secret of large crops and an exhaustless soil. The mechanic, directed by the analysis and rules of the chemist and the enlightened farmer, has devised implements appropriate to every need and stage of cultivation—from preparing the Earth with a subsoil plow, to gathering the harvest with a gigantic reaper. The choice and use of manures, the treatment adapted to each variety of soil, how to detect the elements absent yet necessary to its fertility, and how to supply them; in short, the whole management of the farm, its crops, its cattle, its culture, are subjects now reduced to scientific certainty; and communicable as such to any intelligent student. In the hands of Liebig and Johnston, agriculture is the science of medicine applied to the soil. Its hygiene, the branch required for the lands of the great West in all their healthful vigor, teaches the art of preserving them in productive energy, and of preventing exhaustion. Its theory and practice, as applicable to morbid conditions of the soil, organic or functional derangements, to general prostration and decay of reproductive force, are absolutely required for much of the land in our own State, once famous for exuberant harvests of wheat; for the land which tobacco has blighted at the South; and for land to be found everywhere in old settlements, where bad farming has ruled and ruined. No department of medical science better deserves a college, and a Faculty, and a host of matriculants, than this; and the sooner a benignant Government affords them, the better it will be for all who draw their sustenance directly or indirectly from the breast of mother Earth, and who does not? The required institution should be created by each State for itself; for each has its peculiarities of climate, situation and soil, demanding specific treatment.

While we wait for the effect of the Executive recommendation, it is gratifying to observe that private enterprise is agitating the project of a large Agricultural School, on its own account. The location selected is at Ovid, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes; a position geographically central, and, also, a fair point of compromise for barometrical and thermometrical differences, which necessarily exist in a territory sprawled over the map as widely as New-York. A farm of three hundred acres has, we learn, been purchased; and the plan of extensive buildings adopted; the cost of which is to be liquidated by a stock subscription now rapidly filling up. Of the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise we know nothing. Whether they have the ripe experience, and sense, and perseverance, and, above all, the liberality of views exacted by an institution of the kind, we shall have to await the working of things to ascertain; and to the same spectacle and to the upshot of the experiment we invite the attention of the interested; for if successful and happy, no doubt the Legislature will be induced to follow the example, and give us a Free Agricultural College, as a part of the Common School system. Thus, private enterprise always pioneers the way for great communities.

For President—Bives.

We gather from that detachment of our reporting staff detailed to reconnoitre the black-bannered host of Know-Nothingism, that New-Jersey has not pronounced in favor of Mr. George Law as its chosen candidate for the Presidency. In its selection just now made of delegates to the National Convention, Mr. Fillmore unites the most compact phalanx of supporters, while a corporal's guard addict themselves to Captain Stockton, in whose pocket that much-abused commonwealth reposes. One or two confess a weakness for Mr. John J. Crittenden, provided he will become a votary of Gough; but as that eminent statesman has announced an aversion to pledges of any description, such votes may be safely reckoned for the Ex-President. Nor is this repudiation of Mr. Law wholly negative in its character. One of the District Councils went so far as to pass very decided resolutions clearly aimed at that gentleman, and possibly, at the same time, glancing at the Princeton millionaire; for they assert that no man of wealth ought to receive the suffrages of the American order for the Presidency, and that the sinews of the war they propose to wage are not of gold or silver, neither are they of the paper of solvent banks, nor of the stock of canal, or railroad, steamship or ferry-boat, big gun or smaller musket. In short, if the view of these New-Jersey zealots be sound and popular, it were easier for Campbell to pass through a successful ballot for the Speakership than for a rich man to enter the White House.

Against this new doctrine, prescriptive and agrarian as it unquestionably is, every sensible man should protest. And the reason is obvious. Right or wrong, it has grown into a settled principle that the services of those whose labors have been instrumental in elevating a candidate to office are to be compensated in some way out of somebody's strong-box or crib. Your old-school politician of slender purse or narrow temper pays this bounty out of the public treasury. All his friends are quartered on the civil list; spite of nature, and unfitness, and gross incompetency, they fill some vacancy—and there are many—between the chief of the Cabinet, and a porter in the Bonded Warehouse. Who raises his voice against this most unfair and penurious system? What one of these New-Jersey new-lights would not sue Mr. Fillmore, if elected, for his damages, and expect the pay out of the public pocket? And who doubts that a verified claim of the sort would be promptly paid by that gentleman, and in that way? Who that remembers with what ardor and tenacity and zeal President Fillmore sought out all whom he had ever known in private or public life, the moment he was raised to office, and rewarded their devotion with some snug tit-bit of office or emolument? The errand-boy of Fillmore, Hall and Haven was, if we are not mistaken, removed by President Pierce from a chief-clerkship, or other equally important post at Washington. To him who will reform this corrupt and mischievous policy, the public gratitude will be abundantly due. Who can it be but some Dives of interminable purse, who will pay his way out of his own pocket, and so enter into office discharged of all obligations? The question may be stated on this wise: A tells his friends, support me for the Presidency, as a joint-stock operation, and if the speculation succeeds, we will make an indiscriminate division of the plunder among ourselves. B, on the other hand, offers to advance all the necessary capital himself, issuing no such stock, and reserving the right to employ in the service of the public the men best fitted for it. Can we doubt under which banner the corrupt, the profligate, the vicious will enlist, and where the honest will rank themselves?

But admitting the justice of the position laid down by the New-Jersey Gracchi, we can only lament the misfortune of Mr. George Law in ever suffering himself to become rich, and therefore ineligible for public service. Had the ambition to embark in that dangerous business seized him earlier, he might have curbed his money-making habits, and closed his cash account with some millions less to his credit. It is too late, however, to repent. He can never be either a Cincinnatus or a Cato. He is in the hands of his friends, and the only consolation we can offer our New-Jersey patriots is, that those friends sympathize heartily with their abstemious views, and propose to reduce the fortune of their chief as rapidly as possible.

Harper's Magazine for February.

A very good number. It opens with a biography of Washington, by John S. Abbott, with thirteen engravings. Then follows "Adventures in the Gold Fields of Central America," full of information, pleasantly communicated, and crowded with engravings. "Passages in Eastern Travel" is also illustrated. Besides this, there is a portrait of Dickens, from a recent photograph, (with a critical notice of his writings, flush with the hyperbole of prose,) and four new chapters of "Little Dorrit," with two illustrations. A very well told story of real life, entitled "Sentiment and Return," which occupies twenty-four pages, and is amply worthy of perusal and eulogy;—it is a charming *nouvelette*. The two pages devoted to caricature contain sixteen Valentine cuts, and the usual fashion-plates conclude the number. Dickens' new serial continues to merit the high opinion which was formed of the opening chapters. The scenes and characters in the Marshalsea, (a debtor's prison, which formerly was one of the institutions of London) are forcibly and ably painted. In the "Passages of Eastern Travel," reference is made to Dr. Abbott, of Cairo, and his "Collection of Egyptian Antiquities," now in New-York, which is scarcely, if indeed at all, inferior to any in the world. That in the British Museum possesses many large objects and splendid specimens, but as illustrating the manners and customs, lives and deaths of the men and women of the times of the Pharaohs, the collection of Dr. Abbott is said to be superior to those in Europe. In fact, "continues the writer," one may be in Egypt for years and not see so much of ancient Egypt as an hour in the New-York rooms.

"It is somewhat strange that I, in Egypt, should write to tell Americans that they may see more of ancient Egypt than I do here, but it is even so. I hope there is no danger of the removal of the collection from New-York, but I hear of great prices offered in England for single articles from it, and but for his love for the complete collection, and his desire to preserve its unity, Dr. Abbott would long ago have deprived it of its finest specimens, and placed them among the great collections of Europe."

It is as much to be desired that this unique collection were secured for New-York at the comparatively small price now put upon it. From the "Editor's Drawer" we take the following:

During the visit of Rachel in this City an enthusiastic collector of autographs sent his book to her with an earnest request that she would write in it, because "he was so young." The great *tragédienne* complied with the request, writing as follows:

"A tous les cœurs bien nés que la Patrie est chère,
Ma Patrie est la vie, en l'oo compreod les arts.
RACHEL."

The very next person to whom the inveterate collector submitted his book was John Brougham, actor, author, artist, &c., who inscribed this complimentary quatrain under the couplet which Rachel had quoted:

"I dare to write my name upon the page
With *hers* which Fame has written o the age;
That will endure until the 'crack of doom.'
But *this* will live no longer than John Brougham."

Amusements.

All the Theatres appear to be doing a better business this week than last, perhaps for the reason that the entertainments generally are of a more attractive character. Several revivals have been made, most of them acceptable. We are reminded by these events, that past campaigns have been more prolific of novelty, than the present season. By novelty, we do not mean London farces, but pieces written "on the spot" by native or resident authors, and for that reason possessing a greater claim on our regard. The day is not far distant when a manager will, for his own interest, attend more liberally to this matter. It is impossible for all the theatres in New-York to attract audiences to see the same stolen goods displayed only with trifling variation. Manuscript plays will rise in value as printed ones depreciate. We have been forcibly reminded of this fact at Wallack's Theatre, where, for several nights in succession, unusually large audiences have been attracted to witness the performance of two pieces, which could only be seen there—"Pocahontas," and "Love and Money." On other nights the attendance has not been so large. The attendance at such a well-conducted theatre should never fluctuate; we would have it full every night.

At Burton's Theatre, a judicious revival of last season's popular drama, "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," has been attended with favorable results. The attendance at this house has been astonishingly good, considering the many drawbacks the manager has had to contend with, but not at all equal to what it was last season, or what it will be this, when Mr. Burton has added a few good artists to his company. The additions recently made do not seem to us to belong to this category. Nothing but the inimitable drollery of the manager, and his immense labors to cover the deficiencies of his [illegible] Council, could have made it [illegible] rily blind to [illegible]

At the [illegible] asserts itself [illegible] This theatre occupies a [illegible] liberally supported. There is [illegible] New-York where spectacle pieces [illegible] they are so ably produced [illegible] scenery and excellent costumes lend to poetic illusion are here enjoyed in profusion. "King Charming" and the "Sea of Ice" appear alternately on the bills. The first named piece has been recast, and considerably improved by that needful operation.

Miss Laura Keene's career as a New-York Manageress must exceed her most sanguine expectations. The "Varieties" has been favored with a large attendance on every night of the season. Little improvements are constantly taking place, and activity is the order of the day. The "Lady of Lyons" has been revived here with a strong cast, including of course Miss Keene as the heroine. Some new scenery has been prepared for this piece, and contributes materially to its enjoyability.

The Minstrels, Picture Galleries, &c., seem to do a regular and profitable business. The same may also be said of the National and Museum Theatres.

Musical Items.

With its last number the New-York *Musical Review*, (published by Mason Brothers,) commences a new volume—it seventh. The success which has attended this journal from its commencement to the present time is, perhaps, the best test of its usefulness. It is largely read by members of the profession, and still more so by the masses. It is characterized by great energy of opinion, and some vivacity in the expression thereof. We do not often agree with the editors, but we always like to hear what they have to say. For the rest, we find independent notices of American musical matters, and valuable records of everything that takes place abroad. The staff of correspondents attached to the *Review* is large and able, far superior to that of any other musical paper of our acquaintance. We may make, however, a special exception, to the disadvantage of an individual who writes from London. This gentleman appears to labor under the impression that the whole duty of a correspondent is to attack the critic of the London *Times*, a paper which is unknown to the mass of readers in America. If this valiant gentleman would condescend to write grammar, he might, perhaps, approach nearer to the style of a gentleman. At present he is simply coarse, ignorant, and distant. We refer to this matter, assured that it is the one foul spot in a journal which has just turned over a new and useful page.... Miss Adelaide Phillips, if not one of the greatest *artistes* in the World, must certainly be one of the most expensive. Mr. Kyle was anxious to secure her services for his Concert, and inquired her terms. Reply,—*Two hundred dollars per night* and *traveling expenses*. Miss Adelaide Phillips has not yet appeared in New-York, and somehow we suspect that she never will unless prices fall. Three or four years ago we heard this lady at the Boston Museum, where she was probably getting $20 a week. Since then she has studied in Italy. Who can doubt the value of good instruction? Mr. Kyle thinks it would be cheaper to send over the water for Jenny Lind.....The inauguration of the Statue of Beethoven is announced by the Directors of the Boston Music Hall, to take place on Saturday, the 2d of March. The statue is in bronze, and is from the *atelier* of Mr. Crawford. It is said to be a superb work of art, honorable alike to the sculptor, and the building in which it is to be erected. It is a bad thing to be envious, but we must say that we envy Boston not only the statue, but its donor, C. C. Perkins, Esq. Our wealthy men somehow don't appear to be imbued with a donative spirit. It may arise from the fact that they are not, like Mr. Perkins, artists, and consequently incapable of reverential art impulses. Whatever the cause, we feel a little behind a cloud when we try to solve it. The ceremonies on the day of inauguration will be of an imposing character. Carried out in a proper spirit, they will attract the attention of the world, and obtain for Boston a reputation among artists, which a century of quieter effort might fail to win. The programme will, of course, be made up exclusively of the Great Master's works, finishing with the Choral Symphony. We have not yet heard who is to wield the *bâton*, or who are to be the artists, but we presume they will be selected with proper judgment and liberality. One rumor we *have* heard, which we take the liberty of disbelieving. It is that Mr. Perkins, the donor of the statue, intends to perform a solo on the piano-forte. We have never heard Mr. Perkins play, or even of his playing. He may be as admirable as an artist as he is generous as a man; but there is something so palpably ungracious in appearing before the public in the double character of artist and patron, that our instincts will not permit us to believe that this rumor has any foundation in truth. In the latter character Mr. Perkins can win nothing but admiration, in the former he exposes himself to criticism, which may even be based on unkindly grounds. Whilst there are great American artists, like Gottschalk and Wm. Mason, whose fame is known to the world, it would be not only indelicate, but absurd, for any one else to usurp their place at the piano. The latter gentleman is, we believe, a native of Boston, and is as capable of reflecting lustre on its musical attainments as Mr. Perkins is able to confer on its Music Hall the princely offering of a refined and elevated taste. But, as we have said before, we do not believe the rumor....Rachel is ruralizing in the interior of the Island of Cuba. From what we have been able to learn there seems little danger of serious results from her reported indisposition. She has, it is well known, since her arrival in this country labored under a severe attack of Raphael Felix, a virulent disease that broke out in Wall-street shortly before her arrival, and has since pursued Madsmolselle like an evil spirit. Unable to bear up against such a frightful evil she has, under the advice of competent physicians, succumbed until the epidemic disappears. It was rumored, at last accounts, that this hoped for result had already taken place *vid* the Southampton steamer. When Mlle. Rachel has fully recovered from the Raphael Felix attack, she will, probably, renew her triumphs in New-York....The arrangements for the Kyle Testimonial Concert are progressing rapidly, and under the most favorable auspices. Everything promises that it will be one of the most satisfactory entertainments of the season. In an instrumental point of view, it will present an array of solo talent not equaled by Jullien at his concerts. A novelty, and a very desirable one in connection with this concert, will be the opening of a new Concert-room. This is none other than Miller's City Assembly Rooms, in the same block where Christy's Minstrels are located. From what we have heard this is by far the largest and handsomest Concert-room in New-York. The situation is unrivaled, the entrance spacious and elegant, and the decorations of the *salle* in the highest degree brilliant.... There is an attractive Concert of Sacred Music tonight at the Church of the Puritans. The Choir of that Church, headed by Mrs. Jameson, is said to be one of the best in the City, and will give several famous vocal works. Mr. Morgan, the admirable organist, presides at the organ..... Mr. Gottschalk, the great pianist, gives his third grand Concert in New-York (Donworth's Saloon) on Friday evening. The announcement will be more than sufficient to crowd that singularly admirable little room. Beethoven's Sonata in A, announced for a previous concert and postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. Burke, the violinist, will be performed together with a brilliant selection from other works by various composers. Every one who claims an atom of artistic appreciation must attend these soirees....On Thursday Mr. Morgan, the organist of Grace Church, gives the second of his piano-forte recitals at Dodworth's Saloon. It will be a *soirée* instead of a *matinée*. These entertainments are unpretentious, instructive and good....On Saturday, Mr. Eisfeld, a gentleman to whom New-York is largely indebted for a refined taste, gives the second of his Classical Quartette Soirées (Seventh season.) We have not yet seen the programme, but hear that Mlle W. V. Wallace will play a solo on the piano-forte.

☞ The funeral of Mr. John M. Merrifield, late of the *Journal of Commerce*, took place yesterday morning from Rev. Mr. Hogarth's Church in Henry-street. Some eight hundred persons were present. Mr. Hogarth and Dr. Bethune officiated, each making remarks appropriate to the occasion. The body was placed in the Receiving Tomb at Greenwood, to await interment.

Inauguration of the new Building of the [illegible]

Not fewer than [illegible] were congregated last evening in the lecture-room of the elegant and commodious [illegible] recently completed in Twenty-third-st. From the [illegible] future location of the [illegible] Medical Collegiate institution in this city, and from [illegible]

The new building stands upon the [illegible] where Twenty-third-street crosses the [illegible] and is in every respect elegant, handsome and substantial [illegible] structure. As far as a [illegible] glance would enable one to verify the arrangements of those who designed its internal details, we should say they are perfectly convenient to the purposes of medical tuition during the next century, and suitable for every present purpose. There is a good library, and the nucleus of a good museum of natural and pathological anatomy. The occasion was such as to invite a large assemblage, and the theatre was completely filled. Among those present were the Professors of the [illegible] Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Practice of Surgery, Pathology and Chemistry, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, Dr. Dalton, Dr. Watts, Dr. Parker, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Le Conte; also, Dr. Gunning, Professor of Jurisprudence; Edward L. Beadle, Esq., M. D., and John P. Crosby, Esq., the [illegible], and others. Among the general company we noticed the venerable Doctor Francis R. S. Kissam, Esq., President King, Columbia College; Doctors Van Buren [illegible] Metcalfe, Dr. Cox, late Physician in chief at Worcester Island, and many of the well-known and leading medical practitioners of this City.

Many students were present.

It is pleasing to see that nearly the entire faculty of each of the other schools were present.

The exercises of the evening were opened by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, who offered an appropriate prayer. Through many years the institution had been made a blessing; he besought the Author of Grace for its continued favor. He prayed that all who receive instruction here might be impressed with a solemn sense of their responsibility.

Dr. Thos. Cook, Vice-President, then spoke of the peculiar satisfaction with which his fellow citizens were welcomed to these halls of science, and of the confidence with which he calculated upon their continued approbation and support.

The venerable Dr. Delafield—welcomed with warm signs of respect—then commenced his address in these words:

"I congratulate you that our College has [illegible] home worthy of itself, on the [illegible] spacious halls whose admirable [illegible] contrast so strangely with what I can [illegible] New-York forty years ago."

The Doctor observed that a [illegible] of Physicians and Surgeons in this [illegible] tory of medical education in New-York [illegible] ago as 1768, a medical school [illegible] with Columbia College, or Kings College, [illegible] professors were men of no mean [illegible] not lose by comparison with the most [illegible] time. In 1769 the Governor of the [illegible] convinced, by the arguments of the [illegible] sors, of the necessity of the foundation [illegible] pital, which dates its erection from [illegible]

The Revolution scattered the [illegible] medical schools. In April, 1787, the [illegible] tablished the University of New-York. [illegible] years its Regents took little notice [illegible] ters. Dr. Romeyn, in a memorial [illegible] laid the foundation of the present [illegible] ject was taken up by the Regents [illegible] ually Columbia College, in 1792, succeeded [illegible] nizing a faculty.

Dr. Romeyn did not join the Columbia College organization.

The first grant of public money [illegible] March, 1797; its object was to preserve [illegible] tain uninjured, the collection of Dr. Post. [illegible] the law establishing County Medical Societies [illegible] passed. Ultimately the power to elect [illegible] was left with the County Medical Societies [illegible] gents in 1506 found it necessary to limit [illegible] erement to a smaller number of persons. The [illegible] nity held its session in a small two story [illegible] Robinson-street near Columbia College. During the first session they collected 53 students. In the next session the Legislature awarded for their use $10,000. Subsequently, in consequence of certain disagreements the Regents took the College out of the hands of the existing trustees. They [illegible] associated with himself others and formed [illegible] institution, so there were then three medical [illegible] but not a generous rivalry, the wholesome competition that is desirable, and they destroyed each other. We have now three excellent schools [illegible] very different circumstances, each prospering and [illegible] prosper. New-York is no longer a small [illegible] town, but the metropolis of our country.

In March, 1814, the Regents reported that [illegible] rangement had been made to amalgamate [illegible] existing schools. A consolidated Faculty [illegible]

The Speaker then gave a biographic sketch of the career of Doctors Post and Hosack. Post was without a rival—the first surgeon of this day in New-York. He was the first person who tied the [illegible] artery in this country. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the age of twenty-three in Columbia College, in the year 1792, and he died in 1813, holding during that time a position which placed him far above the general mediocrity of his time.

A sketch of the career of Dr. Hosack, who died in 1825, and who, with Dr. Post, formed the two prominent leaders of the College and the profession in their day, then followed.

The bitter hostilities of rival medical societies were next sketched, and their consequences and how the Regents disposed of them. Now, said the venerable speaker, all these things have passed away. These events occurred in 1819 and 1820. In February, 1821, the Regents congratulated the world on restored harmony.

But a divided house cannot stand. The reunion of the professors was followed by the creation of a new Faculty in 1826. The recent history of medical politics is too familiar to need illustration. The Doctor passed on to make remarks of a more general character.

The trustees of the school were once the entire medical profession of the country, the Board of Trustees now consists of twenty-five persons. So long as among the trustees none are introduced who may wish to become professors, no doubt the present charter will work satisfactorily. It was explained that the appointment of each new professor involves one year's trial of the candidate as lecturer—a very satisfactory method surely of determining his fitness or adaptation to the work of teaching.

The rest of the Doctor's discourse had reference to the illustration of the mighty strides medical science has made during his time, the increased facilities for study, and the good as well as the evil results which spring from the rivalries of a crowded profession.

After speaking about an hour and a half, he brought his address gracefully to a close.

Dr. Vermilye pronounced the benediction, and it was then announced that the ordinary duties of the medical school would commence in that place on the following morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of Stearns & Marvin's WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.

Syracuse, Jan. 8, 1856.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, New-York.

Gentlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of $200,000. The Welting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in ashes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Safes, sold Professor Welting, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rubbish, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby saving some $30,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Professor gets home. Yours respectfully,

NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade proves that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and [illegible]

PIANOS.—WM. MILLER, MANUFACTURER, [illegible] 156 and 158 East 21st-st., has on hand and is [illegible] finishing some of his celebrated Alexandre [illegible] pianos, which he now offers to the public [illegible] factory prices, feeling assured that his [illegible] fastidious, to style and quality. To [illegible] he pledges himself that he can furnish [illegible] which for beauty, touch, tone and [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS & [illegible] stand preëminent above all competition. [illegible] grant private rooms for applying his famous [illegible] best standard article of its kind. His [illegible] and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale [illegible] at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] practical science and beauty, combining [illegible] ration, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature without [illegible] jury hair or skin, and to counteract the [illegible] bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FAMILIES STUDYING ECONOMY CAN EFFECT the enormous saving of 100 per cent. by making their purchases at the great dry goods sale at No. 149 [illegible] corner of Wooster, as the whole must be cleared out this week. Mr. THOMAS, the proprietor, offers the goods of this splendid stock without any regard to the cost price.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

Postage Prepayment to Postmasters.

From the Washington Union.

Our attention has been called to the fact that some Postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of Postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing Postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the Postmaster to deliver them, the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp prepayment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach some of the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the Department has instructed Postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as heretofore, when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail, and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prepaid rats.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's Troubles.

From the Bridgeport Standard.

We suppose it is generally known that the Jerome Clock Company and Mr. P. T. BARNUM, are "laboring under difficulties," notwithstanding the statement published in this paper some weeks since. There is a report that the Company have made (what capital has been made months ago) an assignment. This may, or may not be true. Perhaps the whole capital is not yet exhausted in paying checks—we don't know. We refer to the matter simply for the purpose of saying that we believe the statement aforesaid to have been got up in good faith. Mr. BARNUM, at whose instance it was published, was not then aware of the extent to which he had apparently become involved in the *sticking* business. He has now received full information. It is understood that he disputes the legality, or *straightforwardness* of certain proceedings, and so matters are at a *dead lock*. The result is greatly to be deplored.

Lighthouse Board—Notice to Mariners.

From the Washington Union.

We learn from Secretary JENKINS, of the Lighthouse Board, that he has received official information from the Captain of the port at Nice, that on the 1st of July last a new light, to replace the former light, was established at the extremity of the outer mole of the harbor of Nice, in the Gulf of Genoa. The light is a fixed bright light, varied by red flashes every half minute; is placed at an elevation of 60 English feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about twelve miles. The lighting apparatus is catadioptric; and of the fourth order of the system of FRESNEL.

On nights when the entrance to the harbor is rendered dangerous on account of the heavy swell, the light will be extinguished, in order to signify that vessels cannot, at such times, enter the harbor, but must seek shelter at Villa Franca, to the east, or Antibes, to the west, according to the direction of the wind.

GREAT TYPOGRAPHICAL FEAT.—The most remarkable of all performances in the way of rapid publication has just been effected by a Philadelphia firm—Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co.—in pisoing before the public their edition of the third and fourth volumes of MACAULAY'S *History of England*. The whole process was accomplished with a degree of speed hitherto unrivaled. The London edition contains 1,060 octavo pages. Of this large work the types were printed up and set, the pages stereotyped and printed, and copies of the first edition of ten thousand copies were in the hands of the publishers, bound, within fifty working hours from the commencement of the work.

Such speed should astonish the London publishers. When their edition was already stereotyped, and 20,000 copies ready for delivery, they announced the fact, and 30,000 subscribers presented themselves. The publishers asked a delay of one month to prepare the additional 10,000 copies.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

ANOTHER STEAMER BURNED.—The steamboat *Mediator* took fire on Saturday night last, when some twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, and was totally consumed. The boat and a large and valuable cargo were a total loss. The loss of life was not accurately known, but three persons, names unknown, are known to be lost beyond doubt. The origin of the fire is not reported. The *Mediator* passed Memphis by this place on the morning of the 3d inst., deeply laden with up-country produce. She was from Cincinnati, where she was owned, and bound for New Orleans. The *Mediator* was rather an old boat, of medium size, and her value was probably over $12,000 to $15,000. The greatest loss is in the cargo.

MCCRA, who killed the "border ruffian" in Kansas in self-defence, and escaped from prisnn, has arrived in Lockport, where he resided before going West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of grape and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Hkwine, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 168, 373, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ **It is our firm belief** that, in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver a lecture on *The Position of Public Affairs*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; in members half price. Can be obtained at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 176 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **A Lecture** will be delivered by L. S. IVES, LL. D., for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1856. Subject—*The Poor in their Relation to Society*. Tickets 25 cents. The lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Minnesota Settlement Association.**—This Company will leave for their place of destination in April. Each one will select his own arm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. They hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 168 Bowery. W. WILD, Secretary.

☞ **Christian Union.**—The adjourned meeting of the friends of the Christian Union, will be held at the Lecture Room of Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, when the Committee will be prepared to report.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. FARRENC—Is respectfully requested to call at No. 19 Howard-st.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings. Pins and Bracelets,
In boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$2 50 to $30 00 each.
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Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
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Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....87 cents to $14 00

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, rear Broadway, up stairs.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will open on the 1st of February a Repository, for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman-st., running through, with entrance on either street, to No. 18 Spruce-st. The main floor, 185 feet in length, affords ample room, and he will always have on hand a large and complete assortment, adapted to the City and Southern and Western markets. Having had long and practical experience in the manufacture of Carriages, Buggies, &c., he will be enabled to offer as great inducements as any house in the trade, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. WM. L. McDONALD, No. 26 Beekman-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two sisters, who wish places in one family; one as plain cook and do the washing, washing and ironing of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; the cook will take $6, the other $4, if in the City or a few miles in the country. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 230 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as seamstress in a private family, has no objections to the country, can give the best of reference, has lived 9 years in one place. Call in Division-av., cor. of 9th-st., north side, top floor, back room, Williamsburg, or address a note to the *Times* Office for J. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; she works well with her needle; is an excellent washer of fine clothes; very neat and tidy in her person, and has good reference. Call at No. 269 14th-st., between Avennes A and B, the remainder of the week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good City reference given. Call for two days, if not engaged, at 335 6th-av., noe door from 21st-st., front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 22d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable tidy colored woman, as cook and laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 29th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl in a small family, to do general housework. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 28 Madison-st., up stairs, 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can have the best of City references. Address J. T., No. 803 Broadway.

MAN WANTED—To take charge of a milk farm; he must be familiar with vegetable gardening and fruit growing. A good salary, good house, garden, fire wood, and privilege of boarding two to four workmen. Address, with age, birth-place, size of family, and references for ability and honesty, DON'D G. MITCHELL, Edgewood, New-Haven, Conn.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A lady of experience in drawing and painting, both in oil and water colors, wishes to obtain a situation in some flourishing Seminary or Academy. Can give the best of references, both in regard to ability and aptness to teach. Call on, or address a note to Mrs. M., No. 200 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

SERVANTS—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or their Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS—Seeking employment, will do well to call at No. 4 East Broadway and register their names. Clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores, girls as housekeepers, seamstresses, cooks, &c.
EDWARD GILLEN.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady, who has received the best musical education, desires a few pupils to teach. Terms, $12 and $15 per quarter. Best of references given and required. Address C. D., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 506 Post-Office.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Wishes a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, mathematics or classics. Ample references. Address H. L., Box No. 2,262 New York Post-Office.

WAITER GIRL WANTED—In a private family; one with good City references may apply between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, at No. 25 5th-av.

MAN WANTED—Capable of working and keeping in order Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; also, one hat-block maker; to such persons a liberal salary and constant employment will be given. Apply at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 29th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

TEACHER WANTED.—To take charge of the Union Free-School at Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y. Address THOMAS ROBINSON, as above, or JAMES DONALDSON, No. 86 Leonard-st. N. Y.

COPYING WANTED—By a young man—or some other in-door business—to employ his evenings after 6 o'clock. Address P. T., *Times* Office.

GIRLS WANTED.—Six or eight competent American girls on light work. To good reliable hands, steady work will be given. Apply at No. 128 East 28d-st.

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BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish board and furnished rooms in a house with but few boarders. Location above Canal-st., and west of 4th-av. Terms must be moderate, and references first class. Address PUBLISHER, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife, also a gentleman, wife, nurse and child desire board in a pleasant family residing above 4th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Terms must be reasonable. Address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a comfortable, well-conducted house, in the upper part of the City, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, a gentleman and his wife, two young ladies and a single gentleman. Address COMFORT, *Times* Office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—In exchange for tuition in piano-forte singing, (the Italian school,) the French language by a Parisian, and the German language, in a first-class boarding house or private family, up town or the central part of the City, furnished or unfurnished rooms. Address MARIE E. D., Union-square Post-Office, box 325.

PLEASANT LODGINGS—Furnished rooms, in private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—An elegant suit of rooms and a few single rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 133 East 12th-st. A small family preferred. The house is a first-class one, and has all the modern improvements. No. 133 East 12th-st. E. TYLER.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small, convenient two-story, basement and attic house, convenient to the ferries, at a rent of $350 to $400 per annum. Address C. W. B., Box No. 2,506 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen on very reasonable terms. Terms in advance. No. 17 Howard-st.

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BY PROFESSOR H. W. SHORTFELLOW.

Ask you whence these ADVERTISEMENTS,
So attractive, so enticing,
Neat displayed in every column
Of the day and weekly papers?
I would answer—I would tell you
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For the rhythmic counsel given you.

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PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1856.—$250 REWARD.—*Whereas*, JOSEPH COEN was violently assaulted and beaten on Saturday night, the 12th inst., at or about 12 o'clock, on the corner of Grove and 4th sts., by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; and whereas the said Joseph Coen has since died from the wounds then and there received—Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed said assault; or five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the above named outrage. To be paid on the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such service has been rendered by the person or persons claiming said rewards. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the final disposition of the case, will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALENTINES 1856-1856.

PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 167 Nassau-st., New-York, corner of Ann-st., respectfully announces to Booksellers and Dealers in Valentines, that his new stock of Valentines, Envelopes, and Valentine Stationery, manufactured for the next Valentine Season, February, 1856, is now ready.

Having imported from Europe a great variety of gold, silver, and illuminated lace and embroidered papers, expressly for Valentines, and having manufactured new ornements and flowers, he is enabled to offer a superior stock of new Valentines, which will be found to excel in artistical finish and elegance of design.

Orders will be filled from all parts of the United States and Canada, and promptly forwarded either by mail or express, in lots from one to one thousand dollars' worth.

For the convenience of purchasers, I have done up twenty-dollar lots, consisting of five hundred valentines and envelopes, assorted, ranging in price from 3 cents to $1 50, retail; and ten-dollar lots, containing 250 valentines, envelopes, &c., which will be sold only for cash accompanying orders. Parties wanting Valentines will please forward their orders early to receive prompt attention.

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BY MISS JANE AUSTEN.

Author of "Pride and Prejudice," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.

The Publishers, in pursuance of their design of issuing a new and uniform edition of MISS AUSTEN'S celebrated novels, announce "Sense and Sensibility" as now ready. "Pride and Prejudice" has already been published. The remainder of the series will follow rapidly. Issued in uniform volumes. Price 75 cents each.
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ANY THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR 1856, AND A CERTIFICATE IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, FOR THE DISTRIBUTION ON THE 31st INST, CAN BE HAD AT THE KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 BROADWAY, APPLETON'S BUILDING.

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MR. FLOYD,
The Village Pastor—a man of goodness, truth and piety;
WILLIAM WENTWORTH,
Honest and honorable—truthful and self-sacrificing;
WALLACE HINCHAM,
A mystery to all who do not know him;
ELLEN WENTWORTH,
Bessie's friend and confident;
PAUL WARREN,
A faithful minister, without the ostentation of outward piety;
GRACE WARREN,
His sister—a true woman; the consoler of the afflicted and the supporter of the lowly.

Other characters are introduced, and the story is replete with varied incidents and descriptions. In the gradual unfolding of the characters of the two sisters, Bessie and Margaret, the author has displayed consummate skill; and she has imbued her narrative with such interest that the reader is chained to her pages from first to last. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

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This is another delightful Family History, by the author of "Amabel," and, like the former work of Miss Wormeley, is destined to seize at once on public approbation, from its power, grace of diction, thoughtfulness, novelty of plot and freshness of incident. The scene alternates between England and America, and thus affords some fine contrasts of incident and character. Its descriptions of Virginia life are remarkably graphic, vivid and faithful. Some of the scenes are splendid pictures. There is one in the earlier portion of the book in which the hero first overhears the man she loves confess his passion for another, which is admirably done, and very effective; and there is another, describing his escape from a party of desperadoes in Virginia, which is as artistic in its management as anything in Cooper. The author's style is exceedingly good; she strews through her pages many keen, shrewd observations and noble thoughts; she evinces large acquaintance with literature, and a fund of native good sense and good feeling. The work altogether is superior as a literary production, highly entertaining as a novel, and admirable as a work of art.

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The Theatre in Revolution—My Cousin Jouvean—The Sweets of Political Life—The Illustrious N——Revolutionary Wands—Adventure of St. Cuns—I am taken for a Great Unknown—A Practical Philosopher in an Aristocrat—A Company of Honorable Mendicants.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the first of his Lectures on the *Early Settlement and History of the Mississippi Valley*; on *The Explorers of the Great Valley: Romance, Religion, Ambition and Greed*; at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets to Mr. Milburn's Course, for one person, $1 50; gentleman and lady, $2; gentleman and two ladies, $2 50. For sale at the Bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

LECTURE.—The ninth of the course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the 20th-st. Congregational Church, will be delivered THURSDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at their Church, near 7th-av., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., of Brooklyn. Subject—*Theodore Parker and Modern Deism*. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—J. B. BROWN will give his third Reading of the Second Course in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. Selections from the Orators and Poets of Europe and America. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Instruction given in Elocution at the Mercantile Library.

CENTRAL LIVE OAK CLUB NO. 1.—No. 765 Broadway.—A public meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Club Rooms. Capt. W. D. PORTER, U. S. N., and Hon. Mr. HILDRETH, of Massachusetts, will be present to speak. Judge ROGGLES and others will also address the meeting.

LECTURES.—The Fifth Lecture in the course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Fulton-av.,) by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D. Subject: *Secret Societies*. Admission 12½ cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—This Club will meet for the first time this season at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Capt. THOS. HEDGCOCK will explain his new Quadrant. Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

CENTRE MARKET GUARD.—The members and friends of the above Company are hereby requested to meet at Central Hall, at 12½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, to pay a tribute of respect to our deceased brother, DANIEL KEENAN. By order,
JOHN COLLINS, Captain.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.—Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day; parlors, with bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day. Meals extra and as ordered. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, having a first-class location, and appointments unsurpassed by the highest priced hotels, invites the attention of the traveling public. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—22d-st., 5th-av. and Broadway. FRANCIS RIDER respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, and will be ready for the reception of visitors in a few days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Either special or active, to

AUCTION SALES.

...Auctioneer,
...BERRISEN & CO.
...AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
...way, corner of Wall-st.
...Stationery, Paper, Paintings,
...Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise
...are now ready to receive consignments
...by auction. The favorable location of
...being in the very heart of the
...facilities for the disposal of all kinds
...Their attention will be particularly directed
...to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, &c.
...Grocery, Paper, Furniture, &c.
...favoring us with their business may be assured
...that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues
...and liberal advertising, will be given to their interests,
...and every other means to secure the attendance and competition of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.
...LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
...Nos. 379 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.
N. B.—Household goods offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or reserved for sale when limited.
...REFERENCES:
David Stanley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. Mickaye, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
...Stanley, President Mechanics' Bank.
...A. Smith, President American Ex. Bank.
...Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 10 Cliff-st.
...Bowne, President Merchants' Ex. Bank.
...Hopkins, Fred't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
...Marshall, Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
...Kimberly, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
...ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION.)
...New-York, Dec 18 1855.
Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 15th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to have the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously
...Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.
You will therefore consider yourselves as contracted to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the terms proposed. Yours very truly,
W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. R. Lamport, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.
SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of Stationery. The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 5th of January, after which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after this date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designed to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.
TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases from the whole Catalogue, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, four and six months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue less than $1,000, and more than $100, four months' credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. Approved joint notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable at the Bank of New-York, and satisfactory to the sellers, when required; bills must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after the sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent; and interest, insurance, and storage charged until settled for; all goods not delivered within fifty days, to be re-sold on account of the purchasers, or returned to the contributors. Any Impressions required by the purchasers, are to be applied for to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.
...ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD REAL ESTATE, PROPERTY.
...MULLER will sell at public auction on
...Jan. 29, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the
...Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,
...Four lots fronting on 42d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 36th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
...One lot on the northerly side of 36th-st., 16 feet 4 inches front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.
Also, on 36th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.
...Two lots on the southerly side of 36th-st., adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.
The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the very desirable location of these lots, afford a good opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants against nuisances, on the part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers.
...per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broadway.
...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK.—THURSDAY, Jan. 24 at 10½ o'clock, most positively the closing out sale of these wines, brandies, &c., the balance remaining from our last sales, together with office furniture, liquor pumps, measures, &c., viz.: Otard, pale and dark; Martell, Hennessy, cognac brandies, in quarter casks, Pale Sherry gin in pipes and demijohns, Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskeys; Havana cigars. Sale positive, to close the concern.
...PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.
FURS.—SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' SETS OF CUFFS, COLLARS AND MUFFS, SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., at the store No. 814 Broadway, a rich assortment of stone marten, fitch, sable, mink, chinchilla, and other victorines, cuffs and muffs; large capes and muffs of various kinds, gent's collars and gloves, foot muffs; bear skin, wolf and fox sleigh and lap robes.
...JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 52 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans from seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.
...HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock P. M., the entire stock of furs of the New-York Fur Company, at No. 381 Broadway, to close the copartnership. This will be a rare opportunity for those in want. The stock consists of all their Fall custom goods. Ladies will please attend. Particulars to-morrow.
...GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, manufactured expressly for City trade. GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, between Pine and Wall sts., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture to pay advances. Catalogues now ready.
...W. & CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st. corner Greenwich.
FIRST CLASS GROCERY AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 10 o'clock, at No. 190 7th-av., corner 23d-st.—Teas, coffee, sugars, soap, tallow and sperm candles, green fruit, preserves, apples, pickles, cigars, tobacco, mustard, spices, &c.; also iron safe, scales, weights, measures, counter, oil-cans. Sale positive. Deposits required.
PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a bond dated March 1, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1856, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.
CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every MONDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Loans, County and Railroad Bonds and Stocks. Current Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 1 cent per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO SECOND DAY OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accelerated Transit Company, of Nicaragua.—Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.
Through rates of fare to San Francisco,
First Cabin.....$175
Second Cabin.....125
Steerage.....75
The splendid double engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TUCKERMAN, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY Jan. 24, connecting with the steamer UNION or NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Accessible Route; having but twelve miles of land travel, in first-class carriages. The proprietors take pleasure in informing the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption to the transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For freight or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 1 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for the mail only.
PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—No. 124 Broadway.—For California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, China and South America. Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per Steamer NORTHERN LIGHT via Nicaragua, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received until 2 o'clock; small parcels and letters until 2½ P. M.
WM. H. HALL, Agent.
NEW FOCUS SPECTACLES.—They improve the sight of both far and near-sighted objects, restoring distinct vision of the hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.
FETTA AND CHEESE MEATS.—Constantly on hand, Mutton, Lamb and Pickled cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, where animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.
These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.
The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.
The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or P. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 32, 1856. At an election for Officers and Managers of this Company, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
For President—GEORGE D. PHELPS.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. WARREN.
For Managers.

Drake Mills,	John J. Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
George Bulkley,	John J. Blair,	Geo. W. Scranton,
Roswell Sprague,	Moses Taylor,	Henry Young,
Samuel Willets,	Wm. E. Warren,	Thomas McElrath,
Saml. L. Mitchill,	Rufus R. Graves,	

J. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper for consideration at that time. The polls for said election will be open between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 22d of January, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the President and Managers, A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 35 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 43d-st. and 2d-av.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.)
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. F. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage 7 Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 493 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Poll open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$5,000 OR $6,000 WANTED—On real estate worth more than double the amount, situated in the city of Rockford, Ill. A liberal interest will be paid. Apply at No. 35 Bowery.
FOSTER, LEE & CO.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICE Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $10,0100, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Attorney and Agent.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'.....	$21,399	$21,399
22 Alleghany County (U. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	16,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds.....	23,000	23,490
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents.....	36,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds.....	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents..	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value.....	98,505	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	59,000	25,900
Bills receivable.....	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription.....	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets.....	$442,316	
Cash Value of Assets.....		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.
Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served; and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by the letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rebented with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.
HUDSON PIG IRON—is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—A large assortment of silver-plated and yellow for sale by the dozen or on straps, in every style.
WM. H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 60 Barclay-st.
SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

APPLES.—A very choice lot of Western Apples, such as Seitzenbergs, Baldwins, Greenings, and various other kinds, entirely free from frost. For sale to shippers or for family use, in quantities to suit purchasers, from one to 2,000 barrels, by
A. W. PAGE & CO., No. 146 West-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases here is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 50 Walker-st., near Broadway.

FOR WORMS.
FEW MEDICINES ARE SO CALCULATED To clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, and simultaneously promoting the general health, as Dr. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE, or dead shot. For sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 4 o'clock and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," ambidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many years' and celebrated remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copeiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.
M. MARMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1776. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL ENIGMAS. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the celebrated newly constructed Trinoculer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician trents with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DR. ROBACK IN CINCINNATI.—The newspapers of the West are full of the wonders performed by the celebrated Astrologer and Magician, Dr. C. W. ROBACK. Diseases are cured, robberies discovered, predictions verified, marriages brought about, lawsuits settled, and every species of business satisfactorily arranged through his agency. The most incredulous admit his prophetic powers. Nativities are cast by Dr. ROBACK at $3 each for ladies and $5 for gentlemen. Address Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, post-paid. The Astrological Almanac for 1855, forwarded gratis to any part of the United States.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."
Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's new and improved treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges all the cases which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord; of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per ton.
The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., and on Furman, between State and Jerolemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Tolado at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4:30 P. M., for Turnville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M

☞ At the late celebration in Boston of the birthday of Robert Burns, the following poem, which was written for the occasion, was recited by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

When the old year runs its largest round
Of cold and triumph, joy and woe,
How brief a colored page is found
To compass all its outward show!

The world-tried sailor tires and droops;
His flag is dust, his keel forget;
Since first his voyaged foam he loops
That fleet from life's entangled knot.

But when within the narrow space
Some larger soul hath lived and wrought,
Whose sight was open to embrace
The boundless realms of deed and thought;

When stricken by the freezing blast,
A nation's living pillars fall,
How vast the storied page, how vast,
A space, a whisper can recall!

No mortal Muse its fretted face,
Nor speaking marble cheats your eye;
Yet while these pictured lines I trace,
A living image passes by:

A youth, fresh with the mountain pines;
The plowshare of a hill-girt plain;
The hoard of life's embattled lines;
A harvest beside the heaving main.

These are the scenes; a boy appears;
Both life's round dial in the sun,
Count the swift arc of seventy years,
His frame is dust; his task is done.

Yet pause upon the noontide hour,
Ere the declining sun has laid
His tempering rays on manhood's power,
And look upon the mighty shade.

No shape that stately shape can hide,
No change, unscreen its brow; beheld!
Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed;
Burns has no double from its mould!

Ere from the field by valor won
The battle-smoke had rolled away,
And bared the blood-red setting sun,
His eyes were opened on the day.

His land was but a shelving strip,
Black with the strife that made it free;
He lived to see its banners dip
Their fringes in the Western sea.

The boundless prairies learned his name,
His words the mountain echoes knew,
The Northern breezes swept his fame
From icy lake to warm bayou.

In toil he lived; in peace he died;
When life's full cycle was complete,
Put off his robes of power and pride
And laid them at his Maker's feet.

His rest is by the storm-swept waves,
Whom life's wild tempests roughly tried,
Whose heart was like the streaming caves
Of coasts throbbing at his side.

Death's cold, white hand is like the snow
Laid softly on the furrowed hill,
It hides the broken seams below,
And leaves its glories brighter still.

In vain the envious tongue upbraide;
His name a Nation's heart shall keep,
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!

Governor Wise and the Vermont Legislature.

Below our readers will find a special message sent in to the Virginia Legislature by Governor WISE, on Thursday last, transmitting to that body, in compliance with the request of the Vermont Legislature, so much of the message of the Governor of the latter State as relates to Kansas.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

Gentlemen: I hesitate to decide upon complying with the request of the Governor and Legislature of Vermont, to lay before you the accompanying resolutions of that State, "on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas."

These resolutions are in every sense offensive to us, and unbecoming the intercourse and correspondence which should obtain between sovereign States in the same confederacy. They are designed to irritate public feeling upon a topic concerning which it is naturally and habitually sensitive and excited, and are calculated to impair the affection which should bind the people of the States together in national union. Extremely erroneous and false, in fact and in principle, they are not worthy of discussion. The time for discussing such unwelcome missives from State to State is passed. We cannot reason with the heads of fanatics, nor touch hearts fatally bent upon treason.

From time to time, for many years, the authors of such mischief have been remonstrated with in vain, and have been induced but to repeat outrages, to renew insults, and at last to organize opposition to the Constitution and laws, and to seize upon State and Federal authority for further aggression.

In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a returning sense of patriotism, reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace, to be awakened, and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affections, its harmony, its glory and its strength.

I, therefore, recommend that no action be had or taken upon these resolutions by you. It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us and of our forbearance; and this, and respect for sovereignty alone, determine to notice them as I do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrests the gravest attention of our country. The federal Government is arrested in its operation, the representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into disrepute by it at this very moment; and in such a crisis as this we can hardly descend to look to its results upon a Vermont legislature and executive. Our attention is called to Washington City, not to Montpelier.

Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont who have sent to us these resolutions, have grown so strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred Representatives to oppose a mere minority, who are now defending the Constitution, and in withholding from that minority the support of thirty Representatives more, chiefly from the Southern States; and the effect is that the House of Representatives cannot be organized, except upon terms subversive of the Constitution and Union; and the South is distracted and divided against itself. Is the design of the plurality disunion? Is the purpose of the faction division among ourselves? If so, it is time that all people and all interests of our country should be aroused to a sense of the fact, that the easiest step to disunion is a withdrawal of representation, and that the most potent cause to compel a withdrawal of representation is to disorganize, distract and degrade representation.

How long Virginia shall be kept waiting for organization on constitutional terms? how long she shall be kept waiting on disorganization, to avoid being put upon terms of dishonor or being exposed to danger? are questions for the people and her Legislature to determine. For my part, I repeat the recommendation of calm, collected dignity, and of patience and forbearing patriotism. Wait! but be not wanting to ourselves and our posterity, I earnestly implore you.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

Saquasson Woolen Company.

We have been shown a fine piece of goods manufactured by this Company, who have lately put their mill in operation. It is situated in Windsor, and commences business under favorable auspices. The goods made at this factory are cassimeres, and the samples already turned out, show that work of a very fine quality can be produced, as well as patterns of beautiful style and finish. The factory now turns out about 800 yards of handsome goods every day, which quantity will be increased materially. The power is obtained from steam, and three sets of machinery are in operation, including 18 looms. More machinery is to be added to the works. The Company is a joint stock concern; they employ 45 hands, and the work is superintended by Mr. WM. A. LOVELL, formerly of the American Mill at Rockville. The factory is a new four-story brick building, heated by steam, and lighted by Benzole gas—a newly introduced article in this vicinity, distilled from coal tar, and thought be much cheaper than coal gas.—*Hartford Times, 14th inst.*

Grape Culture in Ohio.

There are at present, within a short distance of Cincinnati, 1,200 acres under cultivation, and of them, about 800 to 1,000 acres are in a bearing condition. The average yield per acre is variously estimated. Particular spots, under favorable circumstances, have produced as high as 1,000 to 1,200 gallons of wine to the acre. A fair average will be about 400 gallons, which, allowing there to be 1,000 acres in bearing, will produce 400,000 gallons of wine. This, at an average price of $1 25 per gallon, amounts to half a million of dollars in value.—*Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal.*

STRONG BUTTER.—Governor DRAPER was dining the other day at Congress Hall, in Albany, where the butter happened to be particularly rank. "Here, Jesse," said DRAPER to a favorite waiter who was standing behind him,—"JOHN, take this plate away; some people like their butter stronger than others."

JOHN took the plate, held it up to his nose a moment with the air of a connoisseur, then put it back again in its place, and observed, in a firm voice—"Mister DRAPER, that is the strongest butter we have in the house."

☞ A series of articles has recently appeared in the *Examiner*, attributed to Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, in which that distinguished divine takes occasion to express, as his opinion, that the present method of educating young men for the ministry, in the Baptist Church, is a failure: and that no copying of the plans of the Andover Theological Seminary will meet the wants of the Baptist body. Dr. D. deals very severely with the practice of preaching from manuscript.

LONG-ISLAND.

Sunday Liquor Selling in Brooklyn—A Knock Down and Robbery.

Sunday liquor selling, which had at one time almost entirely disappeared through the efforts of Mayor HALL, has recently gone into full operation again. At a notorious rum-shop on Court-street, near Atlantic, last Sunday, there was assembled quite a number of congenial spirits passing the time away by frequent application to the bar for stimulants. By 2 o'clock P. M., the numerous libations began to produce the natural results—fighting. One of the party, named William Lynch, was knocked down, and, besides getting a severe beating, was robbed of a gold watch and $30. He escaped from the premises and went to the Third District Stationhouse, where he made a complaint. Officer Barton of the Third District went to the saloon and arrested Patsey Whalen, (charged with knocking Lynch down,) John Downey, John Dolan, Wm. Wheelan, Hugh McNulty, Wm. McDermott and Michael Dolan, all of whom, excepting Dolan, were yesterday brought before Justice BLACKLEY and gave bail for their appearance when wanted.

Arrested for Forgery.

Officer ROGERS of the 4th District Police, Brooklyn, on Monday night arrested C. E. VALKENBERG, residing in Carlton-avenue, on a warrant charging him with having forged the name of J. N. GENIN of New-York to various checks for small amounts on different banks. The accused was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH yesterday and committed for trial.

Political.

A public meeting of the Young Mens' American National Club will be held at Rathbun's Hotel, Brooklyn, this evening, to organize for the next Presidential campaign.

NEW-JERSEY.

Female Pickpocket.

AGNES GRANT, arrested on the ferry-boat, on Saturday last, in company with another woman, while crossing to Jersey City, on a charge of picking pockets, has been sentenced to jail for three months, by Recorder CUTTER.

Shoplifting.

Two women called at Mr. TERRY'S store, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Monday, and after selecting a piece of silk from several which were examined, they wished it kept for a short time for them, and paid $1 upon it. Soon after they had gone out it was discovered that they had taken away silks valued at $78. No arrests have yet been made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 145, 88, 95, 96, 104, 216, 39, 131, 204, 207, 213, 64

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 233, 255, 279, 298, 299, 339, 348, 270, 225, 269, 292, 35, 264, 161, 110, 271, 372, 375 to 378, 381 to 383, 385 to 394, 396 to 404, 166, 172, 302.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—Nos. 180, 218, 300 to 304, 306, 317, 310 to 315. *Part* 2.—Nos. 137, 137, 123, 316 to 324.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Wm. H. Allen, Esq., was this morning discharged from his recognizances, on motion of the U. S. District-Attorney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

LANDLORDISM.

Henry B. Purdy vs. *Wm. Johnson and Jarvis Johnson.*—This was an action of assault and battery and alleged trespass. The parties were all engaged in the lumber trade in West-street. The plaintiff had been clerk to the defendants, but left their employ and took an office a short distance from them and commenced on his own account. Shortly before May, the defendants made a contract for the whole of the premises where the plaintiff had his office, and on the 3d of May, dispossessed him of his tenancy, thereby creating considerable of a muss. The defendants' counsel asked the Court to dismiss the case, as there was evidence—although conflicting—that his client had the right of possession. Judge DALY said that was the very question which the Jury must pass upon, and directed the case to proceed. The Court charged that if the Jury were of opinion that the plaintiff refused to quit the premises after notice, that the defendants were justified in using force to remove him therefrom, but if more force was used than was necessary, the plaintiff would have the right to recover. The Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

FLOGGING ON BOARD STEAMSHIPS.

George Blum vs. *Edward Higgins.*—This was an action for an assault and battery on board the steamship *Hermann*, while on her outward-bound voyage to Bremen, in the month of August, 1854. It appeared that the plaintiff was a waiter on board the ship, and that he had a dispute with the Captain's steward, in relation to a raffle for a watch. The plaintiff had taken a chance in the raffle, with the condition precedent that he was not to pay until his arrival at Bremen, and, if he won the watch, the owner was to give him $10 and keep the watch. The plaintiff won the watch and then refused to accept the $10, and assaulted the steward severely. The latter complained to the Captain, and he, after an inquiry into the merits of the dispute, directed the plaintiff to be tied up in the rigging, his pants let down, and that the steward should inflict corporeal punishment with a rope's end, which was done to the extent of five stripes. The testimony was conflicting as to the severity of the punishment, and also as to the extent of the assault by the plaintiff on the steward.

The Court charged the Jury that formerly this kind of parental punishment called flogging, was lawful on shipboard, but that Congress had seen fit to abolish it. The power was vested in the Congress of the United States to pass laws for the regulation of our commerce on the high seas, and it was competent to pass an act of this kind. It formed a clause in our Appropriation bill of 1850, for carrying the mail by steamships from New-York to Liverpool and other ports, and provided that flogging was to be abolished in the United States Navy and Merchant service. It is, therefore, no longer a legal act, and the Jury must award the plaintiff damages; but the extent and the amount of those damages, was entirely in the discretion of the Jury, and must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case. The Jury retired, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE BRIBERY CASE OF A NEW PHASE.

Margaret M. Connolly vs. *John F. Frink.*—This was an action to recover $1,000, for which amount the defendant had given a memorandum note. It will be remembered that the plaintiff is the wife of William Cosgrove, who was arrested for a burglary on the New-York Hotel, and bailed by Judge Stuart in $3,000, which led to his trial and resignation. The defendant showed that the recognizance had been cancelled, and Frink had paid $1,000 on account, and there was a judgment pending for the balance. The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The City Judge and the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

CASE OF ALDERMAN MOSER AND COMMISSIONER ERLING.

Shortly after the Judge appeared upon the Bench, Mr. OAKEY HALL, the District-Attorney, rose and said:

I am here to-day, Your Honor, to try the case of Joseph C. Ehling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, also of Alderman Moser. I am here for that purpose, by arrangement with Mr. Brady. I am told that Alderman Moser is dangerously ill, and not expected to live, and I cannot, of course, proceed in his case. I have therefore to claim the indulgence of the Court in the other case, until I can send for Mr. Brady.

THE GAMBLERS AGAIN.

Mr. Busteed filed the affidavits in the cases of Blackman and Matthews, and their trials went over, with the others, until the second Monday in next term.

Henry Colton, otherwise called John Colton, was yesterday arrested by officer Walsh on an indictment for gambling. A Mr. Parsons became his bail in $1,000.

DISMISSAL OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and the foreman conferred with the District-Attorney, who presently addressing the Judge, said that the Grand Jury had finished the business of the term, and as it was rather an unprecedented circumstance for a Grand Jury to bring their duties to such an early termination, he was happy to congratulate them for the prompt and discriminating manner in which they had closed their labors.

The Judge also congratulated the Grand Jury. He was glad to hear that the early termination of their labors was almost unprecedented. It was, perhaps, an indication that times were brightening, and crime on the decrease. Yet an impression had gone abroad, which was quite to a contrary effect. He (the Judge) had been surprised, in his brief experience on that Bench, to notice how large a portion of the prisoners arraigned for trial, were boys or youths. Scarcely one man of thirty years of age had been tried. Nearly all the prisoners were youths or children. This fact impressed him deeply, and it seemed to him that parents must be to blame. They could not have exercised proper care with their offspring. Through the exercise of an indulgence, which was not kindness, the children were permitted to mingle in bad company. But inasmuch as the labors of the Grand Jury, in this term, had been so soon ended, he was disposed to hope that, contrary to the general belief, crime was not really on the increase. He rejoiced that they could so soon return to their own business, bearing with them, as they undoubtedly would, the thanks of the whole City of New-York.

BURGLARY.

Thomas Roach was placed on trial charged with a burglary on the premises of Hemsley & Co., Importers of lace goods and embroideries, No. 68 Broadway, on the night of Saturday, Dec. 8, and with stealing therefrom a large quantity of veils, embroidered flounces and other goods, valued at about $2500. Some of the articles were sold by the prisoner to Mr. Haddock, of No. 265 Grand-street, to Mr. O'Brien, of Bleecker-street, and to other parties.

Several witnesses were examined, and the charge was fully sustained. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips defended the prisoner.

GRAND LARCENY.

Peter Cisco, a colored man, was charged with stealing seven barrels of flour from the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the foot of Duane-street. The flour was the property of Marcus D. Thomas & Co.

James Evetts deposed that the signature to the book in which the delivery of the flour was entered was in the prisoner's handwriting. It seemed, however, that while the prisoner spelt his name with a C in the entry in this book, the name commenced with an S.

Mr. Charles L. Spencer defended. The whole question turned upon the signature. It was rendered doubtful whether the signature was really written by the prisoner. Verdict, "Not Guilty."

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Times Stock Involved.

Case of George Jones vs. Fletcher Harper, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1856.

The case of Jones *vs.* Harper came up for trial today.

Mr. Hooper Van Vorst, with whom was W. Curtis Noyes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bangs, with Charles O'Conor as counsel, represented the defendant.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Van Vorst opened the case on the complaint as follows:

I will explain to your Honor the nature and character of this case. This is an action for the specific performance of a contract, to compel the defendant to transfer to the plaintiff a certain interest in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a newspaper which has been in existence for several years in the City of New-York—a paper of large circulation and much influence; which interest the plaintiff had purchased from the defendant on the 14th of July last. This paper was established by articles of association entered into in the month of August, 1851, between the plaintiff, Edward B. Wesley, and Henry J. Raymond. By the articles of association, which, in the progress of the trial, will be given in evidence, it will appear that the property of the Association, the good-will of the paper, and all the rights and chattels, were divided into and were represented by one hundred shares, called capital stock. By the articles it was provided that scrip, signed by all the parties, should be issued to the parties having an interest, to represent the amount of their respective interests in the Association and its capital stock. By the articles it was provided that either party could sell his stock in the manner provided therein. The paper was established, and has been published since the period of its establishment in pursuance of said articles. The plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Jones, was an original projector of this enterprise, and has ever continued to be, since its establishment, a proprietor thereof. The entire property of the Association is still represented by said original one hundred shares. The defendant, Fletcher Harper, Jr., became the owner and proprietor of thirty shares of this stock by purchase from other proprietors in the month of February, 1855, about two years after the establishment of the paper, and continued such a proprietor, as we allege, up to the 16th July, 1855, and has also been one of the managers and directors of the said paper during all the said period. In the month of July last, as the complaint in this case alleges, the defendant expressed to one or more of his coproprietors his desire to retire from the establishment, and to sell his stock; that for reasons personal to himself he wished to sever his connection with the establishment, and designed to go to Europe. He expressed this desire to one of the coproprietors and offered his stock for the sum of $50,000. Negotiations were had between them but they did not eventuate in any definite arrangement. The defendant afterwards opened negotiations with the plaintiff on the subject, and offered him the stock; finally, on the 14th of July last, he made the plaintiff a proposition for the purchase and sale of his said thirty shares of stock in said Association and paper, and agreed that the plaintiff might have until Monday, the 16th July, during the business hours of that day, in which to accept or reject the proposition. The proposition of the defendant was as follows: That the defendant would sell to the plaintiff the defendant's stock, 30 shares, in the said TIMES newspaper, for the sum of $50,000, $10,000 payable in cash, the remaining $40,000 to be secured by the promissory note of the plaintiff, payable in 12 months. Upon the receipt of the cash and note, if delivered before 3 o'clock on Monday, the 16th July, the defendant would transfer his thirty shares to the plaintiff upon the plaintiff's giving the defendant in return the scrip, with power of attorney to hold as collateral security for the payment of said note for $40,000.

The plaintiff concluded to accept this proposition, and, on the 16th of July he accepted the proposition, and so informed the defendant, and tendered to him at the TIMES newspaper office the $10,000 in cash, the note for $40,000 payable in a year, and a power of attorney, which were received, examined, counted, and accepted by the defendant. The defendant, although he has received the price fixed on, has never transferred the stock, but declines to do so; and it is to compel him to fulfill the contract to transfer his stock and interest in the paper to the plaintiff that this action is brought.

The Judge—You say the contract was for the purchase of thirty shares for $50,000?

Mr. Van Vorst—Yes, Sir.

The Judge—What are the shares? Is it a corporate body?

Mr. Van Vorst—It is an Association.

Mr. Noyes—It is an unincorporated body.

Mr. Van Vorst—The answer of the defendant sets up four different defences: The first, admits that he was the owner and proprietor of the thirty shares of stock, but avers that, by the articles he could not sell until he had first offered his stock to the Association, giving the Association the refusal; the second defence is that, although it appeared that he was the real owner, yet he was only nominally and ostensibly the owner and proprietor; that Fletcher Harper, Sen., the father of the defendant, paid for the stock, and that he was interested to the extent of the amount paid for the same; that although the title of the stock was taken in the name of the defendant, it was so taken for the purpose of enabling him to participate in the management of the affairs of this Association, and to act as a manager; that Fletcher Harper, Sen., neither knew of nor assented to the contract mentioned in the complaint; that on the 27th July, seven days after the sale to the plaintiff, the defendant transferred twenty-nine of these shares to his father, and that the defendant is now, at the time he puts his answer in, the owner of but one share. The third ground of defence is, that while he denies he made the formal proposition—I suppose that that may be considered to be the fair inference from this branch of the answer—while he denies that he made the formal proposition which is set up in the complaint, he admits that he did, on the 14th July, make some statements to the plaintiff of the price and terms upon which he would be willing to dispose of the stock, and made some verbal propositions relating to the sale of the said thirty shares; that the same were vague, insincere, and loose; that they were not in writing, and therefore he could not be bound by them. He admits that the plaintiff offered the defendant on the 16th July, $10,000, in bank bills, his note for $40,000, and a power of attorney to the tenor and effect mentioned in the complaint, and that the same was offered to him in payment of the said thirty shares; that he accepted the same, but not for the purpose for which they were offered; that he informed the plaintiff that he could not perform any offer or verbal agreement without the consent of Fletcher Harper, Sen., or without seeing him; that he took the same to Fletcher Harper, Sen., who refused to accept the same; that he offered to return the same to the plaintiff who refused to receive them; that afterwards, he, the defendant, deposited the $10,000 in bank bills in the Nassau Bank to the credit of Raymond, Harper & Co., and placed the note and power of attorney in a trunk in the safe of the office; that although he is now the owner of only one share, as the representative of Fletcher Harper, Sen., he is entitled to use the same authority and control in relation to the management and affairs of the association as if he were the actual and absolute owner and proprietor of the thirty shares. The fourth defence denies that the plaintiff has fully and fairly accepted any proposition of the defendant in the premises; that he has really and fairly, or otherwise, fulfilled any contract or sale for the purchase of defendant's interest, and he denies that he has accepted any price agreed upon for thirty shares.

Such are substantially the pleadings in this case. We trust to be able to prove the substantial averments of our complaint. How much of the answer will be proved—how much of the defence set up in this answer will be substantiated, of course the other side will indicate when they come to open the case on their side, and show what avail it will be to them. We trust to prove ourselves entitled to the relief demanded in this complaint, which is, that this defendant be ordered and adjudged by this Court to transfer and deliver his stock and interest in this establishment to the plaintiff—that he be ordered and adjudged to fulfill his agreement.

The first piece of evidence we will introduce is the articles of Association.

The document in question was read in evidence. An additional paragraph, setting forth the purchase by Fletcher Harper, Jr. of twenty-four shares of the stock, his admission thereby into the association as a Director, and providing that the association should thenceforward be known by the name of "Raymond, Harper & Co." was also read in evidence.

The following certificate was read from the book:

Capital $100,000—par value $1,000.

NEW-YORK TIMES Establishment.

We hereby assign to _____, _____ shares of the capital stock of the NEW-YORK DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES Newspaper, Established ——, 1851, now standing in our names on the books of the Company, subject to the articles of agreement. Signed August 8, 1851.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
GEORGE JONES,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,

The Judge—The par value of each share is $1,000?

Mr. Van Vorst—$1,000, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WESLEY.

Edward B. Wesley was called, and took the stand.

Mr. O'Conor—We suppose this witness to be interested, and therefore wish to examine him on the *voir dire* first.

Mr. Noyes—I suppose there can be no objection to him unless it goes to the extent of showing that the suit is brought for his benefit.

Mr. O'Conor—That is the point we expect to establish. We object to him because he has an interest that disqualifies him from appearing as a witness.

The formula used on such occasions was administered to the witness, and he was examined as follows, by Mr. O'CONOR:

Q.—Has there been any bargain, or arrangement, between you and Mr. Jones, for the purchase by you, from him, of any interest in this newspaper called the TIMES? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—You have not agreed with him to purchase any interest in the TIMES? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Nor any share of his interest that he supposed was purchased from Mr. Harper? No, Sir.

Q.—You were interested in the TIMES before the 14th July? A.—I was.

Q.—How many shares did you own then? A.—Twenty.

Q.—How many shares do you own now? A.—The same number.

Q.—Have you made no contract with any one for the purchase of any additional shares? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, in the month of July last, make any contract with Mr. Jones for the purchase of anything? A.—I did.

Q.—On what day? A.—I don't recollect the day of the month; it was on a Monday, about the middle of July.

Q.—What did you then buy from him? A.—I bought twenty shares from him.

Q.—You on that day bought twenty shares in this Association from him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And paid him part? A.—I paid him a portion.

Q.—How many shares had he in that Company at the time of the sale to you? A.—He had twenty.

Q.—It was these twenty you bought from him? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Had you any written agreement with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you got it with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are the shares numbered in that agreement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he the scrip for these twenty shares? A.—He had scrip for fifteen shares; I have five shares standing in my name belonging to him now.

Q.—Where were the other five which you bought from him? A.—I hold them in my name.

Q.—Now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hold them in your name then? A.—I did.

Q.—How long had you held them? A.—Some time, I think, in ——

Q.—About how long? A.—They have always stood in my name; they were purchased from another party a year ago; they have stood in my name from the commencement of the paper.

Q.—Then, at the commencement of the paper, how many shares did you hold? Forty, was it not? A.—Forty.

Q.—And you held forty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were five of your forty his? A.—There were ten shares which belonged to another person who was not represented on the books at all; it stood in my name until about a year ago, when Mr. Jones and I bought them from that party; they still stand in my name, though five of them belong to Mr. Jones.

Q.—Who was that person? A.—Mr. Plumbe, of Albany.

Q.—Then the twenty shares that you purchased were the fifteen he (Jones) held in his own name, and the five you held for him in your hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you paid the whole purchase money for the two shares that you bought from Plumbe? A.—No, Sir; they were not paid for at the time.

Q.—Had Mr. Jones ever paid anything on them up to the time of this purchase by you? A.—He had; he gave paper for them for a year, I believe—three, nine, and twelve months, I think it was.

Q.—You end he paid equally? A.—The paper has been paid as it came round.

Q.—Where is that agreement between you and him (Mr Jones)? A.—I canceled it and gave it up to him.

Q.—Since the 14th July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whon did you cancel and give it up to him? A.—I should think it was a fortnight or ten days after his difficulty with Mr. Harper.

Q.—Then that bargain was completely put an end to, wasn't it, between you and him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much money had you given him?—A.—$10,000.

Q.—Did you get that back? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you receive it? A.—Mr. Jones.

Q.—In what way? Bank bills? A.—A check.

Q.—Did you receive the money from the bank on the check? A.—No, Sir; I did not give it to the bank.

Q.—Have you got the check yet? A.—No, Sir; I have got the money for it.

Q.—How did you get the money? A.—I got it from the place he had the money in, from Wesley and Kowaleki, brokers.

Q.—You are a member of that firm yourself? A.—I am.

Q.—He gave you a check on that firm, and you got the money from that firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On cash, or by a credit? A.—By a credit on the books.

Q.—Is he a member of that firm? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who is the Wesley that is a member of that firm? A.—I am the man.

Q.—At what time did you get that credit? A.—A few days after this difficulty—this purchase of stock from Mr. Harper; I do not recollect the precise day; I should think it was in a week or ten days after.

Q.—Was there at that time $10,000 lying in the hands of Wesley and Kowalski to the credit of Mr. Jones? A.—I presume there was.

Q.—Was there? A.—I had made some arrangement to get my money there from my partner.

Q.—Mr. Kowaleki is the person who does that business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the name of your book-keeper? A.—William Skoyt.

Counsel—Give us his christian name.

Witness—It is J. I believe.

Q.—Is he yet in the concern? A.—Yes.

Mr. O'Conor (to the Court)—I presume we cannot make anything of this testimony as showing an interest at this time.

This Judge directed the witness to be sworn in chief. Sworn accordingly.

Examined by Mr. Van Vorst—Q.—Who were the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES on the 14th July last? A.—Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., Henry J. Raymond, Edward B. Wesley, and George Jones.

Q.—Is that (producing a book) the stock-book of the Association? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the entry under the name of Fletcher Harper for? A.—Thirty shares.

Counsel—Read the entry to the Court.

Witness—(Reading.) "May 27, 1854, by shares, 30, $30,000."

Q.—The account is headed how? A.—"Fletcher Harper, Jr."

Q.—In whose handwriting is that entry? A.—Fletcher Harper's, Jr.

Q.—Did Fetcher Harper, Jr., have any conversation with you in the month of July last, in relation to selling you any part of his interest, or the sale of his interest or stock in the NEW-YORK TIMES establishment? A.—He did.

Q.—What part of July was this? A.—It was the early part of it.

Q.—Will you state what proposition, if any, he made to you on the subject?

Mr. O'Conor—Suppose he tells what was said.

Witness—He wished to dispose of his interest in the establishment.

The Judge—You asked him?

Witness—No, Sir; he stated his wishes to me, and I made him a proposition to buy it.

Mr. Van Vorst—Did he fix its value? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. O'Conor—Could he not tell the conversation?

Mr. Van Vorst—What value did he fix it?

Witness—Fifty thousand dollars.

Q.—What was the proposition—what did he say—or what proposition eventuated from that discussion?

Mr. O'Conor—Give the conversation.

Witness—He stated that he wanted to dispose of his interest and said he would or could sell it to outside parties at that price.

Mr. Van Vorst—Go on and state what occurred after that.

Witness—I told him if he wanted to sell his interest to make a proposition and lay it before us all—before the Association, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Jones and myself; he said he did make that proposition; I told him to make it in writing; during the conversation I made him a proposition to buy it.

Mr. O'Conor—Did he make it in writing or not? A.—He did not.

Mr. Van Vorst—What was the proposition? A.—I proposed to give him a farm, up in Rye, or forty acres of land, and the City Hotel, Albany, which, exclusive of the incumbrance on the property at Albany, would amount to about that; that, I mean, is about what they cost me.

Mr. O'Conor—Do you mean the whole of this property? A.—Yes, Sir, exclusive of incumbrances.

The Judge—The amount you mention is $50,000?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. O'Conor—The property, exclusive of the incumbrances, stood you in that amount? A.—Yes, Sir, it stood me in more than that; the farm I was willing to make some little discount on.

Mr. Van Vorst—When you told him to make the proposition to the Association, or to his co-proprietors, what reply did he make? A.—He said, I think, "doesn't it answer to make it to you? I told him Mr. Raymond was not in town, and he had better make the proposition in writing; Mr. Raymond was at Albany.

Q.—Did anything come out of that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the result of it? A.—I heard no more of it; I said no more to him about it, nor did he, except that, as I afterwards learned, he made some inquiries in relation to the value of the property in Albany.

Q.—Were you present at any interview between the plaintiff and defendant on the 14th July last? If so, state what occurred between them and how you came to witness it. A.—I went to the TIMES office about 3 o'clock, I think, on that day. Mr. Jones and Mr. Harper were talking about the purchasing or selling of their interest in the TIMES. They talked about the proposition to the proposition that was made by Mr. Harper.

Q.—Do you remember which of the parties called you to witness the proposition? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Where were the parties—in what part of the office? A.—They were in the rear office; they came towards me together.

Counsel—State what you heard.

Witness—Mr. Harper stated that he would sell to Mr. Jones his interest in the TIMES for $80,000.

Q.—How then? A.—$10,000 to be paid in cash, and $40,000 in twelve months; Mr. Harper to hold his interest as collateral security for the payment of the $40,000, till the expiration of the twelve months; they called me as the witness, and I repeated the proposition over, but reverse from what they had stated to me; I put it $40,000 in cash, and $10,000 in twelve months; they corrected me; Mr. Jones was to have the refusal until during business hours on Monday, when he was to decide whether he would accept it or not.

Q.—This was Saturday, the 14th July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With regard to this did anything else occur at this interview on the 14th? A.—There was some conversation as to what time business hours would end, and they concluded it was three o'clock.

Q.—Was the number of shares mentioned in that interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many? A.—Thirty.

Q.—As being his interest in the establishment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any other person present at this time to witness what was done, or hear this bargain and sale? A.—I did not notice anybody at the time.

Q.—When did you get down to the Office on Monday morning? A.—At half-past eight in the morning.

Q.—What occured? A.—I saw the defendant there; he was there when I got there, or may have been later; I came down from Rye that morning; it was early in the morning, though, when I got to the Office.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the defendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that conversation? A.—I asked him his motive for selling out his interest in the TIMES, and if anything had occurred on the part of Mr. Raymond and myself, or Mr. Jones, that made it unpleasant for him.

Q.—What was his reply? A.—He said no; he never was more pleasantly situated in his life.

Q.—What then? A.—He said he was annoyed very much by libel suits.

Q.—Did he assign any other reasons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were they? A.—He said he had received an anonymous letter, or anonymous letters that annoyed him very much; he was very sensitive upon it, and wished to dispose of his interest, and he would go abroad to Florence, I think, to spend a year or two.

Q.—What else occurred? A.—I stated to him that I did not think the causes he gave sufficient to make him sell out, or annoy him; and he came to the conclusion that if Mr. Jones did not buy him out that day, he never should have a chance to do it again.

Q.—Were you present in the afternoon at any interview between Mr. Jones and Mr. Harper? A.—I came into the Office just as Mr. Jones was about leaving on the afternoon of Monday.

Q.—About what o'clock was that? A.—I should think about three.

Q.—Mr. Jones was about leaving the Office as you came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he have anything in his hand? A.—A carpet-bag, I think; I am not positive.

Q.—Did you see who was in the Office? A.—Mr. Harper was there and the clerks.

Q.—What was said or occurred then? A.—Mr. Harper said that his father was very much offended at him for having sold his interest in the TIMES, and wanted me to go down and see him.

Q.—And you went to see Fletcher Harper, Sen.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you return to the TIMES Office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—Mr. Harper had some money in his hands; he said it belonged to Mr. Jones.

Q.—Did he say how much it was? A.—I think he said "Here is the money that Mr. Jones paid me," and asked me what he should do with it.

Q.—Did he say how much there was? A.—No; I don't think he did.

Q.—What did you reply? A.—I told him that if it was nine I would take good care of it.

Q.—What then? A.—He asked me if he should put it in the safe; I told him I did not think it was a very safe place to put that amount of money in.

Q.—What then occurred? A.—He suggested that it should be deposited in the Nassau Bank.

Mr. O'Conor—Who suggested?

Witness—Mr. Harper; I told him it was a safe place for it.

Q.—Did he say anything as to the nature of the interview with his father? A.—Not that night; I think it was late in the afternoon.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to that money being deposited in the bank or not, or sending it for that purpose? A.—No, Sir, I have not, no more than that I have understood the money was there.

Q.—Did this defendant subsequently authorize you to offer ——?

Mr. O'Conor—Don't lead him.

Mr. Van Vorst—I merely wished to direct his attention to the matter. Did you (to the witness) have any conversation with the defendant afterwards? A.—Not that afternoon, I think.

Q.—When was the next one? A.—The next was next morning.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—The matter was talked of the following day and for a week; I don't remember what was said that morning particularly in relation to it, but it was a matter of conversation among us for a week that Mr. Harper was very anxious to be let off from this contract; various propositions were made to leave it to different men; I don't recollect, however, what was said particularly on that day or any subsequent day.

Q.

partially through a statement of his case to one [illegible] when the gentleman to whom Mr. Harper had stated his case came in and stopped the proceedings; Mr. Jones proposed to let the matter be referred to these three gentlemen and let them decide.

Q.—It was then for the purpose of getting an opinion on the statements of the case on both sides that you went there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That did not result in any adjustment? A.—No, Sir.

O'Conor—It was you who said Mr. Jones had best go and tell his story to the same man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Harper replied to that? A.—He said he had better do it, and that he would be satisfied.

Q.—Mr. Harper then claimed that by his counsel's advice he was not bound to perform the contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that he could keep his stock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Noyes—Have you any interest whatever in these thirty shares? A.—No, Sir; none whatever.

Q.—State whether that receipt (receipt for dividend in book) is the handwriting of Mr. Harper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Noyes read the receipt, dated 2d July, 1855, and acknowledging the receipt of $4,500, being the dividend due the subscriber, F. Harper, Jr., on thirty shares of stock in the NEW-YORK TIMES establishment.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY L. MESCH.

Henry L. Mesch was called and sworn. He was examined by Mr. Noyes.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In this City, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the TIMES establishment last Summer? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—What was your occupation there? A.—I counted the money and received advertisements.

Q.—How long had you been in that occupation? A.—I entered there on Sept. 16, 1854.

Q.—Do you remember hearing any conversation during last Summer between F. Harper, Jr., and Mr. Jones, about buying out Mr. Harper's interest? A.—I do.

Q.—About what time was it? A.—The middle or latter part of July.

Q.—Where was the conversation? A.—It was in the public office.

Q.—In the front or rear? A.—Between the front and rear.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—About noon.

Q.—What day of the week was it? A.—On Saturday.

Q.—Who were there beside Mr. Jones and Mr. Harper? A.—Mr. E. B. Wesley.

Q.—What were you doing? A.—I was taking off my weekly trial balance.

Counsel—State what you heard.

Witness—I heard Mr. Harper offer to sell out to Mr. Jones for $50,000.

Q.—Offer to sell what? A.—His stock and interest in the TIMES establishment.

Q.—Did you hear anything else? A.—He offered to sell out for $50,000, $10,000 down, the balance in a yearly payment—that is, on twelve months' balance.

Q.—What else did you hear? A.—He said he would give him during the business hours of the day on the following Monday to make up his mind; Mr. Jones said he had to go to Poughkeepsie; Mr. Harper made the remark that he hoped he would take him up.

Q.—Did you hear anything said about securing the $50,000? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Jones go away? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he say anything before going away? A.—He said, "Are you in earnest? I may take you up."

Q.—Did Harper make any reply as to his being in earnest? A.—He said he was, and would give him till the following Monday to make up his mind.

Q.—Can you state whether there was any more conversation? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—What became of Harper and Wesley? A.—They staid about an hour and then left.

Q.—Did you hear any previous conversation? A.—Mr. Harper made the remark to Mr. Jones when I was standing by, that he could not leave the office very well, but would like to sell out to travel to Europe; I don't recollect the day that it occurred; it was four or five days before.

Q.—Where did you next see Jones? A.—On the following Monday, in the TIMES Office; Mr. Harper was there; he came at his usual time, about 8¾ or 9 o'clock.

Q.—Which came first? A.—Harper came first; Mr. Jones, I should think, came in about 11 or 12 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see any money there that Monday morning? A.—I was passing through to the back office to get a book, and saw several $500 bills, on the Merchants' Bank, lying on the counter.

Q.—Who were there then? A.—Mr. Harper was in the office then; I don't recollect in which room he was; I could not state where Mr. Jones was; the money was in the back office, where we count our money; I think Mr. Harper was sitting down on a chair generally let in the aisle as you pass from the front office to the back one, half way from the door.

Q.—Did you see anything else there? A.—I saw what I supposed to be a blank transfer, and the bank notes lying on top of it.

Q.—Did you hear anything that passed between them in reference to the money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What became of the money? A.—About half-past two, or quarter to three o'clock, Mr. Harper handed me a package of money, which he said contained $10,000; he told me to take the same to the Nassau Bank, and deposit it for safe keeping.

Q.—Did he tell you to whose credit to deposit it? A.—No; he gave it to me in an envelope; it was a special deposit; I took it to the bank and handed it to Mr. Tucker; he said he could not take it, not knowing the amount of money in it; the package was done up with gum; I said we would soon get over that; we broke open the package and counted out ten thousand dollars. It was in $500 bills, on the Merchants' Bank—the same as I saw lying on the counter.

Q.—Was Tucker the cashier? A.—He was.

Q.—What did you further do with the money? A.—I asked him if $500 were missing out of the parcel in the morning would the Bank be responsible? he said not, and suggested that I should take a certificate of deposit; I said I supposed that would be the best plan, and that I would consult Mr. Harper; I went back to Mr. Harper and told him; he told me to get a certificate of deposit; I returned with the money, and Mr. Tucker gave directions to the Receiving Teller to give me a certificate of deposit for $10,000; I came back immediately with the certificate and handed it to Mr. Harper; I do not know what afterwards became of it; I do not know what became of the blank transfer that lay on the table.

Q.—When you left with the money to go to the Nassau Bank, had Mr. Jones left the office? A.—I think he had; I would not be sure; I do not think I saw him again that day at the office.

Q.—Did you hear anything more between Jones and Harper about the sale on that day? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you remember which of the other clerks were in the office? A.—I should think Mr. Weaver, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hobson were there; I did not see Jones and Harper again together on Monday.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Harper went out of the office [illegible] time you saw the money on the table until he gave it to you to go to the bank? A.—I do not; I could not tell how long a time elapsed from the time I saw the money on the table until I was sent with it to the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor.—Q.—At this first conversation you heard on Saturday, 14th July, were Mr. Jones and Mr. Harper seated or standing up? A.—I think they were seated.

Q.—Was Mr. Wesley there? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—Was he there when you first heard them speak [illegible] was.

Q.—Was he standing or seated? A.—I think he was standing.

Q.—Did you notice his coming in on that Saturday? A.—I did not; I do not know how long he had been there.

Q.—Did you take any part in the conversation between those two persons? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Jones go out? A.—I did.

Q.—Had he a carpet bag? A.—He had, Sir.

Q.—About how long before he started to go off with the carpet bag had you first noticed their talking about this selling out? A.—It might have been three-quarters of an hour, or half an hour; I do not know precisely.

Q.—At the time Mr. Jones said "Are you in earnest?" was he seated or standing? A.—I think he was standing, and about ready to go; I don't recollect his having the carpet bag then; he said "Are you in earnest? I may take you up," and Mr. Harper said "I wish you would."

Q.—To the best of your recollection, was not Mr. Jones in the act of going, at that time? Did he not go right out as that was said? A.—He started to go out.

Q.—And that was the end of the interview? A.—That was the end of all I heard.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Jones there on Monday? A.—I could not recollect the time.

Q.—Was he in and out more than once on Monday? A.—That I could not tell.

Q.—At what o'clock did you first go in and see that bundle of money and other things on the counter? A.—I did not take notice what time it was; I think Mr. Harper was in the room; the mail-writers and Mr. Smith were there.

Q.—Was Mr. Wesley there? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Wesley at any time while you were acting in reference to the money? A.—I don't recollect of seeing him.

The Judge—Did you see the money on a table or counter? A.—It was on the money counter.

Mr. O'Conor—Have you no recollection of Mr. Wesley being present when anything was said about this money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember hearing Mr. Harper ask Mr. Wesley what would be done with that money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what sort of a tone did Mr. Harper speak [illegible] Saturday in the afternoon? Was it in a low [illegible], or loud and distinct tone? A.—In a regular [illegible] sort of a tone.

Q.—Was it in a loud, clear tone? Q.—It was loud [illegible] body in the office to hear who was [illegible]

Q.—Who is that? A.—About half the [illegible] in it then? A.—I don't [illegible] there were about seven or [illegible] have heard it had they [illegible]

Q.—In what [illegible] speak when he asked, "Are [illegible] loud enough for everybody [illegible] Harper said, "I wish you would [illegible] in a loud voice.

Q.—Was it in the tone and manner of a banter, as much as to say, I dare you to take me up? A.—I think it was.

Q.—When you deposited the money in the Nassau Bank, in what name did you deposit it? A.—I got a certificate in the name of Raymond, Harper & Co.

Q.—Did Mr. Harper attend pretty regularly at the office? Did he make it his business to be there? Was that the place he generally staid during business hours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where he dined? A.—I believe at Windust's.

Q.—Did he return after dinner? A.—In some two or three hours after; some days two or three and some days one hour after; he came back leisurely; I don't recollect when he went to dinner that day.

To the Judge—I saw the money on the counter, but saw no one put it there; I don't recollect Mr. Jones being there then.

TESTIMONY OF C. C. NORVELL.

C. C. Norvell was sworn and examined by Mr. Noyes:

Q.—Are you connected with the TIMES' establishment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state in what capacity? A.—I have charge of the commercial reporting of the paper.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the TIMES? A.—Since 1851; a few weeks after it was established.

Counsel—State whether you had any conversation with Fletcher Harper, Jr., in reference to his sale of his share in the TIMES.

Witness—The conversation was one of a general character, at which Mr. Wesley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Harper and myself were present.

Quite a protracted argument arose here, as to the relevancy of testimony going to prove that Mr. Harper made propositions to sell out to others.

Mr. O'Conor said he only wanted the Court to note that the defence was considered as having the right to except to all that class of evidence.

The witness was permitted to answer the question. A.—There was a general conversation with Mr. F. Harper, Mr. Wesley and Mr. Jones, at which I happened to be present. I cannot fix the date, but it was either the first or second Friday after our dividend day. I think it was the Friday preceding the 16th July, that is, it was Friday the 13th, or else Friday the 6th. At any rate it was within a fortnight of the dividend day.

Q.—Where was that conversation held? A.—It was in the publication office; three of the four partners standing up by the desk between the front and back offices, and one or two, probably, sitting down; Mr. Harper stated what he would do; that he would sell his thirty shares for $50,000—$10,000 in cash, and would wait twelve months for the $40,000 remaining; I asked him at this point on what security, supposing a poor man wanted his friends to buy it for him; he said the security of the stock; I then remarked that I was somewhat astonished that, after the dividend, he should make such a proposition, and that it was a purchase I should like to make if I were able; he then replied, "Well, I will make it to you," the previous conversation being confined more particularly to himself and the other two gentlemen.

Q.—Did anything more occur on that occasion? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you yourself do anything towards becoming a purchaser? A.—No, Sir, I did not; but as an evidence of the manner in which I took his——

Mr. O'Conor—That is not meteriel.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor.—Q.—Your concern had a dividend on the 2d July last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the first dividend to the stockholders? A.—Yes, Sir; the first dividend in each ever made.

Q.—And was not that quite a merry-making sort of an occasion? A.—No, Sir, it was not; if there was any merry-making, the subordinates of the establishment were not advised of it.

Counsel—Well, probably not; but I do not mean to say that you are a subordinate.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEAVER.

William M. Weaver, sworn, and examined by Mr. Noyes.

Q.—Were you connected with the TIMES newspaper in July last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your business? A.—Clerk in the publication office.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Jones being at the office in July with any money? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in July; I am not positive as to the date; I do not remember the day of the week; he had ten thousand dollars with him; that was about one o'clock; he showed it to me, and he counted it as I stood by him; it was in $500 bills; he handed it to Mr. Harper, about half an hour afterwards; Harper was not in the office when we counted it; I think he gave it to him in the passage between the two rooms; he put the money in an envelope and sent it over to the Nassau Bank by Mr. Meech; I did not hear of any conversation between Harper and Jones when the money was given; Mr. Meech took the money over to the bank, and when he came back said they did not like to take it.

Q.—Did anything occur before that between Mr. Harper and Mr. Jones? A.—Nothing that I recollect of.

Counsel—Go on then and state what took place when Mr. Meech returned from the bank? A.—He told me he had taken it over and had got a certificate of deposit.

Mr. O'Conor—We don't want to know what he told you.

Mr. Noyes—Did you hear what he told Harper when he came back? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you learn at the time from either Herper or Jones what the money was for? A.—I did not at the time. Mr. Jones told me before Mr. Harper came in.

Q.—You did not hear Mr. Harper say anything about it? A.—I heard it talked about in the office; whether it was Mr. Harper I could not eny.

Q.—Had you heard Mr. Harper say anything before this about selling out? A.—Yes, Sir. Some time before that he told me that if he could get fifty thousand dollers he would sell out.

Q.—Did he give any reason for that? A.—He spoke of the difficulties of the office as if he wanted to go to Europe and could not get away, or something of that kind.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor.—Q.—In July last Mr. Jones came in, you say, and you counted a package of money he had? A.—I stood by the side of Mr. Jones when he counted it over; I did not have the money in my hands; it was by thus looking at it that I ascertained the amount of it; he counted it on the desk in the back office; he had it with him after that, but I don't know what he did with it; I think he had it in his hand; he might have laid it down; I was engaged in the front office subsequently and could not see what he did with it; Mr. Harper I am sure was not there when it was counted.

Q.—Did you see that money handed by Mr. Harper to Mr. Jones? A.—I saw Mr. Harper have it in his hand—it was a package rolled up—and he gave it to Mr. Meech, to take it over to the Nassau Bank.

Q.—Did you see that money handed to Harper? A.—I don't recollect him handing it directly, but I saw it in Mr. Harper's hand afterwards.

Q.—I ask you did you see that money handed to Mr. Harper? A.—I don't recollect seeing him hand it over to him.

Q.—After you saw the money counted, and in Jones' possession, what did you next see of it? A.—After it was counted, I was busy in the front office; the next time I saw the money after I saw it counted, Mr. Harper had it in his hands.

Q.—Doing what? A.—It was rolled up just as one would take it in their hand; I then saw him give it to Mr. Meech, to bring it to the Bank.

Q.—Was Mr. Jones in the office at this time? A.—I think he was; I would not say certainly; he might have been in the back office; I think he was, but I am not positive; I don't recollect his being in the front office.

Q.—Can you say, of your own knowledge, that he was in the back office, or do you merely give your opinion? A.—I don't recollect whether he was in the back office or not.

Q.—In which office was it that you saw the roll of bills in Harper's hands, as you have stated? A.—It was near the archway between the offices, and in the front office.

Q.—Did you hear what Mr. Harper said to Meech as he handed the roll to him? A.—I did not hear what was said to him; Mr. Meech said to me—

Counsel—No matter what Meech said to you; did you hear what Harper said as he handed the roll to him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you any means of knowing personally at the time of the transaction between Harper and Jones that you witnessed what money or thing it was that Harper handed to Meech? A.—Nothing more than what Meech told me afterwards of his having taken over the money to the bank.

The Judge—All you know is you saw this money with Jones, and saw a roll in Harper's hands afterwards?

Witness—It was a package made up of bills.

Mr. O'Conor—Did you hear anything that Harper said to Meech when he handed him that roll? A.—I did not.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. Noyes informed the Court that he would call the Lieutenant-Governor out of proper order in order to enable him to go to Albany.

Q.—I will ask you whether you are one of the proprietors of the TIMES? A.—I am.

Q.—And whether Mr. Jones spoke to you in reference to a proposition to buy the interest of Fletcher Harper, Jr. A.—He spoke to me of his purchase.

Mr. O'Conor said that they had no right to give evidence as to anything that he had said of that kind.

Mr. Noyes said it was in answer to one of the points in the defence, and he put the question in this form because if presented otherwise it would be leading.

Mr. O'Conor—It is easy to ask whether he consented. He would waive his objection as to its being leading.

Mr. Noyes—(to witness)—State whether Mr. Jones had or had not your consent? A.—He had my consent.

Mr. O'Conor—To purchase Mr. Harper's interest if he could.

Mr. Noyes—When was it given? A.—The day on which the sale was consummated, on Monday; I do not recollect the dates except from having heard them mentioned here.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Wesley gave his consent, or were you present? A.—I was present; I ought to state here that the matter did not come up in just that form; the consent was rather a subsequent matter; I came into the office on that morning at my usual hour, about eleven o'clock; Mr. Jones said to me that he wanted to see me in my room; I told him I would go up immediately; I went up and he came up, and soon after Mr. Wesley came up; Mr. Jones said he had purchased Mr. Harper's stock.

Mr. O'Conor—That we object to.

Witness resumed—Some conversation ensued, and Mr. Jones asked whether I had any objection to the purchase; I asked some questions; I do not know that I may be permitted to state the whole conversation.

The Judge—A large proportion of it will probably not be evidence.

Witness—The point I made was this: I asked if Mr. Harper had consulted his father; he then asked me if I had any objection to his making the purchase, and I said no, certainly not, if it was understood between Mr. Harper and him, that the purchase was to be made.

Q.—Will you state whether Mr. Wesley consented that he should purchase? A.—I do not remember any formal consent; Mr. Wesley made no objection; the conversation was on the supposition that all parties consented.

Q.—You, of course, have been connected with the TIMES establishment from its commencement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the original proprietor, the owner of these thirty shares? A.—I am not particularly informed upon that point; Mr. Wesley owned part, Mr. Jones part, and I think a portion was purchased from some other person who held under Mr. Wesley, the stock being in Mr. Wesley's name.

Q.—After the stock stood in the name of Mr. Herper, Jr., the defendant, did you know any other person as owner but himself? A.—Not as owner.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Harper, Sen., after the conversation of which you have spoken? A.—I did, Sir, the same day, immediately after the conversation.

Q.—State, if you please, what took place between you and him.

Mr. O'Conor asked if that was evidence.

The question as to the admissibility of this evidence was discussed at some length. The counsel for the plaintiff admitted that if objected to it was not evidence.

Mr. O'Conor suggested that it might be received, subject to the defendant's exception. He had not the slightest doubt but the law of the land was such that His Honor could allow the introduction of any piece of evidence that he liked.

Examination resumed—Witness—Shall I state simply the conversation between Mr. Harper, Sen., and myself, or the conversation that preceded it?

Counsel—State the preceding conversation.

Witness—Mr. Jones told me, in my room, that he was going to purchase Mr. Harper's stock; I said I guessed not, because I thought Mr. Harper would not part with it; he said it was past that, for he had sold it; I still expressed some incredulity in regard to the matter, and he then told me the details of the bargain, mentioning particularly the fact that he had until three o'clock that afternoon to decide; I asked him if Mr. Harper had consulted his father; Mr. Jones replied, I do not suppose that is material.

Mr. O'Conor—Go on.

Witness—Mr. Jones said it was none of his business, but he believed Mr. Harper had mentioned it to his father that morning; he then made some proposition about my taking a part of it; I said to him that I preferred to have nothing to do with it until I had consulted Mr. Harper, Sen., and that I would go immediately and see him, which I did.

Counsel—State what took place on your interview?

A.—I asked him if his son's selling his stock was with his assent; he said it had never been mentioned to him until that morning, and that he was very much surprised at it; I then told him that I had come down to see if he was consenting party to the sale, so far as advising his son was concerned; he asked me if Mr. Wesley and myself wished his son to go out of the office, or to go out of the establishment; I told him that my relations with his son had always been very pleasant, and that I should be sorry to see them interrupted; I then told him the proposition which Mr. Jones had made to Mr. Wesley and myself in that interview which has been spoken of, and said that I was unwilling to do anything about it until I had seen him (Mr. Harper) and talked the matter over; we had half an hour's conversation, I should think, about it; he said that if Mr. Wesley and myself wished his son to be out of the office, he had no objection, but that otherwise he would object to his leaving; I told him that I had no such wish, and that I did not think that so far as I knew) Mr. Wesley had, repeating that I should be sorry to have our relations interrupted; he said that was putting it on the ground of feeling and not of interest, and wanted to know if we were dissatisfied with his son's management of the business; I told him that so far as I was concerned I was not, but that my connection with the business department had not been such as to enable me to form any very correct opinion about it; I repeated that I had never heard Mr. Wesley say anything about it; that was the substance of the conversation.

Q.—Did anything pass between you at that time on the subject of the ownership of the stock? A.—I think not, Sir, at that time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. O'Conor said that his cross-examination would be subject, of course, to the general exception made by himself.

Q.—You say that you told Mr. Harper, Sen., the proposal made to you by Mr. Wesley and Mr. Jones. What did you tell him? I want you to state the proposal. A.—The proposal was that Mr. Wesley should take a part of that stock.

Q.—Did he say what portion? A.—I think twenty shares, and that I should take four; I am not sure whether it was four, but it was enough to make my share one-third; my impression is that it was four; Mr. Jones was to keep the rest.

Q.—About what hour was this interview at your office—this meeting of your partners? A.—My impression is that it was not far from twelve o'clock.

Q.—Who bought and paid for the thirty shares of stock held by Fletcher Harper, Jr.?

Mr. Noyes—I presume he must speak only from his own knowledge of that business.

Witness—I do not know that I can say anything of my own personal knowledge, save the preliminary conversation about the purchase.

Q.—Who were they purchased from? A.—From Messrs. Wesley and Jones.

Q.—You were present at the preliminary conversation of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Jones? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Jones was in England, and the negotiation was carried on between Mr. Wesley and Mr. Harper, Sen.; I was advised of the progress of the negotiation, and my consent was asked.

Q.—Was young Mr. Harper in the State? A.—I think not.

Q.—Where was he, as you understood, during these negotiations? A.—I understood from his father he was in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Q.—Was the purchase completed before he came to New-York, to your knowledge? A.—I could not speak with certainty upon that point; my impression is that it was, substantially—that it was agreed upon.

Q.—Don't you know if Mr. Harper, Sen., paid for it? A.—I always understood that he paid what money was paid for it, but I did not know, of my own knowledge.

Q.—Were you not advised, at the time, by Mr. Wesley?

Mr. Noyes objected.

Mr. O'Conor—Wesley and Jones were the proprietors.

To Witness—At the time the negotiation was going on and completed, were you not informed by Mr. Wesley that the thirty shares were purchased by Mr. Harper, Sen., and paid for for his son? A.—I was not informed of that by Mr. Wesley; I am not aware that I was informed of the payment of the money; my impression is, that the proposition was made by the elder Harper in behalf of his son; that Mr. Wesley and I considered the proposition, and that I frequently had conversation with Mr. Harper, Sen., on it, and we finally assented to the terms proposed, but at what precise time or in what precise language I do not know.

Q.—Did you not know from Mr. Wesley that the negotiation was closed, and that young Mr. Harper was to come in before you ever saw him? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Don't you know that Mr. Harper, the older, has paid necessements on that stock? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I do.

Q.—*To Counsel on the other side*—Have you the books here containing an account of the assessments paid in?

Mr. Noyes—We have not. The account of the assessment was kept with each individual member of the firm.

Mr. O'Conor—You have got Fletcher Harper's book here; won't you produce that?

Mr. Van Vorst—It is his stock book.

Mr. O'Conor to Witness—How often did you know the elder Mr. Harper to make payment of assessements on the stock? A.—I do not remember; I should not be competent to speak definitely on that point, for I am not closely connected with the business department; I remember only once when there was an assessment made after his purchase; there may have been more, but I cannot recollect.

The last witness examined was Henry P. Meech, whose testimony was to this effect: That while at the TIMES office one morning, Mr. Harper made inquiry of him about the City Hotel property at Albany; he asked the amount of the incumbrances and what the value of it was; that was in July, last year; witness should think it was in the fore part of the month.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor—Had you come there, or did he go to see you? A.—I was there frequently.

Q.—Did you go to the TIMES office, or did Mr. Harper send for you or call upon you? A.—I went there and met him there.

Q.—Are you the father of the young gentleman employed in the TIMES office, and who was examined here as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Here the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Irish Custom.

We were surprised at what we thought was an indignity, yesterday, in a poor Irish woman's hovel. The mother had led us up to the cradle to see her new baby. An old lady, also of the Emerald Isle, came in as we stood by, marched directly up to where the infant jewel was so snugly ensconced in its casket, and spit in its face. We felt a good deal of the same sort of indignation that some people felt when Mr. GREELEY "spit upon the platform," and were disposed to resent it in behalf of the little [illegible] posterity. But the mother assured us that it was all right, and that the granny had spit on it "for good luck." It was a custom, she said, of her people whenever they saw a new-born baby.

Then we remembered that PLINY said an Irishman habitually spit on the first coin he received in the day, and that from the Golden Age down the aunt or grandmother of a child, upon its "naming day," which was the eighth for a girl or the ninth for a boy, anointed its forehead with saliva, and thus invoked a blessing upon it. It is with reference to this respectable custom, we suppose, that the Old Line Whigs just now are spitting at the Live Oak Clubs—apparently in contempt, but really for luck.

[Advertisement.]

Remarkable Diminution in the Number of Deaths from Consumption in New-York.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, in the last number of the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest*, makes the following remarks on the mortality from Consumption in this City during the past year:

"Our readers are solicited to consider carefully the following table, constructed from the reports of the City Inspector of the City of New-York. It contains an argument that will not admit of dispute, even by the keenest sophistry.

Number of deaths from Consumption at corresponding periods for the last three years.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
September	284	265	199
October	281	217	174
November	214	231	175
Total	699	713	548

This table shows a positive diminution of the number of deaths from Consumption during three months of the present year—from the mortality of corresponding periods of the two years past—of over *twenty-five per cent!* And this per centage, or very nearly, will be found to range through the whole of the year.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that it is chiefly through the last year and a half that the treatment by Inhalation has become so well known, and so highly appreciated, not only in this City, but throughout the Union; and, considering this fact that during the past year we have treated not some hundreds, but some thousands of cases, a considerable portion of which were in persons resident within the limits of the Inspector's jurisdiction, it is most significant that these reports should exhibit so remarkable a diminution in the number of deaths occurring during the present year."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments now nightly presented at the favorite National may be considered the best given at any place in New-York. To-night, a sterling comedy, "Follies of a Night;" a most gorgeous pantomime, "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," and a pleasing drama, "El Hyder"—MR. J. H. ALLEN, MR. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. WILKINS, Miss FANNY HERRING, the beautiful *danseuse*, Miss HENRIETTA LANG, and all the favorites of the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure, if used according to the directions which accompany each box. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will offer this day one of the largest stocks of Linen Damasks, Linen Sheeting, Towels Napkins, Doylies, Damask Table Cloths, Lenceeter and Toilet Quilts, ever shown in this City. These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Doubly Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

☞ Rev. Dr. STILES, General Agent of the Southern Aid Society, who has just returned from a visit to Detroit and Chicago, received in those cities donations and subscriptions to the amount of $1,500 or $1,000—with the prospect of a further increase.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS to Miss MARGARET HOON, both of Brooklyn.

At Albany, on Monday, Jan. 21, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. R. Davenport, PAUL CUSHMAN, of Albany, to JULIA A. C. BLACKWELL, of Richmond, Va.

At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, GEO. B. DUDLEY, Esq., of Buffalo, and Miss ELIZA W. BEERS, of Crookfield, Ct.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Col. JOHN P. ADAMS, aged 43 years, late United States Consul at Laguayra.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral services, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, at his late residence, Clermont Hotel. College-place, whence his remains will be removed to Baltimore city, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, SARAH GILBERT, wife of Henry H. Anderson, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, SAMUEL A. MILLER, son of Silvanus Miller, aged 46 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 116 East 17th-st. His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of consumption, DE MET KEENAN, aged 21.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 Mulberry-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan 22, of scarlet fever, EDWARD, youngest son of Joseph H. Lester, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his uncle, No. 28 West 32d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 24th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, NEWELL J. MCCLURE, formerly of Concord, N. H., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Monroe-st., corner of Market-st., on Thursday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of scarlet fever, ANNA BALLA MCDONALD, aged 3 years and 4 months, daughter of Donald and Agnes McDonald.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her parents' residence, No. 259 West 17th-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of disease of the heart, PETER CLINTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers, Matthew C. and Richard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 559 Greenwich-st., at 9 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 23, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., ROSANNA C., wife of [illegible] C. ANDERSON, aged 36 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock from the residence of his brother, No. 90 Sands-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, PETER OLIVIER.

The members of the Coal Exchange are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, 45 Green-wich-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. ROSE, Sec'y. S. S. WARD, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JAN. 22.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	85	
2,000	Califor. 7s, '70	b30	84½
2,000	Erie Con. Bs, '62	94	
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	b30	90¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		81¾
12,000	do	s3	81¾
2,000	C. & I. R. R. Bds	90	
500	N. Y. Cen. 6's	s6	95½
5	Metropolitan Bank	106	
10	do	105½	
30	do	105¼	
20	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	93¼	
10	Commonwealth Bk.	91	
5	Park Ins. Co	80	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	b7	24
150	do		23¾
100	do	s10	23¾
300	do	b30	24
100	do	b60	24¾
100	do	b10	24
200	do	b3	23½
100	do	s60	23¾
200	N. H. & Harr. R. R.		122½
150	Nic. Transit Co.		22½
200	do	b3	22½
200	do	b30	22½
100	do		23¾
400	do	b3	22½
300	do		22½
200	do	b30	22½
300	do	b60	23¾
100	do	b60	23¾
400	do	s3	22
200	do	b60	22
100	Peno. Coal Co.	s90	100
200	do		100¾
100	Bruos. City L. Co.		6
450	do		6½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	93
50	do	b60	93
20	do		92¾
100	Clave. & Tol. R. R.		72½
100	do	b8	72½
200	do	s60	72½
100	do	b30	73
300	do	s30	73¼
300	do	s	73¼
100	Chic. & R. Island R.		87½
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30	88½
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		90¾
50	Hudson Riv. R. R.		28½
900	Erie Railroad	b10	52½
50	do	b30	52½
150	do	s30	52½
350	do	b10	52½
150	do		52½
100	do	b30	52½
150	do	b3	53
350	do	s3	52½
400	do	b10	53½
200	do	b60	52½
200	do	b60	52½
400	do	b10	53½
100	do	b60	52½
100	do	s90	52½
100	Reading Railroad		87½
100	do		87
1100	do		87
100	do	b30	87½
100	do	b60	87½
5	M. So & N. Ia. R. R.		89
200	do	s3	88¾
150	do	s2	88½
200	do	b30	88¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		61
50	Third Av. R. R.		48
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30	109¼
100	do	opg	109
150	do	b30	10½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	s3	82¾
5,000	Mich. So. & Ind. Bds.		79¾
20	Bank of Commerce		109
5	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.		94

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1357. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York State Affairs.

BUSY AS BEES.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

Trinity Church again on the Gridiron.

Savings Banks and Insurance Companies.

AMENDING YOUR CHARTER.

Report of the Inspector General.

PAP FOR THE REGISTER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

Busy times these. The Senate is busy—the House is busy—the Departments are busy—and your correspondent is one of the most busy bodies of them all. It seems as though all Government creation had just waked up and rubbed its eyes, and started off at high speed for the accomplishment of the business appertaining to the session. If we manifest too much impetuosity, you must put on the brakes in the shape of an invitation to come down and see your Hons, and eat good dinners, and drink choice wines, and all that sort. We shall surely accept, and just as surely won't feel like doing anything for at least a week afterwards. Bear this in mind.

BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

In the Senate, the petitions for this purpose began to pour in this morning, and Mr. BRIGGS, of Troy, commenced his onset at once, by moving to refer them to the Committee on Commerce, instead of Roads and Bridges, the usual reference. After a brief talk upon the merits of the two proposed references, the motion to refer to Commerce was lost by a decided vote. Ominous, is it not?

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Favorable reports were made on the bill exempting the edifice of the New-York Historical Society from sale under execution, and the bill amending or renewing the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON JOINT RULES.

The President appointed Senators SPENCER, UPHAM and RICHARDSON a Select Committee on Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

The Bowery Savings Bank reports, for 1855:

Received from Depositors	$2,887,563 00
Paid ont to Depositors	$2,682,552 84
Total new accounts	10,956 00
Total number of Deposits	39,742 00
Total Assets 2d January, 1856	$5,749,523 31

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. KELLY proposes to amend the law in relation to Mutual Insurance Companies, so that no member of any such Company shall be allowed to vote by proxy for Directors, unless such member resides in some other county than the one where the office is located.

PREPARATION OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introdnced a bill providing for the payment of clerk-hire in the Census Department, and appropriating $8,000, or as much of it as is necessary, for thet purpose.

COUNTY-CLERK'S OFFICE INSTEAD OF COURT-HOUSE DOOR.

Senator NOXON introduced a bill relative to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement, the intention of which is simply to change the law so that notices of foreclosure shall be delivered to the County Clerk, and be by him affixed in a book prepared for that purpose, instead of being posted on the court-house door, as at present.

PROPOSES TO REDUCE ITS CAPITAL.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to enable the East River Bank to reduce its capital. It is proposed to reduce it to $312,318.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 12 o'clock the doors were closed, outsidars were invited to leave, and the Senate went into secret session.

FUNNY, IS IT NOT?

A motion was made to refer the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, praying for a change in the Usury Laws, to the Committee on Commerce. In the course of the debate on this proposition, the reading of the memorial was called for, and it struck the minds of some as rather a funny circumstance, that men who live by loaning money should ask a repeal of our Usury Laws, on the ground that such repeal will lower the rate of interest. Men are not generally so very anxious to lessen their income.

The motion to refer was carried, and Mr. HALE's bill on the subject took the same reference.

TRINITY CHURCH AGAIN.

Mr. BROOKS moved a resolntion calling on the Vestry of Trinity Church for an immediate reply to the resolution of the Senate of last year, passed April 14, 1855, calling on them for specific information in answer to inquiries propounded. After some discussion, the motion was amended so as to give them until the 15th of February to make their report, and as amended was adopted.

COMPELLING JURORS WHO ARE FUGMAGIOUS.

Mr. SICKELS brought in a bill which proposes to compel Jurors who "don't want to" to attend and do their duty when summoned. It makes the present law more compulsory.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DAWSON presented his bill to amend the Charter of the City of New York:

SEC. 1. Vests the legislative power in a Board of Aldermen and Assistants, each consisting of one from each Ward.

SEC. 2. The annual election to be held on the second Tuesday of April; the officers to be sworn in on the second Tuesday of May.

SEC. 3. The members first elected shall serve one or two years, as they shall be drawn from a ballot-box provided for that purpose; thereafter to be elected for two years.

SEC. 4. The first election on second Tuesday of April, 1856.

SEC. 5. The Board of Aldermen shall appoint in case of death, &c.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Aldermen and Assistants shall be $1,000, payable quarterly and not in advance.

SEC. 7. The Boards shall meet separately, select their own Chairman, Clerk, &c., and be judges of of the qualifications of members. Each shall keep a journal and sit with open doors. All reports and resolutions involving expense shall be published immediately after adjournment by all the City papers employed by the Corporation, with the ayes and nays.

SEC. 8. The Board may compel the attendance of members, and expel, on a two-thirds vote, for disorderly behavior.

SEC. 9. The meetings to be regulated by the Board.

SEC. 10. Any law or ordinance may originate with either Board, and be amended or rejected by the other.

SEC. 11. No member shall hold any other City appointment, or be interested in a City contract.

SEC. 12. Any person who bribes a member, before or after election, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or fined not more than $5,000, or both. Any officer receiving a bribe shall be subject to similar punishment, and any person offending against this section may give testimony, without prejudice, against another so offending.

SEC. 13. The Mayor may return with disapproval any act of the Board.

SEC. 14. A vote of a majority in each Board may then pass it over his veto.

SEC. 15. An act not returned by the Mayor within ten days becomes a law.

SEC. 16. Neither Mayor nor Recorder shall be a member of the Common Council.

SEC. 17. The President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor in case of vacancy.

SEC. 18. Requires an annual Message of the Mayor.

SEC. 19. No money to be drawn from the City Treasury unless on appropriations made by the Boards.

SEC. 20. The Boards shall not borrow money on the credit of the City, except when authorized by an act of the Legislature in anticipation of the yearly revenue.

Full details of receipts and expenditures of the Corporation shall be published by the Boards each year, two months before the annual election.

The executive business of the Corporation shall be performed by distinct Departments, which the Common Council shall organize.

Bail shall be required by the Council of all officers of trust.

The Clerk of Board of Aldermen shall be Clerk of the Common Council.

Parts of the New-York Charter inconsistent with this shall be repealed.

PREVENTING FIRES.

Mr. REILLEY introduced a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York. It provides that the Fire Wardens shall be furnished by the Common Council with a furnished office, to be kept open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., except Sunday. The Council shall, on the recommendation of a majority of the Fire Wardens, appoint a Clerk, to receive a salary of $600.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MEAD—The bill introduced by Mr. HULL last session, to organize Town Insurance Companies.

By Mr. REED—Fixing the wages of day laborers and mechanics, in case of no agreement; the former at $1 25 per day, and the latter at $2.

By Mr. VAN SANTVOORD—A bill relative to corporations borrowing money on bonds or other corporate obligations, which provides that whenever any corporation may have sold or shall sell its obligations for the payment of money, or shall borrow money on such obligations, the fact that each obligation shall have been negotiated for less than its par value, or at a rate of interest greater than seven per cent., shall not be set up as a defence, in any suit, nor shall the validity of such obligation be contested by reason of such rate of sale or interest.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The Governor this morning transmitted to the Legislature the annual report of the Inspector General of the militia of the State. It is the peculiar duty of this officer to examine and make mention of the condition, drill, and equipment of the organized militia forces, and to have a general knowledge of the fitness for service of the arms and ammunition stored in the State arsenals or apportioned to the troops. General BRUCE is so thoroughly imbued with the military spirit that he could not bnt perform this duty in the most satisfactory manner. We have the evidence of this in the report and accompanying documents presented this morning. They are eloquent details of the condition of the military department of the Government—careful and generally discreet recommendetions of such measures as he thinks will promote its usefulness.

I can but skim over the surface of the report, and leave the depths of its statistics to be fathomed at a more leisure moment. I learn that there have been arganized during the past year 21 companies of infantry and 11 of artillery. That there are in the State 78 Regimental Districts, in 68 of which there are 16,220 men armed and equipped as the law directs. In the remaining five districts it is computed there are at least 780 additional troops—making the entire organized, trained and available force full 17,000, rank and file.

General BRUCE complains that the military fund, made of commutations for the performance of military duty, is insufficient to defray the cost of maintaining the State forces as contemplated by the laws, and hence he recommends that the taxes collected shall be paid directly to the State Treasury, and that the pay and expenses now authorized shall be defrayed from the general fund for the maintenance of Government.

There are four arsenals in the State; one located at Albany, one at New-York, one at Canandaigua, and the fourth at Batavia. The two last are upon ground that does not belong to the State, and it is recommended that they be abandoned and sold. It is also recommended that the Arsenal at New-York, (generally known as Tumble-down Hall, and which is declared to "be in a bad, very bad, condition,") should also be sold. With the proceeds of these sales, General BRUCE would build suitable armories in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn for the use of the First Division and the Fifth Brigade, repair and refit the Arsenal at Albany, and purchase the United States Arsenal at Rome, which the authorities of the General Government are willing to transfer to the State for $16,000. The locality of the latter on the lines of the Central and the Rome and Watertown Railroads will enable the arms and munitions to be rapidly forwarded to any threatened point on the northern or western frontier, while its situation in the heart of a densely populated country will keep it secure from unexpected invasion.

I should not much regret the demolition of old Tumble-down Hall. It is a monument of personal rascality and State forbearance, and from neither point of view is it pleasant to contemplate it. But I do not know about appropriating the proceeds (which would be mainly made up of the appreciation of the real estate upon which it stands) to the improvement of other localities. New-York gets, at best, but a small return from the State strong-box—it may be her choice, as it is her duty, to hold hard to the little she has. So, General BRUCE, we shall beg to think twice before we commend that portion of your recommendations which looks to the withdrawal of our Arsenal to build up those of the central and western parts of the State.

THE REGISTER SUSTAINED.

A losing concern, it is currently reported, has been the *Register* newspaper establishment in this city. A losing newspaper is not, by any means, a pleasant thing to have in the house. They drink up, swallow down and keep down the entire resources of a light purse. I am glad, therefore, to be able to announce the prospective redemption of the *Register* from the depths of despondency, and that it has a fair chance of an existence co-extensive with that of the prevalent State Administration. Not that it is to have any remarkable addition of numbers to its subscription list—not that its columns are to be more than usually crowded with the linked sweetness long drawn out of official or business advertising.

Neither of these—HAMMOND, the innocent, and BRIGHAM, the immaculate, have found a shorter road to fat pickings than that which wanders through the legitimate channels of the newspaper business. They have found a way directly into the public treasury through the Canal Department. In the list of new appointments just promulgated, note the names of FLETCHER M. HAMMOND, and that of ORADIAH G. RUNDELL, both Superintendents of Repairs. The first is the brother of the senior editor of the *Register*—the second, the father-in-law of the junior editor. Those men have the disbursement of thousands of dollars. Will it not be hard if the columns of the *Register* go unenriched by their contributions? As long as these can hold fast to the public teats, will the organ lack for nourishment.

A newspaper man myself, I cannot but congratulate my fortunate cotemporaries upon their altered prospects. And not alone upon that. What is more satisfactory, is the evidence afforded of their ripe scholarship. Not many months since, friend HAMMOND proclaimed his verdancy in all political machinery, and BRIGHAM was hardly less innocent. They must somewhere have encountered an able teacher in the art of wire-pulling—obtained a full look at the opening chapter of "office getting made easy." If they can bite so sharp after so brief a training, what may not be expected from them when they have graduated "with all the honors?"

LEO.

KANSAS.

Affair of the Register.

The Kansas *Free State* of Jan. 7 publishes the valedictory of Mr. DELAHAY, late editor of the *Register*—the last paper destroyed by a mob. Mr. DELAHAY retired from the *Register*, relinquishing its management to Messrs. SEVIER & NEWMAN; and in announcing this change he says:

Certain demagogues near at hand have succeeded in creating an impression that we commenced our paper with Pro-Slavery proclivities, for the falsity of which we refer to our prospectus. *We* stood then, where we now do, upon the broad principal of Squatter Sovereignty, ready then, as now, to abide the free, untrameled action of the *bona fide* Squatters of Kansas. But as the practical workings of Squatter Sovereignty, thus far, have proved to be a miserable farce and delusion, the principles enunciated by the Kansas-Nebraska act having been contrived to oppress and proscribe the freedom of the press, and finding ourselves surrounded by the raw material out of which disunionists, at their pleasure, can foment a wild indignation towards the private property of any one whom they please to judge as obnoxious to their sinister machinations, we have deemed it advisable to withdraw from the *Register*.

The new proprietors announced their platform after this wise:

We believe the resources of Kansas will be developed faster—that she will improve more rapidly under free than slave labor, and for these reasons we advocate free institutions.

While we condemn the spirit in which a great many of the laws of Kansas were conceived, yet we are in favor of having them enforced, until repealed by the proper tribunal.

The *Free State* adds:

Mr. DELAHAY was the last man against whom the charge of Abolitionism could be justly laid. His course, since establishing himself in the Territory, had been very conservative; his sympathies, at least, appearing to be rather with the South, where he had formerly resided and owned slaves.

The *Register* had been from the first the organ of the Nebraska Democracy, and an ardent advocate of Squatter Sovereignty. Though he exposed the outrages practiced upon the citizens of Kansas, he did it with such mildness and impartiality, that no sane man could take offence. But neither his friendship for DOUGLAS, nor his fairness to the slave party, could save him from those fiends who cannot bear that their deeds should see the light.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Richardson Withdrawn.

Nomination of Orr by the Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Democratic Caucus to-day reiterated their platform resolutions, and nominated Col. ORR, of South Carolina, in the hope of getting some "scattering" and the South American vote. The latter declare they will not sustain him. They will probably get HAVEN, who voted with the Nebraska men to adjourn before 2 o'clock, to let the latter have an opportunity to ascertain how they can defeat Anti-Nebraska to-morrow.

Mr. COBB earnestly opposed the action of the Democratic Caucus.

I do not believe the schemes of coalition can be made to work. S.

LATER.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus has adjourned. There was a good time, with some music, but no quarrel. All agree unanimously that they must stick to BANKS. S.

Democratic Caucus—Withdrawal of Richardson and Nomination of Orr—American Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Democrats met in caucus immediately after the adjournment of the House, and after two hours' deliberation, Mr. RICHARDSON having withdrawn, Mr. ORR was unanimously nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Speaker, on the principles which governed the election of the former at the first caucus.

A proposition to vote for the plurality rule in case Messrs. BANKS and FULLER in addition to RICHARDSON shall withdraw, was rejected.

The Americans, meanwhile, held a caucus in one of the Committee-rooms. They are willing to withdraw FULLER, but insist on an organization on broad National grounds, and will strive to effect that object.

At the Anti-Nebraska Caucus, held in the evening, eighty-three members were present. After an hour's harmonious debate, it was resolved to stick to BANKS, and the members separated in good spirits.

The Attempted Coalition between the Nebraska Men and the South Americans—Firmness of the Anti-Nebraska Men—Mr. Tyson's Propositions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

THE PROPOSED COALITION.

The Opposition members of the House find some difficulty in arranging the details of the proposed coalition, of which I wrote you yesterday. This was to be expected; and to-day it was easy to see, by the movements of the Nebraska leaders, that they were earnestly engaged in endeavoring to fix up some scheme which they had not yet got quite in shape to suit them.

THE NEW PLURALITY PROJECT.

An open and direct coalition between the Nebraska men and South Americans is not to be thought of, while the same thing can be effected by subterfuge. So now it is proposed to adopt a resolution—by vote of these two parties—adopting a plurality resolution with a proviso that nons of the candidates who have heretofore been run shall be chosen thereby. Under such a resolution, if passed, should Mr. BANKS receive the largest plurality vote, the resolution would not operate in his favor, and would result in no election. So, at least, I understand it. But there are some who think a resolution may be so framed, under which any gentleman obtaining the votes of a majority of a quorum of the House, (that is, say sixty votes,) and who has not heretofore been a candidate, may be declared elected, even though Mr. BANKS should receive a far higher vote. I do not see how so gross an outrage can be perpetrated upon the House and the people; but our friends, of course, will look to it, and do all they can to defeat such a project.

THE POSITION OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEN.

The Anti-Nebraska men never presented a nobler spectacle than to-day, when they, three successive times, cast their every vote silently for Mr. BANKS, flinching not an instant, exhibiting not the least impatience, but manifesting an entire indifference to everything except their simple duty of voting for their candidate just as often as they could get the opportunity. The most significant indication of this positive indifference was the promptness with which the Anti-Nebraska men yielded to the desire of the Opposition to adjourn at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Administration may depend upon it, that if they desire to discharge their responsibility by thus wasting the time of the House, the Anti-Nebraska men will not make factious opposition thereto. We shall be content, on the contrary, to await their time for organizing the House, and be equally satisfied whether they organize by adopting the plurality resolution, or by a coalition with the Southern Know-Nothings.

MR. TYSON'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. TYSON, of Pennsylvania, proposed to-day, as a compromise, that the plurality resolution be adopted, and that the Speaker elected under it should, in appointing his Committees, give each of the prominent contestants with him for the Speakership a representation on the Committees in proportion to the strength of his vote. This was voted down, as indeed were all propositions made to-day. Our friends many of them voted against it, simply because they did not care to press the olive branch upon the attention of the Opposition when they indicated not the slightest disposition to entertain any proposition of Compromise whatever.

A CONTESTED SEAT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. WM. B. ARCHER, of Ill., arrived here to-day to contest the seat in Congress of JAS. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, returned as a Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of that State. From the official papers and testimony brought with him by Mr. ARCHER, I learn that the Inspectors returned the number of votes for him as 8,451, and for his opponent, Mr. ALLEN, 8,452. Subsequently it was ascertained that in one precinct an error of addition had given Mr. ALLEN one vote too many, which, deducted from his vote left the result a tie. It is also shown, however, that two ballots for Mr. ARCHER had been improperly thrown out, which gave him a majority of two. The case will be an interesting one for the Committee on Elections.

SENATOR FISH'S PARTY.

Senator FISH gave a very elegant and brilliant party this evening at his hospitable mansion, which was thronged with a gay delegation of Washington's Winter society, and among them, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Ministers, Diplomats and beauteons and intellectual ladies in troops. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thnrsday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he was sincerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated, here and elsewhere, that there may be an election if himself and other candidates should retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acted would bear testimony that the position he occupies is not of his own seeking, but was one from which he was anxious to recede, to relieve the House from embarrassment. He would, if possible, withdraw his name to-day—but, if not to-day, he would to-morrow.

Mr. DEWART offered a preamble declaratory of their dependence on and gratitude to Divine Providence for innumerable blessings, concluding with a resolution that the daily sessions be opened by prayer, and that the ministers of Washington be requested alternately to perform that solemn duty. Adopted.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Banks	90	Richardson	65
Fuller	80	Campbell	5

Messrs. Porter, Cobb, of Ala., Williams and Pennington, 1 each. Necessary for a choice, 98.

Mr. RUST offered a resolution expressing, as the sense of the House, that if Messrs. BANKS, RICHARDSON and FULLER will prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obstacle to the organization of the House will be removed, and the public interests thereby greatly promoted.

The House refused, by a tie vote, to lay this resolution on the table.

Motions to put the main question were also refused; consequently, the subject goes over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Cause No. 22.—Jacob Kissell *vs.* The President and Board of Directors of the Public Schools of St. Louis. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court in this case—affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, with costs.

No. 41.—The Widow and Heirs of Benjamin Poydras de la Lande *vs.* The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. Argued by Mr. Janin for plaintiffs, and Mr. Benjamin for defendants.

No. 44.—John B. Craighead et al., appellants *vs.* Joseph E. and Alexander Wilson. Argument was continued by Miles Taylor for appellants.

The Liquor Law in the Pennsylvania Legislature—Vote of Thanks to Dr. Kane.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the House, to-day, the bill repealing the Liquor Law was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 70 to 39.

The House adopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. KANE for his Arctic discoveries.

The La Grange Opera Troupe in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The La Grange Opera Troupe are causing a strong musical sensation in Boston. "Norma" was given to-night—being suddenly substituted in place of "Lucretia Borgia," the piece that was advertised, and a large and critical audience testified enthusiastically to the excellence of the performance.

Marine Disasters.

BRISTOL, R. I., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The brig *Maria*, Capt. GAGE, from Matanzas, arrived at this port, reports that on the 20th, off Block Island, a ship was observed under jury masts, steering west.

The ship *Ontario*, from Boston for Charleston, which put into Newport dismasted, has repaired, and is ready to sail on the first wind.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WEATHER.

Two Cold Circles and a few Earthquakes.

The present and past condition of the atmosphere since the morning of the 26th of December, awakens the public mind to look forward to the changes which are in progress with deep interest. The present cold term, which had its beginning here on the 26th of December, between 6 and 7 A. M., will, on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, have filled two circles of 360 hours each, making 720 hours, or 30 full days of 24 hours each. During these 30 days, without taking into account what may come on the morrow,—for no man knows what a day may bring forth,—there have been but 32 full hours in which the temperature, at my place of observation, rose above the freezing point of Fahrenheit, as follows:

Jan. 3..10 A. M. to 6 P. M.,	34° to 36°	.... 9 hours.
Jan. 13.. 4 A. M. to 8 P. M.,	33° to 39°	....12 hours.
Jan. 17.. 1 P. M.,	34°	.... 1 hour.
Jan. 18..11 A. M. to 4 P. M.,	34°	.... 6 hours.
Jan. 19..12 M. to 3 P. M.,	34° to 38°	.... 4 hours.
Total		....32 hours.

Less portions than an hour cannot be counted on a sixty-minute record.

The snow which fell during this term was equal to three feet, in all—it still remains, but some of it has been melted and converted into ice.

By accounts which I have received from a correspondent who makes observations at Wavarly, Mo., near the Missouri River, it appears that on the 23d of December, in the morning, the temperature fell there to 5° below zero, and in the morning of the 25th, while it was raining here, the temperature there was 24° below zero. On 3d January, when rain was falling here, the temperature there was 11° below zero. On the 5th and 6th, while the great snow storm was so severe here, the temperature there rose from 8° below zero to 36° above that line. On the 9th, when the temperature was 5° below zero here, it was 24° below zero there. From the 23d of December, in the morning, to 6 o'clock in the evening of the 9th, by observation made and recorded there at 6 o'clock A. M., 1 and 6 o'clock P. M., it appears there were but two mornings, viz.: 6th and 8th, on which the temperature rose above zero. The following will show the 6 A M. temperatures, from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9, inclusive:

Dec. 23, 5 deg. below zero.	Jan. 1, 6 deg. below zero.
Dec. 24, 7 deg. below zero.	Jan. 2, 6 deg. below zero.
Dec. 25, 11 deg. below zero.	Jan. 3, 11 deg. below zero.
Dec. 26, 24 deg. below zero.	Jan. 4, 4 deg. below zero.
Dec. 27, 14 deg. below zero.	Jan. 5, 3 deg. below zero.
Dec. 28, 2 deg. below zero.	Jan. 6, 8 deg. above zero.
Dec. 29, 10 deg. below zero.	Jan. 7, 8 deg. below zero.
Dec. 30, 18 deg. below zero.	Jan. 8, 1 deg. above zero.
Dec. 31, 9 deg. below zero.	Jan. 9, 24 deg. below zero.

My correspondent remarks that there was but little wind, otherwise their stock must have perished with the cold.

This is about equal to the Arctic atmosphere of December, 1850, and January, 1851.

Waverly, Mo., is south of our place of observation. Our commerce with California, in passing by way of the Isthmus to San Francisco, goes behind this cold; it must, therefore, come down from the high mountains and from the great ethereal, where the cold holds perpetual dominion.

The great volcano of Mauna Loa, when heard from in October, was pouring out a river of red hot lava twice the length of the river Niagara, with all its mighty cataract, and five times its width and depth of volume. From this gigantic crater, nine miles in circumference, a volume of electricity is discharged into the ethereal that human estimate cannot count up.

Among the phenomena of the present cold term, the Alexandria, Va., papers state that on the 12th and 13th, when rain fell here, there came down from the clouds, at Fairfax, C. H., myriads of black bugs, covering the snow for miles, making it resemble a vast field of colored velvet. These bugs were alive, and did not appear to suffer much from the severity of the cold.

Last night the temperature was *in equilibria* for nine consecutive hours, at 22°, and the night before for the like term at 14°.

It is unusnal for the weather to be so much colder at the West for such a length of time. Vegetation must be extensively affected by it.

Many persons predicted a mild Winter, but no man can tell what the weather will be four hours in advance.

It will be found by long-continued and carefully recorded observations that all the great and sudden changes in the temperature of our atmosphere come from the earth, and but Him who formed it in the beginning can tell when it will be convulsed.

Since telegraphs and steam power have been in use the facilities of hearing quickly from remote points are so great, that the means of comparing the records of changes of temperature with the simultaneous occurrence of terrestrial phenomena are abundant and present facts, when arranged in chronological order, that carry their own conclusions.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

The Liquor Dealers.

The Liquor Dealers' Society of this City is not a very harmonious body. Its members elected a President and other officers a few evenings since, and after they got through found that they had acted illegally by violating some article of their constitution regarding the manner of election. So they will meet again to-night to elect officers for the ensuing year. R. C. MONTGOMERY, of Beekman-street, is the regular nominee for President. The K. N.'s and Germans will support another candidate.

☞ W. S. TISDALE lectured on Tuesday night on the "Footsteps of the Saxon," at the Hall of the American Legion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN INTERESTING CASE—ALLEGED SWINDLE UNDER FLAG OF CHARITY, ETC., ETC.

A case of unusual interest transpired at the Mayor's Office yesterday forenoon.

The affidavits made denounce an institution called the "American Ladies' Association for the Benefit of American Orphan Girls," located at No. 498 Broome-street, as a public fraud. It is charged that the above-named institution is kept by a Mrs. LINCOLN and her two daughters, and that these parties, with other females, who were paid $1 per day for their services, have been for the past six months going about the City, soliciting and receiving moneys in aid of the aforesaid institution. Over five thousand dollars, it is estimated, have been in this way collected, and of this sum, it is said, not one cent, so far as discovered, has ever been applied to the objects for which it was given. It is further asserted that only two or three orphans have been in the "institution," and that they only remained for a few weeks, and that the house is not fitted up for the accommodation of orphans, there not being a bedstead or any other accommodation for them in the building. An orphan girl named Harriet Ackley attests that not long since she was induced to apply for aid at the above-named institution, and on being received was, during her stay, obliged to sleep on the floor. Miss Ackley further said that Mrs. Lincoln and her associates in the establishment are all members of the "Free-Love Association." The accused was arrested by Sergeant Lefferts, and bound over by Justice OSBORNE for examination.

THE ARREST OF WM. CONNOLLY *alias* COSGROVE AND HIS WIFE MARGARET CONNOLLY *alias* DUVAL.

The above-named parties, well known in consequence of their connection with the trial of Ex-City Judge Sturgis—Mrs. Connolly being the principal witness in that case,—and who were arrested on Tuesday, were yesterday afternoon removed from the Second Ward Police Station to the Tombs, preparatory to their being sent to Boston for trial. The prisoners are accused of perpetrating a felony in Boston some time last December.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, recently laid such information before the Grand Jury as to induce them to find indictments against three individuals, viz.: Frederick Seymour, corner of Canal and Mercer streets; Mathew Conlin, corner Broome and Laurens streets; Barney Kiernan, No. 41 Laurens-street; Felix Larkin, No. 73 King-street, and John Harsen, No. 320 Hudson-street. Bench warrants were issued by Judge Capron for the arrest of the above named parties, and placed in the hands Sergeant Walsh, of the Court of General Sessions. On Tuesday night the Sergeant, with the squad under his command, assisted by a section of Eighth Ward Policemen under Sergents Glenning and Lent, made a descent on the places above named, and arrested the proprietors *and all whom they found there*. The prisoners were yesterday morning brought before Judge CAPRON, who sent them all, except those arrested on bench warrants, before the Magistrate in whose District they were arrested. On motion of District-Attorney Hall, all those arrested on bench warrants were discharged on their own recognizance of $500, each to appear when called on, because as the District-Attorney said, "they will serve the State better by running away, than by remaining to be tried." The other prisoners were all sent before Justice DAVIDSON, who immediately discharged them, there being no complaints or evidence against them. Their only offence was that of being present in the houses indicted, at the time the Police made their descent.

The Case of Andrew Williams, Convicted of Murdering his Wife by Poison.

In the case of Andrew Williams, tried and convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of this City in May, 1854, for the murder of his wife, Rose Williams, we have obtained some further particulars. After his conviction, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., was applied to by the prisoner and his friends to act as his counsel, and endeavor to obtain for him a new trial. The prisoner was poor and destitute. What little means he could raise had all been exhausted in defraying the expenses of his trial. Mr. Clinton, on looking into the case, having satisfied himself that the verdict was wrong, and that the prisoner was legally entitled to a new trial, permitted his sympathies to be so far wrought upon that he espoused his cause, and successfully argued his case in the higher Courts, even defraying the expenses out of his own pocket, and receiving no compensation for his services but the profound and heartfelt gratitude of his client.

A motion for a new trial was made before the General Term of the Supreme Court of this City in February last by Mr. Clinton, on the part of the prisoner; which was opposed by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., on behalf of the people.

At the last May term of the Court, the motion of the prisoner's Counsel was granted, and a new trial ordered. Subsequently, Mr. Hall, under a law passed in 1852, allowing the people to bring appeals in criminal cases, brought a writ of error to the Court of Appeals. The case was argued at the September term of that Court by Mr. Hall on the part of the people, and by Mr. Clinton on behalf of Williams. The Court of Appeals, at the last term, sustained the points raised by Mr. Clinton, and affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court, setting aside the verdict of murder, and ordering a new trial for the prisoner.

LONG ISLAND.

Policy Shops Broken up.

The Brooklyn Police yesterday morning made a descent upon three policy shops on Tillary-street, near Hudson-avenue, where they succeeded in arresting the proprietors and quite a number of their customers. All were held to answer.

Counterfeit Money.

Officer SMITH of the Sixth District, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested THOMAS ACKERLY charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill on the Agricultural Bank, Pittsburg, to Mr. MILLWATER of Grand-street near Seventh-street. He was committed by Justice JACOBS to answer.

☞ An American Club was organized last night, in Brooklyn.

President—WM. B. LEWIS.

Vice-Presidents—One from each Ward and town.

Executive Committee—Daniel P. Barnard, John Winslow, Walter Barre, J. L. Smith, Roswell Graves, John L. Spader, D. L. Northup, J. F. Gilbert, C. V. Rivenberg, H. V. Vanderveer.

Treasurer—Crawford C. Smith.

Assistant Treasurer—B. F. Thomas.

Secretaries—G. M. Stevens, W. Van Zandt, George W. Sturgis, Arthur Bassett.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Narrow Escape.

The Camden and Amboy train that left New-York at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, when near Morristown, ran over a broken rail. The end flew up caught the last truck of the hind car, and ripped it off. The end of the car fell to the ground and was dragged along until the train stopped. There were over forty persons in the car, but none hurt. Had the truck of any other than the hind car been treated so, there would have been a Coroner's inquest, doubtless.

From Honduras.

Capt. NICKERSON, of the brig *Helen Jane*, at Boston from Truxille, states that the reported discovery of rich gold mines in the Province of Olanche, Honduras, was exciting considerable attention at Truxillo. A California miner, after seeing specimens of the gold, declared that it must be a rich digging, and started off for a personal inspection. Several other Americans had left for the mines.

The Cold Weather and Peaches.

We learn from the Alton (Ill.) *Courier*, that at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society on Saturday last, it was stated by Dr. HALL, others confirming the statement, that on examination of the fruit buds of peach trees, in that vicinity, it had been found that the recent severe cold weather has destroyed the promise of a yield of luscious fruit the coming season.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.—The following appears in the report of Friday's proceedings in the Boston Police Court: WILLIAM SILLOWAY, otherwise called by about half a dozen names, the individual who professes to be a corresponding editor of the New-York *Tribune*, was held in $800 for examination on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry and other articles, valued at $297 75, from Mr. WM. H. HUTCHINSON, printer. The property was stolen from Mr. HUTCHINSON's place of business. SILLOWAY is believed to be a veteran "Jeremy Diddler."

DISTRESSING PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX.—A letter from Altona, a small town in Illinois, dated the 18th instant, states that the inhabitants are suffering terribly under the ravages of the small-pox. At the writing of the letter, thirty cases were reported. The usual business of the place was entirely suspended, as farmers did not dare to come into it.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *AFRICA*.

PEACE PROSPECTS DIMINISHING.

Cold Reception of Count Esterhazy by the Czar.

NO ANSWER YET TO THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Dominance of the War Party at St. Petersburg.

Anticipated Rupture Between Austria and Russia.

FRANCE AGAIN MORE WARLIKE.

Importance of the Asiatic Question in the Present Complications.

FALL IN COTTON—RISE IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Consols down to 86 1-2 a 86 3-4.

The British and North American Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool early on the morning of Wednesday, the 9th inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 9:30 of Tuesday, the 8th inst.

The intelligence by this arrival consists mainly of an extension of the previously prevailing peace rumors. Nothing definite is yet known from St. Petersburg. Speculations continue to be contradictory. Interviews had taken place between Counts NESSELRODE and ESTERHAZY, but the main questions at issue had not been discussed. The expectation from Russia is neither a refusal nor acceptance, but such a modified counter-proposition as may give rise to negotiation and delay. On the other hand, the Palmerston Cabinet must meet Parliament, early in next month, with a decided announcement either of peace or war. As regards France, rumor reports the tone of the French Government as again more warlike. But this feeling may be increased or diminished by the decision of the Allied Council of War, about to open its session in Paris. Russian preparations to continue the conflict are on a larger scale than ever. Briefly, the hopes of peace have received little or no confirmation. From the Crimea there is nothing of importance. On Dec. 22, the French blew up one of the five docks of Sebastopol, and reduced that line work to a heap of ruins. Affairs in Asia Minor are unchanged. Various items of intelligence will be found below.

No statements have yet been received as to the impression produced on the Russian Cabinet by the communication of which Count ESTERHAZY was the bearer. No reply could be expected sooner than the 10th instant, and it may, not unlikely, be some days later. Count ESTERHAZY has had an interview with Count NESSELRODE; the subject discussed was the attitude of Austria. Col. MANTEUFFEL has been sending in Vienna, and presented the King of Prussia's autograph letter to the Austrian Emperor. Its contents have not transpired.

The King of Bavaria is about to send a special Envoy to St. Petersburg to support the representations of the Saxon Envoy, Baron BEUST.

It is once more confidently stated that Austria will submit to the Germanic Diet the propositions for peace which she has forwarded to St. Petersburg, and will call on the Diet to support them.

Dates from the Crimea are to Dec. 31.

[illegible] American ships are at Marseilles, [illegible] for the Emperor, Government: *Queen of the Seas, Great Britain, Monarch of the Sea, Ocean Queen, White Falcon, Astoria.*

[illegible] this paragraph: "It was [illegible] since that the United States had [illegible] a treaty with the Shah of Persia, and that [illegible] a treaty with his territory on the Persian [illegible] treaty, it is now believed, has been entered into, but it is certain that advances of the most friendly description have been made, and it is unfortunate that at the very moment Russia and it is unfortunate that at the very moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah a [illegible] and America are intriguing with the Shah a [illegible] diplomatic relations with England should have taken place."

The Sound Dues Conference, which were to have been opened at Copenhagen, Jan. 3, are postponed [illegible]

Some excitement has been caused to the Pontifical Government, by the report that the President of Mexico had dismissed the Mexican Legation in Rome, [illegible] Archbishop and Minister. The archives of the office are already packed up for removal. *Rome still!* It is reported that the Jesuits are being expelled from Mexico, and that full freedom of religious worship is to be established.

A number of Irish recruits [illegible] from Naples:—the first is, that the Emperor of Austria is about to visit Naples; and the other, that a contingent of Neapolitans will [illegible] to join Canrobert. Both reports are most probably doubtful.

In Liverpool Cotton Market letters are timid and holders eager. The business of the three days has been 18,000 bales, and which 2,000 was taken on speculation, and 1,000 for export. The Market is dull, and while some authorities report prices as "unchanged," others quote 1/64@1/64 decline since Tuesday. Fair Orleans are in better demand. Wheat is [illegible] Barley, Oats, and Flour, 6d. to 1s. dearer. Markets of India Corn demand an advance which was not acceded to by buyers. Beef is rather more inquired for. Pork still neglected. Bacon unchanged. Lard rather easier. Rosin freely offered at 4s. 6d. Consols are about 86⅝@86¾; the slight advance having arisen from some heavy purchases having been [illegible] by those who sold yesterday.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[illegible] Will Russia Accept the Ultimatum?

Will Russia accept the [illegible] offered to her by the Allies? [illegible] for [illegible] the 23rd inst. months, to which [illegible] nothing. She has [illegible] from the [illegible] of the Great Powers, [illegible] from them each [illegible] to turn him up to the yardarm of one of the [illegible] while [illegible] from the necessity of performing [illegible] the functions of [illegible] and [illegible] without an answer. Russia is silent, and yet [illegible] therefore, intolerable, and in the interests of peace the more [illegible] those intrusted with her destinies [illegible] better. We cannot, indeed, expect that [illegible] very lavish to gratify our impatience. The [illegible] must, and may reasonably take her time before she [illegible] to us here. A simple "No" would [illegible] soon sent, with the fact that it has not been [illegible] for ten days is some proof that "No" does not [illegible] so readily to her lips as her English [illegible] and supporters would have led us to suppose. Doubtless her "very illustrious" are turning to [illegible] the propositions of the Allies, and [illegible] on a soft place on which they may [illegible] a negotiation, and then a refusal. As [illegible] it is, we are in the position of a [illegible] has got the best of the game, and could [illegible] to pocket the board with his knuckles if his [illegible] is rather long in choosing between the [illegible] which are set before him.

Russia [illegible] much to consider. We are now beginning to see, and she to feel, something of those effects which the fall of Sebastopol was sure, sooner or later, to produce. There is a perceptible alteration in the attitude of the smaller States of Europe. The Scandinavian kingdoms have taken a decisive step in advance by entering into the alliance of the Allies, who are the avowed enemies of Russia. What is more extraordinary still, those States that appeared to be the most entirely under the control of the modern Macedon—Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg—are faltering in their allegiance, and, true to the principle of being strong upon the strongest side, are afflicted with doubts whether their disbelief be not the weaker. The great passive and inert mass of Germany is bestirring itself in a [illegible] and hesitating manner; visions of national [illegible] of ranging individual interests in a truly German policy, of substituting patriotism for individualism, and many abstruse logical entities for others equally abstruse, flit before the German mind, [illegible] rediffush in pamphlets of pages innumerable and [illegible] interminable, and the duty of considering what or something having some remote relation to that [illegible] action ought not to be considered, [illegible] discussed with the subtlest dialectics and [illegible] to the terminology of KANT and HEGEL. Germany [illegible] wholly awake, is certainly not entirely [illegible] little fuddled, is not entirely incapable of [illegible] but is rather giddy with tobacco-smoke, is not [illegible] stupefied; and is, indeed, gradually [illegible] to the conviction that she has talked and written rather too much, and done and [illegible] rather too little. The Russian mind has never evinced much proneness to metaphysics, but enough is disclosed to occasion some curiosity as to the permanence of an influence which, until the war came, she believed to be indestructible. How [illegible] to say what effect those symptoms of incipient scrutiny may have upon the counsels of Austria and of Prussia. To Austria such an awakening of the public mind is no inconsiderable encouragement to advance in the course on which she has just embarked, since it not only promises to her that support for which she has so long been seeking, but gives an earnest that, so far as her policy has fallen short of her duties and her obligations, it has still been of some advantage to her in comparison with that far less excusable tactics of her rival, Prussia. The Court, of Berlin, on the other hand, seems to be threatened not only with a descent from the position of a great Power, but with complete isolation from those States the support of which she has withheld with such crooked policy been courting. These things must tend to convince the one German Power that it has been friendly over much to the Czar, and the other that safety and ambition alike point to a course of more decided hostility. The work of [illegible] is being rapidly undone, and a further continuance of the war bids fair to [illegible] an influence in Germany which forty years of like intrigue and corruption may not restore.

Yet we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Emperor of Russia, though he hesitates to refuse, will make up his mind to accept the terms offered him by the allies. In the interior of his kingdom the German Party, usually regarded as the friends of Peace, has been prostrated, and the old Russians, the implacable advocates of war and conquest, reign in their stead. Out of Russia the Belgian organ of the Czar keeps up bravely the note of defiance; and challenges the allies to try the fortune of a campaign in the north. With great ability, and with [illegible] and effrontery these [illegible] maintain that the [illegible] case demand, this journal will [illegible] create dissension between England and France, and to prove that any hope of success in the Baltic is utterly futile and absurd. To be sure it a little over-argues its case when it states that the Baltic is only open four months; but there is no doubt there is great justice in what it says with reference to the impossibility of wintering in those [illegible] regions. Since the time of CHARLES XII. no enemy's army has wintered in the dreary [illegible] of Russia, and the success of that experiment was not so great as to induce its repetition; but when the *Nord* tells us that we can only scratch the foot of the bear of Russia its metaphors carry it a little too far. Our scratches have drained the arteries of the giant, and, though applied at the extremities, have been only the more effective on that account.

We anticipate, then, from Russia *neither a refusal nor an acceptance*, but such a modified counter proposition as *may give rise to negotiations, and enable her to play off more on the devices of another mystification and another conference.* Unless there be a broad and clear acceptance of every main point—unless the proposal admits only to matters of secondary importance, and such as might fairly and reasonably form matter of difference between negotiators agreed on essentials, we trust that such insidious overtures will be peremptorily refused. On the conduct of our own Government we have no doubt, and as little of the course which a sense of his own dignity and interest will induce the Emperor of the French to pursue. It must, indeed, be abundantly evident that it is absolutely requisite, for the very existence of our Government, that it should meet Parliament *with a decided announcement of peace or war.* In announcing either [illegible] may reasonably expect the support of the nation, but a repetition of the uncertainty of last April the House and country cannot and will not [illegible]. War, to be successful, must be carried on not only with the means, but with the enthusiasm of the people, and enthusiasm cannot be maintained if we are perpetually halting in mid career, and teaching our friends and enemies alike to believe that we are unequal in spirit, if not in strength, to the task we have undertaken. However presumptuous to speculate as to whether it be for the ultimate benefit of Europe and the world that peace should now be concluded. It may be that an immediate cessation from toil and danger may be dearly purchased by giving Russia breathing time ere her strength be thoroughly exhausted; but we cannot help [illegible] in thinking that, whatever be the merits of either alternative, the course that halts between the two is fraught with mischief and disaster.

Count Esterhazy's Mission—Interesting Statistics Concerning Russian Trade.

From the London Times, (City article,) Jan. 8.

Private letters from St. Petersburg to-day reach [illegible] of December, and are of considerable [illegible] They mention the arrival of Prince Esterhazy, and state that the question of an ultimatum [illegible] the subject of universal talk, and of all kinds of [illegible] It had been reported in high quarters that [illegible] propositions, both the *ultimatum* and modified, were [illegible] rejected, but this was positively erroneous, and it had been ascertained that he had not yet even [illegible] the Chancellor, (Count NESSELRODE,) and was not to see him till the following afternoon. It was also understood that no answer was to be given for 15 days, and it is added that a Council of the Empire was to be appointed to examine and discuss the propositions. Hence it is said, "it may be taken for granted that in regards in the meantime will be total [illegible] of negotiation." These letters confirm the [illegible] with which Austria at the present time [illegible] regarded. The members of the Austrian Legation, it is observed, not having instructions from their Government, declined attending the *Te Deum* in the Palace for the fall of Kars, "and are, consequently, not received into Russian society." All classes, even including the peasants, are represented as indulging in invectives and carcasms against them.

With regard to trade, the activity of the overland transit is said to have increased, and it appears that, owing to the extraordinary number of horses employed to bring imports from the Prussian frontier, the rate of carriage back from St. Petersburg to Kowno had fallen to £6 per ton for hemp, flax, and tallow. In consequence of the expectation that the land traffic in the spring would be enormous, and that much higher rates will prevail when the present large importation of sugar, cotton, dyewoods, &c., shall have ended, the English houses and capitalists in general were taking advantage of the opportunity to forward their goods as fast as possible. The Government have contracted for 8,000 tons of lead, to be delivered in the Spring and throughout the Summer. Its price had greatly fallen, and sulphur, which last year was £50 per ton, could now be had for £30. This was owing to the undisguised facilities afforded by Prussia, and an expectation is mentioned that such articles will very soon be at nearly peace prices, "as they continue to be imported without any apparent interruption." Even the Russians, it is said, express great astonishment at this state of things, and are fearful that, being so flagrant, it may lead to a suppression of the entire traffic next season. Indeed, among some of the principal merchants the conviction is that there will be peace, or a total stoppage of the overland trade, this year. These persons, therefore, think it best to enter into no speculation in Russian goods for next Spring, for delivery at which time a great deal of German, although not much British, capital has been advanced to the Russians for the supply of the English markets throughout the Summer. The rate of exchange, in consequence of the extent of trade, was well supported at 35 11-16d., which, it is remarked, is very little lower than that at which it has often stood in ordinary times, when, as is now also the case, the import market has been brisk. The weather was very mild, the thermometer being three degrees above the freezing point, and great quantities of goods were being forwarded to Archangel in this expectation of getting them off before the arrival of the blockading squadron. Subsequently to its departure last Autumn, thirty-three vessels got in and afterwards cleared with cargoes. Among these were some American vessels, which had brought large supplies of arms and other munitions of war. One ship under the American flag it is said, remains frozen in fully laden with flax, and [illegible] ready to sail on the breaking up of the ice for London, clearing out for Holland. In the Baltic, it appears that owing to the present mildness of the temperature, navigation not yet [illegible] completed, [illegible] the steamer *Hebe* was to leave Travemunde for Revel on the 30th of December, and would take goods thence for Lubeck."

The Reason why Russia will not Accept the Austrian Proposition.

Paris (Jan. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Perhaps the condition which will prove most distasteful to Russia is the one which has reference to the *rectification* of the Turkish territory. *Rectification* is, I apprehend, the term employed in the draught of the propositions; but, however softened down the language may be, it is, to all intents and purposes, a curtailment of Russian territory. The portion of Bessarabia thus sought to be detached hardly comprises one-half of the space lying between the Pruth and Duiestor, since the line of mountain which will form the new boundary runs from Chotym to the Lake Sasik. Various, and perhaps satisfactory reasons, are assigned for the curtailment itself, and for the choice of the spot where the unpleasant operation is to be made. A stream is not the best demarcation between two States, particularly where one is weak and the other powerful and aggressive; but such a stream as the Pruth is but a poor barrier indeed. In order effectually to secure the independence (so far as independence is consistent with the *suzerain t* of the Sublime Porte) of the Principalities, and to realize the improvements proposed to be made in them, a real and not a nominal frontier should be found, and that frontier is found in the hilly chain I have described. When it was first stated that a portion of the Bessarabian territory should be given up by Russia the Allies were accused of the violation of their engagement that they sought no material advantages for themselves by the war. The charge is unfounded. The value of the portion proposed to be detached, so far as mere territory is concerned, is little indeed; a great portion consists, I believe, of pools and marshes overgrown with rushes, and is comparatively worthless. We require its restoration to the State from which it has been wrested because it is the only guarantee against future violence for territory more exposed; because its addition to the Moldo-Wallachian territory can only realize our important condition of peace, namely, the complete freedom of the mouths of the Danube, as the Russian boundary on that side will then be to the north of the Danubian delta; and because, as we cannot require Russia to avow in the preamble to a treaty of peace that she is conquered, we must have the admission of her inferiority in another way, and with the loss of even so small a portion of her territory that object is gained. Retributive justice must be exercised. The crossing of the Pruth by Russia was the first act of hostility against Turkey, which immediately led to the war with the Allies, and Russia has to be punished on the spot where her sin was committed. She has used the Pruth for invasion, and the temptation can no longer be left in her way. The advantage of the complete freedom of the Danube to the whole of Germany it is needless to allude to. We counterbalance the "rectifisation" of the Ottoman territory, as it affects Bessarabia, by the evacuation of the Crimea, for, if Russia accept our ultimate proposals, I suppose our positions at Kamiesch, Balaklava, and other parts of the Russian territory will be given up.

Count Esterhazy's Mission expected to be a failure—Appointment of Prince Menschikoff to the Governorship of Cronstadt—Its significance.

St. Petersburg (Dec. 29) Correspondence of the Vienna Constitutionel.

Although Count ESTERHAZY has been here three days and had a private interview with Count NESSELRODE the day before yesterday, the question of peace has not made one step in advance since my last letter, and, if certain forebodings are to be implicitly trusted, the chances of peace have considerably diminished. Happily Muscovite diplomacy is well understood abroad, and it is known that the public manifestations are not always the true expression of its sentiments and of its thoughts.

However, all that is taking place is not of a nature to give confidence to the people, and the nomination of Prince ALEXANDER MENSCHIKOFF to the post of Military Governor-General of Cronstadt, has greatly alarmed the Peace Party. It was thought that the whole family of the MENSCHIKOFFS was in disgrace; judge, then, of the effect produced at the choice of the Emperor, whose no one suspected it. It is a trick of the old Russian party, which has become quite lively since the fall of Kars, and which, headed by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, does all it can to continue the war.

All agree that Prince MENSCHIKOFF is by no means fitted for the important post in which he has been placed through the interest of the High Admiral of Russia.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg have been kept well informed, and the matter is of some interest to them, of the immense preparations made in France and England for the next campaign. The theatre of war will evidently be Finland. Now, the Government is by no means sure of the population, which, by tradition and connection, holds to Sweden. Germs of discord have been discovered there at various times of nature to show a wish to quarrel with the Russian population. The prospect of seeing the war transferred to so ungenial a soil is very disagreeable to our Government; that of a formidable attack by almost irresistible means throws a gloom over the capital which speaks volumes. It was hoped that the Government, in its foresight, would at least have given to Cronstadt an energetic and efficient commander; the importance of the position, the dangers which threaten us, the wishes of the country, all made it a duty. But no one thought of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and I can affirm that the Czar, who nominated him, would not have signed the appointment had it not been for the untiring influence which surrounds him, and endeavors to compromise him in the eyes of the Russian people. However this may be, we are under the special protection of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and not only will he govern Cronstadt, but he will have all the rights, powers, and privileges reserved to a commander-in-chief of an army in time of war, and the superior direction of our land and sea forces. Now, if the Prince does with our earth fleet what he did with our south fleet—if he sinks it to bar the passage, which is most probable—we shall not have one ship left.

The nomination of Prince MENSCHIKOFF has, moreover, a significance which will escape no one in Europe. *He is the promoter of the war, one of the corypheus of the old Russian party;* his name therefore means *continuation of the war.* It is in this point of view, especially, that the choice of the Czar is an unhappy one.

Our conferences continue daily. All men of any note belonging to the army attend them regularly. These councils of war are usually presided over by the Emperor in person. The discussion turns exclusively on the defence of the Russian territory, on the means to be adopted to repel an invasion. *This fear of an invasion, which is continually starting up, sufficiently denotes that Russia is not invulnerable,* and may be fought on her own ground. The fall of Sebastopol produced a painful feeling here, and people have not yet quite recovered from the surprise caused by the destruction of that place by the batteries of the Allies. Sebastopol was taken, and Cronstadt therefore, it is said may also fall, and once Cronstadt gone, St. Petersburg is in the hands of the Allies. The dilemma is a sad one, and bears no comment.

Will all be done that ought to be done to spare the Czar the pain of abandoning the City of PETER the Great, and seeking a refuge at Moscow with his family and his Court? I once hoped so; now I despair.

The [illegible] of Count ESTERHAZY to explain to the Chancellor of the Empire the object of his mission, [illegible] to stir up the Russian Government. The reply of Count NESSELRODE to the peace proposals [illegible] "nothing has transpired," but I [illegible] the note addressed on the 22nd of December by the Russian Ambassadors, a reply to and repetition to Count ESTERHAZY'S note. We could [illegible] believe the contrary; but, like all men occupied with politics, we are compelled to say that *that official is the real expression of the sentiments of the Court*—that is to say, that the hopes of peace diminish, and make room for fears inspired by the probability of a continuation of the war. I cannot bring myself to believe that Count NESSELRODE'S [illegible] is a manifestation meant to be modified, a machine of double action, the object of which would be to cause to be accepted as sufficing some small sacrifices hooked on by our diplomatists to a document which holds out no hope of envy now do I think that Count NESSELRODE'S object is to gain time; hostilities are suspended during the Winter, and if Count ESTERHAZY has not a definitive answer on the 15th of January, he will immediately leave the capital with the members of his embassy. The few days which will elapse between this and the 15th of January would be of little avail.

Until the answer of the Chancellor of the Empire to Count ESTERHAZY'S note is known, we can only form conjectures on its tenor. When I spoke of forebodings, I only alluded to the expression of public opinion. It may happen, and may God grant it! that our fears may not be realized; but you might bet, to almost a dead certainty, *that Count Esterhazy's mission will be a failure.*

Russian Preparations in the Baltic.

From the Independance Belge.

Commercial letters received to-day from several of the Russian Baltic ports mention *the extraordinary activity displayed by the Generals in erecting additional works of defence on the land and sea side,* and establishing intrenched camps for the troops who are to operate in the three provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. Communications by land are now easy on account of the ice and snow, and Revel, Riga and other maritime towns have already been supplied with guns of long range, on an improved system, lately cast in the Imperial foundry of St. Petersburg. It was intended to construct at Revel and Riga two new batteries on the sea side, and to arm them with those guns, in order to keep at a distance the Allied ships, the broadsides of which damaged last year the advanced works of the Russians, while the guns of the latter, being of inferior range, were unable to retaliate. The learned engineer, JACOBI, to whom the Russian Government is indebted for the invention of the submarine infernal machines, the explosion of one of which, in July last, on board the *Exmouth*, was near proving fatal to Rear-Admiral SEYMOUR, has been entrusted by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE with the direction of the works of the Imperial foundry in which all the old copper guns are being melted, and converted into rumpart and alege pieces of the longest range. The commercial letters above referred to, written by some of the most eminent merchants in the Russian Baltic ports, generally attach no credit to the rumors of peace, which also circulated there in December. They are convinced that next Spring the war will be prosecuted by Russia with redoubled vigor. Preparations of defence were in progress all over the country, and on a gigantic scale, in order to resist the extraordinary means of attack which, it is well known, the Allies were preparing on their side. It was believed at Revel and Riga that an Anglo-French force will be landed in the three Baltic provinces the moment the navigation becomes free, and that hostilities will be simultaneously carried on along both banks of the Gulf of Finland. There were at Riga several thousand men belonging to the militia of the first levy, whose armament is now complete. The soldiers carry, independently of the musket, an axe, fixed to their belt. At Revel, quarters were provided for several new druschines of those soldiers, the battalions of which, employed in the Baltic provinces, have remained as they were at their formation in 1854, while those marched by the Government last Summer to Southern Russia were mostly incorporated with the regiments of the army and the reserves of the line."

War Feeling in Russia.

Berlin (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

Warlike incidents have been occupying the minds of the St. Petersburgers simultaneously with the reports of approaching peace, as conveyed to them by foreign papers. These pacific views and expectations meet there with a ready echo in very extensive circles, but they are met at the same time with too striking a contradiction in the extreme tension of every warlike feeling in the nation, in the excessive rampancy of the old Russian party, and in the conviction that the religious character stamped on the whole conflict *precludes anything like compromise for the widely prevalent wish for peace to become anything like a generally entertained hope or expectation of it.* The efforts of the bigoted Slavonian party have succeeded in imparting so fierce a religious impulse to the population, that anything like political reasons and arguments are entirely overpowered and thrust out of sight and hearing. Viewed under the influence of these feelings, the recent war is expected to conduct to results that correspond to its gigantic objects and the sacrifices that have been made for it." In Russian journals of that party one reads that "the fruits of glory before God, as well as of honor and advantage before the world, which peace will some day bring, cannot fail of falling to the lot of Russia, victoriously as she has everywhere fought, and whose conquest of Kars is only the last link in a long chain of triumphs." There are, it is true, some statesmen who think differently, but they are a minority, and cannot just now make their voices heard; the majority are not for peace; nor, according to the estimate formed there of the popular feeling, could any diminution of the Czar's external power be conceded without producing a fearful shock to the popular belief in his inviolable majesty. To evade the subject of the proposals or the demands made by the allies, the constant subterfuge is to allege what they call the cause of the war, viz: that the Sultan has been unfaithful to his treaty obligations, and that all differences that have arisen in consequence must be settled between him alone and Russia!

The Russian Appeal to Arms in Asia.

The following is Prince Bebutoff's proclamation to the nobles of the Transcaucasian provinces (commented on in our leading columns of yesterday):

Illustrious Princes and Nobles—You know that upon the great men of a country rest the foundations of the social life, and that they always precede their inferiors in the trials to which peoples are subjected.

A trial now awaits your country, where the Christian faith has been established since the time of the Apostles, and where hostile forces have always succumbed before your fidelity to the Czars.

The reason for which our enemies have risen against our Emperor, the only orthodox Czar in the world, is not unknown. They have envied his power, they have been jealous that he, full of love for men, conformably to the law of the Saviour, should demand for the Christians living in Turkey relief from wrongs and sufferings. Three Powers, calling themselves Christian, have consulted with the enemy of Christians, and have proposed to overturn the grandeur of Russia, and so to destroy the protection beneath which we now repose.

The Turk, in entering your sacred country, pollutes it. He threatens to destroy the law observed steadfastly by you in the course of eighteen hundred years; he threatens to destroy all upon which your prosperity rests; the church were sleep your illustrious ancestors; the houses which shelter your wives, your children, and your property; the distinction of classes, by which the high are distinguished from the low, and which has been from all time your privilege.

The enemy has not remembered that in your prayers to the Almighty you utter these words, "Make my heart pure, oh God! and raise up my spirit in distress;" he has forgotten that your faith has been watered by your blood, and that the prosperity of your families rests in your own hands, which have never proved unfaithful. Our Government is persuaded that there is not one amongst you who cannot discern falsehood from truth, and defeat the snares of the enemy. Faithful to the Emperor and to his service, you have often shed your blood in circumstances where the danger was less imminent. Now the enemy is before you; he has already crossed your frontiers; he seeks to afflict the heart of the Emperor by your misery; the loss of your property, and the destruction of your faith.

The time of trial, sent by the impscetrable decrees of God, has come; the hour in which the soil, consecrated by the feet of your enemy, must be purified—that soil consecrated by St. Andre and the holy martyrs—the hour in which the ashes of your ancestors, lying in your temples, must be protected from sacrilege; your personal dignity be maintained intact; your wives, children and property be defended from outrage and violence; thus honoring the precious traditions of your fathers, and showing your fidelity towards God, and His anointed, our Monarch.

Arm, every one of you! Arm the peasants and your servants; unite yourselves to the victorious troops of Russia, who have shed their blood for you. Show the enemy that you are the children of those noble Imeritians, Gouriens and Mingreliane, who were never vanquished in the times of old.

It now depends upon you that this war with the enemy become the cause of the entire people, and be waged throughout the length and breadth of the country. In every shrub, in every hollow, behind every stone, prepare his death, in order that the indefatigable adversary of our faith may learn at last that he is unworthy to be buried in Christian and consecrated ground; let him know that you will bury him where the sound of church-bells is unheard—in the spots which serve only for the lair of savage beasts.

Salvation to you, in the name of the Lord, illustrious princes and noble gentlemen; raise above you the victorious sign of His Cross, and, marching under its protection, drive the enemy from your territory.

The Lieut.-Gen. Prince BEBUTOFF.

Anticipated Rupture Between Austria and Russia.

A letter in the *Emancipation*, of Brussels, has the following:

"*The Austrian propositions are an ultimatum in every sense of the term.* Prussia has not bound herself to these propositions; she contents herself with urging the Czar to come to terms with the Western Powers. . . . It is not doubted that Austria will give efficacious aid to the Western Powers. The withdrawal of her legation at St. Petersburg, and the 16th of January, will be the signal for hostilities. Her army on a war footing [illegible] Gallicia, [illegible] with the Emperor will attribute the reasons for taking an active part in the conflict. The greater part of the German Powers will follow Austria; the rest, influenced by Prussia, will consider the question. Such may be the future accomplished, France will put at the disposition of Austria and her German confederates one hundred thousand men, who will be placed on the Upper Rhine, and will cross the river as circumstances require."

Russian Intrigues in Persia—Capture of Herat—Importance of the Asiatic Question.

From the Vienna Oat Deutsche Post, Dec. 29.

While the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an account of the grand reception given to the Persian Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of the Emperor ALEXANDER, the telegraph has informed us that the English Envoy at the Court of Persia had struck his flag. Another dispatch has since given us the key to these contrasts by announcing that the Persians have taken possession of the fortress of Herat. Some words of explanation are necessary in order to enable a judgment to be formed of this state of things. Herat is the capital of the Principality of that name, which is situate in the middle of the plateau of the Iran, and is bounded on the west by Persia, and on the east by Cabul. It is considered to be one of the best fortified towns in the East, and according to Eastern historians the citadel dates as far back as the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It is the grand centre of commerce, between Western Persia, the Transoxane and India; and the importance which the Persians attach to Herat is sufficiently indicated by their proverb, "Khorassan is the shell of the world, and Hirat is its pearl." This point only acquires importance for Europe from the efforts which Russia and England are making in the north of India to extend their rule. Russia and England have both fully perceived the importance of Herat, and have each sought, though in a different manner, to increase their influence in that country. It is well known that the Persians, supported by Russian forces, attempted in 1837 to get possession of that fortress, but their efforts failed in consequence of the English having succored the latter. The attack was renewed in 1838 with more energy, but this attempt was also fruitless, as the English compelled the Persians to beat a retreat. Urged on by Russia, Persia, however, has never ceased to covet the possession of Herat. On the other hand, the English were already at the gates of Affghenistan, and endeavored to check Russian influence, which had extended over the plains of Central Asia as far as beyond Bokhara. The complications recommenced in 1851, at the period when an imbecile prince ascended the throne. As no one would recognize him, Herat was considered as a place without a master, and was disputed by different parties. A short time after, Russia concentrated a considerable force on the frontiers of that principality, and moved in a direct line towards Modached and Herat. The Persians, although jealous at the movements of these troops allowed them to proceed, hoping that they would assist them in executing a fresh attempt against the fortress. Since the commencement of the present war Russia has endeavored to draw over the Shah of Persia to her side, and to annihilate the influence of England in that country, and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg appears to have at length found the price at which the Court of Persia has consented to throw itself unconditionally into the arms of Russia. The conquest of Herat is a severe blow struck against the interests of England. That event certainly would not have been possible without the assistance of Russia, and was attempted simultaneously with the attack on Kars. If England has undertaken the present war in consideration of the dangerous extension of the power of Russia in Asia, what chance of success can there be of peace when the interests of England have just been more materially affected than they have been since the commencement of the war? *We think that the Asiatic question will yet play a great part in that relative to the balance of power in Europe.*"

The War Council in Paris.

From the London Globe, Jan. 8.

It is of the last importance that the direction to be given to our vast armament by sea and land should be considered with the utmost care; hence the War Council, to be held at Paris in the course of the next few days. The object of the Council is not to settle a plan for the new campaign, but to advise the allied Governments upon the subject. It will comprise officers who have held important commands, both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, during the present war. Aided by their experience of the past, they will give their opinions, after due discussion and deliberation upon the question, as to the manner in which the war may be conducted this year, with the greatest advantage to ourselves and loss to the enemy. When the sittings of the Council shall have been concluded, its reports and observations will be laid before the two Governments, who will, of course, give proper weight to recommendations proceeding from such a source in finally determining the course to be pursued. The Council will thus, as far as possible, bring the collective wisdom of the commanders of France and England to bear upon our future operations, and we look hopefully to the influence which it is likely to exercise upon the events of 1856.

War Preparations in Sweden.

The Swedish journal *Foedrelandet* reports, under date Stockholm, Dec. 24:

"Activity unexampled reigns in every manufactory for producing articles necessary to the equipment of an army. The colonels of all the regiments have received orders to supply their troops with everything necessary to prepare them for marching at the first signal. The order was given secretly, but it was in its nature impossible of concealment. All leaves of absence to officers are refused. Everybody here believes that, in case the Allies should open the war with vigor in the Baltic next Spring, *our Government will feel itself compelled to take an active part therein.*

Astounding Poisoning Case in England.

A most extraordinary case of poisoning occupies considerable space in public attention. The circumstances are briefly these. Dr. WILLIAM PALMER, a surgeon, but who made betting his profession,—in other words, "a sporting man," was in company with a gentleman name COOKE, at Bugeley, Staffordshire, settling up some gambling accounts, when COOKE, who had just drank a glass of liquor, suddenly became sick, and exclaimed that PALMER had poisoned him. COOKE died next day, and PALMER was arrested. A discovery that PALMER was indebted a large sum to COOKE, confirmed the suspicion against him, and it was then remembered that his (PALMER'S) wife had died suddenly of symptoms similar to those that had carried off COOKE. This led to further inquiry, when the astounding fact came gradually out that *sixteen* persons, all immediately connected with PALMER, had died suddenly, within a short time, and that on the lives of some of these persons he had effected insurance, while with others he had had betting transactions. The most astounding incident of these developments is that Lord GEORGE BENTINCK (who, it will be remembered, died suddenly) had transactions with PALMER, and it is now believed that he was poisoned. The corpses of some of the supposed victims have been exhumed, and submitted to chemical research for traces of poison. Strychnine, or some other vegetable preparation, is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused he e fast horse that figured conspicuously in his turf speculations and bore the name of *Strychnine.*

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—8:20 A. M.

Daily "News" City Article of Tuesday Evening, 8th.

The English Funds experienced a rally of ⅝ ₱ cent. at the opening this morning. At a later hour, however, sales of Stock on Government account being understood to continue, a relapse took place. At the close of the Stock Exchange, the quotations were the same as yesterday afternoon. Money today was in good demand, but without pressure. In the Stock Exchange the current rate was 5 ₱ cent. on Government Securities. At Paris, to-day, the 3 ₱ cents. closed ¼ to ⅜ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. The amount of Specie brought in by the *Baltic*, from New-York, is stated at £60,000. This supply is not expected to remain here. The *Tagus* has taken £60,446 in Specie, for Lisbon and Cadiz. The Foreign Exchange, this afternoon, were generally better, especially as regards Paris. Paper on that city was much offered. In the Railway share market to-day, one of the chief features was a fresh fall in "Eastern Counties," which descended to 8¾.

"Times" City Article—Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds opened with greater steadiness this morning, but the improvement was only temporary, and the market closed at a further decline, and appearance of heaviness, which considerably increased after regular hours. The fluctuations of the day were partly attributable to the preparations for the settlement of the account on the 10th inst., but the greater steadiness at the commencement was created by less satisfactory quotations from the Paris Bourse. Money was in good demand at 5 per cent. in the Stock Exchange, and out of doors the existing rates were fully maintained—the impression being that the approaching payment of the dividends will create little permanent influence. It is stated that the estates of Messrs. PALMER & GURNEY, of the Litchfield Bank, will yield a loss unsatisfactory amount than had been anticipated, and that a realization of 12s. 6d. to the pound is considered probable. The suspension of Messrs. GEORGE GREY & Co., in the Cape trade, has been announced. The amount of their liabilities is supposed to be about £25,000.

The War in Asia.

From the Moniteur.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 12.—The Russian Army took up its position at Kars last Monday, the 3d of December. The troops have been quartered in [illegible] a small division of about 1,[illegible] [illegible] Cossacks and irregular Kurds has [illegible] hardy Daghestanis, [illegible] Fenni Kaleh, a village [illegible] miles from Erzeroum, on the road to Kars, is [illegible] occupied by the Russians, who have there collected their large supply of wheat, rye and barley. It appears that the Russian General is apprehensive that SELIM PACHA is coming to attack Kars, for he has concentrated all his forces at that spot, and has left at Alexandropole only a weak garrison, hardly strong enough to do the duties of the citadel. The Turkish forces under the orders of SELIM PACHA are still encamped in the mountains of Deveh Boyneo. There is no fear of the enemy's attempting now a *coup de main* against Erzeroom. The exhaustion of the troops and the state of the roads forbid it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Trade at Manchester.

From the Manchester Guardian.

People have hardly yet resumed business after holidays, and therefore the present week affords little indication as to the course which things are likely to take. The producers of yarns and goods are bare of stock, and, indeed, to a considerable extent, very fairly under contract. Their position is, consequently, one of ease about selling; so much so that undoubtedly any considerable attempt at purchasing would give an upward bend to prices. That, however, is not looked for just now. The northern rivers of the Continent being frozen up, the merchants would have to retain, on this side, the bulk of anticipatory purchases they might make; and they see nothing in our immediate prospects to tempt them into such speculations.

The accounts from India are not calculated to induce renewed operations of any moment for that quarter, so soon after the late extensive transactions. And then the disposition to buy cautiously and sparingly is strengthened—first, by the continued efflux of gold from the bank, the stringency of money, and the probability that further war loans may cause still greater financial disturbance; and, second, by the growing probability that the supply of cotton will gradually lower its price. These general considerations tend to restrain the action of buyers of all classes; and there cannot be two opinions as to the wholesomeness of this prevalent feeling of caution.

A time of activity is never followed by one of comparative quietness without seemingly abating the strength of prices; and the two causes just referred to render an effect that kind more observable at the present moment than it would otherwise be; and yet such an effect is only just perceptible. The general characteristic of values is that of steadiness. The Greeks are the most noticeable buyers of the week. They are taking certain cloths and yarns, the greater part of the latter being extra hard and low soft. There is some business doing in cloth for India and China, but not much.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—(Published report.)—Sales to-day, 7,000 bales, all to the trade. Market tame, but closed without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—(Published report.)—Market to-day closed heavily, without change to prices. Sales 6,000 bales, including 500 for export.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—(Messrs. WATERHOUSE & Co.'s *Circular.*)—Transactions in COTTON still continue limited, the business to-day being 5,000 bales, including 1,000 speculation, 500 for export.

Messrs. HERMANN, COX & Co., report sales of 5,000 at a decline of 32d.@⅛d. since Friday. Buyers are timid and holders eager.

Liverpool Corn Market, Jan. 8.

There has been an improved demand for wheat during the week, some large parcels being taken to hold over. All good using sorts have advanced fully 2d to 3d. ₱ quarter. INDIAN CORN has supported former prices, with rather more doing for Ireland. OATMEAL has been offered freely, at a reduction of 1s. ₱ load. EGYPTIAN BEANS have declined 1s. to 2s. ₱ quarter. Other articles have remained without alteration. The exports to Ireland comprise 270 quarters Wheat, 342 quarters Barley, 245 quarters Malt, 2,752 quarters Indian Corn, and 801 sacks Flour; and coastwise 356 quarters Wheat, 196 quarters Barley, 50 quarters Malt, 160 quarters Rye, 157 quarters Peas, 50 quarters Indian Corn, 93 loads of Oatmeal, 76 sacks and 31 barrels of Flour. 1,716 quarters Oats have been exported to Australia. At our market this day there was a good inquiry for Wheat, and the market closed fully 2d. ₱ bushel dearer on the week. OATS were the turn easier. BARLEY and PEAS were only saleable in retail, at about former quotations. EGYPTIAN BEANS were 1s. to 2s. ₱ quarter easier. INDIAN CORN was held more firmly, and must be quoted rather dearer. Some sales of good mouth-cut OATMEAL were reported at 32s. 6d. ₱ 240 lbs., being 1s. 6d. ₱ load decline. There was a more active demand for both sack and barrel FLOUR, and very full prices were obtained.

British Corn Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The first week of the new year has partaken of a holiday aspect, high prices, with more liberal foreign supplies, producing the natural effect of caution in all speculative operations; the large fleet of the previous week has, however, been better placed than was at first anticipated. Egyptian WHE

Q.—Have you got that memorandum? A.—I have not.

Q.—What desk? A.—On the left hand side of the room, down near the bottom.

Q.—Did you find the letter you were looking for? A.—I did not know what I was looking for.

Q.—Do you know what you took it away? A.—I did not know as I can call them to mind.

Q.—Do you know what became of it? A.—I think I left it on the table.

Q.—After Mr. Jones had said to Harper, "I do not know as I can specify the things," or words to that effect.

Q.—How soon after you left it in your drawer did you miss it? A.—I cannot say particularly as to the hour.

Q.—Was it the impression that it should be the same, literally, as the impression was on my own mind.

Q.—Now I will ask you did you intend when you made those words that Harper uttered? A.—Well, Sir, I do not know as I can tell what I intended now.

Q.—Not that you had any recollection at the time? A.—I do not know as I have any recollection of it.

Q.—Had you at that interview, that afternoon, had any conversation with Harper about the money?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Harper, at any time, all the money that was handed to you by Mr. Morse?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you ever return to Harper any money that was handed to you by Morse?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you ever return to Harper any money that was handed to you by Morse, and which you had received from Morse?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you ever return to Harper any money that was handed to you by Morse, and which you had received from Morse, on account of the Tribune?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you ever return to Harper any money that was handed to you by Morse, and which you had received from Morse, on account of the Tribune, and which you had received from Morse, on account of the Tribune, on account of the Tribune?

A.—I cannot say.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1856.

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☞ When affairs are at the worst, any change must be for the better; therefore the slight [illegible] which has been effected in Congress by the withdrawal of Mr. Richardson as the Administration candidate for the Speakership, and the substitution of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, for his place, must be regarded as a favorable change, and as bringing the House one step nearer to an organization. It gives the South a candidate of their own, for heretofore the remarkable spectacle has been presented of all the candidates being the representatives of Free States. If is not to be supposed that the substitution of Orr for Richardson will cause any material change in the vote; and if the Anti-Nebraska men remain firm, as there is every probability of their doing, the supporters of Mr. Richardson must be satisfied of the utter hopelessness of carrying their candidate, and coalesce with one party or the other. There is a tough [illegible] in the Banks men which must, by this time, have convinced the House of their [illegible].

☞ A variety of business was transacted in the Senate Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, after the introduction of several bills, a resolution offered by Mr. Brooks was adopted, requesting the Trustees of Trinity Church to make a report in response to a resolution passed at the last Session. In the Assembly, the Committee on Building Associations, lately in session in this City, made their report. Among the bills introduced was the one to fix the rights of mechanics and day-laborers, in the absence of any special contract. It allows the former $1, and the latter 10s.

☞ The changed feeling both in France and England in regard to the immediate peaceable settlement of the Eastern question, has caused a [illegible] reaction in the Funds. The French Rente fell to 68.85, and Consols to 86¼. But in Paris the decline brought forward new buyers, and a reaction to 69.45 immediately took place. The Grain markets are stiffer in England, but easier at Havre and Paris. Cotton is down an eighth of a penny on the receipt of heavy receipts on this side, and the indisposition of the trade to purchase with caution. The London Money market is without alteration in the discounts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said, will ask for a loan of £30,000,000 on the meeting of Parliament, 31st January. The French Treasury has raised the interest on its temporary bills to 5½ per cent., for over twelve months, and 4½@5 per cent. on shorter obligations.

The News by the Africa.

The *Africa*, with three days later advices from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news is somewhat important—indicating, as it does, that all hopes of an immediate peace, if they were at any time seriously entertained, must now be abandoned. It seems that Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy, upon whose mission such great issues depend, has been received with icy coldness by the Czar. So, at least, say the whole army of foreign correspondents; and the probabilities that such is the case are too great to permit much doubt upon the subject. It is true that the Imperial Government has not formally refused to accept the *ultimatum*, of which the Count is the bearer, for, to give a straightforward answer even to the simplest of questions is seldom, if ever, resorted to in Russian diplomacy. But, though the answer for which Europe is waiting in breathless suspense has not yet fallen from the lips of the Czar,—it is pretty well known that when it does come, it will not be an acceptance of the Austrian proposal. Several powerful reasons can be given for such a supposition. In the first place, it is not in accordance with Russian precedents to relinquish territorial possession,—and the fact that the cession of part of Bessarabia is demanded by the Western Powers, is a sufficient indication that their peace propositions—now made through Austria—will not be seriously entertained;—the reception of Count Esterhazy may even be regarded as a proof that they will be absolutely rejected. It will, however, be borne in mind that the last Russian Circular, setting forth the construction which the Czar was willing to give to the Third Point, was issued *after* the proposals submitted by Austria were known at St. Petersburg. This is reasonably looked upon as equivalent to an answer to the propositions themselves, and the Russian interpretation of the interminable "point" (being still widely different from that given to it by the Allies) will, of course, be held inadmissible. It is probable, however, that Russia's reply will not be couched in a direct refusal. Counter propositions will be offered, and the Winter will be passed in negotiations, which, like the famous conferences, will act relatively to the European States now, more than ever, hurt upon war. Apart from this, the whole tenor of the *Africa's* news points unmistakably to a continuance of the war. At St. Petersburg, the Old-Russian Party, under Constantine, is greatly in the ascendant, and, since the surrender of Kars, a new religious enthusiasm seems to have seized upon the whole people. The appointment of Menschikoff to the Governorship of Cronstadt is looked upon as significant of coming events. Preparations for the next campaign are being made on a gigantic scale, and the Council of War now sitting at St. Petersburg is occupied with schemes for perfecting the defence of the Baltic coast. France, again, looks more warlike, and hints are thrown out (doubtless with a view to intimidate Prussia) of 100,000 men being marched to the Rhine. England, maddened by her former reverses, breathes defiance—will not abate one jot of her demands, and is equipping a fleet of three hundred and fifty ships, with which she confidently hopes, in despite of past experience, to reduce Cronstadt. Sweden is arming and preparing, and for the hundredth time we are told that, in the event her propositions being refused, Austria will actively join the Western Alliance. In the face of facts like these, those who look for peace rest their hopes on a very shadowy foundation. The war is not over yet; and another campaign, on a grander scale than the world has yet witnessed, must be expected during the coming season.

The Texas Debt.

The action of the Texas Legislature on the proposition tendered by Congress for the settlement and payment of that part of the State debt for which the General Government has assumed a joint responsibility, bears a close resemblance to intentional repudiation. The bill for accepting the Act of Congress was rejected in the lower House by six majority, and a motion to reconsider the adverse vote was postponed six weeks. There is a possibility that the Senate will yet pass a bill providing for the same object, and that it may become a law; but this cannot reasonably be anticipated. It must be admitted, however, that the course of the Legislature finds ample warrant in the decision of the people upon the question submitted to them by the Governor, at the election last Fall. The vote at the polls in favor of accepting the Act of Congress was 10,000, against it, 14,000.

The history of these debts, and the connection of the Federal Government with them, is briefly this:

The debts were incurred for the prosecution of the War of Independence. They consist chiefly, though not altogether, of advances made by citizens of the United States. Some portion of the stock for which this Government acknowledges itself bound, were sold at a heavy discount in England and Germany.

During the negotiations which terminated in annexation, Texas proposed to cede to the United States all her public lands, estimated to amount to 100,000,000 acres, on condition of the assumption and payment of all her debts, calculated to amount in gross, principal and interest, to $12,000,000. This was declined; but Texas was annexed and admitted into the Union, leaving her in possession of all her lands, and with a proviso that no part of her debts should ever become, on any pretence, a charge upon the United States. But the opponents of the measure pointed out at the time that the proviso was, under the law and usage of nations, and upon general considerations of right and justice, utterly void; for they contended that when one government and nation become absorbed in another, the obligations of the country thus merged cannot be extinguished, but become a charge upon the power with which the original contracting party becomes incorporated.

This warning was unheeded, and annexation was consummated in 1845, leaving to Texas all her public lands, valued at $125,000,000. This was a boon which had not been conceded to any other State in the Union. New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia had been compelled to surrender all their vast domain in the Western country, upon the sole consideration that since the possession of them had been secured by the Revolutionary War, waged with the arms and treasure of all the States, they had become in common justice the general property of the whole confederacy. Yet we assumed and fought out with Mexico the Texan Revolutionary War, and thus established her title to her lands. We actually conquered from Mexico a very extensive region which had never been in possession of Texas, and to which her claim was of the vaguest and fleeciest character, and bestowed it upon her.

Notwithstanding the stipulations in the compact of annexation against the assumption of the State Debt of Texas, no sooner was that act accomplished than petitions began pouring in upon Congress from the creditors, praying the recognition of their claims. In 1850 they were recognized. By one of the laws passed in that year, Congress gave to Texas $10,000,000, for the express purpose of paying her debts, of which one-half was immediately paid over to the State authorities, and the other $5,000,000 was to be retained in the Treasury until the creditors, whose debts had been assumed, should execute releases to the United States. During the intervening five years, Texas had *scaled* her debt, offering to commute with the holders for twenty cents on the dollar for part of it. The average rate which she offered to pay has been stated at fifty cents on the dollar. It was found utterly futile to attempt to induce Texas to take any practical action for the enforcement of this act, and as it could not be executed without her concurrence, the creditors again appealed to Congress. In 1855 an act was passed appropriating $7,750,000 for the satisfaction of their claims, providing that Texas should accept the act, and also release the United States from certain claims for the repression of Indian hostilities, both before and after annexation, amounting to $3,800,000. The sum of $7,750,000 thus proposed to be awarded to the creditors, was made up of the original sum deposited in the Treasury, of about one million dollars of accumulated interest, of the premium which the stock proposed to be issued would command in the market, and of $1,750,000 as indemnity for alleged expenditures in the Indian wars.

The particular reason alleged for the rejection of these propositions by the Texan Legislature is the required surrender of the Indian claims. Now, it has been very pertinently asked where, if these expenditures were ever made, the money came from? Where are the vouchers? and what security can the United States expect that these identical claims will not be presented against the Treasury for adjustment, if the money were now paid to Texas? In truth, it is absurd to pretend that Texas ever made these disbursements, because it is a notorious fact that, during the whole period covered by the claims, she has not had a fifth part of the sum, apart from what she has received from the United States. But there is a still darker feature of this part of the case. The claims for whatever Indian expenditures were really made have been scaled down to twenty cents on the dollar, and have been settled at that rate: Texas is now claiming one hundred cents on the dollar in specie.

Since the preceding portion of this article was written we have received information that a bill substantially the same as that rejected by the House has passed the Senate by three majority, and is expected to be concurred in by the lower branch. It is proper, therefore, to suspend remark upon the duty of Congress, in connection with this important subject, until a definite conclusion of the proceedings in the Texan Legislature.

The Matsell Investigation.

The legal profession of this City, as well as many who do not belong to it, have been much surprised that the Court of Police Commissioners who try the alienage or citizenship of Chief Matsell, so quietly ignore an ancient rule of evidence. It is the more surprising when the Court contains two criminal Judges. In all law books the rule referred to is thus laid down: "Whilst the general rule obliges a party asserting an affirmative to prove it, it is dispensed with when the fact affirmed lies more peculiarly within the knowledge of the opposite party, and the proof of it is easy to him; whereas the difficulty in the way of the other party proving it might be very great or even insuperable." And a large number of cases are reported in corroboration of the rule; the most familiar one of which is the prosecution of a man for selling ale without license, in which no less distinguished a jurist than Lord Chief Justice Abbott said, "the party thus called upon to answer for an offence against the excise laws sustains not the slightest inconvenience, for he can immediately produce his license."

Messrs. Briggs and Branch report that Mr. Matsell is not a citizen—that he is an alien *and not licensed by naturalization*. It must appear to every candid reader that the application of the rule to the case or of the case to the rule is most appropriate. And if so in Courts of technicality, much more so in that of the Police Commission, where the main question is not whether or no the Chief of Police be an alien, but whether or no he have not, by false representations on the subject, rendered himself an unfit person to fill so important an office.

Why did not the Commissioners say, "Mr. Matsell, you are charged with being an alien. It is 'peculiarly within your knowledge' to set this matter right; produce your license—for 'the difficulty' in the way of proving you are *not* a citizen is 'very great'"—thus enunciating settled law.

Should the Chief produce his naturalization papers, it ought to be still submitted to the Court whether a man who has thus legally, as well as morally, trifled with its time, is not incompetent to fulfill his trusts. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, is another ancient rule that applies to conduct as well as to words.

But the Mayor at the last meeting asserted he was not bound by technicalities, and he has now the opportunity of applying a legal rule which his legal associates have strangely overlooked.

European Ignorance of American Politics.

The journals of the Continent of Europe have often been profuse in their abuse of the American press, for what they call our utter ignorance of European affairs, and, though in many instances this accusation may have been well founded, we are, nevertheless, convinced, and it is generally admitted, that the leading journals of the New-York press contain fuller and more reliable information about Europe, and display a better knowledge, and a juster appreciation of European affairs, social, political and religious, than any of the European journals can boast concerning men and things on this side of the Atlantic. Even the leading liberal papers, that might naturally be supposed to have learned something about us and our institutions, and to have some slight knowledge of the different political parties in the Union, make the strangest blunders whenever they allude to our political organizations That the governmental papers, the exponents of the views of the Imperial, Royal and Princely Cabinets, and the apologists of the various iniquities which these Cabinets are in the habit of committing, should look upon us with distrust and animosity, and always paint us as the promoters of anarchy and revolution, is very natural and consistent; one of the most prominent and influential of this latter class of, newspapers, the Nestor of the German Press, the faithful mouthpiece and apologist of Absolutism—the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*—has thought proper to devote two columns of one of its late numbers to the consideration of what it is pleased to call "American desire to meddle in the affairs of Europe." Our venerable cotemporary seeks to prove that our present diplomatic dispute with Great Britain is not at all what it purports to be, but that "when considered in connection with the little squabbles in Greece, Naples, France and in Denmark, about the sound dues—with the Diplomatic Congress and the wonderful plan for the purchase of the little Principality of Monaco"—it is perfectly clear that "America is no longer satisfied with the Monroe doctrine;" that she is making "all sorts of devices and exertions to get a *pied-à-terre* somewhere in Europe," and that this is the cause of our "wonderful eagerness to intermeddle in every dispute in Europe." Our old Augsburg friend, after expressing his satisfaction at having established the fact, alludes in a few pleasant and rather jocular sentences, to the "fanfaronades of the American press about the fearful armada of one or three second-class frigates, *not* screw-propellers," and a "couple of ships-of-the-line, also not screw-propellers"—our entire fleet—which he flatters himself "will make the Fatherland of Humbug understand that all this is little calculated to produce any great effect in Europe." He then slides smoothly from the jocular to the pompous and earnest, and informs us that as well in diplomacy as on the sea, it is hopeless for us to cope with Europe; that we have nothing but "unconth manners" (*das ungeschlachte Wesen*) to oppose to the extreme refinement and polish of the Europeans; advises us, from the eminence of his editorial stool, to mend our manners, and do many other things he recommends before we can master even the rudiments of European diplomacy, and concludes by wishing "success to the pioneers of European civilization in the West."

Now, were it not that the Augsburg *Gazette* is one of the most important journals in the Old World, and that a notable improvement has taken place lately in the tone and substance of its New-York correspondence, we should probably pass over in silence the absurd trash which the article from which we have quoted contains. It is not astonishing that an organ of Absolutism should dread American Republicanism getting a footing in Europe. The evil consciences of its patrons—the German princes—can imagine nothing more terrible than that America should have a voice in the affairs of the European Continent, and, as the thief "sees a policeman in every bush," so do they see a desire on our part to meddle in Europe, whenever it is necessary for us to protect our interests, assert our principles, or vindicate our honor against the designs and attacks of monarchical Europe. We can assure the *Allgemeine Zeitung* that we have not the remotest wish to mix in European affairs, further than may be necessary for the maintenance of our dignity, and the one safeguard of our wide-spread and important interests. Had the writer of the article in question devoted but a few moments to a superficial glance at our history, he would have seen that our Government, from the earliest days of our independence to the present, has ever adhered to the principle of non-intervention in European politics, acted upon by Washington, as proved by his refusal to join in the War in Europe in 1794, and laid down as a doctrine to be followed in his farewell address to the people; he would also have seen how Jefferson refused to adopt the principles of the decree of Berlin, (1806,) or take part with one or other of the belligerent parties during the wars of Napoleon, and even preferred war with Great Britain, to which this refusal led in 1812, than a departure from the principle we had adopted.

It really needs the penetrating acumen of our aged cotemporary to find a proof of our desire to abandon this principle in our present diplomatic strife with England. We complain that Great Britain violated the laws of our country in attempting to enlist soldiers for her army within our territory, to fight against a power with which we are on terms of amity, and we demand satisfaction for this wrong. That this desire on our part to assert the dignity of our laws, and maintain a perfect neutrality in the present war, is an abandonment of our principles and an evidence of an anxiety to meddle in European affairs is evidently farcical. Again, we take issue with the Government of Great Britain upon the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and dispute claims advanced by the British Government to exercise sovereignty on the American Continent. Is this interference in Europe?

We maintain that the imposition of the Sound Dues, or in other words the exaction of a tribute for the right of navigation of the high seas, is unjust, unwarrantable and unwarranted by international laws, and we are determined to resist the further payment of this illegal interruption of the freedom of the seas. This is no interference in the affairs of Europe; on the contrary it is but the assertion of the broad principle that "the high seas are free and common to all." "Our little squabbles" for the protection of our commercial interests, and of the individual rights and liberties of our citizens in foreign countries, we shall maintain so long as either the one or the other are attacked or invaded. In our diplomatic relations, we assert confidently that the position held by our Government has been ever dignified and worthy of our nation. We do not used to learn manners or diplomacy in Europe. Perhaps when the *Allgemeine Zeitung* alludes to our "unconth manners," it remembers the Webster-Hulsemann Correspondence, and the dignified firmness of Mr. McCurdy, in his relations with the Cabinet of Vienna concerning the arbitrary imprisonment of Mr. Brace.

Good Beef Plenty and Cheap Again.

A week since, we reported a scarcity of Beef, and tongh at that, as it was mostly derived from Working Oxen. Our reports of yesterday's market indicate a large supply of very good cattle. There were 2,516 offered at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, with receipts for the week of 3,035 at that market, and 4,744 at the principal sales yards. As a matter of course, prices went down 8 or 10 per cent. The general remarks in the Live Stock Market Reports in another column will furnish further information to those interested. One of the finest four-year old bullocks ever brought to this City may be seen in the street before the Jefferson Market, on Saturday morning. He is worth a passing notice.

Thanks to returning regularity of freight trains on the railroads for a fair supply of Mutton once more. Over ten thousand Sheep and Lambs have come in during the week.

The Canals.

The late State Engineer, Mr. J. T. Clark, has made up his Report on the Canals for 1855. It was presented to the Legislature yesterday. The *Evening Journal* says of it:

"The Report is full, clear and methodic, and presents views of the Improvement Policy, which are broad and statesmanlike. The Engineer's well reasoned conclusion, that the Enlarged Erie Canal have no need to be protected against the Railroad or other competition, will meet the sense of the best business men of the State, and will serve to confirm the wise policy which established this great enterprise.

"The Report assumes that there will be a deficiency in the means provided by the Constitution for the completion of the Public Works, of about $2,500,000. This deficiency, if it should exist, Mr. Clark recommends should be met by a direct half-mill tax, which would produce about $750,000 per annum."

Lady Gamblers.

The gentleman who picks the plums from the pudding of Foreign news brought by the Cunard steamers, bi-weekly, to Halifax, and dispatches them to us by the lightning-road of the telegraph, is usually most discriminating in his selection. A strange sentence, however, occasionally slips slyly in, displaying so intense a veneration for titles and things of that class, as to convict him in any court of the Universe of being of British breed, and most likely of that most Lord-loving type of the animal, a British colonist. Indeed, as the maids and flunkeys round Belgrave-square are far more tenacious of their masters' titles than the masters themselves, so are Colonists usually more Lord-struck than even Englishmen. The last telegraph furnishes a most pleasant illustration of this trait.

Among the gleaned intelligence of the *America*, we found this momentous mention "the Marquis of Aylesbury is dead." With some little knowledge of English affairs, and of those who have played a leading part in history within the past few years, we confess we were completely puzzled to discover what service to his Queen, country or mankind, either social, political, military or diplomatic, was rendered by the Marquis of Aylesbury, to entitle him to such electric distinction. Nor have the English journals, whose receipt we with some anxiety of suspense awaited, thrown much light on our perplexity. We have no particular wish to disparage the Marquis of Aylesbury, but on the most minute inquiry, we can discover no higher qualifications than that he managed to live to the ripe age of 85, spent 40,000 a year tolerably comfortably, bred a couple of children, fatted a few bullocks, and represented an English borough for fourteen years, with much silent effect—all doubtless excellent accomplishments, but such as we could match in our country every day, and not entitled to endow the possessor with any special immortality.

We question whether the exploit which gives to his name such distinction, and will lend to it an enduring place, was not his marrying for the second time at a very advanced age—no ordinary feat—a young and very beautiful woman.

Lady Aylesbury is celebrated as one of the leaders of that gay and dissipated circle of London fashion, of which Lady Jersey is the acknowledged Queen. Though not by any means "a strong-minded woman," in the sense understood here, being neither old, ugly, and as a consequence particularly moral, she is in some degree entitled to the appellation for her perfection in certain physical accomplishments in which excellence is usually the attribute of man. She is a first-rate whip—a charming horse-woman; makes a book on the Derby, and during the railway mania was a leading "stag," or remembering her sex, we should rather say "doe" on the Stock Exchange. Her feats in this latter field, and the fame accorded to them by Disraeli, in *Coningsby*, where, under a fictitious name, she is most graphically pictured, surrounded her with a halo which has not yet passed away, and her presence in the Park, as preceded by her outriders, she directs with the grace of an Amazon her fiery blood-steeds down the row, starts a throb in many *blasé* viens, and wakes great wonder among the lounging gapers of the rails. Of her operations during the railroad madness she made no concealment. Indeed, her light airy carriage might be often seen hanging in Cheapside, between two burly omnibuses, or gliding fairy-like among a huge bundle of baggage carts. During "the fine term"—which in such manias precede the storm—Lord Aylesbury, who was a good deal of the Dolly Spanker school, looked on his Lady Gay's exploits with a stupid delight. At one time she was said to have realized near one hundred thousand pounds under the advice of the great railway potentate, Hudson, of whom she was from her rank and fashion a special pet, and out of whose keeping she used with most playful coquetry coax the most important secrets of railway state.

But when railway stocks fell, and their king fell gloriously with his kingdom, Lady Aylesbury saw another sight. From day to day she clung to fast falling Eastern Counties and Midlands in the hope that a good ray would come to light up the darkness of the scenery. But all in vain. Lady Aylesbury had to leave the field with the loss of some seventy thousand pounds, which thenceforth became a charge upon the Marquisate manor of Jerveau Abbey in Yorksbire.

Ex-King Hudson, like all ex-kings, was, of course, cut, and voted by all his aristocratic confederates a swindler. He at once descended from a French artiste to a plain family cook, fell from *coteletes* to chops, and led his lovely Railway Queen from her Gibraltar palace by Hyde-park Gate to a second pair back in Half-Moon-street. So has it been with Belisarius, Bolingbroke, Robert Schuyler and Mr. Confidence Greer, most decried by those in adversity, who most fawned and courted in prosperity.

Whether the madness flows on with the Mississippi, or wantons among undiscovered islands in Southern seas; whether it dives deep in a California mine, or flaunts among the tulip gardens of Haarlaem, the disease presents the same diagnosis. The Niobe transformation was not greater than that which the hall doors of Hudson presented the day before and the day following his fall. On the one might be seen the carriages of half England's nobility, including F. M. the Duke of Wellington, who occasionally took a little dip in Midlands; on the other, not even a cabman or omnibus cad so poor to do his calling. Still, during his short but splendid reign, never were parties so prolific of pleasantness as those of George Hudson. It was told of this very poor, departed Marquis of Aylesbury—and the story, if not true, is at least well found—that at a party less distinguished than usual, of which Lord Aylesbury was the most distinguished of the invited guests, dinner being for some time delayed for his arrival, the railway potentate apologized, saying smilingly, "We must wait, you know, for the Prima Donna." Mr. Osborne suggesting timidly on this that that phrase was usually applied to the gentler sex, "Ah, to be sure, he cried, "I was never much of a hand at French."

Perhaps the strangest feature of that railway mania was the violent excitement with which the ladies of England leaped into it. These bright gamblers gathered each morning round the share-list with the same eager passion with which they might be seen around the faro-tables of Baden today, or round the gambling-booths of Paris some half century since. They were far more daring and unscrupulous than men, and if many lost, many also won. Indeed, even book-making on the turf is not confined to Lady Aylesbury. The late Lady Lovelace, better known as "the Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," of Byron, was a melancholy example of this passion. For some years, wholly unknown to her husband, she had, through an agent, a Mr. Kreelake, bet large sums on the turf, and was, down to the period of *Teddington's* year, a large winner. Tempted by her success, and no doubt hoping to make a large *coup*, she ventured beyond her depth, and laid immense sums against this horse *Teddington*. At the settling, Mr. Kreelake being unable to meet his bets, the story had to be told. Lord Lovelace, with unbending honor, paid the whole amount, somewhere near £30,000, but Lady Lovelace never recovered from the pain and suffering such an exposure brought, and died in Italy soon after. After all, what is the best, with most men and women, a faro-table or a racing-field—players, some of weak heads and hand and some of strong, some with fair and some with foul fortune, all gaming on to the grave?

☞ The Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 70 to 29, refused to entertain reading a bill repealing the Liquor Law of that State.

NEW-[illegible]

[illegible] 22 [illegible]

[illegible] STEAMSHIP [illegible]

The Executive [illegible] mat last evening at [illegible] ised by electing Dr. A. V. [illegible]

The Finance Committee met [illegible] of the Board last evening, and organized by the election of Isaac Phillips, Esq., as Chairman.

The Evening School Committee met on Friday evening last, and organized by the election of A. J. Perry as Chairman.

This latter Committee made its report [illegible] to the Carmansville and Harlem evening [illegible] Twelfth Ward, on Monday [illegible] found to be in good [illegible] tended as could be expected [illegible] The Carmansville [illegible] Grant, Principal of the Day [illegible] lem is under the care of James [illegible] the Day school.

Accident on the [illegible]

The first passenger [illegible] from White Plains, [illegible] miles this side of White [illegible] trains on this road [illegible] than 11:30 A. M. The [illegible] truck of the tender [illegible] though the train was [illegible] the time, no farther injury [illegible] den shock and temporary [illegible] gers. There being but a single [illegible] switch within two miles, [illegible] subsequent delay to other trains.

The 6 A. M. train, yesterday, from White Plains, met with a similar accident to the [illegible] side of South Dover, and did not [illegible] City till 2 P. M.

Personal—Municipal [illegible]

Mr. Joseph B. Young, the [illegible] Clerk of the Common Council [illegible] "in the silken bonds of matrimony" [illegible] Delia R. Ford, a charming [illegible] lady. The ceremony was performed [illegible] street Baptist Church by Rev. Dr. Macdonald, and the happy couple left soon after on [illegible] tour to Washington.

The Board of Councilmen.

The principal feature in the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, was the receipt of petitions from persons seeking to be made Commissioners of Deeds.

☞ Governor Draper [illegible] that the boy Johnny, whose inhuman treatment [illegible] correspondent showed up, was [illegible] Island in July last by ——, and he gives the name. Hence he was never under the [illegible] Governor, but belongs to the [illegible] Commissioners of Emigration. Our [illegible] gives us a long list of references.

☞ Rev. John P. Hermance [illegible] on Tuesday night at No. 66 East Broadway, on the duties of Mayors, &c., with reference to Mayor [illegible]

☞ The new Christian Union [illegible] at Dr. Chapin's Church, last evening, and elected the following permanent officers:

President—Richard Warren.
Vice-Presidents—Orin Hutchinson, [illegible] Ch. Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—Clement [illegible]
Corresponding Secretary—Dexter A. [illegible]
Treasurer—S. T. Russell.
They adopted a Constitution and [illegible]

The Sound Steamers.

The large quantity of ice in the river delayed the boats yesterday morning to an unusually late hour. The Stonington steamer arrived here at 7 o'clock, the Norwich at 10½, and the Fall River boat at 11¼.

Is Grape Culture and Wine Making Finally Established in this Country?

Mr. J. Jay Smith, the editor of the Horticulturist, recently addressed the above question in due form to R. Buchanan, Esq., a distinguished vine-grower of Cincinnati, for the purpose of drawing out an expression of opinion from him. Mr. Buchanan replied to the effect that he considered the question fully settled in the affirmative, at least so far as the West is concerned. Vine-growing is increasing with very great rapidity all over the West and Southwest. Last Spring, over 2,000,000 grape cuttings were sold at Cincinnati alone, besides [illegible] grape stocks. Mr. B. sold over 100,000 cuttings himself. The demand for native wine fully equals the supply, except the high priced "Sparkling Catawba," of which the hard times last year caused an accumulation of stock that will require another year to diminish. Mr. B. considers vine-culture now established as a branch of National Agriculture that cannot retrograde. He thinks "it has also the sympathy of the moral part of community, who believe that the spread of the Wine will diminish intemperance." At least, a part of the advocates of temperance will differ from him in the last opinion.

Catching Snails and Grubs.

The *Gardener's Chronicle*, (Eng.,) recommends scattering a little oatmeal, about sundown, in the places where these plant pests, so troublesome in England, most abound. About an hour later, a good army of them will be congregated together feasting upon the meal, when they may be gathered up and destroyed. The best time to catch slugs is just after a rain. A correspondent who tried this method states that in a strawberry bed he captured five thousand in half an hour. Wonder how long it took him to count them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will notice that Anthony J. Bleecker & Co. will sell at public auction, This Day, the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, about 70 valuable pieces of property in the City of Brooklyn. The sale will be positive [illegible] sale. Every lot offered will be sold [illegible] Maps of the property can be had at [illegible] fice, No. 7 Broad-st. Also, will be sold, by the same [illegible] and place, the valuable property corner of Bond-st and Park-place, two houses and lots on Bleecker, and property on 27th-st.

WET DRY GOODS.—BY THE [illegible] of the steamer *Washington*, from [illegible] rived in New-York, has [illegible] 141 Spring, corner of Wooster, [illegible] and MONDAY next, the [illegible] Muslins, Lawns, [illegible] goods; there being only a few [illegible] ful housekeepers must avail [illegible] All wet a little by water, which [illegible] They must be sold within the [illegible] present a further expense at [illegible] trade. All warranted sound and good [illegible]

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA.—[illegible] painful forms; also, old chronic [illegible] cases of diseases of the blood, liver [illegible] incipient consumption, coughs, [illegible] ly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S [illegible] Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.; [illegible] For sale by the druggists. Agent for [illegible] HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY [illegible] bing night and morning, with Dr. [illegible] VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need [illegible] chapped hands. A cure warranted [illegible] Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by [illegible] Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

AS THE DAYS LENGTHEN, THE COLD Strengthens—And Ladies, if you wish [illegible] with warm linings, Ladies' Misses [illegible] Boots and Shoes, and India Rubbers [illegible] the various styles, patronize J. H. [illegible] 134 Canal-st. N. B.—Ladies warm [illegible] at $1 per pair.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WHISKERS [illegible] stand preëminent above all competitors. [illegible] gant private rooms for applying the [illegible] est standard article of its kind. [illegible] and bouquets are perfection itself. [illegible] at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees cannot be [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] practical science and beauty, [illegible] ratnth, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for promoting and [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature [illegible] jury to hair or skin, and to [illegible] but Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & Co. have ready for sale machines for binding hats, [illegible] all other kinds of braid. The machines [illegible] better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 458 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Fastenings. Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. [illegible] door below Maiden-lane.

PLATFORM SCALES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at [illegible] and repaired by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has won a world-wide reputation for this disease. None genuine unstamped with the signature FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full and the address FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full and the address FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full and the address

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

Our Produce markets, the past week, have shown even greater animation than during the preceding one. Home dealers have operated with much freedom, as they were necessitated to do so by the exhaustion of their stocks and the urgency of their wants. Shippers have been kept in check by the relatively high currency for produce, and the continued firmness in freights here. There has been no speculation worth noticing. Prices of produce have fluctuated considerably in proportion to the relations of the supplies to the requirements of purchasers, but, for most of the leading commodities the market closes with renewed firmness and buoyancy. The *Africa*'s advises, received yesterday, being favorable for Breadstuffs, while adverse for Provisions and Cotton, had an influence in keeping with their general tenor. The correspondence by this arrival—supposed to afford more encouragement than the newspaper accounts—was not thoroughly familiar to merchants time enough to seriously affect yesterday's business.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, have reached about 87,000 bbls. of Flour, 112,500 bushels of Wheat, 163,500 bushels of Corn, 45,000 bushels of Rye, and 1,500 bushels of Barley—indicating an excess of 8,300 bbls. of Flour 63,300 bushels of Wheat, 13,500 bushels of Corn, 19,500 bushels of Rye, and 1,500 bushels of Barley, over the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 78,700 bbls. of Flour, 44,300 bushels of Wheat, 150,000 bushels of Corn, and 25,500 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain—the excess of the reported sales of Breadstuffs, during the week just closed, over those of the preceding week, is equivalent to about 142,700 bushels—an excess that is quite encouraging at this usually dull time of the year, and in view of existing circumstances. Had prices ruled lower, or freights been easier, we should have had a considerably larger excess this week, arising out of free purchases for shipment, which were measurably prevented by the influences previously mentioned. How the *Africa*'s favorable news will affect the export trade in Breadstuffs, remains to be definitely seen. Our opinion is that it cannot materially alter this—as there is seemingly an insufficient margin between prices current, at the latest dates in the English markets, and those now prevailing here, to induce a livelier demand from shippers. These look for still more encouraging news from Europe, by the earliest future arrivals. Should their anticipation prove true, the result is apt to be a satisfactory one.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes generally 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. higher. Common and favorite qualities have not experienced as much of an improvement in this respect as medium grades, these best suiting buyers. The medium and finer brands of Western and Southern Flour, especially the latter, have been very freely bought, by a leading broker, mainly, it is supposed, on behalf of parties who design shipping the amount purchased, partly, it is said, to points in the Mediterranean, and partly to Australia, whence recent accounts speak of a demand for flour, not likely to be as fully or as satisfactorily supplied from any other quarter as from our market. With the exception of the operations to which we have just alluded, and le regard to which the utmost possible privacy is maintained, very little has been done in Flour for export, the bulk of the week's purchases having been made by the home trade.

Wheat has been less freely offered and has advanced 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel, having been in decidedly better demand, both for home use and export. The current receipts are very moderate, and receivers,—in view of a reduced supply and an apparently brighter future—are not eager sellers. We hear from the interior, of continued activity in the Wheat depôts, especially along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, resulting from the operations of parties said to represent the French Government, in purchasing Wheat. Much of the Wheat thus secured is at Chicago, and is being sent forward to its destination, over the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, thence down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and thence to Europe. A large portion of it will, however, remain in the country, until the resumption of navigation affords facilities for getting it away more conveniently and expeditiously. While the Government of France is working in this manner to maintain something like an abundance of food in the French markets, it is likely to use every possible effort to keep prices down therein, and thereby to pacify its subjects; for we believe such to be the object of the French Government in purchasing breadstuffs at this side of the Atlantic. Hence, we need not be surprised to learn, as we do by the *Africa*, that the prices of breadstuffs were falling in the leading markets of France,—while they were generally advancing elsewhere in Europe, at the latest dates. Corn and Rye, with moderate receipts and sales, have not varied much in value since last week. Oats are 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel dearer, with a fair stock and demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in other kinds of breadstuffs.

Provisions—after a brief period of renewed activity and firmness—are once more generally dull and declining. Mess Pork closes about 50c. ₱ bbl. lower than last week, with more willing sellers, and a very slack demand. Lard is ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb cheaper, but is not active. Beef remains depressed at previous figures, with a heavy stock burdening and weakening the market. Butter has slightly improved—influenced by a reduced supply and good inquiry. There has likewise been more doing in Cheese at full rates. The export trade in Butter and Cheese is reviving gradually.

We have had to notice a fair business throughout the week in Groceries, at somewhat variable prices. Coffee was sold pretty extensively and satisfactorily. New-Orleans Molasses—the only kind being offered—has continued to arrive freely, and in the absence of a corresponding demand, it has declined 3c.@4c. ₱ gallon. Manila and Havana Sugars have been in active request at steady rates. Other varieties rule scarce and quiet. The trade in Teas has been rather limited, but not otherwise less satisfactory than during the preceding week.

Cotton is doing better, in view of the scanty supply here and the favorably advices from the South. The week's sales have been quite respectable,—part here, but mostly in transitu,—and not only has the partial decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. in prices, referred to in our last Weekly Summary, been recovered, but an advance of an additional ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. has been, to some extent, obtained. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports this season have now reached 1,732,920 bales, against those of the same time last year, 1,047,063 bales—showing an increase of 685,857 bales. The exports have increased from 714,820 last year to 942,720 bales this. The stock is now 678,500 bales, against 312,511 at the corresponding period of 1855. The *Africa*'s news is unexpectedly unfavorable. Its full influence is yet to be revealed.

Manilla Hemp, with more encouraging advices from Manila and a livelier inquiry here, has really risen ¼c. and is held fully 1c. ₱ lb. above last week's figures. Other kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal.

Linseed Oil is 2c.@3c. ₱ gallon dearer, influenced by favorable accounts from Europe, and an improved demand. The stock thereof is very moderate.

Rice is now in firm supply and request at previous quotations.

Grass seeds are a little more active, though they have not otherwise varied much. The general stock is a light one for the season, and there is no great prospect of its being materially augmented for some time hence. On this account holders are firm in their claims, though finding a cautious disposition prevalent among buyers.

Tallow has declined ¼c. ₱ lb., this week,—closing with an ample supply, and a livelier inquiry.

Domestic Tobacco has become quite scarce. It is therefore inactive but very stiffly held. Foreign is salable and steady.

Domestic Whisky is 1c.@2c. ₱ gallon lower, and closes dull. The stock is not a very heavy one, but it is relatively greater than the requirements of buyers.

A still better demand has prevailed for Wool, which article is now offered with less freedom, at previous quotations.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared everymorning expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 23.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2516	3035	33	452	3356	698
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	663	48	64	2843	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	510	37	65	3856	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	236	34	30	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	4744	152	611	10795	698
Last week	.....	3314	134	287	6007	524

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,035
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,239
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,744
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	3,633

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1069	.....	.....	.....	525
Hudson River Railroad	744	.....	.....	.....	173
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	899	33	452	3356	.....
On foot	823	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	496	Pennsylvania	91
New-York	154	Texas	—
Illinois	80	Connecticut	119
Kentucky	284	Michigan	56
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	6
Virginia	100	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hids and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¾c.@1c. ₱ lb lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 11¾c.
First quality, 10c.@11c.
Medium quality, 9c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8¾c.
Poorest quality, 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 9c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As we predicted last week, "the influx of good Western cattle, held back by the snow," came in to-day. Instead of tough-working oxen, so plentiful last market day, we found a large stock of fine young animals, in very good order, a considerable portion of them weighing just about 700 lbs.

After a preliminary general survey of the yards this morning, which indicated the presence of over 2,500 animals, and knowing that some 500 had been sold since last market day, we were prepared to record a heavy fall in prices—more than actually occurred. The fact is, drovers have lately become so accustomed to delays, detentions, waiting, &c., that they concluded to-day that they could wait a little longer rather than sell out at a ruinous loss, and we judged there were 400 to 500 animals—perhaps more—unsold when we left Forty-fourth-street, at sundown. These will enter into the supply of next week, so that with fair receipts there will be no lack for the next market. One drover informed us that he had over a hundred to Dunkirk on Monday, which he stopped there, by telegraph, after learning the prospect for to-day. We are not sure that there are not other droves in the same condition. However, the report of to-day's transactions will keep back a large number of those in the county near by, waiting to rush in after a high market.

Several droves here to-day were intended for last week, some of them for the week before, but they have been detained by snow. The same traine brought in droves which left Columbus a week apart. Several droves intended for the Erie Railroad were obliged to take the Northern route for want of cars on the former route. As it was, the Erie Railroad brought 1,069 of those at Forty-fourth-street alone. These required some 75 cars. It will be seen that the total receipts of the past week were 1,419, or nearly 43 ₱ cent. more than the average weekly receipts for last year (3,325).

The prices given above apply to what animals were actually sold during the entire day; the animals left over were of course the tailings of the droves. Had all been sold at prices proportioned to their quality, our average of all sales would have been lower. Many drovers set the price at full 1c ₱ lb. below last week. We visited each of 34 yards, several of them twice, and carefully compared the various sales both morning and evening and think our figures are correct, though a little higher than some dealers thought they should be given, and of course, as always is the case, lower than the butchers desired them to be published.

The weather to-day was as fine as could be desired, every yard was pretty well supplied with live stock and considerable animation prevailed, though the sellers kept a sharp lookout for customers.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	67...N. York...	N. Lynch.....	Daniel Barnes.
2..	90...Conn.....	L. & H. Beers.....	Owners.
3..	102...Ohio.....	Several owners....	Miller & Co.
4..	61...N. York...	Phillip O'Neil.....	W. E. Wheaton.
5..	80...Ohio.....	John Bryant	Simon Ullery.
6..	71...Ky.....	Waller Chenault...	J. A. Merritt.
7..	48...Ohio.....	George Radcliffe...	Owners.
8..	60...Illinois...	Stevens & Vail	Owners.
9..	47...N. York...	N. D. Taylor.....	Owner and Murray.
10..	50...N. York...	Hurd and others....	Henry Hurd.
11..	34...N. York...	H. Lamphier....	Owner.
12..	42...N. York...	A. C. Crosby.....	Owner.
13..	60...Ohio.....	Haskill&Chrism'n.	J. A. DeForest.
14..	50...Virginia..	Geo. Harlan.....	W. H. Belden.
15..	70...Ohio.....	J. E. Stevenson....	Barney Bartram.
16..	104...Ohio.....	Wm. Florence.....	Thomas White.
17..	120...N. York ..	Several owners....	George Ayrault.
18..	50...N. York...	Several owners....	George A. Toffey.
19..	62...Ohio.....	Haskill&Chrism'n.	Mead & Holcomb.
20..	44...Penn.....	H. Underwood	C. G. Teed.
21..	47...Penn.....	G. W. Harlan.....	D. L. Belden.
22..	74...Ohio.....	Best & Clark.....	Henry Eckstein.
23..	57...N. York...	J. C. Van Meter...	H. Hume.
24..	50...N. York...	Several owners....	Owners.
25..	33...N. York...	Wheeler, Russel..	Wheeler, Shepard.
26..	45...N. York...	J. C. Hoag.....	Owner.
27..	36...Ohio.....	H. C. Frost.....	W. W. Hoag.
28..	16...N. York...	S. Sherman.....	Owner.
29..	25...N. York...	W. Sherman.....	Owner.
5*..	108...Ky.....	J. C. Van Meter...	J. H. Williams.
6*..	96...Ky.....	J. C. Van Meter...	J. H. Williams.
8*..	50...Virginia..	Phillip Hathaway..	J. H. Williams.
9*..	136...N. York...	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

J. E. STEVENSON brought in one of the best, probably the best, droves in market to-day, consisting of 70 nice fat Steers, which averaged 1,617 lbs., live weight, at home. Such animals are just the kind to make excellent eating, and they will remunerate the buyers well, who paid just about 11c. ₱ lb.

BARNEY BARTRAM was the fortunate consignee and salesman.

M. LYNCH'S drove, DANIEL BARNES, salesman, consisted of Oxen and Steers of medium quality, including some pretty good, from Monroe County, N. Y., were selling out at just about 10c., by seller's estimate.

L. & H. BEERS were selling 90 animals, mostly Oxen, gathered in Fairfield County, Conn. Quality pretty fair; the first half of them sold out at 9c.@10¾c., according to quality and buyer.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling a very mixed lot, belonging to sundry owners, mostly from Ohio. Nearly all were sold at 8c.@9½c., a few of the best at 10c.

The Durham Steer mentioned last week, and called the finest animal of the same age ever brought to this market, was sold, to-day, to Col. DEVOE, of Jefferson Market. The Steer will be exhibited in front of DEVOE'S market on Saturday of this week. Let any one wishing to see an animal as is an animal, call around that way and take a look at him.

JOHN BRYANT sent from Ross County, Ohio, 80 small tidy steers, averaging about 650 lbs., which SIMON ULLERY was selling out at 9c. or 9¾c.@10½c.

WALTER CRENAULT started 80 smallish animals of pretty good quality, running pretty even at about 675 lbs net. Nine were killed by the accidental running off the track of a car before them in the same train. The 71 in market to-day were selling out by J. A. MERRITT at about a uniform price of 11c. by seller's estimate.

CULVER, HURD & Co. were selling 83 Cayuga County and 52 from Dutchess at 9c.@11c.; quality mixed, full medium; weight 600 to 1,200 lbs., average about 800 lbs. HENRY KELLEY purchased 6 choice animals for $750, estimated by buyer and seller at 11¾c.

GEORGE RADCLIFFE started some three weeks ago with 48 cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio. After sundry snow storms and other detentions, he got them into market to-day, to be sold out at 8¾c.@10c. Quality generally ordinary, which a long journey aided in increasing. Average weight of drove about 625 lbs.

STEVENS & VAIL were selling 60 quite ordinary Illinois cattle at 8c.@9c.

N. D. TAYLOR brought in 47 Herkimer County animals of mixed quality, including a number of working oxen. The owner and MURRAY were selling them out at 9c.@10¾c., according to quality.

HENRY HURD sold for himself and others at 9c.@11c., 80 New-York and 20 Ohio cattle of mixed quality; 600 to 900 lbs., averaging about 700 lbs.

H. H. LAMPHIER, the owner, was selling at 9c.@10c., a fairish lot of Chatanque County, 2 and 3 year old steers, which weighed at home 1,241 lbs.

A. C. CROSBY brought from Oneida County, N. Y., a mixed lot of still-fed animals—"sent to market because not improving where they were." The swelled heads of some of them, and the general appearance of the drove, indicated the kind of feeding. Selling at 8c.@10c., seller's estimate.

We saw a miserable skin and bone steer sold today for $521 If the buyer gets 400 or 500 lbs. of sole leather off from his bones he will do more than we think he will. The tenderloin and thereabouts may furnish 26 lbs. of meat that *can* be eaten by those who have first-rate grinders. This was the best sale of the day; we quote the price $2 ₱ lb!

GEO. HARLAN had 50 Virginia cattle of medium quality; 650 to 850 lbs.; average, 750 lbs.; selling by W. H. BELDEN at 9¾c.@10½c. HARLAN also brought in 47 very good Beeves from Chester County, Pa., estimated to average 900 lbs. They were selling by D. L. BELDEN at 9c.@11c., seller's estimate.

W. W. HOAG sold at 9c.@10c., a mixed lot of 56—28 of them fed by H. C. FROST, of Delaware County, Ohio. Net weight 500 to 800 lbs., average about 625 lbs.

GEO. ATEUALT had three lots together—56 from Michigan, belonging to MUMFORD & KINNEY, selling at 8c.@10c.; 84 from New-York, selling at 8c.@10c.; and 41 of superior quality, from Portage County, Ohio, owned by TAYLOR & BISSELL, which sold at 10c.@11c.

GEO. A. TOFFEY sold on account of several owners a mixed lot of New-York cattle; some went for 8c. @9c., and others at 10c., according to quality.

HASKELL & CHRISMAN sent in two lots from Madison County, Ohio; one of 60, thin, ordinary quality, 600 to 750 lbs., average 700 lbs., selling by J. J. DE FOREST, at 9c.@10c.; the other 62 of fairish quality, estimated at 700 lbs., selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB at about the same price or a shade higher, as in quality.

H. UNDERWOOD'S drove, C. G. TEED salesman, gathered in Chester County, Pa., quality A No. 1. There was not more than one drove superior to this. They weighed 1,875 lbs. at home. Selling at 10c.@11c., and worth the latter price.

W. E. WHEATON was trying to sell a lot of 61, gathered by PHILLIP O'NEIL, in Madison County, N. Y. Quality mixed; some of them still-fed; live weight of drove before starting for this market, 1,332 lbs. Only four were sold when we visited this yard, at 2½ P. M. Thirty others that came with this lot went to one of the lower markets.

The owner of a pair of steers, offered by S. C. ROWE, thought they would receive a "first-rate notice" if sent to this market. They were very good, but we are compelled to disappoint him, by informing him that there were not a few bullocks offered, to-day, that went off rapidly, at a higher price than these would bring. The truth is, such animals as we rate "premium cattle," not one farmer in a hundred in this State has ever seen.

HENRY ECKSTEIN sold for BARL & CLARK 73 good Ohio Beeves, averaging 900 lbs., at 10c.@11c. Twenty of them were not in to-day's market, having been sold out on Monday.

WHEELER & RUSSELL contributed 33 very good cattle from Dutchess and Columbia Counties, which were selling by WHEELER & SHEPARD at 9¾c.@11c.

PHILLIP HATHAWAY'S Virginia cattle were fed by Maj. JAS. KENT, of Blacksburg, Pulaski County; a very good lot of steers; 750 to 900 lbs.; average about 800 lbs., and selling to-day by WILLIAMS at 10c.@ 11c. These were selected from 108; the balance were sold at Philadelphia last week for $76 50 ₱ head, or about 10¾c. HATHAWAY thinks he lost $200 or $4 ₱ head by not selling these 50 there. He was influenced by our last week's market.

ISAAC VAN METER brought in during the past week 204 Kentucky cattle of his own feeding, 148 of which were in market to-day, selling by J. H. WILLIAMS at 9c.@10c.; quality medium; one lot were pretty even at 600 lbs., the other even at 650 lbs. A portion of them met with considerable detention for want of cars, by snow, &c., at Ciucinuati and elsewhere.

WM. FLORENCE did not make a great speculation, we judge, in sending for *to-day*'s market 104 ordinary and inferior animals, to be sold at 8c.@10c. T. WHITE, salesman, seemed to be working them off for all they were worth.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $85 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$80.

Cows with Calves are in pretty good demand at advanced prices.

ALLERTON reports them selling at $30@$45, $50@ $55, and $60@$75.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows scarce and high—selling at $35@$65.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows selling at $20@ $60.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $30@$60.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

There is a pretty fair supply of Veals this week.

ALLERTON reports Veals at 4c.@7c.

BROWNING reports them at 5c.@6½c.; very good at 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports them at 5½c.@6½c.; best at 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is a better supply of Sheep and Lambs this week, especially at ALLERTON'S. The total receipts for the week are 10,055, which is nearly equal to the average weekly receipts during last year.

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs selling actively and well.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs a shade lower than last week, but good prices given for first rate stock. General quality of those received not above fair, mostly from New-York and New-Jersey. About 400 over last evening.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S, for the week ending Jan. 23.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
7	$75 00	20	$185 00
49	163 37	24	162 00
100	587 50	6	48 00
70	402 50	26	190 00
21	114 63	17	204 00
26	169 00		

Also 20 cattle from 8¾c.@11c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by BALDWIN & HUME, Sheep Brokers at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
199	$1,074 12	45	$112 50
205	758 12	139	637 00
33	172 30	42	194 25
47	146 87	51	353 00
50	282 50		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAS. DOEMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the Packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report dressed corn-fed hogs selling to-day at 7¾c.@7¼c. Some extra shoats sell by the single carcass at a little higher rate.

Sales were made yesterday of over 3,000 hogs, to arrive by railroad, at 7¾c., dressed weight. Large numbers are reported as on the way from the West, but detained at different points for want of conveyance.

ALLERTON reports live hogs at 6c.@6¾c., grass; slaughtered hogs 7¼c.@8c., net.

Markets.

Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly, but regularly at $7 7½ for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Small lots American Yellow continue to bring 26¼c.@27c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is gaining life. Manufacturers are sending forward a better stock, both as regards extent and variety; and country purchasers are dealing more liberally. The local trade is not extensive as yet, and the expert demand is rather limited. Prices are very firm and, if anything, tending upwards.

BRICKS—North River Hard are moderately inquired for and are steady at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 1000. Other varieties are unchanged.

CANDLES—The demand is good for Adamantine and Sperm, and moderate for Mould Tallow at old rates.

COAL—Foreign is now less abundant and holders are firmer, but the inquiry is limited, and prices are without improvement.

COCOA—Quiet and somewhat nominal.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair at full rates, including Java at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra at 12½c.; Maracaibo and Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c., and St. Domingo at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The market is brisker, but prices are without essential variation.

COTTON—We have no important movements to report. Holders are reluctant to make any concession, but buyers seem to forget the lightness of the stock here, (now computed at under 32,000 bales, on hand and on shipboard.) in view of the unfavorable accounts by the *Africa*, and contend for a reduction, in consequence thereof. Hence the market is very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¼
Middling	9¼	9½	9⅜
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10⅜
Fair	10	10	10½ 11

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are dull and heavy, at 43c.@45c. for Western, and 40c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ lb. A small lot of inferior Southern changed hands at 25c., cash, ₱ lb.

FISH—The general demand is fair for the season, and prices remain without any quotable change. The supply is very moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, influenced by the favorable news per *Africa*, are freely inquired for by home dealers, and more sought after by shippers, at enhanced rates. The sales since our last amount to about 8,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@	8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾@	8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @	8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½@	8 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich	8 25 @	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 25 @	8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @	8 20½
Extra Ohio	8 50 @	9 62½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @	11 25

Canadian is unchanged, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,900 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $6 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in better demand, and are now pretty firm at $3@$3 25 for Layer, and $2 75@ $3 for desirable Bunch, ₱ whole box. Smaller packages in proportion. Other articles are quiet and depressed. The following is a comparative statement of the export of Raisins from Malaga to the United States, between July 1 and Dec. 31, inclusive, in each of the last six years:

	Boxes.	Casks & bbls.	Frails.
1850	647,672	27,298	....
1851	602,351	35,062	5,917
1852	499 168	23,600	1,382
1853	479,568	7,020	2,523
1854	586,855	15,187	2,931
1855	358,000	2,371	....

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and moderately inquired for, but parties disagree about prices. Hence, the slight transactions, embracing since our last only small lots of Southern Red, part at $1 95 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 30@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Barley is also in light supply and now stiffly held at $1 18@$1 25 ₱ bushel. The demand is improving. Peas and Beans are rather less active at old figures. Oats are in reduced stock and are selling to a fair extent at 42c.@51c. for Western; 45c.@ 49c. for State; and 43c.@45c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at previous quotations, but the demand is not active. The sales since our last have been confined to 21,000 bushels at 83c.@90c. for new Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, and 91c.@93c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GRASS CLOTH—Very full purchases of Manila have recently been made here, and at Boston to be sent here, at prices varying from 95c.@$1 12½c., six months' credit.

HAY—River is salable and firm at $1@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is very quiet and somewhat nominal, at from $175@$185 for undressed, and $250 @$280 for dressed, ₱ ton. Manila has been in active request, and has advanced to 11c. ₱ lb. Nothing now in other kinds.

HIDES—Are plenty, but still held pretty firmly. The sales are light. Stock about 77,000.

HONEY—Is still scarce and quiet, but firm.

HOPS—New are selling in lots, at from 6c.@10c. ₱ lb. Stock fair. Old, neglected.

IRON—This article is inactive at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are sparingly offered, and bought at $1 43¾ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is in fair demand, and is now firm at $6 62½@$6 75 for Foreign, and $7 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is still coming forward very slowly, while the demand is good for the season, and prices are quite firm. No change in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and nominal.

LUMBER—The receipts are light, but the stock is ample for the season, and with a moderate inquiry, prices are without alteration.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is dull and heavy, with a large amount offering for immediate and future delivery, at 44c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds unchanged.

NAILS—Cut are in demand and are quoted at 4c. ₱ lb. German Wrought are rather scarce, and are needed at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. English Wrought are quiet and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and languid at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do. ie at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon, and is dull. Tar ranges from $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl., with a moderate business. White Resin is inactive and heavy at $2 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Common Resin is worth from $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs., but is rather lightly dealt in. City Pitch is dull and heavy at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Is in slack demand at old figures.

OILS—Crude is quoted at 75c.@77c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, with a limited business. Refined has not varied much. Palm is worth from 93c.@10c. ₱ lb. Red sells slowly at 65c.@70c. ₱ gallon. Olive is quiet, but steady. Linseed is retailing at 92c.@93c. ₱ gallon. Large lots could hardly be bought below these figures, but they are not in brisk demand. Lard Oil ranges from 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull and lower, with sales of only 300 bbls. in lots, closing languidly at $15 50 for Mess, and $14 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty, and heavy, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9c.@10½c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last reach nearly 400 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, the sales since our last including only 180 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess., and $14 @$14 75 for repacked do. per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and languid, at from $18@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are plenty and depressed, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do. ₱ lb. Stock reduced. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Ranges from $4 75@$5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.,—with a fair supply and demand.

SALT—Liverpool is salable and steady at 97½c.@ $1, for ground, and $1 37½@$1 50 for fine, ₱ sack. Lisbon is worth 28c.@29c. ₱ bushel; other kinds are nominally the same.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quoted at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., and dull. No change in other varieties.

SEEDS—Remain as previously reported.

SHOT—The market is quiet, but steady at 7c.@ 7¼c. for Drop and Buck, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile is in request, and is worth 11c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. New-York still ranges from 4c.@7c. ₱ lb., with a moderate business.

SPELTER—Is quiet, but stiffly held at 6¾c.@6¾c. for plates, ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand is a little brisker at our quotations: Cassia, in mats, ₱ lb., 32c.@35c.; Ginger, Race, &c.; Mace, 82½c.@87½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 90c.@92½c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10¾c.@11c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash) 11c.; Cloves, (cash) 13¾c.@ 14c.

STEEL—

AUCTION SALES.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A BRAGG & CO.—Store No. 13 Cortlandt-st.—On MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., direct from the manufacturers, suitable for the country and City trade.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Books, Stationery, Private Libraries, Stationery, Fancy Furniture, &c.

Parties desiring us with their business may be assured that every exertion will be used to the distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and competition of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and remitted, without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or at fixed prices, for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

David Hadley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.
[illegible], No. 344 Broadway.
[illegible], President Mechanics' Bank.
[illegible], President American Exch. Bank.
[illegible] Co., No. 79 Cliff-st.
[illegible], President Merchants' ex. Bank.
[illegible], President Importers' and Traders' Bank.
[illegible], Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
[illegible], President Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec 13 1855.

MESSRS. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale of the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, L. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. E. Lampert, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, within the premises of Stationery. The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, 18th inst., and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 5th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue, in the order in which they were received. Owing to the extensive number of catalogues for this sale which it is designed to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand in due time to enable the Auctioneers to make the requisite preparations.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash purchases from the whole Catalogue, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, four and six months' credit on purchases from the whole catalogue, less than $1,000, and more than $100, four months credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the day of sale, and made payable in the City of New-York, satisfactory to the sellers, will be received; bills must be settled before the delivery of goods, and within fifteen days after the sale; [illegible] within twenty days to be subject to an [illegible] per cent, and interest, insurance, and [illegible] charged until settled for; all goods not [illegible] thirty days, to be resold on account of the [illegible], or returned to the consignors. Any misrepresentation to the purchasers, are to be applied for to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at the Merchants' Exchange—On account of whom it may concern—
$15,100 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,100 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
$15,500 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..... $1,000 each
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..... $1,000 each
$1,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds..... $1,000 each
30 shares Third-av. Railroad..... $100 each
125 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad..... $50 each
110 shares Tradesmens' Bank..... $10 each
50 shares Chatham Bank..... $25 each
65 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... $50 each
70 shares New Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each
25 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co..... $25 each
20 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company..... $100 each
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express..... $100 each
5 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co..... $100 each
2 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co..... $50 each
15 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash down, and the balance delivery to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be shared to the purchaser.
☞ Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 28.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BRECGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 113 Chatham-st., near Division, ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, &c.—Rosewood commander table, made by Holmes & Butler, with imported marble top and cover; 2 thick velvet carpets; 2 oval mirrors; rich oil portraits; vases; china mantel ornaments; rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes, melodeons, oil-paintings, rich clocks, books, silver ware, &c. H. M. will sell as above, to pay advances, a large and varied assortment of rich cabinet furniture and house-furnishing articles. Cabinet furniture will consist in part of solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth; carved seat and Gothic reception chairs, Turkish chairs, one patent reclining chair, covered in morocco, valued at $15; bureaus and washstands in great variety. Gothic and French bedsteads, together with an endless variety of articles in the furniture line. Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock, consisting of 6 superior tone, one of which cost $550, made by Lindeman, of New-York, and fully warranted for two years; also, 3 second-hand pianos-fortes.
Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS (Thursday) DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 57 Beekman-st., second story, a very large amount of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, comprising, in part, several sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany and rose wood centre-tables, bookcases and wardrobes, French cottage and Gothic bedsteads, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, 40 odd pieces of oil-cloth, various widths, black walnut extension dining and tea-tables, marble-top centre slide and sofa tables, cane and oval maple chairs, office desks, cribs and mattresses, both hair and straw; feather beds, pillows, Voltaire chairs, in rosewood and mahogany; carved rockers, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, pitt and mahogany; mirrors, oak and black walnut bookshelves, &c., &c. Also 100 cottage bedsteads in good article. Also, balance of hotel furniture, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.; 3 pianos, mahogany and other bedsteads, sofas, bureaus, chairs, tables, marble-top centre, pier, dressing and centre tables, very large mahogany wardrobe 3 stained do., iron bedsteads, feather beds, hair and husk mattresses, desk; velvet and Brussels tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; stair do., 125 yds. oil-cloth, assorted; parlor and cook stoves, coasters, show cases, oil-paintings, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses, 3 plated castors, harness with fixtures, wagon, set of harness, and miscellaneous goods. Also, on account of former purchasers who have neglected to call and pay the balance due, 1 new mahogany bookcase, 1 Beer's patent arch parlor stove and pipe, 1 mahogany cupboard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN B. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 2 lots (they are previously disposed of), two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 37 and 35, and distant respectively 239 and 265 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 22 feet wide and 90 feet deep, the houses 22 by 28 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent. per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor.
No. 86 Merchants' Exchange.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell by Auction on THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, the stock of a retail bookstore, consisting of illustrated works, bound novels, paper covers, school books, &c., to which will be added standard theological and historical books. The attention of the trade is invited. Our evening sales will be held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Sales of fancy goods Saturday afternoons. Goods of the above sale open to-day, and catalogues ready.

Notice.—Every article purchased by this house will be sold to the highest bidder.

Sales of furniture and other goods attended to at the houses of persons desiring to sell.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot of ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 47 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 3 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1858, $60,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. Interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURS.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 121 Broadway, all the cenmade stock of the New-York Fur Company, consisting of real royal ermine, sable, fitch, stone marten, Canada sable, ermine, and other furs, all of which can be examined before the sale. Sale peremptory, to close the copartnership.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, GUN LOCKS, CLOCKS, &c.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., an assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, 100 dozen percussion gun locks, 50 Dutch clocks, 1 marble-top counter, 1 large glass [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer, 16 Wall-st.

BY EDWARD SCHELL, THURSDAY, Jan. 24 at 10½ o'clock, at the closing out sale of those well-known [illegible] Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st., from near last auction sale, [illegible] Champagnes, Hennessy brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s pale and dark; Martell, Hennessy, Jules Robin & Co.'s brandies; Holland gin in jugs and demijohns; Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies; Havana cigars. Sale positive, to close the consignment.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS.—Of the hypothecation of 587 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1856, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 68 and 68 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

A GREAT PHYSICAL LAW

POSSESSING THE MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCE OVER THE HEALTH OF THE BODY, HAS BEEN ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED AND NEGLECTED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES IN KEEPING THE BODY HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PAIN.

EQUALIZE AND REGULATE,
EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION.
CHAPTER 1.

Equalizing the Circulation—The true Method of Preventing the Establishment of Disease—Regulation the only means of Purifying the Blood, and Restoring the Sick to Health—Quick efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators in Curing the Patient of Coughs, Colds, Pains, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Sore Throat Inflammation, &c.

Broachitis, Asthma, Bad Headaches, Dropepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent, Scarlet, Typhus, Chagres, and all Contagious and Non-Contagious Fevers.

R. R. R.

The reader will bear in mind that the R. R. R. Remedies consist of three remedies, which are known as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

With these three remedies we are confident that we can battle disease in all its various phenomena—no matter by what name it may be called, or how terrible it may appear. We will, with these three simple remedies, guarantee a speedy and effectual restoration of the human body to sound and vigorous health, free from all bodily pains, aches and infirmities.

HOW DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE BLOOD IMPURE.

A great error has long prevailed in the minds of medical men, "That Impurity of the Blood is the Cause of Diseased Action." This is a serious mistake. It is a disturbance of the circulation and the establishment of diseased action that causes impurity of the blood.

The R. R. R. theory holds the truth of this above maxim, for, if a person be in a state of perfect health, each artery and vein must carry to and from the heart its allotted proportion of blood, and when any set of vessels refuse (be the cause what it may) to carry their proportion, the current of blood becomes dammed up. In other words, a congestion takes place, giving pain to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the beginning of diseased action, which, if not relieved, will soon run into inflammation, and disease becomes established. Diseased action being once established, the blood becomes impure, and the regularity of action on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., is sure to be interrupted, and the general system, by sympathizing with the local complaint, becomes involved in the difficulty. That this is the true state of the case, let any one call to mind his symptoms on catching cold. The local difficulty may be a sore throat, which is congestion of the blood, causing (sometimes) an inflammation about the throat; with a convulsive deranged state of the circulation, and he will remember that his bowels became costive, his liver deranged, or his skin dry and his blood impure. Had he used Radway's Ready Relief when the congestion was setting in, as an application to the throat, and swallowed a dose of the Regulators, he would have broken up the congestion and restored the regularity on the part of the liver skin, bowels, &c., which had been broken in upon by the effects of the sore throat. Inflammation being again established, the impure blood is soon purified and the circulation again equalized, and the heal h restored.

HOW THE R. R. REMEDIES RAISED MRS. SARAH A. HOUGH FROM A CRIPPLED AND HELPLESS CONDITION TO SOUND HEALTH AFTER THE SKILL OF FOUR OF THE MOST LEARNED PHYSICIANS IN NEW-YORK HAD FAILED TO RELIEVE HER, DRS. PARKER, REESE, WARDLE AND MACLELLAN.

READ HER LETTER.

Jan. 3, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & Co.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes. I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm, for it is a mystery to me. I was a Cripple for two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton, I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief Resolvent and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Maclellan and many other physicians in this City. I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and rarried up and down as small as an infant, and now, thank God, by the use of your remedies I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH,
No. 244 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

HOW THE R. R. R. REMEDIES RESTORE CONSUMPTIVES TO HEALTH.

Stops the Ravage of Decay, Heals Ulcers in the Lungs and Throat, Cures Asthma, Bronchi is, Chronic Coughs, and all Diseases and Complaints of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

Persons who have been troubled with chronic sore throat, tubercles in the lungs, bronchitis, or glandular affections, are informed that the R. R. R. Remedies will cure them of these terrible complaints on the same principle. Let the Ready Relief be applied externally on the chest and around the throat—this will affect an important and wonderfully beneficial result. It will get up a powerful counter-irritating force, and draw from the glands of the throat all congested blood that may interfere with the respiratory organs. Persons troubled with asthma, hard and difficult breathing, sharp pains when taking a long breath, will find an immediate relief after an application of Radway's Ready Relief. In cases where the lungs are diseased, we give Radway's Resolvent. The action of this medicine resolves away the diseased deposit—it heals all ulcers and removes tubercles. We have known persons who had no idea of ever rising out of a sick bed, to be restored to sound health, with not a particle of consumptive material left in their bodies to hasten decay. Radway's Regulator, in these cases, keeps the system regular and equalizes the circulation of the blood.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS

Possess this great power of
EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION,

And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action. No disease can exist in the human system when the circulation is equalized and every organ in the body performing its discharge of its functions.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS possess properties that all other Pills are deficient in, and are the only Pills in use that can be taken for any length of time without weakening the system.

They always leave the system in a healthy condition—the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Pancreas, Kidneys and Skin regular, and ready to discharge their several functions without recourse to unnatural means.

Every dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS that is taken will infuse new life, fresh strength and sound health to the weak and feeble body.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC,

one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will answer a better purpose than 1 bottle of common Pills. Blue Pills, Lee or Randall's Pills, or any other cathartic, bilious, drastic purgatives, salts or senna. The Regulators will quickly open the Bowels, force a natural passage, and will leave the whole system in a healthy state.

N. B.—Consultation and advice free of charge. Office hours for patients from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Price of R. R. Resolvent, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
R. R. Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
Regulators, 25c. per box.

R. R. R.—Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeon of this City, Dr. Carnochan, and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in secret diseases is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most cancid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and sarcous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for 6d., by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 841 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or change his diet, in the slightest degree. Those who have been deceived by the promises of certain advertisers, and been injured by drugs, or quacks, are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Look Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

Acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and re-establishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les corn avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 58 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the vilest powers are restored in a few hours. It is a *secret of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote to, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating drugs become unnecessary. They may lay on the table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—It is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The head and founder in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are too easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a trivial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that HAYES'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive disease in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body must know that one dose of them purifies the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Weakness on the Head, Colics, Fever, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily digesting the most vicious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. B. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward.

SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.
S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 69 Water-st.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR of is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse or Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE ROUTE.
RAILROAD LINE,
CONSISTING OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, Ill., Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:56 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave asma stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, January 24, 1856.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

PETER KNOBEL, aged 15 years, was instantly killed at 8¾ o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Harlem Railroad tunnel, at Forty-second-street. The locomotive and baggage car passed directly over his body. The deceased resided with his parents at Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict.

George Blum vs. *Edward Higgins.*—In this case, tried Tuesday before Judge DALY, the Jury awarded the plaintiff $200 as damages.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 145, 95, 164, 216, 36, 121, 207, 208, 28, 54, 56, 70, 110, 114, 181, 213.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—The same Calendar as on Monday last.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 265, 255, 279, 286, 290, 293, 294, 162, 288, 281 to 285, 287 to 294, 296, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 305, 306, 308, 92, 94, 96, 405, 406, 408, 410, 411.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—(By the Court, without a Jury.)—Nos. 24 to 30. Part 2.—Nos. 1 to 15.

The Northern Light Filibusteres.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

The counsel for Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the *Northern Light*, and Foster, her engineer, who have been indicted for obstructing the United States officers in attempting to serve process upon the vessel, appeared in Court this morning, desiring to be tried at once. The indictment was not in Court, and was sent for. When it came, Mr. Cutting stated that he appeared for Capt. Tinklepaugh and Mr. Foster; that the *Northern Light* must sail to-morrow at 3 P. M., and, unless these men could be tried to-day, they could not be tried before her departure; that he now understood that the District-Attorney would not try them to-day, although he had given notice that he would do so, but would call their recognizances on Monday, and forfeit them, if the parties were not here. He hoped, however, that the District-Attorney would not prevent them from being tried to-day, but would move at once that the indictment be remanded to the District Court, as there was no Jury in attendance in the Circuit, that the trial might proceed before the Jury in attendance in the District Court.

Mr. McKeon—I will call you on Monday.

Mr. Cutting—I am sure, Mr. McKeon——

Mr. McKeon—I gave you notice.

Mr. Cutting—You gave me notice that you would try this morning. I am sure the District-Attorney will reconsider this matter. What possible harm can come—what objection can the Governor have to the case being tried to-day?

Judge Ingersoll—Well, Mr. Cutting, the District-Attorney makes no response. The indictment is in the Circuit, and can only be brought down to the District Court on the motion of the District-Attorney.

Mr. Cutting—It is painful to me to be placed in the position of pressing for this trial. But these recognizances are for $5,000, and if they are forfeited, what can it bring to an engineer of a steamer but utter ruin. I cannot believe that the District-Attorney will put these men to the necessity of giving up their positions on this vessel.

Mr. H. F. Clark—What do you say, Mr. McKeon?

Mr. McKeon—I gave you notice for Monday.

Mr. Cutting—No. You gave me notice for this very day.

Mr. Clark—I can perhaps make a suggestion which will help us all. We have some objections to make to the indictment, and if the District-Attorney is willing we will now make a motion to quash it.

Mr. McKeon said he had no objections, and Mr. Clark addressed the Court, stating the ground that Ryer and Morton, the Deputies obstructed, were not "officers of the United States," within the meaning of the act. Mr. Cutting followed him and made the following points; that as the Court was one of limited jurisdictions, the fact showing that the Court had jurisdiction must be set forth; that there was no allegation that the process was ever delivered to the Marshal; that there was no proper allegation that Ryer and Morton had ever been deputized by the Marshal; that the indictment charged Ryer and Morton as being officers of the Marshal instead of the United States; that it was the Marshal who was obstructed and not the deputies, and that there was no allegation that the defendants knew that Ryer and Morton were deputies.

These questions were argued by Mr. Cutting and Mr. Clark, and by the District-Attorney and Mr. Joachimsen.

REVENUE CASES.

The following cases were decided this morning, by Judge INGERSOLL, in Revenue cases argued before him in December last:

Nathaniel Carnes *et al.* vs. Hugh Maxwell.
Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt *et al.* vs. The same.
Alsop & Chauncey vs. The same.
Schuchard & Gebhard vs. The same.
The same vs. The same.

In these cases judgment was ordered for the plaintiffs upon the verdicts rendered in them by the Jury.

William Crowley *et al.* vs. Hugh Maxwell.
Jacob Freystadt vs. The same.
John Gamble vs. The same.
George H. Koop *et al.* vs. The same.
John Schmaire *et al.* vs. The same.
Wm. Harriman *et al.* vs. The same.

In these cases the verdicts were set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 23.
Before Hon. Judge Capron.
GRAND LARCENY.

George H. Wilkinson, a colored man, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing $240 from Capt. Melville, of the schooner *Mary H. Mettler*, anchored at Stony Point. The prisoner was employed as a hand on board the schooner, and the robbery was committed in September last. The money was taken out of the Captain's state room.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence, two years to the State Prison. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he should take into consideration the prisoner's poverty. If he had been a white man, with the ordinary advantages which white men possess, he would have thought him more depraved, and have sentenced him for five years.

GRAND LARCENY.

Jeremiah Cook pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Sentenced to two years to the State Prison.

A lad—we purposely withhold his name, because the publication of it would, in a great degree, undo what the Judge did by his leniency—pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was very respectably connected, and was, in all respects, a gentlemanly boy. His mother stood beside him as he pleaded, and her decent and widowed appearance won the sympathy of all hearts. After a proper exhortation, the Judge said he would not send him to the State Prison or the Penitentiary, but to the Juvenile Asylum, where he might be reclaimed without disgrace. This is Judge Capron's first term on the bench, and thus far he has earned the distinction of a wise and enlightened Judge, who can distinguish between the first backsliding of a young offender, and the hardened career of an old criminal.

GRAND LARCENY AGAIN.

George Jackson, a colored lad, was next charged with grand larceny. He stole a parcel from the depôt of Adams' Express Company. The parcel contained a gold watch, and was found upon him. Evidence conclusive. Verdict guilty—sentence two years to State Prison. The Judge, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that if he had been a white boy, with the advantages of education that white boys possess, he would have dealt less leniently with him.

LARCENY.

Charles McNamara, a well dressed, likely youth, who had pleaded guilty of petit larceny, was called up for judgment.

In this case the Judge remarked upon the frequency of such cases. "Strong representations had been made to him, however, and he would suspend judgment on this case, and let the prisoner return to his father." He added several observations as to the parental negligence, which evidently were addressed to the father of the boy, who stood with him at the bar. On hearing the decision of the Court the father said, "I thank your honor, and should my son be brought here again, I expect and wish your honor to deal severely with him."

The Judge—sharply)—I have brought up a family of children, and think you are very much more to blame than the boy.

The father evidently meditated some further observations, but ultimately retired with his son somewhat chop-fallen.

We were pleased to note the Judge's observation that the existing disregard of parental obligations is, unhappily, one of the most fertile causes of crime in this City.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF TRINITY CHURCH—A LADY'S POCKET PICKED WHILE ATTENDING A FUNERAL.

John McCarthy, a handsome young Irishman, well-dressed, and having a wife and child, a machinist, twenty-two years old, was charged with robbing a lady three weeks ago, while she was attending a funeral at Trinity. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The Judge gave him a severe admonition, and still lenient in his sentence, all things considered. Six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.—the prisoner to remain in prison until the fine is paid.

FORGERY.

Robert Williams, an idle-looking youth, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence deferred.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand Pantomime of "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," the Comedy of "A Day After the Wedding," and the Drama of the "French Spy." Can any other theatre produce such a variety of entertainments? which are supported by the talented Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. WILKINS, Miss FANNY HERRING, and the beautiful danseuse, Mlle. LANG, with the most excellent company of this theatre.

[Advertisement.]

Now is the time to purchase your Linen Goods, and the place is at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-street, where they are selling Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, Toilet Quilts, &c., &c., at prices less than cost of importation. Hotel and House keepers will find the best Assortment, and at prices less than offered in any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE.—Those wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, 244 Strand, London, and by all the druggists at 25c., 62¼c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ONLY DAMAGED BY WATER.—T. M. JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker, will open, this morning, twenty-five cases of Irish Linen Damask Napkins, English Long Cloths, Printed Cambrics, &c., at about half the usual prices.

T. M. JAMES,
Corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS.—The greatest rush and excitement for a long time in New-York, can be seen at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand-street, in wet goods. We can speak knowingly, when we say that such great bargains were never before offered to the public. See advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, MYNDERT D. MEEKER to SARAH ADAMS, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Glover.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. G. L. Prentiss, Mr. JOSEPH HOWLAND to Miss ELIZA N. WOOLSEY, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. JOHN FRAZER to Miss CATHARINE A. STRACHAN, both of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., Dr. CHARLES M. ALLIN, of Flushing, to Miss A. E. P. BOGERT, only daughter of the late Alexander G. Bogert, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Mr. Osborn, of the M. E. church, Mulberry-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., DANIEL S. MARVIN to ELLEN A., daughter of Sylvanus Lewis, Esq.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, at 12½ o'clock, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG to Miss CORNELIA R. FOND, eldest daughter of Benj. F. Ford, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, JAMES W. MAITLAND to AGNES JANE, daughter of J. A. O'Reilly, Esq., of this City.

At Woodlawn, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. R. C. Putney, JOHN C. ANABLE to Miss SOPHIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Hiram W. Ditou, Esq., of the former place.

In Canfield, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, D. COLDEN RUGGLES to JULIA, daughter of Henry J. Canfield, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, NEWELL J. MCCLURE, formerly of Concord, N. H., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Monroe-st., corner of Market-st., on Thursday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, JAMES THOMAS, son of John R. and Jane Eliza Kerr, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, Mrs. ELSA ANN YOUNG, relict of the late George Young, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Waite-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, IMOGEN CRAM, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days, the only daughter of Sarah A. Martin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of R. K. Martin, No. 17 West 41st-st.

Death lies on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, DAVID MALCOLM IRVING, son of Robert Irving, Esq., Edinburg, Scotland, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends of the deceased, and those of W. Macrea, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, KATE, daughter of Michael J. O'Donnell, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, JOSEPH WATSON, son of Joseph Day and Mary F. Andrews, aged 3 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The funeral will be attended at No. 61 Nassau-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the parents of deceased are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, FLORENCE MARIO, infant daughter of George and Isabella Everson.

The friends of the family, and of its grandfather, C. V. B. Ostrander, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 30 Lafayette-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

In Brooklyn, at his residence, in Gates-av., one door east of Bedford-av., WM. M. WILLSON.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, SAMUEL J., infant son of Samuel J. and Sabrina Knapp, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 24th inst., at No. 172 West 20th-st.

He lives! In all the past,
He lives; nor, to the last,
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now;
And, on his angel brow,
I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!"

☞ New-London papers please copy.

At White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, RACHEL BROWN, wife of James E. Coutant, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, at Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be deposited in the family vault.

At Perrippenny, Morris Co., N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, late of Hoboken, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

Near Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at the residence of her husband, MADELINE, wife of Warren Gilbert, aged 40 years.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, of scarlet fever, EDWARD, youngest son of Joseph H. Lester, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his uncle, No. 98 West 32d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 24th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, Miss MARGARET ANN PRALL, daughter of Abraham Prall, deceased.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 33 Union-place, without further invitation.

At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, MARGARETT HASLETT, wife of John C. Haslett, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

At Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 21, JAMES DE LANCEY WALTON, second son of the late Rear Admiral Walton, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Thursday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 23.

$1,000	Nor. Carolina 6s.	96¼	150	Erie Railroad	s3 53⅜
1,000	do.	96	200	do.	s3 53⅜
3,000	Virginia 6s.	93¼	500	do.	s30 53½
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '63	84	250	do.	b3 53⅜
4,000	do.	83½	138	do.	c 53½
4,500	Erie Bonds of '75.	90⅝	100	do.	s60 53⅛
2,000	Hnd. Con. Bs.	s6 62	100	do.	s3 53⅜
2,000	H. Cen. R.R. Bds	81½	100	do.	53⅜
2,000	do.	81¾	50	do.	b3 53⅛
6,000	N. Y. Cen. '6s.	86¼	100	do.	b26 53⅜
2,000	C. & I. R. R. Bds	90	100	do.	b60 53⅜
15	American Ex. Bank	116½	50	Milw. & Miss. R.	60½
4	Bk. of Commerce	109	20	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	opg. 106¾
10	Bk. of America	115½	100	Harlem R.	b60 18½
40	Mer. Exchange Bk.	165½	50	do.	18¼
50	Penn. Coal Co.	100¼	100	Reading R.	b10 86⅞
10	do.	100	100	do.	b10 87
150	Canton Co.	b30 21	200	do.	s60 86¾
200	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	22½	100	do.	b60 87¼
435	Cumb. Coal Co.	22½	20	Hudson R. Rail.	38¾
200	do.	b30 23¼	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90¾
100	do.	b7 23⅞	11	Mil. & N. Ia. R.R.	88
100	do.	b10 23⅞	100	do.	s60 88¼
100	do.	s60 23¾	100	Panama R. R.	b60 101¾
500	do.	s3 23¾	100	do.	s60 100¾
100	Bruns. City Land Co	8¼	50	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R.	96¾
11	New-York Cen. R.R.	92¾	10	do.	96¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	s3 87	5	do.	99
50	do.	s60 87¼	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	61
50	do.	b30 87½	00	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	78¼	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	62¾
1,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs.	81¾	100	do.	b60 62
200	Penn. C. L. Co.	6	11	do.	62
100	Florence Joint.	¾	175	Erie Railroad	s6 62¼
100	Mil. & Miss. R. Co.	b60 62¾	100	do.	b30 62¾
400	Harlem Railroad	16¼	200	do.	s10 62¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 24	200	do.	b30 62¾
200	do.	24	200	do.	b10 62¾
150	do.	b30 24	200	Huds. Riv. R. R.	b10 26¾
100	do.	s30 23¾	50	Panama R. R.	s60 100¾
200	do.	s60 23¾	5	Gal. & Ch. R.R.	opg. 106¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The steamer *Africa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool Wednesday, Jan. 9, arrived at this port early this morning. Sailing only four days after the *America*, at Boston, and three days after the *Washington*, at this port, she brings but a partial mail, and her accounts, so far as the private commercial letters are concerned, are neither full nor very important. A reaction in the Funds, both in Paris and London, had followed the intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Austrian intervention in favor of peace is likely to fail, and the French *Rente* fell below 68 and English Consols below 86¾ on Saturday, 5th, and Monday, 7th January. The decline was partially recovered in Paris on Tuesday, 8th, and the London Stock Exchange also showed an improving tendency early in the day, but subsequently closed weak at 86⅛ @¾. The French Tbree per cents. recovered from 62·95 to 68 45. Beyond these movements the Money news exhibits no unfavorable change from the previous packet; discounts remaining about the same, and loans at call a little easier. The Funds, we should mention, also felt the influence of a decree from the French Treasury that the interest on the Unfunded Debt, or Treasury obligation, should be raised to 4½, 5@5½ per annum, according to time, the ontside rate being allowed on all bills running over one year, and hy an intimation, from well advised sources, that the English Chancellor, on the assemhling of Parliament, would apply for a loan of $150,000,000 or £30,000,000 sterling. The Exports of Gold and Silver from England dnring the year 1835 were as follows:

Registered shipments	£14,924,610
To France, *vid* Dover	15,566,050
Total in 1855	£29,590,560
Against 1854	26,469,794
Total, first two years of the war	£56,060,454

The receipts of Silver from the West Indies and Gold from other quarters, the week ending Jan. 5, amonnted to $3,500,000. The shipments to the East hy the Oriental steamer of the same week amounted to $1,400,000. The London *Morning Chronicle* says of this movement:

"The specie brought by the *Tyne*, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, is valued at about £632,060. It weighed nearly eighty tons, and principally consisted of silver from Mexico. It will take a train of twenty railway wagons to convey it to London, and is the largest specie freight ever brought to Southampton in one ship. As the *Tyne* was entering the dock, the East India steamer *Pera* was going out with nearly forty tons of silver on board, or nearly $1,400,000 worth of specie, for India, China and Egypt. The two mail-packets passed close to each other, and the specie on board both amounted in value to nearly $4,500,000, or £900,000 sterling. It was one hundred and twenty tons in weight, and consisted of nearly 4,000,000 ounces of gold and silver. Two such richly-freighted argosies never before saluted each other in Southampton water."

No reference is made in the London papers to the probable course of the Bank Directors on the subject of the rate of discount, but some of the private letters, we understand, anticipate an advance to 6½ or 7 per cent. It will be noticed by our Commercial extracts, on another page, that the English Grain trade has again turned in favor of sellers, and that owing to the decreasing foreign cargoes on sale, prices are higher both for Wheat and Flour. The recent decline in Corn had also partially recovered, and mixed cargoes of American were selling at 47s. 6d.; White Southern, 44s., and Northern White, prime, 46s.@47s. On the other hand, the stringency of Money and a consequent disposition at Manchester to buy with caution, together with the reported large receipts at our ports, had depressed Cotton to the extent of ⅛d. The trade at Manchester in Goods and Yarns continues to be well spoken. The Iron Districts are also getting on encouragingly. In the Woolen Districts the transactions have been of an average character, with a tendency to improvement, both in the home and foreign demand. The Irish Linen markets are quiet but firm, confidence being sustained by the comparative smallness of the stocks on hand.

Wall-Street appears to be no longer sensitive to the fall of the Funds on the other side of the Atlantic. The Stock Exchange receives each budget of English and French news with great calmness since the suspension of Specie exports, the fall of Exchange and the very decided improvement in the facilities for raising money. These all contribute to a state of comparative confidence in the future, while enlarged traffic, easy finences and handsome returns of many of the established and heaviest Railway properties, such as the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and a number of the Western Roads, indnce present holders, as well as new hnyers, to look with more favor on the Share and Bond list. The business at the early Board to-day was nnusually limited, however, and only to a moderate amount at the Second Board. The characteristic of the general market at the close, was that of decided firmnese in prices. The last price of Erie was 52⅞.

The Custom Duties were again heavy to-day—$201,382—and the valuable cargo of the *Africa*, and another soon to arrive by the *Baltic*, which left Liverpool Jan. 12, will probably continne an active business in entries for a week to come. This gives more employment to Money among the merchants, and caused some few demand loans to be called npon the Brokers to-day. As a general remark, however, the Street is easy in the supply of Money, subject to temporary use. The payments out of the Sub-Treasury were $64,927. The regular balance at the close, $1,897,051. In the Foreign hills there was something done at 108⅛@⅛, first class tranceient eignatures. The Bankers' terms are 108⅝@108¼. France are a shade firmer, 5.20@5.23¾. The *Hermann*, of the Bremen and Sonthampton line, is the steamer for Saturday. The mail for the *America* at Boston will be made up on Tuesday, until when there is not likely to be much done in Exchanges.

The interest on the First aud Second Mortgege Bonde of the Terre Haute and Alton Company, due on the 1st of February, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentntion of the Coupons at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-street.

DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA ROAD—1855.

From Transportation		$256,956 80
From Sales of Coal		132,440 78
From Rents		3,969 37
Total		$427,368 95
DE.—To Interest on Bonds	$132,875 16	
To Intcrest on Stock	180,723 65	
To Interest on Floatiug Debt	45,182 19	
To Rent of Cayuga und Susquehanna Railroad	70,000 00	428,780 40
Surplus		$8,598 55

The whole cost of the Railroad and its Equipment has been $6,634,981

Cost of Coal Property, Mining Improvement and Fixtures 330,000

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FINANCES—1855

Whola amount of property of the State	$11,744,026
Unproductive real estate	2,056,483
Bonds and mortgages of Railrord Corporations	5,649,558
School and other productive funds	4,068,857

The liabilities of the State are as follows:

Scrip loaned to Railroad Companies	$5,049,555
Scrip issued to pay 10,000 shares Western Railroad Stock, due in 1857	995,000
Scrip issued for State Normal School, State Prison, Lunatic Hospital, State House and State Almshouse	769,900
Unfunded or Floating Deht deficit since 1850	652,337
Dua on interest Scrip	15,925
Total liabilities	$7,491,917

The trustees of the late Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. from the asset of the company, payable on demand, at the banking house of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-street.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

The business in Dry Goods is reviving. Country buyers are purchasing with much more freedom; the local trade likewise begin to move with renewed vigor. Stocks of seasonable fabrics are ample; and holders are firm,—having great confidence in the future. Prices for most prodnctions are steadily supported at a point 5@10 per cent. above last year's range, and exhibit in many instances a decided buoyancy, even with this improvement.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in fair demand; as are likewise bleached goods, Denims, and Drills at steady rates. Cotton Flannels seem rather quiet, but are otherwise unchanged. Duck is more sought after and is very firm. Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins exhibit no essential alterations. Osnaburgs find less willing buyers, yet they are pretty stiffly held. Printing Cloths are still in rather light supply and moderate request at hnoyant rates. Printa are attracting increased attention at former quotations. The stock is a very large and full one. Stripes and Ticks are not very brisk, hnt they are quoted firm.

Woolens exhibit no special changes. Blankets are slightly dealt in at old figures. Cassimeres, Clothe and Doeskins are in slightly improved demand at full prices. Flannels, Jeans, and Linseys are but moderately active, yet steady in value. Muslin de laines are in ample supply, bnt heve not thus far been purchased any way extensively. Prices are about the same. Satinets and Tweeds are rather brisker, though they are not dearer.

Foreign productions are more active at the improved rates previously referred to. The current heavy importations do not seriously affect the market. Most operators think they will be needed to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade. This impression is favorable to the maintenance of confidence in the future. We cannot learn of any general anticipation of a reaction in the sourse of business at all events, before the bnlk of the regular Spring's sales shall have been effected, and the actual requirements of the country satisfied. In the absence of such a dread, factors are not eager sellers, while buyers are quite liberal purchasers. Heuce prices possess much firmness and hnoyancy.

Long Island Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We learn that Mr. MORRIS, who so ahly brought the affairs of the Norristown Railroad from a state of bankruptcy to one of prosperity, with regular cash dividends, (which, since his resignation of the Presidency of that Road, has been continued hy his successor,) has brought at this time the local business of the Long Island to a point that more than pays all the running expenses, the interest on the small debt only about $600,000, (all funded;) no floating debt whatever, hut on the contrary a surplus on hand, after retiring, by purchase, last year, $53,000 of the Mortgage Bonds. Under this state of affaire, would it not he well to make an arrangement with the owner or owners of two steamboats—one to make a connection with some suitable point for a through line to Boston, and the other, when the buthing season begins, for a day line to Newport, hy which passengere leaving New-York after breakfast can be in Newport for dinner? The advantages of such a line over the old-fashioned night lines are so manifest that no argument is needed. As regards the through line, *as it would be a competition with the New-Haven route for the day travel*, we cannot see why Mr. VANDERBILT might not he induced to lend assistance to the project, as the throwing of so much additional travel on the New-London or Stonington routes might induce, if not a redaction of rates on those Roads, increased facilities. That the Long Island Road possesses the power to command a through line to Boston, to the great injury of the New-Haven route, cannot be donbted; and, as the Long Island can go into a competition for the through travel with a local business amply sufficient to pay all expenses, we cannot see why a bold and determined effort to get a through line would not succeed, and be of very great advantage to the Road. An increase of business to the extent of one thousand orders per day would, at *very moderate* prices, make the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company worth par.

EXAMINER.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 12.	LOANS. Jan. 7.	SPECIE. Jan. 12.	SPECIE. Jan. 7.
Citizens' B'k	$4,414,080	$4,193,693	$2,036,017	$1,087,283
Canal Bank	2,505,925	2,564,927	1,062,378	775,634
Louisiana	3,111,494	3,097,160	1,445,699	1,652,318
Louis. State	4,690,868	4,012,651	1,749,047	1,954,790
Mech. & Tra.	1,108,566	1,086,477	514,509	711,590
B'k N. Orl's	1,263,488	1,259,188	400,498	463,350
Southe'n B'k	265,006	242,158	190,778	321,019
Union Bank	946,581	969,962	582,310	715,206
Total	$17,706,858	$17,345,205	$7,981,236	$6,681,189
	Increase	$360,152	Decrease	$699,965

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 12.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 7.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 12.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 7.
Citizens' Bk.	$2,446,610	$2,367,725	$3,504,522	$3,351,536
Canal Bank	1,046,625	1,100,930	1,219,474	963,494
Louisiana	915,734	868,023	2,821,728	2,930,653
La. State	1,116,065	1,114,810	3,465,767	3,567,604
Mech & Trds.	461,930	463,625	1,105,069	1,334,530
Bk. af N. O.	738,565	703,495	958,892	1,052,367
Southern Bk.	242,440	270,255	318,154	492,980
Union Bank	745,880	746,466	931,619	976,728
Total	$7,703,859	$7,636,329	14,414,625	$14,609,876
	Increase	$67,330	Decrease	$195,051

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 7.
Citizens' Bank	$1,080,643	$1,497,895
Canal Bank	1,415,436	1,457,237
Bank of Louisiana	1,400,927	1,276,618
Louisiana State Bank	519,633	471,494
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	365,966	355,969
Bank of New-Orleans	287,426	304,628
Southern Bank	399,352	394,861
Union Bank	874,597	855,509
Total	$6,339,544	$6,273,980

The English Funds.

From the London Morning Post.

The cause of the fall in Consols may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the advices from Paris, which allude to the probability of another loan being shortly required for the service of the French Government, and the somewhat lower quotations obtained in the first instance for French Securities at the Bourse. The banks will now be immediatcly, if not so already, in the receipt of their dividend warrants for the January dividends, payable at the Bank of Englaud, which must have a beneficial influence on the money market; besides which there will, in the course of the week, be numerous receipients seeking investmens for the employment of meneys falling into their hands.

Sales of stock to a considerable amount were made during the day, and they were supposed to be for Government account, the funds of the savings banks being made subject, hy the authority of Parliament, to the purposes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has the power of appropriating such securities in exchnge for Exchequer Bills. It was said that the Message of the American President was of a hostile character with reference to this country, but this was probahly nothing more than a speculative anticipation, as the Message has not, we think, yet come to hand. The after-hours' quotation for Consols was 86¾ (buyers.) The improvement was produced by an improved quotation from Paris, the 3 per Cent. Rentes having recovered, at the last hour, from 62,85 to 63.45. It was a question whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would or would not apply to our capitalists for another loan before the reassembling of Parliament. Assuming that the sales of stock made to-day were on Government account, the inference must be that he will not, because such operations would argue a comparatively easy state of the Treasury. It may be remarked that, even in more quiet times, the Consol market is almost invariably feehle just before the opening of a Parliamentary session; and it is only surprising that, with a large war expenditure to meet, prices should not, at a moment like the present, be more sensitive than they are. Many cautious operators are, no douht, under the impression that the news of returning peace may reach the public ear at a time when it is least expected. At all events, the support given to the national obligations speaks volumes for the soundness of the public credit, as evinced by the efficiency of the revenue, and other circumstances calculated to inspire confidence in the resources of the country.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$5,000 City 6s, New, 93; $2,000 City 6s, Old, 98; $700 U. S. 6s, '62, C. & P., 110¾; $3,000 do., '67, C. & P., 113¾; $500 do., 113¾; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 89¾; $1,500 Wilmington R. R. 6s, 83; $4,000 Penn.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1358. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Routine Work in the Senate.

A MULTITUDE OF SMALL THINGS.

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Reorganizing the Marine Court.

The Prohibitory Law.

A FAMILY CIRCLE.

How one Man got an Office and Another Did Not.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

To the public relish the dryness of routine legislation. I frankly confess that I do not, and that I can endure the fatigue of a sitting of the Committee of the Whole, or any ordinary bill. When prohibition is discussed, or Women's Rights, or Divorce, or any of those abstract questions, it is profitable to behold, and I used to have a sharp relish for the little personalities, and the bitter satire and hard blows in which Senator BROOKS and the old war-horse, Dr. [illegible], took part. It was interesting to watch how the impetuous, spiteful thrusts of the [illegible] were met and blunted by the experienced [illegible] of the border. There was a point and a flavor about their combats that made them enjoyable. But a debate on the merits of DICK SPRAKER's claim for damages sustained from the breaking o the managing canal, or the whys and wherefores of a bill for the better protection of tadpoles and polliwogs, is what few would contentedly endure. Tadpoles and polliwogs were mainly the burden of the Senate proceedings.

Two or three items are exceptions:

BANK FOR RELIEF.

Mr. SIMMONS introdnced a bill for the relief of the East River Savings Bank, and to rednce its Capital Stock. The Institution is authorized to reduce its Capital Stock to $213,918, and to rednce the nominal value of the shares to $88 each.

ADDITIONAL POWERS TO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. [illegible] introdnced his bill providing that whenever the head of any executive department in New-York City, or any head of a bureau in such department, shall require information to enable him to decide as to matters pertaining to such department or bureau, he may require such information or proof to be given, by affidavit, taken and sworn to before him; and for that purpose he may administer all necessary oaths, but no fee shall be charged therefor. False swearing to be deemed perjury, and punishable as such.

STATE PRISONS.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, was presented. I abstract the following summary:

Decrease of Convicts at the Sing Sing Prison during the year of 96 males and 9 females. At the Auburn Prison a decrease of 45, and at the Clinton Prison an increase of 61.

The number of recommitments during the year is: At Auburn 94; Sing Sing, 27; Clinton, 22.

Number of commitments at all the Prisons during this year, are: 1st., convictions, 627; 2d., convictions 81; 3d., convictions, 19; 4th, convictions, 3; 5th, convictions, 1; 7th, conviction, 1. Total 702.

Number of pardons and commutations during the year are: At Auburn, 83 whites, 5 blacks; Sing Sing, 75 whites, 14 blacks, and 6 white females; Clinton, 20 whites, 4 blacks. Total, 184 whites and 23 blacks.

Number of punishments during the year have been: At Auburn, 268; Sing Sing, 461; Clinton, 292. Total, 1021.

Number of deaths, including casualties and suicides, is: At Auburn, 14; Sing Sing, 12; Clinton, 4.

Aggregate earnings of the three Prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855, $198,925 43, against $186,-371 26 last year. Increase, $11,954 15.

Expenses during the same period, $233,339 94, against $199,648 81 last year. Decrease, $36,253 87.

Expenses of the three prisons over their earnings during the same period, are $32,576, against $87,081-29 the previous year.

Number of imbecile and insane in the prisons is as follows: Auburn 12, Clinton 2, Sing Sing 8.

Escape convicts in the Utica Asylum, 19; making a total of 21 to be provided for.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Auburn Prison:

Total contract earnings during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855	$70,312 79
Miscellaneous earnings	4,735 74
Total	$74,948 53
Total expenses	$67,783 15
Total earnings over expenses	$7,165 38

Sing Sing Prison:

Total earnings	$90,904 71
Total expenses	116,774 37
Excess of expenses over earnings	$25,869 66

Clinton Prison:

Total earnings	$32,372 19
Total expenses	48,832 42
Excess of expenses over earnings	$16,459 23

I think we may as well consider our Stete Prisons luxurious, and make np our minds to pay them accordingly. Let us see.

We lose at Auburn	$7,165 38
We lose at Sing Sing	25,869 66
We lose at Clinton	16,459 23
In all	$49,494 27

I think this indicates that it is time we ceased to hope for any approximation to making them paying institutions.

THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

In the Assembly, Mr. MAHER moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Manhattan Gas Company for a statement of the amount of their original stock, present capital, actual value of real and personal estate, the annual profits for the last five years, and the amount of dividends declared Good.

SMALL BOATMEN.

Mr. MAHER gave notice of a bill to protect the small boatmen of the City, by requiring them to obtain a license.

TAXATION OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr. B. SMITH, from the Committee on Internal Affairs, reported a bill repealing the act of last Winter amending the act passed July 21, 1853, by exempting incorporated companies from taxation when their profits did not exceed five per cent.

BOOKS BEFORE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. ANDERSON brought in a bill to enable Executive officers in the City of New-York to obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their duties. The bill gives such Executive officers power to require affidavits of proof or information furnished them, in all matters pertaining to their department, and for that purpose they may administer oaths, but shall take no fee therefor.

Willful false swearing in any such affidavit shall be deemed perjury and punished as such.

COMPENSATION OF STREET ASSESSORS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introdnced a bill to regulate the compensation of Assessors of Street Department in the City of New-York.

It provides that the officers in the Bureau of Assessments in the Street Department in the City of New-York shall receive compensation to be fixed by the Common Council, which shall be in lieu of all fees now received, and shall not exceed one per cent. on the amount of money collected and be equally divided among them.

The Officers of that Department shall, on the 1st of January, April, July and October, hereafter make a detailed statement of assessments made by them during the previous quarter, the names of persons paying the same, and the amount paid by each, which statement shall be filed in the City Comptroller's office. The act passed June 30, 1853, amending the act to regulate the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department, is by this law repealed.

RELIEF OF CENSUS MARSHALS.

Mr. TOWNSEND brought in a bill for the relief and further compensation of Census Marshals, providing for the payment to them of $120, for services in describing City lands, and 2½ cents per line for recording marriages and deaths.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. WARNER, of Oswego County, has become sensible that married women have rights, and has, therefore, introduced a bill similar to that considered last Winter. It provides that any married woman whose husband, from drunkenness or profligacy, or other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support or the support of her children, or any married woman who may be deserted by her husband without fault on her part, shall have the right to transact business in her own name, collect her own earnings and those of her minor children, and educate her children, free from the interference of her husband, or any other person. She may also bind out or hire out her minor children. Also, hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship that the mother, if living with her husband, sign the same.

The bill aims at abuses that exist to an alarming extent, yet with the multitude of claim bills and minor local matters, we question if its fate is not the same as invariably heretofore.

THE MARINE COURT BILL.

Mr. B. RAILEY introduced a bill in relation to the Marine Court of New-York, the main provisions o which are as follows:—

SEC. 1 changes title to the "City Court of the City of New-York," and raises the number of Judges to six, the present Judges holding office until the expiration of their term.

SEC. 2. The three extra Judges to be appointed by the Governor and to hold office until the next election, when three are to be elected. Those elected are to hold office for the respective terms of two, four and six years, to be decided by ballot, and thereafter the Judges all to be elected to serve six years.

SEC. 3. The Judges so appointed and elected to perform like duties, have like powers and receive like salaries with the Judges of the Marine Court.

SEC. 4 extends the jurisdiction of the Court to cases of assault, libel, seduction, *crim. con.*, and the like, where the damages claimed are not more than $1,000. If not over that amount of damages be given when the action is brought in any other court, the defendant shall be entitled to full costs and the plaintiff to none.

SEC. 5 gives the Court equal power with the Court of Common Pleas, over all matters within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 6 defines the course of proceedings in the commencement of an action in said Court.

SEC. 7. The pleadings to be in writing and verified on oath, as in courts of superior jurisdiction,

SEC. 8 provides for plaintiff taking judgment by default, as in the Supreme Court, when the summons is not answered.

SEC. 9. When issue shall be joined, the causes to be put on general Calendar for trial.

The remaining sections designate the costs, settle as to what amount the parties to the action shall be entitled, provide that the present Clerk shall hold office until the expiration of his term, authorize the holding of special and general terms, provide for appeals from special to general terms, and to the Superior Court, transfer all appeals from the Marine Court now pending in the Common Pleas, to the City Court, and repeal all acts inconsistent with the provisions herein contained.

MORE OFFICERS.

Mr. DAWSON to-day called up his resolution, offered yesterday, for the appointment of JEREMIAH DWYER as door-keeper to the outside door to the cloak-room. The matter was urged pertinaciously, and members doubtless should have realized the necessity for an athletic man at every door in the building, but they didn't, and the matter was postponed to give time for deliberation.

PROHIBITION AGAIN.

I thought that until the Ides of March at least, I should hear no more of the Prohibitory law. I fancied that both the friends and foes of that measure were settled down contentedly to await the decision of the Court of Appeals. Not exactly. This morning, Mr. GLOVER introduced a bill to repeal the law. Quite an animated and passionate debate followed on a motion to refer the bill to a Select, instead of a Standing, Committee. It went to the former by a vote of Ayes, 67; Noes, 28. This reference, according to Parliamentary usage, insures a favorable report on the bill—and probably that will insure an unfavorable report, and probably both will involve an intolerable discussion. Eventually "favorable" and "unfavorable," and "intolerable" will end in smoke. I think the Legislature has yet to be elected that will repeal the "Law for the prevention of pauperism and crime."

A FAMILY CIRCLE.

I detect, in the new State officers, and in their organists, one of the most beautiful traits in the human character—a love and regard of their relatives—which extends, I believe, even to the third and fourth removes. I am aware of the incredulity which will meet my assertion, and shall, as soon as possible, compile a list of names, and their relations to other names, which will fully sustain my proposition. But I could not withhold from the public the general knowledge of the affection which pervades the State Hall, even until I could determine the details of brothers and brothers-in-law, fathers and fathers-in-law, and cousins and half-cousins that have places under the wings of the Secretaries, and Comptrollers, and Engineers, and Editors that go to make up the Know-Nothing Administration. I will, at an early day, furnish the particulare; but, in the interim, I hope the rank and file of the Order will take my word for it that the "family circle" is quite complete.

CAPITAL ON DITS AND ON DITS AT THE CAPITAL.

Some of the incidents connected with the removals and appointments made by the new Order are rather instructive.

It is a noted fact that nearly all the leading Hindoos in the State were down here, and that a regular tariff of prices was fixed for their services in procuring appointments. Twenty-five per cent. of the salary expected was, I believe, about the average range of the market, with an admitted right to share alike in the stealings. At times there were special bargains made, one of which was somewhat thus: A and B were from the same locality, and both aspirants for the lucrative position of Superintendent of Repairs. A primitive and noted Hindoo is "Steve," from the same locality. His influence with the appointing powers was thought to be some, and, of course, both A and B were anxious to enlist him in their behalf. Quietly A drops in where "Steve" was quartered, and suggests that in a certain Bank he has deposited to his credit about $300. If he could only obtain the appointment of Superintendent, he thought he could get along without that $300, and S. might find it useful. A practical suggestion, and one that "Steve" would not refuse to take into consideration—but, at the same time, he was not prepared to give an answer until he could turn it over and around and toss it about a little. He would be as speedy in doing this as possible, and thought about five hours would bring him to a conclusion.

Exit A, and in a few momente enter B.

B wants to be Superintendent full as much as A, and he wants "Steve" to help him a little more than he did A. Time is precious, when you are after an office, and men rapidly come to an understanding of the position. If B wants "Steve" he must see A's pile and go a trifle better. B pnts up enough to cover A, and runs up the pool to $500, and what is more satisfactory planks the stuff.

When A came for his answer "Steve" took high moral ground, and was "sgin" selling himself, and of course and so on. Well, the contest went ahead, and in the deal A took the office and saved his $300. B is minus the office and minus his $500, and the city is minus "Steve."

Another general rumor is, that some of the best appointments have been given to the Republicans. I should not wonder. Merit deserves success, and who more meritorious than those who have the good sense and the honesty to vote the Republican ticket?

It is further said that the most successful applicants were those whose papers were indorsed by the most whole-souled, devoted Republican in the State. He happens to be a member of the Order, and the President of a Council, and signed as such. He always set his candidates up steep, and of course the Canal Board took him and them for law and gospel.

I know a man who knows another man that knowe at least three of the new appointees as "Choctaws,"—in fact, the respected and revered medicins men of the tribe.

No better selections than those could have been made, but I mistrust that in the next campaign the Order will not find them the men it took them for.

I am afraid that Samuel is being bamboozled much after the fashion that he bamboozled everybody in his early days. LEO.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thuraday, Jan. 24.

The Canal Board made the following additional appointments this afternoon:

Engineers—J. Platt Goodsell, Division Engineer for the Eastern Division; Charles F. Smith, First Assistant Engineer.

Collectors—J. Thomas Davis, West Troy; Nathan Baker, Horse Heads; Nathaniel S. Pettengill, Dresden; Edward J. Galentine, Scottsville; John S. Skadden, Jr., Higgins, and W. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville.

Weigh Masters—Israel Shadbolt, West Troy; Benjamin L. Higgins, Syracuse, and Lewis Pond, Utica.

Inspectors—Benj. P. Middleton, Stanton Pendleton and Walter Barre, Brooklyn; Charles W. Chase, Luther Caldwell, Edward C. Cline and John Fowler, New-York; Joshua Munroe, David Ferry, Jr., Chas. W. Whitney and Hiram Holden, Albany; Joseph R. Taft, Stephen J. Lewis, Charles Mead and Erastus Snow, Troy; S. J. Schermerhorn, Schenectady; Hiram Van Slyck and Leonard Moore, Utica; George H. Pliny, Rome, and James L. Delamater, Syracuse; Gideon Hurlburt, Tonawanda; John E. Wadkins, Whitehall; Chester Penfield, John B. Hall and Chas. C. Mattin, Oswego.

The work on sections 196 and 197 was ordered to be suspended, until the questions pending as to the plan, &c., be settled.

The Board then adjourned till the 29th inst.

The appointments for the Eleventh Section of the Erie Canal have not yet been made.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message on Kansas Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No new movements are reliably indicated.

The President's Message on Kansas affairs excites no apprehensions, and will not freighten the Banks men from their fealty, as was hoped. The President has ample means already at command to preserve order in Kansas. If he deems the case critical, he will prove it by effecting the organization of the House. S.

The President's Kansas Message—The Dispatches by the Africa.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No one ontside of the President's Cabinet knew of his intention to communicate a Special Kansas messge—hence it took both his political friends and foes by surprise.

Considering the summary manner in which the House refused to read his Annual Message, and the large majority in favor of reading the Kansas Message, it is regarded by tha friends of the Administration as an important event, and causes them jubilant emotions.

The official dispatches received by the *Africa* do not change our relations with England from the position they were in previous advices.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a communication which had been received from the President, in Executive Session, and from which the injunction of secresy had been removed, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated Jan. 19, 1853, in which it is declared that the British Government intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty direct or indirect in Central America.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the letter be transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, and printed. He then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. CASS desired to speak, but, not being well, he yielded the floor to Mr. MASON, who thought that debate was not now exactly proper, but definite action by the Executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain, of a total disregard of treaty stipulations with this country When the question shall be presentod to the Senate or Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this Government. England will be held to a strict performance of treaty obligations.

Mr. SEWARD agreed with Mr. MASON that debate ought not to be indulged in till the House is organized; still he thought there ought to be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of this controversy with England. Unnecessary delay is indecision, and indecision often loses a good cause, while decision as often wins bad ones.

Mr. CASS saw no reason why this subject should not be fully discussed before the American people, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday. Agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of Government in Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it, and he urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes eulogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the system of government and the laws passed to put it into operation; and adds, that while Nebraska was successfully organized, the organization of Kaosas was long delayed and was attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly from local maladministration, and partly from the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some States with views foreign to the interests and rights of the Territory. Gov. REEDER, instead of constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be deviated from his official obligations by other objects, thereby himself setting an example of violation of law and duty which rendered his removal necessary. The President, in the message, also alludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, as the cause of the clashing of the Slavery and Anti-Slavery interests, and as emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this inchoate State.

The first Legislative Assembly, whatever may have been the informalities of its election, was, for all practical purposes, a lawful body. In this connection the President reviews Gov. REEDER's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of Government, and his refusal to sign bills passed by that body. He then adds that the ill-feeling in Kansas has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace not only of Kansas but of the Union.

Relative to the recent Convention, which formed a Free-State Constitution, he says it was a party, and not the people, who acted thus contrary to the principles of public law and practice, under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the constitutional authorities of Kansas is revolutionary in its character, and, should it reach the point of organized resistance, it will be treasonable insurrection, which it will be the duty of the Federal Government to suppress.

He then adds that it is not for the President to define the duties of States or Territories, or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust; it is his duty to cause it to be executed. The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected. It is the President's duty to preserve order in the Territory, and vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government from all encroachments from without. Although the serious and threatening disturbances announced by Gov. SHANNON in December last were quieted without the effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorder there unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them.

He concludes by saying that when the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Government, and be of sufficient numbers for the formation of a State, that the proper course will be for a Convention of Delegates to prepare a Constitution. The President, therefore, recommends the enactment of a law to that effect, in order that the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State may be conducted in a lawful and proper manner; and, further, that a special appropriation be made, to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of laws, or the maintenance of public order in that Territory.

Mr. SEWARD differed from the President; but, under the present state of our Foreign Affairs, he would forego any argument on that matter now. When, in the judgment of a majority of the Senate, the time shall come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the positions and the sentiments which are contained in the message of the President.

Mr. MASON moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CLAYTON thought it would be better to organize a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. SEWARD suggested that as there were no opponents to the Administration on the Judiciary Committee, while on that of Territories there was only one, it would be but generous and fair to let the minority have a hearing, but he would not insist on a motion for that reference.

After further debate the Message was referred to the Committe on Territories.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The House opened with prayer.

Mr. FULLER said it had been his desire for weeks to withdraw as a candidate for Speaker, and had so expressed himself to his friends; but as they had considered his name under their control, and not his own, he had permitted its use without public objection. He wished now to withdraw and have it distinctly understood. He tendered his acknowledgments for the support he had received, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which he had been treated. He expressed the hope that the House would now adopt some plan by which existing difficulties might be settled, by adopting some mode of adjustment agreeable to themselves, satisfactory to their constituents, and honorable to the whole country.

Mr. RUFF's resolution was laid on the table by one majority, and the House proceeded to take the

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Banks	96	James B. Ricand, Md.,	18
Orr	68	L. D. Campbell	3
Fuller	13		

Messrs. Eddy, Haven, Pennington, Miller of Ind., Kennat and Williams, each 1.

Necessary for a choice, 103.

While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced a message from the President of the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, objected to the reception.

Sndden excitement sprung up all over the Hall, various gentlemen demanding to know the character of the communication.

The Clerk vainly endeavored to enforce order.

In the midst of the turbulence Mr. ORR's voice was heard, expressing a hope that the President's Private Secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Cries—"Go on with the election," "order," &c.

Mr. CRAIGE claimed the right to be heard, declaring that he represented that District in North Carolina which first proclaimed its independence of Great Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confusion and cries of "Go on CRAIGE," "Hear him," "Heer him," "Order," etc.

Nearly all the members were on their feet.

Mr. CRAIGE said he would let gentleman knew that he was not to be put down by the noises.

Mr. PAINE—In the name of God and my country, I am ashamed of these proceedings.

Mr. CRAIGE—And I am ashamed to have a colleague who objects to the exercise of my rights.

Personal vociferations of "Order," "Call the roll," &c., &c. Intense excitement prevailing.

The Clerk essayed to speak.

Mr. CRAIGE (quiet being partially restored) made his point. He said they had a right to know who the messenger is and what his business was here.

Renewed cries of "order," "order," "down in front," "down in front."

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) made his point, saying nothing was in order excepting the election of a Speaker.

Mr. STEPHENS moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL—That's right. I second it.

Messrs. CRAIGE and CAMPBELL withdrew their pointe, the latter declaring that he still maintained his objection.

Mr. STEPHENS motion was agreed to by 33 majority.

The result of the 124th ballot for Speaker was then announced, as follows:

Banks	95	Ricand	5
Orr	68	Campbell, (Ohio)	3
Fuller	25	Scattering	5

Necessary to a choice 101.

The private Secretary was then again announced with a message in writing, if it was the plessure of the House to receive it.

Mr. CRAIGE—It is the pleasure of the House.

The reading of the message was then ordered by twenty-two majority.

The document is the same as that sent to the Senate on Kansas affairs.

It was laid on the table and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

No. 37—Edwin C. Little *et al. vs.* Levi W. Hall *et al.*—Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 182—Robert Forsyth *vs.* Wm. Kelly.—Error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. On motion of Mr. Gillett, for defendant, the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 46—James A. Abbott, plaintiff, *vs.* The Essex Company.—Argument was commenced by Mr. Abbott for plaintiff, and continued by Messrs. Marvin and Loring for defendants.

Pennsylvania Legislature—The Case of Passmore Williamson.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further legislation was not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction in this State. Rejected by 64 to 31.

A bill was then introduced to change the *venue* in the KANE and WILLIAMSON case from Delaware County to Philadelphia.

New-Jersey Legislature—State Temperance Convention, &c.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Air-Line Railroad bill was introduced into our Legislative Assembly to-day, with a strong speech by Mr. PARRY.

The State Temperance Convention was held here to-day. The resolutions adopted declare strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Gen. DUFF GREENE has been speaking before the Legislative Committee on Corporations, in favor of a bill for a railroad trust company, to protect railroad securities against foreign capital.

Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton—Three-Card Monte—The $50,000 Express Robbery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

In the Municipal Court to-day, Judge NASH presiding, EDWARD O. COBURN and BENJAMIN J. DALTON were put on trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of WILLIAM SUMNER.

Twenty-two witnesses were sworn for the prosecution, but the testimony has developed no new facts additional to what was shown at the preliminary examinstion before the Police Court.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL and BENJAMIN D. WATSON were to-day convicted of robbing an individual from the country of seventy-five dollars, by the game called three-card monte.

SAMUEL C. WHITE, alleged to be implicated in the fifty thousand dollars express robbery, was to-day discharged by the Court, and immediately afterwards was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of New-York. He will be taken to Buffalo, where, it is said, all the parties arrested for the robbery are to be tried.

Destructive Fire at Rome—Loss of Life.

ROME, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

A large block of wooden buildings in this village, owned by WHEDON, HENLEY & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning, and a man named JOHN MILLER, employed by a grocer in the building, was burned to death, being in the building when the roof fell in.

The building was occupied in part, by the owners, as a storehouse, and was insured for $6,000. The other occupants are as follows: JOHN POLLARD, shoe dealer; loss $1,500, insured for $1,000. NORTHRUP & ETHERIDGE, grocers; loss $20,000, insurance $11,000. SHEPHARD & ELMER, butter dealers; loss $20,000, insurance $15,000. G. W. TAFT, grocer; loss $1,500, insurance $1,200. The adjacent blocks were much injured. The total loss is about $60,000.

The Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Capt. DUPONT was called as a witness to-day in the case of Commander RITCHIE, and denied in the most emphatic terms that the epithets, "liar, coward and scoundrel," were ever applied to him. His official letter to the Department calling attention to the assertions of Commander RITCHIE was read. The evidence for the prosecution has closed, and that for the defonce commences to-morrow.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The 4 o'clock train from New-York encountered, near Metuchin, a vehicle crossing the track. Both of the horses attached to the vehicle were killed, and the driver was slightly injured. The train was delayed an hour.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst. are received, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

Meeting of the Contracting Board.

The Board held a meeting on Wednesday, and ordered the reletting of Chnb Lake and South Branch Reservoirs, for the Black River Canal, which work had been declared abandoned on the 10th inst. The bonds of the defaulting contractor were also ordered placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for prosecution.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

DIMINISHED HOPES OF PEACE.

TEXT OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY EN ROUTE FOR VIENNA.

Denmark Refuses to Join the Alliance.

INTERESTING CRIMEAN NEWS.

Projected Change of Military Operations.

WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

Preparations for the Next Campaign.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

FURTHER DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The United States steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 10:40 A. M. of Wednesday, 9th, from Liverpool for New-York.

The new iron steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, has arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, under the command of Capt. JUDKINS, of the *Arabia*. The *Persia's* speed from Greenock to Liverpool averaged sixteen knots an hour. She left the Clough Light, Clyde, at 4:56 P. M. of Wednesday, the 9th, and the following is her log. Arrived off:

	H. M.	Distance of knots.
Cumbrais at	5:47	—
Pladdy	6:54	—
Ailsa Craig	7:36	43
Corsale Point	8:40	15
Mull of Galloway	10:12	27
Point of Ayr, (Isle of Man)	11:45	22
Bell Buoy, (Liverpool)	3:40	68
Total	10:43	175

Equal to 203 miles. The *Persia* exceeds by 1,200 tons the internal capacity of the largest of the present Cunarders. Her chief proportions are:

Length from figurehead to taffrail.....390 feet.
Length in the water.....360 feet.
Breadth of hull, 45 feet. | Depth.....32 feet.
Breadth over all 71 feet. | Burden.....3,600 tons.

According to the Government rule of admeasurement her power is equal to that of 900 horses; according to the plan laid down in Earl HARDWICKE'S bill, 1,200 horses; and according to JAMES WATT'S old established rule, of 3,300 lbs. per horse, she would work up to 4,000 or 5,000 horses. She has seven water-tight compartments, separate sleeping accommodation for 300 passengers, and a clear promenade from stem to stern, aloog the roof of the deck house. The weight of iron in the *Persia* when launched was 2,200 tons, and, with the engines, 1,400 tons of coal and full cargo, will be 5,400 tons, with which she will draw 23 feet of water. Her accommodation is for 1,200 tons measurement of goods. Steam being the sole motive agent, she is but lightly rigged, with three masts. Bets are offered that she will accomplish the trip between Europe and America in seven days. She will sail from Liverpool about a month hence.

The news by the *Baltic* is briefly summed up. Expectation was on tiptoe to learn the issns of the peace propositions made to Russia. Rumors of all sorts were flying thick, hnt, the truth is, that nothing could be known for at least a week, the term having been extended for Russia's decision to the 18th instant. Nevertheless, Berlin and Vienna dispatches do not hesitate to assert that advices are already in those capitals indicating that the Czar will make no further concessions. On the other hand, it is certain that formal conferences on the propositions are actually in session in St. Petersburg, and are attended by Counts NESSELRODE, ESTERHAZY, and Barons SEEBACK and SOMMER. The *Independance Belge* publishes what purports to be the text of the propositions laid before Austria, and if the document be authentic the demands are so stringent that there is little hope of Russia accepting them. The general impression is that Russia will neither absolutely reject nor accept the allied terms, but will send (by Count STAKELBERG) counter-proposals to Vienna. In any case considerable delay seems inevitable.

A large amount of by-play continues to be carried on between Austria, Prussia and the smaller Germanic States. Denmark has published a circular stating that she will remain neutral, and that she has no connection with the Swedish Alliance. There is nothing new from the Crimea. Every one believes that in Spring hostilities will be transferred from the Crimea to Northern Russia. OMAR PACHA remains shut up in Redout Kale by the Winter and the Russians The Emperor of the French again manifests an intention of going to the war. RICHARD COBDEN has published his new peace pamphlet.

The first period allowed to the Russian Cabinet for deliberation on the Austrian propositions, has been extended from Jan. 5, as first specified, to Jan. 8. This arises from Count ESTERHAZY not having reached St. Petersburg so early as was intended. The second period is extended, in like manner, from the 8th to the 18th of January.

This dispatch contradicts the paragraph that is going the round of the English papers, to the effect that the Russian reply was already on its way to Vienna.

The London *Morning Chronicle* says that the Russian reply will be sent to Vienna direct, and not be handed to Count ESTERHAZY. The return reply of Austria will be sent to Count ESTTERHAZY to be hy him communicated to Count NESSELRODE. This mode of transmission wil create at least a month's delay in the negotiations.

A telegraph from Berlin declares that Count NESSELRODE has privately declared to Baron SEEBACH, the SAXON Envoy, that, in his opinion, Russia had made, in her declaration of Dec. 22, the furthest concessions she can make.

At the same time, it is understood that Russia consents to negotiate, and offers, in her turn, plausible propositions to serve as the basis of negotiations for a peace.

According to the correspondence of the London *Times* the acceptance or rejection by Russia of the Austrian propositions depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia. It is the knowledge of this fact which raises or depresses the expectations of the Austrian public according to the tenor of the intelligence from Berlin. Meanwhile, it is known that the instructions to the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory councils to Count NESSELRODE, and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an autograph letter, very lately, to the Emperor ALEXANDER, to the same effect.

Correspondence says that France and England are taking a very high tone with Prussia, and threaten to extend the blockade to her ports. Hence King FREDERICK recommends to the Czar to come to terms.

Berlin correspondence continues to intimate that there is no doubt Austria has fully determined to induce the Germanic Diet to make a manifestation on the Eastern question. Count O'DONNELL, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, is commissioned to visit various of the German Courts, to pave the way for this object.

A Vienna telegraph adds: "Very favorable hopes are entertained as regards an understanding between Prussia and Austria, respecting the mode of treating the Peace question, both at St. Petersburg and at the Frankfort Diet." But little weight is to be attached to this vague surmise.

The Berlin correspondence of the *Emancipation Belge* maintains firmly that the Austrian propositions are Austria's *ultimatum*, and on their rejection Austria will take the field. It is needless to say, that this statement must likewise be made at a venture.

The Danish Government, in a circular addressed to the various European States, renews the declaration in virtue of which Denmark persists in continuing her position as a neutral Power, and refuses to admit that she is bound in any way by the treaty concluded on 31st of November last, between Sweden and the Western Powers.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg reach to the 1st January, and do not harmonize with the

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Outbreak of a Renewed War Feeling—War all over Europe—Paris Gaiety, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

ANTI-PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

The political waters are dark and troubled. Not since the commencement of the war has there been such an uneasiness in the public mind. From every quarter comes up the cry of war! war! The friends of peace are almost silent; M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' Peace Congress is forgotten; the Prudhommes have retired from the field. War in the Baltic, war in the Black Sea, war in Asia, war on the Rhine! Such is the programme, and the war is to be à outrance! Germany is arming; England and France are doubling their offensive force; Russia is fortifying to her very centre, and even the "sick man" down at Constantinople has revived, with a kind of dying struggle, since the fall of Kars. Just now the [illegible] regiments of the vanquishers of Sebastopol passed my window, going towards the Tuileries, to be reviewed by the Emperor, assisted by the Council of War—Marshal VAILLANT, Admiral HAMELIN, Generals CANROBERT, BOSQUET, (the republican Republican) EXEA, and MARTIMPREY; Generals DELA[illegible] Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Generals JONES and [illegible] DUNDAS and LYONS. Immediately after the review, the Council of War will sit, under the presidency of the Emperor, to lay down plans for the coming campaign. A grand Council of War, convened for a similar purpose, has just closed its sittings at St. Petersburg; and, in the face of these facts, where is the man bold enough to talk of peace? Councils of war are only convened upon urgent occasions, and when there is no hope of peace. What, then, is a commentary on peace, then, are these councils of war?

The Emperor announces that he intends to head one of the expeditions. Which one is it? The question will be decided by the Council now in session, but, without doubt, if the expedition of the Baltic is decided on, that will be his command. But I should tell you that the Germans and the Republicans in Paris are greatly rejoiced at the [illegible] which this expedition holds out to them. The people of Germany above all, and before all, are Democrats, even to Prussia. On the subject of the war they are neutral in the face of the more important question of democracy and the emancipation of their country. Their nobles and officers are [illegible] Russian, and if the people were securely under control, Russia might be said to be on the [illegible] day. The limits of her power would be there. The people of France are also democratic, and the people of Germany look to them not only to take the initative, but for support. Now, just as sure as NAPOLEON marches to the Rhine with such a [illegible] of an army as 200,000 men, just so sure will he never again his throne again. The elements are at work which will prevent it. For a long time the secret movement has been perceptible as it is going on in Paris in the Republican Party, and particularly in the German portion of that Party, since it has been hinted that a French army was going to march towards Prussia. A German Catholic [illegible] of indulgence of the Faubourg St. Antoine told me a few days ago that thirty thousand men in that section of the city, mostly Germans, and all Republicans, were more aroused than he had known them for years, and were thoroughly prepared to strike at the first favorable moment. He said, too, what surprised me most, that these men were acting quite as much under German as under French influence.

[illegible] Bishop, M. Labitte, [illegible] of Strasbourg, and other well-[illegible] equilibrium, soldats and marines. M. Halevy, the composer, who drives tolerable coaches to the Government, was joined by the Government at the Mairie, and the whole cortege set off at a foot pace to make the address over the grave of the deceased friend, published this suppressed address in the Siecle of this morning; but it is evidently [illegible] by the editors to avoid the inevitable [illegible].

Coming from the Cemetery Brancion was the subject of an enthusiastic demonstration, half personal and half republican. The moment the noble old man reached the outside of the Cemetery gate, he was surrounded by the young men who had formed the funeral escort, and saluted with the cries a thousand times repeated, of "Vive Beranger!" "Vive la liberte!" The good old man was affected to tears, and on recognizing one of the young men nearest him, he took him to him, he embraced the whole rising generation of France, whom he loved so well. In looking at this multitude of young artists and students, rendering homage with such an undaunted, fearless front, to the great living principle of liberty, one could not resist the conviction that there is yet hope for the future of France.

STILL GOVERNMENT GIVING A LITTLE SHAM.

The soldiers who made their triumphal entry into Paris to-day, were the remains of General Forey's division, about three thousand in number, and a few hundred Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. They were commanded by General Niel, chief of the engineer works at Sebastopol and at Bomarsund, and by General Forey. This division of the line was at the Alma, at Balaclava, at the Mamelon-Vert, and at Malakoff, and have suffered frightfully. They were shipped on the Mediterranean by bad weather, and were hurried on to enter Paris with their companions in arms, but too late; and they thus entered the city without preparation, and looked haggard, ragged and dirty as they left the field of battle. Many of the officers were wanting in epaulettes, and their brass buttons were scarcely perceptible from change of color. At the head of the remains of the 50th of the Line, and immediately behind General Niel, appeared the flag which the brave and much regretted Colonel Count Brancion was endeavoring to plant on the Mamelon-Vert, when he was pierced with several balls and fell dead. This flag is completely riddled with small shot, and hangs almost in shreds.

The Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard looked bright, compared to the Line; but then the greatest proportion of them were borrowed out of one of the barracks of Paris for the occasion, and had never seen Sebastopol. The same thing took place at the grand entry of returned soldiers last week, and this is one reason why so little sympathy was exhibited by the populace as they passed the streets. The people who do all the shouting in the streets are precisely those who know most of what is going on in the ranks of the army, and knowing the deception that was being played off for theatrical affect, they abstained from cheering that part of the procession. But there could be no mistake in the hardy, bronzed, and ragged little fellows of the line; every movement, every line of their exterior told of Sebastopol, of the long night-watches in rain and snow, of the horrid life in the trenches, of the deadly struggles with the enemy. The occasion of this unmeaning deception on the part of the Government is difficult to understand.

No Russian trophies, it was remarked, appeared in the last procession. In that of the 29th December there was a considerable number of very bright brass cannon of large calibre, (field pieces,) which belonged to the Russians, while some of the horses that drew them were Russian, and now appeared as prisoners of war, working in the enemy's harness. But these were all, with the exception of some swords and sashes worn by officers who had taken them in personal combat with Russian officers. The friends of the Government say that no display was made of Russian flags and other striking trophies, which the victorious army has in its possession, out of respect to the feelings of Russia, who now has before her a proposition from France for a treaty of peace. It is added that the refusal of this Government to permit these trophies to be carried, offended the officers who had won them to such an extent that they declined marching in the procession.

MADAME LA BARONNE DE VIGIER.

In 1836, Louis Philippe, for some reason, but I believe the public never knew why, made a wealthy speculator, of the name of Vigier, a Baron. Some persons, however, in view of the late King's well-known monomania on the subject of hygiene and public cleanliness, suppose it was for the excellent bath-house which that gentleman established at the Pont-Neuf, and which is yet known under the name of *Bains Vigier*. However that may be, he is the possessor of a great fortune, and it is his son who has just given the title of Baroness to our great cantatrice, Sophie Cruvelli, or, as her name was published at the Mayor's office, Charlotte Cruvelli. The marriage took place on Saturday last,—first before the Mayor, then at a Catholic, and afterwards at a Protestant Church,—the young Baron being a Catholic, and Mademoiselle Cruvelli a Protestant. So Cruvelli is at last a Baroness, and the Huguenots and the Vespree Cicilienne have lost those tragic arms, that grand voice, and those upturned eyes. MALAKOFF.

SPAIN.

Spanish Affairs and Prince Henry—The New Constitution—The Act in Relation to Foreigners—Branch of the Credit Mobilier—Naval—Suicide of the Duke of Sotomayer.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

You will remember a letter, in which I represented to you that the Infant, or Prince Henry, brother of the King, would before long be heard of again as taking a part in the movement of Spanish affairs, and a part which, I ventured to predict, would prove beneficial to Spain, as well as highly honorable to himself. He is, in fact, a man of more than ordinary ability, sincerely liberal in his sentiments, and of a frank and loyal character, which has before recommended him to the people, and will again recommend him.

His time has not yet come, but indications of its approach are found in the fact that the present Government has been forced, by the voice of the press and the exigencies of public opinion, to reinstate him in all the honors and dignities of Infant of Spain, of which he was deprived under the despotic rule of Narvaez, at the time he was exiled in 1848.

Besides these semi-royal privileges, the question is actually in debate of making him Captain-General of the Navy, a dignity which corresponds to that of Lord High Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces of Spain; he having followed the career of seaman in all its grades, from the Naval School up to Chief of Squadron, which corresponds to our Commodore,—and given such proof of valor and good seamanship as made him formerly the idol of the Navy. If he gets this sword, it will certainly be used in favor of the rights of the people. His appointment to this command, however, is still very doubtful. Espartero is jealous of him, and is possessed by an instinctive sense that the man probably destined to cast a shadow upon himself is no other than Havay. Meantime, his competitor for the appointment is no other than Armero, who, as Commandant General of Marine at the Havana, made the famous capture of the Contoy prisoners and also that of the unfortunate Critternden and his followers, who perished the next morning in the outskirts of Havana.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Spanish Constitution has not yet been promulgated, and it is said it will not be until the Council of Ministers is complete. You will have heard already of the dangerous illness through which General O'Donnell has just passed, and from which he is not yet recovered. The rumors of a variation in the members of the Cabinet, and even indication of the persons who are to come in, continue to circulate in Madrid. It is considered pretty certain, however, that the change will not take place until after the proclamation of the new Constitution.

This document is understood to be, though not republican, exceedingly liberal in its provisions. The restraints which it throws around the power of the Throne, and the full representation which it gives to the people in the Legislative branch of their Government, together with the freedom of the Press, the abolition of every vestige of privilege in the [illegible] the declaration of religious tolerance and [illegible] guarantees of personal liberty—and the security of [illegible] property—from the grasp of the Govern[illegible] make this Constitution, if it be not infringed, [illegible] ample a security for civil liberty as that [illegible] in Christendom which preservae a [illegible]

AN ACTION FOR FORFEITURE.

[illegible] act in law has just been sanc[illegible] the Spanish [illegible] Legislature for all foreigners fly[illegible] own Governments [illegible] forever to the Crown or Government of [illegible] right to make any convention or treaty with any foreign government for the extradition of persons [illegible] of political offence; [illegible] which [illegible] the Government in case such foreigners shall be found conspiring against the peace of Spain, to send them away, not, however, to deliver them to their own Government.

CORTES DEBATES.

The discussions upon the general Appropriation Bills, and upon the reform of the Tariff continue in the Cortes. The Floating Debt, or current outstanding duee against the Government, have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars during the last three months.

The French company of the *Credit Mobilier* is moving everything in Madrid, for permission establish a branch in that capital. But their efforts are thus far fruitless. They have managed, however, to lend the Spanish Treasury about one million two hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the coupons of its funded debt, due at Paris during this month, and they may succeed in getting their machine in operation at Madrid in consequence. Nevertheless, Spanish capitalists seem to have taken the alarm, something as the Austrians did at Vienna, and were having meetings and committees to make some counter-proposition of their own to the Government, and, perhaps, stave off the French monopoly. Meantime, the making of the railway from Madrid to Saragossa has been given to the French Company of the Great Central Railway in this Empire.

NAVAL.

In the dock-yards of Caraca reigns at present a great activity. The construction of vessels and repairs, and reforms in the old ones, is going on with much rapidity, and the Spanish Navy appears to be recovering from the paralysis which struck it at Trefalgar. Corn trade is brisk, and high prices are paid, but the miserable state of communication loads commerce of all description with a weight under which it struggles heavily. Cotton has gone up in price on account of the Spanish vessels, which should have gone to the United States for this article, having been freighted for the Crimea.

SUICIDE OF THE DUKE OF SOTOMAYOR.

An incident of a painful character surprised all Madrid one morning last week. The Duke of Soromayor, Marquis of Casa Grujo, blew out his brains with two pistol bullets, and died instantly. This was a man somewhat celebrated in Spanish diplomacy, and a gentleman of high character. He was the Minister of State who, in 1848, put his passports in the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer, and sent him across the frontier under an escort at a few hours' notice. He is understood to have suffered terribly from the gout for a year or two past, and it is said to have been the conviction that his disease was incurable, and that his pains would probably find little relief, which determined him at length to cut short the process of dying by inches by his own hand. It will be remembered that the mother of this nobleman was an American lady, daughter of old Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, who married the former Marquis of Casa Grujo, when in a diplomatic position in the United States. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Text of the Peace Propositions.

The Brussels *Independance Belge* gives the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterhazy:

ART. 1—DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

"Complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, their wants, and their interests, and the new organization, respecting which the people shall be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from the sovereign initiative. No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever—under any form of protectorate—to interfere in the question of the internal administration of principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Choty'm, follow the line of the mountains which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminate at Lake Saak. The line (*trace*) shall be definitely regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities, and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

ART. 2—THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the (*des riverains*) watercourses, which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the Act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

ART. 3—NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies, (*marines militaires.*) consequently no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two powers, shall form part, as an annex to the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This seperate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

ART. 4—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

ART. 5—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing, in a European interest, special conditions over and above the four guarantees.

The Austrian Proposals.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

We have at last received the exact text of the conditions of peace tendered by the Allied Powers to Russia. The definite answer cannot, we are informed, be received before the 15th of this present month. Are these terms destined to form a memorable epoch in the history of European civilization, or are they destined to be consigned to the limbo of abortive projects with the Treaty of Uxbridge or the armistice of Chatillon? Is the present war destined here to come to an end, while it yet retains somewhat the dispassionate and almost judicial calmness and reluctance with which it was commenced; or is it to take henceforth an new beginning, with the avowed object no longer of merely protecting the Ottoman dominions from the immediate attacks of Russia, but of depriving her of the power of repeating a similar outrage? That will depend on the result of the conflict between the war and peace parties in the Cabinet of the Czar—on the natural struggle between the wish to relieve an exhausted people, a ruined trade, and an bankrupt exchequer, and the stubborn determination to carry out the plan of universal monarchy, and rather to risk the subversion of the whole framework of society than to recede from a single pretension or forego a single dream of conquest, glory, or annexation that Peter, Catherine, Alexander or Nicholas may have entertained.

Regarded from our point of view, the terms appear sufficiently reasonable and moderate, and couched in language studiously measured so as to give the least possible offence to the susceptibility of our antagonists. When we consider the objects for which we most unwillingly took up arms, we can hardly imagine that Russia herself can expect that we should be content with a less expensive basis of negotiation, unless, indeed, the fortune of war had declared decidedly against us. It is difficult to put ourselves in the position of our enemies, and clearly to represent to our minds with what feelings a patriotic Russian must regard such an offer, though even he, we should suppose, must feel that in the demand of such terms there is nothing either arrogant or presumptuous. No one can suppose, we should think, that after what has occurred the allied Sovereigns could leave the Danubian Principalities in their present disjointed and disorganized condition. They must be governed, and governed by a power in no respect subject to Russian influence, if they are not to become again in a few years once more the Belgium of the east of Europe, the battle field on which the advance of Russia is to be checked, as that of Louis XIV. was on the plains of Flanders. Neither can it be expected that the allies should leave it in the power of Russia again to place a ligature on the main artery of Germany by blocking up the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and thus cutting off the principal line of communication between the East and the West. Nor is it conceivable how this is to happen without requiring the surrender of those fortresses and that territory which give Russia the command of the River from the embouchure of the Pruth to the sea. The complete neutralization of the Black Sea would also seem the easiest and least offensive mode of putting an end to Russian domination in those waters. Limitation carries with it the notion of the continual presence of a superior force, and counterpoise is but a thin veil thrown over a continued state of hostility; but the mutual agreement to emancipate the Black Sea forever from the presence of hostile fleets, to forbear from the erection of fortifications, and to admit the Consuls of the Allied Powers into Russian ports, is, we should imagine, less offensive and less galling to the pride of our enemy than any other manner in which the inevitable curtailment of her aggressive powers can be effected.

While the matter is yet uncertain we challenge the advocates of Russia or of peace to show that we ask anything to which we are not well entitled, or abuse the powers which a series of brilliant successes has placed in our hands. The very moderation of these terms makes them the fairest test of the real dispositions of Russia. If she be content to live, as other Powers live, in peace and goodwill with all mankind, improving her vast territory, and seeking in the pursuits of peace and commerce an indemnification for a century and a half of endless war and conflict, she will accept the opportunity to escape from a struggle from which the calm judgment of her statesmen and warriors must assure her she has nothing to expect of glory or success, while, if she still cherishes the wild dreams of her traditionary ambition she will yet tempt those upon the fortune of war, a contest not likely to be brought to a [illegible] issue. *Peace will be welcome while Russia is prostrate, but she will ask the boon in future vain.* We are content to make peace on the possess the powers. We are unwilling at such a moment to assume a haunting or a threatening tone in speaking of what we have achieved and what may be looked for in the next campaign. We hardly venture to expect that Russia will give her unqualified acquiescence to the terms proposed, but anticipate a counter-proposition dexterously framed, so as, if possible, to disunite the Allies, fling Austria back into her former inaction, and introduce discord into the counsels of France and England. We have said that the terms are moderate, and in no respect go beyond that which, in the most modest view of our own position, we have a right to demand. Should, then, the answer of Russia amount to a direct repudiation of any substantial part of the terms offered by the Allies, the course of honor and interest is clear. They are bound to proceed vigorously with the war, and to try what effect another year's operations may have in changing the counsels of the enemy. Should, on the other hand, the answer amount substantially to "Yes," we are convinced that no idle punctilio, no adhesion to a formal and verbal consistency, will stand in the way of mutual agreement. The settlement, if settlement there is to be, must be prompt and definite. We cannot afford to repeat in this year the diplomatic, any more than the military and naval mistakes, of the last, and do not intend to be tricked in council out of terms which we believe ourselves able to win in the field.

For the event, notwithstanding Mr. Cobden, we have no fear. We may not indeed be able to penetrate to Moscow, or even to St. Petersburg. We may not feel ourselves in a position to plunge armies into the vast wilderness, like Charles XII. or Napoleon, but the process of exhaustion is surely and steadily going on. Men, money, commerce, means of transport, arms, ammunition, manufactures, and agriculture are being gradually exhausted—an exhaustion which can hardly be pressed beyond a certain point without hurting the bonds of military subjection which hold the mighty mass of Russian domination together. If the fear of the sword be once removed the manumission of the serfs must follow, and, with it, the destruction of the territorial aristocracy, and a disintegration and disruption of the mighty mass which the sword alone has held together. If Russia has yet a destiny, if she is to be a principal agent in the annals of the times that are yet to come, she will seize the present moment of making peace; if she be destined to expiate her ambition and aggression by premature revolution and decay, she will doggedly adhere to the course to which she is at present committed.

Count Esterhazy at St. Petersburg—Speculations on the Result of His Mission.

The *Journal des Debats* contains advices from St. Petersburg of the 3d. After mentioning that Count Esterhazy's first interview took place on the 28th ult., and not on the 27th, as has been stated, the *Debats* continues:

"Two days later—that is to say, the 30th—M. Esterhazy had a second interview with M. de Nesselrode, with whom he remained closeted more than an hour. Our correspondents write that this conference was completely taken up with mutual recriminations, and that the special and precise object of the mission of the Austrian Minister was not raised. On Jan. 2 the anxiety at St. Petersburg was great; the war party and the peace party were engaged in an obstinate contest, each seeking to obtain domination in the Council of the Empire. M. de Nesselrode seemed to incline to a pacific solution; Privy Councilor Seniavine, member of the Senate, the most important personage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the Minister himself, was for war. That which gives strength to the war party is the fact that it contains the greatest names of the old Muscovite nobility, while the nobility of the provinces called Germnn, belong, for the most part, to the peace party. Moreover, the war party is seconded by the successful action of the Clergy. At Moscow the bellicose opinion has undivided sway; it dominates also in the provinces. At St. Petersburg the pacific opinion reigns in society, but it is in the minority amongst the masses. This division exists around the Emperor, and even in the midst of the Imperial family. The Empress-Mother desires the end of the war, and loses no occasion for recommending peace; the reigning Empress inclines more to the side of war. The Emperor has not declared himself; it is believed that he hesitates before the immense responsibility of the decision which is expected from him."

Paris (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Vienna, emanating from an excellent source, states positively that the acceptance or rejection by Russia of the Austrian propositions depends a great deal, if not entirely, on Prussia. This coincides with all that is said here in quarters entitled to respect, and it is the knowledge of this fact which raises or depresses the expectations of the public, according to the nature of the news from Berlin. I have already mentioned that the instructions of the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg were to give the most conciliatory counsels to M. de Nesselrode; and it is moreover affirmed that the King of Prussia has addressed an autograph letter very lately to the Emperor Alexander to the same effect.

Berlin (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the Emancipation Belge.

I have no new facts to announce, but the moral situation is growing worse. A fortnight since a majority of politicians believed in peace, and the skeptical and pessimists, (as they were called,) who were obstinate in believing that the war would be continued, were not listened to. Now every one predicts a grand campaign in the Spring in the Baltic, in Poland, and elsewhere. Our officers do not expect to remain neutral; many of them are making their preparations to draw the sword. Great activity is visible at the offices of the Staff, and the Provincial offices have received a notification to be prepared to call out all the men of the Militia at a moment's notice.

The friends of peace have heard with more sorrow than surprise of the cold reception given to Count Esterhazy by the Czar. In the interview with His Majesty, the Count handed to him the Austrian *ultimatum*, beseeching him to agree to the honorable conditions to which the Emperor Francis Joseph had taken the firm resolution to adhere. The Czar did not reply one word to this respectful but firm communication, but simply made some inquiries of the Count respecting his journey and the health of his relations. After a second fruitless attempt to bring the Czar to an exchange of explanations, the Count left the Palace. The result of this interview has produced a deep sensation at St. Petersburg. The emotion will not be less in Germany when it shall be known to a certainty that the mission of Count Esterhazy has failed.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

We know that the answer of Russia to the Austrian propositions is now on the way to Vienna, where it is expected on the 12th or 14th, and, as you may suppose, every one is straining his ingenuity to the utmost to guess what that answer is. It is inferred, from Count Esterhazy's continued stay at St. Petersburg, that *it is not a peremptory rejection of those propositions*, and sanguine people would suppose that there is yet a good chance. This feeling is not general; and, though it is probable that M. de Nesselrode will try to gain time by employing every stratagem, an unconditional acceptance by Russia is not anticipated, any more than the willingness of the Allies to listen to other terms than those that have been already proposed. There is a conflict of opinion as to the course Austria will adopt in the event of Russia giving a decided negative. A Russian official of high rank at Vienna, writes to a member of his family residing in Paris, to express his fears that Austria is on this point of openly declaring against Russia, and going all lengths with England and France. This opinion is, I must say, confined to few. Austria says if Russia accept the propositions, but at a future period fail to execute her pledge, she will make the non-execution a *casus belli*; and if Russia refuse, then she (Austria) will make a solemn appeal to the German States to concert with her the measures necessary to force Russia to listen to reason. She can hardly be expected to take any decisive steps during the Winter; in Spring she will see the way clearer before her; and after another campaign she may be better able to decide, without peril to herself, what course remains for her to take, and will act according to circumstances.

The *Patrie* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Our last accounts from St. Petersburg state that down to the 2d inst. Count Esterhazy had not yet obtained an audience from the Emperor. M. de Nesselrode confidentially declared to M. de Seebach that, in his opinion, Russia had made, in the circular of the 22d of December, the last concessions she would consent to.

The following telegraphic dispatch has also been received:

Berlin, Jan. 9.—According to the *Gazette de Konigsberg*, Russia has declined the mediation of Austria, and accepts that of Saxony. It is stated from Vienna that Count Nesselrode has declared that the propositions of the 22d of December presented no absolute character, and that Russia admitted modifications.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Globe.

The very name of the "Austrian proposals" and "Russian non-acceptance" makes people avert their heads in disgust, and all writers or speakers bent on expounding the ins and nuts of this too often expounded question are voted public nuisances. According to the telegraphic dispatches this day received, Russia has replied to the Prince Esterhazy's "Valentine," as *Punch* calls it, with a counter-proposition. Really, this is carrying the joke a little too far. The public here do not feel disposed to be trifled with by empty negotiations as they were last year, and if the Governments of France and England lend an ear to the insidious overture reported by the telegraph, there is no doubt the feeling here, as in England, would be one of universal dissatisfaction.

Of this, however, if any faith is to be placed in appearances, there is little fear. Gunpowder, muskets, troops, and field artillery are being daily exported, and the early breaking up of the ice necessarily abridges the season of non-hostility. Already I see it stated that two steam cruisers are ordered from England to the Baltic. A similar step is, it is stated, about to be taken by the French Government, and, "weather permitting," there is little doubt the naval campaign will commence long before the time the enemy anticipated.

THE WAR.

In Crimea.

There is little or nothing of interest to report. Correspondence reaches to Dec. 28.

Prince Gortschakoff's diary of events from the 5th to the 16th December has been published. He says that in this space of time nothing particular has occurred except some reconnoiseances and outpost skirmishes. Odessa letters report (*viâ* St. Petersburg) the roadsteads of Odessa, Tagsnrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and the rivers frozen. Generals Osten-Sacken, Liprandi and Kotzebue had arrived at Odessa to hold a council of war.

Since the close of active operations the use of the telegraph has been almost given up, and news from the seat of war arrives by the slower process of correspondence. The substance of many letters (to the 28th ult.) is that all the armies are in good condition; affairs otherwise unchanged; the Russians firing steadily from the north side, and the Allies feebly from the south, and that the Allied engineers have blown up Schsetopol docks.

Gen. Codrington sends the following dispatch to Lord Panmure. The concluding paragraph of the dispatch contains a hard hit at Russell, the London *Times* correspondent:

Sebastopol, Dec. 27, 1855.

To Lord Panmure: Your Lordship has referred, in several dispatches, to drunkenness in this Army. Reports of all sorts seem to have been circulated, statements made, descriptions read, until it was apparently believed that this army was composed of drunkards, and immersed in riot and vice.

I took the opportunity of expressing myself strongly to your Lordship, that this would prove not to be the truth. I now state, in confirmation of this opinion, that returns are in my possession, from every regiment, of all cases of drunkenness tried by court-martial, as well as those settled at the regimental orderly rooms, for three months—September, October and November. It was during this time that arrears of field allowance, more than £2 each man, were received as back pay, besides 10,000 men receiving additional working pay; and yet the result is, that, including artillery, sappers and infantry, the number of crimes of drunkenness (and these are many more than *the men drunk*) is a little above one man in two days, per company, estimated at 100 men.

No doubt there are many facilities in all these open and crowded camps for drunken men to get in without being seen. They do so and escape observation. But suppose we double or triple the amount of these numbers, which are taken from official returns, and I suspect the army will bear a comparison with many towns, many villages, many populations of Great Britain.

It is easy to give—it is easy to read—a minute, a indictment, or even a filthy description of a drunken man; and it seems seized upon as a type of the whole. The fathers and mothers, and wives and sisters in England are fully persuaded we do nothing but drink, and the good character of the army is forgotten in a few sketches from nature.

That such does not be the case with those who know anything about the matter will, I think, be proved by the statements now made to your Lordship.

(Signed,) W. J. CODRINGTON,
General Commanding.

From Marshal Pelissier.

Sebastopol, Dec. 28, 1855.

To Monsieur le Mareschal, Ministre of War:

I have the honor to send you an account of the new *coup de main* effected by the volunteers of D'Autemarre's Division in the night between the 26th and 27th of December.

Having received information that a post of eighty soldiers of the Smolensk regiment and twenty Cossacks, was established on a hill situated at 500 metres distance from the Cardonne-Bell ridge, Gen. D'Autemarre gave permission to Lt. Col. Lacretelle to make an attempt to carry the position, with two companies of skirmishers added to our outposts. The slippery state of the ground, from the frost, nearly proved an obstacle to the enterprise, nevertheless it succeeded. Eighteen Russians were bayonetted while attempting to defend themselves, and eighteen others were made prisoners. The Cossacks, excepting two who were captured, had fallen back the previous evening on Kokloz. Our men brought back thirty weapons. The officer in command of the outpost was killed. We had neither killed nor wounded. Captaine Picaon and Nebilsin directed the *coup*.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

Dashing Cavalry Encounter near Kertch.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Kertch, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

At little more than an hour's notice beforehand, I learn that a steamer is just on the eve of starting for Constantinople, and as our lately-established weekly postal communication with Sebastopol is in no way to be depended on, I seize this unexpected opportunity of sending you the following brief account of a recent "brush" between ourselves and the enemy—in preference to taking my chance of the French mail-boat, which should leave Fort Paul on Monday.

My recent letters will have sufficiently apprized you of the state of our forage supplies, and of the extent to which we have latterly been dependent for them upon the surrounding country; I need not, therefore, repeat that usually the whole of the hay, straw and green forage consumed by the small cavalry force with us, as well as by the land transport animals and private chargers, has been brought in from villages within a rids of about eight miles from Kertch and Yenikale; nor need I add to what I have already written on the neglect of our "authorities" to lay in an ample store on the first arrival of the force here, as might most easily have been done. Thanks, however, to this last piece of official inertness and want of foresight, the abundance which was then available has dwindled down to a degree of scantiness which promises anything but "high living" for the quadrupeds of the Contingent during the coming three months; for, in inverse proportion to our neglect has been the activity of the enemy in destroying everything they could lay hands on, that might supply fodder for a goat. However, be the degree of blame properly arising out of our chief's early default in this matter what it may, attempts to make up for it before the last pound weight of forage has been burned or otherwise destroyed by the Cossacks, have lately increased in frequency, and on one of these errands an infantry foraging party was dispatched a few days ago from Kertch to bring in a quantity of hay or straw from a place called the Spanish Farm, about five miles from the town. Parties of the enemy's Cossacks had for some days been prowling about the neighborhood, with the view of seizing any opportunity that might offer to set fire to the forage in question, but wisely kept at a safe distance up till daylight of the 16th inst. On the morning of that day, however, scattered twos and threes of them made a nearer appearence; and, Major M'Donald, who commands the Turkish cavalry detachment accompanying the force, went out with his party of eighty Lancers to beat them off and reconnoitre. After riding some couple of miles in a westerly direction, he fell in with the Russian videttes, who retired as his party approached; but, very quickly after, numerous small bodies of the enemy's regular cavalry galloped into view from different directions, and uniting, made a force of about 400 dragoons. This unexpected discovery left no option but to fall back on the farm, and this Major M'Donald accordingly attempted to do, but the Russian horsemen gave rapid chase, and with their long pieces kept up a galling fire, to which the short carbines of the pursued could make no effective reply. Better mounted, too, they succeeded in outflanking our men, and by this threatened to make prisoners of the whole. The moment was critical; but Major M'Donald, with a courage above praise, resolved to imitate the desperate bravery of the 10th Hussars, some months ago, under nearly similar circumstances, and to cut his way through, or fall in the attempt. Forming his little squadron, therefore, he dashed forward at their head, against the gleaming barrier of hostile sabres, and, being warmly supported by his men, hewed open a way for nearly the whole, with a cost to the Russians of some twenty killed and wounded. But the enemy speedily recovered from their confusion, gave renewed chase, with a flying fire as before, and again turned the flank of the hard-pressed Turks and their British leader. The escape which had been hoped for from the first desperate effort, now seemed impossible; but, with a heroism even greater than before, Major M'Donald determined to make one more blow for the lives and freedom of his party. Pulling up for a moment he hastily formed and again rushed *centre à terre*, against the enemy. A fierce hand-to-hand fight then took place, and after some twenty minutes, of the most desperate sabreing and lance-thrusting as the present war has yet seen, the heroic Scotchman and forty of his little band again cut a passage through—leaving, I deeply regret to say, poor Captain Sherwood, his second in command, and as many more dead and dying in the enemy's hands. Some minutes elapsed before the well-mauled Russians could renew the pursuit, and this short interval sufficed to give our men head way enough to render further chase hopeless; still the enemy pressed on and only gave up the game within a mile of the camp outside the town, about three o'clock in the afternoon. On the following day a flag of truce was sent out from Kertch, when it was ascertained that poor Sherrard and five men had been killed, whilst the whole of the remaining thirty-five were very badly wounded. Since then no further collision has taken place, the infantry party at the Farm having been permitted to come in without any attempt at molestation.

To this hasty narrative of one of the most dashing cavalry encounters, on a small scale, of which the Crimea has yet been the scene, I have no time to add a commenting remark. It proves, however, beyond doubt, that our soldiers possess the true "metal," and that under such leaders as Major M'Donald they will not disappoint the general hope when their day of action arrives.

ASIA MINOR.

Omar Pacha in a Fix.

A Petersburg dispatch of the 8th says: "Omar Pacha has fallen back on Redont-Kalé. His troops suffer much from the inclemency of the season. Our (the Russian) detachments harass his rear." Constantinople letters of Dec. 26, say that the Russians have intercepted his communications with Kutais, Suchum Kalé, and with the coast, and that he has applied to the allies for assistance.

Various Items of Intelligence.

Gen. Vivian announces the death of Capt. Sherwood, of the Turkish cavalry, who was wounded in the skirmish of the 16th, at Kertch, and in which he behaved with gallantry. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, and was treated by them with much consideration and kindness.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an extended account of the presentation of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to the Sultan, which took place on the 29th of December.

Pelissier has notified to the Constantinople papers that henceforth no mention whatever is to be made of the movements of French troops, and even the list of arrivals of transport ships is to be discontinued.

Christmas was duly celebrated in the British camp, by a dinner of roast-beef and plum-pudding. The Russians kept up a steady fire from the North side, throughout the day, but the Allies did not reply.

Some Russian and Sardinian troops came in collision on the evening of the 5th December. Particulars are not related.

The Russians continue busy on the Mackenzie Heights, increasing their defences.

The Russian Council of War has terminated its session at St. Petersburg, and most of the Generals who composed it have returned to their commands.

The movements of the American ship *Volga* have much exercised the minds of the commanders of British cruisers in the Baltic, who suspect she was laden with arms. When last heard of, she was under all sail, off the Island of Boruholm—her course tending towards the coast of Finland.

The Eagilen transport *Themis*, with munitions for the French, has been accidentally burned at Euptoria.

Sixteen ships were lost near Kamisch during recent storms.

The Next Campaign—Necessity for Shifting the Present Scene of Operations.

From the London Daily News.

When we penned the observations, in our impression of yesterday, on the plan of a Spring campaign in the Crimea, we were not aware that the question had already been considered by the Russian Government, and that the plan suggested by ourselves had already been mooted by a distinguished officer in the Russian service. A correspondent, long and intimately acquainted with Russian affairs, however, informs us that such is the case; and his communication is so important that, without further preface, we lay it before our readers.

We may, perhaps, call attention to a plan of campaign which was canvassed among military men in St. Petersburg a few years since, on an occasion which will be within the recollection of Lord Palmerston. After the seizure of the *Vixen*, on the Circassian coast, the tone of the communication between the two Governments, and the active popular sympathy then manifested on behalf of the Circassian, created an impression on the minds of many Russian politicians that it would be almost impossible to bring the negotiations to an amicable conclusion, and that hostilities would become inevitable. In that event it was expected that England would probably find means to obtain a free passage for her fleet through the Dardanelles, and that the immediate seat of her operations would be the shores of the Black Sea. The Russian Government, consequently, dispatched several intelligent officers to that quarter, charged with the duty of examining and reporting on the defensive capabilities of the various points on the coast liable to attack. Among these officers was a colonel of engineers—a man of considerable reputation, a Frenchman by birth, and high in favor with the late Emperor. He was charged more especially to report on the probable plan of operations of an enemy making an attack on the Crimea. His report was in substance as follows:

"He anticipated that a considerable force would be landed in the Spring at Kaffa, and a smaller one simultaneously at Kertch, which would operate its junction with the main army on the line between Kaffa and Arehat, and for this he allowed an interval of eight days. The principal division, accompanied by a large baggage train, would then move upon Kara-Su-Bazar and Simpberopol, followed by the division from Kertch to maintain their communications with Kaffa. It was also assumed that a flying division would follow the coast line, protected by a portion of the fleet and furnished with an efficient train of mountain artillery, and would endeavor to open a communication with the head of the columns on the other side of the mountains. A third *corps d'armée* would be landed on the western coast (Eupatoria probably) to threaten the Russian base of operations, and unite at Simpharopol with the eastern division. To this plan, assuming it to be the one most likely to be adopted by an invading army, it was replied that—first, it required a well organized baggage train, including camels, which the British Army did not possess; the requisite number of mountain guns was also wanting; and, finally, supposing the landings to be effected and the junction at Kaffa accomplished, the time required for that purpose would enable the Russians to throw up a series of field-works between the latter place and Simpheropol, which would seriously impede the progress of the invaders. These delays, added to the circumstance that their flanks would be incessantly harassed by clouds of Cossacks, would effectually neutralize the operations of the force landed in the West, and would finally render the position of the invaders, as they increased the distance from their base of operations, one of extreme peril, by prolonging the campaign until the heats of Summer rendered it difficult to procure supplies on their line of march, which, from Kaffa to Simpheropol, would be above seventy miles. In consequence of these objections, the preparations for defence were limited to placing the Army of the Don, especially its light infantry, on an efficient footing, and concentrating the reserves of the Army of the Caucasus at Novo-Tcherkask and Ekaterinodar."

There can be no doubt, we think, after reading this statement, that the plan of the campaign hitherto pursued has proceeded on wrong principles, although it is equally obvious that, under present circumstances, the Allies enjoy immense advantages over any army making a descent upon the Crimea at the period to which our correspondent refers. In the first place, the harbor of Sebastopol, with its fleet and enormous arsenal, are in our power; our base of operations at Kertch is established; the Sea of Azoff is entirely in our hands: and, as the Allied Army could completely invest both Kaffa and Arahat, and could subject them to a combined attack by sea and land, there can be little doubt that both of them must fall. Moreover, Eupatoria is ours; and it is clear that, by leaving 70,000 men on the plateau between Balaklava and the month of the Tchernaya, the Russians would, as we have already observed, be compelled to maintain a considerable force on the Mackenzie heights, which would, of course, weaken them in their front opposed to the grand army advancing from Kaffa. We regret, indeed, that instead of the fruitless attempts to drive the Russians from the Crimea which took place after the 8th of September, and instead of the ill-advised expedition to Kinburn,

[illegible] and weather prevailing there, to return [illegible]

SWEDEN.

Le Nord and the *Independance* print the following circular of Baron STJERNELD, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, bearing date the 16th December:

SIR: My last letter bears date of ——

The disastrous struggle which still continues between Russia and the Western Powers has been, in its origin as in its development, the source of the most serious reflections to the Government of the King. The more the struggle gained in extent, the nearer the inconveniences of war approached our shores, the more we had to consider the dangers it might bring upon ourselves.

From the commencement of hostilities the King openly declared the line of action he intended to follow, and during the course of now nearly two years, his Majesty never deviated therefrom, for he had carefully weighed the political circumstances, and recognized that the interests and tranquility of his kingdoms indicated the line of conduct which, in concert with his august neighbor, the King of Denmark, he had adopted and hitherto maintained. But, while observing the regulations of a strict neutrality, the King could not do otherwise than consult the lessons of the past, and apply them with wise foresight to the future interests of his kingdom, the safety of which is his first duty and the object of his most ardent wishes.

Apprehensions for the future, founded upon reasons known too well known to need repetition, and entertained by the obstacles made by Russia to a satisfactory regulation of the border relations in the northern provinces, were increased still more by the manifestation of ideas of encroachment of that empire in the East. Under other more favorable circumstances, these ideas might obtain a development in the North which would be of a nature to cause us serious embarrassment. France and England having proposed to His Majesty a defensive treaty of alliance, destined to secure the integrity of the United Kingdoms, the King felt that it was his duty early to accept a guarantee, the utility of which is at present as it is incontestible.

No one can say what eventual contingencies are not hidden in the womb of the future, and in such difficult circumstances as the present it is the duty of every sovereign to look after the maintenance of the independence, and to assure the welfare of the nation entrusted to his care by Providence. It was in this idea that the treaty was concluded on the 28th of last month at Stockholm between the United Kingdoms on the one hand, and France and England on the other; the text of which you will find annexed to the present, and which was ratified at Stockholm on the 30th, at London on the 29th, and at Paris on the 28th of the same month.

Desirous that this act should be brought to the knowledge of the friendly and allied governments, the King has ordered a copy of it to be sent to you, to be communicated by you to the government to which you have the honor of being accredited.

You will observe, Sir, that the terms of the treaty are too precise to admit of any misinterpretation. The alliance which has just been concluded is a defensive one; it will depend upon Russia to prevent its application, as this would not occur unless caused by an aggression on her part. Let Russia respect our rights—let her cease to inspire just cause of alarm for the maintainance of the balance of power in Europe—and this treaty will not be of any prejudice to her. You will also observe, Sir, that this treaty does not imply any change in our actual position—our declaration of neutrality still subsists, and will continue to be adhered to as has hitherto been the case.

I flatter myself with the hope that the Government will render justice to the intentions which have animated the Government of the King, and that it will be convinced that, far from wishing to add to the actual complications, the King only thought of anticipating eventualities which might be the source of future ones.

This treaty of alliance has also been communicated to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

STIERNELD.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Overland Mail.

MARSEILLES, Friday, 11th.—The India mail arrived at 2 o'clock this P. M.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, 11th.—A royal proclamation orders the election of members of the Supreme Parliament of the Monarchy, which is convoked for the 11th of February. The election must be concluded by the 22nd inst.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 3.—The great Council of War is concluded, and from what has transpired on the subject it appears that the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign have undergone some important modifications. Various orders sent from head-quarters would seem to indicate the resolution to abandon the Crimea altogether, for a part of the troops are ordered to march for the Caucasus, to reinforce the corps of General MOURAVIEFF, while others have orders to join the grand army of the centre, under General RANUTINE.

The Baltic.

KIEL, Jan. 8.—We still have open water, and there is no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten days, has so universally prevailed between the lower ports of the Baltic and those of Russia, which, notwithstanding the Winter, are still accessible to trading vessels under canvas, although it is not long since the weather in those regions has become too severe for the war steamers of England, and it is hoped that those English merchant vessels, which their owners and charterers have still ventured to dispatch to Memel, Königsburg and other Prussian deposits of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruisers of the Czar, while the protection they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

SWEDEN.

The *Daily News* says: "Mr. COBDEN has asserted, (and, of course, his party will be ready to echo him,) 'There is no greater delusion in the world than that which attributes to the Russian people a desire to overrun and occupy, in the spirit of the ancient Goths and Huns, any part of Western Europe.'"

The Cabinet at Stockholm has at least as good opportunities of learning the real intentions of Russia as Mr. COBDEN, and this Cabinet has just declared, in the most unequivocal manner, that it knows Russia intends to overrun and occupy a part of its territory. It has declared this, not in words merely, but in action. It has been induced by its knowledge to take a step which cannot but be resented by its powerful neighbor. The Swedish Government would never have incurred such a risk had it not been convinced that there was still greater danger to be incurred by abstaining from the step it has taken.

Herat.

The *Post* says that advices have been received direct from Persia, which in no way confirm the statement (that came through India) of the capture of Herat by the Persians. All that has happened at Herat, has been a conflict between two Afghan factions.

American Stocks.

The market during the week, for American Securities, had exhibited little alteration. D. BELL, SON & Co. give quotations:

United States 6 ₩ cents.....	1867-68	104	@ —
United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.....	1868	104	@105
California 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.....	1870	75	@ 77
Maryland 6 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds..	——	86	@ 87
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds..	——	96	@ 98
Mississippi 6 ₩ ct. Pl. Bk. Bonds....	1841-72	43	@ 45
Mississippi 6 ₩ cent. Union Bk. Bds	——	16	@ 18
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Sterling.....	——	73	@ 74
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds.....	1877	78	@ 80
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds...	1888	80¾	@ 81½
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.....	1886	86	@ 89
Boston 5 ₩ cent. Bonds.....		90	@ 92
Montreal 6 ₩ cents.....	1856-85	93	@ 97
New-Orleans 6 ₩ cent. Sterling.....	1893	77	@ 79
Illinois Central R. R. 7 ₩ cent.....	1875	73	@ 74
Illinois 7 ₩ cent. Freeland Bonds...	1859	74	@ 76
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent.....	1860	93	@ 94
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent. (not conv.)..	1883	79	@ 81
N. Y. Central 7 ₩ cent. (convertible)	1864	92	@ 93
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 1st Mortge.	1897	98	@100
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortge.	1859	91	@ 92
N. Y. and Erie 7 ₩ cent. Sink Fund.	1875	79	@ 81
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent 1st M.	1880	94	@ 96
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st M. Sterling....	1850 ex cl.	92	@ 93
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st M. Sterling....	1864	94	@ 95

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

We have no improvement to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets this week; transactions generally have been limited. Money, for short periods, is in rather less demand; Consols have declined to 90¾@90⅞ for the account. The East India Company have reduced their rate of Exchange to 2s. for Bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. ½d. on Bombay. Mexican DOLLARS, 4s. 11¾d.; Bar SILVER, 5s. 1¾d.; South American DOUBLOONS, 76s. 9d.@78s.

COCOA.—204 bags were bought in at 48s.@50s., there being no disposition to buy. 150 bags Bahia sold 52s. 6d.@56s.

COCHINEAL.—120 bags at auction have been chiefly disposed of, in some instances, at rather easier prices. Honduras Silver, from 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d. for fair to good bold, and from 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for pea grain; Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d.; Black, 3s. 11d.@4s. 3d.; Mexican Silver, 4s. 4d.@4s. 8d.

WHALEBONE.—Very flat, and prices quite nominal.

COTTON quiet. Sales for the week 1,700 bales, at previous rates. At Liverpool the market is dull; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 2¾d. ₩ lb.

TEA.—The market is flat, and little doing. Common Congou, 9¾d.@9¾d.

COFFEE is quiet and previous rates are barely sustained.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Times Stock Involved.

Case of George Jones vs. Fletcher Harper, Jr.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Dismissal of the Complaint and Notice of Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

The case of Jones *vs.* Harper, being an action for the specific performance of a contract, was resumed to-day.

Mr. O'Conor for the defence, said he wished to refer briefly to some of those somewhat verbal criticisms arising between the plaintiff's counsel and himself, and would present some authority.

Our statute, he said, had the phrase, "goods and chattels, or things in action." The English statute had it, "goods, wares, or merchandise." In Hamball *vs.* Mitchell, 11th Adolphus & Ellis, 208, the Court of King's Bench had decided that shares in a Joint Stock Company like this were mere *shares in action*. It was for the purpose of avoiding the liability to error that the words *choses in action* were employed.

It was laid down, too, in the "Precedents in Chancery," 338, that shares and stock are within the statute, but that, he (the Counsel) did not consider so pointed as the other authority. In Massachusetts the question arose under their statute which has only the words "goods and merchandise," and is not, therefore, so comprehensive as ours, even without *choses in action*, whether shares in a foreign corporation, for instance, or in their own joint stock companies were within the statute of Frauds. It came on on the 12th Pickering, 9, and on the 3d Metcalf still later, 345, and after that on the English decision, and they decided that the statute was entitled to a deliberate, benign, and comprehensive construction; notwithstanding that the modern English decision was rather on technical grounds, they decided over and over that the statute did not apply. Counsel said he regretted he had not called the attention of the Court last evening to the case of *Schreider vs. Houston, 1st Comstock*, 266, where a man sold to another a pile of boards, and the understanding was that the defendant took possession. The Supreme Court gave judgment against him. That judgment was, it would seem, unanimously reversed in the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Jewett and Mr. Justice Grey of Herkimer were in favor of the judgment below, but Chief Justice Bronson of the Lower Court and Judge of that Court, who had concurred in the judgment below, concurred in the reversal. The leading opinion appeared to be that of Judge Gardiner (from which the Counsel read.)

Mr. Noyes rose and said he did not know whether His Honor wanted to hear anything more on the part of the complainant. He had some suggestions, however, to make in regard to the authorities.

The Judge said he could only refer to the authorities just put in.

Mr. Noyes proceeded. There are, then, he said, two questions to be considered growing out of these authorities. The first is, whether an agreement to sell such property as this is within the statute, or rather, whether the property itself is a subject over which the statute has control, or to which it applies. Now, the distinction which I take upon that subject, but which I do not mean at all to elaborate, is this: this is not property capable of delivery or capable of being transmitted in change of possession as from vendor to vendee, in this case.

The Judge—That point you argued yesterday, and it is a point, undoubtedly, in the case.

Mr. Noyes—It is an unincorporated association or partnership, and a certificate of its stock is nothing but the evidence of title to the partnership; and it is, therefore, no more goods and chattels, no more merchandise, no more a thing in action, than the articles of copartnership themselves. Nothing more. It is no more property than a deed is land. A deed is the evidence of title to the land, but it is not the land. There can be no *chose in action* in reference to a partnership agreement until it is broken and a cause of action has arisen.

In the next place, I say there was no capacity to deliver in this case, because the party was already in possession. No possession could be transmitted to him greater than he had. It was simply an agreement, as I endeavored to show your Honor yesterday, to dissolve this copartnership by the retiring of one partner, his tenant in common and copartner, paying to him for going out a particular consideration. It is, therefore, a simple common-law agreement, requiring only the assent of the minds of the parties.

Now, a single word in reference to the question of stock. It is not the law of the State of New-York, nor is it the law of England, that stock in an incorporated company, or stock in an incorporated joint stock association is a *chose in action*. Parsons, after examining the whole subject and examining the cases, shows, that in England the Judges are equally divided on the question whether shares in a corporation are personal property, and that they are unanimous on the question that in an incorporated association they are not property.

There is no decision in the State of New-York, so far as I know about it. The decisions in Massachusetts are against us. The decisions in the other States in the Union are diverse. Where they have held that shares in an association were personal property, they have held so, because the statute declared that the shares should be personal property. With the single exception of Massachusetts, then, they come within the language of the statute of frauds, only where the words "personal property," are employed. That is the state of the law in relation to stocks, whether of incorporated or of unincorporated associations. Here we steer entirely clear of any difficulty on this subject, because we are within the English authorities, which declare that shares in an association are not within the statute. They certainly are not "goods or chattels," nor "goods, wares, or merchandise," within the English statute; and I have shown they are no *chose in action*.

So much for their authorities. I desire to cite two authorities upon the question whether the agreement by one partner to retire from the partnership upon certain terms, surrendering the exclusive offer of possession in the concern to his copartner, be within the statute at all. The counsel stated the case of Allen *vs.* Aguyer, 3d Seldon, 543, where the Court of Errors decided that the contract had been consummated or was consummated at the time of the agreement, by the delivery of the articles sold. A question arose in the Court of Errors, he continued, in regard to the statute of frauds about an interest in a copartnership. The authority on my notes is the 23d Wendell, 245, but I cannot find the case in referring to the volume.

Mr. O'Conor—I think it is in the 25th Wendell. I remember the case.

Mr. Noyes—I can state it. One partner in that case being insolvent, he assigned all his interest to a stranger for the benefit of his creditors. That would be a virtual dissolution of the partnership within our own cases, and perhaps a dissolution even though the articles provided that it should not be dissolved within a particular time. This was dissolved before the time. That assignee contracted with the other creditors, standing in the place of his assignor and partner, that if they would collect all the outstanding assets of the concern they might have his interest by paying him half of a certain amount of them—some $2,000. He, as assignee, sues the partners for the performance of that promise, and it was held that it was within the statute of frauds. The Court of Errors held that it was not. The assets in that case consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of things in action. It is given in the 25th Wendell, I find, and is the case of *Merserau & Lawrence, &c.* Here it was a contract for the sale of *choses in action*, an interest in this partnership property, of which one half of certain debts was to be paid. I submit, therefore, that in respect to the condition of this property, it being incapable of being delivered, and of having anything more done in reference to it than actually than existed, and because it was an agreement substantially to dissolve this partnership, this partner retiring with the others' consent, it is not within the statute of frauds.

The Judge asked for a copy of the certificate of Stock, which was handed to him by the defendant's counsel.

After some brief discussion between the counsel, as to whether a promissory note, payable in 60 days from the time of its delivery, was a *chose in action*, The Judge rendered the following

DECISION.

The Statute—and it was passed, as I conceive, to prevent just such disputes as the present—declares that "every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels or things in action (stock shares are things in action,) for the price of fifty dollars or more, (this was for fifty thousand,) shall be void, unless a note or memorandum of such contract (there was none in this instance,) be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby—or, unless the buyer (of which there is no allegation in this case,) shall accept and receive part of such goods, or the evidences, or some of them, (the stock certificates for example,) of such things in action—or, unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money."

It will, therefore, be seen in this case that the main question, as the Counsel for the plaintiff has fairly stated it, is, was there an was there not on Monday, the 16th of August last, on payment of $10,000 made by Mr. Jones to Mr. Harper in completion of this contract—this alleged contract, I should say? In considering that question it is obvious that its determination depends on questions of law as well as questions of fact, for it certainly cannot be contended that the mere manual handing of a sum of money by one person to another, is a payment. The point of law, as I understand it, is that there must be an intention of the parties that it is to be a payment. It appears to me, therefore, that the following fragments of the testimony, referring to the money as paid, and on the part of the person receiving it to accept it as payment, when taken together, are the tokens in fact, that the whole transaction might be stated in one or two sentences, but the case is not actually of that character. It seems that almost everything connected with it, from its inception down, has more or less of a bearing on this question of payment. The character of this property is in some measure connected with that question. It seems that in 1853 or 1854, three gentlemen of this City—or four, I may say—Mr. Jones. Mr. Wesley, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Harper, Jr., the defendant in this case, formed an association, which they saw fit to designate by a quasi-corporate title, and they accordingly made out, as corporate bodies do, regular stock certificates, and divided their so-called capital into 100 shares of $1,000 each, to represent the entire interest of that stock. Of these shares it appears that at first Mr. Jones had something like twenty, and Mr. Harper had thirty. The thirty shares of Mr. Harper, however, were purchased, and the evidence in the case, I think, shows they were also paid for, by his father in this City, he (the son) being a young man of about 25 years of age, and then absent in Cincinnati. Mr. Harper, Senr., having paid for these shares some twenty-seven or thirty thousand dollars, put his son into that establishment. The son, accordingly, went in, not as a mere outside stockholder, but was there daily attending to the business of the concern, as were also Mr. Jones, Mr. Wesley, and most of the time, I presume, Mr. Raymond. It seems, however, that in some time last Summer, Mr. Harper, the younger, for some reason which have been detailed here, became somewhat dissatisfied with his position in that establishment; he found there were libel suits to be met, and that other difficulties existed, and he wished, therefore, or expressed that it was his wish to sell out. Accordingly, on Saturday, the 14th, at the office of the TIMES establishment, Mr. Jones being there with his hat on, and, as I think the evidence is, with his carpet-bag in his hand, about to leave for Poughkeepsie, Mr. Harper commences one of these conversations, of which he had had several previously, and says he will sell out; he will sell out for $50,000, $10,000 down, and $40,000 on a note for twelve months. He spoke in that style. Mr. Jones, who was there with his carpet bag in his hand, says to him as I understand, "I may take you up;" Harper replies, "I wish you would;" and something was said about giving Mr. Jones during the business hours, or until the close of the business hours on Monday. Jones then leaves. That is the state of the transaction then. No memorandum is made; no paper is signed; no action is done. Of course that conversation was no contract in fact. Mr. Jones did not bind himself to take it. This thing, however, went on till Monday morning. On Monday morning Mr. Jones returns to town from Poughkeepsie; he meets one of the parties, Mr. Wesley, and they walked down, it seems, to the broker's office, for it would appear that Mr. Wesley is both a proprietor of the paper and in the broker business. Mr. Wesley there furnishes Mr. Jones with $10,000 in bank notes. At the same time, however, Mr. Wesley makes a bargain which he takes care to reduces to writing, and that is important as showing his idea of the reality of a bargain. He makes a bargain between himself and Jones that he was to have twenty of these shares, or others, it is no matter which. He was to pay the same price exactly as was to be paid by the other bargain. He reduces that bargain, I say, to writing; and I think that is a feature in the case of some importance, Mr. Jones himself being a party to it. The bargain is written out and signed. Mr. Jones goes back to the TIMES Office, and there he meets young Harper, the defendant in this case, who, it appears, had then come in, or came in shortly afterwards. Harper came in with his hat on; he had not yet taken his seat when Mr. Jones, it seems, put towards him these twenty $500 bills, a promissory note for $40,000 for twelve months, and a common stock power of attorney for the transfer of the stock to be held by him as collateral security. Jones wishes him to complete his bargain. And here comes the nice part of this case. It seems Mr. E. W. Smith was standing by or sitting at his desk and heard everything that occurred. There was no secrecy about the conversation at all. Mr. Smith's first version of the affair was the one he committed to writing in that same month, how soon after the occurrence does not appear. But what he says in that he now swears—and he is a witness for the plaintiff—that he intended it as a fair statement towards all parties. Some strictures have been made on his testimony, but I don't think there is anything in his conduct here, or in the nature of his testimony, to warrant any criticism as to his perfect good faith in making this statement. He sat down and wrote out this paper with a view to give his recollection fixedness. He says he made three copies of it, or three similar papers, one for each of the parties. At all events, this one was received, it is immaterial how, by Mr. Harper, with the consent of Mr. Smith. It is dated New-York, July, 1855. There is no day of the month given.

"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper"—he explained here how Mr. Harper came in in the way I have detailed—"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper, 'Here is the money and the note for the stock.'" Observe here he does not say what stock, but he referred undoubtedly to the subject of the previous conversation on Saturday. "Mr. Harper looked at it and said, 'I cannot do anything without my father's consent.' Mr. Jones replied, 'Well, go and take the offer to your father.' Mr. Harper did so, and returning shortly after, notified Mr. Jones of his father's non-compliance with the proposition. Mr. Jones soon after left the office, and Mr. Harper, by the advice of Mr. Wesley, deposited the note and money to the credit of Raymond, Herper & Co., in the Nassau Bank."

That is the skeleton of the transaction, for it is but a skeleton it will be perceived, and it is more or less filled up by the testimony given here on the stand. Supposing, then, the rule of law to be as I have stated, viz: that you must show not only an actual handing of the money, but a reception of it as a payment. Was there in this case a reception by Mr. Harper of that money as a payment? If there had been, for a moment even,—but that might be a rather strong expression,—but if there had been any reasonable length of time for the mind fairly to have acted on it, then he (the defendant) could not recall; that would be an end of it. The very policy of this statute is its requiring you to have your contracts, if over $50, in writing and signed by the parties, to prevent disputes arising out of misunderstandings in conversation, or verbal mistakes, or else to have the acceptance and receipt proved unequivocally. Was this payment, then, accepted by Mr. Harper? Was there that acceptance of it which can be considered with any due regard to prudence and judgment, in the making of such a transaction, as a substitute for the formal act of writing out and signing that agreement, for it is in that view, and that only, that the law looks upon this payment? It is not looked upon as a fulfillment of the bargain, but as an indication that the party who makes the payment, and the one who accepts it, do by that solemn act admit in the strongest possible form that they have made and concluded a bargain—not merely talked about it. It is in that view alone that the payment is admissible in this case as evidence. It is to show that a contract was made, and you cannot show that except in two ways, either by a memorandum in writing, signed by them, or by this solemn act of paying on the one hand and accepting on the other. Now, was that done? It must be a payment made as a payment and accepted as a payment. It must be a payment absolute on the one part and accepted unconditionally on the other. Was Mr. Harper's acceptance unconditional? You recollect in what position he stood in regard to his father. It is true the stock was in his name, it was legally his stock; but still there was a deference due in this case to parental control and parental feelings. Mr. Wesley, one of the copartners, the moment he found that Mr. Harper the elder was dissatisfied, gave up his contract, which was, no doubt, the most commendable course, showing thereby that there was something due to Mr. Harper, Sen., not, perhaps, as a legal obligation, but that kind of deference which it was highly proper to exhibit to one so circumstanced. Mr. Harper goes to his father. The evidence first is that he went with the consent and approbation of Mr. Jones, although afterwards Mr. Jones is said, as you remember, to have told him, "that is your affair." But not first the money was taken by Mr. Harper to go to his father and got his judgment on the transaction. Now, then, was that an absolute payment? Certainly not. He certainly did not understand it in that way, and if he did even, it was not a payment. If it was not a payment, then the contract was never finally made. It is not sufficient to say, here was an incipient contract. You must show a contract concluded; you must show that the minds of the parties came together and adopted it. This courte would be run down, it appears to me, by such controversies as this, if this principle of the statute of fraude were to be departed from. You can see the result of the attempts to depart from it. The books are now filled with these cases. The tendency of all the courts now goes the other way, and I think the good sense and intelligence of the community will aid and approve them in that tendency. If these parties believed that this transaction was one which they meant to be concluded, why did they not sit down and write it out? No writing was done—not even in regard to the supposed certificate of transfer. The act required on the part of Mr Harper was to be done. Why was it not done? Why was not the transfer then made by him to Mr. Jones? Mr. Jones did not even ask for it. He did not insist on it, which he certainly would have done if he had supposed the transaction with Harper, Jr., was then concluded. He had nothing to do but sign this transfer so that he (Mr. Jones) might give his own certificate to Mr. Harper as collateral security. In my mind it is dangerous in the extreme to allow transactions of this magnitude, involving a sum of $50,000, and that, too, with a party who is morally disinterested, to be consummated in this way. I think that the parties themselves will see that the true course was adopted by Mr. Wesley, who cancelled his contract.

I do not see that evidence offered on the part of the defence, can be necessary here to change the aspect of the plaintiff's case. It is already, it seems to me, within the rule of law that such a contract cannot be enforced by law. It cannot be enforced here by a bill for specific performance. I do not think any action for damages could be sustained by it. In reading this complaint, it will be seen from the very mode in which the alleged contract is stated, that the plaintiff understood he was to make out a very different case from the one proved on this trial; and that every statement in the complaint, and the fail-

ure to prove it, is sufficient to show that it is not a contract. It appears to me, therefore, that the following fragments of the testimony, referring to the money as paid, and on the part of the person receiving it to accept it as payment, when taken together, are the tokens in fact, that the whole transaction might be stated in one or two sentences, but the case is not actually of that character. It seems that almost everything connected with it, from its inception down, has more or less of a bearing on this question of payment. The character of this property is in some measure connected with that question. It seems that in 1853 or 1854, three gentlemen of this City—or four, I may say—Mr. Jones. 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At the same time, however, Mr. Wesley makes a bargain which he takes care to reduces to writing, and that is important as showing his idea of the reality of a bargain. He makes a bargain between himself and Jones that he was to have twenty of these shares, or others, it is no matter which. He was to pay the same price exactly as was to be paid by the other bargain. He reduces that bargain, I say, to writing; and I think that is a feature in the case of some importance, Mr. Jones himself being a party to it. The bargain is written out and signed. Mr. Jones goes back to the TIMES Office, and there he meets young Harper, the defendant in this case, who, it appears, had then come in, or came in shortly afterwards. Harper came in with his hat on; he had not yet taken his seat when Mr. Jones, it seems, put towards him these twenty $500 bills, a promissory note for $40,000 for twelve months, and a common stock power of attorney for the transfer of the stock to be held by him as collateral security. Jones wishes him to complete his bargain. And here comes the nice part of this case. It seems Mr. E. W. Smith was standing by or sitting at his desk and heard everything that occurred. There was no secrecy about the conversation at all. Mr. Smith's first version of the affair was the one he committed to writing in that same month, how soon after the occurrence does not appear. But what he says in that he now swears—and he is a witness for the plaintiff—that he intended it as a fair statement towards all parties. Some strictures have been made on his testimony, but I don't think there is anything in his conduct here, or in the nature of his testimony, to warrant any criticism as to his perfect good faith in making this statement. He sat down and wrote out this paper with a view to give his recollection fixedness. He says he made three copies of it, or three similar papers, one for each of the parties. At all events, this one was received, it is immaterial how, by Mr. Harper, with the consent of Mr. Smith. It is dated New-York, July, 1855. There is no day of the month given.

"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper"—he explained here how Mr. Harper came in in the way I have detailed—"Mr. Jones said to Mr. Harper, 'Here is the money and the note for the stock.'" Observe here he does not say what stock, but he referred undoubtedly to the subject of the previous conversation on Saturday. "Mr. Harper looked at it and said, 'I cannot do anything without my father's consent.' Mr. Jones replied, 'Well, go and take the offer to your father.' Mr. Harper did so, and returning shortly after, notified Mr. Jones of his father's non-compliance with the proposition. Mr. Jones soon after left the office, and Mr. Harper, by the advice of Mr. Wesley, deposited the note and money to the credit of Raymond, Herper & Co., in the Nassau Bank."

That is the skeleton of the transaction, for it is but a skeleton it will be perceived, and it is more or less filled up by the testimony given here on the stand. Supposing, then, the rule of law to be as I have stated, viz: that you must show not only an actual handing of the money, but a reception of it as a payment. Was there in this case a reception by Mr. Harper of that money as a payment? If there had been, for a moment even,—but that might be a rather strong expression,—but if there had been any reasonable length of time for the mind fairly to have acted on it, then he (the defendant) could not recall; that would be an end of it. The very policy of this statute is its requiring you to have your contracts, if over $50, in writing and signed by the parties, to prevent disputes arising out of misunderstandings in conversation, or verbal mistakes, or else to have the acceptance and receipt proved unequivocally. Was this payment, then, accepted by Mr. Harper? Was there that acceptance of it which can be considered with any due regard to prudence and judgment, in the making of such a transaction, as a substitute for the formal act of writing out and signing that agreement, for it is in that view, and that only, that the law looks upon this payment? It is not looked upon as a fulfillment of the bargain, but as an indication that the party who makes the payment, and the one who accepts it, do by that solemn act admit in the strongest possible form that they have made and concluded a bargain—not merely talked about it. It is in that view alone that the payment is admissible in this case as evidence. It is to show that a contract was made, and you cannot show that except in two ways, either by a memorandum in writing, signed by them, or by this solemn act of paying on the one hand and accepting on the other. Now, was that done? It must be a payment made as a payment and accepted as a payment. It must be a payment absolute on the one part and accepted unconditionally on the other. Was Mr. Harper's acceptance unconditional? You recollect in what position he stood in regard to his father. It is true the stock was in his name, it was legally his stock; but still there was a deference due in this case to parental control and parental feelings. Mr. Wesley, one of the copartners, the moment he found that Mr. Harper the elder was dissatisfied, gave up his contract, which was, no doubt, the most commendable course, showing thereby that there was something due to Mr. Harper, Sen., not, perhaps, as a legal obligation, but that kind of deference which it was highly proper to exhibit to one so circumstanced. Mr. Harper goes to his father. The evidence first is that he went with the consent and approbation of Mr. Jones, although afterwards Mr. Jones is said, as you remember, to have told him, "that is your affair." But not first the money was taken by Mr. Harper to go to his father and got his judgment on the transaction. Now, then, was that an absolute payment? Certainly not. He certainly did not understand it in that way, and if he did even, it was not a payment. If it was not a payment, then the contract was never finally made. It is not sufficient to say, here was an incipient contract. You must show a contract concluded; you must show that the minds of the parties came together and adopted it. This courte would be run down, it appears to me, by such controversies as this, if this principle of the statute of fraude were to be departed from. You can see the result of the attempts to depart from it. The books are now filled with these cases. The tendency of all the courts now goes the other way, and I think the good sense and intelligence of the community will aid and approve them in that tendency. If these parties believed that this transaction was one which they meant to be concluded, why did they not sit down and write it out? No writing was done—not even in regard to the supposed certificate of transfer. The act required on the part of Mr Harper was to be done. Why was it not done? Why was not the transfer then made by him to Mr. Jones? Mr. Jones did not even ask for it. He did not insist on it, which he certainly would have done if he had supposed the transaction with Harper, Jr., was then concluded. He had nothing to do but sign this transfer so that he (Mr. Jones) might give his own certificate to Mr. Harper as collateral security. In my mind it is dangerous in the extreme to allow transactions of this magnitude, involving a sum of $50,000, and that, too, with a party who is morally disinterested, to be consummated in this way. I think that the parties themselves will see that the true course was adopted by Mr. Wesley, who cancelled his contract.

I do not see that evidence offered on the part of the defence, can be necessary here to change the aspect of the plaintiff's case. It is already, it seems to me, within the rule of law that such a contract cannot be enforced by law. It cannot be enforced here by a bill for specific performance. I do not think any action for damages could be sustained by it. In reading this complaint, it will be seen from the very mode in which the alleged contract is stated, that the plaintiff understood he was to make out a very different case from the one proved on this trial; and that every statement in the complaint, and the fail-

ure to prove it, is sufficient to show that it is not a contract. It appears to me, therefore, that the following fragments of the testimony, referring to the money as paid, and on the part of the person receiving it to accept it as payment, when taken together, are the tokens in fact, that the whole transaction might be stated in one or two sentences, but the case is not actually of that character. It seems that almost everything connected with it, from its inception down, has more or less of a bearing on this question of payment. The character of this property is in some measure connected with that question. It seems that in 1853 or 1854, three gentlemen of this City—or four, I may say—Mr. Jones. Mr. Wesley, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Harper, Jr., the defendant in this case, formed an association, which they saw fit to designate by a quasi-corporate title, and they accordingly made out, as corporate bodies do, regular stock certificates, and divided their so-called capital into 100 shares of $1,000 each, to represent the entire interest of that stock. Of these shares it appears that at first Mr. Jones had something like twenty, and Mr. Harper had thirty. The thirty shares of Mr. Harper, however, were purchased, and the evidence in the case, I think, shows they were also paid for, by his father in this City, he (the son) being a young man of about 25 years of age, and then absent in Cincinnati. Mr. Harper, Senr., having paid for these shares some twenty-seven or thirty thousand dollars, put his son into that establishment. The son, accordingly, went in, not as a mere outside stockholder, but was there daily attending to the business of the concern, as were also Mr. Jones, Mr. Wesley, and most of the time, I presume, Mr. Raymond. It seems, however, that in some time last Summer, Mr. Harper, the younger, for some reason which have been detailed here, became somewhat dissatisfied with his position in that establishment; he found there were libel suits to be met, and that other difficulties existed, and he wished, therefore, or expressed that it was his wish to sell out. Accordingly, on Saturday, the 14th, at the office of the TIMES establishment, Mr. Jones being there with his hat on, and, as I think the evidence is, with his carpet-bag in his hand, about to leave for Poughkeepsie, Mr. Harper commences one of these conversations, of which he had had several previously, and says he will sell out; he will sell out for $50,000, $10,000 down, and $40,000 on a note for twelve months. He spoke in that style. Mr. Jones, who was there with his carpet bag in his hand, says to him as I understand, "I may take you up;" Harper replies, "I wish you would;" and something was said about giving Mr. Jones during the business hours, or until the close of the business hours on Monday. Jones then leaves. That is the state of the transaction then. No memorandum is made; no paper is signed; no action is done. Of course that conversation was no contract in fact. Mr. Jones did not bind himself to take it. This thing, however, went on till Monday morning. On Monday morning Mr. Jones returns to town from Poughkeepsie; he meets one of the parties, Mr. Wesley, and they walked down, it seems, to the broker's office, for it would appear that Mr. Wesley is both a proprietor of the paper and in the broker business. Mr. Wesley there furnishes Mr. Jones with $10,000 in bank notes. At the same time, however, Mr. Wesley makes a bargain which he takes care to reduces to writing, and that is important as showing his idea of the reality of a bargain. He makes a bargain between himself and Jones that he was to have twenty of these shares, or others, it is no matter which. He was to pay the same price exactly as was to be paid by the other bargain. He reduces that bargain, I say, to writing; and I think that is a feature in the case of some importance, Mr. Jones himself being a party to it. The bargain is written out and signed. Mr. Jones goes back to the TIMES Office, and there he meets young Harper, the defendant in this case, who, it appears, had then come in, or came in shortly afterwards. Harper came in with his hat on; he had not yet

FRIDAY, ... 26, 1858.

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Congress.

The proceedings in both branches, yesterday, were important. In the Senate, a preliminary debate on our relations with Great Britain, in regard to the Central American question, took place, which, though no conclusion was arrived at, was significant as showing the feeling on the subject. EARL JOHN RUSSELL'S letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated Jan. 19, 1858, which declares that the British Government intends to adhere to the Treaty of Washington of April 19, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty in Central America, and of which mention has heretofore been made in the columns of the TIMES, was placed before the Senate by Mr. CLAYTON. Messrs. CLAYTON, CASS, and SEWARD, made some remarks on the subject, and its further consideration was postponed to Monday. A message was then received from the President in relation to the state of affairs in Kansas; which was read, and subsequently referred to the Committee on Territories. A synopsis of the document will be found under our telegraphic head. In the House, the usual monotony was varied somewhat. Mr. FULLER withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership, and after one ballot—which, notwithstanding the substitution of ORR for RICHARDSON by the Nebraska men, did not materially alter the complexion of affairs,—a message was announced from the President,—whereupon a perfect Babel ensued. It was finally decided, after the result of the next ballot had been declared, to receive the Message, which was the same as that transmitted to the Senate on Kansas affairs. The report of proceedings is worth reading.

☞ The Legislature was busily engaged yesterday in the reception and consideration of Bills, etc. Among the bills reported favorably in the Assembly was one to repeal the act, passed last year, exempting incorporated companies from taxation in certain contingencies.

The News by the Baltic.

The mail steamship *Baltic*, after a remarkably quick passage for this season of the year, arrived yesterday with three days' later news from Europe. According to her advices, the aspect of the Peace question, now agitating all Europe, remains unchanged, and our remarks upon the subject, as published in yesterday's TIMES, are equally applicable to-day. Every indication shows that this last attempt at negotiation will prove abortive; for all the powers concerned—England, France and Russia—seem determined that the war shall be carried on.

The Russian reply to the Austrian propositions is reported to be *en route* for Vienna; and, as we surmised, the reply is alleged to be evasive—neither a direct yes or no—but some counter proposition, by means of which negotiations may be resumed, and time thereby be gained. In the meanwhile, the text of the ultimatum has been published. It contains five propositions, viz.: 1. A complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities, and a rectification of the Russian frontier with European Turkey, by which the former would be obliged to relinquish a portion of her territory. 2. The free navigation of the Danube and its mouths. 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed vessels, but opening it to the merchant navies of the world. 4. New securities for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte. And 5. A right reserved to the belligerent powers to bring forward particular conditions over and above the foregoing guarantees. This *ultimatum*, it seems to be conceded on all sides, Russia will refuse to accept. In fact, her last circular, to which we have on a former occasion adverted, has anticipated the propositions, point for point, and leaves no hope that a settlement can be effected without one party or the other receding from the stand they have taken before the world.

The general news by this arrival is not important. Denmark, in a circular addressed to the different European States, persists in maintaining her neutrality, and refuses to admit that she is bound in any way by the treaty lately ratified between Sweden and the Western Powers. From France we learn that the Council of War, about to be held in Paris, will not decide on any plan of campaign, but merely propose a military report, to be submitted subsequently to the Governments of France and England for consideration. A rumor is once more current that NAPOLEON will assume the command of an army during the next campaign.

From the Crimea there are some items of interest. A dispatch from General CODRINGTON is published, denying the statements made about the excessive drunkenness of the soldiers in the British army. The General must have been rather savage when he penned it. The tone is anything but dignified, and the object is manifestly to throw discredit upon the reports of an able newspaper correspondent, whose services in the Crimea have been as valuable in their way as those of any commander the British Government has yet sent out. A sketch of the late engagement near Kertch will be found among our extracts.

It seems to be generally believed that the scene of hostilities will be transferred next Summer to the shores of the Baltic. The Russians have evidently this impression, if we may [illegible] from the great endeavors they are making to increase the defences of the coast. In this connection two somewhat singular rumors have reached us—one that the Council of War, now in session at St. Petersburg, has decided to abandon the Crimea rather than continue the struggle for its possession; and the other that PELISSIER has advised his Government to adopt a precisely similar course. The latter, we imagine, is more likely to be correct than the former.

Latest advices from Asia say that OMAR PACHA has fallen back on Redout-Kalé, and is harassed by the Russians.

The President and the Speakership.

In the succession of Mr. ORR to the duty of concentrating the Administration Party in the House of Representatives, we have a fresh indication of the will of the President to protract the disgraceful contest for the Speakership. The parties are thus restored to the same hopeless attitude they occupied six weeks ago. The same wearisome experiment is to be made, if possible, with the monosyllabic Carolinian, as with him of the long name, from Illinois; and then a new candidate will be tried, and another, and another. Such is obviously the disposition of Government. Could it count on the patience and ductility of its friends, such would unquestionably be its programme; and instead of exerting itself, as the Nebraska business proved its ability to do, to control the action of the popular branch, it would continue to spend its cunning upon some method of omitting that wheel from the Governmental machine, without disturbing the exercise of its own functions. Already a pliant tool, the Executive has broached to the Senate a plan for dispensing with the legislation of the lower Chamber. The Washington *Union* has enlogized the scheme, adding sundry supplementary ideas of its own, all tending to a similar revolution; and no doubt, did it possess the courage and power, the Administration would cheerfully follow the example of CROMWELL and the two NAPOLEONS, in scattering the representatives by a *coup de main*. And yet, let it be remembered, it has but to utter a word to effect the organization of the House, to set the whole Legislative machine in energetic motion, to remove the present paralysis from the body politic.

The most curious feature of this obstinate reticence is the constant iteration, on the part of the organ, that the state of our foreign affairs absolutely demands the advice and intervention of Congress. We are left to infer, if we are weak enough to do so, that every feeling, and wish, and need of the President and his advisers, demand the instant organization of the House as the only security against perils impending over the external relations of the country, which, we are assured, the Administration has carried to a point too critical to venture further unsupported by popular sanction, as obtained through Legislative action. A calm review of the whole business presents us with no such crisis. Had our unsatisfactory negotiations with England been conducted with greater spirit, and with more conclusive evidences of earnestness and determination, affairs might very well need Congressional interference. We can easily conceive, indeed, how our imbroglio might be now more than diplomatic. The direct and logical consequence of the positions assumed by the Cabinet on the Central American question, and denied by England, with the added contumely of declining further discussion of the subject, was a resort to the physical argument of expelling the intruders from Belize and the Ruatan. Had the President carried the affair to this point, possessed the courage to say so in his Message, and directed the councils of Congress to this decisive step, he might allege an existing crisis which he could not venture to face alone. But he has carefully avoided this measure; he has evaded the creation of any such crisis; made no recommendation requiring the solemn sanction of the people in Congress assembled; raised no issue with which he can properly throw himself upon the country. In the whole of the correspondence of Messrs. MARCY and BUCHANAN, we meet no warlike alternative as presented directly or indirectly to England. It was not intimated, nor even implied, that this Government is prepared to put its Central American policy into immediate and offensive practice. With this record before us, morbidly cautious—we will not say cowardly—as it is, with what propriety can it be claimed that the Executive has reached a crisis, or stated an issue, which it is all-important for Congress to act upon at once?

Quite as pusillanimous has been the treatment of the enlistment difficulty. There the natural sequence of the position assumed by Government was the indignant dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and his fellows, without delay, or reference to Downing-street. Who doubts that such would have been the course of President JACKSON? But, again, the responsibility has been shirked. The creation of a crisis has been declined. And having failed to raise one, and as there is nothing in the tone or action of the English Government, or in the action of our own, involving or justifying the idea of a belligerent solution of the question, with what propriety, it may be asked again, can the subject be presented to Congress as having exhausted executive treatment? What has Congress to do with either controversy, at the point where the President has prematurely dropped them? Certainly nothing. If the annual message omitted to direct legislative action in regard to either subject, it was doubtless because no one of the President's advisers was shrewd enough to suggest any course Congress could consistently adopt with regard to either, as the matter then stood.

The friends of Mr. BANKS may safely, we think, continue to support their Candidate, unterrified by the assaults of the organ on this score. They may rest assured the relations of the foreign office are not such as to endanger the country. Did the President, who knows best, think so, he would promptly procure the organization. The responsibility rests with the administration, and in the presence of so many evidences of hyper-caution, we may fairly infer that there is no such imminent peril, this moment, as to require the clamor about its risks to be silenced by the plurality candidate would speedily give way. And were the tremors of the executive unaffected, and its fears real, it would still be a question whether the more numerous party is required, by the most elevated patriotic sentiments, to forsake its principles and its man in order to relieve the President and his friends from a dilemma from which they can at any moment free themselves.

The Reported Defeat of the Emperor of Hayti.

The intelligence from Hayti which was communicated to the Philadelphia press, of the 22d inst., by the Captain of the schooner *Ellen*, from Port-au-Prince, has doubtless received more credit than it was entitled to. Captain DARNABY reports that the Emperor had been defeated by General SANTANA, the President of the Dominican, or Spanish part of the island, with the loss of two or three hundred men, many of his best officers, all his munitions of war, provisions, and military chest; that the Emperor himself had fled; that a price of 10,000 doubloons had been put upon his head by SANTANA, and that the feeling was so strong against him, at his own Capital, that if he escaped the Spaniards, it was generally supposed he would be shot by his own subjects. Nothing could be much more improbable than all these stories, as our readers may see at a glance. In the first place, we have papers from Port-au-Prince, dated Dec. 29, only three days before the *Ellen* sailed, which give no indications whatever of the change of feeling which is reported to have taken place among the Haytians. Business was going on as usual, and prices were without any noticeable change.

In the next place, the Emperor did not leave his Capital until the 11th; he had to march his army through a wild and mountainous country without any roads, not only to the frontier of his own dominions, but far into the dominions of his enemy, before he was likely to encounter any organized opposition. Military men will readily appreciate the improbabilties of a campaign being begun, and prosecuted with such a force, under such peculiar circumstances, and with such conclusive results in the short space of twenty days.

In the third place, all authorities concur in putting down the Emperor's force at not less than 30,000 men. Gen. SANTANA has never been able to bring two thousand men equipped into the field, and it is our impression that all the force he was able to command, when invaded many years ago by SOULOUQUE, was less than 700. Without money or credit, or the despotic power which is sometimes a temporary substitute for both, it is in the highest degree improbable that SANTANA should have in the field an army large enough to offer the Emperor any serious resistance in a pitched battle. He may be able to annoy and harass; he may obstruct SOULOUQUE'S access to water, as was the case when invaded in 1848; destroy the grass and ground provisions along the line of his march; but further than that, his resistance in the open field could not be formidable. The soldiers of the East have certainly no advantage over their invaders in courage, and they are far inferior in military training.

We leave our readers to judge therefore what probability there is that, with a force less than one-tenth of that which attacked them, the Dominicans have obtained such a victory as is reported and put the Emperor to flight.

We presume it will turn out that either Capt. DARNABY wished to have a little fun at the expense of the Philadelphia press, or that he or his informants have magnified a story which might have reached Port-au-Prince from Port-au-Platte, a small town on the north side of the island, where it was reported, on the 15th, as we learn by private letters, that a slight collision had occured on the frontier, in which a small number of Haytians had been taken prisoners by the Dominicans. Port-au-Platte, being in the Spanish part of the island, would naturally receive an abundance of rumors unfavorable to the Haytian arms, but we happen to have a means of ascertaining the exact degree of importance which belongs to the one in circulation on the 15th, to which we have alluded. The Emperor, as we have said, did not leave his capital until the 11th, and, if he had sent the news with the utmost expedition direct to Port-au-Platte, the messenger could not possibly have reached there with it by the 15th. The news might, however, have traveled from Port-au-Platte to Port-au-Prince in seventeen days, and probably did; and that, in all probability, is the origin, if it had an honest origin, of the report which has so much exercised some of our negrophobian cotemporaries.

In thus scrutinizing the authenticity of these reports, we would not be understood as expressing any confidence in the ultimate success of the Haytian Expedition. From the first discovery of this unhappy Island, in 1492, to the present time, with only occasional brief interruptions, Hayti has been occupied by distinct races under separate rulers. COLUMBUS found it thus divided, and the fiercest enmity existing between the Eastern and Western tribes, then as now. When it came under the European influence, the East was occupied by the Spanish, and the West by the French, until after the French Revolution, and the revolt of the blacks, when TOUSSAINT united the Island, for a brief period, against NAPOLEON. This union did not last as long as the brief career of the gifted man who effected it; and the union took place in 1822, when the Spanish part of the Island revolted from Spain and submitted to the supremacy of President BOYER. This was a political, but not a national union, and was impatiently endured about eighteen years, when, it is said, BOYER was tempted to assent to its dissolution by a consideration which his subjects did not share; and so once more the Island returned to its divided allegiance.

What there is, if anything, in its physical condition to account for this want of harmony which has always existed between the inhabitants of its opposite extremities, we will not now stop to inquire; the fact that there has always been such a want of harmony since the day of its discovery by COLUMBUS until now, affords a strong presumption against the success of the present expedition of FAUSTIN.

The reunion of the Island under one sceptre has ever been one of the Emperor FAUSTIN'S favorite dreams, and he has for years been accumulating the means to accomplish it. He is now possessed of abundant resources to equip an army and prosecute a campaign of several months without touching the current revenues of his Empire, and having once set out, he is not likely to turn back without he encountered some enemy more formidable than General SANTANA can oppose to him. He is not a stranger either to the science or the perils of war. He is a man of undoubted courage, and has risen through every grade of the army, and has seen active service in all. Though born and for the first six years of his life a slave, he commenced his military career as a soldier in the army of DESSALINES in 1804, immediately after the evacuation by the French, and when he was only seventeen years of age. In four years he had risen to the grade of sub-lieutenant and aid to General LAMARRE; in 1811, he was promoted to a lieutenancy of cavalry, and to a captaincy in 1820. In 1840 he was chief of a squadron; in 1843, Colonel of a company of horse; in 1844, General of Brigade; in 1846, General of Division and Commandant at Port-au-Prince—the highest subordinate military command in the Republic. Nor was his brilliant career destined to stop here.

In the following year the Presidency became vacant by the death of RICHE. The Senate, after repeated ballotings for a successor, found themselves in the condition of our Representatives at Washington. A majority could not unite upon either of the candidates. A failure to elect was to restore anarchy and a military rule. The possibility of such a contingency arising naturally gave prominence to the name of SOULOUQUE, who was Commander-in-Chief of the forces at the Capital, where the Senate were sitting. His name was suggested, and he was at once elected, we believe, by a unanimous vote. He was popular with the army, on good terms with all parties because he would have nothing to do with the intrigues of any; his military skill was universally respected, and what was more to the purpose, he was too black to leave any doubt of his fidelity to the great majority of his subjects, whose jealousy of the "browns" or mulattoes have led to most of the troubles by which the western part of the island has been disturbed for the past twelve years. He showed, however, when he was elected, that he had a will of his own, to the great disappointment of both the leading factions, who sought to manage him. Intrigues were soon set on foot by the browns to depose him, similar to those which had convulsed the country since 1840, and changed the head of the Government five times, in almost as many years, but they were dealt with very differently from those which had resulted in the prostration of BOYER, HERARD and PIERROT. His Administration in 1847, 1848 and 1849, was the type of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Administration in 1850, 1852 and 1853. Every suspected man was banished or shot, and no species of terrorism was spared to discourage the aspirations of the intriguing race of politicians with which the unsettled state of affairs for the previous ten years had filled the country.

Within a year after his election, the Haytians had ascertained, to their entire satisfaction, that tho less they meddled with politics, under SOULOUQUE'S Administration, the better for them; and since then the Government has been comparatively tranquil, and about as liberal as an absolute despotism ever was or can be.

But the Slave-born President had not reached the height of his destiny. The second year after his election, he was invested with the Imperial purple, under the title of FAUSTIN I, Emperor of Hayti, and clothed with despotic powers, which he has exercised, if not in a way to develop the industrial resources of the island, at least in a way to preserve internal tranquillity, and greater security to life and property from criminal depredation throughout his dominions, than is enjoyed in any State of this Union.

This is the man who now, at the age of 69, has undertaken to restore what he terms the integrity of his Empire. We will leave our readers to judge of the probability of his becoming so easy a prey to an enemy scarcely numerous enough to officer his army.

Aspects of the Anglo-French Alliance.

The *Baltic's* news does not alter the complexion of European affairs. The war, both in a diplomatic and military point of view, lies in a perplexing state of entanglement. Russia does not seem yet to know that she is beaten, and her organ, *Le Nord*, is absolutely engaged in a discussion as to whether she is a gainer or a loser by the last campaign. Prince VALENTINE ESTERHAZY has arrived in St. Petersburg, and the propositions of peace with which he was charged are now under the consideration of the Czar and his advisers. The "answer" has not yet been received. That the Czar would be glad to come to terms there is little doubt. But Russia has not yet been, and is not likely, until after a protracted war, to be brought to a position which would dispose her to make concessions, involving a limitation of her rights or a cession of territory, much less those additional requirements which PALMERSTON, representing English passion, determines to impose.

There is, indeed, much reason in the arguments stated to be urged by LOUIS NAPOLEON in favor of peace. So far as any ambitious designs of Russia are concerned, the war has accomplished its object. The project of seizing Constantinople, or turning the Black Sea into a Russian lake, if ever seriously contemplated, is abandoned. Indeed, such became impossible from the hour Turkey was admitted to the family of nations and the Western Powers pledged to her support. If, therefore, the defeat of such a policy may be taken as a satisfactory ground for peace, the war might be put an end to at once; but, if Russia is to be treated as a conquered Power, and sacrifices which would humiliate her in the eyes of the world demanded, then must the question abide the issue of arms, and the war assume on a broader and still stormier front.

Such a war must be now, the French Emperor is said to urge, exclusively for the benefit of England. "For you," as he is represented to address England, "war may be an advantage, as you fancy you have played a secondary part in the contest, and you are determined on a grand *revanche* to reconquer your compromised *prestige* and damaged influence. The war is no longer a question of general, but of exclusively British interest. In France, on the contrary, we desire peace. Now that the honor of our arms is safe, all the considerations drawn from the state of our finances, our food crisis, and political and economical relations, have assumed a force and intensity to which the Government could not be insensible." "France has no interest," NAPOLEON went on, "in crushing Russia, whom she considers still essential to the equilibrium of Europe. The English alliance is not eternal, and, in case of eventual conflict, we might have need of Russia. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not yield to this proposal, and we must recommence the war, take Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, I am ready to march; but, for these new and heavier sacrifices, I must have compensations: these compensations are the Rhine and Belgium." All the recent movements of LOUIS NAPOLEON, his recall of the Imperial Guards and the Zouaves, and the tone in which he addressed them, go far to substantiate the truth of this new phase, which we have derived from the most reliable quarters.

How far England may consent to those terms on which her ally proposes a continuance of cooperation, remains to be seen. Doubtless, on the meeting of Parliament—fixed for the 31st—we shall have a full explanation of her views. The tone of her Press, however, and the warlike attitude she is assuming, give promise of a renewal of the war next season in a more vigorous and fiercer form. She evidently feels she has not had, in the world's eyes, the lion's share of glory, and wants to secure opportunities for brilliant victories and grand exploits, to burnish up her faded reputation. Her arms are only just getting warm in harness; her generals scrambling out of their blunders, and they desire to plant one or two good blows before parting. This is really the national feeling, and is faithfully represented by PALMERSTON and the London *Times*. An immense naval force is being equipped, which is to be dispatched to the Baltic, under the command, it is said, of that daring tar, Sir EDMUND LYONS. This time it is to take Cronstadt, get up to St. Petersburg, and lay the capital in ruins! But is there anything to prevent France from separating from the policy of England, if carried to such extravagance? Much stress is laid on the terms of the existing alliance, which binds both parties not to make peace without joint consent. But NAPOLEON cares little for terms, where they clash with his interest. He will adhere to the alliance with England as long as it coincides with that interest, and not a moment longer. He will not sacrifice the interests of his dynasty to any chivalrous deference either to alliances or treaties. At present, affairs seem complicated and LOUIS NAPOLEON holds the threads.

The Government Organ on Our Relations with England.

Under the head of "Mischievous Misrepresentations," the *Union* makes the following statement, evidently "by authority":

It ought not to be expected that we should give a formal contradiction to the various rumors which are originated here and transmitted by telegraph, either with the view of affecting the Administration or of promoting the pecuniary interests of the papers to which they are sent.

Occasionally, however, these rumors assume a character, or are repeated with a degree of persistency, which renders a contradiction necessary. Of this kind are the late reports as to the withdrawal of Mr. BUCHANAN from England, and as to the intention of the President to send to the Senate a special message in regard to pending difficulties with that Government.

For example, a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says, on the 18th instant, that "the President will, as he stated yesterday, send a special message to the Senate in its Executive character next Monday, or some day soon, in relation to our controversy with Great Britain." And, again, the same correspondent, on the next day, said: "The President has assured several Senators that he will, after some further consultation with the Cabinet, send to that body a message informing them concerning the condition of our difficulties with England, and submitting the same for their advice and consideration."

The effect, if not the design, of all rumors of this kind is to excite apprehensions as to a rupture between our Government and that of Great Britain. To avoid any such consequences it is only necessary for us to say that the whole batch of reports of the character alluded to *are entirely without foundation*, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are sent. They not only do gross injustice to the President, but they are calculated to affect the interests of commercial men, who are kept in a state of suspense by the repetition of these mischevious inventions.

Musical.

Mr. WM. MORGAN gave the second of his Pianoforte Recitals last evening at Dodworth's Saloon. The attendance, we are glad to say, was better than on the occasion of the first. Mr. MORGAN played a judicious selection of piano-forte music, in an exceedingly able manner, and was repeatedly and warmly applauded.

Gottschalk.

This great artist gives his third *soirée* to-night, at Donworth's Saloon. The programme will be found elsewhere. It is varied and excellent. We have only to remind our readers that they will have few more opportunities of hearing this remarkable performer. He will shortly return to Europe. Fortunately New-York has awakened to his merits in time, and saved its reputation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Departure of the Northern Light.

The *Northern Light* left, yesterday, within a few minutes of her advertised hour. It was confidently reported that another batch of fillibusters for Gen. WALKER'S army were to embark in the steamer. The company said to have organized in Bergen, New-Jersey, were announced as being of the number. A rumor also prevailed that the parties at present under arrest would attempt to effect their departure.

For two hours prior to the hour announced for the steamer to set sail, an immense crowd was convened at the steamer's wharf. From the statements in circulation considerable excitement was anticipated, and much disappointment evinced at the subsequent departure of the steamer with only slight interruption.

The District-Attorney had in advance instructed the United States propeller *Dispatch* to be anchored in the stream, to render any aid that might be required. For days previous, however, a strict watch had been kept as to the nature of the cargo and the character of the passengers. The manifest was all right.

Within a few minutes of 3 o'clock the District Attorney received positive information that some fillibusters were on board. A search was directed, when some half dozen rough-looking customers were found, without tickets, and put on shore directly. No objection was interposed to the strictest search. The examination showed conclusively that the "rumors" were false ones.

At 2¾ o'clock the steamer set sail. She was [illegible]

[illegible] Evening School on Wednesday evening, [illegible] school—one of the pleasantest in the City.

Much has already been achieved in these [illegible] but improvements are constantly suggesting themselves to the thoughtful.

Every year the number is increasing of [illegible] girls who are taken from the day schools at [illegible] period when they are beginning to [illegible] value of learning, to fill situations [illegible] dy in some degree this state of things, the [illegible] Schools offer their facilities.

This fact alone points to the [illegible] ment and perfection of these schools, to [illegible] them, in all respects, equal to the day [illegible] Board of Education should devise a course [illegible] and use every means to secure the most [illegible] organization and classification. Fifty thousand dollars could be wisely expended during the present year on the Evening Schools. Some decided plan of action in connection with the Superintendent's department should be devised, by which the entire laboring population of the City could be reached during the intervening season between the Winter and Fall terms.

The public are willing to be taxed for the most generous support of their schools, of which they are justly proud, but they demand more than an empty show. Earnest toil and hearty devotion are required to overcome the difficulties that surround the complete development of our educational system. As it now stands, it does *not reach down low enough*, as the numerous calls upon private benevolence fully show.

He Boards in the City, at Least.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice, in your issue of 23d inst., an article reflecting upon the appointment of non-residents to sundry offices under our City Government.

In regard to one of the parties named, HENRY T. LOVELL, you are mistaken, as the gentleman has been a guest of mine for the past three years, and I have always considered him a resident of this City.

Truly yours, JOHN A. DAVIS,
Proprietor Girard House, New-York.

☞ The aged colored man who thought the full moon a great humbug, because it only shined on moonshiny nights, did it great injustice. See what service it has done during the past fortnight—prevented a rainy Sunday, made a pleasant Saturday of it, kept the sleighs running ten days after the sleighing was gone, and disappointed everybody who bought india rubber boots in anticipation of a cycle of slush. Long may the full moon wave.

☞ A dead horse adorned Broadway in front of the City Hall last night. As a horse falleth now-a-day, so he lies—the Commissioner having no power, and Mr. FLAGG no money, to remove them with, the dead horse will probably lie all day in Broadway, and thousands may enjoy the sight of him.

☞ MEAGHER addressed an aristocratic audience last night at Clinton Hall. It was a repetition of his lecture on the "Penalties of Public Life."

☞ The *Dime* is a neat sheet, published at half a dime, in which they are republishing "Little Dorrit."

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident on the Central N. J. Railroad.

On Wednesday afternoon a fatal accident occurred on the Central Railroad near Bloomsbury, Hunterdon County, N. J., about sixty miles from New-York. It appears that THOMAS KITCHEN, his grand-daughter ELIZA ALPAUGH, and her child, were crossing the track in a sleigh as the freight train was approaching at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The train passed on, running over the sleigh, instantly killing Mr. KITCHEN, (who is an old man, about seventy years old,) breaking his back, and nearly severing his head from his body.

Mrs. ALPAUGH was also seriously injured, though it is hoped not fatally. Her child also received some injuries. On the evidence of the Jury it was proved by a man named WILLIAMSON, who was cutting wood within a short distance of the accident, that the signal was given above a mile before the crossing was reached. The verdict of the Jury was that Mr. KITCHEN met his death whilst driving carelessly over the track as the cars were approaching.

Railroad Accident.

The train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, which left Jersey City at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, met with an accident at Callicoon, 125 miles from New-York. The wheel of the baggage car broke, and that car was smashed up, which caused some delay to other trains. No one was hurt. The report that several persons were killed is not true.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

Notaries Public.—Robert Haight, Cuba, Allegany County; Joel H. Prescott, Newark, Wayne County; Stephan C. Lewis, Lockport, Niagara County; Joseph H. Withay, Cortlandville, Cortland County; G. H. Fairchild, Waverly, Tioga County; Alonzo M. Wightman, Horseheads, Chemung County; Alonzo M. Van Nostrand, Evan's Mills, Jefferson County; Daniel S. Read, Canajoharie, Montgomery County; Hiram Walworth, Jr., Plattsburg, Clinton County; Joseph C. Lawrence, Calvin Noyes, Francis H. Dykers, New-York.

Loan Commissioners.—Henry Thomas, Columbia, Herkimer County; Stephen D. Taylor, Castile, Wyoming County.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of flatulency, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KENT & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Houses and Lots Nos. 493, 495, 497, 499, 501 and 507 Greenwich-st. Also, property on Frankfort-st., near William-st. Maps can be had at the auction rooms No. 7 Broad-st.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.—WE HAVE SOME MORE bargains left before our removal to Broadway. Ladies will please remember that all our stock must be sold. An early call will convince all that we are selling Dry Goods the cheapest of any other store in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal, cor. Mercer-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—J. H. HARLEY IS NOW closing out his stock of fine Furs, at cost price, to make room for his Spring business. To those in want of good Furs, at low prices, it is well worth their time to examine his stock. J. H. HARLEY, No. 94 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most desirable colors, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and invigorating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND [illegible] Reliable, the Instantaneous. [illegible] Factory of Imitations. [illegible] or Ridiculous Tints. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S WIG AND [illegible] No. 233 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED by two Protestant girls, one as [illegible] and Irish, who were employed in the same family for [illegible] years, and left because of [illegible]; both suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses and waitresses; thorough servants, preferring situations that they were at present filling, but procured direct from former employers,) at MAWKING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS—In the Country are desired for one German and three Protestant girls to assist in the general work; plain religious families who would take an interest in their welfare and well-doing can obtain full particulars personally or by letter at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. The West, no matter how far, preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a respectable family, where she can remain and make herself generally useful; she has no incumbrance; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 56 28th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, entrance in 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant bookkeeper, by a young man, aged 20, who is a good double-entry book-keeper, a rapid writer, and correct at figures. Amount of salary is of less importance than a permanent situation. The best of reference given if required. Address AMERICAN, Newark, N. J. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork, and plain sewing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 South 5th-st., first door east from Jersey-av., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced Protestant woman, with good City reference, and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at the Employment Office, in the Bible Society Building, 8th-st., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Inquire for ELLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, English, as chambermaid and waiter in a respectable family; has the best of reference for character and ability. Apply to E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 287 Mott-st., near Honston.

MECHANICS WANTED TO GO TO KANSAS—Such as tanners, wheelwrights, wagon and plow-makers, blacksmiths, boot and shoemakers, coopers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, tailors, harness-makers, masons, &c., &c. Persons of good standing, and competent to conduct business upon their own account, will receive liberal encouragement. Apply to O. C. BROWN, at the office of the Astor House, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A lady as Vice-Principal in a Female Boarding School. She must be qualified to give instruction in English and French, which latter language she must speak fluently. To one who can come well recommended, and who has had experience in teaching, a liberal salary will be paid. Application will be received until Feb. 1. Address GEO. G. BUTLER, Urbana, Frederick Co., Md.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Domestic Commission house, a young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in accounts, who writes a good and rapid hand, and who is correct in figures. Good testimonials required. Salary small. Address Box No. 446 Post-Office.

SERVANTS—Can be had at the Employment Society's, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Cooks, laundresses, scamstresses, waitresses, and girls for every capacity, with the best of recommendations; coachmen, grooms, farm servants, and waiting men.
Mrs. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 606 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

WANTED TO TRADE—Indiana or Illinois lands, with some cash for dry goods or clothing, or boots and shoes. Any one wishing to make such a trade, will address H. C. T., room No. 91, Morchants Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A person of genteel address and good appearance. One who can give good references, can obtain employment by applying at the Principal Depôt of the Coal Consumers' Association, foot of 4th-st., East River.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

TO ARCHITECTS.—An American boy, conversant with the duties required, is anxious to obtain a situation to assist in copying, drawing designs, &c. Direct, or apply to, C. B., No. 149 Grand-st.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Any good extra forwarders, accustomed to the very best work, can get steady employment and wages to suit them, of WM. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted to purchase, a hand-press, (second hand,) platen not less than 26 by 39 inches. A note addressed PRINTER, and left at No. 60 Chatham-st., will receive attention.

GIRL WANTED.—An active English girl to do general housework; must be a good washer. Apply for two days, in basement, No. 356 East 12th st., opposite the Novelty Works; one lately arrived—none other need apply.

BOY WANTED.—An honest, steady boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to do general work in a grocery. He must reside with his parents, and no other need apply. Inquire at No. 292 Broome-st., cor. Eldridge.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a lawyer's office, to write, &c. None need apply but those who write a plain, quick hand. Wages $3 per week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, STATUTE, *Times* Office.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DAMRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

WANTED—Fifty first-rate parasol sewers. None but good hands need apply, at No. 136 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes permanent board, in a first-class house, with a private family, (or where there are but few boarders,) with a second or third story front parlor, and large front bedroom attached; unfurnished rooms preferred; location between 10th and 25th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; none others need apply; references exchanged. Addres M. N., *Herald* or *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a comfortable, well-conducted house, in the upper part of the City, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, a gentleman and his wife, two young ladies and a single gentleman. Address COMFORT, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room, unexpectedly vacated, with good board, may be had at No. 30 Cliuton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall. A lady having an extra furnished room, lighted with gas, with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Location in a pleasant neighborhood. Address, with real name, TICONDEROGA, *Daily Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Three furnished rooms with board may be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av. References exchanged.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small, convenient two-story, basement and attic house, convenient to the ferries, at a rent of $350 to $400 per annum. Address C. W. B., Box No. 2,508 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small family, in a respectable neighborhood, at very moderate rent. Address D. A. H. at this Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

BURNS CLUB.—The customary Anniversary Dinner in honor of ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish Bard, will take place THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Tickets, $3 each, to be had only at the Pacific Hotel.
V. CLIBRIDGE, President.
JOHN STRAITON, Second Vice President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1856.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—Mechanics' Institute Lecture, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broadway, near Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Practical Life*. Tickets, the number of which is limited, 25 cents each. To be had at the principal Hotels, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, corner of Park-place and Broadway; also, at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Music before and after the lecture. By order of
CHARLES H. DELAVAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—The Fifth Lecture in the course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Fulton-av.) by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D. Subject: *Secret Societies*. Admission 12½ cents.

TIME DEMANDS OF THE AGE.—The second lecture of the course, in the Broadway Tabernacle, by the popular lecturer, JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An exposition of the true basis of human progress. Tickets at the door, 12½ cents.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
"At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

NOTICE—That I have again recovered my health so as to attend to business, and have taken the yard No. 287 Delancey-st., New-York, where I will keep a good supply of locust timber and treenail on hand, where I will receive orders and fulfill them at the shortest notice.
JAMES BAILEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wines & Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of pure [illegible] wine and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 240 gallons spirits; most natural [illegible] and St. Croix rum Monongahela and [illegible] whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; [illegible] for all these liquors, and explicit directions [illegible] R.R.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines [illegible] concentrating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FROMENTAUGHER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Dodd's Gold Water-Proof Boots, vermicelli, only $4 50: Made to order by A. BAKER, No 18 Astor-pl. Fine French calf imitation stitch Boots, with steel [illegible], $4 75; stitched, $4 50; stout boots, $4; best Brandreth leather boots, $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills.

Chapman Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Our native forests furnish us with nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. WISTAR, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the cherry bark with tar water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.

The Gough Entertainment—Will be given at Niblo's Saloon, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th of February. Tables will be set for 500 ladies and gentlemen. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, assisted by several vice-presidents. To ladies, the usual facilities will be afforded in the dressing-room. Doors open at 6½. Supper, precisely at 6¾. Dodsworth's band is engaged for the occasion; and rich speaking may be expected from Mr. GOUGH and numerous gentlemen from this and other cities and nunneries. Single tickets, $2. For a gentleman and lady, $3. Tickets numbered and seats secured. First purchasers will have choice. Plan of tables can be seen and tickets obtained on Monday next at ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, Publishers, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 149 Nassau-st., brick store. Parties from abroad can secure seats together, by forwarding the amount. Direct Am. Temperance Union, New-York.

Hall's Instantaneous Hair Dye—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 64 Maiden-la., and at the principal offices, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 178 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEVOE & BELCHER, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. E. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

Building Associations.—Building Association shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $700 to $800 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 35d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, 27 F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the junction of Chatham and Centre sts.

Thomas Francis Meagher—Will lecture on the *Fine Arts of Athens*, before the Tenro Literary Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 116 Fulton-st., &c. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Wakefield.—The members of INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION No. 2, are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place on Jan. 25, FRIDAY EVENING. The Report of the Finance Committee, to date, will be presented. It is hoped that every member will come prepared to take his Deed, which will be delivered to him on the payment of the amount due by him. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Teachers' Association.—The annual election of officers and trustees of the association will be held TO-MORROW (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
JAS. M. BIRNIE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $150,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,300	$21,389
22 Alleghany County (U. S. P.) Bonds.	21,000	16,830
23 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,840
32 Delaware Railroad Bonds	33,000	23,430
32 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	13,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	53,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets, &c.	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
SAMUEL L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S HOME.—A home for Indigent Christian Females, without regard to age or station, must command itself to every one. Are they not, in an especial manner, "God's Poor?" Their only prospect of earthly succor is from those whom the love of God prompts to extend an aiding hand to suffering humanity. Youth, even when surrounded by abject poverty, is buoyed up by hope, and nerved by strength. Old age has no hope this side the grave, nor strength but for endurance. Poor, feeble, aged, alone—such is the lot of most of the inmates of our House, whom it is our privilege to surround with comfort, protection, and the blessed offices of the Church. At present we have only accommodation for about fifteen. It is very desirable that a suitable building should be erected; that this great charity might be shared by many more than are of this time enjoying it. It is estimated that for this purpose $65,000 will be required. The rectors of most of our churches have expressed their readiness to commend it to their parishioners, and in a few days application will be made through those duly authorized, for the subscription of those kindly disposed to the object, on behalf of the Associate Managers.
REV. DANIEL REMSEN, President, No. 49 5th-av.
MISS HELEN KEMBLE, Secretary, No. 24 Beach-st.

ELDCARD & CO.'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE—A leading brand at the Astor, Delmonico, St. Nicholas, Taylor's Saloon, Metropolitan, Everett, Irving, and principal Hotels of the United States. Sole Agent, J. C. ROBILLARD, Nos. 79 Fulton and 54 Gold-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one lens. FRAMES, Patentees, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT PICTURE OF VIRGINIA SOCIETY!
JUST PUBLISHED!
OUR COUSIN VERONICA:
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
By the author of "Amabel, a Family History."
From Harper's Magazine for February.
As a whole we cannot hesitate to regard this work as possessing superior merit, showing a large and refined culture, a justness of thought, and a home-bred naturalness of feeling which are not always discovered in the popular novels of the day.
From the New-York Tribune.
The author writes from a wide observation of society, a familiarity with the best literature of the day, and a fund of native good sense and feeling.
From the Boston Atlas.
Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness in which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.
One vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
A NEW EDITION OF AMABEL.
Uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 136 Nassau-st.

14,000 SOLD IN NINE WEEKS.
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS
Is still selling with unabated rapidity. The admirers of her "Papers" are running wild—read the following:
An Editor, away in Wisconsin, thus uses them to express his appreciation of the WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS:
SONG OF HOW-THE-WIDOW.
Should you ask me how do Widows
Weave their spell of fascination—
Gain the hearts of second husbands
With the help of side-long glances,
Caps of starched and crimped cambric,
And the music of sweet moanings
O'er the virtues of the "lost one"—
Of the husband whose good fortune
Took him far beyond their tongue-reach,
Took him to that heaven of silence
Where their tongues no more could reach him?
I should answer—I should tell you—
Unto me it was mysterious;
'Twas a theme of endless wonder,
Most amazing—most astounding—
Far beyond the grasp of logic,
Or the flight of speculation,
How a man possessing senses,
(Not a swine possessed of devils,)
How e man enjoying freedom,
E'er could sacrifice his latch-key,
And the bliss thereto pertaining
To the keeping of a Widow—
To e buried man's remainder.
"'Twas mysterious"—mark the *past* tense!
'Tis myeterivos now no longer;
For I hied me to the bookstore
And the BEDOTT PAPERS bought I—
Bought the Widow B.'s confessions.
Read the wondrous Widow's writings,
Read her witty, wise, bewitching
Views of life—satiric touches—
Comic scenes and truthful pictures;
And I laughed until my sides ached—
Laughed till buttonless my vest was,
And my pants were nearly ditto—
Laughed till I choked with laughter,
Making laugh whoever heard me;
Made the parson laugh who told me
That my laughter was uproarious—
But he caught the rich infection,
And he cachinated loodly,
And declared the "Widow" glorious—
So we two became uproarious.
And the landlady, whose visage
Is with pensive pleasure plucked and puckered,
Though she tried to choke her laughter,
Up it bubbled, ringing, gushing,
Rising, shrieking into tremors
That were painfully hilarious.
Poor old lady, how ebo snickered,
How it caught her, long days after—
Caught her in the depth of "meeting,"
To her own and others' horror!
Oh, Priscilla! thou of Widows
Most confiding—most amusing;
Thou who didst entice the "Deacon,"
Poor Bedott—who "suffered awful"—
Into marriage, where he perished!
FOURTEENTH EDITION READY THIS DAY,
And for sale by all Booksellers and Newe Agents.
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A NEW BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN:
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
By J. R. Orton, M. D. 12mo, 1 vol., illustrated, $1 25.
CONTENTS.

A Hundred Years Ago.	The Watch-fire and the War Dance.
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Handiwork of the Ocean.	The Prisoner.
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A Night Fire upon the Deep.	Another Camp Fire Tale.
The Spaniards in New-York.	Starlight Reveries.
Warwick in Love.	The Rivals.
The Ball at Gov. Clinton's.	A Ghostly Bridegroom.
A Night Adventure on the Battery.	Traditions of the Head Mountain.
Lovemaking in High Life.	Midnight Conjurations.
Scenery on the Hudson.	A Grand Catastrophe.
Looking towards the Wilderness.	Confession of a Villain.
The Six Nations of the Red Men.	The War Party.
A Wildwood Hunt. Two Monarchs of the Forest.	Indian Love of Country.
A Camp Fire Yarn.	The Scout. Plan of the Attack.
An Alarm.	The Prize of the Victor.
	Conclusion.

DERBY & JACKSON,
(Late J. C. Derby.) Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
NO. VIII. OF FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER!
ISSUED NEXT SATURDAY, WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS:
Bust of George Law, by Jones.
Portrait of Uzal Knapp, last of Washington's Life Guards.
Washington's Head-Quarters at Newburg, N. Y.
Extraordinary Ceremony at the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Peter's, Baltimore.
Broadway, New-York, during the "Sleighing Carnival."
New Hotel, Baltimore—the "Gilmore House."
Opening of the First Railroad in Iowe.
City of Davenport, Iowa.
Railroad Bridge, Rock Island, connecting Davenport with Rock Island City, Iowa.
Portrait of General Santana, of Domiaica.
Portrait of General Soulouque, Emperor of Hayti.
Map of Central Park, New-York.
Together with numerous other splendid Illustrations, and all the newe of the week.
The thrilling romance, "The Last of his Race," commenced in the last number.
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NEW MUSIC.
WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:
FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.
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The octavo edition of this work has had an almost unexampled sale. Within twelve weeks after its publication six editions, of 2,000 copies each, have been sold without producing any sensible abatement of the demand.
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OLD BOOKS.—A quantity of scarce old English and American Books constantly on sale at No. 510 Broadway, New-York, among which are Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 3 vols., folio calf; Ree's Encyclopedia, large paper copy, 45 vols. 4to half calf, nt. newly bound; Gill's Commentary on the Scriptures, 9 vols. 4to, calf, extra large paper—a splendid copy, from the library of the late Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Wade's Works, 6 vols. 4to half Russia, nt.; Dr. Sam. Johnson's Dictionary, 4 stout vols. folio calf; Swift's Works, by Sheridan, 17 vols. 8vo, tree marbled calf; President Edward's Works, 10 stout vols., 8vo, bds.; U. S. State Papers and Public Documents, 10 vols. 8vo, bds.; Neal's History of New England, 2 vols. 8vo, calf; Mrs. Warren's History of the American Revolution, 3 vls. 8vo, sheep; Crevier's Hist. of the Roman Emperors, 10 vols. 8vo, calf; London's Gardener's Magazine, first 12 vols. 8vo; Fabyan's Chronicle of England, &c., by Ellis, 4to, half calf nt.; Macartney's Embassy to China, 2 vols. 4to, calf gilt, and atlas folio vol. of fine plates; Spence's Polymetis, folio calf; Ireland's Hogarth, 2 vols. 8vo, calf gilt; Bishop Wilson's Works, 3 vols. folio, and many other works of interest, on different subjects, in various languages, open for inspection every day, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:
MAYNE REID'S HUNTING AND TRAPPING ADVENTURES.
THE HUNTER'S FEAST;
OR, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE.
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Author of "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp Hunters," etc. Beautifully illustrated with Engravings by N. Orr.
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We venture to say there is no book extant which gives such a thrilling and yet truthful narrative of the stirring and perilous life of a Trapper, as does the deeply interesting and instructive volume before us. The author, whose powers of description are well known to the American reader through the medium of his "Rifle Rangers," &c., has most admirably blended instruction with amusement; for while "Ike, the Wolf-Killer," cheers the Camp-Fire with his never-failing anecdotes, the Hunter-Naturalist takes every occasion to inform the delighted auditors of the habits, haunts and characteristics of the animal under discussion; and this he does in a manner which cannot fail to fix the information in the memory of the reader. The following brief extract and synopsis of Contents may serve to give some idea of the adventures to be met with in this extraordinary work:
CONTENTS:

A Hunting Party.	The Black Bear of America.
The Camp and Camp-Fire.	The Trapper Trapped.
Besancon's Adventures in the Swamps.	The American Deer.
The Passenger Pigeons.	Deer-Hunt in a "Dug-Out."
Hunt with a Howitzer.	Old Ike and the Grizzly.
Killing a Congar.	A Battle with Grizzly Bears.
The Congar.	The Swans of America.
Old Ike's Adventure.	Hunting the Moose.
The Mesquash.	The Prairie Wolf and Wolf-Killer.
A Rat-Hunt.	Hunting the Tapir.
Musketoes and their Antidote.	Adventure with a Buffalo.
The 'Coon and his Habits.	The Bison.
A 'Coon Chase.	Trailing the Buffalo.
Wild Hogs of the Woods.	Approaching the Buffalo.
Treed by Peccaries.	Unexpected Guests.
A Duck Shooting Adventure.	A Supper of Wolf-Mutton.
Hunting the Vicuna.	Hare Hunting and Cricket Driving.
A Chacu of Vicunas.	A Grand Battue.
Squirrel Shooting.	The Route Home.
Treeing a Bear.	

We quote a few extracts from the many flattering notices of the Press:
From the Courant, Hartford.
Capt. REID is a favorite author of ours. His style is always sprightly, his descriptions graphic, and his narrative condensed and striking. This work is one of his best. It is one of the most vivid pictures of a Western hunter's life that we have ever seen. He knows how to seize upon the peculiarities of any scene or situation, or incident, and serve them up in the most piquant style for the gratification of his readers.
From the Herald, St. Louis, Mo.
In all our experience we have never met with a book which gives such vivid and soul-stirring pictures of the wonderful and terrible adventures of a Western hunter and trapper's life.
From the Evening Journal, Albany.
Capt. Reid is at home in the woods, and writes with the zest of a true sportsman. The work abounds in wonderful adventure.
From the Advertiser, Portland, Me.
The author is already favorably known as a vivid narrator, and here he does justice to himself in giving all the thrilling exploits of hunter life. * * * It is a book which will interest both old and young, and happy will be the fireside where it is read aloud.
From the Tribune, Bath, Me.
Another work from that inexhaustible story-teller, Capt. REID, and just as full as his previous productions of hair-breadth escapes, and queer, odd adventures, told in the jaunliest and raciest style.
From the Times, Toledo, Ohio.
Any one who has ever cracked a rifle or dreamed of the hunter's life will enjoy this volume with a perfect gusto. * * * * * Its illustrations themselves can but fascinate the reeder to become better acquainted with the work.
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It is calculated both to instruct and amuse.
From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.
Capt. REID stands to-day without a rival for supremacy in the wild, dashing, and yet improving literature of the hunting ground.
From the Tribune, Detroit, Mich.
* * * * * * The "Hunter's Feast," in our opinion, is one of the most thrilling and vivid pictures he has yet drawn. Besides its deeply-exciting character, it contains much useful information in regard to the habits of the various animals which inhabit our Western wilds.
This is one of the few books which will pay a dividend on the money invested in its purchase.
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NOW READY,
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An authentic narrative of the memorable achievements of the American army, under ANDREW JACKSON, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, late of the New-Orleans *Delta*. With frontispiece. 12mo. $1 25.
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Jackson's first entry into New-Orleans.
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The British review and embarkation.
Battle of Lake Borgne.
The British landing and bivouac.
The alarm—the rally—the march.
Battle of the 23d of December, 1814.
Sir Edward Packenham.
A demonstration and a defeat.
The British bring up their big guns.
Battle of the batteries.
Two notable warriors end revolutionists.
Preparation for the final conflict.
The battle of New-Orleans—the victory.
Battle of New-Orleans—the disaster.
Closing incidents.
The finale.
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Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

MRS. CROWEN'S AMERICAN LADY'S COOK BOOK
Is not a compilation, but a Book of Practical Receipts from practical knowledge. Unlike others of its class, it is a book not made merely to sell, but a book made for use—to fill a void—to satisfy a public want. It need only be tried to be fully appreciated, and when tried will not be found wanting.
While many have used and recommended it, many, alas! are still without it. It is placed within the reach of all; while the large and more comprehensive one is sold at $1, a smaller and abridged form may be had for 25 cents. "Every Lady's Book, a Complete Practical Instructor in the Art of American Cookery," is published by KIGGINS & KELLOGG. The larger one by THOMAS J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

THE DIME.—The first number of the DIME, with "Little Dorrit"—the popular story of Dickens—is a pretty, pleasant, and instructive sheet. The subscriber to this monthly will receive the whole of this tale, in convenient form, together with a large amount of other important matter, for the trifling pittance of twenty-five cents a year. D. FANSHAW, publisher, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.—*Home Journal.*

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday, the 16th, on or near Fulton, Court or Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, a lady's gold-cased HUNTING WATCH, with chain attached; also, five seals, one marked A. R. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at C. & S. & CO.'S, No. 16 Coenties-slip.

FOUND—On Saturday, 19th inst., a Gold Watch and Chain, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to F. L. PARMERTON, No 75 Maiden-lane.

A REWARD will be given to the one who found a Receipt-Book, on Tuesday morning, between 21st and 15th-sts., to be brought to No. 54 East 21st-st.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The necessity which calls for a Public Appeal in behalf of the Poor, will probably be best explained by a brief statement of facts.
About this time last Winter, the unusual cry of want, echoed and reechoed by the press, excited to an intense degree the sympathies of the community, and liberal contributions freely flowed in for its relief, not only from individuals, monied institutions, and the City Treasury, but also from different and distant parts of the country.
The present Winter there appears to be a reaction, in which less than the usual degree of sympathy for the indig

[illegible]

[illegible] James Irving for Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, made on 17th inst., was taken from the table.

Mr. Fowler moved that the nomination be rejected.

Alderman Herrick moved as an amendment that the whole matter be taken from the table.

Some debate ensued, in which Aldermen Herrick and Fowler took part. While the latter was speaking the disorder in the lobby (which was crowded) became so great that the President was obliged to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed below and obtain aid from the Chief of Police's office.

[illegible] REJECTED FOR THE SECOND TIME.

Alderman Fuller then resumed, and spoke with great energy and great vigor against the confirmation of Irving, and the corruption of City affairs in general.

Aldermen Herring, Ely, Tucker, Stebbs and Vetsburg also took part in the debate, at the close of which the nomination was rejected.

The question was then taken on the question of Irving's rejection, which was carried by 12 to 8.

Alderman Cleary then moved that the remaining nominations be allowed to be withdrawn, which was lost by 9 to 11.

SAM AT WORK.

A string of resolutions, with the following preamble, "Whereas, the Marine Court of this City is becoming an alarming source of refuge for all the old perjured aliens of this City," were offered by Alderman Briggs. As this "Branch-y" preamble was objected to, Alderman Briggs withdrew it. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Marine Court immediately furnish to the Board of Aldermen the name of every person who was ever naturalized in the Marine Court in the City of New-York, the date of the month, year, ward, &c., so that the honest citizens of New-York may be guarded against further imposition, and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, with the records of the old Mayor's Court, now in his possession, and of all other Courts, and the County Clerk and the Naturalization Clerk immediately furnish to this Board the name of every person who has ever been naturalized in said Courts and offices, together with the date of naturalization and the age and nativity of every person naturalized, and all other particulars connected with said naturalization.

Alderman Ely denied the right of the Board to require these statistics, and Alderman Herrick moved that it be referred to the "Committee on the Dog Pound." Finally the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Police.

Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, sent in the name of Oliver Rhines for the place of Map Clerk, ($1,000 per year,) in place of Edwin A. Ware, resigned. As Mr. Ware was confirmed for the place only last Monday, some debate ensued. It was moved to lay it on the table, which was lost by 16 to 4. The nomination was thus confirmed.

MORE HEALTH WARDENS.

The City Inspector sent in the names of the following gentlemen as Health Wardens:

First Ward—Noah B. Stokley. *Third Ward*—Chas. Hicks. *Sixth Ward*—Joseph Canning. *Eighteenth Ward*—Leidy Bilger.

They were laid on the table, to keep company with those already there.

The City Inspector also sent in the name of Wm. W. E. Chambers as head Clerk of his Department. Confirmed by 13 to 7.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Alderman Ely in the Chair. The report of the Finance Committee, on the Tax Levy for 1856, was then read, and excited a very long and terribly dry debate, in which almost all the Aldermen took part. $[illegible],000 were added to the appropriation for paving streets. Also $30,000 for the new Third District Police Court and Prison. Also $30,000 for an iron railing around Tompkins-square. All these appropriations elicited long debates, as did also one of $30,000 additional for the improvement of docks and piers, which was rejected by a vote of 8 to 12. After some other amendments the Board adjourned.

Mr. Milburn's Lecture.

Rev. A. H. Milburne, the "Blind Preacher," delivered a brilliant lecture on the Mississippi Explorers, on Tuesday evening. The lecture commenced with a graphic sketch of Hernando de Soto. Starting in life with noble blood, bnt with no fortune save his good sword, he had embarked with Pizarro in the expedition against Peru. The best lance in the band, he shared largely in the spoils of the Incas, while he denounced the atrocities of the invaders. Returning to Spain in the prime of manhood, his noble bearing won him Court favor and the love of a noble woman. But his thirst for advanture was not to be restrained. Vague reports of Florida, a land reputed richer than Mexico or Peru, reached Spain, and De Soto would win glory greater than that of Cortez or Pizarro. Receiving the appointment of Captain-General of Cuba and Governor of Florida, whose boundaries stretched from Tampa Bay to Newfoundland, he raised a gallant force—knights, soldiers, ecclesiastics, and bloodhounds—to explore and conquer the land.

The lecturer then detailed that wonderful march of three years, by this gallant body, in search of the gold region, which ever receded as they advanced. Across Florida, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, to Tennessee, they press their way, through lonely swamps and barren pine lands, through stately forests and pleasant corn-fields, through powerful native tribes, sometimes friendly, but oftener hostile—fighting, suffering, conquering, they press on, until, at last, within the present State of Ten nessee, they reach the banks of a stream which they call the *Rio Grande*—"the Great River." Here, in the leafy month of May, 1541, they set up a great cross, with solemn religious rites, on the banks of the Father of Waters, eighty years before the Pilgrim Fathers touched Plymouth Rock. Another year of fruitless wanderings in search of gold, exhausted the strength of the bold adventurers; and De Soto determined to sail down the river to the sea, and return to Cuba for supplies for his worn forces. But care, privation, and disappointment had done their work on the stout commander. He sickened and died, bidding farewell to his comrades and entreating their pardon for any wrongs he might have done them. They buried him on the banks of the river; but fearing that the Indians might violate his grave, they disinterred his remains, and, bearing them by night to the centre of the stream, they sunk them in the deep waters. De Soto typifies the *Romance of Mississippi Discovery*.

The Jesuits, who reached the Mississippi from the North, were next introduced, as symbolizing the *Religious Elements in Discovery*. The lecturer paid a glowing tribute to those devoted men who planted the Cross on the shores of the great lakes, while the Dutch were still huddled around Fort George, and before Eliot had preached his first sermon to the natives, near Boston. Briefly touching upon the career of the devoted Dablillette, the dauntless Brebeuf, eager for the martyr's crown; and Sallemand, enduring for seventeen hours the torture of slow fire, the lecturer proceeded to detail the life and labors of Marquette. Renouncing the world at the age of seventeen, laboring as a teacher for twelve years, he determined to emulate the noble example of Xavier, and carry the Cross to new regions. Our space will not allow us to follow, even in rapid outline, the genial account given by a Protestant clergyman, of the zealous labors of the devoted Jesuit—how he preached and prayed; how he taught and baptised; how, at length, with Jolliet and five companions, he journeyed from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi; how they floated down its strong current till within ten days from the sea—demonstrating that this great stream flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and not as they had hoped, into the Pacific, and so was not a highway from Europe to the Indies. Fearing to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, the seven bold voyagers retraced their course. They had achieved one of the most notable exploits on record. Marquette had opened the way for other missionaries; but, outworn with toil and privation, he lay down to die near Lake Michigan.

The next attempt to explore the Valley of the Mississippi was that of La Salle, who formed the bold scheme of securing the country for the French crown, by linking the St. Lawrence to the Father of Waters, by a continuous chain of French trading posts. But the death of the adventurer—slain in far Texas, after having formed and almost accomplished his design—put an end to the scheme.

Not to France nor to Spain was to belong the empire of the West. It was to be given to a race of stronger mould and purer faith—a race who spoke the tongues of Chaucer and Spenser, of Milton and Bunyan;—a race whose greed was the greed of land, whose ambition was that of dominion. This great American race was nursed for the empire of the West, upon the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies; and in its westward course has marched along the parallels of latitude. Not to New-England alone—not to the South alone—belongs the colonization and subjugation of the West. It is the common glory of our country—of our whole country. From North and South has flowed alike the wave of civilization towards the setting sun. Two remarkable facts are to be noted in respect to the advance of the whites. The first is that the quail, unknown to the Indians, makes its first appearance—whence, no man knows—when the white man plows and plants his fields, affording in abundance of delicious food to the pioneer. The second fact is that the honey-bee is not found in the country while in the possession of the Indians. It creeps just in advance of the advancing wave of civilization. When the Indians see the swarms of these new visitors, their wise men sadly acknowledge that it is time for them to abandon their pleasant hunting-grounds and the graves of their fathers, and seek new homes. Thus has the

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POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Embezzlements, frauds, robberies and felonies of various kinds, and to a large extent, made up the catalogue of yesterday's Police proceedings. Among the most interesting of the list was the

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN-CHARGED WITH COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

The arrested party is named William Churchill, a member of the Thirteenth Ward Police. From the statements made in the case it appears that about six months ago a man named James Moore, who kept a junk shop in Third-street, was arrested by Churchill (the accused) on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Moore was put under bonds to answer the charge, but forfeited his bail and fled to Ireland. He, however, returned to this City quite recently, when Policeman Churchill called on a friend of Moore's and represented that the suit pending against Moore could be settled by the payment of $500. The proposition was taken into consideration by Moore and his friends, who finally agreed to collect $300 for the officer, should he perform the business to their satisfaction. Churchill agreed to accept $300, having an understanding with Mrs. Moore that $100 was to be paid in advance on account, when he would use his influence to get two important witnesses out of the way, so that they could not be reached on the trial of the indictment against her husband. By appointment, Churchill, on Wednesday evening, met Mrs. Moore at the corner of Broome and Columbia-streets to receive the first installment of $100. Officer Masterson, of the Chief's Office, having received information of the facts above stated, was present at the place of agreement at the appointed time, secreted in such a manner that he could hear and see whatever might transpire. After a short conversation between Churchill and Mrs. Moore, the latter handed the former a roll of bills, and then both separated, each proceeding in a different direction. Officer Masterson followed close behind Churchill, and when at the corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, took him in custody to the Thirteenth Ward Station House. On searching the prisoner, $39 in bills were found on him, and this sum, it is charged, he received from Mrs. Moore, to defeat the ends of justice. From the Station-house, Churchill was taken to the residence of the Chief of Police, and from thence he was taken to the Chief's Office, where he was confined over night. The matter will be investigated by the Mayor to-morrow. Churchill has been connected with the Police for a number of years, and was not long since reappointed. He has always been regarded as an honest and efficient officer. The offence with which he is chaged is legally termed "compounding a felony," and is punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison.

ANOTHER THIRTEENTH-WARD POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

A party of men went into the lager bier saloon of Wm. Hoocha, at No. 126 Cbrystie-street, a few evenings since, and behaved themselves in a noisy and disorderly manner, breaking the furniture and assaulting the occupants. Four persons were yesterday arrested, charged with committing the above-named outrage, and among the party so arrested was Chas. Bierfield, a policeman of the Thirteenth Ward. The accused were all bound over in the sum of $1,000. Bierfield has been suspended from pay by the Police Commissioners until the charge against him shall have been investigated.

EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM CONNOLLY, AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET CONNOLLY.

The examination of the above-named well-known characters, who stand charged with the perpetration of a felony in Boston, took place yesterday, before Justice Osborne. A large number of persons were present at the proceedings. Wm. D. Eaton, "Captain of the Fourth Ward Police Station, in the city of Boston," made an affidavit against the parties, but it contained no statement not already published in the Times. Connolly, in reply to the usual questions put to him, answered: "My name is William Connolly; am about 40 years of age; was born in Dublin, Ireland; reside at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; am a butcher by occupation; I know nothing whatever of the charge here preferred against me." Mrs. Connolly *alias* Duval, in answer to like questions, said: "My name is Margaret Connolly; am 36 years of age; was born in the State of New-York; reside at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; am a housekeeper by occupation; I know nothing of the charge here preferred against me; I had nothing to do with it." Connolly had his beard shaved off yesterday, because, as he said, the man who committed the act resembled him, and he wanted to lessen the likeness. The prisoners will be sent to Boston to-morrow.

ALLEGED EXCHANGE SWINDLE.

A man named R. O'Beirne, an exchange broker, doing business at No. 35 Fulton-street, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Osborne, charged with defrauding Alice Connery, of Brooklyn, out of $10, with which he had been by her intrusted to forward to her father in Ireland. For the money so received he gave Miss Connery the usual checks on the Bank of Ireland. The one inclosed for the old country was a few days since returned, the Bank of Ireland having refused to cash it on the ground that it had no account with O'Beirne. The prisoner gave bail in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Grand Jury and answer the charge. O'Beirne has been arrested several times before on charges of fraud, but in each instance escaped conviction.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF $100,000.

A man named Alexander Morrison, appeared yesterday before Justice Osborne, and preferred a complaint against one George P. Ball, charging him with having, in the month of September, 1855, fraudulently embezzled the funds, money and property of the firm of John Gladstone & Co., of Melbourne, Australia, of which he was agent, and departed for this City bringing with him all the proceeds, consisting partly of drafts and partly of gold, the whole exceeding $100,000 in amount. Ball was arrested, brought before Justice Osborne, and held to bail. A bearing will be had on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

A DISHONEST WATCHMAN.

John Mount, an old man, aged 64 years, who has been for some time employed as a Watchman in Jenning's Bezar, in Broadway, was yesterday taken in custody, and brought before Justice Davinson, charged with stealing from his employers, (Jenning & Taylor,) at various times, during the past year, goods amounting in value to about $2,000. A portion of the stolen goods were found in possession of Mount, and more of them in the apartments of Felix Moorey and Ann, his daughter, (both of whom were also arrested,) keeper of an eating-house at No. 118 Centre-street. Mount pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and said that neither Mr. Moorey or his daughter were blamable. He was locked up in default of bail. The other prisoners denied that they had any knowledge that the goods given them were stolen. They were locked up as receivers of stolen goods.

PASSING AN ALTERED BILL.

John Johnson was arrested yesterday by Officer Smith of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with passing a $1 bill on the Marine Bank, of this City, altered to a $5, to Henry Troy, a shoe dealer of Broadway, in payment for a fifty-cent pair of gaiters. The prisoner was brought before Justice Davinson for examination. He said he came from Canada, lived no where particular, was a drover, boarded at present somewhere in this City, but couldn't tell where. He had in his possession about $200 in good money, and a hotel key labaled No. 50. He was temporarily committed.

Miscellaneous.

SEDUCTION AND DEATH.

A young woman named Barba Geibel died very suddenly on Tuesday night at No. 36 Sullivan street. Suspicion being entertained that she had committed suicide, the Coroner was notified, and he yesterday held an inquest on the body. A *post mortem* was held, which showed conclusively that no poison had been taken into the stomach of the deceased.

From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that the deceased arrived in this City from Germany some time last Summer, and soon after took up her abode in Sullivan-street. Here she made the acquaintance of a man (a German) named Jacob Brickmayer, who avowed great love for her, and after a time, under solemn promise of marriage, succeeded in effecting her ruin, and then abandoned her. This infidelity on the part of Brickmayer greatly affected his poor victim. She wept almost continually, and appeared inconsolable. In December last, a messenger from Brickmayer informed her that he (Brickmayer) was about leaving for Philadelphia, but that he would send her some remittances from that place and return to her as soon as possible. This was the last she ever heard from him. Since that time she frequently visited places where Brickmayer was in the habit of resorting in hopes of finding him, but her search was in vain. On Monday last, while out on her usual pursuit she met with a friend of her betrayer, and was by that friend spoken to very harshly and in a threatening manner. The poor girl returned to her residence frightened and dejected, complained of being unwell, retired to bed and never arose again. The Coroner's Jury said the disease of which she died was "puarperal convulsions."

ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—ARREST OF THE THIEF.

On Wednesday night, a young Englishman, named John Taylor, was arrested in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-street, Broadway, in the act of carrying away an armfull of books belonging to the congregation, which he had doubtless collected from the pews. The prisoner also had two overcoats and a counterpane in his possession. These articles are supposed to have been stolen from some other place. Taylor was committed for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 95, 216 33, 207, 70, 64, 129.

Supreme Court.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1268, 419, 757, 1062, 1217, 1510, 1590, 1592, 1566, 1560, 1724, 1179, 1694, 1543, 757, 203, 1456, 1418, 706, 1954, 1081, 1127, 1180, 1302.

Superior Court.—Nos. 233, 255, 279, 264, 161, 362, [illegible]

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 24.

Before Recorder Hoffman, Judge Oakley and Judge Russell.

The business in this Court yesterday was unimportant. To-day the case of Street Commissioner Kelling will be tried, and an interesting time may be expected.

BURGLARY.

William Gooseman, charged with burglary in the third degree, was, on application of the Assistant District Attorney, discharged on his own recognizances. Mr. Sedgwick said that the prisoner, on being detected in the commission of the burglary, jumped through a window and so injured his right leg that amputation was rendered necessary. The prisoner presented an exhausted and emaciated appearance as he hobbled into Court on crutches. The Judge allowed him to depart.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Bradford, a colored boy, was charged with stealing from the New-York Lung Institute, on Nov. 27, three over coats, one frock coat, one morning gown and a cloak, the property of Dr. Sanborn and others, valued at about $400. The evidence was clear, and the Jury immediately convicted him. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

LARCENY.

Charles Cook was charged with petit larceny, it being his second offence within a few months. The prisoner, on this occasion stole a shawl from Mr. G. F. Root, a gentleman of Massachusetts, on board the steamer *John Potter*, at Pier No. 1, North River, on Dec. 5. He was arrested by Officer Titus, with the shawl and a quantity of burglar's tools in his possession. Messrs. Vandervoort and Sparks, the Clerks of the Court, and Mr. Mincho, the interpreter, proved his arraignment in April last on a charge of attempting to commit grand larceny. He then pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Ex-Recorder Talmadge defended him ably yesterday, but the case was too clear for any legal skill. It being his second offence in so short a space of time, the Judge sent him to the States Prison for 4 years and 6 months.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Normal School Matters—Free Books for Scholars.

The Board held a Special Session on Tuesday evening, at their hall, E. W. Dunham, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Bulkley read the minutes of the last session, which were approved.

On motion of Mr. Bayles the rules were suspended, in order to enable the Normal School Committee to make a report on the organization of the new Saturday Normal School for Teachers, which is to hold its first session on the first Saturday of February next.

Judge Copeland, the Chairman of the Committee, read the following report, which led to considerable debate, without leading to any essential result—the report being adopted without amendment:

REPORT ON BROOKLYN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School Committee ask leave to report and recommend the following named gentleman to be appointed as Special Superintendent and Principal of this Normal School, to hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Board:

John W. Bulkley, Special Superintendent and Principal.

TEACHERS.

F. C. Buck, Principal of School No. 7	$200
T. Valentine, Principal of School No. 19	$200
C. H. Kimball, Principal of School No. 14	$200
E. S. Adams, Principal of School No. 12	$200

And they also recommend for adoption the following rules for the admission of pupils:

Every teacher in the City may be admitted to the privileges of the school.

The Principal of each public school will not be required to attend, but all other teachers *will be expected to be present, unless excused from attendance by the Normal School Committee.*

Pupils from the public schools, and others seeking to qualify themselves for teaching, may be admitted to the privileges of the school, under the sanction of the Normal School Committee.

EDWARD COPELAND,
JOHN GREENWOOD,
EDWARD ANTHONY,
C. H. TUTTLE,
J. S. THORNE,
} Committee:

The late Normal School in Williamsburg, which will be merged in the present institution, was originated by the present Superintendant, Mr. Bulkley and to his devotion and personal supervision mainly is due its success.

FREE BOOKS FOR SCHOLARS.

The Board resolved itself into committee of the whole for the extended consideration of the special question of free supplies of books, stationery, &c., to the scholars. Documents which had been received by the Superintendant, containing letters from the school departments of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, were read.

The Boston Superintendent writes:

We expend $1,500 in furnishing books to the very poor children. What is the cost to parents for books in our schools, we have no means of knowing.

The Board of Control of the Philadelphia Schools writes:

We have for many years been in the habit of supplying all our schools free of all cost to the pupils or their parents. The Board is of a unanimous opinion in favor of the wisdom of this course. We expend $45,000 for 52,000 pupils. Proper classification and organization we believe cannot be secured in our schools in any other way.

Mr. S. S. Randall, New-York City Superintendent, writes:

In my judgment, every consideration of sound policy in this respect, is in favor of such usage, (a free supply.) I cannot conceive any substantial reason for requiring parents to defray this portion of the expense of the schools, which does not equally apply to a compulsory contribution towards the payment of teachers' wages, the provision of fuel, furniture, &c. The true theory and principle of public instruction seems to me to be this: to at the expense of a thorough English education for every child shall be defrayed from the public funds appropriated for that object, and by a tax equitably assessed upon the owners of property. Those who have contributed to this tax are entitled to be exempted from all further contributions, whether in the shape of a rate bill for teachers' wages, or of a petty or vexatious imposition for text-books and school stationery. And certainly it never could have been the intention of the benevolent and liberal founders of the system to extort from those who are unable to pay any portion of such tax, an amount which, however trifling in itself, cannot be otherwise than vexatious and burdensome to them. Let us, then, either make our public schools what they were designed to be, free in the largest and broadest acceptation of the term, or return at once to the exploded system of rate bills for teachers' wages and fuel, eked out, if necessary, by "boarding round."

It has been suggested that whose parents or guardians are called upon to pay a small sum for the text books used by their children, they will feel a deeper interest in their instruction; that the books will be more carefully preserved, and that the mere fact of their ownership will keep up that feeling of independence which will induce them to keep their children at a school dependent in some degree, at least, upon their aid. All these considerations have, as no man knows better than yourself, over and over again been urged in favor of the rate-bill system, and triumphantly refuted by the stubborn evidence of facts. Never has the interest of parents in the education of their children been more uniformly and conspicuously displayed than since the doors of our school houses have been opened freely and without charge to all of every class and condition; and never have school books been more carefully preserved, cherished and valued. It is my firm conviction that where a different policy prevails, hundreds of children are kept from school entirely, in consequence of these perpetually recurring and vexatious demands for the price of school books and stationery, where one is detained from a false feeling of pride as the recipient of a public charity.

* * *

There are, in my judgment, no advantages which the existing system in your city possesses, which cannot be far more effectually attained by the gratuitous provision of books and stationery, and which are not more than counterbalanced by the trouble, inconvenience and vexation attendant upon the practical operation of that system.

Mr. Gilbert Cleek, of the New-York Board of Education, details facts in illustration of the system in operation in New-York:

The Board of Education of this City was organized in 1842, at which time the supplies for the various Schools were furnished by the Trustees of the respective Wards without cost to the pupils. This course, however, was found to be very irregular, both in the quality of the supplies and the prices which were paid for them—the latter often varying as much as 25 to 33 per cent. for the same books furnished the different Schools.

The Public School Society, however, had for many years kept a Central Depository, from which all the books and other articles were furnished to the Schools at the same rate of cost to the public treasury. In the year 1853 this Society was merged in the Board of Education, and immediately thereafter the Board adopted the Depository system of supplying the Schools under its jurisdiction.

The method, he says:

"is far preferable to the mode adopted in some cities of purchasing the books, &c., by the Department and selling them to the pupils. In the latter case the Department of Instruction becomes the factor between the publisher and the pupil to supply the books, &c., at wholesale prices. It is believed to be far more consistent with the character and purposes of the whole system of public instruction, at least as developed in this City, that our schools should be open to the admission of every pupil, of whatever grade, from the Primary Schools, Grammar and Normal Schools, to the Free Academy, without the slightest pecuniary bar of any kind.

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Brooklyn School Matters.

The first regular examination of Public School No. 18, by the present Superintendent, was held this week. Each class passed the ordeal of a most thorough quizzing. The School is under the care of Mr. Fitch, Principal, and Edward Bush, Vice-Principal, with their Assistants. The School was pronounced to be among the most advanced of all the Boys' Grammar Schools.

On Friday, the 25th inst., Mr. Fitch takes leave of No. 18, he having been appointed President of the first Public School in Flushing, during the present week, and his able Vice-Principal, Mr. Bush, who has held for the last ten months, in expectation of its early opening, the appointment of Vice-Principal in the new Twentieth Ward School No. 48, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, which is to be opened next week, will take the vacant Principalship of No. 18. This will cause a vacancy in No. 48.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 19, Miss Dean, was examined on Tuesday in detail by Mr. Bulkley. Miss Dean's class, and that of Miss Marcellus, were found to be well posted in their several studies. The reading was particularly good.

Miss Beck's class was also favorably noticed.

Mr. Brinsmayde and other friends of education passed the day with the Superintendent in his visit. The beautiful new piano purchased with the proceeds of the late concert was used.

The Boys' Grammar School, No. 17, Mr. T. Valentine, Principal, was examined Wednesday by Mr. Bulkley, in presence of a large number of the members of the Board of Education. No. 17 being the old school taught by of the Superintendent before his present appointment, led to a desire to see how far he might be partial to old memories. But nothing of the sort was found. The various classes appeared to be well posted.

Thus far the Grammar Schools of the Eastern District have been found somewhat in advance of most of the Grammar Schools of the Western District.

☞ The Medical Profession in Brooklyn seem to have most excellent credit. We published, a few days since, an account of a man obtaining considerable money by using the name of Dr. Bennett, without leave; and yesterday it was discovered that the same liberty had been taken with Dr. Baker's name, of Myrtle-avenue.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times*
Thursday, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices. The sales since our last include about 2,000 bags at from 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is now about 36,000 bags. Other kinds are in light supply and are quiet but steady.

COTTON—The market remains quite dull and unsettled. Holders are more anxious to sell, but seem reluctant to materially reduce their claims. Buyers are indisposed to move at present, as they calculate upon being able to purchase on easier terms soon. The transactions since our last have been very moderate at prices, indicative of much weakness and irregularity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands exhibits increasing vigor. The home demand is fair, and shippers evince more willingness to buy. The receipts are limited, and receivers are less eager to sell at even current rates, looking for still higher prices. The sales since our last embrace about 7,000 bbls., chiefly at ratee within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾	@	8 25
Straight State	8 25	@	8 31¼
Favorite and Extra State	8 31½	@	8 43¾
Mixed Western	8 25	@	8 31¼
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 31¼	@	8 43¾
Fancy Michigan	8 43¾	@	8 56¼
Common to Good Ohio	8 31¼	@	8 56¼
Fancy Ohio	8 50	@	8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 62½	@	9 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	11 25

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales of 750 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and held above the views of purchasers. The sales are limited, including only about 6,400 bushels Southern, mostly at $2 15 for prime white; and $1 85@$1 95 for red, ℔ bushel. Some 7,000 bushels Rye have been disposed of at $1 29@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and unsettled in price. Oats are plentier and cheaper, being now procurable at 48c.@51c. for Western, and 45c.@48c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. The steamer's news has weakened the market. The receipts are not large, but the stock here is heavy. The sales since our last have been confined to about 19,000 bushels, at 83c.@89c. for new yellow and white, and 90c.@92c. for old Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Some 80 bales New have been sold at former rates.

IRON—Holders are firmer, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any quotable improvement.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Is in better request, but parties disagree about prices. Sales unimportant.

LIME—Nothing new.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is plenty and heavy at yesterday's reduced prices. The sales include about 550 bbls. at 44c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is very moderate. Prices exhibit no change of interest.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is held higher, but is quiet. No movement of importance has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered, and being in limited demand, it is on the decline. The sales since our last have been confined to about 500 bbls. in lots, at $16 37½@$16 50 for Mess; $16 for old Mess; and $14 37½@$14 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9c.@10¾c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard favors purchasers. The sales since our last reach nearly 450 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 11c. @11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, the sales since our last including only 800 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess., and $14 @$14 75 for repacked do. per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and languid, at from $18@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are plenty and depressed, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do. ℔ lb. Stock reduced. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is still quoted a from $4 75@$5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs., with a fair supply and demand.

SUGARS—The demand is more animated, and prices are well sustained. The sales for two days comprise nearly 1,900 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans and Porto Rico, at from 7¼c.@8½c.; some Bahia, in bags, at 7½c.; and 450 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Unaltered.

WHISKY—There have been 340 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, in lots, at 34c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without improvement. The recent rise in prices of breadstuffs, and the continued firmness of the leading shipowners, materially restricted the business. Rates were infirm and inclining, if anywise, in favor of shippers.

[illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR MILKMEN OR GARDENERS.—The subscriber offers to lease the property on which he now resides at Newark, N. J., containing 10 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. The buildings are large and commodious. The ice-houses (now filled) contains a milk-room in the same building. Its nearness to the ferries, (only 2 miles,) on a good and level shell road, renders it most desirable. Apply to JOS. H. VAN MATER, Jr., Mansfield, L. I.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of a splendid and long established boarding house, now crowded with genteel high-priced boarders. This is a rare chance to obtain a reliable place. Price $2,400—rent $650. Also, a splendid frame cottage house, plenty land, fruit trees, &c., near depôt in Morrisania. Price $3,000. Dry goods taken for pay. Apply at No. 85 Chambers-st., Room No. 8.

$3,000—WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN, as partner in a manufacturing business, with the above cash capital. The business is a very profitable one, and has been established several years in the City. This is a good chance for making money. For all other particulars address C. L. D., this office.

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a crockery and house-furnishing store, situated in a rapidly growing neighborhood, and on one of the best thoroughfares of the City of Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, No. 373 Myrtle-av.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A small drug store for sale, or the contents, with or without a little furniture. This is an excellent chance for a practitioner to establish himself. Apply at No. 235 10th-av., near 25th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 14th-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—FOURTH REPORT.—In conformity with Article 10 of April 10, 1851, for the Incorporation of Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations, the GREENWICH BUILDING ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York makes the following statement:

Number of shares subscribed	916
Forfeited, canceled and withdrawn	453
Now in force	463
Number of shares redeemed	159½
Number of shares unredeemed	304½-463

RECEIPTS.

Entrance fees received	$1,841 50
Dues received	108,305 25
Transfer fees received	880 75
Redemption fees received	42 00
Interest received	23,220 80
Fines received	2,860 17
Release of mortgage	22,890 25
Total	$158,649 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues returned on shares withdrawn	$40,539 00
Interest paid on shares withdrawn	1,449 55
Amount advanced on redeemed shares	92,224 75
Expense account	4,131 96
Real Estate	14,326 62
Loss on Real Estate sold	2,261 48
Loaned on Real Estate sold	3,500 00
Cash on hand	21 17
Insurance account	66 90
Total	$158,649 72

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1855.

City and County of New-York: On the 27th day of December, 1855, before me came Charles Crane, President, and Reuben Ross, Jr., Secretary, both personally known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts, as President and Secretary of the said Greenwich Building Association, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof.

GEO. P. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable to the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provisions of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River.—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, forming the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.—At the election for Officers and Managers of this Company, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

For President—GEORGE D. PHELPS.
For Treasurer—William E. Warren.
For Managers.

Drake Mills,	John J. Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
George Bulkley,	John L. Blair,	Geo. W. Scranton,
Roswell Sprague,	Moses Taylor,	Henry Yonnge,
Samuel Willets,	Wm. E. Warren,	Thomas McElrath,
Saml. L. Mitchill,	Rufus R. Graves.	

AUCTION SALES.

ALFRED BATES, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO.—Store No. 28 Cortlandt-st.—ON MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 800 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., direct from the manufacturers, suitable for the country and City trade.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.
NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Paper, Furniture, &c.

Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and competition of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered, and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this House will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Company.
A. F. Habuy, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.
Shepard Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
Wm. A. Booth, President American Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff-st.
Jas. Van Hensland, Pres't Merchants' Ex. Bank.
Messrs. Hopkins, Pres't Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., No. 110 Nassau-st.
Daniel Embury, Pres't Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

ROOMS OF THE PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1855.

Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand, inclosing a proposition to conduct the next regular Trade Sale for the Publishers' Association. We have the pleasure to inform you, that at the regular meeting of the Association, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition of Messrs. Leavitt, Delisser & Co., in regard to Trade Sales, be accepted by the Association.

You will therefore consider yourselves as engaged to conduct the next regular Trade Sales of the New-York Publishers' Association on the proposed terms.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, i. Mason, Jr., G. P. Putnam, H. H. Lampert, Charles Scribner, and Wm. Orton, Executive Committee of the New-York Publishers' Association.

SECOND REGULAR TRADE SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular Spring Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, with the invoices of Stationery. The sale of Books will commence on TUESDAY, March 25, and be continued daily in the order stated in the Catalogue. Invoices must be in the hands of the Auctioneers on or before the 25th of January, at which time the Catalogue will go to press. All invoices received after that date will be inserted at the end of the Catalogue in the order in which they were received. Owing to the unusual number of Catalogues of this sale which it is designed to circulate, it is necessary that the invoices should be on hand by the time named.

TERMS OF SALE—On all purchases from the *whole Catalogue*, amounting to $1,000 and upwards, *four* and six months' credit; on purchases from the whole catalogue, less than $1,000, and more than $100, *four* months' credit; and on all purchases less than $100, cash. Approved indorsed notes to be dated on the first day of sale, payable in the City of New-York, and satisfactory to the sellers, will be required; bills must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after the sale; all bills not settled within twenty days to be subject to an addition of 1 per cent.; and interest, insurance, and storage to be charged until settled for. If any note is not settled for within the time specified, it will be re-sold on account of the purchaser, or returned to the contributors. Any imperfections required by the purchasers, are to be supplied prior to the contributors, within four months of the day of sale.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, RICH PIER GLASSES, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel; beautifully carved mahogany suite, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, elegant rosewood etagere, with mirror back, and marble-top do. do.; corner do.; splendid French plate pier glasses, fine oil-paintings, rich lace window curtains and French shades, decorated China vases, French clock, mantel ornaments, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, sofas, lounges, cane and arm-chairs, cottage chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, gilt frame mirrors, China toilet sets, &c. Basement and Dining-room Furniture—Extension table, tea and breakfast tables, sofa bedstead, dining-room and other chairs, cut-glass and China ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DESKS, IRON SAFES, FURNITURE—Hotel bedsteads, silver-plated, China, French, &c.; mirrors, paintings, clocks, boxes and desks, piano-fortes, sewing machines, cages, silver-plated ware, jewelry, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st., will be sold the above goods in great variety; also, oak and black walnut extension dining-tables, rosewood bookcases and bedsteads, black walnut parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, sofas, rockers, wardrobes, hall stands, parlor chairs, lounges and bed comforters, and a portion of the goods to be sold, in order of catalogue. In time, second-hand furniture from a family to commence with.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell by Auction on THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, the stock of a retail bookstore, consisting of illustrated works, bound novels, paper novels, school books, &c., to which will be added standard theological and historical books. The attention of the trade is invited. Our evening sales will be held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Sales of fancy goods Saturday afternoons. Goods of the above sale open to-day, and catalogues ready.

N. B.—Every article put up by this house will be sold to the highest bidder.

Sales of furniture and other goods attended to at the houses of persons desiring to sell.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Jan. 25, a 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of Parisian China vases, tea sets, dinner do., Colognes, tête-à-tête sets, Bohemian glass ware, crystal cut-glass ware goblets, champagnes, hocks clarets, wines of various styles, fruit bowls, preserve dishes, celery dishes, decanters in sets and pairs, claret jugs, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of fancy goods, the whole to be sold peremptory to close consignments.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE—THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, of beautiful rich household furniture of a family declining housekeeping; large French plate mirrors, elegant parlor suites, piano-forte, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-paintings, bronze and ormolu clocks, rich silver ware and cutlery, &c., with an elegant variety of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, at No. 89 West 26th st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

FURS.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO will sell, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 421 Broadway, all the custom-made stock of the New-York Fur Company, consisting of real royal ermine, sable, fitch, stone marten, Canada sable, marten and other furs, all of which can be examined before the sale. Sale peremptory, to close the copartnership.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—Will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Nassau-st.—A large and rich assortment of household furniture of all kinds, also 25,000 cigars, for account of whom it may concern; also 100 bales tow.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 25 Frankfort-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. A deposit required.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS—Of the hypothecation of 507 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, contained in a promissory note dated March 9, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 29, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rehoned with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, springs for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUNTER PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the market for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO, PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, put strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Welfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Paiag Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girard Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end af their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretery.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the prefarred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 81 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—The Interest Coupons, No. 7 First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1854, with interest thereon, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on and after the 1st day of February next. The amount of each coupon and interest to be paid is $38 75, thirty-eight 75-100 dollars, on bonds of $1,000 each, and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each.

J. KNAPP, Receiver.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th February next, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasuror.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,

W. GREENE, secretary.

THRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. Co.
Office No. 18 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February, inclusive.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 28 Exchange place.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1856.

DIVIDEND—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855, payable to the Eastern Stockholders on and after the 23d inst., at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will oe closed until that day.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.—$3,100 Seven per cent. Bonds of the City of Sacramento, due in 1872, principal and interest payable in New-York, for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st.
ALSO—Louisville City 6 per cent Bonds.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on damand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annuel dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
ap5,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums antitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. Ven PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the ensueding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detention, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

Acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and re-establishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No chance of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORTH & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARRS, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dietiog or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, hooks, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible in the treatment of patients. It is proper here to state, that RICORD's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most inveterate of long standing in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations on Francais.

W. RAYMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled "MEDICAL SCIENCE DISPENSED. LOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Inventor's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. F. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before perusing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 841 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, in all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. F. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Foest, Abijah Ingram, J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.
S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with traine for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M.; Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Havan and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

New-York Daily Times

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

Unsettled State of Buenos Ayres—Disappearance of the Cholera at Rio—Another Desperate Revolution at Montevideo—Interesting from Paraguay.

By way of England we have news from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 2, and from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 15.

At Buenos Ayres affairs were still much unsettled, the Southern Indians continuing troublesome and dangerous. Business was dull, and the wholesale market abundantly supplied.

Cholera had disappeared at Rio. Several persons of high standing have been imprisoned by order of the Brazilian Government, for being connected with the late attempt to land slaves on the coast. The Coffee market was active. Sugar had advanced.

At Pernambuco a few cases of cholera have appeared.

At Montevideo, a revolution broke out on the 25th of November, and for four or five days that city was the scene of a fratricidal war. Between 90 and 100 persons were killed, and a much larger number wounded. On the 28th the city was declared by the Governor to be in a state of siege. On the 29th, order was restored, and Gen. José Maria Flores, with 128 of his revolutionary party, embarked for Buenos Ayres in the steamer *Constitucion*, in conformity with the express wishes of the diplomatic agents resident in Montevideo. The subjects of foreign states maintained a strict neutrality.

It appears from the *National* of Dec. 4, that on the 24th of November the Governor received information that the so-called Conservative Party was about to rise in arms. He had only a small artillery force in the capital, and about thirty horse soldiers. He ordered D. Benito Larraia to fortify himself with the latter as well as he could in the police station, and invited all citizens friendly to the Government to join him there. About fifty citizens obeyed the summons.

At midnight a group of armed men under the command of José Maria Munoz, possessed themselves violently of the Governor's palace, the artillery barracks with Fort St. Joseph, and menaced the city. In the morning of the following day all was anarchy. About 9 o'clock the President of the Republic, D. Bustamente, installed himself at the police station, and was joined by Generals Flores, Medina, and others. Shortly after a deputation of citizens arrived at the station, praying that in order to avoid effusion of blood, a new Ministry, of a conciliatory character, might be appointed.

While this was going on, a group of armed men penetrated themselves and discharged several shots, by which the President's life was placed in danger. Shortly after a collision took place between the Government troops and a revolutionary guerrilla, when twelve were killed and twice as many wounded. New propositions were devised and offered to the revolutionists, who agreed to lay down their arms on the following day. The President thereupon issued a decree nominating D. Florentina Castellanos Prime Minister, and Gen. Flores Commander-in-Chief.

On the 26th, at 10 A. M., a casual collision took place, when one man was killed and several were wounded. It was the day appointed by the French, English, and Sardinians, residents of Montevideo, for a solemn *Te Deum* in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, and the ceremony drew off a large concourse of citizens, and for a while stayed the fury of the belligerents. On the following day the Government troops, which had been somewhat reinforced, were held in readiness to march upon the insurgents.

D. Fernando Torres waited upon the French *Charge d'affaires*, and begged him to interpose his good offices with the Governor to get the artillery force disbanded. The request was refused, and a proclamation issued by the Governor showed that the earlier convention with the insurgents had broken down upon this point. On the 28th the conflict was renewed with great violence, and the insurgents were defeated. The Ministers of friendly Powers then interposed to stay the shedding of blood, an armistice was granted, and the leaders of the revolution left the city. It will thus appear that the party of Flores and Ortiz has triumphed.

It is rumored, says the *British Packet* of Dec. 1, that an alliance has been formed between Brazil and the Confederate Provinces against the Government of Paraguay. It is said that the Imperial Envoy has stipulated to give the President $2,500,000, to equip a contingent of 3,000 men, to act in concert with an Imperial land and naval force; and that, moreover, there is a reserved stipulation, by which the Empire engages to guarantee the integrity of the Argentine Territory.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Movements of the United States Troops.

We learn from the Tampa *Peninsular* of the 12th inst. that the United States troops stationed on the line of the Indian territory are to be kept on scouting service until instructions shall have been received from the War Department, with a view to intimidate the savages, and thereby prevent further depredations. In a communication to the same paper Capt. Casey estimates the number of Indian warriors remaining in East Florida at not over 100, including elderly men and boys. He puts down the women and children at 300 to 350.

A letter from a volunteer, dated at Fort Meade on the 4th inst., gives the latest intelligence from "the seat of war." It says:

"On the arrival of Capt. Hooker, on the 29th ult., he proceeded at once to select proper locations for troops on the line of Peas Creek. Four pointe were selected, to wit: Fort Meade, Fort Harteuff, about 25 miles south of Fort Meade; Fort Green, about 12 miles southeast of the latter post; and Fort Hooker, 14 miles north of Fort Meade. Each station has from 16 to 25 men, leaving a large party for general scouting. From these poste a detachment of perhaps two-thirds of the command make daily scouts up and down the creek, or cross over, as they may see proper. All the families on the south side of Peas Creek have abandoned their places and are now forted at the above posts. The command of Captaine Hookes and Leslie now amounts to 124 men, and is made into two companies. Capt. Leslie commande the upper and Capt. Hookes lower Peas Creek.

Our command is daily increased by the arrival of men, and doubtless before two weeke shall have elapsed will amount to 150 to 200 men. The latter number will be required to sustain the line properly, as it covers a distance of 90 or 100 miles. As men arrive new posts will be established. One or two are now in contemplation, to be located as near the mouth of Peas Creek as possible, and at old Fort Hamer. Should we succeed with this, 'Billy's occupatinn's gone;' for this is just the country for the operation of cavalry, and is as well known to our hardy pioneers as your gardene are known by their occupants in town.

The spirit of revenge is rife among the volunteers for the supposed death of Lieut. Haatsuff. Aged mothers gird up their sons to battle; and you may rest assurred, Mr. Editor, that removal or extermination is as sure as grass grnwe or water runs down stream."

The *Peninsular* learns from a gentleman from Manatee River, that the back settlers have principally abandoned their farms and moved into the settlement, where they are preparing to fort, and endeavoring to organize a company of volunteers.

COPPER.

Items from Lake Superior.

On Saturday last we went nndcr ground to look at the great mass in the ten-fathom level, at the Minnesota Mine. Men are now at work on the northeast corner of the copper, which they succeeded in throwing out by n heavy sand blast. Some forty men are constantly at work by night and day at cutting it up and getting away the pieces. It is fastened very firmly to the foot wall by strings and littln crose veins of copper. They cut it into pieces of about 5,000 pounds weight each, as near as they can estimate.

During the last week we visited several mines, and among them the Johnson Preemption, now more popularly designated the "Mase Mine." A party of three men havn been at work sinking, and have sunk about eight feet, being about twenty feet below the surface. Two pieces of copper have been taken away since wn last visited the location—one of which was estimated to weigh 2,500 pounds, and the other 4,000 pounds. On the southern side of thn vein, the bench of rock, filled with copper, is still left, though several ineffectual attempts have been made to drill into it, and the indications are quite favorable to its containing a very large mase of copper. If this does not prove to be the case it certainly does contain a great amount of copper in smaller masses. Two more pieces of copper have been uncovered by the present sinking. They risn two or three feet above the bottom of thn shaft, and are unquestionably masses of considerable size.

Iron.—The iron district shows a large amount of business for the current year, considering thn disadvantages it has labored under the want of facilitiee fnr getting dnwn ore. The work has been chiefly preparatory, such as building roads, docks, warehouses, and getting on stock to do business with. This has been done, and the business will soon assume its legitimate importance.

The amount of ore shipped during the paet season is near 1,400 tons.

The Collins, Forest and Jackson forges have contributed their share towards the commerce of Lake Superior, swelling the shipmente of iron and ore to 2,000 tons.

The prospects for the future may be briefly summed up as follows: The Cleveland Company calculate to be able to ship next Summer 300 tons of ore per day, arrangements for such a business having been perfected. Propellers and vessels engaged for the service will be put on in the Spring. The Jackson Company have made similar arrangements, and calculate to ship an equal amount. The Marquette Company are also busily engaged in thn work, and it will be seen that over 700 tons nf ore will be shipped from Marquette, daily, during thn next Summer. We may, possibly, be in error as to the amount, but would say that so far the business of Lake Superior had exceeded our most extravagant estimates. But we have as yet said nothing of the Lake Superior Iron Company, the Peninsular Iron Company, and the Iron Mountain Railroad. These will be doing a heavy business before the close of the next season, which will contribute to swell the aggregate amount of shipments to 900,000 tons.

The Iron Mountain Railroad will be completed and in operation before the close of navigation, and will increase the facilities for carrying ore, ten fold.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Ives at the Tabernacle—The Poor in their Relation to Society.

A very large audience assembled last night at the Tabernacle, to hear Dr. Ives deliver a lecture on a subject of great interest and importance—"The poor in their relatinn to Society." Dr. Ives, it will he remembered, was the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Corollna. Abont three years ago, hie secession from that Church, and his acknowisdgement of hie convsrsion to the Roman Catholic Faith, caused much excitement, and wse the subject of much comment. Lest night was his first public appearance in New-York, and the curiosity to see and hear him was great. Large nnmbers of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the City and vicinity were present. We noticed, among other persons of note ou the platform, Archbishop Hughes and Dr. Orestes Brownson. The lecturer was introduced to the oudience by Rev. Dr. Starrs, who stated that Dr. Ives had kindly consented to deliver e lecture for ths beuefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He wae glad to see such a large and respscteble audience assembled to greet the Doctor on his first public appearancs in this City. The audience was very enthusiastic throughout the evening, and thsy greetsd ths lecturer, when he stepped forward to the desk, with six rounds of applause.

Dr. Ives commenced hy remarking, that in the conetitution of society, thers were two grand sle-ments upon whose mutual relation our social happinese wholly depende, and yet whose relationehip was imperfectly understood. Ths rich and the poor. The condition of the poor was nnt sufficiently considered. There were some who would say with the great philosopher of Athens, "Let nons such exist," and ths treatmont of the poor was too often such as to verify Arietotle's remark: "Ws fear poverty, sicknese, friendlessnese and death;" or, still worse, poverty was treated as if it were ths punishment of crime—the recompense of evil deeds. These notions had their origin in Paganism, but thsy had largely found their way into nominal Christianity.

Yet what was the place in sociсty accordsd to ths poor under the law of Christ? How cheerful the contrest presented to thoee relations which existed under Pagenism! The pride of Paganism, at the advent of Chrietianlty, had shut out the poor and ignorant from the fostering care of the State. Society had ehaken off ite indigent members, and no ray of light penetrated the darknese of their mental condition, no crumh of charity reached their outstretched and famished hands. But whot a change took plce when He, who ruled the destinies of mankind, assumed their station and became of their number! To the poor uow was the Gospel preached. A great social revolution was to take place. The proud were to be put iron their seats and the lowly to be exalted.

The Lecturer reviewed those numerous incidents in the life of the Saviour which exemplified, not only hie sympathy, but his identification with the poor and humble. How he aseigned the highest ploce, not to the rich and lotty, but to the contrite heart, not to the great and distinguished, but to the weak and lowly in spirit, thus teaching the human family that devotion to the helpless and destitute wns the crowning duty of their dealings with their fellow mortals. The Apostles carried into practice, and extended by their teaching, the exemple and precepts of Christ, thus uniting the rich end poor in those mutual bonds which are seen only in the Chrietian system.

Dr. Ives next glanced at Carlyle and other writers of his school, who had said much obout abolishing poverty, but, when thero was an attempt to put their theories into practice, they were exploded in empty air. There was nothing in their scheme superior to Pagan philosophy, end they were wholly without weight or utility in dealing with the evils which they professed to deplore. The only system which commended itself to our reason, to its dealings with the poor, was that of Chrietianity. It called forth all our nobleet feelings, and was congebial with what was nobleet in our nature. Our losome swelled ot tho sight of misery, and the oct of relieving it was a source of exquisite enjoyment.

Sympathy—what gratifications in its indulgence! not that maudlin, undiscriminating sympathy which would expend itself on eny object, on a dog as readily as on a man, but that sympathy of one close with another, like members of the same family, so thot we might use St. Poul's words, and say, "If one member suffer, all the other members suffer with it." Has Paganism ever touched this chord of sympathy, or even furnished a proof of its existence?

Mutual dependence was another feeling, origioated and cherished by Christianity. It might be seen in the relations of the Chrietian family, where the deformed or sickly child was sure to be the prinoipal and most careful object of attrection, and in which its death left a void greater than the loee of another would have occeioned, and which was not to be filled up. In the lecturer's residence at the South, he had noticed that in the relation of master and slave the ties were closer and more intimate than in any other dependent relation. Chrietianity alone evokes this feeling, and makes use of it for the benefit of all classes in the social scheme. It was Chrietianity that had treated all alike, had placed the poor and the helpless on a level with the rich and mighty, and thie principally through the means of the priestly or pastoral office, whereby the outcaste and the orphnne, floating on the surface of society, were cheriehed and provided for according to the successful provisione of the Gospel, cherished by pastore and by the sistere and mothers of the Church, who themselves, untrouhled by domestic cares, became the protectore and guardinns of these neglected ones.

Christianity, or what ie the same thing, Catholicity, is the only eyetem, eaid Dr. Ives, that provides for man in hie varions relations. But wae the Christian system of treating thn poor ever carried out? And if so, by whet portion of the human family? They would find, on inquiry, that it had only been carried out in its fullness by the Holy Church. Pagan notions abont the treatment of the poor were prevaleut among men of Chrietian profession. Let England, the so-called Mother Couutry, be takeu as an example. What wae her treatment of the poor but pegan in ite nature? It did not recognize their equal rights with the rich, making them children of the eame mother, but treated them as deformed or sickly children are eometimes treated by an unnatural step-mother, set apart from the others and made to takn their meals in a corner. The lecturer denounced the poor-houees of England and the soup-house of Ireland, and was greeted with a deafening sound of applause.

He went on to contrast the pagan eystem of treating the poor under the Cæsare, with the picture presented in the society of the primitive Christians, where ladies of nohle birth would be seen getting apart the best portion of their viands for the uee of the sick and infirm among the poor—when gentle maidens might be seen leading blind beggars to the house of God, and taking care of orphan children—where in the temples of worship prince and peasant knelt side by eide together, and the distinction between poverty and wealth was no more.

The lecturer eulogized the oral teaching of the poor. It was the only right syetem. He remembered, when hn was a Protestant, how he used to sigh at the darknese of thoen ages when all teaching was oral. [Cheers.] He remembered how he wondered that God had eo long delayed the discovery of the Art of Printing, which, if every man was to get his religion from a book, was so eecential to the intereete of religion. But now, through the blessing of God, hn had become convinced that the diecovery of printing at an earlier period would not have been useful to religion,—for what men can read they forget; the book is on the shelf, and they can at any time refer to it. But when they can only hear, they are anxious to get by heart. Oral teaching, then, especially for the poor, was the great blessing of the Church; and the miscalled dark agee were to be praised when the whole eystem of Catholic instruction wne fashioned according to the model of Christianity.

The lecturer remarked that in the Catholic Churches of Europe the rich and poor mingled together at worship, and that the rich had no privilegee over the poor, whereas in America the rich were distinguished from the poor, and the latter were almost thrust out of the churches. He thought the reason was that in the European churchee there were no pews, while here we poeeeesed them. The rich hired the pews, filled the pews, and the poor were cast out. In foreign and deepotic Governments the pride of wealth had not been unjuet to the poor, but here, in Republican America, wealth had become a god. He warned Catholice against allowing the acquisition of riches, and the luet of exclusiveness, to lead them to be unjust to the poor.

Dr. Ives was loudly applauded as he left the platform. Indeed, throughout the evening, and especially when any good word was said for Ireland, the applause reminded us somewhat of an election meeting at Tammany. The lecture was very eloquent, and ably delivered. The above is only a meagre sketch of it, and by no means does justice to the lecturer.

[Advertisement.]

Wet Dry Goods Cheap.—It is an ill-wind, they say, that blows nobody good. The recent severe storme, ruinous as thny muet have been to some people, muet benefit others, for the wet goods they throw into the market will enable many a person to supply themselves with the finest goods on the most convenient terms. "Private sacrifices advance the general good," the axiom tells us; ite truth may be established by a visit to Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, where S. & M. E. Towle & Co. are selling linen goods from the late wrecks, very slightly damaged, wet linnn sheetings, damask napkins, Irish linens, toilet quilte, &c., at prices that will amaze those who examine the articles, and are familiar with their actual value in the trade. Columbian Hall possesses an assortment of dry goods surpassed by nothing in the Metropolis, and its sales are immense, as its prices are always popular.

[Advertisement.]

The Improved [illegible] in the journals of this city, of "Loupe Patent" Pen [illegible] well merited. It is the most beautiful, complete and durable article we have seen. It is made in gold and silver by W. M. Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Asphodel or the Magic Pen," is doing wonders at the National. The house is crowded nightly. This evening it will be performed for the 11th time with "The Knight of Arva," and for the first time a Drama entitled the "Idiot of the Mill."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Health and long life may be obtained by keeping the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary pills; they act upon the very main-spring of life, eradicating all lurking signs of disease.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Case of Mrs. Rogerson.

A portion of the Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Rogerson, who died suddenly ot her residence in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, last week, concluded their investigation yesterday by rendering a verdict that death was caused by an over-dose of anti-rheumatic medicine, causing inflammation of the stomach. Some of the Jury refused to agree to this verdict, and intend to take eome further steps in the case, believing that the medicine, Iodine Potassium, was taken for an entire different purpose than thet stated in the verdict, and that it was furnished by a man of family deeply interested in the matter. Deceased was frequently visited by a man who she represented to be her brother, but who it now appeare was no relation.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, by the Rev. Allen Steele, Theodore C. Diserens, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Daniel Greenvault, Esq., of this City.

☞ Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. John W. McLeod, D.D., Robert G. Pollock to Miss Jane Hinton, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D. on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Melone, John C. Greenleaf, Esq., of Boston, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alex. J. Cameron, Esq.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Ira Abbott, Mr. James T. Newell, of Brooklyn, to Miss Phebe M., youngest daughter of Ebenezer Haff, of the former place.

At Woodlawn, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. R. C. Putney, John C. Anable, of Hudson, to Miss Sophia Josephine, daughter of Hiram W. Dixon, Esq., of the former place.

At Bronxville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. A. T. Stewart, of Tarrytown, Wm. L. Wood, of Brooklyn, to Miss Ellen M. Prescott, daughter of James M. Prescott, Esq., of Bronxville.

At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. J. P. F. Clark, Gilbert M. Todd, merchant, of this City, to Eleanor F. Hall, of the former place.

At Springfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. W. B. Reeve, Mr. Charles B. Rogers of Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and Miss Phebe M. Reeve, sister of the officiating clergyman.

At Lewisborough, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. David Short, Mr. Seely Brown, of this City, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Amos Raymond, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, Seth W. Peckham, Jr., the oldest son of Seth W. and Julia E. Peckham, aged 11 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Saturday, Jan. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, very suddenly, with malignent scarlet fever, Charles James, oldest child and only son of James N. and Sarah A. Phelps, aged 5 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintonces of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 26th-st., from whence his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, at the residence of her son, Irwin Stuart, No. 287 Schermerhorn-st., near Powers, Mary Stuart, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday) 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

At Kingston, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. Sarah P. Clarke, wife of Dr. Rowse R. Clarke, of Whitlesville, Mass., and daughter of the late Thomas K. Wells, of Kingston, in the 33d year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, Davin Malcolm Irvine, son of Robert Irvine, Esq., Edinburg, Scotland, aged 19 years and 8 months.

The friends of the deceased, and those of W. Macrea, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 29 East 37th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Persippeney, Morris Co., N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, Theodore Cuambeellin, late of Hoboken, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Jan. 24.

$2,000	Kentucky 6s	100	
3,000	Indiana State 5s	92	
5,000	Virginia 6s	93¼	
10,000	do	s3	93
10,000	do	s30	93
5,000	Missouri 6s	84½	
5,000	Ind. R. 3d M.	b60	64
1,000	N. Ia. 1st M. Go'd.		85
4,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s3	81½
20,000	do	b60	81½
10,000	do	b10	81½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		86¼
2,000	do		86
1,000	do		86½
1,000	do		86½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	8s	80
12,000	Mic. S. Sink. Fd.		80
36	Mechanics' Bank		114
5	Union Bank		118
10	Bank of Commerce		169
50	Bank of America		116¼
5	Commonwealth Bk.		91
15	Del. & H. Canal Co.		119
100	do	s3	119½
17	Market Bank		105
150	Canton Co.	b60	22¾
500	Nic. Transit Co.	s3	22¾
50	do	c	22¾
50	do	b60	23
200	do	s3	22¾
300	do	s3	22¾
300	do	s3	23
200	do	b10	23
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30	24
400	do		23¾
200	do	b60	24
100	do	b30	23¾
150	Panama R. R.	s60	100¾
25	do		100¾
50	Bruns. C. L'd Co.	s3	6
50	do	s30	6
250	do	b3	6¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	eim	92
100	do	b30	92¾
15	do		92½
50	Harlem Railroad		16½
150	do		16¾
150	do		16¼
50	Clev. and P. R. R.		83
10	Mil. and Miss. R. R.		84½
10	N. H. and Hfd. R. R.		123
195	Erie Railroad	s3	52¾
1000	do	b30	53
300	do	s30	52¾
250	do	s3	52⅞
550	do		52⅞
100	do	s10	52¾
50	do	b10	52¾
500	do	b60	53¼
25	do	b30	53
700	do	s3	52¾
300	Reading Railroad	b3	86¾
750	do		86¾
700	do		86⅝
140	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		88
500	do	b60	88⅛
160	do		87⅞
100	do	b15	88
100	Mich. Central RR.		90⅝
25	Cleve., Col. & Cin.		98⅝
40	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	opg	108
75	do		107¾
200	do	b30	107¾
240	do	s60	73¼
150	Ch. & R. I. R. R.		87

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Ind. State 5s	82	
5	Commonwealth Bk.	92	
150	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	23	
100	do		23¼
950	do	s3	23¼
250	do	b60	23½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30	24
100	do	b60	24
100	do	b30	23¾
50	Brunswick Co.	s30	6
15	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		87
150	Erie Railroad	b60	53⅛
242	do		53⅜
300	do	s60	53⅜
150	Reading R. R.	b30	86⅝
50	do		86⅞
350	do		86⅝

Thursday, Jan. 24—P. M.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 12, made a good Winter run, and came into port early this forenoon. Her accounts are three days later than the advices by the *Africa*, noticed yesterday. Commercially and politically they are of an interesting character, denoting considerable feverishnese and lower prices in the Funds; a continued drain upon the Specie resources of the Banks of England and Paris; an unfavorable turn in the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, from the difficulties in the Money market and the heavy receipts of Cotton on this side, and yet no increased stringency in discounts or change of interest by the Bank Directors at London. The Funds appear to be mainly agitated by the disappointment among the recent sanguine speculators for a rise on account of the peace negotiations. Each decline, however, is followed by a temporary reaction, the strength of which is made to rise or yield by the various and conflicting political dispatches from Russia and Vienna. The purchasers in Console and the French *Rente* in December for the January account were unusually heavy, and large differences were also paid to carry over the cash stock, all of which, falling in just as the peace rumors were weakest, and the Bank returns, both at London and Paris, least encouraging, caused Consols to fall to 85⅝@⅞, and the French Three ₱ Cents to 62.20, at which, after frequent changes in the dealings, the left off Friday evening, Jan. 12. The following table will show the fluctuations on the London Exchange since the 4th inst.:

	For Money.			For Account.		
	Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	5	shut	shut	shut	87	87⅛	87⅛
Mon.	7	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Tues.	8	86¾	86¾	86¾	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Wed.	9	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¾
Thur.	10	85¾	86¾	86¾	86	86¾	86¾
Fri.	11	85¾	86¼	86	86	86¾	86⅛

Movement of the Bank of England.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,548	£4,644,435	£11,299,684
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,888,205	11,204,438
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,239,530	11,263,234
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,492,645	11,180,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,556 625	11,306,338
Dec. 22	19,204,123	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,963,850	10,820,113
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520.375	10,536,909

The loss of Specio, it will be noticed, is £273,234, or about $1,365,000. The Bank Parlor adjourned without raising the rate of disconnt, which, some of the banking letters say, tended, for the moment, to restore confidence on the Stock Exchange, though a further decline snceeded next day. The Bank of France monthly return is not at all favorable. The Specie ie lower than at any time since the revolntionary season of 1848-'49, and the total is now lese than one-third the reserve of the Bank in 1852-'53, when it attained the high figure of $121,000,000. The present retnrn is only $38,386,626, or 199,610,458 francs, at an exchange ot 5 francs 20 centimes to the dollar. The reduction from the November retnrn is equal to abont $3,600,000.

Movement of the Bank of France.

	January.	December.
Coin and bullion, Paris	81,184,345	80,614,747
Ditto ditto branch banks	118,426,113	132,286,937
Bills discounted, Paris	235,755,409	200,912,313
Ditto branch bank	210,939,492	216,754,033
Notes in circulation, Paris	512,432,000	436,519,300
Ditto branch banks	95,505,550	96,336,000
Treasury deposits	51,372,584	72,398,825
Privats deposits, Paris	106,806,255	92,854,798
Ditto branch banks	23,888,114	23,006,643

About $2,500,000 Mexican Silver, purchased in London, had not reached the Bank vault when the return was made np. Letters from some of the German capitals represent the market for Money as more quiet, and there seems to remain a certain degree of confidence in the success of the Peace negotiations. It is also stated in the latest mercantile letters from St. Petersburg that the Austrian mission was more favorably considered after a few days, and an eager disposition was manifested by the Russian nobility, and some of the military officers, to invest in the Russian Funds—though this last sign may have been misconstrued by the peace writers. The English trade with the Levant is much relied upon by the London *Economist*, to diminish the future use of Gold in the war expenditures in the Crimea and around Constantinople. The process by which the Gold of France and England last year was distributed in that quarter, and the ground of hope for a cessation of the drain, if not a restoration of part of the sums, is thus described:

"All the contracts at the seat of war are made payable in short bills upon the treasuries of England and France. Those bills, when received by the contractors on the spot, are disposed of chiefly to Greek bankers and merchents in Constantinople, in exchange for gold, with which contractors again make fresh purchases in the surrounding countries. The bankers and merchants in Constantinople have a great object in replacing the gold for the bills purchased as rapidly as possible, not only in order to save interest, but also to repeat the operation by fresh purchases as often as possible. They, therefore, send the bills on the two Governments to agents in Marseilles. The English bills, being in great demand for Paris, are sold on good terms on the Exchange at Marseillee to the agents of the Paris bankers, and the French bills are cashed at the French Bank of France, in that city. For the full amount of both, gold is taken from the Branch Bank of France, and returned by the first steamer to Constantinople. The Branch Bank is replenished from the Bank at Paris, and the Bank at Paris, to the extent at least of the English bills, is replenished by continued purchases of gold in London, which are paid for by the English Treasury bills bought at Marseilles, so far as they go. * * But then, it excits surprise thot so much gold as has already gone out has not led to a reaction in the exchanges, and thue caused the current to flow back. But when it is borne in mind that the greatest part of the coin sent out has been used for purchases in remote and unfrequented countries, where no means of investment exists, and where no banks are established, it is not a matter of surprise that the greatest part, up to this time, has been, according to the custom of the East in relation to the precious metals, hoarded. There are, however, signe that a considerable return of the gold may soon be looked for. The increased wealth of the population of those countries had led to a considerable increase in the consumption of French and English manufactures. Of late the private trade to those parts has experienced an enormous increase. It is, probably, not too much to say that, in all ways, the private trade of England and France to those countries has been £10,000,000 more in 1855 than it was in ordinary years. But the great bulk of this trade has risen upon towards the close of the year. Remittances, therefore, must soon be made to a large amount, and the more so ne the usual importe of corn from those quarters have been so much diminished. Already the exchangee at Constantinople have been considerably influenced."

The loss of Gold and Silver to Great Britain the past six months, ending 31st December, is thus distributed in a table prepared by a firm of London

Brokers:	July 1 to Dec. 31, '55.	July 1 to Dec. 31, '54.
To France	£10,821,450	£6,366,010
India	5,105,350	802,700
China	1,696,910	1,090,960
Hamburg, &c	1,095,660	1,778,360
Levant and Peninsula	1,075,790	1,339,540
Other pointe	469,500	160,250
Total	£20,283,660	£11,037,840

Neither the circulars nor private orders amount to much in American Stocks. Our market at last advices received in London was 2@3 ₱ cent. higher than the asking rates there on a considerable number of securities, yet, says Mr. Satterthwaite, this had not induced business to any extent. Stocks, however, were generally well held, and there are no evidences apparent to-day that any sums of moment have been retoined for sale, and from the manner in which our State and Railway Bonds are distributed abroad, we repeat the opinion, before expressed, that no present apprehension need be felt on the score of their sudden return.

The Liverpool advices establish a decline of ¼d. on the higher grades of Cotton, and ⅛d. on the lower for the whole week, including, of course, the first three days reported ₱ *Africa*. The stock of American was accumulating. It stood, Jan. 11, 282,510 bales, against 250,580 same date last year. The stock of all descriptions, 418,750 against 506,780 bales. The tone of the Grain market continues to show improvement, though the advance in prices is not rapid. The figures for mixed cargoes of Indian Corn noticed yesterday in our summary of the *Africa's* news was mispriuted 47s. 6d. instead of 42e. 6d. The present mail brings the quotation 45s. to 50s. for prime white, 42e. to 43s. for yellow, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. for mixed. Flour 41s. to 44s., white Wheat 12s. to 12s. 4d., red 11s. to 11s. 6d. Beef is qnoted as selling more freely. Bacon dull. Pork not much doing.

In onr own Stock and Money markets to-day there was little or no difference in the general tone or prices from Wednesday, while a much larger business was done in the Share list. The Foreign news, though much discussed in the Street and generally read as unfavorable to the *other* side, is not supposed to weigh materially against speculation on *this*, nor is much said of the adverse changes against the French and English Banks in the Money circles. This fact is in striking contrast to the importance attached in Wall-street to the foreign accounts—certainly less embarrassing during the months of November and December; but whether the change of financial sentiment on the subject be not too sudden and independent, or otherwise, we leave to time and the parties most nearly interested to determine. The present comfortable position of Money affairs in the Street, and the low ruling of Exchange tend to steadiness, and even to firmness, in Stocks, and to the accumulation of means with the Discount Brokers, who are taking strictly prime paper at 8@9 ₱ cent., and fair names at 10 ₱ cent. The last price of Erie was 52⅝, against 52⅞ at the close yesterday; Reading 86¾; Transit shares 23¼, which is a further improvement, and Illinois Central Bonds 81½@⅝. There was more done in some of the State Stocks, and Indiana Fives advanced to 82 ₱ cent. The Western flood Stocks were not quite so firm as yesterday; Galena and Chicago yielded 1 ₱ cent. The December receipts, not yet published, are understood to be about $150,000, against $111,000 same month in 1854.

The Custom Duties of to-day were over $200,000. The cargoes of the *Washington*, *Africa*, and *Baltic*, all came together this week, and will make the Dry Goods import heavy and the Sub-Treasury receipts large. The ordinary disbursements of the Government, owing to the continued disorganization of the House of Representatives, are lighter than nsual at this period of the year. Nothing is doing or can be done at Washington, in the way of supplying the deficiencies in last year's appropriations, nntil a Deficiency bill is originated in this branch of Congreee. The receipts at the Snb-Treas

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1359. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The bards of America.

Lieut. W. H. DRAPER, of the City Guard, responded in an eloquent speech. We had reason, he said, to be proud of our poets. From the days when PHILIP FRENAU set the thunder of artillery to the music of his song, we had had a succession of noble bards, who were celebrated not only at home but abroad—were admired and deeply felt. And what was the value of a poet if his writings were not felt? In this respect, he so greatly excelled whose memory had called them together that night.

The speaker proceeded to eulogize BURNS and the lately deceased poet ROGERS, who in the last moments of his long life said to an American: "Remember me to LONGFELLOW and to BRYANT." He, the speaker, would close with a sentiment:

American History and American Fiction—BANCROFT, COOPER and IRVING, in the language of the poet, are names that were not born to die.

The meeting was getting very pleasantly along at this time, and scarcely any of the seats were vacant. We regretted extremely that our own duties compelled us to leave them to their enjoyment.

The Tammany Celebration.

A number of choice spirits collected at Tammany Hall, to celebrate the day. The company, which numbered some two hundred sons of Scotia, sat down to a sumptuous repast, in which the substantial realities of creature comfort were skilfully combined with the choicest deliqacies of the season. At a proper time, midway between the sitting down and the uprising, that "chieftain of puddings," the Haggies, was introduced, whereupon, the long-confined corks were released, and the "wee draps" circulated among the hilarious company. The President of the occasion was Mr. GEORGE BRODIE, who was assisted as croupiers by Dr. HISLOP and Mr. W. MILLER.

On the removal of the cloth, the toasts were declared in order; whereupon the President, after expressing his admiration of BURNS as a Republican and as a poet, and signalising him as a man born before his age, gave the following toast:

The Worshippers and Workers out of Liberty in all Climes and Countries—They are the leaders of humanity, by the light of whose intellect a happy future is developed—may the object of their highest aspirations be realized in the brotherhood of mankind.

Mr. THOS. FRASER was introduced to respond. He should not consider him a man who was not ready to respond to such a sentiment. He considered it a glorious thing that men of other lands could come to these celebrations and raise up their voices in praise of their own great men; doing so in harmony with the spirit of the institutions here existing.

Scotchmen desired, wherever they dwell, to do their doings in accordance with the laws set over them; and in this favored land, in compliance with the spirit of liberty vouchsafed by the Constitution, who of the children of ROBERT BURNS, who that has listened to his words, does not feel his heart throb at the sound of that word which speaks so much. The man who says that the sons of Scotland do not love it knows not what the Scotchman is—knows not that he worships the battle-field of "old Scotia." Liberty,—how the poorest working man in Scotland, the poor cotter,—he trusted in God the richest man as well, worships the name.

He thought it an honor to be called on in this country to respond to such a sentiment. He thought it an equal honor to live in a land where the principles of the immortal BURNS found not only utterance, but fulfillment. If Americans have their Saratoga and Yorktown, in England the Scotchmen has his Naseby, his Marston Moor, and in Scotland the never-to-be-forgotten Bannockburne. He trusted that henceforward there would be a better feeling of union and acquaintanceship and friendship among the sons of "old Scotia" in this locality. He was glad that he was present at such a meeting as the present, the largest for eighteen years in this City, at any celebration of the birth-day of the great republican poet BURNS. Never let Scotchmen forget the teachings of their own history, as given them, and that their great poet has taught them in his everlasting songs, that his great doctrines should never be put to rest until man's a man, and brothers be "a man's a man for a' that."

Song—"A man's a man for a' that," by W. MILLER.

Three delegates—Messrs. MASON, LAING and BURT—were at this time announced from the celebration at the Pacific Hotel. They were received with loud demonstrations of applause.

Dr. HISLOP spoke. He knew that some persons spoke bad of foreigners who assembled to celebrate the feasts which foreign countries had set apart for their observance, but he did not believe, nor could he conceive, that any one under the protection of the "star-spangled banner" would find fault with Scotchmen for celebrating the natal day of the poor, humble peasant-boy—BURNS. Not a Know-Nothing in America is there but his heart beats in unison with "true Scotia's son;" for BURNS was heart and soul a Republican. In conclusion he offered the following sentiment:

The Great-hearted Poets of Nature.—Throughout all time they are the priesthood of freedom, their writer's souls are scriptures of progress. May the world worthily imbibe their inspiration.

JAMES B. DUNN responded in a speech, reviewing the poetry of all ages from time immemorial. After which Mr. MCDOUGAL sang: "The Spot Where I was Born."

The Chairman then called forward the delegates already announced, when Mr. JOHN MASON spoke in behalf of the representatives of the Burns' Club. He communicated his trust, a sentiment of respect and fraternity, to those assembled in Tammany Hall, to celebrate the nativity and to honor the memory of ROBERT BURNS. A more disinterested assemblage could not be found than of men meeting to celebrate the birth of a man who died for his race. BURNS was the first of those great minds that sprung up to lift the humble to the ranks and order of genius, in which he himself ascended. He rose to lift up the poor to the elevation of manhood.

Mr. LAING, also of the deputation, being called on by the President, sang "Heather Bine," and concluded a short speech, with which he wound up with the sentiment, "May the sons of Scotia prove an honor to their name and to the land that gave them birth."

A communication was now acknowledged from Albany. It contained the following sentiment. "The sons of Scotland and lovers of BURNS throughout the world."

The Pacific hotel delegation here took their leave amidst loud cheers.

Song—"My Nannie, oh!" by Mr. R. LIVINGSTON.

"The Memory of BURNS" was then drank in silence; after which the following communication was received from Staten Island:

"The meeting of BURNS' admirers at Stapleton, Staten Island, to their friends at Tammany Hall:

The Universal Brotherhood of Mankind, heralded by Burns—May it be speedy and complete.

That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall Brithers be for a' that."

THOMAS FRASER then read some verses composed for the occasion.

Mr. W. MILLER, who had visited the celebration at the Pacific Hotel, reported progress, and gave the following toast:

The land we live in and her glorious independence—Let patriotism guard and purify her noble institutions, and while the "stars and stripes" wave a wide welcome to the oppressed of every nation; may the wings of passing time still brighter fan the flame of her own nationality.

Mr. THOMAS SUMMERVILLE responded.

Song—"The American Boy," by Mr. J. GIBSON.

The President and Executive Government of the United States.

Responded to by Capt. HALEY.

Song—"Death of WARREN," by Mr. MCDOUGAL.

6. *The Government of the State and Magistracy of the City of New-York.*

Responded to by Justice DAVINSON.

7. *Our Native Land, Auld Scotia dear.*—Her battle-fields are monuments of Freedom; her gray cairns are the sacred altars of liberty of conscience; the wild echoes of her glens still sound the solemn strains of persecuted worship; her rugged hills have been the bulwarks of a dauntless independence; her firesides have been the thrones of affection, and even yet they fling their glorious spark of love across the wide Atlantic, warming and brightening many a weary heart. May could care grouse for e'en in that heart which never throbs wi' thochts a' hame and Auld Lang Syne.

Responded to by Mr. A. TURNBULL.

Song—"Scotland Yet," by Dr. SMITH.

8. *The Wives and Wanes*—(God bless them a'.)—May the queens a' our firesides be aye gracious and every bairn right royal in its goodness.

Responded to by W. MILLER.

Song—"Building Castles in the Air," by J. GIBSON.

Song—"Bonnie Jean."

9. *The growing and irrepressible foe of all oppressors—a Free Press.*—May it press on with the growing pressure of right, never depressed, and repressing no truth.

"The learned profession" was then drank and responded to by [illegible], which, volunteer toasts being in order, they were presented fast and heavy, until the wee sma' hours told that the best of friends must part, and the Scotchmen left their punch bowls and returned to their homes, greeting the morning on their way.

Mr. Perkins' Eulogium.

Hope Chapel, which is not frequently filled, was crowded last evening, floor and galleries, with an attentive and enthusiastic audience, assembled to listen to an address suggested by the birth-day of BURNS. The orator of the occasion was HORACE PERKINS, Esq. We were proceeding to note his eloquent eulogy on the poet, when our further progress was arrested by a request addressed to a reporter observed in the gallery, (and of course, by implication, to ourselves,) begging him not to report the lecture, that it had been a private and friendly arrangement, and that he, the reporter, would be regarded as a friend in complying with such interdiction. Being unobserved, we might have proceeded, but have a right to hope that our silence will be be ascribed to any motive excepting insensibility, or want of admiration of the high poetic feeling and unquestionable elocutionary ability displayed by the talented speaker. Mr. PERKINS was warmly and repeatedly applauded during the course of his address.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

$600,000 en route to New-York by the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan de Nicaragua on the 19th instant, has arrived at this port. She brings datee from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* had sailed from San Juan for New-York with 350 passengers and $600,000 in treasure.

The California news is generally unimportant.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 2d inst.

The trial of CORA for the murder of Gen. RICHARDSON was in progress.

Attachments had been issued against LUCIEN HERMANN, an extensive money agent at San Francisco, for nearly $150,000.

JOSH SILSBEE, the Yankee Comedian, died at San Francisco on the 22d of December.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad had been opened a distance of twenty-two miles.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging nature, and new rich diggings have been discovered on the American River.

The San Francisco markets were dull—the demand from the interior being light. In FLOUR and GRAIN the transactions were to a limited extent.

The arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports comprised the ships *Matchless*, *Wild Rover*, *Winged Arrow* and *Flying Fish*, from Boston; *The Golden West*, *Midnight* and *Morning Star*, from New-York, and the *Wm. Sturges*, from Philadelphia.

Oregon dates are to the 20th of December. Nothing had been heard from Col. KINNEY's party, which had left to attack Fort Walla Walla, which was in the possession of the Indians.

In Northern California Indian depredations still continued.

GEORGE M. CHASE, United States Consul at La Heine, is dead.

From Nicaragua we learn that Colonel WALKER was receiving accessions by every steamer, and his effective force of Americans was about 800 men.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

An ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution excluding all debate during the present week, or until the election of Speaker.

The House then proceeded to vote, and three ballots were taken, the last resulting as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	94	Orr	64
Fuller	25	Scattering	12

Necessary for a choice, 98.

Election of Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Star* of this evening says a dispatch from Jackson announces the election of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the United States Senate by a majority of fifty-eight.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

No. 46—James A. Abbott *vs.* Essex Company. Argument continued by Mr. Loring for defendants, and by Mr. Fessenden for plaintiffs.

No. 47—Patrick McLaughlin *vs.* James M. Swan *et al.*, garnishers. Argument commenced by H. Winter Davis for plaintiff.

Later from New-Mexico—Fight Between Indians and Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. The news from the Territory is uninteresting. Business prospects are dull.

A fight had occurred between some Capote Indians and Mormons, in which several of the latter were killed, and much of their property taken. The difficulty arose from the Mormons attempting to drive the Indians off their own land.

The New-Mexico Legislature has been in session three weeks, but their proceedings were wholly unimportent.

There was much snow on the mountaine, and the weather was intensely cold.

Massachusetts Legislature—The Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

In the Senate to-day an amendment providing for the repeal of so much of the Act of 1855 as confers on jurors any right of judging or deciding the constitutionality of any law, was adopted, and in this form the bill passed the Senate.

The trial of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON, for manslaughter, was continued to-day in the Municipal Court, and will probably occupy several days. No new facts have thus far been elicited.

The Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Court convened this morning, and on motion of defence, the letter of Com. RITCHIE to the Department in reply to that of Capt. DUPONT, was recorded as evidence. The argument of the case is to commence on Tuesday morning; meanwhile, the Court meets daily. Adjourned.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 25.

GEORGE W. CASS was elected to-day by the stockholders, President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. A resolution was passed yesterday favorable to the immediate completion of the bridge over the Alleghany River, to make the connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Weather and Travel East.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

All the steamboat trains from New-York arrived here between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. To-day is one of the coldest of the season; at 1 P. M., the thermometer indicates only 8° above zero.

Wisconsin Election Frauds.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is following up the election fraude by which BARSTOW has obtained his certificate. It groups the bogus BARSTOW votes together thus:

Bogus votes allowed Barstow	688
La Crosee County, thrown out	49
Mukwa Canvass, thrown out	127
Sheboygan County, error	9
Total	873

If from this aggregate we deduct the ostensible majority, as officially declared, of 157 for BARSTOW, we have an actual majority of *seven hundred and sixteen* for BASHFORD.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Adjourning Over to Monday.

COST OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS.

THE REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE PRICE OF HEMLOCK.

WATCHES AND CHAINS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Hug the present Assembly and Senate to your hearts, my dear Public! Commend the assembled wisdom as the most discreet, the most sagacious, the most discerning of conclaves! Four weeks of the Session passed and gone, and not a single bad measure (and never a good one) has yet been perfected. And what is better still, both Houses have adjourned to-day, and agreed not to reassemble until the afternoon of Monday.

VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS.

Did I notice that yesterday the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution raising a Committee of three Assemblymen and two Senators, to proceed to New-York, and make examination and investigation into and of the affairs and condition of such institutions in New-York as receive money from the State Treasury? I believe Mr. MAHER is the author and propounder of this proposition, and I hope he will attend to its passage through the Senate, as he has pushed it through the House. Such an examination is much needed. Needed for two reasons—one to discover and expose frauds, if frands actually exist. The other, to put a stop to surmises and suspicions that are more prevalent than is desirable. I have myself strong hopes that all will be found to be right. I have very strong fears that there is too much that calls for condemnation. The charities of your City have been its proudest monuments. Around them has clustered all of good that has been awarded to the metropolis. If their management is extravagant or corrupt, it is a calamity which the public should heve a knowledge of.

POLICE CLERKS' INCREASED PAY LEGALIZED.

Mr. DIXON brought in a bill providing that the resolution passed Dec. 13, 1855, by the Board of Supervisors of New-York, in the following words, viz.: "*Resolved*, That the Clerks of the Police Courts be paid for extra services in addition to their present salary, at the rate of one-sixth of the compensation they now receive, and that this resolution take effect on and from the first day of January, 1852;" be hereby declared lawful and of binding force.

NEW CITY CHARTER CONVENTION.

Mr. REED gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for a Convention, to be composed of citizens of the City and County of New-York, to revise the charter of said City, or, if deemed more expedient, to frame a new Charter, and organize the Government of said City under the same. Also, to provide for the election of delegates to said Convention.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. WILTSE brought in a bill for the redemption of real estate in the City of New-York sold for taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents. It provides for the redemption of such lands so sold within twenty-one years from the time of sale, after notice of one year made in writing to the purchaser or City Comptroller, by the payment of the amount for which the property was sold, together with all expenses of the sale, and interest at the rate of ten per cent., and for all improvements made after the sale, the value of such improvements in cases of disagreement to be decided by the Superior Court of the City, who shall appoint three disinterested persons to appraise and award the value of such improvements.

TO FACILITATE THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. GRAY introduced a voluminous bill, intended to define more explicitly the duties of assessors in the assessment of taxes, by designating the property to be taxed and that to be exempted. It also makes some very stringent provisions to secure a more just and equitable taxation.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. PRESCOTT gave notice of a bill to amend the general Insurance law, the main feature of which will be to provide for the organization of Town Insurance Companies, with a smaller capital than the law now requires for Insurance Incorporations.

A BIT FOR THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. FOOT gave notice of a bill to provide for the annual payment to the New-York State Colonization Society of the sum of $5,000.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Joint Committee of last session appointed to examine the affairs of the Treasurer's Canal and Banking Departments, presented a mammoth report, the details of which are, doubtless, in a great degree, anticipated by the annual report of the State Treasurer.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

and its reference to the appropriate Committee was made the subject of debate during a portion of the morning session. Mr. BAILEY for the third time renewed the observations he had previously made upon so much of the Message as relates to the conduct of your New-York officials in their neglect to enforce the provisions of the Maine law. Members appeared to comprehend that the gentleman from Putnam was somewhat disposed to find fault with the language of his Excellency, and that was all.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Juvenile Asylum of the City of New-York. The bill authorizes the Board of Supervisors to raise and collect by tax a sum of twenty thousand dollars, when the Asylum shall have raised an equal sum, which moneys are to be together expended by the Corporation in completing the Asylum buildings and furnishing the same.

It also furnishes a form of notice to be posted by the Superintendent in cases of the commitment of children whose parents or guardians cannot be found.

THE CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN.

Mr. SICKLES brought in a bill to empower the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun of New-York to change the number of their Trustees and to alter and protect their Cemetery. It provides for their additional Trustees, and for the sale and exchange of portions of the Cemetery grounds in Kings and Queens Counties, and their protection from injury or depredations.

IRVING SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have presented their Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

Amount of Deposits in 1855	$282,985 64
Number of Depositors	2,799
Amount paid to Depositors	227,165 10
Amount paid of Interest to Depositors	21,530 88
Amount of Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	16,030 43
Amount of Interest on Stocks	8,002 00
Amount of Interest accrued	8,178 25
Expenses for the year	4,188 29
Aggregate of Deposits	451,691 84
Amounts loaned on Bonds and Mortgages	2.8,667 00
Amount loaned on New-York City Bonds and United States Stock	111,900 00
Banking-House and Lot	23,931 90
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1856	92,403 77

CHAMBERS-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Report of the Bank for Savings at New-York was made to the Senate:

The amount of deposits received during the year 1855 was	$2,174,327 08
The number of depositors was	2,690.
The amt. paid to depositors in 1855 was	$1,422,064 89
Amt. of int. recd. on stocks and loans	320,710 18
Amt. of int. recd. on bds. and mortg's	194,622 34
Total	$2,037,179 41

The amount of interest paid or credited to depositors, in 1855, at 5 per cent. on sums less than $500, and 4 per cent. on larger sums, was | 295,867 91
Extra interest or dividend declared for the year, equal to the regular interest | 295,867 91
Total | $2,000,735 83
The average sum to each depositor was | $169 60
The expenses of the Institution for the year have been | 17,161 78
The number of open accounts, January 1, 1856 | 44,606
The aggregate of deposits on the 1st inst., including interest to the 1st of January, credited to depositors, was | 7,548,901 84
The amount of Bonds and Mortgages held by the Bank | 2,950,423 10
The amount of Stocks, as per Schedule | 4,644,145 09
The lot and Banking-house on Chambers-street cost | 53,000 00
The new site and building, nearly completed | 128,922 85
The amount of cash on hand 1st January, 1856 | 202,143 78
Of which in Manhattan Company | 102,143 78
Of which in Bank of Commerce | 100,000 00

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NEW-YORK HARBOR ENCROACHMENT.

A communication was presented to the Senate, to-day, from the Commissioners for the Preservation of the Harbor of New-York from Encroachment, concerning their payment of the expenses incurred by them. They state that when they had partially completed their arrangements for the Survey of the Harbor, and had forwarded to the Comptroller vouchers for the expenses incurred, he declined to pay them on the ground that no specific appropriation had been made by the Legislature for that purpose.

The Constitution requires that every law appropriating money shall state the amount and object to which it is to be applied. The law creating the Commission authorized the Comptroller to audit the accounts of the Commissioners and draw his warrant for the amount, payable by the Treasurer out of any money in the General Fund not otherwise appropriated.

The Comptroller held that the appropriation was not in accordance with the Constitution, as the Commissioners think quite justly.

To have suspended operations the Commission believed would have been disastrous, and would have been the signal for the erection of bulkheads and piers in various parts of the harbor. They, therefore, determined to proceed in the discharge of their duties, and for the payment of expenses, with the advice and assistance of the Comptroller, made an arrangement with the Commercial Bank of Albany for the advancing of ten thousand dollars, on the vouchers of the Commissioners.

That sum has been paid, and there remains unpaid about fifteen thousand dollars.

The vessels' crews and instruments used have been furnished by the Coast Survey office, free from other charges than incidental extraordinary expenses, except one steamboat, which had, upon the recommendation of Professor BACHE, been chartered to navigate the waters of the Kills, the Jersey Flats and Newark Bay, where it was inexpedient to employ larger vessels.

The expenses incurred and paid by the Commercial Bank of Albany are:

For hydrographic and typographic surveys	$4,166 78
Pay of Com'ners and traveling expenses	4,336 60
Pay of Secretary	783 44
Pay of rent of office	150 00
Incidental expenses	508 18
Total	$10,000 00

There remains unpaid for expenses up to Jan. 1, 1856, ascertained and estimated:

For hydrographic and topographic surveys	$11,610 00
For pay of Commissioners	2,100 00
For pay of Secretary	183 24
For rent of office	150 00
Incidental expenses	475 00
Total	$14,518 24

ONE OF THE CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

I see among the new Canal appointments the name of J. GOTT GOODSELL, as Division Engineer. Mr. GOODSELL has more than the average run of inck. It appears to be as easy for him to get office as it is for some people to steal from the public purse. In the pursuit of the spoils he withstands and overcomes shocks that would annihilate a small fish. For instance, yesterday, when Mr. SEYMOUR offered a resolution appointing Mr. GOODSELL one of the Division Engineers, Mr. WHALLON, (Canal Commissioner, and of the same political faith as SEYMOUR,) moved to lay it on the table. The motion had—Ayes: Messrs. RAYMOND, FITZHUGH, HEADLEY, and WHALLON; Noes, Messrs. BURROWS, COSHING, CLARK, and SEYMOUR. Mr. GARDINER absent. Four to four, and of course the motion to lay on the table was lost. Now it would have been just the trick of any other man but Mr. GOODSELL to be tabled. Had it been anybody else but Mr. GOODSELL, the other Republican Canal Commissioner, Mr. GARDINER, would have been present to vote aye, and Mr. GOODSELL would have been unceremoniously tabled.

Then Mr. FITZHUGH offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the testimony taken before this Board in the case of SMITH A. WATERMAN, which has been produced this day before this Board, that JAMES GOTT GOODSELL, then Resident Engineer on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, fixed the price of hemlock timber for the docking at West Troy at $18 per thousand, which was proved to be an exorbitant and extravagant charge, and at the same time or shortly after the wife of the said GOODSELL received from the contractor to whom such fine for said timber was allowed, a present of a gold watch and chain, which, as appears in testimony, she retained, after the knowledge of the fact came to the said GOODSELL, therefore,

Resolved, That the public interest would be prejudiced by the appointment of the said GOODSELL to the office of Division Engineer.

This was not a very severe ordeal. No fear of a Know-Nothing appointing Board throwing a man down the banks for keeping time, or going on tick. They used always to be asking each other, "What's the time?" and could not blame Mr. GOODSELL for his timely preparation to answer the universal interrogatory. They voted down Mr. FITZHUGH's preamble with a decided unanimity. Ayes—Messrs. RAYMOND and FITZHUGH. Noes—Messrs. HEADLEY, CUSHING, CLARK, SEYMOUR, BURROWS, WHALLON. And then, by the same vote reversed, Mr. GOODSELL was appointed. Hereafter notify your market reporter to quote Hemlock logs at $18 per 1,000 feet, including watch and chain, or about $11 without the trinkets. This is a State valuation, officially indorsed yesterday, and as such entitled to high consideration.

They say young boys, transplanted from the quiet and morality of the country to the noise and vice of the city, make the most reckless and boisterous of libertines and rowdies. The parallel seems to run well with our new State officers. Only four weeks in office, and they have become so steeped in political iniquity as to indorse collusion between contractors and our State Canals and those charged with the duty of knowing that these contractors faithfully fulfill their obligations. Would either of the old parties dared to have made an appointment in the face of such a preamble as Mr. FITZHUGH submitted to Messrs. HEADLEY, SEYMOUR, CUSHING, CLARK, BURROWS and WHALLON? I have known something of politics and politicians—but I never dreamed that such an utter disregard of honor and honesty could be manifested by any political combination.

LEO.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This Society commenced its annual meeting at Williams' Hall, in Boston, on Thursday. The year's receipts from all sources were $9,621 57. The disbursements were $9,252 30, leaving a balance of $369 27 in the treasury.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., the Agent of the Massachusetts Society submitted his report. This report was a review of the labors of the Society the past year. It stated that during the year it had done more than usually divided the work in New-England with the parent Society. Every State in New-England and every county in Massachusetts have been visited. Some 450 meetings, conventions and lectures have been held—but how little are these compared with the opiates being constantly administered by the 2,000 clergymen of New-England. The work of distributing Anti-Slavery tracts was warmly commended.

[illegible] The Philadelphia Board of Trade has officially approved the revival of the idea for deep-sea soundings, originated by Commander SAYRE.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The following Special Message from the President was sent to Congress on Thursday, the 24th:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

It is a truth, that on campaign in the Crimea, no bombardment of Cronstadt, nothing possible in the probabilities of a correct opinion on the probabilities of a commercial problem, (as the pending controversy between Russia and Turkey,) can be of more importance to the people at large, than the question of Slavery—(and yet there is a delicacy in the subject which shall see that I say nothing—that I do not allude to the Black Sea,—nothing, (as a word, but a Polish campaign may possibly break Russian power to atoms, and certainly will decide the contest, and produce there a condition of things which I will not describe, but

...Lyons was ...H. Rousseau, ...late of ...were ...hand-bread ...apples for the support ...people. He lived on ...Sundays he ...First. ...but they were not ...for the originality of their position. They ...instances of great genius, assuming the lead ...of science; many the fiends of their own ...person, than by the accidents of position. ...Washington and Franklin pre-...eminently asserting upon public life with Mr. ...at this time. They had devoted ...with great industry and with eminent ...the pursuits of private business. They ...for themselves characters command-...of the whole country, for sagacity ...integrity. We may appeal for illustration of ...to the whole history of our revolu-...tionary age. Were ever the Councils of any nation ...a higher display of the great qualities ...of human reverence and admiration?

...Russia next considered.

...President Law's qualifications.

I would like to dwell for a while on the character and the career and the intellectual qualifications of Mr. Law. Believing, as I most sincerely do, that the success of the American Party is only to be assured by his nomination, and that, if elected, his administration will be the most glorious epoch in the history of the Republic, I wish that I might set him before you favorably and before the public, as he is known to his friends—as I have known him.

His illustrious integrity.

I would speak of the integrity of his character, so prominent in all his intercourse, so emblazoned in the career of all his dealings with men, as to humble and abash the very face of fraud, and drive it shrinking from his presence. I would speak of his inflexible justice, upon which the humblest laborer always relied with unbounding faith, and which neither the allurements of wealth or of power can swerve from its even balance. I would speak of his calm self-reliance, never affected by threat or flattery, by the smiles of fortune or the shadows of adversity. I would speak of his wisdom and sagacity, his en-...—almost boundless—information, constantly illustrated by almost unerring judgment, in public as well as private affairs.

His boundless enterprise.

Mr. Law is known to his countrymen as the conductor of great enterprises of improvement and commercial expansion. In these pursuits it is known he has acquired a fortune of millions. Yet his name has never been connected with any speculative scheme—his wealth has never been created by any operation which did not at the same time advance the general prosperity. Usefulness has always been the test applied to every undertaking before enlisting his sanction and his energy. By labor alone he reared his fortune and built up his fame. By the unaided labor of his own hands he laid the foundation of his fortune, and by the skillful combinations which his great intelligence enabled him to effect, he has magnified it, and placed himself in his present high and influential position.

His experience.

For many years Mr. Law has wielded interests equal to those of a State. In the management of those great affairs his administrative powers, and his large grasp of intellect, have been brought into active though not exhausting exercise. He has manifested his great capacity to guide and to command.

As President of the United States, if the country is so fortunate as to secure his services in that high station, he will conduct affairs with such firmness, integrity and justice, and with such wise providence for the advancement of the great interests of the Republic, that before the splendor of our progress during his administration, the imbecility, pusillanimity and corruption of the last few years will sink into glad forgetfulness.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Ruggles was loudly applauded.

A letter was read from Mr. Harmon, of Steuben County, stating that George Law was rapidly gaining ground there.

Another was read from the President and Secretary of a new Live Oak Club, (No. 17,) established in the Twentieth Ward, fraternizing with other Live Oak Clubs, and trusting that the recognition of their Club would be made by No. 1.

At the Ninth Ward National Live Oak, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, the regular weekly meeting was also held Wednesday night. The usual business was transacted, and new members were admitted. The rooms of the Club are capacious and well furnished. We noticed that most of the members were young men. Is that a good augury for Sam?

George Law stock on the decline.

Resolutions were passed on Thursday evening in the Ninth Ward American Council severely denouncing James W. Barker for using his position as President of the State Council, to advance the interests of George Law, and for accepting the Presidency of a George Law Club while President of the State Council. There was a great deal of indignation showed and a determination exhibited not to be sold like "*cattle in the market*" for the pecuniary benefit of *any man*. The resolution passed by a "very large and decided vote."

Staten Island catechism—Vanderbilt or Law.

Has the compsny that runs the Staten Island Ferry boats any lease for the privilege?

Who is Mr. Smith, that bld off the lease? Has he "bowels for men who wish to use the boats, or is he c man of straw?"

Will three tripe a day accommodate sufficiently the thousand, at least, who daily pass over the north-side ferry?

In old times the price of commutation was $30 a year, and the commuter went on any of the boats—on the north side or the Quarantine side at liberty; why shouldn't they now that the commutation is raised to $40?

Why should the non-commuter pay 12½ cents on the north side boats, and only 6¼ cents on the other?

For these differences and abuses is there any plea of justice, or is it simply law?

The Gulf Stream Not an Isolated Phenomenon.

Lecture by Lieutenant Silas Bent, of the Japan Expedition.

Unquestionably, the most interesting lecture of the season was delivered on Thursday evening at the rooms of the Geographical Society in the University.

To render its importance intelligible in the fewest words, an introductory observation may not be inappropriate.

If any one will examine Mercator's Chart, or better, the artificial terraqueous globe, he cannot fail to perceive the truth of the assertion, that the general distribution east and west of land and water north of the equator is not very strikingly dissimilar; that though the area of the Pacific is greater than that of the Atlantic, the relative arrangements have some conformity.

But the Gulf Stream is an important feature of the hydrography of the Atlantic.

Now, if the rotative theory be correct, or that theory which ascribes the production of that warm current to the action of the sun upon the tropical belt of water exposed to its influence daily during each successive revolution of the earth upon its axis, why should not some phenomenon analogous to the Gulf stream of the Atlantic present itself in the basin of the Pacific?

In truth, the Gulf Stream, of which we have heard so much, is not an isolated fact. The object of the lecture was the demonstration that such an inference would prove to be correct; that the assertion of a similar great current in the Pacific would be found to be borne out by every fact which has been registered. Now, that the demonstration has been rendered obvious, every one can perceive the analogous predicament of the two oceans.

Lieut. Silas Bent, of the United States Navy, was one of the officers in Commodore Perry's squadron, recently returned from Japan. He was the lecturer of the evening. To him we owe it that the attention of a numerous and highly intelligent auditory was called last evening to facts that cannot fail to be appreciated in their importance by the scientific world—facts and conclusions that will give renewed interest, not merely to the expedition as essentially related to American commercial enterprise, but to ourselves as the first more thoroughly to elucidate the peculiarities of the Atlantic Gulf Stream, and then next, as embodying the analogies arising out of the exploration of the currents of the Pacific.

He began by assuming that there is a "river in the ocean" flowing to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, corresponding in every essential point with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

The fountain from whence it springs is undoubtedly the great equatorial current of the Pacific, which in magnitude is in proportion to the vast extent of that ocean as compared with the Atlantic.

From the Tropic of Cancer to that of Capricorn the width of this current is 3,000 miles, with a velocity of twenty to sixty miles per day, sweeping to the westward around three-eighths of the circumference of the globe, until diverted by the continent of Asia and split into innumerable streams by the Polynesian Islands—thus spreading the genial influence of its warmth over vast regions of the earth.

One of its most remarkable offshoots is the Japan stream which is deflected to the northward along the east coast of Formosa, where its strength and character are as distinctly marked as is that of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Florida. It washes the southeast coast of Japan. Its average strength from the southeast end of Formosa to the Strait of Sangar is about 40 miles per 24 hours at all seasons.

The lecturer then adverted to the existence of "cold," or more properly, "cooler" currents, just precisely analagous to similar bodies of water existing in the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

To the north of a line connecting the north extremity of Formosa with the southwest extremity of Japan, there is no flow of tropical water to the northward, but on the contrary a cold counter current. As far as this cold water extends off the coast, the soundings are regular and increase gradually in depth; hnt, simultaneously with the increase of temperatnre in the water, the plummet falls into a trough to the bed of the Gulf Stream, just as in the Atlantic, as ascertained by the United States Coast Survey.

The surface of this counter current is, no doubt, influenced in some manner by the southwest monsoon. Of the power of these two currents he could speak from experience, and detailed part of the history of the expedition in proof.

He mentioned many other resemblances. Ha pointed ont the general coincidence in the recurvation of these oceanic streams, in the storms both of the North Pacific and Atlantic. He thought, with Redfield, that the character of these storms is not to be ascribed to the peculiar conformation of adjoining shores, but to the mechanical gravitation of atmospheric strata, as connected with the rotative and orbital movements of the different parts of the earth's surface, which (of course as far as the diurnal motion is concerned) move with velocity varying as their north or south latitnde. He quoted Redfield's description of the Gulf Stream and his philosophy respecting it. He allnded to the researches of the indefatigable and illnstriona Maury, to the effect that the Stream is not diverted by the Grand Bank, that unless modified, its course would be that it would describe the arc of a great circle. A new force gives it an eastward tendency, "*and have we not precisely such a force in the date at which different parallels perform their daily rounds about their axes?*"

This theory was well applied by the lecturer to the stream in the Pacific.

Another resemblance was traceable between the Gulf Stream and the Kuro Siwo in the strata of cold or cooler water lying on the *longitudinal* direction of these streams. There is also a floating seaweed, not unlike what we find in the Atlantic. The most interesting part of the lecture had reference to the genial modification of climate produced npon the high northwest latitudes of this continent by this current. Its softening influence is felt on the coasts of Oregon and California, and if in a less degree than that prdnced in Europe by the Gulf Stream, it is perhaps fairly ascribable to the greater width of the Pacific. In 48° north—Paget's Island—now rarely falls; vessels trading to Petropaulovski and the coasts of Kamechatka, when covered with ice, are apt to run over to a *higher* latitnde on the northwest American coast, just as our vessels frozen np on our coast lose their icy ornaments on emerging into the Gulf Stream. The lecture was closed by some appropriate general remarks.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the gallant Lieutenant, for his extremely able and valuable Lecture; a copy of it was requested for the use of the Library, and the audience, which was very numerous, left expressing their sensible gratification.

CHARGE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Commissioner Ebling on Trial for Malfeasance in Office.

THE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES IN COURT.

No K. N.'s on the Jury—The Street Commissioner Afraid that he may Criminate Himself—Highly Interesting Evidence—No Harm in Making a Dollar or Ten Thousand Dollars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

A very important trial commenced yesterday in this Court. Long before the Judge appeared on the Bench the room was filled with lawyers, City officials and private citizens, interested from various motives in the proceedings of the day. The trial was that of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for alleged malfeasance in office. The indictment against him was found by the Grand Jury in October last, when so much stir was made about the finding of so many indictments against City officials. The nature of the offence will be gathered from the District Attorney's opening to the Jury, and from the evidence. For the defendant appeared three distinguished counsel, Merwin R. Brewer, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., and Richard Busteed, Esq., when the Clerk proceeded to impannel the Jnry, Mr. Brady announced his intention to challenge them.

The first person called was Nelson Hopkins. This gentleman underwent Mr. Brady's inveetigation succeefnlly. The District Attorney then asked him if he was a member of a secret political society called the Know-Nothings. He asked the question because it was stated that the defendant was a member of that society.

Mr. Hopkins—I belong to the Masons, but not to the Know-Nothings.

District-Attorney—Then I withdraw the challenge. He is a good juror.

Mr. Thomas Edmonds was next called, and accepted.

Mr. Brady, having expressed himself satisfied with Mr. James E. Andrews, the District-Attorney asked him if he belonged to the Know-Nothing Party.

Mr. Andrews—No, Sir. I only belong to myself.

District-Attorney—I have no objection to a man who only belongs to himself. I withdraw the challenge.

Several gentlemen were challenged by Mr. Brady and Mr. Busteed for the defence. The panel was at length filled as follows:

Nelson Hopkins, Foreman.	
Thomas Edmonds,	John H. Heller,
James F. Andrews,	Albert Hahn,
Benjamin Ellison,	Milton L. Western,
William L. Leward,	Edwin H. Conway,
Peter A. Valentine,	Robert H. Hegeman,
William J. Lewis.	

The District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution. He said

Gentlemen of the Jury: You are impanneled to try an indictment of a public nature, inasmuch as the offence charged is a public offence. And considering this, you have been very properly selected on both sides, with a degree of caution. My first duty is to lighten your labor by giving you an idea of the case. The indictment is one which is technically know as an indictment for bribery at common law. In this sp ecific instance it is the receiving a reward, o promise of a reward, by any person engaged in the administration of justice. In this State we have a statnte which extends the law beyond its original limitation, which I will now read to you. (The learned gentleman here read the statute referred to.) Under that statute the Grand Jury had found the present indictment, by which it was charged, that on Jan. 9, 1855, Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, the defendant, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, did corruptly make agreement with the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co. that he would use his official influence to obtain for the said firm the contract for cleaning the streets of New-York, and that he did accept from the said firm that in consideration of the said firm giving them the contract for cleaning the streets over and above every bill that the said firm should render a sum of money to be paid to him. It will be proved that Mr. Ebling is, under the Charter, head of the Department of Streets and Lamps, and we shall show what his duty was in that department. We will further show that he entered into a written agreement with the above firm that he would use his official influence towards obtaining for them the contract for cleaning the streets of the City; and that, collateral with that agreement, he further agreed and stipulated that all the money which they should obtain for their contract from the City, over and above $140,000, should be paid to him for his own private use and emolument, which was his motive, as we claim, for his action in the matter. That is, if they should put in a bill to the City for anything over $140,000—say $150,000—they should give him the difference. I submit that the case comes, *prima facie*, directly under the statute.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution.

Reeves E. Selmes, a clerk in the Board of Aldermen, handed in the reports of the Committee on Streets on the subject of the Street-sweeping Machines.

Morgan L. Mott, examined by the District-Attorney—I am the Soperintendent of Streets; Mr. Ebling is acting head of the department known as the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps; I am acquainted with the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co.

District-Attorney—In whose handwriting is the paper that I now present to you?

Witness—I decline answering.

District-Attorney—On what privilege?

Witness—It may tend to criminate myself.

District-Attorney—I will ask the question in this way: Have you ever seen this paper before?

Witness—I have, Sir.

District-Attorney—Are you acquainted with Mr. Ebling's handwriting?

Witness—I am, Sir.

District-Attorney—State whether, in your knowledge, this paper is in his handwriting?

Witness—The first name is in his handwriting.

Judge—That is Mr. Ebling's name.

District-Attorney—Yes, Sir. Is the body of the paper in his handwriting?

Witness—I should think not.

Robert A. Smith, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside now in Brooklyn; in January, 1855, I lived at Philadelphia; I am a contractor; I am acquainted with Mr. Ebling; in January, 1855, I was in the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co., of Philadelphia, and was connected with the cleaning of the streets; I first met Mr. Ebling in November, 1854, at his own house in the Bowery; he was then Commissioner elect; I called his attention to the street-sweeping machines; he said it was a very important matter, and he would like to have a private conversation with me about it; the same day I had another interview with him, at the Metropolitan Hotel, where I had rooms; we then had a conversation in regard to the merits of the machines, and also in reference to the probable cost of cleaning the streets; our next meeting was in Philadelphia, about three weeks afterwards; Mr. Ebling then had an interview with myself and all my partners; Mr. Ebling was satisfied of the capabilities of the machines; he ratified an agreement with me; there was no agreement at that time made in writing; the understanding was between Mr. Ebling and myself, that he would use his influence to get us a contract, and we agreed to give him all we received over $140,000; I was a stranger myself in this City, and was not aware of the illegality of making such a contract; I was then under the impression that this agreement should be binding, unless Mr. Ebling was well assured that the machines could do their work, and if he saw them in Philadelphia, and thought they were not capable of doing their work, the matter was to be dropped; Mr. Ebling remained about two days in Philadelphia and expressed his entire satisfaction with the machines; I next saw him at his house about the 7th January; Mr. Ebling told me he thought he could not enter into that arrangement without taking as a partner into it the Inspector of Streets; it was then arranged that we should have a meeting on Jan. 9, when he would introduce Mr. Mott to us; this meeting took place at the Smithsonian House, Broadway; we separated about midnight; at that interview there were present my partner, Isaac Hymen, Mr. Ebling, Mr. Mott and myself; I believe my other partners reside in Philadelphia; at that meeting we agreed npon the above arrangement, and there was a written agreement made and given to Mr. Ebling; there was a receipt for that given to me; I have never seen that agreement given since; the purport of the agreement was that Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott were to be special partners; that we were to find the money and stock, do the work, and have the entire control of the street-cleaning, and that Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott were to nee their influence for getting the contract; that we were to receive $140,000, and that all over and above thet sum was to be shered between Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott; it was then understood that we should leave the matter in Mr. Ebling's hends entirely; that is all I remember of the written agreement; the paper now shown me is the receipt I received of Mr. Ebling.

The District-Attorney read the receipt, which was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby bind ourselves to nse all our influence, both personally and officially, to obtain for Messrs. Smith, Sickles & Co., a contract for the cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, and conform to the terms of agreement signed by the above-named firm.

JOSEPH E. EBLING.
M. L. MOTT.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.

Examination resumed—I questioned the propriety of putting in more than one bid; Mr. Ebling said he would fix all that; it was arranged that we were to sign the paper, and he would fill up the figures; we were to get ready the machines and stock, and come to New-York as soon as possible, and Mr. Ebling would have a portion of the City ready for us to go to work upon; we got ready to go to work, had machines built and purchased horses; we did not make a bid until July; we brought the street-cleaning machines to the City in February, and began work in March; during one interview, I asked Mr. Ebling of the propriety of seeing Mayor Wood; he said I had better not, as it might injure me; I however saw the Mayor.

District-Attorney—Never mind what passed.

Witness (resuming)—In the month of May my attention was called to the illegality of this contract; I had interviews with Mr. Mott on the subject, bnt Mr. Ebling was not present; we made our bids in July; we put in bids for different Wards; these bids were filled in by a Commissioner of Deeds in Mr. Ebling's office; Mr. Ebling was present; some of these bids were rejected, and we put in a second set, as the first were declared to be informal in the filling up; the informality referred to the affidavits; we had afterwards an interview in Mr. Ebling's private office; he appeared to be very much dissatisfied with our bids; he said we had not kept our bargain; he told Mr. Sickles and myself that the papers had better be destroyed; he said he would like to buy the receipt and have it out of the way; Mr. Sickles had the receipt; I proposed to have it out of the way; the amount of it was that our bids were not received, and we did not get the contract.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—I understand that you are testifying reluctantly.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—And of course you went before the Grand Jury reluctantly, and without a desire of getting Mr. Ebling punished?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—When did you get possession of that receipt?

Witness—In October last.

Mr. Brady—Did you refuse to give it up?

Witness—I did; I refused to give it up to the District-Attorney; I had not spoken to the District-Attorney before I went to the Grand Jury; he said he would compel me to go; he said I was in the hands of the Philistines, and I should know it; my partners demanded this paper from me; they wrote a note to me at Philadelphia, ordering me to come to New York; I wrote to Mr. Mott to know if there was anything against Mr. Ebling, and I never got an answer; I only exhibited the receipt to my counsel in Philadelphia, and to my partners; I have never stated the contents to any other person; I was not aware that such a contract was illegal, being a stranger in the City; I knew it was not a bargain that I would make myself; I suppose it was an immoral bargain, but Mr. Ebling told me it was a usual thing to make these contracts; he told me he knew a Head of a Department who made $10,000, and he thought it was no harm to get a dollar; I did not, to a certain extent, consider it a dishonest transaction; I remedied the error as soon as I discovered it; I should not make such a contract again; Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England, was the patentee of the machine; we had one of his machines with us; in May I invented an improvement in it; my late partners have street-sweeping machines in operation now in Philadelphia, under a contract with the city; I did not know Mr. Ebling before this transaction; I heard of his election; I first proposed to see him; my partners expected that I should call on Mr. Ebling about the matter; they knew it was part of my business to see him; I did not then propose to offer him a reward; I had not then the slightest idea of offering him a temptation to induce him to get the contract; I knew that his influence was very great in that department; I thought he had a right to make such a contract; he said himself he had the right; I spoke very highly to him of these street-sweeping machines; Mr. Farnum, Mr. Swaine, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, and other influential gentlemen of Philadelphia, spoke highly of the machines to me; Mr. Ebling agreed to go to Philadelphia and see the machines operate; he came on in about three weeks, and saw two of them; it was agreed that we should bring some of them to New-York as soon as possible, and he would prepare the way for them; this was not for the purpose of experiment; there was no agreement with Mr. Ebling that only one machine should be sent: I had no advice about the legality of this contract till about three months ago; our agreement with Mr. Ebling was rescinded after his report to the Committee on Streets; my partners were dissatisfied with his conduct; Mr. Mott said he was very sorry he had anything to do with the contract, and he thought he should resign his office; I first found out that the contract was illegal, sometime in April or May, from Mr. Ebling himself; he told me I was as deep in it as he was; that was the beginning of the difficulty between

was largely attended. The ...
Mr. Wm. H. Tillyer and ...
...Market Department ...
...Clerk, presented with large and ...
...copies of the Bible by a little boy ...

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Corrected ...

ASHES—Are quiet but steady, with sales of ... at $7 75 for Pearls, and 8¼ for Pots.

BEESWAX—I...

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request, and ... The sales since our last include ... 11¼c. ₱ lb. Java is in request, and ... steady in value. 700 bags changed hands ... terms. Other kinds are quietly ... figures.

COTTON—Is still dull and heavy, ... tations. Parties continue to ... The sales are insignificant. ... here is quite moderate. The ... mentioned, to-day, were on a ... rates of 9c. offered, and 9¼c. asked ... are not inclined to pay over 9c., and ... stances, refuse to give even this rate; ... holders claim 9¼c. ₱ lb. as their lowest ... The same disparity in views of prices ... nearly every grade. Here the ...

FISH—The demand is fair for the ... moderate business is being ... Pickled Mackerel and Smoked Herring ... rates. The general supply is not a ...

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market ... Western Flour, exhibits less ... firmness. The demand is moderate ... and limited for export. Holders are ... to meet buyers, but there is ... ence between the views of both parties, ... sales are restricted and do not exceed ... chiefly at rates within the annexed ...

Ordinary State	
Straight State	
Favorite and Extra State	
Mixed Western	
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	
Fancy Michigan	
Common to Good Ohio	
Fancy Ohio	
Extra Ohio	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	
Fancy Genesee	
Extra Genesee	

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with ... bbls. Superfine to fair Extra at ... Southern has not varied much. The ... last week is about 2,200 bbls. mixed to fancy ... $8 37½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is ... selling moderately at $5 50@$7 for Fine ... ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in ... heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 ... dywine. ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in ... $2 50@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered, ... above the limits of purchasers. Hence ... what inactive. The sales since our last ... about 14,500 bushels, including ... Western Red at $1 75@$1 80, ... $2 10, and good to prime Southern Red ... $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is rather scarce, ... mand, at full rates. The sales since ... sist of about 6,000 bushels, in lots, at ... ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are quiet and ... Corn seems more active,—the inquiry ... for the home trade and brisker for ... receipts are not very large, and desirable ... less freely offered. The sales since our ... 51,000 bushels, at 83c.@91c. for new Yellow ... White, chiefly Southern, and 90c.@93c. for old ... ern mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is arriving and selling rather ... at $1@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Nothing particularly new has ... n this line.

HIDES—The stock is accumulating, while ... continue to differ about prices. There are ... sustained, but ready favor buyers. The ... still limited. The total amount now ... 75,000 of all descriptions.

HOPS—New are less active, but steady, at ... 10c. ₱ lb. Old remain as last noticed.

IRON—There have been 150 tons Scotch Pig sold at about previous prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, but stiffly held.

LEATHER—The market presents no new ... worth noticing.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—No further change of ... occurred in New-Orleans. This is arriving ... ing freely; 700 hhds found buyers, ... 46c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and ... sought after at old quotations. ... fallen to $1 50@$1 87½, afloat and ... lbs., but is not active at the reduced ... holders still claim $1 60, delivered, but this ... treme rate.

OILS—We have heard of no important ... since our last in Whale, Sperm, or Crude. ... sells slowly, at 92c.@93c. ₱ gallon. Lamps ... hardly bring over 90c.@91c. ₱ gallon, but ... will not sell at these rates. No change ... PROVISIONS—Pork continues to droop, ... sellers, while there prevails but a very ... mand. The transactions since our last ... about 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$16 ... and $14 25@$14 37½ for prime, ₱ bbl. ... are in good demand and steady, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. ... Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 6¾c.@7c. for ... Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. ... pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small ... 9c.@10½c., to arrive and on the spot, ... ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon for the ... this evening, comprise nearly ... 10¾c. for long boneless Middles, Western and ... cut, respectively; 10c. for Western clear ... dles; 9¾c. for long Middles, rib in, ... on shipboard; 9½c. for short Middles, rib in, ... erable before the 1st proximo; 9c.@9¼c. for ... erable during next month, and 8¾c.@9c. ... liverable in March and February, ₱ lb. ... changed. The sales since our last ... 150 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, ... @11¼c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current* of ... 23d inst., says, that the total receipts of ... Cincinnati for the week preceding, were ... for the season, to date, 289,814, against ... to the corresponding period of last ... *Price Current* further adds: "Some 7,000 ... been slaughtered at Newtown and ... are not included in our reports. The number ... ed for Plainville and Madisonville embraced ... omitted for the latter place in previous reports. ... The total number of Hogs packed around the ... including 1,000 head yet to be disposed of, which ... close the season's business, was 231,865 head. ... nnmber of Hogs killed at Clarksville and ... Landing, Tenn., to latest date was 12,000, ... 6,000 last year. Hogs continued to advance ... quently to our last report, and on Friday ... reached $6. Monday there were indications ... ection, and yesterday prices were easier. The ... son is now drawing to a close, and two weeks more ... will probably suffice to complete the packing. The ... number at this point will not vary much from ... 415,000 head. Provisions went up in price with ... Hogs, and the market has also reacted. We ... pare the price for the last two weeks:

	This week.	Last week.
Hogs, 100 lbs., net	$5 80@$6 00	$5 75@$5 90
Mess Pork	14 50	15 00
Bulk Sides	6¾c.	7c.
Bulk Shoulders	5¾c.	6c.
Green Hams	7c.	7½c.
Rbl. Lard	9¾c.	10c.

The foregoing figures do not indicate the ... prices obtained during the week. Mess Pork ... high as $15. Bulk Shoulders and Sides brought ... 7c., Green Hams 7¾c., and Barrel Lard 9¾c. ... is dull and heavy, the sales since our last ... only 150 bbls., at from $8@$9 for Country ... $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 25 for ... packed do. per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is ... languid, at from $18@$23 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are ... plenty and depressed, with sales, in lots, at ... ranging from $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is ... inquired for, and is firm, at 15c.@23c. for Ohio; ... 24c.@28c for Common to very good State, and 26c.@ ... 30c. for Prime and Choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling ... pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The receipts are fair, and the supply is ... ple, but holders refuse to make any material ... cession. Hence, there is not much doing ... sales since our last have been confined to ... tes, at from $4 87½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Unchanged.

SEEDS—Quiet, but firm. Stocks very ...

SOAP—50 boxes Castile brought ...

SPICES—The demand is moderate. Prices ... essentially unchanged.

SUGARS—Are in pretty fair request for ... Prices are supported. The sales since our ... clude about 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., in part ... previous range; and 150 boxes Havana at ... ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has not varied.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand at full prices, with sales since Tuesday, inclusive, of ... hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@13½c.; ... Havana, at 22c.@26c.; 315 bales Cuba, at ... 146 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms; ... Seedleaf, at 12c.@16c.; and 43 cases Florida, ... 40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prices have been sold, closing at 33¾c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull and heavy, ... severe weather and the ice in the harbor ... it difficult to move property. Hence, much of the ... apparent inactivity. Shipowners were ... commodating in their terms, but could not ... much freight. For Liverpool, engagements ... reported of Cotton, in small lots, at ... ₱ lb; Flour, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ ... Lusbels Grain, mostly at 8½d. ₱ bushel. ... Coals, the shipments were light, and rates ... pressed and nominal.

LONG-ISLAND.

Cisterns—A Hint from a Brooklyn Fireman.

A Brooklyn fireman writes, for the purpose of recommending that stained glass be used instead of common glass, around the gas lights nearest to the public cisterns, that they may be more easily found in case of fire. As it is, unless a man in charge of an engine be familiar with the location of the cisterns, he has difficulty in finding them.

Fire in Bushwick.

At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon a stable in Bushwick, owned by Samuel Morris, butcher of Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire together with two valuable horses and a quantity of hay and feed. Loss $1,000. No insurance.

The Police.

Two policemen—Blascheck and McNamarra

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 25.

Case of Captain Finkelbaugh—Motion to Quash Denied.

Judge Ingersoll this morning rendered his decision on the motion to quash the indictment against Capt. Tinklepaugh, and Mr. Foster, the Engineer of the *Northern Light*.

The indictment is founded upon the 22d section of the act of 1799. We gave a statement of the grounds on which it was urged that the indictment should be quashed, yesterday morning.

The Court now held, That three facts must be charged by the indictment. First, that a legal process should have been issued by a Court of the United States. Second, that such process should be in the hands of some officer of the United States for service; and third, that some one should knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose him.

That this indictment charges that a legal and judiciel process was duly issued out of the District Court, and sets out the process itself in the usual form. That the warrant is a valid one so far as respects the Marshal, as is admitted, and he was bound to execute it. That if he was bound to execute it, all others were bound to obey it, and it is not necessary to discuss how far the United States District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, or whether the indictment must set up facts giving the Court jurisdiction.

That as there is a deputation on the process, signed by the Marshal, it appears that the process was delivered to him.

That the Marshal having the power to appoint Deputies who are "removable from office" by the District Judge, the Deputies must be "officers" before they are removed, and as they have power to serve process, they are officers of the United States, and the language of the Statutes (State at Large, vol. 1, page, 87 and 88,) show that they are deemed to be such.

That the objections to the indictment, therefore, cannot be maintained.

THE SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT

Was yesterday opened, Judge Whiting on the bench, and immediately adjourned until Monday next. The doubt as to who is to fill Judge Morris' place has completely disarranged the affairs in the Supreme Court, and it will be a long time before matters can be smoothed out again.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Knickerbocker Bank—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment thereon. Any stockholder whose exceptions have been filed, having leave to appeal to the General Term from the judgment, upon a case to be prepared and served within five days.

Cobb vs. *Edwards*—Referred to William H. Dusenberry, Esq.

Robinson vs. *Gould*.—Demurrer overruled without costs. Plaintiff to amend complaint within ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Edmond Griffin vs. *Curtis Judson et al.*—In May, 1855, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against Mr. Judson for the sum of $11,041 97. Execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant Judson and a co-defendant, Hiram Cranston, were in December, 1854, joint owners of a lease of the New-York Hotel, and they also had a refusal in writing for a new lease for five years: that they were also joint owners of the furniture, &c., in the hotel, in all worth over $100,000. Mr. Judson becoming embarrassed in business, assigned and transferred the whole to Mr. Cranston without real conside ation, to avoid its being taken by creditors, and that it is now owned by these two gentlemen, together with a Mr. George Slater. The plaintiff, therefore, prays for an injunction against all three of the defendants, restraining them from disposing of the property, and that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the property, and if it be proved that Mr. Judson owned a share, it should be applied to the judgment against him.

The defendant, Cranston, alleges that Mr. Judson was at one time connected with the New-York Hotel, but he has sold out his right therein for a good and valuable consideration, and states that he believes that Mr. Judson has instituted these proceedings against him out of malice. The case is still on trial, and will probably not be finished for some days.

Schell, Slosson and Hutchings, and Mr. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Horace F. Clark for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Edgerton vs. *Page*.—This action, before argued on demurrer to answer, before Woodruff, Justice, and demurrer sustained, is now presented on demurrer to amended answer at Special Term of the Common Pleas. The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion:

Beany, J.—This action was commenced to recover one quarter's rent of the first floor of the premises No. 8 Fulton-street, ending 1st of May, 1855, under a hiring for one year from 1st May, 1854, with the privilege of one year more. The answer sets out the agreement of renting, and alleges:

That the renewal provided for in the lease was the main inducement to the taking of the lease, and principal cause of its value.

That between 1st day of February, 1855, and 1st May, 1855, the plaintiff was the occupant of the entire upper part of the premises in question, and also of premises No. 10 Fulton-street.

That between those days the plaintiff negligently and wantonly suffered a waste-pipe or pipes, which were used to carry off waste water from the upper

days in the year, to be injured and destroyed, the apparent ... only mode of ... Mr. Foster, ... a case ... which ... and ... the matter; I have never heard him call them humbugs, I have often heard him call them humbugs, and I believe that, with some alterations they would do very well; I cannot recollect that he ever gave our firm, or any member of it, by letter or otherwise, to understand that they would not answer, and that proof, the contract with us was at an end; I have seen a letter of January 22, 1855, addressed to our firm, Mr. Sickles had it.

Mr. Brady proposed to put in evidence a copy of that letter. The District-Attorney had no objection. Mr. Brady read the letter. It contained the result of an interview between Mr. Ebling and the Mayor, stating the Mayor's willingness to have the machines tried, and his unwillingness to enter into any contract before they had been thoroughly tried.

Cross-examination resumed—We obeyed that instruction, and made an experiment before the Mayor. I think he was satisfied with the result; I did not go to any of the Street Inspectors, or subordinates employed by Mr. Ebling, and offer them a reward if they would report favorably; I did not offer Mr. Fardham $500 if he would report favorably; he told me he could do several things for me, and I said to him, I would rather than $500 he would mind his own business; I knew the Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I had no particular conversation with him; all the Inspectors harassed me, and reported unfavorably; I never offered any man to report favorably.

Mr. Brady then read a letter dated March 12, from Smith, Sickles & Co., stating they were ready to sweep the streets of the Second Ward, and awaited Mr. Ebling's and Mayor Wood's instructions to proceed. He also read Mr. Ebling's answer, granting them permission to sweep the streets of the Second Ward for one week, which term was afterwards extended to three weeks, on account of the unfavorable state of the weather.

Cross-examination resumed.—The trial before the Mayor and the Street Committee satisfied those gentlemen; we expected to get the contract; Mr. Ebling said he would break the contractors, and take possession of the streets; he did break those in the lower Wards; we got the Second, Fourth,

...Times.

...SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1856.

...NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, is ... City and vicinity for One Shilling a ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ... a year.

...WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... mailed at Three Dollars a year.

...WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one ...

The ... OF CALIFORNIA is published on the ... Mail steamer. Price, in ... for single Copies.

... has a regular circulation of near... a medium for business and gen... surpassed by any City journal. ... Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... RAYMOND, HARPER CO., Publishers.

...House of Representatives, yesterday ... an ineffectual effort to repeal the ... prohibiting debate, three ineffectual ... were had for Speaker. On the last ... lacked four of an election.

...branches of the Legislature have ... to Monday. A communication was yesterday presented to the Senate by Mr. BROOKS from the New-York Harbor Encroachment Committee, in relation to expenses incurred by them, the total amount of which is $14,818 34, and a bill passed the same body to ... the act incorporating the Pacific Mail ... Company. In the Assembly, the ... bill to secure the faithful expenditure ... funds in the First Senate District was favorably reported; notice was given of a bill to amend the General Insurance Law; a bill was introduced to incorporate the New-York ... Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and a variety of other business was transacted.

The President's Kansas Message.

The extraordinary message which the Executive sent to Congress on Thursday offers another of those inexplicable strokes of policy for which President PIERCE is becoming famous. Why the annual communication was withheld a month, while the contest in the House was comparatively calm, to be flung into it at the height of its turbulence and distraction, was a mystery admitting of no explanation creditable to its author. Why, when it was finally sent, was found utterly inane, and lacking all practical and pointed language its topics editorially authorized—why such a message should have been pounded at all, and then noisily precipitated upon Congress, was another inscrutable problem. And why the contents of this special message upon Kansas formed no part of the annual Message, or why, when so long kept back, it should not have been retained until Congress was in a condition to discuss and act upon the questions belonging to the same puzzling region. At the period the regular communication was written the state of affairs in Kansas was vastly more startling and perilous than at present. The Territory was actually invaded, its population under arms. A dispatch had been received from the Governor calling for the intervention of the federal authorities. Why was not the subject then presented to Congress in the same language as now, but with still greater urgency? Why was the Executive inactive, while the country breathlessly awaited the first civil conflict on American soil? And now when agitation has ceased, and the danger of collision is no longer immediate, why is this foolish attempt at alarm and excitement got up, and the instant interference of Congress invoked, precisely at the first moment when the Territorial difficulties afford the promise of adjusting themselves? In the presence of such eccentricities we are confounded. At any moment we may look for some other revelation and exhortation of the same sort, in regard to some other topic slighted in the annual communication—wholly misplaced and ill-timed in the present state of affairs—like codicils to an injudicious or ambiguous will, explaining and annulling it at the same time.

If, beside these little peculiarities, we were called upon to name a distinctive attribute of this Administration, we should pronounce it a disposition to forget that this is the Nineteenth Century, and that its children support a tolerably wide-awake press, and are at pains to read the papers. This manifesto touching Kansas could only have been written upon the assumption that the only streams of information are those filtered by Government, and that it may safely dilute or drug the article at pleasure. It is, to speak of it mildly, a silly effort at the falsification of facts and inferences. The world is too well posted to give it any chance for success. Readers of the DAILY TIMES, enlightened by the detailed and accurate presentation of matters in the new Territory, as furnished in these columns by intelligent and reliable correspondents, can only look with astonishment at the Presidential narrative. The Message tells us that the Legislature at the Shawnee Mission was a duly elected and authentic body; that Governor REEDER was removed because inadequate to the duties of his office; that the troubles in Kansas were owing to outside interference—not of the Missourians, who, by invasion of the polls, hullied and lynched the people, and usurped the whole functions of Government—but of certain private associations it is implied, devoted to the colonization of the splendid country thrown open by the act organizing the Territory. And while the President assures us that the principle of territorial self-government is decidedly Nebraska-descended and oracular, he has no hesitation in denouncing the only body ever chosen to represent it by the people of Kansas, namely, the Convention at Topeka, as an irregular, improper and usurpatory gathering, the repetition of which federal interference should by all means prevent. In short, the whole document argues from the plain text—a right of all men to govern themselves—that the inhabitants of Kansas should submit to the government of a Missouri Democracy, and, if that be not sufficiently stringent, that the weight of the National Government should be thrown in be-

...supposition that Government imagines the whole press to be as ill-informed and lightly read as its own official organ. It is appalling to reflect upon the depths of popular ignorance and stupidity this theory presupposes.

Had the Executive Message been framed in honest accordance with fact and duty, it would have stated the case nearly thus: By the Kansas-Nebraska bill we inangurated a doctrine, right or wrong, giving the settlers upon soil of new territory an irrefragable title to choose their government and rulers. In Kansas this title has been disregarded, and its rights invaded by armed interposition from Missouri. By such interposition a Legislature was established whose acts are necessarily illegal. To counter-balance it, the people of the Territory erected a Legislature also illegal,—because, while chosen in entire compliance with the spirit of the organic law, it was not equally exact in respecting its forms. In this state of affairs it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to interfere for the enforcement of that organic act, by entirely expunging and disallowing the past, and securing such unmistakable expression of the popular will in the Territory as shall leave no doubt as to the validity of any future legislative body. Such interposition, since by the letter of the law Congress finally abdicated all authority in the Territory, can go no further than to prevent, by a proper disposition of troops and officials, the importation of illegal voters; and so to insure a fair utterance of the voice of popular sovereignty, which, once heard, must immediately set doubt and difficulty at rest. The question of State organization is a subsequent one, which the agitation the President is mischievously fanning can only postpone by curbing the influx of immigration. Such were the language and counsel the case obviously requires. How wide of them this misbegotten and mistimed Message wanders, it is painful to measure, and most mortifying to meditate.

Fall of Faustin the First.

In these days of strange events, it is unsafe to speculate on the course of Empires, whether black or white.

The disasters reported to have overtaken the Emperor of Hayti and his army, about the authenticity of which we entertained some doubts, prove not to have been much exaggerated. We have private letters from Port-au-Prince to the 30th of December, giving us full particulars of the Emperor's defeat and flight. His army consisted, as we have already stated, of about 30,000 men, which divided into three detachments—the army from the North under the command of PAUL DUCAYETTE, of 7,000 men—another of 4,000 men, who took a southern route, and the main body of the army under the Emperor. Of the company which took the southern route nothing is known except that after crossing the line they were met by a body of Dominicans, and the Jacmel regiment, which was in advance, broke their lines at the first fire, precipitated themselves upon the rear, and produced a general rout of the whole regiment.

The force under the immediate command of the Emperor amounted to about eighteen thousand men. When near Las Cahobas, in an open plain, bordered by a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans, about four hundred in number, with a cannon. The advance guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicans. The leader of the Dominicans then advanced in front of his troops, and VALENTINE, who leads the Haytian advance guard, advanced to meet him. After a brief parley they separated, each returning to his own troops; but on his way, the Dominican discharged a pistol, whereupon one of the regiments from the South of Hayti, without orders, opened a fire upon the Dominicans which they promptly returned. An officer of this southern regiment then mounted his horse, called upon his troops to follow him, and threw themselves back upon the main body of the Haytian Army, which was simultaneously charged by the Dominicans. The example of the Southern troops proved contagious, and very soon the greater part of the army had deserted, leaving the Emperor and his Staff almost alone. They took to a by-path through the woods and escaped, but by the narrowest chance. The enemy were at one time within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by the loyal exertions of his staff officers, several of whom lost their lives in defending his.

The Emperor is said to have reached the place about sixty miles from Cape Haytien, with only a thousand men. The Southern troops who deserted him so faithlessly, to the number of one thousand five hundred, succeeded in reaching Las Cahobas. The Emperor sent orders for them to join him, but they refused to do so.

Where the rest of the grand army had gone was not known at Port-au-Prince; it will probably get home, however, sooner than its leader.

The Emperor's pecuniary loss must have been very great. He had with him over $200,000 in money, which was taken, and with it most of the arms, ammunitions and provisions of his troops; for most of them threw away their arms when they took to their heels.

One thing at least is clearly to be inferred from our letters, that the war is at an end; it is not so certain that the reign of the Emperor is also at an end. Our own impression, however, is, that he can never recover his authority over all, even of that fraction of the island which has hitherto given him its allegiance. The southern part of his territory has always been unfriendly to the Emperor. It was near or at Aux Cayes that a bloody massacre of mulattoes was made by the Emperor's orders in 1848, and it is a well known fact that he is exceedingly jealous of every man from that region of his Empire who acquires any influence or prominence. The desertion of the Southern regiment at such an inauspicious moment, and the refusal of the 1,500 survivors to comply with his orders to join him, indicates a disaffection which is likely to...

...the sleighs, and made a bright fire the most delicious entertainment that could be provided—there was a full attendance.

The programme consisted of twelve pieces, but many more were played. Amongst the number were several novelties. The opening piece was a powerful transcription from "Lucrezia Borgia"—the finale to the first act—abounding in massive combinations, and leaning more forcibly to the German school of writing than we are apt to look for from Mr. GOTTSCHALK's pen. A new ballad, called "Solitude," brought out some of the best characteristics of his playing—particularly in the delicious *quality* of tone for which he is remarkable. In the two succeeding pieces, "Valse Poetique" and "Souvenir d'Andalousie," we listened again to the marvelous articulation and rapidity of his fingering—for which he has certainly no superior. The march and finale of WEBER's "Concertstücke" concluded the first part.

The first item in the second part was a curiously fantastic composition called "El Cucuyé," a grand *fantaisie* on Cuban Dances. It is an effective concert piece for displaying the facilities of the performer, and in the hands of Mr. GOTTSCHALK has a great deal of brisk quaintness, but in a musical point of view it is more remarkable for strange rhythms than anything else. The *andante* and *finale* of BEETHOVEN's Sonata in A, for violin and piano, were excellently given by Messrs. BURKE and GOTTSCHALK, and the Concert wound up with LISZT's "stunning" *fantaisie* on the Septuor from "Lucia," played with matchless excellence. Some four or five other pieces were given in response to *encores*. Altogether the Concert was, we think, superior to the two that preceded it,—if that is possible. The selection was judicious and the performance superb.

Mr. Eisfeld's Soiree.

Mr. EISFELD gives the third *soirée* of the sixth season to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, and will be assisted by Mad. WALLACE, one of the best female pianists living. Go. Never miss an opportunity of hearing good music.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospects of Orr—Anti-Nebraska Men United—Reception of the President's Kansas Message—Stormy Scene in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

Mr. ORR has had one day's trial of his chances for the Speakership, and the result is that his earnest friends are cursing the policy which gave him a caucus nomination, declaring that its effect, if not its purpose, was to render his election impossible. FULLER having formally declined, Col. ORR obtained the vote of Mr. BOWIE of Md., and two or three other gentlemen, who have heretofore voted with the South Americans; and the new candidate thus received sixty-eight votes, against ninety-six for Mr. BANKS, one hundred and two being necessary for a choice.

WILL THE SOUTH AMERICANS SURRENDER?

Some of the ORR men say the K. N.'s were not ready to "knuckle under" to-day, but that they are getting nervous about the knees very rapidly, and will cave down to-morrow, abandon their independent organization, and yield unconditionally to the enemy they fought so long under RICHARDSON's banner, now transferred to the hands of Mr. ORR. We shall see whether the wish is the father to the thought. I am inclined to believe it is, and that not more than eight of the FULLER men can, by any possibility, be carried over to ORR. It is not reasonable to suppose they will yield thus,—for they have nothing to make, either personally or politically, by so doing. There would seem to be no good reason why they should so stultify themselves—no motive for it, save a craven fear, —and nobody would think of questioning the moral courage of such men as ZOLLICOFFER, PAYNE and WM. R. SMITH, until they shall have been guilty of some weakness not heretofore exhibited. They will scarcely follow the example of the Administration Party, which is now so justly taunted with its failure to maintain its consistency and its moral organization in the face of the enemy.

HAVEN FRACTIONS THE SLIDING SCALE.

Few changes were made to-day among the "scattering" voters. Mr. HAVEN didn't quite get to the point of sustaining Col. ORR directly, but voted for MILLSON, of Virginia, who opposed the Nebraska bill, as all the world knows, *only* because he was afraid it would make Kansas a Free State. A few days' hard practice of this sort will enable Mr. HAVEN to vote gracefully for Col. ORR, even though the latter should pledge himself to aid in the passage of a bill to force the Free States to repeal all laws forbidding the introduction of Slavery within their limits. If Mr. HAVEN's constituents enjoy this sort of thing half as much as he seems to, they must be having a pleasant time of it.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEN UNITED.

I have still to report increased firmness in BANKS stock. At no time since the canvass commenced has he had so many thoroughly earnest supporters as to-day. At the caucus of last evening, a number of gentlemen who had doubted the policy of adhering so tenaciously to the gentleman from Massachusetts, came in cheerfully to the views of the majority, and declared their determination to nail their colors to the mast and burn the boats. Without particularizing further, I desire to say for Mr. CUMBACK, of Indiana, that he is now again among the warmest supporters of Mr. BANKS. A few days ago he was quite decided in his convictions that policy required the selection of a new Anti-Nebraska candidate; but I am happy to say that I do not believe his refusal to agree to the unanimous nomination of Mr. BANKS, at the first caucus of last week, was the result of any intention to embarrass or abandon his Anti-Nebraska co-laborers. He has in no instance separated from them when it came to the vote, and I sincerely trust that his rather inconsiderate remark at the close of the caucus, unsupported as it is by any subsequent *act*, will not be permitted to shake confidence in his political integrity. I believe he will prove himself an earnest and faithful friend of Freedom.

A SCENE—THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

When the President's Kansas Message came into the House to-day, we had another grand and general scene of confusion. The President's Private Secretary appeared in the aisle, and the Door-Keeper announced "a message from the President of the United States!" The words had not left his lips ere CAMPBELL, of Ohio, sprang to his feet and objected to its reception. Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, a gaunt, wiry, six-and-a-half-footer, insisted on having the message announced, and attempted to argue the propriety of receiving it, but was greeted with deafening shouts of "Order," "order," from all sides of the House. Mr. CAMPBELL persisted in his objection. Three-fourths the members rose to their feet. At least a dozen tried to speak at once, and the rest of the members shouted "Order!" while the Clerk hammered away with his gavel to little purpose. CRAIGE was persistant, and yelled something about his rights, and his determination to be heard. Mr. PAINE, of N. C., came forward to a position alongside of Mr. CRAIGE, and protested against the conduct of the latter; and Mr. BOWIE, of Md., went up to try and dissuade PAINE from interfering. During all this time CAMPBELL boldly maintained his position, and insisted on his objection. For a few minutes it looked as though a personal collision between him and CRAIGE might occur. Mr. BURLINGAME of Mass., seemed to have an instinctive idea of this probability, and his athletic form was speedily ranged alongside of Mr. CAMPBELL, his face the while betokening an air of very cool and quiet determination.

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE.

Matters looked squally. But finally order was restored, and on motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Geo., the message was received, and finally was ordered to be read. I will not offer any comments upon it, for the double reason that I heard it but indistinctly, and that it will be before you for a careful review ere this reaches its destination. I will only say now that Governor REEDER's story should be heard and read ere the President's is swallowed as gospel truth; and that the document has utterly failed in its intended effect upon the House. If the President really does want Congress to take any measures with reference to Kansas affairs, the sooner he organizes the House the better. Our friends are reasonable and quite ready to go to work whenever the Administration chooses to let them.

MR. SEWARD'S LOYALTY PROCLAIMED.

In the Senate, to-day, there were two points of especial interest—the brief incidental debate on Foreign Affairs, and the discussion on referring the President's Message. Mr. SEWARD, as you will perceive, indicated the patriotic considerations which induced him, when the annual Message came in, to withhold for the time any remarks he then deemed justifiable in denunciation of the President's presentation of the Slavery question, lest they a cuit embarrass the important pending discussion of the Central American question. At the proper time he declared himself ready to go into that; but he coun-

...Senators, who have always heretofore failed to believe him a traitor to the Union, cannot longer withhold acknowledging his loyalty, and in response to them him for his dignified and patriotic stand. Slavery is another evidence that the world don't "progress backwards." It was finally understood that the Central American debate should open on Monday next.

FALSIFYING THE RECORDS.

The *Globe* of this morning published its report of the debate which occurred some days ago, between Messrs. STEPHENS and ZOLLICOFFER, upon the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, &c., to which I have heretofore alluded. It is evident, however, that Mr. STEPHENS has considerably amplified and changed the report of his remarks, putting them on the record in a form essentially different from that in which they were uttered, and so as to cover up, to some extent, the palpable inconsistencies and absurdities in which he involved himself on that occasion. I submit that this is unjust to Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, and not candid towards the country. A debate of this sort ought not to be marred by subsequent revisions. To subject it to such manipulations is to falsify the record, and deceive the country. Mr. STEPHENS speaks very distinctly, and I take it for granted that the reporters were able to catch, and transfer to paper, every sentiment he uttered, and in precisely the words employed for the purpose. If so, the report ought not to have been touched; and if the reporter failed to do this, he is not fit for his position, and ought to be removed at once, to make place for a more competent man. As the case stands, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. STEPHENS' remarks, as upon the official record, are *not* those actually made by him in the House, and the modification of the report is an admission of the weakness of his cause.

S.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Bank Excitement in the Nebraska Legislature—Progress of Business—Removal of the Capital from Omaha City—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

There is a morbid desire existing, just now, among the members of the Legislature here, to not exactly "vote yourself a farm," but vote yourself a bank, and for the last few days there has been some prospect of the virgin Territory becoming flooded with these baseless, miserable apologies, called banks. I thought there was more common sense in both bodies, and more of a disposition to look carefully to the interests of the people of Nebraska. Three charters for these shin-plaster institutions passed the Council to-night. There is already a little concern here, known as the Fire, Marine and Insurance Company, that issues paper called bills, and the country is already flooded with it, but it is not worth a straw far from here.

A few days since, a gentleman by the name of HARE, who had been admitted to a seat in the lower House, from the Half-Breed tract, resigned his seat. He was the twenty-seventh member, whereas the Governor—in whose hands was left this arrangement—only allowed twenty-six. The Council sent down a request for them to reconsider the vote that admitted Mr. HARE, and declined acting with them until the matter was made legal. Business, of course, was at a stand still, and indeed there was some prospect of an adjournment. The extra member, however, resigned, and business is now progressing "right smartly."

Mr. DECKER, of Nebraska City, introduced a bill to-day re-locating the capital, and a plan whereby to furnish the money to build a State House. The bill was very well gotten up, and in substance is as follows: The place selected is where Salt Creek empties into the Platte River, on the south side, and distant about 25 miles in the interior. A town is there to be laid off, called Chester. The lots are to be sold by a Board of five Commissioners, and the proceeds to be appropriated toward erecting a State House.

Rather an amusing time was had to-night over a wholesale bill for ferries, bridges, a bank, &c., which one CROCKWELL, from the upper country, desired for his benefit to pass. All sorts of ridiculous amendments were offered, and the whole affair turned into a perfect farce.

The cold weather has very much abated since last I wrote. Three men died suddenly last night, over in Council Bluffs City, Iowa, from drinking, and eating oysters supposed to be poisoned. The facts I have not yet fully obtained. The Legislature adjourns in two weeks from to-day. They have scarce begun on the Code of Nebraska, and I fear will not, in the short space of time allowed, do it half justice. A number of cases of dysentery are in the country. No news from Gen. HARNEY's command up at Fort Pierre for some two weeks. They were suffering much at last accounts.

JAKE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Liquor Dealers' Society.

The last election did not, as some here supposed, entirely "squelch" the Liquor Dealers' Society of this City. The very few of its members who could be induced to attend its meetings since, have not acted in great harmony. DICK FRENCH had a party, and GIL. DEAN, of K. N. fame, had a party, but the Society itself had no party. The contest between these factions has been raging fiercely for some time. A special meeting for the election of officers of the Society was held at Nation Hall on Thursday evening, and on that occasion each party mustered strong. The proceedings were not terminated till a late hour, and were attended with great spirit and some confusion. The candidates for President were GILBERT DEAN and R. C. MONTGOMERY. The latter was elected by a considerable majority, as was also the entire regular or FRENCH ticket. The Union, we believe, is still safe.

He Sleeps in Brooklyn, Anyhow.

Mr. H. A. LOVELL is a resident of the Tenth Ward in the city of Brooklyn; lived at No. 10 Hoyt-street till the 1st of May last, when he moved into the next house, No. 12 Hoyt-street. He voted in the Tenth Ward at the last election. I saw him myself at the polls. His wife and daughter lived at No. 12 Hoyt-street, and I should think that neither they nor Mr. LOVELL would thank Mr. DAVIS for his card. Mr. LOVELL may get his meals at the Girard Hotel, as many Brooklyn residents get theirs in New-York; but that does not make him a voter or resident of New-York; if he boards in New-York he must rise early to take an occasional gin-cocktail in Brooklyn before breakfast.

Mr. LOVELL I am told came to Brooklyn from Albany about a year ago.

Yours, FRELINGHUYSEN.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Malpractice in Horse-Shoeing.

A curious case came off yesterday in the Marine Court before Judge MAYNARD. A horse having been sent to be shod, the smith was obliged, as the horse kicked very badly, to put on a "twitch" to keep him quiet. Some days afterwards the owner of the animal discovered that there was a wound in his mouth, and therefore sued the smith for damages, alleging the injury to have been produced by the "twitch." For the defence it was proved, by several experienced farriers, that this instrument of restraint was the mildest known, and that it was often necessary to use it. Also, that such an injury as described could never be produced by it. The Judge reserved his decision. For plaintiff, C. FRAZEE; for defendant, E. ROBINSON, Jr.

Don't Ride if in Haste.

The cheapest way to get over a mile of ground in New-York now is to walk it. The City Railroads are reaping the consequences of heaping the snow along their tracks;—whatever cart gets on to the track being obliged to keep on, often for a block. When cart and car meet, this is a serious hindrance, and tries the temper of passengers who are in a hurry. The omnibuses and sleighs are less tardy in their motions, unless a theatre lies on their route and it is about time to catch the visitors—then woe to the rider who is in a hurry. Go a-foot, brethren, with light rubbers or "footholds" on your boots.

The Clinton Hotel Property.

The Clinton Hotel property has been purchased by the Park Bank Company for $115,000. It is thought that the Company will not just yet put up the handsome building that its vicinity to the DAILY TIMES Office would naturally suggest, but complete its organization first, and fit up the old house temporarily.

The Seventy-Fifth Regiment.

On Thursday evening there was an election at the head-quarters of this Regiment, at the corner of Elm and Walker streets, for the post of Colonel, vacant by resignation. JOHN H. MCCUNN was unanimously promoted to the command of the Regiment,

...Hour... they were gay, and ... watches and ... and while ... gold watch ... the street-crowds ... rapidly; and the ... out crying, "Stop ... arrest the innocent Quaker Dandy ... be passing at the time.

Yale Literary.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Thursday, Jan. ...

The honor attached to the ... *Yale Literary Magazine*, makes the ... of this position a special object of ambition ... students. The Junior Class have just ... following persons as Editors: JAMES ... cago, Ill.; H. S. HUNTINGTON, Cleveland, ... PRATT, East Weymouth, Mass.; H. C. ... fret, Vt.; F. E. BUTLER, New-York City.

Weather.

The snow holds on marvelously. Most of the great fall of the 5th is still here. Sleighing ... though on several stage routes the ... turned yesterday. In Brooklyn, and all ... suburbs, the sleighing is very good. At times ... day the thermometer stood at 16 degrees ... night was a "nipper." The rivers are ... Floating ice occupies their surface from ... to bank, and the Ferry-boats are of good ... ered with it.

Remarkable Effect of the Weather.

It is rather cold for punning, but we ... help remarking, last night, to our friend ... we were forcing our way through the ice in the East River, that people who cross to Brooklyn just now, are sure to have an ice time of it.

☞ Very many ladies wear boots, either of rubber or leather, now-a-days. This is sensible. Crossing Broadway, Bowery or the avenues, we see your ankle in the fine light snow. Then, if ... a cloth gaiter on, the snow melts, the feet ... the doctor is called to cure a cough, ... "sets in," and there is another lovely woman ... in the world, all because she didn't wear boots.

☞ The *Observer* good-humoredly ... the *Evangelist*, which thought that money ... spent in buying editorials than in increasing ... of papers, "that the money expended ... *Observer* last year alone, would have bought the entire establishment of the *Evangelist*, at the price for which it was actually sold."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

This week's number contains the following:

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION ON DANIEL WEBSTER—Complete.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HONDURAS—Invasion by the Americans.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN EUROPE—Full Details of the last Foreign News—EDITORIALS upon The War, &c., &c.

KOSSUTH'S LETTERS—American Intervention in European Affairs.

MARINE DISASTERS—Full Accounts of the Recent Wrecks at Sea and upon the Coast.

GEN. SCOTT'S ANNUAL REPORT—Condition of the United States Army.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION—Dreadful Scenes at the Gallows.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—The Reception of the Crimean Veterans.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—From the Special Correspondents of the TIMES.

EDITORIALS—Our Relations with England. The European News. The Texas Debt. State of Affairs at St. Petersburg. Central America. Free Agricultural College.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT this week treats of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, Guano, Candles from Lard, Grapes, Meat, Live Stock reports, the usual Domestic Markets, and General Agricultural Intelligence.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.

SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9; or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, Va., dated Jan. 17, 1856.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: On the 7th December last, Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express Office, situated in a large four story brick building, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire, and their safe remained buried in the burning ruins until yesterday, when it was dug out, and even then found surrounded with live coals, (and almost red-hot iron lay beside it,) the brass ornaments and nobs melted off. We were witnesses to this fire; and if anything can resist such heat it is enough—fire could not be better—it is a triumph indeed. We inclose a certificate from several parties who saw it opened.

Yours truly, ROWLAND & BROS.

CERTIFICATE.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17, 1856.

By request of Messrs. Rowland & Bros., we this day attended the opening of one of Herring's Patent Fire-proof Safes, which was in the fire of Dec. 7, belonging to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express, and found the papers, &c., contents in a perfect state of preservation. It was, in our opinion, as severe a test as could be had. A large four story building entirely destroyed, and the safe remained the whole time surrounded by fire, and subject to an intense heat, for forty days before dug from the ruins.

[Signed.] GEO. F. ANDERSON, C. HALL,
WM. D. REYNOLDS, A. R. L'ENGLEAR,
MILES DAVIS, W. W. JACOBS.

I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the above mentioned safe preserved its contents.

A. A. COWDERY, Agent Adams & Co.'s Express.

Extract from a Norfolk Paper.

ADAMS' SAFE.—One of Herring's celebrated Fire-proof Safes was in Adams' Express Office when the building was burned, several weeks ago. It remained buried in the rubbish until Thursday, when it was taken out. The fire, on the occasion alluded to, was one of the fiercest we ever saw; and when the chest was found, after a heap of forty days, it was surrounded by embers, glowing brightly. When opened, the papers and other articles it contained were found to be sound and perfectly in good condition, thus affording another proof of the unrivalled and superiority of these safes. The one alluded to may be seen at the warehouse of Messrs. Rowland & Bros., who are agents for the makers. It shows clearly the evidence of a severe test of its incombustible qualities, when the exterior was red hot in the burning furnace that rushed around it, and amid the embers that glared around it for hours, days and weeks.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, ... HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.—WE HAVE SOME ... bargains left before our removal to Broadway. ... will please remember that all our stock must be sold, ... early call will convince all that we are selling Dry Goods ... the cheapest of any other store in the City.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 63 Canal, cor. Mercer-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES ... stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the purest and standard article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most certain ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Unchallenged, the only perfect, free from any of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Substance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

PLATFORM SCALES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, ...

☞ HIRE'S ... Black or Brown, 75 shillings a box. Sold at ... WILLIAMS & CO'S, corner of Broadway ... No. 415 and ... CALLENDER, corner of Grand and Market-sts., ...

THE PERIOD TEACHER.

A SONNET.

"The old schoolmistress has with her hands, and is in kings' palaces, and among great ones."

Ha! with what untiring skill,—
What an energy of will,
All unaided,—all forlorn,
Homesickness's hate, and beauty's scorn,—
How the spider builds her bower
Hight'n halls of regal power,—
Is the measure of thy care
Made by wealth and taste so fair,
By Misfortune's fearful sway,
Laid in dust?—or reft away?—
——— Hast no thought to blank despair,
Patient work, and strong in prayer,
Mind!—the ruin to repair.
For the Spider, homeless made,
Exiled from each loved retreat,
Not dejected, not afraid,
Toiling thro' the gloomiest shade,
Gathereth vigor from defeat:—
Child of Reason!—deign to see
What an insect teacheth thee.

BERTHA;

OR

THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.

BY JUNE CONDE.

A PREFATORY AND CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM THE AUTHORESS.

A well-known and influential gentleman sent a Tale to our office, a few weeks ago, written by a young lady—an acquaintance of his—with the request that we would examine it, and, if found worthy of publication, purchase it, as the writer, although she had very wealthy relatives, was in necessitous circumstances, depending upon her pen for a living. Not having time to peruse the story, we deferred its examination for a few weeks. In the meantime, the young lady became somewhat impatient, (what authoress would not, under similar circumstances?) and wrote the following letter to the gentleman to whom she had intrusted her manuscript. It is one of the most pathetic and touching epistles we have read in some time:

———, Jan. 7, 1856.

DEAR MR. ——: Your letter came last night, and it sent me to bed to enjoy a private cry. This morning I feel like fretting, and I will fret, for I think it will do me good. It is instructive to observe how naturally men offer and promise to "oblige and aid." but still more so to experience how sure they are to be utterly unable to meet the "trying season" when it comes. If the promises of Hope had been to me less fair, it would not be so miserably hard to turn from such bright presence to the companionship of Despair. Mind you, it is not for fame that I am struggling, but for independence, for shelter and "bread and butter," for the power of saying to wealthy and proud relatives, on whose tender mercies I was early cast, "I owe you nothing." They have in some sort my dependence in my teeth. It is enough: I will be chargeable to them no longer. It is this which has cast me out into the world. I have to love me my dead mother's noble and true-hearted friends, and gladly would they shield me from all necessity of wrestling with the world's rude forces, but they are poor, and God forbid that I should burden them. I was nurtured in ease and wealth, and am unfit for mere mechanical toil, but when I flung back the gold that the greater of my step-mother proffered it to me, I certainly believed that as God had placed me in the world he would open for me a situation which I could properly and profitably fill. "————" and I made application at the same offices in New-York, and my MSS. were liked and taken at more offices than here. Gentlemanly editors encouraged me, and made promises of the good they would do me—of the quantity of it that they would use weekly; but no—while a certain single man has been as good as his word to her they have been true; and she told me that she made as much money as she wanted. Raymond of the TIMES himself told me I wrote as well as many who succeed, as well as ————, and he said he did not wonder I felt as if my fortune was hard. Now, why can't I make a living? There's the author of "————" (did you ever read it?) she found a publisher, and—there—she has made $5,000 in a week. I knew her well: her father is very rich. She hath, so to her is given. Now it seems to me that if my story I sent to you isn't as good as "————," I'll agree to be burnt as a witch. What use will it be for you to send my story to the paper, saying that I want the editor to buy it? Not a bit. I wanted you to read it, and if you saw nothing in it that was meanly lacking, or unskillful or disgraceful, to recommend it to him. I wanted you to tell him I asked you to do so. It isn't what is written, it's who writes, or who recommends, that makes the literary "mare go"—I'm satisfied on that point.

Oh! dear! pray forgive me! I don't want to offend you, but I feel half crazy. I don't know as I shall ever see New-York again; if I ever do, I shall call on you—ain't you sorry? Ah! well, Sir, I hope you will never feel as I do to-day.

Yours, dejectedly.

On reading this letter, we were, of course, highly pleased with it; sympathizing with the writer, we read her work at the earliest possible moment, and finding it exceedingly attractive, and believing that it would interest and entertain every reader, we determined to give her an opportunity to see what she could do in our paper. Her story is entitled "Bertha; or, The Sea-Side Cottage." The commencement of it is given in our present number, as follows:

CHAPTER I.

An autumn rain was falling fast;
The waves rushed foaming by;
While through the leafless forest swept
The cold wind with a sigh.

In a lonely house by the beach, yet not far from a gloomy-looking forest, sat, one tempestuous evening, a young and lovely woman.

Young, I say, for although the first fresh bloom of her life had departed, there was still in her appearance an almost childlike loveliness.

Singularly wild and desolate seemed the spot which she had for her home, yet in Summer it was strangely beautiful, and, even during the autumn storm, all within doors seemed but a fitting shelter and cheerful home. A fire of sea coal burned clearly before her, and on a mat at her feet slept a sleek white pussy. A small round table was drawn near the hearth, and our new friend was rapidly soiling the white pages of a journal.

As my readers are privileged characters, they shall be allowed to look over the shoulder of the fair writer, and see what it is which causes the tears to fall as she writes. Her words are and;

"I sit alone in my silent home, quiet, and with no actual necessity unsupplied; no physical necessity, I mean, for, alas! the unsupplied wants of my intellect and heart are many, and grievous; but my head is sheltered from the storm which beats against my window panes, and I am no longer a homeless and helpless wanderer. I hear the wild winds, and the roar of the sea, which seem to me as they are calling to each other with their desolate moans, and, as I listen, I think of the houseless and forlorn ones who are abroad on the deep to-night, or on the almost equally pitiless land. Oh! God is very gracious to me; I thank him fervently, and I listen, and muse, and write. How long ago it seems to me since I first began to take pleasure in the use of my pen. My father checked my free use of it in her presence, but my mother said, 'Nay, husband, let the child amuse herself so, if it pleases her, surely she can be better employed, at her age, than in striving to make use of her pen;' and when her husband yielded the point, she smiled on me, and said—

'You shall have all the paper you will use, my daughter, if you will write but neatly on it all.'

"Ah! mother dear, how well I can recall you to-night. I am, in heart, only a child still, and would gladly be encouraged and comforted like a little child, for my heart is heavy and sore. How well you loved me, mother; how tenderly you watched over me; how carefully you supplied all my wants. Mother, you left me too soon, you passed too early home. I needed you sorely, mother, for I was understood by none but you, and when you died my home perished—my world was darkened. Little did I think it the last time, when, one Summer noon, you called me to come and rock in your arms, because my little brother refused to do so, when his sleepy time had come.

"'Wall, if baby will not let ma rock him to sleep, ma will rock sis,' and sing 'by-low' to her,' you said, and she seated herself in your lap, feeling rather large and awkward.

"'You are almost too big for a baby, sis; I did not know you had become such a tall girl,' said your pleasant voice, dear mother. I can hear it yet, and see your loving smile, as you folded me a moment to your true and loving breast. Oh! mother, could I lay my head there once again, how sweet my rest would be, but alas! I cannot. Heavy and cold lie the sods above your bosom, and the white snow spreads its mantle over your northern grave.

"That was the last time I rested in your arms, my mother; the last time I ever laid my head upon your living breast. I laid long on your cold bosom, after they had dressed you for the grave; I wept and whispered to you in my childishness, mother, for your dear mother, but you neither spoke nor moved; you did not answer your poor, bereaved child, and my heart has had its curtained chamber, its secret house of mourning, ever since.

"Had you staid on earth how much of want and misery, of fearful danger and temptation had been spared me, but it was not so to be, and 'God doeth all things well.'"

The writer laid down her pen, and bowed her head upon her hands.

Thus she sat a long while motionless, and the room was so still that the tick of the clock sounded almost like the stroke of a hammer. At length she raised her head, and taking up her pen wrote on.

"Little did you think, dear mother, that the daughter of your love had such a thorny, tear-sprinkled path to tread; little did you think that before she had reached her noon of life she would stand utterly alone in the world.

"Oh! how can a mo her repine to lay her little ones away in the safe and quiet grave? There they are at rest from every heart-ache; there they forget all sorrow; there their bodies repose in peace, while their souls go to dwell with the angels of God, and the blight of sin can never reach them. Sweetest angel sister, my sweet young brother, I rejoice that you are gone, my mother wept when you departed, but I should have wept for me, and rejoiced that God had called you to await her coming to the better home. Yes, dear mother, it was for those who were left that your tears should have been shed, and not for those who were taken.

"Alas! alas! I were to prove how vain and hollow are the changes of earth; those blessed little ones fell asleep while every flower looked lovely to their eyes.

"'When you die, mother,' I have said, 'my doom was sealed, for none but you ever understood me. Oh! how I wished that I might die, and be laid down beside you. And after they had covered you from my sight I went nightly to your grave to weep. It seemed to me that you were nearer to me there. I could almost feel your spirit arms about me; your spirit hands seemed cool upon my fevered brow. I wrote out my very heart to you, dear mother, as I never could the courage to do while you was with me, and I hurled all my tear-stained letters under the sods of your too early grave. No answer came to the yearning calls upon you, but it was a great comfort to me that I could thus write. I who sure you read my letters, and that you would remember and love me still, though you could not answer.

"My father and my brother sailed away from me, years ago, and they have not returned. I am utterly alone, dear mother, and a heavy sorrow has drank the freshness and the vigor from my life. I am growing old before my time. Yet through all my crooked and thorny ways, my love for you has never failed nor faltered. Other loves have flashed up in my fervid heart, and their own fierceness has destroyed them; but the love of my mother has burned undimmed and deathly upon its family altar; it is the holiest thing in my life. I feel like a little child when I think of it. It was given me first of all, like a child, to nestle in your heart and to rest there. Alas, alas! it will come at last!—the years fly swiftly now, although they seem slow. My daily duties, my school, and my frequent conversation with you, make the time pass very rapidly, but the years of my youth are gone, and there will be no return for me. My spirit has grown old too fast. The blow that came crushing down upon my heart-strings years ago, withered my youth, and now at twenty-four, I feel as hopeless and cheerless and old as if I were eighty.

Eyes of my youth, your clear lustre has fled,
Hopes of my youth, ye lie withered and dead,
Joys of my youth, ye have vanished away,
Hairs of my youth, ye are turning to gray;
Ye limbs once so active, and heart once so light,
Ye are old, ye are cold, and ye long for the night."

And pushing the open manuscript from her, the sad-hearted writer again bowed her head, and leaned it upon her arms. This time the room was not so silent, for the sound of bitter weeping was on its air. Poor Bertha! how darker than even the shadow of death seemed all things to thy vision as the flood tide of desolation swept over thee in that lonely hour. But courage Bertha—the darkest hour is just before day, and thy darkest hour draws on apace!

Bertha McDonald was not really the desponding and melancholy creature the foregoing pages would make her appear. She possessed a brave, cheerful spirit, and in spite of a most adverse fortune, in spite of trials and vexations, of hardships, temptations, and dangers, which would have destroyed ten common women, and fifteen common men, she was generally, and in the sunshine, strong and brave, and cheerful still. But there were times, and these were usually in rainy weather, or in the long, lone evenings, when the memories of the bitter past were too much for her, and then her only comfort, the only way in which she could find relief, was in pouring out to her dead mother the burden which oppressed her weary soul.

After the death of her mother, whom Bertha fairly idolized, she had been placed by her father, Capt. McDonald, in the family of a wealthy relative, who engaged to attend to her education in consideration of a certain amount of property being deposited in his hands.

After all due arrangements for the comfort and welfare of Bertha had been made, the Captain, who had been away from home so much that his children hardly knew him, bade his daughter farewell, and taking Wallace, then almost fourteen years of age, with him, sailed for the Spanish Main, intending to return in about a year. Many years passed, however, and no news was heard of the wanderers. Little Bertha, who loved her rough father as well as she had dared, and who was most tenderly attached to Wallace, suffered intensely on their account. Never, for the moment, would she allow the possibility of their death, but visions of imprisonment and chains, of slavery and cruel treatment, haunted her thoughts by day, and her dreams by night.

Her father, she thought, would be better able to defend himself, or to endure hardships, but dear Wallace, the tenderly nurtured and dearly beloved boy, how could he bear such things?

Time passed along, and Bertha became sixteen years of age. Her dreams were of her lost ones still.

One day the son of her guardian entered her room suddenly, and found her in tears. By her side was a sheet of paper on which the ink was yet undried, and which was blotted with tears.

He went to take it up, she caught it away from him, but, upon his seating himself by her side and drawing her fondly to him, she allowed him to take it from her hand. He read as follows:

"Return, oh! Wanderer, return,
My childhood's earliest mate, and first beloved,
None mourned for thee like me when thou had'st gone,
And yet I cannot think of thee unmoved;
To grieve the heart that loves thee so is wrong,
Why silent, boy, so long?

Return, oh! Wanderer, return,
The appointed time long, long has passed away,
The hope that maketh sick the heart I know—

Oh! why, dear brother, is this long delay?
Let me no more thy lengthened absence mourn,
Return, return."

"I never knew you were a poetess, dear Bertha," said Reginald Holt, as he folded the paper and returned it to her, "but why do you make yourself so sorrowful, thinking backward so much? You should think forward, Bertha. Try to believe that the brother and the father you have mourned for so long will come home safely some of these days. Even if they don't come till you are married and settled in life, Bertha, I'm sure they'll come sometime."

No one could charm away the "blue spirit" from Bertha's mind as Reginald could. Those two young companions had learned to love each other just as naturally as children love their mothers. Reginald was five years older than Bertha, and of affectionate and gentle disposition, but he lacked strength of mind and nobleness of purpose. His impulses were good and generous; but he had not the firmness or elevation of character. The reverse of all this was true of Bertha; but she never dreamed that Reginald had a fault.

When Mr. Holt, who possessed all the bad qualities of his son, without the good ones, found that Capt. McDonald was not likely to return to require an account of his guardianship, he determined to give Bertha the benefit of a tolerably good education, and thus appropriate the remainder of what her father left for her to live upon. Accordingly he informed the poor girl, upon her eighteenth birthday, that her portion was spent, and that of course her education must be considered finished, so that if she continued in his family it would be as a boarder no longer, unless she had means or which he knew nothing by which to pay her board. The poor child knew not what to say or do. "You can continue here until you can situate yourself more to your advantage elsewhere," were the words wherewith Mr. Holt left the helpless orphan.

Reginald came in a few moments after the exit of his paternal ancestor, and seeing the pale and bewildered looks of Bertha, who still remained standing on the same spot where Mr. Holt had left, inquired anxiously what had happened.

"I must live here no longer. I am a beggar, and must spend my days in struggling for food and shelter. That is all, Reginald."

She then explained what his father had just told her.

"You shall never leave this house—never, never," cried Reginald. "I will go and talk to my father. I fancy I can teach him reason."

And before Bertha could say a word to prevent him he was gone.

"You cannot afford to marry Bertha McDonald," said Mr. Holt to his son, after listening to his expression of a desire to do so. "You must look for a wife who possesses fortune as well as an interesting person. Let prudence govern all your actions, son Reginald."

"But, father, I love Bertha, and I cannot endure the idea of living without her. To say nothing of her situation, if she is sent unprotected into the world, I could not stay here a week after her departure. The house would seem perfectly deserted and dreary if she were gone. Father, I must marry her. I can neither bear to have her toil for her own support, nor become the wife of another."

"Tu, tut, boy, you are growing foolish since you came of age. Take time to think coolly on this matter. You are the one most concerned. If you think you can live and succeed in business upon your portion of my small capital, well and good—do as you like; but you know your habits are not those of an ant or a honey-bee, and a pretty wife should be none the less agreeable to you if she brought with her a rich dower."

Mr. Holt understood the nature of his son. His words fell like cold water upon the ardor of Reginald's feelings. He became silent, and soon left the room.

CHAPTER II.

Among the schoolmates of Bertha was one named Florence Voro, to whom she was deeply attached. The lover-like friendship of school girls was even more than usually strong between these two, they were restless and discontented if they did not see each other as often as once a day, and frequently made half a dozen calls upon each other during the same twelve hours.

Bright castles for future years did the two maidens build, and never did they fail in uniting their interests and fortunes under every possible circumstance.

"Of course we shall love our husbands better than anything else on earth," said the dreamers; "but then that love will be something entirely different from our affection for each other, and it will not in the least affect that. We will always regard each other as tenderly as now, always confide all our joys and sorrows to each other; always delight in each other's company, and understand and feel for each other as we do now."

Dear maidens! They meant all they said. They made no vows beneath the arching trees, or by the river's side, or in the moonlit chamber, which they had one thought of breaking.

"And," said the twain, "the one who marries first shall have the other one to reside with her. If misfortune falls on one the home of the other shall be her home. She shall share its blessings freely, as the more favored partaker of the blessings of God. She shall never have cause, by word or look, to feel that she is regarded as other than rightfully of the family. She shall be considered under no obligation; shall be allowed to feel nothing of debt, but only to realize that she is expected to act freely and independently as she would desire her friend to act were their cases reversed.

"We will give to each other just as God gives to us, upbraiding not, asking for nothing again, and for our love we will, as He does, ask only love from each other in return."

These compacts, and many others, were sealed with clasping hands and earnest kisses, and the young girls verily supposed that they would never be broken.

Oh, Time! Oh, Change! Oh, Selfishness! ye are hollow mockers! and ye laughed to hear the vows of these warm, youthful hearts. To you there is nothing sacred. Your cruel hands are laid heavily on all things, and from your power there is no escape on earth.

Florence Voro was led to the hymeneal altar by the only son and heir of a rich West India merchant, and no heart more sincerely and unselfishly rejoiced in her happiness and bright prospects, than did the heart of her friend Bertha.

"You shall spend the whole of next Summer with us, at Elm Lawn," said the young bride to her bridesmaid. "Your guardian is very unreasonable to object to your going South with us this Fall, but he does think so much of a few months' loss of 'schooling.' Never mind, dear, Summer will soon come, and then you must set up your will, for you'll be eighteen, and plenty old enough to have your own way. Oh! will it not be delightful? The sea-beach is so near our country-seat, we can turn mermaids, and be half our time in the sea. Cheer up, Bertha. I want you to smile me out of sight, not weep."

The heart of Florence bounded lightly within her breast. Not a fear nor a doubt spread its shadowy wing over her young soul.

She was going South, to spend the first Winter of her married life; she had greatly desired the company of Bertha, but even when she found it denied she could not long feel sorrow. Oh! she was so contented, so happy in her lot. Ah! Florence, well may'st thou be happy and contented! surely the lines are drawn for thee in pleasant places; see to it that as thou hast received of pleasure and joy thou dost make it thy study to impart of the same, in full measure, to all over whom thine influence is cast. "For unto whom much is given of the same shall much be required."

The curse that clings to a large possession of the good things of this life is, that in proportion as one grows rich and increased in goods, he, instead of opening wider and wider, and wider his heart, and desiring more and more the happiness of others, as his own increases, draws in his thoughts and affections, to attend to his own wants or whims, and, becoming engrossed in that important business, the first thing he knows, all the kind feelings and sympathetic customs, all the affectionate and benevolent yearnings of his heart, are wrapped, and wound and twisted, with unutterable strength, about one little, pitiful, and ungrateful object, and that object is—self.

Bertha could hardly help showing her sorrow at the loss of her friend "for a whole long, dreary Winter!" Thought she, "how shall I ever endure it?"

But she contended bravely with her feelings, and was able to answer Florence's cheerful "good-bye" in tones almost as cheerful.

When Florence was really gone, Bertha missed her sadly, and many a hearty fit of weeping proved the sincerity of her regret.

But Reginald proved himself an efficient comforter, and the Winter did not appear so interminably long, after all. It passed, and with the first blossoms of May came Florence home from the South.

Bertha had planned to, in June, and it was agreed between the friends, that she was to go immediately on its close, to Elm Lawn, to spend the entire Summer.

It was upon the very day of her intended visit that the blow had come which was to crush the sensitive dreamer. Her small heart bounded tumultuously from contact with every stranger, so out among them, to toil and wrestle for her daily bread? Oh! it was a hard blow, poor Bertha! but nerve thyself; make thy soul strong, for thou shalt feel a harder. The battle has fairly opened, look well to thine armor, for the fight will be desperate and long. [*To be continued in our next.*]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. John Thompson, D. D.**—Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, West 28th-st. between 9th and 10th avs. (Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS',) on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Druids, or Religion in Britain 2,000 Years Ago.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents each, may be had at CARTER & BRO.'S Book Store, at W. R. FOWLER'S, 279 8th-av., and at the door of the Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School Library.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. By vote of the Association, Mr. R. C. McCORMICK, Jr., will repeat the Essay read at the last meeting. Subject—*The Waldenses in 1855.* Friends of this Association generally are most cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The sixth sermon of the Course will (D. V.) be preached in the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., by the pastor, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. The middle aisle is reserved for young men, who are earnestly invited to attend.

CHARLES SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **New Church Enterprise.**—The 9th-st Church, (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) heretofore occupied as one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, will be kept open for divine worship, with a view to gathering a new Church. Rev. Dr. FERRIS has consented to supply the pulpit until arrangements can be made for calling a pastor; services on each SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The Sexton will be happy to furnish visitors with seats.

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY, pastor. Divine service until further notice will be held in Westminster Church, 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., every SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of discourse to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, 27th instant—*The Christian's armor.*

☞ **Church of the Puritans, Union-square.**—A meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society will be held in this Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, Mr. Cross of Richmond, Va., and others. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—The Lecture Room of the new Church in 34th-st., near the 8th-av., will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. D. STRICKLAND, of Cincinnati. Subject—*The Church the chief joy of the Saints.* Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M., and preaching at 7 in the evening by Rev. W. H. MILBURN.

☞ **The Creation.**—Rev. Dr. FINLAY, by request, will repeat his sermon on the above, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the North 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh. The second sermon to young men will be delivered in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service also at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited.

☞ **P. E. Brotherhood of New-York.**—The sixth anniversary will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., when the Annual Report will be read, and a Sermon preached by Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Lectures on [the Doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church as Expounded by Swedenborg.**—The eleventh lecture will be delivered by Mr. BRSWICK, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Murdock**—Of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Hall northwest corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 27. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David used in Divine Service. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles Wadsworth**—Of Philadelphia, is expected to preach in the Second Presbyterian (late Dr. Spencer's) Church, junction of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Chambers**, of the Collegiate Church, New-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, (27th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **The Central Perfective Reform Association** will meet TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, opposite Spring-st., when a Lecture will be delivered, showing that the day of a New Era has dawned upon the world.

☞ **A Sermon on Spiritualism.**—Will be repeated, by request, in the 43d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th-avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. RANKIN. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Universalist Church,** Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will deliver the second of a series of lectures to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *Education of the Young.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Remarkable Prophecy.**—A discourse will be preached TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Four Horns and the Four Carpenters foretold in Zech.* i. 18-21. Seats free.

☞ **Ministering Spirits.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM will Lecture on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. Services also in the morning, at the usual hour.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** corner of Jay and Johnson-st's., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christianity a Revelation from God.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*The Priesthood of Christ.* Service also at 3.

☞ **First Methodist Protestant Church**—Attorney-st. near Delancey, Rev. E. S. YOCOM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.**—Of New-Haven, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Preaching on Sunday,** 27th inst., in the North Presbyterian Church, 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. D. AMES.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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No. 8 State-st., Boston.

☞ **Brookline, Feb. 5, 1851.**—To SETH W. FOWLE—DEAR SIR: Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grand Concert and Display of Oratory.**—In the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock. Singing by the Excelsia Quartet Club, of New-York. Speaking by Professor BROWN and other distinguished orators. Admission 25 cents; children 12½ cents. Refreshments at the close of the concert in the Lecture-room for 12½ cents, to be paid on admission.

☞ **Thomas Francis Meagher**—Will lecture on the *Fine Arts of Athens*, before the Touro Literary Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st., &c. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Mr. J. B. Gough** will lecture on Temperance, in the N. E. CONGREGATIONAL Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

FOR SALE—An order for $10 on a well-known K. N. candidate at the last election. Any one desirous of buying can apply to BEN, 2d tier bar, Bowery Theatre.

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We think the book marks the advent of one in the fields of literature who is destined not only to adorn it, but also to be the means of doing much good with her ready pen.

The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, himself an author of no small celebrity.

We have only space to make a few short extracts from the extended and highly complimentary notices of the Press:

From the Republican, Baltimore, Md.

This is a thrilling story, told in chaste and beautiful language, which can be read with profit as well as pleasure. If all our tales of fiction were of this character, they might be admitted in our firesides without fear of evil consequences. Kate Weston, if it shall not run through so many editions as Fanny Fern's stories, will leave a better impression when it is read. The heart will be softened and the evil passions mollified by its perusal, and the reader will rise from its pages with more kindly feelings toward his fellow-man.

From the Christian Intelligencer, New-York.

The book is worthy of commendation for its graceful and pleasing style, for its well-judged discrimination of character, for the easy flow and picturesqueness of its descriptive parts, for the sympathies it awakens, and for the fixedness of its aim. It teaches that morality, virtue, temperance, cannot exist without true piety; and this we look upon as one of its most commendable features. The book is gracefully dedicated to Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, the father of the authoress, and deserves a wide circulation.

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

As a story "Kate Weston" has more real merit than is crowded into a baker's dozen of its relatives in the family of modern literature.

From the Sun, Philadelphia.

We commend this delightful book most cordially to the public as a great instrument of good, and many, very many of our citizens will read it the more eagerly from the fact that its pages are dedicated to Rev. John Dowling, D. D., whose prayers have been the dew, whose smiles the sunshine of each bud of intellect, each germ of high resolves, by a daughter's loving heart.

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From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.

The execution of this volume certainly justifies the commendations with which we welcome its predecessor. Mr. Irving's style, it is almost superfluous to observe, is as well adapted to historical composition, as to essay-writing. In the present work, this far it is more remarkable for its quiet and natural flow, than for the splendid embellishments in the tone of rhetoric, rather than the plainness of formal history. Combining the details of biography, with the charms of description, his narrative presents an irresistible fascination, while it can scarcely be read without inspiring a fresh reverence for the Father of his Country.

From the Puritan Recorder.

It was peculiarly fitting that the brightest name in History should have put in requisition, for its commemoration, one of the most gifted and accomplished sons of literature. Washington Irving, whose literary fame scarcely knows a bound, has, for many years been occupied upon this work, the first volume of which we have now the pleasure to announce. It has been elaborated with great patience and care; and is not more remarkable for its exquisite grace and beauty of style, than for the richness of its biographical and historical details. It contains much that has not found its way into any previous life of Washington; and even if it had been nothing more than the old material, moulded over by that graceful mind that lends enchantment to everything it touches, it would still have been justly regarded as a bright gem in our literature.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It is evident that the author has not only carefully investigated a vast amount of original material to which few persons could have had access, but that he also has devoted many years to a most congenial subject. In justice to the publishers, we may state that the work has been got up in a style well worthy of its subject.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

This is the life of Washington that will be read; others here

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 26, 1856.

The Irish Fillibusters in Cincinnati—Attempt to Murder the Principal Witness for the Prosecution.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 23.

While the Irish fillibuster case was in progress of examination before the United States District Court, it was made manifest that personal violence was intended, or at least threatened, against Mr. RAMSOUR, the principal witness for the prosecution, and an excited crowd were daily in the habit of following him to his lodgings at the Gibson House. Early yesterday morning a note was thrown under his door, at his present place of residence, No. 82 Laurel-street, between Western-row and John, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. RAMSOUR, I, your friend, send these lines to warn you that you shall be murdered very soon.

Your friend, TRUTH.

Leave soon, you're in danger.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, being shortly after he received this note, Mr. RAMSOUR left his residence to go to the planing-mill of Messrs. MERRIT & KENNEDY, on the corner of Laurel and Western Row, where he is employed as engineer. As he was passing the lumber-yard of TAFT, WIRE & Co., on Western Row, below Laurel a shot was fired, and the bullet passed directly in front of his head, going through the rim of his Kossuth hat, then through his hat band, and out at the other side, cutting a lock of his hair in its transit. He immediately ran into the lumber-yard from which the shot proceeded, but could see no one. These are the facts of the case, as have been related to us, and are believed to be generally correct.

The Second Infantry Regiment and their late Colonel—Tribute of Respect.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SECOND INFANTRY,
FORT PIERRE, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1855.

SIR: Will you kindly allow us a space in the columns of your valuable journal for the insertion of the accompanying memorial? It is the universal wish of the Second Regiment of Infantry to pay a tribute of respect to our late Colonel, and, as this is the only way we have of doing so, you will confer a favor on us all by kindly loading your assistance.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS DRY,
Second Infantry, U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS 2D INFANTRY,
FORT PIERRE, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

At a meeting held at Head-quarters on the 10th day of December, 1855, it was unanimously agreed that we, the Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, having been officially informed that Bat.-Brig. Gen. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK has tendered his resignation as Colonel of our regiment, and that the same has been accepted by the President of the United States, do take this opportunity to express our deep regret at losing so valuable an officer. His uniform gentlemanly bearing, his high military character, combined with his unvarying kindness, consideration and urbanity as an officer, have alike claimed our respect, and endeared him to all our hearts. It is with sincere regret that we part with him, and we can only express our warmest wishes that the remainder of his life may be passed in the quiet enjoyment of the honor and respect he has so justly won from all with whom he has come in contact.

THOMAS DRY, Secretary, 2d Infantry U. S. A.

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T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

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F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call and form.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and all other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO., PIG IRON—Cold Blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
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HERRINGS PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 154, 197 and 199 Water-st., New-York.

THOMAS IRON CO., PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a large number of Protestant gentlemen's families in City or Country, Coachmen, Gardeners, Grooms, Farmers, Dairymen, Waiters, Porters, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, Seamstresses, Housekeepers, Laundresses, &c. Also, Catholic Boys, Girls, Men and Women, to be had at the Catholic Intelligence Office, 8 Barclay-st., near Church-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant Women, the one as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she can cut and fit. The other, English, would act as chambermaid and waiter. She is fully understands waiting. Both have good City references, and have no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant bookkeeper, by a young man, aged 20, who is a good double-entry book-keeper, a rapid writer, and correct at figures. Amount of salary is of less importance than a permanent situation. The best of reference given if required. Address AMERICAN, Newark, N. J. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 215 Mott-st. Good City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 287 Mott-st., near Houston.

SEVERAL RESPECTABLE MEN WANTED—To canvass for subscriptions to two National works, elegantly illustrated, now publishing in numbers by D. Appleton & Co. Good men will find these works the most salable books ever offered. Apply after 9 o'clock to J. B. FORD, No. 9 Appletons' Building.
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Domestic Commission house, a young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in accounts, who writes a good and rapid hand, and who is correct in figures. Good testimonials required. Salary small. Address Box No. 446 Post-Office.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 506 Post-Office.

WANTED, AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY, (basement.)—Places speedily procured for school, teachers, clerks, and assistant book-keepers, conductors, baggagemen, housekeepers, coachmen, gardeners, boys for stores, trades and saloons, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

WANTED TO TRADE—Iodiaon or Illinois lands, with some cash for dry goods or clothing, or boots and shoes. Any one wishing to make such a trade, will address H. C. T., room No. 91, Merchants Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. first-class cooks, first-class men waiters, and first-class waitresses, for superior situations now ready.

WAITER WANTED—One who understands carving, and is competent to take charge of a private boarding-house. One of good address, with City reference, may apply at No. 19 Union-square, before 12 M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good comb-makers and finishers at No. 39 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DARRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the IXth Ward. Salary $50 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 3,117 Post Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can have a very pleasant room on third floor, containing two closets, with good board. Terms moderate—location desirable; within 5 minutes of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room, unexpectedly vacated, with good board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall. A lady having an extra furnished room, lighted with gas, with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Location in pleasant neighborhood. Address, with real name, TICONDEROGA, *Daily Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Three furnished rooms with board may be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN—Who has had eight years' experience in teaching in an Institute in this country, is desirous to be received as assistant in some Institute in New-York or Brooklyn, where he could teach the Italian or Latin language, or some other branch. Salary is not so much an object as a good opportunity of obtaining introduction into some respectable place. Address ACHILLE, No. 2,931 Post-Office, New-York.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible-House, Astor-place, entrance from Third avenue, conducted by J. F. SINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 347 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist, so celebrated for his method of cultivating and strengthening the voice, for imparting the style of the modern Italian school, gives lessons as usual at his pupils' residences, or at his own, No. 5 University-place.

MUSIC TEACHER—A young lady who has received the best of musical education, desires a few pupils to teach upon the piano. Terms $12 and $15 per quarter. Best of references given and required. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Is desirous of obtaining a few scholars to instruct in the rudiments of an English education, either at her own home, or at the residences of her pupils. Apply at No. 86 Carmine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING—Is held at Lamartine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SABBATH EVENING. Good speakers are always in readiness to address the meeting. Hon. E. L. SNOW, Dr. MILLER, and others, will speak next SABBATH EVENING. We invite every man, woman and child to come. None are excluded. The cause of Temperance is the cause of man. T. W. CONWAY, Sec. Union Tem. Ass.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN'S Second Lecture in the Mississippi Valley, on *The Red Men and the War of Pontiac*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE—Author of "Common Sense" and "Rights of Man," will be celebrated in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Tickets to be had at No. 72 White-st. Messrs. ROSE, WHITE AND THOMPSON, Committee.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 226 and 227 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body.—S. R. PALMENBERG, No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bussen's Coke Batteries and Improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, is fully prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his Improved Batteries, which, for power, durability and simpleness of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, manufacturers of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended as the best. Thorough instruction given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders punctually executed.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BROADWAY FAILURE.

THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION

is one of those impulsive attributes which urges mankind onward, equally and often as rapidly to ruin as to fortune; hence the

EXTRAORDINARY MUTATIONS OF COMMERCE.

The favored circulative channel of yesterday is abandoned to-day, and in a week the secretive spirit is pointing to a new field for enterprise, where the poor man may realize all his dreams of wealth, and the rich man a rivalry for more lose his all. On the one hand the ambitious artisan, whose or ce weekly portion barely supplied his family with life's requisites, becomes the wealthy prince; while on the other, the merchant, whose power and wealth has shone Aladdin-like, is toppled from his high position, and necessitated, it may be, to ask assistance from his former dependent.

That the above quotation is no tissue of Faust's weaving, the last few years have furnished abundant proofs among this community; and hence are produced those circumstances which have terminated in the prostration of one of the

MOST FAVORED HALLS OF COMMERCE WITH WHICH THIS METROPOLIS WAS ADORNED.

CALAMITOUS EVENT.

FAILURE OF THE EMINENT FIRM OF
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Respectfully announce to the public of New-York and surrounding neighborhood, that they have become the purchasers, (for prompt cash, the only terms on which the estate could be relinquished by the assignees,) at an enormous discount from the cost price, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock of the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO., amounting in aggregate to over

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

The failure of the firm of LEADBEATER & CO. touches it its fall the greater portion of the most eminent Importers and Jobbers in this City, hence the character of their Goods becomes satisfactorily entitled to rank equal to any; while the happy judgment exercised by the late firm in its selection has transmitted the celebrity of the house to the most distant regions of the United States.

After a full consideration due to the importance of this valuable collection of property, the purchasers have determined (instead of removing it for disposal) to effect its total clearance on the premises lately occupied by the insolvent firm; with this view the whole stock has undergone examination, and is re-marked with red ink, in plain figures, AT PRICES WHICH, COMPARED WITH ITS INTRINSIC VALUE, will, it is believed,

STARTLE THE MOST INCREDULOUS!

With this explanation of their views in connection with this event, the purchasers respectfully refer you to the detailed manifest of the advantages the sale offers.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS
OF
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.'S
STOCK OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 347 Broadway.

NOW ON SALE BY GOODS OF THE ASSIGNEES, AT PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY, SCARCELY EVER HEARD OF.

SILKS.

A superabundance of beautiful Fancy Silks, suited for Promenade and Evening Dresses &c.
Very rich all boiled Black Gros de Rhine and Lyons Black Silks.
A most elegant melange of very superb wide Broche end Damask Lyons Silks.
Rich Garment Satins and Moire Antiques.
Marcelines, Poult de Soies, &c, &c.

SHAWLS.

Very fine and splendid Broche and Long Square Shawls.
French Printed Cashmere and Barege Shawls.
Magnificent exposition Long Shawls, (copies of India.)
Long and Square Plaid and other Wool Shawls.
A large variety of Stella Broidered Shawls, &c., &c.

CLOAKS.

A beautiful variety of Velvet, Satin, Cloth, Silk and Moire An lque Cloaks. Opera Cloaks, Basques, Talmas, Silk and Moire Man tillas, &c., &c., of the several leading and beautiful styles for which this house has become justly celebrated,

DRESS GOODS.

French Merinos Muslins de Laines, Barèges, Tissues, Organdies, Balzarines Alpacas, Paramattas, Printed Lawns, Tartatans, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bombazines, French Merinos, Alpacas, and Paramattas, of the most approved makes; French and English Patent Crapes, Black De Laines, Barèges, &c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the most celebrated manufactures; Silk and Lisle-thread Gloves, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hosiery, Lace Mitts, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French and Swiss Needlework, in Collars, Chemisettes, Wristlets, Sleeves, Pocket-handkerchiefs, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

All the celebrated makes of Linens for which this house has so long been noted, Irish Linens, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Towelling, Sheeting, &c.

Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Table Covers, &c.

In addition to the above, the stock comprises every other description of DRY GOODS usually to be found in a Broadway establishment.

N. B.—The immediate and absolute disposal of all this property is imperative—hence it is desirable for intending purchasers to make an early inspection.

The sale commences on MONDAY, the 28th of January. Hours of sale from 10 to 4 o'clock.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LINEN GOODS
FROM THE LATE WRECKS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,

Having purchased a large stock of
LINEN GOODS
saved from the late wrecks, are now offering them at
GREAT BARGAINS,
Consisting of
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCKABACK TOWELS,
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN DIAPER, &c.

HOTEL and HOUSEKEEPERS will find the greatest bargains ever offered in this City, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
IS CALLED TO THE
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, INDIA DIMITY, FLANNELS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS DIAPERS, COTTON SHEETINGS, HUCKABACK TOWELINGS, BRILLIANTES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c.
Including a large invoice of
SHIRTING LINENS,
Of a very superior make.
Prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
DRY GOODS!!
J. THOMPSON,

No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real *bona fide* closing out. Goods and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor,
JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

TOILET QUILTS.
TWO THOUSAND QUILTS,
SLIGHTLY SOILED,
At $1 25 each, worth $3.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

NOTICE.—We would most particularly call attention to the sale of our entire stock of dry goods and carpetings, amounting to over $80,000, commencing Monday next, Jan. 28, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. The store is now closed to arrange and make preparation for the sale. For further particulars, see Sunday papers, and daily papers of Monday next. REMSEN & DINGEE.
Nos. 304 and 306 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—Bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth, are an excellent remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and can be worn to advantage in sweeping, dusting, and care of coal fires. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 35 John-st., up stairs.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, &c., in great variety, at
R. BROWN'S, No. 645½ Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
385 BROADWAY. 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 348 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW INVENTION.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT—In the already celebrated Pianos of T. GILBERT & CO. makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $250 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 422 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 26th-st., near 7th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, Nos. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT this week, the grand romantic fairy extravaganza,

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,

in two acts, with beautiful scenery, transformations, &c., and all the original music.
Preceding the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
In receiving for four admissions to their entertainments tickets in
PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.
Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 539 BROADWAY, And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.—See bills
Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY.—Four pieces of great merit.
Mr. BURTON in three comic parts.
The first new piece of
THE BARBER'S PLOT.
The Barbers by Mr. Burton and Mr. Setchell.
The excellent piece by Mr. Coleman, of
BLUE DEVILS
Mesrim, the grumbling Englishman, Mr. Burton.
The Comedy of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER,
With Mr. Setchell, Mr. Bradley, Miss E. Thorne, &c., and the capital farce of
THE NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Piccadilly, Mr. Burton, Miss Brown, Mrs. Hughes.
On MONDAY Mr. Henry Perry, the best light Comedian on the American Stage, will appear as Gossamer in the Comedy of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, will be performed the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza, entitled
RING CHARMING.
Charming the First.....Mme. Fonti
Henpecks the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting
To be followed with the Drama of the
SEA OF ICE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, the performances will commence with the Drama of
THE VIOLET.
Armand.....Mr. Chandler
Blanchotte.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the Mythological Burlesque of
MIDAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, 1856, will be presented the Drama of
PAULINE.
Count Horace de Beauvale.....Mr. Lester
Leon de Beauvale, Mr. Norton | Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
After which, an excellent Comedy, entitled a
CURIOUS CASE.
To conclude with the charming Commedietta of
A PET OF THE PUBLIC.

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, the beautiful Drama of the
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Connanchet...Mr. J. H. Allen | Skunk.....Mr. G. L. Fox
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
Babillas.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Babolin.....Miss Hathaway
To conclude with the Drama of
THE IDIOT OF THE MILL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Last time of a deeply exciting Drama, the TERROR OF THE RHINE, a production of the most fascinating character. SATURDAY, Jan. 26, EVENING at 7½, THE TERROR OF THE RHINE. Mr. C. W. Clarke in three characters. Mr. Lindaway as Gargonne. AFTERNOON at 3, same as in the evening. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—FIRST EXHIBITION, MONDAY, Jan. 28. Doors to be opened at 7 P. M. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.
A magnificent series of PANORAMIC PICTURES, sketched and painted by GEORGE R. WEST and WM. HEINE, assisted by J. KYLE and J. H. DALLAS, of
SEVEN YEARS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.
JAPAN EXPEDITION.
Tickets, 25 cents. Schools admitted at reduced price

GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST PIANO-FORTE SOIREE IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist, will give his FIRST PIANO-FORTE SOIREE in the city of Brooklyn, at the Polytechnic Rooms, in Livingston-st. near Court, on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst.
For particulars see programmes at the Music Stores and daily papers of 28th and 29th inst.
Tickets for sale at the Music Stores in Brooklyn, and at Wm. Hall & Son's Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN A. KYLE'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, being the musical inauguration of this magnificent salle de concert. The programme, consisting of classical and popular morceaux, executed by artists of the highest vocal and instrumental talent, will be shortly announced. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. 519 Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK'S FOURTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give his FOURTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE, at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst.
For particulars see programme at the Music Stores and daily papers of the 30th and 31st inst.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM —Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the assistance of Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents

TO LET.

HOUSES AND LOTS TO LET.—The superior 3-story house, No. 19 State-st., first one from Broadway, with the 2-story building in the rear, now used as a warehouse. The premises are in fine order and well arranged and located for a commission house or other commercial purposes. Immediate possession can be had.
Also, the substantial new 5-story store, No. 111 Greenwich-st., 27 by 100 feet, now nearly ready for occupancy.
Also, the 2-story dwellings Nos. 112 and 118 Cedar-st.
Also, the lots Nos. 692 and 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., 47 by 137 feet, with use of alley in the rear. This very valuable property can be had for a term of 10 or 15 years. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No 33 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story, basement brick house, No. 77 West 30th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth, window-shades, &c., from now till 1st of May. Rent $150. Reference required. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 608 Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET—Next door to Stewart's, in Chambers-st.; a large basement, suitable for insurance or broker's offices. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to GOULD & ELLIOTT, No. 195 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

FIRST CLASS STORE TO LEASE.—A first class store is about to be erected on the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Proposals for leasing the same will be received by R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LEASE—In Vesey-st., the two elegant marble-front stores, Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st., suitable for dry goods or other business; connected by arches; may be used as one store of 50 feet front, by 97 feet deep. To be finished for occupation by the 1st of March. Will be leased separately or together. Also, a large manufacturing premises, 50 by 100 feet, on 48th-st., near 3d-av., with steam engine, &c., &c. rent, $775.
FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—The second and third floors of the Banking building, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., divided off into offices, and suitable for either business or an academy, primary school or daguerreotypist; also, a beautiful office in the basement, on 14th-st., and a large fine attic, suitable for a society or lodge. Will be rented low to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Fran

...Thursday, Auctioneer.

A... Cortlandt-st.—On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 650 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., direct from the manufacturers, embracing a very extensive and City trade.

...Thursday, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE ... Estate.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Duryea, deceased, will expose at ... sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the following property:

1st. The ... lot of ground known as No. 141 Maiden-lane, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front on Maiden-lane 17 feet, and extending of that width in depth on each side from Maiden-lane to Fletcher-st., inclusive.

2d. The ... lot of ground known as No. 51 Essex-st., in the ... part of the City of New-York, containing in front, on Essex-st., thirty-two feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches, and in depth 82 feet 6 inches, each 23 feet 3 inches.

3d. ... lot of ground known as No. 75 Norfolk-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front and rear, each 19 feet 6 inches, and in depth on each side, 84 feet 10 inches.

4th. ... lot of ground known as No. 76 East Broadway, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front on the southerly side 25 feet 3 inches, on the easterly side 66 feet 9 inches, on the northerly side 24 feet 11 inches.

5th. ... lot of ground known as No. 65 Division-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front and rear each 19 feet 6 inches, and in depth on each side, 84 feet 10 inches.

6th. All those ... lots of land situate at the southeast corner of Division and Market-sts., known as Nos. 63 Division-st. and 67 Market-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear 19 feet 6 inches, and in length on each side the one-half of a lot, being 42 feet 5 inches. Division-st. to East Broadway.

The above ... was made by Catharine Hedges to said ... by deed dated Nov. 1, 1805, for the term of 21 years, at the annual ground rent of $95, with the usual covenants for the payment of improvements.

For further particulars inquire of WHITE, BARKER, No. 367 Broadway; or of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. Dated, New-York, Jan. 3, 1856.

SMITH BARKER,
ADRIAN SUHARFF,
PETER S. DURYEE,
Executors.

...Thursday, Auctioneers.

BY HENRY D. BEDELL & CO.—NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of books, stationery, engravings, paintings, fancy goods, works of art, furniture, and merchandise generally. SATURDAY, at ... o'clock, at the store, a handsome collection of ... and ... plate, under glass vases, ... mounted ... on sprays and branches; ... ornaments for the parlor or cabinet. Violincello ... a set of superior ... instruments, flutina, ... &c. Also, at 5 o'clock, a large assortment of ... goods, &c. Also, at 6 o'clock, a handsome collection of ... and ... plate, under glass vases, ... mounted ... on sprays and branches; ... ornaments for the parlor or cabinet. Violincello ... a set of superior ... instruments, flutina, ... &c. Also, at 6 o'clock, a large assortment of ... goods, &c. Also, at 6 o'clock, a large assortment of school, miscellaneous, historical, biographical, illustrated, theological and other books, forming an extensive and valuable collection, to which the attention of music dealers, ... and the public generally is requested. Goods open for examination and catalogues ready.

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New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, just before adjourning, confirmed all the City Inspectors' nominations of Health Wardens which had been resting on the table.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair. Immediately after the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read, Councilman HOFFMAN called the attention of the President to the fact, that he appeared upon the minutes as having presented the name of GEO. MERRITT, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. In case that gentleman might think he intended to burlesque him, he would say that he did not send in such a paper.

The President stated that the paper came to him unindorsed, and, knowing that Councilman HOFFMAN was a very particular friend of Mr MERRITT, he took the liberty of endorsing it.

Councilman MERRITT stated that he was not a fighting man, but if any man sent that in for the purpose of a burlesque, he would lick him or die, daughter,) even if he were as big as Capt. Maynard. (Laughter.)

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

After Councilman MERRITT had once more announced his determination to lick the man who sent up his name for the purpose of burlesquing him, if he could catch him, there were several propositions to increase the number of Commissioners of Deeds. Finally a resolution to increase the number one hundred, was passed.

PRINTING.

A resolution to appropriate $10,000 to pay the printing bills of the Aldermen and Councilmen, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE TAX LEVY—NO MONEY FOR THE MAYOR.

In Committee of the Whole the report on the TAX Levy came up from the Board of Aldermen, with amendments. The appropriation of $5,000 for contingencies in the Mayor's office, was stricken out by the Aldermen, and on that there was considerable debate.

President PINCKNEY was not a particular friend of the Mayor, but he thought that in this matter the Aldermen were showing their spite in a very small way.

Councilman SWAN stated that it had been usual for the Mayor to draw for contingencies from the County Contingency Appropriation.

The report, as received from the Aldermen, was finally concurred in.

After the transaction of some other business the Board adjourned.

The Weather Here and at Sebastopol—No use Trying to Predict.

This morning at 6 o'clock is 720 hours, or two full circles of 360 hours each, since the cold term commenced, which was the 26th December, between 6 and 7 A. M., making 30 full days of 24 hours each.

There have been but 32 full hours during this term in which the temperature has been above the freezing point of Farenheit, as follows:

Jan. 8,	10 A. M. to 6 P. M.,	34° to 36°. .... 9 hours.
Jan. 12,	4 A. M. to 3 P. M.,	33° to 38°. ....12 hours.
Jan. 17,	1 P. M.,	34°..... 1 hour.
Jan. 18,	11 A. M. to 4 P. M.,	34°..... 6 hours.
Jan. 19,	12 M. to 3 P. M.,	34° to 38°. ..... 4 hours.
Total.....		32 hours.

Parts of hours at the beginning and ending, as above, cannot be counted on records made every 60 minutes.

The above are the only days on which snow or ice have melted in the shade on the north side of buildings, and the only days on which the temperature by thermometers, with a northern exposure, has risen above the freezing-point of Fahrenheit.

Yesterday the highest temperature was twenty-seven (27°) degrees, and, from before 6 o'clock P. M. till past midnight, was *in-equilibria* at 24° seven consecutive hours, when it commenced falling gradually until 5 o'clock this morning, when a sudden change took place—falling in less than ninety minutes 30°, to within 14° of zero.

This fall in temperature took place suddenly, as the second great circle of the cold term was running out to its last hour.

It appears by accounts from the East that the 19th of December was the cold day at Sebastopol. They have in use there thermometers of three different scales, viz.: Farenheit, the zero of which is 32° below the freezing point; Centigrade, the zero of which is at the freezing point, and Reamer's, the zero also at the freezing point. One account states that the cold there was 18° below the freezing point; and another that at 10 A. M. it was 8° above zero. These no donbt were by two different scales, but there is a fact connected with these records which is, that a great number of soldiers were frost-bitten. A great wind attended the cold, and immense shipwrecks took place in the Black Sea. That same day the ship *William Hitchcock* was struck by lightning and destroyed in latitude 46° 49' north—far North for lightning. Sebastopol is in the same latitude as Plattsbug, N. Y., but its climate is not as cold, bnt more changeable.

On the 23d of December the cold at the west and northwest was intense. At Waverley, Missouri, the temperature at 6 A. M. fell 50 below zero; at Omaha, Nebraska, to 100 below; in Wisconsin to 210 below; at St. Pauls, Minnesota, 200 below. On that same day, says a pnblished letter from Kamiesch, plains of Inkermann, the thaw commenced. At Boston, Mass., it was the warmest day in the week—temperature 54° above zero. Portsmouth, N. H., 56° above. On Brooklyn Heights, 48° above. The next day, (24th,) the cold at St. Pauls, Minnesota, was 40° below zero; at Waverley, Mo., 7° below; at Boston, Mass., 44½° aboys, and on Brooklyn Heights, 44° above.

The 25th, (Christmas day,) rain fell here for 22 hours, ending at 5 A. M. of 26th. The highest temperature here was 36°; at Boston, 36½°; while at Galveston, Texas, it was the coldest Christmas they ever experienced; at Waverley, Mo., 11° below zero; ice formed at New-Orleans; at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, 20° to 30° below zero.

On the 26th, the day this cold term commenced here, the cold at Galveston, Texas, made ice one and three-fourth inches thick. At Cairo, Miss., 9° below zero; Waverley, Mo., 24° below zero; Hastings, Minnesota, 27° below zero; Brooklyn Heights, 34° above zero; Boston, 38½° above; Portsmouth, N. H., 32° above; St. Johns, New-Brunswick, 32° above zero.

Thus, it will be seen that the cold of this term came from the west and northwest, and moved slowly.

It would swell this communication to an unreadable length for a daily to go into detail, but enough is here stated to show that no man can undertake to foretell what the weather will be a day in advance. There was nothing visible to denote this cold term. A great majority of the people predicted a mild Winter. The injury which will result from this frost will be incalculable.

We had looked forward with increasing interest to the termination of the second great circle between 6 and 7 of to-day, as the hours of it unrabered less and less—the last hour came, and with it a most extraordinary change. Now we shall look forward to the ending of every term of twenty-two hours and thirty minutes, *till a still greater* change arrives—but when that will come cannot be foretold.

It will be seen by comparing the memoranda with that contained in the TIMES of Thursday, that the circles have sustained the views there expressed.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Move On.

For an extra sixpence an omnibus, at 11 o'clock P. M., coming down Broadway, stops half an hour, more or less, before every theatre. This, too, is a great humbug. Move on, drivers.

But travelers, take our advice and never take an omnibus or a sleigh going down late in the evening, unless you are entirely at liberty and don't want to go home till morning.

The Sound Steamers.

At noon yesterday, neither of the Sound boats had arrived, the passage being interrupted by ice. Information was received that the Norwich boat, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was completely blocked in, and frozen fast in the ice near Throg's Neck.

Usury Laws and the Chamber of Commerce.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reporting the Senate's action upon the proposed modification in our Usury Laws, I perceive your Albany correspondent speaks of the Chamber as a body of men "living by the loaning of money," and thereupon expresses a very natural enprise nt any move calculated to lessen their income.

He is under an erroneous impression. The Chamber is composed of about four hundred merchants, most of whom are still engaged in commercial enterprises, and more than nine-tenths of the whole number had rather see the interest of money rule low than high. If the opposition to the reform in our Usury Laws is founded upon the opinion that borrowers desire the present stringency, the controversy can be closed at once, because it is so very easy to show such opinion to be erroneous.

ONE OF THE CHAMBER.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

A fire broke out about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Nassau and Pine streets. It was soon put out. It originated in a flue under the first floor. The building was damaged to the amount of about $150. It is owned by the Bank, and is insured in the London and Liverpool, Washington and Commonwealth Insurance Companies, for $45,000. On the second floor, DUSENBURY & VAN WAGONER, Counselors at Law, and W. J. BRUNNER & Co., Real Estate and Stock Brokers, who occupied Rooms No. 11, were damaged to the amount of about $900. DUSENBURY & VAN WAGONER have an insurance for $1,500, in the New-York and Marine Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN THIRTY-NINTH STREET.

A frame building in Thirty-ninth street near Tenth avenue was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock last evening.

☞ The *Church Journal*, in speaking of "St. Luke's Home" in New-York, says: "A thousand dollar bill has already been sent in for St. Luke's Home for Aged and Indigent Christian Females—donor unknown."

Sugar-Making Machinery.

Mr. J. B. STILLMAN, the senior partner of the firm of STILLMAN, ALLEN & Co., of the Novelty Iron Works, New-York, is, we understand, on a visit to this State for the purpose of witnessing the operation of the various improvements in sugar-making machinery, introduced by that distinguished establishment; and has authorized the proprietors of two well-known establishments of our city to construct and furnish planters with the celebrated Begass Furnace, invented by his late brother, Mr. ALFRED STILLMAN, who was so long and favorably known to this community, and who lost his life by the explosion of the *Anglo-Norman*. His widow and children will doubtless receive the benefit secured to them by the Patent-Office at Washington.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Dramatic Fancy Dress Ball.

The eighth annual Fancy Dress and Civic Ball of the Murdoch Dramatic Association, was held on Thursday evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was unusually large. The display of fancy dresses was very rich, and the company enjoyed itself amazingly till a very late hour.

Fatal Fluid Accident.

An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, at No. 63 Pitt-street, on the body of CATHARINE MCGUIRE, aged twelve years, who died from burns received by the upsetting of a fluid lamp on last Wednesday evening. She was alone at the time of the accident.

☞ The *American Journal of Education and College Review*, which was commenced under the editorial supervision of ABSALOM PETERS, D. D., and HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., and of which two numbers have already been issued, hereafter will be conducted by Rev. Dr. PETERS and Hon. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Schools for New-York.

MRS. OF ARTS.—A late number of the *Collegiate Mirror*, published at Holly Springs, Miss., announces that the honorable degree of "Mistress of Arts," has been conferred upon Mrs. HALE and Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and publishes the letters of acknowledgment written by these ladies.

☞ Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, of Peekskill, has received a call to the new Presbyterian Church recently formed in Wilmington, Del. His decision has not transpired.

☞ Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, D. D., was to be installed as pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, in Newark, N. J., on the 23d inst.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Not many important cases were transacted at the Police Courts yesterday.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

A Cyprian, named Catherine Long, was committed for examinntion by Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge of stealing $60 from one of her customers named Philip Caffrey.

ROBBED IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

Peter Dawson, proprietor of a dance-house at No. 94 Cherry-street, was committed on a charge of beating and robbing a sailor named Peter Taylor.

MRS. LINCOLN BAILED.

Mrs. Lincoln, of the American Ladies' Orphan Asylum, appeared before Justice OSBORNE and gave bail in the sum of $500 for her appearance on Monday next for examination. John Daily, of No. 160 Prince-street, was her bondsman.

ABDUCTION.

George M. Bowen, a broker's clerk in Wall-street, was brought before Justice WOOD, charged with seducing Miss Frances Baldwin, of No. 182 Grand-street. He was hailed by Mr. Nichols, his employer.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.

A man giving his name as Charles Livingston, was committed for obtaining money under false pretences. He obtained by some means a few cards belonging to Officer Felleman and by their aid succeeded in passing himself for that officer, and obtaining small sums from various persons. Officer Fellsman took the fellow in custody.

WEARING THE BREECHES.

Policeman Brennan took in custody a young girl whom he found promenading Centre-street in boys' attire. She gave her name as Ellen Noland and her residence as No. 121 Leonard street. Justice CONNOLLY clipped her wings by locking her up in the Tombs.

STEALING.

Adam Young, employed at No. 51 Dey-street, was committed on a charge of stealing from his employer and appropriating to his own use $50 worth of goods.

Miscellaneous.

FATAL FALL.

George Sumner, a German boy, aged 17 years, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 12th inst., by falling through the hatchway of store No. 437 Broadway.

BURGLARIES.

The dwelling house of Mr. Hopper, in Twentieth-street, near Broadway, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. The burglars escaped with Mr. Hopper's overcoat.

On the same night about 200 pounds of nails were stolen from a new building in Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

On Wednesday evening two men with a wagon stopped in front of the grocery store of Mr. Marsh, at the corner of Prince and Lanrens streets, picked up a chest of tea from the walk in front of the premises, tossed it into their wagon and then made off at a rapid rate. The same game is carried on almost nightly. Look ont for the rascals,

ANOTHER POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Patrick Murphy, a policeman of the Second Ward, and a man named Edward Gallagher, were arrested on Thursday night for disorderly conduct at the National Theatre. They were locksd up in the Fourth Ward Station-house for n few houre and then dismissed, Mr. Purdy, the proprietor of the Theatre, not wishing to press a complaint against them.

BURYING IN THE BATTERY.

Some boys, while skating in the Battery about 9 o'clock last evening, observed two men hurying something in the ground. They notified the Police of the First Ward, who came and dug the thing up, and on examination, it proved to be a still-born child. It is now in a cigar box at the Station-pouse. The Coroners will make $5 out of the job to-day.

STABBING.

A party of sailors and a crowd of landsmen known as "Roughs," got into a drunken brawl about 7 o'clock Thursday evening, near Peck-slip, in the Fourth Ward, and during the *melée*, Thomas Carey, a landsman, got stabbed in the side with a knife. Officer Moulton, of the Second Ward, arrested a sailor named Michael Ahern, on the charge of committing the deed. Carey was also conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house, where surgical aid was rendered. His wound is not a dangerous one.

[Advertisement.]

ADVERTISING AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The large amount of advertising done by New-York business men, in the West and South, renders it necessary and important for the latter to have good and reliable agents in that City. We attempted at one time, owing to the losses and annoyances experienced, to dispense with the services of agents altogether, but we found the difficulties arising from having no agent, greater than those occasioned by the latter. In this emergency, it is very satisfactory to be able to find good and reliable agents, prompt and accurate in all transactions, and in every respect thorough-going business men. We have found such in S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. For several years they have transacted business with this office, and on no occasion did they fail to meet promptly all their engagements. The satisfaction we have experienced ourselves in our business transactions with these gentlemen, induces me to accord to them this voluntary testimonial, so that merit may be rewarded, and our friends of the press may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the same advantages that we enjoy, and which experience has rendered us fully capable of appreciating.—*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

[Advertisement.]

WET DRY GOODS CAEAP.—It is an ill-wind, they say, that blows nobody good. The recent severe storms, ruinous as they must have been to some people, must benefit others, for the wet goods they throw into the market will enable many a person to supply themselves with the finest goods on the most convenient terms. "Private sacrifices advance the general good," the axiom tells us; its truth may be established by a visit to Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, where S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. are selling linen goods from the late wrecks, very slightly damaged, wet linen sheetings, damask napkins, Irish linens, toilet quilts, &c., at prices that will amaze those who examine the articles, and are familiar with their actual value in the trade. Columbian Hall possesses an assortment of dry goods surpassed by nothing in the Metropolis, and its sales are immense, as its prices are always popular.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula. Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desparate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a great entertainment will be given at this favorite Theatre. Mlle. CELESTE'e celebrated drama of the "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," the grand pantomime of "Asphodel, or, The Magic Pen," the new drama of the "Idiot of the Mill," will be performed, and Mlle. HENRIETTA LANG will appear in two of her best dances.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lounds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The many favorable notices in the journals of this and other cities, of "LOUNDS' Patent" Pen and Pencil are well merited. It is the most beautiful, compact and durable article we have seen. It is made in gold and silver by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

The Navy-Yard.

The severity of the weather still renders all matters connected with the Navy-Yard dull. With the exception of a few hands employed in constructing the wnys for the launch of the *Niagara*, there are few mechanics at work; and the progress of the ways is but slow, the slip being entirely filled with ice.

Most of the mechanics employed hitherto upon the *Niagara* were discharged on Thursday evening, it being impossible to proceed any further in her construction until she is launched. A great part of her staging having been taken down, her beautiful model and magnificent proportions can now be seen to some advantage. Mr. STEERS may justly be proud of his handiwork.

After her cruise in search of fillibusters in the North River on Thursday afternoon, the *Dispatch* safely returned to her dock, having been out three hours. She is waiting orders to sail on some more adventurous cruise.

Butter Thief—A Dodge.

The rascals who do business on a small scale in Brooklyn have become as expert as some of their more distinguished cotemporaries. This was illustrated in a case yesterday. A lady residing in Willoughby-street purchased a firkin of butter and ordered it sent to her residence. No sooner had it been delivered than a person called saying that hy mistake a poorer quality of butter had been sent than that which was purchased, and took it away to correct the mistake. The individual was an impositor, and of course will not return the butter, at all events until the price comes down some.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Thursday night a row of stables on Carroll-place, occupied by several individuals, was destroyed by fire, together with contents, consisting of three horses, hay, feed, &c. The horses were owned by THOMAS EARLY, THOMAS MCGINN and WM. BROWN. The building belonged to ANSON BLAKE.

☞ In onr report of the Brooklyn Board of Education we should have said that Judge GREENWOOD offered the test resolution instead of Judge COPELAND.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Courts, Judge VREDENBURGH presiding, in the temporary absence of Judge OGDEN, the trial of criminal cases continues.

The case of MEEKER, the Jersey City watchman, charged with burglary, will be brought up to-day for trial.

The civil cases will be taken up next week in the Circuit Court. There are 57 cases on the calendar ready for trial.

☞ The transportation trains on the Camden and Amboy Road are unusually heavy this Winter. A train leaves Camden almost every hour of the day, with some twenty or thirty cars in each.

The Issue Between the Democrats and Southern Know-Nothings.

The *Union* laments the defection from RICHARDSON, and denounces the Southern Know-Nothings after this fashion:

There is one fact which has been prominently developed during the struggle for Speaker which is so unnatural that its future explanation will engage no little of the attention of Southern members. The fact to which we refer is, that whilst, in view of the great paramount issue before the country, the Northern Know-Nothings have submerged all subordinate questions, and with a close approximation to unanimity supported Mr. BANKS, the candidate of the Republicans, the Southern Know-Nothings have not only refused to waive minor questions and to support Mr. RICHARDSON, the candidate of the Democrats, but have shown a fierceness of opposition to him as persistent and as unrelenting as they could possibly show towards Mr. BANKS.

It will necessarily go before the country, that on the sectional issue to which all men are looking "with fear and trembling," the Southern Know-Nothings concede the soundness and reliability of Mr. RICHARDSON, whilst they repudiate and reject the position of Mr. BANKS as peculiarly unsound. This being undeniable, the question will be, why have the Southern Know-Nothings so pertinaciously and so violently opposed Mr. RICHARDSON? The only answer as yet attempted to be given is, that the Democrats at the beginning of the session adopted a resolution, in connection with their nomination of Mr. RICHARDSON, which repudiates and condemns Know-Nothingism. This answer implindly concedes that, but for the adoption of this resolution, the Southern Know-Nothings would have been prepared to submerge the subordinate questions as to their peculiar doctrines, and to coöperate with the Democrats on the great paramount issue. Upon every principle of common sense and common right, the Southern Know-Nothings, being the minority of the national portion of the House, were bound to defer to the majority in the choice of a candidate for Speaker. This principle of action is so obviously just and so universally acknowledged that it has not been seriously controverted.

Indeed, the very position on which the Southern Know-Nothings justify their refusal to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON virtually admits that as they are in the minority they ought and would coöperate in his support but for the resolution of the caucus which condemned their doctrines as to civil and religious proscription and toleration. The future inquiry, then, will be whether the fact that the Democrats who nominated Mr. RICHARDSON, and at the same time denounced Know-Nothingism, will be a satisfactory explanation of the other fact that the Southern Know-Nothings not only declined to support him on the great sectional issue, but sought to wage a fierce warfare not only on him, but on the Democratic party, *on this paramount issue?* So unnatural and unjustifiable a warfare has seldom ever been waged. It would have been inexcusable, under all the urgent circumstances, if the Southern Know-Nothings had simply refused to support Mr. RICHARDSON, but the offence against the true interests of the Constitution and the Union was greatly aggravated when the antagonism assumed the character of bitter assault. It was bad enough for the South that, while the Northern Know-Nothings and Republicans had reconciled their differences and presented nearly a united front, the Southern Know-Nothings and Democrats stood divided and unable to unite. But it was indefinitely worse when the division was made wider and the antagonism still more irreconcilable by a controversy between Southern men as to that great issue on which the South must be a unit in feeling and in action, if she can expect successfully to meet the coming storm.

However offensive the resolution of the Democratic caucus might be to the Southern Know-Nothings on the subject of their organization, it would have been magnanimous and patriotic in them to waive all questions so confessedly subordinate, and, without making any concessions as to their peculiar doctrines, to have coöperated in the support of Mr. RICHARDSON on the issue so unmistakably tendered by the supporters of Mr. BANKS. *It will be unfortunate for the country that such a question shall divide and distract the South in the coming contest;* but when the calm, dispassionate judgment of the Southern people is taken, it will be found to be decidedly against the course of the Southern Know-Nothings.

The "Old Dominion" Rampant.

In the proceedings of the Virginia House of Delegates of Monday appears the following bit of intelligence:

Mr. HIETT, from the Select Committee appointed some days since, presented a bill "to protect JAMES PARSONS, Jr., of Hampshire, and other citizens of this Commonwealth, in the prosecution and maintenance of their constitutional rights." The said PARSONS is now under recognizance to appear before the County Court of Blair County, Penn., to answer to the charge of kidnapping, under the laws of said State, he having pursued to said county, and endeavored to reclaim a fugitive slave, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "Fugitive Slave Law."

The bill reported by Mr. HIETT *prohibits the said Parsons under a penalty of* $6,000, *from appearing and pleading to the charge aforesaid;* and provides that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall assums on his behalf, all costs, fines, forfeitures, &c., incurred by his non-appearance—the smount to be paid by the Governor, out of the contingent fund. The bill further provides that if the said PARSONS shall hereafter be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor of Virginia is directed to demand his immediate surrender, and in default thereof shall cause the writ of *habeas corpus* to he applied for, &c. If his release he not then effected, the Governor is directed, ten days after the proclamation thereof, to seize and imprison all citizens, and to seize and hold all property of the State of Pennsylvania and of citizens thereof until the release and surrender of said PARSONS. For the enforcement of the proceedings contemplated by this proposed law, the Governor is authorized to call upon and command the services of all civil and military officers of the State, and all private citizens whatsoever, etc. It is further provided that the provisions of this bill shall be extended to any other citizen of Virginia, who may hereafter be placed in the situation of the said PARSONS, &c., &c.

Texas.

The report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, submitted to the present Legislature of Texas, makes the following exhibit of the lands of Texas:

Total area of the whole State	175,594,560
Titled by Mexico and Spain	22,584,484
Confirmed by act of 1852	8,741,241
Claims under the Republic and State of Texas	44,834,685
Total acres granted	71,160,411
Leaving a total public domain, after satisfying all known claims	104,434,149

This report shows the amount of old titles under Spain and Mexico to be 2,932,907 acres less than shown by previous reports, that amount having been set aside by the court.

Of the lands between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, confirmed by the act of 1852, 1,376,639 acres have been surveyed and returned to the land office, leaving 2,354,612 acres of the same ontstanding.

The papers of Northern Texas continue to report the arrival of large numbers of substantial immigrants.

A letter to the Galveston *News*, from Upper Cross Timbers, Cook County, says that part of Texas is settling up very rapidly, and lands are increasing in value.

The Brazoria *Planter* says that most of the planters have completed their sugar boiling, and all have made fine crops. It is estimated that the proceeds of the cane crop, including molasses, will net the planters of Brazoria over half a million of dollars this season.

The military post of Fort Merrill is to be reëstablished.

The cotton crop is now gathered. A better Fall picking could not have been desired.

MARRIAGE OF REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.—

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN was married to SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, on the 24th inst. The marriage took place at Henrietta, N. Y., and was celebrated by the father of the bride, who is not a minister, nor, we believe, a magistrate. Mr. BLACKWELL is probably a brother of LUCY STONE's husband, as the name is the same. Miss BROWN's most Intimate friends in this city, appear to have had no intimation of her intentions to marry, but had understood that she was about to remove to Ohio.—*Rochester Democrat.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. WILLIAM MANSON, of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, to Miss MARY ANN IRWIN, Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, now all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at the Clinton Congregational Church, by Rev. W. J. Buddington, Mr. HENRY B. TITUS to Miss JOSEPHINE ADELIA, daughter of Ex-Alderman John A. Dayton, all of the City of Brooklyn.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Rector of St. George's Church, Mr. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, of Great Neck, L. I., to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Lewis W. Ansevine, Esq.

At Morristown, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, in St. Peter's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Hon. E. B. DAYTON OGDEN and LOUISA A., daughter of Henry A. Ford, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. CORNELIA, wife of Andrew C. Colby, and daughter of Charles Tompkins, of Hudson, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Rivington-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hudson for interment on Monday morning.

☞ Hudson and Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at No. 27 Lewis-st., JONATHAN J. BARROW.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Jan. 24, of a protracted illness, Mr. CHARLES WHITTINGHAM, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Benjamin and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 143 3d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, Mrs. ESTHER F. LATHROP, mother-in-law of C. K. Garrison, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Stamford.

☞ Buffalo and St. Louis papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, SETH W. PECKHAM, Jr., the oldest son of Seth W. and Julia E. Peckham, aged 11 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Saturday, Jan. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JAN. 25.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	81¾	50	Erie Railroad	b10 52¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	s90 52
13,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	81¾	350	do	c 52¾
500	New-York Cen. 6s	86¾	300	do	s3 52½
10,000	do	86	100	do	s10 53½
2,000	Erie Con. Bs. '62	83½	50	do	s9 53½
51	Ocean Bank	90	50	do	s5 53½
6	Bank of Commerce	109	50	do	b30 53½
16	Bank of America	116¾	700	do	b60 53½
20	Market Bank	106	150	do	53¼
15	Bank of N. America	101	650	do	b10 53¼
100	Mechs. Bk'g Ass'n.	103	600	do	s3 53¼
20	Ohio Life & T. Co.	93¾	10	N. H. & Hart'd R. R.	123
100	Nics. Tran. Co.	b30 93¾	100	Ills. Central R. R.	95¼
100	do	b3 93	350	do	95
50	do	93	45	Reading Railroad	85¼
250	do	s3 92¾	300	do	b60 86
200	Florence Joint	¾	200	do	85¾
100	Canton Company	s3 92¾	600	do	b4 85¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 100¾	100	do	s90 85¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	93¾	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3 93¾
100	do	b30 93	100	do	b30 93
100	do	s3 93¾	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90
100	do	s10 93¾	100	do	c 89¼
100	do	s3 93¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	87¾
50	do	s60 93¾	155	do	87
100	Brnns. City Land Co	5¾	100	do	b60 87½
16	N. Y. Central R. R.	93	87	do	86¾
100	do	b6 93¼	100	Panama R. R.	c 100
100	do	b30 93	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
200	do	b60 92¾	100	do	b60 73
10	Cleve., Col & Cin.	98½	550	do	72¾
70	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	107	110	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	86¼
50	do	b60, 107¼	50	do	c 86
50	do	opg. 106¾	12	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	89¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ind'a State 5s	81¾	150	Erie Railroad	52¼
11,000	Virginia 6s	s3 93	100	do	s30 52½
1,000	Ill Cen. R. B. Bds.	81¾	100	do	b10 53¼
50	Brunswick C. L. Co.	6	1000	do	b60 53¼
55	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92	300	do	s10 52½
13	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	86¾	100	do	s3 53½
130	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89¾	100	do	b15 53¼
50	do	89¾	100	do	s60 53
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	86¾	300	do	s30 53
30	Panama Railroad	100	100	do	52¾
15	do	99¾	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	93¾
20	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	opg. 106¾	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63¼
80	do	106			

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

Although there was a decline of ¾ to 1½ ₱ cent. on the Share list at the Stock Exchange today, the general appearance of Money affairs and the Foreign Bill market was even more favorable than on Wednesday and Thursday. The Bremen and Southampton steamer, to-morrow, will take a light mail, but what business was done for this opportunity was at rather easier rates than for the packet of last week. There is a good supply of Exchange on London and Paris, both in first class Bankers' and ordinary Mercantile bills. The range for the former is 108⅜@108¾; the intermediate fractions, ⅞@¾, governing the principal transactions. Francs 5.23¾@5.21¼, and dull. Demand Money loans are quite accessible to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. The rates of discount on first class paper, outside of Bank, 8@9 ₱ cent., and the offering not large. Fair or second class names go at 10 to 12 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury disbursed more to-day than it received, $218,689 against $180,089. The regular balance now stands $2,044,568. One of the California packets to Jan. 5 is announced from New-Orleans by telegraph. The advices are that the *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, is on her way to this port with $800,000 in gold on freight. The market news is unimportant, and from the mines the accounts are said to be encouraging. The mail steamer also left San Francisco on the 5th, but we hear no report of her gold freight. Both packets will be due on this side by Sunday or Monday.

Our mail dates from New-Orleans are to Friday last, the 18th inst. The quotations, on actual sales, of Foreign Exchange, are extremely encouraging to the continued ease of the market. Bills drawn against Cotton shipments to Liverpool were done as low as 106¼ ₱ cent., and only a small sum could be sold at this figure. The bids were 105¾ @106. Sight drafts on New-York 99⅛@99¼. There is no point of so much present importance in our Money market and Stock Exchange to be looked closely to as the movement of Foreign bills. The signs, to-day, at the close of 'Change hour and by the Southern mail this evening are highly favorable, and notwithstanding the large importations which have come upon us in January, and the unusual value of Money in France and England, which must stimulate prompt payments for them, there is a reasonable prospect that no further shipments of Gold will be demanded for several weeks. The Banks, as far as we are advised, are not inclined to extend their Discounts very materially on their increased Specie strength. This is another good sign. Some concern is felt on account of the magnitude of the January entries of Foreign Goods, and not without reason; but we are assured, by parties connected with the trade, that this process is not to continne in February at the same ratio. On the other hand, the Cotton export from the Sonth will probably show a considerable increase after this week, and hnt for the drawback of the condition of our streets and docks, and the prolonged freezing weather, we should now have a much larger movement of Breadstuffs and Provisions from this port.

The fall in Stocks appears to have proceeded from "second thoughts" on the nnfavorable tenor of the European advices of yesterday. There was no particular pressure of Stocks, though the business was well distribnted through the list of Road and other shares, and generally at a concession. The last price of Erie was 52⅜ cash, and 52¾, buyer 60

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1360. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS.

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Jan. 24.]

A few days since, we published a telegraphic dispatch, stating the substance of an extra from the office of the Kansas *Pioneer*. At the time we expressed doubts about the reliability of anything coming from that source, and the absence of all further information upon the subject seems to justify the conclusion then entertained that it was merely a Border-ruffian fabrication, concocted for the purpose of bringing on another civil war in Kansas. [illegible] a copy of the document in question, we give the following what it is worth:

KANSAS PIONEER, EXTRA.

TECUMSEH CITY, K. T., Jan. 18, 1856—9 A. M.

RALLY! RALLY!!

A messenger has just arrived in this city from Hickory, bringing the intelligence that a battle took place last night about 12 o'clock, between Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men—the Abolitionists commencing the attack. One Pro-Slavery man, named Coon, has been killed, and several Pro-Slavery men have been wounded. Several Abolitionists have been killed and wounded in the melee.

Though an Abolition Company from Lawrence on the road, commanded by one BROWN, who, it is said, is urging his company on to commit further violence, shooting extravagantly of Sharpe's rifles, [illegible] at the same time dealing the "damned ruffians," as he calls the Pro-Slavery men, to approach within shooting distance.

Forbearance has now, indeed, ceased to be a virtue, therefore, we call on every Pro-Slavery man in the land to rally to the rescue—Kansas must be immediately rescued from these tyrannical dogs.

The Hickory Point Rangers are at this moment beating to arms! A large number of Pro-Slavery men will leave this place for Eastin in twenty minutes. The war has again commenced, and the Abolitionists have again commenced it. Pro-Slavery men—law and order men—strike for your altars—strike for your firesides—strike for your rights—avenge the blood of your brethren who have been cowardly assailed, but who have bravely fallen in defence of Southern institutions. Sound the bugle of war over the length and breadth of the land, and leave not an Abolitionist in the Territory to relate their treacherous and contaminating deeds—strike your piercing rifle-balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts. Let the war cry never cease in Kansas again until our Territory is wrested of the last vestige of Abolitionism.

Gov. Shannon Denounced.

In connection with Kansas affairs, we also give the following extra from the St. Joseph *Gazette*, a violent Pro-Slavery journal, which is being extensively circulated throughout Missouri. It will be found to contain a bitter attack upon Gov. SHANNON, of Lawrence Treaty notoriety:

HEMP RIDGE, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

To the Editors of the St. Joseph Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: I have just seen the "treaty" signed by WILLIAM SHANNON, C. ROBINSON, and J. H. LANE. As I am a Missourian, and one, also, who, in the late difficulty in Kansas, volunteered at the call of Gov. SHANNON to assist in sustaining the laws, I deem it a duty to submit a few observations.

I only propose to look at the conduct of WILLIAM SHANNON in connection with this "treaty."

This "treaty," without reference to the position of the parties, upon its face, is puerile. But when we consider that SHANNON is Governor of Kansas Territory, and that the other gentlemen who signed it are private citizens, it becomes on the part of Gov. SHANNON contemptible. Independent nations may enter into treaties with each other. But who before ever heard of a Governor making a treaty with the citizens within his jurisdiction touching their obedience to the laws! Or is it not the duty, and is not the Governor bound by his oath of office to see that the laws are executed as the legislative power has made them? And is it not the duty of the citizens to yield obedience to the laws as their Representatives make them?

Does Gov. SHANNON want a *pitiful little "treaty"* to induce him to discharge the high duties imposed upon him in assuming the office of Governor? Or does he think the individual who disregards his duty as a citizen, tramples under foot the laws of his country, and arrays himself in arms for the destruction thereof, is to be converted into a law abiding citizen by his promise in a *little treaty*, such as neither the law nor common sense ever heard of?

But pitiful and contemptible as appears the conduct of Gov. SHANNON upon the face of this treaty, when we consider a few outside facts of, but connected with its formation, his conduct becomes infamous. The "treaty" says Governor SHANNON "states that he has not called upon persons resident of any other State to aid in the execution of the laws," &c. At head-quarters at Wahkarusi, I know that gentlemen from Missouri were invited to meet Governor SHANNON in council—that they did so—that he knew they were there—and he invited them, knowing that they were from Missouri, to participate in the council, and that they did so.

This statement of Governor SHANNON, then, to the people of Lawrence, is a willful falsehood. But why was it requisite to utter this falsehood? Had it any reference to the obedience of the people of Lawrence to the laws, the question of difficulty? Or rather did not Governor SHANNON lose sight of the great question upon which he supposed the fate of the nation hung, in order to whitewash his own conduct with the people of Lawrence? And for this pitiful, contemptible purpose, toll them this flat, corrupt lie?

Upon the hypothesis the people of Lawrence deemed the officers of the Territory "proper authority," and further that they deemed the enactments of the Legislature "laws," they did not agree to obey the laws. In substance they agree to obey the laws upon conditions which are or may be utterly inconsistent with the laws. One condition is, that persons charged with crime, arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, *shall be examined before a United States District Judge in said town.* I have never seen the laws of said Territory, but criminal laws usually permit any judicial officer, from a justice of the peace up, to issue writs for the apprehension of offenders; and upon the arrest of such offenders they are to be examined before the Officer issuing the writ, or some other judicial officer, including a Justice of the Peace nearest the place of the commission of the offence. This "treaty" also contains the further condition that the accused shall be admitted to bail. But by criminal laws generally, offenders charged with capital offences are not admitted to bail. Unless the criminal laws of Kansas are very unusual in their character, we have the infamous picture of a Governor agreeing with the citizens within his jurisdiction, that in certain cases they may violate the laws! What then becomes of Governor SHANNON'S contemptible gasconading ever since he came to the Territory, and especially at Wahkarusi, *that the laws should be executed at all hazards!* But the main point here, and to which I wish most to direct attention is, that Gov. SHANNON stated to the Captains of the troops at Franklin, and he also stated at other times and to various persons, in substance, that the people of Lawrence had agreed to obey the laws of the Legislature, unless declared invalid by the Supreme Court, which question they reserved the right to try in due course of law, and he stated no other condition. No Pro-Slavery man objected to an appeal to the Courts.

The Pro-Slavery men came out, because the Governor in his proclamation told them the Abolitionists disregarded the Courts, and appealed to force—they came out to enforce the authority of the Courts. Gov. SHANNON told them they had accomplished the purpose for which they had been called out—that the people of Lawrence had agreed to abide the authority of the Courts. The army went home believing such to have been the fact. But when the secret "Treaty" comes out, it appears that instead of agreeing to submit to the laws of the Territory, subject to an appeal to the Courts, as Gov. SHANNON repeatedly stated, conditions were annexed in direct violation of the law, and in making these false representations, *Gov. Shannon was guilty of willful and corrupt falsehood, and by these falsehoods he imposed upon the army generally, and I believe universally.*

The first evening after Gen. SHANNON returned from Lawrence to head-quarters at Wahkarusi, he stated that the people of Lawrence had agreed to give up their arms. The people of Lawrence know whether this was true or false. I do not. But since I have seen the secret "treaty," it looks very much to me like a falsehood.

Gov. SHANNON represented himself as the *friend* of the Pro-Slavery men, and that he relied upon them as his *friends*. That for the time the Pro-Slavery men did believe him to be their friend, and did have confidence in him, I cannot doubt. For myself, my confidence in him was greatly weakened before I left the seat of war. Such was the fact with others, while others again still retained confidence. Since I have seen the secret "treaty," his double dealing, his gross falsehoods are fully apparent to my mind.

It is difficult to bring the mind to contemplate a picture so abhorrent. A man placed by a great nation at the head of a great country, and who ought to be the soul of truth, of justice, of equity and of courage, raises a storm, and then to quell it, Judas like, professes his special friendship, first for one party, and then, I conjecture, for the other. But, however this may be, he descends to the despicable position of a common liar, both to the one party and the other.

S. J. LEONARD.

Fresh Troubles.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Things begin to look better in the Territory, in some respects. Last Friday, Sheriff JONES was sent for by one of the Free-Soilers of Lawrence, to serve a writ on some of the citizens of the place for robbing his store. I have just seen a letter from the Sheriff saying that he had arrested some six or eight of the citizens on a charge of stealing—had no difficulty except with one fellow, who drew his pistol and swore he would not be taken. JONES then drew his, and walked up to him, and made the arrest. The *fellow* asked. He searched several houses in Lawrence, and found a good many of the stolen [illegible].

Sheriff JONES has also arrested some [illegible] of the party who rescued the prisoner [illegible] him, who gave security for their appearance at this next term of the Court.

I hope by to-morrow to hear from their election, and will then inform you who are elected. To-day the sun shines beautifully and warm for the first time in a month. All we want is Eastern mails and plenty of Republicans, for we have had nothing east of Independence for several days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Approaching Termination of the Struggle for the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

There seems to be a general consciousness to-day that the Nebraska men cannot hold out longer against the organization of the House, and the proceedings of to-morrow are looked forward to with much interest.

It is understood again that the plurality resolution will be sustained to-morrow by Democrats enough to carry it. S.

Non-Effect of the Kansas Message—Outrage upon Gov. Reeder—The Records in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

The President's Kansas Message has fallen, still-born, upon Congress. No one pretends to deem it matter of much political importance, and every man who chooses to speak freely on the subject admits that there could have been no good motive or reason for sending it in at the present time. It was not necessary to the preservation of public order in Kansas, for the troubles there are not half so menacing now as they were months ago, when the President did not deem it necessary to take any steps whatever. Nor was it necessary in order to the obtainment of money to provide against any emergency which may arise,—for the President is *never* without the means at his disposal to repress domestic insurrection.

THE MOTIVES WHICH PROJECTED IT.

Several considerations of a discreditable nature are suggested as the impelling motive of the message in the absence of any good one. The first of these was the expectation that the executive proclamation of civil war would frighten the Anti-Nebraska men into breaking up their line of stern opposition to the Administration in the organization of the House. That ruse has signally failed, and is more likely to induce professed Administration men to yield the plurality resolution, by which alone the House can ever be organized, than it is to draw a single vote from Mr. BANKS. Another consideration suggested by a friend of the President, who was quite indignant at the charge that the message was designed to frighten the House into an organization, is, that its real purpose was to affect the New-Hampshire election, by getting out a little set-off against the Pro-slavery doctrine of the annual message.

BORDER RUFFIANS AND EMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS.

True, the "set-off" don't amount to much, for the Kansas message itself is offensively Pro-Slavery; but then it shows that the President dare condemn the conduct of the "border ruffians," although he makes it all right again with them by justifying their acts as a counterpoise to the operations of the Emigrant Aid Associations! And this is one of the most sophistical points of the entire message. Mark it! Citizens of New-England, desirous that Kansas should be peopled by men devoted to freedom, thought fit to aid free men, imbued with free principles, to travel the many hundreds of miles intervening between Kansas and the Eastern States, and to settle permanently in the new Territory, intending and expecting to make themselves homes there, and to mould the institutions under which they proposed to live and die. These Eastern emigrants went peaceably, molesting nobody, and asking nothing but "non-intervention" at the hands of those who looked upon their quietly carnest movements with jealous surprise. And yet the President boldly assumes that this was all wrong—that the Free Statees were not justified in taking steps to overcome, in behalf of their own adventurous citizens, the natural advantages of position enjoyed by the Slave States bordering Kansas! And this peaceful immigration of *bona fide* settlers is deemed by the President to excuse, if not justify, irruptions of armed ruffians from Missouri, who purpose no residence in Kansas, but whose proximity thereto enables them to enter the Territory in the morning, to deposit their illegal votes, or murder in cold blood settlers who dare proclaim the rights of freemen, and to return again to their homes in Missouri ere nightfall, unless the daytime shall have hatched some brutal scheme of violence and wrong to be perpetrated at the fitting hour of midnight. The people of New-Hempshire will not be swindled into the support of FRANKLIN PIERCE and his Slavocracy by any such specious pretence as this.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON GOV. REEDER.

One evident purpose of the Message indicates another probable reason for its transmission to Congress. No man can fail to see that its most pungent ingredient is a malicious and cowardly assault upon Governor REEDER—malicious and cowardly because he who makes it deliberately takes the victim of his malice at great disadvantage, inserting his charges against him in an official document, which is certain to be scattered all over the land, and to infuse its poison in the public mind long before Governor REEDER can obtain the opportunity—which the President knows he seeks—to defend himself on the floor of the House. There was no shadow of public necessity for this course, and every gentleman who looks at the facts must feel that to gratify purely private motives, or to accomplish basely partisan purposes, the President of the United States has stooped to the perpetration of just such an outrage as would procure for a chimney sweep the jeers and hisses of every passer by. If he hopes, by thus prejudicing the case, to aid Gov. REEDER off, altogether, from his opportunity to be heard at the bar of the House, let me remind him that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." The House of Representatives will not degrade itself so much as to emulate so ungenerous and so undignified an example.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

One point more,—the President professes holy horror of some land speculations, in which he charges Governor REEDER and Judges ELMORE and JOHNSON to have been engaged, and for participation in which an honorable and valuable officer of the army has been cashiered, and the three gentlemen above named are said to have been removed. Now, if the land speculations really constituted the crime for which these gentlemen were punished, how is it that Mr. ISAACS, the District-Attorney of Kansas, escaped the guillotine? He was just as deeply involved in the land purchases as was Governor REEDER. There is no shadow of difference that I can learn in their respective cases. Attorney-General CUSHING addressed Mr. ISAACS a letter on the subject, and a bold, and perhaps impudent reply was returned. Mr. ISAACS expected to be removed for his letter, if not for his speculations, and became a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. WHITFIELD, the Pro-Slavery Administration candidate.

WHAT WAS THE PRICE?

But pending the canvass he suddenly withdrew, left the field to WHITFIELD, and has ever since retained his office of District-Attorney. Will somebody enlighten us as to the bargains by means of which these results were brought about? Pending an explanation it is but natural to suppose the ISAACS was pardoned by the President, and retained in office in consideration of his consent to withdraw from the canvass, and permit the election of a Pro-Slavery delegate to Congress. And this sort of interference by the Executive, I suppose, is what the President calls "non-intervention!"—the talismanic term by which he hopes to lull the friends of Freedom into a false security, while his Southern President-makers may bind them hand and foot for all time. Possibly Mr. ISAACS turned "States evidence," and was saved for that reason. Will somebody enlighten us? It is not usual in the practice of States to employ the man who turns "States evidence" in the responsible duty of trying other criminals.

RECORD-MAKING IN THE HOUSE.

To-day the House has been engaged in voting on "platform" resolutions and "making records," a business profitable perhaps as voting for Speaker in the present condition of affairs. The first resolution voted upon was the following:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will [illegible] to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of the restriction in terms or in substance.

This resolution declares the importance of electing a Speaker who is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and makes that an indispensable element in the pending issue. Messrs. SOLOMON G. HAVEN, THOMAS R. WHITNEY, WM. W. VALK, JOHN WHEELER and MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, voted against it, and it was lost by one majority. These facts prove that the men I have named have gone over, body and soul, on the Nebraska question, to the Alabama masters; and also that there is no solid Anti-Nebraska majority in the House. More care is evidently necessary, in Northern Nominating Conventions, to keep out the dough-faces. Look to it in the future.

The second resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a *necessary and certain* means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union, which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

HAVEN, WHITNEY, VALK, WHEELER and MILLWARD voted in favor of the declaration of the propriety of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and so have managed to "trim" the record, with "a leg each side of the fence." In other words, they have managed to assure the Nebrascals that they are a very harmless quintette,—and that their Anti-Nebraskaism don't mean anything at all; for, while they profess by their vote on the second resolution to believe in the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by the other they declare that they will not take the first step towards the repeal, by voting to elect an Anti-Nebraska Speaker. This is a sharp rail to straddle upon, but the gentlemen named are hardened to it by steady and persevering practice.

The same gentlemen voted against the bolting resolution.

Resolved, That a useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and, to some extent, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

FULLER of Penn. then moved a resolution, declaring against the agitation of the question of Slavery, which passed by one majority.

"See saw!" "See saw!"

Mr. MEACHAM promptly followed this demonstration, by the following clear and unmistakable resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30', was an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, both in and out of Congress, which was unwise and unjust to a portion of the American people.

Mr. SEYBERT wanted to move as a substitute an address to the country congratulatory of the success of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as evinced by the votes of the House to-day, but was cut off by the previous question. Mr. MEACHAM'S resolution was then carried by a vote of 108 to 93, after which Mr. STEPHENS didn't want to renew his proposition. So we go. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. DUNN, Republican, of Ind., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction in terms or in substance—

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That as useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and to some extent injurious to every section of our country, it therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, fully and completely, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

The first resolution was rejected by one majority.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Cumins, Covode, Cregin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Dairs, Day, Deao, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dood, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlen, Harrison, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlson, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McClary, Meacham, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parsone Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simon, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Me., Washburn of Ill., Washburne of Wis., Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wheeler, and Zollicoffer.—Total, 103.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Handley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broome, Burnett, Cadwallader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Foster, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Hall, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Haven, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Walk, Walker, Warner, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Adjourned.

Payment of Members of Congress—A Union of Democrats and Americans proposed, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that during the present unorganized condition of the House of Representatives, no money can be drawn from the United States Treasury for the payment of members of that branch of Congress. In this condition of affairs, A. J. GLASSBRENNER, Esq., the Sergeant-at-arms of the last House, and who is still acting in that capacity, having been applied to by members of Congress for money to meet their pressing necessities, procured funds from some of the Pennsylvania Banks on his own responsibility, and paid it out to members, taking therefor their receipts. The bankers of Washington, individually, have not loaned to Mr. GLASSBRENNER one dollar, but the banks have, liberally.

This course of the Sergeant-at-Arms has had the effect of depriving some of the brokers on the Avenue of many a good, fat shave, and causes much complaint among them.

There is now due to members on account of per diem and mileage about $290,000, of which it is said Mr. GLASSBRENNER has paid to them about $80,000.

The *Union* proposes a union of Democrats and Americans on the following principles: That the Democrats return Mr. ORR as the candidate on their platform, and that the Americans also nominate him, at the same time reaffirming their own platform—it being understood that neither make any concession of principle while voting for the one candidate.

Navigation is completely closed here. The ice extends far down the Bay, and in some places it is frozen, so that horses and sleighs have crossed over it.

The Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The trial of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON progresses slowly, and will probably occupy two or three days of next week. JOSIAH PORTER, who was also severely beaten by the defendants in this case for alleged intimacy with their wives, was on the stand nearly four hours. His testimony was not important, being confined by the ruling of the Court to his general intimacy with SUMNER, and the identification of a letter alleged to have been written by SUMNER to Mrs. DALTON. The letter itself was not put in as evidence.

Sad Accident on the Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

This afternoon as a large company were upon the Delaware River, opposite the upper port of the city, the ice gave way, carrying down a sleigh containing a gentlemen and four ladies. One of the ladies, a widow by the name of ALBRIGHT, was drowned. The others were rescued.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT, who was drowned yesterday, in consequence of the ice in the Delaware giving way, was the widow of Col. PETER ALBRIGHT. Her only daughter, twenty-three years of age, was also drowned. The body of the latter has not yet been recovered.

Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27—8 45 P. M.

Two inches of snow fell here this morning. For the remainder of the day it rained hard. It is now freezing.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 27—8 45 P. M.

Snow to the depth of an inch has fallen here. It has stopped falling and there are now indications of rain.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The weather has greatly moderated to-day. It is cloudy this evening with indications of rain.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Cape Cod *Telegraph* reports that the schooner *Arcturus*, of Saco, Me., went ashore yesterday on Great Harbor bar. The crew were all saved, though badly frost bitten.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

O. JENNINGS WISE, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris, in place of DON PIATT, resigned

EDWARD G. W. BUTLER, Jr., of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Berlin, in place of O. JENNINGS WISE, transferred to Paris.

JOHN N. GARESCHE, of Delaware, to be Consul of the United States at the port of Matanzas, island of Cuba, in place of EDWARD WORRELL, removed.

ROBERT H. SCHEE, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at the port of Spezzia, in Sardinia.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS of California, to be Consul of the United States at Apia, Navigators' islands.

GEORGE V. BROWN of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Tangier, Morocco, in place of SAMUEL P. COLLINS, deceased.

Personal Description of Faustin the First.

An American clergyman, who spent a winter in Hayti in the year 1853, gives the following description of the black Emperor, FAUSTIN the First.

"The present Emperor of Hayti, FAUSTIN SOULOQUE, or, as he is officially known, "His Majesty, FAUSTIN THE FIRST," had, previously to his election as President, been unknown to fame save as a military chieftain. His first connection with the army was in the capacity of a servant to a distinguished General. He has ever been regarded, by those who have known him, as a man of moderate abilities and acquirements, but of undoubted bravery.

My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port au Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the dingiest coal black; he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine grey horse, imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his lifeguards, on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth, with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and the back, the edges of the skirt, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equaled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the Custom-house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards, twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face when in repose an index of his stern and merciless heart. Those familiar with the circumstances of his election as President of the Republic (the present Emperor of France, be it remembered, has most closely followed the black Emperor in the method he has taken to reach his present position) will remember that the honor came upon him most unexpectedly. Parties were so nearly balanced that neither of them was able to succeed, and after several unavailing ballots he was taken up as an available military candidate, and moreover as one that the leaders thought could easily be managed. But they soon found out their mistake. The very men who had procured his election were the first to suffer. In a very short time he dismissed them from the ministry and chose a cabinet to his own liking, and from that day onward he has sacrificed whoever has dared to oppose him, or been suspected of plotting his overthrow, with apparently as little feeling as he would have taken the life of a centipede. It is a very difficult matter to judge of the future in regard to the Haitian Government and people, but to all appearances he bids fair to be their ruler for many years to come. At least if he be not it will not be because he would hesitate to sacrifice hecatombs of opposing subjects to secure this end."

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL IN NEW-ORLEANS.—THE WILL OF AN OLD BACHELOR.—The New-Orleans *Delta*, announcing the death of Mr. JOHN D. FINK, a wealthy old bachelor of that city, says:

"The value of his succession, we are informed, may be safely estimated at $500,000; of this immense amount he has left about $60,000 to his friends and relatives. He concludes by devoting the remainder of his large fortune to the purpose of erecting an asylum for destitute Protestant widows, to be called the 'Fink Asylum,' and authorizes Mr. BURLLENDRICK to appoint three trustees to carry the latter portion of the will into effect. Finally, he wills that his body shall be interred in the Protestant Cemetery on Girod-street, and a marble monument erected over it, fenced in with an iron railing—the whole cost of which is not to exceed $2,000."

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has under consideration a series of resolutions calling upon the Congressmen from that State to press for an appropriation to complete the defences of the Delaware River. The preamble says:

"In the present unsettled state of the world, the people of Pennsylvania cannot but regard with real anxiety the exposed position of Philadelphia, their principal city and commercial emporium; they, consequently, feel the deepest solicitude about every step to be taken for its protection, and watch with the liveliest interest the progress of the works intended for the defence of the Delaware River."

STATE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.—Professors E. S. CARR and DANIEL READ, of the State University of Wisconsin, have been duly inaugurated. From the report of the Board of Regents, read on the occasion, we learn that the number of students during the past year is ninety-three. Of those, forty-three reside in Madison, and fifty in other parts of the State, or in other States. Many of those from Madison belonged to families who have been attracted thither by the educational facilities afforded by the University. The report recommends a separate Preparatory Department, and the establishment of Medical and Law Departments. The whole value of the property and lands belonging to the institution, six years ago, was $130,000. This has increased, under the judicious management of the fund, until, in addition to the University building and grounds, valued at $250,000, it is now estimated at $300,000.

AN INTERESTING CHURCH SUIT.—The Richmond *Whig*, of Tuesday, states that a case of great interest is now being argued before the Court of Appeals in that city. The parties to the controversy are the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, and while this particular case only involves a title to church property in one locality, (the County of Fauquier,) its decision will have an influence upon other suits growing out of the division in the Church. Judges ALLEN, LEE, MONCURE, DANIEL and SAMUELS are present, and some of the most eminent legal talent in the State is employed in the argument.

The Great Snow Storm—Circular from the Patent Office.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1856.

DEAR SIR: From accounts in the newspapers it would appear that an unprecedented storm of snow, sleet, or rain occurred over most of the front of country lying east of the Mississippi, and perhaps beyond, from the 4th to the 6th of the present month. In order to determine the limits of commencement and ending, direction, amount, and nature of the precipitation of said storm, will you please to answer the following questions as early as convenient, and return the same to this office by mail?

Yours, very respectfully,
C. MASON, Commissioner.

Face of the sky the day previous to the commencement of the storm—whether fair, partially or wholly cloudy?

Direction and force of the wind the days preceding and during the storm.

Hour of commencement of the storm.

Hour of ending of the storm.

Amount in inches of snow, sleet, or rain.

Number of days the ground was covered with snow or ice since the storm.

News from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Neptune* at New-Orleans, we have Galveston dates to the 19th inst.

The Galveston *News* furnishes the following intelligence:

The volunteer companies lately in the service of the State, under Capts. CALLAHAN, HENRY and THORTON, were to be paid off at San Marcos, in Hayes County, on the 7th and 8th inst.

The Indianola *Bulletin* learns that they have been putting up ice in Austin four inches thick.

The ship *Stephen F. Austin*, from New-York, arrived off Galveston bar on the 14th.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 16th, has the following:

The sea serpent has selected Corpus Christi for his Winter quarters, thus establishing the superior claims of that locality, which have been so often urged, as the head-quarters for distinguished individuals, military and civil. The *Valley* says, [illegible] short time since, during the prevalence of the severe spell of weather, perhaps, that some [illegible] our bay, a party of gentlemen [illegible] boat, near the shell bank, discovered [illegible] something which they supposed to be [illegible] motionless upon the water. On approaching the object, however, they ascertained it to be [illegible] mous sea serpent, some fifty or sixty feet [illegible] which, when it saw the boat, immediately [illegible] to the bottom. They saw no more of the [illegible].

The Gonzales *Inquirer* mentions the arrest of a man answering to the name of CRAWFORD DUNAWAY, for having stolen a caballada of 150 horses in Goliad County, on the San Antonio River, not long since. He had succeeded in getting as far as Belton, in Bell County, when he was [illegible] and brought back by Messrs. W. F. DRAKE, [illegible] C. GREENWOOD, JAMES HASKEL and Rosser [illegible] of Goliad County, where they have taken him to await his trial. The horses stolen belonged to some twenty different individuals living in Goliad County, and some also to Judge WORSHAM, of De Witt County. Ninety-eight of the horses were taken from him and brought as far as Lockhart—twenty-two having been disposed of. The thief had succeeded in marrying a beautiful young lady of a highly respectable family in Bell County. Mr. DRAKE says that this DUNAWAY belongs to a band, gang of horse thieves stationed between [illegible] and Red River. A list of the names of persons composing this gang will be published soon.

Other Effects of the Ice.

The steamtug *Hunter*, Capt. MORRELL, returned to quarantine yesterday, (27th,) after a cruise of thirty miles outside, and reports nothing but two fore-and-aft schooners, inward bound. Capt. M. also reports the lower Bay full of ice, [illegible] to the Bar.

The steamboat *Transport*, of the Camden and Amboy Line, went ashore yesterday on the west bank, where she still lies with a signal of distress flying. The steamtug *Hercules*, Capt. DUVAL, has gone to her assistance.

The pilot boat *Nettle (No. 20)* returned to the Hook yesterday, after a cruise of fifty miles to sea, and reports having seen no inward bound vessels. She had two of her men badly frozen while taking the bonnet off the jib. The [illegible] was completely covered with ice.

The steamtug *Alex. Mason*, Capt. FOUNTAIN, came up to the City yesterday from below, and reports seeing the brig *Kerak*, of Bucksport, from Pantucula, ashore on the mud flats near Yellow Hook.

Steamer *Champion*, which left her pier at Peck-slip on Saturday morning last, in company with the steamer *Traveler*, both for New-Haven, after an ineffectual attempt to break her way through the ice above Riker's Island, put back and arrived here at 8 P. M. of the same day. The *Traveller*, while working in the ice, lost the control of her rudder, and taking a rank sheer was so far diverted from her course that it was found necessary to run her in to Clawson's Wharf, two miles above Riker's Island. The *Champion* brought back her passengers and part of her freight. She was expected to return some time in the course of the next day, (Sunday.) She came in with the loss of five arms of her wheels.

It is believed that no greater impediments to navigation in the harbor and through the East River were known for several years past than have been presented by ice, since the [illegible] during the present Winter season; and [illegible] it is not so much on account of the severity or durability of the cold, as the changes of temperature which have occurred, causing the ice [illegible] formed in the fresh water of the Hudson, and [illegible] bays and other shoal parts of the East River to become loose and drift in the channels towards the ocean. In such cases, before passing out through the narrows, these broken masses are sometimes brought up and collected together by adverse winds, when a night of severe cold is sufficient to form, for the time, in the narrow reaches of the river an impassable barrier to most of the steamers of the [illegible] construction. Ice thus formed is always more dangerous for a vessel of any description to pass through than such as may be of an equal [illegible] thickness. For instead of breaking it in a direct course, she will more readily follow the spaces between the old pieces, which is made by breaking the newer and thinner ice between them. Instances have been known but recently in which [illegible] steamers have run ashore in this way, in the vicinity of Throg's Point and Riker's Island. It is thought there would be no difficulty in keeping up communication in this direction with boats suitably prepared for it, after the fashion of the old steamboats *Utica* and *Columbia*, vessels of ordinary size and power, that were kept running on the North River in the Winter seasons, previously to the completion of the New-York and Albany Railroads. These boats had attached to them what is termed a false bow, sheathed with iron, to resist the cutting and abrasion of the ice, and formed with a gradual "*steeve*," so as to enable them to run up on the ice and break it with their own weight. In this way the ice is broken for a considerable distance ahead and on either side. The boats would ride it down for several times in succession, without losing their headway, when working through ice ten and twelve inches in thickness, and it was only the th

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

The Viceroy of Egypt, who has been in the Upper Country ever since that which returned to Cairo on the evening of the 14th inst., and remained there for the night.

About a fortnight ago, the United States fleet, consisting of a steamer, a brig-o-war and a transport, (the latter bound for Texas, I believe,) arrived here. The Commodore and officers visited Cairo and have since left for Genoa. The United [illegible] accompanied them to Cairo, [illegible] to return there, from this [illegible] last left.

[illegible] recently appointed Governor-[illegible] arrived at Cairo on the 15th inst., [illegible] by the Rev. Mr. BARCE, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General. They traveled by [illegible] Lord Caledonia is accompanied by his [illegible] Colonel Captain HUTCHINSON. They are all [illegible] of TAHER PACHA, one of the [illegible] Viceroy's Ministers, who are provided [illegible] while at the Viceroy's expense. He has [illegible] at Lord CANNING's disposal, [illegible] and his suite, as soon as it Upper Egypt. They were to leave yesterday, accompanied by [illegible] from Assiout.

HIGH RATES IN EGYPT.

[illegible] and that the Viceroy is to pay £4,000 to [illegible] Consul in Cairo, to provide them with wood [illegible] wine during their trip, which will not occupy more than thirty days. You see they know how to charge in Egypt. At present, Lord CANNING is [illegible] the shipping of the British Consul, Cairo. It easily [illegible] that English noblemen, [illegible] well paid by their Government, should [illegible] the hospitality of the Viceroy, who, [illegible] to [illegible] his family to go to England, would have to pay for everything. Lord CANNING does not even pay his traveling expenses from this [illegible] (Alexandria) to Suez—at which place, by the [illegible], a steamer is expected to await him to convey him to Calcutta. But I am disposed to think that he will not go direct to that "City of Palaces," for the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, I am well informed, does not leave India until March, and has been [illegible] struggling with the East India Company [illegible] his relinquishment of office is not to take place until the very day of his departure. It would be [illegible] all Indian precedent for the Governor-[illegible] elect to be in Calcutta along with the actual official who bears that title. I believe that Lord CANNING will go from Suez to Bombay, and [illegible] to Ceylon, reaching Calcutta not earlier than March, the time when Lord DALHOUSIE in-[illegible] Having

THE SUEZ CANAL.

You have heard, I suppose, of the intended canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. I do not believe it will ever be commenced, for it will [illegible] pay—and I do not think money is procurable for the [illegible]; but *that* is another affair. A [illegible] has lately arrived here, to ex-[illegible] the practicability of the scheme. It is practicable, but at an enormous expense. Monsieur DE [illegible] at the head of the Commission, and Mr. [illegible] Chancery and great political [illegible], with Mr. MCLEAN, an en-[illegible]ish Commissioners. Besides [illegible], Prussian, Austrian, &c., [illegible] interest you. They arrived [illegible], to examine the route from [illegible], and left Alexandria for [illegible] place they went in a Government [illegible] to Thebes, 600 *miles from the site of* [illegible]. They have just returned to Cairo, and started on the 15th for Suez to begin [illegible]. I understand that Mr. SENIOR (whom [illegible] properly describe, not as *actual*, but ex-[illegible]er in Chancery, with a retiring pension of [illegible] per year), intends to return from Suez to Cairo, there to pass the remainder of the Winter, and the other Commissioners will take the canal [illegible] Alexandria. This project is a French [illegible], it will take years to finish, and until it is com-[illegible] opened for traffic, how is the interest [illegible] to be expended to be procured? Will there ever be a traffic on the Red Sea, where the navigation is the most dangerous and uncertain, to pay even the ordinary expenses of the canal?

We have been rather gay lately. On the 10th inst., Alexandria races came off, won by English horses, and in the evening a grand ball was given. At Cairo, a race came off between a horse of HALIM PACHA (brother of the Viceroy) and an English mare belonging to a Mr. SMART of Alexandria. The run was seven miles across the Desert. The mare won, making the distance in seventeen minutes. The Pacha's horse was not even in sight when the mare came in quite fresh and won. This defeat has surprised the Turks, who fancy that no horses can beat their own, in distance. ACHMED PACHA then offered to put up a horse to run against SMART's mare, on the following terms: Both horses to gallop fourteen miles,—both then to be left in the open air, all day and all night following, without food or water, and, on the following morning (still without food or water) again to run fourteen miles! Of course, SMART declined, having too much regard for his mare, who is a splendid creature. But the proposal will show you a Turk's idea of horse-racing.

AMERICANS IN EGYPT.

During the year which is closing, we have had many travelers in Egypt, among whom have been a good sprinkling of Americans, but not so many as during the previous year.

It is very cold here just now, but we have not lately had any rain.

I must tell you of the opinion of ACHMED PACHA, one of the Egyptian Generals of the Army of the East. He says the French are the finest troops in the world; next to them the Sardinian; third, the Egyptian; fourth, the English; and last of all the Turks.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CAIRO.

EDHAM PACHA has lately been appointed Governor of Cairo. He was formerly Minister of Commerce at Alexandria. He speaks French and English, and is very much liked and respected by Europeans as well as natives. MIZAS HASSIN, the Viceroy's sister, is said to be dangerously ill. The city was only partially illuminated on her arrival at Cairo. By the way, Egypt was the only country in which there were no illuminations on the fall of Sebastopol.

Certain Queries.

First—Whether it is possible for Reporters to describe "A public Banquet, at which speeches are made after 12 o'clock, without alluding to "the wee sma' hours ayont the twal?"

Second—Whether a Ball can be spoken of in print without using the phrase that "the company remained on the light fantastic toe?"

Third—Whether a public meeting can be considered fully organized, unless "the President is in the chair, and "the minutes have been read and approved as a."

Fourth—Whether a fire was ever reported at full length, unless the Reporter grew rapturous over "the devouring element" and "red tongues of flame?"

Fifth—Whether a wreck was ever otherwise than "a total wreck" and "heart-rending" and "melancholy disaster and [illegible]."

Sixth—Whether a fine new Hotel, that opens [illegible] liberality, has anything else than "princely hosts"—who set "magnificent tables"—and whose "*cuisine* is unimitable!"

Seventh—Whether a specified period is ever anything else than "at about" 10 o'clock?

Eighth—Whether an execution was ever reported unless the Reporter saw the victim "launched into eternity?"

Ninth—Whether a launch was ever described without saying that the ship was "launched on her native element."

Answers [illegible] these queries would be "short" [illegible]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Department of Public Instruction.

If abundant facilities for learning bring wisdom, the next generation of New Yorkers will be very wise. No State ever provided more munificently for its young than this. Mr. RICE's annual report from the Department of Public Instruction, shows that there were in the State, on the 1st of July, 1855, 11,748 School Districts, attached to which were libraries containing 1,505,370 volumes. The year 1854-5 exhibits an expenditure of $1,476,616 for teachers' wages and the purchase of books. The total amount received for the support of Schools to the end of the fiscal year was $2,108,282; showing a balance of $631,646, after deducting the items mentioned above; this balance (remaining July 1, 1855,) was the [illegible] upon to meet other current [illegible]tendent seriously laments [illegible] in the statistics furnished by [illegible] statements relating [illegible] the session of the Legislature to which they are submitted, but to the year before; the Legislature of 1856 having before it the statistics of 1854, instead of those of 1855. Besides this faulty arrangement, the Town Superintendents also are in the habit of reporting results for the last half of one year and the first half of the next. These customs, in the judgment of the Superintendent, defeat any attempt at correct comparison of results. He proposes that the school year be made identical with the financial year of the State, ending Sept. 30. This is his first recommendation. It is then suggested that the abstracts furnished by the County Clerks are unreliable, and, so, worthless. He recommends that the reports of the Town Superintendents be made directly to the Department; a single accountant clerk to be the digester-general of the whole mass.

Mr. RICE renews the argument held by some of his predecessors in favor of a new graduation of the School Tax; the change to be effected in such a manner that the assessment shall be in the ratio of the wealth upon which it is imposed. On this point the report is earnest and more eloquent than upon any other. It says:

Upon the lowest considerations of sheer economy, the State cannot afford to have its children grow up in ignorance. Their effectiveness as producers of wealth, as workers in any department of industry depends principally upon their intelligence. The comparatively high degree of intelligence existing among our people is the circumstance which enables our artisans and manufacturers to maintain high wages and yet produce at a cheaper cost than the laborers of Europe, whose remuneration only suffices for a pinched and scanty subsistence—the defect of special training being more than supplied by general education. It is very obvious that what is the private interest of each individual is also the general interest of the community. It is less obvious, but no less true, that no man can afford to have his neighbor ignorant and poor any more than he can afford to have him infectiously diseased or criminally vicious. The increase of private wealth is only consistent with that of the general stock from which, through whatsoever transformation and exchanges, it must be derived. We are thus brought to the proposition recognized in our practice, that each individual is interested in the effectiveness of the industry of all his fellow-citizens, and consequently in their education, in proportion to his stake in the aggregate wealth. It is unnecessary to resort to either political or moral considerations to sustain the policy and justice of taxation for the general education, though they are so much more apparent—as flowing from the sentiments as well as the reason—that they have too commonly been relied upon to the overshadowing of the economical argument. Their entire consistency with it follows from the truth taught by all history that moral and political progress are inseparable from that advance in the power of man over the forces of nature which enlarges and constitutes wealth.

The tax being founded upon a recognized necessity, should vary with the needs it is intended to supply. These are directly appreciable by an enumeration of the children to be instructed, and the ability to pay by the assessed valuation of the property. Any fixed sum is adapted to the circumstances only of a stationary state. Former Superintendents have recommended that a tax of one mill upon the dollar should be levied instead of the present amount. A tax of three-quarters of a mill would raise upon the present valuation a little over $1,000,000, the excess above the present tax being something less than half the sum for which provision was made by rate bills during the past year, and which was raised to supply those forbidding attendance upon rate bills, deficiencies caused by inability to collect them and exemptions which involve a painful conflict between the honest pride of the indigent parent and the needs of his family for physical comfort made more humiliating by the narrow spirit in which exemptions are often refused.

Twenty-five districts have been organized under the Law of 1853, for the establishment of Free Union Schools. The statute, however, is complained of on account of its obscurity—particularly these portions which relate to the tenure of office of the Trustees, and the division of districts. The attention of the Legislature is invited to this subject.

The State Normal School, in operation for eleven years, has instructed 4,795 pupils; of whom 859 have received diplomas. The proportion of females is larger than that of the males; 186 females to 64 males is the present proportion.

The day which saw the abolition of the office of County Superintendent (Nov. 13, 1847) was signalized by the Legislature by the adoption of a provision to encourage the formation of Teachers' Institutes. During the year 1854-5, 36 Institutes were established, and 2,000 teachers and candidates were instructed in them in the theory and practice of instruction. The Institutes are organized generally in October and November. Mr. RICE commends them to favorable regard, and suggests an increase of the appropriation to $150.] Frequent changes of teachers are severely deprecated; but the relations of Primary Schools to the higher Seminaries are warmly spoken of, and a more intimate connection between the two classes is urged in this sensible way:

The common schools are the nurseries of the more advanced institutions, and the latter must thrive in proportion to the industry of their friends in cultivating and multiplying thrifty shoots in the former, in transplanting them by easy gradations to the seats of mature learning, and in making the latter, in a wider sense than now, public institutions, instead of the dependants of limited classes.

The health of the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums has been excellent. The Indians appeal for aid—especially the St. Regis tribe, whose condition is unsatisfactory. City Schools (New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, &c.,) are in an excellent, happy, useful way. Township superintendence is disliked by the Superintendent, and County Officers are recommended; but Boards of Education for rural districts are discouraged. Mr. RICE's recommendations, summed up in brief, at the end of a long and entertaining report, are as follows:

1. That the annual meetings of all the school districts shall be held on a fixed and uniform day, early in October, the first Tuesday, for example.

2. That the school year shall be, for all purposes, regarded as terminating on the 30th day of September, corresponding with the fiscal year of the State and that all statistics, financial or otherwise, shall have reference to that year.

3. That such statistics be reported directly to the Department by the town superintendents, unless the Legislature shall provide some intermediate school officers qualified for the duty of digesting them.

4. That the sum appropriated for equal distribution among the school districts, be reduced to the income of the School Fund, and the appropriation from the revenue of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and that a rule based upon the number of teachers be prescribed for the enumeration of districts, at least in cities and villages, where no territorial division by districts exists.

5. That the law for the establishment of Union Free Schools be amended, and that its principle be so extended as to permit any district to levy a tax, for the purpose of defraying teachers' wages.

6. That the power of taxing real estate for district purposes be confined strictly to its territorial limits.

7. The school districts be made *quasi corporations*, like towns and be enabled to sue and to be sued in their corporate name and character.

8. That so much of the library money appropriated to each district the present year as may be necessary to defray the expense of furnishing each district with a copy of the amended Code of Public Instruction, and Digest of Decisions thereupon, be retained and applied to that purpose.

9. That provision be made for the election of Superintendents for each County or Assembly District, with sufficient compensation to secure the devotion by capable and zealous men of their whole energies to the work of local supervision.

10. That the State tax for the support of schools be made three-quarters of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of property instead of the fixed sum of $800,000.

There is some talk of organizing a Young Mens Christian Union in Sandusky, Ohio, similar to the Institutions of the same name in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and New-York.

School for [illegible]

Mr. EBERON [illegible] Town Council to [illegible] an interesting [illegible] School for [illegible] Italian children [illegible] and [illegible] making [illegible] and the first Report of our Teacher. It [illegible] some interesting facts. C. E. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, Astor Place, Jan. 10, 1856.

SCHOOL FOR ITALIAN BOYS.

This School was opened on Dec. 11, 1855. From that time to Jan. 7 there have been about 25 regular attendants, and from 6 to 12 irregular each evening. In this time the progress they have made has been more than anybody could expect, considering their low condition. In regard to what is called *discipline*, it is easy to imagine how it must be with such a class of boys, men, women, &c. They bear the marks of the system practiced in their old country, where a teacher treats his disciples little better than beasts. On this account their conduct is more proper than could be expected. The greatest part of them show a praiseworthy disposition to be instructed, a great deal of intelligence, and good moral principles, which, if cultivated, can be turned to the benefit of society.

The classes are three:

First Class—learn to read Italian and English, and translate from Italian into English, and *vice versa*, so learning two languages at the same time.

Second Class—is taught to the first exercises of writing and speaking English.

Third Class—learn the alphabet, numbers and spelling.

The first rudiments of grammar form a part of instruction. Other classes are occupied when one of them is taught.

Each evening the attendants are noted down, viz:

Day.	Boys.	Girls.	Young Men.	Young Women.	Men.	Women.
Jan. 7	22	8	9	5	3	2
Jan. 8	20	9	10	5	3	2
Jan. 9	21	7	11	4	2	2

MY VISITING.

The cause why on Monday evening, Jan. 7, I had more attendants than usual, has been because I had visited 17 families of them. Accompanied by an organ-grinder, who new the residence, I went to Greenwich, Lawrence, Wooster, McDougal, Washington and Charlton-streets. Among these 17 families were 6 hoarding-houses, containing in the aggregate more than 180 individuals, children comprised. The remaining 11 families contained about 130 men, women, &c. I spoke to them of the necessity they have of being educated, to which purpose the Americans kindly offer every facility. I told them also that their ignorance is the cause of their low condition, &c.

On such an occasion, I learned some facts, which I think well to state.

On an average, it is calculated that no less than 100 adults, and 40 children arrive in this country every month. The most of them leave their native land destitute of any means, but on arriving here, are employed by the organ-owners. The latter are only few, and could live comfortably, even without letting out organs, as they own money or property to an amount varying from $1,000 to $30,000. This will not appear an exaggeration if we consider that they lease their organs at 10, 20 and 25 cents a day, according to the quality of the organ, and that they own from 20 to 100 organs. Sometimes they cannot get as many men as they want for leasing their organs, and then write to their country, (Genoa coasts,) pay the passage and get men from there. The stronghold of both organ-grinders and owners is for the Winter, New-York and Philadelph, but in the Summer the former spread all over the United States.

Another vocation that they follow is by knocking at the doors, and presenting a paper purporting to be an address of some poor widow to the public for a subscription, with the signatures and contributions of the most influential gentlemen of the City. Of course these are counterfeit. The writers of these papers are only two, actually in New-York, and they who go begging in that shameful manner, are, thank God, only a few. These writers, who are well paid, counterfeit letters of recommendation, passports and other documents. They are hated by the most—even by those who ask for their services. In justice to the many, I must say that this shameful beggary and this abuse of a public charity, is regretted by everybody. In general, if benevolent and religious societies will work amongst this low class, there is every reason to believe it would produce a good effect, as they profess a good moral principle and hearty desire for improvement.

A. E. CIRQUA.

George Law and His Slanderers.

The *Mercer Standard* of Trenton, N. J., publishes the following private letter from GEORGE LAW to LEWIS R. PARKER. The latter gentleman, in some prefatory remarks, says: "The letter so completely refutes the many slanderous charges preferred against the author, that we have concluded to submit it to the consideration of the public, This must be our apology for producing it. It speaks for itself."

NO. 243 FIFTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter and its inclosure last evening. I do not regard it as any departure from the rule I have prescribed for my conduct, not to interfere personally beyond a proper exposition of my political principles, in the questions now pending before the people of the United States, and in which my name has been mingled, as one that possibly might be placed by the American Party on its ticket at the next Presidential election, to express to you my acknowledgments for your kindness in vindicating my character, as you have, in the article you forbid me to say to you, that I am grateful to you for your defence. Not on account of any influence it may have in reference to the American nomination, so much, as because it repels charges against my integrity of conduct, as a man, and as a citizen. The charges alluded to in the article are false and foul aspersions, destitute of a shadow of truth.

MR. LAW DOES NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY, VALUING HIS REPUTATION MORE THAN THE OFFICE.

Exalted as I regard the chief magistracy of this confederacy of sovereign States, I do not seek it. The man who dares seek it is unworthy of it. It is a trust of transcendant dignity the highest on earth, but it is also of equal responsibility, and for the faithful execution of its duties, those who may occupy it have a fearful accountability to their country and to their God. But I hold my reputation as a man dearer and more valuable to myself, to my partner in life and to my children, than any political position, however high, to which I could be preferred. Office would cease to reflect honor on any man if dishonorable means were employed to obtain it, and especially are those referred to in the charges you defend me against dishonorable. A Philadelphia paper sent to me yesterday, (marked,) alludes to me as having "plenty of money" and disposed "to spend it freely," and as having in consequence "great influence in the primary elections" in this State.

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY AND HOW HE WON'T SPEND IT.

Whatever may be the fact in reference to my private pecuniary circumstances, the means I have accumulated have been earned by no little personal toil, and I do not feel that it is indelicate or egotistical for me also to say, by my honest industry and frugality; always gratefully acknowledging the favor of divine Providence. What I have had sense sufficient to earn and save, I trust I may have sense enough to keep for more useful and honorable and worthy purposes, than to spend it in attempts to corrupt the elective franchise. I have been told by friends that an Easton (Pa.) paper, and a paper published in your town, (I think it is called the *Gazette*, but am not certain,) have also assailed me in like manner, but I have not seen the articles. All such charges, by whomsoever or wheresoever made, are utterly untrue. I should despise myself if there was any foundation in truth for them.

LET MERCENARY PEOPLE TAKE WARNING.

So, too, I have been informed of some individuals having made some allegations verbally; and in two or three instances friends of mine have taken some pains to trace the slanderers to their source, and it is suggestive fact that in every such case the inventors turned out to be persons who had manifested some solicitude, to proffer pledges to advocate the views and sustain the wishes of my friends, for a consideration, but whose advances had been rebuked. When anything having the slightest appearance of a bid of such object has been made by letter to myself, it has met with silent contempt. If I have misunderstood any gentleman in this respect, I most certainly regret it, and will atone for my error. Since the charges referred to have been preferred against me, I have inclined to the opinion that justice to my country, my party and myself, may require the prompt publication of every letter containing any proposition or suggestion looking to such object, that is hereafter written to one. I do not consider the recipient of an insult to him self is under any obligation not to expose those who perpetrate the insult.

MR. LAW DEFIES THE SLANDERERS OF HIS CHARACTER.

I defy any and all who may be opposed to me politically, and any personal enemies, if I have such; (though I know of none,) I cannot suppose that I am exempt from the common lot of men in this regard;) to specify a solitary instance in which I have directly or indirectly authorized or countenanced, or in any form or shape done anything to justify the imputations made. I have made no promises to any one of any kind. I do not believe any friend of mine has acted differently. If any one has, the wishes I have expressed in this respect have been disregarded.

PLEDGES TO BE [illegible] QUIET BANNER [illegible]
COUNTY OF [illegible] NEW-YORK [illegible]
have heretofore [illegible] an intelligent [illegible] the legitimate [illegible] Political party to which I have been [illegible] posting notices, resolving for meetings, [illegible], speakers, music, and the like. If I have [illegible] been justly subject to the imputation of [illegible] and meanness. Those who acted with me in the National Democracy from 1848 to 1852 can state my course in this respect *then*. Since my name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, I have been constrained by my convictions of propriety and by prudence, to allow the charge of [illegible] to be made against me, in preference to giving the slightest ground for such accusations as you have defended me against. I have even felt that caution and restraint was necessary in the bestowal of ordinary charities and acts of kindness and friendship, to prevent such imputations being made. I have acted with such extreme circumspection, because I considered it not only to be due to my character and feelings as an honest man, and I will add also, because I have some pride of principle, and likewise, because I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow men.

HE WON'T RESORT TO INTRIGUE, AND, IF HE FAILS, WILL BE RESIGNED.

I assure you, my friend, those who malign me by these charges do not know me. I place too high an estimate upon the American Party to believe, for a moment, that any attempt to control it by *money* would have any effect to advance the prospects of any man who would make such effort. I feel that if the accusations you have answered in my behalf were true, right-minded men ought to denounce and scorn me as unworthy the smallest office or trust, and much more unworthy the Presidency of the United States. If I am ever nominated for the Presidency, or if elevated to that office, it must be by the voluntary, unbought and unsolicited suffrages of my countrymen. I will not resort to intrigue or deception to attain a nomination to that exalted place, nor to aid my chances of an election if nominated, and if elected I will not dishonor the office and my country by perfidy to my friends, or injustice to those who may have opposed my election, or those who in the exercise of their rights, disagree with me as to my official course. In allowing my friends to ask my name. (If I know my own heart.) I have not been influenced by any selfish object for myself or others. The maintenance of the honor and the interests of my country and countrymen should be the sole aim of every man chosen to fill the Executive Chair. I shall not murmur if any other is selected, but if I am designated I shall do my utmost with the aid of Providence to do my duty.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE LAW.

LEWIS R. PARKER, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

Letter from Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1856.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: The struggle to elect a Speaker has been surrounded with much embarrassment, and the peculiar relation which it has been my misfortune, pursuing the advice of friends, to occupy with regard to it, renders it indelicate for me *now* to give any opinion as to the causes of the existing difficulties. I prefer, therefore, to submit quietly to the virulent assaults which many of the Anti-Administration papers are making, until a plain statement of facts may be given without the danger of producing further delay in the transaction of the public business. I am called upon, however, by numerous private letters, as well as by a portion of the Press entitled to a respectful reply, for my reasons for voting against an election of Speaker by a *plurality* vote.

I came into Congress, inexperienced in legislative duties, in 1849, when there was a similar contest, the prominent candidates being Messrs. WINTHROP and COBB. The Free-Soil party was represented by Messrs. GIDDINGS, WILMOT, ROOT, and some six others, who held the balance of power. After a protracted struggle many efforts were made to adopt a plurality rule. Although a supporter of Mr. WINTHROP, I united with the Free-Soil men on this question and uniformly voted against it, agreeing with them in the arguments which they presented that it was of doubtful constitutionality, and a departure from the uniform usage since the organization of the Government of hazardous tendency. It was finally adopted, and the result was that a House, a majority of which was elected as advocates of the "Wilmot proviso," refused to apply the restriction to the Territories acquired from Mexico, which, by the laws of that Government, had been previously dedicated to free institutions, and closed its legislation on the Slavery question by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, *without securing trial by jury*, as recommended by Mr. CLAY and the Compromise Committee of the Senate.

On one occasion during the contest referred to, when the plurality resolution was before the House, Mr. GIDDINGS proposed the following substitute, in the propriety of which I fully concurred:

Whereas the election of the Speaker of this body is one of the highest and most important duties incumbent upon its members; and whereas, also, by common consent of every House of Representatives since the adoption of the Constitution, a majority of all the votes has been regarded as necessary to a choice of that officer; and whereas the freedom of debate has ever been regarded as one of the safeguards of human liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That a change in such election, so as to elect a Speaker by a plurality of votes, while the minority are not permitted to discuss the propriety or constitutionality of such change, will be oppressive in operation, of dangerous tendency, and ought not to be adopted.

During the first week of this session, when it was suggested to me by the friends who kindly supported me for the Speaker's chair that a plurality resolution would insure success, I again avowed my opposition to it.

Without elaborating on the subject, my reasons for voting against it now I will state:

1 That I am not fully satisfied that it is not an infraction of the spirit of the Constitution.

2 That it is an abandonment of a uniform usage, which did not in 1849, and I fear would not now, promote the success of the principles which I advocate.

3. Because I have reason to apprehend that its adoption at this time will result in giving the organization of the House to the friends of the Nebraska act.

4. Because, aside from principle, I am not disposed to stultify my past record until I am satisfied it is wrong; certainly not until the public interest demands such a sacrifice, and a change of my position would settle the "vexed question."

I give these reasons briefly now, from a regard to those who have requested them in respectful terms. To the outsidere here who have "jobs" in view, and to the editors elsewhere who have denounced me as a "traitor" to the principle I have always advocated and still adhere to, *I bid defiance!* I am neither to be *led* as the puppet of the former nor to be *driven* under the lash of the latter.

Very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi.

Governor MCRAE's message to the Legislature of Mississippi alludes to several topics in which the people of Louisiana are deeply interested. The Governor refers at much length to the railroad system of the State, and speaks of the progress and prospects of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad in the following terms:

This Road forms one of the most important lines throughout our State, and in its connections with other roads, one of the most important lines in the United States. Its means are sufficient, if they were available, to construct portions of it, if not the whole line, gradually, but slowly. It requires additional aid to give to it that progress which it merits, and which the great interests of the country so imperiously demand.

The Governor recommends to the Legislature to increase the Revenue so as to raise a surplus in the Treasury of $200,000, to be invested in stock, in cash payments, annually to the Jackson, Mobile and Ohio, and Central Railroads, in proportion to the extent of their lines within the limits of the State, to be applied to the purchase of, or payment of iron rails, when the road beds are in readiness for the iron superstructure. It is likewise recommended that all moneys loaned at interest to these Companies, or invested in their roads, or stock in the State be exempt from taxation until the several roads are completed. The appropriations to be continued for five years. This would give to each road, within that period, a contribution of $333,333⅓, which would be of sensible aid in the prosecution of their several works.

Upon the subject of Federal relations, Gov. MCRAE speaks in exceedingly plain terms. He transmits to the General Assembly of Mississippi the Abolition resolutions received from the Legislatures of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania; reviews the position of Mississippi in reference to the question at issue, and reminds the Legislature that she has enumerated as measures which would justify resistance, any interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, or with the slave-trade between the States; or any action by Congress on the subject of Slavery within the District of Columbia, the refusal of Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating Slavery within her limits, the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting Slavery in any of the Territories, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. After dwelling somewhat on the propriety of adhering firmly to these principles, Gov. MCRAE says:

"I therefore recommend to the Legislature, in response to the resolutions of Maine, to return her resolutions unanimously reaffirming the position of Mississippi, with a calm, temperate and dignified exposition of our rights, and the determination to maintain them *at all hazards*. If, then, Maine and our northern sisters shall make the issue of the Union with us on the Constitution, the responsibility will be with them, and the right with us, whatever may be the result."

The message abstains from abuse of the American Party, and barely alludes to the exciting contest which terminated in the Governor's election.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—The Commissioner of Patents received a few days since, from Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, Chaplain of the Senate, several specimens of American wool, of the finest quality. This wool was raised by his cousin, who resides in Fayette County, western Pennsylvania, and is very soft and silky to the touch, possessing in a high degree all those properties so much prized in the Saxon varieties. He will be pleased with the specimens which have already been received at this office.

THE DOINGS OF OUR ARMY IN [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Dec. 15, 1855.

I wrote you on the 15th respecting the march of the army to the East. The Emperor has been gone sixteen days, and as yet we have heard but little from him, as nothing is allowed to be made public. A few Port au Prince people have come back, and not only a few, but a great many have been sent out by the government. As near as we can learn, the Emperor has reached Azua, but has had to fight the whole way.

Business is at a dead stand—collections are very bad, particularly among the speculators. The retailers pay better. I do not want to see any more arrivals of provisions until the present critical state of affairs passes over, and when it will do so, nobody knows.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.

Since the foregoing was written, news from the army has come in more abundantly, and it is bad enough. I will give you the particulars, as far as I can gather them, but you know the difficulty of getting at political facts in Hayti. Every Haytian feels as if every loud word he utters on any matter relating to the Government, will cut his own throat; so I have collected what follows, by whispering with one and another. The army, as you know, left here on the 10th of the present month. It consisted of the troops of the south united to those of Port au Prince, and these were joined at Mirabelais by the troops of Gonaives and St. Marc, numbering in all about 23,000 men, independent of the army of the North, commanded by General PAUL DUCAVETTE, of some 7,000, which rendezvoused at a small town near the lines, where they still remain, for all we know to the contrary.

From Mirabelais a detachment of about four thousand was ordered to take a southern road, with a few provisions, and to rejoin the Emperor near Azua. All we know of them further is, that soon after crossing the lines, they were met by a body of Dominicans, when the regiment of Jacmel, which was in advance, broke at the first fire, and precipitated themselves on the rear, which caused a general rout. They were commanded by old General GABAN, of this place, said to be the best cavalry officer in the army, who, with several of his officers, was killed on the spot. The troops have gone where they please. But the great misfortune was with the main body, under the Emperor, consisting of about eighteen thousand men, which took the road to Las Cahobas. When near this place, in an open field, but near a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans of about four hundred men, with a cannon.

The order of march of the Emperor's troops at this time was as follows: The advanced guard was commanded by General VALENTINE, (a Dominican refugee,) with old General THEBRUN, of Port au Prince, on the right, and the Aux Cayes troops on the left. In all above 2,000 men. In the rear of these came the Emperor's staff, with the Emperor in person, his staff, all his ministers, his treasure-chest—after these came the main body. The advanced guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicans, when they made a halt and cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" several times, and were so often answered by the Dominicans; but for when the latter hurrahed, nobody seems to know. The Dominican commander then advanced in front of his troops, and VALENTINE did the same to meet him. After talking some time (what they said is not known) they separated, each retreating to his troops, but on the way the Dominican fired his pistol, when the Aux Cayes troops commenced firing, without orders, on the Dominicans, who returned the fire.

An officer of the Aux Cayes regiment, whose name I forgot, but the same who shot those prisoners in prison at Aux Cayes a few years ago, then mounted a horse, and called to the troops to follow him—and they did so with a rush, throwing themselves back on the main body of the Haytian army, which was at the same time charged by the Dominicans. A considerable number of Haytians were killed, and VALENTINE and THEBRUN were both wounded, but escaped.

Meanwhile, the Aux Cayes troops, throwing away their guns and baggage, continued their retreat, turning and carrying along with them other troops, until finally the greater part of the army had taken its flight, leaving the Emperor and his staff almost alone. VALENTINE and THEBRUN now came up, had pushed by the Dominicans, when they and the Emperor and all with him took into a by-path, and finally succeeded in getting clear off through the woods and escaping from the Dominicans. But the old man ran a narrow chance. They were once within a few feet of him, and were only saved by THEBRUN and other officers of his staff, several of whom lost their lives.

The Dominicans pursued the retreating Haytians some miles, until they were finally checked and driven back by the *Garde Nationale* of Port au Prince, commanded by ROBERT GATEAU, the auctioneer.

The army has lost everything. The Emperor is said to have had with him, in his treasure-chest, $3,000,000 in currency, and $50,000 Spanish. All this is lost, with the guns, ammunition and provisions, and other baggage and money. The retreating troops have thrown away their arms. The Emperor is said to have reached Bonheur, a small place sixty miles from the Capé, with a loss of a thousand men. The Aux Cayes troops, with some others, have arrived back at Las Cahobas, to the number of 1,500. The Emperor has sent them orders to join him at Bonheur, which they have refused to do. Whether he will march against them, or they against him, does not yet seem to be settled. Where the rest of the grand army is, no one knows but themselves.

This is about the amount, true or false, of what I have gathered from one and another who have returned. So you see the war is not at an end, but how things are going to be quieted down again I do not know, but I hope for the best.

Business is exceedingly bad, and prospects worse. The great misfortune to commerce is, that the war was got up so suddenly that no one was prepared for it. Orders for cargoes and goods had gone forward to Europe and the States, and it was too late when the war became probable, to countermand them. The consequence is, that the Custom-house, wharf and harbor are full of goods, and there are no sales; and on goods that have to be forced on the market there must be heavy losses.

News from Fort Pierre—Gen. Harney's new Expedition—The Sioux Indians.

From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 26.

Through letters received from Fort Pierre by express, we have news to the 15th of December. The troops which are stationed at that place have all gone into Winter quarters, and are comfortably hutted in the timber skirting the Missouri. Snow commenced falling on the 3d of October, and since then the weather has been very severe.

General HARNEY had ordered out a detail of a hundred men to go with him upon an excursion up the river. They were to travel on the ice and had prepared the sleds for the service, but the day for starting had not been fixed, as the General was awaiting dispatches from Major HOWE, whom he had sent down on the *Lewis and Clark*, and from whom nothing had been heard up to the time of the departure of the express. Some of the Indians have been in and had a talk with the General in command, and they finally arranged, about the 18th ult., to be present within one hundred days, and hold a grand council to settle upon terms of peace. There is evidently a strong desire upon their part to put an end to the war, if possible. A letter from Forte Pierre from a well-informed source, addressed to a gentleman in this city, says:

"The fact is, these people do not want to fight against the whites. For their numbers, the Sioux are less disposed to hostilities than any other Indians I have seen. * * * After the massacre, there was much excitement that led to several acts of revenge—Indian fashion—such as the murder of the mail party, &c. When that had subsided, they were alarmed by reports of hostilities by the Government against them. As nothing was done for some time, the most restless and mischievous among them began to imagine that there was no such intention, and that the Government was afraid. They did not believe that anything would be done, and so they presumed, talked big, and insulted trains, &c. But, after all, very few of them should be credited with this feeling and course. There are always restless and impatient spirits among them, besides young braves who want to establish a name. Thus it was, until HARNEY attacked them on the Blue Water. They did not believe, until the work commenced, that anything of the kind would be done. That undeceived them, and even then they fought, as it were, upon compulsion, and were treated as they would have done by others. It was proof positive that the Government was in earnest, and thus produced a most salutary effect. In February, when the great "Pow-wow" takes place here, we shall no doubt see a pretty lively exhibition of their anxiety to settle all difficulties, and it may result in a strong and durable peace."

Another Outrage in Florida.

By the schooner *William and John* at Charleston, we have particulars of another outrage by the Florida Indians. On Monday, 7th inst., the *William and John* arrived at Fort Dallas, Fla., and found the people in the vicinity in a state of great excitement. The inhabitants of the surrounding country were collected in the Fort; and were organizing companies for protection against the Indians. The cause of the excitement will be understood from the following circumstances: Shortly previous to the arrival of the *William and John*, PETER JOHNSON, with two men, whose names were unknown, went out, as was their custom, to dig arrowroot, about six miles from the mouth of the river, near which Fort Dallas is situate.

While engaged in their work, they were attacked by a band of Indians, who fired upon them, killing JOHNSON and one of the others instantly, and wounding the third in the side and head. He, however, was severely hurt, however, but that he could reach his boat, which was moored near by, closely pursued by the Indians, till he was able to push off beyond their reach. He succeeded in reaching Fort Dallas, where, as soon as his story was told, a party was prepared and set out in pursuit of the murderers. Night had come on, however, and no traces of the Indians could be found.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., 70 men started out, and arriving at the scene of the murder, found the two bodies, one of which had been scalped. A party from the Fort had been exploring the country for

THE DOINGS OF OUR ARMY IN [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Dec. 15, 1855.

I wrote you on the 15

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] returns which the public [illegible] any full [illegible] as such; [illegible] of the parties [illegible] which the parties [illegible] falsely.

[illegible] ed women here about [illegible] th. A large plurality [illegible] number are Germans—[illegible] the ranks of honest im[illegible] hirigres, or the difficulty of [illegible] landing on these shores. [illegible] English women, and there are [illegible] French. Scotland contributes the smallest number of any of the important kindoms of Europe. Of the Irish and German but few can write, and not many are able to read English. The English are often as illiterate as the others, but the pride of the parties questioned, we suspect, caused a great many to return themselves as able to read and write who could do neither.

The ages of these females vary from twelve to thirty-five years, while the average is nineteen. Some few pass 40. The majority of them drink freely, but few would admit that they ever became intoxicated. In very many cases the intemperance of parents can be shown the first cause of the fall from virtue.

Others averred that they were seduced, especially on ship-board. Others pleaded the impossibility of getting an honest living; and the fact was developed that during the Winter of 1854-55 accommodations for the ranks of prostitution were more frequent than for years before. During that Winter there was but very little need for the procuress to ply her peculiar cunning,—for many ignorant girls, rushed voluntarily to the streets, preferring, a shameful life, with the chance, as they professed, of reclamation, to death by starvation and exposure. Personal vanity, too, has supplied not a few victims. A fine figure and a handsome face has frequently led the feeble-minded into the vortex of crime.

One great means of supplying the houses of prostitution has been cut off since Castle Garden was taken in as Emigrant Dépôt. Before that, poor emigrant girls were systematically led into the disreputable boarding-houses, detained until their money was all wasted, and then forced into houses of shame. Under the improved auspices of the Commissioners of Emigration a great change has been wrought.

Some few of those women have children, the majority of whom are born bastard. Three children are reckoned to born while the mothers were everyday prostitutes.

Two of these supply the place of the fallen daughters at the firesides of their grandparents; in the other instances, the child is now sent to nurse. Several of these women have children born in wedlock, but in no such case was it found that the child resides with the parent. There are some other women who provide for children kept at a distance from them, having been adopted and put out to careful rearing for a correct and virtuous life.

Not a few of these women are in direct communication with their parents at a distance, who in most cases are ignorant of the career of vice which their daughters are following.

Some few are provident of their wages. A few have considerable savings, with which, they expressed the hope to the census-taker, at no very distant future to purchase a life of comparative virtue. The great majority, however, are utterly reckless. They spend all they get for dress and drink, and their most natural end is suicide, or death in the poor-house and a burial in Potter's Field.

Our Indignant Neighbor Gored.

Our neighbor is between two horns of a dilemma, and needs advice in order to choose the bluntest. He is a law-abiding citizen, and therefore does not throw ashes into the street, but has, from time to time, provided himself with an ash barrel in which to deposit them.

Now, the attainment of an object which aims to promote the welfare of humanity, is certainly a desirable thing, and "devoutly to be wished for." But there grow the horns. He must either lose sight of himself entirely in caring for the public good, or allow "charity to begin at home." In other words, he must either supply a certain itinerant portion of the community with fire-wood, at the cost of carrying it away, or raise a monument before his door with the ashes of his grate. He has already done police duty in two or three instances, and saved his barrel from the hands of a fair daughter of the Emerald Isle who evinces a great desire to take care of it. His neighbors complain strongly of the nuisance, and unless something is done to secure them in their inalienable rights, viz.: "Life liberty and the pursuit of"—the thieves who steal their ash boxes—by that most puny arm of our City Government, the Police, who at present do nothing of the kind, there will be a barricade of ashes raised in the street, so high that even those whose duty it is to attend to these things, will not be able to overlook it.

JULIUS CÆSAR had his BRUTUS, CHARLES the Second his CROMWELL, Mr. MATSELL his Alligator, and the Commissioner of Streets—may profit by their examples.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of January to the 26th day of January, 1856.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	1	Dropsy in ovaries	1
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Dysentery	5
Bleeding from the heart	2	Enlargement of the heart	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Epilepsy	1
Brain, disease of	1	Eruption	1
Bronchitis	1	Erysipelas	1
Burned, scalded	3	Fever, betic	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, puerperal	4
Catarrh	1	Fever, scarlet	41
Casualties, by being run over	2	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera infantum	6	Fever, typhus	5
Cholera morbus	1	Fracture, neck	3
Congestion of bowels	1	Fracture, skull	1
Congestion of brain,	4	Heart, disease of	5
Congestion of lungs	2	Heart, disease of valvular	1
Consumption	6	Hip, disease of	1
Convulsions, infantile	7	Hooping Cough	2
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation of bowels	6
Convulsions, teething	1	Inflammation of brain	6
Croup	11	Inflammation of heart	1
Debility from a premature birth	5	Inflammation of lungs	12
Diarrhœa	5	Inflammation of stomach	2
Dropsy	1	Inflammation of throat	2
Dropsy in chest	1	Intemperance	1
Dropsy in head	2	Jaundice	1
Lockjaw	1		
Lues Venerea	1		
Malformation of heart	4		
Measles, adult	1		
Marasmus, infantile	19		
Obstruction of bowels	1		
Old Age	6		
Palsy	3		
Parturition, difficult	1		
Pleurisy	5		
Poison, by arsenic	2		
Premature birth	7		
Rheumatism	1		
Rheumatism of the heart	1		
Scrofula	3		
Small-pox	6		
Stillborn	29		
Suicide, by arsenic	1		
Suicide, by strangulation	1		
Shooting	1		
Teething	2		
Ulceration	1		
Ulceration of bowels	1		
Ulceration of womb	1		
Unknown cause	1		
Total			365

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	5	Old age	6
Brain and nerves	79	Stillborn and prem's birth	36
Generative organs	8	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	71
Heart and blood vessels	14	Uncertain seat and general fevers	34
Lungs, throat, &c.	100	Urinary organs	1
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	31		
Total			365

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	6	IX.	21
II.	2	X.	9
III.	8	XI.	33
IV.	18	XII.	18
V.	12	XIII.	14
VI.	23	XIV.	11
VII.	13	XV.	11
VIII.	30	XVI.	14
		XVII.	35
		XVIII.	39
		XIX.	21
		XX.	33
		XXII.	39
		XXIII.	7
		Total	375

*Includes City Hospital, †Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. Includes Bellevue Hospital.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 114; 1 to 2 years, 35; 2 to 5 years, 23; 5 to 10 years, 18; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 17; 20 to 30 years, 12; 22 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 42; 40 to 50 years, 37; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 1; Unknown, 5. Total—375.

NATIVITY.—England 5; Germany, 23; Holland, 2; Ireland, 262; Scotland, 2; Spain, 1; Swedes, 1; Switzerland, 2; United States, 297; Unknown, 4. Total 375.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 7; City Hospital, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 5; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 3; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 9. Total, 28.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 26, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 17, 71, 143, 144, 811, 812, 820, 124, 127, 160, 166, 1114, 1114½, 182, 210.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 295, 255, 279, 161, 299, 166, 254, 460, 472, 484, 426, 432, 442, 452 to 456, 460, 461, 467, 469, 471 to 473, 475 to 479, 481 to 484, 486, 488 to 495.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Special Calendar taken up. *Part* I. and II.—Sittings at *Nisi Prius* adjourned for the Term.

POLICE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Trial for Mal-feasance in Office.

THE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES IN COURT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Important Testimony for the Defence—Arguments and Speeches of Counsel—The District-Attorney's Reply and the Judge's Charge—The Jury, Unable to Agree, are Locked up all Night and on Sunday, and are Unable to go to Church.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 24.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

The Court was exceedingly crowded on Saturday morning, long before the arrival of the Judge, by citizens, lawyers, Aldermen, Councilmen and others anxious to hear the continuation of the trial of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for malfeasance in office. On the opening of Court Mr. Brady said that, being the last day of term, it was necessary to economize time. He would therefore waive any formal opening, but proceed at once to call witnesses for the defence.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Matthew C. Fordham, examined by Mr. Brady.—In 1855 I was Street Inspector of the Second Ward; I became acquainted with the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co. about the 16th January; I did not have charge of the street-sweeping machines; they were worked in my Ward; they were a total failure; I made a complaint about them.

Q.—Did Mr. Smith speak to you on the subject?

District-Attorney.—You need not answer. The learned gentleman objected to the testimony of this witness. The witness Smith was yesterday asked whether he had ever attempted to bribe the present witness, and he replied that he had not. They were not now trying an issue of bribery in the case of Mr. Ebling; they were not there to try an issue of bribery between Mr. Smith and Mr. Fordham.

Mr. Brady claimed to have the right to test the credibility of the witness Smith. He pronounced the alleged reluctance of Smith to give evidence against Mr. Ebling to be a shallow piece of hypocrisy, and wished to prove that he was, in reality, actuated by a feeling of revenge against Mr. Ebling. He wanted to test the matter of that $500, to which Smith would only allude by saying that he said to Fordham, "I had rather than $500 that you would keep out of my way;" and he wanted the Jury to understand plainly that Smith was not the unwilling witness he claimed to be. If it should turn out that this Smith came, in an artful manner, with a lot of street-sweeping machines, which he knew would not do their work, and endeavored to get the authority and patronage of a head of a public department in their favor, and when that officer objected to the machines as being useless, he turned round and accused that officer of corruption, and an attempt to procure a bribe, they would probably get at the exact worth of Mr. Smith's evidence.

The District-Attorney replied at length to Mr. Brady, and was sustained by the Court

Examination resumed.—I had a conversation with Mr. Smith, which I reported to Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott; the street-sweeping machines were in operation mostly every night; the streets were cleaned in the day time by hand-labor, but they ran the machines around by night, to keep up a show of work; I was present at the trial of the machines; Mr. Mott and Mr. Ebling were also present; Mr. Ebling said they were failures; he called them humbugs.

The District-Attorney objected to an examination of this witness respecting the machines, as being entirely collateral to the issue.

Mr. Brady waived his point, but would ask one more question.

Q.—Did Mr. Ebling ever again authorize the employment of the machines? A.—No, Sir, but after the agreement was made with the Mayor and Comptroller, the machines were allowed a further trial.

The District-Attorney cross-examined the witness: I did not throw any obstacle in the way of employing the machines; I said they were humbugs from the first day they were used, but I never said so before they were tried at all.

Joseph Souther, examined.—I am Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I am acquainted with Smith, Sickles & Co.; I first saw Mr. Smith in Park-row, in March, 1855, on a trial of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Ebling was present.

Q.—What was the result of the trial of the machines?

District-Attorney.—I object to the question.

The Court was unable to see the relevancy of any of the evidence. It did not matter, in this trial, whether the machines worked well or ill.

Mr. Busteed, (to witness)—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Smith in the month of March, relative to the working of the machines?

District-Attorney.—I object to that question. Question ruled out.

Mr. Busteed—Did Mr. Smith ever make you an offer to give you $2 a day over and above what you were receiving, if you would report favorably to Mr. Ebling, about the machines?

Question ruled out, and the witness left the stand.

Morgan L. Mott, examined on Friday, was recalled by Mr. Brady.—I first saw Mr. Smith in the latter part of December, 1854; I witnessed the first experiment of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Smith never called on Mr. Ebling or myself with the receipt; he called and had a conversation about the receipt; he proposed to sell it at one time; he called on Mr. Ebling at his office; Mr. Ebling came to my office and called me in; this was on the 17th of July; Mr. Smith then stated that he had lost a great deal of money by the machines; that his partner turned him out, and that he must raise some money; he wanted to know what we would give for that paper; Mr. Ebling asked if it was worth anything to me; I told him "not a cent;" I never saw Smith in Ebling's office after that; he called on me after that, on the morning of the day before he went before the Grand Jury; he said he had this paper about him, and that it had better be got rid of; that the Mayor had sent for him, he did not know what about; the next I saw him was in the ante-room of the Grand Jury; I told Mr. Ebling what Smith had said about the paper; Mr. Ebling laughed, and said he did not care about it; I have known Mr. Ebling about ten or twelve years.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney.—There was no paper exhibited when Smith came to the office; there was another paper, containing a portion of the agreement, which I think Mr. Ebling took; there were other interviews when the paper was referred to

Direct examination resumed.—Mr. Smith said he wished to have that receipt and agreement drawn out, at the time they were obtained, to show to those who furnished the money in Philadelphia that the authorities here would be favorable, provided they answered the purpose; that was before any paper was signed; I drafted the receipt without discretion, according to Smith's request, that he might have something to show; the language of that paper is mine; it was agreed that if the machines were not successful, the whole matter should drop; Mr. Smith said he would clean the streets of the City for $140,000; he supposed he could get a much larger amount, and the difference, he said, should be divided between Mr. Ebling and myself; I told him I thought it could not be done for less than $200,000.

Q.—Did you expect to make anything out of it?

The District-Attorney objected. It was immaterial whether the witness expected to make a fortune or not.

Mr. Brady said they were trying a man for a State Prison offence, and it was necessary to get at the intent of that man. He should claim, on Mr. Mott's testimony, that there was no expectation in Mr. Ebling's mind of making anything out of this agreement, but that the papers were drawn solely to enable the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co. to get money from the capitalists of Philadelphia.

The District-Attorney objected that they could not get at Mr. Ebling's expectations by finding out what Mr. Mott's expectations were.

The Court ruled the question out.

Examination resumed.—Mr. Smith offered $150 in April, which he said was for Mr. Ebling and myself.

Q.—Do you know whether, at the date of the paper given in evidence by the prosecution, Mr. Ebling was ignorant that he could not be interested in the contract?

The District-Attorney objected to the question.

Mr. Brady wished to show that, in good faith, Mr. Ebling did not know that he could not, according to the charter, be interested in such a contract. With respect to the theory that every man is supposed to know the law, there never was a man who knew even all the Corporation ordinances. It was the intent they were then to judge. He should insist upon that. Mr. Brady argued the point at great length, and was replied to by the District-Attorney, who contested his doctrine that it was a mere theory to suppose that every man knows the law. It was especially a maxim in criminal cases, that the ignorance of the law should never excuse, and here it was that the plea of insanity came in justifiably. When a person acted without knowing what he was doing he was presumed to be insane.

The Court coincided with the District-Attorney. Mr. Busteed took exceptions.

Examination resumed.—I was present at an interview between Mr. Ebling and Mr. Smith, when Mr. Ebling proposed that both papers should be destroyed, because they trammeled him in getting contracts; he was willing to destroy his papers, if they would destroy theirs; they agreed to bring their papers and destroy them; I think Mr. Smith was present.

The case for the defence ended here.

Mr. Brady addressed the Jury. He alluded to the extreme importance of the case, as affecting the character and position of the accused. Some of the interest of this case is derived from the fact that this is the first prosecution under the act of 1853. This is the first time the act has come before the Court so as to allow of a definition of its clear intent and application.

Mr. Ebling, as the prosecution will admit, is a citizen of the utmost respectability. He is a man not likely to understand well the Charters of New-York—documents which no man amongst us understands. Politically, between Mr. Ebling and his counsel there was no affinity, and he could sincerely aver, it was only fair to say it, that if he had been entrapped into any violation of the statute, it had occurred most undesignedly. Mr. Ebling was [illegible] other power was to be used. The Jury would [illegible] them back, the Bill [illegible] dismissed, leaving [illegible] with the City. The charges rendered it [illegible] with the parties to keep all this matter [illegible] open the only in the presence of other City officials. Here we have a man in whose confidence had been reposed by the City, bargaining off this property to Smith, and then deceptively and as a mere matter of form sent advertising for tenders—he had settled the whole matter to his own corrupt advantage. Any stranger ignorant of this secret transaction would have been finely fooled had he ventured to put in a bid.

Well, after the work is commenced, Mr. Ebling finds that the scheme will not work; so he backs out. He finds that the story leaks out to all his subordinates who, of course, were to be displaced from office. He fears exposure. He would fain retrace his steps. He throws cold water upon these machines. He passes upon them a sweeping condemnation. Now what was his conduct when he found his action had been a violation of the law? Did he make any attempt to make amends? NOT A BIT. Did he complain to the magistrates respecting Smith, Sickels & Co.? Did he charge them with having attempted to bribe him? No such attempt at expiation was made. Says Ebling to Smith, "That receipt from me does not state the terms of any contract. That paper is worthless and harmless. Come into court with it and I will break down your evidence." So argued Ebling. He thought Smith would become out against him. He is as deep in the mud as I am in the mire. Dead papers, like dead men, are among the most silent things in the world. They tell no tales. Now he would ask the Jury, as plain, honest men of the world, will the transactions developed in evidence admit of any other construction? Can you conclude otherwise than that Ebling knew he was acting oppressively to the citizens of New-York, and falsely to his own conscience selfishly, and in a spirit at complete variance with the oath he had taken? He confidently trusted that the common sense of the Jury would enable them, without the slightest difficulty, to arrive at an unprejudiced conclusion.

Mr. Brady then rose to present certain points of law upon which he wished the Judge to charge. The Judge asked for the papers, which were handed up. After glancing at them for a few minutes, Judge Capron commenced his charge. The charge of Judge Capron embodied the following points: He would consider that the jury were to be regarded as the sole judges of the evidence, but he should not charge, as the counsel had requested, that they were the sole judges of the law.

Mr. Brady (interrupting).—The Court mistakes; that was not my position.

The Judge—Just so; well, then I am corrected. The crime upon which the jury had to pass was very serious. Mr. Ebling is a gentleman whose character hitherto has been unstained, and you must pause before he is struck down by insufficient evidence. The Judge recounted the charge, and recited the law relative to bribery. Under the evidence, it will be for you to say whether the defendant, on the 9th of January, 1855, made a bargain to obtain a contract from the City, for which he was to receive a certain money consideration. If so, he is guilty of bribery, and it is your duty so to find. Even his promise would incapacitate him. The only question for the jury is, Did the defendant contract or make bargain that he would grant a certain favor for a certain sum? Ignorance of the law may be adduced as a plea to the Executive, but not before a court of justice. The statute is two years old; it was his duty to have been familiar with it. As to accomplices, a jury ought certainly never to convict upon their single or uncorroborated testimony. Do you find that Smith's evidence is borne out? Where is the written contract? If it were not a felonious document, why has not counsel for the defence produced it? Why they have not produced that paper, is a question for the jury. Mr. Mott, another accomplice, has been on the stand; his testimony does not clash with that of Smith.

As to the points of law upon which the Judge was desired to charge: First, as to whether the act could be corrupt, unless the motive were so; if the act were unlawful, then it was willful and corrupt. Did the accused perpetrate the act? If he did, the act was willful and corrupt, inasmuch as it was a violation of law, and the law he is presumed to be acquainted with. As to whether the act charged comes within the act of 1853, he would direct the Jury affirmatively in that respect. He could not perceive the force of the idea that it was material in what direction, or how the defendant used his interest. A proved intent to do wrong is not necessary. If the act were illegal, the intent is presumed to be bad, and if the bargain were unlawful, it was willful and corrupt, whatever might have been the professed intent of the party.

These to mind the salient points of the Judge's charge. Some conversation arose between the Court and counsel, with the intention of raising new points and exceptions. The District-Attorney urged that many of them had been already offered. At a quarter to six the Jury retired.

The Jury, at 8 o'clock, sent word to the Judge that they were unable to agree, and requested to be discharged. To this application the Judge returned following note:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: In the present state of the case and the Jury, although it would afford me pleasure to comply with your request to discharge you, yet I do not feel that I can do so at this time consistently with public justice.

E. S. CAPRON.

The Jury were then sent for and locked up. The Judge told them he would see them again at 10 o'clock, when, if they had not agreed upon a verdict, he should order them to be locked up until morning.

At 10½ o'clock the Judge again took his seat on the Bench, and the Clerk of the Court asked the Jury if they had agreed. The foreman replied that they had not. They were then, on the Judge's order, locked up for the night.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Judge CAPRON rose his appearance in Court. The Jury, after a night's reflection, had not agreed, but stood, as we were told, six for conviction and six for acquittal. They were much exhausted, and earnestly asked to be discharged. The Judge made some remarks upon the necessity of the agreement of a Jury, and again ordered them to be locked up until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE JURY DID NOT AGREE

At about 3½ o'clock, P. M., the Judge again entered the Court Room. The Foreman of the Jury, in response to the inquiry of the Clerk, said that there was not the slightest prospect of an agreement.

Judge CAPRON, in reply, said:

Gentlemen: I have no object in view but to do my official duty. I wish to do nothing else, as between yourselves and the public. When a Judge has reason to be satisfied that a Jury, composed of intelligent men, cannot agree, he must discharge them. It would not be proper that they should be coerced into a verdict. I am satisfied, from your representations, that you cannot agree, and therefore I discharge you.

The Jury, who had remained over 28 hours in deliberation were not sorry to be released. The January session of the Court thus terminated. Very seldom has it happened that this Court has ended its session on Sunday. In some great trials, such as those of Coit and Carpenter, the same thing has occurred. In the present instance, the attendant lawyers, and the interested parties (and they were not a few) gathered into knots and discussed the defendant's position, and the probabilities of a new trial. The District-Attorney was not present. Mr. Busteed and Mr. Brewer were in Court, but in the turn that affairs had taken they had, of course, no remarks to offer.

The Jury, on their discharge, stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Important Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The following are the points decided by the Court in the following cases heard in December last. They will be found of interest and importance to our importing merchants.

GLASS—CONSTRUCTION OF TARIFF ACT—VALUE OF THE THALER.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs imported from Bremen what is known in commerce as polished window glass, sometimes called German plate or crystal glass or polished plate. It is not broad, crown or cylinder window glass, but is used for such purposes as window glass is generally used for. The Collector charged it with a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the plaintiffs claimed it was liable only to a duty of 20 per cent., and they paid the excess under protest.

The Collector also estimated the thaler (in which coin the goods were valued in the invoice) at 78¾ cents, while the plaintiffs claimed it should be estimated only at 71 cents, and they paid this excess, also, under protest.

For this excess of duties this action is brought.

Held by the Court—That the meaning of the terms used in the Act of 1846, as of all tariff acts, must be determined by the commercial understanding of them in market when the act was passed, and, in order to recover, the plaintiffs must show that the words "manufactures, articles, vessels and wares of glass" in Schedule C did not, at that time, mean window glass.

That this requirement is not satisfied by attempting to show what was the meaning of the words seven years after.

That, in the Act of 1842, Congress manifestly meant to include all kinds of glass ware in the words "all articles and manufactures of glass," and it is not to be presumed that the words were used in any different sense in the Act of 1846.

That as Schedule B provides a duty of 40 per cent. upon "glass cut," and as Schedule C provides a duty of 30 per cent. upon manufactured articles and wares of glass "not otherwise provided for," and as in Schedule E "window-glass broad, crown and cylinder" is provided for, it is manifest that all other kinds of window glass are "not otherwise provided for," and must pay a duty of 30 per cent.

That the Collector was correct in charging the duty at 30 per cent.

That the rate of 71 cents, fixed the value of the thaler at 71 cents, and the estimation of it at 78¾ cents is enormous, and the plaintiffs are entitled to recover this excess of duty paid.

Judgment for plaintiffs for this excess, the amount to be computed at the Custom-House.

DEPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY—CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

John W. Alsop and Henry Chauncey vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs imported from Bremen what is known in commerce as polished window glass, sometimes called German plate or crystal glass or polished plate. It is not broad, crown or cylinder window glass, but is used for such purposes as window glass is generally used for. The Collector charged it with a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the plaintiffs claimed it was liable only to a duty of 20 per cent., and they paid the excess under protest.

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John W. Alsop and Henry Chauncey vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs in the year 1850 imported three parcels of goods from Trieste. The invoices were made out in Austrian florins, which during that year were depreciated from 12 to 20 per cent. But the Collector refused to allow for this depreciation, and the plaintiff now sues to recover this excess paid under protest.

The protest in the first case set out that the plaintiffs could procure a Consular certificate to the depreciation, but none such was offered.

The protest in the second case alleged what was the true value according to the *quotation* of the Exchange office at Trieste, as certified on the invoice by our Consul there." But the certificate from the Exchange office was dated four months after the importation.

In the third case no certificate was produced or offered to be produced.

Held by the Court—That the importer must in all cases offer such consular certificate or a bond that he will procure it, to be entitled to the depreciation.

That in the second case even if the protest were sufficient, the evidence does not sustain it.

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant

APPOINTMENT OF REAPPRAISERS—REFUSAL TO REAPPRAISE.

John Lehmaier et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs made two importations of goods in the year 1852. They had purchased the first about two months before shipment, and the price in the invoice was the purchase price. On an appraisal and reappraisal the value had been raised more than 10 per cent., and the penalty of 20 per cent. was accordingly exacted and paid under protest. The protest was general and specified but two exceptions to the reappraisal; first, that the reappraisers were not sworn by the Collector, and second, that the penalty cannot be exacted except where the importer has raised his invoice price on entry.

The goods of the second importation were also appraised, and their value raised; the penalty exacted and paid under protest. This protest was also general, but contained a notice as follows: "You should not refuse us the appraisement of a merchant appraiser under the acts of 1823, 1830 and 1832." The only evidence of such refusal is a letter of the plaintiffs to the defendant, in which they said, "The appraisement which has been made is not satisfactory, *and if desired*, such evidence and statements will be produced to you as can be furnished to satisfy you of the fairness of our invoice."

Held by the Court—That in the first case it was sufficient that the reappraisers were sworn by a deputy collector; and that the penalty attaches, whether the importer makes the addition to his invoice or not. That in the second case the plaintiffs gave no absolute unconditional notice of dissatisfaction to the Collector, which they must do to entitle them to a reappraisal, but only announced that they would give evidence, if the Collector desired it; and as he had no desire on the subject, their appeal was in effect abandoned. (16 How. 263.)

But if the Collector had refused to appoint a merchant appraiser, as claimed, still the appraisement was valid. It becomes of no effect only when there has been another appraisement; and the plaintiff's remedy, if he had refused, would be by an action on the case against him for breach of duty.

That neither of the protests, therefore, can avail the plaintiffs.

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

INSPECTOR'S SALARY AT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

John Corkle vs *Hugh Maxwell*.—In the year 1849 the plaintiff and one Jackson made application to the Secretary of the Treasury to have the store No. 71 Greenwich-street, which they occupied, designated as a public store under the Warehouse Act, and it was so designated, March 14, 1849. On that day Jackson and Corkle were required by the Warehouse Superintendent, in accordance with the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Collector whether they would pay $1,075 the salary of an Inspector, payable monthly, or half the an ount of storage accruing on goods put into the store. They notified the Collector that they elected to pay the Inspector's salary, and did pay it monthly up to May, 1852, and it was handed over to the Treasury of the United States. The payment on Sept. 1, 1849, was, however, made under protest, and in November, 1851, they also protested against the payment, extending their protest to all past and future payments, and claiming to hold the Government and the defendant liable for the amount. Jackson assigned his interest in the claim to the plaintiff, who brought suit to recover the amounts so paid in the Supreme Court of the State, which was by the defendant removed to this Court.

Held by the Court—That Jackson & Corkle had no right to keep a bonded warehouse by virtue of any law. It was only a privilege conferred upon them by the Secretary of the Treasury.

That money paid by reason of fraud or oppression or extortion, or to secure a right which the party is entitled to but cannot obtain except by the payment, can be recovered back by the party paying it.

That this money was not paid by Jackson & Corkle to secure them in any right which they were entitled to, and was therefore paid voluntarily and could not be recovered, even if the Government had no right to claim the payment.

That the intent of the law of Aug. 6, 1846, was that duties should be paid in cash at the time of importation, but if not paid they might be warehoused at the charge and risk of the importer.

That Jackson & Corkle's storehouse would not have been placed in a proper condition without an inspector to guard and watch the goods, and as they were to make the warehouse fit for the receipt of goods at their own charge, it was right that they should pay for the services of such inspector.

LEAKAGE—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST.

Frederick Schuchardt et al. vs. *Cornelius W. Lawrence*.—The plaintiffs made, between May, 1847, and September, 1850, several importations of gin, on which the duties were charged without allowing for leakage. The plaintiffs claimed that leakage should be allowed for, and paid the excess of duties under protest, and now seek to recover it. On two entries the protest was as follows: "The actual gauge and tare per cent. claimed for leakage, Schuchardt & Gebhard." On two other entries the protest was: "The actual gauge and two per cent. claimed for wastage and leakage, Schuchardt & Gebhard;" and on another entry it was: "The actual gauge and two per cent. for leakage claimed on this entry, Schuchardt & Gebhard."

Held by the Court—That, in accordance with the decision in 10 How., 488, the excess of duties in this case is recoverable, provided the protests are sufficient.

That the protests do distinctly and specifically set forth the ground of objection to the duties; and, being in writing, and duly signed and delivered, they are sufficient.

Judgment for plaintiffs for the amount of excess duties paid.

The same vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—In this case the questions were the same as in the last, and a like judgment was ordered for the plaintiffs.

NEEDLES—TIME OF APPRAISEMENT—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST—SPECIFICATION OF OBJECTIONS.

Wm. Crowley et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs imported, about January 29, 1851, in the steamer *Arctic*, from England, a quantity of needles. On their arrival it was claimed that they were undervalued in the invoice, and, on appraisal, they were valued at a much higher rate. The plaintiffs demanded a re-appraisal, and, on this re-appraisal, the needles were valued at a little less than the value fixed by the first appraisers, but still more than ten per cent. higher than the invoice value. This appraisal was based upon the value of the goods when shipped at Liverpool. The Collector charged duties upon the value as found by the last appraisal, and imposed an additional duty of twenty per cent., as a penalty for the under-valuation. The needles had been purchased in England two or three months before they were shipped, and the price stated in the invoice was that at the time of the purchase, but the invoice was dated a few days before the *Arctic* sailed, and did not, nor did the entry, show that they had been purchased, nor was any document exhibited at the Custom-House to show when they were purchased.

The plaintiffs paid the duties under protest as to the penalty and the excess of duties, and bring this action to recover them again, claiming that the goods should have been appraised as of the time when they were purchased, and that there were irregularities in the appraisement.

Held by the Court—That the time of purchase was the proper time to take in appraising the needles, and the plaintiffs would have been entitled to recover, if their protest had been sufficient.

That their protest did not point out where the goods had been purchased, nor did it specify any irregularities in the appraisement.

That where the time of purchase is not specified, the Collector is justified in taking the time of shipment as the time of purchase.

That the irregularities in the appraisement cannot now be taken advantage of

That therefore the Collector was correct in his charge of duties and penalty, (Pierson vs. Maxwell; Cornell vs. Lawrence, decided in this Court in October, 1852.)

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

PACKAGES—TIME OF APPRAISING PURCHASED GOODS—PROTEST.

Jacob Freystadt vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiff, in April, 1850, imported from Havre a quantity of parasols, which he had purchased at Berlin about the close of 1849. They were invoiced at the price paid for them, but were appraised here as of the time when they were shipped, and duties paid upon such appraisal, together with 20 per cent. for under-valuation. The protest did not state the time of purchase, and the Court in accordance with the previous case held that it was insufficient.

Verdict set aside and judgment rendered for the defendant.

DEPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY.

George H. Koop et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—The plaintiffs in the year 1850 imported three parcels of goods from Trieste. The invoices were made out in Austrian florins, which during that year were depreciated from 12 to 20 per cent. But the Collector refused to allow for this depreciation, and the plaintiff now sues to recover this excess paid under protest.

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The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity at One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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The [illegible], published Saturday, is [illegible] for single Copies.

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☞ It is thought not unlikely that the struggle for the Speakership in the House of Representatives will terminate to-day or to-morrow. The proceedings on Saturday were highly important, as indicating the sense of the House in regard to the agitation of the Slavery question and in relation to the Missouri Compromise. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, offered a series of three resolutions, embodying the following points:

First—No man should be elected Speaker who does not fully and heartily sympathise with a large majority of the people of the country for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or who will hesitate to exert himself for the restoration of that restriction.

Second—The restriction should be restored as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it as the necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union.

Third—Unless the fanatical and factious agitation of the Slavery question in the Congress of Congress is unwise and unjust in every section of the Union, but until the restriction is restored, it is a solemn duty we owe to the past, present and future, to steadily and firmly persist in the efforts to that end.

The first of these resolutions was rejected by one majority; the second was adopted by one majority, and the third was rejected by three majority. Mr. FULLER then offered a resolution, declaring that the agitation of the Slavery question is unwise, and unjust to a portion of the people, injurious to every section, and ought not to be countenanced, which was adopted by one majority; after which Mr. MEACHAM, of Vermont, offered another resolution, declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an example for useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, which was adopted by a vote of one hundred and eight to ninety-three—thirty-two members being absent. The Yeas and Nays are given in the telegraphic report.

The Senate was not in session.

President Pierce on Squatter Sovereignty.

The President's message on Kansas affairs indicates that Democratic politicians have had enough of "squatter sovereignty," "popular Government," and that whole mass of theoretical machinery which passes under the generic name of "the principle of the Nebraska bill." According to the President, the Kansas-Nebraska act declared the opinion of Congress on the following

"Two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the general government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory considered as an inchoate State are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act."

It is easy to perceive that the first of these "great political rights" asserts a very extensive jurisdiction in behalf of the general Government, a jurisdiction which must, in practice, greatly entrench upon, if it does not wholly absorb, the right of self-government nominally conceded to the people. If the Federal Government have the right to provide for the political organization of a Territory, which we do not doubt, by what necessity is it required that the same authority should undertake the "administration" of its affairs? Why not permit the people of a Territory to administer their local government for and by themselves, under the forms provided by Congress? Why should not the people elect their Governor, their Secretary, Attorneys, Marshals, and other Executive officers, and appoint their own Judiciary? We contend that in principle the regulation of all these matters belongs to Congress, and that it may, at its discretion, exercise by its own agents the functions involved in that right, or that it may surrender and delegate them to the people of a Territory. But, it is manifest that if Congress means to assert the "right of popular government," it can do nothing more than provide the form and skeleton of a government, and is obliged to commit the whole machine to the people, to be worked by them in their own way. If it does less than this, if it retains in the hands of the central authority the power to appoint and remove the agents necessary to administer the system, to change or to supersede the system, then the theory of popular government is a pretence. It is on the one part a fraud and a cheat; on the other a miserable delusion.

The second right asserted is that which is said to belong to the people. It is the first official definition, so far as our memory serves us, of "squatter sovereignty." Can anybody understand it? Does the alleged right, thus explained, amount to anything? Is it not a mere labyrinth of limitations, a maze of terms without significance? We have examined the passage very closely, and find it a mere congeries of words, a piling together of the clippings and parings of propositions which the writer has no design of asserting. To give the people of a Territory any right at all, they and it together must be considered an "inchoate state." Then, "in the exercise of self-government," if that be first accorded them by superior authority, they may "determine their own domestic institutions," *provided* those institutions shall be such as are permitted, first, by the Constitution, and second, by the laws of Congress. If they adopt Slavery—for according to President PIERCE they are obliged to do this, as the Constitution recognizes and carries Slavery into all the Territories—and next adapt all their other institutions to the will and the laws of Congress, the people having nothing more to do but to come into the Union as soon as they can get in, because a Territory which has complied with all these conditions is entitled to admission; only the existing States have the right to decide upon the proper time, and may postpone the time indefinitely.

The meaning of all this shuffling and equivocation we take to be, that the counterfeit principles set up as pretexts for the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise have served their turn and are to be discarded and abandoned. These doctrines being very dangerous as well as palpably false, the South requires the repudiation of them to be made in a manner as thorough and effective as the repudiation of the compact.

Mr. PIERCE is a candidate for renomination, and relies chiefly upon his servility to Southern policy to carry him through that ordeal. We shall be prepared for many more Messages to Congress before the Cincinnati Convention, as meanly subservient to one section, as defiant and unjust toward the other, as this one is. But is not the President bidding against himself? A very large part of his Annual Message consisted of a tissue of defamation of the Free States. This was the highest bid yet made for Southern support, and we have not heard that any competitor has since entered the lists. Is there not a possibility that the South itself may become disgusted? We almost regret that the Nominating Convention is so far distant, because it appears that the extravagancies of the President in pursuit of the prize which it holds up to his raptured gaze are multiplied by the days and weeks which separate him from it.

Cobden's Peace Pamphlet.

In the days of PITT, pamphleteering in England was in the ascendant. Large prices were paid for this species of manufacture, and a successful pamphleteer was sure of a pleasant berth either in the Colonies or Customs. But with the advent of steam and a faster time, pamphleteering, like stage-coaches, packet-ships, and many other good old things, went out, and the terse, condensed, *consommé* editorials came in. Men wished to come at the substance without the trouble of clearing off a load of fat and flimsy surrounding. Pamphlets, in these days, are looked on as dull affairs, and seldom bring either fame or fortune. Editors, on the contrary, are at a premium. Many of the highest Statesmen of England, including Lord CLARENDON, have been shown to be in communication even with the lesser lights of the Fourth Estate, and are supposed, not without good reason, to contribute occasionally to the leading journals of England. Mr. WILSON, Editor of the *Economist*, is Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. LOWE, of the *Times*, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Mr. GODLEY, of the *Chronicle*, Inspector-General of Stores; Mr. HAYWARD, of the same journal, Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and Mr. JOHN FORSTER, of the *Examiner*, recently appointed Secretary to the Commission of Lunacy. The Press is omnipotent.

Mr. COBDEN is the only one of the fast men of the day who still adheres to the dull old custom, and each year before the coming of Parliament he lets off a pamphlet, which from the political reputation of the writer, and the strong fortifications of facts which he rears around a very weak idea, is generally rescued by the press from those "deep solitudes and awful cells" to which the fraternity are generally devoted. These annual emanations of Mr. COBDEN have been chiefly remarkable hitherto for the audacity of their predictions and the strange and almost miraculous promptitude with which every prophecy has been reversed by the events. He had scarcely announced, with oracular solemnity, in 1848, that all the world was at peace, when quick upon the footsteps of his pamphlet came the roar of revolution. He had hardly half delivered, but a few months since, his prediction that Sebastopol would never fall, when the telegraph ran by him, with the messago on its flash, "*Sebastopol est prise.*" If history is but philosophy teaching by example, and we are to gather the future from the lessons of the past, the Allied troops are likely to be in St. Petersburg in the course of the Summer, for Mr. COBDEN emphatically predicts that they can never get there.

The truth is that Mr. COBDEN, like many men who is by extraordinary combination of circumstances have once met with brilliant success, and are apt to attribute results belonging much to such circumstance to natural endowment. Hence his oracular tone on public affairs in Europe. But there is a vast difference between the comparatively simple principles which underlie the Free-Trade agitation, and the complicated principles at the bottom of this war question. Mr. COBDEN's business-like capacities and vigorous common sense qualified him admirably for the advocacy of Free-Trade, though in this case we cannot forget that a statesman-like mind such as PEEL's was needed to transform into law what would have been otherwise an abstract agitation. Then a famine in Ireland came to give terrible weight to COBDEN's arguments, and coerce PEEL into their practical application.

However, if Mr. COBDEN's business training and cottonized heart gave him great facilities for his Free-Trade campaign, the very nature of these peculiar characteristics disable him from grasping questions which affect higher principles; and this inability is fully illustrated in his present pamphlet entitled "What Next, and Next?" We have from the outset of the war not manifested any particular sympathy with either the designs of LOUIS NAPOLEON or the movements of the British Cabinet. We have, on the contrary, looked on the course of the one with the deepest distrust, upon the perplexities of the other with the sincerest commiseration. But of one thing we were fully convinced, that whatever may have been or may be the duplicity of their rulers, the heart of the people of England and France is sound. With them the war is one of liberty against despotism. Masses of men are not apt to waste [illegible] in [illegible] dissertation on the [illegible] of diplomacy. The huge fact that the Czar is the greatest incarnation of despotism on earth towers in their mind above all other considerations, and the people of England and France cheer on the efforts to strike down one they deem a despot. Absolutism once humbled in its firmest stronghold in St. Petersburg cannot long remain unshaken in Vienna, Berlin, Paris or Westminster itself. Hence the instinct of the masses is vehemently in favor of the war, as intuitively they feel that in its progress and development, Cabinets and LOUIS NAPOLEONS and stock-jobbers and cotton manufacturers may lose, but that freedom must eventually be the gainer. But a narrow-minded tradesman like COBDEN, is unable to fathom the deep aspirations of popular feeling. Hence he does not see that this war has already done what whole loadfalls of his pamphlet would not have accomplished, and infused into the heart of the British people a thorough contempt for the ruling classes and the imbecility of the aristocracy, and organized an alliance between aristocratic England and democratic France, which may, in the event of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S death, or any of those strange circumstances which spring up in stormy periods, be prolific of results to freedom.

Affairs of British India.

The forced surrender to the Russians of the gallant and enduring garrison of Kars,—attributable as is generally believed to the willful neglect and petty jealousy of the British officials at Constantinople,—seems likely to give rise to serious complications, endangering the material interests and the supremacy of Great Britain in India. If ever the representatives of a great power should have laid aside their jealousies and private feelings, and acted with vigor and singleness of purpose, apart from every other consideration, it was here; for on this disastrous event may depend not only the mere triumph or defeat of an army in Asia Minor, but the future interest and security of the British Empire in India.

The latest accounts from Bombay and Calcutta are of the gravest character. They announce the insurrection of the Santals unsubdued, and the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in their district—a considerable portion of the Province of Bengal—the continuation of the religious warfare between the Hindoos and Mussulmans of Oude, and the still graver intelligence of the capture or annexation of Herat, the frontier town of Affghanistan and Chorassan, by the Shah of Persia, the undoubted favorer of the Czar, although nominally the ally of the Queen of England.

This latter event—if authentic—when viewed in connection with the recent triumph of Russian arms in Armenia and Mingrelia, (the capture of Kars and the retreat of OMAR PACHA,) which muscovite energy and zeal will not fail to turn a good account—is one of the deepest importance, and calls for prompt and decisive action on the part of the English Government. It is not difficult to believe that if the corrupt and feeble ruler of Persia has taken this step, he was prompted to it by Russian agents at Teheran, and that it was intended as a direct menace against British India. Herat, situated just within the boundary of Affghanistan, once the Capital of the Mighty Empire ruled by TIMOUR, is the great mart for the products of Hindostan, is the Indian gate of the only road leading from the Caspian to the Indus, and has in consequence been designated the "Key of India." From this point a hostile army might at any time be marched into the centre of Affghanistan, and although any attempt at conquest would be vain from the natural facilities for defence which this country affords, the moral effect upon a restless and disaffected population might be incalculable and might entail, as the Bombay correspondent of the *London Times* says, "the reconquest of Northern India." England must not forget that her dominion in India over the various vanquished races of which the population is composed, has only been secure so long as it has been upheld by the sword, and so long as she has been able to preserve the *prestige* of indomitable armies and colossal power. Conquest can never be very palatable to the conquered, victories cannot be gained without inflicting injury on the vanquished, and the system pursued by Great Britain in India, for more than a century, of continually making fresh conquests, and extending her frontiers by the absorption of neighboring States, for the purpose of procuring order and tranquillity in those countries already submitted to her rule, does not tend to efface the bitter feeling of subjection and inferiority, which the inhabitants of these countries must feel against their invaders. The arrogant policy of England towards the native population has not been such as to obliterate this recollection. They obey because they fear, not because they love; and were any event to arise to weaken this fear, by diminishing the *prestige* of British power, the most fearful and wide-spread conflict would be the result, which, were it to take place at the present moment, when England's utmost energies are required in Europe,—when, to strengthen her army in the Crimea, she has been obliged to withdraw a great portion of her European troops from her Indian Possessions,—would obviously be productive to her of the most serious difficulties, and to her enemy of the most incalculable benefit. Whether, therefore, Russian intrigues have occasioned this reported act of aggression on the part of the Shah of Persia against the drunken Khan of Herat, or not, if it be not promptly and effectually repulsed, it will be none the less injurious to England. The obstinacy with which General MOURAVIEFF sustained the siege of Kars proved the importance which the Czar attaches to the possession of this fortress, as a protection to his Transcaucasian Provinces; and were he to succeed in rendering his influence all-powerful at the Court of Persia,—being already in possession of Astrabad, on the Persian shore of the Caspian,—he would have little difficulty in getting all the supplies he needs, and thus obviate one of the greatest difficulties in the way of his success, now that the shores of the Black Sea are in the possession of his adversaries, and consequently closed against him. But this is only the material advantage he would gain. His increase of moral power over the Khurds and other semi-barbarons inhabitants of these countries is fully commensurate with if not greator than his material triumph. The capture of Herat by his Persian satellite would, at any other time, and under any other circumstances, be of comparatively trivial importance, but at the present juncture is an event of extreme moment; and, however disastrous may be the results which may ensue from it to English interests in India and in Asia Minor, the British Government is alone to blame. Their disgraceful negligence to use the abundant means within their reach to succor the defenders of Kars, and their feeble and unskillful diplomacy at Teheran, are the sole causes.

The insurrection of the Santals—the aboriginal tribes of the Rajmahal hills and the swampy plains in their immediate neighborhood, on the banks of the Ganges, and the fanatical war in Oude, which the profligate King and his corrupt Government have principally occasioned, are matters of lesser moment, if considered by themselves, apart from other circumstances—the former only requiring active measures of coercion to be suppressed, and the latter, the adoption of that course which, it is stated, has been already ordered, namely, taking the Government out of the hands of the present weak and incompetent ruler, and annexing Oude to the Province of Bengal.

The Santals and other kindred tribes occupying principally the District of Whangulpore, on the right bank of the Ganges, whose fanatical hatred of the Hindoos, Mohammedans and Christians has continually driven them to revolt, have been committing frightful atrocities in the name of the God of the Santals, who, they assert, appeared in a flame of fire to four brothers, who are the leaders of the insurrection, and ordered them to exterminate the enemies and persecutors of their religion; but it is believed that religious zeal has much less to do with their insurrection than a desire to wreak vengeance upon the tax and tribute collectors, who have always been the objects of their peculiar detestation. In Onde, the contest is between the Mussulman and Hindoo zealots, the one assisted and abetted by the King and his Durbar, the other fomented and supported by the people. The principal danger to be apprehended from this religious antagonism is, that it may take root amongst the Sepoy troops, in whose ranks many of both denominations are to be found; who, instead of being efficient to suppress disturbance and maintain the laws, would probably take side with the combatants, and sow the seeds of wider and more alarming revolts.

Bad News for the Live Oak Clubs.

We publish in another column this morning, a remarkable letter from Mr. LAW to one of his friends in New-Jersey, avowing his determination not to pay any money towards securing his nomination or election to the Presidency. So sternly virtuous is Mr. LAW in his resolves, that he is willing to incur the charge of "stinginess" by contracting his customary benevolences, lest his generosity should be misunderstood. Mr. LAW's virtuous resolution is highly creditable to him, but we hardly believe it will strengthen his chances for a nomination. Not only does Mr. LAW positively promise not to pay his way to the Presidency, but he now threatens to expose any mercenary adventurer who applies to him for money. But, after all, this may not have so damaging an effect upon his prospects as might be anticipated, for as Presidential candidates always have a Committee who attend to the details of election business, his friends may be less scrupulous than their principal. The letter is a curiosity in its way; and, we believe, it is the first time that a candidate for the White House has been under the necessity of declaring that he will not pay in advance for the privilege of a four years' residence in that agreeable retreat.

☞ In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on the 22d inst., the case of the rival Governors, BASHFORD *vs.* BARSTOW, came up on a motion by BASHFORD'S counsel, to supplant the information filed by the Attorney-General, so as to permit BASHFORD to file an information on his own relation, and conduct the suit by himself and counsel. Mr. SMITH, Attorney-General, resisted the motion, on the plea that the Revised Statutes require his prosecution of all suits to which the State is a party. Gov. BARSTOW (acting Governor) appeared by counsel, and claimed participancy in the proceedings, resisting the motion on grounds similar to those argued by the Attorney-General. Counsel for BASHFORD called it a "triangular fight," and so it is—very like that which Mr. Midshipman Easy relates—and all the parties concerned appear to be in danger of getting a shot. It is a curious state of things.

☞ The number of vessels wrecked on the Florida Reef last year was *eighty*, valued at $1,123,500; with cargoes worth $1,720,577. The salvage at Key West and on the coast, amounted to $100,495.

☞ Rev. J. P. CROSS of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, spoke on the Tract Cause, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, last night.

Horrible Tragedy in Georgia.

It was briefly mentioned, a few days ago, that SAMUEL TAYLOR and wife, an old and respectable couple, residing in Twiggs County, Ga., had been brutally murdered. The Macon *Citizen* says:

"Mr. TAYLOR was found dead in his bed, and his wife, SARAH, gasping in death alongside of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted by the cutting edge of an axe. Mrs. TAYLOR lived, in an insensible state, about two hours after Mr. TAYLOR'S son, JAMES, reached the house from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double murder afterward attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple, and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act. Owing to the bed clothing being chiefly of woolen material, the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke, which caused a child of Mrs. TAYLOR'S granddaughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house, to awake and rouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to rouse the negroes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out the fire.

From an eye-witness of the scene we learn that, so offensive was the odor of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, the company assembled (about a dozen neighbors) were compelled to lay out the dead and remove the remains of the bedding before the Coroner, living twenty miles off, could be summoned to hold an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with a suspicion that LEWIS, a negro fellow of Mr. TAYLOR'S about 28 years old, was the murderer."

Musical Soiree.

The third of Mr. EISFELD'S sixth series of Classical Soirees came off in Dodsworth's Rooms on Saturday evening, before a large and discriminating audience. The programme contained six pieces, viz: HAYDN'S Quartette for stringed instruments, No. 57; a Quartette for four male voices, by Mr. EISFELD; MENDELSSOHN'S Trio in D minor, opus 49, for piano, violin and violoncello; a Serenade, also by Mr. EISFELD, for male voices, and BEETHOVEN'S Grand Quartette for stringed instruments, No. 10. The Quartette by HAYDN was repeated, says the programme, at the particular request of several subscribers. We are glad to notice such an evidence of good taste. Glorious old HAYDN is worthy of the fondest regard, and cannot be recalled too often, especially in the present day, when the license of modern music has almost destroyed the ancient landmarks. We have seldom heard a Quartette better played than this, especially in the *minuetto*, in which the inexhaustible invention of the master displays itself to so much advantage. The *adagio* which follows is a movement thoroughly and completely enhime; the subject is upheld throughout without any mechanical grossness or trickery. It is utterly free from that vulgar elaboration which too often takes the place of depth. Although the first violin did not quite satisfy us in the quality of tone, the adagio was excellently played; with a much better perception of light and shade than we have been accustomed to. In the Minnetto and the quick movements, the time was taken much faster than the composer dreamt of in his days. But this is a fast age, and probably the old masters would be a little wearisome if they retained all their wonted stateliness. No one cares for stateliness when good sleighing can be had for sixpence.

MENDELSSOHN'S trio afforded us another opportunity of seeing and hearing that beautiful woman and admirable *pianiste*, Mad. W. V. WALLACE. Our readers well remember that, two years ago, we expressed our delight with this lady's performance of that other trio of MENDELSSOHN'S, in C minor, also given at one of Mr. EISFELD'S *soirées*. Since then we have had no opportunity of hearing Mad. WALLACE in public. For reasons best known to married folk, her sphere has subsequently been a purely domestic one. We are disposed to quarrel with this arrangement, for several reasons. In the first place, Mad. WALLACE is too admirable an *artiste* to be spared from the concert room for two years at a time; and secondly, because if she takes such long rests, she must of necessity lose much of her strength and dexterity, and consequently weaken our appreciation of her after efforts. We could not help perceiving the justice of these reflections on Saturday evening, forced on us the more unpleasantly by a keen recollection of what Madame WALLACE did in the same room two seasons previously. With an *artiste* like Madame WALLACE any consideration of the relative difficulty of the two trios is of course out of the question, for with great mechanical capabilities difficulties dwindle into a matter of mere effort of will. Simply, then, Madame WALLACE has mislaid (we cannot say lost) much of her vigorous command of the instrument. She plays, to be sure, with the same artistic feeling, and the same quick perception of her author's meaning, but it is no longer the playing of the Concert room, but of the parlor. There is a deficiency of that vital force and brilliancy which can alone electrify an audience. At times the piano could scarcely be heard above the other instruments. To be sure, the latter were careless and obscure, and the piano itself seemed to have a heavy touch. But the principal cause of our disappointment is to be found in the fact that Madame WALLACE, in neglecting the public, has also neglected the practice which all Concert players must constantly inure themselves to. In the finale only did Madame WALLACE exhibit that large style and bold coloring for which she is remarkable among female pianists. She seemed to regain all her former energy and *bravoura*, and dashed through the movement superbly. A burst of applause told how keenly the audience appreciated such playing. We hope that Mme. WALLACE will not again retire into private life for two years. There *are* opportunities of playing this season, if she is disposed to do so, and we are sure we shall not have to scold if she will avail herself of them. We have little to add concerning the trio. It is a mature work of the master, and displays considerable individuality and minuteness in its construction. It produces a good effect when well performed, and that we suspect, is all that can be said of it.

BEETHOVEN'S tenth quartette ended the programme. It was performed with but moderate precision, but was delightful even under such circumstances. The vocal quartette, sung with spirit, was a little too nasal for perfect enjoyment.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jun., commences an engagement here to-night, and appears in a new play, written expressly for him, by Mr. BAYLE BERNARD, called "The Iron Mask," and relating, of course, to that strange individual whose identity has been a matter of so much dispute among historians and literary people.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The management has effected an engagement with Mr. H. PERRY, a gentleman who enjoys considerable popularity in Philadelphia, and who is said to be a desirable acquisition to any company. Mr. PERRY will make his *début* to-night before a New-York audience, in the comedy of "Laugh When You Can," playing *Gossamer* to Mr. BURTON'S *Bonus* and Mrs. HUGHES' *Mrs. Gloomly*. "The Old Dutch Governor," with BURTON as the *Burgomaster*, will also be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—SHAKSPERE'S comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be played to-night. The *caste* is strong, and so far as acting is concerned, we shall probably be satisfied. We hope to be able to say the same of the scenery and costumes, although if we judge by the production of "Midas" on Saturday night we have very little ground for indulging this hope. There will be some dancing after the comedy, and the performance will terminate with the burlesque of "Midas" *burlesqued*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY PLACIDE appears to-night in MORTON'S five-act comedy of "Speed the Plough." The *caste* includes the names of the principal artists of this theatre. Performances commence with the comedietta "Who Speaks First?"

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two performances to-day. In the afternoon, "Poor Pillicoddy" and "No, or the Glorious Minority." In the evening, the grand romantic drama of "Satan in Paris."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The burlesque extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" to-night, together with an unequaled selection of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.—A new Panorama, painted by well known artists, opens to-night at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. The great interest attaching to the countries illustrated, and the accuracy of the paintings themselves will insure the success of this new artistic undertaking.

MASON AND BERGMANN give their third *Matinée Musicale*, to-morrow, at Dodsworth, commencing at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Contested Aldermanic Seat—Hard Swearing Somewheres.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the contested election case in the Twenty-second Ward, between Messrs. DRAKE and SEAGRIST, met, yesterday afternoon, at No. 8 City Hall. Present, Aldermen VARIAN, VALENTINE and DRAKE. The evidence for the defence was given. The proceedings tended mostly to show that the ticket on which all the names, except SEAGRIST'S, were scratched, and which his friends declared to have been rejected, was counted in the canvass. Messrs. JAMES BOWLEY and JOHN C. MALE, Inspectors, and JOHN MCSORLEY and ELY R. CHAPMAN, poll-clerks at the last election in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, testified distinctly to that point. They also impeached the testimony of CALLAHAN, the witness for SEAGRIST, who swore that he had taken nothing during the day except coffee, by proving that he was intoxicated. Messrs. JACKSON, BARRETT and others also testified to this point.

Mr. BILLINGS DRAKE, brother of the Alderman, swore that he had in no manner induced FELIX CALLAHAN to vote, and that he had had a previous conversation with him, in which he (C.) told him that he was not a voter. Alderman DRAKE never wrote him a note to put CALLAHAN to work on the streets. Witness was asked what arrangements he had made with the men employed on the streets as to how they should vote, to which question Alderman DRAKE'S counsel objected. After a long discussion,

[illegible] Committee [illegible] then [illegible] put no tickets [illegible] election day, [illegible] Tuesday next.

It will be remembered that [illegible] this Mr. DRAKE [illegible] Bloomingdale for the [illegible] gave it to him.

The testimony for Alderman [illegible] the Committee adjourned [illegible] noon, when the counsel on both [illegible]

A New Panoramic Exhibition.

There was an exhibition of a series of Panoramic Pictures at Academy Hall, on Saturday evening. The attendance was very large. The difficulties incident to an "opening night" were fully experienced, and detracted somewhat from the pleasure of the entertainment. The illustrations of "Chillon," painted by Mr. WEST, did not strike us as very good, and the gentleman who explained it bungled very badly. Mr. HEINE'S painting, illustrating "Japan," was very fine. Mr. LANDERS made a speech between the two, and was more eloquent than was necessary. He ranked Mr. WEST'S enterprise with KANE'S, and declaimed on the Americanism of his character. Mr. LANDERS showed distinctly that he practices oratory in the Live Oak Clubs. The music of the evening was all that could be desired. The exhibition, we presume, will prove [illegible]

Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church of New-York City.

A bill for the incorporation of a society bearing the above name was introduced into the Assembly on Friday, by Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the provisions of the bill, the following-named persons are associated as members of such society:

Mrs. Charlotte James, Mrs. Phœbe Palmer, Mrs. Caroline R. Deuel, Mrs. Julia M. Olin, Mrs. [illegible] Baker, Miss Imogene Mercein.

The objects of the institution are to support one or more missionares to labor among the poor of this City of New-York, especially of the Five Points, to provide food, clothing, and means of education for them; and to maintain a school for the latter purpose at the Five Points. The bill gives the Corporation the general powers to purchase and hold real estate, to adopt a Constitution, &c., usually bestowed upon like societies.

Trying It On.

It is said that half-a-dozen would-be filibusters secreted themselves on board the *North Star* when she last left this port, with a view of obtaining a free passage to Nicaragua. They were detected when the vessel was at Sandy Hook and were there landed to make their way back as best they could. The unfortunate fellows after several hours' tramping through snow and sand managed to reach the City almost famished, and vowing that they would never again attempt a free passage.

Do their Mothers Know they are Out? Poor Things.

Can you learn through the medium of your Corps of Reporters the reason why day after day, of this bitter cold weather, a number of "poor little girls" are allowed to remain for an hour in the morning at the door of a house in Sixth-avenue, joining the Church corner of Twentieth-street? Is it possible that the parents of these children [illegible] know how they are treated? It is the wonder in the world that some of them [illegible] been frozen.

J. G. B.

The Trial of the Chief of Police.

Those who have attended the levees of the Chief of Police in the Mayoris Office, during a few [illegible] day afternoons, and who anticipated a renewal of that same enjoyable season on Saturday last, were disappointed. The City Judge was engaged elsewhere, the Recorder was indisposed and the Mayor would not go on without them. Therefore the trial of the Chief was adjourned until Saturday next.

Enterprising.

Neither the Second, Sixth, or Eighth avenue cars have reached their lower depôts since the late storm of Jan. 5. This is worthy of the Nineteenth Century and the Railroad Companies.

☞ The Board of Assessors have directed the Assessors of the several wards to increase the Personal Assessments in all cases where they have reason to believe that the same is desirable, and in no case shall reductions be made unless satisfactory evidence be presented under affidavit.

☞ Last week the *Picayune* was prohibited from being sold on some of our railroads, because of a grim cut in it that cast a reflection upon their conductors. This week it has Jack Kase's head shown up in a ridiculous light. But strange to say, the railroads all permit it to be peddled.

☞ The Police have not received any pay for a month. They don't like it, and are grumbling both loud and deep, and wish that Comptroller FLAGG was—out of office. Such of them as have not credit with the grocers are in a bad fix.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, Va., dated Jan. 17, 1855.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: On the 7th December last, Messrs Adams & Co.'s Express Office, situated in a large four story brick building, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire, and their safe remained buried in the burning ruins until yesterday, when it was dug out, and even then found surrounded with five cords, (and almost red-hot iron lay beside it,) the brass ornaments and nobe melted off. We were witnesses to this fire; and if anything can resist such heat it is enough—fire could not be hotter—it is a triumph indeed. We inclose a certificate from several parties who saw it opened.

Yours truly, ROWLAND & BROS.

CERTIFICATE.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17, 1855.

By request of Messrs. Rowland & Bros., we this day attended the opening of one of Herring's Patent Fire-proof Safes, which was in the fire of Dec. 7, belonging to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express, and found the papers and contents in a perfect state of preservation. It was, in our opinion, as severe a test as could be had. The whole story building entirely destroyed, and the safe remained the whole time surrounded by fire, and subject to an intense heat, for forty days before dug from the ruins.

[Signed.] GEO. F. ANDERSON, C. HALL, WM. D. REYNOLDS, A. R. M'CLEAN, MILES DAVIS, W. W. JACQUES.

I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the above mentioned safe preserved its contents.

A. A. COWDERY, Agent Adams & Co.'s Express.

Extract from a Norfolk Paper.

ADAMS' SAFE.—One of Herring's celebrated Fire-proof Safes was in Adams' Express Office when the building was burned, several weeks ago. It remained buried in the rubbish until Thursday, when it was taken out. The fire, on the occasion alluded to, was one of the severest we ever saw; and when the chest was found, after a lapse of forty days, it was surrounded by embers, glowing brightly. When opened, the papers and other articles it contained were found to be sound and generally in good condition, thus affording another proof of the security and superiority of these safes. The one alluded to may be seen in the warehouse of A. Root, 45 Broadway, who are agents for the makers. It shows clearly the evidences of a severe test of its incombustible qualities, when the exterior was red hot in the burning furnace that raged around it, and amid the embers that glared around it for hours, days and weeks.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks for sale by

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES—PROFESSOR WIELING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1855.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safe, an improvement upon Wilson's Patent:

GENTLEMEN—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the above safe has no superior. During the late fire in our city, my premises were exposed, in one of these safes, for fifty-two hours, to the most intense heat, without injury, except having two large quantities of water thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours respectfully,

J. M. WIELING.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are the best in quality and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most perfect ease, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Wig Cream, Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain it by applying at our office, for either I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world and the envy of imitators. True to Nature without a rival. Free from injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the awful effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold as formerly, at No. 233 Broadway, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBBING night and morning, with Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, in connection with his general stock in trade. The new style of wigs and toupees introduced by CRISTADORO, are unrivalled. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—DR. NEWTON'S office for the scientific treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections is now at No. 135 4th-av., near 13th-st.

TRUE BROTHERHOOD

Come, brother man, let's do our best
To [illegible] the rougher ways of life.
Bid Envy, with her jaundiced eye,
Avaunt; and grim, faithful Strife
Give place to true Fraternity:
And Discord, clamorous, depart;
Let gentle, music-toned Harmony
Enfold us [illegible]—eye, heart to heart.

Why should we strive together here,
[illegible] where life's precious hours?
[illegible] path with cruel thorns,
[illegible] as nature's flowers?
[illegible] fairy-fronted Hate,
[illegible] Love stands pining by?
[illegible] through dark perdition's doors,
[illegible] as to the sky?

Nay, brother man, it is not well:
[illegible] the error of the past;
[illegible] hand in hand, let's take our stand,
Pledged in a friendship that shall last.
[illegible] should you fall upon the way,
[illegible] doubt your striking soul;
[illegible] If I droop from lack of strength,
Help, help me forward to the goal.

BERTHA;
OR
THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.

BY JANE CONDE.

(Continued from Saturday's Times.)

CHAPTER III.

On leaving his father's presence Reginald Holt did not return directly to the parlor. Bertha after waiting for him till she was tired, walked out to the garden, and then over to a grove of thick, dark firs and pines, which covered a hill in the rear of Mr. Holt's mansion.

Her thoughts were in great confusion, in fact she was trying hard not to think at all.

"I will make up my mind to nothing till I see Reginald again. Then sure he loves me, and it may be he can make all things right once more. Dear Reginald! dear Florence! what should I do without you? I should wish to lie down here on this hill, and never rise again. I hope I shall always be thankful to my Father in Heaven for the gift of such true and fond friends. Oh! how I love them. Oh! Reginald, Reginald, I love you more and better every day. Dear, dearest Reginald!"

The latter words were, in consequence of Bertha's growing enthusiasm, spoken aloud, and Reginald, who, unperceived by her, had wandered to the grove, overheard them.

Arguing well therefrom for the success of a new scheme which had just matured itself in his brain, Reginald sprang lightly to Bertha's side, and clasped her in a fond embrace.

"Not dearer than my Bertha," said he with a smile which told the blushing girl as plainly as did his words, that her lover had overheard her fervent exclamation.

"What did your father say?" questioned Bertha, anxious to know at once her fate.

"He did very pleasant, and listened, and did not object to our love, but he said we were *too poor* to wed each other, dear Bertha."

"Surely, Reginald, you are not poor with your talents, education, and good constitution; and, with you to shield and protect me, I am certain *I* could be of some use in the world. We could toil together, Reginald, and a life of hardship and privation would be sweeter to me, might I but pass it by your side, than all the wealth and pleasure that could come to me apart from you."

"I suspect so, Bertha, and so I expressed myself, but father is older and knows more of the world and of human nature, and 'tis many wants, than we do, and he soon proved to me that it is not always best to trust to our feelings, and that when poverty comes in at the door, love is apt to fly out at the window.

"So you, too, cast off poor Bertha, do you? because you cannot make her rich by wedding her, you turn her from your home to wander alone with utter poverty This is a good return for my love, Reginald."

"Nay, listen to me, Bertha. Not for a moment have I harbored the idea of allowing you to go out into the cold world to earn your bread. Do not think it. I—I—"

"What will you do to prevent it? Do you think I will stay here, dependent upon your father's bounty? Not I—I would go hence did I know *certainly* it was but to starve upon the highway by the roadside."

"Hush, hush, dear Bertha, you must not become so excited; try and calm yourself. My father has not acted kindly in telling you of your dependence. I would never have allowed you to suppose the truth, and then your sensitive and proud heart would not have been wounded at continuing ever to share our home. Now, I know it is impossible to try to keep you *here*, but, Bertha, I wish you to allow me to provide for you."

"How, pray, if you cannot afford to marry me?"

The girl spoke quickly, and with a sneering lip and a startled and stung expression, for the finishing of Reginald's sentence she concluded his last sentence, caused a bitter suspicion to dart into her brain, which was already throbbing wildly with wounded and disappointed love.

"Tell me how you, too poor to marry, can provide for me? Speak!" commanded Bertha.

It was with a great effort that Reginald recovered himself sufficiently to do so.

Calling up all his resolution, he at length spoke out his desire, and folding her once more to his heart, he besought of her not to refuse, not to *forsake* him.

The poor girl made no answer, and lodged showed hardly a sign of life.

The blood had rushed to her face, as he commenced speaking, and then it had all faded slowly away, leaving her colorless as the dead.

She never took her eyes from his face as he spoke, and when he caught her in his arms, as he finished, she resisted not. Her passiveness and silence affected Reginald even to tears. When she saw that he was weeping, Bertha lifted her head and wiped away his tears. She then took both his hands in hers, and placing them against her side, said slowly, and with a great effort:

"You have crucified the heart that loved you best on earth, Reginald. I am not angry; I forgive and will never forget to pray for you; but, as God is my witness, I will see you no more. You are other than I thought you—farewell!"

And before the unhappy man could say a word, or make an effort to detain her, Bertha's white garments were passing through the garden up to the house.

"Who hath expounded the law which renders calamities gregarious?"

"Is life and love all mockery, or am I dreaming?" thought Bertha; as, with tearless eyes and hurried motions, she packed her trunks, and made arrangements for a sudden departure from the root that so long had sheltered her.

"Oh! could I but awake," she groaned, "this nightmare of my soul, can I not shake it off; or must I—must I bear it to the end?"

Where were all the gentle, happy thoughts that were wont to make the heart of orphan Bertha light at the sunset hour? Gone, scattered like a flock of white-winged doves among whose company a hawk has darted.

Before she laid her aching head upon her pillow that night, every article of her possessions was ready for an early start to Elm Lawn, and in her prayer, amid the darkness of midnight, she thanked God that He had yet spared her one friend.

The stage was to call for her at 5 o'clock. Not one of the family suspected her intentions. She had sent a boy to put her name on the stage-book. She felt that all she was to do must be done quickly or her strength would fail. She dared not stop to think; she worked with all her power to keep off thought, and hoped that when she laid her head upon her pillow she would be so wearied out that sleep would at once enchain her senses. But it was not so. Thought, that tireless worker, would not obey her wish or will. Away the fleet one rushed, and to and fro it swept, like ocean waves along the shore. The dim and distant past came looming up before the restless girl. The memory of her mother mingled sweet and clear with every happy scene of childhood; and it was with newer and sharper anguish that she now mourned that mother's death.

"Father and brother, too. Oh! *why* have they *all* forsaken me? I am *too weak* to bear alone this crushing sorrow. Oh! infold I but lean upon a parent's bosom until I regain my strength and courage!

Florence is good and true, but she cannot know how to sympathize with me now—she has never known such trouble—she cannot understand it. Oh! Florence, my friend, our cup of life has *not* been mingled—the draught of bitterness was held to *your* lips, while the dregs of bitterness and gall were all reserved *for me*. You walk in the sunlight, I in the shade of and gloom of life. But your love will console me if anything can; were it not for you I should now be in despair."

Thus on and on went the tireless worker, until at last sleep came over the senses of Bertha, and waking thoughts were exchanged for the fitful and fantastic thoughts of slumber.

CHAPTER IV.

"Beloved art thou, oh! blessed night,
For thou in coldest to our sight,
Enchanting regions, spreading wide,
And joys that day hath long denied."

Mrs. Florence Burleigh stood smilingly before her mirror one delightful morning in June. The fresh breeze swept down from the mountains, and, laden with the breath of flowers, blooming richly on hillside and in garden, floated in at her open windows. She was busily engaged in making herself look as beautiful as possible, while she listened for the coming of her lord and master.

As the footstep sounded at the door, the rich color mounted from her heart to her fair face, and she turned hastily towards him. It was evident that Mrs. Burleigh was still very much in love with her noble-looking husband.

"I wish dear Bertha was as happy as I am," said she, as she sat playing with the brown curls which clustered so thickly about the dear head she held.

"What day of the month is it, Alfred?" added she, suddenly. "Bertha will be with us before we know it, now."

"'Tis the 16th of June, and Saturday," answered Mr. Burleigh.

"Then her school is finished. It was to close the 15th. She will be here the first of the week. Oh! I shall be so delighted to see her, and so proud to welcome her to my sweet, beautiful home."

"Ah! my beauty, you will make me jealous of this choice friend of yours. If the very idea of her makes you glow at such a rate as almost to forget that your husband is near you, you will forget and neglect me entirely when she is with you. My little wife must remember Westover, and she will understand that persons of our own sex are not the *only* ones who have the power to make us jealous."

Florence laughed merrily. "Now I hope I *shall* have a chance to avenge myself for the neglect of last Winter," said she. "That hateful Westover—he was always in my way; always after you, especially when I wanted you most."

Westover was a Southern speculator, who, understanding Mr. Burleigh to be very wealthy, had fastened himself upon him with the expectation of "making something" out of him. The easy good nature of Burleigh led him to pay much more attention to the large stories of the speculator than Florence thought necessary; and, in fact, but for her incessant entreaties and warnings, he would, in all probability, have become an easy victim to the wiles of the fluent and plausible Westover.

"But now I will send them, whatever they choose about a woman's inferiority." If they would oftener listen to her gentle, if instinctive wisdom, they would save themselves many a heartache; from many a season of sorrow and despair.

"Yes," said Florence, "I am thankful some friend, or somebody, stole Bertha away, or else, my dearest, some time when I was impressed by a request to be merciful called you and Westover away, and all his great anxiety to serve and amuse me, was just as enough to raise some ruinous [illegible] of emotion or other. I could see through him after the first half hour I was in his company; and yet, in spite of all I could say, you seemed perfectly infatuated with the oily man-fish, and would persist in following him about, no one knows where; leaving me, meantime, to feel just as desolate and afflicted as I chose to feel. Oh, I hope I shall have it in my power to punish you, wicked Alfred."

"You are a revengeful little darling, ain't you?" laughed her husband, trying to catch her as she started up from the sofa.

She darted past him to the open window, and out into the veranda. The next instant he heard her calling:

"Come, Alfred, come quickly; some one wishes to see you," and he followed through the garden to the front side of the house.

A carriage stood before the door, and in the hall he saw his wife and Bertha clasped in each other's arms.

"I also must welcome Miss McDonald to our dwelling," said Burleigh, advancing with outstretched hand and smiling face.

Bertha was struggling to appear cheerful, for she did not wish Mr. Burleigh to understand her situation till she had conversed privately with Florence.

"*Miss Ann*, Bertha," said Florence; "you were so bashful you wouldn't do it the day we were married, but now I insist that you shall do your duty."

"I also insist, Miss McDonald," said the gentleman, drawing the young girl towards him, and bowing his cheek to her lips.

Bertha pressed a half-timid, half-mischievous kiss upon it, which he instantly and heartily returned; and then, with a merry words and unaffected laughter, the three withdrew to the dressing-room of Florence.

"'Tis the pleasantest room in the house," said the owner, apologizing for making it rather a sitting-room, "and as you are to be one of the family, I use no ceremony with you, my dear. This gentleman intends to treat himself to occasional fits of jealousy on account of our great friendship and affection for each other. Whenever we see them coming upon him we will ring for help to lead him to his own room. Don't you hope he'll enjoy them, Bertha?"

"Nay, Florence, I should be sorry to become a bone of contention in *this* household. If I trouble any of its inmates I shall not *continue* to do so after being made aware of the fact."

This was said seriously, and with a sigh. Bertha was "thinking back."

Florence started. She had never seen her friend in such a mood. She then noticed how pale she was, and that her eyes looked sunken and dim. The flush called up by her arrival and warm welcome was leaving Bertha's features, and the traces which such agony as she had endured always leave were again becoming visible upon her face.

"Why, Bertha, what does all you? You are tired to death and half starved with your long ride, or you are sick. You look as if you ought to be ahed—won't you go and lie down? I will carry up your lunch myself, and you shall eat and drink and sleep with me close beside you."

"Thank you, dear Florence—no, I will not lie down at present. I am not tired, although I do not feel quite well. Perhaps I shall feel better after lunch, and I am certain a walk in that delightful garden will revive me more than a nap could do."

"Just as you please. I will ring for lunch at once, and we will, then, all go into the garden. It *is* a delightful one, Bertha, and at the lower end of it there is a large bath-house. We are going to learn to swim just as soon as the weather grows warmer. Oh! Bertha, you must not think of being sick or low-spirited *here*, for it is the home of happiness. Alfred and I've determined you shall not go back to live in that old, dim, lonely castle in the iron rule again. We are going to have you marry the very nicest, most agreeable and wealthy young gentleman we can find, and he is to be induced to purchase the grounds adjoining Elm Lawn, and there you are to erect your country residence, and Alfred will sell him the mate to our city mansion, and then, oh! then, dear Bertha, our happiness will be complete."

"You can build air-castles as well as ever, I see," answered Bertha, smiling faintly. "I cannot do so, as in other days."

"Well, I shall do it for you, then. You need not call what I've been saying an 'air castle,' though, for I assure you I intend to have it all laid on a solid earthly foundation. Don't I, Alfred?"

"Yes, indeed, and Miss McDonald, you may as well give up all further care for your future fate, for Florence is determined to plan for you. She has done nothing else than arrange and rearrange for you, since she found herself settled at Elm Lawn. I think you cannot do better than resign yourself at once into her hands, for she is an admirable general."

Lunch being now brought in, the friends partook thereof; and then started for a ramble through the grounds.

The pure, fresh air revived the drooping spirits of Bertha, and her strong, brave nature began to rally. The kind interest and affection that the Burleighs manifested in her was like healing balm to her wounded spirit; and for the remainder of the day the clouds were banished from her face and eyes—(shut up within her heart—Alas!)

Alone in her chamber her sorrows overwhelmed her afresh; and she was indulging in a fit of violent weeping when Florence entered the room.

She came in smiling, and commenced speaking in a cheerful tone, but at the sight of the sobbing Bertha she stopped short.

"Why, Bertha, what is the matter?" she asked, with much anxiety, and then she flung herself beside the prostrate form of her friend, and said, caressingly:

"Dear sister, tell me what it is that troubles you. I am sure something has gone very wrong to grieve your cheerful spirits so."

"Oh! Florence, I shall never be cheerful or happy any more. I wish there were Protestant convents, I would go and hide myself in one to-morrow, and there I would stay until death came to release me from this miserable life. Florence, I am a beggar, and even Reginald considers me *frivolly to become his mistress now*. Oh! Florence, what shall I do? which that I was in my grave. I wish I *dared* to go there, for I am sick of life. I never wish to go out of this room again."

Having given our readers two installments of this charming story, we would inform them that we cannot print any more of it. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York *Ledger* of Feb. 2, to which popular family paper it can be obtained complete. The *Ledger* is altogether the handsomest weekly published in New-York; is beautifully illustrated every week, and sold at the very low price of four cents. It employs the most popular authors, and monopolizes the literary services of Fanny Fern—that gifted lady having contracted to write for no other paper. Again we would recommend our readers to procure the *Ledger* of Feb. 2, which will be ready this afternoon, and for sale at all the stores where newspapers are sold throughout the City and country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Dyspeptics, Read!**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have proved more successful than all other remedies known, in cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility. Those who doubt this statement can find ample proof in one trial of the medicine.

☞ **Clinton-Avenue Church.**—At a meeting of the Society of Friends of Truth and Justice, held in the Lecture room, in Brooklyn, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Clinton-avenue Congregational Society having published in various newspapers a declaration that its members were unanimous by of opinion that the name of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, in the subscription book of the Clinton-avenue Church, was a genuine signature, *(although the arbitrators, to whom that question was submitted, determined the contrary,)* therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Society hereby unanimously express their surprise and indignation, that the members of any religious society should be so far forgetful of right, delicacy, and propriety as to publish a unanimous opinion of such an unfair, as well as offensive nature, upon a matter regarding which they had no evidence before them.

Resolved, That "*as the tree is known by its fruit*," and yields the like fruit according to its kind, season after season, it is therefore the firm conviction of this Society, that the individual who, in this instance, has *forged* the name of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, will hereafter discover and *expose himself* to the world, by the perpetration of kindred crimes in time to come.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Society be requested to transmit to Mr. Knowlton our recommendation that he will treat all future anonymous communications with merited contempt; and to assure him, on behalf of this Society, of the best wishes of all its members for his health and happiness.

A true copy from the minutes.

JOHN OSBORN, Clerk.

Clinton-av., Jan. 19, 1856.

☞ **Health Restored in all Cases, and from all Diseases in which a Cure is Possible.**—Dr. HASSELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owing to the infirmities of age, he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases,) yet he still continues at his office, the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his peculiar practice for so many years in this City. Those cases preferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M. On Sunday's, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. J. C. FELLOWS, of Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*The Great Southern Republic*, (that is to be.) Tickets 50 cents—members half price—can be obtained at the Library, at No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture. R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. By vote of the Association, Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., will repeat the Essay read at the last meeting. Subject—*The Waldenses in* 1855. Friends of the Association generally are most cordially invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEO. G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the junctnre of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **Thomas Francis Meagher**—Will lecture on the *Fine Arts of Athens*, before the Tonro Literary Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st., &c. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ **The Lecture by Rev. John Thomson, D. D.,** on the Druids, is, on account of the indisposition of the lecturer, unavoidably postponed until MONDAY EVENING, the 4th of February, when (D.V.) it will be delivered as previously advertised.

☞ **The Cough Entertainment.**—Tickets sold this day at ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway, and No. 149 Nassau-st. 25, single; 50 for gentleman and lady. Private parties have a choice of seats.

☞ **Hygeian Marriage Festival.**—Hope Chapel, Lexington.—The Seventh Lecture of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, by HORACE MANN. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic, help, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country; especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and genteel girls, who wish places in one family or separate—one as child's nurse and parlor-maid; is a competent waitress, if required; gives excellent City references; wages $6 to $7. Her niece, a girl of 16, can sew neatly; do chamberwork or light housework; is fond of children; wages $4; best City references; will go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 339 2d-av., or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamberwork of a private family. She is a good sewer and can come well recommended, or she would take a place to do the housework of a small private family. Is a good cook. Apply for two days at No. 99 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st., in the candy-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Englishwoman, lately come to this country, who perfectly understands washing. He has no objections to a hotel or boarding-house; in fact, he will be anxious to please in any capacity that he may be required. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant bookkeeper, by a young man, aged 20, who is a good double-entry book-keeper, a rapid writer, and correct at figures. Amount of salary is of less importance than a permanent situation. The best of reference given if required. Address AMERICAN, Newark, N. J. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can do plain cooking, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 222 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City references. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 287 Mott-st., near Houston.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 227 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Domestic Commission House, a young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in accounts, who writes a good and rapid hand, and who is correct in figures. Good testimonials required. Salary small. Address Box No. 448 Post-Office.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 506 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) one first-rate salesman for a retail dry goods store; two waiters for an Ocean steamer; also, e stewardess. Situations procured for clerks, porters, conductors, barkeepers, waiters, men on steamers and railroads. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN,

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A seamstress who can do good plain sewing; one who lives at home, and can come in the morning and stay during the day, preferred. Apply at No. 78 East 30th-st.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good combmakers and finishers at No. 59 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

WANTED—Five or six first-rate vestmakers. As the work is of the finest quality, none others need apply, at No. 606 6th-av., one door south of 36th-st.

CLERK WANTED—A smart, active boy, who writes a good hand, and willing to be useful—at a moderate salary—can apply after 8 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st., private entrance.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—By a well-experienced dressmaker and seamstress to engage in a good family or families, by the week or month. Superior City reference. Can make fine shirts to order. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—One as chambermaid and laundress, the other, a young girl about 16, as waitress in a small private family a short distance from the City. None need apply without the best of references for character and qualification; Inquire at No. 138 Nassau-st., second story, office of the New-York *Observer*, on Monday, 28th, and Tuesday, 29th inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Are wanted immediately to fill various stations in private families. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., where superior places are now obtainable.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Paper Warehouse; one conversant with the trade, who can command a fair share of first-class buyers. Address, stating salary expected, where last employed, with reference, Box No. 3,415 Post-Office.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DAMRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the IXth Ward. Salary $50 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 3,147 Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—In a dry goods importing store—a smart, intelligent lad. Salary first year $50. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 862 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POSTAL REFORM.—A public meeting will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, precisely, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the Chair, to have an interchange of opinions, make arrangements for framing a memorial to Congress, and take such measures as may be considered necessary to improve our postal system. The urgent necessity for some direct action by Congress to extend proper postal facilities to our business communities, and particularly to the City of New-York, need not be enlarged upon.

At a preliminary meeting, held at the Astor House on the 16th instant, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take the necessary measures to effect the above objects; and, in pursuance thereof, we invite the merchants and other citizens of New-York, and all interested, to attend as above.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Chairman.
JAMES HARPER, PETER COOPER,
ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES BROWN,
WM. H. APPLETON, GEORGE H. MOORE,
JOSHUA LEAVITT, PLINY MILES.

THOMAS PAINE.—The 119th Anniversary of the Birthday of the author of the "Rights of Men" and "Common Sense," will be celebrated by a Ball and Supper, at the City Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY, (this day,) Jan. 28th.

Tickets, $1; to be had at No. 72 Committee. White-st., or of the W. E. ROSE, L. THOMPSON, O. WHITE.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN'S Second Lecture in the Mississippi Valley, on *The Red Men and the War of Pontiac*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

NOTICE.—LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventh Lecture of the Course, in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore. Subject—*The Character of Charles I.* Admission 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN—One gold watch, patent lever, Taylor Sons, London, makers; full jeweled, capped gold face, steel hands, No. 2,839 with initials on back D. M. M., to L. J. M. Also one gold locket containing the likeness of a lady and gentleman, stolen about Dec. 27, 1855. Jewelers or Pawnbrokers or others, if having received the same, will please notify the Chief of Police.

WATCH LOST—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th inst., in going from South 3d-st., through 1st to Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and across to Grand-st. line of stages, New-York, a LADY'S GOLD DETACHED LEVER WATCH, Hy. Dubois, maker, Locle, 6,634. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to No. 20 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—The Mayor calls upon all good citizens to remove the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises, or to render them passable by the sprinkling of ashes thereon. Frequent accidents are occurring from these causes, and it is expected that every citizen will unite in removing so great an evil. ALEX'R MING, Chief Clerk.

COAL.—The business of the late PETER CLINTON has recommenced at his old established coal yards, corner King and Greenwich-sts., corner 36th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Lane-st., where will as usual be sold the best quality of Red and White Ash Coal, at the lowest price for cash.

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A few weeks only have elapsed since the publication of this book, and yet our sales already exceed 25,000 copies. No work of fiction published in America during the last year has attained such success. Does not this prove the power and popularity of Fanny Fern?

Of the many papers which have reviewed "Rose Clark," a very large majority pronounced it her best production; superior even to "Ruth Hall," which, published a little more than one year since, has already had a sale of Sixty Thousand Copies.

If newspapers did not charge so much for their space, we would fill columns with enthusiastic notices of "Rose Clark." As it is, we must be satisfied with a very few, and these by no means the most favorable.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Very popular, selling by the thousands, we understand, and quite independent of the critics, as becomes so independent a body as Fanny Fern. We confess to a great liking for this author—and to none of her works more than to this. It is faulty, extravagant, absurd as a story, and not at all overloaded with charity; yet it has a vigor of style, a splendor of description, a caustic satire, and a consummate art which might suffice for a whole library of tales. There is a marvelous power in hitting off characters by a single stroke. A single epithet, or a few uttered words will often place a character before the reader, as sharply defined as a statue.

From the Boston Bee.

There is a beautiful unity of design in its facts; without the tedious detail of eternal dialogue to link them together. The authoress in this, shows her genius; she does what a true limner does, paints the prominent striking outlines, and leaves the insignificant littlenesses of the picture to be filled by every-day observation. To our judgment, therefore, what little critics will call "want of connection," is really a great virtue—a distinguishing and honorable mark of an original mind. There is, too, great power displayed in painting characters, as well as a great knowledge of the human heart in their fashioning. A more beautiful character than Rose herself does not exist in English literature; a truer artist, and a greater soul than Gertrude displayed herself, was never imagined—nor a more manly being than Dr. Perry. They have all the *humanity* necessary, while they exhibit matchless examples of angelic character. Good old Mrs. Bond, too, is capitally drawn, and Capt. Lucas redeems a world-full of ugly sea-monsters. There is an appropriate mixture of pathos and indignation in the volume—some passages scorching hot with the author's hatred of meanness, duplicity, and hypocritical cant, while others sparkle and glow and flash with unattempted eloquence, till one finds himself at times, burning with passion and then instantly melted by a genuine touch of womanly sensibility. * * * * Taken as a whole, the book is a triumph—honorable alike to the head and heart that conceived it—honorable to the language in which it is written—honorable to the age that produced it, and we have yet to see the work of fiction by an American woman, worthy to stand beside it.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

The vigorous pen of Fanny Fern has already made its mark in the world of literature; and, although a little tipped with venom, in the production of "Ruth Hall," in the work before us we find it in true task shape, the recording of deeds of mercy and triumph of love. The disguise in which the lady came before the public, the picturing of the darker scenes of her own, and the discordant jars of her own family, we are glad to see is cast aside, and the heart, the pure, warm, earnest heart of a genuine woman bursts forth in irresistible strains of heavenly melody. Rose Clark will live when Ruth Hall is forgotten, in fresh verdure; for its purity of tone, elegance of diction, originality of thought, vigor of style, must preserve it as one of the best stories of our time and worthy perusal again and again.

From the Eclectic Magazine.

It has every element of earnestness, power and satire that she has ever evinced; a more decided picture is seldom to be seen. It portrays the miseries and oppressions of a young charity orphan, so as to bring out in frightful relief the world's unchari-ableness, and the deformity of hypocrisy and fashion. It is intense in feeling, severely beautiful in style, with not a weste word, or an overdrown line, and pregnant with a wise lesson.

From the Troy Whig.

The notoriety of Fanny Fern is by no means of a temporary or evanescent character. It is founded on a firm and durable basis, and will exist as long as the style of literature which gave it birth is popular in this country. Fanny has talents of a rare order. Some of her stray waifs, set afloat through the medium of her newspaper contributions, were really exquisite—they must have been so, else they would never have been received with such a furore of approbation from all lovers of the beautiful in literature. Her Ruth Hall, although, from its personal character, it made for its authoress many enemies, was still a stupendous work in its way, but her "Rose Clark" exceeds by far all her previous works. It is to them the masterpiece of the finished artist, as compared with the charcoal sketches of the school-boy amateur.

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The Publishers desire to call attention to a few extracts from criticisms upon Mr. Prescott's last work, both from English and American sources;

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From the Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

What constitutes a good historical style may be considered a matter of taste, but for our own part we are decided in our preference of the simple, rhythmical and lucid style of Prescott to the flashing and monotonously brilliant writing of his great compeer, Macauley.

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* * That Mr. Prescott so largely possesses these qualities as to stand at the head of all living historians is our deliberate conviction.

So far from its being hard work to read his histories (and we have seldom seen histories which it was not hard work to read,) it is herd work NOT to read them. Once commenced, one grudges every moment which interrupts their perusal.

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MILITARY.

COURT OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

Major Cooke, General Hall, and others interrogated.

A Court of Military Inquiry is holding its sessions at the Astor House, Brigade-Major Cooke acting as Inspector of the 7th Brigade) having recommended it. Major Cooke was a member of the Legislature when an act was passed subjecting the militia to many of the New-York Militia, and he was said to have been influential in getting it passed. But the present matter of investigation is connected with the inspection of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, on the 18th of October last, in Madison Square. The Major, in his report to the Commander-in-Chief at Albany, makes serious charges against the General, and particularly against the Colonel of the Eighth, whom he charges with a want of sufficient military knowledge to execute the movements he had requested to be performed, and at the same time demands a Court of Inquiry into the whole matter of conduct. The Commander-in-Chief referred the matter to Major General Duryea of Brooklyn, to investigate the matter.

The first meeting of the Court took place on the 5th instant, the time named on Saturday. Two or three witnesses were examined. We give the testimony of Gen. HALL, which data is the whole story.

GENERAL HALL'S STATEMENT.

General HALL made his statement—Is commandant of the Third Brigade; was present at the inspection parade in question; when witness arrived the line was then formed; this was about half-past two; the regiment had gone through review; on arrival, the colonel handed witness the card (handed to the County) the first thing that was done; the colonel had rode up to the major and tendered him one of his staff officers to assist him; arms were stacked; the colonel broke into column for that purpose; the major asked him where the band was; he stated that he had dismissed them; the major wished the band to perform their duty in the movements of the battalion; the colonel then directed the adjutant to call the band and put them in their proper place.

The Adjutant went to get the band to perform. The Major rode to the ranks and gave some directions to the band which witness did not hear, but which interfered with the Adjutant's duty. He did this in a very unsoldierlike and ungentlemanly manner, at least in the opinion of witness. His manner of riding through the columns of the line was very roughand abrupt; his voice was very loud. After being there some time he returned, and the Colonel said to him, "I hope you have got the band to suit you." The line was then formed, the companies wheeling. The Major then stated to the Colonel that he wanted to know what he knew about general alignment. The Colonel immediately gave an order to the general guards and colors to form a line which the Lieutenant Colonel was fixing. Before the Colonel gave the order for the guides, Major COOKE hallooed in a loud voice to the Captains of the right wing to change to the left of their commands. The Colonel had not given the order to the guides on the line at this moment, and ordered the captains to remain in their places. At this time the Major sung out several times, "You're all wrong! you're all wrong!" The Colonel then gave the order, "Guides, on the line," and ordered the captains to change their positions; witness believes it was the right time to give that order. The line was then completed. Afterwards he directed the Colonel to form double column at half distance, but in a tone much louder than was necessary. A staff officer was alongside the Major, who might have been his instruction to the Colonel. The Major rode up to several officers in a commanding manner. The Major seemed to put the Colonel entirely out of his position and command, so much so that the bystanders laughed and giggled. He then gave an order, "Change front to the rear," which somewhat surprised witness; has never seen the manoeuvre practiced, nor does it occur in *Scott*, unless in the evolutions of the line. The Colonel gave some order, which he was in process of executing, when he heard the Major call out, "Stop, you're all wrong." That made all the spectators laugh again. Witness felt very unpleasantly, thinking the Major was evidently attempting to break the Colonel down and "club the regiment," in some way or other.

Witness did think of interfering. The Major rode up to him, (there was some altercation between the Colonel and the Major,) and said he wanted the protection and the interference of witness. He was told that when the time came for protection, he should have it, with pleasure. It was and is the opinion of witness that Major Cooke treated the Colonel in a very unsoldierlike and ungentlemanly manner, and he told him so. Major COOKE seemed agitated. He stated that he imagined he was doing nothing but his duty. He was told by witness that he had no right to interfere with the Colonel's command. It was not his business to give orders to the commandants of companies, the Colonel (his superior officer) being on the ground. Major COOKE said if witness would not protect him, he would leave the ground. He was told to do so, if he thought proper, but must do so at his own peril. He rode off. What was said about Brigade-Majors being elected members of the Legislature was not said in hearing of witness. The whole transaction occupied half an hour. The Colonel made a remark to him: "One order at a time—I'll do the first order and the others in rotation." This was uttered at the time when I feared the Colonel would be broken down. Adjourned.

Affairs in Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The notices which we have already published will have given our readers some idea of the manner in which the press of Mexico has received the despotic new law, and some notice of the general state of affairs in the country. But we have the private views of patriotic men, which are likely to give a much truer and juster opinion of these matters than it would be politic to express in public, with the characteristic imminent *in terrorem* over the community.

Our correspondent says that Señor COMONFORT who, while regarded at a distance, enjoyed so much of a prestige, has almost or entirely lost it since he has been within closer range of experience and observation. He has proved himself to be entirely lacking in activity and energy, two qualifications of the first necessity in revolutionary movements. He evidently thought the revolution finished, and did nothing whatever while he was Minister of War. The reactionary party regarded him as one of their instruments, and they used all the resources they enjoy, until they succeeded in getting ALVAREZ to renounce the Presidency and confer it on COMONFORT. If the power of nominating a President in place of ALVAREZ had been left to the Council, they most assuredly would not have nominated Señor COMONFORT, because he is of the Moderate Party, and the majority of the Council is composed of Puristas. Finally, he reaped the benefit of the abrogation of a decree enacted by Congressive interest, and he was nominated as the candidate proposed by the Conservative press. But Señor COMONFORT disappointed them by selecting from among the liberals of his party the members of his Cabinet, disregarding the candidates suggested by the press that had proposed himself.

He took possession of the government, the same correspondent continues, while Guanajuato and Oaxaca were in insurrection under an absurd *pronunciamiento* in favor of "religion and class jurisdictions, (*religion y fueros,*) *pronunciamiento* which will find no support. Those two States, however, at once returned to order, and acknowledged the government of the President substitute. GUITIAN and URREA, both influential chiefs, who can effect nothing; alone remain in armed opposition to it.

The only man, among those who appear as leaders, that really has any commanding influence is, this correspondent says, D. ANTONIO HARO Y TAMARIZ. This the Government observed, and when he least expected it, he was therefore arrested and sent from the capital, as also GENS. PACHECO and ZIRES, the former lately Governor and Commandant-General of Guanajuato, and the other Colonel of the regiment of grenadiers of "his Most Serene Highness." Perhaps you will see him over in New-Orleans, by the steamer which will convey this to you. Besides this, a number of other generals have been imprisoned at various points.

The press, this same writer continues, had run into such excesses, that it needed correction, but this has, in my opinion, been overdone. As the existence of a liberal government with the press despotically trammelled, is a gross political inconsistency, a provisional measure might have been adopted. This might have been made strong enough to prevent the evils that the conservative periodicals were causing by their articles, in which they endeavored to discredit altogether the measures which the established government have at their credit.

And this press law, it appears, our correspondent concludes by saying, will be carried into effect; for the editor of the *Omnibus* was arrested yesterday, the 4th inst., on account of an article which it copied from the *Sociedad*, and which the latter paper had published before this law came into force.

While our correspondent shows up the iniquity of this law and the tyranny with which it was being enforced, he himself betrays the real curse—the *fons et origo*—of such infamous enactments, and of the miserable condition of the country. Tyranny is all that *moderados* know how to exercise; tyranny is all that *puros* desire to wield; tyranny is all that *conservadores* seek to command. Tyranny is thus all that Mexicans in power seem destined for; and tyranny alone, by a cruel paradox, would seem capable of insuring freedom for all—tyranny alone apparently could prevent each political party from mercilessly trammelling, arresting, fining, imprisoning, exiling and slaughtering the others, and from oppressing the whole nation. What a nation!

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TREATY.—The important treaty made by our Government during the last Summer, with delegations of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and which was to be submitted to those tribes for ratification, has been ratified by the Legislatures of both Nations. By this treaty the Government purchases a large tract of the Choctaw lands, settles serious questions of difficulty between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, hereafter giving them separate Governments, and submits the outstanding claims of the Choctaws upon our Government to the arbitrament of the Senate. We see that Col. PITCHLYNN, one of the Choctaw delegates, has reached Washington.—*Mobile Tribune*, 26th.

The Underground Railroad.

We take the following account of a letter, written by WILLIAM PENN, and dated Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1856, from the *Pittsburgh Gazette*—a Canada West paper. Speaking of the fugitive slaves, the writer says:

Dozens have passed on the Underground Road during the brief interval since your exit; and, with but rare exceptions, they have been of the most valuable, able-bodied, intelligent and brave of their class. Indeed, if the narrative of some two or three, to whom I allude, could be made public, I am persuaded that their adventures would appear far more extraordinary and thrilling than any which have ever come under my notice, not excepting the noted HENRY BOX BROWN, or the celebrated WILLIAM and ELLEN CRAFFT and others.

One poor man, who left yesterday morning, in company with three others, and will barely reach Canada are this reach you, in order to effect his escape, was obliged to swim the Potomac River on horseback on Christmas night, while the cold wind, storm and darkness were indiscribably dismal. This daring boodsman, rather than submit to his oppressor any longer, periled his life as above stated. Where he crossed the river was about a half a mile wide! Where could be found in history a more noble and daring struggle for freedom than is here evinced?

The wife of his bosom, and his four children, only five days before he fled, had been sold to a trader in Richmond, Va., for no other offence than simply because she had resisted the lustful designs of her master, being true to her own companion. After this poor slave-mother and her children were cast into prison for sale, the husband and some of his friends tried hard to find a purchaser in the neighborhood; but the malicious and brutal master refused to sell her—wishing to gratify his malice to the utmost of his power, he sent them to the place above named.

In this trying hour the severed and bleeding heart of the husband resolved to escape at all hazards, taking with him a daguerreotype likeness of his wife, which he happened to have on hand, and a lock of hair from her head, and from each of the children's, as mementoes of his unbounded (though sundered) affection for them.

After crossing the river, his wet clothing freezing to him, he rode all night a distance of about forty miles, in the morning leaving his faithful horse tied to a fence, quite broken down. Now he commences his dreary journey on foot—cold and hungry—in a strange place, where it was quite unsafe to make known his condition and wants.

Thus for a day or two, without food or shelter, he traveled until his feet were literally worn out. Passing many of the interesting incidents on the road, I will only be arrived safely in this city on New-Year's night, about two hours before day-break, having been a week on the way. The night he arrived was very cold; besides, the Underground train, that morning, was about three hours behind time, which, in waiting for it, entirely cut in the cold, a member of the Vigilance Committee thought he had well nigh got frosted. But when he came to listen to the story of the fugitive's sufferings, his mind changed.

Scarcely had he entered the house (you can guess) where he was kindly received, before he took from his pocket his wife's likeness, and while gazing upon it made touching remarks, and showed it, &c. Subsequently, in speaking of his family, he showed the locks of hair referred to, which he had carefully rolled up in paper, separately. Unrolling them, he said: "This is my wife's;" "this is from my oldest daughter, eleven years old;" "and this is from my next oldest;" "and this from the next," "and this from my infant, only eight weeks old." These emblems he proposed to preserve with the utmost care, as the last remains of his affectionate family. When he exhibited the locks of hair, I could then fully appreciate his heroism in plunging into the Potomac, on the back of a dumb beast, in order to flee from a place and people who had made such barbarous havoc in his household.

His wife, as represented by the likeness, was of air complexion, prepossessing and good-looking—perhaps not over 33 years of age. The husband is a dark mulatto, about 38 years of age, in stature well made, genteel, reads well, and is quite intelligent.

But I must turn from this case to others, or you will think me partial.

For want of time, I must be brief. For prudential reasons, of course, I must "keep dark," in relation to some of the most interesting incidents connected with the escape of those I am describing to you. Con mouly the place from whence passengers come, the mode of their escape, &c., I take particular pains not to state in my letters, even to those in whom I have the fullest confidence, lest it might get to the enemy's ears and thus injure the good cause. But, on this occasion, I think I may, with propriety, swerve from my rule a little.

The subject of whom I will now tell you is a young man of about twenty-five years of age, in appearance stout and hearty, intelligent, and very resolute, who fled recently from North Carolina, where he had been owned by the Governor of that State. For ten months before he was successful in finding the Underground Road, this brave-hearted young fugitive abode in the swamps—three months in a cave, surrounded with bears, wildcats, rattlesnakes, and the like.

While in the swamps and cave he was not troubled, however, in mind, about the ferocious animals and venemous reptiles—"only feared man." How he managed to subsist, and ultimately effected his escape, I listened to with unutterable interest, though I have not time to relate it to you.

He too had been separated from his wife by sale, which was the cause of his escape. He parted not with his companion willingly. At the time, however, he was promised that he should have some favors shown him; could make overwork and earn a little money, and once or twice in the year could have the opportunity of making visits to her. Two hundred miles was the distance between them.

Not long, however, had he been on the Governor's plantation before his honor gave him distinctly to understand that the idea of his going two hundred miles to see his wife was all nonsense, and en freely out of the question. "If I said so, I did not mean it," as I dismember, when the slave, on a certain occasion, alluded to the conditions on which he consented to leave home, &c.

The Governor and his wife, (third wife,) each owned large numbers of slaves, and were both equally severe towards them; would stint them as to daily clothing and food, though they did not get flogged quite so often as some others on neighboring plantations. Frequently, the Governor would be out on the plantation primarily in the morning till noon, inspecting the operations of his overseers and slaves.

I must now pass over to a third adventurer. The one to whom I allude is a young man, 26 years of age, by the name of "JIM," who fled from near Charleston, S. C. Taking all the facts and circumstances in consideration respecting the courageous career of this successful adventurer for freedom, his case is by far more thrilling and interesting than any I have yet referred to. Indeed, for the good of the cause, and the honor of him who won his liberty by periling his life so frequently; by being shot several times; by making six unsuccessful attempts to escape from the far South; by being numberless times chased by bloodhounds; by being captured, imprisoned and sold repeatedly; by living for months in the woods, swamps and caves, subsisting mainly on parched corn and berries, &c., &c., his narrative ought by all means be published to the world, though I doubt very much whether many could be found who could persuade themselves to believe one-tenth part of this marvelous story.

Though the poor fugitive was utterly ignorant of letters his natural good sense and keen perception qualified him to attract the ear and interest the heart in a most remarkable degree.

His masters finding him not available, on account of his absconding propensities, would readily offer him for sale. He was once taken to Florida for that purpose; but, generally, traders being wide-awake in inspecting him, would almost invariably pronounce him a "d——n rascal" because he would never fail to view them, sternly, as they inspected him. The obedient and submissive slave, in always recognised by hanging his head and looking towards the ground, when being looked at by a slaveholder. This lesson JIM had never learned, hence he was not to be trusted.

His head and chest, and indeed his entire structure, as solid as a rock, indicated that he was physically no ordinary man; and not being under the influence of the spirit of "non-resistance," occasionally he had been found to be a very formidable customer.

His father was a full-blooded Indian, brother to the noted Indian Chief, BILLY BOWLEGS; his mother was quite black and of unmixed blood.

For five or six years, the greater part of JIM's time had been occupied in trying to escape, and in being kept in prison for sale, and to punish him for running away, and so forth.

His mechanical genius was excellent, so was his geographical abilities. He could make shoes or do carpenter's work very handily, though he never had any chance to learn. As to travelling, by night or day, he was always at home, and having an uncommon memory, could give exceedingly interesting accounts of what he saw, &c.

When he would enter a swamp, and would have occasion to take sleep, he would first take a philosophical view of the posture he must lay, so if come upon unexpectedly by the hounds and clive-hunters, he would know in an instant which way to steer to defeat them. He always carried a liquid, which he had prepared, to prevent hounds from scenting him, which he said had never failed. As soon as the hounds came up to the place where he had rubbed his legs and feet with said liquid, they could follow him no further, but would howl and turn back immediately.

Quite a large number of the friends of the slave sew this noble-hearted fugitive, and would sit long and listen with the most undivided attention to his narrative—none doubting for a moment, I think, the entire truthfulness of his story. As remarkable as was his story, there was so much natural simplicity about his manner, and in his countenance, one could not refrain from believing him.

Others I have in my mind of whom I would like to make mention; but I have already wrote much more than I had intended, and so must now close. In a good cause is increasing. Friends are being multiplied on every hand; and the slaveholders, seeing this state of things, are perfectly furious, from "Dan to Beersheba."

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Visitors at the Fair were entertained last evening by the performances of several deaf and dumb children from the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who were in our city under the care of a gentleman connected with the Institution. The children were orphans, picked up in the streets of Gothamcity a few weeks since, who had, in the brief time of their residence in the Asylum made astonishing progress in learning the sign language. After their performances were over, last night, a heavy contribution was taken up to forward the objects of the Institution in which the children were educated.—*Utica Observer*, 26th.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The demand is limited; prices are supported. The inspection warehouse contained, to-day, 65 bbls. Pearls, and 3d6 bbls. Pots; together, 431 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is still fair at steady rates, mainly for Rio, of which 900 bags have been sold since our last, at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. The sales besides include 500 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@14½c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo at about 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is suppressed and drooping. Small lots are selling on a basis of 9¾c.@9¾c. for Mid'ling Upland, and proportionate rates for other grades, ℔ lb.; but some holders refuse to part with their supplies at such prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quiet and languid. The demand is fair for home use, but is very tame for shipment. The receipts are light, but the available stock here is an ample one for the season, and it is being freely offered. Prices show no material change, though still leaning in favor of buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 9,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$8 00	@	8 06¼
Straight State	8 06¼	@	8 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 18¾	@	8 31¼
Mixed Western	8 00	@	8 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	11 25

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales of 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@$9 87½ ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,700 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $8 25@$7 for Fine and Superfine. ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, being still in light supply, and held above the views of most buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 9,500 bushels, including Western White at $2 13½@2 15, and Southern Red at $1 95@$1 97, ℔ bush. Rye is unaltered, sales having been reported of 13,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 31 ℔ bush. Barley has not varied. Oats are selling to a moderate extent at previous prices. Corn is in fair demand at full rates, with sales of 28,000 bushels at 82c.@90c. for new Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, and 90c.@93c. for old Western mixed in store, and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is salable and firm.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HILL says there are no new features to notice in the Hide market this week. The den and has been fair for all descriptions, as will be seen by the annexed sales, and prices have been fully sustained, leaving but few common Hides on hand. The principal receipts have been from Orinoco, and the balance of the cargo of the *Samuel & Edward*, ashore at Sandy Hook, which were brought up in lighters and landed mostly in good order. There is still considerable difficulty in shipping Hides to the interior, which has a tendency to restrict the sales, but importers manifest no anxiety to force sales, anticipating a better demand towards the opening of canal navigation. The *Pristis*, which was expected from Buenos Ayres, was reported abandoned at sea. Her cargo was mostly sold to arrive. Receipts have been 34 450 from foreign ports, as follows: 16,000 Orinoco, ℔ *Teresa*; 5,100 Tampico, ℔ *Balear*; 12,800 Montevideo, from the *Samuel & Edward*, (part of which were sold previous to arrival;) 550 Savanilla, ℔ *Putnam*; and 7,300 from the West Indies and domestic ports, making a total of 42,750 Hides. Sales are: 4,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,200 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs. at 25c @25½c. 6 months, usual selection, part in bond less the duty; 1,300 dry Montevideo, 24½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,450 dry salted Bahia, 30 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 dry Gambia & Bissau, 9 lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry salted Tan pics, 27 lbs. at 19¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,650 Booked Carthagena, wormed, 22 lbs. at 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 422 dry salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs. at 17¾c., 6 months, as they run; 1,241 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs. at 19c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 900 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,850 dry salted Southern, 16 lbs. at 16c.@16½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 300 dry salted Southern, 20 lbs. at 15½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 200 wet salted St. Louis, 70 lbs. at 9c., cash; 350 wet salted Western, 70 lbs. at 9¼c., cash, less 4 ℔ cent.; 425 wet salted Western, 60 lbs. at 9¾c., 6 months; 10 bales Calcutta Buffalo, at 14½c., 6 months; 2,900 green salted B. A. Horse, on private terms, and 500 green salted R. G. Cow, 50 lbs. at 13¼c., 6 months, both to go East. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Tannital*, from Buenos Ayres, with 16,000 hides; the *W. A. Kibby*, from Rio Grande, with 9,000 hides; the *Correo*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hide, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 61,700, as follows: 6 000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 9,200 dry Rio Grande; 33,900 dry Orinoco; 1,000 dry Savanilla; 900 dry San Juan; 4 500 dry Bahia; 4,600 dry Mexican; 2,000 dry West India, Southern &c.; 500 salted Para.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Quiet, but stiffly held.

LATHS—Scarce and inactive, at old rates.

LEAD—Nothing really now to report.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "the receipts continue light, partly owing to the severe weather. tanners not having been able to dry and finish their stock. The demand has been fully equal to the receipts, and prices are well sustained, with an upward tendency. The stock is very light, and but a meagre assortment, many dealers not receiving sufficient to supply their orders. Southern Oak is in fair demand, at 25c.@26½c., at which price some 1,500 sides were sold. Receipts of Hemlock, 33 300; of Oak, 2,250. Sales of Hemlock, 35,900; of Oak, 5,450. Stock of Hemlock, 33 900; of Oak, 6,200. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 26c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24 @28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23½c.@27c.; on six months' credit.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—There have been 600 bbls. New-Orleans purchased, at 44c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in better request, and is now worth $3 12½@$3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in fair demand and is steady at 41c.@42c., mostly at 41c. ℔ gallon. Tar is selling pretty freely at full rates. No particular alteration has occurred in Resin.

OILS—The market generally remains as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very slack demand and is quite dull, though decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last reach only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $14 for Prime ℔ bbl. Towards the close many holders were willing to sell large lots at our lowest quotations, but buyers would not pay for such within 1c.@2c. ℔ bbl. Of these figures Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9c.@10½c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is dull and lower, with sales of 400 bbls. good to strictly prime at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is abundant and languid, the same since our last including only 300 bbls. at from $6@$9 75 for Country Primo; $10 37½@$11 75 for do. Mess, and $13 50@14 25 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and depressed at from $18@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Primo and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is more freely offered, and it favors buyers. 200 tcs. were procured at $4 62½@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: "GOAT—The market continues quite bare of almost every description of Skins. The cargo of Tampico, which are expected, will no doubt command full prices. I have no sales to notice. DEER—Domestic Skins are coming in more freely, and sell readily on arrival at current rates; but, with the exception of 24 bales Bolivar, there is no stock of Foreign in first hands. Sales comprise 4 5 bl lbs. Western, at 30c.@30½c., cash, and a small parcel of San Juan at 50c."

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new feature. The demand is moderate; the supply is not large; prices rule firm. The sales since our last include 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@8¾c., and 200 boxes Havana at 8c @8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 12,000 lbs. Primo purchased at from 12c.@12½c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—About 280 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison sold at 27½c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quite dull and heavy. The engagements were limited; and previous reduced rates, with difficulty, supported. The latest charters have been: Ship *Old Colony*, 900 tons, 800,000 feet Lumber, $14—and 300 tons Measurement Goods, $7; ship *John Quincy Adams*, to Valparaiso and Caldera, Lumber, supposed at the same rate; a ship hence to Brest, 6,000 bbls. Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; a brig, hence to a port in the Baltic, Cotton, 1¾c.; a bark, 490 tons, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, Rye, 14.; in Hulk and shipper's bags; a bark, 180 tons, hence to North Side Jamaica, *viâ* Norfolk, and back to New-York, $2,000; a schr. to Guayama, P. R., and back, and a brig to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, &c., and Molasses $3; a brig from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 47½c.; a schr. to Trinidad, Cuba, and back &c. and $9, with privilege of Molasses only, $7 50; a schr. from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, &c.; one from Allemarle Sound to New-York, Corn, 14c.; a Pruss. brig to Memel, a ship bound to Melbourne, thence to Calcutta and back to New-York, a bark from Tarragona, Wine, with privilege of Marseilles, to New York, and a brig from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$600 City 6s, 83¾; $400 do., 83¾; $1,000 do., 83¾; $500 heading N. R. 6s, 93 87; $1,000 Pennsyl. Railroad 6s, 93; 200 Long Island R. R., 13¾; 150 do., 14; 16 Nor. Penn. R. R., 16; 101 do., 15¾; 3 Penn. R. R., 43¾; 3 Beaver Meadow R. R., 53¾; 5 Reading R. R., 42½; 50 do., 42¾; 38 Girard Bank, 11¾; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 111¾; 8 Consolidation Bank, 26; 12 Commercial Bank, 51¾.

Second Board—$2,000 Pennsyl. R. R. 6s, 93; $1,000 City Warrants, 93¾; 1 Ches. and Del. Canal, 26; 5 Pennsyl. R. R., 43¾; 8 Little Schuyl. R. R., 48; 27 Nor. Penn. R. R., 15¾; 5 Long Island R. R., 14¾; 150 Reading R. R., 43; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 13 Commercial Bank, 51¼.

After Board—50 Long Island R. R., 14¾; 5 Morris Canal, 18¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 116¾; Pmadel. 6s, 89¼@90; Pennsylvania 6s, 82¾; Reading R. R., 43¾@44; Reading Railroad Bonds, 93¾@95; Road, Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70, 89@91; Pennsylv. R. R., 43¾@44; Morris Canal, 18¼@18¾; Schuylkl. Navigation 6s, '82, 71¾@72; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 27¼@28; Long Island R. R., 14¾@14¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7¾@8; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 13¾@14; Union Canal, 87¾@90; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾@1¾.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.—Rosewood, and elegantly finished, with round corners, rich tone, and warranted to stand the test of any master of music, city made, with maker's unexpired warrantee for two years; cost the present owner $400; will be sold for $220 cash. The greatest bargain in the way of a piano ever offered. Apply at No. 638 6th-av., near 36th-st., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. Call and see it.

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT—In the already celebrated Pianos of GILBERT & CO. makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $350 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. F. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 269 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 397 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN—Who has had eight years' experience in teaching in an Institute in this country, is desirous to be received as assistant in some Institute in New-York or Brooklyn, where he could teach the Italian or Latin language, or some other branch. Satisfies it not so much an object as a good opportunity of obtaining introduction into some respectable place. Address ACHILLE, No. 2,931 Post-Office, New-York.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible-House, Astor-place, entrance from Third avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and seven by below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway trains students scientifically and practically for business. His new method of teaching double entry practically on plan of real business saves both time and money. Commutation for a full commercial course, $25. Book-keeping this day, $10.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 247 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

$10 ONLY FOR BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD will give a thorough course of Book-keeping and Writing for $10 only, if application be made immediately at his office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., from 9 to 9 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist, so celebrated for his method of cultivating and strengthening the voice, for imparting the style of the modern Italian school, gives lessons as usual at his pupils' residences, or at his own, No. 5 University-place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 34th-st., (formerly H. Pengnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

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THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of RAE & SCOFIELD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Philo Scofield.

JOHN RAE, JR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1856. PHILO SCOFIELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the interest of John Rae, Jr., will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business on his own account, at the old stand No. 24 Bowery, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. PHILO SCOFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church s

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH J. BIENSTOCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of an Artificial Flower Manufactory, Nos. 97 and 99 Cortlandt-st.—ON MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 500 boxes of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., direct from the manufacturers, suitable for the country and Western trade.

By A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ON TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at the Store No. 459 Broadway, will be sold the entire stock of the above magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites, valued at $1,000; rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood sofas, marble statuary, works of art, &c., comprising the entire stock of Mr. [illegible], 459 Broadway, who is retiring from business. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the above house, most of which was purchased for cash in one lot at a short time, the entire catalogue will be promptly sold, the goods must be removed immediately from the premises. Descriptive catalogues are now ready, and can be had at 9 Vesey-st. and 459 Broadway. Also, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock, at the Store, 459 Broadway, a large assortment of pearl inlaid 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, satin brocade and tapestry, with a variety of the most costly description, these splendid and rare mirrors, brocade and lace curtains and Turkish chairs, in embroidered Egyptian top, centre and pier tables, rosewood etagers, marble-top sideboards, and backs, rosewood French secretary, etageres, marble, Etrusca., Sevres, and other vases and statues, marble and ormolu clock, [illegible] Kidderminster carpets, bro. ken parlor ornaments, with a number of elegant oil paintings, landscapes, &c., the entire contents of [illegible] Broadway. Also, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock, at the Store, 459 Broadway, a large assortment of rosewood bedsteads, spleudid rosewood bureaus and washstands to match, 21 superior hair mattresses, beds, &c., one costly mahogany suite, with brocatel chairs, rosewood secretary bookcase, suite in hair cloth, rosewood secretary bookcase, suite in hair cloth, rosewood secretary bookcase, and French chairs, rich mahogany furniture, every description, costly marble-top sideboard, marble-top tables, &c., with a large quantity of other desirable goods, too large to enumerate. Also, a splendid portable furnace, &c. This sale will be worthy the special attention of those in want of furniture, as the house is replete with every article.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE [illegible]—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Duryee, deceased, will sell, without reserve, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the following property:

[illegible] stone and lot of ground known as No. 141 [illegible] on the Second Ward of the City of New-York, having in breadth on Mulberry-st. 17 feet, and in length on each side from Malden-lane to [illegible]-st.

The house and lot of ground known as No. 51 Thompson-st., in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, having in breadth in front 23 feet, in the rear 26 feet 10 inches, and in depth on each side 92 feet 6 inches.

The house and lot of ground known as No. 75 Norfolk-st., in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear, each 18 feet 6 inches, and in length on each side 60 feet 9 inches.

The household premises situate at the southeast corner of Division and Market-sts., known as Nos. 68 Division and 4 Market-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear 37 feet 9 inches, and in length on each side the one the distance from Division at to East Broadway, the other of the said lots was made by Catherine Hetzel to Joseph W. Duryee Nov. 1, 1851, for the term of 21 years, an annual ground rent of $140, with the usual covenants for renewals or payments for improvements.

For further particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 87 Broadway; or of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, January 24, 1856.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
PETER A. DURYEE,
} Executors.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ON TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by account of whom it may concern—

$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000
$8,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$5,000 Catawisa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Bonds	$1,000
$10,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000
$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds	$10
25 shares 27th-av. Railroad	$10 each
50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad	$100 each
75 shares Third-av. Railroad	$100 each
250 shares [illegible] Association	$50 each
175 shares [illegible] Fire Bank	$50 each
125 shares [illegible] Toledo Railroad	$50 each
2 shares [illegible]	$25 each
175 shares [illegible] Bank	$40 each
30 shares [illegible] & Co's Express	$100 each
2 shares [illegible] Life Insurance Co.	$25 each
40 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares [illegible] Insurance Company	$25 each
6 shares [illegible] Insurance Co.	$100 each
25 shares American Coal Co. of Allegheny Co., Pa. (full paid)	$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 37 and 39, and distant respectively 23½ and 50 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 23 feet wide and 99 feet deep, the houses 22 by 36 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent, per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART.—Will sell, on MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Fulton st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire stock in said store, consisting of fine old brandies, gin, Scotch whisky, blackberry brandy, sherry wine, madeira, sherry, and port wines, in wood and glass; a no cigars of choice and favorite brands; hyson and young hyson teas, champagne wines, store fixtures, counters, stoves and pipe, &c. This sale is worthy the attension of retailers and those purchasing for private use. Sale positive. MATHEW ROWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by Ezra B. Merritt, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on eleven'd grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FURS AT AUCTION.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, the balance of the stock belonging to the New-York Fur Company at their store No. 421 Broadway, near Canal-st., viz. large and very rich sable marten, real Russia sable, Hudson Bay mink and sable, and royal ermine capes, victorines and cuffs, also sets of fitch, mountain marten, extra fine French sables, & children's sets of all kinds, also about 25 very fine sleigh robes, all of which must be sold to close the copartnership. Sale without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 579 Broadway, mortgage sale, hotel and bar-room furniture, sofas, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top tables, gas chandeliers, bedsteads, beds, bedding, bar counters and fixtures, engravings, rocking-chairs, kitchen range, kitchen furniture and all cooking utensils. A. R. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of an Artificial Flower store, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 10 o'clock, No. 211 Greenwich-st. corner Vesey, consisting of whale, sperm and lard oils, lamps, wicks, chimnies, shades, oil-cans, measures; also a lot of foreign fruits, nuts, &c. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MOZELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. Also, piano-forte, mirrors, mattresses, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, &c.; China, iron safes, work benches, hot water dishes, &c. Sale to commence with the second-hand goods—valuable articles.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell the house No. 77 Murray-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a large boarding house, (front and rear building,) consisting of the usual variety of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture.

TUNIS MOZELL, Auctioneer.

CHINA.—To be sold THIS MORNING (Monday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., consisting of Havana, German and other choice brands, in paper, last and boxes, suitable for retail and wholesale buyers, worthy the attention of the public, being an extra assortment and free.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity. It will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH PEGRAM—MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 140 Court, opposite Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, the remainder of a dealer's stock of crockery, furniture, stoves, shelving, lumber, books, stationery, &c., &c.

S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., by peremptory sale of all kinds of g. ss and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass; crockery, silver plated ware, clothing, &c.; Also, the stock of dealer. Catalogues now ready, and stock packed for shipping.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 28 and 30 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Secured Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Orders; Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life & Insurance and Trust Company.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 78 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have expired within the year ending the 31st day of December.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND [illegible] PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on the cash capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Cotland, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George F. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Frederick Pelaue,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Palce Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Rose,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Nicholas Ludlum,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	[illegible] P. Chamberlain,
Edward C. Clarke,	John A. Graves.

ROBERT L. ROOSEVELT, President.
D. P. CORLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 78 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of state tax, and a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A second one per cent. from the assets of this company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE,
} Trustees.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—The Interest Coupons, No. 7 First Mortgage Bonds, due [illegible], with interest thereon, will be paid at the [illegible], New-York, on and after the 1st day of [illegible]. The amount of each coupon and interest to be paid is $38 76, thirty-eight 76-100 dollars, on bonds of $1,000 each, and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each.

J. KNAPP, Receiver.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 11th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th February next, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

THIRD HALF AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
Office No. 12 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 22, 1856.—The interest due 1st February, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30 from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $26.

Cabin passage to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYLES, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier No. 7 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.

Office, No 12 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. F. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 16, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Ho mes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Trelling, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. G. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EXPRESS RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers transferred to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous pieces. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 900 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

Two to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. No benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, but a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Nature as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No chance of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, LOCK & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of Dr. HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fails; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the impure and poisonous matter in the blood in such a manner as to be rapid and certain, that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the land that has not picked it up, and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by nine hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the use of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. P. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 8 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for 25 cts. by the author, M. LAROMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 23 Beaver-st., over 220 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAROMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure under the forfeiture of 450. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if the directions of the inclosed circular be followed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for palns, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by F. B. NEWMAN, M.D., No. 346 Hudson-st., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. Van PELT,
} Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse or Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EXPRESS RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers transferred to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 1:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Startling Burglary in Broadway—Arrest of Two of the Robbers.

A most daring attempt to rob the dry goods store of Charles C. Merchant & Co., No. 267 Broadway, was made at an early hour yesterday morning. The attempt, however, proved but partially successful, and two of the burglars were arrested.

The officers, while on their beat between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, observed a wagon, in which were three men, coming down Broadway. One of them followed the suspected vehicle, while the other two kept on Broadway, through Church-street and up Chambers-st. to Broadway, where it stopped. Two men then alighted from the wagon and went to a house in the basement, from which they took a bag and threw it into the wagon, when they were sprang upon by the officers, who, after a short struggle, overpowered them, and conveyed them to the Third Ward Station-house. The man in the wagon, seeing how things stood, put the whip to his horse, and although pursued, succeeded in making his escape for the time.

The officers on returning to the basement, which communicated with an intelligence office, found a bag filled with silk goods, amounting in value to about $1,000. A further search made it apparent that at an earlier hour the basement had been entered by means of false keys, and that the wooden partition by which it is divided was cut through, thus affording an entrance to the store of Merchant & Co. The burglars, after performing these operations, were confronted with a wagon to carry off the goods which they had selected and packed. The goods stolen in the wagon were worth about $1,000.

This is one of the most daring operations in the burglary line that has occurred in the City for some time.

The prisoners give their names as Henry Franklin and Thomas Wells. The former is about 26 and the latter 30 years of age. They both claim to be Americans born, but they look like, and no doubt are, English burglars. They were committed for examination by Justice OSBORNE.

BOOK-AUCTION SWINDLE.

The mock auctioneers appear to have been doing a bad business for some time past. Indeed, as to that matter, their business is always bad, but for some time it has been unusually quiet. On Saturday, however, a countryman, named Jas. Tough, made complaint that he had been swindled out of $15, by a Peter Funk, doing business in Chatham-street, opposite the Park. A warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of the place was issued, who on being brought up, gave his name as Augustus Morgan. He was held to bail for trial in the sum of $500. Peter Dawson, of No. 94 Cherry-street, became his bondsman.

Accident from Powder.

JOHN CARTER, a boy, living at No. 12 Pelham-street, was terribly burned about the face and neck by the explosion of a powder flask with which he was playing at the time, the result of carelessness. The doctor who was called to dress his burns thinks the boy will lose one of his eyes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Hon. J. R. Brady, Justice.

DECISIONS.

Christian H. Watjen et al. vs. *Stephen Brush.*—Motion for a commission granted. Costs to abide event.

P. H. Holt vs. *Owen McNally.*—Order directing defendant to be attached and held to bail in the sum of $400.

John Powers and wife vs. *Thomas Fitzgerald.*—Motion to vacate and set aside execution dismissed.

William V. Adams vs. *The Balance Dry Dock.*—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer denied. Costs to abide event.

[Advertisement.]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by order of the administratrix of the estate of the late EDWARD N. JAUNCEY, the following-described property:

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story first-class brown-stone-front dwelling, No. 36 East Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, built in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and nearness to several lines of City and out-town railroad and stage routes, render this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

ALSO, SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY.—The land and stores known as Nos. 237 Cherry and 500 Water streets, extending through from street to street. The now rapidly improving business character of the Seventh Ward in the near completion of the widened thoroughfares across the City, marks this property as a most desirable investment for the business man or capitalist. Eight thousand dollars may remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

ALSO, ELIGIBLY SITUATED FLUSHING PROPERTY—Twenty-six acres, conveniently located on Flushing Bay, and well suited for extensive manufacturing purposes requiring an extensive water frontage and easy access to the City by rail or boat.

[Advertisement.]

CONTINUED RUSH.—Everybody wondering why such great sacrifice should be made when the goods are so perfect. T. W. JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker-street, will open this morning 15 cases more, consisting of 11-4 Toilet at 12s., worth 24; fine Linen Hkfs. at 6s. a dozen, worth 10s.; pure Irish Linen at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 3s., worth 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 4s.; real Scotch Table Damask, two yards wide, at 3s., 3s. 6d. 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.; English Long Cloths 6d., 8d. and 10d. a yard; extra fine Pillow Case do. 10d. and 1s. a yard; also, 150 pieces of Printed English Cambrics at 1s., cost to import 19c. Likewise 300 dozen Towels, Napkins, Doylies. All those that wish to secure bargains should call early at T. W. JAMES', corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY is again quite equal, if not in advance of his competitors. To night, in addition to his great pantomime of "Asphodel," he announces the eminent Tragedian Mr. J. R. SCOTT, as *Wallace*, and a new drama entitled the "Maleteer of Toledo." Mr. SCOTT has just completed a most brilliant engagement in Philadelphia, and has been engaged by Mr. PURDY for a limited period. Notwithstanding the great combination of attractions, the manager does not vary the prices of admission.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—From and after this date, this Institute will be under the medical charge of D. D. T. NEWELL, A.M., M.D., and assistants. New and complete arrangements have been perfected for the convenience and comfort of our numerous patrons. NOAH S. DAY, Proprietor.

All business communications should be addressed to G. VAN DEUSEN, Secretary, No. 6 Bond-st., N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

CASE OF TRINITY CHURCH.—We learn that a pamphlet is in the press, and will be published in a few days, with this title: *A Letter to the Rev. William Berrian, D. D., on the Resources, Present Position and Duties of Trinity Church, occasioned by his late Pamphlet, "Facts against Fancy."* By WILLIAM JAY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The many favorable notices in the journals of this and other cities, of "LOUNDS' Patent" Pen and Pencil are well merited. It is the most beautiful, compact and durable article we have seen. It is made in gold and silver by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas Fixtures of every variety, and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade, or at retail, by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal-street. Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

HARRIOTT, PERRY, CHAMPION, PRENTISS & CO., No. 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Rottenness in the Navy-Yard.

The *Post* says that there has been a great commotion among certain officials at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, caused by the disclosure that the Secretary of the Navy was investigating charges of alleged corruption among the "bosses." As far as we can learn, it appears that some of the heads of departments, in addition to receiving good fat salaries from our government have been in the habit of doing some business on their own account, in various ways. Among these skinning operations—which, if true, equal the practices of the shysters about the New-York Police Courts—it is said, was one of hiring mechanics for a less sum than they were "booked," and a portion of the surplus wage was given every pay-day to the head of the department, in order to retain the situation.

After the falling off of work at the Yard, the men were discharged, and many of them are now probably unable to procure work for the support of their families. Those who were compelled to pay for retaining their situations, it is said, got together and brought the practices by which they had suffered to the attention of Commodore BIGELOW, and some others in authority.

The investigation which followed disclosed other kinds of peculations in several other departments, which had been carried on for years past, the particulars of which we suppress for the present. The new Commodore promptly called the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to these charges, and it is reported that two "bosses" have already been dismissed. There seems to be a general impression that the charges made against some half-dozen departments, which are still under investigation, will be fully proved, and the incumbents of those also discharged.

Fire in Temperanceville—A Corpse in the Burning House.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place at that portion of South Brooklyn, situated east of Gowanus in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, called Temperanceville. The fire was discovered in the third of a block of four frame two-story and basement houses, and soon not a vestige of any of them remained, save three chimneys, which stood erect amid the ruins like monster grave-stones.

The fire originated in the house occupied by Mr. THOMAS, and quickly spread on both sides to those inhabited or owned by Mr. TWEEDY, Mr. BENNET and Mr. COCHRAN, and spread, notwithstanding the steady persistence of the snow-storm, with the alacrity of an ignited bundle of shavings. The houses were owned by the occupants, who had barely time to save their furniture. Putnam Engine No. 21 was early on the ground, but entirely useless, from the want of water. It left in evident disgust.

The scene was one of remarkable suggestiveness—the place being sparsely inhabited, nothing but snow to be seen, and the lousiy houses, the assembled group of anxious, hurrying people, with their neighbors offering words of consolation, carrying the effects to some place of safety and tendering the sufferers such accommodation as each could afford.

The anxiety of a part at least of the assemblage was greatly heightened from the fact that a corpse was in the house of Mr. COCHRAN. It was that of his daughter, Mrs. WRIGHT, a young woman, who was on a visit to her father from the West, and the second of his daughters who has died in his domicile within a month. The corpse was conveyed from the burning house to Mr. JONES' in the neighborhood.

The fire alarm brought an immense concourse from Brooklyn crowding to the little village accompanied with seven engine and hose companies. Fortunately there was no wind at the time of the conflagration, a slight nor-wester was rising as the fire subsided. The buildings were insured.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a large building on east Baltic-street, near Smith, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by PHILIP DONAHOE, and was occupied by a number of families, who lost most of their furniture and clothing. Mr. DONAHOE'S loss is $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Nassau Insurance Company. The loss on furniture and clothing is about $1,000; no insurance. This fire originated in an upper room, where kindling wood had been placed upon a hot stove to dry, and the upper portion of the house was in flames before the alarm was given. A sick woman in the house lost everything she had, and was taken to the City Hospital by the Third District Police.

On Saturday evening a carpenter's shop on Oxford-street, near Fulton-avenue, was destroyed by fire, as also was a stable adjoining, owned by J. PRESCOTT, undertaker. The first building was owned and occupied by SMITH & Co., whose loss is $1,000—no insurance.

Death of Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D.

Died, in Greenport, L. I., Dec. 25, 1855, Rev. EZEKIEL SKINNER, M. D., aged 78 years. He was born in the Town of Glastonbury, Conn., in 1777, publicly professed religion in 1803, received his diploma for the practice of medicine in 1801, and commenced preaching the gospel in 1818. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church in Ashford, in 1822, where he officiated nine years, and also pastor of the Baptist church in Westport seventeen years, including a period of four years which was spent in an engagement with the Colonization Society. During this period he made three voyagee to Africa, where he rendered assential service to the Baptist Mission and to the Colony generally. His previous studies and course of life had qualified him, in an eminent degree, for the important service demanded as Agriculturist, Physician or Minister of the Gospel.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Child Saved—Noble Conduct.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday night as a little girl about eight years of age, daughter of Mr. METLAR who resides at No. 109 Grand-street, Jersey City, was leaving the Jersey City Ferry Boat she fell between the boat and bridge into the water. She was accompanied by a servant girl and undertook to step off before the boat had been fastened to the bridge. LEMUEL ALFEED a deck hand on board of the boat immediately leaped into the water to rescue her, in which he was successful. He, however, narrowly escaped losing his own life in the attempt. When taken from the water he was so benumbed with the cold, and his wet clothing was so heavy that he was rescued with great difficulty.

The officers of the British Steamer *Africa* witnessed the occurrence, being on board of the boat, and immediately subscribed $50 with which to present Mr. ALFEED with a medal.

The Special Election.

The special election for an Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, in the place of Mr. TYRRELL, will take place February 5. A large proportion of the citizens of the Ward express a determination to reelect Mr. TYRRELL, believing that he was unjustly expelled from the Board. The opposition will meet this evening, at Captain CRAWFORD'S, the corner of Grove and South Fifth streets, to nominate a candidate to be chosen for the vacancy.

The Hoboken Police.

A resolution has been adopted in the Hoboken Council discharging the police on the ground that the appropriation for that Department has been exhausted. There is, however, about $6,000 in the City Treasury. The appropriation is exhausted by charging to the Police account $600, which were expended in fitting up the Police station. It is contended, on the other hand, that this expenditure should be charged to the account of Public Grounds and Buildings. The Constables and Mayor's aids are now the only police on duty.

Hudson County Courts.

In the Hudson County Court, Judge VREDENBURG presiding, the case of Robert Harrison, indicted on a charge of assault and battery, was tried on Thursday and Friday. The defendant is a grocer and committed the assault upon John B. Davis, a Deputy Sheriff, while he was levying upon goods in the store which Harrison had occupied, and of which he was there in charge. Some peculiar circumstances were urged on the part of the defence. The Jury did not agree.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, EDGAR WASHBURN, of Albany, to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles K. Lawrence.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. William Cooper Mead, LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, Esq., of New-York, and Miss SARAH ANNA CHOLWELL, of Norwalk, Conn.

In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. H. K. Green, WILLIAM H. HANMER to JANE E. LOCKWOOD, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, SARAH PIGGOTT, youngest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Folles, aged 3 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Sheriff-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And is that body cold in death,
The form I loved so well?
And has she drawn her latest breath,
And gone in Heaven to dwell?

Ah! yes; her soul is now in Heaven:
It reigns with angels there;
A glorious crown to her is given,
A spotless garb she'll wear.

Oh! must I bid my babe adieu?
Bid her a long farewell?
Her smiling face no more to view
While on this earth I dwell?

We'll meet, I hope, on that blest shore
Where, free from grief and pain,
Our souls shall mingle evermore,
Never to part again.

Farewell! farewell! a long farewell!
My tears are on the sod
Where rests thy dust,—thy soul shall dwell
Eternally with God.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 1¼ o'clock A. M., of congestion of the brain, CHARLES M. ANDERSON, aged 43 years, 2 months and 17 days, a native of England.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at No. 32 Mott-st., ANN BARROW, aged 44 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At the Homestead, in Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Mr. SAMUEL LYON, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Depot, Yonkers, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, LUCY BITTENDENDER, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Jan. 25, MARSHMAN EARL, eldest son of Lucinda and Morris J. Earl, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 126 2d-place, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 25, of dropsy on the brain, ENWARD TANJORE, only child of George S. and Maggie L. Corwin, aged 1 year and 10 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 26.

$5,000 Ind. State 5s..b3	82	100 Erie Railroad	53½
3,000 New-York 6s, '68	101	50 do	b3 52¾
3,000 N. Y. 6s, '60	104	350 do	c 53½
5,000 Ohio 6s, '75	110¾	100 do	s60 52¾
500 Virginia 6s	93¾	50 do	s30 52¾
10,000 do	s3 93	300 do	b60 52¾
5,000 Virginia L. Bs	s3 92½	100 do	b60 52¾
6,000 Erie Bds. of '83	91	13 do	52¾
4,000 Nat. 1st m. G. L	s3 84¾	400 do	b3 52¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	93¾	200 do	s30 52¾
5,000 do	93¾	50 do	s8 52¾
10,000 do	b30 93½	50 do	s60 52¾
10,000 do	c 93¼	200 do	s30 53¼
1,500 New-York C. 6s	100¾	600 do	s3 53¾
700 do	100¾	230 Harlem Railroad	s3 17¾
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	85¾	100 do	17¾
1,000 Tol. & Al. 2d M. Bs	89	300 Mich. Cen. R. R	b30 90
80 Union Bank	119	90 do	89¾
14 Bank State N. York	105	700 Reading R. R	s3 85¾
21 Shoe & Leather Bk.	108	300 do	b30 86
40 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	120	100 do	s3 85¾
450 Florence Joint	¾	100 do	b10 85¾
250 Brunswk City Land	6	200 Had. Riv. R. R.	b30 29¾
100 do	5¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30 87
100 Nic. Transit Co	c 9¾	100 do	c 87½
100 do	s3 9¾	100 do	b60 87½
50 Penn. Coal Co	c 100	50 Panama Railroad	90¾
600 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 23¾	20 Little Miami R. R.	87
250 do	s3 23¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s4m 83
100 do	b30 23¾	50 do	b3 83½
100 do	s10 23¾	50 do	83½
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s4m 91¾	50 do	83½
100 do	s3 92	100 do	b60 83¾
900 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73½	25 do	83
100 do	s30 72½	70 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	opg 105
100 do	b60 73¾	180 do	105¼
5 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	86¾	100 do	b30 105¾
200 do	86¾	10 do	105¾
100 do	b60 86¾	25 do	b30 106
150 Ill. C. R. R.	b30 96¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	78	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s4m 86¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	81¾	200 do	b30 87½
5 U. S. Trust Co.	167¾	200 do	s4m 86¾
200 Brunswick C. L. Co.	5¾	450 Reading R. R.	s3 85¾
100 Camb. Coal Co.	23¾	50 do	s10 85¾
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 88¾	100 do	85¾
50 do	s30 89¾	100 do	b60 86
500 Florence Joint	b60 ¾	100 do	b3 85½
50 Erie Railroad	b10 53¾	90 Hud. Riv. Railroad	29¾
150 do	b3 52¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 105¾
150 do	s30 52¾	149 do	opg 106
50 do	b3 52¾	10 do	105¾
50 Panama Railroad	100	33 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	98
150 do	b60 100½		

MONDAY, Jan. 28—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show a very heavy Import of Dry Goods, but only a moderate total in General Foreign Merchandise. The entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,766,346, against $2,053,774 the same week in January, 1855, and against $5,432,717 the same week in January, 1854. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week were $1,018,342, against $1,179,935 the same week last January. From the Southern Cotton ports, the Foreign clearances amounted to the large total of 94,000 bales—equal to an exchange of about $3,750,000—against 80,000 bales same week last year. The Export of Specie for the week is only $12,000, against $97,806 the corresponding week last year. From the commencement of the current Treasury year on 1st July last to the 31st December, 1855, the monthly tables of Foreign Imports at the port of New-York show a total of.....$89,513,000
Four weeks in January.....17,020,701

Total to date.....$106,533,701
Against same time in 1855.....97,035,432

Increase from 1st July to date.....$9,498,269

The total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including $2,666,000 Foreign re-exported,) from the 1st July to 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$39,915,000
Four weeks in January.....4,733,969

Total to date.....$44,648,969
Against same time in 1855.....35,550,140

Increase from 1st July to date.....$9,098,829

The Specie Export from New-York from the commencement of the current Treasury year, on the 1st of July last, to the 31st December, 1855, amounted to.....$10,542,000
Four weeks in January.....104,834

Total to date.....$10,646,834
Against same time in 1855.....21,127,387

Decrease from 1st July to date.....$10,519,447
Increase from port of Boston.....2,804,290

There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. The total deliveries since the commencement of the Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to 31st December, were.....$22,082,591
In January.....1,827,059

Total to date.....$23,909,650
Against same time last year.....27,525,902

Decrease from July 1 to date.....$3,616,252

The following is a comparative statement of the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,633	$120,490	1,435	$95,857
Flour, bbls	16,286	154,976	30,007	275,291
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	2,332	11,530	675	2,360
Wheat, bushs			25,712	51,182
Corn, bushs	36,343	37,963	68,044	65,284
Pork, bbls. & tcs	4,127	54,457	3,832	89,891
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,325	24,766	2,086	49,582
Total Produce		$404,172		$596,954
Miscellaneous		775,763		421,388
Total for the week		$1,179,935		$1,018,342

The fluctuations in the Stock Market through the week were not remarkable. The general tendency at the close on Saturday afternoon was to easier prices, and some very considerable private sales of Reading, say 3,000 shares, we understand, were made at the decline. Considering the unsettled character of the foreign news by both the arrivals of the week, the market manifested a good degree of steadiness, both in prices and the disposition of real holders. The following is a partial COMPARISON OF PRICES.

	Saturday, Jan. 19.	Saturday, Jan. 26.
New-York Central	93	92
Erie Stock	52¾	52½
Reading	87	85¼
Toledo	73½	72⅝
Galena	109½	106
Michigan Central	91	83¾
Southern Michigan	88¾	86⅜
Panama	100	100
Illinois Central Rs	81¾	81¼
Virginia	93½	93
Missouris	84¾	84⅜
Transit Company	22½	22⅜

The supply of Money among the Brokers, for temporary use, was pretty free through the week with an active request on Friday and Saturday. Discounts were 1@2 ₱ cent. lower than the previous week ontside of Bank, and very select paper was taken at 8 ₱ cent., and fair to second-class names 9 to 11 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills were in good supply, and the demand up to Friday afternoon quite moderate. On Saturday the inquiry for the Boston steamer of the present week began to be felt, and rates on London and Paris were somewhat steadier, 108¾@108⅞ for Sterling, first-class nemee; 5.22½@5.21¼ for francs. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $2,150,925 against [illegible] at the close of the week. Gold held for all ac[illegible] in this City was [illegible] 43,869 on Saturday [illegible] $600,000 was received from the Philadelphia office, so that the Bank Statement of Specie to be made up this afternoon should not be affected more than half a million [illegible] by the Government operations of the week. The first reserve stood $18,385,[illegible].

The [illegible] Annual Report of the Milwaukee and Mi[illegible] Railroad Company, for the year 1855, has just been published. We condense the figures of the report to the following result:

Estimated cost of line completed	$6,000,000
Main and branch lines	238 miles
Actual expenditure main line	$3,578,757
Contract to complete main and branch	2,179,258
Contract for additional equipment	241,985
Total as above	$6,000,000

Issue.	FUNDED DEBT AND STOCK.		Outstanding.
$74,000	10 ₱ cents.	1851	$74,000
526,000	8 ₱ cents.	1852	526,000
650,000	8 ₱ cents.	1853	650,000
500,000	7 ₱ cents.	1859	449,500
650,000	8 ₱ cents.	1877	600,000
$2,400,000	Total		$2,299,500
18,264 shares, Dec. 31			$1,826,400
6,690 shares, dividend			66,900

Of the Dividend scrip, $50,000 represents the Bonds of 1877 canceled by the first year's operation of the Sinking Fund, the contribution to which was made from the profits of the year. The means of the Company to complete their contracts on the division west of Madison and the Monroe branch, as well as for equipment, appear to be, including part of the proceeds of the foregoing securities on hand, $3,002,426. The additions to the Funded Debt, contemplated in this account, are:

Remaining 8 ₱ cents of 1877	$600,000
First mortgage Monroe branch	350,000
Total	$950,000

TRAFFIC OF 1854 AND 1855.

	1854.	1855.
Gross	$456,864	$691,844
Expenses	149,212	273,797
Income	$307,652	$417,443
July dividend, 1855, 5 per cent		$42,547
January, 1856, 12 per cent		114,700
Funded interest		156,675
Surplus		103,521
Total		$417,443

Including the surplus from last year, the total of unappropriated profits is $167,564, which, says the report, has been set apart and appropriated by the Directors, to the relaying the track as may be required, to meet contingencies and the payment of the construction Bonds payable in 1859.

The Coupons of the Clinton County Coal Company, (of Pennsylvania,) due on the 1st February, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-street. The railroad now being built by this Company, we are informed by the Treasurer, Mr. CARRYL, is nearly completed, and will be opened early in the Spring. They have several thousand tons of coal mined, and will have a large amount ready for market when the road is opened. Their coal is bituminous, of the best quality, and a good gas coal.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. On the list will be found 174 shares Seventh Ward Bank.

Trade Fallacies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a specious and mischievous leading paper in the *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday, on the question of California Gold—how far we are enriched by its production and importation? The answer made by the writer is, that the same amount of productive industry applied to the material improvement of the Atlantic States, would have been of more real service in the past, and that for the future our safety lies in the *export* of this Gold.

This discovery, Mr. Editor, is very like the recent proposition of one of your sapiant morning cotemporaries, that our prosperity and safety now depend on *continued war* in Europe. Both are new and startling doctrines, very; but are they based on sound economy? Such questions, I know, are of endless discussion, and one may well despair of making an impression either way, however successful or palpable the exposure of the financial fallacy. But let us see.

The possession of a certain amount of Gold or Silver is essential to the good of every country, says the *Journal* writer. The amount he would limit to the convenience of the Exchanges. He does not say *what* Exchanges, nor does he attempt to measure the sum needful. If he mean the Foreign Exchanges, it may be demanded what sort of prosperity is that, which with unbounded agricultural resources, the acknowledged command of the Cotton supply of the world and, mechanical and mining skill not inferior to Great Britain herself, but which we cannot employ at the same cheap rates of daily labor and live as freemen ought to live, throws this exchange against us? And if he mean the Domestic Exchanges or the inter-exchanges between the States or their commercial capitals, then his authority may be required for the assumption that the supply is already superabundant. He is at issue here with the Secretary of the Treasury, who would have the country substitute Gold for its paper circulation, which, being one hundred and eighty-six millions, would require over three and nearly four years' additional product from the mines, or some change of policy by which we could bring back a good part or the whole of the 200 millions already sent to Europe. We cannot afford to stop the mines and turn the miners into road builders and farmers, and at the same time continue the existing trade policy to make an annual demand upon the Gold already here of 40 or 50 millions a year. We cannot stop them, either, if we are to substitute 186 millions Gold for a corresponding sum in paper. We cannot stop them, either, if our Domestic Exchanges and the trade between and among our own States and People are to be progressive. Assuming that Mr. GUTHRIE is wrong about his *hard-money* proposition—which I think may be very safely assumed—and assuming, too, that our fine crops are hereafter to balance accounts with Europe—which would be a very violent assumption under the existing revenue system—will our thirty-one States, soon to grow to thirty-five, be able to get along, and their banks move with perfect security in their relations to each other, on the 241 millions Gold now in the country?

But the truth is, there is neither substance nor sense in the argument that we are threatened with a plethora of gold, unless we export it as fast as produced, and that national decay would follow from the increase of gold which the *Journal* affects to stand in dread of. Such fallacies are only put forth as a cover to the blind system of importing "*iron for our roads*, materials necessary for our commercial marine, &c.," which this writer proposes to substitute for part of the gold already here,—unnecessarily, he assumes—and for all that may hereafter be produced, if the miners in California will not follow his advice and give up such waste of productive industry!

I am fearful, Mr. Editor, that most of our railroad adventurers are of late making common cause not only against the proper use of our California product, but against the home industry of all the manufacturing States, and especially the Iron-producing States. They have found it so easy to barter their bonds for foreign rails abroad and hope to find it so profitable to have Congress refund all the duties they have paid upon them at home, that they and their organs are fast becoming the *back-bone* of the British trade policy. I have no objection to their preference, but certainly desire to have their motives properly appreciated by the country. They expect, I suppose, to *log-roll it* this Winter with the *Free Wool* party, as well as the outside free traders generally, at Washington. Ought they to succeed?

There is nothing of which I feel more perfectly assured, than that our Railways would have been quite as well off and as far advanced, and the country infinately better off, had American instead of Foreign Iron been universally resorted to six or eight years ago, on the discovery of California. Such *would* have been the case but for the change of revenue system in 1846 and the consequent breaking down of the American furnaces and rolling mills for a period of three or four years. But all this is of the past. The point now is to arrest, if possible, the tendency, not only to continue this damaging policy, but to render it still more free and mischievous. The sophistry about *too much Gold*, is only one of the means employed to carry out the settled purpose of introducing Rails duty free, and at the same time to make reclamation for duties already paid. Possibly there are cases of [illegible] which might be voted, but while the representatives of such cases join in the common fussy [illegible] other manufacturing interests of the country, they ought not to expect to be made exceptions of. I suppose they do not.

ADIRONDACK.

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The reduction in the scale of receipts at New Orleans has given rise to opinions there that perhaps [illegible], the generally adopted figure of 3,500,000 bales as the probable extent of the crop, is too [illegible], and many writers are engaged in demonstrating this by various prophecies and theories. In opposition to these accounts, I would merely remark, that the rains in December caused such heavy roads in the South that the cotton could not be hauled to the river landings, and what was already at the landings could not, in many cases, be laden on the steamboats, owing to the great rise in the rivers. The boats, moreover, were delayed in New-Orleans until they were nearly all at that end of the route. I think that we shall find, in the course of another week or two, that the receipts are not smaller from any exhaustion of supply, but simply from natural causes and the lack of means, for the moment, to transport it. The weather operated against the receipts in Savannah and Charleston in the same manner for three weeks past. By reference to the tables, it will be observed that the means of transport restored, the receipts are increased to very near the highest level of the season.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the first September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	1,733,000	1,048,000	1,113,000	1,206,000
Exports to Great Britain	587,000	525,000	533,000	692,000
Exports to France	211,000	121,000	160,000	110,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	150,000	70,000	78,000	104,000
Total Exports	948,000	716,000	518,000	906,600
Stock on hand	677,000	313,000	507,000	606,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	107,000	70,000	77,000	114,000
Exports to Great Britain	58,000	58,000	84,000	51,000
Exports to France	22,000	12,000	19,000	5,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	14,000	10,000	11,000	10,000
Total Exports	94,000	80,000	64,000	66,000

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

The principal topic of conversation in financial circles yesterday, was the condition of this road and the nature of the proposals said to have been made for its completion. It is now thoroughly understood, that its present condition, for the stockholder, is as bad as bad can be. This is sufficiently clear, from the fact, that for months past, the stock has been a mere foot-ball in the market, lighter than the lightest Fancy, and last week, was worth but two and a half cents on the dollar, with if possible, a downward tendency.

It is needless for us to attempt to trace all the causes, that have combined to produce this unfortunate result. * * * We come to the proposition in question.

To understand this, it is necessary that we first exhibit the present financial aspect of the Company's affairs.

The total amount of stock is	$6,883,035 81

This includes $1,000,000 issued to the city of Cincinnati, to secure the payment of its $600,000 loan of bonds.

Amount of 1st mortgage bonds	$2,050,000 00
Amount of 2d mortgage bonds	1,500,000 00
Floating debt	550,000 00
Due contractors	150,000 00
Total debt	$4,250,000 00
Add stock	6,303,085 81
Apparent cost	$10,613,085 81

It is hardly necessary to say, that all of this immense sum has not been expended upon the road or its appurtenances. The fact that the Company has paid eight per cent. annual interest upon its stock in *stock*—that some of its hypothecations have been made at rates recklessly low, and that it has submitted to enormous interests must explain most of the deficiency. The case reste as we have stated it, except that since the August reports, from which our figures are mostly taken, $228,000 additional interest has accrued.

Under all these circumstances, which, it must be owned, are sufficiently discouraging to the stockholders, an association of less than a dozen New-York capitalists, but representing private fortunes, amounting to over fifteen million dollars, have offered to complete the road, according to the original specifications, and empply it with rolling stock. Among the parties interested are WM. H. ASPINWALL, JOSEPH W. ALSOPP, HENRY CHAUNCEY, CH

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1261. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS.

Gov. Reeder in Baltimore.

A STRONG LETTER.

We have ... from Governor REEDER ... in reply to the attack ... the President's Kansas Message. ... unanswerably repels the accusations ... to convict the President ... and injustice, as soon as he ... to take the seat in Congress ... to be entitled.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty, imperatively demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our ... trusting that it has, at every stage, been ... by the most conservative moderation, and ... regard for the rights of others—keenly ... every step the plainest manifestation of an ... desire to avoid even the semblance of ... or aggression, I should be false to every ... impulse and every sense of duty, IF I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall incite and stimulate new invasions of our Territory and fresh outrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the influence, the authority, and the officers of the present Administration; after having witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the Administration who is not only unmolested by the laws, and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not, at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organized invasions of our Territory, removed by a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doctrine of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our Country,—after having seen our citizens driven upon us armed (without reproof if not with official permission, from the contests of the Missouri of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property regulated only by the uncontrolled will of vindictive and irresponsible men. A system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers seized, searched and detained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed and the destruction and extermination of whole settlements threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal Officers, who pledge publicly the coöperation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man ... escaped, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a Constable's ... warrant—after having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the executive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to bide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis-statements of facts and the ... of law and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army ... a posse to prevent the *people of Kansas* from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State Government is mis-stated as to the facts o ... s origin and progress, and that all we have done in his direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well-considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney-General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the United States hold their seats, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also, with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill-advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the Message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard, and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the minds of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved, has been made because they were incidental to another subject, or aimed and intended to prejudge my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be heard before a decision.

This ... note has swelled to an unpremeditated length. ... object is only to solicit from the House and the public, a suspension of judgment, as to the position and action of our people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the Message, until I can be heard.

Very respectfully, yours, A. H. REEDER.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the North Star.

The United States steamer *North Star*, R. A. WAMACK, commander, arrived here yesterday morning from New-Orleans *via* Havana, with passengers and freight. The *North Star* left New-Orleans at 8¾ A. M. on the 20th inst., and arrived at Havana at 12 M. on the 23d inst.—fifty-one hours from the levee at New-Orleans, and said to be the quickest time ever made between the two ports. She left Havana at 8 A. M. on the 23d inst., and has experienced strong head winds during the entire passage thence.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. HULL, Purser of the *North Star*, for Havana papers. They contain nothing of interest.

The United States frigate *Potomac*, Commander PAULDING, arrived at Havana on the 20th inst., and the United States steamer *Fulton* on the 22d inst.

GONE TO RUSSIA.—We mentioned the fact the other day that Mr. WADE of this city had gone to Russia. Another gentleman had intended going in company with him, a very skillful man in all business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance. Something occurred to frustrate his plan, but we have since learned that Mr. MARSHALL, a citizen of Pittsburg, but late of St. Louis, has taken the place left vacant, and arrived in New-York with his family in time to take passage on the *Atlantic* with Mr. WADE. He will receive $1,800 per annum, with expenses for himself and family paid to St. Petersburg and home again. They will probably remain in Russia until 1858 or 1859.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

SETTLERS IN IOWA.—The Council Bluffs *Bugle* of Dec. 25, states that during the preceding week, 800 land warrants were located at the office in that city, and 200 cash entries made in the same time. The entries have been made, in most cases, by actual settlers. In eight hours and fifteen minutes of one day the same week, 280 land warrants were located and 80 cash entries were made.

☞ The Wool Growers' Association of Western New-York are to hold the second annual exhibition at Penn-Yan, commencing on the 27th of May next. A premium list of $1,600 has been made up, which will be increased if a State appropriation is obtained.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Movements of Professed Anti-Nebraska Men in the House.

THE SENATE PRINTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The troublous movements of professed Anti-Nebraska men in the House to-day did no harm, except by relieving the Nebraska men temporarily from the pressure of their responsibility to aid in the organization, and so postponing the result. Our friends are still firm, united and resolute, patiently waiting the result, assured that the Administration must concede eventually that the Anti-Nebraska organization is less of an evil than a suspension of Government.

The Senatorial caucus to-morrow morning is expected to renominate NICHOLSON for Printer, but it is still doubtful whether he will be successful.

An article is published in yesterday's *Union*, coaxing a coalition of the Southern Americans and Democrats against BANKS. It is creating great dissatisfaction among the Western Democrats.

Mr. Dallas as Minister to England—Death of Com. Morris—The Plurality Resolution, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The rumor that the mission to England has been tendered to Mr. DALLAS is generally credited here, and the most intimate friends of the gentleman express themselves confident that the report is well-founded.

Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, the senior retained officer in the United States Navy, died in this City yesterday afternoon.

Mr. LETCHER's plurality resolution was tabled this afternoon, by the combined vote of Messrs. ORR's and FULLER's supporters, together with the votes of Messrs. CAMPBELL of Ohio, MOORE, HARRISON, and WHEELER.

Mr. BARCLAY was the only Democrat voting against tabling the resolution.

That the English mission has been tendered Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS is indisputable.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. FITZPATRICK gave notice that he would to-morrow move for the election of a Printer to the Senate.

Mr. CASS addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs, alluding to the remark of the *National Intelligencer* that this country might be drifting into difficulties, he said that he did not believe it. He thought the ship of State was on its true course and the pilot doing his duty.

Mr. CASS used strong language denunciatory of the positions assumed by the British Government relative to the Protectorate in Central America, characterizing its pretensions in setting up a King over the Mosquito Indians as a mere mockery, under which England alone exercised real sovereignty. This statement was corroborated by—

Mr. CLAYTON who read extracts from documents to show that the British Vice-Consul was the real Governor of Mosquito, and gave titles to land in his own name.

Mr. COLLAMER gave his views relative to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and contended that there could be no possible pretext for the present assumption of England, that the occupation she agreed not to exercise, was only prospective, and had no reference to the occupation which she then held. He, however, thought the time for legislative action had not arrived, inasmuch as the President, in his annual Message, expressed hopes that there might still be an amicable adjustment of the controversies between this Government and Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, when the subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. LESTER offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, it was tabled by 106 against 100.

Mr. TYSON submitted a resolution in a spirit of compromise, for the election of a Speaker by a plurality—giving candidates, receiving not less than twenty-five votes, the appointment of Standing Committees, in proportion to their relative strength.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, called attention to a letter written by his colleague, (Mr. WADE), published in the Cleveland *Herald*, severely reflecting on him, (Mr. CAMPBELL) and others in connection with the resolution of Mr. THORINGTON, declaring Mr. CAMPBELL Speaker. He denied that he had any knowledge of Mr. THORINGTON's intention, and repelled the imputation of treachery on his part.

Mr. THORINGTON testified to this, and pronounced Mr. WADE's statements as to Mr. CAMPBELL unmitigatedly false, in inference and fact.

Messrs. LEITER and SHERMAN each said that Mr. CAMPBELL would have appealed to Mr. THORINGTON, to withdraw his resolution, while it was being voted on, had they not dissuaded him.

Mr. DUNN said Mr. WADE sent his slanders abroad covertly, not having the courage to assert them openly. The attacks were like those of an assassin.

Mr. WADE explained. He still thought the introduction of that resolution, without consulting Mr. BANKS' friends, damaged the prospects of the Republicans. He made no direct charge—but thought he was warranted in drawing his inference from the facts then transpiring. After some other unimportant explanations the House proceeded to take the ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	97	Edie	2
Orr	67	Harrie, of Illinois	1
Fuller	55	Williams	1
Pennington	3		

Necessary for a choice, 104.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

No. 57—Argument concluded by Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, for plaintiff, and continued by J. M. CAMPBELL, for defendants.

No. 48—The steamboat *New-York*, Thomas C. Durant *et al.*, claimants and appellants, *vs.* Isaac P. Rea, owner of the brig *Johanna*.—Cause submitted on record and printed argument by Mr. CUTTING and Mr. MORTON, for appellants, and by Mr. BETTS, for the appellee.

No. 49—Ship *Howard*, etc., Wm. T. Schmidt *et al.* claimants and appellants, *vs.* Frederick Wissiman.—Argument commenced by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for appellants

Suit for Indemnity for Injuries Received from the Military at the Rendition of Burns in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The case of WILLIAM B. ELA, who claims of Mayor SMITH, Gen. EDWARDS and U. S. Marshal FREEMAN, $20,000 damages for injuries received at the hands of the military on the day of the rendition of BURNS to slavery, (which was taken from a Jury last year on the law question as to whether the circumstances existing justified the assault complained of,) came before the full bench of the Supreme Court this forenoon for argument. Hon. JOHN P. HALE and C. M. ELLIS are counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. HALE was not present. Messrs. B. F. HALLETT, RUFUS CHOATE and GEORGE S. HILLIARD appear for the defence.

Crimean Enlistment—Release of Arrested Parties on Bail.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 28.

DANIEL GALBRAITH and ANGUS GILLESPIE, arrested here in August last, for enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, and who have been confined in jail ever since, in default of bail, gave bonds to-day, to appear at the May term of the United States District Court, in Rochester, and were released.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to extend the charter of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society, of New-York.

The bill extending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. STEBBINS's resolution, asking an appropriation from the General Government, for the improvement of the United States buildings at the New-York Quarantine station, was adopted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. GUEST presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, sustaining it with some remarks.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To amend the Revised Statutes relating to weights and measures.

To amend the act providing for the acknowledgment of deeds by persons out of the State.

To amend the general Insurance Law.

To amend the law for the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York City.

The Joint Rules of the House were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

Important Railroad Decisions in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

In our Supreme Court, to-day, Judge BLACK delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the matter of The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad vs. The City of Erie, to the effect that the Railroad Company have the right to extend their road through Erie to the eastern boundary, to connect with the Northeast Road, and that resistance and destruction of property by the Mayor and Councils of Erie is unlawful, and must be restrained. The injunction sought for was granted.

In the case of The Erie and Northeast Road vs. Joseph Casey, the Court was divided.

Judges BLACK, LOWRIE and KNOX held the repeal of the charter of the road was Constitutional and valid, while Chief-Justice LEWIS and Judge WOODWARD held it to be unconstitutional and void. The case is to be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

Important from Mexico—Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government—Puebla in a State of Siege.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

By the steamer *Texas* we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. HARO Y TAMARIS had conspired to overthrow the Government and establish an Empire, but was arrested before his plans could be put into execution. He subsequently, however, escaped, and was joined by a powerful army, with which he was besieging Puebla, with good prospects of success.

Generals PACHICO and SEIRES came passengers by the *Texas*, having been exiled for their connection with HARO.

Escape and Recapture of Slaves—Desperate and Fatal Resistance.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 28.

A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place last night. The whereabouts of several of the fugitives having been discovered here, officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 28.

A locomotive on one of the Springfield trains was thrown from the track by the misplacement of a switch this afternoon, just as the train was leaving the New-Haven depôt. The engineer, Mr. TUBBS, was so badly injured that he survived but about an hour. The fireman jumped from the engine, and was but little injured. The locomotive was thrown down an embankment nearly thirty feet. Mr. TUBBS' family, a wife and one child, reside in Springfield.

Fire at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 28.

The buildings of the Bridgeport Foundry and Machine Company were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. But little was saved except the books. The total loss is $35,000. The contents were insured for $8,000; no insurance on the buildings.

A carpenter's shop, owned by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, was also entirely destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 12 M.—Snow commenced falling here at 3 o'clock this morning, and still continues. The temperature is mild.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—It is snowing again here this morning, and the use of runners has been resumed.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Thermometer 10 degrees above zero. Atmosphere clear.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Weather clear. Thermometer 3 degrees below.

BANGOR, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—Weather cloudy and cold.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.—The weather here is cloudy, with indications of a snow storm.

Marine Disaster—Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The schooner *T. W. Levering* was capsized a few days since off Watt's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, and the crew, consisting of two white and two black men, with the passengers, a Mr. OWENS, his wife and eight children, all perished. The vessel belonged to BYRD & MATTHEWS, and was engaged to remove Mr. OWENS and family from York River to Newtown, Maryland.

Death of Ex-Governor Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

Ex-Governor WALKER died in this city yesterday.

The Expected Steamer.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 28—10 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, now in her tenth day out from Liverpool, is looked for at any moment, but, as yet, there are no indications of her approach.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Monday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

☞ Mrs. BEAUMONT, of Grand County, (Wis.,) claims to have discovered a plant that yields two fibrous products—one resembling cotton, and the other flax—that are particularly well adapted for the use of paper-makers. The Buffalo *Express* has given this matter some attention, having submitted specimens of the flax of the paper plant to the inspection and opinion of practical and experienced paper manufacturers. The plant grows readily, is easy of culture, and yields the flax abundantly—three to five tons to the acre. The product is worth $100 per ton. There is already a field of this plant in culture in Wisconsin. If this plant fulfills expectations, newspaper readers may look out for cheaper reading.

A REPORTER EXPELLED.—The City Council of Cincinnati have expelled the reporter of the *Gazette*. It appears a motion was made in the Council declaring steam whistles a nuisance, to which one of the Aldermen proposed an amendment, adding reporters also, which was *Gazetted*, as it should be, as stupid. This the author of the amendment took in dudgeon, and prevailed upon a majority of the Council to expel the reporter.

A LAKE SUPERIOR BILL OF FARE.—At a celebration of St. Andrew's Society, at Ontonagon, the following figured in a bill of fare under the head of game: Beavers Tail, Saddle of Caribou, Cranberry Sauce, Bear Steak, Mountain Ash Sauce; Porcupine, *à la* Ontonagon, Wahoos, Mountain Ash Sauce; Buffalo Tongue, Buffalo Rump roasted, Red Deer, Manhlum Scone,

THE STORM.

Another Fall of Snow—Rail-Trains Delayed—Ice—Marine Matters.

The sky did not clear up at all on Sunday night. At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, it commenced snowing hard, and continued without abatement till 2. The snow did not drift, but it made travel very heavy in the narrow streets where the banks were already high, and made capital sleighing for small crafts in all the thoroughfares. It seemed to have extended over all the country 'round, and interfered somewhat in the arrival of trains due on the different railroads.

The Harlem trains came in seasonably. The early express train on this road leaving Albany at 7 A. M., reached the City only five minutes after time. On the New-Haven road, the mail train leaving Boston Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock, arrived yesterday at 10:30 A. M., four hours and a half behind time. The remaining trains were all behind time from one to two hours each. On the Hudson River Railroad, the trains were also all behind time. The 7 A. M. express train from Albany did not reach the City till 6¼ o'clock last evening. The Poughkeepsie and way trains were nearly as far behindhand. On the Erie road the express train leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock P. M. Sunday afternoon, did not arrive here till 11 o'clock yesterday, one hour and a half beeind time. The mail train from Philadelphia *viâ* Trenton, due at 5.50 A. M. yesterday, did not arrive till 9 o'clock. The Amboy trains were all considerably behind time. The Long Island trains were very little delayed.

The trains on all the roads left the City at the times announced. None of the Sound steamers have yet resumed running since their late suspension on account of ice.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

The Mayor gave orders yesterday to the Captains of Police not to allow the City Railroad Companies to clear the snow from their tracks, in such a way as to obstruct the passage of wagons and carts. The Third-avenue Railroad Company started out their track cleaners, and when one of them had reached as far as Chatham-square, its further passage was stopped by Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward. Mr. DARLING, the President of the Company, did not like this proceeding, so he waited on the Mayor to expostulate. During the conversation that ensued, Mr. DARLING said that during the last snow-storm his company carted out all the snow from the narrow streets on the line, at an expense of $1,500, and broke a road from Forty-second-street to Yorkville, so that carts, &c., could pass. His Honor said that if the snow-plow be used on the rails, men must follow them to pack the snow down. He expressed his determination to enforce his previous order, and there the matter ended.

ICE IN THE RIVER.

The ice was so fast all day Saturday that pedestrians passed from Brooklyn to Governor's Island. This is a rare occurrence.

On Sunday night the Fulton Ferry boats were much trombled with floating ice. One of us had the rare treat of a two-hours' drift on one of them early Monday morning.

ICE IN STONINGTON HARBOR.

The statement in some of the papers that Stonington Harbor is closed by ice, and frozen across to Fisher's Island, is incorrect. There is not ice enough at Stonington to prevent the free departure of the steamers from that harbor—the only obstruction being the great accumulation of floating ice at the head of the Sound. As soon as an opening is made there, the boats will continue their regular trips. The harbor of Stonington, owing to its favorable location, has not been closed by ice since the steamers commenced running there in connection with the Stonington Railroad, and consequently that route has frequently been kept open when the others were blocked by ice. The *Commodore* lies at her pier, No. 2 North River, and the *C. Vanderbilt* at Stonington, ready to start as soon as the state of the Sound navigation will admit.

In the reports of steamer *Traveller* and *Champion* as published in the papers of yesterday morning, it should have been stated that the *Champion* broke out five of the arms of her wheels, and that the *Traveller* was expected to return to the city in the course of the day, (Sunday, 27th.) The *Traveller* had not returned to the city to-day (28th) at noon. No inland steamers will leave port to-day. The East River below Hell Gate, and the harbor and bay are to-day (28th) comparatively clear of ice. The prevailing N. and N. E. wind has driven much of it out to sea. What is above the Gate cannot so easily escape.

THE DETENTION OF THE MAILS.

	Due.	Arrived.
Boston mail via New-Haven & Chatham Four Corners, via	6 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Harlem Railroad	3 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Southern mail, via Trenton	5:30 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
Southern mail, via Trenton	12:30 A. M.	1:35 P. M.
Southern mail, via Camden and Amboy	7 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Easton, Penn.	7 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
Southern mail, via Trenton	9:30 P. M.	10:20 P. M.
Eastern mail, via New-Haven Railroad	5:30 P. M.	10:15 P. M.
Erie Railroad	10:30 A. M.	12:40 P. M.
Erie Railroad	6 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad	10:30 P. M.	not in.
Hudson Riv. R. North. mail.	1:40 P. M.	9:40 P. M.
Hudson Riv. R. North. mail.	10:15 P. M.	not arrived.

We have had no mail south of Philadelphia to-night, although the passengers came through from south of Philadelphia, I understand, but the mail was left at the Post-Office. S. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1856.

☞ The *Plymouth Rock*, ashore at Hart Island, is all ready to be set afloat again, but owing to the accumulation of ice around her, she cannot at present be got off.

A CARD.—The pilots of the pilot boat *Jacob A. Westervelt*, No. 19, take this method to return their thanks to Capt. EDWARD FOUNTAIN, of the steam-tug *Alex. Mason*, for valuable services rendered to them on Sunday last, 27th.

DAN'L BAKER.
JOHN O'KEEFE.
JOHN E. JOHNSON.
PETER MACANINY.

Wrecks on the Coast—Explanatory.

SQUAN VILLAGE, N. J., Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article in your paper of last Friday, I noticed some strictures upon the inhabitants of the coast, which I think are not warranted by facts.

In speaking of those who were wrecked in the storm of the 12th inst., you say that "those who were saved, were saved without any assistance beyond their own desperate efforts and endurance, while those who perished perished without the slightest effort to rescue them." The violence of the storm was on Saturday night; early on Sunday morning numbers went to the beach, ready and willing to render assistance, if any was needed. Within a distance of about five miles as many wrecks were found—the barks *John Farnham* and *D. S. Goodell*, the schooners *Envoy* and *Samuel P. Lord*, and the pilot boat *Phantom*—the crews of which, with the exception of the first named, had reached the shore in safety, as the wrecks were driven so far on the beach that they could step on shore almost dry ehod. The crew of the *John Farnham* was saved by the efforts of those on shore. If the other wrecks of which you speak were similarly situated to those in this neighborhood, there was but little to be done by those on shore to save life.

Again, you speak of the life-saving apparatus—of "machinery of the most ingenious contrivance and elaborate detail;" of the life-boats, and guns, and ropes, and grappling-hooks, life-preservers, and the rest that may be found anywhere between Cape May and Montauk. The value of the station-houses, in too many instances, is, I apprehend, overestimated. The greater part of those built last summer—and they are one half of the entire number—are, as yet, provided with nothing but a boat, and these boats are so large, heavy and unwieldy that it is impossible, in many instances, to obtain a crew for them. Then, from Squan Beach to Barnegat, a distance of twenty miles, there are four station-houses and seven residences, with not more than ten able-bodied men. Barnegat Bay separates this beach from the main land, in some places six or seven miles wide, and should a wreck come on this beach, it would be necessary to go across the bay for assistance, which would be almost impossible in a severe storm. Where the stations are near villages, much good may be done by the apparatus which *ought* to be found in them; but on a beach such as I have mentioned—and there are many such—they are of but little use under the present system. Even the keepers of these houses, in many instances, receive no pay for their services, and cannot, before the necessary appropriations are made by Congress.

Neither do I think you just in your remarks upon the apathy of the people, when wrecks are on the shore, and life is in danger. Instances are not wanting where the surfmen have risked their own lives, without expectation of reward, to save those who were in danger.

Men depending upon their daily labor for support cannot be expected to light "beacon fires," or form a "coast guard," or use "signal rockets," (which they have not got,) without pay, unless they are "philosophers." If the keepers of the Station-houses were pensioned, as you suggest, and suitable apparatus furnished, there would be but few wrecks upon our coasts that would not receive all the aid that could be rendered by human agency. H.

Connecticut Weather.

WOODBURY, Conn., Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please ask E. MERIAM to give us another "Term" pretty soon. We cannot stand it to have this cold term last another circle. He was right, however, in predicting a change about 7 o'clock this morning. It came just then.

At 6¾ o'clock the mercury stood at 16°; at 8 o'clock it was at 12°; at 12 o'clock it was at 16°; at 3, P. M., it was at 12°; there is also quite a high northwest wind.

It has been about as cold as any day this Winter. It has not melted even on the south side of the house. I fear they have got into a chancery suit about the weather, and that it will draw its slow length along till we shall all be frozen up.

We must live on hope that July will certainly come. Yours, W.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thomas Paine Anniversary.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Birthday of THOMAS PAINE was celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening, by a supper, speeches and dancing. A large number were drawn together by the occasion. A simple portrait of THOMAS PAINE was the only decoration of the room. The dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and was continued till 11 o'clock, when supper was announced. At the supper Mr. ALLEN, presided—OLIVER C. HULL, Esq., officiating as Vice President. After proper and hearty disposition of the abundant viands spread before the company, appropriate toasts were read and responded to in manner and spirit befitting the occasion. Among the speakers was Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, who responded to a toast in honor of her name with her customary vivacity and force. The remaining sentiments were as follows: 1. THOMAS PAINE. 2. Liberal Principles. 3. Education. 4. Social Assemblies. 5. Trinity in Unity. 6. The Press. 7. Woman.

Responding to the toasts consumed nearly two hours. Enthusiastic laudations of THOMAS PAINE and heroic philosophy comprised their tenor. Speaking concluded, the assemblage resumed dancing; and to sentiment and philosophising, the schottisch, the redowa and waltz succeeded, and were heartily enjoyed till a late hour.

Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education.

The Librarian, Mr. S. JENNER, in his report, stated that PETER COOPER, Esq., has voluntarily proposed to provide, in the "Cooper Institute," accommodations for the proper preservation of the Teachers' Library, and also a Teachers' Reading-room.

On motion of D. B. SCOTT, Principal of Ward School No. 40, resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Association in reference to this additional manifestation of Mr. COOPER's interest in the cause of education, were passed unanimously.

The annual election of officers and Trustees of the Association for the ensuing year was then entered upon, and resulted as follows:

President—JOHN H. FANNING.
Vice President—Henry Kiddle.
Treasurer—Henry C Martin.
Corresponding Secretary—Leonard Dunkley.
Recording Secretary—James M. Bernie.
Librarian—Solomon Jenner.
Trustees—David B. Scott, Joseph McKeen, Leonard Hazeltine, James N. McElligott, Thomas Foulke, Henry W. Dunsbee.

The President, Vice President and Treasurer are Trustees *ex officio*.

Who Shall Carry Off the Offal.

Mr. FLAGG has refused persistently to execute the contract made by the party who was anxious to have $65,000 a year for removing the City Offal. Since the Common Council advertised for bids for the job the following bids have been made for the privilege of removing offal without pay. No doubt at either price the taker would make a profitable speculation:

	Per annum.		Per annum.
T. E. Fritb	$400	Charles Rawolle	$3,464
Wm. W. Young	1,000	Geo. Birmingham	2,600
J. Jacob Griffin	1,500	Wm. Speight	2,000
Horatio Reed	1,900	Leffert R. Cornell	2,700
Wm. Dykes	1,900	Geo. A. Fowler	4,000
James Riddle	2,000	John Read	5,000
J. A. Schwagger	2,100	Charles Johnson	5,000

☞ The people who live in shanties seem to possess a fatal instinct for selecting as living places, marshy, wet, and miasmatic regions. If there is a wet place anywhere about Brooklyn or upper New-York, just calculated to breed an ague, it is sure to be dotted, crowded with huts, in which poor Irish or Germans live, shake, grow sallow and die. Out of such saturated hovels come the multitude that go up to rest in Potters' Field, and give the impression that our cities are unhealthy.

☞ The funeral of WM. H. MAXWELL, Esq. who died on Friday, will take place at Trinity Church to-morrow. Col. MAXWELL was a Scotchman, and had resided with us many years. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL was educated for the law, but of late years, having a fine property, confined himself chiefly to literary pursuits, and published a history of Ireland. He was devotedly attached to the literature of his native land, and died upon a day which he always celebrated—the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS.

☞ The "Clayton Club" had their Annual Soiree last evening, at the Apollo Rooms. There was a select company, and the enjoyment continued till a late hour.

☞ Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK repeated his "Essay on the Waldenses in 1855," before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening.

☞ Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered a fine lecture on "The Struggle with Fortune," at No. 68 East Broadway, last night.

☞ The "Young Men" have organized a Live Oak Club. It hails from No. 705 Broadway.

☞ The new trial of BAKER and others has been postponed to April next.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn School Matters.

A LEAVE-TAKING.

A very interesting ceremony of leave-taking, including presentations, came off Friday afternoon at the large Brooklyn Public School No. 18, in Remsen-street, on occasion of the retirement of Mr. FITCH from the Principalship of the School. Mr. WOONWORTH, Principal of No. 17, made an interesting historical statement. He said Mr. FITCH had been a teacher since the opening of the School as No. 3, Williamsburg, a period of nine years. Mr. D. W. FIELD was the first Principal, with Mr. FITCH as his Vice-Principal; on the retirement of Mr. FIELD in 1852, Mr. FITCH took his place.

The girls and boys of the Grammar schools sang a chorus. Rev. Mr. LANDON followed with a sensible speech. Another chorus succeeded, when Mr. FITCH delivered a touching address of leave-taking. Prof. METCALF then presented a splendid Bible to the retiring Principal, in behalf of the associate teachers of the Grammar Schools. Elegant presents from several of the classes followed, and after more singing the exercises closed.

Mr. FITCH entered upon his duties at Flushing on

[illegible] Constitution of our [illegible] thirty States, [illegible] General Gov- [illegible] them all. If [illegible] should be [illegible] of the whole, became its [illegible] could, in any possibility, [illegible] hold together all the parts [illegible] the Legislative, Judiciary and Executive of this Continent country—could suffice for that. And such a reorganization, far from adding new fragments to the Union would, in truth, be the only means of bringing back the nation to [illegible]

So it is with the Church which, as originally [illegible] only as separate congrega- [illegible] own ministers, [illegible] but also, in its [illegible] all together, as members [illegible] the Church thus consti- [illegible] and power, should [illegible] and shut the less of [illegible] the mediation of the hu- [illegible] ever, and is to be ascribed to [illegible] ways, and not [illegible] part. And [illegible] this is one of the Apostles and Prophets, who were the very foundation of the [illegible] fulfilling the foremost members in that [illegible], of which the Lord is the head. By [illegible] of the one, a multitude of otherwise dis- [illegible] churches were kept in unity; through [illegible] light of which the other were [illegible] the channels, the means of Divine guidance were always plenty. Now the auxiliary which distinguishes [illegible] movement from every other, [illegible] it by an impassable gulf from all [illegible] and schisms, is in being under Apostles and Prophets as living ministries raised up again at the close of the Christian dispensation, and fulfilling the same office as in the beginning. It is like the restoration of national ordinances, and the unfurling of the national banner to a distracted country. [illegible] what we believe it to be, it is the one Divine remedy for those evils of dissension and strife which have been the reproach of Christendom, and which good men everywhere are [illegible] can be endured no longer; not an out- [illegible] but the work demanded [illegible] the Churches, Greek, Roman and Protestant.

Such being our faith, we consistently refuse to be called by the name of any man, were it Paul [illegible] or Luther, or Irving. He who is its Head, and whose name alone His Church should bear. We reject the name of "Irvingites," not only as one which, like "Calvinists," "Lutherans," and [illegible], should never be applied to the fol- [illegible] of Him who said "call no man master;" but also for the reason that in our case there is no ground [illegible] for it. Irving neither originated the doctrines nor the system of government and worship [illegible] in practice, nor did he ever fill any but a subordinate ministry. The founder and head of a sect is one who gives form to its creed, moulds its [illegible] and is chief in the administration of [illegible] and discipline. In none of these respects [illegible] belong to Mr. Irving. His only [illegible] was that of chief pastor over his own flock; [illegible] all authoritative teaching of doctrine, organizing of the churches, and bringing out of the rites of worship, has, since they were called and entered upon their work, been in the hands of Apostles alone. Mr. Irving's writings have never (to my knowledge) been republished since his death—now more than twenty years ago; they are never referred to as authority; nor have they been ever seen by a large part both of ministers and people. Is this the way in which the founders of sects are wont to be treated by their zealous followers?

If it be asked, How then came his name to be so mixed up with the work? I answer, that when the gifts of the Holy Ghost, "speaking in tongues and prophesyings," first appeared (in Scotland in the year 1830, and the following year) in London, he was the first minister who discerned in those utterances the voice of God, and permitted them to be heard in the public assemblies of his flock. The Scotch Church in Regent Square became, from that cause, the chief centre of the work in its earliest stages; and as Mr. Irving was the pastor in charge there, and more prominent by far from his extraordinary eloquence, and many other admirable gifts and qualities, than any other person connected with it, it might have appeared to a superficial observer that he was recognized as the head of all who believed with him in the restoration of spiritual gifts. He may not always have appreciated his true position, for at first all were in great ignorance as to the nature and results of the new and strange movement: but when the Apostolic office was developed, and the Apostles entered upon their work, the rule of the churches as one body was assumed by them, and every trace of "Irvingism" disappeared.

It is on these grounds that we have ever refused to be called by any other name than that which belongs to the whole body of the baptized—the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, as expressed in [illegible] creed. For we believe Apostles to be [illegible] as heads of a sect, but as the guides [illegible] under Christ, of His whole flock upon [illegible] but no distinction from our brethren around us is simply this, that we have received and [illegible] to that highest ordinance of the Church, which is equally for their blessing, but which, hitherto, they have not acknowledged. If they insist upon calling us by a peculiar name, "the Apostolic Churches" will sufficiently distinguish us from others, while it implies our claim to be governed by living apostles; but I submit it is [illegible] gentlemanly courtesy, not to speak of Christian charity, does not require the disuse of an [illegible] appellation, which we steadily reject as wrong in principle and untrue in fact.

These remarks are sufficient, I trust, to make clear our position with reference to other parts of the Church, and the general character and purpose of the movement. It is *a Catholic work of restoration*, resting on the principle "that all the baptized are members of the Church, and that all the members have the promise to be endued and [illegible] as well as [illegible] of," and that every [illegible] every [illegible] sections of the Church [illegible] not desiring to [illegible] conscientiously, to redeem it from its misuse, and to find for it its true place." In this spirit, and with these aims, have they labored; and the fruit of their labors is to be seen in the Churches which recognize their authority. The faith which they teach is none other than the common faith of Christendom, as embodied in the three great creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene and the Athanasian—which alone are used in their worship, and at the ordination of ministers; but to what doctrines they give most prominence, will appear from the following statement:

"Next to the doctrine of the Holy and Ever Blessed Trinity, as held in the Catholic and Orthodox Church, the *three* most important truths are,

First—That the Word of God was made flesh, and became very Man of the substance of His mother; [illegible] of our bones, and flesh of our flesh; not only temptible, but tempted in all points, like as we are, yet without sin; made in all things like unto the brethren, that He might be in all respects the true head and representative of men, and as such might suffer in their stead.

Second—That Jesus Christ, having died for our sins, was raised from the dead, and being exalted to the right hand of the Father, He hath received the promise of the Holy Ghost, which he hath poured forth on those obedient to the faith; who hereby become of one Spirit with Him; very members of His mystical body, the Christ of God; able, through faith, by grace, to fulfill God's holy will and commandments, and capable of exercising the gifts of the Holy Ghost, who dwelleth in the Church, and operateth through every member of the Body, and every ordinance of the Church.

Third—That the Lord Jesus, who by these means perfecteth the Elect of God, and prepareth them for the dispensation of glory and blessedness, cometh again very speedily to raise the departed, to gather to Himself the living saints, to receive His Kingdom, and to exalt His own glory in the presence of God and of the holy angels."

These three doctrines; 1. The true Incarnation of the Son of God; 2. The Union of the Church with Him by the Holy Ghost, and its twofold effect, the sanctification of the Christian man, and the endowment of the Church; 3. The Advent of the Lord in glory, and the manifestation of His kingdom, constitute all that is peculiar in the teaching of the Apostles, and are the root of all that has been developed in the Churches under them.

Next, as the ministries of the Church, we accept the enumeration given by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Ephesians, and exemplified in the history of the primitive times:—"He gave some Apostles, and some Prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Preachers, for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come unto a perfect man." And this four-foldness in the Christian Ministry we believe not to be accidental or arbitrary, but to grow out of the essential constitution of man. "The distinctive mark of the Apostolic Ministry is the word of wisdom, of authority, or of direction: that of the Prophetic Ministry, light, or revelation of things previously concealed or not discriminated: that of the Evangelist, reasonable word, convincing and reproving: and that of the Pastor, the word of persuasion and encouragement. The first of these ministries addresses itself immediately and directly to the will or determining faculty; the second appeals immediately to the imagination; the third, to the understanding and reasoning faculty; the fourth, to the affections, sympathies, and emotions. They are given to educate him in every department of his being; to remedy all his defects, to advance him to perfection." They are all needed as channels to convey to the Church the fullness of blessing that is in the Head; and so far as they are wanting, there is a hindering of the flow of life and strength from them. While, therefore, there are Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists and Pastors, whose labors are not confined to the limits of a congregation, and whose position is like that of the President and his Cabinet, or that of a general officer and his staff; there is also the same four-fold division in the Presbyters of each particular church, thus insuring to all the people the complete means of growth and edification. An Angel or Bishop, (called angel in the Seven Epistles in the Apocalyse, from his being, in his office, a messenger between God and men,) a body of priests, (some of whom may be Elders, "ruling in word and doctrine," some have prophetic gifts, some be fitted to preach the Gospel as Evangelists, and some have the sympathizing heart of the pastor,) and a body of deacons, with under-deacons and deaconesses,—these are the ministries in each fully organized congregation. In all the churches which have their full complement of members and ministers, there is divine worship throughout the year, morning and evening, at the fixed and invariable hours of 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., thus beginning and ending the day with prayer; and on every Lord's day the Holy Eucharist is celebrated as the great Christian sacrifice, and the Communion administered to all the faithful. Amongst the flocks thus brought under the rule of Apostles, the gifts of the Holy Ghost are more or less manifested, and supernatural actings of God's power are seen from time to time, as it may please Him to put them forth. They are rejoicing in the hope of the Lord's speedy appearing—the hope which animated the hearts of the Church in the beginning—and they look to be changed at his coming without tasting death, yet knowing that until He come they are righteously liable to this penalty of man's sin. They receive the Holy Scriptures as the word of God plenarily inspired, and are encouraged to use the fullest liberty in reading and meditating on them, while they are taught to look for light and authoritative exposition to the Church organized according to the will of God and filled with his spirit,—thus uniting the private judgment of the Protestant with the Church authority of the Romanist, and reconciling the freedom of the individual with the unity of the Body. They pay their tithes, not as an *assessment*, nor by constraint, (for there is no inquisition with it, nor is it made a condition of communion,) but freely, as unto God, to whom the earth belongs, and who has reserved that portion unto Himself; and they bring up their offerings besides, as they are prospered, and as their liberality prompts them, for the help of the poor, the carrying forth of the Gospel, and the maintenance of worship. This is always done in the service of the Eucharist, of which the Offertory forms an essential part. They remember them that have fallen asleep in the Lord, and pray, not for their deliverance from purgatorial fires, but that they may rest in His peace and awake to a glorious resurrection. They use in the worship of God all the holy rites that have found place in the Church, and the prayers that have come down consecrated from past generations; having first rescued them from all perversion, and arranged them in due order, according to the patterns given under the types of the Jewish Law, which was a foreshadowing of the Christian dispensation. Besides the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, there is the rite of Apostolic Confirmation for the conferring of the Holy Ghost, which is administered to candidates suitably prepared who have reached the age of 20. For the burdened penitent, there is the privilege of confession and absolution, but there is nothing "compulsory or inquisitorial" in it. For the sick, there is the ordinance of anointing by the Elders of the Church. Men are called to the priesthood by the voice of the Holy Ghost speaking through Prophets, (who are never the interpreters of their own words,) and they are ordained by the laying on of the hands of Apostles. There is no restraint laid upon any man's giving the [illegible] though the solemn rites of worship do not consist with promiscuous gatherings, which are better suited to the preaching of the Evangelist.

There are some other mis-statements in the article in the Times, but they are on minor points, and I will not occupy your readers' time in correcting them. I would only say, in conclusion, that nothing is more insisted on among us than the sober and assiduous fulfilment of all duties in all the relationships of life, the rendering of obedience and honor to parents, masters and rulers; and that those who do not do so, whether fanatics, or disorderly brethren, do a grievous wrong to the truth. Upon this point, I may be permitted to quote from an opinion, (in the "Old Church Porch," generally supposed to be Dr. Pusey,) who says: "Much is said about the holiness, the goodness and the rectitude of purpose of the Irvingites. I am glad to bear testimony of the complete truth of this assertion. They are, as far as I know of them, most good and holy men." And again: "Their enthusiasm is strong and exciting; their perseverance faithful and energetic; their devotion and purity of life conspicuous." I refer to this, because, were it otherwise, no one ought to inquire farther. The truth need not be looked for in pollution.

In this City (where, I am sorry to say, you have greatly over-estimated our numbers) the full organization of the church has not yet been reached; but there are daily morning and evening services and the celebration of the Eucharist every Sunday, and preaching in the evenings, and those who desire to learn more of this work will find no difficulty in doing so. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS.

No. 18 BANKS-STREET, Jan. 16, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Republican Platform of the Free-State Party—Result of the Election—Triumph of the Free-State Ticket—Jones Again Attempting to Make Arrests.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

The Free-State Party are beginning to assume distinctive Republican grounds. To-day a large and enthusiastic mass meeting convened in this city, in pursuance of a previous call, when the following resolutions was adopted:

Whereas, The unfriendly actions of Kansas have endeavored by every means within their power to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with their Pro-Slavery brethren in Missouri; and, whereas these advances instead of being met in a spirit of conciliation, have been met by outrages the most brutal and degrading, thereby forcing us to the conclusion, that the institution of Slavery possesses within itself elements of injustice, intolerance and aggression, not only to the enslaved, but to all those who prefer Free Territory to Slave Territory—elements which if enforced, as the recent acts of our neighbors show it their intention to do, can result in endangering not only our lives and liberties, but the perpetuity of our glorious Republic. Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the determination on the part of the slave power to destroy and take away the rights which as American citizens belong to us, it is our duty to unfurl our banner to the breeze and adopt as our motto—a free Government in Kansas without delay—eminating from the people, and responsible to them—non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it now exists, but opposition to its further extension.

Upon this platform the prominent and leading men of the Party in this vicinity took their stand. Col. LANE made a speech fully endorsing the resolution. He thought the time had come for the people of Kansas to speak on the subject of the further extension of Slavery. He pledged himself to the position. It will be seen that this gentleman is progressing in his views. For men who voted for the bill organizing this Territory now to assume the position that there shall be no more Slave territory, shows how rapidly the Republican idea is changing the whole face of American politics.

Dr. ROBINSON also spoke in favor of the resolution, which has always been the ground held by him. Its full endorsement was made by Messrs. EMERY, SMITH, LOWRY and others.

The meeting was composed of the citizens of the First District chiefly, but Lawrence is the head of Kansas politics, and as she leads the way the Party will follow.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted.

Whereas, A deputation of several of our fellow citizens, in whose ability, patriotism and attachment to the true interests of Kansas we have full confidence, have been appointed by the Executive Committee to plead our cause before the people of the several States, therefore

Resolved, That we indorse the movement, and recommend the persons thus selected, as reliable and firm defenders of freedom in Kansas.

The gentlemen composing this delegation will leave the last of this month.

JAN. 16.—Yesterday the election of State officers came off, and with quiet tranquility so far as now heard from. ROBINSON is beyond doubt elected by a large majority, the bolting ticket having made but little progress. Lawrence gave the regular ticket a good indorsement. The vote throughout the Territory will be pretty full, except in Leavenworth. Kickspoo, Achinson, and may be some other towns on the river where we expect no polls were opened, on account of absolute fear of loss of life and property. The Mayor of Leavenworth issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of any election, as he deemed it unsafe so to do. The former Mayor, I learn, has resigned, who was a professed Free-State man, the new one is not.

The Pro-Slavery Party in this precinct came forward and voted generally for Black Law men. They did it through fear that the State organization might amount to something, and if it did, they said they wished to be represented. But the regular Free-State ticket was elected.

More arrests for crimes have been attempted by Sheriff JONES. He succeeded in arresting two men, charged with stealing. They were guilty of some flagrant crimes, and no interference was offered, more on this account than on any other. One of them, however, presented a revolver to JONES, and said he would not be taken. JONES afterwards succeeded in getting him. This was last week; but to-day, after the criminal was bound over, and JONES was about taking him to a place of safe-keeping, the wife of the offender came forward, took her husband by the arm, and told the Sheriff he could not go; whereupon JONES advanced to take him, when she drew a revolver, cocked it and raised it, bidding him not to touch her husband. If he did, she would shoot. This was in the street, in front of the Magistrate's office. A large crowd at once gathered round, and sent up a loud laugh, much to the chagrin of JONES. This happened late this afternoon, and the prisoner will be in *her* custody, instead of the Sheriff's, to-night. What the result will be, no one can tell. The woman was from Massachusetts. Names may be necessary hereafter.

Another man, charged with being engaged in robbing a tailor's shop, refused to be arrested on any terms. JONES then addressed Dr. ROBINSON and Col. LANE the following note:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN ROBINSON AND LANE—Gentlemen: Did you or did you not pledge yourselves, at a council held at Franklin, on the —— day of December last, to assist me, as Sheriff, in the arrest of any person in Lawrence, against whom I might have a writ, and to furnish me with a posse to enable me to do so?

Respectfully, SAMUEL J. JONES,
Sheriff Douglass County, K. T.

Here is the answer:

LAWRENCE CITY, Jan. 16, 1856.

SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, we state that, at the time and place mentioned, we may have said that we would assist any *proper* officer in the service of any legal process in this city; and, also, that no forcible resistance would be made to the arrest, by you, of one of the rescuers of BRANSON, as we desired to test the validity of the enactment of the body that met at the Mission, called the Kansas Legislature, by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Yours respectfully,

C. ROBINSON,
[Signed.] J. H. LANE.

S. J. JONES, Esq., Present.

These notes passed, and to day Mr. JONES has sent another note, asking if they acknowledge him as the Sheriff of Douglass County—if they acknowledge the Territorial Laws, and if they will furnish a person to enforce them. The answer to this has not been given; but it will most likely be, that Generals ROBINSON and LANE do *not acknowledge* his right to catechise them. Were I to answer him, I would refer him to the platform of the Free-State Party, which repudiates and ignores the Legislature [illegible]

I am fully convinced that Governor [illegible] will [illegible] Woodson [illegible] Governor and [illegible] he will put it through, as Governor Shannon did not. The persons attempted to be arrested has escaped—probably he has not gone far. We have not seen the end of our troubles. TRIMMER.

Colonel Montgomery and the "Pawnee Speculation."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CHEROKEE CITY, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

In connection with the recent Court-Martial of Col. MONTGOMERY, for alleged complicity in the Pawnee speculation, used by the administration as a pretext for the removal of Gov. REEDER, some facts concerning that enterprise may not be uninteresting. It is well understood that the object of this Court-Martial was, not to bring in a just verdict, but a verdict of guilty, and hence no surprise was felt at the unjust degradation of that officer, whose services was imperatively demanded to the technical consistency of Gen. DAVIS.

When Colonel MONTGOMERY came from command at Fort Riley it was found of his intentions to make a military reservation. Unable to examine, survey and define it immediately, he, without any survey, established a provisional reserve by a Post Order, promulgated June 24, 1854, of eighteen miles by ten, of which the Fort was the centre, thus covering all the ground he could possibly require, and under more, and protecting [illegible] settlements until he could select what he wished to retain out of this one hundred and ninety square miles.

In the following autumn of September, no survey as yet being made, several gentlemen addressed a letter to Col. MONTGOMERY, stating the necessity of a town in that vicinity, and requesting him to exclude from the Reserve one of several points named. Col. MONTGOMERY replied that one of those points naming it, clearly, would not be needed in the Reserve, and that he would not include it in the survey.

This point was then entered upon by these gentlemen, and the town of Pawnee located. All this was before Gov. REEDER, or any other Territorial officer, had entered the Territory. When the five Territorial officers came on, the Stockholders gave each one a share in the town, at simple cost, Col. MONTGOMERY and all the officers in the garrison informing them that the town was not in the reserve.

In due time the survey was made, and all the ground included in the reserve which was needed for saw mill, timber, pasture, hay, &c., for the post; while Pawnee was excluded, according to the promise of Col. MONTGOMERY made in, September. This survey was made in December, 1854, and returned to the Department in February, 1855.

In the meantime the Pro-Slavery Party, fearing that Gov. REEDER would consider the Legislature at that place, and seeing it becoming the ancient of a Pennsylvania settlement, became very hostile to it, using violent denunciation and bringing all their influence to bear on the Secretary of War to "crush it out;" and, although Gen. JESUP, the A. M. General, had approved Col. MONTGOMERY'S return *as made*, Gov. DAVIS *so altered* the lines as to make it *include* Pawnee! This was on the 5th of May—*after the town had been considerably improved*—after shares had been sold and re-sold—after the Governor had issued his Proclamation calling the Legislature there. *All the other lines of the Reserve as reduced, he approved and adopted.*

At the same time he sent Gens. CLARKE and CHURCHILL to Fort Riley with instructions to investigate the course of Col. MONTGOMERY, &c.; and these experienced and intelligent officers remained there some time collecting facts, and finally reported. It is generally believed that this report *excluded* Pawnee from the reserve, as Col. MONTGOMERY had done, and fully exculpated him from all blame. The Colonel was then ordered off in the Sioux war, and left, believing that he had been fully vindicated.

After this came Gov. REEDER'S removal, and the necessity of the President's specifying cause. Nothing better offered than "Pawnee." But as the condemnation of the Governor was wholly inconsistent with the exculpation of Col. MONTGOMERY, the charges against him were removed by the Secretary of War himself, and he was recalled from the Sioux war and subjected to the Court-martial at Leavenworth, the result of which is his suspension. He has the misfortune to be a Pennsylvanian.

And from these causes, had the flourishing town of "Pawnee" been crushed—the residents removed by force—the improvements rendered worthless. Verily, political vengence is not nice in its visitations.

The above facts are all from sources entirely authentic, and may be fully relied on. LITERAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ignorance of the British Press on American Affairs.

The London Herald on the British Enlistment Affair.

NUMBER ONE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

No intelligent American who attempts to keep himself posted up in regard to the course of the London Press, can fail to be struck by its almost inconceivable ignorance and stupidity relative to the United States and their affairs. These characteristics were especially pressed upon our attention by the famous article of the London *Times* of the 25th October last, which was based upon two ridiculous ideas,—the first, that the Port of New-York was filled with Russian privateers,—and the other, that some practical movement of Irishmen for the capture of Ireland, was going on here. The same spirit of mingled ignorance and malicious misrepresentation, especially on the subject of the British enlistments in the United States has, from that day to this, pervaded all the London journals so far as I have observed, except the *Telegraph* and the *Mercantile Gazette*. These discreditable traits are particularly noticable in the *Times*, *Chronicle* and *Herald*. The *Post* has blundered to some extent, but neither so egregiously nor maliciously; and the *Telegraph*, alone of the prominent dailies, seems to have been actuated by an earnest desire to learn and disseminate the truth, whether it should be pleasing to English or to American ears.

I desire to call the attention of the American people to these facts, and show to what an extent British ignorance, falsehood and malice are capable of going when treating of the United States. There could be no better illustration of my subject than is furnished by the leader of the London *Herald* of Dec. 20, which undertakes to give an authentic history of the whole British enlistment affair, while, in fact, nearly every one of its statements is a deliberate falsehood, contrary to perfectly notorious facts, to such a degree that it is inconceivable how any respectable journal could ever be induced to publish such trash. I propose to dissect this article, to expose its falsehoods, and to show that it is impossible even to plead unintentional error in its defence. Such mere imposition upon the public of England can have no effect except to keep it in a state of delusion, and subject it to the greater pain and disappointment when the official dispatches are communicated to Congress and to Parliament, and the naked facts are thus revealed and placed beyond cavil. I proceed to copy the London article, statement by statement, and add to each the necessary comment:

"We believe it will be found, notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the recent American difficulty, the bluster on the other side of the Atlantic, and the excitement so irrationally created by certain "public writers" on this, that the true history of the affair has yet to be told, and when that history comes to be generally known, we do not doubt to which side public opinion will eventually incline. In plain language, the American Government, when the facts are properly brought out, will appear, not only to disadvantage, but in a light by no means creditable to the administration of any country.

There is no doubt, then, that the formation of a foreign legion in America was the result of numerous applications for service on the part of American volunteers, and that, in the first instance, many of the applicants were actually introduced and recommended by the American authorities."

Where, in the history of this affair, is to be found the first syllable of proof that "the formation of a foreign legion in America was the result of numerous applications," &c., or that "many of the applicants were actually introduced and recommended by the American authorities!" This was never charged before—never heard of before—never was [illegible] never will be claimed by [illegible] It is [illegible] false.

[illegible] I deny that the [illegible] received [illegible] made any such silly and [illegible] and would refer to them [illegible] question whether [illegible] or the *Herald* is correct, "as the instance it would seem—at all events with the knowledge and consent—of the American Secretary of State."

So far from this being true, Mr. CRAMPTON was earnestly forewarned by Mr. MARCY not to attempt any such enlistments, on any pretence whatever.

"The British Government had directed the embodiment of a Foreign Legion in Nova Scotia; and taking the American Government at its word, relying, moreover, on the supposed sympathy of the Americans Republic with a struggle for freedom and an official from Nova Scotia (the Provincial Secretary, we believe,) was directed to repair to Washington, to see Mr. [illegible], and through him, to communicate with the United States Government on the subject of a foreign enlistment."

The twice-repeated falsehood of the latter quotation is answered by the paragraph which precedes it. It is utterly false that any interview was had with "the U. S. Government on the subject," except that with Mr. MARCY, already referred to,—or that any understanding was had, except that resulting from Mr. CRAMPTON'S pledging his honor as a gentleman that he would have nothing whatever to do with any attempt to draw recruits from the United States.

"This was done, and no objection was offered to the proposal of the British Government."

The same lie still repeated, notwithstanding that the evidences produced on the HERTZ trial conclusively shows that the most careful, though badly bungled efforts to concealment of the illicit enterprise, were made by Mr. CRAMPTON and all the other agents. If the Government of the United States had given such cheerful acquiescence, where was the necessity of all this British caution? Men don't skulk in the dark, when they have nothing to fear by appearing in the daylight.

"The enlistment thereupon proceeded; but it had hardly commenced when the British Consul at Cincinnati was arrested, and the law of the Union put in motion against all concerned in the undertaking."

False again, for there had been quantities of legal proceedings in New-York and Boston against the recruiters, prior to the arrest of Consul-General at Cincinnati.

"This was bad enough, but worse remains. Mr. CALEB CUSHING and Mr. MARCY were at issue as to the interpretation of the law. According to the latter Mr. ROSECRANS'S conduct was strictly legal; according to the Attorney-General, the law might and should be wilfully stretched."

Another falsehood—for there was no such issue between the officers named, as the very able and very decisive papers of Mr. MARCY when published will show. Whether the recruiting proceeding were strictly legal or not, must be taken as definitely settled by the judicial decisions of the Courts at Philadelphia and New-York, and in these everybody is bound to acquiesce.

"The Attorney-General prevailed, and the disreputable trial of HENRI HERTZ nominally, in reality of Mr. CRAMPTON, ensued at Philadelphia."

One truth at last, though not intentional. The trial of HERTZ was "disreputable"—to the British Government. Though nominally the trial of HERTZ, it was not in reality the trial of Mr. CRAMPTON, but of his Government.

"At this trial two foreign witnesses, by name STROBEL and BUNGTHAL, were produced, and the conduct of our representative at Washington was made the subject of the abhorred vilification of these vagabonds."

Why "foreign witnesses?" All the parties concerned were foreigners—both principals and agents. The chief falsehood here is the implication that the whole prosecution depended upon "two witnesses" only. Now, it is notorious that there were several witnesses; but, above all, that a dozen autograph letters of Mr. CRAMPTON and other well known British agents, were produced upon the trial, and that these thoroughly sustained the living witnesses in every point. Indeed, the facts proven have never been denied. It is notorious, that they were conclusively established, and that the British Government admits them.

"As might have been anticipated, the thing was too gross even for a Yankee Court of Justice."

How "too gross?" The parties were fully convicted, and WAGNER, at New-York, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. It would seem that the *offence was* "too gross" to escape punishment: "It was proved that STROBEL was utterly unworthy of credit, and that BUNGTHAL never either saw or communicated with Mr. CRAMPTON."

Could anything be more unblushingly impudent! Not the slightest attempt was made to impeach the testimony of those witnesses. It could not be impeached,—and the counsel for the defence knew it. As to BUNGTHAL, he swore positively that he had two interviews with CRAMPTON,—and he was not contradicted.

"An effort, equally unsuccessful, was then made to implicate Mr. MATHEW, our able and respected Consul at Philadelphia. That this attempt failed is not the fault of that functionary, who in the United States combines the office of public prosecutor with that of detective."

Again false, although it was proven incidentally on the trial, that Mr. MATHEW, as well as Consul BARCLAY and Mr. CRAMPTON was implicated in the recruiting.

"Mr. MATHEW, who very properly would not condescend to answer the charges of the creature HERTZ."

Indeed! Mr. MATHEW was never asked to do any such thing,—although he did volunteer a letter in his own defence which was read in the preliminary proceedings in HERTZ'S case. "Was deprived by the Attorney-General of the opportunity of making his defence in the legitimate way, and Mr. CUSHING, foiled in his attempts to 'stretch the law,' fell back upon his ability as a writer of State papers, and gave to the world those productions, which for grossness, vulgarity, daring assertion, and inconclusiveness, are unsurpassed by anything ever recognized by the Government of a civilized country."

Another falsehood. What Mr. MATHEW was deprived of, was an opportunity to write an impertinent letter to the Court, which neither he nor anybody else—President, King or Clown—in either England or the United States could be permitted to do. But, as is well known to every one who knows anything of the facts, he *was* invited to "make his defence" in the only "legitimate way," by coming forward in Court as a witness, and contradicting the charges against him on oath. This he failed to do. Again, Mr. CUSHING did not attempt to "stretch the law;" and if he did he certainly was not "foiled," for the parties were convicted. The charges of "grossness" and "vulgarity" are simply ridiculous, as everybody knows. As to whether his "State papers" were "daring" will depend on the conclusion of this discussion; and whether he stated the law correctly or not we shall see when the dispatches to the British Government get out.

"Such is an outline of the origin of the late threatened misunderstanding with the United States. That it should have been treated with contempt by the honest portion of the American community is no more than we should have expected."

"Treated with contempt" indeed,—when the only and the steady complaint, and the just complaint, too, "of the American community" is, that the President did not instantly and peremptorily dismiss from the country the official agents of the British Government, as soon as their violation of our laws was discovered. "That a plot should have been laid by certain members of the American Government to implicate our officials,"—this is rich and refreshing really. Did our Government by a plot get the "Foreign Legion" bill passed in the British Parliament? Did it plot to get Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to carry it out on American soil? Did we lay a plot to trap Lord CLARENDON into instructing Mr. CRAMPTON to superintend the enlistment scheme in the United States? Did we plot to get CRAMPTON to spend two months in Canada to complete his arrangements for this purpose? Did we plot with him to correspondent with STROBEL and HERTZ, and induce him to write the four published letters implicating himself, to say nothing of those which yet remain unpublished? What shallow nonsense is this charge that certain members of the American Government laid a plot to entrap British officials, which succeeded so perfectly in all this variety of detail! Does a sensible man believe a word of it? "In order to get up an electioneering cry against this country, is also intelligible, when we know the character of the men who are the most pushing and violent in the Cabinet of Washington. We could name the individuals we refer to, and to show that we are not altogether astray in our estimate, we may say that our remarks do not apply to Mr. Secretary MARCY, nor even to President PIERCE."

If it was the purpose of our Government to "get up an electioneering cry," it went the wrong way to work, for the way to do that would have been by sending Mr. CRAMPTON home in the beginning, just as promptly as Mr. BULWER was banished from Madrid. Our people will excuse and applaud boldness, even on uncertain grounds, while a suspicion of timidity or hesitation engenders contempt. Who does the *Herald* refer to as the "most pushing and [illegible]

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Why "foreign witnesses?" All the parties concerned were foreigners—both principals and agents. The chief falsehood here is the implication that the whole prosecution depended upon "two witnesses" only. Now, it is notorious that there were several witnesses; but, above all, that a dozen autograph letters of Mr. CRAMPTON and other well known British agents, were produced upon the trial, and that these thoroughly sustained the living witnesses in every point. Indeed, the facts proven have never been denied. It is notorious, that they were conclusively established, and that the British Government admits them.

"As might have been anticipated, the thing was too gross even for a Yankee Court of Justice."

How "too gross?" The parties were fully convicted, and WAGNER, at New-York, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. It would seem that the *offence was* "too gross" to escape punishment: "It was proved that STROBEL was utterly unworthy of credit, and that BUNGTHAL never either saw or communicated with Mr. CRAMPTON."

Could anything be more unblushingly impudent! Not the slightest attempt was made to impeach the testimony of those witnesses. It could not be impeached,—and the counsel for the defence knew it. As to BUNGTHAL, he swore positively that he had two interviews with CRAMPTON,—and he was not contradicted.

"An effort, equally unsuccessful, was then made to implicate Mr. MATHEW, our able and respected Consul at Philadelphia. That this attempt failed is not the fault of that functionary, who in the United States combines the office of public prosecutor with that of detective."

Again false, although it was proven incidentally on the trial, that Mr. MATHEW, as well as Consul BARCLAY and Mr. CRAMPTON was implicated in the recruiting.

"Mr. MATHEW, who very properly would not condescend to answer the charges of the creature HERTZ."

Indeed! Mr. MATHEW was never asked to do any such thing,—although he did volunteer a letter in his own defence which was read in the preliminary proceedings in HERTZ'S case. "Was deprived by the Attorney-General of the opportunity of making his defence in the legitimate way, and Mr. CUSHING, foiled in his attempts to 'stretch the law,' fell back upon his ability as a writer of State papers, and gave to the world those productions, which for grossness, vulgarity, daring assertion, and inconclusiveness, are unsurpassed by anything ever recognized by the Government of a civilized country."

Another falsehood. What Mr. MATHEW was deprived of, was an opportunity to write an impertinent letter to the Court, which neither he nor anybody else—President, King or Clown—in either England or the United States could be permitted to do. But, as is well known to every one who knows anything of the facts, he *was* invited to "make his defence" in the only "legitimate way," by coming forward in Court as a witness, and contradicting the charges against him on oath. This he failed to do. Again, Mr. CUSHING did not attempt to "stretch the law;" and if he did he certainly was not "foiled," for the parties were convicted. The charges of "grossness" and "vulgarity" are simply ridiculous, as everybody knows. As to whether his "State papers" were "daring" will depend on the conclusion of this discussion; and whether he stated the law correctly or not we shall see when the dispatches to the British Government get out.

"Such is an outline of the origin of the late threatened misunderstanding with the United States. That it should have been treated with contempt by the honest portion of the American community is no more than we should have expected."

"Treated with contempt" indeed,—when the only and the steady complaint, and the just complaint, too, "of the American community" is, that the President did not instantly and peremptorily dismiss from the country the official agents of the British Government, as soon as their violation of our laws was discovered. "That a plot should have been laid by certain members of the American Government to implicate our officials,"—this is rich and refreshing really. Did our Government by a plot get the "Foreign Legion" bill passed in the British Parliament? Did it plot to get Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to carry it out on American soil? Did we lay a plot to trap Lord CLARENDON into instructing Mr. CRAMPTON to superint

...Mr. TILESTON read the following...

RESOLUTIONS:

...That the condition of our Post Office ... carefully inadequate to meet the wants of the country, and is discreditable to the intelligence ... of our people.

...in order to make the system what ... it is necessary, in the opinion of this ... immediately to introduce the following ...

...reduction of two cents on letters, and a ... rate for ... matter.

...Carriers for the collection ... of letters in cities and principal towns.

...Free exchange of letters and newspapers between ... the principal Post-Offices on each other.

...Pre-payment to be abolished, and ... to be charged on all mail matter not ...

...letters to be returned to the writers—... them without opening.

...on all franked matter to be paid by ...

...a Committee of Fifteen be appointed ... power to call a public meeting with a view to memorialize the Government the adoption of the ...

...That the same Committee have power to ... with our fellow-citizens throughout the country, ... such action as they shall consider necessary for the purpose of producing the desired result.

...That the Committee have power to add to their numbers.

Mr. Sedgwick read the resolutions, he said he would detain the meeting but a short time, by remarks upon them. He believed, with a great majority of the people, that we were away behind other countries in our postal arrangements, and that it was necessary that something in the way of effective reform should be accomplished. The first resolution stated that the condition of our Post-Office system was grossly inadequate to meet the wants of the country, and discreditable to the intelligence and energy of our people. There was no desire here, he said, to attack the Government; there were many circumstances which the head of the Post-Office Department had to contend with, which caused unavoidable delay—such as the snow storm then ... ing, and accidents, over which it had no control. What they wanted was cheaper postage—say a uniform rate of two cents on letters. Such was the arrangement in England, and she had now the best postal system in the world. For her system she was indebted to ROWLAND HILL; and here, we were ... for much that had been done to ... Mr. MILES. In favor of the ... system, he stated the fact that there was ... here but one-third of the number of letters delivered in England. The second resolution ... of receiving-houses and letter-carriers for the collection and delivery of letters in cities and principal towns, without extra charge. At present this ... was left almost entirely to private enterprise. In E. gland the carrier system was admirable, and he knew of no reason why we could not have one as efficient here. In a country as vast as ours, there was reason for occasional delay; but in a City like this, there was no reason why we could not have a regular and speedy delivery. The third resolution referred to money orders, and recommended that small sums should be drawn by the principal offices upon each other. Now we send our paper money, or ... money, as some call it, disrespectfully, in thousands, through the post offices, putting great temptation in the way of clerks and others. Such a thing was unknown in England. In the fourth resolution compulsory pre-payment was proposed to be abolished. Many had, no doubt, tasted the sweets of compulsory pre-payment; if you couldn't get a stamp on Sunday, your letter could not, of course, go. He considered a sufficient penalty would be inflicted by charging double postage when letters were not prepaid. The fifth resolution was similar to the fourth, and required all dead letters to be returned to the writers. They were now destroyed by the cart load. The sixth resolution had reference to the franking privilege. It was not their intention to make war against it, for they felt that it was too strong for them. He did not believe the franking privilege was favored at Washington, because officials were behind us in Congress for improvement, but because the rural districts were much benefited by it. Under that privilege they were enabled to get documents and other matters of public interest, which otherwise they would not be able to obtain. What was needed in that respect was that some one of the humane at Washington should do all the franking. Whenever the friends of Postal Reform ... assembled speaking on the subject, they were always met by the assertion that the Department should pay for itself, which assertion he did not ... was any weight to; for there was no better reason that the Post-Office Department should pay for itself, than that the Navy Department should support itself. We should have an efficient Post-Office Department, whether it paid for itself or not, and he believed that if the Government were responsible for the matter franked, a good system would pay its own expenses.

At the close of Mr. BROWNE'S remarks, the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee named in the resolutions:

Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. James Harper,
Hones H. Grinnell,	Thomas B. Stillman,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Theodore Sedgwick,
James Lee,	John E. Williams,
George H. Moore,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Robert L. Stewart,	William B. Duncan,
Peter Cooper,	James Brown,
Tiny Miles.	

Mr. MILES proposed that Mr. TILESTON be Chairman of the Committee, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Beecher—The Arts of Athens.

Mr. BEECHER lectured last night before and in behalf of the Young Literary Institute, upon the "Arts of Athens." We sketch briefly the lecturer's drift. He was loudly applauded, of course, as the points were made, and the audience was large:

The end of art in Greece was that of engraving on the hearts of the citizens an abiding faith in their duty to the Gods, and a pervading sense of their obligations to the State. Her religious festivals clustered round her political institutions. Her political institutions conduced to the development of her truly popular arts. Babylon, and Persia, and Egypt, were lands of bondage, in which the individuality of manhood was swallowed up in inexorable castes. But Greece was the land—the only land—of human freedom, and human dignity. This favored people first fashioned Gods for themselves, who pleased their fancies and flattered their pride. Having decked them with the trappings of sculptural skill, they informed them with their own ideas, thoughts and passions. Then came the law of iconoclasm, in which the Grecian people plucked their Gods from the pride of place, and, in the statues of their heroes, their poets, and their sages, planted themselves on the marble pedestal to receive, as they have received, the homage of the world. Next to her statuary, the grandest development of her mind is manifested in the architecture of Athens. When Athens had grasped the crown of intellectual sovereignty, and proudly set it on her brow, when her people, in the proud assertion of their political sovereignty, exercised it in forces and almost fearless measures, architecture had become with her the expression of the grandest ideas and most generous aspirations. It consecrated the spot where a whole people confessed their solemn relations to the Divinity. The Pnyx, at the base of which the Athenian Democracy listened to the discussions of their orators, and uttered the decrees of their sovereign will, commanded the whole space between the towers of Pisens and the foot of the Acropolis, ...

...compassing with Babylon and with the Nile; was specially devoted to sepulchre, magnificence and superstition. The forms of Grecian architecture, like other forms of art, the Athenians had borrowed from the Egyptians; but the individuality of Egyptian architecture had turned into the proportions and graceful ornaments. The inhabitants of both people bore the impress of their peculiar tradesmen. The architecture of Egypt, grand, sloomy and unprogressive, was a true type of the despotism by which, as the ... by the pyramids, its tyrannic sanctity was shadowed. But the architecture of Greece was an architecture breathing with poetry and music; appealing to the genius of humanity, to the arts, the patriotism of man, the immortal aspirations of the purest taste, as well as the noblest sentiments of freedom. There is the Sphinx—immovable, superstitious, inexorable tyranny! There is the Minerva—life, liberty, intelligence and the pursuit of happiness! The ideas which associate themselves with these vestiges of the past, resolve themselves into pictures of harmonious keeping with the ruins we contemplate. Far back in the ages, made lurid by the altar of Abraham, we hear the ... the ... sounding on the summits of Lebanon. We see the burdened car lumbering on the road from Joppa to Jerusalem, bearing along the cedar, the marble, and the brass. We catch the gleam of the white sail as it wafts the gold of Ophir, the Tyrian dye, the Sidonian silk. All are tributes to the Temple, whereof the Cherubims were of gold, and the wings of the Cherub were ten cubits from one extremity to the other, and the Cherub was shadowed with the olive and the palm. Where was the sumptuous structure now? The Assyrian had swept over it. The legions of Rome had flung its imperial splendors to the devouring torch. Nay, on its fragments, on its holy dust, was seen at this day the foot of the infidel, who, backed by Christian days, still uttered there the language of a foul fanaticism. Yet to the very stones of that Temple still clung the remembrance of nations; still clung the imperishable idea of the Eternal Truth; still clung the Supreme Ideas, once symbolized in the harmonies and splendors of an architecture devised by the Supreme Intelligence itself. At every period of history they could discern the meaning and application of the fine arts. Passing under the arches of Titus; musing in the deep gloom of the Colosseum; or treading the duet where lie the Capitolian stairs; they read, in a glance, the history of the Seven Hills—the virtues, the struggles, the riots, the splendors, the ignominies, the triumphs, the vices, the sublimities of the Roman race. And so with Athens. To the eye of the idle, dawdling, fashionable tourist, the Parthenon and the Propylæa are merely as he pencils it in his note-book, the ruins of a remarkable pile of buildings—of a very remarkable pile of buildings. But to the scholar—to the republican scholar, above all—they tower as the trophied and triumphal results of Marathon and Salamis. He knows—the republican scholar knows—that, long before the Parthenon had spread its perfect beauties to the rich sunshine of Attica—before Propylæa had opened their storied avenues to the genial breezes of the Ægean Sea—Athens had had her MILTIADES and her CIMON—and what the patriotism which had nerved the heroism of the former, and had fired the eloquence of the latter, had also kindled the genius of the architect and artist, to commemorate their deeds and eternalize their fame. Behold the difference between Sparta and Athens. Sparta had spurned all the arts, except the iron art of war. Had not the hand of God reared the architecture of the mountains at Thermopylæ, in vain would the traveller seek for the place where heroism had, with its red sword, marked the spot for as noble a monument as ever rose to Heaven in attestation of human worth. Unlike Athens, out of her ruins, she prepared no eternal tomb for herself. Sparta, gloomy, silent, and inexorable, dies without a monument. Athens, like the divine Niobe, surrounded by her daughters, prostrate under the invisible shafts of the angry God—was still radiant, in the very wreck of her incomparable arts!

Mr. Peter Cooper's Torpedo.

PETER COOPER, Esq., has long been known as a philanthropist. As a designor of instruments of death he enjoys a narrower celebrity. But it seems that he is not without hopes of doing some good to the world, in even this grim way. He sends us the following for publication. We wouldn't be skoptical, but we would just suggest, whether a small bass line wouldn't answer better than the fine steel wire—beside being more used to submarine service. However, we believe the torpedo will work about as well as the third-story water-tank on the City Hall, which Mr. COOPER suggested as a precaution against large fires, a year or two ago:

THE BEST FRAGMAKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The possibility that our country may soon be involved in a war with England, has led me to recommend a means by which an enemy's vessels may be destroyed, so soon as they come within ten miles of our shore.

In the course of my reflections upon this subject, my mind has gone back to an experimental torpedo that I made, intending to send it out with the vessel that carried provisions, and various articles to aid the Greeks in their struggle for national independence. Not having the torpedo ready when that vessel sailed, it did not go, and was afterwards destroyed by the burning of one of my buildings.

This torpedo (a peace maker as I will call it) was a small vessel with a rotary steam engine driving a screw propeller. The steam was generated by a mass of red hot iron placed in a cavity adowing to a fire place in the boiler, which caused steam to generate with great rapidity. The torpedo vessel was formed like a tube, sharpened at both ends, carrying the torpedo, fastened by a crooked iron to the bow, at a distance of about two feet, so that the discharge of the torpedo, caused by striking the vessel, would only bend the iron without injuring the vessel. This vessel can be steered and guided with positive certainty by a person on shore, directly to the object intended to be destroyed. This can be accomplished by two rudders placed in the stern of the vessel. One of these rudders is to guide the vessel with its torpedo in the proper direction, and the other is to cause to dive under the water when desired, and to bring it again to the surface, to show the person steering when it is going in a right line toward the vessel to be destroyed.

In order to enable the person to steer this torpedo with certainty, and remain on shore, he will require four reels, containing any desired length of fine steel wire to be rolled upon these reels. The ends of these wires are to be fastened to the ends of the tillers or rudders, and must be allowed to run off these reels as the vessel recedes from the shore. The person on shore, by holding on to either one or the other of these wires, (or tiller ropes,) can give the true direction to the torpedo vessel. This vessel may be drawn back after the explosion, by the reels and wires, and again charged for another explosion.

Such a torpedo vessel can be driven with great velocity by a variety of the gases, or by compressed air under high pressure, to be worked off in the same manner as steam.

The torpedo vessel can be sent and guided at night with more certainty than it can by daylight. At night the vessel can carry a light with its dark side towards the object to be destroyed, and thus, while it cannot be seen by the vessel to be destroyed, it will be a safe guide to the person giving direction to the torpedo.

Such an instrument of certain destruction to every hostile ship will, I trust, prevent the landing of armies, and render it impossible to supply them with provisions, and thus bring about peace and friendly commerce throughout the world.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855. PETER COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of the "Panorama of China and Japan Illustrated," misrepresents me and my friend, Mr. WEST.

I am not connected with "Live-Oak Clubs." My politics are "strict adherance to the Constitution, and encouragement of white immigration from Europe." My Americanism extends to all adopted citizens but black ones. My Herd Democracy is as far from Know-Nothingism as the sun from a dark lantern.

Mr. GEORGE R. WEST, aided by Messrs. "KYLE" and DALLAS, painted the greater portions of both China and Japan Illustrated; therefore the preference given by your article to Mr. HEINE is unjust.

I close the labors of Mr. WEST, during eight years' exposure in the far interior of the hostile Chinese Empire, while repairing, at his own expense, the national loss of the sketches of the Chinese Expedition, as heroism, and of the nature of the services of FREMONT MAURY and KANE. You have a perfect right to differ from me in that conclusion.

Please correct the misrepresentations and oblige.

Your obedient servant,

S. W. LANDER.

Certainly. One of the gentlemen who took part in the exhibition assures us that not half the gas was let on during the unrolling of the first picture—a sufficient reason why it seemed much inferior to its successor, which was properly illuminated. We said nothing about Mr. L.'s politics.

Refusing Aid to the Tract Society.

The Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, over which Rev. Dr. STORRS is the settled pastor, is one of the oldest, largest, and most influential churches of the Congregationel denomination in this vicinity. It has also, as a whole, hitherto been considered as occupying middle ground on the subject of Slavery. On Thursday evening last, at the annual meeting for the election of officers, and other business, the question came up of arranging for the monthly collections of the Church for various benevolent objects, among which was the American Tract Society. After a somewhat protracted discussion in which the pastor and some of the principal laymen of the Church participated, it was decided by vote to take up no collection for the American Tract Society the present year. Dr. STORRS embraced the opportunity to say that he would not by word or deed endorse the management of that institution since it changed its policy on the Slavery question. He alleged its inconsistency in publish...

...Physician...Municipal Practice...Deodorization.

...The Cry is still they come! In spite of the great evils who are desirous of settling in this country, as Commissioners of Deeds. But they all are obliged to go to the Countries.

A petition was received last night from the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, asking for a new election for Alderman in that Ward, on account of disputes in the former election. Laid on the table.

The report from the Fire Marshal on the origin of fires, was received, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

POLICE AND PUBLIC.

In reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting, the Comptroller sent in a list of all expenditures for medical services at Harlem-Bridge.

Alderman KEY objected to the report, as not being an answer to the resolution, which required what had been expended for medicine-chests, and by what law. Towards the end, however, there appeared several expenditures for medicines, &c. Mr. FOWLER declared that he knew of no moneys paid to a "Surgeon-Dentist," "Assistant Surgeon" or "Medical Staff" of the Police. However, for the total municipal Police expenses he reported $2,609 91. The report was laid on the table.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies withdrew the names of ALEX. BARD for Superintendent of Roads, and nominated Wm. Goodheart for the place. Laid on the table.

JAMES IRVING AGAIN.

Mr. SELSH also sent in a long communication, stating that he had appointed James Irving and had him sworn into office, and declaring that he was informed by his counsel of his legal right so to do. The same was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman FULMER moved the following resolutions which were tabled:

Whereas, It is currently reported, that His Honor, the Mayor has sworn into office Mr. James Irving, as Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, whose nomination has been twice rejected by this Board, and

Whereas, In the exercise of his power, and the City Inspector has removed from office the persons who were office holders as Health Wardens and presented the names of gentlemen in every respect worthy of the position, and who have been duly confirmed by this Board, and to whom the Mayor has refused to administer the oath of office, thereby committing an act of disconsolation and fraud in the exercise of its lawful and legitimate authority; therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and is hereby respectfully requested to inform this Board if he has so administered the oath of office to Mr Irving, and, if so, by what law or authority it has been done.

HEALTH WARDENS.

The City Inspector sent in the following nominations of Health Wardens:

Fourth Ward, William Woodruff, M. D.

Nineteenth Ward, Charles L. Frost.

The nominations were both confirmed.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR sent in the name of Walter Oakley as Deputy Collector of Assessments, in place of Julius Jebson, removed. Confirmed.

A communication was received from ELIJAH H. PURDY, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, nominating Charles Stephens as Clerk in his Department, in place of John J. Tindale, resigned. It created some sensation, as it was understood that James Irving was now Superintendent. The communication was tabled.

SNOW AND RAILROADS.

Ald. FULMER offered a petition and resolutions against the Railroad Companies being allowed to block up the streets by banking up the snow alongside of their tracks. A long debate ensued. Finally the papers were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole. An appropriation of $2,000 was made to the Fire Department Fund. It was moved that $2,000 be appropriated for the purpose of celebrating the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, instead of $1,000 as proposed. An amendment that none of the money should be expended for refreshments was voted down. As Alderman FULMER'S name was called, he replied, "I love a good cigar; I vote No!" [Great laughter, and]

A VOICE—Good for the new reformer! [Renewed laughter.]

A host of patriotic and humorous speeches were thereupon made. Everybody had some suggestion to put forth.

NO LIQUOR.

Alderman VARIAN moved as an amendment that no part of the sum should be spent for intoxicating liquors, which was carried. The following was the vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Brown, Healy, Hoffmire, Fox, Voorhis, Griffith, Jackson, Briggs, Monaghan, Fulmer, Lily, McConkey, Varian and Drake—14.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Conway, Clancy, Tucker, Sears, Barker, Valentine and Herrick—7.

A NEW MODE OF CELEBRATION.

A further amendment was then adopted, that the money in question be equally divided between the Veteran Corps of 1812 and the New-York Mexican Volunteers.

A very long debate ensued *pro* and *con*, concerning the final adoption of the original resolution as amended. The Aldermen then refused to reconsider the last amendment.

The Board thereupon adjourned until Thursday next, by 11 to 9, without passing upon the resolution.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Fight in a Cell at the Tombs—Death of One of the Prisoners.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday in and about the City Prison, by the announcement that one of the prisoners had been killed in his cell the night previous by a fellow-prisoner. Croker Hilton was summoned to investigate the circumstances, and from the evidence taken before him, it appears that Daniel McClean, Michael Collins, Samuel McGlue and Edward Butler were, on Sunday night, committed to the same cell for intoxication. McClean and Collins slept on the same mattress, and during the night the former thinking that Collins was monopolizing more than his share of the bed, gave him a kick and told him to "lie over." Collins, not liking such a proceeding, struck his bed-fellow, and then both clinched and struggled together for some moments. Another of the prisoners, more sober than his cell-mates, fearing something serious might result from the affray, called the aid of one of the watchmen, who on arriving found the disturbance to have ceased. Deeming it advisable to remove some of the prisoners from the cell to prevent a repetition of the quarrel, he ordered it, and on going up to McClean, who was lying on the floor, he was found to be dead.

The doctors who made the *post mortem* examination found no marks of violence on the deceased, except some apparently slight bruises about the head and face. They were of opinion that the deceased had died of serous apoplexy, hastened, it might be, by the violence which he had received during the scuffle with Collins. The Jury declared, "That Daniel McLean came to his death from serous apoplexy; further, that his death was hastened by injuries at the hands of Michael Collins."

Extraordinary Case of Housebreaking.

A very extraordinary case of housebreaking occurred in the Seventh Ward on Sunday. About 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, a burglar entered the residence of Mr. Jas. E. Holmes, No. 15 Rutgers place, through a back parlor window, and after gaining the first floor he lighted the gas and commenced to search for plunder. Being unable to find anything of value there, he went into the entry and took two cloaks from the coat-rack-stand. He then went into the basement, the doors of which he found open, and there also lighted the gas. He then commenced coolly ransack the closets and pantries, and found a quantity of silver-plated ware, which, supposing it to be genuine, he broke up in small pieces, that he might the more readily carry it away. He remained in the house about three-quarters of an hour, but his operations were carried on so silently that none of the inmates of the house were aroused from their slumbers. The thief, having concluded to depart with his plunder, looked out the basement door to see where the coast was clear, when he was espied by officer Quinlan, of the Seventh Ward, who happened to be passing on his beat. The officer thinking that all was not right, went down to the basement, whereupon the burglar retreated back into the house, locking the door as he went. The officer then alarmed Mr. Holmes, and called to his assistance several other Policemen, who began a search throughout the premises, but the thief was nowhere to be found. His footsteps, however, were traced through the snow in the yard, and over the fence leading to the premises of Mr. Freelorn, fronting on Madison-street, but nothing further of him could be found, although Mr. Freelorn's cellar was searched. The officers, believing him to be still somewhere in the neighborhood, continued their watch.

At out 8 o'clock a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Freelorn, went into the cellar with a light to get some coal, when to her horror she discovered a man sitting on a barrel in a dark corner. She screamed aloud, whereupon the burglar dashed past her through the basement and out to Madison-street, up through which he ran to Clinton-street, pursued by Mr. Freelorn and a crowd of men and boys. The police, also, were soon on his trail, and the pursuit became exciting. On reaching Clinton-street the fugitive made a desperate effort to escape by running down Henry-street, but before he got half way to Jefferson-street he was grabbed by Sergeant Dolfen, who took him to the Seventh Ward Station-house.

On his person were found a double-barreled pistol, heavily charged, a silver spoon marked "J. M. H.," and belonging to Mr. Holmes, a pair of burglars' nippers and some trinkets. He gave his name as George J. Taylor, aged 23, born in Connecticut, and a cooper by trade. He said he was married and lived with his wife in Greenwich-street. Taylor was locked up in one of the cells of the Station-house, from which he managed to break out, but before having a chance to escape from the building he was detected and hand-cuffed.

He was yesterday taken before Justice Woodbefore the Essex Market Police Court, who committed him for trial.

...Judge ROOSEVELT said there were but two cases which might be pursued either try the case to-morrow or at the end of the General Term, or go off until April. If the joint action of the District-Attorney and the counsel for the prosecution. The Court would be ready by the end of the General Term.

Mr. CLARK then took the responsibility of moving that the trial of the indictment be postponed until the April Term of the Court.

Judge ROOSEVELT said it would stand thus: The Counsel for the prisoner asks for a postponement; the District Attorney not objecting, the case would be over until the April Term.

The People vs. Andrew Williams, convicted of poisoning his Wife.—The District-Attorney said in this case the prisoner was convicted two years ago, but the Court of Appeals had granted a new trial. He moved that the indictment be sent to the Court of Sessions for another trial. Motion granted.

The People vs. Lyman Cole.—Counsel moved that this case be taken up for trial. His client had always been ready. The indictment had been sent here from the Sessions. One Wm. KISSANE had been produced, and another man concerned in this case had pleaded not guilty in the Sessions, and been discharged from custody on his own recognizances. Cole was now ready, and anxious to be tried. The District-Attorney explained his action in this case, and after some further conversation, the indictment was sent back to the Sessions for the action of that Court.

BAKER, who looks contented, went back to his quarters at the Tombs, the Jurors were discharged, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady.

The Appeal Term opened yesterday, when several cases were dismissed by default, and a batch of new cases from the Marine and District Courts handed in. Decisions postponed until Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Benefit for the Fire Department Fund.

The second annual entertainment for the benefit of the Fire Department Fund, of Jersey City, will take place on Thursday evening, at Park Hall, formerly the old Reformed Dutch Church. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental music, an address, recitations and imitations. The services are voluntary. The German Singing Club, Quartette Club, STOCKTON'S Jersey City Band, and several gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, DAVID SCOTT, D. S. GARDNER, Jr., J. GAUTIER, and EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, of New-York, have volunteered their services for this occasion. The former entertainment was highly satisfactory to those who attended, and yielded over $400 for the fund. This one promises to be more pleasing, and, it is hoped, yet more advantageous.

The fund now amounts to $1,800. It cannot be available until it has reached the amount of $2,000. If this affair passes off successfully, relief can hereafter be afforded to the firemen who may be injured while on duty, and to the widows and orphans of deceased firemen who may require aid.

Aldermanic Nominations.

A meeting was held last evening in Jersey City, at the public house at the corner of South Fifth and Grove streets, to nominate a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, in the place of Alderman TYRRELL. It was composed mostly of those who are opposed to him. Twenty-five or thirty persons were present. F. B. BUTTON presided, and T. D. WITHERELL was Secretary. A Nominating Committee was appointed, which nominated ELLISON E. DUNCAN. The nomination was ratified.

Have we a Bourbon among us!—A Princely Affirmative.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have been gratified at the announcement in your paper of yesterday, that additional light and truth have been imparted to the Bourbon question. That Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS *could not possibly be* the offspring of an Indian mother, I hold to have been the only conviction which any sound and reasoning mind could arrive at, and the plain deductions of reason could not fail to realize that he was of genuine BOURBON descent, without setting at naught all the deductions—physiognomy and physical development.

I claim to exercise a most skeptical mind, but, having enjoyed the pleasure and privilege of an acquaintance with that most worthy and unassuming man, some two years since, I became perfectly satisfied, from concurrent facts, (without one word ever having escaped from his lips on the subject,) that he was and is the long-lost Dauphin of France.

WM. R. PRINCE.

FLUSHING, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

Abolitionism in the Indian Territory—John Ross.

The Cherokee Nation are large slaveholders. In order to protect themselves against the Abolitionists, their Legislative Council, by a large majority of both branches, passed a law last year enacting that it should be unlawful for any missionary to counsel or advise any slave to the detriment of his master, and that the penalty for so doing should be removal from the territory of the Nation. A fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 was at the same time imposed upon any citizen who should be guilty of the like offence, and the Superintendent of the Public Schools was forbidden to employ any Abolitionist as a teacher.

This law, it appears that JOHN ROSS, who is Chief, and by virtue of his office sole executive of the Nation, thought proper to *veto*; and it having failed to command the required majority of two-thirds in the upper branch, although it received a larger vote than two-thirds in the lower, it of course fell through. ROSS, who is said to be worth a million of dollars, which he has made out of the Cherokee Nation, although he is in fact very little of an Indian even in appearance—and is himself a large slaveholder—has gone over to the Abolitionists.

MANNA SUGAR.—The following letter was handed to the Commissioner of Patents by Dr. ISENHEIL. It is from Mr. AARON DANIELS, who resides in Provo City, Utah:

"I send you a small cake of the sugar made from the syrup or honey found on cotton wood trees. As I passed along to and from my corn field, situated about one mile from town, I discovered a white substance on the cotton-wood trees, which, upon examination, I found to be a sweet substance, somewhat resembling the honey-dew in the States, but in far greater abundance, and possessing other properties—some of the cakes being as thick as a knife-blade or window glass. I thought, from the quantity on the trees, that sugar might be made of it, and signified the same to a number of my neighbors, who all ridiculed the idea. I thought I would try what I could do with it. I took home two bushels, washed the twigs, strained and boiled down the water, which made one and a quarter pounds of sugar. Since that time most of the town have been at work. Some families have made as high as one hundred pounds of sugar. It makes excellent molasses, and as good vinegar as I ever saw. I averaged about eighteen pounds per day with two three-gallon kettles."

Although the quantity of sugar made from this syrup is small, yet it is profitable, from the fact that sugar in that region of country is worth *forty cents* a pound.

THE NEW VOLUMES OF MACAULAY.—The sale of *Macaulay's History* bids fair to reach an unprecedented [illegible] besides the edition of E. H. BUTLER [illegible] HARPER & BROTHERS have issued two [illegible] and one 12mo, Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co have published a duodecimo edition, and a large number of the English edition have also been [illegible] ready sale. An importation of five hundred copies, by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., has been nearly or quite exhausted. Both of the HARPERS' editions meet with a ready sale, though their extent has not been stated. That of Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co. is the lowest in price, and will therefore probably be the largest numerically. Perhaps some idea of the aggregate number of all those issues may be inferred from the fact that, thus far, the demand for the edition by Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. still keeps in proportion of two to one against their means of supply. Their sales already exceed six thousand copies, and their orders yet amount to more than twice that number. Forty cents a volume for a neat bound 12mo of about five hundred pages, will satisfactorily account for this excess of demand over the present means of supply.—*Boston Atlas*, 24.

A MONSTER.—A lady of this place gave birth, a few days since, to a very strange and pitiable creature. The child, from some unknown cause, of course, had not attained its full proportions and all the faculties pertaining to ordinary mortals, being born without eyes or mouth, and with the brain, instead of being covered, exposed. We have not heard whether it is still living or not.—*Easton (Pa.) Express.*

The Cleveland Common Council has passed a resolution raising the license on the Cleveland Theatre to *ten dollars a night*. The object of the resolution is to fix it out of existence. The resolution met with a sharp resistance, and passed by a small majority, in the midst of great excitement.

...Spirit of the Trade...

A. F. DE LUNE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

[*For America, via Boston.*] NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

FLOUR—State and Western—The day of the Atlantic's sailing, 19th inst., a good inquiry prevailed for export as well as for the home trade, and prices improved fully 25c. @ bbl. Subsequently, on the arrival of the *Africa* and parts, with dates to 5th and 12th inst., a further advance of 25c. @ bbl was realized; but since then the most part retained from entering the market to advance, this latter improvement has been measure lost. For forward delivery, little business has prevailed. The receipts during the past fortnight, owing to the obstructions to the railroad and other communications, by the severity of the weather. All shipping business is suspended by ice in the harbor. The market closes quietly. Southern is now quiet, but has been fully in good demand for export, in part to Canada, principally for the home trade. [illegible] New-York prices 1st to 7th inst.; to London 8,6@9 bbls.; Liverpool, 15,000 bbls.; Bourdeaux, 3,000; Dunkirk, 4,100; Trieste, 3,000; Bremen, 600; South America, 3,000. Stock 30th inst., 289,000 bbls.

WHEAT—A much firmer market, and the prices during the past week have improved 2@3c. Shipping inquiries to be for demand here, principally with some inquiry for shipping and a fair business offering, has enabled holders to obtain an advance of 4c.@7c. for Lake, Western White, $2 05@2 15; do. Red, $1 90@2 05; Southern White, $2 05@2 15; do. Red, $1 90@2 05; Canadian White, $2 00@2 14. Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, inclusive: To Liverpool, 60,800 bushels; Havre, 19,000; Dunkirk, 18,528.

INDIAN CORN—The market has generally been without animation. Early in the week previous prices were maintained. Subsequently a slight decline was experienced, but has since been recovered. Comparatively little has been done for shipment. From the South the receipts have been light, many of their ports being closed by the ice. For forward delivery little speculation has existed. Western Mixed, 90c.@93c.; Southern Yellow and White, 88c.@91c.; Northern Mixed Yellow, 85c. Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, both inclusive.—To Liverpool, 52,211 bushels; West Indies, 417.

RYE—Has varied very little. The inquiry for export to the North of Germany has been quite active. Supply very moderate—$1 20@$1 21 for Jersey. Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, inclusive: To Bremen, 2,000 bushels.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 1s. 9d.; Grain 12d. @ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 6d.; Grain 8d. Glasgow, 2s. 6d.; 11d. Havre, 30c.; 15c. Marseilles, $1; 90c. Antwerp, 2s. 6d.; 11d.

BARRETT & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

[*For America, via Boston.*] NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

Our last advices were of the 19th inst. per *Canada*. The rise in the Pork market then noticed continued up to the 19th inst., on which time a fair business was done, both for export and consumption, which would have been increased, had it not been for the too strong opposition on the part of sellers to force the rise. The advance gained in the five days subsequent to the 14th, was ½th of a dollar ₰ barrel in Mess, and ¾ barrel in prime Pork.

On Monday, the 21st inst., with a dull and heavy market, a reaction took place, and prices for Mess and Prime fell off ¼ of a dollar ₰ barrel. The decline has continued until to-day, when, in the midst of a severe snow storm, and the consequent anticipation of light receipts, a better feeling was manifested, and not much disposition to realize on prices previously current, the market closing firm.

CUT MEATS—Have been in steady and not much varied by the fluctuations in barrel Pork.

BACON—With a very small stock, is in good demand, both for export and consumption. The receipts are light, and mostly taken to fill up contracts previously made. A fair business has been done, but for want of present stock, the deliveries are small. Prices for February, March and April, at 9½c. for Western Middles, "being in," and 9¾c. for Western Clear Middles; but some fine lots have been sold at rather lower figures.

LARD—Previous to the 19th inst., has been dull, and a large business was done at 11¾c. @ 11¾c. for Prime to Strictly Prime in tubs, and some few subsequently ¼ of a cent. upon this price had to be lost, and the market closes quiet but firm.

BEEF—Continues dull, and [illegible] lower prices; the sales have been confined to the home trade, the export demand chiefly going forward from first hands.

TALLOW—Dull, at 12¾c. @ 13c. ₰ lb. for [illegible] have mostly been at 12¾ ₰ gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Dull. Some sales have been made at 92c. ₰ gallon; but at this price holders are not anxious to realize.

FREIGHTS—To London, barrels &c., [illegible] Bacon and Lard 40s. ₰ ton. Liverpool, [illegible] 6d., tierces 4s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard [illegible] ton. Bremen, Bacon and Lard, ¾c. ₰ [illegible] barrels $1 50; Bacon ¾c. [illegible]

Commerce of Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 27.

At great expense of time and [illegible] been enabled to gather statistics as to the quantity and value of articles received and shipped at this point during the last year.

For the sake of presenting the whole thing in a nut-shell, we respectfully submit all these [illegible]

Received by Lake	[illegible]
Received by Railroads	[illegible]
Received by Canal (say)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Forwarded by Lake	$27,[illegible]
Forwarded by Railroads	54,671,[illegible]
Forwarded by Canal (say)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Grand total for 1855	[illegible]

The increase of trade for 1855 over 1854, is more than $134,000,000—saying nothing about the coasting trade—of which increase the Lake contributed $27,529, and the Railroads $71,559,[illegible]. Of course a large amount of the property received by Railroads passes over the Railroads, and the same is true of that entered into the computation by Canal. Of the tonnage of the Lake, and also what may be termed the business which may be considered as connected with the commerce of the Lake, [illegible]

...DAY, JAN. 22, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... City and vicinity for One Shilling a ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ...

...KLY TIMES, containing all the ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... at Three Dollars a year.

...KLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one ...

... CALIFORNIA is published on ... every Mail steamer. Price, in ... Copies. ... has a regular circulation of nearly ... a medium for business and gen... surpassed by any City journal. ... Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... HARPER CO., Publishers.

...her page this morn... Governor Reuben, indig... replying to the charges ... in the President's Kan... Governor ably vindicates ... people of Kansas, and is ... in repelling the gross ... by the President; and he ... when he shall be allowed to take his ... seat in Congress as the Representative of the ... to vindicate himself from the Presi... slanders. He thinks that one of the ... motives in sending his Kansas Mes... to Congress was to prejudice the minds of ... against him, and aid in keeping him ... from his seat.

...perverse elements in the House of ... were just as perverse as ever ..., and the consequence is that we have ... a failure to elect a Speaker. ... a discussion took place on the ... question, which was par... by various prominent Senators, and ... finally postponed to Thursday, ... the Senate adjourned, when Mr. ... will speak on the subject.

Nothing very remarkable transpired in the State Legislature yesterday. The Senate ... a resolution asking an appropriation ... General Government for the improve... Quarantine buildings, and in the ... bills were introduced, among ... which were one to amend the General Insurance ..., and one to amend the law for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths in this City.

Advices from Mexico state that a con... against the Government and es... an Empire, at the head of which was ... Tamaulipas, had been discovered. The ... had been arrested, but subsequently ..., and was joined by a powerful army, ... to prosecute the besieging Puebla, with good ... of success.

The California steamers, now sometime ... at this port, had not been heard from ... the time of going to press. The steamship ... is also due at Halifax.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the English Mission has indisputably been ... to Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

How to Secure Verdicts.

Whether Mr. JOSEPH E. ELDRED was or was not guilty of signing an illegal contract with certain ... gentlemen of Philadelphia, was a ... submitted to an enlightened Jury of ... on Saturday afternoon. At 8 ... P. M., that impartial body had only one ... fact among them, namely, that they ... could not agree. They told Judge CADWALADER so, ... he gave them until 10 o'clock Sunday morning for a fresh effort. That hour was reached, ... still the twelve differed as irreconcilably as ... eight before. The magistrate besought them to think again; and he extended the ... until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order ... the evidence might undergo further review and reflection. Then, satisfied that no ... of detention could coerce a dozen of such ... characters into unanimity, the Judge discharged them, leaving the State to ... the costs, and try the cause over again.

We shall probably expose ourselves to the ... of entertaining revolutionary sentiments, ... we ask why the Jury was required to be ... of twelve men, and upon what rational princi... unanimity is expected of that number? ... any such expectation is grounded ... the slightest knowledge of human nature. ... never look ... Select twelve men at ran... and propose any question to them less in... than a mathematical axiom, and ... agreement in regard to it would be a ... phenomenon. It is so, because it is ... easier to find two minds alike than two ... They are differently constituted, differ... educated. One is thronged with preju... reasons habitually from erroneous pre... —reasons illogically; receives the facts ... into a mind morbid, chaotic, misdi... ...conclusions them crudely, and judges them ... The chances are immensely against ... the twelve possessing a sound, perspica... shall give all the testimony ... its ... weight, and decide without ... All odds, on the ... hand, will be those of some crochety, per... blunderer finding himself of the dozen, ... peculiarity to go wrong is no more certain ... his ... in remedying so, in spite of ... and ... Between these extremis ... the principle of mental condition are as ... as those of the chromatic scale; each ... has its own peculiar color, and ... the question of ... is not one of the ... understanding, but of the will; which of the ... twelve shall compel the others to abandon their ... and adopt his view of the matter. Twelve ... will perhaps be found whose verdict upon ... ... of any two, and two make ... would be ... and unanimous. But ... whether A., an ex-Commissioner of Streets and ... Lamps, applied his ... honestly to street ... sweeping; or whether B. is guilty of murder, or, ... manslaughter in any of its multifarious de... or of nothing; or if C., a Councilman, ... did ... ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **These Water-Proof Boots**—Made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., for $4 50, will keep your feet warm and dry without rubbers. Dress boots with steel spring shanks $3 75; stout boots $1; best French patent leather boots, fine stitched, $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Asthma.**—This most disheartening complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.

☞ **Rupture Restored in all Cases, and Spinal Diseases in which a Cure is Possible.**—Dr. HASSELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owing to the infirmities of age, he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases,) yet he still continues at his office, the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his peculiar practice for so many years in this City. Those cases preferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M. On Sunday's, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. J. C. FELLOWS, of Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*The Great Southern Republic*, (that is to be.) Tickets 50 cents—members half price—can be obtained at the Library, at No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture. R. H. THOMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will deliver his third lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Manna in the Wilderness; or, the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Tickets at the bookstores and at the door. Single admission 50 cents.

☞ **Rev. Horace Mann—Hope Chapel Lecture.**—The Seventh Lecture of this Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 30, by HORACE MANN. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door. No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.

☞ **The first trial under the Prohibitory Liquor Law in St. Johns, N. B., took place on the 8th inst. On information given by Mr. C. SMILER, Mr. LORDLY and Mr. FRASER, a quantity of liquor belonging to Mr. ROBERT STEWART was seized and deposited in the watch-house, and Mr. STEWART was held to bail to appear at the Police Court, where the case was dismissed on account of some informality in the process. A crowd assembled round the Court-House, and there was much excitement. The informers were also burnt in effigy.**

MATRIMONIAL.

HUSBAND WANTED.—Leap year, sanctioning the ladies to speak for themselves, of course no impropriety can be attached to the forthcoming lines. A lady in the prime of life, respectably connected, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman who, after a suitable correspondence, can give the first of references, which will be exchanged; age, not under 45. In every sense of the word must be a gentleman, and bear a strictly moral character. Money of no consideration, still it is desired he should be in some established business of good standing. The lady has some little means, which she prefers holding in her own name, so that there can be something to lean upon if adversity ever assail. None but respectable parties are solicited to address (and with entire confidence) Mrs. E. EVANSWORTH, Covington, Ky.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY—Without wealth or beauty, but of good standing in society, and of domestic habits, would be pleased to open a correspondence with an American gentleman of middle age, true Christian principles, together with intelligence and refinement, would be deemed essential qualifications. Address for one week, Miss A. D. W., Brooklyn, L. I.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near Fecilh and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A few ladies and gentlemen (say 4 or 6) can be accommodated in a superior manner at the residence of a professional man, having a larger house than he required, the rooms are well furnished and will be let with or without full board, to thoroughly respectable parties, No. 16 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, with board, in a private family. Situation below 24th-st., and between 2d and 6th ave. Address, stating full particulars, M. M. O., Union-square Post-Office.

THE BOARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE MERCHANTS—Of this City have had several meetings for the purpose of comparing their views on the subject to the expediency of forming a Board of Trade. After much deliberation, it was unanimously resolved to form such an Association for the following, among other reasons: To promote the acquaintance and mutual good understanding of its members by exchange of business opinions, that they may better understand their mutual interests as well as their interests in common with manufacturers, and by concert of action exert a corrective influence upon such irregularities in their dealings as are disadvantageous to the interests of the trade. To adjust by arbitration, any differences which may arise in business transactions between its members, or between them and others. To promote, as far as possible, by a united moral influence, the high character and mercantile honor of the trade. The following persons were elected officers, who, together form an Executive Committee who meet monthly:

EDWARD CORNING, President; WM. N. SEYMOUR, 1st Vice-President; HULL CLARK, 2d Vice-President; JOHN DAVENPORT, Secretary; THEODORE R. WETMORE, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—John P. Coffin, John C. Tucker, Samuel Cuttler, C. D. Conant, Cephas Norton, J. L. Clark, Chas. Hoffman, Henry Carvalli, Alfred F. LeGrave, Joseph H. Adams, J. E. Wardwell, W. H. Livingston, John W. Quincy.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamber work of a private family. She is a good sewer and can come well recommended, or she would take a place to do the housework of a small private family. Is a good cook. Apply for two days at No. 99 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st., in the candy-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well-recommended Protestant cook. Can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Can give the best of City references. No objection to go into the country. Call at No. 139 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can do plain cooking, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 23 Avenue B, between 18th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City references. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four Protestant young women; one as cook, one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, the same by four colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 237 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As Teacher of Ancient Languages, French and Mathematics, in an Academy or private family. The best of references given. Address JNO. C. DE WITT, Leeds, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; has the best city reference. Address J. O., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A seamstress who can do good plain sewing; one who lives at home, and can come in the morning and stay during the day, preferred. Apply at No. 78 East 30th-st.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good combmakers and finishers at No. 59 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

WANTED—Five or six first-rate vestmakers. As the work is of the finest quality, none others need apply, at No. 606 6th-av., one door south of 36th-st.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—Wanted by a person a situation as salesman and cutter in a clothing house. Would devote his time and attention either as salesman or cutter or both as occasion might require. Feels himself competent; has been employed in the retail clothing and merchant tailoring business for the last eight years; could probably influence some trade. Can give references as to capability, character, &c. Address W. H. L., No. 26 Beach st.

$200.—A YOUNG MAN—Who has had several years' experience in the dry goods business, wishes a situation in a dry goods or silk house, as a salesman. Can give the most unquestionable City reference, with regard to business capacity, integrity, &c., if required. Address J. S. P., at this office.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY—No. 78 Nassau-st.—Merchants, manufacturers, banking houses, institutions of learning, schools, and others, wishing first-class men, may send their address to this office, which shall be filed, (free of charge.) N. B.—This is the only establishment of the kind in the United States. WILLIAMS & ANDERSON.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who is a graduate of College, and has had several years' experience in teaching in institutions of the first respectability, desires to devote a few hours per day to teaching in an Academy or private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—By a well-experienced dressmaker and seamstress to engage in a good family or families, by the week or month. Superior City reference. Can make fine shirts to order. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DESK-ROOM WANTED.—A young attorney desires to obtain desk-room in an office, in compensation for which, he would devote a portion of his time as clerk, or pay a small rent. In or near Wall-st. would be preferred. Address "LEX" *Times* office.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO NEAT SEWING on silks, which is light and pleasant. Persons who are respectable and responsible and neat sewers, can have constant employment at their own house, by applying immediately at No. 10 Ludlow-place, corner Houston and MoDougal sts.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DARRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the XVIII Ward. Salary $50 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 3,147 Post Office.

LAD WANTED—In a dry goods importing store—a smart, intelligent lad. Salary first year $50. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 862 Post Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a good gold pen maker. Good salary and steady employment by the year will be given. Apply to KENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

UMBRELLA FRAME-MAKERS WANTED—At No. 257 Pearl-st. None but good hands need apply. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, of No. 448 Broadway, desirous of retiring from the City on account of impaired health, proposes to dispose of the good will of his business, the lease and well appointed fixtures and furniture of his offices, together with the valuable recipes for the preparation of remedies of established celebrity and which command extensive and increasing sale throughout the country. His practice among permanent and transient patients is large and lucrative, requiring an amount of activity and endurance to which he does not find himself adequate. To any person disposed to purchase the Ophthalmic business and appliances exclusively, Dr. Wheeler will impart instructions in his peculiar modee of treatment during the ensuing three months. Personal interviews may be held at his office, No. 448 Broadway, from 9 to 12 o'clock daily, when the terms of negotiation will be proposed and satisfactory particulars exhibited.

TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly qualified, by having been employed for the last ten years as a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of making an engagement in the States as a Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches, including *Moire, Moiré Antique*, embossing, etc. To Silk Finishers already established, or to any respectable Dry Goods House, who wish to avail themselves of the services of a competent person to restore unsalable goods lying in "stock," goods damaged on the voyage of importation, or by fire, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. Address J. B., No. 167 Broadway.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest and best retail bookstores in the City, having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would be sold or a special partnership retained. To any person wishing to commence the book business, an opportunity to buy out so good and safe a business seldom offers. For further particulars address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of fine rosewood and mahogany Furniture, of all kinds, at reduced prices, to close a concern. Also, eight years' lease of building. Also, a fine Horse, Cart and Harness. For full particulars, inquire at No. 371 Hudson-st.

$2,000 FOR A KINDLING-WOOD MILL, including steam-engine, horses, wagons, and machinery for splitting and sawing, now established in this City. Satisfactory reason given. For particulars address box X. T., *Daily Times* office.

HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS—Partner wanted (with capital) to take an active interest in a first-class Hotel, now doing a good business. For particulars, address J. L. M., *Daily Times* office, N. Y.

DRUG STORE—Corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business—for sale only on account of the ill health of proprietor. Apply at the store.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN—One gold watch, patent lever, Taylor Sons, London; makers, full jeweled, capped gold face, steel hands, No. 2,839 with initials on back D. M. M., to L. J. M. Also one gold locket containing the likeness of a lady and gentleman, stolen about Dec. 27, 1855. Jewelers or Pawnbrokers or others, if having received the same, will please notify the Chief of Police.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,

A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. HODGMAN,

New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 37 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,

An entirely Original American Magazine.

FEBRUARY,

COMMENCES OF NO. XXXVIII.

Washington at Boston—Sixty-six Years Ago.
The Ring.
Owl Copse—A Story of Reform and Reformers.
Sonnet.
High Life—At the North Pole.
Aspiration.
The Romance of Crimean History.
The Philosophy of Punning.
Living in the Country.
My Wife and I.
Cyclopedia of American Literature.
The Ranger—A Ballad.
The Haunted King and the Loaded Dice.
Lewes' Life of Goethe.
A Plea for Quinces and Quince-Trees.
A Word for Men's Rights.
American Literature.
Art Matters.

TERMS:—Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a number. Those remitting Three Dollars will receive the Magazine *free of postage.*

THE SCHOOLFELLOW,

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

FEBRUARY,

CONTENTS OF NO. II.

Dr. Kane, by J. B.
Elephants at Work, by the Editor.
What the Heart of the Small Boy said in the Bed, by A. W. H.
About New-York—Markets, by Phillip Wallye.
Brothers and Sisters, or Lessons of a Summer, by Consis Alice.
The Greek Schoolboy, by the Editor.
Rain, by Paul Read.
The Furries—All about Furs—Fur Animals—Fur Hunters and Fur Countries, by M. S. C.
A Big Potato, by Paul Read.
The Deserted Bark, by Paul Read.
The Story of the Great War, by J. W. P.
Fireside Fancies, by Mary E.
New Books, by Mary E.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Dr. Kane—An Elephant Harrowing and Rolling—Fulton Market Coffee-Box—Opening Oysters—The Greek School—The Box Trap—The Dead Fall—The Resolute Entering New-London Harbor—Wallachian Peasants—Wallachian Women—Pattern for Patchwork.

TERMS—One dollar a year, (payable always in advance,) or ten cents a number.

CLUBS.—Four copies of "The Schoolfellow," to one address, $3 50; five copies, $4; eight copies, $6.

ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

FOR FEBRUARY.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number; those remitting three dollars will receive the magazine free of postage. CLUBS—Two copies, five dollars; three copies, six dollars.

CLUB TERMS:

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY and HOUSEHOLD WORDS, to one address, five dollars; PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, or HOUSEHOLD WORDS, with the SCHOOLFELLOW, to one address, three dollars fifty cents; or all three of the magazines, five dollars fifty cents.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS would announce to the trade, that they have removed their publishing establishment, from No. 10 Park-place, to the fine central position, No. 321 Broadway, where they will possess every desirable facility for the prompt and methodical transaction of their business, and will be happy to receive the calls of their friends. DIX & EDWARDS,

No. 321 Broadway, (formerly No. 10 Park-place,) N. Y.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON.—SECOND VOLUME.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Of the Octavo Edition, published by subscription only, (volumes I and II are now ready, each containing about 500 pages, elegantly printed with new pica type, on fine paper. Subscription price per vol. in cloth, $2; sheep extra, $2 50; half calf extra, $3 25; calf extra, $4.

The first volume contains a fine portrait from an original picture by Wertmüller (now first engraved,) and three maps and plans.

The second volume contains Peale's portrait of Washington (the earliest,) at the age of 40, with maps and plans.

The third volume will contain an engraving from Houdon's statue of Washington at Richmond, and a splendid engraving of a reliquary copied from Stuart's original picture of Washington, in the Boston Athenæum.

*** The cheaper edition in 12mo will be issued as soon as the whole work is complete. This will be in smaller type, and will not contain the portraits or large maps.

N. B.—No time will be lost in issuing the work complete; the delay so far has been unavoidable, in order to enable the distinguished author to introduce new matter, and to render it, in all respects, worthy of the confidence and the generous reception so universally given to the first volume. No intelligent reader, it is presumed, will be dissatisfied at an interval of a few weeks' delay in a work so important, when the time is occupied for the reader's benefit.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.

The execution of this volume certainly justifies the commendations with which we welcome its predecessor. Mr. Irving's style, it is almost superfluous to observe, is as well adapted to historical composition, as to essay-writing. In the present work, thus far it is more remarkable for its quiet and natural flow, than for the splendid embellishments in the form of society, rather than the stateliness of formal history. Combining the details of biography, with the charms of description, his narrative presents an irresistible fascination, while it can scarcely be read without inspiring a fresh reverence for the Father of his Country.

From the Boston Courier.

It was peculiarly fitting that the brightest name in History should have put in requisition, for its commemoration, one of the most gifted and accomplished sons of literature. Washington Irving, whose literary fame scarcely knows a bound, has, for many years been occupied upon this work, the first volume of which we have now the pleasure to announce. It has been elaborated with great patience and care; and is not more remarkable for its exquisite grace and beauty of style, than for the richness of its biographical and historical details. It contains much that has not found its way into any previous life of Washington; and even if it had been nothing more than the old material, moulded over by that graceful mind that lends enchantment to everything it touches, it would still have been justly regarded as a bright gem in our literature.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It is evident that the author has not only carefully investigated a vast amount of original materials to which few persons could have had access, but that he also has devoted many years to a most congenial subject. In justice to the publishers, we may state that the work has been got up in a style well worthy of its subject.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer.

This is the life of Washington that will be read others hereafter will only be referred to.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers,

No. 321 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best brands in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 115 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins, and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....$3 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $35 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$3 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....$7 00 to $30 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to $5 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$3 00 to $20 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$2 50 to $36 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.$1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Forte-monnaies.....$1 50 to $18 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$2 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$2 00 to $18 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $14 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—The Mayor calls upon all good citizens to remove the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises, or to render them passable by the sprinkling of ashes thereon. Frequent accidents are occurring from these causes, and it is expected that every citizen will unite in removing so great an evil. ALEX'R MING, Chief Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, MARSEILLES, QUILTS, DAMASKS,

TOWELINGS, PLAIN, EL., LONG CLOTH, DOMESTICS, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,

Imported by

ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.

Manufactured and selected expressly for their

FAMILY TRADE.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

$100,000 WORTH SELLING OFF.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 66 Canal, corner Mercer-st.,

Wish to give notice of the

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE

of their

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

at prices which cannot fail to

CONVINCE EVERY PERSON

that their intention is to

CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK,

and thus open their Broadway store with nothing but NEW GOODS.

The following is a specimen of sacrifices they are making to enable them to do so:

HANDSOME STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, 5s. per yard—previously sold for 8s.

MERINOES, of all colors, 6s per yard—previously sold for 10s.

YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 1s. per yard—previously sold for 2s.

RICH SATIN CLOAKS, $10 each—previously sold for $20.

And every other article, in similar proportion, including Flannels, Plaids, Linens, Sheetings, Draperies, Quilts, Shawls, Velvets, &c., &c.

ATTENTION! READY.

The entire stock of over $60,000 of RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., of

REMSEN & DINGEE,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

Will be offered for sale

AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

Commencing Monday, Jan 28, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. and following days.

Having concluded to make some important changes in our establishment, and in order to do so we find it necessary to dispose of our present stock, and that this object may be successfully accomplished, we have marked it at such prices, that notwithstanding the present state of the money market, all can avail themselves of the present unprecedented sacrifice we have now submitted to.

The sale will commence at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. on Monday and following days, until the whole is cleared out. All goods are marked in plain figures—from which no abatement will be made—and no customers will be urged to purchase against their will.

REMSEN & DINGEE.

Remember the store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS.

500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 25 to 44 cents per yard.

N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock. A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

55 CASES OF DELAINES—SEIZED BY order of the United States Marshal—Fifty-five cases of elegant delaines, of the most magnificent designs ever offered in this country, for ten cents a yard, and no family will be allowed more than three pieces, and all those that buy them to sell again will be charged 4s a yard, as the subscriber is determined all shall receive an equal chance. For all benevolent institutions any quantity can be had at ten cents per yard, as long as they last. An early call will prevent disappointment.

T. E. ISAACKS, Agent.

No. 30 John-st. corner of Nassau-st.

LANE & PORTER—No. 51 CATHERINE-ST.—Being desirous of disposing of their entire stock, before commencing business in Canal-st., will continue their sale of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, TABLE LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, Domestic and all other DRY GOODS, at a still further reduction from last week's prices.

DAMAGED LINENS, Muslins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Curtain Muslins, Blankets, De Laines, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS,

Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERED BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, &c., in great variety, at R. BROWN'S, No. 645½ Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FRIENDS OF GEORGE W. MATSELL.—Chief of Police, are requested to attend a meeting at Frank Duffy's, No. 211 Division-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, as business of importance will be laid before them. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq.,
Hon. JAMES CANTERMAN, FERNANDO WOOD, Esq.,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., PETER COOPER, Esq.,
Hon. LAWRENCE HILL, JAMES LENOX, Esq.

FRANCIS DUFFY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventh Lecture of the Course, in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore: Subject—*The Character of Charles I.* Admission 25 cents.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at the Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER'S,) Orange-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the George Hall Union, Daughters of Temperance. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

O'CONNELL—HIS POLICY AND ITS FRUITS.—In compliance with a request, Dr. COLGAN will deliver a lecture on *O'Connell, his Policy and its Fruits*, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 29, at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A The members will please meet at 12½ o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at the house of Hose Company No. 54, No. 158 Franklin-st., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother member, CHARLES WILLIAMS. Funeral from No. 38 Jay-st. at 1 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

DONATION FESTIVAL.—The friends of the Rev. B. F. JONES, Pastor of the Franklin-st. Baptist Church, will pay him a farewell visit in the Church in Franklin-st. (head of Varick) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30. Refreshments will be provided under the direction of the ladies of the Church. Tickets, 50 cents each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church. Important business will be submitted, and addresses are expected from several clergymen. CLEMENT D. NEWMAN,

Recording Secretary.

A FREE LECTURE ON SHAKERISM IN THE TABERNACLE.—An exposition of the principles and doctrines of that peculiar people known as Shakers, will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, by F. W. EVANS, a member of the New Lebanon Society, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.

385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385

THE OLDEST ESTAPLISHMENT.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT—In the already celebrated Pianos of T. GILBERT & CO. makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $250 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 428 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument. Warerooms as above.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 240 to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 347 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 West 24th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY—Having secured a stock of ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 281 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.

GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President.

JAS. H. STURGIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, MARSEILLES, QUILTS, DAMASKS,

TOWELINGS, PLAIN, EL., LONG CLOTH, DOMESTICS, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,

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REMSEN & DINGEE.

Remember the store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

**BARGAINS IN IRISH LINEN

AUCTION SALES.

Auctioneer.

No. 20 Cortlandt-st.—

...manufac-
...ing

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD

...ter mir-
...piano-forte,
...et-st. R.
...WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at
...The entire ma-
...Catalogue will be
...ready, and can be obtained at J. Yost & Co.'s, No. 59 Johnstreet, or of the auctioneer

...elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, ...elegant solid rosewood parlor ...rich satin, brocatel and tapestry, with ...three splendid ...embroidered ...ground and pier tables, ...with ...rosewood French secretary, ...vases and statuettes, marble and ormolu clock, ...parlor ornaments, ...chandeliers and gas fixtures, ...parlor and chamber ...mahogany and rosewood bedsteads to match, 3) superior ...hair mattresses, beds, &c., one costly marble-top chamber suite, with brocatel chairs, rosewood ...furniture in hair cloth, rosewood secretary bookcase, spring-seat and French chairs, rich mahogany furniture of every description, costly marble-top sideboard, mounted in pearl, china toilet sets, French oval mirrors, 9 yards English oil-cloth, &c., with a large quantity of kitchen furniture, one large iron safe, of the best description, cost $300, portable furnace, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture, as the house is replete with every requisite.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Duryee, deceased, will sell at Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the following property:

1st. The store and lot of ground known as No. 111 Maiden-lane, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, containing in front on Maiden-lane 17 feet, and extending in length on each side from Maiden-lane to Theeber-st.

2d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 51 Roosevelt, in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear, each 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth on each side, 92 feet 6 inches.

3d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 55 Roosevelt, in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, containing 26 feet in breadth in front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side.

4th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 76 East Broadway, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear, each 23 feet 3 inches, and in length on the easterly side 66 feet 4 inches, and on the westerly side 66 feet 11 inches.

5th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 63 Division-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear each 19 feet 6 inches, and in length on each side, 66 feet 10 inches.

6th. Also, the leasehold premises situate at the southeast corner of Division and Market-sts., known as Nos. 63 Division, and 4 Market-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear 18 feet 9 inches, and in length on each side the one-half of the distance from Division st to East Broadway. The lease of the said lot was made by Catherine Hedges to said Joseph W. Duryee, Nov. 1, 1851, for the term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $190, with the usual covenants for renewals or payments for improvements.

For further particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 227 Broadway; or of HENRY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. Dated, New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.

SMITH BARKER,
ADRIAN SCHARFF, } Executors.
PETER S. DURYEE,

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CLINTON HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the Clinton Hotel, one door from the corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. It will embrace the furniture of more than eighty rooms. Also, all the rich parlor and dining-room furniture; such as rich rosewood carved furniture, in brocatel; very large French plate mirrors; every description of rich chandeliers, oil paintings in great variety; Wilton carpets, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpets; oil cloths, several hundred feather-beds and hair mattresses, &c. Also, all the china and glass ware, rich silver and plated ware, rich damask and lace curtains, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. Also, all the bar-room furniture. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole stock is disposed of. Catalogues giving full description of the goods, will be issued on Wednesday evening.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a line of rich set diamond jewelry, viz: Brooches, pins, bracelets finger-rings, studs, earrings, &c. Also a line of eighteen carat gold case watches, independent seconds duplex chronometers, patent levers, &c., movements of the first quality, and made by the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, a line of eighteen carat gold jewelry, viz: rings and earrings, brooches, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, seals, keys. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

WILLIAM P. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY WM. T. BOYD & CO.—Store No. 147 William-st. Sale of superior household furniture, piano, mirrors, &c. THIS DAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 24 Bowling-st., near Bleecker, rosewood parlor furniture in crimson plush, pier tables, centre do. with marble tops, oval mirrors, 7-octave piano, Brussels carpets, paintings, mantel ornaments, damask curtains, mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, feather beds, mahogany extension dining table, cane-seat chairs, ingrain carpets, dinner set, and other crockery, hall oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c., &c.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—No. 377 & 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 29, a large and varied catalogue of juvenile, miscellaneous, theological, biographical, historical, pictorial, illustrated and other books, in full calf and other bindings, to which the attention of the trade and the public is particularly invited. Our evening sales will be held regularly every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday. Afternoon sale twice a week, Thursday and Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock, consisting of fancy goods, stationary, &c. Catalogues of Tuesday's sale now ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by Eben B. Merritt, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive, to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 579 Broadway, mortgage sale, hotel and bar-room furniture, sofas, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top tables, gas chandeliers, bedsteads, beds, bedding, bar counters and fixtures, engravings, rocking-chairs, kitchen range, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils. A. B. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSIAH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSIAH HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely at No. 14 Harrison, near Court-st., Brooklyn. A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; 18 vols. of Reid's Cyclopedia, and other books; also, 1 splendid rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, by Stodart, nearly new—a choice instrument. Catalogues at the sale-rooms.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES R. MILLER WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at house No. 17 Murray-st., the entire furniture of a large boarding-house, (front and rear building,) consisting of the usual variety of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture. Sale positive without regard to weather. House will be leased till May, 1858. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of an Oil Store. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock at No. 211 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey-st., consisting of lard, whale and sperm oils, lamp wick, glass chimneys and shades, oil cans, measures, funnels, drainers; also, a lot of fruits. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a fine two-seat sleigh, in perfect order; been used but little. Also, a one-seat sleigh, nearly new, and one set single silver-mounted harness. Also, a fine buffalo robe.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bed-room and kitchen furniture, in that first-class house, No. 74 Franklin-st., embracing everything usually found in a first-class house. Deposit required.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, immediately after the sale of jewelry, a line of Carter's Patent Salamander Safes, of various sizes, suitable for bankers, jewelers, merchants' offices, &c. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

AUCTION SALE OF OMNIBUS-SLEIGHS.—Six Omnibus-Sleighs, (Stephenson maker,) with lead bars, &c., will be sold at auction, at Tattersall's, corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. Also, 22 straps of bells. Sale positive. Terms cash. The sleighs may be seen on application to the auctioneer, at that place. GEO. CLEMENTS, Proprietor and Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and occasional SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans; adjust Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Endorse—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

THE CHEAP AND FERTILE RAILROAD LANDS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. OF SELECTED PRAIRIE AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS. To suit purchasers, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 60 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken in and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap land of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road affords a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments, the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit and a lower rate of interest may be negotiated on special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small Maps, Plats, &c., a pamphlet containing descriptive lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU FUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 496 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. P. HERVILLY, No. 1 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 247 West 31st-st., a new first class 3-story basement and counter-cellar high-stoop house, built in the best manner, with all the improvements. Price $8,000. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12, or to J. VAN WAGENEN, No. 158 West 42d st., $4,500 can remain.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. STAFFORD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story brick house, No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. In quire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 259 8th-av., before 11 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house No. 89 President-st., two years old, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate. L. WETMORE, No. 14 Platt-st.

$15,000.—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Three on Greenwich-st., 18 by 56 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 54 feet; the whole plot of ground, 54 by 76 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River Docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroad Depôts. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $23,000. The first mortgage to Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent, payable in about one year; the second mortgage, of $11,000, payable on the day of sale.

N. B.—The proceeds of sale of said property, above the $23,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 8th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, it not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, call on DR. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT YONKERS—An Italian villa, eligibly situated on Broadway, (Albany Post Road,) and within ten minutes walk of the Railroad depôt. The house is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, range and furnace. Attached to the premises are carriage-house, stable, poultry house, and green-house. Further particulars apply to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers; or to CHARLES R. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house on 5th-av., near 21st-st., with brown stone front, 23 by 65, will be sold very low; also, one house on same street, 65 feet deep, at $12,000. One house on Irving-pl., near Union Place, $9,500, four stories; the whole house, with six rooms in parrot; finely finished; price $20,000; also, one house on 21st-st., at $16,000; one on 20th-st. at $15,000, and one on 31st-st., near 6th-av., at $23,000. Apply to

No. 1 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates-ave., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to

JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Malden-lane.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 13 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 100 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN H. CROFTS, No. 32 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. B. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
No. 81 Worth (late Anthony) street.

SEALED PROPOSALS—For furnishing supplies of ice from time to time, as may be required for the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, as above, until Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at the office.

J. CRABTREE, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1856.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODBULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30 from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $35.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier No. 37 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.
Office, No. 13 Park-place.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 52 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—In conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,199,230 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855	1,761,313 81
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,461,144 57
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$3,195,041 70
Losses paid during the same period	$1,774,906 33
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	485,784 88
Total	$2,260,690 20
The Company have the following Assets:	
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$1,374,187 90
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	252,014 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 63
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,990,718 89
Cash in Bank	173,923 89
Total amount of Assets	$3,737,692 56

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1853, and dirty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $5,464,191 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856 | 841,767 00
Total profits for 12½ years | $6,304,958 00
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash | 4,442,073 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856 | $1,862,876 80

By order of the Board:

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Thestou,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perslus,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. Whitewright,	Henry Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Augustus Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	S. T. Nicoll,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Wertz Sherman,
P. A. Harcourt,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgen,
Edw. H. Gilliam,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.

Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
23 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	23,000	15,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	32,000	28,400
35 Pittsburg City Six per cents	35,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	53,000	25,500
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$439,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.

CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Aldermen and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856	$902,152 70
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	$319,885 02
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	58,241 72
Amount of endowment account received same time	50 40 —378,187 14
Total	$1,280,340 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$135,726 56
Amount paid for interest on dividends, re-insurances, &c.	23,267 29
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	3,015 44
Amount paid for advertising, printing, stationery, office-rent, and expenses, law expenses, &c.	13,454 85
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, hostages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	5,220 09
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies	34,318 39
Accumulated fund	19,242 46 —221,740 19
	$1,058,600 65

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$25,590 11
Invested in New-York State securities	189,029 25
Bonds and mortgages	583,723 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856	11,452 11
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1856	21,972 60
Notice received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	392,288 21
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	17,182 99
Total	$1,059,009 65

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 6d Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—On or before the 1st of May to rent for a term of years; a house situate not above 24th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. Address Box No. 494 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—By an unexceptionable tenant, a first-class, high stoop, 2-story house, with all the improvements, in a good location, from the 3d to the 6th-avs., not above 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,100. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,493 Post-Office.

THE TRUSTEES have declared a dividend of SIX AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the [illegible] on demand. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

[illegible] Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand. By order of the Board,

[illegible] Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES have declared a dividend of SIX AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the [illegible] on demand. By order of the Board,

[illegible] Secretary.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the [illegible] on demand. By order of the Board,

[illegible] Secretary.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, requires that after the interest of investors in the Capital Stock and premium profits shall be annually apportioned between the stockholders and the policy holders, and the surplus is not to be less than five per cent., in cash, nor exceed one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peter Hall,
Deming Dyer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert H. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST., Jan. 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, the end of their fiscal year. The Transfer books are closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of state tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 4th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to stockholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. R. VARNUM,
A. BOODY, } Trustees.
EWD. WHITEHOUSE.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing at the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of Collego-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PERCENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February, inclusive.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. Co.
Office No.

BANK STATEMENTS.

...CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Laws of ... the week ending Saturday, Jan. ... Discounts..... $5,231,470 ... 244,445 ... 283,857 00 ... 2,038,248 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 24th day of January, 1856.
... N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $356,121 00
... 40,707 00
... 94,454 00
... 366,200 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... Thos. F. COMBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER-ICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,733,655 34
... Specie..... 44,944 83
... Circulation—notes of late... $1,411 00
... 4,712,417 81
... Deposits..... 5,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
... CONNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this ... day of January, 1856.
... Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM-MERCE—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $3,662,399 93
... Specie..... 521,441 09
... Circulation..... 2,800 00
... Deposits..... 5,055,830 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry P. ... Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN the City of New-York, duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
... 26th day of January, 1856.
... Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $1,147,390 43
... Specie..... 149,622 00
... Circulation..... 9,783 00
... Deposits..... 1,094,301 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1856.
... N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $1,879,242 82
... Specie..... 239,000 00
... Circulation..... 2,445,640 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,646,851 59
... Specie..... 150,358 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 273,929 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,332,112 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $3,233,296 28
... Specie..... 351,981 65
... Circulation..... 85,596 00
... Deposits..... 2,842,579 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $359,125 61
... Specie..... 439,674 00
... Circulation..... 9,538,748 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1856.
... A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,395,458 82
... 64,686 4
... 156,956 00
... 693,854 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. GRATHORN, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. GRATHORN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28 h day of January, 1856.
... JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,370,670 00
... 114,134 88
... 312,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,170,369 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $240,307 41
... 37,914 12
... 107,920 00
... 131,564 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January 1856.
... H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,379,241 65
... 104,275 54
... 85,798 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 931,349 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $ 38,390 28
... 35,921 42
... 109,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 398,659 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,312,110 23
... 3[illegible]31 59
... 238,586 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,598 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
... Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]
... 144,944 00
... 85,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
A. M. ENDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,711,980 19
... 184,341 03
... 46,817 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,295,39[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
... Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,771,738 45
... Specie..... 344,320 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 29,798 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,972,178 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,441,016 74
... Specie..... 123,945 66
... Circulation..... 88,617 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,334,555 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
SMITH S. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $442,913 00
... 43,139 00
... 89,395 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 304,349 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
Thos. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,493,110 71
... 228,316 96
... 123,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,281,511 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $542,062 51
... Specie..... 57,187 95
... Circulation..... 16,624 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 510,412 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $616,866 12
... Specie..... 104,841 74
... Circulation..... 69,230 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 435,472 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JOHN C. BEGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,227,925 41
... 73,993 43
... 1,139,130 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 63,335 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $943,304 93
... 55,839 75
... 29,904 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,890,333 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CARSON, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE R. CARSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $360,402 00
... 33,697 00
... 94,179 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 199,947 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $510,642 50
... 61,782 82
... 122,199 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 459,604 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,706,858 77
... 223,931 88
... 315,302 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,247,597 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,193,440 80
... Specie..... 699,836 42
... Circulation..... 367,619 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,860,333 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $737,807 54
... Specie..... 86,627 15
... Circulation..... 92,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 591,582 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,483,175 12
... Specie..... 147,451 00
... Circulation..... 119,994 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 846,430 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,44[illegible]
... Specie..... 1,[illegible]
... Circulation..... 34[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,421,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,123,943 65
... Specie..... 77,[illegible]
... Circulation..... 165,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 838,941 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, January 26, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $604,353 85
... Specie..... 53,430 03
... Circulation..... 98,440 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 453,225 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,190,083 20
... Specie..... 256,966 31
... Circulation..... 88,979 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,646,247 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
C. E. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,469,338 99
... Specie..... 1,[illegible]
... Circulation..... 199,581 63
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,847,405 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,475,136 88
... Specie..... 284,777 29
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 118,516 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,771,376 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
Jno. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,402,100 17
... Specie..... 702,185 53
... Circulation..... 121,944 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,770,430 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,656,493 00
... Specie..... 160,320 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 890,318 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
GUS. J. TUTHILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,457,886 15
... Specie..... 146,765 53
... Circulation..... 144,907 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,153 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of January, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $393,922 98
... Specie..... 12,168 49
... Circulation..... 69,422 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 168,904 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $407,362 02
... Specie..... 23,443 97
... Circulation..... 63,230 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 101,492 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $319,094 64
... Specie..... 11,121 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 13,890 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 159,345 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,611,311 18
... Specie..... 86,444 28
... Circulation..... 114,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 816,769 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,156,827 17
... Specie..... 113,220 35
... Circulation..... 96,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,062,776 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,217,559 59
... Specie..... 553,019 83
... Circulation..... 117,640 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,251,676 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
THOS. S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $864,631 00
... Specie..... 93,709 00
... Circulation..... 92,588 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 838,941 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON'S PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
J. HULTEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,072,731 00
... Specie..... 132,049 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 848,093 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]
... Specie..... 2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,142 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 207,694 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. [illegible], Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
C. P. BURR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,832,412 19
... Specie..... 114,066 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 268,040 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 750,722 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,941,446 10
... Specie..... 407,417 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 174 8 2 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,642,942 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:40 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 3 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:25 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., rid Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Dunkirk, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:52 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 12 M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern's, for Piermont, and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 7 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains conn

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] New-Yorker. [illegible] may the legends in [illegible] speaking, however, there is no [illegible] will [illegible] six and one-[illegible] have known nothing less than [illegible] they considered, that its votaries [illegible] to that extent of information—they [illegible] less than a dollar, if indeed they [illegible] fractional imposition. Paying [illegible] ever to receiving Gotham, by virtue [illegible] from four to eight per cent. daily [illegible] of all the "change" in the City. [illegible] of principle is of course duly moved, [illegible] rebel against this vicious state of [illegible] privileges the pennies, but he [illegible] which they go. Though he [illegible] for charity, he cannot willingly [illegible] by swindling. Sometimes he is caught [illegible] right change; sometimes a lady is the [illegible] makes a fuss, grumble, demand more, and [illegible] generally. He may ——, which is a sweet [illegible] antidote, forsoothingly put "thrips," [illegible] dimes in his pouch, and thus in turn [illegible] out of the disputed moneys. [illegible] to ground to take which, we apprehend, [illegible] of justice and his appetite for [illegible] will enable every K. N. [illegible] daily assertion of patriotic [illegible] make the American Eagle [illegible] joy. He may assert the [illegible]; rejecting—not foreign [illegible] Spanish silver as foreign, anademan- [illegible] Catholic, unsafe, and to be avoid- [illegible] ignore all heathen coins [illegible] pillars, and the like wicked em- [illegible] his inevitable demand be: "Give me [illegible]" Thus shall the base Spanish [illegible] from our streets and shops—thus shall the papal and heathenish exactions of the [illegible] be destroyed—and thus shall [illegible] be saved.

Valuable Medicine.

[illegible] contrived to extract from manzanas [illegible], he says, contains the whole [illegible]; he calls it the "Sulphate of [illegible]," and a great popularity for it in New- [illegible]—Evening Transcript.

[illegible] is the New-York general agent for [illegible] medicine. He takes a smashing store [illegible] next week, and means to have the [illegible] arrayed with an allegorical painting of [illegible] hydra-headed disease by the [illegible] means to advertise in the largest dailies, [illegible] in the country, "to kill;" and will start [illegible] monthlies and one religious paper to [illegible]. The clergy he will supply gratuitously [illegible]. He has engaged several Irishmen to [illegible] accidents and be carried into his store [illegible], and suborned the Police on that beat to [illegible] the fact. Dr. Gassen's wife [illegible] the largest hoop and the smallest bonnet [illegible] carriage will attend a Fifth avenue [illegible], and a lawsuit touching the right to vend [illegible] will be entered in February. So it will be seen that the popular methods of getting the [illegible] before the public have all been secured. [illegible] has City lots to sell, the doctor will be a [illegible] a year hence.

Ladies in Omnibuses—A Lady Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I shall answer "A Lady" in Wednesday's [illegible]. I have seen ladies take occupied seats, cur- [illegible] to them in full cars and omnibuses, with [illegible], great delicacy, and finally *expressed* [illegible]; but I deem these *exceptions*. Taking a seat given up as a matter of course, and without [illegible] or thanks is the *general rule*—I appeal to all [illegible] by these City conveyances. But "A [illegible]" has seen what no one else I venture to say [illegible], a well-dressed lady "standing for miles," [illegible] no one offered her a seat. The case of a fe- [illegible] mother, who stood for over two miles in an [illegible], while twelve well-dressed men kept all [illegible] and was subjected to insult by one [illegible] of all the rest, that only excited their [illegible], you may depend, the only similar case [illegible] happened here. In fact, that twelve men [illegible] omnibuses together, and among whom [illegible] could be found to protect a respectable fe- [illegible] insult, in a case I do not believe a [illegible] one has fooled your "Lady." Sup- [illegible] a thing that the whole were rakes or [illegible]," then it could not have hap- [illegible], however depraved, will protect a [illegible] the insults of another of the same [illegible] if he afterwards insult the lady himself. [illegible] isolated cases do not, as a "Lady" might [illegible], prove general rules, the writer witnessed [illegible] must here relate: Coming up Broadway in an [illegible], full of gentlemen, two ladies, well dressed, [illegible] with every appearance of gentility and respect- [illegible], entered the stage without first taking pains [illegible] see if it was full. The elder sat upon the lap of [illegible], while the younger availed herself [illegible] same privilege upon another, and using [illegible] seat with no more reserve, or apparent thought, [illegible] if it had been a bench, rode to Union-square, [illegible] a seat was vacated; then, while the stage [illegible] stopping, seated herself opposite, without ever [illegible] to the gentleman or returned the [illegible] thanks. The gentleman seemed in doubt [illegible] at first, and then, least others might suspect [illegible] rudeness—while all was yet still—asked [illegible], Madam, did you find your seat *agreea-* [illegible]? Looking blushed to her eyes and said: "Oh! [illegible], certainly, thank you." I trust your [illegible] will teach thy thoughtless that politeness [illegible] expensive, and that it is due to those who [illegible].

A GENTLEMAN.

A Rare Blessing.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I call upon you as a friend of humanity, to give [illegible] to the following information in the columns of [illegible] invaluable paper, *pro bono publico*:

I am the inventor of a *new kind* of medicine which will *cure every disease* by operating on the [illegible] and the *cords*. This, it will be per- [illegible], differs from Dr. Brandreth's Pills, and [illegible] far beyond them, as his medicine oper- [illegible] merely on the blood, leaving surgical mat- [illegible] entirely out of the question; while my medi- [illegible] works in a double sense, medical and surgical. I do not deem it expedient, at present, to state *how my Nerving* acts in setting dislocated bones, &c., by its contracting determinability upon the cords, muscles &c., of the body; but shall leave any fur- [illegible] statements until I shall have filed a caveat; and in the meantime it sufficeth to say: That I have discovered in one of our common plants, growing lu- [illegible] in our corn-fields, the most stupendous and transcendant medicinal qualities, and which will cure all kinds of disease almost spontaneously.

I have made a medicine from this plant and con- [illegible] some experiments with it, and the following is the result:

One bottle will cure a common pathology!

One to one and a half will cure diagnosis prog- [illegible]!

One to three will cure *habeas corpus*!

One to four will cure swelled head!

Four bottles will cure thunder humor!

Six to eight bottles will cure consumption, even if the lungs are gone!

And nine bottles will cure aurora borealis!!

To cure a broken bone, wash the parts well with the medicine.

A sprain is cured by rubbing the empty bottle over the part effected. U. B. GASID, M. D.

P. S.—My laboratory and wholesale warerooms are in Hartford, Conn.; also my residence. Persons wishing my medicine will address accordingly. Price, $1 per bottle; to the clergy half price.

[Advertisement.]

CONTINUED RUSH.—Everybody wondering why such great sacrifice should be made when the goods are so perfect. T. W. JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-street, agent of Bleecker-street, will open this morning 15 cases more, consisting of 11-4 Toilet at 18s., worth $2; fine Linen Hkfs. at 6s. a dozen, worth 10s.; pure Irish Linen at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 3s., worth 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 4s.; real Scotch Table Damask, two yards wide, at 3s., 3s. 6d. 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.; English Long Cloths 6d., 8d. and 10d. a yard; extra fine Pil- [illegible] 9d. 10d. and 1s. a yard; also, 150 pieces of French English Cambrics at 1s., cost to import 19c. [illegible] dozen Towels, Napkins, Doylies. All those that wish to secure bargains should call early at T. W. James', corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[illegible] ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.—S. & M. E. Towle & Co., Colquhoun Hall, No. 361 Grand-street, will offer, during this week, the whole of their immense stock of Fall and Winter goods, at prices never be- [illegible] met with in this City, for the purpose of clear- [illegible] off their present stock to prepare for the Spring trade, consisting of Plain, Plaid, and Striped Silks, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laines, Merino Plaids, English and French Prints, Broche and Woolen Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Tablecloths and Napkins, Toilet Quilts, Blankets, and housefurnishing goods of every description. It is one of the rarest chances ever offered, and early calls will be necessary.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—From and after this date, this Institute will be under the medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, A.M., M.D., and assistants. New and complete arrangements have been perfected for the convenience and comfort of our numerous patrons.

All business communications should be addressed to G. VAN DEUSEN, Secretary, No. 6 Bond-st., N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lounds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few dosee of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

A MISSISSIPPI SCENE.

Love on a Steamboat—Seduction—Marriage—Boatmen's Justice.

The St. Louis *Herald* tells this story;

A week or so ago, the good steamer *Helen Mar*—now ice-bound at Rattlesnake landing, twenty miles below this city—was the scene of one of those little romances which will sometimes occur in spite of life's dull realities. We stete the facts as related to us by a passenger.

The *Helen Mar* was haund down the Ohio for this city. At Paducah, a young man from Tennessee came aboard, and took passage in the cabin. He was from the country, and, being away from home, with a "pocket full of rocks," he was not long in making the acquaintance of all on board, from the firemen to the captain. Among the passengers was a young girl of seventeen, to whom the Tennesseean paid marked attentions, and it was evident, that she was not indifferent to his blandishments.

The ice was running thick in the river, as the *Helen Mar* turned her bow up the Mississippi, and her progress was slow. The young Tennesssan would frequently join the circle gathered around the stove, but presently paid all his attentions to the young lady. Presently, she seldom appeared in the ladies' cetin, and her etep, recently as light as an antelope's, was heavy and slow; her cheek was pale, and her eyes dim and swollen. Tears were seen to steal from under her fringed eyelide, and it was whispered that sohe—deep, heart-broken sobs of anguish and despair—were heard from her state-room in the silence of night, when others slept.

The boatmen began to suspect that something was wrong; they canvassed the matter among themselves, and resolved upon an investigation. The frailer vessel being leaky, they determined to overhaul her and discover the cause. With that delicacy characteristic of Western boatmen, they said unthing to the girl herself, but called upon seme of the lady passengers to interrogate her.

The girl was young and artless. With tears and sobs she confessed she had yieldsd to the young man's importunities, and had fallen from virtue. She blamed him not, however, but took all the blame upon herself.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when this fact was communicated to the crew and passengers compoeing the "court of inquiry." They were not long in making up their verdict. Their decision was, that the two crafts should be lashed together.

The Tennesseean was arraigned before the imperative tribunal, and made acquainted with the sentence. He had to take the girl or he left high and dry on a sand-bar, where he would freeze to death in less than an hour. He "caved in" at once—said he was willing to do what was right, and would make the wronged lady mistress of his plantation in Tennessee. The girl's consent was also obtained, and the next step was to find a "blackemith" to do the welding. There was no one on hoard authorized to officiate on such interesting occaeous, and about midnight the boat was landed at Cheeter, on the Illinois shore, and a messenger dispatched to procure a parson or a Justice of the Peace. A Justice was found, jerked out of hed, and marched down to the boat, rather against his will, and the marriage ceremony in the Sucker State being exceedingly brief, the deed was done *in less than two minutes*.

Having piloted the two crafts safely into port, and tled them up snugly together, the jovial boatmen resolved to "have a night of it." After drinking the health of the hewildered justice, they sent him ashors, and re-organized the court as a board of commissioners to aseese damages. The proceedings on this occasion were of the most mirth-provoking character. Our informant saye they were indescribably emusing. Many preposals were made to inflict some indicrous sort of penalty upon the bridegroom, and the speeches delivered were highly honorable to the har of the steamboat. It was finally agreed that the young man should pay a fine; a census-taker was appointed to count noses, and a clerk to figure up the costs. The sentence was, that the happy fellow should pay *four dollars and a half*, in legal Illinois currency—coon skins excluded—to be expended in spiritual comforts for the benefit of the honorable court. The finding of the court was announced with a preliminary "O yes!" through the key-hole of hie stateroom door, and he was ordered, under threats of divers pains and penalties, to "shell out."

The last we heard of the newly married couple, they were snugly domiciled in elegant apartments at Barnum's St. Louis Hotel—having made the trip hy land from the point where the *Helen Mar* was frozen in.

REASONS FOR WEARING A MOUSTACHE.—*Punch* has questioned one thousand persons, with the following results: To avoid shaving, 69; to avoid catching cold, 32; to hide their teeth, 5; to take away from a prominent nose, 3; to avoid been taken as Englishmen abroad, 7; because they are in the army, 6; because they have been in the army, 231; because Prince ALBERT does it, 2; because it is artistic, 29; because you are a singer, 3; because you travel a good deal, 17; because you have lived long on the Continent, 3; because the wife likes it, 8; because you have weak lungs, 5; because it acts as a respirator, 29; because it is healthy, 77; because the young ladies admire it, 471; because it is considered "the thing," 10; because he chooses, 1. The last is the best reason of all.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST FAILURE.—A Pittsburg correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The association of Germane, fonnd at Economy hy GEORGE RAPP, twenty milee helow us, on the Ohio River, had a semi-centennial celebration a few daye siuce, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their settlement. The association is much weaker in numbers now than it was at its establishment, as the members have never married, except a few of the leaders, and they are steadily dwindling to a hendful; but those who remained enjoy remarkable vigor in their advanced age. They retain the whole of the extensive and now rich domein of the original foundation, and have accumulated a large amount of ready money, npon which they live cestly, without the necessity of that labor and industry which once characterized them."

NEW MODE OF TREATING HORN.—The London *Artizan* mentions an inveution for softening horn, and reudering it elastic like whalebone. The horns are cleaned, split, opened out and flattened, and impressed for several days in a hath composed of 5 parts of glycerine and 100 parte of water. They are then placed in a second bath, consisting of 3 quarts or nitric acid, 2 quarts of pyroligneous acid, 12½ lbs. tanning, 5 lbs. bitartrate of potash, and 5 lbs. of sulphate of zino, with 25 gallons of water. After leaving this second bath, it will have acquired a suitable degree of flexibility and elasticity to enable it to be used as a convenient substitute for whalebone.

It is again proposed to extend the city limits of Albany, by taking in about one mile of the territory north of Watervliet, so as to embrace the Lumber District, Patroon's Mansion, the factories at Tivoli Hollow, and the numerous dwellings, slaughter-houses and farms, now a part of the suburbs of the city, hnt belonging to the township of Watervliet.

There seems to be a hearty response from the Free-State editors of western and central Illinois to the proposed Editorial Convention to be held at Decatur, on the 22d of February.

ALLOYS OF METALS.—Professor CALVERT, of Manchester, has succeeded in producing two new alloys, composed of iron combined with that valuable metal lately obtained by M. DAVILLE—aluminum. These two alloys are composed as follows: First, 1 equivalent of aluminum, 6 equivalents of iron; second, 2 equivalents of aluminum, 3 equivalents of iron; and the last alloy possessed the useful property of not oxidizing when exposed to a damp atmosphere, although it contains 75 per cent. of iron. Thus is solved one of the great chemical and commercial questions of the day, namely, that of rendering iron less oxidizable when exposed to damp atmosphere.

☞ A large merchant and imperter says we are paying more duty on artificial flowers than on railroad iron. He says the women are not educated right. They are going to hankrupt the country unless there is a change. More is thought of show than substance. We pay scores of millions annually for ladies' ornaments which are of no use. We cannot afford it. It is worse than sinking the gold in the sea.

☞ A few days ago an old man was robbed on the steamer *Empress*, plying on the Mississippi River. The guilty parties were soon after arrested, and tried under the Judge Lynch code, with a display of much forensic sloquence, and the sentence of the jury was faithfully executed—one person receiving 150 lashes, annther 50. They were then set ashore.

☞ An Eastern paper relates a story of a lad who was boasting to a comrade of the beauty of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning that it's going to have a *mortgage* on it."

☞ Beautiful extract—helping a young lady ont of a mud-puddle.

MARRIED.

At Bellport, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. J. Addison Saxton, Mr. JOHN SIMMONS, of Moriches, and Miss LYDIA E. HULSE, of Bellport.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, EUPHEMIA, wife of Abram G. Smith, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place at the Astor House, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also those of her brother-in-law, R. B. Coleman, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, at his residence, St. Mark's place, Col. WM. H. MAXWELL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, FRANK R., only son of George A. and Rebecca A. Bell, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 32 Commerce-st., on Wednesday, 3 th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2½ o'clock A. M., MARY, the beloved wife of Samuel W. Paxson, and daughter of Mr. Daniel Parsons, aged 26 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Eldridge-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of consumption, Mrs. ANNY PONSFORD, relict of the late William Ponsford, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, of dropsy, Miss MARY SPENCER, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 260 Monroe-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, JANE A. STIENLE, wife of Christian Stienle, aged 32 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Vincelett, No. 668 Greenwich st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. S. M. Ferreira, of enlargement of the heart, Mrs. SARAH MARY BUTLER, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 260 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, CHARLES WILLIAMS, aged 40 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alleghenin Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, also the members and ex-members of Washington Fire Engine Co. No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Jay-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, Mrs. FORTUNATA COXE, relict of Col. Charles D. Coxe, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John C. and Lucian Coxe, and her son-in-law, C. F. Caruana, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Boardman place, Court-st., near Sackett, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 43 Livingston-st., Miss SARAH VAN ULEET.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In East Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at the residence of his grandfather, P. A. Delmonico, JUAN M. PICABIA, aged 8 months and 6 days, son of Juan M. Picabia, resident of Havana.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at No. 490 Grand-st., JOHN C. BALDERSON, aged 11 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., of apoplexy, ANN, relict of the late Simon Richardson, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., from her late residence, No. 34 5th-st.

At Pollifly, N. J. on Monday, Jan. 28, MARY, wife of John H. Powers, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, from the residence of her father, Abraham Kipp. The 9:40 o'clock Paterson train from Jersey City will meet conveyances at Boiling Spring Depot.

At St. Stephen's, N. B., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at the residence of his father-in-law, LLOYD W. ADDITON, late of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, of croup, JOHN AUGUSTUS, only son of John A. Robineon, of this City, and grandson of Wm. Kay Bond, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 15 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, LUCY BITTENBENDER, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Jan. 25, MARSHMAN EARL, eldest son of Lucinda and Morris J. Earl, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 126 2d-place, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. JAN. 28.

$5,000 Kentucky 6s	100	550 Erie Railroad	h10 51⅞
16,500 Ohio 6s, '50	103	150 do	b60 51⅞
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	96¾	250 do	b10 51⅞
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	10 do	52
18,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs	81½	200 do	s3 51⅝
5,000 do	b60 81⅝	100 do	s30 51⅝
1,000 Ch. & R Isl. R.Bs	89½	100 do	h15 51⅞
900 N. Y. Cen. Rs	100½	450 do	c 51⅝
6,000 Har. 1st M. Bs	b3 80½	250 do	s3 51⅞
14 Bank Commerce	109	250 do	h10 51⅝
25 Bank of North Am.	101¾	50 do	s40 51⅝
200 Canton Co	b60 23½	150 do	51⅝
100 do	h3 23⅝	50 do	b3 51⅝
200 Florence Joint	⅝	100 do	b60 52
100 Nic. Trans. Co	h3 23⅝	10 Galena & Chic. R	107
250 do	s3 23½	125 do	107⅜
100 do	23⅞	85 do	107⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Co	b60 23½	45 do	p&c. 107⅜
50 do	s30 23⅝	100 Reading R. R	s30 84⅜
50 do	h20 23¾	400 do	s3 84⅝
50 do	s60 23⅞	200 do	b30 84⅞
200 do	23½	200 do	b60 85
50 Bruns. City Ld. Co.	5½	200 do	s60 94¼
47 N. Y. Central R. R.	92	100 do	s10 84⅝
35 do	s3 92¼	100 do	b3 84⅜
70 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	86⅜	100 do	b10 84⅜
100 do	h20 87¼	200 do	b60 85
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	81¼	100 do	b3 84⅜
5 do	81	100 do	b3 84⅝
150 Herlem Railroad	17	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28⅜
10 Third-avenue R. R.	48⅜	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89⅛
100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72⅜	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction hy A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. 7s, 1871...1nt. added 79¼
3,000 Toledo and Illinois R. R. 2d mort. do. 54
25 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. (div. off).....79¾
75 shares Third-avenue R. R.....48@50½
50 shares Galena and Chicago Union R.R....108¾
30 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co...59¾@60¼
174 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....130@132
22 shares Chatham Bank.....55¾
125 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....125
20 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....94¼
5 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....92½
65 shares Am. Coal Co., Alleghany Co., Md. per share.....$2¼

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sales of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill Cen. R.R. Bds.	81¼	525 Erie Railroad	51⅜
2,000 N. Y. & N.H.R. '66	78	100 do	b60 51⅞
200 Nicar. Trans. Co.	22⅜	300 do	b60 51⅝
200 do	b30 22½	100 do	s10 51⅝
100 do	s10 22¾	10 do	51⅝
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	23¼	65 Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	86⅜
800 Brunswick C. L. Co.	5⅝	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 72⅝
200 do	5½	150 Long Isl. R. R.	s30 23⅜
1000 Florence Joint.	b60 ⅝	100 Harlem Rail'd	s10 17
86 N. Y. Central R. R.	92	500 Reading R. R.	b60 84¼
35 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	108	100 do	84¼

MONDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise on another page of this paper, to Saturday, Jan. 26, present, [illegible]

Increase of Loans.....
Loss of Specie.....
Decrease of Circulation.....
Apparent Decrease of Deposits.....$3,734,618

The exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing-House, were lighter through the week than for the week before, and the actual undrawn Deposits, on the average, are higher than on the statement of the [illegible] January. Thus:

Gross Deposits, Jan. [illegible].....$32,652,826
Less Checks Cleared.....$2,491,701
Actual undrawn Deposits.....$30,161,127
Gross Deposits, Jan. [illegible].....[illegible]
Less Clearances.....[illegible]
Actual undrawn Deposits.....$30,430,978
Actual Increase.....$269,851

The decrease in Specie was not unexpected, after the considerable accession to the Sub-Treasury balance. Including that balance, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 27, '55.	Jan. 26, '56.	Jan. 19, '56.
Loans	$86,654,657	$96,887,221	$96,382,963
Specie	16,697,240	12,738,059	18,385,960
Circulation	6,639,823	7,406,986	7,462,706
Deposits	70,136,618	78,918,815	82,652,828
Sub-Treasury	2,781,386	2,150,925	1,457,672

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the leading speculative Road shares were 1 ℔ cent. cheaper than on Saturday, and the general market weaker in prices, though the actnal business done was not large. The last price of Erie was 51⅛ at the Second Board, and Reading, 84¼; a fraction more paid in the Street after the adjournment. The Western Road shares, with the exception of Galena and Chicago—which advanced to 108 ℔ cent.—were lower by ⅛@1 ℔ cent. On the Board list the business was quite small; Illinois Centrals ⅛ off. The decline was owing to no change in Money affairs or Foreign Exchange, both of which closed without material change from the rates or supply of Saturday, but to an indisposition among the speculatore for a rise to increase their purchases until further advices from the other side, or a more decided manifestation of orders from outside Wall-street.

The stormy day was much against business generally. The Foreign mail for the *Baltic* steamer was made up by most remitters for this evening, instead of Tuesday, as usnal, in order to be sure of a connection. The transactions in Bills were not heavy, and chiefly confined to London, at 108¾@ 108⅝ first-class names, for ready money, and 108⅛ for small sums and in settlements with the regular Bankers. A bill of £40,000 was taken on an out-of-town order at 108¾, and we heard of £10,000 to £20,000 at 108⅝. Francs 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris; 5.23¾ on Antwerp. North of Europe bills dull, and scarcely a settled quotation made except for Bremen, 78@78⅛. The supply of local Produce Exchange was light, in consequence of the bad weather for putting cargo on board. There was a fair request for Money, among the Brokers, at 7 ℔ cent. Discounts without alteration from last week. The Sub-Treasury received $79,041, paid out $57,744, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,172,223.

We have been favored with an early copy of the pamphlet Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, containing an account of the operations of the fiscal year 1855, which we have heretofore presented, and the following general balance sheet of the Company:

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE READING COMPANY—JAN. 12, 1856

Dr.

Railroad	$14,197,978 81	
Depôts	232,242 94	
Locomotive Engines and Cars	2,791,748 42	
Real Estate	1,173,996 47	
Telegraph Stock	19,180 00	
		$18,464,114 64
Expended in 1855:		
Railroad, for new sidings, &c...	21,748 46	
New Stone Bridges	184,178 11	
New Engines and Cars	291,349 23	
New Depôts Expenses	29,961 11	
Real Estate, bought	53,827 32	
Telegraph Stock	200 00	
Workshops	11,225 18	
New Engine-house, Penn. ave..	7,491 06	
		540,065 55
Total		$19,004,180 19

Assets:

Cash	$101,966 90		
Bills receivable	58,346 22		
Freight and Toll bills, receivable 1st week in December, 1855	139,793 84		
Total	$299,107 06		
Less Wages, Materiels, Bills, and Drawbacks	168,045 91		
		130,061 15	
Stocks and Bonds held by the Company		561,401 01	
Materials on hand, current business of the Road, and debts incurred for 1856		413,212 29	
Debts due to the Company incurred in current business	$128,640 37		
Debts due to the Comp'y, partly secured by Real Estate	$746,269 15		
Less probable loss.	248,367 07—497,842 08		
		626,482 45—1,753,246 90	

Liabilities:

Bills payable		901,844 93	
Debts due by the Company		215,378 09	
Compone to 1st January, 1856		154,158 00	
Interest on Real Estate Bonds.		9,449 35	
Sinking Fund Bonds, 1856-60		772 01	
Sinking Fund Bonds, 1849-70		31,178 33	
Balance of Dividend Fund, 1855.	$1,115,849 30		
Less paid on Account Construction, and carried to Capital Acc't.	675,383 11		
		440,465 19	
			1,753,246 90
			$19,004,180 19

CR.

Stock, per report, Nov. 30, 1854	$6,508,216 87		
New Stock	2,546,050 00		
		$9,054,266 87	
Preferred Stock			1,551,800 00
Sinking Fund Stock, per Report, Nov. 30, 1854		70,293 03	
Add 1870 Bds. conv't.	$130,000		
Add 1860 Bds. conv't.	24,000	154,000 00	
			224,293 03
Balance of Dividend Fund, 1854, reserved		89,362 64	
Less State Taxes, 1854, paid		29,725 46	
			59,637 18
Balance of Construction Acc't., carried to Floating Debt, in Debts and Assets Accounts of 1854		516,642 10	
Expended in 1855		540,065 55	
Bond and Mortgage paid off		4,000 00	
Taxes in 1854		29,725 46	
		1,090,433 11	
Less amount of Stock issued		415,050 00	
Trans'd from Income and Loans:—			675,383 11
5 per cent. Bonds, 1886-60, unconvertible		777,600 00	
Bought with Sinking Fund		24,000 00	
			753,600 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1856, conv'ble			10,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1843-60, unconv'ble			1,572,800 00
8 per ct. Bds. 1844-60, conv'ble		1,033,000 00	
Converted		47,000 00	
			986,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1848-60, conv'ble		1,205,000 00	
Converted		1,051,000 00	
			154,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1849-60, conv'ble		1,152,000 00	
Converted		1,033,000 00	
			119,000 00
6 per ct. Bds. 1849-70, and 1850, unconvertible		3,469,600 00	
Bought with Sinking Fund		130,000 00	
			3,339,600 00
Bonds and Mortgages Real Estate, per Report, Nov. 30, 1854		508,800 00	
Paid off		4,000 00	
			504,800 00
Total			$19,004,180 19

Referring back to the previous Annual Report of Jan. 8, 1855, and taking into account the Dividends to be paid on 1st February, in cash and stock, we make the following comparative digest of the foregoing balance-sheet:

	Jan. 8, 1855.	Jan. 12, 1856.
CONSTRUCTION cost	$18,464,114	$19,004,180
Funded Debt	$9,219,000	$6,934,000
Common Stock	6,508,216	9,478,509*
Mortgages	508,800	504,800
Preferred Stock	1,551,800	1,551,800
Unfunded Debt	516,642	.....
Total Debt and Stock	$18,804,458	$18,469,109
Surplus Profits	159,656	535,071
Total as above	$18,464,114	$19,004,180

* Including Dividend issue to be made Feb. 1.

The DECREASE in Funded Debt is.....$3,285,000
By voluntary conversion.....$3,131,000
Purchase for conversion.....154,000—3,285,000
The INCREASE in common Stock is.....$2,970,292
For new construction, at par..$415,050
In conversion of Bonds.....2,131,000
To issue for 4 ℔ cent. Dividends 424,242—2,970,292

Last year the unfunded or ledger

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1362. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ly speculative audience, among whom we ...some of our prominent men of letters, ...manifested marked interest in the second of Mr. ...Lowell Lecture." The subject was ..., and War and the War of Pericles."

...nature opened with a rapid sketch of the ...instance of Indian character, and detailed ...education by which the child gradually de... the true warrior. The whole of his training ...to sharpen the perceptive faculties, to the ...of the culture of the rational and social ...those which held their place wholly by ... of their personal qualities. Every warrior ...began to fill the post of war-chief, if he could ...good his claim by courage and prowess. The ... was a hero-worshipper, after CARLYLE'S ...But he claimed a perfect right to desert ...at his own pleasure, and always exercised ...right when his plans failed of success. Hence, ...their history there is hardly an example of ...chief who was able to carry out any far-reaching ...There were, however, two chiefs, one in the South and the other in the West, who deserved mention as remarkable instances of diplomatic skill and finesse. Of these, one was of mixed blood, the other of pure Indian race.

In the year 1736, a tall, red-headed Scotch youth, ...ing in the name of LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY, ran away from his home, and made his way to Charleston, in search of fortune. His pocket contained one ...shilling, and his head was full of glowing ...projects. On the second day after his arrival, he was wending his way westward through the forests, in the service of an Indian trader, who had employed him as his assistant. They reached the river that now forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, pursuing their traffic. The trader was so much pleased with the exertions of his young assistant, that he made him a present of a jack-knife. This the canny Scot bartered for four deer-skins, which he brought back to Charleston as his own private venture. These were exchanged for more knives, which in turn were bartered for more skins. From this small beginning, MCGILLIVRAY, in course of time, became the wealthiest Indian trader in the country, and at length accumulated a great estate. The war of the Revolution meanwhile was fought, and the Scot, having embraced the royalist side, was forced to leave the country, taking with him but such fragments of his property ...which he could collect in haste.

In the course of his early tradings he had fallen in, near the present site of Montgomery, Alabama, with a beautiful girl, who became his wife. She was the daughter of a French officer and of an Indian woman, —was exceedingly beautiful, and bore the name of SAGNOTY. The son of LACHLAN and SAGNOTY, who was named ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY, remained at his mother's lodge until he reached the age of sixteen, when his father took him to Charleston for the purpose of giving him an education. He showed remarkable aptitude for the studies of civilized life, and was especially fond of reading.

But his Indian blood was strong within him, and on the day when he reached his twenty-first year, he turned his back upon the city, returned to his savage kindred, and was welcomed as their chief. He likewise became a member of a large trading house, with numerous branches at different points, and took a bold part in the political intrigues of the ...period. At one and the same time he bore a General's commission from the American Government, had the rank of Colonel under the Spanish authorities of Louisiana, and even held the appointment of Colonel from the British Government, at the same time exercising unbounded authority over the Creek Indians, and deriving an immense income from his mercantile transactions.

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY was a born diplomat. Behold the triumphs of his various intrigues with the sovereigns of a TALLEYRAND. He kept on good terms with all the conflicting parties with whom he had to deal, and outwitted them all. His grand aim was to secure the immense estates abandoned by his father at the close of the war. In the prosecution of his schemes he visited New-York, and succeeded in negotiating a very advantageous treaty with WASHINGTON and KNOX. In the art of balancing opposing interests, no statesman among us but might take a lesson from him. Never but once was he foiled, and that was by the great enemy—Death.

But, MCGILLIVRAY can hardly be taken as a perfect type of the Indian. His finesse and dexterity belong to his Scotch and French, rather than to his Indian blood.

PONTIAC, however, whom I take to be the greatest man the red race has produced, was a pure Indian. He was born of his in 1689. At that time Major ROGERS, with a company of 200 Vermont and New-Hampshire Rangers, was sent by Lord AMHERST to take possession of the French posts on the lakes. At the spot where Cleveland now stands, he was met by envoys who bade him halt till he had conferred with PONTIAC, the great Chief of the Ottawas. The Chieftain soon made his appearance—a man of scarcely middle stature, but lithe and sinowy as a panther, with the aspect of a man born to command. He was very inquisitive about all the arts of civilized warfare. A treaty of amity was soon concluded between PONTIAC and the English, and ROGERS proceeded to take possession of Detroit.

The Indians soon found the difference between the English and the French Alliance. They were outraged, wronged and insulted; and the haughty PONTIAC formed a vast scheme to expel the intruders from the whole Western Country, and drive them over the Alleghanies. All the Indian tribes from Central New-York to the banks of the Ohio, and even to the Cherokee fastnesses were enlisted in the conspiracy. On a given day they were to fall upon every post of the whits men, and slaughter the occupants. The scheme was carried out, and gave rise to many thrilling incidents, upon which the lecturar dwelt at length.

PONTIAC himself was to attack Detroit by treachery. His scheme was betrayed to the commander, on the night before it was to be carried out, by an Indian girl, whose affections had been won by that officer. Thus foiled, PONTIAC set himself to besiege Detroit. He harrassed the garrison by incessant attacks, cut off all supplies, and reduced the defenders to great straits. For eight months he kept his wild forces together, established a regular commissariat, and even issued a sort of bank notes, consisting of slips of birch bark, upon which his name had been inscribed. These were taken by the French settlers in exchange for supplies; and it is recorded that the sum represented by every one of these was duly paid. But by a lucky chance supplies were at length introduced into the fort; the palisades were too strong and too resolutely defended to yield to the irregular attacks of the Indians; and the warriors of PONTIAC began to desert him. It was not, however, until the close of thirteen months from the first investment that he finally abandoned it.

Still he persevered in his scheme for years, in spite of a treaty into which he had entered with Sir WM. JOHNSON. At length, in 1769, he betook himself to the West to engage the tribes there in his enterprise. He reached the spot where St. Louis now stands. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, he crossed the river to take part in a drinking bout —for he was a genuine Indian in his love for firewater. An Indian was here bribed by a white man, with a keg of whisky, to assassinate the bold chieftain. He was slain by a treacherous blow from a tomahawk. His body was borne across the river, and interred at the foot of a bluff upon which St. Louis now stands. The great Queen City of the West, with its thronging life and business—with its streets and temples—with its din and stir of civilization—is the tomb and mausoleum reared above the body of PONTIAC, the greatest of the red men.

Typical thus of the fate of the Indian race. Our civilization is the mausoleum under which the last remnants of the former possessors of the land are to be interred. They are surely doomed to pass away. Such is the fate of every race which will not walk with its eye to the light of civilization—the light of labor and love. The Indian is indolent and unsocial; he will not yield his savage nature to the great law of progress; and his fate is to recede westward, beyond the mountains, and to be lost upon the shores of the Great Western sea.

The Struggle With Fortune.

LECTURE BY DR. OSGOOD.

A lecture on "The Conflict between Man and his Fortune" was delivered by Dr. OSGOOD on Monday night, in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, before a society of young men who hold their meetings and lectures there weekly.

The reverend gentleman began by showing that the sphere of human effort and duty lies between the regions of absolute certainty and absolute impossibility; or, which is the same thing, within the influence of probabilities or contingency. He proceeded to illustrate the force of contingencies in determining events of incalculable importance in the affairs both of individuals and nations. Who, for instance, could have foreseen the passage of the Nebraska bill, or could even now determine its ultimate consequences? Who could, ten years ago, have foreseen, or would have had the hardihood to predict, the present alliance between England and France, in which the former plays but a secondary part? Or who could appreciate the results to the whole world of the war in the Crimea? Who could foresee the effects on the destinies to which America has been called by the formation of the powerful organization which now promises to acquire complete control over the affairs of the State? [Applause.] The same uncertainty existed in reference to natural phenomena, and was followed by the same consequences. Who could have been able to foretell the fall of snow yesterday, or the events which had, or may have, their origin in that fall? Who could measure the consequences to the world of a season's drouth, or who could announce in advance, the occurrence of such a calamity?

The lecturer adverted, in the next place, to the effects of fortune or contingency in determining the characters of men. Viewed in this aspect, men divided themselves into two classes. The first was the sanguine. The sanguine man believed success to be a lottery, and that he had only to throw and win. This class might be subdivided into three sections: the gambler, the schemer, and the fast man. The gambler's pursuit was not only vicious but foolish. A mathematician, who once attempted to reduce the chances of a game to a calculation, pronounced gambling to be the grossest folly. To be sure, it might be said that most business was gambling. True, some business was gambling. There was as much fancy, he had no doubt, in Wall-street as in Grub-street, and as much imagination among the brokers as among the poets. But a business which might by some be regarded as most closely approximating to gambling was not in reality so. Insurances tables were based on the calculation of probabilities, but these probabilities were drawn from the most accurate statistics. The lecturer strenously urged the benefit of life insurance when a man was unable to save sufficient to meet the wants of his family in the event of his death. If the money spent here in rum were invested in an honest insurance office there would not be a destitute widow or orphan in New-York. [Applause]. The schemer belonged to the next subdivision. Go into his office, and you would find the walls almost entirely papered with plotnres of elegant houses and beautiful towns, and splendid farms. It would turn out, however, on minuter investigation, that the houses were not erected, nor the towns built, nor the farms cnitivatad, but "wonid be, some of these days." The fast man, although he might make no great efforts to win a fortune, was generally successful in spending one, and looked forward to the time when payday would be indefinitely postponed and the receiving days infinitely multiplied.

The second great division was the timid. It included the sluggard, who was the wonder of the village by his capacity to imbibe rum—poor rum generally—and whose devotion to his seat was equaled only by the protracted sitting of the long Parliament. The next subdivision was that of the croaker. He marred happiness by predicting how soon it would terminate, and discovered misfortune in the fairest circumstances. At one time his fears as to health would induce him to parboil himself; the next he would be half frozen by hydropathic applications; now he would be found swallowing the contents of a druggist's store by daily installments, and now taking doses of infinitesimal nothingness. The third and last section was the recluse or mope, —the man whose fondest wish was to be able to retire from the cares of the world to his library, and there cultivate his intellect, and gather experience from the wisdom of the past, rather than from the work and turmoil of the present. When his wish was gratified, and he had got comfortably settled in his easy chair with a book in his hand, it would generally be found that, instead of dipping into the mine of philosophy, he would gently drop asleep.

The true man was the man who was prepared to meet all contingencies,—who boldly faced the world, and, under the directions of a sound judgment, guided by self-control and upheld by courage, provided for all chances, and did the work he had to do.

KANSAS.

Politics—Nominations for State Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

The political atmosphere, as I prognosticated in my last, is still far from clear. Rumors of violence on the part of Pro-Slavery men have reached us from time to time, till to-day comes the positive intelligence that the Free-State Printing Press of Mr. DELAHAY, of Leavenworth—the *Territorial Register*—was on Saturday thrown into the Missouri, in imitation of the redoubtable outrage committed last Spring on that of GEORGE S. PARK. Thus the work of violence and outrage goes on, while the country is filled with the blatant onteries of the Pro-Slavery Party for "law and order."

On the same day the Free State nominating Convention was held at Lawrence for the nomination of State Officers and Representative in Congress. Contrary to my hopes, I find that every Delegate—of course I do not speak literally here—was a candidate for some office; and that, still more than happens East, the Convention was resolved into an arena for the display of personal claims, and these were urged with an openness and pertinacity that proves that we are not destitute of our full share of those patriots, who, leaving their country "for their country's good," have rushed into Kansas in the hope of getting what was totally beyond their reach at home.

But, after all, it is gratifying that good sense has generally prevailed in the nominations made. In spite of all his efforts, Col. LANE could not command the vote for Governor, and Gen. ROBINSON was nominated by a handsome majority. This was the soundest feature of the whole.

The list of nominees is as follows:

For Governor—Charles Robinson, of Lewrence.
For Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Roberts, of Big Springs.
For Secretary of State—P. C. Schuyler, of Council City.
For Treasurer—J. A. Wakefield.
For Auditor—G. A. Cutler, of Doniphan.
For Attorney-General—H. M. Moore, of Leavenworth.
For Judges of the Supreme Court—S. N. Latter, of Leavenworth; M. F. Conway, of Pawnee; Morris Hunt, of Lawrence.
For Representative to Congress—M. W. Delahay, of Leavenworth.
For State Printer—John Spier, of Topeka.
For Clerk of Supreme Court—L. B. Lloyd.

The election for these officers will be held in January; and at the same time a Legislature is to be chosen which will convene at Topeka on the 4th day of March next.

The persons who destroyed the press of the *Territorial Register* are said to be an organized band calling themselves "Kickapoo Rangers," and hailing from Kickapoo—one of the few Pro-Slavery towns in the Territory, and located on the Missouri.

LITERAL.

Destructive Fire at Glen's Falls.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

GLEN'S FALLS, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

We have had a large fire here this morning. The flames were discovered about 3 o'clock issuing from what has long been known as the Long Yellow Building, belonging to the McGregor estate. The entire block is consumed, including the house and store of JAS. C. CLARK.

The following are the principal sufferers: S. I. Williams, drug and grocery store; Mr. Moore, (corner store,) grocery; A. W. Holden, drug and fancy store; H. R. Wing, Esq., law office; Frederick Ranger, bookstore; Holden's hat and cap store; Ramsay's grocery and eating saloon; Smith & Benedict, clothing store. The fire fortunately was confined to the block of buildings in which it originated. Probable loss in buildings and goods, $20,000.

STATUE OF GEN. WARREN.—The statue of Gen. WARREN is in progress, and will probably be completed during the present year. The place of its location has not been designated, though Faneuil Hall has been named as an appropriate spot to receive it. Like the bronze statues of WEBSTER and FRANKLIN, it will be a monument of the public spirit of the citizens of Boston, as the funds raised have been furnished from private sources. Among the largest contributors may be named the late Col. T. H. PERKINS, Hon. SAMUEL APPLETON and Hon. JOHN WELLES, the former having subscribed $1,000, and the two last $500 each. The list is not yet full, as some $2,000 more are needed to pay the artist for his labors. The gentlemen having charge of the work are Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, of Charlestown, and Dr. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE. Mr. DEXTER, the artist, is engaged upon the statue at his studio in Cambridgeport, and his friends predict that the figure will be a very beautiful specimen of art.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ICE HARVEST.—The ice harvest is now so far secured that should the weather allow about ten more working days within the next fortnight, the ice-houses will be filled to their full capacity. The ice is now about fifteen inches thick—very clear and quite free from what are called "bubbles." The expense of clearing the ponds from snow this season may be inferred from the fact that this largest firm in the business have expended no less than ten thousand dollars for that single purpose. The work of cutting on Fresh Pond is to be commenced the present week. The ice taken from "Wennam Lake" is uncommonly clear and very thick.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Superintendent of the St. Louis Workhouse is in trouble. He is accused, under nineteen specifications, of all sorts of malpractices—such as charging prisoners more than one hundred per cent. advance on clothing provided for them by him. Keeping a lot of animals for his own private use at the expense of the city. Charging $3,000 for provender for twenty-seven horses for nine months, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brutal Assaults of Rust of Arkansas upon Horace Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

RUST'S brutal assaults upon HORACE GREELEY are freely commented upon. The first occurred in the Capitol grounds, where RUST struck GREELEY repeated severe blows on the head with his fists; the second was on the Avenue near the National Hotel. GREELEY was walking alone, when RUST, turning about, proceeded towards him and beat him severely with the metal head of a heavy cane.

RUST is physically one of the most powerful men in Congress. The supposed provocation is GREELEY'S Thursday's letter, published yesterday, in which RUST'S proposition to rule out all former candidates for the Speakership is denounced.

GREELEY defended himself as well as he could, but suffered severely, although he is not disabled.

Such attempts to muzzle the Press cannot intimidate I trust.

GREELEY does not purpose to prosecute. Doubtless, the assailant's own reflections will be sufficient punishment.

Mr. DALLAS has not yet signified his acceptance of the London mission tendered him. S.

Attack on Horace Greely by Rust of Arkansas—The Senate Printing.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

As Mr. GREELEY was leaving the Capitol this afternoon, RUST, of Arkansas, made an attack upon him, inflicting several blows with his fist on Mr. G.'s head. He also struck him severely on the arm with a stick, as Mr. GREELEY was approaching the National Hotel.

The assault is presumed to be in consequence of Mr. GREELEY'S strictures on RUST'S proposition in the House, requesting candidates for the Speakership to withdraw from the contest.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate, held this morning, eighteen members voted to give the Senate printing to the *Union*; five opposed.

The funeral of Commodore MORRIS took place this afternoon. The services were very impressive. The attendance was very large. The President and Secretary of the Navy were present.

Monday's Proceedings in the House—Ill-judged Movements and their Result—Mr. Campbell's Explanation—Mr. Dunn "Bobbin' Around"—Mr. Case' Speech on Central America, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

I was not disappointed by to-day's proceedings in the House. On every occasion, heretofore, when, by the natural gravitation of events, it seemed apparent that the Speakership problem was just at the point of solution, somebody who professes to be on the Anti-Nebraska side of the House has got up some time-killing scheme, or some internecine quarrel among our professed friends, to waste the day, prevent any result for the time being, and expose our hands to the enemy, that they might be able to thwart and defeat me. I feared that a similar move would be made to-day, and I failed to write last night simply because, had I written at all, I should have been constrained to express these unflattering convictions.

ILL-JUDGED MOVEMENTS—THE RESULT.

The day has past. It is another added to the many which have been needlessly thrown away. We are still without a Speaker, and I fear the week will now be spent without an election. This unfortunate result, as I believe, is a necessary consequence of the strangely ill-timed movements of professed Anti-Nebraska men, some of whom, suspecting that a Democrat would offer the plurality today, went and brought him not to do so, because *to-day* the Anti-Nebraska men were to be broken from their adhesion to Mr. BANKS. This was the prelude. The very first item in the business of the day was the plurality resolution of Mr. LEITER, of Ohio, which was laid upon the table. Either of two suggestions should have restrained Mr. L. from such a motion at this time. First, knowing that the resolution can only be carried with the aid of a few Democratic votes, he should also have known that these could not be had for the resolution, unless moved by a Democrat. And, further, he should have known, as I doubt not he *did* know, that the rejection of the resolution, when offered by him, would effectually prevent its being brought forward on the same day by one who could hope to carry it. Why cannot Mr. LEITER wait an hour to save a day or a week? Is he so much more earnest a Banks man than anybody else that he must go on his own hook? I write without the least consultation with any of Mr. LEITER'S fellow-members,—but I do not hesitate to say that the mass of them look upon his movement of to-day as a very unwise one, and as very injurious to the cause he professes to have at heart, whether so intended or not.

THE TROUBLES OF A MARTYR.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL'S personal explanation was not worth an hour's time of the House,—and the reputation for "honor" and "integrity" of a dozen CAMPBELLS,—so fragile that it required such sacrifices for its maintenance—was not worth the delay it occasioned to legitimate business. If there were more statesmen among our politicians, there would be more observance of Mr. SEWARD'S maxim, that no man is of so much importance as to justify his occupation of one moment's time of Congress in mere personal defence. I must be permitted also to say, that Mr. CAMPBELL'S efforts to create the impression that he is being martyred for his devotion to "Americanism," must fail, for among those who heartily support Mr. BANKS in every American on the floor of Congress who has not shown himself a part of the tail of Nebraska-ism. He errs egregiously if he supposes anybody assails him because he is an "American;" and if it were so he would find a host to stand by his side and fight the battle with

BAD RESULTS OF EVIL INFLUENCES.

him. It is time to speak the truth of Mr. CAMPBELL. He is a disappointed man, and fancies that everybody is his enemy; and "wolves in sheep's clothing" take pains to impress that monomania upon him, and to seal his eyes to the truth. He votes with the Anti-Nebraska men on the direct questions, but is against them on many of the most important side issues. His own judgment impels him not to forsake the principles he has long advocated before the country—but he maintains them with a bad grace as pained to his American as to his Anti-Nebraska friends, and as unjust to the cause as it is to himself. If he would but shake off the evil influences which surround him, and become the LEWIS D. CAMPBELL of old—always gallant and foremost in the fight, and always true in season and out of season, he might still be of vast service in the good cause, and get rid of the hins dovils which now torment him. His is regarded with far more of sorrow than of anger—the feeling being quite general that bad advisers, rather than a bad heart, have provoked his troubles.

HOW A MAN MAY BE MISTAKEN.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, frothed again to-day, and told how independent he is of all mankind, and of the press in particular. What a pity that a little world could not be created for his especial benefit, where he might revolve in endless circles with nobody to find the slightest fault! The gentleman from Indiana is evidently laboring under an extraordinary mental hallucination. He thinks somebody is trying to lash him back into the Anti-Nebraska Party. I disagree with him. I think the Anti-Nebraska men long ago made up their minds that GEORGE G. DUNN was not available material out of which to make a reliable opponent of Slavery aggression, and that they would a little rather he should stay out of doors. On the contrary, it is *he* who is "bobbin' around" every day or two with some Anti-Nebraska speech or resolution by which to convince his constituents that he *is* an Anti-Nebraska man in the abstract, although when it comes to the practical test he don't believe in the orthodoxy of the doctrine unless proclaimed from his particular pulpit. If one may judge by letters from his district, his constituents are of opinion that just as like as not it may be Mr. DUNN who is obstinately blind, instead of the ninety odd men who vote steadily for Mr. BANKS.

WHAT OF THE MORROW?

Nobody knows. It is safest to expect a war of words and a waste of hours, until the Democracy become satisfied that the Anti-Nebraska men are really determined to stand by BANKS. It is strange that this past has not satisfied them of this. By the way, one gentleman, who has been a little doubtful of the policy of adhering to Mr. BANKS, says, to-day, that he is getting stacks of letters from his district, all urging him to "stick to BANKS" until a certain very warm place freezes over. The expression is more forcible than elegant, but it has satisfied the gentleman to whom addressed of the propriety of growing gray in its service, if needs be.

ONE WORD IN CONCLUSION.

A few gentlemen frequently complain of the strictures of the Press, and threaten to abandon Mr. BANKS because of them. Of course, they have the perfect right to take that road, and they *will* do it whenever satisfied that the reason will be deemed a sufficient one by the constituencies they represent—a period rather remote, in the estimation of any sensible man, I imagine. But the threat evidences a queer idea of the responsibility of the Press, and involves the presumption that its correspondents are controlled by Mr. BANKS or his friends. Once for all, let me say that this is an error, at least so far as your correspondent is concerned. On the contrary, such casual suggestions as these gentlemen have had the opportunity to make have uniformly been in favor of conciliation and peace. But if I do not misunderstand the duty of a correspondent, it is to tell what *is*, and not merely what ought to be. If gentlemen choose to repudiate *their* duty because a correspondent does *his*, they must reckon with their constituents—that's all.

CASE ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

The speech of Mr. CASS in the Senate, to-day, was listened to by crowded galleries. The Central American question has been worn so threadbare by its frequent and voluminous discussion, that little which is new can be said upon it. The views of Mr. CASS, however, will be looked for with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a resolution that each member of the House be voted for in rotation until some one receive a majority of votes—provided it be a majority of the quorum,—any gentleman having the privilege of excluding his name who might desire. If no Speaker is elected in this way the selection shall be made from the two who receive the highest votes. While thus voting, no debate nor personal explanation shall be in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked—the difficulty is, there are already too many candidates—and the resolution makes more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD would not press the consideration of his resolution until to-morrow.

Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that he shall, to-morrow, offer a resolution to elect a Speaker in one of the ways provided in the Constitution for the election of President—namely, by States, each State casting one vote for that officer.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL offered a resolution suggesting that it is the duty of the respective parties to withdraw their nominations, leaving each member free from the control of caucus dictation, so that the House may make such selection of Speaker as the best interests of the country require.

Mr. MARSHALL said that although he had not consulted with the American members, he ventured to assert that if the resolution passed they would be ready to accede to one of the two propositions: First—They will name a man of the Democratic Party and unite on him; or, Secondly—The Democrats may take a candidate from among the American members, both parties voting for him. He knew that if the candidate was selected from among the Americans he would be elected.

Mr. MILLSON thought probably the election was defeated by the nominations made at the commencement of the session. The blame was attributed to all parties, and he took his share of censure.

Mr. ALLISON said the resolution violates the principle of squatter sovereignty, as asserted by the Democratic Party, which was to let people take care of themselves. The Republicans have selected their candidate; let them be governed by their own ideas of propriety, without outside interference.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., justified the proceedings of the Democratic caucus. They had no idea of making its asserted principles offensive to any party. He believed the best interests of the country would suffer if those principles be sacrificed in order to elect a Speaker.

Mr. WHITNEY opposed the resolution—he would be bound by no caucus or combination to support the Administration in its present position.

Mr. CULLEN considered the resolution of the Democratic caucus offensive in terms, and insulting to the American Party.

Mr. MCMULLEN vindicated the action of the Democratic caucus, and said that never, since Mr. FULLER, of Penn., defined his position, could a combination of his friends and those of Mr. ORR be formed sufficiently strong to effect an election. It would be time enough to propose a fusion of these forces when it is shown that they can succeed in choosing a Speaker. At present that result is not apparent.

Mr. RICHARDSON called attention to the fact, that while one American (Mr. MARSHALL) proposed a union with the Democrats, two others of that Party (Messrs. WHITNEY and CULLEN) said they could vote for no Democrat. Frankness required him to say, that if the National Americans desire a connection, they must come to the Democrats.

Mr. MARSHALL withdrew his resolution.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution (to be concurred in by the Senate) that if no Speaker be elected before the 5th of February, the House adjourn till the 15th of May.

This resolution was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	99	Fuller	34
Orr	69	Scattering	8

Necessary for a choice, 106.

Mr. WHITNEY offered a resolution for the election of Speaker, leaving a blank therein to be filled with the name of the person who shall receive a majority of the votes.

Mr. LETCHER asked Mr. WHITNEY if he would vote against every Democrat who is friendly to the Administration.

Mr. WHITNEY replied that he would vote against a man who had taken part in the Democratic caucus, and denounced the American Party.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that every other National American would answer in the same way.

Mr. VALK, in reply to a question by Mr. LETCHER, said there was one Democrat he would vote for.

Mr. LETCHER—God bless me! What liberality!

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL—(To Mr. LETCHER)—Is there one American you would vote for?

Mr. LETCHER—No, Sir. I declare myself a bitter, unyielding enemy of Know-Nothingism. [Applause.]

Mr. VALK—In the language of the gentleman himself, "God bless me! What liberality!" [Laughter.]

After further debate, the resolution was tabled by 153 against 49. Adjourned.

Mr. Dallas Accepts the Mission to England.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

We are authorized to state that Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS has accepted the mission to England, tendered him by the President, vice Mr. BUCHANAN.

The $50,000 Express Robbery.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

WHITE, AYRES and KING, the alleged robbers of the $50,000 from the American Express Company, were arraigned before the Supreme Court here this morning. They put in the plea of not guilty, and were remanded back to jail.

Loss of the Brig Delphin.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The brig *Dolphin*, HATCH, from Porto-Rico, with a cargo of oranges and six passengers, went ashore at Cape Hatteras on the 19th of January. The vessel proved a total wreck. Passengers and crew all saved.

The Bark John Gilpin Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The bark *John Gilpin*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, went ashore last evening at Billingsgate, Wellfleet, and lies in an easy position. A steamer leaves here at 12 o'clock to take her off.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. UPHAM in the chair.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial asking for the passage of a bill to prevent Railroad accidents.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To reduce the stock of the East River Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to extend the operation of the act relative to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in the City of New-York till April, 1890.

To amend the act for the registry of births, &c., in New-York.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to facilitate the arrest and punishment of disorderly persons.

By Mr. NICHOLS, to establish a State Lunatic Asylum in one of the Counties on the Hudson River.

Further papers from the Harbor Commissioners were presented.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker announced as the Committee on Mr. GLOVER'S bill for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law—Messrs. GLOVER, Democrat; FOWLER, Whig; MATTESON, American and Democrat; G. A. DUDLEY, Republican and American; and GREEN, Republican.

The three first are in favor of the repeal and the two last opposed—so their report will be favorable to Mr. GLOVER'S bill.

The general order being the Governor's Message, it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. ORELL in the Chair.

Mr. MATTESON moved to amend Mr. BAILEY'S motion by referring so much of the Message as relates to the subject of intemperance, embracing charges against the judiciary, to a Select Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to investigate charges, and inquire into the abuses in the sale of offices in the Executive Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and be instructed to inquire what sums have been paid, if any, for Harbor Master, and other appointments in the gift of the Governor last year.

After a long discussion, the Committee rose without taking a vote.

The bill to amend the act for the prevention of fires in New-York was passed to a third reading.

Nothing more of importance was done.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

No. 38—James M. Cooper *vs.* Enoch C. Roberts.—Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Michigan, with costs, and remanding the cause with direction to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 39—The schooner *Freeman et al.* Chas. Hickox claimant, *vs.* Alvah Buckingham *et al.*—Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Northern District of New-York, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 155—Jas. L. Calcote *vs.* Fred'k. Stanton *et al.*—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause, which was error to the High Court of Errors and Appeals for Mississippi, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 58—The United States *vs.* The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company.—Error to Supreme Court of Minnesota. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, ordering the case to be discontinued, and remanding the cause to be proceeded in according to law and justice.

No. 29—Adem Ham *vs.* The State of Missouri.—Justice Denial delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, with costs.

Nos. 42 and 43—The heirs of Lafayette *vs.* Joseph Kenton *et al.*, and same *vs.* Edward C. Carter *et al.*—Judge Catron delivered the decree of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 49—Ship *Howard*, William T. Smith *et al.*, claimants and appellants, *vs.* Frederick Wissiman.—Argument was continued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for appellants, and Mr. Betts, for appellee.

From the Northwest—Intense Cold—Scarcity of Provisions.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

We have received advices from Ontanegon, Northern Michigan, to the 29th of December. The weather was intensely cold in that region, the thermometer ranging from 19° to 28° below zero most of the time, and at 19° below at mid-day in the sunshine. There was a great scarcity of provisions at Ashland, La Pointe, Wis., and Superior—beef selling at $50 per barrel, and other supplies in proportion.

Later from Texas—Severe Cold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Charles Morgan*, with Galveston dates to the 28th, has arrived at this port. The weather continues very severe in the North and Upper Brazos, and the thermometer has fallen as low as one degree below zero, killing a number of cattle

The Brig Monceau, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The brig *Monceau*, which sailed from New-York on the 31st ult. for Baltimore, and was supposed to be lost, has arrived at Norfolk; she was blown out to sea, and has experienced severe weather.

We have no mails to-day south of Richmond.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Granada*, with Havana dates to the 25th inst., has arrived at this port, but brings no news of importance.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 29—11 P. M.

Up to the present moment there are no signs of the steamship *Arabia*. The weather is calm but hazy.

Departure of the Augusta from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Augusta* was detained here till Sunday morning, when she sailed at 9 o'clock for New-York.

From Antigua and Jamaica.

By the arrival of the steamer *Osprey*, from Carthagena *via* Kingston, we have Jamaica dates to Jan. 19. The leading items relate to the case of the *Cyane* at Antigua; upon which subject the Antigua *Observer* has the following comments; not remarkably civil:

"To prate about an insult to the American flag, or an invasion of the sacred right of American citizens, in this case is simply an absurdity worthy of the impudence of the American character. Where is the respect paid to our nationality, when a British vessel, for purposes of commerce, goes into some of the American slave ports, and whatever be the rank, position or responsibility on board the ship of any man happening to possess a tinge of sable in his complexion, he is forcibly dragged out of his vessel and incarcerated in a filthy prison?

Hapless, indeed, is the fate of the unlucky wretch if he is unable, or his Captain is unwilling, to defray the cost of his maintenance while in that dungeon. Sold by public outcry, a life of servitude in the Rice Swamps of Carolina, or in the Cane Fields of Louisiana, is his lot, while the name of Britain, to which he lays claim, in hope that it might relax the rigor of his bondage, is echoed back in cruel derision by his relentless task-masters. We know of more than one personal acquaintance who, not three years ago, were made to taste the luxuries of an American jail, on which occasion the master and owner (a colored man) of the vessel—sailing out of London—was himself only saved from sharing the fate of the majority of his crew by the perpetration of a fraud, excusable perhaps under the circumstances, of presenting a fictitious certificate of his being a native of Malta, which document was manufactured for the express occasion in London.

With reference to Captain FAIRFAX, his Excellency the Governor, after a patient investigation of the whole affair, and a strict examination of all parties concerned, in the presence of the Captain of the *Cyane*, found it impossible to acquiesce in the demands of the Captain, either for an apology of censure of the conduct of Messrs. PRICE and SHOENICHEN, ascertaining which decision of his Excellency, the irate commander, we are informed, exhibited a memorandum to the Governor, offering the extreme alternatives of apology or rupture, thus placing the dispute upon a footing involving dishonorable concessions on the one hand, or implying, possibly,

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United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 30, 1856.

NICARAGUA.

Interesting Correspondence in the Herald.

Arrival of Mr. Wheeler at Granada.

Interview with President Parrott.

Mr. Wheeler Declines to Recognize Him.

Withdrawal of Mr. Wheeler from Nicaragua.

Minister Wheeler Taking up a Position.

Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER, American Minister, writes a long letter addressed to Wm. R. Garrison and others, in reply to a communication complimentary to his for his official course. Towards the end appears the following:

Last Spring, when the Legitimate Party had possession of this City and the larger portion of the Republic, as the Representative of the United States, I recognized Mr. West this party was dissolved and a union of both was completed, and recognized by the Executive of the United States. I then addressed a letter to Gen. Walker, informing him that I was ready to present my credentials as Minister to Nicaragua. Under this construction of the United States would not accept of Col. Kinney, which only declared that the Government of the United States, in consequence of a defect in the Treaty of 1850, could not receive a Minister from Great Britain till the difficulties in Honduras, and that to Consul, was settled. I was directed by the Government to accept of Mr. Kinney as Consul, and instructed both him and his associates, and supporters, in most courteous and urbane terms, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. I was also instructed to be the bearer of a letter from the President to Gen. Walker, which I did, and received from him a letter in reply, which I also bore to the President. I was then informed by Gen. Walker that he had appointed Gen. Parrott Minister to the United States, and that he would be received by the Government. I was also informed that Gen. Parrott would be received by the Government. I was also informed that Gen. Parrott would be received by the Government. I was also informed that Gen. Parrott

THE CANALS.

REPORT

Of the State Engineer and Surveyor on Canals, for 1855.

The great project of uniting our Mediterranean sea with the Ocean was one which attracted the attention of our wisest statesmen and most profound political economists early in the commencement of the present century. It is instructive to one to consider the remarkable predictions made at that time—a source of just pride to every good citizen—as we look at the present day the fulfillment of the most sanguine of those great and useful actions of those great men who worthily labored for the ascendancy of their State, and for the permanent benefit of her citizens, as well as for the future advantage of unborn millions yet to become partners in this great undertaking.

A memorial of the citizens of New-York, in favor of a canal navigation between the great Western Lakes and the tide-water of the Hudson, was presented to the Legislature in 1816. In discussing the details of the project, the memorialists assert, not as the boldest results to arise from the completion of this navigation, can scarcely be calculated by the most sanguine of its advocates," and in enumerating the benefits to be expected from that bond of trading enterprise, which they conceade to be the rivals of New-York will command a considerable portion of the Western trade," they insist, still of that she will engross more than sufficient to maintain her the greatest commercial city in the world.

The views they entertained of the effects upon the population and business of the State to be naturalized from the completion of this great undertaking, may be understood from the following quotations from the memorial: "The whole line of the canal will exhibit boats loaded with flour, pork, beef, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, wheat, barley, corn, hemp, wool, flax, iron, lead, copper, salt, gypsum, coal, tar, fur, peltry, glassery, beeswax, sugar, matter, lard, staves, lumber and other valuable productions of our country; and also with merchandize from every part of the world. Great manufacturing establishments will spring up, agriculture will establish its granaries and commerce its warehouses in all directions. Villages, towns and cities will line the banks of the canal and the shores of the Hudson from Erie to New-York." "The wilderness and the solitary places will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Have not these anticipations been fully realized, and shall the policy which has effected these wonderful transformations be discontinued at a time when it is daily developing resources of this and other States so imperatively demand an enlargement of our principal avenues of trade?

The opposition to the system of internal improvements in this State commenced with the commencement of the first undertaking, and it has never failed to array itself against every progressive movement which has been made by the friends and supporters of the system, and often without discrimination or regard to the merits or importance of such movement.

Much of this opposition has emanated from men of narrow minds and selfish character; yet it must be admitted that the demoralizing and baneful practice of making party politics with the great and leading interests of the State, has done more than all other causes combined to retard the progress and lessen the current of enlarging our most important artificial water lines of trade.

This persistent opposition has had the effect of deterring many speculators and adventurers to expend their means in building up some of the rival cities of the State to compete not only with our State, but also with each other, while others of the cities, in maintaining a view of their proper functions, have been unwisely led into the same competition.

Actuated by a desire for business these lines have aimed to secure a trade for which they are not prepared to furnish adequate accommodations, and which, when the Canal enlargement shall have been completed, can never be retained by them without a considerable increase of investment on the capital invested.

The fallacy so frequently uttered that Canals can in no case nor under any circumstances compete with Railroads in the transport of any description of property, will never be conclusively demonstrated in this State, until the enlarged Erie and Oswego Canals shall have been fully completed and equipped with boats of the largest size. Then the wholesome competition between the canal forwardors for the transportation of freight will recommence, and with a reduced tariff, the full legitimate business of the Canals will be restored.

The restoration of trade to the canals will be attended with a two-fold advantage—while it will increase the revenues of the State, it will take from the corresponding railroad lines a business which, though unprofitable, has heretofore, by swelling the aggregate receipts of the year, furnished a plausible reason for further increasing the capital of such corporations by a new issue of bonds and stock. Those have generally been the ostensible purpose of affording increased facilities to accommodate a rapidly increasing business, while in point of fact a portion of such increase has been obtained by a strain of power to the carriage of that species of property which properly belongs to the canals, and which will be retained by them, especially when the enlargement is completed. They will retain it until still greater facilities are afforded by the construction of a ship canal to unite Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, and to connect the latter, through the Oneida Lake, with the Hudson River.

This last improvement to the natural outlet of our inland seas will doubtless be accomplished at no distant period, notwithstanding the policy pursued by some of our most prominent politicians, and the arguments used by them to prove that our present Erie Canal, with a little patching up will be sufficient, in all time to come, to accommodate the rapidly increasing commerce of the West. It will be needed in addition to the net work of railroads already completed, and the new lines which will eventually be constructed, and which if the aid of the General Government be extended to them, will reach the remotest portions of our territory, penetrating the western wilds and terminating on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, or by the southern and more advantageous route on the Gulf of California.

One of the great and paramount interests of this Republic is to afford all proper means for facilitating the intercourse of States and Territories by cheap and rapid communications between remote portions of our widely-extended domain, thereby equalizing the prices of similar articles in all parts of our country, softening local prejudices and antipathies, and assimilating the habits and customs of the people, by diffusing the liebions and improvements of the metropolis over the country, while fanning the health tone of sentiment that prevails in the rural districts to exercise its legitimate influence over that of the city. Thus the local interests, feeling and prejudices of the East, West, North and South, will be subdued and harmonized, the different parts of the confederacy brought into a communion of brotherhood, and the bonds of the Federal Union made stronger and safer.

To attempt to give a history of the progress of internal improvements in this State, and of the extension of the channels of trade and travel beyond it, with the comparative cost, capacity and utility of the various means of transportation within our borders, as compared with those of other States and of foreign countries, would only be to recapitulate in another form some of the facts and deductions contained in the elaborate report of the late State Engineer and Surveyor for the year 1853.

In that report the distinguished author, Wm. J. McALPINE, has given a mass of statistical information, which such a complete analysis of the productive capacity of our own territory, and the trade and travel upon our lakes, rivers, Canals and Railroads as to furnish the most interesting and useful information in regard to the internal as well as the foreign commerce of our State.

A synopsis of that valuable public document will be found in the last annual report upon Canals from this Department.

It is not my purpose to discuss in this report the comparative advantages of the three great lines of communication between the lakes and tide-water, a supply as I do, that each is necessary to accommodate the district of country through which it passes, and that all are needed for the conveyance of the vast surplus products of the most fertile regions of this Continent, a great proportion of which naturally flows through the lakes and over the extended railroad lines into this State, and seek an eastern market through the Erie Canal, the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Railroads, and their tributaries; and also, for the conveyance of a vast amount of merchandise into the interior of this State, to Canada, and the far West.

These three great channels of trade, when fully completed and equipped, will represent a capital of at least $120,000,000, and each is entitled to and will receive a fair proportion of the foreign trade without resorting to the extraordinary and expensive means heretofore made use of by each of the two rival railroad lines, for the purpose of obtaining more than their fair proportion of such business.

In the active competition for the trade of other Territories, our own citizens, who furnish the local business upon these Railroads, so far from realizing any benefits from such cheap transportation, rather suffer an unnecessary injury, inasmuch as all productions coming from such Territories can be afforded at reduced prices here, and thus come in competition with like productions furnished from our own soil.

While the general interest demands that every reasonable facility should be extended for securing to this State the carrying trade of the great West, she should not be done to the injury of any portion of her citizens by a headstrong and ruinous competition in the management of our public lines of conveyance.

I have introduced this subject here for the purpose of showing that the only benefit arising from the warfare which had been carried on between the New-York Central and the New York and Erie Roads, accrue to the citizens residing beyond the limits of this State, or to those doing business at the terminal of the lines within the State; while the evil effects fall upon the *local* business of these lines, which is taxed more than would otherwise be necessary for the purpose of sustaining the railroads in this ruinous contest.

The profits of all the railroads engaged in this active contest for business have been most injuriously affected of late years by the attempt to combine high rates of speed with the cheapest [illegible]

The current [illegible] for freight trains [illegible] twenty miles per hour, [illegible] for passengers [illegible] for express matter, [illegible] remain nearly the same as when the speed was [illegible] per hour. The [illegible] for freight trains [illegible] difficult to account for

...ERDAS, JAN... [illegible]

...YORK GAELIC ... [illegible]

...ERLY TIMES, containing all the ... published Tuesday and ... year.

...TIMES, published Saturday, is ... year for single Copies.

...Terms, Dollars a year, to one ... GAZETTEER is published on ... every week. Price, in ... Copies.

...this a regular circulation of near... [illegible] and gen... by any City journal.

...HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 329 Pearl-st., cor. of Beek... HARPER, JOHN ... CO., Publishers.

...the ballotting one hundred and ... had for Speaker of the ... yesterday. The rest ... occupied in the debate of various ... to overcome the difficulties in the ... an organization, but without any result.

...Further papers from the Harbor Com... were presented in the State Senate ... a bill was reported favorably to re... ...k of the East River Bank, and ... introduced. In the Assem... ...mmended the Committee of ... Governor's bill for the repeal of the ... Liquor Law, and from the com... ...the Committee a report favorable to ... anticipated—three being in favor of ... and two opposed. The bill to amend ... ...the prevention of fires in this City ... to a third reading.

...A dispatch from Philadelphia announces ... ...ation of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS to ... ...the Indian Mission.

News by the Star of the West.

...Star of the West, at this port yesterday, ...ntion at once of important in... ...from Nicaragua and two weeks' later ... ...from California. The Central American ... ...the Pacific tidings in interest and ... ...importance. We give up an unusual amount of ... ...space to details. It will be noticed from the ... ...of the language employed by the official ... ...Gen. WALKER, that that celebrated ... ...grows weary of conflict, and now ... ...Nicaragua—politically, mor... ...ally, agriculturally, and very little ter... ...ially. The material under his command ... ...powerful, and important accessions ... ...population are promised by sundry signi... ...improvements in California. But, in the ... ...of this pacific temper of affairs, there is ... ...a spark of trouble. Dissensions in the ... ...Cabinet, originating in the Hondu... ...invasion question, have gone to such a pitch ... ...to induce the resignation of Gen. JEREZ, ...of Foreign Relations, who favors inva... ...in order to help CABANAS; and it is reported ... ...two other Ministers have pursued a simi... ...course. *El Nicaragüense*, speaking in be... ...of the Government, expresses strong re... ...at the action of Gen. JEREZ, and in... ...the peaceable disposition of the new ... ...These official expressions of ... ...are pleasant reading, if not so very ... ...to ardent fillibusters who pant for ... Improvements are taking place in the ... of Granada—streets laid out, declivities ... ...leveled, *plazas* projected, and civilization gen... ...advancing. WALKER inaugurates a new ... ...Severe comments are passed upon the re... ...of our Government to recognize Col. ... ...; but Mr. WHEELER, in response to a ... ...complimentary letter from the citizens of ... ...justifies himself in recoguizing the ... Government.

The California *Budget* notices the shipment of a million and a quarter in specie, yet to arrive by the *George Law*. The steamer of yesterday had $643,000. The Gold news is very excellent; new veins have been discovered in ..., and the working of the placers is ... by the recent rains. Some extraor... ...instances of good fortune at the mines are recorded; while the journals congratulate the country that much of the gold is now kept at home, because the State pays a large share of its indebtedness in agricultural products. The election of a United States Senator was ... great attraction, and was the leading ... topic. The KNOW-NOTHINGS have a ... majority in both Houses of the Legisla... ...and it is noted that no less than seven ... candidates are in the field: among ... is EX-SENATOR FOOTE. The Branch Mint ... San Francisco reports for the past year a ... coinage of over $20,000,000. A large ... of the San Francisco papers is occu... ...by the annual tables relating to the events ... 1855; the rapid progress of the State is pic... ...in them in a satisfactory manner.

In Oregon, the Indian troubles continue to ... anxiety and alarm; but no definite in... ...is to be added to the accounts pre... received.

From the Sandwich Islands, we have intelli... of the death of Hon. GEORGE M. CHASE, United States Consul at Lahaina. The treaty with France was under discussion.

Outrage at the Capitol.

The ink was scarcely dry in the paragraph which we penned yesterday, allnding to the gross insult of the President towards Senator HALE, when the telegraph annonnces the more brutal and ruffianly, but certainly not more ... conduct of Mr. RUST, of Texas, ... Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*. The ... of the martyrs is the seed of the Chnrch ... those ruffianly attempts of a faction that ... long hold the sway in the conncils o ... will not result in any harm to the ... good government. We do ... the heretical doctrine of doing ... that evil measures, but if evil must come, we ... him be taken. Beneath ... outrages ... popular ... the defence of ... in his Official ... tragedy but yesterday enacted in Cincinnati in en... the Fugitive Slave law, the in... matter ... disorganization ... Congress, and this ... a number of Congress on an ... for daring to express his opinion of public men and measures, will rouse the North to the necessity of protecting itself against the lawless encroachments of an unprincipled faction that is enraged by opposition and rendered ferocious by the prospect of a loss of the political power which it has so long engrossed and abused.

Postal Reform—The New Movement.

If the prosperity of a good cause may be argued from the commercial and social respectability of those embarked in it, Postal Reform ought certainly to have success. The meeting at the Exchange on Monday was of such respectabilities. The speeches were respectable; the resolntions moderately respectable; the committee of action appointed eminently respectable. There was an exhibition of much public spirit and enterprise, of very considerable good sense, and the promise of precisely that vulcanic energy requisite to the forging and finishing of a great measure of reform. Where are such things found more abundantly than on Wall-street and Sonth-street? Having said thus much for the meeting, we shall beg the permission of the worthy chairman to speak briefly to the resolutions; doing so with a perfect knowledge that Mr. PLINY MILES, on whom fell the mantle of the indefatigable BATES, as the prophet and propagandist of Postal Reform, is one of the auditory, and the probable author of the resolntions nnder discussion.

The first of the half-dozen declares in favor of two cents npon letters, and a proportionable charge for the transportation of printed matter. If the charge of two cents is to be regardless of the weight of the letter, very clearly the change will nover meet the approval of postal anthorities. The present arrangement is the perfection of justice and equity, compared with a system by which John Doe's *billet-doux*, weighing one-fourth of an ounce, is taxed as heavily as Richard Roe's envelope, covering two ponnds avoirdnpois, of legal documents, or Miss Bluesock's MS., of a fresh sensation story addressed to a New-York publisher. The resolntion says nothing of limitation by weight, or otherwise; was the omission intentional, or nn oversight? Why any charge at all? Why is the Post-Office Department selected from all others, as the one to enforce the nnpopular system of direct taxation? The Executive, the Jndiciary, the Legislature, the Army, the Navy, the Custom-House, of the country are sustained from the general revenne of Government; why not the Post-Office? Bnt granting the prematnrity of these views, two cents is certainly an inconvenient figure to choose as the rate for a half-ounce letter. It is to be regretted that at the period when three cents was fixed npon as the charge, the opinion of a very large number in favor of two and a half cents had not prevailed. The three cent coin is an anomaly in our decimal system, tending to perpetuate the nuisance of the Spanish currency. Its multiples approach near enough to sixpences, shillings and quarters, to render it interchangable with them; and prolong the existence of the abuse, so rife among traders, of pricing all articles by the Spanish scale, in order to defraud the buyers of the paltry difference. Had the rate of postage and the coin been fixed at two-and-a-half cents, the call for postal reform wonld be less urgent, and the symmetry of our coinage preserved. A two-cent coin must, of course, accompany a two-cent scale of postage, nnless thnt cumbrous and nwkward thing, the cent, be mnltiplied infinitely; a dispensation very little better than the iron currency of LYCURGUS, a dollar's worth of which it required one ass power to transport. We thus introdnce a fresh anomaly into the system, where the only proper innovation is the qnarter-dime. It is true, the coin may be dispensed with, if the present plan of compulsory prepayment by stamp be retained; bnt against such compulsory prepayment our reformers, in resolntion IV., prononnce decidedly. Even in that plan the inconvenience in regard to change which annoys us now, in the purchase of three-cent stamps, would still be found to exist, thongh certainly in a minor degree. We see, therefore, no prospect of any wiser change than from three to two-and-a-half cents; if the reduction be thonght too little, lower it at once to one cent, with prepayment by stamp reqnisite; and the postal system will, in that particular, approach as near as may be to perfection.

The project of sub-offices, and a better system of letter-carriage in large towns, as set forth in the second resolntion, has been chronically advocated in these columns. Why snch system of service should be gratuitous, while mail transportation is not, we cannot see with the same clearness as the writer. The best we can reasonably ask is that some fair proportion be established between the two charges. Nor, nnder resolution III., do we see why the much-needed money order system should be limited within $25, and confined to the larger offices. It is among the minor offices that it is most needed; and the limitation of amount will only oblige the remitter to multiply his letters and orders, in order to mail a snm as mnch beyond the limitation as he may desire. The reason offered by the gentleman proposing the resolves, for snpporting resolution IV., strikes us as nnsatisfactory. Of a Sunday, he argues, he may desire to mail a letter, and cannot for want of a stamp. He therefore opposes compulsory prepayment. With the morality of Snnday letter-writing, Snnday mails, and mail trains, we have nothing to do; but it would be better to state the case more broadly by saying the writer may have neither stamp nor money about him, and so must retain his letter a day longer. Bnt whether it would be wise to forego a great no-credit principle in postal matters, to accommodate a forgetful gentleman, who has neglected to provide a stamp or three pence, against the contingencies of the Sabbath, is a question of easy decision. We should say, decidedly, not. Resolution V., requiring the return of Dead Letters, "anopened, if possible," to the writers, is very well; bnt in what cases they can be returned without opening, we are at a loss to discover. Resolution VI., and last, propose ... matter ... eight im... ...ther the draft on the Treasury be specifically for franked matter, or, as at present, to make up for deficiencies in Post Office revenues resulting from the freedom of such matter? The proposed reform is a play upon words. The change—if change were possible—should fall nowhere short of a total abolition of the franking privilege.

In commenting thus upon this programme of reformation, we do so in no unfriendly spirit. We recognize to the full the valne of the movement, and the momentum it must receive from the distinguished names identified with it. But, in their zeal for better things, is it not possible that the platform of operations has not been maturely examined, and that in it there may be timber It will never do to trust so weighty a matter npon? No more serious injury can be inflicted npon a cause than to sustain it npon fallacions principles, or attempt its cure with ineffective and empirical remedies. It will be high time to go ahead when we are certainly right.

General Walker and his Purposes.

The article which we copy from the official paper of the Walker Government In Nicaragua, in reply to or by way of comment on the refusal of Mr. MARCY to recognize Minister FRENCH, and the snbseqnent proceedings of our District-Attorney to arrest the departure of the supposed fillibusters by the *Northern Light*, will attract attention. If not from the pen of Gen. WALKER—which is more than probable—it is evidently put forth nnder his eye and approval. The argument is, that the present Administration in Nicaragua is not only the Government *de facto* bnt *de jure*; that WALKER and his party only came to the assistance of the opposition to the late Government; that they conqnered a peace; that a treaty of amity and resignation and recognition was signed by the late rulers, and that, to all intents and purposes, there is now no other Government in existence. Consequently, the accredited Minister of Nicaragua was entitled to be received. The interference of the United States anthorities, through Mr. MCKEON, is treated as a high-handed departure from the precedent in our own case during the Revolntion, when France recognized the Government of the revolted and united Colonies nnder the Declaration of Independence, which recognition was followed by a treaty of peace with the mother country in 1783. The article is well written, and the reasoning sustained with a fair degree of ability. The attention to which both are entitled will probably be measured by the increased respect which the world will entertain for the Walker Government, since it has shown its moral as well as its physical power to sustain itself.

There is a pretty high-toned reply pnt forth in the same article in regard to the pretext npon which the authorities at Washington sought to arrest the *Northern Light*, on the ground that this steamer was carrying off men whose purpose was to colonize Central America, in derogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The difference between colonists and emigrants is claimed to be a broad one, and the right to arrest the latter is held to be no better than the arrest of the same number of passengers booked for Great Britain, and stopping temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Without expressing an opinion npon these points, we may be permitted to refer to the general tenor of the present Nicaraguan news, as indicative of an established footing by General WALKER and his Government at Granada. They have evidently turned their attention to the material improvement of the conntry. The city is said to have been laid off, American fashion, into regular streets and gronnd plots; docks are to be crected; the harbor improved; and all the facilities of commerce on the lake, of which Granada is the chief, if not the only harbor, are to be cared for. The accessions to WALKER's force from California and the Atlantic side are said to have enlarged the nnmber of Anglo-Saxon fighting men nnder his auspicies to eight hnndred and fifty. Further largo reinforcements are said to be making rendy at San Francisco and Sncramento. Bnt it seems that the General-in-chief means to turn the thoughts of his new volnnteers on peace. Their swords are to be turned into plough shares, and their spears (or bayonets) into prnning hooks. He will stndy war no more nntil the occasion or emergency calls for it. His first purpose will be to establish the State of Nicaragua in peace, prosperity, and commercial and agricultural importance. He will neither anticipate nor force a Central American Republic of States. If Honduras, or San Salvador, or Guatemala, or Costa Rica, desire to join political fortunes with Nicaragua, they will be left free to do so, in a qniet way, and by the common consent of their people or established Government. He will neither turn nor overturn existing dynasties in these States. The changes or nnion of power will be left to manifest destiny.

These advices pnt a new phase on the Walker enterprise. Its mission, with the alliance and friendly offices of the Nicaragua Transit Company, now looms np as one of peace and commerce, of agriculture and mining—in short, of American progress. That this will invite, in a more powerful measure than the prospect of martial conquest in the other departments of Central America, emigration from California and the Atlantic States, is quite probable. Nor do we see thnt the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, under snch an invitation, can mnch longer stand in the way. Our own Government has already shaken off the responsibility of *colonizing* Central America. Does it further devolve upon them to arrest peaceable *emigration* to the State of Nicaragua? Doubtful. Bnt, whether good faith to Great Britain demands snch interference or not, the chances are that many of our Atlantic people *will go*. The Pacific boys, to the number of five or six hundred, have already *gone*, and more mean to go.

A Missing Bark.

On the 2d ultimo December the bark *Amelia* left Port-au-Prince, in company with the bark *Clara Winser* and the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, the first two for this port and the latter for Nicaragua. The *Clara Winser* arrived here on the 17th of December, but the *Amelia* has not since been heard of, and serious fears are very naturally entertained for her safety. The *Amelia* was taken possession of by the Captain of the *Saratoga*, on account of the suspicious nature of her cargo—it being composed of firearms and munitions of war, and two officers were placed in charge of her, the senlor being Lieut. WERDEN, of Baltimore, and the other Lieutenant ERBEN, son of HENRY ERBEN, Esq., of this City. There are various conjectnres as to the possible causes of the non-appearance of the missing bark, the most hopeful being that she may have been wrecked upon some of the numerous islands which lie in her course from Port-au-Prince to this City; and it has been suggested that the Government shonld dispatch a steamer to search for the missing bark, and, as the *Arctic* steamer is lying at the Navy all ready to start in pursuit of fillibusters, we should say that the Secretary of the Navy could not put her to a better use than to send her in search of the *Amelia*.

Mason and Bergmann's Matinee.

The third *matinée* of Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN's series came off yesterday, at Dodworth's Saloon, before a large and fashionable audience. The programme contained five pieces. Commenced with MOZART's quartette, No. 4, in E flat, for stringed instruments, played by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN. This agreeable work was rendered with a good deal of nicety, and a just discrimination of effects, but it seemed to us that the time was taken too slow throughout, and especially in the two first movements. We ore aware that the ear has become vitiated of late, by the increased *tempo* which all executants give to the works of the old masters. But this quartette was, we think, taken slower than the composer intended. The graceful stateliness of the *minuetto* was, however, admirably rendered, as clearly, elegantly and boldly as the steps of the great dames who of old figured to its measures. The firet violin was finely in tune throughout, and the other instruments supported it with vigorous ability. The many points of excellence which Mr. BERGMANN's party of players possess, were better developed In this work of MOZART's, than in any of its predecessors we have heard.

The feature of the *matinée* was a trio by a new composer, ANTON RUBINSTEIN. It is one of the best charocteristics of Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN's series that they are not satisfied with the ordinary levies on BEETHOVEN, HAYDN, MOZART and the old masters, but carry chamber music a step further than it has yet gone in New-York by playing the best works of the most promising young composers of the day. Thus, on a previous occasion, we were introduced to a fine and, in many respects, remarkable trio by BRAHMS—the same that has since carried consternation into the camp of the Bostonians. On the present occasion we were favored with a taste of Mr. RUBINSTEIN's quality. Mr. RUBINSTEIN is a Russian, quite young, highly gifted, thoroughly cultivated. He has from a child been a remarkable performer on the piano-forte, for which instrument he has written some pieces. Of his other works we knew but little, although he is said to have written largely for orchestra, &c. The trio played yesterday is admirable. Its proportions are so exact, its elaboration so artistic, and its design so clear, that we are quite sure Mr. RUBINSTEIN is no novice in this form of composition. We have seldom listened to a new work that satisfied us so completely. The opening movement (*Allegro con fuoco*) is a masterpiece of clear, healthy, vigorous inspiration and, will bear favorable comparison with any similar work of any master. The subsequent adagio is not so good either In subject or treatment, but it presents some phrases of decided originality. The *presto* which follows is especially brilliant for the piano-forte, and the *Allegro finale* has the same advantags. Neither of these movements however can be compared with the first. They lack the decided originality and largeness, and are obviously filled up with greater effort. They display the pianist to advantage, hut do not give the stringed instruments much chance of distinguishing themselves; they are like poor relations, a little in the way. Taken as a whole, the trio is a work that must make its way in the world of art. It realizes so much that it can scarcely be said to he promising, but It indicates in an unmistnkable manner that RUBINSTEIN is already one of the advanced lights of the age. The performance of this work was excellent, especially that of Mr. MASON in the very laborious piano partition. The latter gentleman also played a couple of solos in a very effective and artistic manner.

Miss BRAINERD—one of tho most enjoyable concert singers in New-York—sang a couple of pieces in a very delicious manner, and was encored. The substituted song was too flimsy for such an occasion.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Opening of a Fine New School (No. 48) in the Twentieth Ward.

There was a great crowd, yesterday, in the new School-house No. 48, (situated in Twenty-eighth-street,) near the Sixth avenue, to witness its formal opening. It is a beautiful building, which cost $55,000, and must, of course, be a first-class affair. Commissioner BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Chairman of the Twentieth Ward Local Board, acted as presiding officer of the meeting, which was held in the large upper hall. The attendance consisted of a class of girls from the Thirty-fifth-street School, (No. 33,) parents of children who are hereafter to attend the new school, City teachers, friends of education generally, and several distinguished strangers. An opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. RANKIN. Music followed. Then Mr. ANDREW H. GREENE, the new President of the Board of Education, delivered a very happy address upon the progressive history of the Schools of New-York, starting with the first teacher of the first public school in the City, and reproducing several very ourious records of his and his immediate successor's quaint experience. Dr. FRANK TUTHILL followed. Rev. Mr. RANKINE came next, recognizing in the City's children its jewels, and exhorting to a fair setting and careful polishing by them. Col. T. B. THORPE spoke next; he thought the country quite safe, and showed how much more surely its schools than its battlements made it so. Rev. Dr. BUCHARD, after much wandering in noted lands abroad, affirmed that no sight there so delighted and comforted him as a vision of one of our capital Schools, when in full blast. Judge BERRE grieved that his pathetics, on which he so prides himself, had all been anticipated. So he detailed, very humorously, his experience as a schoolmaster, when he "boarded round," had doughnuts and turkey every meal, and slept on seven beds in the farm-house parlor, as the masters used to do. Superintendents BULKLEY of Brooklyn and RANDALL of New-York, in brief and sober speeches, thrust home a good many things for hearers to think of at their leisure. Mr. FARNHAM deprecated corporeal punishment. Commissioner SHANNON, of the Twenty-second Ward, urged the necessity of establishing such a Free Academy for Girls as the Boys now enjoy, and Com. FOWLER in a pertinent anecdote brought this port of the programme to an ond. But good os most of the speeches were, it would have been a very dull entertainment to have listened so long to them consecutively without the aid of music. This was furnished by the class of young ladies in fine style, led and assisted by Mr. COBURN and Mr. NASH on the piano. Judge WATERBURY, the Chairman of the Building Committee, unfortunately was sick, and Gen. SCOTT who was expected was unable to get in. The whole affair passed off handsomely, and we only regretted that the audience had not an opportunity to judge of the calibre of the Principal of the School by hearing him speak. People, on such occasions, delight to magnify the dignity of the teacher's profession. A very proper way of putting his dignity upon exhibition, is to give him a chance at such times. Cut any one else off the programme, but not him. Especially forbid his modesty to excuse him. We annex a description of this noble building:

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 48.

The grounds are 100 by 110 feet, and it is designed to enlarge them fifteen feet on each side if the adjoining property can be obtained. The building is lofty and imposing in its external appearance. Furnaces and heating apparatus have been carefully built and pnt np with reference to the risks that grow ont of their hasty construction. They were furnished from the "Novelty Works." The play grounds occupy the entire area, with the exception of a small space on the front, devoted to a series of rooms—a trustees' room, a library room, a ... play ... is made ... for the primary children. It stands on high ... hung within the piers on which the house stands, to shut out the snow and rain from the play grounds in bad weather, would be an improvement. There are four substantial hydrants within the walls of the building, and the stairways and approaches are made very convenient and safe in all respects. The general plan of the structure is somewhat different from that of any other house yet erected. It was well considered by the architect, Mr. JACKSON, and reflects much credit upon his professional taste and skill.

The Primary Department occupies the first floor above the ground, about eight feet, and has eight class-rooms, which seat 504, distributed as follows: two seat 45 each; two seat 63 each; two seat 69 each; two seat 77 each.

The main room is divided by sliding-doors; the front part furnished with chairs and desks will seat 128 pupils. The rear is occupied by a gallery, which will seat 240. The furniture is very substantial, of a good pattern, and presents a very neat and tasteful appearance. There are bookcases and closets in all the class-rooms, and the main rooms of the Primary and Girls' Departments for clothing and other needful purposes.

In the Girls' Department there are eight class-rooms, two of which seat 39 pupils; two 60; two 55, and two 66 each. The rooms are seated with settees, as is the usual method in our new schools. The main room is divided by sliding-doors—forming two class-rooms in the rear, furnished with settees, which will seat 70 pupils each. The front part of the main room is furnished with chairs and desks for writing, drawing, and similar exercises, and will seat 140 pupils, or a total of 440. The whole arrangement in this department is excellent, and presents a very pleasing and elegant effect.

The Boys' department has six class rooms, furnished with desks and chairs, on the upper floor. The capacity of the class-rooms is as follows: Two will seat 40, two 30, and two 46 pupils each. The main room is furnished with 80 settees, and will seat eight pupils each, or 650 or 700 in all. There is one room used for supplies, as there are no large bookcases in this department. There is another similar room, which is fitted up with drawing desks for the use of both the Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools. All the class-rooms in each department are arranged with gas. Also the main rooms, &c. The main room in the boys' school is designed for the assembiage of both departments together when desirable, also for lectures to the Evening Schools.

There are pianos in both Grammar Schools, and there is to be one in the Primary immediately.

There are bells, whistles and speaking tubes connecting with each department and to the Janitor's quarters. The class-rooms and gallery will seat altogether 1,600 pupils, and the main room nearly 100 more.

There are registered, to the present time, in the Boys' Grammar School, 200 pupils; in the Girls' Grammar School 200, and in the Primary 350 pupils, and the school promises to fill up rapidly. The following is the list of teachers appointed in the different Departments:

Male Department—J. H. Partridge, Principal, assisted by Edwin Spafard, Dayton W. Searle, Wm. M. Adams, Patrick Kiernan, James A. Tracy.

Female Department—Isabella Hill, Henrietta Dutch, Martha E. Johnson, Emma L. Thompson, Amanda Edmonds, Mary Ann Conover, Caroline Kopper.

Primary Department—Eliza A. Ebbets, C. A. Pier, Eliza M. Dyke, Frances A. Lincoln, Martinje B. Roome, Rosalia Bium, Emily Agar.

This fine school-house was contracted for in June, 1854, and commenced and nearly completed during that year—Judge WATERBURY being Chairman of the Building Committee. The first appropriation was $31,000 for the mason work and carpenter work. The heating, furnishing and extras have raised the total cost to about $55,000. It was intended to open the school early in the year of 1855, when a full corps of teachers were appointed, but, owing to a combination of circumstances, a delay of nearly a year has taken place.

Mr. JAMES MONTEITH was originally appointed as Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, and EDWARD BUSH Vice-Principal. Before it opened Mr. M. was tendered, and he accepted, a Professorship in the Twenty-second Ward. Mr. BUSH has just been appointed Principal of No. 18, in Brooklyn.

☞ In an evening school in the Fifteenth Ward we found a well-dressed and intelligent young Japanese brought here by Commodore PERRY, and at present cared for by Government orders. His name in English is DANIEL KETCH. The Japanese characters accompanying we spare our readers.

☞ The young ladies of Grammar School No. 42 Allen-street are bound to have a piano. To get it they have a concert to-night in the Tabernacle.

THE HOOP FEVER,

OR,

The Perils of a Petticoat on Fulton Ferry.

We have ocular proof that there are several alarming cases of hoop fever in this City, and more than one that gives good cause for serious misapprehensions, in the neighboring city of Brooklyn. There is no longer any virtue in concealment. The hoop fever is spreading frightfully. It is worse, even now, than the hen fever was at its crisis. Yes; the most ambitious hen could not with comfort, convenience, or utility, cover a molety of the area which the most delicately formed female occupies, when afflicted with this terrible disease. With our mind upon ADDISON's treatment of this malady, we have watched its rise and progress with both our eyes, and with considerable interest, hut not without hope that a grain of common sense would put it down, or at least confine it within bearable bounds. That hope is fled. It went off in company with a hoop of Astronomical proportions, on one of the Fulton Ferry-boats, on Friday afternoon.

As we have said, it was about the hour of noon. There are several nice young men who will never forget it. A public sleigh came dashing down to the ferry-house on the Brooklyn side, and in it there was something hugs and black and round. If It had been white, or even yellow, it would have passed, at distance, for a defunct balloon. But no. In all its vastness and rotundity, it was black as the blackest cloud that ever belched lightning down upon a ship at sea, or rolled its majestic thunders over tremhling villages. It was not a defunct balloon. It was not a thunder-cloud. It was vast and black and round. As it approached the station, the head of a female was discernible, and appeared as if attached to a portion of it. The only simile that occurs to us as capable of conveying an idea of the appearance, is a sugar hogshead and a lad looking out of It, after he has eaten all he can and desires to escape unobserved by the grocer. It came yet nearer. The sleigh stopped suddenly, causing the head to occupy a position on the top of the magnitude. By some internal and curious motive power, the magnitude moved, and when It left the sleigh it became vaster and rounder and blacker than before. Becoming satisfied that there was at least a portion of a lady on its top, and that from inflation or some other equally powerful agency, the magnitude was progressing rapidly to a standard of development heretofore unknown even to medical men and the fathers of large families of sturdy children, we began to fear that the lady would go up before her time; and feeling that the world has no pretty faces to spare, were about to prick the magnitude, with a view to procuring a collapse, and thereby saving the lady, when we discovered (for the first time) a lady's arms and hands, and that one of them held fast to a neat young man, weighing (he wore tights) about 95 pounds, avoirdupois. Observing that the lady considered him a dead-weight and used him as such, we were, notwithstanding the slightness of his qualification, even for such a placé, very much relieved. The magnitnde moved on. It seemed to float just above the surface. It sailed down the centre of the bridge, leading to the boat. The lady was on the top and the young-man-dead-weight steadying it on one side. When near the boat a strong current of air came through the passage. We were alarmed. So were the boat-men and several others. The magnitnde enlarged, and in spreading, came near pushing the young-man-dead-weignt off his feet. The lady grasped the young-man-dead-weight still firmer by his hand. The enlarging magnitude pushed out his feet until he was at a useless angle. The magnitude began to rise. So did the lady. So did the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle. A moment more and the magnitude, the lady and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, would be,

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

There was running to and fro and many cries of "Save them." The gate-keeper left his post, and while away a newsboy ran through without paying. The people in the boat ran out and said, "Oh!" The pilot cried, "Stop her," but no one knew what valve to touch; and the magnitude and the lady, and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, were rising, rising, up, up; slowly but surely upward. It was now full five feet from the bridge, and it was going up, up, slowly bnt surely upward. So large was the magnitude, that at that heighth the lady could not be seen, except by those at a distance. The young-man-dead-weight was struggling ineffectually, at a useless angle. The magnitude was going up, up, slowly but surely upward. A gentleman in a slouched hat and brigand cloak, called for a lamp. A dark head called the lamp cable, but beckoned it the call. Dismay ... every face. The magnitude was ... from the bridge, and it was going ... surely upward; and with it was going the lady and the young-man-dead-weight, struggling, at a useless angle. Suddenly another dark head appeared. Heroism was in his face and a ... in his hand. He made a gallant effort ... boat-hook in the magnitude. There ... when pent-up air escapes. The ... poised for a moment, then it began to ... down, slowly but surely down. All ... The wind whistled through the vast ... by the boat-hook; and the magnitude and the lady, and the young-man-dead-weight, at a useless angle, were coming down, down, slowly but surely down. At length they came down, down, ... down. The young-man-dead-weight ... with his feet, and the lady, in ... anxious inquiries, said she ... gentlemen with long arms, reached ... her on board the boat. She ... to the front cabin. Here again ... The boat with the wide passage ... had gone out while she was going up, ... on which she was would not admit ... stout men abreast, between the ... and the inner side of the passage. The magnitude was not so large as before it ... but it was still no ordinary magnitude. The lady thought she could squeeze through. The two tall gentlemen led the way. The lady made a gallant rush at the pass. The magnitude collapsed, or rather changed its form; but alas! when at mid-way it refused to go on. The lady made several ineffectual efforts to go on, and said "Oh, dear me sus!" quite distinctly. The two tall gentlemen stretched forth their hands, and, by dint of much straining forward, the lady succeeded in grasping them. They pulled as vigorously as ... to permit, without avail. The magnitude remained. At length, (there being a number of persons waiting to get through,) the young-man-dead-weight put his shoulder to it and pushed. It did not move, but there was a noise as of the tearing of ... Somebody said the young-man-dead-weight ... burst his tights, but he said he wouldn't push any more just then. He of the boat-hook appeared; and no sooner did he discover the difficulty than he knew the means whereby it might be overcome. He went out, found another boatman and another boat-hook. Sending the other boatman, with another boat-hook, to enter the forward-cabin by the forward door, he returned, with the hook that had already seen service, to the rear. The other boatman, having signaled his arrival at the stern, was ordered to insert his hook in the magnitude near the bottom. The boatman in the after-cabin did likewise. He then gave an order: "Pull, but don't tear things." The order was obeyed. Then he pulled the other way. The effect was magical. The magnitude was drawn fore and aft, until the man forward was out of the cabin door, and the man in the after-cabin was near the chains. The man aft then told the man forward to pull in slowly, and requested the lady to move forward—but at the same time returning cautiously. The lady moved forward, forward, slowly, but surely, ... By the time the boat reached the New-York side the lady was in the centre of the forward-cabin; the boat-hooks were taken out, and the ... resumed its natural vastness and rotundity. The young-man-dead-weight was again at ... To him she remarked that she wondered ... better manners than to stare at ladies in public; and as we were leaving the boat, he was ... feeling whether his coat-tails were trim, and ... a remark to the effect that to be stared at was one of the annoyances that beauty is ever subject to.

What became of her we are not at liberty to say, bnt we violate no confidence when we assure our readers that the vent-hole saved her from any more journeys upward that day.

MORAL.

If ladies will go out inside of hoops on windy days, they should profit by the above experience, and be snre there is a vent.

N. B.

If ladies will wear hoops, let them use those which may be worn with greatest safety and convenience. We learn that an ingenious French milliner has invented one, which we recommend as the least of two swelling evils. It is an India-rubber hoop, consisting of a thin tube, which can be blown or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer. When a lady wishes to pass through a door or enter a carriage, or any other narrow place, she touches a spring which opens a valve and allows the air to escape. When the lady enters a place roomy enough for the fashion, she has only to put a delicate little pipe to her mouth and blow herself into the required shape.

There are three other cases, as bad as that noticed above, which we intend remarking upon at our earliest convenience, if the hoop fever continues.

The Central Park Case.

The Central Park case was set down for yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, but without proceeding, it was adjourned over until to-day. Judge HARRIS, Jr., notified counsel that the case must be finished by Saturday afternoon, as he could not sit in it after that day, his official duties requiring his presence in Albany on Monday.

Westward Ho! with the Little Ones.

More than fifty children from the *Home for the Friendless* left the City yesterday for new homes in Illinois. Such a gronp of lads and lasses, and smiling infants, (of whom there were not a few,) we think, never before left this City for so long a journey.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES—PROFESSOR WILDING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safe, an improvement on Wilder's Patent:

GENTLEMEN.—It is so very common, ... to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I ... dom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the ... one of the most superior. During the late fire in our ... were exposed, in one of these safes, for ... most intense heat, without injury, ... was by large quantities of water having been thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours, respectfully, J. R. WILDING.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES.—OUR READERS will perceive, on reference to our auction columns, that the real estate business is becoming lively. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. especially, advertise for THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, every variety of City property, stores in Maiden-lane, Cortlandt, Vesey, Pearl, Water, Fulton and Dividing sts., and dwellings in East Broadway, Rose, Norfolk, Walker, Church, Elm, Second and Twenty-eighth sts. These sales, being in the main, by order of Executors, must attract a great number of those prudent people who prefer to invest their surplus funds in what cannot easily "take wings and fly away." Maps can be had at the Auction rooms, No. 7 Broad st.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, ... and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaint, blotches, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are cured speedily cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. They ... practical science and beauty, ... ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S ... Moldavia Cream, for promoting and ... BATCHELOR'S, No. ... Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BALLS AND PARTIES vs. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies' and Misses' white satin and linen Gaiters; white satin and kid Slippers, suitable for the ... and parties. Ladies', gents', Misses', and ... dia-rubber Boots and Shoes, suitable for ... of snow and rain. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. ... Chatham.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the ... of the ... envy of imitators. True to Nature without ... injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. ... Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOMAS' wonderful VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the ... Dye. Wigs of every cut manufactured in the latest ... The very ... and ... are ... at CRISTADORO'S, No. ... Astor House.

RUBBER BOOTS.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND children's.—The best article manufactured may be obtained, and the lowest prices, at the ... at the GOODYEAR Rubber Depôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or a few gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 33d-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near Fourth ave. and Wall-st. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family; house new; all modern improvements; location pleasant; terms moderate. Address H. G., Times Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and wife in a private family, in a central location, where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., H. J., Times Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A few ladies and gentlemen can obtain board at No. 33 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

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SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Forrest vs. *Forrest*.—Messrs. Van Buren and O'Conor finished the argument on their respective sides yesterday. Nothing new.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Hon. J. R. Brady, Justice.

Michael P. Morris vs. *Joseph Shannon*.—Action on Judgment. Defendant set up agreement of judgment creditor to accept less than the judgment, in full thereof, to be paid by debtor's notes.

Brady, J.—The agreement and acceptance of the notes of the debtor, as stated in the answer, do not constitute a defence. 1 Hills, 516; 3 Hill, 449; 3 Denio, 110. Such agreement operated only as a suspension of the judgment creditor's right to enforce the judgment, and its performance a payment on account of the judgment. No notice of the assignment of the judgment was necessary to enable the assignee to sue on the judgment, or for any purpose connected with this action.

Havnah Gould, &c. vs. *Thomas D. Gillespie*.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Further upon the Cultivation of Licorice.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The information already given as to the very simple culture of Licorice will amply suffice on that head, and I will only add that the more loose and pen[illegible]ic the soil may be, naturally, or as the result of deep cultivation, even to the depth of two or three feet, the more abundant will be the crop. The roots penetrate to a great depth, taking complete possession of the soil; and the deeper the ground is opened for the purpose of removing the crop, the more vigorous and abundant will be the succeeding one, as is pretty nearly the case in removing a crop of horse radish. No other cultivation is given to it than the removal of the crop thus spontaneously produced, unless to grow small vegetables in the intervening spaces the first and second years. On the third year there will be no unoccupied space for such purpose. In England the Licorice root is sold almost wholly in its fresh, natural state to the brewers, distillers, druggists, and other consumers.

In Languedoc and other parts of France, as well as in Spain and Sicily, it is found growing naturally, and the crop is mostly manufactured in to the licorice-paste of commerce, and a moderate portion only of the roots is dried and bound into bales of suitable size for export.

The juice is very abundant, and is greater in proportion to the depth at which the root is grown. It is expressed from the roots much in the same way as oil is from olives. They are first washed perfectly clean, then crushed in an olive-mill, then boiled four or five hours, next pressed in the olive-press, and the juice thus extracted is slowly boiled in an iron vessel until it attains the proper consistency.

The annual importation of the dry root to the United States varies from eight hundred thousand to a million of pounds; and of the licorice-paste there is annually imported about three millions of pounds. The price has been steadily advancing during the past five years, notwithstanding the annual increase of the importations. This is doubtless arisen from its more general application, as well as from the increase of those manufactures which have usually consumed it.

The dry root now sells at 7cents, and the paste at from 14½ to 24 cents per pound. That from Sicily commands 14½ to 17 cents, and the Calabrian, which consists in large rolls, 21 to 24 cents. An imitation Calabrian is also imported which sells at 17 to 20 cts. A great quantity is imported from Spain, and that from Alicante ranks among the very best. I have been unable to find any statement of the product per acre of the dry or paste-licorice; but it would seem that the fact of an abundant crop from so vigorous a plant is everywhere deemed a natural and inevitable result.

I have been greatly aided in these final statistics by the eminent Druggists, Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, who close a communication to me in the following words: "There is no doubt but that the cultivation of this root can be rendered a very profitable branch of our national industry."

WM. R. PRINCE.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The continuence of cold weather produces no marked change even in the most perishable kinds of farm produce. Potatoes are perhaps a trifle firmer, but with no change in quotations. Sweet Potatoes are quite abundant and slow of sale at 50c.@75c. ₿ bbl. below our last quotations.

Turnips are a little up just now. Celery and Spinach are in good demand.

Butter is quite active, especially the lower and medium grades, with limited supply. Lard is still falling.

Preserved Eggs are getting out of market, and Fresh are coming in rather slow.

Poultry is plentier and cheaper. Large supplies of Prairie Hens are coming forward from the far West. The cold weather facilitates this trade.

Venison is more abundant than we have seen it for several years past. The deep snow greatly assists in taking this kind of game.

We quote:

Potatoes Nova Scotias, ₿ bushel	60	@	65
Potatoes Carters, ₿ bbl	3	62	@3 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ₿ bbl	1	50	@ 1 62
Potatoes—Prakeyes, ₿ bbl		62	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ₿ bbl	1	37	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Merinos, &c., ₿ bbl	1	00	@ 1 25
Potatoes—All varieties	1	25	@ 1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₿ bbl	2	50	@ 2 75
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 25
Onions—Red, ₿ bbl	1	62	@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₿ bbl	2	25	@ 2 37
Onions—Yellow, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 12
Onions—₿ 100 bunches	2	50	@ 3 00
Cabbages—₿ 100	2	00	@ 5 00
Celery, ₿ dozen		88	@ 1 50
Spinach, ₿ bbl	2	50	@ 3 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₿ 100	8	00	@15 00
Beets—₿ bbl	1	00	@ 1 00
Carrots—₿ bbl	1	12	@ 1 25
Parsnips, ₿ bbl	1	25	@ 1 50
Turnips—White, ₿ bbl		75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Russia, ₿ bbl		75	@ 1 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₿ bbl	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 50
Apples—Russets, ₿ bbl	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₿ bbl	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₿ bbl	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further) ₿ bbl	1	75	@ 2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₿ bbl	1	50	@ 1 75
Dried Apples, ₿ lb		5	@ 5½
Dried Peaches, ₿ lb		14	@ 15
Cranberries, ₿ bbl	12	00	@15 00
Chestnuts, ₿ bushel	2	25	@ 2 50
Hickory Nuts, ₿ bushel	2	50	@ 2 75
Black Walnuts, ₿ bushel		75	@ 1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₿ lb., in pails		30	@ 34
State, ₿ lb		26	@ 30
Ohio and other Western States, ₿ lb		20	@ 24
Lard, in bbls		10	@ 11
Cheese—State, ₿ lb		9	@ 10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₿ doz		23	@ 24
Western—Preserved		19½	@ 20½
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₿ lb		12	@ 14
Fowls, ₿ lb		13	@ 18
Ducks County, ₿ lb		14	@ 15
Ducks—Domestic, ₿ lb		17	@ 19
Widgeon, ₿ pair		50	@ 62
Teal ₿ pair		37	@ 50
Black Ducks, ₿ pair		50	@ 63
Canvas Backs, ₿ pair	1	50	@ 2 00
Turkeys, ₿ lb		12	@ 15
Geese, ₿ lb		11	@ 12
Guinea Hens, ₿ pair		50	@ 62
Quail, ₿ doz	1	00	@ 1 50
Partridge, ₿ pair		75	@ 1 00
Prairie Hens, ₿ pair		83	@ 1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₿ lb		10	@ 14
Rabbits, young, each		18	@ 25
Pigeons, tame, ₿ doz	1	25	@ 1 50
Wild, ₿ doz	1	50	@ 1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1	50	@ 2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₿ lb		9	@ 9½
Bear's Meat, by whole rose, (entraille out) ₿ lb		15	@ 20

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Superior Court—Chambers.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland and Woodruff.

Forrest vs. *Forrest*.—Messrs. Van Buren and O'Conor finished the argument on their respective sides yesterday. Nothing new.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Hon. J. R. Brady, Justice.

Michael P. Morris vs. *Joseph Shannon*.—Action on Judgment. Defendant set up agreement of judgment creditor to accept less than the judgment, in full thereof, to be paid by debtor's notes.

Brady, J.—The agreement and acceptance of the notes of the debtor, as stated in the answer, do not constitute a defence. 1 Hills, 516; 3 Hill, 449; 3 Denio, 110. Such agreement operated only as a suspension of the judgment creditor's right to enforce the judgment, and its performance a payment on account of the judgment. No notice of the assignment of the judgment was necessary to enable the assignee to sue on the judgment, or for any purpose connected with this action.

Havnah Gould, &c. vs. *Thomas D. Gillespie*.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Further upon the Cultivation of Licorice.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The information already given as to the very simple culture of Licorice will amply suffice on that head, and I will only add that the more loose and pen[illegible]ic the soil may be, naturally, or as the result of deep cultivation, even to the depth of two or three feet, the more abundant will be the crop. The roots penetrate to a great depth, taking complete possession of the soil; and the deeper the ground is opened for the purpose of removing the crop, the more vigorous and abundant will be the succeeding one, as is pretty nearly the case in removing a crop of horse radish. No other cultivation is given to it than the removal of the crop thus spontaneously produced, unless to grow small vegetables in the intervening spaces the first and second years. On the third year there will be no unoccupied space for such purpose. In England the Licorice root is sold almost wholly in its fresh, natural state to the brewers, distillers, druggists, and other consumers.

In Languedoc and other parts of France, as well as in Spain and Sicily, it is found growing naturally, and the crop is mostly manufactured in to the licorice-paste of commerce, and a moderate portion only of the roots is dried and bound into bales of suitable size for export.

The juice is very abundant, and is greater in proportion to the depth at which the root is grown. It is expressed from the roots much in the same way as oil is from olives. They are first washed perfectly clean, then crushed in an olive-mill, then boiled four or five hours, next pressed in the olive-press, and the juice thus extracted is slowly boiled in an iron vessel until it attains the proper consistency.

The annual importation of the dry root to the United States varies from eight hundred thousand to a million of pounds; and of the licorice-paste there is annually imported about three millions of pounds. The price has been steadily advancing during the past five years, notwithstanding the annual increase of the importations. This is doubtless arisen from its more general application, as well as from the increase of those manufactures which have usually consumed it.

The dry root now sells at 7cents, and the paste at from 14½ to 24 cents per pound. That from Sicily commands 14½ to 17 cents, and the Calabrian, which consists in large rolls, 21 to 24 cents. An imitation Calabrian is also imported which sells at 17 to 20 cts. A great quantity is imported from Spain, and that from Alicante ranks among the very best. I have been unable to find any statement of the product per acre of the dry or paste-licorice; but it would seem that the fact of an abundant crop from so vigorous a plant is everywhere deemed a natural and inevitable result.

I have been greatly aided in these final statistics by the eminent Druggists, Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, who close a communication to me in the following words: "There is no doubt but that the cultivation of this root can be rendered a very profitable branch of our national industry."

WM. R. PRINCE.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The continuence of cold weather produces no marked change even in the most perishable kinds of farm produce. Potatoes are perhaps a trifle firmer, but with no change in quotations. Sweet Potatoes are quite abundant and slow of sale at 50c.@75c. ₿ bbl. below our last quotations.

Turnips are a little up just now. Celery and Spinach are in good demand.

Butter is quite active, especially the lower and medium grades, with limited supply. Lard is still falling.

Preserved Eggs are getting out of market, and Fresh are coming in rather slow.

Poultry is plentier and cheaper. Large supplies of Prairie Hens are coming forward from the far West. The cold weather facilitates this trade.

Venison is more abundant than we have seen it for several years past. The deep snow greatly assists in taking this kind of game.

We quote:

Potatoes Nova Scotias, ₿ bushel	60	@	65
Potatoes Carters, ₿ bbl	3	62	@3 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ₿ bbl	1	50	@ 1 62
Potatoes—Prakeyes, ₿ bbl		62	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ₿ bbl	1	37	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Merinos, &c., ₿ bbl	1	00	@ 1 25
Potatoes—All varieties	1	25	@ 1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₿ bbl	2	50	@ 2 75
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 25
Onions—Red, ₿ bbl	1	62	@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₿ bbl	2	25	@ 2 37
Onions—Yellow, ₿ bbl	2	00	@ 2 12
Onions—₿ 100 bunches	2	50	@ 3 00
Cabbages—₿ 100	2	00	@ 5 00
Celery, ₿ dozen		88	@ 1 50
Spinach, ₿ bbl	2	50	@ 3 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₿ 100	8	00	@15 00
Beets—₿ bbl	1	00	@ 1 00
Carrots—₿ bbl	1	12	@ 1 25
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The Fire Department.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen held their first meeting yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., since their organization under the new Board. Present, Aldermen Wm Tucker, (Chairman,) and Voorhis. Several motions before the Committee were considered. The first subject taken up was a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners, transmitting a statement of the action of the Board in case of expulsion from the Fire Department. A somewhat curious case was developed, relative to the expulsion of

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Darrow, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February instant, at 12 o'clock, at the following property:

All the valuable and lot of ground known as No 141 Fourth-ave, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and being on the south side of the above-mentioned avenue, which has been laid out 100 feet in front of the above-mentioned avenue, and which is 25 feet 6 inches wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep on each side from Malden-lane to [illegible].

2d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 141 Fourth-ave, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and being on the south side of the above-mentioned avenue, which has been laid out 100 feet in front of the above-mentioned avenue, and which is 25 feet 6 inches wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep on each side from Malden-lane to [illegible].

3d. The house and lot of ground known as No. 75 Nassau-st., in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing 25 feet in breadth in front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side.

4th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 76 East-Broadway, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear each 25 feet 9 inches, and in the westerly side 65 feet 9 inches, and on the westerly side 65 feet 10 inches.

5th. The house and lot of ground known as No. 65 Bleecker-st, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front and rear each 19 feet 6 inches, and in length on each side the one-half of the distance from Division-st. to East Broadway. The lease of the said lot was made by Catharine Hedges to said Joseph W. Darrow, now dead, for the term of 21 years at an annual ground rent of $[illegible], with the usual covenants for renewals or for materials for improvements.

For further particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No 237 Broadway; or of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. Dated, New-York, Jan. 26, 1856.

SMITH BARKER,
ADRIAN CHARFF,
PETER S. DARROW,
} Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

CLINTON HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell at THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 11½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the Clinton Hotel, one door from the corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. I will embrace the furniture of more than eighty rooms. Also, all the rich parlor and dining-room furniture; such as rich rosewood carved curtain, in brocatel; very large French plate mirrors; every description of rich chandeliers, oil paintings in great variety; oilcloths, carpets, Brussels, ingrain, and rag; superior bedding, several hundred feather-beds and hair mattresses. Also, all the china and glass ware, rich silver and plated ware, rich damask and lace curtains, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. Also, all the Barroom furniture. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole stock is disposed of. Catalogues giving full description of the goods, will be issued on Wednesday evening.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD-SET JEWELRY.—JOHN L. EVANS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room, No. 12 Ann-st., a rich assortment of diamond, gold-set and other fine jewelry, for sale-cause of the dissolution of the firm of Evans & Hatfield, consisting of [illegible] rings, &c. Also a splendid line of [illegible] watches, lockets, diamond pins, [illegible] and [illegible] of which are rich [illegible] and [illegible] a fine [illegible] carat gold jewelry, manufactured for the trade, [illegible] &c. This is one of the most [illegible] sales of jewelry ever offered in this city, and [illegible] the attention of [illegible] and others.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 11½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 58 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans—fresh seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

HAVANA TOBACCO AT AUCTION.—GREENOUGH BURDETT & PARKER will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, in front of store, No. 119 Wall-st., for account of whom it may concern, Havana tobacco—440 bales prime Havana tobacco slightly damaged on the voyage.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 141 Court-st., opposite Wyckoff-st., miscellaneous sale of furniture, crockery, stoves, stovelining, lumber, show cases, tools, saw fixtures and books and stationery, valentines, &c., the balance of the stock of a dealer.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 57 Devoe-st., cor. Greenwich.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, Jan 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st., mahogany sofas, bureaus, washstands, chairs, cane seat chairs, looking glasses, beds and bedding, stoves, crockery and glass ware, cooking and kitchen furniture.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

HAVANA TOBACCO AT AUCTION.—GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 119 Wall-st., (For account whom it may concern.) Havana Tobacco—440 bales prime Havana tobacco slightly damaged on the voyage.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF STUART F. RANDOLPH, DECEASED.—The seven lots of ground fronting on Second-ave. and Seventeenth-st., in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, subject to the conditions of sale then to be read. The lots are situated on the northeast corner of Second-ave. and Seventeenth-st., and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on a map of the property, which may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. The lots are each 20 feet front on Second-ave. by 100 feet deep to a 20-feet street, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms—One-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Deeds at the cost of the purchasers. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—BENSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers, Carpet Rooms, 239 Pearl-st., have regular sales of Stocks, Jobbing Lots, Remnants, &c., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 58 Wall-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Stocks, Country Bank and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans on Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Interest, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal: This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, springs for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅝ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the market for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will answer for machinery, and for all purposes is superior to anything else now for sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company: JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st, near Pine-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, hot strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL—The business of the late PETER CLINTON has been removed at his old established coal yards, cor. of Elm and Greenwich-sts., corner 26th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 116 Canal-st., where will as usual be sold the best quality of Red and White Ash Coal, at the lowest price for cash.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKIE 7 per cent Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, both of which are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of valuable property, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the main westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and draw bridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purchasing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 30 William-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First Mortgage Convertible Bonds in a Western Railroad interest payable semi annually in New-York City, for either a first-class dwelling-house, within easy access of New-York, or a small farm, well improved, convenient to good market. As the Bonds offered are believed to be strictly first-class, their par value will be required, and nothing more than a fair cash value will be allowed for properly offered in exchange. Any one wishing to make such Exchange will please state distinctly what they have to offer, and address Norwich (Conn.) City Post-Office, Box No. 341.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 35 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 74 Wall-st., New York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—On Bond and Mortgage, or purchase mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property, provided a part of the loan is taken in superior watches and jewelry, or wholesale prices, or in good real estate. C. R. TOTTEN, No. 100 Nassau-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMWELL, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 2, 1851.

On deposit Jan. 1, 1855	$543,543 09
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, 3,8[illegible] deposits	390,966 78
	$934,443 87
Paid during the same period, 3,024 drafts	444,359 60
	$490,084 27
Interest credited to depositors	27,35[illegible] 62
On deposit, principal and interest	$462,[illegible] 65

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1856, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment, $34,21 54, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages on improved property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon	$295,575
Bonds of the City of Troy	55,000
Bonds of the City of Utica	5,000
Bonds of the City of Rochester	13,000
Bonds of the City of Albany	5,000
Bonds of the City of Buffalo	1,000
New-York City Revenue Bonds	20,000
Cash in vault	17,957 71
Cash in Broadway Bank	43,878 12
Available fund, loans on stocks on call	69,761 83
Accrued interest	7,857 52—568,725 21
Surplus	$ 10,493 62

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WALE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CEMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAIN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
sn7,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE UNION BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK. MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 8th-st.
Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 16 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
} Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards of all qualities, of the celebrated Philadelphia and Factory of NAW-KAM & CO., Lancaster, Pa. Manufactured by the Patent Finish.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 9 Park row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] DR. WATSON, M. D., [illegible] AMERICAN [illegible] OFFICE, [illegible] CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] Chronic Diseases, [illegible] Diseases of the Skin and Blood, [illegible] Diseases of Females, [illegible] Diseases of the Urinary Organs, [illegible] Diseases of the Nervous System, [illegible] Diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible] Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, [illegible] Diseases of the Bones and Joints, [illegible] Diseases of the Liver, [illegible] Diseases of the Stomach, [illegible] Diseases of the Bowels, [illegible] Diseases of the Kidneys, [illegible] Diseases of the Bladder, [illegible] Diseases of the Rectum, [illegible] Diseases of the Heart, [illegible] Diseases of the Head, [illegible] Diseases of the Genital Organs, [illegible] Diseases of Children, [illegible] Diseases of Pregnancy, [illegible] Diseases of Infancy, [illegible] Diseases of Old Age, [illegible] Diseases of Consumption, [illegible] Diseases of Asthma, [illegible] Diseases of Bronchitis, [illegible] Diseases of Rheumatism, [illegible] Diseases of Neuralgia, [illegible] Diseases of Dyspepsia, [illegible] Diseases of Piles, [illegible] Diseases of Fistula, [illegible] Diseases of Ulcers, [illegible] Diseases of Tumors, [illegible] Diseases of Cancers, [illegible] Diseases of Scrofula, [illegible] Diseases of Erysipelas, [illegible] Diseases of Fevers, [illegible] Diseases of Dropsy, [illegible] Diseases of Epilepsy, [illegible] Diseases of Paralysis, [illegible] Diseases of Deafness, [illegible] Diseases of Blindness, [illegible] Diseases of Impotency, [illegible] Diseases of Sterility, [illegible] Diseases of Nervousness, [illegible] Diseases of Debility, [illegible] Diseases of Mercurial Affections, [illegible] Diseases of Syphilitic Affections, [illegible] Diseases of Gonorrhœa, [illegible] Diseases of Gleet, [illegible] Diseases of Stricture, [illegible] Diseases of Seminal Weakness, [illegible] Diseases of Spermatorrhœa

NEW-YORK CITY.

Suburban Railroads.—Residents of some of the railroads that lead [illegible] have been alarmed by rumors, [illegible] after the first of May, commutation tickets will [illegible]. If there is any truth in such [illegible] only fair that the Companies should [illegible] the fact at once. These are hundreds of [illegible] gentlemen going up and down in the [illegible], who do business in the City, and reside [illegible] the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Many [illegible] the house they reside in, and as a matter of [illegible] on the *first of February* they expect the usual [illegible] from the landlord, "Are you going to take [illegible] for the other year?" how shall they [illegible] if their landlords are not going to communte, and [illegible] can find it out reasonably, they will move into [illegible] gentlemanly railroad managers, let us [illegible] what we are to expect. If you keep mum, [illegible] as we are stuck with houses, you an- [illegible] "No more communtations," you get our [illegible] under false pretenses, and are worthy of in- [illegible].

[illegible] following has been sent to us. As we [illegible] into their Council," we can only [illegible] the benefit of those concerned:

[illegible] New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

[illegible] Only the voice of the people should [illegible] organization should ever be such, [illegible] influence could be wielded by its [illegible] leaders. The American Party [illegible] but a throbbing of the great heart of [illegible] the people's hearts, rather than [illegible] shall rule and govern it, so long [illegible] onward, and its increasing power irre- [illegible] of giving expression to the wishes and [illegible] the people in the Order, as to who should [illegible] for President of the United States, I [illegible] that each Council in this City [illegible] regular meeting in February, immediately [illegible] to vote for the man they prefer [illegible] that the votes may be uninfluenced in their [illegible] that no debate be allowed as [illegible] of the candidates. Such Coun- [illegible] are requested to send the Dep- [illegible] of the balloting in their Coun- [illegible] from every Council in the gen- [illegible] a copy by every Delegate from [illegible] to the Philadelphia Presidential Nominating [illegible].

JOHN BULLOCK,
Deputy for the City and County of New-York.

☞ A Lecture on CHARLES the First, being the seventh of the series, presented under the auspices of the P. B. Brotherhood, was delivered last night in Chrystie Hall, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore, before a large and fashionable audience.

☞ The Chambers-street Savings Bank has [illegible] depositors and an aggregate of deposits, in- [illegible] interest credited to depositors, of $7,548,001. [illegible] splendid building and site cost $124,329.

☞ A gentleman who was engaged to lecture on [illegible] evening last, announced from his morning [illegible] that he could not keep his engagement, be- [illegible] he had lost the notes of his address.

☞ The Executive Committee on Normal [illegible] have organized by electing WM. H. NEILSON Chairman for the current year.

☞ The Harbor Commission has cost the State thus far $14,513.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday. Present, SIMEON [illegible], Esq., President, G. C. GUNTHER, Secretary, [illegible] OLIVER, TIEMANN, TOWNSEND, SMITH, [illegible] and DUER.

[illegible] communication was read from the resident physi- [illegible] Blackwell's Island, having reference to the [illegible] of the buildings, by the use of charcoal. Referred to a Committee.

Another communication had reference to what had been styled "a little piece of plunder." The object sought to be proved was that certain moneys were paid to the corporation Attorneys, not to counsel. The following, among other correspond- [illegible], tells the story:

LAW DEPARTMENT, Office of Counsel to the Corp'n., } No. 31 CHAMBERS-STREET, Jan. 28, 1856.

I am gratified to be informed, that the report of [illegible] published in the New-York *Herald*, of the [illegible] is incorrect. The moneys mentioned were paid to the Cor- [illegible] Attorney, not to the Corporation Counsel. But [illegible] of April, 1855, the salary of the Corpora- [illegible] is fixed at $4,500, including all services.

[illegible] to say that my communication was dictated [illegible] desire to protect my own office against in- [illegible].

[illegible] never received nor has received any money [illegible] or on account of any services rendered to the Board of Governors. I was averse to having the public impressed [illegible] I had no disposition to do injustice [illegible]. I sincerely regret if the acceptance [illegible] has created any other im- [illegible] upon your mind. May I ask you will request the [illegible] to be corrected at the next meeting of the Board?

Respectfully, L. B. SHEPARD.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President of the Board of Gov- [illegible].

Gov. DUER wished the matter referred to a Finance Committee. Was there anything to cover up? Others thought the Board were not required to no- tice the matter. The motion for reference was lost.

The next matter taken up was the formation of a Committee to organize a Small-Pox Hospital. Gov. TOMPKINS was added to the Penitentiary Committee until the Small-Pox Hospital be organized.

Gov. TOMPKINS then referred to an advertisement about "Gift Enterprises." He thought those things were ill-fated, and offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on out-door Poor to prosecute certain parties. A board of $8,000 had been violated by some of these advertisements. Carried.

Adjourned.

Number remaining, week ending Jan. 26:

Bellevue Hospital	439
Lunatic Asylum	576
Almshouse	1,636
Penitentiary	420
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	36
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	237
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	34
Workhouse	737
Small-pox Hospital	2
Blackwell's Island	871
Blackwell's Hospital	280
City Prison	548
Second District Prison	15
Third District Prison	8
Fourth District Prison	276
Court of Oyer Asylum	180
Children of Nurse	191
Total	6,546
Increase	58
Number remaining, Jan. 19	6,488
Admitted	1,051
Total	7,539
Died	36
Discharged	872
Sent to Penitentiary	87
Sent to State Prison	8— 993
Total	6,546

The Case of Policeman Churchill.

A preliminary hearing in the case of Policeman CHURCHILL of the Thirteenth Ward, who stands charged with bribery, was had yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office. The particulars of the case were published in the TIMES a few days since.

The first witness called was Mary Ann Moore, who was sworn, but previous to being placed on the witness' stand, Mr. Busteed said he had a motion to make before the examination of the witness was proceeded with. He said that several indictments against the witness and her husband, Samuel Moore, were yet pending in the Court of Sessions, as yet untried. Her husband was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, and she was discharged on her own recognizance. It was, he said, a question of great legal delicacy how far the evidence of the witness was admissible in the present case. He asked the presiding magistrate that the evidence elicited upon the trial should not be harmed by the examination in this case.

After some discussion, the case was adjourned, in order to consult the District-Attorney.

Fires.

FIRE IN PRINCE-STREET.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Iron Foundry of LUTHER MOREY, No. 117 Prince-street, and occasioned a damage of about $500. No insurance. The fire originated from the engine.

FIRE AT OLD-SLIP.

A fire broke out about 12 o'clock, last night, in the wholesale cigar warehouse of STORRY & STEPHENS, corner of Water-street and Old-slip. It originated by the falling of some lighted coals from the grate. Not much damage was done.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

William and Robert Gilmore, tin-roofers, doing business in the Eighth-avenue, were, yesterday, brought before Justice BLANDREAU, charged with subornation of perjury.

It appears that some weeks ago the accused obtained, in the Superior Court, judgment, in default, for something over $10,000, against a gentleman named Thomas Cooley, a resident of the Twenty-fourth Ward. Before the rendering of the decision an affidavit was submitted, signed by Hiram Kinney, in which it was stated, and sworn to, that the deponent (Kinney) had served a summons in the case to the defendant, Cooley. This allegation was denied on the part of Cooley, who moved that the verdict be set aside, &c. In support of this motion [illegible] did serve a [illegible] personally, but that a [illegible] by the Gilmores was placed by [illegible] of Cooley's [illegible] after the delivery of the [illegible] of Cooley, he was frequently [illegible] the Gilmores with solicitations to make an affidavit that he had served the summons on Cooley in due form, and that one day he was accosted by one of the Gilmores, who took him to several porter-houses, treating him at each, and that finally, when so intoxicated as not to know what he was doing, he (the deponent) was induced to sign a paper, of the contents of which he was ignorant. This paper, he afterwards learned, was the affidavit submitted in Court in proof that due notice had been served on Mr. Cooley. He also alleges that after the decision in the case, he was waited on by the Gilmores, who offered to give him $150 if he would put on a white coat and green goggles, and leave the City.

Peter Bogart also makes an affidavit that the Gilmores, at sundry times, solicited him to make oath that he was cognisant of the serving of the summons by Kinney on Cooley, but that he declined so doing, inasmuch as he was not in the City at the time of the alleged proceeding. He made other statements corroborative of the statements of Kinney. The accused were committed to answer.

IRREGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT—KILLED BY SNOW THROWN FROM A HOUSE-TOP.

A man named Wm. H. Warner, who resided at No. 169 Amos-street, was almost instantly killed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by being struck with a heap of snow pitched from the top of the dwelling at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, by two laboring men employed in clearing the roof. The deceased was taken at once to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, and Patrick Cassidy and Michael Fagan, the workmen, were taken in custody.

The only wonder is, that accidents of this nature do not oftner occur. It is really dangerous to venture out now that it thaws, for from very many house-tops heaps of snow and ice are pitched to the sidewalk with an indifference to the safety of the passers by amounting to criminality. Men were at work on the City Hall the past two days, clearing away the accumulated ice and snow, which was hurled down below in avalanches, as if designed to crush all who had business within or about the building. Fortunately no one was hurt, but that was owing more to good luck and skillful dodging than anything else. This business should be stopped before more lives are lost.

COULDN'T COMA IT.

The gas-metre dodge is about played out. On Monday, a man entered the basement of the residence of Councilman Phillips, in Green-street, to examine the gas metre. Immediately after the admittance, he requested the servant girl to go up stairs and light the gas, but she having read the newspapers, declined doing so. The sharper finding the dodge to be a failure, soon after left, unrequited for his trouble.

CAPTURE OF A "SNEAK" THIEF.

A young man named Wm. Thompson went into the house of Mr. Roan, No. 166 Sixth-avenue, and helped himself to some clothing which he found there, and was preparing to leave, when Mrs. Roan discovered him, and seizing him held him fast until the arrival of Policeman Magin, of the Second District Police Court, who took him into custody. One of the stolen coats was found on the prisoner's back. He was committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU.

ANOTHER DEATH IN PRISON.

Mr. McCormick, a blacksmith, lately residing at No. 698 Water-street, was locked up in the Seventh Ward Station on Monday evening for gross intoxication. Yesterday morning he was found to be dead. His death is supposed to have been the result of intemperance. He was a native of Ireland and 33 years of age.

BURGLARIES.

Two boys named Mathew Campbell and Peter Campbell were committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU, charged with burglariously entering and stealing from the public house of Henry B. Vonn, No. 292 Bowery, a basket of wine and some clothing, in all of the value of $65. The offence was committed on Monday evening last. The accused, when arrested, had in their possession the alleged stolen wine.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Boardman, No. 265 Seventh-street, was entered on Monday evening by some expert burgler, who took with him about $600 worth of jewelry. The family were at tea at the time of the robbery. The offender has not been arrested.

MRS. LINCOLN AGAIN.

John Dailey, of No. 160 Prince-street, who became bail for Mrs. Lincoln, of the American Orphan Asylum, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, appeared before Justice OSBORNE yesterday morning and surrendered his ball. The Justice gave her until to-morrow to obtain a now bondsman.

[Advertisement.]

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN NEW-YORK—THE GREAT BALL OF THE TOMPKINS BLUES.—We understand that the President, being a personal friend of several of the members of this crack Company, has accepted an invitation to be present at their Ball, which comesoff at Niblo's on Thursday evening next. We also understand that the Governor and his staff will also be present. This will undoubtedly be the great Military Ball of the season. Dodworth's immense Band does up the music.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HILL & STRINGER'S original Dandelion Coffee, for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, flatulency, sick headache, &c. It is also a superior nutritious beverage, having at the same time both a medicinal effect, and a flaver not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are in the market. For sale at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment to be given at this popular Theatre to-night cannot be equaled at any other establishment. The Comedy of "The Day After the Wedding," the grand Pantomime of "Aephodel, or The Magic Pen," the great Drama of "Captain Kyd, or The Witch of Hurl-Gate," will all there be performed, with Dancing between each piece by Miss HENRIETTA LANG.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS AND SCROFULA.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness of the efficacy of this wonderful onguent, in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long-standing or desperate the case may be.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, anthor of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Council.

The Hoboken Council will hold a regular meeting this evening, at the Town Hall. The Mayor's veto of the resolution dismissing the Police will be presented to the Council.

Cause of the Open Polar Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the sun is about 47 degrees nearer the North pole on the 21st of June than it is on the 21st of December, and New-York about 43 degrees south of the North pole, the sun will be as high at the pole on our longest day as it is to us on our shortest day; the refractive power of the dense atmosphere at the North would make it appear much higher. We have experience of the sun's warmth on our shortest days at noon, and that noon for a short time only; but at latitude 90° it is apparently noon for six months, and for eight or ten weeks of that time must be very warm. It is my opinion that for a few weeks of our longest days it is the warmest part of the globe, for the following reasons:—the sun seen high by refraction and shining into a dense atmosphere as on a great concave mirror reflecting its heat on and around latitude 90°. I would also suggest that the oxygen and hydrogen set free by the decomposition of water in those regions, may blend together in a dense atmosphere and give out their heat around the pole, hence the polar sea; in our Winter the reverse of this will take place. If this theory be correct, the [illegible] part [illegible] part of that time south, the frigid part [illegible] until it meets the open sea. Ice at 32° [illegible] at the same height throughout the 24 hours, and causes an open sea.

It is a natural consequence that, for several degrees around the pole, the warm water from the pola will rush to the frigid part; and an under current of cold to the warm to restore the equilibrium; the surface current flowing South would make many openings in the ice, through which no ship could sail North unless the openings were very wide. To diffuse the current over a large space, if at the shore of the nearest land to the pole an open sea be found, there would be a chance to sail North, for the land will imbibe the heat from the North, and in its turn will give it out again to contribute towards keeping the sea open. If this fail, the only other mode, and I believe the most certain, would be to go over the Ice in Winter and await the result.

This has been my theory for many years, but never before has it been made public through the medium of the press.

JOHN BELL, Harlam, N. Y.

☞ "I say, landlord, got any 'lasses?" said a boarder at a Kansas Hotel, not a thousand miles from this city. Landlord replied with a meat-axe look. Upon a repetition of the question, he put on his dignity, and answered that boarders were getting saucy, and that he didn't 'low 'lasses but once a day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, at his Church, Mr. E. B. BROWN to Miss P. JANE WHALLEY, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Thomas H. Burch, ISAAC BARKER, of Tuckahoe, and ELIZABETH A. DURCH, of the ormer place.

At Groveland, on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Thomas Aitken, JAMES LOGAN, of Clinton, Conn., to AGNES SPROWL, of Groveland.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Rev. JOHN B. BALLARD, aged 68 years.

The public are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Baptist Church in 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

☞ Kentucky and North Carolina papers please copy.

In this City, RICHARD BARNABY, Jr., son of Richard and Catharine Barnaby, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 Monroe-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Young spirit rest thee now;
E'en while with us thy footstops trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
His golden locks and sunny smiles,
No more will give us joy;
Ours only for a little while—
God claims our darling boy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late J. J. Doremus, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. P. Walters, No. 543½ Leight-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, GEORGE A., son of William H. and Adeline Martling, aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at No. 209 7th st., CATHARINE A. HALL, aged 41 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, HARRIET, wife of William James Mackrell, and youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary Pragnell, in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 169 Court-st., between Warren and Baltic, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at the residence of Hugh Allen, WILLIAM F., son of Hon. S. H. P. Hell, of Binghamton, N. Y.

"None knew him but to love him,
None nemed him hnt to praise."

His remains were removed to Binghamton on Monday, the 28th, for interment.

In Paris, France, on Sunday, Jan. 6, JAMES FREEMAN HYATT, son of Louis L. and Hannah A. Hyatt, aged 10 months and 20 days.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, at his residence, St. Mark's place, Col. WM. H. MAXWELL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, FRANK R., only son of George A. and Rebecca A. Bell, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 33 Commerce-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, 1856, of consumption, Mrs. ABBY PONSFORD, relict of the late William Ponsford, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, JANE A. STIENLE, wife of Christian Stienle, aged 22 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Vincelett, No. 668 Greenwich st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, CHARLES WILLIAMS, aged 40 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Alleghanis Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F., and the Association of Exempt Firemen, also the members and ex-members of Washington Fire Engine Co. No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Jay-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, Mrs. FORTUNATA COXE, aged 63 years and 4 months, relict of Col. Charles D. Coxe, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John C. and Lucian Coxe, and her son-in-law, C. F. Carnahan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Boardman place, Court-st., near Sackett, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Pollifly, N. J. on Monday, Jan. 28, MARY, wife of John H. Powers, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, from the residence of her father, Abraham Kipp. The 2:40 o'clock Paterson train from Jersey City will meet conveyances at Rolling Spring Depôt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 29.

$2,000	Col. 7s, '70, s2..	84	
5,000	Louisiana 6s	88	
3,000	Erie Conv. bds '71	81½	
500	Erie bds of '75	90½	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	81½	
5,000	do.	s30	81
10,000	do.	s60	81
500	do.		81½
4,000	do.	c	81½
5,000	do.	b10	81½
1,000	New-York 6s.		85¾
2,000	do.		85¾
30,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.		100½
6,000	Chic. & R. I. R.R.		89½
100	Canton Co.	b3	23½
100	do.		23¾
500	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	s3	23¼
150	do.	b60	23¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.		23¼
100	do.	s6	23¾
100	do.	s60	23¾
135	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		92
350	do.		92½
100	Erie Railroad	b5	51¾
100	do.	s30	51¾
100	do.	s60	51¾
100	do.	s10	51¾
150	do.	b30	51¾
100	do.	c10	51¾
400	do.	s3	51¾
250	do.		51¾
250	do.	b30	52
600	Reading Railroad	s3	83¾
100	do.	b3	84
800	do.	s3	84
200	do.	s30	84
100	do.	s60	84
100	do.	b60	84½
100	Reading R. R.	b60	84½
500	do.	c	84¾
100	do.	s3	84¾
100	do.	s3	84¾
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.		89¾
100	do.	s10	89¾
225	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		62¾
12	do.		63
20	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	s30	86¾
50	do.		86¾
50	do.	s10	86¾
100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	s30	86¾
50	do.		86¾
100	do.	s3	86¾
34	Sixth-av. R. R.		75
15	Panama R. R.		99½
50	do.		99¾
50	do.		99¾
225	Galena & Chic. R.		104¾
50	do.		104¾
25	do.		s90. 104¾
25	do.		b30. 104¾
50	do.		b30. 104¾
250	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b60	73¾
150	do.	s3	73½
100	do.	s3	73¾
300	do.		73½
250	do.	b60	73¾
25	Ills. Cent'l R.R.		90¾
100	Long Island R.R.	b3	30
100	do.	b60	30¾
150	do.	s60	29½
100	N. Creek Coal Co.		1¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$4,000 Lake Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. R. 1m. int. add 65
5,000 Chi. & Miss. income 10s, int. added 47½
100 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co. 92
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. 4¼
1,000 shares Winefrede Mining and Man. Coal Co. 5

The following sales at auction were made by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

(For Northern Indiana Bank at Logansport.)
$5,000 Indiana State 5 ₱ cent. Stock 81½
(For Bank of Covington.)
$1,000 Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bond 93
2,000 Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. Bonds 87
(For State Stock Bank at Marion.)
$1,000 Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bond 93
2,000 Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. Bonds 87
(For Kalamazoo Bank.)
$2,000 North Carolina 6 ₱ cent. Bonds 96

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Nor. Carolina 6s.	95¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60.	100¾
300	Cumb. Coal Co.		23¼
25	do.		23½
600	Florence Joint.		⅞
700	Reading R. R.	s3	85
200	do.	b60	86¾
10	N. Y. Central R. R.		92¾
100	do.	s60	92
50	do.		92
100	Long Isl. R. R.	b3m	31½
600	Eric Railroad		51¾
200	do.	s3	51¾
300	do.	b30	51½
50	do.	b30	51½
100	Huds. Riv. R. R.		29¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b5	29¼
100	do.	s3	29¾
100	do.	s3	29¾
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.		89¾
50	do.	s10	89¾
50	do.	s30	89¾
100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	s30	86¾
50	do.		86¾
50	do.	s10	86¾
20	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	s30	86¾
50	do.		86¾
50	do.	s10	86¾
50	do.	b30	87
50	do.	b30	87
100	Huds. Riv. R. R.		29¾
100	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	s30	86¾
50	do.		86¾
50	do.	b15.	106¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s3	86

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The temper of the Stock Exchange continues unsettled. The disposition to-day was to stiffen prices for several of the prominent Road shares. A large business was done in Reading, the last price [illegible] cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. [illegible] than the closing sales on Monday. There were strong buyers for the Stock. The last price of Erie 51¾, against 51¾ on Monday afternoon. Galena further advanced ¼ ₱ cent., and there was a good request for New-York Central, at 92. The dividend is made payable 20th February. 4 ₱ cent. in cash. For $30,000 of the 7 ₱ cents. of the Company 100¾ was paid. The activity in Illinois Centrals is not so marked of late as before the New Year. The sales to-day were at 81 ₱ cent. The Western Roads steady in prices. The general market this afternoon left off dull. In Money affairs the supply to the Brokers was fair, and the demand partially increased. Mercantile paper without change in rates of discount, 8@9 ₱ cent. for prime, 10@12 for fair names. The additional business in Foreign bills to-day was mostly done at 108¾@108⅝ on London; 5.22½@5.21¼ on Paris. Some Southern drawn Francs were done at 5.25. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $103,997; paid $286,949, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,089,271. The *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, delivered $643, 446 California Gold this morning. She reports $1,078,000 additional manifested for New-York on the Panama steamer on the Pacific side. By this arrival we have the annual trade and Gold circulars, and tables from San Francisco to close of year 1855, from which we condense the following facts and estimates:

GOLD PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA, 1855.

	1855	vs. 1854.
Actual shipments—		
To New-York for Atlantic States	$38,720,564	$46,299,610
London and other Foreign ports	5,903,526	5,139,453
Total shipments manifested	$44,640,090	$51,429,101
Estimate for Atlantic Passengers	8,972,056	4,638,964
Coined at San Francisco, exclusive of bars	17,598,300	4,064,207
Total	$66,111,446	$60,142,272
Less Coin estimated as included in shipments	8,000,000	2,500,000
Actual new product of year	$58,111,446	$57,742,272
Total Product from discovery to Jan. 1, 1855		238,242,700
Add Product of 1855, as above		58,111,446
Grand total		$296,354,146

OPERATIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.

Deposits—Gold, Bars, &c.	1,[illegible]776
Gold, Coin	1,[illegible]000
Silver, Bars, &c.	[illegible]
Total deposits during 1855	1,[illegible]776
Coinage	[illegible]
Gold, Eagles	[illegible]
Half Eagles	[illegible]
Quarter Eagles	[illegible]
Dollars	[illegible]
Total coinage	[illegible]

Gold deposits exclusively, ozs.	1,701,277
Value	$30,661,191
Small Coin	$1,652,507
Assayed bars	8,404,039
Refined bars	94,645

TONNAGE OF SAN FRANCISCO. 1855.

INWARD. From	No. Vessels.	Tons.	OUTWARD. To	No. Vessels.	Tons.
New-York	15	18,055	Eastern Dom. P'ts	3	3,181
Boston	12	12,781	Coast Domes. P'ts	229	38,570
Other Eastern P'ts	4	2,090	Vancouve. 'sland	1	175
Pacific Dom'cP'ts	298	43,410	Mexico	16	5,839
Mexico	8	1,198	Peru	11	5,774
Central America	6	7,894	Chili	4	1,193
Panama	11	11,186	Sandwich Islands	10	4,946
Chili	3	629	Other Pacific Is'de	4	674
Sandwich Islands	9	2,070	Australia	5	1,468
Other Pacific Is'ds	2	868	China	21	14,040
China	8	3,674	Europe	1	479
Australia	6	1,79	Panama	6	12,164
Vancouver'sIsl'nd	1	144	Central America	8	7,894
Russian Posses	4	1,346	Whaling	5	1,063
Great Britain	10	8,96	Manila	5	5,692
Other Europ'n P'ts	3	1,96	East Indies	9	7,979
Whaling Voyages	8	2,144	Other Ports	3	445
Other Ports	2	99			
Total	410	122,35	Total	353	109,948

FREIGHT EARNINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO—1855.

Total from New-York for 1855	$1,762,959
Total from Boston	982,079
Total from other Eastern ports	191,134
Total from foreign ports	963,402
Total amount paid during the year	$3,899,575

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

	Inward.	Outward.
Men	23,266	21,200
Women	5,767	1,163
Children	2,626	535
Total	31,759	22,898

Ports of	Loss and Gain.	Ports of	Loss and Gain.
Panama	5,485	China	144
San Juan	4,065	England	99
Mexico	306	France	289
Peru	117	Germany	288
Chili	92	U. S. ports	198
Sandwich Isl's.	108	Other ports	55
Australia	550	Total	1,443 16,954

Balance in favor of California 8,961.

SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, JAN. 1, 1856.

Discounted Notes	$573,672 06	
Domestic Bills	2,199,678 63	
Debts in suit and Suspended Debt	35,444 66	
Investments in Eastern Exchange	346,110 73	$3,069,906 13
Kentucky State Bonds, 6 ₱ cent.		600,000 00
Banking Houses		60,056 00
Protest and Cost Account		558 50
Due from Southern and Western Banks		149,025 62
Due from Eastern Banks	177,885 41	
Notes of other Banks on hand	221,210 00	
Gold and Silver	903,418 12	$1,301,513 53
Total Assets		$5,121,059 78
Capital Stock	$1,494,236 00	
Due Depositors	240,064 30	
Due Banks	110,267 93	
Dividend Account	2,209 25	
Circulation	2,860,851 00	
Contingent Fund	230,000 00	
Profit and loss	263,567 30—412,567 30	
Total Liabilities		$5,121,059 78
Half-yearly dividend, 5 ₱ cent.		

BANK OF TENNESSEE, JAN. 1, 1856.

Discounted Notes	$1,680,695 69	
Domestic Bills	1,796,099 50	
Bills and Notes in Suit	621,058 74	
State Bonds discounted	298,228 83	
Common School Bonds	54,723 50	
Real Estate	247,992 58	$4,673,793 79
Due from Banks		455,424 98
Notes of other Banks	153,959 00	
Gold and Silver	717,786 98	871,745 98
Total		$6,000,964 75
Capital Stock		2,857,676 53
Certificate of State Revenue	145 93	
Internal Imp't Fund	11,702 38	
Internal Imp't Dividend	5,256 00	
Commiss. of Common Schools	36,213 55	
Sinking or Contingent Fund	32,396 81	
Profit and Loss Reserved Fund	272,637 67	
Common School Land Districts	354,120 23	712,472 91
Branch Balances	71,715 90	
Due Banks	168,803 17	904,524 07
Net Profits last six months		146,871 71
Circulation		1,578,219 90
Treasurer of Tennessee	79,235 15	
Certificate of Deposit	3,189 50	
Individual Depositors	892,195 88	
Total		$6,000,934 75

Western Roads.—NUMBER II.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has a single track of 243 miles from Toledo to Chicago, with a fork of 37 miles from Adrian to Monroe, and operates in addition the following branches, now only partly completed, viz: Tecumseh and Jackson branch, 22 miles; Three-river branch, 12 miles; Goshen branch, 10 miles; and Michigan City branch, 12 miles; showing a total of 348 miles operated. They have in course of construction, balance of the Jackson branch, and the Air-Line to Goshen—total, 150 miles uncompleted, and making

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1363. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A NEW BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

A RAILROAD COMPTROLLER.

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

A LITTLE ABOUT SALT.

The Marine Court—Suppression of Gambling.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Bailey and the Message.

KNOW-NOTHING FINANCIERING.

SOCIAL MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Legislation went quietly along to-day. Nothing wonderful transpired in the open sessions of either house, that particularly requires comment. As Mr. BANKS said of the Union, I shall propose to let them slide, without vote or comment. But in Executive session of the Senate, there was an agreeable episode that deserves particular notice, and that was

THE APPOINTMENT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

Yesterday MARCUS SCHOONMAKER transmitted to the Governor his resignation of the office of Superintendent of the Bank Department. This was accepted, and this morning the Governor sent up to the Senate the nomination of JAMES M. COOK, to fill the vacancy. It was Executive Session day, and by unanimous consent the rule requiring all nominations to be referred for one week was suspended, and then, by a unanimous vote, the nomination of Mr. COOK was confirmed. The fitness of Mr. COOK for the office need hardly be asserted. The unanimous vote of a Senate, composed of men of all parties, is an attestation of his worth, that will go further even than a commendatory paragraph in a newspaper. Every tub should stand on its own bottom. I know of no man more ready to be judged by his merits than the new Superintendent.

As I have before intimated, Mr. SCHOONMAKER is to enter the service of the New-York Central Railroad Company. The operations of that Corporation have become so extended as to render absolutely necessary the creation of an office equal in importance to any in the State. They have separated from the department of the Superintendent certain labors and responsibilities, and have placed them under the control and supervision of a Comptroller. It is this position that has been tendered to and accepted by Mr. SCHOONMAKER. The salary is $5,000 a-year, and yet, liberal as it is, I have no doubt Mr. S. will fully and satisfactorily entitle himself to receive it. The ability of a corporation to outbid the State is not an every day occurrence—so wise and judicious a selection bespeaks a discretion and foresightedness indicative of integrity and judgment.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the rules and joint rules, which was made the special order at 12 o'clock, was postponed till Friday, to give time for members to examine the proposed amendments.

The order of "Third Reading of Bills" being reached, some fifteen bills, mostly of a local character, were disposed of.

Among these was the bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York, providing the Fire Wardens with an Office and Clerk.

Also the following Senate bills: To secure the faithful expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions in the first Senate District; for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, exempting its property from taxation.)

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

Mr. BRADY brought in a bill relating to the transportation of freight on certain railroads, with the following provisions:

SECTION 1. The New-York Central Railroad Company and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company are authorized to take and transport on their railroads any goods offered for transportation.

SEC. 2. The said Companies may, from time to time, fix, regulate and receive, reasonable tolls and compensation for such transportation.

SEC. 3. The above Companies shall make returns as directed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of all goods transported by them, and pay the same tolls per mile, as would have been paid on them from the same points by canal. When the distance by canal is greater than by railroad, the amount of toll for such greater distance shall be paid by each Company.

SEC. 4. The Canal Board shall make such regulations as to enforce the collection of the above tolls.

SEC. 5. The tolls collected as provided by this act, shall belong to the Canal Fund. And,

SEC. 6. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to prescribe the manner of collecting the same. The Railroad Company refusing to comply with these requirements, shall forfeit $500 per day for such non-compliance.

SEC. 7. This act shall not be construed to affect baggage of passengers not exceeding in weight 100 pounds.

SEC. 8. All acts inconsistent are repealed.

The bill was referred to the Canal Committee by a vote of 62 to 18.

DISORDERLY PERSONS.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD proposes certain amendments to the Revised Statutes relative to disorderly persons. Any persons threatening to leave their families, or neglecting to provide for them, all persons pretending to tell fortunes or discover stolen goods, all common prostitutes, or keepers of bawdy houses, drunkards, tippiers, gamblers, jugglers, &c., &c., shall, under the provisions of his Bill, be deemed disorderly persons.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

Mr. MATTESON introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of District Schools, of which the following is a synopsis:

SECTION 1. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon receiving from authors or publishers two copies of books, properly copyrighted, which they shall offer to furnish to School District libraries at two-thirds the retail price, or less, to place one copy in the State Library, and retain the other, and make out a complete list of books he shall deem suitable, with prices attached, and before the 1st of December in each year send a printed circular to School Trustees and Town Superintendents, with such list, and a statement of the amount of library money to be appropriated to that town.

SEC. 2.—Allows Trustees to select from this list such books as they may wish to purchase, and deliver a list of the same to the Town Superintendents, who shall make out a full list for the town, and file in the County Clerk's office. The delivery of such list shall be deemed a lawful expenditure of the Library money.

SEC. 3.—Directs the County Clerks to send their complete lists to the State Superintendent, before the close of the year.

SEC. 4.—The Superintendent is then authorized before the 1st of February to procure the books and cause them to be distributed to the County Clerks, who shall deliver them to the Town Superintendents and they to the Districts. The expense of transporting is to be paid by the Comptroller.

SEC. 5.—The State Superintendent shall retain so much of the Library money due each town as may be necessary to pay for the books above purchased, and pay the same to the authors or publishers.

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs was received. It shows the whole amount of salt inspected during the year 1855 to have been 6,062,885 bushels.

Total revenue collected	$61,065 59
Total expenses for the year	50,198 12
At Syracuse	$20,434 19
At Salina	14,622 21
At Liverpool	11,902 43
At Geddes	3,948 90
Expenditures for salaries	$17,885 67
Labor, material, repairs, &c	32,412 46
Total	$50,198 13
Excess of receipts over expenses	$10,867 46

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Mr. DIXON has brought in a bill similar to one introduced by him last year to provide against unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

THE MARINE COURT BILL.

Mr. ANTHON, from the New-York delegation, reported against the Marine Court Bill introduced a few days since by Mr. B. BAILEY. The bill changed the name of the Marine Court to City Court; increased the number of Justices to six; extended the jurisdiction to $1,000, and provided for appeal to the Superior Court instead of the Common Pleas. The adverse report was agreed to.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

A bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Lenox, Madison County, coming up for its third reading, Mr. MATTESON asked consent to make the bill general, applicable to all the towns of the State, extending the time to the 1st of March. Consent was granted and the bill passed the House.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Mr. BUCKLEY brought in his bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling. It provides for the amendment of the act passed July 10, 1851, so as to punish by fine not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $250, or imprisonment in the County Jail not less than three months, or in the State Prison not less than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment any person who shall keep for purposes of gambling any apparatus whatever, or deal in the same, or be engaged in playing any game when money is at stake, or who shall sell or vend lottery tickets or policies. One-half of the fine shall go to the support of the poor in the county, and the remainder to the complainant.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF ACADEMIES.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the time of sending in the Annual Reports of Academies, to require Academies to declare the termination of its academic year, which should be between the 20th of June and the 15th of September each year.

TRINITY CHURCH REPORT.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Comptroller of Trinity Church asking for an extension of time to the 15th of February for the answer to the inquiries propounded by the Senate resolution—as, owing to the labor of compiling the statistics, and the illness of the Chief Clerk, the Vestry are not able to prepare the report by the 1st February.

The request was granted.

SING SING PRISON.

Mr. Z. CLARK introduced a bill appertioning $14,000 for the rebuilding of the Sing Sing State Prison building, destroyed recently by fire.

RECORDS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH brought in a bill appointing NATHAN B. MORSE, JOHN P. ROLFE and RICHARD INGRAHAM, Commissioners of Records for Kings County, with power to examine the records, maps and documents in the offices of the County Clerk, Register and Surrogate, and to have the same copied and printed, so far as deemed proper, and to do such further acts as they may deem for the public interest. They are to receive no compensation, but be paid necessary expenses.

POWERS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

On motion of Mr. J. A. SMITH, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing Notaries Public to administer oaths, take affidavits, acknowledgments, and to give their official seal as much effect as attaches to that of County Clerk.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTIONS.

The Assembly resolution appointing a committee to examine into the affairs of the New-York Institutions deriving their support from the State, was called up and referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Annual Report of the Astor Library was received. From it we gather the following details:

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, there has been expended for books, exclusive of binding	$7,281 86
The whole amount up to that time, and binding, has been	120,330 96
The total cost of the Library Building has been	120,352 41
The production fund is	231,500 00
Cash in Bank	20 28
The receipts for the year have been	12,948 80
The expenses	12,938 42

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE GOVERNOR.

Let me notice two events which transpired in the Assembly this morning.

The first was the reiteration by Mr BAILEY of the remarks he has five times heretofore felt himself impelled to make, in relation to the language used by the Governor in that portion of his Message relating to the conduct of certain officials in the City of New-York. I am somewhat astonished that a man of Mr. BAILEY's admitted ability should deem it in taste to harp on one string the same old tunes—in the same words and with the same notes. He ought to have been able to say something original, fresh, vigorous. As it was, he only dwindled himself down to the smallest capacity. And really I cannot exactly sympathize with Mr. BAILEY in his indignation at the language used by the Governor. If the New-York officials did disregard the law—if they openly, as well as secretly, permitted statute provisions to be violated—if they neglected or refused to do their duty—why should not the fact be proclaimed? It is the duty of the Governor to communicate to the Legislature the condition of the State, and he should do so faithfully and fearlessly. And in so doing he should use plain speech—honest Saxon bluntness—and not go skirting about for honied words, in which to excuse official neglect or official depravity. The Governor believed that those charged with the enforcement of the Prohibitory law in the City of New-York had utterly violated their trust—he had good reasons for so believing—they were patent to any observer—he has frankly and plainly said so. None too frankly, none too plainly, for the information of the public, nor for the public good.

A refutation of the charges so distinctly made—and a vindication of their course—is what will most redound to the credit of the New York officials. They are not to be whitewashed nor upheld by Mr. BAILEY's indignant wordy review of the language in which those charges are clothed.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

In connection with Mr. BAILEY's harangue, Mr. MATTESON, of Chenango, a Hunker Know-Nothing, made a speech charging that appointments to office had been bought and sold by the Executive, and those by whom he was surrounded, and that proofs of such buying and selling could be easily produced. He, therefore, moved that a Committee should be appointed, to whom should be referred the charges brought by the Governor against the New-York officials, and the charges which he, Mr. MATTESON, Hunker Know-Nothing member of Assembly from the County of Chenango, deliberately and willfully brought against the Executive. He wanted the Committee clothed with power to send for persons and papers.

The proposition to raise a Committee was promptly seconded by the political friends of the Governor, through Judge FOOTE. If Mr. MATTESON does not wake up to-morrow morning with a feeling that he has shown zeal without discretion, I presume he will push his resolution along. The Executive and his friends have no fears of such an investigation as le proposed—if the Order of Hindoos think there is any capital to be made out of it, let them work it up. If they find not Jordan a "hard road to travel," there is no truth in the thousand stories current about the Capitol of the buying and selling of Canal appointments. Dive along, Mr. MATTESON, but be very careful that you are not caught in your own trap.

KNOW-NOTHING FINANCIERING—INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Some days ago Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the interest paid on deposits made by the State. I have not heard anything of that resolution for the past week, and I suppose it is to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Not getting at some information touching these deposits, which I anticipated would be forwarded in answer to Mr. BROOKS' resolution, I have looked elsewhere, and from a reliable source have got what I desired. Under the joint charge of the Superintendent of the Bank Department and the State Treasurer are placed certain funds, contributed by the banks of the State, and held in trust for their benefit. The Treasurer, without consultation with the Superintendent, deposited these funds with the Merchants' Bank, of this city, and on them obtains interest at the rate of four and five-eighths per cent. per annum. As soon as this transaction came to the knowledge of the Superintendent, (and it was little better than larceny to do it without his knowledge,) he remonstrated with the Know-Nothing lord of the Treasury, and stated distinctly that he had a proposition from responsible parties, to receive these deposits at a yearly interest of four and three-quarters per cent.—*one-eighth per cent. more than he was receiving* at the Merchants' Bank. This was some days since, and yet Mr. Treasurer CLARK has not availed himself of the advanced rate proposed to him. How long he will continue to defraud the Bank Fund of the one-eighth per cent. to which it is entitled I cannot say, for I do not know what are the necessities of the Know-Nothing Council under whose direction he is acting. As the fund is more than a hundred thousand dollars, the difference in interest amounts to a snug pinm. If the Merchants' Bank can retain this, for a couple years, it can afford to make a very handsome donation to the treasury of the Order, and no doubt it will be happy to do so.

Is it the knowledge of this transaction that withholds the passage of Mr. BROOKS' resolution of inquiry? Is that gentleman afraid to put his political friends on the record?

SOCIAL MATTERS.

Evening parties are more frequent, though less magnificent than of old. The large *jams* that were so fashionable some years since have been given up, and in their stead we have substituted weekly receptions and informal gatherings—a decided improvement on the old-time custom, and quite fascinating.

Last Tuesday evening, J. V. L. PRUYN, Esq., one of the Regents of the University, invited the Joint Library Committee of the Legislature and sundry literary gentlemen of the city to a *soirée*. On the same evening Mr. A. M. STRONG invited a number of scientific gentlemen to meet Professors GOULD and EACHE.

On Wednesday evening Judge PARKER gave a very pleasant entertainment. Among the guests was JOHN PATTERSON, of this city, who affords one of the most remarkable instances of high genius and attainments, in humble circumstances, I have ever known. He is a practical printer, and works daily in the establishment of Mr. CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, but he has a wonderful aptitude for Mathematics, and has pushed his studies in that department to a very great extent. He has a library of some 3,000 volumes, composed almost entirely of works on Mathematics, in English, French and German. He has himself written several valuable works on different branches of this science. Solely on account of his scientific attainments he has been appointed State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, an office, for the discharge of the duties of which he is eminently fitted. It is remarkable that one of Mr. PATTERSON'S profession and position should have devoted himself so closely to the study of such a science. It is scarcely less remarkable that so much genius and devotion should meet with such timely private and public appreciation as has been evidenced towards Mr. PATTERSON.

Friday evening was the third reception of the season at the Executive Mansion. The lady of the Governor and the family by which she is surrounded possess, in a remarkable degree, the ability to make these receptions most pleasant and fascinating. Their genial hospitality imparts a warmth and cordiality to the company crowding their parlors that is rarely attainable in such assemblies. L.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cause of the Failure of the Plurality Resolution.

HON. THOMAS T. FLAGLER MISSING.

RUMORED CHALLENGE FROM DR. VALK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The plurality resolution failed to-day, through the absence of one of the Ohio Republicans without pairing, and the indiscreet pairing off of two others. Depressing as are these failures, through the culpable imprudence of friends, the Anti-Nebraska men are not disheartened.

To-morrow an effort is expected to be made again, with a reasonable prospect of success, if a direct vote can be had, as RICHARDSON, who paired off with an absent New-York member, resigning the privilege of voting to-day, cannot vote to-morrow, and at least one additional vote is promised.

Great anxiety is felt in regard to Hon. THOMAS T. FLAGLER, who started from Baltimore for Washington to-night, with his family, but left the car before reaching the Relay House, since when he has not been heard from. It is hoped, however, that he missed the train at the Relay House.

It is rumored to-night that Dr. VALK has challenged Hon. GUY R. PELTON, in consequence of the latter's recent letter published by the New-York Press. As PELTON has a respectable character to maintain, it is not supposed that he will accept the invitation to make himself a felon. S.

Mr. Clingman's Plurality Resolution—Disappointment at its Failure, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

When the main question was resumed to-day, on Mr. CLINGMAN'S plurality resolution, there was considerable applause from the galleries and some parts of the floor. The rumor soon spread throughout the city that the House was on the eve of electing a Speaker, and general satisfaction was expressed. The joy, however, was turned to sadness, by the announcement of the result of the vote. The resolution was voted for by Messrs. Clingman, Hickman, Barclay, Herbert and Kelly, (Democrats,) together with the Republicans, but was defeated by the votes of the Democrats and Americans, joined by Messrs. Dunn, Scott, Harrison, Moore, Haven and Wheeler—Impracticables (usually so styled)—with Mr. Campbell of Ohio.

Failure of the Democrats and South Americans to Coalesce—Liberality of Mr. Valk—Mr. Whitney's Proposition—The Assaults on Horace Greeley—The Senate Printer, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

One more day added to the past, but not altogether wasted, as it gave us another and a later indication that all the billing and cooing of the *Union*, the OHR Democrats, and a few of the thinner-skinned South Americans has failed to arrange any terms of coalition between the two parties. In fact it never was the intention of the Administration leaders in the House to permit Col. ORR's election, and his friends are well satisfied that he would never have been nominated by a caucus if there had been any honest desire that he should succeed. His only possible chance was through means of his strength as an independent candidate. As such he would, doubtless, have received the support of the mass of the South Americans, who, added to Mr. HAVEN and the opposed Nebraska men, might have given him a plurality. The fact that his chances were thus ruthlessly thrown awey by the caucus has excited not a little ill-feeling among Col. ORR's friends,—and the more because his personal qualifications made him a favorite candidate with the Democracy from the beginning. However, that's their business.

BILLING AND COOING.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, this morning proposed that the Democrats should select a South American for whom the Democrats would vote, or that the South Americans should select a Democrat for whom *they* would vote. Messrs. WHITNEY, of New-York, and CULLEN, of Delaware, promptly repudiated any such arrangement on their part. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, embraced the opportunity to make a speech quite conciliatory towards the Americans, and expressive of his surprise at, and condemnation of, any caucus nomination by the Democrats of the present Congress. His bid for the Speakership would have been a good one, in the event of a coalition,—but there was the rub.

VALK'S LIBERALITY.

Subsequently Dr. VALK, of New-York, got into a conversational debate with Mr. LETCHER upon the same subject, when Mr. L. rather posed the Doctor by asking whether he would vote for an Administration Democrat? The Doctor, after an instant's hesitation, answered in the affirmative, but on being closely questioned, it turned out that there is only *one* such Democrat for whom he would vote—evidently "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Va.,—just the last man on their side the House whom the Democrats would vote for under existing circumstances, although as JOHN WHEELER said of himself, "they might go further and fare worse."

A WHOLESALE SACRIFICE.

Mr. WHITNEY also entered the ring to-day, with one of the most absurd propositions of the Session, according to my notion. Its general idea was to pass a resolution declaring that ——— should be Speaker,—and then to pass upon successive motions to fill the blank with the name of some one member of the House, who should never be voted for twice, and so proceed, until, in the language of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Ky., they should "stumble upon a Speaker." This strikes me as undignified, unjust and childish. As Mr. LETCHER showed, its effect is to kill off, one by one, all the best men in the House, until in despair some man of straw, without any of the positive qualities which make for one friends and enemies at the same time, should be elevated to the Chair, to be buffeted hither and yon by skillful Parliamentarians upon the floor. Neither side of the House seemed to favor the proposition, and it was tabled by an overwhelming majority.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULTS UPON GREELEY.

The assaults made upon Mr. GREELEY, this evening, are freely commented upon. Of course, there are some individuals base enough to rejoice over the disgraceful affair, and to commend him who perpetrated the outrage; but among gentlemen, so far as I have had opportunity to judge, the general expression is one of abhorrence. The circumstances were these: On Thursday last, Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, moved a resolution proposing to rule off the course all the candidates for Speaker who had been run previous to that time. In his letter of that day, published yesterday, Mr. GREELEY commented upon the resolution as the meanest proposition yet presented to Congress. This is supposed to be the provocation for the assault. This afternoon, after the House adjourned, Mr. GREELEY started for his hotel, in company with Mr. PUTNAM, of Pennsylvania. While passing through the Capitol grounds, Mr. RUST addressed him, and the parties halted, while Mr. PUTNAM passed on, not suspecting any difficulty. Mr. GREELEY was thus left entirely alone, without a friend anywhere near him. RUST asked him if his name was GREELEY. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired whether he was a non-combatant? GREELEY's answer was, "That depends upon circumstances;" upon which RUST said, "Take *that*, then!"—striking him a severe blow on the head with his clenched fist, which he repeated frequently.

During all this time Mr. GREELEY had not the remotest idea who his assailant was. He defended

THE OUTRAGE REPEATED.

himself as well as he could, until the parties were separated,—and then asked of the by-standers, "Who is this man?" RUST started up the avenue, and Mr. GREELEY also pursued his way in the same direction, some little distance behind his assailant, and still unaccompanied by any friends. When near the National Hotel, RUST left the half dozen friends with whom he had been walking, turned back upon GREELEY, and asked, "Do you know now who I am?" The answer was, "Yes, you are Mr. RUST of Arkansas," and then the latter began to beat him furiously over the head with the metal top of a heavy cane, nobody interfering until his brutal vengeance seemed to be sated. This is chiefly Mr. GREELEY's statement of the facts, and it is corroborated by the declarations of distant eye-witnesses so far as they go. It only remains to say that RUST is physically one of the most powerful men in the House. Comment is hardly necessary. No one, I am sure, can fail to look upon the outrage as cruel and cowardly. Even were it possible to justify the first assault in the Capitol grounds, at a time when Mr. GREELEY had no friend near, even to testify to his assassination, and when he was thus unfriended,—as he is known always to be unarmed,—for the second assault upon the avenue there can be no palliation even among the advocates of brute force.

BRUTE FORCE AGAINST THE PRESS.

Mr. GREELEY declines to prosecute his assailant, but will doubtless show him that he is not to be intimidated. And in that he will not be alone. A public man's conduct is always open to criticism, and if Mr. RUST hopes to stifle it by resort to the arguments of barbarism, he will fail. There is no disgrace in being beaten or assassinated by one who happens to possess superior physical force, but there *would* be ignominy in permitting such demonstrations to deter one from following the line of his duty.

WHO SHALL BE PRINTER?

Colonel NICHOLSON, of the *Union*, was again renominated to-day by a Senatorial caucus, for printer to the Senate, Colonel FORNEY having considerately and prudently withdrawn. The vote, in caucus, stood eighteen to five. These united would only give NICHOLSON 23 votes—not enough to place his election beyond peradventure. Surely, if the Administration persists in keeping the House disorganized, its opponents in the Senate may be expected to combine in favor of somebody who don't support Mr. PIERCE for renomination. A combination in behalf of BEVERLY TUCKER, and some outsider may still be made successful.

GOVERNOR SEWARD ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

Governor SEWARD speaks, on Tuursday, on the Central American question, and will, undoubtedly, treat us to a concise, discriminating and thorough argument of the entire subject—one that may be safely taken as a text-book during all the discussion which may follow. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by States, each State casting one vote. He said the House was absolutely bringing itself into contempt. There was less anxiety on the part of the people relative to an organization now than there was four weeks ago. He appealed to State Rights' man to sustain the proposition.

Mr. TODD remarked that the proposition is repugnant to the constitution of the House. Members are here to represent the people, and not independent sovereignties. It would be unjust, because it would give the power to organize to the minority. If gentlemen were anxious to organize on the expressed will of the people, they should give way to the great majority.

On motion of Mr. TODD, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 135 to 72.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality vote, if no choice shall be made by the next three trials. He said if the resolution was adopted the majority must concur in the election. It was necessary to organize, and two months had been spent in vain expedients to do so. It would devolve on the American Party, upon the adoption of the resolution, to take their choice between Mr. ORR and Mr. BANKS.

Mr. HERBERT earnestly appealed to gentlemen entertaining conservative principles, to oppose the election of Mr. BANKS, whom he regarded as the representative of that fanaticism which would destroy the vitality of the Union.

Mr. LETCHER, looking at the present state of the political elements, could not recognize the principle which is calculated to place the South at a greater disadvantage than she now occupies. The result of the adoption of the resolution would be the election of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BOYCE (opposing the resolution) looked upon the election of Mr. BANKS as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the country, on account of the political principles held by Mr. BANKS, which, if carried out, would result in the death of the principles of the Constitution and the Revolution. He appealed to the Democracy to pause before they assisted in the election of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BENNETT, of N. Y., thought the only fair way of effecting an organization under present circumstances was by the plurality rule.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL expected the Democratic Party would generally vote against the resolution, but that there would be sufficient diversion in their ranks to effect its adoption. The people would hold them to as much responsibility for it as they would the man who would throw a lighted squib in a powder-house.

Mr. GREENWOOD made a motion that the resolution be tabled. Lost by a tie vote.

Mr. CLINGMAN's plurality resolution was then rejected by 106 against 110.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

No. 49—Ship *Roland*, Wm. T. Smith *et al.*, claimants and appellants, vs. Frederick Wiseman. Argument was concluded by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for appellants.

No. 50—John P. McKinney vs. Manual Savings Bank and others. This case was submitted to the Court on the record, and printed argument by Mr. HALL for plaintiff.

No. 52—John G. Stndds vs. Isaac Thomas *et al.*—Argued by Mr. Gillett, for the appellant, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Smith, for the appellees.

No. 54—John Durr *et dem.*, Jas. B. Murray *et al.* vs. Heboken Land and Improvement Company.

No. 55—Thesama vs. Wm. P. Rathbone *et al.*

No. 56—The same vs. Rutsen Sickley *et al.*—Argument was commenced by Mr. Van Winkle, for the plaintiffs.

The Burns Rendition Indemnity Case.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the case of *Ela* vs. *The Mayor and Military of Boston*, for damages for personal injuries received at the rendition of Anthony Burns, Hon. John P. Hale this morning made the closing argument for the plaintiff. He denied the legality of the proceedings of Mayor Smith in investing Major-General Edmonds with supreme control in the matter of the removal of Burns from Boston, and he thought that on the 2d of June, 1854, Boston was a conquered city. He deemed the Fugitive Slave Law a parody on the Constitution and a blight on the page of history. It had no binding effect upon his conscience. He considered it a dereliction of duty in the Mayor to devolve upon Gen. Edmonds the responsibilities which he did. The case is not yet concluded.

The arguments in the case of ELA vs. Mayor SMITH and others are concluded. The decision is reserved.

Destruction of the Lowell Museum by Fire.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Museum in this city, with several of the stores beneath it, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $15,000. Partially insured.

The Museum Building was owned by F. A. HILDRETH, Postmaster, and occupied by N. F. GATES, for theatrical performances. The members of the company engaged were lately from the Boston National. They lost their wardrobes, &c.

The law library of Hon. B. F. BUTLER was also destroyed.

Among the other sufferers, are C. W. PEARL, dry goods; ABEL WHITNEY, bookseller; R. B. RANDALL & Co., clothing. The new building adjoining, belonging to Mr. NESMITH, was considerably injured.

The Ohio Legislature and the Cincinnati Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature today, Mr. BROWN introduced a preamble and resolution reciting the circumstances of the recent slave case in Cincinnati, denouncing the participators in the arrest, and requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into it, and report a law to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in Ohio. After debate, the resolution was adopted, but afterwards reconsidered and referred to a committee.

Loss of the British Bark Moro Castle.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The brig *Neptune's Favorite*, Capt. LANE, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day, reports that, on the 9th inst., in lat. 39° 25', long. 30°, she fell in with the British bark *Moro Castle*, Captain MOUND, from St. John, N. B., for Greenock, water-logged and dismasted. Capt. LANE took off eight of the crew. The remainder, consisting of five of the crew, the Captain, and one passenger, were taken on board the ship *Alfred Storer*, Capt. CARNEY, from New-Orleans, bound for Liverpool. The *Moro Castle* was dismasted in a gale on the 5th inst.

Fearful Collision at Sea—Loss of the Brig Samuel Peters, with the Mate and Five Seamen.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The brig *Samuel Peters*, of New-Orleans, came in collision with the ship *Hovey*, of Maine, and sank in three minutes afterwards. The Captain and four seamen were saved on board the *Hovey*, but the mate and five seamen were drowned. The *Hovey* was damaged to the amount of $4,000. The brig and cargo were insured in New-Orleans offices, and she was owned by DEVEREUX & Co., of that city.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday last are received.

They contain the Message of Governor HERBERT, of Louisiana, which treats altogether of local matters, except in the concluding passages, which speak of the aspect of the Slavery question; and anticipating continual aggressions, considers the time for compromise as past, and advises preparation for the issue.

Meeting of the Friends of George Law in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of GEORGE LAW was held here this evening. Among the speakers were Messrs. ODELL, DENNISON, PERETON, C. S. MILLS, of the Assembly, and CHAUNCY BURR. A resolution, declaring GEORGE LAW the choice of the meeting for the American candidate for the Presidency, was adopted.

The Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The defence of Commander RITCHIE was read to-day. It includes an affidavit giving the particulars of his interview with Capt. DUPONT, reaffirming the use of the epithets denied by Capt. DUPONT. The Judge Advocate is allowed the privilege of reading, to-morrow, his reply to the defence. This privilege is unusual in Naval Courts.

Steam Boiler Explosion at Baltimore—The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steam boiler in the Canton Iron Works in this city burst this morning, killing one man and severely injuring several others—two fatally. The Canton Works are owned by E. D. LAWRENCE.

We have received no mail south of Augusta to-day.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Southern Commercial Convention met here to-day, and temporarily organized, with JOSEPH MAICK, of Richmond, in the Chair. There was a slim attendance.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Contested Election Case—Barr vs. Sickles.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee of the Senate having in charge the examination of this case, had a meeting to-day, and heard the argument of Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, counsel for Mr. SICKLES, on the motion of the latter to dismiss the petition of Mr. BARR as frivolous.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The *America*, which left this port for Liverpool at 12 M., takes out forty-six passengers for Liverpool and sixteen for Halifax. There was no specie shipped by her.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 30—11 P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* has not yet been signaled off this port. The snow-storm ceased about 8 o'clock this evening, and the weather is now clear, with a stiff wind from the North.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York, at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here at her wharf last night from New-York, with all on board well.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$881,000 in [illegible]

Nearly Two [illegible] across the Isthmus.

NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Late and Interesting from the South Pacific and Australia.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, Wm. LEWIS HERNDON, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall at 11½ o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 30th, having experienced, with but little exception, cloudy weather and much rain.

She brings the California mail of Jan. 5, $[illegible] in treasure on freight, and [illegible] passengers, [illegible] down on the Pacific side by the [illegible] Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, the Hon. [illegible] ROY, Esq., commander.

The *Golden Gate* left San Francisco Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M., with 800 passengers and $1,574,963 in treasure, $668,893 of which was on Foreign account. Jan. 14, at 1:30 P. M., off Cape St. Lucas, passed steamship *Golden Age*, bound for San Francisco; Jan. 17, at 8:15 A. M., passed steamer *Cortez*, for San Francisco. Arrived at Panama Jan. 19, at 10:45 A. M., landed mails, passengers, &c., and at 1:00 P. M., the train left for Aspinwall, from whence the *George Law* sailed the same evening.

The Panama Railroad is in fine working condition, and its business is constantly increasing. A train of eight cars came across on the 17th inst., loaded with *Silver*. The amount—$1,890,000—was received at Panama for H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Brisk*, from Mexico, and was *en route* for England.

Jan. 25, at 3½ P. M., off Caryafuct, passed an American ship bound S., with painted ports, and showing a white burgee with blue letters and a blue border,—supposed to be the *Nashville*.

The health of the Isthmus is good and the weather fine.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express Company, FREEMAN & Co.'s Express, and the Purser of the *George Law*, for the latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure per *George Law*.

Drexel & Co.	$25,000	F. Pavenstedt & Sons	[illegible]
Wells, Farco & Co.	129,000	maker	11,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	114,000	Wm. Heller	[illegible]
James Fairchild	44,000	Freeman & Co.	[illegible]
Order	43,714	Goldsbee, Pfaelzer & Co.	[illegible]
F. Kelly & Co.	42,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]	Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
Bank of America	37,000	Hanebuscher & Bros.	[illegible]
Ulmer & Feigenbaum	25,000	H. King & Sons	[illegible]
J. S. Rams, Bro. & Co.	16,948	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	[illegible]
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	16,000	Lord & Wade	[illegible]
A. Hardy & Co.	15,000	Chamberlain & Hatch	[illegible]
Goldsmith, May & [illegible]	[illegible]	Bolin, Thayer & Co.	[illegible]
Jacobs	14,167	L. Wechsler	[illegible]
N. & B. Goddard	11,000	J. Belmont	[illegible]
Schelle & Bros.	14,000	Everett & Brown	[illegible]
Probst & Meinerzhe'n	13,000		
Total			$861,000

NEW-GRANADA.

Trade of Panama—Prosperity of the Railroad—Scheme for a New Transit Across Central America—Miscellaneous Local News.

Speaking of the trade of Panama and its prospects for improvement, the *Star and Herald* says:

"The enterprise just started by the Railroad Company, of opening a line of steamers to Central America, which, if carried out, as we doubt not it will be successfully, will lead purchasers here from all the Central American States, as well as make this the depot for the sale of the produce of those countries. Next to this we look upon the influx of whaling ships to our harbor as a great assistance to the commerce of the place. The opening of a line

...ed the year, which is evidently ... the oscillations of the ba... connection of the sea announced ... storm. The wind was not very ... increased so as to put the ... properly. By 10 in the morning some ... height, and hoisted signals of dis... however, was rendered trium... driven ashore on the Algeeda beach ... where, in a few hours they went entirely ... These were the bark *Carolina*, and the ... *Ohioano*, both Chilian vessels. A wrecker ... also went down, but has since been raised again.

The rain was abundant. Its effect on the grain crops is not yet known; but we believe there is nothing to indicate that it has caused either benefit or injury to them.

Peru.

Dates from Lima are to the 27th December.

Our Peruvian exchanges contain little of interest. A serious quarrel had occurred between the Executive and the Assembly, owing to the former disputing certain acts of the latter, relative to Gen. CASTILLA.

The Assembly was sustained, and the Executive, being defeated, was obliged to give satisfaction. At the calling of the steamer friendly relations had been reestablished between the two powers.

Several articles in the *Gerolio* have been denounced by the Government, and Sr. LARRAÑAS, the editor, has been obliged to conceal himself in one of the Diplomatic Legations.

The death of Sr. TUDELO, Ex. Minister to the United States, is announced.

Bolivia.

By the last news received from this Republic, the President, General COMPOVA, was at Potosi. He had commuted the sentence of death passed by Court-Martial upon a political offender named MONTALVO.

A question has arisen between the Government of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic relative to the invasion of the town of Yavi, near Jujuy, by some Bolivian troops, who carried off a hundred head of cattle.

The new Constitution, already so many months in debate, has not yet been confirmed by the Peruvian Government.

The [illegible] appears to be rather inclined to adopt a system of Constitutional order to silence [illegible] clamors that mingle its existence. The judicial power has been reorganized, and special committees have been appointed for the editing of the codes, and to promote likewise many local improvements in each department.

General [illegible] has obtained his permission to remain in Europe with the half pay belonging to him as Major-General of the Republic. $6,000 have been delivered to him as an advancement to his assignation.

The Government has named depositors to embark the [illegible] (Peruvian bark) which he had in his possession, and to consider more favorable the proposals submitted by M. Rivet and Casos, of the commerce of this port. They obtained the preference, and proceeded to celebrate the contract of sale. The fundamental basis of price and payment are:

	In the Port.	Cachabamba.
Cascarilla, [illegible].....	$70 qq.	$66 qq.
Cascarilla, [illegible].....	42 qq.	39 qq.
Cascarilla, [illegible].....	36 qq.	33 qq.

The contract will begin to rule from the 15th December, and an advance of $200,000 will be made. The stock is about 30,000 quintals.

The contractors will receive 600 qq. per month, and they will give $60,000 likewise per month.

The yellow fever has now made an invasion into Bolivia, and has made some progress in the province of Mamoneos near la Paz. Several measures were adopted to secure health.

There still exists in Bolivia the law which prohibits a stranger to enter the country without a permission of the Supreme Government. Several individuals that had entered its territory without this necessary condition have been obliged to wait many weeks in the frontiers till they could obtain the passport.

The mines of Corocoro have produced in the nine last months of this year, 55,706 qq. 80 lbs. copper and 2,946 marks of silver.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne are to the 2d of November, and from Sydney to the 27th of October.

The *Argus* informs us that rich veins of [illegible] have been discovered about twenty miles [illegible]. An assay by crushing and amalgamation gave the rate of 340 ounces to the ton. There [illegible] miners to the spot.

[illegible] ship *Windsor*, with a detachment of [illegible], anchored in Hobson's Bay on the [illegible], from Dublin.

[illegible] correspondent of the *Argus*, under [illegible] October, says that great preparations [illegible] the elections.

[illegible] failure had taken place in Sydney, which [illegible] a want of confidence in monetary [illegible] and especially in the Joint Stock Bank, on [illegible] run had been made, although to a small extent. Other failures were anticipated, but it is supposed the crisis had passed.

[illegible] papers contain accounts of considerable riot[illegible] and robbery, and are directing attention to the [illegible] of life and property in consequence of the number and ferocity of outlaws at large throughout the country.

The correspondent of the Sydney *Herald*, writing from Auckland, says that the General Assembly is not expected to be convened before April, when it is anticipated there will be considerable disputing relative to the seat of Government and the separation of Auckland from the list of the united provinces.

J. C. Woods, of California, had arrived at Melbourne on the 22d October, in the clipper schooner Pioneer, having left the *Anderson*, on which he sailed from San Francisco, and joined the former at Honolulu.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Taranaki on the 22d October, by which several buildings were destroyed.

The season in New-Zealand has been unusually mild, and larger tracts of land were under cultivation than ever known previously.

COMMERCIAL.—In Melbourne the price of gold is £3 15s. 3d. per oz.

The arrivals of shipping had been numerous, including the *Grey Hevirisk* with 8,353 bags Flour from Valparaiso; the *Wanta* with 6,619 do. from do.; and the *Grey Hound* with 8,300 do. from do. The Express from California had also arrived.

Fine Flour is quoted at £47 ₰ ton; 2d £45 do.; Chilean £41 do.; Haxall and Gallego £48 do. Wheat 10s. ₰ bushel.

In Sydney, Gold is quoted: Port Phillip £3 18s. ₰ oz. Superior fine Flour, £45; ordinary seconds, £37. Wheat, 17s. ₰ bushel. American Flour, 90s. ₰ bbl.

The Parsons Relief Bill in Virginia.

The two branches of the Virginia Legislature seem to have arrived at a dead lock in relation to the bill for the relief of JAMES PARSONS, who was lately arrested in Blair County, Penn., on a charge of kidnapping, while he was pursuing a fugitive slave. We gave the other day a synopsis of the bill introduced into the House, but the Senate refused to sanction it, and passed a substitute, which was in substance as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That the Commonwealth of Virginia doth hereby assume, on behalf of the said JAS. PARSONS, Jr., whom she feels called on to protect, to pay and discharge all costs, fines, forfeitures, penalties or other charges, of whatsoever character, which he or his sureties may incur and be adjudged to pay by reason of his non-appearance in pursuance of said recognizance, to be tried as aforesaid, or which may be incurred in defending him or his sureties from liability under the recognizance or bail for his appearance aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth to employ counsel, and to take such steps as may in his opinion be necessary to test the validity of the law of Pennsylvania, and the proceedings in Court against JAS. PARSONS, Jr., and his sureties."

In drawing a distinction between the two bills, the Virginia *Examiner* says:

"The bill which passed the House was in substance a bill to encourage the arrest of Virginians pursuing their slaves into Free States by paying large sums of money into the treasuries of those States. It was modified in the Senate, very properly, into what was, in substance, a bill for paying several thousand dollars to Pennsylvania as a compensation for arresting PARSONS, who was pursuing his slaves there, and prosecuting him on false pretences."

The *Examiner* then grows belligerent and talks in a style worthy of a Rob Roy. It says:

"The arrest of PARSONS is a sufficient *casus belli* with Pennsylvania. The injury, the insult, is already consummated, and it is only a back-out to postpone the issue until we shall have a wretched amount of money to demand. Let us authorise the Governor to take the affair of making this money (which ought never to be paid) off of Pennsylvania, into his own hands. It can be done quietly and effectually by him; and he will do it. It could only be done in a noisy and conspicuous manner by the Legislature, and they would end by not doing it at all. What [illegible] be simpler or quietar than for the Governor to [illegible] a Philadelphia clothing store on [illegible] seized on by the Sheriff of Richmond, and [illegible] thing would then be done summarily [illegible]. The Philadelphia tailor would [illegible] matter and noise, and find himself [illegible] where he might rave and rant without [illegible] disturbing the rest of mankind. We [illegible] and summary ways of dealing with Yankees [illegible] and so forth.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The first collegiate term at this institution under the administration of its new President closed last week, with the customary examinations of all the classes. The term is understood to have been [illegible] of great prosperity in all the interests of the University. We learn that the inauguration of President [illegible], which was to have taken place on the opening of the coming term in February next, has been postponed by the Committee of the Corporation who have it in charge till May, in order to secure a more favorable season for the ceremonies of the occasion.—*Providence Journal.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

TWO SESSIONS IN ONE.

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The Usury Laws Again—And the Harbor Commissioners—And Several Other Matters.

SWEARING IN TROCHEES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

I have to concentrate the proceedings of two sessions each of the Senate and Assembly. If I assume only that which was important, it may be very briefly done—if I follow out the worthless, and the inferences and suggestions that are prompted by the transactions of the two sittings, the task is almost overwhelming.

Easier for me—more pleasant and remunerative for those that are to read—that I adopt the first assumption.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

In the House, the Annual Report of the New-York Mariners' Savings Institution was presented. From it we learn that the aggregate deposits on hand on the 1st of January, 1856, was $133,851 11. The "manner of the investment" is in Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered real estate in New-York City and Brooklyn, and in loans on demand, with collateral security and in cash. The interest which has accrued on deposits is $7,905 14.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. GRAY has brought in a bill to amend the act for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies. It provides for the amendment of the fifth clause of the fifth subdivision of Sec. 22 of Chap. 46, of the Laws of 1853, so as to read as follows: "The amount in items of all other expenditures to whom and for what purposes paid."

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Mr. DUGANNE introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths. The provisions of the new bill are briefly these: It requires all persons performing the marriage ceremony in the City of New-York, to keep a record of all marriages, time of performing the ceremony, the names of the parties, the residence, age and condition in life of each party, also the names and residence of witnesses. A copy of this record is to be delivered to the City Inspector on the first Monday of every month, which copy must be compared by the Inspector with the original records, and be kept open to the public inspection.

Any physician or professional midwife attending any birth, shall keep a record of the time, of the birth, of the sex and color of the child, and whether alive or still-born, and the names and residences of the parents, a copy of such record also to be returned to the City Inspector. Parents shall make the same report when no physician or midwife attend.

All physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness shall, in the certificate of such decease, set forth the name, residence, place of nativity, and cause of death. Coroners holding an inquest, shall make the same report so far as possible.

Every person neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit the sum of $50, one-half to go to the City Corporation, and one-half to the complainant, the parties to stand committed till paid.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. COLE brought in a bill to amend the Revised Statute relative to weights and measures. The 15th Section of Title 2 of Chap. 19 of part 1 of the R. S. shall read as follows:

Whenever wheat, beans, rye, Indian corn, barley or oats shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring, the bushel shall consist of sixty pounds of wheat or beans, fifty-six of rye or Indian corn, forty-eight of barley, and thirty-two of oats.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE USURY LAWS.

Monday afternoon Mr. GUEST presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the repeal of all laws against usury. In presenting the memoriel, Mr. GUEST allnded to the character of the body from which it emanated, and urged the proposed repeal. He moved the reference to a select committee. Mr. MARSH spoke briefly in opposition to the proposed repeal, and moved the reference of the petition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. DENNISTON moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, which motion was carried.

TAKING ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OUT OF THE STATE.

Mr. SQUIERS introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for taking the acknowledgments of deeds and other instrumente of persons residing out of the State, passed April 7, 1848.

The amendments are such as to require that any conveyance or written indictment to be received as evidence in the State, shall have subjoined to the acknowledgment a certificate under the seal of the Clerk, Register, Recorder, or Prothonotary of the County where the officer resides, specifying that the acknowledging officer was duly authorized to take the same. It also repeals the act of the same title passed June 4, 1853.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Mr. BUCKLEY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act for the more effectual suppression of Gambling, designed to provide more stringent measures to prevent the issue of Lottery Policies, &c.

MONUMENT TO ONE OF THE CAPTORS OF MAJOR ANDER.

Mr. MATTICE gave notice of a bill to provide for an appropriation of $500 for the purpose of the erection of a suitable monument to DAVID WILLIAMS, one of the captors of Major ANDER. The monument it is proposed to erect at Livingston, Schoherie County, where the remains of Mr. WILLIAMS were interred and now lie with scarcely a stone to mark the spot.

SEAMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Report of the New-York Seamen's Savings Institution furnishes the following detail of their affairs:

	Assets, Stocks.	
New-York State 6s.....	$164,523 81	
New-York State 6s.....	100,000 00—	$264,522 81
New-York City 5s.....	961,374 00	
New-York City 6s.....	250,000 00—	1,211,374 00
Utica City Bonds 6s.....		50,000 00
United States 6s.....		263,250 00
Ohio State 5s.....	365,719 13	
Ohio State 6s.....	493,202 27—	858,921 40
Pennsylvania 5s.....	87,000 00	
Pennsylvania 6s.....	10,000 00—	97,000 00
Virginia 6s.....		250,000 00
Georgia 6s.....	180,750 00	
Georgia 7s.....	32,000 00—	212,750 00
Tennessee 5s.....	66,000 00	
Tennessee 6s.....	63,000 00—	129,000 00
Total.....		$3,337,918 21
Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in New-York City and Brooklyn worth double the loan.....		$3,276,650 00
Real Estate Lots Nos. 78 and 80 Wall-street, with Banking-House thereon, worth worth.....	$151,157 38	
Less Mortgage on Lot No. 80, for which the holder will not receive till it is due.....	$20,000 00—	$134,157 38
Interest earned on Stocks to 1st January, 1856, but not collected, mostly due in January.....		$71,217 95
Cash deposited in Bank of Commerce..		193,297 83
In Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....		60,813 43
Total assets.....		$7,071,054 29
Liabilities.		
Due to Depositors, including interest to Dec. 31, 1855.....		$6,825,407 24
Surplus.....		245,647 05
Total.....		$7,071,054 29

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The annual report of the Broadway Institution for Savings was presented. It shows the following condition of affairs:

Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1855.....		$343,542 09
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855...		300,906 78
Total.....		$644,448 78
Paid during the same period.....		284,359 60
Total.....		$360,089 27
Investment of Funds.		
Bonds and Mortgages on improved property in New-York City and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned.....		220,576 00
Bonds of City of Troy.....	$55,000	
Bonds of City of Utica.....	50,000	
Bonds of City of Rochester.....	13,000	
Bonds of City of Albany.....	5,000	
Bonds of City of Buffalo.....	1,000	
New-York City Revenue Bonds..	20,000—	144,000 00
Cash in vault.....		17,650 71
Cash in Broadway Bank.....		43,878 12
Available funds loaned on Stocks on call		89,761 86
Interest due to the Institution on Bond and Mortgage and Investments to Jan. 1, 1856.....		7,967 53
Total.....		$523,733 21
Surplus.....		11,998 33

REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee on the bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law: Messrs. Glover, Fowler, Mattice, G. A. Dudley and Green.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW-YORK HARBOR ENCROACHMENT.

In the Senate, the Commissioners of the New-York Harbor Encroachment presented a second re... [illegible] to-day, in relation to the exterior lines [illegible] Corlaers' Hook.

The Commissioners alludeto their first report, made on the 9th January, recommending certain lines for New-York and Brooklyn as far as they were then able to do. Of these lines a majority only of the Board assented to the line section C from Corlaers' Hook to Eighteenth-street, New-York side East River, and one member dissented from the line section B, Williamsburg, Long Island side East River.

These two sections were reserved for further consideration.

On the 9th January the Commissioners propounded the following questions to their advisory counsel:

1. Can the line from Corlaers' Hook to Thirty-eighth-street be improved by the removal of a part of the bulkhead between Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets, so that no part of the exterior line shall be outside of the present filling at the foot of Fourteenth-street; or would such a line be as good as the one recommended to the Commissioners and laid down on the map?

2. Can a straight or curved line be laid down from Corlaers' Hook to the southeast corner of said bulkhead, thence along the east front of the bulkhead to its east corner, without injury to the navigation?

3. Can the exterior, or pier-head line along the Williamsburg shore be extended fifty feet further into the channel without injury to the navigation?

To the first query the Advisory Counsel reply in the affirmative.

To the second they express the opinion that no such line can be safely drawn as is proposed in this question of the Commissioners, because it would give rise to a hollow, or reentering curve.

The Counsel express the opinion that it is not compatible with the free navigation of this section of the East River, to allow the pier head line at Williamsburg to exteed beyond the limit defined in the report of the Counsel.

The Commissioners advise that no further encroachments or filling up of the water space in the East River, not absolutely indispensable for dock accommodation, or necessary to give a regular flow of the currents should be allowed.

The Commissioners recommend a line between Corlaers' Hook and Thirty-eighth-street, as the best that can be adopted. This line involves the removal of the bulkhead between Thirteenth and Seventeenth streets, which, though an expensive structure, is unauthorized either by the State or the City of New-York.

They also present a line as the exterior line along the Williamsburg shore, which they unanimously recommend.

A SECOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. NICHOLS brought in a bill to authorize the establishment of a State Lunatic Asylum in one of the Counties on the Hudson River.

The bill appoints Messrs. CHARLES H. RUGGLES, of Dutchess County; ANTHONY VAN BERGEN, of Greene County, and FREEBORN G. JEWETT, of Onondaga County, Commissioners, to select a site in one of the River Counties for another Asylum, and gives them power to purchase or receive by gift a site for such Asylum, the price of such purchase not to exceed $25,000. The Commissioners shall then contract for the erection of the Asylum, and superintend the same.

They shall give bonds to the amount of $20,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. The cost of constructing the Asylum building shall not exceed $100,000. The Commissioners shall be allowed the sum of three dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every twenty miles necessary travel in the performance of their duties.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

The Greenwich Savings Bank at New-York presented their Annual Report, from which we learn that the amount received from depositors from Jan. 1, 1855 to 1856, was.....$1,133,815 00

The amount paid to depositors in the same time was.....		983,520 35
The interest received on bonds, stocks and deposits.....		148,178 87
Interest allowed and credited depositors		124,775 74
Expenses for the year.....		9,350 70
The aggregate of deposits Jan. 1, 1856..		2,710,258 20
Amount bonds and mortgages.....		1,006,853 00
Stocks.....		1,291,852 00
Banking house and lots.....		79,302 67
Cash in Greenwich Bank.....$43,588 15		
Cash in vault of Greenwich Savings Bank.....	30,977 02	
Cash in Mercantile Bank.....	70,000 00	
Cash in Manhattan Company.144,865 18		
Cash in United States Trust..185,000 00		
		$429,565 18

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

The report of this Institution shows:

Amount received on deposits in 1855....	$775,546 32
Amount paid to depositors.....	761,190 68
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	80,900 87
Interest received on stocks.....	26,365 78
Interest paid to depositors.....	75,509 69
Expenses.....	12,536 98
Due depositors 1st January, 1856.....	1,833,067 56
Amount of bonds and mortgages.....	1,095,583 00
Amount of Stocks.....	658,092 57
Real estate.....	44,000 00
Cash.....	57,434 90

INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

The Report of this Institution shows the amount received on deposits for the year 1855, to have been.....$488,964 54

Amount paid to depositors.....	412,661 53
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	30,440 36
Interest on stocks and ravenue bonds....	19,708 57
Interest paid to depositors, 6 per cent...	32,263 54
Interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent....	10,434 54
Expenses for the year.....	6,702 46
Aggregate of deposits 1st Jan. 1856.....	949,768 27
Bonds and mortgages held.....	446,150 00
Stocks.....	292,306 52
N. Y. City revenue and assessment bonds.	100,000 00
Banking-House.....	57,334 98
Cash.....	64,249 57

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The amount received by the United States Trust Company, of New-York, for the year 1855, was $3,474,014 80, including $320,889 10 collected as receiver of insolvent institutions:

The amount paid to depositors was.....$2,947,010 88	
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....	52,815 10
Interest on stocks.....	14,355 00
Interest paid to depositors.....	33,651 40
Expenses of the Company.....	26,303 28
Aggregate deposits, 1st Jan. 1856.....	1,090,027 42
Bonds and mortgages.....	827,590 00
Stocks.....	281,912 70
Bonds of cities.....	245,000 00
Indiana State stock.....	30,000 00
Cash in hand.....	46,638 96

THE WAILS OF THE DISAPPOINTED DONE IN TROCHEES.

In the purlieus of the Capitol I this morning picked up a small parcel of some three sheets of note paper, upon which I found the following fragment. It seems an attempt to do into trochees the agonizing of the defeated aspirants for Canal Appointments. Evidently the portion coming to my possession is cut out from the centre. Doubtless the author will feel anxious to recover possession of this portion of his poem, and as I have no convenient way of ascertaining his whereabouts, I must print it. It is headed

BOOK III.

Murmured they of JOEL HBADLEY,
In a savage-sounding medley,
Of words strange to ears religious,
Words that seemed most sacrilegious,
When applied to saint-like JOEL,
Passionless and pliant JOEL.

And anon there came a gushing
Of anethemas on CUSHING,—
CUSHING, of the law department,
In the far northeast apartment
Of the building called the State House,
A huge mountain of a store-house,
Where the State has piled her treasures,
And the records of the measures,
And the legislative action,
By which each succeeding faction,—
Factions almost without number,—
Had obtained their share of plunder.

Wildly swore at the Surveyor,
Nicknamed him as the purveyor,
As a willing friend and tool
Of the old contractor's school;
Of the base, corrupt contractors
That had been the leading actors
In iniquities transacted,
In the scenes that were enacted,
If I rightly can remember,
In the icy, bleak December,
In the Fall and in the Winter,
In the cold and dreary Winter
Of the waning '51,
Long remembered '51,
As the year when silvery SILAS
And impetuous Col. MATHER,
Kept a shaving shop at Congress,
Shaving all at five per cent.

Had they not a word for STRUTHS?
Not a word had they for SQUIRES;
Nor for quaint and quiet BURROUGHS—
Sombre, cool Comptroller BURROUGHS—
That without a changing feature,
Listened to such Hindoo creature,
As he wearily related,
As he tediously narrated,
As he recapitulated
All the duty he had rendered,
All the Councils he'd attended,
All the time and the devotion,
He had give to the promotion
Of the cause that held together,
Humble tall-piece and bell-wether
Of the great Know-Nothing flock.

Here follows a series of half-formed sentences like "D——n HAMMOND," "C——e BARCHAM," "Taking everything," "*Register* monopolising," &c., &c. Whether these are parts of additional trochees, or whether the poet's imagination were too fast for his rhymes, I cannot discover. Probably his emotions, where he came to recite the success of the *Register* establishment, were overpowering. I can "fancy his feelinks," and do not wonder at the broken sentences. LEO.

KANSAS.

Agricultural and Mineral Resources of the Territory—Its Progress and Prosperity.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

COUNCIL CITY, K. T., Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The subject of Kansas emigration is one which has acquired an interest in the public mind unprecedented in the history of the country. In addition to the ordinary questions of pecuniary betterment which influence removal to a new land, it involves one of such political importance as to affect the nation to its very core, and even interfere with the machinery of Government. Tens of thousands are to-day in the North and the South, reasoning anxiously on the wisdom of seeking a home in the rich plains of Kansas, who would never have seriously contemplated such an enterprise but for the intense interest which its political history and influence have excited.

Knowing this to be so, and having had an opportunity during the past year of learning a good deal practically of the climate, soil and resources of the Territory, and of witnessing sufferings and losses which such *previous* knowledge might have prevented, I have thought that the readers of the TIMES would gladly peruse such a sketch as I propose giving, and hope that I may be the means of preventing, on the part of some, these disadvantages and disappointments during the ensuing season. And, if I say many things which have been said before, I trust that they bill be the *better remembered.*

SOIL AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

In describing Kansas for the emigrant, we do not mean the wild, Alpine valleys of the Rocky Mountains, or the intermediade stretch of woodless prairie lying this side, but we speak entirely of the eastern part to the distance of not over 200 miles from the Missouri border. This section is itself an intermediate one between Missouri and Central Kansas, possessing a drier and purer atmosphere, with equal richness of soil, and more prairie in proportion to the timber. Here the land is never found entirely level, but lies in large and gentle rolls and ridges—seldom so abrupt as to unfit it for the plow, and scarcely ever presenting, even on the top of the ridges, a soil which would not fertilize nine out of ten Eastern farms; while in the valleys, and on the creek bottoms, its fertility surpasses description. In the vicinity of Fort Riley, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, the land near the Kansas assumes a mountainous character, and is in some places rocky and sterile; but I am told that, as it recedes from the river, it subsides again into the gradual, fertile ridges which I have described.

The crops, during the past season, though greatly injured by the grasshoppers and grub, have fully justified the most glowing anticipations as to the productiveness of the soil.

TIMBER.

That there is in Eastern Kansas enough timber for its necessities, I have never doubted since I came here; and this belief is confirmed by observation. If it was distributed that each quarter section had just enough for fencing, building and fuel, it would be more convenient of course, and so it would be if the emigrant could find houses and fences ready made, and a wood-pile cut and seasoned ready for the stove. But claims can be found in abundance, either containing sufficient timber, (with economy,) or so near, that it can be readily procured; while the man who has means to buy a few acres of wood-land, and fence and improve a prairie farm, is sure to be richer, three years hence, all other conditions being equal, than he who squats in the woods and trifles with a little strip of prairie on its edge. The *good prairie farmer* makes the money in Kansas. His produce will always bring a good price, owing to the emigration and trade over the plains; and he can pay for his improvements much faster by prairie farming, than he can by any species of wood-craft.

The timber is found on the margins of the streams, and consists mainly of oak of all kinds, black and white walnut, huckberry, cotton-wood, and elm. It is more or less stunted by the annual fires, growing low and large in diameter, and possessing a hard, tough fibre. It is excellently adapted for the use of the wagon and cabinet-maker.

Considerable timber is found on the Kansas River, but it is mostly owned by Indian tribes, and the balance is generally claimed by squatters already. The Delaware lands, north of this, have a fair share, but all present occupancy there by whites is in defiance of law. South of the Kansas, its main tributary, the Wakarusa, furnished a good supply for its neighborhood. Between this stream and the Osage River, still further south, is a wide ridge, or *divide*, in which both streams originate, (the one running northeast, and the other southeast,) and with a more scant supply of timber for its magnificent stretches of splendid prairie. Over this ridge runs the great Sante Fé Road to New-Mexico—a thoroughfare formed by Nature to equally accommodate ponderous loads and 2:40 horses. The Osage River has plenty of timber in its valley, and on its tributaries. Two of the most important of these—Dragoon and Switzler—cross the Santa Fé Road, and units just below Council City, and thus almost surround this town with a belt of fine forest, which is amply sufficient for its growth.

Still further south are the Neosho and the Arkansas, which are described as having the most and finest timber in the Territory. There is no doubt that this southern region furnishes woodland to satisfy the most voracious—too much for those who, like me, believe in a little timber and a good deal of prairie. Besides this, the Arkansas, lower down, is said to abound in pine, which a few years will enable us to bring north if needed for our own use.

STONE AND [illegible]

If we have any deficiency [illegible], it is more than supplied by our ston[illegible]. Unlike the flat prairie country east of the Mississippi, we have everywhere abundant quarries of limestone, and frequently of sandstone, and so placed as to be easily accessible in the edges of the bluffs, without occasioning any great waste of land. Indications of bituminous coal are met with in various parts of the Territory, and around Council City some dozen beds are already opened and being worked; the veins in some instances being several feet in thickness, and the coal of excellent quality. It is exclusively used in blacksmith's work. But this abundance may not be a fair index for the entire Territory, as the exploring mineralogists say that the amount of coal here exceeds by far that in any other region.

MINERALS.

Good specimens of iron, copper, lead, and plaster of Paris, have been found, and in such circumstances as to lead to a belief in their abundance. The existence of numerous salines establishes the certainty that we cannot long be dependent on Onondaga or Turk's Island for our salt. As it is worth *two dollars a bushel* here, some enterprising "Salt-Pointer" might realise a fortune here in a few years.

WATER.

I have yet to see any section of this country where good water cannot be procured by digging to a reasonable depth—say ten to forty feet—while in many places springs are found on the surface. The water is not as good as that which filters from the craggy sides of the White Mountains; but it is good and wholesome. The streams seldom run *above ground* the whole season, but the water settles into pools, which are fed from pure springs in their high banks. These pools sometimes are a mile or two in length, and abound in fish of large size.

CLIMATE.

In nothing have the emigrants to Kansas been so generally deceived as in its climate. Many imagined it changeless and serene as that of the Happy Isles, and most were utterly unprepared for anything like severity in the Winters. Such have, this year, been rudely undeceived. Until about the middle of December the weather was mild—much of the time surpassingly bright and lovely—with occasional days of cold rain and wind. It then grew colder; and about Christmas commenced a Winter such as I have never experienced in severity in the East. We had a fall of several inches of snow, which drifted to the depth of several feet in the bottoms. For some three weeks already we have had an intensity of cold such as I never experienced before for more than two days at a time. It has been a calm, keen, unrelaxing grasp, with the mercury always below zero—generally more than twenty degrees below, and sometimes lower than *thirty!* The winds have not been high but piercingly cold.

As I write the cold is relaxing, and I trust that the severity of our Winter is over. I cannot learn that the *Winter* proper ever lasts here longer than [illegible] two months—generally less. This [illegible] is a severe exception in severity, though I think the intense frost will give us an early spring and healthful Summer. Last Winter there [illegible] severe weather till March; [illegible] an exception; and here I may as well say, that Kansas has the most variable climate I ever saw. The changes are often great and sudden. The Summer heats are intense, but so tempered by the constant breezes over the prairies as to render them no more oppressive than a lower temperature with us in the East. These breezes come from the Southwest, and seem to bring from the Cordilleras a freshness and valne which impart strength and vigor and inspire delight. With a shelter from the fierce noonday heat, nothing can be more luxurious than our Summers. I can foresee the time when overshadowing vines and wide verandahs and cool colonnades may convert any cottage in Kansas in Summer into a paradise that the panting voteries of Newport and Saratoga may regard with envy.

One feature of our climate demanding especial notice, is the invariable coolness of the nights. During the most oppressive weather in July, slumber is as sound and refreshing as in October. No matter how sultry the day, bedtime brings us a delightful coolness which is the sure herald of refreshing slumber. And so dry and pure is the air, that the sleeper may dispense freely with so much of his covering as he chooses, without the least apprehension of taking cold. Very likely, if he retire early at the close of a hot day, midnight may waken him to the need of the extra counterpane he flings off on going to bed; and this drawn over him, he again sleeps, to awaken full of freshness and vigor, and with a sense of lightness unknown in its fullness to the moist climates of the seaboard.

When there are dews in Summer, they are copious as rain. The nymph who should essay to gether prairie flowers before sunrise, would need a Bloomer more radical than Eastern eyes have seen, and boots and trowsers of Goodyear's patent.

On the whole, in spite of its sudden changes, the climate of Kansas is one of the finest in the world. It inspires health and vigor, and is especially tender of consumptives. I think it must prove favorable for rheumatics. The ague and fever which has prevailed during the past Summer, prevailed to a still greater extent throughout other parts of the West, and was ascribable, here, to an exceptional rainy August, following a season of unprecedented drouth, and to the universal practice of the squatters in seeking homes in the close bottoms, rather than the open prairie, and living, destitute of floors, beds or suitable food, and using the pool water, which decaying wood and leaves had impregnated with the elements most likely to develop that disease. That the ensuing season will be one of general health, we have every reason to believe from analogy and from the purifying influence which our present severe Winter must exercise upon a climate demoralized (if I may use the word) by two seasons of irregularity and extremes.

Our chief rains are in the Spring; and there is witnessed a concatenation of thunder and lightning and cloud, and outgushing of floods from the windows of Heaven, such as alone would amply repay a poet for the trip, or dishearten a houseless emigrant from his enterprise. The phenomena of storm in Kansas, in the Spring, are of a highly tropical character, and sublime beyond description. But this rainy season is of short duration, and is succeeded by a June of such rare loveliness as can be found nowhere else save in the poets.

This feature of the climate makes the sessons more reliable for the husbandman; and he can labor through the Summer with but little disappointment from rains, *malapropos* to his special labor. At the same time, the peculiarity of the soil is such that after months of dry weather, the trees and grass look as fresh and green as though watered but last week.

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

This has been crowded on with an energy, due, I suspect, to the influence of Slavery. *Squatting* is not a practice most approved of slaveholders; the quarter-section does not give land enough to support the "peculiar institution." This being the case, Gen. CALHOUN has called into requisition a large force (nearly all the jobs, by the way, being given to Pro-Slavery men,) and the consequence is, that a large portion of the Territory is already sectionized, and settlers enabled to locate claims intelligibly. Whatever the motive, the result is good; permanent improvements are slowly made, so long as the Government lines are undetermined. If I were again to locate, I would waive many other advantages for the sake of being able to know that the land I was going to improve would all be my own.

TOWNS.

A great deal of merriment has been made over the "paper cities" of Kansas, but for my own part, I look upon these enterprises as the most favorable omen of our rapid improvement. They indicate enterprise. Instead of being *merely* paper cities, most of these are really progressing, and bid fair to attain more or less importance as centres of business. Leavenworth and Lawrence, each less than eighteen months old, already assume the appearance of eastern towns. Topeka has attained a growth very creditable to the enterprise of its founders. *Council City*, located under the auspices of the American Settlement Company of New-York, has been a victim of fatality and bad management. The want of lumber has been a disastrous one.

With a site and surrounding country superior to any other, except Leavenworth, the town itself has made but little progress. But the chief difficulties are now believed to be ever; one saw-mill is on the ground, another promised immediately, and a third in contemplation. A good hotel is commenced, and will be ready for the accommodation of the Spring emigration. With its location on the Santa Fé road, its central position, its rich surrounding country, its abundant *timber*, and *coal* and *stone*, and the numbers interested in its success, it is impossible that it should now fail of a rapid growth. It is a prominent candidate for the capital, for which its centrality eminently adapts it. The community about it is strongly Free State and Temperance in principle.

OCCUPATIONS.

I have before said that I consider Agriculture as the most surely profitable business in the Territory. Still, merchandising is excellent; and manufactures, of varied kinds, cannot fail to pay well if rightly conducted. As yet we have no manufactures of much account; but it is time we had. The making of cabinet ware, wagons, glass, salt, brick, agricultural implements, earthen-ware, boots and shoes, and clothing, could not fail of being amply remunerative. Among mechanics, blacksmiths and masons seem in greatest demand.

A good *brickmaker* can do well at Council City.

INVESTMENTS.

Capital and enterprise are much needed. Money at any time will bring ten per cent. on good security. Put into houses, stock, &c., it will do far more. Portable *grist mills*, to be run by horse or *wind* power, will pay enormously, as will *moving machines*. The wild grass makes good hay; and the prairies are tempting meadows for the scythe.

LOCATIONS.

A few words regarding locations may serve to guide those who have no definite idea of the character of the different sections of the Territory.

North of the Kansas River, the *eastern* part of Kansas is mostly occupied by the Delaware Indians. The most of their lands will be for sale by-and-by at auction, but all present settlement thereon is illegal. Still, in defiance of Government, squatters have taken claims there, and several towns been located, including Leavenworth. The country is said to be very fine, but this uncertainty as to titles, and the imminent risk of trouble render it an undesirable location at present.

West of these lands, the half-breed Kaws hold all the land on the north bank of the Kansas River, for a mile in width up to the Pottawattomie reserve, which is a square thirty miles each way on both sides the river. The country back, north of all these, is but little known, and not regarded as being first rate. West still of the Pottawattomie lands, the country

towns as large places of resort. These were New-Orleans, Bayou Sara, Memphis, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Columbia, Montgomery's Point, Helena, Napoleon, Port Gibson, Natchez, Paducah, Louisville, and Cincinnati; all of these places they infested, while New-Orleans and Cincinnati were their head quarters.

A PICTURE OF HOUSES.

When I first knew "Natchez under the Hill," it was at the height of its infamous notoriety. I do not suppose that London, or Paris, or New-York, could have found its parallel for wickedness—certainly, it had no equal on this Continent. Every house, I think, without an exception, was occupied by gamblers and prostitutes, by robbers and murderers. A description of a single house will illustrate On the ground floor, the front room was used for drinking and dancing. In this room the vilest of both sexes held high revel. Faro banks were nightly crowded by skilled players, and the gamblers never failed to reap rich harvests—for what their games could not accomplish, their pistols and bowie-knives could.

Cock-fights, dog-fights, and other similar brutal sports were usually conducted in a separate apartment in the rear of the gambling room, whilst the upper portion of the house was occupied by abandoned women and their more dissolute male companions.

Such was Natchez when the gamblers had possession of it; it is not, therefore, surprising that robbery and murder, and all the rankest offences in the darkest catalogue of crime, were of daily occurrence—giving that locality a world-wide notoriety. It was in one of the houses I have described that I first saw PAT HEARNE, now of New-York.

THE VICKSBURG INIQUITIES.

The long-continued outrages of these desperadoes gradually prepared the people for their expulsion, and finally, on the 4th of July, 1835, the process was attached at Vicksburg. It is unnecessary to my present purpose to give the details of the horrible tragedy enacted on that occasion. Suffice it to say, that the citizens had assembled to celebrate the National Independence, and that the gamblers, mingling with them, wantonly and violently insulted and assaulted them, and in armed squads arrayed themselves against the people and their officials; then, when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, the people, having no statute laws to vindicate them, met in their sovereign capacity and sternly resolved upon executing Lynch law, in obedience to which they ordered all gamblers to leave the town, burned some of their houses and the infernal implements of their trade. Some they tied to trees and whipped until life was almost extinct, and five of the most obnoxious they unceremoniously hanged. This summary and severe treatment caused the gamblers and desperadoes to fly in wild consternation, and in three days not one of the fraternity was to be seen in Vicksburg.

The news of this affair spread with great rapidity, and was the signal for a general rising of the people against the gamblers and their associates, who had become universally obnoxious.

LYNCHING.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the steamboat *Walk-in-the-Water*, commenced operations at Natchez. One of his men had been robbed in a gambling den under the hill—the Captain demanded a return of the money—it was refused, whereupon, the Captain, by the aid of his boat, prepared to pull down the house, when the money was paid. Shortly after, the citizens lynched a gambler, now flourishing in New-York, and finally drove them all away. Public meetings were held at various points along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, approving the action of the people of Vicksburg, and resolving to do the same thing, unless the lawless desperadoes made a precipitate retreat, and accordingly they were seen flying in every direction. Driven from the towns, and finding no asylum on the boats, many of them made their way to the eastern cities. Some located on Islands Nos. 61 and 62, in the Mississippi, where they lived by robbery; but after a few depredations, the people assembled, went to the islands, and after a severe encounter, dislodged them. Some of the gambling robbers were shot, others were tied up in sacks and thrown into the river, and not a few, with their hands tied behind them, were forced to "walk the plank" into the river. Thus, in a short time, were the whole army of gambling, marauding desperadoes driven from the western and southern towns and rivers.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

The work of reform thus commenced by lawless acts of violence, was completed by the legislative action of Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. In New-Orleans, previous to the new law, gambling-houses were licensed,—hence the city was always full of gamblers, and men of desperate fortunes who always herd with them. Then robbery and murder were of common occurrence, and New-Orleans was as famous for its deeds of violence and blood as New-York now is. The law for the suppression of gambling turned a short corner, and made the keeping a gaming-house an indictable offence, the penalty being from one to ten thousand dollars fine and from one to five years in the Penitentiary. This law was enforced, and a prominent gambler, who for years kept a gambling-house in Park-place, (New-York,) in spite of the New-York law, and even after indicted under it, tasted its first fruits by serving a year in the Penitentiary. The law of Louisiana being a good one, and enforced, the gamblers left New-Orleans, and that city is now as remarkable for its peaceful and orderly character as it was before for robbery and murder.

As fast as the Legislatures of the neighboring States followed the example of Louisiana, the gamblers fled, and their train of peculiar evils went with them; but when the stringent law of Kentucky drove them from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the whole face of Western and Southern society was changed—gambling on the Western rivers is almost entirely abandoned, and in the towns and cities where it continued in the least degree, it is pursued in the most private possible manner, so that to-day there is not in all the Southwestern States as much gambling as there is in the State of New-York.

GROWING HOSTILITY TO GAMBLING.

Doubtless there is more gambling in all parts of the country now than ever before, but there is also, everywhere, a growing hostility to it. During the present session of the Kentucky Legislature, the House passed a bill much more stringent in its provisions against gaming than any heretofore enacted. It interdicts gaming with cards among friends, and provides for the incarceration of a faro dealer in the penitentiary, who allows a person under twenty-one years of age to bet at his bank. Of course, such a bill could not go through without encountering opposition, though it is said that the members most addicted to cards voted for it. The Legislature of Massachusetts is about amending her laws against gaming. I am now endeavoring to have a few amendments made to the present excellent law of Ohio, and find the members generally in favor of making the law as much better as possible.

In Illinois, the laws against gaming are very lenient, and as a consequence, Chicago is overrun with gamblers, and so obnoxious have they become that some of the newspapers have suggested summary and severe action as the best means of driving them from the town.

LESSONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Having thus presented a brief outline of the rise, progress and decline of gambling, and its ever attendant evils, in the South-west, let us now see what lessons it teaches.

1st. That gamblers and rowdies always concentrate where they are in the least danger of the legal authorities.

2d. That their outrages increase in proportion to their numbers.

3d. That they can only be subdued by severe lynch or statute law, thoroughly and fearlessly executed.

Let your new City Judge, who has made a good beginning, persevere, and he will soon drive every gambler out of New-York.

The New-York law has never been enforced. It is abundantly able, with an honest police, of permanently closing any gaming house in your city. And here let me suggest the mode of making the next *descent*. A few years ago Marshal TILLEY determined to make a grand descent upon the Boston gaming-houses, and was entirely successful. He was two or three months preparing for action, and when ready, he assembled the Police force detailed for that special duty, in a private room, and then for the first time developed his plans; assigning to each one his post and duty—he then locked the door and kept them confined until the moment of departure, so that no paid or friendly official could give the gamblers information of their coming. The same plan must be pursued in New-York, if entire success be desired, because as many of the officers have either been gamblers, or are their hired friends, that the news of the contemplated arrests would fly faster than the feet of the arresting parties.

In my next I will give you a brief history of the rise and progress of gambling and lotteries in New-York, and the remedy.

J. H. GREEN.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

Our Produce Market the past week has been quiet, though otherwise essentially unchanged. The weather has been decidedly unfavorable for outdoor business; and this has been partially suspended. The ice in the harbor and the snow in the streets, have greatly impeded the moving of produce. Much of the inactivity of the week is attributable to the influence of these circumstances. Operators have evinced no disposition to venture further than was absolutely necessary. The home trade have been purchasing only to satisfy their immediate wants. Shippers have moved with unusual reserve and reluctance, owing, in some degree, to the difficulty of securing the delivery of the produce, and of getting it on shipboard while our streets and docks are in so wretched a condition from the effects of the stormy and cold weather. We have heard of no speculations worth speaking of. The season is unpropitious for this. The receipts of produce by railway and coastwise during the week have been moderate; and receivers have been free sellers,—not, however, sufficiently so, to injure prices much, by eagerness to realize. The fluctuations in the value of the leading commodities have not been very remarkable. Freights, from the inability to load vessels and the consequent light offerings, have ruled quite dull,—closing heavily and languidly at lower rates.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week have been confined to about 63,400 bbls. of Flour, 48,900 bushels of Wheat, 156,000 bushels of Corn, 55,000 bushels of Rye, and 8,500 bushels of Barley—showing a diminuation of about 23,500 bbls. of Flour, 63,600 bushels of Wheat, and 7,500 bushels of Corn; with an increase of only about 10,000 bushels of Rye, and 7,000 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 87,000 bbls. of Flour, 112,500 bushels of Wheat, 163,500 bushels of Corn, 45,000 buebels of Rye, and 1,500 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain at the usual rate of five buahels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 172,000 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the low and medium brands of Flour close about 12½c. ₰ bbl. cheaper, while the finer grades thereof are quiet, but steady. The demand for Flour the past week has been moderate for the home trade, and limited for shipment. The *Africa's* favorable news, mentioned by us last week as likely to exert but little influence on the market, occasioned only a transient improvement in the trade. Holders find it extremely difficult to sell as freely, or to work up prices to as high a range as they desire. Any attempt to increase their claims operates against them in another way, by indncing an over-cautious disposition among buyers. These are satisfied if they get their immediate wants appeased; and will not venture to move beyond the limits of their actual necessities, unless where they can do so on their own terms. We are now expecting later European news, but do not look for anything remarkably encouraging by the earliest arrivals. Our stock of Flour is still an ample one for the season; and it is the pretty general impression that unless some unexpected demand arises in the intervening time,—we shall not feel any serious dearth of Flour ere the resumption of inland navigation shall have rendered the vast quantities of Breadstuffs, known as being in the interior, available to us here. This impression will go far towards arresting speculation, and cannot fail to keep Flour at a tolerably reasonable price, in the market,—two extremely desirable objects both to consumers and producers; for, if monopolists were to get hold of any very considerable amount of the Breadstuffs in the country, they would undoubtedly put up prices to a point that would materially lessen the consumption. Both consumers and producers would find such a movement and its inevitable result disadvantageous to them. The mass of the people suffer greatly from monopolies of various kinds,—but they seem either ignorant or regardless of the truth. Diminished receipts and supplies of Wheat, Corn and Rye have occasioned much firmness in the market for such kinds of Grain; but the demand therefor has not been a brisk one. Barley has been less freely offered at slightly improved rates, with a fair inquiry. Oats are plentier and 1c.@2c. per bushel cheaper, yet are sparingly dealt in.

Provisions have continned dull and heavy throughout nearly the entire week. The closing quotations show a further decline in Pork, of 25c.@50c. ₰ bbl. in Lard, of ¼c. ₰ lb.; and in some qualities of Salt Beef, of 25c.@50c. ₰ bbl. During the past two days there has been apparent more steadiness, but no great activity. Butter is 1c.@2c. ₰ lb. lower, and is selling moderately. Cheese is less inquired for at old rates.

Groceries are generally in fair demand, at rather better prices for Coffee, and steady rates for Molasses, Sugar and Tea. The stocks of Coffee are less extensive. Of New-Orleans Molassse and of Teas, there are ample supplies here. Sugars are still comparatively scarce.

Cotton has been very quiet and languid during the week. Holders, in view of the light stock here, have adhered to their old claims—but purchasers, contending for a reduction, have bought very little. The receipts at all the shipping ports are now in excess of those of last year 603,241 bales; the exports from the United States are 233,640 bales more, and the stocks on hand 345,718 bales heavier than those at the same period a year ago.

Rice is in ample stock, yet is stiffly held. The business therein is checked by the disagreement of parties about prices,—the views of buyers and sellers being generally 12½c.@25c. ₰ 100 lbs. apart.

Wool is brisk and buoyant. The stock of most kinds is moderate, and while the demand is increasing, holders do not seem anxious to part with their supplies. Prices are very firm and on the advance.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Cellar Bottoms.

"A farmer" desires a "Recipe for a Cement for a cellar bottom that will be dry and hard; the cost by the square yard," &c.

The first requisite for a *dry* cellar, is to have it well drained. It is possible to shut *out* water with a cement after the manner of shutting it *within* a cistern, even when the soil is generally saturated with water; but such a thing would not be very practicable, especially if the walls themselves be not laid in a mortar made of hydraulic cement.

Where a cellar is not subjected to an influx of water, the bottom may be made quite dry by putting down a bed of stones laid in water-lime mortar, and then spreading over the surface a grouting or coat of the same kind of mortar. This can be leveled off as smooth as a floor, and if properly made it will become almost as hard as stone, and effectually keeps out water from below.

Water-lime, called also hydraulic cement, is a species of lime, or ground stone which, mixed with good sand in the manner of using common lime, will form a mortar that will not be softened by water after it has once become hardened. Sometimes it will even harden under water, though not as well as if left first to dry in the air. It is used for plastering the walls of cisterns, laying walls of fortifications exposed to water, building canal locks, banks, &c. The mortar is mixed like common mortar, but it must be made up no faster than wanted for use, for it cannot be spread after it once "sets," which it does very soon.

Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, is quite variable in price, depending upon its quality, the nearness of the quarry where it is obtained, &c. The present price in this City, is from $1 to $1 50 per bbl. In a Louisville (Ky.) paper, before us, we see it quoted at $2 per bbl., though in 1850 we visited what appeared to be a very good quarry of hydraulic stone, near the falls of the Ohio River, just below that city.

The cost, per yard, of a cement cellar-bottom, in any particular locality will, of course, depend upon the price of wages, lime and stone, and the character of the soil and consequent thickness of layer required. A neighboring mason can best answer such questions.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON BROWN YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the HAY-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 30.

YARDS.	RECEIPTS. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	1046	1071	24	202	1437	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	300	25	48	2942	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	437	41	118	4280	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	438	38	36	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2796	128	404	8659	.....
Last week	.....	4744	162	611	10055	598

Cattle left over from last week	125
Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	1,071
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,495
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,325
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,796
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,604

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	106	.....	.....	170	.....
New-Haven Railroad	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	218	24	203	1267	.....
On foot	266	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	230	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	463	Texas	—
Illinois	—	Connecticut	27
Kentucky	59	Michigan	—
Indiana	37	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	246	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. ₰ lb higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 12@12¾c.
First quality, 10¾c.@11¼c.
Medium quality, 9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality, 9c.
Poorest quality, few or none sold below 9½c.
General selling prices, 9¾c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market at Forty-fourth-street presented a sorry appearance to-day, with only 1,046 animals, and generally poor at that.

We saw only one drove that even approached to the class of superior. None of those good droves, such as we look for from Ohio and Kentucky, and from Dutchess, Westchester, Livingston and Monroe Counties, in this State, were visible to-day. Connecticut bore off the palm, if any was deserved, to-day—that is for a good lot; Westchester County, N. Y., sent the best pair, (see below.)

The animals generally looked much banged by long cold riding and detention, and this went against their selling well. They cannot endure these long rides of 40 to 70 hours, without food, half so well in this cold weather as when it is warmer.

After a general survey which convinced us that there were scarcely 1,000 Cattle in the yards, we were surprised to find it so difficult to effect sales at higher rates than prevailed. The truth is, however, that last week's large supply reached over butchers bought freely at last market, and several hundred, not then sold, were mostly disposed of previous to this morning. Besides these, some 500 were sold to butchers at Bergen during the past few days.

The sellers struck pretty high in the morning, and butchers bought quite short and went home, so the yards will scarcely be cleared out to-night.

The supply of Cattle hereafter will depend much upon the weather. It is reported that over 120 car-loads of Cattle, Sheep and Swine are waiting for cars at Dunkirk. We do not hear of many Cattle on the way here. Western dealers are rather chary of starting their droves forward, as the roads have been bad for a while past.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not choose to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Yd. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	37..	Indiana	Spencer & Wheeler. Mead & Holcomb.
2..	52..	Ky	Castleman & Co.. T. Wheeler.
3..	56..	Va	Batchie & Hunton. J. A. Merrit.
4..	49..	N. Y	Hernen Olin. George Ayrault.
5..	60..	Conn	L. H. Beers. Owoers.
6..	70..	Ohio	A. Milestone. Jas. Gilchrist.
7..	47..	Ohio	W. A. Bliss. Jas. Gilchrist.
8..	27..	N. York	Martin & Valentine. Owoers.
9..	25..	N. York	Several owners. Henry Shepard.
11..	24..	N. York	Several owners. Phillips & Smith.
12..	37..	N. York	Several owners. Benedict & Veil.
13..	27..	N. York	——— Baldwin & Hume.
14..	34..	N. York	S. Hall. Barney Bartram.
15..	51..	N. York	Wood. Owner.
16..	68..	N. York	Toffey & Hurd. George Toffey.
17..	44..	N. York	N. Lynch. Daniel Barnes.
18..	18..	Ohio	John Bryant. S. Ullery.
19..	78..	Ohio	Thompson & Warner. O. G. Teed.
21..	12..	N. York	M. D. Wiggins. Owner.
26..	42..	Conn	Hale, Tuttle, Barnes Hoag Brothers.
27..	12..	N. York	D. Bowen. Owner.
28..	50..	Va	Stut McClung. J. H. Williams.
29..	75..	Va	Pastable & Hunton. J. H. Williams.
30..	40..	N. York	Culver, Hunt & Co. Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We have brief special notes to offer to-day; there were few droves worthy of being particularized or described.

One of the best lots of animals in market to-day was from New-Haven County, Conn., numbering 42, and made up of three small droves, owned by HALE, TUTTLE and BARNES. They were principally Devon oxen, in good flesh, the smallest of which would have shown well by comparison in most of the other yards. The lots varied from 900 to 1,150 lbs., averaging full 1,000 lbs. net, or 42,000 lbs. for the 42 animals. The brothers HOAG were selling them out at 11c.@12c. JOB. CLINCH paid $265 for two, estimated by seller to net full 2,900 lbs., or full 13c.

C. G. TEED sold to Geo. HAWS, of Fulton Market, one of the finest pairs of native cattle we have seen. They were 6 years old last Spring—fattened by TEED in Somerstown, Westchester Co. The pair weighed 4,750 lbs., and will probably dress about 3,000 lbs., or between 63 and 64 lbs. to the 100. HAWS paid $425, or full 14c. He should keep them on exhibition a while. Lovers of good beef would enjoy seeing such animals alive.

CURTIS, HUBBS & Co. were selling on their own account 40 cattle, gathered in Dutchess and Orange Counties. Quality mixed, including some extras. Selling at 10c.@11c., extras at 12c. H. KELLY took four at $500, estimated at 12c.

CASTLEMAN & Co. brought in 52 very fair Kentucky cattle. They would have been very good if they had 200 or 300 lbs. more of flesh. Weight 750 to 1,000 lbs., average about 850. Selling by T. WHEELER, at 11c.@11¾c. Two or three of those in the best flesh sold at an estimate of about 12c. If they had been well fatted they would all have sold for 12c., as the market went to-day.

A. MILLEGROVE contributed a mixed lot of 70, from Medina County, Ohio. They were fifteen days on the way, nine days at Cleveland, and several days on the road, which banged them a good deal. Weight 500 to 900 lbs., average 650 lbs. Selling by JAMES, GILLESPIE & Co. at 9c.@11c.

THOMPSON & WARNER had 78 common cattle from Ross County, Ohio; 500 to 700 lbs., average about 625 lbs.; selling by G. G. TEED at 10c.@11c.

SPENCER & WHEELER, of Noble County, Ind., brought in a mixed drove of 87, weighing 500 to 700 lbs.; selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 9c.@10c. These came by Albany, N. Y., by cars, and owing to the blocking up of the Hudson River Railroad cars, were driven over to Chatham Four-Corners, and thence came down the Harlem Railroad at a cost of only $20 ₰ car. Whole cost from home only $27 50 ₰ head.

S. HALL had 84 mixed Cattle, generally fairish, which were being sold by BARNEY BARTRAM, at 9c.@11c.

EASTABLE & HUNTON sent to WILLIAMS 75 small Cattle, pretty even, at about 600 lbs. These were good store Cattle, just right for feeding another year. It is a pity to kill off such animals just at the age when ready to take on flesh well.

EASTABLE & HUNTON, J. A. MERRITT, salesman, had 86 Virginia Cattle, 500 to 700 lbs., average about 625 lbs., in rather thin in flesh; selling at 9c.@10c.

HENRY OLIN brought in 48 quite good animals from Livingston County, N. Y. They were driven 40 miles to Hemperlville on the Erie Railroad, where they were carried after considerable delay on account of snow. They were eight days on the road, and so much longer, by cold and hunger that the owner says he would not have known them here to-day as the same cattle he sent on. They averaged 1,000 lbs. live weight, at home, varying from 700 to 1,100 lbs. selling to-day by GEORGE AYRAULT, at 9c.@11c.

M. LYNCH brought in 44 New-York cattle of pretty good quality, which were selling by D. BARNES at 10c.@11c.

L. & H. BEERS had in market 50 of the drove brought in last week, which they were selling at 10c.@11c., which paid them well for holding over.

STUT MCCLUNG sent forward 50 cattle from Hardy County, Va., estimated to weigh about 650 lbs., average and pretty even at that weight. Selling by J. H. WILLIAMS at 10c.@11c.

TOFFEY & HURD were selling a mixed lot of 68 New-York cattle at 9c.@11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$80.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows without material change. Prices have ranged from $30 to $60 the past week. No fancy Cows sold.

BROWNING reports good Cows scarce.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows at $25 to $60.

O'BRIEN reports good Cows selling well.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves selling well—poorest, 4c.@5c.; best, 6¾c.@7¾c. Demand good; supply fair.

BROWNING reports Veals 5c.@7c.; extra as high as 8c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports the Veal market as better; sales 6c.@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The markets are fairly supplied and there is little activity.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported as of poor quality and scarce at that, with downward tendency in prices. Lambs sell at $1 75@$3; Sheep at $1@$10 ₰ head.

BROWNING reports slow sales of Sheep; about 900 on hand this morning. Supplies chiefly from New-York and Ohio.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $2@$4 50.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS REPORTED FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 29.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Brokers at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
83	$380 00	89	$383 81
68	409 00	29	122 50
58	217 50	124	511 50
70	326 50	28	130 75
80	382 50	70	302 50
75	398 75	4	23 12
21	105 00	93	418 50
16	78 75	150	562 88
51	323 75	23	184 12

The 50 sheep which sold for $562 88, or $11 25 each, were fattened by N. B. KENNY, of Leroy, Genesee County, New-York.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S, for the week ending Jan. 23.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
100	$470 00	20	$140 00
1	13 00	100	568 50
21	114 63	17	72 25
111	593 93	100	400 00
22	174 58	100	400 00
25	200 00	50	163 50

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by BALDWIN & HUME, Sheep Brokers at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
50	$373 50	116	$541 59
139	637 00	52	243 25
109	710 00	175	1027 47
42	194 25	150	696 18
80	116 25	60	302 50
51	229 50	143	440 50

A. M. CLARK, of Fleming, Cayuga Co., N. Y., brought in 42 Sheep, which sold for $531, or $12 62 each. The sales were as follows:

10 to JOHN HARRIS, of Washington Market.....$160
10 to R. THOMPSON, of Tompkins Market..... 103
4 to JOHN DONOVAN, Tompkins Market..... 53
10 to THOMAS DEVOE, of Jefferson Market..... 117
8 to LEMUEL VALENTINE, of Tomkins Market.... 83

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

MESSRS. VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn fed hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 7¾c. for heavy and 7¾c.@8c. for light. The light hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Large numbers of both live and dressed hogs are on the way. 6,000 are reported at Dunkirk waiting shipment. A private letter says: "Immense piles of frozen hogs are lying on both sides of the river at the Suspension Bridge."

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The Dry Goods trade has shown increased animation the past week. A decided improvement has occurred in the demand from the Country Merchants, especially from the South and West; and City dealers also evince more willingness to operate. The ample and attractive stocks in market afford unusual facilities for purchasers to make selections, and these circumstances are now being more generally profited by. Prices of all seasonable productions are well supported; and for some choice fabrics, such as black silks, which are not, or likely to be, very freely offered—holders claim rather firmer rates. However, no great change in the value of the leading articles has transpired since our previous notice.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are plenty, yet held firmly, as a large demand is calculated upon. Bleached goods are more sought after at steady rates. Cotton flannels are unaltered. Denims are selling to a moderate extent at old figures. There is increased activity in Drills at former prices. A fair inquiry exists for Duck at full quotations. Gingbams are regularly bought at unchanged figures. Lowns are now more freely offered. The display is quite attractive. Buyers are taking hold with considerable freedom. Prices are generally firm and buoyant. Nankins remain as last noticed. The finer qualities of Osnaburgs are selling pretty freely and satisfactorily. Low and medium styles are, however, dull and heavy, being in less request. Printing Cloths are attracting more attention, and are on the advance, having partially risen ¼c. ₰ yard since our last. Prints are not very brisk, but are generally stiffly held. Stripes are more inquired for, but are not dearer. Ticks are in rather better request at previous quotations.

Woolens are brisker, but somewhat irregular. Blankets are selling in lots, at old figures. Cassimeres are more freely purchased, though at rather easier prices. Increased activety is likewise apparent in Cloths, which are bringing in some instances a shade higher rates. Doeskins exhibit no important change. The trade in Flannels is moderate and prices thereof are fairly sustained. Low-priced Jeans are taken with considerable freedom, but other kinds are quiet. Quotations are about the same. Linseys are sparingly dealt in at former rates. Merinos for Ladies are decidedly [illegible]

[illegible] The middle of each month is generally the busiest time with the jobbing trade, and the present week will probably be no exception to the rule. Trade has been fair during the week, and the sales have been quite large. The demand for Domestic Cottons is moderate, and prices are without change. Woolens are in fair request, and steady. Linens are dull and heavy at low prices. Silks are in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. Fancy goods are in fair request, and steady. Laces and Embroideries are dull and heavy at low prices. The aggregate sales of the week are [illegible]

[illegible] The Dry Goods trade has been in a very satisfactory condition during the week. The demand from the Country Trade has been quite large, and the sales of the week have been very extensive

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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☞ The proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday seem to indicate a gradual approach to the adoption of the plurality rule. Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that after three more ballots, if no choice should be made, the Speaker should be elected by plurality; and after a comparatively calm discussion of the subject, it was rejected by only four votes. The House then adjourned, without balloting for Speaker. The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over from Monday to Thursday—Mr. SEWARD having the floor on the Central American question.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, twenty-nine petitions for a bridge over the Hudson River at Albany were presented. People there are evidently getting tired of the uncertainties of ferry transportation. Among the bills reported favorably was the one to prevent illegal voting in this City. A favorable report was made in the Assembly on the bill to amend the act authorizing the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats, and also on the bill to incorporate the Ladies' Home Mission of the M. E. Church. An unfavorable report was made on the bill to change the title and character of the Marine Court of this City. The bill for the more effectual prevention of fires was passed, as was also the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. Among the notices of bills was one to make the office of Fire Marshal in this City elective by the Fire Department.

☞ The mail steamship *George Law* arrived yesterday morning, bringing $881,000 in treasure from California, but no later advices than those received by the *Star of the West*. The news from the Isthmus and the South Pacific is not important. The Chilian Congress, in extra session, was occupied with measures for divers local improvements. A violent storm, unusual at this season of the year, had done considerable damage to the shipping in the port of Valparaiso. Political affairs in Bolivia were still cloudy, and the Government was endeavoring to conciliate its opponents. From Peru we learn that a quarrel had occurred between the Executive and the Assembly, but peace was soon reestablished. Australian advices to the 3d of November contain little of interest.

German Emigration to Mexico.

The San Antonio *Zeitung*, of the 12th instant, contains lengthy details of a movement already on foot amongst the German settlers in Texas, which has for its object an emigration en masse across the Rio Grande, and the foundation of a German settlement in Mexico, where the greatest advantages are offered them by the Mexican authorities. Mr. RIOTTE, an eminent German Jurist, who quitted his native land in consequence of the Revolution of 1848, and has since resided in Texas, is at the head of this movement. On the the 19th of December last, he concluded an agreement with General VIDAURRI, the Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, for the purpose of founding a colony there,—the provisions of which, together with the contents of a memorial addressed by Mr. RIOTTE to Gen. VIDAURRI, are now before us. In this latter document Mr. RIOTTE states that the spirit of hatred which has sprung up during the last two years, on the part of the Native American population against the foreign settlers, has given rise to the most lamentable manifestations of intolerance, both in social as well as political relations, and has even occasioned open conflict and bloodshed, the effect of which is the more painful, as a great portion of his countrymen left their native land to establish themselves under our free Republican institutions, to become citizens of a Free State, and be admitted to that position of social and political equality to which their intelligence and their industry entitle them; that they were the more justified in entertaining this hope, since, through their energy, toil and capital, what a few years ago was a desert has become a well-cultivated and smiling land, and where, as it were, but yesterday the Indian hunted the buffalo, happy and comfortable homesteads are now to be found; but that the intolerance of Native Americans has taught them that their expectation was vain, and that, in consequence, they have been in quest of a country upon this continent where they will not be subjected to persecution, and where they can not only settle themselves, but whither they may be enabled to direct the steps of their countrymen at home who are anxious to emigrate, but who are deterred from doing so, to the United States by the reported hostile demonstrations of the native against the foreign population. The prominent organs of the German press, who formerly used to advocate so strongly emigration to our Western States, are now, since the Louisville and Cincinnati riots, as unanimous in their advice to their countrymen to suffer anything rather than settle in a country "where their birth is a reproach, and whore they are not allowed the free expression of their religious opinion." The German Governments whose interest it is to check the tide of emigration from their countries, cause the most exaggerated statements to be circulated of the cruelty of the Americans towards the Germans—and have even paid ballad singers and strolling players to celebrate, in song and on the stage, at the different fairs and markets, the atrocious murder of the Germans at Louisville and Cincinnati." Mr. RIOTTE's journey to Mexico was undertaken in the first instance, as he says, for the purpose of putting himself in communication with Colonel LANGREBO, *ad interim* Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila—a Dane by birth, but a German by education and sympathies—for many years employed in the Mexican service, and who proposed to Germans settling in Mexico the most liberal and advantageous conditions possible, which conditions have been fully approved by Gen. VIDAURRI, and secured by the agreement to which we have already alluded. Mr. RIOTTE's negotiations with the Mexican Government are quite distinct from those speculative schemes of colonization (*empresarios*) in which the undertaker of the enterprise obtains a grant of land (*empresa*) and a large share of the profit. He emphatically asserts that such was not his intention, and that his sole object was to acquire for his fellow-countrymen in the United States, who are anxious to emigrate, the fullest information, and to secure for them, in case they accept the offers made to them by the Mexican Government, the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. The agreement between Gen. VIDAURRI and Messrs. RIOTTE and FRAUENSTEIN, for the foundation of a German Colony in New-Leon, contains twenty-two clauses. In the first place, makes a free grant, for the purpose, of 29 square leagues of land, equal to upwards of two millions of acres; provides that the German settlers shall be considered as Mexican citizens from the moment of their arrival in the country; that, for the first three years, they shall be exempt from all taxes and military service, (except in case of hostile invasion;) that their land, improvements, personal property, and farm stock, shall never be liable to taxes, or soizable for debt; that their implements of husbandry and of industry, in general, shall be exempted from the payment of duty; and that they shall be perfectly free in the exercise and expression of their religious belief. This agreement is dated Monterey, Dec. 19, 1855, and signed SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, C. N. RIOTTE, and GUSTAVE FRAUENSTEIN.

In addition to the above we learn from the most reliable authority that upwards of two thousand Germans have already made preparations to emigrate thither from Germany in the coming Spring, under the direction of two German gentlemen, for many years resident in Texas, and who went to Germany last Summer for the express purpose.

Thousands of those now settled in the northwestern parts of Texas, in the counties of Guadaloupe, Comal, Medina and Gillespie, forming a gross population of nearly 20,000 souls, are already prepared to emigrate, and it is natural to suppose that thousands will follow their example, not only from Texas, but from every part of the Union. It has been reported that over two thousand have left Louisville and its neighborhood since the riots, and have settled in Canada, and, we are informed, that many others are about to leave for Central America early in the Spring.

There may be exaggeration in some of these reports, but there can be no question of the fact that a very serious depletion of our foreign population has taken place at the South and West, while there has been a considerable falling off in the influx of this element of our national growth. But there is very little probability that so sagacious and intelligent a people as the Germans, can be induced, by any system of misrepresentation, to abandon the territory of the United States where they can enjoy, in their fullest extent, all the privileges that are accorded to the natives of the soil, and where liberty is not a mere name, but a reality, to live in a country like Mexico, among a debased population, and where popular freedom is at the mercy of a bigoted priesthood, and life and property are subject to the vicissitudes of military adventurers who aim at the rule of the country.

The Ebling Trial.

The remarkable result of the trial of EBLING has, very naturally, excited a profound sensation in the public mind, and caused many of our citizens to doubt the possibility of obtaining a verdict against any man, unless he be a very poor one indeed, under our present Jury system, let the evidences of his guilt be what they may. But there will be another opportunity for testing this question—for we understand that the District-Attorney has determined to try the indictment against EBLING again, and has fixed on Friday of next week for moving it on.

We have already commented at some length on the disagreement of the Jury in this case, and it will be unnecessary for us to enlarge further upon the subject; but we desire to call public attention to the following letter from a very respectable merchant of Broadway, who was on the Jury, and who fully explains the reason why the Jury did not agree upon a verdict:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Your remarks in reference to the disagreement of the Jury, in the case of J. E. EBLING, have just received my patient perusal, and while on many points I am led to coincide with you, in favor of the ground you have taken, still I am induced, from a sense of my own duty to the public, to present some information which will, perhaps, explain the reasons for our not agreeing on a verdict in the case. I clip from the *Tribune* of to-day the communication of one of the Jurymen in this case, from which you may draw your own deductions; but, added to this, I wish to state the fact, that, fifteen minutes after leaving the Court-room for consultation, the guilt of the prisoner was decided by a vote of eleven to one, on the charge from the Court, viz: "If you find that Mr. EBLING did make an agreement with Messrs. SMITH, SICKLES & Co., you must find him guilty." The person voting in the negative, declaring at the time he would never convict him, but subsequently assuring the Jury, "That if the Judge would waive the imprisonment, and punish him by a moderate fine, he would agree to find him guilty." Now, you are able from this language, (and other that I might give,) to form some opinion of the material we possessed, to mould into what might be termed an expression of the Jury, and must conclude, as we did, twenty minutes after we left the Court room, that we might debate the question, "through all time," and not be able to agree when a Juror declared "He would stay until the d——d old building rotted, and he with it, before he would agree to send him (EBLING) to the State Prison."

Such, my dear Sir, was our uncomfortable situation for 22 hours, the Court still deeming it possible that we might agree, (but being unacquainted with our true position, and we being indisposed from acquainting the Court of the facts in the case

[illegible] Would it not be well for the Legislature, which is now in session, to pass a law amending the oath administered to Jurors; in the following manner, for example:

"I do sol mnly swear that I will act as an impartial juror between the people of the State of New York and ——— on this issue now joined, and a true deliverance make according to the evidence. I do solemnly swear that I am not related to the said [illegible] cated in the said issue; that I am not acquainted with the defendant, and that I have neither formed nor expressed an opinion touching his guilt or innocence, and that I will a true verdict give without fear, affection, favor or hope of reward, or without regard to the degree of punishment, so," &c.

In the hurried and general oath which a Juror *now* takes, he has ample room for mental reservations, which are often taken.

The Astor Library.

In the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, submitted to the Legislature yesterday, it is stated that WILLIAM B. ASTOR has made a munificent addition to the Astor Library. He has purchased from the owners three lots adjoining the present building, extending eighty feet wide and one hundred and twenty deep, at a cost of $30,476, and given them to the Trustees for the purpose of the Library. He has also announced his purpose to erect upon these lots a suitable building, and to add such sums of money for the purchase of books as he may from time to time think proper. The amount of the whole donation will probably not fall short of $100,000. This is really a handsome gift, and indicates on the part of Mr. ASTOR a just and generous appreciation of the uses of the wealth which he has inherited to so immense an amount.

The Report states that the aggregate expenses of the Trustees for the purpose of the Library have been $120,330.

Life-Preservers at Sea.

It is not very creditable to our much-boasted age of practical improvements that, with all our great inventions in the art of navigation, so little has been done for the security of human lives in the case of disasters at sea; in fact, the mechanical genius of the country has spent itself upon machinery for giving greater speed to ships, and increasing the means of luxurious enjoyment upon the ocean, while the means of preservation of life, in the event of shipwreck, are no better than they were fifty years ago. Every possible contrivance of luxury has been added to our steamers and packet-ships—ice-boxes for the preservation of fresh meats and fruits, and all the refinements and intricacies of the French *cuisine*, and incredible sums have been expended for the useless ornamentation of cabins, for gilding, carving, mirrors, mosaics of costly woods, and the utmost splendors of upholstery, while next to nothing has been done to save the lives of passengers and crews in the case of fire, of collision, or wreck. It is but a few days since, the terrible story of the loss of the packet ship *St. Denis* was reported, where every soul on board might have been rescued from a watery grave if there had been provided a sufficient number of boats. It is needless to recount the many similar disasters which happen every year on the ocean, on the lakes, and the rivers, where innumerable lives have been sacrificed for the lack of a sufficient number of suitable boats in which they might have escaped. These terrible losses have been occasioned partly from a lack of boats, and partly from the lack of a suitable system for their management, as was the case in the sinking of the steamer *Arctic*.

Hitherto, the so-called life-boats, for some cause or other, either owing to their defects of construction, or to their mismanagement in an extremity, have been productive of but little good. We published, a few days since, the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and test the merits of several life-boats, giving the preference to one invented by Mr. BERDAN of this City. A model of this boat has been placed in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange for the examination of the public, and believing it to be of vital importance to the traveling community that this admirable invention should be generally adopted as a means of escape in case of danger, not only on board of our sea-going vessels, but on board of our ferry-boats and river steamers, we would direct public attention to it. BERDAN's boat differs from all other contrivances for saving lives at sea that we have seen, and one of its great advantages, even though it possessed none beside over other boats, is the small space it occupies on shipboard, as it is so made that it can be shut up like an umbrella or a Gibus hat. It is, in fact, a skeleton boat on hinges, with a canvas covering, which can be inflated in a moment by a pair of bellows; it then becomes a complete boat, which can neither be sunk nor capsized, and which can be launched without difficulty by two or three men. It is, so far as we can judge, a perfect invention, and we cannot doubt that it will at once be adopted for our naval ships and our ocean steamers. Passengers have it in their power to compel all seagoing vessels to be provided with these lifeboats, by simply refusing to embark in any which have not been furnished with them; and a proper regard for their own safety should induce them to do so. But the boats alone are not sufficient to insure safety, unless some proper system shall be adopted for their use in case of an emergency. The sudden cry of danger on shipboard at once creates confusion among the crew and the passengers, and the very means provided for their escape are rendered useless, and often destroyed in the wild disorder that ensues, from no one knowing exactly what to do. But nothing could be more easy and simple than the adoption of a plan by which the most inexperienced passenger might be made instrumental in the preservation of his own life as well as of that of others. Every ship should be provided with tho requisite number of these boats to carry the whole of her crew and passengers; the boats should be numbered, and when the passenger receives his ticket, he should have another given him corresponding to the number of his berth, designating the life-boat to which he must betake himself in case of danger. A natural sense of safety will lead him to find out where his life-boat is, as soon as he finds himself on shipboard, and he will, quite as naturally, keep a watchful eye upon it during the passage, to see that it is kept in order. Each seaman should also have his allotted boat, so that there would always be in each one a sufficient number of men to work it. There should, too, be always kept in the steward's room a certain number of bags of bread, ready at a moment's notice to be thrown into a boat, and small barrels of water, to be used in a similar manner. Thousands of human lives might have been saved during the past few years by some such system as this that we have but hinted at, and which the practical knowledge of a shipmaster would enable him to make perfect. One-half the cost of the gorgeous finery with which the cabins of our steamships are bedizened would pay for all these life-saving contrivances, and passengers would most willingly forego the delights of satin-bottomed chairs, lace curtains, and inlaid panelings, for the comfortable feeling of security which a knowledge that such precautions had been taken would create.

Prussia Threatened.

Two years since the governing party in Prussia had for its motto: "Neutrality on all sides"—and avowed its determination to enforce the doctrine, if rendered necessary, even at the point of the sword. With a commendable consistency the government has carried out this neutral policy; nor, in fulfilling its word, has it escaped the incidents, hesitations and fluctuations. At different periods, when a declaration for either the Western Powers or Russia was looked upon as unavoidable, Prussia has contrived to maintain her separate position, and to strengthen it by coalition with many of the smaller and middle States of Germany. If the German Diet seemed calculated for her objects, the Berlin Cabinet sought to influence its leaders at Frankfort; but if no prospect was seen of gaining anything from the *Bundestag*, operations were directed to the separate German Courts, in order to prevent them from making decisions unfriendly to Russia. And now she has dispatched her ambassador of the German Union, whose official sphere of duty is at Frankfort, upon a tour among the Middle States of Germany, for the purpose of bringing about an understanding as to a common method of procedure, should Austria put forward tho question of peace or war in a manner that would not admit of an equivocal reply.

The Western Powers, who have gained the Alliance with Sweden and are supported also by the Ambassadors of Saxony and Bavaria in St. Petersburg, can no longer regard these proceedings with indifference, and Lord CLARENDON has accordingly had a conversation with the Prussian Ambassador in London, Count BERNSTOFF, the subject of which was the attitude of Prussia on the Oriental question. It is said that the English Minister expressed himself upon this occasion with great sharpness in regard to the neutrality of Prussia. In the outset he entered the old complaint, that great quantities of war supplies enter Russia through Prussia, that even though this be against the commands of the Government, the persons concerned must be aware that the former is inclined to be blind to this infraction of the law. Lord CLARENDON then expressed his astonishment at the presence of an influential Prussian Minister at the solemnization of the victory of Kars by the Russian Ambassador, at his hotel in Berlin, while the fall of Sebastopol passed unnoticed; and he also excepted to the employment of the name of Kars as the watchword at the parade in Berlin, because that fact implied that MOURAVIEFF had won a victory for Prussia. Lord CLARENDON is said to have added that, even were he inclined to pass by these occurrences,—which showed plainly enough the sympathy for Russia,—yet he could not ignore the utter want of interest which had in Prussia taken the place of a moral cooperation. If the Berlin Cabinet was not ready to alter its position and return to its former tone, it would be necessary to speak harshly to her, and even to take unfriendly measures.

Count BERNSTOFF communicated the remarks of the English Minister to his Government in a circumstantial report, and they immediately assembled to consult upon it. Although this report produced a considerable effect we do not hear that measures have been taken to oppose the demonstrations threatened by England. True, the King sent instructions to his Minister in St. Petersburg, to endeavor to persuade Count NESSELRODE to make peace, but at the same time he abstained from adhering to the Austrian *ultimatum*, and wrote an autograph letter to FRANCIS JOSEPH, to express the desire that Austria and the German States will now accept the same duties of protection towards Prussia which the latter assumed, together with the German Union, in April, 1854, towards Austrin. A blockade of the Prussian ports in the East Sea is talked of, to take place in the Spring, when the war shall be transferred thither. But the Prussian Government does not yet dread such an event. It intends to remain in waiting until tho Western Powers are in alliance with all the other States, and have become masters of the field of battle. Then, it thinks, there will be time enough to join the alliance and demand from them the right of existence, forgetting that this right will then become a gift of condescension. This policy would doubtless be the most prudent were it not the most stupid possible, and we can only wonder that Prussia's own experience since the battle of Jena, in 1806, has not taught her wisdom.

At all events it is to be feared that evil days are in store for Prussia, and that if she does not alter her policy in the course of the present year, it will be too late to do so in the one which follows.

☞ By the arrival of the bark *Hannibal* from Buenos Ayres, we have files thence to Dec. 2. Later dates via England have been previously received, and published in this journal.

☞ Free lodgings were furnished at the Stationhouses to some 250 persons last night. About one in eight of these were Americans.

Dramatic.

WALLACK's THEATER.—The agreeable little Comedy of the "Barrack Room" was played here last evening. It is an elegant trifle, admirably adapted to the elegant little Theatre where it is played. The principal *rôle* is that of the beautiful but perverse *Clarissa*, a young lady who will not believe that she is in love until she has had a good cry about it. The *piquante* acting of Miss MARY GANNON contributes in the highest degree to the interest of this character. Mr. LESTER as *Col. Ferrier* has an opportunity of displaying his handsome figure in a fine suit of regimentals, and also of doing all that is necessary for a character which is somewhat conventional and stagey. The play has been placed on the stage in a perfectly admirable manner, and the costumes are appropriate and superb.

Gottschalk.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives a very interesting Concert to-night in Dodworth's Rooms, at which nothing will be performed but Spanish or Cuban music. There are sufficient Spaniards in New-York to crowd DODWORTH's little room—so that other nations who would hear this peculiarly interesting Concert must go early.

W. V. Wallace

Is in Paris, and intends remaining there until next Fall. Rumor says that he is engaged on a new opera, in connection with BERLIOZ, who has written or is writing the libretto for the same. If it is true that two such men have put their heads together we may reasonably expect something that will astonish, delight, or alarm the world. In the meantime Mr. WALLACE contributes to our present enjoyment. WILLIAM HALL & SON have published some new compositions, from which it is apparent that his visit to Paris has already done him good; rubbed off some of the rust of a long residence in the free-and-easy land of corn and cotton. The *Forget me Not* romance is one of the best conceived and poetical he has yet written, and the song *Florence Vane*, and the *Souvenir d'Ecosse* (introducing the melody *Charley is my Darling*) are chaste, finished, well made, and considerably above ordinary merit. Good music is scarce now-a-days. We are always glad to hear from Mr. WALLACE.

THE EUDORA MURDERS.

The Negro Still in Prison and to be Tried—Fresh Evidence of the Murders.

Although little has been said, of late, respecting the murders perpetrated on board the schooner *Eudora Imogen* in November last, and which, as our readers will remember, caused great excitement at the time, the subject has not been allowed to sleep, nor is it likely that public justice will remain wholly unsatisfied. It is, indeed, to be regretted that, after the schooner was raised and brought ashore on City Island, no further traces of the fate of the missing Captain and mate were discovered, than one small piece of human flesh, and the blood-stained garments which were ripped from their bodies when the murderer proceeded to dispose of them. The river between City Island and Hart Island had been dragged by such tackle as could be prepared on the spot, and more available apparatus had arrived from Hurl Gate, when the bad weather set in and rendered all further efforts to recover any portion of the remains altogether fruitless. Of course no future attempts will be made. There is no doubt that the negro, WILSON, chopped the corpses of the unfortunate men into pieces, and either threw them immediately overboard, or rowed them to some distance in the yawl-boat; but, however he disposed of them, there is no probability that any further fragments of them can now be recovered, at least in such a state of preservation as to render identification possible. For murder, therefore, the negro, unfortunately, cannot be tried; but it is the intention of the United States District-Attorney to try him for scuttling the vessel. The proceedings against him will not long be delayed.

The recent wrecks of the *Plymouth Rock* and other vessels, along the coast at Hart Island and City Island, have somewhat withdrawn the attention of the City Islanders from the *Eudora* and her tragedy. Still, they complain that the negro should be allowed to escape the punishment which is his due as the perpetrator of a double murder, under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity. The *Eudora* left the Island some weeks since and proceeded to New-Haven, where she discharged her cargo. The spot on the deck where the bodies were chopped in pieces, was discovered by the indentation make in the planks by the edge of the axe, and by other indications, such as portions of human hair, which were forced by the violence of the blow into the indentations and there lodged. These marks were covered, while the vessel was at City Island, by the coal, which at the time of her sinking was dislodged from her hold. Yet even these proofs of the commission of the murder, in addition to those numerous ones previously discovered at City Island, afford no legal ground for prosecuting the negro on the charge.

He remains securely imprisoned in the jail of Westchester County, at White Plains. When curiosity led many people daily to visit him, he would only consent to exhibit himself on the payment of a shilling by each person. His visitors now are not so numerous and he no longer exacts a fee as the price of their gratification. He talks freely from the grating of his cell, with the other prisoners, (who are all confined in separate cells,) and has ceased to allude to the subject of the schooner. When questioned on the subject, he remarks that when he said at first that the bodies would not be found, and that nothing could be brought home to him, people wouldn't believe him, "but now they find that he spoke the truth, and so he isn't a bit afraid." He exhibits no signs of remorse or dread. Judging from his demeanor, one would suppose him to be reaping the reward of an applauding conscience for some noble deed that he had performed. Physiologically, his countenance is most repulsive. It is stamped with all the evidence of a depraved heart, and bears unmistakable testimony to the hardened villainy of its possessor.

FROM HAVANA.

Visits of the U. S. Frigate Potomac and the War Steamer Fulton—Accounts from Gen. Walker—The Speakership—The Weather—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

We have been surprised by a visit from a United States Naval vessel—the frigate *Potomac*, with the pennant of Commodore SPARLDING, Home Squadron, arrived the 20th. On the 21st, salutes were exchanged, and at 2 o'clock P. M., same day, the Commodore called upon the Captain-General of Cuba, with several officers of the ship in his suite. They were received with the usual protestations of regard for the Republic, and most graciously invited to the *levée* given by Mrs. CONCHA the same evening, which they attended in full harness.

The war steamer *Fulton* arrived yesterday—the latter from Key West last, and both from San Juan de Nicaragua. The accounts given of Mr. WALKER are most favorable, showing that he wins more by the force of character than of arms—that he has moderation, prudence and good judgment to guide his councils, and is highly appreciated by all the best people of the country. The *Potomac* was not blown out of the water, as had been determined, because it was supposed that PIERCE was doing quite enough to sustain British and French policy, by preventing emigration to the country. The Spanish squadron, it appears, only amused the national pride by cruising in the vicinity of the Bay.

The action in the House of Representatives—or the want of it—is making food for the mirth of the enemies of freedom here.

The *supposed* criminals, CHANOY and WINN, have been transported to the "Isle of Pines," and strangers are raising funds, to be sent them through the United States Consul, to procure some comforts, denied by their task-masters.

Unless our weather should improve, we shall take off a small crop of sugar, notwithstanding the immense growth in our fields.

Exchange, New-York, 60 days' sight, 4⅛ to 5 discount. London, 7 to 7⅛ premium.

Business in inland products, not brisk. United States products generally in good demand, sugar box shooks *exception*, &c. As ever, yours, ——

New-York State Poultry Society.

The officers of this Society are making somewhat extensive preparations for the Annual Poultry Show, which is to open at Van Vechten Hall, Albany, on the 12th of February, and continue through the following two days. Several prominent gentlemen are to serve as Judges in the different classes of fowls, &c. As the National Poultry Society appears to be dead,—past Barnumizing,—the State Show will doubtless attract all the fancy fowls, and engross all the honors.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Eddy's Church, and the American Tract Society.

We copied, on Tuesday, an article from a contemporary, reporting the recent action of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, respecting the American Tract Society. Our reporter has made inquisition for the details of the facts in this case, which are certainly interesting.

There are in this Church about four hundred and fifty members, of which about one-half are gentlemen, entitled to vote in the business meetings. There were present at the annual meeting in question (over which Dr. STORRS, the pastor, presided,) only thirty-five persons. In arranging the regular calendar of donations for the ensuing year, it was moved by RICHARD P. BUCK, Esq., that the American Tract Society be added, as usual, to the list. This motion caused some discussion. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Esq., of the *Independent*, principally opposed it in a warm speech; remarking that, if the motion were carried, certain New-York papers would immediately herald the triumph of the American Tract Society over liberty and freedom—and urging that the Society be struck out from the charities and sympathies of the Church, &c.

The question was finally brought to a vote, when *nine* stood up and voted in favor of the Tract Society, and *fourteen* (including the *Independent*) stood up and voted against it, and *twelve* (of the 35 present) *did not vote at all*. So the measure was carried by the expressed will of only *fourteen* of the 320 members of the Church!

We are informed that, notwithstanding this action, the Church of the Pilgrims will, as heretofore, make an annual subscription for the benefit of the American Tract Society; and we are told that it will exceed any previous donation to that Institution. During the past eight years, this Church has given to the American Tract Society $7,359; of which $2,450 was given to the Society direct, and $4,800 to the Brooklyn City Tract Society—an auxiliary.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The first regular meeting of the above, newly formed, Association was held last evening in the lecture room of the Church of the Divine Unity. Mr. RICHARD WARREN the President in the Chair.

A series of by-laws for the regulation of the Society was then adopted. They provide for regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month between the 1st November and 1st May and on the first Thursday of each month during the remaining portion of the year. Special meetings to be called by the President as occasion may require. Standing Committees are to be appointed on Finance, Library, Rooms, Lectures and Printing.

Notices of intention to move amendments to the second article of the Constitution adopted at the last meeting were then given by several gentlemen.

The article, at present, reads as follows:

"Any person of good moral character, *professing faith in Christianity*, shall, without distinction of sect or party, be eligible to membership in this association."

The proposed amendments are as follows:

1. To insert the words "believe in Christianity," in lieu of the words italicised.

2. To make the article read "Any person desirous of joining the Union for self-improvement and moral culture, and as a means of promoting a true religious life, may become a member."

3. To replace the italicised words with "desirous of promoting the objects of the Union."

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Mr. OSGOOD and other gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned.

Republican State Committee.

A meeting of the above Committee convened at the Astor House yesterday, at noon, to adopt measures relative to the National Convention to be held during the next month at Pittsburg, and also to organize the State Committee. There were only a few members present, many doubtless being detained on the road. The names of the members are as follows:

NEW-YORK—Calvin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper, James B. Taylor, D. Dudley Field, Joseph Stuart, James W. Nye.
ALBANY—John L. Schoolcraft, Deodatus Wright, Joseph Davis, John M. B. Davidson, C. P. Williams.
TROY—Abraham B. Olin.
BUFFALO—E. G. Spaulding, Philip Dorsheimer.
COOPERSTOWN—Levi C. Turner.
HERKIMER—Standish Berry.
BINGHAMTON—Levi Dummick.
DELAWARE COUNTY—Stephen C. Johnson.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Daniel T. Jones, Allen Munroe.
ELLICOTTVILLE—A. G. Rice.
MEDINA COUNTY—Silas M. Burroughs.
ROCHESTER—S. P. Allen.
WYOMING COUNTY—Charles O. Shepherd.

Two vacancies exist—one from the Troy and one from the Albany District not yet being nominated.

A Fact for K. N's.

It was well known at the recent trial of Mr. JOSEPH E. EBLING, Commissoner of Streets and Lamps, for malfeasance in office, that he was a Know-Nothing of no moderate stamp. The challenge of the District-Attorney, to certain of the Jurors, bore alone upon their inclinations to the doctrines of the Hindoos. We are informed, that of the three Jurors who were for acquitting Mr. EBLING—and whose refusal to join with the nine who were for conviction, caused the discharge of the Jury, without agreement—one was born in England, another in Ireland, and the third, born in this country, is a decided antagonist of the Know-Nothings. It does not look as if politics influenced their verdict.

The late Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

The locomotive which was submerged by the breaking down of the Spuyten Duyvel bridge, was yesterday raised out of water by aid of a floating derrick. The piles will now be driven immediately, and the relaying of the track be completed probably in a few days.

We are requested to say touching the statement of a correspondent in yesterday's TIMES in regard to time tables, that since the 24th day of December there has been but one change—Jan. 21—and that was rendered necessary by the accident above mentioned.

☞ Alderman MOSER, of the Third Ward, who has been for several weeks suffering from a severe paralytic shock, and whose life was for a time despaired of, is considerably better. He is so far recovered as to be able to sit up for a while every day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sad, gloomy, and dejected he sat alone,
The unenvied relic of epicurean folly;
Fright visions of the future, or friendship's foes,
Woke no harmonious sympathies, for Hope was dead.
He joined not in the social converse,
And from the table turned, for food was loathsome.
A sunken cheek, burning brow, fetid breath,
Strength all gone, a palpitating heart,
Nerves unstrung, foreboding thought, and sinking pains
Marked the outlines of this Dyspeptic character.
Belief he sought in *drugs*, but none was found,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, with unerring power,
Laid sudden hold of foul disease;
When appetite came back, pilling symptoms fled.
And health crowned the man with happiness.
SOLD BY GROCERS, HOTELS, AND DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES PROFESSOR WELLING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Fisk's Salamander Safe, an Improvement on Wilder's Patent:

GENTLEMEN—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the above safe has no superior. During the late fire in our city, my papers were exposed, in one of these safes, for fifteen hours, to the most intense heat, without injury, except getting wet by large quantities of water having been thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours, respectfully, J. M. WELLING.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by Brannan's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices, at the Manufacturers' Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ortire world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PLATFORM SCALES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

The Last Fire in Jersey, N. Y.—Distressing Incidents.

From the Jersey Journal.

Mr. Mark Miller kept a grocery store on the corner of Grove and —— streets, and also used one of the rooms as a family apartment. He was suddenly aroused by the cries of fire, and had just time to escape into the street with his little and only son, a lad of seven years, who occupied the room with him. Mr. M frequently seen in the room, and was taken out in a half suffocated condition, by some one passing. This was the last that was seen of him, and no doubt are entertained but that he afterwards returned to the building and perished in the flames.

Mr. Miller had about $1,500 to $2,000 worth of property in his grocery, upon which there was no insurance. Also had in addition some $1,200 in gold, which he kept in different places under the carpet on the floor of his sleeping room. Mr. M was personally a most peculiar man in that respect, and preferred keeping the gold in that way instead of depositing it in the Bank. There were but one or two individuals in Jersey that he had that amount of money, and these persons he disclosed and showed it but a few days previous. Mr. Miller lost his wife about a year ago, by whom he had but one child, (the boy whose rescue is told). This child, we are told, is almost idolized. We believe he had no other relations. Mr. M. must have rushed into the building to save his money, and while in that almost delirious state became a victim to the flames.

Mr. Miller told his son the day previous to the fire that he assured as if something fearful was going to happen. He appeared to have forebodings of something terrible.

Florida Indians to be Removed.

We are pleased to learn from Gov. BROOME the acceptable intelligence that Gen DAVIS, who presides over the War Department at Washington, has sent instructions to Col. MONROE to adopt coercive measures for the removal of the remnant of savages occupying the extreme southern portion of this State. Removal is now the declared purpose, and, to accomplish it, the Executive of this state has been authorized by the War Department to receive and enlist to Col. MONROE for immediate service five companies of volunteers; and, should the five be insufficient, as many more as Col. MONROE may desire. In accordance with the tenor of the dispatches received from Washington, Gov. BROOME has promptly received and tendered for immediate service four volunteer companies, commanded by Messrs. KENDRICK, DUPRANCE, SPARKMAN and MOORE respectively.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

The Register of the Land Office in Minnesota reports that the whole number of preëmptions allowed at that office from the date of its establishment, commencing Oct. 9, 1854, to the present time is 1,066, and all but four of these on twelve fractional townships, containing in round numbers 160,000 acres—that being all the land of which plats had been returned to this office previous to the last month.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **It is Worse than Useless**—To suffer from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints.

☞ **Real Estate Notice.**—BENEDICT & COIT, (C. W. BENEDICT, WILLIAM A. COIT,) corner Pine and Nassau-sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

Offer for sale some of the most desirable residences, stores and vacant grounds in this City and vicinity, and at the West.

We have in charge a number of fine dwelling houses in good locations, now building, which will be finished to suit purchasers. We will furnish plans and specifications for stores and dwellings, and take charge of their erection.

We will take the agency of large estates, and all property requiring careful supervision.

Capitalists and public institutions, also parties wishing to obtain loans on real or personal securities, are invited to communicate with us.

☞ **Health Restored in all Cases, and from all Diseases in which a Cure is Possible.**—Dr. HASKELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owning to the infirmities of age, he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases,) yet he still continues at his office the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his peculiar practice for so many years in this City. Those cases pre-ferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 P. M., on Sunday's, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

☞ **Mr. John McCullough,** who has been for more than two years a Moderator and Organizer of Sabbath Schools in the far West, in connection with the American S. S. U., will address a meeting in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting is expected to be one of unusual interest, to which all are invited, especially those interested in and connected with the Sabbath School and Missionary cause.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 8 Astor-st., and at the principal offices. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. E. WILLIAMS, Broad st., Newark, N. J.; T. E. CALLENDER, corner of Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum.**—By special request Rev. ALEX. H. EVERETT will deliver a lecture, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1856. Subject—*The Philosophy of Travel.* Doors open at 6½, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 75 cents each, to be obtained of the Librarian at Athenæum, at the principal bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door.

☞ **Bayard Taylor** will deliver a lecture on *China and Japan* on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, in connection with the Illustrations of China and the Japan Expedition under Commodore M. C. PERRY. Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture commences at 3.

☞ **Edinburgh Ale.**—MUIR & SON'S Sparkling, in stone jugs; ALLSOPP'S and BASS & Co.'s India Pale Ale, pint bottles; all in casks of eight and ten dozen each. Also, London Brown Stout and Stout, quarts and pints, in casks of seven and eight dozen each. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **The Gough Entertainment.**—Those who intend joining, on the 14th February, in this testimonial for distinguished services, and enjoying a rich season of sociality, eloquence and music, will do well to call at once at No. 149 Nassau-st., and secure their seats. Single tickets $3; gent eman and lady, $5.

☞ **The Westminster Presbyterian Church**—South Brooklyn will be organized by the Presbytery of Brooklyn on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the South Presbyterian Church. Rev. S. S. STRAT. D. D., will deliver a sermon. The public is invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

TO ANONYMOUS.—Your note inclosing Five Dollars, "with interest," has been received. G. H.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women. (Protestants)—one as first-rate meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds in a superior style; has cooked for some of the highest families. The other is English, and is an excellent chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. They are disposed to please in every particular. Will engage separate or together. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—the one as cook; understands pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; no objections to the coarse washing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress. Both have excellent references, and will go in the country, if required, or will work in a boarding-house. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits; one as chambermaid and nurse or plain, neat sewing, will wash and iron for the nursery; give excellent City reference; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $8. Also, a girl of experience as general housemaid, can cook, bake, wash and iron neatly; wages $6. City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; good reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. A respectable family preferred before wages. Can be seen two days at No. 214 Elizabeth-st., Druggist store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as seamstress and to do the chamberwork of a private family; she is a good sewer, and has good recommendations. She would take a place to do the housework of a small family, and a good cook. Apply, for two days, No. 20 Harrison-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City references. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork, or as good plain cook. Is a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 87 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. C., *Daily Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 361 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook; can do all kinds of meat and pastry, soups, jellies and blanc manges; can give the best of references. Can be seen at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Inquire for KATE. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, a truly, smart, neat and intelligent girl, with the best of City reference. Address or apply to M. A. R., No. 254 East 12th-st., between Avenues A and B, 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or to attend on an invalid lady; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d-st. and 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, would take chambermaid and waiting. Is competent in either capacity, good disposition, is willing and obliging. Apply No. 317 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a small private family, as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 Prince-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 227 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class waitress and chambermaid; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As Teacher of Ancient Languages, French and Mathematics, in an Academy or private family. The best of references given. Address JNO. C. DE WITT, Lee's, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, in a private family, as chambermaid, laundress, or nurse. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 Sullivan-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as first-rate cook. Can be seen at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Also a great many others can be had at the above place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the Employment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. Can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, to do general housework; willing to make herself generally useful, and to accept moderate wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 182 Madison-st.

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WANTED—AT THIS OFFICE—Three copies of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, of 12th June, 1855. Apply at the subscription desk.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady, who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided 12 years in Paris, wishes for a situation as visiting or resident governess. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she will instruct in music, singing, harmony, dancing, embroidery, the Latin, Italian, Spanish, German and French languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., *Daily Times* office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For a boy of good education—is a good writer, accountant and classical scholar—in any respectable house in this city; dry business preferred, as he possesses a tolerable knowledge of that business. Good references given. Address H. M., box 2,631 General Post Office.

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TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly qualified, by having been employed for the last ten years as a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of making an engagement in the States as a Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches, including *Moire, Moire Antique*, embossing, etc. To Silk Finishers already established, or to any respectable Dry Goods House, who wish to avail themselves of the services of a competent person to restore unsaleable goods lying in "stock," goods damaged on the voyage of importation, or by fire, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. Address J. B., No. 167 Broadway.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—One of the best business opportunities in the city of Buffalo, is offered in the sale of a well-established and profitable drug establishment, the owner being about to remove from the city. The stock and fixtures will range from $8,000 to $10,000, and will be disposed of on liberal terms. About $3,000 would be required down, $2,000 in the course of the next 5 or 6 months, and the balance can run three years. The stand is one of the finest locations for retail trade in the city, and presents great inducements to a practical Druggist. Apply at the Niagara Land Office, No. 1 Niagara-st., Buffalo, to
GUY H. SALISBURY, Real Estate Agent.

AGENCY.—An experienced business man would like the agency of some good reliable household property. Prompt returns and payments made. Best of references given, or security if required. A line addressed to BUSINESS, *Times* office, will receive immediate attention. The advertiser is a retail merchant, and agent for a large household property.

$500.—A MAN—In prime of life, with this sum, wants some safe business to purchase, where good conduct and steady attention to business would be fairly recompensed. Undoubted reference as to integrity, &c., given. Address E. Y. Z., office of this paper.

$500.—WANTED—A party with the above amount, to establish a branch business in the city of Syracuse. The business is now paying 200 per cent. profit, as will be satisfactorily shown upon an interview. Address SYRACUSE, *Times* office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Who has had experience in dental practice, is desirous of connecting himself with one of his own profession in this City. Address B. V., *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE—Corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business—for sale only on account of the ill health of proprietor. Apply at the store.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 541 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A magnificent rosewood Piano-forte, made by a Piano-forte-maker for his own use, and fully warranted, but circumstances compelling its disposal, will be sold at an immense deduction from cost, and a second-hand Piano taken to exchange. Mr. WILBER'S kindness it may be seen at No. 135 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-Fortes, constructed with the patent agreed plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241 to 251 West 38th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos toned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 335 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS A

Slaveholding Slaves.

Property in Pennsylvania.

The following is the minority report of the Committee on the Judiciary in the Pennsylvania House, adverse to legalizing the transit of slaves through Pennsylvania. The report argues that Slavery is an institution purely local in its nature, that the right of slaveholders to pass through or sojourn in that State with their Slaves, is not conceded by the law of nations, and that Slavery cannot be legally recognized. The report cites numerous authorities in support of these positions, and in these days of trial transactions upon the Underground Railroad, is interesting:

The undersigned, members of the Judiciary Committee, being unable to concur with the majority of said Committee in the views and principles set forth in the able and learned report on the petition of Col. JOSEIH FANNIN, of Catawissa, praying the Legislature to "Enact a law, securing to the citizens of Slave-holding States, who may pass through this Commonwealth, or transiently sojourn therein with their slaves, all the rights of property in said slaves guaranteed to them by the laws of any other State, and making it a penal offence to attempt, by word or deed, to decoy, or in any manner to alienate the said slaves from their said owners, against the said owners' will," feel that it is due to themselves, as well as to the people of this Commonwealth, that they should set forth the grounds of their dissent.

We do not concur with the majority, "that the right of transit through Pennsylvania, with their slaves, is already secured to the citizens of the Slaveholding States, by the law of nations and the Federal Constitution, and that no statute of this State affects to disturb it." Neither can we yield our assent to the reasoning and doctrines generally laid down in the report of the majority. We do not propose to influence any views in the conflict with the vested rights of the Slaveholding States, to impugn the compromises of the Constitution, or to enter into any of the vexed questions growing out of Congressional legislation on the subject of Slavery. Much less do we intend to discuss the great moral and political interests of Slavery, from which the Commonwealth has been happily exempted by the humane and enlightened legislation of the past, gradually removing this pernicious institution, by a cautious and progressive series of acts, from the soil of Pennsylvania. We shall confine our remarks to the points in which we differ from the majority:

First—We hold that Slavery is exclusively a local institution, and that it is not recognized by the law of nature, the common law, or the civil law. Such is the opinion of the ablest writers on jurisprudence. BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 42, says: "Upon the law of nature, and the law of revelation, depend all human laws. That is to say, no human law should be suffered to contradict these. The law of England abhors, and will not endure the existence of Slavery within this nation. A slave, or negro, the instant he lands in England, becomes free." "When a slave comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of England, he ceases to be a slave, because the law of England positively and notoriously prohibits and forbids the existence of such a relation between one man and man." This was admitted and so expressed, by Mr. WEBSTER, as Secretary of State, in his correspondence with Lord ASHBURTON, in the Creole case—Webster's Works, vol. 6, p. 315. The civil law takes the same view of Slavery, and declares it to be against the rights of nature. Just. Lib. 1, tit. 3, sec. 2—Vatel's Law of Nations, book 2, ch. 9. When our forefathers migrated to this country, they brought with them the common law of England, and it has become the basis of all our laws.

Secondly—We hold it to be equally clear, that the right of slaveholders to pass through or sojourn in this State, with their slaves, is not conceded by the law of nations. We have already shown that freedom is the birth-right and the natural condition of man. STORY, in his Conflict of Laws, Sec. 104, says: "Personal disqualifications not arising from the law of nature, but from the contrary or positive law of a foreign country, especially such as are of a penal nature, are not generally regarded in other countries, where the like disqualifications do not exist. They are strictly territorial. So the state of Slavery will not be recognized in any country where institutions and policy prohibit Slavery." The law of Slavery is *in invitum*, and when a slave gets out of the territory where it prevails, and out of the power of his master, and gets under the protection of another power, without any wrongful act done by the party giving that protection, the right of the master, which is founded on the municipal law of the particular place only, does not continue. The fact of a slave being taken to a country where Slavery or involuntary servitude is not tolerated, operates on the condition of the slave, and produces immediate emancipation." (16 Louisiana Rep., 489; 7 Louisiana Rep., 172.) Slavery exists only by virtue of the laws of the State where it is sanctioned, and if the slave escape from such State to a free State, he is free, according to the principles of the common law, and reception in a Free State is authorized only by the Constitution and act of Congress. There is no general principle in the law of nations which requires such surrender. Jones ex. Vansant, 2 McLean, 596. By the law of nations, no State is bound to recognize Slavery in another State; 16 Peters, R. 539. On the state of Slavery, such foreign slaves found within its territorial dominions, when it is in opposition to its own policy and institutions, in favor of the subjects of other nations. The state of Slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws. 16 Peters, 611. And it is well settled with respect to their municipal regulations, that the several States of the Union are to each other foreign. 2 Wash. 293.

It appears, therefore, that by the law of nations the slaveholder would have no right to pass through our State with his Slaves, nor is he entitled to exercise that right by the comity of nations. For it appears to be just as well settled that that which is called *comitas inter communitates*—cannot prevail in any case where it violates the law of God. Forbes ss. Cochran, 2 Barn. & Cress, 448.

It has been clearly shown by the above authorities, that Slavery is against the law of nations, and we shall presently show that it is also against the laws of Pennsylvania.

Thirdly.—Is there such a right recognized in the Constitution of the United States? The clause of the Constitution cited by the majority of the Committee which this alleged right of transit with slaves is claimed is Article 1st, Sec. 8, part 3: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." And Article 4, Sec. 2: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the case of Gibbon ss. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 193, in construing article 1, sec. 8, p. 3, of the Constitution, and the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, says: "The genius and character of the whole Government seems to be, that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those external concerns which affect the States generally, but not to those which are completely within a particular State, and which do not effect other States, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the Government. The completely internal commerce of a State, then, may be considered as reserved to the State itself." It has been clearly shown that Slavery is local, and purely the creature of municipal regulation; that it is looked upon with disfavor, and is not recognized by the common law, the law of nations, or the law of nature. This clause of the Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate commerce, and if the construction put upon it in the report of the majority be correct, then Congress has the right to regulate commerce in slaves between the States, and the buying and selling of men in our public market. This is certainly a novel and extraordinary construction of this clause of the Constitution. On what authority it is based we are not informed, as none is cited. That the master's claim to the service of his slave and to a species of property in him, has been recognized by our Courts and judicial tribunals, cannot be denied, but that right is essentially different from his right of property in animate things and domestic animals. His right to the former depends on arbitrary, local law, and is in violation of man's natural rights, but his property in the latter is acknowledged by the laws of nature and the laws of God. The laws that regard slaves as property are local, and only apply so far as such laws can operate. Such laws do not make them personal property generally. 18 Pickens' Rep. 216. The 4th article, sec. 2d, of the Constitution, is believed to be still wider from the mark, and to have no more reference to Slavery than to the power to make war. But it secures to citizens of each State the right of ingress, egress and regress into the several States of this Union, and while there, the same immunities under the laws of the State, that citizens of the same State enjoy under the laws thereof.

But the citizen does not carry with him the laws of his domicil into a sister State. The moment he crosses the line of Virginia into this State, he is under the laws of Pennsylvania, and not the laws of Virginia. See 4 Johns, C. 450, 2 Kent's Com. 258. And if he brings his slaves with him, the moment they cross the line they are free. But it has been decided that the second section of article four of the Constitution of the United States does not extend to the case of a slave voluntarily carried by his master into another State and left there under the protection of a law declaring him free. Butler ss. Hopper, 1 W. C. R 499. There is nothing in the letter or spirit of the Constitution that will destroy the right claimed under it, nor has the Supreme Court of the United States, nor even our State Courts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, ever given it such a construction. By the act of this Commonwealth, passed 1st March, 1780, for the gradual abolition of Slavery, it is provided that all negroes, mulattoes, and others, born within this State after the passage of the act, should be free. By the act of 3d March, 1847, sec. 7, so much of the act of 1st March, 1780, as authorizes the masters or owners of slaves to bring and retain such slaves within this Commonwealth for the period of six months in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatever, be, and the same is hereby repealed. It has been decided that a slave brought to this State since the passage of the act of 3d March, 1847, is free. Prigg's case, decided in Supreme Court, Philadelphia, in 1842.

The rule of the common law of England, in regard to Slavery before the Revolution, became the common law of Pennsylvania, except so far as modified by the Constitution of the United States. The fugitives were free the moment they touched the soil of Pennsylvania. All the incidents, accompaniments and attributes of bondage fell from around them. Hauffman ss. Oliver, 10 Barr, 517.

If this right of transit with slaves is incorporated in the Constitution itself, then all State laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves would be unconstitutional, and consequently void. But several of the States of this Union have enacted just such laws, and they have been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and their validity has never been doubted. Slaves brought into the State of Maryland, in violation of the laws of that State, are declared to be free. Rhodes ss. Bell, 2 How. Rep., 405; 16 Peters R., 611; Thomas ss Genetis, 16 Louisiana Rep., 488; 5 Leigh, 615; 10 Leigh, 697; 2 Gill and Johns., 19; 11 Louisiana Rep., 500; 10 How. Rep., 87.

The right to pursue and recapture fugitive slaves escaping from their masters into a free State, is not raised by the petition referred to the committee, and has not been noticed in this report. The seventh section of the act of March 3, 1847, having expressly repealed the provisions of the act of March 1, 1780, authorizing the masters and owners of slaves to bring and retain such slaves within this Commonwealth while temporarily sojourning here, and said act never having been pronounced unconstitutional by any federal tribunal, the undersigned do not deem it expedient, on any ground, to disturb it. We are satisfied that the abrogation of this section of the act of 1847 would lead to sectional discord and domestic distractions, and that our friendly relations with the citizens of the Southern States as well as our own peace and tranquility, will best be maintained by the denial of the prayer of the petitioner.

D. PHELPS,
E. JOY MORRIS,
S. P. McCALMONT.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Contested Aldermanic Seat.

The Committee on the Contested Election between Messrs. DRAKE and SEAGRIST, as Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward, met yesterday at 3 P. M., at the City Hall. Present, Aldermen VARIAN, VALENTINE and TUCKER. The whole session was occupied in listening to argument of counsel for both the parties, and lasted until a late hour. The Committee will probably report to the Board of Aldermen to-day or Monday.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Yesterday afternoon the Board met as usual. No business was transacted, excepting that the contract for butcher's meat to supply the institutions under the charge of the Commission was awarded to Mr. William Goodheart, his being the lowest offer. There were seven competitors. Some idea may be formed of the importance of the contract from the specification of the quantities used last year, namely: shoulders, 94,970 lbs.; buttocks, 145 693 lbs.; chucks, 106,338; rumps, 25,510 lbs.; corned beef, 6,865 lbs.; roasting beef, 16,710 lbs.; sirloin and steaks, 24,761 lbs.; mutton, 46,571 lbs.; veal, 1,981 lbs. Total in pounds, 469,100. Mr. Goodheart's offer is to supply the requisite quantity of meat for the sum of $30,442. This will be at the rate of about 6½ cents per lb. The estimates of the other parties were respectively, $31,437, $34,674, $32,030, $32,323, $37,092 and $38,932, excluding fractional parts of another dollar.

Only two vessels have arrived during the week with immigrants, the *James Foster* and the *Albert Gallatin*.

No. Alien Emigrants arrived to Jan. 23, 1856	1,443
No. Alien Emigrants since, to Jan. 30	290
Total	1,733
To same date in 1855	7,983

	1856.	1855.
No. inmates on Ward's Island	1,961	3,729
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	132	375
Total	2,093	4,104

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	$65,051 07
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 25, '56	35,253 04
Received since, to 30th, for commission of passengers	254 00—6,207 04
Total	$56,824 03
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 26, 1856	$12,541 64
Current expenses, &c., of 16th and 23d to 30th	1 837 01—23,178 65
Overdraft, Jan. 29, 1856	$80,002 68

The Late Fatal Occurrence to Mr. Warner.

CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 169 Amos street, upon the body of Mr. WM. H. WARNER, who was killed on Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, by a mass of snow and ice which had been thrown from the roof of the dwelling of Mr. N. H. WOLFE located as above, and fell upon his head. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull by being struck upon the head while passing through Twenty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, on the afternoon of Jan. 29, 1856, by snow or ice thrown from the roof of the house on the northwest corner of Twenty sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, by either of two men named MICHAEL FOGAN and PATRICK CASHEN, employed by N. H. WOLFE, occupant of said house; and we further find that said men exhibited gross carelessness in the performance of said work, and that the occupant of said house is very censurable for not seeing that proper precaution was taken to guard against accident; and the Jury would further call attention of the public authorities to the reckless manner in which snow is frequently thrown from the roofs of buildings.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, FOGAN and CASHEN were committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was a piano-forte manufacturer in good circumstances, and carried on business in Wooster-street. He has left a widow and one child to mourn his loss, which is most deeply felt by both.

The Central Park Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Harris, Jr.

The Central Park case, as it is usually named, and which has been so long delayed, came on in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge HARRIS, Jr. R. J. DILLON, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, appeared for that interest, and after stating the title of the case to be "The taking of private land for public use," proceeded, saying that as it stood then, it was a motion for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, fixing the awards for lands taken, and assessments on lands to be benefited. It was the same, materially, as many cases that had been adjudicated by the Court, except in its magnitude. It differed in another respect, in so far as it was conforming to the designs of Governeur Morris. His designs, the grand objects of which were the promotion of the health, comfort and enjoyment of the residents of New-York, and often keen frustrated by the vandalism of the owners of interests that were now found in opposition to an improvement which the necessities of the City demanded—the same vandalism which had driven thousands of persons who legitimately belong in the City of New-York, to seek residences in neighboring cities and towns. Passing from a consideration of the evils which had resulted from such conduct, he spoke of the proposed park, familiarly known as Jones' Wood, and remarked that in that matter, a sagacity which had not often prevailed, saw that even that would not long meet the requirements of a City growing as rapidly as is New-York; and, therefore, the land now known as Central Park had been chosen. It was, he said, fitted in every way for the purpose for which it is now designed. Completed as proposed it would be better than any other park in the world. Other large parks were situated on the sides of cities, which arose from the fact that they were, generally speaking, gifts of portions of hunting grounds from sovereigns. So situated they were not convenient, and, consequently, not of much benefit to a large proportion of those for whose comfort and enjoyment they were, or should have been, intended. Such would have been the fault with Jones' Wood had it been selected. Now the Central Park was on the very back bone of the City, and otherwise in a peculiarly and conveniently central position. It was urged that a Park so extensive, and in such a situation, would become the resort of rubbers and ruffians and those addicted to other vices. It would not be so. Robbers went where property was to be found, not where there was none, and the presence of virtue would prevent the ascendancy of other vices. Among many other advantages peculiar to the place for such a purpose, he mentioned the fact that there the full force of the Croton could be had for fountains, and that the construction of fine lakes and ponds would be easy at moderate expense. Of the extent of the Park, he gave, as near as may be, the following account:

Blocks taken	112
Number of lots between Fifth and Sixth ave's.	2,548
Between Sixth and Seventh avenues	1,984
Between Seventh and Eighth avenues	3,008
Total number of lots	7,540
Average price per lot	$850
Number of lots assessed	27,500
Amount of assessment	$1,657,590
Average per lot	60
Highest assessment on a lot	525
Lowest assessment on a lot	0

He gave the following as the area of the Park in acres:

The Park	624
State Arsenal within it	10
The Reservoir	33
The New Reservoir	107
Total acres	774

The awards	$5,111,426 20
Of which, for buildings	228,369 60
Assessment	1,657,590 00
Making value of lots	4,893,857 80
Balance	3,463,326 20
Cost additional	87,243 69
Of which they pay to complainant	80,873 00
To Clerks	4,169 20
To Surveyors	53,555 60
To Collectors	3,000 00
To Sundries	6,347 00
Total expence	$3,511,779 10
Of which there is payable to Corporation for lots	344,946 90
For mortgages	298,301 25
Ou'ay by City	644,738 05

Amount added to the debt of the City $2,847,041 85

This is to be raised by a loan at 5 per cent. payable in 45 years, and secured by a mortgage on the entire park, which, he said, would be the best security in the world. The annual interest on this sum would be $142,352; and, supposing the annual taxation of the City to be $5,000,000—he thought it would never be less—then a person hitherto paying $100 a year, would have to pay $102 86, $2 86 additional, for which he would have all the advantages of a park superior to any in the world. And even that amount would be annually decreased by the increase of the wealth of the City. Supposing that in a few years the population of the City would be 750,000, the annual taxation for the park would be 19 cents per each individual. Supposing there should be an additional expenditure of $100,000 a year for five years in regulating the park—for making roads, drainage, fencing, &c.—the annual addition would be five per cent. on the amount of taxation. So that a person now paying $100 tax, would have to pay $105, and the *per capita* tax would be 30 cents a year. He would have it borne in mind that no portion of the amount would be wasted. It would not be spent in feasting or in works which crumble away. It would be invested in land, which would equal the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, or the Zeological Garden of London. To give an additional notion of the advantages to be derived from the Central Park, he read the following from the late Mr. DOWNING, found quoted in the report of the Legislative Committee:

The late lamented A. J. DOWNING, the greatest and most accomplished landscape gardener we have ever had in this country, writing in the *Horticulturist* for August, 1851, (p. 346,) of the project of a public park in the City of New-York, says: "*Five hundred* acres is the smallest area that should be reserved for the future wants of such a city; *now* while it may be obtained, five hundred acres may be selected between Thirty-ninth-street and the Harlem River, including a varied surface of land, a good deal of which is yet waste area, so that the whole may be purchased for something like $1,000,000. In that area there would be space enough to have broad reaches of park and pleasure-grounds, with a real feeling of the breadth and beauty of green fields, the perfumes and freshness of nature. In its midst would be located the great distributing reservoir of the Croton aqueduct, formed into lovely lakes of limpid water, covering many acres and heightening the charm of the sylvan accessories by the finest natural contrast. In such a park, the citizens who would take excursions in carriages, or on horseback, could have the substantial delights of country roads and country scenery, and forget for a time the rattle of the pavements and the glare of brick walls. Pedestrians would find quiet and secluded walks when they wished to be solitary, and broad alleys filled with thousands of happy faces, when they would be gay. The thoughtful denizen of the town would go out there in the morning to hold converse with the whispering trees, and the wearied tradesmen in the evening, to enjoy an hour of happiness, by mingling in the open space with all the world.

The many beauties and utilities which would gradually grow out of a great park like this, in a great city like New-York, suggest themselves immediately and forcibly. Where would be found so fitting a position for noble works of art, the statues, monuments, and buildings commemorative of once of the great men of the nation, of the history of the age and country, and the genius of our highest artists? In the broad area of such a verdant zone would gradually grow up, as the wealth of the city increases, Winter gardens of glass, like the great Crystal Palace, where the whole people could luxuriate in groves of the palms and spice trees of the tropics, at the same time that sleighing parties glided swiftly and noiselessly over the snow-covered surface of the country-like avenues of the wintry park without. Zoological gardens, like those in London and Paris, would gradually be formed, by private subscription or public fund, where thousands of old and young would find daily pleasure in studying Natural History, illustrated by all the wildest and strangest animals of the globe, almost as much at home in their paddocks and jungles, as in their native forests; and horticulturists and industrial societies would hold their annual shows there, and great expositions of the arts would take place in spacious buildings within the park, far more fittingly than in the noise and din of the crowded streets of the city."

Speaking of those who appeared in opposition to the confirmation of the Report of the Commissioners, he stated that those objecting had had three opportunities of being heard before them, and that the objections sent in in manuscript had all been carefully considered. Of the number who then objected, he believed there would be few who would now appear, for many had become satisfied that exact justice had been meted out to all. Among the objections made, there was one to the effect that the act was unconstitutional—that there existed no right to take private property for such a purpose; but he thought that objection would not now be made seriously. Again, it was supposed by many that the rule regulating assessments for parks, was the same as for opening streets and avenues, but they were mistaken; there were other laws regulating the opening of public squares. In Davis, 584, an act of April, 1816, would be found, amending of the act of 1813, abolishing the area of assessment previously established, and extending it to lands to be benefited. It might also be well for those objecting to the assessment to know that they would have been assessed twice the present amount—for the assessment was in no way equal to the benefit to be derived—if it had not been that an Act of the Legislature, passed May 14, 1840, forbid assessing over half the value of the property. Another objection was to the inequality of the assessment. In answer to that he had to say that such was supposed to be the case in consequence of the fact that the Ward Assessors had not done their duty properly. Property that was really worth no more than say $5,000, would be estimated by some Ward Assessors as worth $7,000 or $8,000, while property worth $8,000 would in other cases be entered at $5,000. Another objection was, that in December, 1852, the City sold $430,000 worth of property, and that on taking it back for a Park an equal amount was not allowed for it. To that he answered, that when that sale was made speculation ran high, and the buyers bid fabulous prices. They bought it at their own offers, and if they were so foolish as to pay more than it was worth he saw no injustice in their suffering the consequences. Believing that he had gone half by over the principal objections, he deferred further remark until the objectors shall have been heard.

Mr. Chatfield now rose for the purpose of asking to be let into the case. He appeared for Mrs. Wreckless, an aged lady, residing in Perth Amboy, who had not heard or seen the notice to appear before the Commissioners, and consequently had not been heard. There was some difficulty concerning the ownership of a portion of the property, and she desired that the award should be deposited until that could be settled.

The Court thought that while there was another course open to her, it would be unwise to arrest a grant proceeding for the purpose of hearing it.

Mr. Sheehan desired that so far as he was interested, judgment might be postponed until the arrival of his lawyer.

Mr. William D. Murphy arose and presented a paper signed by 18 owners of the property, to the amount of $300,000, withdrawing their objections.

The Court now desired to learn the objectors, and who were to appear for them.

Mr. Anthon appeared for Joseph K. Riggs.

Mr. Glover appeared for Thomas McSauley.

Mr. Waters appeared for the estate of John M. Woolsey and for Christian Zletzen, who objected on account of lands taken.

Mr. Fullerton appeared for Joseph Murray, Abraham B. Barbier, Mr. Minturn, Robert Tait, Peter A. Mead and C. P. Scheff, whose lands had been taken, and for Joseph Alston, and his son William A. Alston, assessed for benefits.

W. L. Morris appeared for Solomon M. Livingston; assessment excessive.

Mr. Brown appeared for Robert J. Brown; lands taken.

Mr. Palmer appeared for Lewis J. Hoyt—lands assessed; and on his own account for property taken.

Another appeared for Peter B. Amry, Henry Hart, Mr. Wiseman, and Mr. Murphy; lands taken.

Mr. Cummings appeared for J. W. Prior. Mr. Jacob Harsen wished to enter an objection.

Mr. Porter had objected, but withdrew.

There being no other objectors present, the Court asked whether any of the counsel were ready to proceed.

Mr. Waters proceeded with his argument. He had an affidavit that lots had been assessed more than half their value, which he wished to offer.

Mr. Dillon objected on the ground that the affidavit had not been before the Commissioners.

Mr. Waters did not insist upon its reception. He then denied the right of the Legislature to take private property for public ornament; claimed that it must be for public defence or necessity, and quoted a number of authorities in substantiation of his position. And he further claimed that there existed no right to seize lands, when they could be obtained another way. The lands, he said, were not taken from necessity, for it was nowhere stated in the act that they were for that purpose—hence his objection. It had been said by the counsel for the Corporation that the Park would improve property used for residences, but he wished to say that there were other uses to which property was put. It was necessary in such a City as New-York that some business should be done; and he did not believe that forcing carts and other conveyances, used by business men, to go out of their way over three miles in passing through the City would be of great advantage to business interests. He also disputed the right to assess for ornaments, which could be removed or destroyed, without a corresponding return.

Mr. Glover appeared for parties who had purchased lands from the City, which had been taken from them by the City at a less price than they paid, which, although it might be in accordance with law, was not in accordance with his ideas of justice.

Mr. Anthon held similar views.

It being now 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HEIGHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 70 CANAL-ST. AND 32 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES have, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,139,280 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855	1,321,836 89
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,461,137 65
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$3,196,041 70
Losses paid during the same period	$1,774,945 83
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	495,784 88
Total	$2,260,630 20
The Company have the following Assets:	
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,974,187 90
Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate	252,014 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurances and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,060,718 89
Cash in Bank	173,923 89
Total amount of Assets	$3,737,692 98

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1853, and sixty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$5,464,190 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	840,769 00
Total profits for 13½ years	$6,304,959 00
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 64 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash	4,462,073 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856	$1,842,876 80

By order of the Board:
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Theaton,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Colt,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Peterszill,	Henry Coit,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Augustin Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gens,	Wm. Sprague, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Edw. B. Gilliam,	Henry P. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS R. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,300	$21,300
22 Alleghany County (G. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,830
23 Alleghany County (3. V.) Bonds	23,000	15,840
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	23,000	23,460
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	36,000	30,440
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	55,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$429,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas R. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS R. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$892,082 70
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	$319,585 02	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	58,241 73	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40	—378,186 14
Total		$1,270,268 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$135,726 55	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, re-insurances, &c.	90,967 29	
Amount paid for taxes	3,015 44	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	13,454 85	
Amount paid for advertising, printing, stationery, office-rent, and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,220 08	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchange, &c.	24,513 50	
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies	10,242 46	—221,240 19
Accumulated fund		$1,050,028 65
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$42,570 11	
Invested in New-York State securities	120,220 35	
Bonds and mortgages	340,723 28	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, '56	11,402 11	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1856	21,272 80	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	892,286 21	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	17,183 99	
Total		$1,050,028 65

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. interest, in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 29, 1856.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 280 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY—Having secured a large supply of ice of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite the attention of grocers and families to call upon them at their office, No. 181 Broadway, and make their contracts for the coming season.
GEO. H. SELKWOOD, President.
JAS. H. STURGIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE LAND OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, HAS FOR SALE TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARMING LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS—to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme south of the State of Illinois, through its whole length, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with Groves of Timber. The most striking feature of nearly one million of this road thrown open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new burned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern—

Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000
Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
Marion City (California) 10 per cent Bonds.
Jefferson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..$1,000
Grand Rapids Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds..$1,000
Central New-Jersey Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
Essex Railroad Company of New-Jersey. 1st Mortgage Bonds, (hypothecated).....$1 000
Sixth-av. Railroad.....$100 each
Toledo Nursery Association.....$50 each
Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
Peavey Fire Insurance Company.....$75 each
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
North River Insurance Co.....$25 each
Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
Corn Exchange Insurance Co.....$50 each
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each
Manhattan Gas Light Company.....$1700 each
Manhattan Gas Light Company.....$50 each
Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each
Hanover Bank.....$100 each
Island City Bank.....$25 each
Chatham Bank.....$25 each

SALE.—This per cent. this day, and the balance on to-morrow. The accrued Interest on all to be charged to the purchaser.

ale on MONDAY, Feb. 4.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
er and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ON HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the Ollaton Hotel, one door from the corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. It will embrace the furniture of more than eighty rooms. Also, all the rich par or and dining-room furniture; such as rich rosewood carved furniture, in brocatel, hair cloth, French plate mirrors; every description of rich chandeliers; oil paintings in great variety; Wilton tapestry, Brussells, three-ply and Ingrain carpets; oil cloths, several hundred feather-beds and hair mattresses. Also, all the china and glass ware, rich silver and plated ware, rich damask and lace curtains, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. Also, all the bar-room furniture. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole stock is disposed of. Catalogues giving full descriptions of the goods, will be issued this morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THREE HOUSES AND 6 LOTS IN PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick dwellings and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 87 and 89, and distant respectively 22½ and 200 feet easterly from Henry-st. Each of these lots are 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. The house No. 89 is a one-story-and-basement building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $250 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, with interest at seven per cent, per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 56 Merchants' Exchange.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the sale room No. 12 Maiden lane a rich assortment of diamond cluster and single-stone finger-rings, brooches, ear-rings, &c. Also a splendid line of 18-carat gold case watches, lepines, duplex chronometers, patent levers, &c., all of which are made by the most celebrated makers. Also, a line of 14 carat gold jewelry, manufactured for the Broadway retail trade, consisting of richly mounted cameo pins, lava do., fine gold do., ear-rings to match; rich mosaic, lava, cornelia and gold sleeve buttons, shirt studs, fob, vest, chatelaine and guard chains. The whole to be sold peremptorily.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 31, commencing at 3½ o'clock—A large assortment of stationery, writing and letter paper, note paper, tea caddies, fancy goods, violins, guitars, accordeons, music books, &c., &c., after which a large stock of books, standard, illustrated, miscellaneous, school, and others, to close out invoices and make room for improvements in the auction-room. The attention of trade dealers and others is requested to this sale of 50 dozen violins and bows. The goods are now open for examination. Catalogues ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by EZRA B. MERRITT, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

JOSEPH HEDERMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEDERMAN.—Will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, beds, mattresses, carpets, crockery, paintings, walnut office bookcase, 1 ebonized silver mounted flute, cost $60; stoves, 4 refrigerators, &c.

[illegible] BROWN, Auctioneer, No. 808 Broadway.

[illegible]ODWIN.—Will sell at auction all the furniture in house No. 348 4th-av., near 26th-st., on [illegible]. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., [illegible] furniture is all new, having been purchased [illegible], and consists of chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, &c., carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. All to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURS.—TO THE LADIES.—THIS DAY, (morning and afternoon,) at No. 239 Grand-st., near Bowery, at the manufactured furs in the store, to close the business. The best chance ever offered to ladies to buy their furs at their own price. Sale positive.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHARLES R. MILLER will continue on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, the sale of the entire furniture of the large boarding-house, No. 77 Marshall-st. (front and rear buildings,) consisting of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

W. A. CARTER Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st., mahogany sofas, chairs, washstands, easy chairs, cane-seat chairs, looking-glasses, bedsteads, bedding, stoves, crockery, glass ware, cooking and kitchen furniture, &c.

TUNIS MOSHELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Nassau-st., consisting of various kinds of property in daily demand, worthy public attention, as sacrifice will be made. For particulars examine. Many valuable articles are included. Ladies will attend promptly to the time.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of stocks, bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Special, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Insurance Stocks, Bills of Exchange, and Collections; Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life and Trust Company and Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge in the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First Mortgage Convertible Bonds in a Western Railroad, interest payable semi-annually in New-York city, for either a first-class dwelling-house, within easy access of New-York, or a small farm, well improved, convenient to a good market. As the Bonds offered are believed to be strictly first-class, little or no value will be required, and nothing more than a fair cash value will be allowed for property offered in exchange. Any one wishing to make such Exchange will please state distinctly what they have to offer, and address Norwich (Conn.) City Post-Office, Box No. 841.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 60 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 3d-av.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.)

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the HOUSE of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$80,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commissions only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851.

On deposit Jan. 1, 1855.....	$513,513 09
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, 2,350 deposits.....	330,906 78
	$844,448 87
Paid during the same period, 1,027 drafts.....	304,360 60
	$540,089 27
Interest credited to depositors.....	27,250 63
On deposit, principal and interest.....	$567,339 90

The amount of unredeemed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1856, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment, $24,921 54, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages on improved property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon.....	$295,575
Bonds of the City of Troy.....	25,000
Bonds of the City of Utica.....	50,000
Bonds of the City of Rochester.....	12,000
Bonds of the City of Albany.....	6,000
Bonds of the City of Buffalo.....	1,000
New-York City Revenue Bonds.....	20,000
Cash in vault.....	17,050 71
Cash in Broadway Bank.....	43,878 12
Available fund, loans on stocks on call.....	99,781 26
Accrued interest.....	7,857 52—518,732 21
Surplus.....	$ 11,383 32

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an Individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Dansville, Livingston County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up to said Banker.

o28-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an Individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. Van PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; Palatka, $3. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Pareen, is now loading at pier No. 13, N. R., for the above places, and will leave at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2. For rates of freight, apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

Passengers for Richmond can proceed from Norfolk or City Point by railroad. No tickets issued at present further than Norfolk.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. Smith, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
Office, No. 13 Park-place.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Built for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one hair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases the cure is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 10 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE—Can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 2 Conduit-st., Regent-st., Londres, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here a short time only and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlevales cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
LANSDOWNE,
No. 63 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I feel bound to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, prematurity of decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that GAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs a mercurial purge. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fester in the body, or vex its every hour. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fever, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of John Hunter, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1776. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of purifying the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Has virtue in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find that their lice are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 76 Malden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under Ricord himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dean-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. This method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 6:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day. Also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:52 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Train run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 2:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:01 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Hutchinson Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only 5 P. M. Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, neither of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Bultand at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 3:15 A. M. for North and West.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

New-York Daily Times

MARINE AFFAIRS.

Loss of the Brig Toledo, of Camden, Me. The brig *Toledo*, of Camden, Me., Capt. BROWN; from St. Mary's for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 23d inst. The following is Captain Brown's own report: "Jan. 5, lying to under a close-reefed mainsail and fore topmast staysail; blowing heavy; the wind shifting from the southeast to the northeast making a cross sea; the brig laboring very heavy; sprung a leak; at noon the wind hauled more to the southward and split the fore topmast staysail; then set the close-reefed fore topsail, and run until 6 o'clock P. M., when I was obliged to heave to again, and set all hands to the pumps. At 9 o'clock found three feet water in the hold; at 10 o'clock the wind hauled back to E. S. E., which made her fall on her beam ends; it was so sudden that we had to get on her side; in about ten minutes her masts, house, and everything, were swept overboard. When she righted, we found a cask of water lashed on the starboard quarter, but the sea breaking over us, we were compelled to hold that to keep from getting washed overboard. The next day a very heavy sea swept over us, and washed four men overboard, and broke the water-cask adrift; two of the men succeeded in getting on board again; the others were lost. All the water, except three gallons, was lost. This day we saw a vessel. Next day the sea became more moderate, and in going down the run found a piece of beef about five pounds, which we made last until the Sunday following. We saw another vessel to-day. From this time we were without food or water until Sunday, 25d. During that time saw only one vessel, but, being so low in the water, they could not make us out. All hands had given up ever seeing the land again. We were so enfeebled that we could hardly help ourselves, when the bark *Germania*, Captain LITTLEJOHN, from Gibraltar for New-York, bore down to us and took us on board, and owing to the kind attentions of Capt. L. and his lady passengers we recovered in a few days.

The following are the names of those saved:

Captain—HENRY BROWN.
Mate—WM. BURR.
Seamen—WM. L. LAMB, MOSES MAERILL, SAMUEL CROWELL, GEORGE MONKS.

Mr. SPENCE, the steward, and THOMAS ROSS, a boy, were washed [illegible] drowned.

[illegible] in Distress.

From a letter just received by ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary [illegible] Board of Underwriters, dated Norfolk, 28th inst., we are informed that ship *Pocahontas*, from Boston for Richmond, Va., reported having been on Monday, 28th inst., 4¼ P. M., in lat. 380 55', lon. 720 10', a steamship with signal of distress flying—flag, a square and compass with a sun in the centre, on a white ground. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward, and she could render no assistance. This was, of course, a private signal, and it is, therefore, questionable that it was intended as a signal of distress—the proper signal of distress being a national ensign reversed. The American ensign, in time of distress, has the Union down.

Schooner Sunk.

It is also stated in the same letter, that a dispatch had just been received from Chicamacomico, near Cape Hatteras, Hyde County, N. C., dated 9th inst., which informed him that the schooner *Clara Jane*, of Brookville, Md., from Barbadoes, bound to New-York, with a cargo of old iron, copper, hides, sugar, &c., had gone ashore and sunk in the breakers. Six casks of copper, 200 hides, seven barrels sugar, and about one ton of rags, with most of the materials of the vessel, had been saved. There was very little hope of saving more. All would be sold on the 24th inst. Doctor MORTON, the correspondent, writes that the ice had prevented earlier transmission of the news.

☞ The fishermen engaged in business off Sandy Hook say, that the ice along the shore of New-Jersey, which extends nearly to Cape May, has seriously obstructed their calling. Many of the fishing vessels have been unable to get in and out of the bay, and, in consequence, the catch of fish is quite small.

☞ The steamer *Ravenswood* made a trip, yesterday morning, to Astoria and back, and reported considerable drift ice in some parts of the East River at certain stages of the tide. The river is still closed in places beyond the Hurl Gate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Board of Education.

A special session of the Board of Education was held last evening at the Hall of the Board. ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the President remarked that in consequence of the unexpected manner in which he had been so highly honored by the Board, he had determined to confine his remarks, on that occasion, to a mere expression of his feelings, and asked the indulgence of the Board while he made some remarks upon matters which he deemed to be of importance and interest. He referred to the expenditures, the elevation of the standard of our schools, economy and conservative measures in all the action of the Board, and the removal of every Primary School from basements to more appropriate apartments.

After the choice of seats by the members, several papers were read and referred to the appropriate Committees.

An application for $33,500, for building W. S. Ward, 13, in Houston-street, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The nomination of BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, Esq., as Trustee of the Fourth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

The nomination of WM. H. GEDNEY as Trustee for the Ninth Ward was referred to the same Committee.

A communication from the Nineteenth Ward, relative to W. S. No. 18, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Comptroller relative to moneys was laid before the Board, declaring that $198,000 of the money paid in December, was "an advance" to be deducted from the moneys of 1856.

Mr. PERRY offered a resolution referring certain portions of the President's Address to the appropriate Committees.

Several resolutions of no public interest were adopted.

A report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, recommending the appointment of Dr. William Hibbard, as Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, was adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee, reserving and setting apart the following sums, was adopted:

To meet balances	$25,126 35
For Corporate Schools	19,548 43
Salaries of teachers	460,000 00
Free Academy	40,000 00
Normal Schools	10,000 00
Evening Schools	25,000 00
For Salaries of Superintendents, &c.	18,000 00
Printing, &c.	12,000 00
Rents	9,000 00
Current Expenses	75,000 00
Supplies, &c.	75,000 00

The Manual for 1856 was ordered to be printed.

An application from the Twentieth Ward, for a colored school, was referred to the Committee on New Schools.

A report from the Special Committee on the communication of School officers of the Twenty-first Ward, relative to sundry payments, was adopted.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Sixteenth Ward was ordered on file.

An application from the School officers of the Fifteenth Ward was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of commencing a registry of pupils for the daily Normal School, which was adopted.

An alteration of the by-laws relative to granting certificates of the highest grades was adopted.

The report of the Auditing Committee, approving sundry bills, was adopted.

Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, asking for a Committee of Inquiry in relation to the establishment of a Free Academy for girls. After some talk by members, the resolution was not adopted.

Mr. ADAMS offered the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven be appointed, to consider and report upon the expediency of establishing in this City, a central institution for the higher education of such pupils of the female departments of the several Ward schools as shall be found, upon examination, qualified to attend the same.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the 15th section of the School Law as imposes it the duty of the Board of Education to provide by general rules and regulations, a classification of salaries, so that the salaries shall be uniform so far as practicable, throughout the City, be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, to report a suitable plan to carry the same into effect; also, a limitation as to the number of teachers that may be employed in any Grammar or Primary School or Department.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1856:

Executive Committee on the Free Academy—Messrs. Williams, Bailey, Hall, Edwards, Adams, Tuthill, Bosee.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Williams, Bosee, Davenport, Allison, Winthrop, Miller, Webb.

Executive Committee on Evening Schools—Messrs. Perry, Jones, Smith, McCarthy, Boetman, White, Sinclair.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Phillips, Burlew, Hoop er, Sinclair, Denike.

Committee on Annual Apportionment and Report—Messrs. Waterbury, Shannon, Miller, Underhill, Henry.

Committee on New Schools—Messrs. Miller, Abbe, Perry, Waterbury, Baldwin.

Committee on Sites and School-Houses—Messrs. Underhill, See, Case, Fowler, Ware.

Committee on School Furniture—Messrs. Webb, Case, Allason, Brown, Slote.

Committee on Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Jones, Williams, Edwards, Winthrop, Fowler.

Committee on Repairs—Messrs. Denike, Bootman, J. Green, Roche, Brooker.

Committee on Supplies—Messrs. Davenport, Adams, Perry, Burlew, White.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Allason, Tappon, McCarthy, Davenport, Henry.

Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Baldwin, Phillips, Winthrop, Waterbury, Tuthill.

Committee on Elections and Qualifications—Messrs. McCarthy, Shannon, I. W. Smith, Phillips, Boese.

Committee on Correspondence—Messrs. Henry, Brown, Slote, Hooper, Avery.

Committee on the Course of Studies and School Books—Messrs. Adams, Brooker, Ranney, Williams, Tuthill.

Committee on Teachers—Messrs. Bootman, Tappen, Nelison, Hull, Ahbe.

Committee on Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Boese, Webb, J. W. Smith, J. Green, Roche.

Committee on Libraries—Messrs. Hooper, A. Smith, Avery, Ware, Gray.

Committee on Free Scholarships—Messrs. Sinclair, Shannon, J. Green, Gray, Fowler.

School Girls' Concert.

The concert given at the Tabernacle last night by the girls of the large Tenth Ward School, No. 42, in Allen-street, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE BRIEGW, aided by Miss LAGOW and her assistant teachers, was a perfect success; over $400 were raised, which will secure a first-rate piano, and pay all expenses.

The programme furnished an abundance of solos, duets, choruses and recitations, with an occasional address—all done by the pupils, and for the most part admirably done. The house was crowded with the friends of the performers and patrons of the School. The girls occupying the seats in the rear of the pulpit were in uniform of white, and decidedly a happy sight for bachelors. We congratulate No. 42, its pupils and its officers, on the success of the enterprise.

☞ The Sunday School attached to the Sullivan-street Church, (between Amity and Bleecker,) celebrated their anniversary last evening.

Hon. Horace Mann's Lecture at Hope Chapel.

THE COMMON NATURE OF MAN AND BRUTE.

A large audience assembled, last night, at Hope Chapel, to hear Hon. HORACE MANN deliver the seventh Lecture of the Hope Chapel series. The subject was "The Common Nature of Man and Brute." The lecturer commenced by observing that it was a truism that man had a higher and a lower nature. One of the ancients had said that there were plainly two souls in him; the good one incited him to noble deeds, the vile one to dishonorable ones. And the great Apostle of the Gentiles had said: "The good that I would, I do not, but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now, if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." There were indeed two natures in man, one peculior to himself, the other that he shares in common with the brute, and brutes act in accordance with their own nature, and therefore do not sin, while man acts in disaccordance with his nature, and therefore sins. The eminent physiologist, Dr. CARPENTER, says that every insect and animal, man included, had its origin in a cell. Cellular tissue was the starting point of all life—animal, reptile and human. But though the body of man, starting from the cell, attained its development on arriving at full manhood, it was not always so with the soul. Sometimes it seems to stop on the way, so that some philosophers have started the theory that nature made souls beforehand, and keeps a spiritual warehouse, from which she gives out the souls when they are wanted. Unfortunately, she occasionally acts like a paying-teller at a bank, who gives out a one-dollar bill for a thousand-dollar bill, and the wrong souls are apportioned, so that we have a mouse instead of a man, and a wasp instead of a woman.

Man is perfect when the soul governs the body and the law of God governs the soul. The bee is perfect when it produces its delicious honey, but when man has got nothing but a stomach, he is only a mere eater; when he has only lungs and a tongue, he is a mere talker; but when there is a brain behind the tongue, he is a philosopher. Of how many men might it be said that of those who were supposed to be made but a little lower than the angels, their only employment seemed to be merely to open and shut the mouth, and leave that orifice open at death, as if there needed more to be put in it. The mouth is the great family feature of all faces, whether of man or brute. The Jew was willing to go back into Slavery for the sake of his leeks and onions. Queen KATHARINE forbade her ladies-in-waiting to get drunk before 9 o'clock in the morning, which, doubtless, was as cruel to them as the Maine law. The animals, however, though they possess a mouth in common with man, did not put it to so bad a use. They were never troubled with dyspepsia. They had no necessity for druggists' shops. What other race of beings suffered one thousandth part so much of pain as man, who puts himself into the hands of cullnary Philistines, who were far worse than the other Philistines, who contented themselves with stripping a man outside! When SHERIDAN was told that he must not drink any more brandy, otherwise he would destroy the coats of his stomach, he replied that he must have the brandy, and that his stomach must digest in its waistcoat. Unfortunately, the stomach had no waistcoat. The pig was sometimes seen lying in the gutter, but it was only the piped pig that, when lying there, was unable to get up again.

The lecturer passed a deservedly severe strictures upon drunkards, and remarked that to call them beastly was a stereotyped libel upon the brutes. When man commits a loathsome sin, he likens himself to the inferior creation, whereas he alone was inferior, and the beasts were superior and respectable. If Mister Tigor should get drunk, go to his lair and beat Mistress Tiger and the juveniles, and take their scalps and pawn them for rum, would not all Tigerdom cry shame on the brute, and say he was getting to be as bad as human beings? It is true that man and beast at the outset start from one point, yet they soon separate; and, if man usually rises higher than the brutes, he sometimes falls below them.

The lecturer proceeded to discuss other peculiarities of man, in which the brutes were generally his superior. His vanity was thus glanced at. Mr. MANN then considered the relations of sex, both as they affected man and beast. Man was the only animal who married for money; the brutes never do. The brutes choose mates that, in their eyes, had a thousand charms; but charms with them don't mean dollars. On Valentine's Day, who ever heard of a gay young robin giving her suit away to an old plucked crow, because he had hoarded up a lot of grain, and was descended from ancestors which had drank bilge water in Noah's Ark? But, man's sexual relations were often degrading and generally selfish. Their degradation, in its worst features might be seen in such instances as that of David murdering Uriah for the sake of Bathsheba, of the Roman ravishing the Sabine women, of HENRY VIII. beheading ANNE BOLEYN, or to sum up all in two words,—which would comprise all that was detestable and hideous in this relation.—BRIGHAM YOUNG. So true it is that man oftentimes falls lower than the brutes.

Mr. MANN proceeded to speak of the combativeness and destructiveness of man as far exceeding that of the brutes, instancing the thousands of millions who had been slain in the principal wars recorded in history. Then he dwelt on man's religious relations, of his bigotry and persecution. He makes God in his own image, and interprets God's revelation by the urgency of his own passions. He virtually says, "My belief is God's belief," whether he be Christian, Jew or Mahometan.

The lecture was frequently applauded. We noticed many distinguished citizens among the audience.

The Great Southern Republic—(That is to be.)

A lecture on "The Great Southern Republic—(that is to be")—was delivered by Mr. FELLOWS, last evening, in Clinton Hall, before a very limited audience. The lecturer began by laying down at length the difference between a thought and an idea. He then proceeded to consider the advent of the great Southern Republic, which is to rival ours, which is to react on ours, which is to affect, definitely, the system of Slavery, and which is to be the result of a dissolution of the Union. He considered, in the first place, the gradual and silent change of this Government from a Republic to a Democracy, as indicated in the modern manner of appointing the Vice-President, in the introduction of the Jacobin doctrine of a rotation in office, in the right of instruction as to how a representative should vote, thus virtually ignoring the existence of the minority, in the prevalence of a marauding or revolutionary spirit, and in the confident feeling we entertain of our own strength. These combined causes, he believed, rendered a dissolution inevitable. The effects which were to flow from this event were then discussed at great length, and, as was true of the whole lecture, the more ambitious passages were delivered in the manner in which schoolboys ordinarily read Shakespeare. The separation of the northern from the southern and southwestern States was regarded as an event which no human power could avert, but the consequences of the catastrophe were considerably softened down, and the affair presented in the most agreeable light which circumstances could admit of.

Health Wardens.

City Inspector MORTON has nominated and the Aldermen have confirmed the following gentlemen as Health Wardens:

First Ward, Noah B. Stokely; Second Ward, Richard L. Gilbert; Third Ward, Charles Hicks; Fourth Ward, Wm. W. Woodward; Sixth Ward, Joseph Canning; Seventh Ward, Wm. A. Haggerty; Eighth Ward, Gamaliel S. Lascrat; Ninth Ward, James H. Demarest; Tenth Ward, John Slowey; Eleventh Ward, Oliver Green; Thirteenth Ward, James P. Ahbott; Fourteenth Ward, Wm. S. Wood; Fifteenth Ward, John S. Vreeland; Sixteenth Ward, Charles Tripp; Seventeenth Ward, Lewis J. Kirk; Eighteenth Ward, Leidy Bilger; Nineteenth Ward, Charles L. Frost; Twentieth Ward, Romaus Woolsey; Twenty-first Ward, Sandford Stanley; Twenty-second Ward, Wm. Hulden.

Wardens for the Fifth and Twelfth Wards have not as yet been appointed. The appointees promise to go to work on the 1st of February, and prosecute their labors with vigor until all the nuisances about town shall be abated.

The Late Suicide.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-ROCHELLE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

Will you please correct the statement in regard to the death of the late WM. H. PERRY, who shot himself on the 17th inst., representing that his wife had deserted him, as such is not the fact. MRS. PERRY, who is confirmed consumptive, is absent to Europe, by the advice of her physician, and with the consent of her husband, for the benefit of her health. Mr. PERRY returned but a few months since from a visit to his wife, and but a few days before his death sent his youngest child to Paris to attend school with his sister, under their mother's care. This correction would have been made sooner, but for the absence of the writer. Trusting you will do justice to the absent and injured wife.

A. C. FERRIS.

Examination of Policeman Churchill.

The case of Mr. CHURCHILL, a policeman of the Thirteenth Ward, who was arrested last week upon a charge of compounding a felony, by getting money from a junk-dealer to save the latter from the penitentiary, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's office, yesterday.

The accused and his counsel, Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, were present, and there was a large attendance of listeners, consisting of policemen and citizens.

Mrs. MARY ANN MOORE, the wife of the junk-dealer, who made the complaint against CHURCHILL, and who alleged in her affidavit at the time that she gave him $100, was the first witness called by the counsel for the defendant.

She was cross-examined at great length, in the course of which she stated that CHURCHILL had told her that he could do more than three lawyers to get her husband clear of the charge which had been preferred against him—that of receiving stolen goods. He said for $300 he would go to work and make it right.

The witness stated the conversations she had with CHURCHILL at various times in relation to her husband, and the numerous interviews she had with him at his and her own house. From her statements it would seem that there was a mutual understanding between the parties.

☞ The stockholders of the Cloud Engine Manufacturing Company met yesterday, when a statement of slight financial difficulties was presented. After a lengthy session it was agreed to assess each share to the amount of twenty-five cents.

[Advertisement.]

WIT GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer, this day, another large stock of Linen Goods saved from the late wrecks, consisting of 2,000 dozen Damask Napkins at 12s. a dozen, worth $3; 1,500 Damask Table-cloths at $1 25 and $1 50 each, worth $2 and $2 50 each; 1,800 dozen Huckaback Towels at $1 50 a dozen, worth $2 25; 1,500 Toilet Quilts from $1 50 to $3 each, worth from $3 to $7. Also, a large stock of English and French Prints at 1s. per yard. These goods are warranted perfect, with the exception of being slightly wet.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lonnds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HILL & STRINGER'S original Dandelion Coffee, for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, flatulency, sick headache, &c. It is also a superior nutritious beverage, having at the same time both a medicinal effect, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are in the market. For sale at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 Bond-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—From and after this date, this Institute will be under the medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, A. M., M. D., and assistants. New and complete arrangements have been perfected for the convenience and comfort of our numerous patrons.

NOAH S. DAY, Proprietor.

All business communications should be addressed to G. VAN DEUSEN, Secretary, No. 6 Bond-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients and public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or box.

[Advertisement.]

PRIZE STEER BEEF.—The beef of the extraordinary great "four year old" steer *Lieutenant General*, so truly noticed in your Cattle Report, (Thursday, 24th inst.,) will be ready for show and sale on Friday, (instead of Saturday,) the 1st day of February, at the stalls Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THOS. F. DEVOE, Butcher.

[Advertisement.]

TIC DOLOREUX AND NEURALGIA.—The only remedy now known is DR GRAFF'S Nervine. Call and see MRS. ROWLAND, No. 138 Orchard-street, who says that after 8 years suffering, and many remedies tried, the Nervine *cured* her like magic. Price $1. Principal Depôt, No. 306 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PEREY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement is now having a great rush to witness its gorgeous and extensive pantomime of "Asphodel"—its neat comedies and thrilling dramas. The best entertainment in New-York is always to be found there. Go to-night and see.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Death of a Child.

A nurse having in charge a child, five months old, of Dr. EDMAN WEST, residing at No. 133 Fourth-avenue, New-York, visited some friends in Brooklyn yesterday, and upon arriving at Fulton Ferry on her return, she discovered that the child was dead. The mother of the child died but recently. The nurse and child were taken in charge by the Second District Police, and the father was notified.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. HENRY L. MILLS and Miss MARY S., daughter of John Glover, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Richard Cox, WILLIAM PITCH, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., to Miss JULIA W. POMEROY, of New-York.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. J. J. Bewdley, Capt. J. R. RICKETTS, U. S. A., to FANNY, daughter of the late J. Sharp Lawrence, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Mahlenburg, Mr. SAMUEL GLOVER, of this City, and Miss EMILY HAMILTON, daughter of the late William Brown, of Philadelphia.

At Chesachot, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at the residence of Hon. George H. Browne, by Rev. Mr. Otis, ARABELL C. GEER, of Troy, N. Y., to HELEN AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Keyes Danforth, of Williamstown, Mass.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, JOHN W. HISTON, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 8th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, suddenly, WILLIAM H. WARNER, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 169 Amos-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, Mrs. ANN ELOISE SPRAGUE, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Dufield-st., at 12 M., on Friday, Feb. 1.

In East Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, in Butler-st., MARGARET WARD, aged 27 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Melrose, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, of paralysis, Mr. ISAAC MYERS, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, at Melrose, No. 59 Union-st., between Cortland and Washington ave.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Rev. JOHN B. BALLARD, aged 63 years.

The public are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Baptist Church in 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington aves., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

☞ Kentucky and North Carolina papers please copy.

In this City, RICHARD HANAWAY, Jr., son of Richard and Catharine Hanaway, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 Monroe-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Young spirit rest thee now;
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

His golden locks and sunny smiles,
No more will give us joy;
Ours only for a little while—
God claims our darling boy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late J. J. Decrenus, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. P. Walters, No. 54½ Laight-st., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 30.

$4,000 Ind. State 5s	82	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	89⅞
3,000 do.	82½	35 do.	90
2,000 Missouri 6s	84	45 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92
1,000 do.	82½	100 do.	91⅝
2,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	100 do.	91⅝
5,000 Fire Con. bds '62	84	500 Erie Railroad	52
2,000 R. R. 2d mort.	84	100 do.	52
2,000 Goshen Line bds.	53½	100 do.	51⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	81½	200 do.	51⅝
11,000 do.	84	200 do.	b10 51⅝
10,000 do.	s60 81	100 do.	s10 51⅝
5,000 Ill. Bds. with P.	85½	50 do.	s5 51⅝
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	85½	100 do.	b60 52
500 do.	c 85½	100 do.	s10 51⅝
12 Del. & H. Canal Co.	120	200 Harlem R. R.	s7 17
10 C. I. & Trust Co.	93½	10 Harlem pref.	35
1 Bank State N. Y.	104	100 Reading R. R.	b5 45
500 P. & Kent'd Jun.	b10	100 do.	45
100 do.	5	100 do.	b60 45⅝
400 Canton Co.	s3 22½	200 do.	45⅝
400 do.	b60 22⅝	100 do.	45⅝
100 Nic. Transit Co.	s2 22½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s5 87
200 do.	s60 22½	100 do.	s30 87⅝
100 do.	b60 22⅝	100 do.	b30 87⅝
50 do.	22½	50 do.	87⅝
200 do.	c 23	50 do.	s5 88
200 do.	b30 22½	100 do.	s5 88
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	c 23	50 do.	s30 88
100 do.	s30 23	50 Cleve. C. & Cin.	69½
1000 do.	b30 23½	37 Galena & Chi. R. R.	109⅝
100 do.	23½	5 do.	109⅝
100 do.	b3 23½	100 do.	b60 109
100 do.	b3 23½	200 C. & T. R. R.	b5 72
400 do.	23½	100 do.	b30 72½
100 do.	b10 23½	300 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s30 86
200 do.	s3 23½	100 do.	86
200 N. H. & Hart. R.R.	121	100 Long Island R.R.	b10 31½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ind'a State 5s	82	40 Cleve. & Pitt. R. R.	73⅝
2,000 Erie Conv. B. '71	81⅝	25 Galena & Chi. R.	109⅝
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	80½	50 do.	s30 51⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91	50 do.	s3 51⅝
1,000 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	22½	100 do.	s60 51⅝
50 do.	s30 22	100 do.	51⅝
50 Canton Company	22½	100 do.	b30 51⅝
50 do.	22½	300 Reading R. R.	b30 45⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 87⅛	100 do.	45⅞
100 Inds. Fin. R. R.	b60 30	100 do.	s30 45⅞
500 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 89⅝	100 do.	b30 45
25 do.	86	50 Harlem Railroad	12½
25 Milwau. & Miss. R.R.	82½	200 Bruns. City C. L. Co.	5

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The non-arrival of the steamer at Halifax increased to-day the dullness in the Stock and Money Markets, noticed for a day or two past. Prices are pretty well supported at the Brokers' Board, even in the absence of news and of any very decided speculative movement in the Street. The aggregate amount of business done to-day is not large, but well distributed through the bond and share list. The last price of Erie was 51⅝, and of Reading 84¾, which is ⅛@¼ off from Tuesday. The Western Roads are steady in the cash sales, and there is more doing in Southern Michigan, Rock Island, and Galena on time contracts, both buyer and seller's options. Our correspondent *Switchman* has challenged a comparison between the two Michigan Roads, which is likely to elicit further discussion and perhaps useful information. We deem it appropriate to repeat the recent exhibits made by the Companies for the year 1855, during which both declared and paid in Cash 10 ₹ cent. dividends,—leaving the Southern with $170,000 surplus, which, on the occasion of making the Construction Stock full stock, was very properly applied to the depreciation of the steamboat and other property of the concern. The surplus left to the Michigan Central is $279,000, with no application to steamboat depreciation. The respective balance sheets of the two Roads foot up:

Michigan Central, Dec. 1, 1855		$12,672,230
Southern Michigan, July 31		13,248,124
Capital Stock of Central		6,002,444
Capital Stock of Southern		6,928,900
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—Dec. 1, 1855.		
Balance Income, June 30		$236,737
Gross Receipts, 6 months		1,483,073
Total		$1,719,810
Dividend 4 per cent., June 30	$240,960	
Transportation, 6 months	627,356	
Interest on Debt	209,787	
Balance Income	641,810	$1,719,810
Balance as above		$641,810
Dividend 5 per cent.		361,946
Surplus		$279,784
Gross Receipts of the year		$2,583,364
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—Jan. 1, 1855.		
Income Balance, July 1		$87,786
Gross Receipts 6 months		1,398,632
Total		$1,486,417
Transportation 6 months	$782,154	
Interest on Debt	203,261	
General Expenses	79,526	
Sinking Fund	40,000	
Dividend 5 ₹ cent.	204,130	
Surplus	170,344	$1,486,417
Surplus as above		$170,344
Gross Receipts of year		$2,595,650

The supply of money subject to temporary use in the Street is somewhat on the increase, and there was no marked demand to-day. Discounts, outside of Bank, continue to range 8@9 ₹ cent. for prime, and 10@12 for fair names. The Panama steamer delivered less gold than was anticipated from the San Francisco manifest. It appears that $395,000, instead of $203,000, went to England direct from the Isthmus, reducing the New-York manifest to $881,000. There was some business doing, to-day, in Southern bills on France and England, at 5.25 for francs, and 108@108¼ for sterling, first-class names. The regular bankers here hold for 108⅝@108¾ on London, 5.22½@5.21½ on Paris. Another Liverpool opportunity offers on Saturday, by the *Baltic*, of the Collins line.

The New-York Central dividend of four ₹ cent. will be paid to stockholders registered in this city, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., on the 20th of February. The Bank of the Republic has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₹ cent., payable on demand. The semi-annual interest, due February 1, on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad first mortgage, and the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad income bonds, will be paid at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street. The coupons on the Erie Bonds of 1875 and 1871 will be paid on the 1st of February, by the Manhattan Company.

CHAMBERS-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Depositors	29,690
Amount of deposits	$2,174,327 00
Amount paid to depositors	2,125,064 89
Interest received on stocks and loans	265,710 13
Interest received on bonds and mortgages	194 008 34
Amount of interest paid to depositors	258,867 92
Dividends declared for the year	295,867 91
Expenses for the year	17,101 73
Aggregate deposits on last Jan., 1856, including interest credited	2,548,001 84
Bonds and mortgages held by the Bank	2,250,433 10
Stocks held by Bank	4,544,145 00
Cash on hand	269,142 93

SAVE'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Assets.

Stocks, N. Y. State 5 ₹ ct.	$154,522 81	
Stocks, N. Y. State 6 ₹ ct.	100,000 00	$254,522 81
New-York City 5 ₹ cents	961,374 00	
New-York City 6 ₹ cents	250,000 00	1,211,374 00
Utica City Bonds 6 ₹ cents		50,000 00
United States 6 ₹ cents		263,350 00
Ohio 5 ₹ cents	365,719 13	
Ohio 6 ₹ cents	493,202 27	858,921 40
Pennsylvania 5 ₹ cents	87 000 00	
Pennsylvania 6 ₹ cents	10,000 00	97 000 00
Virginia 6 ₹ cents		250,000 00
Georgia 6 ₹ cents	180,750 00	
Georgia 6 ₹ cents	33,000 00	213,750 00
Tennessee 5 ₹ cents	66,000 00	
Tennessee 6 ₹ cents	63,000 00	129,000 00
Total		$3,397,918 21
Loans secured by bonds and mortgage		3,276,650 00
Real estate—lots Nos. 78 and 80 Wall-st.		131,157 38
Interest earned on stocks to Jan. 1		71,217 95
Cash in Bank of Commerce, New-York	$193,297 32	
In Leather Manuf. Bank	60,813 43	254,110 75
Total assets		$7,071,054 29

Liabilities.

Due to depositors, including interest to 31st Dec. 1855	$6,827,407 24
Surplus	243,647 05
Total liabilities	$

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1364. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

And the Charges of Corruption.

And the End thereof was Smoke.

EQUALIZING TAXES.

THE TURNVEREIN.

BANK OFFICERS VOTING BY PROXY.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

I have heretofore noticed the extraordinary exhibition made by Mr. MATTESON, on Tuesday. To-day we have the House occupied almost through its entire session with a debate upon the proposed amendment then submitted by the gentleman from Chenango. I am so discreet as to believe that a recital of the debate would be more entertaining than anything I should say, and therefore I devote my allotted space to a report, rather than to comments. I have, however, a word or two to say in connection with these remarks and charges, and shall embrace an early opportunity to give them utterance.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CRARY in the Chair, resumed consideration of the Annual Message of the Governor.

The original question before the Committee was the motion of Mr. B. SMITH, to refer the several portions of the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees, and that part relating to the Prohibitory law to a select Committee.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved, on Thursday, the following amendment:

Resolved, That it is the province of the Judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of laws, and in the exercise of that power the Judiciary is independent of the Executive or the Legislature, and as His Excellency, in his Message now under consideration, in alluding to the act entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," [illegible] of the following language:

"In the City of New-York and others of our large towns, it has through the connivance of magistrates and executive officers sworn to sustain the laws, been [illegible] on the [illegible] principally of the [illegible]," which language, in the [illegible] House, is uncalled for and improper in a Message from the Executive, except in a specific charge, with a view to impeachment; therefore

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the subject of intemperance and prohibition, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the bill to repeal the act entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime."

The pending motion was upon the following amendment offered by Mr. MATTESON, of Chenango:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the law for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, embracing the charge of "connivance by magistrates and executive officers," be referred to a Select Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to investigate those charges, and also to inquire into all abuses in the sale of offices in the Executive Department, and that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and that they be instructed to examine all harbor-masters, and all other officers appointed to office by the Governor, during the last year, as to any sums of money paid by them for their places, to what person, if any, such moneys were paid, and that such Committee report what remedies and punishments are provided by law, and what further provisions and penalties are necessary to the public interests in question.

Mr. B. SMITH asked permission to offer the following amendment:

And that the said Committee be further empowered and instructed to inquire as to the truth of the rumors current that men were employed to procure appointments from the Canal Board, during the past two months; and also to inquire if any members of the last Assembly received any pay or reward, or promise of reward, for voting in favor of any bill; and also to inquire whas persons paid said moneys, or promised any members of the Senate or Assembly any reward for said affirmative votes or influence; and also, if any editor or assistant-editor, or correspondent of any paper represented on the floor of the House or Assembly Chamber, received any pay or promise of regard for his services in procuring the passage of any bill by the Senate or Assembly, at the session of 1855.

The Chairman ruled the amendment not in order, as two amendments were pending. The large liberty usually allowed in discussing the Message had induced him to entertain the amendment of Mr. MATTESON, but that was the extreme length to which he felt at liberty to go.

Mr. DENNISTON opposed the amendment of Mr. MATTESON, as giving heed to mere rumor, newspaper squibs, the offspring of political excitement.

Mr. A. WOOD proposed a question to the gentleman from Ontario (Mr. FOOT) which he wished answered. It was whether he thought the Governor possessed a profound knowledge of the Constitution of the State?

Mr. FOOT in reply said a majority of the people of the State had answered that question in the affirmative, and he did not wish to dissent from their opinion.

Mr. WOOD proceeded in an attempt to show that the language of the Governor concerning the New-York magistrates proved him devoid of such knowledge.

Mr. HAYES proposed an amendment, which he thought the gentleman from Chenango (Mr. MATTESON) might accept. It was as follows:

Resolved further, that the Committee inquire into the rumored bribes proffered and accepted in securing the recent Canal appointments by the State officers, and also inquire into the financial condition of the Hindoo Fillmore Clubs, and if found to be bankrupt, to inquire upon what terms the George Law Clubs will supply the deficiency; also, what were the inducements that seduced the gentleman from Chenango away from the Democracy in the late caucus for Speaker of this House into the Hindoo Camp.

This was also ruled out of order.

Mr. FOOT said he could not regard their charges in the light of mere newspaper squibs unworthy of notice. When a member, in a written speech, presented charges against official personages, he asserted the truth of those charges and became responsible to substantiate them or bear the ignominy of calumniating high officers in the State. This gave importance to the resolution of the gentleman from Chenango (Mr. MATTESON,) and he urged, in justice to the accused party, that a full investigation be had.

Mr. PRENDERGAST took a different view of the matter. He could not attach the importance to these idle, floating rumors alluded to here merely for purposes of "Bunoombe" that the gentleman from Ontario (Mr. FOOT) was inclined to do. He did not believe the proposition was made in good faith, or that the House would consent to involve a select committee in any such vain, frivolous pursuit as was contemplated by the resolution. He had supposed the mover would withdraw his amendment; and, in view of the press of business demanding attention, he really hoped he would do so, and the matter would be at rest.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY proposed a division of the question, that the propositions might be taken separately.

Mr. FOOT was authorized to say that the Governor did not wish the resolution withdrawn, but desired a thorough investigation of the truth of the charges alleged.

Mr. SNOW was willing to vote for both propositions. He wished to have the Committee appointed and the charges investigated.

Mr. WAKEMAN regarded the amendment as out of order, but he should vote for it. He hoped Mr. MATTESON would be made Chairman of the Committee, and be allowed to select six others to work with him, and let the work go on.

Mr. B. BAILEY urged upon the mover of the amendment to his amendment to withdraw it, even if he afterwards proposed it in the House.

Mr. MATTESON would, [illegible] wished it, withdraw his amendment; but, in doing so, he wished it understood that he did not evade it for a full discussion of his resolution, or an investigation of the charges there alluded to. He did not himself bring any charges against the Governor, but simply quoted rumors which he regarded as worthy of investigation. At another and more appropriate time he should renew his proposition for the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. FOOT hoped the gentleman would not be permitted to withdraw his amendment, unless he withdrew the charges also. He was not willing to permit such grave charges to be made and then the mover dodge an investigation.

Mr. MATTESON said the gentleman might spare his breath on that head.

The CHAIR ruled the resolution withdrawn, when the question recurred upon the motion of Mr. B. BAILEY, rebuking the language of the message relative to the "connivance of magistrates and executive officers," and referring that portion of the message to the Select Committee.

Mr. FOOT presented the following communication, which was read:

CONGRESS HALL, ALBANY,
Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

HON. MR. MATTESON—*Sir:* I notice in the papers of this morning, a resolution introduced in the Assembly yesterday, by yourself, and also the remarks made by you in support of the same, in which you allude to me. Presuming that you were actuated by a sense of duty only, I beg leave to request that you will do me the justice to inform the House, in the same public manner, that I am ready and willing to appear before any Committee which the Assembly may deem proper to appoint, in pursuance of your resolution, inviting, as I do, the closest scrutiny into my official conduct during the time I acted in the capacity of Private Secretary to His Excellency Governor CLARK, or in the office which I have now the honor to hold.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS.

Mr. MATTESON said he had a copy of the communication just read, which he had designed to present at the proper time.

Mr. SNOW then took the floor in opposition to the amendment of Mr. B. BAILEY, which he pronounced frivolous. He said the failure of the Prohibitory Law, as was well known, was not attributable to the want of moral power on the part of the people, to enforce it, but because of the fact stated by the Governor of the connivance of magistrates and executive officers, to disregard the law under the pretext of its unconstitutionality. He claimed that it was the duty of the Governor to present this view of the case to the Legislature that they might be enlightened on the subject.

Mr. B. BAILEY sustained his amendments and commented freely upon the language of the Governor. He alluded to the communication of Mr. CHAMBERS, and read from his acquaintance with him he thought him able to defend his character from all such imputations as had been cast upon him, and he expressed the conviction that he would not ha spared from the Executive Councils, suggesting that had the Executive availed himself of his counsel, he would not have used the unfortunate language adopted by him concerning the Judiciary of the State.

A lengthy debate followed upon Mr. BAILEY'S proposition.

Mr. WHITTENOUR moved to amend, to strike out that part of the resolution pronouncing the Governor's language uncalled for, and to refer that part of the Message to a Select Committee of nine.

This motion was lost.

Mr. FOOT opposed strenuously Mr. BAILEY'S amendment, as disrespectful to the Governor.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY called attention to the Message of Governor WRIGHT relative to the Anti-Renters. He thought the language used by Gov. CLARK was mild compared with it.

Mr. A. WOODS wished the difference between an "armed band of ruffians" and the Judiciary of the State, comprised of men of talent, integrity and standing, to be distinctly understood.

The amendment of Mr. BAILEY was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, the resolution was further amended to refer that portion of the Message relating to a new Judical District to a select Committee of nine, one from each Judicial District, and one at large, when the resolution wee reported to the House.

In the House a motion wes made to strike out Mr. BAILEY'S amendment, hut wae lost by a vote of 53 to 56.

The resolution of Mt. B. SMITH referring the several portions of the Message to the appropriate Committees, with the specific references of Mr. B. BAILEY and Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, was adopted; when the House, satisfied with the day's work, adjourned.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

In the Senate Mr. NOXON introduced a bill in relation to the equalization of the State Tax, which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him with the consent of the Senate, three officers by the name of *Tax Commissioners*, who shall hold their offices three years.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of these Commissioners to go into each county of the State and examine the assessment rolls, once each year, and carefully examine into the value of real estate in those counties; and it shall be their duty to equalize the assessment of the real estate in each of the counties, and make their returns by the 1st of November to the Clerks of the respective counties.

SEC. 3. The amount of said equalized assessment as returned by the Commissioners shall be taken by the Board of Supervisors in each county, and added to the personal property returned on the several assessment rolls, and the State tax shall be levied upon this equalized assessment, but it shall be used only in levying the State tax, and not in any other.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall make return to the Comptroller by the 10th November.

SEC. 5. The Tax Commissioners shall not reduce the aggregate value of the assessment of the real estate in the whole State, but shall apportion upon each county according to its relative value.

SEC. 6. Every Board of Assessors shall send to the County Clerk a statement of the aggregate value of the real estate as assessed by them each year as soon as the assessment rolls shall have been made out, and before the 1st of September each year.

SEC. 7. Each Commissioner shall commence his labors as soon as appointed, and use the last year's assessment as published in the Supervisors' annual report, to approximate to an equalization till they can obtain the new assessment rolls, and when those are obtained they shall review their estimate and make returns. Two of the Commissioners shall be present to transact business.

SEC. 8. The Commissioners shall deposit their books when not in use in the Comptroller's Office.

SEC. 9. Each Commissioner for each day's attendance in the discharge of his duties, shall receive $4, and 5 cents for every mile traveled, the accounts for which shall be made in items verified.

SEC. 10. Repeals acts inconsistent.

SEC. 11. This act takes effect immediately.

THE TURNVEREIN.

Mr. BROOKE brought in a bill to incorporate the "Turnverein" in the City of New-York, a German Society for the improvement and perfection of physical education, and to afford relief to members in case of sickness or distress. The Corporation has power to prescribe rules and orders for its government, and to hold personal or real estate not to exceed in value $5,000. The bill requires the Society to establish a Free School for such children as may apply for admission.

OFFICERS OF BANKS VOTING ON PROXY.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill to prohibit the officers and clerks of Banks from holding or voting on the proxies of their stockholders for directors or trustees of the same. It not only prohibits any president, cashier, teller or clerk, or any other person employed about the Bank, from voting on proxy or power of attorney, but provides that no person shall so vote unless they have a power of attorney bearing date within thirty days preceding the election.

REDEMPTION OF LAND SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. NICHOLS brought in a hill to provide that, when lands have been sold for taxas, and two years have not elapsed since such sale, the owner, or any interested person, may redeem the sale within four years from the date of the sale.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The President appointed the following Select Committee on the reapportionment of Judicial Districts in the State:

First District—Mr. Sickles.
Second District—Mr. C. P. Smith.
Third District—Mr. Ramsay.
Fourth District—Mr. J. A. Smith.
Fifth District—Mr. Noxon.
Sixth District—Mr. A. M. Smith.
Seventh District—Mr. Patterson.
Eighth District—Mr. Wadsworth.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Assembly hill, passed yesterday, to extend the time for the collection of taxes in all the towns of the State to the 1st of March, passed the Senate today, and has ere this become a law.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

On motion of Mr. BRADFORD, that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Prohibitory Law was referred to a Select Committee of five Senators.

THE EXPENSES OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported a hill for the payment of the expenses under the act for the Preservation of the New-York Harbor from Encroachments. It provides for the appropriation of $29,000 for the purpose, to be paid on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any money in the Treasury.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mr. RICHARDSON also reported a hill to authorize the Comptrellsr to loan money from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, to aid in the establishment of the New-York State Agricultural College. Its provisions are, that when the Trustees of the New-York State Agricultural College shall file with the Comptroller a certificate that they have located said College in the County of Seneca, that they have purchased a site, and the number of acres of land required by the charter, and that they have obtained subscriptions to the capital stock to the amount of $40,000, the Comptroller shall loan the sum of $40,000, to he secured by mortgage on the premises.

LEO.

Repairing the Canals by Contract.

From the interesting and valuable Report submitted to the Legislature hy the Canal Commissioners of the State, we extract so much as relates to the proposition to contract for the repairs necessary to be done to the Canals. These views are concurred in by Messrs. FITZGER and FOLLETT, and dissented from by Mr. GARDINIER.

THE LETTING OF CANAL REPAIRS BY CONTRACT.

The Legislature by act, chap. 397, laws of 1854, authorized the Canal Commissioners, under the direction of the Canal Board, to let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, not to exceed three Superintendent's sections of the enlarged Erie Canal.

But two such sections were at that time completed; one of them, Section No. 8, extending from the Limestone Creek Feeder, in Manlius, to the foot of Lock No. 50, four miles west of Syracuse, a distance of eleven (11) miles, was put under contract for five (5) years from the 1st of October, 1854; the other, Section No. 1, at Albany, was put under contract last Spring, for five years from the first of March last.

Last Winter, the Legislature by act, chap. 554, authorized the letting by contract of the repairs of any of the completed sections of the Canals not already under contract. Under this act the Chenango, Crooked Lake, and Oneida Lake Canals, and the Chemung Canal and Feeder, all on the Middle Division, were put under contract, in September, for five years from the 1st of October last; the Genesee Valley, in December, for the same period from the 1st of February next, and the Black River and Champlain Canals, for the same period of time from the 1st inst.

Under the contracts let previous to December last, the repairs have been made as promptly and as well as under the old system, and the navigation satisfactorily maintained, at a greatly diminished expense, and there is every reason to believe that the contract system, if fully adopted, will rescue the Canals from its extravagance and corruption which, if not arrested, threaten to swallow up their entire revenues.

By exhibit of table [see Report] the annual average cost of the repairs of the sections now under contract, for the two previous years, and their cost at contract prices show an annual saving to the State, under the contract system, of $178,897 32.

There still remain under the old system of repairs, eleven Superintendent's sections of the Erie Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Oneida River Improvement, the Seneca River Towing Path, and the Baldwinsville Canal.

The cost of the repairs of these sections for the last year was $458,778 64. They can no doubt be let by contract to responsible parties for less than one-half this sum, which would make an annual saving of not less than $228,389 32, which, added to the above saving upon sections now under contract, would make a total of $407,217 24 per annum.

When the adoption of the system of letting Canal Repairs by contract was first recommended to the Legislature in 1854, it was supposed that such portion of the Canals as were in progress of enlargement, would have to remain under the old system of repairs until completed. It was apprehended that the interest of the contractor for construction would conflict with those of the contractor for repairs, and that difficulty would be found in defining properly the work to be required of each under their contracts. Careful personal observation for the last two years of the progress of the work of enlargement, and ordinary repairs, moving on together harmoniously, has convinced the Commissioners that the apprehension of difficulties on this point, was not well founded.

Should difficulties or differences of opinion arise between the contractors as to their respective duties, the Engineer or Commissioner in charge, or either of them, must determine as they now do, what belongs to construction, and what to repairs. If this decision is not acquiesced in, and the exigencies of the case demend it, the officer in charge of the Section can have the work done under his immediate direction, and charge the cost to the contractor who in his judgment should pay it. Difficulties of this kind have arisen on some of the Sections now under contract, and satisfactorily settled by reference to the Canal Board.

Should the repairs of the Canals he all put under contract, a further saving of expense and a great improvement to the contract system may be secured by abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and conferring upon resident Engineers the discharge of its duties. The twelve residents now authorized by law, with the addition of two more, would he abundantly able to discharge the duties of Superintendents in addition to their present duties. Should this he done, the clerks of Superintendents and the expense of printing the monthly abstracts would also be dispensed with.

There are now on all the Canals of the State, 27 Superintendents, to whom was paid last year for salaries	$20,802 60
For Clerk hire	11,629 25
For printing monthly abstracts	3,240 00
Say not less than $10 per month each for 27 Superintendents—amounting in all to	$35,671 85
The salaries of two additional resident Engineers, including traveling fees, may he estimated at $2,000 each, say	$4,000 00
Showing an annual saving of	$31,671 85
Which added to amount before stated	407,317 25
Shows an aggregate saving of	$438,889 10

And this would surely result from the adoption of the contract system, organized as proposed.

When the Canals are completed, at least three of the fourteen Resident Engineers may be dispensed with, leaving eleven in charge of the Canals, in the place of twenty-seven Superintendents and their clerks—fifty-four in all,) and these Residents, with the Division Engineers and Canal Commissioners, will compose a superintending force, abundantly numerous for the efficient care and protection of this great public interest.

Engineers from their education, profession and position, are much better fitted for the supervision of the proper execution of contracts for repairs, than the persons usually chosen for the office of Superintendent. They would more generally be appointed in consequence of their professional attainments and fitness for the discharge of the duties required of them, than Superintendents have been or are likely to be hereafter. For years the latter have been appointed with reference to other objects than the proper discharge of their official duties. They are brought fresh into the public service, from the various occupations of civil life, generally without experience in the business intrusted to them, and with the cares of their private affairs following and pressing upon them, while in the public service, and interfering with their duty to the public.

It is not to he expected that the contract system of repairs will be exempt from the evils generally incident to the letting of public works to the lowest hidder. Men will occasionally hid too low for repairs, as they often do for other work, and fail to perform it. In such cases, their contracts must be promptly declared abandoned, and the work re-let; and in the meantime the commissioner or engineer in charge must see that the navigation of the section is properly maintained.

The most prominent argument used in opposition to contracting the repairs of the canals is, that contractors would so conduct the repairs as barely to keep up navigation, and at the expiration of the term of their contracts leave the canals in a ruined and dilapidated condition. If the Commissioner and Resident Engineer in charge, do their duty, and if the bonds of delinquent contractors are rigidly enforced, no serious embarrassment need be apprehended from this source, and even should these officers be faithless to their public duties, the evils produced from such neglect could not reasonably be expected to compare with those which are constantly resulting from the known extravagance and profligacy of the old system.

In view of the whole subject, and after full deliberation, the Commissioners in charge of the Middle and Western Divisions recommend the passage of a law authorizing the letting of all the Superintendents' Sections of the Canals not already under contract, and placing the superintendence of them under the Resident Engineers as herein suggested.

Such a law would at once bring the repairs of the Canals under one system, which, as far as placing them under contract is concerned, has already gained the public confidence, and is sure to result in great public benefits.

ATCHISON ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Examiner* publishes extracts from a letter written by Mr. ATCHISON to the senior editor of that paper, in which he expresses such amiable sentiments as these:

"Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas! Let them come well armed—with money enough to support them for twelve months, and determined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more the better. I do not see how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will. Twelve months will not elapse before war, civil war of the fiercest kind, will be upon us. We are arming and preparing for it. Indeed, we of the border counties are prepared. We must have the support of the South; we are fighting the battles of the South.

Our institutions are at stake. You far Southern men are now out of the naiva of the war, but if we fail it will reach your own doors, perhaps your hearths. We want men, armed men. We want money—not for ourselves, but to support our friends who may come from a distance. I have now in this house two gallant young men, from Charleston, South Carolina. They are citizens of Kansas, and will remain so until her destiny is fixed.

Let your young men come on in squads as fast as they can he raised, well armed. We want none but true men. I was a peace-maker in the difficulty lately settled by Gov. SHANNON. I counseled the 'Ruffians' to forbearance, but I will never again counsel peace."

On Wednesday upwards of one hundred immigrants, who landed in this country a few weeks ago, arrived in Baltimore from New-York, on their way to the West. There were a large number of children among them, and, as the party passed through the city, they attracted much attention.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

NEWS HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Threat of the Austrian Embassy to Withdraw from St. Petersburg.

Agreement of Russia to Negotiate on the Terms Proposed by the Allies.

Rise in the Funds and Cotton—Excitement in the other Markets.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Russians Advancing in Asia.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY SWEDEN.

Favorable Opinions on the President's Message.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS DOWN.

COTTON A FARTHING HIGHER.

Consols 89 1-2a89 3-4.

[*By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.*]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 31—10 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 19th inst., with 107 passengers, arrived here at 9¼ o'clock this P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., but lay off several hours for want of water.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst. Four hours after leaving New-York a terrific gale sprang up from the north and east, and continued all day and night. She experienced severe easterly weather all the passage, and lost one of her boats.

The *Union* did not touch at Southampton on the way to New-York, but sailed from Havre direct.

The *Belgique* sailed on the 11th from Plymouth for New-York.

THE WAR.

The grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to negotiats on the terms proposed by the Allies.

The first announcement was made from Vienna by telegraph to the London *Times* in the following words:

"Russia accepts the Allied propositions unconditionelly. This is authentic."

This dispatch caused an immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent. and Cotton one farthing. In the other markets a panic reigned.

Next day the Government published a dispatch from Minister SEYMOUR at Vienna as follows: "Russia agrees to accept the allied proposals as the basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement curbed the excitemsnt, and alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely seeks to gain time hy deceptive negotiations. Meantime funds remain steady. Previous to the above announcement the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious, unexpected and alarming, and that all the *personnel* of the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and the Russian Embassey was ordered to leave Vienna.

The actual circumstances were, that when Count ESTERHAZY handed to Count NESSELRODE at St. Petersburg the Austrian allied note of Dec. 2, he said that he was not authorized to enter into a discussion, hut if the note was net accepted unconditionally before Jan. 18, he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this, Count NESSELRODE communicated with Vienna direct, and Jan. 11 Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had a talk with Count BUOL, in which GORTSCHAKOFF produced a memorandum expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count BUOL formally received the document next day, Friday, the 13th, but, inasmuch as it did not contain an acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The Ambassadors of those powers accordingly sent to Paris and London and received for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered; and further, that if by Jan. 18 Russia did not accept the *ultimatum*, Count ESTERHAZY and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed coöperation of the Germanic Dict against Russia. During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient cause, for the Austrian Cabinet had taken the precaution to notify the Western Powers that, notwithstanding the rupture of diplomatic relations, Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th all apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above etated,—that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

There is very little other news.

From the Crimea there is nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks were distributed around the Allied Camp, but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured. Several additional explosions had been made in the Sebastopol Docks, and they were nearly destroyed. France and England each reserve a gate by which they were inclosed, as a trophy.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, saying that a party of French, wearing white cloaks to prevent their being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Baidar, bayoneted the outposts, and retreated when the Russian reserves came up.

Gen. CODRINGTON'S latest dispatch is dated Jan. 1, and merely reports the health of the army to be good.

Baron SEEBACH left Berlin on the 13th, on his return to Paris.

Sweden Continues her Warlike Preparations.

The Copenhagen official journal denies the existence of any Circular repudiating the Swedish alliance on the part of Denmark. St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal PASKIEWITCH has bequeathed his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to NICHOLAS, whose battles he had fought, hut to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of peace.

The French Counoil of War continues its sitting at Paris. Two Commissions, one for the army and one for the navy, are appointed to prepare a report.

Admiral LYONS and Gen. CANROBERT are the members for the Army, and Admiral DUNDAS and Gen. NIEL for the Navy. There had been a discussion relating to the withdrawal of the Allied force from the Crimea, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Balaklava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the Southern Provinces of Russia. The Admirals opposed the plan, inasmuch as it would take six months to remove the material of the pest campaign from ths Crimea.

The Baltic.

A Dantzic letter of the 11th says that the American ship *Washington*, that lay all Summer at Copenhagen, had landed her cargo on the ice and conveyed it in sleighs into Riga. The American ship *Telegraph* is reported in Categat, and another American vessel at Revel.

Asia.

Constantinople intelligence, under date of the 7th instant, reports MOURAVIEFF advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours' march of Erzeroum. The campaign of the Turkish army in Imeretia is definitely abandoned in order to cover Erzeroum. OMAR PACHA'S troops have begun to arrive at Trebisonde. The Egyptian contingent had already embarked for there. OMAR PACHA had already tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it. OMAR was in disgrace at Constantinople.

Not long since the official Commissioner for widows and orphans applied to attach OMAR'S property in Constantinople for the behalf of his children by his first wife. In compliment to OMAR, the attachment was not permitted; but since the fall of Kars the Commissioner has taken the property. The Turkish Government has published the account of the fall of Kars, tending to throw the entire responsibility on OMAR. He sent Colonel SIMMONS to defend him at Constantinople, but SIMMONS, finding himself supplanted there, left for England. OMAR blames the Turkish Ministry, and especially RIZA PACHA, for withdrawing supplies.

There is some talk that OMAR PACHA will be sent as Turkish Minister to England.

ABD-EL-KADER has arrived in Damascus to occupy the palace presented to him by the Sultan.

A Paris commercial letter says the French whaler *Expadon* was chased two days near Kurilliles Island, in the Pacific, by the Russian Corvette, but escaped in a snow-storm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Home politics are quiet. PALMERSTON'S Ministry is gaining adherents in Parliament. The hope of peace throws all other news into the shade.

The President's message is, of course, variously commented upon, but the general opinion was favorable. It is considered moderate in tone, yet expressing the President's views with dignity and precision.

No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

A treaty has been made with Japan, opening to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Kakokaki, the same as to the Americans.

Hon. HENRY GOLBOURN, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

The Countess Dowager of Errol, daughter of WILLIAM IV., and the celebrated Mrs. JORDAN, is also dead. She was 56 years old.

The fourth consignment of machinery for the Government small arm factory, was landed at Woolwich on the 15th inst., from ROBBINS, LAWRENCE & Co., from Windsor, Vermont.

An exhibition of the capabilities of the *Baltic's* metallic life-boats was made at Liverpool and found satisfactory.

FRANCE.

There was a grand review at Paris on the 15th, of the troops from the Crimea, when the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Crimean Medal to 14,000 French troops. The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the Minister of Finance. The report says the financial condition of the country is excellent, and that the only denger is the temptation to extravagance—but hopes the Emperor will postpone expenditure on all enterprises except these of urgency.

Three new Senators were shortly to be appointed, which, rumor says, are the Duke of VALMY, Duke of MAILLE, and the Marquis of BETAISEY.

PORTUGAL.

Heavy rains and freshet in the Douro had caused considerable damage.

The Cortes would meet on the 19th inst.

SPAIN.

MARIA CHRISTINA is about to marry her second daughter to Prince DRAGO, a rich nobleman.

GERMANY.

Several Princes of the Germanic Federation are about to assemble at Berlin to discuss existing political relations.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has signed a decree relating to Protestants. It is liberal except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism.

Government has been obliged already to restrain Italian bishops in their administration of the concordat.

Persia.

The Persian official journal announces that the Persian Government is determined to maintain neutrality.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. and the Brokers' Circulars state that the COTTON market opened dull, but closed active and firm, at an advance of ¼d. on fair Uplands, and fully ¼d. on other qualities. The business of the week amounted to 55,700 bales, of which speculators took 8,800 and exporters 5,000 bales. The sales on Friday were estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market was firm, but stocks were rather more freely offered at the close. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 5¾d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¾d.; Middling, 5 9-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 378,000 bales, including 208,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. and others quote a considerable decline in Breadstuffs. The first-named Circular quotes FLOUR unsettled and dull—not being able to give accurate quotations. The decline is stated at 1s. ₰ bbl. Western Canal, 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Ohio, 42s.@43. 6d.; Canadian, 40s.@41s. WHEAT, 4d. lower and still tending downward, with a dull market. White, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. CORN dull and prices drooping. White, 44s. 6d.; Yellow, 42s.; Mixed, 41s. 6d. Most other authorities quote FLOUR 1s. 6d.@2s. 6d. under the above quotations.

Statement of Trade in Manchester.

Trade is rather more favorable in Manchester, there being more buyers than sellers.

Liverpool Provision Market.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a considerable decline in provisions, and quotations generally nominal, with a limited business. Old Mess BEEF 90s.@110s.; New 112s 6d.@120s. PORK quiet—Old sweaty Mess 82s. 6d.; Western BACON inactive at 56s.@58s., but little in market. LARD declined to 67s., and to arrive 63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

NAVAL STORES—Had declined, Resin 4s.4d.@4s. 6d. for common to 6s. 6d.@8s. for fine. Tar is quiet. Crude Turpentine and Spirits quiet—the latter quoted at 38s. PEARL ASHES quoted at 47s. POTS 38s.@39s. 6d., with a quiet market. TALLOW, unsettled, and prices considerably lower. QUERCITRON BARK steady, and prices unchanged. DYEWOODS—but little speculative demand, and no change in quotations. OLIVE OIL in active request. Nothing doing in SEAL or COD. 60 tons of American WHALE sold at £55. LINSEED OIL steady and unchanged. PALE RAPE quiet at 56s.@56s. SUGAR advanced 1s. COFFEE dull. RICE inactive and 3d.@6d. lower. TEA buoyant.

London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report Sugar and Coffee slightly advanced. BREADSTUFFS rather lower, and the market dull. IRON firmer. Welsh Bars and Rails £9@£8 5s.

London Money Market.

Money in active demand at previous rates. Consols had advanced as much as 3¼ ₰ cent.—closing at 89¾@89¾, with a steady market. All the European Stocks have participated in this advance.

American Securities.

MESSRS. BELL & Co. report the market for American Securities dull, but prices unchanged. Their quotations are:

United States Stock, Bonds	104
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	96
Pennsylvania Sterling Fives	74
Pennsylvania Sterling Bonds	79
Maryland Sterling Bonds	86
Virginia Fives, Bonds	81¼
Virginia Sixes	86
New-York Central 7s	92
New-York Central 6s	79
Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	96
Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds	83
Erie Convertibles	73
Erie Fund	80
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage Bonds	85
Michigan Central	92
Illinois Central 7s	74
Illinois (Freeland)	75

[The lateness of the hour compels us to postpone the ship news and passenger list until our next issue.]

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—We learn that forgeries, to the amount of from $2,000 to $5,000, have been perpetrated by one JAMES MCCLAN, of Scottsburg, in this county. Mr. MCCLAN went to Scottsburg some three years since, and commenced the manufacture of carriages, and soon became noted for the manufacture. He was in the practice of taking the notes which he received in pay for his carriages, to money-shavers, and selling them for ready cash. Latterly nearly all the notes he received of any amount he counterfeited, disposing of the genuine ones at or near home, and the forged ones at a distance. How long he has been carrying on this system of forgeries, we are not informed. It is said that Hon. JESSE MCGEE, of Bath, has a large amount of this forged paper, variously estimated from $1,200 to $3,000. MCCLAN was lodged in jail last Friday night.—*Mt. Morris (N. Y.) Union.*

[illegible] Jones & Hope takes his complimentary benefit to-[illegible] with an unusually brilliant programme for the occasion. [illegible] remembered by a very large audience of admirers; and as he is about retiring from the profession, they will, without doubt, fully appreciate his [illegible] on the occasion of his last appearance in public. Among the artists engaged for the [illegible] notice the names of Signor RAMAGE, [illegible] Mr. ATTERMAN, Mr. RICHARD [illegible], Mr. MORGAN, Mr. H. C. TIMM and others. [illegible] rightful vocalist, Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD [illegible] BENDEN (of whom report speaks highly) will [illegible] assist. The programme contains no [illegible] seventeen pieces, and all of these will be [illegible] one of the handsomest rooms our City can boast [illegible] the handsomest in America, we think.

Dangerous Traveling.

A Missionary of the American Sunday School Union in Iowa writes that during the present intensely cold season many persons have lost their lives in attempts to cross the prairies. The [illegible] snow obscures the road, and the [illegible] bewildered, and sinks down [illegible] and stupefied. Recently a family in [illegible] consisting of father, mother, four [illegible] ter, met this tragic fate. They lost their way, and the cold was extreme, and, after [illegible] awhile, they sank down in the sleep of death. [illegible] one of the men was frozen. Their bodies were discovered by following the blood tracks of [illegible] living ox.

Speaking of the rapid [illegible] that section of country, [illegible] 10,000 persons [illegible] Dubuque, during the [illegible] and the population [illegible] that thriving town has increased [illegible] past year. Hence, he argues, the [illegible] urging forward the Sunday School [illegible

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Message of the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it consistent with my duty to communicate to Congress the following correspondence between Mr. Clarendon and Mr. Crampton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this court, relative to the recruiting of persons within the country by the agents of foreign powers.

It seems to me that the recruitment does not fall within the provisions of the law of nations, and that the offense is one against the municipal law of the country where it is committed. It is a matter of public notoriety, however, that for many years past there has been a system of recruiting for the military service of foreign powers carried on within the United States, and that the number of persons thus enlisted has been very considerable. The evil has grown to such a height as to require the interposition of the Government, and I have therefore directed the Secretary of State to call the attention of the British Minister to the subject, and to request that he will give such instructions to the subordinate officers of his Government as will prevent the continuance of the practice complained of.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1856.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 2d inst., in which you state that you have been informed that persons within the United States are engaged in recruiting men for the British service, and you request that I will bring the matter to the notice of her Majesty's Government.

I have accordingly done so, and I am instructed to state to you in reply that her Majesty's Government have no knowledge that any persons are engaged in recruiting men for the British service within the United States, and that they have no reason to believe that such recruiting is going on.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1856.

Victoria Pierrepont Crampton, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, in which you inform me that you have been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the fact that persons are engaged in recruiting men for the British service within the United States, and that you are instructed to request that I will bring the matter to the notice of the President.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the President to state that he has no knowledge that any persons are engaged in recruiting men for the British service within the United States, and that he has no reason to believe that such recruiting is going on.

I have, &c.,

W. L. MARCY.

Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia at Halifax.

Her Majesty's Speech at the Opening of Parliament.

Reported Fall of Sebastopol.

Capture of Kertch, Yenikale and Arabat.

Defeat of the Russians with Great Loss.

Bombardment of Taganrog.

Destruction of Public Property.

Retreat of the Russians.

Movements of the Allied Fleets.

Reported Capture of Nicholaieff.

Rumored Capture of Sebastopol.

Reported Capture of Perekop.

Rumored Capture of Simferopol.

**Reported Capture of Odessa

NEW-YORK CITY.

BANK NOTE COUNTERFEITING.

Altered Notes and Altered Plates—How Done and Who Done It—What if the Why should Fail!—Who are Engravers—Who are Pretenders.

In our examination of this subject some days since, we stated that the most dangerous and deceptive species of counterfeit, is an Altered Note.

There are two distinct classes of Altered Notes. An impression, printed from a genuine Bank-note plate, is altered from a lower to a higher denomination, by pasting false counters upon it. This, of course, is a also operation, and must be done by a skillful engraver. It is effected, generally, upon the issues of existing Banks; especially those upon which the denomination is not expressed by the "Bank Counters," printed through the face and back of the notes; which, if properly done, presents a very serious obstacle to the knavery of the counterfeiter.

Bills of broken Banks are also altered, by pasting, or printing or painting the name and location of a good Bank upon them; and where the name of a broken Bank is common, and possessed by accredited institutions—as Merchants' Bank, Citizens' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Manufacturers' Bank, &c., the location only is altered by these processes, and the note becomes, in the language of the operators, "well calculated to deceive."

Bills of this class are generally defaced and soiled, in order to conceal more easily their character; but they can be detected on a careful scrutiny; though often, doubtless, they circulate as genuine, long before they fall under eyes experienced enough to discover what they are. We remember an altered note of this class, purporting to be a one hundred dollar bill of the Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vermont, which was presented at the counter of a Bank in Newark, N. J., about two years ago, and exchanged for small bills. We venture to say that more than one of our readers has in his possession money of this character, which he believes to be—what he received it, and what he will pass it for—a genuine bank note!

But this class of altered notes is not the most dangerous. Assuming their deceptive character after they have been printed, there is no common source from which they can be indefinitely multiplied; and their race is run as soon as they are arrested and destroyed.

Very different is the case with that other class of altered notes, whose false character is assumed at their origin. These are printed from the genuine plates of dead banks, altered to suit the purposes of the counterfeiter.

The evil now becomes hydra headed; for as fast as these notes are detected and destroyed, others appear to supply their place. The community is overrun with the issues of a Lernæan serpent, and the skill of a Hercules is needed to destroy the monster.

The case of the Agricultural Bank Counterfeit, made from the plate of the Havre da Grace Bank, of which we spoke before, illustrates the manner in which these plates generally fall into the hands of the counterfeiter. As soon as the bank removes them from the custody of the engraver, they take their place among the fixtures and personal effects of the institution; and when this expires they are sold, with the confusion of desks, stoves and spittoons, for the benefit of heirs and assigns. This will always be the case until the law, as the exponent of the common sense of the community, steps in and forbids the nefarious traffic. The expiring bank might as well put up as vendue its bills—its own promissory notes, already paid or cancelled—as to put up the plates from which these notes have been issued to the public.

We know of a set of plates now in this City, which were purchased for a sum less than $20, from an old bank that is still doing business in New-England!

But was *altered these plates!* They are *not* altered by the responsible bank-note engravers; we mean those engravers who are known and accredited as such by the banks and by the public. For there are PRETENDERS; persons claiming to pursue this honorable business, who have never enjoyed the confidence of the community, and who never will. Nevertheless, these PRETENDERS possess and operate the tools and implements of the business; and, now and then, they find a bank sufficiently economical in its management, and sufficiently regardless of the public welfare to purchase their wares.

We have seen a bank note in circulation, which was made by a card engraver on Broadway!

There are but six regular bank-note engraving establishments in the United States. These all necessarily make their centre of business in New-York City, the commercial and financial centre of the Republic—but, for the convenience of their customers, have branches established in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans. The proprietors of these establishments are, more or less of them, mechanics and artists, practical men, who have been educated to the pencil, and the graver, and the lathe, and have attained honorable distinction in their profession. This is especially true of the oldest houses, who have made the paper currency of the country for the past thirty years, and whose names have been familiar to us ever since we knew the value of a bank note.

Now these gentlemen have a character and a position in society. They are known to our Cashiers and Bank Superintendents, as men of integrity, as well as experienced and skilful artists, and worthy the patronage of the banking community. They do not alter the plates in question, for they are honest men. Deny their honesty for a moment, and where are we? The bank notes in our pocket lose their value immediately, and become mere scraps of waste paper!

An exciting paper, in exhibiting the necessity of a certain disposition of bank-note dies, argues, from this very thesis, that bank-note engravers are dishonest men. Hence the necessity. But if the engravers are dishonest men, how are you protected by abstracting their dies? The same skill that produced the abstracted die can produce its exact duplicate; and the same dishonesty for which you abstract the die will induce the engraver to make and use the duplicate, as often as the original is abstracted.

But, suppose the bank takes possession of the dies—which are in no sense its property, but the property of the engraver—what will become of them when the bank fails or winds up?

We have seen the perilous fate of the *plates* which the bank takes into its charge. How much greater would be the peril when, not only the worn plate is sold to the coin forfeiter, but the original hardened *dies*, with which the plate was stamped when new, the very tools with which the plate itself was made!

A correspondent asked, on Tuesday, "But how would it be if the *engravers failed?*" We might reply, with old TERENTIUS, "*Quid si nunc cœlum ruat?*" What *if* the sky should fall?

Of the six houses now conducting the business, three have stood unimpaired, save by the natural changes of retiring and incoming members, (and one of the three without even these changes,) for nearly thirty years, or ever since bank-note engraving became a business. The remaining three are, more or less, graduates from these. During this period there has been but ONE failure in the regular business. This occurred to the same principals twice; about 1836, and afterwards in 1843, when the stock was sold and most of it divided among the engraving establishments. The extent of the danger in which the community would be placed, would then be as 6 to 1,300, or, as to the number of engraving establishments is to the number of banks employing them. But let the banks take the dies into their own charge, and afterwards fail or wind up—as they must eventually—and sell these dies as their own property, and how does the case stand then? The ratio of the danger is reversed; it is now as 1,300 to 6—or, the engravers standing firm as 1,000 to 0!

But, to return: *Who alters these plates?* It is not the accredited bank-note engraver. He is honest. He is also skillful, and could not make such a *botch* of a piece of work. Yet, they are evidently altered by somebody who possesses the tools and implements of the business, and who understands, not very well, how to use them—somebody who knew how to "scrape out" the title from that Havre de Grace plate—to "hammer up" the plate, "rub down," and then "stemp in," from a die previously "taken up" and hardened," the title "Agricultural Bank," &c. Now, who is it that possesses these tools, and this knowledge, and this clumsy skill?

The Echo.

Wrecking schooners *Henry W. Johnson* and *Kingsold* went down yesterday (Sist) to the bark [illegible] Saugus, Long Island, with all casks and all other necessary apparatus for getting her off and bringing her to the City.

Fashions for February.

There is another change in the Fashion! The present sweep of skirts, with their inevitable train of disasters, so much the rage a little while since, have swept themselves clean from the face of the earth. The abominable hooped skirts which flourished ingloriously under the Racine dynasty, though the fascinating *Impératrice* was too classical in her taste to wear them, are gone by the board, almost simultaneously with the departure of the actress to a warmer climate. It seems like the clearing of a road through a dense forest, now! The light breaks through, and men can go their way once more, free from the necessity of "obeying" to the right and left in a zig-zag dance, in which it was requisite to look to our footing and mind our eye, in order to avoid being bustled, or rather bustled, into the middle of the street; for a man was apt to find himself tripping suddenly against that whalebone bastion, extending like a magic circle all around the unguessed figure of its wearer. A woman under such a guise might literally be accused of "cutting a swell."

We may remark, without believing facts, that the people in the streets were sometime since subjected to perpetual "shin-digs," but, thanks to the change-able goddess who introduces fashions, that nuisance has ceased to exist, or is but sparsely in our way at present. The skeletons of deception are still paraded in the shop windows and at the doors—full of emptiness they hang dangling in the wind—with the price marked down! There let them hang down—down—but never about the waist of a woman again.

Flounces are less the rage, and graduated folds of velvet have taken their place as trimmings—the folds themselves edged and headed with beautiful moss trimmings, soft and heavy.

Plain skirts are worn for walking dresses, which, by the way, should always be made of such materials as will admit of the softest undulation and wavy grace. There is delicious music in the sweep of an ample falling of skirts—not too long, ladies, for the foot has its expression as well as the hand, and it performs its functions the better for not being too deeply veiled.

The cloth gaiter has stepped out to make room for the English kid; so lightly and delicately it clings to the foot, like the original texture covering it, enhancing the voluptuous roundness and finish of that interesting appendage—a pretty woman's foot, or a woman's pretty foot, as you will.

Bonnets are bewitching in their new Spring beauty, composed of silk blond and flowers, put together in the most artistic way. The form is greatly improved—more room in the crown. In short, they are more overcoming as well as becoming to the fair faces, smiling out from the blushing buds and blond frills. Favor seems rather to lean to the full crown—capes very deep—with an over frill of blond; and from between the two, tendrils and leaves of the most delicate grasses and moss peep daintily out as if to make sure that the reign of stern old Winter was over, before presenting their buds and flowers.

Mantillas will be worn with little variation in the shape. The foundation will be of rich plain silk. Lace and embroideries *in premier* trimmings. The leading manufacturers are not in haste to display their modes, probably intending to suddenly surprise the ladies with the first breath of Spring—and more by the style of the trimmings than by the variation of shapes. Ingenious ladies will know how to anticipate their tasteful inventions from the hint we have given.

A pretty style of ball robes is made of white silk with *tulle* puffs graduated in groups of from six to three, through which wild eglantines are strewn with charming carelessness. Variations will show three skirts of silk with the *tulle* puffs to each, graduated as on the plain skirt, caught up at the left side with delicious bouquets, while the *bouquet de corsage* extends in a wreath over the shoulders, sometimes twined to reach the bottom of the waist at the back, terminating with the tie of the sash. With a full bust the effect is very beautiful.

The fashions for ladies were never more enchanting than now, and it seems to our ecstacy and wildness as if there were never so many enchantresses. But we must not revel too much respecting the modes which are to be. As Spring approaches we shall graduate our unfoldings in this department to the bursting forth of the fruits and flowers of the earth. All is full of promise.

Street Fighting.

A most brutal affray occurred yesterday about 11 A. M., at the corner of Hudson and Vestry streets. Our reporter, attracted by a large crowd congregated on the street and sidewalk, proceeded to ascertain the cause of the excitement. Pushing his way through the throng he found a man apparently fifty years of age prostrate on the snow, and two stalwart young men belaboring him with all their might. The old man, though badly beaten, when relieved from one of his assailants by some humane by-stander, punished the other in a manner which would be well calculated to excite the admiration of the professors of "the manly art of self-defence." When he had sufficiently satisfied himself on brute No. 1, he turned his attention to brute No. 2, and dealt with him in like manner. This exercise lasted about fifteen minutes, during which time no Policeman hove in sight, though several persons went in every direction in quest of one. The by-standers were loud and deep in their expressions of indignation at the conduct of the two young roffians who had assailed the old man. The cause of the affair was the wheels of their respective carts coming in contact, which was wholly attributable to the younger driver. The parties who set upon the old man were brothers.

An Interesting Movement.

We understand that some very commodious rooms, called "*Mechanics' Coffee and Reading-rooms*," have been opened on the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue D, for the especial benefit of the Mechanics.

They are to be as cheerful and well furnished saloons as any grog-shops of the City, and have all the best English and American papers and periodicals. It is expected that it will be a kind of *Clubhouse* for workingmen of the Eleventh Ward, where all the conveniences for sociality and improvement will be offered. This is the first enterprise of the kind for mechanics, and it seems to us the only sound means of keeping people out of the drinking and gambling saloons.

Give any man a cheerful, warm room, where he can improve his mind and get his cup of coffee, and he will be much less likely to go to the rum-shop. We commend the enterprise to our sober and intelligent mechanics.

The Gamblers a Little Frightened.

The recent indictments found against some of the leading gamblers of this City, and the determination evinced by the District Attorney to follow up the matter with energy, has had, at least for the time being, a salutary effect on the fraternity. It is said that faro dealing is suspended at the principal gambling houses, and wherever operations are still carried on, great caution and secrecy are observed.

The Eudora Imogen Mystery.

WILSON, the black who stands charged with the murder of the Captain of the schooner *Eudora Imogen*, and with having, to conceal his crime, scuttled the vessel, was yesterday brought from the Westchester County Jail, and committed to the Tombs, to await trial in the United States Circuit. While in prison in Westchester County, he made upwards of $80 by exhibiting himself, at a shilling a sight.

A Lost Wife.

At an early hour on Thursday morning last, a Mrs. KADDER, then residing on Staten Island, at Mariners' Harbor, one mile and a half above Port Richmond, left her home and has not since been seen nor heard of. At 5 A. M., after having made preparations for breakfast, she went to where her husband was sleeping and called him, but he did not arise. In about half an hour after, he was awakened by a call from the milkman; and when passing through the house, found that one of the windows had been left open. On approaching close to it, he observed the snow brushed from the sill, and foot-prints leading from the house toward the river. After searching the premises in vain for his wife, he and some others were led by curiosity to the window, when they determined to trace as far as possible, the receding foot-marks, which were small, and corresponded with those of a female. They then followed them to the river, a distance of about three hundred yards, and about an equal distance on the ice toward the opposite shore, where a track had been made by the steamboat *Red Jacket*, which plies between this City and Elizabethport, N. J. There were no tracks indicating that the person who made them had returned or crossed over to the other shore, and the conclusion was that Mrs. KADDER had passed in that direction, and had fallen into the water where the steamboat had passed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Report of the Evening Schools Committee.

The Evening Schools of our City for the past year did not cost over $30,000; but we suspect few outlays of that amount have made and will make such large returns in models. The Report to the Board of Education of the Committee having charge of this interest is just out of the printers' hands, and we have read it with much satisfaction. It presents the statistics of the Evening Schools, and makes some excellent suggestions for extending their usefulness; to have written up the thousand incidents which must have fallen under their eye illustrating the value of this system to the class it reaches, would have made a volume—and a most instructive one, too. From this Report we have digested the points. It says very truly that

A Free Evening School is so essentially different from other educational establishments, that a correct notion of its operations and results can scarcely be obtained without personal observation extended to an intimate acquaintance. Father and son are taught in the same class-room; mother and daughter receive instruction from the same teacher; the old, the middle aged, youths and children, are brought together for moral and intellectual culture in a way which nowhere else prevails. Minds, to which for years all books were sealed, here first become acquainted with the means to possess their contents. Hands, that have daily wrought with the sledge-hammer, the trowel, or the jack-plane, are taught the use of the pen. These, too, who come among us ignorant of our language, here learn its correct use and pronunciation. Almost every kind of employment in our City is represented, and every variety of culture, from total ignorance of the alphabet to a so-called good common-school education, is found to exist among those who make up the seekers after learning in an Evening School. This result is obtained too with little or no jealousy or prejudice existing between the classes, on account of difference in age and acquirement. * * * It is believed to be a reasonable estimate, when we assert, that seventenths of those who attend our Ward Schools would without them get some school education; while, on the other hand, of all who now attend the Evening Schools, not three-tenths would under any circumstances have such privileges.

The attendance has been largely increased this year.

The Evening Schools have increased from six in 1847, to twenty-nine in 1855, with an increase in the number of pupils registered, from *three thousand two hundred and twenty-four to twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-four*. The increase in average attendance is in a much larger ratio showing that these Schools are gaining in favor with those for whose benefit they are maintained.

In almost every School, the attendance of those over the age of twenty-one years is greater than ever before, and the observations of the Committee, as well as the reports of instructors, testify to the fact that no classes are more attentive, obedient and improving.

The Committee propose a method of extending the scope of the schools, which must commend itself to the Board, and all the friends of popular education:

The means heretofore employed to advertise the existence and objects of the evening school, have not been valueless, but your Committee beg to urge upon the consideration of the Board, and of their successors in office, their belief that great advantage would be derived from the employment of a competent person, to whom should be assigned the special duty of visiting the workshops of our city, and urging upon their occupants the moral and social blessings to be derived from intellectual improvement, and upon employers their duty to aid by their influence in adding as well to intellectual as to physical wealth. Such an officer, engaged for a time, commencing three or four weeks prior to the opening of the second session, and faithfully performing his engagements, would, as your Committee believe, increase the attendance to an extent far beyond any mode of advertising heretofore in use. The expense of such employment, even if continued during the entire sessions of the School, would scarcely exceed a principal's salary, and might, perhaps, with safety be deducted from the sum now annually paid for advertising and printing, and leave a balance sufficient for those purposes.

There are two terms during the Winter. During the first—

There were sixteen schools for males and nine for females, to which must be added a school for colored males and one for colored females, making the total twenty-seven. These schools were located in the same school-building as in the former year, and were attended by pupils on register, 6,991, with an average attendance of 3,845, which, compared with the corresponding term of 1854, shows an increase in the registered number of 2,632, and in the average attendance of 1,558. Of these pupils, 4,709 had attended evening school before. The studies pursued were reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and in occasional instances some of the higher branches of mathematics. In the schools for females, vocal music was practiced, and in all the schools there were occasional exercises in some of the classes in spelling and defining.

Lectures were frequently delivered, too, and highly appreciated.

The Second Term opened Oct. 1, and ended Dec. 21.

The Committee directed that mechanical and architectural drawing should be taught in every school where a sufficient number desiring it could be found; that geography lessons should be given in all cases where necessarily more practical subjects were comprehended; that lessons in grammar might be imparted to those who were advanced far enough to make the study useful, and that the mathematics should be taught beyond arithmetic, wherever a class could be formed, which embraced a proper number to justify the attention of a teacher for a part of an evening. Debates also were continued where they had been introduced and extended to other schools.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table will show the attendance during the term, to wit:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one month	3845	1141	4986
Over one, and less than two months	1909	671	2580
Over two and less than three months	1450	658	2108
Attended the full term	2410	1224	3634

The following gentlemen signed this report: John De Lamater, Henry P. West, William Boner, Jr., A. J. Perry, Jas. C. Rutherford, L. L. Johnson, Florence McCarthy.

The Effect of the Weather on Railway Machinery.

The Superintendent of the Erie work-shops at Susquehanna reports, the beginning of this week, that he had never known so hard a week upon iron in his life. It has been with great difficulty, and by working a large force of men several nights that he could keep the road supplied with power. Something like a dozen locomotives were brought in disabled—some with pumps frozen up and bursted; some with side rods broken; some cylinders bursted; but the greatest difficulty was in the broken tires of wheels. These are of the best wrought iron, over two inches thick, but they were not sufficient to withstand the difference of contraction between the cast iron centres and the wrought iron bands upon a frozen road, where all elasticity was congealed to a rocky solidity.

The breakage of axles, wheels, rails, and in fact all the stationary or moving iron, has required a most untiring vigilance, and an extraordinary expense.

Policeman Churchill's Case.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of Officer Churchill, of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with compounding a felony, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice OSBORNE, in the Mayor's Office. The case excites much interest and attracts a large crowd.

Mrs. Moore recalled—She testified further, that she told Thomas Burrowe that she had appointed to meet Churchill at the corner of Broome and Columbia streets; and never told her husband up to that night that the money he gave her was for the purpose of bribing Chu chill; she had no suspicion that any one was to watch her meet Churchill and drop the money; she never heard a similar communication made to her husband, nor did she herself make one.

Samuel Moore, the husband of the last witness, was next examined: He stated that he had furnished his wife with the money, but was ignorant of the disposal to be made of it; he also said that he had no intention of defeating the course of law, and that he was fully convinced that the prosecution of Churchill would not benefit him; in other respects he corroborated his wife's evidence.

Thomas Burrows was then sworn—His evidence differed in no material respect from the Moores.

Hugh Masterson, the officer who arrested Churchill, was next sworn, he said—I learned on the 23d of the present month that this money was to be paid to Churchill; I heard it from the Chief of Police; I was directed to watch them on that afternoon; I saw Mrs. Moore from two to three minutes past eight; I saw John McGeogh and Thos. Burrows that afternoon; I went to Moore's house between four and five; Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Ward, was with me; I could not get in; I tried the door and found it locked; I went there again about six o'clock, I did not get in; I saw Mr. Burrowe there; he asked me what I wanted, I told him I wanted to see whether Mrs. Moore was in; I also told him that I understood Churchill was about to do wrong and I wanted to watch him; Burrowe parted from me in Third-street with a promise to meet me at No. 22 or 24 Suffolk-street; I saw him there about five or ten minutes after seven; he told me that Mrs. Moore was to meet Churchill on the northwest corner of Broome and Columbia streets at eight o'clock, and there drop the money; I did not understand him to say that he had seen Mrs. Moore in the interim; he described Mrs. Moore to me in order that I might know her; I got to the corner of Columbia and Broome about twenty-five minutes past seven; I then saw Churchill in company with another policeman; he remained there till ten minutes to eight; Mrs. Moore came up Columbia to Grand; I was on the southeast corner of Broome and Columbia streets when they met; she passed him a few feet and turned round and stopped for a few minutes and I took it for granted that they were conversing; when they separated Mrs. Moore went up Broome-street, and Churchill came over to the corner where I stood; I did not see him. Before dropping anything, he cast inquiry eyes; I saw Churchill stoop as if to pick up something; I followed Churchill to the corner of Canine and Broome sts., and told him that the Mayor wanted to see him at the Thirteenth Ward Station-house; he replied that he did not know what he wanted with him; that was all the conversation that passed between us; he had his hand in his coat pocket at Capt. Rynal's one in the station-house; we immediately went up to the captain's desk; when Churchill got inside the station-house he took a paper out of his pocket, and said "Capt. Russell, there is a roll of money I found in the street;" it was rolled up in some news paper, twisted at both ends; the captain was confused at first; he then commenced counting the money; although I objected, as that I thought was my duty; I then made a charge against Churchill for compounding a felony; I took him, at his own request, to the residence of the Chief of Police, as he did not wish to be locked up all night.

Michael Smith, an officer of the Thirteenth Ward, was next examined. The testimony of this witness developed no new feature in the case.

The case was then adjourned till Monday, at 3 o'clock.

Fugilism—Letter from Mr Sheehan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please correct the statement made in your paper yesterday morning, to the effect that there was a disturbance between Mr. Jowers and myself, at the Lafayette Hall last Tuesday night. I met Mr. I. there on the night named, and we spoke to each other, but without any disturbing or unpleasant words. No policeman came in that I know of, nor do I believe there was any in there

ANDREW SHEHAN.

The Aldermen.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON CITY APPOINTMENTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, a communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation giving it as his opinion that a majority of a quorum only, and not of the whole Board, was necessary to confirm a nomination of a head of a department. Also, another one stating that a person who had not been confirmed could not hold office according to the City Charter, and that consequently he could not draw a salary.

AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

Mayor WOOD sent in the correspondence between the Postmaster-General and himself concerning the establishment of an up-town Post-Office. It consisted of several letters of the Mayor, Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, and ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., our City Postmaster, to whom the matter was referred. The latter thought the proposed Office unnecessary. The correspondence was very long, and was not read through but laid on the table and ordered to be printed in document form.

A donation of 50 to the New-York Eye Infirmary, made by the Councilmen, was concurred in.

The Board confirmed the contracts made by the Comptroller for stationery and blank books for the year 1856.

THE LOBBY IS NOISY.

The lobby, about this time, became so noisy that the President was obliged to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to go to the Chief of Police's Office and obtain assistance to clear the passage.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

This having been done, a long debate ensued, on the report in reference to obtaining a law from the Legislature authorizing the City to raise $1,000,000 for building a new City Hall. It was amended so that none of the proposed bonds should be redeemable for ten years, and then no more than $100,000 per year.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $200 to Edgar M. Davis for reporting proceedings of that body during the past year.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Aldermen VOORHIS and TUCKER wished to keep the new Board of Councilmen to their economy, and not increase the appropriation for celebrating the 22d of February, from one to two thousand dollars. Alderman BARGE, however, wished to not reduce the sum again, in which wish the Board concurred with him.

The Board then resolved to reconsider the amendment of the last meeting, not to expend any part of the sum for intoxicating liquors. Finally the Board concurred with the Councilmen, except that it increased the amount for the jollification to two thousand dollars. So the Aldermen get their liquor and the Veterans and Volunteers don't get their money.

The Best Orphan Asylum in the World.

We learn from the *Illinoisan* that Rev. Mr. KINGSBURY, of Danville, in Illinois, has recently been making some highly interesting statements concerning the orphans under his charge. The *Illinoisan* remarks that through the efforts of Mr. KINGSBURY, an association has been formed in Vermillion County, Ill., for the purpose of bringing out from the city of New-York such orphan children as are willing to leave that over-crowded metropolis, and find good homes among the farmers and citizens generally of that county. Two small companies have been already sent out, and have, within twelve hours after their arrival, been furnished with good homes in the vicinity of Danville. The present number on their way was fifty. Mr. KINGSBURY started from New-York with seventy, but concluded to part with some twenty of them at Indianapolis. Their ages range from eight to thirteen years. The editor observed one little fellow only five years old, who could not be parted from his sister. It is thought that the County of Vermillion alone will furnish with good homes some two hundred of these tender Hibernians and Methodist ones. The Terre Haute *Express* says that every one who takes charge of these orphans enters into written obligations to deal well by them, and one of the stipulations is that the children are all to be brought together at the county seat on the 4th of July of each year to enjoy a public dinner.

Attempt of an Iron Dealer to Commit Suicide.

Mr. RICHARD THUM, an iron merchant, doing business at the corner of Cherry-street and Rutgers-place, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday afternoon, by swallowing an overdose of laudanum. He was soon discovered suffering from its effects, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was placed in care of Dr. MILLS. The deceased has for some time past been much depressed in mind in consequence of heavy losses which he has sustained, and has been heard on several occasions to threaten self-destruction, but his friends had no idea of his carrying the threats into execution.

Another Fatal Snow Accident.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of BRIDGET FOAN, a native of Ireland, 56 years of age, who died on Wednesday night. It appears that deceased, on the 10th ult., was in the act of closing the window-shutters of the residence of her employer, Mr. CORNE, No. 12 Laurens-street, when a quantity of snow and ice slid from the roof and struck her upon the forehead producing a very severe injury. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "death by erysipelas produced by a wound of the scalp accidentally received by being struck by a mass of snow and ice."

Found Dead.

WM. GILCHRIST, a weaver by occupation, was found dead on Wednesday morning in the hall of a building at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth-street. The deceased had been very dissipated, and his death was probably caused by intemperance and exposure. He was a Scotchman by birth; 55 years of age. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

☞ The President of the Board of Education makes from 8½ to 8¾ A. M. of each day, his hours of business at the Hall of the Board.

POLICE NEWS.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.

Gedlif Potswell, an old offender, was yesterday arrested, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Mr. John J. Meyers, One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, and stolen therefrom $36 worth of tools. A portion of the stolen property was found in possession of the accused, and he was taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house and locked up, but made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his cell. He was yesterday taken before Justice BOGART and locked up for trial.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.

Two notorious scamps, known as Billy Baldwin and Pat Lauris, entered the jewelry establishment of the Messrs. Cox, No. 351 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, under pretence of purchasing, and one of them pocketed a breastpin as he thought unobserved; but Officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, had seen them enter the store and was watching them through the window when the larceny was committed. He immediately pounced upon them, and they were locked up by Justice WELSH for trial.

ARREST FOR A GAS SWINDLER.

Thos. Cole, the individual, or one of them, who has for sometime past been in the habit of visiting houses in the City, under pretence of having been sent by the Gas Companies to examine the metres, but whose real object was only to get opportunities to steal, was yesterday arrested by Officer White, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, and locked up by Justice Brennan. He is the fellow that recently called at the house of Councilman Phillips, in Greene-street, but failed in getting an opportunity to plunder, the servant girl being too smart for him. Yesterday he made a call at the residence of Mr. Barron, No. 187 Second-street, and said the Gas Company had sent him to repair the metre, but was told that it worked well and needed no repairs. He persisted, however, in going to see it, and proceeded down cellar, when he maliciously struck it a heavy blow, which caused it to leak. He then ran into the street, but was pursued by Mr. Barron, who gave an alarm, and he was captured by the above-named officer. He is also identified as being the same fellow who recently made an attempt to gain admission to the residence of Dept. Hartt, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, but the inmates of the house were too sharp for him. It is probable that a large number of persons will recognize him to-day as being the scamp who imposed upon them by his gassy statements and robbed their dwellings.

ARREST FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael Collins, who stands charged with causing the death of Daniel McClane, a fellow-prisoner with him in a cell in the Tombs, whom he assaulted one night while they were confined together, was yesterday arraigned before Justice GARDNER, in relation to the charge. He is a native of Ireland, twenty-six years of age, and a maker by trade. He resides at No. 71 Mott-street. He states that he struck the deceased; he says: "I thought I knew something about the evidence against me, what I heard the other men in the cell state." The case will go before the Grand Jury, which convenes on Monday next for their action.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 58, 402, 405, 405, 406, 408, 267, 510, 516, 518, 508 to 510, 352, 416, 521, 538 to 535, 542, 540, 541, 542 to 546, 548, 549, 172, 270, 551, 554 to 558, 560, 566 to 564.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

One of the Deputy Marshals brought up a barber, who said his name was Francis Lisle, and who had been detected in passing off counterfeit coin to those he had shaved. He was sent to the Tombs.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

THE REMEDIES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Orders have been received from the Postmaster-General at Washington, to proceed against Mr. Beebee, the Albany and New-York Messenger of the Associated Press of this City. His offence appears to be the facilitating the circulation of knowledge by bringing early reports from Albany. We don't know Mr. Beebee personally, but congratulate him on being in a fair way to make his fortune out of this affair.

THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE SCHOONER EUDORA IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court have found a true bill against George Wilson, the negro steward of the schooner *Eudora*, sunk off City Island, East River, not for murder but for an offence punishable with death. As it appeared doubtful whether a conviction could be obtained for murder on the high seas, the law officers of the United States advised that an indictment be found under an act of Congress, passed the 28th of March, 1804, which makes the scuttling or destruction of a vessel within the admiralty or maritime jurisdiction of the United States punishable with death.

The Central Park Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Harris, Jr.

The Central Park case was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday, and several of those objecting to the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners were heard.

Mr. Fuller on made objections to the confirmation of the report, on the ground that the Commissioners had made assessments, for benefits, on lands lying contiguous to the Park, without authority of law. He contended there was no authority for making such assessments in the law of 1853, providing for the taking of the lands for the Central Park. That act, however, does provide that the *lands shall be taken* in conformity to the Act of 1813 and the several acts amendatory thereof.

It might be argued that that gave the authority, the existence of which he denied. A simple reading of the statute showed that no such power is derived from that source. The law of 1813 authorized *the taking* of lands for the laying out of public grounds; *and also* to make assessments for benefit on adjacent lands, but the law of 1853 authorized only the *taking* of lands in conformity to the law of 1813, and did not authorize assessments for benefits as provided for in that act. He also contended, that in case the Court should consider that point untenable, that the then submitted that the Commissioners were limited in making such assessments to lands fronting the Park; and having departed from that rule in this case, they had erred. The Commissioners, by the act of 1813, were thus limited, but by the act 1815, that limitation was removed. But it would be seen by an examination of these several laws, that such limitation is removed *only* in cases where Commissioners are appointed under the act of 1813, and to open streets or public grounds laid out under the act of 1807. The Commissioners in this case having derived their authority from the act of 1853, could exercise no powers given in the other statutes.

Mr. Richard E. Mott addressed the Court. He appeared for persons whose lands had been taken and who were not satisfied with the award. In the case of Peter B. Amory, the award was $58,000; the proved value by affidavits was $72,895. For the case of James Amory the award was $3,830; the proved value $13,000. For the case of Henry and Michael Hart the award was $5,615; the proved value was $41,700. His objections were, first that the law of 1853 imposed a tax by a reference to other laws to fix such tax which he claimed was expressly prohibited by the seventh article of the Constitution. The act of 1853 was unconstitutional, because it provided no adequate means for the payment of the awards—but by the report $2,000,000 would be paid by a tax upon property benefited; and $3,000,000 were to be paid by Corporation stock, to be issued, bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable at any time within 40 years, secured by a mortgage on the property taken for the public park; the stock to be sold at auction, or private sale, at not less than par value; the Corporation fixing the amount and value of each share of the stock. He claimed that this was unconstitutional, because, first, there was no provision for payment of the awards dependent upon the sale of the stock, which the Common Council might be unable to do at par. Third, that the City had no right to pledge this public park for the redemption of the stock, it being set apart for a public park forever.

Mr. Law appeared for parties having lands taken. He objected to the confirmation of the report on the ground that the award was not equal; that persons owning property now the most valuable from its situation, had not had a correspondiog award.

Gen. Sanford appeared for parties who had purchased land from the City, which had been taken from them at a less rate than they had paid for it. He held that when they purchased their property it was at a public auction, where there were many dealers in land who were judges of its value, and that what the land brought at such a sale was the best possible criterion whereby to estimate its real worth. He denied that there was a disposition to wild speculation at that time. On the contrary, the money market was stringent, and the market value of land was depressed. When property was taken by the City from private hands, he held that the highest market price should be paid for it.

Mr. Owen appeared for parties who are in the same category with those represented by Gen. Sanford. He had nothing to add to the remarks made by the General.

Mr. John H. Power appeared for himself and Mr. White. For himself, he objected because the award was not sufficient, and for Mr. White, he objected on account of excessive assessment. He also claimed that the Commissioners were not competent, in consequence of their having been appointed by Judge Mitchell, who, from personal interest in the matter, was not competent to hear the case; and if not competent to hear it, he was not competent to appoint Commissioners. In addition, he stated that Mr. Brady, one of the Commissioners, was a brother of parties deeply interested in the property. Another objection was that while the City had been allowed a full price for its lots within the Park, it was not assessed for benefit on lots outside.

With the understanding that Mr. Chatfield would address the Court this morning, the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 31.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

THE LATEST HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In re Van Winkle.—This case, which was adjourned over from Tuesday, again came up for trial yesterday. The facts were given in Wednesday's TIMES.

The point was raised upon whom the burden of proof devolved, in regard to the regularity of the commitment, his Honor decided that the relator having traversed the return, the respondents were bound to prove the legality of the proceedings. Mr. Busteed, therefore, offered the original record of conviction. Mr. Lapaugh, for the relator, then offered an affidavit of Mr. Simon Van Winkle, (the relator,) setting forth that there was no charge under oath made against him, and denying that he deserted his wife and children, inasmuch as the lady supposed to be his wife, had not that honor.

The affidavit, however, neglected to account for the two children, also alleged to be his. The affidavit of Dorothy (Davis) was also read in evidence, which stated that Mr. Van Winkle had deserted his wife and children and had neglected to provide for them.

The counsel then summed up the case and left the papers with the Court, who will render a decision soon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

St. Johns vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—In this case—reported in the TIMES some days since—the Jury rendered a verdict against the City, for the plaintiff, for the sum of $3,000.

It will be remembered that this was a suit against the City, for allowing certain wooden sheds and stalls to be erected on the sidewalk adjoining Catharine Market; and thereby rendering the place a nuisance to the neighborhood.

Won't some one please sue the City Fathers for allowing a similar nuisance all around the Fulton Market.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Accident.

Mr. JEREMIAH VOORHIS was thrown from a sleigh at the corner of Livingston and Court streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, and dangerously injured. The horse and sleigh he had taken from a stable in Livingston-street, without the knowledge of the owner, who [illegible] on him for any [illegible] having a propensity to run away. He started from the stable [illegible] and starting [illegible] overturned the sleigh at the place [illegible] against an iron lamp post. His skull was badly [illegible]

[illegible] reported [illegible] The police of the First District [illegible] Hospital for treatment.

☞ The principal teachers of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, held their annual festival, to celebrate the policy of the supplies of books and stationery for the schools, on Wednesday evening, at the hall of the Board of Education. The [illegible] discussed, and a series of [illegible] passed favorable to free supplies.

NEW-JERSEY.

Aldermanic [illegible]

At a meeting of Democratic [illegible] Ward, held on Tuesday evening,

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at Two Cents per Copy in this City and vicinity for Ona Dollar a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Five Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year, for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies, for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms, invariably Cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The great feature in Congress, yesterday, was the speech of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD in the Senate on the Central American question, which we have spoken of elsewhere. NICHOLSON was chosen Senate Printer on the fourth ballot. In the House, nothing was accomplished. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, offered another plurality resolution, on which a vote will probably be taken to-day. The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

☞ The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in all the towns of the State to the 1st of March passed both branches of the Legislature yesterday. Two other bills passed the Senate—one to incorporate the College of Pharmacy in this City, the other to incorporate the Reformed Dutch Church Board of Education. A great variety of bills were introduced. The Assembly considered the Governor's Message in Committee of the Whole, and after considerable debate, the motion of Mr. BAILEY, condemning the language used in the Message towards the Judiciary, but referring the subject of intemperance to a Special Committee, was defeated by a vote of 58 to 53.

Important from Europe.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax at 9½ o'clock last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is important.

The grand item of the week is the fact that Russia has agreed to negotiate on the terms proposed by the Allies, the first announcement of which was made in the London *Times*, by telegraph from Vienna. The news caused a great sensation—the funds rising three per cent, and cotton a farthing, while in the other markets a panic reigned. The excitement, however, was somewhat curbed next day, by the publication of a dispatch received by Government, which modified the statement by the announcement that Russia would treat, with the four points as the *basis* of negotiations.

The other news appears to be generally unimportant. It is impossible, at the late hour at which it is telegraphed to us, to give all the points of the intelligence.

Mr. Seward's War Speech.

We publish on our second page of this morning's paper the speech of Mr. SEWARD, delivered yesterday in the United States Senate on the Central American question. Mr. SEWARD reviews the claims of Great Britain to portions of Central and South America—holds them to be without foundation, and believes that, under any circumstances, they were all solemnly and forever relinquished and abandoned by the Treaty of 1850. He maintains that the American positions taken in this matter are just, and having arrived at the pith of the whole question, finally points out the course which it becomes us to pursue in the present emergency. The Senator's counsel is, not to submit the question to arbitration—for that, he says, would imply a donbt of the rightfulness of the position taken by the United States—but "to give notice to Great Britain that we shall interfere to prevent her exercise of dominion in South America if it shall not be discontinued in one year; and also that authority be now given to the President to execute the delayed purpose." Mr. SEWARD does not think that Great Britain will choose a resort to war; but after the last positive declaration made by her statesmen, and with such an alternative offered to her as he advises, we do not see how she could possibly avoid it. Mr. SEWARD, in support of his idea that England will avoid a war, says, "Her Government, hardly less than our own, is a popular one; and this controversy grows out of a caprice of her own administration." But, at the same time, it must be remembered, that her Government being in a certain degree popular, is one of the reasons why the people will sustain its acts, and if such a notice as that recommended by the Senator were given, it would altogether preclude Great Britain from retreating with honor from the ground she has already taken. Notwithstanding the decidedly belligerent tone of the speeches of Messrs. SEWARD and CASS, we are not apprehensive of any serious difficulty with Great Britain on the Central American question. Neither country is inclined towards war; England cannot afford it, and the South, which, at present, is the dominant power in our own Government, has no desire for hostilities with any foreign power which will not be likely to end in an extension of Slave Territory. The two countries have but to remain quiet a short time longer, and Col. WALKER, or some other fillibuster, will probably solve the difficulty by consolidating the Central American governments, and excluding England and all other intruders from that distracted territory, which needs nothing so much as a capable ruler. Still the subject is fraught with serious consideration, and the speech of Mr. SEWARD will excite an unwonted degree of interest in the public mind; but, as the President has stated in his Message, negotiations have not been suspended, and there is yet room for hope that there will be an amicable adjustment of the matter. The speech of Mr. SEWARD, from the high position he has long held as a statesman, and the powerful influence he has exerted on the political destiny of the country, will not be likely to lessen the probabilities of a peaceable settlement of the difficulty.

The Treasury Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury forms a volume of nearly 700 pages. It contains some curious and valuable statements not heretofore republished. Hon. PHILIP ALLEN, Senator from Rhode Island, furnishes the Secretary with some useful memoranda relative to manufactures. He estimates the amount of cotton consumed in the United States, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1855, at 673,584 bales, of which 80,000 bales were consumed in Virginia and the States south of it.

It is estimated that 704,465,764 pounds of yarn were spun from cotton in England during the year ending Jannary, 1855, of which 440,168,-431 were exported, and the balance retained for home consumption. The quantity of yarn produced in the United States is stated at 230,-736,000 pounds. The average value of a pound of cotton manufactured is 28 cents, making a total for last year's manufacture of $640,406,-080. The valne of cotton manufactures exported was $5,857,181. The imports of cotton manufactures retained for consumption were valued at $18,385,327. The total supply of cotton goods for domestic consumption was $77,134,226.

The average weight of Cotton prints is six yards to the pound. The weight of foreign prints is about the same. It thus appears that the raw cotton necessary to produce a yard of calico, or domestic, costs between one and a half and two cents.

Twenty-eight Print works are enumerated, producing over 3,000 pieces per week. The average number of cotton yarns spun in the United States is said to be 30 or 32. The average number spun in Great Britain is 60. Sixty-one kinds of drugs, dyes, and other auxiliary materials are nsed in a great cotton manufacturing establishment, of which thirty-two are American and t wenty-nine of foreign production.

In the great material for war—gunpowder, we are entirely independent of the world, having exported in 1855, of our own production, $356,051, and imported $4,189 in value. Not so in respect to that other great material—iron. Of iron and steel, we imported within the last fiscal year to the value of $17,162,303. The manufactures of the same materials imported dnring the same time were worth $6,-782,971; aggregate, $23,945,274.

The pin question is treated in the report concisely bnt satisfactorily. The number of pins made per annum in the United States, is two billions six hundred and seven millions three hundred and sixty thousand; and it is sententiously remarked, "pins have the American market." If so, it cannot be denied that the market has the pins. And here the question comes up for solntion—What becomes of these pins? The population of the country is twenty-six millions. Does each individual consume one hundred pins a year? for that is the average supply. But it is well known, that it is only one sex who consume pins at all. Does each American example of the feminine gender suppress 200 pins a year? From babyhood to maternity, and from that to the grave, the passion for pins, it is admitted, is a part of woman's nature, but we snbmit that this fact affords no satisfactory explanation of the disappearance of twenty-six hundred and seven millions of pins *per annum*.

Flax manufactures are at a very low ebb, and the Secretary of the Treasnry thinks that, with 15 per cent. duty on the raw material, and only 20 per cent. on the foreign manufactured article, no increase of our establishments can be expected. The greater part of the flax used in the few mills we have is imported from Riga, Russia. The manufacturers say our country is capable of producing as much flax as is now raised by all other nations put together. Bnt American farmers, as a general thing, raise flax only for the seeds, not understanding the method of rotting or separating the fibre from the woody part of the plant. The following statistics are communicated by Mr. BORDEN, of Fall River, proprietor of one of the largest flax mills in the United States. The production of flax and flax-seed, in 1850, in some of the States, was as follows:

	Flax, pounds.	Flaxseed, bushels.
Ohio	446,932	188,880
New-York	940,577	57,963
New-Jersey	180,965	16,525
Pennsylvania	530,307	41,728
Kentucky	2,100,116	75,801
Virginia	1,000,450	52,318

The discrepancy in the qnantity of flax, in proportion to the qnantity of seed, in the various States, we snppose, is owing to some of them feeling a greater interest than others in regard to the fibre.

Many pages of the report are occnpied with statements designed to enforce the peculiar views of the Secretary on the Currency and the Tariff. It does not appear at first sight what the Treasury Department of the United States can have to do with the currency of the States, since, after twenty years of contest on that subject, the General Government has consummated its divorce from Banks, and is now permitted without question to hoard its treasures in the depths of the Snb-Treasury. Is Democracy preparing to illustrate its devotion to State Rights, by depriving the States of the right to manage their domestic Banking Institutions in their own way, in conformity with the sacred principles of the Nebraska bill? The Treasury Report is at least a significant indication on that point.

The State of the Streets.

A correspondent innocently requests us to call the attention of the Mayor to the condition of Broadway, that great thoroughfare being now nearly impassable, on account of the snow and ice, either for carriages or pedestrians. We should be but too happy to comply with the request of our correspondent, if we imagined there was any necessity for it, or that the Mayor had any power to order the streets to be put in good condition if he desired to do it. But the Mayor has eyes, like the rest of us, and has to travel a long distance in going from his residence to his office in the City Hall, and he cannot be ignorant of the uncomfortable fact that the streets have been hardly passable during the past three weeks. He must know how detrimental to the interests of the City, how injurious to the laboring classes, how cruel to the poor, how dangerous to life and limb, how destructive to horse-flesh the present state of the streets is, and how much all these perils and inconveniences will be exaggerated when a thaw commences and the mountains of snow begin to be resolved into slosh and rivulets of water. Bnt the Mayor does not seem to have conceived that it was quite possible to remove this superfluous snow from the streets without, in any manner, destroying the sleighing.

What becomes of all the street-cleaning machinery while the snow and ice encumber our thoroughfares? Why is there not as much necessity for removing the monntains of snow that obstruct the commerce of our streets as any other obstructions? We see no good reason why the snow should not be removed, let the cost be what it might. We cannot anticipate warm weather during the next six weeks, and, nnless the snow shall be removed by the simple means of pickaxe and shovel, our streets will be in a fearful condition dnring the next two months, for, though there may be an occasional thaw during the day, there will be frosts at night, and the water cannot run off until all the gutters have been cleared of ice.

Unless the Mayor should be too absorbingly engaged in preparing another Message instructing the Common Council in the abstract principles of government, and the effects of free-trade, we trust that he will recommend to the attention of the Conncilmen the necessity of devising measures for freeing the streets of snow, so that they may be put in proper condition in time for the opening of the Spring trade.

The Rival "Americans."

We publish, in another column, a communication from "A Know-Nothing," which we do not think we are wrong in attributing to a friend of Mr. GEORGE LAW. If we are correct, then we must confess our surprise at *his* surprise at the course of Mr. BULLOCK. Only a day or two before the issne of that person's circnlar, Mr. LAW had written a letter announcing his Spartan resolution not to employ money in furtherance of his views upon the Presidency. So far as this State is concerned, he might snppose himself perfectly safe in doing so. The delegates from the several Councils had just been elected; and, we presume, elected with a full understanding of the partialities of their constitutents for this, that, or the other candidate. Mr. BULLOCK is, it seems, one of these delegates; and how our "Know-Nothing" friend happens to overlook the connection between the no-pay letter of Mr. LAW and the desire of the delegate to procure a review of the matter in Council, so as to justify the abandonment of a speculation so unpromising, we are at a loss to understand. Mr. BULLOCK is evidently displeased with the design of Mr. LAW to run upon personal rather than pecuniary qualifications.

Have our American friends so little of such bad metal in their composition as to be amazed at its discovery? If Mr. LAW, a green hand at the game of politics, perpetrates a blnnder, why any surprise at its necessary results?

Of the truth of one correspondent's assertion, that the delegation of his Order from this State is almost unanimous for Mr. LAW, we are not prepared to judge. We are not admitted to the penetralia, nor do we take the profoundest interest in the politics, of that nnaccountable body. External indications, however, favor the snpposition that as between Mr. LAW and Mr. FILLMORE, in the State of New-York, the qnestion is settled. Of the newly-elected State Officers, six ont of the seven are understood to be snpporters of the former. The Albany *Register*, the party organ, has just pronounced furiously for the same candidate. Of the half dozen delegates in the State unfriendly to Live Oak, our *videttes* inform us that but one or two, at the ntmost, name the name of FILLMORE; the others, it is stated, favor Messrs. CRITTENDEN or BELL. This is certainly a strong *prima facie* case against the Ex-President. Little can be argued for his prospects at the National Convention, if his Order in his own State, with all its claims to a hearing founded upon its late victory, should turn its back upon him. Nor will this decision be at all unexpected. Mr. FILLMORE is, in the interior of New-York, perhaps, the most unpopular of public men. His political career has been such as to make but very few warm friends, and a host of bitter enemies, even in the ranks of those parties from which the American Party was mainly recruited. The impression of his incapacity for public business obtained currency while he filled places of important trust at Albany—an impression he seems to have been unsuccessful in removing, by his administration of Federal Office. Against this estimate of the man, the friends of Mr. LAW have urged, with no little shrewdness and great apparent success, the consummate business talent of their candidate, as evinced in the accumulation of an exaggerated fortune, and by strokes of mercantile policy indicative of and demanding the largest grasp of mind, and ability to master Brobdignagian transactions in a business way, only exceeded in magnitnde by the concerns of the Federal Government. Such contrasts are with difficulty appreciated in the City, where commercial skill and conduct of the sort are not rare, and, accordingly, the Fillmore interest is here at its best estate. In the country, this consideration has its effect—perhaps an undue effect—and, consequently, Mr. FILLMORE has but a small country interest to support him. Hence the ease with which such enthusiastic indorsements as that at Albany, on Wednesday evening, can be procured for Mr. LAW, while no popular movement of any sort is made for his rival. We see no reason, therefore, to doubt our Correspondent's statement.

☞ A bill for the suppression of gambling has passed to a second reading in the House of Delegates of Maryland. It imposes fines ranging from $200 to $1,000; one-half the amount to go to the informer, and the other to the use of the public schools. The bill also provides for the suppression of the Maryland lotteries. The penalties are very stringent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Success of the Friends of the Plurality Rule.

Mr. Dallas' Nomination as Minister to England.

Adjustment of the Difficulty between Pelton and Valk—Safety of Mr. Flagler.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The friends of the plurality rule won every point in to-day's fight, and are very hopeful of early success, although the most strenuous efforts are being made to-night by Nebraska Committees to induce the Democrats who voted for it to desist.

Mr. DALLAS' nomination as Minister to England was sent to the Senate to-day. Mr. MASON moved its immediate confirmation. Mr. CLAYTON wanted to know whether Mr. DALLAS would maintain a decided American policy on the Central American question before the vote was taken, and insisted on the reference of the nomination, which was ordered.

The difficulty between Messrs. PELTON and VALK has been amicably adjusted. The rumor that a challenge had already passed was natrue.

Mr. FLAGLER arrived here safely this morning, having missed the train and separated from his family just as they were leaving Baltimore. S.

The Central American Question and General Walker—The Vote for Smith of Virginia—The Plurality—Duty Removed from Iron in Sweden, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

It is understood beyond dispute, that, but for WALKER's revolutionary movements, Nicaragua and Great Britain would before now have concluded a treaty satisfactory to the former, regarding the Mosquito Territory and kindred questions, and at the same time not conflicting with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The hundred votes for Mr. SMITH of Virginia, for Speaker, were cast by the ORR and FULLER men, with Mr. WHEELER added. Messrs. BARCLAY, HICKMAN, WILLIAMS and HAVEN voted with the triumphant opposition.

The plurality rule will be again voted on to-morrow, with a better prospect of success than heretofore.

According to an official decree just received from Stockholm, the Swedish Government has removed the import and export duty from the various kinds of iron.

The President, this evening, is dining a large party of Members of Congress and other dignitaries.

Absentees—Mr. Campbell's Cause—The Assault on Mr. Greeley—Squatter Sovereignty—The "Union."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House did a good day's work to-day, notwithstanding the failure of the plurality. A combination of adverse circumstances intervened to cause its defeat this morning,—but the hall has been put in motion at last, and can scarcely be checked until it has accomplished something. Four votes lost the resolution to-day, and jeopardized

FRUITS OF ABSENTEEISM.

the whole affair. One of these ought to have been cast by Mr. GALLOWAY of Ohio, who was absent without a pair, and another by a New-York member, whose vote was lost under similar circumstances. Still another of our friends was absent, having paired off with a Democrat who has been relied upon with great confidence as a friend of the plurality resolution. This makes up the four votes wanted, besides which, Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, though opposed to the resolution, would have changed his vote, and cast it in the affirmative, had it been necessary to its success.

CONDUCT OF MR. CAMPBELL.

Mr. CAMPBELL's conduct to-day confirms the views expressed in my letter of Monday to the effect that his impulses are right, although he had fallen under unfortunate influence. The vote upon the motion to lay the plurality resolution on the table would have carried by two majority, had not Mr. CAMPBELL changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, and so saved the resolution by a tie. This declaration of independence of evil influences, and this assertion of the individuality of LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's own impulses, was followed by another vote with the friends of the resolution in favor of immediately putting the main question; and, as I have already stated, we should have had his vote on the resolution itself could that have saved it. May we not hope that Mr. CAMPBELL will throw off from him the evil advisers who plot his ruin under cover of personal regard, and be again true to himself?

THE ASSAULTS ON GREELEY.

Thirty hours have passed since the assaults upon Mr. GREELEY were made by Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, and still no steps have been taken for the arrest and punishment of the offander. The offence was as much against the peace as against Mr. GREELEY, and in that light it is the duty of the citizens of Washington to take cognizance of the facts and execute the laws. The failure to do this evinces an utter disregard of the rights of hospitality, not creditable to the city. It evinces, also, an indifference to the attempt to control the press and a disposition to wink at gross outrages upon a Northern man, which will assuredly react with fatal affect upon the District. Appropriations will be wanted ere adjournment for objects of great personal importance to citizens of Washington; but let me tell gentlemen that they will find themselves short of the Northern votes by which they have heretofore carried their water works. The rebuke must and will be administered; and if there is no law to protect a peaceable man in the District of Columbia, the District will be allowed to travel its crooked road of never-ending beggary alone.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

It seems to me the *Union* is laboring with great zeal and consummate tact to drive from the support of the Administration Party every Northern man who will not fall on his knees and protest that human slavery is a God-blessed institution, and as such ought receive fostering and protecting care and development at the hands of the Government. The modern Southern doctrine is, that Slavery goes into the Territories necessarily; that a slaveholder has a right to go to a Territory as soon as established, taking his slave property with him, and claiming its protection there, and that a Territorial Legislature has no power to exclude it.

THE CREATURE OF LOCAL LAW.

The *Union* copies an article from Gen. CASS' organ, the Detroit *Free Press*, in which the General's doctrine is stated to be, "that Slavery is the creature of local law, and that it cannot exist in any Territory of the United States until legally established by the regularly constituted authority of the Territory." Now this clearly means that Slavery can't go into a Territory until invited there by positive legislation; and if this doctrine were maintained by Governmental action, there would never be any Wilmot Proviso needed anywhere. I don't see exactly how the *Union* is to make doctrine like this consist with the general Southern doctrine of the present day. One must absorb the other, or else they are in continuous conflict.

What does the *Union* mean by poking this *Free Press* article right under the noses of its Southern friends in the House? Is it defiance, or bravado, or a love of a row? Surely such rude association of opposite ideas is not expected to produce harmonious action on the Printership question in the Senate, and to work out the election of Editor NICHOLSON. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

No. 42.—The Widow and Heirs of Benj. Peydras De La Laude *vs.* The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 44.—John B. Craighead *et al. vs.* J. E. and A. Wilson. Justice McLean dismissed the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 50.—J. F. McKinney *vs.* The Marine Savings Bank and others. The defendants submitted the case on printed argument by Mr. Hughes.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument continued by Mr. Van Winkle for plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Gillett and Fabriskie for defendants.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Printer.

FIRST BALLOT.

Nicholson	34	Beverly Tucker	6
Gales & Seaton	2	Scattering	19

Necessary for a choice, 31.

The Senate continued to vote until Mr. NICHOLSON was chosen, on the

FOURTH BALLOT.

Nicholson	39	Tucker	8
Scattering	15		

Mr. SEWARD then addressed the Senate on Central American affairs.

[The speech will be found in full on our second page.]

The Senate adjourned till Monday,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. COX offered a preamble, proposing, in a true spirit of patriotism, to waive some of the political principles, in order to secure the election of a Speaker, members reserving the right to insist on them practically hereafter, and concluding with a resolution that all who thus agree will first vote for Mr. ORR, and if he be not elected, then vote for Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, inviting all conservative men to unite in this arrangement with the reservation herein contained.

Mr. CLINGMAN, in explaining his reason for offering the plurality resolution yesterday, said nothing was further from his purpose than the election of Mr. BANKS, but he desired that the National Americans who stand on the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, as the corner stone of their party, as patriots to let the axe fall on Mr. BANKS.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said that his friends could never procure a satisfactory response from the Democrats regarding the measures the latter advocate, and denied that they had the right to calculate on any line of principle to drive the Americans to the wall, by forcing them to choose between BANKS and ORR.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., said that as he was determined not to vote for Mr. FULLER, even in the event ORR could not be elected, he would be acting in bad faith were he to favor the resolution. He would act irrespective of all combinations.

Mr. COX said he would vote for any man who maintains the Constitutional guarantees and reserved rights of the States. No party ties should, in this peculiar condition of affairs, prevent him from discharging his duty to his country. If the course indicated by Mr. COBB, of Ga., was pursued, the House would never organize.

Mr. BOCOCK opposed the resolution, fearing that some Fuller men would refuse to vote for Mr. ORR.

Mr. LINDLEY never could vote for the nominee of the Democratic caucus, with the platform annexed.

Mr. COX's resolution was rejected by a vote of 80 against 176.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a resolution to elect by plurality.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by one majority.

Mr. TRIPPE then submitted, as a substitute, a resolution declaring WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, Speaker. Mr. TRIPPE said his proposition presented to Democrats the question whether they would adopt the plurality rule, and thereby elect Mr. BANKS, or vote for his resolution, and elect a man who is a Democrat, and who has voted for Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. ORR. Mr. TRIPPE closed with the remark that he would never vote for the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was disagreed to by 84 against 132. Mr. TRIPPE's substitute was then rejected by a vote of 100 against 110.

Mr. HICKMAN's resolution was unacted upon, when the House adjourned.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled to-day and permanently organized by electing Gen. TIGHLMAN, of Maryland, President, and Vice-Presidents from Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

Governor WISE was present, and was invited to a seat on the Platform.

Mr. ABELL, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the baneful opinions of our fellow citizens of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it.

All resolutions were referred to the Business Committee.

Twenty-two delegates were present.

The dinner to-morrow evening will be a splendid affair.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Thursday, Jan. 31.

A great public meeting was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving an expression of public opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A series of resolutions against the law, and calling on the Legislature to repeal it, were presented by Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS, who moved their adoption.

Mr. J. W. LAWRENCE proposed an amendment, to the effect that the law deserves a fair trial, and that its repeal should not be urged upon the Legislature.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was so equally divided, he could not decide whether the amendment was carried or not.

The meeting then adjourned, without coming to any decision on the question.

Meeting of the Committee on the Petitions for a Bridge at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Committee on petitions for a bridge across the Hudson at Albany, had a meeting to-day. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioners. The opposition was represented by Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, Mr. CARROLL, the Mayor of Troy and others. After a short debate the Committee adjourned to Wednesday next.

Serious Accident on the Eastern Railroad—Passengers Injured—Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The train from Portsmouth to Boston, on the Eastern road, this forenoon, was thrown off the track by the breaking of a wheel of the engine. One side of the first passenger car was demolished its whole length. Two hundred passengers were on the train, all of whom escaped death, though several were badly bruised. DANIEL RUST, Dépôt Master at Wareham, who went to the scene of the accident to assist in clearing the track, fell dead, it is supposed from disease of the heart.

The Naval Court-Martial—Trial of Commander Ritchie.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Judge-Advocate read his reply to the argument of the accused's counsel, presented yesterday. When he had concluded, the counsel for accused asked permission to submit a response.

The President stated that the proceedings were closed.

The Court was accordingly cleared for consultation upon a verdict.

Close of the Evidence in the Case of Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The evidence in the trial of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON was closed, on both sides, this afternoon. To-morrow the lawyers will sum up, and the case will probably reach the Jury to-morrow night.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Committee.

The members of the New-York State Central Republican Committee convened Wednesday at the Astor House. In consequence of the detention of absent members they did not proceed to the transaction of business until evening, when they organized by the appointment of Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman, and ALLEN MONROE, Esq., Secretary. The Committee consists of the following members:

New-York City—Edwin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper, James B. Taylor, D. Dudley Field, Joseph Blunt, James W. Nye.
Albany—John L. Schoolcraft, Deodatus Wright, Joseph Davis, John M. B. Davidson, C. P. Williams.
Troy—Abraham B. Olin.
Buffalo—E. G. Spaulding, Philip Dorsheimer.
Cooperstown—Levi C. Turner.
Herkimer—Standish Barry.
Binghamton—Levi Dimmick.
Delaware County—Stephen C. Johnson.
Onondaga County—Daniel T. Jones, Allen Munroe.
Ellicottville—A. G. Rice.
Medina, Orleans County—Silas M. Burroughs.
Rochester—S. P. Allen.
Wyoming County—Charles O. Shepherd.

The Committee then adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That two delegates from each congressional district of the State be appointed to attend the Convention of the Republicans, to assemble at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d February next.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute such

[illegible] Preston King, Edward D. Morgan, [illegible] Simeon Draper, Dix. [illegible] Jr.
I. [illegible]
II. [illegible]
III. William [illegible]
IV. James [illegible]
V. Wm. M. Evarts, [illegible]
VI. Edmund H. Miller, Marshall O. Roberts.
VII. A. Oakey Hall, J. B. Taylor.
VIII. T. S. Berry, Geo. W. Blunt.
IX. Robert P. Getty, Moses H. Grinnell.
X. H. B. Mace, Geo. M. Grier.
XI. Eliakim Sherrill, Henry Wyckoff.
XII. J. D. La Montayne, John S. Gurley.
XIII. J. J. Viele, Gideon Reynolds.
XIV. Bradford R. Wood, Clarkson F. Crosby.
XV. Charles Hughes, Samuel Freeman.
XVI. Jas. S. Whalon, Amasa C. Mosher.
XVII. Charles G. Myers, Ezra Graves.
XVIII. Platt Potter, Aaron Hall.
XIX. E. Goodrich, Levi C. Turner.
XX. Palmer V. Kellogg, Rodney Whitford.
XXI. Benjamin F. Ranford, Giles Hutchins.
XXII. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Luke Hitchcock.
XXIII. Daniel Wardell, E. A. Brown.
XXIV. V. W. Smith, J. J. Briggs.
XXV. Christopher Morgan, Robert Ennis.
XXVI. William A. Sackett, Wm. M. Oliver.
XXVII. Ezra Cornell, Charles Cook.
XXVIII. Daniel H. Bissell, A. B. Dickinson.
XXIX. Wm. S. Bishop, William Reed.
XXX. Trumbull Cary, Philip Church, Jr.
XXXI. Silas M. Burroughs, E. J. Sutton.
XXXII. E. G. Spaulding, Philip Dorsheimer.
XXXIII. Reuben E. Fenton, H. A. Mosher.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club gave its fourth annual ball on Wednesday evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The dancing began early and held very late. The dinner came off at midnight. To the first toast—

The President of the United States.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE replied. In the course of his remarks he announced his faith in the proposition that "all the virtues of an able Statesman are centered in FRANKLIN PIERCE. At the North, at the South, the East and West, he stands high in the Democratic party."

The third toast was in honor of the Mayor, and His Honor being present replied. He said, in substance, he should always do what little he could to advance the Democratic Party. He saw signs of a speedy reunion of the shivered party, and invited them, if he could be on retiring of any service in the Presidential campaign, to call on him.

To a reply to the fourth toast—

The Democratic nominee of the Cincinnati Convention,

Mr. L. B. SHEPARD gave his energies. He discussed the topics generally which that Convention is likely to canvass. He had visions of a mission still left for the Party—the settlement of the Slavery question. Said he

The Republicans—"Oh sad assumption of an honored name"—would not settle this question if they could. The Know-Nothings—"the godmother in baptism gave them an honest name"—could not settle this question if they would. It is the purpose of the former to agitate the Slavery question to the utterance; it is the necessity of the latter to yield every other principle to the maintenance of their cardinal doctrine, that aliens and Catholics are not to be trusted in the public service.

Upon the Democratic Party, then, must its ultimate decision rest, and to the leader of that Party must the whole country be able to look as the authentic oracle of its principles upon this question.

The mode of settlement is simple in theory, consonant to our usage and invincible in principle. It must be settled by the will of the people of the Territories.

Of the K. N.'s he thus handsomely disposed:

In regard to the other class of doctrines, which have recently sprung up, the expression of the Cincinnati Convention is most important. Our leader must be free from any stain of Know-Nothingism. That phantom which usurps the seat of justice, substituting secret inquisitorial tribunals in the place of fair and open discussion, and excluding from full communion with Americans those who hold fast the religious opinions of CARROLL, of Carrollton, and will not prove the purity of their principles by renouncing the religion of their youth.

Know-Nothingism establishes religious tests, forbidden by the Constitution, it makes the accident of birth paramount to the highest intellect, the purest character and the most disinterested purposes; it threatens to restore the alien laws, to go back to the darkest and bloodiest ages of British intolerance and oppression, and rake up the buried statutes which disenabled and proscribed the Catholic, or in their mildest form, imposed upon him all the burdens of government, while it denied him its blessings and protection.

To these and similar heresies, our majestic principle of Democratic justice stands immutably opposed—that is the original equality of all citizens before the Government. That must be maintained to the end. It may be lost by crime, but by poverty, misfortune, religious opinion, foreign birth—never, no, never.

And if, Sir, the Cincinnati Convention, recognising the right of citizens to self-government, and their equality in the exercise of that right, shall present to the country one capable of vindicating these vital doctrines, who shall afford aid and comfort to the enemies of these principles because he may stand a little more in the shade than another. I cannot think there will be one. The magnitude of the issues will still the clamors of disappointment, and the assurance of success will inspire the wavering with irresistible courage.

For the *Press*, a gentleman from the *Sun* responded. For the *Ladies*, Capt. RYNDERS replied, in most delicate phrase and with classic elegance. They didn't "go home till morning."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALSY—RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies relieved Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a crippled and helpless condition to sound health after the skill of four of the most learned physicians in New-York had failed to relieve her, Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle and Macielan.

READ HER LETTER.

JANUARY 3, 1856.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm; for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Macielao and many other physicians in this City. I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH.

No. 244 36th-st., between the 8th and 9th ave., N. Y.

N. B.—Persons living in the City can ascertain the truth of the above statement by calling upon Mrs. Hough. Persons in the country can write to the lady and to the four physicians named above. We have no authority from the learned doctors to refer the public to them, but we do so in order that the public may ascertain whether Mrs. Hough was under their treatment or not. Radway's Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, will stop pain, free the human body from disease, and restore the sick, feeble and bed-ridden, to sound and lasting health, after the most skillful physicians, and approved remedies have been tried in vain. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

RADWAY & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES—PROFESSOR WISTING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safe, an improvement on Wilder's Patent:

GENTLEMEN.—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the above safe has no superior. During the late fire in our city, my papers were exposed, in one of these safes, for fifty-two hours, to the most intense heat, without injury, except getting wet by large quantities of water having been thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours, respectfully. J. M. WISTING.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be purchased, at the Manufacturers' Depôt, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style. B. DEVLIN & CO.

Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the finest centaur, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Curling Cream, Maidavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for circulars of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Constantly on hand, at

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE [illegible]

Reliable, the Inimitable—the [illegible]

envy of imitators. True to [illegible]

jury to hair or skin, and [illegible]

bad dy

Letter from Fillmore.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am surprised at observing in your paper of this morning a recommendation from Mr. JOHN BUCHANAN, District-Deputy, that the several American Councils take a vote to express their choice of a Presidential candidate.

Although signed officially, this is merely a private recommendation, which any other person has just as much authority to make. Such an expression will be entitled to very little weight, whatever may be its complexion; for, while the members of the Councils in the City number more than 15,000, the usual attendance is less than one-tenth of that number. I think I am not mistaken in the impression that the sentiment of the City Councils is mostly concentrated on two candidates—Messrs. LAW and FILLMORE; and while very many may personally prefer the latter gentleman, and in such an expression as is proposed may vote for him, yet when, as is apparent, the whole judgment of the interior of the State is favorable to his competitor, they would not deem it wise to urge his nomination. The delegation to Philadelphia from this State is overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. LAW, and it is fair to presume that their election is a true representation of the judgment of their constituents. Probably the expression called for will reaffirm the same conclusion, but, regarding Mr. FILLMORE as virtually out of the field, I regret that his friends in this City are to be aggravated by such agitation of a question which the Party of the whole State has so emphatically settled. A KNOW-NOTHING.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1856.

Dangers of the Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have come in possession of a few facts which I think the public ought to be apprised of.

The memory of the late accident at Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, is too recent to need recall, at least to the readers of the TIMES; but, there are other facts connected with this melancholy affair that ought to be known, but that are known only to the employes of the road, and they keep silent for fear of being discharged.

Passengers over the Hudson River Railroad (which once was noted for its smoothness, but which has since degenerated into something near akin to a corduroy turnpike) are not aware that between New-York and Albany they cross four bridges which are notorious among the best-informed ones, (and they are the employes,) as being equally bad, and some even say worse, than the one at Spuyten Duyvel. These bridges are the ones just above Tarrytown, just below Cold Spring, between Rhinebeck and Staatsburg, and the drawbridge at Stockport, which latter came very near being the scene of a similar catastrophe on Tuesday morning. The traveling public have also been imposed on by the frequent change of time tables without due notice being given; for instance: the late withdrawal of the morning express train from the published time cards.

It may be, Mr. Editor, that this Company has a perfect right to retrench their expenditures, but does that give them a right to impose on the public as they have done lately? and I ask every traveler from the West within the past two weeks if he has not found it so. Yours, &c.,

T. J. EVERTS, No. 65 Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

A Legal Decision upon the Powers of the Canal Auditor.

"The recent decision by the Court of Appeals of the case of the *People ex relatione* MERRIAM vs. SCHOONMAKER, Auditor, &c., settles a question as to the Auditor of the Canal Department, and gives additional consequence to his important office.

The Auditor refused payment of a draft drawn by a Canal Commissioner, payable to a party on account of damages sustained by him by an appropriation of the waters of the Black River, upon the ground that the Commissioner had no power to make the draft. A question rose as to the right of the Auditor to judicially decide that fact, and to check the action of a Canal Commissioner by disputing his authority. This question went into the Supreme Court for solution, and was decided against the Auditor. That decision has just been reversed by the Court of Appeals, and the Auditor is declared to be the judge of the lawfulness of all drafts of money made upon the Canal Fund. He is likewise as "head of the Canal Department" authorized to report directly to the Legislature.

It was also decided in this appeal case, that the Canal Commissioner had no authority to assess the damages sustained by the relator, (and for which the draft above mentioned was made,) by the appropriation of the waters of the Black River —for the reason that the appropriation was a "permanent" one. Damages in such a case are properly the subject of appraisal by canal appraisers, and not of agreement by a commissioner or engineer under his direction.

Great K. N. Govexament Measure!

The Speaker, it will be recollected, gave to the K. N. majority of the Assembly the command of the Committee on Ways and Means. The body of which Mr. ODELL is Chairman, is in full communion with the State officers. After deliberate consultation, they have agreed to bring forward their party measure, in the following bill:

A BILL TO CARRY ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. Americans shall rule America.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

[*Albany Atlas.*

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two men, JACOB W. JOLLY and ANDREW ST. CLAIR, were arrested by officer THOMAS KIERNAN this morning, in a house called "The Place," in Church-street. Upon searching them, $220 in counterfeit, on the Merchants' Bank, of Portland, Me., in $10 bills, and two pistols were found upon them. They were fully committed.—*Albany Atlas, 30th.*

The *Spiritual Universe* states that the believers at Enclid Centre, Ohio, have built a Spirit House eighteen feet square, and fitted it up with musical instruments and spirit apparatus, after the fashion of Koons' in Athens County.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have just concluded a contract with Cleveland ship-builders for the construction of two propellers to be used in the line between Dunkirk, Cleveland and Toledo.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts House to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $4,000; Chief Justice, $4,500.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label: No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our citizens, who do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to all other tonics for the weakness of the digestive organs.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Employes of Messrs. Provoost & Truslow,** Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., the following resolutions, expressive of their regret for the sudden and untimely death of their friend and associate, WM. H. WARNER, who met with a painful accident, resulting in death, at the corner of 5th-av and 20th-st., on the afternoon of the 30th inst., were adopted.

Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from among us our fellow workman and companion, the late WM. H. WARNER, one whose powerful kindness and generosity have commanded our highest esteem; be it therefore

Resolved, That while we bitterly lament the sudden visitation which has bereft us of a noble companion, we do most heartily sympathize in the deep bereavement of the widow and her orphaned child, who found in him ever a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That we further express our sympathy by attending, in a body, the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 Amos-st.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the family of the deceased.

SAMUEL R. MOUNT, Chairman.

EDMUND J. TICHENOR, Secretary.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum.**—By special request BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., will deliver a lecture, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1856. Subject—*The Philosophy of Travel.* Doors open at 6½, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained of the Librarian at Athenæum, at the principal bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door.

☞ **Bayard Taylor** will deliver a lecture on *China and Japan* on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, in connection with the Illustrations of China and the Japan Expedition under Commodore M. C. PERRY. Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture commences at 3.

☞ **TAXES.**—The Collector for Matthewan, Melrose, Morrisania, Eltona and Woodstock, in the town of West Farms, will sit to receive taxes at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office, (under the Bowery Bank,) corner Broome-st. and Bowery, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 4½ o'clock P. M. GEO. R. TREMPER, Collector.

☞ **Edinburgh Ale.**—MUIR & SON'S Sparkling, in fine logs; ALLOA'S and KING & CO.'S India Pale Ale, pint bottles; all in cases of eight and ten dozen each. Also, London Brown Stout and Stout, quarts and pints, in casks of seven and eight dozen each. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 406 Broadway.

☞ **Our Logic—The New California Stove by Parlement.**—"A good beginning well carried, as seldom appears in the line of most human efforts, we think a very great advance has been made in its simplification by the introduction of a new Gridiron, which enables even a stupid attendant to cook a steak or a chop perfectly well. So great is this advance that we gladly call to it the attention of our readers.

This new gridiron accomplishes three desiderata:

1. It saves all the gravy of the meat, none dropping into the fire.

2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.

3. It prevents the passage of any smoke in the kitchen or house.

The grand result, as we are made certain by the judgment of many experts, as well as our own more fallible taste, is, that with less trouble, meat is broiled better than ever before."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Five sizes, from $2 to $3. Principal wholesale and retail depot, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY, No. 79 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Health Restored in all Cases, and from all Diseases in which a Cure is Possible.**—Dr. HASBELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owing to the infirmities of age, he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases,) yet he still continues at his office, the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his peculiar practice for so many years in this City. Those cases preferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M. On Sunday's, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

☞ **Teachers' Library Lectures.**—The 50th lecture of the course will be delivered by HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*The Gracchi, or Roman Agrarianism.* Tickets 25 cents, can be obtained at the door. JOHN H. FANNING, President.

LEONARD HAZELTINE, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d st. from State City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork, or as good plain cook. Is a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 87 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. C., *Daily Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant German girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; also, by an experienced English cook, with good City reference. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 180 7th-av., near 22d-st. N. B.—Employers can be well supplied with respectable girls.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, would take chambermaid and waiting, is competent in either capacity, good disposition, is willing and obliging. Apply No. 217 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By five colored young women: two as cooks, one as nurse and seamstress, one as laundress, one as chambermaid and waitress; also, by three Protestant young women, and two American girls of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 227 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As Teacher of Ancient Languages, French and Mathematics, in an Academy or private family. The best of references given. Address JNO. C. DE WITT, Leola, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, in a private family, as chambermaid, laundress, or nurse. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 Sullivan-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the Employment Office, Nos. 15 and 14 Bible House. Can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a Protestant who can come well recommended. Inquire for a few days at the basement of No. 16 West 22d-st.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) places procured for school teachers, clerks in grocery stores, porters, barkeepers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

WANTED TO RENT—A Snug cottage and about an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD OPERATORS—On Grover & Baker's sewing machines for binding hats; none but those of experience need apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

WANTED—In a hook-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,689, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED—AT THIS OFFICE—Three copies of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, of 12th June, 1855. Apply at the subscription desk.

TEACHER WANTED—A lady, experienced in teaching and government, qualified to give instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in drawing and painting, to assist in a first class day school, a few miles out of the City. A lady acquainted with the German language would be preferred. Inquire within two or three days, of A. F. BALL, No. 48 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a New-York house in the grocery and commission business, to go West and take an interest in the sale of groceries and solicit consignments. A young man with a few hundred dollars at command, about going West, or already in the West, will learn of a rare chance to invest his money, by addressing in real name GROCER, *Times* Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,653, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In an old banking house, a permanent book-keeper, who is a married man and can command $650 to $1,000. For a confidential correspondence, address V. HOWLAND, New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY—(TEACHER OF MUSIC)—Wishes to make an arrangement with some private family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano-forte, as compensation for the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address X. L. C., *Times* Office.

FIRST-RATE BLANK-BOOK FINISHER WANTED.—For a location a short distance out of the City. Situation permanent and desirable for a competent man. Apply to JAMES COOK & BRO., No. 51 Gold-st., immediately.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 16 years of age, to learn the artistic department of the Lithographic business. Must have a taste for and some knowledge of drawing. C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

WET NURSE.—A wet nurse, with a healthy constitution and good breast of milk, kind, gentle, fond of children, tidy and faithful, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 7 East 11th-st., for two days, for her present employer.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, one or two sets of second-hand wool cards, with or without spinning jacks. Address A. H. & C. B. ALLING, Derby, Ct.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

SIX SOFT HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Apply immediately corner Raymond and Bollear sts., Brooklyn, in the office of the Silk Hat Department.

COOK WANTED—German or English, at No. 179½ West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A suite of fine rooms for a family can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place. Also, for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, by applying at No. 130 Greene-st., second door from Prince. Gas, baths, &c. References required.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By a young man. A pleasant furnished room with breakfast, in a house of town, containing the modern improvements, and occupied by a small, genteel American family, where there are no other boarders, and no infant children. Breakfast at 7½ or 7¾. References required. Address H. H. G., *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDI, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 235 BROADWAY.—Lawyers, commercial men, artists and students, can be well located in this first-class building—good light and ventilation—at rents varying from $100 to $500 per annum. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT. Room No. 9, on the premises.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

By the Author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England."

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.

BY FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

One vol., 12mo. 725 pages, with Wood Cuts. $1 25.

This work is written in the quiet, candid, good-humored and manly style which rendered the author's previous narrative of travel so widely popular.

The picturesque and dramatic descriptions of Southern Life and Scenery, with which it abounds, will commend it to the perusal of all classes of readers, while its full and detailed accuracy of observation, in many matters of great commercial, political and moral interest, establishes its permanent value as filling a long-felt gap in every library.

It is, in short, a readable and trustworthy account of our own South, such as we have in scores of volumes of Trans-Atlantic States of not half the interest to us; fair, calm and courteous in its treatment of topics of controversy, though frank and unmistakable in expressing the author's own conclusions.

The *Southern Cultivator* predicts that this book will have "greater influence on the minds of voters" than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has had.

The New-York *Daily Times* says of it: "This work will be by far the best yet published on the subject."

The New Orleans *Delta* observes of the author: "Prejudiced as his opinions were, he was not a willfully dishonest man or an usefair writer. We would welcome a few more men of his calibre among us—prejudiced, but manly and honest."

Putnam's Monthly says: "His calm, clear and unprejudiced statement will be read with deep interest by North and South alike. As a book of travel merely, it is highly fascinating by its sketches of manners, &c.; and as a book of principles it is no less valuable."

DIX & EDWARDS, Publishers,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW AND GREAT WORK.
IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE THIS DAY.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON.

By the author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "Wife's Victory," &c.; complete in two volumes, paper cover; price $1 in one vol., cloth, for $1 25.

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[illegible] IN BOSTON.

[illegible] of Mr. Hale, Mayor of Boston—Speech of Senator Hale.

On Wednesday, in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Ela against the Mayor of Boston and the United States authorities, to recover damages sustained at the hands of the troops during the Burns Rescue troubles, the argument for plaintiff was made by Hon. John P. Hale. The following sketch of the speech appears in the [illegible]:

Mr. Hale said it had been observed by defendants' counsel that this was a peculiar case, and that was certainly true. It seemed, however, to have afforded them some pleasant recollections. The counsel had enjoyed a matter of thanksgiving to God for the victory he had in it, and the results that followed from it.

Mr. Richard—I did not. I thanked God that no worse results took place.

Mr. Hale said the counsel who followed him went further, and made his thanks as wide as the discretion claimed for the Mayor, and following their example the counsel for the United States also could not close without thanksgiving. He (Mr. Hale) should reserve his till their Honors decided whether the outraged rights of his client should be vindicated by judgment of the Court, and till what he considered the outraged dignity of the Commonwealth had been retrieved. It was the case of a citizen—a humble individual—complaining that his personal rights had been violated, and that great wrongs had been inflicted upon him. It was a charge that his rights had been invaded and his privileges stricken down by the armed hand of power, in which the power of the Government, which should always be exerted for the defence of the weak, had in his case become an engine of oppression and wrong. It was consequently a case which commanded the favorable consideration of the Court.

The ground assumed by the plaintiff was that everything he has suffered had been illegal—that there was not a shadow of law to justify what had been done against him; and if that were so, every one concerned in it, from the beginning to the end, principal or accessory, were liable to be sued in an action for trespass and damages done. The counsel for the defence had laid down the ground that the great practical object for which governments were instituted was to repress violence and protect the [illegible]. That was so in the old despotisms of Europe, where governments were based upon the object of keeping down the popular will; but that was not the object of this Republic, which was to give to individual action its widest scope consistent with the rights of the rest of the community. Ours was a written Constitution which limits the prerogatives of those who govern; and its great object was to protect the individual, not keep him down for the expression of his opinions.

The fact that his client was beaten, assaulted and misused, was not denied; the fact that military possession was taken of a portion of the city of Boston on that day, was not denied; the fact that the regular avocations of business and the pursuits of industry were suspended, as well as the rights of the citizens to walk where they willed on that day, was not denied; but what was said was, that the defendants were not responsible for this,—they were told to look for their remedy to their humble dependants. That was the defence, and it seemed to him that the very statement of it was in itself an answer to it.

Mr. Hale proceeded to combat the ground taken from the defence that any act performed by a tribunal within the scope of its jurisdiction could not be inquired into.

Was there any mob that day in Boston? Not by the citizens; they stood by in silence. Their sensibilities were shocked and their feelings outraged, but they said nothing. Boston that day was a conquered city. Its laws were trampled under foot; and the rights not only of the plaintiff, but of every citizen of the Commonwealth were violated.

If the object of the exhibition was to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, then he said it was illegal; but it was pretended that the object was to preserve the peace of the city. In the name of God, was Boston sunk so low that they had to telegraph to President Pierce to protect its peace? No; the provocation was too idle, too ridiculous. It was not to preserve the peace of Boston. The peace of Boston was never put in such jeopardy as by this attempt, and it seemed to him that the subtlety of such a distinction was too palpable to be even plausible. It was manifest from the requisition that the manifest intent and purpose was that the Mayor should help Marshal Freeman and General Edmands to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Hale then proceeded to contend that the citizens had a right to the free use of the streets, and the plaintiff had been knocked down and ill-used in the exercise of that privilege. It had been argued for the defence that the civilization of the age requires that the free and entire use of the streets may sometimes be interrupted, as in the case of a civic procession or funeral. Very true; but whose funeral was this—what procession was there this time which justified the exclusive occupation of the street?

He would not argue the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. He had always denounced it as a reproach to the civilization of the age, and a parody on the Constitution, nor would he hesitate to avow that it was no binding force on his conscience. But he would let it go for what it was worth.

Mr. Hale, by way of proving the illegality of the certificate under which Marshall Freeman claimed to be acting, compared the sixth and tenth sections of the Fugitive Slave laws of 1793 and 1850, which he showed to be widely different; and then asked, supposing there had been real danger, what was the Mayor's duty. Was it done? Not at all. The statute of the Commonwealth provided that the orders for the employment of the military should emanate from two magistrates; but the Mayor, instead of complying with this, skulked down from his own responsibility, and devolved it all upon Major General Edmands and the Chief of Police, who were clothed with full, discretionary powers to maintain the laws of the land, a most extraordinary proceeding, which he hardly knew how to characterise. If their honors were to devolve upon the Clerk of the Court to hear this case out, it would be decorous to the parties and comfortable to law, compared with a transaction like this.

A higher responsibility never rested upon a human being than when the last resort of the civil power was exhausted, and the terrors of the law were to be evoked. The law said to the highest functionary of the city we will not trust even you to determine when the dreadful alternative for shedding blood has arisen, but you must call in a second magistrate before letting loose the horrors of civil war. Just at that moment the Mayor stepped back and invested Gen. Edmands with a discretionary power; and the Mayor failing there, the whole defence fails.

The result showed that Gen. Edmands was the very last man who ought to have been trusted. What did he do? He put all the territory under martial law, forbid the citizens from crossing the street, and placed his military force along them, armed with ball cartridges. According to the testimony of Hayes, orders were given to every Captain of Police to keep State-street clear, and if they failed, proclamation was to be made to the police to take care of themselves, and then a deadly discharge of fire arms was to be made. There was no such thing as one man skulking behind another. If they were illegal, all the defendants were liable.

This was the case, the whole case. He confessed to his mind the features were erroneous, and the consequences which would result from the determination to which the Court might come, seemed to him pregnant with serious consequences. The rights of one of the citizens of this Commonwealth had been infringed, a great trespass and wrong done him; and if he had not redress on an appeal to Court, then it might be followed up a second or a third, and all the purposes of civil government should fail. The great purpose of government was to protect not the strong, they could take care of themselves—not the rich, they could buy protection—but the poor, the oppressed and weak,—then like his client in the humble walks of life.

There would be no difficulty of redress were it not for that giant institution which claims to sit enthroned in the Constitution, and to be the great purpose for which law is administered, did not come in and insinuate to the Court to be careful how they did justice to this individual. They stood, however, before a tribunal where the rich and poor stood together—a tribunal which would turn a deaf ear to the seductive suggestions or frowning threats which might come from any power.'

This closed the argument; and Chief Justice Shaw intimated that the Court would follow the usual course, and take time to consider before rendering their judgment.

The Union on Gov. Reeder's Reply to the President.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 31.

Governor Reeder has addressed a letter to the New-York Times, *Herald* and *Tribune*, in which he re-urges that the late Message of the President assails himself and his friends in Kansas, and asks for a suspension of public judgment until he shall have an opportunity of controverting the matters of fact, law and logic contained in the Message. If we understand him correctly, he defers his reply until he shall be admitted to a seat as Delegate from Kansas in the House of Representatives. We think Governor Reeder is laboring under a serious misapprehension if he supposes that the President's Message was intended to discuss his claims to a seat as delegate. If it could be shown, which we do not think possible, that Congress can go behind Governor Reeder's certificates given to the Kansas legislature and declare them null and void, the legal consequence would fall very far short of establishing any claim to the seat on the part of Governor Reeder. He could only show that neither of the contestants had any valid right to be admitted as a delegate. Yet it is hardly necessary to say that the defeat of Governor Reeder's pretensions to be the legal delegate of Kansas was no part of the object of the President in preparing his Message. If the facts and proceedings of that document bear upon Gov. Reeder's case, and make palpable the absurdity of his claims, such result was only a necessary incident to a line of argument which looked to the announcement of the President's position in regard to the obligations devolving upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of the country, to see that the laws are executed. He had been severely censured for a neglect of duty, and his vindication rendered necessary

THE BOURBON QUESTION.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

What a Centenarian Indian Chief Says.

The following curious statement, from the Rochester *Democrat*, of the 30th inst., revives the Bourbon question in a new shape and with fresh testimony. Whether true or false, it is very interesting:

A short time since we published a paragraph stating that "a centenarian Indian Chieftain," named O'Brien Skandoah, had paid a visit to this city, and to his brethren of the Masonic order, soliciting aid in his old age and poverty, and claiming to have been born in 1759, educated in France as a surgeon, and served in that capacity during the Revolution, having returned to this country from Paris with the Marquis de La Fayette. This paragraph has been extensively copied by the press, and has caused some interest and inquiry in various localities. As evidences of this, we have before us two letters, recently received,—one from Benson J. Lossing, of New-York, author of the *Field Book of the Revolution*," &c., who desires us to obtain the credentials of the old chieftain, if possible, and ascertain whether any memoir or narrative of his life has been published, &c.,—the other from a gentleman of Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., near the battle-field of the Brandywine Contest, which we shall probably be excused for publishing, in this connection:

Upland, near Chester, Delaware County, Penn., Jan. 24, 1855.

Editor of the Rochester Daily Democrat:

Sir: I have noticed in several papers a statement of a Centenarian Indian Chief, styled His Excellency O'Brien Skandoah, of the Six Nations. There being an individual now living who was present on the battle-field of Brandywine, which is only about fourteen miles distant hence, in Chester County, is well calculated to excite interest here, as indeed it must anywhere in our States. A sketch of that Chief's life and services would certainly be a most interesting subject. Did he serve in the Revolution, or if not, in what other capacity? It is said, as quoted from your paper, that he came over from France, along with Lafayette and that after Lafayette was wounded he assisted in dressing the wound. This leads me to inquire if Lafayette and the Chief had an interview when the former in 1824 was our Nation's guest? Such a meeting would truly have been an interesting one.

Presuming that you may be personally acquainted with the Chief, I will further inquire if he speaks of the battle of Brandywine, and retains a good recollection of events?

How is his memory, his faculties generally, and how does he speak our language? Has he ever practiced medicine, and if so, with what success, or if among whites or his own people? If the old gentleman would or could come this way, we would pilot him back to the scene of the Brandywine contest.

I hope, Sir, you will, having excited much public curiosity in reference to His Excellency, not decline to gratify it a little further by giving some more items of intelligence respecting him. If you do not intend publishing anything, may I request the favor of you to drop to me a line at your convenience; or, if your notes be more appropriately found in your paper, you will gratify me very much by sending me a copy. With great respect, I am

Your ob't servt,
J. Y. CAMPBELL.

Deeming it, in some sort, our duty to satisfy the curiosity we had been the means of exciting in the country, we summoned the chieftain from his retreat in Pine Alley, and drew from him some statements tending to corroborate the representations we had previously made public. He came willingly, and replied in good English to all the questions we put to him. As an introduction to what is to follow, we give the certificate which he carries with him, as a means of making his claims known to those from whom he may solicit kindness:

This demijohn is described as a *benefit* for J. O'Brien Skundogh, a Chief of the Oneida tribe, one of the celebrated Six Nations, and nephew of the old War Chief J. O'Brien Skendogh; at 12 years of age (he is now in his one hundred and second year of age) he was sent from Oneida to France, to be educated as a physician. He remained there many years, until, in his ripening manhood, he returned to this country (his own country) with and in the same vessel that brought the glorious Lafayette to our shores. Once again in his *native* country, and he embarked heart, soul and strength in the service of the Revolution against the British, and in the war of 1812 he commanded a company of Oneida sharpshooters (riflemen) on the side of his country against the British. He is now (sure enough) aged, infirm and poor. He is a wonderful man for his age, born April 16, 1752. See and converse with the old veteran Indian, or at least help him with your subscription. J. O'Brien Skaedogh was an assistant surgeon, staunched and aided to dress the wounds of Lafayette, at the battle of Brandywine.

(Signed) PETER SKANDOGH SMITH.

This is a true copy of a document presented by the person whose name is attached to this above.

C. W. RILEY, Brooklyn.

From the above it will be seen that some person in Brooklyn has seen Skandoah, and to him we refer Mr. Lossing for such facts as that person may have on the subject of the identity of this Indian Chief.

The following are some of the statements derived from the aged chief, in a brief interview with him: He was born, as he states, in Stockbridge, Mass., on the 16th April, 1752. His father was an Irishman, named O'Brien, a master-mason, and his mother an Oneida Indian woman. So that he is a half-breed, and his patronymic preceding his tribal name is significant of the early custom of the people whom he claims as his own. At the age of twelve, as he says, his father sent him to Paris, where he entered the King's Hospital as a student, and remained there twelve years. The names of the surgeons he partially recalls, but the nearest he can come to either is Lavoe and Prosser. At the hospital he first met Lafayette, then a mere youth, who conversed with him about this country, and the Revolution. When the young patriot Royalist resolved to come to America, Skandoah determined to accompany him, and did so. The name of the ship in which they took passage he does not recollect. Skandoah left the ship off Rhode Island and went at once to his people, whom he had not seen for so many years. Subsequently he met Lafayette at Washington's camp, and received for himself the appointment of surgeon's mate, attached to the staff of Dr. Comstock, with whom he remained during the war. He was at this time twenty-four years of age. He says that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. Of the movements at the former contest he has but slight recollection, and only remembers that Lafayette led the left wing and Washington the right—that the line of battle was formed in triangle, and the British commenced firing from their shipping. Lafayette received a flesh wound in the battle, which he assisted in binding up. The place of the wound he does not recall.

Before the close of the war, he was sent with Gen. Sullivan's army into this State, to chastise the turbulent Indians, who had just been laying waste the settlements, and the atrocity of Wyoming Valley had alarmed and horrified the people. The army under Sullivan arrived too late to punish the savages for that massacre of unoffending people, but pushed on to Cuttaugus, Cayuga, Seneca, Falls, and up between the two lakes, in three divisions, to Horseleade and Newtown, (Elmira,) then back to Cuenaseigua and Mt. Morris. He was all the time surgeon's mate to Dr. Comstock.

At the close of the war he sailed from New-York, in the ship *Mary*, to Havre de Grace, thence to Liverpool, and thence to Morocco, where he was married to a daughter of one of the chief men of the empire, whom he had seen in Paris, where she was sent for an education. Returning with his wife to this country, he settled for a time in Schenectady, in a house not far from Green-street. His dwelling was destroyed by fire, and all his papers perished. In this way he accounts for not having credentials to vouch for his statements. This was subsequent to 1812. After living with Rebecca Esthams 86 years, and having four sons and four daughters by the Moorish lady, she died, and he took her remains to Morocco for interment. He states that he revisited the Barbary States for the last time in 1844, and that his children live there. For the past quarter of a century he has lived in the western part of this State, at Weedsport, Rochester, and elsewhere, practicing as a physician among white and black people.

One of the most remarkable parts of his narrative is that relating to the supposed forced expatriation of the son of Louis XVI., of France. Skandoah states that when with his people, after his return from Paris, in 1794 or 1795, *a youth was brought to the St. Regis tribe, at Tieonderoga, by three Frenchmen, one of whom appeared to be a priest. He was committed to the charge of the tribe, with instructions to adopt him, and he was given the name of Williams.* The boy appeared to be idiotic, but soon afterward, on falling from a rock into the water, and being resuscitated, he seemed to recover his senses and memory. *Skandoah rode in a wagon with the lad, in company with others, and insisted that he was of pure white blood*, and not a half-breed, as was alleged by his foster parents. This is exactly the story told by those who have revived the "Dauphin mystery," but we do not remember that the name of the half-breed chief has been used in connection with other supposed proofs of the origin of Rev. Eleazer Williams.

We cannot vouch for the truth of the statements given above. There is nothing for them to rest upon, so far as we are aware, but the word of the old man himself. But persons living in Stockbridge and elsewhere may be able to find out whether they have any foundation in fact.

O'Brien Skandoah does not appear to be 104 years old, judging from the natural effects of time upon other persons. He is still strong, hears quickly, used to be able to walk about the city. A year or more ago, he says, he suddenly lost his eyesight, and became totally blind; and the cause upon him while attending the Rev. Mr. Avery, at Weedsport, Cayuga Co. But a few months since his sense of sight began to return to him, and he is now able to see very well. He wears a long white beard, and his locks, cut short, are grizzled. Being but a half-breed, the Indian characteristics and features are much modified.

Although still possessing the activity of a healthful man, he speaks quite well, and has evidently heard or read [illegible] them readily as history, the events he speaks of. He says that he met Lafayette at Newport, when he last visited this country, and conversed with him.

He is now living with a woman who takes care of him—a negro woman—is not exactly certain whether she is his wife or not,—he has no need of a wife except as a nurse and attendant. His second wife, a squaw, with whom he lived but a short time, he married near Buffalo.

A military gentleman of this city, who in early life had a good deal of acquaintance with the Indians of this State, has been aware of the history of Skandoah, as related, and regards it as entitled to some considerable credence.

Skandoah is now quite poor, as he alleges, but is very comfortably provided for, and suspected of being something of a miser. The Democratic printers, who regarded the ancient personage with some wonder, contributed a small fund for his benefit, and he was then conducted to Whitney's daguerreotype gallery, where a fine ambrotype was taken by that artist. The picture represents him as an exceedingly venerable man, of dark visage, white flowing beard, dressed in modern costume, and leaning on a massive cane. Those who have curiously to see an Indian chief, supposed to be 104 years of age, can do so by visiting the gallery in Gould buildings.

NAPOLEONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Present from the Emperor of France to Mr. Abbott.

Mr John S. C. Abbott has recently received from the Emperor of France a rich gold medal, and a letter in acknowledgment of the Emperor's appreciation of Mr. Abbott's *History of Napoleon*, a copy of which the author had transmitted to His Majesty through Hon. Mr. Mason, our Ambassador in Paris. The following is a copy of Mr. Abbott's letter to the Emperor:

Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 28, 1855.

To the Emperor Napoleon—Sire: Three years ago your Majesty honored me with an *audience particulière*, and kindly consented to accept a copy of the *History of Napoleon I.*, which I was then writing. The work, issued at first in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*, attained a monthly circulation of 150,000. When published in volumes, 7,000 copies were sold in ten days. It is estimated that it has been read by more than a million of the inhabitants of the United States.

Every page of these volumes has been written under a deep sense of responsibility to God. Though the work has been assailed by a portion of the American press with the utmost virulence, it is accepted by the great mass of the people with applause. It can no longer be doubted that the increasing millions of the United States will live to do justice to the memory of the great Emperor,—the Washington of France.

Should this work aid, in Europe in dispelling any portion of that calumny with which political hostility has surrounded the noble name of Napoleon, the reflection will cheer the writer even in a dying hour. The Emperor breathed his last under too firm conviction that posterity would do justice to his memory. His dying aspirations will not be disappointed.

I have now in press another volume, corresponding in size and type with the history, entitled "Napoleon at St. Helena, or Interesting Anecdotes and Remarkable Conversations of the Emperor during the five and a half years of his imprisonment, Chronologically arranged from the Memoriale of Las Casas, O'Meara, Montholon, Antommarchi and others." These conversations constitute a magnificent monument to the genius and the heart of this great man.

In accepting these volumes your Majesty will confer upon the writer an honor which he will highly appreciate. I am, Sire, with the highest consideration, Your obedient servant,

JOHN. S. C. ABBOTT.

Mr. Mason transmitted the volumes to the Emperor through Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the following letter to the Count:

Paris, Oct. 23, 1855.

Legation des Etats Unis:

Sir: Mr. John S. C. Abbott, a citizen of the United States, is the author of a History of Napoleon I., lately published. It has been very generally read, exciting new admiration of the illustrious man whom it commemorates, and adding largely to the literary reputation of the author.

Mr. Abbott, who enjoys the esteem of the community in which he resides, has done me the honor to send to my care an open letter, addressed to the Emperor, Napoleon III, and with it a copy of his History, handsomely printed and bound, requesting me to see that they may reach the hands of his Majesty.

Finding that Mr. Abbott has reason to believe that the work will not be unacceptable to his Majesty, I send the books, with the letter herewith, and will be obliged to your Excellency if you will have the goodness to place them at the disposition of His Majesty, the Emperor.

I beg to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my very distinguished consideration, and am, with the highest respect,

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN Y. MASON.

To this communication Count Walewski replied, through his *Chef de Cabinet*, as follows:

[Translation.]

Paris, Dec. 5, 1855.

Ministre des Affaires Etrangère Cabinet:

Monsieur le Ministre: I have the honor to inform you that the Emperor has written to Mr. Abbott, and that the letter was accompanied by a present from his Majesty. The packet will be sent to Mr. Abbott through the agency of our Legation at Washington.

Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

(Signed,) FRED. DE BILLINGS.

The War in Florida—Original Letter from Lieut. Hartnuff.

Through the kindness of Henry Hartsuff, Esq., of Unadilla, in this State, we are enabled, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, to lay before our readers the following original letter from his son, Lieutenant Hartsuff, the gallant young officer whose recent skirmish with the Florida Indians, under Billy Bowlegs, and reported death have been the subject of publication throughout the country. The narrative of this noble son will be read with great interest.

Fort Myers, Florida, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1855

Dear Father: I have just returned from an expedition into the Indian country. The Indians have finally commenced active hostilities, and we are now in a state of war with them. Probably little or nothing will be done on our side until more troops arrive. They will have to determine in Washington very quickly what is now to be done. The war was opened by the Indians attacking my party, which being a reconnoitering party, consisted of only ten men. I had two wagons, twelve mules and seven horses. I had been out fourteen days, had finished my examination of the country, and was going to start for this post on the morning I was attacked. The attack was made about daylight by between thirty and forty Indians, and they were not more than ten rods off when the first shot was fired. They were concealed behind pine trees and palmetto bushes. The first shot was fired while I was getting up. I hastily dressed, and taking my pistol looked out of my tent. Every tree near me had an Indian behind it, and they were firing and whooping terribly. I shot two of them and left my tent, and ran to the wagons about thirty yards off; here I found two of my men. The first fire had stretched five of my men on the ground, and three had most shamefully run away. With my two men, both of whom were wounded, I made a stand behind the wagons, and fired several times with a rifle and a musket. I had just fired at, and I believe hit an Indian, when I got shot myself. The ball went through my left arm just above the elbow and into my side just under the arm; another ball hit me in the breast, but struck my pistol, which I had thrust into my coat and did not penetrate. This finished the fighting. I could neither load nor fire, and the two men who were with me and who bounced most gallantly, could hardly stand.

All the mules but one were shot, and two of the horses killed; the rest were hitched so that it was impossible to get at them. I told the men they must make their escape the best way they could, and I endeavored to do the same, though I confess I had no hope of being able to do so, as I could scarcely move. We were then 55 miles from this post. I ran first into a little "hammock," and having got through it with considerable difficulty, I came to a little pond filled with grass, pond-lilies and alligators, into which I fell, exhausted from loss of blood and fatigue. I found the water nearly covered me, and remained here about two hours; for the first ten minutes the balls flew very thickly about me, but none of them hit me. At the end of this time (two hours) I came out, and seeing no Indians, I crawled to a little bunch of palmetto bushes and lay there the rest of the day. At night I tried to walk again, and managed to get about a half a mile. This was as far as I could go; I lay here that night, the next day and night and the next day till night; all the time without food or drink, and unable to walk. On the evening of the second day I found by tying my handkorchief around my body, and twisting it very tightly, I could walk a little. I continued to walk in this way all night, going about half a mile at a time and then resting. I also found abundance of water but nothing to eat, but I did not suffer from hunger. In the morning I had made about eleven miles, and here I laid in a little "hammock" during the day, and towards night commenced my difficult and painful march again. I had gone about three miles, and was trying to make a short cut to the Fort Myers road, when I saw a fire, which from its size I knew to be that of friends. I finally got to it, and found two companies that had been sent out to find me, accompanied by a doctor. This was on Sunday night, and I was wounded at daylight on Thursday morning. My wounds were found to be in as good a condition as possible, and within a month I shall be entirely well. Four of my men were killed, the rest all escaped, but these are wounded, none of them as severely, however, as myself.

The affair has created the greatest excitement; volunteers are being raised, and the whole frontier is alarmed. Very little, if anything, can be done by the troops this Winter, for want of numbers and also preparations for active hostilities. In the mean time it will be a bone for them at Washington. You will see statements in regard to the affair in the newspapers, which it is probable will be more or less exaggerated, or wholly false.

Your affectionate son,
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

The Governor's Message to the Louisiana Legislature.

The first topic of which Governor Herbert in his Message treats, is the duty of providing against the recurrence of such scenes of violence, intimidation and bloodshed as marked the elections in New-Orleans in November—suggesting that if the city authorities are unable or unwilling to protect the citizens of the State residing within its limits, it is the imperative duty of the State to extend that protection; but he does not indicate any mode of interference for this purpose.

The quarantine law is no favorite with Governor Herbert. It has failed to affect the spread of yellow fever, and its ability to prevent the introduction of other infectious diseases from abroad is not clear. But he appears to think that after the expenses have been mainly incurred, it would be better to continue the system in some modified and economical form, in order to present a final and satisfactory test.

A paragraph of encouragement is given to the several great railroads, and large benefits are promised from them when completed.

The finances of the State are sound. The treasury has a large surplus on hand, showing the good working of the reforms commenced in 1853.

The penitentiary question is treated by the Governor very much at large. It will be remembered that by his veto on the last leasing bill no provision was made for carrying it on. The old lease expired, and the Governor, in his capacity as Executive, has carried it on, on account of the State, as he thinks very successfully, considering the circumstances. This will be an exciting topic before the Legislature. The opinion of the Governor is very distinctly expressed that the penitentiary ought to be carried on by the State for her own profit.

Complimentary paragraphs are given to the management out of the State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and a highly favorable account is given of the condition of the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans, which has not only maintained its liabilities and paid off its debts, but has a surplus of $10,000.

In the concluding paragraph of his Message, the Governor speaks of the Slavery question in the following terms:

"The wild spirit of fanaticism which has for many years disturbed the repose of the country has steadily increased in power and influence. It controls the councils of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them—even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can be no longer concealed, however much it may be regretted. The Slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the better. The time for concessions, on our part, and compromises, has past. If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, concessions and compromises will only retard its dissolution, not save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the numbers of the Abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that Party. Your own action must depend, in a great measure, upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon those who have forced us, in defence of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies."

Major Henshaw and the Late Court Martial.

The following extract is from the order of the Secretary of War:

"This case involves some principles, which it is well to bring to the attention of the army in announcing the decision on it.

The charges against Major Henshaw allege a breach of the 8th Article of War, for disrespect to Major Andrews, in a letter to the head-quarters of the army; and a breach of the 83d article, in making false statements concerning him in that letter. Major Henshaw pleaded in bar of those charges—of the first, that his letter was written to exhibit charges against Major Andrews, and to take an appeal from him to their common superior, and that it cannot be a disrespect to exhibit charges or take an appeal; and in bar of the other, that an accuser is not liable for the truth of the charges till the accused is tried and acquitted thereof.

These pleas the Court overruled. Under color of charges or appeals, a subordinate has no right to avail himself of the opportunity to behave with contempt to his commanding officer. Where such case is alleged in the specification, a court martial will certainly try the charge.

As to the other exceptions, it was not competent to the Court to sustain it. It was matter properly for the authority appointing the Court. The Court was empowered in this case to try both officers, but it was competent for the authority appointing the Court to decide otherwise, and to judge which should be put on trial.

The Court, in convicting Major Henshaw on the third charge, have pronounced their opinion in favor of Major Andrews, on imputations against him covered by that charge. The evidence, however, shows misconduct on the part of Major Andrews, which was not put in issue, which the Court declined to examine, and on which they have returned no opinion. An experienced officer who had served with him, admits his treatment of his men to be harsh and violent, and his conduct very reprehensible in this respect. This was the considerate testimony of a friendly witness, and is such evidence of the fact as calls for a decided expression of the opinion of the President. A commanding officer has no right to be insulting, harsh or abusive to those in his command. Both officers and enlisted men are equally entitled to be protected from ill treatment by him. An officer who commits such offences is wanting in some of the essential qualifications for command; and it is to be regretted that a thorough investigation of this matter was not made by putting Major Andrews on trial."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Mad Dog.—A mad dog, in Greenport, Columbia County, is known recently to have bitten two children and a number of cattle. Dr. Clouce, of Stuyvesant, who claims to possess a medicine effective in this disease, is in attendance upon the children. One of them had a spasm before the Doctor's visit, but none since. The distressed parents hope for their escape under his ministration.—*Albany Journal.*

The maple sugar crop of the year 1855 is estimated by the Washington Agricultural Bureau at $2,720,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Thursday, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are firm. The stock is moderate now for the season.

COTTON—Is more inquired for, but is not dearer. The sales of the past two days reach nearly 6,500 bales, here and in Jersey City.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling Fair	9⅜	9⅜	10	10⅛
Fair	10	10	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 10,300 bbls., chiefly for immediate, but in part for future delivery. We still quote:

Ordinary State	$8 00 @ 8 06½
Straight State	8 06½ @ 8 18½
Favorite and Extra State	8 18¾ @ 8 31½
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½ @ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½ @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @11 25

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales of 650 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@10 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 12½ for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½@$3 93¾ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, and commands higher rates. The sales since our last add up about 8,700 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 15; Southern mixed, at $2; and do. Red, at $1 85@$1 97 ₱ bushel. About 7,500 bushels Rye brought $1 23@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is rarer and firmer, though not very actively inquired for. The sales since our last comprise about 28,000 bushels, at 80c.@83c. for damp new yellow Jersey; 87c.@92c for new yellow and white Southern; and 89c.@92c. for old Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered.

HOPS—Quiet at old figures.

IRON—Is stiffly held, but is inactive.

LEAD—Nothing new.

LIME—Remains as previously reported.

MOLASSES—There were 500 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 44c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is rather brisker, but prices are without any essential variation.

OILS—Present no new feature of interest.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request, at strengthening prices, with sales since our last of nearly 1,700 bbls., in lots, part at $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess, and $14 25@$14 31¼ for Prime, ₱ bbl. A contract for 1,500 bbls. Mess, deliverable during each of the next three months, was signed, but the particulars have not transpired. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a very small stock, at 9¼c.@10¾c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is steady, with sales of 300 bbls. good

[illegible] at from $6 75 to [illegible] for country brands, $10 25@$11 50 for do. Mess, and $10 50@$12 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good demand, and is firm, at $10@$12. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15, ₱ bbl. Butter is more inquired for, and is firm; at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@36c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is rather dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is still held above the limits of exporters, and is inactive.

SUGARS—The market is lightly stocked, and is quiet, but steady.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at 34c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gal on.

FREIGHTS—Exhibit no encouraging change; the offerings are light and rates are heavy and unsettled. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations; shipments limited.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, only for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 16th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credit at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE FRANCIS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY D. BAKER, Office, No. 41 Pine-st., near William. FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange)

$6,500 3 per cent. ... of Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $1,000

10 shares Pacific ... ship Company, $1,000 each.

20 shares Hudson ... road Company, $100 each.

6 shares Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.

75 shares Tradesmen's Bank Stock, $50 each.

$1,000 bonds of Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.

300 shares American Artificial Stone Company, $10 each.

$11,000 10 per cent. Bonds of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

10 shares Continental Bank Stock, $100 each.

By order of H. M. BLATCHFORD, acting executor of the late Gideon T. Stow, deceased.

2 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $1,000.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CLINTON HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell in continuation THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the Clinton Hotel, one door from the corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts. It will embrace the furniture of more than eighty rooms, viz.: all the rich parlor and dining-room furniture; also as rich ... carved furniture, in brocatel ... very large French plate mirrors; every description of rich chandeliers, oil paintings in great variety; Wilton tapestry, Brussells, three-ply and Ingrain carpets; oil cloths, several hundred feather-beds and hair mattresses. Also, all the china and glass ware, rich silver and plated do., rich damask and lace curtains, rosewood piano-fortes, &c. Also, all the bar-room furniture. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole stock is disposed of.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Zaccheus Mead, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.—To pay advances, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., second-hand and new furniture, French plate and other mirrors, silver plated ware, oil paintings, hair and moss mattresses, stoves, iron safes, counting-house desks, rosewood piano-forte, hot water heaters for tables, with other useful and fancy articles; in all a large variety in daily demand. Dealers, &c., will attend promptly, as no delay will occur. Most of the stock will be sold without reserve. Also, 5,000 cigars—a good article.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Stanton-st., the entire stock and fixtures of a coal-yard, by order of the assignees of L. J. COSTAR, consisting of horses, carts, harness, sale, screens, &c., together with a lease of the premises, Nos. 33 and 35 Stanton-st., and all the right, title and interest of L. J. COSTAR in the ex... VICTIM OF GUILT, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the ... property known as Nos. 161, 161 and 165 Attorney-st.

For maps and further particulars apply to the ..., No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS L. GARDNER, No. 74 Wall-st.

THOMAS COOK, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, a large stock of cabinet and household ... parlor, chamber and dining-room ... tables, &c.; the whole to be positively ...

REAL ESTATE.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, ... and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and ..., at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ... SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 53 and 55 Wall-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, ... Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life ... and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work, drea'y to ... in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold Blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, ... wanted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION in pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851.

On deposit Jan. 1, 1855, ...	$543,542 09
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, 2,310 depositors, ...	390,996 78
	$934,448 87
Paid during the same period, 2,021 drafts, ...	284,350 80
	$650,099 07
Interest credited to depositors, ...	27,351 02
On deposit, principal and interest, ...	$677,450 09

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not been heard from for two years next prior to the 1st day of January, 1856, and upon which a dividend or payment of $24,21 54, included in the above, ... $24,21 54

INVESTMENT OF THE FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages on improved property in the City of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon, ... $385,475

Bonds of the City of New-York, ... 57,000

Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, ... 50,000

Bonds of the City of Rochester, ... 10,000

Bonds of the City of Albany, ... 5,000

Bonds of the City of Buffalo, ... 1,000

New-York City Corporate Bonds, ... 20,000

Cash in vault, ... 17,057 71

Cash in Broadway Bank, ... 45,854 13

Available fund, loans on stocks on call, ... 59,761 86

Accrued interest, ... 7,849 82—503,782 21

Surplus, ... 173,667 88

FRANCIS P. STRANAHAN, President.

WALR. WARD, Secretary.

PETER CUMMINGS, Accountant.

BANK NOTICE. BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1855. Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to banking," passed April 5, 1851, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hallett, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up and, 54-law2y* H. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, ... corner of 29th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of ... and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice President.
CHAS. BILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND. This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT, on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

CHARLES G. CONKLIN, President.
W. Nicoll, } Vice Presidents.
M. Van Pelt, }
VANDERBILT L. HOWLAND, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4, the polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th ave., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, if he chooses, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. F. WILCOX, architect, No. 208 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel Elsee, Abijah Ingram, J. C. Pay ... By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward.

SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the shortest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock line of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First Mortgage Convertible Bonds in a Western Railroad, interest payable semi-annually in New-York City, for either a first-class dwelling-house, within easy access of New-York, or a small farm, well improved, convenient to a good market. As the Bonds offered are believed to be strictly first-class, their par value will be required, and nothing more than a fair cash value will be allowed for property offered in exchange. Any one wishing to make such Exchange will please call and ascertain what they have to offer, and address Norwich (Conn.) City Post-Office, Box No. 541.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 9½ per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$200,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & Co., No. 10 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. G. CROMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 10 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD K. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $310,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Atty and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers', ...	$31,530	$31,530
23 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	23,000	15,552
23 Alleghany County (a. V.) Bonds.	22,000	15,181
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds, ...	35,000	33,409
36 Pittsburg City Six per cents, ...	38,000	39,440
25 Reading Railroad Bonds, ...	12,500	12,500
10 Philadelphia City six per cents.	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value, ...	82,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	33,000	25,000
Bills receivable, ...	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription, ...	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets, ...	$320,959	
Cash Value of Assets, ...		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward K. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD K. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.

CHARLES G. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 29, 1856.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by
GEO. WOODMAN, No. 43 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER has removed from No. 141 Grand-st. to the large building No. 34 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $20 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 36 Canal-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS W. TAYLOR, Nos. 7 and 8 Center Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it ... solely on the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over five certificates of cures, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 159 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 21 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in his general practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of gradually leaving the system in a healthy state, and not the constitutional taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade, to ascertain if so great a curative is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed they then pretend that they can make it. It is global, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Trieseman, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the fraud results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the english physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases. His consultations are held room No. 20, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospitals de Midi*, in Paris, under Ricord himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and all remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations on Syphilis. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for 25, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. F. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Dr. NEWTON'S Office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer, is now at No. 138 4th-av., near 18th-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, at No. 150 Malden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD,
1f-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.
n13-law6mF*

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, and a sufficient number of drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 251 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.

GEO. E. SILVERWOOD, President.
JAS. U. STUZER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 5:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:2 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 6 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 2:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taun on, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:45 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. Trains for Express Trains connect at Turner, with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western

New-York Daily Times

LECTURES.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN FELTON.

A lecture on the Decimal System as extended to weights, measures and numbers, was delivered last evening before the Geographical Society, by Mr. John Felton, an English gentleman of scholarly attainments, who was instrumental in having the plan of a decimal currency, &c., brought before the British Parliament a few years ago.

After some introductory remarks, explanatory of the circumstances by which he had been induced to submit his views to this Society, the lecturer went on to say he should endeavor to show that the advantages consequent upon the extension of this system are numerous and important. A regular and dependent connection would be established between price and quantity; whatever might be the value of the commodity, the price would be seen at a glance. Such would be simplicity of the system, that dealers would be placed almost beyond the possibility of error; it would completely annihilate a vast portion of commercial arithmetic, and destroy a vast amount of elaborate calculation; it would open the way for the introduction of facilities in the solution of arithmetical problems which had never before been offered. He divided the plan of his discourse into five parts: first he would give a short definition of the decimal system; second, a plan for its extension to weights, measures and numbers; third, an examination of the objections that might be or had been advanced against it, for it had been seventeen years before the public; fourth, treat of its introduction, and how it might be permanently established in this country, without the least risk of confusion; fifth, name a few of its advantages, for he should never be able to name the whole of them.

In describing the decimal system, it was only necessary to observe that it was that method so commonly used by which we read off any number of figures. It consisted in attributing a ten-fold greater value to any figure than to the one placed at its right. Position was the element of value on this principle. Thus, by means of nine digits and a zero we might express numbers beyond our conception, and could operate upon quantity in any conceivable manner. It was a happy circumstance that the decimal currency was already established in this country, even without a corresponding scale of weights, measures and numbers.

The plan which the lecturer proposed was simply this: To place the terms in the commercial tables of weight and measure in unison with the decimal scale of notation—that is, to superscede those tables by means of scales in which the terms are arranged in a graduated series, so that each denomination should be exactly ten times greater than its next inferior. The leading terms of each scale should be one of each of the standard already established by law here, and each of these standards would remain exactly as at present. These standards were the pound avoirdupois of weight. It must equal about twenty-six and seventeenth cubic inches of distilled water, and contain 7,000 of the grains of which the pound Troy contains 5,760. The standard unit of length adopted by the United States is the yard, of which one-third is described to be a staedard foot. The standard of capacity for the State of New-York is the bushel, which must contain exactly 80 pounds of distilled water. From this standard we must derive our measure of the gallon. As the bushel contains 80 pounds of distilled water, the gallon, which is one-eighth of a bushel, will contain 10 pounds. This standard answered our purpose. All these standards exactly coincide with the standard unity of their respective characteristic Great Britain.

The lecturer next considered the measure of quentity by weight. There were three tables of weight, he said, now in operation: Troy, avoirdupois, and apothecary's, corresponding in every objectionable particular with the same in Great Britain, and like those, each of these differing from the other in its subdivisions, thus opening the way to extensive frauds. From one of these tables we must select our standard unit of weight, and from it form a scale on the decimal principle, which he hoped to see superseding those three tables. It must be the pound avoirdupois weight, and thus that would undergo no change in the valuation.

[Here the lecturer referred to a series of cards on which he had drawn up his new scale of measures and length. The standards were distinguished from the other quantities by being printed in red.]

The scale of weights would, on the new system, be as follows:

10 grains, 1 scruple.	10 pounds, 1 stone.
10 scruples, 1 drachm.	10 stones, 1 cwt.
10 drachms 1 ounce.	10 cwts., 1 ton.
10 ounces, 1 pound.	

One of the many peculiar properties of the decimal system was, that we had only to set down figures expressing any quantity, and the number of any denomination contained in that quantity might be read off. Thus, 18,560 ounces might be read, 1 ton, 8,560 ounces, or 18 cwts. and 560 ounces, or 185 stones, 60 ounces, or 1,856 pounds, or 1 ton, 8 cwts., 5 stones, 6 pounds. Reduction was rendered useless here. Nobody could operate on the old system in this convenient way. From this it would be seen how easy a thing it would be to multiply by adding a single cyphar.

[The lecturer again referred to a sliding scale showing how easily, the price of a pound being known, the price of any of the higher or lower decimal quantities might be determined.]

The number of cents that name the price of a pound, gives the mills for the ounce, the dimes for the stone, the dollar for the hundred weight, and the eagle for the ton. The addition of weights was performed in the same manner as simple addition, and so of their substraction and multiplication. In the ordinary system we had to divide by three different numbers to ascertain the sum total in the case of cwt., qrs. and lbs. Suppose it were required to know the value of 18,567 ounces at $11 per cwt.; $11 per cwt. would be 11 mills per ounce, and eleven times 18,567 would be 204,237 mills, or $204 23 7-100. This simple question, so easily solved, and almost without the possibility of error, would take a much more elaborate form under the present system. (The lecturer gave an illustration of the existing mode of commercial reckoning.) That, he said, was the form that nine-tenths of the counting-house or store questions assumed, or might be made to assume. The new system would extinguish a multitude of what are now called short rules and abbreviated plans, as well as facilitating the operations of mental arithmetic.

The present measures of capacity were, two for liquids, and one for dry products. Each of those had its peculiar tables—known as wine, beer, and dry measure. But there was no more need for three different rates of measure than for three different scales of weight. From one of these he had selected one standard unit—the unit of dry measure fixed by the State of New-York was derived from the bushel; it must contain 16 pounds of pure water.

This established a harmony between the tables of measure and weight. A gallon weighs a stone, a pint a pound, a gill an ounce, &c., and a ton in weight would equal a ton in measure. This would secure not only for the measure of distilled water but for the measure of most of the liquids of commerce. The difference between them, commercially speaking, was rarely more than a teaspoonful in a gallon, though, philosophically, he was aware there was a difference in their specific gravity. The value of this principle was more astonishing still when viewed in connection with price. For instance, at six dollars a gallon the pint would be six dimes, the gill six cents, and the drachm six mills. True measure, weight and price completely coincide, and if either of these could be known—for instance, the price—then the other two, the weight and measure, would be known also. With respect to dry measure, the lecturer urged the advisability of superseding the measure of capacity by the measure of weight.

In treating of the measure for lineal extension or length, one branch of which is cloth measure, and the invariable standard for which, both here and in Great Britain, is the yard, the lecturer showed how the cloth measure could be easily formed from this, by considering the nail as one-tenth of a yard, and a small unit, called a point, about the length of a barleycorn, a tenth of a nail. Suppose, on this gradation, that a yard of cloth be five dollars, of course a nail will be five dimes, and a point five cents. The half yard would be calculated in the same way, and so with the quarters; the inches would supply the rest. With respect to true lineal measure, his purpose demanded that the foot should be divided into ten inches, and each inch into ten seconds, whilst ten feet might make a rod, and this was all that is needful for general use. For the measure of timber the second might be decimated to any extent, as ten thirds make a second, &c. Lineal measure is the parent of square measure and cubic measure, which by the new system would run thus:

100 square seconds = 1 square inch;
100 square inches = 1 square foot;
100 square feet = 1 square rod.

Instead of dividing these, we had only to point off two figures on this principle, and in cubic measure we had only to point off three. Cubic measure of course would run in this way:

1000 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot;
1000 cubic feet = 1 cubic rod, &c.

Land measure could scarcely be called a commercial table, but, such as it is, it might easily be decimated. With respect to the long measure, or measure of long distances, of which a mile is the most important measure, it was entirely out of the sphere of commerce. Nothing was bought by the mile, and this might be left out of the question altogether. The measure of the circle was also beyond his province; it has a mensuration founded on its own properties, which admits of no improvement.

The lecturer next referred to his measure of numbers, which he graduated thus:

10 units, 1 decade.	10 thousands, 1 myriad.
10 decades, 1 hundred.	10 myriads, 1 plum.
10 hundreds, 1 thousand.	10 plums, 1 million.

He next considered the objections which might [illegible] which was that our quantities under this system would be represented by all [illegible] were easily distinguished by the pointing of a penny, the want of which, especially in writing, had been taken advantage of by the dishonest, to cheat the public to an extent of which few were aware. It was against this use of two or more sets of measures and weights in England, that the barons protested in that portion of the Magna Charta beginning "*nolemus*," &c., about half-way down the document. There was nothing so much to dread in the way of opposition to this plan as the bringing of new terms into use. The lecturer gave a pointed illustration. A gentleman whom he knew built a mansion in a village. It was very near some Druidical remains and he wished to give it the pleasant name of "Druidsville." The villagers never called it so; they called it "Droodle," and some of them dropped the liquid (R).

He then reviewed the objections to the decimal system, grounded either on the alleged superiority of an octary or a duodecimal scale. The duodecimal scale, he said, would require the adoption of two mere digits, and the octary the suppression of two, before either of them could become serviceable as a substitute for the present system.

The question as to how this proposed decimal system might be introduced and established in this country, without any risk of confusion, was the next thing disposed of. The first was the concurrence of those whose fiat must be obtained before any one of these improvements could be carried into execution; and if impartial investigation were instituted, it would be seen that the public benefit conferred by this plan would far outweigh the trivial changes to which the country would be obliged to submit in order to obtain them. The lecturer then came to consider the application of the system to the purposes of real life. This was the momentous point—the one which he had steadily kept in view from the first moment the subject had engaged his attention. Having fully exhibited the advantageous changes which the adoption of this plan would effect in the world of commerce, the lecturer entered at some length into the simplification which it would introduce into arithmetical calculation generally, in abolishing the first four rules of arithmetic in their compound form; reduction, duodecimals, practice, and all their various sub-rules would go quietly out of existence, and mental arithmetic would be greatly improved, and many of its abstruse methods would gently disappear. So far as business was concerned, the whole tribe of rules in vulgar fractions might be swept into oblivion. Besides this, it would furnish an expeditious mode of operating in logarithms of four figures, and thus save a vast amount of elaborate calculation. The advantages to the scholar in the facility which the adoption of this system would give him in his arithmetical studies, great time it would save to clerks, and the increased safeguard against mistake or fraud which it would give the public, were dwelt on with much force, and the lecturer concluded amid applause.

A conversation sprung up among the members present in regard to the subject of the paper, in which Dr. Leavitt, Mr. Russell, Mr. Leferts, the lecturer, Ex-Governor Seymour, and others, took part, and the matter dropped, after a vote of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Felton, and a resolution had been adopted, by which his paper was referred to the Council of the Society.

A communication was read by Mr. Jay relative to Mr. Peter Cooper's consent to grant rooms for the Society's use in his Institute, and the meeting adjourned.

Lecture by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

THE POET COWPER AND HIS INSANITY.

At the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, last night, Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a lecture, to a rather small but very attentive audience, on "The Poet Cowper and his Insanity." He observed that in 1762, when Cowper was little more than thirty years old, a great change took place in his life. Previously, he had neither religious habit nor principle, but according to his own statement, had come to the conclusion that the only way to secure present peace was to wink hard at the prospects of the future life. That period was a remarkable one in the history of English literature. Addison and Pope had but lately retired from the scene. Collins, Churchill, Falconer, Chatterton, Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Gerrick, Foote, Burke, Goldsmith, Johnson, Mrs. Inchbald, Miss Burney, Robertson, Hume, Adam Smith, Blackstone, Reid, and many other persons were alive on the stage or had just left it, or were just about to appear. Until Young's *Night Thoughts* and Blair's *Grave* were published, there had been for three quarters of a century, little intrusion of religion into what was termed polite literature. But the world was growing weary of the tinseled and infidel productions of the age, and welcomed these novel strains. When Wesley and Whitfield began their career, religion was at a low ebb in England, but the change now was great, and in regard to Cowper as to others, God's time of mercy had come. He had spent his patrimony and wanted an office. In a conversation with him on the subject of a livelihood, two of his friends wished that the Reading Clerk of the House of Lords would die, and the situation be given to him. It happened that the Clerk did die very shortly afterwards, and the place was offered to Cowper. The poet said that he felt as if he had received a dagger in his heart, for he had coveted another's office, even to the degree of murder.

The lecturer related the well known story of Cowper's anguish at the pending examination which he was to undergo to test his fitness for the office. The misery and despair that he felt at the prospect, so worked upon his susceptible mind that he began to show symptoms of insanity. He had a strong foreboding of madness, and began to look to it as a means of escape from the dreaded examination. He meditated suicide and purchased laudanum, but did not use it until the morning before the examination, when he read in Richardson's coffee-house a letter in a newspaper, which he thought was written on purpose to goad him to the fatal deed. He went home and tried three times to commit suicide, but three times without effect. Then ensued the most overwhelming conviction of guilt. Up to this time, he had felt no spiritual want, no need of forgiveness, but the attempt at self-destruction changed his entire being, showed him his excessive unworthiness, and brought him a supplicant at the Throne of Grace. He indeed became insane—indubitably, undeniably insane. He was seized with paroxysms of mental depression. A strange and dreadful darkness fell upon him. He was penetrated by a sense of sin, and remained in the constant expectation of punishment. After his temporary recovery, and shortly before he composed the "Olney Hymns," he opened the Bible, one day, and read a verse in the third chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, "whom God hath set forth," &c., and in a moment he says, I believed and received the Gospel. The cure was complete and wondrous. The fever of the brain was quenched. Humility and faith had taken the place of despair and darkness. It were worth while, said the lecturer, to be mad many years, to be the subject of such a sweet and gracious deliverance. His insanity was, indeed, still a mystery, and was quite impenetrable before the publication, in his autobiography, of the account of his conversion. That shows that suicidal despair was the overruling and merciful cause of his first conviction of sin. It is true that some writers—and Southey among them—had ridiculed the idea of there having been anything supernatural in Cowper's cure. How fearful, if the cure of Cowper's soul had fallen into the same hands as that of his memory! The terrible insanity with which he was afflicted was, as he himself says, the cause of his conversion. Storms are needed to prevent even our fairest weather from injuring us, and Cowper's nature, in which there was a strong tendency to humor and mirth, perhaps needed balance.

The lecturer proceeded to review the characteristics of much of Cowper's poetry. For more reasons than one, he maintained, but for Cowper's piety we should never have had his poetry, and its religious qualities constitute its chief charm, even with the irreligious world.

Lecture on Shakerism.

A lecture illustrative of the tenets of this singular people was delivered at the Tabernacle last evening by Mr. Evans, of New-Lebanon. The audience was numerous and attentive.

Death of Mr. Wm. H. Canniff.

Mr. Wm. H. Canniff, formerly connected with the Daily Times as a Reporter, died of Consumption at his residence in this City yesterday, at the age of 33. Mr. Canniff had been compelled to relinquish all active business for several months before his death, the disease under which he has labored for years having finally begun to make terrible ravages upon his constitution. For several days his senses had failed gradually, and the last scene closed early yesterday. At the commencement of the Daily Times, Mr. Canniff became its Police Reporter, and occupied that position until a year or two since, when he was appointed a Police Clerk in one of the District Courts. At different periods he was connected with the *Herald*, Sunday *Dispatch* and other City papers, and was for a short time a News Agent in Utica. Diligent, earnest and faithful, he was a well-known and useful member of the reporting staff, and has left many warm friends to regret his loss.

The funeral will take place on Sunday from No. 150 West Twenty-first street.

The Hotel Parties.

These are in full and delightful career this season. The popular hosts of the Metropolitan, Messrs. Leland, led off in December, and are keeping up the pleasant reunions fortnightly. They have the support of a large number of City families, to whom the Metropolitan is made a home, in its truest social, as well as domestic sense; and the circle of outside friends which both host and guest call around them every other Wednesday are placed under the most agreeable obligation to all concerned, while contributing to the gayety of the scene.

Getting to Staten Island.

A large meeting was convened at noon yesterday, in the Merchants' Exchange, of residents on Staten Island, to take into consideration what measures were necessary to protect their rights and interests in the present inefficient condition of the ferry. Mr. Elmandorf was called to the Chair, and after discussion, Messrs. Elmanderf, Satterthwaite, Lowe and Wood were appointed a Committee to inquire into the real condition of the ferry, and present the complaint of the passengers to the Mayor, soliciting his action in the premises. They are to report at an adjourned meeting next week.

Improving His Mind.

When one of Southey's lady friends heard that he was in the habit of meeting Coleridge and some other literary gentlemen of an evening occasionally, she approved of it, remarking that it was, no doubt, an excellent thing for men to meet and try to improve their minds. We are happy to hear that Mr. George Law—clear and illustrious name—does to this day practice in private with the same hope. At a late Live-Oak Club meeting, Mr. Andrews said of Mr. Law that "he knew him to be a man of profound thought and wonderful intelligence. During his leisure hours, when away from the toils of business, he was constantly found reading and improving his mind."

Puffing—Over the Left.

One of the religious papers has the following first-rate notice of Rev. H. W. Beecher. They were suggested by the reported remark of Mr. Beecher, at one of his evening meetings, that, "though he was a peace man, he had the greatest regard for Sharpe's rifles, and for that pluck that induced those New-England men to use them." Quoth the *Christian Intelligencer:*

"We don't care a button for Mr. Beecher's opinions on any subject, and therefore can't be much disturbed by them. But the above language leads us to infer that probably a good corporal was spoiled in the attempt to make a queer minister. The fanaticism which would drive on the chariot of civil war—and then smirkingly and piously profess a love for peace—belongs to an order of philantropy which, we hope and believe, is limited to the Saltpetre Pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn."

☞ A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature providing that the New-York Ophthalmic Hospitol, the Hospitals on Ward's Island, the Bellevue Hospitel, and all other Hospitals under the charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, shall be subjected to the same supervision, in regard to their expenditures, by the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, as the New-York Hospital, the Marine Hospital, the Seamen's Retreat, and other Hospitals are now subjected to.

☞ A large audience assembled at the Stuyvesant Institute to listen to an address delivered by Mr. J. G. Moylan, formerly attached to the New-York Press as a reporter. The lecture was in behalf of an excellent charitable association, the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, which the speaker highly eulogized for the good it had achieved. This being Mr. Moylan's first effort before the public, he acquitted himself with much credit and apparently to the satisfaction of his auditors.

☞ Rev. Dr. Marsellus during the past 36 years, of which he has been the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos streets, has administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to his people 136 times, and on each occasion he officiated himself, except once when he was prevented by sickness. At the Communion Sabbath before last, only one of the large number of the communicants of the church at the time of Dr. Marsellus' settlement, was present.

☞ It is said that Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, contemplates a trip to Kansas, in company with a colony forming in New-Haven for a permanent settlement in the new Territory. The Doctor will undertake the journey in hopes of curing a bronchial affection, from which he is a sufferer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. Fitch's Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, with a Treatise on Medicated Inhalation. A new and enlarged edition just issued, comprising 380 pages, illustrated with thirty Engravings, and a Steel Portrait of the author. Price, only 25 cents a copy. For sale at all the bookstores.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hill & Stringer's original Dandelion Coffee, for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, flatulency, sick headache, &c. It is also a superior nutritious beverage, having at the same time both a medicinal effect and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are in the market. For sale at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—No less than four favorite pieces will be performed at this house to-night, and among them the beautiful pantomime of "Asphodal," which is certainly a most astonishing performance. The other three pieces are "El Hyder," "Robert Macaire," and "Limerick Boy."

[Advertisement.]

Prize Steer Beef.—The beef of the extraordinary great "four year old" steer *Lieutenant General*, so truly noticed in your Cattle Report, (Thursday, 24th inst.,) will be ready for ebow and sale on Friday, (instead of Saturday,) the 1st day of February, at the stalls Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

Thos. F. Devoe, Butcher.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Washington's Birthday.

The Young Men's American National Club of Kings County are making extensive preparations to celebrate the 22d of February.

Inquest.

Coroner Hanford, yesterday, held an inquest upon the infant of Dr. West, of New-York, which died at the Fulton Ferry, in its nurse's arms, when a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Fire.

A frame building in Walworth-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned and occupied by James Kelly, whose loss is $250. No insurance.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, by Rev. J. Harper, Mr. James Graham to Miss Rebecca Kyle, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, of consumption, Wm. H. Canniff, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the press, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 150 West 21st-st., on Sunday, 3d inst, at 12½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, Jacob E., infant son of E. West, M. D., aged 4 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 7 East 11th st.

At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 31, Ann Niebuhr, daughter of the late Christopher Niebuhr, and wife of Rev. Beejamin Akerly.

Her funeral will take place in St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Monday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The Harlem Railroad cars leave Centre, corner of White-st., at 9 o'clock, for Morrisania. The body will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at 4th-av. and 26th st., on the arrival of the train from Morrisania, at 2:15 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, in Troop-av., near Flushing-av., Antonio Canavello, aged 70 years.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Ann Eloise Shiffeld, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Dunfield-st., at 12 M., on Friday, Feb. 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 31.

$4	00 Il. Int. Imp. '47	105¼	300 Erie Railroad	s60 51¾
7,500	Ind. State 6s	82	300 do	51¾
1,000	Erie 2d mtge bds	96	200 do	b30 51¾
1,000	Erie Conv. bds '71	81¾	200 do	s10 51¾
500	Erie bds of '75..	90¾	100 do	b30 52
2,000	do	90¾	400 do	b60 51¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. 6s	82½	11 Reading Railroad	85
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	81¾	400 do	84¾
2,000	do	b10 81¾	500 do	b3 84¾
5,000	do	b60 81¾	100 do	s3 84¾
17,000	do	s3 81	400 do	s60 84¾
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	86¼	60 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 85½
4,200	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100½	50 do	b3 85½
50	Merchants' Bank	140	100 do	b30 85½
16	Bank of Commerce	109	15 do	85½
20	Ocean Bank	90	10 Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	86½
10	Bank of America	116	350 do	87
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	105½	78 do	87¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93½	250 do	b30 87¼
160	do	c 93¾	300 do	s60 87
100	Nic. Transit Co	22¾	150 do	b30 88
200	do	b10 22¾	100 do	b30 88¼
200	do	s30 23¾	100 do	b60 88½
500	do	s60 22	63 do	87¾
500	do	s60 22	50 do	87¾
100	do	b30 23¾	150 do	b30 88
200	do	23¾	221 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63
100	do	b60 23¾	100 Panama R. R.	b30 100
250	Cumb'd Coal Co	28¾	10 Cleve. C. & Cin.	69¼
100	do	b10 23¾	500 Ills. Central R.R.	85
200	do	s10 23¾	35 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	103½
150	do	23	50 do	s10 103¼
100	do	s60 23	200 do	s30 103
300	Brush City L'd Co.	5	5 Hudson River R.R.	30
50	do	b3 5¾	100 do	b30 80
100	Harlem Railr'd	b60 17¾	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b60 72½
100	do	17¾	15 do	72¾
89	Third-avenue R. R.	49¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Central N. J. R. R. 1st mort..Int. added..94¾
10,000 L. Erie, W'sh & St. L. R. R. 1st mt. Int. added 74½
5,000 G. Western (Ill.) 1st mort., 10s. Int. added 94¾
15,000 Sussex R. R. (N. J.) 1st mort. Int. added..90
5 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. ..77
45 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. ..75
80 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. ..90
25 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co. ..183¾
50 shares North River Ins. Co. ..130
60 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co. ..90@94¾
40 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co. ..109
45 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. ..28
23 shares Trenton Iron Co. ..86¾
75 shares Tradesman's Bank. ..125
20 shares Hanover Bank. ..91
40 shares Island City Bank. ..76¾
40 shares Chatham Bank. ..78¾

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly auction sales of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

10	Penn. Coal Co.	100¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 72¾
100	do	101	42 do 72½
500	Florence & Key. Jt.	⅜	10 Chic. & R. I. R. 86
50	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	21¾	30 Panama Railroad 100
200	Erie Railroad	s3 51¾	150 do b30 100
50	Canton Company.	b60 23½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. s60 87¾
100	do	22¼	120 do b10 87¾
200	Reading R.R.	s60 84¾	200 do b30 87¾

Thursday, Jan. 31—P. M.

The *Arabia*, steamer of the Cunard line, arrived at Halifax at a late hour this evening, from Liverpool, Jan. 19, with the highly important intelligence of the acceptance by Russia of the terms of peace, proposed through Austria, by the Western Allies—one account says, as the basis of negotiation, another that the acceptance *is unconditional* and the news *authentic*. The utmost excitement followed in London, with a rise of 3¼ ₱ cent. in the Funds, and also at Liverpool, where Cotton rose a *farthing* the pound. The Grain and Provision markets were depressed and unsettled from the same cause, and the quotations for Flour are from 1s. to 2s. 6d. down. The foreign Funds at London were generally higher, but the improvement is not noted in American. The British Cabinet caused the latest official dispatch from the Ambassador at Vienna to be made public, to the purport that Russia had accepted the terms as the basis of negotiation, which somewhat curbed the rapid advance in Consols and checked the panic in Grain.

The Stock Market continues generally inactive, owing mainly to the delay in the receipt of the expected news from Europe. The tone of the market, however, is that of firmness, and the list of shares, it will be noticed, is well supported. There was some inquiry, to-day, for State Stocks at the going prices, while only small parcels are offering. The Bull and Bear fight which is usually maintained with considerable spirit on Erie and Reading, is scarcely heard of this week, and the amount transacted in both stocks together, to-day, is only 3,000 shares. There were some contracts making in Southern Michigan, and the friends of the stock, which number a strong party when particular attention is directed to it, bought freely at an advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the rates of Wednesday forenoon. Panama Shares were ½ ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal 1 ₱ cent. better. A moderate business in Railroad Bonds at 90½ for Erie new Bonds, the half-yearly coupon on which is due to-morrow, and 81 for Illinois Centrals. The general market closed steady.

In Foreign Bills the rates for London to-day were 108¼@⅜@½; a steadier market, and prime bills at ⅜ rather wanted. Paris, on the contrary, is weaker, not much done over 5 francs 22½ centimes to the dollar, and further sales of first-class out-of-town bills at 5.25@5.23¾. The supply of ready money with the Bankers is accumulating, and they favor bill buyers, with a few days' credit, at the cash rate. In this way there is more doing at 108½@⅝ on London. The Stock and Domestic Exchange houses are easily supplied with money at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers find a good request for mercantile paper at 8@10 ₱ cent.

The January receipts on the railroads have been greatly retarded by the snow and ice, which have been continuous since the 4th of the month. The proportion of operating expenses to the gross traffic has been increased from the same cause. Yet such has been the pressure of produce from the West, on the main lines of New-York, that a heavy winter business was accomplished, notwithstanding the obstruction. The receipts of the New-York and Erie (which are only known in gross before adjusting the accounts with the connecting roads, West) promise to settle up from $50,000 to $70,000 ahead of last January.

The early completion of two out of three very important Railway lines in the West, which were commenced two or three years ago, just before the war troubles in Europe and the financial embarrassments at home in 1854, is now understood to be insured. The other is about to be thoroughly reorganized under auspices equally strong in private wealth and commanding influence, and that will be put through at no remote period. We refer to the Ohio and Mississippi; the Wabash Valley, and the Terre Haute and Alton lines, on which, together, not less than $28,000,000 have been expended. Of these the Terre Haute and Alton is nearest completion. Under the presidency of Mr. D. B. St. John, no extra efforts have been spared to overcome the disappointments to which the work has been subject from sickness among the laborers in the Fall and bad weather since the Winter set in. The auspicious event of the thorough opening of the work will be announced in a very short time. It completes the central chain of road from Cleveland to St. Louis, and thus affords a more direct communication between Philadelphia and New-York and that important point on the Mississippi River. The finances of the Wabash Valley have been so arranged as to finish up the work without further loans. This work will connect with the Terre Haute and Alton, West, from Toledo on Lake Erie, and constitute the Northern route from the Lake to St. Louis, through the rich agricultural valley of the Wabash in Indiana. It has an able administration also in Messrs. Boody, Ross, Whitehouse, Tracy, and others, and involves about eight and a half millions. The Ohio and Mississippi, Eastern division, connecting at Vincennes, on the Wabash River, with the Western division already in operation, will constitute the Southern route through Indiana, and across the State of Illinois to St. Louis. Its embarrassments in both divisions are known to have been great, almost from the incipiency, but its importance to Cincinnati is too well understood and appreciated to suffer it to fall through, when within a few sections of completion. Cincinnati, herself, cannot afford to have such a misfortune fixed upon her future prospects. The creditors of the concern in New-York and London will not allow it, and besides the motive for making good a large investment, which, in case of absolute failure, would be almost worthless, such inducements have been held out to a party of capitalists here, as to secure the amplest means for completing the Eastern Division. The programme of the arrangement we have already given in this column. We refer to the subject again to congratulate the stock and bond-holders in all the works named, as well as the friends of the Railway system generally, upon the prospect that 1856 will not only further vindicate the value of the trunk lines already in operation, but bring into remunerative use three additional links in the great Western chain.

The First of February Dividend payments to-morrow will be quite large. The Atlantic Insurance Company pay off in scrip and interest over $1,000,000 through the Phenix Bank. The City of New-York quarterly interest on the Funded Debt is payable at the Mechanics' Bank. The Manhattan Company pay the half-yearly coupons on $7,351,000 of the Erie Railroad debt. The same Bank pay a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on their own stock on the 9th February. The Ohio Trust Company pay the interest on the first mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, and on the bonds of the Mad River Road, City of Toledo, Town of Washington, City of Detroit, and Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and also the scrip dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road. The Toledo Railroad Company, at their office, No. 18 William-street, pay the interest on the bonds of the Norwalk and Toledo Road. The Hudson River Company, at their office, No. 68 Warren-street, pay their first mortgage interest. The Long Island Bank, at Brooklyn, will pay 5 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend. The Lenox Fire Insurance Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on the 5th January.

We are indebted to Mr. Cisco and his assistants, of the United States Sub-Treasury and Assay Office, for a statement of the operations of the month just closing:

NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY, JAN. 31.

Jan. 1, Balance	$2,639,228
Jan. 31, Custom Receipts	$3,709,221
Miscellaneous	461,819—4,171,110
Total	$6,870,348
Transfers and payments of month	5,972,459
Regular Sub-Treasury balance	$1,797,847
Disbursing officers' balance	1,534,854
Interest Account balance	114,034
Total	$3,506,777
Assay and Bullion department	8,754,644
Total Coin and Bullion	$12,261,423

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE—JAN., 1855.

Gold deposits:		
In United States Bullion	$2,327,700	
In Foreign Bullion	19,503	
In Foreign coin	2,800—$2,250,000	
Silver Deposits		23,000
Total		$2,373,000
Payable in Coin	$2,364,360	
Payable in in Bars	8,640	
Gold bars stamped during month		$797,660
Transmitted to Philadelphia Mint for coin		431,471

The small tronbles in Mr. A. Belmont's Banking Office, in the way of defaulting clerks, appear to be frequent. The clerk who misapplied a check of $1,081, recently, and who was induced by a superior clerk to return from his hiding place and make restitution, on the promise that he would not be prosecuted, was tried, yesterday, before a Police Magistrate, and discharged, because of the letter which he produced from the other clerk, containing the promise just made. The Justice held that his own confession of guilt, under such circumstances, was inadmissible. Thereupon the other clerk was arrested, in the Police Office, on a charge of embezzling $4,257, and held to bail, which he afterwards procured, and the examination was set down for this day.

Of the change just made in the Bank Department at Albany, by the transfer of the late Superintendent to a more profitable plan, in point of pecuniary emolument, with the New-York Central Railroad Company, the *Evening Journal* remarks:

"Mr. Schoonmaker, as Auditor and Superintendent of the Bank Department, has proved himself an efficient and competent officer. In retiring from office to enter upon other important duties, he carries with him the respect and confidence of the public. His successor has been tried; and will bring to his new duties all the energy, intelligence and efficiency which characterized his administration of the offices of Treasurer and Comptroller."

MASSACHUSETTS BANK MOVEMENT.

	1854.	1855.	Increase.
Capital	$57,108,843	$58,935,000	$1,831,157
Circulation	24,295,496	25,398,081	1,102,585
Deposits	17,656,161	19,159,747	1,503,586
Specie	3,196,255	3,328,915	132,660
Loans	98,463,639	97,202,859	3,739,220
Immed'e liabilities	47,811,021	49,366,675	1,555,654
Immed'e resources	15,245,792	15,367,926	122,134

SAVINGS BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Year.	No. of Dep'rs.	Amount Deposits	Year.	No. of Dep'rs.	Amount Deposits
1834.	24,256	$3,407,773 00	1845.	53,178	$ 8,813,257 56
1835.	27,232	3,921,370

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Discussing the Rules of the Assembly.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Effects of Balloting Three Weeks for Speaker.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

INCORPORATING THE TURNVEREINS.

Amending the Poor Laws.

VISITING THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

In the Assembly the entire session was occupied by the consideration of the amendments to the Rules and Joint Rules reported by the Select Committees.

After a long debate, the Report on the Rules of the House was adopted. The report on Joint Rules was considered in Committee of the Whole. The new rule reported by the Committee, requiring the submission of all Canal claims to the Canal Board for them to report thereupon, elicited an animated discussion. Without making any final disposition of the question, the Committee reported progress.

SELECT COMMITTEES ON THE CENSUS AND THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following Select Committees:

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of the late Census, and the apportionment of Senators and Members of Assembly, Messrs. Prendergast, Scott, Wiltse, Spinola, Denniston, T. D. Bailey and Warner.

On so much of the Message as relates to the formation of a new Judicial District:

Mr. B. Bailey.

Districts.	Districts
1st—Mr. Anthon.	5th—Mr. Fowler.
2d—Mr. E. T. Wood.	6th—Mr. Soew.
3d—Mr. Van Santvoord.	7th—Mr. Trimmer.
4th—Mr. Hobbs.	8th—Mr. Wakeman.

The present condition of business in the Assembly may be inferred from the fact that while last year at this time two hundred and fourteen bills run upon the general orders, but *thirty four* have reached that stage this Session. The number of bills introduced is less by two hundred than last year. So much for a three weeks' balloting for Speaker.

In the Senate this morning Mr. BROOKS presented a petition to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. It is prayed for by OSCAR COLES, J. S SANFORD, C. B. SANFORD, T. B. SANFORD, and E. H. SANFORD.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Hondurus Railroad and Inter-Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.

The proposition for a joint Traveling Committee was reported by Mr. SPENCER for the consideration of the Senate, and laid on the table.

The bill for the incorporation of the New-York "Turnverein" Society was favorably reported to the Senate by Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. NASON introduced a bill prescribing the order in which votes are to be canvassed in the State, excepting New-York City. It provides that the box indorsed "Electors" shall be first; second, the box indorsed "State;" third, "Assembly;" fourth, "Judiciary," and if any other boxes shall be used they shall be canvassed in such order as the Inspectors may determine, and repeals so much of the act of '55 as conflicts with the above provisions. It also authorizes the Secretary of State to publish the laws respecting elections in pamphlet form, and furnish the same to the proper officers, at the expense of the State.

Mr. UPHAM introduced a bill amending the Poor Laws, which is substantially as follows:

1. It allows a man [illegible] be arrested who may, by any act, be supposed about to abscond, when such act would leave his family destitute, and the [illegible] stander, by means of [illegible] place he has actually absconded.

2. When a [illegible] may be levied on, when [illegible] and he neglects to [illegible] for drink or other[illegible].

3. Provides for the removal of the Superintendent of Poor, who may be a drunkard or otherwise incompetent.

4. Provides when a person has tenements or other property, (such as household furniture,) such property may be converted into means for support of family or minor children, by the Justice of Sessions or Supervisor, when he abandons them.

5. That where, in an arrest on bastardy, and the person so arrested marries the female, and there is reason to suppose that the party so marrying intends to abandon the woman immediately thereafter, the arrest shall hold until security is furnished for the maintenance of such wife and child, or putative child.

Mr. UPHAM also introduced a bill relative to fines and penalties, making it misdemeanor for any officer collecting fines inflicted by County Courts or Courts of Sessions, or any magistrate, to retain such moneys in his possession over ten days, and compelling the County Treasurer to report and specify such fines, and for what offence they were imposed, to the Board of Supervisors of the County, on the first day of the annual meetieg.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a resolution providing for a Senate Committee, to visit all the charitable institutions in the State, assisted by the State, and all Poor-Houses, Jails, &c., during the recess, with ample powers; the said Committee to receive no pay for their services. It was adopted, but afterwards, on motion of Mr. CLARK, reconsidered and laid on the table.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To prevent prize fights and fights among game animals.

To enable executive officers of the City of New-York to obtain information or proof, necessary in the discharge of their official duties.

To empower the congregation Bnai Jesurun, of the City of New-York, to change the number of their trustees and to alter and protect their cemetery.

For the relief and to reduce the capital stock of the East River Bank.

An attempt was made to adjourn until Monday, at 7½ P. M., but it was voted down by 10 Ayes to 13 Noes. Adjourned.

Reception Days.

Visiters are always welcome in school, but inasmuch as some can never get started, unless upon a special occasion, several of the large public schools, set apart a few hours upon a given day of each month to receive visitors. Yesterday was reception day in No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward. We found in the Primary Department, nine hundred little ones in fine trim. The Girls' Department had four hundred and fifty in attendance—thirty more than can be well seated. The highest class was carefully examined, and did itself credit.

The *Monthly Offering*, edited by Misses THOMPSON and ROGERS, made its second appearance and gave great satisfaction.

Arrangements have been made to introduce lithographic drawing as one of the practical accomplishments to be learned here. The boys department numbered 560. Thirty-three semi annual certificates were given out, for punctual attendance and perfect lessons. The highest class has made great progress in book-keeping. It has a regular file of the DAILY TIMES in its class-room, and keeps a daily journal of current events. Their method is, to have each boy bring in his own notes on Friday afternoon of each week, when an hour is devoted to a familiar conversation and discussion; after which, a condensed journal is written out for the week, and placed on file. On a show of hands, four fifths of the boys were found to belong to families who take the DAILY TIMES.

The Vice-Principal states that he has found the practice above described to be the most effective method of teaching composition, and one of the most desirable means of arousing the attention of the pupils.

The girls, to the number of over 1,000, in Mrs. PATTEN'S (late Miss JANE HINTON) Girls' Grammar School and Miss PURDY'S Primary School gave their first monthly reception yesterday too. No. 50 has the advantage of being in a separate building, specially designed for a thoroughly organized girls' school. A large number of ladies were present.

Camphene Lamp Explosion.

A camphene lamp exploded, about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in JACOB COHEN'S shoemaker shop, No. 78 Roosevelt-street, which so alarmed those present that they fled to the street in terror, upsetting the stove in their flight. Capt. DITCHETT and Officer BROWN, of the Fourth Ward Police, happening to be near by, prevented the premises from being burned by rushing in and fetching the unruly lamp and stove into the street. The only damage done was the destruction of about $30 worth of clothing.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1365. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Excitement Relative to the Speakership.

The Coalition Between the South Americans and the Nebraska Men.

THE BARK AMELIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The greatest excitement prevails to-night relative to the contest for the Speakership. An apparently cordial coalition has been formed at last between the South Americans and the Nebraska men, which to-day gave AIKEN one vote higher than BANKS. It is said that this can be increased two votes to-morrow, and some of our friends fear that AIKEN would be elected under the plurality rule. Mr. AIKEN is an accomplished and popular gentleman, but as he was born in Ireland, it is somewhat doubtful whether the Know-Nothings will sustain him. If a plurality resolution is offered, the Anti-Nebraska men will sustain it, whatever the consequences may be.

The votes of Messrs. BROOM, WHITNEY and CLARKE for AIKEN, greatly surprised everybody, as he is a bitter Anti-American Nebraska Democrat, and probably the largest slaveholder in the United States—owning upwards of thirteen hundred negroes. BROOM bitterly repents his vote, and will endeavor to retrieve it. WHITNEY is a general laughing stock since his ludicrously melancholy exhibition of to-day.

ROBINSON returned to-night, which will increase the Banks' vote one.

The Aiken resolution to-day was KELLY'S, in fact, although Coun stole his thunder.

My own impression is, that the plurality rule will be adopted to-morrow, that AIKEN will fail undavit, and that BANKS will be elected, unless SCOTT, HARRISON, MOORE, DUNN and SCOTT vote for AIKEN, as some of them indicate a disposition to do. But the contest is very close and uncertain. The crisis has come, and we shall now see who dares face the music.

I do not believe that the Nebraska men intend running AIKEN under the plurality rule, but having committed the South Americans to him, they will probably run ORR, and leave to them the responsibility of voting against him. Their game to-day was really one of desperate brag.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, at Pensacola, was to-day telegraphed to go in search of the missing bark *Ametia*, which left Port-au-Prince sixty days ago for New-York, in charge of Lieutenants WERDEN, MAXWELL and EDEN. Great anxiety is felt for her fate.

Mr. DALLAS proposes to leave for London by the next steamer. S.

The Voting in the House To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

In the House, to-day, on the resolution declaring Mr. BANKS Speaker, Messrs. DUNN, MOORE, HAMMOND and HAVEN voted as heretofore—against him. On the resolution declaring Mr. AIKEN Speaker, there was a partial union of Democrats and Americans. Messrs. BARCLAY and HICKMAN, (Democrats,) and Mr. CULLEN, (American,) voted in the negative, and Messrs. WILLIAMS and WHEELER in the affirmative. Mr. AIKEN thus received one vote on the direct question more than Mr. BANKS, though a larger number voted on the BANKS resolution than when the proposition to choose Mr. AIKEN was before the House. The friends of Mr. AIKEN to-night congratulate themselves that he might win by the adoption of the plurality resolution.

A Day's Close Contest—Hopes and Fears—Mind and Matter—Exceptions—Gayeties, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

The contest in the House to-day was close and fierce. The opponents of the plurality rule fought every inch of ground with desperate tenacity, but were beaten on every rally. One Democrat who voted for the plurality yesterday, (Mr. HERBERT, of California,) did so again this morning when his name

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE PLURALITY.

was called; but, subsequently, before the vote was announced, he went to the Clerk's desk and changed it. Still the motion to lay on the table failed by one vote,—Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, voting in the affirmative. Yesterday, it will be remembered, the resolution was only saved from being tabled by Mr. CAMPBELL'S changing his vote from Aye to No; and even then the question was decided by a tie. Mr. CAMPBELL'S vote so changed to-day would have given us a majority of three.

From this it will be seen that the plurality resolution was at least three votes stronger to-day than

WHY SHOULD BE CHANGE?

yesterday, notwithstanding the defection of Mr. HERBERT. I do not know what considerations induced the latter gentleman to change front, as I take it for granted he did not vote *for* the plurality rule at first, without having made up his mind that it was just and proper in the present state of affairs. I suppose that party friends appealed to him to recede from his vote to-day, and that he yielded to their solicitations upon some assurances that if defeated to-day our friends might break up and so be defeated altogether. If so, I trust these assurances prove to have been ill-founded. It is to be regretted that Mr. HERBERT flinches in a course which he evidently deems to be right. He is a young man, from a young and flourishing State, which wants large appropriations much more than partisan triumphs; and if he would but persevere in his effort to organize the House by the only mode in which it can be organized, he would certainly add greatly to his influence in the House, and his State would, as a consequence, receive substantial recog-

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF CALIFORNIA?

nitions of his liberality. If he will search the records he will find that the great mass of friends of California, in Congress, are North of Mason & Dixon's line,—and that her interests have received but trifling aid through Southern votes. If he desires ability to serve his State, he can in no way gain it so readily as by listening to the dictates of his own judgment, and voting for the plurality, instead of bowing to the chains of party.

THE MORROW—ITS HOPES AND FEARS.

To-morrow will be an exciting day. I confess that I do not share to-night the hopefulness of some of our friends. I cannot help seeing that a bitter and unrelenting opposition to the plurality is making, and that appliances of every conceivable description are being used to-night to induce Mr. CLINGMAN and other opposition friends of the plurality resolution to abandon it. I do not believe they can get them to give it up altogether,—but they *may* induce some of them to leave it to-morrow, and so send everything to sea again. If the final vote could have been taken to-day, it would have been carried; but I shall not be surprised if to-mor-

DANGER OF FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

row it is defeated. If so, the crisis will be again postponed—that's all. In no event do I believe it possible to break our ranks. It is so clear that nothing is to be made, but everything to be lost, by any change of front on the part of our friends, that they cannot think of it; and the few who have been of opinion that policy required a change of candidate will not separate from the main body of the Anti Nebraska men. Union and firmness are all that is required to give us certain victory; and we could in no other way suffer such deep disgrace, as by the slightest yielding of the noble stand which our friends have taken.

WHICH SHALL RULE—MIND OR MATTER?

The question is much debated whether or no physical force is hereafter to be the prevailing argument at the Capitol. From the beginning of the session it has been quite evident that a few members of Congress came here with the idea that fists and concealed weapons were the safest arguments in a bad cause; and some of these have continually manifested an earnest desire to bring about personal collisions either in or out of Congress. I would suggest that next Fall a few of our northern "bruisers" be elected to Congress expressly to meet this new necessity of American civilization, and that they be nominated and elected with the understanding that it is their business to apply the *argumentum ad hominem* only. If I mistake not, we have a few boys in New-York, less than six feet high, who would undertake to break heads and smash noses without other than nature's weapons.

AN EXCEPTION TO GENERAL RULES.

One of this new order of dohntors already in Congress, is said to have met a match last evening. The story is that while in company with several gentlemen he remarked that he only wanted ten good Southern boys to whip a hundred Northerners in no time. Mr. MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, who stands nearly "six feet and well proportioned," dissented, and was disposed to strip for a settlement of the question by single combat, when *his* case was promptly excepted from the rather general observation. MILLWARD of course was bound to recognize the exception; but if he had been in that ring, I rather guess that Pennsylvania would not have suffered in his hands.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

This is a gay evening in Washington. Brilliant parties are given at several private mansions,—and the National Hotel guests, not otherwise engaged, are enjoying another of their delightfully social parlor "hops." Among the parties was one of the most splendid of the season, given by Mr. GEORGE PARKER, of this city, at his elegant and spacious mansion, which was attended by some four or five hundred guests. If Fifth-avenue could surpass it, in any respect, I should like to be present on the occasion. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

The Senate has adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The House, by one majority, refused to lay on the table Mr. HICKMAN'S plurality resolution.

On the final vote the resolution was rejected by two majority—108 for to 110 against.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, as an olive branch of peace, offered a resolution that Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, be chosen Speaker.

Tabled by 15 majority.

Mr. LETCHER offered a resolution, that Messrs. BANKS, ORR and FULLER be appointed to confer together, and report to-morrow morning the name of some member on whom they, or a majority of them, shall agree, who shall be Speaker.

Mr. LETCHER said various attempts had been made, proving it impossible to elect a Speaker by a direct vote. If his expedient to secure a result should succeed, it would carry joy throughout the country, and show the people Heaven's first law, "order," reigns in Washington.

Tabled by 26 majority.

Mr. LINDLEY offered a resolution declaring Mr. PORTER, of Mo., Speaker. He said Mr. PORTER was unobjectionable to all parties, being neither a Know-Nothing, a Democrat, nor the least tainted with Republicanism, but an old-fashioned Whig which everybody seemed to admire, now that it was dead. (Laughter.)

Tabled by 76 majority.

Mr. BALL submitted a resolution declaring Mr. BANKS Speaker.

Negatived by 102 against 115.

Mr. CRISP, of Ala., after a speech eparalising the [illegible] offered a resolution declaring Mr. AIKEN, of S. C., Speaker.

After the roll had been called, Mr. WHITNEY said he had been informed that his vote would effect an election. As he understood Mr. AIKEN was not a member of the Administration party, he would change from "Nay" to the "Affirmative."

Deafening applause in the galleries and on the floor, mingled with impatient cries to declare the vote.

Amidst breathless anxiety the Clerk announced: Yeas, 103; Nays, 110.

This result, so unexpected, was received with violent outbursts of laughter, intermingled with hisses and applause. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument was continued by Mr. ZABRISKIE, J. P. BRADLEY, and Hon. B. F. BUTLER, for defendants.

Amount in the U. S. Treasury Subject to Draft.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The United States Treasurer reports that the net amount in the public treasury, subject to draft on the 28th ult., was $24,081,550.

Know-Nothing Presidential Movements in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

At the American District Convention held yesterday, A. B. ALY, JAMES KEITH, A. O. BREWSTER, and W. S. THURSTON were chosen to represent the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts at the National Convention in Philadelphia, on Feb. 22.

At the Convention of the Fourth District, resolutions that the delegates stand upon the Springfield platform and no other, and recommending MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency, were laid upon the table.

The America at Halifax—Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again shortly afterwards for Liverpool.

The Arabia's Mails.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The *Arabia* left here at 1 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that her mails are not likely to be delivered in New-York before Sunday.

Arrival of the Steamer Union at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Union*, fifteen days out from Havre, for New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, short of coal.

Correction.

The dispatch, published yesterday, announcing the arrival at Liverpool, on the 17th, of the steamer *Baltic*, should have been telegraphed *Pacific*.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 1.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are received, and they contain nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

Our Charity-Giving Landlord.

We noticed "going the rounds" the fact that a distinguished fellow-citizen, who is said to be "as good as rich," had been making his annual charity-offering, and so dispatched a reporter to see which of his tenants he intended to get the money out of. Our reporter did not go long before he found a block—the property of our distinguished fellow-citizen—and one admirably placed for the enjoyment of whiffs from slaughter-houses, candle factories, and the like, upon every house of which the rent had been increased $50. Of course the tenants were not surprised for they had read of the gift, and knowing what was coming had already commenced house-hunting.

☞ We had two inches of new snow given us Thursday night. Yesterday it was cloudy, warm and thawing, with the wind south. Look out for your cellars. Keep the gutters cut. The City authorities insist upon this, and haven't cut a foot of their own gutters—as see about the Park.

Another Escape of Slaves.

Six slaves belonging to Mr. LEVI DOUGHERTY, who lives on Fourth-street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. GAGE, residing in the same neighborhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about 11 o'clock, and are this are far on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was about $5,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Affray in South Brooklyn.

On Thursday evening a party of men assembled at the Barker House, located at the junction of Hamilton-avenue and Union-street, South Brooklyn, when they got into a fight, during which MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN was stabbed through the right lung with a knife by one of the party, who has not yet been identified. The Third District Police hearing the affray, Officers WILLIAMS, O'CONNELL, CAIN, MCCORMICK, LEWIS and CUNNINGHAM at once proceeded to the house and arrested the following parties, found in the house: GEORGE BARKER, keeper of the house, JAMES BARKER, JOSEPH PENDLETON, ERASTUS PENDLETON, W. P. BASSETT, PATRICK MURPHY, PETER CAVANNAGH as principals, and JAMES O'BRIEN as a witness. They were committed to the cells for examination. When the Police arrived MCLAUGHLIN, the deceased, could not speak. Officer CAIN asked him if he knew who used the knife, when he shook his head.

Yesterday morning Drs. BLACKMORE, OTTERSON, and FORD held a post-mortem examination, when the body was removed to the house of the deceased's father, corner of Jay and Front streets.

Deceased was a stone-cutter by trade, and worked for EDWARD CUMMINGS, at the corner of Van Brunt and Beerum streets. He was about 25 years of age, and returned from California about one year ago.

Yesterday morning, Coroner REDDING impannelled the following

JURY:

1. Walter Smith,	7. Wm. Swarts,
2. John Clayton,	8. Owen McGee,
3. George Blair,	9. Henry Willard,
4. Charles O'Nell,	10. Thomas Kenny,
5. Wm. Burns,	11. Lewis Fischer,
6. Thomas Farrell,	12. Patrick Toole.

After viewing the body, the Jury adjourned until 2 o'clock. About 3 o'clock the Jury again assembled in the Governors' Room, City Hall, and proceeded to examine witnesses. Much excitement prevailed, and the room was crowded to excess.

WM. H. GALE, JASPER W. GILBERT and WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esqrs., appeared as counsel for the accused.

THE TESTIMONY.

Wm. Otterson, M. D., sworn—Resides corner Union and Columbia streets.

Mr. Gilbert stated that it might be as well, to prevent future difficulty, to ascertain that all the jurors were qualified by law to act.

The Coroner considered all the jurors qualified—or, in his opinion, they were so.

Witness continued—Examined the body of deceased; found external wound 1¼ inches in length, between the sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side, distance 4¾ inches below the arm-pit, and 8½ inches from the right nipple, 9¾ inches from the centre of the breast bone, upper portion of it; this was a penetrating wound of about 6¾ inches, as near as we could judge, perforating a portion of the right lung at the junction of the superior with the middle lobe, passing through the membrane that separates the lungs, and cutting the right pulmonary artery immediately where it is given off; this wound entered in a direction of forty-five degrees and slightly upward. The instrument made a slight indentation in its passage of the lower edge of the sixth rib, and nearly divided the seventh; the liver was somewhat enlarged, but otherwise there was a general healthy appearance; the wound of the pulmonary artery caused hemorrhage, thereby causing death.

By a Juror—There is no doubt but that this wound caused death; in the right cavity of the chest there was about a quart of blood found; the instrument used must have been sharp and firm; from the fact that the cut was clean; should judge that it was not a double-edged instrument.

Nathaniel Ford, sworn—Am a practicing physician; reside in Union-street, South Brooklyn, No. 160; I assisted in the *post-mortem* examination this morning; [the position of the wound was described the same as by the previous witness;] the wound was, he thought, made by an instrument with two edges; that the outside and inside wound did not correspond; upon removing a portion of the ribs, the right cavity of the thorax was found filled with blood—about a quart; the knife passed between the superior and inferior lobes of the right lung, wounding both lobes, penetrated the superior and into the pulmonary artery; the wound here was one-quarter or one-third of an inch; the depth of [illegible] from the outside; the direction in the artery was [illegible] inches in length. The man died from hemorrhage; he might have died in five minutes, and, perhaps, live a little longer if the parts should contract; should not think a man could live an hour after receiving such a wound.

To a Juror—Should think that the wound was made by a very strong, double-edged instrument, as much as seven inches in length; should judge that the wound was given while McLaughlin's arm was forward, and the person inflicting the wound standing nearly behind him; the arm must have been drawn forward: I think it almost impossible for a man standing in front to give force enough to inflict such a wound with his left hand.

J. Blackmore, M. D., sworn—Assisted in the *post-mortem* examination held at 10 o'clock this morning, and agree with the testimony given by previous witnesses; the knife might have been one with two edges only at the point.

To a Juror—Don't think that a left-handed man could have inflicted such a wound standing in front.

James O'Brien, sworn—Resides No. 146 Columbia-street; knew deceased; saw him last about eight o'clock last night in the bar-room of the Barker House, at the junction of Union-street and Hamilton-avenue; McLaughlin, (deceased,) Patrick Murphy and myself went into the bar-room together; Murphy called for something to drink; while the bar-tender was getting the drinks he put a two-and-a-half dollar gold piece on the counter, and Murphy turned round to me and said that some one was laughing at him; McLaughlin asked who was laughing at him; I told him I did not see any one laughing at him; there were twelve or thirteen persons in the bar-room at that time; understand that two are named Pendleton, and two by the name of Barker; I knew none of them; when McLaughlin turned round he and Wm. P. Barret both appeared anxious to quarrel; I then told the gentlemen around that I would get them out, and there should be no quarreling there; just then Thomas Dunn came in, and every thing was quiet; Murphy asked Dunn if he took off his shirt-collar to fight; Dunn went over to Murphy, and I went in between them; he struck right at Murphy; then there was a general fight; I could not make peace; I saw Mr. James Barker strike Murphy; can't say what he struck him with; thought he had a weapon, but would not be willing to swear to it; I then saw McLaughlin at the end of the counter, kind of bent over, and four or five standing around striking at him; it was at the west end of the counter; the general cry was "give it to him;" I then saw McLaughlin fall; ran out on the stoop and hallooed "police," "murder" and "watch;" returned and saw McLaughlin partially raised, when several kicked him down again; something struck me that it was a death struggle; he fell upon his face; I then heard Joseph Pendleton, who ran to the door, say that "there is another one of them left here yet," or some such expression; was much excited, and am not positive; could not swear that I saw an instrument that night used upon the person of deceased; McLaughlin laid still when he fell, and did not say a word at that time, nor before he fell; I then went away, and returned in ten or fifteen minutes; did not then go in; saw the body that night in the Barker House, dead; don't know any of the parties who were kicking at Mr. McLaughlin; think I can recognize some of them; there were so many striking that I could not tell who they were; could not see that he struck back; (identifies William J. Barker as one who struck at deceased as he fell; Mr. Barker came forward, when witness stated that he was not positive that he was the man.) *Witness continued*—Can't recognize any man to swear to him, as the fight lasted only a few minutes and I was not personally acquainted with any of them.

To a Juror—Deceased was about fifteen or eighteen inches from the counter when he fell; I was seven or eight feet from him at that time; he was standing kind of sideways to the counter; I went out at the Union-street door; we did not drink at all; saw McLaughlin strike no one; at this time another party was striking at Murphy; Mr. Dunn was the first man who started the fight; he struck at Murphy; heard no insulting language used towards the Barkers that should have created a fight; there were two dogs there, I believe with Murphy; the dogs were not set upon any person in the house; I saw one have hold of somebody while the fighting was going on; can't say who it was; heard no such words as "Know-Nothings;" saw no one that tried to stop the disturbance besides myself.

To Coroner—I told the barkeeper that I would not drink any liquor, but would like a smoke; as the barkeeper went to the store to get hot water, I heard Murphy say that there should be no quarreling, in reply to some question; the liquor was not drank. (Witness recognizes George W. Barker as the barkeeper.) Murphy and McLaughlin were in liquor; McLaughlin and Murphy and myself went to George Lozier's before we went to the Barker House; some of the parties left that house through fear of Murphy and McLaughlin; a window was broken at the Barker House before we went in, by McLaughlin and Murphy slipping; the door has a sash in it, and they tried to open it, when both fell.

The Coroner said that he should not permit the witness to answer any questions as to transactions outside of the Barker House.

Peter Cavanagh, sworn—I reside at No. 68 Beerman-street; knew deceased; saw him last evening in Union-street, near the Barker House stops; I met him there and went into the Barker House; saw a great many there; identifies Erastus F. Pendleton, Joseph F. Pendleton, James Barker.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner directed all of the accused to sit together in one place, so as to be seen and identified by the witnesses. Before this they had been in different parts of the room.

Witness continued—Thomas Dunn, George W. Barker; don't see any more; there was another gentleman there who is not here; after we got in, Murphy called for three drinks; Murphy turned round and made the remark that he did not wish any of them to laugh at him; Mr. O'Brien came up and said that no one should laugh at him; Murphy made the remark a second time, when the man who is not here went up to him and said that he would not be gagged; saw Dunn come in next; Murphy asked him if he had his neck stripped for a fight; O'Brien said there must be no fighting; saw Murphy and Dunn clinch; O'Brien called "Come out" to them, and I passed out as far as the stoop, when I looked back and saw a general row all through the house, and could not recognize one from another; I called "Watch" several times; heard two or three cry out "There is another one left," and I went away; did not see McLaughlin after I left him standing at the bar; saw no blows struck.

To a Juror—The man who said that he did not wish to be gagged, appeared to want to fight; saw no weapon; saw several striking Murphy; the barkeeper came from behind the bar to get some hot water; did not see him do anything; I went to hold the dog; Murphy, when I saw him last, was on his hands and knees; both dogs were with him; the dog got away from me; McLaughlin was some under the influence of liquor; I thought all the rest were sober.

Charles G. Pendleton sworn: I reside at the Barker House; did not know deceased; saw his body after he was dead; this was between nine and eleven o'clock; can't say positive that I had seen him before that night; he was at the end of the bar; witness identifies James Barker, Patrick Murphy, and officers Cain, Williams and others, as being there at the time; did not see George W. Barker there; I work in New-York, and did not arrive there until the disturbance was nearly over; went into one door and went out at the other, and called the Police; can't identify any one that was fighting; witness identifies a knife shown, that he had seen about the bar of the Barker House; don't know who it belongs to; the knife is a middling-sized "Arkansas toothpick," blade seven or eight inches in length;) saw George W. Barker behind the bar that night.

Patrick Murphy sworn: Resides at the corner of Degraw and Columbia streets.

It now being past seven o'clock in the evening the Coroner dismissed the Jury until ten o'clock this morning, when further testimony will be taken.

The Williamsburg Normal School Rounds To.

The Teachers' Saturday Normal School, which has been held for two years past in Public School No. 19, East Brooklyn, under the direction of J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., closed its existence on Thursday evening with appropriate ceremonies. There were over seventy-five Normal scholars present, with a large number of school officers and ladies.

With a single exception, ladies only were in the class. The exercises were opened with a hymn, sung by the class; after which Miss HART, Vice-Principal of No. 16, read, in a very effective style, an article entitled "The Power of Fashion."

Miss RALPHS read a couple of selections. Several other young ladies favored the audience with specimens of their various styles of reading with decided success.

Miss L. ANNOTT, Vice-Principal of No. 18 Girls' Grammar School, read an original Poem, beginning with Bishop BERKELY'S celebrated line, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," in allusion to the removal of the Normal School to western Brooklyn. It abounded in happy hits. It is to be re-read, by request, on the occasion of the reorganization of the new Normal School this morning in No. 1, at the corner of COLCORD and Adams streets. A composition entitled "Our Normal," was a very creditable performance, repeatedly applauded.

The singing, accompanied by their fine new piano, (bought by the proceeds of a girls' concert,) was decidedly good—several of the teachers being thorough musicians. At the close of the exercises by the class, Mr. T. W. FIELD, of the Board of Education, was called out, and made a humorous speech, in which he stated that, about fourteen years since, while traveling on a packet boat on the Erie Canal, he fell in with Mr. J. W. BULKLEY and Mr. T. VALENTINE, they being teachers, as he was himself, and all of them earnestly opposed to the policy of the State Normal School, and hard at work in opposition, "and the wonder was to his mind how these most earnest opponents of Normal Schools should find themselves under the same roof, a part of and the earnest advocates of the Normal School policy."

After much more in this vein, in which he made some pleasant hits, he took a letter out of his pocket and commenced reading it as a continuation of his remarks. This proved to be the announcement of a presentation of a beautiful silver tea service, consisting of six pieces and a salver, from members of the class to the Principal. The manner of this tender, and the secrecy of all the arrangements, made the surprise complete.

Mr. BULKLEY made a very feeling and affectionate reply, and other gentlemen followed.

Returning to the Old Style of School-Houses.

We dropped in to see School No. 5, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday—the School on Myrtle-avenue, which was closed for a good part of the Summer for repairs. We found that each floor constituted a single room, and that each department had all its classes together in it. All the Primary classes were on the first floor; all of the Grammar School girls were on the second floor in a single room, &c. So, if one teacher should find it necessary to give a boy a trouncing, every other teacher's class had the privilege of witnessing it. This, it strikes us, is simply barbarous. Indeed it is outrageous. We staid but a few minutes, but the confusion of half a dozen classes exercising in one room gave us a headache, that we fear we shan't get over till the 1st of May. The teachers do the best they can, and considering their situation, do marvelously well; but it is very unchristian to set men and women to teach with such facilities. The curtains that the Trustees propose to put up some day before the year ends will prevent a part of the mischief, but will hardly interfere with the free enjoyment of the noise. Trustees should go to school a day; we would venture they would vote to tear this "improved" school building to pieces the very day after.

The Haytian Discomfiture.

From the Evening Post.

We find the following *melange* of facts and blunders in the Kingston, Jam., *Banner of the People* of Jan. 19:

"By the arrival of the steamer *Buzzard*, yesterday, we learn that the expedition which was fitted out by the Emperor SOULOUQUE for the invasion of the Spanish side of St. Domingo, had met the Dominican forces, and that a bloody battle took place between the opposing armies. In the combat General DUPRESNE, of the Haytian army, and other general officer, were surrounded by the Spaniards, and fell before superior numbers. The fortunes of war, however, decided in favor of the Dominicans, and the forces of SOULOUQUE were driven back with great slaughter. The Emperor himself had disappeared altogether, and it is said he ran like a coward on the day of the battle. It is supposed that he has been killed by the Spaniards, or died from the fatigue of the march homewards.

SOULOUQUE'S mutilated army had not yet returned, but as soon as the disappearance of the sable Emperor was made known at the capital, a provisional Emperor was proclaimed, who will, in all probability, succeed to the reins of power."

We have already published the particulars of the Emperor's defeat, flight and personal safety, derived from reliable sources; there are one or two additional and important facts, amid much absurd exaggeration and error, in the statement of the Jamaica journal, which are worthy of comment.

Gen. DUPRESNE, who is reported to have fallen, though the report needs confirmation, was a member of the Emperor's first Cabinet, where he held the portfolio of Law and Marine. He was subsequently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has discharged the functions of that office ever since. He has the least African blood in his veins of any member of the Cabinet, being nearly white, and with features wholly free from any characteristic of the African. He is distinguished for his polished manners, and his commanding personal appearance, though his origin was of the humblest. We have understood that he was a shoemaker until he went into the service of the Emperor. He had few or no advantages of early education, and held the rank of Lieutenant in the army (every Haytian is a soldier) when SOULOUQUE was elected President in 1847. One of his daughters is married to the British Vice-Consul at Jacmel, and another to a Consul from one of the German States, both white gentlemen of reputable connections.

DUPRESNE is the most refined, the most courtly, and the most honest, of the Emperor's advisers, and his death will prove a serious loss to Hayti. Though not a man of superior literary acquirements, the State papers which have emanated from his department have never betrayed the fact. His correspondence with Mr. WALSH, and others, Commissioners from the United States, France and England, in 1849, which appeared in the *Evening Post* of 1850, showed his own immeasurable superiority over our Commissioner, in dignity, statesmanship and self-respect. But for his color, DUPRESNE would inevitably have been the Emperor's successor. As no one but a black would be acceptable to the great majority of the nation, he may be considered as out of the question, even if alive.

It is also stated, by the Jamaica journal, that a provisional Emperor had been appointed at the capital, under the impression that FAUSTIN has [illegible]

If a successor to the [illegible] has been appointed as stated, it must [illegible] by the Grand Council of the Empire, which consists of those dignitaries appointed by the Emperor, whose duties are specified as defined by the 102d Article of the Haytian Constitution:

"The attributes of the Grand Council are:

1—To exercise the executive authority in cases where the Emperor shall be prevented from exercising the same.

2—To name the successor to the Emperor, and to exercise executive power in default of the selection or designation of a successor by the Emperor.

3—To elect a Regent in certain cases.

4—To be the Council of the Regency.

5—To open the box which shall contain the name of the Emperor's successor."

The allusion in this last paragraph is to the following constitutional provision in relation to the succession:

"The Emperor may name his successor, if he has no heir male or adopted son. This nomination must be secret, and enclosed in a box deposited in the Imperial Palace. This box shall be opened on the decease of the Emperor, by the Grand Council of the Empire, in the presence of *Corps Constitue* of all the great dignitaries and grand officers of the Empire assembled at the capitol."

It was known at Port-au-Prince that the Emperor had not fallen; consequently, the exigency of which this article of the Constitution contemplates had not arisen; and if a provisional Emperor had been constitutionally appointed, it must have been done under the power granted to the Grand Council, to exercise the executive power whenever the Emperor is disabled from doing so, and that was probably the case at the last advices. The Government was, doubtless, in the hands of the Grand Council, all of whom being appointees of the Emperor, and certain to go into disfavor if he is dethroned, will be likely to stand by his cause faithfully.

It is difficult to speculate with advantage upon the probable successor of the Emperor, if he is dethroned; and that he is, seems to be the prevailing impression among those best informed upon the subject. General PAUL, Grand Chamberlain of the Empire, has been spoken of, but he has had no military experience, and possesses no influence with the army. The same may be said of HYPPOLITE, Minister

MACAULAY.

The American, strolling down the pleasant Piccadilly—that Broadway of London streets—may have noticed, on the right hand side before reaching the Burlington Arcade, a dark court-yard, of most dim and dingy air. If not, let him do so next time. The sun-smiles which light up, sometimes, even those gloomy London courts in which the poor are clustered, in the filthy and riotous swarm of vermin in a ruffian's beggar head, pass by this dull, dark entrance, and never glitter there. Perchance the gloomy gateway is no unfit emblem of the cheerless lot of those who dwell within, for it leads to a Palace of Bachelors. "The Albany"—for such is called the lettered range of buildings, which, as you ascend the low steps that front you on entrance of this court-yard we have just pictured, you see lining each side of a private and covered path—is the abode of fashionable London bachelordom. It was, once on a time—this Albany—a palace of a different mould, full of mirth and merriment, and lasciviousness and love.

It was built, as well as we remember, in 1803, by Sir W. CHAMBERS, and then consisted merely of "The Mansion," (from which circumstance the front portion of the Albany still retains that name,) the remaining portion, in the rear, being laid out in graceful gardens. By Sir W. CHAMBERS it was sold to Lord MELBOURNE, who exchanged it with the Duke of York and Albany, from whom it takes its title, for his palace at Whitehall.

But the Prince, to glut whose pleasure it ran such naughty riot, palled of the place, and it was turned into suites of chambers for fashionable young swells, distinguished *literati* and illustrious old bachelors. Its cold, calm look, so loved by English aristocracy, and the Royal perfume which for some time after the Duke of YORK's relinquishment still lingered around it, gave it, at the start, a high fashionable *prestige*, and No. 5 B. Albany, or 6 D. Albany, on the corner of a visiting card was an acknowledged mark of correctness and recognized pass to many exclusive circles. There was no ballot for admission to its reserved arcades, but at one of the porches sat a Secretary, who exercised an imperial and absolute ostracism. He could assert, at half a mile off, the pure untainted blood, and any one who, unless he had attained high literary or political *status* had the misfortune to have a relative who had done anything but nothing for at least two centuries, was met by a cool "no room." At the entrance too, both on the Piccadilly court-yard side and the Savile-row side, there are seated in soft-cushioned sentry chairs, in all the dignity of Sloth, one of those great institutions of England which anarchy has yet spared—a beadle—to frown back all plebeian intruders, and prevent all women from passing, unless particularly pretty or bearing, in a certain understood but indescribable air, a pass. Ladies are not supposed to wander on these bachelorial shores; however, sometimes at early morning the glitter of a bright circle may be seen, or rustle heard of a silk, as a light muffled form trips lightly to a brougham which draws up cozily under the shadow of the celebrated JOE PARKER's dwelling, in Savile-row.

The Albany has had its [illegible] splendor and its favored guests. [illegible] Monk Lewis lived, in No. 1 A, the brilliant Canning. No. 2 A held first the good and noble ALTHORP, for some time leader of the Whigs in the lower House during the struggle for Reform, and immediately after him Lord BYRON, who, for a year or so wrote "Lara" there in the morning, and fenced and sabred and sparred away the afternoon. But the glory of Ichabod has departed. During late years, the Albany has lost much of its fashionable fame. Its secretary has grown old, and his scent has naturally become less keen. And a discovery, made some few years since that one of its wealthy denizens, a young man, too, of considerable mental attainments, had had a relative who some century or so previous was engaged in the coach-building trade, fixed a stain upon its escutcheon, which can never be wiped away. The chambers themselves usually consist of a sitting and dining-room, with bed-room, bath, &c., and overhead a kitchen and servants' apartments. So far they are sufficiently comfortable, but on one side they are completely blocked up by a huge wall erected to prevent the possibility of seeing into the court-yard or gardens of the Earl of BURLINGTON's house, and on the other by a row of houses, both shutting out almost entirely air and light. In "the mansion," the chambers are far the most commodious and agreeable.

Over one of the windows of a chamber of this mansion, overlooking the Piccadilly court-yard, a shade has for some time hung, and a stray student or foreign bookseller may have often seen beneath, looking up with a gaze of admiration and awe. Did he happen to wait until 4½ or 5 o'clock, he might have observed descending those steps a man about the middle size, of rounded bulk and robust proportion, with hair and slight whiskers, whose silver is fast wearing into a more whitened tint, and of singularly lost and absent air, and would have looked on THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, on his way to BROOKES'.

This remarkable orator, poet, statesman, essayist and historian is of Scotch descent, though born, we believe, within the realm of merrie England. His father, ZACHARY MACAULAY, was an African merchant of great wealth, high Puritan principles, and all that sternness of character and self-sacrifice for truth and justice sake, which distinguished that noblest of God's race to which he belonged. Though possessed of a large fortune in slaves, he refused to live by the bondage and blood of men made after God's image, and devoted his life, with WILBERFORCE and those other champions of humanity known as the Clapham saints, to the extinction of that cursed code, which for a time fixed its damning stain upon the statute book of England. Bred up by such a parent and in such principles, MACAULAY was sent to Cambridge—that University in which, as the least aristocratic, the athletæ of the law and physic and politics train their young limbs for the battle of after life. His career was one of rich distinction, as may be judged from the fact that his essay on MILTON, we believe, and certainly some of his splendid Roman lays, were written while at the University. On an academical course set with numerous honors he placed in 1822 the first crown of a fellowship. Upon the income derived from this office, which has enabled Lord [illegible] and many of the great lights of the [illegible] to pursue their profession without a call to the bar, Mr. MACAULAY having changed as a student at the Temple, proceeded to eat through the necessary number of legs of mutton, required in England to capacitate for the practice of the law. In 1823 he was called to the bar, but neither during the preliminary [illegible] or subsequent to his call, did his rich [illegible] and masculine reason find pleasure in the quavers and crochets of English law. He loved the nobler and more gorgeous field of politics and historic story, and plunged with a glorious energy and delight into a reviewing of party in the past and commingling in its battle in the present. The amorous rhetoric, luminous parade, affluent illustration, and gorgeous picture of his contributions to the *Edinburg Review*, soon attracted the notice of the leaders of the Whig Party, who were too glad to introduce a bird of such bold wing and rich plumage to the delightful aviary of Holland House, where was gathered all that was brilliant of the time. Mr. MACAULAY had in this enchanting circle those impressions which both his school and University education imparted of faith in the old Whig families driven still deeper home to his heart, round which it has clung with closer and more obstinate entwinement every year.

Though the brilliant essayist, as in the case of JEFFREY and many others, too often fails in the close, hot wrestle of the forum, where a ready hand and quick and even coarse stroke is often needed, still a powerful political writer is always deemed by his party in England worth a Parliamentary trial. On the first Whig opening that offered—that of Calne in Wiltshire, which was then in the gift of Lord LANSDOWNE, and is still, the fierce reform woodsman having spared some special Whig trees—Mr. MACAULAY received a presentation to that great Parliamentary assembly, which was then shaken to its centre in the violent effort to purge itself of its own foulness and corruption.

For once was found a man, a literary man, too, who, having worked up in previous fame a wondrous expectation, overleaped it with a bound. His maiden speech for reform was a triumph, which he has never since surpassed. It exhibited a combination of all those high characteristics for which he is remarkable both as an essayist and speaker. In it are to be found the same firmness of grasp and acuteness of analysis, the same overpowering accumulation of facts, and strength and closeness of their application, the same sudden and startling concentration of a thousand ideas into one glowing illustration, and the same wondrous art in concealing the splendidly arranged machinery by which all is worked, that mark his finest after essays, and the most striking passages of his story. It swept the House, which sent back its admiring answer in a tempest of applause, and the great essayist took his place as a great light of Whiggery and a great orator of England. His subsequent speeches during the Reform struggle, though they could not heighten, maintained his reputation; and in the hour of peace and party victory which dawned upon its close, MACAULAY received from the Whigs, in reward for his good battle, the appointment of member of the Council of India, that which best suited his purpose, and which, of all others, he preferred. The emolument was ample—ten thousand pounds a year—thus enabling him to secure a generous fortune. The duties were light, enabling him to devote the greater portion of his time to the accumulation of fresh stores of learning and thought. The field was one to which his imagination had often wandered, and the gorgeousness of whose robe and richness of whose apparel must have had a special attraction for a mind like MACAULAY's.

His residence in India did not extend over three years, that period having sufficed to enable him to realise a fortune sufficient to a bachelor for a most generous independence, and the climate having had an injurious influence on his health. It was sufficiently long, however, to permit of his contributing to the Indian Government some valuable papers, which have been the foundation of many recent reforms, and of his acquiring a knowledge of her resources and the character and feelings of the natives, which he has carried with much power and benefit into debate.

Immediately on his return in 1838 he was chosen member for the capital of Scotland, a constituency which, where their religious prejudices are not engaged, are second to not one in the British empire in either enlightenment or purity of election; and was elevated to a seat in the Whig Cabinet, then in a declining state, as paymaster of the forces. An invitation to Windsor Castle by the Queen is a necessary sequence to admission to her Cabinet, and it was made a subject of jest and unjust prejudice against Mr. MACAULAY, that while enjoying this distinction, as it is deemed in England, he took occasion with arrogant ostentation to date a letter from "Windsor Castle." The London *Times*, then as now coarse and unscrupulous where a purpose is to be served, and bent on hunting down the Whig Administration, raised a howl of derision, which all the Tory whelps throughout the country caught up and echoed with a malicious bark. The same has since been done by LOUIS NAPOLEON, the last honored guest of royalty in England, and even if done from pride of parade, there is nothing dishonorable with English ideas, in one who has risen nobly by his own bold brain, wearing even flauntingly such a feather in his plume. All who have ever known Mr. MACAULAY know that in his nature there is nothing little or low. He has never hesitated boldly to avow that he belongs to that order termed "Adventurers" in England—that order to which WEBSTER and GUIZOT and THIERS and DISRAELI and BRIGHT and all men who with bold breast push bravely through the struggling crowd belong. In principle he is a republican, but believes that a republic, in the fullest sense, in which men are yet able to bear it, is found in England, where enlightened public opinion is the ruling power over all, throne, Lords and Commons. He believes that certain controlling institutions are necessary yet, as are certain systems of religion, though they may, analyzed abstractedly, be indefensible, because man has not come to that point in which, in either human or religious government, he can bear that which is best. "I give the Athenians," said SOLON, "not the best laws, but the best they can bear." Mr. MACAULAY has never feared to apply the intellectual test to any institution. There can be no better proof of his fine manly independence than that exhibited by his refusal on urgent and unanimous request of his constituents to abstain from voting for the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. He knew the penalty. The loss of his seat and the consequent loss—which in Parliamentary life in England that entails—of the high political position to which he had won his way. And he bore it sooner than record a vote which his conscience forbade. In 1847 he was defeated by a large majority by a strong Anti-Catholic dissenter, Mr. CHARLES COWAN, a large paper manufacturer of Edinburg. To that defeat and the retirement to which it drove MACAULAY, we owe the history of England in its noblest period. With the return of popular feeling which will always follow the true and just man—for the heart of the people, though often in momentary impulse wrong, is always in the main true—MACAULAY was restored to his old place, against his will and without the necessity of his presence. He has, however, rarely come down of late to the House of Commons, or taken part in party struggles, save on a division of large national importance. He has but once spoken—upon the India Reform Bill—and though it was on a morning sitting, when the attendance is usually thin, the House was crowded as on nights of fierce party fight, and the galleries were besieged with masses eager to listen to his voice. To us the speech was a failure. It had all the faults of MACAULAY's delivery, with scarcely one of those glowing metaphors which used to rise in splendor from his brain, and as it moved in gorgeous massiveness away, leave upon the pathway of his argument an illuminating line of light.

Mr. MACAULAY's delivery was (we use a past verb, as he has ceased to mingle in politics, though still a member of the House) always awkward, and his appearance singularly strange. Usually dressed in a green frock coat, light waistcoat and dark trowsers, he seemed as he entered the House, unmindful of all around, and made straight or appeared to struggle on unconsciously to his seat, between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. LABOUCHERE. There, with his arms unfolded, and a Puritan determination of look, he sat, wrapped in abstraction. When he spoke, which was rarely, it was generally—unlike the other prominent men, who never rise until a late hour at night—early in the evening, before dinner, with the object of preserving his memory fresh and his brain unclouded. He generally bolted straight to the table, and without any exordium, plunged into the midst of his argument, pouring forth arguments and illustrations, and images, as if an engine was working inside, and throwing them up in profusion from some huge laboratory. His voice was shrill, or rather hard, exhibiting no passion or feeling, and his intonation monotonous, rushing on like the sound of a rapid stream. His conver ation has the same fault. He has no winninguess of manner, and no graceful ease of direction or deference to others, but pours out sentence upon sentence, until you are gorged and sickened with their riches. His conversation at BROOKES' every evening at 4 o'clock was an essay, not conversation. Men gathered round to listen, as they do here to a lecture, and those not present always asked in the evening, "Well, what did MACAULAY speak about to-day." As SIDNEY SMITH wittily remarked, "How charming MACAULAY would be if he had but a few brilliant flashes of silence."

Though retired from politics, he still holds the character of a seer, to whose wisdom Whigs in difficulties ever fly for counsel. In a discussion last session, when sharply twitted by Mr. DISRAELI for deserting his party and joining with the Peelites, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who is very sensitive to the slightest touch of party honor, replied "That he had been himself averse to such a junction, but that he had advised with Mr. MACAULAY, who told him that if he declined, he would incur a most fearful responsibility." This was to the Whigs a triumphant answer. The seer had said it.

While thus endeavoring to picture Mr. MACAULAY, let it not be supposed we are wholly one-sided and insensible to his grave faults as a historian. They may be almost summed up in a sentence. He appears at his birth to have been wrapped up in the buff and the blue Whig cover of the Edinburgh *Review*, and never since to have got or seen outside it. To him all men are Whigs or Tories.

If the great principles of humanity ever found a home in the brains or affection of MACAULAY, he has certainly dealt with them as mariners often do with precious goods in time of storm—thrown them overboard, in order to bring his little whig clipper safely into port. Generally, men who are blessed with humane thought and feeling are not over anxious to throw them away, even to please the Duke of BEDFORD or Lord LANSDOWNE. We may, therefore, pretty safely conclude that whatever may be the other glorious attributes of MACAULAY—and they are legion—a feeling for humanity was not numbered among the inventory of the rich gifts he received from the hands of Nature.

And yet, in our estimation, no man in this age can be qualified for the task of a historian who has been treated in this respect so ungenerously by Providence as Mr. MACAULAY. Some may consider this ideal of a historian too high, and our judgment, consequently, too severe. Yet, of all the various agents for the diffusion of knowledge, the expansion of ideas, the overthrow of errors and the annihilation of prejudice—in one word, of the progress of civilization—there is none who stands so high—none whose responsibilities are more weighty than those of the man who undertakes to enlighten his cotemporaries about the doings, the sayings and the character of their ancestors. To fit him for this task he should have a large love of his kind. Without this, he remains indifferent to all that contributes to their happiness or promotes their unhappiness,—without this he does not picture the men and things of the past in reference to the benefit or evil they have brought on the largest number of people now living. Without such large, earnest, fervent humanitarian love, he lacks the primary requisite for his task. What has been, what is, and what will ever be the great object of governments, and peoples, and churches, and all earthly institutions? To secure human happiness and remove human unhappiness. If so many governments degenerate into despotisms, and so many peoples into pauperisms, and so many churches into mummeries, it is owing to the absence of that spirit of love and all-embracing humanity. In the same measure as governments are impregnated with this spirit of love, in the same measure are causes of unhappiness removed and fresh avenues of happiness opened. So is it with historians impregnated with a spirit of humanity. They ennoble the minds of the present generation by showing up the doings of those that are past in the light of justice and truth. Without it history is only the reflex of an individual brain—void of soul, of heart, of anything which might show that man is born for higher purposes than to eat and drink, woman for a nobler object than to dress and breed, and governments and parties for other ends than to shuffle in and shuffle out. But MACAULAY, with all the brilliant panoply of his gorgeous picture, high scholarly achievement, thorough mental culture and enthusiastic love of disquisition of character and event, is, by no means, a man of strong spiritual vitality. He has as little sympathy with the first principles of humanity, as with the first principles of anything else. Intellectually speaking, he is an outsider. Read his essays on MILTON, BACON and MACHIAVELLI, and his superficiality will at once become transparent. It is the same with his histories. Organically disabled to search the human soul and draw forth the motives that actuated men reeking with life and saturated with reality, his judgment of character often lacks depth. Without the requisite spiritual grandeur to deal with first principles and causes, he is compelled to draw his inferences from inferior principles and effects. But he does it with such marvelous beauty! In the remarkable gift of coloring erroneous ideas with a glowing imagination, and of bringing out those colors surrounded with the most artistic drapery of language, and of ornamenting this drapery with the most exquisite fancy-fretting of classical and historical allusion,—in this remarkable gift lies his power. But what is the real material presented to the mind? Nothing but men and things, clothed in the colors they wear in Mr. MACAULAY's estimate, and that estimate is colored by his peculiar nature, and not infrequently his peculiar prejudice. He is one of those remarkable individualities scarce everywhere, but nowhere scarcer than in England. With the glowing imagination of the Spaniard, and graceful elegance of the Frenchman, his mental nature presents all the hard features of the matter-of-fact Englishman, most strangely overlaid with thought by the bracing atmosphere of Scotland. His emotional nature being singularly poor, his mental nature is overcharged with electricity. Hence, he is constantly lost in thought, and seemingly overwhelmed by the torrent of facts and incidents that rush ceaselessly through his crowded brain. There is no soft whispering of affection; no warm electricity of soul; no disposition to love; no affection to absorb him;—all is cold, dreary and dismal in the Scotch heart, but the head is all on fire. All the fuel which would have been consumed to light up his affectional, have been employed to swell the fires of his intellectual nature,—and, with furnace heat it glows and glows. Such strength of fire! Fancy such a man, who has no bond of love to link him personally to other men, and to whom woman gives no delight, devoting all the vitality of his nature to the service of his brain. No lover has ever placed himself more enthusiastically and all-absorbingly at the disposal of his beloved one, than MACAULAY has his whole being at the disposal of that brain. It is something almost supernatural. Only those who have watched him as we have done can have an idea of the extent of his affection for his brain. If some thought, twisted for hours, becomes at last unraveled, or some point in the character of one or the other man, or the nature of one or the other event, at last catches the idiosyncracies of the brain, MACAULAY begins quite suddenly to smile, his eyes twinkle—the whole man is transformed. He is radiant. In such moments MACAULAY is a sight for the gods.

The anatomy of brains like those of MACAULAY is a study of bewildering excitement. Fancy innumerable delicate little cells, and the manifold tender pores of which that organ is composed, in a constant struggle with Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Reformation, the Revolution, Ireland and the Tories, and all the hundred thousand odds and ends of British politics—here the Colonial policy, there the Foreign relations, and, to make the confusion worse confounded, the Constitution, with "the masses" in the distance. Poor MACAULAY! Poor brains! doomed to fret and rave about, incumbered with myriads of cumbrous facts, without a sunny gleam from the heart to soften the task, without a faint glimmer of emotion to humanize the thought. All as dry and hard and inflexible as the very stone out of which WELLINGTON's Monument was hewn; all as rigid, starched, soulless, as the respectable Mr. Dombey; as cheerless, frigid, matter-of-fact as the immortal Gradgrind and his numerous progeny. To walk up and down the highways of ages, and to tell ages to come how humanity has fared at the hands of those great Commoners and Peers and Bishops of Great Britain, with no other assistance than those hard, implacable, despotic brains—it is a task for a Titan. We do not wonder it takes MACAULAY such time to complete his history. The wonder to us is that with such a desolation in his nature he can complete it at all. A man with a noble, spiritual nature, would accomplish in a day what to MACAULAY is thought-labor for a year. All the most important features in human nature, which can only be truthfully caught by intuition, are only palpable to him by research.

The spiritually minded historian stands upon a lofty pedestal of humanity, and with the serenity of a philosopher judges all men and things in accordance with the relations they bear to it. But MACAULAY has no such pedestal to stand on. In his soul there is no crucible with which to test truth and probe mankind. In his heart there is no emotion which throbs in unison with humanity, which weeps with its sorrows and rejoices in its joys. In his mind there is no spirit of unity to subordinate all the manifold relations of religious, political and social life to the one great idea of the happiness of the people. As far as the spiritual nature of MACAULAY is concerned, it is in as perfect state of chaos as the barbarism out of which the present state of Anglo-Saxon civilization has sprung. Having no unity of thought to curb and master the facts of history, he dives headlong into the whirlpool of these facts, and understanding to perfection the art of knitting words together and embroidering them with all manner of fascinating metaphors, he brings these facts he delves up before the world in exquisite form and most enchanting taste. Every phrase of MACAULAY's is in itself an accomplished little gentleman, as irreproachable in tenure as a French dancing master, as accomplished and fascinating as one of the scions of an old Whig family on his appearance in a reception room of Belgravia. Of the real genuine spirit of a great historian, however, there is nothing; but there is the form, with all the bewitching allurements of refined scholarship and elegant adornment. His glowing imagination, too, clothes his every sentence with a peculiar charm. Not the imagination of a poet in love with his ideal, but the imagination of a bibliopist who is in love with his brains, and of a Whig who is in love with Whiggery. The flames which such an imagination kindles may burn as other flames, but they fill the air with somewhat of the perfume of burnt manuscripts and *auto-da-fés* of paper Constitutions. There is something sadly colossal in the movements of a great intellect which is thus uninspired by the lofty impulses of the soul, and unmoved by the tender pleadings of the heart. In most desolate grandeur it stands high up in air, like a glacier upon the summit of the Himalaya or St. Gothardt, unmelted by the golden rays of the sun or the copious descending dews from Heaven. Here are rocks, and trees, and plants, and stones, formed in groups like the facts of history in MACAULAY's brain. Like them, we see proud lords, and stern legislators, and pompous bishops, clothed in purple of eloquence and diadem of rhetoric, full of oriental richness and Indian splendor, but yet cold and barren and soulless as those rocks and trees among the snow-clad heights. While MACAULAY pays his homage to these lofty grandees of Britain, the multitude in the valley beneath is swayed and agitated by thousands of passions and emotions; millions of Britains sweat, and toil, and work, and starve, to supply the illustrious clique on the mountain top with the luxuries of life; thousands of lovely girls cry their little hearts out, knitting their lives away to supply the great Whig ladies with fine and cheap laces; millions are doomed to the life of brutes to cultivate the farms of the great Whig Lords; in a word, scenes are enacted in the valley beneath which make angels weep and demons chuckle. But there is such a distance between that huge mountain and low valley, that nobler men than MACAULAY have failed to hear the sobs and cries of despair and agony which come from the depths of the woe and misery of the people. Perhaps we have no right to find fault with Mr. MACAULAY on this score. As far as it is compatible with the equilibrium of Whiggery, he sometimes throws there and there a commiserating peep into the lower valley beneath, and the fact that besides the families of the RUSSELLS, CAVENDISHES and GROTS, Great Britain contains a few other families, is occasionally gracefully hinted at by philosophical allusions to the feelings of "the masses," the tendencies of the "working classes," and so forth. We don't belong to the modern school of sentimental socialists, but we think a historian figuring in this Nineteenth Century should have qualifications and emotions in harmony with the humanitarian spirit of the age. We are also aware of the technical distinctions made between philanthropists and historians, but they are miserably futile.

A man who has no spirit of philanthropy to bring to bear upon the doings of mankind, is unfit and unworthy to be the historian of their doings. The man of this century, who alone brings the right spirit to bear upon history, is AUGUSTE COMTE. We do not sympathize with his many pedantries, and his efforts to coin new names for the immutable laws of the spiritual nature of man; but he professes the right royal spirit of the humanitarian philosophy of history. What a pity, that hundreds of years must intervene before historical views like those of French Comtes can even become intelligible to English Macaulays. The one is so full of deas that he cannot come down to facts; the other is so full of facts that he cannot lift himself up to ideas. The soul of the one is so lofty that he never condescends to come down from the region of first principles; the soul of the other is so clogged that he cannot climb up to their elevation. Great Britain required a foreigner, DE LOLME, to explain her Constitution. She will require another foreigner to explain her history.

There is that in the construction of the undefiled Anglo-Saxon mind which shrinks from the spiritualizing influence of Continental ideality. There is that in the delicacy of the Continental mind which shrinks from the reduction of the ideal into practice. How strong and unconquerable these climatical idiosyncracies are is evidenced by the very fact that a man like MACAULAY, so thoroughly conversant with French, German, and Italian and Spanish history and literature, still remains as inaccessible to the higher influences of ideality as the most matter-of-fact shopkeeper of Cheapside. Yet Great Britain cannot advance towards happiness as long as this hard, materialized spirit remains unsoftened and elasticized by intercourse with the Continent of Europe. The boast of the practical genius of Great Britain is answered by the shrieks of agony from her masses, starved in soul, mind, and body. Who has traveled over Europe without noticing the striking difference between the social life of the Continent, pervaded by loveliness of sentiment and geniality of feeling, and that of England, frozen up by selfishness and unhumanized by mental reserve. We only say thus much to stigmatize the arrogant tone of Mr. MACAULAY in speaking of all other countries but England. As long as Great Britain remains so largely indebted to Germany and France for all the noblest ideas of civilization, this arrogance comes with a bad grace from one who professes to be so profound a thinker as Mr. MACAULAY.

We have been severe with Mr. MACAULAY, as an historian. A man of his splendid abilities invites severity, and is entitled to be judged from the very highest point of view. A mere fact-hewer and word-pointer should not be worshipped in this age as in those that have [illegible]. It [illegible] to attain a little of the old [illegible] for [illegible] word-setters and [illegible] [illegible] concentrate criticism upon the spirit that animates the man, and the bearing that spirit has on humanity. Rather than give analysis of his writings, we prefer to give analysis of his nature. The former has been frequently done, and the story itself will amply repay a self-performance of the process. Of his nature we will say, however much it may entitle him to a high rank in English literature as a dazzling essayist, and to a place of honor in her Legislature as an accomplished politician, it does not, in our estimation, qualify him for the high task of the historian of a great nation like Great Britain.

The Periodicals.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—There are strong grounds, we think, for quarreling with the editors, for the excessive brevity of this month's portion of "Living in the Country." Mr. Sparrowgrass, with his pleasant wife and fine children, has become such a favorite with the public, that a mere bow and away disappoints. Yet, in the three pages which he does give, how much to muse over do we find! There is school-life in the country, so full of interest to children of a larger growth, with its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows, and, as the closing of this chapter, is a little bit of tragedy, *not* overwrought. Very touching is the "Drowning of Little Tommy." More ambitious papers than the "Sparrowgrass" are the account of WASHINGTON at Boston sixty-six years ago, pleasantly mingling description of places with anecdotes of men and women; another portion of the story called "Owlscope," the interest of which increases; a semi-scientific notice of Life at the North Pole; and excellent critical notices of MILNE'S *Crimea* and LEWES' *Life of Goethe*. Even while we sometimes arrive at opinions respecting books very different from those of *Putnam*, we acknowledge the ability and skill of his critical notices. 'A Word for Men's Rights," half serious and half jesting, is suggestive, at any rate. There is a Hindoo story, which we found rather heavy, and a bit of poetry, called The Ring, which looks like a translation, but the comprehension of which has baffled us. How did the rubies get out of the ring? how did the pearls get in? were the pearls finally taken out of their setting? and, when the ring is put on for the last time, is it to be without rubies or pearls? There is a poem here, entitled "The Ranger," to our taste one of the best things we have seen in metre for a long time. The three concluding stanzas, which narrate so much, in a manner equally terse and expressive, are very touching. But even while we greatly commend these verses, let us add, that more careless rhymes we have seldom met. *Fallow*, *mellow* and *hollow* occur awkwardly in one stanza; so do *mason* and *reason*, *morrow* and *sparrow*, *fail us* and *mellows*, *reason* and *face on*, *meadows* and *ladders*, *swarthy* and *worthy*, and *whither*, *feather* and *other*. "My Wife and I" is a charming love-lyric, which, as one reads it, makes its own music. On the whole, this is the best number of *Putnam* for a long time.

Eclectic Magazine.—A fine portrait of Marshal PELISSIER, the French Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, well engraved by SARTAIN, will be looked upon with more than ordinary interest, when studied in connection with a biography which exhibits the various incidents of his brilliant career. There is the usual variety of articles, chiefly bearing on the personal history of well-known public characters, taken from the leading periodicals published in England. The selection of portraits and papers in this periodical is creditable to the judgment and taste of Mr. W. H. BIDWELL, the editor.

Godey's Lady's Book.—We have to notice here a marked improvement in the illustrations, and an evident infusion of new blood by the addition of the authoress of *Alone* and *The Hidden Path* to the corps of regular contributors. Fiction, poetry, music, fashions, and literary and other gossip make *Godey's* a very agreeable magazine. We would mention, as its best story, "Slippers—A Wife's Stratagem," by ALICE B. NEAL.

The School-fellow.—In new hands, (DIX & EDWARDS, proprietors of *Putnam's Magazine*,) this periodical has taken a great step forward. The February number (that for January we have not yet seen) contains numerous illustrated papers of variety and value—just the papers to excite the attention of young persons, and awaken a spirit o[illegible]

inquiry in their [illegible] We [illegible] cordially approve of it. "[illegible]" [illegible] because it is not, we [illegible] a letter praising the magazine, and such, because it is worse than useless giving children lessons to write so called "fancy work." The [illegible] and plates of this periodical are good, and the engravings, which are numerous, much above the ordinary quality of children's magazines.

NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERING.

Secretary Marcy's Instructions to Mr. Wheeler.

We understand that on the forthcoming trial of the Nicaragua Fillibusters, the following dispatch, and numerous other papers of importance will be read:

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1855.

SIR: I have received and laid before the President your dispatches numbered 93 and 94, together with their inclosures. The miserable condition of Nicaragua is much regretted and devolves upon this Government perplexing duties. While adhering to our settled policy of leaving to every nation the management of its own internal affairs, we have important duties to perform in regard to our citizens who may be resident within or passing through its territories. The recent murders and outrages committed upon them in the State of Nicaragua must be atoned for by the authorities of that country. The perpetrators of these crimes must be punished, the sufferers indemnified, and the families of the murdered be provided for. Whenever that country has a responsible Government, a due measure of satisfaction will be demanded. In the present condition of affairs there, it is difficult to decide who has the responsible Government on which the demand for satisfaction can be made. It appears that a band of foreign adventurers has invaded that unhappy country, which, after gaining recruits from among the residents, has, by violence overturned the previously existing Government, and now pretend to be in possession of sovereign authority. The knowledge we have of their proceedings does not authorize the President to recognise it as the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, and he cannot hold or permit you to hold in your official character any political intercourse with the persons now claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of that State. It appears to be no more that a violent usurpation of power brought about by an irregular self-organized military force, as yet unsanctioned by the will or acquiescence of the people of Nicaragua. It has more the appearance of a successful marauding expedition than a change of Government or revolution.

Should the mass of the people of Nicaragua be unwilling or unable to repel this forced or shake off this usurpation, and ultimately submit to its rule, then it may become *de facto* a government, and responsible for the outrages which have been committed upon the rights and persons of American citizens. Then this Government will demand and exact ample indemnity and satisfaction from it.

The President instructs you to abstain from any official intercourse with the persons now exercising a temporary control over some parts of Nicaragua. In such a dubious state of affairs you cannot be expected to act in your official character until you receive instructions from your Government, but you will be entitled to all the immunities of a Minister if you do not act to forfeit them.

You will remain in the country and keep your Government well advised of the actual condition of affairs therein. You will observe great circumspection in your conduct. You cannot claim a right to the privileges of a Minister if you intermeddle with the concerns of any of the parties.

The difficulties you have already encountered arose as it appears from an apprehension that you had improperly interfered in the conflict between the contending parties.

Though the President has no doubt that you acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, yet your course was liable from that which your duty as the representative of a foreign Government imposed upon you. You have exposed you to the charge by one party of interfering in the concerns of the other, and on this ground an attempt will be made to justify the restraint put upon you.

In regard to this matter the President will hereafter take such a course as is dictated by a regard to your rights as a public functionary of this Government.

Orders have been issued for some of our public ships to visit the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua.

They will have instructions to look to and protect the persons and property of our citizens, but there should be no misapprehensions as to the extent to which they have a right to interfere. The commanders of such ships have no right, except in very extraordinary cases, to send forces to operate on land, and in no case could they be permitted to take part in the conflicts of the contending parties within [illegible]

[illegible] to hold the officers of the [illegible] ships sent to the coasts of Nicaragua confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens or shielding their property from unjust seizure or protecting their persons are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. L. MARCY.

Letter from Mr. Pelton, M. C.

We published, a few days since, a letter from Mr. PELTON, representative in Congress from the Third District, giving his reasons for voting for Mr. BANKS. In that letter he made some allusion to his Know-Nothing colleagues, in reference to which, he has written another letter explanatory of his motives, in which he says:

It is due that I should say that I exceedingly regret that any personal allusions to my colleagues, Messrs. WHITNEY and VALK, should have found their way into the columns of any newspaper, for to whatever I may have said in the letter, I in no wise intended to impugn their character as intelligent and independent representatives.

These gentlemen and myself have differed upon questions involved in the election of Speaker, yet I have entertained towards them personally none but the most friendly feelings, and have not questioned their honesty or patriotism in the course that they have thought proper to pursue in our present contest.

The difference between us is merely political, and as I have never regarded them otherwise than as honorable men, it is an act of common justice that the above explanation should appear in the same paper in which my former letter was published.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GUY R. PELTON.

Southern Commercial Convention.

This body assembled at Richmond, Va., on the 30th ultimo. The attendance was not as large as anticipated. The Mayor of the city, JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., was appointed President *pro tempore*, and on taking the Chair he tendered a cordial welcome to the Delegates from abroad, and expressed his regret that the inclement weather had prevented a more numerous attendance. Delegates were present from the States of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri. Among those present we find the following: From Washington, John T. Towers, Richard Wallach, Silas H. Hill, John A. Linton and Thomas Berry; Georgetown, Robert Ould and J. S. Berry; Alexandria, Henry C. Ward, David Hume, Fendall Marbury, Charles W. Blincoe, David Funsten and George W. Brent.

We learn through the *Telegraph* that the Convention reassembled yesterday and organized permanently by the election of Gen. TASKER TRUEMAN, of Maryland, as President, and the choice of Vice-Presidents from Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, and District of Columbia. Gov. WISE was present, and was invited to a seat on the platform. Amongst the resolutions offered was one by Mr. ARMAT, of this city, declaring that "notwithstanding the baleful opinions entertained by our fellow-citizens of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union and a determination to preserve it." All the resolutions submitted were referred to the committee on business.

Two hundred and twelve delegates were in attendance yesterday. The members are to partake of a public dinner this evening, which will no doubt be a splendid affair.

Discovery of the Body of Mrs. Kadore.

Mrs. KADORE, of Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, who had been missing since the morning of Tuesday last, an account of which was published in the papers of yesterday morning, was found on Thursday at 5 P. M., by Captain JOHN WESCOT, of the same place, who drew her up with a hook and line from the bottom of the river, some eight or ten feet above where she walked off. Her body was then taken to the house, where a post-mortem examination was held by Coroner PEREK, in which the jury rendered a verdict of death from supposed suicide. She was 36 years of age, and was born in Massachusetts. She left two small children—one 3 and the other 15 months old. The occurrence created an intense excitement throughout the neighborhood, and some four or five hundred persons were assembled at and near the premises during the greater part of the day on which she was found. The family were comparatively strangers, having been but a few months in the place. They formerly kept a low groggery, and she manner in which he conducted it was condemned by people generally. He evinced the most obtuse feelings in regard to the circumstances, and confessed on his examination that on the night previous to her absenting herself she had declared to him that it was a pity the house should not take fire and burn up.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LECTURES.

Mr. Hitchcock's Third Lecture—The Cabin-houses of the Wilderness.

The object of this lecture was to present some of the romantic incidents which characterized the early settlement of the West.

In the year 1768, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, now known as Rome, in this State, between Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON and the Six Nations, by which the latter made over to the British Crown an immense tract of country lying upon the Tennessee, Kenawha and Monongahela Rivers. The right of these Indians to this country was not, by any means, a clear one, for the country inhabited by them lay far to the eastward. A part of this territory was to be bestowed upon those who had suffered by the war of PONTIAC. Soon afterward we find a sturdy Connecticut man, Captain JONATHAN HARVEY, coasting along the shores of Lake Superior, thinking westward to the Mississippi, and even gathering tidings of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains.

At this very same time a stately young Virginian was sailing in a canoe down the Ohio River—the "Beautiful River" of the French. His object was to locate the land claims of his brother soldiers—for he had served in the French war, and was an accomplished surveyor. He had moreover a due share of the Anglo-American ambition—the desire to become a land-owner. And so it was his purpose to become a settler in the Western wilderness. We cannot doubt that had Providence not otherwise ordered, the Virginian would have been a model pioneer. But another sphere was reserved for this man, whose name was GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We must pass over the romantic story of the establishment of a colony from New-England, near the present site of Natchez; and the wonderful march which they made, when driven out by the Spaniards, through the untrodden wilderness to the settlements in Georgia. Never since the Ten Thousand made their famous retreat was a more marvelous expedition undertaken and carried safely through.

About 1767, JOHN FINLAY, a North-Carolina woodsman, bent upon wild adventure, with an eye also to profit, sets out on an expedition westward. He crosses the mountains and turns into the "Warriors' Road," the broad trail worn by the Indians in their passage from Georgia and Carolina to New-York. Then he turns to the West again, and enters what is now the State of Kentucky, where he wanders at will, bartering and trading to his heart's content.

JOHN FINLAY returns home and spreads glowing reports of the magnificent country he has traversed. Among those whose hearts are set on fire is a farmer living far up the Yadkin. He is a kindly man—no misanthrope—yet a lover of solitude. He is uneasy when neighbors are in his vicinity. He is of middle age, profoundly versed in all the mysteries of woodcraft. His name is DANIEL BOONE. In the spring of 1769 he is plowing his fields, and meditating, as is his wont, when tidings reach him that a party has been formed to visit the beautiful land of which FINLAY has brought back such glowing reports. He leaves his plow in mid-furrow, seizes his trusty rifle, and joins the party. It is but a small one—FINLAY, BOONE, and five others. They cross the Iron Mountain, reach the Cumberland Pass, and come upon the headwaters of the Kenawha, and the goodly land is before them. An Eden it seems to BOONE—buffaloes, like cattle upon a thousand hills; beautiful springs leaping from the hill-sides, and swelling into rivers. For six months BOONE revels in enjoyment. Then the Indians attack them. BOONE, with one more, is taken prisoner, and the remainder of the company return to the settlements. The prisoners escape, but BOONE's companion is soon shot, and he is alone, without even a dog to bear him company. Although he traverses these pleasant lands, which lately acquired the name of the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

In the Spring he is joined by his brother, a born pioneer like himself, and for eighteen months they remain together. The savages are everywhere aroused; yet they do not find traces of the pioneers. The soil of Kentucky was then covered with a peculiar species of thistle which received and retained the impress of a foot, almost as deliciously as snow would have done. The numerous bands of Indians took no precaution to conceal a trail treading upon these plants, and left their trails everywhere, while the BOONES carefully avoided them, and thus remained unobserved by the savages. The brother returns to the settlements for fresh supplies of ammunition, and DANIEL is again alone. Alone in the vast wilderness, this one Anglo-American explores the open scenes which nature holds for all her loving children, and feeds his soul with delight.

The country is fully explored, and the BOONES return and bring back reports of the land. By and by a small company of settlers is formed—they are BOONE with his family and five neighbors. They bid a cordial adieu to their old neighbors—for the hunter is loved and respected by all—and set off. In Powell's Valley they are joined by forty well armed men. They are molested till they have crossed the last mountain chain. Then their rear is attacked by an ambuscade of Indians, and six of the party are slain—among them is the eldest son of BOONE. These are the first sacrifices of that heavy tomb of victims who were to be offered up before the Dark and Bloody Ground could become the home of civilized men. A halt is called, and a council held. If such is the peril of the beginning of their enterprise, what must they not expect during its continuance? They fall back to Powell's Valley, where they take up their abode.

Month after month does DANIEL BOONE sit in the rude porch of his cabin, casting longing looks to the promised land, eager to take possession of it. "It will not do now, DANIEL," says his wife, and he tarries in the valley.

One day—this was in 1774—a messenger comes in hot haste into the valley, inquiring for a hunter and woodsman named DANIEL BOONE. He comes from Lord DUNMORE, the Governor of Virginia, who wishes BOONE to undertake a perilous service. A company of Virginia land surveyors and speculators have gone to the Falls of the Ohio, the spot where Louisville now stands, to survey the country. The Governor has learned that all the Western Indians have banded together to destroy the whites, who are parceling out their hunting-grounds. He wishes BOONE to find out the adventurers, warn them of their peril, and convey them back to the settlements. Will he go? He looks into the face of his wife. Can she refuse the request of the lordly Governor of Virginia? She gives a tearful assent. BOONE takes his trusty rifle, and sets off alone on his perilous way through the forest. The Falls are four hundred miles distant. He reaches them unharmed, accomplishes his object, and returns—the whole journey of eight hundred miles has taken him but six weeks. Then followed the Indian war known in history sometimes as Dunmore's, sometimes as Logan's War. The Indians are forced to succumb, and Lord DUNMORE returns to Virginia, to uphold the authority of the British crowe, which is now tottering, for the American Revolution is brooking out.

Other parties from North Carolina have in the meanwhile penetrated into the western country. Among the leaders is a bold, dashing man, Colonel JAMES HENDERSON. He had reached man's estate before he knew how to read or write. He teaches himself; he runs for constable, is elected; becomes under-sheriff; makes his way from one step to another; he reaches a seat on the bench. A bold, dashing, open-handed fellow, he makes money rapidly and loses it as rapidly, until at length he finds himself bankrupt, with all the Western world before him. He purchases from the Cherokee Indians what title they could give to the lands about Kanawha—the very same tract which the Six Nations had before sold to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON. One title was as good as the other—neither was worth much, coming from such distant quarters. However, HENDERSON will set up an independent government there, which he will call the Republic of Transylvania. He engages BOONE as pioneer and scout, and these settlements are formed, named after HANDY, BOONE, and LOGAN. A sort of Legislature is convened, under the shade of a huge tree. They pass nine laws in three days—an example of promptness which our Congress might well imitate. But royal authority first, and the Virginia Legislature afterwards, disown the new government. The settlements, however, remain.

These events have brought us down to 1777. The British Government determine to arm the savages of the West against the frontier settlements, and thus taking the colonists in rear, as well as in front and on the flank, to crush the Revolution. The number of fighting men in those frontier settlements was but about one hundred; and they bore the brunt of the attacks of the whole Indian force. The lecturer detailed numerous incidents to show the constant perils of these settlers, their wives and families. How the daughter of BOONE, with three other girls, was carried off in broad day, in sight of the armed post, by a band of Indians; how they were followed, and rescued by the whites; how young HOY, a lad of seventeen, crept out of the beleaguered post, which had been reduced to famine, and, passing through the ambushed Indians, penetrated a score of miles into the forest, shot game, and brought it by night to the fort—thus, for six long months, alone supplying the garrison with food; how LOGAN rushed from the stockade, amid a shower of hostile bullets, which riddled his garments, and brought back his wounded comrade; and how, when their ammunition was almost gone, he started alone for the nearest post—two hundred miles away, through a country swarming with foes—avoiding the beaten trail, threading forest and swamp, climbing almost impassable precipices, and loading himself with ammunition, returned in safety—accomplishing every day a distance of forty or fifty miles.

These three frontier posts, manned by that hundred hardy pioneers, were the breakwater which stayed the swell and rush of the wild western tribes, and prevented them from falling upon the rear of the American colonies. To that brave Rampart [illegible] history owes a debt which should be worthily paid. Were it not for them and their undaunted courage, the issue of the great struggle for American independence might very likely have been other than what it has been.

THE SHAKERS.

Lecture on "Shakerism" by F. W. Evans—What the Community believe—Their faith and Practice—Their Notions of Celibacy Explained, &c., &c.

If the subject of Thursday evening's discourse at the Tabernacle had been proposed during the burning heat of August, it might have been supposed there was an expectation of its being found particularly seasonable. It would be wrong to jump to the conclusion that the lecturer thought this intensely frigid Winter more appropriate for the cool examination of the system. We believe the venerable expositor thought it generally desirable the world should know more definitely what can be urged in its favor, and, irrespective of the thermometer, selected this as the fitting moment for our enlightenment. Well muffled against the combined effect of the weather and a topic of nomenclature so ominous, we devoted the evening to listn to this novel effort. Regarding the sect generally as an exceedingly moral people, who mind their own business, we are not ready to condemn them merely for their vulgar designation. The Society of Friends lie under the same vulgar odium, merely because one of their early leaders quoted the peculiar phraseology of the Old Testament: "And Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake."

At 7½ o'clock, the lecture being free, the building was tolerably well filled.

The costume of the "Shakers" is well known: Hats of a useful breadth of brim, when the rays of the Summer sunlight are too brilliant for the human iris; white, too, whether for the scientific reason that black substances absorb the heating rays, or for theologic reasons, we know not. Coats of a most primitive cut, from which, assuredly, the shaughass of Broadway have caught the fashion; the fraternity strongly reminding us, in their *tout ensemble*, of the country farmer of a Puritan period.

The lecturer, Mr. F. W. EVANS, of New-Lebanon Society, commenced by a few apologetic remarks, and proceeded to state what were the leading features of the belief of his party. A new dispensation had commenced on earth. In fact, Christ had already made his second appearance. They did not consider Jesus of Nazareth to be the Christ. Jesus was not a God. The Christ of whom they wished to speak was a "quickening spirit," the same that descended in the form of a dove upon Jesus at his baptism. This "quickening spirit" was the "Second Adam" as they understood it. They would lay no claim to infallibility, and asked only to be judged by the light of that dispensation under which we are now living. In their opinion every man will be judged by the rule formed from the light with which he has been favored, and thus the heathen were not amenable to Christian standards.

The number of Shaker Societies now in existence is eighteen in seven of the States, and there are none elsewhere. The community was originated by a female whom, said Mr. EVANS, we are accustomed to regarding divine. Jesus was the "first-born among many brethren," but he was no more divine than their founder; she was "first-born among many sisters." She was born in 1736, and was the subject of a peculiar revelation in 1770. She was frequently introduced into the spirit word, and received many communications from Jesus of Nazareth, also from Moses. From them she ascertained the nature of the dispensations they had respectively been instrumental in introducing to the world. We speak, then, said the lecturer, of four dispensations. First, of that reaching from Adam to Abraham. Another from Abraham to Moses. A third from Moses to Christ, and, lastly, a fourth commencing with ANNE LEE.

The first Society was formed in Albany. The Shakers have always maintained that intercourse with the spiritual world is an essential element of their systematic opinion. Apostolic gifts in all their variety as possessed in the early Christian Church, the gifts of healing, of tongues and of prophecy; they saw no reason to believe that these were discontinued or limited only to that age. Further, they hold that all truths harmonize, and that while all other theologies require continual adaptation to advancing science, their doctrines are liable to no such objection. Further, they think that all truth is only offshoots from revealed truth. Revelation is not direct from Deity; when the Scripture states that Moses talked with God "face to face," the passage needs some qualification. The expressions used in the story of the burning bush are "the Lord," "the Angel of the Lord," and "God;" these could not refer to only one being. If we were to accept the literal and direct language of Scripture, we should justify the polygamy of the Mormons. No, said the speaker, it was not the God of the Universe who spake to Moses. It was the God of Israel. Every nation has its God—else, how about those Egyptian magicians who rivaled Moses and Aaron in their enchantments. Only the God of Moses was the greater or stronger God, for the prophet's rod had swallowed up all the rest. [Laughter.]

Shakers are an isolated people. It was always predicted of Israel that he should "dwell alone and not be numbered among the nations."

There were three great principles to which he would advert. First, their notions as to revelation. Secondly, as to the nature of property, and lastly, as to the relations which ought to exist between the sexes.

We hold, said he, that he whom we term Christ (not Jesus the Christ of other sects) has ever been the guardian spirit of this earth, and that previous to his manifestation to Jesus he had mediators who stood between him and the children of men. Jesus was indeed, in one sense, a God, so was Moses; he was a God to Pharaoh.

The Jews were discrepant from the Gentiles in this, that they understood and embodied the same principles as the Shakers.

The lecturer then alluded to the feeding of the Israelites in the wilderness with manna. It was so, that none gathered either too much or too little. From this he proceeded to deduce the doctrine of the equal division of property. Also from the command equally to divide the promised land among the Israelites, he attempted to confirm the same position, and became really eloquent in interweaving with such a theologic dogma the most ultra-Republican ideas of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, quoting the American Declaration of Independence very freely. Not a single cheer, however, followed this eeily.

He next spoke of the Sabbath, and his notions were framed upon a purely Hebrew model. There were four forms of Sabbath, as there were four dispensations. He quoted largely the 23d Chapter of Leviticus. They, the Jews, kept a whole Sabbatical year,—it was an organic law of the land, when slaves were set free and all debts canceled. [Laughter.] Yes, as soon as the trumpet sounded, all debts were wiped out. [Increased laughter.] Their great Sabbath was typical of the Christian dispensation, especially in reference to property. The lecturer quoted the demand made by Jesus upon the young man: "Go, sell all thou hast and follow me," indicating that renunciation of property was essential to the perfection of Christianity. Jesus was a good Shaker; he taught that "except a man forsake all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple."

We (said he) do not suppose you will all go to sell. It might be affirmed that, in all probability, among the hundreds present, there was not one good Christian. It would be no great undertaking to prove there was not a Christian in the house. (Laughter.) But what of that? They might have, nevertheless, something perhaps quite as good, and morally to rob them of the name of Christian was not much. We ought to be good Jews before it was possible we could be good Christians.

He spoke then of the relations between the sexes. A dead pause followed one of his introductory remarks. Said he, "I wish I dare read to you some passages from the Bible on this subject." Jesus was the great exemplar of virgin purity, and Moses was the High Priest of the order of procreation. Moses certainly never taught that a Jew must lead a virgin life, but he did teach that marriage was intended for the purpose of procreation only, that the intention of reproduction should determine the occurrence of either marriage or the intercourse which is subsequent. Moses evidently taught that all beyond this is only making "provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof," and that such conduct is an ungodly violation of the law of our being. He adverted to many matters of ceremonial uncleanness defined as such in the Levitical law, for which appropriate purifications were prescribed. Especially for women after childbirth, a longer period being ordered in the case of a male infant. Why was a sin-offering necessary in this instance, if there were no taint of sin? "Thy desire" or lust, as he would say it ought to be interpreted, "shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee" as many a poor woman has found to her cost. (Derisive cheers.) He hoped these serious matters would not be treated with levity. The law of Moses condemned the law of marriage while it allowed it, men not being as originally erected. Adam had corrupted us all, hence marriage is perverted to the mere purposes of sexual gratification; hence disease and death. Christ was the end of the law, but lawless nature human was ever triumphant. David admitted that "in the lust of coition" his mother conceived him. And lust clung to David in consequence as a loathsome disease. No then quoted that passage having relation to those "who are counted worthy to attain that world who neither marry nor are given in marriage" in a way to do the heart good of the most ultra-Catholic advocate of the value of nunneries and all monastic institutions. He spoke of divorces, and evidently thought that dissatisfied parties were only leaping from the frying-pan into the fire in seeking to form more fitting alliances. They ought to refer their mutual sufferings to their ignorance of the fact that they knew nothing of the true nature and end of marriage. He commented next and lastly upon that passage, "except a man hate his father and mother he cannot be my disciple." Mr. EVANS thought it meant that a man ought to hate the carnal generative life, that more especially imperiled him to make a woman a partner of a similar sort to that by which he was brought into existence, and that so, even his own wife and his own mother would fall under the same category. The audience evidently thought all this very queer, very new and very unnatural, and received it without the slightest signs of either disapprobation or pleasure, probably from the fact that occasionally a little piquant and well recognized truth interspersed the strange elucidation.

A lady, sitting near us, whispered, "Does not Paul say, 'husbands, love your wives.'" However, the lecturer demolished that, in his way, by observing that the Apostle never attempted to bring the Gentile converts into the same order, or dispensation, as the Jewish Christians.

After a few other remarks, time not allowing any reference to ANNE LEE, the assembly broke up quietly, but evidently puzzled what to think of it.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

The last day of Term.—Motions and decisions.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Abraham T. Hillyer, Esq., the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, has rented the houses Nos. 9 and 10 College-place, New-York City, for the use of the Judges and officers of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for said District.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Yesterday, Frederick Argo, a mate of the American ship *Albert Gallatin*, was taken into custody, for killing a sailor on the voyage out to Liverpool.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

A SCHEME.

A wealthy planter in Cuba sent several of his children to this country to be educated, and left them under the care of a Mr. Elichiry, of Brooklyn. Among the children were two quadroon girls, of between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and a younger girl, about eight years old. Some months since a Mr. Yrite seduced these two girls, and then took them to a house in Mott-street, where he has been living with them in a very improper manner. The little girl also accompanied, and continued to live with them. Attempts were made to induce her to leave her older sisters, but without success. A writ of *habeas corpus* was therefore issued for the youngest child, and the whole party appeared yesterday.

Mr. C. E. Whitehead, counsel for the appellant, proved the above facts.

Mr. Spencer, for the respondents, proved that the child was not restrained by force, but it was by her own desire that she remained. He, therefore, thought the Court ought not to separate her from her sisters.

The Court, however, decided that Mr. Elichiry was the guardian appointed by the father, and the child being so young, it was incapable of making a consent to remain, which should influence the matter. Therefore the child must be delivered to the appellant.

The Court ordered her to be given to Mr. Elichiry, whereupon all the women in the Court-room rushed around it, and declared in vehement Spanish that it should not be taken. His Honor ordered the officers to remove the child, and, after great physical exertions, the women were held until the child could be placed in a carriage and driven away. For a few moments there was a decidedly laughable scene, to one who could not understand the lamentations of those left behind.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

George W. Platt et al. vs. *Samuel P. Townsend.*—This was a motion to vacate a judgment entered against the defendant for irregularity; it having been entered, as defendant contended, before the time to answer expired. The facts were, that thirteen days after service of summons and complaint, Mr. SANDS, the defendant's attorney, procured an order that plaintiffs furnish a bill of particulars of an account mentioned in the complaint within ten days, meantime staying their proceedings. On the 22d day after the service of the summons and complaint, Messrs. Abbott Brothers, plaintiffs' attorneys, served the bill of particulars; and having understood that the defendant intended to plead usury, and deeming that his time to answer had expired, they entered judgment on the 23d day.

The defendant's counsel contended that on the authority of Mulholland vs. Tino (8 *Cow.*,) the order for the bill operated to extend the time to answer.

For the plaintiff it was argued that the rule of the old practice was abrogated, (Winslow vs. Kierski, 2 *Sandf.*,) and that it was inapplicable in the case, because a rule of Court forbids the granting an order extending the time to answer except upon affidavit of merits, which was not made on the application for the order for particulars.

Mr. Sedgwick for the motion; Abbott Brothers and W. C. Noyes opposed.

Decision reserved.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Philon et al., vs. *Cragin et al.*—In the year 1853, Mr. John Philan purchased of the defendants a quantity of mess beef and clear pork, which was to be packed in a suitable manner for a voyage to California. The provisions were shipped on board the *Golden State*, and arrived in California, when it was discovered that a large part of them was spoiled, as the plaintiffs allege, by reason of its not being properly packed. They also claim that a part of the beef was of an inferior quality to that agreed upon, and also that many of the barrels were of short weight.

For all these reasons the plaintiffs sue for damages to the amount of $6,000.

The defendants deny all of the charges against them. They state that John Philan, the purchaser, had opportunities to inspect the beef while packing, and they say they believe he did so. Testimony was taken on both sides, and the Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $612 81.

THE SLAVE TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI.

Additional Particulars—The Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—The Mother's Declaration about Her Child—Conflict between the State and National Officers—Great Excitement.

From the Cincinnati Times, Jan. 29.

The statement of the arrest of a party of fugitive slaves, and the supposed murder of one of the children by its mother, caused an intense excitement in the city. We are now enabled to lay a more complete account of the arrest before our readers.

THE SLAVES AND THEIR ASSERT.

The slaves now in custody are seven in number—two men and their wives, and three children. They escaped from their masters, in Bourbon County, Ky., last week, crossed the river on the ice, and were conducted for safety to the house of Elijah Kite, a colored man, who resides near the foot of Fifth-street, in the western part of the city. Their masters pursued them closely, and following them to the city, ascertained early yesterday morning their whereabouts. Men were sent to watch the house, until the proper writ could be issued.

Some of these men approached the house and made inquiries of both Mr. and Mrs. KITE, but could receive no satisfactory answers, and were positively refused admittance to the house. Several of them leaped the fence, when one of the number, named JOHN PETERSON, saw through a window a black woman hide under a bed, and two black men endeavoring to make their way from the front to the back room. PETERSON immediately jumped through the window and seized one of them. The negro drew a revolver and shot PETERSON, inflicting a severe wound in the head. PETERSON then beat a retreat.

Soon after United States Deputy Marshal ELLIS arrived, with a number of assistants and city policemen, and having in his possession a writ for the arrest of the fugitives. At that time all the doors of the house were secured on the inside, and the officers could not gain admission.

They were not fired on, as we stated in last evening's issue, but were denied admission. The doors were forced open, the officers rushed in and secured all the inmates of the house. The floor of the room and the garments of the children were found to be covered with blood. The youngest child, called MARY, and about three years old, was found lying on the bed rolled up in a quilt. It was taken up by a man named MURPHY, who carried it into the yard, and there found that its throat was cut, and it was gasping in the agonies of death.

By this time a crowd of several hundred people had gathered about the house. The fugitives were placed in a car with the officers and their claimants. The dying child was also placed there, but the crowd insisted that it was dead, and should not be removed until the Coroner was sent for. GAINES gave it back to MURPHY, and told him to take care of it, and the fugitives were then driven off at full speed to the United States Court-room.

MURPHY attempted to return the child to the house, but was stopped at the gate by two white men, who said the house had been illegally entered, and they would permit no one else to go in. The child died in his arms, while he was standing at the gate.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

As soon as he learned of the death of the child, Dr. MENZIES, County Coroner, proceeded to the house, took possession of the body and summoned a JURY for investigation. About a dozen witnesses were examined. The facts stated above were elicited, together with some others. It was proven that a white man was in conference with the fugitives just previous to the arrival of the officers. After PETERSON was shot, and but a minute or two before the doors were broken open, Mrs. KITE opened the back door about half way, passed a large butcher-knife to a colored boy in the yard and told him to make way with it. The boy threw the knife into the privy vault. Whether it was bloody or not the witness could not say.

The Coroner adjourned his investigation until 9 o'clock this morning, intending to have the fugitives summoned to appear before him as witnesses. The testimony relative to the butcher knife indicated him to commit Mrs. KITE to jail until the investigation is concluded. She was accordingly ordered under arrest and committed to jail.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—EXCITEMENT—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE AND NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The Commissioner fixed the time for hearing the claim for the prisoners at 6 o'clock this morning. He remanded them again to the custody of the Marshal, with orders to produce them at that time. The prisoners were closely watched during the night, and the utmost vigilance was observed.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, this morning, a large crowd of persons collected in the vicinity of the Court-house. The Lieutenants refused to recognize the writ of *habeas corpus*, stating that the prisoners had been placed in their charge by the United States Marshal, and they would deliver them up to no one else. The Sheriff's deputies talked of forcing their way into the cars, but concluded to await the arrival of the Marshal's deputies. Upon the arrival of Messrs. BENNETT and ELLIS, United States Deputy Marshals, they concluded to resist the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for the better security of their prisoners, to remove them back to the court-room. They called to their aid all the city police present, numbering a large force.

In the presence of the Deputy Sheriffs the prisoners were taken from the cells, and conducted to the Court-room, a distance of over a square. A large crowd of interested spectators were at that time gathered, and the Sheriff's force were urged repeatedly to attempt a rescue. They did attempt it, but were promptly driven back by the Deputy Marshals and their assistants. Pistols were drawn and threats made to shoot down summarily any one who would lay violent hands on the prisoners for the purpose of wresting them from the officers of the Confederacy.

Arriving at the entrance of the Court-room, quite an excitement was produced. Mr. BUCKINGHAM stated that he had a writ for the negroes, and appealed to the citizens to assist him in securing their custody. Many evinced a disposition to assist him, but others favored the Marshal. The prisoners were rushed hurriedly into the entrance, and secured by the Marshal in the Court-room above. Sheriff BRASHEARS soon after arrived, and a compromise was soon effected between him and the Marshal's assistants. It was agreed that the prisoners should be committed to jail, and this morning delivered again into the custody of the Marshal. The prisoners were accordingly taken to jail, and the crowd then dispersed.

Another Account.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 30th.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND STATE OFFICERS.

At the Hammond-street Station-house on Monday afternoon, when the Marshals found that Mr. BUCKINGHAM was determined to have the slaves, they used, we are informed, various means to decoy him out, as was supposed, that they might lock the doors against him. They invited him to go and take a drink at the St. Charles, but JEFF. was not to be caught in any such traps, and determined to stay there till he had the colored persons aforesaid. The Marshals claimed that they had got the use of the cells from Mayor FARAN. JEFF. sent for the Mayor, who came and stated that he had given no authority for the use of the cells, and said the jail was the place for the slaves, and advised the Marshals to consent to their removal to that place, which (such at least was the general understanding) they finally agreed to. When BUCKINGHAM came down with the omnibus to take the slaves, the Marshals concocted a scheme to prevent the slaves from going into the Sheriff's hands.

BENNETT, with the Kentuckians, piled into the omnibus with the slaves, and JEFF. and Marshal ELLIS mounted with the driver, and directed him to drive to the United States Court building, instead of to the jail. There the omnibus was stopped, and the Kentuckians and others mounted JEFF. to hold him, while they hustled out the slaves, to take them up to the Marshal's room. JEFF. soon extricated himself, and was up in the Marshal's office with the first slave, and denounced, in no very complimentary terms, the bad faith of the Marshals, and announced his purpose to have the slaves at all hazard. BENNETT flourished his revolver, and called on the people below, in the name of the United States, to aid him, and drove out of the room several of the Sheriff's deputies, but did not lay hands on JEFF. By this time a large crowd had collected in the street below, and JEFF., raising the window, called out to the crowd, and directed some one to inform Sheriff BRASHEARS of the situation of things, and request him to bring with him a *posse*, to execute the law. In a short time Sheriff BRASHEARS was on hand with a large force, and the Marshals, finding themselves with too small a crowd to make effective resistance, or having done enough to satisfy their official consciences, gave up the slave.

The negroes were lodged in jail at about 8 o'clock P. M., under the complete control of the Sheriff.

THE SHERIFF GIVES UP THE SLAVES.

Yesterday Sheriff BRASHEARS, having taken legal advice, and listened to the general expression of opinions by the Bar, concluded that Judge BURGOYNE had no right to issue the writ that had been served on the slaves, and becoming alarmed at his position, saw Marshal BENNETT, and signified to him that he did not consider the slaves in his charge, thereby surrendering them up to the U. S. Courts. The return that the Sheriff will make to the Judge is, that the slaves are not in his custody. A sudden recollection of the decision of Judge MCLEAN in the Rosetta slave case, is said to be the cause of this somewhat precipitate cheoge of front. The Sheriff says that the reports of the collision between his deputies and those of the U. S. Marshal, which have been circulated, are very considerable exaggerations—that there was really nothing particularly ungentlemanly or heroic in the actions of either party.

Mr. C. LUFFE examined the slaves yesterday, relative to their having been permitted to cross the Ohio on various occasions. The eldest of the women said that she had been allowed by her master to visit this city, to attend church, and the youngest (the one who it is thought killed her child) said that she had been brought here for the purpose of nursing her mistress, who was sick at one of the hotels.

LATER—MORE PARTICULARS—ACTION OF THE SHERIFF.

The return that the Sheriff proposes to make this morning, before Judge BURGOYNE, is, that he found the slaves in the hands of the United States Officers. The writ of *habeas corpus* placed in the hands of the Sheriff is judged invalid, and it was directed to BENNETT and ELLIS, (United States Marshals,) as individuals, instead of officers; and there are also other alleged pegs to hang doubts upon. The slaves, as now situated, are subject to the control of the Marshals, but are not removed from the jail. It was the understanding, when it was agreed to hold the writ of *habeas corpus* to be invalid, on account of informality, that no trial should take place until the return of Judge BURGOYNE, who was, yesterday, called away on private business. But, in the afternoon, Commissioner PENDERY notified CLIFFE and GITCHELL, counsel for the slaves, that he was ready for immediate trial. They objected to trial on the ground that they were not prepared, and that there had been an agreement to defer operations during the absence of Judge BURGOYNE.

The case was ultimately postponed. The trial will commence before Commissioner PENDERY, at the United States Court rooms, to-day, at 9 A. M., unless another writ of *habeas corpus* is taken out previous to that time, or a criminal process instituted against one of the slave women for the murder of her child. It is rumored that movements to take such action are in process of preparation by those who are interesting themselves in behalf of the slaves. This will complicate the case so that it is difficult to see where it can end.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FUGITIVES.

The appearance of the fugitives is favorable in regard to their physical well being, looking as though they had been well fed; their clothing is good and comfortable. We did not hear of them making any complaint of unkind usage on the part of their masters, and we learn from one of the witnesses that when the officers were breaking down the door, Mr. GAINES expressed his anxiety that nothing should be done inconsistent with the law; and especially desired that no harm whatever should be done to the little children.

The mother is of an interesting appearance, and mulatto of considerable intelligence of manner, and with a good address. In reply to a gentleman who yesterday complimented her upon the looks of her little boy, she said, "You should have seen my little girl that—that—(she did not like to say—was killed) that died, that was the bird."

The little boy has a severe wound on his head from which the blood was trickling when the officers made the arrest. He says his mother hit him there with a shovel. The face of the infant, 9 month old, is much swelled and battered, and one eye swolled, doubtless from being struck with the same instrument. A shovel was found on the premises, by which, it is supposed, the wounde were given.

The Inquest.

CONFESSION OF THE GRANDMOTHER—EXTRAORDINARY DECLARATION OF THE MOTHER.

After the arrest of the fugitive slaves at the house of Elijah Kite, as detailed in our paper yesterday, Coroner MENZIES proceeded to hold an inquest over the body of the child.

John Patterson, residing on Kemble-street, deposed that he was on the look-out for the escaped slaves; he ascertained they were in Kite's house; Mrs. Kite refused to admit him; he got over the fence and raised a window; saw two black men, also one black woman, hiding under the bed; he got in at the window, and attempted to seize one of the men; a pistol was fired, striking his face and a finger; he got out and staid about until the United States Deputy Marshal came; the back door was then broken in; two colored men, two women and two children, were arrested; the other child had been killed; there was much blood on the floor; the negro who shot had a child setting on his knee; witness did not know whether it was the child afterward found dead or not.

James Faris, living on Front-street, near the railroad depôt, had the wounded child given him by its owner; it died in his arms.

James Murphy, of Third-street, Covington, Ky., deposed—That he was present when Kite's door was broken open; the big negro was dragged out, also a woman, from under the bed; the child was wrapped in a quilt; it was lying by the edge of the bed, a little under it; the child was gasping when witness picked it up; he saw Mrs. Kite give a butcher-knife to a boy in the yard, and tell him to throw it in the privy; he saw no blood on it.

W. H. H. Butler, of Main-street, Covington, gave similar evidence.

Charles Bibb, who resides on Robb-street, said he saw the child lying on the floor by the wheel. Half an hour after it was broken open, while some colored people in the mill and entered; he staid for five minutes, then passed out [illegible] with Kite; he was of middle size, and wore black whiskers.

W. L. Kennett had made a post *mortem* examination. The child's throat was cut to the spine; the spina itself was half severed; the wind-pipe, blood vessels and integuments were all severed. The wound seemed to have been made by one heavy, forcible stroke.

Mr. Broomfield and Mr. Sutton added some unimportant particulars.

Yesterday the inquest was resewed. Wm. Robinson, of Covington, corroborated in several particulars the evidence given by Patterson and Moore.

Mary Kite, a woman of about twenty-five, who gave her evidence with her infant child lying on her knee, testified that the people arrested came to their house at out 8 o'clock on Monday morning; she did not know their names, or from whence they came; she asked them but few questions; persons applied for admission; she refused, not being in the habit of admitting strangers; they threatened to get an officer; she replied, when he came he could get in; she heard a shot, and going in found the youngest of the woman attempting to cut her boy's throat; the child was saying, "Oh! mother don't kill me." He had a mark upon his throat, as if from a knife. Witness struggled with her, took the knife from her, and told her not to kill her children; the woman said *she would rather kill them all than have them taken back over the river!* Witness took the knife into the back room and laid it on the table, the two men came out, looked for it and grabbed at it; witness took it away and gave it to her (witness') boy to throw down the privy, which he did. When witness went into the room she saw also the two men, the other woman, and the little girl lying on the floor with its throat cut. This was some little time before the arrival of the officers.

Elijah Kite, husband of last witness, corroborated the evidence of his wife as to the struggle for the knife, the attempt to cut the boy's throat, and other particulars.

Kite and his wife testified also that when they entered the room where the strangers were, while the woman attempted to cut the boy's throat, her husband was walking about screaming, the other man was walking about grooning, and the woman going up and down the room wringing her hands.

The inquest was then postponed until six o'clock, to give time for obtaining further testimony.

At the adjourned inquest in the evening, Maj. Wm. Griffith, of Covington, deposed as to Patterson raising the front window, and hearing the pistol shot; Mrs. Kite then came out into the back yard; she said she was locked out; when witness got into the front room, he saw the father and mother of the child, and seized the former.

The Jury then went up in a body to the jail, where the grandmother of the dead child was examined. She is a beerty looking negress, and gave her evidence with great propriety and a gravity of manner amounting to solemnity. She said her name was Mary Garner. Being warned not to say anything that might criminate herself, she was sworn, and deposed:

The mother of the dead child is named Margaret Garner, and is witness' daughter-in-law. When the white folks came in on them, she said before her child should be taken into Kentucky and made a slave, she would kill it. She said to witness, "Mother, I will kill my children before they shall be taken back, every one of them." She then ran to her child with a butcher-knife, and cut its throat; it was the little girl, Mary, who was three years old. My daughter cried, Mother, help me to kill the children; I said, I cannot do it; my sister went out of the room and got under a bed in another room, and staid there until some men hauled her out; did not see her do anything to any of the other children; nobody of their company was then in the room but herself, Margaret and the children; her husband and son were in other parts of the house; a good many white people were rushing in, who seized them; the child was killed in the front room. In reply to a question from a juror, witness said the deed was done as the white people were rushing in; she had heard nothing said about killing the children previously; they had not a drop of liquor about them, and had not been drinking; when she ran under the bed, her husband was already there.

Later—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 30.

Yesterday morning the Sheriff made a return on the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the slaves were in the custody of the United States Marshal, and therefore, without his jurisdiction. This returned the slaves to the custody of the Marshal. By an agreement with all, the parties permitted the slaves to remain in the County Jail all day yesterday, with the understanding their examination should commence this morning.

We learn that the mother of the dead child acknowledges she killed it, and that her determination was to have killed all the children, and then destroyed herself, rather than return to slavery. She said the others complain of cruel treatment on the part of their master, and allege that as the cause of their attempt to escape.

The Coroner's Jury, after examining the citizens present at the time of the arrest, went to the jail last evening and examined the grandmother of the child—one of the slaves. She testified that the mother, when she saw they would be captured, caught a butcher knife and ran to the children, saying she would kill them rather than to have them return to slavery, and cut the throat of the child, calling on the grandmother to help her kill them. The grandmother said she would not do it, and hid under a bed.

The Jury gave a verdict as follows: That said child was killed by its mother, MARGARET GARNER, with a butcher-knife, with which she cut its throat.

Two of the Jurors also find that the two men arrested as fugitives were accessories to the murder.

It is expected the examination of the fugitives will commence this morning, before Commissioner PENDERY.

In the town of Broome, N. Y., on the 8th, Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON having occasion to go to mill about four miles distant from his house, left home for that purpose. His wife informed him on leaving that she was going to a quilting at Mr. REED's about three-quarters of a mile from their residence. Her husband told her to remain there until his return, and he would call for her. She went, taking with her three children—one a boy about seven years old, an infant about nine months old, and her sister's child, about twelve years old. About 5 o'clock P. M., REED came to his house intoxicated, having a jug of liquor with him. He began to insult the women present, and laid his hand on Mrs. THOMPSON, when she slapped him in the face

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In the House of Representatives yesterday, the time was consumed principally in voting ... and tabling propositions for the election ... No direct vote was taken. Mr. ...'s plurality resolution, offered on ..., was lost by only two votes.

Business was brisk in the higher branch of the Legislature yesterday. Among the ... reported favorably, was one to incorporate ... Honduras Railroad and Steam Inter-Oceanic Navigation Company, and one to incorporate the Turnverein Society of this City. An unfa... report was made on the resolution to ... a Joint Committee to examine into ... of Charitable and Religious Socie... A bill was introduced to amend the Poor ... by giving power to arrest and sieze the ... of persons about to abscond, and have ... wife or children chargeable to the County. ... was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, and a move was made to appoint a ... Committee of three to visit the vari... charitable institutions receiving money ... the State, with power to investigate their ..., &c. The bill to exempt the ... and site of the New-York Historical ... from sale under execution was passed ... third reading. The Assembly was engaged ... 1 o'clock in a discussion of the rules, and ... quently did not do much else.

The Halt in Congress.

During the first week of Congress, the general feeling in the public mind was that of intense curiosity to see how parties would amalgamate in the election of a Speaker, and as to the individual most likely to be chosen; then came a week of wonder at the strangeness of the proceedings and the utter disregard of the public good on the part of our Representatives; to this succeeded an indignant term, when everybody was ready to express the utmost indignation at the conduct of Congress in not effecting an organization. The indignant term passed away, for men cannot keep their indignation up to boiling heat always, let the provocation be never so great. All these various stages of curiosity, of wonder, and of indignation were passed through, and then came a season of contempt; but even that feeling has waned, and now, at the end of the ninth week of the session, when nothing has been effected, not a step taken towards organization, and the anxious public has been fooled to the top of its bent, a feeling of indifference has succeeded; the Congressional difficulty has become a stupendous bore, and the attention of the public is directed to other objects. There is scarcely sufficient variation in the proceedings from day to day to call for comment, and the telegraph tells the brief story of each day of fruitless trifling, without exciting an emotion.

Independence and Protection.

A member of Congress, standing in his place at the Capitol, is properly regarded, not only as the representative of certain local constituents, but as the embodiment of certain popular principles. Divesting him of all personal character, he rises as the standard-bearer of the Republican system. It is fit, therefore, that he should advocate this system vigorously, earnestly, and in all its details. He may, with propriety, criticise and condemn the false and dependent systems of the old world, seeking to elevate our own in the comparison. He may, at times, wax strong and extravagant in his eloquence—as he plays upon this harp of a thousand strings—answering, with double-fisted emphasis, the growls of the British lion, and swearing that he will no longer back his topsails to Royalty at Elsinore!

Yet, in spite of all this glorious independence of powers and potentates, Young America is, in many respects, the most dependent gentleman on the globe. He cannot even make his morning toilette without waiting upon monarchy. The sleek broadcloth that glistens on his back as he rises in the Senate Chamber, the Pulpit, and the Forum, came from over the sea. He cannot get it at home. Though we have a million acres lying vacant, and ten thousand spindles standing idle, we have no fine wool, and no AMERICAN BROADCLOTH!

And why is it? It is because of the false theories of "Protection" that have dazzled and bewildered our Government for years past. The Government, to use a homely phrase, has "gone it blind" in this matter from the days of Secretary WALKER'S regency until the present time. Without any of that sharp alertness, once proverbial of us, which should counsel measures *to counteract the hostile legislation of foreign countries, and make the same goods free, under our laws, which are free, under theirs*, we seem to have taken counsel only of Conservatism; and because we made a great legislative mistake in 1846, must stick to it in 1856.

Under the Tariff of 1846, still in operation, Wool, in its raw state, pays a duty of thirty per cent., while, under the same Tariff, flannels and linens are admitted at five per cent. ... and blankets at ten per cent. less! That is, we are compelled to pay a higher duty upon the raw material than we are upon the very goods manufactured from it!

Thus, we offer a direct bounty to the foreign manufacturer, who, receiving the raw wool and dyestuffs into his own country, *free of duty*, can furnish us with woolen goods, broadcloths especially, at a price much less than that for which we can manufacture them. Consequently, the manufacture of broadcloths (which for their finish require in the "filling" a mixture of a fine wool that is not produced here) has been entirely abandoned in the United States. Young America is compelled to go to Europe for his best clothing.

But we have, at last, a promise of better things. Secretary GUTHRIE, in his annual report to the present Congress, has recommended the revision of our Tariff laws, and the admission of wool and certain raw materials FREE, or under a nominal duty only. If the House of Representatives should ever be organized, this recommendation may become a law. We hope it will. The native wool-grower will be benefited by it, the manufacturer will be benefited by it, and so will the consumer. And Young America may then boast, not only that he rules but that he clothes America.

The Foreign News, Commercially.

The news by the *Arabia* in its financial and trade aspects is important. The sensitiveness of the English Funds is shown by the immediate and rapid advance of 3¼ per cent., on the first announcement of the acceptance of Peace proposals by Russia. The hopes of the manufacturing interest in England from the restoration of Peace are indicated by the rise in Cotton. The dependence of the high prices of Food on the indefinite prolongation of the War is acknowledged, in some measure, by the sudden fall in Grain and Flour. The course of the Bank of England on the question of higher discounts is brought to a stand by the intelligence that Europe is on the point of relapsing into quiet after a bloody and exhausting struggle of two years. The political and trade relations of the Kingdom with the United States are even viewed with more cheerfulness under the auspicious event of a peaceful negotiation with Russia. The President's Message, setting forth the embarrassments which surround the relations of the two Countries, is received, and read, and discussed, as it were, in a spirit of perpetual amity. In short, with the prospect of peace with Russia, England finds good in everything, financially and commercially, at home and abroad. This being every way natural and reasonable in itself, it were needless to discuss the consistency of the fact with the previous boast that the War had not damaged and could not damage trade or credit, while financially the nation's safety from speculation and convulsion depended upon the prolongation of the War!

We turn to the effect upon this country. As a cardinal maxim the mission of the Commerce of the world is that of Peace. The accidental or occasional fortunes that are made by a neutral people by war between other nations constitute the exception, not the rule. They are generally made at the expense of other interests. The decline in Grain, at present advised, may be deplored by the farmer who has his full granary in reserve for the opening of the Spring trade, but conceding the possibility that Peace in Europe may effect the price of Wheat, to a partial extent, it is by no means certain that the general demand throughout Europe this season has been caused by the War. It is not upon this contingency, at least, that we have based the calculation that our surplus of Breadstuffs will meet a liberal market throughout the year, or until the probable result of the next crop in Europe is developed: nor should we look, in the positive event of Peace between the Great Powers of Europe, for what deserve to be styled low prices for Grain and Flour. The *necessity* for large imports by France and England for War consumption, however considerable it may have been reckoned, will only give place to their *ability* to consume in a condition of peace and manufacturing prosperity. Under such a happy state of things they will require, not the cheapest but the best food the United States can contribute to their home supplies, and that in sufficient abundance to insure, throughout the season, what some years ago would have been esteemed generous prices.

The favorable effect of peace in Europe upon our Cotton crop is unquestionable. Upon the exchanges with France and England, which touch our money affairs more nearly than anything else, particularly in a season of importation which threatens to be somewhat extravagant, its influence far outweighs the Grain question, because of the superior export value of the crop and the more nearly ascertained wants of the manufacturing States of Europe. The production, too, is less in doubt than our cereal surplus, while the demand for home consumption can be reckoned in advance, within fifty thousand bales of the true amount. The estimates of gross receipts at the ports this season, which were recently put up—erroneously, we think—to 3,600,000 or 3,700,000 bales, have been reduced, within a week or two, to 3,400,000 or 3,500,000 bales. Taking the average of 3,450,000 bales, and throwing off 750,000 bales for the use of the domestic mills, we have a disposable surplus of 2,700,000 for export, the whole of which, in the event of Peace, will be required in Europe to make the stocks in the hands of the trade, under a stimulated consumption, perfectly easy. Of this, we have exported to the present date, 1,016,000 bales; leaving nearly 1,700,000 bales to be enhanced in export value by a rise in prices in Liverpool and Havre. The difference upon this by every advance of a farthing the pound, such as we have reported by the present arrival, is no less than $3,600,000. And from these data, an approximate idea can be formed of the aggregate difference by the time prices shall have reached a point not too high to sensibly interfere with consumption abroad, say sixpence half-penny for middling qualities, instead of fivepence farthing on the average, as last quoted.

The further rise in English and French rates for Money is checked by the prospect of negotiating a peace with Russia. Without assuming that the value of Money will be immediately or very materially reduced, as this prospect grows more certain—for even with peace established, large Government means will remain to be provided to settle up the war expenditure—we deem it important to this country that no increased stringency should be felt, either by the National Banks or the trading classes of either of the two States with which our commercial and exchange relations are so intimate. The benefits which, by sympathy or reflection, are to be felt on this side by the restoration of quiet in Europe, will very much depend on the relative value of capital which peace is to establish.

As to our political relations with Great Britain, it is scarcely necessary to allude further to them, in this connection, than to repeat the fact of the favorable reception of the President's Message in England, as showing that the Central American and Enlistment questions need not enter into the calculations of trade until they assume a more threatening appearance than they now present.

Our Post-Office.

It is one of the truly comfortable sensations for a traveler to settle in his easy seat in a railway-car, with such a book as IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, for instance, and contrast America as it was eighty years ago, and America now. How reads of the long and laborious journey from New-York to Boston, and has the happy feeling of having finished, since he began his hour's reading, just about what his forefathers would have passed over in a day's travel. He follows, with that cheerful sensation which a man always has in reading of hardships which can never come to himself, the narrative of the tedious, weary marches from Albany to Quebec, the difficult voyage up the Hudson, and the slow, hard journey of weeks between New-York and Virginia. He imagines the old forest-covered, dreary wilderness, the miry, stony, Indian-beset roads, the jolting, creeping stage-coaches, and windy, chilly taverns, and with a new turn of position in his warm seat, he blesses Civilization, which has brought with it hotels, and steamboats, and railways, and warm rail-cars. He ventures to indulge in a little (unusual) American vanity, and concludes that we must be a great nation to have accomplished all this in eighty years. His comfortable reflections are only interrupted by one thought; he must confess there is one thing in which his countrymen have not distanced the rest of the world, or even kept pace with it. He cannot keep the ugly subject down. There are visions of too many discomforts, annoyances, disappointments, messages of urgent need coming too late, of affection never received, of business delayed, and he must allow that his Post-Office is a disgrace to his country.

We have sometimes thought that a thoroughbred Londoner, landing in our postal system, would feel much as we should, if carried back to the Continental times of stage lines and foot journeys. It would never occur to him, of course, that a people of such enterprise and ingenuity would be inferior in the very first requisite of rapid business and convenient intercourse—a swift and sure conveyance of letters. He takes his room in his hotel, and with a beautiful confidence sits down, on a Monday morning, to invite a friend in Wall-street to dine with him the succeeding evening. The letter is posted in one of the small boxes devoted to such useful purposes. Tuesday evening arrives; the table is laid; the soup cools, but no guest. The gentleman works leisurely through, even to the last sip of old port, and no appearance of his friend. Wednesday passes and no communication. At length, to his great relief, a note marked "with haste," reaches him late Thursday evening, informing him that his invitation only came to hand on Wednesday noon.

The Englishman wonders and thinks, with regret, of the city where, though four thousand miles of streets cross and recross, and two millions of people must be reached, he could post a letter at four in the afternoon and get his answer from any, the most distant, quarter before 9 o'clock the same evening. He tries again, however, and, in his business engagements, deposits his letter in the Central Post-Office itself, addressed no higher up than Thirtieth-street, making an important business appointment for two days ahead. The same day's mail carries a letter from him to a correspondent in Boston. The hour passes away, and no one appears for the appointment. His Boston letter is answered before he gets the word from Thirtieth-street that his note arrived just too late to allow of the meeting him at the time mentioned. Our Londoner grumbles. He asks what can be the spirit of business which allows such shameful delays? "If time be money, what sums your business men who trust to the mails must be losing! Do you not know that a want of system in serving letters is to commerce what a slow, confused book-keeping is to a merchant's affairs? Such a limping postal system takes away the best rapidity and certainty of business operations."

And we say it, whether our supposed Englishman would or not—such a system as ours in New-York is a shame and a damage to us all. It is beforehand incredible that a nation of such powers of combination as ours, with such an immense value set upon anything that favors rapidity of action can endure it. We are glad to see, as we have already stated in regard to the Monday's meeting in the Exchange, that our most prominent citizens are taking the matter up in real earnest. Still we should have preferred, in their specificating of needed reforms, that they had kept themselves to those most palpable, and especially concerning New-York. The points made in the resolutions are excellent, but they belong to a general Postal Reform. The great point for us in New-York, is the necessity—the absolute necessity of *"receiving-houses, and letter-carriers for the collection and delivery of letters without extra charge."*

This at least can be done, and without the action of Congress. We do not suppose Mr. FOWLER has any desire to keep New-York behind London, or to depress and annoy our business community. Perhaps he has difficulties in the carrying out of these reforms, of which the public are not aware. But, we would frankly ask, in what there is to prevent a postal arrangement, in this City, as accurate, as safe, as rapid, and as complete as that in London and Liverpool? We must suppose Mr. FOWLER, like every intelligent gentleman, knows the general features of this system.

There need be no great Branch-Office, only an increase of the receiving boxes and carriers, so that there may be a delivery every two hours, and then such a supervision and system that a letter in three hours may reach any part of New-York. It only needs men enough, and an organization. Let the miserable two-cent tax of the carrier, which consumes much time and patience, be done away with, this sure, quick system be introduced, and the increase of letters will alone pay the difference of expense. In London, they write to a friend in the next block. It would be so here; and a complete system would pay, we are confident, even as a matter of revenue. The thing needed is a talent for organization in our Postmaster.

Why will not Mr. FOWLER become our Rowland Hill?

Musical.

The complimentary concert to Mr. JOHN A. KYLE came off last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, 446 Broadway. The attendance was good, and we hope Mr. KYLE will have reason to be satisfied with his friends. The programme, unusually long, was additionally lengthened by innumerable *encores*. We have seldom attended a more agreeable concert, or one that appealed to a larger appetite. The artists were Mesdames MARIA S. BRAINERD, BRENEN, and CARLOTTA POZZONI, and Messieurs BADIALI, ALLAN IRVING, BEUTLER, APTOMMAS, BURKE, HOFFMAN, MEYERHOFER, MORGAN, C. W. BEAMES and HENRY C. TIMM. With a single exception, these artists are all known to a New-York audience. Some of them we have many opportunities of hearing; others are not so fond of appearing before the public. This seems to be the case especially with Mr. R. HOFFMAN, a *pianist* whose quick mastery of the instrument is to the highest degree agreeable. Miss BRENEN—the exception referred to—is a young lady, who has not previously, we think, sung in public—at least in New-York. Miss BRENEN has been, and we presume still is, a pupil of Signor BADIALI. She has a fine voice, and many natural qualifications for becoming an eminent *artiste*. She is under the training of a gentleman who is preëminently qualified to give her a large, healthy Italian style, and has already profited by his instructions, but she must pardon us for saying that she is not yet finished enough for the Concert-room. What she did, however, was done so well that she received repeated rounds of applause, and was encored in RHODE'S variations, without sufficient reason we think. We are satisfied that if Miss BRENEN pursues her studies with assiduity, she will become a distinguished and popular vocalist. In the meantime we would warn her against periling the reputation which she must, at no distant day, harvest under glad and brilliant auspices.

The City Assembly Rooms were inaugurated for musical purposes on this occasion. The large room (divided by a partition) in which the Concert was held is magnificent, and superior, far superior, to anything of the kind in New-York, both as regards elegance and capacity. The acoustical properties of the building are good, especially for the voice. Indeed, the aggregate superiorities of this *salle de concert* are so obvious that there can be no doubt of its becoming the culminating point of all musical assemblies. The only defect we could notice—and we mention it because, from the construction of the building, it can be readily remedied—was a deficient ventilation. Although only half the room was used, the heat was excessive. This should be looked to at once. Corrected, a grievous want will be supplied—a spacious, elegant, well-located Concert Room.

KANSAS.

Result of the Election—Female Heroism—Leavenworth in a State of Mutiny—Another Call to Arms.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

We have just passed one of the strangest political campaigns ever known in a free government. The same species of versatility characterizes our politics that may be observed in other relations among us, and the best proof I can give of this, is the fact that *nineteen different tickets* were in circulation for candidates to the Legislature from this District. Who now will doubt that we have a supply of young Solomons, pin-feathered lawyers and ambitious partisans, who yearn to bear their country's cross? By having so many candidates in the field, but few have been elected by a majority, and the vote was so much divided that more than half have probably been elected by a minority under the plurality rule. Generally, as far as heard from, the members elect are somewhat inclined to fogyism, and in favor of the *Black Law*. This was the result of so much division, as the National Democrats always draw with the party, and they looked out for a ticket in the first place that would secure the Pro-Slavery vote in connection with their own—then, by having several other Free-State tickets, to divide the Republican vote. Some of the worst men that could be found have succeeded in obtaining a plurality of votes. This is true in this District, but I hope not in others.

The vote for Governor will not be large in the Territory, as some towns along the border, including Leavenworth, have not dared to vote, such is their fear of being destroyed by the "Pukes" over the river. As far as heard from, ROBINSON leads ROBERTS, for Governor, about 300, and he will probably be elected by about 500 majority. ROBERTS has not acted the part of a discreet politician in truckling to the bolters and allowing his name to run for Governor on their ticket. To reward him for his perfidy, his name was scratched for Lieutenant-Governor in most of the towns heard from, and that of Mr. PARROTT substituted—so the chance is excellent for Mr. ROBERTS to lose both offices. He deserves this, for trying to ride both hobbies.

A little incident of female heroism has occurred in town worth relating. Several days ago, one ANNIS, a tailor living in town, made a complaint that divers goods had been stolen from his shop, and the notable Sheriff JONES was soon in town to arrest the thieves. We all regard the taking of his goods as villainous, and are willing to see the offenders punished. JONES took a Mr. BUFFUM, without opposition, to Franklin for summary trial, and while there, his wife came to him. Yesterday morning, as he had been sentenced to be committed to Leavenworth jail, JONES proposed to start with him for that place, coming through Lawrence on the way. Mr. BUFFUM owned the team they were to use, and Mrs. BUFFUM refused to have them moved till she had been paid something for their use. So JONES paid her five dollars for the team, and started for this place. On their arrival here they stopped at the Cincinnati House, and JONES paid for a good dinner for the company, and "baiting" for the horses. When this was over, Mrs. BUFFUM took the horses to another stable, and forbid their going further on that mission. JONES soon procured another team, and when about to start, took BUFFUM by the collar and was starting for the wagons when Mrs. BUFFUM stepped up and drew a revolver upon JONES, forbidding his touching her husband and fairly jerking him from him. She then locked arms with him and walked away from the Sheriff, leaving him confounded with surprise, while the lookers-on set up a shout at the noveity of the scene, in which JONES was compelled to join. He had a *posse* of two or three with him, and they all felt *non-plussed* at so discreditable a disposal of their business. They soon became somewhat enraged, and swore they would have Mr. BUFFUM in spite of *a woman*.

They made no further attempt, however, to get him last night, but this morning they prepared another team and commenced their work. One of the party first seized hold of Mrs. BUFFUM and held her, while the others led BUFFUM to the wagon, and he got in without resisting. As soon as Mrs. BUFFUM was liberated, she ran towards JONES and fired her pistol three times, while running, at him and his party. They were exceedingly frightened, and drove off as fast as possible, leaving a nice overcoat, belonging to Mr. JONES, a violin and a guitar. It is not supposed that any of them were hit. Mrs. BUFFUM reached the house, took up the musical instruments and carried them off. I presume JONES will telegraph to the Eastern world that *forty women* rescued a prisoner from him in Lawrence, stole his overcoat, robbed him of five dollars in money, &c. Poor fellow! We did not feel like taking sides very strongly either way, but allowed him to fight his own fight. He was evidently in town to get up another provocation, in order to let all Missouri hell-hounds in upon us again. But we are not prepared for such a catastrophe at present, and besides, *the case* is not the best one that might be for us. We want a few strong cases to go up to the higher courts, and several are already pending.

RANDOLPH.

Ten o'clock P. M.—A messenger has just arrived from Leavenworth, having left at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing intelligence that their town is in a state of mutiny. Several are supposed to be fatally wounded, and three or four are in prison, threatened with death before morning. He calls for immediate help, and couriers are now dispatched for Generals ROBINSON and LANE. The difficulty arose simply from the fact that a few men, who loved their country as they did their lives, went out a few miles to a neighboring precinct, on Tuesday, and *voted*. Missourians had threatened to destroy Leavenworth if the polls were opened there, and because a few went contrary to their wishes and voted somewhere else, they must be shot, imprisoned, and perhaps hung. By the message we are urged to fly to their rescue. Already a little company has collected, the drum rolls the midnight echo as in war days, and men with rifles are walking the streets. ROBINSON and LANE will confer with our people before we decide how to act, and I must close this for the morning mail without knowing the result of our deliberations.

RANDOLPH.

Another Election Outrage by the Border Ruffians—The Free-State Men Set Upon at Easton—The Ballot-Box Protected—Free-State Men Gone to the Scene of Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

We have already a new war on the *tapis*.

Last night, just after bed-time, we were startled at the Cincinnati House by the irruption of two ghost-like men, in white, flowing blankets, into our bed-room, who told how they had ridden since 4 o'clock from Easton, not far from Leavenworth, to *arouse the town* of Lawrence to send instant aid to the Free-State men of the former place, (Easton,) who had been set upon while voting at the election, (postponed to the 18th to *avoid* this very difficulty,) and had resisted, and protected the ballot-box. These men had left the town on the evening of election, and had heard several shots after leaving. One man had been wounded, and the "Border Ruffians" were intending to hang the men who ran as candidates.

Gen. LOWRY and two others were dispatched immediately to Leavenworth, to endeavor to secure from Judge LECOMPTE the arrest of these invaders; though with slight hopes of success.

A body of men has also gone to the scene of difficulty to prevent bloodshed.

I write in great haste to get the mail.

LITERAL.

ORGANIC INTERLUDES AT YALE COLLEGE.

Minerva pitches into Enterpe—The Goddess sends the Muse over the Styx—Beethoven dies of the Faculty.

High diddle diddle! The cat's got the fiddle!
The cow has jumped over the moon!
While the little dogs laft, to see the craft,
And the dish ran after the spoon.

By special "*blue-fish* express" from New-Haven, which came down during the last snow-storm, we are put in possession of important dispatches from Yale College, which our numerous Yalensian readers, scattered, as they are, into all parts of the world, will thank us for laying before them.

BEETHOVEN is dead!—"old Beethoven," that for many years has brightened the monotony of Chapel services at Yale with hymns and anthems, has at last died of the Faculty.

This intelligence will start a tear to the eye of many an old Collegian, who remembers the palmy days of that best of musical elubs, where, long ago, WILLIE (our harmonious cotemporary) was the leading spirit, and where, in later years, LUDDEN sang base, and LOCKWOOD sang tenor to breathless listeners.

They will recall how the old College Chapel looked on Summer Sabbath evenings, when the last turnover of the bell found every student in his seat, and the galleries were filled with all the young maiden beauty of the Elm city; when the sunbeams slanted in at the west windows, and the astronomical professor, a mild-tooed man, read the sacred Scriptures; and dimple-faced tutors, in the square boxes under the pulpit, or along the wall, cast furtive glances at the crowded galleries—picturing new visions of Venus and Adonis, of Paris and Helen, and the siege of Troy. Poor fellows! we thought, as we watched them from our flute-stand in the choir. And how, when the professor has closed the Bible and taken his seat, from the opposite gallery broke forth some glorious anthem, filling the dim Chapel with the rich, melodious voices of old BEETHOVEN.

Those days, to us, were long ago. And now BEETHOVEN is no more. And it happened in this wise: The organist of the Society, (there were flutes and stringed instruments in our day,) a skillful senior, had lately become quite operatic in his tastes, and did not mind dropping into his interludes, here and there, a snatch from "Ernani," or a bit of a "nigger" warble. This new style of chapel music caught the attention of the lynx-eyed tutors in the boxes; but it was executed with such brilliant skill that, at first, they hardly knew whether most to admire the dexterous melody of the music, or to condemn the depraved taste of the musician. The faculty deliberated over it, and the organist received a remonstrance. But soon again the offence was repeated, and so was the remonstrance.

Still the Senior's taste grew upon him, and so did the eyes and ears of the tutors down in the boxes. And not many evenings since, his fingers, wandering carelessly over the keys during service, tripped out the familiar College chorus:

Coka, chee lunka, chee lunka, chee lala,
Coka, chee lunka, chee lunka, chee la;
Coka, chee lunka. chee lunka, chee lala,
Heigho! Coka, chee lunka, chee la!

which "the young gentlemen who have recently entered College" have, with characteristic humor, adapted to LONGFELLOW'S beautiful "Psalm of Life."

Of course the Chapel was in a titter, and the Faculty were in a cloud.

Shortly after there was a gathering into No. 117 North College—where doubtless some of our readers have been summoned—and the question before the Professors and Tutors assembled was, What should be done? Shall the musical performances of the Beethoven Society, in chapel services, be abolished, on account of the digital vagaries of this cunning organist? We can imagine how this question appealed to those bachelor hearts that occupy the tutorial boxes under the Chapel pulpit and along the well. No evening music in the choir? No fair maidens in the gallery! No more song from BEETHOVEN? No more supper or bright eyes and ruby lips!

Heigho! coka, coka, chee lunka, chee lunka, chee lala!

And the poor reasoner found himself chanting the condemned chorus in High Court. Then, how the venerable men of family present must have smiled at his indiscretion; and what jokes they passed, extracted from logarithms, and Greek roots, and tertiary strata—who can tell that was never "called up?"

Well, the result was another remonstrance,—and an impressive one, too. But when the time of the evening hymn came round again, there were no singers in the Chapel. The seats in the choir were vacant. BEETHOVEN, in foolish disgust, had disbanded, departed and died!

We sincerely hope that this venerable Society, so fragrant to us with musical memories of College days, may be revived and perpetuated; learning wisdom from its experience.

C. C. Cambreleng in 1847 and 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Times have changed, and *some* have changed with the times! It is strange to find the *Evening Post* dissenting to the views of C. C. CAMBRELENG relative to political questions or to party movements. It is, however, still more strange to find that intelligent statesman and veteran Democrat differing with himself in matters of Government or Party action.

In 1847 Mr. CAMBRELENG considered explicit and positive action by Congress against the extension of Slavery to the Free Territory about to be acquired from Mexico, such an important [illegible] be joined in a call for a State Convention of the Democrats of the State, [illegible] the Syracuse Convention [illegible] expression to be made of the sentiments of the Democracy in regard to the proposed acquisition of territory to locate new Free States." [See proceedings of Herkimer Convention.]

Such Convention was had at Herkimer in 1847. It was truly a Mass-Convention [illegible] and staunch Democrats of that State. CAMBRELENG was unanimously chosen President, and the following resolutions, among others on the subject of Slavery, were received with [illegible] and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention:

Resolved, And, whereas at the said Convention (at Syracuse) a resolution was [illegible] words: *Resolved, That while the Democracy of New-York represented in this Convention, will [illegible] the Compromises of the Constitution and [illegible] the reserved rights of the States—they do not [illegible] crisis has arrived when that question must [illegible] their uncompromising hostility to the introduction of Slavery into Territory now free, which may hereafter be acquired, by any action of the General Government of the United States:*

Which resolution was refused discussion and [illegible] stified by the said Convention; and whereas the said resolution expresses truly the opinion and determination of the Democracy of the State; now, therefore, this *Mass Convention* of the Democratic party of the State reiterates and adopts the said resolution, and proclaims it as an inseparable element of their political creed.

Resolved further, That the declared determination of no inconsiderable portion of our fellow Democrats at the South, to refuse to go into a General Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, except on condition that opposition to the extension of Slavery into new Territories be abandoned, and to refuse them suffrages to candidates for office who do not concur in such extension, makes it necessary for the Democracy of New-York to declare that, if such determination is persisted in, and becomes general, they will be obliged to adopt a counter declaration, and to proclaim their determination to vote for no man under any circumstances, who does not subscribe to the preceding resolution; and we recommend our fellow Democrats to prepare for such an emergency.

Resolved, That all experience has proved the wisdom of that provision of the ordinance originally moved by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and adopted by the Congress of the Confederation in 1787, which prohibited Slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio; and that the Congress of the United States being clothed by the Constitution with power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, it becomes the duty of that branch of the Government to adhere to the policy instituted by the fathers of the Republic.

The resolutions and the object of the Convention were eloquently and earnestly advocated by Mr. CAMBRELENG, saying, in the commencement of his remarks:

"We are assembled to discuss more important matters than the temporary triumph or defeat of parties. We have reached a new and interesting era in the history of our country; new issues are about to convulse and divide parties for years to come, involving principles upon which our free institutions are founded. With this new era an attempt is made to interpolate new principles in the Democratic creed in relation to Slavery. Our Revolutionary patriots deemed it a social evil to be tolerated from necessity and as an institution in some of the States to be guarded and protected by our Constitution. Now, however, we have new and startling doctrines."

In concluding his earnest remarks, in advocacy of the object of the Convention and of its resolutions, Mr. CAMBRELENG said:

"I trust that the friends of the Union—of civil and religious liberty—desiring that the blessings of our Government should be extended to [illegible] States, will unite with us as the South did of old, and that we shall unanimously agree that the condition of every free Territory, now in our possession, shall not be changed. It is a question on which politicians may differ—statesmen never."

It is astounding and strange beyond comprehension to find C. C. CAMBRELENG in 1856 giving advice to the President of a Democratic Convention, so widely differing from the sentiments and course of action urged upon the Democracy of the State in 1847 by C. C. CAMBRELENG, President of the HERKIMER CONVENTION.

☞ There was a Fancy Dress Ball at the Chinese Assembly Rooms Thursday evening, a unique affair of its kind.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL open THIS MORNING, 50 pieces Table Damasks, slightly wet, from 2s. to 4s. a yard.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

25,000 YARDS IRISH LINENS AT 2s., 2s. 6d. AND 3s., slightly wet, will be opened THIS MORNING at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES—PROFESSOR WISTING'S LETTER.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for Stearns & Marvin's Salamander Safe, an improvement on Wilder's Patent:

GENTLEMEN—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the above safe has no superior. During the late fire in our city, my papers were exposed, in one of these safes, for fifty-two hours, to the most intense heat, without injury, except heating, but large quantities of water having been thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. WISTING.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Manufactories' Depôt, No. 146 Water-st, New-York.

Sad, gloomy, and dejected he sat alone,
The unwived relic of epicurean folly;
Bright visions of the future, or friendship's ties,
Woke no harmonious sympathies, for Hope was dead.
He joined not in the social converse,
And from the table turned, for food was loathsome.
A sunken cheek, burning brow, fetid breath,
Strength all gone, a palpitating heart,
Nerves unstrung, foreboding thought, and sinking pains
Marked the outlines of this Dyspeptic character.
Relief he sought in drugs, but none was found,
Till HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, with unerring power,
Laid sudden hold of foul disease:
When strength came back, billious symptoms fled,
And health crowned the man with happiness.

SOLD BY GROCERS, HOTELS, AND DRUGGISTS. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

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BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The combination of practical science and beauty, combining the greatest [illegible] ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the [illegible]

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PLATFORM SCALES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION of weighing apparatus, for sale at [illegible]

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☞ Temperance [illegible] Hall, corner of Sheriff- and [illegible] EVENING. Hon. Mr. COLLINS, Mayor of [illegible] and others will speak next Sabbath evening. All invited.

T. W. CORWIN, Sec. Union Temperance [illegible]

JAS. WHEELER, President.

☞ Very [illegible] and strong [illegible] who [illegible] will [illegible] Mr. WOODS will speak next Sabbath evening. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]—Rev. [illegible] Thompson, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Church, corner of Greene and Houston-sts., in the Free Church Chapel, corner of Mercer-st. and 16th ave., Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., will preach on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Druids, or Religion in British Islands Two Ages.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents each; [illegible] at CARTER & BRO'S Bookstore, at W. R. FOWLER'S, No. 379 6th-av., and at the door of the Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sabbath-school Library.

Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as expounded [illegible]—The twelfth Lecture will be delivered by Rev. SAMUEL L. BROWNE, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel in 11th-st., between Second and Third aves. Subject—*The true Theory of Souls, Heaven and Hell, with the Grounds of Immortality and the Impossibility of Species, including the Rational Theory of Human Souls.*

American Tract Society.—A public meeting in behalf of this Society will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7 o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church on Madison-square. Addresses are expected from Mr. J. Cross, Superintendent of Colporteage in Florida and North Carolina; Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, and the Pastor.

Addresses to Young Men.—Rev. W. W. Newkirk, of Lee-av. Reformed Dutch Church, will preach the third of the Series, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in North 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. Finlay, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Mr. Johnson, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Trinity M. E. Church—34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.—Preaching in the lecture room of the new church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. Merrifield, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. Z. Phillips. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service, and Sabbath School from 2 to 4 P. M.

North Presbyterian Church—33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on the ensuing SABBATH, (3d inst.,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. D. Ames, at 3 P. M., by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., having accepted a call to become the Pastor, will enter upon the regular ministrations after the next Sabbath.

Universalist Church—Orchard-st., near Broome—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Pastor. Subject for the MORNING discourse—*Judaism and Talmudism.* And will deliver in the EVENING the third of a Series of Lectures to the Young. Subject—*Reading.* Services 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ in the evening.

Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—Rev. W. I. Parsons, Corresponding Secretary of the American Women's Educational Association, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Woman's Profession and Position as an Educator.* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Vankleeck—Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Missionary Committee of the P. E. Church, will preach in behalf of Domestic Missions in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Moravian Church, near the northeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn. Service on the SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. TUESDAY NIGHT, Lecture, and THURSDAY EVENING, Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Norfolk-street M. E. Church—Rev. Bannister Scott will preach in the above church TO-MORROW MORNING, 3d Feb., at 10½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the fund for increasing the Methodist Agency in Ireland.

Special Providences.—Rev. D. M. Gray will give a Supplementary Lecture to his late Course, on the above subject, at the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, at 7½ o'clock TO-MORROW EVENING.

Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st.—A sermon will be preached in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in aid of the Wesleyan Missions in Ireland. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

Rev. James Prestley, Pastor of the Fourth A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach three discourses TO-MORROW, Feb. 3, service commencing as follows: 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

The Time—It Has Come.—Elder Snow will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Opening of the Temple of God, and Its Effects.* Rev. 11: 19. Seats free. Public invited.

Hoboken.—It is expected that Rev. Mr. Murdock will preach in the Town Hall, south-west corner of Washington and 1st sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Scottish version of the Psalms only used in worship.

Rev. H. R. Nye at the Church of the Restoration, Bounce-place, Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon *The Unchangeable Son.*

Rev. Duane-st. M. E. Church—Near Hudson-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 3d inst., morning at 10½ o'clock, by Jesse T. Peck, D. D., also preaching at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7 o'clock, evening. Seats free.

Lectures Against Spiritualism—Will be delivered TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Advent Mission Church, Forsythe-st., between Walker and Hester sts., by the Pastor. Seats free.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey—Will preach in the Lecture-room of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, now being completed, on the corner of 35th-st., TO-MORROW, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Westminster Church—Rev. Davin Kennedy, Pastor. Divine services in this Church TO-MORROW, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Rev. Robinson Scott—From Dublin, Ireland, will preach in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Will preach in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by the Evangelists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Teachers' Library Lectures.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Henry Kiddle, A. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*The Moral Influence of Astronomical Observations.* Tickets 25 cents, can be obtained at the door. JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEWIS HAMMOND, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Terrible Effects of Mercury, consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder and debility of the sexual system, &c. Scrofula and genital weakness will cause these diseases unless cured. Dr. HEATH, No. 360 Broadway, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. His introductory work will be sent free to any address.

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Bayard Taylor will deliver a lecture on *China and Japan* on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, in connection with the illustrations of China and the Japan Expedition under Commodore M. C. Perry. Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture commences at 3.

The Complimentary Entertainment to Mr. Gough—At Niblo's Saloon, on the 14th instant, promises to be an unusually rich, festive, social and intellectual occasion. Programme may be seen and tickets had at No. 149 Nassau-st. Tickets, $3; Gentleman and Lady, $5.

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Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe per U. S. steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most respectable Protestant young women; one as nurse and plain sewer—the other as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress. Is a very good dressmaker. Can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived near four years. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 34th-st., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a respectable Protestant women, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an elderly lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 15th st., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as assistant book-keeper in some wholesale store; salary not so much of an object as a good permanent situation. Best City recommendations as to honesty, &c. Address J. W. K.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a Protestant who can come well recommended. Inquire for a few days at the basement of No. 16 West 23d-st.

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The Independent will this year be conducted by the same corps of Editors which have heretofore achieved so high a reputation for the paper, and they will be assisted by two additional clergymen who are well-known and distinguished for their ability and talents. Some new writers are also engaged in addition to the following distinguished

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CORRESPONDENTS
from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THE JOURNAL. Our PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.

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IS IT SO?

The Boston *Evening Gazette* says: It is stated in a new book just published by Derby, of New-York, entitled "Jackson and New-Orleans," that the 93d Regiment, which obtained distinguished honor at Balaklava, is the same that got so awfully whipped at the battle of New-Orleans.

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Spurious Morals.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was with surprise and displeasure that I read the article signed "A Lady," in your paper of Wednesday last. For the past few years I have been almost daily in the cars and stages of this City, and never have I witnessed an instance of anything like incivility, on the part of gentlemen, towards ladies who required their politeness.

I have frequently admired the kindness which induced young men to relinquish comfortable seats, rather than allow a lady to stand, when perhaps she might be the less weary of the twain. Often, too, has my cheek mantled with shame, as I have seen her accept the proffered seat without one word of acknowledgment; not even a bow in return for attention purely gratuitous. And it is not alone the well dressed women of our City who are recipients of similar favors. Only a day or two since, while riding up Broadway, I was made to admire the conduct of a young gentleman, who politely assisted an Irish nurse and her little charge into a crowded stage. His air and manner was as courtly as though the poor, plainly-clad woman had been arrayed in costliest silks. And I marked him well, knowing that if chance again brought us together, I should meet with one of Nature's noblemen.

American ladies, I fear, little appreciate the deference which is constantly awarded them. Let them visit the cities of Europe and the politeness and universal courtesy of the men of our country towards the wives and daughters of the land will be gratefully remembered, and hourly contrasted with the seeming rudeness which meets one at every turn. It mortifies me when I read an article reflecting upon the gentlemen of our community, to whom my sex are so largely indebted for kindness and courtesy.

C. L. T., Union-square.

Erroneous Report of Shipwreck—Loss of the Elisa, and all hands.

The following is the copy of a letter received yesterday by EDWARD WALTER, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

MR. WALTER: I find in the *Journal of Commerce* and New-York *Herald* the supposed loss of schooner *Jack Bunsby*, based on the finding of a letter addressed to Capt. P. SMITH from me. The *Jack Bunsby*, I am happy to say, has made two voyages since the date of the above mentioned letter, and is now lying at my shipyard wharf in good condition.

The finding of the letter on the body of a drowned man in that vicinity, shows the loss of the schooner *Miss Miranda*, Capt. SMITH, which left here in November last for Attakapas, and was possibly lost on her return passage, all on board having perished. Capt. SMITH was a native of Monmouth County, N. J., where I believe his family now reside.

Respectfully, S. E. BOGART.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A young lady, daughter of Mr. HENRY WALKER, residing in Thornapfire Neck, New-Castle County, Md., was taken some time ago with a most agonizing pain in her left foot and ankle, threatening her with lock-jaw, caused by a piece of glass having pierced her foot when about three years old. It appears she had suffered no inconvenience from three months after the accident until recently, when her father became alarmed, and took her to Philadelphia to get the opinion of Dr. CHAS. GUERIN, who decided that a piece of glass still remained in the foot, and advised a operation, to which Miss WALKER consented, and severe as it was, it was borne with great firmness. Dr. GUERIN performed the operation, and found one piece of glass—measuring an inch in length and a quarter in width—imbedded in a hollow which it had formed in the heel bone, being covered by gristle very difficult of cutting through—explaining the reason why it remained in one position so long, having been in that situation fourteen years, as Miss W. is now seventeen years of age. It is very likely if the fungus degeneration of the soft parts of the heel had not occurred, the glass might have remained any number of years without being serious. Miss W. is now doing well.

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J. B. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CARD.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Burns Club, held at the Pacific Hotel on Monday, Jan. 24, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee in behalf of the Burns Club, be and are hereby tendered to Mr. F. MATTHEWMAN for the gratuitous use of one of his splendid pianos on the occasion of our late festival in honor of ROBERT BURNS, and for the superior taste and action we have to add our warmest admiration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are eminently due to Mr. F. JAMES for the masterly ability displayed by him on that occasion in the execution of some of the choicest music extant, and which very much enhanced the pleasure of that entertainment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Herald* and *Times*.

In behalf of the Committee,

WM. CLIBEHUGH, President.

JOHN STRATTON, Secretary.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fourth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley; Or, The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness at the End of the Revolution*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.—A meeting of this Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at Mrs. Presta, No. 170 Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, for the purpose of organization for the ensuing year. The delegates from the several Wards and Towns will be punctual in their attendance.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Encampment of South New-York will hold its semi annual session on MONDAY EVENING, 4th February, at 7½ o'clock, in the Encampment Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts.

By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Scribe.

DR. O. A. BROWNSON—Will lecture on the *Church and the Republic* at the Broadway Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and of the Sextons of the Roman Catholic Churches

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination of the Students of the New-York Free Academy will commence at the Institution, corner 23d-st. and Lexington-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 4. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly qualified, by having been employed for the last ten years as a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of making an engagement in the States as Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches, including *Moire, Moire Antique*, embossing, etc. To Silk Finishers already established, or to any respectable Dry Goods House, who wish to avail themselves of the services of a competent person to restore unsalable goods lying in "stock," goods damaged on the voyage or importation, or by fire, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. Address J. B., No. 167 Broadway.

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A GENCY.—An experienced business man would like to the agency of some good rentable household property. Prompt returns and payments made. Best of references given, or security if required. A line addressed to BUSINESS, *Times* office, will receive immediate attention. The advertiser is a retail merchant, and agent for a large household property.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $10,000 the first year, as can be shown upon an interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, this office, with real name.

$6,000.—A CAPABLE PERSON—As book-keeper, who will invest this sum in our business, (having security therefor,) may hear of a good opportunity and liberal compensation by addressing L., Box No. 4,947.

STORE FOR SALE—A medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy stationery, &c. The store is well stocked and is in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. Terms most easy. Apply at No. 288 Greenwich-st., or address WEBSTER, at this office.

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H. E. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241, to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos fund. repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, fully competent, desires a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, entry clerk, salesman, or porter; anything honest, where, by steady application, he may gain promotion, and at the same time earn his bread and salt. Address G. F. B., *Times* office.

BOOK-KEEPING—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students this day and to-morrow, at one half the usual charge, viz., $10 to $15, including books, &c. A Course of Writing Lessons for $2.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway,
and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOIN GOLDSMITH'S CHEAP WRITING CLASSES THIS DAY—Only Two Dollars for a course, including stationery. Delays are dangerous.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway,
And No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 16th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Friday, Feb. 1, in one of the 8th-av. cars, or Canal-st., between Broadway and West Broadway, a GOLD BREAST PIN, scroll pattern. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 360 West 24th-st., or No. 21 West 13th-st.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will open on the 1st of February a Repository, for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 96 Beekman-st., running through, with entrance on either street, to No. 16 Spruce-st. The main floor, 185 feet in length, affords ample room, and he will always have on hand a large and complete assortment, adapted to the City and Southern and Western markets. Having had long and practical experience in the manufacture of Carriages, Buggies, &c., he will be enabled to offer as great inducements as any house in the trade, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
WM. L. McDONALD, No. 96 Beekman-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one lair. FRANKS, Perspective, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 23 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That HENRY YELVERTON, ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who respectively reside in the City of New-York have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the partnership name or firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN, in which all the partiesinterested are the said ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who are the general partners, and the said HENRY YELVERTON, who is the special partner; that the said HENRY YELVERTON has contributed the sum of $21,000 in cash, as capital towards the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1856, and to terminate on the 1st day of February, 1861.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

HENRY YELVERTON,
by ROBERT YELVERTON, his Attorney.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN will occupy the store Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Existing under the firm of LESTER, PALMER & CO. was dissolved by the death of Cornelius Conklin, on the 23d of December, and the withdrawal of John W. Degrauw on the 19th of January.

JOSEPH H. LESTER,
ERASTUS PALMER,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,
CLEMENT GUION.

THE BUSINESS of Pot and Pearl Ash Inspection will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the same style of LESTER, PALMER & CO.

JOSEPH H. LESTER,
ERASTUS PALMER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. CLEMENT GUION.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CONDIT, JENKINS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

JOHN A. CONDIT,
JAMES E. JENKINS,
EDWARD BUTLER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Stock Commission business, and the purchase and sale of Insurance Scrip, at No. 24 William-st. JOHN A. CONDIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock Commission business, at No. 61 Beaver-st., under the name and firm of JENKINS & BUTLER. JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, late of the firm of GILBERT, COE & JOHNSON, have this day associated themselves in business under the firm of H. A. JOHNSON & CO. H. A. JOHNSON,
WM. S. NICHOLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will devote his attention to the purchase of Railroad Iron in London during the ensuing Summer, and will be happy to receive orders direct or through his agents, H. A. JOHNSON & CO.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand No. 196 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts., where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand.

DAVID M. EARL,
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE C. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

MR. JOHN SLOANE has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Feb. 1, 1856.
W. & J. SLOANE.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and sealing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—First Mortgage Convertible Bonds in a Western Railroad, interest payable semi-annually in New-York City, for either a first-class dwelling-house, within easy access of New-York, or a small farm, well improved, convenient to a good market. As the Bonds offered are believed to be strictly first-class, their par value will be required, and nothing more than a fair cash value will be allowed for property offered in exchange. Any one wishing to make such Exchange will please state distinctly what they have to offer, and address Norwich (Conn.) City Post-Office, Box No. 341.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND. We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 35 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. Co., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 TO LOAN—On real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn.
EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st.,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—McKESSON & ROBBINS have removed from the old stand, No. 127 Maiden-lane, to their new stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., four doors below William, where they will continue the wholesale Drug business as heretofore, with increased facilities.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent grocers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 181 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.

GEO. B. SHERWOOD, President.
JAS. H. STEVENS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 65 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre per day, and two to three acres can be broken by a good team.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, ever high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets—the rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Timber, that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide in any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—One on 9th-st., west of and near Broadway, an excellent location for a physician, also two on 12th-st., one on 17th-st., two on 27th-st., one on 29th-st., one on 31st-st., two extra large on Madison-av. near 36th-st., one on 37th-st., two on 38th-st., also one on 41st-st., all near 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A desirable two-story and attic house, No. 30 Butler, near Court-st., lot 25 by 100, location pleasant and healthy, convenient to Hamilton and Atlantic Ferries. Yard with grape vines, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to MERRILL & JAQUES, No. 142 Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 2-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Madison-st., 25 feet front and rear, by 40 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, in complete order. Lot 25 by 100, with an unexpired lease of 17 years, at a ground rent of $150 a year, with renewals. Terms easy. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 3-story house and lot No. 42 Grove-street, lot 21 by 100 feet, house well situated, in good repair and well painted throughout. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A first-class three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 33 South 4th-st. Also, a two-story basement and attic frame house and lot No. 15 South 9th-st. For particulars, apply to WM. C. BURGER, No. 115 Nassau-st., or No. 33 South 4th st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 486 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house cleanly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 425 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to offices of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. A three-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, No. 89 President-st., two years old, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate.
L. WETMORE, No. 14 Pierr-st.

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—That elegant 5-story house situated at No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, with large yard, the lot being 25 feet by 135 feet, containing several grape-vines and other shrubbery. The house has near 40 rooms and with the modern improvements, hot, cold and shower-bath, hot and cold water and dumb-waiters on the top story, and would be leased with good security. Apply to J. G. FRENCH, Globe Hotel, 293 William-st.

$45,000—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Three on Greenwich-st., 18 by 56 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 54 feet; the whole lot of ground, 54 by 76 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River Docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroad Depots. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $29,000. The first mortgage to Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent., payable in about one year; the second mortgage, of $14,000, payable on the day of sale.

N. B.—The proceeds of sale of said property, above the $45,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 8th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, if not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars, call on DR. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Seventeen years from 1st May, 1856, lease of lot No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway, with a covenant for renewal 21 years longer, the ground rent to be fixed by Appraisement, and if not agreed upon, the buildings that are to be erected on said lot to be paid for, and the valuation settled on by appraisement.

This lot offers advantages rarely to be met with, the stores on both sides adjoining being quite new, and the walls, sunk 22 feet below the street require no street piling: the wall on one side (No. 2) is a party wall, and a new store can be erected on this lot in less time and at

AUCTION SALES.

STEVENS, GROVER, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood and Brussels carpets, piano-forte, elegant mantel mirrors, pier glasses, &c.—On MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 32 8th-av., near 13th-st., SEVENS, GROVER & CO. will sell, as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suit as, in French brocatel, massive gilt cornices, rosewood pier and mantel mirrors, fine Brussels carpets, chamber furniture—tosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled chamber suits, marble-top bureaus and washstands, China toilet sets, gilt-frame mirrors, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, extension and other fancy chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Dining-room and basement furniture—Extension dining-tables, tea trays, spring-seat chairs, sofa, arm-chairs, tea trays, China and glass and crockery ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, a large variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 27 and 29, each situate respectively 232 and 200 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 22 feet wide and 90 feet deep, the houses 22 by 36 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent, per annum. For further particulars inquire of

D. H. SEVINS, Executor,
No. 86 Merchants' Exchange.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 577 and 579 Broadway, corner White-st.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ o'clock—A large lot of toys, fancy goods, saloon articles, straw hats, violins and bows, accordeons, flutinas, music books, leaf pencils, &c.; after which a varied collection of books historical, biographical, musical, school and miscellaneous, engravings, paintings, &c., to which the attention of music dealers, booksellers and the public generally, are invited. The above sale is without reserve, in close lots. Goods now open for examination, and catalogues ready.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 577 and 579 Broadway, corner of White st.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co. and Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co. and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Mcmifee and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-sold.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, No. 81 Nassau-st., a portion of goods, as follows: sofa bedsteads, sofas, tete-a-tetes, mirrors, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, wash stands, rosewood book cases and bedsteads, spring, hair, and mattresses, tressel dining tables, China, glass and crockery ware, corner and book stands, counting house desks, iron safes, rosewood piano-fortes, pier mirrors, oil paintings, oval glasses, silver plated ware, mantel clocks, work boxes and desks, 20,000 cigars (Havana & Bremen,) &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story, double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, with convenient barn, arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 211 feet. Possession 1st of March.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling house on the premises lately occupied by EZRA B. MERRITT, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port-Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE SIX-STORY HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND—With a frame building in the rear of the same, known as No. 113 Sullivan-st., on the east side, and between Prince and Spring sts., commencing 175 feet south of Prince-st., said lot being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Paintings, Pianos &c. WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-rooms, No. 2 Pine-st., suites rose-wood parlor furniture, marble-top sideboards, rose-wood secretaries, mirrors, &c. Suites marquetie furniture, 20 ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, carpets, &c. Also, oil paintings, French and German fancy goods, &c. Also, to pay advances, a superb carved rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Harrison. Cost $400.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. 7 Broad-st., TWO BLACK HORSES—one is a fine young mare and the other is five years old; warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together, but may be driven singly; 15 hands high, with harness and trappings all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 85 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to B. T. HAMILTON, late cashier of the Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ja10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK COUNTY BANKING ASSOCIATION (in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de23,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

fe7,'56-law2y8

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 2d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 76 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
W. M. PULLIS, }
M. D. Van PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority of this oxide of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 6 Water-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF CHESTER HARY LAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEASTS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals elected.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office, of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 92 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HEUMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an ample Trust Fund to the amount of $150,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$31,390	$31,389
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds	21,000	18,480
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	15,840
25 Delaware Railroad Bonds	23,000	23,460
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value		51,955
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	54,000	26,600
Bills receivable		6,934
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$320,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Heimbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HEUMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855.

CHARLES D. FREEMAN.
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. COOK, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—In conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855 ..... $4,143,240 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855 ..... 1,261,831 89
Total amount of Marine Premiums $21,451,127 65
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855 ..... $3,196,041 70
Losses paid during the same period $1,774,905 52
Returns of Premiums and Expenses 485,781 88
Total $2,260,690 20

The Company have the following Assets:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$1,374,157 00
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	252,014 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 08
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,950,719 89
Cash in Bank	173,932 89
Total amount of Assets	$3,737,823 93

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1853, and sixty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to $5,404,190 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1856 ..... 549,760 00
Total profits for 13½ years $5,954,950 00
The certificates of 1841, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed in cash 4,472,073 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856 ..... $1,482,876 80

By order of the Board:
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. F. Tillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	John D. Jones,
Augustin Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Ritey,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
J. A. Stevens,	James Bryce,	Edward H. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1855		$902,662 70
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$219,845 02	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	58,211 72	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40	278,186 14
Total		$1,280,248 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$135,726 56	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, re-insurances, &c.	20,377 29	
Amount paid for taxes	3,016 41	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	13,451 85	
Amount paid for advertising, printing, stationery, office-rent, and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,230 00	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	21,313 59	
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies	19,242 46	221,249 19
Accumulated fund		$1,059,008 65
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$42,560 11	
Invested in New-York State securities	189,020 35	
Bonds and mortgages	383,722 28	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856	11,462 11	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1856	21,872 69	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	292,290 21	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	17,182 19	
Total	$1,059,008 65	

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PERCENT on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. interest, in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84. DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. POLICIES ON PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY. Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 2d av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.

WM. H. GIBLET, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles K. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Halsht,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corliss,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Smull,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alfzo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alex B. Laing,	Ezra Lindley, Jr.,
Edw. Townsend	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

Jan. 29, 1856.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 230 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is fully manifested by evidences in every direction, and in every case of inveterate and deep-seated disease of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Bostan Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavie and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sole in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $5; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other remedies. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. A large dose of Pills, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Medicine is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

TO MARRIED MEN, WIDOWS, AND THE PARENTS OF YOUNG, UNMARRIED FEMALES.—The advertiser, a medical practitioner of many years' standing in Continental Europe, and of some years' practice in this country, forcibly struck by the many evidences of the almost total want of the knowledge of certain physiological facts, common even to the educated and intelligent, and having, in his limited practice here, been instrumental in doing much real good by simply imparting certain secrets—which should not be such to those who have a legitimate right to know them—here publicly offers to make known those facts, by means of anonymous correspondence, to all who may desire to become acquainted with them. To dispel the delusion and mystery, and consequent fatality of empiricism, the advertiser asks for no remuneration whatever, other than that prompted by gratitude, seldom wanting, as he believes, in a greater or less degree, to all the recipients of real and marked benefits. Those wishing the information can address a line to C. P. N. ZABRONSKI, General Post Office, over any anonymous signature, receiving in return a letter conveying knowledge positively essential to the well-being of all persons embraced in the above category. The advertiser expects to receive some remuneration for his time thus given, and his expenses of advertising, &c., from those who recognize that they have been essentially benefited, and from no others. Address, inclosing postage stamp for answer, as above.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who he unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL.

DR. HAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system in fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; alarming all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Fifth edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for a nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method (or treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

RAILROADS.

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COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
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New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CENTRAL PARK CASE.

The Argument of Objectors Concluded.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. James Harris, Jr.

The Central Park case was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge HARRIS, Jr., and the argument on the part of those objecting to the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners was concluded.

Mr. Mott, for another party, appeared again and made objections, which were similar to those made by him on the previous day.

Mr. Morris appeared for Mr. Livingston, and objected to the confirmation of the report, on the ground of excessive assessment. He claimed that in the assessment there was a glaring inequality between that on the property of his client, and that on property similarly situated. He was in favor of the Park, and willing to bear his share of the expense, but he was confident that an investigation would satisfy the Court that he had been assessed far more than his property warranted.

Mr. Joachimsen appeared for Mr. Davis, whose lands had been taken, without, as he claimed, having been awarded a sufficient return. His argument was like to those previously advanced by others similarly situated.

Mr. Cummings appeared for Mr. J. W. Prior, who owned fifty-nine lots, and claimed that gross injustice had been done him by the Commissioners valuation.

Mr. R. J. Dillon, Counsel for the Corporation, remarked that this was the only case in which he had thought it at all expedient to enter affidavits sustaining the Commissioners. He read an affidavit made by Mr. Anthony J. Bleecker, and other real estate brokers, to the effect that, in their opinion, the valuation was correct.

Mr. Cumming replied in answer, or is a set-off to the opinion of the real estate brokers, that the property had been sold several times for more than the sum allowed by the Commissioners, and that when it had brought at sale on more than one occasion was a better criterion by which to judge of its value than the opinion of the brokers. The property had cost $53,900, and the sum allowed by the Commissioners was $96,900. Offers for portions of the property had been made and refused, which were equal to an estimate of $600,000 for the whole; and even since the proceedings for the Park had been initiated the property had changed hands, at a price exceeding $45,000, the person selling reserving a right to all above that sum, which the Commissioners might decide it to be worth. These and other facts he advanced in substantiation of his claim that gross injustice had been done him by the award of the Commissioners. The topographical map which the Commissioners had used for their guidance was, he claimed, not sworn to, and consequently was not a competent guide. He read affidavits to the effect that it contained errors of an important character.

Mr. Roach followed. He was the person who had sold the property for $45,000, reserving the right to the shipment above that which the Commissioners might allow. He intimated that he was forced to the conditions of the sale; and held that, on the ground that the property had been sold for much more than it was sold for by him, he had a right to expect something from the reservation in the conditions of the sale. With reference to those who had withdrawn their objections, he said they had done so because the small assessment on their property outside the park balanced that which they lost by the low award for that which was taken from them. Such was not his case. He had no property to be benefited outside. In conclusion, he remarked some amusement by reading what he considered to be very near to an analogous case, from an authority not previously cited in the case. He found it in the first book of Kings, 21st Chap. The title of the case was given as "The Trespass of Ahab." The case of the king who desired to obtain a vineyard, for the purpose of making an herb garden of it, which belonged to one of his subjects. But as the readers of the TIMES have the authority at hand. The case need not be quoted here.

Judge Edmonds appeared for Mr. Craig, who claimed property which the Commissioners had returned as belonging to unknown owners. He wished the Court to make such direction concerning the payment as should not prejudice his client.

Mr. Lyon S. Chatfield appeared for parties whose lands had been taken, for which an insufficient award had been made. One of the cases was similar to that of those who had purchased property from the City, which has been taken at a less price than they paid. It was his intention to speak on the general features of the case. He believed the park had not been asked for by the Corporation.

Mr. Dillon corrected him, by stating that it was applied for by the Corporation.

Mr. Chatfield (resuming) spoke to what had been called the scenery of the case—the beautiful lakes, the landlike meadows, the sylvan islands, and those jungles in which lions and rhinoceroses were to wander at will. Such a park, he conceded, might gratify the tastes of a few of the millionaires of the City, but he feared the great middle class would fail to see in it sufficient utility to warrant the sacrifice of their property for its construction. For this proposed ornament, the property of citizens was to be taken, and that at a price less than it was worth. This was wrong. If these persons were to be deprived of their property, even for a public *necessity*, they should be allowed the full price, and even more than the full price of their lands, as compensation for the disturbance. But their property was not to be taken for a public necessity, it was for public ornament, and as such he considered the proceeding unconstitutional. The powers to be used here were strictly corporate powers, and he quoted authorities to the effect that no power could be used not specified in the act. As a power the Corporation of the City of New-York had no right to exercise that of eminent domain. The right to the exercise of that power had been looked upon with jealousy by the people; and the Constitution of the State required that whenever used, compensation, and be claimed, *full* compensation, must be made for the property taken. He believed that it never was intended that private toil or private property should ever be taken except for *great* public necessity, to take it for any other purpose was clearly a violation of the Constitution. There was not any authority in the Legislature to take private property for public ornament. "Eminent domain" meant nothing more than that the public necessity was greater than private interest. Mere ornament, or even the mere pleasure of the public, did not come within its meaning. From an intimation by the Court, he had understood that the power in the case was for the consideration of the Legislature. He thought not. If the power here used was used improperly, it was within the jurisdiction of the Court to arrest it. In reviewing another aspect of the case, he supposed to consider that the Courts had violated a fundamental principle in presuming to say that a person may be paid for property taken, by *imaginary benefit*. The law required that payment should be made in money, and in no other way. The Constitution required that whenever a tax is levied, it must be *general*, not *partial*. Here it was clearly partial, and being so, it was clearly wrong. In the bill for the Park there were two modes of providing for compensation—one by assessment, and the other by a loan. Were these sufficient? He thought not. In this case, the Corporation was permitted to occupy before making compensation for the lands taken. Suppose the assessment should not be raised, or the loan should not be contracted, payment could not be made, and those whose property had been taken would be the losers. Again, it had been the intention in the revision of the Constitution, that every bill of a local nature should be complete in itself—the whole mode of procedure should be laid down in the bill—the amount of tax and the mode of receiving it should be specified. It was not so in the Park bill. For direction in the matter of taxation, the reference was to the act of 1813, and the acts amendatory. The parties whose lands have been taken were made to depend for compensation, partly, upon the success of the Corporation in contracting a 5 per cent. loan at par, and even now he saw it stated in the newspapers that New-York City 5 per cents were quoted at 96.

Mr. Dillon said that was incorrect.

Mr. Chatfield claimed that it was so reported in a paper that was looked upon as good authority. This, he said, was important as going to show that a condition of circumstances might exist, under which the Corporation could not contract a 5 per cent. loan at par, and that persons interested might be made to go without compensation. Besides these objections, he desired to be understood as objecting to every step in the proceedings.

All the objectors who appeared having now been heard the Court adjourned, after the Judge had remarked that, since the announcement that the case must be closed this week, he had so arranged his business that he could remain a day or two longar; and that he would endeavor to decide the case before leaving the City.

Mr. Dillon will close the case for the Corporation to-day.

Tin Weddings.

The Editor of the *Observer* has been to a "tin wedding." If our readers will be quiet, in three minutes they shall know what a "tin wedding" is. Now, a golden wedding is the commemoration of the fiftieth return of a couple's marriage—these are scarce. The "Silver Bridal" is the friendly celebration of the twenty-fifth return of the happy day These are less seldom. A "tin wedding" is a novelty, but it should not be, for whoever reach the fifth anniversary of their marriage are at liberty to celebrate it. The Observer says on this occasion:

"The bride and groom were presented, by relatives and friends, in turn, with various articles of *tinware*, such as are eminently useful in household economy, making together a complete set of culinary apparatus which would do honor even to a king's kitchen. These separate ceremonies were concluded by a more formal presentation of the ornamental services of tin,' prepared after the most approved form and fashion of silver, during which an address was delivered and a response given, both performances being marked with appropriate solemnity for the occasion could impart. As the supper, the table was covered with plates and dishes only of tin; ham-sandwiches were laid out against a tin background; homely cake was served in baskets of tin; sweet cider was poured from a tin pail, with a tin ladle, into tin cups; and familiar odes were performed on trumpets of tin! In fact, there could not have been more tin in any other place, except in a tinman's warehouse, or in the mines of England.

We were never before so thoroughly convinced of the genuine value of plain tin, of the numerous useful appliances to which it may be put, and of the highly respectable appearance which it presents when handsomely scoured; and we shall henceforth regard it, especially when associated with a "Tin Wedding," as one of the precious metals."

Microscopical Anatomy.

A very interesting series of four lectures commenced last evening at the New-York Medical College, intended to develop the peculiarities of organic structures under the microscope. The lecturer is Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER, Professor of Anatomy in that institution, and the design is to demonstrate in a popular manner some of the interesting revelations of that instrument.

The illustrations were presented by means of an oxy-hydrogen microscope, and also with the aid of diagrams, achromatic instruments, and plates.

In commencing his remarks the Professor observed that to purely scientific investigators all science is equally interesting. But there are many things in natural science which are more particularly attractive to popular audiences. While the views of creation furnished to the astronomer and geologist are tolerably familiar, much less is known of the minute structure of the vegetables and animals by which we are surrounded.

He would premise that *all living structures are formed from cells*, or from some modification of cell. What is a cell?—imagine a minute vesicle filled with fluid, translucent,—such exist in both animals and plants. Cells are spherical when suspended in a fluid; generally there is a darker central mass in the cell, termed a *nucleus*—such is the arrangement when cells are found floating, presenting the appearance of spherules. They are sometimes aggregated, losing their sphericel and assuming from mutual compression a polygonal form. The Professor exhibited several diagrams, illustrating these and several other varieties of cell. The tissue of wood, as of other organic matters, is formed by the apposition variously of these cellular spherules. The magnified appearance of the cells of the strawberry displayed well the mode in which the cells are combined.

The size of cells varies from a twelfth of an inch in diameter down to the thousandth part of that dimension. Much will depend on what fills the cell, whether pulp or phosphate of lime for instance.

In some varieties of wood there is great regularity in the section, the cells being *quadriform*, or like the bricks in a wall, and each layer increasing in size. The cells of the bark of a wood are very different from those of the wood itself.

Another diagram displayed cells of an obtuse pointed star form, arranged point to point, and suggesting, as did many other forms, excellent patterns for the calico printers, or reminding us somewhat of the figures in the kaleidoscope.

The Professor alluded to the rapidity of cellular vegetation in Arctic regions, and spoke of *red snow*. This was nothing more than a rapidly developed and minute vegetation. So the puff ball; one of them will grow in a single night; over sixty millions of cells are perfected during *each* minute that it has been growing.

The Professor then demonstrated the nature of proper cells from the section of an orange.

But how do cells propagate themselves?

Is it the nucleus that gives origin to the cell wall, or does the *nucleus* with its *nucleolus* appear first? Other diagrams added the proof that such an inquiry is not a *sell*, but an open question for interesting study. A section of *celery* was displayed in diagram. We cant ot report these things intelligibly without diagrams. Enough was said to prove that the magnificence of Deity is seen to greatest advantage in the manifest forms of living mechanism, and that whether as to the size and distance of the planets, the social relations of mankind, or the cellular arrangement forming the texture of a rose leaf,

"ORDER is Heaven's first law, and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest."

By means of the oxyhydrogen microscope, thin sections of wood were immensely magnified to display the cellular structure. The potato starch granules, the apple, as well as various other matters, were beautifully displayed under seven achromatic microscopes, and were eagerly examined, and much admired by the audience.

Why School-house No. 48 Cost so Much, and Why the Delay.

A correspondent, who is well posted, wishes to state that the $55,000 which School-house No. 48 cost, includes $13,800 for the five lots of ground on which it stands. Also, that by the builder's contract, executed before the building was commenced, it was not to be finished until *July* 1, 1855, a time at which no school would ha openes, considering that August is a vacation month. The original intention was to open the School early in the Fall of 1855.

The delay in opening, he says, was solely occasioned by the slow action of the Board of Education, which did not make the appropriation for fitting up until December, 1855, and that for furniture about October, although the application for both passed the local Board, and was put into the hands of the Commissioners in April or May. How is this, gentlemen?

K. N. Items.

J. N. REYNOLDS has been elected delegate from the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards delegate to the K. N. National Convention, which meets at Philadelphia Feb. 18, 1856, to reconstruct the Philadelphia Platform. He is not an advocate of the Pletform, but goes for "Congressional Independence of party platforms" on the Slavery question—*i. e.*, to let Northern K. N.'s vote their way, and the Southern Americans vote to their liking.

Hamilton College.

F. R. SPENCER, the well-known artist of this City, has presented to the Library of Hamilton College, at Clinton, New-York, his portrait of the late Chancellor KENT. It is a remarkably accurate likeness, as well as a painting of rare merit.

The Depth of the Water in New-York Harbor.

The Harbor Commissioners have submitted to the Legisleture additional charts of the harbor and rivers, the accuracy and minuta observation displayed in which do vast credit to the Topographical Department. We learn from these charts that the greatest depth of water found in crossing Fulton Ferry is sixty feet. In the South Ferry forty feet is the greatest depth. Between the Forts Hamilton and Tompkins, at the Narrows, eighty-six feet is the most to be sounded. The channel around New-York has no greater depth than seventy-two feet, and that only in few instances; and the North River indicates a greater depth than does the East. If the lines recommended by the Commissioners are adopted, the East River will have a breadth of 1,200 feet. The difference in the velocity of the tide there, as between the time of the original shore and now, is as between 2 4-10 miles and 5 4-10 miles. No other harbor of any commercial city shows such a velocity.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

VILLAINS BITING A MAN'S NOSE AND THUMB.

At 1½ o'clock Friday morning, while Mr. James Frowley was returning home through Eleventh-street, he was accosted by three men, who demanded his money. He was searched, but the thieves, finding that he had no money, knocked him down, and beat him in a shocking manner. Not satisfied with this conduct, the ruffians nearly bit off Frowley's thumb and the end of his nose, besides biting him severely in other places. The injured man called for assistance, when certain officers of the Eleventh Ward came up. The highwaymen fled, but were pursued by the officers, and one of them, named James McAray, who is said to be well known as a Mackrellville thief, was arrested and taken to the Station-house.

PICKPOCKET AT THE BROADWAY THEATER.

Jorry Buckley was arrested on Thursday night, at the Broadway Theatre, while in the act, as is alleged, of picking a lady's pocket, as she was entering the dress-circle. He was locked up in the Tombs until yesterday morning, and was then sent to the Penitentiary for two months. Several pickpockets have recently attempted to practice their profession at the doors of this theatre, but the Police in attendance have been too much on the alert to allow them to do so.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.

Mr. Richard Thum, whose attempt at suicide, was noticed by us, yesterday, died on Thursday night, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of the laudanum which he took. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body, when it was shown that deceased had for some time past been greatly depressed in mind, in consequence of some pecuniary losses. He resided with his family at No. 59 Rutgers-street, and carried on the business of a shipsmith in South-street. On Thursday afternoon he called at the saloon of a Mr Walcot, and ordered dinner, and while it was being prepared, he swallowed a quantity of laudanum. A physician was immediately procured, but all efforts to save his life proved unavailing. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum." Deceased was a native of New-York, 45 years of age.

ARREST OF A FEMALE FOR BIGAMY.

Lizette Luga, a German woman, was yesterday arrested, charged with bigamy. It is alleged that in May 1852 she was married in this City to Albert Kummel and in March 1853 was again married to Augustus Klauberg, her first husband being still alive. She confessed that such was the case, but in extenuation, said that her first husband soon after marriage deserted her and she thought it no harm to get another. Justice FLANDRAU held her to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Pauline Toomy, a young woman, who has been in the habit of occasionally appearing in the streets in male attire, was yesterday arrested by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, in October last, stolen two pawn tickets for gold watches, &c., valued at $80, from a trunk in the house of Mrs. Jane Sperbeck, No. 15 Essex-street. She was taken before Justice WELSH and locked up to answer the charge.

ASSAULT WITH A CHEESE KNIFE.

Sergt. Jourdan of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested a man named Thos. Dooley, charged with felonious assault and battery upon the person of Chas. McKay, whom he attacked while in the grocery at No. 7 Trinity-place, on Thursday night, with a cheese knife, and nearly severed his left hand from the wrist, besides throwing him over a stove and attempting to throw scalding water upon him. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.—Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, of the Bible Depository, Cliff-street, have imported a Church Bible, which for elaboration and finish cannot well be surpassed. To-morrow evening, this precious volume will be placed in due form in the reading-desk of Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn,—the same being the gift of an esteemed citizen, with regard to whose munificence towards this model Church it might with hare justice be averred: "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." Associations connected with this presentation combine to invest it with a more than passing interest.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rhenmatism and Scrofula, in their most painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S Life Balsam. Principal office, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents a per bottle. For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—For a variety of entertainments, visit this favorite Theatre. The great pantomima of "Asphodel," with three other popular pieces, will be performed to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, and all the favorites, will appear. On Monday will be produced Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S new and magnificent historical drama, entitled "The Invasion of Ireland, or the Oath of McMurdough." Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HILL & STRINGER'S original Dandelion Coffee, for dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, flatulency, sick headache, &c. It is also a superior nutritious beverage, having at the same time both a medicinal effect, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are in the market. For sale at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick headache and disorders of the stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.—The genuine Ambrotype, for its great beauty and durability, is the most valuable Picture ever offered to the public. Family Likenesses can now be secured that will retain their brilliancy for ages. They can be had only at TOMLINSON'S, No. 373 Broadway, who has purchased the exclusive right for the City.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lounds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may ha found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles, in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade, or at retail by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, manufacturers of every variety of gas fixtures. No. 13 Canal-street. N. B.—Old chandeliers will be received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A NEW CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY will soon be formed at the Cabinet, where gentlemen and ladies may obtain a practical knowledge of this most useful and interesting science. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET QUILTS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer, this day, 500 Superior Toilet Quilts. Prices from $1 to $3 each. Warranted the best bargains in this City.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

At Phillipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 31, by Rev. A. S. Gardiner, of Cold Spring, GEORGE F. GARRISON to MARY JANE, daughter of John Warren, Esq., both of Phillipstown.

CONTRADICTION.—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM and Miss REBECCA KYLE were not married, as stated in yesterday's TIMES.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, CHARLIE, twin son of Robert and Mary E. Squires, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 30th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 1, Mr. JAMES P. C. FAIRBANK, son of Dexter Fairbank, Esq., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his father's residence, No. 237 West 14th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, GEORGE W. CROWELL, son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, from No. 150 Charlee st.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 28, in 4th-st., corner of 2d-st., ELIZABETH S. HUNTINGTON, aged 33 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In East Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, after a brief illness, Mrs. SARAH S. FASH, relict of the late Capt. George Fash, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Paul's Church, corner of South 2d-st. and Union-av., on Sunday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

At Goshen, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Mrs. RUSSELL, relict of the late John W. Russell, in the 67th year of her age.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

At Guilderland, near Albany, on Monday, Jan. 28 JEANIE, youngest daughter of John P. and Sarah Ann Veeder, aged 3 years.

☞ City papers please copy.

At Newburg, on Friday, Feb. 1, of consumption, DAVID CAMPBELL, aged 40 years, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland.

Funeral at Newburg, from the house of B. B. Chambers, in Grand-st., near 2d, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, by taking the 12 M. train of the Hudson River Railroad. They can return by the Evening Express.

At San Juan Del Norte, Nic., on Monday, Dec. 17, Capt DANIEL DOWNING, of the brig *Olive*.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, of consumption, Mr. H. LANNERY, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the press, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 150 West 21st-st., on Sunday, 3d inst. at 12½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 31, ANN NIEBUHR, daughter of the late Christopher Niebuhr, and wife of Rev. Benjamin Akerly.

Her funeral will take place in St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Monday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The Harlem Railroad cars leave Centre, corner of White-st., at 9 o'clock, for Morrisania. The body will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at 4th-av. and 26th st., on the arrival of the train from Morrisania, at 2:15 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 1.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	94	
5,000	do. large bds	93	
6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94¾	
1,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	
5,000	do.	85¼	
10,000	Indiana State 5s	89¾	
1,000	Erie 2d mtg. bds	97	
1,000	H. R. 2d mtg. bds	83	
35,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	b60 82	
40,000	do.	s3 81¾	
10,000	do.	b60 81¾	
50,000	do.	b30 81¾	
10,000	do.	c 81¾	
5,000	do.	s3 81¾	
5,000	Ill. Fs. Bs. w. p.	86¼	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 23¾	
400	do.	b30 23¾	
100	do.	s3 23¾	
100	do.	23¾	
200	do.	c 24	
100	do.	b30 24	
600	do.	s2 23¾	
300	do.	s30 23¾	
100	do.	b30 23¾	
100	N. Y. C. R.	s60. ex. d. 89¾	
20	do.	p&c 89	
600	do.	s60 89	
5	do.	b&p&c 89¾	
150	do.	opg 89	
100	do.	p&c 89	
100	do.	s60 89¼	
100	Erie Railroad	s3 53¾	
200	do	s10 54	
450	do.	c 53¾	
350	do.	53¾	
100	do.	s3 53¾	
200	do.	b60 54¼	
400	do.	b30 54	
500	do.	b60 54	
500	do.	b30 53¾	
200	do.	s60 53¾	
400	do.	s30 53¾	
450	do.	51¾	
225	do.	s3 51¾	
100	do.	b45 51	
100	do.	s10 53¾	
100	do.	b3 53¾	
100	do.	s10 53¾	
200	do.	53¾	
100	do.	b10 53¾	
40	Milw. & Miss. RR.	34	
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b3 3	
300	Canton Co.		22¾
100	do.	b30 22¾	
400	do.	b30 22¾	
100	do.	23¾	
100	do.	b30 23¾	
2300	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 23¼	
1000	do.	sim 23	
550	do.	22¾	
900	do.	b30 22¾	
500	do.	b60 23	
100	do.	23¾	
230	Penn. Coal Co.	101¾	
400	Harlem R. R.	b30 18	
200	do.	s3 17¾	
100	do.	17¾	
50	L. I. R. R.	b30 31¼	
50	do.	s3 31	
50	do.	b30 31½	
25	Harlem Preferred	32	
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 97	
127	do	c 87	
100	do.	s30 86¾	
50	Reading Railroad	s3 87½	
100	do.	b30 87½	
100	do.	s60 87	
300	do.	b30 87¾	
100	do.	s10 87½	
500	do.	s3 87½	
100	do.	b3 87½	
300	do.	s3 87¾	
100	do.	b60 87¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 91	
81	do.	s3 90	
50	do.	b30 90¾	
150	Mic. So & No. Ia. R.	s3 88¾	
125	do.	88¾	
25	do.	89	
200	do.	b30 89¾	
100	do.	b30 89¾	
7	do.	88¾	
500	do.	b30 89¾	
100	do.	s30 89¾	
200	Panama Rd.	s60 100	
66	do.	c 100¾	
300	do.	b30 100¾	
50	do.	c 100¾	
15	Cleve. C. & Chi.	100	
20	Sixth-av. Rd.	75	
250	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 63	
7	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110	
47	do.	100¾	
100	do.	c 100¾	
125	do.	100¾	
100	do.	b60 110	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73	
660	do.	73¼	
150	do.	b30 73¼	
10	do	b30 73¼	
	do	73¾	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$11,000 Chi. and Miss. R R Inc. 10s...Int. added.	40
1,000 L. Erie, W'sh & St. Louis R R 1st M'tg..	70¼
2 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	50
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	49
20 shares Hudson River Railroad Co.	30
5 shares Erie Railroad Co.	52¾
10 shares Continental Bank	104
75 shares Tradesmen's Bank	125½
500 shares American Artificial Stone Co.	75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	s2	83
5,000	do.	s30	81¾
20,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	b60	101
100	Portsmouth Dry D.		1¼
200	Flor. & Key. Joint		¾
500	do.	s30	¾
50	Nicar. Trans. Co.	s3	22¾
900	do.		23
200	do.	b30	23¾
200	do.	b3	23
100	Hud. River R. R.		30
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	b30	89¾
17	do.		89
15	Panama Railroad		100¾
100	do.	b30	101
55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		109¾
400	Clev. c. & Tol. R. R.	b30	73¾
25	Erie Railroad		53¾
100	do.		53¾
100	do.	s3	53¾
100	do.	s60	53¾
100	do.	b60	54
5	do.		53¾
100	do.	s10	53¾
100	do.	b30	53¾
250	do.	s60	53¾
150	do.	s3	53¾
300	Harlem Railroad.	s3	17¾
100	do.	b60	18
150	Ill. Central R. R.		95
200	Reading Railroad		87¾
50	do.	b30	87¾
100	do.	s60	87¾
100	do.	s10	87¾
500	do.	s3	87¾
200	do.	b3	87¼
50	Clic. & R. Isl. R.	s3	87

FRIDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Peace-like advices by the *Arabia*, at Halifax, which were made public through the morning papers, were construed in Wall-street much the same as on the promulgation of the Vienna dispatches on the London Stock Exchange. The immediate advance in the active speculative shares was about 3 ₰ cent., with considerable sales, for cash, before the early session of the Brokers' Board, of Erie at 54¼@¾ and Reading 87½—the last price on Thursday being 51⅝ for the former and 84¾ for the latter. The large line of *short* contracts in these stocks induced unusually eager purchases by parties who have them to deliver. At the early Board, one of the oldest and most prominent operators in the Street entered the market as a seller, and taking the whole list in hand, supplied, in the course of the day, over 12,000 shares Road and other stocks and nearly $200,000 Illinois Central Bonds. The established rise on the former, as compared with Thursday's list, was:

Per Cent. Advance.		Per Cent. Advance.	
In Erie	2	In Transit	1½
In Reading	2	In Cumberland	1¾
In N. Y. Central	2¾	In Rock Island	1
In South. Michigan	1½	In Milwaukee	1½
In Michigan Central	1	In Toledo	1½
In Galena & Chicago	2	In Panama	¾

The sales of New-York Central were made ex-dividend, the transfers having closed yesterday for the February dividend, payable 20th. The activity in Illinois Central Bonds was quite marked, and large parcels were taken at 81⅝@¾ cash, and 82 buyer 60 days. The total sales of the day registered on the Brokers' official list amount to 32,000 shares and $236,000 in Bonds; to which may be added 4,000 shares done before and between the board meetings. The market, as usual after so heavy a business, closed a little tame. The details of the Foreign news, to come forward by the Boston mail on Saturday night, are looked for with much interest. The telegraphic summary has favorably impressed the banking and stock interests, and put up the Cotton market ⅜@½ cent., while the holders of Flour and Grain are much divided in sentiment as to the real bearing of the peace rumors, and their market suffered less in proportion than that of Liverpool. The decline submitted to in Flour is about 25 cents the bbl. The opinion is pretty current to-day that there were will be no more serious fighting between Russia and the Western powers, and that although some time may be consumed in adjusting the exact terms of accommodation, ultimate peace, without further devasting battles or sieges, or the involvement of the German States in actual hostilities, will be the result.

There are two other very important as well as to this country favorable points, in the present news which, after the first excitement about Peace, will no doubt attract more attention than was given to them to-day. Our President's Annual Message on British Relations has been taken in good part by the English press, as it no doubt will he by the Government at London, and so treated by the Queen and Ministry on the reassemhling of Parliament, which was to have taken place yesterday. This more than qualifies tha discussion now going on in the Senate at Washington, which, while manifesting a somewhat fiery spirit through the speeches of Mr. CLAYTON, and a tone of decided firmness from Mr. CASS and Mr. SEWARD, has thus far called forth no hostile declaration from the immediate friends of the Administration, or the Chairman of Foreign Affairs. The other piece of intelligence to which we refer is the steady course of the Bank of England on the question of the minimum rate of discount. An advance, if reported by this arrival, would not have been unexpected, and might have influenced an earlier return to the export of Specie than is now likely to occur. The fact that no change was made tha week tha steamer sailed, is regarded here to-day as authorizing higher terms for Bills, without using Specie as a remittance, than were had earlier in the week, and accordingly the leading Bankers put up their rate on London to 108¾@108¾. The actual business done at either rate, for ready money, was not large, as, earlier in the day, first-class Southern and Canada Bills, with City indorsement, were supplied in considerable sums at 108¾@108¾. On Paris, no change was made. The board of Southern at 5.25 and City drawn 5.23¾@5.21¾; the extremes 5.25@5.20. The mail will be a heavier one for the *Baltic*, to-morrow, than by the packet from Boston.

The Money Market, which previous to the news was sufficiently accommodating to borrowers for the amount of business offering outside of bank, was easy to-day at 7 ₰ cent. on call, and 8 or 10 ₰ cent. for discounts. The sums offering on temperary loan are on the increase. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday and to-day were largely in advance of the Custom duties paid in. The California bullion by the last arrival has been mostly assayed for returns in coin. The bullion brokers are without orders for export.

MR. WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., has been made President *pro tem.* of the Panama Railroad Company, in place, during his absence, of Mr. DAVID HEADLEY, who is about to make a visit to and personal inspection of the Road across the Isthmus. Mr. JOHN STEWARD, Jr., has been made a Director of the Company, in place of Mr. LAMAR, resigned. Mr. L., we hear, is soon to return to his old home in Georgia, owing to the precarious health of part of his family, in this climate.

COLUMBUS AND XENIA ROAD—1855.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1806. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...RIGHTS.

...MATTERS.

...on Canals.

The Ten Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration.

AND SO FORTH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Report on Joint Rules was first taken up by the House and adopted, with the new rule, reported by the Committee, requiring all Canal claims to be referred to the Canal Board, stricken out.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

...was one from the ...to enable them to ...vested, that they ...by debt.

...from the Com... for ditch pay. As ...claims to-day reported ...similar prayers from the New- ...is not probable this prayer will ...the Committee takes is, that the ...entered upon their duties with a distinct ...of the pay offered by the State, and no ...should now be made.

...—COLORED MEN'S RIGHTS.

...number of petitions were received asking ...right of suffrage be extended to women. ...outlined by Mr. LONGSTREET designed to ...the expression of the "strong-minded," ... more becoming and quite as ...right of equal rights with their ...judgments of conveyances ...

...presented a petition of some ...residents of several counties of ...amendment of the Constitu... ...right of suffrage may be extended ...persons. Mr. V. S., in presenting the ...said petitioners desired that one of ...be heard before a Committee of the ...to their prayer.

...referred to the Judiciary Com...

...offered, by an amusing coinci... ...Emigrant' association!

...COLONIAL LAWS.

...was received from the Secretary ...appropriation for the purpose ...of those Colonial Laws of which ..., being a portion of ...between 1680 and 1775.

...ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

...took the opportunity afforded by a ...to move for a reference of ...to a Select Committee. Him... ...warmly advocated the ...a general unwillingness on ...City members and mem... ...Western part of the State was mani... ...the Bill was referred to the Standing ...Roads and Bridges by a very decided ...

...Albert, and some quite ...bill introduced ...producing calculat... ...of the new mem... ...have expressed their ...proposed project, and one ...are those of men who have ...their means for a year or more.

...brought in a bill to reduce the sever... ...relating to the District Court in New-York ...The bill proposes no change, but simply ...the several bills into one.

...AND CRIMINAL COURTS IN BROOKLYN.

...brought in a bill to amend the act ...Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdic... ...It is as follows:

Section 28 of the act passed March 24, 1849, as amended by Section 15 of the act amendatory thereof, passed March 28, 1850, and as further amended by Section 1 of the act amendatory thereof, passed April 14, 1855, shall apply and be in force as well to all causes, suits, or proceedings, whether civil or criminal, arising since the passage thereof, under which said Justices and each of them may be entitled to fees or compensation for services, as to those existing and to which it was applicable at the time the same became a law, and the said salary shall be in lieu of all fees and perquisites whatever.

...FIREMEN.

...brought in a bill for the better ...of Firemen in the City of Brooklyn.

...shall be nominated to the Common ...Mon of firemen, to be composed of ...legally organized Fire Companies, ...the Board of Engineers, of the ...Commissioners, to be denomi... ...of the Fire Department of the ...of the city of Brooklyn.

...for the above nominations shall ...day of May, in each year. The ...of the Fire Department to act as ..., but not be entitled to vote nn...

...for Commissioners shall take ...for of May next, and the persons ...terms of their office, from one to ..., after which each Commissioner shall be elect...

..., the President of the Fire De... ...call a Convention for a new election. ...shall be eligible unless he shall have ...years.

...Council power to remove any ...on petition of a majority of the ...of the Fire Department. ...Common Council of the ..., a new Convention shall ...a new election be had.

...shall nominate and the Common ...Council appoint a Clerk, who shall receive a salary of $400 per year.

...They shall also appoint a Messenger, at a salary of ...

...The said Commissioners may make their own rules ...

...It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to in... ...applications for the organization of fire com... ...name shall be organized unless approved by ...

...The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall ...to the Commissioners the names of persons apply... ...as firemen, and all persons expelled ..., which they shall investigate and report to ...

...Commissioners shall have cognizance of all ...of Firemen and Fire Companies, for riot... ..., and may suspend them for ...

...Commissioners to reconsider their ...with the Common Coun... ...final, unless negatived by a ... Common Council.

...Chairman of the Commissioners power to ... and to compel the attendance of wit...

...Punishes false swearing in such cases as perjury.

...The Commissioners shall nominate and the Mayor ...all such ..., who may be removed by them.

...The Commissioners shall design a badge to be worn ... when on duty, unless equipped.

...This bill shall be construed to limit the ... of the Chief Engineer.

...Any person who shall falsely represent himself ... to a fine of from $25 to $250, and imprison... ... for from ten days to three months.

...All acts inconsistent are repealed.

IN THE SENATE.

...the petitions presented this morning were ...at Albany—two for the relief of the ..., and a remonstrance from three ... citizens of Albany against a ... at that point. (In looking ... I can find but very few names of ...

...The bills reported favorably on by the Ju... ..., was Mr. NOXON'S for the Equali... of the State Tax, and the one relative to ... certificates of sale of real estate, a synopsis ... of which have already been published.

MR. URBAN'S CANAL SUPERINTENDENT BILL.

Senator URBAN submitted a somewhat lengthy report from the Committee on Canals, in favor of the bill introduced by him "prescribing regulations for the repairs and superintendence of the Canals," from which I glean the following facts:

The contract system is now in operation on fifteen superintendents' sections besides the Oneida Lake Canal. The average annual cost of the repairs of these sections for the two years previous to their being put under contract was.....$347,487 98
Their annual cost at contract is..... 169,643 00

Thus saving annually the sum of.....$178,834 98

...Repairs remain not under contract eleven sections of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, the Oneida River improvement, the Seneca River towing-path, and the Baldwinsville Canal. The aggregate cost of the repairs of these sections for the last year (which was under a diminished expenditure from the previous year of $95,720) was $458,778 64. Comparing the savings already made on those sections under contract, with previous years when the State performed the work, the remaining section could be let by contract at an annual saving to the State of $229,369.

The cost of superintendents, clerks, &c., during the past year amount to $50,671 25, which amount will be saved to the State, less the salaries of two additional resident engineers, which offices the bill proposes to create. The Committee figure up a total annual saving to the State by the adoption of the contract system of $250,000, quite an item. They give manifold reasons why the system should be adopted, but the most cogent are those above recited. Two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill amending the various laws relative to the collection o taxes.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced a bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits to recover any lands claimed by them, provided they give security for costs to defendants same as is required by statute in suits brought by non-residents. In case they recover, it makes it lawful for them to sell the same to occupants for the sum of fifty cents an acre, provided the occupant choose to purchase the same within six months after legal notice has been given to said occupants through the State paper.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. The corporators are OSCAR COLES, JAMES T. SANDFORD, JOHN ENGLES, ALFRED F. THORN and EDWARD B. THORP. It provides that the act shall continue in force for twenty-one years, and grant all useful powers heretofore granted to similar companies. It limits the amount of real estate to be held by them to $100,000, makes their capital stock $300,000, with privilege to increase it to not exceeding $700,000, to be divided into shares of $100, and allows them to commence operations when $250,000 shall have been subscribed and paid in. OSCAR COLES, JAMES T. SANDFORD and EDWARD B. THORP are named as Commissioners to receive subscriptions, after giving two weeks' notice in one or more daily newspapers in the City of New-York.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution, which at his request was laid on the table and ordered printed, requiring the Ten Governors of the Almshouse and the Commissioners of Emigration in the City of New York to report the items of expense connected with the personal administration of their respective departments, specifying how much is paid for officers' and agents' salaries, rents, &c.; also the names of their employes, and whether in the judgment of the two departments they could not be consolidated with benefit and economy to both.

The consideration of the joint resolution for a Traveling Committee to visit charitable institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, was on motion of Senator SICKLES indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act relating to the New-York Fire Department.

To enable Executive Officers of New-York to obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their official duties.

To prevent prize fights and fights among game animals in the City of New-York.

And for the Relief of the East River Bank.

The Senate then went through with their General Order Calendar, and adjourned at 1¼ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Unsafe Bridges.

President SLOAN assures us that the statement of a correspondent in Friday's *Times*, alleging that several bridges on the Hudson River Road are in a dangerous condition, is substantially incorrect. Last Fall, he says, all the bridges on the route were carefully examined by the Railroad Commissioners, and pronounced in excellent condition. They are now under the special charge of the bridgeman, who, with his subordinates, is directed to keep a sharp eye upon them.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lonnds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students to-day and to-morrow at half the usual charge for a thorough course of instruction, viz: $10 to $15. A course of writing lessons for $2, including stationery.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!—A supreme remedy for female complaints. Were it possible to have a collection of indies similar to BARNUM'S Lady show, a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as handsome, as lively and vigorous as those who use these wonderful Pills.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 345 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

Swedish Iron—Decree Remitting Export and Import Duties.

From the Washington Union.

We have received some interesting intelligence from a correspondent, who resides at Stockholm, in relation to a royal Swedish decree, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1856, and which affects import and export duties upon iron. The decree is in conformity with the express wishes of the late Diet.

The most important point in it appears to be the abolition of export duty upon bar iron. The former duty was four Swedish shillings (about 3½ cents.) In addition to this duty, four more shillings were charged per ship-pound for town dues. These are also discontinued; town dues being only payable upon articles which pay duty.

All trade with foreign countries in pig and ballast iron (the latter being pig iron used as ballast for shipping,) had been, previous to this decree, forbidden, but now this kind of iron may be exported and imported against a duty of one rix dollar banco (40 cents) per ship-pound. It is probable that no great quantity of pig iron will be exported from Sweden, and, as the demand for iron of this quality throughout the world is limited to about the quantity now produced, an increase of quantity would reduce its market value almost to that of English iron. There seems, also, for reasons analogous to those just cited, to be no probability that any importation of foreign pig iron into Sweden will be the result of the new law.

Indian Bureau.

A limited number of copies of the respective volumes of the work bearing the above title, were published under the direction of the Office of Indian Affairs, by authority of Congress. As the book seems to have attracted general attention, and as there is a manifest desire on the part of various institutions and individuals to obtain copies of it, it may be well to state that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has distributed the whole number of volumes that were placed at his disposal; consequently, application for the same are useless, and unless Congress should make an appropriation for its reprinting, it will be impossible for that officer to meet the demands made upon him for this work.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A man named MICHAEL DONEGAN, yesterday afternoon deliberately threw himself in front of the locomotive attached to a train of cars passing along the road at its intersection with Broad-street. The engine struck the man and knocked him down upon the track. The entire train passed over him without inflicting any injury other than a slight bruise. DONEGAN avowed that it was his intention so have committed suicide. There is no accounting for tastes.....Yesterday afternoon, a German named JOHN CHRISTIAN HANLEY, a tobacconist, residing in Laurel-street, near Second, attempted to destroy himself by discharging a pistol at his head. The ball inflicted a severe external wound. The sufferer, who was in bed at the time, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 1.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BACKBONE TRIUMPHANT.

The Election of Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., to the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

What do you think of backbone to-night? The Chivalry are terribly disappointed. They did not dream of BANKS' ultimate success; but for once their reliance on the doughfaces failed them.

To-morrow the Speaker will swear in the members. No objection against WHITFIELD or other members claiming contested seats will be pressed until after the organization is completed. The election of Clerk is likely to be made to-morrow, and CULLOM of Tennessee chosen, but it may be postponed until Tuesday. After balloting for members seats the House will adjourn.

A caucus is anticipated to-night. BABCOCK, of Michigan, will probably be nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. DASHIEL, of New-Jersey, and an Indiana man, are talked of for Doorkeepers. SMITH of Syracuse, N. Y., will probably be Printer. For Postmaster, several candidates are named. UPTON, of Virginia, an old member of the Press, and a good Anti-Nebraska man, is prominent. S.

The "Union" on the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The *Union*, in an article on the Speakership, says: "Although the result is one that every national man must regret, yet, as the Republicans have a known majority in the House,—and, therefore, are entitled to a Speaker,—there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of Government once more to move on."

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr. SMITH of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election as Speaker of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule.

The House, by 10 majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104.

Mr. ORR then unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability that greator strength can be concentrated upon his colleague, Mr. AIKEN.

Mr. BOYCE moved to rescind the resolution.

The motion to rescind was laid on the table by a vote of 117 against 101. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Tenn., referring to the terms of the resolution—that if no election by a majority take place during the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the fourth vote be elected Speaker—remarked that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest; and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here understandingly, moved an adjournment till Monday.

The motion was disagreed to by 84 against 138. [Applause.] Impatient cries of "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. WALKER of Ala., moved to rescind the plurality resolution.

The House decided the motion to be out of order, by 45 majority.

Mr. PAINE of N. C., moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was greeted with hisses in the galleries, and on the vote being taken, the announcement that the House refused to adjourn was received with applause from the same quarter.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, said if the House was to be annoyed by applause in the galleries, he would move to clear them excepting that portion occupied by ladies.

Mr. PAINE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality rule, and the House proceeded to take the first ballot of the four, as follows:

Banks	102	Wells	2
Aiken	93	L. D. Campbell	4
Fuller	14		

Necessary for a choice, 108.

Messrs. Barclay and Hickman, (Dems.) voted for Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott for Mr. Campbell.

The second vote, excepting FULLER lost one, was the same as the first. The third was the same as the second, excepting AIKEN lost one.

Mr. FULLER, of Pa., repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he was not, and did not desire to be, a candidate. One hundred and thirty votes had satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and on no other terms or conditions would be consent to take that position.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Pa., remarked that he had been adverse to anything like a coalition with Know-Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. AIKEN, whether the latter stood on the Democratic caucus platform, and whether he had not written a letter to HUMPHREY MARSHALL, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know-Nothings.

Mr. AIKEN, of S. C.—I am not a candidate for the Speakership; if my friends think proper to place me in the Chair, I will serve them to the best of my ability.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Ky.—I have only to say that Mr. AIKEN has addressed me no letter whatever. (Applause, and cries of "Call the roll," &c.) The excitement was immense during the final ballot.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL, of Ky., during the call of the roll, congratulated the American party, saying they had fought a good fight and conquered. There was now no Democratic canoidate in the field with an exclusive caucus platform. Performing his duty as a patriot, and not as a partisan, he voted for Mr. AIKEN.

Mr. WALKER voted the same way, esteeming Mr. AIKEN a man with no stains of mere partisanship on his skirts—a man who has not sought office, but to whom office is tendered, and is true to the Constitution.

Messrs. PAINE and LINDLEY voted for Mr. AIKEN, knowing him to be a national man.

Mr. SMITH of Ala., voted for Mr. AIKEN under protest.

Other gentlemen vainly sought to make explanations, the greatest confusion existing.

Several members now changed their votes, and were greeted with applause for so doing, amid impatient cries of "Announce the vote," "Announce the vote." The lobbies were crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was increased by the startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure in the galleries. Some of the members shouted out, "Fall back," "Fall back," and others "Hand him over the rail." The boy was at length released from his imminent danger.

"Announce the vote," was now shouted from all parts of the House.

The Clerk then read the vote as follows:

Banks	103	L. D. Campbell	4
Aiken	100	Wells	1
Fuller	6		

Mr. BENSON, of Me., one of the Tellers, then declared that Mr. BANKS was elected Speaker.

Defeaning shouts of applause followed from the Republican side and other quarters of the House. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs in the galleries. For several minutes the disorder was beyond description.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL raised the question that Mr. BANKS was not elected, saying the Clerk had no power to authorize such a result to be announced. It must be so declared by the vote of the House.

The Clerk explained, giving reasons which appeared to be satisfactory for his conduct.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, appealed to the honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality resolution into effect, and end this disgraceful contest.

Mr. CURR, of Ga., regarded Mr. BANKS as virtually elected by a majority of the House under the plurality rule.

Mr. AIKEN asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. BANKS, as Speaker, to the chair. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., highly appreciated Mr. AIKEN'S request. If granted, he thought it would heal divisions, and pour oil on troubled waters. When grown up men make a child's bargain they ought to stick to it. (Laughter.)

After further debate, Mr. CLINGMAN, (Dem.) of N. C., offered a resolution, declaring that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule, and the votes taken under it, Mr. BANKS had been duly chosen Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

This passed by yeas 156; nays, 39.

Several gentlemen explained, though they had consistently voted against Mr. BANKS, they felt bound, as judges, not as electors, to carry out the order of the House by voting for the above resolution.

Mr. BANKS was, by request of the Clerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. AIKEN, FULLER of Penn., and CAMPBELL of Ohio.

He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and, amidst the profound silence which followed, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office which you have conferred upon me, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my obligation for the honor conferred upon me. It would afford me greater pleasure were it accompanied even by the self-assurance, that I would bring to the discharge of arduous and delicate duties, always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say, I shall bear myself, so far as applicable, with fidelity to the interests and institutions of the country and the Government, and with impartiality so far as regards the rights of the members of this House. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by a single desire of contributing in some little degree to the maintenance of the well-established principles of our Government, in their original American signification—in developing that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do so within the power conferred upon us, enlarging and swelling its capacities for beneficent influences at home and abroad, and maintaining intact in perpetuity the inestimable privileges transmitted to us. I am aware neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of these duties. I am, therefore—as a man must be in such a presence—a suppliant for your indulgence and support. I again return to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Applause, defeaning and long continued, followed.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, being the oldest member of the House, administered the oath to Mr. BANKS, by request of the Clerk.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to JOHN W. FORNEY, for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker.

This was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

The following is the vote on the last ballot:

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Brayshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dav. Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Fiagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kurtz, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ricaie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sahin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Wordworth—102.

FOR MR. AIKEN—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Ball, Bannist of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Barnett, Cadwallader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Russ, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Speed, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Tripplett, Underwood, Wall, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer—100.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Broom, Clark, Cullen, Davis of Md., Millward, Whitney—6.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott—4.

FOR MR. WELLS—John Hickman—1.

The Republicans were wild with exultation, and lustily cheered Mr. BANKS, and congratulated him on his success.

Southern Commercial Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Convention adopted a resolution declaring a first-class line of steamers from Liverpol to some Southern port to be highly important, and recommending Southern Legislatures to aid in the establishment of such a line, as soon as practicable.

A resolution declaring that Congress should aid a Southern line of ocean mail steamers, as well as a Northern line, was pending at the adjournment.

The dinner this afternoon was a splendid affair. Gov. WISE made a strong internal improvement speech.

Enthusiasm of the Republicans at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Republican head-quarters are illuminated, to-night, in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Republicans, and the intelligence appears to give real satisfaction generally. A salute will be fired on Monday.

An express was run this evening to Waltham by several gentlemen, to congratulate Mrs. BANKS on her husband's election.

News from Mexico—Continuation of the Siege of Puebla—Preparations for the Defence of the Capital.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The New-Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday last are at hand, containing Mexican news to the 19th January. Communications between Vera Cruz and the Capital were interrupted by the siege of Puebla. The siege had continued three days without decisive results. Great preparations were being made for the defence of the Capital.

News from Hayti—Sanlouque Recruiting an Army.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Captain MATHEWS, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien 10th ult., reports that the Emperor FAUSTIN the First has turned up, and was busy recruiting an army for another attack on the Dominicans.

The *M. L. D.* left at Cape Haytien the brig *R. W. Packer*, Pool, for New-York next day.

Serious Illness of Hon. Samuel Brevoort.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

SAMUEL BREVOORT, of New-York, has been absent from the House all the week, in consequence of the severe injuries he received by being thrown out of a cutter last Monday. Several of his ribs were broken by the accident.

The Arabia's News in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

The news by the *Arabia* has caused much excitement in our Cotton market. Prices have gone up ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb., and holders demand a still further advance. Great activity prevailed, and the day's business foot up 20,000 bales.

Sugar, 7c.@7½c. Mess Pork, $16 50. Barreled Lard, 10½.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

No intelligence of the alleged new difficulties in Kansas has been received here, and the papers of the Territory make no mention of any fresh disturbances of moment.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have applied to the Maryland Legislature for a law authorizing it to buy and retire twenty-five thousand shares, one-half of its capital stock.

Verdict in the Case of Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

In the case of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON, the Jury at 12 o'clock on Saturday night rendered a verdict of not guilty of manslaughter, but guilty of assault and battery.

The Steamship Union.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The *Union* left here for New-York at 4½ o'clock, this afternoon.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The weather here is excessively cold.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Investigation Continued.

SECOND DAY.

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Coroner Redding and Jury summoned to investigate into the the circumstances attending the death of Michael McLaughlin, killed in a fight at the Barker House, South Brooklyn, on Thursday night last, met as per adjournment, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The hall was crowded with spectators who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Patrick Murphy, recalled—Last saw McLaughlin between half-past seven and eight o'clock Thursday evening, at the Barker House, junction of Union and Hamilton avennes; I and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. O'Brien went in the Barker House to take a drink; we want to the bar, and McLaughlin and myself called for a "whisky skin;" the barkeeper, Geo. W. Barker, went to get them ready for us; while he was getting our whisky ready, I heard some one laughing; I looked around and said, "Men, we did not come here to be laughed at;" one old gentleman, who is not here, says, "We are not going to be gagged;" while we were talking, Dunn came up to me with his neckhandkerchief off, as if he wanted to fight; I asked him, "Did he want to fight?" he struck at me, and then both clinched; O'Brien was between us; Mr. Geo. W. Barker then struck me with some weapon on the top of my head; I could not see what it was; could not say that Gideon Fountain was the man; Mr. Fountain came in at this time but was not identified by witness;) when Mr. Barker knocked me on the head I fell senseless to the floor, and knew nothing more until the Policeman carried me off; Officer Williams carried me off; I saw no disturbance between McLaughlin and any one else; last thing I saw of him he was standing against the bar, nearest to Hamilton-avenue; his back was against the bar; when Dunn and I clinched we moved towards the Union-street door.

To Jurors—Am in the habit of going in to the Barker House; identifies the Barkers and Dunn as being in the house when we went in; saw no one clinch McLaughlin; thought Barker struck me with something like the knob of a door; would not like to swear positively that he had anything in his hand; no one had hold of me besides Dunn when I was struck; the parties seemed to be sober that were there when we went in; they were around the stove; deceased slipped and broke a window in the billiard-room door, before we went into the house; nothing was said to us about breaking the glass; all were sober; the blow on my head knocked me down; am positive of that; got my black eye that night; neither McLaughlin nor myself were exactly sober that night; O'Brien was sober; he never drinks nothing; I put a two dollar and a half gold piece on the counter; have not seen it since; after Barker handed the gold-piece to witness, did not know all the parties; these that I saw them before the muss I had arrested; I identify the Barkers, Pendletons, Dunn and one other gentleman as being there before the muss; don't think Mr. Bennett was there; after the Police got me out to the door I recovered, and looking back saw that McLaughlin was dead, and immediately went back and pointed out these parties to the Policeman; I was much excited at the time; Dr. Blackmore was not there then; can't say whether any one was behind the bar during the fight or not; Mr. Geo. W. Barker was there before. *To Coroner*—Had no conversation with any person but the Police after I went back; O'Brien was the only one that tried to make peace; no man could make such a wound on my head with his fist.

Gideon Fountain, sworn—Resides at No. 91 President-street; did not know deceased, but saw him when he came into the Barker House on Thursday evening last; it was about eight o'clock; Murphy and others, with two bull-dogs, came in with him; previous to their coming in we heard a noise; presently these parties came rushing in, and in a boisterous manner called for drinks; Murphy rapped on the counter in a boisterous way and says, "Give us whisky skins;" Murphy says, "None of your larghing there;" there was no reply made, and he repeated the remark, and said, if you do I will give you a glass between the eyes; at this McLaughlin seized hold of a decanter, and raised it above his head as if to strike, when Mr. Geo. W. Barker stepped from behind the bar and took the decanter from him; I said to Murphy, why do you want to interfere, no gentlemen will interfere with you, we don't want to be gagged; at that Murphy says you are a liar, twice; I then stepped back, when McLaughlin stepped up to me, and took hold of me; I shoved him off, and stepping back of the stove told him to keep off of me; Murphy or McLaughlin made a rush into the party, and Joseph Pendleton pushed him back; at this time the men holding the dogs said, we won't have no fighting here; his effort to allay the difficulty seemed to excite them: just then some one came in from the Hamilton-avenue, when Murphy stepped up and said, "Do you want to fight," and pitched in, and I think Murphy got down, and when he got up he was striking all about him; we tried to quell the disturbance; the man that was killed, I think, was clinched with some one but don't know who; he was at the end of the bar, Union-street side; they fell together, and one got up; then I saw Murphy was attacked by the two dogs, while he was down; at this time the Police were called, and an officer came in and took Murphy; don't recollect seeing George W. Barker after he took the decanter out of the hands of deceased; there was in the house, Mr. Charles Mosely, the Barkers, Joseph Pendleton, Mr. Barnett, and other gentlemen whose names I do not know, probably a dozen in all; think I have seen a knife there used for cutting lemons (knife shown); did not see that knife; when I saw the man bleeding, saw that the dogs had bitten him very badly, and was surprised to find that he was killed; was there when the Police came, and it was with difficulty that a fight was prevented then.

To Jurors—When McLaughlin and the other man fell, McLaughlin was on top and the other man turned him and got up; I think Mr. James Barker attempted to strike him, and I stopped him; when McLaughlin was rolled off, the dogs went at him, and I tried to get them off; I think that Mr. Barker had a stick that he took to use on the dogs; when I found the man stabbed, I thought that some one of his own party had done it; they were very excited and boisterous; McLaughlin was down when Barker struck him somewhere about the head; I recollect now that Barker hit him with a stick on the head. (Knife shown;) never saw that knife before; the Police lifted deceased up; he was not dead then; the stick looked like a Policeman's club; it was round; don't recollect seeing Mr. George W. Barker during the *melee*; saw Murphy knocked down, and I pulled a man off from him; Murpey then got up and fought in every direction; Murphy was knocked down a second time, when the dogs attacked him, and one of the Mr. Pendletons was bitten while attempting to take dogs off.

Thomas Dunn, sworn—I reside in the Barker House; don't know McLaughlin; saw him in the Barker House Thursday night, about 8 o'clock; Murphy was with him, and one other man; saw the disturbance; was in the kitchen, and heard the glass break, and as I went out there saw three men going into the bar-room; Mr. George Barker met them at the Dominion-street door; Murphy said: "Why don't you keep that door open?" Murphy then said: "Perhaps you will give us a drink;" George Barker went behind the bar, and Murphy struck his fist on the counter, and called for a whisky skin; as he did this he turned round and said: "None of your laughing there;" he turns round again and said: "If one of yes laughs, you shall have the glass between yer two eyes;" then deceased took up the decanter, and raised it above his head; then Geo. W. Barker came from behind the bar and took the decanter out of his hand. Murphy says to me, "Have you took your handkerchief off for a fight?" I don't wear any; then James Barker came down stairs and went to one of them and says, "I am the proprietor of the house, and don't want any fighting in it; if you want to fight go outside." I was going to see if the stove wanted coal, when Murphy struck me and then I struck him; while we had "holat" some one struck me from behind; I fell, and I think Murphy did too; I attempted to get up, when some one knocked me down again; some one says, "set on the dogs," and one of them caught me by the leg; saw James Barker strike one fellow; don't know who it was; think it was with a stick; saw no one else strike; saw no one strike McLaughlin; don't know who was near deceased when he was on the floor; saw James Barker use the stick just as the Police came in; don't know who had hold of Mr. McLaughlin; there was some one under him when Barker struck him; don't know how the man under McLaughlin was dressed; did not see his face; can't say whether he had on a cap or hat; (knife shown;) can't swear that I ever saw it before; have seen one like it in the house; when I saw the knife George Barker sent me for it to Mrs. Cotton's room; this was about two months ago; have not seen it since.

To Juror—When the Police came, Mr. Barker, pointing to McLaughlin, said, "Take this man away; Barker struck deceased on the back of the head with a short stick; there were several persons down with McLaughlin, all apparently striving to get up; can't swear positively that it was a stick used by Barker; it looked like one.

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, a new question has arisen in this case—we must have examination of the head of deceased; as I have given permit to bury deceased this morning, I shall have to take a Doctor at once and examine the head of deceased, we will therefore adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The parties against whom suspicion rests are not in confinement, but appear from day to day as wanted.

[illegible] quality, which will [illegible] in the new Boulevard de Sebastopol will be sold at twelve centimes [illegible] the duty tariff for bread of this quality, and six centimes under the tariff for bread of the first quality. The bread will be free from any admixture, and in every respect as good as that furnished by the best bakers at a city price. They have only arrived at this result after long and patient experiments made at St. Denis under the eyes of the Administration, and, as may well be imagined, its establishment is going to operate a revolution in France. For some time establishments have been in operation where bread was furnished at a slight figure under the police rules. It was even to do this a *mélange* was used which gave the people a certain mistrust of its quality, and the experiments did not succeed as well as [illegible] The experiment of the Count ARCANO has been sometime in operation at St. Denis, as stated, and the conclusions arrived at have no doubt that bread can be manufactured on a large scale cheaper than was heretofore deemed possible in France; and, as might have been expected, the event has made a tremendous sensation in the city. The poor population of Paris almost live upon bread, and the man who discovers a means of furnishing them good bread at one sou the pound cheaper than they have ever been able to buy it, is a real benefactor to that class. The system is to be extended to all parts of the capital, and each ward will be favored with a mammoth establishment like that already founded on the Boulevard de Sebastopol.

Thus, long the Count well expiated his offences against the morals and the peace of the citizens of Paris.

CONFUSION IN THE SERAGLIO.

Curious rumors were put in circulation lately at Constantinople in regard to the Sultan's Harem. Some of the stories were singular enough, and arrived even at Paris; but the truth has at last come out, and it appears the rumors had no other foundation than the fact that the Sultanas had lately contracted enormous debts without the knowledge of the Sultan, which gave rise to daily reclamations on the part of the merchants, some of whom were Franks. By order of the Sultan a statement of these debts was drawn up, and the sum total was found to be fifty-four millions of piastres. The creditors were called, and after making a diminution of ten per cent. on their bills, they were promised a complete liquidation in three years in monthly payments.

AMERICANS AT THE TUILERIES.

On Sunday last, the American Minister, accompanied by Mr. WISE, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. WYCKOFF, Secretary to the Minister, presented the following Americans to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries:

Mr. Liddell, Dr. Lane, Dr. Gourdin, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stone, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gurnee, Dr. Abbott, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. Tatham, Mr Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Way, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Mr. Cuney, Mr. Richardson, Mr. C. E., Mr. L. and Mr. E. S. Moore, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Strother, Major Porter, (Governor Gilmer) Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Prosper, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Kierstead and Mr. G. Read.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Great events are said to be preparing for the accouchement of the Empress, which will take place in about a month. The *personnel* of the Tuileries is to undergo important modifications; there will be a perfect shower of new titles; some changes are anticipated in the *Senatus Consultum*; great *fêtes* will be celebrated at the expense of the State; a political amnesty will be declared, "and the joy of the people will be great."

The Queen CHRISTINA, of Spain, is about to marry her second daughter with the Prince DEL DRAGO, the heir of a grand name and a great fortune. It was this daughter who was on the point of marrying, last year, the Prince CORSINI, son of the Count CORSINI, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tuscany. During the preparations for the marriage, it will be recollected, this young man died.

Another marriage in high life, announced this week as about to come off, is that better Prince CANINO and the Princess CHARLOTTE BONAPARTE.

GREAT REJOICING!

Three o'clock P. M.—A messenger has just arrived from Vienna, who brings the official response of the Emperor of Russia to the propositions of Count ESTERHAZY, and this response is an acceptation, pure and simple, of the terms proposed. The Bourse suddenly went up 5 francs, and the whole town is in a fever of excitement.

For two or three days the condition of the Bourse has improved without the public being able to perceive why; but it was generally suspected that the reply of the Czar was more favorable than was supposed, although the public refused to the last to believe the statements which the London *Morning Post* published, apparently by authority.

The question is now, what does the Czar mean by accepting these terms *as a preliminary for negotiations*? Is it another Vienna Conference to gain time, or is he sincere in his desire for peace? We shall soon know; the exact words of the Esterhazy propositions will no doubt soon be given to the public, and then all can judge alike of their acceptability to Russia, and of the probabilities of a peace growing out of them. MALAKOFF.

THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL.

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

The following telegraphic dispatch appeared in the evening edition of the London *Times*, Jan. 17:

VIENNA, Wednesday—10 P. M.

Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the allies.

This is authentic.

The London *Post*, third edition, of the same day, published the following:

Her Majesty's Government have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR:

The Russian Government accept the Austrian propositions as a basis for negotiation.

The telegraphic dispatch from Paris, dated Jan. 17, says:

It was officially announced this day at the Bourse that Russia had accepted the Austrian *ultimatum*, [illegible]

Dispatches have been received which confirm this [illegible]

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphed on the evening of Jan. 16:

An official despatch received from Dresden announces that the [illegible] of the official journal of Dresden has been published, in which it states, on reliable authority, that Russia has accepted unconditionally the Austrian proposals.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* telegraphed on the 17th of January:

The version current here, and confirmed by [illegible] from the whole of Germany, of the Russian reply to the Austrian propositions is very different from that published in London.

The language of the Russian reply is wonderfully conciliatory, and seems to render impossible anything but a result in successful negotiation.

The Black Sea is to be exclusively commercial, and Russia consents to the erection of the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, under the [illegible] of the Porte.

Following the example of Moldavia, we learn by [illegible] Vienna that the Hospodar of Wallachia has announced the intention of emancipating the serfs in that Principality.

The following are further telegraphic dispatches:

DRESDEN, Thursday.

The *Leipsic Journal* has just published a Supplement announcing that the following information has been received from Vienna from an authentic source:

"Russia has accepted the Austrian proposition of peace."

BRUSSELS, Thursday.

Prussia has used all her influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to induce the latter to accept peace. It is impossible to conceive that Russia can close her ears to the advice of Prussia.

BERLIN, Thursday.

Advices positively that the terms employed [illegible] propositions on the subject [illegible] of the Black Sea and the [illegible] on that sea, imply the [illegible] that the number of vessels to be [illegible] Sea will be settled, not only [illegible] to their acting as the police of [illegible] but also for the protection of the [illegible] intervention of the Circassian khan[illegible]

The Russian Acceptance of the Austrian Proposal—Changes Suggested.

Paris (Jan. 17) Correspondence of London Chronicle.

Without detaining you with comment or introduction, I advance at once to the announcement that the following most gratifying intelligence was posted up just before 2 o'clock at the Bourse to-day:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"VIENNA, Jan. 16, 11½ P. M.

"THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Count E[illegible] writes to-day, from St. Petersburg, the [illegible] subject, official to him the acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions as [illegible] in the Ultimatum, which propositions are to serve for preliminaries of peace."

COMMUNICATION.

Cheers welcomed the intelligence, and prices immediately experienced a rise, which, with temporary slight reactions, brought the three per Cents. up to 67f. 80c. by the hour of closing. From the Bourse the news spread rapidly throughout the metropolis and was everywhere received with joy. This unreserved acceptance by Russia was ascribed to the firmness exhibited by the Allied Powers, and their announced determination to shrink from no sacrifice until they had attained their just and rightful end.

This intelligence has come so suddenly on us, and is of an exciting nature, that it is too early now to attempt to reconcile the discrepant accounts which newspapers and telegraphs have lately heaped up to us. I trust at least that your readers have been prepared for some time for what has happened, by the constant tone of hopefulness as regards a prosperous result to the renewed negotiations which I was entitled to adopt from private information as well as for an attentive consideration of public events. I have pointed out to you from the first the preterdated announcement in the English journals of the contents of the Russian reply sent to Austria that it differed considerably from that in circulation in the best quarters with us, and that in reality the tone of the reply was eminently pacific atory, and calculated to lead to what the Allies demanded—an honorable, well digested, and lasting peace.

Even now, we must recollect that it is impossible that Russia can have consented to allow the Allies to *dictate* the terms of peace. No men of sense or spirit but must feel that Russia is in no way or meaning reduced to that point. Success, doubtless, has, to a very considerable extent, crowned the aims of the Western Powers, but they are a long way off having humbled Russia to the extent some thoughtless vaporers conceive.

The morning edition of the *Constitutionnel*, published before the official announcement was made which you have above, contained a letter from its Vienna correspondent, stating that the Russian reply suggested only three changes in the Austrian propositions, namely—

In the First Guarantee, the reply substituted the natural frontiers of the Danube for a ratification of the frontiers by a cession of territory.

In the Second, the Reply consented absolutely to the conditions laid down by the Allies.

As to the Third, it accepted the system of the neutralization of the Black Sea, admitting its legitimate consequences in the sense required by the Allies. It merely adopted a different mode of expression which, however, seemed to imply no essential modification in the basis settled by the Austrian Ultimatum.

The Fourth was adopted purely and simply.

Lastly, Count NESSELRODE pressed in silence the right reserved by the Allies of adding special conditions for the general interest of Europe.

The writer goes on to state that a meeting was held at Count BUOL's on Saturday afternoon last, at which the Baron de BOURQUENEY and Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR were present. After having read the Russian reply, the French and English representatives agreed with the Austrian Minister in his opinion that Count NESSELRODE's note deserved the collective examination of the Allies, both from its contents and its conciliatory form of expression. Consequently (proceeds the writer) an imperial courier leaves this (Saturday) evening for Paris and London, with the text of the Russian reply. The first consequence of the decision come to by the Allied representatives at Vienna was, that no change whatever could take place in the relations between Austria and Russia till the Allies had transmitted their *conclusum* on the Russian Note, and the recall of Count ESTERHAZY from St. Petersburg was necessarily adjourned till its receipt.

You will see, by the Telegraphic Messages that accompany my present letter, that Prussia, or Prussia's friends, are already pluming themselves on the entire acquiescence of Russia having been brought about by the urgent representations of that Power. The Cabinet of Berlin may claim share undoubtedly in the result; but the other German Powers must go for quite as much; and you will learn, when the whole history of the events of December come to be narrated of what immense value was that journey of Baron VON SCHLACH, which you were the first of your English contemporaries to call attention to, through the letter of your Paris correspondent.

The truth is, that so little did the Russian reply differ from the Austrian proposition, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg resolved, on mature consideration, to waive the few objections it first advanced, so as to evince its sincere desire that no impediments should stand in the way of a renewal of negotiations. The Allies have now only to remember that Russia is even stronger in diplomacy than she is in war.

Opinions of the Press on the Prospects of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 18.

Over the sounds of warlike preparation but yesterday resounding from one end of this laborious island to the other has fallen a sudden lull, and the hammer of the armorer is uplifted, and the hand of the ship carpenter is stayed, while they listen with wonder and surprise to the unexpected tidings of peace. We have become indurated to a state of war, and it seems now almost as impossible for England to fall back into the old pacific routine of the last forty years as it appeared two years ago for her to shake off the peaceful habits and associations which those forty years had created. Nor would it, we suspect, be perfectly true to say that the country hails the prospects so suddenly offered of a return to peace with unmixed and unalloyed satisfaction.

No one is so inhuman as to argue for war in the abstract, but there are a great many, we suspect, who think that its continuance for another year would have more of good than of evil. Our preparations are so vast, our army and navy are assuming so much more promising an aspect than before, and the power of Russia is so visibly reduced and shaken, that we might reasonably hope at the end of another campaign not only to dictate terms much more favorable, but to have for them the best of all possible guarantees—the utter exhaustion and prostration of our adversary. In such cases, however, it is wise in propitiate that Nemesis which is so apt to wait on those whose overweening expectations of future good fortune render them blind to the opportunities of the present, and to secure our hand upon that certain success which is within its grasp, rather than open it to snatch at some fortune more alluring, but also more doubtful and dangerous. To be delivered from the continually recurring catalogues of slaughter, from the rapid increase of our national debt, from the prospect of a 10 per cent. income-tax, and a constant derangement of our monetary system; to curb effectually the insolence and aggression of a Power which two years ago would only condescend to answer our earnest remonstrances by a haughty and expressive silence, treating them, to use the metaphor of the Empress CATHARINE, "as the moon does the wolves that bay at her,"—these are advantages so solid and substantial that we would not change them for the most brilliant future that ever allured and deluded the visionary or the enthusiast. Let us only be sure that we have got what we ask for, and we shall bear with much philosophy the loss of all the fine things that another year of war might bring us.

We would, however, *caution the public against the persuasion that the telegraphic messages of our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, and that posted by the French Government on the Paris Bourse, necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in their literal sense, would fairly comprehend—that all the propositions upon which the Allies insist have been unconditionally accepted by Russia.* The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not necessarily include the undertaking not to fortify the Aland Isles, any more than any other demand the allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specifically submitted to Russia, and, whatever may be the probabilities of the case, we can certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it.

Two other terms on which we must peremptorily insist—the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western Powers to reside in the Russian ports on it waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That is the concern of Austria. We are not principals in the negotiation, but have employed the mediation of a third Power, whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we even enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but our readers must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist, and that he speaks from a point of view not always identical with our own.

Again, what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? *We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonor it.* Other dispatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the bases of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundations on which a negotiation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or they are no foundations at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have some experience how Russia understands these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We do not believe, as we have said, that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to cool the ardor of those oversanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France, but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment in our preparations until all the stipulations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally put by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally conceded. We must remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has the present happy alteration in our circumstances been brought about, and that, if we would preserve the advantages of our condition, it can only be done by a constant adhesion to the very means by which that change has been produced. Let Russia once see reason to believe that we have allowed the edge of our determination to unnerve our hands and disarm our resolve, and the whole work must be done over again, for she will assuredly find means to wriggle out of the concessions she has made, and to resume her old attitude of haughtiness and defiance.

The way to obtain peace is to make our adversary feel thoroughly—that is, indeed, no more than the truth—how much more necessary than peace is to her than it is to us. We have tried reason and remonstrance with no effect, have tried vigor and action with the most encouraging results. By energetic action we have compelled the enemy to negotiate; by a continuance of that energy and that action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result. It is the common error of historians to attribute in these matters too much to the talents of plenipotentiaries, and too little to the relative force of the contracting States. No negotiator was more successful than CHARLES XII. before the battle of Pultawa, or NAPOLEON before the expedition to Moscow, for their arguments were backed by their harangues, and faults in their logic passed unnoticed amid the thunder of their cannon. After these signal reverses they negotiated with equal talent but entirely different success, for the power that gave force to their propositions was gone. Now, then, if ever in the course of the war, it is necessary to push on those preparations which are required for the efficiency of our sea and land forces in the next campaign. Never before was that necessity so urgent, never would the effects of any relaxation or remissness be so immediately felt. We have the goal in sight, and that ought to induce us rather to double than remit our exertions. By observing this line of conduct we shall either have gained the noblest victory—a solid and lasting peace, or be in a position to inspire those who shall have withheld it from us with a still more durable repentance.

Opinions of the Press on the Prospects of Peace.

From the London Post, Jan. 18.

We have now reached a most important stage in the highway to peace; and, if we persevere in the same steady and resolute course that we have hitherto followed with such success, we may hope for a speedy and satisfactory termination.

Austria has honorably accomplished the special mission with which she charged herself, and, having stood firm in her determination, has the satisfaction of seeing her ultimatum accepted, *pur et simple*, by Russia, as a basis for negotiation. This result has been brought about by the pressure of the Cabinet of Vienna and of the Courts of Germany; and we think it is also plain, by the conviction which must have forced itself upon the mind of Russia, that it is almost impossible for her successfully to withstand another campaign. Entirely dependent upon her own resources, with no sincere friend, she would have to face the increasing power of England and France, reinforced, as they may be too, by new allies.

We have now, then, gained a great point. The Austrian proposals, all five, are accepted, and Russia is implicitly bound by them. The public learn this with satisfaction. The funds rise with the hopes of peace, and the next step is eagerly inquired after and looked forward to. When and where are negotiations to be commenced upon the basis now agreed to, is a question universally asked.

It is of much importance that it should be rightly understood that the proceeding which has had so happy an issue in determining Russia to make large and important concessions is an Austrian proceeding, and that the five proposals, as accepted by Russia, do not contain on the face of them all that the Western Powers consider necessary for their safe entrance upon negotiation. When the Cabinet of Vienna applied to England and France to know the terms upon which they would consent to make peace with Russia, a direct and distinct reply was given. Upon that reply Austria founded the proposals which Russia has accepted; but she has not represented to the Czar the whole and exact tenor of our demands, and it would not be fair in us, nor indeed just, either to ourselves or to Russia, to enter upon discussion before the preliminaries have been arranged as clearly and unmistakably that Russia, on the one hand, may not have it in her power to pretend that we have entrapped her into negotiations, without making her fully aware of their import—nor we, on the other, be open to the manœuvres of the adroit diplomacy which has already, in former instances, so cleverly amused our Ministers.

To take an example. In the Austrian proposals the name of the Aland Islands is never mentioned, but, nevertheless, we believe it will be found that Lord CLARENDON had emphatically stated to the Cabinet of Vienna, that we must insist upon Russia's binding herself not to rebuild Bomarsund. This resolve, justifiable on the grounds of military success, and requisite as a matter of high import to the well-being of Europe, becomes imperative, when it is remembered that we have only recently concluded an alliance with Sweden, and that it is our bounden duty not to leave our Ally at the mercy of Russia, nor to permit the re-erection of a huge and menacing fortress within one hundred miles of Stockholm.

Under these circumstances, then, it will be the duty of the belligerents, before negotiations can be entered upon, to signify their intentions to Russia, and to require her acceptance of proposals totally free from the possibility of misinterpretation. These proposals, we trust, will have the support of Austria and the German Powers, and will, we are confident, meet with acceptance at St. Petersburg, if Russia be now really alive to her own interests, and anxious for the welfare of Europe. If they are accepted, then negotiation will follow, but not at Vienna, nor Paris, nor London. All preliminaries being once satisfactorily adjusted, some more fit place will be appointed for the conduct of conferences.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 18.

How near is Peace? The exact tenor of the answer returned by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the overture from Vienna must be known before this question can be answered. According to the telegraphic dispatches from Vienna and Dresden, "Russia has accepted unconditionally the Austrian proposals;" according to the Parisian version, Russia has merely conceded that "the propositions forwarded by Austria ought to serve as the preliminaries of peace." We have reason to believe that the dispatch from Paris, though not very clearly worded, approaches more nearly than those from Vienna and Dresden to the terms of the message received by the English Government. Russia, we are given to understand, has only accepted the Austrian propositions as the basis of negotiations. In like manner Russia accepted, last year, "the four points" as the basis of negotiations. We do not mean to imply that the cases are exactly parallel. If we are to have Conferences in 1856 as we had in 1855, it is to be hoped that the Allies will insist upon their being held in Paris or London, instead of Vienna; or in Brussels, if it is deemed necessary that they be held in a neutral State. But even if the Allies are weak enough to allow them to be held once more in Vienna, England will be much more efficiently represented there than she was last year.

It must also be admitted that the "proposals" of the Court of Vienna are more precise than "the four points." The proposals do not admit of the same amount of cavil and mystification on the part of Russia as did the four points. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a postscript to the Austrian proposals, which may enable Russia to open up a series of interminable discussions. "The belligerent Powers reserve their right to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special conditions beside the four guarantees." Since the Austrian proposals were framed the relative positions of the belligerents have undergone some change, through the publication of the defensive alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, the announcement of the fall of Kars, and the failure of OMER PACHA's expedition in Mingrelia. If Russia has only agreed to negotiate on the basis of the Austrian proposals, with a view to induce the Allies to relax in their preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war—a supposition quite in harmony with the antecedents of Russian diplomacy—*she will find in the Postscript ample pretexts for evading any obligations she may have contracted with Austria.*

All that can with certainty be said at present is, that if Russia is prepared in good faith to accept unconditionally the Austrian proposals, this is a proof that she already feels so severely the pressure of the war as to be hopeless of the future. The acceptance of such terms cannot but be most mortifying to the pride of the Russian Government. At the outset of the war it asserted a right to arbitrate between the Sultan and his Christian subjects, and seized upon the Principalities as a "material guarantee" for submission to its arrogant claims. At the end of the war, if the proposals are accepted, it will submit to have the protectorate of the Rayahs wrested from it by other Powers, and will cede permanently a part of its territory. This will be all it has gained by the loss of its Black Sea fleet, the destruction of the labors of long years at Sebastopol, and the expenditure of much blood and treasure. All this is very humiliating; but it is precisely the depth of the humiliation, and the certainty that the lapse of a few years will enable Russia to repair its losses, which induce us to doubt the possibility of the permanence of a peace concluded under such circumstances. The wounded pride of Russia will rankle at her heart, and stimulate her to seize the first opportunity to efface the memory of her shame by some dazzling exploit. The cherished ambition of centuries will not be lightly relinquished.

Meanwhile the course of the Allies, if they are bent upon concluding a peace, is clear. Russia has been brought to terms by the losses she has already suffered during the war; by the preparations of the Allies to resume hostile operations on an increased scale, and with more of systematic plan, as soon as the season permits; and by the defensive alliance with Sweden. Fear alone has induced Russia to to entertain pacific sentiments—fear alone can keep her in that mood. The war must not be allowed to slacken for a moment while negotiations are in progress. Victories won by the Allies will be more effective negotiators than the most skilful diplomatists.

From the Same.

It will be seen from the dispatches—which appeared in our successive late editions yesterday—that the resolution to accept *all* the ESTERHAZY propositions was the direct act of the Russian cabinet itself, and notified to the Austrian minister at St. Petersburg as such at the seventh hour.

As late as Wednesday afternoon the cabinet of Vienna was unapprised officially of the full extent of the concessions which the Russian Government had already resolved to make, but announced in the official *Gazette*, or *Moniteur*, of that evening as a further hopeful sign that Russia did not absolutely reject the proposal for a cession of territory, but required that it should be reserved for discussion in a Peace Conference.

The dispatch from Count ESTERHAZY announcing that all his points were submitted, arrived at Vienna [illegible] the earlier dispatches in advance of the public announcement too late for its transmission to Paris, to London and Paris. It will be noticed that all intelligence on the subject is to be traced ultimately to Vienna.

From the Same.

The tidings of Peace, which have just startled London from its propriety, may to some sanguine persons render all speculations as to the Spring campaign superfluous. But we suspect that, if the fabric of this vision has any foundation, it is a foundation built upon the solid ornaments and well-considered plans of the Allied Powers. We do not believe that the Chief of an Empire so great and so imperious as Russia, would venture to accept even such terms as those which have been proffered by Austria, unless he felt, and deeply felt, that concession is sometimes better than certain and disastrous defeat. If, therefore, Russia is now sincere in suing for peace, it is clear that her means of resistance are diminishing, and that the chances in favor of the Allies are even in her sight overwhelming.

From the London Chronicle, Jan. 18.

At present, however, the telegraph has put us in possession only of the most meagre summary of what has occurred. It is short and decisive as far as it goes; but until official dispatches arrive, it is impossible to say that it is absolutely conclusive. The intelligence is gratifying in the extreme; but we should regret if the satisfaction it naturally generates should be succeeded by a reaction. The impression now existing on the public mind is to the effect, that Russia has accented the schems of settlement forwarded by Austria, and that, therefore, there is an end of all the difficulties of the question. We suspect that this would be to leap too suddenly at a conclusion.

As far as we at present know, all that Russia has done has been to accept, unconditionally, the Austrian Scheme as "a basis for negotiation." That is to say, she admits the general principles embodied in that "ultimatum," and will make the best terms for herself about the details. We should be sorry to discredit a cause of which we have been, on general grounds, the advocates; but the public should be slow to assume, that because Russia has done this, therefore the possibility of future war is precluded. The reader will not have forgotten, that at the commencement of the last Vienna negotiations, Russia took precisely the same attitude, and that she obtained credit for a desire to make peace, on the strength of her adhesion to the "Four Points." Yet what came of these negotiations? Nothing but disappointment of Europe, and humiliation to the Allies. The discussions were only a series of dissolving views; and so ashamed were the British people of the part which their Representatives were made to play, that we are astonished at the readiness with which they have received accounts of the proceedings of Russia, which may at last prove as decisive as those which led them away a year since.

It is, however, satisfactory to know, that this second concession of principle by Russia has been made under circumstances inspiring more confidence. The counsellors of the Czar knew perfectly well that their former proceedings had rendered the diplomatic honor of Russia suspected throughout Europe; so that even Austria at last summoned resolution enough to demand a plain categorical answer. Under these circumstances, although there will doubtless be more than the average amount of diplomatic *finesse* and evasion, we do not anticipate a repetition of the grave and insulting mockery that characterized Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's proceedings at the last Vienna Conference. Whatever is disputed, will be formularized in plain and intelligible language, and when the result is ascertained—whatever that may be—it will not be a snare for the honest opinion of Europe.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Excitement on 'Change.

From the London Times, Jan. 17—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day has been as great on upon any occasion within recollection. The funds did experience a total range of more than 3 ⅞ cent., and the operations were extremely large and numerous from the commencement to the close of business. The opening prices of Consols were the same as those reached after regular hours last evening—namely, 87¾ for money and 87¾ for the account. A demand for stock soon became observable, and upon the publication of the second edition of the *Times*, announcing the unconditional acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propoeals, a sudden rise occurred, amid the most extraordinary agitation, to 88¾ for money, whence there was soon a further movement to 89¾, while for the account bargains were entered into at 90¼, the market being supported at this period by intelligence of a rise of more than 4 per cent. on the Paris Bourse. Subsequently the phrase used in the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, that the propositions have been accepted as a "basis" of negotiations, created a feeling of distrust, in consequence of the experience last Winter of the manner in which Russia agreed to the four points then demanded, and a reaction took place to 89¼. The latest general transactions, however, were at 89⅝ to ¾ for money and 89⅞ to 90¼ for the 7th of February. Ultimately there was again a tendency to diminished firmness; but the operations were not sufficiently definite to establish any important change in quotations. Throughout the entire day much of the uncertainty that prevailed was caused by the non-appearance of any Ministerial confirmation of the news, many persons feeling confident that if it were true the Government, looking at the effect it must have on all departments of trade, would have lost no time in transmitting it to the Mansion House in an official form. It was only at a late hour that the fact transpired of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR having forwarded from Vienna an exact confirmation of the event, and, consequently, many persons left the city without being fully assured with regard to it. In respect to the disposition to weaken the force of the communication by attaching importance to the use of the word "basis," it was remarked that the proposals were necessarily never put forward as anything but a basis for a treaty; and it appears that the private advices from Vienna the afternoon state that Count NESSELRODE had informed the Austrian Envoy that they were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of peace. Bank Stock closed at 207 to 209; Reduced, 90 to ¾; New Three per Cents., 90¾ to ⅞; Exchequer Bonds, 97¼ to ½; and India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. discount.

In foreign securities, also, a large amount of business was transacted. Turkish exhibited the principal advance, the operation in the Six and the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stocks being on a very extensive scale. Yesterday the Six per Cents. closed 82 ½. To-day they opened at 84¼, advanced to 87½, and then receded to 86½, ultimately leaving off 86¾. The extreme range has consequently been 4¼ per cent., and the rise about 3½. The transactions for money were 87, 86¾, 87¼, and 86, and for the account at 84¾, 87¼, 86¾, 87½, ¾, ⅞, 86, 86¾, and 87¼. The Guaranteed Four per Cent. Scrip closed yesterday 3½ to ¼ dis., and was first dealt in to-day at 2½. Business then took place at ¾, but, sellers again appearing, there was a decline to 2. The final quotation was 2 to 1¾ dis., showing an improvement of about 1½ per cent. All other stocks were higher.

In Russian five per cents. the previous transactions were at 95, and the nominal quotation to-day was 95 to 100.

The final prices from the French Bourse this evening failed to arrive; but the three per cents. opened at 67f. 50c., and almost immediately advanced to 67f. 70c., which is equal to an improvement of 4½ per cents. on the quotations of the preceding day.

The *Ben Nevis* has arrived from Melbourne with 58,000 ounces of gold, valued at £230,000.

The news of the morning had no particular influence on the money-market, and there was still a good demand at the Bank of England. In the midst of the political excitement the question as to the probability of any further advance of the rate of discount ceased to have any importance. The arrivals of specie to-day and yesterday, amounting to £350,000, likewise tended to remove anxiety on that point.

In the markets for Russian produce there was considerable agitation, and a disposition to suspend operations until calmer opinions can be formed. Tallow, which was yesterday at 67s. 9d. cwt., has receded to 62s. 6d. to 63s.

This not being market-day on the Corn Exchange, the effect on the price of Wheat could not be ascertained. The opening of the market to-morrow will be regarded with much interest, and great fluctuations are expected.

In Mincing-lane the variations in colonial produce were not extensive, but there was a general tendency to increased firmness.

The rise to-day in Consols, notwithstanding the large expenditure in the present as compared with former wars, was not nearly so great as in previous instances of the announcement of peace. On those occasions, however, there was a vast difference in the point to which prices had first descended. At the peace with France in 1801 there was an improvement from 59¾ to 66, and shortly afterwards to 70. After the treaty to Amiens, in 1802, the movement was from 70¾ to 79. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was from 61¾ to 70¾; and after the Battle of Waterloo it was from 59¾ to 68¾.

There was great excitement at the whole of the coffee-houses to-day when the intelligence respecting peace was first announced, particularly at the Baltic, among the merchants and brokers connected with the Russian trade. Among the Greek firms the intelligence was evidently received with disfavor. At Lloyd's, the North and South American, the Jerusalem, and the Jamaica coffee houses the sensation created was most remarkable, and, notwithstanding doubts were attempted to be thrown upon the authenticity of the information, the majority viewed it with confidence, and conducted their transactions in accordance with it.

The Announcement of Peace.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 17.

Great excitement prevailed in the city to-day in consequence of an announcement made by the *Times* that Russia had accepted the ultimatum of Austria. The Stock markets were immediately rendered most susceptible, and a scene of an indescribable character took place a few minutes after the Stock Exchange opened. Consols and the other English funded Securities went up 2 per cent., Turkish Bonds 5 per cent., Railway Shares from £1 to £4, and a general buoyant feeling was manifested throughout. Telegraphic messages to all parts of the country were dispatched in almost endless numbers, and the replies received were to buy, buy, [illegible] effect of every kind, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Affairs.

[illegible] reports, whatever may be their political [illegible] in the magazines, militia regiments [illegible] day's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

...K, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1856.

...EW-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... City and vicinity for One Dollar a ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ... a year.

...KLY TIMES, containing all the ... of the Daily published Tuesday and ... Thursday, at ... a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... for single Copies. ... Twenty Dollars, to one ...

CALIFORNIA is published on ... Mail steamer. Price, in ... for single Copies. ... has a regular circulation of near... ...'s medium for business and gen... ...not surpassed by any City journal. ... in Advance.

... No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... ...WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

A Card.

...have been apprised, through the ... of the DAILY TIMES, that a contro... ...existed for some months past between ... proprietors concerning the owner... ...interest in the establishment. That ... has been amicably adjusted, FLETCHER ..., &c., having disposed of his interest to ..., who has been connected with ... ownership of the paper from its commence... ...withdraws from the concern, ... will be hereafter conducted under ... and firm of RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co. ...to add that this change will not in ... affect the editorial conduct or general ... of the paper.

...In the State Senate, on Saturday, favor... ...were made on the bill creating a ... to equalize the State tax, and on ... relative to the regulation of the Canals, ... banks by contract, abolishing the office ... Superintendent, &c. Bills passed for the ... of the firemen of this City, to ... the preparation of the State Census ..., and to enable the Executive Officers of ... City to obtain evidence. In the Assembly, ... were presented from the colored citi... ...of the State for the right of suffrage. An ... report was made on the application ... New-York Census Marshals for extra ... A favorable report was made ... the bill to incorporate the Pacific Steam ... Company. And a variety of other ... was transacted.

...The trial of the Chief of Police on a ... of ... has, at last, progressed to ... of a portion of his defensive evi... ...by the Board of Commissioners. That ... will, of course, be read and reflected ... all who have become interested in the ..., and to such we recommend a pe... ...of the report of the testimony taken on ... last.

...The *Pacific* is now fully due at this port, ... left Liverpool on the 23d ult. She had ... been heard from up to the time of going to ... The *Persia*, the new Cunarder, of which ... much is expected in point of speed, was ad... ...to leave Liverpool three days after the *Pacific*.

...Congress is organized at last. On Satur... ...afternoon NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of ..., was chosen Speaker on the one ... and thirty-third ballot, and at the ... of the ninth week of the Session, by a ... vote of 108, being five votes short of a ..., and three over the next highest can... ..., Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina. The ... of this protracted and unprecedented strug... will be a cause of great gratification, we believe, in all parts of the country; and the ...grateful and dignified manner in which the op... ...candidates of the Speaker elect con... ...themselves toward him gives assurance ... the vehement and earnest opposition to ... election has engendered no ill-feelings that ... will be allowed to interfere with the perform... ...of his duties. The ability of Mr. BANKS to discharge the difficult duties of Speaker we ... not seen questioned, and his brief and ... speech on taking the chair was most ... to his taste and judgment. His ... marks a new era in our political his... It is the first time that a Speaker has ... elected on purely sectional considera... He did not receive a single vote ... a slaveholding State, and the triumph ... has crowned the persistent rectitude of ... Republicans in adhering to their candidate, ... have a moral effect, worth more to them, a ... fold, than the Speakership can be. ... only perplexities can be said to have been ... by the election of BANKS, is the so... American Party. The contest for the ... has shown how thoroughly demor... they are as a party, and how lightly they ... their Americanism when it comes in ... with their personal aims or their sec... feelings. If they could not act together ... the choice of a Speaker, there is little pros... of their ever being able to unite in any ... important matter.

The following is a synopsis of the vote on the last balloting by which Mr. BANKS was chosen:

FOR MR. BANKS.

...Albright of Ohio, Allison of Pa., Ball of ..., Bennett of N. Y., Benson of ..., Bingham of Wis., Bingham of Ohio, Bishop of N. J., ... of Ohio, Bradshaw of Pa., Brenton of Ind., ... of Mass., Burlingame of Mass., Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee of Mass., Clark of Conn., Cawson of N. J., Colfax of Ind., Comins of Mass., Covode of Pa., Cragin of N. H., Cumback of Ind., Damrell of Mass., Davis of Mass., Day of Ohio, Dean of Conn., De Witt of Mass., Dick of Pa., Dickson of N. Y., Dodd of N. Y., Durfee of R. I., Fenton of N. Y., Galloway of Ohio, Giddings of Ohio, Gilbert of Ohio, Granger of N. Y., Grow of Pa., Hall of Mass., Harlan of Ohio, Holloway of Ind., Horton of N. Y., Howard of Mich., Kelsey of N. Y., King of R. I., Kleiss of Mass., Knight of Pa., Knowlton of ..., Knox of Ill., Kunkel of Pa., Edie of Pa., Leiter of ..., ... of Ind., Matteson of N. Y., McCarty of N. ..., Meacham of Vt., Miller of N. Y., Morgan of N. ..., Morrill of Vt., Mott of Ohio, Murray of N. Y., Nichols of Ohio, Norton of Ill., Oliver of N. Y., Parker of N. Y., Pearce of Pa., Pelton of N. Y., Pennington of N. ..., Perry of Me., Pettit of Ind., Pike of N. ..., ... of N. Y., Purviance of Pa., Ritchie of Pa., ... of N. J., Roberts of Pa., Robison of Pa., Sabin of ..., ... of N. Y., Sapp of Ohio, Sherman of ..., ... of N. Y., Spinner of N. Y., Stanton of ..., ... of N. Y., ... of N. H., Thorington of ..., ... of Pa., Todd of Pa., ... of Ohio, Walbridge of Ohio, Walton of Wis., ... of Ohio, Watson of Ohio, ... Woodruff of Conn., ...

... of Texas, ... of Va.,

Bowie of Md., Boyce of S. C., ... of Ky., Brooks of S. C., Burnett of Ky., ... of Ky., Caruthers of Mo., Caskie of Va., Chapman of N. C., Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Crawford of Ga., Davidson of La., Denver of Cal., Dowdell of Ala., Edmondson of Va., Elliott of Ky., English of Ind., Evans of Texas, Faulkner of Va., Florence of Pa., Fuller of Me., Goode of Va., Greenwood of Ark., Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert of Cal., Houston of Ala., Jewett of Ky., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt of S. C., Kelly of N. Y., Kidwell of Va., Letcher of Va., Lumpkin of Ga., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell of Fla., McMullin of Va., McQueen of S. C., Miller of Ind., Millson of Va., Oliver of Mo., Orr of S. C., Peck of Mich., Phelphs of Mo., Powell of Mo., Quitman of Miss., Ruffin of N. C., Rust of Ark., Sandidge of La., Savage of Tenn., Shorter of Ala., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens of Ga., Stewart of Md., Talbott of Ky., Vail of N. J., Warner of Ga., Watkins of Tenn., Wells of Wis., Wheeler of N. Y., Williams of N. Y., Winslow of N. C., Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

Americans—Campbell of Ky., Carlisle of Va., Cox of Ky., Etheridge of Tenn., Fustis of Ala., Foster of Ga., Harris of Md., Hoffman of Md., Kennett of Mo., Lake of Miss., Lindley of Mo., Marshall, A. K. of Ky., Marshall, H. of Ky., Paine of N. C., Porter of Mo., Puryear of N. C., Reade of N. C., Ready of Tenn., Ricaud of Md., Rivers of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Soeed of Tenn., Swope of Ky., Tripp of Ga., Underwood of Ky., Walker of Ala., Zollicoffer of Tenn.

FOR MR. FULLER.

Brown of Pa., Clark of N. Y., Cullen of Del., Davis of Md., Millward of Pa., Whitney of N. Y.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL.

Dunn of Ind., Moore of Ohio, Harrison of Ohio, Scott of Ind.

FOR MR. WELLS.

Hickman of Pa.

ABSENTEES.

Barclay of Pa., Bayly of Va., Craige of N. C., Miller of Mo., Richardson of Ill., Seward of Ga., Taylor of La., Childs of N. Y., Edwards of N. Y., Emrie of Ohio, Herton of Ohio, Hugleton of N. Y., Haven of N. Y., Packer of Pa., Wakeman of N. Y., Valk of N. Y.

NOT VOTING.

Aiken of S. C., Banks of Mass., Fuller of Pa.

The Speakership—A Few General Reflections.

When Mr. BANKS very eloquently returned thanks for his election to the Speakership, we must presume the grateful impulse was not wholly undiscriminating in its character. Towards the hundred men, of whom through this long contest he has been the faithful centurion, we can readily conceive that his emotions may have been of the most intense description. Toward the Administration Party—that septuagint, or seventy interpreters of presidential will, who have so pertinaciously withstood his election, we may suppose him to exercise various Christian virtues, of which charity may not be the least. A certain degree of respect may also mark his regard of the South American thirty, who have never vacillated or trimmed in their opposition. They have been cordial enemies, which are the next best things to cordial friends. But for the miserable handfull known as "scattering," who have baffled and postponed the result, while steadily avowing a preference for any other Northern man, and who ended the long impostnre hy voting on the decisive cast against the only possible Northern candidate, and for a Pro-Slavery candidate of the most decided stripe, we are at a loss to determine the atomic symbol to express the infinitely minute share of this ascription of thanks due to their peculiar merits. As far, indeed, as they are concerned, the Speaker may be fairly suspected of a little good-natured duplicity.

Mr. BANKS is, in truth, indebted to none but his own adhesive friends for the result. Had the possibility been clearly entertained by his opponents that Mr. AIKEN would fail to concentrate the number requisite to defeat him, there is no reason to believe the plurality rule would have been adopted as it was on Saturday. They seemed infatuated with the idea, that when the question should be distinctly presented between Messrs. A. and B., the middle men—the VALKS and WHEELERS, the DUNNS and the WHITNEYS—could be safely counted upon for Mr. A., the South Carolinian. So firm was this erroneous conviction that the perilous venture was made; the stake set upon it and lost. Upon what principle, therefore, Mr. BANKS can be expected to entertain heartfelt thankfulness to any but the steadfast hand about him; or to frame his Committees with refereace to other views than theirs—the public service being first consulted—we are puzzled to understand. Unquestionably, the Committee upon Territories should be of a very decided character.

There is another fact in this matter not without significance. The contest thus closed has, in its latter days, been between a member from Massachusetts and a member from South Carolina—States, by common consent, regarded as exponents of either extreme of Slavery agitation. There has been a sort of demi-civil war smouldering between the two this score of years back, exhibiting itself in hostile legislation, hostile resolutions, intense antagonism and dislike, whether displayed in Washington, or Boston, or Charleston. It flamed out fiercely in the duel oratorical between General HAYNE and Mr. WEBSTER. The case of Mr. HOARE gave it emphatic expression, directly and indirectly. This fresh encounter in the strife, for the Speakership, has once more resulted disastrously for the Southern combatant. Mr. BANKS, a fair representative of the rational Anti-Slavery sentiment of Massachusetts, has not only unhorsed Mr. ORR, a moderate type of South Carolinian chivalry, but followed up the victory by an equally successful tilt against Sir AIKEN, an extreme champion of South Carolina and Calhounism, and, moreover, by repute, the most extensive slaveholder in the Southern States. If we hear of illuminations, ton-fires, minute-guns and general gratulations in Boston, we can comprehend the reason. It is a new triumph in an old feud.

Still another reflection presents itself in connection with the event. The triumphant party has been the only one that has failed throughout the fight to desert a principle, or alter its ground. Mr. RICHARDSON endeavored to keep his footing on the Democratic Pro-Slavery platform; but fell after a protracted struggle. His orthodoxy came short of the mark. Mr. ORR, who succeeded him, accepted the platform literally; and failing, indnced the Administration party to abandon the platform altogether; and, by supporting Mr. AIKEN, sustain a candidate committed to nothing hut the one Southern interest: thus it was deemed the adherents of FULLER, who repudiated the Democratic standards, could be brought to act in concert without inconsistency. It was in the prosecution of this treason to party principles that the friends of the admiaistration were at last defeated. Mr. FULLER commenced a moderate Anti-Slavery man, and gravitated steadily towards the opposite pole, until the extent of his apostacy disgusted all parties. Unlike material attraction in his southerly relations, there was not the slightest show of reciprocity. For the scatterings, whom tradgedied and importance has postponed the tardy result, it is a problem beyond the reach of any known law of permutation to ascertain through what impossible, absurd, mischievous changes of position they have not passed. The credit of immovable, coherent, manly assertion of principle and devotion to right, irrespective of success or applause, belongs alone to the victorious party, and adds immeasurably to the splendor of the result.

The Arabia's News.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, and her mails reached this City at a late hour the same evening. We publish elsewhere nnmerons extracts from our European files on the important news received in relation to the prospects of an early peace. It seems that three different telegraphic dispatches announced the readiness of Russia to negotiate. One to the London *Times* from Vienna stated positively that the Czar had *unconditionally* accepted the propositions of the Allies. This was corrected by another, which appeared in the London *Post* as a dispatch from Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, asserting that the Russian Government had accepted the Anstrian proposals, *as a basis for negotiation*. And, lastly, we have a a French official dispatch from Vienna, stating that Count ESTERHAZY had written from St. Petersburg that Count NESSELRODE had notified to him the acceptation, "*pure and simple*," of the propositions contained in the *ultimatum*. It may here be as well to recapitulate what these propositions are. They are in substance as follows: 1. Complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities, and a rectification of the Russian frontier with European Turkey; 2. Surrender of the Danube mouth to a Syndicate representing the European Governments; 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed ships, but opening it to all merchant ships—naval arsenals to be neither constructed or maintained; and, 4. New securities and guarantees for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, to be granted by the Sultan, after deliberation with Austria, France and Great Britain. Notwithstanding these stringent and even humiliating conditions imposed by the Allies upon Russia, it is asserted that she is willing to accept them. It may be, as is alleged, that her financial resources are so far exhausted that peace is necessary; or, perhaps, that the "urgent remonstrances" of Prussia have been of some avail. It may also be that the present move hy Russia, viz.: her acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiations, is but a blind to conceal from the eyes of France and England her ulterior designs; for it must not be forgotten that in very nearly the same manner she accepted a year ago "the four points" as a basis of negotiations, without any other object than the one of gaining time. The future will show; at present there is but little ground to form an opinion *pro* or *con*.

Among the extracts from our London files the reader will find several articles on the President's Message, which will attract attention as illustrating the views of the British people on that document.

The Kansas Goliah.

There are indications on all sides that the civil contest in Kansas is about to be reopened. Our local correspondence sets forth the preliminary skirmishes; while every Southern journal that reaches this office abounds with exhortations to arms, and intimations that the Spring campaign is to open with a vast invasion of the fated territory, and close with the expulsion of all the Free-State men. The name of DAVID R. ATCHISON figures as the commander elect of this rabble army; exhortatory, imprecatory, inflammatory epistles and circular letters, with that respectable appellation at the foot, frequent all the prints which come from the Gulf States, stimulating the worst passions, and courting the aid of the meanest and vilest of Southern population, in this warfare upon an unoffending settlement. Here, where we have become accustomed to regard that person with the contempt and aversion due to all the exhibitions of himself he has made throughout a tolerably long public career, we are quite apt to under-estimate the influence elsewhere of such incendiary documents as these emanating from his hand. At the South, at least among that unintelligent body of people, who, while neither masters nor slaves, serve the institution with very especial vigor and boisterousness, ATCHISON is ranked very little below the hierarchy of martyrs and benefactors of the human race. Did he not stake his political fortunes upon the abrogation of the compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into those Territories? Has he not resigned the presidency of the United States Senate, in order to devote himself unselfishly to the cause? From the same praiseworthy motive has he not declined renomination to that body, and the proferred position of Governor of Missouri? Has he not sacrificed citizenship of his own State and expatriated himself; leaving, in fact, public honors, home, country, and family behind him, and all to insure Kansas to Slavery? These considerations admit at the South of none of the deductions which a reflecting man outside of the institution and its influence cannot avoid making. The reckless, dram-drinking pettifogger of the Abolition print, is the hero of the slaveholder, the Godfrey of a new crusade, the redeemer of a virgin territory from the low, brutalizing, blighting influence of Freedom and free labor. Hence the efficacy of these appeals. Hence the eagerness with which they are circulated, and read, and their invocations acted upon in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri, and more or less in other Slave States, until the notes of excitement and preparation resound from all sides. Openly, the people are called to arms; openly, the object of the call is announced to be a war of extermination upon a peaceful community;—so openly that we find the summons inserted without a word of reprobation in the organ of the Federal Administration at Washington.

Here in New-York City, there is at the present moment, nominal a State [illegible] gentlemen held to bail, and detained for a constructive and clearly absurd charge of designing and levying war upon a friendly people. We have seen, these ten years, every energy of the Federal authorities repeatedly employed in preventing a hostile invasion of Cuba. When a moh of negroes and others not long ago offered armed resistance to the armed recaptors of a runaway slave in Pennsylvania, the Federal Government directed the offenders to he indicted for treason, that is, for levying war upon the Government of the land. When AARON BURR projected an invasion and conquest of Mexico, he was tried upon a charge of treason in levying war upon an allied nation, and not acquitted for any deficiency of evidence. Or, to descend to the lowest offices of law, to the first principle of peace-keeping legislation, when one citizen threatens to attack the person of another, the law at once interposes and binds the turbulent character "over to keep the peace."

In Missouri there is a man, dignified, like Col. BURR, with the honors of Vice-Presidency, whose sole, avowed object in life is treason and the levying of war. Nor is the war to be made against foreign States, nor the blood to be spilled that of people with whom we have no sympathy of race or friendship. Nor is the purpose veiled in the slightest degree; nor is the mode of warfare mitigated in the programme by one characteristic of Christianity or mercy. To convict of treason requires the testimony of overt acts. Every act of DAVID ATCHISON is treason, and every act is overt. The evidence, with his signature affixed, may be found everywhere. He breathes nothing but threatening, threatens nothing but slaughter. The treasonable army is half enrolled; for arms they no doubt reckon on the already successful expedient of robbing the national arsenals. Never was fillibusterism half so audacious, half so dangerous; for in the issues of this contest is the fate of the Union. Can we doubt what would be the course of Government if the people thus doomed to extermination were Canadians or Cubans? Can we donbt that there would be proclamations of warning; that every officer of the Federal establishment, whether of war or peace, would be bidden to exert the utmost vigilance to insure prevention? Would not the chief of the conspiracy, its master-spirit, he promptly arrested and tried, and, perhaps, punished as a traitor? At least, were such energetic interference pretermitted, would not a peace warrant be issued against him, and he be bound in a commensurate sum to preserve the peace? Would nothing be done, if Canada or Cuba were the object of the Atchison movement? Who believes it? And yet, because Kansas, not Canada, is threatened, and the treason is internal and internecine, and not leveled at realms and strangers, having governments pledged and able to protect them, the plot proceeds in open day, and not one step is taken to vindicate the laws, and exercise the only mission of government, the protection of its subjects from wrong and violence. Were Kansas so fortunate as to be a dependency of her Britannic Majesty, not a day would pass, we suspect, before every such vigorous measure as those named would be directed against ATCHISON and his fellow fillibusters. There is too clearly no design on the part of those in power to adopt any such course; or any course indeed that can save the country from the evils of civil conflict.

It remains to be seen whether this abdication of the functions of government, this complicity with treason, will receive the sanction of Congress. In that body is the only hope. If in its control of appropriations, or by direct legislation, it shall oblige the Executive to the fulfillment of its duties, the future of Kansas may still be determined peacefully. The question cannot be discussed too soon or too seriously. The punishment of treason is ineffectual if it be not as well preventive as corrective. If this modern CATILINE be suffered to proceed with his insurrection, until the whole people is aroused, and armed, and opposed, unquestionably the responsibility of the struggle and bloodshed must rest upon those who now refuse to prevent, or who secretly abet, the consummation of the plot.

Amusements.

The Theatres this week offer greater attractions than they have put forth for some time, and we hope there will be a commensurate increase of business. It can no longer be disguised that the season so far has been unprofitable. Many causes can be assigned for this, not the least among which is the unusual severity of the weather, and especially the impassable state of the thoroughfares. Sleighs and stages have been of little avail, for their brief accommodations have been counterbalanced by the sad reflection that, wherever they might deposit their passengers, there was a certainty of a snow-bank to wade through before the portals of the Theatre could be reached. Beside this, there has been an absence of managerial enterprise and tact. We have been called upon to notice few new pieces, and these have seldom been original, but simply importations. There has consequently been no excitement; nothing for the press or the people to talk about, and nothing to sustain the flagging interest of the Theatres.

WALLACK'S THEATRE has furnished the exception to this rule. "Pe-ca-hoo-tas," produced at Christmas with brilliant success, maintained its interest to the close, and will continue to attract crowded houses even on a reproduction. Since its withdrawal the houses have fallen off, and we are glad that they have done so, for it will teach managers that the beggarly system of stealing from the English stage is not in the long run the best. A local piece, written by a resident author, and dealing with topics familiar to the public, has never failed, and can never fail, to interest the public. We are persuaded that had a few more original pieces been produced there would have been a better balance sheet for the managers. The mere desperation of playing a dozen different Cockney pieces on a dozen different nights can create no sensation but that of weariness.

One of the oldest traditions of WALLACK'S theatre will probably be destroyed to-night. We refer to the production of a piece called "Duke Humphrey's Dinner," a play that has been announced as in preparation from time immemorial, and of late years has been looked on as a kind of managerial joke. To our consternation this piece is on the bill for to-night—at the top instead of the bottom. Unless the printer has made a blunder (which we do not anticipate) "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" will actually be played to-night. Also the "Village Doctor" and the "Little Treasure"—a splendid entertainment.

J. H. MCVICKER, the American comedian, who is said to be the only legitimate representative of Yankee character now on the stage, makes his first appearance to-night at Burton's Theatre, in the comic piece of "Sam Slick in France." Two other pieces—"Take that Girl Away," and "Burton's New-York Directory"—will also be played.

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. J. W. WAL[illegible] Jr., continues the engagement, and appears in [illegible] piece of the "Sea of Ice," besides the entertainment.

At the NATIONAL THEATRE, Mr. PURDY will effect "The Invasion of Ireland," something more than the E. M. A.'s have done so far.

At the VARIETIES, "Satan in Paris" is repeated. The exceedingly comic piece, called the "School for Tigers," will also be played.

For other entertainments of a more miscellaneous character, we refer to our advertising columns, reminding our readers that at the MUSEUM, in addition to hundreds of other attractions, there are good dramatic performances.

Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL returned to New-York in the *Black Warrior*, which arrived here on Saturday. It is rumored that the great *tragédienne* intends to depart for Europe in a few days. We take the liberty of doubting whether such will be the case. Mlle. RACHEL is unfortunately in feeble health, induced by over-exertion, but the bracing atmosphere of the North and repose will, we hope, speedily restore her to health. We shall be grievously disappointed if we do not once more subdue ourselves in the shadow of Mlle. RACHEL'S mighty genius.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans the 25th and Havana the evening of the 28th, has arrived at this port. The United States frigate *Potomac*, Commodore STRINGHAM, and war-steamer *Fulton* left for Key West the morning of the 28th. During their stay the officers dined at the Palace. Salutes and other civilities were exchanged with the greatest good feeling. Two French vessels of war in the harbor, no English.

The crop of sugar in market is smaller than usual at this season, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather for harvesting and transporting. Havana is filled with strangers, particularly Americans; they are met in the street, cafés, and hotels at every turn. By order of the Captain-General, the small coin of the United States has been depreciated. The *Black Warrior* brings Mlle. RACHEL, whose health is still very delicate. She will leave at once for Liverpool, on her way to *ma belle France*. The remainder of the troupe go home direct.

New Financial Law—Dinner to Com. Spaulding—Mlle. Rachel.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

Since my last we have had a financial law, passed by the one-breath power, reducing the value of sundry silver coins of the United States, which, in the course of commercial intercourse, have been drawn into our circulation. The silver half-dollar is to be worth but four reals "*sincilla*," or forty cents, and the quarter-of-a-dollar twenty cents. This will make very little difference among those who are most directly interested in our custom, as they will, for the prosecution of their business, protect the home value of the coin. Cigar dealers, ship chandlers and hotel keepers are interested in preserving the intrinsic worth of the money, and they will be able to do so against the influence of brokers and power of the law. All other coins of silver preserve their legitimate value in the United States, and gold of the United States is not attached.

The United States frigate *Potomac* left Havana the 26th for a cruise in the Gulf, and is to touch at Key West and Pensacola before she returns here or to San Juan. General CONCHA gave Commodore SPAULDING a magnificent dinner on the 25th—assisting the Consul of the United States, and several naval gentlemen with Spanish *cloth* of the same aim, in honor of the strangers. It was a nice get up—done by BERNARD—presided over by the accomplished lady of the host, and did not wear out until the band struck up a national strain on the Plaza de Armas, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The French brig-of-war, *Orestes*, has again made her anchorage in this port.

Madame RACHEL, also of many guns, still remains here, with a little better health. She is being entertained at the princely establishment of O'FARRELL, on Cuba-street, but she will probably never appear upon the stage again. She was out upon the *Paseo Isabel* in a carriage yesterday, and attracted a good deal of attention—some remark as to the actual cause of her ailing, &c.

The Spanish fleet have not, as yet, made any demonstration on the Walker side of the Carribean Sea, but, it is said, that they will do so in due season, when perfect combination is determined. We are informed by *our press*, that Mr. CRAMPTON had demanded his passport—to give the right bone to *our sentiments*, should it so chance that it should be sent him. We have better weather, and the planters better hopes. I have received no files by last steamers, which is matter of serious regret.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Mr. W. H. Cannif.

Mr. W. H. CANNIFF, well known as a reporter of the DAILY TIMES, and other journals in this City, was buried yesterday, at Trinity Cemetery. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 120 West Twenty-first-street. A large number of persons were present at the ceremony, among whom we recognized several magistrates and members of the City Council, representatives of the daily press, policemen, detailed from the various Wards of the City, and clerks of the different Police Courts. Less than a year ago Mr. CANNIFF resigned his situation as a reporter, and was appointed to fill the situation of Police Clerk at the Jefferson Market Court. His Honor FERNANDO WOOD refused to acknowledge the appointment. A law-suit was the consequence, to which the Mayor had to reconcile himself to a defeat. But Mr. CANNIFF did not long survive to enjoy his triumph. He was incapacitated for work before his suit was gained, and he died before he had reaped any advantage from the appointment.

Mr. CANNIFF was long and well-known as a reporter for the Press. He was eminently diligent, and faithful almost to a fault. His friends in this City were to be enumerated, not by the score, but by the hundred. There was scarcely another man whose face was more familiar to lawyers, policemen, justices, merchants, hotel keepers, and men of business generally. And wherever he was known he was regarded with warm esteem.

The funeral services yesterday were performed at his late residence by Rev. JESSE A. SPENCER, D. D.

House-Hunting.

Probably nine tenths of our tenant population who pay quarterly rents were notified last week that they must before this week is out make up their minds whether they will or not rent the houses they now occupy for another year. So today the town puts on its bonnet and cloak and goes out hunting a house. But the search will be likely to prove quite fruitless for some weeks to come. Landlords are very sparing of their "*To Lets*," at this season. Those that wish to sell keep the "For Sale" posted throughout February. By March, if unsuccessful, they signify their willingness to let. Nor if a whole block—the property of one man—is vacated, will he put up more then one or two bills upon it. To do so would advertise the fact that a whole block of residents had determined that the house they vacate are undesirable. The bills go up one at a time, and as one is taken another bill appears alongside.

There is a block on Fifth-avenue, of which the grasping owner failed to let, we believe, more than a single house, last year,—yet only one of them had a bill on it, or gave externally any indication of the anxiety of the owner to get it off his hands.

House-hunting, after all, is not the worst thing in the world. Many learn all their metropolitan geography this month. Ladies generally enjoy it very much, though for house-keepers it is very hard. To take a lady or a gentleman all over one's domicil, from parlor to bath-room, and from basement to garret, is to give him or her extraordinary facilities for blowing upon our weak points, and furnishes hearty food for gossip. House-keepers, put your houses in order—in every corner—and prove your politeness by being very patient when the bell rings.

We see no indication of any coming down of rents—nor do we see any reason why men should be such fools as to pay the increased rents that some avaricions and greedy nabobs are tucking on to their leaky old tenements. Luckily, there are railroads and steamboats plying to hundreds of quiet little suburban retreats, where citizens can breathe fresh air and live like cleanly princes, though as cheap as dirty citizens, yet within a smart walk or a quick ride of their City business. And, so long as this is so, landlords can't take all a poor fellow's earnings without [illegible]. By the way, this cold snap is just the time to see how bad a job it is to get into the suburbs. Wherever one can get this week with-

[illegible] The missing [illegible] from. She left [illegible] the command of [illegible] EEBER, Jr. She, the [illegible] board, consisting of [illegible] badly conditioned that [illegible] insure her. They continued [illegible] about her.

THE "SOPHRONIA."

The schooner *Sophronia*, Capt. WM. [illegible] from Virginia, with wood, bound [illegible] when near Barnegat on the 5th [illegible] off in the northwest gale of that [illegible] with schooner *William Capers* [illegible] known,) both with the usual [illegible] and has not since been [illegible] that the others have [illegible] *Capers*, being an excellent [illegible] Hook, a few days afterwards. [illegible] off, and arrived at Manhattan [illegible]

The Weather.

There is no thaw, yet [illegible] of one, "but on the other [illegible] It grew colder very fast [illegible] yesterday it was difficult to [illegible] one cared a two-pence [illegible] night it was still colder, and [illegible] to the teeth. Our thermometer [illegible] haved one, and not used to going to [illegible] indicated two degrees above zero at [illegible] doubt it kept at zero. The ice in the slips [illegible] sufficient to trouble the ferry-boats much, [illegible] having gone out to sea.

On Saturday, however, the flood tide met a [illegible] west wind caused the East River to be much obstructed with drift ice from the North River and the Bay. At 3 o'clock P. M., the schooner [illegible] of Bucksport, which had just [illegible] in Mar, and was at anchor [illegible] East River, was forced to drag [illegible] No. 46, East River. About the [illegible] *Celestial Breeze*, in tow of the [illegible] and *Henry C. Smith*, when near [illegible] was taken back by the ice, [illegible] the tugs were compelled to [illegible] vessel fetched up to an [illegible] Hamshing. Also, five canal [illegible] *C. L. Wright*, *George* [illegible] *Thomas Hart*—were drifted [illegible] above. Two of them [illegible] pier, near Cornties-slip. The other [illegible] tow of steam tug *Pope Catlin*, which [illegible] from pier No. 50 East River, and [illegible] South Ferry let them go. One of [illegible] ties slip, and one that was in tow [illegible] pier No. 46 East River. The other [illegible] Isabel Bay, near Williamsburg. [illegible] *T. Hart*) that brought up at pier [illegible] by four riggers, who jumped as [illegible] some distance below as she was [illegible] had no one else on board, and [illegible] in securing her. They also [illegible] other one at the same place. [illegible] any damage. The ice, though [illegible] come soft by the action of the [illegible] easily broken.

Pilot boat *Mary and Catharine*, [illegible] yesterday from a cruise, and [illegible] and the Lower Bay clear of ice, [illegible] blown it out to sea. The [illegible] near Catherine Market, the water [illegible] piers above by the flood tide [illegible] to safe alongside of pier No. [illegible]

☞ HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., [illegible] of the series of Teachers' [illegible] Saturday night, at the Hall of the Society of [illegible] tion, on "Roman Agrarianism."

Supreme Court Rooms.

On and after Monday next (this day) all the Judges will sit at Chambers from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

☞ The Lecture-room of the new English Church, (Yorkville,) was opened yesterday for divine service.

LONG ISLAND.

The Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

Yesterday a Mission was commenced in the new Catholic Church, "St. MARY, Star of the Sea," corner of Court and Luqueer streets, Brooklyn, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers. Notwithstanding the Church is one of the largest in the City, it was densely crowded at each of the services. Rev. Fathers WALWORTH, (son of Chancellor WALWORTH,) HECKER and HEWITT, (son of Mr. HEWITT, of Connecticut)—all native Americans and converts to Catholicism—assisted by other clergymen, will conduct the exercises, which will take place twice a day during the next fortnight.

At the forenoon service yesterday, Father WALWORTH explained the objects of the Mission, and announced the regulations of the services. In the evening, Rev. Father HEWITT addressed a numerous audience.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 2d inst. there were 61 deaths in this city, from the following:

DISEASES.—Abscess, lumbar, hydrocephalus, convulsions, congestion of the lungs, consumption, croup, in the chest, fever, puerperal fever, hemorrhage of the bowels, inflammation of the bowels, influenza, old age, pemigo, scrofula, still-born, 1 each; typhoid fever, and marasmus, 3 each; apoplexy, premature birth, 5 each; dropsy in the head, 5; croup, and inflammation of the lungs, 6 each; scarlet fever, 7. Males, 29; females, 32; adults, 21; minors, 40.

☞ A magnificent church bible was presented to the Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by SETH J. RAMMAN, Esq., through Rev. Dr. LANSING, late pastor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALSY—RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies relieved Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a crippled and helpless condition to proper health after the skill of four of the most eminent physicians in New-York had failed to relieve her. Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle and Maudelaine.

READ HER LETTER.

Messrs. RADWAY & Co.: I tried your [illegible] had my joints rubbed with R, and [illegible] the first ten minutes I was rubbed [illegible] sent time. Mrs. I do not know what [illegible] a charm; for it is a mercy to me. I [illegible] TWO YEARS, and had not the proper [illegible] three years. I was worn down [illegible] menced the use of your [illegible] Regulators. The pain left [illegible] gan to gain strength very [illegible] in a few weeks. Before I [illegible] taken to Dr. Parker, P[illegible] lelan and many other [illegible] now remember. I was [illegible] them. My constitution was [illegible] that did me no good. I could not get a [illegible] or pick up a pin. I was lifted [illegible] stairs like an infant: and now, thank [illegible] your Remedies, I am as strong as ever, [illegible] moo rheumatism—inflammatory and [illegible] palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH.

No. 344 38th-st., between [illegible]

N. B.—Persons living in the City or [illegible] of the above statement by calling upon Mrs. [illegible] sons in the country, can write to the lady [illegible] the physicians named above. We have no authority from the learned doctors to refer the public to them, but do so to order that the public may ascertain [illegible] Hough was under their treatment or not. [illegible] ical Regulators and Resolvents, will [illegible] human body from disease, and restore [illegible] and bed-ridden, to sound and lasting [illegible] most skillful physicians, and approved [illegible] been tried in vain. Office hours for [illegible] medical service from 10 to 12 A. M., [illegible] R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., [illegible]

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—[illegible] inform Southern and Western [illegible] of Spring and Summer Clothing, [illegible] has the largest assortment of choice [illegible] ever got up by the house, ranging [illegible] to the finest articles in the trade, all [illegible] superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The combination of practical science and beauty, combined with the most exquisite ventilation, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBBING night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest and surest article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—[illegible] Reliable, the [illegible] envy of imitators. [illegible] jury to hair or skin, and [illegible] best Dyes. Made and [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig [illegible]

HAT [illegible] have [illegible] all other [illegible] of better [illegible] 6, 333 Broadway.

RESERVATION.—It has been decided by Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the interests of third parties will require, in the entire absence of any positive proof of intention to interfere with the public sale at Stillwater, Minnesota, on the 11th of September, 1854, of lands within that part of the former Fort Snelling Reservation which lies on the left bank of the Mississippi River, the suspension of the sales will be removed and the patents issued thereon, except in cases to which special objection is found. This decision is subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.—*Wash. Star.*

HARVARD COLLEGE—BOARD OF OVERSEERS.—The annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held on the 31st ult. The reports of the chairmen of the various ex'mining Committees were read, and were generally highly satisfactory. The report of the Committee for examination in Greek recommends the study of the modern Greek, or Romaic language. The Committee on Latin recommends the employment of a larger force of instructors. The College library has had added to its shelves during the past year 2,887 volumes and 1,387 pamphlets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Oleovine, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Tar Water,** as combined with other simples, by Dr. WISTAR in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success.

☞ **The Gridiron Among the Buckeyes.**—An Ohio editor writes: "B——, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1854. GENTLEMEN: The gridiron you sent me by express came duly to hand, and I am highly pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be, and should be part of the kitchen furniture of every family. I have tried it with beef, pork, poultry, and even sausages, and it works to a charm. The meat cooked upon it is much more highly flavored than that cooked by the ordinary frying or broiling process. I have shown it to my neighbors, and they universally consider it a 'good thing.'" Five sizes, from $3 to $8. Sold at American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane-st., one hundred feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Rev. John Thompson, D. D.,** Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, West 36th-st. between 9th and 10th avs., (Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS',) on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Druids, or Religion in Britain 2,000 Years Ago.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents each; may be had at CARTER & BRO.'S Bookstore, at W. R. FOWLER'S, No. 279 8th-av., and at the door of the Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sabbath-school Library.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Wtuheld. The lots are from $570 to $900 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **The Second Lecture**—By Professor E. H. PARKER, M. D., on the *Structure of Plants and Animals*, will be delivered at the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The different uses of cells in plants, their contents, in flowers, leaves, trunk and root.*

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer is now at No. 153 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Since Friday morning, Feb. 1, a young man aged 21 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock-coat, black pants, black velvet vest, trimmed with gold cord; black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring. He attended a party at the residence of Mr. Peckham, 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 915 East 30th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. Any information of him will be thankfully received by J. A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

TRUTH.—If "TRUTH" will be more explicit than in his communication received 29th January, and address his letter as before, he will materially aid in carrying out his object.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.

1.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fourth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley; Or, The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness at the End of the Revolution*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The eighth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, Esq., author of "Up-Country Letters," &c. Subject—*The Body as a Residence.* Admission 25 cents.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.—A meeting of this Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at Mrs. Prests, No. 170 Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, for the purpose of organization for the ensuing year. The delegates from the several Wards and Towns will be punctual in their attendance.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. H. A. BENTON continues to lecture upon his reform practice in treatment of disease, and illustrates by experiments very amusing, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance one shilling. Free lecture to ladies at 3 P. M. on Monday and Thursday. Office No. 477 Broadway.

LECTURE—By Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at the Sailor's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Subject—*Romanism opposed to Civil and Religious Liberty.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Encampment of South New-York will hold a semi annual session on MONDAY EVENING, 4th February, at 7½ o'clock, in the Encampment Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts.

By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, O. Scribe.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, having advantageous proposals for connecting himself with a daily newspaper, offers for sale a country newspaper and book and job printing office. It is located in one of the pleasantest towns in New-England, in which there is a flourishing college, and which is also the centre of a large business from the surrounding towns. For information apply to the advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $10,000 the first year, as can be shown upon an interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, this office, with real name.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale boot and shoe business with a cash capital of at least $15,000 and unexceptionable reputation. This is a good opportunity for an active young man. Apply with real name to box No. 3,462 Post-Office.

STORE FOR SALE—A medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy stationery, &c. The store is well stocked, and is in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. Terms most easy. Apply at No. 288 Greenwich-st., or address WEBSTER, at this office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—One doing a good retail business, situated in one of the best business avenues in the City. Cause for selling will be made known by applying at No. 87 3d-av., to B. J. D.

N. B.—Apply for three days.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Who has had some experience in Dental practice, would like to connect himself with one of the own profession in this City. Address R. V., *Times* office.

MACHINE FOR SALE.—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN—From the jewelry store of GAVEN SPENCE, No. 399 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 1st inst., about 7 o'clock, a gold patent lever open-face WATCH, No. 3,487. The watch has a white dial, in the centre of the case is painted, and the bezils and back engine turned, with a small engraved shield. $10 will be paid for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

LOST—Between A. T. Stewart & Co.'s and James Allen & Co.'s, on Feb. 2, between 10 and 12 o'clock, a Stone Marten VICTORINE, lined with brown silk. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 108 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—On Saturday morning, 2d inst., whilst passing through McDougal-st. to No. 202 4th-st., a FUR TIPPET. The above reward will be paid on its return to No. 202 4th-st.

LOST—A bunch of 4 KEYS; the finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery.

R. BELL, No. 29 William-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEVINE WATCHES	$25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers	55

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WANTED.

TEN DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED,
At the closing out sale of the large stock of Dry Goods, &c., of
REMSEN & DINGEE,
6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

None need apply but those that can bring good reference with them for honesty and ability.

Apply as above, this morning, from 8 to 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, in city or country, especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and thorough servants, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Hilary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—At MANNING'S Office, No. 271 Bowery, for several competent Protestant servants; an English woman, as meat and pastry cook; a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; an American woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; a few nice, tidy girls, for general housework, nurses and chambermaids—all well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls—one as seamstress and parlor maid; will cut and fit for children; do all the family sewing; will give excellent City reference; wages $7; the other is 16; a neat, tidy girl; will mind children, do chamberwork, or wait on a lady who boards; will do the light work of a small family; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 330 2d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, the one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; she is a fine laundress; the other an American, would take care of children or do light chamberwork; also an excellent Protestant cook on hand. Call at the Third-av. side of the Bible House, No. 24. All have City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 87 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. C., *Daily Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged. No objections to a private boarding house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored cooks and three American young women; one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Can have the best of City references. Address E. W., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as assistant book-keeper in some wholesale store; salary not so much of an object as a good permanent situation. Best City recommendations as to honesty, &c. Address J. W. K.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid, would do plain sewing and washing; the other as cook, can bake excellent bread and plain pastry. Can be seen for three days at No. 333 5d-av., third Floor, front room.

SALESMAN WANTED—A tip-top salesman is wanted for the Western trade, by a staple dry goods jobbing house. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 295 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONTA, who has for the last three years been engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st. as Clerk, has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "minds of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a New-York house in the grocery and commission business, to go West and take an interest in the sale of groceries and solicit consignments. A young man with a few hundred dollars at command, about going West, or already in the West, will learn of a rare chance to invest his money, by addressing in real name GROCER, *Times* Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College, and late a Professor in a Collegiate Institute, will give instruction for a few hours daily in the English branches, the Classics, or Mathematics. Particular attention will be given to defects of early education, and rules conduced for acquiring an effective style in writing and speaking. The most satisfactory references will be given. Terms moderate. Address A. B., No. 197 Front-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a young ladies' School, to assist in the English departments. Must be an Episcopalian, a lady of experience, strict, but gentle in governing, apt to teach and of unexceptionable deportment. Inquire at No. 101 West 36th-st., between 8 and 9 A M., or 3 and 4 P. M.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,532, Post-Office, New-York.

A WORKING FARMER WANTED—To carry on the work of a farm near New-York. A married man, American or Scotch, preferred. Apply with references, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M. HENRY F. DIBBLEE, Agricultural Depot, No. 109 Murray-st.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED—In a wholesale store; those acquainted with the retail business preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant box No. 188 Post-Office.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—(Basement,) Situations procured for conductors, baggageman and firemen on railroads, bakespers, clerks for grocery stores, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c. ED. GILLEN.

VARNISH MAKER WANTED.—A man of correct habits, having some experience in the manufacturing of varnishes, may address Post-Office Box No. 3,692, or apply at No. 214 Pearl-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 16 years of age, to learn the artistic department of the Lithographic business. Must have a taste for and some knowledge of drawing. C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

COOK WANTED—A Protestant woman as cook must be willing to assist with the coarse washing. Good references required. Apply at No. 159 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED TO RENT—A Snug cottage and about an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WANTED—First-class cooks, laundresses, menwaiters, grooms, and other really good servants, immediately, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Excellent situations on hand.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED.—The subscribers want a boy 14 to 15 years of age. He must reside with his parents, and be willing to make himself useful.

HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a chandelier and gas fixture establishment. Only those who thoroughly understand the business need apply, at 707 Broadway.

COOK WANTED—German or English, at No. 175½ West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, with board, may be secured by immediate application at Nos. 105 and 106 East 11th st.; the houses are desirably located, and are furnished with all modern improvements, &c., requisite for first-class residences. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—No. 15 Union-square; rooms in suites and single, pleasantly situated, with all necessary conveniences. Apply as above.

BOARDING WANTED—By a gentleman, two ladies, nurse, and child—unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders, near the Battery, either Brooklyn or Jersey City, or below 20th-st., New-York. Terms must be moderate. Address A. G. S., room No. 251 Astor House, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Location between Broadway and 6th-av., in the neighborhood of 14th-st. Address L. O. M., this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—That large, elegant five-story house No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, with large yard—the lot being 20x125—containing several grapevines and other shrubbery. The house has about 40 rooms, and all the modern improvements; hot, cold and shower baths; hot and cold water, and slop-sinks to the upper story; well adapted for a large, genteel boarding house, and would be leased with good security. Apply to J. G. FRENCH, Globe Hotel, corner William and Frankfort sts.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single gentleman is desirous of renting part of a genteel residence, having all modern improvements, in the upper part of the City. Would prefer having the whole of the second floor, which he would furnish. Is retired from business, of quiet habits, and believes he would occasion no trouble. Address L. M. N., *Times* office.

ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Either separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of beautiful rooms, on second or third floor; also, three fine rooms on fourth floor. The house is new, contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly and conveniently located. Spanish and English spoken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No moving in May. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by
Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
By the Author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England."

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
BY FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

One vol., 12mo. 736 pages, with Wood Cuts. $1 25.

This work is written in the quiet, candid, good-humored and manly style which rendered the author's previous narrative of travel so widely popular.

The picturesque and dramatic descriptions of Southern Life and Scenery, with which it abounds, will commend it to the perusal of all classes of readers, while its full and detailed accuracy of observation, in many matters of great commercial, political and moral interest, establishes its permanent value as filling a long-felt gap in every library.

It is, in short, a readable and trustworthy account of our own South, such as we have in scores of volumes of Trans-Atlantic States of not half the interest to us; fair, calm and courteous in its treatment of topics of controversy, though frank and unmistakable in expressing the author's own conclusions.

The Southern Cultivator predicts that this book will have "greater influence on the minds of voters" than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has had.

The New-York *Daily Times* says of it: "This work will be by far the best yet published on the subject."

The New Orleans *Delta* observes of the author: "Prejudiced as his opinions were, he was not a willfully dishonest man or an unfair writer. We would welcome a few more men of his calibre among us—prejudiced, but manly and honest."

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We must accord to this anonymous writer a high place in the sphere of fictitious composition. Many of his scenes possess an intense vitality. His pictures often seem to glow with life, instead of being colored by art. He has a rare mastery of terse and vigorous expression. His dramatic power is equal to his constructive skill. Tragedy is doubtless his forte, but passages of sunny and beautiful description show that he is also at home among the tenderer elements of humanity. If the present work is the first effort of his genius before the public, it announces a higher order of intellect than has recently been devoted to this branch of literature.

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The following extract from the Dedication of "Edith" reveals somewhat of the author's motive in its production:

"It has often pained me to find how little is known of your sect in what you would call 'the world.' Persons of extensive information, writers, and even clergymen, are in many instances ignorant of their real doctrines, and know the Quaker only by his peculiarities. No doubt you have noticed that a Quaker, *in a book* is made to perform some ridiculous part, which a sensible member of the sect in real life would disdain to perpetrate. However, it must be confessed that their peculiarities are such as in a measure excuse this mistake; for, keeping within themselves as they do, little opportunity is afforded others of an insight into their true character. Not much can be known of their religious belief, because they subscribe to no written creed, and teach no set system of doctrines, and this allows to their ministers (and, indeed, to every member of the Society) a freedom which constantly subjects them to much unmerited obloquy.

It is seldom remembered that many of their peculiarities belonged equally to the Puritans, who discarded certain practices merely because they were adopted by the Quakers—as, for instance, calling the months and days of the week by numbers, rather than by names derived from those of Heathen deities.

Myay little friend, Mrs. Bonton, was highly amused the other day when I told her that the Friends' style of dress was once the fashion.

It would be useless for me to enter upon any attempted description, or, if you will, defence, of the Quakers. Their principles are such as belong to practical religion everywhere, and will never cease to exist, while many of their peculiarities must disappear before the spirit of enlightened progress."

We add a paragraph from the book itself

"The world is aware that the early history of the Quakers in New-England fills a page in her records which the descendants of our Puritan ancestors would gladly seal forever from the eyes of men. The time of these occurrences is yet too recent for justice to either party to be awarded. The consciousness of a cruel intolerance on the one hand, and the remembrance of wrong on the other, are yet too fresh in the minds of their descendants, and years must pass away before either can regard the matter with impartiality. But our historians and others should remember that the blot is only made deeper through attempts to excuse those deeds of cruelty by false representations of their victims, and it becomes the duty of every faithful representative of those times to depict their character with fairness, and to do justice to the motives that influenced their conduct.

We trust the time is not far distant when the spirit that still characterizes New-England men, especially her clergy, will give place to a more enlightened feeling of Christian brotherhood. Let it be remembered that the time was when the Quakers stood alone against abuses that are now cried down by the majority, and if their peculiarities are fast disappearing from our sight, their principles remain.

The good grain is winnowed and gathered into our garner, while the useless chaff is scattered by the winds of heaven."

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DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

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From the Newport Daily News.

Col. Paine, the celebrated calligraphist and eminent teacher of penmanship, so long and favorably known in New-England, where he has won a "golden opinion" and established a high reputation, has opened commodious rooms for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen in a course of lessons. We particularly invite attention to his popular system, which with the most enterprising facility transforms an unsightly scrawl into a beautiful, free and expeditious handwriting.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—A school for 20 boys in each of two departments. In four respects at least every parent may feel sure of being satisfied: complete order, and generally without severity—civilized manners and gentlemanly companions—teachers qualified in head, heart and address for their work and devoted to it—a standard of scholarship that challenges criticism from any quarter.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 649 Broadway, will receive

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CURIOUS CASE—A CLIENT PROSECUTING HIS LAWYER.

A German peddler, named Henry Stern, was brought before and committed by Justice Bosworth, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $40, from Edward Meding, of No. 282 Houston-street. The prosecution was conducted by a lawyer named Adolph Levinger, and when the case was ended Levinger made out a bill against his client in which was an item of seventy-five cents, which amount the lawyer said he had paid to the Clerk of the Court for issuing the warrant for the arrest of the peddler. The bill was paid, but Mr. Meding, afterwards learning that the Clerk had no right to receive pay for making out the warrant, and that he did not receive any, preferred a complaint of "false pretences" against the lawyer Levinger, who was thereupon arrested and held to bail to answer the charge!

REQUESTING FIGHT—BITING A MAN'S NOSE OFF.

In olden times fighting-men relied on their muscle and their acquaintance with "the manly art of self-defence" for success in their physical encounters. But the fashion has in this, as in other things, greatly changed. Teeth do the work now. The question "how is he on the muscle?" is changed to "are his teeth sharp—does he bite well?" The comparative decency and chivalry of the "ring" has given way to the brutal and cowardly "hog." The cry used to be, "look out for your eye!" "tis now, "protect your nose!" Joseph Corcoran and John Curran got into a dispute about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at the porter-house No. 162 William-street, when Curran pitched his antagonist down by "butting" him in the abdomen, and thee bit off a portion of his nose! The bystanders than interfered, and called in an officer, who arrested the cowardly brute and locked him up in the Second Ward Station house. He was yesterday brought up before Justice Welsh for examination. His victim appeared in Court bearing a piece of his nasal organ in his hand. Curran was committed for trial. He should be punished by having all his teeth extracted by a "self-educated" dentist, and without the consolation of chloroform.

ARREST OF ALLEGED GAMBLERS.

A complaint was made a few days since before Justice Bergman by Frederick Wolfe, a boarder at the Manhattan Hotel, against Ernest Henchel, Moritz Sowers and Philip Tobias, whom he charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 152 Rivington-street. He states that on one occasion he lost $3 at "faro" at the establishment, and subsequently $7 more. On the last occasion he found fault with the manner of playing which they pursued, for which offence he was set upon, beat and kicked by Moses Sondertsek and David, Wolf and Jules Mendlebaum, three brothers. The Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of all the accused, and they were captured and held to answer the charges against them.

CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

Auguste Miller, a German, was arrested on Saturday, in the act of stealing a bag containing eleven dozen morocco skins, valued at $95, from the store of Brown & Sherwood, No. 139 Spruce-street. He was locked up by Justice Welsh to answer.

Two young men, named George Wood and James Wilson, were arrested the same day for stealing an overcoat, containing valuable papers, belonging to Mr. Francis McDonough, of Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The theft was committed at a barber's shop in the above vicinity where Mr. McD. was getting shaved. The thieves ran off with the coat, but were pursued and captured with it in their possession. They were taken before Justice Woon and locked up.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF DEPUTY SHERIFF SIMPSON.

Frank M'Cue, a notorious Five-Points thief, and one of the gang who recently attacked and robbed Mr. Robert Simpson, a deputy sheriff, as he was passing through William-street, was arrested on Saturday night, by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, and after being identified by Mr. Simpson, was locked up by Justice Brennan for trial. The prisoner is the "red-haired man," who ran off with $13 and a promissory note for $51, belonging to Mr. Simpson.

Miscellaneous.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

About 8¾ o'clock on Saturday evening, an unknown man was seen to fall overboard at Catharine-slip, and it is supposed he injured himself severely by striking his head against the side of a brig which lay near the Pier. Efforts were made to rescue him, but they were in vain, as he sank immediately.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Johnona Herring, an Irish woman, 23 years of age, attempted suicide on Saturday by jumping into the dock foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. She was, however, rescued by the mate of the brig *Triumph*, and properly provided for at a house near by.

Clear the Track.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, says: The owner shall level the snow and ice in front of his premises in such a manner as will admit of the convenient passing of horses, sleighs and carriages, under the penalty of one dollar.

Will you please set the Commissioner right, and tell him to see first who did put the snow and ice in front of the houses, and give order to the railroad companies to let the snow alone, or take the snow off entirely.

Don't punish people who own houses for mistakes the railroad companies committed.

A CONSTANT READER.

Sending Money by Mail.

Not long ago, a New-York trader visited this city on a collecting tour, and dispatched home in a letter a draft for $660. About a fortnight subsequently a letter was received from him, dated at New-York, stating that neither the draft nor letter, which he had deposited in the Post-office, had ever come to hand. Suspicion of the true cause flashed on the mind of the recipient of the news, and on proceeding to the Post-office he found that the New-Yorker had not prepaid his postage, and that his draft was quietly awaiting three cents to send it to his destination! *Moral*—People sending money by mail should know enough to prepay the postage.

Vox Populi, Lynn.

A Mother Comforted.

Mrs. Sharply heard that William Sharply had fallen from a sixth-story window and knocked his brains out. She consoled herself with a pinch of snuff, and the reflection that it couldn't be her Billy, because she knew he hadn't any brains.

Medical.

The Harvard College Medical Board has amended its rules so as to require that every candidate for the degree of M. D. shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; shall have pursued a three years course of study with a regular physician, and have attended two courses of lectures by each of the Professors; or one course with an equivalent in some other institution.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

U. S. District Court.—Term opens to-morrow.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 1 to 15. All the Judges at Chambers at 10 to 11 A. M.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 17, 71, 143, 264, 801, 312, 320, 126, 127, 135, 169, 166, 182, 210, 2033, 2034, 184½.

Superior Court.—Nos. 222, 255, 442, 455, 495, 496, 516, 529, 530, 532, 546, 535, 543, 545, 172, 270, 551, 557, 562, 564, 305, 4411, 566, 567, 569 to 575, 34, 21, 15, 16.

Common Pleas.—Part 1—Nos. 150, 300, 301, 303, 306, 307, 310, 311, 313, 315, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8. Part II—Nos. 61, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26 to 28, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 44, 57.

The Civil Courts.

This being the first day of the February Term, there will be an unusual hustle and excitement among the profession. The Supreme Court General Term will sit in banc, and have a very heavy appeal calendar. The Courts of the United States will present features of unusual interest during the month. The Superior Courts and Common Pleas have about the average amount of causes on their calendar, but nothing, that we can hear, is likely to create an unusual excitement.

General Sessions.

The following is the calendar of cases for disposal in the Court of General Sessions for the term commencing to-day, at which Judge Capron will preside: Receiving stolen goods 8, grand larceny 25, burglary 20, murder 2, forgery 8, felonious assault and battery 2, robbery 8, bastardy 2, stabbing 1, false pretences 1, kidnapping 1, illegal voting 1, bigamy 1, perjury 1, mayhem 1, abandonment 4; witnesses, 5. Total, 117.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INTERESTING OPINION—DIRECTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL CHARACTER.

Christy vs. *Murphy et al.*—It will be remembered that some days since we gave a report of the above entitled cause. A decision has recently been given, and the following opinion rendered. The opinion is decidedly rich, and well worth reading. It reminds us of an opinion rendered by Lumpkin, J., reported in Georgia Reports, for February, 1853, in the case of Lowe vs. Morris. There, the object was to decide whether a writ of error issued without a seal was void. In order to prove that it was not, the Justice went back to Biblical times. He says: "His signet or seal was the pledge of identity and fidelity executed by Tamar of Lord Judah, one of the twelve princes of Israel."—(Kings' Reports, book Genesis, c. xxxviii, v. 18; see also Esther, c. viii, v. 8 and 10.) Justice Clerke's opinion, however, contains some good wholesome ideas, which might be profitably conformed to.

Clerke, J.—It is now well established that the Court will grant an injunction against the use by one tradesman of the trade marks of another. Will this protection be extended to enterprises, undertaken for the purpose of affording amusement or recreation to the public? With regard to trade, it may be alleged that the interests of commerce and the encouragement of industry manifestly require and deserve the interposition of the Court; while the well-being of society is not sufficiently concerned to require the extension of this species of protection to undertakings of which the main, if not the sole object, is at the best mere pastime. This can be the only ground to which it can be plausibly claimed that the Court can make any difference in Interposing Relief between the present case and an ordinary case of trades-marks. But I have been unable to discover any essential difference in kind, in reference to this subject, between establishments formed for the purpose of trade and those formed for the purpose of mere amusement. There may be, in degree, a difference, and a considerable difference, in the respectibility and utility of such undertakings, but while neither exercises, or is necessarily calculated to exercise, any demoralizing influence, I consider one as well entitled to the protection of the law as the other. "Man does not live by bread alone," that is, the complete enjoyment, even of his physical existence, does not depend upon more food or raiment or other material substances, but upon the exercise of the various and numerous mental and moral faculties with which God has endowed us. It may be as necessary to laugh as to eat; and I am persuaded if people *would eat less and laugh more*, that their moral as well as physical well being would be materially improved. The gravest of poets sings that

"The love of pleasure is man's oldest born;
Wisdom, her youngor sister, though more grave,
Was meant to minister and not to mar
In pertial pleasure, queen of human hearts."

It is unquestionably the duty of Courts to regard with disfavor every establishment having any tendency to corrupt the public morals, to create idle or dissipated habits, to encourage a craving for undue excitement, or to impair the taste for domestic attachments and domestic society. Nothing has been shown in this motion to induce me to believe that the establishment of the plaintiff had any tendency to produce effects of this description. His entertainments may not be of that kind in which men of the highest refinement and delicacy of culture would take any particular delight, but they serve a very salutary purpose if they afford diversion and music to the million at a small expense, and without the dissipation and silly display of places of much greater pretensions.

The plaintiff organized and established in 1842, a band of performers of Negro Minstrelsy which he shortly afterwards named, after himself, "Christy's Minstrels;" he was the first who established this species of entertainments; when he commenced it he incurred some expenditure of time, labor and money, and continued it with success in this City until the Fall of 1854, when he suspended it here, and went to California; after an absence of some months he returned; he has not yet resumed his performances, but declares that it is his intention soon to do do. In the mean time, the defendants, most of whom belonged to his band, but were merely employed by him as performers at a certain stipend, have assumed the style and name of "Christy's Minstrels," and he asks the Court to enjoin them against continuing the use of this name. For the reasons I have mentioned, I think he is entitled to its exclusive use, and unless he has given to the defendants a licence to use it, his application must be granted.

The defendants have furnished no satisfactory evidence of such a license; and if they had, unless they could also show it was irrevocable, they would have no right to continue the use of this name one moment after he signified his intention to discontinue or withdraw the privilege.

The motion to continue the injunction granted with $10 costs. For plaintiff, F. S. Stallknecht; for defendant, J. M. Van Cott.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

The Attorney-General vs. *The Life and Fire Insurance Company.*—Order Granted.

Canter vs. *Canter*.—The bill is not drawn in conformity with rule 64.

Miles vs. *Lasch*.—Order to be made, with certain regulations.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Scarce and quiet at old figures. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 84 bbls. Pearls, and 337 bbls. Pots, together 421 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is in brisk demand, mostly for the trade, at buoyant rates. This day's sales reach 5,500 bags at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, obligingly furnished us with a copy of a private telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 1, advising of a strong market there, with sales of 9,000 bags Rio to Western merchants, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. This intelligence had a very favorable influence on our market to-day. The stock of Rio here is now down to about 28,500 bags. Other kinds are quiet, but stilly held. The stock of Java does not exceed 26,500 pkgs. The stock of all other descriptions comprises only about 9,000 bags.

COTTON—The demand is tolerably animated at buoyant prices. The sales of the week ending this evening are estimated at nearly 13,500 bales, here and *in transitu*. Though some owners claim rather higher rates, the annexed list may be considered a fair representation of the market value of the various grades:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	10¾
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather better request, but are without essential change in prices. The sales since our last embrace 6,400 bbls., mostly to home dealers—shippers maintaining no inclination to purchase. The sales were effected at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Ordinary state	$7 75 @ 7 81½
Straight State	7 81½@ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Ohio	8 12½@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 75 @11 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only mail lots. Superfine to best Extra at $8 12½@$10 ₱ bbl. South'rn is quiet and depressed. The sales in a small amount, to about 600 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 15 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is obtainable at fully 5c. ₱ bushel below Thursday's currency, but, though the stock is small, there is a reluctance to buy, even at the aforementioned reduction. We can only report a sale of an average parcel of Canadian White at $2 06 ₱ bushel. Rye is actively inquired for by shippers, and is steady in price. 12,500 bushels have been purchased at $1 30@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are dull and drooping. Corn is inactive and irregular in value. Buyers are unwilling to move until they get their letters per *Arabia*. The sales since our last have been confined to about 10,500 bushels, in small lots, at 80c. for New-Jersey Yellow; 83c.@86c. for old Southern Mixed; 81c.@83c. for new Southern Yellow and White, and 86c.@88c. for old Western Mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet at old figures.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held. Faber & Perkins, brokers, inform us that the total stock on hand is about 3,300 tons, against 5,000 tons same date last year.

LIME—Sales have been reported of two small cargoes of Rockland, at 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 400 bbls. New-Orleans purchased at 44c.@46c. ₱ gallon. The stock here to-day embraced about 2,100 bbls. New-Orleans, and 120 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Essentially the same.

OILS—The business in all kinds has been quite limited at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still less active and is on the decline, though holders are reluctant to sell at any material abatement in prices. The sales since our last comprise about 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 19¾ @$16 25 for Mess, and $14 12½@$14 25 for Prime ₱ barrel. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is less active, but steady with a very small stock, at 9¾c.@ 10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 275 bbls. good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef favors buyers,—the sales since our last, including only 850 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10 25@$11 25 for do. Mess, and $13 25@$14 25 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling less freely at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 29c. @30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is rather dull and heavy, at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—150 trcs. changed hands, to-day, at yesterday's reduced prices.

SPICES—The demand is generally limited, at old figures.

SUGARS—Are held with increased firmness, but there is not much doing. The accounts from Havana of had weather for planters, and the news by the *Arabia* of improved prices in England, induce among holders a strong feeling, which meets with but a faint responsee from buyers. Messrs. Porn & Sage, in their circular for the *Baltic*, to-day, mentioned that, during the last fortnight, there was experienced an improved demand for qualities suitable to the trade. A large portion of this demand has been for the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, in all of which places there are light stocks.

TIN—Is generally quoted above the views of buyers. Sales light. Stocks also light.

WHALEBONE—Holders ask a slight advance, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any actual improvement.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prices taken at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were extremely quiet and unsettled. Operators were anxious to get their European letters, by the *Arabia*, before entering into any new engagements of importance. We heard of no movements of magnitude.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

LEWIS A. MORRIS & CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

During the early portion of the past month, our market for American Hemp was even more inactive than it had previously been, and, under the influence of forced sales, prices, for a time, declined sensibly. This unanticipated state of things, however, proved only temporary, and was followed by a healthy reaction, so that sales have been recently made at prices which show an improvement of from $15 to $20 ₱ ton, on the rates obtained for those lots pressed for immediate sale, upon arrival, with which the transactions of the new year commenced. The stock, as reported in our circular for January, consisted of

Undressed.....4,203 bales	Dressed.....1,481 bales
Arrived since.. 615 bales	Arrived since.. 872 bales

The month's sales embrace 1,243 bales undressed at $178@$180, and 727 bales dressed at $235@$260 for medium; $260@$260 for fine; and $265@$270 for extra fine hand dressed, leaving the present stock in first hands—Undressed 3,575 bales; Dressed 1,626 bales; which is very firmly held, and mostly at the following quotations:

Undressed, fair to good	$ —@$180
Undressed, good to prime	$185@$190
Undressed, choice	$ —@$ —
Dressed, ordinary to medium	$250@$260
Dressed, fine	$265@$270
Dressed, extra fine (hand dressed)	$275@$ —

Russian Hemp—Remains unchanged, as, with the exception of some peace rumors noticed below, but little further has transpired of all calculated to affect the course of the markets during the coming season. The cost of inland transportation to the point of shipment has been much lessened under new arrangements, so that prices may rule lower, and such appears to be the general feeling. On the other hand, however, surmises have been current that the allied fleets may, blockade the Russian ports, which would totally prevent shipments. Some American vessels are in the Baltic, and it is expected they will be able to get out with full cargoes of Hemp and Yarns before the appearance there of the blockading fleets in the Spring. The last London quotations were £42@£43.

Manila—Stock on hand Jan. 1, 15,000 bales. Arrived since, including Dec. 31, 11,379 bales.

The advices received from Manila were of a character to impart increased firmness to holders here, and the demand being brisk the sales were large, including the receipts and about 2,000 bales from store, at 10½@11c., leaving about 13,000 bales in first hands, which are held at 11c.@11¾c., the market closing very firm.

Sisal.—No arrivals. Small sales from store at 10¾c.

Jute—Remains without much change. The receipts at this port in January were 1,150 bales. The sales amount to 1,000 bales at $87½@$90, at which latter price the stock remaining in first hands, about 1,100 bales, is held.

Gunny Cloth—As is usual at this season, the market for this article has been very quiet, and sales limited; prices also are a little lower, 13c. being above the range, though many holders refuse to offer their stocks at this rate, awaiting a change as the Spring opens.

Imports at Boston from Jan. 1 to Jan. 30:

1856	1,459 bales.
1855	1,315 bales.

H. D. Ucll's Hide and Leather Circular.

Hides.—The receipts for this month have been quite large, amounting to 205,000, of which 136,350 were from Foreign Ports and 18,600 Coastwise. The demand has been steady with but little variation in prices, and only a slight increase in the stock, owing chiefly to the heavy sales made in December to arrive. Although but little animation is manifested by the trade, prices have been well maintained, owing to the firmness of holders who were unwilling to make any material concessions, as the present receipts cost very high in South America.

The sales during the week have been larger than those of any week during the month, and the stock has materially diminished. Receipts have been to a fair extent and have been sold as soon as offered at current rates.

There is now little or no difficulty experienced in shipping Hides to the interior, and as we may therefore expect a good demand for some time to come, there is but little prospect of an accumulation of stock.

Receipts have been 37,476 Hides, as follows: 19,417 Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Hannibal*; 8 764 Rio Grande, ₱ *W. A. Kibby*; 593 Curacoa, ₱ *Venus*; 370 Mexican, ₱ *Onward*; 283 Savanilla, ₱ *Osprey*, and 7,797 coastwise, and 800 Dry and 300 Salted Rio Grande Horse, and 150 Dry and 1,802 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, making in all 29,629 from foreign ports, and 7,797 coastwise, including 5,154 Mexican.

Sales are: 11,032 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., at 26c., 6 mos., usual selection, (part before arrival;) 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 25c., cash, less 5 ₱ cent., usual selection; 768 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 25½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 12,900 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 23¾c., 6 mos., usual selection, part cash, less discount; 3 000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24c., 6, 7, and 8 mos., usual selection; 1,330 Dry Tampico, 20½ lbs., at 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,189 Dry and Salted Tampico, at 22c. for Dry, and 19c. for Salted, 6 mos., usual selection; 1,772 Dry Orinoco, 19 lbs., at 22½c., 6 mos., as they run; 300 Dry Porto Rico, 23 lbs., at 17½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,000 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 16½c., cash, as they run; 1,200 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 700 Dry Texas, 27@38 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 350 Green Salted Para, 46 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 10,000 to 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., at 22c., usual selection. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Correo*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Frank*, from Porto Cabello, with 7,000 hides; the *Sarah Burton*, from Porto Cabello, with 6,000 hides; the steamer *Tennessee*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides; the *Ida Raines*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 51,600, as follows: 14,400 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 8,700 Dry Rio Grande; 15,600 Dry Orinoco; 900 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 300 Dry Savanilla; 600 Dry San Juan; 2,500 Dry Bahia; 7,200 Dry Mexican; 2,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c.

Leather—There has been a gradual improvement in this article during the month, with a fair demand and very limited receipts, leaving the market quite bare of stock at the close of the month. The supplies in the hands of the boot and shoe manufacturers is quite light, and the prospect of a good Spring trade in Leather is very flattering. The sales of Leather, last month, were 175,000 sides of Hemlock, and 26,000 Oak—in all, 201,000 sides, out including Leather in the rough. The demand still continues good, and sales are fully equal to the receipts, leaving a very poor assortment at the close of each week. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency. Oak is in good request, but in very poor supply. Receipts of Hemlock, 38 200; of Oak, 6,200. Sales of Hemlock, 35 000; of Oak, 4,200. Stock of Hemlock, 37,000; of Oak, 6,000. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24¾c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25¾c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23¾c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23¾c.@24¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20¾c.@2.¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25½c.@27c., on 6 months' credit.

Hair—Is in good request, and prices are well sustained with a very light stock. A large parcel was on board the *Pericles*, from Buenos Ayres, which was abandoned, at sea, as reported last week. Sales during the week have been quite extensive, comprising 8,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, mixed, at 26c.@26½c.; 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. do., at 27c.; 20,000 lbs. Rio Grande, mixed, ₱ lb. 28c.@28½c. Buenos Ayres, 26¾c.@27c.

Skins—*Goat*—With the exception of about 00 bales of Curacoa, the cargo of the *Venus*, which arrived this week and have not yet been landed, we have been entirely without supplies this month. Prices have no doubt, been sustained, and will probably range higher than last year. Heavy Skins are especially scarce and eagerly sought after, and dealers have already received orders for more than they can supply. Prime heavy Skins are held at 60c. An invoice of 21,000 Buenos Ayres has been sold on private terms.

Deer—Have been in active demand and nearly all the Skins in first hands have been sold at full prices. Domestic Skins are coming forward very slowly and only in small parcels. Sales comprise 25 bales Bolivar, at 48c.; 4,000 lbs. Arkansas, at 30c.; 700 lbs. Indian, dressed, at $1 38@$1 50 ₱ lb.; 800 lbs. Florida, at 78c. and 600 lbs. Honduras, at 65¾c., cash.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $21; Palatka, $23.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schroder, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. Smith, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 37 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents. Office, No. 12 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., Jan. 16, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of FORTY-SEVEN PER CENT. to policy-holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The plan of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus G. Dowuing,	George Curtis,
Garnay B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hell,
Penning Ouer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Renben Withers,	J. P Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. Tuomy, Secretary.

LAKE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Terre Haute and Alton R. R Co.
Office No. 18 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due Feb. 1, 1856, upon the Eight per cent. Bonds of the FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America.

CHAS TULLAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, January 28, 1856.—The interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due first February proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

City Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due Feb. 1, on 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Company's office, No. 45 William-st.

J. M. CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 8d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 16 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 2 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. Van PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, Jan. 15, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this Bank will call at the City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday, Feb 5 and 6, and sign the articles of association, at which time and place the books of subscription will be ready.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
$7,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
Ogle Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds..$1,000
$2,500 Stockton City 10 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
50 shares Michigan Central Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares Third-av. Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Sixth-av. Railroad.....$100 each
225 shares Second-av. Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad
10 shares New-Haven and Hartford Railroad..$100 each
448 shares Toledo Nursery Association.....$50 each
20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company..$100 each
25 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
25 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
25 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company.....$50 each
25 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each
25 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—English velvet and Brussels carpets, piano-forte, elegant French plate pier glasses, &c.—THIS DAY (Monday) at 11 o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., near 14th-st., SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell as above, the entire parlour of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, mahogany do., do. in hair cloth; centre and sunrise side and sofa tables, rosewood étagere, with mirror front and 4 back, bookcase, French plate pier glasses, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, French shades, splendid decorated China vases, French clock, mantel ornaments, velvet tapestry and Ingrain carpets. Chamber Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled chamber suite, marble-top bureaus and washstands, China toilet sets, gilt-frame mirrors, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, settees and other fancy chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Dining-room and basement furniture—Extension dining-table, tea tables, spring-seat chairs, sofa, arm-chairs, tea trays, China, glass and crockery ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, a large variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' UNEXPIRED LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Condition of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,350, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $2,350 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. This an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 87 and 85, and distant respectively 328 and 200 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 22 feet wide and 90 feet deep, the houses 22 by 56 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent, per annum. For further particulars inquire of
D. D. NEVINS, Executor,
No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCK.—10,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $25, will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, grist and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for engineer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstak, Kays & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE AT CLINTON HOTEL.—THIS DAY, (Monday, Feb 4,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Clinton Hotel, commencing with the dining-room furniture, comprising a very large assortment of china and glass-ware, silver-plated do., rich castors and cutlery, six mahogany dining and extension tables, 100 arm-chairs (dining) in oak, several very large size oil-paintings, very valuable. Also all the office and setting-room furniture. Also, if time will permit all the balance of useful furniture, comprising about 500 lots. Also all the upper furniture, laundry do., &c., &c. Also about 150 tons coal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling-house on the premises lately occupied by EZRA B. MEGARR, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE SIX-STORY HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND.—With a frame building on the rear of the same, known as No. 113 Sullivan-st., on the west side, and between Prince and Spring sts., commencing 175 feet south of Prince st., said lot being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.
One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. 7 Broad-st., TWO BLACK PONIES—one 15 six years old and the other 13 five years old; warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together, but may be driven singly; 12 hands high, with harness and traps all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 18th-st., between the 7th and 8th ave., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 26 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 3 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 23 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 32 set of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 brushes, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer,
No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

GROCERIES, SLEIGH BELLS, CIGARS, LIQUORS, SPERM CANDLES, SOAP.—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Indigo, teas, coffee, sugars, rice, starch, toys, mustard, pencils, paper, knives and forks, clocks, planes, files, shirt collars, stocks, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by catalogue, sale all kinds of C., blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China, silver-plated ware, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods well packed for shipping.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; especially Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collateral Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life and Trust Company, Bank.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Trade of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 66 Water-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 221 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.
GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President.
JAS. H. STEBBINS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,330	$21,330
22 Allegheny County (6. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	15,430
22 Allegheny County (5. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,440
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds.....	33,000	23,400
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents.....	33,000	30,400
26 Reading Railroad Bonds.....	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents....	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's survey value.....	98,835	61,850
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	50,000	25,000
Bills receivable.....	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription.....	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets.....	$422,319	
Cash Value of Assets.....		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1855.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1854, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by the letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. P. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,000 84. DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are all (including features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL K. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 29, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 123 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 22 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That HENRY VELVERTON, ROBERT VELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who respectively reside in the City of New-York have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the partnership name or firm of VELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN, in which all the parties interested are the said ROBERT VELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who are the general partners, and the said HENRY VELVERTON, who is the special partner; that the said HENRY VELVERTON has contributed the sum of $21,000 in cash, as capital towards the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1856, and to terminate on the 1st day of February, 1861.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.
HENRY VELVERTON,
by ROBERT VELVERTON, his Attorney.
ROBERT VELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.
VELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN will occupy the store Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CONDIT, JENKINS & CO., expires this day by limitation.
CONDIT, JOHN A.
JENKINS, JAMES E.
EDWARD BUTLER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Stock Commission business, and the purchase and sale of Insurance Scrip, at No. 21 William-st.
JOHN A. CONDIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock Commission business, at No. 61 Beaver-st., under the name and firm of JENKINS & BUTLER.
JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned late of the firm of HILBERT, COE & JOHNSON, have this day associated themselves in business under the firm of H. A. JOHNSON & CO.
H. A. JOHNSON,
WM. S. NICHOLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will devote his attention to the purchase of Railroad Iron in London during the ensuing Summer, and will be happy to receive orders direct or through his agents, H. A. JOHNSON & CO.
WILLIAM H. GILBERT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand, No. 196 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts., where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand.
DAVID M. EARL,
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
GEORGE C. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 13 Canal-st.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.—Mr. THEODORE S. LITTELL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. F. R. LITTELL & CO.

MR. JOHN SLOANE has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Feb. 1, 1856.
W. & J. SLOANE.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—McKESSON & ROBINS have removed from the old stand, No. 127 Maiden-lane, to their new stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., four doors below William, where they will continue the wholesale Drug business as heretofore, with increased facilities.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 66 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detention, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and depraved condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
In reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—It is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1790. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy be used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION. RICORD'S CELEBRATED REMEDY for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under Ricord himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; all laying all over excitement and infusing into them organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the methods in Paris and London for treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application of business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARLAN'S ANOTISTIC OIL, in cases of deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. It being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."
Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. F. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer.
R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 303 Hudson-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JOHN S. WILLARD against H. W. HORTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 21, 1855.
LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office Jan. 2, 1856. (Ja7-law6w M*) L. K. MILLER, Attorney.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers attached to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:20 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave

New-York Daily Times.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.

Examination before the United States Commissioner—The Claim of Freedom—Disposition to Rist.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Jan. 31.

The party of fugitive slaves, consisting of two men, two women and three children, were, yesterday morning, brought in custody by the United States Marshal before United States Commissioner [illegible]. [illegible] Pinnell, of Covington, and Col. Chambers, of Cincinnati, appeared for the claimants, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wood. Messrs. Jolliffe & Gitchell appeared for the defendants.

The two men, Simon Garner and Robert Garner, and the oldest woman, Mary Garner, wife of Simon, are claimed by Mr. Marshall. Margaret Gardar, against whom the Coroner's jury on Tuesday evening found a verdict of murder, with her three remaining children, are claimed by Mr. Gaines.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Joliffe applied for a postponement that the defence might have time to obtain witnesses. By those witnesses he expected to prove that the woman Mary Garner, had frequently been over to this city with the knowledge, consent and command of her alleged owners, for the purpose of marketing, etc.; that the young man, Robert Garner, three years ago, was in this city employed for four days driving hogs, and, though he feared the evidence might not prove so clear, he expected to prove similar facts of the other adult parties. He asked the Court for time to obtain witnesses.

Col. Chambers opposed the application and insisted that the examination should proceed. He expected every possible obstruction.

Mr. Joliffe explained that the writ of *habeas corpus* had intercepted the proceedings; he had never seen his clients until the previous afternoon. He expected the same courtesy as would be granted in a case of $10,000 in money or an estate.

Col. Chambers insisted on a professional show, in writing, of the names of the witnesses, and what was expected to be proved by them.

A considerable time was occupied while Mr. Joliffe took the affidavits of his clients. The allegations in the affidavit of the elder woman, Mary Garner, are as follows:

About five years ago, Cos. Warrington, of Covington, hired her of James Marshall, who claims her as his slave. She heard Warrington ask Marshall if he was afraid she would run away. Marshall replied that she might pass and repass to Cincinnati whenever she pleased; he had no fear of her running away. She lived in Covington with Warrington more than twelve months; during that time she frequently came to Cincinnati to attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. She never concealed her coming from Warrington or any other person, and Warrington was frequently aware of her passage to Cincinnati; she never heard of any objection to her crossing the river; she also sometimes came to market in Cincinnati with Warrington; at other times with both his wife and sister; Benjamin Connolly, Mrs. Warrington's brother, knows of her so passing; also, Mr. Keneday, of the Covington ferry-boat. Having been in jail, without the means of obtaining witnesses, she prays the Court to protect her in her rights.

On the application of Col. Chambers, Mr. Pollock was appointed Reporter for the Court. It was also decided that the case involving Mr. Marshall's claim of ownership should be first examined.

The affidavit of Robert Garner was then read by Mr. Jeliffe. It alleges that five weeks before last Christmas, Thomas Marshall, son of Marshall who claims to be their owner, brought him over to Cincinnati, and kept him here about five hours. About four years ago, Wm. Timberlake, a store-keeper in Covington, had him in jail, and brought him over to Ohio to measure wheat; he was then in Ohio from Monday to Saturday. James Marshall, four years since, brought him to this side to drive hogs, and he then staid on the Ohio side four days and five nights. He was also hired to Poor, of Covington, and by his direction carried a trunk to Cincinnati. Deponent asks time to obtain witnesses in proof of these facts.

Col. Chambers denied that any right of freedom accrued to a slave by his owner bringing him over to Ohio, when the slave voluntarily returned.

Mr. Jeliffe contended that a slave brought to the soil of Ohio by his owner, or the agent of the owner, became free, and that freedom no after act could take away.

The affidavit of Margaret Garner was then read; it alleges that John Gaines, who claims her as his slave, brought her when she was a small girl to Ohio, to nurse his daughter, and that she remained in Cincinnati until the evening. She expects to prove this fact by Mr. Gaines, now in Oregon, and asks a continuance until his evidence can be obtained. She also deposes that her children, William, Samuel and Scilla, were born after her having been thus brought into Ohio.

In the case of Mary Garner, the Commissioner said that the case ought to be carefully considered, as it was not an ordinary one. The question in hand is not one of dollars and cents, but of liberty. A reasonable time to bring in testimony is asked for. The points raised in the affidavits and the genuineness of the statements there raised, he was not then called upon now to declare, but with respect to the time requested, precedent, as well as his own feelings, would govern him; the Court would do what was just and right.

The point raised by the defence, on behalf of Mary Garner, was an important one, and the Court would consider its relation to the other cases, it was a question that ought to be fully and fairly investigated. The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, the prisoners in the meantime being remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The position of the case at the adjournment was this: Mr. Schiffe, the counsel for the defence, claimed that any slave passing into the Free State of Ohio, with the consent of his or her owner, or his agent, which an individual is who hires a slave, becomes free by the act. The freedom of an individual once gained cannever be lost, except in case of punishment for crime.

This principle of the perpetuity of freedom is sanctioned by custom, the spirit of our laws, the laws of civilized nations, and the Constitution of this State, which instrument declares that no involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall exist within the borders of Ohio. On this ground Mr. Jelliffe contends that Mary Garner, Robert Garner, and Margaret Garner, are all free persons, and were so when arrested by the U. S. Marshal.

In opposition to this, Col. Chambers laid down the position that whatever rights a slave might acquire by entering, with his owner's knowledge and consent, a Free State, they were forfeited when he voluntarily returned to Slavery. This position the counsel for the claimants did not argue.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed outside of the Court by several colored persons, both male and female, because an officer stationed at the door refused to permit any of them to enter.

At the adjournment of Court a considerable police force was ready to escort the fugitives to jail, for whom an omnibus was waiting at the door. A considerable crowd collected outside, and when the officers attempted to clear a road to the vehicle, considerable opposition was shown. Some scuffling and fighting took place, and one or two parties were taken to the Hammond-street station house by the officers, apparently for the purpose of creating a diversion. Four or five decently dressed colored women in the crowd seemed the most bent upon resistance and opposition. When a road was cleared to the omnibus, the fugitives were conducted inside, the police mounted the steps and the top, and a number surrounded it; then the prisoners were taken off. It is evident that much irritable feeling exists, but the disposition evinced by Commissioner Pendery, to act fairly toward all parties, and to view the question in a kindly light toward the fugitives and their friends, while he faithfully discharges the sworn duties of his office, will doubtless assist in allaying agitation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS PLEASTER.

[illegible] OTHERS.

[illegible], New-York.

[illegible] a fullness or partial [illegible] small blood vessels [illegible] and often cure [illegible] more surely to use [illegible] backache, a [illegible] the back, often [illegible] pains in the [illegible] to implant effec- [illegible] ipation, bruises [illegible] the bowels— [illegible] by this cele- [illegible] ial found in the [illegible] open compass, [illegible] and other choice gums and [illegible] are the material [illegible] celebrated plasters. They are [illegible] plasters what traveling by [illegible] day, to the stage- [illegible] ing years ago. While [illegible] soothing and warming [illegible] the United [illegible] without many of [illegible] of the who [illegible] application [illegible] they still [illegible]

[illegible] quality [illegible]

would command for them a large share of public patronage.

They have already become favorably known in England, France, Holland, and in the city of Hamburg; in Rio da Janeiro, in Rio Grand do Snl, in the Brazils, in the city of Assumption, in Paraguay; in Montevideo, in Lima and Bogota; their sale has become great in the latter city, in San Francisco and at Valparaise; in every country where they have been introducad, they have proved a blessing to the afflicted. Merchants can at once perceive their importance as an article of commerce.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

FARNVILLE, Ls., March 8, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK—*Sir:* I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D.'s; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-Irritant effect of your plaster, for it le prodnced in such a mild and gradnal way, as well as the invogorating action it gives to the capillary circulation around the parts to which they are applied, with the great nervous eedative influence they exert upon all nervous diseases.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I have had experience of the qunlities of tho plasters heretofore in use, but must place yours at the head of them all. Every medical mnn who becomes acquainted with them will assuredly recommend hie patients to use no other than the Medicated India Rubber Plaster of Dr. Allcock. Yours very truly,

I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

A man came into the etore a few days ago, and said he had bought one of a druggiet in South America, and that it cured him of a lame shoulder, when everything else had failed to halp him; that he must always have a few on hand—that he would not begrudge fifty dollars for one, so valuable did he ceteem them. He bought two dozen of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the back, just above the kidneys; liniment and cupping were used, but she could not stir without screaming out. Her doctor hethought himself of ALLCOCK'S plasters, and had one placed on the part. In one hour the pain entirely left her and she walked quite well, being only weak from the cupping and the sickness in consequence of the great pain experienced. She had no return.

The Plasters are sold at 25 cents each, by

T. ALLCOCK & CO.,
Brandreth Building.

At No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and Country.

[Advertisement.]

PERDI'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be produced at this house a new grand historical Irish Drama, from the pen of that successful author, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, entitled the "Invasion of Ireland, or the Oath of MacMurrough." The Manager, with his usual energy and liberality, has spared neither pains nor expense in placing it effectively upon the stage. The Pantomime of "Asphodel" will be performed with it all the week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A New Class in Phrenology will be formed on Tuesday evening next at the Cabinet, where gentlemen and ladies may obtain a practical knowledge of this most useful and interesting science. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

At Yorkville, on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. S. C. Ferry WILLIAM BREWSTER, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs VIRGINIA STEWART, of New-York City.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. J. H. Pitcher, Mr. JOHN L. SAGENDORPH, of Claverack, and Miss J. M. DEMAREST, of New-York City.

In Camden, Mich., on Sunday, Jan. 27, by A. E. Richmond, Esq., Mr. ASEL PARKER, of Sycamore, Ill., to Mrs. CLEMINA PARKER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, CLARA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. S. Tompkins, and granddaughter of Wm. Close, in the 3d year of her age.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, of inflammation of the brain, THOMAS H. FERRIS, jr., aged 3 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Mangin-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Sleep on, dear Tommy,
Thy father mourns thy loss,
Thy mother's heart is breaking,
But God has called him to his arms,
To worship with our Jesus.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. ADALINE DEWITT STACY, widow of the late Ebridge G. Stacy, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ebbitt Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Barnhart's,) between 9th and 7th sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, of convulsion of the lungs after a painful illness, LAURA WARD, daughter of L. B. Ware, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the father, No. 113 4th-st., at 12 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, JACOB A. BOOME, aged 50 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family, the members of American Flag Chapter, No. 24, O. U. A., and the members of the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 580 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM L. STRANAHAN, Jr., aged 2 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 276 Madison-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at No. 80 North 5th-st., ELIZABETH DAVIS, aged 57 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Westchester, on Sunday morning, at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Tompson, Sr., Esq., JOHN W. ADER, son of the late WM. ADER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Williamsbridge Station on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, ELISHA PEARSALL, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Tuesday 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, CHARLIE, twin son of Robert and Mary E. Squires, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 39th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock.

At Newburg, on Friday, Feb. 1, of consumption, DAVID CAMPBELL, aged 40 years, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland.

Funeral at Newburg, from the house of B. B. Chambers, in Grand-st., near 3d, on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, by taking the 12 M. train of the Hudson River Railroad. They can return by the Evening Express.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 2.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95	111	Erie Railroad	58⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	85⅜	10	do	58⅝
5,000	do	85⅛	1521	do	58⅝
5,000	do	86	100	do	58⅝
5,000	Californ. 6s	84	50	do	58⅝
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94⅜	100	do	58⅝
1,000	do	96	100	do	58⅝
3,000	Cin 6s	96	150	do	58⅝
5,000	Har. 1st m. bds.	81	450	do	58⅝
1,000	F. Bas'n 7s	87	200	do	58⅝
1,000	H. R. 2d Mt. Bs	83	50	do	58⅝
1,000	H. R. 3d Mt. Bs	64	10	Cleve., C. & Cin	90⅝
20,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	89	5	do	100
500	do	81⅞	51	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63
20,500	do	83	200	Long Island R. R.	22
4,500	do	81⅞	200	do	21⅞
5,000	do	82⅛	300	do	22⅝
6,000	Ill. Prd. bs. with p.	86	200	Harlem Railroad	17⅜
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m. b.	75	300	do	18
20	Bank of N. America	102	200	do	17⅞
100	Canton Co	22⅝	50	Harlem Preferred	59
200	do	22⅝	200	Reading Railroad	87
50	do	22⅝	300	do	87
58	Ga. & Ch. R. R	107	1062	do	86⅝
5	do	110	100	do	86⅝
5	do	109⅜	200	do	86⅝
100	Flor. & Key. Jt. S'k	⅜	25	Hudson River R. R.	30
100	do	⅜	100	do	30
500	Nic. Trans. Co	23	135	Michigan Cen. R. R.	80⅞
200	do	23⅛	50	do	80⅞
200	do	23	55	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	85⅛
100	do	23	50	do	85⅛
150	do	23⅛	245	do	89
500	do	23⅛	25	do	89⅛
300	do	23	45	do	89⅛
100	do	23	100	do	89⅜
100	do	23	100	do	89
50	do	23	100	do	89
250	do	22⅞	50	Panama R. R.	109⅝
200	Penna. Coal Co.	101	200	do	109⅝
310	Cumb. Coal Co.	22⅝	310	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73⅝
200	do	22⅝	200	do	73⅝
50	do	22⅝	200	do	73⅝
200	do	22⅝	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	87
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	99⅜	100	do	87⅛
50	do	99⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	95	200	Erie Railroad	53⅜
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	88	200	do	53½
50	Cumb'd Coal Co.	22⅝	110	do	53⅝
100	Hlear. Trans. Co.	23⅜	200	do	53⅝
150	Flor. & Key Joint	⅜	100	do	53⅝
10	Cleve. C. & Cin	100	350	do	53⅝
100	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	89⅛	200	do	53⅝
100	do	89	100	do	53⅝
150	do	89	200	do	53⅝
7	do	88⅜	37	Harlem Preferred	59⅛
100	Harlem Railr'd	17⅜	55	Hudson River R. R.	30
100	do	17⅜	100	do	30

MONDAY, Feb. 4—A. M.

The mails by the steamer *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool Jan. 19, were delivered at our Post-Office yesterday afternoon. The newspaper and circular accounts, as well as the information which we derive from our private correspondents, and from passengers who came ont in this steamer, greatly strengthen the telegraphic summary from Halifax, that an eerly Peace is relied npon from the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian ultimatnm. The Vienna official dispatch to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was received and made public at Paris on Thursday, Jan. 17, is expressed in stronger and more decided terme than that of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR to the British Government. And so are the newspaper dispatches from Berlin and Vienna. The terms employed in the communication to the French Government are, that the terms were accepted at St. Petersbnrg "pure and simple," *as the preliminaries of Peace.* The construction of Sir H. SEYMOUR'S dispatch is that they were accepted *es the basis of negotiations.* The donbts to which the latter gave rise, after the first flash of excitement on the London Stock Exchange, as to the good faith of Russia—recollecting that she had defeated the end of a somewhat similar acceptance of terms last Winter—prodnced a reaction in the Funds of about ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. But we understand that telegraphic advices from Loudon to Saturday, 19th January, were received yesterday to the effect that Consols had again touched 90 ₱ cent. The editorial commentaries on the news in the London papers draw the distinction between the proceeding lest Winter and the terms of the present proposition—while admitting that there is sufficient donbt of the result, to induce no relaxation on the part of the English Government in preparing vigorously for the campaign of 1856. In Paris the extreme rise in the *Rente* was about 5 ₱ cent. from Wednesday, or 6 ₱ cent. from the lowest point by the previons steamer, say 68.50 for the Threes, against 62.45. The reaction was to 67, followed by another advance to 67.75. The shares of the *Cridit Mobilier* was to 1,410 francs; 500 francs being the par, with the utmost activity in Railway securities, of which it is stated no less than 350 millions of dollars have been added to the Empire since the *coup d'état* of LOUIS NAPOLEON in December, 1851. The advances upon these by the Bank of France amounted, two years afterwards, to $69,440,000. The French Budget for 1856 has been reported to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance. It shows a high degree of prosperity in the ordinary trade revenues, and available extraordinary resources for the war expenditures of 1856, in

Surplus from Loans paid in	$24,000,000
Instalments to come in	82,400,000
Total extraordinary means	$106,400,000

The English Bank return to the 12th January shows a further reduction of coin of $595,000. The receipts of Australian Gold between the 12th and 19th at London were $1,675,000. No change was made at the meeting of the Directors on Thursday, 17th, in the rate of discount. The subject of one-pound notes had been fully discussed in financial circles in the early part of the week, previous to the Peace news. The Money market continued active; for Discounts 6 ₱ cent.; on Stocks 5 ₱ cent. The Discounts of the Bank which ran out between the 5th and 12th and were not renewed amounted to $12,280,000. The amount advanced on Government Scenrities increased $12,875,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,365,548	£4,644,455	£11,299,634
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,883,265	11,204,438
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,239,530	11,283,224
Nov. 24	18,651,439	5,492,645	11,189,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,269,741	6,556 625	11,396,338
Dec. 22	19,204,123	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,177,369	5,963,850	10,820,113
Jan. 5	19,871,574	5,620,375	10,535,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,837,005	10,416,951

The Stock Exchange at London was partially strengthened by the rumor of Bank relief through the issue of £1 notes, and like that of Paris, gained some degree of firmness before the important advices made public on Thursday morning. The following table will show the fluctuatione in Consols since the 11th January:

	For Money.			For Account.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Mon. 14	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	88⅞
Tues. 15	89⅛	89⅜	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	89⅜
Wed. 16	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜
Thur. 17	87⅜	90⅝	90⅛	87⅜	90⅝	90⅝
Fri. 18	89⅜	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	90⅝	90

Our circular advices in regard to Cotton and Grain at Liverpool correspond with the Telegraphic summary. The best informed among them about Breadstuffs say that the market was brought to a complete stand on Friday. The tenor of the Cotton news authorized the belief that on the receipt of the diminished estimates of the crop on this side which went out week before last, a further advance will be realized without some unlooked-for contradiction of the political news from Vienna. Of American Stocks, the following brief circular from Mr. SATTERTHWAITE presents the best view. It will not escape remark that no allusion is made to the President's Message, which, with the most warlike construction that could be put upon it, scarcely influenced the English Funds an eighth ₱ cent. It was made public in London on Monday, Jan. 14:

"since our last the intelligence of the acceptance by Russia of the terms of peace offered by the Allies has produced an extraordinary change in Consols and all English and French Securities. The effect of peace operates so directly on our own Stocks, that attention has hitherto been almost exclusively directed to them, and we have very little activity to note in American Securities. The sellers at low prices have, however, in most cases withdrawn their orders, or raised their limits to prices more in accordance with the actual New-York rates. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad are in strong request at higher rates with very few offering. The Shares have been done at 4⅞, and close buyers at 4 dis."

Under the general head of the London Stock Exchange we have copied in another place the reports of the leading Money writers on the excitement and prices which followed the first announcement of the Peace news.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of January are more decidedly favorable to a moderate Importation than was indicated by the informal weekly returns for the four weeks heretofore presented. The totals for the month are:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$12,556,433
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,625,254
Free Goods	1,341,803
Total entries, January, 1856	$15,522,700
Against January, 1855	12,895,542
Against January, 1854	19,318,434

The Goods withdrawn from Public Store during the month amounted to $2,345,618, or $720,364 more than went into Store—so that the totel of Goods marketed amount to $16,244,064. There was entered during the month, not included in the above, Foreign Specie and Bullion to the value of $54,364.

The Exports of the month of January were in—

Domestic Produce	$8,257,686
Foreign Reexported	83,641
In Specie	104,834

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the current Treasury Year, July 1, 1855, and comparing with the corresponding seven months of the previous Treasury Year. It will be noticed that the Import list, although considerably increased since October, foots up, in the aggregate, only $6,406,000, or, about 6 ₱ cent. ahead of last year, while the Exports of Domestic Produce show an *increase* of $10,648,000, and the Specie Export a *decrease* of $10,480,000. If to the increase at this port in Domestic Produce, we add an increase in Cotton from the Southern ports of the new crop, since 1st of September, of 382,000 bales, the seven months of the Treasury Year present—without reckoning the large increase in Grain and Flour from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.—a difference of about TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in favor of the present year, with a reasonable prospect that it will be more than douhled by the 30th of June.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$16,240,000	$20,034,000
August	16,458,000	22,819,000
September	13,915,000	14,103,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,933,000	8,593,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
January	15,523,000	12,855,000
Total, 7 months	$105,036,000	$98,630,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
December	8,820,000	5,508,000
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
Total, 7 months	$42,507,000	$31,864,000
Foreign reexported	2,920,000	4,466,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July	$2,923,000	$2,922,000
August	2,600,000	4,548,000
September	1,832,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,538,000
December	987,000	57,000
January	105,000	156,000
Total for 7 months	$10,647,000	$21,127,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$42,507,000	$31,864,000
Foreign reexported	2,920,000	4,466,000
Specie	10,647,000	21,127,000
Total 7 mths.	$56,074,000	$57,457,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,787,312	$4,015,745
August	4,290,786	5,214,630
September	3,523,379	3,439,493
October	3,329,155	2,402,115
November	2,171,708	1,751,021
December	2,984,912	1,505,920
January	3,683,856	2,560,038
Total 7 months	$23,771,028	$20,888,970

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-56.	Monthly.	1854-55.	Monthly.
July 9	$825,972	July 10	$1,144,872
July 11	739,613	July 12	1,097,355
July 26	1,805,477	July 23	200,000
Aug. 5	940,035	July 24	1,784,391
Aug. 11	904,480	Aug. 7	663,875
Aug. 8	1,285,616	Aug. 11	1,127,638
Aug. 22	712,000	Aug. 24	1,996,000
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 8	1,022,000
Sept. 11	979,264	Sept. 12	1,036,186
Oct 1	1,788,599	Sept. 26	990,559
Oct. 15	461,528	Sept. 27	1,202,272
Oct. 18	1,805,422	Oct. 8	960,421
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Oct. 12	598,456
Nov. 7	100,000	Oct. 27	1,872,792
Nov. 13	1 054,062	Nov. 9	1,099,288
Nov. 29	1,959,592	Nov. 14	584,407
Dec. 11	326,501	Nov. 24	1,585,644
Dec. 15	1,505,508	Dec. 2	737,258
Dec. 28	1,405 382	Dec. 9	1,284,005
Dec. 29	587,676	Dec. 15	83,706
Jan. 12	627,705	Dec. 25	1,461,646
Jan. 14	1,153,354	Jan. 5	1,208,498
Jan. 29	643,446	Jan. 9	1,330,090
Jan. 30	881,000	Jan. 24	847,381
		Jan. 29	976,127
Total 7 mos.	$25,434,086	Total 7 mos.	$28,851,607

The course of the Stock Market the past week was characterized by considerable fluctuations. The first three days' prices were pretty steadily supported, though on generally light transactions. On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday the market manifested a disposition to yield under the continued dullness and the vague apprehension of bad news by the *Arabia*. The consequence was that on Friday morning, when the accounts from Europe were made public, and proved the very reverse of the anticipations indulged by some parties in the Street, the reaction was sudden and rapid, resulting in a business of over three millions dollars, at nominal par value, nearly one-half of which was done by a single seller. The extreme rise was 3 ₱ cent. The established advance about 2 per cent., which was maintained, with slight fluctuations, throughout the day on Saturday, although under less excitement and diminished sales. The following is a partial view of the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Jan. 26.	Wednesday, Jan. 30.	Friday, Feb. 1.	Saturday, Feb. 2.
New-York Central	92	92½	89⅜ ex. div.	89⅜
Erie Stock	52⅝	51⅞	54⅜	53⅜
Reading	85½	84⅜	87⅜	88⅜
Toledo	72⅜	72⅜	73⅞	73⅝
Galena	106	108⅝	110	109⅜
Michigan Central	89⅝	89⅝	90	89⅝
Southern Michigan	86⅜	86⅜	88⅜	89
Panama	109	109	101	109⅝
Illinois Central	81⅞	81	81⅞	82
Virginia	93	93⅜	94⅜	95
Missouris	84⅞	85⅜	85	85½
Transit Company	22⅝	22	23	22⅝

The supply of Money to the Brokers was easy throughout the week, and at the close the sums offering on temporary loan were larger than we have remarked since the New-Year. Discounts, however, continue to rule, outside of Bank, at from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills advanced ¼ ₱ cent. for the packet on Saturday, with a demand on the regular Bankers somewhat improved from the falling off in the supply of transient signatures. Southern and Canada Bank signatures were done at 108⅝@¾; regular Bankers 108¾@108⅞; light sales at the extreme fraction. On Paris, the terms much the same as by the previous packet, the range 5.25@5.20. The Bullion Brokers did nothing in Gold for export. The *Baltic* took $35,000 in Mexican Silver. The California deliveries of the week amounted to $1,524,446. A shipment of $300,000 in Gold went to New-Orleans at the close of the week, and some smaller sums were transmitted South. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $1,787,535 against $2,150,925 at the close of the previous week. The total of Specie held by the Government office in this City, for all accounts, including the bullion fund, is $12,181,092 against $11,826,261 on Saturday week. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon is likely to be increased, from the above movements, in the line of Specie. The last reserve was $12,733,059. The General Merchandise Import of the week, additional to the Dry Goods table published on Saturday, is $1,147,149. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,671	$227,620	5,492	$245,851
Flour, bbls	14,915	133,892	42,991	446,311
Corn Meal, bbls	1,402	6,093	676	4,353
Wheat, bushs	11,751	25,982	50,502	98,408
Corn, bushs	105,944	109,594	43,965	31,956
Pork, bbls. & tcs	4 947	73,899	1,901	24,386
Beef, bbls. and tcs	4,941	128,235	2,565	56,255
Total Produce		$705,325		$917,650
Miscellaneous		943,330		426,598
Total for the week		$1,691,105		$1,344,248

PHILADELPHIA MINT, JANUARY, 1855.

Gold deposits	$365,000
Silver deposits	102,816
Total	$467,816
Gold coinage, double Eagles	$1,382,540
Silver coinage, Dollars	28,000
Silver coinage, Quarters	100,000
Copper coinage, Cents	912

RECAPITULATION.

Gold	69,127 pieces.	$1,382,540 00
Silver	428,000 pieces.	128,000 00
Copper	91,140 pieces.	911 40
Total	588,267 pieces.	$1,511,451 40

The United States Treasury held, subject to draft, in its various depositories at the close of

January	$24,091,536
Against same time 1855	21,984,133
Increase	$2,107,403

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. On the list will be fonnd some good Railroad stocks.

Black River and Utica Road.

From the Utica Herald, Jan. 25.

The ann

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1367. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE WORK ALL DONE UP.

THE TAXES OF YOUR CITY.

HOW THEY SWELL INTO MILLIONS.

ABOLISHING JOE TAYLOR.

Wiping Out Some Other Officers.

FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

They had brief, uninteresting sessions in both branches of the Legislature convened here at the Capitol. In the Senate, they worked through all the special and general orders, and reached the order of "nothing to do" a little before 12 o'clock. It is not everybody that stops doing when there is nothing to do, but the Senate had the discretion to ascertain the exact stopping place, and to "shut off" as soon as it was reached.

In the Senate,

Mr. HASCOUET presented a remonstrance of 470 citizens of Albany, against a bridge across the Hudson at that place.

Petitions were this morning presented for the letting of canal repairs by contract and to abolish the office of Superintendents of Canals.

Mr. SPENCER also presented the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for authority to raise money by tax, and submitted a bill, of which the following is an abstract. They wish to be empowered to raise for the

Almshouse	$235,000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	85,000
Boating Diamond Reef	85,600
Board of Health	40,000
Building County Jail	25,000
Building Court House, Third District	30,000
Building for Fire Department	50,000
Building railing around Tompkins-square	30,000
County contingencies	130,000
City Inspector's Department	8,315
Coroners' fees	18,000
Cleansing Corporation docks and slips	6,000
Common Council, pay of members	36,100
Cleaning streets	230,224
Contingencies of Common Council	15,000
Docks and Slips, (new work)	150,000
Docks and Slips, (repairs)	20,000
Fencing Slips	15,000
Election expenses	20,000
Hunting Fugitives to Maj. Gen. Worth	23,500
Errors and delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer	81 655
Interest on Revenue Bonds	220,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	60,000
Intestate Estates	3,000
Lands and Places	16,000
Markets	7,000
Mayoralty fees	150
Officers fees	40,000
Pavement, Belgian, and improvement of carriage-way in Broadway	120,000
Paving Chatham-street and Bowery	75,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	85,000
Rents	20,000
Real Estate	25,000
Real Estate Expenses	50,000
Roads and Avenues	50,000
Repairs to Public Buildings	50,000
Stationery	18,000
Sewers, (repairs and cleaning)	24,000
Statistical tables Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500
Salaries	369,200
Sunken vessels (removing)	2,000
Street Expenses and Paving	75,000
Station-houses	25,000
Tenth-avenue (working as a County road)	18,000
Wells and Pumps	2,500
Water Pipes and laying	165,700
Wharf Maps and Surveys, (Tax Commissioners)	10,000

And also a further sum, not exceeding $828,500, to be applied towards defraying police expenses in said City and County.

Also a further sum of $396,867 for lamps and gas.

Also, $415,963 88 for deficiency of taxation in the year 1855.

The last section is as follows:

No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore mentioned, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.

The sum total amounting to $5,128,248 88.

PREVENTING FIRES.

The Bill for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York, was reported favorably up on by Mr. BURR.

NOTICES.

Among the notices of bills to be introduced were the following:

By Mr. WADSWORTH—"To facilitate the determination of the validity of taxes and assessments."

By Mr. HALSTEAD—"For the incorporation of the Hydropathic Medical College in the City of New-York."

Also, "for a new County, to be composed of territory from the Southern Jury District of Stuben County, with the County seat at Addison."

By Mr. BROOKS—"To regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to be hereafter elected."

Also, "to incorporate the Pure Milk Company of the City of New-York.

The Senate then went through their General Orders, and passed to a third reading the bills appropriating money for the New-York Harbor Encroachment Commission, ($29,000;) to amend the law to provide for the taking acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

ABOLISHING OFFICES.

In the Assembly, Mr. MAHEW gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets in New-York, and Mr. A. J. MILLS of a bill to abolish the same, and also the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and to form a new Department with enlarged powers. The detailed provisions of these bills will be given hereafter.

Mr. GUEST gave notice of a bill to charter the the New-York Harmonic Society. The same bill as introduced last year, but crowded out.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. A. WOODS introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to instruct the Committee on Militia and Public Defence to bring in a bill making an appropriation to purchase *Swords*, to be presented to the surviving officers of the New-York Volunteers for their gallant conduct in the late war with Mexico.

FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. JENKINS gave notice of a bill to regulate the price of freight on certain railroads, by which the maximum charges on specific articles of produce during the suspension of Canal Navigation shall be regulated by the minimum rate charged on the same articles during the time the Canals in the State shall be navigable, by adding a fixed percentage thereto.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. NORTHUP called up his resolution for a Joint Committee of five to sit during the recess and examine the affairs of Savings Banks throughout the State. An animated discussion followed upon an amendment offered by Mr. FOOT to confine the action of the Committee to the time of the session. Without taking any final action on the amendment the resolution was tabled.

HOMESTEAD VILLAGE CHARTER.

Much of the time of the session was consumed in the consideration in Committee of the Homstead Village Charter bill. A provision conferring upon the President and Trustees the power to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit the same, called out a lengthy discussion. Without disposing of the bill, though refusing to strike out this provision of the proposed Charter, the Committee reported progress.

Mr. REED brought in a bill to provide for a convention of citizens of New-York, to revise and amend the City Charter, and to reorganize the City Government under the same; also to provide for the election of delegates to the Convention. LEO.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says of the Methodist Book Concern, that "it commenced in 1789, in Philadelphia, under the supervision of Rev. JOHN DICKINS, the first book steward, agent, and editor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a borrowed capital of $300; and though losing in 1832, by fire, nearly $300,000, this institution now possesses a capital of over three quarters of a million, and a grand total of its sales for the past fiscal year, reached the sum of $631,169. It has now been in existence sixty-six years. The tract and periodical departments are but branches of the great trunk concern.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND PERSIA.

Horrible Cruelties of the Persians in Herat.

DOST MOHAMED PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Santal Rebellion in British India.

Confirmation of the Fall of Herat.

Bombay (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Since the fall of Herat into the hands of the Persians and their meminee and creature, Prince YUSUF, of which I gave you in my last such details as had then reached us, intelligence from over the border has dribbled in but scantily, and for the most part from sources that render it less easily verified than usual. It bears upon it, however, no stamp of improbability, either in regard to the apprehensions of Dost HAMOMAN, the ferocity of the victorious party at Herat in its hour of triumph, or the subsequent quarrels of its leaders among themselves. You may recollect it being stated that upon the occupation of the city by the Persian troops, the life of the deposed Chief MAHOMED SADIK KHAN was spared, and that he and his principal adherents were treated with respect and consideration. Indeed, for an Oriental revolution, it appeared to be a singularly bloodless one. This state of things we are now told, did not long continue. MAHOMED SADIK was put to death, together with the whole family of YAR MAHOMED, his father, with the sole exception of one woman, spared for the sake of her wealth, to produce which, she was tortured by the most approved and recondite methods. A later report mentions that a quarrel had taken place between Prince YUSUF and one of his followers, in the course of which the former was severely, if not mortally wounded.

At Cabul and Candahar the occupation of the frontier town of Herat by one of the exiled royal race of the SUNDOZYES with the support of Persia, appears to have laid to sleep the jealousies of the BABUKZYE brothers. Relinquishing, or postponing his own views on Candahar, DOST MAHOMED wrote urgently to his surviving brothers of that place, entreating them to join him in sinking their family disputes, and in forming a powerful opposition to the common enemy. The Candahar chiefs assented to their brother's proposal, and proceeded to call together the clans of their territory. The Ameer did the same and it is said that the whole force, if united, and joined by HYDER KHAN'S troops at Balkh, 10,000 strong, would emount to some 70,000 men with 80 guns. An advance upon Herat is not apprehended, but rather such a demonstration in force as shall deter Persia from taking aggressive measures, in the event of such being contemplated.

Whether any application for aid has been forwarded by the Ameer to his British Allies, or whether the application, if made, is likely to be favorably received, I have at present no information. There has been, as was natural, some revival of the reports touching the dispetch of a force to the Persian Gulf. These, no doubt, are premature, but I have good reason to believe that the papers connected with the last expedition have been under official consideration. With regard to Afghan requests for assistance, the appearance at Kurrachee of a young chief of the Candahar family may, it has been suggested, be connected with some such piece of diplomacy. The person in question is, however, ostensibly on his way to Mecca, and it is probable that the tomb of the Prophet end not Bombay is his real destination.

From the northwest frontier there is no news of any importance, save the rumor of an intended expedition from Peshawur against a Momund chief, by name SAADAT KHAN. In what particular way this individual has been making himself obnoxious we are not told; perhaps, because the offances of a border leader, possessing a stronghold in the mountains, need no description to make them intelligible. It appears that this is not the first time that he has embroiled himself with us. Mention is made of his having been temporarily dispossessed by us in 1842. The force to be employed on this occasion will consist of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, for whom SAADUT KHAN in his fort of Pundiala is said to be preparing a warm reception.

Atrocities Committed by the Persian Troops at Herat.

From the Scindian, Dec. 8.

The intelligence from Herat is horrible: the whole of YAR MAHOMED'S family, old and young, have been put to death, except the mother of the two princes who were recently murdered by the Persian troops. She had great influence in Herat; in fact, she administered the affairs of the state, and was called "the Nawab of Herat." Her life was spared with the view of extorting from her the treasure she was known to have possessed; but she was prepared for this, for on the murder of her two sons she collected all her jewels and burut them, and allowed her slaves to distribute the epoils among themselves. She is now tortured with red hot irons to give up her hidden wealth. We do not appreheud immediate hostilities unless the Persians advance beyond Herat. With Herat itself DOST MAHOMED and his allies have strictly nothing to do; and we doubt much whether the British lion will stretch out his paw until a more satisfactory *casus belli* is established.

War Preparations for the Recapture of Herat.

By a letter from Candahar, under date 26th Oct., we learn, says the *Scindian*, that the son of the late MEER MAHOMED UKHAR KHAN, and MEER SHEER JEHAN KHAN, the son of DOST MAHOMED, with 5,000 troops and 11 guns, were ready to start for Herat; and were only waiting for AMEER DOST MAHOMED, who was expected by way of Ghuznee, and AMEER MAHOMED HYDER KHAN, with 50,000 troops.

The same paper of Dec. 8, says: The news from Candahar is of a very warlike nature. Now that Herat is taken by the Suddoojees, the invetarate enemies of the Barukzyes, DOST MAHOMED has addressed his brothers of Candahar, entreating them to forget all former disagreements, and join together to prevent the encroachments of the common enemy. To this the Candahar chiefs have all agreed, and are using every exertion to raise as formidable a force as possible, to form a chain from Candahar to Bulkh, the highway to Herat, where GHOLAM HYDER KHAN is at present with 10,000 troops. When the forces of DOST MAHOMED and the Candahar chiefs unite, it is calculated they will muster about 70,000 men and about 80 guns.

The Santal Rebellion in India.

Calcutta (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

Lord DALHOUSIE arrived in Calcutta on the 29th of November, in excellent health and spirits. He has been absent from the capital ten months, and finds an enormous mass of business awaiting his return. His first difficulty will be the final suppression of the Santal rebellion. The proclamation of martiel law has produced but a partial effect. In some localities submission has been the order of the day; the wily savages have buried their weapons, and laugh at a force which they know will not punish them unless actually in arms. In Northern Beerbhoom, however, they appear to hold out, and, according to the latest intelligence, were concentrating their strength on Koomerabad and Sooree, the chief villages of the district.

Several skirmishes have occurred between outlying parties end the tribes; but I cannot make detailed intelligible without a description of the geography of the region, which would increase this letter threefold. Suffice it to say that in four separate skirmishes parties of Santals, ranging from 200 to 500 in number, have been defeated by one-tenth their number of sepoys. General LLOYD, who commands the attacking force, caught 38 men some ten days since. He hung six on the spot, and sentenced the remainder to transportation for life. SEEDOO, the original leader, now lies under sentence of death; but KANOO, the second in command, is at large, and is much the abler of the two. A few days will probably bring me the result of General LLOYD'S operations, and it can hardly fail to be the submission of the savages. I am sorry to say there is still a strong feeling in official circles in favor of pardoning, or rather of overlooking the outbreak. It is, in truth, too much trouble to punish a whole tribe, and, besides, English ideas have a strong influence in Council.

The outbreak, which was, in fact, a vulgar massacre, is styled a rebellion, and treated as Englishmen treat a "rebellion" in Ireland. The European public unanimously condemn this leniency as an encouragement to rebellion, while the natives attribute it to the fears of the authorities. Various plans are proposed for their punishment; but the most popular one is, as I previously informed you, to render another outbreak impossible by compelling the Santals to open out their fastnesses—in short, to cut roads by forced labor. Such a punishment would be considered, by the people of the plains, equivalent to our old penal infliction of labor on the roads, and would live for generations in the history of the tribe. At all events, it would enable the Government, at any moment, to dispatch a military force into the very heart of the jungles. The Council, however, is still said to be unwilling to adopt any measure of the kind; but the arrival of Lord DALHOUSIE may cause a change of policy. He has as yet made no sign one way or the other.

Expertation of Saltpetre from India Prohibited—Indignation of American Merchants.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* writes:

The bill prohibiting the export of saltpetre, except in vessels bound to Liverpool or London, has passed the Legislative Council. Under its provisions saltpetre shipped to any other destination may be confiscated. Shippers also are subjected to a fine of £2 per ton. The bill, moreover, indemnifies all collectors for acts done since the 17th of November, from which date exportation has been prohibited. It has excited fierce indignation in the American merchants, who are principally affected. They complain that no notice was given of the measure, demand compensation, and affect to believe the transaction contrary to international law. The Vice-Consul has formally protested against the act, and some English editors have hinted at all kinds of possible and impossible measures of retaliation. America, it is suggested, might prohibit the export of cotton, except to Trieste. The Governor-General, it is said, neither attucks nor defends the bill. He simply pleeds orders from England which he is bound to obey. In the discussion on the third reading Mr. PEACOCK produced a new argument for the legality of the measure. It appeare that under some one of the navigation laws the Court of Directors possessed power to legislate for trade and navigation in the Indian ports. They did so legislate, and provided for this very prohibition in time of war. The new Chief Justice, however, held that their bill had expired with the navigation laws, and the new act was therefore indispensable.

Prayers of the Parsees for the Success of the British over Russia.

From the Bombay Times, Dec. 17.

A singular circumstance attended the thanksgiving at Bombay desired by the Governor-General for our successes in the Crimea. On the 2d of December, the day fixed upon, the Parsees, of their own accord, met in the Town Hall to listen to a lecture on the freedom and blessings of the British Government, contrasted with the tyranny and oppression of Russia, drawn up and delivered by one of their countrymen—DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE. The lecture being concluded, the service of the day was wound up by the following prayer, not only remarkable for its own excellence and appropriateness, but doubly so as one of the first ever delivered by a layman in public, and in the ordinary conversational language of the hearers, the Parsee worship being conducted, and their sacred books being written, wholly in an unknown tongue, unintelligible to the worshippers, and very imperfectly understood by the great body of the priesthood themselves:

"O Almighty God, let Thy shadow always fall wherever the British rule exists. Grant it, O God, success in all its undertakings—vanquish by the aid of Thy powerful hands all its enemies—and grant that its greatness may still rise, and its moral effects be spread over a still greater portion of the world. Receive our humble acknowledgments, O Lord for having placed us under such a beneficent rule, and we pray to Thee to preserve us under it. Grant, O Heaven, that the Government over our head be actuated in ruling over us with still greater kindliness, and its effects be spread still wider. O Almighty Protector, preserve for ever, secure our lives and properties, as they are now—and grant that the securities may be still more strengthened. Bestow, O Lord, still more merciful heart to the Queen who reigns over us. We pray to thee. O Almighty God, to bless her armies with success in the great war in which they are now engaged, and bring to a speedy end the strife, by granting victory to those who have gone to shed their blood in the right cause. Grant, O gracious God, that we may continue to live, as we now do, with perfect security to ourselves, under the Government in which we now are, and that we may ever be impressed with a grateful sense of the advantages which we enjoy under this benign reign.—Amen."

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law—Shall it be Enforced in this City?—What the Grand Jury may do—The Disagreement of Petit Jurors—How the Nuisance may be Abated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

The February Term of this Court was opened yesterday morning. The room presented a very crowded appearance, it being understood that Judge CAPRON, who sits again this term, in the place of Recorder SMITH, would, in his charge to the Grand Jury, refer to the Prohibitory Law, in a very stringent and forcible manner. A sufficient number of persons summoned as Grand Jurors being early in attendance, the following gentlemen were sworn:

JAMES HARPER, Foreman.

Louis A. Belloni,	Wm. M. Gawtry,	Ab'm Overhiser,
Thomas Brown,	Howell Hopper,	George W. Platt,
Wm. Cromwell,	James G. Jacobus,	Alexand'r Rankin,
Moses W. Dean,	Gilboos L. Kelly,	David Teppen,
Charles Fowler,	Henry A. Leaman,	M. Williams, Jr.,
John T. Farish,	John N. Olcott,	Patrick Crowe,
	Stephen D. Fraser.	

After the swearing of the Jury, the Judge delivered his charge. It is quite an important document, especially such portion thereof as relates to the Prohibitory Law:

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

THE NATURE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR DUTIES.

GENTLEMEN: The opening of another term of this Court brings me again into communication with the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York.

Your selection as Grand Jurors, it is, perhaps, needless to be said, is highly complimentary to you, personally, and the duties devolving upon you, in the performence of your trust, bring responsibilities correspondingly grave and delicate.

Your official oath is a good synopsis of those duties, and indicates very clearly, the nature of the responsibilities which flow from them.

With no intention to make a personal application of our remarks, it may be interesting, at least, to occupy a little time in commenting briefly on the requirements of this oath. The review may serve to impress all our minds more deeply with the importance which the law attaches to your office and duties, and to enable you to act more ussfully as Grand Jurors. You have sworn that "You will diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge." This undertaking demands that you should be satisfied *beyond all reasonable doubt*, that the person accused is guilty of the offence imputed, before you create by your action the necessity of a public trial. You should be satisfied that the witnesses are credible, make just allowance for possible bad motives or impure designs, closely scrutinize them, cautiously sift their evidence, and make the question of guilt so clear that you would be compelled on a traverse of the indictment in Court, to find a verdict of guilty in the case, if no refuting or explanatory evidence were offered by the accused. Such is the meaning of the terms "*diligently* inquire, and *true* presentment make of all such matters and things as *shall be given* you in charge."

"The counsel of your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret." You are specially enjoined by a statute of this State from disclosing the fact that an indictment is found against any person for a felony, until the defendant shall have been arrested thereon; and, I think, a candid interpretation of the injunction demands that you should make no disclosures of any matters whatever, which may be submitted for your consideration.

"You shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice." Can any other commentary be required in elucidation of this injunction than its own plain and impressive language? As we would search the consciences of witnesses, let our knowledge of the frailties of "poor human nature," and of the frequent errors of the loftiest human intellect, teach us to be watchful over our own feelings while we sit in judgment upon those whose conduct may be submitted to our investigation. Let not passion, nor prejudice, nor hatred, nor revenge, find a lodgment in our minds.

"Neither shall you leave any one unpresented from fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

True courage is never exhibited in a rash and stubborn exercise of power. Prudence, reflection, integrity, and a consciousness of right, are essential elements of this rare and eminent virtue. These qualities, gentlemen, will lead you to see no distinction in the performance of your duties between the wealthy and the poor, the lofty and the humble, the titled and the private citizen.

The man of true courage is necessarily an honest man. In the performance of duty, such a man will stand firm when favorites would beguile him; he will remain inflexible against the allurements of affection, and will cast the withering frown of deepest reprobation upon the sordid wretch who shall dare to proffer or accept the bribe of gold.

"But you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."

That is all the law requires at your hands; but, gentlemen, it requires *all that*. You must not only present *truly*, but you must so present *all things* as they come to your *knowledge*. A faithful regard to the demands of this oath will not hold you guiltless if you reject a complaint preferred by respectable witnesses, merely because the law which is violated is disfavored by a portion of the public, or because its validity is questioned, or its expediency doubted. With the questions of disfavor, validity or expediency, you have no concern. As well might you say to the Creator, "Why hast thou formed me thus?" for law is the emanation of a power as essentially above its creature, relatively, as the Creator is above His rational creation.

"*So help you God.*" Such is the appeal which, in assuming office, the Grand Juror makes, in affirmation of the purity of his motives and the integrity of his actions.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, with this brief and imperfect paraphrase on the official oath, under the sanction of which your duties are assumed, you may be able to form a tolerably correct idea of the importance of the Grand Inquest as an integral part of the civil government. It is the shield of defense which the fundamental law of the State has interposed for the protection of the citizen against the malice of private prosecutors, and the violence of popular prejudice and excitement. You will, therefore, make all your official action subservient to this cardinal object.

HOW FAR THE DUTIES OF GRAND JURORS EXTEND.

Your territorial jurisdiction, gentlemen, extends, of course, over the City and County of New-York, including the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers to the shores opposite to the City and County, at the point of low water, and the islands lying therein. When an offence shall have been committed on the boundary of this and any adjoining county of this State, or within five hundred yards of such boundary, although in an adjoining county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county. When any offence shall have been committed on board of any vessel while navigating any of the rivers or waters contiguous to the City and County of New-York, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county, although the offence may have been perpetrated while the vessel was in a foreign county, if the vessel passed through this county on the same voyage or trip, or terminated in this county.

The thief and the receiver of stolen or embezzled property may be indicted and tried in this county, although the property may have been stolen or embezzled in any other county of this State, if the thief have, or if he shall have had the stolen property, or the receiver receive or have it, in this county.

If, by any unlawful means employed in any other county in this State, a human being shall be wounded who shall die thereof in this county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county.

If a burglary or a robbery be committed in any other county in this State, and the property stolen be brought into this county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county for the burglary or robbery.

If a nuisance shall be created, or continued on or near the bonndary of the counties of New-York, Westchester and Queens, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county, if the citizens be injuriously effected thereby, although the nuisance may be situated in either of the other counties named.

The accessory to any felony may be indicted and tried in this county, if his offence be committed therein—notwithstanding the principal offence may have been perpetrated in any other county.

Indictments for murder may be found at any time after the death of the person killed; in all other cases indictments must be found and filed within three years after the commission of the offence; but the time during which, after the act, the perpetrator shall not have been usually resident in this State, shall not constitute any part of the limitation of three years.

The subject matter of your jurisdiction embraces all the long catalogue of crimes recognized by the laws of this State. The attempt to enumerate them here, and to define them, would savor more of ostentation than of a desire to impart useful practical instruction.

I will, therefore, briefly say, that the District-Attorney is your legitimate advicer, and he will, at all times, cheerfully give to you any required advice and counsel.

He has laid on your table a printed manuel, prepared by himself, which contains a brief but lucid statement, under appropriate heeds, of all the points of evidence to which you should direct your inquiries in the examination of witnesses on the various charges of crime which may be brought to your notice.

You will find this manual to be an invaluable aid, and its use will materially abridge and facilitate your labors.

DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY IN REFERENCE TO THE USURY LAWS.

It is my duty, however, gentlemen, to direct your attention, particularly, to several statutes. This duty is enjoined because, in the opinion of the Legislature, the welfare of the people will be materially promoted by the prompt punishment of offenders against those statutes. You will, therefore, pardon me for more than insinuating, that if the law requires that if the Judge should specially instruct you in reference to the subjects embraced in those laws, it also demands of you obedience to that instruction. Wherefore the instruction if the instructed may disregard it?

One of these is the statute entitled "Of the interest of money." By this law, no greater interest, discount or consideration on the loan of money, can be received, than at the rate of seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion.

No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

I must also mention the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot box, by this eminently important statute, are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called "swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury. Procuring a vote, to be falsely sworn in, is the same crime. Purchasing votes is declared to be bribery. Furnishing entertainment, or paying for it, by a candidate for office, or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such a candidate is a crime. Changing or altering votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes contaning more than the proper number of names; willfully disobeying the lawful commends of the Boards of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting or offering a vote in an election district where the elector does not reside; voting, or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding or counseling another to come into any town, ward or district, for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election law, are declared to be misdemeanors, and are indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries.

At this day, no lottery, or game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemesnor, and is indictable.

I am also directed to call the special attention of the Grand Jury to "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855.

This statute, gentleman, has probably excited more general public interest, and elicited warmer discussions, than any other statute passed in this State since the foundation of the Government. Distinguished counsellors have written opinions against its constitutionality, and eminent judges have pronounced similar opinions from the bench. On the other hand, counselors equally able, and other judges, have argued that the law is constitutional *in all its provisions*, and that it embraces no new principles. None of the provisions of the law, however, which it is important for us to consider, at this time, have been declared unconstitutional at any general term of the Supreme Court,—by the unanimous decision of the Judges, nor according to my understanding, have they been so held by the majority of any bench.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW—THE DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY IN RELATION THERETO.

The Prohibitory Law, Gentlemen, is a constitutional law. I entertain no more doubt of its constitutionality, than I do of the fact that I am now pronouncing this opinion in your hearing. You should promptly act upon all complaints which may be brought to your notice through the proper channel, for violations of this statute. The papers relating to such complaints will be found on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and it will be your duty to send for them. They will inform you of the names of the accused and of the witnesses; and you should require that the latter be subpœnaed and brought before you to testify in support of the complaints. You can recognize only such as are sent up to this Court by committing magistrates and the City Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, under the amendatory Act of April 12, 1855, relative to the Courts of Justice in this City.

You have nothing to do with the constitutional questions; *it is your duty to regard the law as valid.*

So far as the inquiry is important for your present purpose, it is sufficient for me to say, generally, that all persons who sell, or keep for sale intoxicating liquors, in any quantities, in this City, for any purpose, (except for medicinal use,) without having complied with the requirements of the second section of the Prohibitory Law, excepting importers, are guilty of a misdemeanor; that all keepers of hotels, restaurants, saloons, retail groceries, and storce and public places of amusement, who sell, give away, or keep for sale or to be given away, in their places of business, intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, in large or small quantities; even if they have complied with that section, are also violators of the Statute; that it is immaterial for your consideration whether the liquor be of domestic or foreign origin, and that it is for the accused to show on the traverse of the indictment, that the case falls within any of the exceptions declared in the law. These exceptions are not of the essence of the offence; the rule is prohibition; the exceptions are but incidents, and lying peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused. They must be established by the defence.

With this brief synopsis of the law, you will be able to dispose intelligently, and I trust correctly, of any cases which may come to your notice from the Special Sessions, arising under the Prohibitory sections of the law.

INTEMPERANCE MAKES CRIME.

To exhibit in a strong light the importance of the Prohibitory Law, and to submit an eminently practical argument in demonstration of the urgent necessity existing for its prompt and thorough enforcement in this City, I will state that during the month of January last, 868 persons were arraigned for trial in this Court and the Court of Special Sessions. Of this number, 166 were convicted and sentenced, 182 were convicted, but the sentences were suspended for various causes, and 20 were acquitted. Fifty-one of the convicts sentenced were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, and a very large majority of those in whose cases sentence was suspended were minors, and about 100 were under the age of 16 years! The crimes for which these persons were arraigned comprehended almost the whole catalogue from petit larceny up to murder. Among the whole number, 102 were confirmed inebriates, *and every one was more or less intoxicated when the act was committed for which the complaint was made*, though 62 professed temperate habits. But it was a shallow pretence; their appearance belied the averment. Other very significant characteristics distinguish these cases. Nearly all of them originated *in the night*, a large proportion of them *after midnight*, and the scenes of the catastrophes were laid *in fashionable drinking saloons and tippling houses of ill-fame*. Brothels were not unrepresented in this long and mournful catalogue of our doomed fellow men. About 5,000 other cases of a Police character have been adjudicated in the four Police Courts of this City, in the same time!

FELLOW CITIZENS—GRAND JURORS: In view of these momentous truths, are some of you are husbands and fathers, and all of you are men, pardon the inquiry here, which was propounded in primitive times in reference to a scarcely less solemn redemption of fallen humanity than that which we are now contemplating; "*Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there?*" Must the swelling stream of liquid fire roll on unchecked, over the length and breadth of this metropolis, consuming in its progress all that is lovely and hopeful in youth, honorable and useful in stalwart manhood, and venerable in declining age?

The Prohibitory Law is an effectual antidote for the evil of intemperance, and the pauperism and crime which follow in its train. That law is insufficient, and if enforced in its integrity, it will realize the object of its benevolent authors. Shall it be executed in the City of York-York, as it is executed among the green hills and fruitful vallies in the interior of the State? The practical response to this question can be given by yourselves. To you, therefore, it is most respectfully and kindly submitted by the Court, with the earnest asseveration that *if you will, it can be done.*

THE GRAND JURY MAY PRESENT EVERY PLACE WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD, AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

As an agency for the removal of these evils, there is a power which you possess, and with which it is important that you should be made acquainted. You can file a proceeding instituted by yourselves, and known in common law by the name of *presentment*, as distinguished from an *indictment*, against all such localities, erections, tenements or places within your jurisdiction, as become from any cause detrimental to the public health, destructive of the public peace, or prejudicial to public morals. You can also thus present the managers or keepers of all such places and localities. This presentment may be made upon *your own observation and knowledge*, or upon such evidence as you may be pleased to invoke. Having made it, you can require the District-Attorney to frame a proper bill of indictment in the case, preparatory to the abatement of the nuisance, and the arrest of the authors of the evil. In all cases of misdemeanors, you may require that officers to cause the arrest of the latter by the Police Magistrates, with a view to trial for the offence, either in the Special Sessions or in this Court, as the accused may elect, in pursuance of the provision of the 5th section of the act of April 12, 1855.

In this way you can present as nuisances or disorderly houses, according to the circumstances in every instance, all tippling houses and places in which intoxicating liquors are *sold and drank*, or in which they are sold in large or small quantities *for other purposes*, if, in the latter cases, the seller (not an importer) have not complied with the provisions of the second section of the Prohibitory Law; all houses of ill-fame kept for gain, all gambling houses, lottory and policy offices. Those owners of tenements who lease or rent them to be kept as houses for prostitution or for gambling, are indictable with the keepers as parties to the principal offence.

Gentlemen, look over this City and review its history during the last few years. Where have occurred the lawless tumults, the Bacchanalian orgies and the horrid crimes that, in such fearfully rapid succession, have darkened its pages? Need I answer this question in your hearing, in view of the statistics of a month in Court, which have just been laid before you? The origin of these disorders was not in family homes, in legitimate places of business, in the schools, the lecture rooms of the temples of Christian worship. In what resorts are so many of the children of this metropolis becoming old in crime, so young in years! You, gentlemen, are legal guardians of the public peace and morals; you have ample power; and I point you to the sources of vice and crime, which I have named in your hearing. This is all that the Court can do.

THE BRIBERY LAWS.

I will now call your attention to "An act to amend the existing law relating to bribery, passed July 10, 1853."

Treason is a detestable crime. In a strict sense, this term signifies the violation of allegiance to one's country. but in a more liberal sense, it includes any betreyal of trust. He who accepts a bribe, and by it is swerved from official integrity, commits treason in office; and he who presents the temptation is equally guilty. The crime when applied to official malfeasance is, at common law, and by the statute to which we have referred, denominated bribery, and, in this State, the perpetrator is forever disqualified from holding any public office of trust, or appointment under the Constitution or laws, forfeits his office, and may be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, not exceeding ten years; or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars; or both, in the discretion of the Court. It will be seen that a very large discretion is given to the Court in the graduation of punishment for this offence. It may extend from one day of imprisonment to ten years; and from a fine of six cents to five thousand dollars, or only to a mere nominal fine. The Court is thereby vested with power to adapt the punishment in every case to the character of the office, the nature and amount of the bribe, and the condition of the accused.

I am informed that the amendatory statute which has been mentioned was enacted at the instance of citizens of this City, especially to reach a class of officials in municipal corporations which was not embraced in the common law of bribery. As the law now stands, it extends "to any member of the Common Council or Corporation of any city in this State, to any Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Treasurer, or Comptroller of such city, or to any other officer of such city, *or of any department of the government thereof*," and it is provided that "every officer, &c., who shall accept any gift, thing of value or advantage, or any promise, or undertaking to make or furnish the same, under any agreement or undertaking, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or who shall *directly or indirectly*, demand, require, *propose to receive*, receive, or *entertain* any negotiation *or proposition* for any such gift, thing of value or advantage, as a consideration or motive for his official vote, action *or influence*, shall upon conviction," &c.

It will be seen that the terms of this statute are very stringent. They do not permit an officer of any Department of the City Government even *to entertain a proposition* for the receipt of money, or an advantage of any kind, in consideration of his agreement to use his official influence in behalf of the briber. The law abhors bribery, and is very jealous of the integrity of its officers. An unsuccessful *attempt* to bribe them, or a *proposition* by *an officer*, to accept a bribe, *although it prove unsuccessful*, is criminal. The law strikes almost at the first mental conception of official corruption, and stamps upon it the impress of deep condemnation.

This statute is most important for this City. The amount levied, this year, for the support of the municipal Government, is nearly or quite $8,000,000. The disbursement of this large fund necessarily requires its distribution among various departments, and the people have no guarantee for its faithful application to legitimate objects but the integrity of the officials to whose hands it is intrusted. If those prove traitorous, confidence is betrayed, and the purposes of Government are defeated. Official treachery argues great depravity of mind; hence, from the time of Judas Iscariot to the present hour, the official who will accept a bribe, or favorably entertain that offer of a bribe, as a motive to swerve his official action from the known standard of integrity and justice, has been regarded as a dangerous man, and on conviction he is, therefore, very properly forever disqualified, in this State, from thereafter holding public office.

If complaints should be laid before you, against either officers or private citizens, for the detestable crime of bribery, you will not fail, I trust, to give to them your most patient, serious and earnest attention. This service is due to yourselves and your fellow-citizens, whose confidence in your sincere [illegible] of the City will not, I pre-

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

CONDITION AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Suggestions to the City and State Legislatures.

BETTER HARBOR DEFENCES WANTED.

The Mayor Wishes More Power.

The City Charter must be Amended.

CORRUPTIONS EXPOSED.

REFORMS RECOMMENDED.

His Opinion of the Heads of Departments.

The following document was sent to the Common Council last evening from Mayor WOOD, and an extra number was ordered to be printed:

Communication from Mayor Wood.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

On the 7th ult. I had the honor to address to you, for consideration, some general remarks touching the two great elements of our subsistence as a first-class community, VIZ.: Commerce and Form of Government. Upon that occasion I endeavored to call your attention to the necessity of legislation in keeping with our great interests, and with the important position, now and prospective, which, as a people, the citizens of this metropolis were entitled to. I now propose, in connection, a reference to subjects more in detail, and pointing out more specifically in what this legislation should consist. The subjects embraced in that message, as well as in this communication, upon which you are precluded from acting under the Charter, and which more properly belong to the Legislature, you will, of course, if concurring with me, refer to that body for consideration. It is quite probable that the urgent necessity for further amendments to the Charter of this City will force itself upon the Legislature at an early day, and I suggest that measures be taken by you to call attention to the glaring defects, heretofore alluded to by me, that these may be remedied in any alterations which may be adopted. The other topics, however, which are clearly within your province to act upon, I hope will not be laid over for lesser subjects, but command attention forthwith.

During the past year, in pursuance of my duty under the Charter, I addressed several communications to the Common Council, pointing out abuses, giving information and proposing matter for legislation, which were passed by without notice, much less discussion and action. Some of these involved questions of much importance, treating of the great subjects of taxation, the public health, prosperity and safety. It will be unnecessary to reproduce these recommendations here. It is sufficient to refer to them, as on file on the records of the Common Council, and as demanding at your hands, that notice, which they failed to elicit from your predecessors. Permit me to ask that they may be called up, and referred to appropriate Committees, that each of them as may be deemed worthy may be passed into ordinances.

The aspect of the public finances has not been improved during the last year. I cannot find reduction of expenditures in any of the departments. The same haste to get rid of every dollar appropriated, and, if possible, to create the necessity for additional appropriations, has been apparent in every bureau, with but two or three highly creditable exceptions. This has been the practice under my own eyes; and though Mayor, and, ostensibly, Chief Executive, I have not power to prevent it. My office, which, in its authority, should be the strongest, is among the weakest. The Commissioners and heads of the several bureaux, are independent, and only so far cooperate with or obey me as may suit their own interests or designs. In one instance, when making the shameful, illegal waste of money by one of the departments, a subject of complaint to the Common Council, no notice whatever was taken of it, except to abuse the Mayor for interference with the business and sovereign prerogatives of an independent of the City Government. The same reckless expenditure goes on still. When, on the 11th January, 1855, I called attention to the fact, that the amount raised by taxation had gradually risen from $1,933,813 55, in 1841, to $4,845,358 07, in 1854, with a yet further increase of over 1,000,000 for 1855—the people were astounded. They *talked* resolutely, while staggering under the heavy burden which official profligacy had placed upon their backs; but what will they now think of the prospect before them, when called upon to raise for the present year *six and a half millions of dollars*.

The tax levy for 1856 will exceed that of any preceding year, though the increase cannot be properly chargeable exclusively to the expenditures of the Corporation. A very large sum is called for by the State in pursuance of State Legislation.

By the act of 1 st session, an assessment is required of a mill and a quarter on the assessed valuation of the State, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1855, and ending on the 30th September, 1856, which the Comptroller estimates at $808,747 84. Another law draws from us, for the support of Free Schools throughout the State, a portion of the $800,000 collected for that purpose; our nett portion of which will be this year $171,429 40, making a total of $780,337 24 to be contributed by this City for the benefit of our brethren of other counties. Heretofore we have paid on this last item only about $81,000, which makes the increased requisition this year amount to near $700,000—a very large increase to the taxation of the City. The Board of Education, as well as the Governors of the Almshouse, have each asked largely increased appropriations, and the same may be said of every other department of the City Government which has the disbursement of public money to any extent. As the Comptroller, to whom the subject of public finances more especially belongs, and to whose care the whole subject may be safely entrusted, as far as securing the interests of the people are concerned, has promised to present to you soon a full view of the condition of the debt and obligations of the City, present and prospective, I forbear at this time to go more at length into its discussion.

Herewith is presented the usual annual statements of our fiscal condition. They present but trifling comparative difference from those of the year preceding.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.

Redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1856.

5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1858	$3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1880	2,500,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1870	3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable July 12, 1875	255,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1880	2,147,000 00
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable Feb. 1, 1880	1,000,000 00
7 per cent. Water Loan, redeemable Feb 1, 1867	990,488 60
6 per cent. Public Building Stock, redeemable May 6, 1856	515,000 00
6 per cent Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable May 1, 1864	402,768 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable Nov. 1, 1871	75, 00 00
5 per cent Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable Nov. 1 1873	115,060 00
Total amount Jan. 1, 1856	$14,000,856 00
Corporation Stock held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on account of redemption of City Debt	$3,717,394 00
Revenue and Assessment Bonds held as stock	742,260 00
Additional Assets, (Bonds and Mortgages)	515,692 26
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	221,346 98—5,594,693 24
Actual amount of Permanent Debt, Jan. 1, 1856	$8,406,162 76
Which is a decrease as compared with the amount of debt Jan. 1855, of	$385,376 32

FUNDED DEBT.

Redeemable from Taxation, Jan. 1, 1856.

This Debt is payable, with the exception of the Public Education Stock, in *Annual Instalments* of $50,000.

Payable.	
6 per ct. Building Loan Stock, No. 2.. Feb. 1,	1866, $50,000
5 per ct. Public Building Stock, No 3. 1857 to	1866....500,000
5 per ct. Stock for Docks and Slips.... 1857 to	1876..500,000
5 per ct Public Education Stock..... May, 1,	1873...154,000

Total amount of Funded Debt Jan. 1, 1856....$1,204,000

Which is an increase as compared with the amount of funded debt, Jan. 1, 1855, of $50,000.

The interest on the foregoing stocks, both of the permanent and funded debt is paid from "the sinking fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt."

OUR DEFENCES.

"In time of peace prepare for war," was the advice of a man who combined in an extraordinary degree the qualifications of a patriot, soldier and statesman. We should heed this fatherly counsel and adopt it with reverence and obedience. It is peculiarly applicable at the present time to this City. Our geographical position and commercial importance would make this the spot upon which would be concentrated the boldest effort and most effective power of the command of an enemy. Newyork, of all Atlantic ports, would be the object of [illegible] or land. Even during the late war [illegible], when our capture would have [illegible] comparative national consequence, we were the special object of British vengeance, which shrunk, for us the attack which was afterwards visited upon Washington City. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that any nation with sufficient maritime force and military prowess, to undertake our subjugation, would not make this City the great point to which would be directed a concentrated effort. Hence it is well to remember the advice of the "Father of his Country," and prepare for war in time of peace.

It is true that New-York has not been left unprotected. She is far from being entirely exposed. Nature, and the construction of many well-placed works, make her even now, one of the strongholds of America. There is much error in the public mind regarding her present defences. She has already in position more pieces of heavy cannon than [illegible] had at the attack of the allied armies, of that Kronstadt has at this time. But yet there is more to be accomplished necessary to a complete defence. Much remains to be done in the way of protection and prevention from assault by the erection of works of a peculiar character and in certain positions. To this subject I have given some thought and investigation. Deeming it my duty, and contemplating an allusion to it in this communication, I have had recourse to the advice of experienced and skillful officers, whose knowledge of military affairs is entitled to the utmost confidence. Major General SANDFORD, whose intelligence and position give great weight to his suggestions, has furnished valuable memoranda, in which Lieutenant General SCOTT fully concurs. In the judgment of these gentlemen, the approaches to the City of New-York, by the Narrows or Long Island Sound, are capable of being thoroughly and successfully defended. Nature has done much for us, and the principal points of defence have been skillfully occupied by the engineer department of the General Government. The batteries at the Narrows, with the additions I have erected at the southeast point of Staten Island, at the period of the Oregon controversy, under the direction of that accomplished officer, Colonel LEE, of the United States Engineers, could be speedily put in a condition to render that pass, if well manned, too hazardous for any force to attempt, especially when aided by such temporary floating batteries as we could fit up by the use of river steamers and other craft, strengthened with timber and mounted with guns of large calibre.

General SANDFORD thinks that, in addition to these defences at the Narrows, the entrance to the outer bay, by the main and Gedney's channels, should be protected by a strong battery upon Flynn's Knoll, or the S. W. Spit, and the attention of the General Government should be drawn to this subject, as such a work cannot be constructed in time of war.

The admirable work at Throg's Point, with such temporary batteries as could be erected at Hurl Gate, with the natural difficulties of that pass, would prevent any approach in that direction; but the importance of having surveys and plans made under the direction of the United States Engineer Department is suggested (whilst it can be done with due examination and deliberation) and copies deposited here as well as at Washington, of such temporary batteries at Hurl Gate, as would enable us to avail ourselves in the best manner of the local advantages of the pass. The most important point of our defences, however still remains to be considered. In the event of a war with England, her immense marine, of armed steamers and transports, could concentrate at Bermuda and Halifax, and land upon the south side of Long Island a sufficient force to cross the island and take possession of the heights opposite New-York in a few hours.

It is now a matter of history that this plan was actually matured by the British Government, during the war of 1812, and would have been attempted but for the erection of a line of defences from Fort Green to Buttermilk Channel, under the direction of General SWIFT, and the call of twenty-five thousand of the militia of the State into service, under the orders of Governor TOMPKINS. The force destined for this service afterwards attacked Washington and Baltimore, and subsequently was defeated by General JACKSON, at New-Orleans.

Our revolutionary history also reminds us of the landing of the British army at Gravesend Bay, and of the unsuccessful resistance to their approach made by PUTNAM and Lord STIRLING, (who were in command during the sickness of General GREENE,) in consequence of their want of knowledge of the topography of the country they were called upon to defend.

But now the immense steam navy of England could enable her to land 50,000 troops on Long Island, with more ease and certainty, than in 1814 she could land 10,000. And the line of defences which we then threw up and occupied, is now covered by the City of Brooklyn; and in case of any similar emergency, we must occupy a more distant and consequently more extended line of circumvallation, embracing the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaica, and resting upon Fort Hamilton on the right, and Newtown Creek on the left.

Such a line requires careful, deliberate and skillful examination, and should from its importance and extent be protected by a few permanent works on its most conspicuous and commanding points; and with these advantages, and the intermediate breastworks and temporary batteries, would enable our militia to resist with confidence the veterans of the Crimea, as their ancestors did the veterans of the Peninsula.

It is therefore only necessary to provide the required exterior line of protection and the batteries and other works referred to. So far as the *personnel* required for resistance is concerned, no city can surpass us in the necessary material from which to make soldiers. We boast with sufficient grounds, of possessing some of the best disciplined militia corps in the Union; nor is it upon the regular militia companies alone that we would rely at the hour of need. Our almost countless target companies, fire companies, etc., made up of brave and noble men, who know not fear, and never shrink from duty, would present such an obstacle to the entrance of an enemy, that even the Allied armies of France and England would have good cause to hesitate before attacking.

It is with no vain boasting that I assert, that no city has within itself a population, which, at such a time, would evince a more military spirit, both as to obedience of orders or fearlessness of execution. It would rally to the defence of this metropolis with successful force, and act as one man, regardless of sect, nativity or party. New-York, when united, is irresistible, and at such a time no human power could divide it.

THE DOCKS AND PIERS.

Our indifference to commercial progress is evinced in nothing more than in the neglect to provide proper dockage. We present a singular contrast, in this respect, to any other seaport of any magnitude, known to ancient or modern commerce. The quays and docks of London, Liverpool, and indeed nearly all of the English ports, are first class; and even our Canadian neighbors excel us in such works.

At St. Petersburg, in Russia, there is one granite pier of four miles in extent. At Havre, the docks are the principal structures of importance, having cost immense sums, and are justly the pride of its citizens. Indeed, there is not a city of Europe, possessing navigation, which does not surpass us in the necessary provision for the proper convenience and protection of its shipping.

In consequence of the most entire dependence of this City, directly or indirectly, upon its shipping and navigation, the neglect we have shown to these interests, is as surprising as it is suggestive of our inattention to our own welfare. In our practice heretofore, in the construction of docks and piers, we have evinced neither City pride nor a due consideration of proper economy. Our quays, in the estimation of Europeans, do not justify the claim we have set up, as among first class seaports. On approach to the Empire City, which, in so many respects, is justly the object of our laudation and pride when abroad, a stranger is surprised to find our shipping with no other accommodation than what platforms, built in the rudest manner of logs and stones, can afford, and these, in most cases, out of repair, dilapidated and always crowded and unprotected, without light at night or Police by day. It would seem as if we had reversed the policy which naturaly takes the best care of that which is most important. The present wooden piers and narrow slips, without safety or security for mooring, afford indeed but a poor idea of our progress in commerce and wealth. We do ourselves injustice in thus prescoting to the eyo of the visitor an exhibition of so much indifference to, and lack of prudence and foresight in, a public matter of so much consequence; surely it reflects severely upon the authorities whose duty it is not to overlook improvements which are so materially associated with our good name and prosperity. In a former communication I referred to the fact, that while the people of New-York have progressed in all individual and private enterprises, the governments and authorities had retrograded or remained inactive in the discharge of public duty. In no respect is this more fully shown than in that of our dockage accomodations for vessels. Whilst our commerce has gone on with an unprecedented rapidity of growth, numbering over a million of tonnage, and thousands of ships in foreign trade, we give to the accommodation the same old wooden logs, rickety planks, and insecure basins in which to lie. An estimate of the magnitude of the foreign commerce of this port may be made by reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, for the year ending June 30, 1855. This document states that the total tonnage of the United States, of all kinds, foreign and domestic, was for the preceding year 5,212,001 10, of which the City of New-York furnished 1,288,234 66; whilst Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans furnished in the aggregate but 1,225,023 59; and yet we are far behind either of these cities in suitable provisions for its care. Boston, especially, has displayed much enterprise in the construction of suitable piers for her shipping, which in character and capacity are superior to any other in this country.

The necessity for the construction of these piers and docks for this City, somewhat adapted to the immense commerce they are to bear, can no longer be a question for speculation or doubt. I look upon improvements of this class as absolutely required; to be constructed of the strongest and most durable material, and upon the most liberal plan that modern progress has been able to devise. The expense which has heretofore deterred their building, need no longer be an object of dread. There is no good reason why the cost should be so very great. A careful examination has satisfied me that the outlay cannot exceed our ability to provide. We are surrounded with stone of all kinds, to be procured at little expense, and with every facility for working it. The coffer dams heretofore supposed to be indispensable in the construction of sub-marine works, and which are so expensive and difficult to construct, frequently costing more than the masonry, are no longer required. The diving-bell and other machinery have superseded them entirely. A long line of quay wall, and several piers have been recently built at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., without coffer dams, by means of the diving-bell, and it was found, upon a comparison of the cost of masonry in thirty feet of water and the cost out of water, after the work was brought up to the surface, that the latter portion was most costly. A series of sub-marine operations, conducted upon this mode for upwards of six years, has shown that it is unquestionably the most economical in use. Practical and scientific men, possessing knowledge of the construction of works of this kind, assure me that substantial stone docks and piers, upon the best material and workmanship, ought not to exceed the sum which the corporation has been paying for the present wooden ones, when the continual repairs are included. This supposition is based upon the actual cost, and not upon the usual allowance for corporation contracts, under the present extravagant mode of doing such jobs. They estimate that a pier five hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, constructed of stone, affording a capacity for vessels drawing thirty to thirty-five feet of water, cannot cost to exceed $80,000. This calculation is based upon the purchase of granite in large quantities, and in the use of the refuse stone of quarries and excavations for filling, to be had for little more than the cost of transportation. The diving-bells, vessels and machinery, it is thought cannot exceed $13,000. If, however, we avail ourselves of the suggestions of that enterprising citizen and noble philanthropist, who recommended, though me, to the Common Council, in February last, that the stone existing in large quantities on this island, in the vicinity of Harlem River, at Kingsbridge, be worked and got out in suitable pieces for the erection of such docks, by using the labor of the poor who are supported more or less by the City alms in periods of great distress, the expense would fall short of even this estimate. And if, in addition, the convict and pauper laborers, now supported at public cost, be added, the expense would be reduced still more, and the work be completed the sooner. Therefore the cost, in the first instance, which has deterred any serious effort towards the adoption of stone piers, may be really reduced to a much smaller outlay than has been supposed.

But admitting that it be impossible to reduce this first cost of wooden docks, does it follow that they are really more expensive? I think not! When we consider the continual expenditure for repairs, and the necessity of entire new structures every few years, the aggregate outlay far exceeds that of the stone docks under their highest estimate. Public works of all kinds should be erected with reference to their durability. Nothing temporary nor insecure should ever be constructed for public purposes. Unlike private edifices, the presumption is that they are to last for centuries; or as long as it is possible, considering the uses for which they may be intended.

If an individual undertakes a structure, to be used for purposes requiring great strength, to be submitted to the trial of hard usage, he carefully selects corresponding material and adapts the whole to the desired objects. But these docks and piers, whatever the cost, need not of necessity be chargeable to the City Treasury. In my opinion the merchants will gladly submit to a small per diem tax upon each vessel, if in return they are accommodated with a firm stone pier or bulkhead, at which to lay and discharge or take in cargo.

From the sums thus collected, a fund could be made, to go to the credit of the Stone Pier account, and from which could be paid the interest on the debt created by the cost, and in due course of time liquidate the principal itself. A stock could be issued, redeemable in fifty years, by which to raise the money required for their original construction. The principal and interest could be provided for in this way without collecting any portion of it by general taxation.

Those wharfs belonging to individuals, if it was deemed politic to permit private property of this kind—which in my judgment it is not—should be made to conform by the owners, to the plan adopted by the Corporation, so that the City should present a uniform stone dockage throughout. The Common Council has power to prescribe the kind of work individuals shall construct, when to be used for general public purposes of this character.

I, therefore, recommend that measures be taken at once to accomplish so great a good to our common interests; the attempt is justified upon principles of economy and necessity.

Let there be an intelligent, earnest effort made for this purpose, and we shall accomplish something in keeping with the magnitude and proportions of the Empire City.

The Harbor Commissioners, appointed under the act of last Winter, have made a report in part, to the Legislature. I have not been able to procure a copy of it entire; I am advised it discusses the obvious necessity of the preservation and improvement of our noble harbor, and the defining of its proper boundaries; but being mostly general in its character, without many specific or practical recommendations, I forbear at this time to allude more particularly to it. The adoption of the exterior line is a subject of great moment to us. When the Commissioners have completed their labors and recommended what legislation is necessary, will be the proper time for the then Mayor to call your attention to the subject. The time, however, for your adoption of my recommendations for the construction of stone piers and docks, is now auspicious. A Commission appointed by you for that purpose, with power, could cooperate with the Harbor Commissioners, and an intelligent plan devised, fully in keeping with the magnitude of the interests involved.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS.

This objectionable class of emigrants has been forced in upon us for many years. It has been the practice of the local authorities of several of the continental nations of Europe, to send to us some of their criminal and indigent population, by almost every vessel that left their ports. Our country, and especially this City, has been made the great *entrepôt* for the offcast and the outcast of a people who themselves in the aggregate are far below the moral standard of this nation. The vice and indigence, and heavy consequent taxation, which has flowed from these causes, has become to many reflecting men a subject of serious alarm. Public morals have appeared to deteriate, and the public expenditures to augment in consequence. At an early period of my administration I determined upon making an effort to abate so grave an evil. I thought that no portion of my public duties more imperatively called for prompt and energetic action. It was true no law gave me direct control or implied power over it; but yet, as the Chief Magistrate, with whom it might be supposed sufficient authority rested to check any positive wrong, arising from the introduction of improper persons—I assumed the right to interpose whatever force the moral power of my office gave me. On the 2d of January, 1855, the day after my induction into office, I addressed an official communication on this subject to the President of the United States, remonstrating in behalf of the Corporation and people of this City, against the longer continuance of this practice by Foreign Governments, and asking the interference of the General Government in our behalf. Before the expiration of that month, information was communicated to me of the sailing of the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, from Genoa, for this port, with over sixty persons on board, whom, it was alleged, were suspicious characters. An official communication was immediately addressed to the Consular representative of the Sardinian Government, to the effect that upon the arrival of that vessel, measures would be taken by me to prevent the landing of any of the passengers, until a thorough investigation was had on board, by which to ascertain the truth of this allegation; and that all who were criminals or paupers should not be allowed to come on shore, but should be retained in that vessel. That functionary addressed the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Sardinia, at Washington, who at once repaired to this City, and readily assented to any measures which, in my opinion, should be adopted for the exclusion of these persons, if they were of the class represented. The *Des Geneys* arrived in February, and was detained at the Quarantine ground until the examination referred to was had, and until it was ascertained that these passengers were not obnoxious to the charge preferred against them. The effect of this proceeding was most salutary throughout Europe, as it was directed against a vessel-of-war, with the consent of the representative of the Government to which she belonged, and thus a recognition of our right, as a municipal authority, to prevent such emigration, even when arriving in a government ship—a right heretofore supposed to belong exclusively to National authorities.

On the 26th of February, in reply to inquiries by Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Representative in Congress from this City, as to the condition of several Belgian paupers, then in confinement in the City Prison, held by me, preparatory to their being returned to Antwerp, (which would have been accomplished, but for the summary proceedings of the Supreme Court, in granting a writ of *habeas corpus*.) I stated at length the grounds of my opposition to the continuance of emigration of this class. On the 12th of April, a circular letter was addressed to all the American Consuls in Europe, stating fully the grounds upon which we acted, and declaring that all convicts and paupers should hereafter be excluded, and requesting that a proper notification to this effect be given to the several authorities who it was known had been in the habit of forwarding them. The replies received were highly satisfactory, acknowledging in many instances the truth of the charge, and evincing a disposition to aid me in so laudable an undertaking. The Government of Switzerland, fearing that the measure adopted here might bear heavily upon its own people, who were emigrating to this port in large numbers, addressed Mr. FAY, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Berne, a letter of inquiry as to the extent of our requirements. That gentleman addressed me as to these points, to which I replied at length on the 8th May, discussing the question in its social and political bearing. This letter was published in most of the continental papers, and as I am happy to learn, has to a great extent accomplished its object. During the Summer of 1855, it was quite apparent that the practice was stopped altogether. Examination on board of emigrant vessels was continually made by the Police, and no passengers, which could be excluded on just grounds, consistent with the position assumed by me, offered themselves for admission. In the autumn, however, an attempt was made to smuggle them in. One of the German Dutchics, that of Mecklenburg, disregarding every dictate of gratitude, and observing no honorable principle, shipped through the prison authorities of Gustrow, four criminals, per Hamburg ship *Deutschaland*, which sailed from that port on the 3d August. Information of the fact had been promptly communicated to me by the American Consul at Hamburg, who deserves the thanks of the whole American public for his patriotism and fidelity in this matter. We were thus prepared for the arrival of the *Deutschaland*, and immediately notified the consignees that under no possible circumstances should these persons be allowed to come on shore. The consignees at once conceded my right to take this course, and offered every facility for its execution. The vessel arrived on the 17th September, and was detained at the Quarantine Ground, until my agents instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of the criminals, who, upon examination under oath, admitted the fact. They were brought on shore, and detained in close custody until the vessel was ready for sailing on her return to Hamburg. They were then placed on board without having had an opportunity of conferring with any person in the City. The *Deutschland* sailed on her return voyage with the prisoners on board, about the 1st of October, and are now no doubt safely returned to the source from whence they came, having crossed and recrossed the ocean at the expense of those who had sought to rid themselves of a burden by transferring it upon ourselves. It was necessary to keep the whole of these proceedings from the public eye, until after the transshipment, so that no attorney could be employed to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which to bring them before a kind-hearted Judge, through whose instrumentality they could have been let loose upon the community, as in the case of the Belgians before referred to.

These measures have doubtless had their effect upon some of the German Governments. The stringent course pursued by me, together with this application of the principles avowed, have, it is believed, deterred many shipments which had been contemplated. It is, however, by no means certain that there is any intention to cease such shipments altogether. Indeed, the recent proceedings upon the part of the Dutchy of Würtemberg look as if there is a disposition to continue it, and even to resist any attempt upon our part to send them back. That *enlightened* and *Christian* Government has recently issued the following order:

"Whereas it has been repeatedly represented to us that German emigrants in America, and among them emigrants from Würtemberg, who, either on account of sickness or incapacity to labor, desire to return to their native land, are forwarded by the German Emigration Society, in New-York: and whereas it is undesirable that those who have emigrated, and particularly those *who have been sent to America at the expense of the State or communes*, in case they should not meet with success in America, whether it be owing to their own fault or not, should return to their native country, *to become a burden to the State or the communes, which in such case would have entirely thrown upon them the cost of transporting them*; and, whereas, especially the American authorities can scarcely feel authorized to send back persons who have once been permitted to land, for no other cause than mere lack of success; and still less can the German Emigration Society have the right to demand the return of such persons, therefore all proper steps are to be taken to prevent the sending back of such individuals."

The subject is of importance, and, in my opinion, a spirited remonstrance or representation to the General Government, through our delegates in Congress, would command a favorable response in that quarter. New-York is not alone in the injuries inflicted by this inhumane and unfriendly practice. The whole country is more or less affected. Already the West has cried out against it. It is becoming a matter of sufficient magnitude for National protest, and, if needs be, for National resentment. If the want of courteous expression in diplomatic correspondence has sometimes been the cause of serious misunderstanding between governments, how much more grievous and noticeable should be the act, which, by authority, empties foreign prisons and sime-houses into this country, to disseminate moral and physical pestilence among our hospitable and generous people.

A glance at the the increasing almshouse and prison statistics of this City, together with the nationality of the inmates, tells its own tale. Comment upon these irresistible facts would be superfluous. No citizen can examine them without becoming indignant in the realization of the wrong which is thus continually put upon us. I am to be understood as not opposed to emigration. No man feels its advantages to the whole country more than myself. We have derived great and lasting benefits from the freedom with which it has been encouraged and the facilities for citizenship offered by our laws. I would restrict neither. We require the physical endurance possessed in so large a degree by the great mass of emigrants who repair to this country. Every great public improvement, and every manufacturing, agricultural, and mineral branch of industry bears living testimony of this pregnant fact. We cannot thrive as we should without the physical industry brought us by emigration; and it is with no little regret that I have observed its decrease at this port. It has fallen off from 319,223 in 1854, to 128,202, in 1855, of which 52,698 were Germans, and 42,043 were Irish, showing a preponderance of the former, which is not, however, a recent change, as since 1851 the large number have been from Germany. But whether German or Irish, if it be freed from the objectionable characteristics of the class referred to as convicts and paupers, our wide country is open to them to partake of the blessings of our institutions, if, in return, they will obey our laws, support our flag, and aid in the development of the products of our noble land.

SANITARY.

The Public Health and proper provisions for its maintenance, is another subject second to no other in importance, and of which, I regret to add, we have been unpardonably neglectful. We have not taken the necessary precautions in devising preventives against the approach of pestilence, and in suitable provisions for its reception and treatment, if it should be our sad fortune to be so afflicted. Beyond the introduction of the Croton Water, and Street Sewarage, (now happily becoming almost general,) we have made little progress of late in this direction. There is much more to be accomplished: not only in the adoption of safeguards against the approach of danger from abroad, but in intelligent internal regulations, for the preservation of the health of the resident population. This City is as favorably situated for public hygeian as it is for commercial prosperity. There are no causes of disease of a fixed, local character, and nothing in the climate or physical position rendering us liable to it. No epidemic or contagion, or general malady, can arise in this City from fixed causes. These must be introduced from some other less favored place, or emanate from temporarily local incitements, which under proper sanitary regulations could not exist, or, if existing, be early removed. It is apparent, therefore, that all that is required are proper measures, which will preclude the introduction of epidemics or contagions from without, and the prevention and eradication of any cause of disease from within. As to the former, the present Quarantine regulations are probably sufficient. Experience has shown that there can be little added to this system. It appears to be conceded by those who are best informed, that no safer method can be adopted to keep away from cities these terrible scourges of mankind. But to be effectual, Quarantine should be entire, not partial. It should be *fixed* and *positive*; excluding the approach of *everything* that has been at all under the influence of, or within proximity to, pestilence. After maintaining strict Quarantine, the next consideration should be, the removal of everything calculated to create disease or promote infection among ourselves. The first requisite to this end is, no doubt, general cleanliness—cleanliness of the streets—of the yards and alleyways; of the apartments of the indigent and dissolute; and in this connection, attention to the privies, cess-pools, sewers and culverts, markets and slaughter houses, and sunken lots; in short, the removal of every thing producing noxious exhalations. It is known that pure air and pure water are indispensable to health; and it is also well settled, that without these disease, suffering and death will speedily follow. If, as is well determined, local causes will produce fevers of a contagious type, there can be no doubt that the same causes will sympathize with exterior influences, partaking of its character and soon assume its virulence.

There are other sources of disease to which I have devoted much attention, but which still demand close and unremitting diligence, and more effective legislation. I refer to the sale of diseased meat, impure milk, bad unripe and partially decayed fruit and vegetables. The sale of adulterated drugs still exists to a great extent, though the recent law of Congress, for the suppression of the importation of these death-dealing substances, has had a good tendency. It would be well if many other foreign articles equally injurious were also totally prohibited.

The overcrowding of families in ill-ventilated dwellings, and the occupancy of low and damp cellars and basements, should also be prevented.

The practice of watering the streets with Croton water is, in my opinion, deleterious to the public health, as likely to instigate fevers of the intermittent class. This water, no doubt, contains considerable *paludal* deposit, the *debris* of the surrounding forest, at its source, which, under the influence of the sun upon the mud, created by being wet with it, engenders vapors, productive of the disorders referred to. If this be so, salt water should be used for street purposes instead. It is well known that salt marshes are freed from maladies peculiar to swamps and fresh meadows. The truth has been abundantly demonstrated in the *Campana de Roma*, in Italy, and the fens of Lincolnshire and Essex, in England. In this connection, I would recommend that the Croton be permitted to run freely through the gutters, to carry off to the culverts such vegetable and other substances as may collect.

To perfectly enforce these regulations, and to render this City exempt from the thousand agents of death, to which we are subjected, a sanitary police is indispensable. If a corps of medical practitioners could be organized, having capacity to advise and with power to execute all of these recommendations, we would soon have in return general public health, increased populeties, decreased expenditure, and a better state of morals among a certain class of indigents. This police could be formed with little additional expense to that now incurred from the physicians attending the City Dispensaries, Hospitals, Police Department, etc. Each Council District could be placed under the especial charge of a competent medical man, who, besides the duty of visiting and aiding the indigent invalid, should also have authority to remove any of the predisposing causes of disease herein described. The Municipal Police could be made a valuable auxiliary. The whole should be under the direction of one competent, experienced physician, who should be held to the most rigid accountability for the faithful discharge of the trust conferred upon him.

With the organization of this Bureau, the present department, known as the City Inspector's, could be dispensed with. The Health Wardens, and other equally useless dependents of that office, would no longer be required, and the large outlays of money heretofore required in that direction, would be saved to the Treasury.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS ISLAND.

This City comprehends the whole Island, every inch of which has been surveyed and marked out into streets and parks. Near fifty years ago the necessity of setting apart every foot of it for the occupation of the millions of inhabitants who are to possess and enjoy it, was so apparent that measures were taken for that purpose, by the appointment of a Commission of intelligent men to perform this work. The day for the fulfillment of these anticipations is near at hand. The last link but of the Central Park; the almost entire flood of Harlem and Manhattanville, the rapid increase of Yorkville; the connection made by actual settling of the city proper, and what was once the village of Bloomingdale, have left, indeed, but few rural spots untouched by City life, in resident population. The completed entire consolidation of the people of New-York into one compact community, which will, in its habitations, stretch from the Battery on the south, to Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel on the north, and from river to river on the east and west, is not so far distant in the future as the day is in the past, which contemplated the mighty growth and power of this metropolis, by laying out and preparing the streets and avenues for its reception and provision. We should not be so far behind our ancestors. They have given us the ground and marked out the lines, leaving to this generation, when required, the performance of the actual work.

Heretofore, the southern and middle sections have been deemed the only portions of the Island susceptible of immediate occupation, and to which we were to look for present settling. In my opinion, no inconsiderable population will be added from the northern part, and that the Harlem River will soon become the great business mart, to which river craft, barges, tow-boats and canal-boats, will arrive, and where all bulky produce, such as lumber, coal, flour and grain will necessarily be discharged. This little stream must, from its position, become of much value to this City. The obstacles which have so long prevented its navigation are almost entirely artificial and easily removed at little cost, the most prominent of which, that at Kingsbridge, is already provided for. By an Act of the Legislature, at its last session, a drawbridge was authorised to be erected at this point, so as to permit the passage of vessels, which, with the removal of the old dam, and other slight improvements, will leave this little but important river open to domestic commerce, and will offer a great saving of distance to the smaller craft, *en route* to and from places on the Hudson, East Rivers, and Long Island Sound. The improvement of this stream was brought to the attention of the Common Council several years ago, and an able report made thereon, showing the necessity and practicability of rendering it navigable. The survey made about the same time by G. C. SCHAFFER, Esq., City Surveyor and Civil Engineer, (Doc. 126, Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen, 1838,) established this fact beyond any question. The Harlem River is capable, with very little outlay, of being made of great service to our domestic commerce, and long before the City has reached any approximation to the maximum of its population, it will become indispensable, and its banks on either side will be entirely occupied with depôts, wharves, and storehouses. The River fronts on the Hudson and the East Rivers, will be then entirely occupied by shipping and foreign commerce; the domestic commerce necessarily excluded, and only admitted so far as it may be necessary by means of lighters, &c., to load and discharge from the shipping.

Already enterprising and far-seeing capitalists have contemplated some such change, by erecting many permanent works of value in the vicinity of Harlem River. It is not, therefore, improbable that a population to be gathered by these means, at that end of the island, will rear there a large community, who will press from the north downward, to meet that now rapidly forcing itself upwards from the southern extremity, and thus consummate the entire consolidation of the inhabitants of New-York the sooner.

But do not let me be understood as admitting that this prospect of a speedy realization of so great a population as was contemplated by our ancestors, when the City was surveyed and laid out, is in any respect the result of the forethought and intelligent official action of those whose duty it is to look after the public welfare. As stated upon another occasion, this City has hitherto suffered, not only from misgovernment, fraud and peculation, but in an entire want of intelligence in public affairs, and proper attention to the further development of the resources we possess. In no respect has this omission been more evinced than in the neglect of the improvement of the unoccupied part of the island. We have shown a want of prudent management of the great estate we have inherited. The depredations of the stewards in charge at the City Hall could be forgives, if the general management was good, and the necessary vigilance had been exercised as to its condition and the increase of its return.

Blessed with an extensive and valuable domain, the City Government and private owners have been sleeping over their possessions, whilst the suburbs of the City have availed themselves of our neglect, and have taken from us a large part of our best population. This is proven by the rapid progress of all the surrounding cities, towns and villages, whose almost entire population are business denizens of this metropolis. Other things being equal, no one can say that any man doing business here would not prefer to live upon this Island, with its many advantages and contiguity to his business, than in the suburbs. Way then do we find several hundred thousand people living outside this domain? For no other reason than that we neglect to provide them with habitations equal in economy and health to those they now enjoy. The difficulty of communication with the upper part of this island which forced the excuse and reason for the exodus, no longer exists. The many railroads on as many different avenues, if compelled to perform their duty, and fulfil the objects for which their charters were granted, may successfully compete with the ferries, which carry away our population upon the water. But the proprietors of these grants should be made to do their duty, and in consideration of past, present, and prospective profits, should at once be made to extend their accomodations as far out as the avenues are prepared. This was the main condition upon which their privileges were obtained.

The opening of the Central Park is destined to form an era in the history of this City, and both the Corporation and the owners of property should be prompt to avail themselves of its advantages. Both sides of it, to the rivers, will form the sites of the choicest residences, and will be speedily filled with a first-class population, if that extensive area be thrown open to their ingress. To accomplish this object, so desirable to the City, and so important to the owners of property, the streets on either side should be immediately opened under one commission, who can, at very moderate and inconsiderable cost, accomplish the object within one year.

An ordinance should be immediately passed, enabling private owners to proceed at once to open, regulate, grade, and lay sewers, at their own expense, under the direction and control of the proper officers, without the aid of this army of contractors, assessors, collectors, and inspectors, who eat up the substance of the people, and deter the owners from consenting

Our market system is obnoxious to a great number of people, which is, that the Government shall not interfere with private enterprise; that is the best Government which governs the least; that Government should avoid becoming a producer, or rather the free exercise of individual efforts. Here is a statement of a principle which long ago in the enforcement of law and order in any other trade of life. Let there be free competition in all things; let the strong and the weak alike be protected in the exercise of their rights and privileges, and let the law be administered and enforced impartially and without favor. Such a system would soon do away with the necessity for a police force, and the latter could be reduced to a mere nominal number. Is it surprising that we find a corrupt police force in our midst, when we consider that the duties of the police force are to protect the rich in the enjoyment of their wealth, and to protect the poor in the enjoyment of their poverty? Is it surprising that we find a corrupt police force in our midst, when we consider that the duties of the police force are to protect the rich in the enjoyment of their wealth, and to protect the poor in the enjoyment of their poverty? Is it surprising that we find a corrupt police force in our midst, when we consider that the duties of the police force are to protect the rich in the enjoyment of their wealth, and to protect the poor in the enjoyment of their poverty?

Public Works.

In order to obtain land, vegetables, &c., by paying in work a system would be established. In the matter of the Receiver, who, on the 3rd January, of 1884, made a total declaimer of $60,024. It was stated that the interest in this account was considered a doubtful debt, and that appeal upon the people and diminishes the value of your property. Many of these offices, for collection. This Constable has been established for this charge, and, from the fees charged on collecting the value of the property, the Receiver, who, on the 3rd January, of 1884, made a total declaimer of $60,024. It was stated that the interest in this account was considered a doubtful debt, and that appeal upon the people and diminishes the value of your property. Many of these offices, which is the Constable

New-York Daily Times.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship Illinois. It will contain the Proceedings of Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; Miscellaneous of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrapper, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The members of the House of Representatives were sworn in yesterday by the Speaker. The delegates from the Territories were also sworn, including Mr. WHITFIELD for Kansas—debate on the propriety of his admission to a seat being postponed for the present. Mr. CLARKE, of Tennessee, was chosen Clerk by 136 against 87. The House adjourned before choosing a Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate was engaged in a discussion of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

☞ Among the bills of which notice was given in the Assembly, yesterday, was one to abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets in this City, and another to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Streets and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and to create a new office with increased power; and a bill was introduced to provide for a Charter Convention in this City. A motion was adopted, that the Secretary of State be requested to report to the Assembly the names, locations, capital, &c., of all the Savings Banks in the State. A favorable report was made in the Senate on the bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in this City. Both houses were busy with the usual routine work.

☞ Judge CAPRON yesterday charged the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, in favor of the Prohibitory Law; and dwelt at length upon the means of remedying the frequent disagreements of Juries. In regard to the Prohibitory Law, Judge CAPRON distinctly instructed the Jury that the Act is Constitutional, and that it was their duty to regard it *as valid*. Statistics of intemperance were introduced into the Charge, in order to exhibit the importance and the urgent necessity of the law. This portion of the Charge is of some importance, being the first Judicial indorsement of the Prohibitory Law in this City. In relation to Juries, Judge CAPRON has some sensible remarks. He declares that no one juror has a right to sit down doggedly and refuse to confer with his fellows; nor does he admit that Juries are entitled to the privilege of proposing terms to the Court respecting the degree of punishment.

Mayor Wood's Message.

The promised Message of our Mayor on the condition of Municipal Affairs was presented to the Common Council yesterday afternoon, and we appropriate a very large space in to-day's Times to the entire document, that our readers may have the whole of this important paper before them. It is very long, but the subjects of which it treats are many, and it is not disproportioned to the magnitude of its theme—the Government of the first Commercial City of the world, and the metropolis of at least one-half of the earth. Mayor WOOD cannot be accused of not magnifying his Office; and yet, after giving his Message a careful perusal we cannot indicate any part of it which had better have been omitted. We sincerely trust that the members of the Common Council will give it the respectful consideration to which it is entitled. Many of its recommendations are eminently sagacious and worthy of adoption. The improvement of our City should be the constant aim of every member of the Government, and no factious or political considerations should ever be allowed to interpose an obstacle to the carrying ont of any measnre which has that end in view. The Mayor is evidently impressed with the grandeur of the City over whose interests he has been called to preside, and he reviews with intelligent and discriminative particularity all the elements which tend to her aggrandizement, and to promote her prosperity. He commences by a review of the City debt, and then takes up our defences against the attacks of a foreign enemy; and most people, we imagine, will be surprised to learn that we "have already in position more guns of heavy calibre than Sebastopol had at the attack of the allied armies or than Cronstadt has at this time." Still the Mayor thinks we need more defence to repel an attack that might be made by landing troops outside the fortification on Long Island. On this point we should be disposed to question the soundness of the Mayor's conclusions; but, as the Common Council are not likely to trouble their heads about the matter, it is hardly worth while to discuss his propositions.

On the subject of Docks and Piers, and that of Public Markets, we are most happy to find that the Mayor entirely coincides with the ideas we have frequently expressed in these columns, and adopts the recommendations we have often made. He is in favor of replacing the present wooden piers and wharves by a system of stone docks, and abolishing altogether our wretched market system. The subjects of the public health, the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals, improvements on the Island, street openings, the Central Park, and the new City Hall, are all treated at length and with great ability. The public expense of private litigation, though not properly a subject of municipal attention, is very sensibly and opportunely introduced. The only subject which we miss is that of street-cleaning, which is eminently worthy of a full and serious investigation. The Mayor reiterates his complaints of a want of power to enable him to carry ont his measures, and suggests again an amendment of the charter. The message which he sent to the Common Council on its first organizing, we could not bnt regard as wordy and absurdly inappropriate, bnt the present is eminently practical, well-considered, well-worded, and justly entitled to the serious attention of the Commen Council and our citizens generally.

Not very Important.

A correspondent who styles himself most appropriately "Blank," takes the trouble to write us a letter to say that "Consistency is a jewel equally to be valued, whether found in the daily press or in individuals." Platitudes of this character are the commodities which weak-headed people chiefly deal in. Consistency may or may not be a jewel. When a mean-spirited and knavish person writes en absnive, anonymons letter, he acts in a manner perfectly consistent with himself; bnt his conduct will hardly be classed among jewels by people of ordinary honesty and intelligence.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is scarcely credible, hut "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" was played last night. That excellent man, the printer of the playbills, stands before the world pure and justified. It le, we confese, with a species of sorrow that we make this acknowledgment. Our lives, for the most part, are so practical and factish that we can ill afford to lose even our line of romance. What the great Pyramids are to WILKINSON, what the cataracts of the Nile are to Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, whet "that tree" is to the bard MORRIS, what Temple Bar is to the Cockney, was "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" to the critic. He had learnt to respect it, and to gaze fondly at its nestling place in the play-bill as on a time-honored sanctuary. In the thoughtlesenee of giddy yonth he may have referred to it; but he lived to forget these trivialities, to repent of them, to supply their place with better and purer feelings; feelings over which a beautiful antiquity shed melting rays of subdued and thoughtful lustre. "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" ceased to be a mere announcement and became a hallowed tradition round which fancy delighted to linger. Even as people go to Grace Church to see BROWN, so did the imagination rush to Wallack's Theatre to behold the one line: "Duke Humphrey'e Dinner is in eotive preparation." Now, alas! the eolace of yeare has been ruthlessely snatched from us. "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is no longer a tradition, bnt a fact. The great Pyremide may crumble; the ceteracts dry up; "that tree" may "wilt," and Temple Bar vanish—nothing is improbable. We have no longer any confidence in traditions. Even "a new five-act Comedy written expressly for this theatre" (the younger brother of our lost "Duke Humphrey") may be produced. Horrid thought!

It is scarcely probable that the author of this piece is still living. We gazed around in vain for the tottering figure of some gray and feeble old man, leaning on the arm of a blithe and hopeful disciple, and crying in accents still firm and brave, "I am not cast down." We could not restrain the wish that he had been there, for the glad welcome that was given to his neglected offspring would have cheered the old man and warmed his chilling blood to the generation he is leaving. To such a man we would have said, "Father! your blessing," and written six lines of commendation. As it is, we are proceeding at greater length. We much adapt ourselves to facts.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is a dramatic version of a little sketch that appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, written by the dramatist. It is simply the story of a young couple who, having married on the "ridiculous basis of mutuel affection," are disearded hy their relations, and allowed to starve in a miserable way, as a penalty for their folly. They struggle against the gnawings of hunger by playfully coquetting with their appetites in a shem dinner. Nearly faint with exhaustion, they cheer each other with an exaggerated repast of emptiness. Unfortunately they rise from the hanquet even more hungry than when they sat down to it. They have but one thing left that can be disposed of—a gift-book, and the sale of this leade to a happy *dénouement*, for it enables a dear friend to trace them to their abode of wretchedness, and to succor them.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is properly called a sketch, and as ench is entitled to much praise. It ie cerefully written, with a little eentiment, a little pathos, and a little fun in it; perhaps a trifle too much of the first named commodity. A piece of this character requires peculiar acting, and it is scarcely probable that any artists can realize all that the text suggests. Mr. LESTER, as *Richard Birdoon*, was in many respects excellent, hut he missed some of the pointe, and especially eo in the introduction, where suicide is hinted more in eoriousness than fun. In the sham dinner, however, he was admirable. Mrs. HOEY's *rôle* is a rather embarrassing one, but ehe is capable of making it eminently attractivoif she will eschew all melodramatic effects.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" was quite successfull and will become popular.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. MCVICKER made his first appearance here last night as "*Sam Patch*," in a singularly eilly piece called "Sam Patch in France." Mr. MCVICKER is evidently an artist, and a man of considerable originality.

Items.

BOSTON.—The Academy Opera Troupe appears to be doing well, and comes in for a fair share of applanse. On Friday last the "Favorita" was played, with Mr. MILLARD, the Boston tenor, in the *rôle* of *Fernando*. Speaking of this event, the *Transcript* says:

"The vocal part of his performance was very creditable, if we may exeept where, in his evident exertion to render his impassioned passages effective, he allowed his voice to rise into a harsh sort of bellow, quite unmusical to the ear. There is not body or *timbre* enough in his rather delicate organ to undergo the wear and tear of a lengthy opera. The characteristice of his voice are mellowness and sweetness, admirably adapted to the perlor and concert room, but, if combined with no other prominent qualities, lost in the lyrical situations and groupings that make up the *ensemble* of a grand opera."

The sixth and last of the grand orchestral concerts came off on Saturday evening....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VININO are playing at the Museum, with success.

CLEVELAND.—Miss KATE SAXON, assisted by Mr. MALONE RAYMOND, gave an entertainment called "Love" on Thursday evening.

ST. LOUIS.—At the St. Louis Theatre Miss HERON. At the People's Theatre the regular company and MACALLISTER the Wizard. MOZART's birthday was celebrated here by a Grand Concert, in which none but the great master's works were performed.

PHILADELPHIA.—The theatres here appear to be doing a moderate business without the assistance of stars. The stockholders of the Arch-street theatre receive a dividend of $25 per share this evening. That looks well.

BALTIMORE.—The Misses DENIN have been playing in the "Pirate's Bride," "The Wandering Boys," and the "Good for Nothing" at the Holiday-street Theatre. The Original Christy's Minstrels are giving a few performances in the city.

CINCINNATI.—Mr. JAMES BENNETT has been playing et the National during the week, and made his last appearanco on Monday. At the People's they are doing the "Lady of Lyons," with Mrs. MELINDA JONES as the female in question.

ALBANY.—Mr. P. RICHINGS and Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS are at the Green-street Theatre.

CHARLESTON.—Mr. J. T. RAYMOND took a benefit here on Thursday of last week.

BUFFALO.—Mr. E. EDDY has been playing at the Metropolitan. He took his benefit on Friday, playing *Jack Cade* in the drama of that name.

CHICAGO.—Yankee LOCKE and wife are playing here.

TROY.—Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD took her farewell benefit at the Adelphi on Friday.

☞ We have Rio de Janeiro papers to the 16th of December, but they contain no news of importance. The Emperor of Brazil had given $8,000 for the relief of families which had suffered severely rom the cholera.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Petitions were presented from several naval officers who felt aggrieved by the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. TOOMBS said the Board should have kept a record to show they had not exceeded the jurisdiction conferred upon them. Wrong and injustice had been done by their decisions, and na act of his should sanction their proceedings.

MR. CLAYTON defended the Board, but was willing to correct any errors they may have unintentionally committed.

The President and Secretary of the Navy have power to revise the action of the Board, and unless it was shown that the Board had exceeded their jurisdiction it was to be presumed they had not.

MR. BENJAMIN contended that the Naval Board had not exercised any jurisdiction, hnt simply gave their adverse opinion on matters before them.

Mr. BAYARD had no imputations to make against the Board—it was composed of honorable and meritorious men, bnt the law under which they acted was the most barbarous ever made; hy any legislature of any civilized country. He recommended the passage of an act authorizing a Revisory Board, to be composed mainly of civilians.

Mr. CHITTENDEN believed it was perfectly competent for Congress to utterly annul and abrogate the action of the Board, and make it as though it had never existed.

After further dahate, the subject was postponed.

Many hills were introdueed, principally for internal improvements, and one by Mr. ADAMS, to extend the term of naturalization.

SPANISH COINS.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire whether the emaller Spanish coine may not be removed from circnlation, or have a value estabilehed by law to accord with their intrinsic value, and to avoid the fractional parte of a cent. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

PERFECTING THE ORGANIZATION.

The Speaker administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to the members, the Representatives of each State advanelug as their names were called for that purpose.

The delegntes from the Territories were likewise sworn. When the name of Mr. WHITFIELD was called, Mr. GROW said, in deference to the wishes of his friends, he would not object to his being sworn. He thongbt, however, that circumetances would warrant the withholding the oath. He hoped to be heard some other time on the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that a constituent of his, a Keutuekian by birth, had been diabolically murdered, in the most cowardly manner, having been shot in the back, as he was credibly informed, by an officer in the pay of the General Government in Kansas. As objections to the administration of the oath to Mr. WHITFIELD would only tend to greater confusion after their excited struggle, he would not insist upon it.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them that a quorum of the House had assembled, elected Mr. BANKS Speeker, and was now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, a Committee was appointed in conjunction with one of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. THURSTON offered a resolution for the election of a Clerk by *viva voce*. Laid on the table by 103 against 88.

A resolution declaring WILLIAM CULLOM, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House was adopted by 136 against 87.

As the Speaker administered the oath of office to Mr. CULLOM, there were manifestations of approval in the galleries.

The members then proceeded to select seats, in accordance with a resalntion moved by Mr. BALL, that all the members retire without the bar, and severally return as their names were drawn by the Clerk from a box, and take possession of such seats as they might select.

This proceding consumed about one hour.

Mr. NICHOLS then offered a resolution declaring Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, the present incnmbent, Sergeant-at-Arms, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

After the adjournment an Anti-Administration caucus was announced to be held this evening.

Pay of the Members of the House—Election of Mr. Cullom as Clerk—Applicants for Office—Mr. Dallas Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

To-day the acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, drew from the Treasury about $80,000 in gold, which amount had been advanced by him to pay members of the House, Mr. Speaker BANKS having near midnight on Saturday signed drafts for that purpose. $230,000 are yet due members, and will be drawn for during the present week.

Mr. CULLOM was elected Clerk of the House by the votes of all the Republicans present, excepting Messrs. Billinghurst, Bliss, Bronton, Bay, Holloway, Leiter, Nicbole, Spinner and Watson, combined with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall and Walker.

Judge SCARBORO having recovered from his reccnt illness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

It is calculated that at least five hundred applicante for office under the House organization were in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant applicants are operating through Congressional friends.

Mr. DALLAS' nomination as Minister to England was confirmed to-day.

The Anti-Administration Caucus—List of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

An Anti-Administration caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. JOHN U. PETIT, of Indiana, was the Chairman. Between eighty and ninety members were present, including Republicans, and some Southern as well as Northern Americans. A large number of office-seekers were in outside attendance, anxiously inquiring as to the progress of the inside proceedings. The following are the nominations made:

FRENOH S. EVANS, of Washington, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Capt. M. C. DARLING, of New-York, for Doorkeeper.

ROBT. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, for Postmaster.

O. FOLLETT, editor of the Ohio State *Journal*, for Printer.

It is understood that Col. SCHOULER, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is associated with this gentleman. J. W. SMITH, of Syracuse, and NATHAN SARGENT, were his competitors.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument continued by Mr. Butler for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Wood for plaintiffs.

No. 52.—John C. Dodge *vs.* John M. Woolsey.—Argument continued by Mr. Spaulding for appellant.

Chief Justice TANEY was present.

Rejoicings in Waltham at the Election of Mr. Banks.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The citizens of Waltham, the native town of Speaker BANKS, fired one hundred gune to-day, in honor of his election. The announcement was made in Waltham on Saturday night, by a especial messengor from Boston. Several dwellings were illuminated, and congratulatory speeches made. Mrs. BANKS was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residonces of the leading Republicans, which about midnight the crowd dispersed.

Rejoicings in Bangor at the Election of Mr. Banks.

BANGOR, Monday, Feb. 4.

A salnte of one hundred and three guns will be fired here to-morrow in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. In the evening the Republicans will hold a public meeting.

Difficulty at Dickinson College.

CARLISLE, Pa., Monday, Feb. 4.

One hundred of the students at Dickinson College have rebelled against the Faculty, in consequance of the alleged unjust expulsion of four members.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Nashville* from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock last (Friday) night.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Severe Cold in the Middle States and Far West—Many Horses Reported Lost or Lost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

A dispatch dated to-day, from Independence, Mo., to W. M. F. MAGRAW, Mail Contractor on the Plains, now here, states that the thermometer is 220 below zero, and the snow three or four feet deep on a level on the Plains. The Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails, which started on the 1st inst., have returned. All the men and animals on the Salt Lake ronte are supposed to have been frozen on the Plains. S.

Intense Cold—Interruption to Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The weather here is extremely cold, and travel is somewhat interfered with. The Pilot line from New-York, reached Kingston at 4 o'clock this morning. The detention was caused by snow drifting on the track. The southern and western trains were detained from the same cause.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington. The weather is intensely cold.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 4.

The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock stood at 18° below zero. The ice in the Ohio is one foot and a half in thickness.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The New-York and Erie Railroad ie blocked by snow about twenty miles east of Dunkirk. The train arrived there yesterday in forty hours from New-York.

The Lake Shore Railroad has been badly blocked at Hamburg. The first train from Cleveland since Friday, arrived at Buffalo this morning. The Buffalo City and Niagara Falls Railroads are also badly obstructed. The trains on the Central road arrived here behind time. The weather is intensely cold.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The thermometer here at 7 o'clock this morning indicated 20° below zero. The railroads are all clear.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4—3 P. M.

The Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad is blocked up with snow. Three trains are off the track a few miles from this city.

The Weather on the Sound.

STONINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Our harbor is still free from ice, and navigation is uninterrupted. New-London harbor is closed by ice, and persons cross with safety.

Railroad Accidents and Detentions on Account of Snow.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4.

The weather in this locality, during the past 48 hours, has been colder than at any time this Winter, the thermometer ranging from zero to 17° below. There has been quite a chapter of accidents on the various railroads, on account of the heavy snow-drifts. The mail train which left here on Saturday afternoon for Niagara Falls was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring Messrs. DIXON and WATERS, Conductors, and SHERWOOD, a haggageman. The train due here last evening from the Falls was thrown from the track near Spencerport, by the breaking of a driving-wheel, and remained in this predicament all night. Two engines started for their relief this morning, but had not proceeded far before they also were thrown from the track, and no communication has yet been had with the disabled train.

The Passenger train which left here yesterday morning, drawn by two engines, had preceeded but two miles and a half when the forward engine was thrown from the track by the accumulation of ice. The Express train, due here at 7:45 yesterday morning from Syracuse, was thrown from the track seven miles east of this city.

The trains on the Genesee Valley Road are all behind time.

Up to 5 P. M. to-day the trains from the Falls had not arrived here, and passengers who come on foot say the chances are that none will arrive for the next twenty-four hours.

They also report the laborers in a suffering condition; some with frozen faces, and others with frozen hands, with the skin rubbed completely off.

The trains on the new road, between this City and Syracuse, arrived about noon to-day. On the old road, nothing had arrived or departed, that road being completely buried in the snow.

The plank roads leading to the City are completely blocked up, and in some places for miles in length, the snow is from ten to fifteen feet deep and drifted.

Collision on the Niagara Falls Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4.

The passenger train that left Niagara Falls this morning, and which was due here at 10: 45 A. M., came into collision with a freight train near Adams' Basin. Both trains were going in the same direction. The passengers who were on the wrecked train arrived here this morning. They report no one killed, but several injured, among whom are the Fireman and Engineer. The engine and cers of the passenger train are much shattered. No one on the freight train was hurt. Some of the passengers were frost-bitten during the journey from the wreck to the city.

Detention of the Eastern Trains.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The wind yesterday and last night drifted much snow on the railroad tracks, delaying all the morning trains.

The Sunday night mail train, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having been delayed by snow-drifts on the track.

Adjournment of the Southern Commercial Convention—Fire at Richmond—Arrest for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Southern Commercial Convention, held at Richmond, Virginia, adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Savannah again in December next.

Committees were appointed to prepare addresses on the resolutions adopted.

ROCKETTS' glace facory at Richmond was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $18,000.

A negro has been arrested in this city on the charge of murdering JOHN W. BELL, the merchant, who mysteriously disappeared two months since.

From Kansas—Reports of Disturbances Denied.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have advices from Kansas, saying that no election was held at Leavenworth, or at other points in thet Territory, on the day fixed for the election, the State officers fearing violence from the Missourians.

Letters state that another general invasion was apprehended, and that extensive warlike preparations were going on in Lawrence and Topeka.

Destructive Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The handsome brick block, at the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, in this city, knowu as the "Dillays Buildings," was destroyed by fire nt an early hour on Sunday morning. The block was owned by H. A. DILLAYE, and valued at $35,000.

The lower floors were occupied by R. STILLWELL & Son's boot and shoe store; MANN, LEWIE & BELDEN, crockery store; HAYDEN & LETCHWORTH, seddlery and hardware; T. A. BARTLETT, druggist; J. K. STARIN, hosiery and fancy goods, and E. SHELDON, hekery. The loeees of the above firms are heevy, but probably insured. The second stories of the building were occupied by the newspaper office of the *Evening Chronicle*, the office of Messrs. HILLIS, MORGAN and GIFFORD, lawyers, and Messrs. SHIPMAN and ADAMS, physicians and surgeons. The upper stories were kept by the Odd Fellows as Lodge-rooms, and hy the Armory of the Syracuse Citizens' Corps. The lose of the proprietors of the *Chronicle* is about $4,000—insurance $4,000. The Syracuse Citizens' Corps lost about $1,000—no insurance. The Odd Fellows about $1,000—insured for $600. Drs. SHIPMAN & ADAMS $2,000—no insurance. Messrs. HILLIS and MORGAN had a very large and valuable library—lose unknown.

The building was insured for $23,000 in the following Companies:

Ætna, $5,000; the Springfield and City Fire Insurance Companies, each $2,500; the Northwestern and Albany Companies, each $5,000; $3,000 unknown.

An unoccupied frame dwelling house on Montgomery-street, owned by WM. WESTON, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning—supposed to be caused by an incendiary.

Incendiary Fires at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 4.

Our city is again infested with incendiaries. Two grocery stores and five barns owned by B. CHURCHILL and GEORGE C. FOSTER, George-street, were consumed at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $7,000; insured for $4,000.

Suppression of the Report on the Affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Considerable anxiety and indignation was manifested here to-day, on account of the suppression of the Committee's Report on the Affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad. It is alleged that the suppression of the Report was paid for hy parties interested.

A dupliaate copy of the Report is in existence and will be published in the *Chronicle*, on Wednesday next.

Fatal Occurrence—Shot by a Spring Gun.

KEYPORT, N. J., Monday, Feb. 4.

A yonng man named ELISHA BOGLE was fonnd dead on the ice, alongside the sloop *Dusty Miller*, at Keyport Dock, this morning. The sloop had been robbed on Friday night, and the Captain, WILLIAM CRANE, had set a loaded gun in such a position that the opening of the cabin slide would discharge the contents into the lege of the person opening it. BOGLE had apparently stooped when pushing back the slide, as the entire charge of buckshot entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Death of Eminent Bostonians.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Two of our well known citizens died this morning, namely: DANIEL SAFFORD, prominent for the interest he has for many years taken in missionary enterprises,—and CYRUS ALGER, the well known cannon and gun maker.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have received no mail to-day south of Savannah.

DISASTER IN THE EAST RIVER.

A Vessel Cut through and Sunk by the Ice.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A lamentable and singular accident occurred in the East River yesterday morning. The brig *William H. Safford*, of Bangor, Capt. SMITH, was out through and sunk by the ice, *and eight of the ten persons on board were drowned.*

The ill-fated vessel arrived at this port on Sunday from Attakspas, Coast of Louisiana, in a somewhat disabled condition, having had a most boisterous passage, and anchored in the stream near the Fulton Ferry. During the night, her cable was parted by the force of the ice and the flood tide, when she drifted to the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, and was brought to by her best bower. This was at 3 o'clock A. M., Monday. All on board, except the Captain, then repaired to their berths, under the impression that all was safe, but in two hours after, it was discovered that the vessel was filling very fast, and at 6 o'clock A. M. the water had reached the lower berths. All hands were then aroused, and went on deck, but they had scarcely succeeded in doing so when the vessel filled and went down, taking with it the captain, his wife and two children, A. S. DARRAGH, the mate, and the cook, name unknown, all of whom immediately perished.

The crew of the brig consisted of four men. Two of these, named WM. BROWN and FRANK RUDES, got into the cross-trees and were rescued in an exhaneted condition by a boat from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, on board of which vessel they were taken and kindly cared for. A purse of $50 was also eubscribed for them hy the officers. The other two sailors, named ALEXANDER BRIMMER and HENRY WILLIAMS, succeeded in getting on a large cake of ice which drifted with them towards Williamsburg. Their situation was discovered about daylight by PATRICK QUINN, private watchman at the naval store yard, foot of South Tenth-street, and he, accompanied by the mate of the schooner *Wave*, started in a boat to their rescue, but before they could render any assistance, an immense cake of floating ice came in collision with, and demolished the piece on which the sailors were standing, and both of them were pitched into the river and immediately drowned. The cook was a colored man, and was shipped at Demerara. All the others were shipped at Boston, on the outward passage, and are supposed to have been Americans. The captain's two children were a boy and a girl—the latter aged 11, and the former four years.

The vessel was seven years old and about 350 tons burden. She was loaded with a cargo of molasses and sugar, and consigned to RICHARD P. BUCK & Co., No. 29 South-street. The vessel now lies where she sunk, her topmast only appearing above water.

A trunk filled with wearing apparel and some nautical articles, supposed to have belonged to Mr. DARRAGH, the mate of the *Safford*, was picked up at the foot of South Ninth-street, Williamsburg.

None of the bodies had been recovered last evening. A search for them will be made to-day.

A Schooner Cut Through by the Ice.

While the schooner *Becket Hamilton*, of and from Washington, N. C., with Cotton and Naval Stores, was lying to anchor off Jersey City yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a large field of ice came in contact with her, causing her to drag her anchor, when she drifted foul of the schooner *Fanny Currie*, outward bound, and remained in that situation for some time. Another large field of ice then came upon her, knocking her down on her beam ends and cutting her through, when she immediately filled. She was then cleared from the *Fanny Currie* and drifted down the bay. All hands were saved by jumping on board of the *Fanny Currie*, which vessel has received no damage.

The Ice, &c.

Our rivers and bays are very much obstructed with ice, which has been the cause of considerable damage to shipping. The packet-ship *Yorkshire*, Captain MARSHALL, from Liverpool, was towed up under Jersey City Sunday evening, and anchored there; during the night large fields of ice came down, and yesterday morning the ship lay on the rocks near Fort Columbus, with her stern lifted four feet, and aground amidships.

The ferry boats plying across the East and North Rivers have been necessarily very irregular. The only boats that have made regular trips during the whole of this "*icy term*," are those on the Division-avenue Ferry, running from Grand-street, this City, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. The South Ferry had but one boat on during the day, Sunday.

The Staten Island Ferry, *of course*, ran but one boat, and it is not expected they will have any more until some philanthrophic party raises and repairs the *Columbus*, or until the weather will allow them to use their summer ones.

Unjust Fault-Finding—Safety of the Hudson River Railroad Bridges.

SING SING, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of yesterday there is a communication relative to the condition of the bridging on the Hudson River Railroad, which is calculated to do much mischief, without in any way benefitting the public.

It is therein asserted that four of the superstructures are unfit for the use to which they are subjected. The author of that communication certainly can know nothing of the subject, or he would never have ventured to make such an assertion.

Those competent to judge, lately made a careful and minute examination of all the bridging on the Hudson River Road, and they could find nothing to justify any suspicion that the superetructures were not abundantly able to sustain any weight or motion to which they could possibly be subjected.

By one accident, which no foresight on the part of the principal officers of the Road could have prevented, and by another which no reasonable exercise of caution or judgment could have anticipated, the trains on the Hudson River Road were very much deranged. The pressure of the Winter business, consisting of an immense movement of freight, tended to increase this disorder, and required on the part of the President and Superintendent, and their associates, the performance of extraordinary and laborious duties. I know that almost every sacrifice has been made to secure the prompt and safe transit of passengers.

Had Mr. EVARTS been in the least acquainted with the laws which govern the Railroads of this State, had he been anxious to correct an evil which he knew to exist, and not to do an injury to a great work which has been built up and maintained at the sacrifice of [illegible] have made his complaint [illegible] disposition to supply any deficiency that existed, as he complains. Had he possessed so much information as he has spleen, he would have attained his object, and saved the public much unnecessary alarm and anxiety.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Reactionary Revolution Under HARO Y TAMARIZ—Personal Character and Designs of HARO—His Prospects of Success.

The Mexican correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, writing on the 19th of January, gives the following highly interesting account of the condition of affairs in the Republic.

In my last letter I informed you that you would soon have amongst you Messrs. HARO Y TAMARIZ, PACHECO and ZAMA, who had been sent from Mexico to Vera Cruz, to be shipped on board the Tacna. Circumstances have somewhat impaired the accuracy of this statement. The three [illegible] leave Mexico under an escort of twenty-five men, commanded by three officers, Messrs. BARRA, [illegible] and GABOIA CONDE. Orders had been given [illegible] to travel night and day, and for the purpose of frustrating any attempt of the insurgents to [illegible] the prisoners, telegraphic communication was suspended. Chance, however, favored [illegible] HARO Y TAMARIZ. In the environs of [illegible] diligence, too heavy laden with eight passengers on the top, lost its balance, and was overturned in the middle of a dreadfully bad road. Mr. BRITO, the officer most confided in by the Government, was grievously wounded, and could no longer continue his journey. Just then, HARO was incontinently attacked by a violent dysentery which compelled him frequently to leave the diligence, in company with FIGUERA. Repeating this manœuvre again and again, he obtained ample opportunity for sounding his companion, and securing his complicity by a heavy bribe. At length, when the diligence reached a place called [illegible] *puedes*, it was perceived that HARO had suddenly disappeared. FIGUERA has been arrested as an accomplice in this escape, and is now in prison here, but I doubt whether anything will be done by him. After the flight of HARO, PACHECO and ZAMA might have easily decamped, but they remained quiet and did not seek to avoid their destiny. [One correspondent adds that the Government had [illegible] the order to send them out of the country. This, however, is a mistake. PACHECO and ZAMA arrived in New-Orleans on board the *Texas*.—Editors.]

For some days after the disappearance of HARO, we remained in ignorance of his whereabouts, but have finally ascertained that he joined the insurgents at Zacapoantla, under the command of GARCIA and ORDOLLOS, and was immediately appointed General-in-Chief of the movement.

COMONFORT, after the treachery of LALLAVE's command, which deserted him, and passed over to the insurgents, organized a select brigade, and appointed as its commander SEVERO CASTILLO, a Guerrero whom he reposed the utmost confidence. CASTILLO left Mexico ostensibly to attack GUERRERO. Before his departure he had an interview with COMONFORT, and pressing his hand, swore solemnly to be faithful to him even unto death. Having reached San Juan de los Llanos, beyond Puebla, he paused and remained inactive. The government, astonished at his conduct, demanded an explanation. He answered that he needed a supply of money. The sum required was forthwith sent, and no sooner was it received, than the perfidious scoundrel united his forces with those of the insurgents, and declared against the government. This is a spectacle to be witnessed nowhere out of Mexico, and even [illegible] CASTILLO's defection has inspired a universal feeling of indignation and disgust.

CASTILLO's brigade, together with that of COMONFORT and HARO at the head, proceeded to Puebla, which is even now under siege. Public attention, so absorbed by these movements, and seems to have completely overlooked GEN. URREA, who is forming up his partisans in Queretaro and San Luis, with, as I learn, indifferent success.

HARO, the leader of the reactionary revolution, is ambitious, unprincipled, and dissolute, without a particle of *prestige*. He is the last man ever to become the liberator of his country. His plan is simply undisguised reaction, the tyranny of the army, the despotism of the clergy, the dismemberment—in short, a return to all the evils which have afflicted Mexico so long and so severely. His success, in my opinion, would bring about more terrible days in Mexico, than those experienced under the administration of SANTA ANA. But will he succeed?

I should rejoice at being able to assure you of the contrary, but the present Government has committed so many blunders from the very commencement, that it has inspired the revolutionists with strong hopes of triumph. If it had struck first, and paralyzed afterwards, its strength would have been irresistible; but instead of this, it first amused the public with innumerable manifestos, and then concocted a series of inefficient, lifeless measures that pleased no party, and disgusted all. A capital mistake was its hostility simultaneously proclaimed to the army and clergy, while it failed to act with decision against either the one or the other. Forgetting the maxim "Divide and Govern," it failed to use the army in order to break up the clergy, which, in its turn, would have been subsequently destroyed. Its half measures, hesitation, and lack of energy, have occasioned the alliance now completed between its two adversaries. The clergy foments the fanaticism of the lower classes, and furnishes the funds, while the army points its weapons against the Government.

Nevertheless, the people, I am satisfied, are opposed to reaction, and if the Government acts with even tolerable wisdom and sagacity, the insurgents will be overthrown. The position of things is now clearly and unequivocally defined. It is a struggle between liberal principles and absolutism. The triumph of the former will inaugurate a new era of improvement

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Consumption is generally regarded as incurable, arising from defective nutrition, and it is a well established fact that nothing will remedy this defect like

LIVER OIL. Be particular to ask for the genuine, with FREDERICK BUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Prepared only by him, at his Depot, No. 18 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Inflammation, Colds, &c.—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Linseed Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever obtained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the OXYGENATED BITTERS. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

☞ Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder and debility of the human system, &c. Scrofula and genital weakness will assume these diseases unless cured. Dr. HEATH, No. 152 Broadway, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. His introductory work will be sent free to any address.

We were cured by Dr. HEATH.—Marcus Colborn, No. 23 Bayard-av, New-York; Jos. G. Byers, Jane Leighton, R. R. Barker's child, blindness, Morris G. Chapel, T. Stebbins, S. Wyllie and wife, &c., &c. Dr. HEATH is an honorable and skillful physician.—Lester Green, M. D., New-York; J. A. Smith, M. D., J. K. Snell, M. D., Hon. A. Lesesne, Hon. Geo. Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State New-York; &c., &c.

☞ Henry, Rev. E. H. Milburn will deliver his Fourth and Last Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Western Mind—Its Manifestations—Eloquence and Humor.* Single admission 50 cents.

☞ Diseases of the Skin.—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of the above affections, and also scrofula and cancer is now at No. 183 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

ELOPED, from Friday morning, Feb. 1, a young man aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full cheek, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock-coat, black pants, black velvet vest, trimmed with gold cord; black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring. He attended a party at the residence of Mr. Pendleton, 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 5 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 913½ 10th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. Any information of him will be thankfully received by E. L. BIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

WILL E. M. F. RETURN—Or send information, to relieve the anxiety of his distressed parents?

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in their rooms, in the University, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY C. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., of Manitou, will read a paper titled "*Remembrances of the Life and Times of Robert Benson.*"
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD of NEW-YORK.—The eighth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, by LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, Esq., author of "Up-Country Letters," &c. Subject—*The Body as a Residence.* Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMER'S CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at noon. Subjects—*Winter Feeding of Stock*, and *Wind-mills for Farm Use.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The next regular communication of Metropolitan Walworth Lodge, No. 277, will be held in the Gothic Room of the Hall corner of Grand and Centre sts., THIS EVENING, 5th February, at 7 o'clock. Brethren will please be punctual.
JOHN P. BALDWIN, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its semi annual session on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts.
By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

LECTURE—By Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Subject—*Romanism opposed to Civil and Religious Liberty.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of wines, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

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The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.)

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1886, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
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NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
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OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1856.)
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer books will be closed from date until after the election.
By order, P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

Bonds.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage.
CHAFFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY of LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.
AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

$1,500 on bond and mortgage, in New-York or Brooklyn.—On real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn.
EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 203 Broome-st.,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with excellent City references; one as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; understands all plain cooking, baking, pastry, and poultry of every description. The other as chambermaid and waitress: will take charge of the silver; in this City or Brooklyn; wages $6; best of City reference. Call at No. 338 3d-av., for 3 days.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, in city or country, especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and thorough servants, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable colored girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; one first-class cook, waitress and chamber girls want places, lived six years in last place. Wanted, a head laundress, to take full charge in a large hotel. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored cooks and three American young women; one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a respectable Protestant, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an elderly lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 69 West 15th-st., 3d floor. Can be seen until Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Best of reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one is a professed cook, and the other would do light housework or chamberwork; both have unquestionable references; would go to a private boarding house or hotel in City or country. Can be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook. Is a good bread baker and plain pastry. The other as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would do waiting. Good reference given. Call at No. 248 Bowery, between Houston and Prince-sts.

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NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.

Store open at 9. Sale 9¾ o'clock, and close at 6. P. M.
The sale of this immense stock (occupying four floors,) is occasioned by a change in business, and as the whole must be cleared out immediately, it presents unusual advantages to obtain bargains.

The store during the past week has been crowded, and many have gone away unserved; all who are in want of dry goods should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Remember the place, store of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
Imported by
ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.
Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOULARD SILKS.
SPRING STYLES.
Printed in Paris on India cloths. Five cases received by the steamer *Baltic* will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Feb. 4th.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS.
500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET LINEN DAMASKS.
95 pieces Linen Damasks, only 4s. 6d. a yard, worth 8s.
12 pieces Linen Damasks, only 6s. a yard, worth 10s.,
will be opened this day at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TOILET QUILTS.
800 Toilet Quilts only $3 each, worth $3 50.
ALSO
600 pairs Rose and Whitney Blankets at 20s. to $4 a pair.
Will be offered this day at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS.
500 doz. Damask Napkins, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s.
800 doz. Huckaback Towels, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s.
Will be opened this day at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will offer for sale on MONDAY, 4th instant, one hundred dozen of French jackets at 10s. and 12s. per pair. Also, a large variety of her celebrated French wove corsets. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

E. A. FARR—Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, will remove, the last of this month, to No. 508 Broadway, up stairs, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the regist

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. NICOLAY, auctioneer.

FOR SALE OF THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Owner of the BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—JOHN B. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the unexpired lease of the building No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows:—Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,850, payable quarterly; new Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, the yearly rent will be $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee is to keep the building in good repair. The property is now let to good tenants, and could easily be made to pay more rent for $2,850 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $3,000 per annum, and nothing could be offered in this city that would present a greater or more certainty of permanent makeup to be met with, and should be a purchaser by there making a safe, profitable and desirable investment. First-class City Bonds and mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

JOHN B. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FULL VANDEWATER WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a general assortment of furniture, fancy goods, glassware, paintings, engravings, &c., consisting of rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, book cases, extension tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, wash stands, enamelled cottage suites; also a line of crystal cut glassware, goblets, tumblers, carets, wines, decanters, in setts and pairs; water, fruit bowls, sugar bowls, &c.; also a line of Parisian China, tea, dinner and dessert, decorated vases, colognes, &c.; also a line of gilt-framed pictures and engravings, together with a lingering assortment of paintings, bedding, mattresses, curtain fixtures, &c. The goods to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, numbered 36 and 38, and distant respectively 230 and 180 feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep; the houses 20 by 34 feet, each a cemetery with modern improvements, gas, fresh water, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Sale positive. Terms liberal. Title indisputable. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 86 Merchants' Exchange.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground laying between 99th and 98th sts., and 3d and 1st aves., making in all 800 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good present interest, as it is well calculated for shipping and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some 100 or more docks. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or lifting dock. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYDRAULIC STOCK.—Sale of shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $25, will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, mills and saw mills and other conveniences in use. The engineer and miners, and embankments and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. The second public trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Gaines, Wistach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE OF THE SEASON.—Extensive sale of superior custom made furniture, pianofortes, &c., &c., at auction, by FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st. near John, will be sold the whole of the large and splendid stock of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, custom made, parlor, 4th floor, chamber and other furniture, French plate mirrors, English plate, ware, oil-paintings, glass ware, papier mache goods, China vases, &c., &c., also 1 six octave rosewood 4% octave piano-forte, warranted for 3 years. For particulars, see *Herald*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA MONASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. MONASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very convenient by arrangement for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 ft. 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. 7 Broad-st., TWO BLACK PONIES—one is six years old and the other is five years old; warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together but may be driven singly; 13 hands high, with harness and trapping all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 26 cars 27 machine carts, 4 sweeping-machines, 3 dirt carts, 2 water carts, 25 cart bodies 11 carriage covers, 33 sets of cart harness 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stock and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 83d-st. and 85th st; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 3d-av. Railroad runs the whole property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE—and closing out of the Clinton Hotel.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire balance of furniture of the Clinton Hotel, comprising about 100 lots of mahogany furniture, in the upper lofts of the building; also, a large quantity of linen, sheets, quilts, and blankets; also, feather beds and hair mattresses, together with many articles not enumerated.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—Of superior quality, and in large variety, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, including parlor suites, chamber and dining room, do.; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, hall stands, centre, side and sofa tables; library bookcases, lounges, chairs, rockers, mattresses, palliasses, &c.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., peremptory sale all kinds w. g., blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China silver plated ware, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods well packed for shipping.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Will hold regular sales of furniture at their store on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week; consignments of second-hand furniture solicited, advances made when required, and prompt returns in all cases.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $30; Palatka, $30.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. R. SOMMICK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence running from her dock No. 11 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

GOVERNEUR & CROCHERON & CO., Agents.

Office, No. 13 Park-Place.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of ice, of a superior quality, from Hudson River, are now ready to supply any other Company or individual with ice, at Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Broadway, and make

FOR given to
RHANT, late of this
ment the same, with
ter, at the office of
York, or
MARY S. BELL,

FOR SALE.

THE RAILROAD SURVEYS OF THE ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE LAND, LYING ALONG THE LINE, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 90 miles of this road thrown open the lands for cultivation They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and somedraws fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap land in Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the differences of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be required for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, a guide to agents of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—In South Brooklyn, No. 37 Summit-st., near Columbia, five minutes' walk from the Hamilton ferry; house is three stories, and very substantially built; court-yard and verandah; with hot and cold water in his speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter, and gas throughout, with chandeliers. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Possession any time. Apply to

MARSH & CO., No. 254 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 3-story house and lot No. 42 Grove-street, lot 21 by 100 feet, house well situated, in good repair and well painted throughout. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to P. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 496 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 371 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. A three-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods store, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East Broadway, first-class house, 3 story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

HOUSE AGENCY.—The advertiser, having the agency of several houses, and being desirous of extending his business, solicits the patronage of a few more first class houses—prompt returns and payments made—good references and security given. A line addressed to ENTERPRISE, *Times* office, will receive prompt attention.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Belleville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone House, with marble mantles on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 60 by 100 feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 186 Fourth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New York, or at No. 413 3d-av.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF STUART F. RANDOLPH, DECEASED.—The attention of our readers is called to the mammoth sale to take place on the 7th February, of improved and unimproved property in this city. Houses and lots in Greenwich, Murray, Hudson, Hubert, Varick, Vandam, Washington, West and Hammond sts., and vacant lots on 34th-st., Hudson River, 126th and 127th sts., and 11th and 12th avs. See BLEECKER & CO.'S auction advertisement. Maps and full particulars can be had at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 39th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $38,000, $20,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 1.1 West-st., near Duane-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Seventeen years from 1st May, 1856, lease of lot No. 5 Murray-st., near Broadway, with a covenant for renewal 21 years longer, the ground rent to be fixed by appraisement, and if not agreed upon, the buildings that are to be erected on said lot to be paid for, and the valuation settled on by appraisement.

This lot offers advantages rarely to be met with, the stores on both sides adjoining being quite new, and the walls, sunk 22 feet below the street require no street piling; the wall on one side (No. 2) is a party wall, and a new store can be erected on this lot in less time and at less expense than anywhere else in this neighborhood, and Murray-st. is now one of the best business locations of the North River streets. This lot is directly opposite the Manhattan Hotel. For further particulars, inquire of

JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st., (opposite.)

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—One 3-story brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., second house from Broadway, in a block of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement; size, 21 feet 10 inches by 42; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet; title indisputable.

The other is a new first-class three-story English basement brick house, on 52d-st., north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 54, lot 14 feet by 100 feet. This is the third house from Broadway, in a block of 12 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods in advance desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON,

Real Estate Office, corner 42d-st. and 7th-av.

or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 30th st., between 1st and 2d avs., housed 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $8,500. $3,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $600. Apply at No. 75 Dey-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 78 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to

JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

LOT FOR SALE—28 feet 7 in. in front, situated in 116th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—With [illegible] pulleys, belting, boreing lathe, saws, &c., to be sold for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no use for it. Apply at No. 59 1st-st.

FOR JOSEPH MORRIS
70 tons, light draught of water, lying at the foot of Christopher-st. For further information, apply at No. 171 Washington-st., of

DAVID WEED.

FOR SALE.

LIST NO. 1.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON HARLEM AND NEW-ROCHELLE RAILROAD.—Fine lots in New-Rochelle, first-class improvements; fine view of the Sound, and near the steamboat landing; former residence of W. LEGGETT, Esq. Ninety acres, with superior improvements, at Ryer's, 14 acres; near New-Rochelle, with farm-house, &c.; 50 acres at Throgg's Neck, finely improved, and a very desirable country seat; 33 acres at Fordham, on Harlem River, a fine building site; 7 acres at Prime Point, with large Gothic house; house, and five acres at Fordham; an excellent house, and three acres, at Norwalk; farm of 20 acres, very superior, at Whitlockville; one country seat of 5 and one of 12 acres; also, first-class hotel, at White Plains; 50 acres and house, &c., at Tuckahoe; house and 33 acres at New-Rochelle; a very beautiful country residence at Stamford, fine house, with verandah, and all the modern improvements; 110 acres at Pelham; house and 55 acres; and three houses with valuable water power, and 8 acres, at Scarsdale, Hart's Corners; 40 acres at Rye, with 1,500 apple trees, in full bearing, fine house and outhouses; three acres and large stone mansion, at Flushing; 7 acres at Manhasseset, with double houses; also 60 acres, with four dwellings, four-story stone factory and valuable water power, 18 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—50 or 60 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of G. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 13 miles from N. Y.; handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, oystering, &c. 25 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with collonade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect; Sabine, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 10 acres at Flushing, near the depôt, small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 16¾ acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and extensive view of the Sound. 17 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Haggerty's, a magnificent building site. 25 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 140 acres at Babylon. 36 acres at Smithtown. 23½ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $3,700. 25 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 43½ acres building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, &c.

LIST NO. 3.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON AND NEAR THE HUDSON.—At Poughkeepsie—An elegant country seat; 850 acres, first-class improvements; a farm of 200 acres; also 150 acres, fine house, with all the modern improvements, very desirable. At Hyde Park—A model farm of 50 acres. At Rhinebeck—Farm of 183 acres. At Peekskill—Eligible country seat and 12 acres, first-class house; 1 do. 19 acres, fine house, beautifully shaded; &c.; farm of 103 acres; 1 do., 66 acres; 1 beautiful little country seat of 13 acres, near Lake Mohegan. At Tarrytown—One beautiful country seat of 5 acres, on the river; 1 do. of 5 acres, ¼ miles from the depôt; 1 of 24 acres, Gothic house, 1 mile from the depôt; 1 of 33 acres, 1½ miles from depôt; 1 elegant country seat, on Broadway and near the steamboat landing; former residence of W. LEGGETT, Esq. Ninety acres, with superior improvements, at Ryer's, 14 acres; near New-Rochelle, with farm-house, &c.; 50 acres at Throgg's Neck, finely improved, and a very desirable country seat; 33 acres at Fordham, on Harlem River, a fine building site; 7 acres at Prime Point, with large Gothic house; house, and five acres at Fordham; an excellent house, and three acres, at Norwalk; farm of 20 acres, very superior, at Whitlockville; one country seat of 5 and one of 12 acres; also, first-class hotel, at White Plains; 50 acres and house, &c., at Tuckahoe; house and 33 acres at New-Rochelle; a very beautiful country residence at Stamford, fine house, with verandah, and all the modern improvements; 110 acres at Pelham; house and 55 acres; and three houses with valuable water power, and 8 acres, at Scarsdale, Hart's Corners; 40 acres at Rye, with 1,500 apple trees, in full bearing, fine house and outhouses; three acres and large stone mansion, at Flushing; 7 acres at Manhasseset, with double houses; also 60 acres, with four dwellings, four-story stone factory and valuable water power, 18 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's house, conservatory, one-story office, &c., 7 miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $600. Farm of 85 acres at Plainfield; 10 acres at New-Providence; 146 acres at Madison; 5 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23½ acres at Metuchen; 22 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 23 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—By a small family; a two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 8th avs., 14th and 30th sts., in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, and for immediate possession. Address, with particulars, Box No. 464 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small family until the 1st of May next, near Broadway, from Pond to 16th st. near Union-park preferred, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 1,909 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—To lease, a good four story house, for three or five years, at a rent not to exceed $600. The upper story may be unfinished. Address K., *Times* office.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing apparatus; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No 1,433 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloths and window shades. Rent from now till May 1, $150. Will be furnished, if desired, till May, or for a longer term. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 3 story brick dwelling house No. 121 Charles-st., (near the 8th av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET—For one or more years, the house now occupied by the People's Bank in Canal-st. Apply to JAS. BARROW, No. 157 Fulton-st., or B. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st. The Bank fixtures may be had upon easy terms.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegibly located three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to F. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET in the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union Square, and is now doing a good business. Furniture, $3,000; Rent, $2,500. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. L., Union-square Post-office.

TO RENT IN BROADWAY—Club rooms, Drill-rooms, Lodge-rooms and Studios. Also, a furnished Cottage at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, with pleasant grounds, garden, fruit trees, grape arbors, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house, No. 19 State-st., one door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 Wall-st.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—Possession at any time; 20x124 feet, 3 story brick, 16-inch walls, high chimney 6 feet square. Will be let for any kind of business. Lot 1 block east of 6th av. Railroad; also 1 story brick building adjoining, 75x25, with or without adjoining vacant ground. Apply on the premises. Can be altered to suit any tenant.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. A more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE.—On Broadway between 27th and 28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts., a large rear piece of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling part over two stores, on the corner of 28th-st., may be united for a boarding house. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,

No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms, well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 83 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., prompted by J. R. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest [illegible] and sales on Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., [illegible] William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest [illegible] New-York. Prompt attention [illegible] days on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—[illegible] & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON directs to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY

AND SARSAPARILLA

Are the most speedy, safe, and certain remedies for scrofula, salt rheum, and all scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions. The one, applied externally, penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears; the other taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all morbid secretions; co-operating with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

OFFICE AND CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING NAILS—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, M. de. 9 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most successfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,694,309 48
Average amount of Specie..... 893,148 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 285,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,110,473 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. R. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. R. OAKLEY Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $558,973 00
Average amount of Specie..... 24,462 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,196 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 236,025 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,461,964 74
Average amount of Specie..... 1,616,256 27
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank..... 50,496 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,779,290 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,601,791 66
Average amount of Specie..... 1,014,127 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,993,119 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,149,487 79
Average amount of Specie..... 149,761 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 38,452 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,092,534 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,173,390 43
Average amount of Specie..... 413,030 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,355 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,540,153 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,523,574 16
Average amount of Specie..... 85,676 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 70,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,382,417 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,203,161 56
Average amount of Specie..... 493,298 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 297,895 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,769,916 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HERBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,631,344 63
Average amount of Specie..... 361,489 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 435,987 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,769,916 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY H. COGGILL, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $190,371 64
Average amount of Specie..... 44,103 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,422 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 62,223 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,411,856 24
Average amount of Specie..... 152,233 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 229,355 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,251,341 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $245,720 80
Average amount of Specie..... 26,552 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,965 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 108,350 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,347,654 76
Average amount of Specie..... 104,393 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,017 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 973,157 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $414,446 80
Average amount of Specie..... 50,239 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,372 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 308,92[illegible] 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,299,451 66
Average amount of Specie..... 264,221 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 315,420 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,112,566 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
LOUIS N. GOMEZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible] 21
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible] 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 151,196 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 573,196 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
A. M. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 237,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 47,150 58
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,328,[illegible] 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,860,685 28
Average amount of Specie..... 384,738 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 57,091 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,986,654 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and beIief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
ENWIN F. CORBY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,427,792 80
Average amount of Specie..... 147,853 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,599 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,403,117 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $445,779 00
Average amount of Specie..... 47,333 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 39,899 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 323,552 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,022,774 49
Average amount of Specie..... 115,866 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,732 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,350,754 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $574,841 03
Average amount of Specie..... 33,272 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 19,341 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 541,937 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $628,221 49
Average amount of Specie..... 109,535 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 22,492 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 670,227 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JOHN C. BEACH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,245,601 93
Average amount of Specie..... 78,701 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,561 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 697,417 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,296,643 13
Average amount of Specie..... 75,257 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,895 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 854,240 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $235,080 00
Average amount of Specie..... 35,513 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 52,888 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 212,341 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $529,951 24
Average amount of Specie..... 55,379 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,264 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 472,903 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,769,808 52
Average amount of Specie..... 170,023 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 231,009 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,241,003 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS M. AULY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AULY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,219,357 81
Average amount of Specie..... 574,687 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 362,940 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,949,780 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. BUSSON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $773,148 80
Average amount of Specie..... 61,448 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,880 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 649,675 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,042,036 90
Average amount of Specie..... 54,473 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,473 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,145 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,379,515 88
Average amount of Specie..... 1,026,151 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 360,427 14
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,125,148 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,161,071 71
Average amount of Specie..... 135,980 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,497 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 936,266 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, February 2, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $613,965 42
Average amount of Specie..... 53,893 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,450 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 412,871 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JOHN M. PEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,573,815 59
Average amount of Specie..... 1,127,497 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 226,881 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,341,092 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,457,481 83
Average amount of Specie..... 382,534 06
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 126,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,787,223 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,170,398 79
Average amount of Specie..... 814,723 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 169,771 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,098,940 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,128,366 00
Average amount of Specie..... 181,143 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,736 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 937,319 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,463,631 19
Average amount of Specie..... 133,172 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,543 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 890,207 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $973,055 74
Average amount of Specie..... 11,776 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 63,859 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 147,144 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
C. F. ALVORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $408,381 42
Average amount of Specie..... 23,922 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 67,026 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 101,120 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $216,025 85
Average amount of Specie..... 13,151 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,067 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 155,207 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,030,877 61
Average amount of Specie..... 85,597 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,076 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 840,168 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endlog Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,130,616 20
Average amount of Specie..... 147,629 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,461 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,027,726 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4 h day of February, 1856.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $544,514 73
Average amount of Specie..... 41,477 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,383 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 343,518 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $963,182 70
Average amount of Specie..... 83,572 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,450 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 695,956 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $703,050 60
Average amount of Specie..... 56,283 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 147,550 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 574,497 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLES BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1856.
WM. L. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,426,507 09
Average amount of Specie..... 477,517 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,433 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,537,896 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
JOHN S. SPARKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $871,097 06
Average amount of Specie..... 91,477 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,849 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 893,769 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,089,[illegible] 26
Average amount of Specie..... 156,249 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 613,[illegible] 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,861 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 799,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of February, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,550,613 84
Average amount of Specie..... 193,960 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 268,671 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 749,988 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,855,211 90
Average amount of Specie..... 178,552 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,040,059 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:30 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPR

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Characteristics of the new Aldermen.

A month has now elapsed since the inauguration of the new Board of Aldermen, and the frequenters of the meetings of that body are beginning to become acquainted with the characteristics and peculiarities of the members who took their seats with this year. Of these gentlemen (eleven in all) two (Messrs. W. TUCKER and DRAKE) were re-elected, and are therefore used to the business; two (Messrs. HEALEY and CLANCY) have served two terms in the Board of Councilmen; one (McCONKEY) was an "Assistant Alderman" in 1852 and 1853; another (VALENTINE) was the same in 1839. The remaining five, we believe, have never before been in public life. Alderman CORWIN, of the Second Ward, is a Whig, always throws his vote with his party, against the Democrats, and never indulges in high flights of oratory. Alderman HEALEY, of the Fourth Ward, a shoemaker by occupation, with the exception of being of exactly opposite politics, occupies nearly the same position, as a silent member. Alderman CLANCY, of the Sixth Ward, a coal dealer, is probably one of the ablest men in the Board. He is quite a young man, and when he speaks never indulges in "highfaluting," but says what he has to say, and it is generally to the point. He is a strong, warm-pronouncing Democrat, and personally seems to be a good specimen of a good-natured, jolly Sixth Warder.

Alderman GRIFFITHS, of the Tenth Ward, is a fire hose manufacturer. As yet he has been silent, voting always against the Democrats and with Sam. Alderman JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward, though a Democrat, is not inclined to go everything for party's sake, and therefore voted against JIM IRVING'S confirmation. In this he differs from Alderman MCMAHON, of the Fourteenth Ward, a bookbinder by trade. This gentleman has limited his attempts, so yet, to voting against the K. N.'s.

Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, is very fond of oratorical displays. He speaks very often and at great length, his voice being deep and sonorous, and being used much in the style of Western camp-meeting exhorters. He is a carriage builder by trade, and his speeches abound in protestations of hostility to all manner of municipal corruption. He is a Know-Nothing. Alderman VALENTINE, of the Eighteenth Ward, a butcher by trade, and follower of Sam, in politics, has confined himself mostly to voting. Alderman MCCONKEY, of the Twentieth Ward, has also been silent. In fact, with the exception of Messrs. CLANCY and FULMER, the voices of the new members have hardly been heard. The old Aldermen do all the talking, and verily they do enough of it. By and by, when the novelty of their position wears off, we presume the new men will make themselves heard. One thing we would recommend to them—to speak briefly and to the point, and not to follow the example of many of their older colleagues, in talking merely to hear their own voices.

Military Court of Inquiry.

The recommended investigation at the Astor House, in reference to the circumstances connected with the review of the Eighth Regiment, took place on Saturday. Some corrections were made in the testimony that had been given. Whereupon, Major CONKLING rose to the cross-examination of the previous witnesses. The General being already sworn, the Major asked,

"Does the General deny having said to a member of the Legislature, or to any other person, that meanings would be taken to drive Major COOKE from the Brigade, or words to that effect?"

The General asked if the question were proper; the Court thought it was. The General said in reply, he had no recollection of having any conversation with any member of the Legislature on the subject, unless that member were Major COOKE himself, but nothing was said about turning him out; we were then on good terms. I am confident, said he, I did not say that I would take any measures to drive him from the Brigade.

The Major observed, that it was not to himself the remarks were made. He would ask if the General did not say something to that effect to Mr. WM. R. ADRIANCE, member of Assembly, during last Winter in Albany. The General said it could not be possible he said it.

On the question being put, "Can you swear as to never having had such conversation with Mr. ADRIANCE?" the General replied, he could only answer as before. The General was asked, why it was he did not hear the words were the directions, when the word of command was so very loud. The General endeavored to show that the term "*unsoldierlike*" did not apply to the manner of his directions to the band, as to his riding through the ranks, to take the duty away from the Adjutant; it was the manner of doing it that he wished to condemn; it would have been, in the opinion of witness, mere *officer-like*, more *gentlemanlike*, may be, if he had been given his orders through the Colonel; he (the Major) was in a high state of excitement all the time he was on the ground.

"Horses," observed the General, "is not a perfect art, and the backing of his horse might be no fault of the animal." Whereupon, Major CONKLING thought the imputation of bad horsemanship no part of the present inquiry.

The General was asked whether it was not the duty of the Inspector to give instructions to the Colonel? Answer, "Yes, to the Colonel; but in my opinion not to the officers of the line."

Several other questions were asked, without materially shaking the General's evidence in chief. The General could not say "what the orders were that were given so thick they could not be understood." The bystanders laughed. Perhaps some other person could say what were those orders. The Major then asked the General to state whether the Colonel did not refuse to comply, and then executed a directed manœuvre in his own way. Answer, "I do not recollect whether the Colonel acted contrary to the instructions, the people were laughing;" impression of witness was that it was not done at all.

The Major next asked, "Did not the Inspector direct the Colonel to form line faced to the rear from double column, and did not the Colonel refuse to comply?" The General replied that he thought he did; it was an order which the Major had no right to give.

The Major then sought to put in evidence some paragraphs from *Scott's Tactics*. Being told by the Court he could not do so, the General was asked whether such passages were not contradictory to his statements. Paragraphs 1,479 1,213 and 1,478 were pointed out, and, after their examination, the General was asked to state whether the movement to form line face to the rear from double column was not implied, or contained in that book.

To which the General replied that paragraph 1,479 has nothing to do with the propriety of this manœuvre, nay [illegible] 1478; and as to 1,215, the General had never denied the possibility of the execution of this manœuvre, but he had never heard of it being done, and still considered it improper. To many other questions, the General said they had been already answered. He had stated all he recollected.

Capt. Obed Wentworth, of the 8th Regiment, was next examined.—Was present at the inspection in question; witness recouated the evolutions of the day; it was the Colonel who gave order to stack arms; the regiment was formed and passed in review before the Major; after the review the regiment was wheeled into line; whether the Major gave the Colonel an order or no, the witness did not know; heard the order to form into line, face to the rear, but not whether that order was from the Colonel or from the Brigade Inspector; the next command was, "Battalion, right face;" we then marched by the *right flank*, and brought the battalion into the rear, in column; it was executed by filing two turns to the left, so as to bring the front division of the column facing the rear, as they were previous to the movement; the next movement was into line by two movements—right wheel *into* line, and *on* right wheel into line; next movement was by right companies by rear into columns; heard no order from any one to re-form the double column; heard something in the way of conversation between the Major and the Colonel and also between the Major and the General, but did not distinguish the words; was present when the card of inspection was given three or four days previously to the Major by the Colonel as to the day's manœuvres; the Major objected to the *order* in which they were set down; there was nothing said about there being any others, or fewer. [Witness identifies the card.] The Major wanted the movement marked as "inspection," to be made the last on the card; after the Major left the ground all these manœuvres were performed except the firing.

The witness was then cross-examined by Major COOKE, and at 8 o'clock the Court adjourned.

Steam Fire-Engine.

On Saturday morning another exhibition took place, at STEVENSON'S factory, Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth-avenue, of the powers of a new engine for extinguishing fires. The contrivance is built and designed by Messrs. LEE and LARNED, of this City. It may be described as consisting of the well-known CAMEY rotary pump driven by the READ oscillating engine, the boiler being upon a new plan, of which the proprietors have the merit of the invention. The whole apparatus is much smaller than the Cincinnati engine, only half the weight and altogether upon a different principle. The difference in weight is produced chiefly by the plan of the boiler being more simple, and by the mode in which it is adapted to a much lighter bed-plate. The boiler weighs only 2,150 pounds, and has 340 feet superficial of fire surface. In both these respects, as well as in others, the difference is observable. The whole engine weighs only 6,500 weight, and may be easily managed with two horses.

As to its performances—the engine has frequently been tested. The proper fuel was not forthcoming on Saturday, and so in the absence of charcoal, an inferior article of wood was used to raise the steam. Generally the engine will throw steadily two one inch round streams to the distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Two hundred feet may be reached. On this occasion, owing to the reason just mentioned, the full effect was hardly produced.

Bayard Taylor on China and Japan.

A large audience assembled, on Saturday afternoon, to view the Panorama of China and Japan, and to hear BAYARD TAYLOR speak concerning those countries. Between the two series of pictures, Mr. TAYLOR appeared.

Mr. TAYLOR spoke of the great difference between the people of China and Japan. The languages also are entirely different. The Chinese sounds is consonants and is spoken with a nasal twang which no Scotch professor of psalmody could ever hope to equal. The Japanese, on the other hand, contains many vowel sounds, and is musical and rythmic. There was one curious point of opposite resemblance. The Chinese language contains no *r*, and in pronouncing foreign words the letter *l* is always substituted. In the Japanese, on the other hand, there is no *l*, and where it occurs *r* is used instead. The Japanese have a great contempt for the Chinese, and one of the interpreters seeing some of that nation shipped at Canton among the deck hands, asked with disgust, "Is it possible that you have Chinese among your men?" To which the American interpreter, with more regard to policy than truth, answered, "These men are hut the servants of our sailors;" and the Japanese was assuaged.

In curiosity the Japanese surpassed the Yankees. But though they abounded in questions, they never showed any signs of astonishment except once, when they heard the wild, unearthly shriek of the whistle of the steam engine. The Dutch at Nangasaki were obliged frequently to communicate the news of the outside world which was then spread over the country. Thus the American sailors who were rescued in 1849, heard of the Mexican war from the Japanese and when the later Expedition first arrived its members were asked about the Pacific Railroad and afterward about the result of ERICSSON'S invention.

On closing, Mr. TAYLOR was loudly applauded. Among the audience we noticed many participants of the scenes depicted; among others, Commodore PERRY himself, from whom a letter, testifying to their truthfulness, was read in the course of the exhibition.

Lent.

The season of Lent commences next Wednesday. Archbishop HUGHES has published the regulations of Lent for the present year. We annex them:

1 All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstineace from the use of flesh meat. But by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese, at the principal meal on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday, nor on any day in the Holy Week immediately preceding Easter Sunday.

4. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent, except Palm Sunday, which is a day of abstinence from flesh meat, but not a day of fast.

5. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

6. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be compiled with.

7. The Church excuses from the obligations of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness and the like,) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

☞ The Board of Aldermen last evening had a very stormy session. They adopted a resolution calling upon the Legislature to change the law concerning the Supervisors, so that the Mayor and Recorder shall no longer be members of that body. Several nominations from the Street Commissioner and from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies were confirmed, after a very long debate, and the Board then adjourned until Thursday next. The Councilmen did nothing of importance.

☞ The semi-annual examination of the Free Academy, the "intermediate examination" of the two upper classes, in Columbia College, commenced yesterday. The Superintendents began, too, their semi-annual examination of the Grammar Schools yesterday.

☞ Judges ROOSEVELT and CLERKE have communicated their opinion that Judge PEABODY is to be treated as their colleague until the question of the disputed Judgeship in the Supreme Court is definitely settled.

☞ On Sunday night a boat on the Hamilton-avenue route, that should have left the Brooklyn side at 10½ P. M., was detained for coaling, and did not leave her dock till 11 P. M. She reached New-York a little before midnight.

☞ Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH delivered an eloquent discourse on a very extensive subject, to wit: "Boska," to a respectable and appreciative audience last night, in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway.

☞ Very cold yesterday. The mercury coquetted with zero all the evening.

☞ One hundred and three guns were fired in the Park last evening for BANKS' election.

Fires.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

There was a fire on Sunday, in Christ Church, while the congregation were at service. It originated from the furnace. Two policemen cut a hole in the floor and extinguished the flames. Only slight damage.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A young man named Alex. Camoron, *alias* Perker, recently from Nova Scotia, pleaded guilty to robbing his friend, Robert Faulkner, of No. 243 16th-st., of a gold watch and various articles of clothing, and was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN.

A mea samed Wm. Miller was brought before Justice FLANDREAU yesterday, and committed on a charge of assaulting and stabbing with a pen-knife, his cousin and namesake, residing at No. 418 6th-av. The accused was aided in the assault by his brother John, who was also arrested. The difficulty had its origin in a family quarrel. The wounds inflicted are not dangerous.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 198 Mott-st., on the body of Eliza Washington, a child of two years, who died from the effects of scalds received on Saturday last by the upsetting of a cup of hot tea upon her.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—First day of Term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 143, 264, 329, 135, 166, 2033, 2024, 191, 165, 197, 183, 197, 187½, 189, 197, 1980, 717, 263, 292.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 50, 11, 16, 166, 17, 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 29.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 222, 442, 455, 495, 490, 529, 535, 543, 545, 270, 562, 564, 427, 439, 209, 576 to 582, 584, 586 to 590, 592 to 594, 596 to 600.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I—Nos. 12, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53, 74, 77, 79, 101, 101, 112½, 115, 81, 215. Part II—Nos. 58, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 86, 89, 90, 94, 97, 99, 131.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 2.

Before Judge BETTS.

PRACTICE—DISCHARGE OF VESSEL—RE-ARREST.

Henry T. Livingston, et al. vs. *The schooner Alnira Cornelius.*—This suit came up on a motion to discharge the vessel from arrest. The libelants filed a libel in December against the vessel and her cargo to recover salvage. The cargo was bonded, and it was then agreed between the parties that the suit should be settled for $300. The libelant's proctor then gave a consent to discharge the vessel from custody and she was so discharged and left the port. The $300 however was not paid, and when the vessel returned to the port on the 18th of January, the libelants filed a new libel against her on the same cause of action, and the vessel was again arrested. The claimants then moved on the records and files of the Court that she be discharged from the arrest.

Held by the Court—That it not appearing to the Court that the said vessel was delivered from her former arrest on bail put in for her in the cause, or that the said former cause proceeded in Court to a decree, the motion must be denied. Costs of motion to abide the event.

For libelant—Mr. Rogers. For claimant—Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States vs. *Frederick Argen.*—This defendant, who was the mate of the ship *Albert Gallatin*, was arrested for killing one of the crew of that ship, while on her last voyage from this port to Liverpool. Yesterday the charge was examined into, and the accused released from custody—the accusation not being sustained by the evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

McBride vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion allowed.

Jones vs. *Morris.*—Motion granted.

Brown vs. *Wilmerding.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Arnold vs. *The Rock River Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

West vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

Brooks vs. *Christopher.*—Referees' report affirmed with costs.

French vs. *White.*—Judgment affirmed.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Belcher vs. *Blumenkron.*—Motion denied with $7 costs, to abide the event.

Parsons vs. *Travis et al*—Motion denied.

Borton vs. *Edgerson.*—Motion granted with $10 costs, with liberty to defendant on payment of costs, to serve an answer in ten days, provided it can be accompanied with an affidavit of merit.

Gibertson vs. *Fleischel.*—Assessment of damage by the Sheriff's Jury vacated, and the cause restored to its place on the calendar.

Carlton vs. *Kellog.*—Part to be stricken out; as to the rest, motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 2.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

CASES OF APPEAL FROM THE MARINE AND DISTRICT JUSTICES.

George W. Shannon vs. *John Burr*—Judgment reduced to six cents and affirmed for that amount and costs of Court below, and reversed as to residue, without costs of appeal.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *James Murphy et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gradus D. Forrest vs. *G. C. Byrne*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thos. Forster vs. *Sam'l Capewell*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George Hubbell vs. *G. D. C. Clark*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward W. Tierset al. vs *M. K. Carnahan.*—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

William Niblo vs. *Florence Donnelly.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Henry Gaurdier vs. *William M. Thorp et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

W. Saunders vs. *Moody M. Hall and others.*—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

Patrick McAnany vs. *Michael Dullaharity.*—Judgment suspended and new trial ordered on 15th inst., the defendant to pay the costs in the Court below.

Kelly & Ferguson vs. *Hughes & Jenkins.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Moses Frankenstein vs. *Charles Fox.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Thomas P. Campbell vs. *T. W, Higgins.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Edward W. Hodgson vs. *J. B. Hamond.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James B. Brady vs. *Julius Peifer.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Talbot Murden vs. *Peter Primont.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Thomas Whitlock et al. vs. *Francis Bueno.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Oakley Beach vs. *John Olendorf.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Peter Fadlon vs. *Henry Coulter.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Griffen vs. *S. C. Keith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

W. K. Tattersall vs. *Richard Haas.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Wm. Walkley vs. *Maria Beal.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Addison S. Disosy vs. *Henry Aught et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Henry Dwight, Jr.*—Order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs.

Wm. C. Hoagland vs. *George T. Holmes.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

George D. Cantine vs. *Henry Mairet.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Washington M. Sherman vs. *J. B. Thayer.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Alexander Gardner vs. *W. & T. Tapscott.*—Judgment reversed with costs,

Michael O'Brien vs. *Timothy Casey et al.*—Order appeald from, affirmed with $10 costs.

J. B. Fish and others vs. *Chas. Wood.*—Motion denied without costs.

Alexander Denison et *al.* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Hiram Young vs. *J. E Robinson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Richard C. Guthredge vs. *J. V. B. Slingerland.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Alcatse vs. *Geo. M. Munson.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert E. Tilton vs. *Leber Silberstein.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Luther Chaffee vs. *Richard Coe.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Albert Journeay vs. *Daniel S. Hough.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Simon Waldheim vs. *Solomon Leickel et al.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TIME IS MONEY, and how much precious time is lost through writing a bad hand! In the first place, a clumsy penman writes with painful slowness; in the second place, it is a tedious business to puzzle out the meaning of his uncouth characters. Every civilized being should write a hand that can be read like print, and should do it rapidly. What excuse is there for boggling penmanship when GOLDSMITH guarantees to impart a clear, legible, rapid hand in a few lessons, for $2? The reduction, however, is only for a short time, and to secure the best possible instruction at a charge so very low, it will be necessary to call at once at GOLDSMITH'S rooms, No. 362 Broadway, or at No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs and increase the appetite. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., are now selling their entire stock of Fall and Winter Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, and all other dress goods, at a reduction of 33 per cent. from former low prices, in order to make room for Spring importations.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Lounds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A New Class in Phrenology will be formed this evening at the Cabinet, where gentlemen and ladies may obtain a practical knowledge of this most useful science. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff HEGEMAN was yesterday arrested in Brooklyn, on complaint of Ex-Sheriff LOTT, for embezzling $8,000. The accused gave bail to appear for an examination.

☞ The Coroner's Jury continued its investigation of the South Brooklyn stabbing case yesterday, but did not end its labors.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fourth Ward Special Election—Re-Nomination of Alderman Tyrrell.

The special election in Jersey City, Fourth Ward, for the choice of an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the recent expulsion of Alderman SAMUEL R. TYRRELL, takes place to-day. For a week past a trial of the charges on which he was expulled has been going forward, before a Committee of the American Council, of the Fourth Ward, of which he is a member.

Last evening, the Committee reported resolutions vindicating him from those charges, and he was renominated by the Council, about 100 members being present. All but one of them are reported as voting in his favor.

Live Oak Club.

A Live Oak Club has recently been organized in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City. Its rooms are at Union Hall, in Grove-street, corner of South Fifth-street. Its public meetings are held on Friday evenings. Alderman R. R. RAFFERTY is President, and WM. B. DENNING Secretary of the Club. Its first public meeting was held on Friday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Gen. FOSDICK, of Ky., and others. A resolution was adopted pledging the members of the Club to strive for the nomination of GEORGE LAW for President, and for his election if nominated. Another resolution, offered by WM. B. DENNING, pledging the Club to support regular American nominations, was also adopted.

Arrest of Three Persons Charged with Burglary.

Last evening, three young men, named PETER DOLAN, JAMES SMITH, and THOMAS COOPER, arrested by Chief of Police FORLEY, and Officers HAINES, ATKINS and MCDONALD, on the charge of burglary, were brought before Recorder OTTER and committed to jail to await trial. They are charged with entering the residence of JOSEPH MOSHEY, No. 142 Grove-street, on or about the 6th of September last, and stealing clothing and other articles worth $100. They deny the charge. Goods identified by Mr. MOSHEY as then stolen were found in their possession.

MOVEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.—A delegation of the colored citizens of Cincinnati, consisting of Messrs. JOHN J. GAINES, PETER H. CLARK, and WILLIAM DOWNS, recently visited Columbus, with a view to confer with members of the General Assembly upon the propriety of the passage of a law to permit the colored people to elect the directors of the schools supported by themselves and attended by their children. The delegates were well received and listened to indulgently by gentlemen from various parts of the State, and the prospect is that the petition which they bore, signed by a very large number of the most intelligent colored people of Cincinnati, and many white citizens of respectability, will be responded to by the legislation desired.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, at the residence of C. C. Savage, Esq., by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr WM. B. SAWYER, of the firm of Sawyer, Johnson & Co., San Francisco, to Miss JANE WALLACE, daughter of S. R. Crane, Esq., of Leroy, N. Y.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, T. WALTON HILL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to ELIZA, youngest daughter of William Daily, Esq., deceased.

At Yorkville, on Saturday, Feb. 2, by Rev. John Miles, Mr. FREDERICK W. GIBBS, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH WOOD, daughter of Thos. Wood, Esq., of Yorkville.

At Troy, on Thursday, Jan. 31, by Rev. G. C. Baldwin, FRANCIS BAGG, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss GERTRUDE TOOPER, of the former place.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at the St. Dennis Hotel, CLARENCE, third son of Jos. G. and Christina B. Isham, in the 4th year of his age.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM L. SHARKLOW, Jr., aged 20 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 276 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Feb. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, ISABELLA MARTIN, twin daughter of Wm. and the late Isabelle Woolsey, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 67 Sullivan-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, JOHN HENRY GRIGG, son of Rev. John Grigg, of Port Jervis, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend (without further invitation) to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, where the funeral services will be performed.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, ROBERT SURGWELL, infant son of Henry J. and Eliza A. Callen, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Morton and Montague sts.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY GREENLEAF, in her 83d year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Bromberg, No. 47 Summit-st., without further notice.

In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 4, MARIA BENNET, aged 63 years, only sister of the late A. H. Benner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her son's residence, No. 17 Grand-st., Jersey City, to New-York Bay Cemetery.

At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb. 3, HENRY DAVIS, youngest son of GEORGE A. and MARY C. LEAVITT, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York. Boat leaves New-York from foot of Whitehall-st.; returning, leaves Vanderbilt's Landing at 4 o'clock.

At East Fishkill, on Saturday, Feb. 2, ROBERT MCMURRAY, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Hon. Richard C. Van Wyck, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in readiness at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, Chambers-st., at 12½ o'clock, on Wednesday, to convey the friends of the deceased to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Westchester, on Sunday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH SIMONSON, aged 29 years, wife of J. B. Keeler, Esq., of the former place, and youngest daughter of John Simonson, late of this City.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday, Jan. 27, JOHN INGLESOLL RUTLEY, formerly of Norwich, Conn., lately a resident of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

At Westchester, on Sunday morning, at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Timpson, Sr., Esq., JOHN W. ADEE, son of the late Wm. Adee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Williamsbridge Station on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Feb. 4.

$6,000	Indiana State 6s	92½	250	Erie Railroad	c 53⅞
10,000	Tennes. 6s, '70	83⅜	200	do	53⅝
25,000	do	83⅜	100	do	b10 53¾
50,000	do	83⅜	300	do	b30 53¾
1,000	Harlem 1st M. 7s	81	5	do	54
5,000	Erie R. of '75 ex in	88	100	do	b30 54
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	b40 64½	200	do	53⅝
16,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.	8s 83	467	do	s3 53⅝
27,000	do	s3 83½	300	do	b3 53⅝
20,000	do	s60 83	200	do	s60 53⅝
10,000	do	83⅜	100	do	s30 53⅝
20,000	do	s60 83⅜	270	do	53⅝
50,000	do	b60 83⅜	100	do	b30 53⅝
23,000	do	83⅜	300	do	b30 53⅝
15,000	do	b5 83⅜	200	do	s7 53⅝
30,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	86	500	do	c10 53⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	106⅞	453	do	53⅞
5,000	do	b3 101	500	do	b30 53⅞
1,000	N. J. 1st M. Go. L.	b3 81½	100	do	s3 53⅞
25	Bank New-York	118	300	Hudson Riv. R. R	s60 50
10	Bank of America	116¾	30	do	50¼
30	Am. Ex. Bk	b3 117	50	do	50¼
100	Ilo. & Key. Joint	⅜	65	do	b3 51
200	Canton Company	22¾	100	do	s60 50¾
50	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	101¾	100	do	c 50¾
400	Reading Railroad	s3 88¾	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R	89
600	do	b30 87¾	50	do	s30 89¾
50	do	b30 87	50	do	s3 89¾
450	Nic. Transic Co.	s3 23	75	do	s3 90
100	do	b10 23	100	do	90¼
50	do	b60 23	100	do	b10 90¼
450	do	b60 23⅛	200	do	s3 90¼
1000	do	s4m 23⅝	100	do	b30 90¾
950	do	b3 22	50	Panama Railroad	100¾
200	do	23	100	do	s30 100¾
50	do	c 22⅞	8	Cleve. & Cin.	100
300	do	b60 23	50	do	b3 100
100	do	b10 22⅞	15	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	109¾
100	Cum. Coal Co.	s60 23⅝	100	Cleve. & To. R. R	93
300	do	s60 23⅝	225	do	73½
300	do	23⅝	100	do	s10 73⅝
200	do	c 23⅞	100	do	b60 74
850	do	24	5	Chic. & R. I. R.	87¾
200	do	s60 23⅞	50	do	s3 87¾
100	do	b30 23⅞	75	do	s3 88
	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 89	50	Harlem R. R.	s3 17¼
5	do	s3 90	100	Long I. R. R.	s3 32½
50	do	s3 90	100	do	s3 33⅛
150	do	b30 90¾	200	do	b10 33⅜
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 90	100	do	b30 33¾
10	do	90			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,500 Stockton (California) City 10s. Int. added..69
5,000 Hud. River Railroad 3d mort. Int. added..64½
5,000 Can. & Corning R. R., 1st mort. Int. added..67¼
3,000 Col., Piqua & Ind. R. R. 1st mt. Int. added..64
50 shares Michigan Ceotral R. R. ..90½
20 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. ..76½
225 shares Second-avenue R. R. ..30½@82½
10 shares Camden & Amboy R. R. ..120½
10 shares New-Haven & Hartford R. R. ..124
448 shares Toledo Nursery Association ..98½
20 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co. ..100½
3 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. ..97½
50 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. ..119½
60 shares Seventh Ward Bank ..131
10 shares Seventh Ward Bank ..130½
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank ..94½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular Semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	N. J. 1st M. G. L.	81½	15	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89¾
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	83½	20	Third-av. Railroad	50
150	Nicar. Trans. Co.	22¾	15	Michigan Cen. R. R.	90
13	Cumb'd Coal Co.	b3 24	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 23¾	52	do.	90¾
100	do.	b30 24	100	do.	90¾
150	Erie Railroad	s10 53¾	100	do.	91
200	do.	s60 54	100	do.	91¼
200	do.	b60 54	175	do.	91¼
100	do.	s30 53⅞	100	do.	91¼
200	Reading Railr'd.	s60 57	75	Panama Railroad	100¾
100	do.	b30 57¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83½
100	do.	57¼	17	do.	83
			30	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	119

MONDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the City Banks to Saturday last, Feb. 2, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, as compared with the previous statement of the 26th of January, a general increase of movement, as follows:

Increase of Loans	$1,063,390
Gain in Specie	907,378
Increase in Circulation	215,640
Apparent Increase in Deposits	3,350,746
Actual Increase after Clearances	1,091,896
Gross Deposits, Jan. 26	$78,916,315
Less Checks	18,487,887
Actual undrawn Deposits	$60,530,978
Gross Deposits, Feb. 2	$82,969,061
Less Checks Cleared	20,646

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1368. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

FACILITIES FOR MAKING SALT.

A Short Way to Recover Lands.

BRIDGING HARLEM RIVER.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.

NEW BANKING LAW.

A NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Insurance Companies.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

ANOTHER PATCH ON THE CODE.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

WHO PROMPTED AND PROMOTED THEM.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

They are still foreboaded in the Senate and Assembly, and at present I detect few indications that there will be even the average amount of legislation.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session was mainly devoted to the general orders, and nearly twenty bills were ordered to a third reading. Among them were the Staten Island Railroad Ferry bill, and the Brooklyn City Hospital bill.

EXTENSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT, ETC.

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the manufacture of salt, and extending the North Side Cut and lowering the Onondaga Lake. The following is a summary of the bill:

SEC. 1. The Canal Commissioners in charge of the Oswego Canal, and the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs are authorized and directed to cover the "North Side cut Canal" in the First Ward of Syracuse, to be extended to the north bounds of the city, 40 feet wide, and of the depth of the Oswego Canal, provided the lessees and owners of the reclaimed and marsh lots through which it will pass will release the right to the State. They shall also cause the enlargement of the present Canal to the above-specified dimensions.

§ 2. Provides for an estimate of the expense by the Resident Engineer on the Oswego Canal, and the advertising and letting of the work.

§ 3. The expense of the above improvements shall be paid out of surplus moneys received by the Superintendent for duties on salt.

§ 4. Extends to companies and individuals erecting coarse salt works on lands not coming to the Canal, the right, upon giving notice to the Superintendent, to erect upon the State Lands along such canal storehouses for storing and packing salt. All other lands on the east of the Canal shall be leased for fine salt lots.

§ 5. The lands on the west side of the Canal for 200 feet, shall be devoted to fine salt works, except such as are needed for storehouses for coarse salt.

§ 6. The said Commissioner and Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable next season, cause the waters of Onondaga Lake to be lowered, as near as may be, to the level of the Seneca River, by widening and deepening the channel from the lake to the river. Piers shall also be erected, to prevent the formation of sand bars and other obstructions.

§ 7. In all above work the use of the steam dredge belonging to the State, and now on the river, is authorized with the necessary force to work it. The residue of the work shall be advertised and let by contract.

§ 8. The expense of such work, except the use of the dredge, shall be paid by the Superintendent out of surplus moneys from duties on salt, provided the cost be not more than $7,000 for the canal and $5,000 for lowering the lake.

§ 9. The Superintendent is authorized to appoint a *Chief Inspector* whose duty it shall be to oversee and regulate the inspection of salt in all Districts upon the Reservation, with a view to improve its quality and secure a uniform compliance with the rules regulating its manufacture.

§ 10. The Chief Inspector shall receive a salary of $800 a year.

§ 11. The Superintendent shall receive a salary of $1,500 a year, and the Chief Engineer $900, to be paid as provided by law.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER LAND.

Mr. SCOTT brought in a bill in relation to summary proceedings to recover possession of lands. It removes the doubt whether the proceedings upon appeals from Justices' judgments in summary proceedings under the act of 1849 shall be conducted conformably to the mode of bringing appeals from Justices' judgments then existing, or to the present mode, which substitutes a notice for an affidavit. This act adopts the latter mode, and repeals so much of the act of 1843 as provides that the judgment of the County Court shall be final, and dispenses with the approval of the security by a Judge.

BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. B. BAILEY introduced a bill relative to bridges over the Harlem River, of which section 1 reads as follows:

Whereas, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have erected a bridge over the Harlem River, pursuant to the act relating to said Company passed May 7, 1840, and the act amending the same passed April 1, 1849, and whereas the bridge heretofore used by the said Company in common with the people of Morrisania as a free bridge, has become, from its proximity to their new bridge, which is exclusively adapted to Railroad transportation, an impediment to navigation, the said bridge so erected is hereby accepted as a compliance with the above acts, provided the said Company shall, within six months, erect on the same a good and substantial foot-path at least four feet wide.

§ 2. The said Company is required to remove so much of the old bridge used as a free bridge, as was erected by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and others, under the Act of May, 1837.

§ 3. The franchises conferred upon LEWIS MORRIS and JOHN B. COLE, by the Acts of March 31, 1790, and of March 30, 1797, and of April 3, 1798, except the right to charge toll granted by the Act of 1797, are hereby extended to their assigns for 50 years, provided they execute a writing authorizing all persons having the right to pass over the said private bridge, to pass free of toll over the bridge of the assigns; and the said assigns are constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Harlem River Bridge Company, and subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed by the Revised Statutes.

§ 4. The Counties of New-York and Westchester, or either of them, or any other body corporate, shall have the right to purchase and take possession of the bridge referred to for the purpose of maintaining the same as a free bridge, upon giving the owners three months' notice, and furnishing proper security to the Supervisors of Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania that they will perpetually maintain the same, and paying the owners the sum paid by them for the bridge, with interest at 7 per cent., deducting dividends.

IN THE SENATE

Mr. BRADFORD presented the petition of Henry Bliss, Sandford Bedford, John Gresham, John Brady, Henry Newman, Samuel Gallagher, Charles Mott, Philip F. Woods, Walter Bates, Thomas Clarke, and thirty other M. D.'s, together with about a hundred and fifty prominent citizens of the City of New-York, for the establishment of a hospital by the State for sick children in that City, and that Commissioners may be appointed to apply such moneys as the State may appropriate for the erection of such a hospital.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR RAILROAD.

The Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company, through Senator MADDEN, are again petitioners to the State to allow them to connect the chain of lakes and rivers in the vicinity of the proposed line of their road by canals and locks, where necessary, and giving them the privilege of collecting tolls on lumber and produce going through the same for a long period of years.

Mr. C. B. SMITH presented a remonstrance, numerously signed, against rebuilding the hat shop recently burnt at the Sing Sing Prison.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

The Committee on Banks, (through Mr. KELLY,) to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Banks, introduced a bill of some twenty pages MSS., entitled "An act in relation to Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers, the Bank Department and Bank Fund," which provides:

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

SEC. 1. Makes immaterial alterations in words in a former act.

§ 2. Provides that whenever a banking association shall make any change in its articles as to any particulars in which a change is now or may hereafter by law be authorized to be made, and which affects or alters any of the matters required to be stated in the certificate of association, the change shall not be valid until a certificate thereof, executed by the President and Cashier, with copy of the resolution authorizing such change, shall have been recorded, and a copy filed in the same manner as the certificate of association is by law required to be recorded and filed.

§ 3. No Banking Association shall commence business until the President and Cashier make affidavit that the entire capital specified in the certificate of association has been paid in. Every Banking Association now organized or in operation shall, by the 1st of June next, file with the Superintendent of the Bank Department an affidavit, by the President and Cashier, of the actual amount of capital stock which has been paid. In default, the Superintendent shall withhold the interest upon the securities deposited by said Association, and shall not deliver to it any more circulating notes until such affidavit is filed. When the capital stock is increased, similar affidavits must be filed, stating the payment of such increase.

§ 4. The mortgages hereafter deposited by association, or individual bankers, shall be only on improved, productive, unincumbered lands, within this State, at one-half their value for farming purposes, exclusive of all buildings and perishable improvements; and circulating notes shall not be issued on mortgage securities to an amount exceeding 50 per cent. of their face.

§ 5. No banking association formed on the charter of an expiring bank shall commence business, until they shall have deposited securities not less than $10,000. In case such association shall not have deposited with the Superintendent within three years next following the date of their articles of association, or by the 1st May 1856, such securities to the amount of $100,000, it shall forfeit all its privileges as a banking association.

§ 6. Whenever a banking association, organized under the law of 1849, shall use and circulate its outstanding notes, it shall be its duty to redeem the same in the same manner as if originally issued by such Association. The stockholders shall be individually responsible to the bill-holders for redemption and payment of its circulating notes.

§ 7. Sec. 9, chap. 242, Laws of 1854, shall not be so construed as to prohibit an individual banker from bequeathing his business of banking upon the securities deposited by him, to any person.

§ 8. Prohibits any Banking Association from circulating the notes of any bank, after notice has been given by such Association of closing or of an intention to discontinue the Banking business.

§ 9. Authorizes any person holding unredeemed circulating notes of a closed bank, to prosecute the bonds in his own name, and recover payment.

§ 10. Relates to the destruction of circulating notes.

§ 11. Requires the Superintendent to issue final notice to be holders of notes of insolvent banks for presentation, for redemption at the expiration of 3 years after the first sale of securities of such bank.

§ 12. The bank-note plates of all banks that have failed or given notice of closing business are to be destroyed.

§ 13. Authorizes the sale, at public or private sale, of all or any portion of the asset of the City Bank of Buffalo.

§ 14. Requires the Treasurer to deposit in an Albany Bank, within three days after receipt, all moneys received on account of the annual contributions to the Bank Fund.

§ 15. Imposes a penalty of $100 for each day that a bank association authorized to issue circulating notes, puts forth an advertisement or device as a savings bank, as shall be sufficient to pay the amount specified on the order of the Court, with costs of sale, and shall pay the same to the policy holder, with interest from the date of judgment; and in case the amount raised by sale is insufficient to pay all claims in full, then the amount shall be paid to claimants in proportion to their respective claims.

§ 19. The Superintendent shall not transfer to a Receiver, who may at any time be appointed by the Supreme Court, all securities deposited with him by any company, and when any company has ceased issuing policies and reinsured all outstanding risks, he shall transfer and assign all securities deposited with him by such company to the proper officers or trustees thereof.

§ 18. The Superintendent shall give notice to the Attorney-General of any violations of this act, and it shall be that officer's duty to prosecute forthwith.

§ 14. The District Attorney of each County shall prosecute for offences declared misdemeanors under this act; one half of all fines to go to complainant and the other half to the Public Schools of the County.

§ 15. This Act shall not relieve Companies from any duties, nor from payment of any fees hitherto imposed or established by law.

§ 17. The offices, &c., of the Insurance Department shall be located in the State Hall, and the expenses thereof be paid out of the treasury.

§ 17. The office hours shall be the same as in the Comptroller's Office.

§ 18. For the purpose of reimbursing the treasury for the expenses of this department, every company, in addition to the present fees, shall pay an amount equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the securities deposited under the act. Payment of the same may be enforced, and if any foreign company neglect to pay the same, the agent issuing policies for it shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and subjected to the fines imposed in the 9th section.

§ 19. Provides for a seal to be used by the department in all official actions.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

A count has been made of the vote which Senators would give upon a proposition to repeal the Prohibitory law. As near as I can ascertain, the classification would be about as follows:

Against Repeal.

Bellinger, Clark, Hale, Hotchkiss, Madden, Ramsay, C. P. Smith, Towne, Brooks, Putty, Spencer, Huntington, Noxon, Richardson, J. A. Smith, Upham, Lee, Patterson, Rider, Sweet, White,

In favor of Repeal.

Kelley, A. M. Smith, Wadsworth, Nichols, Sickles,

This makes any thought that the law will be repealed at this Session out of the question. I believe, however, that there are hardly any of those whom I have classed as against repeal who are not favorable to some modifications of the bill which became a law last Winter.

MR. MATTESON AND HIS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—AN ULCER ON THE BODY POLITIC.

The public attention hereabouts has been somewhat largely attracted to the strange exhibition made by Mr. MATTESON, a Member of the Assembly from the County of Chenango, who, in his place on the floor, read from a prepared and written document, the broadest charges against certain persons, who, he alleged, held high places of trust and profit in the State. Mr. M. did not content himself with a mere recital of these charges. He gave them embodiment in a resolution, and submitted a demand that the Legislature, of which he was a member, should deliberately and thoroughly investigate their truth or falsity. I am glad to say that the friends of the Executive, who were involved in the broad charges uttered by the gentleman from Chenango, promptly and earnestly seconded the demand for an investigation. They asked, however, that the scope of the investigation should be enlarged, so as to take in any transactions that may have occurred within the existence of the present Administration, and to secure this effectually, they proposed such amendments as they deemed judicious and necessary.

Strange as it may be, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled these amendments out of order, and forced them back to the possession of those who had been impelled by a sense of duty to offer them for the consideration of the Committee. I am not prepared to believe that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. LYMAN ORELL, of Livingston, permitted his party feelings to govern his action in refusing to receive amendments that were certainly as much in order as the proposition of Mr. MATTESON. I do not share in the feeling that imputes to Mr. ORELL any partial or disbonorable motive. I believe he is superior to any of the base or discourteous influences by which partisans are frequently controlled. He doubtless felt that he had committed an oversight in permitting the subject to come before the Committee in any form, and sincerely desired that the original error should not be extended. I allude to his decision thus, not in a spirit of fault-finding, but to exhibit the unpleasant position in which it involved those who felt themselves aggrieved by the sweeping denunciations of Mr. MATTESON.

Foiled in their efforts to have the resolution made more comprehensive, the friends of Governor CLARK demanded its passage, unsatisfactory as it was. Judge FOOTE stated in his place that he had been requested to urge this investigation in the name of Governor CLARK, and to insist upon a prompt and explicit proof, or an equally prompt and explicit withdrawal.

In despite of these earnest and repeated demands, Mr. MATTESON had permission to retire his motion, availing himself of a very close and strict construction of the rule, which appears to sanction such a withdrawal. And thus the subject stands. Mr. MATTESON, or his political associates, have had their leap in the dark—they have inflicted their sting, and for the present seem disposed to let the wound fester and inflame, without permitting an inquiry whether there was a necessity for its infliction, or giving those injured an opportunity to defend themselves.

I know Mr. MATTESON has promised, at such time and place as he may think fit and proper, to renew his charges and his resolution. I hope he will, and yet fear he will not. He cannot now renew the position in which he, as accuser, and the accused, stood before the community. He may renew his once-uttered anathemas, and they may be refuted, as I believe and know they will be, so far as the Executive is involved; but the slander has obtained its notoriety—it has done its wrong, and Mr. MATTESON may not have it in his power to apply the remedy, even should he have the disposition to do so.

What has caused this outburst of feeling—by whom has it been prompted, promoted, impelled? Reasoning naturally, you would think that the mover was the father of it all. I do not think it is so. For why?

Some months since there became fixed upon the body politic of the State one of those ulcers which seem endowed in a remarkable degree with an ability to taint, if they do not utterly corrupt, all those with whom they may happen to come in contact. One of even more than ordinary repulsiveness, because early affixed to the administration of Gov. CLARK. By some adroitness he assumed to be the entire representative of the Executive Chamber, and thus closed up all approaches to his superior, except those that passed through the corruption over which he presided. It is needless, it is impossible for me to trace such a career as he has endured, to depict such an influence as he has exerted. His career has been a race of infamy—his influence a blight upon friend and foe alike. Whatever of stigma can in any way adhere to the Executive, affixes itself there through this one unfortunate attachment, who claimed to be his oracle and representative. The confidence which the Executive reposed in him, and which he so wantonly and wickedly abused, has been at last withdrawn, and as is left in all his deformity, unshielded by the broad mantle under which he has pretended to serve.

Uncloaked and left to the rebuke and dishonor which his iniquities provoke, he seeks now that only to which he may rightfully aspire—the notoriety which belongs to an "informer." He proposes to turn State's evidence, and evinces a disposition to do that which is in his power to bring those with whom he has heretofore been connected to the same depth of degradation he has himself attained. He has, I am confident, been the promoter, if not the author, of the crusade which occupied the attention of the Assembly. I judge so from the fact that he is here dealing largely in verbal accusations, which he implies his ability to sustain, and thrusts one and another with sunshilation. How far these threats may be sustained by proofs, I cannot conceive, nor do I care. I have not the least doubt but that the gentleman has in times past possessed tangible proofs—documentary notes—of his own corruption. I have great doubts of his ever having any real evidence of corruption in those embraced within the line of his denunciations. I do not think he desires to be called upon to prove the charges he fulminated. He wants to effect his return to a lucrative position, (more lucrative to him than the law justifies, if report speaks true,) and weakly thinks to prove by threats what has been refused to every other form of appeal. I have a large view of his capacity to do wrong and injury. I give full appreciation to his inventive mind, and have no realizing sense of the ingenuity with which he can manufacture and utter calumny and falsehood. Injurious as these may for a time prove to those who are now the objects of his attention and malevolence, they cannot prove here so injurious, they are not near so much to be dreaded, as the curse and blight of a continuance of his *professions* of friendship.

Enough of this. I have said thus much by way of explanation. I might rightfully indulge in the expression of a contempt, which is almost universal, but that in me the detestation which such conduct deserves softens into pity and regret that anything, possessed of the outward attributes of manhood, should have so crushed out that manhood, and made of himself such a miserable, worthless wreck.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a resolution appropriating two hundred cords of wood to the suffering poor of Washington, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Messrs. HUNTER and TOOMBS regarded it as a perversion of that fund.

Mr. CLAY moved, as an amendment, that the wood be paid for out of the *per diem* of members, in equal proportions.

Mr. TOOMBS, preferring to be his own almoner, moved an amendment that the wood be paid from the *per diem* of members voting for the resolution.

Mr. WELLER hoped Senators would individually contribute for the relief of the poor, and, on his motion, the resolution was laid on the table by seven majority.

NEW GOLD COINS.

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill authorizing the coinage, at the San Francisco Mint, of "Unions," of the value of one hundred dollars each, and "Half Unions," of the value of fifty dollars, to be made conformably to the standard of gold coins, and received as legal tender.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed, and

Mr. FOOT, although not an admirer of Mr. BUCHANAN, took pleasure in eulogizing the arguments advanced by that gentleman to sustain the views he entertained of the proper construction of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. He regarded the reasoning of Mr. BUCHANAN as sound, and of consummate ability. The faithful observance of the treaty requires of Her Majesty's Government the immediate withdrawal from any actual occupancy of or dominion over any portion of the Mosquito territory or sea-coast, by virtue of a pretended protectorate. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay Islands being founded upon no right of discovery, conquest, purchase, or treaty, her occupation of the territory is, consequently a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right tho same that a highwayman has to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interest, demands that we shall insist upon England's fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The idea of yielding to the pretensions of that Government, and allowing her to evade its plain provisions, is not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed that a direct Congressional declaration be made of our construction of the treaty, and of our purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If this prove unavailing, and after negotiation shall have been exhausted, he would entertain a proposition similar to that suggested by Mr. SEWARD, namely: to give England official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American occupations by a given day; if, then, she still holds out, and disregards all our summons, he would have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not a second edition of "fifty-four forty or fight," and then backing down to forty-nine. If, after so much forbearance, war comes, let it come—we shall be justified both by God and man.

Mr. WILSON obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The House refused, by twelve majority, to table the resolution offered by Mr. NICHOLS, yesterday, declaring ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER Sergeant-at-Arms. The resolution was then adopted by 103 against 98.

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution declaring NATHAN DARLING Doorkeeper of the House. Adopted by 119 against 85.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penn., offered a resolution declaring ROBERT MORRIS Postmaster. Adopted—103 against 97.

THE RULES.

The rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered.

EXTRA PAY TO MR. FORNEY.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, there was ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund, to JOHN W. FORNEY, late Clerk, who presided over the House during its disorganization, $8 per day, in addition to his regular salary, from Dec. 3 to Feb. 4.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution declaring O. FOLLETT, of Columbus, Ohio, Printer to the House, pending which the House adjourned.

The House Printer—The Constitution of New-Granada—The Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FOLLETT will probably be elected House Printer to-morrow.

The Constitution of New-Granada having been remodeled since the treaty between that Government and the United States regarding the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus, this Government has been advised that new joint arrangements have become necessary. Granada requires that her Legation here must be apprized of our intention to transport troops, in order that the Governor of Panama, being advised of the fact, may be able to distinguish mere adventurous squads from *bona fide* military force, which in transit must conform to the civil laws of that country.

The area around the Hall of Representatives was densely crowded this afternoon with hundreds of office-seekers, while others sought refuge in the the rotunda of the Capital. Members before and even during the session of the House, were constantly signing applicants' papers. No sooner had Captain DARLING been qualified as doorkeeper than he removed a messenger and appointed his successor. This served as a signal for the crowd inside to rush upon him with importunities, and the scene of excitement was heightened, on the adjournment of the House, by the rushing in of the office-seeking forces outside.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

No. 53.—John C. Dodge *vs.* John M. Woolsey.—Argument continued by Mr. Spalding for appellant, and by Mr. Steuberry and Mr. Vinten for the appellee.

One Hundred Guns for Banks.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

One hundred guns were fired here this morning in honor of Mr. BANKS' election to the Speakership.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Railroad Detentions—Mail Irregularities—Passengers Blocked in and Engines Frozen up.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

All the Railroads in this section are completely blocked up. With the exception of a train over the Niagara Falls Road this morning, there have been no arrivals. The Detroit mail via the Great Western Road was the only mail received to-day. A train started on the Central Road this morning, but returned, being unable to proceed. The train which left for Cleveland yesterday morning, on the Lake Shore Road, has only reached Hamburg. Several engines, sent to its assistance, are frozen up on the Road. Reports from Dunkirk say that a large number of passengers were unable to get away from there, the Erie Road being still impassable.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

We have no communication with either Buffalo or Niagara Falls to-day. Two trains are fast in the snow on the Buffalo Road, and nine locomotives are in the snow-banks, and otherwise disabled, within twenty miles of Rochester on the Niagara Falls Road. A number of engines, with a large gang of men, went up this morning to clear the tracks. The Rochester and Syracuse old Road is still blocked up. Relief was sent out this forenoon. Many strangers are snowbonnd here, waiting an opportunity to leave town.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The trains on the Central and Binghamton Railronds are yet very irregular, and on the Oswego road no trains have been run this week.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The river is closed by ice, and the boats to Newport and Fall River have ceased running.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The weather here is clear and very cold, the thermometer indicating, this morning, 110 below zero. The sleighing continues excellent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The New-York mail of this morning has not yet arrived. Monday's mail reached here to-day.

Changes in the Canal Department.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Canal Board have removed W. B. Tayler, Resident Engineer; Ogden Edwards, Resident Engineer; W. H. H. Ges, Resident Engineer; Orville W. Storey, Resident Engineer; Charles H. Beach, First Assistant Engineer; Calvin Newcomb, First Assistant Engineer; and appointed the following in their places: Ransom L. Colburn, Resident Engineer; Winslow L. Kidder, Resident Engineer; Thomas H. Bates, Resident Engineer; Ensign Bennett, Resident Engineer; Hugh M. Severance, Resident Engineer; Julian A. Watkins, First Assistant Engineer; Byron M. Hawke, First Assistant Engineer.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Election—Death of a Conductor.

EASTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

An election for officers of the Lehigh Valley Road was held at this place to-day, with the following result: WM. W. LONGSTRETH was chosen President, JOHN H. HUTCHINSON Secretary and Treasurer, and JOHN T. JOHNSON of New-York, WM. H. GATZMER of Philadelphia, E. A. PACKER of ditto, ASA PACKER of Mauch Chunk, and DAVID BARNET of Easton, Directors.

Mr. EDGAR YOUNG, Conductor on the Lehigh Valley Road, died at Mauch Chunk to-day, after a few hours' illness. Mr. YOUNG was well and favorably known.

New-Hampshire American State Convention—The Democratic Rally on Thursday next.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The New-Hampshire American State Convention to-day, was attended by about 500 delegates.

Governor METCALF was renominated by acclamation, and GREENLEAF CUMMINGS, of Lisbon, was chosen for Railroad Commissioner.

A mass meeting held in the afternoon was largely attended. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, AMOS TUCK, and GEO. NESMITH were among the speakers.

The Democrats anticipate a grand rally on Thursday next, when Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of California, HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, and J. L. ORR, of South Carolina, are expected to hold forth.

The Democrats of Philadelphia and Mr. Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A City Democratic Convention, to which Delegates were elected last night, met to-day to choose Delegates to the State Convention.

Resolutions were introduced declaring Mr. BUCHANAN the choice of the Convention, and instructing the Delegates to vote in his favor for the Presidency.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with directions to report them to-morrow.

The vote in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN was nearly unanimous.

American Movements in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The "American" State Council of Massachusetts met in this city this afternoon, two hundred delegates being in attendance.

Mr. ELIHU C. BAKER, (President of the State Senate,) and Mr. A. A. RICHARDSON, of Adams, were absent Delegates at large to the Philadelphia National Convention, and the Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, M. C., of Gloucester, and JOSEPH THAXTER, Esq., of Plymouth, substitutes.

The twelve Delegates elected to the National Convention were also selected to represent the State in the American National Council, which is to assemble for a special object at Philadelphia on the 16th of February.

After considerable debate, the Council declined to instruct the Delegates to the National Convention as to their course; but, as a State, the Council reaffirmed the Springfield platform.

The State Medical Society—Lecture by Fred Douglas.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The State Medical Society met to-day. Several of its members are delayed by bad roads. No important business was transacted. The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, delivers the annual address to-morrow evening in the Assembly Chamber.

The Society gives a grand entertainment to the members of the Legislature and others, at the Hospital, to-night.

FRED. DOUGLAS lectured in the Assembly Chamber this evening, before a large audience.

Charter Election at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At our Charter Election for President of the Village to-day, Mr. BENSON, the American and Democratic candidate, was elected by 125 majority. Every Ward elected American and Democratic Trustees.

Dickinson College Difficulty.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The difficulty between the students and Faculty of the College at this place has been amicably settled.

The Irish Filibusters at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The nine Irishmen who have been on trial here for some time past, charged with violating the Neutrality laws, were discharged to-day by Judge LEAVITT.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 1st inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The weather was unfavorable, and the Sugar market inactive.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The building known as Patten's Building, adjoining the City Hall, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The newspaper offices of the Manchester *American*, the *Mirror*, the *Union Democrat*, and the *Stars and Stripes*, were in this building; also the Manchester Bank, the City Library, Sheriff's Office, and several stores and Law offices.

The City Hall was saved by the exertions of the firemen.

The loss is about $75,000; insured to one-half the amount.

Another Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Court house in this City was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock, this morning. The County Court was in session in the building yesterday. A portion of the County Library and some important papers were destroyed. The loss to the County is from $10,000 to $15,000. No insurance.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The new hotel near the Illinois Central Railroad passenger depôt was destroyed by fire last night. It was owned by GAGE BROTHERS, of the Tremont House. Loss, $35,000. Insurance, $12,000. The depôt was not injured.

The Schooner Mary Ann Guest.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The schooner *Mary Ann Guest*, from New-York for Philadelphia on the 3d ultimo, for whose safety fears began to be entertained, is at the Delaware Breakwater, with thirty others, unable to reach this port on account of the ice.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, but contain no news worth telegraphing.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition—Interesting Correspondence.

From the London Times, Oct. 26, 1855.

The last mail from New-York brought us intelligence of the safety of Dr. KANE, who, in May, 1853, sailed in command of an expedition fitted out at the cost of Mr. GRINNELL, of New-York, and Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Considerable apprehension had been entertained regarding his fate, and several months back some Government vessels were dispatched in the hope of meeting with him. The following letter, containing the first announcement of his explorations, reached London yesterday afternoon:

GODHAVN, North Greenland, Sept. 12.

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time to report to you the safe arrival of our party at Godhavn, whence we have taken passage to England in the Danish brig *Mariane*.

The explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from its northeastern curve into an open Polar sea. This great water-course embraced an area of 3,000 square miles entirely free from ice. It washed in bold and mountainous coast, which has been charted as high as lat. 82° 30'.

Smith's Sound terminates in an embayment by which bears your name, and the coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced the north, was found cemented to the Continent of America by a stupendous glacier which checked our further progress toward the Atlantic.

Throughout this long extent of new coast, the result of much hard travel and exposure, I have found no traces of the lost party whose search instigated your own connection with our expedition.

The past two Winters exceeded in severity any that have before been recorded. Both nearly and locked-jaw embarrassed our efficiency, and our dogs, to the number of 57, perished of this latter scourge. A zone of 81 miles of solid ice interposed between us and the nearest water, and to have remained a third Winter, would have proved fatal.

On the 17th of May, with a carefully-matured organization of boats and sledges, I abandoned the brig and commenced our journey over the floes. We supplied ourselves with animal food entirely by our guns, and transported our sick in separate sledges. After a travel of 1,300 miles, and an exposure in open air of 84 days, we reached Upernavik in health and safety.

It is right that while announcing our own restoration to the world, I should mention the death of three of our party. These brave men perished in the direct discharge of the duties of search, and are entitled to the grateful recollection of their comrades and Commander.

With sincere regard, your friend and servant,

E. K. KANE, Commanding Expedition.

GEORGE PEABODY Esq., London.

P. S.—I open this letter to announce the arrival of Capt. HAMILTON and party, who must have passed us in the Melville Bay. The officers and crews are all well. I have cancelled my engagement with the *Mariane*, (Capt. ANDERSON, to whom I am much indebted for his hospitality,) and will proceed to New-York with my countrymen.

May I beg you to either call upon or send to Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT a copy of this letter, as also to Lady FRANKLIN, and Mr. BARROW of the Admiralty?

There is no open water above the mouth of Smith's Sound, (Pelham Point of Cape Inglefield,) so that my escape has been in all respects providential. I am, dear Sir, yours, E. K. KANE.

SEPT. 18, 1855.

HOUSE OF MR. OLNIE, Royal Inspector,
GODHAVN, North Greenland.

P. S., No. 2.—I will report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as also to the Royal Geographical Society, as soon as I can arrange my papers and charts. All my documents are saved, but my collection of natural history is sacrificed. I left the brig safe in Winter Harbor. E. K. KANE.

From the London Times, Oct. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: It would be premature, in the absence of Dr. KANE's charts, to criticize his letter to Mr. PEABODY, published in your paper of this day, too severely; but I wish at once to draw attention to the strange incongruities which it contains.

In one place Dr. KANE states that "there is no open water above the month of Smith's Sound, (Pelham Point of Cape Inglefield,)" where, it will be remembered, Capt. INGLEFIELD stated that he saw open water; and in another part of his letter he says: "the explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from its north-eastern curve into an open Polar Sea."

Then, to mystify us still more, Dr. KANE adds: "Smith's Sound terminates in an extreme bay, and the coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced the north, was found cemented to the continent of America by a stupendous glacier, which checked our further progress toward the Atlantic."

A glance at a North Polar chart containing Capt. INGLEFIELD's discoveries will show the illogical nature of Dr. KANE's letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SOMERSET HOUSE, Oct. 26, 1855. C. R. WELD.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: Dr. KANE's official dispatches, with the chart of his Arctic discoveries, are now before the public. As I apprehended, they clear away all the obscurity contained in the newspaper accounts, and unquestionably place Dr. KANE in the foremost rank of Arctic explorers.

Had he heard the hearty cheer which, at the suggestion of the Hydrographer, was raised in his honor last night in the rooms of the Geographical Society by the crowded audience who listened to his modest yet extraordinary narrative, he would, I am sure, have been highly gratified.

Having heard from friends in the United States that a letter of mine in your columns has had the effect of leading to an erroneous idea, that Dr. KANE's arduous and heroic undertaking was not duly appreciated in this country, I shall feel greatly obliged by the publication of this communication, which, I trust, will have the effect of lessening the gallant Doctor that he is highly esteemed and admired by all who take an interest in Arctic exploration.

I may be permitted to add an interesting fact which does not appear in his official dispatch to the Admiralty, but which he communicates in a letter to a friend. It is, that although the temperature at the Winter quarters of the expedition was colder than has ever been experienced in other Arctic regions, that of the open water to the North was comparatively very high, and a great number of animal life was seen, including whales and fish-eating birds. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SOMERSET HOUSE, Jan. 16. C. R. WELD.

PARIS IN FRANCE.

Mardi Gras—The Weather and Scandal—What Next?—New-Year Customs, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

THE WEATHER AND A LITTLE SCANDAL.

It is not often that the weather of Paris is entitled to a paragraph. But barometrical vagaries such as we are being treated to abonld not pass unnoticed. First rain, then a freeze that runs the mercury of the centigrade up to twelve degrees, with a monsoon of dust on the Macadem that would do credit to Broadway or the Great Sahara, which-ever you please; then rain again; then a little snow; again sunshine, tha freaze and the monsoon of the Macadam; sech are the physical phenomena in which wa are obliged to breathe, move, and have our being.

The enemies of the Macadam were thoroughly aroused by the late sland of dust which enveloped tha boulevards; but until some great benefactor of mankind, and of cities in particular, shall have discovered a roadway that will make neither dust, mnd nor noise, the much-abused Macadam, with its alternate mud and dust, will stand in its integrity.

With the bad weather, tha Winter society slow to congregate itself, the theatres promising a great deal and giving nothing, Paris is not very amusing. But think of is still Paris! which is to say that it takes a nothing, the sunshine, a scandal, no mattar who or what, to amuse the whole town to the point of a future. Paris is the city of resources of all sorts, of sudden changes, of astonishments, of charms, of miracles. You sit down melancholy, and you get up gay. You start ent gloomy, and you return soulaur dresse. It is at Paris that the days follow, bnt do not resemble each other. It is the city of antitheses, of hills and of valleys, of flowers and of filth, of black and of white, of all the miseries and all the vices, of all the fortunes and all the virtues, of life. If one cannot be satisfied in such a bee-hive or feverish existence, where else will he go?

But of what shall I talk to yon to-day, with the weather so gloomy that the vapory fog seems to infiltate into the brain at the time when it has most need to be on tha qui vive? Ah, a reader! A reader is soon found and is soon ready. Mr. JONES props himself in a soft arm-chair, the back to the window where the rain patters down, or the cold wind whistles, the feet against the fender where sparkles a warm fire, and *allons!* it is the business of the other, that is my business, to inform and to amuse him! But inform him of what? There is nothing! Argues him about who? CRUVELLI is married. There is no longer neither a SOPHIE nor a CRUVELLI—there is a Baroness more in the world, and what right have I to talk of Baronesses?

But if I have no right to speak of the *Baroness*, there remains a story of the CRUVELLI which will amuse the reader, and clear up a wholo cloud of mystery which hung over the singular conduct of the great cantatrice. Four weeks ago a city journal published the following story, (as near as I can recollect,) which I did not then understand, and which perhaps not ten persons in the city did understand. The journal said:

One evening this week on which the *Vêpres Siciliennes* was to be played at the Grand Opera, two men, simply dressed, presented themselves at the box of the Opera.

"The Emperor's box?" said one of them.

"How! The Emperor's box? Do you think we give the Emperor's box to the first comer?"

"You will not give it to me?"

The controller without donbt was going to respond in the negative, when one of the persons who was in the office, perceiving tha second personage who stood behind the first, immediately took off his hat, and giving the controller a jog of the elbow, whispered,

"It 's the Emperor."

All hats were off in an instant, for it was really him, who, accompanied by the Duke of MONTEBELLO, gave himself the pleasure of being present *incognito* at the representation of the *Vêpres Siciliennes*.

That was the story. It was told by a journalist who knows perfectly all the *ens cons* of the stage, and he meant something which does not appear on the surface. The Emperor was not seen by the audience that evening. He only went into the back saloon of his box, from which there is a door and a short stairway leading on to the stage; and it was there that he went on that evening, and many other evenings when the same lady played. It was the flattering attentions and brilliant offers that were made her that such confusion was apparent in her conduct during the late few weeks of her engagement: and it was to escape importunities from various quarters that the fair cantatrice was chased out of town the day after signing the contract with the Baron VEDEL. She wished to do her duty, bnt she had to do it in opposition to offers which members of her profession generally succumb to.

"WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?"

By which I do not mean to write a homily on the singular title of Mr. COBDEN's pamphlet, that the French find so difficult to translate, but simply to call to your attention an instance of French progress towards western civilization which will astonish you.

The *Presse* of last evening contained an announcement that a company has just been formed at Paris to build a Catholic church in the second ward of the city *on speculation!* A Catholic church in the city of Paris to be built, put in operation and managed like a gas company, a railroad company, the consolidated omnibuses, or a poudrette company! Its shares to be sold on the Bourse, with rises and falls, like other honest stocks, only thet thie, instead of being subject to the vicissitndes of war, or the empposed good or bad temper of ALEXANDER of Russia, will depend for its good or bad fortune among the "bulls and bears," npon the strength of the last Sunday's sermon, the number of marriages solemnized, of infants baptized, and of defuncte exorcised on the road to the cemetery and eternity! Its stock will be in the hands of retired lorettes and repentant Magdalens, whose passion for gambling always takes a pious turn; its side aisles will be crowded by the "sharks" of the Passage de l'Opera whenever there is danger of its stock falling; and wo may live to see introduced into a Paris church that innovation of American society which makes the fashionable church a resort for the inspector of the lateet feshions, and a place of rendezvons for interviews of questionable morality.

What next, and next?

DOGS'-DAY (NOT DOG-DAYS) IS COMING.

Decidedly the two victims of the season are the dogs and the butchers. Tho 14th of January will remain a memorable date in the annals of the city of Paris, or more properly, in tho history of the canine race; for it is on this day that the limits of the law expire on the life or death of this interesting animal.

Some time ago a law was decreed that after the 1st of Jannary, 1856, all dogs should pay a tax or be killed: dogs of pleasnre (*chiens d'agrément*) ten francs a year, useful dogs, (*chiens d'utilité,*) five francs. Tha law made it obligatory upon every citizen to report his dogs to the Mayor of his Ward before the time indicated, in default of which the animal would be seized and massacred. The people were slow in making their declarations, and since the object of the law was more to obtain a revenue than to exterminate the dogs, an extension of time was allowed till five o'clock this evening.

Everybody knows with what tenacity French people cling to their dogs, with what effection they treat them; and in a country where people live so isolated, and where so little pleases them, it is not singular that so general a love for dogs should exist. But the imposition of a new tax is something to make a Frenchman, already suffocating under tax, hesitate; and, between drowning the unsuspecting pet, and tha payment of ten francs, how many will procrastinate to the very last moment allowed by the law! Who knows what may happen? "I may die, dog dog may die; he may be hung by some rascally boy; he may be stolen; I may give him away or sell him; the Government may yield—there may be a Republic; there may be a general inundation the earth and sun may come in contact, and all things be annihilated; all the Mayor's clerks of my Arrondissement may be carried off with an epidemic; a fire may burn up all the registers."

Meanwhile the time slips away between the drowning and the last frames, till it is too late—and then what a destruction of dog-kind will take place! To-morrow the St. Bartholomew's of the canine race will commence, in the midst of howls, tears and curses unprecedented. Is there in this world anything lacking than a French policeman in the execution of a disagreeable duty? All complaint in France will be in a state of revolution against a Government that could sanction such a monstrous, such a brutal law against the little long-wooled innocents. And, after the first weak's indignation shall have passed, and the memory of the slaughtered ones been forgotten, we shall see cats and Nuremberg toys led or drawn by strings, supplying their places.

A journal of Orleans says that more than 1,200 dogs have disappeared from that city since the law makes them contributory to the State. Twelve hnedrod dogs in a city of the third order! One may judge by this of what is going on in the 40,000 Communes of France! Such a holocaust makes one's hair stand on and only to think of it! At the moment I write, it is said that the Seine, the Rhone and the Loire, are swimming with the dead bodies of the slain!

A NEW-YEAR'S CUSTOM.

Among other new habits introduced on New-Year's day, I heard of a gentleman who, finding, no doubt, that sending a card was a cold method of saluting friends on such an occasion, employed a substitute, after tha fashion of the Irish "monrner," to call upon all his lady friends and embrace them in his name. A gentleman, dressed ent rely in black, like the page of Malbrook, freshly gloved and furnished with the necessary instructions, presents himself at—at your house, Madam, if yon please, and addreses yon somewhat as follows:

"Permit me this beantiful morning, Madame, to —." Whereupon the substitute opone wide his arms in the direction of Madame.

"Bnt, Sir, who are you? I don't know you."

"No difference, Madame, we must smbrace on the account of Mr. so-and-so."

"Leave my house you impudent follow."

"Excuse me, Madame, but I am paid for it, and the work must be done, for I have thirty more to dispatch in this quarter."

The story is true, and it will require but a little usage to make the custom general—in France.

A COACHMAN'S OPINION ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

I heard, the other evening, as I passed late along the line of carriages which were waiting for the end of the performances at the Italian Opera, the following dialogue hatwsen two coachmen seated on their boxes:

"I say," said one, who by his livery was easily recognized as the servant of M. DE HUBNER, Austrian Ambassador at Paris. "Are you on the fall?" (Paris servants sometimes speculate on change.)

"Parbleu! Since the war commenced!"

"Turn rouud, old fellow; there's news; go in on a rise."

"Bah!"

"We were three times to-day to the Count WALEWSKI's; that smells of protocols."

A SHARP JUDGE.

A few days ago a scandalous affair was to be tried before the Court of Assizes of the Yonne. When Court convened, it was found that all the ladies of the locality were in attendance. In seeing all these toilets, the Preeident said:

"The persons that are in Court do not know perhaps the nature of the suit which is going to commence; I beg all honest women to retire."

Not a soul moved.

"Sergeant," said tha President, "now that all the honest women have left, turn out the rest!"

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Disturbance at Madrid—Revolt of the Guard at the Constituent Cortes—General News—The Credit Mobilier Likely to Succeed in Establishing Itself in Madrid—Overflow of the Manzanares and Great Loss of Dirty Linen—More Particulars about the Outbreak—Its Significance and True Importance.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The most important event of the last week, according to my correspondence from Madrid, has been a slight attempt at disturbance by the company of National Militia on guard at the Cortes on the 7th inst.

It appears that from an early hour of the afternoon, indications might have been observed that something wrong was brewing in a part, at least, of the Third Company, Second Battalion of National Militia, which was on duty at the Cortes. A well-dressed individual was seen to conduct the Sergeant and various of the soldiers of tho picket to the Café de Iberia, where they remained a long time drinking. Afterwards the same Sergeant spent some time in a tavern in the Calle Cedaceros, in company with four decently dressed civilians. When he returned to the guard-room he distributed caps and cartridges to the men who had been in the Café, and these began immediately to manifest symptoms of insubordination.

A private gave notice to the Captain on duty, who belonged to another Company—their proper commander being absent in Toledo—and he went immediately to the guard-room. He then ordered tha picket to form and pile arms, but the majority refused to obey him, saying he was not their Captain. Sharp words were exchanged between the Captain and Sergeant, and the former seeing his life in danger, entered the Assembly and told the President what was going on.

The President, General SAN MIGUEL, Señor ESCOSURA, the Commandant of the Second Battalion; Señor CAMACHO, the Deputy Secretary of the Civil Governor; Señor SALLANA, and other deputies end officers of the Militia, ran down to the guard room to make the soldiers return to their duty; but these, numbering some thirty or more, received them with insults.

Calm being restored for a moment, Señor CAMACHO, the Commandant, ordered the drums to beet, "pile arms," but, some of the Militia, refusing to march, fired four or five shots in the air, which might have been signals, as others were then heard in distant parts of the town. These shots produced a panic in the streets; people rushed about, the doors of the Congress were closed, and the Deputies rushed into the Saloon of Assembly. The Secretary of tha Civil Governor, Señor SALLANA, started to visit all the posts where the Militia were on guard, and were everywhere assured that order should be faithfully defended.

The Minister of Public Works sent a message asking for a reinforcement to the Main Guard, but the Commandant replied that he could not spare a single soldier, as he had but thirty-seven (soldiers and militia) with which to defend his post. Señor BEUIL (the Minister of Finance) went to call upon Gen. ESPARTERO, who, after ordering some forces to march to the Cortes, in spite of his being unwell started himself for that point. The portors of the Assembly dressed in their Militia uniform, and placed themselves to guard the doors. At one of these an incident worthy of record took place. Upon shutting the doors, the sentinel at the door in the Celle de Florida Blanca remained inside, and, not being exactly sober, began to call loudly to the porter to let him out, as he wished to join his companions. Several persons rushed up to quiet him, and finally, though with some trouble, a porter got his gun away from him. It was also observed that, a few moments before, the sentinels allowed the Deputies to enter, but opposed their going out, saying that these were their orders. And lastly, a thing worthy of notice, a few minutes before shutting the doors and the Deputies entering the saloon, some persons extinguished the lights in the passages. The Deputies being united in the saloon, the Commandants of the National Militia amongst them answered for the good spirit of their respective "corps;" the Democratic Deputies condemned what was going on; the Government, through Señor ALONZO MARTINEZ, (Minister of Public Works,) declared that the rebels should not enter the saloon without passing over the bodies of the Ministers; and the proposition of Señor ESCOSURA, "that the Cortes should declare itself in permanent session," was voted.

In the midst of his speech, the Duke of VICTORY (ESPARTERO) entered, who, immediately upon its conclusion, thus addressed the Cortes:

"GENTLEMEN: The Government of Her Majesty, the President of the Council, the Deputy, the citizen BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, answers to the Cortes and to the entire nation, to reestablish the public tranquility which has been disturbed, in four minntes, or to die in the attempt." [Here general applause drowned the voice of the Duke. This being hushed, he continued:] "The Cortes may tranquilly proceed with their discussion,—for here is the citizen soldier who, both on these benches and in the street, will always fulfill his duty. While I breathe, the Cortes will never be attacked by anything nor anybody. Farewell, gentlemen."

ESPARTERO immediately left the hall, and his premises and hopes were fulfilled. He descended to the guard-room, and upon his appearance, the majority of the guard broke out in enthusiastic *vivas*, and expressions of indignation against the authors of the disturbance.

The Duke then returned to the chamber and made the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN: At the moment in which I knew the little disorder which was taking place among the picket on duty at the Cortes, I dispatched an Aid to the main guard, in order that the militia there, and the guard which is reserved, might be sent down immediately to the Cortes. The National Militia doting, as always, its duty, came at the call of the President of the Council, as President and as Deputy. When I left my house the picket from the main guard arrived. I then ordered the picket or guard here to retire, which it did, obeying without a murmur.

This has been promoted by the drunkenness of of one or two individuals, three at most, and it is now over. The picket from the main-guard are on duty here.

Those who have been wanting to their duty (raising energetically his voice) shall be severely punished, be they as many as they may. This is the duty of the Government, and mine as Minister, Deputy, soldier and citizen. Let what will occur, I shall be ready to die, if necessary, in defence of the Representation of the country.

I believe, Gentlemen, there is no more necessity for a permenent session; tranquility has been disturbed by two or three drunkards, but the sword of the law shall fall upon them."

At the suggestion of the Duke, the Assembly adjourned. All measures proper and precautionary were taken by the authorities. Gen. O'DONNELL, who is still weak, offered to mount on horseback, if necessary, bnt tha prompt quelling of the disturbance rendered it useless.

My datos to the 9th of January show that thirty-nine men of the revolted company are imprisoned; amongst them are two lieutenants. A Military Commission is sittieg upon them.

As regards other news, not much is stirring. The Cortes are still engaged discnssing the Estimates. Nothing is now said of any change in the Ministry. The press has given a very favorable reception to the project of the establishment of the *Crédit Mobilier*, by Messrs. PEREIRE et BIXIO. The attempts at opposition to this company are not fortunate, neither in the Press nor in the Cortes. The Mediterranean Railway has commenced laying down rails from Albacete to Almansa. Much activity is observed at Cadiz in the Caraca Arsenal.

It has been rumored that the civil ceremony of marriage was to be established in Spain, bnt it is entirely false.

The return of OLOZAGA to Paris appears to have been the occasion of many comments. The weather throughout all Spain, but especially at Madrid, has been very wet. A flood of the usually pacific and obscure Manzauares had carried off half the dirty linen of Madrid. Some of the washhouses on its banks had also gone down-stream, and washerwomen were being saved in boats, unusnally wet and very much frightened; one or two are actually reported to have been drowned.

To comprehend this havoc in the washerwomen interest, one must have visited Modrid and seen that unbroken chain of women kneeling in little water-tight boxes on the brink of tha little river for four miles, and behind them the underclothing of the whole city hung out to dry. Such an article as a washtub is unknown in Madrid, ond in fact, in Spain. Everybody's shirt goes to the river without distinction of classes, and thanks if it comes back again, and especially, if it comes back yours and not your neighbor's.

Jan. 16—I have just received a letter to the 10th, from Madrid, with a sketch of the proceedings before the Military Commission. It appears from this that the affair was more serious, and had greater ramificatiens than had been at first supposed. The Commission met under the Presidency of Señor LUBAN, Commandant of the Second Battalion. The Captain of the revolted company, Don CAOO VEA MUEGNIA, was first examined, and said that his first information of the affair was from the Secretary of Señor MADOZ, one of the deputies, who had told him that something was going on as the sentinels had a peculiar countersign among themselves; that, in consequence of this, he spoke to his lieutenant, who told him that, as an officer, he knew nothing about it, but, as an individual, yes. That, when he called the men together, in order to try their muskets, the Sergennt-Major cried out, "Now is the time," and added, that he would not back out, though he were to be shot the next day. That after the events I have before narrated, this Sergeant marched off with some twenty men, whither, he did not know. The President of the Court reproved the Captain for having left the ground to inform the President of the Cortes of what was taking place, as, during his absence, very grave events might have occurred. The Captain said that he had actad as he thought best, as he was alone and without power. It appears, also, that there was at least some knowledge of what was going on on the part of the Militia on guard at the Palace. The Commission will soon terminate its investigations, when I shall get an account of the end of the matter.

This little affair, occurring as it did immediately after the rejection of a petition from the city of Zoragessa, praying for a more energetic Government, reforms in the Administration, reduction of public officers and exponses of State, &c., &c., may be considered as a symptom—an indication of something much more considerable than itself, viz.: the general dissatisfaction which is beginning to be felt in Spain at the little fruit which the revolution of last year has given as yet, and the wide-spread conviction that the present Government is inadequate to the mission of reform and liberalization which the people gave it. This is the first straw moved by a wind which will blow stronger yet during this year. Remember the prediction.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership.

Exciting Scenes in the House.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

THE BATTLE FOUGHT AND WON.

Our "Buena Vista" has been fought. The struggle is over at last. There is a North, thank God; and for once it has asserted its right to be a power under the Constitution. We have met the allied forces of Slavery aggression, and National Pro-Slavery "Americanism," and humbled degraded and conquered them. Degraded and bumbled them? No! That was not *our* work—they did it for themselves,—yet all their ignominy bas profited them nothing. Young America is jubilant. Lift up your beed old Massachusetts, homo of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose glorious associations and illustrious deeds—so bright on the storied scroll of fame—were not sufficient to shield you from insult and reproach because of your devotion to the doctrine that "Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional!" You are vindicated most nobly. Your favored son—the "Waltham machinist,"—who symbolizes the dignity of labor, a man of the people, understnuding all their wants, sharing in all their sympathies, bred amid all their toils, and knowing all their needs, has been elevated by the unaided votes of the North to the highest seat in the gift of the Nation, the Presidency alone excepted.

THE MORAL OF THE RESULT.

There is glowing poetry in this result. The workingman from the Old Bay State, gifted by nature and accomplished through self culture, was pitted against the prince of Southern chivalry,—the wealthiest slaveholder in the universe,—a gifted and accomplished son of South Carolina,—and the former has won the hord contested race. It was the representative of the industrious masses, against one of the brightest gems of American aristocracy,—and the useful, glitteriug steel triumphs o'er the shining and attractive gold. But above all,—a reckless party Administration having forced upon the country a sectional issue, and with a view to party success divided ue upon the simple question of Slavery, the North has risen in its might, and, despite the earnest malicious efforts of a very small squad of doughfaces, has declared its independence, and asserted its stern determination to repel the aggressions of Slavery. Look back from this point, ye doubting ones, five years, reflect on the progress which free sentiment has accomplished within that time, and say whether nothing has been gained for Freedom by resisting the encroachments of the Slave power.

THE SCENES ATTENDANT UPON THE STRUGGLE.

But I must try to give you a faint idea of the scenes attendant upon this momentous struggle. On Friday when the South Americans stampeded, and went in a body almost for MR. AIKEN, many of our friends became alarmed. It was clear that if this strange coalition could be made to stand twenty-four hours we were beaten, as the Pro-Slavery or National "Americans," united with the Nebraskals, made a clean majority over the Anti-Nebraska men, after SCOTT HARRISON, DUNN, MOORE, SCOTT and HAVEN had set themselves down resolntely to the work of defeating MR. BANKS, or permitting the election of an Administration Nebraska man. I did not share in the panic. I believed it to be a desperate game of "brag" on the part of our opponents, intended to frighten us into disgracing ourselves, just as the opposition had disgraced itself by taking down its candidates and dropping its principles by the wayside. A dozen Anti-Nebraska "caucuses" were held on Friday night. Many of the most resolute on our side the House boldly resisted the panic, and it was determined that, come weal or come woe, our colors should never be struck, that rather than yield a fair exponent of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment, on whom our force had been concentrated so long, in the faint hope of getting a little numerical strength by yielding to the dictation of half a dozen men who have never been heartily with us—our brave bark should go down in the channel. Tha result has gloriously vindicated the wisdom of this determination.

AN OMINOUS LOOK.

The sun arose yesterday morning on some hundreds of anxious men. At the *levée* on the previous evening, the President had congratulated MR. AIKEN on the vote he had received, and expressed the hope that he would, next day, be able to congratulate him as Speaker of the House. This was seen in every body's mouth. It looked ominous—and still more so when it was stated, later in the day, that the President was in a Committee room at the Capitol, ready to aid, in any way in his power, to secure the election of a gentlemen whose chief element of strength, as was clearly intimated when he was put in nomination by Mr. COBB, was, that he was an Anti-Administration man! But whatever appliances and promises tha Executive had at his disposal, to dispense even to an enemy, to secure the chief end of bolstering up and completing the Slave-omic tomb erected for his own sepulture, have all failed him. The enemy were generally confident in the morning, and whispered significantly in each other's ears. They went to the House to see the Anti-Nebraska men pass the plurality rule, and get swindled under it. Our friends were grave. They generally knew their strength, and had no fears for the result,—but they *were* fearful that their opponents would get the hint, and so not let them have the plurality resolution at all. Their anxiety upon this point happily was mistaken for the prescience of defeat.

SOMEBODY IN DANGER OF GETTING INTO A TRAP.

Tha trap looked all right. The "poor deluded" Anti-Nebraska men were evidently anxious to put their foot in it,—and why shouldn't they be gratified? Tennessee offered tha pinrality. Our friends were compelled to vote for it, of course, as they had sustained it so often already. Well, they went it, and they carried it, by a majority of nine only—every South American and all the straggling voting against it. Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, arose and withdrew his name from the canvass unconditionally, and cast bis mantle on MR. AIKEN. Just here

SOMEBODY SMELLS A RAT.

South Carolina began to smell a very large rat. The fight was getting into close quarters, and the chivalry didn't want to face the fire just yet. Mr. BOYCE, who an hour before was very confident, moved to rescind the plurality resolution, which motion was

SOMEBODY ELSE SMELLS A RAT.

laid on the table by eixteen majority. Here Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, one of the shrewdest tacticians of his party, took the alarm. He wanted to adjourn the fight, to prepare for tha contest,—for it was evident, he said, that ene party was drilled for the occasion, and the other wasn't. That's good, isn't it?—the "unterrified Democracy" calling out for a parley until they could drill a little for the close encounter with raw militia who never marched together before they met in the Representative Hall! Ha! ha! No matter,—JONES was right, as he always is in any game of party tactics,—but only eighty-two of his comrades thought so, and so we held them to their position.

SOMEBODY "COTTONS."

Alabama next faltered in the line, and "cottoned" in face of the enemy. PERCEY WALKER wanted to retire, and moved thet the plurality rule be rescinded. Thie the House decided to be out of order, and PERCEY fell.

SOMETHING INFLAMMABLE.

North Carolina soon hung out a flag of truce. Tar and turpentine theught the fire was getting rather hot for such combnstible material, and Mr. PAINE moved an adjournment, which was lost. The announcement of this result was hailed with much applause from the galleries.

SOMEBODY AFFLICTED WITH DEAFNESS.

I was not aware that our gentlemanly friend, Col. ORR, of South Carolina, had been afflicted with deafness, but it seems, nevertheless, to have been true. All the week long, whenever our enemies seemed to make a point against us, the applause of the galleries was unchecked,—Mr. ORR, unfortunately, never hearing it;—but andden shocks, strokes of lightning, and the like, have before proved beneficial in restoring long-suspended senses.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

The effect produced by the sudden discovery that MR. BANKS was to be elected after all, miraculously touched the ear of the gallant South Carolinian, who was naturally indignant that the people should applaud our side, and he threatened summary clearance of the galleries if the offence should be repeated. We may congratulate the Colonel on his remarkable recovery, although I fear he will curse the remedy.

ANOTHER RALLY.

Well, the ammunition of faction was about exhausted. We had got the enemy up to the bank of one of Buena Vista's gorges, and the fire opened. The first and second ballots, under the plurality resolution, were taken, and BANKS was nine ahead. Missouri got scared now, Mr. KENNETT moved a retreat under cover of an adjournment, but the troops wouldn't stand the order, and after another shot from the galleries, the third ballot was taken, Mr. AIKEN falling off one vote. This time it was *Arkansas* which flinched, and RUST wanted to run, but only fifty-two of his comrades would agree to go with him.

SOMEBODY RETREATS, AND FIRES A SCATTERING SHOT.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, here looked about him, saw thet his batallion was cut all to pieces, and that the next fire would certeinly reduce it to half a dozen men, and so he told these to take care of themselves,—that he wasn't an officer any longer. I regret to say that he did not die gracefully. His last words were "that one hundred and thirty ballots would have satisfied *him* that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and that upon no other terms would he consent to take that position." He probably intended to insult nobody but Mr. BANKS; but he forgot that his reflection was just as applicable to HON. HOWELL COBB, who occupied the chair for two years under operation of the plurality resolution, and also to Mr. AIKEN, who was ready to accept the chair, and to every Democrat who was ready to elevate him thereto under the same rule.

THE TRAP SPRINGS.

The final charge was now made, amid breathless anxiety and the most intonso excitement. The one hundred and thirty-third ballot was now taken—the one which must decide the contest. When his name was called, Mr. BARCLAY, of Penn., a Democrat, who had generally voted with his party from the beginning, but had *not* voted for AIKEN, rose to speak. The Democrats listened, for they thought he was about to preface his caving into the party pit with a few words of excuse. Not so. He said he saw no reason why he should change the record he had made. He had, from the first to the last, been averse to anything that looked like a coalition with Know-Nothingism, whether it came from the North or from the South. Before he voted again, he wanted to know of Mr. AIKEN whether he had made any pledges satisfactory to the Southern wing of the National American party. This wasn't the right tune, and Mr. REST objected to the gentleman's proceeding; but he made no objection to letting Mr. AIKEN answer thet he was *not* a candidate for the Speakership—which was the only answer he made to BARCLAY's very pertinent interrogatory.

The fact was that Mr. AIKEN had authorized the assurance to the South Americane, that he had never opposed the sentiments of the American Party, and this intimation that he *would* not. He could not think of denying this, and so he wisely said nothing on the subject, and loet Mr. BARCLAY's vote, which he certainly could not have got if he *had* answered.

THE TIP-TOE OF EXPECTATION.

Several "South Americans" now came in, one by one, and voted for AIKEN, notwithstanding their repeated declarations that they would *never* yield to an opponent of Americanism. But they stood out to the last, and then surrendered, unconditionally, wretched prisoners of war to the enemy they had so long and so gallantly defied. At last, all the ammunition seemed to be exhausted. The Clerk and the Tellers cast up the vote. Meantime BROWN and MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, CULLEN of Delaware, and others, who had voted for "HENRY M. FULLER *to the last*," as CULLEN said when his name was called, were besieged by an anxious host who, with arms around their necks, eloquently besought them to vote for AIKEN, and save the Union from —— BANKS! "I'll be —— if I do!" was the emphatic response which rolled across to my corner of the Hall from one of the number—and "so say they all."

ANNOUNCING THE VOTE.

After several minntes' delay, the Clerk called to order. Mr. BENSON, of Maryland, rose to announce the result, as one of the tellers. It was now nearly 7 o'clock, and the great chandelier cast its glare over the intensely excited concourse. "Licked, by thunder!" hissed one of the chivalry through his set teeth. "Go 'em, boys," cried MITTSON, as he cavorted around in "sleepy hollow," and rolled his eyes from Father Giddings to Wind and another of the "cold guard," who had fought battles, but never won such a victory before. And the densely crowded galleries looked down upon the scene in an agony of suspense and hope, and fear. "Order!" "Order!" shouted the Clerk,—and silence like death ensued. Mr. BENSON announced that Mr. BANKS had received one hundred and three votes, Mr. AIKEN one hundred, and that NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

A THRILLING SCENE.

And then there rolled out upon the oppressive stillness a long, loud shout of joy from a thousand willing throats; the ladies, rising in a body, clapped their hands, and wildly waved their handkerch afs; in the lobbies members threw up their overcoats and beavers, and for a few minutes the scene in the galleries and on one side of the House was one of most tumultuous joy. And then the friends of Mr. BANKS embraced each other, and Northern men shook hands half a dozen times over with the men by whose sides they had been fighting all day, just as though they had long been separated. Massachusetts men, in particular, were in danger of being suffocated.—and I was somewhat alarmed lest friend BURLINGAME, "the sleepless," should be crushed with kindness.

MEANNESS AND TRUE NOBILITY.

You know already of the humiliating scene which followed—how a few attempted even now to pluck from us the fruits of the long contest—and how Mr. AIKEN, with the nobility of a true gentleman, cast withering censure upon the factious opposition to the "Speaker's" taking his seat, by rising in his place, and asking the privilege of now conducting Mr BANKE, as Speaker, to the Chair. The applause which hailed this act of magnanimity was only equaled by that which succeeded the announcement of the result; and more than one strong man, who had never faltered when the fight was fiercest, now sank in his seat, overpowered by generous emotion.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

The last act of this sublime spectacle was now about to close. A formal vote of the House, from which forty only excepted, declared Mr. BANKS to be the Speaker, and the Clerk appointed Messrs. AIKEN, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL and H. M. FULLER a Committee to conduct him to the Chair. They congratuleted him, and fulfilled this duty; and Mr. GIDDINGS, as the eldest member of the House, was called upon to administer the accustomed oath. It has been usual for the Speaker elect to stand on the lower step of the desk and there take the oath. I have seen the thing done several times before, but no one ten feet from the parties could hear anything of it, and but few could even see it. Mr. BANKS walked directly up the steps to the Speakers' desk, and as his hand touched the chair the Sergeant-at-Arms elevated the mace, which insignia is never in its place, except when the Speaker is presiding. Simultaneously the Clerk handed him the gavel, and then another tremendous shout burst from the audience, and was succeeded by an impressive silence, while the Speaker gave utterance to his brief and appropriate speech. You will notice that he avoided the usual pledge to save the Union, and based his future course upon the simple institutions of our forefathers. We shall see whether or no the North *can* take care of the Union. At the close of this address, Mr. BANKE raised his right hand in position for affirmation, and Father GIDDINGS, standing in the centre of the area fronting tha desk, in a loud firm tone administered the oath, thus—"You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, so help you God!" The "Speaker" responded—"I do!"—and so the spectacle ended.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this already very long letter, without calling attention to one or two points. A fortnight ago I telegraphed you that the Nebraska men would haul down their flag, pull their platform to pieces, and abandon their caucus nomination in the hope that by stooping they might conquer. They did this, and thue the second time during the struggle retreated from their own deliberately chosen position. RICHARDSON couldn't be elected, because he was an out-and-out Administration candidate, nominated by a caucus which sustained the Nebraska bill and repudiated Know-Nothingism. So he was withdrawn and Col. ORR was put upon tha track to run on the "principles" of the Nohraskal caucus, and *he* couldn't win. And, at last, when the Democracy found themselves beaten on this, and engaged in a running fight, the "principles" were found cumbersome, and *they* were dropped, and finally, Mr. AIKEN was seen to bear the banner because he had committed himself to nothing and to nobody, was an anti-Administration man, and was, therefore, most likely to combine the elements of the opposition! Well done for the "unterrified!" And then to get whipped after all. They abandoned everything they deemed sacred, save Slavery, to form a coalition with Know Nothingism, which they professed to despise—destroyed their unity and distinctness as a Party, and gained nothing! Shades of ANDREW JACKSON, what a spectacle! Had the Democratic Party maintained its integrity to any "principles," no matter how bad, they would have been defeated, bnt not dishonored. As the case stands, they are both. They are like the poor darkie who rolled in the cow-yard, and "neber hear Massa Whitfield arter all." There is much more that I would like to say, but I must not trespass longer on your space to-night.

S.

Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention.

In the proceedings of the Southern and Southwestern Commercial Convention, which closed its session at Richmond, Va., on the 3d inst., we find the result of the Convention's deliberations on a

SOUTHERN LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The preamble and resolutions adopted on this subject were:

Whereas, This Convention deem it indispensable to the successful progress of Southern commerce, that a line or lines of first-class steamers be established between a port or ports of the South and some port or ports in Europe; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Southern and Southwestern States to unite in the establishment of such a line or lines, and that the delegates from those States to the Convention be requested to call the attention of their respective Legislatures to the importance of the subject, and urge their cooperation.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from the Southern and Southwestern States be requested to vote for no law granting appropriations in aid of ocean mail-lines terminating at any Northern port, without the insertion of a clause binding the Government to extend like aid to a line or lines that hereafter be established between ports of the Southern States and foreign ports.

Mr. MYERS, of Norfolk, also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of Southern and Southwestern States, to unite with the State of Virginia in the formation of a line or lines of Atlantic steamers, to ply between Hampton Roads and other ports of the South of Europe, and that said Committee are authorized to adopt such other measures in furtherance of the object as they may find expedient and proper.

REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

Col. WALTER GWYNN, of North Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Under the existing Tariff laws of the United States, a duty of 30 per cent. is levied on the article of railroad iron imported into this country from abroad. and whereas, it has been for some time past the settled practice of the Government to adjust the duties on imposts to the revenue standard, and it being now apparent from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a large surplus, derived from duties on foreign commerce, has accumulated in the Treasury beyond the wants and expenses of the Government, and whereas, the successful and economical prosecution of the railroad system in the United States is seriously embarrassed by the present heavy and now unnecessary taxation on railroad iron imported from foreign countries, whence alone inadequate supplies are obtained, on cheaper terms, even with the freight added, than the domestic article can be furnished; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this Convention that the said duties on railroad iron ought to be repealed, or greatly reduced.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. GREEN, of Texas, offered the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The construction of a railway from the Valley of the Mississippi River to our Pacific coast, is promotive of the development of agriculture, the mines, and commerce—the defence of that coast in time of war and its preservation to the Union in time of peace; therefore,

Resolved, That considerations of comparative grade, climate and economy of constructing, maintaining and working the proposed railroad, is indicated by the "Texas Western Railroad Charter," upon the line of 32° north latitude, crossing the entire State of Texas, and intersecting the Rio Grande at or near El Paso—thence by the route lately surveyed by Col. A. B. GRAY, south of the river Gila, to the State of California, where said river unites with the Colorado of the West.

Resolved, That as said road is now under active construction, it is hereby recommended that the Legislatures and citizens of the southern and southwestern States, aid, by all necessary means, the speedy building of said road, and to unite with this main trunk, branches intersecting the Mississippi at New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, and St. Louis.

PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

Mr. R. G. MORRIS, of Richmond, offerred the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient for Southern Legislatures to release from the license tax all direct importations from foreign countries, and adopt such other measures as will protect and advance Southern commerce.

Resolved, That it is expedient that Southern manufactures should in all cases be used, when they can be procured on as advantageous terms as Northern manufactures.

Resolved, That the planters and slaveholders of the Southern States be requested to withhold their negroes from the public works of the South, when they can be procured.

Resolved, That in appointing for health or pleasure, a preference should be given to watering places and other localities on Southern soil.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

The President (Gen. TILGHMAN) addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Commercial Convention,—There is no individual in our whole country, who, after elevated his position, who would not be honored by the privilege of presiding over such an assemblage as this—an assemblage composed of distinguished gentlemen from the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, convened for objects of the highest importance, held at the capitol

NEW-YORK CITY.

LECTURES.

Lecture of Gen. Rogers Clarke, "the Washington of the West"—The Pioneers in the Mississippi Valley—Mr. Milburn's Fourth Lecture.

This lecture was in continuation of the series of sketches commenced in the previous one, illustrative of the character of the pioneer settlers of the West, and of the perils in which those early settlements were established.

The lecturer dwelt at length upon the character and services of the heroic GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE, who has been justly denominated the "Washington of the West," and of whom, strange to say, no biography has yet been written.

CLARKE was by birth a Virginian, and, like many other young men of his State, had been a land surveyor, a profession in those times which opened the surest road to fortune. He had served on the staff of Lord DUNMORE during LOGAN'S War, and at the conclusion, then being about 23 years of age, he turned his way toward Kentucky. Pleased with the country, he adopted it as his residence. He visited the scattered settlements, became acquainted with all the settlers, their wives and children, and grew to be a favorite of all. A convention is held, and he, with another, is appointed a delegate to proceed to the Capital of Virginia to solicit the aid of the Legislature. That body is not in session; and PATRICK HENRY, the Governor of the State, is confined to a bed of sickness. He gives CLARKE a letter of recommendation to the Legislative Council. That body receive him, but coldly. They will not even furnish him with 500 pounds of powder unless he will become personally responsible for the payment of it. CLARKE refuses; for the powder is demanded for public not private service. The Legislative Council persist. "Very well," says CLARKE, "a country that is not worth defending, is not worth claiming. We in Kentucky will take care of ourselves."

The influence of JEFFERSON and WYTHE at length procures a grant of the powder; and CLARKE, receiving it at Pittsburg, starts with it in a canoe down the river. He is pursued by the Indians; but with the loss of some men, he succeeds in depositing the powder in one of the posts, at the present City of Maysville.

The war is now raging hotly. The British officers in the West incite the Indians to attack and overwhelm the infant settlements, preparatory to an attack upon the rear of the revolted colonists. As was stated in the last lecture, in 1777 there were in the Western settlements scarcely 100 men capable of bearing arms. Large rewards, payable in good silver coin, were offered by the British for scalps. Among the foremost of those engaged in this traffic was Col. HAMILTON, the Commandant of Detroit, acting under the authority of his Government. He offered a round price for the "hair" of men, women and children. Therefore, so long as his name is mentioned in history, let it go down with the title given to him by CLARKE—"HAMILTON, *the Hair-Buyer.*"

CLARKE determines to strike a bold blow at the strong points of British influence. These are Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. He raises, chiefly in Virginia and Pennsylvania, a company of 150 men. Kentucky can furnish but few:—it takes all her power to defend her own scattered posts from the prowling savages. Kaskaskia is reached, Fort Gage, which commands the town, is entered in the morning before the Commandant has risen. The assailants make their way to his chamber. The wife of the Commander berates them roundly for their want of politeness in entering the sleeping apartments of a lady who is not prepared for their reception. She seizes the papers of her husband, and obstructs them about her person. The modest backwoodsmen actually have too much gallantry to force them from her, and she retains possession of them.

The town of Kaskaskia has been settled by French Creoles, who have heard terrible tales of the ferocity of the Americans. They anticipate the fate of Acadia, and send to CLARKE requesting the privilege of celebrating Divine service for the last time in their little back chapel, before they are finally driven from their pleasant homes. CLARKE assures them that no evil is meditated to them, and that they shall be abundantly protected on condition of owning allegiance to the United States—a condition which they gladly accept. The grateful priest even sends intelligence of the conduct of CLARKE to Vincennes. The commander of the fort there, not suspecting any meditated attack, has betaken himself to Detroit. The people, moved by the representations of the good Padre at Kaskaskia, embrace the American side without a blow.

CLARKE, in the meanwhile, at Kaskaskia, has been dealing with the neighboring Indians. Hand after hand submits, and peace with them in this quarter is attained. Among all our statesmen who have undertaken the management of Indian affairs, not one has equaled GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE in skill, dexterity and success.

It is now Autumn. News of the loss of Kaskaskia and Vincennes has reached HAMILTON, the *Hair-Buyer*, at Detroit. He musters a force of 80 regulars and 400 Indians for the recovery of those posts. Fort Sackville, near Vincennes, has been put under the command of Captain HELM, who has under his command a force of one man. When the Hair-Buyer approaches the gate of the fort, he finds a cannon, loaded to the muzzle, confronting him, and HELM orders him to halt, or he will blow his force to pieces. A parley ensues, and the commander agrees to surrender, upon condition that he and his troops shall march out with the honors of war. HAMILTON accepts the condition, imagining that the post is held by a strong force; but, when the two men march out, he violates his word and detains them prisoners.

It is too late to attack Kaskaskia this season. And HAMILTON takes up his Winter quarters in the fort, and ravages the country. CLARKE decides that it is better to attack HAMILTON than be attacked by him. It is now February, 1779. CLARKE, with 170 men, marches through the Winter rains. It is even now no easy matter to traverse the the Western plains at this season, and the difficulties of this wintry march may be easily conceived. All the streams are swollen, and the "bottoms" are overflowed. For miles in succession the troops march through water, often up to their arm-pits, holding their rifles and knapsacks over their heads. At length, after a weary march they reach the banks of the Wabash. Here they find a canoe and ferry themselves over. Between them and the fort lies a distance of nine miles, all overflowed. The men hesitate to take to the water; but CLARKE, fertile in expedients, blackens his face with gunpowder, and calls upon a Hibernian soldier to raise a joviel Irish song. The rough humor inspires the rude woodsmen, and they plunge cheerily in; cross the water and drag themselves up the opposite bank, almost exhausted. By night he sends a party of riflemen to dig a trench near the fort. In the morning a furious cannonade is opened upon, or rather above them, for the guns cannot be brought to bear upon a spot so low. In the mean while the riflemen pick off every gunner who shows himself at the embrasures. HAMILTON is alarmed. His prisoner, Captain HELM, assures him that before night the riflemen will have picked off every man. The commander asks for time to consider. CLARKE will not grant an hour; he will not even grant any terms. The "Hair-Buyer" must surrender at discretion, which he concludes to do. Taken with all its circumstances this expedition is one of the most notable episodes belonging to our Revolutionary contest.

In the subsequent fearful Indian war, CLARKE bears a prominent part. It is a war of extermination on both sides. But through all, CLARKE, by his valor and skill, wins the unbounded love and gratitude of the white settlers. What was his reward, we shall see in the sequel.

We must pass hastily over the career of another man, who is strikingly typical of another phase of border life. SIMON KENTON, was born of Irish parents in Virginia. He grew up to the age of 16 years, ignorant of even his letters, and never having had a shoe upon his foot. As young gentlemen are prone to do, he fell in love. The lady of his affections, after having at first smiled upon him, discarded him for his friend, WILLIAM VANCE. KENTON invites himself to the wedding; attempts to force himself between the newly married pair, who are seated affectionately upon the edge of the bed—for the benches in the hut will not give seats for all the party. The groom and his two brothers fall upon the reckless swain, and give him what is called in country phrase "what he wants," in other words a sound drubbing. Not long after, SIMON meets VANCE alone in the woods, and asks for more of the same sort. A fight ensues. The groom is terribly beaten, and left apparently dead. KENTON, horror stricken, takes to flight. Going westward, he assumes the name of BUTLER. He masters the craft of the woods, and engages as hunter and scout to the garrison at Pittsburg. Then goes further west with others and builds a cabin and plants corn in Kentucky. When the Indian war breaks out, he engages again in scouting. One day when lying out near a "lick," he sees and is seen by a stranger. Neither can tell whether the other is a white or an Indian. Both "take to the tree," and for 48 hours they dodge each other, neither being able to get a shot at the other. At length the discovery is made that both are whites, and they come to a parley, and grow to be boon companions.

SIMON now engages under CLARKE, and accompanies him in the attack upon Kaskaskia. He is at length taken prisoner in an attempt to "lift" horses from the Indians, and is kept captive for eight months, during which time he is forced to run the gauntlet nine times; is bound to the stake three several times for sacrifice. The last time the faggots are already lighted, when a new band of savages burst into the camp; they have been unsuccessful in a marauding expedition, and are in ill humor. They wish to take a share in the torturing of SIMON. The Chief questions him, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, knocks him down [illegible]. Upon questioning him further, the [illegible] his name; they are old comrades. [illegible] is really one SIMON GIRTY, a white man, who, having been wronged by his American commander, has joined the savages, and his "white blood being washed out" by a solemn rite, he becomes the chief of his new associates.

With great difficulty GIRTY succeeds in saving the life of SIMON, who is kept a prisoner to Detroit, whence he escapes by the assistance of a kind-hearted woman. He [illegible] the American posts, after a journey of thirty-three days through the wilderness, and again engages in the war.

Fifteen years have elapsed since SIMON left Virginia, during which time he has not heard a word from home. He now learns that VANCE was not killed. The brand of Cain is taken from his forehead. He returns, finds his parents alive, and brings them back to Kentucky. He sees his old friend, sard, grown wiser, he is glad that she is not his wife.

SIMON KENTON—for he now resumes his true name—died in 1886, at the age of 81 years. His letter life affords a sad illustration of the fate of many of the pioneers who, by their toil and suffering end blood, won the dominion of the Western prairies for the whites. He "entered" large tracts of land under the old land laws, ignorant that new ones have been passed. His titles are all pronounced invalid. He has given title deeds to certain lands, and, in consequence, is thrown into prison, where he remains a twelvemonth. No man believes him to have erred, except through ignorance. He has, meanwhile, become like many other of these early pioneers—a fervent Methodist. No murmur escapes his lips. He suffers, he says, no more than he deserves, and at length dies in old age, landless and penniless, on the soil where he had fought and suffered.

Still more tragical was the fate of CLARKE. He is in like manner deprived of his title to the lands he had "entered." In despair he betakes himself to drink, and dies a poor ruined paralytic.

The lecture closed with several thrilling anecdotes, showing the spirit and courage of the wives and children of the Western pioneers. In one instance a man is shot dead at his own door by a party of three Indians. His son, a lad of 12 years, seizes his father's rifle, and shoots the foremost savage; he kills the second with the tomahawk, and stabs the third to the heart with the knife snatched from the body of his dead father. In another case, seven savages attack a lonely hut. The husband is shot. The wife drags the body within and secures the stout door. There is no ammunition in the hut. The Indians make an opening with their tomahawks; the wife takes her stand by it armed with an axe. The first Indian who tries to enter is cloven by a blow—so a second and a third. The remaining four climb the roof, and attempt to crawl down the chimney. The wife seizes the feather bed, on which her infant has been sleeping, and flings it on the fire, which is smouldering on the hearth. Three savages who are descending are smothered, and failing are successively dispatched by the axe. The last one descends and tries to enter through the opening first made. The woman perceives the movement, and is there before him with her axe. No sooner is his head thrust in than it is cloven through. The women, alone and unaided, has slain all the seven savages.

These are but a sample of the thrilling incidents narrated of the desperate scenes that marked the early history of the settlement and conquest of the "dark and bloody ground," as the natives with good reason named the region which we now know by its Indian appellation of Kentucky, "the Land of Caves."

The next lecture of this interesting course will be devoted to incidents illustrative of the lives and labors of the "*Pioneer Preachers of the West.*"

THE CENTRAL PARK CASE.

The Matter Ended—Confirmation by Judge Harris of the Commissioners' Report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 5.

Before Hon. Justice HARRIS.

Yesterday Mr. Justice HARRIS rendered his decision in the Central Park matter. The room was crowded, and much interest was evinced as to the nature of the decision. We give below the opinion of the Court in full.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a Public Place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred-and-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—BY THE COURT, HARRIS, J.—Every citizen holds his property subject to the wants of the Government. This is an invariable condition of society. If money is required, it is taken by taxation—if property, by the right of eminent domain. Such power is a necessary incident of sovereignty. Its exercise, especially in a country like ours, whose growth and expension is a constant surprise, even to ourselves, is often indispensable.

The public interests could not be sufficiently advanced without it. Individuals are not to be permitted to interpose their will or caprice, or even their own self-interest, to thwart useful improvement, or prevent the development of great public advantages.

Whether or not the public exigency requires that money shall be raised by a tax, or property shall be taken for public use, is a question referred to the sovereign will of the State, as expressed by legislative authority. It is enough that the *public good* demands it.

Of this question the Legislature are the exclusive judges. It is no more the province of the judicial power to determine whether private property is required for public use, than it is to inquire whether the public exigency requires that money should be raised by a tax.

Nor can I concur in the position, maintained upon the argument of this case, that this power can only be rightfully exercised in cases of absolute necessity. A strict application of such a principle would completely annihilate the power. It would not be easy to state a case in which it would be *absolutely necessary* to take private property for public use. But the term, when applied to this subject, has no such restricted meaning. It, in the judgment of the Legislature, the public convenience requires that the property of individuals should be taken from them and devoted to the public use, this constitutes a sufficient *legal necessity* to authorize the exercise of this power.

The mode in which this power is to be exercised is sufficiently guarded to protect the citizen against injustice. He is protected in the enjoyment of his property, unless the public need it. For this protection he pays an equivalent in taxes. If the public need his property he must surrender it, but then only upon being paid a fair equivalent in money. By his taxes he pays no more than his just share for the benefits of government. When he gives up his property, he contributes so much more, and is entitled to adequate compensation. He sells his property to the public, involuntarily, it is true, but for a price fixed by fair appraisal.

It is in this way that, from the very beginning of our government, property has been obtained for public improvements, such as turnpike roads, canals, railroads, and other kindred objects. In many cases the application has had its origin in private enterprise, and for private gain; but it has always been deemed enough to justify the exercise of the power, that the enterprise would result in *public utility.*

By an act of the Legislature relating to this subject, passed in July, 1853, it was declared that the tract of land mentioned in the title of this proceeding should be "a public place," in the same manner as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in 1807 for the purpose of laying out streets, &c., in the City of New-York, and the Corporation of New-York were authorized to take the land for public use, and as for a public square. The act provided for the appointment of five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and made the existing laws relative to the laying out and taking public squares and places in the City of New-York applicable to the proceeding.

Of the wisdom or expediency of the measure it is not my province on this occasion to speak. It is enough that the Legislature have declared that it was required by the public interest and for the public convenience. But I may, perhaps, allow myself here to say, that if the apprehensions of the most distrustful should be realized, the enterprise cannot prove very disastrous or even unprofitable. The most incredulous will not doubt, that should the generation who, half a century hence, will possess this American Metropolis—then, perhaps, the Metropolis of the world—think it expedient to withdraw this tract of land from the uses to which it is now to be devoted, it might then be made to produce a revenue exceeding by many times the amount of the present expenditure.

Commissioners were appointed pursuant to the act, in November, 1853. Of the eminent fitness of this commission, and the fidelity with which it has discharged its important trusts, all the parties who have appeared upon this hearing have borne their unqualified and emphatic testimony. Nearly two years were occupied by the Commissioners in preparing their appraisal and assessments. On the 4th of October last, the result was submitted to the public, and opportunity was given to present objections. Parties dissatified with the decisions of the Commissioners were heard before them and, so far as objections were presented, the decisions of the Commissioners were reviewed, and, upon such review, such corrections made as were deemed just by the Commissioners.

The result is now presented to this Court in the report of the Commissioners. The only question now to be determined is, whether the report shall be confirmed, or whether it contains such errors as require that it should be referred back to the same or other Commissioners for reconsideration. This is the extent of the power vested in the Court upon this proceeding. I am to consider, therefore, the reasons urged against the confirmation of the report. These grounds of objection may generally be divided into classes: First, those presented by the owners of property taken for the improvement; and, secondly, those presented by the owners of property assessed for the benefit to be derived from the improvement. Each will require a separate consideration.

The number of City lots taken for the improvement is about 7,500, for which the Commissioners have awarded upwards of $5,000,000. Of the owners of these lots, but about one in forty have appeared to object to the award. The very fact that thirty-nine out of every forty owners of the large tract of land embraced in this proceeding have not deemed it for their interest to object to the report, certainly furnishes very satisfactory evidence that the Commissioners have, with eminent success, addressed themselves to the accomplishment of the great task they had assumed, of ascertaining the true value of so vast an amount of property.

The difficulty of their work was evidently very much increased by the fact, that the lots to be appraised by them were, for the most part, wholly unproductive. Their value was rather prospective and conjectural, rather than present and real. It is in respect to such property more than any other that the opinions, even of discreet men, will be found to take the widest range. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that, as so many owners, here and there one should be found who honestly and sincerely feels that he has suffered injustice at the hands of the Commissioners. I am myself not without some apprehension that, in a few instances, an inadequate price has in fact been allowed.

Among the most earnest of those who oppose the confirmation of the report, are some, who, in December, 1852, purchased at a public sale by the Corporation of New-York, a portion of the same lots—none taken entirely for this improvement. I am entirely satisfied that the prices bid upon that sale were generally far above any reasonable appraisal of the lots. The sale amounted to nearly half a million dollars. Of the purchasers, nearly half abandoned their bids before paying anything: others paid their ten per cent. upon the sale, but never consummated their purchase, preferring rather to forfeit what they had paid than to pay the balance of the purchase-money for the land. It was also stated upon the hearing, that a large amount of the purchase-money had been remitted to the purchasers by the Corporation.

The appraisal of these lots by the commissioners is, I think, about fifty per cent. below the prices bid at the corporation sale. In some instances the award is less than the amount now due to the corporation upon the bonds and mortgages executed to secure a part only of the purchase money. To such purchasers the decision of the commissioners may well seem severe and unjust. It was with some degree of plausibility that they insisted that having paid these prices to the corporation now, when the corporation, against their consent, is about to retake the property, it should not be heard to deny that it is worth what it received upon its sale.

But it is obvious that the Commissioners could adopt no such rule of discrimination. It was their single duty to fix what they believed to be the present real value of each lot taken without regard to the amount it might have cost its owner, or the source from which he derived his title—what may be the equitable relations between these purchasers and the Corporation, when the lots shall be taken, I need not now consider.

It may well be, that, in some instances, the Commissioners may have erred in their judgment as to the value of property taken for this great improvement. It would, indeed, be surprising if they had not. But I am not at liberty to deny the motion to confirm their report, upon the mere apprehension that they have thus erred. They have had an opportunity of viewing the premises. They may not have obtained the opinions of judicious and well informed men on the subject, and during the two years they have had the subject before them, may have collected information from many sources which has enlightened their judgment, and enabled them at least to make a just estimate of the value of each of the numerous lots embraced in their report. To allow their judgment thus deliberately and intelligently formed to be overcome by the opinions of the interested parties, or even the opinions of disinterested witnesses, the value of whose opinions the Court has no means of testing, would be a manifest perversion of the object of the Legislature in providing for the review of the proceedings of the Commissioners. If, in the discharge of their duty, the Commissioners have proceeded in the manner prescribed by law, and have violated no legal principle in making their awards, the Court must be satisfied almost to a demonstration, that they have materially erred upon questions of value, before it will be justified in sending the report back for reconsideration. I am not convinced that any such error has been committed.

It remains for me now to consider the objections which have been urged against the report by those whose property has been assessed for benefit. By the act relative to public squares and places in the City of New-York, passed April 11, 1815, which, by the act of 1853, was made applicable to this proceeding, the Commissioners were required, after having made their award of damages to the owners of property to be taken, to proceed to make a just and equitable assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of the contemplated improvement upon the owners of other lands lying without the limits of the improvement, to the extent of such benefit. It was objected upon the hearing, that in making these assessments, the Commissioners could go beyond the lands fronting upon the proposed public square or place, and those lying within half the distance of the next street or avenue, but in the fourth section of the act of 1845, it expressly declared that upon the opening of a public square or place, the Commissioners shall not be confined in their estimate and assessment of benefits to any limit or limits whatever.

By the 7th section of an act in relation to the collection of assessments, &c., passed May 14, 1840, it is declared that Commissioners for making estimates and assessments for any improvement authorized by law, shall in no case assess any house, lot, improved or unimproved land, more than one-half the value thereof, as valued by the Assessors of the Ward in which the same shall be situated. The Commissioners proceeded under this restriction in making their assessments for benefits. It is alleged, and no doubt with truth, that the lands in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed square, and which are confessedly to be most benefitted by the improvement, being vacant and unproductive, had been valued by the different Ward Assessors at prices far below their value, and in some Wards at prices relatively below the prices in other Wards. The consequence of this restriction upon the power of the Commissioners has been, in many instances, to relieve the owners of lots most benefitted by the improvement from the payment of an assessment equal to the extent of such benefit, and thus reduce the aggregate amount of the assessments. The whole amount assessed upon the owners of property for benefit is about $1,750,000. I believe that but for the restriction imposed upon the Commissioners by the act of 1840, a much larger amount of assessement might have been imposed without the least injustice. Of this, however, no one but the Corporation of New-York, which is required to make up the deficiency, has the right to complain. Many of the class of persons who appeared to object to the confirmation of the report, insisted not so much that their own assessments were excessive, as that, when compared with others, they were relatively too high. But that, obviously, does not furnish a good ground of objection. If the objector pays no more than the amount of benefit he receives, it does not lie with him to insist that another pays less.

By the act of 1853, the Corporation of New-York is authorized, after applying the amount of the assessments for benefits to the payment of the damages awarded by the Commissioners, and the expenses of the proceeding to raise the deficiency by creating a public stock, to be called the "Central Park Fund," redeemable in 45 years after the passage of the act, and bearing an interest of five per cent. It is also declared that for the payment of the stock thus to be issued, the land to be taken shall be irrevocably pledged. It was insisted that the pledge of the land, involving the right to withdraw it from the public use for which it is taken, is inconsistent with its perpetual dedication to the purposes of a public square, for the benefit of which alone the owners of adjacent lands have been assessed. This, though not much pressed upon the argument, has seemed to me by far the most grave objection which has been presented against the validity of the proceeding. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to consider it here. The only power vested in the courts is to confirm the report or send it back to review. If there be this radical defect in the proceeding, no possible advantage could result from a refusal to confirm the report. But I do not think the objection can be sustained. The land has been taken from its owners for public use. It is to be devoted to the object for which it is taken. The faith of the City, perhaps, of the State, is pledged that the loan shall be paid. It is only upon the violation of this faith that the parties assessed can be deprived of the benefits contemplated. Practically, they do receive such benefits. The value of their lands is increased by the improvement, and thus they receive an equivalent for the assessment they are required to pay. It may be that, in the language of the counsel who presented this objection, "the assessment of land for benefit implies a covenant for the continuance of that benefit." But if so, the possibility that the benefit may be discontinued does not render the assessment invalid. At the most, it could only furnish the basis of a claim for compensation if the contingency should happen.

A few objections of a more general character deserve to be briefly noticed. Damages are awarded to the Corporation itself for lots included within the limits of the square to the amount of about $650,000. It is said that by an ordinance of the Common Council passed in 1814, all the property of the Corporation, including these lots, was sacredly pledged for the payment of the funded debt of the City, and that the Corporation have no right now to divert the lots from this object and devote them to the purpose proposed. It may well be that the creditors of the Corporation have a right to have the amount awarded as the price of these lots in some way secured for their benefit, but whether they have or not, it is a sufficient answer to this objection to say that it is a question which in no way concerns those who oppose the confirmation of this report.

The same answer applies, too, to the objection that the public property, such as the Arsenal, the Croton Reservoir, and Hamilton-square, have not been assessed. It is probable that these lands were not assessed, for the reason that, on account of the purposes to which they were devoted, they would not be benefitted by the contemplated improvement. But whether this be so or not, it does not lie with others, who have been assessed, to object that for any reason these have been omitted.

It is also objected that the Commissioners had no right, in making their award, to declare that the amount due the Corporation for unpaid taxes and assessments should be deducted from the amount of the award for the same lots. This may be so; but this declaration in the report is entirely harmless. The amount of the awards by the Commissioners, by the terms of the act of 1853, will become a debt against the Corporation, due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report. If those entitled to receive these awards are themselves indebted to the Corporation for taxes or assessments, it did not require the authority of the Commissioners to set off one debt against another.

An objection is now taken, for the first time, to the validity of the appointment of the Commissioners. The order for the appointment was made by Mr. Justice MITCHELL, and it is now said that he is a relative to one of the parties assessed for benefit. The objection is untenable. Judge MITCHELL might not now sit to hear this motion for confirmation. The parties assessed for benefit are now parties to the proceeding. But when he entertained the motion for the appointment of Commissioners, they were not, and, of course, he was not legally disqualified. The fact that the relative has been brought within the range of assessment, is alone sufficient to show that the objection is altogether technical.

Again, it is objected that Mr. Brady, one of the Commissioners, is a brother to two of the owners of lots taken for the improvement, to whom damages have been awarded. This might have furnished a proper ground of objection to be addressed to the discretionary power of the Court, upon the appointment of the Commissioners, but it in no way affects the validity of the report. The law declares that no Judge of any Court shall sit in any cause in which a relative within the ninth degree is a party. This prohibition relates entirely to Courts of Justice, and not to a special statutory proceeding like this. Those who made this objection frankly admitted that it derived no support from the amount of the award.

I have thus noticed the principal grounds which have been urged against the confirmation of this report; I have also, since the argument, carefully examined all the objections and affidavits filed with the commissioners by those who now resist the confirmation. There are a few cases of individual hardship which have my sympathy, and for which I would gladly provide some relief. But my examination has resulted in the full conviction that no legal errors have been committed in the proceeding, and that the report is, in the whole, preeminently judicious and equitable. I have no hesitation, therefore, in directing that an order be entered for its confirmation.

When his Honor had finished reading the above opinion, Mr. MOTT, on the part of some of the parties whose property is to be taken, began to read a list of what we believe, were termed "constitutional objections." He was interrupted by

The Judge, who asked what he proposed to attain by reading them.

Mr. Mott—I propose to bring an appeal in this case, and I wish to enter my objections now.

The Judge—I suppose you are aware there is no appeal from an order of this kind.

Mr. Mott—There is I know, no appeal from an order of this kind to the Court of Appeals, but there is a right of appeal to the General Term.

Mr. DILLON, for the Corporation, denied there was any such right, and objected to Mr. MOTT being allowed to read his objections.

A brief conversation ensued, which resulted in Mr. MOTT being permitted to read the rest of his exceptions, by courtsey, but his Honor refused to make an order to have them filed.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS suggested to the Court the propriety of empowering the United States Trust Company to receive the compensation awarded by the City to unknown owners.

Mr. DILLON asked to have this matter set apart, to give time for a fuller consideration than could now be given to it.

It was postponed accordingly until to-morrow morning.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Coultas vs. *Coultas.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Richardson vs. *Richardson.*—Divorce granted.

Reference as to counsel fee ordered.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

Tatham vs. *Pinta.*—The matter of compensation must be referred to Charles Stuart.

Howyve. *Kenny.*—Plaintiff's counsel must submit decree.

Young vs. *Carroll.*—Assignment void. Judgment accordingly.

The Murdered Printer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES of Monday, Jan. 28, contained an account of the death of Mr. DANIEL MCLEAN, while confined in the "Tombs" (well-chosen name) of this City. Your report was that this individual had been arrested for intoxication on Sunday night previous, and was placed in a cell with four others, *alike drunk.* During the night, while lying upon the same mattress, MCLEAN was crowded by his companion, and kicking him with his foot, told him to "lie over," whereupon a conflict ensued between the parties, the result of which was that, when the cell was opened on Monday morning, MCLEAN was found to be dead. A Coroner's Jury determined that he died of serous apoplexy,* hastened by the blows which he had received from the hands of appears, revealed the *cause* of his death, according to the physician's testimony, "serous apoplexy:" MICHAEL COLLINS. I have thus repeated the circumstances by which the life of a young man has been sacrificed while in the keeping of our "City authorities." The motive I have in so doing is to elicit the aid of some able pen to prepare suitable strictures on the manner of confining *intoxicated* men in our City Prison, namely, four in one cell! Is it not admitted that a man, when drunk, is insane? Did you, Mr. Editor, ever hear that four insane men were left unguarded, locked up in one room, to sleep together? The man who gave MCLEAN his death-blow (according to the verdict) repudiates all knowledge of the facts; he don't know of any such occurrence. Who is responsible for his blood?

Mr. MCL. was a printer, and a volunteer in the war with Mexico. Having returned, he has been employed for about two years past in this City. His good, kind disposition, gentleness of manner, and social qualities, made him esteemed by his employer and office-companions. He had a warm heart, and would freely give his last shilling to the destitute, or lend his last dollar to a friend. Bad company, however, frequently led him astray, and the resolutions to reform, which he often made, in regard to his drinking propensities, were as often broken. MCLEAN was an industrious, quiet, sober man, during the six working days of the week, never losing a day on account of sickness; often he has said to the writer he did not love, but rather hated, the taste of liquor; he wished never again to put the poison to his lips; he hoped the Prohibitory Law would be carried fully into effect, and that every dram shop would be closed. Yet this intelligent young man, full of kindly impulses, the joint heir of a valuable estate in his native town, (Toronto,) was arrested for drunkenness, and has died at a drunkard's hands. Who, again I ask, is responsible for his blood?—the man who sold him the liquor? the man COLLINS who gave him the fatal blow? or the authorities who placed four frenzied, insane, brain-fevered men in one prison-cell? Shades of HOWARD and HOPPER! must such things be tolerated in the City of New-York in 1856?

On Thursday last, his remains were taken from the dead-house, placed in a handsome coffin, and conveyed to Union Cemetery, Bushwick, followed by five of his fellow apprentices, who worked by his side some sixteen years ago, and who loved him for his unselfish and amiable qualities of heart. They unite in the expression: "He was his only enemy." His coffin was opened at the grave; and such a mangled, mutilated head and face the bystanders exclaimed they had never witnessed before. The right temple was indented as by the heel of a boot, a tooth broken out, the upper lip severed, and the nose flattened. A spread eagle, pricked in India ink, upon the left arm, with his initials, told "this is DANIEL MCLEAN!"

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1856. JUSTUS.

* WEBSTER defines it "a sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion," which is true in this case.

The Disputed Judgeship—Hon. Charles A. Peabody declared Justice, in place of the late Justice Morris.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE, and PEABODY.

At the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Monday morning, those persons present were somewhat astonished at seeing CHARLES A. PEABODY, Esq., ascend the Bench, and take a seat, with his usual dignity, by the side of the other two presiding Justices. Many were the inquiring glances cast around for information which would solve the mystery. This was soon given by Justice ROOSEVELT, who read the following communication:

The undersigned, two of the three Judges of the Supreme Court, assigned to hold the present general term, find themselves again placed in the embarrassing position of having (at least for the present emergency) to decide between the gentlemen, each claiming to have been duly elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice MORRIS, and each taking the required oath; but neither of them producing, or able to produce, the regular certificate of the Secretary of State, "under the seal of his office," as provided by law in such cases.

We are compelled, in recognizing, as we must do immediately, the one or the other, as a colleague on the Bench, to pass provisionally, at least, upon their respective claims. The pleadings lately submitted to the Court of Appeals were made up, by agreement, between Mr. DAVIES and Mr. COWLES, and were binding, therefore, only on them. And the conditional form of the judgment rendered upon those pleadings was a decisive intimation that a state of facts might exist, which, if duly presented, would show that Mr. DAVIES, the relator, was not entitled to the seat claimed by him. Such a state of facts we have now before us.

According to the construction put upon the Constitution by the Court of Appeals, and by which this Court is bound, all vacancies existing on the day of the late election were then to be filled. There were, in fact, two such vacancies; one for the unexpired term of the deceased Mr. Justice EDWARDS, and one for the unexpired term of the deceased Mr. Justice MORRIS—terms materially different in their duration. And, in addition, there was a Justice to be elected for the full constitutional period. In such cases the law—and, we may add, the nature of things—requires that the "term for which the person voted for is intended, shall be designated on the ballot."

On the ballots for Mr. PEABODY, the designation was express, "to fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term of Robt. H. MORRIS, late Justice, deceased." On those for Mr. DAVIES there is no designation, except the words "short term to fill a vacancy"—not specifying which of the two unexpired terms, or which of the two vacancies was intended. These ballots, therefore, for Mr. DAVIES, it must fairly be suggested, were void, for uncertainty and illegality.

At all events, applying the principles established by the Court of Appeals to the actual facts as they are now shown to exist, we conceive it our duty, without finally deciding the question involved, to recognise in the interim, until a regular decision can be had, the claims of Mr. PEABODY to be treated as one of the colleagues—and we have accordingly directed that a copy of this statement shall be communicated by the Clerk to both contestants to enable them to take such action upon it as they may respectively be advised.

(Signed) J. J. ROOSEVELT,
T. W. CLERKE.

J. R. WHITING concurs.

His Honor then read the legally published certificate of the State canvassers, to show the number and designation of the ballots in question, and the official certificate of the County Clerk, both of which we annex.

The entire judicial vote in this district exceeded 55,000, of which Mr. COWLES had 26,613, with the designation of "long term, eight years;" Mr. DAVIES, 17,996, with the designation of "short term, to fill a vacancy;" and Mr. PEABODY, 5,782, with the designation of "unexpired term of Robert H. Morris," &c. So that Mr. DAVIES, with nearly ten thousand less votes, defeats Mr. COWLES by the mere force of the law of designation; Mr. PEABODY, by the same law, with a still greater numerical difference against him, defeats Mr. DAVIES. Both Mr. DAVIES and Mr. PEABODY, it will also be seen, are minority candidates, and neither, therefore, can claim an election, except by the mere force of law—and that law, if in the altered state of the case it gives any effect to the votes of Mr. DAVIES, would, as between him and Mr. PEABODY, apply them to the unexpired term of Judge EDWARDS—the only one which, as between the two, was especially the "short term," according to the designation on the DAVIES ticket.

The same want of designation which excludes Mr. DAVIES applies with equal force to Messrs. LEONARD and HILTON.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE COUNTY CLERK.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

I, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of the County of New-York, do hereby certify that by the return of the several election districts and the ballot thereto attached, for this election held Nov. 6, 1855, it appears Charles A. Peabody received five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two votes for Justice of the Supreme Court, on ballot headed "For Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term of Robert Morris, late Justice, deceased."

That William H. Leonard received nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-three votes for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed "For Justice of the Supreme Court, William H. Leonard, to fill a vacancy."

That Henry E. Davies received seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-six votes for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed, "For Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry E. Davies, to fill a vacancy."

That Henry Hilton received fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six votes, for Justice of the Supreme Court—ballot headed, "For Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry Hilton, for short term, to fill a vacancy."

Given under my hand and official seal the 1st day of February, 1856.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

The regular business of the General Term was then resumed, though nothing of interest transpired.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Still Another Splendid School-House.

Opening of a New Normal School.

Free Academy Examinations—Brooklyn Board of Education, &c.

Prof. BENEDICT examined the Senior Class yesterday in *Civil Engineering*, and with gratifying results. The following gentlemen gained the greatest credit: The two Messrs. McMULLEN, Messrs. PRATT, STURGES, and VAN BUREN. Several members of the class intend devoting themselves to civil engineering as a profession.

Prof. OWEN examined the Juniors in the *Iliad* and *Livy*—being six hours at the job. The method adopted prevented any "stuffing" for the occasion, and was very searching. The students named as most successful were Messrs. FANNING, ROBERTS, JELLIFE, MYERS, and O'HARA, in Greek, and Robert MCMULLEN, HAWES, and CHURCH, in Latin.

Prof. DOCHARTY examined the Sophomores in the *Differential Calculus.* The most distinguished Sophs in the branch proved to be Messrs. BANKS, CROWTHER, CHILDS, GEDWIN, HALLOCK, and LEWIS.

On Monday Prof. ANTHON examined his class in *History.* The experts proved to be Messrs. ADAMS, BANKS, BENEVILLE, KIRKLAND, MORIARTY, GODWIN, and VEHSAGE.

Description of a New and Costly School Building, in the Fifteenth Ward.

One of our reporters has made a thorough examination of the large and elegantly-furnished new school edifice, (No. 47,) just completed, in Twelfth-street, near Broadway, in the Fifteenth Ward. This edifice was the first one designed exclusively for girls; but owing to difficulties in the way of perfecting the title to the lot, it has been delayed since 1853, during which time the Eighteenth Ward Girls' School, No. 50, has been projected and organized. The original projectors of this fine school made several efforts to procure a suitable site for their edifice, one of which was in Lafayette-place, at the corner of Fourth-street, another in the same street near the Astor Library, but so much opposition was raised, that it was found impossible to succeed. Still another site was tried at the corner of Fourth and Thompson streets, and another on University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, all without avail, when the present site was fortunately contracted for at the sum of $22,000, and finally secured to the City in full.

In the Spring of 1855, the title having been settled, the present edifice was commenced.

The edifice is peculiar in form, and unlike any other school-house in the City. It is cruciform, has a front of 90 feet and is 80 in depth. In that part of the structure which fronts on Twelfth-street, toward the north, are arrayed on the ground floor the Trustees'

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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☞ The Central American question was again under consideration yesterday, in the higher branch of Congress. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, took occasion to eulogize the arguments heretofore advanced by Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay Islands being founded upon no right of discovery, conquest, purchase or treaty, he (Mr. FOOT,) characterized her occupation of the territory as a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right the same as that of a highwayman to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor and interest of this country demand that we shall insist upon England's fulfilling her treaty stipulations. The House made choice of a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Doorkeeper, and a Postmaster, but adjourned without electing a Printer.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday to regulate the salaries of Judicial officers, and to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and another to organize an Insurance Department in the State Government, and placing stringent rules on Insurance Companies. The bill for the incorporation of the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company was reported upon favorably. In the Assembly, the State Comptroller reported the expenditure for the Legislative printing last year to have been $51,492, and Mr. NORTHROP's Special Committee on the Canal contracts at Cohoes was appointed.

The Great Central Park.

It will doubtless be a cause of gratulation to every citizen of the metropolis that at last a decision has been given favorable to the establishment of the Central Park. In another part of our paper will be found, in full, the decision rendered by Judge HARRIS yesterday, at a special term of the Supreme Court. The Judge confirms the report of the Commissioners, as well as the Constitutionality of the act of the Legislature granting the Park, and also of the correctness and legality of all the proceedings of the Commissioners. Now that this judgment has been rendered, we trust that no more obstacles will be placed in the way of completing this great improvement to the City, which the popular voice demands, and which cannot but prove of the greatest importance to our citizens. But, though any kind of a Park will prove a source of great public benefit, yet much of the pleasure and profit to be derived from the Central Park will depend upon the proper means being employed in the very commencement of laying it out. To secure the most competent person to superintend the work, the selection of the best trees for the soil, the groping of the shrubs, the laying out of the walks, the disposition of the grounds, so that no natural advantage will be neglected, nor any defects be allowed to mar the general beauty of the scene, is a matter of the first importance, and no pains should be spared to obtain the best talent for the work. Landscape gardening has been but little cultivated among us as a profession, and it may not be an easy matter to secure the services of a competent person at first. But there is no lack of amateurs in this noble art among us, and the attention recently paid to the laying out of rural cemeteries in various parts of the country has greatly improved the public taste, and the offer of a sufficiently liberal compensation will doubtless develop the right man for the occasion. Measures should be taken at once by the Common Council to complete all the preliminaries to securing the Park, so that on the opening of Spring, the work may be commenced, the ground surveyed, and preparation be made for planting, fencing, grading, draining, ornamenting and improving. At the best it will be a long while before the grounds can begin to wear a park-like look; but, unless the work shall be commenced soon, many of those who have labored most zealously to consummate the design, will never be able to set eyes upon the promised land for which they have longed so ardently.

The K. N.'s.

The Albany *Register* closes a long article, in favor of the nomination of "Live-Oak George" for the Presidency, with this significant query:

"We embarked on this American vessel for the entire voyage, and shall rock with the billow. If its way shall be over a smooth sea, we shall rejoice; if it gets among the breakers, we are ready to take our share of the dangers. If it shall be dashed against the rocks, we are ready to go down with the wreck. While a plank floats, *we shall remain by it. Will our assailants say as much?*"

We shall look with some curiosity for the reply of the *Express*, Buffalo *Commercial*, and other representatives of the Silver-Gray interest, to this inquiry. According to information that has reached us from reliable sources, the friends of Mr. FILLMORE do not intend to do any such thing. They look upon the forthcoming Convention of the 22d as a device of GRORGE LAW's supporters to force *his* nomination upon the American Party, and they are not inclined to give it the benefit of their adhesion in advance of its action. They regard the pressure of Mr. LAW's name, especially considering its vehemence and the means used to gain support for it, as an attempt to [illegible] to be [illegible] by [illegible]

It is pretty well settled that Mr. LAW will have a majority of the Delegates at Philadelphia, and that he will be put in nomination by that Convention. If Mr. FILLMORE's friends shall not succeed in postponing action, we presume they will withdraw from the Convention. At all events, they will not, unless we are misinformed, give their support to Mr. LAW if he is nominated now.

The organs of Mr. FILLMORE will probably take their own time for "saying as much" as the *Register* challenges them to say.

Constitutional Property.

We have published the conflicting reports submitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the claim set up by the Southern States, of a right to bring slaves into and carry them through the Free States. The Legislature being decidedly Democratic, it was to have been expected that a majority of the Committee appointed to consider this question, would be favorable to the pretension, and they have performed the service assigned them with all desirable zeal.

Our readers will perceive that this movement is but an incident of the general agitation on the subject of Slavery, resulting from the action of the Southern States.

The same question is presented in a modified form in New-York. The State of Virginia has instituted a suit to set aside the judgment of one of our local Courts, by which the slaves brought hither by Mr. LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, for transhipment to Texas, were set free, and to recover the value of his negroes. Able counsel have been appointed to represent each State in this suit, and it is expected that if it be decided against Virginia, it will be carried by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In that tribunal, we feel bound to express our apprehension that no Free State, coming before it in a cause affecting the relative rights of North and South, can expect an impartial hearing or a fair decision. And we regard it as perhaps the most serious and alarming feature of this sectional strife, that its bitter waters have reached and poisoned the fountains of law and justice.

The subject comes before the Pennsylvania Legislature in the shape of a petition for the "enactment of a law securing to the citizens of Slaveholding States of this Union the right of transit through the State with their Slave property." The majority of the Committee report that no action is necessary, since the right is already secured by the Federal Constitution; and further, because the laws of Pennsylvania applicable to slaves passing through the State with their masters do not affect to disturb the right. This position is supported by the assertion that the Federal Constitution positively recognized slaves as property, and especially protected that property by the provision for the recapture and return of fugitives from service.

But, if the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, no authority can be found for the doctrine that even a clear and unquestioned recognition of the fact that slaves were held as property in some or all of the States, deprived the States of the right to regulate such property, and exclude it absolutely from their respective limits.

This subject was, perhaps, more fully discussed in the Convention for forming a Constitution than any other, and it produced then, as it has always since produced, a deep and angry excitement whenever it came up. It was most discussed on the clauses referring to the enumeration of inhabitants as a basis of representation in the House, and of direct taxation, and that respecting the imposition of duties on imports. A few citations from the debates will show the spirit and opinions of the authors of the Constitution.

June 11, 1784—The rule of representation being under consideration, Mr. GERRY, of Mass., thought property not the rule. Why, then, should the blacks, *who were property in the South*, be in the rule of representation, more than the cattle and horses of the North?" That is, though property and merchandise in *some* of the then Slave States, they were not so in others, and he protested against recognizing them as such in the Constitution about to be adopted for the government of them all.

August 8, 1787—Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS: Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed, in the representation? Are they men? Then make them citizens, and let them vote. Are they property? Why, then, is no other property included? He would add, that domestic slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Constitution. The vassalage of the poor has ever been the favorite offspring of aristocracy. And what is the proposed compensation to the Northern States, for a sacrifice of every principle of right, and every impulse of humanity?

Thus, Mr. MORRIS considered slaves the *poor men* of the South, and not property. It seems, also, that there was "a North" even at that early period, exactly such a North as Mr. WEBSTER predicted in 1845 would return.

August 22—Upon taxes on importations of slaves, Mr. SHERMAN "was opposed to a tax on slaves imported, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were property."

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, could never agree to the clause as it stands, [prohibiting tax on slaves imported.] By agreeing to the clause it would revolt the Quakers, the Methodists, and many others in the States, having no slaves.

August 25—Mr. MADISON, on PINCKNEY's motion to prolong the time of importation to 1808: "Twenty years will produce all the mischief that can be apprehended from the liberty to import slaves. So long a term will be more dishonorable to the American character than to say nothing about it in the Constitution."

Mr. SHERMAN "was against this second part, as acknowledging men to be property by taxing them as such under the character of slaves."

Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, "thought that Mr. SHERMAN should consider the duty not as implying that slaves are property, but as a discouragement to the importation of them."

Mr. MADISON "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man. The reason of duties did not hold, as slaves are not like merchandise consumed," &c.

These extracts from the debates are sufficient to show that the greatest minds in the Federal Convention were irreconcileably opposed to the recognition in the Constitution of the idea of property in men, whether Freemen or not, though they were unanimously of opinion that the condition of all persons as established by the laws of the States, should be respected within State limits. But it does not appear that even the concession was made by the Northern States of admitting that the condition of Slavery existed any where within the Union, because they strenuously and effectually contended, cooperating in this with the greatest statesmen of the South, against the admission of the words "slaves" and "slavery" into the Constitution, substituting the descriptive terms of "person" and "service."

These views are ably argued by the minority of the Pennsylvania Committee, whose report contrasts most favorably with that of the majority.

The Death Penalty for Political Offences.

The new Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, which has very recently been approved by the constituent Cortes, contains a novel but wise and benignant article abolishing the death penalty for offences of a political nature. When we consider the long line of illustrious men who have expiated offences of this character with their lives, and whose sun, though setting in clouds of shame in the eyes of their cotemporaries, has re-arisen resplendent in the eyes of a subsequent generation of men, it must be evident there is something false and vicious in the principle of the law which struck them down.

Treason, conspiracy, and seditious libel, have hitherto been ranked among crimes of the deepest dye, not so much from any inherent atrocity in the acts themselves as from the frightful penalties with which monarchical governments, and especially those of an absolute kind, have always surrounded them, partly from interest, and, in a degree, from necessity.

The attempt to subvert the established government of a country, or to oppose the execution of its laws, does not necessarily carry with it the idea of criminality or depravity; on the contrary, such attempts sometimes, as in the case of our own Revolutionary statesmen and soldiers, entitle those who make them to the everlasting gratitude of their fellow-men. If such attempts are made in the absence of grievances of a sufficient magnitude to justify them, or are instigated by a vain and visionary ambition, they inevitably fail miserably, as in the one case resulted the whisky insurrections of Pennsylvania; or, with contempt and derision, as was the case with Col. BURR's ill-starred project of a Southern or Mexican Republic. In neither event is it at all necessary, even under a monarchical form of government, far less in a representative Republic, that the insurrectionist should be visited with the deprivation of life? In some cases the disgrace of failure itself will be the keenest punishment, and in all other cases the deprivation of liberty will ever be found an ample safeguard. Even in the case of an open rebellion, and a capture of its leaders, it is well worthy of consideration whether the cutting-off of the head of one leader may not result in raising up others who may be still more formidable, and who never would have arisen had not the blood of their martyred co-insurrectionists called them to vengeance.

We make these remarks with an eye to the existing state of the laws of New-York in respect to treason. In this State, this alone (with the exception of cases of impeachment,) is the single unpardonable sin, the only one which, after conviction, it is beyond the power of the Executive to pardon, and to avert the penalty of which rests with the Legislature alone. Under the laws of the United States the President may pardon this offence, but our National and State laws are both behind and below the recent Spanish Constitution, to which we have referred, in inflicting the penalty of death for offences purely political.

The Great Battle Begun.

It is a fearful thing to light the first fires of a civil war. To stand by your own farm-house and deliberately shoot down a man of the same race and color and history. To station picquets, throw up entrenchments, prepare bullets, shot and shell, sharpen knives and swords, send out armed skirmishing parties, not against strangers or persons of another State or old traditional enemies; but against men of your own blood, who own the same Government, who have shared the same history, who are interlocked with you in innumerable bonds of interest and association. There is something horrible in this, and which only the greatest necessity can palliate. Yet, for our own part, we believe, unless the Government should unexpectedly do its duty in the premises, that necessity has come to Kansas. What else is there for a free man to do, when his inalienable rights are plundered, when ruffians force him from the ballot-box, and he is liable to be brutally murdered for only voting as his conscience decides, but to *fight?* He has no other resource—no matter where the wrong comes from—if from his own kith and kin, he cannot be a *man* and tamely submit. This is the first lesson of our history. It was written with tears and blood, from the settlement of the Pilgrims to the last battle of the Revolution. No American can forget it. This is the firm principle and feeling with the Free-State men of Kansas. These men are not usual immigrants. The truth is, that in character, in enterprise and in unconquerable purpose, no similar emigration has ever gone out from New-England, or indeed from any country. They are the very men who cannot be subjects of slaveholders, nor in any way be concerned in human bondage. It is not in their nature. They will be cautious, calm and far-seeing; but they are just the men, when once the limits are passed of reasonable forbearance, *never*, through all threats and dangers, to yield their position.

The accounts which come every few days from Kansas reveal a most exasperated feeling between the two parties. There was, in the beginning, that utter difference of temperament and education and aversion to each others habits, between the Free State and Slave State men, which can easily be changed into hostility. Separate interests, the misunderstandings—in a word the ineradicable oppositions of Slavery and Freedom, have worked these differences into contests; and now brutalities have been committed and words said which have fanned aversions and opposition into a hatred that years will not quench. In themselves, the conflicts of Kansas are nothing but petty squabbles of border ruffians and law-loving emigrants. But looked at in their first view, they are to us the most important events of the century. The Nation feels it; and the doings of a General of Militia and a cast-off politician in that obscure wilderness, are watched with a breathless interest, such as the campaigns on the Danube or the Black Sea have never aroused. We feel as we hear the first whistling rifle-shot on those distant prairies between men of a Free State and men of a Slave State, that it is the first ominous collision between the two great conflicting principles of our history—Freedom and Slavery.

No man, however confident he may be of the justice of the Free State cause, or however jubilant that at length cowardice and tergiversation and meanness are to be put aside, and a bold stroke is to be struck with strong arms for Liberty, can be other than solemn at this first clash in the strife, which is to be for centuries. We cannot see the future years. To the reflective man, to the wise statesman, they seem in imagination gloomy, with many dangers to the Republic. This particular contest may end in words, or in defeat to the party of freemen—but the great Struggle can never end. While Slavery, with its pride, and power, and wealth exists, it and Freedom *must struggle* for mastery. There is really no neutrality and no quarter. There may be apparent armistices and compromises. Our own generation may see North-men and South-men again united, and Slavery, for the time, ignored. But the whole battle will recommence. For evermore, as the Republic gathers new laurels of peace and war, as it takes a more and more commanding position among nations, the old death-hatred and struggle will awake again. We cannot unite with the foes. There is no possibility of permanent peace between them. Slavery and Freedom are now and henceforth, hand to hand, foot to foot, set against each other. The struggle which has long been going on, has at length come palpably forth in Kansas. A handful of New-England settlers are the vanguard of the army of Freedom. The battle may be long, but God help the right!

Know-Nothing Politics—Vice-Presidential.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, craves a seat in the United States Senate. If no higher can be had than one of the two assigned to the representatives of his State in that august body, he is not indisposed to accept even that, illustrious as it is with reminiscences of WEBSTER, EVERETT and CHOATE. His plans are laid with sufficient certainty to prevent the possibility of missing an election when the hour of trial comes; and we may, accordingly, regard the next era of the Governor's political life as dating from the Senate Chamber. And yet this is but a *pis aller*—an alternative to be adopted only upon the collapse of another and better. The Presidency of the Senate, as incidental to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, is the main object of Mr. GARDNER's aspirations. To this end he—his friends, perhaps, we should say—has caused his name to be announced through the Boston organ of his party, the *Bee*, as a commendable one to follow that of any Southern candidate for the highest office, suggesting that of a leading Know-Nothing of Alabama as the one most likely to procure success. It is needless to say that, by this act, all alliances with the FILLMORE, or LAW, or any other Northern candidates for presidential honors are disowned; the Governor proposes to trade on his own account and for private profit; and since no principle is better settled than that both candidates upon a presidential ticket shall not come from the same section, the nomination of Mr. GARDNER to the minor office concedes the major necessarily to the South. This is, perhaps, a shrewd stroke of policy. If any thing could induce the Southern patriarchs of the order to forget and forgive a prodigal, but repentant brother, it is such a liberal spirit of compromise, further exemplified as it has been by antagonism to the Personal Liberty bill. The position of Gov. GARDNER has now, in fact, been mended and strengthened as much as it will bear. He has made for himself as much public opinion at the South as the raw material will admit of. His case is closed.

How far this course is likely to assist his ambitious yearnings, is a question of deeper mystery. The subject belongs to the politics of a new and ill-managed organization. At Philadelphia, last May, the National Council of the American Order discussed the Slavery issue until, out-voted but resolute, a large Northern party, with a view to the dissolution of the body, and, of course, of the Order, withdrew and formed a separate Association. The secession threatened the extinction of the new movement as a national one. It threatened to render the nomination and election of a Know-Nothing President a sheer impossibility. Had the Northern members been unanimous in withdrawal, the dabblers in a dozen Presidential speculations would have instantly thrown down their hands, and declared the game up. There were a few from the North who comprehended the danger, and saved the Order. The influence of the New-York delegation was understood to have defeated the courageous defection of WILSON and his fellows, and to have grouped together a sufficient showing of Northern Pro-Slavery strength to preserve the National Organization intact. They, therefore, reenter a National Council with redoubled authority. They assume as a thing of course that any candidate put forward by them will be accepted, and forthwith nominated. Gov. GARDNER, on the contrary, forgetting personal enhancement for the moment, united with Senator WILSON, contributed, as far as practicable, to the dissolution of the Council, and necessarily takes rank on its calender as an erring son, barely entitled to recognition until years of humble purgation shall expunge the record of his recent treason. So stands his cause in that Southern forum where all American candidates are suitors. His fault is unexpiated. And if he persist in aggravating it by presenting himself to the Philadelphia Convention on the 18th inst., as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and assuming, moreover, to indicate the proper name for President, it will be hard to say whether the audacity or the absurdity of the attempt will excite the most astonishment.

We do not, therefore, count confidentially on the success of Governor GARDNER's Vice-Presidential operation. He finds the unhappy mistake of doing right, and manfully, and at an apposite time once in the course of a rapid political career; and his repeated penances and recantations for this fault must be still more severely tested, before full absolution will be granted. Had he adhered to BARKER and LYONS, when tempted to his fall by that insidious colleague who rejoices in a seat below the one he covets in the Senate, he would have full authority for making programmes for the approaching Convention. As it is, the Chair adjoining Senator WILSON must, we apprehend, content him.

Personal.

A gentleman in Wisconsin writes to inform us that our celebrated countryman, POWERS, the sculptor, "is pinched for want of ample means." If the fact be true, we are sorry for it.

☞ The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society has issued an address to the friends of temperance throughout the State, for the purpose of calling attention to temperance publications.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Conductor Killed on the Harlem Railroad.

One Killed and Twenty-seven Wounded on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Road.

The Harlem Accident.

A fatal accident occurred, yesterday, on the Harlem Railroad, by means of which Mr. JAMES D. THORP, a Conductor in the employ of the Company, was run over and immediately crushed to death. The particulars are as follows: At about 10¼ o'clock in the morning, just as the train which left Dover Plains at 6 o'clock A. M., had passed Harlem Bridge, the forward wheel of the second passenger car broke a flange, thereby throwing the car off the track. The Conductor was standing at the time of the accident on the forward platform of the third car, and had taken hold of the bell-rope to stop the train, when the coupling broke and the motion of the train dragged him from the platform. He fell on the left side of the car and rolled over three or four times, when the wheel passed over his breast, mutilating him in a horrid manner. He was soon taken up, but expired in a few minutes. The accident is attributed to the cold, which causes accidents of a similar nature at this season of the year. The train was going slow when the wheel broke—not more than four or five miles an hour.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of the deceased Conductor at the Twenty-sixth-street Station, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered by the Jury. Mr. THORP was a native of Connecticut, and about thirty years of age. He was formerly employed on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road, and has been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company about four months. He leaves a young wife at Dover Plains.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. KNOX, residing at No. 44 North Moore-street, met with a serious accident on Monday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad. He attempted to get on one of the cars while it was in motion, but he missed his hold, and fell to the ground, when the car passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a frightful manner. He was taken to his home, and afterwards sent to the New-York Hospital.

Terrible Accident on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWENTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

[*By Telegraph.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The 11 o'clock train for Harrisburg last night was thrown from the track near Whitehall, Montgomery County, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. One man was killed and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled over the embankment, where it took fire from the stove and was consumed.

The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be ABRAHAM B. HART, of the firm of HART & SON, of Cincinnati.

Twenty-seven persons were more or less injured—the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. WATSON, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconade accident, on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries he then received.

D. A. FINNEY, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt.

Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured.

THE ICY TERM.

Observations on the Weather—Ice in the Rivers and the Bay—Ferry Boat Sunk—Navigation in the Sound—Farther Particulars of the Brig W. H. Safford—Preparations to Raise Her.

The severe cold continues. Our readers are doubtless anxious to find out what degree of Fahrenheit their noses will bear without freezing, so at early morn they search the DAILY TIMES for E. M.'s chronicles of the thermometer's fluctuations. We won't keep them long in suspense. Here they are:

Since Friday morning, the 25th January, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the highest and lowest temperatures have been as follows:

Jan. 25—highest, 160—lowest, 90.
Jan. 26—highest, 260—lowest, 80.
Jan. 27—highest, 240—lowest, 180.
Jan. 28—highest, 280—lowest, 220.
Jan. 29—highest, 360—lowest, 240.
Jan. 30—highest, 360—lowest, 160.
Jan. 31—highest, 240—lowest, 140.
Feb. 1—highest, 320—lowest, 180.
Feb. 2—highest, 240—lowest, 110.
Feb. 3—highest, 150—lowest, 40.
Feb. 4—highest, 150—lowest, 40.

The third quarter of the third great circle ended yesterday at noon, and the third great circle ends on Saturday, 9th, between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M.

According to present appearances, we are not near the end of the third great circle, even though we should get up more steam, and increase our pace to fifty miles an hour. The thermometer yesterday was down to zero. But *apropos* of circles, a correspondent writes:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This weather is very uncomfortable. Can't something be done to reduce the size of Mr. MAURY's great circles? A 360-hour circle is well enough when the weather is moderate, but it seems to me when there is to be an uninterrupted succession of zero circles, that a 360-hour size is rather running the thing into the ground. However, I suppose my judgment is not worth much. BEMAN.

Our correspondent only exhibits here an ignorance common to the public at large. If he wants information, he must read E. M.'s communications more attentively, for in them he will find described, with prophetic accuracy, the very moment when the present gigantic circumference of our circles will begin to grow beautifully less. Saturday is the appointed time.

Some people are of opinion that the large fields of ice in the rivers and in New-York Bay have no little influence upon the state of the weather. Scientific men think that a large portion of the floes and icebergs to be seen from the Battery have, without doubt, come direct from the North Pole. Their size, solidity, and general appearance go far to strengthen such a supposition, and it has been suggested to us by a gentleman conversant with such subjects, that interesting relics of Arctic navigators might be found among these frozen fields. Be this as it may, navigation is at a stand-still, and even the stout Brooklyn ferry boats traverse the river irregularly, and with great caution, for fear of being nipped or possibly jammed and flattened between two icebergs. The Hamilton-avenue boats were forced to remain in their docks during the whole of yesterday. The *Transit* of this line got aground in the dock on the New-York side, and could not be moved off as the water was very low. One wheel was elevated in the air, and two-thirds of the other was submerged. The Atlantic boats labored tediously. They averaged about an hour each trip. The Wall-street boats were no better off. The boats of the Fulton line, perhaps, made the most satisfactory trips; but those on all the other routes crossed with difficulty and delay.

The ice in the Eastern part of Long Island docks was so solid that people were walking upon it. One enterprising individual, with a hook-rake in hand for sounding as he walked along, ventured out into the middle of the stream to ascertain how far it was open. He soon struck fast in the ice. Towards evening, however, the flow of the tide caused the ice to break partially up in the East River. The Brooklyn docks are generally hemmed in with large fields, and there is every prospect (if the 360-hour circle continues) that they will soon be completely blockaded.

Teams were reported to be crossing the ice yesterday at Throgg's Neck. The obstruction here extends over a space of eight miles. The propeller Westernport, of the Portland line, which left there on the 26th, and reached Throgg's Point, has been ordered to come to New-York by the outside route, and the return boat will be sent that way. There has been no arrivals of propellers by Cornwall's line from Baltimore for ten days, and the Chesapeake is frozen hard many miles below Annapolis. Some attempts have been made to open the harbor without success. Philadelphia is completely closed up.

The brig *W. H. Safford*, which sunk on the morning of the 4th inst., near the Navy-Yard, drifted, in the afternoon of the same day, with the returning tide, alongside the Gas-House wharf. Her fore-topmast head had been cut off by the ice, which, with all above, was dragging in the tide by the rigging. Persons in boats, with axes, came and laid around for some time, as if to render assistance, if necessary. The Coroner of the district, who had taken charge of the vessel, as Wreck-Master, and made her fast to the wharf, not deeming it probable that their services would be required, employed two men to watch her from the pier, through the night. None of the bodies of those who were drowned have been recovered.

She is owned by Mr. DAVID PEARCE, of Orrington, Maine, and was estimated as worth $5,000, for which amount she is insured at Bangor. Her cargo is insured in this City. The underwriters have taken steps to raise the vessel. The mate, Mr. DAVID L. DARRAH, belonged to Charleston, Mass. The survivors state that the Captain of a steamer tried to induce Capt. SMITH to go into dock, and warned him of the danger of lying out in the stream when it was so full of ice.

Our marine reporter sends us the following additional particulars concerning the ill-fated brig:

Her bowsprit, which is just beneath the surface of the water, is made fast to the wharf, and, her cargo being light, she swings around with the ebbing and flowing of the tides. Yesterday morning a barrel of molasses broke open and came to the surface from the deck, the contents commingling with the water. It was at first reported that nearly or quite all who were drowned came to the surface after the vessel sank; but it is now thought that the cook and the two children are yet within the vessel, as it is said the former was asleep in his bunk, and the two latter did not come up from the cabin.

The Coroner went, yesterday afternoon, to negotiate with Mr. BISHOP for his boom derrick, to raise her. At particular stages of the tide, the river is quite free from ice, and as the vessel is partially afloat, there will be no difficulty in bringing the derrick and attaching it to the wreck. A considerable portion of her cargo being composed of sugar, it would soon dissolve, and it is thought she would then come up to the surface herself. She is carefully watched by two men, day and night, so that no depredations could be committed on either vessel or cargo.

☞ The gas was frozen up in the pipes last night, so that very many of the streets were in darkness. But we noticed that when the lamplighter did come around, and apply his match, that the gas burned very much as usual. We suspect there is some gammon in this "freezing of the gas;" if the Company did not save money by it, we doubt if it would be quite as frequent.

Sunday Passenger Trains on the Erie Railroad.

The beginning of the month has been signalized on the Erie Railroad by the withdrawal of all Sunday passenger trains. Milk and Freight cars continue to run as usual. The new arrangement went into effect on the 3d inst. The Cincinnati Express, which formerly ran through on Sunday from the West, now lies by at Corning, and resumes its trips on Monday; taking the place of the Night Express on that day, and affording way passengers an opportunity of leaving home later in the day and still to reach the City in good season. On the other days of the week the Night Express runs upon its old time. The effect of the halt of the through train from the West at Corning will be beneficial to that thriving town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALSY—RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies raised Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a crippled and helpless condition to sound health after the skill of four of the most learned physicians in New-York had failed to relieve her, Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle and Macleland,

READ HER LETTER.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 2, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & Co.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm, for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple for two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Macleland and many other physicians in this City. I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with mercury that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH,
No. 244 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th ave., N. Y.

N. B.—Persons living in the City can be certain of the truth of the above statement by calling upon Mrs. Hough. Persons in the country can write to the lady and to the four physicians named above. We have no authority from the learned doctors to refer the public to them, but we do so in order that the public may ascertain whether Mrs. Hough was under their treatment or not. Radway's Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, will stop pain, free the human body from disease, and restore the sick, feeble and bed-ridden, to sound and lasting health, after the most skillful physicians and approved remedies have been tried in vain. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LARGE SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—MESSRS. BLEECKER & CO.'S list of property to be sold at the Exchange THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, comprises many very desirable parcels. The large lot on Beade-st., running through to Manhattan-alley; the house and lot in Grand, near Centre-st.; the store property on Water-st., and Beekman; the houses and lots on Varick, North Moore and 41st-sts., present excellent opportunities for investing in productive property, while the vacant lots on 9th and 10th ave., and 9th and 8th sts., would pay handsome improvements, now that the Central Park measure is confirmed, to those who buy for speculation. Maps can be had at the auction-room No. 7 Broad-st.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the finest cloth to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wig and Toupee [illegible]
and variety, all in the known world [illegible]
practical science and beauty, combining [illegible]
ratum, ease and durability. BATCHELOR'S [illegible]
Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible]
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINTER, in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR, the effects of which is confirmed cases, is tested by a single bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without fear of injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible]

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS [illegible]
bing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' [illegible]
VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need leave [illegible]
chapped hands. A sure warranted cure [illegible]
Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all [illegible]
Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]
stand preeminent above all [illegible]
most private rooms [illegible]
use of [illegible]
and genuine [illegible]
at CRISTADORO'S [illegible]

HAT [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

TAXES FOR 1855.

A joint meeting of the Common Council and the Supervisors of Kings County, was held Monday evening, when the Mayor submitted the estimate of the Taxes for 1855, which was ordered to be printed, and a meeting appointed for the 14th inst., to take them into consideration. The amounts have heretofore been published in the TIMES.

SUNDAY TRAVEL ON CITY RAILROADS.

Alderman FOWLER presented remonstrances from about 700 residents of South Brooklyn, against granting license to the City Railroad Company to run their cars on the Sabbath. The grounds taken by the remonstrants are, the annoyance to which they would be subjected, the consequent deterioration of property on the line of the route, a dreaded influx of Manhattan rowdies, and the desecration of the Sabbath. The documents were referred to the Railroad Committee.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE SNOW.

Communications were received from the Chief Engineers of both Eastern and Western Districts, asking the Board to provide runners for the fire apparatus, as it is almost impossible to get the engines to a fire in the present state of the streets.

THE LIABILITIES OF WILLIAMSBURG.

The special order of the evening was the draft of an act submitted by the Counselor, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners for the purpose of examining all streets in the late City of Williamsburg used as public streets for two years prior to 1st January, 1855, and to make new assessments in all cases where the late Corporation of Williamsburg undertook local improvements, and thus legalize their acts. The bill also provides for the raising of a six per cent. loan of $600,000, to be applied in paying off the existing liabilities of Williamsburg, said sum to be liquidated by the assessments imposed by the Commissioners as above. Should the loan not be liquidated at the end of five years from the date of the first bonds, the Common Council is authorized to assess $50,000 annually on the taxable property of Williamsburg until the amount is paid. Aldermen FOWLER and HUNTLEY strongly opposed the adoption of the act as submitted, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to HENRY C. MURPHY, DANIEL D. BARNARD, JOHN GREENWOOD and GEORGE THOMPSON, Esqrs., to draft an act and report within two weeks.

WILLIAMSBURG TAX ROLLS.

A return from the Collector of Taxes was presented, stating that he had received from the Commissioner of Streets and Repairs of the late City, the books, &c., belonging to his office, and that 39 tax rolls and 25 returns of unpaid taxes were missing from 1837 to 1853.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held on Monday evening, at Mrs. PERY'S, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather there was a very full attendance, and good feeling and harmony prevailed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John G. Berger, Eighth Ward.
1st Vice-President—Franklin Whiting, Thirteenth Ward.
2d Vice-President—Henry R. Pierson, Third Ward.
3d Vice-President—John Jockle, Sixth Ward.
Recording Secretary—S. Alpheus Smith, Eleventh Ward.
Treasurer—Charles J. Shepherd, Tenth Ward.
Corresponding Secretary—William Peet, Eleventh Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. H. Gale, First Ward.
Collector—L. W. Klapp, Third Ward.

The Committee were much elated at the success of Mr. BANKS, and adopted the following resolutions unanimously—giving each gentleman named three hearty cheers as their names were called.

Resolved, That in the election of Mr. BANKS as Speaker of the House of Representatives, we recognize the dawn of a new day of Freedom; and we rejoice to find that this result has been attained without the sacrifice of our principles, as it has been without the assistance of our foes.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the patriotic and annalistent course of Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, our Representative in Congress, who has ably contributed to the result to which we this day congratulate him.

Resolved—That our State Senator, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, in his own post of duty, has deserved our most hearty thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named.

The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will hereafter be held on the second Monday evening in each month at Mrs. PEET'S.

Alleged attempt at Fraud on an Insurance Office.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

John M. Myers vs. *The Fulton Fire Insurance Co*, —This was an action upon a policy of insurance for $2,000, upon a stock of drugs, chemicals, &c., at No. 279 Washington-street, in this city, owned by the firm of Benjamin J. Levy & Co., who had assigned this and all the other policies to the plaintiff.

The defendants, and all the other companies interested, refused to pay the loss on the ground of fraud on the part of Benj. J. Levy & Co., in overvaluing their stock, claiming a larger amount in stock to have been destroyed than they had on hand at the time of the fire, withholding from the Companies some of their books, and in secreting portions of the stock saved from the appraisers.

This was the first of a number of cases growing out of the same loss which have been commenced against the different Companies, involving claims amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000.

It was brought on at the City Court, Judge CULVER presiding, on the 21st day of January, and continued ten full weeks. It involves many questions of great interest, and was contested with spirit.

The summing up, by Mr. J. M. Van Cott for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. W. Stoughton for the Companies, was completed on Friday, and on Saturday Judge CULVER delivered his charge. The Jury, after an absence of about seventeen hours, found a verdict for the defendants. The effect of the verdict is to vitiate the insurance altogether, and to work a forfeiture of all claims against the Companies under the policies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 20 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Kirsch, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Influenza, Colds, &c.**—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Liverwort Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 1 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Consumption**—The great scourge by which so many are doomed in a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. WISTAR'S CHERRY BALSAM has cured hundreds within a few years.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer is now at No. 183 4th-av., near 13th-st.

☞ **Brandreth's Pills.**—25 CENTS A BOX. No. 417 BROADWAY. BRANDRETH BUILDING.

☞ **The Gough Entertainment**—A testimonial from several of our citizens for his services, will be given at Niblo's Saloon THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 8½ P. M. The highest festive and mental gratification may be expected. Music from Dodworth's Band. Speaking from Mr. GOUGH, Dr. TYNG, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, D. L. CUYLER and numerous volunteers. Tickets $3; gentleman and lady, $5. To be had, and seats secured, at No. 149 Nassau-st., and at ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, 411 Broadway.

☞ **The Ayes and Noes upon the Pinafore** are nothing compared to the eyes and nose that daily suffer from the old, smoky, greasy, hurating gridiron process, and the interests of the country are not half so much at "steak" upon the question as upon the plurality of gridirons, one above the other, and a cover over both, which carries off all smoke, and secures the most delicious broils. Examine ROBINSON'S PATENT, at No. 79 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway. Price, from $2 to $3.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Associated Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 35d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the junction of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association.**—Now numbering 50 members, will leave here in April. Members will have 160 acres of land, at $1 25 per acre, and three years to pay for it. They meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 108 Bowery. Business of importance this evening. W. WILDE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—MISSING—Since FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, a young man, aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout build, full face, light complexion, light hair and bone eyes; dressed in black frock coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring.

He attended Party in 31st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91½ East 29th-st., since which time he has not been seen. [illegible] reward will be paid to any person returning the [illegible] to the Office. P. J. PIERCE, No. 15 Ann-st.

[illegible] MUTUAL ASSURANCE [illegible] and sold by JOHN A. CORDIT, No. 24 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable colored girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid: one first-class cook, waitress and chamber girl—best places, lived six years in last place. Wanted, a head laundress, to take full charge in a large hotel. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; also the same by three colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls: one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 209½ Wooster-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As lady's maid or waiter, by a person with good recommendations from her last place. Inquire for three days at No. 57 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as waiter in a private family. Can have the best of City references. Address *J. C.*, No. 862 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A lady, teacher of music, wishes to make an arrangement with some family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano forte; also the use of her piano as compensation for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address, post-paid, S. M. P., *Times* Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady of long experience in tuition is desirous of meeting with a situation as resident governess. She is competent to instruct her pupils in French, Music, and Drawing, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Terms moderate. Address M. P., *Daily Times* office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,653, Post-Office, New-York

A GOVERNESS WANTED—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3,631 Post-Office.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED—In a wholesale store; those acquainted with the retail business preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant box No. 188 Post-Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—A situation wanted, by a sober and industrious young man, as salesman or porter in a wholesale boot and shoe store. He understands both branches of the trade, and can influence some trade. He will make himself useful to his employers. References given as to character and ability. Address SHOEMAKER, this office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE No. 470 6th-av. between 28th and 29th sts.—MRS. FONDA, (who has for the last three years been engaged as No. 7 Carmine-st. as clerk,) has opened a office at the above stand to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and suitable help. Call and be convinced that I'll try to please my subscribers. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

COMPOSITORS.—Good, steady work for several first-rate book hands. Also, an exper. proof-reader, familiar with job reading. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

LAD WANTED—In an importing house of goods for men's wear, to learn the business; must reside with his parents or guardian; age, 15 to 17 years. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE—Who can write a good hand, and whose parents reside in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to LEONARD & HOFFMAN, No. 63 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—An active Intelligent boy in a jeweler store, to learn the business; one that resides with his parents in the lower part of the City preferred. Address D. J. S., at this office.

BOY WANTED—An active and intelligent boy to attend an office. Apply at No. 2 Exchange-place, near Hanover-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fifty mantilla makers, to first-rate hands good wages will be given. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 81 Leonard-st., up stairs.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

TO UMBRELLA SEWERS.—Good hands wanted, at No. 257 Pearl-st.
ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay.

BOARDING—No. 19 Union-square; rooms in suites and single, pleasantly situated, with all necessary conveniences. Apply as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GALDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two Counters, grained, each 14 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, containing 12 drawers each. 1 Counter, grained, 14 feet long, 3 feet wide, containing 8 drawers.
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INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 4th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM ALLASEN,
WM S. REE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
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By the author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England."
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No. 181 Nassau-st., next door to Nassau Bank.
N. B.—Sent free by post on receipt of 50 cents.

TO ALL MAGAZINE READERS.—THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION announce a brief postponement of the distribution of works of art, from the 31st of January to the 20th of February next. The change in the time of distribution is made in order to receive the reports of Secretaries, which, owing to the late storms throughout the country, and the consequent derangement of the mails, will be delayed from reaching the western office by the 31st of January.
THE LAST CHANCE TO SUBSCRIBE.
The distribution will positively take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, when the entire collection of works of art, comprising the GENOA CRUCIFIX, THREE BUSTS of WASHINGTON and [illegible] bronze statuary and valuable oil-paintings, will be distributed among the subscribers for the season.
Subscription (all including any of the [illegible] volumes one year, and certificate of membership) $3, to secure in the distribution. Address from the Old and Reliable will be received at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, where catalogues may be had gratis.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNION, No. 1.—Will take place at Brook's Assembly Rooms, No. 641 Broome-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1856. A first-rate Quadrilla Band has been engaged for the occasion. Tickets 75 cts., including supper, to be had of the following Committee: Mrs. WHITE, No. 28 Crosby-st.; A. CRANDELL, No. 119 Norfolk-st.; Mrs. PARKS, No. 91 Monroe-st.; Mr. PENTON, No. 111 Orchard-st.; Mrs. WILHELM, No. 434 Houston-st.; Mr. LEANDER KELLY, No. 142 East 26th-st.; Mr. THOS. M. HARKER, printing office corner Centre and White sts. Tickets limited.
N. J. JIMMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The anniversary exercises of the Sunday School of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission will be held at the Baptist Church, in Macdougal-st., (near Sitting,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 6. Elder Adams and other able speakers will address the meeting. The children will exercise in singing, recitation and speaking of Scripture pieces. Tickets for admission 12½ cents, to aid the mission, obtained at the door. House open at 7, exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

LECTURE.—MR. JOBSON, author of the "Mistory of the French Revolution," will deliver a course of three lectures in the Tabernacle, New-York, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, the 6th; FRIDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 12th of Feb. 1. *On the Secret History of the English Whigs, and Irish Rebellion of 1848.* 2. *The Clubs of London, their anecdotes and history.* 3. *Lord Palmerston, his policy and character.* Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Lecture, each evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT Are requested to meet at Stuyvesant Institute THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of R. S. DIXON, late Foreman of Hose and Ladder No. 14.
ALFRED CARSON, Chief-Engineer.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fifth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley. Manna in the Wilderness; Or, The Old Pioneers and their Privations* in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets, 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—A Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THURSDAY, Feb 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, A full attendance is requested.
CLEMENT D. NEWMAN,
Recording Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A course of six lectures will be delivered before this Association, commencing THIS EVENING. The following lecturers have been engaged—Rev. W. H. Milburn, Rev. T. E. Cuyler, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, and others.

LECTURE.—Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, will lecture in the 2d-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh.* Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS' SECOND LECTURE—*On the Origin and Perpetuity of Christianity*—will be delivered FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8 at Stuyvesant Institute, New-York. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts.
By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of OLIVER & BROTHER, Steam Printers, No. 32 Beekman-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC J. OLIVER, who will continue the business on his own account, at the same place, is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm.
JOHN W. OLIVER,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED, on retiring, feels called upon to return thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last twenty years, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of the same liberality and favor for his brother, who succeeds to the business, feeling assured that the established reputation of the concern for neat, quick and cheap printing, will be fully maintained.
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EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand No. 199 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts., where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand.
DAVID M. EARL
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
GEORGE C. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HERRICK & KOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed) EDWIN R. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. HENRY KOSTER.

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A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch w

...Old Settlers and the Naval Enlisting Law.

...The following very able and characteristic letter ... to Commodore STEWART has been ... for publication:

GENEVA, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have received a printed copy of your memorial to Congress, appealing from the late proceedings of the President and the Board of Naval Officers of the President and Board of Navy Officers of the United States, under the act of Congress for the elimination of worthless officers; and I answer the whole through you, as the head of the Navy, and publicly, as your appeals are all made.

This act under which you and the rest have been eliminated is a bad one, passed in a bad way, and made worse in its execution.

First—It is a bad act. Officers of the Navy have a profession, and that profession is the business of their lives, and when they entered it there were laws in force for the government of the Navy, which prohibited the offenses for which they might lose their places, and upon them a right to a trial before they could be dismissed. Under these laws the naval officer felt that an honorable and patriotic discharge of duty for a certain was the tenure by which he held his office, and that it was a proud and honorable tenure, entitling him to meritorious exertion, and securing him from the caprices of Government, or the clamor of delators, or the undermings of subordinates. The act has changed all this, and placed the commissions of the whole Navy—except those selected for the work—at the discretion of a board of brother officers, acting under the appointment and confirmation of the President, thereby destroying the high and honorable tenure by which they previously were held, demoralizing the Navy, and making it a Presidential instrument instead of a national arm; for it is not to be supposed that the business will stop with this elimination; there will be periodical use for it, as I will show, just as long as the great manufactory of young officers continues.

Second.—It was passed in a bad way, being slammed and gagged through the House under the previous question, cutting off debate after the Government orators had been heard, (for it was a Government bill,) and leaving to the others the privilege of a yea or nay. I was myself in this category, and had the honor to place my name at the head of the fifty-six members who voted against it, for which I indemnified myself a little by speaking a piece of my mind on a like bill for the elimination of the army; wherein I added an extract as a supplement of this letter, and to show that I did not write for the bad execution of the act to condemn it.

Third.—It was made worse in its execution. And here I leave out all that your yourself and others have so well said against the odious and trackless secrecy of the proceeding—a hidden inquisition without a record—and come to the great and flagrant point of malversation in the execution of the act. There was a clause added to it, by construction, by which the Board got hold of a class of officers which the law, bad as it was, did not subject to their inquisition; it was the class of those to whom moral delinquencies or crimes were imputed. The act did not include this class, but only those to whom inefficiency applied—those who were unable to do their duties ashore and afloat. Of this latter class the Board had jurisdiction under the act; of the former they had none. In acting upon this class (moral delinquents and imputed criminals) they violated two laws—*First*, the one under which they acted; and, next, the law which secures to every officer to whom immorality or crime is imputed a full and fair trial. Besides this clause, added by construction, to get hold of offences and offenders, there was another added, to enable the Board to turn out anybody they pleased, although neither inefficient nor criminally charged; and in this class your Commodore, would seem to have been eliminated, for the letter of Mr. Secretary DOBBIN, which applies you of your fate, compliments you upon the "*zeal and efficiency*" manner in which you were then performing your duties.

Such is my opinion of the law; and my judgment upon the action of the Board is, that their whole proceeding is null and void so far as they took cognizance of any case beyond inability to do duty by land and water. This inability, to my view, was to be bodily or mental; and to ascertain that point there was to be a "*careful examination*" into the efficiency of the man—like the inspection of a record. The word examine in this case, and in every other case in which the case of a thing is to be ascertained, requires personal inspection. Would any ship carpenter, directed to *examine* a ship to ascertain whether she was seaworthy, think of reporting upon her without actual inspection? Would any surgeon, directed to examine a *cripple*, think of reporting upon his case without looking at the man and talking with him? Was any *examination* of students, candidates for promotion or appointments in army or navy, ever made without personal inspection and personal inquiry? And so in civil life. To examine witnesses is to look in their faces and ask them questions. To examine one's self is to look inwardly upon the soul, and to see one's own actions and their causes. The primary meaning of examine is to look into a thing; when ordered by authority it signifies a searching inspection and inquiry; and this would have been the meaning in the act without the word *careful*, which gives the strongest meaning of inspection to it. My opinion upon this class of cases (the inefficient) is, that the Board had jurisdiction under the act, but that they were bound to act like other examiners in all other cases; see the man, interrogate him, hear his answers, and call for the certificate of a surgeon in all doubtful cases. The law, as it concerns the officers to be eliminated is a harsh one, in derogation of the general laws of the land, and should be liberally construed in favor of those to be affected; whereas all constructions have been against them.

So much for the text of the law itself; for the rest it is a fraud upon legislation, and a violation of the existing policy of the country. It is a fraud in using the word "*reserved*," when the word *retired* was intended; and that fraud was carried out in the first enactment that these "reserved" officers were to be called back to duty at some future time; as if inefficiency, arising from old age or disease, is a thing to be mended instead of made worse by time. The word and the enactment are frauds upon their face, and to cheat the law and the country by establishing the British "retired" list of officers, who are to be paid for doing nothing during the remainder of their lives, under the false substitution of the word "reserved," and the false pretext of being called back into service.

The Romans had a reserve of veterans, which they called *evocati*, that is, evoked, or called out again; but they were veterans in the vigor of life, licensed from present service on account of their prowess, and liable to be called out again on a great emergency. The last time these Roman *evocati* were called out was by ANTONY and OCTAVIUS, to avenge the death of CESAR; and they fought at their head. Does any Secretary of the Navy contemplate a time when his "reserved" list is to be called into action, either to save or subvert an empire? Congress had often refused to adopt the British system of retiring officers upon pensions—had often refused to have a retired list. This act gives one, and just as it is in England—a list of officers able to do service, doing none, and drawing annual salaries.

You mention, Commodore, that promotion was one of the objects of the Act. I said so at the time it was passed, &c., when I spoke upon it on the Army bill; but did not prove it then, but do it now. Thus: The whole number of the eliminated officers is 200; and the whole number of the passed midshipmen (including those called masters in the line of promotion) was 204. These were mostly graduates from the Naval Academy, well connected, and long waiting for lieutenants' commissions, for which there seemed but little chance before these graduates should be forty, or fifty, or sixty years of age. To throw 200 overboard out of those who were ahead of them, was the only way to clear the road for promotion; and it was done. And this will soon have to be done again, and periodically thereafter; for there are now just 200 more unpassed midshipmen (to be precise, 196) who will soon want commissions, and must have an equal number shoved out of their way. And so on as long as the Naval Academy (like the Military Academy) has 250 baby officers constantly on the stocks, (all powerfully connected,) and who must have commissions as soon as they are on their legs.

The machinery of a board to do this work is an old contrivance to do what the Government wishes to do and leave nobody responsible. The President shelters himself behind the recommendation of the Board; the Board shelters itself behind the approval of the President. In the meantime the Board is a machine in the hands of the President. He appoints the members; he approves or rejects what they do; they receive promotion from him, and, upon all the principles of human action, are careful not to disoblige him. More than that: he issues regulations—instructions for carrying an act into effect—and often makes law under the name of regulation, adding to or narrowing down the meaning of a statute. These regulations or instructions are usually accepted by all Boards for the law itself; and so it seems it was in the case of this Naval Board, where the instructions are manifestly an illegal view of the law, and were followed in preference to the law.

You quote, Commodore, which must be news to their remembrancer—that of such a thing as a naval *peace* establishment. You were retained upon that establishment under Mr. JEFFERSON fifty years ago; but the idea of a naval *peace* establishment is long since dead in our country. It is all war now, and keeping up continually to the war point; and for this purpose we have, not wars, but "rumors of wars" incontinently. Every session of Congress they come, and; though each one turns out to be false, it does not interrupt the regular succession of these alarms: "*another and another still succeeds, and the last rumor to welcome as the former.*" In the meantime while every one succeeds in its object, which is to get more places for the 250 young officers which we have established at school, and which must have places when they leave the school-house, and which has converted our Navy Department into a department of ship-carpentry, which gives us four times as many navy-yards as Great Britian has, and which ends in the business of building and rotting ships of war in peace and frightful cost.

The conduct of the officers was hard who were called before this Board. To refuse to serve was to subject them to personal damage; to serve was to be a machine in the hands of the administration, to judge brother officers without trial with [illegible]; to spare any one which the President wished removed was to subject themselves to [illegible]; to eliminate those above them was to provide for their own promotion and to subject themselves to severe censure. Few could afford to be heroes in order to avoid such invidious duty, but [illegible] must have felt like they were called upon to draw the bow-string upon a brother in the dark.

The business, Commodore, has struck a severe blow at the Navy. It has deranged it. It is no longer the navy of the country, holding commissions only by the proud tenure of good behavior, but a Presidential navy, holding by the tenure of Executive favor.

In my opinion, Congress—either House, or both—ought to call the members of the Board before a Committee, examine into their mode of executing the act, declare all their proceedings null and void under it, in which they eliminated any officer for imputed moral offences, or without offence or disability, as in your case; in fact, null and void in every case, except for mental or bodily inability to do duty ashore and afloat, and that upon examination by personal inspection; then repeal the law.

Respectfully, yours truly,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To Commodore STEWART, U. S. Navy.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
TUESDAY NOON, Feb. 5, 1856.

Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

Secretary MEIGS read several papers, among them the following:

FUEL.

This was an extract from a report upon the Breckenridge Coal, made to the American Institute by a Committee consisting of Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., and others. This coal underlies more than 4,000 acres, averaging at least three feet in thickness. The report praised this coal in the highest terms, as abounding in bitumen, with a very small per centage of ashes, &c.

THE SHAWL GOAT.

A paper on this subject eulogized Dr. AMBLIE, who has been making persevering efforts to introduce the Cashmere Goat into this country, and recommending his immediate employment by the Government to go to Persia, and bring home as many of the animals as possible, to stock the mountainous regions of the country, especially in the Southern States.

AMERICAN GUANO ISLANDS.

This paper reiterated sundry resolutions passed by the Club, in June last, recommending our Government to enter into an investigation of the matter, and extend protection to those persons engaged in searching for and occupying such Islands. A letter was read from the agent of the American Guano Company, announcing that the Government ship *Independence* had been commissioned to carry him to those Islands, and Commodore MERWIN would proceed with him in person.

HORSE-CHESTNUT FLOUR.

An extract from a French journal, *La Presse*, detailed the progress of making flour from horse-chestnuts. By a chemical process this nut is deprived of all its astringency and bitterness, and on then grinding it, a superior flour is produced. The starch made from it is quite equal to that of wheat flour, and it contains more "body." Added to wheat flour in the proportion of, say 37 per cent., it produces most excellent bread. From the large yield of these chestnuts in France and in other European countries, and the great demand for starch in calico and paper making, and in various other arts, the horse-chestnut promises to become of great utility.

COCHINEAL.

A London gentleman recommends the juice of the prickly pear, (cactus,) upon which the cochineal insect feeds, as a substitute for the insect itself, which does not exceed the juice in brilliancy, at least. It only wants some fixing agent to make it equal or superior to the more expensive animal preparation.

The above papers through with, the Club took up the regular subject of the day:

WINTER FOOD OF STOCK.

Dr. WATERBURY, the proposer of the question, proceeded with a general view of the uses and effects of food, &c. He stated that the process of nutrition is the same in other animals as in the human. After birth, all further development depends upon the food. Col. PRATT, a large tanner who used many horses, came to the conclusion that that horse was the most profitable which would consume the greatest amount of *grain*. The animal thus fed could be worked a greater length of time continuously. The exact quantity of food required for a given amount of force has not been definitely ascertained. When a horse is fed on hay, for example, a considerable portion of heat-producing material is required to be digested beyond what the animal needs while laboring. If a horse be high fed while not in active exercise, he becomes diseased in various ways. It is difficult to estimate the quantity of work represented by a bushel of oats. However, the matter is practical. The experience of every farmer will determine the truth of the position that an animal can also adapt himself to the varying conditions arising from an altered kind of food. The Doctor alluded to *dyspepsia* as a disease not exclusively incidental to humanity. A horse was occasionally dyspeptic, or hide-bound, from being fed upon improper materials, and from other causes.

Mr. JUDD asked whether Dr. WATERBURY thought the more concentrated the food the better? Particularly as to corn-meal, was it true that it "would heat the blood?"

The Doctor, in reply, said that for two months he was forced to feed a horse on half a bushel of oats per day, and the animal, though unable to get at hay, increased in power; nevertheless, he did not recommend the plan altogether; it was putting too much steam on, and he would be done up the sooner. The horse, with that high feeding, was often driven 50 or 60 miles a day.

It was here proposed to pass over the subject for the day.

Mr. JUDD hoped they would not pass on, with so little said upon a subject so important, especially just at this time of the year. To say nothing of the country, there were thousands of poor cartmen in this City who could scarcely obtain food for their horses during the present "cold term." They want some light on the question as to what is the best—the *cheapest* provender for their animals. Is it hay at $20 to $30 per ton, or oats at 62c. to 75c. per bushel, or corn at $1? Or what is the best? He hoped those experienced in feeding animals would give their views, for this question was of more practical importance than a hundred wind-mills, the merits of which they might discuss at any time. He would throw out another hint for discussion. In the upper part of the City were any number of cold bleak stables or sheds, where horses were kept. A trifle of labor expended in "corking up" some of the air-gaps, would save bushels and bushels of grain, now required to keep up the animal heat in horses thus exposed to piercing winds. Our chemical knowledge plainly teaches us that a fire must be kept up *within* the system, to shield it from cold, and the food eaten is the fuel which must sustain that fire. With more of external shelter, more outward warmth, there would be less of heat-producing fuel required within. But we do not need theoretical teaching on this point. We who have traveled fifteen to thirty miles daily, during the past month, to get from our country homes to our business here, well know that we lay in an extra supply of steak and "buckwheats" before starting in the morning, that our lunch hour is apparently long in coming, and that we can do our part when we get home to the late dinner on the supper table. Mr. JUDD gave as a further illustration of this subject, the experience of a farmer of his acquaintance who kept several hundred sheep which he had formerly fed at open stacks, but now he allows them a close shed which they can run in and out of at pleasure. The owner is sure he now saves at least one-third of the food formerly required, and his sheep come out in the Spring in better order. He is entirely freed from the former necessity of doctoring the sheep for running noses, so common under the old system of feeding. The same principle applies to the care of all animals—warm shelter saves food and promotes health.

Mr. CLAPP expressed a caution against keeping horses or other animals in too small, close stables, where they lacked a supply of pure air. He would keep horses warmly *dressed* in a good blanket.

Another member thought horses should not be kept too warm, or they would take cold when going out into the cold air.

Dr. WATERBURY stated that the several City Railroad Companies in this City kept careful accounts of the kind and amount of food required for their hundreds of horses and mules in daily use, and that they could furnish statistics upon the relative cost and value of the different kinds of food for working animals.

Mr. CLAPP said that in changing the feed of horses, if concentrated food were employed, a *mass* was requisite, for if a horse were fed exclusively on oats he will afterwards devour even buckwheat straw if he can get at it. He assumed that "a vacuum" existed in the animal's stomach. The *natural* food of a horse was hay or grass, and his strength under that diet will continue many years. He recommended oats ground with Indian corn, when feeding corn is necessary. Corn at a dollar, and rye, or wheat bran at eleven shillings a bushel, will be cheaper and better than oats. It is an erroneous idea that because a horse has been driven, he must have a feed of oats. Put them into the stable, let them get rested, and the grain they require let them have it *all* at night, so as to allow digestion to go on while the creatures are resting. Oats will pass through the intestines unchanged if administered thrice a day, but not if a proper quantity be given at night. Much depends upon how a colt has been raised as to how he should afterwards be fed.

Dr. WATERBURY was glad to hear attention called to the fact that during the period of digestion an animal ought not to be called on to employ his muscles. If the blood he drawn to the muscles from the stomach, where it had become concentrated during digestion, the result would be that digestion would be more or less imperfect, and subsequent power for effort would be diminished.

Mr. JUDD moved that a Committee, consisting of Dr. WATERBURY and two others, be appointed to visit the keepers of the railroad and other stables in this City, and make such further inquiries as might be in their power in reference to the cheapest food for horses at the present prices of hay, oats, corn, barley, chop-stuffs, &c., and report at the next meeting of this Club, Tuesday, Feb 19. The motion was adopted and a Committee appointed, consisting of Dr. WATERBURY, Dr. FIELD and Mr. CLAPP. [We shall look for an interesting and valuable report from this Committee.]

The discussion of Wind-mills was passed over for the day.

Dr. DECK exhibited a curiosity—an Egyptian flower, which expanded its petals after being moistened with cold water for a short time. When dry it gradually closed again. He had performed this experiment many hundreds of times with this same flower. It was presented to him by an Arab, and he had found none others like it. HUMBOLDT, Dr. LINDLEY, and many others in Europe and in this country had examined it and pronounced it a unique specimen.

[BARNUM, or his successor, GREENWOOD, should secure it for the Museum.]

Dr. DECK exhibited several other natural curiosities quite interesting.

Some specimens of apples were presented, including "Pack's Pleasant," which was highly praised by several gentlemen.

A bottle of wine made from the New-Rochelle or Lawton blackberry, was exhibited, tasted, and highly approved, though some hinted that its flavor appeared to have been improved by the addition of good brandy or other alcoholic liquor. This alcohol was probably produced by the fermentation of the blackberry juice itself. It was certainly superior in flavor to a bottle of pure Isabella grape juice exhibited at the same time. The latter resembled, apparently, the sour wines of France, though having much more "body."

After sundry further discussions, the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The cold weather stiffens up the Produce market a little, temporarily, though the advance is so small that we can hardly look for its being retained after cold weather ceases. Most of the harbors and rivers whence we derive most of our produce are entirely closed by ice, and have been for some time past. There are no Nova Scotia Potatoes in first hands, as far as we could learn. New-Jersey Mercers are also in short supply: it is hazardous to attempt to bring them to market in such weather. The heaviest dealers in Potatoes, however, complain of dull sales; almost every body appears to have laid in a Winter's supply last Fall. Parsnips are scarce just now.

Apples are about the same, except Greenings and Spitzenbergs, which are in good demand at advanced prices.

Eggs are higher; the receipts of fresh are small, which, with the limited stock of preserved eggs remaining, and the Lent season now at hand, produces an active market.

Poultry is essentially unchanged. The cold weather facilitates bringing it on from the far West.

Venison has scarcely ever been more plenty. Good carcasses sell for 8c.@9½c., according to age and quality and the amount of daily receipts. The saddles bring 11c.@15c., and occasionally more. The long bard Wluter is thinning out game quite rapidly, and we shall probably have a scarcity for a few seasons to come, though the avenues opening at the West are continually bringing us nearer to new sources of supply.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₩ bushel	60	@	65
Potatoes Carters, ₩ bbl	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Potntoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Meriuoes, &c., ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potntoes—Californlane	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—₩ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbages—₩ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Celery—₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, ₩ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	8 00	@	15 00
Beets—₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—₩ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl	56	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl	75	@	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Grocnings (N. Y.)	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Greenings, Western, ₩ b	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenburg, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, ₩ lb	5	@	5¼
Dried Peaches, ₩ lb	14	@	15
Cranberries, ₩ bbl	13 00	@	16 00
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	2 25	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Black Walnuts, ₩ bushel	75	@	1 00
Buttor, Orange Co., ₩ lb., in pails	30	@	34
State, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	20	@	24
Lard, in bbls	10	@	11¼
Cheese—State, ₩ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz	25	@	27
Western—Preserved	20	@	22
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Ducks County, ₩ lb	14	@	15
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb	17	@	19
Widgeon, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Teal ₩ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@	63
Canvas Backs, ₩ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Geese, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Quail, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Hens, ₩ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₩ lb	14	@	15
Venison, (whole carcases,) ₩ lb	8	@	9½
Rabbits, young, each	18	@	25
Pigeons, tame, ₩ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Wild, ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₩ lb	9	@	9½

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—At inactive, but steady at former prices.

BEESWAX—1,260 lbs. American Yellow realized 26½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices rule firm.

COTTON—The market is not quite so brisk, but prices are well supported:

	Uplnnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, of desirable quality, are in better request for home use at tolerably firm prices. Shippers have partially retired from the market for the present. Inferior lots are freely offered and are tending downwards, being scarcely noticed by purchasers. The sales since our last add up about 6,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 50	@	7 62½
Straight State	7 62½	@	7 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 68¾	@	7 87½
Mixed Western	7 50	@	7 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@	8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½	@	9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@	9 25
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	11 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only small lots. Superfine to best Extra at $8@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is salable and steady, being rather scarce. The sales since our last amount to about 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request, at previous quotations. Other articles are dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unsettled in prices. Millers are buying little and shippers are measurably out of market. A small lot of prime Western Red brought $1 90 ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid at $1 27@$1 31 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are still plenty and heavy at yesterday's rates. Corn is offered more freely, and it exhibits a downward tendency, the demand being limited. The sales since our last amount to about 19,600 bushels, at 79c.@81c., for New-Jersey Yellow; 80c.@85c. for New Yellow and White Southern; and 83c.@86 for Old Western Mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 280 bales purchased at $1 12½ @$1 31½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet, but firm, the weather being unfavorable for business.

HOPS—The demand is moderate at old figures. The supply is fair for the season.

IRON—Remains inactive at former quotations.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—The demand is fair and holders are firm.

LEATHER—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

LIME—Is inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans is dull and drooping; 300 bbls. changed hands to-day, within our previous range. Forsign continues scarce and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains quiet, being in reduced supply, and held mainly above the views of buyers. Spirits Turpentine is selling in a small way at [illegible]. The stock is 5 for one, for the season. Tar rules about the same. Common Rosin is dull and heavy, at $1 47½@$1 55 ₩ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed Oil is in rather better demand, at from 89c @90c., for English, and 91c.@92c. for City made, from store, ₩ gal. Holders are pretty free sellers. Lard Oil is generally scarce and quiet, yet stiffer held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, but is less valuable. The sales since our last embrace about 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 87½ for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ₩ barrel. Dressed Hogs are in demand and steady, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is less active, but steady with a very small stock, at 9¼c.@ 10½c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 500 bbls. good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c @10¼c., ₩ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers,—the sales since our last including only 300 bbls., at from $3 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 25 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely at 18c @23c. for Ohio; 23c.@ 27c. for common to very good State; and 28c @30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. disposed of at $4 87½@ $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Exhibit no important change. The stock is moderate and the demand corresponds thereto. Prices are quoted firm.

SEEDS—Remain inactive at former quotations.

SPICES—Are in better request at steady rates.

SUGARS—The market is inactive, but firm. Stocks limited.

TALLOW—We heard that 8,000 lbs. prime found buyers at previous figures.

TOBACCO—The severe weather interrupts business. The demand is good and prices are supported. The sales since Friday embrace 67 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@14c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@ 12½c.; 35 Florida at 25c @30c.; 293 bales Havana at 22c.@27c.; with 80 Cuba, and 114 cerroons South American: the latter for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mainly at 33½c.@34c. ₩ gallon.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 28th ult. ₩ *America*," *via* Boston. Little change took place in our market up to the 1st inst., when telegraphic advices from Halifax reached us of the *Arabia's* arrival with Liverpool dates to 19th ult. The important peace intelligence brought by her has completely unsettled our market. Sales have been made at a decline of 25@50c. ₩ bbl., but little has been done—parties generally awaiting the receipt of further advices ₩ *Pacific* and *Persia*. Previous to the receipt of the *Arabia's* accounts, a sale of 2,000 bbls. Superfine State was made for delivery here during the last fifteen days of March, at $8 43¾ ₩ bbl. All shipping business continues to be very much impeded by the ice-bound state of our harbor. The receipts during the week have been light. Common State, $7 62½ @$7 75; Good do., $7 75@$7 87½; Extra do., $7 93¾ @$8 12½; Common to Good Ohio, Indiana, &c., $7 75@$8 12½; Extra do., $8 12½@$8 37½; Extra Genesee, $8 50@$11. Southern—Mixed to good brands, $8 50@$8 75; Favorite and Extras, $9@ $10 25. Canadian—Superfine, $8@$8 50; Extra, $8 50 @$10 ₩ bbl. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 3,700 bbls.; Glasgow, 8,290; Havre, 6,000; Antwerp, 100; Bremen, 500; Constantinople, 4,500; Gibraltar, 1,500; Hong Kong, 94; British Provinces, 845; West Indies, 343; South America, 1,66[illegible]

WHEAT—Much [illegible] prevailed in our market previous to the arrival of the *Arabia*, and, with a limited supply offering, full prices were obtained. Since then little has transpired, and correct quotations in the present state of things cannot be given. White, of all descriptions, $2@2 15 ₩ bushel; do. Red, $1 75@1 85. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 47,377 bushels; Glasgow, 14,514 bushels.

INDIAN CORN—A moderate business was done for export, until the receipt of the *Arabia's* advices. A decline of 4c.@6c. ₩ bushel has since taken place. Market very unsettled. Western Mixed, (in store,) 83c. @85c. ₩ 56 lbs.; Southern White, 84c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 82c.@84c.; very light supply. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 9,190 bushels; Glasgow, 4,174 bushels; Antwerp, 5,966 bushels; South America, 250 bushels; West Indies, 440 bushels.

RYE—The export inquiry continued good up to the 1st inst.; the *Arabia's* news then caused a pause in the market. The inquiry has, however, revived, and prices are without change—$1 21@$1 31 ₩ 56 lbs. Supply offering, light. *Clearances from New-York, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 42,407 bushels. Hamburg, 2,481 bushels. Rotterdam, 15,585.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain 12d. ₩ bushel. Liverpool, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 6d.@6½d. Glasgow, 3s. 6d.; 11d. Havre, 75c.; 16c. Marseilles, $1; 20c. Antwerp, 4s.; 12d.@12½d.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 257 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO..Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Campher Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

HUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Heat and Ore Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 heats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 192 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

SYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....388 Washington-st.

Steams and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IN PURSUAN

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 75 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, no thing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. This an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & TAYLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., superior custom-made CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a large first-class cabinet manufacturer, every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale—consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every variety; rosewood parlor suites are covered in costly imported brocatelle, satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, upholstered, plain and tufted; 10 of the most approved patterns dining tables, mahogany, oak and walnut, with serpentine centres; 30 Gothic, French and cottage bedsteads; latest styles etagères, buffets, sideboards, secretaries, ladies' writing cabinets, highly finished; work tables, solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; card and side tables with marble and other tops. Also, 6 large writing tables, 4 dozen arm-chairs, 4 stores, irons and cocoa matting, being the furniture of a writing teacher. Also, 7 rosewood piano-fortes, of Lindemann, Gilbert & Co., Glenn, Dowel & Co., and other makers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer.

SALE OF FREE PREFERRED STOCK.—30,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $25, will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, grist and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for engineer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Ticknor & Co., Boston; A. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE OF THE SEASON—Extensive sale of superior custom made furniture, pianoforte, &c., &c., at auction, by FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st, near John, will be sold, the whole of the large and splendid stock of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak custom made, parlor, dining-room, chamber and other furniture, French plate mirrors, English plated ware, oil-paintings, glass ware, papier maché goods, China vases, &c., &c., also 1 super rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, warranted for 3 years. For particulars, see *Herald*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED TIME—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st. Furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, silver plated ware, hair, spring and moss mattresses, iron safes, &c. Commence with 40,000 Havana and German cigars, in lots as desired; 12 dozen shoe blacking, hardware, one superior rosewood piano-forte. Will be sold at 12 o'clock, one large French plate mirror, oval glasses; paintings, on pleasing subjects; coffee urns, tea sets, bar water table dishes, sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy and rocking chairs, extension dining tables, rosewood library bookcases, portable desks and workboxes, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, &c. Must be sold. Not the least underbidding.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL,—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, rich diamond jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond brooches, finger rings, ear rings, studs, &c., all set in the latest styles. Also, a line of 18-carat gold hunting case watches, patent levers, Duplex chronometers, &c., with movements of the first quality, made by the most celebrated makers. Also, 18-carat gold vest, fob and guard chains. Also, a line of 18-carat gold, lava and cameo brooches, finger rings, sleeve buttons, studs, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 371 feet, Possession 1st of March.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. 7 Broad-st., TWO BLACK PONIES—one is six years old and the other is five years old; warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together, but may be driven singly; 13 hands high, with harness and trappings all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer. No. 208 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M., in 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 26 carts, 27 machine parts, 17 sweeping machines, 3 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 23 cart boxes, 11 cart-box covers, 23 set of cart harness 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, store No. 20 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 Broome-st., the contents of a distillery. Copper kettles, doublers, columns and rhangers, copper worms with wooden condensers, wooden tanks, iron hoops for charcoal, copper and tin measures, steam gauge, hydrometers, iron pipes, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st; no less will get greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large central factory building, Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GAILLETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 71 Wall-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Will hold regular sales of furniture at their store on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week; consignments of second-hand furniture solicited, advances made when required, and prompt returns in all cases.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at the Cincinnati Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rebeated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON-PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—With 125 feet of shafting, pullies, belting, benches, lathe, saws, &c., to be sold cheap for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 59 1st-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 25, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE,
RICHARD DONGAN, } Executors.
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INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 21 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an ample Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'.....	$21,389	$21,389
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds..	22,000	16,830
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,840
28 Delaware Railroad Bonds.....	33,000	33,400
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents.....	34,000	36,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds.....	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents....	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value.....	88,905	51,050
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	5,000	33,600
Bills receivable.....	6,994	6,994
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription.....	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets.....	$470,518	
Cash Value of assets.....		$311,382

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN.
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with the requisitions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office (L. S.) to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 20, 1856.—The following Statement of the affairs of this Company on 31st December, 1855, is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums not marked off December 31, 1854...	$129,330 28
Premiums received on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855.....	556,129 67
Total amount of Premiums.....	$738,459 95
No Policies have been issued by this Company on Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off as earned during the year.....	$542,742 49
Losses, including claims estimated and not yet due; less savings, &c.....	$463,253 35
Deficiency of previous years included and liquidated in the above amount.....	66,555 46
Losses for the year.....	$396,698 89
Return Premiums.....	64,063 25
Reinsurances, Interest, Expenses, Commissions, &c., including bonus on subscription notes.....	53,562 01—$474,131 15
Profits for the year 1855.....	$69,611 34
Amount absorbed in liquidating the deficiency of previous years, as above.....	366 563 46
Remaining Profits.....	3,057 88— $69,611 34

The Company have the following Assets:

Subscription notes for Premiums in advance...	$426,108 19
Premium notes and Bills Receivable.....	170,316 97
Cash in Bank.....	27,960 94
Sundry Salvage, Reinsurance, and other claims due the Company.....	46,679 17
Total Assets.....	$681,065 20

By order of the Board,
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. W. DIBBLEE,	HENRY ROBINSON,
THOMAS TILESTON,	EDWARD ROWE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
PAUL ALDEN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	A. W. WHIPPLE,
B. A. HEINEMANN,	J. BRA WELL,
ELIAS B. CROCKER,	PETER A. H. RENAULD,
ABM. C. BELL,	E. J. BROWN,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	BERTRAND CLOVER,
GEO. M. CLEARMAN,	J. A. LELAND,
L. B. WYMAN,	A. D. FENTON,
JNO. FARRELL,	DAVID OGDEN,
A. A. MUMFORD,	R. C. MORRIS,
WM. A. SALE, Jr.,	S. DE AGREDA,
WM. T. FROST,	JAMES S. HYDE,
L. D. COMAN,	N. L. McCREADY,
SILAS K. EVERETT,	J. COHEN, Jr.,
JOHN P. PAULISON,	BENJ. SALTER Jr.,
FRED'K. G. SWAN,	THEODORE PERRY,
CHAUNCEY D. HURD,	CHAS. C. DUNCAN,
GEO. C. STONE,	GEO. P. BALLARD.

W. W. DIBBLEE, President.
JOHN P. PAULISON Vice-President.
B. C. MORRIS, 2d Vice-President.
EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d day of February. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 61 Wall-st. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 29, 1856.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound. DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 2ND AND 22ND OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—600 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin.....	$175
Second Cabin.....	125
Steerage.....	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST (2,000 tons burden), Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to Carthagena, New-Granada, from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena, $80; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., 26½ Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. 107 Troy-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.
d19-law6mW*

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lork Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth. It acts solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 8 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1779. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the direful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. In fact a vial of it cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grew in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No chance of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that HAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure many complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take nature's doctors early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Scrofulous Humors, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greens-st., near Canal, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeon of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under Ricord himself, so he unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Fifty-fifth edition, 250, 245 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should not see no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. It being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

He particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 295 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT—now in Lonsdale-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 303 Hudson-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago next A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:2 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there a 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., and Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, of Canada,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Councilman Dickson.

Mr. ROBERT S. DICKSON, who was at the last election chosen a Councilman from the Sixteenth Ward, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. His death was the result of injuries received last Christmas morning, by an accidental collision between Hook and Ladder Company, No. 14, (of which he was Foreman) and Engine Company, No. 39, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. An inquest on the body was held by Coroner PERRY, the fatal occurrence was shown, by the evidence taken, to have been unavoidable and purely accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Mr. DICKSON was a native of New-York. He was twenty-four years of age.

The Fire Department.

The Councilmen Committee on the Fire Department met last evening at 6 o'clock, at the City Library, a full Committee being present. An appropriation was voted to cover certain repairs to the house of Hose Company No. 19. It was also voted to grant a location in Theatre-alley to Hose Company No. 56. The latter Company, it was stated, was organized over two months since, and was waiting a location preparatory to entering upon fire duties.

After adjournment, the Committee went to Firemens' Hall to meet with the Board of Fire Commissioners for conference, in accordance with a resolution passed Jan. 14, relative to an ordinance then submitted, calling for a reorganization of the Fire Department. This ordinance differs from the present ordinance in no essential particular, except that it elects sixteen Assistant Engineers instead of ten, and their election is for five years instead of three years.

The Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last night at their rooms in the University, when an interesting paper on "The Life and Times of ERNEST BENSON" was read to an attentive audience, by HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, Esq., of Kinaliua, N. Y.

The Contested Seat—Alderman Drake Triumphant

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred the petition of NICHOLAS BRACKIST, contesting the seat of Alderman DRAKE, from the Twenty-second Ward, has decided to award the seat to Alderman DRAKE, the present incumbent. The Committee will probably present their report on Thursday night.

Locomotive Disabled.

The intense cold weather of the past few weeks has had a disastrous effect on the running gear of railroads, producing, however, more inconvenience than damage. Jack Frost has penetrated the driving-wheel tires and connecting-rods of locomotives, shivering the former and snapping the latter without ceremony. On the Erie Road as many as four locomotive have given out in a single day, and on the Hudson the average has been one daily.

French Carnival Ball.

The twelfth Ball of the Friends of Gaicty—better known in the French phraseology as *Des Amis de la Gaite*—took place last night at Tammany Hall, and a most brilliant and gay season it was. Being commemorative of *Mardi Gras*, as the present occasion was, universal hilarity, as is well known, attends its celebration. The costumes for French fancy dress balls were more than ordinarily diverse and rich. In the variety of grotesque characters no half of the season affords a comparison. Music and the dance and gaiety reigned supreme till late hour.

A Man Overboard.

On Saturday night last a watchman, name not known, on board the ship *Adriana*, at the mouth of the Atlantic Dock, fell in between the vessel aed the wharf. Ha was rescued by Capt. BARTLETT, of bark *Dawson*, and BENJAMIN SNOW, a man belonging to his vessel. The man was speechless for half an hour, and it was more than an hour of rubbing, rolling and stimulating before he recovered sufficiently to move himself. He limbs were much frozen, and he would not have lived three minutes longer in the water.

☞ Before Mayor WOOD sends all his unemployed friends over to Long Island to build that line of strong defences against invaders, wouldn't it be well to have the slippery walks in the Park ashed for the protection of pedestrians, and the guttere around the Park cut, for consistency's sake?

☞ The following gentlemen were sworn into office, yesterday, at the City Hall, by Mayor WOOD: ALEXANDER WARD, Superintendent of Roads, in the Department of Repairs and Supplies.

JACOB F. OAKLEY and WM. A. DOOLEY as Assessors, and RUFUS K. CRANE as Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, in the Street Commissioner's office.

☞ The rumor is that Gov. CLARK ordered the late arrest of Major COOKE void, alleging that the Brigade Inspectors are amenable to no authority but the Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia. And yet the order is not promulgated here, nor the Major released from arrest. Who will write a brief card of explanation?

☞ The New-York Medical Journals for February are all out punctually. Braithewaite's *Retrospect*—the best of authority—confesses that our medical journals are running a hard race now with the European, and intimates that those old fogies must needs look to their laurels.

☞ The second of the series of Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER'S Lectures was delivered Monday evening, at the New-York Medical College. The subject was "The general uses of cells in plants, and their contents in flowers, leaves, trunk and root."

☞ By a late act of Congress, Surgeons in the Army have the rank of Majors, and Assistant Surgeons the rank of Captains. That is right. But how is the pay? accordingly?

☞ A proclamation from "Veteran" head-quarters calls upon all the heroes of 1812 to repair to Albany on the 22d February, to take part in the proceedings of the corps on that day.

☞ Lieut. Col. McCANN has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 75th Regiment. Capt. MENTON has been chosen a Major in the same.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7 to 16.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 143, 204, 320, 195, 166, 192, 208, 2084, 101, 197, 183, 187, 187½, 189, 1290, 42½, 79, 81, 104, 132, 206, 24, 4.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 11, 18, 20, 23, 14, 30 to 35, 63, 36, 37.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 222, 455, 545, 427, 430, 569, 576, 578, 591, 582, 584, 586 to 590, 592 to 594, 599, 600, 602, 606, 398, 551, 475, 604 to 606, 608 to 610.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 100, 101, 115, 103, 124, 127, 155, 160, 162, 173, 178, 182, 216, 217, 218. Part II.—Nos. 69, 86, 129, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 148, 153, 154, 157, 191, 194, 195.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., have received from Auction another large invoice of Linen Goods, saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and will offer this day 500 pieces Linen Damasks, price 3s. 6d. to 4s. worth 4s. to 10s. a yard; 2,000 dozen damask and spot napkins at 12s. a dozen, worth $3 50; 1,200 dozen Huckaback towels 12s. a dozen, worth $2 50. Also 500 toilet quilts at $2 each, worth $3 50. Goods warranted perfect with the exception of being wet and slightly soiled. Hotel and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to examine these goods, as they are offered at much less than cost of importation.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 231 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name of WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., for the manufacture and sale of every description of Gold and Silver Pen and Pencils, including the celebrated "Lownds' Patent."

WM. M. WILMARTH,
JOHN A. CLUSSMAN,
JACOB A. LOWNDS.

No. 44 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students to-day and to-morrow at half the usual charge for a thorough course of instruction, viz.: $10 to $15. A course of writing lessons for $5, including stationery.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 968 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 2d page.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STEDEKER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, the grand external remedy. Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Brooklyn Stabbing Affray.

The investigation of this affair was continued yesterday in Brooklyn before Coroner REDDING and a Jury. Four additional witnesses were examined, but their testimony showed no light upon the case. The person who used the knife has not been identified. Adjourned to 2 o'clock this day.

Economical.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on some of their stage sleighs, employ but one man, who drives the horses and collects the fares; this is done by giving the reins to some accommodating passenger for a short time.

NEW-JERSEY.

Re-Election of Alderman Tyrrell.

The Special Election in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of SAMUEL R. TYRRELL from the Board about two weeks ago, took place yesterday. He was expelled upon the charge of having acted corruptly officially, with reference to liquor licenses. The belief that he was not guilty was extensively entertained, and he was renominated. There were 364 votes cast, of which SAMUEL R. TYRRELL received 200; being a majority of 45 over SENECA ALOER, his opponent. Nine scattering votes were cast.

There was a light vote polled. Considerable interest was shown, and several slight collisions occurred between native and foreign born citizens, in which the latter, in each instance, seemed to be worsted. The police, however, promptly quetsd the disorderly ones.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank

M. B. Bramhall, A. O. Zabriskie, Andrew Clark, M. Lienau, Charles Clark, D. S. Maoners, J. H. Gautier, S. Aloesen, S. Griffing, Selah Hill, and Louis H. Cobb. Mr. Bramhall has been elected its President.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, Mr. BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERLAIN, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss JULIA M. WARREN, of Troy, N. Y.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Matison, Mr. PLATT B. REED to Miss LAURINDA FINNING, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JANE F., wife of Archibald Bradshaw, and daughter of Joseph and Lydia Jenkins, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 572 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. PHEBE GORGE, widow of the late Thomas Gouge, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1389. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER DASH AT THE CODE.

THE MONEY THAT JACK PAYS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

REORGANIZING SAVINGS BANKS.

School Appropriations.

The Red Race and the Horse Race—Something about Both.

Proposing to Steal—The Register Paving the Way

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

How unmercifully my correspondence of yesterday stretched out! It did not seem half so interminable in the manuscript as it swells out on the printed sheet. I shall make amends to-day, or, at least, shall try to.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the petitions presented, were ten from citizens of New-York City, one from the New-York Cotton Exchange, and others from various portions of the State, for a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

Another new County project is asked for, having a New County from parts of Ontario and Seneca. This is the fifth asked for thus far this session.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD FERRY.

The bill to amend the act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run Steam Ferry Boats, coming up for a third reading, it was discussed on a motion to recommit, but finally passed, when a motion to recommit was laid on the table. The bill is understood to allow the Company to invest their money in Ferry Boats and own and run the same without the increase of stock required by the original bill passed March 29, 1853.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. SCOTT proposed to amend the 399th section of the Code of Procedure, by excepting negotiable promissory notes and bills of exchange from the things in action and contracts therein mentioned. He also endeavors to remove the ambiguity in the last paragraph of the section by conforming it to the supposed intention of the Legislature.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM SEAMEN AT NEW-YORK.

The bill noticed by Mr. SNEDEKER to amend the act in relation to money levied by law on masters, mates, mariners and seamen arriving at the City and port of New-York, and the disposal of the same by the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, passed April 7, 1854, has the following provisions:

SEC. 1. The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat are hereby released and discharged from any claim or demand for, by reason or on account of the boarding or maintenance of or medical or surgical attendance upon any master, mate, mariner or seaman who may have been heretofore received, boarded, attended or provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration, at the Hospital at Quarantine ground, on Staten Island; but nothing above contained shall be construed as declaring that any liability has heretofore existed on the part of the said Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat, for such board, maintenance or attendance.

§ 2. No claim shall be made against the said Trustees for boarding or attendance upon any mariner or seaman who shall be hereafter received or provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration at the said Hospital, under direction of the Health Officer.

§ 3. The Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat may contract with the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of medical attendance upon sick or disabled seamen at the Marine Hospital under the control of the said Commissioners, other than those received by the direction of the Health Officer; and, except as herein provided, the seventh section of the said act is hereby repealed.

§ 4. The President and Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat shall receive, and may, upon refusal to pay, sue for and recover, in the name of the people of the State, the following sums from the owners of every vessel arriving in New-York, namely: 1st, from the owner or owners of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, for the master, $1 50; for each mate $1; and for each sailor or mariner 50 cents. 2d, from the owner or owners of each coasting vessel, for each person on board, comprising the crew, 20 cents; but no owner of a coasting vessel, from the States of New-Jersey, Connecticut or Rhode Island, shall be compelled to pay for more than one voyage each month. In cases of refusal to pay, the said Trustees may sue for and recover the same penalties as are imposed by law for the non-payment of Hospital money, but nothing in this section shall be construed to hinder the deduction of such amounts so paid from the wages of such masters, mates or seamen arriving in such vessels. And this section is substituted for the fifth section of the said act, passed April 7, 1854, but no right of action which shall have accrued under the same at the passage of this act, shall be impaired hereby.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—A RESERVED TRIBUTE.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was submitted to the Legislature this morning. It is a paper of unusual interest, and one which will bear a very close scrutiny. It is understood to be from the pen of Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, and has all the polish and beauty which the scholar could impart, without detriment to the statistics and realities which properly pertain to such a document. You will have it in print, and make such an analysis of its pages as will be most fitting for the TIMES. While I leave to you that duty, I cannot refrain from copying one paragraph alluding to the manner in which the Health Officer at Quarantine had discharged his official duties. I do this, not because Dr. THOMPSON now needs such an endorsement, but because last Winter, when almost the entire City Press were denouncing the importation of a country doctor, and questioning his ability and judgment, the TIMES ventured to indorse both the professional and private character of the newly-appointed Health Officer—and it is a pleasure and a satisfaction to give currency to a testimonial of the correctness of our indorsement, from a person so well qualified to judge and appreciate as Mr. VERPLANCK:

"During the year 1855, this City and neighborhood have enjoyed a happy exemption from the assault and even from the alarm of any species of pestilence, which is the more remarkable, considering the prevalence of yellow fever in the Southern cities, and of cholera and other malignant diseases elsewhere.

The very able, careful, and judicious manner in which the important duties of Health Officer of this port have been discharged by the present Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON, has been especially instrumental in producing this happy result. The Commissioners have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of also acknowledging Dr. THOMPSON's uniform aid and cooperation in the management of the Quarantine Hospitals, and in the arrangements for the landing and protecting of emigrants, where his personal and official assistance were most effectual and salutary."

We gather also the following statistics of emigration at the port of New-York, and the relief afforded to aliens under the operation of the Commission.

The number of vessels employed in conveying citizens and aliens passengers, was	1,926
Number conveying citizens only	607
Total passenger vessels	2,333
Number of passengers landed	182,989
Of these 46,706 were citizens, and 136,233 were aliens, viz.:	
Natives of Ireland	43,313
Natives of Germany	52,892
Natives of other Countries	40,028 — 136,233
Number treated in the Marine Hospital	2,402
Number treated in Emigrant, Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island	12,907
Number of sick sent from the office to New-York and St. Vincent Hospitals	235
Number of Lunatic Emigrants	128
Of which these left the Asylum, viz.: Discharged, 68; died, 14.	
Number whose term of 5 years had expired	29
Number of Lunatic emigrants in City Asylum Jan. 1, 1855, chargeable to Commission	161
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request	570
Number forwarded to various places inland	34,405
Number out-door poor buried by Commission	374
Number provided with employment—	
Males	9,104
Females	6,047 — 15,151
Whole number relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment in the City and State	172,336
Number of days spent in Marine Hospital	51,616
Number of days spent in Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, on Ward's Island	941,698
Total	993,314
Number of letters written from the Labor Exchange & Asylums of Emigrants	1,801
Amount of money received in reply	$5,375 25
Amount of moneys received at the office of the Irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of emigrants chargeable to the Commission	$5,847 84

The report shows the amount of relief extended to be larger than the average of former years, while the income relied upon to meet the expenses fell off more than one-half.

The total receipts for the year were	$427,158 70
Total expenses	490,199 77
Overdraft on Mechanics' Bank	$63,03

Amount due the several counties for expenses of emigrants, as per bill	73,047 96
Amount of bills and mortgages on real estate	150,000 00
Total indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1856	$286,079 46
Amount of bill of Governors of New-York Almshouse, for support of lunatics, in dispute	$22,302 60

LICENSING SMALL BOATMEN.

Mr. MARSH has given notice of a bill, which provides that no person shall carry freight or passengers, or run lines, or attend on the shipping in New-York, except licensed boatmen. The Mayor shall grant licenses to all persons who are citizens, and present sufficient recommendations signed by three shipping merchants. Each boatman shall paint his name and number on his boat. A fine of ten dollars is imposed for a neglect of this provision, and persons violating the other provisions shall be subject to a fine of $500, or imprisonment one year.

TO RACE OR NOT TO RACE.

In the Senate, this morning, there were four several remonstrances presented against the passage of the "Act to prevent horse-racing in the County of Queens." Two of them from Kings County were numerously signed, and the residences of the remonstrants placed opposite their names. One from Queens County was similarly signed, and I observed a majority put themselves down as farmers. The one from New-York was headed by Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, County Clerk CONNOLLY, High Sheriff WILLETT, Ex-Sheriff OSBORN, followed by most of the Heads of the Departments of the City, Aldermen, Councilmen, nearly every stage proprietor, as well as by many very prominent citizens, probably about a thousand names altogether.

LO! THE POOR INDIANS.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a memorial from the Chiefs of Six Nations, asking the State to establish boarding schools. They say "that while some portion of their people retain the prejudices of their forefathers against progress and improvement, much the larger portions are anxiously desirous of overtaking the age in which they live, and are ready to make strenuous efforts for that purpose, convinced that this the hope of their race." It is signed by HENRY SILVERHEEL, DANIEL TWO GUNS, N. H. PARKER and others.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill relative to Savings Banks, or institutions for Savings, amending the present law in many important respects. One of the provisions is, that when any loan is made on stocks, and they depreciate so that the amount loaned on them shall exceed ninety per cent of the market value, the directors shall require the immediate payment of the loan thus secured, or additional security, so that the amount loaned shall be at least 10 per cent. less than the market value of such security. It also prohibits the loaning of money on the hypothecation of the bonds or stocks of any bank or banking association, or to purchase any real estate, except such as may be requisite for its immediate accommodation for the convenient transaction of its business, or such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith for moneys loaned in pursuance of the provisions of the act, or such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for moneys so loaned.

It also prohibits the loaning of any portion of the funds to any President, Vice-President, Director, Trustee, or any officer or servant of such institution.

The main feature of this bill however, is, that it places Savings Institutions, of whatever nature, under the surveillance of the Bank Superintendent, and compels them to report to him quarterly, whereas they shall report their affairs in detail, and, on the 1st day of January, they shall embody in their report the details of the preceding year in addition to their regular quarterly report, and these reports the Bank Superintendent must report annually to the Legislature, and also to suggest any amendment to the laws relative to Savings Banks that may be proper to increase the security of depositors.

It also makes the Trustees or Directors individually responsible for any losses that may accrue from, loans made in violation of this act, and repeals all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BRANFORD, entitled, "an Act to appropriate the avails of the State tax and other school moneys for the support of schools, and for the expenditure of a portion of the Library money in providing the school districts with the law and decisions relating to public instructions," is fully explained by its title—it being the regular Annual Appropriation bill for $800,000 for the use of schools, and merely diverting so much of the School Library Money to the payment of expenses that may be incurred in the publishing of the "Code of Public Instruction."

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Mr. SICKLES gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the care of destitute children on Blackwell's Island, and also of a bill to allow children of American parents born abroad, to hold and convey real estate.

Mr. NOXEN introduced the following bill in relation to General Practice Terms in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 1. All appeals authorized by § 349 of the Code of Procedure, and such other appeals as are now or may hereafter be authorized from orders or decisions or questions of practice made at a Special Term, or by a single Judge of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, or a County or Special County Judge, shall be made to the Court established by this act.

§ 2. The Justices of the Supreme Court having the longest time to serve in the several Judicial Districts not represented in the Court of Appeals, shall constitute a Court for the hearing and decision of questions of practice upon appeal.

§ 3. Such Court to hold four annual terms—at City Hall, New-York, third Tuesday of February; at the Capitol, Albany, third Tuesday of May; at Court Room, Syracuse, first Tuesday in September; at Court House, Rochester, third Tuesday in November; to continue as long as the public interests require.

§ 4. The Court may hold extra terms, notice thereof to be given by the Secretary of State once a week, for four weeks, in the State paper.

§ 5. Three Justices may hold such terms. In case three cannot attend, the Governor may appoint any other Justice of the Supreme Court to attend in the vacant place.

§ 6. The Justice of said Court shall designate the Justice who shall preside.

§ 7. If the Justices in any case are equally divided in opinion, they may order a rehearing. If on such rehearing there is no change, the decision or order appealed from shall be affirmed.

§ 8. The Court may affirm, reverse or modify the decision or order appealed from.

§ 9. The Justices of said Court shall have power, from time to time, by general rules, to establish, modify, alter and amend the practice of said Court, and of the Supreme Court, not provided for by any statute. And the said Justices shall meet in general session at the Capitol in Albany on the first Wednesday of August, 1856, and every five years thereafter; and at such sessions shall revise and consolidate such general rules, and make such amendments thereto as experience has shown to be necessary; and make such other rules as they deem proper, not inconsistent with any statute. These rules shall govern the Superior Court, New-York, Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, and County Courts, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 10. Repeals section 470, Code of Procedure.

§ 11. Creates a "Practice Reporter" of the Court at a salary of $1,000, to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General. He shall report all cases that the Court directs. Every decision shall be reported as soon after it is made, as practicable. The reporter may be removed by a concurrent vote of both branches of the Legislature.

§ 12. No person shall obtain a copyright for such reports, but the same may be published by any person.

§ 13. The Clerk of the County in which the term of the Court is held, shall be Clerk of the Court at such term. He shall furnish to the attorneys of the respective parties in each appeal, a certified copy of the rule, order, or decision made by the Court therein, and shall receive fifty cents on each appeal heard, to be paid by appellant.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the New-York Juvenile Asylum was passed.

EXAMINATION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. SICKLES called from the table his resolution for the appointment of a traveling Committee to visit the charitable institutions of the State, and pending the discussion upon it the hour of 12 M. arrived, and the Senate went into executive session with closed doors.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT RACING.

Upon reopening the doors, the special order was called, which was the consideration of the bill to prevent horse-racing in Queens County. The debate continued until 2½ P. M., when Mr. SPENCER, obtaining the floor, said he was a great admirer of the horse, but he preferred bottom to speed, and moved an adjournment, which was carried amid much laughter.

THE REGISTER PAVING THE WAY FOR A CRUSADE UPON THE TREASURY.

The *Register* has been very successful of late in obtaining public plunder. The brother of one editor and the father-in-law of another are fixtures upon the State Treasury—they are Superintendents of Repairs, and in their hands doubtless the office will be no sinecure. HAMMOND never could bear success. The least turn upward in the wheel of fortune is always certain to make him dizzy, and forthwith he dreams largely of additional successes. He never sees one opening for plunder, but what he is seized with a desire to enlarge it. It is just so now. Elated by his success in fastening upon the Treasury two relatives of the *Register*, he is casting about for some other plunder. Judging from the following paragraph, I opine that he has discovered what he thinks will prove a mine. Hear him, as he discourses upon the subject of claims for canal damages:

"That a claim is an old one, is no argument against its justness; all the more promptly should justice be awarded if it has been long delayed. A few hundreds of dollars, a few thousands perhaps,—a sum small for the State—may prove of the utmost consequence to the claimant. Large or small sums justly due—claims of long or short standing—if well grounded, should be recognized and paid. We trust that such will be the rule by which the legislation of this Winter will be guided."

Probably no greater robberies were ever perpetrated than have been worked through under the title of "canal damages." In many cases the same claim has been paid once, twice, even three times from the State Treasury. But I must hold up, or I shall damage HAMMOND's prospects. It is understood here that he has become agent for their prosecution before the Legislature, and I would not for the world mar his rising fortunes.

Gentlemen in want of "a few hundreds of dollars, or a few thousands, perhaps," give friend HAMMOND a call. He will be happy to extract any "small sum for the State" from the State Treasury, and, no doubt, will do it upon the most reasonable terms.

LEO.

MR. GEORGE LAW.

The U. S. and Pacific Mail Steamship Case—Sloo against Law.

PAPERS INTERESTING TO POLITICIANS.

THE LIVE OAK MARKET.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge INGERSOLL, the case of Albert G. Sloo and Edward Fisher *vs.* George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, *et al.*, came up, on a motion for a temporary injunction. The suit is brought by Sloo, who received the original contract from the Government for carrying the mails between New-York, Havana, New-Orleans, and Chagres, alleging that an agreement was made by him, in 1847, with Law & Roberts, and others of the defendants, by which the contract was assigned to Law & Roberts and B. R. McIlvaine, as Trustees, who were to build the steamships, carry out the contract, and receive the earnings and divide the net earnings between Sloo on the one hand, and the other parties to the agreement on the other. Fisher, the other plaintiff, has since been substituted as Trustee in place of McIlvaine, and various other changes have occurred in the interests of the several parties, and Sloo now alleges that the defendants have defrauded him in the transactions, to an immense amount, and prays that the defendant Trustees may be removed from office, and an accounting be directed, and that a temporary injunction be granted pending the suit.

Mr. Cutting and Mr. Rapallo applied to have the motion lie over, to give the defendants time to prepare their answer, and be ready to meet the motion. The plaintiffs counsel opposed, but Judge INGERSOLL finally laid the motion over to the fourth Monday of February.

THE COMPLAINANTS' BILL.

The complainants' bill, which was filed in May last, recites the following facts:

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1847, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract with Albert G. Sloo, for the construction of five steamships, and for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres, at an annual compensation of $290,000. On the 20th of April, 1847, this contract was executed, and Sloo bound himself in the sum of $500,000 for its faithful performance. It was limited to a term of ten years, to commence with the commencement of the service. On Aug. 17, 1847, Sloo entered into an agreement with Prosper M. Wetmore, George Law, Marshall O. Roberts and Edwin Croswell, by which this contract was transferred to Law, Roberts and Bowes R. McIlvaine, Trustees for the joint benefit of all the parties to the covenant. The Trustees, two of whom were to be appointed by Law and his associates, and the third by Sloo, were to build and manage the steamships, and the sum of $12,500 was to be taken quarterly from their net earnings, one half of which was to be paid to Sloo, and the other half to Law and his associates, while the residue of the earnings was to be repaid to the latter for advances made by them. After the payment of all these advances, the net earnings were to be equally divided between Sloo, as the party of the first part, and Law and the others, as the party of the second part.

By a subsequent agreement between the parties to this covenant, on Feb. 7, 1850, the steamers *Ohio*, *Georgia*, and *Falcon*, were conveyed to the trustees, to be controlled and managed by them, and Roberts and Croswell assumed the duties of joint agents, at an aggregate salary of $15,000. Another agreement, at the suggestion of Law, was entered into on Jan. 21, 1851, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Howland & Aspinwall, and others, by which the steamers *Illinois*, *Empire City*, *Crescent City*, *Cherokee*, *El Dorado*, and *Philadelphia*, were purchased and conveyed to the trustees. The steamer *Golden Gate* was at the same time covenanted to be conveyed, but the *George Law* was substituted for her.

Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell subsequently assigned their interest in the deed of trust, of Aug. 17, 1847, to the United States Mail Steamship Company. In the Spring of 1854, Law resigned his office as Trustee, and James Van Nostrand was appointed in his place, and in April, 1855, McIlvaine resigned, and Ellwood Fisher was appointed by Sloo to succeed him.

The bill then charges that Law, being charged with the construction of the steamers *Ohio* and *Georgia*, in rendering his accounts to the Trustees, charged the trust with $60,000, which had never been paid by him, and for which he had procured fraudulent vouchers. Roberts is charged to have been privy to this fraud. It is further alleged that previous to Jan. 1, 1854, Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell and the United States Mail Steamship Company, either as contractors with Sloo in the agreement of August, 1847, or as Trustees charged the Trust account with the sum of $411,755 65, for which there are no vouchers, or the transaction is unlawful or beyond the powers of the trustees to make. McIlvaine, as one of the trustees, objected to these items, but they were allowed and retained by Roberts and Croswell, the agents, who were specially charged with keeping the books of the trust. Upwards of $200,000 in addition have been unlawfully charged by Law, Roberts and Croswell during the same period, and have been received by them out of the profits of the vessels running under the trust. They have likewise charged and received large sums of interest unlawfully.

It is next shown that Law and his associates, and the United States Mail Steamship Company, caused the steamers *North Star* and *United States*, belonging to the latter, to be run on the route of the trust, to its serious loss. At the same time they neglected to repair the steamers belonging to the trust, and made it appear that it did not own vessels enough to run on its own route, although there were then four or five vessels in its possession beyond what the service required. Law and Roberts then endeavored to persuade McIlvaine, their co-trustee, to consent to the purchase of the *United States* at $100,000; and upon his refusal, they proceeded to incorporate her into the line, and charged the trustees ten thousand dollars a month for the use of her, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for one year's charter, besides the further sum of forty thousand do lars for alleged losses. She was subsequently sold for sixty thousand dollars—about one-half the sum charged to the Trust for one year's use of her. The *North Star* earned about one hundred thousand dollars during the time she was run upon the route of the Trust, which was all appropriated by the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo consequently claims that, whether the employment of vessels not belonging to the trust be lawful or not, he had been defrauded of large sums by Roberts and his associates.

The bill then recites the agreement of January, 1851, by which Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were appointed agents in New-York, to collect the money for tickets and freights, and pay them to the Trustees, and by which they bound themselves not to be interested in any steamers running on the route of the trust, or to sell tickets or engage freights for the same. Their agency was to cease whenever they should appear to be so engaged. Howland & Aspinwall sold the *United States* to Law, with the intention, it is alleged, that she should be placed upon the route of the Trustees, and, by selling tickets for her after she was placed on the route, and was running there in violation of Sloo's rights, they violated their agreement, and their agency ceased. This happened in October, 1852, and Sloo claims that they are bound to refund all commissions of two and a half per cent. which they have charged since that time. They violated their contract in the same way, by selling tickets for the *North Star*, and paying the proceeds to the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo further claims that Howland & Aspinwall, by their agreement, are liable in a penalty of $102,500, which should be paid to the Trustees. He alleges that he has always refused to sanction the transactions of the *North Star* and *United States*.

It is next alleged, that in September 1854, Roberts, together with Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, entered into a sort of partnership with the Nicaragua Transit Company, in violation of the trust deed and of the agreement of 1851; and that large portions of the earnings of the ships of the Trustees were paid over to the Nicaragua Company, at the expense of the trust fund and of Sloo.

Law and Roberts are further charged with having usurped the powers conferred upon them as Trustees, and with having excluded McIlvaine, the Trustee appointed by Sloo, from any participation in the management of the business of the trust. They have done many illegal acts without consulting him, or in direct disregard of his dissent, and being themselves large stockholders in the United States Mail Steamship Company, they have appropriated to the latter a large portion of the benefits of the trust. The chartering of the steamers *United States* and *North Star* was effected without McIlvaine's consent and against his refusal. They are also charged with having fixed ruinous rates of passage, without consulting him, and with having entered into a ruinous competition with the Nicaragua Company, by selling tickets at a losing price, when the latter company offered to come to some fair agreement or compromise. The loss to the trust, from the reckless usurpation, against the consent of McIlvaine, is estimated at from five hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars. This course is alleged to have been in consequence of an old grudge between Law and C. Vanderbilt, the head of the Nicaragua Company, and in order to destroy competition in the California steamship trade, motives unauthorized by the deed of trust. Law and Roberts also purchased all the supplies for the ships, without consulting McIlvaine, and often made immense purchases on time, and on their own personal credit, which were charged to the trust as cash, and for which cash was withdrawn from the trust, and appropriated to their own private use. An instance of this is cited, in a contract to purchase coal, made by Roberts, for which he had offered his own notes, and which, upon the seller's demanding the notes of all the Trustees, be renounced; whereby another purchase of coal had to be made, at an enormous loss. Many other instances of similar losses, it is alleged, have been detected, which, in consequence of the refusal of Roberts to exhibit the books of the trust to Sloo, cannot be fixed with certainty.

For these reasons, McIlvaine, finding it impossible to exercise his rights as a trustee, resigned his office, and Fisher was appointed in his place in April last. He found the accounts of the trustees for the quarter commencing July 1, 1854, still open and under examination by McIlvaine, and after much difficulty he succeeded in examining the accounts commencing Oct. 1, in the same year. He discovered in them charges or payments made by Roberts, which the contract was assigned to Law & Roberts and B. R. McIlvaine, as Trustees, who were to build the steamships, carry out the contract, and receive the earnings and divide the net earnings between Sloo on the one hand, and the other parties to the agreement on the other. Fisher, the other plaintiff, has since been substituted as Trustee in place of McIlvaine, and various other changes have occurred in the interests of the several parties, and Sloo now alleges that the defendants have defrauded him in the transactions, to an immense amount, and prays that the defendant Trustees may be removed from office, and an accounting be directed, and that a temporary injunction be granted pending the suit.

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Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell subsequently assigned their interest in the deed of trust, of Aug. 17, 1847, to the United States Mail Steamship Company. In the Spring of 1854, Law resigned his office as Trustee, and James Van Nostrand was appointed in his place, and in April, 1855, McIlvaine resigned, and Ellwood Fisher was appointed by Sloo to succeed him.

The bill then charges that Law, being charged with the construction of the steamers *Ohio* and *Georgia*, in rendering his accounts to the Trustees, charged the trust with $60,000, which had never been paid by him, and for which he had procured fraudulent vouchers. Roberts is charged to have been privy to this fraud. It is further alleged that previous to Jan. 1, 1854, Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell and the United States Mail Steamship Company, either as contractors with Sloo in the agreement of August, 1847, or as Trustees charged the Trust account with the sum of $411,755 65, for which there are no vouchers, or the transaction is unlawful or beyond the powers of the trustees to make. McIlvaine, as one of the trustees, objected to these items, but they were allowed and retained by Roberts and Croswell, the agents, who were specially charged with keeping the books of the trust. Upwards of $200,000 in addition have been unlawfully charged by Law, Roberts and Croswell during the same period, and have been received by them out of the profits of the vessels running under the trust. They have likewise charged and received large sums of interest unlawfully.

It is next shown that Law and his associates, and the United States Mail Steamship Company, caused the steamers *North Star* and *United States*, belonging to the latter, to be run on the route of the trust, to its serious loss. At the same time they neglected to repair the steamers belonging to the trust, and made it appear that it did not own vessels enough to run on its own route, although there were then four or five vessels in its possession beyond what the service required. Law and Roberts then endeavored to persuade McIlvaine, their co-trustee, to consent to the purchase of the *United States* at $100,000; and upon his refusal, they proceeded to incorporate her into the line, and charged the trustees ten thousand dollars a month for the use of her, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for one year's charter, besides the further sum of forty thousand do lars for alleged losses. She was subsequently sold for sixty thousand dollars—about one-half the sum charged to the Trust for one year's use of her. The *North Star* earned about one hundred thousand dollars during the time she was run upon the route of the Trust, which was all appropriated by the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo consequently claims that, whether the employment of vessels not belonging to the trust be lawful or not, he had been defrauded of large sums by Roberts and his associates.

The bill then recites the agreement of January, 1851, by which Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were appointed agents in New-York, to collect the money for tickets and freights, and pay them to the Trustees, and by which they bound themselves not to be interested in any steamers running on the route of the trust, or to sell tickets or engage freights for the same. Their agency was to cease whenever they should appear to be so engaged. Howland & Aspinwall sold the *United States* to Law, with the intention, it is alleged, that she should be placed upon the route of the Trustees, and, by selling tickets for her after she was placed on the route, and was running there in violation of Sloo's rights, they violated their agreement, and their agency ceased. This happened in October, 1852, and Sloo claims that they are bound to refund all commissions of two and a half per cent. which they have charged since that time. They violated their contract in the same way, by selling tickets for the *North Star*, and paying the proceeds to the United States Mail Steamship Company. Sloo further claims that Howland & Aspinwall, by their agreement, are liable in a penalty of $102,500, which should be paid to the Trustees. He alleges that he has always refused to sanction the transactions of the *North Star* and *United States*.

It is next alleged, that in September 1854, Roberts, together with Howland & Aspinwall and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, entered into a sort of partnership with the Nicaragua Transit Company, in violation of the trust deed and of the agreement of 1851; and that large portions of the earnings of the ships of the Trustees were paid over to the Nicaragua Company, at the expense of the trust fund and of Sloo.

Law and Roberts are further charged with having usurped the powers conferred upon them as Trustees, and with having excluded McIlvaine, the Trustee appointed by Sloo, from any participation in the management of the business of the trust. They have done many illegal acts without consulting him, or in direct disregard of his dissent, and being themselves large stockholders in the United States Mail Steamship Company, they have appropriated to the latter a large portion of the benefits of the trust. The chartering of the steamers *United States* and *North Star* was effected without McIlvaine's consent and against his refusal. They are also charged with having fixed ruinous rates of passage, without consulting him, and with having entered into a ruinous competition with the Nicaragua Company, by selling tickets at a losing price, when the latter company offered to come to some fair agreement or compromise. The loss to the trust, from the reckless usurpation, against the consent of McIlvaine, is estimated at from five hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars. This course is alleged to have been in consequence of an old grudge between Law and C. Vanderbilt, the head of the Nicaragua Company, and in order to destroy competition in the California steamship trade, motives unauthorized by the deed of trust. Law and Roberts also purchased all the supplies for the ships, without consulting McIlvaine, and often made immense purchases on time, and on their own personal credit, which were charged to the trust as cash, and for which cash was withdrawn from the trust, and appropriated to their own private use. An instance of this is cited, in a contract to purchase coal, made by Roberts, for which he had offered his own notes, and which, upon the seller's demanding the notes of all the Trustees, be renounced; whereby another purchase of coal had to be made, at an enormous loss. Many other instances of similar losses, it is alleged, have been detected, which, in consequence of the refusal of Roberts to exhibit the books of the trust to Sloo, cannot be fixed with certainty.

For these reasons, McIlvaine, finding it impossible to exercise his rights as a trustee, resigned his office, and Fisher was appointed in his place in April last. He found the accounts of the trustees for the quarter commencing July 1, 1854, still open and under examination by McIlvaine, and after much difficulty he succeeded in examining the accounts commencing Oct. 1, in the same year. He discovered in them charges or payments made by Roberts, which the contract was assigned to Law & Roberts and B. R. McIlvaine, as Trustees, who were to build the steamships, carry out the contract, and receive the earnings and divide the net earnings between Sloo on the one hand, and the other parties to the agreement on the other. Fisher, the other plaintiff, has since been substituted as Trustee in place of McIlvaine, and various other changes have occurred in the interests of the several parties, and Sloo now alleges that the defendants have defrauded him in the transactions, to an immense amount, and prays that the defendant Trustees may be removed from office, and an accounting be directed, and that a temporary injunction be granted pending the suit.

Mr. Cutting and Mr. Rapallo applied to have the motion lie over, to give the defendants time to prepare their answer, and be ready to meet the motion. The plaintiffs counsel opposed, but Judge INGERSOLL finally laid the motion over to the fourth Monday of February.

THE COMPLAINANTS' BILL.

The complainants' bill, which was filed in May last, recites the following facts:

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1847, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract with Albert G. Sloo, for the construction of five steamships, and for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres, at an annual compensation of $290,000. On the 20th of April, 1847, this contract was executed, and Sloo bound himself in the sum of $500,000 for its faithful performance. It was limited to a term of ten years, to commence with the commencement of the service. On Aug. 17, 1847, Sloo entered into an agreement with Prosper M. Wetmore, George Law, Marshall O. Roberts and Edwin Croswell, by which this contract was transferred to Law, Roberts and Bowes R. McIlvaine, Trustees for the joint benefit of all the parties to the covenant. The Trustees, two of whom were to be appointed by Law and his associates, and the third by Sloo, were to build and manage the steamships, and the sum of $12,500 was to be taken quarterly from their net earnings, one half of which was to be paid to Sloo, and the other half to Law and his associates, while the residue of the earnings was to be repaid to the latter for advances made by them. After the payment of all these advances, the net earnings were to be equally divided between Sloo, as the party of the first part, and Law and the others, as the party of the second part.

By a subsequent agreement between the parties to this covenant, on Feb. 7, 1850, the steamers *Ohio*, *Georgia*, and *Falcon*, were conveyed to the trustees, to be controlled and managed by them, and Roberts and Croswell assumed the duties of joint agents, at an aggregate salary of $15,000. Another agreement, at the suggestion of Law, was entered into on Jan. 21, 1851, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Howland & Aspinwall, and others, by which the steamers *Illinois*, *Empire City*, *Crescent City*, *Cherokee*, *El Dorado*, and *Philadelphia*, were purchased and conveyed to the trustees. The steamer *Golden Gate* was at the same time covenanted to be conveyed, but the *George Law* was substituted for her.

Law, Roberts, Wetmore and Croswell subsequently assigned their interest in the deed of trust, of Aug. 17, 1847, to the United States Mail Steamship Company. In the Spring of 1854, Law resigned his office as Trustee, and James Van Nostrand was appointed in his place, and in April, 1855, McIlvaine resigned, and Ellwood Fisher was appointed by Sloo to succeed him.

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THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA ON THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

DENUNCIATION OF THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Abolitionism Rampant in the Legislature

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 26, 1856.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I received a few days ago a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont in relation to Kansas, transmitted by the Governor of that State, to be submitted to the General Assembly of Georgia. I have hesitated to comply with the request of the last resolution, for two reasons—first, because I deprecate the humiliation of being made the medium to communicate an insult to the State of Georgia; and, secondly, because I equally deprecate a renewal of the agitation of the question of Slavery, so averse to the repose of the popular mind, so destructive to the feelings of amity which should characterize the relations between the States of this Republic and be hostile to the stability and integrity of the Union. But, after calm deliberation, I have deemed it my duty to transmit to you these resolutions, content that the consequences shall be upon the heads of their authors.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS IN THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The preamble and resolutions profess to assert facts and principles, but their allegations of facts were false and their principles totally unsound and abominable with the correct theory of our Government. As a fact, they assert that the power and influence of the slaveholding States have been exerted in extending and strengthening the institution of human Slavery; that for this purpose the laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and the organization of Territorial Governments for Kansas and Nebraska were passed, and that the present Administration of the General Government has lent itself to these illegal and unjust schemes. If the occasion required, it would be an easy task to confront these declarations with the teachings of all our past history. Not a solitary instance can be adduced in which the slaveholding States ever asked Congress even to take jurisdiction of the question of Slavery, much less to exercise the power of promoting its establishment or extension. Non-intervention is now, and always has been, their motto. They have deprecated the agitation of the subject in every form. They have remonstrated against its introduction into the Halls of Congress. They have appealed to the fanatics of the non-slaveholding States, by every argument by which they could hope to reach their patriotism or their reason, to desist from their assaults upon the constitutional rights of the South. The passage of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, so far from being "contrary to the clear intent of the founders of the Government and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution," was in perfect accordance with both. The Kansas-Nebraska act, so far from being a measure inviting the establishment of Slavery in those Territories, simply opens them to the free ingress of all the citizens of the several States, and invests them with the right of making their own laws, subject to no restriction but that of conformity to the Constitution of the United States. The present Administration of the General Government has, therefore, "lent itself" to no "illegal and unjust schemes" by seeing to the faithful execution of these laws. But to have been derelict, the President would have incurred a guilt next in turpitude to treason against the Constitution which he has sworn to support. The assertions of the preamble and resolutions of Vermont, in reference to the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, are equally unfortunate. It is a fact of general notoriety that, under the proclamation of Governor REEDER, prescribing the time, place, and manner of holding elections for members of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the people thereof selected their representatives, that they convened at the place designated in his proclamation, received from the Governor certificates of their election, organized as a legislative body, and the Governor communicated to them his Inaugural Message. Thus regularly clothed with legislative functions, they proceeded orderly to the enactment of laws for the government of Kansas. Now, it is asserted that armed citizens from Missouri unlawfully invaded the Territory, took possession of the ballot-box, prevented a certain class of citizens from exercising the elective franchise, and thus vitiated the elections held in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation. This is not true; and, looking to the circumstances of the case, it is impossible to have been true. In this proclamation, Governor REEDER was careful to specify and define the mode of contesting the legality of the election of members to the Territorial Legislature. He prescribed "That in case any person shall desire to contest the election of any district of the Territory, they shall make a written statement, directed to the Governor, setting forth the particular precinct or district they intend to contest, the candidate whose election they dispute, and the specific causes of complaint in the conduct or return of said election, which complaint shall be signed by not less than ten qualified voters of the Territory, and with the affidavit of one or more of such voters, as to the truth of the facts set forth therein; such written statement must be presented to the Governor, at his office, on or before the 4th day of April, 1855; and if it shall appear that the result of the election in any council district might be changed by said contest, a day will be fixed for hearing the cause." The seats of several members were contested, and though the mode prescribed was not pursued, yet the Governor entertained the cases, declared the seats vacant, ordered new elections, and issued certificates of election to the persons so elected. Now, Governor REEDER'S sympathies are well known. It is notorious that he belongs to that party whose sentiments are reflected by these Vermont resolutions. Is it, then, to be credited for one moment that if the alleged violence and fraud upon the ballot box had been actually perpetrated, protests against the election would not have been forwarded in every instance; and if entered, is it not quite certain that the Governor would have vacated the elections? But, instead of this, there were but few protests preferred—not enough to change the political complexion of the Legislative Assembly; and after the purgation of that body, under the operation of these protests, every member was furnished with certificates of the Governor, as the evidence of his right to a seat therein. Why then this clamor on the part of Vermont and the fanatics of the non-slaveholding States against these proceedings of the Territory of Kansas? Is it because the elections alluded to under the non-intervention principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act resulted in the return of a large majority to the Legislative Assembly in favor of the institution of Slavery? For the purpose of justifying their clamor, they drew upon their imagination for facts, and, proceeding entirely upon false premises, they are seconding the factious and mutinous spirit of the Abolition Party in Kansas, who, repudiating the elections and action of the Territorial Legislature, are seeking to erect Kansas into a non-slaveholding State, and to secure her admission into the Union as such.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE MISSOURIANS.

It is not necessary for me to vindicate the State of Missouri from the grossly insulting and false imputations made against a respectable portion of her citizens. That is triumphantly proclaimed by the history of the events to which I have alluded. But in a more important respect, the attitude of the Missourians, who are thus branded, challenges the support and sympathy of Georgia and the slaveholding States, as well as of the friends of the Constitution, in every quarter of the Union. It is natural that she should be peculiarly sensitive as to the character of the domestic institutions of Kansas. Though she ought not (as she has not) illegally to interfere with the affairs of Kansas, yet she cannot be expected to stand as a tame spectator of the extraordinary efforts from the East to abolitionize that Territory. Why are Vermont and her colaborers in the non-slaveholding States, silent in reference to such movements as that of the Massachusetts Aid Society? Though many hundred miles distant from Kansas, they seek to control her destiny by pouring into her borders their hordes of hired emigrants, and it is all considered legitimate and right, but when the people of Missouri, just on the border of the scene of action, having the most vital interest in the subject, indicate solicitude to protect the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas against these Eastern intruders, and to vindicate, as a matter of self-preservation, the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, they are gravely charged, by solemn legislative resolves, with "unlawful invasion, and illegal and forcible violation of the rights of the elective franchise." I will not trust myself to use the language which would appropriately characterize such unjust and officious intermeddling.

If we look at the geographical position of Missouri, we not only find a justification of the solicitude of her citizens, relative to this vital controversy, but that its final settlement must affect all the slaveholding States. The institution of Slavery exists in Missouri; but she is now flanked on two sides by non-slaveholding States—Iowa on the north and Illinois on the east. What will be her condition, if Kansas, on her west, shall also become a non-slaveholding State? Warned upon by Abolitionists, on the one hand, and practically denied the provisions of the fugitive-slave law on the other, her slaves will be valueless, and the institution crushed out within her borders. It will require but a few years for this consummation by which the disparity between the relative strength of the two great sections in the Federal Government will be permanently increased, the South made weaker and the North stronger. Hence the importance not only to the South but to the entire Union that the legitimate operation of the Kansas act should not be thwarted by external influences from any quarter. It opens the Territory to all the citizens of the United States; secures to them the right of self-government, and to adopt or reject Slavery in the formation of their State Constitution. While, therefore, the South will not interfere improperly, and is prepared to acquiesce in the final decision of the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas on the subject of Slavery, they will not tolerate fanatical efforts to mould its institutions, and will and ought to rally to the support of the people of Missouri in protecting them in the free and unrestrained exercise of their rights under the law of their Territorial organization. If you think proper to make any response to the resolutions of Vermont, this should be distinctly announced without the fervor of passion, but with the firmness and dignity of unalterable purpose.

SERMONIZING DOCTRINE OF THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The doctrines of political principle involved in the preamble and resolutions under consideration are as erroneous as their allegations of fact are untrue. They take it for granted that Congress may rightfully take jurisdiction of the question of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and is bound so to exercise it as to exclude therefrom citizens of the slaveholding States with their property. No such authority is found in the Constitution; it is wholly at war with the theory of our system of government; it ignores the sovereignty and equality of the States. To these doctrines Georgia can never subscribe. Their practical enforcement will lead to dissolution if resisted; and if submitted to, to the degradation of one-half of the members of the Federal Union. It were easy, if necessary, to demonstrate the fallacy of these doctrines; but it is idle to reason with fanaticism, and sound constitutional men everywhere are already convinced. Let us await the future in dignified patience, but resolved to meet aggression as becomes freemen. I should not have indulged in such elaborate comment upon the preamble and resolutions of Vermont, but for the fact that existing circumstances give them a point and significance which it is impossible to disregard. It is obvious that the fate of Kansas is the paramount question of the day, and that upon its satisfactory adjustment is probably suspended the safety of the Slaveholding States and the continuance of the Federal Union.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—ACTION RECOMMENDED.

But it is in vain to expect that our assailants will voluntarily relent their purpose or relax their efforts for our destruction. They will either conquer the friends of the Constitution and the Union, or they must be conquered. In the latter result the rights of the South will be maintained; but in the event of the former, the South must take care of herself. Such is the awful issue which is now distinctly presented to the country. Whilst you should studiously avoid all rashness, either in expression or action, you will be disloyal to the great first law of self-protection if you should fail to adopt such measures of legislation as may be best calculated to avert impending calamities if they may be, and if not, to protect the State against their ruinous consequences. Georgia took her position upon this momentous issue in her convention of 1850. In the fourth resolution adopted by that body, she solemnly announced that she would "resist, even (as a last resort) to the disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union," the acts of aggression therein enumerated. But the Convention did not designate the time and mode of resistance, but left it for a future Convention to determine. But such a Convention cannot be assembled without a legislative authority. I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my message to the General Assembly at the commencement of your session, that a general act authorizing the Governor upon the event of any of the contingencies specified in the minutes of the Convention of 1850, to call a convention to consider and determine the time and mode of assistance, thereby contemplated. Should such contingency never arise, the Legislature can do no harm; if it should, it will be notice in advance to our assailants; it will throw upon them the responsibility of consequences, and justify the State in the estimation of mankind. The signs of the times are portentous; it rests with you calmly and firmly to place the State in the best attitude to breast the swelling storm. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

EXCITEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—HIGHFALUTIN RESOLUTIONS—VERMONT TO BE SWAMPED.

There was much high feeling and indignation in the House upon the reading of the Vermont resolutions. Every man expressed the utmost contempt and loathing for this string of insulting falsehoods and for their authors. The only point upon which they were not agreed was what disposition should be made of them.

Mr. LEWIS, of Green, moved to refer them to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. JONES, of Morgan, opposed, and offered a resolution that the Governor transmit to the Governor of Vermont, with the request to lay the same before the Legislature of said State, the resolves of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and to enclose within the same a leaden bullet.

Mr. TERRUNE said he would go for that if they would send powder with it.

Mr. JONES—And a coil of rope.

Mr. TERRUNE—"Hanging is too good for traitors." He was opposed to referring these resolutions to the Committee on the State of the Republic. Words were useless. The time for action had come. He, for one, was prepared to act, and he hoped they would not be bound in the form of a Committee.

Mr. CROOK, Chairman of the Committee, assured the gentleman from Floyd that the Committee had as much contempt for these things as he, and that some active indication of that would be recommended by them.

Mr. SMITH, of Union, offered the following resolutions, the reading of which was received with applause by the House:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and is hereby requested to transmit the Vermont Resolutions forthwith to the deep, dark and fetid sink of social and political iniquity from whence they emanated, with the following unequivocal declaration inscribed thereon:

Resolved, That Georgia, standing on her constitutional palladium, heeds not the maniac ravings of hell-born fanaticism, nor stoops from her lofty position to hold terms with perjured traitors.

After some further discussion, the motion to refer prevailed. A motion was then made to print five hundred copies of the Governor's Message, (accompanying these resolutions,) and Vermont resolves. The House would not for a moment entertain the idea of printing these insults, but after some further debate one hundred copies of the Message were ordered to be printed,

In the Senate, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That his Excellency President PIERCE be requested to employ a sufficient number of able-bodied Irishmen to proceed to the State of Vermont, and to dig a ditch around the limits of the same, and to float "the thing" into the Atlantic.

Yale College Matters——The Beethoven Trouble stated in Other Language.

YALE COLLEGE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day a statement of the demise of the Beethoven Society. Being a member of that time-honored institution, I take the liberty of protesting against thus summarily putting it out of existence. In the first place, Beethoven has *not* "dishanded, departed and died." I am not aware that it is necessary to the existence of a musical society in College that it should perform at chapel services. We have here another similar society for the cultivation of *instrumental* music, comprising all sorts of instruments, drum, fife, flutes, violins, &c., but I have yet to learn that it is necessary for this society to take a part in the evening religious services in order to manifest its vitality. That Beethoven has ceased to sing for the edification of the public is true, but the statements in your paper are calculated to give a wrong impression as to the reasons thereof.

The *facts* in the case are these. The Faculty became disgusted at the crowds which were attracted to the Chapel to hear the anthems sung on those "Summer Sabbath evenings," probably thinking that those "dimple-faced tutors," as well as some of the students, were guilty of taking observations on the countenances of the "young maiden beauties of the Elm City," to the serious detriment of their devotions. So about the middle of last term they forbade our singing anthems any more, and reduced us to the necessity of contenting ourselves, as best we might, with common every-day sort of music. Now for the interludes. We are for the first time made aware, through the columns of your paper, that our organist has been in the habit of treating us to "*Coka chee lunk*" and "nigger" melodies between the stanzas of our evening hymns. Having sung in Beethoven for some length of time, and being endowed with an amount of musical talent, sufficient under ordinary circumstances to distinguish a "nigger" melody from some other forms of musical composition, I beg leave to say that no such interludes have ever been played. Our organist, carried away by his enthusiasm, may sometimes have given us a slight specimen of music, which one, who was on the look-out for the *slightest* impropriety, might say was not to be found in the usual collections of sacred harmony, but they were always of a select character, and *could* not be said to be any more improper than those which are played in many of your New-York churches. He was remonstrated with by the Faculty, and took occasion to profit by the hint; his taste did *not* "grow upon him," as your informant states, but he brought his performances down nearer to the Faculty's standard, though it seems that the very perceptible change didn't satisfy them, for at the end of last term came "the act for the suppression" of interludes. Beethoven finding its anthems and interludes gone, and an evident non-appreciation, on the part of the Faculty, of its musical efforts this term, determined no longer to do the Chapel singing, and withdrew, not from "foolish disgust," but because they did not wish that the previous reputation of the Society should be destroyed by a meagre, miserable apology for good music. These statements seemed called for in justice to the excellent organist of the Society for the past two or three years, and also in justice to the Society itself, and if your "numerous Yalensian readers" have any sort of interest in the matter, which you seem to think highly probable, they will undoubtedly be gratified to know the actual state of the case. BEETHOVEN.

The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* says a son of HORATIO AMES, manufacturer at Falls Village, a few days since attempted to take the life of his father. He fired at him one barrel of his revolver, but missed his aim; and snapped a second, which failed to go off. Before he could fire another, his father wrested the pistol from him. He pointed to the place where the ball had struck, and expressed a wish that it had gone through his father's black heart. After the occurrence, the father gave the son $100 to clear out, and $50 for his revolver.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Judge Bogart Tried for Taking Straw Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

In this Court yesterday, Judge Bogart was placed upon trial on a charge of accepting spurious or what is technically known as "straw bail." He was prosecuted by the District-Attorney, on behalf of the people, and defended by Ex-Judge Bebee and Mr. H. L. Clinton. The Court Room was crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested.

The charge which was made against him resolved itself into this: that on July 28, 1855, he admitted to bail, without complying with the regulations of the Statute, a man charged with felony, known as William Lamb, *alias* William Nambe, *alias* William Lawson. This man of three names, was charged with felony—the picking of a pocket—and other offences, and had two commitments issued against him, one signed by Recorder Smith, and issued from the Court of General Sessions; the other issued by Judge Bogart himself. But the cream of the alleged offence lay in this, that at the time of the tendering of this bail on the second indictment, Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, was confined in the Tombs on an arrest upon the previous indictment, signed by the Recorder, and that Judge Bogart, in receiving bail upon the second indictment, set him at liberty altogether. Moreover it was charged, and acknowledged by the counsel for the defence, that the person who became bail for Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, was a man of straw, an effigy, a mere myth; or, if he lived anywhere, he lived at Cincinnati, for he called and signed himself Porkouski. Where could a man with such a name reside if not at Cincinnati? The District-Attorney remarked that he Anglicised or italicised a Polish name, but our reporter maintains that he was but a Cockney Pole, and that his place of residence was Porkopelle. At any rate Judge Bogart, after swearing him, and asking him the usual questions, which, according to the evidence, he seems to have answered satisfactorily—at least to the Judge—took his bail without sending forth to make inquiry into the truth of his representations, and without giving notice, as the statute required, to the District-Attorney. The consequence is that Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, goes at liberty, and his place knows him no more. The police know him no more. He bids farewell to New-York, and casts no "longing, lingering look behind." And as for the gentleman who became his bail,—why Porkouski has gone to Porkopolis, but has left his name out of the Directory. He cannot be found. But the Grand Jury find an indictment against Judge Bogart for taking bail, in the language of the statute, maliciously, dishonestly and corruptly.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case to the Jury, stated the charge, substantially as above, and then proceeded to call witnesses as follows:

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John S. Magnus examined by the District-Attorney—I was present on July 28, 1855, when Justice Bogart, acting as Police Justice, bailed Wm. Nambe; it was about eleven o'clock in the morning; the bail was taken in the large room; the Justice requested me to write out the bonds; the prisoner was not there; the man who offered bail was there; there were two commitments; one was Judge Bogart's, the other was Recorder Smith's; the prisoner was sent for, but I did not see him; the man who offered bail was sworn to answer such questions as might be put to him touching his property; he was asked by Judge Bogart for his references; he said he was acquainted with Alderman Francis of the Tenth Ward; there was no counsel representing the prisoner that I knew; I was not there when application for bail was made; I do not know what occurred before I was sent for.

Cross-examined by ex-Judge Bebee—I am now an Attorney and Counselor in this City; I have been a policeman in the Sixth Ward; I have been attached to the Police about 16 years; I have known Justice Bogart about 25 years; I have been intimate with him nearly all that time; Justice Bogart at the time referred to was attached to the Tombs Police Court; the business there is very large; the magistrates have a crowd around them nearly all the time; they have to use rapid dispatch; I have often written there for the Justices; I wrote for them almost every day; there was nothing singular in Justice Bogart's asking me to fill up those bonds; I saw as much of the man who offered bail as Justice Bogart did; he looked like a gentleman; I had never seen him before; I have been very intimate with the criminal business of this City; I know the sort of men who become straw bail; I never saw this man before; they are sometimes very short of clerks at the Tombs Court, and there is nothing unusual for others, like myself, to write there; it is not an unusual thing for magistrates at the Tombs to take bail for persons committed at the Court of General Sessions; in the manner in which the bail was taken there was nothing, in my mind, the least suspicious.

Robert H. Johnson, examined by the District-Attorney: I have been a Police Clerk for six years; I have generally acted at the Tombs; Justice Bogart has been four years in office; the Clerks at the Tombs were Mr. Nesbitt and sometimes myself; I was shown the recognizance in question, by Justice Bogart; he said he had taken it in a case where the party had been committed by Recorder Smith, but he thought he had the right to take the bail; I told him I thought he had no right to take it, unless he had a notice from the District-Attorney; I do not recollect any further conversation, except that I told him the prisoner was known to be a notorious pickpocket, and that he should be cautious; it is the general custom for Police Justices, in taking bail for indictments, to consult the committing officer, or the District-Attorney.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Bebee—Officer Patterson used to take down examinations at the Tombs Court, in the place of the regular clerks; I did not see the party who offered bail in this case; frequently examinations are going on in two or three rooms at once.

James Nesbitt, examined by the District Attorney—I was a police clerk at the Tombs last Summer; I had no conversation with Judge Bogart on the subject of bailing Nambe; I was not present at the time.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Bebee—It often happens that the clerks are called away on business, and that officers are required to write bonds for them; I have known a counsel fill up a bond himself; it would not be unusual for Mr. Magnus to fill up a bond, as he did in this instance.

Francis Spicer, examined by the District-Attorney—I was attached to the District Attorney's office during last Summer; I went to No. 278 Houston-street, to search for Mr. Porkouski, the bail in this case.

Ex-Judge Bebee objected to this testimony, and was replied to by the District-Attorney. Mr. Bebee spoke at length and emphatically. He argued that it was already shown that Judge Bogart had used all the necessary caution in accepting bail, and that he was not obliged to send to his whereabouts and make question of his respectability.

The Court ruled in favor of the District-Attorney.

Examination resumed—I did not find Porkouski, or any person of a similar name; neither at No. 278 Houston-street, nor anywhere in the neighborhood; I could not find that he had ever lived there.

Ex-Judge Bebee said that the defence had also made strenuous exertions to find Porkouski, and had failed. He was willing to admit that he was not what he represented himself. He was also willing to admit that the party had been bailed without notice to the District-Attorney, and that the Court of Sessions had adjourned at the time bail was taken.

Officer Spicer, re-called by Mr. Clinton—When I have arrested parties on bench warrants from the Court of Sessions, I have often taken them before a Police Magistrate after the Court of Sessions had adjourned.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

James Martin, examined by Mr. Clinton—Judge Bogart called on me and told me to use all exertions to have Nambe re-arrested, and if he was re-arrested, he would give a reward.

Ralph Patterson, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am attached to the Tombs Police Court; I remember the bail being taken in this case; I was present when one of the affidavits was taken; I saw the man who was bailed; I tried to find him, at Judge Bogart's direction; the Judge told me to look out for him and arrest him; this was about five days after bail was taken.

By District Attorney—I was not told to look after Porkouski.

By Mr. Clinton—It is very common at that Court for the Magistrates to be so much engaged that three or four clerks and police officers have to write down for them; it is a common thing for the sitting magistrate to have examinations going on in one room, while he has to go to and fro into other rooms to answer questions.

Stuart J. Smith, examined by Mr. Clinton: I have been a Police Officer for eight years: I was at the Tombs' Court last Summer; after the bail was taken in this case Judge Bogart gave me orders to re-arrest the man Nambe; I was Sergeant of a Police squad, and he told me to instruct my men to arrest him.

The evidence for both sides was here closed. After some consultation it was arranged that Mr. Clinton's address to the Jury, on behalf of the defendant, should take place this morning at the opening of the Court. The Court then adjourned.

☞ A London cabman lately prosecuted FANNY KEMBLE for neglecting to pay eight-pence, his proper fare, for carrying her with a lot of bandboxes across the city. The Justice ordered her to pay up the 8d., also 2s. for posts, and 2s. 6d. for the cabman's loss of time. *Item.*—We want cheap cabs again in the City—carriages that we can hire for five minutes without paying a dollar for it.

Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday. Present, Messrs. VREELANDER in the Chair, CUMMINGS, KELLY, KENNEDY, MORGAN, GARRIGUE and PURDAY.

CHARGE OF GROSS CRUELTY.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke warmly respecting a case of alleged cruelty which had occurred on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.* It was charged against Capt. PORTER, the commander, that he had never been below during a voyage of seven weeks. The passengers had been sick, and seven of them had died. Sixteen were put ashore on Staten Island. Certain letters from passengers were read. The worthy Commissioner said he had never seen anything like the condition of the people as they landed from the ship. There was something in this complaint; it was no ordinary matter. The surgeon of the ship was stricken down with disease, and the Captain trusted to the mate attending to the passengers. He regretted that the surgeon was ill at Quarantine, and would leave it to him on his recovery to act as umpire; even then he believed that to fine a Captain $50 would not be half so efficient as the publicity of such an investigation through the Press.

Mr. PURDY said the Board had no authority to investigate this matter—it ought to be left to the Civil Courts.

Mr. KELLY wished to offer a resolution involving an inquiry before a Committee.

To Mr. KELLY'S proposal Mr. KENNEDY very warmly objected. He would not have this matter smothered, and was determined to follow this matter up, even if he acted singly.

Ultimately, the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Number of aliens arrived to Jan. 29	1,732
Number of aliens since to Feb. 6	618
Total	2,350

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	$63,031 07
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 6	8,051 54
Total	$54,983 53
Disbursements	$23,178 65
Overdraft Feb. 6	$78,162 18

The Disputed Judgeship.

The recent decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court, in favor of Mr. PEABODY, thereby superseding the claims both of Judge COWLES and Mr. DAVIES, is exercising the lawyers considerably. Nothing has recently occurred which has created such excitement among the members of the bar. The general feeling is one of objection—to use a mild term—to what they consider a very high-handed proceeding.

Found—The Northeast Passage.

This morning, at ten minutes past 7, four of the Blackwell's Island prisoners discovered the Northeast passage from that place to the Long Island shore, opposite. The ice is frozen fast to each shore, and quite solid all the way across, stretching for about half a mile down the river. When last seen they were faithfully pushing their discoveries into the interior.

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at their office, No. 15 Centre-street, Dr. JNO. H. GRISCOM, Chairman. Present—James H. Titus, Richard Reed, Stephen Cutter, Henry P. Marshall, Henry A. Oakley, Charles Partridge, and James C. Holden.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showed the contributions of the last few months were not commensurate with the benevolent purposes of the Association, and were inadequate to meet the multiplied necessities of those who daily ask aid and help. Various plans were suggested, by which their objects, aims, and operations may be brought more fully and familiarly before the public, so as to secure increased permanent patronage and support.

The diaries of the discharged convict and detention Committees exhibited the following amount of practical work done: 250 persons visited in our City Prisons; those without money or friends were spoken with; of this number, 126 complaints carefully investigated; 30 of same under their advice were abandoned; 84 men and boys discharged from custody on their recommendation; 32 discharged convicts were assisted with money; 15 men and boys had a supply of suitable clothing; 9 persons were by them introduced to places of work; 18 received Bibles and other useful books and publications.

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited in behalf of this very unfortunate class who are daily leaving our prisons, and may by timely help be saved a repetition of wrong and crime. Contributions forwarded to HENRY A. OAKLEY, Treasurer, No. 66 Wall-street, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Monthly Meeting of the Historical Society—Lecture on Egbert Benson.

The monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday night, at the University. In the absence of LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., the President, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, the First Vice-President, took the chair.

The preliminary business having been transacted, Mr. MOORE, the librarian, read a list of donations made to the Society since the last meeting. Mr. BANCROFT had sent a letter, which had come into his possession, written by THEODORIC BLAND to THOMAS JEFFERSON, relative to ARNOLD'S treason. A collection of manuscripts on the subject of difficulties in the early settlement of Rensselaerwick in this State, was presented by Mr. VAN ZANDT. The discovery of an original letter of OLIVER CROMWELL, relative to the choosing of Juries, was also announced to the meeting.

Mr. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, the son of the renowned PETER VAN SCHAACK, then proceeded to read an interesting paper on "The Life and Times of Egbert Benson," who, as is well-known, was a prominent Committee-man of the Revolutionary War, the first Attorney-General of this State, being appointed in 1777; he was chosen to the First Congress of the Federal Constitution; in 1804 he was chosen Judge of the Superior Court; he was one of the Commissioners for holding treaties with the Indians, and held other important public offices.

His friendship with JOHN JAY, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and PETER VAN SCHAACK, was enlarged upon. It had become matter of history. Are there such worthies now? Happy would this City be if she could give an affirmative reply!

The learning, the wit, the eccentricity, the good fellowship, and numerous amiable qualities of Judge BENSON, were dwelt upon by Mr. VAN SCHAACK with an eloquence that his audience recognized by frequent plaudits, and with a zeal that proved how truly his heart went with his subject. In 1825, the Judge wrote a remarkable article in the Albany *Argus*, against the discharge of juries so readily, because they could not agree. He thought that legislative interference was called for. It was then growing, and it has now grown to be one of the most formidable obstacles to the administration of justice.

The lecturer concluded by reading a laudatory obituary notice, written for the New-York *American*, in 1832,—the date of Judge BENSON'S death,—by CHARLES KING, now President of Columbia College.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. DE PEYSTER, in a neat speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. VAN SCHAACK, which was accorded by acclamation.

Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, of London, the author of *Friends in Council, Essays Written in the Intervals of Business, &c., &c.*, is elected a member of this Society.

Trial Trip of the Fulton.

The U. S. mail steamer *Fulton*, of the New-York and Havre line, left on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, on her trial trip, from the East River to the point of the Hook. She was compelled to make her way through fields of floating ice, both the upper and lower bay being almost closed with ice of great thickness. Her performance was most satisfactory, her engines working with perfect regularity, driving the vessel through the opposing masses with a regularity and speed most gratifying to those on board.

The *Fulton* is of the same size as the *Arago*, with double oscillating engines of equal power. She will take her place in the line, leaving here on the 9th inst., under the command of Capt. J. WOTTEN.

The Board of Councilmen.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. No business, properly so called, was transacted, owing to the proceedings relative to the recent death of Councilman ROBERT S. DIXON.

On the calling of the Board to order, shortly after the appointed hour of meeting, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Councilman JACOB L. SMITH, Second District, then rose and said: "In regard to our late member, ROBERT S. DIXON, whose death, by a fatal casualty, it is my painful duty to inform this Board of, it is a duty incumbent on every one of our Board to have some reference. Mr. DIXON has been connected with this Board but a very short time, and it now appears we lose him at the opening of his career of utility. By some mismanagement in regard to running to a fire, he was injured, and now his life has been lost from the results of that injury. As a private citizen he has been liked by all that knew him. As a councilman he was beloved of his constituency, and as a fireman he was respected and esteemed by all his fellows. In consideration, therefore, of the painful circumstances of his death, and of his official character, I feel it a duty to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, ROBERT S. DIXON, late a member of this Board, was injured on the 25th of December last, while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, he being a foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 19, by a collision with the apparatus of Engine Company No. 39, and subsequent, to over a month of severe suffering, which he bore with a Christian-like fortitude in the hope of a blessed hereafter, until death finally released him from his excruciating agony; and

Whereas, on the decease of the lamented Councilman of the Twenty-fourth District, this Board sensibly realize the loss of one universally esteemed by his associates in political life, and who from his amiable character and noble deportment, had gathered around him a large circle of admiring friends who equally mourn the loss of their companion thus cut down in the spring-time of life, sacrificed in that noble cause which is the admiration of all, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the late member, ROBERT S. DIXON, this Board in particular, and the Common Council generally, do most painfully realize the loss which has fallen on the family of the deceased, and they mingle their sympathies with them in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That, in consideration of our respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Board of Councilmen will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and cause the Chamber of the Board to be draped in black, and the City flag to be displayed at half-mast during the day of the funeral; and that a Committee of five be now appointed to make the necessary preparations therefor, and that the Board of Aldermen be requested to appoint a like Committee for the same purpose.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Councilmen attend the funeral of the deceased in a body with their staves of office.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor and various heads of departments be invited to join with the Common Council in paying the last tribute of respect to the late ROBERT S. DIXON, Esq.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Councilman JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Seventeenth District, seconded the resolutions. He said: In rising to second the adoption of the preamble and resolutions I will ask the indulgence of the Board to make a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Although I was personally known to deceased, it was only last Summer that I became on more intimate terms. His then had occasion to make application for assistance for a brother fireman, who, if I remember aright, met with an accident similar to that which has caused the end of his life. I saw then and afterwards that there were decision and energy of purpose in his character, which I have no doubt time would have developed, had his life been spared, to have made him an acquisition to, as well as a useful member of, this Board. But such is the uncertainty of human life; he is called to render an account of his sojourn on earth. I trust that we who are left, in possession of health and strength, to pursue our daily vocations as citizens, will not be unmindful that the power that grants this blessing—that the same power will require of us a strict account of our stewardship.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the Chair appointed Councilmen Jacob L. SMITH, (2,) JOHN KENNARD, (21,) ALEX. HEMPHILL, (22,) C. S. COOPER, (23,) and JOHN G. BRADLEY, as the Committee to carry out the purpose of the resolution. To them was appropriated $250 for necessary expenses.

A motion was then made to adjourn to Saturday evening next, the funeral to take place on Friday, but it being intimated that the Board would of necessity adjourn to that evening should a quorum not be present:

Councilman GRAY rose and said: I now make a motion to adjourn. I think, Sir, that it is due to ourselves, to the memory of the deceased, and to his constituents, that having lost by death a member of the Board, as a mark of respect to him, them and ourselves, the Board cease this meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. President ANDREW H. GREEN in the Chair. The business of the evening consisted mainly in the appropriation of moneys.

The Finance Committee presented a report and resolution, which were adopted, to the purpose of notifying Comptroller Flagg that the sum of $125,000 loaned to the Board by the direction of the Common Council, and proposed by him to be deducted from the appropriation of the present year, would be insisted on by the Board. The want of the money is attributed to the Comptroller, he not having included it in the tax levy.

The Committee on Evening Schools asked for and obtained an appropriation of $15,000 to meet the amount of salaries of teachers and incidental expenses of the schools for the term to end March next. Five thousand dollars was then appropriated for the support of the Normal School, as also $12,000 for the purchase of school-books and supplies for the Ward Schools. On recommendation of the Finance Committee, the following sums were also appropriated: For the payment of salaries of teachers, $40,000; incidental expenses of Ward Schools, $10,000; salaries of Clerks, City Superintendent, &c., $10,000; rent, $2,645 25; and $5,000 for incidental expenses of the Board for the month of January.

The Board then adjourned.

The Lecture that Didn't Come off.

A lecture on the Irish Rebellion was advertised to take place at the Tabernacle last night. There being only five persons present, the lecturer, Mr. JOHSON, of London, was not encouraged to appear, and no lecture took place. Two other lectures of the series are advertised, which will probably be deferred indefinitely.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 17 to 25.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 28, 18, 23, 33, 59, 6, 48, 147, 59 to 62, 64 to 67, 70 to 80.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 264, 330, 135, 166, 182, 2,023, 2,034, 101, 197, 183, 187, 187½, 180, 1,280, 42½, 79, 100, 191, 6, 278, 289, 163, 209, 290.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 160, 162, 173, 178, 218, 222, 243, 248, 254, 257, 264, 265, 266, 268. *Part II.*—Nos. 86, 126, 195, 39, 89, 90, 197, 202, 210, 211, 214, 227, 238, 242, 274.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 222, 455, 209, 576, 589, 590, 592, 599, 306, 398, 551, 475, 663, 608, 609, 610, 574, 453, 77, 611 to 618, 620, 622, 628, 624.

SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after Monday next,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... City and vicinity for One Shilling a ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ...

WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... at Three Dollars a year.

WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Clubs for Twenty Dollars, to one ...

CALIFORNIA is published on ... Mail steamer. Price, 12½ ... for single Copies.

... has a regular circulation of near... as a medium for business and gen... not surpassed by any City journal. ... Cash in Advance.

... No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Congress did very little business yesterday. ..., after some debate, made an ... that the poor of Washington, af... resolution, calling for the journal ... Building Board, was taken up. ... three viva voce votes were taken ..., without result.

In the State Senate yesterday, notice ... given of bills to establish a General Prac... of the Supreme Court; to appro... the State tax to the support ...; to authorize children born ... countries of American parents, to ..., and to provide for the ... children on Randall's ... A bill was passed to amend the ... of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. ... was had on the bill to prohibit ... Queens County. In the Assembly, ... were presented for a reorgani... of the Board of Emigration Commis... A favorable report was made on the ... provide against the erecting of unsafe ... in this City, and also on the bill to ... charter of the New-York College of ...

The *Pacific*, now several days over-due, ... been heard from at 2½ o'clock this ... The Sandy Hook Telegraph Line, ... late hour last night, reported that there ... sign of her. The *Persia* is also now ...

Difficulties with Central America.

... trial of the indictments against JOSEPH ... and others, acting on behalf of the ... Transit Company, charged with ob... the execution of the laws of the United ... will serve to test the legality of the pro... of the Government in the seizure of ... *Northern Light*, and in the detention of ... belonging to the Company. It re... to be judicially decided what are the ... of the powers of the Government to ... against presumed violations of the neu... laws.

It is stated that Mr. WHITE is now in Wash..., endeavoring to ascertain how far the ... are prepared to go. The damage ... sustained by the Company, in conse... of the extraordinary course adopted ... their vessels, exceeds twenty thousand ..., and a settled persistence in such measures as searching the steamers for suspected ..., anchoring armed vessels across their ..., and firing across their course when in ..., can have but one result—of breaking up ... great commercial enterprise in which the ... is engaged.

How far any free government has the right to prevent the expatriation of its citizens for any ... is a very grave question. No country ... has acquired a name in history has ... able to effectually prohibit its subjects from ... part in the quarrels of their neighbors. ... every European war, brigades and regiments ... mercenaries have been found employed be... to nations not engaged in the conflict. ... British Government has been compelled ... permit the practice of fillibusterism in near... all the wars of the Continent. It has not ... able, or it has not chosen, to prevent the ... and fitting out of ships in its ports for ... use of the belligerents. How much less, ..., can it be supposed that the Government ... Union, whose powers are so much more ..., can restrain its citizens from peaceably ... without arms and without military ..., even though it be known that ... object is to take part in the civil broils of ... and distant country?

It is reported that the contingency may be ... to the Law Department of the Gov... of allowing the Nicaragua steamers to ... with whatever passengers may choose to ... them, or of taking and keeping posses... of them, subject to the legal reclamations ... owners. We may look, therefore, for ... exciting ocean race, or a running engage..., when next a revenue cutter is ordered to ... into dock one of these vessels.

... political question which the Gov... has raised against the Company, it ... to have been practically decided against ... The Transit Company has recog... WALKER's Government, the United States ... sought to ignore its existence. WALKER ... his administration have become fixed facts, ... the Secretary of State's labored demon... that politically and diplomatically they ... three months ago, has ... published just in time to vindicate the ... truth of history by its glaring contrast with es... tablished facts. We presume that the necessary ... directions will soon be given for opening in due ... form relations with the only actual authority ... can claim existence in Nicaragua *de ... de facto*.

... the political affairs of Central ... attain that condition of un... and stability which alone justifies ... enterprises of public improvement, the ... work of the Ship Canal will ... be resumed. There are some facts ... with that undertaking not hitherto ..., but which are of high interest as ... the feasibility of the work. We are ... informed that a contract for the construction of ... the canal from Lake to Union was four or five ... years ago definitely ... between parties in ... Great Britain, which was defeated and broken up by the opposition of the British Government. The most thorough surveys had been made under the direction of Col. CHILDS, upon which careful estimates were made, showing that the entire cost of the work for vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water would not exceed $31,000,000. From Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic it was proposed to employ slack-water navigation, perfected by locks and dams. From Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific the greatest elevation to be overcome was fifty-one feet, which would be cut through, thus dispensing with locks on that side. It was estimated that the most frequent lockages required by the most active commerce, would not reduce the surface of the Lake more than three-quarters of an inch at any time. These and other facts will become vitally interesting when the capacity of the country for improvement shall have become developed by the genius and energy of an Anglo-American population.

Another English Statesman Gone.

It is but a few months since we announced the death of Sir ROBERT INGLIS, one of the few remaining old pillars of Protestantism as established by law in England, and of other time-worn institutions of the same class. The *Arabia* brought us the account of the fall of yet another prop. As the University of Oxford had lost its INGLIS, so Cambridge in sympathetic condolement loses its GOULBOURN. They were both men of great similarity of character, and of the same stamp, to a certain degree, of mind. Inflexible in maintenance of everything which had the virtue of age, and strong in the belief that every concession, even where from expediency conceded, was but a step in England's steady decline, he bore precisely the relation to Cambridge University that Sir ROBERT INGLIS did to Oxford. The greater liberality of opinion in Cambridge made him somewhat less severe in his orthodoxy and his steady adherence to existing abuse, than Sir ROBERT INGLIS; but it was a mere comparative moderation, and perhaps owed its existence less even to these motives we have mentioned than to his absolute subjection to the influence of Sir ROBERT PEEL, with whom he was on terms of the most cordial intimacy during his whole political career.

His Parliamentary career, with the exception of that of the present Premier of England, and perhaps one or two others, exceeded in duration that of any member of the House of Commons. In 1807, while he was still a student at the University of Cambridge, where in the year following he graduated with great distinction, he was elected member for Horsham, one of the small corrupt boroughs of twenty or thirty electors, which existed in those unreformed days. In 1810, but three years after his entrance on political life, he had so distinguished himself in debate in the House, especially on all questions relating to currency, that the Duke of PORTLAND, then at the head of the Government, nominated him Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, an appointment which he maintained under the administration of his successor, Mr. SPENCER PERCEVAL, whose governmental reign was brought, by assassination, to so premature a close. From this period he continued in this office and the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies, down to 1821, when he was nominated Chief Secretary for Ireland, by Lord LIVERPOOL. This post he continued to to occupy during the several Governments of Lord LIVERPOOL, Lord GODERICH, GEORGE CANNING and the Duke of WELLINGTON, for seven years, a longer period than it has ever been held by any statesman—it being, of late years, the most thorny position under the British Crown. In 1828 he was raised by the Duke to the important post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he held to 1830, thus continuing uninterruptedly in office for twenty years.

The Reform measure worked, however, a wondrous change in the position of politics and parties, and gave to the Whigs, so long wandering in the wilderness of unofficial life, an entrance to the promised land. With its advent, however, there came a reaction among many conetitnencies, and, among others, that of the University of Cambridge, then represented by the present Earl of BURLINGTON, and Lord PALMERSTON, the present premier. In 1831, Mr. GOULBOURN and Mr. YATES PEEL, brother of Sir ROBERT PEEL, were started in opposition to the then members, and succeeded in defeating them. From that hour Mr. GOULBOURN held the same position to Cambridge that Sir ROBERT INGLIS did to Oxford, tempered, however, by the more conciliatory and progressive tone of Cambridge. In 1839, on the retirement of Mr. ABERCROMBY, he was started by the Tories, then in opposition, for Speaker, in opposition to Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, the present occupant of that office, and was defeated by 18 votes; but, on the accession of the Party, in 1841, he found consolation in the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he held to 1846, taking an active part with Sir ROBERT PEEL in the carriage of the great measure of Free Trade. Upon the retirement of that statesman, Mr. GOULBOURN took leave of official life, and declined on the formation of the Coalition Government, in 1846, to hold any appointment.

Though not in office however, he continued ... and direct the brilliant band of young ... statesmen who inherited the doctrines of PEEL, and at all the select meetings ... political dinners of the party was a constant attendant, and his advice was always looked up to, and his admonitions obeyed in moments of difficulty. There was not one of the PEEL host, not even Lord ABERDEEN, whose opinion was more deferentially respected. The estimate which Sir ROBERT PEEL had formed of his ability and integrity found eloquent expression in his celebrated speech at the Mansion House, in 1851, and still more practical application in his selection of him as trustee under his will. He it was who gave away, some months since the daughter of Sir ROBERT to Mr. STONOR, a young Roman Catholic gentleman; and on the very day he was to have witnessed the marriage of the young Sir ROBERT he expired, after a few hours' illness, at his country seat in Surrey.

Mr. GOULBOURN was not, by any means, a brilliant orator; but as a sound and just administrative officer, he won high opinions. As a speaker, his elocution was singularly correct, and his voice of most melodious intonation, but the current, though of sweet sound and unfailing flow, lacked strength and depth. Though in principle a stern bigot, he was in private life a man of most sweet and simple manners, and of the most gentle and genial nature, and he will leave behind him a name to be remembered with kindness by many, and a still warmer feeling by some.

Queen Victoria Heterodox.

An article of ours which appeared some weeks since under this title appears, from our Colonial files, to have created quite a tumult in clerical and Church-established veins there, and is represented, by the Liverpool *European Times*, as having divided attention in England with the President's Message by the last mail. The article appeared to us a singularly inoffensive one. We happened to know, a week or so before it was known in England, that the Queen had conferred upon a sermon preached at Balmoral, by Rev. Mr. CAIRD, the compliment of a command of publication, which is usually deemed a special mark of approval of the lessons it inculcates and the docteines it holds. Then we stated our belief that the sermon would be found to inculcate the truest principles of practical Christianity and brotherly love, an opinion which its perusal since has fully confirmed. Of the many admirable domestic virtues of Queen VICTORIA, and of the spirit of humanity and sympathy which directed her dealings with all aronnd her person, in however lowly a place, we spoke in terms of respect and admiration; bnt we stated, and we repeat, that the disposition evinced by the Queen, under the influence of Prince ALBERT, to think more of practical Christianity, without regard to orthodoxy of doctrine, than of Church teachings, and adherence to Church articles and rubrics, had given much alarm to the High Church Party in England, and that her special selection of this sermon for approbation was another symptom of this disease. We stated, and we repeat, that Prince ALBERT is not a believer in the thirty-nine articles or in the doctrines of the Church, as by law established, though he may, in deference to his position, outwardly conform to her services; bnt that he is in belief a Unitarian, which we regard as but a kind of conciliatory compromise of Deism. And at the risk of creating still more intense tumult, we can inform our consternation-struck clerical friends that the disease of heterodoxy is not confined to Prince ALBERT, but extends to almost every guardian of the Established Church. Of the late Chancellors, who have special charge of the patronage of the Church and her interests, is it not patent to every one in England that both Lords LYNDHURST and BROUGHAM were Deists in belief. Nor is the present Chancellor one whit more orthodox, unless, since his elevation, he has put on a new faith with his dignity. Then the present Premier, Lord PALMERSTON, in whose hands are the appointment of Archbishops and Bishops, with that gallantry of bearing which scorns concealment or compromise, openly avows his disbelief in Churches, and that which is their great prop-stone—original sin. The only one of the present Cabinet of England who professes in private, belief in the doctrines of the Established Church, is Lord HARROWBY, and he has been specially introduced into the Cabinet to save it from a wholly heterodox reputation. Verily, sad days have fallen on that fine old English institution.

The Last News from Hayti.

The doubts we expressed as to the fall of his Imperial Majesty FAUSTIN the First of Hayti, have been justified by events; that sable potentate was reported to have been utterly overthrown, defeated by the Dominicans, deserted by his own subjects, and as a fugitive from the vengeance of the revolted Haytians. But only one of these disasters, it seems, had befallen him. He had, undoubtedly, been defeated by the Dominicans; but he had not lost his sceptre, nor doffed the imperial purple; and the few traitors in his army have been dealt with after a manner common to all Emperors, whether black or white. They have been shot in the most imperial manner; and His Majesty, who, at the last accounts, was at Cape Haytien, which was the Capital in the days of CHRISTOPHE, was preparing to return to his Palace at Port-au-Prince. There had been no revolution, and the defeat of the Imperial troops by the Dominicans will not disturb the existing state of affairs. Whatever may be the faults of SOULOUQUE, he is entitled to the credit of understanding the character of the people he has made himself the master of, and of being able to keep himself on the Throne he has won by his bravery, which is more than many white rulers of much higher pretensions have been able to do.

Beef, Mutton, Pork and the Snow.

Unless one of MERIAM's "great weather circles" brings a change soon, our good beef steaks will become wonderfully scarce just when we need them most. Yesterday's live stock market report gives only 1,112 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and the week before there were bnt 1,046. The total receipts for a week past were only 2,586, and for the preceding week 2,796, while the weekly average for 1855 was 3,225. And what makes the matter still worse now is, that the beeves offered are generally small and of inferior quality, such as can be *picked up* near the City. The Railroads are so blocked with snow, or so overladen with delayed freight, that western cattle dealers dare not venture starting their animals with present prospects. Some droves came in to-day which have been on the road from four to six weeks. Some of them have lost 20 to 30 per cent. of flesh.

Sheep are also scarce. We have but 7,005 this week, against an average of 10,940 for every week last year. There is, however, one resource left. Pork is daily growing cheaper and more plentiful. The continued cold facilitates the transportation of dead carcasses, which come in in almost incredible quantities, and whole armies of hogs pour in daily, while reports say that all these are but the first instalments of what are on the way. Well, according to the chemists, fatty matters are just the thing to furnish internal fuel for the system, and a whole carcass of nice fat pork can now be bought from 7½c. to 9c. per pound, according to the quality.

THE WEATHER QUITE AGREEABLE.

NOT SO TERRIBLY COLD AFTER ALL.

No Water Visible in the Sound.

A FLEET FROZEN UP.

GOING A FOOT TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Sandy Streets and Rocky Sidewalks.

HOMEOPATHY.

Getting to a Little Dose Convention on a Jersey Road.

If a stranger who did not know of the great snow-storm of the first week of January, were to visit New-York for the first time, he would conclude that our carriage ways were hewn out of solid and marvellously slippery rock, while the authorities were too lazy or too miserly to remove the knee-deep sand into which the wheels and hoofs had ground it. The dry, light-yellow sand looks very much like that which forms the Quogus or Rockaway beaches. But when a Jehu of unusual vigor hurls his team down the street, it flies off like fine dust in clouds. You dodge and wink and involuntarily suspect that you have ruined your eyes—but lo! it melts under the lids, and powdering your whiskers, compacts them into an icy breakwater against the weather.

There was a little thawing, mid-day yesterday, but the icicles pendant from our window-shades were longer at sunset than at noon.

But, dear innocent reader, unbutton your throat-muffler, and lay off your mittens. Bless you, this isn't cold weather. Just think what weather we had one year ago to-day, and you feel a glow of warmth diffused all over you, in comparison. One year ago Tuesday, a stage-driver froze to death on his box. One year ago to-day, a prisoner on his way from the County Jail to Court, Brooklyn, had his nose and fingers frozen. The fires that broke out proved serious because the water froze in the hose, Croton pipes split, gas froze up, railroad trains hauled off, ferry-boats froze in their slips, and the thermometer—that was worst of all—the thermometer went into a state of the lowest despondency.

In a Broadway window this morning marked 16° below zero by daylight.—Don't believe it? But so we find it recorded in the staidest daily of New-York City. And the country over, it was very much of the same order. Turning to our files, we find that on Feb. 7th of last year, the thermometer at

Poughkeepsie indicated the hour when our correspondents dated their dispatches....12° below zero.	Boston.....13° below zero.
Troy.....18° below zero.	Springfield...18° below zero.
Albany.....20° below zero.	Nowt field...35° below zero.
Utica.....24° below zero.	Woodstock, Vt. 30° b. zero.
Syracuse.....29° below zero.	White River Jnc. 29° b. zero.
Rochester..26° below zero	St. Johnsburg..29° b. zero.
Buffalo.....12° below zero.	Islandpoint..39° below zero.
Milvill, N. J..5° below zero.	Brattleboro', Vt. 22° b. zero.
Bridgeton, N. J...19° b. zero.	Gorham, N. H...6° b. zero.
Salem, N. J...6° below zero.	Dover.....21° below zero.
Philadelphia..4° below zero.	West Randolph, Vt. 44° b. zero
Washington..15° above zero.	Calais, Me...24° below zero.
Baltimore...20° above zero.	Bangor, Me...33° below zero.
Bridgeport, Conn. 10° b. zero.	Quebec.....32° below zero.
	Montreal....28° below zero.
	Toronto.....24° below zero.

And so on. From some places our correspondents wrote that their thermometers gave up the game in despair, and the mercury just lay still until the weather moderated. Compared with that awful spell, we must admit that the present icy term is genial and summery. When we think how everybody's face looked blue then, and how shrunken all flesh was, we expand with the comparative warmth of to-day, and begin to meditate of pleasant summer rambles and lyings on hanks under thick leaved trees. Yesterday the thermometer at 12 M., stood at 21°.

The following shows the temperature at 12 M. for six years, in this City, on the days named:

	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56
Feb. 3..	41°	37°	33°	48°	23°	24°	16
Feb. 4..	26	35	40	44	27	23	18
Feb. 5..	23	48	45	45	38	26	25
Feb. 6..	22	32	42	55	26	13	21
Feb. 7..	30	34	46	36	32	16	....

But this we can say of our spell of weather—if it is not inordinately severe, it is inordinately long—and fears begin to prevail that the thaw has been postponed *sine die*.

Our Bay and Rivers.

Our Rivers and Bays were completely filled with drift ice. The ferry-boats have made their trips very regularly, considering the immense masses they were compelled to work through. In the evening, a very large field completely blocked up the mouth of the East River from Governor's Island to Castle Garden, and remained stationary, preventing other ice from getting in the river, and leaving it comparatively clear above, so that the ferry-boats found but little difficulty in crossing.

A Fleet Frozen Up.

According to accounts, which were yesterday given by pilots and captains of vessels, who had just come in from City Island and vicinity, the ice in the river above Hell Gate, is more abundant and solid than it has been for many years past. The whole river, they say, is frozen over, between Lent's Point, above the Gate, to Sand's Point, a distance of about 18 miles. Near Trogg's Point the ice is over a foot thick, and much of it covered with snow of an equal depth. Teams can pass over from Morrisport on the West side, to Sands's Point, on the Long Island shore. No water can be seen by a person looking in the direction of the Sound, from a vessel's mast-head at Hart Island.

About thirty vessels, brigs, schooners, sloops, &c., are ice-bound between Sand's Point and Riker's Island, among which are the following that were not reported on the 23d ult. British brig *Elsworth Horton*, from Nova Scotia; British schooner *Emma*, from St. Johns, N. B.; schoonere *Start*, from Boston; *Angler*, for Bridgeport; *Caroline H.*, from Eastport; *Delaware*, from Rockland; *Lion*, for Providence; sloop *Empire*, from Southport, Conn., and a schooner from Saco, name not known, which lies beyond Sand's Point. Also, three propellers, the *Pelican* and *Westchester*, from Providence, and the *Westernport*, from Portland. Schooner *Vulcan*, with coal, bound to Norwich, was cut through and sunk at the pier just below Trogg's Point. Beside the captains, who have thus left their vessels, the crew of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, at City Island, having despaired of getting her away at present, have abandoned her, leaving her in charge of but one or two as boat-keepers.

Not Probable.

The story that persons crossed upon the ice from Jersey City to New-York on Tuesday morning, is not entitled to belief. While one of the ferry boats, hindered by a cake of ice, was lying off Pier No. 5 that morning, two persons went ashore from the boat, from which circumstance the story probably originated. The Jersey City ferry is constantly in operation.

The Ferry-Boats—Cruising on the Ice—Vessels Detained in Port.

A Hoboken steamboat, full of people, was fastened in the ice in the middle of the river, but finally succeeded in making a safe passage to the City. Between the Ferry and Pier No. 4, a number of men were walking on the ice in the river, during the afternoon.

Early in the morning, a man got upon a large cake of ice from Pier No. 1, and was carried on it over to Jersey City. Finding that he could not make a safe landing there, he stuck to his "cake" and floated round with the tide, until he again came to the New-York shore.

The United States Mail steamer *Illinois* was detained in her berth, at the foot of Warren-street, about two hours beyond her time of departure. She was frozen in the dock, and the steam-tug *Skultz* had to be employed in breaking up the ice for her. At twenty minutes past 6 o'clock the *Illinois* got into the lower bay. She took out about seven hundred passengers. Four hundred of these were soldiers from Governor's Island, destined for San Francisco and Oregon.

The East River was seriously obstructed. About 7 o'clock immense fields, covering the entire width of the river, passed up with the tide, and carried with it a number of steam, ferry and other boats, which happened [illegible] ships and smaller craft [illegible] Ogdensburg, that was yet [illegible] of her birth at the foot of [illegible] frozen in. She is full of freight, and has a number of passengers. In one of the slips on the East River the ice is piled up to the height of [illegible] by the change of tides.

At 6 o'clock A. M., one of the Fulton ferry boats left Brooklyn for New-York, with about one hundred passengers. After getting nearly over [illegible] she was caught in a field of ice, and had to stop. She was carried up the river, opposite to the Navy Yard, before she could get out of her unpleasant position. She came down the Brooklyn shore, and after a severe struggle for three quarters of an hour, finally succeeded in landing her passengers in New-York.

Buttermilk Channel, between Brooklyn and Governor's Island, is frozen up. At an early hour, yesterday, large numbers of people were walking upon the ice between the two places.

The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat has, of course, suspended her trips to this part of South Brooklyn, and the people come to New-York by the other ferries. Many youngsters and some ladies walked over to Governor's Island.

The Erie Railroad.

The following dispatch is from the Railroad Superintendent at Dunkirk:

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The wind going down, enabled us to run our trains through last night—and all the regular trains run to-day, as usual. We shall start a night express on the arrival of the train from the West, which will soon be due, with sixteen cars of passengers. A train left Dunkirk for Erie, this morning—the first in several days. The weather is much milder. The whole road is clear.

Going to a Little Dose Convention on a Jersey Railroad.

Taking a passage for Liverpool on board of one of our clipper ships, is, now that we have steam vessels, considered quite a serious undertaking; but it's just nothing at all in comparison to taking a place in a New-Jersey railroad train. In the first case you can put your trust in providence, a good ship and an experienced commander; and if there be sufficient provender, comfort is possible. You can do nothing of that kind in the second case. The mere act of going on board a Jersey Railroad train dispossesses you of all claim upon the protection of Providence; and in addition you have poor cars, bad engines, and an abominable road. Then, from a long continuance of unpleasant circumstances, the atmosphere of a Jersey Road has come to have a shrinking, shriveling influence upon passengers. One hour on board one of their trains and the tightest setting coat becomes as loose as the outer garment of a Quaker; not that the coat becomes larger, but because the body corporal becomes smaller. In fact, physical shrinkage has been so long one of the inavitables of Jersey railroad travel, that that meanest of all parsimonious companies have constructed their car seats about eight inches narrower than those of any tolerable road in the country. Divide eight inches by two (the number of persons they claim to accommodate on one seat) and you have four inches, which is the average shrinkage per each body, after four hours in a car. This average we do not give, from actual measurement, but in consequence of large faith in the accuracy of the Company, in the measurement of anything having a tendency to smallness. Their seats are, as we have said, about eight inches narrower than is convenient. Reader, seat yourself, or rather squeeze yourself into a Jersey Railroad car, with a full knowledge of the above facts, and then say to yourself—"I am going to Trenton to report the sayings and doings of the New-Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society." A hobby of the homeopathist is, you are aware, the saving of disease with very minute doses of medicine. How appropriate is the homeopathic theory to the practice of the Road. Rejoicing, or to speak more correctly, not displeased at discovering consistency even in these small things, you look forward to your arrival with as much complacency as your philosophy affords. It is 4 o'clock, and the conductor says you will be there at 6¾ or 7, at the latest. The last is just the time specified for the opening of the homeopathists. The conductor hurries everybody on board, and in forty minutes you are under way. Such was the case on Tuesday afternoon. We proceeded on our way, comforted by the assurance of the conductor, that the engine was new and power ful. We passed Newark about one hour behind time. Soon afterwards the train stopped. Then it went on again, but slowly, and, before reaching Elizabethtown, the engine gave out entirely. The engine was a new one, and its water foamed with indignation at the thought of doing service on such a road. The consequence of the foaming was lack of steam, and lack of steam caused delay. There the train stood still. The engine refused water and the passengers would not be comforted. The N. J. R. R. & T. Co., over the door of a car, a wag, with a hope of creating amusement, declared stood for the New-Jersey Rough Road and Tardy Company. But he failed. There was not enough good humor in the whole train to produce a smile. The train remained stationary about four miles from any station. By-and-by there came a one-horse engine, dragging a train behind it. It stopped too. It was excuseable for stopping, for we were on the track before it, and so weak an engine could not think of pushing us forward and dragging its own at the same time. It ruminated about an hour and sneezed twice. Consumptive at best, it was now evidently taking a severe cold, and there was danger that it would be "down sick" in a few minutes, if not relieved. They did relieve it of its own train, and by the strenuous efforts of two firemen, an engineer and a conductor, the poor thing began to perspire freely, and ere another hour had expired it was enjoying a good sweat. The engineer pulled its tail, which made it roar, and then, as if in anger, it hunted against our rear. But it didn't start us an inch. Then it went back again, snorting, as if it had hurt its nose. Then up it came again, full of mischief and bent on mischief. It bunted us in the rear again, and we started. It kept poking us up, and we kept moving on. Both seemed rather to like the fun, and, with two exceptions, when the poor fellow got weak in the back, it kept hunting, and we continued to move on slowly until we were at the Elizabethtown Station. The little fellow now felt quite smart, and volunteered to go back and fetch the remaining train. It went, and we, of course, remained until it came back. It took it some time, but as all the watches in the train had been pulled out many times, while we were being pushed on, it was impossible to tell exactly how long. But it did come back, and when it did, there came another engine, also consumptive, and they held a consultation over our case. In another hour these two little things had concluded that, if the passengers in both trains would crowd into fewer cars, they would unite their strength, and endeavor to take us through before daylight. All agreed, and the consumptives went to work. With an occasional rest, just to get their wind, they pulled us on to Trenton, where we arrived at ■¾ o'clock. We went to Trenton to report a Homeopathic Convention, which was to have met at 7 o'clock—just four hours and a half before our arrival. Now to find so minute a particle as a Homeopathic Convention would disconcert any other than a reporter, in broad daylight; to find one at midnight, and four and a half hours after the appointed time, required all the sagacity of a Newfoundlander, and the keen scent of a pure-blood pointer. We found all there was of it, and that was small indeed. There had been a grievous disappointment. The weather and the Jersey Railroad had prevented the minute particles of which the Convention was to have been composed from gathering. Taken all together, there was about one swallowed—a very small dose, considering the strength of the medicine. The principal pill was on board our train, so was the principal powder. Here then was the cause of our delay and of the failure of the Convention. The president had with him an address, full one hour long, and the Secretary had a report of a year's length. It was in the effort to throw these off its stomach, that had caused the foaming in the bowels of the new engine; and it was their weight that weakened the backs of the other two. Had these two Homeopathists attended their hobby in medicine to their writing, the train might have gone on well enough. Their physic would have been harmless, but their writings were too much for a steam engine.

One more little dose, and we have done with homeopathy and Jersey railroads. They charge one dollar and forty-five cents to take you to Trenton by the 4 o'clock train, and two dollars and a quarter

[illegible]

No [illegible]

[illegible] o'clock [illegible] with [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] Read [illegible]

The [illegible] stopped [illegible]

Still [illegible]

The [illegible] Normal School, [illegible] Education, is [illegible] be opened on [illegible] corner of Grand [illegible] and classification of [illegible] instant—the regular [illegible] as the requisite [illegible] This measure has [illegible] and wisest friends of [illegible] to be hoped that the most [illegible] exercised in the selection [illegible] course of studies to be pursued.

This School will [illegible] scan wishing to [illegible] teacher.

The Old [illegible]

The anniversary [illegible] School was celebrated [illegible] Church in Madison [illegible] menced with raising [illegible] Mr. DUNBAR, pastor [illegible] sung and recitations [illegible] school, and an address [illegible] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [illegible] been received to [illegible] and a subscription [illegible] pose of increasing the [illegible]

Assault and [illegible] SUPERIOR [illegible]

Dorin vs. [illegible] Anderson, was [illegible] Monroe-street [illegible] to whip this [illegible] was considerable, [illegible] $5,000 damages.

On the trial [illegible] summoned to [illegible] story they told [illegible] about nine o'clock [illegible] self in one of the [illegible] dozen others, to be [illegible] whipped; and [illegible] get, besides a [illegible] throwing around [illegible] counter Mr. Anderson [illegible] Doran left the [illegible] very sick, as the [illegible] bruises, from which [illegible] he ever will recover.

The defendant claimed [illegible] and would not pay [illegible] obliged to punish [illegible] enough vindictive [illegible] of the answer—he [illegible] reprove him.

The case is still on, [illegible] ent are to be examined [illegible] some time to come.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am credibly informed that [illegible] Company has within the last [illegible] nearly all the hands employed [illegible] at Thirty-first-street. This [illegible] diminish expenses. As a consequence [illegible] are sent out upon the road [illegible] tion, and without proper attendance [illegible] chine shop. May not this [illegible] account for the recent [illegible] and may not other disasters [illegible] cause be anticipated. The matter [illegible] public notice and public attention.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Monday afternoon, as the Express [illegible] was approaching the High [illegible] J., on the Central Railroad, it [illegible] Luckily both the engineer [illegible] without any serious injury. The [illegible] considerably damaged, though not [illegible] The trains were delayed for three [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WET GOODS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY [illegible] cases De Laines, at 1s. a yard, cost to import it cents a yard; 500 pieces English Prints, [illegible] yard, at 6d. a yard, worth 1s. 6d. a yard; 50 pieces Linen Diapers, 4s. to 5s. a yard, worth 3s. 6d. to 5s. a yard; [illegible] yards Irish Shirting Linen 2s. to 4s. a yard, worth [illegible] 1,400 doz. Damask Napkins 12s. a doz., worth [illegible] 50 cases Brown and Bleached Sheetings 6d. to 1s. a yard; by the piece.

S. & M. R. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

[illegible] COPIES SOLD!!
SIXTEENTH THOUSAND NOW READY OF
THE WIDOW ELIOTT'S SONS
THE NEWARK DAILY [illegible] SAYS:
THE FUN AND [illegible]
COMMENCES [illegible]
THE INITIAL CHA[illegible]
WITH EVERY PA[illegible]
THE GRIN WIDE[illegible]
TILL THE FINAL [illegible]
WHEN THE LAUGH [illegible]
SWALLOWS UP EVE[illegible]
AND THE EARS EVEN [illegible]
IN THE EVER-EXPAND[illegible]
UNDER THE BENIGN [illegible]
OF THIN AN[illegible]
MIRTH [illegible]
WAISTBAND [illegible]
Price 6¼ [illegible]

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, [illegible] LIFE'S LIFE Balsam is the [illegible] these, and all chronic [illegible] blood. It cured [illegible] severe inflammatory [illegible] kidney complaint [illegible] most of two years, [illegible] lar in the family [illegible] Dry Goods Store, [illegible] ulceration of nine [illegible] treated and absolutely [illegible] eminent physicians. [illegible] 75 cents per bottle. [illegible] Hayes, No. 178 Fulton-st.

GREAT SALE OF [illegible] The attention of readers [illegible] & CO.'s advertisement [illegible] and unimproved City [illegible] consisting of houses and [illegible] Hudson, Hubert, Dominick, [illegible] Hammond, Franklin, Wh[illegible] and 12th sts., and the 10th, [illegible] and Bleecker.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Bank Locks. Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 128 Fulton-st., one door below Macdougal-st.

LADIES' INDIA-RUBBER [illegible] ARE NOW AT the rage. Ladies' Gaiter [illegible] India-Rubber Boots and [illegible] (Goodyear's Patent) for [illegible] cheap for cash at [illegible]

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SPENCER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding [illegible] all other kinds of hats. The machines [illegible] better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 128 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, [illegible] ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, 369 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. E. [illegible] is the oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Bank Locks. Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 128 Fulton-st., one door below Macdougal-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—[illegible] inform Southern and [illegible] of Spring and Summer [illegible] tains the largest variety [illegible] ever got up by the [illegible] to the finest articles in the [illegible] superior style.

Nos. 258, 260 and [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—[illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, [illegible] and variety, all [illegible] practical scientific [illegible] ratum, ease and [illegible] Meldavin Crempe, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the best [illegible] the world; the [illegible] savy of imitators. True to Nature in an instant; [illegible] dry to hair or skin, and is [illegible] and Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible]

Further Depredations in Florida.

[illegible] to have fallen in the neighborhood of Fort Myers, on the Miami River. The Indians have [illegible] in the settlements for some [illegible] and after the large party of Indians some [illegible] living on the border of the Indian country, twelve miles west of the fort, and killed [illegible] Johnson and Edward Farrell. The others escaped, but returned the next day, accompanied by a detachment of United States troops in command of Capt. Hyde. They were unable to follow the trail of the Indians further than the everglades, where they had embarked in their canoes and escaped into the interior. The bodies of the murdered men were found scalped. Their huts were ransacked and every thing of value carried away. All the settlers around the Miami have come into this fort and demanded the protection of the troops. The women and children have been brought to this city. In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs the erection of the lighthouse at Jupiter Inlet has been abandoned for the season.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Fort Myers, on the 19th ult., speaks of another engagement by the Indians. He says:

"Information has just reached this place of another massacre by the Seminole Indians. Five men belonging to "L" Company, Second Artillery, while on police duty three miles from Fort Deynaud, 30 miles from this, where attacked, and all save one massacred.

"There are but a few troops lying in the part of the country open to attack, and unless we soon receive an acquisition, they and us settlers may be numbered among those that were. During the past month, 11 men, 10 horses and 24 mules, together with other stores belonging to the United States, have been wantonly sacrificed by these red skins.

P. S.—I have just learned the names of those killed yesterday: Corporal Love; Privates James Slaver, James Feaney, McCanna, Busby, W. H."

Extinction upon Indian Reservations in Kansas.

In consequence of the large number of squatters who have intruded upon the Indian reservations in Kansas, it has been found necessary to issue strict orders for their removal; but, because of the severity of the season, all action will be suspended until Spring, upon a pledge being given by these persons that they will then quietly remove with their families, give up all claim to the same, and not return until the lands are lawfully opened to settlement.—*Union.*

Suspicious Vessel on the Florida Coast.—The Key West correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the 21st of January, says:

"The United States revenue-cutter *Sea Drift*, Lieut. W. B. Randolph, was dispatched by Collector Ralston on the 10th instant to the West coast of Florida, to watch the movements and ascertain the business of a suspicious-looking bark reported at anchor in Charlotte Harbor. It is said by certain parties that this unknown vessel has landed a cargo of slaves in Cuba, and was obliged to flee across the Gulf to avoid seizure; others affirm that she is engaged in collecting guano, large quantities of which have been discovered within the past year upon the islands about Tampa Bay, Manatu, and Charlotte Harbor."

Princeton College.—The whole number of graduates from Princeton College thus far is 3,090, and that there are still living 2,023. The first class 1748, containing six members, of whom five became clergymen; the sixth was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among the graduates there have been 1 President of the United States, 2 Vice-Presidents of the United States, 18 Members of the Cabinet, 12 Foreign Ministers, 32 Chief Justices of particular States, 29 Governors of States, 32 Presidents of Colleges, 7 Vice-Presidents of Colleges, 74 Professors in Colleges, 5 Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Claggett, Hobart, Meade, Johns and Moilvaine.

Providence harbor is now open and will doubtless continue free. It was opened by means of steam-tugs, although the ice at one point was nine inches thick.

There were 11,234 arrests for intoxication in Philadelphia last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Consumption is generally regarded a Disease,** arising from defective nutrition, and it is now an established fact that nothing will remedy this constitutional disease so well as RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL. Be particular to get the genuine, with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, at his stores, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure.

☞ **Scrofula, Effects of Mercury,** consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder and debility of the sexual system, &c. Scrofula and genital weakness will cause these diseases unless cured. Dr. HEATH, No. 650 Broadway, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. His introductory work will be sent free to any address.

Were cured by Dr. HEATH, Marcus Colburn, No. 493 Broadway, New-York. Jos. G. Byers, Jane Laughton, R. R. Banker's child, blindness, Morris G. Chappel, T. Stebbins, S. W. Rice and wife, &c., &c. Dr. HEATH is an honorable and skillful physician—Lester Green, M.D., New-York, J. A. Smith, M. D., J. K. Snell, M. D., Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. Geo. Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State New-York, &c., &c.

☞ **Smoky Houses Make Scolding Wives.**—Smoked and burned steaks make fretting husbands.—The new Gridiron, Robinson's patent, though prone to broils as smoke flies upward from the old process, nevertheless is your true peace-maker; for it draws the smoke downward, cooks evenly and beautifully, without burning, and drops no fat in the fire. Five sizes, from $2 to $3. Sold at the American and foreign patent agency, No. 79 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's house, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—MISSING—Since FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, a young man, aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring.

He attended a party in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91½ East 20th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. The above reward will be paid for his recovery by his father, E. A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A **MERCHANT, AGED 30**—Wishes to correspond with a really eligible lady, with a view to marriage. Business duties have prevented his making many lady acquaintances, and he seeks now the acquaintanceship of some but those moving among the most refined and wealthy circles. Address M. O. R., care Swarts' Express.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE LESLEY retiring from said firm, having disposed of interest therein to Messrs. JOHNSON, COX & CAMERON. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 374 Broadway by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

ELIAS JOHNSON,
DAVID B. COX,
GEORGE LESLEY,
JOHN C. CAMERON,
JAMES C. SIDNEY.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the Store, Hot Air Furnace, and General Foundry business as heretofore conducted, respectively, by JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO. and RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, under the firm of COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON.

DAVID B. COX,
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand No. 196 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts., where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand.

DAVID M. EARL,
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE C. PARKER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name of WILMARTH, GLUSSMAN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of every description of Gold and Silver Pen and Pencils, including the celebrated "Lownds' Patent."

WM. M. WILMARTH,
JOHN A. GLUSSMAN,
JACOB J. LOWNDS.

No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.

January 19, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM R. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1856.

DISSOLUTION—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HERRICK & KOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWIN R. HERRICK,
HENRY KOSTER.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve sight for life. Near and distant objects clearly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, Optician, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid, and clear starcher; experienced in French fluting; would be willing to travel with a lady or family; is accustomed to traveling; no objection to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference from the first families. Call or address No. 129 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with the best of City reference: one as waiting and chamber maid, will take charge of the silver—a competent, smart girl, has excellent City reference—wages $6; the other as plain cook, a good washer and ironer, can make good bread, is fond of children, has twelve months' City reference—wages $5. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; the one as chambermaid and laundress, she is fully competent; the other as cook, or cook, wash and iron; she has good bread pies, &c. Both have excellent City references, and will be found to be the right class of help. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, in a private family; she understands baking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to the country; understands dairy work. Perfectly good reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to wait on grown children, do light chamber work and sew; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good references; can be seen for two days, at No. 269 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable colored girls: one as cook, the other as chambermaid; one first-class cook, waitress and chamber girls in private places, lived six years in last place. Wanted, a head laundress, to take full charge in a large hotel. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first-class cook; can do all kinds of pastry meats, preserves, jellies and blanc manges, soups of all kinds; and has lived in the very best families in the State. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, at the Employment Society, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, as seamstress, and to do chamberwork if required; is a good seamstress, having wrought on all kinds of work. References given. Call at No. 46 Forsyth-st., in the rear, at Mrs. O'Brien's.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as nurse and seamstress; no objections to travel. Can give the best of recommendations. Will be seen at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, as nurse and seamstress. Can give the best of City recommendations. Will be see at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 139 East 28th-st.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A lady, teacher of music, wishes to make an arrangement with some family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano forte; also the use of her piano as compensation for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address, post-paid, S. M. B., *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation either as resident or visiting governess, to instruct in the English branches, and the rudiments of music; she would also take the entire charge of children, who have lost their mother, and superintend the affairs of the house, or would give instruction in the above branches in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address, for two days, C. E. C., Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3,621 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av. between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, (who has for the last three years been engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st. as clerk) has opened an office at the above stand to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and suitable help. Call and be convinced that I'll try to please my subscribers. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

THREE ENGLISH NURSES—A Protestant seamstress; two lady's-maids; a very experienced infants' nurse, and an American seamstress, are now disengaged at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st. Also a German seamstress, by the day or week. Also colored cooks.

WET NURSE WANTS A SITUATION—She is very healthy and robust, aged about 30, fond of children, very obliging, tidy and trusty. The best of reference given if required. Apply at the corner of Pacific and Smith sts., Brooklyn, over the grocery store. Entrance in Pacific-st.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—A young American woman, of respectable family, is willing to give away her infant, a handsome girl, to one who can provide for and rear it suitably. Address MATRON, Bellevue Hospital.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS—Should apply at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House. Cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, and nurses—also, men for coachmen, grooms, farm servants, and all kinds, can be had.

Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For a Woolen factory, thoroughly acquainted with making cloths. Must have the highest references as to qualifications; especially as to moral character. Address Box No. 2,780, New-York Post-Office.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING GARDENERS for their country seats, are respectfully solicited to leave their orders as early as possible at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., on FRIDAY MORNING. Some 3 or 4 well recommended gardeners will be in attendance.

BOY WANTED—An active intelligent boy in a Jeweler's store, to learn the business; one that resides with his parents in the lower part of the City preferred. Address D. T. S., at this office.

COACHMAN OR PORTER.—A young Englishman wants a situation in either capacity; he is experienced in the former, and has liberty to refer to ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st. Inquire for JAMES, as above.

COOPER WANTED.—A man who understands coopering, and is willing to make himself generally useful on the wharf, Pier No. 2 North River. Inquire at the office on the dock. S. O. TAYLOUR.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay.

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Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
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Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold Independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $300 00
Gold English patent lovers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent lever	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
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EDITED BY DR. REESE.

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Contents—Original articles by eminent medical men, together with critical notices of the "Consumption Hospital," "Medical Specialist," "Spiritualism Exploded," Homœopathy in Brooklyn," Book Notices, Medical Items, Quackery, &c. Annual subscription $3. Single numbers 25 cents. Publication office No. 832 Broadway.

LITTLE DORRIT.

Second number now ready, published in *The Dime*. Price Three Cents. For sale by all news dealers.

D. FANSHAW, Publisher, No. 35 Ann-st.

TO ALL MAGAZINE READERS.—THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION announce a brief postponement of the distribution of works of art, from the 31st of January to the 28th of February next. The change in the time of distribution is made in order to receive the reports of Secretaries, which, owing to the late storms throughout the country, and the consequent derangement of the mails, will be delayed from reaching the western office by the 31st of January.

THE LAST CHANCE TO SUBSCRIBE.

The distribution will positively take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, when the entire collection of works of art, comprising the GENOA CRUCIFIX, POWERS' BUSTS of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, bronze statuary and valuable oil-paintings, will be distributed among the subscribers for the second year.

Subscription $3, including any of the $3 magazines one year, and a certificate entitling the holder to a share in the distribution, delivered free in this City and Brooklyn, will be received at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway; where catalogues may be had gratis.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.—Now is the time to subscribe to the NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM, a Family Newspaper of superior merit and interest. We recommend all lovers of good reading to send for a specimen number. Terms, $3 per annum, 4 cents per copy. For sale wholesale by ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, and by all News Agents. Published by RISBEE & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FIRE-SIDE EDITION, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN will this day simultaneously with the publication of the Cheap Edition, issue a superb Fire-Side Edition, printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with numerous engravings.

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New-York, Feb. 6, 1856.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. Milburn's Fifth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley, Mamma in the Wilderness; Or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

PIONEER NATIONAL LIVE-OAK CLUB.—A public meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the club-room north-west corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Col. Sevier, of La., will deliver an address. Other distinguished speakers will be present. Members of other clubs and the public respectfully invited.

C. S. Potnam, Sec'y. H. N. WILD, Pres't.

LECTURES.—The sixth Lecture in the Course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum, will be delivered at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 8, by Rev. J. M. Reid, A. M. Subject—*Chords and Discords, being Historic traces of Sacred Music in America.* Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., (Rev. Mr. Hogarth's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Messrs. McCulloch, Cuddaw, and R. G. Pardee, Esq.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE, ON "THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Professor Schmidt, of Columbia College, at Hope Chapel. Subject—*The Master Singers, and Reynard the Fox.* Commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, OF NEW-YORK.—A Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Vestry of Rev. F. H. Chapin's Church. A full attendance is requested. CLEMENT D

TEXAS.

A Wonderful Invention—Legislative Proceedings—The Indians—Death of a Veteran—Cold Weather—Five President Interred.

We have Indianola and Galveston advices to the 29th ult. We learn from a letter from Houston to the Galveston *News* that the first locomotive (the *Pioneer Allen*) upon the Galveston, Houston and Red River Railroad, was put in motion on the 23d ult.

A correspondent of the *News*, writing from Austin on the 18th of January, thus notices a new invention:

"The great invention of the age is Gen. CHAMBERS' Terra-aqueous machine; it has been privately submitted to Committees of both branches of the Legislature, and I am credibly informed that it has been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of all the members of both Committees, that the invention is a valuable one, and likely to create an entire revolution in the means of transportation. It is represented not to have any wheels, and not to slide, and yet, by some peculiar arrangement, will, on a graded road, make forty miles an hour. The road will be much wider than a rail track, but will require no iron, and possibly cost less than a double track. It will cross rivers or bays at the rate of ten miles per hour. This is a short description of a machine applicable to both land and water. The inventor claims that the same principle may be applied to machines intended solely for water transportation, and that the speed of some twenty miles per hour may be obtained. The invention may seem too extravagant for credence, but as some men, who have acknowledged mechanical skill, pronounce it a valuable invention, I deem it worthy of notice."

We learn from the same correspondence that the Legislature has passed the bill which provides for the payment of the six companies of volunteers called out in November, 1854. The writer remarks:

"They were called into service by a requisition of Gen. Smith, and of course the United States should pay them, but Texas cannot see her citizens suffer because of the negligence of the General Government."

The Legislature has passed a bill for the protection of the frontier. It authorizes the enrolment and organization in and for the more exposed frontier settlements, of not exceeding fifteen companies of minute-men, to afford protection against hostile and marauding Indians, said companies to be composed of not more than forty men each, including one Captain, one Lieutenant, and two Sergeants.

It appears that the Public Debt bill passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 14, with a proviso offered by Mr. GRIMES, that the acceptance of the Congressional Act should not be construed to bar *any citizen* of Texas from presenting claims against the United States for Indian depredations.

The Austin *State Times*, of the 12th inst., has the following:

"Capt. TOMLINSON learned from a gentleman direct from the Rio Grande, that about three weeks since a party of Lipan's left their encampment to make a scout; in what direction is not known. It may be they are destined for this frontier; if so, gentlemen had best look to their horses. It is presumable, however, they will not pay the Western frontier a visit before next Spring or Summer."

Mr. ELEAZER FORD died in Corpus Christi on the 19th inst., aged 66 years. He was buried with Masonic honors. In noticing his death, the *Advertiser* says:

"In the war of 1813, FRANCIS FORD was a soldier; and the surviving heroes of the battle of New-Orleans will remember him as a companion in arms, who also shared the laurels of that well-fought field—that glorious victory.

The arrows of the Seminoles, in the swamps of Florida, 'twice drank blood' from the deceased, during that long and bloody war; and on the plains of Mexico, he again shouldered his musket in his country's cause."

The Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser* of the 19th, says:

"There is a rumor in circulation in this city to the effect that a gang of thieves, some ten or a dozen in number, (Americans and Mexicans,) were recently arrested near Helena, and that between three and four hundred horses and mules (stolen property) were found in their possession. It is further rumored that the American portion of the gang were lynched the night after their arrest, and that the Mexicans were to be disposed of in like manner.

There can be no doubt that this rumor has some foundation in fact, but how much of it is genuine and how much spurious we are unable to say.

That the thieves were arrested and the stolen property recovered, we are pretty well satisfied; and, this being the case, it is quite probable the thieves were summarily dealt with.

Several citizens in this vicinity have recently had horses and mules stolen; and the inference is plausible that they were among those that have been captured."

The Huntsville *Item*, of the 19th inst., says:

"From the 23d December, to this date, we have had a succession of northers and freezing weather. At present, a more genial season prevails. The oldest inhabitant says he never saw the like."

The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 17th, says:

"Our cold weather still continues, and scarcely a day has passed for the last three weeks but ice was formed, and often during the entire day."

We notice that the Democratic State Convention adopted a resolution endorsing and approving "the principles of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, as evidenced by his Inaugural Address, his annual and special messages, and carried into practical effect by the leading measures of his Administration."

Extraordinary Affair in Alabama—Singular Delusion.

From the Huntsville Democrat, Jan. 10.

We have rarely ever witnessed a trial that more deeply enlisted the attention of our citizens than one which occurred at the Court last week, and which lasted for nearly five days. We refer to the trial of ABNER TATE and his old man servant, GEORGE, who were charged with having murdered, in November or December, 1842, a man whose name was supposed to be J. K. RICE; and that of ABNER TATE, his man GEORGE, and JOHN GORDON, who were charged with the murder of a man in the Spring of 1845, whose name was supposed to have been been CHARLES B. SAWYERS. Mr. TATE is an old and highly respectable citizen of this County, having resided here for about forty years, and has always borne the character of an industrious, peaceable man, and a good neighbor. Mr. GORDON is a citizen of Cannon County, Tennessee, where he has been residing for nine years, for about ten or eleven years prior to that time he lived with Mr. TATE in this county, and was engaged in driving a wagon. His character both here and in Tennessee was that of an honest, upright, quiet, peaceable, industrious man. Having heard that a prosecution was commenced against Mr. TATE, and that he was involed in the charge, he voluntarily came down to the trial. After his arrival a warrant of arrest was issued for him, and he was arrested when on his way to the Court-house. He went in and asked to be tried with TATE, and all the parties were tried at the same term upon both charges.

The cause was ably conducted by the counsel on both sides. There was a proof that one man named RICE, who was a coachmaker, and resided in Tuscaloosa at one the year 1840 or 1841, a member of the firm of BRIGGS & RICE, disappeared from Tuscaloosa in 1841—that he was supposed to be deranged when he left, and was traced eight miles south of Tuscaloosa, and was not afterwards heard of.

It was also proved that one CHARLES B. SAWYERS, of Coffee County, Tenn., left his home in December, 1839, for South Alabama, with a load of apples, leaving behind a wife and child. That after disposing of his apples he started home, and sold his wagon and team and bought a drove of horses, and again returned to Perry and Marengo Counties, and after selling his horses, started home and reached Tuscaloosa on the 20th June, 1840. On his route home he spoke to some of his friends of his great desire to get home. He did not, however, reach home—his wife went in search of him, but was unable to trace him beyond Tuscaloosa, where he was on the 20th of June, 1840—and not hearing any further account of him, and believing him to be dead, she later married in January, 1844, with a Mr. WILLIS.

The prosecution was commenced upon the complaint of D. R. BINGHAM, who, it seems, now claims to be a resident citizen of Lauderdale County; but who, as the testimony declared, filed many papers ago about Tuscaloosa, has been sometimes travelling with and exhibiting an astronomical panorama; and who, according to his own account, as proved, has at one time been engaged in building a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock. The warrant of arrest was issued upon the affidavit of a Mrs. BARBARA HAZEL, now of Tishomingo County, Miss., where she has resided since July, 1845; but, who was recently brought to this County by the prosecution.

For many years prior to her removal to Tishomingo County, she resided in this County, in the immediate neighborhood of ABNER TATE. About the year 1840 she was abandoned by her husband, JOHN HAZEL, who settled in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. After being abandoned by her husband, she became a midwife and a nurse for the sick, and was employed in that capacity by ABNER TATE and his neighbors. After her removal to Mississippi, and about the latter part of the year 1845, she seems to have conjured up singular delusions about those who have been her most generous patrons in this County, and for whom she had previously manifested a strong attachment.

She imagined that some of them had accused her of stealing various things—that some had pursued her to cowhide her for stealing, and among other things that a young gentleman was claiming to have been her partner in her professional business of midwifery—and it was about the same time that she seems to have ascertained that her friends, TATE and GORDON, were murderers, and that GEORGE had been trying to murder her with an axe. More than ten years had elapsed since the old woman was in this county, and it was said that a number of persons who had seen her thought her to be insane, and the Court-house was thronged during her examination. She is about sixty-five years of age, and though uneducated, seems to have a vigorous intellect and a very strong will of her own. Her account of the supposed murders was very marvelous, and well calculated to stagger the credulity of the most credulous, even if told of a company of highwaymen—but she narrated with a particularity and minuteness of detail that seemed to arrest attention and to impress persons unacquainted with the parties accused, or with the true state of her mind, with the idea that it might be true.

The cross-examination, however, of the witness, and the clear proof of the other delusions of the witness, soon satisfied the Court and intelligent bystanders who listened to the examination, that she was a monomaniac, and still laboring under the insane delusions which took possession of her mind ten years ago. It was not shown that RICE, who was alleged by the prosecution to have been one of the murdered men, had ever been seen north of Tuscaloosa, nor was any account given of SAWYERS between the 27th of June, 1840, when he was seen at Tuscaloosa, on his way home, and the Spring of 1845, about five years after, when he was alleged to have been murdered in this County, or that either of the man supposed to have been murdered was ever known to either TATE or GORDON.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court, after a few moment's consultation, discharged the accused, and announced that no one of them had even the shadow of a doubt as to the entire innocence of the parties accused.

It was a matter of surprise to many, that a man who was a stranger in our midst, should have undertaken this prosecution, and at so late a period.

The testimony disclosed that he had asserted to several persons in Tennessee that RICE was his nephew, to another that RICE was his cousin, and to another that RICE and he were particular friends, and at one time members of the same corps, and to others that he was promoted by a sense of moral duty in his country. But there was other testimony, being proof of his own declarations, tending to show that he was instigated by the mistress of a slave named JACOB, executed in this county last Spring for an attempt to assassinate TATE, and that his reward was to be, in the event of success, the high distinction of being her seventh husband.

Horrible Murder—A Father Killed while Trying to Save a Drunken Son.

From the Plattsburgh Express.

But a short time since, we had occasion to record the death of one ASHEN, who left this village in an intoxicated state, for his residence in Beekmantown, with some of his friends, but before he reached home, by some mysterious accident, his neck was broken, which deprived him of life. We have now to record another shocking affair which occurred near Cadyeville, but a short distance west of this village. It seems that on the evening of the 25th of November last, (Sunday) JOSEPH GARROW, Jr., was at HALEY'S tavern and grocery in Cadyeville, where he had been spending a part of the afternoon in drinking spirituous liquors with some of his friends. His father, JOSEPH GARROW, who lived about three-fourths of a mile from Cadyeville, learning that his son was at the tavern drinking, set out with another son from home, with the intention of bringing his son back with him. Before, however, they arrived at the tavern, the young man started for home, accompanied by ADOLPHUS DEFOE.

They had proceeded but a short distance, when DENNIS MANGAN and one O'BRIEN, who had also been drinking at the tavern, came up behind them, and some words passed between them. MANGAN wrested an axe helve out of the hand of O'BRIEN, and struck JOSEPH GARROW, Jr., over the head, which felled him to the ground. The father coming up about this time, remonetrated with MANGAN for treating his son so rudely. Upon this, MANGAN raised the club to strike the father, and he fled; but the pursuer being the swifter on foot, soon overtook his victim, and dealing him three blows over the head, brought him to the ground, and, when down, struck him down. Alarmed at the ferocity of MANGAN, young GARROW and DEFOE ran for their lives to Cadyeville. The father and JOSEPH GARROW, Jr., remained in a helpless state for several hours before they were taken home, the former being literally covered with blood. When removed, MANGAN and O'BRIEN had left the ground.

A physician being sent for, the wounds of the father were examined, when it was ascertained that the skull was broken on the back side of the head, near the top, making it necessary to remove a portion of the bone. The young man recovered his senses by the next morning, but the father, under medical treatment, lingered along till the 28th inst., when he died.

Coroner PERCY examined several witnesses in relation to the case. Three physicians who testified on the occasion stated that they had no doubt that GARROW came to his death by the blows inflicted on his head. The Jury came to the same conclusion.

The prisoner was recently arrested, and, after an examination, was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

State Normal School—Graduates.

The following is a list of this year's graduates of the State Normal School at Albany:

FEMALES—Caroline A. Brace, Emma M. Brace, Saline, Onondaga; Polly M. Benedict, Victoria, Cayuga; Rosamond Chaosebro, Whitestown Oneida; Caroline A. Church, Fort Ann, Washington; Lucy V. Case, Rushville, Yates; Mergalla Case, Albany; Frances A. Dake, Middle Grove, Saratoga; Candace Dennison, Albany; Lucy H. Estabrook, Ballston Spa, Saratoga; Anna M. Fowler, Skaneateles, Onondaga; Mary E. Howard, Albany; Elizabeth R. Haswell, West Township, Albany; Charlotte A. Haight, Croton Point, Westchester: Mary A. Hubbell, Mt. Kisko, do.; Caroline Jones, Harriet Jones, Fonda, Montgomery; Mary E. Metcalf, Reed's Corn's, Ontario; Sarah A. Morehead, Albany; Lydia Patterson, Clarendon, Orleans; M. Provost, Port Chester, Westchester; Mary E. Quinby, New York; Eliza J. Rose, Bridgehamton, Suffolk; Abbe Sexton, Forestville, Chautauque; Emma L. Salsbury, Albany; Frances A. Tnthill, Auburn, Cayoga; Martha Turner, Sackets Harbor, Jefferson; Fanny K. Trask, Albany; S. Elizabeth Varrinder, New-York; Mary E. Wilson, Hudson, Columbia; Julia Warriner, Buffalo, Erie.

MALES.—Isaac F. Bangs, Ridgway, Orleans; Comfort S. Brown, Elmira, Chemung; John W. Cole, Redbook, Dutchess; George R. Dean, Maryland, Otsego; Isaac W. Lake, Au Sable Forks, Clinton; Darwin N. Mason, Portland, Chautauque; William C. Robineon, Rome, Onolda; Gawn M. Smith, Horseheads, Chemung; Asaph E. Shuto, Braman's Corners, Schenectady; George C. Thomas, Albany.

Miss CATHARINE BEECHER delivered a lecture in Cincinnati on the 29th ult., before the Common School Teachers, on the means of improving the health of the present generation, and especially the female sex. She is connected with an association in New-York, called the American Woman's Educational Association, whose object is to inquire into the causes of the deterioration of health of the present race of females, and the remedies.

FINANCIAL.

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CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New York and Erie and Susquehanna and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 14 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.)

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee. No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED—Page, Bacon & Co., and Page & Bacon's suspended paper, a few thousand dollars. Apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 84 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, fresh cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinoss over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, —that for those located in the interior, there are no convenience for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks held good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price at their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and returns on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will not be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

There will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In South Brooklyn, No. 27 Summit-st., near Columbia, five minutes' walk from the Hamilton av. Ferry; house is three stories, and very substantially built; court-yard and verandah; with hot and cold water baths speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter, and gas throughout, with chandeliers. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Possession any time. Apply to MARSH & CO., No. 235 Maidenlane.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to P. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x172; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new 4 story stone front houses, adjoining on south side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Built in a very neat and substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements, and are now ready for occupancy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 325 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 48 feet, three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 52 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 59 Flerrepont st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights.—The three story and basement brick house No. 87 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For price and terms, inquire of M'GRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 123 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 496 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 92 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Bellville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone house, with marble mantels on each door; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 50 by 100 feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 139 Teuth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at No. 49 3d-av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $32,000, $18,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 181 West-st., near Duane-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—One a first-class three-story and basement (with sub-cellar) brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., second house from Broadway, in a block of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement. Size, 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 4 inches—just completed.

The other, a new first-class three-story English basement brown-stone front house, on 52d-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 50, lot 14 feet by 100; is the third house from Broadway, in a block of 12 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods, and are a desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON,
Land Office, cor. 42d-st. and 7th-av.
or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 78 Allen-st., between Broad and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $600 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, located between Prince and 4th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, 60, 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. P. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

BENEDICT & COIT—Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., over the Bank of Commonwealth, have for sale, in desirable locations, 47 high-stoop brown-stone front modern built dwelling houses, worth from $15,000 to $30,000 each: 34 high-stoop brown and brick fronts, worth from $8,000 to $14,000; 17 English basement brown-stone four-story houses, from 15 to 25 feet in width, worth from $7,000 to $15,000. They have also in progress of building a large number of very fine brown-stone houses, which will be ready, some of them, by the 1st of May, and others the 1st of July, which will be thoroughly built and sold reasonable.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 310 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 78 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 69 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 12 and 14 Leroy-st.
NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 30th st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $8,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $600. Apply at No. 75 Day-st.

HARLEM—FOR SALE—A beautiful residence on 81st-av., near the terminus of the 2d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $3,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A three-horse power engine, with boiler, in perfect order, having been run but one month. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE—Three beautiful long breed Canaries will be sold cheap. Address FRANK, at the office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSES WANTED—To rent from 1st of May; one house in neighborhood of 20th-st. and 5th-av., at $1,500 to $2,000. One house at $1,000 to $1,200, between 12th and 23d sts. Property owners wishing to rent 1st of May, should send me a memorandum of location, terms, &c., at earliest convenience. M. H. FOWLER,
No. 1 Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—By a small family; a two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts., in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, and for immediate possession. Address, with particulars, Box No. 651 Post-Office.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location, &c.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing apparatus; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No. 1,433 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 3 story brick dwelling house No. 121 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegantly fitted three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st. near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, occupation given 1st of May next; the house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c.; the grounds contain nearly three acres, and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house (on the Kills which bound the premises on the north) and other out-houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET—In the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are a two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union Square, and is now doing a good business. Furniture, $3,000; Rent, $3,500. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. L., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $3,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—Possession at any time; 26x124 feet, 3 story brick, 16-inch walls, high chimney 6 feet square. Will be let for any kind of business. On 42d-st., half block east of 8th-av. Railroad; also 1 story brick building adjoining, 76x25, with or without adjoining vacant ground. Apply on the premises. Can be altered to suit any tenant.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices now occupied by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in Tryon-row, and other offices in adjoining buildings, will be let separately or in suites. As several of them have fire proof vaults in each story, they are very desirable for lawyers or others, having valuable books or papers to be kept safely. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The residence and farm of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie. The mansion is large and commodious. The farm consists of one hundred acres, which is under good cultivation. Seventy-five acres will be let with the house; and the remaining twenty-five acres, which are beautifully adapted for a building site, are offered for sale. Address HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 3,513, N. Y. Post-office, or apply on the premises.

TO LET—In Clinton Hall, Astor-place, two prominent stores; will be leased for a term of years.
TO LET.—A large room on the second floor of Clinton Hall, suitable for church or societies.
ALSO—Offices.
Apply to the Janitor of the building, or
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—The house, No. 19 Nassau-st., to the door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 83 Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 5 West 21st-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—On North River side, Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar-st., near West, 39 feet front, 50 feet deep, suitable for wholesale grocery, or coffee and spice establishment, or bread bakery; rent $1,150. Apply to BECKWITH & GREENE, No. 252 Greenwich-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

WARREN-STREET STORE TO LEASE—A small store on the second block from Broadway, at a low rent. Possession by the 1st of March, if wanted. Apply to HORACE GALPEN, No. 43 Warren-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, B

AUCTION SALES.

Office, Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000

$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000

$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000

$1,500 Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....$500

$5,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000

$2,000 Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$7,500 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.

20 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each

119 shares Second-av. Railroad.....$100 each

22 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each

150 shares Nursery Association.....$50 each

10,000 shares Cannel Coal Co. of Coal River, Va.$25 each

20 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each

40 shares Expelsior Fire Insurance Company.$50 each

36 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The secured interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., superior custom-made CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a large first-class cabinet manufacturer, every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale—consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every variety; rosewood pier marbles; are covered in costly moquet, brocade, satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, upholstered, plain and tufted; 10 of the most approved patterns dining tables, mahogany, oak and walnut, with serpentine centres; 20 Gothic, French and cottage bedsteads; latest styles etageres, buffets, sideboards, secretaries, ladies' writing cabinets, highly finished; work tables, solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; card and side tables, with and without marble tops. Also, 6 large writing tables, 4 dozen arm-chairs, stove, sizes and cocoa matting, being the furniture of a writing teacher. Also, 7 rosewood piano-fortes, of Lindeman, Gilbert & Co., Glenn, Dowel & Co., and other makers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 99 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1846, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease to be as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,950, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1851, then a rent of $3,350 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. This an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 53d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 53d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 614 feet 6 inches on 53d-st., 620 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 12th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 53d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in the valuable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCK.—10,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $25, will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, grist and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for engineer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property. The two blocks of ground laying between 97th and 98th sts., and 3d and 1st avs., making in all 190 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good present interest, as it is well calculated for ship, lime, and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some 100 or more lots. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or lifting dock. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, store No. 20 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DISTILLERY.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, TO-MORROW, Feb. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 Broome-st, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the premises of a Distillery, consisting of one copper kettle, with goose neck, of 950 gallons, one do. of 120 gallons, one do. of 10 gallons, two copper doublers, three copper columns, one copper charger of 120 gal ons, four copper worms with wooden condensers, lot of copper connecting pipes, iron flavoring apparatus, five wooden tanks of from 400 to 1,000 gallons, six iron boxes, iron boiler, retorts, force pumps, syphons, hydrometers, and steam gange, office furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Kerr, Wilstach & Co., Thomas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA McMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. McMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story dwelling house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—ON TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 26 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 8 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 23 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 32 set of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vises and vises, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction every Thursday.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Sale of Cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, fancy goods, &c., on FRIDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., catalogue of superior furniture, embracing everything in the line: also, plated ware, China and glass ware, mirrors, paintings, engravings, fancy goods, &c., &c., superior piano fortes, &c. For particulars, see *Herald*.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the Meadow House, Rahway, N. J., on THURSDAY, Feb 14, a farm of about 85 acres, on the main road two miles from Elizabethtown, and one from Rahway, near the Wheat Sheaf Station on the New-Jersey Railroad, about 5 acres woodland. The balance cultivated as a vegetable, fruit and milk farm, for which it has great advantages. The buildings are a farm-house 2½ stories, kitchen, wash-room, &c.; barn, cow-stable for 20 cows, chicken-house, &c.; nearly 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, a large part of which are dwarf pears, just coming into bearing. The farm fronts on two roads, will divide to advantage. Sale (positive) will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, No. 40 Water-st., New-York, or Mr. DEGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway. C. D. PIERCE.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 84 Walnut-st., where they offer 30 private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and effect Dividends, Leases, Deeds, &c. References—Wide Life Assurance and Trust Company, Bank

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEDE & Co., Auctioneers.

STORE FIXTURES, GLASS PLATE GLASS WINDOWS, &c.—Feb. 11 or 13, 1856.—On or about from the 9th to the 11th February, at No. 321 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of valuable counters, desks, cutting-boards, rich gas chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, plate-glass mirrors, superb large plate-glass show-windows, with silver bar sash frames, &c. Also, a very elegant grand action rosewood piano-forte, the property of and by order of George P. Fox, lessee of said premises. Also, George P. Fox's recorded leases of Nos. 306, 321, 321½, and 323 Broadway, unless sold by private contract before the day of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Bordeaux prunes, lamps, &c. FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at No. 311 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey, for account of former purchasers, 3 cases Bordeaux prunes in glass, oil cans, lamp wicks, 12 bottles cherries, 14 apple-jack, lamps and lamp glasses; also, soap and candles; also, butcher's cart and harness.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 172 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—No. 70 Beaver-st.—The interest coupons due Feb. 10, on the bonds of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, given in aid of the construction of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day decreed a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Will be paid on and after the 1st day of February, 1856, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on their capital stock, payable on an after the 11th day of February, 1856. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of February.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.—The following persons were this day elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

John Thomson,	V. L. Buxton,
Henry I. Hart,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Wm. Radford,
Walter W. Cranklin,	Abm. Treese,
Wm. M. Phillis,	John Shotwell.

Horman H. Brinjes.

And for Inspectors of next election: B. J. Hart, J. O. Moreau and Wm. Neilson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John Thomson was unanimously reelected President of this Bank.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an Individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an Individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LUHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over oxides of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can now with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD S. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqrs., No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.

JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
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From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

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ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are effectual with both young and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have often been thought an infallible cure, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 4—Is a powerful astringent, and checks, in a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 240 pages, 76 colored figures, cloth gilt. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 4 Reade-st., corner of No. 280 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 822 Broadway. I recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 263 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 6:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:20 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Ill

New-York Daily Times

THURSDAY, February 7, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

The Prospect of Electing a House Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Parties seem hopelessly divided on the House Printer, and there is great danger that our friends will be defeated. The best judgment I can form to-night is that FOLLETT cannot get above eighty votes, while he can harmonize two opposing interests.

HOWELL COBB and Colonel ORR have gone to stump New-Hampshire. S.

Minister Wheeler and the New Nicaraguan Government—Parker H. French—Minister Bailey—The Office-Seekers—The Naval Retiring Board—Naval.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Recent dispatches from Mr. WHEELER, the U. S. Minister at Nicaragua, represents the military force of General WALKER to be 1,200 men, and says that he will ultimately succeed in effecting a union of all the Central American States. He spiritedly defends his course in recognizing the new Nicaraguan Government, in reply to Mr. MARCY's letter on that subject.

PARKER H. FRENCH has again made formal application to be received as Minister from Nicaragua, but as the former objections to him and his Government have not been removed, he will not probably be recognized as such until further developments.

Mr. BAILEY is in the city on business with the Executive Department, preparatory to his departure for London.

The swarms of office seekers under the House organization have been largely increased by accessions from abroad.

Captain SKINNER, Commander FOOT, and Lieutenant BIDDLE, representing the three grades of the Naval Retiring Board, were this morning summoned before the Naval Committee of the Senate and interrogated concerning the reasons for the dismissal and furlough of the two hundred and one naval officers. This is the first time the action of the Naval Board has been officially questioned.

Commodore GREGORY left here to-day to take command of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, at Boston, which vessel is soon to make a trial trip to Norfolk.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain without delay the cases in Washington of individual suffering for want of fuel, and appropriating $1,500 for the relief of the poor.

During the debate on the resolution, Mr. PIERCE said the Senate had paid $4,500 to furnish KOSSUTH and suite with brandy, wine, and cigars, and surely they could give this trifle to the poor.

Mr. ADAMS thought if Congress furnished water for the rich, it ought to furnish food for the poor.

After the adoption of an amendment making the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown the distributors of the money, the resolution was passed.

The resolution calling for the journal of the late Naval Retiring Board was then taken up, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The House proceeded to the election of Printer, by a viva voce vote, which resulted as follows:

Follett	80	Francis P. Blair, Jr...	2
Cornelius Wendell	68	Beverley Tucker	1
Nathan Sargent	11	Ridgway	1
Robert Farnham	18	J. Watson Webb	1
John T. Defrus	4	Seaton	1
John T. Powers	7	Peck	1

Necessary for a choice, 98.

Two more votes were taken, the last with the following result:

Follett	74	Farnham	25
Sargent	10	Ridgway	1
Defrus	7	Scattering	4
Wendell	66		

Necessary for a choice 95.

Without electing the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

No. 58. Argument continued by Mr. Vinton for the appellee, and by Hon. Geo. E. Pugh for the appellant.

No. 57. Alexander Hunter, executor, appellant, *vs.* Philip H. Minor. Argument commenced by Hon. H. Winter Davis for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Lawrence for the appellee.

The Democratic Convention in Philadelphia—Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency—Difficulty about a Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Committee on Resolutions reported to the Convention, to-day, the resolutions which were referred to the Committee yesterday, recommending the Delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Convention adopted the resolutions almost unanimously, those voting nay being desirous of passing resolutions to the same effect, but of more forcible language.

Much confusion was created by the announcement that the "d——d Know-Nothing reporter of the *Times*" was in the room, and ought to be excluded. A portion of the Convention favored ejecting him by force; others protested, but the reporter finally withdrew, at the solicitation of his friends, thus ending the tumult.

The candidates for delegates to the State Convention took oath this morning that they were not members of any organization proscribing citizens in consequence of birth-place or religion, and that they did not intend to become such.

Meeting of the New-York Delegation—The New Charter—President of the State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The New-York Delegation met, this evening, to consider the proposed new Charter, submitted by a Committee from the Board of Aldermen. Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND, Mr. WILTSE, Ald. BARKER and others participated in the debate. All the members from New-York were in attendance. The general impression appears to be against the proposition of the Aldermen in its present form.

Dr. ALDEN MARCH was to-day elected President of the State Medical Society.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The joint resolutions in commendation of E. K. KANE, and his associates, were ordered to a third reading in our Legislature, to-day.

The joint resolution asking for the restoration of Commodore STEWART to the post of Captain in the Navy, has passed both Houses.

The South Jersey Air-Line Railroad bill has been ordered to a final reading.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The woolen carpet factory on Haydock-street, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It was owned by JOSEPH GARSIDE, whose loss is $80,000; partially insured. A portion of the stock was saved. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. Four frame dwellings were also consumed, all of which were occupied by families.

Fire at Augusta, Ga.—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

About twenty stores and dwellings, mostly frame buildings, were destroyed by fire in this city last night.

Hon. ANDREW J. MILLER, a prominent citizen, died here yesterday.

The Steamer California Ashore.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The schooner California of Plymouth, from Cape Hayden for Boston, went ashore Sunday in Pasque Island and bilged. No lives were lost. Part of the cargo, consisting of coffee and logwood, will be saved.

The steamship Union, Capt. [illegible], from Provincetown, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship Union, from Havre via Halifax for New-York, put into Newport this morning at 9 o'clock. She has taken in a new supply of coal, and is ready to sail again for New-York.

Heavy Defalcation—Death of Hon. Benj. E. Eastman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

E. H. JANESEN, the late State Treasurer, it is reported, is a defaulter to the extent of $39,000.

Hon. BENJ. E. EASTMAN, ex-member of Congress, died at his residence at Plattsville yesterday.

Death by Freezing.

MIDDLETOWN, (Ct.) Wednesday, Feb. 6.

An Irishwoman named ELLEN DESMOND left this place last evening, on foot, to go to Middleham, a distance of six miles. This morning her body was found on the ice, frozen stiff.

Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

At our Charter election yesterday, O. M. HYDE, Republican, was elected Mayor by a small majority. The Demo rats elected the remainder of the city ticket, and six of the eight Aldermen.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

We have no mail south of Washington to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER LEGAL SWINDLER.

An Englishman, named Marcus Morton, who keeps a lawyer's shingle at No. 335 Broadway, was yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from a Miss Rosina Mathews, residing at No. 243 Broadway. Miss Mathews in her affidavit states that in November last, she saw an advertisement in a paper of a "lady wanted who could write a handsome hand." She answered the advertisement, and by so doing, was brought in contact with Morton, who stated that he wanted to receive a pupil for instruction in the art of writing visiting cards. For such he desired the sum of $100. Miss Mathews declined paying the amount asked, but agreed to pay him $40 in two instalments, provided he would teach her and afterwards procure her a situation at $15 a week.

To this Morton acceded; but, after receiving the stipulated sum, and $6 besides, refused to comply with any part of his agreement. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was locked up by Justice WOOD for trial.

ROW IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

On Tuesday night a disturbance took place at Montgomory's notorious dance-house and den of prostitution, in Water-street, between the proprietor of the place and a man named James Hendy, living at No. 374 Water-street, during which the former hurled a large tumbler at the head of his antagonist, which struck him in the forehead, breaking in pieces and cutting him badly in the face, forehead and mouth, besides knocking him down. Montgomery was arrested and held to answer for the assault.

Miscellaneous.

A HORRIBLE DEATH—SUFFOCATED IN A CHIMNEY.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HILLS, upon the body of a young man named MILLER, who was found dead in the flue of a chimney at the premises No. 140 Cherry-street, where his body had been since last New-Year's Day. The circumstances of the case are as singular as horrible. We annex, in detail, the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury:

THE TESTIMONY.

John Stuart, being sworn, says—I reside and keep a bakery at No. 140 Cherry-street; yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, while my masons were endeavoring to clear nflue in the chimney of my house, they found it closed about six feet from the top; supposing that bricks and mortar had fallen into it and frozen, they made a fire with some shavings, and put it down the chimney, for the purpose of melting the obstruction; soon a strong smell was emitted, and, upon examination, they found the body of a man in the flue, with his hands upwards; the flue reached to the first floor; there was no compliant before Monday last that it was stopped up, but they were not in the habit of having fire on that floor; the masons being here, repairing my ovens, I got them to work at the flue, with the above result; there were two young German women living on this floor, (the top,) but on the other side of the house, who had a young man boarding with them, and he disappeared soon after New-Year's day; the young women said he was their brother-in-law, and that they were much concerned about him, thinking that he had got into the river; they afterwards confessed that he was not related to them; I was told that he had a brother in Washington Market.

Sophia Dedrick, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, being sworn, said she had been living at the above place for the last two months; her sister lived with her, and was acquainted with a young man named George Miller, who visited her very frequently for the last two years; he often complained of being unwell, particularly about the head; he staid at the house several days, just before New-Year's Day, when he was taken ill, and appeared to be crazy; we had a doctor attending him during his illness, who said that it was caused by the too free use of drink; he trembled a great deal, and talked wildly; on New-Year's morning he went out of the room with his shirt and drawers on; he had been out of his mind all night, talking about witches, &c.; I saw nothing of him again until this morning, when his body was shown me after it had been taken out of the chimney.

Emily Starr, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, deposed as follows: I am the person spoken of by the preceding witness as her sister; I have known Geo. Miller, the deceased, for the past three years; I was in New-Jersey when he disappeared; I had not seen him for a week before I went to New-Jersey; he was poor, and in order to prevent his going to the Hospital I took care of him while he was sick; he never lived with me as my husband.

Jacob F. Miller, residing at No. 163 Allen-street, testified that the deceased was his brother, who disappeared some time ago; his proper name was Louis Miller; I know nothing of the manner in which he came to his death.

George Francis, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, being sworn, testified that he occupied the 6th story of the rear building, the windows of which were on a level with the roof of the front building. On or about New-Year's morning while in my room, I saw a man coming up through the scuttle of the front house having his night clothes on. The roof was covered with ice and snow. I saw him get upon the chimney and lower himself into it. I thought he was crazy and told my wife of the occurrence. I also told a man into whose flue I supposed he had got, but no notice was taken of the matter. I thought the man had some means of getting down into his room by the chimney.

Dr. Eben. Hassel made an external examination of the body of deceased, and gave it as his opinion that death was produced by suffocation.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That deceased came to his death by suffocation, by jumping down the chimney of house No. 140 Cherry-street, on the 1st of January, 1856, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity."

The deceased was a native of Baltimore, Md., 23 years of age. His parents are Germans, and being poor, Mr. Stuart (at whose premises the melancholy occurrence took place) kindly took upon himself the expense of having the body interred in Greenwood.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE—A YOUNG MAN MISSING.

A young man named EDWIN M. PIERCE, aged 18 years, and son of E. A. PIERCE, Esq., a well-known dry goods dealer, doing business at No. 45 Liberty-street, has been missing since the first of the present month. He attended a party in Twenty-first-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, on the night of the 31st of January, and left there for his home, No. 91½ East Twenty-ninth-street, about 3 o'clock in the morning, since which time he has not been heard of even in the remotest manner. His father has offered a reward of $500 for his recovery. He was five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock coat, black plants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat, and gray shawl. He had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breast-pin, and diamond finger ring.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Baim of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, CLUGSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLAWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first Surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients and public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Only *Two Dollars* for the course. Classes meet at 11 A. M. in New-York, and 4 o'clock P. M. in Brooklyn. Apply this week. Private lessons given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new historical drama of "The Invasion of Ireland," and the grand pantomime of "Asphodel," are drawing crowds to the pretty National, and are yielding a rich harvest to its manager. Go to-night and see them.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500. COLBURN & NASH,

Agents, No. 428 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. L. V. CLARK to Miss KATE E. FREEMAN, eldest daughter of Erastus Freeman, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., ISAAC DOUGLASS to HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry M. Butlin, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, of Jersey City, Mr. John Ramsey, of the firm of A. & J. Ramsey, to Miss MARY ELEANOR DELIA, only daughter of Dr. R. B. Newman, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, JOHN J. ARMOUR, of this City, to Miss MARTHA JANE HOSMER, of Nashua, N. H.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Miss SARAH WAITE, aged 56 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, JAMES MCBRAIR, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Lispenard-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. LUCRETIA VAN PELT, widow of the late Tunis Van Pelt, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Vandam-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, ALICE, daughter of John and Agnes Harmer, aged 13 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday next, the 8th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 238 West 13th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, JANE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Samuel S. and Maria Sniffen, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 126 Rivington-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, LORRAINE H., wife of E. W. Rannay, M. D., and daughter of Hon. J. Fisk, late of Clinton Co., N. Y.

Relatives and friends are all invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 245 West 33d-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of Mr. Francis Torrance, No. 141 West 16th-st., Mr. MATTHEW MCARTHUR, of Grafton, Mass., aged 50 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of scarlet fever, THERESA LOUISA CARREJA, aged 6 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 244 Livingston-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at No. 194 Pearl-st., SARAH A. BALL, aged 1 year.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, ALONZO EDWARD, only son of Zachariah and Margaret L. Voorhies.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 4 Taylor-st.

At Gowanus, Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of his grandfather, R. C. Bell, THOMAS L. COLES, Jr., only son of THOMAS L. and Maria G. Coles, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, R. C. Bell, and Thomas Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 271 East Broadway, this City, this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Peekskill, on Monday, Jan. 28, at his residence, TYLER FOUNTAIN, aged 62 years.

At his residence, near Woodbridge, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a protracted illness, THOMAS G. MARSH, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy. Conveyances will be at the Depôt at Railway on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York. Returning, leaves Rahway at 4 P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the brain, HENRY DOUGHERTY, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, those of his brother, Nathaniel, and of his brother-in-law, N. S. Burt, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 Franklin-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, Col. JAMES DUFF, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 West 22d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, daughter of R. W. Horn, aged 6 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 413 10th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 6

$5,000	Virginia 6s	94½	5	Mich. Central R. R.	90
500	do	94¾	50	do	s3 90½
1,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	150	do	90¾
15,000	do	85¾	100	do	b30 90¾
2,000	Ohio 6s, 1870	100	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	91½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	50	do	s30 91½
20,000	do	83¾	150	do	s30 90¾
30,000	do	b30 83¾	50	do	s30 90¾
2,000	do	83¾	300	do	b10 91
5,500	do	c 83¾	175	do	91¾
1,000	Ill. F. bds. w. priv.	87	200	do	b30 91¾
1,000	Har. 1st Mo. Bds.	81½	300	do	b30 93
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bds.	96	50	do	s10 91¾
47	Bank of America	117	50	do	s30 91¾
25	Ohio L. & Tr. Co.	92	100	do	s3 91¾
60	Ocean Bank	90	100	do	s30 91¾
125	Bruns. City L. Co.	5½	100	do	91¾
200	Nic. Transit Co.	20½	100	do	s30 91¾
150	do	b10 21¾	250	Harlem R. R.	s3 17¾
50	do	b60 21¾	50	Panama R. R.	b90 100¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	30	50	do	b30 100¾
200	do	b8 23½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 96
300	do	b60 23¾	31	Sixth-av. R. R.	75
50	do	b60 23¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 62
100	do	b30 23¾	23	Third-av. R. R.	50
100	Chirique C'l Co.	b30 25	428	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	100½
50	Canton Co.	b60 22¾	100	do	b20 110
50	do	b60 23	300	do	b60 110¼
311	Erie Railroad	c 83¾	300	Clev. & To. R. R.	71¾
50	do	b60 83¾	200	do	71¾
100	do	b60 83¾	100	do	s10 71¾
100	do	s10 83¼	15	C. & R. I. R. R.	89
200	do	s30 83½	50	do	88½
260	do	s30 83½	50	do	b3 89
50	do	s10 83½	50	do	b10 89
100	Reading R. R.	s10 87¾	150	do	b30 89
150	do	s3 87¾	122	do	c 88¾
200	do	s30 87	25	do	89
400	do	b60 87¾	48	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	82½
18	do	87¾	70	do	83
100	do	b5 87¾	50	do	b30 83½
200	do	s5 87½	15	N. Y. Cen'l R. R.	89½
5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	s3 83¾	100	Canton Company	23½
400	Cumb'd Coal Co.	s30 23½	100	do	b30 23½
300	do	23¾	100	Flor. & R. R.	b60 36
200	do	s60 23½	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 91½
100	do	s10 23½	20	do	91¾
100	Nicar. Trans. Co.	21¾	35	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	100½
100	do	21½	10	do	100¾
350	Erie Railroad	83¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 75
100	do	b30 83¾	100	do	s30 74¾
400	do	b15 83¾	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	89½
100	do	s30 83¾	50	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93
100	do	b10 83¾	100	Reading Railr'd.	b10 87½
25	do	83¾	10	do	87¾
200	do	b30 83¾	300	do	87½
100	do	s30 83¾	50	Panama Railroad	100¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The slight depression in Stock prices noticed yesterday afternoon, and which was again felt at the early meeting of the Brokers to-day, was fully recovered from in the afternoon, and the market closed firm. The business of the day was quite active in Western Road Shares and in Illinois Central Bonds; but otherwise the sales on the list are only to a fair amount. At the Second Board, Erie left off firm and in good request at 83¾@¾, against 83¼ at the close on Tuesday. The fluctuations in Southern Michigan Shares were from 90¾ to 91¾; in Illinois Bonds, 83½ to 83¾—both closing firm; Reading, 87⅞@½, last price and bid. The operators in Nicaragua Transit Shares, not behind the scenes, are befogged by the sudden fall and large sales of yesterday, though the last price to-day, 21½, was a fraction above the morning sales. Toledo, Galena and Rock Island Shares were all firm. New-York Central not so strong as yesterday, until the very close, when the stock was wanted at 90, short buyer's option.

The day was a quiet one in Money and Exchange affairs. The steamer sailed too early to allow of any additional business in Bills. Sterling left off steady yesterday afternoon, at 108⅝ to 108¾, the advance of ⅛@¼ from the previous packet being well established. The impression, however, is, that with the breaking up of the hard weather, more bills will be made both here and at New-Orleans than at any time since December. The bullion taken out by the *Africa* amounts to $303,941. Advice was received today, by telegraph from New-Orleans, that the Texas Legislature has finally accepted the Compromise bill passed by Congress at the last session, for the payment of $7,750,000 to her creditors having claim on the Federal Government and to her own Treasury for Indian depredations. This will let loose in the course of a few months—possibly at a very early day—a corresponding sum in Gold now locked up in the Sub-Treasury, and cancel $5,000,000 of the Public Debt and interest since 1850, held in trust for the Texas creditors. Money keeps easy among the Brokers, with a fair employment on Stocks, and a good demand for Discounts at 8@10 ₰ cent. outside of Bank. The Cotton market continues firm here, and telegraphic advices speak of stiff bidding at New-Orleans, without much stock offering. The obstructions to the Western roads by ice and snow are putting the Provision and Grain factors to much inconvenience, while the condition of the streets and docks retards the export movement. Some renewals of Western acceptances are being made, in consequence. The Sub-Treasury received, today, $111,364; paid $171,833, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,763,863. With the machinery of Congress under way, and the Texas debt appropriation confirmed, the probability is that the disbursements by the Government this Spring will be largely in advance of the income from Customs.

The subscribers to the Park Bank were not all able to sign the articles of association in consequence of the press yesterday and to-day. They will remain open on Thursday, (to-morrow,) but no longer. The Nassau Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 8 ₰ cent., payable on demand. The St. Marks Company, 5 ₰ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Knickerbocker Stage Company, 5 ₰ cent., payable on or after the 9th inst. The Rome and Watertown Road a dividend of 10 ₰ cent., in scrip, to New-York stockholders at the People's Bank, Canal-street. The Oriental Bank a dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Cleveland and Toledo Company received $77,713 in January, against $61,853 same month last year.

PEORIA ILLINOIS ROAD.

LINE from Mississippi River at Burlington, east to junction with Chicago and Alton Road, 143 miles.	
Western Section, Peoria to Burlington (66 miles opened,)	93 miles.
Expenditure, $1,605,510; Debt, $642,000.	
Eastern Section, Peoria to Alton Road, (18½ miles opened,)	50 miles.
Expenditure, $605,060; First Mort. to issue	
Total	143 miles.

The first mortgage upon the Eastern Section has just been created, after the above private expenditure of $605,000, in all for half a million of dollars, 8 ₰ cents. Convertibles. One half the Bonds, $250,000, were yesterday negotiated through DE COPPET & Co., to a list of subscribers of the first respectability, the remaining half held subject to their control, and not to come upon the market until 33½ miles are opened to the junction of the Illinois Central. The net earnings on the 18½ miles now operated will pay the interest on the entire mortgage of $10,000 a mile on the 50 miles. Of the Western Section, 43 miles are operated under a three years' lease—two years now to run—by the Chicago and Burlington Company. They pay the Peoria Company $45,000 a year; using their own equipment, and also pay in addition two-thirds the net earnings on the 43 miles. They have loaned the Peoria Company $200,000 by way of advance on the lease, holding therefor double the amount of their second mortgages. The remaining 50 miles, making the connection complete west of Peoria to the Mississippi, will open through by the 1st July.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, 1855.

Gross receipts	$4,270,015 56
Deduct paid other roads	731,692 22
Balance	$3,538,338 27
Expenses and tonnage tax	1,709,055 73
Net profits of year	$1,829,277 54

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$3,432,850
Funded Debt	690,000
Profit and Loss	127,948
January, 1856, Dividend	174,120
Total	$4,474,918
Construction cost	$3,357,255
Ferry, Bridge and other prop'y.	952,066
Total	$4,309,421
Cash in bank	165,497—$4,474,918
Receipts of 1855	$861,514
Expenses	369,767
Net earnings	$500,747
July, '55 and Jan., '56, dividends	$348,245
Interest and Contingencies	152,502— 500,747

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and surplus assets	$635,249
Gross income for 1855	$178,372
Losses and Expenses	$87,899
Dividends	50,000
Clearing unadjusted	4,901—$142,793
Surplus of year	$35,579

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the following Board was elected: *President*, WILLIAM W. LONGSTRETH; *Managers*—JOHN P. JOHNSTON, W. H. GRATZMER, J. G. FELL, ASA PACKER, E. A. PACKER, and D. BARNET. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is the Pennsylvania extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Western Roads—No. III.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Northern line of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD runs from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles, connecting there with the Illinois Central, 67 miles, to Dunleith. At Belvidere, 78 miles from Chicago, it connects with the Beloit Branch, now drawing a large business from Janesville and Wisconsin. At the Junction 80 miles from Chicago, to which point a double track is in process of construction, the Dixon and Iowa branch line connects, running 106 miles to the Mississippi, at Fulton. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad also connects at this point, running its business with its own cars and machinery on the Galena Road to Chicago. Ten miles west of Chicago, what was formerly the St. Charles Air Line (recently bought by the Galena Road for $540,000) connects with the main track, and runs 10 miles to dépôt grounds upon the south branch of Chicago River, about two miles from the business portion of the City.

At Chicago the Company's chief dépôt grounds are upon the main branch of the river, less than one-quarter of a mile from the lake, where they have upwards of 1,000 feet of valuable water frontage. Upon these grounds are erected two extensive freight-dépôts and a fine grain-house, capable of stowing 400,000 bushels. Two blocks west of this is the passenger-building, which is small and inconvenient. West of this again, across the north branch of Chicago River, the Company have other grounds, for the reception of lumber and coarse merchandise, and here the engine-house and machine-shop are located. The north branch is crossed by a drawbridge, which is so frequently open during the season of navigation as to be a cause of serious detention to trains and the general business of the road. These grounds, though valuable in themselves as property, are, from their detached position, (which increases expenses of dépôt service,) and inconvenient access across the bridge referred to, and through public streets, ill adapted for railroad purposes. In consequence of the obstruction caused by long freight trains crossing the line of other principal thoroughfares, a strong feeling has been raised against the road continuing to use the street, and withal, there are doubts whether they have any right there, in consequence of legal informality in originally laying out the street through which they run. Should they be driven out, the freight, passenger and grain buildings will prove a heavy loss, and they must resort to the St. Charles dépôt on the south branch, thus losing the use of 10 miles completed double track, or place their depôts on the west side of the north branch, at an inconvenient point for general business, and when water frontage can now be obtained at only a very high cost.

The track of the Road from Chicago to Freeport is generally in good order and well ballasted, but many of the station buildings are inferior and too small for the business. Upon the first thirty miles great delay has been experienced the last Summer from inadequate water stations.

The Dixon and Iowa line has about 50 miles ballasted and partly fenced, the remaining 56 miles being in the condition of a new road requiring considerable outlay for these matters. Excepting at the Junction and Dixon, the whole line is destitute of suitable station buildings. The Beloit branch, 20 miles, is in good order, but also requires buildings. The rolling stock, generally, is in good condition, though some improvement might be made in their engines and passenger cars, both of which show marks of great wear. The result of my observations and inquiries do not justify the high encomiums that have been lavished lately upon its management. There is a want of discipline and heart on the road that has already led to serious evils, both in its internal economy, its connection with other roads, and the public at large, and may, if not corrected, by efficient superintendence and more far-seeing and liberal views generally, seriously damage the property.

Its financial management seems also open to serious objection. Some time last Spring, it appears, they negotiated to one of their own directors (who since the failure of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON is understood to be the chief financial agent of the Company) $500,000 of 2d Mortgage Bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, with an agreement not to issue any more until after the close of the year. This was done at a time when the stock was worth about 90 per ct., and it excited much comment among the friends of the road that this negotiation should have been so quietly and privately closed at such low rates without advertisement, it being a most unusual thing to sell Mortgage Bonds (both being at a discount) at less than the market value of the stock. A scrip dividend of 5 per ct. was declared last February, payable in a year, and to meet this scrip and the nominal cash dividend declared this February, an issue of 5,000 new shares have been made to the stockholders, thus showing the only really cash dividend paid by the road for eighteen months past to be that of 5 per cent. in August. On the top of this issue we have now a stock dividend of 12 per cent., making another new issue of 6,000 shares, or say 11,000 shares in all within three months. The policy of declaring this stock dividend now instead of at the end of their fiscal year, (May 1,) when they could correctly ascertain their operating and other expenses, may well be doubted, unless the managers had ulterior views as to the effect that this nominal large dividend would have upon the price of its stock, thus making the first issue of 5,000 shares palatable to stockholders.

There has been a want of fairness, too, in its statement of earnings, they having instituted a comparison of receipts with last year without stating the additional number of miles in operation.

Much comment has lately been excited at Chicago by the apparent connection between the Galena road and what are there called Wild-Cat Bankers, a disposition having been shown on the part of the Galena managers to circulate this illegitimate currency in opposition to the wishes of the community and the course taken by the other leading roads. Whether this is a matter of taste or policy connected with their financial management, (one of their leading Directors and financial agent being deeply interested in this currency,) it is equally impolitic and dangerous, the Galena road, like other corporations, being amenable to public opinion.

The earnings of the road, as furnished by report of June, 1855, and published statement since that date, foot up for 1854, $1,316,158; miles operated being 186, equals $7,100 per mile; for 1855, $2,252,601, miles operated being 231, equals $9,700 per mile, or an increase of 36⅝ per cent., instead of 30 per cent., as has been stated by some of the papers. Owing to the absence of any reliable report of operating expenses, it is impossible now to compare the net earnings per mile each year. I doubt, however, if the road is operated at less than 40 per cent., although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road has been paying them the past year at the rate of $360,000 per annum for the use of 30 miles of track and dépôt service, or say equal to $12,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1370. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SEAMAN'S FUND AND RELIEF.

A COLD WATER COLLEGE.

Resolutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

A Raise at the City Railroads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS.

Republicans in Office.

The Cry of the Register and the Wool they Gathered.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. SPENCER presented [illegible] Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat. They recite that [illegible] to put a tax upon [illegible] of one Dollar per voyage, for [illegible] a Quarantine Hospital; that [illegible] control of the Quarantine Hospital; that [illegible] the collection of this tax by an [illegible] Legislature, and this injustice to the [illegible] continued until the year 1831, when they had partial justice rendered to them by the [illegible] of the contributions of the sailors [illegible] the tax upon the emigrant, that the latter fund continued to be paid to the Commissioner of Emigration, and the sailors' tax to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, which Board was established by that law, but no part of the fund already acquired was given to them. That, by a careful estimate, the amount paid in by seamen, previous to that law, amounted to upward of $241,000. Of that amount, but $67,000 has been repaid to the sailors. Yet the Commissioners of Emigration are continually claiming pay from the Trustees of the fund for alleged maintenance and medical treatment of seamen received by them at the Quarantine Hospital, under quarantine regulations, by the Health officer; that the Trustees have been advised that they are not liable for those claims under the law of 1854, and therefore have uniformly refused to pay them on the ground that the relief that afforded the sailor was [illegible] and just, from the fact that the very foods [illegible] used in his maintenance, were mainly furnished by himself.

This to avoid litigation with reference to past claims, and to have the question of liability definitely settled for the future, the memorialists pray for a law releasing them from such liability as is now inflicted by the Commissioners of Emigration.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill amending the Election Law of 1854 and the School Appropriation Bill were reported upon favorably.

THE NEBRASKA COMMITTEE.

The Chair appointed a Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disturbances of Kansas and Nebraska, Messrs. RICKARDSON, MANSON and HAROUGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, through the Lieutenant-Governor, sent in his resignation as a Regent of the University.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to amend the Code of Procedure in relation to partitions.

A COLD WATER COLLEGE.

Mr. HALSTED introduced a bill to incorporate the Hydropathic Medical College in the City of New-York. It names as corporators, R. T. Trall, O. W. May, C. B. Le Baron, William Hunt, S. R. Wells, L. N. Fowler, G. F. Adams, Thadeus Hyatt, Chauncey Bush, G. H. Taylor, C. A. Blackall and A. E. King, and their purpose to give instruction in medical [illegible] of the Hydropathic school. The act empowers [illegible] to hold real and personal estate to the [illegible] of $200,000. It makes the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York trustees, confers on them the power to appoint such professors and instructors as they may see fit, and to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on any one over 21 years, provided he has studied three years after the age of [illegible] with some physician or surgeon duly licensed, and has attended two full courses of lectures. It is to be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and confers power to send a delegate to represent them in the State Medical Society, and provides for gratuitous instruction of young men, not exceeding five in number, who may have distinguished themselves for good scholarship in the free Academy of New-York City.

HABEAS CORPUS TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill as follows: Cases arising on *habeas corpus*, or by petition, or actions to obtain the custody of infants, shall have a preference in any Court in which they may be pending, and may be moved out of their order on the Calendar, at any time, by either party.

STOP RACING.

The bill to prevent horse-racing in Queens County was read a third time, and passed by a vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROOKS called up his resolution of inquiry of the Ten Governors and Commissioners of Emigration, and added to it the following: Also, that the Ten Governors and Commissioners of Emigration report to the Senate the average expense of persons supported by them in their respective departments, and such other information as they may possess of the personal and general expenses of the two departments, which was adopted.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered a joint resolution that the election of two Regents of the University in place of JAMES D. HAMMOND, deceased, and P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, resigned, take place on the 5th of March, at 12 M., which was laid over under the rule.

Mr. KELLY—A resolution that the Comptroller report to the Senate the amount of aid bestowed by the Senate since 1849 to Colleges and Universities.

VISITATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill for the formation of a commission to visit all charitable institutions, supported in whole or in part by the State, was taken up, and Mr. SICKLES' resolution that a Committee of the Senate visit those institutions was substituted, and the substitute adopted by the Senate. The Senate Committee are to be paid only their actual expenses.

Canal claims occupied the remainder of the Session.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In the Assembly, the consideration of the "General Orders" consumed the entire session. The bills disposed of were mainly local bills, devoid of particular interest.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly asking a report of the names of all the Savings Banks in the State heretofore chartered and now in existence.

The Secretary of State reports that the only evidence of the existence of these banks is that furnished by the Session Laws, containing the act of incorporation. No information exists in the Department as to the business or condition of these banks, nor whether they have ceased to exist.

The reports of the Banks have not for the past eight or ten years been printed, hence no results have been published.

The Secretary suggests that it would be very proper for the Legislature to direct their reports to be made annually to the Banking or Comptroller's Department, and a summary statement be made from them and reported to the Legislature.

A list is furnished of sixty-eight Banks for Savings, that have been heretofore incorporated.

The Secretary recommends that some measures be taken for securing an efficient insight of this class of monied corporations, whose operations cover millions of dollars, made up of the scanty wealth of widows and orphans, whose feebleness and dependence require the shield of law for their protection.

PROTECTION FROM CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. BENVOORT proposes to introduce the following bill to protect the citizens of the City of New-York against the imposition of City Railroad Companies:

SEC. 1. Any Railroad Company or any employe of the road or other person who shall obstruct the highway or street through which the Railroad may pass, by piling up snow or other material in clearing the Railroad track, shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for such offence, such fine to be recovered in any Court competent to try the same, and all fines so recovered shall be paid over to the proper officer of the City Hospital for the benefit of the same.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

DISGRACEFUL REPUBLICANS.

I notice in the new batch of appointments made by the Canal Board, last Tuesday, the names of at least three useful and reliable Republicans. I am a little inclined to object to this system, which the Hindoo brethren have adopted, of putting our Republicans into good places.

A CHEAP CUT AND LITTLE WOOL.

The *Register* has devoted some considerable space to an exposition of the frauds perpetrated upon the State in the printing of documents, and the entire Hindoo tribe in the Senate and Assembly so echoed the fulminations of the *Register*, that some people were really impressed with the belief that millions at least had been squandered in the printing of extra documents. It was stated by a Hindoo Senator in his place that the yearly cost of legislative printing was more than $150,000, and that the greater amount was for extra copies—and he has been extremely ferocious upon extra copies ever since the opening of the session. Some person had the happy thought to call from the Comptroller a statement of the cost of the printing done for the Legislature at its last session, and here is the sum total:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1856.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly of the 2d inst., requiring him to report the amount paid the contractor for printing the Journals, Bills and Documents of the Legislature in 1855, respectfully submits the following statement of Printing for the Legislature in 1855:

Senate Docum'ts..	$ 5,635 11	Assembly Bills....	1,201 60
Senate Docum'ts..	1,734 60	Senate Journals...	606 60
Assembly Doc'ts...	32,660 18	Assembly Journals	1,033 80
Assembly Extra...	7,489 25	Total.....	$51,492 97
Senate Bills.....	894 48		

A sum total of $51,492 97, and of this only $7,489 25 for all the "*extras*" we have heard so much about. What do you suppose is the explanation of this Hindoo crusade against the printing of public documents? Simply this—that HAMMOND wanted the printer to the Legislature to allow him a share of the proceeds of the printing contract. The printer not having much fear of the *Register* and the wrath of HAMMOND & Co., and being pretty well used to such attempts to extort black mail, positively declined the proposition. That is the sum and substance of the Hindoo's indignant denunciation of every proposition to print the valuable and important documents transmitted to the Legislature from the various State Departments.

Very like the Hindoos, and yet very unlike honest, intelligent men. LEO.

Amusements.

THE VARIETIES.—GOLDSMITH'S excellent Comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," has been received here with decided and deserved success. There are few comedies of this stamp that will bear the ordeal of a modern audience, but this is certainly one of them. Without any injurious pruning, or a necessity for much expurgation of offensive passages, this Comedy will long keep the stage. The admirable company at the Varieties is in many respects superior to that of any other establishment in New-York for this particular class of work, and when there is evident care bestowed on the production, the public cannot but be satisfied and refreshed with a taste of that pure English drama which existed before the Gaelic flood. Whatever may be said of the admirable invention displayed by French dramatists of the present day, there can be no doubt of one thing, they are sadly deficient in the power of describing character. For strongly defined yet minutely elaborated individuality we must turn to the old writers. Plot and incidents are all that the modern dramatist cares for. The mere individual become an antenuaten. The less he approaches nature, the better he sustains the interest of the piece.

The three leading male characters of this Comedy are intrusted to Messrs. G. JORDAN, (*Young Marlow,*) BASS, (*Haracastle,*) and T. B. JOHNSTON, (*Tony Lumpkin.*) In the dashing phase of the character, Mr. G. JORDAN was excellent. His eminently presentable person and easy manners are displayed to advantage, and realize to the eye what the text suggests to the mind. But in the other and bashful phase he was not so happy. There is at all times a certain imperiousness about Mr. JORDAN, and he cannot apparently throw it off. For this reason we could not entirely enjoy the frequent embarrassments of *Young Marlow*, although it must be admitted they were always managed with artistic skill and effect. Mr. BASS, as *Hardcastle*, was careful, clear and good. Such an excellent artist should have a better costume. Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON made an excellent *Tony Lumpkin*, leaning a little to exaggeration, but not offensively so. The character admits of high coloring, and where, as with Mr. JOHNSTON, so much vivacity can be sustained to the end, it is scarcely fair to make any objection. *Tony Lumpkin* is one of Mr. JOHNSTON'S best impersonations.

Miss LAURA KEENE appeared as the heroine, *Miss Hardcastle*,—a character which she sustained, our readers will remember, with great success at Wallack's Theatre two years ago. There is no other *artiste* in New-York who can do such admirable justice to the *rôle*.

The Comedy has been put on the stage without expense, we imagine, but in a neat and sufficient manner. If equal care had been bestowed on previous revivals, we should have had fewer occasions for complaint. Good taste does not necessarily involve heavy expenditure. A new comedy is underlined here. We trust it will be produced in a thoroughly complete manner.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A peculiar attraction was offered here last night by the "Great Antipodean," a gentleman who treads life's vale on a board,—head downmost. We are not fond of excitements of this character, but in an instance like the present, where a philosophical principle is involved, the question of legitimacy need scarcely be discussed. Besides, there is to be a circus here next week, and any squeamishness about an Antipodean in view of that greater calamity would be absurd. A manager of a theatre has a perfect right to do what he pleases. Mr. MARSHALL has tried everything but Antipodeans, Athletes and Circuses, and he is quite right to give these latter a turn. He has deserved success this season, without meeting with it, in a better line.

We have never seen an experiment more cleverly performed than this, of walking head downwards. There is a total absence of the hungling appliances of the charlatan. A simple but astounding philosophical principle is illustrated in an agreeably exciting way. A platform is suspended from the top of the stage; beneath is a netting to catch the Antipodean in case he should happen to tumble. Mr. LENTON walks across this platform head downmost. The apparatus by which he is enabled to do this is attached to his shoes, and is slight and limbersome. There are small contrivances, we suppose, for exhausting the air connected with these soles, by which a firm hold is secured to the platform or ceiling. So far as we could see, the hands are not used at all, the air being exhausted by the action of the foot. Mr. LENTON passed from one side of the stage to the other with ease (if ease can be spoken of in connection with what must be an excessively laborious operation) and tolerable rapidity. The experiment is an extremely interesting one, and free from any unpleasant accessories.

The truly magnificent spectacle of "King Charming" preceded the experiment. The last scene of this piece is the finest specimen of scenic and mechanical display we have ever witnessed. No one should miss seeing it.

Concert.

PAUL JULLIEN—the admirable little violinist—assisted by AUGUST GOCKEL, Mrs. BOSTWICK, and other artists, gives a grand concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon. Programme elsewhere.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7,

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. CASS submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of an increase of the Navy.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill providing for the public printing, engraving and binding.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The resolution directing the Committee on Finance to prepare and report the general appropriation bills was considered.

Mr. SEWARD said, that since the foundation of the Government, no Appropriation bill has originated in the Senate. It was an ancient and established principle, that the money of the people shall not be drawn from the public treasury without the consent of the Representatives of the people. This conservative feature was borrowed from the British Constitution, as necessary to secure public liberty, and the spirit of the Constitution requires that the old established plan shall be adhered to.

Mr. HUNTER denied that there was any difference, so far as the question of power was concerned, between bills for the relief of individuals and general appropriation bills. If the Senate could originate the French Spoliation bill, appropriating millions of dollars, why not one for the Military Academy?

Messrs. TOOMBS and TOUCEY supported the resolution.

Messrs. SUMNER and WILSON opposed it.

Mr. SUMNER said it was an inopportune time to propose such a great change, for the first time, when the popular branch of Congress promised to differ from the Senate on great questions of National policy.

The resolution was adopted—the object being to prevent a bill involving millions being hurriedly acted upon at the close of the session, sometimes without being read.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. GROW gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. MILLSON gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal the act authoring the establishment of the Naval Board.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint Standing Committees.

Mr. PENNINGTON, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter had expressed his high appreciation of the courtesy, and would be happy to cooperate with Congress in any measures promotive of the public interests.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved a reconsideration of the resolution for the election of Printer.

Agreed to by 102 against 81.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to consider the Senate's joint resolution for the relief of the poor of Washington and Georgetown.

The question then recurred on the resolution forthwith to proceed to the election of Printer—pending which the House adjourned till Monday.

Perfecting the Organization—Northern and Southern "Americans"—The Sergeant-at-Arms—The Postmaster—The Printer, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the House is quite complete, although the Printer is still to be elected. The handsome manner in which Hon. WM. CULLOM, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk, has a double significance. The election of Mr. BANKS after a nine weeks' struggle, unparalleled in Parliamentary history, and without the aid of a single Southern vote, has established the fact that there is a North. The election of Mr. CULLOM shows conclusively that this North is not sectional, but can seek merit south of Mason and Dixon's line, and and give it substantial recognition when found. It shows, too, that the North is magnanimous, and not willing to retaliate the sectionalism of the South, but ready, on the contrary, to stand by the men of the South who are true to correct principles.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

How striking the contrast with the conduct of Southern men towards the "National" Americans from the Free States! These were induced to cast their lot with the "Americans" from the Slave States; and for nine weeks they stood by their Southern brethren, assured and reassured, time and again, that if they would sacrifice their position among the Anti-Nebraska men of the North, for the purpose of forming a distinct party, making Americanism the paramount question, they might rely, to the end, upon the cordial and distinct cooperation of the Southern Americans in such a movement. What was the result? Why, simply that when these Northern men had been used as long as there was a possibility of forcing the Democracy to take a candidate satisfactory to the Americans, their Southern coadjutors, at the last hour, remorselessly sacrificed them, abandoned their association, and went over in a body to the Democratic Pro-Slavery candidate and platform. Messrs. WHITNEY, BROOM, CLARKE, HAVEN & Co. have probably come to the conclusion by this time that there is no faith to be placed by Northerners in political associations with Southern men, unless the former, having done all else, are ready to avow that Slavery is a blessed institution, to be extended and perpetuated with all the energy of a *Free* Government.

WHY EVANS WAS DEFEATED.

The caucus of last evening was rather unfortunate, I think, in some of its arrangements. The nomination of FERNON S. EVANS, as Sergeant-at-Arms, was of at least doubtful propriety. He is believed by many to be a Pro-Slavery or 12th section "American," having stumped Virginia, it is said, as a Know-Nothing against Gov. WISE. He is claimed by some of our friends, however, as an Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Slavery man,—but this uncertainty in regard to his position, and the unexpectedness of his nomination, which took everybody by surprise—induced a lukewarmness in his behalf which rendered it easy for the Democrats to reelect A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, the nominee of the Nebraska caucus.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, the new Postmaster of the House, is a grand-son of ROBERT MORRIS, of Revolutionary fame, was formerly a Clerk in the Post-Office Department, and was removed to make room for a partisan of the Pierce Administration. His predecessor, and opposing candidate, Mr. JOHNSON, has had the place, I am told, for twelve years. As he is in comfortable circumstances, it is but right that he should give place to a new man.

PARTY DIVISIONS—SLAVISH INDEPENDENCE.

As soon as the contest for the Speakership closed, you will perceive that parties instantly divided upon the line of hostility to the existing Administration, throwing together much the largest party in the negative. This division is likely to be made effectual on many occasions—although upon the Kansas question and all sectional issues, of course Southern men will act together, and, as usual, carry with them a few dough-faces from the North. JOHN WHEELER has got back again among the Pro-Slavery shanty Democracy—and, like all backsliders, will probably be the most obstinate in his wickedness. JOHN supposes he is very "independent"—and illustrated the idea by voting for WM. AIKEN, when it was thought he could be elected. If he ever hopes to run for Congress again, I suppose his constituents will like to hear his reasons for such a course, unless he deems it impertinent to ask them.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

There is to be some trouble about electing a Printer to the House, I am afraid. New-York had a candidate in the person of "Wise" SMITH, of Syracuse; Ohio had two, Col. SCROGLER, of Cincinnati, and Mr. FOLLETT, of Columbus, brother of the New-York politician of the same name. The latter received the nomination—but there is evidently a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I fear he will be beaten. CORNELIUS WENDELL, the Democratic nominee, is, personally, very popular, and can be elected if there is any division among the Anti-Administration men. The election will, probably, come off to-morrow.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Senator FOOTE'S speech, to-day, on the Central American question, was able, interesting and forcible, and listened to with profound attention. He did not indicate any special remedy for Britain's violation of her treaty, but did what was more important, declared his determination, for one, to hold England to strict accountability.

THE TARIFF.

The bill to reduce the duties on Imports, of which Senator JAMES gave notice to-day, does not propose a reduction of the Tariff, but numerous additions to the Free List, of crude articles and raw materials used in manufactures of all kinds. No legislation on the Tariff is likely to succeed during the present session.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES.

The city is lively this week with balls, parties and other gayeties. Last evening General J. WATSON WEBB gave one of the most elegant and brilliant parties of the season. To-night there are similar assemblages at Secretary DAVIS' and Mr. PENNINGTON'S; while the lady guests of Willard's Hotel and an extended circle of friends, have a very fine ball, which is crowded with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. To-morrow begins the season of Lent, and ends the principle gayeties of the Winter, although the Hotel "hops" will continue through the season.

IRA GOODNOW, a Lieutenant of Police in New-York City, was to-day appointed an Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, upon recommendation of Hon. GUY R. PELTON.

Hon. Mr. WAKEMAN'S absence from the Representative Hall, on Saturday last, was no loss of strength to the Anti-Nebraska men, as he had paired off with a Louisiana Democrat. S.

Serious Illness of John W. Forney—Movements of Mr. Buchanan

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Mr. FORNEY is dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels. His illness is supposed to have been produced by the excitement and over-exertion incident upon the discharge of his late duties as Clerk of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in a private letter to a friend, in Washington, states that it is his intention, on the arrival of his successor, to set out for a two-months trip on the Continent of Europe.

Central America—Boundary between New-Granada and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 7.

In connection with the long standing discussion relative to the affairs of Central America, and the question of coasting limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a new claim has been put in by New-Granada, laying pretensions to the same boundary which Costa Rica claimed through the instrumentality of the late FELIPE MOLINA, who published an interesting and comprehensive work on that subject. New-Granada, while expressing her readiness to relinquish all the territory on the coast, from Cape Gracias á Dios to the extreme south, insists that the tract of land so excinsively claimed by the late Minister of Costa Rica, belongs, and always has belonged, to New-Granada, in virtue of titles conferred upon her by former treaties between the Republic of Columbia and the former United Province of Central America.

Fire in Washington Navy Yard—Loss $6,000.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The tank shop, in the Washington Navy Yard, was accidentally destroyed by fire this morning. The estimated loss is $6,000.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

No. 47.—Patrick McLaughlin *vs.* Jas. M. Swann *et al.* Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo.*

No. 46.—Jas. A. Abbott *et rex vs.* The Essex Company. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts with costs.

No. 49. Ship *Howard*, etc., William J. Schmidt *et al.*, claimants and appellants *vs.* Frederick Wissman.—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the libel with costs

No. 57. Argument continued by Hon. George E Badger for defendant.

No. 59. John D. Orton, appellant *vs.* George Smith.—Argument commenced by Mr. Lynde for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, for the appellee.

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Concord—Large Attendance.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The Democrats of Merrimac County held an immense meeting in this city this afternoon. It has been snowing violently all day, yet multitudes of people have poured into the place and filled Phenix and Dépôt Halls to overflowing. At the former place speeches were made by Cols. WELLER of California, ORR of South Carolina, and Gen. LANE of Oregon; and at the latter by Gov. COBB of Georgia, Mr. LOVEJOY of Massachusetts, and by Hon. JOHN S. WELLS of this State.

The Democrats claim, notwithstanding the storm, equal if not superior numbers to the Opposition meeting on Tuesday.

The speaking will be resumed this evening, when large additional delegations from other places will be present.

Fatal Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad—Four Men Killed and Several Injured—Baggage and Mails Burned.

HILLSDALE, (Mich.,) Thursday, Feb. 7.

A collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, a half-mile west of this place last night, between the Eastern and Western Express trains. The trackman, baggageman, fireman, and one other man, were killed, and an engineer, brakeman, and grain-boy, each had a leg broken. The baggage car of the Eastern train was burned, with all the baggage and the mails.

Death of Judge Byington, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Judge HORATIO BYINGTON, of the Massachusetts Common Pleas Court, died, yesterday, at his residence in Stockbridge.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Acorn*, from St. Domingo for New-York, arrived at Newport yesterday, with loss of fore-top-gallant mast, sails split, &c.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here, after a passage of 59 hours from New-York.

Obituary.

Died, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at East Haven, Conn., Rev. STEPHEN DOD, a venerable native of New-Jersey. He was born March 8, 1777, at Watsessing—now Bloomfield—and descended from DANIEL DOD, one of the first settlers of Newark. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady; was ordained to the gospel ministry Sept. 28, 1803, and supplied two congregations for seven years in Cornwall, Dutchess County, N. Y. From October, 1810, to May, 1817, he was pastor of a church in Waterbury, Conn., and, Dec. 10, 1817, became pastor of the Congregational Church at East Haven, where he ministered until his resignation a few years since, in consequence of advancing age. He was at times a representative in the Legislature of Connecticut. He was much interested in antiquarian researches, especially in all relative to the early settlers of Newark.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

One of the most [illegible] ornaments in Paris is about [illegible] Columbus, Ohio, [illegible] has [illegible] all their [illegible] from an interpreter.

THE WEATHER.

The Weather Yesterday—The Prospects of to-day.

Pannrge, being in danger of drowning at sea, wished that he was on dry land, and that somebody was kicking him. Yesterday we could almost have wished that we were at sea, and that somebody was drowning us. For the wet, slip-shoddy, half-frozen, half-swampy, treacherous, dangerous, arm-breaking, limb-dislocating, cellar-bone threatening land of New-York,—the sidewalks, the streets, the parks, the accessible and inaccessible places of business and resort, were less inviting to all right-minded citizens than the prospect of a dip in the ocean and a subsequent contention with the waves. Charitably speaking, and without reference to individual nervousness, who could plant his feet upon *terra firma*, or rather *terra infirma*, without quaking? Early in the morning it began to snow, and snowed about an inch upon a level, with no drifting that we could hear of. Then it commenced to sleet, and people hoisted their umbrellas. Presently, it vouchsafed to rain, (that long-looked for rain!) and people hoisted their umbrellas still more. But with the rain came, not the expected thaw, but a freeze. It froze as it fell—almost before it fell. You trod upon your threshold, your own domestic threshold, which the Lares are supposed to guard, even as they guard your hearth, and you found by your barked knees or bruised proboscis, or discolored forehead, that they had deserted you. Like ANTÆUS, you thought to touch your native earth with your accustomed firmness, and your hopes at once fell prostrate. If you were six feet high, there were two yards of man upon the sidewalk. The length of your coffin was measured on the ice that covered your own or your neighbor's portion of the common pavement. There was no standing against the weather of yesterday forenoon.

But how beautiful was the aspect of our common mother! The sky, it is true, was what the sailors term muddy. A mist prevailed at the end of long streets, and the horizontal curve was invisible. So was the earth, generally, covered with its whitey-brown mantle. But the icicles, pendant from the house-roofs, preached eloquently of that "silent ministry of frost," that COLERIDGE sings about, and the trees in the Park, in the Squares, in the Parade Ground—not trees for a few hours were they, but Brobdignag coral branches crystalized—were they ever before (since last Winter) so beautiful? Do the Arabian Nights tell of such wonders? Into what realm of fancy were we straying yesterday—(when we were not falling)—into what dream-land? Who was the great candy man that had manufactured those magnificent sugar trees?

About noon, however, prospects grew brighter. The rain fell beneficently warm, and the frost abated. Then came the deluge. Dissolving anew, in Broadway and the busy streets, strove to reach your knees, and did succeed in getting nearly midway above your ankles. There was some talk of getting boats from the North and East Rivers, but they were known to be frozen up. At some points where the holes were deep, drivers of stages lost sight of their horses altogether, and it was at one time reported, that opposite Barnum's Museum, a German woman and seven children had met a watery grave.

It was all delusion, for what could be done with umbrellas? People, as we have said, hoisted them, but could not shut them up. The rain fell upon them when expanded, and the rain froze. You might almost as well have tried to compress the steeple of the Brick Church into the compass of a walking stick. Ladies with the greatest magnitude of hoops would have gone easier than a camel through the eye of a needle, than a man yesterday morning, with an umbrella, could enter the door of a City car or omnibus. They were very spiteful, these umbrellas—they would not break or bend. Half the population of New-York that ventured out were carrying a petrified umbrella that would not collapse.

Candidly speaking, we have never known a worse day for travel then was yesterday in our City. That sublime countenance by which OVID says that man is distinguished from the brutes—"*Os sublime dedit*," &c.—with which, walking erect, he can regard the stars and constellations, with all the meteors and comets,—that sublime countenance yesterday regarded the murky sky, in numerous instances when the owner thereof was recumbent in the snowy slush. At a late hour last night the prospects of today were not remarkable for brilliancy. Rubbers will be of little use, and a good stock of patience and good temper will be worth more than umbrellas.

The Wrecks.

The wrecking operations on the bark *John Farnum*, ashore at Squan, have been suspended for the present. They will perhaps be resumed when wrecking vessels and materials will be more available than at present.

The supposed ship reported by Captain FURBER, of the *Great Western*, as having been seen ashore to the eastward of Fire Island, and so published in the papers of yesterday, was undoubtedly the bark *Echo*, stranded some time ago on the beach at Quogue. The underwriters have not yet received information of any other vessel being ashore in that vicinity lately.

The Rivers.

There was much less ice adrift yesterday than previously. Owing to the rain at sunset the East River was quite clear, except between Hamilton-avenue Ferry and Governor's Island, where it is yet fast. Should the present soft weather continue another day or two, we shall be entirely free from it.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Weather Elsewhere—Navigation, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 7.

An inch of snow fell here last night; this morning it has changed to rain, freezing as it falls.

A meeting of merchants is now in session to provide means for opening the channel through the ice in the river. The ice-boat is engaged breaking her way down to the steamer *City of New-York*, from Boston, frozen in near Red Bank, with her propeller broken.

The rain extends in every direction as far as heard from from the south, and as far west as Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Early this morning the weather here was freezing cold, but it is warmer now, and rain is falling. There is much ice, and the streets are in a dangerous condition.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 7.

We had a storm of snow and sleet this morning; it is now raining heavily. The necessary funds having been subscribed, strong efforts are being made to open Baltimore Harbor, and it is expected that navigation will be resumed in a few days.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Snow fell in this city steadily from eight to twelve o'clock, to-day, when it was succeeded by a heavy rain storm, a thick fog, and indications of a general thaw.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A foot of snow fell here yesterday. The weather is now moderating, with indications of a general thaw. There is no hopes of the Mississippi opening for two weeks yet. The railroads are all clear in this vicinity.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The weather is milder with indications of a thaw. Trains came through on the Central and Lakeshore Roads to-day, and they will be run regularly to-morrow. The railroads are all clear to Chicago.

Cold Weather at the South—State of the Lower Mississippi.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, which left New-Orleans on the 16th of January, arrived at Cairo on the 27th, having been fourteen days on the way. When she passed Natchez a severe storm, entirely unprecedented in that latitude, had covered the ground to the depth of six inches. The ice [illegible] smashed Napoleon, [illegible] on the 5th, when she was compelled by the ice to lie up until the morning of the 20th. [illegible] was [illegible] and suspended for [illegible] Cairo, on the 26th. The severity of the [illegible] upon the Southern coast. The [illegible] Cairo, dated 28th January, [illegible]

The Memphis Weekly Tocsin has just arrived from New-

Cotton: Sales [illegible] bales, including [illegible] trip. Flour [illegible] at Prime [illegible] $5 [illegible] $5 37½; Western [illegible] $5 [illegible] $5 75; Canada [illegible] $5 [illegible] $5 75; Genesee [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Michigan [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Ohio [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Indiana [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Illinois [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Missouri [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Southern [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25; Canada [illegible] $6 [illegible] $6 25

MEDICAL.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY'S MEETING.

PRESIDENT FRANK. HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Consumption Hospital—Quarantine, &c.

Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the state of New-York, at Albany.

The Society met in the Common Council Chamber, at Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. A large number of permanent members and delegates were present.

The President of the Society, Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, called the Society to order and read his Inaugural Address.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: Called by your suffrages to preside over your deliberations, I seize the first opportunity to thank you for the unmerited compliment. Nor [illegible] its value, whether I consider [illegible] gentlemen who have preceded [illegible], or the character of those over [illegible] I am to preside.

[illegible], that I shall have frequent occasion to witness the exercise of that same sentiment and courtesy which elected me to this [illegible] me in the performance of its duties, and that I may look confidently for your indulgence and assistance, in any questions of right or order which in the course of our session may arise.

During the year that has passed, nothing unusual has attended the progress of medical science in our State, yet we believe it has been steady and uninterrupted. Our medical colleges continue to sustain a respectable position. The number of students at present in attendance is not ascertained, but it is [illegible] that there has been any diminution in [illegible] since last year, nor abatement in the [illegible] requirements for the degree of Doctor in [illegible], or in the zeal and industry of the respective [illegible].

JOURNALS.

There are now published in the State six medical journals: *The New-York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences*; *The American Medical Gazette and Journal of Health*; *The American Medical Monthly*; *The New-York Medical Times*, all of which are issued in the City of New-York. *Nelson's American Lancet and Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, and the *Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science*.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The most distinguishing feature, however, of the period, and that which we think contributes very largely to the diffusion and progress of medical science among us is, the existence in several of our larger cities, and in some parts of the country districts, of Voluntary Medical Associations, which are independent entirely of the County or State Societies. Of these I should notice especially the "New-York Pathological Society," which meets regularly on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. "The New-York Society of Statistical Medicine." "The Medical Association of Southern Central New-York," comprising the Counties of Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung and Broome, the transactions of which Association are published annually in a pamphlet of about one hundred pages. And the "Buffalo Medical Association," whose transactions are published regularly in the Buffalo Medical Journal. From all these sources there are published annually about 4,500 pages medical matter, of which it is estimated that 3,500 are original. We have not included in this enumeration the contributions annually made by physicians of this State to other medical journals out of the State; nor their contributions to the National Medical Association, which, together, are not inconsiderable.

Nor do we deem it improper that, while we mention the fact, we should express our just pride, that of the [illegible] prizes taken by the different competitors in the National Association, two have been taken by citizens of this State. The first by AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., of Buffalo, for a paper entitled "On the Variations of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds, and their application to Physical Diagnosis," published in the transactions for 1852. The second by [illegible] D. WARE, M. D., of White Plains, on the "Statistics of Placenta Prævia," and published in the transactions for 1855. Dr. FLINT has also now in press, and nearly ready for publication, an elaborate and entirely original treatise on Auscultation, consisting of 500 pages, octavo, which will, we have no doubt, add new honors to his already distinguished name.

MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE YEAR.

Dr. CHARLES A. LEE continues to edit the American edition of J. COPLAND'S *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*. The republication has reached the third volume, which is now in progress. The copious and valuable notes of Dr. LEE, whose reputation as a medical scholar is unrivaled, have added greatly to its practical value.

The following medical and surgical books have been announced during the year:—"Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children," by CUMMING S. [illegible], M. D. "Illustrated Manual of Operative and Surgical Anatomy," by M. M. GA[illegible], Dr. M. P., and CH. HUETTE, edited with notes and additions, illustrated with steel engravings after nature. Beside the several sanitary reports, the annual report of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum and various small monographs, &c., all of which, together, must swell the number of original pages published by medical men of our State during the year to at least 6,000 pages.

Since our last meeting, one member of this Society, T. ROMEYN BECK, has died. Before our dissolution close, you will no doubt take suitable notice of this painful event. It will be my pleasure also, to speak of his life and character, more particularly in my annual address.

The Address was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Select Committee, read a paper on the subject of "Rest and the Abolition of Pain in the Treatment of Disease." The paper was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND read a paper on Malignant Pustule and Scrofulous Gangrene. Dr. GOODSELL spoke confirmatory of the views taken by Dr. TOWNSEND in his paper, corroborating them by an interesting account of some cases which had occurred in his own practice, and fortunately with a more favorable termination. Referred to Committee of Publication.

The President appointed a Committee to invite the members of the Medical Committees of the Legislature to take seats as honorary members during the session of the Society.

Several medical gentlemen who were present, were invited to take seats as honorary members.

The death of Dr. EBENEZER STEELE, of Delhi, Delaware County, member of the Society, was announced by letter from Dr. JACOBS. He died Dec. 2, 1855, aged 57 years.

Dr. JAMES L. PHELPS, of New-York, read a paper on "Mental and Moral Influences in Medicine." The paper was referred to a Select Committee.

Dr. GOODELL read a paper on "Fœtation." Referred to Committee of Publication.

The Treasurer, Dr. VAN OLINDA, presented his annual report.

Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND invited the members of the Society to visit him at his residence, No. 15 Elizabeth-st, on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

Dr. MAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested, to invite both branches of the Legislature to attend the meeting of the Society on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly Chamber, to hear the Annual Address of the President, Dr. HAMILTON. Subject—*Life and Character of the late T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D.*

AFTERNOON SESSION—3 P. M.

The minutes of the morning Session were approved.

Dr. [illegible] gave an account of a case of small-pox which occurred in his practice, the disease developing itself some six weeks after exposure to infection.

Dr. [illegible], of Sing Sing, read a communication [illegible] a case of chronic nephritis, in which the [illegible] kidney was entirely absorbed. Referred to Committee of Publication.

The [illegible] from Committee to Investigate Charges Against Robert Free College, &c., made a report relating to said investigation. The report was accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. ALBERT repeated the invitation of the Governors of the Albany Hospital to the members of the Society, soliciting them to accept the hospitalities of the Governors of the Hospital this evening.

Dr. A. L. SAUNDERS, from select Committee, read a report on the treatment of pneumonia.

Dr. GOODWIN remarked, on the treatment of pneumonia, verifying Dr. RUSH's assertion, made many years ago, that the time would come when we, in our country, would not bleed heroically in the treatment of this disease, and he had lived to see the fulfillment of Dr. Rush's prophecy.

Dr. BLAIR, of Rome, spoke of the change in the inflammatory diseases since 1807, when he commenced practice. Cases do not occur now, as then, requiring the use of the lancet.

The report of Dr. SAUNDERS was accepted.

The Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, at the Capitol.

The Academy of Medicine.

The monthly meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, President, in the Chair. Dr. DETMOLD was, by ballot, elected to deliver the annual oration in December next. Dr. WATSON introduced to the meeting Dr. REID, of Edinburg, Scotland. Dr. WATSON then waived the further reading of his annual address, and the further consideration was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The next order of business was the inauguration of the officers of the coming year. Dr. FRANCIS (by the constitution this office can be held but one year by the same individual without an interregnum) the retiring President—then briefly adverted to the various emotions which had animated him since his election; the loss of his seat, the sympathies of the Academy, collectively and individually, the deep interest he ever felt in the prosperity of the Academy, its success far surpassing the expectations of its founders, the distinguished attainments of its members recognised at home and abroad, their sound tact and practical ability, &c. They may want some of the polish and high finish of the great Europeans, but they were superior in energy and tact. He knew both well, and was confident that in the important characteristics of practical medicine the American was inferior to none.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER, President elect, was then presented to Dr. FRANCIS by Dr. R. S. KISSAM, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to whom with flattering remarks Dr. FRANCIS presented the Constitution of the Academy. Dr. PARKER then, after briefly acknowledging the compliments paid him, expressed his high opinion and best wishes for the prosperity of the venerable Dr. Then taking his seat he proceeded to read his Inaugural Address. This paper, which will shortly be published, after in fitting terms expressing his sense of the high honor conferred upon him, proceeded to give a condensed statement of the high situation medicine had held and ever will hold in the affairs of men; next the great value of modern science to the community, with statistics of the marked improvement during recent years in the length of life, happiness and comfort of man marked by its advance. Finally he adverted to the flourishing condition of the Academy, its recognition at home and abroad, that it was the largest local medical Society in this country, its growth, importance to its members, its increased efficiency by its recent division into sections, and its prospective further increase.

The Doctor then enumerated some of the wants of the Society, the first of which was a permanent "local habitation" for the monthly meetings of the Academy and its Sections, for its library, for a museum, rooms for lectures, &c., and advocated the speedy erection of a suitable building for the purpose, and, as a commencement, the immediate purchase of a lot of land.

The regular business of the evening being proceeded with, it was unanimously voted to appoint a Committee of Five to take immediate steps to further the proposed erection of a building.

Dr. HOLCOMB, the newly elected Assistant-Secretary, then read a very interesting case of surgery, which was commented upon by Drs. PEASLEE and DETMOLD. This was a case of unusual interest, but which would scarcely bear condensing, and the only other noticeable feature of which was, that the patient was a homœopathic doctor. It was referred to the Committee on Surgery, and will probably be published by the Academy.

Dr. MCNULTY then read that portion of the Mayor's Message having reference to sanitary matters, following it by a preamble and a series of resolutions, which were cordially received by the Academy, the spirit of which was, that means be taken that the new Charter of the City should be so framed as to make regularly educated men alone eligible to places of medical trust in this City—a provision similar to that in force respecting the State medical posts—also, regarding the services of physicians rendered to the City, that provision be made for their legal payment.

The matter was debated for an hour and a half with much spirit by Drs. WATSON, GAILSCOM, DETMOLD, HORACE GREEN, GARDNER, MCNULTY, S. C. FOSTER, and others, in the course of which the whole subject was reviewed, with assents and dissents, to the statement of the Mayor and his proposed plan of relief. The whole subject, after the passage of two of the resolutions, and the withdrawal of a third, was referred to a Select Committee, to draw up a memorial and forward to the Legislature with as much speed as possible, having the official signature of the officers and such other members of the Academy as may be easily and speedily obtained.

The Society then adjourned. The tenth year of the Academy commences with most favorable auspices.

The Consumption Hospital—Pro and Con—Appeal and Protest.

The Trustees of the Consumption Hospital are out with an appeal for funds to aid them to erect a building suitable to their intentions, as set forth in the Charter granted them last Winter. We give some of the points of this

APPEAL.

Inquiry elicits the fact, that amid the profusion of accommodation for the destitute sick of this City, and its suburbs, containing a popula tion of nearly 1,000,000, there is, for those afflicted with that disease which takes the first rank as an agent of death—which destroys from one-seventh to one-fourth of all that die—which takes its subjects principally from the productive period of life, 15 to 60—of whom the greater portion die between the ages of 20 and 30, the period of "the beauty and hope of life"—which has left its desolating foot-prints in almost every household, and which is yet so susceptible of relief at the hands of science and charity—for the threatened and doomed victims of *Consumption, there is no suitable refuge whatever.*

Of our existing medical charities there is not one but what either regards them as "improper objects," not contemplated in their arrangements,—or, if admitting, fails to furnish for them those resources of treatment which modern medicine and a better knowledge of the laws of Hygiene teach as to be essential. * * * * In a rural locality alone can be erected a hospital with a *sanitarium*, properly so called, attached.

While the hospital building itself should be furnished with every facility for ventilation with appropriate furniture, and means of mental, as well as in-door physical exercise—there should be connected with it an area and arrangement of ground sufficient to afford abundant means and variety of out-door exercise, such as sailing, walking or light labor at mechanical and agricultural employments, and every proper resource for the gratification of the senses, and free from every possible atmospheric contamination. Shattered constitutions are to be repaired, and the progress of the insidious disease in question, is to be stayed only by combining with resources of medicine, the purest dynamics from Nature's great fountains of health—*light, air, exercise and diet.*

There died in this City alone, in the year 1855, from diseases of the lungs and air passages, about 6,000 persons, of whom about 1,500 met their fate in public institutions. It is fair to presume that one half the remainder of 4,500 would have sought the benefit of such a Consumption Hospital as we would erect, the lives of many of whom would doubtless have been greatly prolonged, while many others might have been restored to health.

From the best obtainable data, it is estimated that the number of persons afflicted with diseases of the chest, who apply for medical aid at the five public dispensaries, is about 18,200 per annum, a large proportion of whom are subject to very unfavorable circumstances of life, and would doubtless avail themselves of proper hospital accommodation.

In the Capital of Great Britain two Consumption Hospitals are now flourishing. "The City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest," was established in 1848. Its report for 1854 states that since its commencement the number of persons who have received benefit from it, including both the in-door and out-door services, is 22,315. The new building recently opened is on a plat of ground of four acres, being a portion of Victoria Park, itself an area of 300 acres.

The other, situated at Brompton, an opposite part of that metropolis, has been in operation about fifteen years, and has attained great success in its efforts to administer relief to, and prolong the lives of its inmates. About four hundred are annually received as in-patients, and about ten times that number classed as out-patients.

In conclusion, they appeal to those who, from their abundant means, are able to provide for themselves, in their days of sickness, every possible hygienic and professional advantage, in their comfortable homes, or in other climes and localities, to aid us to extend to their less fortunate fellows equal advantages of professional skill, and to bring to them, at least in imitation, the genial climate of Florida or Italy, and an atmosphere as pure as that of Saratoga or Newport. Distributed through the wards and grounds of a well-appointed Consumption Hospital, the cost of one Summer's sojourn at those sources of health and pleasure, would carry life and joy to many a poverty and sorrow-stricken household.

This appeal is headed by the honored name of PETER COOPER, and among the medical names are those of Drs. ALONZO CLARK and JOHN H. GRISCOM. But even a "Consumption Hospital" does not go up without protest. The *Medical Gazette* is out against it both editorially and by a correspondent, whom the Editor thoroughly endorses. We copy a specimen of the language of the latter:

"It is impossible," quoth he, "to conceive any medical or moral motive for projecting a Hospital for Consumptives, which enlightened science and the ethics of the profession would not repudiate. The association of phthisical patients in the same house, much less in the same room, if there were no physical reasons against it, should be prohibited because of the mental effects which invariably follow such intercourse of consumptives. But modern experience has demonstrated theoretical and practical objections to confining such patients in any house, much less a hospital, which should be fatal to the project on the score of humanity. Such a hospital could only minister to the cormorant appetite of some greedy speculator, with whom autoptical results are sought with more eagerness than cures. But I forbear, and will only add that no '*ventilation*' of a hospital can ever render it safe to such patients, whose need is for exercise in the open air, so long as they live.

Apart, however, from these palpable objections, the City of New-York is known, by its proximity to the ocean and other causes, to be more unsuitable for the treatment or residence of consumptive patients, than any other portion of our country in the Winter season. A better climate is found further North, even on Lake Superior, where some physicians send their patients, to escape the adverse influences which abound in this latitude. Or a Consumption Hospital might be more rationally projected in the interior of Georgia, or in Florida, or in the West Indies, whither multitudes hasten from New-York every year to escape the hostile effects of her Winter, and thus only attain the prolongation of life to which our climate would else prove fatal. And yet even here this Consumption Hospital is projected, which would prove a Golgotha: and this no matter what artificial temperature or free ventilation may be provided for in its construction. Nor would any form of medication or [illegible] palliation justify the here of any other result in any hospital, and least of all in this locality."

Opthalmic Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the friends of the above-named institution, at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, PETER COOPER, Vice-President, occupying the Chair, the Surgeons of the Hospital, Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, presented their annual report. We give an item from it:

"Twelve hundred and two names have been recorded upon the Hospital Register since our last annual report, which, with the 80 remaining under treatment on the 1st January, 1855, will make 1,282 patients who have been under treatment during the last twelve months, at an expense of less than $1,000, including rent of building, some additional furniture, board of patients, and a bill of medicines of over $100, which was due for the preceding year. We doubt whether any other charitable institution in the known world can show a greater degree of economy, or a greater amount of good with the same means."

The opthalmic class this year numbers 57 students.

The Inordinate Damages for Malpractice.

Dr. SNELL, the victim of the outrageous verdict of a Brooklyn Jury, is stirring to have his case tried again, and we hear that there will be no lack of good counsel tendered him. Our readers remember the case doubtless. A patient whose limb he had attempted to save and the had luck to be left a cripple. The Doctor had medical and surgical advisers who saw and treated the case with him—and who, if he is to be blamed, should share with him the blame. Still the Jury, for an incompetency of Nature, contrary to the charge of Judge STRONG, brought in the Doctor guilty of malpractice, and laid the damages at $3,000. Hard as this was for the innocent Doctor, the profession profits by it. Suits for malpractice have been fearfully frequent of late, and this is not the only case in proof that Juries are disposed to hold the practitioner responsible for all the mischief that results while he is about. They ought long ago to have refused any surgical operation until they had been insured against malicious prosecutions in case nature declined to second and perfect their labors. Hereafter, if wise, they will not neglect to secure themselves by a bond preliminary to undertaking any case that presents a possibility of an unfavorable issue.

For young surgeons, the case affords another inducement to go in for capital operations. Dr. SNELL tried to save the patient's limb, as a humane man should, but if he had yielded to the very natural incentive to gain *éclat* by amputating at once, he would have gone clear of blame. True, the boy might have been maimed of a limb for life, but the Doctor, at his expense, would have added to his reputation among the illiterate. We doubt little that upon a new trial, an intelligent jury will reverse this decision of the last, and relieve the victim of the inordinate damages.

Quarantine.

Is it worth preserving? Is it an unmitigated nuisance, or is it a blessing to be thankful for? The doctors disagree, and never more so than now. Dr. S. H. DICKSON, formerly of this City, has lately said a sensible thing on the subject. "Quarentine," says he, "cannot prevent in New-Orleans the prevalence of the disease, while its domestic supply (*preserved from last year doubtless*) exists. But the yellow fever died out, it seems, in 1824; it may become extinct again; and, if it should, then these restrictions may avail. Meanwhile, those other localities which have occasionally suffered, as seems proved, from the importation of a malady which they could not generate, may, without censure, resort to all means which promise even a temporary or partial immunity from so great an evil." That is definite and practical, but not very decided either way. Truth generally, indeed, shies each extreme.

Small Pox.

This disease exists to a considerable extent in Jersey City. There are now several cases existing in the City. Means should be taken to prevent its spread. There is also a defect in the operation of the law requiring the registration of deaths, and no knowledge is furnished by the authorities with reference to the ravages of diseases, by which to regulate sanitary measures.

Late and Interesting from Fort Pierre.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

I received last night a letter from Fort Pierre, the Head-quarters of General HARNEY. It is dated the 1st inst. It seems to have been mailed in Holt County in this State. How it arrived there I have no means of knowing. I think, however, the contents are altogether reliable.

All was quiet at that post. General HARNEY left there on the 19th ult., for *L'eau qui Court*, a position on the river of that name, where Major HOUZO, with a squadron of the 2d Dragoons, is stationed. He is expected to have returned about the 12th inst.

The various bands of the Sioux are exceedingly anxious for peace. They have discovered the folly of making any resistance to the United States. Several of the Chiefs of bands have had "talks" with the General. His reply has been uniformly that the chief men of each band must meet him, and he will then say whether they shall have peace or war.

The time fixed for the Great Council with the chiefs of all the bands is the first of March. A very large attendance is anticipated. I have no doubt terms of peace will be agreed upon, but I have had too much experience of Indian character to place confidence in its long continuance. The result will be that the forces heretofore at Leavenworth and other points along the border must be permanently removed farther westward. In the neighborhood of Fort Pierre, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, at Laramie, and one or two other points, soldiers must be kept permanently stationed. There is no other security for peace. Of this the Administration should be entirely assured. The Indians of the plains are like the Highlanders of 1775. Treaties and truces with them amount to nothing unless they are fortified by sufficient available military force.

There are but two companies at Fort Pierre. The remainder are scattered along the river wherever wood and grass could be found. Near the Fort there is no game and no timber. The General will change his location as soon as the weather opens.

From Kansas the information received here is ominous. I never have believed that the two parties could live together in peace. It is now abundantly evident that one or the other of them must abandon the Territory. It is scarcely probable that this will be done voluntarily. Hence I anticipate a resort to physical force. Yours, &c. L.

A. B. C. F. M.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose name is written in brief with the above alphabetical display, is to hold an important special meeting in Albany, N. Y., beginning on the 4th of March. The friends of missions look forward to this convocation as one of the most interesting, and perhaps exciting meeting of the Board, which has ever been held. The last regular annual meeting was held in September, at Utica, and the next will be held in the Fall of the present year at Newark, N. J.

The question to be discussed at the approaching Convention is in reference to the general mode of conducting missionary operations, with special inquiry into the respective merits and utility of *preaching* and *teaching*. Some of the most eminent missionaries which have ever occupied the foreign field have taken opposite views, and pursued opposite plans, in their labors for the conversion of the heathen; some establishing schools, and making teaching the chief instrumentality—and others preaching the Gospel from place to place, without founding schools or seminaries anywhere. The late Dr. SCUDDER relied chiefly for success upon gathering an audience wherever he might, and preaching the truth; while the hardly less eminent and lamented Dr. POOR devoted his greatest attention to the establishment of schools for the gradual instruction of the native population among which he was stationed.

The question as to which of these methods is the superior, has long occupied the serious attention of the American Board, and of its friends, both in this country and Europe, as well as of the Missionaries under its appointment; and about two years ago or more, a Deputation, of which Dr. ANDERSON, of Roxbury, Mass., was placed at the head, was sent to India, to make a complete investigation of the whole subject, to return if possible, and present its report at the Utica meeting, in September last. Dr. ANDERSON did not arrive, however, until within a few weeks since; and a Special Meeting of the members and friends of the Board, from all parts of the United States, is called to be shortly held at Albany, as we have already mentioned.

We observe that the Secretaries here already issued from the Missionary House in Boston, their special calls to members and guests invited to be present. The hospitality of the City of Albany, is already being canvassed, and preparations, no doubt, be made by which the doors of Christian households will be thrown open to accommodate at least five thousand persons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BIBLE AND MEN OF LEARNING; a Course of Lectures. By J. M. MATHEWS, D. D. 1 vol., 8vo. New-York: D. FANSHAW.

These lectures on the harmony of Learning and Revelation appear in print under the following circumstances: While Dr. MATHEWS was Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York, (of which, indeed, he was one of the principal founders,) a favorite design of his was to introduce a Professorship of Sacred Literature, one object of which would be "to vindicate the Sacred Scripture from the objections often supposed to arise from various discoveries in Science and Letters." In 1843, after he had relinquished the onerous duties of Chancellor, Dr. MATHEWS was formally solicited by some of our citizens most distinguished for intellect and learning to give a course of lectures upon Sacred Literature, in relation to such discoveries, so as to show their harmony and connection with Holy Writ, and to present Science as the natural ally of Religion. Having devoted much time and extensive research to the subject, he was fully qualified to render full justice to it. The lectures, as originally delivered, constitute the volume before us, with a large amount of additional illustrations, in the shape of ample notes.

The subjects embraced in these lectures are the following: 1. Men of learning who have fallen into Infidelity. 2. Causes of their Infidelity. 3. Men of learning who have embraced Christianity. 4. Christianity contrasted with Infidelity in its influence on the happiness of Man in this world. 5. Influence of the Bible on the intellect of Man. 6. The prejudice that true learning is hostile to the spirit of piety. Among the learned men who have fallen into infidelity to whom more particular allusion is made here, we find HOBBES, SHAFTSBURY, BOYLE, SPINOZA, BLOUNT, TOLAND and BOLINGBROKE—an almost contemporary band of free-thinkers. Later came HUME, VOLTAIRE, D'ALEMBERT, DIDEROT, CONDORCET and ROUSSEAU—the last the most dangerous of all, perhaps. Chief among the unholy band appears GIBSON, the historian, whose systematic assaults upon Christianity are here properly and powerfully condemned and exposed. Great learning and great ingenuity were perverted by those men—but they have not destroyed even the smallest outpost of Revelation. Holy Writ, existing from a period when Science was scarcely born, so feeble was it, is confirmed, in the minds of all reflective persons, by the discoveries which are constantly looming up, to show us the goodness as well as the greatness of the Creator. In the word of God, not only do its various parts harmonize with each other, but also with all that Philosophy and Science have revealed to us ever since.

Dr. MATHEWS claims NAPOLEON as one who held to the Christian faith, and, paradoxical as it may seem, (when his course of life is reviewed,) there are the strongest grounds for accepting him as a true and humble believer. After enumerating some of the most distinguished scholars, statesmen, soldiers, artists, poets, lawyers, and others who were true believers—including WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, CLAY, WEBSTER, STORY, KENT, WEST, ALSTON and REED—the highest intellect grasping the firmest faith, he refers (in a note) to NAPOLEON, and the "abundance of evidence to show that Christianity, even in his busiest seasons and during his most splendid achievements, had at times been the subject of serious thought, and that in the solitude of his banishment, he made it his careful study, and was in the end a decided believer in its truth." This evidence Dr. MATHEWS sums up fully, clearly, and convincingly. In truth, NAPOLEON's grasp of intellect was too powerful to be content with infidelity.

Dr. MATHEWS draws an important moral, also, from the lives of believers and unbelievers in Christianity. He shows how, in nearly every instance of which accurate observation has been taken, either the lives of unbelievers have been unhappy, or their deaths troubled with doubt, fear, and remorse. In contrast with this he places the lives and the deaths of Christian men. The difference between darkness and light is not greater than between those two classes of men. The illustrations from the lives of VOLTAIRE, HUME, and CHESTERFIELD, are powerful: we doubt whether, viewing the later writings of BYRON, his (ill-reported) conversations with Dr. KENNEDY on religion, and his dying moments, it is quite just to class the author of "Childe Harold" with despairing and perversely wicked infidels.

In the fifth lecture, we find a great deal of scholarship, most ably and unostentatiously applied, to show how largely and beneficially the human intellect has been influenced by the Bible, and more particularly to show how largely the philosophy, science, and arts of Greece were derived from sacred Writ, instead of from the arts and learning of Egypt.

Finally, it is here shown that learning is generally auxiliary instead of being antagonistic to the spirit of true piety, and numerous apposite examples are given.

Having thus indicated what are the contents of this volume, and the manner in which Dr. MATHEWS has fulfilled the high duty imposed upon him as to its execution, we leave it to the wide popularity which, we think and hope, it cannot fail to obtain. It is a valuable addition to the higher class of religious literature, and is eminently calculated to advance the reputation of its author, and, (what he will consider far more important,) to serve the good cause of religion upon Earth.

LIFE OF CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE, THE MARTYR-SPY OF THE REVOLUTION. By J. W. STUART. 1 vol., 12mo. Hartford: F. A. BROWN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

It is fitting that our literature should supply some suitable and permanent record of the services of NATHAN HALE, whose self-dedication to his country led only to an early death, at the hands of a relentless foe. There has been great difficulty, no doubt, from the paucity of materials, in framing a biography, the accuracy of which could be vouched for. Scanty as such materials were, there was the additional obstruction that they had to be collected from a variety of sources. That labor has been carefully performed by Mr. STUART, who, in addition to whatever had got into print, has been so fortunate as to obtain HALE's own diary, with several letters written by, and many addressed to him. Besides this, there are reminiscences from HALE's own attendant in camp; from the soldier who was his companion, for a portion of the time, on his last and fatal expedition; from the lady to whom he was betrothed; and from one of his pupils, who had a lively recollection of him. Many other of HALE's contemporaries have supplied information respecting him—including some who actually saw him executed. The result is a volume of considerable importance and great interest, written with a conscientious desire to do justice to the memory of one who laid down his life in the service of his country—a man who certainly deserves as much sympathy, among ourselves, as ANDRE has found in England. Of this man, worthy of all honor, we here have the life and death clearly narrated, from first to last, and a sad record it is—albeit most honorable to HALE's memory. The Appendix contains the genealogy of the HALE family; a sketch of Mrs. LAWRENCE, the lady to whom HALE was betrothed; the Diary which we have already mentioned; and that portion of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND's speech at Tarrytown, October, 1853, (at the dedication of the Monument erected to commemorate the capture of Major ANDRE,) as referred to the conduct and character of Captain NATHAN HALE. The volume contains nine well executed engravings, illustrative of HALE's life. Mr. STUART has made a valuable contribution, in this book, to the historical biography of the Revolution.

MIMIC LIFE; OR, BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAIN. A series of narratives, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE, formerly Mrs. MOWATT. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mrs. MOWATT writes romance better than reality. An Autobiography is generally remarkable for what it does *not* relate as much as for what it *does*. In the present volume, in the guise of fiction, she presents certain incidents and experiences of actress life, tinged with the hues of fancy, and, on treating them, is fully authorized to color them as highly or as faintly as may please her. Stella, the red-haired heroine of the first story in this volume, is a fine specimen, with angelic beauty and intuitive genius, of the impossible class, encountered only in fiction, the members of which are among the

"Faultless monsters whom the world ne'er saw."

The Prompter's Daughter (also an exaggeration) awakens sympathy and admiration from the first moment we meet her. The last story, called "The Unknown Tragedian," is not so well brought up as the others are. The entire volume, however, gives a good idea of life behind the Green Curtain, which separates the audience from the actors.

As, according to good authority, "we are nothing if not critical," we have to notice some errors of fact into which Mrs. MOWATT has fallen. For instance, in "The Prompter's Daughter," Robin and Susan are married, in an English Church, after the service is over and the congregation have retired. This would be—this must have been—*after* 12 o'clock; and the canonical hours within which the marriage ceremony alone can take place in England, (save under an expensive special license,) are from 8 *to* 12. Again, Mrs. MOWATT is mistaken when she says that an English theatre is "regularly closed" for a fortnight or three weeks during the preparation of the Christmas pantomime. Were this the case, the performers (out of salary, of course) would have a dull time at Christmas. Next, it is very unlikely that an actor and his wife belonging to Dublin Theatre could afford to "reside in a handsome but unostentatious mansion in Marion-square," one of the most expensive parts of the city. Lastly, we are unable to understand how Mrs. Ruthven, at the age of 70, (p. 320,) could have "a young girl" for her daughter. We would inquire, also, where Mrs. MOWATT has found the verb *to memorize*, which she repeatedly uses?

CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN: OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. R. ORTON. Illustrated by WALCUTT. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

This book needed not the apology which, with some humility, the author has made in his preface. It was composed, he says, several years ago—"in truth, it has been held in reserve much more than the period prescribed by the discreet Horace"—and he adds that, notwithstanding "a very thorough revision, the broad features of the original cast were found too deeply set to admit of material change." He may believe us that his book is a good one, its principal, almost its only, fault being that rare one, that it is rather crowded with adventures. However, as there is no deficiency of freshness or originality in these, his fault is a very venial one. Mr. ORTON's aim was to exhibit "a fair picture of the times as they existed among us a century ago, when the GEORGES of England were our kings, and the Confederacy of the Six Nations of Red Men our allies." In many parts the book is highly dramatic—in none does the interest flag. Numerous characters are introduced, most of whom are distinctively individualized. There is a variety of incidents, on sea and shore, related in a vivid manner.

The praise we thus freely bestow upon the work itself, cannot be extended to the illustrations. One of these, representing a child in the hands of an Indian, is poor enough—but the other, in which the hero and heroine appear about nine feet high, (to say nothing of the remarkable build of the lady's waist,) is out of all drawing, and does not embellish the volume.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Notes and Illustrations by FRANK MOORE. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Here is a book which ought to achieve a great success. It contains a judicious selection "from the numerous productions in verse, which appeared during the American Revolution. Many of them are taken from the newspapers and periodical issues of the time; others from original ballad sheets and broadsides; while some have been received from the recollections of new surviving soldiers, who heard and sung them amid the trials of the camp and field."

As regards the literary merit of these productions, little need be said. For the most part they are below par—as poetry. But they had value in their day, as expressive of popular feeling, and it is fitting that they should be preserved to show later times and persons what manner of ballad-writing was in vogue during the great struggle for Independence.

Mr. FRANK MOORE has greatly enhanced the value of this collection by adding a variety of notes, which either explain the circumstances referred to in the ballads, or make plain the allusions which they contain. He has also told as much as he knew—which is a great deal—respecting the authorship, real or reputed, of each composition. His book is extremely unpretending, but as each day carries us further and further from the events which created those ballads, the value of the collection will increase.

ZAIDEE. A Romance. 1 vol., 8vo. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., and LITTELL, SON & Co.

Here, in a handsome form and at unusually low price, is the entire of the most beautiful romance of real life that has ever appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. We do not except even BULWER's two stories, "The Caxtons" and "My Novel." It is generally attributed to BULWER, and, at times, we have almost joined in the belief. But, over and anon, we have seen occasion to doubt the correctness of our impression. Two points have influenced us. In the first place, the story has no episodes;—it never once parts with the heroine; from the commencement, she is the actuating spirit of the romance, never absent from any chapter, scarcely from any page, and there are references to persons who, we think, are quite unknown to BULWER. For example, one of the incidental characters is Mr. STEEL, an artist, singularly youthful in appearance and manner, (albeit a grandsire,) and singularly quick at repartee and fun. Evidently, this character has been drawn from GEORGE LANCE, the English still-life painter, who is not personally known to BULWER, (we believe,) but is an intimate acquaintance of Miss ——, but we need not name one of the most clever of living female writers. Whoever the writer, "Zaidee" is a very delightful book. We should add that it is the first of the "Tales of the Living Age," to be published by Mr. LITTELL, of Boston.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS OF FREEMASONRY UNFOLDED. By Rev. G. OLIVER, D. D., 8vo, 2 vols. in 1. New-York: J. W. LEONARD & Co.

Every one who is acquainted with the Literature of Freemasonry is bound to admit that, among the living expositors of that ancient system, no man ranks higher than Dr. OLIVER, a beneficed clergyman in England, and Past Deputy Grand Master there as well as in this country. He has written much, and he has written well, upon Freemasonry, and his books are of standard authority and value. In his *Antiquities of Freemasonry* he has shown from what primeval sources the Institution sprang. In his *History of Initiation* he has given a sound reason for every formula, however trifling in appearance, which is used. All through his writings he inculcates the great and guiding aphorism—Remove not the ancient landmarks.

The double volume before us treats, in a series of lectures, with copious and learned notes, of these landmarks and other evidences of Freemasonry. Every brother of the craft who desires to give a reason for the faith within him, should possess and study this work. It exhibits Dr. OLIVER's besetting sin of amplification, but it contains a vast and valuable amount of information which cannot be found in any other work.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE. Conducted by E. LITTELL. 8vo. 1 vol. Boston: LITTELL, SON & Co.

A stout, well-printed volume of 860 octavo pages, containing the best articles (literary, critical, biographical, historical and imaginative) from the principal European periodicals, and supplied at a price much less than is paid for any single magazine—is something to brag of, even in these cheap times. That the work, which is issued monthly, would be worthy of public support, might be predicated from the fact that already (in the *Museum* formerly, as well as in the *Living Age* now) Mr. LITTELL, the editor and publisher, has shown himself to possess taste, industry, discrimination and tact. It is a *multum in parvo* of the best floating literature of the day, chiefly, but not exclusively, foreign. It is something more than "light reading"—imbued with the purpose of instructing and elevating, as well as of amusing. Who will grudge three dollars a year for two such volumes as we have here?

SERMONS. BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. 1 vol. 12mo. Philadelphia: H. HOOKER.

Mr. VINTON, of Boston, is a popular and powerful preacher, even as his brother, Dr. VINTON, is in Brooklyn and New-York. It is not often that what has been effective, from the pulpit, will bear the test of perusal in the closet; but Mr. VINTON has massive intellect, great power of reasoning, considerable command of language, and a severe discipline of expression which leads him to avoid verbosity and diffuseness. Among these eighteen Discourses, which are eminently practical, we have been most gratified by the perusal of *The Christian in his Business*, *The Christian in his Amusements*, and *The Christian in his Charities*. Mr. VINTON is an orthodox Episcopalian.

Our Cousin Veronica is the name of a new work of fiction written by MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY, author of *Amabel, a Family History*, published in England some two years ago, which obtained considerable popularity on the Continent, and was favorably noticed by us. The present publication, we have, *Amabel

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Reciprocity—Usury—Quarantine—The Navy—The Decimal System.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday noon, at the Merchants' Bank. The session was interesting.

RECIPROCITY.

Mr. J. P. PHŒNIX called up the report and resolutions of the Committee to whom the subject of commercial intercourse between the British Provinces and United States was referred. The Board approved the report when the paper was read. Our readers will remember his report. It is intended to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the Canadas and the United States—that is to say: To admit into the respective countries the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, *all* the advantages that now exist between adjoining States.

It states, that notwithstanding the short time since the passage of the present treaty, sufficient evidence has been developed to shew that the result cannot fail to be greatly advantageous to both countries. While the trade of Canada by the St. Lawrence has been reduced, that with the United States has been greatly augmented.—our canals and railroads have been enriched by the transportation of their surplus productions—our neighbors have purchased largely in our markets of domestic manufactures, and our vessels have had the advantage of an increased foreign trade.

Mr. HASKOW moved the acceptance of the report, but it having been already accepted,

Mr. PHŒNIX amended by moving that the memorial be adopted and transmitted to Congress as the voice of the Chamber.

Mr. BARSTOW had some objections to make as to the wording of the document. He would agree with the motion reserving the right to propose some amendments.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS feared that there might be some misunderstanding, when the document got abroad, as to the meaning of a certain phrase. He knew the meaning of the Committee, but he feared all would not so readily comprehend their purpose. The expression, "intervening waters," is not well defined and understood. It is not always remembered that Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are not parts of Canada. He suggested the propriety of amending by the insertion of the word "fresh," making the memorial read, "intervening fresh waters."

Mr. PHŒNIX, as Chairman of the Committee framing the memorial, had no particular objection to the alteration, but thought it would perhaps give too great a limit, fresh water extending below the boundary line. The object intended by the report is the opening of the coasting trade for Canada only, when they shall accede to a proposition of a similar nature. He had been informed by an honorable gentleman of Canada that the Government there would accept this proposition of free and entire reciprocity.

Mr. BARSTOW would support the paper as it stood rather than its purpose should fail, but would suggest the propriety of Mr. PHELPS' amendment as rendering the whole more explicit. He thought, however, that the mutual introduction of manufactures would open the way for much smuggling in of goods from Great Britain.

Mr. PHŒNIX remarked that that would be a subject for legislation after the passage of the bill.

Mr. ROBERT KELLY would prefer the insertion of the required word to leaving room for a single doubt as to the, intention. The Committee had used all their ingenuity to make the purpose clear, without the use of the very word now proposed to be inserted. He favored not only the opening of the lake, but also the river trade.

The amendment was then put and adopted. The memorial, as follows, was then submitted to the meeting and approved for transmission to Congress, with the same copy to each member for the City.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, most respectfully represents that, a partial reciprocal exchange of the natural productions of the United States and Canada is having been established by their respective Governments, the principle of reciprocity may be extended with mutual advantage to the citizens of both countries.

Your memorialist therefore prays that Congress will pass "An act" to remove all duties and restrictions on the importations into the United States of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Canadas, also to permit all ships and vessels built in Canada to participate on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and fresh waters intervening between the two countries, and for that purpose to open to the free and common use of both, all the water communications, canals and rivers, and the aforesaid intervening fresh waters between the Canadas and the United States—to take effect whenever the Government of Canada shall pass a law to extend the like privileges to the citizens of the United States—so that vessels of both countries may engage in the coasting trade on the intervening waters aforesaid on equal terms, and that the intercourse for all purposes of commerce and navigation in the productions and manufactures of the two countries, may be placed on the same footing as between two adjoining States.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. BARSTOW had a little further to report from the Committee on the Usury Laws. He had received replies in answer to the Circular of the Chamber, containing expressions of opinion relative to the the proposed change in the law. They were unanimous in concurring with the resolutions of the Board, and came from all parts of the State. The Circular responded to had been sent to parties in twenty-five hundred towns, and not one reply was at hand in which a dissentient opinion appeared. He remarked that there are now only six of our States in which the sum lent is forfeited. This is the only spot in christendom where a man can be imprisoned for taking what a friend may please to give him for the use of money. The Judiciary Committee of the House, he understood, have the matter under consideration and have signified their desire to see the Committee who will shortly go to Albany on the business.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. EAGLE, seconded by Mr. BARSTOW, presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted *viva voce:*

Whereas, To protect the City of New-York from the importation of pestilential, infectious and contagious diseases, quarantine regulations and restrictions have been imposed by the laws of this State upon vessels coming into this port which often require he discharge of cargoes at the quarantine grounds for protection;

And Whereas, Congress in view of the incidents and necessities of commerce passed an act in 1799 authorising the purchase and erection of suitable warehouses, with wharves and enclosures, where goods and merchandize may be unladen and deposited from any vessel which may be subject to quarantine or other restraint pursuant to the health laws of any State;

And whereas, In pursuance of said act, a wharf was constructed and a storehouse was erected upon the quarantine grounds of this port upon lands ceded to the Federal Government for that purpose, on or about the year 1801, which wharf and storehouse are now in such a dilapidated condition as to be unsafe for the reception of valuable cargoes:

And whereas, In view of the near approach of another quarantine season, the exigencies of the case demand that an appropriation be made by Congress at an early day, for the proper repair of said wharf and storehouse—

Now, therefore, resolved, That this Chamber do hereby request our representatives in Congress from this City, to procure from the Federal Government an appropriation for this purpose.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

Mr. LATHERS then presented a petition proposed to be sent to Congress, in behalf of Lieut. GEDNEY, the discoverer of a channel which has greatly benefited the commerce of this harbor, to which he designed to obtain the authentication of the Chamber. Lieut. GEDNEY having contracted disease while in discharge of his duty, memorializes to be replaced on the leave of absence roll.

Some conversation arose as to the propriety of introducing such matters before the Board. The general feeling was decidedly adverse to any corporate action, at least, unless it was brought up in a shape entirely independent of any outside influences. The petition was withdrawn.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Prof. PELTON sent in a communication asking an investigation into the merits of his decimal system, an abstract of which has already appeared in the columns of the TIMES. Messrs. LEVERETT, KELLY and LEARY were appointed as a committee to confer with a like committee of the Geographical and Statistical Society, and the Board then adjourned.

Anniversary of the American Tract Society.

On Sunday evening, at the Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS in Madison-square, some interesting statements were made as to the proceedings of the American Tract Society.

The Secretary of the Association (Rev. Mr. COOK) congratulated the audience on the cordial appreciation of their labors by the Christian public. During the past month $56,000 had been collected, which was $18,000 more than had been subscribed during the same month last year, and the aggregate amount subscribed and collected during the past year is more than $10,000 in excess of the sum collected during the previous year. He said the great task of the Society was to multiply the practical rather than the controversial works of such men as LEIGH RICHMOND, of BAXTER and of LUTHER. The Society seeks to send forth these undying productions by men such as stood in the field-preaching-pulpit of WHITEFIELD—men such as sat in the chair of the "Dairyman's Daughter"—men who had imbibed the spirit of BUNYAN and DODDRIDGE, honest, simple-hearted men, buf "full af faith and of the Holy Spirit."

The arrangements were simple, yet practically effective. Agencies had been established at Rochester, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, Richmond and other places, and these several posts were manned by experienced laborers, by practical *colporteurs*, men who have risen from the ranks, and who are well able to correct the labors of less experienced persons who act in consort with them. Unlike the British Army, in such manner is our army supplied with efficient officers. After a few other remarks, the Rev. gentleman introduced to the audience Mr. J. CROSS, Superintendent of Colportage in Virginia and North Carolina, who entered into several statements derived from his personal experience, which were of a very pleasing character. Many thousands of children had been collected into Sunday Schools, many churches had been embodied. He gave a fearful description of large classes of preachers in the West. They are the parties who mostly own the distilleries, and they preach against the formation of railroads. Of these facts he gave illustrations. In many localities the tracts had put down the stillhouses, and had been instrumental in bringing many miserable inebriates into the church. These little messengers go silently into many localities where no other instrumentality can reach. The *Anxious Inquirer* of JASPER, of Birmingham, has in this way been very useful, of which cases were cited. He told how some of his stolen copies of *Baxter* had been over-ruled to the salvation of souls. There are two modes of evangelization, the attractive and the aggressive,—this is the aggressive. Christians might build churches, but there are thousands who will not enter them. The speaker told of an interview with a family of whom the husband was an infidel, and whose wife had vainly endeavored to lead him to church. That man is now a warm-hearted and active Christian. Many such instructive and affecting stories were recited.

During 12 years more than 500,000 books have been distributed in Virginia, and 200,000 in North Carolina.

God had evidently owned and blessed his work. Education has advanced through the influence of the truths the Society has been scattering.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, next briefly addressed the meeting. No Christian heart could be uninterested in the facts which had been brought before the notice of the Christian world. He urged increased activity and liberality. In the moral, as in the physical, world, *results* were always related to the *means* employed as the measure of their magnitude. The speaker said the true secret of the power of the church was to be found in the proper combination of lay and professional agency. Every Christian, in this respect, ought to be a teacher by personal contact, heart with heart and mind with mind. When a man wishes to drive a worldly bargain, he individualizes his man, he gets him in a corner. A new power will be given to the ministrations of the pulpit when private Christians act upon this principle. No body of truth, upon which all evangelical Christians agree, can be found more certainly than in the volumes of this Society, giving, as they do, to the enemies of Christianity a something upon which *all* Christians who "love the Lord Jesus Christ" are unanimous.

The addresses of the evening were of a very animating character.

A JUDGE FOUND GUILTY.

Trial of Judge Bogart for Misdemeanor in Office.

SECOND DAY.

Prompt Agreement of the Jury—A Sign of Better Times.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 7.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The interest of the public in the trial of Judge Bogart, for misdemeanor in office, was not diminished yesterday, the room being crowded before the commencement of business. Judge Bogart, as we stated yesterday, was indicted for releasing a prisoner charged with felony under two commitments, by taking bail illegally. The section of the Statute which he was alleged to have violated, reads as follows:

"No officer, other than the committing magistrate, shall let to bail any person charged with a criminal offence, unless notice of the application to bail such person shall have been given to the District Attorney of the City and County of New York, at least two days before such application, specifying the name of the officer, the time and place, when and where such application will be made, and the name and residence of the proposed bail, and the original commitment and proofs upon which it is founded, shall have been presented to the officer to whom application for bail is made."

The evidence in the case having been concluded on Wednesday, Mr. Henry L. Clinton commenced, yesterday morning, his speech for the defence. He spoke about two hours. His chief argument was that the whole proceeding was a mistake on Judge Bogart's part, for he would not deny that the offence, as charged, if, under such circumstances, it could be called an offence,) had been committed. But would the District-Attorney crush a man to the earth because he committed a mistake? Such mistakes, in Courts of Justice, were not of unfrequent occurrence. Judges of the Supreme Court had done the same thing. There was not, if this doctrine held good, a single judicial officer—except those belonging to the Court of Appeals, whose judgments are final—who could escape conviction. Would any man on the Jury find a man guilty because he had made an unforeseen mistake? Let the precedent be once given, that a man might be convicted for a mistake, and where would any of us be? And in the crowded state of our Courts of Justice, how easy for a Judge to make a mistake. The learned counsel continued to argue in an effective manner, and was attentively listened to by a crowded Court.

The District-Attorney replied at great length, and with distinguished ability. More so that day than on any day, in many terms, that Court had assembled to administer justice, and to vindicate the law. The facts were simple, and the law was simple, when cleared away from the mists and fogs which the defence had thrown around it. The present case was not to be turned into ridicule, and represented as a mere mistake, whatever the defence might say of it. Judge Bogart was not on trial merely for taking straw bail, but he was on trial for taking bail illegally, without giving notice to the District Attorney, and otherwise in contravention of the terms of the statute. The man who was bailed, Lamb, *alias* Nambe, *alias* Lawson, was a noted pickpocket, as Judge Bogart must have known, from the commitment issued by Recorder Smith, and from the affidavit of Mr. Weighman, whose pocket Lawson had picked, the commitment in which case, he (Justice Bogart) had himself made out. And in the first case, before he knew all the facts, the Judge had fixed the bail at $1,000, but when the facts were aggravated—when two indictments had come before his notice, he reduced the bail to $500. In Courts of Justice, the amount of bail was sometimes reduced, but always when the circumstances were extenuating—never when they were aggravated. The District Attorney spoke for about one hour, and seemed to us conclusively to demolish the arguments for the defence.

Judge CAPRON then charged the Jury: They had been for a long time occupied in the consideration of this case, of which the facts were few, and the law simple. It was not an offence the most important that men could be charged with, as it did not involve life, though it did loss of reputation, possibly loss of liberty and political position. It was important for the Jury, in view of what it did involve, to weigh the facts carefully, and to give every circumstance in favor of the defendant a full consideration. An individual who has always held a good reputation, and has been clothed with official honors should not be struck down lightly. But, on the other hand, sympathy should not be allowed to blind the Jury to the real state of the case. The public had intrusted the defendant with certain duties for the protection of the public. He was a criminal officer, and was bound to see that those brought before him charged with crime were not let loose upon society without punishment, while those who became bail for them suffered nothing because they possessed nothing. No sympathy should prevent the Jury from finding a verdict of guilty if they were satisfied of the defendant's guilt, for it was a most serious charge, and was an evidence, if substantiated, that persons were intrusted with authority who were unworthy of it. If the public became insensible to the high worth of judicial fidelity, the little notice they would take of dereliction from judicial integrity would induce some high officer to do some great public wrong. If they had no reasonable and intelligent doubt of the defendant's guilt, their sympathy must not prevail—they must convict him.

The Judge referred to the action of the Jury in the recent case of Ebling, and remarked that that Jury had gone out of their province, as he was informed, to argue on the amount of punishment that would be inflicted on Ebling if they found him guilty. That was not a Jury's duty. The law in this case had defined the amount of punishment. The extent was one year's imprisonment or a fine of $250. But the Court might award, if it pleased, one hour's imprisonment or a fine of one cent, or any sum or term between these extremes.

The Judge, after reviewing some portion of the evidence, said that he would not comment upon it. He would not add anything to the impression already produced on the minds of the Jurors by the arguments of the counsel for the prosecution and defense. They had to find whether the defendant committed the act charged against him. If he did, it was clearly illegal in the terms of the statute. If they believed it was an error of the head, and not of the heart, they would take that into consideration, without, however, losing sight of the facts. They should give the defendant the benefit of every doubt, but not allow themselves to be overcome by sympathy, because the public had their rights as well as the defendant.

The Jury retired in the custody of an officer, and in about twenty minutes returned into Court, with a verdict of GUILTY. They were separately polled, when each man affirmed the announcement of the Foreman.

The Court then adjourned.

☞ The Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church of this City, have extended a call to Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, of Stapleton, S. I., to become their pastor. Mr. T. has heretofore declined two or three invitations from Western New-York.

☞ The Board of Aldermen was called to order last night by the Clerk, and Alderman JACKSON took the Chair. No quorum being present the Board adjourned until Monday next at 5 P. M.

☞ Most of the Aldermen are up at Albany lobbying for a new City Charter. Consequently the more immediate business of the City is neglected.

Stephen H. Branch's Character Attacked by Mr. Carson—Mr. Brady evinces Emotion.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK:—Before the Police Commissioners on Saturday last, Mr. BRADY impugned my honor with several invectives. I saw him to-day, and said: "Mr. BRADY, I think you did me great injustice to assault my character, as I am not on trial like Mr. MAYBELL. In tracing Mr. MAYBELL from the Brandon Baptismal Font to the City Hall, (through a period of forty-five years,) I discharged a painful public duty. I have not exchanged a word with your client, (Mr. MAYBELL,) in my life, who has never crossed my path; but, as Secretary and Counsel of the Police Committee, I am obliged to be faithful to the Common Council and to the people of this City, who are robbed or murdered nightly, through the remissness or a corrupt and inefficient Police organization. I therefore hope you will not again lacerate my feelings with unmerited reproach. I then adduced the following Certificate from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:

NEW YORK CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

I have had the most intimate and friendly intercourse with Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH during the past six years, whom I have always regarded as a strictly honest, valuable, spirited and patriotic citizen.

ALFRED CARSON.

After reading this, Mr. BRADY said: "Yes, BRANCH, that's true. I have known you, myself, for years, and I will not molest you again." In uttering these grateful words, he evinced emotions that were creditable to his head and heart. As the animadversions of Mr. BRADY were published in the public journals of Sunday and Monday last, I now publish this, and more for the beloved memory of my distinguished father than myself, who filled the highest civil trusts in Rhode Island.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

An Infant Colony from the Children's Aid Society.

Twenty-three children, comfortably fitted out by the Children's Aid Society, left New-York yesterday for Pennsylvania, with Mr. BAKER, to be provided with good country homes there. They were accompanied to the cars by Mr. C. C. TRACY, of the Newsboys' Lodging House, and Rev. Mr. GERRY, of the Fourth Ward Industrial School. Some of the children had disolpated parents, others had sick fathers and poor mothers, who were glad to secure good homes for their children. One young girl had been turned out by her father and stepmother, as she had refused to beg for them. Another said that her mother was a shirt maker, and the work had been taken away from her. Several of them had been taken from the Flathush Nursery by Rev. Mr. GERRY. In the ferry boat and in the cars they attracted particular attention.

The Liederkranz Ball.

This Society, comprised of German amateur singers, gave their annual fancy dress ball and festival last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The entire ball-room was thrown open on this occasion, and with its gorgeous decoration and brilliant illumination presented a scene to be found nowhere else in the City. The large room was found none too large for the jam in attendance. Of costumes, some of rich, and not a few of original and quaint comicality. The singing, tableaux and the dancing made the occasion a very complete representation of a German carnival. At 12 o'clock supper was served in the large upper saloon, subsequent to which, dancing, singing and merriment were resumed.

The Death of Councilman Dixon—Meeting of the Board of Fire Officers—Arrangements for the Funeral.

The death of the late Councilman DIXON has caused a lively feeling of sorrow, especially among his late associates in the Fire Department. We annex a report of a

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF FIRE OFFICERS.

The Board of Engineers and Foremen convened at the Stuyvesant Institute last Wednesday evening. ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer, presided; Mr. JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. SAMUEL BURDAKS, Jr., of Hose No. 24 the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The Chairman then stated that the meeting had been called to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of ROBERT S. DIXON, late a member of the board and foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 14, who had lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman and officer, received injuries which have resulted in his death, and

Whereas, The respect we entertain for him demands from us an expression of our feelings to his memory, and sympathy for his sister, the only remaining member of his family, for her irreparable loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the sudden calamity which has deprived this Board of one who, by his gentleness of manner and kind disposition, had endeared him to us by the ties of fellowship, we sincerely mourn the loss of our beloved associate, who, in the midst of his usefulness and in the spring time of life, has sunk suddenly into the cold embrace of death.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his sister and friends in their bereavement, and commend the mourners for consolation to the care of him who "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to his bereaved sister, and that they be published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sunday Leader* and *Mercury*.

On being put to vote, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously apopted.

Mr. WENMAN also offered the following resolutions, which were on motion adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed from this Board to confer with a Committee from the Common Council, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the various companies in the Department to meet in the Governor's Room, (City Hall,) on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of our late associate, and that they appear with their badges of membership, shrouded in crape worn on the left breast.

The Chairman named as the Committee provided for by the resolutions: Messrs. James F. Wenman, Hose Company No. 5; Robert Wright, H. and L. Company No. 14; and G. Joseph Ruch, Engine Company No. 7.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

At a meeting of the Special Committees appointed by the Board of Councilmen and Board of Engineers and Foreman of the New-York Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, to make the necessary arrangements for the obsequies of the late Councilman ROBERT S. DIXON, the following programme was adoptad:

The procession will move from the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, Feb. 8, in the following order, viz.:

Order of United Americans.
New-York Fire Department.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14. | Hearse. | Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14.

Relatives of the Deceased in Carriages.
His Honor the Mayor.
Members of the Common Council and Heads of Departments in carriages.

The City Flag will be displayed at half mast during the day.

The fire alarm bells will be tolled while the procession is moving. By order

JACOB L. SMITH,
Chairman Committee Board of Councilmen.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
Chairman Com. Board of Engineers and Foremen.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—CALL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Members of the Fire Department are requested to assemble at the Governor's Room, (City Hall,) this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of our late associate, ROBT. S. DIXON. Appear without banners or trumpets, and with the badge of Membership worn on the left breast, shrouded with crape.

The Fire Commissioners, Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, and the Association of Exempt Firemen, are respectfully invited to attend.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary.

Inquiry upon Inquiry, and More to Come—Military Kinks.

At the late inspection of the Eighth Regiment a difficulty occurred between Major COOKS, (Brigade Inspector of the Third Brigade,) Colonel LYON and Brigadier-General HALL. Mayor COOKS in making the annual inspection report to the Commander-in-Chief required by law, omitted to make a statement concerning the condition of the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., of that Regiment; and in excuse for such omission reported that he was refused by Col. LYON the proper and needful facilities to enable him to discharge the duties imposed on brigade inspectors by the laws of that State and of the United States, and that on application to Mr. HALL, the Commander of the Brigade, he too not only refused to take such measures as would secure a compliance therewith, but declared his unwillingness *to submit to obey such laws*. Thereupon the Commander-in-Chief ordered Brigadier-General H. B. DURYEA, of the Fifth Brigade, "to hold a Court of Inquiry into such allegations, that such action may be taken as the good of the service shall require." This Court is now sitting at the Astor House. General HALL at the same has preferred charges against Major COOKE for not having performed the very duties which, in part, he is alleged himself to have prevented, and instead of laying his charges at headquarters, and asking the Major's arrest. By his warrant the arrest is made upon which the Major-General has dictated a Court-Martial, to consist of Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN, Fourth Brigade, (President,) Brigade-Major ALVORD, Second Brigade, and Major HOFF, First Regiment, members of the Court. This arrest, it is rumored, His Excellency the Governor, upon appeal made to him, has declared void, and the release of the Major from such arrest, rumor insists, has been ordered. But it has not been promulgated, nor has the Major been released.

Rumor "sets down her foot" and says there is no mistake about this, but that the facts, complicated and curious as they are, are "true facts." Of course, then, there must be another inquiry still! Where will the end be, and when?

Meeting of the American Institute.

Last evening the usual monthly meeting of the American Institute took place at No. 351 Broadway, ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., the President, in the Chair. The Committee on Sciences and Arts made a verbal report. The investigation of the merits of the quadrant submitted for their examination was not as yet completed. HEDGCOCK'S quadrant is so contrived as to determine both latitudes and longitudes, and without the aid of a marine horizon.

SAMSON'S hundred-ton railroad track scale was reported, accepted, and a copy ordered to be given to the proprietors of the scale.

The Association then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The most interesting matter in the Police record of to-day was the

SHOOTING OF A THIEF

in the Twenty-second Ward, on Wednesday night. The official account of the affair states that on the night mentioned Sergeant Hull of the Twenty-second District Police discovered two men in the act of stealing from an open lot in Fifty-first-street a quantity of pig's hair, belonging to a Mr. Leonard, residing in that vicinity, and rushing suddenly upon them attempted to take them in custody. One of the thieves ran rapidly away, closely pursued by by the officer, who halloaed to him to stop or he would shoot. The fugitive, however, paid no attention to the warning, whereupon the officer, after firing three times in the air, shot the runaway in the leg, which had the effect of bringing him to a sudden halt. His accomplice, who had followed at a respectful distance, then came up, and showing a heavy bludgeon, threatened to use it unless his companion was released. The officer presented his revolver, and soon brought him to terms, and marched both the thieves to the Station-House. They gave their names as Michael Lemon and William Smith. They are both Germans. It was Smith who was shot. His wound is not a serious one. The prisoners were committed for examination.

RACY CASE—GETTING "DUNK."

A racy case was under examination yesterday, before Justice BERNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court. The complainant, Lemuel Marshall, of No. 159 Hester-street, made affidavit that he called upon one Joseph H. Racey, to collect the sum of $20, which the latter owed him; that Racay gave him a check for $71 on the Chemical Bank, and received $51 in change; that while he was examining the check, Racey snatched it and tore it in pieces, remarking as he did so, "I am now as near *bunk* as I can get." Racey refused to return the money, and was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. On being brought before the magistrate, he stated, in defence, that the money claimed by Marshall was won from him (Racey) at the gaming table. He further said that within the past eighteen months Marshall and one Colline and others have won from him at the game of "faro" upwards of $2,000, and that these gambling operations were carried on at the porter-house No. 10 Centre Market-place. The matter will be further investigated.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Thomas Komister and Bernard Turner got into a fight with each other about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 85 Willet-street, and during the affray Turner was severely stabbed in the back and leg. The disturbance was the result of his antagonist. Both parties were arrested and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where Turner's wounds were dressed. They were subsequently taken before Justice WOOD, who discharged them both, as the wounded man refused to prefer a charge against the other.

MORE STABBING—A JEALOUS WOMAN.

A young English woman of prepossessing appearance named Bridget Halligan, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, on complaint of John B. Holmes, a surgeon, who charged her with assaulting and stabbing him with a pen-knife at No. 147 Broadway, on Tuesday morning last. When the matter came up for examination the prosecutor failed to appear, and the accused was dismissed. Yesterday morning she again called at Holmes' office, and made violent threats against him. For this she was rearrested, and held for examination. The accused stated to the magistrate that she had been induced to leave her home in England by Holmes, who represented to her that he was a single man, whereas she has since ascertained that he has a wife living in this City. This treatment, she said, so irritated her that she committed the assault for which she was arrested.

CAPTURE OF A HALL THIEF.

A shoemaker named Wm. Borgen was on Wednesday evening detected in the act of stealing an overcoat from the hall of dwelling No. 43 North Moore-street. He tried hard to escape, but was detained until the arrival of a policeman, who conveyed him to the Station-house. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for trial.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A colored youth named Geo. Thompson was locked up for trial yesterday, charged with having on Wednesday night last assaulted and attempted to rob Adolphus Druyfoos, also colorod, while in Thomas-street.

FATAL FALL.

A man named Michael Hickey fell through the hatchway of the public store No. 5 Whitehall-street, about 5½ o'clock last evening, and was almost instantly killed. He leaves a wife and family at No. 11 Washington-street.

Miscellaneous.

SUICIDE.

A German woman, aged about twenty-six years, deliberately leaped into the water at the Staten Island pier, about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. She was taken from the water with considerable difficulty and conveyed to the First Ward Station-house, where she soon afterwards expired. Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

THE MISSING MAN.

The strange disappearance of the young man Pierce continues to excite much attention. A rumor was current yesterday that he had been heard from, but the rumor was not correct. Not the remotest clue to his whereabouts has as yet been ascertained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—None.

SUPREME COURT. GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 28, 18, 23, 33, 41 to 44, 147, 60, 62, 67, 70, 72 to 75, 77 to 80, 35, 81 to 84, 86 to 88.

SUPREME COURT. CIRCUIT—Nos. 1,835, 419, 1,059, 1,817, 1,690, 1,724, 1,834, 1,453, 1,419, 706, 1,954, 1,081, 1,127, 1,130, 1,302, 1,903, 1,689, 1,855, 1,980, 1,990, 1,134, 1,537, 1,179, 1,916, 2,237, 1,866, 1,700, 1,342, 1,749, 1,778, 2,216, 2,128, 2,274, 2,204., 2,173.

SUPERIOR COURT. TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 222, 576, 589, 560, 599, 306, 551, 475, 608, 608, 609, 574, 458, 611, 614, 615, 616, 618, 620, 628, 624, 507, 542, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 162, 317, 318, 321 to 323, 325 to 331. *Part II.*—Nos. 186, 195, 59, 89, 98, 258, 276, 279, 283, 285, 317, 289, 291, 294, 297.

Heavy Damages against the Harlem Railroad.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Ballard vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Lewis M. Ballard, a young man residing in Harlem, purchased a commutation ticket from that place to this City, on the Harlem Railroad. On the 18th of January, 1855, he was coming down to the City in the cars, when the Conductor demanded to see his ticket. Young Ballard delayed the Conductor some time, but finally delivered it. The Conductor took it and told Ballard that he could have it on application at the General Office in Centre street. Some few moments after, the Conductor (Mr. Cox) saw Ballard on the platform of the cars. He told him it was contrary to regulations, and he must go inside. This he refused to do, whereupon Mr. Cox put him in by force. At various times Ballard, refusing to show his season ticket, was put out of the cars. For these acts he now sues the Company, demanding $10,000 damages.

On the trial it was proved that Ballard was put out only when he refused to show his ticket. On the 15th of January, Mr. Cox went through the cars to collect the tickets. Ballard had several times before refused to show his, and on hearing Mr. Cox demand to see it made some answer, but did not deliver it for some minutes, (one witness testified that the delay was about 20 seconds, and the other that it was three minutes.) This not being the first occurrence, Mr. Cox took the ticket and refused to return it, but told Ballard that he could have it by applying at the office.

The main question was, whether the slight detention of showing the ticket warranted the conductor in pursuing the course he did.

The Jury took but a few minutes time, and finally returned a verdict FOR THE PLAINTIFF FOR $6 66.

The plaintiff did not move for an allowance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

COST OF A SLEIGHING.

Samuel C. Foster vs. *Christian Schoonmaker.*—In this case the plaintiff is a Physician, and the defendant is a livery-stable keeper, and the action was brought to recover damages consequent on taking out the horse of the Doctor for a frolic during the sleighing season of 1855. It appeared that at a late hour on a Saturday night the defendant and a man in his employ took the Doctor's horse and started for High Bridge for a frolic, and that they stopped at several taverns on their route, leaving the horse and sleigh out in the frosty atmosphere at each hostelry, and did not get home until the morning. That the horse was not only over-driven, but cruelly lashed to compel the animal to exert all his physique, and the next day was so reduced in health and strength as to be entirely unfit for the Doctor's use. It was also in evidence that in addition to the loss of services, the plaintiff had to incur considerable expense for the keep and treatment of the horse at the establishment of a veterinary surgeon. On the part of the defence it was set up that the Doctor had given the defendant permission to use the horse, and it was endeavored to be shewn that the condition of the horse was exaggerated. His Honor, in his charge to the Jury, said that if the principal defence had been made, that of permission, it could not be presumed but that such license was limited to proper ends and good treatment at the hands of the defendant. It could not be supposed that the plaintiff would give permission for his horse to be used in an improper manner. If, therefore, the Jury were of opinion that the injuries the horse had sustained were the results of the treatment the animal had received at the hands of the defendant, he was liable for all the damages consequent thereon, the loss of time and services to the owner, and the expense of the care, keep and treatment of the animal subsequently. The Jury retired, and fined a verdict for the plaintiff for $450 damages and costs, making up a very expensive sleighing frolic.

BURNT FLOUR DEALERS.

William Kipp and Augustus Kipp vs *John Hodgson.*—This was an action to recover $135 for an alleged breach of contract in selling flour inferior to a sample. It appeared that, in February last, the plaintiffs purchased of the defendant 60 barrels of flour which had been damaged by fire at a storehouse. The price agreed on was $5 per barrel, which the purchasers paid, and took away the flour. Three days afterwards they discovered that 37 barrels were lumpy, and hunt worse than the others and they requested the defendant to take back that portion and return the money. The defendant refused to comply with this demand, and hence the suit. On the part of the defence it was shown that the plaintiffs had an opportunity of examining the flour in bulk, and that no warrantee was given. The Jury, under the evidence and charge of the Court, found for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

RUNNING OVER A CHILD.

Caroline Gaines, by her guardian, Richard Lines, vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants, for the alleged negligence of their employes, in driving a car against the plaintiff, a child of 11 years of age, in consequence of which she had one of her feet crushed, and received other injuries, which will maim her for life. It appeared that, on the 25th of January, 1854, the child was crossing the railroad on Chatham-street, near Mulberry, when the accident occurred, and that the injuries were severe, the surgical expenses heavy, and that she never could regain the use of her injured limb. The defence set up was that the car was going at a moderate rate of speed, having just set down a passenger, and started again, when the child ran ahead of the horses, and close to another carriage, passing in the opposite direction, which prevented the driver of the rail-car from seeing her. A number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence as to the rate of speed, as usual, was conflicting. The Court charged that the only questions for the Jury were which party was negligent, and this they must find from the evidence, with the understanding that what would be a proper rate of speed in the country would be an improper rate in a crowded city—what might be proper at daylight would be improper of a night. If the Jury should find the defendants' agent to be in fault, and not the child, they must then apportion the damages according to the nature of the injury, which was doubtless a severe one. The Jury retired, and found for the plaintiff $500 damages. The Court granted an allowance of 5 per cent.

Before Judge Daly.

N. P. Hosack and others vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—Several months since a suit was commenced by the plaintiff and other inhabitants of the Fifth Ward, to restrain the Commissioners of Emigration from transferring their office for the reception of newly arrived immigrants from the Park to Franklin-street. A temporary injunction was granted, and issues as to the proposed office being a nuisance, ordered to be framed for trial before a Jury. Verdict for the plaintiffs on all the points submitted, and that the establishment proposed would be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Brooklyn Stabbing Affray.

Nine witnesses were examined before Coroner RENNIE, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in the endeavor to elicit something to show by whom MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN was killed, but thus far without success. The case will be continued and probably concluded to-day.

Convictions in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this County yesterday James and Charles D'Cue were arraigned on an indictment for committing a flagrant assault and battery upon the person of E. Walton West. James D'Cue pleaded guilty to the indictment and Charles pleaded not-guilty, and his trial was at once proceeded with, the Jury rendering a verdict of guilty. He was ably defended by N. F. Waring, Esq., Corporation Counselor.

The testimony developed a most outrageous case. The complainant, West, had from time to time during a period covering several months, been grossly insulted by defendants, without any provocation whatever. He, on one occasion, asked for an explanation of Charles as to why they continued so incessantly to annoy him, and that he was sorry if he had done anything to offend them. This caused fresh insults, when, forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, he resented it with a blow, at which time several blows passed between them. Subsequently, on the 10th of November last, in the evening, both defendants waylaid the plaintiff, West, on Henry-street, between Baltic and Warren, and both participated in giving him a most unmerciful beating, pursuing him, knocking him down, and kicking him on the head while he was down. Their brutality was brought to a close by the appearance of a policeman. All of the parties are clerks in New-York.

John McCarthy, a boy, was tried and convicted of an assault upon another boy, named Wilson, with a deadly weapon. He was found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court by the Jury.

This is the second trial at the present term of this Court, of boys for using knife, and in both cases the wounds inflicted were supposed to be fatal at the time inflic

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a copy. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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At 2 o'clock this morning there were no signs of either of the expected steamers off Sandy Hook.

Congress is fatigued with the amount of business it has transacted, and both branches have adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was submitted by Mr. CLAY, directing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the Navy; a bill was introduced by Mr. BAYARD, providing for the public printing, lithographing, and binding; and the resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to prepare and report the General Appropriation Bills was withdrawn, after debate. The object of this early action is to prevent the hurried passage of a bill increasing the expenditure of millions at the close of the session. In the House, notice was given of a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and of another to repeal the act establishing the establishment of the Naval Retiring Board. The Speaker was authorized to appoint Standing Committees. The House is without a Printer.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill prohibiting the order of canvassing votes at general elections was reported favorably, as was also the bill to appropriate the avails of the State tax for the support of Common Schools. A bill was introduced to amend the Militia law, and another to incorporate the New-York Hydropathic Medical College. The bill to prevent horse-racing in Queens County was taken up and passed, as was also the resolution calling upon the Governors of the Almshouse and the Commissioners of Emigration for information as to the salaries paid and general expenses. The resolution for a Board of Visitors to examine into the condition of the Charitable Institutions receiving aid from the State, was adopted. In the Assembly, the bills incorporating the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Brooklyn, and to amend the Charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, were passed to a third reading. The Secretary of State made a report in reference to the Savings Banks.

A striking demonstration in favor of Popular Sovereignty and against the Administration was made by the Free-Soilers of New-Hampshire, at Concord, on Tuesday. Delegate and Mass Conventions were held, at which addresses were delivered by Senators HALE and BELL, General SHANKLAND and Rev. W. C. CLARK, of Kansas; Gen. HAMILTON, of New-York, and others. The proceedings were finally resolved into a direct attack upon the President. Thousands of persons were in attendance, extra trains were run upon the railroads to accommodate the throng, and the enthusiasm was great. We publish sketches of the remarks of Messrs. HALE, BELL and SHANKLAND. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the election of BANKS as a triumph of Freedom, and declaring that Kansas must be rescued. The speeches and resolutions of the Convention appear to have been unusually spicy.

The Trial of Judge Bogart.

A New-York Jury, in a contested criminal case, has at length rendered a verdict! And after consultation of twenty minutes! The surprise can be better imagined than described, when the intelligence was brought into the office by a breathless reporter. Police Justice BOGART has been convicted of doing an act prohibited by law under penalty of misdemeanor—taking bail for a notorious pickpocket, with full knowledge, who had been committed to prison by Recorder SMITH, without having given notice to the District-Attorney, and without having before him the proof upon which the commitment was based.

The statute was passed in 1846, at the instance of Mr. MCKEON, then County District-Attorney, to redress the common evil of an officer or a Justice bailing a prisoner after indictment, or under commitment by other magistrates, in total ignorance of the facts.

It appears from the evidence, (mostly of a documentary nature,) that in May last a notorious pickpocket was indicted in the Sessions and forfeited bail. In July he was arrested for a second offence, and taken before Judge BOGART, who committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. A commitment on the indictment was, furthermore, filed by Recorder SMITH. Shortly afterwards three strangers appeared and tendered bail, and were not attended by a lawyer. Judge BOGART had already taken evidence of the offence, which, on the paper, was clear—the fellow being taken *in flagrante delicto*—he had before him the commitment of Recorder SMITH—he was apprised by the papers of the commitment that the culprit had three indictments—these appeared also on the bail bonds; he examined the bail on his own commitment to the amount of dollars; he conferred with nobody; he called in the regular clerk, but employed another instead; he took the word of the unknown bail for his responsibility, which, on the face of the recognizance was void in the face of the statutory prohibition—without sending notice to District-Attorney of obtaining the indictment, he discharged the culprit, who, with his bail and counsel, has decamped. In the afternoon he was advised by his clerk that he had committed an improper act; yet, nevertheless, he filed the bonds as valid ones, and only when written to by the District-Attorney, showed a disposition to mend the matter by ferreting out the mythical deceivers.

Humanity on the Sea.

Sailors are proverbial as men of large hearts and generous impulses. The rough-and-tumble of forecastle life at sea shields all those selfish specialties in human nature, which the education and employments of the shore may produce. In the pursuit of their avocation, they become habitually indifferent to the thousand perplexing trifles that cradle a landsman's life; and grow as broad and free in their judgments, impulses and affections as the blue ocean on which they rove. On shipboard, shut out from the ambitious world, and shut in with themselves and the everywhere-present sea, they are the only true socialists in existence. Their circumstances make them mutually dependent upon each other, fore and aft; and their sympathies become strong and universal, ready to gush forth at the first cry of distress. And when, into the discipline of these circumstances are interwoven principles of virtue and integrity—the sailor, whether on the quarter-deck or before the mast, is the truest and noblest of men! We admire these true sailors, and are proud that so many of them man and command our ships. They honor our flag and our race, wherever they sail. But yet, it must be acknowledged, that there are some wretched exceptions to the rule of salt-water generosity. There are some hard-hearted men who have resisted the ennobling discipline of their circumstances, and set themselves, like flint, against all those generous impulses and humane duties that belong to the sea-faring life.

Such duties and offices of humanity are obligatory on the seafaring profession, whether they are regarded as matters of humanity, or only as matters of courtesy. *A signal of distress at sea ought always to be answered by every ship-master.* And public opinion should brand with infamy every Levite mariner that passes it by. It is true that such a signal may not always signify real distress. It has often been used for a trivial, and sometimes for a false purpose. Some lubberly skipper, whose mathematics are dull, or some unfortunate one, whose instruments are deranged, will signal up a passing craft, from leeward, merely to compare his reckoning. Or the inquisitor, if he is on a long voyage, may only want a dose of quinine, or "the latest news from the States." It may seem to be an abuse, both of humanity and courtesy, to require the free-sailing ship to haul up from her direct course, and beat the long and tedious stretches to windward, to answer the signal used for such purposes. Yet, it may be as necessary to answer this signal, as if it actually told of a starving crew, or a sinking ship. Such a use of it cannot destroy its sacred and imperious character, whenever and wherever it is seen.

Our thoughts have been directed to this subject by looking over the Marine Reports of the present severe Winter, which abound in records of disaster and distress at sea. We doubt not that many of our readers, who have ties connecting them with the sea, are accustomed, during this tempestuous season, to scan these Reports closely, as they appear in the journals that lie fresh upon their breakfast table, every morning. And he knows little of the trials and sufferings that befall a large class of his fellow-men, who cultivates no interest and feels no sympathy in the perilous incidents of a sailor's life. The wail of woe, that comes up from the ocean on every wintry wind that blows, appeals earnestly to the better feelings of our nature.

On looking over these Reports, we have been struck with the *increasing indifference of ship-masters to the sufferings and necessities of ship-wrecked men*, even when they lie in their very path. Poor fellows, who have been snatched from the jaws of the sea, are brought into our ports every week; and tell of their excruciating sufferings on wrecks, and how they were passed by, their cries and signals unheeded, by many unknown ships, until some good Samaritan bore down to their relief. These unknown ships, too, arrive, and briefly report how they saw a wreck, and a signal of distress, but *"could render no assistance!"*

Take a few examples from the Marine Reports of January last, as they appeared in the marine reports: *Jan.* 15—Arrived, British bark *Netheron*, from Bahia. Reports, "on 6th inst. saw a brig with signal of distress flying, *but could not get near enough to ascertan who she was.*"

Jan. 20—Arrived, brig *Putnam* from Savanilla, with Captain and crew of schooner *Emma*, from New-Orleans for New-York, who had been rescued from a wreck. The Captain of the *Emma*, in giving the account of his wreck, reports: "Hoisted the American flag, union down. On the 6th *was passed close to by a bark who took no notice of us*, although they were so near I could see a man go up and loose the top-gallant sail. 7th, *was passed by another bark.* 8th, saw a brig to the leeward of us, *who tacked and stood for us*, and who proved to be the brig *Putnam*, Capt. E. W. MUNDAY, who rescued us from our situation."

Jan. 21—Arrived, bark *Buckeye* from Accra. Reports, "15th inst., while lying to, saw a schooner with signal of distress flying; *we could not render him any assistance in consequence of having lost our boats.*" (Could no assistance have been rendered by means of the schooner's boats?)

Jan. 21—Ship *Pocahontas*, at Norfolk from Boston, reports: "Saw at 4 P. M. a steamship with signal of distress, but could render no assistance, *owing to the wind blowing fresh from the west!*"

As we read these reports, the question arises, Is it true that these ships "could render no assistance" to the wrecks which they saw? Did they make all the endeavors which humanity demands of them to rescue unfortunate men from their perilous fate? Is it sufficient to say that because "the wind blew fresh from the West," or, because they "could not get near enough," or, because "having lost our boats," or, because of any temporal circumstance, it was IMPOSSIBLE to do anything to save men from perishing upon a wreck, in the highway of the ocean? Did Captain STOUFFER, or Captain CAMERON reason in this way?

Such reports, it seems to us, demand an investigation; and the more so, as they are getting to be of every-day occurrence.

In grateful relief to such apparent inhumanity, is the marine report (Jan. 31) of the noble conduct of a true sailor—Capt. CAMERON, of the British schooner *Mars*, from New-York to St. Johns, N. F.; and which demands a special record, though it is the act of the skipper of a fore-and-aft coasting schooner. Capt. CAMERON reports:

"Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock P. M., lat. 40° 30', long. 68° 50', while running under a three-reefed foresail, weather very dark, and snowing, *heard piercing cries of distress!* Wore ship, and stood toward the quarter whence the cries proceeded; firing guns, and keeping a bright light displayed in the rigging, to let the sufferers know that they were heard. Soon made a wreck, which proved to be the schooner *State of Maine*, Capt. PHILBROOK, of and from Frankfort, for Cardenas, dismasted and water-logged. Having no boat that could possibly live in such a sea, made continual attempts to rescue the people of the wreck, by steering the *Mars* as close to it as could be done with safety, and throwing lines with running bowline knots towards the men. By this means got Capt. PHILBROOK on board. Another man also got hold of a line, but the noose was not secured and he was drowned. Lay by the wreck for three days, repeating these efforts to save the survivors—the weather still very stormy—the wrecked vessel's masts presenting an insuperable obstacle to laying the MARS alongside. Several vessels passed at a distance, under reefed sails; set American ensign union down in hope of attracting their attention, *but they kept their course!* All endeavors to rescue those remaining on the wreck, two in number, proved unavailing. At night lost sight of the wreck."

Here is a noble sailor, awake and eager to do his duty. Capt. CAMERON had as good an excuse as ever was reported, for turning a deaf ear to those "piercing cries of distress," that called to him through the darkness and storm of that night. All the stereotyped and acceptable apologies for inhumanity at sea, were in his favor. The "wind blew fresh"—he "could not get near"—he "had no boat;" and, more than this, it was pitch dark and snowing. But, like a true sailor, he struggled against every adverse circumstance, and did all that mortal power could do, in obedience to the calls of humanity.

A Name for our New Park.

The decision of Judge HARRIS has given legal being to the Central Park. As the lawyers say, it is no longer *in posse*, but *in esse*. The opposing interest is obviously too weak in number and spirit to protract the contest upon appeal. The land speculator and lawyer are done with the business; the tax-payer and landscape gardener must accomplish the rest, converting the wilderness of rock and pond which now covers the space into a wilderness of shade-trees, shrubs and flowers. Whether any now living, even with the assistance of the Parr Life Pills, shall live to wander in the Gothamite Eden, is a quere to be answered only by the Fates.

One additional rite, however, has to be performed, before we, who stand about the cradle of the newly-born beauty, surrender it to a grateful posterity. The bantling must be named. There is to be a christening; but one of these days, when all persons interested will be called upon, like the members of an enlarged family, to suggest a fitting designation for the pleasance. For it is an anonymous fact as yet. It has a description, a local appellation: it is indicated by an adjective distinguishing it from the Washington Park, Tompkins Park, the Gramercy, and the Park *par eminence*, which is no park at all; but it is a deed without a name, nevertheless, affording a fruitful field for the inventive and poetical faculties of those gifted with suggestive vocabularies. There may, indeed, be those of a conservative turn who will cleave to the accidental phrase affixed to it. The park is *not* a Central Park. If the island of Manhattan had been by the great architect laid out with a pair of dividers, in that perfect form—a circle—there would be a sort of propriety in selecting some certain point as a centre, and describing its surroundings as central. The etymologist and geometrician alike object to the common misapplication of the words. We have in rectangular States Centre counties and Central railroads. We have Centre streets and markets in oblong cities. The word central is in fact, the best-abused word of the day. It is the fashion to misuse it; and to apply it to a strip of land a half-mile wide and a mile in length, lying midway upon the plot of a city as long, and slender, and shapeless, as an Indian war-club, would be to carry the solecism to the final extreme of absurdity. It is a palpable misnomer. If the designation must be local and relative, let the place be styled the "Middle Park," and we shall have at least a suitable old Saxon word, in place of a very inapplicable importation from the Latin dictionary.

This is still, however, a description rather than a name. As a conventional reference it might serve; but it is designed to make the Park something more than a merely local ornament; the pride of the City is interested to give it a title to wider celebrity, and to make it a not unmeritorious rival to those superb pleasure grounds which adorn the other great capitals of the world. London has its Hyde Park, its Regents', St. James', Green, Victoria Parks; Dublin, its Phenix Park; Paris, its Champs Elysée; Vienna, its Prater. We are emulous of competition with these; of mention in the same category. The name adopted should therefore be more distinctive than a mere reference to location, such as middle or central. If nothing better should offer itself, it might even be derived from that unrivaled system of water-works already world-renowned, as surpassing in grandeur the relics of Roman aqueducts and conduits. Why not—we make the suggestion on the instant, as it occurs to us—give the name of "Croton Park," or "Reservoir Park," to the great pleasure-ground, the most conspicuous objects in which must always be the Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs? Has any body, in the nominative case, a better name to offer? The one great advantage of giving it the name of Croton would be that it could not be borrowed by any other City. The Croton is our own special—it is one of the very few names we can boast of which have a local interest and an indigenous flavor. The Croton is our pride and boast; it is a name full of bright and refreshing associations for all New-Yorkers; it is musical and distinctive, and it would both give and receive new beauty by being associated with our great Park. There is nothing we so much need as a commodity of good names. All our noble streets and avennes now have numerical designations which are suggestive of nothing but the multiplication table.

We need some local names for the memory to fasten upon. Is it possible for a child to have a tender remembrance of the place of his birth, which has only a numeral to distinguish it? Think of a man apostrophizing the home of his halcyon days as "dear old One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street!" A geometrical name is no better than an arithmetical one, and the affections of Young New-York can never centre round Central Park. That pride of our City must have a local name of its own, and, if anybody can suggest one better than Croton Park, we shall be most happy to hear it.

The Southern Exodus.

The severe frost of the last few weeks has thrown a bridge of ice across the waters of the Ohio River, over which, at a variety of convenient points, the Underground Railroad appears to have laid its branches. A large number of slaves have availed themselves of the unusual facility for escape. Very many, in addition to those whose recpatnre was attended a few days ago with scenes so tragical, have passed through Cincinnati, and made good their flight to Canada; while at other places above, and here and there below that city, the local press records very stirring activity in the forwarding business. And this in spite of the most solicitous vigilance on the part of the owners of such property in Kentucky, who, sensible of the extraordinary inducements presented just now for a promiscuous hegira, have doubled the guard, and keep one foot in the stirrup, prepared for pursuit at the shortest notice.

This is, however, a temporary movement. Some scores of fugitives may effect their transit to Canada, to suffer, and, perhaps, perish there from the rigors of a climate still more unkindly than the paternal institution from which they fled; and that, with the placing of $150,000 or so to the profit and loss account of the slaveholder, will end the story. But beyond such spasmodic phenomena, there is at all times a steady, incessant, migration of the slave population of the South northward, the effect of which must tell most seriously upon the prosperity of the servile system. Gentlemen who have visited Canada, and particularly the quarter where the runaways mostly congregate, inform us that the arrivals from the South average twenty a day; and that thirty thousand have succeeded in reaching the provinces since the Fugitive Law of September, 1850, was enacted. It must also be remembered that the fugitives are commonly the likeliest slaves of the household and plantation; the young, enterprising and energetic. The old and worthless negroes seldom have the courage or force to make the attempt. We can thus approximate to the amount of loss that Southern capital sustains in this petty way. At the ruling rates for good servants, one thousand dollars each is a low estimate for these estrays; and, so estimated, *thirty millions of dollars* worth of laborers have abstracted themselves from the industrial capital of the Slave States during the five years ending in September last, and conveyed themselves to Canada. Nor does this enormous figure, startling as it is, comprehend all. People conversant with such things assert that as many as five or ten thousand of the fugitives have remained in the United States, postponing further flight until the exigencies of pursuit require it. Add, therefore, to the thirty millions of losses *viâ* Canada these five millions of blacks *in transitu*, and we have a more startling conception of the ruinous depletion to which the slave-holding interest is subjected. What industrial interest of the country can long maintain itself against an annual loss of four millions of dollars *capital:* not interest, or income, for with the runaway bondman and bondwoman the owner loses their posterity, as numerous, perhaps, could futurity be questioned, as the descendants of Abraham?

The States suffering most acutely from the Slave exodus are those bounding upon the Free States: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The total Slave population of the four in 1850, the date of the passage of the Fugitive Act, was 776,166. The increase in the four during the previous decade had been only 82,578: an average of a trifle more than five thousand a year. The natural increase would, we suspect, rise to no higher average during the present decade, as the annual per centage at the period of the last census was, if anything, on the decline; and we may therefore assume that no more than five thousand is the number that, but for extraordinary causes, ought now to be credited to the increment account. But six thousand run away every year. A great many more thousands are carried involuntarily southward to a better market; for a slave is nowhere so low priced as where he has a chance to buy himself for nothing, by taking to flight. There is thus a double exodus, moving in opposite directions. The tendency is unrelentingly to a servile depopulation of the soil so conveniently near to the non-Slave States; and we see no prospect of the causes ceasing to act until white and free labor shall be called in to supply the inevitable vacuum.

Here, then, is a law of emancipation acting permanently and effectually, notwithstanding, or rather independently of, the plans of fanatics for or against abolition. It is a law by which the tendency towards the North of one portion of the Slave population involves the removal of another portion towards the South. It is a law by which slave property on the frontier of a free State is too insecure to be a source of peace or profit to the owner; and to make it so, he must transport it, as he does, to the inner entrenchments of the institution—the Gulf States. It is a law which must supersede the necessity of restoring the violated line of 36° 30'; for the movement of slavery

[illegible] time [illegible] Quarterly [illegible] solution which declares, that, as newspapers and chronicles of the times, [illegible] county journals to preserve scraps of [illegible] particularly events and traditions which [illegible] the wilderness and the pioneers. In the Western States, this material is peculiarly abundant. [illegible] people who can tell stories half a century [illegible] dropping away, and presently they and their knowledge will be buried together; unless, indeed, their stories are gathered up by the local Editors and preserved in print. This job is easy, and the utility of the work would be very considerable. The Ohio Convention, before adjourning, also adopted a resolution recommending the preparation of a History of the Press of that State.

Editors of Anti-Nebraska papers in Illinois have called a State Editorial Convention at Decatur, for Feb. 22.

Dr. Hatfield.

Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., has received and accepted a call to the North Presbyterian Church in this City. The Third Presbytery of New-York dissolved the pastoral relation between him and the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on Monday morning last, and he enters at once upon his new labor. Dr. H. has been pastor of the Seventh Church for more than twenty years. The North Church expects to build a Church on Ninth-avenue, Mr. SAMUEL BOORMAN has given them a generous lift towards it.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 9.

MACAULAY—Original Review—Mr. Macaulay's Writings.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—The Central American Question (in full).

ELECTION OF SPEAKER—Full Accounts of the Scenes in Congress.

SLAVE TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI—A Mother Killing her Children.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Full Particulars of the Troubles at Leavenworth—A Rifle Skirmish.

THE WAR—Arrival of the *Arabia's* Mails—Opinions of the English Press on the Prospects of Peace—Articles from the *London Times, News*, &c. &c.

NICARAGUA FILIBUSTERING—Secretary MARCY's Instructions to Mr. WHEELER.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE from Paris, Washington, Kansas, &c. &c.

CITY NEWS—The Icy Term—Vessels Cut Through by the Ice—Eight Lives Lost, &c.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

EDITORIALS—A Card. Intercourse with Central America. The Kansas Goliah. The Speakership—A few General Reflections. The Foreign News—Commercially. The Great Battle Begun. Mr. SEWARD's War Speech. The Last News from Hayti. Judge CAMPBELL on the Prohibitory Law. Beef, Mutton, Pork, and the Snow.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 5, prepared expressly for this paper. New-York State Agricultural Society. Report of the Meeting of the Farmers' Club. Guano—The Commerce in it. New-York Live-Stock Markets—Full Lists of Prices for Feb. 6. Domestic Markets.

COMMERCIAL—The Foreign Commercial News. Official Bank Statements. Annual Export, Import and Gold Tables, for the year, beginning July 1, 1855. Quotations of Leading Bonds and Stocks.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.

WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES IN KEEPING THE BODY HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PAIN. EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION—REGULATE THE STOMACH.

HOW DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE BLOOD IMPURE.

A great error has long prevailed in the minds of medical men, "that impurity of the blood is the cause of diseased action." This is a serious mistake. It is a disturbance of the circulation, and the establishment of diseased action, that causes impurity of the blood.

The R. R. R. theory holds the truth of the above premises; for if a person be in a state of perfect health, each artery and vein must carry to and from the heart its allotted proportion of blood, and when any set of vessels refuse, (be the cause what it may,) to carry their proportion, the current of blood becomes dammed up—in other words, a congestion takes place, giving pain to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the beginning of diseased action, which if not relieved, will soon run into inflammation, and the disease becomes established. Diseased action being established, the blood becomes impure, and the regularity of action on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., is sure to be interrupted, and the general system, by sympathizing with the local complaint, becomes involved in the difficulty. That this is the true state of the case let any one call to mind his symptoms on catching cold. The local difficulty may be a sore throat, which is a congestion of the blood, amounting, sometimes, to an inflammation about the throat, owing to a previous deranged state of the circulation, and he will remember that his bowels become costive, his liver deranged, or his skin dry and feverish, his head stopped up, pains and aches in his bones, joints, down the back, head-aches, discharges of water from the eyes and nose, with many other unpleasant and painful symptoms. Had he used RADWAY'S REGULATORS in time, when the congestion was seizing it, or even from the throat, and swallowed a dose of the REGULATORS, he would have broken up the connection, and restored the regularity on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., which had been broken in upon by the effects of the sore throat. Regularity being again established, the impure blood is soon purified, and the circulation again equalized, and the health restored.

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Possess this great power of
EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION,
And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS possess properties that all other pills are deficient in, and are the only Pills in use that can be taken for any length of time without producing the system.

They always leave the system in a healthy condition—the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Pancreas, Kidneys and Skin regular, and ready to discharge their several functions without recourse to unnatural means.

Every dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS that are taken will infuse new life, fresh strength, and sound health to the weak and feeble body.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC,
One or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will answer a better purpose than castor oil, common pills, blue pills, Epsom or Bilious pills, or any other cathartic, bilious, drastic purgative, salts or senna. The Regulators will quickly cleanse the bowels, force a natural passage, and will leave the whole system in a healthy state.

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CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in the most superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
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NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CONCORD.

Gov. Williams Renominated at Home—Speeches of Senators Hale and Bell, Gen. Shanks and Gov. Reeder of Kansas, &c.

A State Convention, partly "American," but more especially Anti-Administration, was held at Concord, N. H., on the 5th instant. The attendance was numbered by thousands, and extra trains were run on all the roads in the State.

The speakers from Washington, save Messrs. HALE and BELL, were not present, it being deemed advisable that they should not leave their posts at present.

MORNING CONVENTION—FORENOON.

The delegates from the several towns assembled at the Phenix Hall. Ex-Gov. COLBY called the Convention to order, and was chosen presiding officer of the day. He made some felicitous and appropriate remarks upon taking the chair. He said the Democracy had been under auspicious circumstances when they had conquered an enemy, and there was no reason why a like victory might not be had over an enemy which did not dare to meet a single principle to the people of the State—an enemy which had nothing but the hare name of Democracy—a name he would admit in itself to be a tower of strength. In conclusion, he urged the Americans to sustain the great principles so dear to them as a party.

The Convention then proceeded to business. On motion, the Hon. RALPH METCALF was unanimously re-nominated by acclamation.

AFTERNOON CONVENTION—FORENOON.

The Depot-Hall was densely packed by an enthusiastic audience. Hundreds were obliged to leave, not being able to gain admittance. The meeting was called to order by Hon. AMOS TUCK, who made a brief address.

A committee of organization was then appointed. While this committee were absent,

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was loudly called for. He was received upon the stand with loud cheers. He reviewed the course of the President, and made some severe comments upon the same. The election of Mr. BANKS was also noticed as a triumph of Freedom. The history of the "nine weeks' session" was also given. The Central American, Kansas, and other questions were also briefly noticed.

The remarks of the speaker were often interrupted by loud and long continued applause.

AFTERNOON SESSION—MASS MEETING.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Organization reported Hon. G. W. NESMITH, of Franklin, for President, and for Vice-Presidents the following: T. L. Foluck, Portsmouth; Ralph Hall, Greenland; John Saunders, Strafford; Hon. J. M. Herring, Farmington; Samuel Merril, Tamworth; B. F. Parker, Wolfboro'; T. P. Hannaford, New-Hampton; Joseph Clifford, Gilmanton; Joshua George, Warner; Charles Russell; Allenstown; Moses Hill, Manchester; David Clement, Hudson; G. W. Hammond Gilsum; Lawson Robinson, Alstead; Simeon Ide, Claremont; Otis Cooper, Croydon; E. Carleton, Littleton; M. Cheeney, Holderness; A. M. Chase, Whitefield; D. A. Boone, of Lancaster.

The nominations of the Delegate Convention were ratified with one long shout of applause.

Rev. W. G. CLARK, of Kansas, who was maltreated by the "border ruffians," was then introduced to the audience. He gave a detailed account of the affair, and showed up the plans of the Missourians, and stated that the battle which now was looming upon the plains of Kansas was a battle between Freedom and Slavery. He said that these who had gone there from New-England were freemen, would always be freemen, and that they would die before they would yield their just rights. [Cheers.]

Loud calls were made for BELL, SWIFT, GOVE and others, but those gentlemen were not forthcoming.

General HAMILTON, of New-York, was next introduced, and in a brief speech kept the assembly in uproarious humor. He was quite severe upon the President; also upon the Democratic candidate for Governor. He sat down amid shouts of applause.

Hon. T. M. EDWARDS, of Keene, was then introduced. He spoke briefly upon the prospects of the Party of the State, and thought them never better. He reviewed the course of the Administration, and also of the Democratic Party, and pointed out the work for the American Party—to go on to victory.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BELL.

Hon. JAMES BELL, Senator in Congress, was then loudly called for. In taking the stand, he said he would give no set speech, as he had been in the saddle drifts for two nights past. He referred to matters at Washington, to the election of BANKS, and said that the New-Hampshire Representatives had done their duty—their whole duty, [Cheers,] and that under circumstance which could not be known by this audience. It had been said that the election of BANKS would dissolve the Union. [Laughter.] Yet the Union was not diesolved, and he would see no signs of ruin. He then referred to State politics, and noticed the course of the Democratic Party upon the Slavery question. He said that the party had in times past attempted to shirk the question, whether Slavery should be admitted into the Territories; but it was a test question. A question in the coming election which, for one, he wanted to see held up to the Democracy. Popular Sovereignty was next considered. The speaker said that he was in favor of popular sovereignty—the sovereignty of the popular will; but he wished to be saved from such a sovereignty as had been manifested in Kansas—a sovereignty of foreign vagabonds. It was an innovation upon the Constitution—one which no statesman can stand by. He had heard Southern Democrats scout the present popular sovereignty. It was not the doctrine of JEFFERSON or MADISON. Nothing could be more abominable in his view than this doctrine. He then referred to the schemes of ATCHISON and other propagandists—of their avowed determination to scourn Kansas and New-Mexico to Slavery. It was their determined purpose to drive out free labor. It was no use to argue the question; there it is, a question to be met—a quest on which all understood. A Southern man had acknowledged to him within a week that the South went for the Kansas bill expressly to secure Kansas to Slavery. It was the only question before the South; and it should be the only one at the North. He then counseled the freemen of New-Hampshire not to lose sight of the question. Temperance, and the reorganization of the Courts, and other matters in State politics, were of no importance when compared with this. The projects of the President for a renomination and election, were adverted to. He would ask his hearers if they would sustain such a nomination if it should be made? (Shouts of No! no!) The expenses of the Administration, the Gadsden Treaty, and other acts of the Administration, were commented upon.

In conclusion he counseled them to sweep the Augean stables. [Cheers.]

J. L. SWIFT, of Mass., was loudly called for. He responded in a brief speech.

W. H. GOVE, of Woare, was then called for. He said it was no use talking, and he was satisfied from what he had seen to-day, that the issue was not doubtful. [Cheers.] He then referred to the speeches of the Democratic candidates; that they could say nothing upon the great principles before the people; their talk was upon the Liquor Law, and that alone. He was satisfied from what he had seen that the State would not recede from her present high position.

Letters were then read from Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, Hon. M. W. TAPPAN, Hon. JAMES PIKE, members of Congress from the State; also from Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio and Hon. DANIEL MAGE, of Indiana, expressing their inability to attend; that it was not deemed advisable for them to leave their posts at this time. The letters contained sentiments highly acceptable to the audience.

Mr. BENTON, of Lancaster, next addressed the meeting. He spoke exclusively of State Politics—of the issues at stake—of the prospects of the American Party. He gave a good account of his own county. He considered the State as safe to the American cause.

Mr. BAKER, of Manchester, also made a brief speech, and was followed by Mr. MEANS, also of Manchester.

The meeting then adjourned till evening.

DELEGATE MEETING.

The Delegates, comprising the several Councillor and Senatorial Districts, reported. The present incumbents, with a few exceptions, were nominated for the ensuing year.

The nominations were made unanimous; after which, various speakers addressed the meeting. The doors were thrown open to the public, and this large hall was densely packed by those who could not obtain admission to the other meeting. The speakers who had addressed the other assembly, with but few exceptions, also addressed this. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again in the evening.

EVENING SESSION—MEETING IN DEPOT HALL—SPEECH OF GEN. SHANKLAND.

The meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock. The Hall was densely packed. Gen. SHANKLAND, of Kansas, was the first speaker. He gave a detailed account of affairs in that Territory. He said that the call upon the Freemen of the Territory by the Missourians was concocted at a regular Convention—that without fear he would say that the President was pledged to sustain the distardly attack. He said that they were law and order men in Kansas; and that the Free State men stood ready in that attack with their rifles to give the Missourians and Gov. SHANNON a warm reception. [Cheers.] Not a nerve quivered—no woman left the town of Lawrence, but would mold molded bullets and cooked for the defenders. [Cheers.] He then referred to the death of Brown, who has lately been murdered by the Missourians. He was acquainted with the murdered man intimately—a noble, brave man, who had left a wife and children to mourn his death. The time has come when every man who loves American principles, must stand up for them. They wanted material aid. The South is astir. Will not the young men go forth to that beautiful country? He wanted them to go now to secure it to Freedom.

He then spoke of the country, its beauty and fertility—no country like it. It must be secured to Freedom—it must be done now.

General HAMILTON was then loudly called for. He made an exceedingly happy speech.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of Manchester, was loudly called for. He could not make a speech. He was not a speechmaker—he was a blacksmith, and worked for a living. He was six feet and four inches a Republican.—[Cheers.] He briefly reviewed the course of the President, commenting upon it severely. He then reviewed the work before them—to hold on to their present high position. They must work. It would not do to sit down over the victory of last year.

ELECTION OF BANKS.

In the evening, the Convention at both halls passed by a unanimous yell the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hail the election of Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, to the Speakership of the National House of Representatives, as the triumph of American principles and American liberty, and that for their persistent efforts in securing that result, the New-Hampshire delegation merit and receive the warm and unqualified approbation of their constituents.

KANSAS.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Mr. EDWARDS, of Keene, was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention warmly and unqualifiedly approves of the wisdom, the bravery and the firmness which have been exhibited by the Free-State settlers of Kansas, in the circumstances of difficulty and peril in which they have been placed; that we tender to them our cordial sympathy, invoke for them substantial aid from the friends of Freedom throughout the Union, and express to them our confidence, and trust that their efforts to save themselves, and the land which they have made their home, from the withering curse of Slavery, will, under Providence, be crowned with entire and complete success.

MEDICAL.

The New-York State Medical Society at Albany.

SECOND DAY.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 7.

[The first day's proceedings will be found on our Second Page.—ED. TIMES.]

The Society was called to order by the President, Dr. HAMILTON. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Dr. COVENTRY, from a Select Committee, read an interesting paper on Tuberculosis, its causes and treatment, and suggested means for its prevention.

Dr. VAN BUREN read a biographical sketch of Dr. THOMAS BROADHEAD, a physician who stood among the distinguished men of Columbia County. He enjoyed a popularity as a surgeon which few ever attain. He commenced practice in 1790, and died in 1830, at the age of 65 years.

Dr. MARSH read a paper on encysted tumors, and related cases which had come under his observation. He gave an account of one case, where the tumor was within the lower jaw, and exhibited the half of the jaw which he removed, in order to remove the whole of the tumor. Referred to Committee of Publication.

Dr. COVENTRY offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Society have heard with regret of the death of their former associate, Dr. HENRY MITCHELL, a permanent member of the Society, who was long distinguished for his skill as a surgeon, his energy and decision of character, and his undeviating firmness in sustaining the honor and dignity of the medical profession.

Resolved, That Dr. AUGUSTUS WILLARD be appointed to prepare a biographical sketch of Dr. MITCHELL for the Society at its next meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Dr. MITCHELL.

Dr. GOODRICH presented the following, which was also adopted:

Whereas, the next meeting of the Society, on the first Tuesday of February, 1857, will be the Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee Minora make the necessary arrangement for celebrating in a suitable manner an event so important in the annals of the Society as its semi-centennial meeting.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the morning were approved.

Dr. BRINSMADE offered resolutions relative to procuring statistics of diseases throughout the State.

Dr. ORTON, of Broome County, offered as a substitute similar resolutions,

They were at length referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Drs. BRINSMADE, ORTON and SAUNDERS.

The hour having arrived, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President—ALDEN MARCH, of Albany.

Vice-President—CHAS. S. J. GOODRICH, Brooklyn.

Secretary—HOWARD TOWNSEND, Albany.

Treasurer—JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH, Albany.

Censors—Southern District—Drs. Woodruff, Foster, Rockwell; Middle District—Drs. McCall, Willard, Burr; Western District—Drs. Thompson, Stearns, Burwell; Eastern District—Drs. Staats, Brinsmade, McNaughton.

Committee of Correspondence—First District, Dr. Alonzo Clark; Second—Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford; Third—Dr. John H. Wheeler; Fourth—Dr. Hiram Corliss; Fifth—Dr. Bouteau; Sixth—Dr. J. G. Orton; Seventh—Dr. Nealand; Eighth—Dr. Jas. P. White.

The following were elected permanent members: First District—Drs. James L. Phelps, Horace Green; Second—Drs. John Demarest, D. C. Wisscott; Third—Drs. Howard Townsend, Elbridge Simpson; Fourth—Drs. Jacob G. Snell, Abram Hawn; Fifth—Drs. D. P. Bissell, Peter McNaughton; Sixth—Drs. John C. Orton, Jotham Purdy; Seventh—Drs. J. V. Kendall, J. P. Dunlap; Eighth—Dr. Fred. F. Backus, Dr. Armstrong.

Honorary Members—Drs. Samuel E. Gross, Charles Hooker, Connecticut.

Committee of Publication—Drs. McNaughton, Hun, Townsend.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Honorary Members: Dr. N. D. BENEDICT, of Florida; Dr. HENDER, of London; Dr. ISAAC GOODSELL, of Connecticut.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Thomas Spencer, Howard Townsend, Thos. W. Blatchford, Sam'l Shumway, Geo W. Bradford, Frank A. Hamilton, Simeon Snow, Alden March, Brinsmade, Coventry.

Dr. FISHER, of Sing Sing, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Prof. THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK, of the city of Albany, who for thirty-nine years has been a prominent member of this Society, and for several terms the distinguished President of the same, whose "transactions" from its origin to the present time have been enriched by his original communications, its members encouraged by his noble example, and that since our last meeting has, after a long illness, been removed by death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. T. R. BECK, the State Medical Society has lost one of its most valuable members, the Faculty of the Albany College one of their main pillars of strength, the medical profession of the State of New-York, of the United States, and of the world at large, one of the most devoted, indefatigable and earnest promoters of Medical Science.

Resolved, That the Deaf, the Dumb, the Insane have lost their most faithful friend; the cause of education, and the public generally, one of its greatest benefactors.

Resolved, That we feel deeply this dispensation of Divine Providence, and sympathize profoundly with his family and friends in their greatest affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Dr. KNEELAND presented the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to Dr. VAN O'LINDA, for the faithful manner in which he has for so many years served as an officer of the Society, and that the Society regrets that from ill health he declines to continue in office.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. VAN O'LINDA.

The Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, to hear Dr. HAMILTON's address.

The Society met at 7½ o'clock and proceeded to the Capitol, where the President of the Society, Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, delivered the Annual Address, the subject of which was, "Life and Character of THEODORIC ROMEYN BECK, M. D. LL.D."

Dr. GOODRICH presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, Dr. HAMILTON, for his interesting and truthful delineation of the Life and Character of the late Dr. BECK, and that he be requested to furnish a copy to the Committee of Publication for the Transactions of the Society.

The Address occupied over an hour, and was listened to with great interest by a large audience.

Fatal Accident at Louisville.

About 9 o'clock Friday morning last, the citizens of Louisville were alarmed (says the *Journal*) by a loud and terrible crash, and a dense volume of dust which followed it. The place of the catastrophe proved to be the Louisville Hotel. The front part of the hotel and the two old wings in its rear are now undergoing extensive repairs and are not occupied. It was the intention of the Hotel Company to let the old walls of the wings stand and only to raise the floors so as to make them correspond with those in the front part of the building.

A large number of men were at work on the building, but there were only a few in the east wing which fell. One man, named JOHN RYAN, was got alive from the ruins, but he is very badly hurt. He was partially protected by a rafter. Shortly afterwards the lifeless body of a man, named JOHN CARIGAN, or CRAIG, was found. CARIGAN was an Irishman, and had no family.

A little girl and boy who were in the yard between the wings picking up chips were buried under the ruins. They were got out alive, but the boy, who was an Italian, subsequently died at the hotel. He was an orphan, and lived with an Italian on Green-street.

The girl was conveyed to her home. Her name is ANNA HEARN. She is about 11 years old, and the daughter of a poor Irish widow woman who resides on Water-street, second door below Seventh. Her arm is broken in several places, and it is feared that she has sustained other serious injuries.

A portion of the walls fell on the back part of the new store of WHEAT, WYBLE & WHEAT, demolishing the roof and upper story, and aside from the great damage to the building, goods were injured to the amount of $4,000.

Had the old walls been torn down, their reconstruction would not have involved as large an expense as the damage that has been done. The west wing is yet standing, but some portions of it are cracked.

Desperate Affray in a School-House—One Boy Killed and Another Cut to Pieces.

The Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald*, of the 12th inst., gives the following account of a terrible and fatal fight in a school-room, in Wilson County, in that State:

The most distressing homicide we ever heard of, occurred in this county, about seven miles northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning, was a week ago, between RUFUS WATSON and his three sons on the one side, and two sons of JOHN NEW on the other. The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a school-room. Young New, aged about 19 years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately; and his little brother, some 13 or 14 years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces—receiving no less, we learn, than seventeen dangerous wounds, every one of them penetrating to the hollow. Strange as it may appear, he is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. KNIFE WATSON received the contents of a pistol loaded with bird-shot, in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that has existed between the heads of the respective families.

WATSON and his sons were tried at Taylorsville on Friday last. On hearing the evidence the Court held them to bail in the sum of $4,000. One of the boys was bailed out, but the other two and the father failing to give bail, were committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

As the matter is to undergo judicial investigation, we refrain, at present, from giving the particulars. We may remark, however, that in our opinion, the evidence in this case will prove it to be one of the most horrible and heart-rending affairs that ever occurred in a civilized community.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Gov. CLARK has appointed the following Notaries Public:

Kings County, JOHN K. OAKLEY and OSCAR F. OAKMAN, of Brooklyn; Orange, THOMAS T. REEVE, of Goshen; New-York, CHARLES MEGARY and J. P. GERARD FOSTER, CHARLES A. GRAY, A. FOSTER HIGGINS; Queens, WILLIAM J. SAYERS, of Jamaica.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* says, that a woman who had lain in jail for several weeks on a charge of larceny, obtained her liberty the other day by prevailing upon the man from whom she stole the property to marry her. The husband declined to prosecute his wife, and of course could not in such to testify against her, and she was set at liberty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 300 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

☞ **West Side**—Between 8th and 9th avs., from 22d to 34th sts., is the most desirable portion of the City for the residence of respectable families of moderate means. Persons unacquainted with the locality will do well to examine in that vicinity before purchasing. We have a number of genteel houses there for sale.

BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

☞ **Caution.**—Coughs, Colds and affections of the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer is now at No. 133 4th-av., near 18th-st.

☞ **The Members of the Common Council**—And Heads of Departments, are respectfully requested to assemble in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, Room No. 17 of City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of ROBERT S. DIXON, late Councilman from the Twenty-fourth District.

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Clerk.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 32d st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 6 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—MISSING—Since FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, a young man, aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, fair face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black fur-lined coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring.

He attended a party in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91 East 29th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. The above reward will be paid for his recovery by his father, E. A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 28 Madison-st., up stairs, third floor, back room.

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[illegible] FROM THE "LOTOS" [illegible]

[illegible] heard of her before,
That she made each reader roar
With her fun;
That the laugh each page increased,
From the first until we ceased,
Having done.

They told me that the grin
From the moment I'd begin
Would grow broader—
And that sneaker, scream and laugh
With each added paragraph
Would be louder!

At last—I bought the book!
And a leisure hour I took
To peruse it;
My m

THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Cincinnati.

Before U. S. Commissioner Pendery.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. M'L.—At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. JOLLIFFE stated that he had been informed that warrants had been issued against those of the fugitives who were adults, on a criminal charge, and that an arrangement had been made between the counsel for the State and the State officers, by which they were not to be served until this investigation had been terminated. He would therefore move if any officer had such warrants, he should be permitted to serve them at once.

The law of 1850, provides that no warrant in any case shall be served upon the fugitives in case they are demanded to the custody of their owner. Not even a warrant for murder could prevent their being returned to bondage.

Col. CHAMBERS said, he was not surprised at this application to see the gentleman, the champion of the sovereignty of the State of Ohio, and using all the influence to bring their people under her laws, but the sovereignty of the Union he had entirely set aside.

Mr. JOLLIFFE.—"No, Sir, not me."

Col. CHAMBERS said he knew not what might be the sentiment of the multitude, whether they loved the Union better than anything else, but he must say the motion of the gentleman quite surprised him.

Commissioner PENDERY said that since the opening of the Court this morning, he had been called upon by the City Marshal with two warrants, claiming charge or more of the fugitives, and that he had told him that in order to prevent a collision between the authorities he would not grant them until the investigation was through. Between the termination of the investigation and the time he would take for giving his decision the warrants could be served.

Mr. JOLLIFFE still pressed his motion. It might seem strange, that as the attorney for these people, he should demand that they be given upon a charge of murder, but each and all of them had assured him *that they would go singing to the gallows rather than be returned to slavery.*

Commissioner PENDERY declined to make the order now.

After some further parley between the Counsel and the Court, the case of JAMES MARSHALL, who claims the two men and the old woman, was commenced.

TESTIMONY FOR THE CLAIMANT.

JAMES CORBIN—Am acquainted with JAMES MARSHALL; he lives in Boone County, Kentucky; know JAMES GARNER, (the colored man here, the oldest of the two;) he belongs to Mr. MARSHALL; have known him for thirty years; he sold him to ANDERSON about twenty-four years ago, and promised SIMON that when he got able he'd buy him back; ANDERSON kept him till the Spring, when Mr. MARSHALL bought him back from the widow, Mr. ANDERSON having died; he had lived with a nephew most of the time.

Young SIMON belongs to Mr. MARSHALL; have known him ever since he was born, and have never heard him called by any other name; I know MARY GARNER, she belongs to JAMES MARSHALL; I last saw them at Mr. MARSHALL's farm two weeks ago.

THOMAS MARSHALL, being sworn, said: I know JAMES MARSHALL; have known SIMON GARNER, (the fugitive there,) since my father bought him in April last; have known young SIMON ever since I can recollect; I was raised with him; I shall be 19 next March; know MARY GARNER; I know all these persons owed service to Mr MARSHALL, under the law of Kentucky; I saw old MARY and old SIMON in Kentucky, on Sunday evening; young SIMON I saw there on Friday night; the old folks were at my brother's, and young SIMON at my father's; they escaped last Sunday night; I next saw them by the Hamilton and Dayton depot, after they were caught last Monday; about five weeks before last Christmas I started from my father's, to go to Arkansas for a gentleman; young SIMON went with me to Covington; we got there on Wednesday evening; I had a little difficulty with the gentleman, and returned home; I crossed from Covington to Cincinnati on that occasion; young SIMON did not cross with me; did not see him in Cincinnati then; if he was there I do not know it; I crossed about the middle of the day; did not pay ferriage for myself and SIMON; I left SIMON hired to Mr. ELLISON, in Covington.

I have not said in the hearing of Mr. GEORGE GUILFORD that SIMON had often been in Cincinnati; did not tell him so in the United States Marshal's office on the day they were arrested; did not hear *these people* say to Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT that they had often been in Ohio. (Mr. ELLIOTT was pointed out to witness.) He said he had never seen him. The language the witness used was: "I know not the man." Mr. GUILFORD was pointed out to him, and he denied having spoken to him in the Marshal's office. Was not an agent to his father in general; was only sent after these negroes.

Mr. W. MARSHALL—Am a nephew of Mr. MARSHALL, who claims these negroes; I'll be twenty-three years old in February; all *these people* owed service to Mr. MARSHALL; lived in Covington five years; young SIMON did not live there with a man named JAMES POOR; he did live with Poor's mother some years ago; he lived with Mr. TIMBERLAKE in Covington, some seven years ago; that was before I moved to Covington.

JAMES MARSHALL never told him that young SIMON had killed hogs for him in Cincinnati; JAMES MARSHALL was not in the habit of bringing his boys over to this side when he brought hogs over.

Re-examined.—Never knew of any of *these people* ever being in the State of Ohio by their master's permission; never knew them to be here at all until this time.

W. B. MURPHY (the Major MURPHY who assisted to make the arrest) was called and sworn, said: I know *these people* as the slaves of Mr. MARSHALL; they were Mr. MARSHALL's property by the laws of Kentucky.

Cross-examined.—Was present at the arrest; went down to the house where they were taken about three-quarters of an hour before Mr. GAINES and the Marshal got there. Saw ELIJAH KITE, whom I knew, and wanted through him to get to talk with the old man. Knew if I could talk with him, there would be no difficulty in getting him back. (This testimony was objected to by Col. CHAMBERS, as being irrevalent.) Didn't go into KITE's house.

Question by Mr. JOLLIFFE—Was any one murdered during the arrest? Objected to by Col. CHAMBERS—he did not wish to go into all these fancy matters.

Mr. JOLLIFFE replied that the fact he intended to bring out, was that the mother of these children, frantic, at the time of the arrest, had murdered one of her children, (a little girl,) rather than have it taken back into Slavery. He did not regard this as a "fancy matter" as Col. CHAMBERS termed it.

The Court rejected the question, when Mr. JOLLIFFE put it in another form.

Col. CHAMBERS thought this was trifling with the dignity of the Court. Commissioner PENDERY said the Court understood how to maintain its own dignity, and would ask Mr. JOLLIFFE what object he had in proving the fact of the death of the child.

MR. JOLLIFFE'S REMARKS.

Mr. JOLLIFFE replied that he intended on the final argument of this case, not only to allege, but to demonstrate conclusively to the Court that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional as part and parcel of the argument, he wished to show the effect of carrying it out. That it had driven a frantic mother to murder her own child, rather than see it carried back to the seething hell of American Slavery. [Here loud bursts of applause from the multitude effectually drowned for a moment the Marshal's cries of "order," "order."] This law was of such a character that its execution required human hearts to be wrung and human blood to be spilt.

The Constitution expressly declared that Congress should pass no law prescribing any form of religion, or preventing the free exercise thereof. If Congress could not pass any law requiring you to worship God, still less could they pass one requiring you to carry fuel to Hell. [Applause.—"Order, order," cried the Marshal.]

The Commissioner was there as the guardian of religious liberty in the United States, and if he acted wisely, he would bring happiness to thousands and tens of thousands, but if he followed evil counsel, the consequences could not easily be foretold. In a brief time, perhaps in less than six months, the Union might be severed. The stars and stripes might float over separate nations, and blood flow between them. He desired to introduce this evidence, simply to show the legitimate effects of this law.

For a few moments after Mr. JOLLIFFE sat down, shouts of applause and cries of order filled the Court rooms.

MR. FINNELL'S REMARKS.

Mr. FINNELL replied to Mr. JOLLIFFE. He was here, he said, as a Kentuckian and as a slaveholder, and he knew some slaves that he loved better than he loved white folks, still he wished most sincerely that there was not a slave in the universe. But there were other systems of Slavery besides ours. The Irish were enslaved by England, and that man, looking towards Mr. ELLIOTT,) fresh from the bog, had better stayed there and helped his enslaved brethren than come here and meddle with our institutions. He told the story of the flat boatman who entered a bayou of the Mississippi and thought himself at sea, so his friend Mr. JOLIFFE had drifted clear out at sea in his remarks. He had gone off to the discussion of morals, which did not belong to the case.

The Court here adjourned.

As the omnibus drew up in front of the Court-room, a crowd of two or three hundred persons, mostly colored people, gathered about it, and blocked up the sidewalk. The officers had great difficulty in opening a passage, but that was finally effected. After the slaves had been put in the bus, they opened the windows and shook hands with the colored people within reach. As the vehicle started, they cheered and some hooted, the colored people following it up. The omnibus was driven slowly along Fourth to Walnut, and up Walnut-street. When near Fifth, a rescue was proposed, but the officers immediately making an arrest, it divided the crowd, and no further molestation ware experienced.

FOURTH DAY.

On Friday, Feb. 2, the claimant having rested his case, testimony for the slaves was introduced. The first witness sworn was

, a colored woman, who testified that she had with MARY, the elder of the two slaves claimed as slaves. Questions were then put to her in relation to SIMON, and how long she had lived [illegible]; these were objected to by the claimant, [illegible] they admitted that the witness was a high-[illegible] woman.

George T. GUILFORD was called to contradict the statements made by young MARSHALL. The son of the claimant, that he never told Mr. G. that these people had been frequently in Ohio. He said: on the day these fugitives were brought to the office of the United States Marshal, I had a conversation with the young gentleman referred to, THOMAS W. MARSHALL, the son of the claimant, in regard to the time and manner of the escape of these fugitives—names of the claimants and of the defendants—inquired about the manner in which they were treated at home; asked him if they had ever expressed any dissatisfaction with their condition, or have ever evinced any inclination to be free; his reply, in substance, was that they had always seemed contented; he never imagined that they desired to run off. (Col. CHAMBERS rose to object to this testimony, as it was designed to contradict and impeach Mr. MARSHALL.) Witness continued: MARSHALL said these people had been out this side of the river frequently; by *these people* he meant the fugitives here; he did not distinguish between the slaves of Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. GAINES; I was inquiring into these facts, not with any thought of being used as a witness, but for the purpose of publication; I am reporter for the *Commercial* newspaper; Major MURPHY came up during the conversation with an expression of inquiry on his countenance, and I explained to him the purpose for which I was making the inquiries.

Mr. JOLLIFFE moved that Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE be appointed a guardian, *ad litem*, for for CILLY, (PRISCILLA,) the child nine months old, and one of the defendants in this case. Objected to by Col. CHAMBERS.

A *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, for one of the witnesses for the fugitives, who had been arrested by the Marshal, and sent to jail by the Police Court yesterday, was asked for and granted.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

The City Police who had preserved order in the United States Court Rooms, on Friday, were excluded on Saturday, and the Court was entirely in the charge of the United States Marshals and the Covington, (Ky.,) Police. One tall, bony, gaunt Kentuckian, (said to be a negro-catcher by profession,) with a small, red, sunken, eye, hollow cheeks, and a sharp chin, stood erect within the bar watching over the Commissioner. Occasionally he would mount a settee near the railing and wave a huge club (which he carried in lieu of a cane) over the heads of the multitude of white, black, and yellow folk outside the bar. During the day he would occasionally look cudgels at the "free niggers," then suddenly putting his hand to his ear he would dodge his head down to catch a whisper that passed between Mr. JOLLIFFE and his clients, but he spoke never a word.

A German butcher, to whom MARSHALL had sold hogs, testified that MARSHALL brought the two slaves to Ohio, and stayed with them all night at his house, but fails fully to identify MACEHALL.

MARGARET FISHER, daughter of the last witness, having arrived, was seared for a moment close by the fugitives, and spoke to young SIMON. She was then sworn and told to look at the fugitives, and state if she had ever seen any of them before. She said: I think I've seen that young man before. I think he is the very boy that staid at our house years ago, but he's grown very much. He staid all night at Mr. RICE's—my father's. My father lived then at the corner of Hamer and Black streets. Been about ten years ago. I believe the boy slept with the journeyman. Ques.—Are you satisfied that is the same boy? Ans.—Yes, Sir, I think it is. Ques.—Have you any doubt about it? Ans.—I think it's the boy. I have no doubt of it at all.

He was brought there by a gentleman whom father had hogs of; can't recollect his name just now, but would know it if I heard it. Q.—Was it MARSHALL? A.—Yes, it was. Q.—Can you pick him out? Col. CHAMBERS objected, and the Court took the witness and asked her if MARSHALL was in the room. The witness stood up and looked around for some time. It was a moment of intense interest, for the identity of MARSHALL with the man who stayed with the negroes at the butcher's, was all that was wanting to make the evidence complete. A brother of MARSHALL, who resembles him strongly, rose, and witness looked at him eagerly, as though about to recognize him as the man, but did not speak. Next to him was a man crouched down, with the head of his cane to his lips, and looking stealthily out of the corner of his eyes. At length witness said: "THAT MAN WITH THE STICK TO HIS MOUTH IS HIM." It was MARSHALL.

A CARD FROM THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

The HUTCHINSON family announced a Concert in Cincinnati on Monday evening for the benefit of the slaves, and published a card giving their reasons for so doing.

LATEST FROM THE SEMINOLE WAR.

One Corporal and Five Privates Fired Upon by Indians—Five Men Killed or Captured.

The Tampa *Peninsula* gives further intelligence of Indian butcheries in Southern Florida, and latest accounts of the progress of the war. They were brought to Tampa by the U. S. schooner *Experiment*, arrived the night of the 25th of January, and coming direct from Col. BROWN, may be considered official. The following is a connected and authentic narrative as made out from the report of that officer:

A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons and twelve mules, were fired upon by some fifteen Indians about four miles from Fort Doynaud, on the road leading from that post to Fort Thompson, on the morning of the 18th January. As far as known, only one man, Private PETERMAN, of Company C, escaped; he made his way to Fort Deynaud and reported the attack. PETERMAN received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieuts. LARNED and GARNER, with about thirty-five enlisted men, were immediately ordered by Colonel BROWN to march to the place where the party was attacked, rescue the wounded or dead soldiers, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them.

Lieut. LARNED returned and reported that he found the two wagons, loaded with Cypress poles, and the twelve mules dead. All the mules were shot behind the ears—indicating that they were deliberately killed, and not by a general random shot. The wagons and harnesses were uninjured. No signs of the missing men, neither blood or dead bodies, or even any track of them were discovered. The Lieutenants scoured about the scene of action for about three miles, when, seeing no signs of either Indians or soldiers, owing, probably to the quantity of water covering the country round about, Lieut. LARNED returned and reported to Col. BROWN as above.

The unfortunate party was armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been discovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th, they felt quite secure—believing that the Indians had gone further South—and, consequently, the attack was quite unexpected.

The attack was lead by OCHAN, sub-chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by the troops, which occurred a short time since.

The same paper also contains authentic intelligence of the affair on the Miami River, of which report had already reached us.

About the 8th or 10th inst., three men were engaged in digging Compta, on the Miami River, a few miles from its mouth, when they were fired upon by a body of Indians. Two of the men were killed, the other wounded; he, however, made his escape. The corpses were scalped, and mutilated in the most horrid manner. One of the deceased was an aged man, named PETER JOHNSON; the name of the other unknown.

The settlers in that region, upon being apprised of the facts, immediately abandoned their homes, and most of them are now in Key West. Three Indians were seen on Hilliard's Key, three days after the massacre.

Capt. COSTA, of the schooner *Florida*, who brought the intelligence to Tampa, speaks of great excitement among the settlers on the Miami, who had forsaken their homes to find a secure retreat from the scalping knife of the blood-thirsty savages.

After such evidences of the blood-thirsty character and determination of the savages, the people of Florida, it might well be supposed, are more decided than ever on their utter extermination or removal from the State. From a communication in the same paper we learn that the people at the head of Manatee River, a region very much exposed, have taken every precaution to place themselves in a state of defence, should they receive an attack from the Indians. They have a horse company organized, under the command of Capt. JNO. ADDISON, Sen., who only await a recognition by the Government to commence offensive measures.

The Fort Meade correspondent of the *Peninsula* also breathes the same spirit. Scouts, in which all the available force of Capts. HOOKER and LESLEY's companies is engaged, are daily sent out, and the writer adds:

Our boys are in high spirits, as we are just on the eve of leaving for a ten days' scout, branching out from the Creek in the direction of Charlotte Harbor, and from there to Charley Ahapoka Lake, thence in a direction of Fort Beesinger, Kissimmi, &c, it is believed by those well used in Indian hiding places, that at Lake Ahapoka we may find some of the red skins, if so, never fear but that we will give a good account of ourselves, and secure them eternally. Our desire here is to be allowed to beard BILLY in his den.

The *Peninsula* also contains letters from Senators YULEE and MALLORY, at Washington, by which it appears that they are doing all they can to cause the Government to take *immediate effective* measures for the removal or extermination of the Seminoles.

As before stated, five companies of volunteers have been authorized to be raised, and are already on the march. These, however, in the opinion of the *Peninsula*, are not enough. The Seminoles *must leave Florida, or the last one be exterminated*, is the verdict of the people. To accomplish this, the Indian Territory should be flooded with troops.

Gold stories are again abundant in Texas. The San Antonio *Texan* says: "We have before us several specimens of gold quartz rock that were handed us by a gentleman of our city, who has spent much time in the gold mines of California, and which was procured about 100 miles north of San Antonio. One specimen was obtained only six miles from our city. Persons who are acquainted with gold mines, say that where such specimens are found, gold always abounds in the country around, and often on the surface of the earth."

GEORGE W. FOSTER, of Florence, Ala., has endowed a professorship in the college of that place, with $10,000. His endowment fills the mathematical chair, and is called the Foster Professorship.

PERSONAL APPEAL AT DOVER, N. H.—A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* writes from Dover that great excitement has been created there within a few days, concerning a poisoning affair on the 20th ult., at Mr. AMOS HILL's, on Franklin-square. It appears that the family of Mr. HILL, eight in number, were all sickened by eating of bread made up with cream of tartar given to Mrs. HILL by a Mrs. PROUT, who resides in the same house. A physician who was summoned decided that they had been poisoned by what he supposed to be arsenic in the cream of tartar. Three of the family were in a critical condition on Friday, but the others were recovering. It is said that there was trouble existing between the two families.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The inclement weather and the protracted absence of the European steamers impede transactions.

ASHES—Are down to $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.; with a moderate supply and very limited inquiry.

COFFEE—The demand is not so brisk, but holders seem pretty firm. The sales have been moderate within yesterday's range, including 900 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Exhibits less activity, but it is otherwise essentially unaltered. The sales since our last include about 1,800 bales, here and *in transitu* at the subjoined quotations:

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair	10½	10½	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue quiet and languid, with sales since our last of only 6,100 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 43¾@ 7 56¼
Straight State	7 56¼@ 7 69¾
Favorita and Extra State	7 62½@ 7 87½
Mixed Western	7 50 @ 7 69¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 62½@ 7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to Good Ohio	7 69¾@ 7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 00 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50 @11 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only small lots. Superfine to best Extra at $8@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is still saleable and steady, being rather scarce. The sales since our last amount to about 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour in plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat remains inactive and nominal. Rye is hrisker, but not deerer. The salee reported since our last embrace about 27,500 hushels at $1 27 @$1 30, here; and $1 23½, to arriva on the opening of the river, ₱ hushel. Barley and Oats appear as previously represented. Corn is dull and heavy, with salos since our last of about 21,000 bnehels, chiefly at 79c.@83c. for New-Jersey Yellow; 82c.@ 86c. for do. Yellow and White Southern, and 84c.@ 86c. for old Western Mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Rather continnos in fair request, and is worth from $1 18½@$1 43¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Quiot, but steady.

IRON—Scotch Pig is inactive, yet stiffly held. American Pig has been in improved demaud, and has been freely purchased, for delivery on the resumption of inland navigation, at full prices. Bar, of all kinds, is unchanged.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Inactive at old figures.

LIME—Is more freely offered, but it remains dull and heavy.

MOLASSES—There were 250 hbls. New-Orleans taken at 44c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Appear in limited demand at former rates.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better; the sales since our last comprising 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 for Mess; and $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in demand and steady, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, but steady with a very small stock, at 9¼c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 500 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. In kegs it hringe 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers,—the sales since our last including only 250 bbls., in lots, at $16 for Mess; and $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in demand and steady, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8¼c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, but steady with a very small stock, at 9¼c.@10¾c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 500 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. In kegs it hringe 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers,—the sales since our last including only 250 bbls.,

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 83 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 22 feet 3 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 62 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

THIRD-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 84th-av., 20 feet 8 inches north of 45th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet deep.

FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet north of 21th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 24-av. and 26th st; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 24-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

W. A. CAITIE Auctioneer, No 57 Pine-st. cor. Greenwich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE BORDEAUX PRUNES, ALAMPS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 211 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey, for account of former purchasers, 2 cases Bordeaux prunes in glass, 20 chests tea, lamp wick glasses, lamps, lamp screws, soap and candles, 1 butcher cart and harness.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.—The following persons were this day elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

John Thomson,	V. L. Buxton,
Henry I. Hart,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Wm. Radford,
Walter W. Conklin,	Ahm Frazee,
Wm. M. Fuller,	John Shotwell,
Harman H. Brinles.	

And for Inspectors of next election: B. J. Hart, J. O. Morse and Wm Neilson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John Thomson was unanimously reelected President of this Bank.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up ap7,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and retreated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other bar made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, wheels for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—With 125 feet of shafting, pulleys, belting, benches, lathe, saws, &c., to be sold cheap for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. 59 1st-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Oailliard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic O. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Olraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUTLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 29th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PERCENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—No. 70 Beaver-st.—The interest coupons due Feb. 10, on the bonds of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, given in aid of the construction of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

CLEVELAND, ZANESVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, (LATE AKRON RAILROAD).—The holders of the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, due April 1, 1855, can receive a dividend thereon upon applying at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 25 William-st., New-York. SIMON PERKINS, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Sterling Coupon Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, will uniform guage from the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 659 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED.—Page, Bacon & Co., and Page & Bacon's suspended paper, a few thousand dollars. Apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES	$25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent-Levers	50

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

O. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while its most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years' Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I paddled over a thousand bottles of this fu the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Malden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Malden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient: cures without the disensting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triosemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, describing the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatoza, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his convenient-located rooms, No. 81 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment of 12 to 3, etc. Price $1. No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend DR. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Sloats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. Being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. F. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 293 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk s'a.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 251 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.

GEO. F. SHERWOOD, President.
JAS. H. STRONGE, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 5:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 6:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Manch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 10, 1855. Leave New-York for Manch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., to-day; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 10:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodges at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—With until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

Whig General Committee—Invitation to Gov. Hunt.

A meeting of this Committee was held, last evening, at Constitutional Hall, SYLVANUS WARD, Esq. in the chair. It was decided that the Committee for 1856 should meet next Thursday evening for the purpose of organization, and that ex-Gov. HUNT should be invited to be present on that occasion, and deliver an address. Subsequent to adjournment the Executive Committee assembled and finished up all business in hand.

Live Oak to run Anyhow—Nominated or not.

The Members of Pioneer Live Oak Club No. 1, assembled at their head-quarters last evening, northwest corner of Broome and Mercer streets. The attendance was unusually large, and the exercises animated. E. N. WILD, Esq., did the presiding and initiation of new members. A number of letters were read by the Secretary, from some of the Western and Southern States, announcing the organization of numerous Live Oak Clubs in those sections of the Union. Several resolutions were passed severely rebuking any attempt to postpone a nomination at Philadelphia on the 22d inst., and declaring a determination in the case of the failure of GEORGE LAW being nominated, to present his name as an independent candidate for the Presidency. A prolonged address followed, by Col. SEVIER, of Louisiana, biographical and eulogistic of GEORGE LAW; after which ensued speeches of less length, but of no less "glow and flow" in their eulogiums of Live Oak George, by Messrs. WILD, PITCHER, ALLEN, &c. Adjourned to the Mercer-street House, opposite.

Hard-Shell General Committee.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall, ROBERT KELLY, Esq., the President, in the chair. The only business of public interest transacted was voting the customary illumination of Tammany Hall and the transparencies on the 22d of February, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S birth-day.

Liquor Dealers' Meeting—The Lobbying Members.

The New-York Liquor Dealers met last evening. The special subject considered was the appointment of a Committee to proceed at once to Albany to take such measures, after specified lobbying and sounding the members of the Legislature, as might seem judicious relative to affecting a repeal of the present Prohibitory law. After an animated discussion, the Committe was appointed. Strenuous effort was made by some to delegate on such mission the Executive Committee of the Society, but it was voted down.

Emigration.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York—an abstract of which was published in this journal in the beginning of January—contains much matter for reflection. We have, in the first place, the fact stated that foreign emigration, not only to New-York, but to all other ports throughout the United States, has greatly decreased during the past year; and an inquiry into the cause of this falling off is well worthy the attention of our Legislators. The Commissioners say that the cause lies "in recently enacted laws on both sides of the Atlantic regulating the transportation of passengers, securing them against many abuses, but diminishing the number of persons who can be carried in any one vessel, and adding to the cost of transportation." While this would naturally lessen the more indigent class of emigrants, it would not certainly affect those who had means, however small, at their command; and this result appears from the fact, stated by the Commissioners, that the number of applicants for relief was much less than the mere proportion of less emigration. Still, we cannot think that this sufficiently accounts for the reduction of *more than one half* in the emigration to this port as compared with the average of the five preceding years.

The Commissioners say that the decrease has extended to British America; but, according to the journals of the neighboring Provinces, this is not the case. There can be no doubt that the war has urged the Governments of Europe to throw every obstacle in the way of emigration, and, in Ireland especially, the Roman Catholic Priesthood have been working to attain the same end. Ireland now, instead of being over-populated, is deserted in many of her fairest districts, and he sons have plenty of labor on their own soil. Indeed, the indications are, that the emigration from Ireland—seeing the agencies at work to prevent it—will continue to decrease until it becomes merely nominal, while from Central Europe we may expect a steady emigration of the Germanic race. It is a question for politicians to decide—and we do not purpose to discuss it here—which is better, a large immigration, and with it a large influx of foreign paupers, or a more moderate immigration of men of education and character, who will be able to take care of themselves and add to the productive means and industry of the country?

The second subject taken up in the Report, is the Marine Hospital and Quarantine, at Staten Island. It appears that the number of patients in the Hospital at the beginning of 1855, was 293, and that 514 were received during the next three months; but at the end of the year there were only 93 left. In like manner, during the Winter of 1854-'55, the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island were crowded to excess, but the number gradually diminished, and at the close of 1855, the establishment only contained 1,665 persons. In regard to the Hospitals at Ward's Island, the Report gives the following gross aggregate details of the practice in the Surgical and Medical Departments during the year:

There were cared for in the Hospital during the year	11,362
Of whom there died	1,043
Were discharged, cursd or relievad	9,713
Remaining at the end of the year	776
Total	11,532

During the preceding years, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, there were in the Hospitals 51,314 patients, so that in consequence of the numbers received in the Winter of 1855, the whole number in the year exceeds the average of these years one-tenth. Those left at the end of the year were fewer than in any of the preceding years.

Among the benefits derived from the establishment at Castle Garden, and from the system pursued by the Commissioners, the Report enumerates the following:

First—To the emigrants. In a more safe and speedy landing of their persons and effects; in the greater safety of their effects, after having been put on shore, depredators being limited to fellow-passengers, and but slight opportunity existing for successful pillage by them; in relief from the importunities and deceptions of runners and hookers; in being enabled to continue their journey without delay, from the same wharf where they had just landed; in relief from all charges and exactions from landing, "baggage smashing" and porterage, and, where they are proceeding to the interior, from cartages; in being enabled to obtain passage tickets at the lowest rates directly from the various transporting companies. In having their baggage accurately weighed; and in being relieved from excessive charges for that which is extra. In obtaining reliable information relative to the various routes of travel throughout the country. In being relieved from the necessity of transporting their baggage to boarding houses when exigencies require a temporary sojourn in the City of New-York. And thus in being enabled to depart for their future homes without having their means impaired, their morals corrupted, and probably their persons diseased.

Second—To the shipper. In the greater readiness with which passengers are discharged where freight and merchandise do not interrupt the process. In the ship being relieved of its passengers at once, and immediately on arrival. In the consignee being relieved from the supervision of the landing of the passengers.

Third—To the funds of the Commission. In the increased facility afforded for the discovery of cases liable to special bond. In the opportunity for ascertaining the means of passengers for support. In the reduction of sickness and distress among Emigrants. In the diminished proportional number that will become a charge to the Commissioners; and in the means to readily discover paupers and criminals transported hither.

Fourth—To the statistician. In furnishing reliable data of the fiscal means of emigrants on arrival. In developing the points of individual destination; thus exhibiting the number of persons who, at the time of arrival, are destined for each State, and the money means with which they are provided.

Fifth—To the Community in general. In the diminution of human suffering. In the reduction of calls on the benevolent throughout the country, and in the dispersion of a band of outlaws attracted to this port by plunder, from all parts of the world.

In regard to the financial concerns, and conditio of the Commission, the Commissioners state that they have been disappointed in their expectations of being able to reduce the debts incurred by former financial difficulties. When the act of April, 1853, raised the commutation to $3 a head, and appropriated the additional 50 cents to the repayment of the county charges, there appeared good ground to hope that this income would not only meet all current or new expenditures, but gradually liquidate the whole existing debt. But this expectation was founded on the estimate that the average emigration of the last six or seven years would still continue for some time, or at least not decrease suddenly or very greatly. But during the year 1855, it did fall off to less than half this average, whilst the demands upon the commutation fund for the greater part of the year were larger then ever before. It appears from tabular statements that the excess of expenses of the Commisson over its receipts during the past year amount to $63,031 07—exclusive of its indebtedness at the close of 1855; and therefore the Commissioners say that the present system of emigrant support is in the most imminent danger of being interrupted, and thus effectually broken up by its immediate embarrassments, in spite of either economical reductions or possible increase of income, both which can operate only on the future. The Commissioners finally suggest an appropriation from the Legislature for relief.

The Free Lovyers Fizzled, and the Spirits Spent.

When the DAILY TIMES showed up the Free Love wickedness, some months since, a cloud of Miss Nancys threw up their hands and groaned that we had advertised the Free-Love movement, and that henceforth it would flourish with unwonted vigor.

So they did for about a month longer—and then, by degrees they paled ewey, and lately died. Their headquarters in No. 555 Broadwey, they have surrendered. The public hes too well appreciated their philanthropy. A week ago to-night, their last meeting was held, and five persons only were present. *Hic jacet.*

THE SPIRITUAL HAND—WHY THE DAVENPORT SOIREES WERE DISCONTINUED.

The "Davenport Family" was in town shortly since, and we recorded while they were here some of the marvelous manifestations which troubled the minds of all skeptics who went to hear them. We releted how music was heard in the room where they sat *in the* dark; which sagacious listeners—seeing no human agency to cause it—charged to the agency of spirits. Spirits played on fiddles, harps, pienos, and made melody that was quite entrancing, and all without aid. Once, a Councilman present, suddenly turned the full light of a dark-lantern upon the room, and averred that he saw the spirits, and they looked, for all the world, exactly like the members of the Davenport Family. Still Spiritualists were faithful, and all skeptics were urged to go to the Davenport Family's Soirees, and in their darkened room, see the wonders they worked.

Among those who did go, seems to have been the editor of the Medical *Gazette*. We will give the matter from this point in his own words:

Among other miracles, that most dwelt upon was the exhibition of the Spirit Hand, which these Davenport boys had the faculty to show rising above the table, and which so many of the faithful had seen and would swear to.

Accordingly, a time was appointed for the faithful and a few skeptics to witness this manifestation. They assembled, the boys occupying one side of the table exclusively to themselves, while the spectators were placed at the opposite side, or at a suitable distance from the mediums. The *hands* of the boys being tied to the chairs, and all being satisfied that there was no confederate under the table, the gas was now turned down, so as to leave only sufficient light to discern the *spirit hand!* when it should appear, and all present were required to keep their places, and on no account to approach the "mediums." After waiting a few moments, a "hand!" was seen to ascend slowly from beneath that side of the table where the boys were, widely opened, with the palm towards the spectators, and was then slowly withdrawn under the table. All could see it by the dim light, and the sect were in ecstacies. A skeptic who was present, conceiving his unbelief, begged that the spirits would repeat the manifestation, which being done, he quickly leaped to the end of the table, clutching the "*spirit hand*," before it had time to descend, and the gas being turned up disclosed a *stuffed glove!* fastened on the foot of one of the boys, so that his leg being aptly lifted, made the manifestation! The confusion occasioned by this open exposure of flagrant fraud and bold imposture on the part of the "spirits" and this Davenport Family has put a stop to these dollar exhibitions *here*.

At a public meeting of the sect at the Stuyvesant Institute, all these facts were exposed, and admitted to be conclusive proofs of the knavery of these choice mediums, by Dr. GRAY, Professor MAPES, &c.; but a solemn protest against doing more than *advising* DAVENPORT and his family to leave the City was made. To brand these young impostors with their deeds, by signing a certificate of the admitted facts it was contended would ruin them for life. *We* expose them to *save them and others* from being ruined as the knaves or dupes of Spiritualism. But we fear that they are past cure. *Quem Deus, &c.*

Professor Schmidt's Lecture at Hope Chapel—Reynard the Fox.

The series of lectures on "the German language and literature," now in course of delivery, by Professor SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, at Hope Chapel, is of a most interesting character. The fourth lecture was delivered last night, the subject being "The Master Singers, and Reynard the Fox." Of the *Minnesingers*, the Professor gave a graphic and delightful account, but the chief interest of the lecture was concentrated in his history and criticism of Reynard the Fox, (*Reineke des Fuchs,*) that wonderful poem, which has charmed so many generations of readers, both learned and unlearned, and has so tantalized and delighted antiquaries.

The great edition of *Reineke des Fuchs*—that which has been read for centuries in the rich man's hall and the peasant's cottage—was published at Lubec in 1489. The poem attracted such remarkable attention, that different countries claimed the honor of its origin. The controversy was ably sustained, and the majority of votes were given by the learned in favor of BAUMANN. In 1542, however, the claims of HINREK VON ALKMAN were upheld, and it was decided that he had a better right than BAUMANN to be considered the author. Neither of these writers, it was afterwards shown, could have produced *Reynard the Fox*, three older editions having been discovered—one published at Delft, in Holland, in 1484, another, printed by CAXTON, in England, in 1481, and another issued in Paris, so early as 1200, and called *De Romande Nouveau Renard*. These discoveries led to the conclusion that these various versions originated in some common legend, popular among the Germanic tribes, and JACOB GRIMM showed that it belonged to the ancient Franks, dating as far back as the Fifth Century, and that it received various modifications in France and Britain, as well as in Upper and Lower Germany.

The poem was the product of a rough and vigorous society, not denaturalized by artificial refinement. The lecturer spoke of its loving and gentle nature, and eulogised it as the great "animal epic," in which the lower nature of animals seemed to have been penetrated by the poet, and the mystery of their consciousness revealed. Of course it must date from a very early age, and must have belonged to a primitive people, when peace between man and animals was nearly unbroken; or, if broken, when the shepherd recognized in the grim wolf a competitor for his flock almost as strong as himself, and when the huntsman roaming in the forests recognized in the red-furred fox his fellow huntsman and designated him as his compeer. There was about this remarkable work a sort of self-unconscious poetry of nature, based upon a peculiar organism of the national mind.

The aim of the poem was simple. All speculations of the learned about its didactic and satirical designs had completely exploded and irrecoverably evaporated. In its earliest form there was nothing of satire in it, and it was entirely free from any didactic aim, but as early as the Twelfth Century some satirical allusions found their way into it, and were increased from time to time, with every new version.

Reineke des Fuchs was written in the Frisian dialect of the low Saxon language. It was in four books, the verse was iambic, but as the prosody of that age was not perfect, a great many spondees and anapæsts had crept in. In its own peculiar department of literature, it was the greatest composition extant, and had for centuries, and especially in modern times, engaged the energy and learning of the most noted scholars. It was at once the companion of princes and statesmen, and the delight of the common people, while to philologists and antiquaries it was of incalculable value.

The lecture was received with the utmost attention, by a very intelligent and appreciative audience. It was a literary treat, such as is seldom to be enjoyed in these days of mere dissipation and amusement.

Young Men's Christian Union.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union—an association organized for the purpose of promoting moral improvement on "anti-sectarian" principles—was held last night in the Vestry of Dr. CHAPIN's Church, in Broadway. R. WARREN, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair. The attendance of members was more limited than usual—not more than forty being present. The business transacted was confined principally to the discussion of matters pertaining to the settlement of the Constitution, and the permanent arrangements and regulations by which the Union is to be governed.

The second section of the Constitution, as it has stood hitherto, provides that the persons eligible for membership shall "profess faith in Christianity." To this several amendments have been offered, each tending in a greater or less degree the adoption of a more liberal basis of organization. Some of the members objected to the word "profess," as too technical, and savoring too strongly of orthodox sectarianism or sectarian orthodoxy; and to meet the supposed difficulty, it was suggested, among other things, that the word "believe" should supercede the term "profess." Others still favored the total elision of the phrase in question, without the adoption of any substitute. This subject produced quite a lively discussion, which was adjourned over to the next meeting.

The Staten Island Ferry.

At the meeting held, yesterday, at the Exchange, the Committee appointed to examine the condition of the Ferry to Staten Island reported that the rumors with regard to the Ferry and Boats were justified by the facts. The Chairman, Mr. ELLINGWOOD, stated that he had employed marine inspectors to inspect the boats; that they reported them unsafe; that no provision was made for the rescue of passangers in case of accident; that the landings were unsuitable and disgraceful; that the accommodation afforded by the Ferry was grossly inadequate; and that the island and the City were both injured by the irregularity of the Ferry trips and the want of regular night boats.

Mr. BOWNE thereupon proposed the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

1. That a Committee of five be appointed to take such steps as may be deemed requisite and proper for the formation of a safe ferry between the City of New-York and Staten Island.

2. That Messrs. T. B. Satterwaite, Daniel Low, A. J. Hamilton, George Wotherspoon and N. Dane Ellingwood, form that Committee.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee appointed at the last meeting, to investigate the condition of the Staten Island Ferry, for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties, and that they be requested to publish their report.

The meeting then adjourned.

So then, we are apprised, on competent authority, that persons who cross the Bay in the Staten Island ferry boats do so at the peril of their lives. It is not many years since New-York was startled by the news of a frightful accident on that ferry, when, in consequence of the inadequate manner in which a landing gangway was supported, many persons were killed. It is about time we were prepared for a fresh disaster in the same vicinity. Mr. Low, a competent marine inspector, has reported professionally, after a thorough examination, that none of the boats plying to Staten Island are safe. The builder and captain of the boat now running to Clifton are understood to have expressed the same opinion in still more positive terms; and the least reflection will satisfy even the most unlearned traveler that the which could cut through the the solid timbers of the *Columbus* would soon knock a hole in the paste-board hull of the *Hunchback*. Yet this *Hunchback* plies five times a day from the City to the Island, and from the Island to the City, carrying, perhaps, two hundred passengers on an average each trip.

The Ferry Company are distinguished for one virtue. They are consistent. Their rule of neglect, recklessness and parsimony is unvarying and uniform. They run bad boats, and use bad engines, badly put into the hulls, and badly provided with fuel. They have bad accommodations on board, and bad accommodations on shore; the lady traveller passes from the sty at the landing into the fetid pen called a cabin, and is frozen, rained upon, and choked at every step of her journey. They choose a bad system of trips, and adhere to them badly. They treat every one badly with whom they deal—man and beast alike. They exhibit a bad spirit of dishonesty in their dealings with the Corporation—having actually filched an unsigned lease from the Comptroller's office, and refused to execute it or vacate the property it leases—and show on equally bad spirit of meanness in their smaller dealings with passengers, whom they cheat, and employes, whom they starve. Finally, when their scandalous conduct comes before the public, their Agent prints cards, in which he utters things very hard to be proved; and when driven to the wall, and left without a word to say in his defence, he denies, with a bold face, that dangerous boats are a mischief, and drowning an unpleasant operation to the party drowned.

This is the character by which the Staten Island Ferry Company will be hereafter remembered. Our remarks may be regarded somewhat in the light of an obituary notice. For, if we mistake not, the resolutions we publish above give the death-blow to the present Company, and will be the means of raising up a rival concern long before the Spring. The other New-York ferries are excellent property; so good that the profits of their owners are actually restrained by law to 10 per cent. There is every reason to believe that the Staten Island Ferry, under proper management, would prove equally remunerative. A couple of years ago, its annual profits were said to exceed 40 per cent. on the capital actually invested.

☞ The ship *Great Western*, which arrived Wednesday from Liverpool, reports: Dec. 29, off Rockall, lost foreyard and an entire suite of sails; same time lost overboard THOMAS SIMS, seaman, of New-York, and severely injuring JAMES TAYLOR, seaman, and several others of the crew slightly. Jan. 14, lat. 46° N., long. 49° W., lost overboard DAVID RAMILTON, seaman, of New-York; Jan. 18, JOHN SENEK, seamnn, died of consumption; Jan. 24, lat. 41°, long. 62°, passed close to a large piece of ship's deck, with beams, carlings and knees attached, apparently having belonged to a vessel of 700 or 800 tons. 1st inst., at 3½ A. M., while reaching in for Montauk Point, the Light (having been visible all night) was suddenly extinguished, and not seen again, though the Lighthouse was in sight at daylight. 3d, saw a ship ashore on the beach to the eastward of Fire Island. The *Great Western* anchored at the Bar at 1 P. M. on the 5th. Has 60 passengers.

☞ Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES has resigned the charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, Broome-street, in order to obtain that complete rest which is necessary for the re-establishment of his health.

Free Academy Examinations.

The Junior Class was examined on Monday in Analytical Mechanics. The following students excelled: Messrs. Roberts, Fanning, Werner and Jelliffe. On Wednesday the same class was examined by Dr. Webster in Intellectual Philosophy, and acquitted themselves very creditably, Messrs. Roberts and Fanning taking the lead.

The Freshman Class stood the test of a searching examination in Greek and Latin by tutors Silber and Hardy, with great credit. Messrs. Elliott, Fitzpatrick, Appleton, Knox and Balch, of the first section, and Young, Woodruff, Wood, Fraser, Tisdale, Oscanyon, Pomeroy and Mann, in the second section, bore it best.

The Sophomore Class was examined by Professor Barton in English Synonyms. Messrs. Banks, Godwin, Hallock, Kirkland, Tompkins and Sloan showed best here.

The Senior Class was examined by Professor Gibbs in Physics and the imponderable agents—Light, Heat, Electricity, &c. The whole class did well here. The most proficient were Messrs. A. and J. McMullen, and Messrs. Wheeler, Pratt, Van Buren, Sturges, Hatfield, Davis and Walker.

☞ A correspondent thinks that in our report of the case of "Flogging by a Schoolmaster," Mr. ANDERSON was not fairly treated. He arrays abundant facts that the boy stood in extraordinary need of a "licking," and that he got one not a whit more thorough than he deserved on his own account and the order of the school; that he "will not," indeed, "recover from its effects," inasmuch as he has already done so a long time ago. We suspect our correspondent is about right, and (for the case is not yet concluded) the testimony, as it goes on, gives more and more color to the suspicion.

[Advertisement.]

SAUCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.—Lexicographers tell us there are various kinds of sauce, some of which are exceedingly appetizing, while others are difficult of digestion. The old Colonists, and even our modern Yankees and Virginians, speak in their quaint rustical way of "garden sass," under which term they include all culinary vegetables. But there is another kind of sauce which, deriving its name from a palatable condiment, is yet, in itself, directly the reverse of palatable; we mean the sauce of a pert young gentleman or forward miss, in whose education manners have been neglected.

The third kind of sauce is the best of all, inasmuch as it gives zest to the languid appetite and flavor to viande which need its aid. These sances are variously prepared, and are known under different names; but tha one which is the most celebrated, for its tonic and invigorating properties, is the Worcestershire sauce, manufactured by LEA & PERRIN, and sold by their agents, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.—*Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 5.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most capital bill is offered at this house to-night. The great Irish Drama entitled the "Invasion of Ireland," the magnificent Pantomine of "Asphodel," and the Comedietta of "Domestic Economy," with dancing by Miss LANG. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Pat cut," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

ARREST OF THE SECRETARY OF A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY.—Upon a warrant obtained by NOAH S. DEAN, Officer WHALEN yesterday arrested in Saratoga Springs, GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., the Secretary of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company at Saratoga Springs, charged with false pretences. The examination of the case came off yesterday before Justice PARSONS. It appears that about five years ago Dr. DEAN was burned out in Norton-street, losing nearly, if not quite all his property. At the time of the disaster he held a policy of insurance upon his goods for about $2,000 in the Empire Company. Some time after, he was obliged to sue them for the purpose of recovering the insurance money, and it was not until some years after the suit was commenced the case was heard before a Referee, and resulted in obtaining a judgment against them for about $600. Upon the Doctor obtaining this, GEORGE YOUNG, Jr. came to this city, and after a long consultation with DEAN and his counsel, he finally succeeded in getting the Doctor and his wife to sign a satisfaction piece by giving him a note for about $900 (the judgment and the costs of the suit) payable in three months at a Bank in this city. This note was signed by GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary, and —— PIKE, Treasurer. While the negotiation was going on in this city between YOUNG and DEAN, the former repeatedly assured the Doctor that the Insurance Company was not only solvent but that it would pay the note upon its maturing. The note was not paid and was protested, and YOUNG was arrested for false pretences, in getting from Mr. DEAN and his wife the satisfaction piece under the representation that the company was solvent when it was alleged but a day or two after the interview a motion was made in the Supreme Court to appoint a receiver. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.—*Albany Evening Journal, 6th.*

A SENSIBLE HORSE.—A correspondent sends us an account of an occurrence to which he was an eye witness, on Saturday morning last, in which two lives, at least, were saved by a horse being blessed with better sense than his driver. As the morning train of the Central Railroad was approaching, at full speed and on a down grade, a cross-road near Bloomsbury, a man with a lady in his company, in a sleigh, attempted to drive across the track just in front of the locomotive. If he had succeeded in getting on the track, no earthly power could have saved the lives of himself and his companion. The horse refused to obey his driver and, turning suddenly, threw the man on the track but a few feet in front of the engine. He fortunately held fast to the reins and was dragged off the track by the frightened animal, but a moment before the wheels passed over the spot where his hat still remained.—*New-Jersey Journal.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. G. Browning, of Fort Plains, N. Y., ALVIN WEBB to SARAH A., daughter of John Dugan, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, HENRY C. LYON, of New-York, to CHRISTIANA LANE; and EDWARD Y. WILLIAMS to SARAH M. LANE, both daughters of Robert L. Lane, Esq.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. Moore, of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Mr. ALBERT B. HORTON, of Cumbie Co., and Miss MARTHA G., youngest daughter of J. H. Seguine, Esq., of the former place.

In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. A. T. Twing, of Lansingburg, N. Y., THOMAS J. STRONG, of Albany, N. Y., to SARAH LOUISA, daughter of the late Henry Skinner, of the former place.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Phillips, D. D., ISAAC DOUGLASS to HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry M. Brittle, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, CHARLES H. COLLADAY, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintences of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 88 Frankfort-st., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Benjamin Tomes. The friends of the family, and those of her father, John C. Zimmerman, are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

On Wednesday, Feb. 6, of scarlet fever, ALICE, infant daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sweeney, aged 1 year and 17 days.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a short sickness, EDWARD HOLMES, youngest son of R. L. Delisser, in the 3d year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on 6th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, ANA P., daughter of Charles M. and Frances M. Crayin, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 207 Dufficld st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, EDWIN R., son of Willlem R. Yale, deceased, aged 2 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 7, JOHN T. CLAFF, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Grove-st. and Prospect-place. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Miss EFFIE C. LIVINGS, of New-York.

Due notice will be given, after the arrival of her remains, of the date of interment.

At Havana, Cuba, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Mrs. LUCY HOPPER, wife of William Hopper, and daughter of Moses Thomas, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, ALICE, daughter of John and Agnes Hanoan, aged 13 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday next, the 8th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 238 West 13th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, JANE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Samuel S. and Maria Sniffen, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the residence of her father, No. 29 5th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 9th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, LORRAINE H., wife of E. W. Ranney, M. D., and daughter of Hon. J. Fisk, late of Clinton Co., N. Y.

Relatives and friends are all invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 245 West 23d-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 7.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	95	525	N. Y. Ct. R. R.	opg 90
6,700	New-York 5s '58	101¾	650	do.	b60 90
13,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100	do.	p5c 90
2,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	200	Harlem R. R.	s3 173¾
20,000	do	85¾	176	Reading R. R.	87½
5,000	Indiana State 5s	92¾	100	Hudson R. R. R.	b30 81
7,000	Erie Bds. of '75	87¾	200	do.	s3 80¾
1,000	N. J. C. 1st m.	90	40	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91
4,000	Goshen Lice bds.	89½	175	Panama R. R.	101
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs.	s3 84	65	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	92¼
10,000	do.	s90 84	50	do.	b30 93
19	Shoe & Leather Bk.	168	590	do.	b3 93
37	Bk. of Commerce	108¾	300	do.	s30 92½
40	Am. Ex. Bank	117	200	do.	s30 92¾
50	Merch. Ex. Bank	105	341	do.	93
100	Nicaragua T. Co.	s3 21¾	200	do.	93
100	do.	c 21¾	150	do.	b30 93¾
200	do.	s3 21¾	100	do.	b30 93¾
100	do.	b60 21¾	100	do.	s3 93¾
50	do.	h10 21¾	100	do.	s3 93¾
250	do.	b30 21¾	7	Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	99¼
700	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23¾	54	do.	b3 100
100	do.	s60 23¾	100	do.	100
200	do.	b30 23¾	50	Ga. & Chl. R. R.	h10 109
200	Erie Railroad	s3 53¾	278	do.	s3 109¾
150	do.	s3 53¾	50	do.	s30 109¾
100	do.	b30 53¾	5	do.	109¾
150	do.	h10 53¾	178	do.	b60 109¾
100	do.	53¾	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 75
50	do.	s30 53¾	400	do.	s3 74¾
100	do.	b30 54	300	do.	b60 75
250	do.	c 53¾	200	do.	s60 74¾
100	do.	b60 54	16	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	s3 89¾
100	do.	b30 54¾	9	do.	89¾
300	do.	b30 54	25	do.	89¾
50	do.	s60 53¾	100	Long Island R. R.	b60 32½
400	do.	b3 54			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. Conv. 1871, int. add. 80
$5,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 1 m. int. add 74¾
$5,000 Tuckawanna and West. R. R. 1 m. int. add 84½
$5,000 Cayuga and Susqueh'a R. R. 1 m. int. add. 79¾
$1,000 Hampshire Coal & Iron Co. 1 m. int. add. 68¾
$1,000 Brockenridge Coal Company.....$1,000
20 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....109¾
21 shares Hudson River Railroad.....89¾
150 shares Toledo Nursery Association.....10¾
10,000 shares Canpel Coal Co., of Coal River, Va. 81¾
80 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....130¾
80 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....94½
85 shares North River Insurance Co.....140
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....94¾
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....94½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	$2	Cumb'd Coal Co.	23¾
4,000	California 6s, '70	85	100	Erie Railroad	54
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	84¾	200	do.	b10 54
10,000	do.	84½	100	do.	b3 54
10	Commonwealth Bk.	95	700	do.	s60 53¾
200	Nicar. Trans. Co.	s2 21¾	100	do.	b30 54
100	do.	b30 21¾	100	do.	b7 54
100	do.	s30 21¾	550	do.	b3 54
100	do.	b30 21¾	100	do.	s30 53¾
300	do.	s30 21¾	100	do.	s60 53¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30 93	100	Reading Railr'd.	s60 87¾
70	do.	93	30	do.	87¾
200	do.	s30 92¾	50	do.	87¾
50	do.	b30 92¾	200	do.	b60 87¾
24	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	118½	100	Mich. Central R. R.	91¾
25	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74¾	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	73¾
205	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	90	100	do.	73¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The continued absence of the steamers due from Liverpool, is a drawback to general business, but has less influence than usual in such cases on the Stock Exchange, where prices keep firm and the demend quite active. There was a further advance of 1¾ ₱ cent. on Southern Michigan shares to-day; 1 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds; 1 ₱ cent. on Rock Island shares; and ⅝ ₱ cent. on Erie and Reading shares. Galenas and Chicago fell off 1 ₱ cent. Transit shares were steadier, and the general market, this afternoon, closed strong.

There is no alteration to note in Money or Exchange affairs, beyond a slightly improved inquiry for Bills on France for the Havre steamer on Saturday at 5.22½@5.21¼. London keeps steady, with no marked demand to-day; the rates 108⅝ @108¾. There is every appearance at present of a break up in the freezing weather, which has been retarding the shipment, as well as receipts, of Produce for several weeks past.

The United States Trust Company have made a half yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on or after the 9th inst. The interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, Wisconsin, issued to the Racine Railroad, will be paid by CLARK & JESUP, Beaver-street.

RAILROADS AND CANALS IN NEW-JERSEY.

	Cost.	Earnings.	Expenses.
Camden and Amboy RR.	$4,877,981	$1,501,788	$870,598
Del. and Raritan Canal.	3,763,515	515,940	194,628
New-Jersey R.R.	4

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1371. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Condition of Bills in the two Houses.

MILITIA COMMUTATIONS.

A BILL TO [illegible] THE USURRY LAWS.

CENTRAL PARK.

HORSE-RACING IN QUEENS.

Young Criminals.

The Arctic Expedition.

A BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

ABOLISHING OFFICES.

Hammond Importunate—Delegates Repugnant.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

The Senate met this morning, had an hour of [illegible] and adjourned [illegible]. An examination of the [illegible] shows that 163 bills [illegible] introduced, 100 reported favorably and [illegible] upon the General Orders, and 51 have had [illegible] and been sent to the Assembly [illegible]. Of the last, 9 have passed the Assembly.

In the Assembly 186 bills have been introduced, 103 reported favorably and placed upon the General Orders, 6 have passed third reading and passage in the Senate.

Unless during the same period of the session, there were about twice the number of bills under way in both houses. Will the usual amount of laws be ground through this session? If they are, it must be done with more of the whip and spur, and less of examination than is customary, and tha custom never was very exacting.

THE CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented a petition and report from the Trustees of the Consumption Hospital, wherein they state that for want of means they have as yet taken only preliminary steps, but have prepared a series of questions touching disease of the chest and air-passages, and sent the same throughout the State, but have as yet only received replies from public institutions in tha City of New York. In their petition they ask for aid from the State to the amount of $80,000, conditioned that a like sum shall be raised by private subscription, upon the receipt of which they will proceed to a site and erect thereon the necessary buildings.

REPORTS.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill for the better observance of the Sabbath in the city of Brooklyn. Also, favorably on the bill relative to salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Judges hereafter to be elected. Also, the bill relative to fines and penalties imposed for offences by Courts, and collected by the officers thereof, and to incorporate the Hydropathic Medical College of the City of New-York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, from Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably on the bill amending the law relative to the rate of interest. I give it in full:

AN ACT to amend Title Third, Chapter Fourth, Part Second of the Revised Statutes, entitled of the Interest on Money.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows;

SECTION 1. No promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange not having more than eight months to run from the execution thereof, shall be void by reason of any agreement between the parties to such note, draft or bill of exchange, to receive, pay or allow a rate of interest above seven dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and at the same rate per cent. for any longer or shorter period.

§ 2. Whenever in any action brought upon any promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, not having more than eight months to run from the time of the execution thereof, as in section first of this act named, and it shall appear by the pleadings or proofs in such actions that a greater rate of interest has been received, paid or allowed or agreed to be received paid or allowed on such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, the plaintiff in such action shall, nevertheless, recover the amount actually paid, lent or advanced without interest or cost of action.

§ 3. If, before such action, brought upon any such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange as in section first of this act named, the maker thereof, acceptor or indorser, shall tender to the owner of such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, the amount received, paid or allowed upon such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent., as in section first of this act named, and which said tender shall be refused by such owner, then, in such case, upon any action brought to recover upon such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, the defendant may, by answer, plead such tender; and if, upon trial, it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been paid, received or taken upon such promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, than seven per cent., then, in such case, the plaintiff shall pay all the costs and disbursements of the defendant in such action, and which, on motion, may be set off against the amount of the plaintiff's recovery.

§ 4. The provisions of this act shall not extend to, or in any way authorize any bank or incorporated company to take or receive, directly or indirectly, over seven per cent. per annum of interest on any loans or discounts made by any such bank or incorporated company.

§ 5. So much of title third, chapter fourth, part second, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

MILITIA COMMUTATION.

Mr. NOXON reported a bill amending the Militia Law of 1854, providing that commutation money paid for exemption from military service should be used only for the benefit of the uniformed militia, and shall only be paid on the order of the Board of Officers, countersigned by the Commandant of the Brigade, and the order shall specify on its face the purpose for which it is to be used.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. SICKLES gave notice of a bill to improve and regulate Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WADSWORTH's joint resolution, for the election of Regents of the University, was taken up, and amended by inserting Thursday, 6th of March, and as amended was adopted.

Mr. SICKLES, that the Comptroller he requested to furnish the Senate with copies of all contracts for convict mechanical labor at the Sing Sing Prison.

HORSE-RACING IN QUEENS COUNTY.

In the Assembly, the bill to prevent horse-racing in Queens County was received from the Senate, when a lively debate followed, upon the question of reference. Mr. DIXON proposed to refer to a Select Committee from Kings, Queens, and Suffolk; Mr. WARNER, to the Committee on Grievances; Mr. SNOW, to the Judiciary Committee; Mr. SNEDEKER, to the Committee on Internal Affairs; Mr. R. H. S. HYDE, to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies; Mr. GLOVER, to the Committee on State Prisons; Mr. GUESS, to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill was finally referred, by a vote of 55 to 49, to the Select Committee.

YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Mr. SPERLING introduced a bill relative to the punishment of crime in certain cases, providing as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person under twenty-one years of age shall be convicted of crime punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison, in a Judicial District having a Penitentiary, the Court may, at its discretion, sentence the person to the Penitentiary in that district, such person to be received at such Penitentiary and employed as prescribed by law and the rules of such Penitentiary.

§ 2. Requires Sheriffs to convey such convicts.

CLERKS OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. PRESCOTT brought in a bill to authorize the Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to administer oaths to any person concerning any matter submitted to the Board, or connected with their duties.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies. It authorizes the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies, and gives them power to insure property when the premium notes shall amount to six thousand dollars; such Companies to be entitled to all the privileges and liable to the same penalties as now required by law.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

Mr. ARCHER offered a resolution, asking the Judiciary Committee whether any change is advisable in the Constitution in reference to the appointment and terms of office of the Judiciary of the State, and if so, what.

It was laid on the table for future debate.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. DIXON brought in the following bill in relation to sales for taxes:

No conveyance made by the Comptroller upon any sale of lands for taxes, which conveyance was executed fifteen years ago, or more, shall be deemed invalid on account of any defect, irregularity, or omission in the publication of the notices of sale or redemption of the lands so sold for taxes.

A NEW WARD IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. E. T. WOOD has introduced a bill to create a new Ward (the Nineteenth) in Brooklyn. Its provisions are similar to the one introduced last year, and the boundaries are doubtless understood by Brooklyn readers.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. DUGANNE offered the following concurrent resolution:

Whereas the achievements of brave and self-sacrificing citizens of our Republic are worthy of special mark, as adding lustre to the entire national character, and attesting the value of those institutions under which individual instances of heroism are developed;

And whereas such achievements, when subservient to the interests of science, are not only national, but are world-wide in their beneficial imminences and results;

And whereas a citizen of this Republic, under the auspices and by the aid of a citizen of this State, has signalized his courage, endurance and patriotism, in pursuit of scientific discoveries, and has won for the American nation the proud distinction of hearing her flag furthest and foremost in the Arctic latitudes, and to the very shores of the hitherto unrecognized open ocean at the pole, he it therefore

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the commendations and thanks of this Legislature, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, be and are hereby tendered to HENRY GRINNELL, for his liberality and public spirit in fitting out and sending forth the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and to the officers and seamen of that expedition, who devotedly encountered the hardships and perils of polar navigation in the search for a lost mariner.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That a gold medal, appropriately commemorating the voyage of discovery of tha Grinnell ships, be struck by order of the State of New-York, and that the same be presented to Dr. E. K. KANE, Commander of the said exploring expedition, and the first positive discoverer of the Arctic open sea.

THE RIGHT MATERIAL HERE.

I notice that the New-York *Express* is in want of "a good liar" for a correspondent in Kansas. Judging from my knowledge of their legislative Editors, I supposed that establishment to have on hand a supply of "good liars" equal to its entire wants. If they really want any assistance in that way, and can't spare any of their regular stock, let me commend to their attention Gen. SAM. HAMMOND, of the city of Albany. He takes naturally to it, and would do from instinct full as much as even the *Express* could exact.

THE BRIDGE AT ALBANY

Is undoubtedly to be the most exciting topic of the session. Petitions for and remonstrances against it are as thick as doughfaces in a Council of Silver-Gray Hindoos. It need to be Troy vs Albany—it appears now to be Troy vs. the rest of mankind. Heretofore they have been able to throw over every project to bridge tha Hudson at this place. This has been done by the employment of able counsel and shrewd lobbyers. It was reason and tactics that enabled them to fight what they deemed the good fight so successfully.

But the tables are to be changed this year. In the place of the men we are to have the sword—the strong arm for the sharp tongue. At a meeting of the citizens of West Troy, held on the 28th ult., the following, among other resolutions, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the exigency of the case demands that our citizens appear *en masse* at the bar of our Legislature, and not only solemnly and earnestly remonstrate and protest against the passage of such law, but demand that the navigation of the noble Hudson he left to us as the God of Nature made it—*free* and unobstructed.

There is an old adage that the "still sow gets the swill." It is strange that the Trojans should not have learned it ere this. Is it not rushing the thing thus to threaten the Legislature? Is this openly avowed purpose to resort to mob violence, such a proceeding as will answer the end they have in view? I think not, and that they would do well, in future, to abstain from such demonstrations.

ABOLISHING OFFICES.

I understand that my Hindoo friend JOSEPH S. TAYLOR is somewhat exercised at the introduction of the bill to abolish the offics of Street Commissioner. Did he and his suppose that they were to monopolize all the talk about abolishing offices? If he did, he has probably learned his mistake by this time. If they fiddle for others to dance, they *must* dance when others fiddle. So, JOSEPH & Co., you may as well choose your partners.

HAMMOND IMPORTUNATE—DELEGATES IMPRACTICABLE.

It is current about town that the Hindoos had a supper at Stanwix Hall last evening; that Senator HALE presided over the good eatables and the bad sayers. That when the drinkables had circulated pretty freely Brother HAMMOND undertook to make a speech; that he succeeded in convincing himself that LAW was the man for his money, (the feete merely reversed — HAMMOND being the men for LAW'e money;) and that he tried to bring over brothers TAYLOR and BULLOCK, who are delegates to the Hindoo National Convention, to the same way of thinking. That he come this so strong that brothers T. and B. withdrew from the banquet hall, and that, therefore, HAMMOND simmered down. Rumor further has it that HAMMOND forwarded to his employer in New-York a written copy of what he did say, with full notes of what he intended to say, together with a confident expression of his belief that he would have converted Messrs. T. and B. if they had not left the room. LEO.

News from Port-au-Prince—War Against the Dominicans.

By the arrival of schooner *Isaac W. Hughes*, Captain FIELDS, from Port-au-Prince, we have received advices from that port to Jan. 6.

Captain F. reports that there are numbers of vessels in the port waiting to discharge; but, in consequence of the Emperor having pressed all the male inhabitants into his service against the Dominicans, there was a great scarcity of men to unload the vessels.

Captain F. confirms previous statements in regard to the war against the Dominicans, and the execution of some of the nobles of Hayti by order of the Emperor.

News from Fort Pierre—Intense Cold—Arrival of Gen. Harney, &c.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has received the following dispatch from its correspondent at Weeton, dated Jan. 31:

"Messrs. DUNLAP and WOODFORD, pilot and mate of the steamer *Grey Cloud* arrived from Fort Pierre night before last *en route* to St. Louis. The *Grey Cloud* got within 280 miles of tha Fort on the 2d of November. Sent on an express to the Fort, and received an answer to wait for Major How, who was coming with two hundred troops to take charge of the boat and cargo. On the 21st the river closed, and it commenced snowing very fast. The next day the boat was visited by seventy-five Indian warriors, who demanded ammunition and provisions. We heard of the troops fifty miles off. The thermometer at this time had fallen to 35° below zero.

On the 31st December the crew was discharged by order of General HARNEY, and he took possession of the boat and cargo. The cold was so great that several of the men were badly frozen. On the 7th of January General HARNEY arrived, 22 days out from the Fort. He traveled all the way on the ice, with only 30 men. During his journey he saw a large number of Indians, and told them that "this was the time for them to fight, while the cold weather lasted; he had but few men, and they might kill him now, but he would give them h—l in the Spring."

DUNLAP and others left the *Grey Cloud* on the 12th of January, and came on the ice as far as Council Bluffs.

A lump of coal was taken from the Coal Mine of D. SMITH & Co., in Austintown, one day last week, which weighed *two thousand two hundred and forty pounds*. It measured 6 feet 4 inches in length, 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 3 feet 2 inches in thickness.

PICKINGS OF THE POLICE.

How the M. P.s Manage to get a Living.

TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.

Why one Star Differs from another Star in Service.

PRIVATE AWARDS TO POLICEMEN.

"No member of the Police Department, no Magistrate, Clerk of Police, nor any persons authorized by law to arrest persons charged with criminal offences, shall demand or receive any present or reward for services rendered, or to be rendered, unless with the knowledge and approbation of the Mayor; such approbation to be given in writing, and to be entered in a book, to be kept in the Mayor's Office," &c.—*Art. IV., Rules and Reg. Police Dep.*

In the year 1855, we find that the Mayor authorized the receipt of the following amounts for the several months:

January	$320 00	July	634 00
February	903 00	August	800 00
March	644 88	September	1,745 00
April	1,254 80	October	1,080 50
May	1,656 45	November	999 50
June	645 00	December	726 00
Total			$11,249 13

This amount is exclusive of the large value attached to presents furnished by citizens during the Summer and Autumn for target excursions, of which, if the Mayor did not give his immediate sanction to it, he has lately approved in his communication to the Common Council. The estimated value of those prizes amounted fully to $20,000. Independent of these, also, the performance of duty with satisfaction has obtained several medals from His Honor, coats and suits of clothes from tailors, eager from grocers, hats from their venders, a dressing case from an anti-beard man, and many other such gifts. The citizens of several Wards have presented Captains TURNBULL, AOKEEMAN and SQUIRES with gold watches and chains. Captain LEITS received a set of china as "a mere compliment," and Capt. AOKERMANN was presented with a set of silver spoons and a quantity of sugar, for "preventing difficulties."

These presents, valued in the aggregate at not less than $35,000, have been given for all manner of services, but in very few instances have they called for any deviation from the 1st section of the regulations which requires that "each and every member of the Department shall devote his *whole time* and attention to the business of the Department." The main causes were services rendered at the various depôts, *obtaining* bail for prisoners, recovering stolen property and money, shaking up mock-auctioneers, palite treatment of prisoners, watching suspicious persons, finding "La Belle Adams," and a great many other duties, all forming parts of the policeman's labors.

It will be remembered that early after attaining to the command of the Police force, His Honor issued a notification of his intention to charge those persons who obtained the services of policemen for their individual benefit, with the proportion of salary paid to the officer detailed during his absence from patrol duty, to be placed to the credit of the City. The rule seems to have been carried out to some extent, but a careful examination of the records does not show the payment into the City Treasury of any amount such as the above, although, judging from the Mayor's record, it appears that many institutions have been taxed for the services of the man in charge. For example, we find that several theatres and places of amusement paid the following amounts for the privilege of having an officer to bang about their doors, or to see the unofficial "stars" within. The following is the record:

Burton's	$185	Wallack's	$106
Broadway	103	Metropolitan	128
Academy of Music	52	National	122
Bowery	65	Perham's Minstrels	108
Buckley's	64		

We presume that this is not all that has been paid by them, for the reason that we notice that Christy's Minstrels, who have nightly appropriated the services of a polite officer of the Court of Sessions, are not named in the record.

Railroad companies have also paid their proportion. The following extract will give an idea:

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company paid

Jan.	To Officers Lawler, McPherson and Bloomer	each	$10
Feb. 1.	To Officers Lawler and Cowen	each	10
" 5.	" McPherson and Titus	each	10
" 28.	" Lawler and Cowen	each	10
" 28.	" McPherson and Titus	each	10
April 1.	" Binswanger and Titus	each	10
" 12.	" Cowen and Lawlor	each	10
" 30.	" McPherson and Titus	each	10
" 30.	" Cowen		10
May 30.	" do. Titus & McPherson	each	10
July 1.	" Cowen		10
" 31.	" Cowen		10
Aug. 1.	" McPherson and Titus	each	10
Sept. 1.	" McPherson, Titus and Cowen	each	10
Oct. 1.	" Lawlor and Binswanger	each	10
" 31.	" McPherson and Titus	each	15
Dec. 1.	" McPherson and Titus	each	10

Peace has only been maintained in the Rotunda of the Custom House by a like process of extra fees. Collector REDFIELD has paid up like a man as follows:

Jan. 1.	Officers Allason, Clark and Wade,	each	$10 00
Feb. 1.	" do. do. do.	each	40 50
Feb. 28.	" Sampson, do. do.	each	9 00
Feb. 28.	" Allason, do. do.	each	40 50
Apr. 30.	" Sampson, do. do.	each	37 50
May 31.	" do. do. do.	each	40 50
July 3.	" do. do. do.	each	39 00
July 31.	" do. do. do.	each	39 00
Sep. 1.	" do. do. do.	each	40 50
Sep. 29.	" do.		37 50
Oct. 31.	" do. Clark and Wade,	each	40 50
Nov. 30.	" do. do. do.	each	39 00
Dec. 31.	" do. do. do.	each	39 00

Meetings, balls, &c., also furnished fruitful pickings:

Jan. 9.	Meeting Hope Chapel, 9 men	$12 00
Jan. 22.	Officer Wiesburn, ball at Chinese	14 00
Jan. 27.	Officer Brown, hall at Niblo's	5 00
Feb. 9.	Officer Walsh, ball	15 00
Feb. 16.	Officers McPherson & Devoe, ball Firemen's, each	5 00
Apr. 2.	Officer Eastman and posse, ball Light Guard	38 00
Apr. 12.	Lieut. Miner and posse, hall at Academy	15 00
May 1.	Officer Weeks, ball	8 00
July 2.	Officers McPherson & Titus, ball, each	10 00
Sep. 29.	Officer Jno. Shuck, ball	2 00
Oct. 5.	Officer Cusker, ball in Ridge-street	8 00
Oct. 9.	Officers Daly and Brice, hall, each	2 50
Oct. 24.	Officers Daly and Brice, hall, each	3 00
Nov. 30.	Officers T. Wallace and James Dirne, ball, each	12 00
Dec. 31.	Officers T. Waldron and James Dirne, hall at Chinese, each	30 00
June 6.	Officers Steinbery, Hyde and Meyers, Jews' Hospital, each	3 00
June 6.	Officer Veldran, Jews' Hospital	8 00

Thus far goes the record.

The large rewards offered for the capture of LEWIS BAKER seem to have dwindled down considerably in passing through somebody's fingers, for we can only find trace of the receipt of $62 50 each, for four several men.

The man most fortunate in the sanctioned receipt of rewards, was R. W. BOWYER, of the Sixth Ward, who, being detailed at the Chief's office, seems to be in continual demand for detective duty which doubtless accounts for the infrequency of his visits to the central office. His receipts sum up as follows:—

January—Making an arrest	$20
February—From GIFFANY & Co., recovering a diamond	175
March—Arresting an extortioner	50
March—Accompanying a lunatic to asylum	10
April—Watching suspicious person	11
May—Endeavoring to find a friend of G. E. VANWAGENEN	12
June—Arresting a thief	15
Augnat—Recovering property of E. D. JENNINES'	10
Septsmber—Arresting in an embezzlement an SCHUCHARD & GERHARD	600
October—Hunting for a witness	5
October—Going to Duhuque about Express Robbery	92 50
December—Attendance at American Fair	54
Total	$1,054 50

Not bad for an officer who the previous year received $5 per diem during his command at the Crystal Palace, besides sundry gifts of rare shawls and choice dresses. We should wonder if he did not enjoy a Summer residence at some modest distance out of town.

The largest sums paid to one man for any one transaction was to the same Officer BOWYER of the Sixth Ward, who received from Messrs. SCHUCHARD & GERHARD, $600 for arresting the party to an embezzlement of their firm; $300 by R. KIPLING to ELI DEVOR, for recovery of stolen property; and $250 to each of four men of the Thirteenth Ward, a reward offered by the authorities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg for the arrest of OLIVER LEE, charged with homicide during the election riots.

OUR FREE EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The Free Academy—The Common Schools of the First Four Wards—Fine and Foul Buildings—Rat-Holes and Palaces—Music Reading, &c., &c.

THE FREE ACADEMY.

The Freshman Class was rigidly examined yesterday by Prof. DOCHARTY in Analytical, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Navigation. At the close, the gentlemen who stood highest, were Messrs. BALCH, FASSLER, TEELAND, SAWYER, TISDALE, MARTIN, MERRITT and RHONEY.

The Introductory Class were examined in Physical Geography, as a part of the course in Natural History, and acquitted itself with credit. The examinations continue next week, and will be ended with a public exhibition by the Sophomores on Friday morning, and the Juniors on Friday evening.

Examination of the Fourth Ward Schools.

The City Superintendents commenced their regular Semi-annual Examinations of the highest classes of all the schools under the care of the Board of Education, on Monday, the 4th inst.

SCHOOL NO. 1—MONDAY.

The first visit was made at No. 1, (Fourth Ward,) in North William-street. The Primary Department, under the care of Miss MEGIE, with five assistants, has an average attendance of 360 girls and boys.

The pupils were tested in detail in all their leading studies, with very fair results. This department has a larger attendance than usual, and the grade proves to be fully as high as on any former examinations. Singing is well taught. The school premises are comfortable in the main, but with class-rooms quite too small. The play grounds are limited in extent, and the whole structure will be cut away by the opening of Chatham-street.

The Girls' School, on the second floor, under the care of Miss CORNELIA HONEYWELL and four assistants, has an average attendance of 175. The higher classes were found to be in excellent condition, and the grade of the school higher than on the last examination. The singing is taught by the Principal herself, and was very fine. The want of a piano is a serious drawback to the value of the school. The plan of monthly receptions is to be introduced.

The classes in the Boys' School were called before the examiners and tested in Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic and minor studies with fair results. The boys read a trifle too fast and occasionally clipped their words. A little more distinctness of enunciation would be an improvement generally. The teachers are among the best and most approved in the employment of the Board of Education.—No. 1 having tha reputation of giving better returns in the number of pupils taught, the length of time being considered, and the character of the successful candidates for the Free Academy, as compared with the money expended, than any other school in the City. The attendance in the Boys School is 217, under the care of WILLIAM M. SMITH, with six assistants. The total number of pupils in No. 1 is 750.

The Fourth Ward School accommodations in all respects are much below the standard.

SCHOOL NO. 25—TUESDAY.

The Fourth Ward School, No. 25, in Oak-street, was examined on Tuesday.

The School is held in an old dwelling house, and has three departments. The first floor is used as a boys' primary, and has no class-rooms.

The attendance is 130, under the care of Misses E. M. BENEDICT and H. T. WATSON. This School promotes to the Boys' Grammar School No. 26, in James-street. The grade of this department was fair, and the Teachers were commended for their faithfulness to their duties.

The Girls' Primary has similar accommodations, and is one flight of stairs higher, and promotes into the Girls' Grammar School on the third floor. The attendance is about 112, under the care of Misses E. M. FAYE and A. GOODWIN. The order and grade were better than the examiners expected to find under the circumstances.

The Girls' Grammar School is under the care of Misses ANNA C. O'DONNELL, Principal, and C. M. FITZGIBBON. The attendance is about fifty. The classes are all in a single room. The furniture throughout the building is of the meanest description. The play-grounds and outside accommodations are unworthy of the Board of Education and our noble system of public instruction.

The Fourth Ward needs a first-class school edifice more urgently than any other Ward in the City at the present time.

OLIVER-STREET SCHOOL, NO. 27.

The Superintendents next visited No. 27, in Oliver-street, in the same Ward, which is held in the same kind of rooms as No. 25. The furniture is equally as bad, and the play-grounds are but little better. The property is held on lease by the Board of Education, and the lease is nearly run out. There were 114 boys in the Primary on the first floor, under the care of Misses E. IRVINE and ISABELLA CONDON. This school also promotes to the James-street school, No. 26.

The girls' primary has an attendance of 107, under the care of Misses ABBY B. MARTIN and SARAH QUIN, and is in the top of the old rookery used as a school house.

The promotions here are made to the Girls' Grammer School held on the second floor, under the charge of Misses EMILY B. SLEIGHT and MARIA BARKENFORD, with an attendance of 47 present, and an average of about 65 usually.

JAMES-STREET SCHOOL, NO. 26—WEDNESDAY.

No. 26, in James-street, in the same Ward, was examined Wednesday.

The exercises commenced in the Primary Department under the care of Mrs. ELIZA REYNOLDS, Principal, and Mrs. LYNCH, Vice Principal, and five Assistants, with an attendance of 350.

The examinations were in detail at much length, and the little people seemed to be well posted in their answers. Mr. SETON pronounced them a grade higher than at the last examinations.

There has been a School of the Christian Brothers opened in Roosevelt-street for more than a year past, in the Bethel Chapel, which drew over 800 pupils from this school in a single day. That School is closed now, for the purpose of arranging classrooms and making other repairs, and is to be opened in May. Many of the pupils returned after a short time, when it was generally found that their "secular" condition had not sensibly been improved. The singing was very fine, led by Miss O'LEARY, the First Assistant.

The school-rooms, with their furniture and playgrounds, are very inferior. The opening of the Bowery to Franklin-square will demolish this house almost entirely, and the local officers are engaged in seeking a suitable site for tha erection of a first-class building, which is the only thing that will enable the Fourth Ward to assume its old rank in school matters. The attendance is now 500 less in all the departments than it was in 1850.

The Girls' school was examined by Mr. RANDALL with unexpectedly good results. It is under the care of Miss MARY FLANAGAN, Principal, who has been educated in the school over which she now presides, with five assistants. The attendance is 150. There is a piano, and Prof. WOODMAN is employed as teacher of music. This department was one of the first to introduce the piano and music, under Miss PIERCOTTO, in 1850. The effect on its style and grade is the best commentary on the value of music and the piano in our public schools. The results here gave a lower grade than was expected, as the boys were very irregular in their attendance, and younger than in the majority of the schools. The attendance is two hundred under the care of S. S. ST. JOHN, with three assistants.

The evening schools of the Ward have an attendance of 180 in the girls', and 160 in the boys' department the present term.

The names of the school-officers of the Ward are:

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There are six primary and four girls' and two boys' grammar-school organizations, in the Ward, with 46 teachers all told; and there are two evening schools with an average of 300 in attendance.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL NO. 20—THURSDAY.

The Superintendents passed the whole of Thursday in making a rigid examination of the various departments of First Ward School No. 20, in Greenwich-street, in the rear of Trinity Church. There are two Primary Departments in this School, under the general charge of Miss MARION BLAIR, Principal, with 13 assistants, and 634 pupils present on the day of the examination—the usual average being something more than this number. The highest classes were examined in the usual studies of the primary course as prescribed by the Board of Education, and the number found up to the grade ready for promotion to the Grammar Schools was unusually large. The School has improved eight per cent. during the past six months under the present thorough management.

The Girls' Grammar School has an average attendance of 150, under the care of Miss H. A. C. HUTHWAITE, with four assistants.

The classes were carefully tested in reading, spelling, definitions, geography, grammar, arithmetic and algebra. The reading was decidedly good, and the marked improvement of the past six months in the grade of the school was warmly commented upon by the City Superintendent, who used stronger terms of commendation than we remember to have heard from him on any similar occasion.

There is, and has been for several years a fine piano in this, which was, a few years since, one of the largest and most successful schools in the City, under Miss S. S. MILLER and THOMAS FOULKE, Principals, who left this to take charge of No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward.

The singing was very superior, Mr. NASH having special charge of this branch of instruction here, as he has in thirty-two other Schools in the City, and the Principal herself being an accomplished musician.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of L. W. ARNAN, with five assistants, and an attendance of 206 pupils, was next called before the Examiners. The second class passed a very fair examination in most of their studies. Their reading was uniformly good.

The highest classes were tested in grammar, algebra and book-keeping, and were found more generally up to the standard grade of the course of studies than on their examination six months since.

The specimens of penmanship, drawing and needlework, were neat and tasteful. An exquisite basket of flowers, made by Miss ELIZABETH MARTINDALE, was much admired.

Mr. NASH is also employed here, and a piano has been hired by the boys and kept in use for three months past.

The first piano ever introduced into one of our Public Schools was by Miss S. S. CORNELL, in the Fall of 1849, when, at the suggestion of a gentleman interested in education, she placed her own piano in the Female Department of No. 20.

Since that time more than fifty have been introduced in the various schools of the City, all procured through the private efforts of the pupils and teachers, occasionally aided by school officers.

The school rooms are generally comfortable, and the play-grounds more capacious than in any other of the lower Ward houses that we have visited. The school officers of this Ward are:

Commissioners—Andrew P. Perry, Jonah W. Brown.

Inspectors—James W. Andrews, John H. Williams.

Trustees—Benjamin F. Weymouth, J. Clits Merrison, Jonas Bartlett, Samuel Auld, Thomas Byrne, John R. Pryor, John J. Hollister, Mathew Brennan.

There are two Evening Schools in the First Ward, with an average attendance of 400.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL, NO. 24—FRIDAY.

On Friday the Superintendents visited the large Twentieth Ward Primary, No. 56, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue.

This is an advanced Primary, with ample accommodations for 1,000 children. The attendance is over 500 at present, and in the Summer time it reaches 700 present. The edifice is new, and has spacious and well-arranged play grounds, 100 by 100 feet, with a large assembly-room and gallery on the first floor that will seat 800 pupils on an emergency. The second story is divided by a corridor, and has ranges of class-rooms on either side. There are twelve class-rooms in the building, which is one of the best, if not the best, of our new Primary School buildings. The architect was Mr. THOMAS R. JACKSON, who has planned no less than thirteen of our first-class school-houses, and altered five of the old ones during the last five years. No. 56 is under the care of Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, with ten assistants.

The classes were examined in their class-rooms in detail, and the majority of the pupils were found to be well advanced for such young children. Great irregularity in attention evidently prevails here, and the necessity of forgetting so much that they know, is, perhaps, the most serious drawbacks to the advancement of the little ones.

RECEPTIONS.

On Thursday the girls of Miss WHITINF's Grammar School, No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, Twenty-first Ward, had their second monthly reception, and a crowd of visitors.

Yesterday, Mr. MCNARRY's Boys' Grammar School, No. 11, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave their usual monthly levee and reception. The visitors were numerous and the exercises unusually interesting. The new military drill in use here has turned the awkward squad out of doors, and given a tone and style to the movements of the pupils that would do credit to the most thorough-bred gentlemen.

LONG ISLAND.

WAR IN BROOKLYN.

Raising of the Brig Wm. H. Spafford.

Mayor Hall vs. Coroner Hanford—Great Excitement.

This brig, as we have stated before, was secured by Coroner HANFORD on Monday last to the gas-house wharf, near the foot of Hudson-avenue. He did this as a wreck-master, which he claims to be by virtue of his office as Coroner. Having done this he called upon the owners or their representatives, and informed them who he was, what he had done, and that he wished to consult with them as to the best plan of saving the vessel and as much of the cargo as possible, telling them at the same time he would place the matter in their hands if they would give the bonds required by law. They refused to treat with him at all, denying his authority to act in the matter, and treated him in the most contemptuous manner, besides grossly insulting him. He left, after informing them where he could be found if they wished to see him, and proceeded at once to look about for the purpose of ascertaining the best terms at which he could get the vessel raised and the cargo discharged. Previous to this, however, he had placed men in charge of the wreck, and directed a proper person to save all the sails, rigging, &c., possible. He waited until Thursday before contracting for the raising of the vessel, for the purpose of securing the best terms, and also in the hope that the bonds would be given and the matter taken out of his hands. On Thursday he engaged Mr. GEORGE BRUSH to do the work, who commenced with two vessels and a gang of men yesterday (Friday) morning. About the same time, a man who represented himself to be the owner, but who in reality is, we understand, an agent of the underwriters, appeared on the ground, and said that he had engaged Captain BELL, whose vessel was then also at the dock, to do the work and forbid the Coroner from proceeding. Coroner HANFORD, in turn, forbid Captain BELL from touching anything. Notwithstanding these protests both parties commenced working. Captain BELL commenced raising the anchor of the brig and Mr. BRUSH attempted to drag the vessel into the dock, almost entirely, and the local officers are engaged in seeking a suitable site for tha erection of a first-class building, which is the only thing that will enable the Fourth Ward to assume its old rank in school matters. The attendance is now 500 less in all the departments than it was in 1850.

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KANSAS.

Arrival of Free People fleeing to Lawrence for Safety.—Excessive Cold—Defensive Preparations at Lawrence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

Matters have not changed materially for the last three days, nor is there any serious apprehension that they will for the next three. At Leavenworth the waters have settled clear again, so far as pertains to anything outward that the public can discern. Four or five more "fugitives" have arrived in town from that place during the last twenty-four hours, and Mr. MINARD, who attempted to return to his family on Wednesday, came back last night, having learned that scouting parties were on the alert for him, and that it was unsafe for him to be seen in that vicinity. He has decided, together with the others from that place, to take up his residence in Lawrence until Spring, for personal safety.

Another novel incident in our zig-zag history, to-day, is our Leavenworth neighbors now fleeing to Lawrence for safety, as the only place where protection can be found, while, during the whole time that town was so totally besieged, not half a dozen of the Leavenworth were in our ranks. They then told us that the fanatics over here had got up a hoax, and they might settle it as they could. But when the time comes that their city is threatened with destruction, they look about for projection, and finding themselves without arms, or any organized system of defence, they are driven to the aids of our same men they treated so coldly two months ago.

One man, who started on foot to come here last Monday, was badly frozen, and escaped narrowly with his life, by swinging his hat for aid, after being unable to walk—and the Samaritan who first came to his aide was our notorious Sheriff JONES, who was riding about one mile distant at the time. He found him shockingly frozen, and put him upon his own horse, and carried him about three miles to the house of an Indian, where he was well cared for—but it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to walk again, as I heard to-day that his feet are so badly swollen as to crack open. I will digress, by saying that I never saw so many people suffering with chilled feet and hands before in my life, as are now in Lawrence. Full one-half who walk the streets limp as they go, and are obliged to wear buffalo over-shoes, or something very loose upon their feet. I know of some women who are obliged to use crutches for the same reason. This is called the coldest Winter known here for twenty years. There is about six inches of snow now upon the ground, and the weather is by no means severe, to-day. Wednesday morning the thermometer was 12° below zero, but for the last two days it has stood above zero. The ground is frozen about 18 inches deep, and the river about the same. Several ice-houses have been well packed with ice since the cold weather began.

Cold weather is the only fortuitous event for us I have to mention. I believe it is that only that keeps the rebels from pouncing upon us. It would be impossible to conduct a campaign successfully while the cold is so severe. We know they have an underground organization that probably extends through all the Southern States, and that all who are connected with it are pledged to *fight in any case, right or wrong*, and never to return till the Free State party is extinct. They drill every day at Westport and all the prominent towns along the border, but they are totally silent upon the object of their movements when questioned by strangers. We learn, to-night, that everything is extremely quiet at Kansas and other places just now. It is the common subject of remark among our Pro-State friends there; they are puzzled to account for it. Men, who appear to be in authority, are seen riding from town to town, holding conference with prominent Pro-Slavery men, but not one word of their designs can be drawn from them. Letters from our friends, yesterday, from Leavenworth and Kansas, state that there is something threatening in the undercurrent, and their advice to us is to prepare for the worst. We are fast doing it. One week ago, one hundred well-armed men could have stormed our town, but our condition was not known in "Pukedom." We had no powder, shot or lead, and but few provisions; but yesterday one-half a ton of lead arrived, and nearly as much powder. Two other teams are on the way with the same "material aid." Provisions are also coming in, so that we shall soon be in a good condition again for defence. Last night about sixty men were detailed from the different companies, and a party put at each of our five fortifications. Cabins were hastily thrown up within the entrenchments, stoves prepared, and they are now boarding themselves in soldier-like order. The fort at the foot of Massachusetts-street is circular, about 100 feet in diameter, made of earth and timbers thrown up about seven feet high, with a walk about four feet wide upon the top. Upon this circle we have a soldier in full uniform, walking night and day, giving our town something of a military appearance. Generals ROBINSON and LANE are constantly in the Council Chamber with other subordinate officers. The whole movement of the enemy is so shrouded in mystery that we know not how to speak for the future. We can only provide for defence as well as is in our power; then, "trust in God and keep our powder dry." A campaign cannot be kept up now as easily as in December. Then, our harvest was just over, the weather was mild, and men could leave their families for a few days without their suffering. Now, provisions, money and wood are scarcer, and many who came before to our aid, could not be urged to do it again without paying them in advance, so that their families would not suffer in their absence. We have started men to-day to different parts of the Territory, to explore our dangers, and charge them to be ready at an hour's notice.

Many are of the opinion that we shall not be attacked till the new Legislature meets, or until we attempt to move the wheels of our State organization on the 4th of March. This may be true, and it may also be true, if large forces from the East, North and West do not reach us before that time, that the Legislature will immediately adjourn after organizing, until the 1st of May, when we shall be sure of a great accession to our military as well as our industrial strength. If they come upon us now, they come to murder us in cold blood, without the least possible excuse or justification, only to extend the bounds of the "peculiar institution." ATCHISON, in his letter of declination, wishes to cut aloof from the Federal Government, and point to a Southern Confederacy as his last chance in the game of politics. I dare not express my own apprehensions. Our cool, prudent, forbearing diplomacy saved the Union from a civil war last December, but I fear we shall not be so successful again. The beasts of Ephesus were not more ferocious and unfeeling in olden times than these prowling leagues of darkness, who threaten to devour us without mercy. *Who will come to the hunt?*

RANDOLPH.

Southern Emigration to Kansas.

The Alabama *Spirit of the South* publishes an address from Major J. BUFORD, urging upon Southern men the necessity of emigrating forthwith to Kansas. Major BUFORD proposes to start with a company—which he expects will number some four hundred men—as soon as the Winter months shall have passed away. He will take no females, or slaves, or minors under eighteen years of age, because "men are greatly needed in Kansas to preserve the public peace, and enforce the laws." His regiment will be divided into companies of forty or fifty men, under the usual military officers. Major BUFORD thinks that "without Kansas and Slavery, free-negroism will soon crush out cattle, cotton, colleges, property, and progress; drones will eat out the hive, railroads disappear, and wild beasts, briers, and brambles, overrun the land. Hence he urges instant emigration to save the territory from free-soilism, and says, what is abstractly true and will work both ways: "Kansas is the great outpost and standpoint in the contest; a people who will not defend their outposts have already succumbed to the Invader." Major BUFORD thus reasons to prove the justice of his cause, and induce Southern emigrants to flock to his standard:

And who is perilled the Union, but the impious intermeddlers, who fain would make us accountable to them, rather than God, for the trust which he has committed to our keeping? And is not Slavery a trust given us of Providence, for the benefit of both races? Can republican equality, as yet, be perpetuated without sugar, cotton and cheap clothing? Can civilization maintain its progress? And can these be supplied to the world without Slavery? Nay, Slavery is the only school in which the debased son of Ham, by attrition with a superior race, can be elevated. Slavery is not of chance, nor of man, but of God, and has not yet worked out its mission—and will not have done so till the two races are fit for self-government. Dare we, before God, cowardly sneak off, and, like unprofitable servants, basely surrender this guardianship, because vain, self-righteous intermeddlers have made it troublesome to maintain? What good, what valuable thing, was ever brought forth without labor and travail? and whatever preserved without toil and danger?

Are we prepared to become the serfs of foreign intermeddlers and masters? Are we prepared to sink to the level of the Ethiopian, and clasp him in the fond embrace of political and social equality and fraternity? For to this abolition, unstayed, must come. Fanaticism must defend its beneficiaries, first, by sending the federal army to protect them, and ultimately by giving them the right to bear arms, to vote, testify, make and administer laws—to eat out your substance, to pull you down to their level, to taint the blood of your posterity, and bring it to a degradation from which millions of ages cannot redeem it. This is a question of races. Am I mad for periling my estate in the attempt—call it hopeless attempt—to transmit conservative institutions to my children? But rather, are not you mad who eagerly gather wealth, not for your posterity, but that free negro drones may have hoarded it? Are not you mad who construct railroads, not for travel and commerce, but that the rank forests may choke them up—you who build cities and palaces, not for a high civilization, but that grass may grow in the streets, and foxes look out of the windows?

Let every one awake to the terrible issues now upon us. Let us cease fiddling and dancing while Rome is burning; let every one man the engines; let all contribute according to his means; let us awaken the prayers of the church, the enthusiasm of our beautiful daughters; let them hold fairs, and put in use their many pretty devices to raise material aid.

In relation to Major BUFORD's enterprise, the Westport *Border Times* says, that the "Northern Goths and Vandals in Kansas had better beware of the 'Idee of March,' as by that time thousands of Southerners will have made the Territory their home—hundreds of whom are staying in the border Counties of Missouri during the Winter."

From the Edgefield (S. C.) *Courier*, we also learn that, "at the urgent solicitations of many friends," Captain E. B. BELL will proceed to organize a Company of one hundred Carolinians, to proceed to Kansas about the last of March. To further this enterprise Captain BELL appeals to the people of South Carolina for material aid. PRESTON S. BROOKS, M. C. for South Carolina, in a letter to Captain BELL, promises $100 to each Company of one hundred men, who will go to Kansas under pledge to remain there two years.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning I observe an article from one of your reporters, describing a melancholy journey of his between New-York and Trenton. Unable to doubt the veracity of any gentleman upon the DAILY TIMES, permit me to question whether he was not predisposed on that occasion to take desponding and disagreeable views of things? In preparing to start may not his dinner have been bolted too rapidly, leading to indigestion and feverish petulance? Or perhaps the extremely undignified and useless business of pursuing vainly a meeting of homœopathic doctors may have set heavily on his soul, and led to an outpouring of ill-temper upon the least vulnerable object that came in his way? I am very certain, Mr. Editor, that either the train upon which he took passage, and found so unsatisfactory and dilatory, was a strange exception to the usual management of the road, or else causes, such as I have referred to, have perverted an otherwise sound judgment.

The fact is, the New-Jersey Railroad Company—which owns so much of the Philadelphia line as reaches from Jersey City to New-Brunswick—is inferior to no road in the country in the liberality and success of its management. Its track is laid with the heaviest rail, much of it entirely new, a second track having just been extended two-thirds of the entire length. Workmen are constantly busied in replacing bad rails, or settling such as become ill-balanced, and so render the track unsteady. The majority of its engines have been put upon the road within two years; they are of the most powerful description, and built in the best locomotive shop in the country. The Company's cars are two-thirds of them new, built by the best builders, at the highest price, and quite as wide as any heretofore used, save on the six-feet gauge. If any wider ones are in use anywhere, it must be on the New-York Central, who have just introduced a few, in the ardor of their competition with the Erie, exceeding the ordinary width. With such a road and such furniture, I can only think your traveler must have been peculiarly unfortunate to have hit upon a train so utterly wretched in all its appointments, and that he must have unusual breadth of beam to render his seat so feelingly narrow. Let me add, that so far from meriting the censure of the press, the Company deserves every good word and encouragement for its public-spirited outlays in building new bridges, laying new tracks, and especially for that stupendous improvement of building new piers, docks, ferry-houses, and, in fact, of constructing an entire new river front upon the Jersey City side, simply to facilitate the transfer of passengers from the boats to the cars. I need not remind you of a fact, which you have often noted with commendation, that out of fifteen millions of passengers carried on the New-Jersey road, in as many years, not one who has been in the cars has lost his life.

Are not the sies of the Camden and Amboy Company, who own the Road from New-Brunswick to Philadelphia, and whose rickety home-made cars alternate with those of the other Company in the transportation of through passengers, visited very often upon the Corporation you censure?

The writer is conscious of knowing no person in the direction, or who owns stock in the Company to which he pays this tribute. A slight intercourse years ago with the Vice-President and Manager of the Corporation, to whose plans and energy the travelers upon the road are indebted for the ameliorations referred to, rendered a continuation of the acquaintance most undesirable; so brusque and unpleasant was the style of manners characteristic of that individual. I only write as a friend of justice, as a traveler, and as a

JERSEYMAN.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8, 1856.

Thomas Jefferson on the Transit of Slave Property.

The following letter was written by THOMAS JEFFERSON in reference to the Missouri question and the transit of Slave property from Slave to Free States. It is published in a work entitled "Sketches of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by B. L. RAYNER:"

"I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to a shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated: and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practicable way. The cessation of that kind of property (for so it is misnamed) is a bitter pill, which would not cost me a second thought, if, in lieu of it, a moral emancipation and expatriation could be effected; and gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and can neither hold him nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale and self-preservation in the other. Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of Slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier and proportionably facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence too, from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them, and given to the General Government. Could Congress, for example, say that the non-free men of Connecticut shall be free men, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?

I regret that I am now to die in the belief, that the useless sacrifice of themselves, by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be affected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself, as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect."

Inaugural Address of the Governor of Louisiana.

On the 28th of January Governor WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at the State House. The oath of office was administered by Ex-Governor HEBERT, after which Governor WICKLIFFE delivered his Inaugural. After some preliminary remarks he address thus alludes to the subject of

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

I am compelled to say that the steady encroachments made by Congress on the reserved rights of the States, has not only sanctioned but encouraged that if not checked will undoubtedly result in a dissolution of the Union.

I do not wish to speak lightly of the Union. Next to the liberty of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States, I regard it as the "primary object of patriotic desire." It should be dear to us as a sentiment, and dearer to us for its real value. But it cannot have escaped observation that the hold which this Union once had upon the affections of the South has been materially weakened, and that its dissolution is now frequently spoken of, if not with absolute levity, yet with pastive indifference, and occasionally as desirable.

Some thirty years ago, when a distinguished citizen of the United States said it was time to calculate the value of the Union, a general burst of indignation throughout the country was the patriotic response. Now, good men and wise men do calculate the value of the Union, and the public heart does not seem to be aggrieved by the comparatively low estimate that is sometimes placed upon it. Misgovernment has produced this lamentable change.

It should always be remembered that every interpretation of the Constitution not sanctioned by its letter and spirit, forms the basis for future unwarrantable construction; and so we shall go on until in the end the States become mere dependencies, and life, liberty and property shall lie at the mercy of naked majorities of Congress. Such has been, and such is the tendency of Federal legislation; nor is this all. Disregarding the rights of the States, Congress seems to have looked mainly to the interest of a section of the country, until that favored section has begun to consider the Constitution, not only as made for its advantage alone, but actually as a means of aggression upon the rights, the interests and the honor of the Slave States; so at this time a party has been formed and is in a relative ascendancy in the lower branch of Congress, with no other bond of union than a settled purpose to make war on the institutions of the South. Not that these institutions are hurtful to the North, but because they are in conflict with one of the forms of fanaticism which the misguided people of the North have adopted through the designs of artful men, covetous only of their own political advancement.

Unless the progress of this insanity is checked, the Union will soon be a matter of history. Unity of action on the part of the South, a determination, calmly made and fearlessly executed, to permit no further encroachments, can alone perpetuate the Union of these States; and that Union is not worth preservation, if we of the South are to be incessantly engaged in and out of Congress defending ourselves from the attacks of those who use the Union as a means of assault upon us.

It has, therefore, become the painful duty of every Slave State distinctly to declare that no further aggression will be permitted, and to invite the cooperation of every State in vindicating to the last extreme the rights secured by the Constitution, and which are immeasurably of more value than the Constitution itself.

The South is satisfied with the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and it is to be hoped they will be adopted by the returning good sense of our Northern brethren. To use the language of Mr. CALHOUN, the great statesman whose sagacity seldom deceived and whose wisdom so rarely erred, they are the principles of "Justice, the Constitution and self-government," the principles "only on which the question of Southern rights can be settled. It can be settled on that ground simply by non-action, by leaving the territories free and open to the emigration of all the world, and when they become States to adopt whatever constitution they please with the single restriction to be republican."

The party cry that no more Slave States are to be admitted into the Union, is not only an insult to the Slave States—not only a direct violation of the Constitution, but if acted upon by Congress, will be fatal to the South.

I hold it to be certain, that if the time shall ever come when the South shall be in a clear minority in the Senate, as it is in the House and Electoral College, that the aggressive spirit of the North will direct the legislation of Congress so that the South will be obliged to abandon the Union. We must always be in a minority in the House of Representatives and Electoral College, and to guard against the wrongs that majorities are prone to inflict, the South must not be in a minority in the Senate.

It is worse than useless to disguise from ourselves the tendency of events. Heretofore, the safety of the South has been in party: now its only hope of safety is in party; let us aim at a higher security, and that, without a change in the Constitution, can be found only in at least an equilibrium in the Senate. The North struggles to destroy the equilibrium, that she may have a like ascendency in every branch Government; we must have power somewhere to protect ourselves. The North demands superiority, not for its protection, but for our Union. Whenever, therefore, it shall be made to appear that we are not to be permitted to guard ourselves from wrong—whenever it shall be made to appear that no more Slave States are to be admitted into the Union, the time for a separation will have arrived. Postpone it, and it may be impossible; ourselves and our children may become the meanest of vassals, under the form of constitutional law, and we shall have forfeited deservedly our heritage of freedom and the memory of our ancestors be but the brand of our own shame.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Governor refers in strong language to the purity of the ballot-box, to the alleged outrages in New-Orleans. He alludes to the necessity of a sound and permanent charter for that city, and in this connection says: "It is impossible for New-Orleans properly to govern herself, if, with each successive year, her charter is materially changed; her charter should be made without regard to party exigencies, and adhered to without regard to party results.

New-Orleans exercises a large control in the legislation of the State, and a very large influence in general elections; hence, every restriction should be placed upon her, to prevent her corporate power from being abused, to promote party purposes.

It is much to be feared that those who have had, from time to time, the control of the city government, used it to perpetuate their own power; and a vacillating policy in the legislation is the natural and necessary result.

Political ascendency, attained through the unjust or unfair use of municipal power, irritates antagonistic political parties; and the defeated combination in a temporary majority, in the Assembly, modifies the charter to promote its own future success.

Let us strive for better things hereafter, profiting by the past, and trusting that the late disgraceful scenes in New-Orleans will be a warning that will be heeded by all good citizens, give to the city a just charter, and leave the future in her own hands."

The Governor favors internal improvements and railroads. He is decidedly opposed to the existing unjust system of legislation in regard to community, forced heirship and tacit mortgages.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Governor condemns the principles and objects of the Know-Nothing Party in the following language:

"It has never been denied, so far as I am aware, that one of the objects of that organization was to prevent a naturalized citizen from holding public office, which the law opened to him as well as the native citizen. To defeat legal rights by indirection, is more reprehensible than to do so directly, for while neither can be justified, the one, at all events, has the merit, poor though it be, of boldness, while the other clearly involves the violation of a moral precept.

The same objections equally apply to the attempt to make religion a test for office, when such a test is at war with the plain letter of the Constitution. It is in vain to deny that such a test was made by the party just defeated, if not throughout the State, yet certainly in some parts of it, and it is not a little remarkable that those who even repudiated the anti-Catholic test did cooperate, and are now affiliating with the very persons who most earnestly insisted upon it. The rebuke which this party has received in this State may teach useful counsels for the future.

Standing once more on that temple of liberty, reared by the wisdom of our ancestors, let us cling with equal fervency to every portion of the grand fabric. Differing as we must upon questions of administration, let us preserve in its purity the spirit of our great confederation; above all, let us drive from our political altars, when men of all races and all creeds are permitted to worship freedom, the pretended saints who think that equality is only for their race and creed, as if all are not alike, children of the same Godhead, and heirs or legatees of the same liberty."

The Southern Press on the Election of N. P. Banks.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The election of Mr. BANKS as Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a plurality of three votes, inaugurates a new era in the interior policy of this country. It now depends upon this gentleman to show whether he is disposed to bring about that contingency in which he would be willing, to use his own phraseology, "to let the Union slide," or whether he will administer the authority with which he is invested, in such a manner as will promote the general welfare. If, as some of his friends have repeatedly declared, he is a Constitutionalist, and will conform his acts to the spirit of that document, we shall have no reason to regret his elevation. If, on the other hand, as Northern and Eastern journals proclaim, and as the principles avowed by a large proportion of His supporters, would seem to indicate, he regards himself as the representative of the Republican Party, and will use the means at his command to promote a sectional course of policy, the estrangement already commenced between the North and the South is likely to end in an open rupture before the close of the present session.

We, however, are disposed to regard the success of Mr. BANKS less as a Free-Soil triumph than as an emphatic rebuke of the course pursued by the existing Administration, and we still entertain a well-grounded hope that, in the selection of the Committees, Mr. BANKS will rise above all party considerations, and consult only the true conservative interests of the Republic.

It must be confessed that, through recent events, the position he holds has become one of singular importence, and requires on his part the exercise of more than ordinary prudence and discrimination. If he proves equal to the occasion, and disregarding the clamor of extremists on both sides, so wields his power as to reduce the present discordant elements to something which even approximates to harmonious action, we shall rejoice that at length the issue has been made. But if the part which Mr. BANKS has been called upon to play in this great national drama is one which is calculated to test his patriotism to the utmost, it is also one through which he may acquire a greater prominence, and a more enduring reputation than any other public functionary within the limits of the Union.

He has, therefore, the grandest of all earthly motives to stimulate him to do right. As Speaker of the House he is in the line of succession to the Presidency; and of whatever complexion his previous party intelligence may have been, it becomes his duty to divest himself of his local prejudices, and administer the authority intrusted to him with an even hand.

From several test votes it is evident that though it is barely possible to bring about the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the opinion is still more decided in opposition to the renewal of sectional disputes concerning Slavery, but is stronger by far entertaining the belief that these disputes have been aggravated by the removal of the Missouri Compromise. With this conservative feeling predominating in the House, we cannot regard the election of Mr. BANKS with much apprehension. If the restoration of the Missouri Compromise could be brought about, and distinctly recognized as a satisfactory adjustment of the quarrel, the sentiment throughout the Union would be strongly in its favor; but if the repudiation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is to include likewise the repudiation of the Missouri restriction, the people will sustain the former as the lesser evil of the two.

The Slavery question must be met and set at rest forever, if that be possible. This can never be accomplished by extreme measures, but a middle course would undoubtedly meet with very general acceptance. The South might possibly be willing to accept the restoration of the Missouri Compromise *as a finality*; but beyond this we are perfectly satisfied she will never recede a single step.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 5.

We briefly announced, yesterday, that NATHANIEL P. BANKS had been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of him it is sufficient to say, that throughout his political course he has shown himself utterly unscrupulous, selfish, and unprincipled; true to none, false to all, a politician by trade, and a fanatic by calculation; and therefore, in the blending of these varied virtues, the most suitable instrument that could be selected to carry on the work of abolition in Congress. For never will conscience, or justice, or the Constitution, obtrude their voice in the execution of his appointed task. The creature of a party, and the tool of fanaticism, who cannot foretell his course?

But the reflections which naturally follow so important an event may well make us pause. After two months of manœuvring, opposition and disorganization, with the most unequivocal and emphatic declaration of its purposes cast in the teeth of the South, spurning its compromises, defying all parties, unshaken by the prospect of anarchy and disunion—Abolition has triumphed—triumphed over the Constitution and the South, and elevated its sworn champion to that office which is second only to the President in its influence upon the legislation of the country.

And how was this result obtained? The supporters of BANKS never had a majority of the House; and from the first they advocated the plurality rule, knowing that its adoption would throw the game into their own hands. They announced in the beginning that unless that rule was adopted, no election should ever take place, be the consequences what they might. Right faithfully have they kept their word. In every ballot—from the first, which recorded their determination, to the last, in which they had forced the House to the plurality rule, and secured the victory—they kept the House at bay.

Regarded as an instance of party spirit and organization, it has no parallel in our history. Abolition has not only elected its candidate, but elected him in the mode first proposed by it; and what is more remarkable, by the same vote which it gave two months ago. It has demonstrated, in the defeat of the democracy and the South, the power of union. Will she ever learn it in her own great cause?

But rising far above these considerations of party discipline, are the issues involved in the election of BANKS. There was neither quibbling nor shuffling in the contest, so far as the victorious party are concerned. While RICHARDSON, and PENNINGTON, and FULLER, wore refining upon points of constitutional construction—explaining here and qualifying there—BANKS and the Free Soilers announced their creed of Southern extermination in the simplest form. "No more Slave States!" was the banner-cry which rang loudly through this strife, until drowned in the shouts of victory.

Upon this simple issue, they not only risked success, but the Union—resolved that it should perish before they would yield. They presented this choice to the South—to Southern men representing the South—and they, after two months' deliberation, have preferred submission to abolition than resistance. They have preserved the Union upon the terms of Abolition, and made the Constitution and Southern rights to bow before its power.

We ask Southern Representatives to point us to the fruit of all their labors. What have they done to vindicate our rights—what to preserve a constitutional Union? Nay, what have they done to preserve even the Democratic Party from another and final overthrow by Abolition? In now yielding to Free-Soil dictation, for the sake of the Union, have they not planted the seeds of its speedy dissolution, by revolution—perhaps in blood? Have they not verified the boast of BANKS himself: "The South never yet have pressed against the united sentiment of the North?"

We cannot contemplate these facts without pain and mortification. When, two weeks ago, a gentleman from Virginia proposed that the members should go home, we declared our conviction in its favor. We saw, then, no hope of any result favorable to the rights of the South. The proposition was rejected—it contained no clause as to per diem and mileage.

Southern members remained at Washington—continued to speak and vote upon the question of our humiliation, until, on Saturday last, the contest closed, and a free soiler, an abolitionist, an amalgamationist, bore them down. Where, we repeat, is there room in Washington for a Southern patriot?

From the Louisville Journal.

After having been in session nine weeks, the House of Representatives has elected Mr. BANKS of Massachusetts to the Speakership by a plurality vote. Mr. BANKS had a majority of only three over Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina, a Democrat, but not one of the caucus Democrats who insulted the American party by their resolutions at the beginning of the session. Indeed, Mr. AIKEN was accused of having made proposals to the American Party, but the accusation was undoubtedly false. We should much have preferred his election to that of Mr. BANKS, but we have no apprehension that the latter will be able to do much harm, whatever his action may be. All the important business of the House of Representatives will be under the control of the House itself. The country should probably rejoice that the long contest has terminated, even though it has not terminated as the best friends of the country hoped.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Council of the American Party held a session on Wednesday afternoon, in the Lecture Room of the Music Hall, in Boston. About three hundred delegates were present. Hon. H. W. BENCHLEY presided. The principal business before the Council was the election of delegates to the National Council, and two delegates at large to the National Convention. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention: A. A. RICHMOND, of North Adams, and E. C. BAKER, of Medford. Substitutes—J. B. THAXTER, of Hingham, and TIMOTHY DAVIS, Member of Congress. After a long discussion, the Council voted unanimously to send delegates to the National Council, which is to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th inst., and the delegates to the National Convention were chosen to represent the State in the Council. It was understood that both delegates and substitutes would go to Philadelphia, and that the substitutes would attend the Council, and the delegates would attend the Convention. The district delegates, it will be remembered, were chosen last week. The Council reaffirmed the Springfield Platform, and speeches were made by Governor GARDNER, and Messrs. ELA, RICHMOND and others.

A Company has been organized in New-Orleans to build a ship canal from the Mississippi River at that city to Lake Borgne, by which vessels from the Gulf of Mexico may be enabled to reach the harbor without having to be piloted and towed all the way from the Delta. It is confidently expected that the whole sum required to construct the work can be speedily raised.

Report of the Director of the United States Mint.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the Mint of the United States and its branches, including the Assay Office, for the year 1855.

The deposits received and coinage executed at the principal Mint, during the year, were as follows: Gold deposits, $10,564,108 84; gold coin struck, $10,594,454; fine gold bars, $16,288 14. Silver deposits, including silver separated from California gold, and silver purchased pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1853, $2,880 506 75; silver coinage, $1,418.170; copper coinage, $16,000 79 Total deposite of gold and silver, $13,214,660 59. Total coinage, $12,045,653 93. The coinage was comprised in 10,885,619 pieces.

The operations of the Mint, except the receiving of deposits, and melting, essaying and paying the same, were suspended on the 19th of July last, at which time the repairs to the Mint building, authorized by an appropriation made by the last Congress, were commenced. The construction of these repairs was intrusted to officers designated by the Treasury Department and they are being completed in the most thorough and substantial manner, so as to render the Mint edifice, in all its departments, entirely fire-proof. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity thus offered to introduce useful changes and improvements in the rooms appropriated to the different branches of business, whereby the efficiency of the Mint, and the security of the treasure therein, will be greatly advanced and promoted. During the suspension of coinage deposits were received and paid as heretofore, so that no inconvenience to depositors has resulted therefrom.

But the accumulation of the bullion, and the necessity of supplying coin, especially to the Treasury of the United States, have made it necessary to resume the coinage operations, notwithstanding the work upon the repairs is in an unfinished state. The preparations of standard ingots for coinage was commenced on the 4th of the present month, and the delivery of coins to the Treasury was resumed on the 19th ult. The Mint is now in active and efficient operation, although considerable inconvenience is experienced in consequence of the repairs not being fully completed. The suspension of coinage for a period of six months will sufficiently account for the diminished operations of the principal Mint during the past year.

The deposite received at the branch Mint at New-Orleans amounted to $2,852,510 69, of which the sum of $431,156 83 was in gold, and $2,420,963 86 in silver. The coinage was $450,500 in gold, and $1,918,000 in silver. Total coinage, $2,368,500; the number of pieces struck was 5,556,100.

The branch Mint at San Francisco received of gold deposit the sum of $20,876,310 08; of silver, the sum of $259,787 47. The coinage operations were as follows: Gold coin. $17,598,300; fine gold bars, $88,732 50; unparted or unrefined gold bars, $3,270,594 93; silver coinage, $164,076. Total coinage operations, $21,121,752 43—comprised in 1,471,272 pieces.

The deposits received at the branch Mint at Dahlonega were in gold, $116,662 07: the coinage, (gold,) $116,778 50; the number of pieces struck was 25,366.

At the branch mint at Charlotte, the sum of $216,988 86 was deposited for coinage. The coinage, comprised in 53,268 pieces, amounted to $217,935 50. The operations of this branch, as well as that established at Dahlonega, are confined to gold.

The Assay Office, at New-York, received during the year the sum of $26,687,701 24, in gold bullion, and the further sum of $350,150 08 in silver; of this amount, the sums of $195,241 44 was parted from gold, and $2,061 57 was derived from the Lake Superior mines. The number of fine gold bars stamped at this office was 6,182, of the aggregate value of $20,441,813 63. For the bullion deposited during the year, payment has been made in fine gold bars, to the amount of $17,246,247 74; and in coins to the amount of $9,791,603 58.

The entire amounts received at the Mint and its branches, including the Assay Office, during the year, were as follows: Gold, $58,862,922 92; Silver, $5,711,448 16. Total $64,574,371 08.

The coinage operations for the same period were as follows: Gold coins, $23,977,968; fine gold bars, $20,546,894 27; unparted bars, $3,270,594 93; Silver coins, $3,501,245; Copper coins, $16,000 79. Total coinage, $56,312,732 99, comprised in 16,997,807 pieces.

It is proper to remark that the aggregate of the deposits above presented, embraces a considerable amount of re-deposits, as for example, unparted or unrefined bars, made at San Francisco, are sometimes re-deposited at the other minting establishments, and a portion of the fine bars formed at the Assay Office, are transferred to the mint for coinage. Deducting these re-deposits, the actual amount of the precious metals brought into the mint and its branches during the year, was $55,151,902 37.

The amount of gold of domestic productions deposited in 1855 was $49,851,789 11, viz.: from the Pacific side of the Union, including a deposit of $900 from New-Mexico, $48,989,439 54; and from the Atlantic States, $862,349 57.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, authorizing a reduction of the weight of the silver coinage, there have been issued the following amounts, viz.: In 1853, $8,654,161; in 1854, $8,619,270; in 1855, $3,501,245; making a total of $20,774,676.

As few, if any, of these coins have been exported, and but a small amount used in the arts, it will be seen that a larger addition has been made to the silver coinage in circulation. The issuing of a few millions more of silver coin may be all that may be required in view of the exclusion of the circulation of silver, and the small denominations of the gold coinage, in many of the States of the Union, by the use of bank notes of a low denomination.

We shall never, it is believed, fully realize the benefits of a sound specie circulation, until all bank notes—at least below the denomination of twenty dollars—shall be excluded from circulation. And it seems worthy of the consideration of Congress—as suggested in the Mint report for 1853—whether some provision is not practicable, either by taxation or other efficient means, to remedy the evil in question.

It may be interesting to present, in one view, the entire coinage operations at all the Mints and the Assay Office, since their organization. They are as follows:

Mint of the U. S. Philadelphia..1792	$377,383,808 87
Branch Mint at New-Orleans....1838	57,386,665 60
Branch Mint at Dahlonega.....1838	5,690,266 00
Branch Mint at Charlotte.....1838	4,222,638 50
Branch Mint at San Francisco..1854	50,853,326 64
Assay Office at New-York.....	23,329,872 81
Total.....	$498,866,565 82

The chief part of this large amount has been received since December, 1848, and is the production of the mines of California, viz.: $13,224,562 77. In a former report some reasons were suggested tending to show that the large amount of gold from California, and that produced from Australia, need excite no apprehensions in regard to any material disturbance in the value of the precious metals; yet it cannot but be apparent that this increase renders it highly important that States and Nations should extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in place of it.

There is one point connected with this subject and the general management of the national coinage, which, although left by law to the discretion of the Director of the Mint, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet it is of so much importance to the community generally, that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The 30th section of the general Mint Law—Act of Jan. 18, 1837—provides that "in the denominations of coin delivered, the Treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the Director."

In view of the fact that the depositors are always paid before the bullion is operated upon, from a stock of coin previously made ready, it is evident that, in the preparation of such a supply of coin, the Director is to use his discretion in regard to the denominations, before conferring with depositors; and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins, every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which is to be presumed is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults.

Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a National Mint is to enhserve the interests of the people at large, preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors is not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amount call for a coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count; and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at those institutions would doubtless ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited—as, for example, in the State of California—because in such case the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issue of gold in stamped bars, there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demand for shipment to Europe, as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the Mint.

There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expenses of making small gold coin, to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our Mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home consumption, is converted into coin. If we look at the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe, we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half eagle in value.

Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers, about eight dollars of our money, coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the American doubloons, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the princip

NEW-YORK CITY.

Figures That Will Astonish the Doctors.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Monday's TIMES I find the following:

"By the late act of Congress, Surgeons in the army have the rank of Majors, and Assistant Surgeons the rank of Captains. That is right. But how is the pay? Accordingly!"

No, Sir, it is not. I quote from the Army Register. Judge for yourself:

Surgeon, (Major,) $165 per month.
Assistant Surgeon, (Captain,) $122 50 per month.
Staff: Major, $181 per month.
Captain, $96 50 per month.
Line: Major, $165 per month.
Captain, $75 54 per month.

These facts and figures are in answer to your query, and at your disposal. The fact is, Mr. Editor, the pay of the Medical Department is the best in the Army. You see how the Line suffers in comparison with it. Why the disproportion should exist I know not.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

St. Stork's Church and the Tract Society.

For several years, up to January, 1855, the Church of the Pilgrims took one contribution every year for the City Tract Society, which is an auxiliary to the American Tract Society, and an another, additional to this, in another month, for the American Tract Society. The contribution to the City Tract Society has averaged at least $600 annually. The additional contribution, for the American Society, has averaged about $250. In January, 1855, the contribution for the American Society was left off, and one for the Congregational Union Fund put in its place. In January, 1856, the effort was made to restore the American Tract Society to its old place on the calendar of beneficiaries. Hence the result which we have already published. This is substantially the *Independent's* exposition.

Hoops.

A week or two before last New-Year's, after a brisk circulation of invitation cards—some eight hundred of which were distributed—the Church of —— was crowded to attend the marriage of Miss ——, aged 20, to Mr. ——, aged 23. The young lady was a daughter of a man of large reputed wealth in the west end of the City, and the wedding was celebrated with all the pomp and ceremony usual on such occasions and considerable more.

On New-Year's Day the young wife was arrayed in her wedding robes and received an immense company of her old beaux, who admired her beauty, thought that she went to the full length of the fashion in her "Eugenia hoop," thought the husband a happy fellow, had a fine time generally and went home.

Two weeks later, and the hoop is no longer needed. A bouncing infant no longer seeks for concealment, and the young mother will probably abjure hoops for the future, and as a future grandmother may look upon them as immoral and to be discountenanced.

No Crime—A Newsboy Arrested.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Passing up Broadway the other day I purchased the *Evening Express*, having heard the arrival of the Pacific announced in vociferous tones, by the newsboys, who congregate in the vicinity of Broadway and Wall-streets. On ascertaining that my "confidence" was "misplaced," I had the boy arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who inquired into the nature of my charge. I gave that of "receiving money under false pretences." This being denied by His Honor, I suggested the "Peter Funk" law, which was also overruled, and the boy discharged. I inquire, whether or no, there is a law to punish such urchins, or is there no justice in these appointed to administer our laws?

W. A. T.

Obsequies of Councilman Dixon.

We have already chronicled the demise of Councilman ROBERT S. DIXON, and the circumstances under which that event took place. It would seem that his death was purely accidental, from injuries received while proceeding to a fire.

About 11 o'clock, there were indications of an unusual stir about the City Hall. Probably a thousand persons had assembled; the steps were crowded. The Board of Councilmen's room was draped in mourning; the flags were at half mast. In the Governor's room the coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed for the inspection of the curious, and a sufficient number of policemen were detailed to enforce the necessary order. On the lid was the fire-cap worn by the deceased on the night of the accidental injury that terminated in his death. There were also displayed a fire-trumpet and the American ensign. The body was dressed in the regalia of the Order of United Americans. Many ladies came to present their sad tribute, and the Board of Councilmen, as well as several Heads of Departments, were assembled, each wearing mourning gloves and a scarf upon the left arm. Rev. S. L. FINNEY conducted the preliminary funeral services in the Governor's Room, in presence of the Mayor and assembled officials. Confidently the Reverend gentleman uttered his conviction as to the final blessedness of the deceased, who, he said, had on his death-bed desired one of his old associates to be less attentive to the things of time and sense, and more solicitous respecting his own final safety.

The coffin being closed, the remains were carried to the hearse, and the procession was thus formed:

Order of United Americans.
New-York Fire Department.
The Hearse supported on either side by members of the Hook and Ladder Company.
His Honor the Mayor followed by several members of the Common Council and Heads of Departments in their carriages.

Paralytic Preaching.

Rev. SYDNEY SMITH asked of the dead preaching of his day:

"Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? No man expresses warm and animated feelings anywhere else, with his mouth alone, but with his whole body; he articulates with every limb, and talks from head to foot with a thousand voices. Why this holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? Is it a rule of oratory to balance the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and driest manner? Is sin to be taken from men, as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber?"

Dr. Bush.

One of the Swedenborgian organs says of Prof. BUSH, who is generally reckoned one of the most prominent of the sect: "Having followed the successive articles of Professor B., on this subject, as they have appeared in the *Repository*, we have never been able to discover the congruity of his teachings with those of SWEDENBORG, nor the logical connection between his cited principles and argumentative results. The Professor fully recognizes the preaching, teaching, and instructing use in the Church, and freely acknowledges the great importance of having it well done, but is strongly opposed to having any distinct class of persons prepared and set apart to perform this duty. He would have the public worship of societies carried on in a more social manner than now, and any one upon the spirit moved, rise up and speak to the brethren."

Father Mathew.

In the *Wesleyan Missionary* noticee it is stated that the once famous Father MATHEW, of Ireland, is now a priest at Rewa, one of the Feejee Islands.

Negro Minstrelsy Illegal—Interesting Decision.

We recently met with a decision of the Supreme Court rendered at the Cortland General Term, Sept. 14, 1852, and reported in 18 Barbour, which it strikes us will be of interest to some of our New-York Minstrel managers. The Court affirmed the decision of the County Court, which in its turn had affirmed the decision of the Justice of the Peace, inflicting a fine of $25 upon one SHARP, who with his troupe had given a performance of what is generally termed "Negro Minstrelsy" in the Court-House at Delhi. In the language of the Court, "They appeared dressed and disguised as negroes, and one of them as a woman dressed in Bloomer costume. They sang negro songs, performed dances in grotesque manner, gave mock psychological lectures, and mesmerized each other, and performed feats with chairs on their heads." The Court was of the opinion that such performances came under the head of mountebankry, and thus rendered the perpetrators liable to the fine of $25 inflicted by the first section of the law for the "Prevention and punishment of Immorality and Disorderly Practices," 2 Revised Statutes, 4th edition, p. 76. The fines thus obtained accrue for the benefit of the poor. Here is a chance for the Governors of the Almshouse to raise a small sum for the relief of their poor.

☞ The Cork *Examiner* announces that it is the intention of a Company, of high mercantile position, to establish a line of steam vessels, which will ply regularly between that port and New-York. It is not in a position, at present, to say more than that such a project is in course of arrangement; but it has been informed, on the authority of an eminent commercial firm, that the results of the present negotiation may be looked for, before many weeks have elapsed, in the establishment of a regular and direct line of communication by steam vessels between that port and New-York.

Light Wanted.

The street lamps in Fulton-street, below Cliff, have not been lighted the past fortnight; or, if they have been lighted, they have gone immediately out again, and left that part of the City in utter darkness. The darkness would not, in itself, be so objectionable, for there is nothing that is particularly worth looking at down there, and, in ordinary weather, pedestrians might feel their way along; but, as there are hillocks of ice on the sidewalks, and sloughs of snow and slush in the street, it is with the utmost difficulty that foot passengers can contrive to get along without breaking their heads or stumbling into the wet. We would suggest to the Police-officer on that beat the propriety of endeavoring to learn why the gas is not lighted, and of hinting to the occupants of the stores the necessity of their sidewalks being cleared off. Captain LEONARD should intimate something of the kind to his Lieutenants.

☞ The January number of *Hay's Journal of Medical Sciences* has a detailed report of a recent successful case of ovariotomy, by Professor E. R. PEASLEE, of the New-York Medical College.

The Board of Councilmen.

The Chamber of the Board of Councilmen was draped in mourning last evening, in consequence of the death of Councilman DIXON, of the Twenty-fourth District. At the meeting of the Board there was a large number of members present.

THE DEFENCES OF OUR HARBOR AND CITY.

A resolution was introduced, recommending the appointment of a Committee in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen, to confer with Congress, in conformity to the expressions of the Mayor, in his present Message, on the subject of our City and Harbor defences.

After some objections the resolution was withdrawn.

SMOKING MEMBERS.

A resolution was offered, condemning the practice of smoking in the Council Chamber during business hours, and directing the Sergeant-at-arms to request persons found smoking to desist or leave the room. Five members objected, and the resolution went over under the rule.

OPENING ALBANY-STREET.

A remonstrance was received from "Trinity Church," and referred to the Committee on Streets, against the application of James Boorman and others for a repeal of the ordinance restraining the Corporation Counsel from proceeding in the matter of opening Albany-street through Trinity churchyard.

NEW LAND—VETO.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a suitable memorial, and the appointment of a special Committee to present the same to the Legislature of this State, asking for a grant of all the new made ground west of West-street, and between piers Nos. 20 and 28. The Mayor returned a resolution to the same effect, with his veto, on the ground that it is not proper for the City to pay for lobbying measures through the Legislature.

THE NEW CHARTER—COUNCILMEN INDIGNANT.

The following was presented and adopted:

Whereas, A committee was duly appointed in this Board to confer with a committee of the Board of Aldermen, to draft a suitable charter for the City of New-York: and

Whereas, A number of members of the Board of Aldermen have privately, and without the knowledge of this Board or its committee, prepared a charter for this City, and have been to Albany for the purpose of privately urging the passage of the same: and

Whereas, The said charter submitted by them contemplates the abolition of this Board, and many other important changes; and as this Board believes in *public* and open action in *legislating* for the people of this great metropolis. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board do not think that due courtesy has been shown them, and further, they do not approve of the charter submitted at Albany by the committee of the Board of Aldermen.

CLEANING STREETS.

The message of the Mayor on the subject of street-cleaning, which we publish elsewhere, was received and referred to the Committee on Streets, with a request that they report on Monday next.

After passing upon several other matters of no general importance, the Board adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Friday was not a busy day at the Police Courts. The business before them was small and comparatively unimportant.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

At the Essex-Market Court, three men named Christian Naver, Nicholas Morton and George Miller, were brought up before Justice Woon charged with assaulting and robbing Benjamin Jones, of No. 199 Twentieth-street. From the affidavit made, it seems that Miller, one of the accused, had been employed by the prosecutor to drive an ash-cart, and went with the other accused to his house to collect the amount due him. While there a quarrel ensued and Mr. Jones was attacked and beaten by the prisoners, and during the affray lost his wallet containing $110. The wallet was subsequently found in the possession of Miller, who admitted to the officer that he had taken it, but thought he had done no great wrong, inasmuch as Jones refused to pay him his due. The prisoners were committed for examination.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

A trunk containing a valuable amount of wearing apparel, and which was stolen some time since from one of the Philadelphia trains, was yesterday found in the house of Michael Conner, No. 36 Baxter-street, by Officer Martin, of the Sixth Ward Police, who placed it in charge of the Property Clerk of the Lower District Police Court. The trunk was found to contain nearly a dozen elegant silk dresses, a merino long shawl, a crape shawl, a quantity of female underclothing, girls' silk and other dresses, worked lace collars, parasol, fan, prayer-book, &c. Also, a dozen lace handkerchiefs with the name, "Martha D. W. Hazard" marked on some of them, and a pin-cushion, with a label attached, on which was written, "Hazard, U. S. N." The trunk, it seems, was taken to Connor's house, by the thief, who then broke it open and took away some of its contents. Subsequently, he asked for an advance on the balance, but was frightened of by being told that the house was watched. Mrs. Connor was taken in custody, charged with receiving stolen goods, and a warrant was also issued for her husband.

EMBRACING AN OPPORTUNITY.

Catharine Driscoll, residing at No. 36 Cherry-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $100, from keeper of a liquor store in the same street. From the statements made for the prosecution it appears that Catharine went to Gilroy's store to purchase a pint of brandy, and while it was being measured out to her she put her arms around Gilroy most affectionately and embraced the opportunity of relieving him of his watch. She then left rather hastily, leaving behind her measure of brandy. Gilroy missing his property soon after caused Catharine to be arrested, but the watch was not recovered. The accused denied her guilt and was committed to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

A Greek named George Alhan, was yesterday held to bail at the Lower District Police Court, charged with willful and corrupt perjury, in having on the 1st inst., sworn falsely in a suit for the recovery of $160, brought against him in the Marine Court, by Joseph Veppo of No. 18 Hamilton-street.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Harriet Forrester was held to bail at the Lower Police Court, to answer a charge of keeping a resort for prostitutes and thieves, at No. 16 Hudson-street. The accused formerly kept a notorious den at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, which was finally broken up by the police. The complaint in the present case was made by Miss Ferguson, of No. 64 Hudson-street.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Bordeaux, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 9 Worth-street, was held for trial on a charge of violently assaulting with a smoothing-iron a man named John Dawson.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

A laborer, named Thos. Carrigan, was arrested in this City on Thursday, on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, where he stands charged with the perpetration of a burglary. He was sent to that State yesterday morning.

NOT GUILTY.

Mr. James Cassin, of No. 25 Prince-street, who was arrested, some time since, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Lawrence and Ann A. Delaney, has been discharged from arrest—the complaint against him having been summarily dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Miscellaneous.

THE MISSING MAN.

All sorts of rumors were, yesterday, afloat about young Pierce, whose mysterious disappearance excites so much attention. Officer Mathews, of the Chief's office, and others, have been for the past few days in search of some one as to his whereabouts, but their search proved entirely fruitless. His father still offers a reward of $500 for his recovery.

FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of Mr. Robert Rayor, who died at his residence in Eighty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, from concussion of the brain, produced by a fall, received a few days since in the yard of his premises. He was a native of this City, 67 years of age, and is said to have left a large amount of property, which will be taken in charge by the public administrator, the deceased having no relatives in this country to inherit it.

An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 428 Water-street, upon the body of Daniel Kalokar, a native of Ireland, 78 years of age, who died of concussion of the brain, produced by a fall down a flight of stairs, received a few days ago. Verdict, accidental death.

AMERICAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN ORPHAN GIRLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent charge against me, as Presidentrix of this Society, renders it proper for me to make to the public a brief statement, which I shall probably have no other opportunity of making.

The Association was organized on the 14th of May, 1855. From that time, for about three months, I traveled over the City, distributing circulars and constitutions, so as to cause our Society to be known.

During that time I received in donations $11 10, and no more.

In the middle of August my health gave out, and from that time I have not myself solicited donations, but that work has been performed by other members of the Society, assisted by such of the recipients as we considered worthy of trust. The amounts they have collected they have accounted for and paid over to me.

In this manner the following amounts have been paid over to me:

Prior to 17th Aug.	$11 00	In October	$396 14
During the residue of August	81 85	In November	226 40
In September	125 32	In December	333 21

Making a total in cash receipts of.....$1,124 02

We have, besides this, received donations of articles of furniture, books, provisions, sewing materials, &c., &c.

Since our organization, in May, 1855, and up to the 1st January inst., expenditures have been as follows:

May	$28 00	Sept	$28 50
June	19 00	Oct	356 98
July	18 00	Nov	145 00
Aug	89 50	Dec	458 25

Making a total of miscellaneous expenditures in cash of.....$1,188 23

At the time I was arrested, I had on hand, belonging to the Society, a cash balance of..... $120 00

Besides this, we had other expenses not entering into the above accounts. For instance:

Table expenses, for victuals, &c	$170 51
Lights	5 73
Stage fare and dinner to soliciting agents	171 00
Cartage on donations in kind	10 25
Expenses for washing	5 18
Total cash and expenditures	$1,620 96

Thus making an expenditure of $1,496 94 *over and above what has been received in donations.*

The foregoing statement is from our books, which contain all the items, and which show everything which I have ever received. We have allowed to our collecting agents, for their services, $1 a day, which is not in the above statement, and whether all the money paid them has, in all instances, been accounted for, I cannot know.

A part of our expenditures has been:

For house rent	$250 00
Repairs of house, fitting the upper story for lodging rooms, &c	256 98
For furniture for house	423 25

The whole number of orphan girls whom we have received and aided has been 28. At the time of my arrest we had 18, and have now 14. We had fitted our house to accommodate 50, and would have done so, if we had had the means.

Our plan is to receive a girl when destitute and out of employment, and afford her a home until she can obtain employment, and then, if she continues with us, she pays us $2 a week. In this manner we have received $82; and we have given, in board and clothing, $190 32, and $30 out-of-doors assistance.

This is a plain and brief, but truthful statement of our transaction. Our books are open to the fullest examination, and we have solicited the Mayor and many of our respectable citizens to inspect our establishment, and judge for themselves of our fidelity and honesty.

I am myself the mother of young girls, and I know well what it is for such to be without home or protection or employment in this City. To supply that want is our object, and to do so, we must depend upon the aid of the charitable. That aid we cannot expect unless we are all worthy of it; and to prove our worthiness it is that we make this explanation and entreat the closest scrutiny into all our operations.

Mrs. L. A. LINCOLN, Presidentrix.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. C. Nestine, Mrs. C. Curtis, Mrs. L. Hyde, Miss T. Curtis, Miss H. Lincoln.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

I certify that I have examined the accounts and books of the above-mentioned Society, and am satisfied that the foregoing statement is just and true.

J. W. EDMONDS, No. 293 Fifth-avenue.

How Fires are Caused.

As we have before stated, nearly all the fires that occur in this City are the result of gross carelessness on the part of somebody. The investigations made by the Fire Marshal prove this assertion to be true. When housekeepers will learn to be more careful, and builders and their employes less reckless in the construction of flues, we may expect a gratifying diminution in the amount of property annually destroyed by fire. A number of fires have occurred within the past few days. The Fire Marshal has made an investigation of their origin, and the annexed is his report thereupon:

FIRE AT NO 12 OLD-SLIP.

On the night of Jan. 30 a fire was discovered in the office of STORRY & STEPHENS, second floor of No. 12 Old-slip. The investigation shows that some two years previous Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY caused a grate to be put into the chimney in this office, and the mason, Wm. H. ALDRICH, who did the work, neglected to remove the floor joist. After two years' use of the grate, the heat from it set fire to the beam, clearly demonstrating the insecurity of its construction. Mr. STEPHEN STORM, owner of the building, has now made it secure.

FIRE IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On Saturday, Jan. 26, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a fire was discovered around the register on the floor of the Church. The investigation shows that a furnace was put into the Church by JAMES MACGREGOR, JR., of No. 117 Beekman-street. A hole was cut through the floor sufficiently large to admit the hot-air pipe and put in the register, leaving a space of from two to three inches around it. There had not been a fire made in the furnace more than 26 times previous to the wood-work taking fire, clearly showing the great danger to be apprehended by allowing wood-work of any description to be placed nearer than 12 or 16 inches to hot-air conductors or smoke pipes.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE—SOUTH DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on the night of Jan. 31, a fire was discovered in Dr. MACAULEY's Church, corner of West Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

The fire originated from the hot-air register. The investigation shows that the furnace has been repaired by the mason, and permission was obtained from the Sexton, Mr. JOHN LABAGH, to make a fire in it to dry the work. It appears that one of the registers, at least, must have been closed, as the fire was shown to have started around it. The tin work of the register nearly touched the beams, and the whole distance of register from furnace was not over three feet.

The mason, Mr. JOHN LOWRY, testified that there was only about three scuttles of coal put into the furnace, which shows how small a fire will produce a heat sufficient to fire the wood work. The Sexton kept the doors leading into the body of the church locked, as he believed the registers were open and he considered it safe. The furnaces were erected by GEORGE KIMBALL, No. 243 Water-street.

FIRE IN WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET—CHRIST CHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Christ Church between the flooring, and near the furnace smoke-pipe. The investigation shows that the masons, Messrs. FRAZEE & PIERSON, in erecting the chimney flue, placed it within one brick, or four inches of the girder; the heat from the flue set fire to the beam.

Mr. JOHN GALLIER, the contractor, on his examination, testified, that the flue had been shifted from the place originally designed by the architect, to avoid a door, and he now discovers only one brick between the girder and the inside of the flue, which, although in accordance with the interpretation of the present law, he does not think, by any means, safe. Mr. GALLIER further says:

"In reference to the present mode of building furnace smoke flues in a 12-inch wall without any breast-work, I consider it unsafe, as there is only one brick thick on either side, and that I do not think sufficient to protect wood-work from taking fire."

There ought to be at least eight inches of brick-work extending up the two first stories; but it would be much safer to extend eight inches of brick to the top of the chimney.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions in all the Courts.

Treatment of Witnesses.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Feb. 8.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning and handed in the following presentment in reference to the treatment of witnesses in criminal cases:

The Grand Inquest respectfully represent to the Court that among the matters incidental to the investigation of the offences brought to their notice, their attention has been drawn to the proper custody of persons charged with crime, and the condition of witnesses detained to await the action of the United States Courts.

The power to commit witnesses as well as accused persons, who cannot procure bail, is vested in the Federal Magistrates, and to some extent in the United States Consuls abroad; and the ends of public justice require that this power should be frequently exercised. Persons so committed are in the nominal custody of the United States Marshal; but it is believed that he rarely exercises any actual control over them. There being no United States prison, he transfers them to the custody of some State or municipal officer, who is not responsible to him or to the United States Courts. Thus, in this District, persons nominally in the custody of the Marshal of the District, are committed to the Debtor's Prison in Eldridge-street, the City Prison for criminals in Centre-street, or the Kings County Jail in Brooklyn. The keepers of these give their receipts to the Marshal, who, thenceforward, has only this constructive control over those who are by action of law in his proper custody. Under this system many abuses obtain; prisoners supposed to be in close confinement are seen at large, writs of *habeas corpus* are sued out without notice to the Marshal, and escapes take place with impunity to all parties concerned.

Another grievous wrong has forced itself upon the attention of the Grand Inquest. It often occurs that persons justly accused are in a situation to obtain bail, and are thus able to recover their personal liberty, while those who are witnesses, sometimes the very persons against whom the wrong has been committed, being unable to find bondsmen, are detained in custody. That great injustice is frequently done to friendless people, thus confined for a long period in our City Prison pending judicial proceedings in the United States Courts, has been painfully brought to the notice of the Grand Inquest in more than one instance during their present sitting.

A witness in a recent case passed upon by this body, was incarcerated more than four months, and had evidently suffered from neglect and want of proper clothing; while by the law of the United States he was entitled to a compensation of one dollar for each day that he was detained, beside prison rations.

Under the present arrangements for the custody of United States prisoners and witnesses the Marshal has no power to afford relief in such cases, the responsibility being exclusively in those in authority, under the laws of the State which make no provision for the compensation of witnesses so detained. This, in the opinion of the Grand Inquest, is an evil of great magnitude which demands prompt and efficient remedy at the hands of the Federal Government. If it be necessary to the ends of justice, that stranger and transient or otherwise irresponsible persons should be held in close confinement to secure their attendance as witnesses, justice itself no less than humanity demands that they should be comfortably provided for during their detention from the sufficient means now held in reserve for them at the time of their final discharge, and not be subjected to more than the privations and no little of the disgrace which are the just lot of criminals.

In view of these considerations, the Grand Inquest present the present mode of detaining accused persons and witnesses under commitment of the United States Courts, as entirely defective in the one case, and productive of much and grievous wrong in the other; and they suggest that a law providing for the special custody of persons for whom the United States Marshal is responsible, might and should be obtained from the present Congress. In a District so extensive and important as this, a United States Prison or House of Detention would seem to be imperatively necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

CHARLES DAVIS, Secretary.

The Presentment being handed in, Judge INGERSOLL said that he entirely coincided with the views of the Grand Jury, and would see that they were brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN—WAIVER—CREDIT.

Emanuel Giro et al. vs. *The Brig Guadalupe.*—The libel in this cause was filed to recover about $6,000 for supplies and advances made to the vessel, which belonged to Spain, when in this port in September and October last.

The answer alleged that the supplies and advances were furnished upon an agreement between the libelants and the claimant that they should be paid for on the arrival of the brig at Cadiz, in Spain, with ten per cent. interest; and that the libelants had therefore no lien upon the vessel.

Held by the Court—That it appearing that the agreement was made after the advances and expenditures had been made by the libelants at the request of the claimant, and was not intended to be a credit to the claimant personally, but was founded on his representation that their correspondent in Cadiz, named Rudolf, was an owner of the vessel, and was immediately repudiated as soon as they learned that he was not such owner, but that the brig belonged to the claimant alone, and that the claimant acquiesced therein, the libelants therefore had a lien upon the vessel for the amount of their said advances, which lien is not barred or displaced by said agreement.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimant, Mr. Wm. F. Curtis.

The U. S. vs. *John Hanson and William Wilson.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, committed upon one of the crew of the ship *Assyria.*

Separate indictments were also brought against them for the same offence.

The U. S. vs. *George Wilson.*—This was an indictment for scuttling the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, a matter which has made a good deal of talk, and the circumstances of which are well known to our readers.

Wilson was arraigned, and in a defiant way pleaded not guilty. Mr. Harrison, of Westchester County, appeared as his counsel. It is probable that he will not be tried before Judge Nelson's arrival in April, as the question of the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts which arises from the locality of the crime is a nice one, and deserves a decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, which can only be had by a disagreement of the two Judges in the Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Doran vs. *Anderson.*—This case, which was noticed in Thursday's TIMES, was brought to a close yesterday. Some thirty witnesses were examined, most of whom were merely called to describe the whipping which Mr. Anderson administered upon young Doren. Like most testimony, it was conflicting, one party swearing that Mr. Anderson beat and kicked the plaintiff in a shameful manner, and the other averring that the boy received no more punishment than he deserved, and that Mr. A. was perfectly gentle with him.

The result, however, seemed to justify the supposition that Mr. Anderson did not, intentionally at least, hurt the boy. That he was injured, there appeared to be but little doubt; but whether it was the result of the whipping, or was caused by the boy's attempt at resistance, or from some other and unrevealed cause, the Jury were to decide.

After a full summing up on both sides, in which the evidence was nearly all read over for the edification of the Jury, (who, of course, were supposed by the Counsel to have forgotten it all,) the presiding Justice rendered his charge, and ordered the Jury to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF JOSEPH E. EBLING, COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS, POSTPONED TILL NEXT TERM.

Yesterday was the time appointed for the second trial of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for an attempt to receive a bribe from the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co., of Philadelphia, for the use of his official influence in obtaining for that firm the contracts to clean the streets of New-York, with their new sweeping machines. The case, as will readily be remembered, was tried on the last days of the January term, when the Jury having been locked up for 28 hours, failed to agree.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. James T. Brady, one of the counsel for Mr. Ebling, moved that this second trial should be postponed until the March term, as he wanted to examine Mr. Sickles, of the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co., at Philadelphia, by commission.

The District-Attorney was willing to acquiesce in this arrangement, as he also wished to examine Mr. Sickles on the part of the people. He was himself precluded from making such a motion, but he was quite willing to unite with Mr. Brady in wishing the case to be postponed.

The Court, of course, consented, and this trial, consequently, went over to next term.

THE STABBING CASE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S BAIL FORFEITED.

The District-Attorney then addressed the Court on the subject of the assault case at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Sept. 15, 1855. It will be remembered that a quarrel took place at that hotel between two boarders, Mr. Robert S. Dean and Capt. Wright, when the latter struck the former with a cowhide, and was stabbed in retaliation. The District-Attorney remarked that the case had been often on the calendar for trial, but on no occasion had Capt. Wright been forthcoming. Mr. Dean was now in Court, waiting to be tried, but Capt. Wright, as usual, was not to be found. He should move the forfeiture of his recognizances, although it would be only for the sake of form, as the person who became bail for him was Mr. Samuel A. Suydam, who was himself under indictment. Still, in order to put an end to the farce, he would ask that the recognizance should be forfeited.

The Clerk of the Court accordingly called upon Capt. Wright and Mr. Suydam, but he called in vain. There was no response, and the bail was accordingly declared to be forfeited.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. J. R. Brady.

Morgan L. Savage vs. *Henry E. Bevier and Bevier.*—(Demurrer to complaint.)—The defendant, H. E. Bevier, indorsed a note made by his brother, J. L. Bevier, payable to the order of A. Ferguson, to secure a debt due to Ferguson. A. Ferguson transferred the note by assignment and without indorsement to the plaintiff, who sues the defendants to recover the amount, and another claim. The defendant, H. E. Bevier, demurs to complaint, upon the ground that he is not liable as maker or guarantor, but as an indorser only, and is discharged by the omission of the payee or holder to notify him of the presentment of the note and of its non-payment. The plaintiff also alleges a promise by H. E. Bevier to pay the note made after it had matured.

BRADY, J.—The defendant, H. E. Bevier, is an indorser, and not a maker or guarantor, and to charge him, notice of presentment and of non-payment was necessary. Hall vs. Newcomb, 7 Hill, 416; Spies vs. Gilmore, 1 Coms. 321. The payee could have maintained an action against him. 1 Coms. *supra* and Ch. Walworth's opinion, 7 Hill, *supra* page 420, and it was not necessary to enable the plaintiff to maintain an action against him that the payee should indorse the note. The rule that a bill or note payable to order must be transferred by *indorsement* applied only to make the instrument negotiable, so that the holder might sue in his own name. But the transfer by delivery was sufficient to enable the holder to sue in the name of the payee. By the assignment of the note alleged, the plaintiff acquired title to the note, and the action under the code can be maintained in his name. Code, section 111. Hastings vs. McKinley, 1 N. D., Smith 278.

It is not denied that the defendant, H. E. Bevier, had not *regular* notice of non-payment, indeed no notice to him is alleged, except as hereafter mentioned, and his liability as an indorser is based upon his subsequent promise. There is nothing in the complaint alleged to excuse the omission to notify the indorser of the presentation of the note at maturity, (if any such presentation was in fact made, which does not appear,) and of non-payment. It is true that it is alleged that the maker was insolvent, but not that such insolvency existed at the time of the making or indorsement of the note. Insolvency does not seem to be an exception to the rule requiring notice, (Taylor vs. Snyder 3, Denio 145,) and certainly not unless the insolvency existed at the time the note was made or indorsed. Agan vs. McManus 11 Johns 180, and whether that will excuse or not, quere. It is also alleged in the complaint that the note was presented to the maker *before* its maturity, and that he was asked whether he would be ready to pay it. That he said he would not, and would write to the defendant, to see if he, the defendant, would be ready to pay it; and that the maker did accordingly write. That the defendant had notice of the maturity of the note, and that the holder would look to him for payment thereof. And further, that the defendant and the maker, at *the time of the maturity of the note*, and before and afterwards, were in constant correspondence, and that the defendant well knew all the facts and circumstances with reference to the note, its maturity and non-payment; but what those facts and circumstances were, other than those stated, does not appear. The correspondence alluded to is not stated to have been *about the note*, and the allegation is herein stated as broadly as it is made. There is no allegation that there was no demand, and that the defendant knew it; and no allegation that the defendant knew that he had no regular notice of presentation or non-payment, or either, when the note matured, or that the defendant knew of the omission to charge him. That he knew that the maker could not pay and that the holder looked to him, is not sufficient to charge him on his subsequent promise. If, under the circumstances, he had promised *before* the maturity of the note, and indnced the omission of notice to him, such promise would be regarded as a waiver of notice and binding. As to subsequent promises the rule is different. There the plaintiff must show affirmatively and clearly that the defendant knew *when he made the promise* that he had not received regular notice. (Trimble vs. Thorne, 16 Johns. R., 152, Crain vs. Colwell, 8 Johns. R., 2d Ed., 299,) in which several authorities to the same point are stated in a note, and Duryee vs. Dennison, 5 Johns. R., 248, Kent, Ch. J., citing a number of cases to sustain his enunciation of the doctrine.

Mere information of presentation and of non-payment, or of non-payment alone, and not by notice in the regular way, unless given by the holder, or some person representing him, *before* the promise made, would not be sufficient within the rule, and, it seems, for the reason that the indorser must know of his exemption from liability at the time of his promise. That promise, then, becomes a new contract, made voluntarily with full notice of his legal rights, upon which he will be held. In this case none of these requisites are averred, and the demurrer is, therefore, well interposed.

Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

Augustine V. Mangi vs. *Louis Finkenstein.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Charles T. Sheldon vs. *James Brooks.*—Allowance of $100 in addition to costs allowed to plaintiff.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Two Boston boys, CHARLES B. MCLAUGHLIN and TIMOTHY CALLAHAN, were arrested in Boston on Tuesday, the former for forgeries on the Blackstone Bank, and the latter for being a sharer in the spoils. MCLAUGHLIN's father is a junk dealer in Boston, and had occasion recently to send the boy to the Blackstone Bank with a check, which being refused payment, the father went himself and authorized payment to his son whenever he should send him. With this dangerous prerogative, MCLAUGHLIN, Jr., forged his father's name to the extent of $600, and, being found out by the parent, hastened to get the cash on another $600 draft, at the same time his father was looking for him with a design parental. With this money the young man, accompanied by CALLAHAN left for New-York, with a design of leaving for California, having purchased tickets for that purpose. They were tracked to New-York, and thence back to Boston, where they were captured. The father found $400 in a bag in the young man's bed, and a large part of the money in the possession of the runaways was recovered.

The number of vessels employed last year at Provincetown, Mass., in the cod-fishery, was 84, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,606 tons, manned by nearly 800 seamen, and possessing an aggregate value—including outfits—of $375,000. This return, when compared with the previous year, exhibits a diminution of three vessels, with the same amount of tonnage employed. Since 1852 the average value of the vessels employed has constantly increased, by annually substituting larger and more costly vessels for those of an inferior size. The importations of 1855 consist as follows: Of Cod Fish 70,914 quintals, and of Cod Oil 806 barrels, which fall short of 1854 about one-eighth. The value of the fish was $249,617 28, and of the oil $17,276 08—total, 266,893 36. The amount of bounty received by the fishermen was $27,363 90.

Wild game in Wisconsin, says a Watertown paper, must be so rapidly diminishing that in a short time it will become a rare and delicate luxury. A few days ago two large loads of fine venison were sent over the railroad to New-York; last Saturday several boxes of prairie hens and partridges were in like manner sent off to the same City from this place. This merciless destruction of wild game has been going on over the whole State to an extent heretofore unknown, and if some means are not quickly taken to prevent such a wholesale war on game birds and animals, Wisconsin will soon be as destitute of them as some of the older and more thickly settled portions of the country now are.

The following is the bill to amend the Libel law, just introduced into the Pennsylvania House by Hon. E. JOY MORRIS: "In every prosecution and in every civil action for writing or publishing a libel, the defendant may give in evidence, in his defence upon the trial, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as libelous; and such evidence shall be deemed a sufficient justification un

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1856.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a [illegible] Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers [illegible] DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. [illegible] Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one [illegible]

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in [illegible] for single Copies.

[illegible] has a regular circulation of near- [illegible] as a medium for business and gen- [illegible] not surpassed by any City journal, [illegible] Utah to Arkansas.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek- [illegible], WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] Neither of the expected steamers had [illegible] at the time of going to press. [illegible] Halifax, dated 10 o'clock last [illegible] that nothing had been heard [illegible] ing this port.

A report was presented in the State [illegible] yesterday, from the Consumption Hos- [illegible] this City, and also a petition for an [illegible] of $30,000 in aid of the same, [illegible] condition that a like sum be raised by [illegible] subscription. A petition was presented [illegible] members of the New-York Bar, for the [illegible] of a law to enable parties to suits to [illegible] instruments. Favorable reports were [illegible] on various bills before noticed. A bill is [illegible] the Senate to amend the Revised Stat- [illegible] relative to interest on money, so as to ena- [illegible] the holder to recover the amount lent un- [illegible] existing regulations, if interest more than [illegible] per cent. has been taken. It has already [illegible] published in this City. Mr. SICKLES gave [illegible] of a bill to improve the Central Park. [illegible] the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to [illegible] the inhabitants of this City from impo- [illegible] City Railroads, and of another to [illegible] lay out Jones' Wood Park. Joint [illegible] were introduced complimentary of [illegible], for fitting out the Arctic Expe- [illegible], and for a gold medal to be presented to [illegible].

Sumptorial Usurpations.

At the dictation of the Executive, Senator [illegible] has procured the passage of a reso- [illegible] through the United States Senate, direct- [illegible] the origination of the annual appropriation [illegible] that body. The Committee on Finance [illegible] instructed to prepare the bills. The reason [illegible] for the innovation is the avoidance of [illegible] protracted discussion which has hitherto [illegible] the passage of the appropriations when [illegible], where they belong, to the lower House in [illegible] short session, the last hours being usually [illegible] for that most important purpose. To [illegible] this undue and mischievous haste is the [illegible] object of the BRODHEAD resolution.

The inventors of the plan do not deny that the practice of the Government from the first day of its operation has been the reverse of this. Money bills have always originated in the popular branch. They did and do so in the British Constitution, from which our place of Senate and House, as reciprocal checks each upon the other, was borrowed. They do so, we believe, in every legislative body in this Union. There is not a representative system in the world, unless where despotism, as in France and Spain, and Denmark, has usurped privileges once held to be indisputably popular, where money bills do not spring from the immediate delegates of the people. That they ought to do so, was conceded even at the Congress of Vienna, where no other liberal principle was admitted. It has been the first and most palpable mark of popular disfranchisement, when the Crown has claimed the right to frame and propose any enactment involving taxation be direct or indirect. The authors of [illegible] new movement are unprepared to question [illegible] of these facts. They do not, of course, pre- [illegible] that the Senate *is* a popular body. It stands for the States in their sovereign capacity; and, in the nicely adjusted system under which we live, is regarded as an antagonistic, counter-acting, balancing element, against the other and immediately popular element. Like a planetary system, the Union requires a fine equilibrium of centrifugal and centripetal forces. The powers tending to keep the governmental functions entirely away from a Federal centre, leaving them where they originate, in the hands of the people, resides in the House of Representatives. It is the centrifugal, or Democratic principle of the system. The powers attracting authority to the federal centre, tending to the repression and disfranchisement of the people, and exercising the largest development of old-fashioned federalism, reside in the Senate. This is the centripetal, or oligarchic element. These [illegible] are necessarily in conflict. The im- [illegible] of each is to encroach upon the other. [illegible] Constitution, and the form of Govern- [illegible] it erected, are of any value to the American [illegible], they can never be too jealous of the [illegible] attempt of either the Senate or House [illegible] usurping functions proper to one rather than the other. If, however, the balance is to be de- [illegible], and the conflict to end in the assump- [illegible] of exclusive authority by one branch at [illegible] expense of its fellow, the sense of the whole people is, indubitably, that the popular body shall become the victor, because thus govern- mental powers shall gravitate towards their ori- gin and source of validity, rather than in an opposite direction.

No one who has watched with ordinary at- tention the working of the federal machine these ten years past, has failed to notice the ac- celerating movement towards centralization. [illegible] measures of annexation, war-making, the making and unmaking of compromises, have all originated in the Senate. The Senate at the same time has been departing further from the people and identifying itself more [illegible] with the Executive. During [illegible] three years, it has been a passive [illegible] in the hands of the weakest and most mischievous of administrations. It has ratified its nominations without hes- itation. The bills it has the credit of originating, have nearly all been drafted at the President's house. It is notorious that the Senate Committee, of which Mr. DOUGLAS was Chairman, was only brought to the shame- less point of reporting against the inviolability of the Missouri pact, by the interference and schooling of the Executive. While thus sacri- ficing its individuality, and sinking to the de- gradation of a mere administrative Bureau, it has wholly ceased to bear any equitable relation to the States or the people it theoretically stands for. The sixteen Southern States—we include California in the number, for it assimilates with that division in policy, laws and politics—were entitled by population, agreeably to the last census, to about one-third of the Representa- tives in the House; namely, 94 members, against 140 to which the Free States of the Union are entitled. That is the actual relation of the two sections in that body. The ninety-four are elected to represent 7,715,150; the hundred and forty 13,381,017 of population. In this ratio, therefore, if Democratic theories are worth anything, should be the influence of the two sections in the Federal Government. Yet the nine millions at the South have thirty-two Senators, against thirty sent from the Northern thirteen millions; consequently, the Senate already possesses the power to nullify the action of the just popular majority in the correlative body, and to establish the will of the nine mil- lions as supreme over the inadequately repre- sented thirteen millions. To state the dis- crepancy at the broadest: the three largest States of the North, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are represented in the popular branch by *seventy-nine* members; while the three most populous States at the South, Virginia, Ten- nessee and Kentucky, are only entitled to *thirty- six*—less than one-half the number. Yet, in the Senate, their voice is precisely equal; and with the aid of the same inequitable distribu- tion of power among the other States, and a close alliance with the Executive, it is needless to say the three Southern sovereignties have unlimited sway in the Government. It has been increasingly so for years. There is no doubt, that at the next decennial enumeration, two-thirds of the people of the United States will be found north of Mason and Dixon's line; and yet, a majority of the Senate will inevitably come from the other side, and control the policy of the Union.

And it is to a body so anomalous and danger- ous they propose to transfer the only privilege of the popular branch that saves it from utter insignificance. We can make no mistake as to the motives of the measure. They are palpable. Had this been the short session, to which the laws place an arbitrary limit, the plea founded on the propriety of avoiding the evils of a con- fused and necessarily hasty discussion of the de- tails of money bills, at the last busy moment, would at least have a plausible look. It is, how- ever, the long session. If the public need re- quire it, the House may sit *en permanence*, until the 4th of March, 1857. There is no need or probability of undue haste. The proposition, so far as such pretences are concerned, is purely gratuitous. It is because the House, coming as it does, directly from the people, is discovered to be opposed, most emphatically, to the Ad- ministration, that this act of usurpation has been attempted. They are invited to the revo- lutionary step by the sure coöperation of the Senate, by the promise of still more absolute sway of Federal influence in the control of an approaching Presidential election, by the cer- tainty that nothing can be lost by the effort, so long as the Senate remains, as now, unequally constituted, and everything in the way of au- thority may be gained. There is no consideration that does not impel us to resist, to the utmost, this daring invasion of popular sovereignty. Permit it to succeed, and the Democratic traits of our system disappear hopelessly; the Gov- ernment will assume all the characteristics that made that of Venice the worst in the world. The House of Representatives, no longer an in- dependent legislative body, must assimilate to the old Parliament of Paris, whose office it was to register the royal *arrêts* in silence; or the Chamber of Deputies, under the BONAPARTES, who are allowed all latitude of discussion, but are obliged to vote the *projets* of the Ministerial Budget. If we are prepared for such an elimi- nation of the popular element from the Federal scheme, we may submit to Mr. BRODHEAD'S measure, and rest assured that our worst appre- hensions will not be disappointed. Otherwise, we cannot be too prompt or decisive in the utterance of our protest. The crisis we believe to be big with danger. Shall the Senate arrogate all the functions of Government; or shall they remain in the hands to which they were origin- ally distributed? That is the question?

Report of the Suez Canal Commission.

While we wait for the *official* reply of the Russian Autocrat to the Austrian ultimatum, that we may be able to form an opinion as to the nature and value of his acceptance thereof, let us turn to the consideration of a report hav- ing reference to an enterprise which, if accom- plished, will prove a source of advantages and blessings to the civilized world, when the East- ern war and the actors in it shall have passed into oblivion.

MOHAMMED SAID, the Viceroy of Egypt, hav- ing granted a firman which authorized the organization of a company for the purpose of cutting a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez, to connect the Red Sea and the Mediter- ranean, followed up this act of enlightened lib- erality by the appointment of a Commission, to survey the different lines, and to report on the advantages and disadvan- tages of each. This Commission com- menced its labors early in December, 1854. After having studied the roadstead of Suez, it departed thence and crossed the Isthmus from south to north, examining on its way the sound- ings and levels that had been previously exe- cuted, and which will enable the course of the projected canal to be accurately traced out. The Commission encamped on the shore of Pelusium, where it embarked in an Egyptian steam-frigate, and proceeded to Alexandria. Having arrived at the modern capital of Egypt, it undertook the [illegible] and after terminating its investigations, pre- pared and presented a report thereon to their patron and employer, MOHAMMED SAID. We give the substance of this most interesting docu- ment. They found innumerable or rather in- superable obstacles to directing the canal on Alexandria, and unexpected facilities for establishing a port in the Gulf of Pelusium. A direct canal from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium is, therefore, in their opinion, the only solution of the problem of the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The execution of this great work they pronounce easy, the suc- cess certain, the results immense for the com- merce of the world.

This canal, they affirm, will open at Suez upon a large and secure roadstead, accessible at all times, with eight metres of water at 1,600 metres from the shore, while at Pelusium it will open on a part of the Gulf, where there are eight metres of water at 2,300 metres from the shore with good anchorage. In conclusion they state that the expenses attending the construc- tion of the "canal of the two seas, and the works connected with it, will not ex- ceed 200,000,000f., which is the same estimate as that arrived at by the Vice-Regal engineers. Such, in substance, is the report which the "International Commission for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez" has recently been submitted to the consideration of MOHAMMED SAID. Now, it must be admitted, that the state- ments contained in this document are eminently clear and satisfactory; that the "International Commission" have ably performed their duties, and fulfilled their mission, but where is the "Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company," for the organization of which the Viceroy of Egypt granted a firman almost two years ago, and by whose instrumentality this great work is to be accomplished? If it is ever to exist, it is now surely time that it should make its appear- ance. The world is fully convinced of the vast benefit which the construction of the "canal of the two seas" would be calculated to confer on commerce and civilization. All nations, save one, would rejoice at the idea of its completion. Why then do we see no signs of preparation for the commencement of the enterprise? The enormous capital required for the prosecution of the work may be one reason, but there are probably others of a political character to retard it. It is something more than six years since the scheme was set on foot by a Frenchman, and while Europe has been talking about uniting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, a few pri- vate merchants in New-York have quietly gone to work and united the Atlantic and Pacific by means of a Railroad.

The Great Poisoning Case.

Those horrible murders recently brought to light in England, of which we gave some time since an extracted account from the English press, and in which a Mr. PALMER, a sporting gentleman, has been committed for trial, for the poisoning of his own friend, Mr. JOHN PARSONS COOK, his wife, Mrs. WILLIAM PALMER, and his brother, Mr. WALTER PALMER, continues to excite public curiosity, and awaken universal terror and suspicion throughout England. Perhaps these crimes of PALMER, committed on his own nearest relatives and friend, for the purpose of obtaining insurance effected on their lives, surpass in boldness of design and delibe- rateness of execution, any of the atrocities which the annals of crime during the past few cen- turies unfold. And each day they continue to furnish some new and startling developments. Among the more recent brought to light, have been two cases of corruption on the part of offi- cials in England, exhibiting a state of impurity in the judicial and official fountains on the other side, more dangerous even than any which the analysis of the charges against so many of our own governmental officers have yet discov- ered.

It appears that when the singular circum- stances under which the sudden death of COOK took place fixed suspicion on the poisoner PALMER, and he was arrested pending the ex- humation of the body, the analysis of its con- tents and the decision of a Coroner's Jury, a letter was dispatched to Mr. GARDNER, the Cor- oner of Rugeley, by Dr. TAYLOR, the celebrated chemist, to whom the examination was in- trusted, stating that a minute analysis could not lead to the discovery of arsenic, strychuine, opium, or any other poison, in the body of the deceased. The contents of this letter was con- veyed to PALMER in prison, who instantly wrote to the Coroner, calling his attention to this strong testimony in his favor, and suggesting a speedy verdict acquitting him of the charge. It at once became a question of surprise how the contents of a letter which had never been communicated to any one, could have reached the prisoner's ears, and an inquiry has shown that the letter was opened and its contents com- municated by the Postmaster of the town, who stands committed for what we consider, and we trust the law will punish, as a most serious crime.

The sifting of this letter affair has brought to light yet another fact, that the Coroner had re- ceived two letters from PALMER. At least, though that functionary denies it, the fact is sworn to by PALMER'S servant, the individual whose life, as "GEORGE BATES, Esq., gentleman of landed property," and so forth, PALMER de- sired to insure for £25,000, doubtless with the intention of sending him along the path which JOHN PARSONS COOK, Mrs. PALMER AND WALTER PALMER had traveled before. "GEORGE BATES, Esq.," also testifies that he brought from his master to this Coroner presid- ing over his trial for this ghastly series of crimes, presents of game, fish, and various other delights for his judicial stomach, which, doubt- less, prodnced that balmy benevolence which such good things usually diffuse, and which found expression in a most one-sided charge in the prisoner's favor.

All these startling episodes have naturally created a feeling of universal uneasiness and distrust in the public mind, already worked upon by such a load of horrors, and men seem to know not in whom to confide. Here we have a man of high education and gentlemanly pro- [illegible] fession and celebrity or notable [illegible] men poisoning his wife, his brother, and his own companion and friend,—again we have Physicians of position testifying that these par- ties all died of a natural death, merely upon supposition and another's word, and Insurance Offices accepting insurances for large amount under most suspicious circumstances, and pay- ing them with reckless want of care, and a So- licitor moving behind the scene and directing this machinery of fraud, and again a Post- master opening letters going through his office, and a Coroner receiving letters and good things from a man under charge of murdering no less than three persons.

What a fearful tableau of the social condition of a country! Doubtless the Coroner's inquest will now be abolished. Even in the time of SHAKSPEARE "the Coroner's quest" law was a subject of mirth. But it was one of England's institutions, about equal in absurdity to some of the rest, and it was treason to propose to touch it. It is only after half a hundred thousand of her soldiers are lost, or half-a-dozen of her people poisoned at once, that she will alter either her military or criminal system. Facts, Sir, I must have facts to go on, as Mr. GRAD- GRIND says.

A Correction Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The writer of the very interesting arti- cle on MACAULAY, in your paper of Saturday, has fallen into a slight literal error in speaking of "JOE PARKER," but your correspondent "W" who attempts to correct him, has himself fallen into several.

The gentleman referred to is neither *Parker* nor *Parke*, (according to "W,") but PARKES. He is not "a distinguished harrister," as "W." says, but simply an attorney, which is very different. He practiced in Birmingham (being a Warwick- shire man) for several years, and came into notice by his *History of the Court of Chancery*, written, if not published, while Lord ELDON was on the Woolsack, and aimed at the delays which occurred in his Lordship's judgments.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. PARKES shifted his residence to London, where, as Parliamentary Attorney, he had a great deal to do with Whig elections. In 1849 he was appointed Taxing Master in Chancery, an office with a salary of nearly £3,000 a year. While in practice, in London, he lived, not at "St. George-street, West- minster," (there is no such street,) but at Great George-street, near Story's Gate.

It is true that Mr. PARKES married a grand- daughter of Dr. PRIESTLEY. He is himself a Unitarian. It is also true that he has a very strong desire to visit this country, and he can easi- ly spare time to do so, as the duties of his office do not require his attendance during what is called The Long Vacation, extending from the middle of June to the beginning of November. R. S. M.

☞ A correspondent in Texas writes to mag- nify the office of the Preacher, as an agent of Civili- zation upon the frontiere. He favors itinerant exhortation, as a means of bringing scattered populations together, and awakening social, kindly and religious feeling. While political gatherings, schools and newspapers exercise influences that are beneficial, he holds that the office of the reli- gious teacher is one to be honored for the good it does. There is a great field open in the West and the Southwest, not omitting Texas, of which our correspondent treats especially, for the exercise of all the Christian virtues—subscribing for and read- ing newspapers always included.

☞ The Agent of the Missouri Coloniza- tion Society offers to send fifty or sixty free col- ored people of that State to Liberia, to pay their expenses, to pension them for six months, and pro- vide them with houses for the same period, until they can build and provide for themselves. The recent act of the Legislature of Missouri—approv- ed Dec. 13, 1855,—sets apart $3,000 annually, for ten years, to expedite the removal of free negroes.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—PAUL JULIEN—who would not go a mile to hear him—gave a Concert last night, assisted by Mr. AUGUST GOCKEL, the pianist, and Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK. The programme con- tained ten pieces, vocal and instrumental—of which PAUL JULIEN performed three. Our little friend has shot up considerably since we saw him last, and it is sometimes difficult to believe that the smart young man before us is the same PAUL JULIEN who de- lighted the audiences of poor Mme. SONTAG'S Con- certs. We have so repeatedly expressed our admira- tion of PAUL JULIEN'S performance on the violin, that we find it difficult to re-say anything now. All that can be done in developing the sympathetic qualities of the instrument, and in producing the tenderest sentimente, is, we believe, effected by this admirable player. Where mechanism supplies the place of emotion he is deficient. Thus in VIEUXTEMPS' *Capric- cio*, (written for this country, and played by the composer, during his career here, with immense ef- fect and success,) he was by no means prodigious; indeed, he was at times actually faulty. We would advise him to eschew all such works; for although he was *encored*, he may depend on it there was more kindness than judgment in the demand. The French air which he played on his reappearance was tho- roughly and completely delicious. PAUL JULIEN is capable of affording unqualified enjoyment, and in such works he does so.

Mr. GOCKEL, the pianist, played a variety of com- positions with ability, and Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK sustained the vocal department in a creditable man- ner. If this lady would only condescend to sing a simpler kind of music, she would have no equal in New-York. Unfortunately, she is fond of swimming in strange waters, and frequently gets beyond her depth. She does everything well, but she might do some things admirably.

☞ The British mail from Toronto, intended to have been dispatched by the *Africa* on Wednesday, did not reach here until yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the bad state of the roads. It came in charge of Mr. MCGILIVRAY, the British mail officer, and will go out in the steamer *Fulton* to- day. Mr. MCGILIVRAY met the agent with the *Arabia*'s mails at Buffalo, on Thursday morning.

THE MILD TERM.

The Thawing Out of Things—Clear the Gut- ters and Look Out for Your Cellars—A Message from the Mayor.

Yesterday was as mild as the previous day, and the prospect now is—if the weather ever affords a prospect—that warm weather will continue until the snow has entirely "run into the ground."

THE OUTTERS.

Milesian-street doctors were in demand yesterday, and many were the fees received by them. To those who were curious on the subject of street anatomy, there was a fine opportunity of witnessing opera- tions by the most experienced and skillful practi- tioners. They were partially successful, and, towards night-fall, the patients were in a more com- fortable way,—in fact, considering all the circum- stances, the neglect and ill-treatment they have received for a long time, they were as well as could reasonably be expected. The treatment yesterday was confined chiefly to opening the *prima vie*, vul- garly called the gutters, circulation through which has been obstructed for several weeks. The instru- ments used were those that Pantagruel's surgeon employed—axes, pick-axes and shovels. With these the surgeons worked continuously from morning till night, with the exception of an hour for con- sultation, at mid-day, but it will require another twelve hours to put them in wholesome operations.

THE CELLARS.

Let every precaution be taken against an inunda- tion of basements and cellars. In the low-lying dis- [illegible] tricts, the warm weather of the past da[illegible] cellars there are twelve inches of wat[illegible] Those who reside in buildings at all h[illegible] make thorough work with the gutters. [illegible] should enforce the ordinance on this point. On this subject the Mayor expressed the following in a message to the Board of Councilmen last evening.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1856.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—The condition of the streets of the City, arising from the extraordinary collection of ice and snow, calls for some immediate and effective action. In the great thoroughfares, such as Broad- way, and the narrow streets of the lower part of the City—where the travel by carts and other vehi- cles is immense, and which should be freed from obstruction and impediment—the injury is beyond estimate. A thaw, which will be succeeded by the overflowing of basements and cellars, aside from the effects upon public health, will injure property to a yet greater extent. This subject calls for prompt and decisive action. I have no power to expend a dollar for the purpose, without the authori- ty of the Common Council to do so. Permit me, therefore, to ask that you will give the necessary authority at your present session, so that at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen it can con- cur, that we may forthwith remove the snow and ice from the streets referred to, before serious dam- ages are inflicted upon the property and health of our citizens. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SATURDAY, 1 o'clock A. M.—It snows again in a very small way, and is freezing. Remember the ashes, but never mind the rubbers to-day.

New-Hampshire Democracy—Senator Weller, Mr. Orr, Howell Cobb, &c.

The Democracy of New-Hampshire who think that the President deserves to be well spoken of, had a pleasant time on the 7th at Concord—two days after the Free-Soil demonstration of which an account was given in the TIMES yesterday. The speakers were Senator WELLER, of California, How- ELL COBB, of Georgia, Gen. LANE, of Oregon, JOHN S. WELLS, Democratic candidate for Governor of New- Hampshire, Hon. JAS. L. ORR, of South Carolina, and so on. Col. WM. L. FOSTER, of Concord, pre- sided.

Col. LANE pitched into Know-Nothingism.

Mr. ORR reviewed the history of the slavery agi- tation, defended the Nebraska bill, &c.

Gen LANE backed up old Democratic principles.

Mr. WELLS meant to perform all his constitutional obligations—if elected.

Mr. HOWELL COBB met a New-England audience for the first time, and presented the doctrine of non-interference between the States in the matter of Slavery as essential to the preservation and har- mony of the Union.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union—three for the President of the United States —three for the distinguished speakers from abroad —and three for Mr. WELLS.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

The freight train from New-York to Chatham, on Thrsday, when near Dover Plains, ran off the track on to a bridge, which, breaking under the weight, let the engine down a distance of thirty feet into the water. The engineer, LEWIS ELDER, is se- verely injured, and the fireman, GILES CAPRON, slightly. The bridge being demolished, no trains can pass until another is constructed.

MEDICAL.

Meeting of the State Medical Society at Albany.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 8.

The Society met at 10 o'clock A. M. The min- utes of the preceding session were read and ap- proved.

A communication was received from Dr. H. M. CONGER, which was accepted, and the Committee of which he is Chairman was directed to be con- tinued.

The following gentlemen were elected to be re- commended to the Regents of the University for the HONORARY Degree of Doctor in Medicine: HIRAM ADAMS, of Onondaga County; SILAS WEST, of Bing- hamton; SAMUEL J. SWALM, of Brooklyn; MEDINA PRESTON, of Oneida County.

Dr. BRIESMADE, from the Committee relative to procuring vital statistics, reported in favor of ar- ranging blanks, with diseases classified, to be sent to Secretaries of the several County Societies, for their members. The Committee will at an early day prepare a suitable form for the Publishing Committee.

By Dr. DEMING:

Whereas, We as members of the medical profession are almost daily compelled to realize the inadequacy of our public as well as private asylums for the insane to accom- modate large numbers of those who should at any time be able to find access therein; and

Whereas, This inadequacy deprives recent cases of in- sanity of the most certain, and often of the only hope of recovery; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty not only as guardi- ans of the health of those committed to our care, but also as members of a Christian community, to make known our opinion on this subject, and in the name of suffering humanity to call upon our Legislators not to delay to fur- nish for this most afflicted portion of their fellow-beings additional accommodation, absolutely necessary for their re oration.

A Committee consisting of Drs. MCNAUGHTON, MARCH, STAATS and SAUNDERS, were appointed to confer with the Committee of the Legislature on this subject.

Dr. SAUNDERS offered the following, which was adopted,

Resolved, That the Committee of Publication be di- rected to procure of the owner of the engraving of Dr. BECK, a sufficient number of copies to supply all the copies of the present volume of the Transactions.

The Society accepted the invitation of the Local Committee to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Albany during the third week of August next.

A resolution by Dr. BLATCHFORD was adopted, by which a change shall be made in the by-laws, in or- der to facilitate the election of honorary and per- manent members.

On motion of Dr. ARMSBY, a Special Committee of nine was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial meeting of the Soci ty.

The following constitute the Committee: Drs. Armsby, P. McNaughton, Hun, Townsend, Cogs- well, Staats, Quackenbush, Willard, Vanderpool.

A resolution was adopted inviting the members of the American Medical Association to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Society.

The Committees on voluntary communications which have not reported, as also the Senatorial Committees, were continued.

The Society then adjourned *sine die*.

☞ OLIVER M. HYDE has been elected Mayor of Detroit, which is an Anti-Nebraska triumph.

☞ President HARRISON was born eighty-three years ago, this day.

Don't Pay Twice.

The Conductors of the City cars are, without doubt, honest and trustworthy men. Citizens very rarely meet with any incivility from them, or dis- cover evidence of bad faith. But, recently, on the Third-avenue Railroad, two or three instances have come to our notice, where a Conductor has attempt- ed to obtain from a passenger two fares for the same trip, and, on failing to do so, has treated him with gross incivility, sometimes amounting to abuse; and this, although there could be no doubt, from the appearance and manner of the passenger, and from the testimony of his fellow-passengers, that the Conductor was mistaken. One of these cases oc- curred on Friday, in the car (No. 40) which left the terminus at Park-row, at 1 o'clock A. M., when a re- porter from our office was treated with gross rude- nese by the Conductor, because he insisted, when applied to for his fare, that it was already paid. Conductors should be more careful. They are liable to mistakes, of course; but the public have a right to expect civility from them.

Medical Enterprise.

We suspect the City of New-York was very feebly represented in the State Medical Society's late meeting at Albany. The Academy of Medicine met on Wednesday night, among other things, to choose delegates, but inasmuch as the State Society's meeting was then "two days gone," they wisely said nothing about it. The County Medical Society made several desperate efforts to get a quorum, viz: 21 persons, together to choose their delegates, but the quorum always staid away. So this Society too had no voice at Albany. Enterprising!

☞ The *Christian Intelligencer* learns on good authority that four of the missionaries of the Ameri- can Board among the Choctaws have felt con- strained to tender their resignation to the Presiden- tial Committee, in consequence of the course pur- sued by the Board at Hartford, and by subsequent action respecting the Southern missions.

☞ The receipts of the American Tract Society up to the 1st day of February inst., are about ten thousand dollars *in advance* of last year, to the same date.

☞ Rotten plank, worm-eaten timber, and the whole covered with ice, make most of our piers along the East River a nuisance and a disgrace.

☞ One daily here has published advertise- ments of 290 new novels during the year past.

☞ Ash your icy sidewalks.

☞ Cut your gutters.

[illegible] Court.

[illegible], Friday, Feb. 8.

Gen. CASS [illegible] the Patent Office [illegible] at 9, and was picked up and [illegible] National Hotel in a state of [illegible] is badly cut, and when taken [illegible] profusely from the temple and the [illegible] speechless for some time.

The physicians in attendance think that [illegible] injuries sustained by him will not prove [illegible] although from his advanced age, and the [illegible] to his frame, there is some danger to be apprehended from inflammation.

Refusal to Receive Further Diplomatic Missions from Nicaragua—Mr. Marcy before the Committee.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. MARCY has declined to recognize Mr. FRAN- CES H. FERGUS, as Minister from Nicaragua, on the same grounds which [illegible]

Speaker BANKS is closely [illegible] of Standing Committees, and has [illegible] days' work before him to complete [illegible]

It is snowing briskly here this [illegible]

No Northern mail has been received [illegible]

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

Cause No. 208—Josiah Dyker et al. vs. Joseph Ufford, in error to District Court of Texas. On mo- tion of Reverdy Johnson, for defendants, this case was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 59—John J. Orton, appellant, vs. Gen. Smith. Argument was continued by Mr. Brown for appellant, and concluded by Mr. Gillett for appellee.

News from Superior.

Chicago, Friday, Feb. 8.

An over-land party from Superior City, on the 24th ult., arrived here last night. The Company's road from St. Paul to Superior City is [illegible] son has been comparatively mild. The coldest day of the Winter was on the 31st of January, when the mercury fell to 39° below zero. Supplies of provisions are abundant. The party has gone back to secure steamboat connection with the lower lake during the coming season.

Death of Hon. Thomas Sill.

Erie, Pa., Friday, Feb. 8.

Hon. THOMAS SILL, a distinguished lawyer and politician, died in this city last evening.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 8.

The bark *Messenger Bird*, from Boston for Va- paraiso, put into Bermuda on the 18th ult., dis- masted.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 9.

MACAULAY—Original Review—Mr. Macaulay's Writings.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—The Central American Question (in full).

ELECTION OF SPEAKER—Full Account of the Scenes in Congress.

SLAVE TRAGEDY IN CINCINNATI—A Slave Killing her Children.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Full Particulars of the Troubles at Leavenworth—Free State Men.

THE WAR—Arrival of the Arabia!—Opinions of the English Press on the Prospects of Peace—Articles from the *London Times*, *Post*, &c. &c.

NICARAGUA FILIBUSTERING—Secretary Marcy's Instructions to Mr. WHEELER.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE from Paris, Washington, Kansas, &c. &c.

CITY NEWS—The Icy Term—Vessels Cut Through by the Ice—Eight Lives Lost, &c.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

EDITORIALS—A Card. Intercourse with Central America. The Kansas Goliah. The Speakership—A few General Reflections. The Foreign Mails—Commercially. The Great Battle Begun. Mr. Seward's War Speech. The Last News from Hayti. Judge Carson on the Prohibitory Law. Beautification, Paris, and the Snow.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agri- cultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 5, prepared expressly for this paper. New-York State Agricultural Society. Report of the Meeting of the Farmers' Club. Guano—The Commerce in it. New- York Live-Stock Markets—Full Lists of Prices for Feb. 6. Domestic Markets.

COMMERCIAL—The Foreign Commercial News. Official Bank Statements. Annual Export, Import and Gold Tables, for the year, beginning July 2, 1855. Quotations of Leading Bonds and Stocks.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8, or $9 each.
25 copies for.....$20, or $8 each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribu- tion among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the cure of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr John McCarty, No. 58 avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, [illegible] kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his bed most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilbert, Esq., of Dry Goods Store, No. 194, Fulton-st., of a severe ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting life and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symp- toms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 264 Broad- way, corner of Duane-st.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WIN- ter, in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Com- plaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful ef- fects of PARR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects, even in severe and long-standing cases, is truly a [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 264 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUB- bing night and morning with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the purchase money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of el- egant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the great- est standard article of its kind. His wigs, [illegible] and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Is now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall. [illegible] B. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—[illegible] inform Southern and Western [illegible] of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, con- tains the largest variety of choice styles that [illegible] ever got up by the house, ranging from the [illegible] to the finest articles in the trade, all [illegible] superior style. H. HAVILAND & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and [illegible] are the best in the world, and [illegible] and variety, all in the [illegible] practical science and beauty, [illegible] rahum, ease and dispatch. Also, [illegible] Moldavia Cream, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature in its operation, it imparts to the hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at the only factory at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Astor House.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. N. STORER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work in better and faster than any others. Call and examine at No. 333 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell is the oldest and best known store for card engraving and print- ing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT L. PATRICK is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, which are for sale at his Manufactory, No. 161 Fulton-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Missionary Union Meeting of [illegible]**—The Annual Meeting of the [illegible] Missionary Associations, and [illegible] Sunday School Union, [illegible] Sunday School Missionaries and Laymen, [illegible] will be held at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) Union-square, on SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. W. B. Chidlaw, of Ohio, and Prof. McClelland, Esq., of Kentucky.

☞ **Yorkville Baptist Church.**—The spacious Lecture Room of the new Church edifice on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., is now open for public worship. Preaching TO-MORROW, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. Ballard, Pastor of the Church; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Millar, of Yonkers; and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Emery, of the Methodist Church. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The Westminster Church**—Rev. David Kennedy, Pastor—Divine service will be held in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, 10th inst.—*The Prophet Samuel's Prophecy.*

☞ **Religious Notice.**—The Rev. A. H. Wright will preach his farewell discourse in the United Presbyterian Church, West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH EVENING. At the close of the services the Communion will be taken up and given to Mr. Wright, as a testimonial of affectionate regards, from his congregation and friends.

☞ **Universalist Church**, Orchard-st., near Grand.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Pastor, will deliver a Discourse TO-MORROW MORNING, on the text, *The Joyful Sound of Music*, and in the EVENING, the third of a series to the young—subject: *Society.* Services, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series on Unbelief, discourses on the *Trees of the Bible*, on illustrating *the Christian Life.* The series will be continued on successive Sabbath evenings. Young men are invited.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.**—As announced by circulars, the Thirteenth Lecture will be delivered by Rev. Chas. Hayden, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ **The Coming Kingdom.**—The Messenger of the Great King will proclaim the good news TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*The Tabernacle of God Prophesied in Isaiah 4: 5.* All sincere Christians are invited.

☞ **The Sacrament.**—Rev. Dr. Finlay will administer the "Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" in the Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., near 5th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Also, a special discourse in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Central M. E. Church.**—7th-av. near 14th-st., Rev. Allen Steel will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3. Morning subject, seventh sermon in series of Biblical Wonders. At 7 P. M., preaching by Rev. Mr. Mercein.

☞ **North Presbyterian Church.**—32d-st. between 8th and 9th ave. Rev. E. F. Hatfield will enter upon his regular ministrations as pastor of this church on SUNDAY, 10th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church,** 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. H. Mattison, the Pastor, will preach in the lecture-room of the new church edifice, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class from 3 to 4 P. M.

☞ **Bohemian Church,** near the northeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn. Service on the SABBATH—at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY NIGHT, Lecture, and THURSDAY EVENING, Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** corner of Jay and Johnson-sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Christianity of Divine Origin*—and at 7 P. M. and at 2 P. M. Subject: *The Believer's Hope.* Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Romanism.**—Dr. Lord, formerly a Jesuit Priest, will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Methodist Protestant Church on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Rev. S. H. White**—Will repeat, by request, his Discourse on the subject—*The Bible the Palladium of Civil Liberty*—next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 10, in the Congregational Church, corner 10th-av. and 155-st.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Achilli,** of Rome, Italy, translator of the Italian Bible, is expected to preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts.

☞ **Sale of Pews.**—In the CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, (Rev. Fr. Bellows',) will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st.

☞ **Rev. H. S. Storrs, Jr.,** of Brooklyn, will lecture in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church,** near the 7th-av.—Rev. Jonathan Crane will preach in the A. M. at 10½, and P. M. at 3 o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—*Mary, the Mother of our Lord.*

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—In 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Andrew Jackson Davis** will continue his lectures on *Immortality*, in the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Consumption is generally regarded a Disease,** arising from defective nutrition, and it is now an established fact that nothing will remedy this constitutional disease so well as RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL. Be particular to get the genuine, with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, at his stores, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve.**—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stings, Fevers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia by a gentleman of that country, and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors, No. 6 State-st., Boston.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—Dear Sir: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK,	HORATIO ALLEN.

Feb. 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French woman. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,

ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. Crosby and others.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam in Vermont.**—Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 25.—Mr. Seth W. Fowle—*Dear Sir:* One year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that Summer. In December following, my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that Winter I lost about 35 pounds of flesh, and physicians, with whom I advised, could give me no relief. I heard of the beneficial effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, by way of a friend, who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined to make a trial of it myself. I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely cured, and from that day to this, have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Scrofula, Effects of Mercury,** consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder and debility of the sexual system, &c. Scrofula and genital weakness will cause these diseases unless cured. Dr. HEATH, No. 258 Broadway, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. His indisputable work will be sent free to any address.

We were cured by Dr. HEATH.—Marcus Colburn, No. 28 Broadway, New-York. Jos. G. Byers, Jane Laughton, C. B. Banker's child, blindness, Morris G. Chappel, T. Robbins, S. W. Rice and wife, &c., &c. Dr. HEATH is an honorable and skillful physician—Lester Green, M. D., New-York, J. A. Smith, M. D., J. K. Snell, M. D., Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. Geo. Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State New-York, &c., &c.

☞ **Gridiron Express.**—We will send Robinson's Patent Broiler by express, pre-paid, to any part of the United States east of the Mississippi, (or not far west of it,) on receipt of the price:

For the round, 10 inches in diameter	$2 00
For the square, 9 by 14 inches	2 25
For the oblong, 7 by 16 inches	2 50
For the oblong, 8 by 18 inches	2 50
For the oblong, 9 by 21 inches	3 00

Money may be sent by mail, registered, at our risk. Address American and Foreign Patent Agency No. 79 Duane-st., New-York.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **The Gough Week.**—Mr. Gough will delight audiences in this City and vicinity, after which he will go to Washington, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and other distant places. On MONDAY EVENING he will speak at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn; TUESDAY, at Yonkers; WEDNESDAY, at the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church; THURSDAY, 3 P. M., he will address children in the Broadway Tabernacle. In the evening is his Festival, when he will make an address. FRIDAY EVENING he will speak in the new Congregational Church, in Clinton-av., Brooklyn, and SATURDAY EVENING he will deliver his closing address in the Broadway Tabernacle.

☞ **Mr. Gough and the Children.**—Mr. Gough having expressed a willingness to address children on the subject of *Temperance*, all who can conveniently attend are invited to assemble at the Broadway Tabernacle, if the weather permits, at 2 o'clock on THURSDAY next. No adults will be admitted excepting such as come expressly to take care of children. Each boy and girl will be expected to pay one cent's admittance. Three Temperance hymns will be sung by the children, under direction of Mr. Lucius Hart. Ministers and Sunday School Teachers will confer a favor by giving notice of this to-morrow.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist.**—Special attention paid to Prescriptions, having had a practical experience of sixteen years in such firms as Rushton's, Crumbie's, &c. Patent Medicines and Perfumery of every kind. Plea e give me a call. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, (formerly Mathison's,) southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. N. B.—Open at all hours.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD.—MISSING—Since FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, a young man, aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord, black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring.

He attended a party in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91½ East 26th-st., since which time he has not been heard of. The above reward will be paid for his recovery by his father. E. A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

F. H. arrived in town last evening. Will be at the International Hotel after 2 o'clock P. M. today. D. Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP:

Detailed, with other Scenes, Incidents and Adventures, in a Series of Letters, by himself. With additional Letters, and Thirteen Illustrations, from original designs by Darley. Price 50 cents.

MAJOR JONES' SKETCHES OF TRAVEL:

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Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life and exhibited as fine a succession of Southern characters as we have yet encountered.

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1856.

The Independent will this year be conducted by the same corps of Editors which have heretofore achieved so high a reputation for the paper, and they will be assisted by two additional clergymen who are well-known and distinguished for their ability and talents. Some new writers are also engaged in addition to the following distinguished

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
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And numerous others.

CORRESPONDENTS

from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to and enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL. Our

PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS

will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

Our Special Contributors.	Congress at Work.
Some of the Causes of Pauperism.	Moral Lesson of the Struggle at Washington.
New-York *Observer's* Idea of Artillery—by Henry Ward Beecher.	Church Building in Kansas.
Our Own Correspondence.	The War Spirit.
From our Washington Correspondent.	Meeting of the Board.
Events of the Week.	Congress.
From our Wisconsin Correspondent.	Commercial and Financial.
Letter from England.	Advertisements.
Letter from Detroit.	Family Reading.
The Palace of Treason.	The Pastor's Wife.
The Tract Society again.	The Will be Done.
Mission Schools.	Little Johnny.
Prize Debates at Yale College.	Woman's Sphere.
Short Sermons.	A Surprise.
Dedication.	Two Scenes.
Prayer for the World.	Selections.
The Am. Tract Society.	The Greatest Baptist Minister.
To the friends of the American and Foreign Christian Union.	The two Small Fortunes.
Literary Record.	What will you do when you become a Man?
Religious Intelligence.	Foreign Miscellany.
Domestic Summary.	Advertisements.
Editorial Articles.	Editor's Book Table.
The Want of Ministers.	The Home Missionary.
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Feb. 9 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

THE ATTACHE IN MADRID.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

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OR,

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It is believed that there is no other book in our language which presents so good a picture of Spain and the Spaniards as this does. The author possesses the necessary qualifications for the production of such a work. The Spaniards are a proud people—proud of their country and history—proud of their traditions and poetry—proud of their old romances and chivalry—proud of their churches and their religion—and proud of their manners and habits. With such a nation the *Attaché* could feel a deep and sincere sympathy. He was not so materialistic as to be haunted by the ghost of a ten-cent-piece in the Palace of the Escorial. He saw everything, from the private *levee* to the public bull-fight; from the moonlight dance of Manolas to the regal halls of the Duchess D'Alva; from the needlework of the Spanish maidan to the glorious paintings of Titian, Velasquez and Murillo; and he has put upon paper all that was worthy of record, which came under his notice. But this is not all. He has given us a kind of political history of modern Spain. His book will make Spanish politics, and Spanish partizanship, as familiar to the American reader as the coochooy of his own "Hards" and "Softs." The account given of M. Soulé's diplomacy, of his heroism is not the least interesting chapter in the work; and the description of the Revolution of 1848, and of the flight of Queen Cristina and of the San Luis Cabinet, is graphic, instructive and interesting.

It is evident that the relations of the author at the Spanish Court were at once delicate and intimate.

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D. FANSHAW, Publisher, No. 35 Ann-st.

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Civil Engineer.

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All communications respecting the New-York department should be addressed to H. M. H. BOYD

At the New-York City Directory Office,

No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

The following vote in regard to the work was passed by the Board of Trade in Boston, Dec. 17, 1855:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade look with favor upon the announcement of a New-England Business Directory which Mr. George Adams has the intention to publish, and consider that it will be a valuable work of reference to the business community.

The work will be of octavo size, handsomely printed, and contain from six to eight hundred pages. Subscription price, $2 50.

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The name of the Baroness de Marguerittes must be familiar to the greater portion of our readers. She is the daughter of Doctor Granville, one of the most distinguished physicians of Mayfair, London. After receiving all the polish and accomplishments which the highest society and best educational institutions of Europe could impart to a nature of uncommon brilliancy and impressibility, she was married in early life to the Baron de Marguerittes, the last male representative of one of the oldest and noblest families in France, who during the lovers spent the halcyon days of their matrimonial life in the midst of that whirl of sensuous pleasures which the gay capitals of Europe afford to those who have rank and money. But misfortune, or at least the loss of fortune, overtook them in their brilliant career, and they fled to the New World, accompanied by their two young daughters, and a few servants, nothing but a few diamonds and their accomplishments to rely upon for their support. They brought letters to people of the first fashion in New-York, and were received at the houses of the wealthy and the proud, and were fêted and fanned upon until it was discovered that they had to earn their bread. A change then took place. The Baroness could speak all the languages of Europe; she was brilliant in conversation, a superb vocalist, a dashing writer, and accomplished in many arts to which few women have ever made any pretensions. She was among women what the Admirable Crichton was among men; in short, she was a superior kind of Becky Sharpe. The various transformations she underwent in struggling for a livelihood form one of the most remarkable histories that the records of woman's life can show. Nothing in the career of woman from the days of Queen Semiramis down to those of George Sand can equal the strange and picturesque vicissitudes of this brilliant woman's life. She was an author, an amanuensis of one our most famous writers, the confidant of Mrs. Forrest in her troubles, the friend afterwards of that lady's husband, opera singer, theatrical manager, editor of a political paper, and after a variety of ups and downs, in high life and low life, she at last ends by becoming the wife of that notorious person, G. G. Foster to whom she was married in a cell in Moyamansing Prison, in Philadelphia.

The modern Messalinda is still in the enjoyment of her brilliant talents, and, her genius refined by suffering, her wit sharpened by rude conflicts with adversity, still fascinating in person, and undimmed in intellect, she is battling with disaster, and educating with all the devotedness of the tenderest maternal instinct her two daughters in Philadelphia.

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This most attractive, instructive, and piquant narrative, which contains some revelations of New-York life which are as astonishing as they are true, is now published in the columns of the *Sunday Courier*. It was commenced last week, but the call for the first part was so great that the publishers have been induced to reprint the commencement, and those who wish to obtain the whole of this strange romance of real life may do so by purchasing the *Courier* of next Sunday, Feb. 10. Those at a distance who desire to obtain this narrative can have the paper sent to them by mail for six months, during which the work will be completed, by inclosing $1 to the publishers,

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[Slightly altered from O. W. Holmes.]

I heard of her before,
That she made each reader roar
With her fun;
That the laugh each page increased,
From the first until we ceased,
Having done.

They told me that the grin
From the moment I'd begin
Would grow broader—
And that snicker, scream and laugh
With each added paragraph
Would be louder!

At last—I bought the book!
And a leisure hour I took
To peruse it;
My mouth expanded then,
Insomuch that ne'er again
Can I use it!

From ear to ear it spread,
Circling half around my head,
And my jaws
Are as open now as sin
In that fixed, eternal grin,
From this cause.

"I know it is a sin"
For me to laugh and grin
At "the Deacon"—
At his "rheumatiz an' pain;"
But no mortal could refrain,
As I reckon.

"Priscilla" bright and fair!
Queen of widows—may no tear
Dim your lot!
And may "Shadrach" called "this wise,"
Prove as precious in your eyes
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From the Springfield Republican.

The story, first reported we believe by the New-York *Evening Post*, that Miss Murray, late Maid of Honor to the Queen, had been deprived of her position in consequence of the opinions which she entertains and proposes to express in her new book, "Travels in America," concerning the peculiar institution, is not altogether correct. Miss Murray is still in favor with the Queen, and resigned her position at her own free will. To a recent letter to a friend, she says—that, knowing the sentiments she entertains respecting slavery to be in opposition to those of the Court, and knowing also that persons high in authority connected with the Court, had objected to the publication of these sentiments, while holding her official position, she felt it her duty to resign, although by so doing she deprives herself of her influence and position at Court, her official residence, and an income which can ill be spared. Still, she does it cheerfully, rather than to forego the publication of her work. The Queen, however, still remains her firm friend.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The *Evening Post* did not say that the Queen had deprived Miss Murray of her position as Maid of Honor; it said that the Queen sent her word that if she published a defance of Slavery, she could not retain her position, and that in consequence of that intimation, she has resigned that position. Such is the fact. Nor does the *Republican* by a variety of words contradict or qualify it.

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[illegible], Manufacturer and Dealer....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 381 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.
HUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 208 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rod Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
REYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
GIDEON W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 15 [illegible]-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
BRUCE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
BRUTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Screws and Marvin, Manufacturers of Safes & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
W. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Windows and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. [illegible] & BROS. (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
[illegible] any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of E. P. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

E. P. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most largely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise somewhere at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of customers in view. Merchants are invited to call and [illegible] their business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to leave the City, offers for sale his job printing establishment, located at No. 139 Nassau-st. It contains three Hoe cylinder [illegible] with all the fixtures necessary for a general Job-printing business. The material is in good order, is nearly new, and cost over $10,000. The entire establishment will, however, including the good will, be sold without regard to cost. It has a steady business of about $10,000 per year, all of which may be easily retained by the purchaser.
ALSO, FOR SALE, The house and lot No. 48 Degraw-st. (West of Court.) The house is nearly new, 2 story and basement, has gas, range, &c., and is desirably located in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to E. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book Publishing business, which is one of the oldest [illegible] Retail Bookstores in this City—having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would be sold, or a special partnership retained. To any person wishing to commence the Book business, an opportunity to buy out so good and safe a business seldom offers. For further particulars, address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—Job office for sale, containing 2 presses and other presses (run by steam,) with a good assortment of type and other material. There is an excellent run of business; one of the best locations in the City, and has been long established. It is a very desirable opportunity to purchase. Address G. W., at this office.

RESTAURANT AND DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—Fitted up in a handsome style and doing a good business, and situated in a basement of a first-class public house, opposite one of the City markets; reason of selling, the proprietor lives in New-Jersey and cannot give it his personal attention. Inquire at drug store No. 386 Grand-st.

$3,000 TO $15,000 WANTED.—A partner with this amount, to engage in the manufacture of a recently patented article, (which is in great demand,) in connection with a manufacturing business already established. Best of reference given and required. Address, with real name and former business, for three days, J. M. N. C., *Tribune* Office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW ARTICLE.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 611 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $192. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 225 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 329 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same places, at 4 o'clock, P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.
WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASEN,
WM. R. SEE, R. B. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

$1 50. WRITING CLASSES—GREAT REDUCTION IN TERMS!—MR. PAINE desirous of extending and bringing the benefit of his initial day and evening writing classes, at only $1 50 ten lessons. Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c. Private lessons. Academies Nos. 233 Grand-st., New-York; 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible-[illegible] Academies, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. HIGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means can be used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

MISS WASHINGTON GILLESPIE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 5 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av. [illegible] & PARSONS, Principals.

SPECTACLES.—They [illegible] Sight for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored young women—one as cook, one as chamber maid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, the same by three Protestant white young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, experienced in tuition, who was educated in Paris, and has been twenty-five years a resident in the principal countries of Europe, wishes a situation as visiting or resident governess. She speaks English, French and German like a native, and can give instruction in the higher branches of a finished English education, Italian, Spanish, drawing, painting, the piano, harp and thorough bass, also embroidery. Direct C. M. B., *Daily Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A middle aged lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like a situation to teach in a family four or five hours a day, as compensation for her board for a time. A comfortable home being her great object. References given for capability. Address MARIA, *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3,631 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A young lady from one of the New-England states wishes a situation in a school or family in this or any of the Southern States, to teach music and English, or assume the care of children. Address TEACHER, Box No. 4,647 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) 4 laborers for steady work, 2 boys for trades. Places procured for clerks, porters, bar-keepers, men on railroads coachmen, waiters, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Charges moderate. EDWARD GILLEN.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady is desirous of securing a good place for a servant who has been a good while in her service, and whom she can well recommend as laundress and chambermaid. Application may be made at No. 362 West 30th-st., Chelsea square.

MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To do the housework in a small family at Elmira, New-York. None need apply except with the best references as to neatness and capacity, and wishes a home. To such fair wages will be given and passage paid. Address B., *Times* office, for three days.

MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For a Woolen factory, thoroughly acquainted with making cloths. Must have the highest references as to qualifications; especially as to moral character. Address Box No. 3,780, New-York Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. No say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

ROOM WANTED.—A single gentleman wishes a furnished room without board in some strictly private family; location below 8th-st. preferred. Address L. M. N., *Times* Office.

COOPER WANTED.—A man who understands coopering, and is willing to make himself generally useful on the wharf. Pier No. 3 North River. Inquire at the office on the dock. S. O. TAYLOUR.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—At No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A respectable gentlemen possessing a good 7-octave piano that he wishes to dispose of, may exchange it for good board in a respectable family, by addressing, this week, X. Z., *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.—A three-story and basement brick house in Dean-st., Brooklyn, with the modern improvements, gas, range, &c., will be let to a small family, and the rent will be received in board. Possession immediately if required. Address X. Y., *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank of Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f,'55-lew2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st.
Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE LESLEY retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to Messrs. JOHNSON, COX & CAMERON. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 374 Broadway by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose. ELIAS JOHNSON,
DAVID B. COX,
GEORGE LESLEY,
JOHN C. CAMERON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1856. JAMES C. SIDNEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the Stove, Hot Air Furnace, and General Foundry business as heretofore conducted, respectively, by JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO. and RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, under the firm of COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON.
DAVID B. COX,
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 15, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 9 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.
al-law6m8 MICHAEL LYNCH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'MEARA, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2 Centre Market-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1855.
dec15-law6m8* SARAH O'MEARA, Administratrix.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing homedemand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the sod, broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are all or nearly all taken inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the farmer, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

There will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and a month's provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, ploughing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 3-story brick house No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., house 22 by 48, and lot 23 by 100 feet, nearly opposite the Theological Seminary. Houses and houses Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, near the Navy. Also, cottage at Fort Lee, with over an acre of land, near the steamboat landing; fine view of the river. Parlor, dining room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Inquire of
LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In South Brooklyn, No. 27 Summit-st., near Columbia, five minutes' walk from the Hamilton-av. Ferry; house is three stories, and very substantially built; court-yard and verandah; with hot and cold water baths, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter, and gas throughout, with chandeliers. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Possession any time. Apply to
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maidenlane.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MORRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story brick house and lot No. 12 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That fine brown-stone front modern dwelling at No. 99 East 12th-st., not built for sale. Size 22½ feet by 57 feet, lot 106 feet deep. Vestibule door, columns in parlor, bath-rooms on 2d and 3d floors, hot and cold water throughout the house; all in first-rate order, having been occupied but a few years by the owner's family, now going to Europe. For cards and particulars, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, Room No. 12.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 335 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 46 feet, three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 87 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For price and terms, inquire of M'GRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 133 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement house-and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—The large new 5-story house, No. 183 East 10th-st., built in the best manner and renting for $1,400. $1,500 in cash—the balance on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yard, cor. 18th-st. and Avenue B, before 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 26 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. For terms, &c., apply to THOS. MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—5 or 44 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of G. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 18 miles from N. Y.; handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, oystering, &c. 35 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with collonade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect; fishing, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 45 acres at Flushing, near the depôt, small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 15¾ acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and extensive view of the Sound. 17 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Haggerty's, a magnificent building site. 25 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 150 acres at Babylon. 35 acres at Smithtown. 9¾ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $6,700. 25 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 48¾ acres, building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, &c.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $28,600, $20,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st., near Duane-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 78 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on 81st-av., near the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $6,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 336 3d-av., or at Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Belleville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three story brick and stone House, with marble mantels on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 70 by 100 feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 180 Tenth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at No. 49 3d-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 78 Allen-st., between Grand and Brooms. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 60 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 12 and 64 Leroy-st.
NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $8,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $700. Apply at No. 75 Dey-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A three-horse power engine, with boiler, in perfect order, having been run but one month. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LAND WANTED.—300 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location, &c.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 8 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-park, with the gas fixtures; 2 English basement houses south side 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 2 houses on south side 37th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., all replete with every convenience. Rents moderate. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing arrangement; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No. 1,433 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE—From the 1st of May—The three-story brick house, No. 39 Rutger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way, (suitable for a physician.) Bath, Croton water, gas, &c. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 3-story brick dwelling house No. 121 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegantly situated three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st. near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—Possession at any time; 26x124 feet, 3 story brick, 16-inch walls, high chimney 6 feet square. Will be let for any kind of business. On 42d-st., half block east of 9th-av. Railroad; also 1 story brick building adjoining, 76x26, with or without adjoining vacant ground. Apply on the premises. Can be altered to suit any tenant.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, occupation given 1st of May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c.; the grounds contain nearly three acres, and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house (on the Kills which bound the premises on the north) and other out-houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
WM. WALL, No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices now occupied by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in Tryon-row, and other offices in adjoining buildings, will be let separately or in suites. As several of them have fire proof vaults in each story, they are very desirable for lawyers or others, having valuable books or papers to be kept safely. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st.

SEVERAL STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE.—On Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts.; a large reor piece of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling part over two stores, corner of 27th-st., may be united for a boarding-house. Apply to H. M. SHEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spac

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, of valuable property on Fourth and Eldridge-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. C. Betts, Referee.

CHRYSTIE-STREET—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Chrystie-st., 125 feet north of Grand-st., and known as No. 344 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 112 Chrystie-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORSYTH-STREET—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Forsyth-st., 100 feet south of Broome-st., and known as No. 363 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 143 Forsyth-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—The lot of land with built tings thereon, situated on the west side of Eldridge-st., 125 feet north of Broome-st., and known as No. 4 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 106 Eldridge-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

At least two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEE, Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, LEGAL AND IMPORTANT.—H. H. LEE & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises No. 231 Broadway, all those costly and valuable new store fixtures, counters, desks oil-cloth, carpets, Brussels do., gas chandeliers, plate-glass mirrors; new plate-glass showcase, with silvered bar rack frames; rosewood piano, valued at $700. [See further particulars in the *Herald, Tribune, Times, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Post*, and other New-York papers.] The property is sold by order of George P. Fox, lessee of the premises.

Also, George P. Fox's recorded lease of the 3 five-story, and 1 three-story buildings Nos. 8 8, 831, 831½ and 833 Broadway, in the occupation of Lenar Gosting, Esq.; Isaac Block, Esq.; Genavus Herpard, Esq.; John J. Gulf, Esq.; Henry Iverson, Esq.; Henry Finner, Esq., and their under tenants also; Mr. Horace Waters, William Hoyfis, Esq., and others.

THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Mr. Geo P. Fox, by reason of debility and sickly condition of the body, is recommended by me to go South for a period. And I further advise Mr. Fox to abstain from all business transactions, to throw off all cares and anxieties, and to seek cheerful scenes, and to associate with lively companions. H. F. Q., M. D.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 83 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front by 75 feet deep. And also the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 81 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 46th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet south of 15th-st., 26 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,950, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered of such a good character as this lease. This opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co. and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond; and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 83 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front by 75 feet deep. And also the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 81 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 46th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet south of 15th-st., 26 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,950, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered of such a good character as this lease. This opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 43 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for building or manufacturing purposes, or double building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way leading from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground laying between 97th and 98th sts., and 3d and 1st avs., making in all 100 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good present interest, as it is well calculated for ship, lime, and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some 100 or more lots. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or lifting dock. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 63 PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling house thereon, on the east side of Pike-st., between Monroe and Cherry sts., and known as No. 63. The lot is 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, be the same more or less. The house is 38 feet deep. The lease is from the Rutgers' estate, and has 14 years to run from the 1st of May, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $105, with covenant for one renewal of 21 years, or its buildings to be paid for. Possession can be had on the 1st of March. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 858 Broadway, consisting of mahogany chairs, tête-à-tête, marble top tables, curtains and cornices, looking glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bedding, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpeting, &c.

Catalogues will be ready the day previous to sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA MCMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. MCMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 12th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 1 pair of horses, 26 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 3 dirt carts, 23 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 22 sets of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock at the auction-room No. 27 Centre-st. the entire parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, China and glass, plated ware and ivory cutlery of a family; also bedding and carpets, &c. Also, by order of assignee the balance stock of a cabinet maker and mennfacturer, of mahogany chairs, sofas, and sofa frames, centre tables, &c. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 86th-av. and 85th-st.; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 3d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 414 feet 6 inches on 52d-st., 620 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 13th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 52d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Late Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Mousieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the saies of the Ecole de Pharmacie da Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of that portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are entirely void of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being discovered.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Languor on the face with worms, Nervous irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, DRS. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his residence, tastefully located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, in his specialty, as they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system of combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized as science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSTRICTURE, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung; National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable in every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 203 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES — Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel R. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Ades,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leery,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Ollraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PERCENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—No. 70 Beever-st.—The interest coupons due Feb. 10, on the bonds of the city of Racine, Wisconsin, given in aid of the construction of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company. CLARK & JESUP, Agents.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Will be paid on and after the 1st day of February, 1856, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—Have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on their capital stock, payable on and after the 11th day of February, 1856. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of February. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These bonds are issued by the parties in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the City line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such boadholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee.
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

MONEY WANTED—On bond and mortgage on property worth three times the amount, in sums from $500 to $3,000. Inquire at No. 57 Fulton-st., New-York, or of J. STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by
JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED.—Page, Bacon & Co., and Page & Bacon's suspended paper, a few thousand dollars. Apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN R. HARPER, counselor at law, at No. 193 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1855. F. M. WARING,
au19-law6mS* Administratrix.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., next morning, connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGH

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Contested Judgeship.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Justice PEABODY is now acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this City, (First Judicial District of the State,) by the approval of Justice ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, who are associated with him on the Bench of the General Term. The singular manner in which this has been brought about, has created very general discussion with the public. And well it should, for some strange circumstances have been indorsed to adopt it. Let me enumerate a few of them. In the first place, Justice Robert H. MORRIS died twelve days previous to the last general election, and at once the important question arose, whether the Governor had the power to fill the vacancy (by appointment) thus created, or whether the people should fill it through the ballot-box at the said election? The latter prevailed, and all the various factions and parties made their nominations for the vacant office. It also is well known that the seat upon the same Bench, once filled by HENRY P. EDWARDS, deceased, was occupied by EDWARD P. COWLES, under the appointment of the Governor, as provided by our State Constitution. Yet all firmly believed at the time that Mr. COWLES held the seat until the end of last year; the same as did Justice JAMES G. KING, under similar circumstances, in 1851, the seat now filled by Justice ROOSEVELT upon the same Bench. The whole people believing this, acted upon the construction that there was but one vacancy to fill, and one full term, accordingly they prepared for such an issue. The indorsement of the various tickets diffused slightly, but all was in good faith supposed to clearly indicate the intention of the voter. It seemed that a full term and a short term was all that was required. JAMES R. WHITING received 26,613 votes, about 16,000 of which emanated from Stuyvesant Institute, and were indorsed merely "Supreme Court, First District," and the remainder of his votes emanating from Tammany Hall, were indorsed, "Supreme Court, Long Term, eight years." EDWARD P. COWLES received, at the same election, 26,613 votes for Justice of the Supreme Court, emanating from the Whigs, Know-Nothings, Reformers, &c., &c., but all indorsed, "Supreme Court, Long Term, eight years." HENRY E. DAVIES polled at the same election, 17,996, for Justice of the Supreme Court, all emanating from the Know-Nothing party, and all indorsed, "Short Term, to fill a Vacancy." HENRY HILTON polled 26,626 for Justice of the Supreme Court, all emanating from Tammany Hall, and indorsed, "Short Term, to fill a VACANCY," (the same as Mr. DAVIES' votes.) WILLIAM H. LEONARD polled, for Justice of the Supreme Court, 9,363 votes, emanating from Stuyvesant Institute, and were indorsed, merely, "To fill a vacancy." CHARLES A. PEABODY polled, at the same election, 8,339 votes for Justice Supreme Court, all emanating from the Whig party, and indorsed, "To fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term of Robert H. MORRIS, late Justice, deceased."

Now, the Court of Appeals, in deciding this controversy, as to who was elected or entitled to the seat, say, in their *remittitur* or judgment, that "the said defendant, EDWARD P. COWLES, be ousted, and removed from the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and that the said HENRY E. DAVIES be, and he is hereby declared, entitled to the same, by virtue of the election in the said complaint mentioned." Then follows the proviso, that this shall be the decision, unless the said E. P. COWLES, defendant, shall, within twenty days, answer the complaint, &c. Mr. COWLES having no other defence than that which was passed upon by the Court, of course leaves Mr. DAVIES just as though the proviso in the judgment was not inserted, to wit: the Justice of the Court.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, in their reason for admitting Mr. PEABODY to the seat upon the Bench, say that the Court of Appeals intimated that there were two vacancies to be filled at said election, and hence the indorsement upon the ballots might be important to designate the officer voted for. Can this view of the case be seriously considered? What would it lead to? Why that we should have nominated three Justices for the Supreme Court; one for eight years from the first day of January last, one six years from the first day of January last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge MORRIS, and one for twelve days, being the unexpired term of Judge EDWARDS, deceased, whose place was filled by the Governor, until the last election, by the person of Hon. E. P. COWLES; and the result of which election was declared by the State Canvassers on the 15th day of December last, thus giving to this vacancy *twelve* court days. Oh! consistency. Oh! reason. Oh! common sense. The Constitution speaks of the appointment of Judges by the Governor, to fill vacancies, as holding their offices until the next general election by the people. But is it not too cruel to suppose it intends to separate the few days (twelve) intervening between the close of the canvass and the first day of the year?

HOMER.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY PANIC.

Dangerous Condition of the Boats.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Staten Island Ferry have made a report which justifies, in every particular, our comments upon the subject in yesterday's TIMES. The thanks of the community, and especially of the residents on Staten Island, are due to the gentlemen who have taken up this matter so energetically. Their prompt action will, we trust, be speedily imitated by the Company, which can be permitted no longer to trifle with the lives of the passengers in its old worn-out boats. We extract the most important portions of the report:

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE BOATS.

The Committee engaged the services of competent men to examine the steamboats—the *Sylph*, the *Hunderback*, the *Huguenot* and the *Staten Islander*—now plying alternately on the ferry in question.

Mr. JAMES M. Low, one of the gentlemen thus engaged, and on whose intelligence and experience the Committee rely, has given them, in the form of a report elaborately and carefully prepared, the result of his investigation. He finds the four boats in question improperly constructed for ferry purposes, and unsafe. A copy of his report is annexed hereto.

The four boats in question are not constructed on the plan adopted by Mr. Low, and which a regard for the public safety would seem to require.

The Committee feel great reluctance in creating an alarm of this nature in the public mind, as injurious to the interests of the island; but a sense of public duty calls upon them to lay open the result of their investigations.

The boats so employed on the Ferry are not only unsafe, but the Committee find that no precautionary measures have been furnished by the proprietors of the Ferry for the escape or protection of passengers in case of accident, to which the best regulated ferry may be sometimes exposed.

BAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Committee also report that the accommodations at the landings on both sides of the ferry are most inadequate and unsuitable. They are so small and badly provided that a large majority of the passengers, including women and children, are often obliged to be exposed, without any shelter whatever, to the inclemencies of the season. A comparison between the accommodations provided by the proprietors of the Staten Island Ferry, on the City side, with those established by the South Ferry Company, on the same side, and which invite comparison from their proximity, is a better comment on this branch of their report than any which this Committee can make.

IRREGULARITY OF TRIPS.

It is ascertained that there are about 200,000 individuals who transact business in the City of New-York, and who reside in its suburbs. Of these, Staten Island has its fair proportion, among whom are some of the most prominent business men of the City. Possessing a ferry passage less obstructed by ice than that between Brooklyn or Jersey City and the City of New-York, there exists no reason, in the opinion of the Committee, why the Staten Island Ferry should not be made to accommodate the public at all hours, that it may serve the purpose of the man of moderate as well as the man of large means.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

The gentleman engaged by the Committee, to examine the ferry boats, was JAMES W. Low, Inspector of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. That he was well qualified for the duty, there can be no doubt, for, according to his own statement, he has "superintended the Union Ferry boats—three for the Union Company, Brooklyn, and six for the Williamsburg Company,—besides three steamships, many sailing ships, brigs and schooners; in all, about thirty vessels." With this experience, he gives the following:

RESULT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE FERRY BOATS.

Sylph.—I found to be about twelve years old, fair built and good materials, shows considerable hard service, has had frequent repairs, and is now in fair order and good running condition for a Summer boat; but her construction is not suitable for the Winter season, and exposure to ice in our rivers. Her frame is very light, and lightly fastened, timbers far apart and small at the tops, and particularly around the bows, where she has to receive the greatest resistance from the ice. She was constructed, I presume, for speed more than strength, therefore made as light as possible.

Hunchback—Built in 1852—is the best boat; fair built and materials good, as far as can be seen; is in good order, and is a good summer boat; has a light frame and rather light deck frams for so much top weight; her construction is not suitable for a Winter boat in the ics; there are not timbers enough (too far apart) to receive the great pressure of the ice, in the tide's ways, the ends are not filled in solid, as all boats should be built intended for ferry purposes.

Huguenot—Is getting old. I believe she was built in 1843; was lengthened about two years since, and had a good overhaul; found to be sound. She is in fair running order as regards her hull, but the difficulty of old boats is, that they get iron sick, and it is hard to tell where it is. She has been built similar to the others, with a light frame, timbers far apart, and deficient in strength for a ferry boat in the Winter season. She would do very well a few years longer for the Summer season, but I do consider all boats should be filled in solid at the ends, for Winter or Summer, for they frequently come in contact in foggy weather; and in case of accident, at any time, many lives would be exposed to danger, if only et n short distance from the shore.

Staten Islander—I found to be an old boat, sixteen years old, but she may be called a good boat for her age; is in fair running order. She is differently constructed from other boats, by being braced between the frames along her amidships sections; in view of this, her sides would bear more pressure than the other boats; still, her bows are no better, not being filled in solid; frame timbers far apart; I should judge, also, that some of her iron fastenings must be bad; they are now putting in a new wheel, and also some plank on the bows, to protect them from the ice. That is well as far as it goes. At any rate, I do not think her fit for Winter service, particularly in the ice.

In this report of the above boats, I wish you to take into consideration that the opportunity to examine is not what I would wish, for many parts below I cannot see on account of water tanks, cabin and bulkheads, &c.; nor can I say if they are sound, unless the planking or ceiling be removed. Mr. J. THOMPSON, the superintendent of the ferry, says that he has had them sound when he has had them under repairs. But in the construction of the boats I cannot well be deceived. I could see enough to satisfy me that they were built more for speed than strength.

The British Bark Netherton—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in the morning's edition of your paper an editorial under the heading of "Humanity at Sea," wherein it is stated that the British bark *Netherton*, of which I am Commander, "saw a brig with a signal of distress flying, but could not get near enough to ascertain who she was." I beg leave to dissent from such a report, as it does not embody the real facts of the case. On the morning of the 7th of January I saw a brig to all appearances disabled, but as it was not yet light I lay to until the break of day, at the same time keeping my colors flying and a brilliant light burning, to intimate to the wrecked vessel that I did not intend leaving her. The *Netherton* having lost a portion of her sails, during the late gale, was for a time rendered unmanageable, while a light wind and heavy sea prevented me approaching as near as I could wish. Afterwards I made an effort to steer for the vessel, but when within hailing distance the signal of distress was hauled down, at the very time I was clearing my boat to send to her assistance. Of course under such circumstances it could not be supposed the vessel was in need of my immediate aid, otherwise she would have still kept her flag Union down. The stranger proved to be an American brigantine, having lost her foremost; but keeping her in sight the remainder of the day, I observed towards evening she had rigged a jury foremast and reset her sails, and was evidently in a condition to pursue her voyage with safety. It has been invariably my rule to offer *immediate aid* to distressed vessels, of whatever nationality; and during my experience as shipmaster no charge of inhumanity has heretofore been brought against me; and knowing that the present one is utterly groundless, I would solicit the immediate publication of this reply, in order that the real state of the case may be laid before the public.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS EALES,
Commander of British bark *Netherton*.

Not Lost—Good News.

Capt. JOHN ROBERTS, of the New-Jersey pilot boat *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, concerning whom his friends have latterly been extremely solicitous, is reported as having arrived safe at Halifax. The information was transmitted in a telegraphic dispatch from that place to his family in Brooklyn. He had been placed on board of a Portuguese schooner, (name not known,) bound to this port, on the 8th ult.; and not yet having arrived, it was inferred that the vessel was blown off in the northwest gale of that date, and although it was thought she had possibly foundered or was lost in some way, yet hopes were still entertained by some that he had run her off into warmer latitudes. By the dispatch above alluded to, these expectations have happily been realized. It is stated that the vessel put into Bermuda, and that he (Mr. ROBERTS) then went to Halifax in a steamer. He is now looked for daily, as it is thought he would avail himself of this most expeditious mode of conveyance homeward.

☞ On the night of Thursday, 7th inst., pilot-boat *Huldah B. Hall*, No. 4, while coming up the Bay, was compelled by the ice to anchor at Robin's Reef. Her cable was soon after parted, and about thirty fathoms of it, with the anchor, was lost. She brought to at Pier No. 7, East River, without further damage. The Pilots will give a liberal reward for the anchor and chain. Their office is at No. 105 South-street.

The Indicted Fillibusters.

The bail of the parties arrested on the *Northern Light* on the 24th of December last, against whom bills were found by the Grand Jury, for intending a military expedition to Nicaragua, was reduced yesterday—GEORGE B. HALL's and C. CRIGHTON's from $5,000 to $2,000 each, and that of LYSTER, MORRISEY and MAGE to $1,500 each. Their former securities still continue. The parties under indictment are constantly applied to by adventurers, who express their desire to join the Walker forces in Nicaragua, and ask with much earnestness to have the way to get there made clear to them.

The Woman's Hospital.

This young but most worthy institution celebratee its first anniversary this evening, at Clinton Hall, where a rare programme of speakers is promised. The Hospital Association has leased a building, and occupied it since June last, which accommodates 40 patients. Since that time there have been discharged from it cured 28 cases of persons deemed incurable. It has had some 70 patients, from all parts of the Union, and is supported at a cost of about $500 a month. Of its funds, $2,560 were raised by private subscription, and $2,500 were donated by the Common Council. The class it relieves is one which is not admissible to our Hospitals generally. It is a most noble charity, and we shall rejoice to see the circle of its influence enlarged.

The Old Brewery.

The Mission whose anniversary was noticed on Thursday is not the Five Points Mission on the site of the Old Brewery. This Mission was established, the property purchased, and the buildings erected, by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, which is the only institution that is in any way connected with the Old Brewery. The Mission is in a prosperous condition. It has more than 400 children under its care, besides an equal number who have been sent to good homes. It has relieved 300 families during the severities of this Winter, in the distribution of bedding, clothing and food, and is only embarrassed for want of additional accommodations for those under its care.

The Locomotive Raised at Last.

That submerged locomotive of the Hudson Road, at Spuyten Duyvil, has finally been taken from the water and placed on *terra firma*. It is found to be only slightly injured, and will doubtless soon be on its legs again and doing duty. The river track will now be repaired with little further delay.

☞ One hundred and five laymen of the New School Presbyterian and the Congregational Churches of this City and Brooklyn have united in issuing "an earnest plea" against the separation of these denominations, as at present threatened, in the work of Home Missions.

Runaway.

A runaway horse, attached to a grocer's sleigh, came dashing along Beach-street, on the sidewalk, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, scattering all before it. Two ladies passing at the time had barely time to reach the first step of a stoop in Varick-street, as it rounded the corner with terrific speed. It finally brought up in an alley-way in Franklin-street, the sleigh being smashed to atoms. The [illegible] of the running horses in the streets is greatly [illegible]. It was near making a very [illegible] a widow yesterday.

☞ St. Patrick's Day will this year fall in Holy week, i. e., the week preceding Easter Sunday. As a consequence, it is expected that its celebration will be postponed to the 7th of April—the intervening Monday, "the Vigil of the Assumption," being also a fast day.

☞ The rumor of the discovery of young PIERCE is entirely without foundation.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments presented at this favorite theatre have attracted large audiences, during the present season, and the careful management of the place admits of no dissatisfaction to any; all that visit the place go home pleased, and that is all the Manager requires. To-night, the new Irish drama called the "Invasion of Ireland," and for the last time, the pantomime of "Asphodel," with the comedietta of "Domestic Economy." A new burlesque will shortly be produced here, called "Herne, the Humbug."

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last n year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment are safe and certain remedies for salt rheum, scrofula, rheumatism and cutaneous affections. The one acting externally and penetrating the pores, the other internally on the blood and the organs of digestion, purifying and renovating the vital functions of the body.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500. COLBURN & NASH,
Agents, No. 428 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, by Rev. Jas. L. Schock, Mr. JAMES A. DAY, of this City, to Miss MARY H., daughter of Capt. N. HOEY, of Brooklyn.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 7, by Rev. Professor Bush, Mr. WILLIAM DODD, of Cincinnati, and Miss JANE P. HALT, of New-York.

In Utica, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mr. ARTHUR BREESE DAVIS, of Sandy Hill, Washington Co., to Miss CHARLOTTE EVELINA, daughter of Rev. Dr. PROAL, Rector of Trinity Church, Utica.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, Mrs. CATHARINE B. SHERWOOD, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 67 Elizabeth-st., corner of Hester, on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, ROBERT CHESEBROUGH, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 216 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, SOPHRONIA L., daughter of George and Sophronia Pierce, aged 11 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 22 East 25th st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, Mrs. MARY E. OGDEN, daughter of the late Mordecai Ogden, Esq., aged 30 years.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, LIZZIE, daughter of Munson W. and Jane A. Hilman, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

In this City, suddenly, after an illness of 48 hours, NICHL SANFORD, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at his residence, No. 183 Christie-st., on Monday, the 11th at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, after a severe illness, MARY ANN, wife of Barnabas Hallock, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 184 Deanst., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, at No. 216 Clinton-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., 15 minutes after birth, the infant son of Thomas and Olivia Reynolds.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 8, JULIA FRANCES, wife of Stephen Wm. Smith aged 35 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 53 Sands-st, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock.

In Rutland, Kane Co. Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 31, JOHN POLLOCK, Sr.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Benjamin Tomes.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, John C. Zimmerman, are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 7, JOHN T. CLAPP, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Grove-st. and Prospect-place. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 8.

$3,000	N. Carolina 6s...	98½	50	Nic. Tran. Co....	s3 32
2,000	Missouri 6s.....	86	350	do.....	s3 31¾
3,400	Erie Conv. bs. 71.	¶1	50	do.....	32
7,000	Erie Bds. of '75..	87¾	100	do.....	s60 31¾
2,000	H. R. 1st Mt. Bs..	96¾	50	do.....	b30 32½
65,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	85	100	Long Isl. R. R....	s13 32½
40,000	do.....	85¼	33	Stonington Railroad	40
40,000	do.....	s30 85	112	Reading R. R.....	s3 88
5,000	do.....	b10 85½	110	do.....	c 88¾
2,000	do.....	85¾	100	do.....	b10 88½
2,000	Ill F. bds., w. s.	s3 87¾	200	do.....	b10 88½
10,000	New-York C. 6's.	86	450	do.....	s3 88½
1,000	New-York C. 7's.	101	400	do.....	s60 88
6,000	Chic. & R. I. R. b.	91	200	do.....	s3 88¾
2,000	L. E. Wab. 1st mb	74½	100	do.....	b10 88¾
8	Corn Ex. Bank.....	100¾	50	do.....	b60 88¾
13	U. S. Trust Co.....	108	100	do.....	b30 88¾
150	Cum. Coal Co.....	s3 23¾	100	Hud Riv. R. R.....	c 31
200	do.....	b30 23¾	300	do.....	c 30¾
750	do.....	b60 23¾	400	Mich. S. & Nor. Ia. R. R.	94
400	do.....	s60 23¾	100	do.....	s30 93¾
50	do.....	s3 23¾	300	do.....	b30 94½
500	do.....	23¾	50	do.....	s30 94
100	do.....	b30 24	100	do.....	94½
240	Gardiner Gold Mine	½	100	do.....	b30 94½
215	N.Y. Cen. R. R. p&c	90¾	100	do.....	b30 94½
100	do.....	b60 91	50	do.....	b3 94½
200	do.....	opg 91¾	250	do.....	s3 94½
100	do.....	s60 90¾	527	do.....	94½
575	do.....	opg 91	75	do.....	b60 94½
100	do.....	b60 91½	50	do.....	b30 94½
240	Erie R. R.....	s3 54	115	do.....	94½
100	do.....	s10 54	100	Panama R. R.....	s60 101½
650	do.....	s3 54½	50	Cl. C. & C. R. R.	b30 100½
800	do.....	54½	45	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	98
600	do.....	s10 54½	20	Ga. & Chi. R. R....	108
200	do.....	s30 54	10	do.....	107¾
200	do.....	s60 53¾	15	do.....	107¾
250	do.....	s60 54	175	do.....	s3 108
200	do.....	b30 54¼	50	do.....	b30 108¾
200	do.....	s3 54½	125	do.....	b30 108¾
150	do.....	b3 54½	100	do.....	b60 109
1000	do.....	54½	1700	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	75
150	do.....	b30 54¾	100	do.....	b3 d5 75
50	do.....	s30 54¾	10	do.....	s60 74¾
550	do.....	54¾	10	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R....	c 91
100	Mich. Cen. R. R..	s3 91¾	50	do.....	91¾
40	do.....	92	100	do.....	b3 91¾
50	do.....	92¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R....	84

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	84¾	150	N. Y. Central R.	opg 91¾
10,000	do.....	s30 85¼	205	do.....	opg 91¾
7,000	do.....	85¼	100	Erie Railroad....	b3 64¼
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88	625	do.....	s3 54¾
100	Cumb'd Coal Co....	23¾	100	do.....	s60 54
100	do.....	s60 23¾	250	do.....	54¼
20	do.....	23¾	100	Reading R. R.	d. b10 89¾
200	do.....	24	200	do.....	s3 88¾
200	do.....	b3 24	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	94¾
200	do.....	s3 24	100	do.....	b30 94¾
200	do.....	s60 24	300	do.....	s30 94
500	do.....	s3 24	200	do.....	b30 95
300	do.....	b10 24	100	do.....	b3 95
300	Canton Company...	28	450	do.....	s3 95½
100	do.....	b3 28	110	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	109
50	Nicar. Transit Co..	23	250	do.....	108¾
50	do.....	b10 24	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R..	b30 91¾
50	do.....	b30 23¾			

FRIDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The claimants to the Mexican Indemnity of $8,000,000, under purchase from the late Dictator SANTA ANA, Messrs. ASPINWALL, ESCANDON and HARNETT, have been [illegible] at Washington, and the draft [illegible] in payment for $686,000

appeared at the New-York Sub-Treasury, drawn to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, as assignees of the Minister of Mexico. It was paid into the Bank of America, and the understanding in the Street is, that nearly the whole amount goes to Europe in the *Fulton* to-morrow in Bills of Exchange on England. The operation caused Sterling to advance to 109 ⅜ cent., though at the close first-class bills were had at 108¾@108⅞. Messrs. BROWNS, and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., supplied a large amount, for the object referred to, at 109. Other Government drafts will probably appear in a few days for the remainder of the $3,000,000. It is rumored that the assignees of the claim bought off the existing Government in Mexico—against whose *caveat* a settlement could not have been immediate—for the sum of $300,000 to $400,000. This they could well afford, no doubt, to do, as the speculation upon SANTA ANA, on the eve of his flight from his capital, is understood to have been a magnificent one; a good part of the purchase being paid for by Mr. ESCANDON and others, in Military and Supply Warrants or Claims on the bankrupt Treasury of the Dictator, bought up at a round discount. Where most of the $3,000,000 is to land, whether here or in Europe, is not yet known. It is a relief to be sure that the money is to come out of the Government lock-up, and the Money Market here sensibly felt the news. It will at least supply most of the Bullion likely to be required for export for some weeks to come. Demand Loans were easy in the Street, and Discounts in and out of Bank are likely to feel the influence of the movement next week. There was a freer demand for French Bills to-day at 5.22½@5.20, while North of Europe Exchange again ruled dull. The regular Trade remittances by this steamer will not be heavy. The Bullion engagements are $100,000 or $200,000. Gold Bars are scarce.

The Stock market was very strong, and speculation for the rise fairly preponderates, being especially marked in the active Road Shares and Bonds, in which the Bear contracts have of late been large. Erie sold at 54½; Reading 88⅝; Michigan Southern 95⅛; Central Michigan 92¼; Illinois Central Bonds 85½; New-York Central, ex-dividend, 91½, for the reopening of transfers Feb. 20; Cumberland 24, and Nicaragua Transit 22. The State list was firm, though only a moderate business done. The transactions in Southern Michigan amount to 2,500 shares. The rise is 9 ⅜ cent. in about ten days. The old friends of the Stock have rallied in force, in consequence, one of our neighbors intimates, of the salutary discussion of the value of the property in the DAILY TIMES. The credit is not deserved, but we respectfully suggest to our cotemporary that in charging malignity to our correspondent, *Switchman*, he does it in ignorance of the author and his motives. He is at once able, independent and well-informed, by personal survey, on Western Roads. We have differed from him in his comparative estimates of the value of the two Michigan properties and their management, but having no reason to doubt that both are good stocks, we have felt that free and intelligent discussion, from responsible parties, ought to do no harm, present or prospective. The Second Board was firm, though the extreme fractions on Erie, Illinois Centrals, and Reading were not paid at the close.

The Sub-Treasury delivered $795,379, received $160,062, and had at the close a regular balance of $1,190,114. Among the payments was one of $58,000 for United State Stocks, redeemable at Washington.

We make the following corrected quotations from the Stock list, for our steamer report to go by the *Fulton* to-morrow. The changes are quite marked in Shares since Tuesday:

	Last packet.	Present.
New-York 6s, 1873	117¼	217¼
New-York 5s, 1874	105	105
Penn. 5s, ord	85	86
Penn. coupon	87¾	88
Kentucky	100	100
Tennessee	95	95¾
Virginia	94¼	94¾
Indiana	82¼	82¾
Illinois, 1847	105	105
Louisiana	88	88
Missouri	85	85¾
California	85	85
Ohio, 1875	110	110
Ohio, 1860	103¾	103¾
N. Y. City 5s, long	101½	102
Philadelphia	89½	90¼
Baltimore	97¼	97¾
Cincinnati	88½	89
Chicago	101½	101¾
Louisville	79	79
Milwaukee	81½	82
Pittsburg	76	76
St. Louis	79	79½
Sacramento	78	78
San Francisco	98	98
N. Y. Central 7s	100½	101
N. Y. Central 6s	86½	86
Erie, 1888	92	92½
Erie, 1875	87¾	87½
Erie, 1864	84	85
Hudson, 1st mort	96	96
Hudson Convertibles	64½	65
Illinois Centrals	83½	85½
Illinois Free Lands	80¾	83½
Gal. and Chic., 2d m	88½	89
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101	101
South. Mich. 7s, 1860	97¾	97½
Panama 7s	100	101½
Ohio and Penn. Inc	80¾	80½
Penn. Central 6s	93¾	94
Reading 6s, 1870	85½	86
N. Y. Central shares	90	91¾
Erie shares	53¾	54¼
Illinois Central	96	96
Galena	110	108¾
Michigan Central	99	99
Michigan Southern	91¾	95¾
Panama	100¾	101½
Reading	87¾	88¼
Toledo	75	75
Hudson	80¾	81
Milwaukee	83¾	84
Ohio Trust	93	93
Delaware and Hud	121	121½
Penn. Coal	101¾	97 ex d.
Bille on London	108¾	108¾
Paris	5.22½	5.21¾
Bremen	78	78
Hamburg	36	36
Frankfort	41	41

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $825,189, against $1,713,479 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Woo'.	552	$167,290	14	$5,538	180	$45,478
Man. of Cotton.	864	245,890	18	8,767	617	111,145
Man. of Silk....	479	237,053	128	20,881	206	72,122
Man. of Flax....	366	89,151	—	—	293	58,442
Miscellaneous...	1,455	67 171	6	759	538	14.196
Total.....	3,655	$780 564	166	$35,926	1,760	$361,383
		35,926				759,564
Total entered.....		$825,489	Total marketed.			$1,600,947

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅜ cent., payable on or after the 11th inst. The new Park Bank numbers 720 subscribers. The Articles of Association are now with the President, Mr. R. W. HOWES, No. 53 Murray-street. The Clinton Hotel building is soon to undergo the proper alterations for the business of banking by the new institution. It will be ready by, or before, the 1st of April.

GOLD DEPOSITS, 1855—OFFICIAL.

At Philodelphia Mint	$10,534,103
New-York Assay-Office	26,687,710
San Francisco Branch Mint	20,870,810
New-Orleans Branch Mint	431,150
Georgia Branch Mint	116,662
North Carolina Branch Mint	216,989
Total Dust and Bullion deposited	$58,862,922

COINAGE AND ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1793 to 1856.

Mint of the United States, (Philadelphia,) 1793	$377,383,803
Branch Mint at New-Orleans (1838)	57,380,085
Brench Mint at Bahlonega, (1838)	5,690,266
Branch Mint at Charlotte, (1839)	4,222,626
Branch Mint at San Francisco, (1854)	30,853 326
Assay Office at New-York, (1854)	23,329,872
Total	$493,866,565
Of the above,	
Before California Discoveries	$135,632,062
Since California Discoveries	313,234,508
Total	$493,866,565

The foregoing figures are compiled from the Annual Report of the Director of Philadelphia Mint, which we publish in full in another place. The total of deposits very nearly corresponds with the estimate, based on [illegible] of the California production of the years [illegible] heretofore presented in this column, which assumed

Director of the Mint, it will return to the smaller Gold [illegible] years have been almost superseded by the double eagles, or $20 pieces, paid out to depositors. He seems to think that this will tend to force the more general circulation of Gold into common currency to take the place of small Bank Notes. He points to the fact that England, France and Germany employ very little Gold above the denomination of our half-eagle or £5 pieces. Most of the circulation is below this piece in value. The suggestion is in pursuance of the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of the suppression of small notes—to enforce which he would even have the General Government resort to the extraordinary power of the *Excise Stamp* upon State Bank paper, to render its circulation unprofitable.

We have heretofore pointed out the difficulties which must strike most business people in this latitude as insuperable, of carrying out this new policy. It could only be done, indeed, by the exercise of the *Excise* authority of the Federal power, and we much doubt whether the States would permit this, after the long abandonment by the National Government of all control over the Currency; first by refusing to recharter the Bank of the United States or to establish any similar institution, and secondly—after a short and not successful trial of the State Banks as Federal Depositories—by separating the Treasury and its Revenue system from all connection with Banks. The Sub-Treasury, which was established to carry out this independent system, is avowedly for the sole convenience of the Government, pretending to no commercial facilities and leaving the People and the States to take care of their own paper currency. They have been doing so to their own liking ever since. In New-England and New-York the Small Notes have grown to be part and parcel of the business economy. The Suffolk system in the former, and the General Banking Law and its well guarded securities, and registration, in the latter, have made these Notes acceptable to the People. They will not be suppressed voluntarily.

And here comes up the second most important difficulty in the way of the proposed change; one which, we notice, is candidly conceded by a writer in the February number of *

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1372. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE AFFAIRS.

Appointment of Loan Commissioners.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Bill.

ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL AGAIN.

Business Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

APPOINTMENT OF LOAN COMMISSIONERS BY BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. SCOTT introduced in the Assembly a bill to provide for the appointment of "the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States" by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties and to amend the act entitled "An Act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping," passed April 4, 1837.

Sec. 1. Provides that hereafter the Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States in the several counties of the State shall hereafter be appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of their respective counties, and shall hold their offices for two years. The first appointment shall be at the next annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 2 and 3. Amend the 12th and 14th Sections of the Act of 1837 to conform to the above change in the appointing power.

Mr. SCOTT also introduced a bill to amend Article 3, title 3, chap. vii, part iii, of the Revised Statutes, extends the proceedings to perpetuate testimony to cases when the party expected to be adverse to the applicant resides out of the State.

ACTIONS AGAINST VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Mr. JUDSON brought in a bill in relation to suits and actions against Trustees and other officers of Incorporated Villages.

It provides that whenever any legal proceeding is instituted against any trustee or trustees, or other officer of an incorporated village, for any act performed by virtue of, or under color of his or their office, the costs of the same shall be ascertained and assessed upon and collected of the taxable inhabitants of the village, without any previous vote by the electors of the village. Accounts of costs to be audited by the Trustees shall be verified by oath, and shall not be allowed if it appears that they have arisen from willful neglect of the claimant.

It authorizes the Trustees to enter the items of such costs in the book of records of the village, and to assess the amount, same as any other tax.

The provisions of the bill apply to suits already commenced, as well as those to be hereafter instituted. No Trustee who is interested in any claim shall act in auditing the same.

SUITS AGAINST SHERIFFS.

Mr. STRONG proposes a bill relative to suits against sheriffs, authorizing parties indemnifying sheriffs in replevin suits to employ their own counsel.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD FERRY BILL.

Mr. ANTHON called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill to amend the act allowing the Staten Island Railroad to own and run steam ferry-boats, and then withdrew the motion. The bill therefore goes to the Senate.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. DENNIS gave notice of a bill for the better protection of depositors in the Savings Banks of the State, by providing for a more secure basis for the investment of their funds, and to change the mode of appointing managers in such institutions.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. NORTHRUP also gave notice of a bill to repeal the act creating the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

PAWNBROKERS.

Mr. MARSH signified his intention to introduce a bill to suppress pawnbrokers' offices and other receptacles of stolen goods in the City of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL—RETRENCHMENT BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. DODGE, in pursuance of notice, introduced the usual New-York Tax bill, directing the Supervisors to raise by tax the sum of nearly $6,500,000. The principal items of which are the following:

Almshouse	$925,000
County Contingencies	190,000
Cleaning Streets	257,224
Docks and Slips	150,000
Interest on Revenued Bonds	220,000
Carriage-way in Broadway	190,000
Salaries	369,000
Water Pipes and Laying	165,700

Also, a sum not to exceed $828,500 for expenses of the Police, and $396,367 for Lighting Streets, and $415,933 83 for deficiency in taxation of the City for 1855.

Mr. FOOT moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee, to be composed of two members from New-York City, and three from other parts of the State.

Mr. FOOT said, having passed eighteen years in New-York City, his productive property being mainly there, and retaining still a place of business there, where he passed a portion of his time, he had a right to be heard and a duty to perform on all measures affecting the welfare of the City.

Our commercial Metropolis, said he, is identified with the character, interests and prosperity of the State. Its government has become a byword and reproach throughout the State and County. Until the last twelve or fifteen years executive and legislative offices in the City were deemed honors by all, and none but men of the highest character were considered worthy of them. Then the finances of the City were economically managed. With a population in 1845 of 371,000, the whole amount of tax raised was less than $2,000,000; this year, with a population of 650,000, the City Government asks the Legislature to allow it to raise by tax over *six and a half* millions of dollars. All of this but $800,000, the City's portion of the State tax, is asked to meet the expenses of the City Government.

The estimated expenses of the State Government for this year, including its noble charities of $222,000, is only $1,574,000, less than one-third asked for the expenses of the City Government. Thus it is seen that the State governs well 3,470,000 and entirely 2,800,000 people, for less than one-third asked to govern wretchedly 650,000. If it was now governed as economically as in 1844, and previously in proportion to its population, the sum required this year would be $3,400,000, whereas the sum asked exceeds $6,500,000. Hence $3,000,000 will be drawn by law from the taxable inhabitants of the City of New-York for wasteful if not corrupt purposes, if the Legislature does not interfere.

Mr. F. expressed the conviction that if the Legislature does not refuse to allow the Municipal Government of the City to draw such immense sums from the industry and enterprise of the people, the City will be ruined. The City felt the influence of bad government, and was chafed and restless.

He alluded to the frequent changes of the Charter, and added that, change it as often as they may, they would never have a better Government while their officials are allowed to handle six millions of money a year.

Mr. F. would not restrict the City Government in the allowance for educational purposes, and to meet their engagements, he would restrict them in many of their expenditures. For instance, $260,000 is asked for to clean streets. Give them $500,000, and they would spend it all. Give them but $150,000, and the streets would be as clean as now. They ask a million yearly for their Almshouse. Give them two millions and there would be mouths to eat it. Reduce it to $750,000 or $500,000, and the poor will be just as well taken care of. They ask for $370,000 for salaries. Reduce it $15,000, and the City will be as well served.

The question whether the Legislature shall take more active supervision on the City Government he urged, was a grave one, and should be suitably considered and deliberated upon.

Mr. ANTHON expressed his surprise at the motion that had been made by the gentleman from Ontario, and his inability to perceive any good reason why that gentleman (Mr. FOOT) should be Chairman of a Committee to consider matters pertaining exclusively to New-York City, and that a minority of the Committee only should be from that City. If the bill took any other than the usual reference to a Standing Committee, he thought it certainly should go to the New-York Delegation.

It was just to conclude that members representing the City should be best acquainted with measures appertaining exclusively to the City; and it was neither a just or honorable imputation upon them to refer this bill to a Committee made up of members totally unacquainted with its merits.

Mr. A. moved to amend the motion for reference—that the bill be referred to the New-York Delegation.

This motion pending, a motion to adjourn was made, when the Speaker announced: "*Message from the Governor.*" And the following communication from His Excellency was read, with the accompanying document:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1856.

To Hon. C. Robinson, Speaker of the Assembly:

I take the earliest opportunity to submit to the Legislature the accompanying communication from the Governor elect of Kansas Territory. My views on this subject having been fully expressed in my annual message, it is unnecessary at this time for me to add anything further. Its importance is manifest, and will, I am confident, commend it to your prompt attention. MYRON H. CLARK.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Sunday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To his Excellency the Governor of New-York:

SIR—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our towns and butchering our free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE, Ch'n Ex. Com., K. T.
C. ROBINSON, Gov. elect of Kansas.
GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Sec'y.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved the appointment of a Select Committee of five to report upon the communication. He supported his motion in a brief speech, remarking that he had no intention of eliciting a protracted discussion, but simply to secure proper attention to the call that had been made upon us from a sister State, by the preparation of suitable resolutions, or such other action as the committee saw fit.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD thought the aid desired, if any, was of a military character, he therefore moved the reference to the Standing Committee on Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. PRENDERGAST thought the gentleman misconceived the purport of the resolution. It was not for the purpose of "carrying war into Africa," or to any other part of this heritage. The Committee might report resolutions of sympathy, or take other peaceful measures.

Mr. MARSH moved as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Republican members of this House be armed and equipped as the law directs, and immediately dispatched to Kansas, and that Brig. Gen. THOS. MACHIN be tendered the command.

The motion was pending when the House adjourned.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Cincinnati.

SIXTH DAY.

Argument in the Slave cases was resumed on the 6th. Mr. J. M. GITCHELL summed up on behalf of the fugitives; replying to the argument of counsel for prosecution that Ohio was making but a poor return for the kindness shown to her forty years since by her sister State of Kentucky.

Sir, said Mr. GITCHELL, I am willing to grant to Kentucky all the credit to which she is entitled, but if historical reading is not wholly at fault, it was not alone the foe of Ohio, but it was the enemy of our common country that our Kentucky brethren so gallantly and nobly assisted us to repel. And I can say to my Kentucky friends, that let Kentucky be similarly invaded, and no people will rush more cheerfully to the rescue—no State will send braver hearts and stouter arms to her defence than will the State of Ohio. I am sorry, Sir, that the gentleman should have accused the people of my native State with not having extended proper comity to the people of our sister States. Ohio needs no apologist, and I have no apology to make for her. She stands in her stately and sublime grandeur, one of the mightiest of all the States of this confederacy. She is true to all her compacts; she is loyal to the Union and the Constitution. She asks nothing but what is right; she will submit to nothing wrong.

Mr. GITCHELL's pointe were these:

Firstly, That the testimony adduced by the claimant is insufficient to warrant you in deciding that he is entitled to the service and labor of the defendant under the laws of Kentucky.

Secondly, That the testimony in behalf of defendant, shows conclusively that SIMON, Jr., has been in Ohio with the consent of the claimant; and tends to show that SIMON, Sr., and MARY, may have been in Ohio; and if your Honor is satisfied from the testimony, that they have ever been in Ohio, you are bound to presume that they came by consent of the claimant, until the contrary be distinctly shown.

Thirdly, That defendants, if they ever were slaves, having come into the State of Ohio, by consent of the claimant, thereby become free, and cannot again be reduced to slavery.

Fourthly—That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is unconstitutional and void—because:

1. Congress has no constitutional power to legislate upon the subject.

2. It provides for a trial of a constitutional issue between the *parties* designated thereby, by officers not recognized by any Constitution—State or National.

3. By its provisions persons may be deprived of *liberty, without due process of law.*

4. It denies to the defendants the right of trial by jury.

5. It virtually suspends the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

A Cincinnati correspondent of the DAILY TIMES writes:

For the first day or two the South had it all its own way. Kentucky bullies came inside the bar and tried to browbeat the negroes and their counsel, while outside the bar no colored person could be seen. The Court after some lashing in the papers, and much private talking to, passed an order that colored persons should not be excluded from the Court-room.

The murder of the child was committed in Ohio, and the woman is responsible to State laws for that—but, can a State Court take from the custody of the U. S. Court a person undergoing trial in the latter? And if the warrant for her arrest is not issued before her rendition to slavery is decreed by the Commissioner, the Fugitive Slave Bill says, "no writ whatsoever shall interfere with the execution" of the writ for the rendition. If the mother is detained as a murderess and the adults as accessories, can the children be sent back? Are they in the intent of the law "fugitives"?

If SIMON, Jr., and MARY are proved free, of course the claimant and the Deputy Marshals are guilty of an attempt to kidnap, and are amenable to the laws of Ohio. To render the case more complex, PEGGY, it is said, will be confined in a day or two. If the child is born here, he is free, and must remain here. Can his mother be torn from him by any *law* of the United States?

THE DEFENCE.

The line of defence thus far developed is: That as the writs issued by PENDLEY had for a seal only a stroke of the pen, they were not given under the bond and *seal* of the Commissioner, and are therefore void. 2d. That MARY, SIMON, Jr., and PEGGY, having been brought into the State at some past time, are FREE. 3d. That if they are not, yet the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, as "it interferes with the free exercise" of religion, (see Con. Amend. Art. 1,) and does not bind the Commissioner to return a fugitive

THE EVIDENCE.

The testimony shows, on the side of the claimants, a right to the slaves, and that they never were in Ohio by their master's consent, or that of his agents. The claim, by the laws of Kentucky, is not denied by the defendants, but they have adduced testimony showing that MARY has been frequently seen in this city, sometimes with a market basket, and it is counted as *prima facie* evidence that she was here by her master's consent. It is clearly shown that young SIMON was here ten years ago with Mr. MARSHALL, and, as one of the witnesses for the claimants is shown to have perjured himself under oath, my own opinion is rather unfavorable to Southern veracity in "nigger cases."

THE FUGITIVES' STORY.

Mr. MARSHALL's slaves ran away from him because they were shamefully abused by Mrs. M., who is the man of the house, and lords it over Mr. M. and the "niggers," with a high hand. As her husband came, PEGGY, who is Mr. GAINES' slave, came also. She stated to me that she killed the child on purpose, and has said that she was meaning to kill them all, and then kill herself.

"Oh," said she to me, "Oh, I would just rather die than to go back there"—"and so had I," said the old lady, "for they will kill us if we go back, and we might as well die here."

I asked the father if he was present at the murder of the child? "Yes, and I told her to do it." The old lady, speaking to me of the witness, said, "She won't know me as MARY GARNER; I was called when she knew me MARY MARSHALL. My old man, whose name I took when I married him, was gone from me 24 years, and while he was gone I went under my master's name, but when he came back, I took his name again." I thought in my simplicity he had deserted her, but I learned on the trial that he was sold for 20 years and more to another man, by the owner of MARY, and was only brought back this last Spring. PEGGY is the slave of Mr. GAINES. SIMON, Jr., her husband, is the slave of Mr. MARSHALL. "I was assured," says the author of the *South Side*, "that the separation of families was of rare occurrence." (I quote from memory and may not have the precise word.) "Families are rarely separated." Mrs. Ex-Vice-President TYLER's letter. The SIMONS, Sr. and Jr., are exceptions, of course; but what shall we think of a system that leads a mother to attempt her children's lives—cutting one's throat with a razor, from ear to ear, and mangling another, while the father stands by and bids her do it? And mark—she began with the girls, rather than allow them to go back to its infamous. I must close, and I do so with a sentiment worthy to be put beside PATRICK HENRY's: 'Give me Liberty or give me death.' It came from these fugitives—"We would go singing to the gallows rather than go back to Slavery."

Truly yours, R. D. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

GENERAL CASS RECOVERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Mr. BANKS has been laboriously engaged all day on his Committees, and has not been seen by his most intimate friends. It is understood that the Committees will not be ready for announcement to-morrow, nor has any intimation leaked out as to their arrangement.

General CASS is fast recovering. S.

The Standing Committees and their Character—Mr. Crampton—Senor Almonte—Appointment of Chief Clerk.

WASHINGTON Sunday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Speaker BANKS has not finally decided on the Standing Committees of the House. It is not certain that they will be announced to-morrow. As a general principle, there will be five Republicans to three Democrats and one American on each Committee. On all Committees whose action will have a hearing on the Slavery question, the South will be represented by its strongest men.

The impression exists here that Mr. CRAMPTON will shortly retire voluntarily, and not in consequence of any demand on the part of this Government for his recall.

Señor ALMONTE has left Washington for Mexico at the urgent solicitation of his friends, the Constitution of that country now being remodeled, and his presence deemed necessary for present and future contingencies.

Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House, has appointed W. PERRY INGRAM, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

UTICA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

A man by the name of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was arrested this afternoon for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Bank of Norwich, Conn. A number of the bills were found in his possession, and he was committed.

Opening of Providence Harbor.

BRISTOL, R. I., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Our harbor is now open, and a steamer came in from Newport to-day. The steamer *Bradford Durfee* is working up to Providence with an ice-plow ahead. Several square-rigged vessels are waiting for the track to be opened to Providence.

Senator Seward in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Senator SEWARD was in the Assembly chamber to-day. He is on his way to visit his brother-in-law, who lies dangerously sick.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Our Stock market was firm this morning at the following rates: Pennsylvania State Fives, 85¾; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Long Island, 16¾; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼.

Latest London Money Report.

Telegraphed to Liverpool from Daily News, Jan. 26.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The English funds have shown diminished buoyancy to-day, and have closed at a reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. The principal cause of the heaviness seemed to consist in an increased demand for money consequent upon some rather heavy sales by an influential broker, and the payment of the final installment on the Turkish loan. A few days back advances on stocks for short periods could be readily obtained at 5 ₱ cent., and this afternoon they were in great demand at 6 ₱ cent. Lower prices from France likewise contributed to the prevailing heaviness. There was still a complete absence of political news, and the feeling with regard to the prospects of peace does not appear to have undergone any change. In well-informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conferences will be held in Paris.

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be taken to the Bank of England.

Telegraphed from London Times, Jan. 26.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The funds to-day have experienced an unfavorable reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. After so marked a rise as that lately witnessed a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence, however, appears to rest with the continued sales on Government. The Bank of England having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter and thus draws back the notes issued in payment of the dividend. Owing to the demand for money against these sales, and to meet to-day's final installment on the Turkish loan, the money market in the Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily obtain 6 ₱ cent. upon Government securities.

Out of doors, however, there was no tightness. It is presumed that little, if any, of the gold ex the *Champion of the Seas* will be retained here. The coin and bullion, and the reserve of notes in the returns of the Bank of England, show in each case a small increase. The addition to the Treasury deposits is explained by the increase in the Government securities held by the Bank. The directors have evidently made fresh advances to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further decrease of more than half a million in the private securities is a satisfactory feature, indicating a diminution of the pressure for money in commercial circles. The railway share market to-day participated in the reaction of Consols.

Awful Collision on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Feb. 8.

A citizen of this place, just returned from the West, gives us full particulars of the Southern Michigan Railroad accident, near Hillsdale, Mich., a meagre account of which came to us by telegraph.

The snow and cold have served to distract the running arrangements of all railways, East and West, and trains all are pretty much "wild," running off time and "feeling the road." The two trains—one Eastern and one Western bound—which came into collision near Hillsdale, were both off time, but, as appears, were not equally well conducted. The through mail train going East was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour and had out no head light—and this, notwithstanding it was midnight and a heavy snow falling, and the train much behind time. The train bound West was going very slow, had out lights, &c., and in entering upon a curve west of Hilledale was run into by the through mail train. The collision was dreadful, completely demolishing engines, tenders and baggage cars. Three men, fireman, baggage-master and track-master, were killed outright, and three others so badly injured that recovery is deemed impossible.

The mail car, containing the great Eastern bound mail and through baggage, was immediately set on fire and its contents completely consumed, and, horrible to relate, the bodies of the track-master and baggage-master were burned up almost entirely; only their mangled remains were rescued.

The loss is very great. The mail being the Great-West, bage bound East must have contained much valuable matter in money, drafts, &c. The baggage was all burned, except one trunk. The locomotives tenders and baggage cars are all a perfect wreck, and passenger cars are more or less injured.

The engineer of the mail train is among the injured and expresses a wish to die, as our informant learned, because he blames himself in the matter. It is an awful record, but it is only one which goes to make up the calendar of death all chargeable to the carelessness of the railway employes.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

INCREASED HOPES OF PEACE.

PREPARATIONS TO NEGOTIATE.

IS RUSSIA SINCERE?

RUMORED ARMISTICE.

EFFECT OF PEACE NEWS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Retirement of Macaulay from the British Parliament.

Cotton Active at Full Prices—Grain Recovering.

MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Consols 90⅛-⅜a90 5-8.

The new steamship *Persia*, of British and North America line, arrived at her dock at about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, with European news to the 26th January. Previous to her leaving Liverpool a banquet was given on board to a select company, Mr. DONALD CURRIE, of the Cunard line, occupying the chair, in absence of Mr. CHARLES MACIVER, the Liverpool manager of the Company.

The Belgian Steam Transatlantic Navigation Company's new screw steamship *Belgique*, Captain TUCK, put back to Southampton, at which port she arrived on Thursday night, the 24th. The *Belgique* left Antwerp on the 31st of December, but in consequence of a disarrangement in her machinery, was detained at Southampton until January 6, on which day she left, but owing to a second accident, was compelled to put into Plymouth Sound, from which she again sailed for New-York on the 10th. After reaching about 700 miles west of the Lizards, one of her boilers was found to be burned out, and the ship leaking to a considerable extent. The mainmast had also sunk. Finding that a continuance of the voyage would be dangerous, the *Belgique* was forced to put back, and it was only by the united efforts of the passengers and crew that she was kept afloat, the pumps having been kept going night and day. She had four to six feet of water in her hold, on reaching Southampton. She has been taken into dock for repairs. The weather was good after she left Plymouth.

The *Persia* brings intelligence of further progess towards peace. Orders have been transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian army in the Crimea to cease all further hostilities until the results of approaching negotiations be known. It is also stated that the French and English Cabinets have come to a perfect agreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligereut powers continue their preparations for an earnest continuance of the war should peace not result from the present endeavors. It was stated, but afterwards contradicted, that Generals PELISSIER, CODRINGTON and OMAR PACHA had, like GORTSCHAKOFF, received orders from their respective Governments to stop hostilities. Such orders will not be sent till an armistice be formally concluded.

It is hoped that such armistice may be signed on or about the 2d of February.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that orders were sent off on the 18th to General GORTSCHAKOFF to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. The General is expected without delay at St. Petersburg, to be invested with the functions of Governor of Poland. It is generally believed here (Berlin) that an armistice will be concluded between the belligerent powers.

The *Currier du Havre* states that an order from Paris, dated afternoon of 22d, has directed the loading of the ships intended for the Crimea shall be provisionally suspended.

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be taken to the Bank of England.

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Count NESSELRODE has addressed the representatives of Russia in foreign Courts, declaring that Russia has made concessions with a view to the re-establishment of peace, out of deference to the representations of friendly powers, and not because the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of that peace. M. de NESSELRODE's circular is backed by an assertion in the Russian official journal, to the effect that in consideration of the general wish of Europe, the Government of the Czar has not sought to impede the work of reconciliation by accessory negotiations, and hopes that due account will be taken of its moderation.

The mere preliminaries of negotiation can hardly be signed in time for the Queen's speech, on Jan. 31. Considering the season of the year, it will be well if all parties have signed the united agreement to negotiate by the 2d or 3d of February. No city has yet been decided upon for the place of meeting of the Conference.

The following news from the Crimea is telegraphed to the Manchester *Guardian*: MARSEILLES, Jan. 25.—The steamer *Thabor* has arrived. She brings home Gen. LEVAILLANT, French Governor of Sebastopol, who is an invalid. His probable successor will be Gen. FOREY. From Sebastopol accounts are to the 9th January. There had been much snow. The cannonade from the northern forts continued, and was replied to at intervals by the Allies. Two more of the docks had been blown up. Accounts from Kertch state that Gen. VIVIAN, fearing an attack, had sent off a requisition for an additional number of officers for the infantry and artillery. It is stated that 30,000 Russians had appeared between Otchakoff and Petrovski. Fearing an attack on Kinburn, the garrison of that place had been reinforced; and the fleet was prepared to cooperate in case of necessity. From Rastchuk we hear that a serious collision had taken place between the Turkish and Austrian soldiers in that city.

Advices *vid* Norway, mention that since the Allies raised the blockade of the White Sea, Oct. 9, between 300 and 400 vessels with full freights have entered the port of Archangel. The fortifications of that place had been much augmented, and there were being built six frigates and twenty screw steam gunboats. The weather has been open.

A Russian ukase directs a further issue of paper money.

The Austrian papers have now received strict orders not to print any article which can give umbrage to Russia.

The impression is current in certain circles that Russia would not have met the Allied propositions, had not her internal affairs been in a precarious state. The *Militair Zeitung* insinuates that insubordination exists in the army of the Crimea.

All the officers of the artillery of the Anglo-Turkish contingent are ordered to quit Constantinople and join their corps at Kertch.

Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister to Persia, who left Teheran, Dec. 6, with his entire legation, was, at last accounts, on his way to Tabriz, whence he intended to proceed to Mousoul.

Gen. KMETY (ISMAEL PACHA) left Erzeroum, for Constantinople, Dec. 16. Other Hungarians accompanied him.

SAID EFFENDI, jester to the Sultan, has just died in Constantinople, at the astonishing age of 120 years and 7 months. He held the post of buffoon under four Sultans, and retained his comic powers to the last.

Prince PASKIEWITCH is still alive, but beyond the possibility of recovery. His disease is internal cancer.

The Coroner's Court has returned a verdict against WILLIAM PALMER, to the effect that he murdered his brother, WALTER PALMER, by prussic acid. An unusual number of murders are on record in the English papers just at present. Among others of notice is that of a London lawyer, (Mr. WAUGH,) shot dead in the street by a hunchback client.

Public meetings are being held throughout the country in aid of the Nightingale testimonial fund.

The near approach of the meeting of the British Parliament occasions unusual activity in political circles, but the shadows of coming events are unusually indistinct. The Derby Conservative Party show such animation as betokens an expectation of an active campaign. T. B. MACAULAY has retired from Parliament. The Whigs intend to put forward ADAM BLACK, the publisher, to represent Edinburg, in MACAULAY's stead. Mr. BLACK is identified with Edinburg, and would be a suitable man. Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE and G. DENMAN are contesting the University of Cambridge.

A preliminary announcement is made in the London papers of a new joint-stock bank, to be called "The International and London Joint Stock Bank," proposed capital £500,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000, with chief offices at Loudon, Paris, Brussels and New-York, and branches at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Havre, Antwerp, also at New-Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities of the United States.

A presentation of the English Order of the Bath to distinguished officers of the French Army and Navy took place at the British Embassy, Jan. 23. Gens. BOSQUET and REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, were presented with the decoration of Knights' Grand Cross, Gen. MARTIMPREY, NIEL, DULAC, DELESME, MELLINET, and Count AMIREL (Navy) were made Knights Commanders, and Gen. ESPINESSE and fifteen other officers were invested with the Companionship of the Order. Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador, made the presentations. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Sir A. WOODFORD and Col. CLAREMONT, the Queen's Commission, were present on the occasion.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree refusing the resignation offered by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Marine, (Messieurs DE ZABALA, BRUIL, and SANTA CRUZ,) and appointing the new Ministers of Public Works, Justice, and the Interior.

The Cortes have adopted the bills for the *Crédit Mobilier* and the Bank of Spanish Capitalists. A decree concedes the Saragossa Railway to the French Grand Central Company.

The favorable indications of peace have given increased advance and firmness to the funds, English and Continental. In Turkish, especially, speculation has been extremely active. Continental exchanges remain steady. At Paris the rate for money is 5½@6 per cent. Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg describe an animated demand for produce, and a rise of nearly 10 per cent. in prices; the rate of exchange having also experienced an advance from 35½d. to 37d.

American Stocks were active and higher.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed on Wednesday, the 23d—the day of the *Pacific's* sailing—with a brisk demand, at the extreme rates of the week, but on Thursday there was less doing, and prices were scarcely so buoyant, and on Friday the demand was only moderate, but the market closes, about 1-16d. ₱ lb above the previous Friday's quotations. Middling Orleans is called 5⅝d.; Middling Mobile, 5 9-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5 9-16d. The Brokers' General Circular reports the market closed steadily, and prices of all descriptions of American rather dearer. Sales of the week, 70,220 bales, including 10,700 speculation and 10,220 export. Stock on hand 390,590 bales, including 222,070 American. Sales on Friday, 25th, 7,000, closing steadily, including 1,000 speculation and export. In Manchester a fair business had been done throughout the week at full prices. Breadstuffs had somewhat recovered from the sudden depression. Wheat closed with rather improved demand at about 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d. for Red, and 11s. 9d.@12s. for White, ₱ 70 lbs. Flour was in slow sale and rather cheaper, say 31s. 6d.@41s. 6d. Indian Corn lost the buoyancy it had in the early part of the week, and closed 6d. lower. Mixed 38s.@38s 6d. per 480 lbs. BEEF has been sold only in retail, but a better feeling is springing up. There is nothing to report in PORK. BACON is in fair request at 54s.@57s.; for forward delivery it is 45s. NAVAL STORES dull. LARD is scarce, but dull and nominal at 65s. Money, for the moment, rather tighter. Consols advanced.

The Money Market is a little easier, but no change in rates. Consols had reached 91, but closed 90⅝@90⅝.

PEACE.

The Approaching Negotiations.

An infinite number of rumors are in active circulation touching the peace. They are of all descriptions, and cannot be eyetematized. In England, for instance, they say that Prussia will not be admitted as a party to the negotiations. At Berlin, on the other hand, the greatest confidence is felt that Prussia will be invited to participate in the Conference as a leading power. Sardinia was formally acquainted with the Austrian propositions, and will, of course, be summoned to take a share in the negotiations. By many it is believed that, seeing how many of the Powers are interested, and the European importance of what relates to the Principalities and to Christians in the East, the negotiations will assume the magnitude of a European Congress. Russia will probably concede the dismantling of Bomarsund, providing she can save Nicolaieff.

The Globe announces, in a leading article, that the

[illegible] the work of reconciliation by accommodations, is simply unintelligible. What [illegible] negotiations? (*négotiations accessoires*) [illegible] of whom Prince TALLEYRAND said, "*Il [illegible] de ce mot-ci sans de la langue française.*" [illegible] Russia means intends to declare that Russia [illegible] that is a mistake, for she made [illegible] propositions, and did not accept the Austrian [illegible] un-il the last moment. He cannot [illegible] accessory negotiations, yielding negotiations, for that would be a contradiction in terms, [illegible] he is drawing a distinction between them [illegible] the fact of complete concession. And again, if [illegible] Russian Chancellor intends, by accessory negotiations, to insinuate that Russia might in some way have accompanied her acceptance of the propositions by negotiations tending to modify them, [illegible] is clearly a mistake, for Austria [illegible] answer but a distinct one, and had [illegible] any idea of negotiation preceding [illegible] the agreement of the Cabinet of St. [illegible] terms. Evidently Count NESSELRODE [illegible] on a *mot neutre*, for the purpose of [illegible] in people's eyes, and blinding them [illegible] he can—though, as we think, with but [illegible]—to the part that Russia is really [illegible]

We think it right to direct attention to these [illegible] not that we consider them in themselves of [illegible] importance, *but because they tend to show the [illegible] and insidious character of Russian diplomacy*, which, however, we are thoroughly on [illegible] will no more succeed than [illegible] of the Czar, in preventing the [illegible] triumph of the great cause for which England and France are con ending.

Interruption of Hostilities by Russia.

From the London Post, Jan. 23

We believe that authentic intelligence has been [illegible] from St. Petersburg that, on the 13th inst., *the Emperor dispatched an order to the Russian Generals in the Crimea to suspend hostilities.*

This important public step *argues the sincerity of Russia's desire for peace*—a desire which we hope may soon be gratified on complete and sufficient [illegible]. At the same time it is only right to observe that the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian [illegible] does not justify us in yet suspending [illegible]. We must ourselves sign preliminaries [illegible] before we can abstain from acts of war. [illegible] fair to remark that, at the present [illegible] of the year, an order to suspend hostilities, [illegible] soon can go forward, amounts to a mere formality. As such, however, it is indicative of the [illegible] which no doubt exists at St. Petersburg to [illegible] us to a pacific course.

We cannot, however, forget that all that is now [illegible] in the aspect of affairs is purely owing to our past success and our present preparations, and that if we would be sure of peace, our wisest and [illegible] course is to continue our active exertions until we sign with Russia the preliminaries of a treaty—a step which will, *ipso facto*, be succeeded by a cessation of hostilities.

Difficulties for the Future—Indefinite Nature of the Austrian Propositions.

London, Jan. 23 Correspondence of the London Post.

[illegible] question of immense interest here, and naturally to every other European capital, is—Are there any points other than those which Russia has accepted, to be negotiated on before preliminaries of peace can be signed? The impression received from the principal organs of the London press is, that much great work is yet to be done before an act of so much importance can take place. And this seems reasonable, since so much is left vague and unsettled; and so much is passed over unmentioned in the Esterhazy propositions, to which, as is understood, Count [illegible] has attached his name. Some of the Austrian propositions are indeed tolerably well defined—that relating to the new Bessarabian frontier, for example. *But of others the mere principle is declared, and the rule of its application is left* [illegible]. The proposition respecting the neutralization of the Black Sea, for instance, is [illegible] a state of dimness which will cause great difficulty in the Conferences—that is to say, *if there be any serious intention of making it a reality.* Why is to have the greater number of the "light-armed vessels in the Euxine" under the treaty, or by what rule is the proportion to be established? On its very point the Austrian document is silent, unless the "necessary service of the coast" is the measure of the naval forces to be maintained. *This is the temptation on which the Russians put upon the* [illegible], deducing from the superior importance of the coast service of Russia in the Black Sea the [illegible] and necessity of conceding to her a larger number of armed vessels than to Turkey. *But the [illegible] to the Esterhazy proposals are what strikes us as most serious.* The forts on the Circassian [illegible] are not mentioned, not coming under the denomination of arsenals. The residence of Consuls of France and England in the Russian Euxine ports, is not stipulated for in language that cannot be explained away. The Asiatic frontier, as England [illegible] knows, needs to be regulated. Great importance has been attached to the Aland Isles and Bomarsund, and yet no engagement respecting them has been required by the enemy. Of course it will [illegible] be supposed that by admitting the fifth proposition Russia has promised beforehand to satisfy [illegible] the reserved points. What Austria has *promised in terms of peace, Russia has conceded; but Russia has not given carte blanche for any Power to plunder in her name.*

These considerations give great propriety to the demand of the English press, that whatever is left uncertain or reserved in the Austrian propositions *shall be discussed before the preliminaries of peace are signed and an armistice is agreed to.* Such is the only reasonable, the only safe course. The Allies may be [illegible] that they will get nothing in the conferences which they have not previously got in the preliminaries, before agreeing to an armistice, for by attempting to do so they would be placed in the awkward predicament of seeing their demands hne by [illegible] suggested by Russia, with the alternative of commencing the war afresh. All this seems so simple that it should not have thought of putting it forward, but for one fact—*there is good reason to believe that this clear and straight course just indicated will not be followed.*

THE RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

In England.

From the London Times, Jan. 23.

We have nothing to fear from open force; all *our preparations are from delay and trickery.* It [illegible] is our business, now that the basis of negotiation is agreed upon, to formulate the terms of the treaty we are prepared to sign in language the most precise, brief, and unambiguous possible. Let Russia accept such a treaty at once if she be so minded, and we shall be content; if not, let her reject it, and we shall also be content, for we have every reason to believe we can conquer it better. Above all, let all entreaties or cajoleries induce us to give up for a single instant the blockade of her coasts, so far as it is not superseded by the ice, by which we [illegible] one part of the empire from the other, and the whole empire from intercourse with neighboring countries. If there must be an armistice, although *we see no necessity for any respite*, let at least our blockade be excepted from its operation, and let us calmly bay it peremptorily fixed on which warlike operations shall again begin unless a definitive treaty of peace shall before that time have been signed and ratified. If it be understood that we enter on the Conference in this spirit, with a thorough resolution either to bring it to a pacific termination or to break it off, we shall have no reason to fear that Europe will be kept long in suspense as to the [illegible] of the coming year.

From the London News, Jan. 24.

At the present crisis it is of infinite importance that the public mind should be directed to some definite object. So completely has Russia destroyed all confidence in her sincerity, that no single individual can be found who is willing to hazard a prediction as to the conclusion of the present perplexity. Every man feels thoroughly persuaded that the terms which have been embodied in the Austrian proposals are in themselves adequate, every one feels thoroughly persuaded that the details necessary for their completest development may readily be settled, provided only one single condition exists—a *bona fide* intention on the part of Russia to be bound by her own terms, and to submit to any stipulations that are the logical and inevitable consequence of the general principles adopted in the Austrian proposals. But the British public and the British Government are naturally slow to believe in the sincerity of the Russian Government, and hence the pressure of anxiety on the public mind.

We are firmly persuaded that we shall be outwitted [illegible] *to outwit us*, and let us take our measures accordingly. The men to draw up this treaty are not men, like TALLEYRAND, who use language for the purpose of concealing their thoughts, but men like the conveyancers of LINCOLN'S inn and the pleaders of the Temple, whose express function it is to use language utterly incapable of a double interpretation. The submission of the enemy, such as it is, has been wrung from him by torture. He will palter with us in a double sense if he can; we have the thumb-screw in our own hands, and if we fail to bind him fast, by our parchment bonds, instead of pity, we shall meet with contempt. Let us therefore be vigilant. And in the exercise of this vigilance let us not bate one jot of our demands. The negotiations should, therefore, occupy as short a time as possible, and indeed, since both parties, if sincere in their professions, are bent upon a common object, there can be no conceivable necessity for prolonging them. Short, however, as is the period over which they must extend, even that period is of vital consequence, and *may be turned to great account.*

In France.

Correspondence (Jan. 24) of the Morning Herald.

Expectations of peace have certainly gained ground, although no new fact has sprung up on the subject. As to the opinions held pretty generally respecting the motives of Russia, and the distrust which not only that Power, but her officious [illegible] Austria is viewed, they are not in the least [illegible], although they are not as directly protruded [illegible] during the moments it was feared the allied Governments might not have been sufficiently on their guard against both the one and the other. If the Allies allow themselves to be led by the Government of Vienna they will be betrayed. The [illegible] for some purpose of their own, are keeping up the virulent outcry they raised against England the instant they heard that Russia had accepted the Austrian propositions. It is their oldest organ, the *Union*, once known as the Quotidienne, which does the abuse to-day; and [illegible] and wild talk against strength [illegible] poor John Bull would have to [illegible]. The legitimists no doubt hate the ally [illegible] Emperor, and we are obliged to put up with a humble score of abuse, partly on our own account and partly on account of another whom the law forbids them to name except with respect. The blows that would no doubt be more willingly dealt in another direction are not allowed to go to loss, and for want of better application are directed to our shoulders. Happily the fury of a decrepit faction is more painful to witness than hard to be endured. If there were any use in trying to reason with the venerable affections which are wasted on the lovely Bear of the North, we would assure those antiquated dreamers about a past which can never be restored, that the Emperor of France was raised by six millions of Frenchmen to the throne, and that in accepting his alliance England has accepted that of France herself in the person of her universally elected chief. We would tell them, moreover, that the late Czar NICHOLAS offered to divide the Turkish Empire with England, leaving France out of the question, and it the latter had closed with the unscrupulous tempter, who would at this moment be loudest in their cries of vengeance? We will do the Legitimists the justice to acknowledge that we entertain a sufficiently good opinion of their patriotism to think that their indignation as Frenchmen would be as strong as it ought to be. But as England rejected the filthy bargain, and as she moreover, as soon as a pretext for quarrel with France was raised about the Holy Places, accepted the call made by France through the voice of the Emperor to unite for the protection of Turkey—and not only of Turkey, but of the independence of the different States of Europe—we would again ask the Legitimists how it is that by conduct which ought to touch the hearts of Frenchmen of all political creeds, England should have given them alooe offence? Had England joined with Russia against France she would have incurred the undying hatred of all classes of Frenchmen, as she has no doubt obtained the greatest share of Russian animosity by her having taken a contrary course. But how it is that by uniting with France against Russia she has merited the abuse of the Legitimist press defies all explanation but the one, and that is, that the hopes of a restoration, chimerical as they may be, being rested upon Russia, have been scattered like dust to the winds, by the check which the alliance of the Emperor with England has given to that Power. With people who have an *arrière pensée* in their heads there can be no reasoning, for they mean something different from what they say. When the *Union* and *Assemblée Nationale* and other papers affect rage with England for thwarting, as they are pleased to pretend, the desire of France to put an end to the war, they really mean that they are furious at seeing the power they counted on for bringing back the Bourbons, deprived of *prestige* and strength by the hand of England.

In Russia.

The *Constitutionel* publishes the following letter, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, in the evening. It gives an account of the effect produced at the Russian capital by the Czar's acceptance of the Austrian proposals:

A report is going the round like wild fire. The Emperor is said to have given his adhesion to the Austrian *ultimatum*. No one will believe it to be true. Nevertheless, it is so. No member of the Imperial family, or of the Council of the Empire, not one of the Ministers, not even M. DE NESSELRODE, could have predicted this morning the pacific reply of the Czar ALEXANDER II.

For the last few days Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Envoy at Vienna, has kept the telegraph in continual play, appealing to the good sentiments of the Russian Government in favor of peace. He pointed out the serious consequences that would result from a categorical refusal.

This morning the Emperor ALEXANDER sent for the Chancellor and M. DE SENIAVIN, to make them acquainted with the decision he had adopted and his wish that it should be immediately communicated to Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY. It was the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who was charged to take the note to the Austrian Plenipotentiary. At the same time a summary of the note was forwarded by telegraph to Vienna.

Count NESSELRODE'S notification to Count ESTERHAZY commenced as follows: "In giving additional proof of the pacific sentiments which animate him in the interest of the balance of power of Europe, his Majesty, my august master, has wished to testify publicly the price he attaches to consolidating the bonds of friendship which unite him to the Court of Vienna and to the other Courts of Europe."

The Emperor ALEXANDER appears to have consulted no one but himself in these grave circumstances. He has just charged the Grand Duke NICHOLAS with the delicate mission of communicating his decision to his brother, the Grand-Admiral CONSTANTINE. We shall only know to-morrow at St. Petersburg what passed at that interview.

At the moment I write, Cabinet couriers are starting in all directions with dispatches for the different sovereigns of Central Europe.

The representatives of the Foreign States at the Russian Court are on their way to the Chancery, to congratulate the Government of the Emperor. Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY was not the last. He seems much rejoiced at the unforeseen issue of his mission; but he found M. DE NESSELRODE very reserved, and by no means disposed to give way to ebullitions of tenderness.

On returning to his chambers, Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY sat down to draw up the report, which he forwards, to-morrow, to the Cabinet of Vienna, and which will be intrusted to the care of his first secretary, M. SECHENYI.

The impression produced on the population of the capital, by the news of the decision of the Czar, is precisely this: great incredulity among the lower classes, and in the higher classes, where peseing events are known sooner and better, profound astonishment, and some expressions of discontent.

All that remains to be done now is to fix the place where the conferences are to meet, for which the text of the Russian official note will serve as a basis, with the diplomatist who will represent Russia at them. The name of the latter is whispered about; some say Admiral Prince MENTSCHIKOFF, but I think this is a bad joke; others M. DE BOUTENIEFF, the Privy Councillor; I willingly incline to believe it may be the latter.

I have no other news to communicate to-day. Groups are assembling in the streets, discussing the great news. A great number openly manifest their satisfaction, but the "Old Russians," the partisans of war at all price, are in consternation, and do not hesitate to declare that the Emperor ALEXANDER II. will not find a diplomatist who will affix his signature to a peace concluded under such circumstances.

In Germany.

From the Oesterreichische Correspondent.

Glad tidings are now circulating throughout Europe! Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies as the basis of the future negotiations for peace. Loyally offered, and loyally accepted, we have a right to hope that they will lead to a peace which shall be lasting and honorable for all parties.

The moderation and disinterestedness which the December Allies have manifested during the war—which has not been waged with a view to conquest, or from selfish motives—will doubtless be displayed during the negotations for a definitive peace. We can confidently say that the Imperial Russian Cabinet, which has now so honorably listened to the voice of Austria, will manifest the same spirit during the future negotiations.

From the Ost Deutsche Poste.

The peace of Europe—a peace of a satisfactory and durable character—may now be considered as assured; not a peace in which the vanquished bends the head with gnashing of tooth under the yoke of the victor; not a peace containing within itself the germ of a war still more sanguinary than that which has been terminated, because the shame of the oppressed becomes a flaming furnace, in which the slightest breath produces a devouring flame. Europe has conquered Russia by the force of ideas; the stubborn tradition of that Power has been vanquished by the progress of civilisation; the saying of the great NAPOLEON, "*La Révolution fera le tour du monde*," has been accomplished.

Public opinion is doubtless a great Power, but France and England will after all retain the opinion that a series of events connected with Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Traktir, the fall of Sebastopol, the Sea of Azoff, and Kinburn, had a good deal to do with bringing Russia to accept terms which she would last year have spurned with indignation. The *Gazette* concludes its article with the following words: "Austria may boast of having entered the lists at the proper moment, and may congratulate herself justly on having gained most precious advantages for the whole world without shedding the blood of her children, without expending the wealth of the empire, and without forcing Russia further back in her opposition to civilization."

Russian Sincerity Doubted.

Paris (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

From the telegraphic dispatches received to-day it might be inferred that the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian conditions of peace is hardly so "*pure and simple*," *so unconditional, as was at first supposed.* The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, for instance, expresses a hope that Russia will be entitled to consideration for not having "arrested the work of pacification by accessary negotiations." Again, a dispatch from Berlin speaks of a circular from M. DE NESSELRODE to M. BUDBERG, in which the Russian Minister explains to his agents "the motives for the acceptance of the propositions of Austria, and his intentions relative to further negotiations," and the remark on this is, that "hopes of peace have lost thereby a little of their force;" and lastly, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* "hopes that Europe will show itself grateful for the moderation exhibited by Russia!"

I am aware that it would be wrong to attach much importance or implicit credit to telegraphic messages containing mutilated sentences from the newspapers; but, *if they are substantially correct, they would justify a suspicion that some attempt at trickery is meant*, though I have no doubt that the French and English Governments are fully prepared for all emergencies, and are carefully on the watch against treachery. I have not seen M. DE NESSELRODE'S circular, but I think it is not difficult to state, without its help, the "motives for the moderation of Russia." Russia has signified her intention to accept our conditions of peace because she cannot help herself. She has been driven to the verge of ruin *by the war*, and the fact is admitted by Russians themselves, who literally shed tears over the humiliation which has fallen on their country, and which has no choice but to bear. Russia accepts peace only because she cannot carry on the war, and if Prussia she hopes, with the help of Bavaria, (Footnote.) to make the best bargain she can under the circumstances. If the efforts that are now made to introduce that Power into the conferences be successful, the shame will be as great as is the impudence which can advocate or justify such an intrusion.

Russia's Sincerity Defended.

From Le Nord [Russian Organ] of Brussels.

Will it still be pretended that Russia is the make-bate of Europe; that it is Russia that wishes for war? It is scarcely forty-eight hours since that we said that Russia, listening to the unanimous wishes of Europe—which, anxious, timid, and foreseeing terrible calamities in the prolongation of the war, implored peace from her—would not turn a deaf ear to that plaintive voice of humanity, and would make sacrifices with the most noble self-denial. We said so frankly, convinced that we were right, and we have not been deceived. But we should be deceiving our readers, and showing ourselves unworthy of the confidence with which we always sought to inspire them, should we pretend that Russia only accepted the propositions of peace made to her to please Europe.

It is not for us to develop this argument, for it would not satisfy us; and, thank Heaven, we are independent enough to say what we think. Truly, a Power like Russia should never lose sight of the wishes and interests of Europe. She ought to know, at a pinch, how to sacrifice her welfare to the happiness of others. But there is a limit to all things, even to self denial. Who would believe it, even if we state it, that Russia has just sacrified her interests to those of Europe, and that she has shown herself more European than Russian! No one. And we ourselves—we own it—we would not believe it.

We shall therefore be more sincere, and we shall be the more readily believed, when we say that Russia only accepted the proposition made to her *because it was her interest to do so, because she ought to do so*; and we will say why.

Every impartial, loyal and just-minded man must own that since the commencement of the war Russia was always desirous of peace, and that it always slipped through her fingers because she was never allowed to conclude it. This time she found herself in more advantageous conditions to obtain her object. After the heroic defence of Sebastopol the efforts of her adversaries to seize upon the Crimea failed before the immense obstacles opposed to them by the Russians; and in Asia, where she took the offensive, she achieved a great success by the capture of Kars.

In this position, and still in her full vigor, Russia could await, yet desire peace. She herself made the first propositions, and when those of the Allies reached her through the medium of Austria she did not hesitate to accept them, for, with a trifling difference, they were nearly the same which had received her assent at the Vienna Conferences. One point only presented itself for the first time, and seemed to have been purposely inserted to prevent once more the work of peace.

Already, on her first refusal, which, however, was not a categorical refusal, Austria evinced an inclination to break off her relations with Russia, and to increase the complications of the war; while at London men exulted at beholding Russia once more fall into the snare. She might, in fact, have found the whole of Europe arrayed against her, which the force of circumstances and a complication of insidious engagements would have reduced, even against its will, to that hard extremity. It was here that the real enemies of Russia laid wait for her; it is for this result that England labored. Russia has upset their calculations, and she has done well.

But we maintain that it was her duty to do so on another ground, which refers to the future—a word which a great power must never lose sight of in its most grave resolutions. What is, in fact, the real cause of the war? What is the motive of this general, universal mistrust into which the very friends of Russia have been driven? The cause is that which all the most solemn declarations of Russia have not been able to annul, and which would always have existed as long as no positive, and, so to say, material proof had been brought forward to contradict it; it is the idea that the dream of the ambition of Russia was the conquest of Constantinople. However absurd, ridiculous, contrary to the most patent facts, was such a misconception, nevertheless it was so widely spread—it had struck such deep root in public opinion—that it would always have been an immense and most disadvantageous obstacle to Russia. Her adversaries therefore put a syllogism to her, which, although coming from an enemy, had nevertheless a certain value.

"If you are sincere," they said, "in your protestations not to wish to seize upon Turkey, why not at one blow demolish that terrible supposition, which, rightfully or wrongfully, will always be suspended over your head, by ceding to the Porte a small tract of land which brings you in nothing, and which is of no possible use to you except for the invasion of the Ottoman Empire? The day upon which you make that material concession all Europe will believe that you do not follow the dreams of aggrandisement attributed to you: it will do more—it will own that it was in error."

Russia has just given this material proof of good faith to Europe, and in giving it she exclaims, "Do you believe me now?"

Russia has therefore destroyed at one blow the immense distrust which exists on all sides against her, and the snare about to be again laid for her too great susceptibility by the hatred of those who regard the present war less as a political than as a national one.

ENGLAND.

Retirement of Mr. Macaulay from Parliament.

The following farewell address by Mr. MACAULAY was published to his constituents in Edinburg on Tuesday morning:

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDINBURG.

GENTLEMEN: Very soon after you had done me the high honor of choosing me, without any solicitation on my part, to represent you in the present Parliament, I began to entertain apprehensions that the state of my health would make it impossible for me to repay your kindness by efficient service. During some time I flattered myself with the hope that I might be able to be present at important divisions, and occasionally to take a part in important debates. But the experience of the last two years has convinced me that I cannot reasonably expect to be ever again capable of performing, even in an imperfect manner, those duties which the public has a right to expect from every member of the House of Commons.

You meanwhile have borne with me in a manner which entitles you to my warmest gratitude. Had even a small number of my constituents united to me a wish that I would vacate my seat, I should have thought it my duty to comply with that wish. But from not one single elector have I ever received a line of reproach or complaint. If I were disposed to abuse your generosity and delicacy, I might, perhaps, continue to bear the honorable title of Member for Edinburg till the dissolution of Parliament; but I feel that by trespassing longer on your indulgence I should prove myself unworthy of it. I have, therefore, determined to dissolve our connection, and to put it in your power to choose a better servant than I have been.

I have applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and I have every reason to believe that the new writ will issue on the first day of the approaching session. This notice will, I trust, be long enough to enable you to make a thoroughly satisfactory choice.

And now, my friends, with sincere thanks for all your kindness, and with fervent wishes for the peace, honor, and prosperity of your noble city, I bid for the last time but you farewell.

LONDON, Jan. 19. T. B. MACAULAY.

Mr. Macaulay and his Successor.

At a numerous and highly influential meeting of the Liberal Committee of the electors of the City of Edinburg, the following resolution was adopted with acclamation:

"That ADAM BLACK, Esq., has strong claims upon the electors of Edinburg, from his long and distinguished public services; to be one of the representatives of the city in Parliament; and is a most fit and proper person to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY: That, accordingly, a requisition should forthwith be addressed to Mr. BLACK, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination at the ensuing election."

The *Scotsman* says of Mr. BLACK: "In every department of life he has merited the title and the rewards of a good citizen—to all of us his manner of life is known from his youth upwards. But in politics, or rather in all public affairs, he has showed an aptitude and ability even above his opportunities. Few men, taking so active and so firm a part in controverted questions, have, by mental force and moral uprightness, subdued the prejudices of so many opponents and retained such increasing troops of friends. Latterly he has neither sought nor shunned public life. If, therefore, an apparently preponderating portion of the citizens shall be found inclined to request his services in this new and higher capacity, we cannot believe that he will decline a duty so obvious and an honor so splendid."

In his farewell words, Mr. MACAULAY, it will have been seen, indicates that this step would have been taken sooner, had he not been dissuaded from it—first, by hopes of better health, and, later, by the absence of any satisfaction among the constituency. We (*Scotsman*) believe it is true, that it is but justice to Mr. MACAULAY that the truth should be known, that he has not here stated all the dissuasions by which he was affected. At several earlier periods, we understand, his desire and determination immediately to resign had been communicated to especial friends among the constituency, and to was again and again persuaded to retain his seat only by their remonstrance and entreaties. The motives under which these entreaties were made we can easily conceive—for a time, perhaps, a more hopeful opinion of Mr. MACAULAY'S health than he possessed himself; for a longer period, the probability that the unstable condition of political affairs and parties would bring on an early dissolution, and consequently that a little delay would save the city from being plunged in two elections in close succession; and not least, we should infer, the knowledge that no party among the constituency was desirous of, or prepared for, any change that could be questioned all a more convenient season. Possibly, the same motives might have continued to operate for yet a little longer; if Mr. MACAULAY himself had not become quite resolute against any further delay. We can scarcely believe, however, that, even without this explanation, there could be a single member of the constituency inclined to quarrel with anything like unbecoming tenacity a man who has carried a proud sensitiveness unbalanced and unsubdued through all the roughness of a troubled political life. And we are quite sure that bitter and unhappy as some of our controversies have been, there is not a man among us, or at least a man whose good will or good word is worth having, who follows Mr. MACAULAY into his retirement with any other feelings than pride, affection, and regret.

The Search for Sir John Franklin—The Admiralty Reward.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having, by a proclamation of the 7th of March, 1850, offered

1. A reward of £20,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*; and

2. The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should discover and effectually relieve any of the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, or should convey such intelligence as should lead to the relief of such crews, or any of them; and

The sum of £10,000 to any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, should, by virtue of his or their efforts, *first* succeed in ascertaining their fate;

Hereby give notice that Dr. RAE having claimed to be entitled to the reward of £10,000 under the terms of the third paragraph of such proclamation, they will proceed, within three months from the date hereof, to adjudicate on such claim; and that all persons who, by virtue of such proclamation, deem themselves entitled to the whole or any part of the reward in question, must prefer their claims within such time, after the expiration of which no claim will be entertained.

Growth of Cotton in Italy.

Naples (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London News.

There has been an attempt in Naples during the last week to interest the foreign residents and natives on the subject of the growth of Cotton by free labor. The idea is half commercial and half philanthropical, and taking it under this latter aspect there is great cause for joy that so practical a view has been taken of the great subject of Slavery. For though the evil might in the course of ages yield to the improved moral feeling of society, it will do so much more quickly when the maintenance of it is shown to be contrary to interest. I shall address myself solely, however, to the commercial question, whilst I give a short account of the visit of Mr. CLEGG, of Manchester. If he did not originate he is at all events actively engaged in promoting the success of the movement to which I have alluded, and during the short time he has been in Naples he has managed to interest a few enterprising men on the subject. Mr. CLEGG'S statements are very clear, and his statistics show that he is not engaged in the pursuit of any will-o'-the-whisp. The enormous annual consumption of Cotton in England, amounting to 915,200,000 lbs., shows that a vast field is required for its growth; and the probable increase in the demand during the last twenty years amounting to double the quantity, leads one reasonably to expect still a progressive increase. Under such circumstances, the speculation cannot be a bad one, and it becomes a question, also, whether the cultivation of what is now almost a necessary of life should be left to one country. Egypt had already taken it up, and ALEEN PACHA had refused the offer of £90,000 made by an English house in Alexandria for one year's crop. France was doing all in her power to encourage its growth in Algeria by guaranteeing a good price for three years. It is somewhat in the same way that Mr. CLEGG proposes to work here. He offers to take all that is grown at the market price. It was suggested at a meeting at the Rev. Mr. PRATT'S, the chaplain of the embassy, that many obstacles existed in his way, such as high rents, the quality of the soil, and habits of the people; but more accurate information enabled me to remove them, and I am sure that the Terra di Sicilia would in every respect be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The average rental of land is not high, and of sandy swampy ground suited to the object proposed very low. Of such land, too, there is a vast quantity lying almost waste on the shores of the Adriatic from Lecco to Brindisi, and between Torre dell' Annunziata and Castellamare, and other parts. Cotton, too, is actually grown both in Sicily and on the Continent, so that the experiment would not be new, and it has entirely succeeded. In Sicily, about two millions of pounds are grown annually, half of which is exported to Naples and the other half is consumed in the island; in the continental part of the kingdom about 2,200,000 lbs. are grown and consumed, while 800,000 lbs. are imported from New-Orleans. The annual produce of the kingdom is therefore about 4,200,000 lbs., while the annual consumption is about 5,000,000 lbs. In proof of the yet greater capabilities of the country, a letter from a Sicilian merchant now before me says: "Notwithstanding the great consumption, it would not be difficult to export a quantity of cotton." This reason, therefore, founded on facts, is eminently encouraging to the project of Mr. CLEGG; and all that is wanting is a little capital and a little enterprise—just what the Neapolitans have not. Enterprise perhaps they have, but not that necessary element which is the life and soul of commercial success, and of all speculation—faith in oneself, and faith in others. The former has been destroyed by the political intolerance in which the Neapolitans have been and still are held—the latter has been utterly undermined by a system of government which has done all that it can do to demoralize the country. The experiment, therefore, of growing or extending the growth of cotton by free labor in this kingdom must be undertaken by the foreigner, and little doubt of considerable success could exist, assuming my facts to be true, as I believe them to be.

The British Differences with Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14, 1856.

The following is the text of the *ultimatum* addressed to the Court of Persia by Mr. MURRAY:

1. The Government shall restore to liberty the Princess, wife of MIRZA.

2. That it shall acknowledge MIRZA as Consul for the Queen of England.

3. That the Prime Minister of the Shah shall proceed to the residence of the English embassy, to offer an apology, and withdraw his offensive note.

Mr. MURRAY, in spite of some resistance, has left an agent at Teheran, and has threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Persian Gulf.

MORE HORRIBLE CASES OF POISONING IN EUROPE.

The Rugely Poisonings.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF PALMER.

The Rugely poisoning case—which has absorbed public attention, even to the exclusion, for the moment, of the war and peace discussions—with the parties and proceedings, is thus graphically sketched by the London correspondent of the Dublin *Nation*:

British society is studying the Rugely prosecution case. Parties of pleasure (I was one of them) go down to look into the case. The jury-room is small, but the interest is great. It is to be hoped that England is not represented very accurately in the characters of the family to which he belonged, in the unvarying bad characters of the witnesses examined, in the singular immorality revealed of the town of Rugely, in the marvelous cynicism in which now, but perhaps only since these transactions, the natives of that lugubrious place speak of every man as dishonest and every woman as immodest. But England, so smart individually and so dull in its collective organization, is faithfully represented in the circumstance of the investigation.

The Town Hall, in which the inquiry goes on, is rotten and unsteady, (built by contract,) and so incapable of hearing the weight of British flesh, which flocks thither of late, that every one expects it to come down with a run before the case is closed. There are twenty-three Jurymen, unsurpassed in their native land for dense imbecility, and for any other participation in the inquest than keeping their mouths wide open, and finding a verdict of wilful murder—no matter against whom—whenever called upon. The Coroner confines himself to drawing hands on his blotting paper. The solicitors, on each side, fussy provincials, of mean alacrity on small points, pass the day in abusing one another. The reports look smooth enough in the papers; but it is only now and then, when there is nothing else going on, that evidence is taken; when it is taken it is rather slow, for somebody by the side of the Coroner takes every word in long hand, and his chief difficulty occurs in spelling, though indeed the caligraphy itself appears an obstacle to him, for as he writes, his tongue lolls out and he forms, with that ludicrous part of the body, imaginary corresponding characters in the air—as is the wont of Mohawks, and others new to penmanship.

The crowd behind these *dramatis personæ* consists of the British bumpkin in all the pestilential attributes of rustic simplicity and purity, comprehending nothing of what is going forward—or rather standing still—but ready to cheer whenever the word poison is mentioned, and rather wondering why there is any delay in a-hanging of Master PALMER. There never was a case more remarkable for the bad characters of the witnesses to the crime of the criminal, and as they all belong to the calm, easy, unmetropolitan county of Stafford, what is the inference as to the condition of England? It is not only that PALMER, the surgeon, is a poisoner, but all his brothers are rogues and drunkards, that his father was dishonest, that his mother was unchaste—that for every one of his vile purposes he easily procured an agent; that in London highly respectable solicitors were eager to do his notoriously sneer business with insurance offices, whom he intended to plunder when they had granted a policy on the life of the victim whom he had doomed should not live; that a Postmaster of the town opened letters at his request; that the Coroner of the county, while inquiry was going on, took hints and £5 notes from him; that the clerks of the Telegraph Office would give documents up to him; the men servants could be hired by him to ply his brother with gin; that he could seduce his maid servant the very night his murdered wife died; that sporting acquaintances of taste (circles could dine and drink, and joke with him, while they talked among themselves of the "tricks" of the "Doctor;" that grooms were ready to sign fraudulent papers if paid for the fraud; and that medical men and referees, to any number, were always available to him when he wished to get up a conspiracy against an insurance office. The investigation has gone to the bottom, to the dregs and sediment of English social life—and there, indeed, is national poison.

PALMER seems to have been a dull villain. If you want to know what sort of a man he is, remember J. JAMES'S statue of a celebrated Irish Irishman in the Dublin Crystal Palace, and that's the man—coarse, sensual, and heavy. He was born a bad man, of bad parents, with sensual tastes, and as accident led him on to the turf, and his father's will made him a surgeon, it was a natural development of the innate rascality that when he got into this inevitable debt he should take to murder as a means of raising money. He went about crime in a very English way: methodically; in a business like spirit: being a punctual poisoner. He was very straightforward, and the only wonder is, that no one was sent enough to detect so palpable a murderer. He was constantly buying poison, antimony, prussic acid, and strychnine, in his neighborhood, (namely, he knew, and every one knew, he had no practice of the regular kind. People often remarked that they had felt sick after drinking with him, for poison appeared his pastime, and he practiced doses on his best friends.

Whenever anybody stayed a day or two at his house, their removal was to the churchyard. His father died suddenly—his wife died suddenly. Of six children he had by his wife, only one lived. His mother-in-law died suddenly. His brother died suddenly. The day before COOK died, PALMER brought strychnine from a druggist, a few doors distant from the inn in which an hour two after PALMER left the druggist, COOK was in convulsions. He named one of his horses *Strychnine*. He kept only a few full bottles in his scullery, and they were bottles of poison. He was always clamoring to insure somebody's life and borrowing money to pay the premiums on bills discounted at the rate of 80 per cent., by respectable London solicitors. Rugely, if bad, is dull; so Rugely let him go on and only smiled and chuckled when the gossip went round that he had seduced such and such a "lass." He was popular in Rugely; Rugely deceived. is now disgusted and pines to see him hanged. The age of morality has not gone. CALCRAFT is indisposed—(having dined with a bishop)—and a thousand hands hold about a thousand ropes for PALMER.

CHARGE OF THE CORONER IN THE CASE OF PALMER.

The Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said that as the evidence was now brought to a close he should make but few observations upon it, as they had recently been engaged in one of a similar nature, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the one at present before them. In the first place he must entreat them to dismiss from their minds statements and reports that had come to their knowledge from the public prints in reference to the unfortunate and distressing deaths of these persons, and to pay no attention whatever to the statements that had been promulgated with reference to themselves, the town, or the inquiry, as they must all feel satisfied that they were without foundation, and originated in the ill-will of those who published them. With regard to their duty of inquiring into the cause of the death of WALTER PALMER, the first question they would have to decide was, whether the deceased person came to his death by unfair means, or by excessive drinking, as that fact was proved beyond all doubt; or whether he had come to his death by something administered to him by any person pointed out in the course of the evidence.

No less, however, than eight medical men, who had been examined, had said that the deceased had not died from poison, but from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking, whilst others had suggested that he might have died from prussic acid. Dr. DAY and Dr. CAMPBELL, who had professionally attended the deceased, had told them that they were aware of the disease WALTER PALMER was laboring under, and that they should not have been surprised if he had gone off suddenly, as he was a man of most intemperate habits. Dr. TAYLOR and Dr. REES, although unable to detect poison, thought that death might have arisen from prussic acid. Then there was the evidence of GEORGE WHYMAN, the assistant of Messrs. MANNER and WEAVER, the chemists of Wolverhampton, who stated, on the first occasion, that Mr. PALMER purchased prussic acid at their shop, and he now stated that it was on the Tuesday of the race week at Wolverhampton, (the 14th of August.) He stated that he purchased one ounce of prussic acid, which he put into a colored bottle and wrapped it up in a paper. It further appeared, from the evidence of THOMAS MYATT, the boots at the Junction Inn, at Stafford, that on the day previous to the 14th of August, Mr. WILLIAM PALMER gave him two bottles wrapped up in paper, and that he had been in Wolverhampton on that day.

The only feature in the matter as far as regarded the boots was, that he gave the bottles back to WILLIAM PALMER, and he returned them back to the custody of the boots on the same day, telling him that they contained poison, and that they were to be kept in a dark place. If that were so, and he had given them back to the boots on the Tuesday, neither of them could he the bottle he purchased at WEAVER & MAUDE'S on that day. It appeared, too, that when he asked the boots for them, that he made no concealment of them, but had them in the presence of Mr. LLOYD, the landlord,

[illegible] Sunday, and [illegible] PALMER was in Stafford[illegible] his brother on every day of the week, from Sunday to the Thursday, both days inclusive.

Although PALMER was frequently a defaulter on the turf, it appears to have ultimately paid everybody, raising money for that purpose at ruinous rates of interest. His domestic expenses seem to have been met with great regularity, and the Shropshire gossips of Rugeley state that in small matters he was very punctual in making his payments.

The house which he occupied is the property of the Earl of LICHFIELD. It is an old fashioned, comfortable dwelling, with large and beautifully kept gardens. It is now shut up, and desolate.

Extraordinary Poisoning Cases at Manchester.

On Wednesday afternoon three men were placed at the bar of the city Court-house, before Mr. RICKARDS, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. J. A. TURNER, Magistrates, on a charge of poisoning, which, in some of its main features, resembles the Rugeley case. The prisoners were THOMAS BULL HOLLAND, (a surgeon,) JAMES MONAGHAN, and a man named BARRY. A man named EDWARD DUNN is implicated in the same charge, but has been convicted for another offence, and is serving a period of imprisonment.

Mr. BEARDSWORTH, instructed by Messrs. CLAY and Co., attorneys, London, appeared on behalf of the Oriental Insurance Company, as prosecutor; Mr. PERSLEY, barrister, on behalf of the prisoner MONAGHAN; and Mr. BENT, solicitor, for the prisoner BARRY. It is understood that the prisoner HOLLAND, who is a surgeon, has made a confession or statement to Mr. BEARDSWORTH, revealing the whole of his transactions with the other prisoners, which statement is to the effect that, being surgeon to the Diadem Insurance Company for the district, the prisoners had applied to him to pass JOHN MONAGHAN (the prisoner MONAGHAN's father) as a good life, and that subsequently they were in his surgery when he was mixing a solution of white lead with water, and asked him if it could not be done without assuming a milky color. He then showed them that it could be mixed with whisky so as to be colorless. There was reason to believe that some of this mixture was given to the old man MONAGHAN, who died some months ago, when the prisoners and DUNN applied for £300, the sum for which MONAGHAN's life had been insured, but were refused the money. His disclosures had also led to the belief that two other persons had been similarly poisoned.

Mr. BEARDSWORTH stated that the charge against the prisoners, along with DUNN, (who was in prison for embezzling money belonging to an Insurance Company,) was for having destroyed the life of one JOHN MONAGHAN, the father of the prisoner JAS. MONAGHAN, to obtain the sum of £300 from the Diadem Life Insurance Company. He should, if he succeeded in establishing a sufficient case, apply to the bench to remand them to a future day, and in the interim made an application to the coroner to exhume the body of JOHN MONAGHAN, so that it could undergo a *post-mortem* examination, and then get a *habeas corpus*, under which the body of DUNN might be removed from prison, to be placed at the bar along with the prisoners MONAGHAN and BARRY. His first application would be to the bench to liberate HOLLAND from the dock, so that he might be examined as a witness. There was reason to believe, from the disclosures he had made, that he was willing to further the ends of justice, and his evidence was of great importance towards establishing the charge against the other prisoners.

The magistrates having consented to the application, THOMAS BULL HOLLAND was removed from the desk to the witness box, and subjected to a long examination of some hours. The examination was most painful to listen to, because HOLLAND prevaricated to an extent which rendered it almost impossible to get half a dozen consecutive sentences from him without the grossest contradictions. Probably this was to some extent in consequence of a warning from the Bench that he was not bound to answer any question that might criminate himself. At the close of the examination of this witness the Bench retired for a few minutes, and on returning, the Chairman said they had given the case their best consideration, and they were of opinion that there was a case of suspicion sufficiently strong to justify the remand sought for. The prisoners were then remanded for a week. It was stated that in the meantime an application would be made to the Secretary of State for an order for the exhumation of the deceased, JOHN MONAGHAN, with a view to a chemical analysis of the body.

SUSPECTED POISONING OF TWO CHILDREN.

On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. HERFORD, City Coroner, at the Bridge Inn, Fairfield-street, Ancoats, on the bodies of two children, named ANNE GREEN, aged seven, and MARGARET GREEN, aged four years, the daughters of PETER GREEN, dyer, of No. 42 St. Andrew's street, Ancoats, whose deaths have occurred under such circumstances as to excite suspicion that they had poison administered to them. Both the deceased children were enrolled in a burial club, from which the parents were entitled to receive £5 on the death of each child. The inquiry was adjourned to this day in order to an analysis of the contents of the intestines of the deceased.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea are to the 6th of January. They mention no fact of the least importance. The cold was intense, and the sea had frozen along the coast, but particularly in the ports of Kazatch and Balaklava, and in the roadstead of Sebastopol. The ice, however, soon disappears. The men who suffered most were porters and laborers recently arrived in the Crimea, and not yet inured to the climate. The cannonade from the north forts continued uninterruptedly. It is remarked that recently the Russians have fired large shells into Sebastopol, whereas they formerly threw only bombs; hence it is inferred they have received fresh supplies of material. Their fire on the city does not do much damage but was directed with a sagacity that showed they had accurate information of all the movements in the Allied camp. Several spies had been arrested. Stringent measures were being adopted to prevent communication with the enemy. 2,500 permissions to reside at Balaklava have been issued, and without such permision no one will be allowed to remain, and no persons excepting non-commissioned officers of the English army will be allowed to open stores and canteens.

Special Correspondence of the Daily News.

CAMP SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not a broken by any event worthy of record. When last mail left, on the 8th inst., the snow which covered the ground, in some places upwards of a foot in depth, was melting rapidly. Now the snow has wholly disappeared. On the open ground, large green patches of new vegetation are scattered, and many of the earlier bulbous plants are shooting up. Should the wind veer to the northwards, the scene will be wholly changed in a few hours. The roads are unavoidably in a bad condition. The traffic upon them is immense and constant.

In the early part of the week, the destruction on the remaining portions of the Karabelalans in charge of the English engineers was effected. Part of the great basins still remain to be destroyed. The Russians have maintained their fire from the north side, and a few casualties have occurred among the men engaged in fetching stores from the ruins of the town. It is stated that, in addition to Austria and Prussia, the proposals for peace were also strongly supported by Holland, at the Court of St. Petersburg. Much doubt has been thrown on the existence of the alleged Russian Circulars, placing an untoward interpretation on the proposals of peace accepted by the Czar.

Wreck of American Ships.

Irish papers contain accounts from Drogheda of the loss of the American bark *Independence*, of Bath, Me., Capt. MARSHALL, on the Strand, near Bethystown, north of the Nanny River. The bark was returning on her first trip to New-Orleans, from Liverpool. She was 1,300 tons register and 2,000 tons burden, having at the time a crew of 30 hands, and with 700 tons of salt as cargo. The *Independence* struck at 4 A. M., a brisk breeze blowing inward at the time, and which continued all day. About an hour after the accident, the *Feig-a-Ballagh*, a Liverpool steamer, Capt. HERNEY, opportunely arrived, and took all hands safely to Drogheda. A ship which soon afterward arrived, reports having passed numerous spars and other wreck of the bark, but from the heavy sea, found it impossible to secure them. The wreck, at present, lies on the banks, and will probably break up.

The *Horogen*, a new American ship, sailed from Liverpool on the 16th for New-Orleans, and on the 18th struck on Arklow Bank and became a total wreck.

The *Mary Green*, belonging to the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, sailed from Liverpool Dec. 28, and on Jan. 6 was abandoned in a sinking state, lat. 51 N., lon. 17 W.; crew picked up and landed at Falmouth.

The Steamship "Arago."

PLYMOUTH, Friday evening.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the pilot-boat *Zealous* [illegible] the disabled steamship *Arago*, from New-York for Southampton, with cutwater knocked away and bows damaged, supposed to have been in contact.

[She subsequently reached Southampton, at midnight, on the 25th, and the report says "all well."]

LONDON, Saturday morning.

We have reason to believe that, according to the precedents of 1814 and 1815, when Lord CASTLEREAGH, who was then Foreign Secretary, assisted at the negotiations at Vienna and Paris, Lord CLARENDON will represent Great Britain at the conferences which will probably be held at Frankfort, after preliminaries of peace are signed. Baron BRUNNOW and Count ORLOFF will, it is said, appear on the part of Russia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The *Daily News* city article, dated Friday evening, says: The funds to-day have experienced an unfavorable reaction of ⅛ ₰ cent. After so marked a rise as that lately witnessed, a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence, however, appears to rest with the continued sales on Government account. The Bank of England, having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter, and thus draws back the notes issued in payment of the dividend. Owing to the demand for money against these sales and to meet to-day's final settlement on the Turkish Loan, the Money Market in the Stock Exchange was rather stringent, and lenders could easily obtain 6 ₰ cent. upon Government securities. Out of doors, however, there was no tightness. It is presumed that little, if any, of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be retained here. The Coin and Bullion and the Reserve of Notes in the returns of the Bank of England, show in each case a small increase. The addition to the Treasury deposits is explained by the increase in the Government Securities held by the Bank. The Directors have evidently made fresh advances to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The further decrease of more than half a million in the private Securities is a satisfactory feature, indicating a diminution of the pressure for money in commercial circles. The Railway Shares market to-day participated in the reaction of Consols.

The London *Times'* City Article of Friday evening's date says:

"The English funds have shown diminished buoyancy to-day, and have closed at a reaction of one-half per cent. The principal cause of the heaviness seemed to consist in an increased demand for money consequent upon some rather heavy sales by an influential broker and the payment of the final installment on the Turkish Loan. A few days back, advances on stocks for short periods could be readily obtained at 5 ₰ cent., and late afternoon they were in great demand at 6 ₰ cent. Lower prices from France likewise contributed to the prevailing heaviness. There was still a complete absence of political news, and the feeling with regard to the prospects of peace does not appear to have undergone any change. In well informed quarters an impression is gaining ground that the approaching conference will be held in Paris.

As the accounts from the Bank of France are understood to have been lately of a more favorable character, it is thought that a portion of the gold by the *Champion of the Seas* will be taken to the Bank of England.

London Markets.

Per *Persia*.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Owing to the anticipations of peace having received some additional confirmation, we have to notice an improvement in some of the principal articles of Colonial and Foreign Produce; whilst those which, to a certain extent, are dependent on the continuance of the war for the maintenance of their value, are difficult of sale, and in most instances lower. MONEY in rather less demand. CONSOLS leave off 90¼@90¾ for money, and 90¾@90⅝ for the account. DOLLARS 4s. 11¾d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¼d., both nominal.

COCHINEAL—Steady. 195 bags at auction nearly all sold at previous rates, with the exception of Mexican Silver, which brought an advance of 1d. Teneriffe Silver went from 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d., and Black 3s. 10d.@4s. 3d. Mexican Silver 8s. 6d.@3s. 10d., Black 3s. 10d. A few bags Honduras Silver went at 3s. 6d.

COPPER firm at late quotations. Tough Cake and Tile £116, best Selected £129. Sheating, 14d., Yellow Metal 12d.

COFFEE—There is a good demand for Plantation Ceylon, and 454 casks, 260 bags at auction sold at full prices to 6d. advance, fine ordinary to middling selling from 57s.@62s. 260 bags Native Ceylon brought from 52s.@52s. 6d. for good ordinary, and 53s.@53s. 6d. for very good. 54 bales good long berry Mocha realised 76s. In floating cargoes nothing to report.

COTTON firm, and 9,250 bales have been sold at fully ⅛d. advance. At Liverpool the demand has also been active; middling Orleans is quoted 5⅝.

TURPENTINE—No sales to report. Spirits: American in demand at 33s.

The CORN market was very quiet on Monday, and only a few sales of English Wheat were made at a decline of 4s.@5s. ₰ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday; the bulk of the supply remained unsold, the offers made being generally 6s.@8s. ₰ qr. lower, which holders were not disposed to accept. In Foreign nothing doing. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 76s. 1d. on 101,406 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, without change in prices.

DRUGS, &c.—Cutch dull, and lower; 800 bags at auction were mostly bought in at 30s. Gambier, 16s.@16s. 6d. for good quality. Camphor quiet. Turkey Opium 15s. Quicksilver 1s. 9d. Logwood—15 tons Jamaica sold at £6 5s.; 25 tons Redwood £3 12s. 6d.@4 15s.

MOLASSES—100 punchs. British West India sold from 19s.@20s. 6d.

HEMP—In Russian nothing doing; St. Petersburg Clean £40, nominal. Manila flat; 250 bales were bought in at £25 for very inferior.

JUTE—Of 3,400 bales offered only about 500 sold at a decline of £1 ₰ ton, from $13 15s.@$13 17s. 6d. for common to good common, with fine bright at £20.

LINSEED CAKES dull, at rather reduced rates.

INDIGO—Very firm, and a large business has been done on speculation at an advance of 8d.@10d. ₰ lb on last sale's rates. The declarations for the ensuing sale amount to 3,338 chests.

IRON—In demand at £8@£8 5s. for Bars, Rails £8@£8 5s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 76s., mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—Arrivals are large, say 11,193 qrs., all from the East Indies; purchases are limited, and prices nominal; but holders show no anxiety to press sales. Black 8os. on the spot, 72s., East Indian 72s.@73s., sellers for arrival at 68s.

OILS—Fish very quiet; Sperm £125@£126, nominal; Rape also lower, Refined of good quality offered at 57s.@56s. 6d., and foreign Brown at 53s. 6d.@63s. Linseed has further declined to 37s. on the spot, at which price there is some demand for export. Cocoa Nut 39s.@40s. Palm 41s.@43s.

LEAD—Very firm. Common Pig £25 15s.@£26.

RUM is again lower; 300 casks, chiefly Leeward, have been sold at £2 5s.@£2 6s., proof, for Brown, and £2 4s. for pale.

RICE—Prices have further given way 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt., but a considerable business has been done at this reduction. For arrival, 3,000 tons Bengal of the new crop (February and March shipments) have changed hands from 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for good middling, ex ship, and 14s. landed. 14,450 bags have been offered at auction, of which 10,000 bags Bengal sold at 13s. 6d. for good middling white, 11s.@11s. 6d. for good cargo kind, and 10s. 6d.@11s. for ordinary; 550 bags fair pinky Madras at 12s. 6d.@13s. and 2,600 Larong Arracan at 11s. 8d.

TIN firm. Straits, 129c.; Banca, 131s. English without change.

SALTPETRE in limited demand. Prices have a downward tendency. 5 to 2 ₰ cent. ref., 36s.@37s.; 10 to 6, 31s.@35s.

SPICES—Black Pepper—1,300 bags Malabar sold at 5¾d. for fair light, and 5¾d.@5¾d. for good half heavy. Cloves—460 pkgs. Zenzibar sold steadily at 5½d.@5¾d.

TEA is flat, and little doing. Common Congou, 9¼d.@9¾d.

SUGAR—There has been an improved demand both for home consumption and export, and a fair business has been done, the latest quotations establishing an advance of 1s.@2s. ₰ cwt. from the lowest point. Of West India 2,400 casks have been sold, and 14,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction mostly found buyers. Privately, 6,000 bags clayed Manila on the spot sold at 42s.@42s. 3d.; 200 cases brown Bahia at 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d.; and afloat 4,900 bags brown Pernambuco at 26s. 6d., landed, for this port; 2,500 bags brown Rio Grande at 27s., for a near port; and 800 Manila, to arrive, at 29s. 6d., free of particular average, for Holland.

COCOA—Flat. 170 bags Granada were withdrawn from 47s.@43s. for fair red.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 58s. for Y. C. on the spot. For the last three months off the year there are sellers at 52s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The quotations have assumed a more business-like appearance, and with some revival of demand for investment the expectations of holders of State stocks and Railway securities have risen. In City stocks we cannot note any dealings. There are buyers of United States Bonds of 1868 at 104¼. Sellers of Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds at 81. Some dealings have taken place in California 7 ₰ cent. Bonds of 1870 at 82@82½. Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling 90 buyers, sellers at 92. No Massachusetts Sterling on the market; above par would be given. Mississippi nominal at 43@45 for the Planters' Bank Bonds, and 16@18 for those of the Union Bank. Buyers for Pennsylvania Stock at 73, and for the Bonds at 81½@82. For the South Carolina Bonds maturing 1858, 99 is offered, without sellers. Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Dollar Stock offered at 84. Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Dollar have been offered at 87½; no Sterling 5 ₰ cent. Bonds for sale under 84. New Orleans Consolidated City Bonds placed at 79. Canada 6 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds in demand at 107½@108. Sales of Nova Scotia at 102½. Business has been done in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds at 77; in Freeland at 88; in New-York Central at 81; in Sinking Fund Bonds at 80; in Panama (1856) 7 ₰ cent. Bonds at 93; in ditto (1864) at 95; in Pennsylvania Central, 1st mortgage, at 90; in Grand Trunk of Canada Shares at £10@£9 discount, £9 discount now asked; Grand Trunk Debentures 86.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

The week's arrivals from the States have been [illegible] bushels Corn, and 547 bbls. Flour; [illegible] Egypt there are 4,000 qrs. Wheat, and [illegible] and from Europe 1,815 qrs. Wheat, 1[illegible] and 2,000 sacks Flour.

Since our Circular of 22d inst., the [illegible] have been rather steady. Most [illegible] show great firmness at the decline[illegible] tions are limited, owing to the [illegible] tainty as to the results of the peace negotiations.

Our market to-day opened with an improved demand for WHEAT, which induced sellers to raise their pretensions; this rather checked business, and at the close it was less active. FLOUR was a slow sale, and rather cheaper. INDIAN CORN lost the buoyancy of Tuesday, and was 6d. lower. The quotations are: FLOUR, 28s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; WHEAT, Red 10s. 10d. to 11s. 3d.; White, 11s. 9d. to 12s., ₰ 70 lbs.; INDIAN CORN, mixed 38s. to 38s. 6d. ₰ 480 lbs. Wednesday, to day, recovered part of the decline of last week, and London was firm, at Monday's prices.

BEEF—Transactions this week have been confined to a few retail sales, chiefly of "Gurney's" Old, at £5 12s. 6d.; a better feeling, however, seems to be springing up.

PORK—Nothing to report. Some parcels of New have arrived, but are not yet landed.

BACON—In fair request, at the quotations; for forward delivery it is offered at 45s. ₰ cwt.

LARD—Is scarce, but dull; parcels to arrive do not meet buyers, although offered at very much reduced rates.

TALLOW continues unsettled and fluctuating; there is, however, rather more disposition to buy, and we quote Butchers' Association, 59s. to 60s. ₰ cwt.

RESIN—Continues very dull, at 4s. 3d.

BANK steady.

COTTON—On Wednesday, there was a brisk demand, at the extreme rates of the week, but yesterday there was less doing, and prices were scarcely so buoyant; again, to-day, the demand is only moderate, but the market closes about 1-16d. ₰ lb. above last Friday's quotations. In Manchester, a fair business has been done this week, at full prices. Middling Orleans, 5⅝d.; Mobile, 5 9-16d.; Uplands, 5 9-16d. ₰ lb. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

American Securities.

B. BELL & Co. report as under:

There has been during the past week a decided improvement in the Market for American Securities, and prices have generally advanced. The business in State Stocks and Bonds has not been large, but an active demand has arisen for Railroad Bonds,—more particularly those on the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies. Present prices are quoted:

United States 6 ₰ Cents., 1867-'68	104	@ —
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1868	104	@ —
Alabama 5 ₰ Cent, Sterling Bonds	79	@ 81
Maryland 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	90	@ —
Massachusetts 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@ —
Mics. 6 ₰ Cent. P'k R'd Bonds. 1841-'71	43	@ 45
Miss. 6 ₰ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling	72	@ 74
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1877	80	@ 82
South Carolina	—	@ —
Virginia 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	83	@ 85
Virginia 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1886	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, divers	90	@ 92
Montreal 6 ₰ Cents., 1856-'65	83	@ 85
New-Orleans 6 ₰ Cent. Sterling, 1883	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₰ Cent, 1875	77	@ 79
Illinois 7 ₰ Cent. Freeland Bonds, 1860	83	@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ₰ Cent., 1860	93	@ 95
N. Y. Central 7 ₰ Cent. Convertible, 1864	94	@ 96
N. Y. Central 6 ₰ Cent., not Conv., 1883	81	@ 83
N. Y. & Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₰ Cent., 1867	98	@ 100
N. Y. & Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₰ Cent., 1883	84	@ 86
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Convertibles, 1867	75	@ 77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Sinking Fund, 1875	80	@ 81
Pansma 7 ₰ Cent. 1st Mort., not Conv., Sterling Bonds, 1869	92	@ 93
Pansma 7 ₰ Cent, 1st Mort., not Conv., 1864	75	@ —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ Cent. 1st Mort., Conv. till 1860, 1880	87	@ 89

Havre Market.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—COTTON had fluctuated considerably during the week. The *Asia*'s news caused a complete panic, and prices fell consideribly, but the news of Russia's acceptance of the peace propositions speedily counteracted this and prices went up 4@5 francs from the lowest point. The market closed tame, however at a decline 1@2 francs from the previous high quotations. The sales of the week were 12,700 balee. of which 3,500 were on speculation. Stock on hand about 60,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 90f.

BREADSTUFFS had considerably declined under the peece news, but closed with confidence, although business was very dull. American FLOUR, 48@49.50.

RICE—A heavy fall has taken place. Carolina quoted at 40 Francs.

SUGAR—No demand whatever—prices nominal.

ASHES—In good request, at a slight advance on Pearls.

The *Moniteur* of Friday gives an account of the banquet which followed the presentation of the French officers on the 23d. Lady COWLEY sat on Prince NAPOLEON's right, and Lord COWLEY opposite to him. The Prince proposed the Queen's health and, in doing so, said:

"If, devoted as we are to the most just of causes, we needed any encouragement or recompense, we should find it in the brilliant testimony of the favor of an august sovereign, and the gratitude of a great nation, our Ally. Let us drink, in the name of the Army, to the Queen of England."

Lord COWLEY proposed a sentiment in favor of the early conclusion of peace, and that the new negotiations might give to the Alliee, and particularly to the English people, the satisfaction of seeing the end of war.

The *Moniteur* says that this *fete* will cement the alliance of France and England, on which reposes the future peace of the whole civilized world.

THE PERSIA.

Full Description of this Magnificent Iron Steamship.

HER FIRST TRIP OVER.

Journal of the Voyage from Liverpool to New-York.

The magnificent iron steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard Line, which arrived on Saturday, will be visited by thousands, for she is one of the greatest curiosities of the age. Below we annex a full account of the vessel, and—for everything pertaining to her will be read just now with interest—an account of her trip over.

The *Persia*, startiug from her dock at Liverpool at 12.22 on Saturday, the 26th of January, arrived at her dock in Jersey City, at 11.30 on the 10th inst., making the passage through stormy weather, high seas, and much ice, in fourteen days, three hours, and fifty-four minutes, including the variation of time between the two points. On reaching her dock she preserved evidences of having encountered severe weather. On Tuesday, after leaving Liverpool, she was caught in a gale which amounted to a perfect hurricane. On the edge of the Banks she met with great obstructions from the ice, and was considerably damaged as to her paddle wheels, resulting in a detention of fully thirty hours, and a deviation from her direct course of 150 miles.

On her arrival, she was met by a large crowd of persons, all anxious to see this mammoth steamship, which, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by a slight fall of snow, the masses of floating ice, the damaged condition of her own starboard wheel, came up the bay, close to the New-York shore, and hence to her dock in quick order.

The crew of the *Persia* numbers 170 men, included in the followiog departmants:

Sailing Department—Officers, 6; seamen, 54, (50 only on board;) doctor, 1; carpenter, 1; joinar, 1.

Engineers' Department—Engineers, 8; firemen, 54.

Stewards' Department—Cooks, 8; etewards, 36; under command of the following officers:

Captain—C. H. E. JUDKINS.

First Officer—William Kelly.

Second-Officer—G. D. Hanley.

Third Officer—Robert Shaw.

Fourth Officer—William Thompson.

Purser— ——— Dunlop.

Engineer—William Caldwell.

The draught of water on leaving Liverpool was, forward, 23 feet three inches; aft, 22 feet 11 inches. At 10:30 on the 26th the passengers embarked; at 11:30 she slipped from her moorings; at 11:50 the mails were taken aboard. At noon a brisk breeze struck up and the sky was cloudy. At fifteen minutes past noon she was going at her utmost speed, and at 12:22 she passed abreast the Rock Lighthouse; at 12:50 she ran by the Crosby light-ship, and at 1:17 speed was slackened and the pilot was sent off at 1:23; at 2:30 she was stopped, and seven minutes after was again started at full speed; at 5:50 the same evening she passed South Stack Light, the wind then being southeast by south. At midnight a stormy breeze sprung up accompanied with squally weather.

The next day, the 27th, opened with a continuation of squally weather; at 2 the Skokas light was abeam; at 3:20 the course of the vessel was altered to W. ¼ S.; at 6:30 the Mine head light was abeam; at 8 o'clock light winds and fine weather prevailed, and Balleg-cotton light house was passed abeam, and the course of the vessel was altered to West by North; at 1:19 she was abreast of Cape Clear, and at 1:25 she passed Fastnett Rock; at 6 o'clock the weather tempered and the wind became moderate, the weather fine; at 7 o'clock a small leak was discovered, and shortly after stopped; at midnight a [illegible] swell sprung up, with light winds. The [illegible] 28th came in with moderate weather, fog and sleet, [illegible] a westerly swell, but shortly after it. came on [illegible] with an increasing breeze, the topsails were [illegible] as also the foresail. Shortly before noon the [illegible] increased, and the sea rose, until at noon it [illegible] a fresh gale, accompanied by rain. The barometer was now falling fast, and the ship took up her course W. N. W.; at 12:4 the topsail was doublereefed, and at 8 a stormy gale, accompanied with rain, set in. During its continuance she passed a large ship, but could not make out her number—she was steering East. At 11 the wind veered to the westward, and the square-sail was taken in; shortly after the maintopsail was heused, and at midnight a light but unsteady wind sprung up, and was accompanied by snow.

The 29th found the vessel on her course W. N. W. with moderate and fine weather, which continued until 6 A. M. At 10¾ o'clock the wind suddenly shifted to westward, and all the sail was taken in. At noon a high sea sprung up, with a strong wind and squally weather. At 2 o'clock she passed by an American ship, but could not make out her number; she was steering East. The weather moderated at 4 o'clock, and several of the sails were reset, until at 7 o'clock the wind increased to a gale, and was accompanied by rain, causing an alteration of her course to W. N. W. At 11 o'clock a hard gale, with a high sea, set in and continued during the remainder of the night.

The course on the morning of the 30th was W. by N. ½ N. At 1 o'clock a heavy sea struck the ship and crushed one of her boats, leaving it disabled at her side. Six o'clock experienced another sudden shifting of the wind to the west, but at 7 o'clock it moderated until noon, when the weather was moderate and fine with a cross sea. A westerly swell came on at about 1 o'clock, with a strong breeze, and continued to increase, until midnight was ushered in by clouds and strong winds.

The course on the last day of January was W. by N. W. ½ W., with a westerly wind. Two o'clock brought on strong head winds and a squally sea with rain at intervals. At 8 she passed by an American ship painted black with double topsail-yards, steering east. At 11 the wind inclined to the S. W., and at noon a brisk breeze sprang up with cloudy weather. By 2 the breeze had moderated, but the weather continued gloomy. At 4 o'clock the wind increased with heavy seas, until at 8 it blew a heavy gale, with a high sea. At 11:15 another sudden shifting of the wind to the West was experienced, and at midnight it blew a hard gale with a light sea.

The first day of February came on with a strong gale and much lightning; she continued her course W. by N. ½ W., having a S. W. wind, which shifted at 1 o'clock to the S. S. W. quarter. The storm continued until 6 o'clock, when hail fell; the boats were all secured. At 8 o'clock a fresh gale sprung up, with a high sea, the wind N. W.; shortly after it was discovered that she was shipping water, and soon it came on squally, with a hard gale, and so continued with a westerly wind and a high sea during a great part of the afternoon, the ship pitching heavily in the meantime. At midnight the wind and weather moderated.

The 2d of February came in with wind W. by N. The course of the ship was W. by N. ½ W., with a fresh gale with showers of hail at intervals. At noon a strong gale sprang up and a high sea ran, which continued for some time. The vessel then encountered several large fields of ice, and before her engines could be reversed run into an iceberg, which she cut through, leaving its remnants on either side of her,—breaking off the majority of the floats and damaging almost the whole number of the arms, entirely disabling the starboard wheel. The engine was stopped and the course altered. She continued her course, experiencing more or less stormy weather until she arrived at Sandy Hook about 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

On the 7th she exchanged numbers with the *William Tayscott*, bound West, in lat. 41° 50' N., long. 62° 25' W.

Description of the Persia.

The following full description of the new Cunard steamship *Persia*, whose arrival we announce elsewhere, is from the Liverpool *Courier*, and will be read with interest:

The dimensions of the ship may be first stated, which are as follows:

Length between perpendiculars	360 feet.
Length over all	390 feet.
Breadth of hull	45 feet.
Breadth over paddle-boxes	71 feet.
Depth	32 feet.
Gross tonnage	3,000 tons.
Space for engines	1,221 tons.

The *Persia* is rigged as a bark, (not ship rig, as stated in most of the papers,) and she will have sufficient spread of canvass to enable her to cross the Atlantic with her sails alone, should necessity require it, which may be judged of from the fact that her main yard is 76 feet long. The vessel sits very lightly on the water, and her symmetry is to be seen in the fact that she looks smaller than she really is, when alone, her great proportions only appearing when taken in detail, or when compared with other standards. The *Persia* has an elliptical stern, neatly gilt, and a half-length female figure-head, representing a Persian maiden, with musical instruments and other articles of female occupation. The paddle-boxes are slightly gilt, and in the centre of each is a bold carving, representing a lion springing from between two palm trees.

The *Persia* is the first iron steamship built for the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, her Majesty's government having hitherto required wooden vessels in case they should be wanted for war purposes. And here it may be interesting to repeat some observations made in this paper on the 11th of July last, in reference to the launch of the vessel, which took place on the 3d of that month, and in which the career of the company she belongs to was briefly traced, from its modest origin to its present gigantic proportions.

The Cunard Line, as it is popularly designated, commenced operations in 1840, with the view of connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres by the periodical sailings of steamers. The first vessel dispatched was the *Unicorn*, Capt. DOUGLAS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th May, 1840, as a pioneer, for Halifax and Boston, with 25 passengers. The *Unicorn* was a comparatively small steamer, and when she got out she was placed on the line from Pictou to Quebec, as an auxiliary steamer.

The *Britannia* was the first steamer built for the ocean line, and she was dispatched on the 4th July, 1840, for the same ports, to which she carried 63 passengers.

Substantially, this Company has enlarged the size and power of its steamers six times since the *Unicorn* went out, as follows:

First, the *Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, Columbia.*
Second, the *Hibernia, Cambria.*
Third, the *America, Europa, Niagara, Canada.*
Fourth, the *Asia, Africa.*
Fourth, *La Plata, Arabia.*
Sixth, the *Persia.*

These vessels may be classified thus:

The four first, of 1,200 tons and 440 horse-power each.

The *Hibernia* and *Cambria*, of 1,800 tons and 600 horse-power each.

The *America*, and the vessels named with her, 1,840 tons and 700 horse-power each.

The *Asia* and *Africa*, 2,200 tons and 800 horse-power each.

La Plata and *Arabia*, 2,393 tons and 1,000 horse-power each.

The *Persia*, 3,600 tons and 1,200 horse-power.

But perhaps the clearest way of putting the size of this vessel is to compare her side by side with other vessels of the line in length, power and tonnage, and to include in the same comparison some other well-known steamers.

	Length. Feet.	Register. Tons	Nominal power. Horses.
Britaonia	200	1200	400
Cambria	217	1500	600
America	250	1840	700
Asia	300	2950	800
Arabia	320	2393	1000
Persia	390	3600	1200
Atlantic (Colline line)	287	2260	800
Great Britain	330	3500	500
Himalaya	350	3500	700

Of the above ships, the *Britannia*, the *Acadia*, the *Caledonia*, and *Hibernia* were sold a few years ago—some of them going into the hands of the Spanish Government, where they still remain. The *Columbia* was lost in July, 1843. The *La Plata* was sold to replace the ill-fated *Amazon*, which was burned three or four years ago on the Spanish coast.

Returning to the vessel, and beginning at the beginning, we may observe that the keel is 13 inches deep and 4½ inches thick, scarfed in lengths of 25 feet, and a rabbit in the keel for the garboard streak to lay into. The sternpost is 13 inches broad and 5 inches thick. The rudder stock is 8 inches in diameter. The framing of the ship is of angle iron, placed normally to the stem, at intervals of 18 inches from centre to centre midships, and 20 inches from centre to centre about five feet before and abaft the engine-room bulkhead. Amidships these ribs are 10 inches deep, with double angle iron riveted to each edge, so as to present in section the appearance of a letter H placed sideways, thus, ⊟. The *Persia* is divided into seven water-tight compartments; and a novelty has been introduced into her framing forward which, in the bow compartment, is laid diagonally, with a view of bearing a collision, should it ever occur, in the strongest arrangement of the structure. The vessel is plated in and out alternately, in accordance with the present custom of building iron ships. The keel-plates are 1-1-16th of an inch in thickness; at the bottom of the ship the plates are 13-16ths of an inch in thickness; from this section to the load water-line they are ¾ of an inch; and above this they are 11-16ths of an inch in thickness. The plates round the gunwale are ⅝ of an inch in thickness.

Everything that care and skill could devise to make the *Persia* a safe ship has been done by Mr. NAPIER. In the water-tight compartment for example, provision has been made, much the same in principle as that adopted in Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL's ship the *Great Eastern*, namely, the formation of a substantial double ship. The goods carried by the *Persia* are to be stowed in water-tight compartments, each about 72 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, which form a species of tanks, sufficient in themselves to float a considerable weight.

The next point to consider is the motive power of the ship, which consists of two side-lever engines, which were constructed by Mr. NAPIER. We have no standard of computing engine power to which all will agree, hence there is a difference in expressing the power of a steam-boat, which Mr. NAPIER thus applies to the *Persia*: "According to the strict Government rule of admeasurement, her power is equal to that of 960 horses; according to the plan laid down in the Earl of HARDWICKE's bill, her power is equal to that of 1,200 horses; and according to JAMES WATT's old-established rule of 33,000 ft. lbs. to the horse, she is expected to work up to the pith of between 4,000 and 5,000 horses." As a standard, we adopt the Earl of HARDWICKE's bill. Let us look, however, at some of the dimensions of the *Persia*'s engines, and other particulars, which are as follows:

Diameter of cylinders	100 inches.
Length of stroke	10 feet.
Diameter of paddle-wheels	40 feet.
Length of floats	10 feet.
Depth of floats	8 feet.
Number of boilers	8
Number of furnaces	40
Pressure on boilers	20 pounds.
Length of engine-room	115 feet.
Breedth of engine-room	45 feet.
Capacity of coal-bunkers	1,400 tons.
Estimated consumption of coal	4¾ tons per hour.

The boilers, which are tubular, are placed in two groups, fore and aft, and they are fired amidships. It may also be stated that the ship has been so planned that the weight borne will repose on lines parall

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is delivered in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week; Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 15th of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single Copies.

The TIMES has a circular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is now surpassed by any City journal. Advertisements should be sent early. Communications should be addressed

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

A bill was passed in the Assembly, on Saturday, to amend the Charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital. Notice was given of a bill to suppress pawnbrokers' shops and other receptacles of stolen property in this City. The bill to protect the citizens of New-York against the impositions of the City Railroad Companies, and the New-York Annual Tax Bill, were introduced. Gov. CLARK sent in a communication in reference to the troubles in Kansas, which created some little confusion. The Senate was not in session.

Persia's News—Is the Czar Sincere?

The intelligence received by the *Persia* is of decided importance. The new facts brought to light in the peace movement—as presented on another page of this morning's TIMES—are few and simple; but the conjectures and surmises arising out of those facts are numberless and complicated. In the first place, the announcements received by the *Arabia*, that Russia had accepted the Austrian propositions is fully confirmed, and the preliminaries of peace, consequently therefore, are supposed to have been signed previous to the *Persia's* departure from Liverpool. The next step in the programme will be an armistice—in anticipation whereof, and, as she alleges, to prove her good faith, Russia has ordered Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to suspend hostilities in the Crimea. But supposing that the said preliminaries *have* been signed by the representatives of the belligerent Powers, and that the Austrian propositions *have* been fully defined in a special protocol, we have, even then, only arrived *at a basis* upon which future negotiations will ensue. To discuss them, a Congress must again be opened, and it must also be predetermined what Powers will be admitted to its conferences. This is about the sum and substance of the *Persia's* news, and it will be seen, that as far as the mere routine of negotiations is concerned, Europe is not a whit nearer a peace now than she was at the opening of the famous Vienna Conferences in 1854.

While, then, the negotiations are traveling from stage to stage at the regular old-fashioned pace, the question whether they will be borne safely to their legitimate end is variously treated, twisted, and discussed by the European press. We have given elsewhere the opinions put forth upon the subject by influential journals. In England the honesty of Russia is strongly doubted—mainly, perhaps, because the people will be disappointed if the war should not be continued during another campaign. In France, those who have any opinions of their own are not allowed to utter them; and in Germany, the Government organs, believing peace inevitable, give up their columns to praises of Russia's "moderation." All this is interesting, but wholly foreign to the real issue, which is only to be found in the answer to this important query: Is the Czar sincere in his acceptance of the Austrian proposals? Who knows?

Moreover, there is another question, hinging on the one we have just put—is Russia, to use plain language, so thoroughly beaten that she can no longer stand up to fight with the Western Powers? If she concludes a peace upon the terms offered by the Allies, there can be no concealment of the truth that her strength has been effectually crippled, for she will then have been forced to abandon every point for the maintenance of which she originally took up arms. All the subtlety of her diplomats—her own assertion "that she has not wished to delay the work of conciliation by entering into negotiations of detail, *trusting that her moderation will be appreciated*—the efforts of her friends to hide her wounds and her humiliation will avail nothing. It will be too apparent to the commonest observer that, under the circumstances, she has made a virtue of necessity, and yielded because she was powerless any longer to resist. Her hereditary policy—her long-cherished designs upon Turkey—her obstinacy are too well known to admit of a doubt that she would, "to further the work of conciliation," ever willingly recede a single step from the bold position she took at the commencement of the war, and consent to the neutralization of the Black Sea and the dismantling of her forts along the coasts after she had once spurned less stringent conditions with disdain. Nor would ALEXANDER, except under dire necessity, venture to conclude a peace and brave the wrath of his subjects—some of whom, it is already reported, have received the rumors of his willingness to negotiate with incredulity, and others with open indignation.

It is true that we have little reliable information concerning the internal condition of Russia at the present time; but that little goes to contradict the supposition that her colossal power has been so greatly reduced within so brief a period. That her ambition has been checked, her hands crippled, her army greatly cut up, and her Black Sea fleet destroyed may be correct, but these do not establish incontrovertibly that she is so thoroughly prostrated as her alleged readiness to submit to humiliating terms of peace would certainly prove her to be. Judging from experience and the systematic trickery of Russian policy, it is far more likely that the present negotiations have been set on foot to gain delay, and that the new Congress will drag along until the belligerents find out some yet undiscovered point upon which it will be impossible to agree. Then, when Russia has once more attained her end, the Allies, again outwitted, will probably discover, but too late, that another season has passed without the anticipated reduction of Cronstadt or the fall of St. Petersburg.

The English Poisonings.

England, at this moment, is supping on horrors. One after another, new cases are starting up to tear aside the veil and exhibit the horrid ulcers which have been preying upon the heart of social life in England. In another portion of our columns will be found the particulars of the PALMER poisonings, with all the incidents and disclosures which serve to throw light on the case. It will be seen that on the last charge for the poisoning of his brother WALTER PALMER, the medical testimony which in the other cases was doubtful and indistinct, is complete and positive, and the Jury on the inquest have recorded a verdict, that the deceased came by his death from the effect of prussic acid, administered to him willfully, by WILLIAM PALMER.

This last case brought the usurer PRATT upon the scene, but under the advice of his solicitor, Mr. LEWIS, a celebrated advocate of forlorn hopes, he declined giving any evidence which might implicate himself. We doubt not, however, he will yet figure largely in this horrible drama of crime. He it was through whose agency the false insurances were effected, and he is said to be notorious in London for his connection with several secretaries of insurance offices, with whom he was in the habit of playing the mutual benefit game.

In the meantime, PALMER has appeared in the Court at Westminster, on the trial for the recovery of £1,000, advanced to him by a Mr. PADWICK, upon a draft purporting to bear the acceptance of his mother, a lady of large fortune. This Mr. PADWICK is a gentleman, also, of the same profession as Mr. PRATT, being in the habit of discounting largely, but confining his practice to bills peculiarly safe, and charging only £40 per cent., being less than half the interest laid on by less discriminating gentlemen of this trade. He has been eminently successful on the turf, where he runs his horses under the name of "Mr. HOWARD." PALMER appears to have borne himself in Court with unconcerned ease, and to have worn quite a cool and collected air. The signature to the bill, purporting to be his mother's, he alleged was written by his deceased wife, which, of course, at once disposed of the suit. The town of Rugely, the scene of PALMER'S crime, appears to be affected as if a plague had fallen on its streets. The residence of PALMER is closed and desolate, and after night-fall the people fear to pass the spot. With such a state of feeling prevailing, it is more than probable the prisoner will be removed to London for trial.

Close upon the footsteps of these PALMER poisonings have followed other horrid revelations of similar crimes in Manchester, the detail of which may be found elsewhere, and we fear that in the investigations which are everywhere springing up out of the alarm and terror of the public mind, it will be found that that country which boasts of standing in the front rank of the civilized nineteenth century is covered with crimes of as deep and dark a hue as stained the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Indeed, in this poison panic, the fact seems to be wholly lost sight of, that for years the calendars of English Assize have presented in almost every shire, especially in the mining districts, cases without number of poison administered by wives to their husbands, and of fathers to children, for the purpose of obtaining some small pittance from the burial clubs so common in England, and whose cases were but a miniature of this PALMER picture. However this panorama of crime may shock our faith in our superior civilization over the past, we are not sorry to see it thus prominently presented, as we trust it may lead to such caution on the part of insurance offices and medical authorities, and such governmental precautions, as may in England and even in this country strangle this horrid passion, which, if left unchecked, might have silently spread itself until the contagion would have reached this country, and carried desolation and disgrace into many a happy home.

The Trial of Matsell's Accusers.

The feast of Chief MATSELL'S nativity is piously observed every Saturday at the City Hall, Mr. Recorder SMITH in the Chair. The occasion is a kind of judicial saturnalia. The ordinary forms of justice are carefully reversed. All the participants have unbounded license to do as they please; rules of evidence, universally adopted, not because they are suitable to this or that Court, or to some particular sorts or stages of investigation, but because they lead most certainly to the development of the truth, are put aside, as they used to cover the statues of the gods, when preparing for a revel. Elsewhere, the party proposing an affirmative is required to sustain it; here, the side asserting that MATSELL is not a native of the country, and so not legally Chief of Police, is put upon trial. Elsewhere, hearsay evidence is inadmissible; here, week after week is wasted among the random recollections of sexagenarians, who in other days enjoyed the inestimable privilege of social intercourse with MATSELL, senior, and SUSAN, his wife, and who testify that no other topic of conversation entered into this edifying communion, save the ages and places of birth of the offspring of that memorable tailor, and chiefly of GEORGE MATSELL, the younger, now tried upon an issue, happily not of life and death, but merely of birth. Such stuff is the staple of the investigation. Months have been given to it; and yet two hours would have sufficed to hear the only evidence that should ever have been heard at all, namely, the testimony of those who recollect young GEORGE among the passengers of an emigrant ship forty years ago, and the testimony proving his baptism at a parish church in England, at the very period which he admits to be the era of his *debut* upon the stage of life. Here was a case sufficiently strong, it might be thought, to throw the onus of proof upon the other side, where it ought to have been from the first. It could only be met by direct proof of the birth on this side of the water; proof certainly to be had if it ever existed, in regard to a family apparently so well and widely known as the MATSELLS. Or else, the legal record—if there were any—evincing naturalization, might have been produced, and in that summary way the doubt decided. Yet the defence, so far from attempting any such direct rebuttal of the assailants, seems narrowed down to two ingenious categories. One goes to prove, with the help of certain white-headed patriarchs, who, as far as the worth of their testimony goes, might as well be cutting their milk teeth, that certain persons have heard certain other persons say that GEORGE MATSELL was born in New-York. No sooner have these ancient worthies left the witness box, than the second category of the defence is introduced; namely, that GEORGE MATSELL was not born in America at all; but that he is a naturalized foreigner. And the evidence to sustain this point is, that the evidence is missing from the records of the courts—of the Marine Court among others. In the journal of the latter there is a leaf—*hiatus valdè deflendus!*—torn out, as we are assured, and because a name resembling somewhat that of the Chief is found in the index, with a reference to that page, the Commissioners are asked to believe, and apparently do believe, that the entries proving Mr. MATSELL to have been naturalized once existed there. There is no evidence, beyond gratuitous assumption, that the name has not been foisted into the index, to fit a missing leaf, or that the name, which is certainly not MATSELL now, was ever intended to stand for a member of that notable family. And yet this, if the white-headed gentlemen, with their hearsay story that GEORGE is a native of this City, are not received with full faith and credence, is relied upon to prove the contradictory position, that having been born abroad, Mr. MATSELL has duly complied with the forms raising him to the rights of citizenship in this country. And such patent trifling with sense, and custom, and truth, has engaged this Commission, and the public for months, and bids fair to continue months longer. Why the parties pressing the case do not remove it from this burlesque jurisdiction to one of some discretion and respectability, as they may readily do by a writ *quo warranto* is an inexplicable mystery. Is it because the frequency with which BRIGGS is caricatured as an ass, and BRANCH as an idiot, in that cockpit of a court relishes on the palates of those patriots with the racy zest of martyrdom?

In thus noticing the course of a trial still incomplete, we certainly deviate from a rule commonly observed with religious accuracy in these columns. But these proceedings are so extra-regular, so unconfined by any known canons of common sense, law and evidence, there is so obvious a disposition on the part of all parties participating in the judicial chance-medley to have their free fight comfortably out, regardless of the censure of a curious public, that we only comply with what we conceive to be the spirit of the scene, by indulging in contemporary remarks. We own that between an official, who holds his office by imposture, and a Court whose proceedings bring shame and discredit on the administration of justice, we should choose the former. The one evil is of transient influence; the other permanent.

☞ The arguments of counsel in the Cincinnati Fugitive Slave case were concluded on Thursday last, and the decision of the Commissioner was reserved.

THE MISSING PACIFIC.

Two Steamers Sent to Search for Her.

The *Perna* reports that the *Pacific* left at her appointed time, the 25d ult, with the following passengers:

J. Figuerias, Mr. Wilson, H. C. Sheldon, Mr. Lieden, A. W. Atwater, W. Macdougal, Mr. Pauchette and lady, G. N. Cutter, R. Haight, H. Getz, Mr Steele, J. Barbour, lady and child, James Glen, H Dunn, A. Erving and lady, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Ridgway, A. K. Carter, Mr. Horf, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Charlesworth, M. Charrinaud, W. B. Simmons and lady, Wm. Tolling, S. B. Berridge, lady and child, Miss Jordan, Wm. Peel Reilly, H. Trimmer, Misses Heck, R. Espie, M. Lappa, G. Jordan, W. Whittaker, Corcoosa, Dorizano, Wilson, A. Moore, and Mr. Le Grand Smith.

Mr. COLLINS chartered and yesterday sent off the steamer *Alabama*, under command of Captain SOMERSON, for a cruise in search of her. The Board of Underwriters provisioned her with five hundred barrels of provisions, for the relief of any vessels fallen in with. A store of clothing is also taken out for the same purpose, with extra spars, boats, water, &c.

Lieut. HARTSTEIN telegraphed, on Sunday, to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to go to sea with the steam-brig *Arctic*, in search of the steamer *Pacific*, and for the purpose, also, of conveying relief to other vessels presumed to be locked in the ice in the vicinity of Newfoundland.

Up to a late hour last evening no reply had been received from Washington.

Mr. COLLINS has chartered the steamship *Alabama* (of the New-York and Savannah line) for a similar purpose, and she left at 4 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

The following is a copy of the instructions to Capt. BRIGGS, of the COLLINS line, who went out in the *Alabama*.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. Co., }
No. 56 WALL-STREET NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1856. }

CAPT. GEO. BRIGGS—*Dear Sir:* Believing the non-arrival of the *Pacific* is caused by the ice, we have chartered the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SOMERSON, to proceed to sea, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the *Pacific*, if possible. An agreement with the owners of said steamer is that Capt. SOMERSON shall cruise with the *Alabama* as you may direct. You will therefore, proceed to sea with her, at the earliest moment practicable, and cruise as long as you may think proper.

We have put on board provisions as per memorandum below, and the Underwriters have put on board clothes, both of which you will supply to any vessels that may be in need of them, when an opportunity offers for you to do so.

Yours, respectfully, E. K. COLLINS.

Memorandum of Provisions put on board the Alabama, marked "Collins' Steamers' Stores."—300 bbls. Bread; 25 bbls. Flour; 75 bbls. Beef; 30 bbls. Pork; 2,300 lbs. fresh Beef and Mutton.

Three Hundred Fillibusters Off for Nicaragua.

The *Star of the West* sailed Saturday for Nicaragua with 300 fillibusters on board. Marshal HILYER boarded her but found the manifest all right. The crowd about the wharf was immense. The fillibusters all had tickets. J. R. MALE had a certificate from his doctor that he couldn't live two months if detained, so his bail was released and he permitted to go like a gentleman. Capt. MORRISON and WM. LYSTER also went. The gentlemen who went bail for them were on hand and consented to their going. They return in April or the $1,500 for each is forfeited.

Departure of Mlle. Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL FELIX was one of the passengers by the new steamship *Fulton*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, for Havre.

☞ The Postmaster is about locating throughout the City, nearly one thousand new boxes, for the reception of letters for the City delivery and the mails.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Chief's Father Naturalized.

Cross-examination of Stephen H. Branch.

The trial of the Chief of Police on a charge of alienage was continued on Saturday afternoon before the Board of Police Commissioners, and some important testimony elicited. The first witness examined was

Mr. John McKibben, who testified as follows: I know the Chief of Police; I proposed him as a member of the Free Mason Lodge in 1850; it was called the New-York Lodge, the same to which Mr. Atwood belonged; I have no recollection of having mentioned the birth-place of the Chief in the proposal; it was not necessary; I never, to my knowledge, said he was an Englishman.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Samuel Smith sworn—I reside in East Williamsburg, Queens County; I knew the mother of the Chief of Police; I became acquainted with her about nine years ago; she lived with the Chief of Police and died at his house; I did not see her for six months previous to her death; during a conversation I had with her, she told me that George W. Matsell was born in Cherry-street or Banker-street or somewhere on that side town.

Cross-examined—I became acquainted with old Mrs. Matsell through Mr. Sweet, who married one of her daughters; Mr. Sweet lives somewhere in Fortieth-street, on the North River side; I have not seen him for three or four months; I know Mrs. Sweet was living about a year ago; I think Mr. Sweet was last engaged in editing a newspaper called *The Leader;* I knew Harry Matsell; he is now in Iowa; I saw him last when he was going as Consul to Acapulco; I have not seen him since he returned and went to Iowa; I knew Augustus; he is dead; I knew him as a Clerk in the Comptroller's Office; at least I supposed him to be a clerk, as I saw him there often; I know Mary Matsell; she lives in Williamsburg; she married Mr. Finn; I have not seen her lately; I saw her daughters in the store in South Seventh-street a short time since; I have not heard of the death of Mrs. Finn; I don't know that I recollect Susan; old Mrs. Matsell lived with Mr. Sweet, and on rainy nights we used to talk about the children; at that time she said George W. Matsell was born in this City; he was than Chief of Police, and she had fears that he would be killed.

THE NATURALIZATION OF OLD MR. MATSELL.

Mr. Edward J. Stanley sworn—I am a deputy-clerk in the Marine Court; I have been either deputy or assistant clerk for the last fourteen years; (two manuscript volumes shown witness;) they are two volumes of the records of the Marine Court.

Mr. Brady now called the attention of the Court to an alteration in the index record, converting the two l's at the end of the word Matsell to two's, and after the word George an entry of a W. He also stated, that the leaf referred to in the record had been cut out and the number of the page was blotted so that it could not be ascertained. This was volume five of the Marine Court records. He then produced the third volume of the Marine Court records of Naturalization, in which was entered the naturalization of George Matsell, together with the testimony of Susan Matsell to the effect that the said George Matsell had been five years in the United States, &c. The date of the naturalization is May 15, 1827, on page 174.

Cross-examined—Since I have been clerk the records here produced have been kept with the others; my attention was called to these records about two months ago; I saw Judge McCarthy looking for the entry, and supposing I knew more of the order of entries than he did I went to help him; I looked first in volume 3, at letter M, that referred to the entry in volume 5; turning to the index I discovered the alteration; when the entry was found Judge McCarthy said "there it is;" I gave him a certified copy of the naturalization of George Matsell; he told me to be careful of the books; I put volume 5 where it had been kept before, and the Judge took the other; this took place some time before New-Year's day, and I think, since proceedings had been commenced; I had never seen these entries before; I don't know that I ever saw these books examined by any one; I saw Alderman Drake examining records in the office; I have also seen my brother and a boy from Mr. Connolly's office, I don't know his name, examining records; I do not know how the leaf disappeared from that book; lately there have been three clerks in the Marine Court; the business hours are from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.; the books are not locked up in any desk when the office is closed; the Marine Court ceased to naturalize in 1848; I have not examined for any preliminary declaration or other papers in this case.

Direct resumed—I know Mr. Branch and Mr. Briggs; I came to know Mr. Branch by seeing him here in this case; I have never seen either of them, to my knowledge, in the Marine Court. (A paper was here shown witness.) That is the certified copy of the naturalization of George Matsell, which I gave to Judge McCarthy.

EXAMINATION OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Mr. Brady now said he had a few questions to put to Mr. Branch, who took the stand and was examined as follows:

Q.—When did you turn your attention to the matter of the birth-place of the Chief of Police? A.—About the time, or perhaps before the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen began its sessions—when I was appointed Secretary to that Committee; I think it was in March, 1855; I did not begin before February 5.

Q.—What interest had you in the matter? A.—A public interest; I believed he was an alien, and I wanted to get him out.

Q.—Was it public interest entirely? A.—I have had no other interest in the matter than the public interest.

Q.—Were you at the time you began the inquiry, a member of what is known as the Know-Nothing party? A.—Not at that time; I have since joined a society of Americans, for the purpose of ejecting aliens from office; at least, that is the purpose I had in joining it.

Q.—Who appointed you Secretary of that Committee? A.—I was appointed by Alderman Briggs, Alderman Tucker, and I suppose Alderman Hoffmire agreed to it, as he made no objections.

Q.—Since you began this inquiry, have you done anything else? A.—No, Sir; and I might add the "see;" I have worked day and night, I tell you; I have had a hard time and a good deal of difficulty in working up this case.

Q.—You say you have attended to nothing else? A.—Well, yes, I have paid some attention to other affairs; Richard B. Connolly and George W. Purser; I went to Philadelphia to find out about Connolly.

Mr. Brady—Well, we don't care anything about Mr. Connolly; he is not in this case.

Q.—You were born in Rhode Island, were you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long since you were in Rhode Island? A.—I was there about a year ago.

Q.—Mr. Branch, who has paid your expenses since you have been engaged in this matter? A.—I have received no pay; I have borrowed money to help pay the expenses; I have borrowed $400 from Aldorman Christy, and I borrowed from others.

Mr. Brady—We don't care what you have borrowed, we went to know who is to pay you for your services as Secretary?

Witness—I am counsel in this case as well as Secretary, and now I am a witness.

Mr. Brady—Oh! you are employed as counsel then? A.—Yes, I am one of the counsel in this case; I am associated with Mr. Noyes and Mr. Stoughton. [Laughter.]

Q.—Mr. Branch, who has supported you since you began this inquiry? A.—I have supported myself—why, bless you, I have an estate that brings in twelve shillings a week, or perhaps two dollars.

Q.—You have examined several records with a view to obtaining information in this matter, have you not? A.—Yes, I have examined several; I went to Philadelphia to find out about Connolly.

Mr. Brady—We don't care anything about Mr. Connolley in this case, Mr. Branch.

Q.—Mr. Branch, when you began your investigations into the matter of the birthplace of the Chief were you acquainted with the Naturalization laws of your native land? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Did you know all the Courts of Naturalization? A.—I did not know all of them; I examined the records of a good many.

Q.—Did you know enough about the laws of your native country to tell what class of Courts could naturalize? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that any Court of Record, having a clerk and a seal, could naturalize? A.—To own up, Mr. Brady, I did not; I am a perfect ignoramus on that subject; I went to Philadelphia—

Mr. Brady—Now, Branch, we don't want to hear anything about your going to Philadelphia.

Q.—Did you know that the Marine Court had been a court of naturalization? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long have you lived in this city? A.—I came here first when I was eleven years of age.

Q.—Well, how long have you lived here? A.—I can't tell, exactly.

Q.—Now, didn't you know that the Native Americane had long and long ago, complained of the manner in which naturalization was done in the Marine Court? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know there was a Marine Court? A.—No, not particularly; I have seen the sign here in the Park, somewhere; there was no Marine Court in Philadelphia; if there had been I should have found it, for I went up to Independence Hall and I found them all there; but there was no Marine Court. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brady.—Well, I only wanted to see how much intelligence there was in this Native American Party.

Q.—From what source do you expect your pay? A.—I don't want pay, Mr. Brady, I am going to make a present of my services to the Government; all I want is that they will pay the borrowed money; I don't expect anything for my services as secretary and counsel in this case; I have told publicly, and it has been in the papers, that I meant to make them a present of all except the borrowed money.

Q.—Did you know the Chief of Police before you began this inquiry? A.—I did not; I have never spoken to the Chief, and I have nothing against him, personally, only that he is an alien and I want him out.

Q.—Have you written all the reports signed by Ald. Briggs? A.—Yes, and I got up the report you have in your hand, (meaning the account of his journey to England in search of the Matsell records.)

Q.—Were you ever in the Marine Court? A.—I don't know where the Marine Court is. I have seen the sign as I said before, but I was never in the Court to my knowledge.

Q.—You have sworn that the report is evidence, is true? A.—Yes, substantially true.

Q.—What do you mean by substantially true? A.—I mean that it is all true that I could have positive knowledge of.

Q.—Where did you find the Brandon register? A.—In an iron chest, with Mrs. Nunn.

Q.—What was the size and appearance of the book? A.—Well it was about so long. (Holding up a large sheet of paper say about 14 by 10 inches.)

Q.—How large was the iron chest? A.—Well, about as large as that table, (say about 36 inches square.)

Q.—What became of Mrs. Nunn after you found the book? A.—She went down to the kitchen; she was glad to get away, because she had some work to do.

Q.—Where was the iron chest? A.—It was on the second floor.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went down.

Q.—What did you go down for? A.—Because it was warm and I wanted to get cool; it was a very hot day.

Q.—Were you nervous when you found the book? A.—What do you mean by nervous? I do not know as I understand the question; what am I to understand by nerveus?

Mr. Brady—I am sure I can't tell what you understand by nervous.

Witness—Do you mean "womanly nervousness?"

Mr. Brady—I ask you were you nervous? A.—I was a little anxious; I had traveled 3,000 miles, and wanted to know whether I was going to triumph or not.

Q.—Have you not said the Chief was in league with a gang of villains? A.—I have; I believe the Chief is in league with a gang of villains; public villains I mean; and I believe you believe it too; (Laughter.) I have always heard it, and the papers have stated it, and all I have done has been to get him out because he is an alien, which you would want to do if you were an American.

Mr. Brady—Then I am not an American?

Witness—Not at heart; you may have been born here.

Q.—Were you ever arrested? A.—Not for crime; I was arrested for some peccadilloes in my early years; I was arrested for debt.

Q.—Have you ever said the Chief was a coward? A.—I have; I have heard that he was a coward from many; Alfred Carson told me so.

Q.—Have you ever seen the Chief in the performance of his duty? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you ever seen the Chief at a primary meeting, or a convention, or have you ever seen him perform any political act? A.—I have not.

Q.—When you first saw the Brandon register what did you do? A.—I made a pencil note of it.

Q.—Did you not exclaim, "Good God, is it possible?" A.—I think I did, and I used some other strong expressions.

Q.—Did you sweat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it a cold sweat? A.—Yes; it came out cold, in big drops, on my forehead, and I felt cold at the extremities.

Q.—You were overjoyed? A.—Yes, I was, because I had traveled 3,000 miles and triumphed.

Q.—And still you had no personal feeling against the Chief of Police? A.—No, no more than that I believed he was an alien, and, as I was Secretary to the Committee, I didn't want to be beaten.

Q.—Don't you know that the moneys given to you were raised through political organizations? A.—No, Sir, none whatever.

Q.—Mr. Branch, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Twelfth-street, in the house of Mr. Kingsley.

Q.—Where does Alderman Briggs reside? A.—He resides at No. 3 Attorney-street.

Q.—Have you ever resided with Alderman Briggs? A.—I have not; I have borrowed money from him.

Q.—How much have you spent upon this matter? A.—I have spent about a thousand dollars; they have talked on beside, you know, about twenty thousand dollars, but I have kept the expenses down, d'ye see; I have not spent over twelve hundred dollars, except what the fees of Mr. Noyes and Mr. Stoughton may be, and even then I don't think it will be over $2,000.

Q.—You say you have never been arrested except for little peccadilloes. Now, were you not arrested in California? A.—No; there was a villain there,—a straw-hail vagabond who went as Sheriff; he talked of arresting me on account of some dealings I had had with a man in the mountains,—whose life I had saved—but I took up an axe and told him to be off or I would serve him out; if he hadn't gone I presume I should have dispatched him, for he was a villian. [Laughter.]

Q.—You were not charged with horse-stealing? A.—*No, Sir!* I don't know what you ask me that for; that shows you are not an American, or you would not ask such a question.

Mr. Brady—Well, and I am not a forger, either.

Mr. Branch—Do you mean to say that I am forger? I'd like to hear the man that would say that; yes, Sir; I would like to see the man that would charge me with forgery; no man dare do it; you dare not do it.

Mr. Brady—Well, Mr. Branch, to accommodate you, I will charge you with forgery.

Mr. Branch—You dare not go outside and say that, nor no other man.

Mr. Brady—Well, Mr. Branch, when we get outside I will say it just to accommodate you.

Mr. Branch—Now prove it; bring on your proofs that I am a forger; you see you have got the Chief of Police by your side when you say that.

[Here Mr. Branch became quite excited, but the Court desired the parties to keep order. Mr. Brady proceeded.]

Q.—What was the peccadillo you speak of for which you were arrested? A.—I threatened to shoot my father and father in-law.

Mr. Brady—Who employed the counsel in this case? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you paid them? A.—Not a farthing.

Q.—Who obtained the testimony in this case, and who wrote the affidavits? A.—I did.

Q.—Who went with you to Perth Amboy? A.—I don't like to say.

Mr. Brady—Well, I should like to know.

Witness—It was Alderman Briggs.

Question by Mr. Noyes—When did you first see the records of the Marine Court? A.—To-day.

Q.—Did you ever examine any records there? A.—I never did.

Mr. Noyes—Is there any explanation you would like to make concerning your arrest in Rhode Island?

Witness—Yes; I had been to College, and I was a pretty wild boy; at the time the country was bankrupt I had got into debt, and my father had paid a portion of it, but he was not worth more than about $15,000, and he could not pay the remainder, which was about $1,000, without difficulty; I wanted to get into business of some kind, but did not succeed; I went to live with my father-in-law, who was supposed to be very wealthy; I came on to New-York two or three times to try and get employment as a clerk, but I did not succeed; the people about got to talking about my living with my father-in-law, which annoyed me very much; I went away, and while I was gone I sent letters to my father and father-in-law, in which I told them that if they didn't get me a clerkship, I would come home armed to the teeth and kill them; I believe I had a pen-knife in my pocket, d'ye see; I did it to bring things to a crisis, d'ye see; they got frightened and sent two constables, who arrested me; I had a pen-knife in my pocket when they arrested me; my father created a debt for the occasion, as he did not want me disgraced, and so they kept me in jail about six weeks; my first night in jail was the happiest of my life, because all I wanted was to bring things to a crisis.

Mr. Brady—You were arrested for threatening to kill your father and father-in-law, and that is what you call a peccadillo is it?

Witness—Yes, you see all the amount of it was, I wanted to bring things to a crisis.

Mr. Brady—Were you not discharged on the ground that you were insane? A.—I was not; nobody ever called me insane but you, Mr. Brady, and it is cowardly in you to call me so while I am a witness; what I have done in this matter has been for the public good and your good, and I don't think I deserve to have my private affairs entered into in this way.

Mr. Brady now rose and offered in evidence an affidavit from Eli Devoe, policeman, who had been called to Tarrytown on business of the department, and one from Mr. Josiah D. Bangs of Virginia. That of Mr. Bangs was not objected to. It was to the effect that while he was engaged writing a biography of the Chief, he wanted to get the most reliable authority, and for that purpose called on old Mrs. Matsell, who told him that George W. Matsell was born in Banker-street, New-York City.

Mr. Noyes objected to the affidavit of Mr. Devoe, as he could be examined next Saturday, until which time the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Ice in the East River.

On Saturday night the ice lodged between the Fulton ferries so as to make a perfect bridge, and several persons passed over on foot, between 9 and 10 P. M. Though the crossing was uninterrupted at the Catharine Ferry, no boats crossed from Fulton between 8 o'clock P. M. and midnight. The Hamilton Ferry boats were compelled to go round Governor's Island to reach the dock on the Brooklyn side. Yesterday the crossing was comparatively unobstructed. Messrs. ALFRED HOBBS, JOHN COLE and others, employes of the Union Ferry Co., were the venturesome men who ventured across from Brooklyn to New-York. They took a life-boat along with them for use, in case of any emergency. One of the South-Ferry boats left Brooklyn early in the evening, having on board the passengers who came in over the Long Island Railroad, and did not succeed in landing them until 8½ o'clock the next (yesterday) morning. The boat soon after leaving the slip was forced upon a large cake of ice, which floated in the vicinity of Governor's Island, until about 8 o'clock, when another boat was sent to their assistance.

☞ The steamship *Nashville*, BERRY, expected from Charleston to-day, did not leave that port until Saturday morning (9th) at 8 o'clock.

A Fillmore Club has been formed in the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, JOHN GRAY, President.

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Tennessee—The Bark Amelia at St. Thomas—Fearful Ravages of the Cholera at Porto Rico.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. JOHNSON, which left St. Thomas on the 1st inst., and Laguayra on the 27th January, arrived this forenoon. She left port 9th ultimo, and arrived at St. Thomas in seven days, having had very heavy weather. Left St. Thomas 19th, and arrived at Laguayra in 40 hours; from thence, after a stay of three days, to Porto Cabello in six hours. On the return homeward, left Porto Cabello 27th ultimo, and arrived at St. Thomas in forty hours; sailed from thence evening of 1st inst., making in coal.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee*, we learn that the cholera had entirely disappeared from the provinces of Caracoas and Cara Bobo, (Venezuela,) but it is, unfortunately, committing awful ravages in those of Barine and Barquisimito.

The Republic is perfectly quiet. Congress had not yet met, but many of the members were already in the capital.

At St. Thomas, there was no sickness when the *T.* left, but the reports of the cholera in Porto Rico are really heart-rending. From Nov. 11 to the 31st January last, there had been 12,225 cases, of which 5,206 had proved fatal.

The principal freight of the *T.* is from Porto Cabello, and consists of Indigo, Coffee, Hides, &c. There were 11 American vessels in port. The *Amelia*, WARDEN, of New-York, arrived at St. Thomas, 1st inst., leaking badly. It was currently reported that she had been seized by the American Government at Port-au-Prince, as being connected with some filibustering expedition on account of a large quantity powder and guns being found on board.

This is alleged to be the bark *Amelia* that Government is about sending a vessel in search of.

We are assured by farther advices brought by the *Tennessee*, that the *Amelia* did arrive at St. Thomas on the first of February, leaking badly. Lieut. EBBEN'S friends are assured now of his safety.

The Brig W. F. Safford.

Captain ANDREW A. MYERS, wreck master for the County of Kings, arrived yesterday at the wreck of the brig *W. F. Safford*, in Brooklyn, and took charge of her. At 4 o'clock P. M., a document was read by assistant District-Attorney WINSLOW, notifying all other parties to desist from their operations, and relinquish their claims in favor of Capt. M., he superseding in his official prerogatives, policemen, sheriffs, and all others heretofore interested or in any way appertaining to the matter in dispute. The wrecking schooner *Mechanic*, Capt. C. BELL, and a sloop, were there with pumps, &c., in command of the wreck-master, and these were immediately placed in a position to raise the vessel at the next slack water, if possible.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.

WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES IN KEEPING THE BODY HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PAIN. EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION—REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

HOW DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE BLOOD IMPURE.

A great error has long prevailed in the minds of intelligent men "that impurity of the blood is the cause of diseased action." This is a serious mistake. It is a disturbance of the circulation, and the establishment of diseased action, that causes impurity of the blood.

The R. R. R. theory holds the truth of the above maxims; for, if a person be in a state of perfect health, each artery and vein must carry to and from the heart a definite proportion of blood, and when any set of vessels refuse, (be the cause what it may,) to carry their proportion, the current of blood becomes dammed up—in other words, a congestion takes place, giving pain to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the beginning of diseased action, which if not relieved, will soon run into inflammation, and the disease becomes established. Diseases active being once established, the blood becomes impure, and the regularity of action on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., is sure to be interrupted, and the general system, by sympathizing with the local complaint, becomes involved in the difficulty. That this is the true state of the case let any one call to mind his symptoms on an ordinary cold. The local difficulty may be a sore throat, which is a congestion of the blood, amounting, (sometimes,) to an inflammation about the throat, owing to a previous deranged state of the circulation, and he will remember that his bowels become costive, his liver deranged, or his skin dry and feverish, his head stopped up, pains and aches in his bones, joints, down the back, feet aches, discharge of water from the eyes and nose, with many other unpleasant and painful symptoms. Had he used Radway's Ready Relief when the congestion was setting in, as an application to the throat, and swallowed a dose of the Regulators, he would have broken up the congestion, and restored the regularity on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., which had been broken in upon by the effects of the sore throat. Regularity being again established, the impure blood is soon purified, and the circulation again equalized, and the health restored.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS

Possess this great power of

EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION,

And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS possess properties that all other pills are deficient in, and are the only Pills in use that can be taken for any length of time without weakening the system.

They always leave the system in a healthy condition—the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Pancreas, Kidneys

TO HARRIE M. B——

BY JENNY.

Gladly, the boon I'd ask for thee,
Would bid a life from sorrow free,
That ev'ry morning sun should rise,
To clothe in bliss thy youthful skies;
And all thy hours be crowned with joy,
Unsullied, pure, without alloy.
Yet while I wish this joy for thee,
Carrie, I know it cannot be.

This life's a stormy sea at best,
And those who toss upon its billows,
Must often wear an aching breast:
Must often weave the mournful willows.
But there's a heaven for the good,
Far, far beyond the stormy flood;
More peaceful than the sunny lake,
Where nothing doth its surface break;
More calm than Summer evenings are,
More glorious than the evening star,
And the blest souls who enter there,
Who breathe that pure and heavenly air,
Are more secure from all alarms,
Than infants in their mother's arms.
May this blest place of rest be thine,
And this I know can be;
May'st thou inherit joys divine,
'Tis all I'd ask for thee.

ALBANY, Jan. 1856.

LUCY COLEMAN;

OR,

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

Dear native land, how do the good and wise
Thy happy clime and countless blessings prize!

In one of those old streets in Southwark that look as if they had seen better days, and instead of the ill smell from medicated hotpots, reeked with the savor of good men's feasts, who never heard the Sabbath bells of St. Saviour's toll without elapping the sacred summons and hastening to church—in one of those old streets, many of the houses of which now contain half a score of lodgers, a country wagon laden with furniture drew up, a few years ago, one beautiful Summer morning about the close of June.

There was a real rustic look about the wagoner and his team, which carried the eye of the intellectual beholder far away from the busy streets of the old borough, to his real village-made smock-frock, his russet-colored leggings, heavy, ankle-boots, the turnpike tickets with a sprig of wild roses fastened in his hat-band, and the waysides flowers with which he had decorated the heads of his well-fed horses, to say nothing of his "gee-hove, come hither," when speaking to them.

"Yonder she be's, John; I telled she would," said the driver, addressing a grey-headed, fresh-colored old man who sat at the back of the wagon. "Heaven bless her! It does one as much good as the sight of a plentiful harvest only to look at her sweet face. Ay, Miss Lucy! we've come at last thee see; and I hope have brought everything right and straight. Everybody I know sends their respects and love to thee from Milford Spring, and desires to be remembered to thy mother and Master Alfred; and one or two o' the old neighbors sent their very best wishes to Nanny, the old nurse. But John will tell her all about it, when he's limbered down. I fear thou'll feel it little stiffish, John, after so long a ride. We started as Milford Church clock struck the midnight hour, Miss."

The beautiful girl to whom he spoke was dressed in deep mourning; she had but just completed her seventeenth Summer; and though her fine eyes sighed up, and there was a pensive expression in her sweet oval face as she returned the kind greetings of the warm-hearted waggoner, yet there were traces of care and anxiety on her smooth zonthful brow, in the thoughtful looking eye and compressed lips, when the features fell back into their natural repose.

Lucy stepped forward as if to assist the old man in getting down, but the burly driver, with a "Nay, nay, that'll never do; leave to me, John," stepped between; and when she smiled, she took hold of both his hands, and shook them heartily, said how glad she was he had come; and as the old man stammered forth his thanks and blessings, he almost blushed, so ashamed did he feel of Lucy picking off the loose straw that had adhered to his coat, and wiping off the clean, white-looking country dust from his collar.

The nurse was by this time at the door, and as old John shook hands with her he said:

"Well! I declare, you look almost as young as when you left Milford Rectory, so long years ago. Why, this London air, whatever they may say about it down our way, quite agrees with thee! And how's your sister? but, deary me! I forgot; the missus told me you wrote her word that she was dead. I'm very sorry, Nanny, I named her; my memory isn't what it was. Sixty years, Nanny, man and boy, have I been in this family, and to think I should have to come to my last master's wife! Well, well, I did hope that I should lay my old bones beside his Reverence's and his father's. I have served them both, Nanny; and God's blessed sun never shone upon two kinder masters."

Tears stood in the old man's eyes as he raised them toward heaven, and in spite of the effort he made to check them, by wiping his eyes, and observing that the sun was very powerful, they would appear, the nurse said, to testify to the sincerity of his tribute to the memory of the dead, though they seemed at a loss to find their way among the many hardy furrows which time had ploughed in his hale and weather-beaten countenance.

Meantime Lucy had hurried in doors to tell her mother that old John and the goods had arrived from Milton Spring.

"Well, child, don't bother me" said the mother, who sat in the old nurse's easy chair; "you'll get them in somehow. The noise in these streets quite distracts my poor head; I'm sure I don't know whatever possessed me to come here, when I began to think of it. And now here's old John, as if we shouldn't have trouble enough without him. Shut the door, Lucy, and don't disturb me again until all the things are in, and I can be seated quietly in my own room."

Lucy said, "Very well, ma, we'll not disturb you;" closed the door gently, sighed, and putting on a pair of old gloves, helped to arrange the furniture as it was brought in from the wagon.

"Of course it was not her intention to stay there a day longer than she was forced," as Mrs. Coleman said; "but as they were compelled to leave the rectory, and had stayed much longer than the Elms asked for, in the new furniture, why, she was forced to seek one in the first house that offered, especially as Alfred had promise of a situation at a Banker's, which rendered it useless any that she should be in London by the end of June. But she should soon be able to find some nice little cottage, she dare say, a few miles out, from and to which Alfred could ride morning and night, if he continued to like his new profession—for him father's wealth had rendered it quite impossible for her to send him to either of the Universities."

And so the poor lady ran on, forgetting that her whole income was a life annuity, which brought in exactly one hundred pounds a year, paid quarterly; for though the rectorship of Milford brought in her late husband a pretty annual amount, yet owing to his lady's rather extravagant habits, and which he—kind good, easy man—allowed her to indulge in without a murmur, nothing was saved, or put by for a "rainy day," beyond an insurance on his life for two thousand pounds. Even that was lost during the illness that preceded his death, through her neglecting to pay the insurance when due, although he had given her the money for the purpose. And when Lucy, who had often heard her father name the amount of the policy as the only provision he was able to make for his children, spoke to her mother on the matter one day, after the funeral, while she was complaining of the sum of money it would cost to remove to London, she heard with amazement and regret that the policy was forfeited through her mother's neglect.

"Well, child, it's lost, and there's an end of it. How could you think of my parting with the money when your father needed so many little comforts during his illness? If you had a proper affection for him, as I always have had, you would feel that I have done everything for the best."

Lucy turned aside to conceal her tears. Affection! could her dear heart's blood, taken from her drop by drop, until he neither beat nor flowed, have saved his life, and she had been allowed to sacrifice her own to rescue him from the jaws of death, and leave him to support and comfort her poor, dear, weak, thoughtless mother, she would as cheerfully have laid it down, and prepared for her long night's rest in the grave, as ever, after a weary day's ramble around the beautiful scenery of Milford, she laid down to sleep in her bed beside the jasmine-covered window.

But when she heard her mother weeping, sobbing and complaining of her poor head, Lucy turned round and kissed her, spoke words of comfort as she threw her graceful arms around her, and after that day never again alluded to the policy of insurance, nor mentioned the two thousand pounds, which her dear father had fondly dreamed would bring them in an additional hundred a year, and that the money, together with his wife's life annuity, would provide them with more ease comforts while she lived, and still leave a thousand each for Lucy and her brother when their mother was no more.

Mrs. Coleman was a fond, affectionate wife and mother, in her way. She could not be otherwise with her weak, tender, loving heart—but no more fit to grapple with the stern duties of household life, which require even the affections at times to be checked and held in abeyance, than a two years old child. Her fond and indulgent husband had ever wisely gratified her every whim and wish, and now her increasing weakness enacted the same sacrifice from her affectionate daughter.

Alfred, who was as a year younger than Lucy, seemed to inherit a great deal of his mother's weakness of character, though in him it appeared in another form. He possessed the same indecision, negligence, thoughtlessness of the future, disregardfulness of the morrow in yielding to the present: but all these, and many other faults, were in some measure counterbalanced by a fiery energy, when once aroused, but which it was difficult to kindle up; and in this he resembled not his mother.

CHAPTER II.

Peculiar therefore is her way,
Whether by nature taught
I shall not undertake to say,
Or by experience bought.

Nanny, the nurse, had seen many ups and downs since she left Milford Rectory, with the regrets and good wishes of all who knew her; for she had a kind, feeling heart, an unassuming motherly way of endearing herself to everybody, without appearing to try to do so. In truth, it naturally came to her, she could not be otherwise than kind, no more than the Summer sun can be otherways than warm.

She would not have left Milford had not her poor, bedridden sister, a widow, required her attendance, for she was no longer able to work; so Nanny came up to London—the poor to help the poor, like God's good apostles of old.

The sister died in the very room which the old nurse had still occupied, and which she had rented for many years before Nanny came there to close her eyes.

Then the landlady, or the lodging-letter of the house, died also—for she lived by letting it off into lodgings—and so the house was to let; but as the landlord's request Nanny remained in it, letting off now a room, then a floor, for no one could be found to take the whole of it. Some paid rent, some ran away, and carried off even a portion of the fixtures.

When she took any money she gave it to the landlord; when he called, and she had got none, "why he grumbled and went without," as Nanny said, though he still allowed her to remain rent free; for, as he said, "she was honest, like her sister, and they were about the only two tenants he could say as much of, and spoke the truth, out of the stores he had had in his houses; for one had even chopped up the closet-door for firewood, another had cut all the glass out of the windows, and a third had not only sold the grate out of the room for old iron, but was bargaining to sell a man for the marble mantel-piece, when he went up with a policeman."

She had, however, spent some pounds in repairing the old house which the rector's widow now made "her temporary abode," as she said; and it was its clean condition that induced Nanny to prevail upon her to "remain a few weeks in it, until she could find something that really would suit her."

Although the days passed not away so pleasantly in the close and confined streets of the old Borough, as they had before-time done among the broad, green, breezy places that opened out every way around Milford Spring, yet time came even there with his last handful of Summer flowers, at the call of "sweet lavender;" and then there was a smell of new hops about the narrow courts of ancient Southwark—the last that wafted away the memory to "Flora and the country green;" and after that the Autumn fogs came creeping over and settling down upon ill-drained London, to the great dismay of Mrs. Coleman, who, until convinced by looking out into the clouded and curtained street, believed that she had got into one of the smoklest houses in the metropolis.

While the weather was fine, Lucy, in her gentle and thoughtful way, so contrived to manage matters, that she found her mother amusement, and induced her to take moderate exercise, by taking her out to look at the cottages which were to let near Camberwell, Stockwell, Brixton and Clapham, and so wiled away the day until Alfred returned from the Banking-house, when his presence seemed to shorten the long and increasingly evening.

At length the eventful day was even on which the youth would be entitled to draw his first quarter's salary—the first money he had ever earned in his life—and many an hour's talk had it furnished material for, and many a change had his fickle mind undergone as to what he should purchase with the five guineas which all had consented was to be his own, while the remaining fifteen guineas was to be given up to his mother, as his contribution towards the household expenses; for, through the kind Squire's powerful interest, Master Alfred was engaged at eighty guineas a year, with a further promise of an annual advance of twenty more, if his conduct was approved of. But, true it is, that the greater portion, if not more than the whole of the five guineas, was already owing to his sister Lucy, through an accumulation of shillings and half-crowns which she had lent him at various times and oft, on his promise that all should be "squared" when he received this long-talked-of amount.

CHAPTER III.

Becoming sorrows, and a virtuous mind
More lovely in a beauteous form enshrin'd.

And now it was the last evening! On the morrow he would be in possession of the money. "He would," he said, "come home to dinner"—a rare event; for the customary chop or steak—called luncheon by city clerks, though their daily dinner, except on the Sabbath—had for three long months "furnished forth" the tavern-table at which he dined.

"Dinner must be late. Five would be too early; for he should like to purchase something as presents for his mother and sister Lucy. They must make it six, and then he should have plenty of time to look in some of the shop windows at the West End; he would be sure to be home at six."

And so he sat inventing away, asking his mother and sister what they would like to have, and naming one thing after another, which would have swallowed up double the amount of his whole salary to have purchased. And his fond mother held his hand, looked into his face, and smiled as she listened to him. And as she toyed fondly with the hand of her darling boy, and twined the fingers around her own, she pictured him in future years a great banker negotiating government loans, influencing the money market of Europe, while his name became a "household word" on every Bourse where "merchants most do congregate."

And Lucy had undertaken to provide a nice little dinner, to be ready at the appointed hour. "No; she should not tell him what it would consist of; but would promise that it should be something he would like, and of which mother would approve of, and he should not have to wait five minutes after he knocked at the door before it was on the table. Hungry, she hoped, and expected he would bring a good appetite. Yes; it should be likewhat they used to sit down and enjoy in happier days, in the snug parlor of the Rectory at Milford Spring. And she shook her pretty tapering fingers at him as she gave him a sweet sister's kiss and bade him 'good night,' and playfully threatened to be very angry indeed with him if he were more than a quarter of an hour behind the appointed time. And then?—

Ay, then! when all, saving herself, had retired, and she promised her mother that she would go to bed "as soon as she had done," she sat down in the large easy-chair, which her querulous mother had quitted, and had, as she used to tell the old nurse, "a good think," as was her custom every night, when all the household was at rest, and her long day's work was done; for, excepting when asleep, it was seldom that her busy fingers were still.

It was her head that thought for all, her heart that felt, her judgment that guided, her hands that acted: for upon her alone fell all the management of that little state, all the forethought, economy and retrenchment, the provision of this little luxury for her mother, the depriving herself of some necessary comfort to obtain it for her, the supplying of Alfred with money for his every-day expenses, and those little extravagances which, in spite of her gentle hints and earnest entreaties, he would, like the generality of thoughtless youth, indulge in.

All these things, and many other similar matters, engrossed her mind, and kept her awake hours after the rest of the family had into down to slumber in the land of forgetfulness; giving to her sex both brow a grace to look beyond its years, and to her sweet face a solemn and thoughtful expression, and seeming to sadden for a while the smile of its beauty, as the gray passing cloud deadens the bright look of the flowers when it sweeps up the sunshine that gave to them such a cheerful and golden look.

And Lucy had those shillings and half-crowns been obtained which her brother had too often so foolishly squandered in bad cigars, that made him ill; and glasses of sherry which he cared not to drink when in company with his brother clerks? Had the stolen out of his bed in the still midnight, he might have known, or then he would have found Lucy sitting alone and busy with her crotchet, netting or knitting work, working some beautiful collar, from one or her own designs or some toilet, music stool or table cover; while the crotchet hook passed so rapidly in and out of the work, that an eye unaccustomed to witness such labor could no more have caught the stroke and loop that formed the chain-work, than it could the forms of the ever-shifting ray of a pure diamond.

Far through the night and sometimes on towards the gray dawning, did that beautiful girl labor, improving some cheap pattern, or weaving some tasteful scroll that she thought would meet with a ready sale, and obtain a few extra shillings thereby, without touching the amount of her mother's dividends, which she religiously appropriated only to the stern necessaries of housekeeping; for her mother's luxuries, and her brother's wastefulness, were supplied out of her own hard earnings, and they knew not at what a sacrifice of sleep and comfort they were purchased.

Only that very day she had been out, accompanied by old Nanny, to dispose of her beautiful and ill-paid for work, so that she might provide for the promised dinner with the proceeds. Many an article of dear Lucy's manufacturing was purchased by less industrious ladies, and displayed in their apartments—not, perhaps, purposely as their own, though their visitors praised, and gave them credit for the beauty of the pattern and neatness of the work; never dreaming of the pretty fairy with her wonder-working loom in the old house in the borough. Many a lazy philile won a smile from her ever trustful Damon which she had not merited, as he gave her credit for industry she never possessed, fondly believing that the hours she had spent in folly and idleness had been devoted to making the articles he had been called upon to admire—the frills of Lucy's toil; for women, ever to look at as angels, will so deceive their lovers at times, to show that they are true daughters of fair and fallen Eve. And we forgive them all the bleme for the sweet smiles with which they pay back our too easily won praise.

The next morning ushered in a busy day, and old John was set to wait on and be on endless errands. The price of things fairly astonished him; and he labored under the idea, that because he was a countryman the shopkeepers charged him a great deal more than they otherwise would have done.

"They ought to be ashamed of themselves, and so I told them," said he to Nanny, "to charge five shillings for a couple of such little fowls as those and two for that morsel of pickled pork, which, when I was a young man with a heart to eat it, I could have eaten at a single meal. Do you find to pay for the bit of parsley? Oh, Nanny, I do so wish we were at Milford again, with the garden, the store-house, the apple bin, potato pit and dairy. They ought to be made of money who come to live in a place like this. Sixpence a dozen for apples! Why, when I were a lad, old gardener Bunting used to fill my hat for a penny; he's been dead 53 years come next plum season. And that bit of beef thou'st got to roast cost nineteenpence a pound. Lawk-a-mussy! I wonder those butchers can rest in their beds. A body has to pay for every manner of thing in this big place. And as to make neighbors, why I only bid the man over the next wall a civil 'good morning,' and he wanted me to give him a lot of cuttings off Miss Lucy's geraniums. I never saw such a place as this London is in all my life. They would think nothing of borrowing your gridiron with the soot on it; then coming back and asking you to attend a pint of beer to wash it down. But I suppose it's a way they have hereabout. How it would have amused our good, kind master to have lived in the Borough. But I must see about cleaning the knives and forks; and I'll give them an extra polish to-day, so that Master Alfred may see his face in them when he sets down to dinner. And what a dinner, Nanny! It puts me in mind of the good old times, and happy days we spent at Milford Spring. I wonder whether Master Alfred will be punctual to the time? This London seems so alter young gentlemen, Nanny; and youth is so soon led astray. I wanted him to allow me to wait at the door of the banking-house, and bring him home with me—then I should know he would be safe; but he only laughed at me, called me a good old fellow, and said he was too big now to take hold of my hand, as he knew I should want to buy him a sugar stick, and it would hardly be the thing to be seen suckling it, at his age, in a London thoroughfare. So I am I so I am! I am an old fellow now, Nanny, but if he breaks his word to-day with Miss Lucy, I feel as if—" and the garrulous old man paused as if for breath, as if his tongue was running away with his kinder feelings; and he wondered how it was that he had lost all control over so unruly a member. A servitude of three score winters under two kind masters, who had looked up to him as a humble but faithful friend, had caused him to take a tender, almost a fatherly interest, in Alfred; the more so since death had severed one parental tie, for in his mind the boy seemed to have been left to him as something to watch over and guard in sacred trust for the dead.

Six o'clock struck, and though Lucy had busied herself in assisting Nanny to prepare dinner, there she was neatly attired, looking as if she had but arisen from the perusal of a book, or left her music-stool a moment before, instead of having parsley and melted butter for the boiled fowls, as she had been engaged only ten minutes before she dressed. The table was set out so temptingly, that it would have given a hungerless man an appetite only to have looked at it; and there were flowers, too—the last spoils of Summer—which had been treasured somewhere to obtain a large price when produced, and Lucy had paid that price to honor her brother. The proceeds of many a weary hour of toil had gone to fill those two little vases. Seven o'clock, and Nanny comes up to say the dinner is spoiling. Eight o'clock, and still no Alfred. Nine o'clock, and old John will not remain indoors a moment longer, for he says, "something has happened to his dear young master." Ten o'clock, and Mrs. Coleman has retired to rest very ill. Eleven o'clock, and poor old Nanny, after a good cry, has fallen asleep by the kitchen fire; not a mouthful of the dinner has been touched, excepting the melted butter, which a little slipshod girl, whose dirt and poverty had attracted dear Lucy's attention, and who came in and went out like a family dog, whenever the door was open,—she had eaten the melted butter in mistake for her usual supper of thickened milk, which old Nanny sometimes made her, as "a fine thing for a growing girl." Twelve o'clock, and grey strands with her sweet face half-buried in the palm of her hand, and her elbow resting on the mantel-piece, the dinner-table set out as when she awaited the coming of her brother six long hours ago. Nothing seems altered, only that her face is paler, and the dark rim beneath her beautiful eyes tells that she has been weeping; nothing besides seems altered, excepting that her mother's easy-chair is vacant, and the flowers in the China vases are drooping; the house is silent, and Alfred has not arrived. This thrilling story will be continued in several numbers of the New-York Ledger, in which popular family paper it can be obtained complete. The Ledger is a handsome weekly, published in New-York is beautifully illustrated every week, and sold at the very low price of four cents. It employs the most popular authors, and monopolizes the literary services of Fanny Fern—that gifted lady having contracted to write for no other paper. Again we would recommend our readers to procure the Ledger of Feb. 16, which is now ready for sale at all the stores where newspapers are sold, throughout the city and country. The writer of this chastening story will demonstrate, in the words of Coleman—

"Oh! brave, oh! excellent; if you maintain it!
But if you try and can't go through with spirit,
And, finding you can't bear it unwitted,
Your peace unmade, all of your own accord,
You come and swear you love, and can't endure it,
Good night! all's over! ruined and undone!
She'll jilt you when she sees you in her power."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—DEAR SIR: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
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FEB. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $300 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the junction of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **Romanism.**—Dr. LORD, formerly a Jesuit Priest, will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Methodist Protestant Church on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Sale of Pews.**—In the CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, (Rev. Dr. BELLOWS'), will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, 4th-av, corner of 20th-st.

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BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A front room, with pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; or will be rented to two single gentlemen at $8 per week, including gas. Apply at 32 King-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 Range-st., corner of Jay.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near Fourth and Wall-st. ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.—A three-story and basement brick house in Dean-st., Brooklyn, with the modern improvements, gas range, &c., will be let to a small family, and the rent will be received in board. Possession immediately if required. Address X. Y., *Times* office.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be opened for the registry, examination, classification, and exercises of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM ALLASEN,
WM R. WEBB, B. B. WINTHROP,
I. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

$10.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC—Are thoroughly taught, day and evening, at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Bowery, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' day and evening writing classes, $1 50 for ten, or $2 for sixteen lessons, including stationery.

From Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, late Member of Congress from Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, April 8, 1850.

Col. MARTIN S. PAINE—*My Dear Sir*: I take great pleasure, after a lapse of a dozen years, in again communicating to you the high opinion I entertain of your superior qualifications as a teacher of chirography; the marked and very striking improvement in the art which I have recently noticed in some of your scholars in this town, two of my own daughters being of the number, leads me to hope that you will meet with ample encouragement in every place where you may open a school.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—A school for 20 boys in each of two departments) In four respects at least every parent may feel sure of being satisfied: complete order, generally without severity—civilized manners and gentlemanly companions—teachers qualified in head, heart and address for their work and devoted to it—a standard of scholarship that challenges criticism from any quarter.

SCHOOLS.—A classical teacher coming to the City in April, wishes to purchase a small school of boys. Any private school teacher in the City, desiring a sanctuary, will please state the location, number of pupils, furniture and price of whole, as purchaser will pay a cash on closing of agreement, by whom most satisfactory testimonials will be given as to capacity for teaching. Address, "CONFIDENTIAL," *New-York Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students to-day and to-morrow at half the usual charge for a thorough course of instruction, viz.: $10 to $15. A course of writing lessons for $3, including stationery.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 805 Broadway, will receive new pupils THIS DAY and EVENING for cheap class and private lessons. By his new method of teaching practically on plans of real business, he guarantees to complete the time. Students, writers and book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in French, Italian, Spanish, &c. No. 130 9th-st., two doors from Broadway. Schools and families attended to as usual.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

To be let and possession given immediately if required that spacious and commodious Hotel on the principal square in the City of Quebec, known as St. GEORGE'S HOTEL, and recently kept by WILLIS RUSSELL. The establishment comprises 50 rooms, and will be supplied with all the requirements of a first-class house. The situation is most eligible for business, convenience and comfort of the occupiers. Rent moderate. For further information apply to W. G. SWELL, Editor of the *Daily Times*, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LAST GRAND BALL.—We feel that we have not done justice to the preparations we have failed to call the attention to the fact that a Grand Ball will be given at the Academy of Music on the 14th, THURSDAY EVENING next. We have heard that all the tickets were disposed of; such we are assured is not the case,—but a few, however, remain on hand, a portion of which will be reserved for sale at the door. The Company have entered on the matter with the determination to make this the Ball of the season, and the character of the gentlemen composing the Corps is a guarantee that they will succeed in so doing. The Music will be of such a character that it will attract numbers who never dance. The decorations of the house will be very beautiful, and the various uniforms of the Military will give a brilliancy which no Civic Ball could possess. The "Academy" on next THURSDAY NIGHT, no doubt, will present a scene of magnificence never equaled in our country Those who have objected to the quality of the Suppers at this house, heretofore, need only be informed that Messrs. STETSON & BANTA, the popular stewards of the Astor, will on this occasion have entire charge of the Refreshment Saloons.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on *Contemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—*Dickens.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—*Charlotte Bronte*, (CURRER BELL.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.*
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray.*

Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MR. GOUGH'S COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT—To be given by some of the first gentlemen of the City, at Niblo's Saloon, on THURSDAY EVENING, will be of a most attractive character. Tables will be spread for 500 ladies and gentlemen. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance, and rich speaking may be expected from Mr. Gough, Dr. Tyng, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and gentlemen from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. Doors open at 5½. Supper at 6½. Tickets $2 single, $3 for gentleman and ladies. Every facility afforded in the ladies' dressing-room. Tickets can be had and seats secured at No. 149 Nassau-st., and at ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Fifth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley Known in the Wilderness; Or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching*, (postponed on Thursday evening on account of this sudden illness of the lecturer,) will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN:—Professor J. J. MAPES will deliver his lecture on Philosophy of Vegetable Growth, before the Society, at the Rooms, No. 472½ Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Members' Tickets issued for the lectures at Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church may be used on this occasion.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The ninth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject—*Live in Boston 200 Years Ago.* Admission 25 cents.

MR. GOUGH WILL LECTURE at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Henry-sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock and at Yonkers, at the Getty House Lyceum, TO-MORROW EVENING. Tickets 25 cents at each place.

TO LANDLORDS.—A meeting of Landlords will be held at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to petition the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Landlords and Tennats. JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
M. KALE, Secretary.

REV. B. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, will lecture in the 20th-st Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

THE FOURTH LECTURE—On the *Structure of Plants and Animals*, will be delivered by Prof. EDWARD B. PARKER, M. D., at the New-York Medical College, No. 690 East 13th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the fertile lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties pursuing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, Indie, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. Wm. Reese & Co.
In St. Louis by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO.,
California-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.
BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 55 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65) Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by
JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WANTED.—Page, Bacon & Co., and Page & Bacon's suspended paper, a few thousand dollars. Apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, founderies, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent drivers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 281 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.
GEO. H. SHERWOOD, President.
JAS. H. STURGES, Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, &c., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is generally rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be for warded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at all for $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 le cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under celler, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to P. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet. TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x132; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & YERDON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated No. 626 Bridge-st., built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; dimensions 20 by 48 feet, three stories, basement and attic. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Brooklyn Heights.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 87 Hicks-st., pleasantly situated between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. For price and terms, inquire of M'GRATH, TWEED & CO., No. 123 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—The large new 3-story house, No. 133 East 16th-st., built in the best manner and roofing for $1,000. $1,500 in cash—the balance on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yard, cor. 18th-st. and Avenue B, before 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 26 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience. For terms, &c., apply to THOS. MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; modern built, three-story. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 42 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story and attic house and lot No. 21 Christopher-st. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—Nineteen miles from New-York, with eighteen acres of excellent land, stocked with all kinds of choice fruit; the house is brick, three story and basement, with brown stone basement sills and lintels, and built without regard to cost in the best manner, with all the modern improvements of a city house, having water, furnace, &c. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, with extensive views; cars pass it almost every hour to this City. The outbuildings are very extensive and most completely arranged, and the ice-house is large and well filled. The whole is in complete order and will be sold low, if applied for immediately, as the owner wishes to leave for Europe. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $36,000, $20,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st., near Duane-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlaem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCES T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $6,500. $4,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, lease will be given at $700. Apply at No. 76 Day-st.

FOR SALE.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON AND NEAR THE HUDSON—Including a number of elegant cottage and small 8 acre, first-class improvements; a farm of 200 acres; also 125 acres, fine house, with all the modern improvements, very desirable. At Hyde Park—A model farm of 80 acres. At Rhinebeak—Farm of 133 acres. At Peekskill—1 eligible country seat and 18 acres, first-class house; 1 do., 19 acres, fine house, beautifully shaded &c.; farm of 103 acres; 1 do., 66 acres; 1 beautiful little country seat of 18 acres, near Lake Mohegan. At Tarrytown—One beautiful country seat of 5 acres, on the river; 1 do. of 5 acres, 1½ miles from the depôt; 1 of 34 acres Gothic house, 1 mile from the depôt; 1 of 33 acres, 1½ miles from depôt; 1 elegant country seat, on Broadway and river, 18¾ acres; 2 building sites, 24 acres; 1 country seat, 66 acres, 1 mile from the depôt, running to the river; fine house and 1 acre, in the village. At Irvington—1 country seat of 7 acres, and 1 of 8 acres, first-class improvements; 1 elegant building site at Dobbs' Ferry, with farm-house, barns, green-house, &c. Several Italian villas and cottages, at Yonkers and Fort Washington. New Gothic house and 8 lots, on 114th-st. and 11th and 13th avs. Also, several very desirable cottages and lots at Peekskill. For full particulars of price, terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Bellville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark, and eight miles from the City of New-York. The premises consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone House, with marble mantels on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 70 by 160 feet. Also, a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are also commodious out buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 189 South-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at the premises.

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 8 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 69 feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 12 and 64 Leroy-st.
NATHAN PECK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Harlem, Westchester or Brooklyn lots, a neat three-story and basement brick house, with marble mantels, kitchen range, gas, &c., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply at WARD'S Real Estate Office, corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

LOT FOR SALE—In West Hoboken. The lot—25 by 100—is situated on the westerly side of Palisade-av., 100 feet South of Hayne-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 383 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTS TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT.—The advertiser wishes to purchase an old style, two-story, basement and attic brick house, in the 5th, 7th or 10th Wards. Any one having such a property for sale, will please address Box No. 1,775, Post-Office, stating location, price and amount that can remain on bond and mortgage, with a description of the property offered.

HOUSE WANTED—A moderate-sized house, English basement preferred, to rent from 1st May, in New-York. Situation must be central. Apply to Box No. 3,263 Post-Office.

A SMALL FAMILY wishes to meet with another family, who will join in hiring a house up-town. Address H., at this office. References exchanged.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The fine three-story house No. 65 Hammond-st.; It has all the modern improvements, gas, baths, &c. It will be rented to a private family only. It is a first class house in all respects. Also, the five story store No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. For terms, &c., apply to
JAS. M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 8 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-park, with the gas fixtures; 2 English basement houses south side 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 2 houses on south side 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., all replete with every convenience. Rents moderate. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE—From the 1st of May—The three-story brick house, No. 39 Rutger-st.,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds...$1,000
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$9,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 New-Castle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
113 shares Fire Railroad.....$100 each
50 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....$50 each
50 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
40 shares Mechanic Bank New-York.....$25 each
40 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each
75 shares Seventh-Ward Bank.....$50 each
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
100 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
14 shares United States Patent Marble Company.....$50 each
5 shares Domestic Annunciator and Bell Telegraph Company.....$100 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, FINAL AND IMPORTANT.—H. H. LEWIS & Co. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 321 Broome-st., all those costly and valuable new store fixtures, counters, desks all made, carpets, Brussels do., gas chandeliers, plate-glass mirrors; new plate-glass showcase, with silvered bar sash frames; rosewood piano, valued at $700. See further particulars in the *Herald, Tribune, Times, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Post*, and other New York papers. The above is sold by order of George P. Fox, lessee of the premises.
NOTE.—George P. Fox's recorded lease of the 3 five-story, and 1 three-story buildings Nos. 3 4, 321, 321½ and 323 Broadway, in the occupation of Messrs. Gosling, Esq.; Isaac Block, Esq.; Gustavus Shappard, Esq.; John J. Staff, Esq.; Henry Iveson, Esq.; Henry Finney, Esq., Messrs. Putnam & Co., Dix & Edwards, Edwards & Carpenter leased and protected under George P. Fox's signature, and these tenants also; Mr. Horace Waters, William Heilin, Esq., and others

THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Mr. Geo P. Fox, by reason of debility and sickly condition of the body, is recommended by me to go South for a period. And I further advise Mr. Fox to abstain from all business transactions, to throw off all cares and anxieties, and to seek cheerful scenes, and to associate with lively companions. H. F. Q., M. D.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John J. Hill, Executor of the estate of Joseph Hill, deceased:
RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 25 Rivington-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The lot is 26 feet 2 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 27 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., 80 feet 6 inches north nt 45th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet deep.
FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.
FORTIETH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 7th-av., 25 feet south of 145th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 5 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
WALL AND BROAD sts.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,250 payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent of $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $3,500 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $4,000. For an investment, no thing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Human opportunity is presented to meet with, and should be embraced by those seeking safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 1 Hanover-s.

F. COTTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, THREE SUITES OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.—F. COTTON will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large and most extensive assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture that has been offered this year; it will comprise the entire furniture of a large house in 14th-st., including every description of rich parlor, dining-room and bedroom goods, large lot of velvet, tapestry and three-ply carpets, 25 pieces of oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, marble-top furniture in rosewood and mahogany, French bedsteads, Voltaire chairs, carved rockers, dining and extension tables, three full suites of rich parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, &c., &c. Sale positive at catalogues on Tuesday morning.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandize generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and H. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PHILIP F. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—PHILIP F. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brown stone house and lot No. 275 West 22d-st.; three houses on the north side of West 22d-st., commencing on the northeast corner of the 10th-av. These houses are all located between the 9th and 10th ave. They were built by Mr. Cook in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, and replete with every convenience, and being located on one of the best streets in the City, and in a first-class neighborhood, are a very desirable for those wishing to purchase moderate houses for their own occupance. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., or No. 2 New-st.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker)-st., a fronting the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. TODD & CHILTON will sell at auction (by order of the proprietor), at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker)-st. of 43 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 6-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes or for building tenement houses thereon, having a sea front, and can be had from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 63 PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, with the two story and attic brick dwelling house thereon, on the east side of Pike-st., between Monroe and Cherry sts., and known as No. 63. The lot is 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, The lease is from the Rutgers Estate. The term has 7 years to run from the 1st of May, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $105, with covenants for one renewal of 21 years, of the buildings in the 21st for. Possession can be had on the 1st of March. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 52 Wall-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 296 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Green-st., consisting of lathes, drills, chucks, jonadrils, axle patterns, hand turning tools, lathe wrenches, benches, centreing machines, hammers, sledge hammers, slide lathes, vices, gutters, belting, taps and dies, hangers and blacksmiths' tools. And, also, by virtue of several mortgages, all the right, title and interest of RICHARD GLLICK and WILLIAM SULLIVAN into the above, being the partnership property of GULLICK & SULLIVAN, and, also, all the stock and fixtures, &c., &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 253 Broadway, consisting of mahogany chairs, tete-a-tete, mantle lo tables, cornices and cornices, looking glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bedding, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpeting, &c.
Catalogues will be ready the day previous to sale.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 296 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 139 and 137 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts, several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale of all kinds w. g., blue and common ware, enl. pressed and Bohemian glass, china, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer, in lots from the shelves. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE AT SING SING.—On Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a neat cottage of 10 rooms and a quarter of an acre of land, in the northeastern part of the village. 15 minutes' walk from depôt. Location is one of great beauty. Terms 10 per cent on day of sale, $1,000 on mortgage, and balance in four weeks. COLEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE—TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots of ground on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., commencing 150 feet west of 6th-av., each lot being 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches in depth. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of Household Furniture, being the entire furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, viz.: Carpets, French mirrors, crockery, sidling, suites of parlor and chamber furniture, stair carpets, oil-cloth, refrigerator kitchen furniture, wooden ware, earthen do.; also, rose wood seven-octave piano-forte, cover and stool; the whole for absolute sale, worthy the attention of the trade. Also, to pay advances, a large variety of superior-made new cabinet furniture, including ten rosewood parlor suites, in hair cloth; plush and hair cloth; elegant lounges, in crimine; Turkish chairs, rich wardrobes, secretaries, writing tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables; dining-room furniture, sideboards, chairs, extension tables; two patent reclining chairs, covered in morocco, cost $70; enamelled chamber furniture, pure hair mattresses several French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, vases, &c. At 12 o'clock, one upright do., cost $300. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited, as the whole will positively be sold. Goods can be packed for shipping.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, a valuable property in Christie, Forsyth, and Eldridge-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. C. Betts, Referee.
CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Chrystie-st., 124 feet north of Grand-st., and known as No. 110 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 112 Chrystie-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.
FORSYTH-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Forsyth-st., 100 feet south of Broome-st., and known as No. 96 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 103 Forsyth-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.
ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Eldridge-st., 125 feet north of Broome-st., and known as No. 64 on the Delancey Farm map, being No. 105 Eldridge-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.
Nearly two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., N.Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 22d and 23d sts., and 12th and 13th aves., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 22d and 23d sts., and 12th and 13th aves., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 811 feet 6 inches on 22d-st., 620 feet 1 inch on 23d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both aves.
About one-third of the ground on easterly side of 13th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 22d and 23d sts., and containing about eight lots.
This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.
Terms liberal and made known at the sale. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 Nelson-place, Mercer-st., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites rosewood parlor furniture, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble pier and centre tables, window curtains and shades, man el clocks and shades, sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany wardrobe, black walnut and maple bedroom furniture, China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, blankets and counterpanes, mahogany extension dining-tables, China dinner and tea sets, crockery and glass ware, silver-plated ware, mahogany tea-tables, sideboards, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth, oil-cloth, black walnut and maple common chairs, &c., together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture. Sold by order of J. B. Pensel Attorney for mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA MCMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. MCMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double frame house, containing thirteen rooms, very conveniently arranged for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 55th-st; no low offer greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bed-room and kitchen furniture, in that first-class house, No. 76 Franklin-st., embracing everything usually found in a first-class house. Deposit required.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., here they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Loanees, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rehearted with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any in the trade. Orders received for all kinds of engine shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes, 3 to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any South Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. (near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM R. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

NOTICE.—On the 26th day of January, 1856, EUGENE MULLIGAN, of the firm of MILLER, OLTON & MULLIGAN, relinquished all care of its business and the use of its firm name after that date; his credit and name remaining until the close of our copartnership, on the first day of February, 1857.
MILLER, OLTON & MULLIGAN.
NEW-YORK and ALBANY, February, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CRAVEN HEARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHAS. HEARD, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
CHAS. HEARD,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856. ALEX. JUST.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The grocery business will hereafter be conducted by BENJAMIN HAVILAND, who will settle all accounts of that department; and the office business will be conducted by M. G. LANE, who will settle all accounts of that department. BENJAMIN HAVILAND.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. MALTBY G. LANE.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—A young married man, having $200, would like to form a partnership with a person having an established paying business. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, all his week, J. W. H., 276 Office. Communication confidential.

NOTICE.—I have associated with me as partners, JOHN H. FULLERTON and JAMES W. CARPENTER, to date from Jan 1, 1856. The business will be conducted hereafter in the name of CARPENTER & FULLERTON. GEO. W. CARPENTER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP. The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 12 Canal-st.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES.....$22
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled.....30
GOLD-HUNTING, English Patent-Levers.....60
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 151 Dunn-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 66 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it sells itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising. The first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON & ROBBINS & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

THE GREAT PERUVIAN MEDICINE—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secure from imitation by the Ecole de Pharmecie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which induced the late English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the table unheeded without their use being detected.
Sold in cases containing one dozen each, or in one for $6, which saves $3; and in $12 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Bonn, &c.
To be had, whole or in retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by M. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation Fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 5 daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief and those who have been abused by "specifics," and incredible books of pretended remedies for effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases cured effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients from the country, at a distance, he expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hurtful mode of treatment, and confines himself exclusively to the use of those remedies only, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 202 Bowery, New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
No. 275 Pearl-st.
Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 9 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:5 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 4 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:50 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there a 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FOR CLEVELAND.
At 9:15 A. M., and Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Goshen. Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. Those Express Trains connect at Elmira with Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. MCCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving at Providence at 8:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston Worcester, &c.
Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:01 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with train for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 10 A. M.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 7, 10, 17, 16, 19 to 24.

Superior Court—General Term.—The whole calendar standing reserved causes, and those set down for Wednesday, are hereby declared the Day Calendar.—Cases.—Nos. 130, 135, 164, 169, 2,063, 2,064, 101, 197, 198, 201, 1260, 452, 79, 166, 191, 276, 289, 68, 209, 290, 294, 211, 288, 237, 295.

Superior Court—Nos. 282, 576, 590, 551, 475, 603, 604, 605, 606, 616, 618, 624, 597, 549, 636 to 640, 642, 644, 645, 54, 661 to 664, 667, 669 to 642.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 182, 234 to 246. Part II.—Nos. 126, 80, 90, 286, 276, 279, 283, 285, 289, 292, 294, 297, 77, 221.

[Advertisement.]

LAST WEEK OF THE WET GOODS.—This is the last week of the great sale which will continue the great sale now progressing at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., of wet goods at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. C. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., having purchased at a trifle on the immense amount of these goods, so slightly damaged as to be almost imperceptible, have been disposing of them day by day to crowds of people at prices less than cost of importation. This will be the last week of the great sale, as the Messrs. TOWLE & Co. have determined to close out the entire lot this week. Ladies and housekeepers should not fail to embrace this opportunity of purchasing a large stock of Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, and Spot Napkins, Huckaback Towels, Irish Linen and Sheeting Linens, Toilet Quilts, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, &c. &c.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GENTLEMAN."

By particular request. Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture,

"The Gentleman,"

on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 96, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

Book holders and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and elevating character.

Tickets, 50 cents, can be obtained at Green's, Broadway and 28th-st.; Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway; Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery; Van Norden & Rayner's, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTION.—$2 for a course of mercantile and epistolary writing, including stationery. Apply immediately at the academies, No. 362 Broadway and No. 217 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preeminent person and recognized head of the profession.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A combination of attractions can be found in the bills of this favorite theatre to-night. Buckstone's drama of the "Ice Witch, or the Frozen Hand," is to be produced in splendor. C. W. Taylor's Irish historical drama of the "Subversion of Ireland" will also be repeated, and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" is to be revived. Go early and get a good seat. A grand burlesque, called "Herne the Humbug," is shortly to be produced. Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How is it that this healing medicament has taken the place of all others in every Dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WITHERBY, CHRISTMAN, & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ H. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives soon, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Are you troubled with indigestion, flatulency, constipation, sick headache or general debility? If so, get a box of this Coffee, and you will be relieved. Be sure and obtain the genuine, as imitations are afloat. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER.—FAST SUPERCEDING ALL OTHERS.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.,
Brandreth Building, New-York.

Local pain often arises from a fullness or partial congestion of the capillaries or small blood vessels terminating on the skin. To relieve, and often cure at once excruciating pains, you have merely to use one of Dr. ALLCOCK'S Plasters. Thus, back-ache, a dull heavy feeling at the bottom of the back—often in connection with piles,—deep-seated pains in the left side, supposed to proceed from an incipient affection of the heart; rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises and spasmodic pains of the muscles of the bowels—all these troubles are greatly relieved by this celebrated Plaster, which proves itself the required local excitant, without producing after debility in the part.

COMPOSITION.

India-rubber, myrrh, and other choice gums and essences of the vegetable kingdom are the material ingredients of these celebrated Plasters. They are to all other medicated plasters what traveling by railroad and steamboats is, in our day, to the old stage-coach and sloop-going of fifty years ago. While they are possessed of all the soothing and warming qualities of almost every other plaster of the United States Dispensatory, they are without many of their inconveniences. In the language of one who has experienced much benefit from their application in a chronic disease of the kidney—"They stick closer than a brother, and do not run like a false friend."

The idea of medicating India-rubber is in consonance with the spirit of improvement which stamps the age in which we live. There was always something repulsive in the Burgundy pitch plaster—it might be useful, but you never forget the unpleasant addition to your skin. The plasters of Mr. ALLCOCK are quite *flexible*, and yield to every motion of the body; this quality alone, all others being equal, would command for them a large share of public patronage.

They have already become favorably known in England, France, Holland, and in the city of Hamburg; in Rio de Janeiro, in Rio Grand do Sul, in the Brazils; in the city of Assumption, in Paraguay; in Montevideo, in Lima, Bogota, (their sale has become great in the latter city,) in San Francisco, and at Valparaiso—in every country where they have been introduced, they have proved a blessing to the afflicted. Merchants can at once perceive their importance as an article of commerce.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

FARMVILLE, La., March 8, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK—*Sir:* I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D's.; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-irritant effect of your plaster, for it is produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating action it gives to the capillary circulation around the parts to which they are applied, with the great nervous sedative influence they exert upon all nervous diseases.

In conclusion, permit me to say I have had experience of the qualities of the plasters heretofore in use, but must place yours at the head of them all. Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them, will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other than the Medicated India Rubber Plaster of DR. ALLCOCK. Yours very truly,

I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

A man came into the store a few days ago, and said he had bought one of a druggist in South America, and that it cured him of a lame shoulder when everything else had failed to help him; he must always have a few on hand—that he would not begrudge fifty dollars for one, as valuable did he esteem them. He bought two dozen of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the back, just above the kidneys; liniment and cupping were used, but she could not stir without screaming out. Her Doctor bethought himself of the Porous Plasters, and had one placed on the part affected. In an hour the pain entirely left her and she was soon well, being only weak from the cupping and the sickness in consequence of the great pain experienced. She had no return.

The Plasters are sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building, At No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, and by all Druggists in the City and country.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Mr. Huttoe, Mr. LEWIS LEFFERTS to Miss PHEBE A. BECKER, all of this City.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Abeel, Rev. EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Grigganown, N. J., to M. MINNIE KIPP, daughter of the late Henry I. Kipp, of the former place.

At Milton Hill, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. R. S. Elke, Mr. S. P. STARR, of New-York, to Miss HARRIET W. GLOVER, daughter of Wm. Glover, Esq., of Milton Hill.

In Freeport, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. C. M. Woodward, Dr. N. R. STILES, of Galena, Ill., formerly of New-York, to Miss SARAH, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Wm. J. and Charlotte Browne, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 200 Waverley-place.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, of dropsy on the brain, CHAUNCEY LINARDS, youngest son of Richard and Dwight Sill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 49 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, after a short illness, HENRY B. ROOME, aged 67 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 129 Perry st.

☞ Albany and New-London papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, of consumption, LOUISA, wife of WM. Taylor, aged 38 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 181 West 34th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, to the Ebenezer Baptist Church, 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., where the funeral service will be held. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without any further notice. The remains will be taken to Mmmaroneck for interment.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 8, ELIZA J., wife of George Wilson.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 East 24th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In the City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, SARAH A., relict of the late George Nixon, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John M. Nixon and Samuel A. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, ABRAHAM PARSELL, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 46 Macdougal-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Andrew Brown.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, in Morton-st., WILLIAM ANDREWS, aged 20 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at her residence, No. 13 Liberty-st., MARY, widow of the late James Lennon, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at 11½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) 11th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In Hartford, Conn., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at her residence, No. 13 Liberty-st., MARY, widow of the late James Lennon, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at 11½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) 11th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 8, by the Rev. Calvin Butler, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, CALVIN BUTLER, Jr., of Hartford, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Cheney, of Manchester, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, after a lingering illness, CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, JOHN, son of Thomas and Mary Ann Hughes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Hall, aged 38 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, of consumption, LOUISA, wife of WM. Taylor, aged 38 years, 5 months and 29 days.

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In the City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, SARAH A., relict of the late George Nixon, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John M. Nixon and Samuel A. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, ABRAHAM PARSELL, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 46 Macdougal-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, JANE, wife of Andrew Brown.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, in Morton-st., WILLIAM ANDREWS, aged 20 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at her residence, No. 13 Liberty-st., MARY, widow of the late James Lennon, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at 11½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) 11th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 8, by the Rev. Calvin Butler, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, CALVIN BUTLER, Jr., of Hartford, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Cheney, of Manchester, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, after a lingering illness, CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, JOHN, son of Thomas and Mary Ann Hughes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Hall, aged 38 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Cherry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 9.

$7,000 Missouri 6s	85½	1200 Erie Railroad	54⅜
10,000 do	85	150 do	54⅜
4,000 do	85½	200 do	54⅜
2,000 do	86	100 do	55
5,000 do	85½	100 do	54⅝
10,000 Virginia 6s	95	100 do	54⅝
3,000 Fria Conv. bs. '71	81	50 do	54⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 1st mt. bs	96½	50 do	54⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 3d mt. bs	65½	50 do	54⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 1st mtg.	92½	100 do	54⅝
40,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86½	200 do	54⅝
23,000 do	86⅞	300 do	54⅝
50,000 do	86⅜	150 do	54⅞
3,000 New-York Cen. 6s	96½	100 do	55
2,500 do	96¾	1500 do	55
500 do	96⅞	100 do	55
5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d M. Bs.	76	150 do	55
3,000 L. S. & M. S. 1st M.	74½	100 do	55⅛
1,000 N. J. 1st Mt. bds.	90	500 do	55⅜
1½ Am. Ex Bank	117	100 do	55⅜
13 Ohio L. & Trust Co.	93	150 do	55⅜
100 Canton Co.	23½	300 do	55
100 do	23¾	50 do	55
250 Nic. Tran. Co.	23½	200 Mich Cen. R. R.	94⅛
150 do	23⅝	150 do	94⅛
100 do	23⅞	100 do	94⅜
400 Brun. City L'd Co.	5	1100 Reading Railroad	89½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	24½	700 do	89¼
300 do	24⅜	100 do	89⅛
400 do	24⅜	100 do	89⅛
600 do	24	100 do	89⅜
400 do	24⅜	100 do	89⅜
100 do	24⅜	300 Hudson River R. R.	31⅝
50 do	24⅜	200 do	31⅝
100 do	24⅜	250 Ill. Cen. Railroad	96½
100 do	24⅜	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62⅜
100 do	24⅜	26 Galena & Chic. R. R.	109⅜
1400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92	100 do	109⅞
150 do	92	250 Cleve. & To. R. R.	75¾
600 do	92	1000 do	76
150 do	92⅜	100 do	75
50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	97	100 do	75⅛
50 do	97⅛	100 do	75⅜
800 do	98	100 do	75⅜
50 do	98⅛	100 do	75
200 do	97⅞	50 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	93⅝
100 do	97⅜	100 do	93⅜
100 do	bhd 97⅜	70 do	93
100 do	bwk 97⅜	50 do	93⅛
100 do	s30 96⅝	50 do	b30 93⅜
47 Cleve. C. & Cin.	109⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	88½	200 Erie Railroad	54⅝
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R 8s.	86⅝	550 do	s3 55⅛
1,000 Ill. F. Ps. with P.	86⅜	150 do	s3 55⅜
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	96¾	100 do	b3 55⅜
5,000 do	96⅞	100 do	b60 55⅝
100 Nicar. Transit Co.	22⅜	100 do	s60 55⅝
500 do	23⅜	2000 Reading Rail'd	b10 90
500 do	b30 22	150 do	b30 90⅛
500 do	s4m 22½	100 do	s60 89¾
200 Cumb'd Coal Co.	s60 24⅞	1050 do	b3 90
100 do	24⅞	100 Michigan Cen. R R.	94½
100 do	b60 24⅞	25 do	94⅜
1750 Flor. & Vin. R.	b90 75	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	98⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s90 75⅜	250 do	96
200 do	b30 76⅛	93 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	110

MONDAY, Feb. 11—A. M.

The Stock and Money affairs of Wall-street assumed additional and somewhat extraordinary interest at the close of the past week, first from the announcement on Thursday that the Texas indemnity appropriation of $7,750,000 would be paid from the Treasury of the United States—chiefly to claimants in Philadelphia, New-York and Washington—as soon as the forms of the law can be gone through with after the already ascertained sanction of the State of Texas. Secondly, by the appearance, on Friday, of the first considerable draft of $650,000 on account of the Mexican Indemnity of $3,000,000. And lastly, by the arrival, at an early hour on Saturday, of the steamer *Persia* from Liverpool Jan. 26, confirming the prospects of an early Peace in Europe, and advising the suspension of hostilities in the East, a further rise in the Funds, renewed activity in London in some of our leading Railway Bonds, and additional firmness in the Cotton market. The influence of the first two events was immediate on the Money market, as affording the assurance that a sufficient amount of Gold will be unlocked from the Public Treasury to supply in a considerable degree any sudden or unusual demand in the course of the Spring and Summer for export, while that of the *Persia's* news was to add to the excitement on the Stock Exchange, where prices attained higher figures than have been known since the adverse turn early in November. To all this is now to be added a very moderate return of the week's business in Foreign Imports, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to only $1,796,431, against $2,877,785 same week last February; thus strengthening the impression that the bulk of the Spring importation was reported, mainly in Dry Goods, the last week in December and the first three weeks in January.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday advanced full 2 ₱ cent. on the previous rise of the week, and closed with much buoyancy. The commission brokers are generally well employed by outside speculators, and there is also more doing for investment, though the season has not yet sufficiently advanced, nor the rates of discount on business paper fallen low enough, to make the latter very decided. The Peace prospects in Europe are now very generally relied upon, though some few of the English letters are not strongly expressed on this important point. The French mercantile and banking authorities are very decided, and we have had intimation that the Greek firms in this City, as well as parties engaged in the Russian trade, or acting for English merchants in Russian produce, entertain similar views. The general tenor of our Foreign newspaper speculations, as well as the military and diplomatic movements on the Continent and in the North of Europe, is to the same amicable effect. To the Stock Market here the most immediate importance attaches to the circular advices from London in regard to the renewed purchases of New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Illinois Central Railway Bonds, at advancing prices, with a firmer market for some of the State Securities. As sent abroad from Wall-street, the movement in adding to the supply of money used in Stocks, has its influence on the entire list of the Brokers' Board. The course of prices through the week was almost uniformly upward. The last price of Illinois Centrals, on Saturday afternoon, was 86½; Erie 56@56¼; Reading, 89½@90; New-York Central 93, and a strong market for nearly all the Western Roads. The following is a partial

COMPARISON OF THE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Feb. 2.	Saturday, Feb. 9.
New-York Central	89¾	93
Erie Stock	53¾	56
Reading	86⅜	90
Toledo	73⅜	75¼
Galena	109¾	110
Michigan Central	89¼	94¼
Southern Michigan	89	96
Panama	100⅜	101
Illinois Centrals	82	86½
Virginia	95	95
Missouris	85¼	86
Transit Company	22¾	22¾

The Foreign Trade returns for the week, as we have intimated, show a moderate Importation. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,319,112, against $1,212,200 same week last year. The Export of Specie $421,111, against $656,635 same week in 1855. For the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the close of the month of January, the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$105,036,000
First week in February.....1,796,431

Total to date.....$106,832,431
Same time previous Treas. year.....101,507,785

Increase about 4 ₱ cent.....$4,324,656

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York, from 1st July, 1855, to the 1st February, including Foreign Goods re-exported, amounted to...$45,427,000
One week in February.....1,319,112

Total to date.....$46,746,112
Same time previous year.....37,542,200

Increase this year.....$9,203,912

The Export of Specie from 1st July last to 1st February, inst., from this port, amounted to.....$10,647,000
One week in February.....421,111

Total to date.....$11,068,111
Same time previous year.....21,783,635

Decrease this year.....$10,715,524

The payments from the Sub-Treasury during the week, which went into Bank, exceed the sum shipped to Europe, and the probability is that the Specie reserve, which stood last Monday $13,640,-457, will be materially changed on the statement to be made up this afternoon, with the early prospect of another half-monthly arrival from California. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was reduced to $1,010,308, from $1,787,-535 at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold in all departments of the Government office in this City stands $11,464,969, against $12,181,092 on Saturday week.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,699	$192,731	2,970	$94,693
Flour, bbls	2,431	85,972	17,915	115,606
Corn Meal, bbls	1,087	5,464	810	3,216
Wheat, bushs			53,083	119,301
Corn, bushs	107,155	114,121	41,014	36,362
Pork, bbls. & tcs	3,741	53,404	7,652	102,993
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,252	58 169	2,868	63,678
Total Produce		$509 861		$640,249
Miscellaneous		702,339		678,863
Total for the week		$1,212,200		$1,319,112

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROAD, JAN. 1, 1856.

Capital Stock	$12,855,525
Funded Debt	7,519,096
Total	$19,374,621
Derived from surplus profits	1,028,780
Total means	$20,903,401
Cost Road and equipment	$18,460,847
Stock in Western Roads	1,502, 00
Telegraph Stock	22,642—19,985,689
Surplus for further Construction	$917,712

The policy of the Company has been to pay a uniform Interest of 6 ₱ cent. on the Stock, the same as on the Funded Debt, which will be continued until the final completion and equipment of the work, and to apply the surplus profits of each year to construction. The work last year paid 6 ₱ cent. on the entire Stock and Debt and applied $682,460 to surplus; thus making, without income from the million and a half in the Western Roads, 6 ₱ cent. on the Debt and 11.55 ₱ cent. on the Capital Stock.

The foreign Money and Market accounts by the *Persia* are to the effect that the Cotton trade, both at Liverpool and Manchester, is further strengthened by the peace prospects. The sales of the raw material for the week ending with Friday, Jan. 25, were 72,200 bales. Prices a sixteenth dearer than by the previous packet. Business in Goods and Yarns continues to look well, and the Manchester report is a farthing higher on the latter. The Grain market was better in tone for Wheat, without change in prices. The transactions in Flour also show a little less depression than on the first announcement of the peace news. Indian Corn dull. In London the Funds ruled during the week as high as 91¼ ₱ cent., but closed 90⅝, or about 1 ₱ cent. above the previous steamer. All Foreign securities were higher, and in Turkish Scrip the speculation was active and the advance rapid. Discounts were 5⅛@6 ₱ cent. on short bills, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange, owing to a quick demand for money to meet the installment on the Turkish loan and the large cash sales of Consols supposed for Government account. The Bank return was less unfavorable than anticipated in the item of Specie, though still showing a considerable falling off in Discounts, say $2,790,000, and increased advances on Government securities by $1,570,000. The *Champion of the Seas*, from Melbourne, had just delivered $2,000,000 in Australian Gold, accompanied by advices of the New Gold production of the most favorable tenor, practically a weekly yield of from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,543	£4,644,495	£11,399,634
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,883,205	11,204,426
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,239,530	11,363,224
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,402,645	11,139,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,495	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5 750,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,556 625	11,308,343
Dec. 22	19,204,123	6,464,706	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19.177.860	5.063,850	10,820.113
Jan. 5	19,871.574	5,520,375	10,534,809
Jan. 12	17.415.554	4.837 005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16.857,056	4,913,200	10,426,312

The Bank-Note circulation, after deducting the above reserve of Notes, is—

Bank of England	$96,950,000
Private Banks	19,210,000
Joint-Stock Banks	15,290,000
Total in England	$131,550,000
Scotland	22,735,000
Ireland	34,820,000
Total in United Kingdom	$188,905,000
Total in United States	177,157,000

The Specie reserve in the

Bank of England	$52,125,000
Scotch and Irish Banks	22,050,000
Total in Bank of Great Britain	$74,175,000
Bank reserves of the United States	60,072,000

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 1st instant:

	For Money. Jan. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 19	89⅝	90¾	90	89¾	90⅝	90⅜
Mon. 21	89⅞	90	90	89¾	89⅞	89⅞
Tues. 22	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅝	90	90
Wed. 23	90	90⅜	90¼	90¼	90⅜	90⅜
Thur. 24	90⅜	91	90⅜	90⅜	91⅛	91
Fri. 25	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	91⅛	90⅝

The French Funds are reported more buoyant than the English. The Money Market is easier in Paris, and the belief in peace very general. The *Rente* is up to 69.15. The advance on the Bourse since the 12th January is thus marked:

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 25.
3 ₱ cents	61.80	69.15
4½ ₱ cents	90	95
Credit Mobilier	1,162	1,450
Bank of France	3,125	3,250
Paris and Lyons Railroad	1,082	1,180
Mediterranean Railroad	1,193	1,310
Austrian Railroad	695	800
Orleans	1,095	1,200

In American Railway and State Bonds, in London, the business had improved on the previous report, and the circulars of BARING, BELL, and others, quote higher rates for the more active descriptions. The official list of the London Stock Exchange reports business done in Illinois Centrals at 78¾; Ffeelands at 84; New-York Central Sixes at 88; Sevens at 96, and in Erie 1875s at 80@80¾, ex dividend. The circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports:

"The market for American Securities in London has been firm. The mail aarvice being temporarily deranged, we are not in possession of such late dates as usual from New-York; and, as the next mail will bring ten days' later advices, operations have been held somewhat in suspense until their receipt. Attention has also been greatly attracted to home Securities since the negotiations for peace. We note, however, a very strong demand for all the Securities on the Illinois Central Railroad, and at considerably advanced rates; the Shares close 3 to 1 dis. There have been some good purchases of New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. at 92, and 7 ₱ cent. Convertible at 96. Erie Third Mortgage have been cleared off the Market at 86 and 87. Sinking Fund Bonds have been done at 80, 80¼ and 81, and are more offered. A few small transactions have taken place in Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage. Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds are freely offered at 87½. The Sterling Bonds are in slight request at rather higher rates. There is an inquiry for Pennsylvania State Stocks, at low prices."

The circular of the same gentleman to his English constituents contains a letter from New-York with the estimates of the writer of the business on the New-York and Erie for the current Railroad year, and the actual result, equal to 4 ₱ cent. to the Stock, of the first quarter ending 31st December. Mr. S. himself adds:

"The above calculations so fully establish the value of the Bonds of the Erie Railroad, especially of the Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds, that we are induced very strongly to recommend both of these Securities as an investment, especially at the rates now current."

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Western Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am neither a partisan of the Michigan Central, nor have I ever been connected with its management in any way. I am but a simple and possibly gulled stockholder, who being interested in the securities of all three roads that I have discussed, took upon myself the unusual course of investigating matters personally, and gave you the results, which have excited greater attention from the friends of the Southern Road than I had supposed could have been given to the opinion of so humble an individual.

As for the accounts of either Road I do not pretend to explain them, not being behind the scenes, and in choosing between the two, must pin my faith upon what I know of the personal character and reliability of the respective managers. I entirely agree with you that the Michigan Central has mystified its finances, and intend at the next meeting of Stockholders to demand a Committee of investigation.

The points against the Southern are, that to reach places 243 miles apart they have been, and are constructing 478 miles of road. Whether the Goshen, or the old road, is *called main line*, matters little. One certainly must be a branch; and the idea is a good deal that of the Indian woman who cut a piece off the top of her blanket and sewed it on the bottom "because it wasn't long enough."

The loan of $400,000 to Terre Haute and Alton, and depôt facilities in "Wabash Valley," both being rival roads, and holding the same relation to the Southern at the South that the Central does to the North, has yet to be explained. The effect of the completion of the "Fort Wayne and Chicago" road has not been allnded to by any of your correspondents who have so gallantly rushed to the rescue of the Southern by attacking its rival, the Central.

The Detroit and Toledo Road, I have no doubt, will injure the Central by reducing fares, but the benefit to the Southern from such competition is not apparent, and if the Road *per se* is to be so profitable, where is the necessity of an 8 ₱ cent. guarantee by the Southern Road on an unknown amount of stock to be had chiefly by their Directors? The traffic between Detroit and South shore of the Lake is chiefly freight, for which a Railroad cannot compete.

So far as the litigation between the Southern and Central is concerned, I am not well posted, further than to know that the Southern failed in every attempt it made, both in Indiana; and Washington, to obtain an injunction against the Central's constructing a Road through Indiana, and I have no belief that the dividend of either Road will be affected by this claim. "Chief-Justice" BRONSON is no longer on the Bench, and being counsel for the Southern Company, his

New-York Daily Times

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STATE AFFAIRS.

The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

The New-York Harbor Encroachment Commission.

A SQUARE AND A RESERVOIR IN BROOKLYN.

Report of the New-York Asylum for Idiots.

APPOINTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

A petition was presented in the Assembly from Peter Cooper and twenty-two other citizens of the City of New-York for the repeal of the Act incorporating the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, on the ground of its unconstitutionality and for other reasons.

The petitioners set forth that the bill creating the Metropolitan Gas Company was an unnecessary and novice invasion of the provisions of the Constitution relative to incorporated companies; 2d, that it invades the privileges of the City of New-York, in conferring certain powers upon the two boards independent of the Mayor; 3d, the exclusive permission to this Company to use the streets, is declared to be a dangerous monopoly, conflicting with the interests of the citizens.

THE NEW-YORK HARBOR ENCROACHMENT COMMISSION.

[illegible] from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the Senate bill appropriating $12,000 to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Commission, presented a lengthy report in writing, with an amendment to the bill respecting the act of last Winter creating the Commission.

The Committee take the position that the bill contemplated a work too expensive and too broad in its character for a State project, embracing researches outside of New-York harbor, that belong properly to the General Government. The work of locating the "exterior lines" of the harbor, they conceive, belonged to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The result of their action could have been submitted to and confirmed by the Legislature. They therefore recommend, after paying the expense of the Commission thus far, that the bill creating it be repealed.

MOUNT PROSPECT-SQUARE RESERVOIR IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to authorize the opening of Prospect-square in Brooklyn. It provides that the Mayor and Commonalty may contract with the owners of Prospect-square, bounded by Prospect-street, Flatbush-avenue, Underhill-avenue, Beckett-street, and Grand-avenue, at a price to be agreed upon. In case of difficulty in fixing the value, Commissioners may be appointed by a Court of Record to estimate it and all just damages.

To pay the estimate of awards and the expenses, the City may loan in amount not to exceed the amount of awards and expanses, &c., and issue bonds in the name of the Corporation, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent., payable half-yearly from date of bond, and the principal payable in thirty years from Jan. 1, 1857, and the faith, property and effects of said Corporation pledged for the faithful redemption of the bonds; and the piece of land so taken, as aforesaid, is hereby faithfully pledged for the faithful redemption of said bonds. The city is authorized to sell at public or private sale the bonds, but at a price not less than par value. In order to redeem the bonds so authorized to be issued, there shall be raised by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, in addition to the ordinary tax yearly, and every year until the whole amount of the bonds be paid, and the interest annually accruing thereon, and one-thirtieth part of the principal thereof,—which thirtieth part of principal shall be paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city, to be held in trust and invested by them for the purpose of paying the bonds.

The Commissioners are to receive $3 per day each day actually employed, besides reasonable expenses for maps, surveys, clerk hire, and other necessary expenses, which shall be taxed by one of the Judges of a Court of Record, and the same shall be paid upon such taxation by the City of Brooklyn.

The Mayor and Common Council may appropriate any portion of said premises for the construction of a reservoir for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, or to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of said premises to any incorporated company organized for the purpose of supplying the city with water.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The bill introduced by Mr. NORTHRUP on Saturday relating to religious societies provides that hereafter trustees shall have no power to obtain orders to sell church property without a vote of a majority of the members of the Society, after a notice of two successive weeks.

CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. DEWEY proposes to amend subdivision 8 of section 307, title 10, of the Code of Procedure, by adding the following:

"And that only one such fee shall be allowed to either party in the same cause."

RECORDING AND CANCELING CONVEYANCES.

Mr. LONGSTREET introduced a bill repealing section 10 of chapter 2 of part 2 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of the proof and recording of conveyances of real estate, and the canceling of mortgages."

PURITY OF ELECTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

M. E. T. WOOD brought in a bill providing for a registry to be prepared by the Inspectors of Election, during the month of October, at a sitting of ten days therefor. Inspectors of Wards to sit in one or more election districts of each Ward, as directed by the Common Council.

NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The Annual Report of the New-York Asylum for Idiots presents the following facts:

The amount for the current expenses of the Asylum drawn from the Treasury of the State during the fiscal year is.....$3,710 29
Received from pay pupils.....1,529 00
Contingent fund on hand Oct. 1, 1854.....68 72
Total.....$10,307 92

This sum has been expended in the following manner:

Provisions and supplies	$2,467 61
Bread	371 45
Meat and fish bills	814 32
Furniture and furnishing	406 09
Fixtures and repairs	267 67
Stable stock, &c.	534 22
Salaries, wages and labor	4,005 17
Fuel and lights	794 76
Stationery, school-books, &c.	47 86
Postage	20 57
Expenses in sending children home	14 00
Expenses in sending children to the Asylum	10 99
Rent	400 00
Funeral expenses of child	8 50
Sundries	184 51
Total	$10,307 92

The new building is now completely occupied.

The whole amount expended and due for the same.....$27,778 61
Total indebtedness of building fund.....7,621 97
Resources (land at Albany).....7,374 10

Owing to a supposed clerical error, the appropriation last year was $2,000 less than intended. The Trustees ask that a provision of $5,000 be made for the deficiency in the means of support.

NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. [illegible] offered the following preamble and concurrent resolution:

Whereas, the commercial interests of this State would be largely promoted by an open and free navigation of the Harlem River from the East River, or Sound, to the North, or Hudson River, and

Whereas, important advantages would be gained to the City and County of New-York, not only its business and trade, but in its defence and protection in the event of war between the United States and any foreign Power, by said river being made navigable for all vessels and steamers, therefore

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the State Engineer be and is hereby instructed to ascertain and report to this Legislature, or if not, then to the next Legislature of this State at the opening of its session, what work is required to be done in order to make said Harlem River navigable for all vessels and steamers. Also, the cost or expense of such work.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW GROUNDS.

Mr. B. SMITH introduced a bill exempting from taxation all lands held by Agricultural Societies, and permanently used as show grounds.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. ANTHON called up to-day his resolution, offered heretofore as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, to examine and report to this House, within ten days, whether, in their judgment any, and, if any, what change is advisable in the present Constitution of the State of New-York, in reference to the appointment and tenure of office of the Judiciary of the State. And if they recommend such change, then that they report an amendment to the Constitution accordingly.

Mr. ANTHON supported his resolution in an able speech, urging the importance of so amending the Constitution as to restore the old system of appointing the Judiciery.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD followed in support of the following amendment, which he suggested to resolution:

"Or whether any change is necessary in the existing laws in regard to the time of the election of Judges."

He was in favor of such a change, rather than of restoring the old appointing system.

This question was pending at the hour of adjournment.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS has given notice of a bill to require the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to lay a second track from New-Rochelle to Williams Bridge.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Election of Wendell as House Printer.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

THE PRESIDENT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The election of WENDELL, to-morrow, as House Printer, seems now almost inevitable, by a coalition of Anti-Republican interests.

The State Department has received nothing new relative to our relations with Great Britain.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL will certainly be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; PENNINGTON, of Foreign Relations; GIDDINGS, of the Judiciary; WASHBURNE, of Illinois, of Commerce. S.

Proclamation of the President on Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The President to-day issued a proclamation, which will appear in the *Union* to-morrow, setting forth that indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts and purposes of persons both within and without the Territory, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, to subvert by violence, all the present constitutional and legal authority. That persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof, that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men and providing arms for the same purpose; that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and other means, to induce individual States of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof in violation of the Constitution of the United States. All such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union.

He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and warns all such persons that any attempted insurrection in the Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted, not only by the employment of the local Militia, but also by that of any available force of the United States Government, to the end of assuring immunity from violence, and full protection to persons, property, and the civil rights of all peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If in any part of the Union the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into a disregard of the general principles of popular sovereignty, which under the Constitution are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the calamity of abitraament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by the legal authority of the general Government.

The President calls on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them, that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice—that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment—and any endeavors to intervene will be firmly withstood.

He invokes all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law—to discountenance and repulse the counsels of instigators and disorganizers—and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that Republican Institutions shall not fail in their hands by cooperating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

Clerks in the House—Superintendent of Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House, retains Messrs. BARCLAY, BUCK and HARRIS as Clerks. He has removed twenty others and filled the vacancies.

The Senate, having adopted the report of its Committee acquitting Mr. A. G. SEAMAN of the charge of maladministration in office, have confirmed his reappointment as Superintendent of Public Printing.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

No. 61.—Fred. Scott, plaintiff, vs. J. F. A. Sanford. Argument commenced by Hon. M. BLAIR, for plaintiff.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

FORTIFICATIONS OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Secretary of War was requested to report whether any, and if so, what additional fortifications are necessary for the defence of the harbor of New-York and Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ABOLISHING A MILITARY ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky. Mr. THOMPSON said the old soldiers were not satisfied to be so far from salt water, where they could not get Scheidam Schnappe and Irish whisky.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Post-Office Committee were directed to consider whether the charges on letters carried on ocean steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome, and whether something may not be done, and, if so, what, to secure the benefits of cheap ocean postage.

REVISING THE PUBLIC STATUTES.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes, reduce them to one connected text, and render the language plain to all. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

VOTING FOR A PRINTER.

The House re-adopted the resolution to proceed to the election of a printer, when a vote was taken with the following result:

Follett	68	Nathan Sargent	9
Wendell	66	Scattering	14
Farnham	16		

Necessary to a choice, 87.

Two more votes were taken, the last resulting as follows:

Wendell	71	Sargent	6
Follett	65	Scattering	16
Farnham	9		

Necessary for a choice, 84.

Mr. UNDERWOOD made an ineffectual motion to elect a Printer by plurality.

Adjourned.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

THE SHIP LOUIS NAPOLEON DISMASTED.

The ship *Louis Napoleon*, of New-York, from Baltimore for Liverpool, was spoken, dismasted, off Feyal, about the 10th of January.

THE SCHOONER PEDEE IN DISTRESS.

The schoonor *Pedee*, CARR, from St. Jago, Cuba, for New-York, arrived at Hyannis, to-day, in distress, short of provisions and water, and only two men able to work the vessel. Has been north of Cape Matteras for 28 days past, and two days in the ice on the south side of Nantucket.

THE BARK LEAN RACER ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 11.

The bark *Lean Racer*, of and for Baltimore, from Palermo, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore at Cape Henry on Saturday night. The captain is lightering her, and has hopes of getting her off.

Destructive Fires in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Monday, Feb. 11.

The SLADE & HAWLEY woolen factory, at Wolcottville, Litchfield County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss about $80,000—insurance $24,000.

A building in Winsted, Litchfield County, containing the dry goods and grocery store of EZRA SQUIERS and the Odd-Fellows Hall, was burned last night.

Senator Bigler and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 11.

Senator BIGLER submitted his resignation of the Presidency of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at the Annual Meeting of the Directors to-day, but efforts are being made to induce him to withdraw it. The election of a successor is appointed for this afternoon.

Arrival of the Steamer Canadian at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The British steamer *Canadian*, from Glasgow the 24th, and Greenock 25th of January, arrived here this morning. She reports encountering heavy westerly gales, but no ice. She saw nothing of the steamship *Pacific*.

Attempt to Assassinate one of the Editors of the Delta.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 10.

An attempt was made last night to assassinate DENNIS CORCORAN, one of the editors of the *Delta*. He was badly injured, but will probably recover.

Light-House Washed Away—Loss of Three Men.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Feb. 11.

During a storm on Saturday night, 2d inst., the Pungateague Light-House was swept away with three men in it. Nothing has since been seen of them.

Republican Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 11.

The Republicans are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here, this evening, preparatory to a State organization.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, from New-York.

No News of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 11—6 P. M.

Up to the present hour nothing has been heard at this port, of the overdue steamship *Pacific*.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 11.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85½; Reading Railroad, 45; Long Island Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@45.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The *Persia's* news was received to-day after business hours—too late for its effect to be developed. The sales of Cotton to-day have been 1,000 bales. Sugar sells at 7½c. Sterling Exchange 7½ premium.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The following is a statement of the value of the Foreign Goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

Dry Goods	$687,123	Coffee	12,019
Iron and Steel	50,100	Hides	50,797
Sugar	16,472	Other articles	188,928
Total			$957,379

THE KENTUCKY SLAVES.

The Slave Mother Indicted for Murder—Closing Argument of Mr. Jolliffe—Decision Reserved.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

The Grand Jury this morning found a bill for murder against PEGGY, as principal, and the rest of the adult slaves as accessories, to the murder of the child. The writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who, when the fugitives were brought to the jail by the Marshal for safe keeping, turned the key upon them, and they are now in his possession. The case grows more and more complicated.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR DEFENCE.

At the conclusion of Mr. GITCHELL'S argument, Mr. JOLLIFFE made the closing plea for the defence. It was an eloquent effort. He replied to the argument of Mr. FINNELL with great point and effect. The following were some of the leading points:

If Congress has no right to pass a Fugitive Slave Law, then the moment a slave touches the shores of this or any other State, he is free to do his duty, to worship his God, to clasp to his bosom his darling wife; and if pestilence come or famine should come, that worst of evils he is still freed from. No slaveholder can enter his cabin and tear away his children to send them to hopelsss bondage.

Sir, this argument was not touched upon in the Senate Chamber by the great men of the nation; but the path the eye of the vulture has not seen may yet be discovered by animals of more limited vision. Eureka! Eureka! I see the path, and the light shines clear as noonday through it, pointing to our religious freedom. What is Slavery? Atheism—not denying the existence of God, but the immortality of man. Say that the negro is immortal, and you cannot claim property in him.

One more thing, (to Mr. FINNELL,) the very Abolitionists you hate are your best friends: they tell you your faults. Those that pander to your vices are after your money or your votes, they care not for you. We love the manly virtues of Kentuckians, who are generally as noble a race as any, save only old Virginia. Slavery, Sir, is cannibalism, not the cannibalism which eats men, but that which puts the image of God upon the auction block.

THE HIGHER LAW.

"There is no higher law." Such, Sir, is the theory. There are many slaveholders better than I; but I believe there is a God, and He will be our ruler whether we will or not; and man's law is useful only as it helps us to obey God's law.

Kentucky Courts have said that such people, when brought into the State, must claim their freedom in this State, or they are not free. But non-assertion of rights does not prejudice the rights of infants and *femmes coverts*. So SIMON, Jr., and MARY are free. As to the old man SIMON, the Germans testified that he was here by the consent of their master; but I think they were mistaken. It must have been SIMON, Jr.'s eldest brother. But, Sir, you have no authority to separate families; so you must let him go free. Sir; I will not protract this case longer. They are in your hands. Do not surrender your religious rights, as you hope for final salvation.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

A postponement was requested, on account of Mr. CRAMER'S indisposition. The Court said they would allow nothing to drive them into a hurried decision, where the interests were so vital as in this case.

Judge FLINN made a little disturbance by saying, in behalf of the Marshal, that he had secured a large posse, and if the decision was delayed, the Marshal didn't wish to be the insurer of this property any longer.

The Court said that they should not determine the case at the close of the argument, and adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE REPENTANT GAMBLERS.

Twenty Gamblers on Trial—They are Very Penitent, and Promise not to do so Any More if the Court will not Punish them this Time.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 11.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

The Court of General Sessions was very inconveniently crowded yesterday morning. There was a difficulty in getting in, and a difficulty of breathing when you got in. All sorts of characters were present, lawyers and gamblers being predominant. There was, also, a plentiful crowd of citizens, for the word had gone forth that the Gamblers were to be tried.

The Gamblers were twenty in number. Their names and the names of their counsel were as follows:

Joseph S. Hall and Henry Colton, defended by Mr. John Graham. In the case of Hall a motion to quash is to be argued to-day. A plea of abatement was put in in the case of Colton. John R. Lyng having no counsel, and being unable to pay for one, had Judge Beebe assigned him by the Court. In his case a motion to quash will also be argued to-day. Alexander Blackman and William Matthews defended by Mr. Richard Busteed, are to answer this morning. Jackson Thompson, Charles Hyland, William Whiteside and Michael Smith, have Mr. Robert D. Holmes for counsel; they also will answer to-day. Eden Norris and William Norris, defended by Merwin R. Brewer, are to answer on Wednesday. Senator Sickles defends Robert McCaffray, George Beers, Jefferson Wells, Patrick Hearne, Alexander Edgar and Sherlock Hillman, who, through their counsel, severally put in pleas of guilty. For Isaac Gilbert we could not learn who appeared. Mr. Charles S. Spencer and Mr. Jordan defended Thomas Weeks. In his case a plea of abatement was put in, which will be decided to-day. For Samuel A. Suydam appeared Ex-Recorder Tallmadge. His plea for non-appearance in Court was sickness; his doctor's certificate is to be presented to-day.

Senator Sickles, in addressing the Court, in the case of Hearne, brought forward the whole pith of the course which the indicted gamblers intend to pursue. He said, in effect, that Hearne had decided to put in a plea of guilty—a course which was not so much prompted by an inability to make a good defence, as a consciousness of having violated the law of 1851, passed to prevent gambling. He confessed that his had violated that law, and that he was amenable to its penalties. It could no longer be disguised (said Mr. Sickles) that public sentiment demands the enforcement of that law. To persist, therefore, in keeping a gambling-house in this State or City would be to outrage public opinion. His client had determined not to do so. Mr. Hearne solemnly declared, through him (Mr. Sickles) his counsel, that he would never hereafter be connected with any establishment that was carried on, either in this City or State. It was a resolution not hastily formed. He had previously made arrangements that, on the expiration of his lease on the 1st of May next, he would no longer be connected with a gaming-house. It was his purpose, long ago, to abandon such a profession, never a very lucrative one, but one in which the losses and annoyances always outweighed the fancied gains so often attributed to it.

It was true that Mr. Hearne had been connected with several notorious gambling houses in this City, but when that was said, all was said. No man had ever imputed to him a mean or dishonest act. The statement in some newspapers, on the authority of a man named Green, that he had been several years ago engaged in gambling, was entirely false, for at the time specified, Hearne was not in the United States, and never had been. Would it not satisfy the ends of public justice, to receive the solemn pledge of the defendant that he would not be again connected with any gambling saloon or establishment whatever? The demands of justice were subserved by the abatement of evil, without the infliction of retaliatory punishment. He (the learned counsel) would assure the Court of his entire confidence in the strict fulfillment of the pledge he now made in behalf of his client, otherwise he would have left it to others to have made the present plea. When the defendant leaves the Court to-day, if it should be the pleasure of the Court to allow him to leave it, under a suspension of judgment, it would be to take that position among his fellow men, that nobody could say he had ever wronged or injured another, though he might have violated the statute under which he was indicted.

The District-Attorney replied. He said that he had nothing to do with individual defendants in any case. He represented the principle involved in these cases, and the Court represented the principle. He believed, with the learned gentleman on the other side, that the time had come when public sentiment demanded that gaming must be broken up. These establishments were now to be assiduously watched. In fact, it had become dangerous for a gentleman to enter them, for the police had certain instructions to report to head-quarters the names of those who were seen to enter them. In this particular case, and in the other cases, he was willing to suspend judgment over the heads of the offenders, like a sword of Damocles. Gambling, it was said, was a species of infatuation, or insanity, and to meet this view, the law was framed so that it was not mandatory in the Court, but allowed the discretion of the Court to operate, so that, according to circumstances, judgment might be suspended, or the offender might be consigned for two years to the State Prison. He, (the District-Attorney,) thought that as it was easy for gentlemen to say that they were penitent, it was better to take some sort of security for his penitence. It would, at any rate, be as well for those who pleaded guilty under this act, to understand that they would be assiduously watched week by week, and that in case they broke their pledges, the very *ultimatum* of the sentence should be imposed upon them.

Judge CAPRON said that the counsel for the defendant had very truly remarked that in reference to himself, (the Judge,) so far as he could, he would put down the particular vice of gambling. And not only that vice, (said his Honor,) but all kindred vices, in this City. I receive (he proceeded) more than fifty letters a day—I do not know from whom they come—in reference to gambling establishments in certain streets, and I am told of a son going there and being ruined, and a father going there and losing his money, but the parties so addressing me are timid and afraid of giving the names, so that I can act on their communications. I have now no tangible ground to go upon, otherwise I would proceed against these places before I slept. Gambling is the worst vice in the community. It does not entrap the missable and the worthless: it seduces the better and more honorable classes; young men of fortune and bright prospects are ruined in these establishments. It is the worst garden of vice cultivated in any community. If those (said the Judge) who write letters will only be bold enough to put names in their letters, so that I can find out where the places are, instant action will be taken to break them up.

In reference to the particular case, the responsibility is thrown upon the Court. I do not know how I can discriminate. I will not decide upon this plea till I have considered of it—till I have slept upon it. It may be right to suspend judgment in these cases, but I have come to a different conclusion. I have thought that these were cases in which the law should vindicate its majesty and its power. The plea has come upon me unexpectedly. If the law may be vindicated by suspension of judgment, it will give me pleasure to do so, because the object of all criminal law is reformation, and not punishment. But inasmuch as the responsibility is cast upon me, although the application of the defendant's counsel is acquiesced in by the People's prosecutor, I will consider the question for two or three days. I desire to vindicate the law to its fullest extent, and if I shall find that it will not be advisable to suspend judgment, I shall refuse to do so, whatever the consequences may be to myself. I will give an answer on Wednesday.

Senator Sickles stated that he should put in a similar plea in the other cases, in which he was retained.

For other assigned reasons, (but with a kind of tacit understanding that a similar plea would be offered, if other means failed,) the cases of the other gamblers went over. Some of them, as we have stated above, will be argued to-day. Samuel A. Suydam was said to be sick, and unable to attend.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MR. R. W. THOMASON CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Mr. D. W. Thomason, residing in Third-avenue was taken in custody on Saturday, charged with perjury in having sworn falsely and maliciously in a matter at issue between him and Mr. Mortimer D Mott, while under examination before Justice OSBORNE some time since. The accused was general agent of the Emigrant Aid Employment Society, of which Mr. D. Mott, the prosecutor, was an officer The first complaint had its origin in relation to an alleged malappropriation of the funds of the Society The accused was bound over for trial in the sum of $2,000.

DARKNESS.

Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, reports twenty-eight gas lamps unlit in his Ward on Saturday night.

BURGLARY—A HARD CASE.

The house of Mr. James Smith, No. 780 Washington-street, was entered by burglars during a momentary absence of the occupants, and robbed of four $100 bills on the Manhattan Bank, $60 in small bills and silver, a silver watch and half a dozen silver spoons. The stolen money was the fruit of many years' labor by Mrs. Smith, and had been taken out of the Manhattan Savings Bank but a few days ago to pay for a lot of land which her husband had purchased. The thief has not been arrested.

STEALING FROM A CHURCH.

An Irish woman named MARY ANN CONLY was yesterday arrested for stealing from the altar of the Church of the Nativity, in Second-avenue, a silver-plated candlestick. The account was detected while leaving the church, with the candlestick in her possession. She was committed by Justice BREHAN.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Jane Bogue, a woman of intemperate habits, was killed on Sunday evening by falling down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 43 Beekman-st.

Terence Murphy died yesterday from the effects of a fall in the street some days ago. The deceased resided in Thirty-fourth-street.

Thomas Ruddy, who was injured last week by falling into the hold of the ship *H. Shelton*, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of his injuries.

Inquests in all the above cases were held by Coroner PERRY, and verdicts of "accidental death" returned.

Rev. Dr. Achilli in America Again.

Rev. Dr. ACHILLI, of Rome, Italy, preached last Sunday evening in the Bleecker-street Church, corner of Downing-street. A large audience was in attendance, as the learned divine is widely known, as well on account of his secession from the Church of Rome, as by the excitement he caused in England upon his advent there, and more especially some two years ago by his law proceedings against Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, formerly a distinguished divine of Oxford, but now a convert to Catholicity, and a leading champion of that belief. Rev. Dr. ACHILLI selected his text from the 14th psalm, 7th vs. In conclusion, he spoke of matters more personal to himself.

He was a stranger here; he came from Italy; he left the Romish Church; and why? Because he saw that God was no more with them than with any other Church. He took refuge upon flying from Italy in a City where Popery does not prevail, but Protestantism is in the ascendant. He looked among the different Churches: he saw the Episcopalian and the Baptist, the Universalist and the Unitarian—all divided from each other in the modern Babylon. He thought he could not find his God among any of them, seeing them divided, and knowing that God was one. He therefore came to the conclusion that God was in that Church composed of all sects.

He left, he said, the Church of Rome, in which he had been brought up and received a full education and in which he was enjoying high preferment, because it was a sectarian church, and not the church of primitive ages, which was one.

Society, he continued, will not be improved till Popery is destroyed. Itely will never be free till Popery is abolished. What is sin is Popery. In Italy the people are thinking of uprooting it because it ruins their beautiful land. In Mexico he knew it would perish. Popery, as a political power, will be destroyed by armed men, as a revolution will arise and abolish it. Popery, as a religious power, will be abolished in another way,—by the Bible, since its assertions and usurpations were based upon the Bible, and the Bible would furnish proof that these were lies.

He then spoke of his translation of the Bible into Italian, and its dissemination throughout Italy. It was published, he said, in Piedmont, and the people of the Kingdom were now under the benn of excommunication.

He hoped soon to leave for Italy; for that country was the scene of his labors; there was the place of his war. When he should be there his spirit would be in America, where he had received so much kindness. He hoped to see many Americans in Rome when that city was free. Liberty, he concluded, should not be circumscribed by limits or confined to one country,—it should extend over the world, as man was created to be a free inhabitant of earth and heaven.

The learned preacher then announced that a collection would be taken up for the purpose of shifting in the circulation of the Italian bible in Italy. The collection was accordingly made.

☞ The funeral of the late ROBERT CHESBROUGH was attended on Sunday by a large number of old citizens. Mr. CHESBROUGH had attained the great age of 90 years.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 8, 10, 17, 26 to 30, 32, 33.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 166, 20, 30, 36, 50, 68, and from 103 to the end of the argument calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 599, 551, 475, 608, 609, 574, 453, 615, 616, 618, 624, 607, 542, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 7, 552, 594, 35, 84, 486, 631, 632, 633, 642, 12, 584.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 336, 337, 339, 340, 342, 343, 3 to 35. *Part II.*—Nos. 136, 89, 90, 238, 276, 279, 283, 285, 289, 291, 294, 297, 18, 91, 221, 69, 172.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SALE OF WET GOODS.—We would advise our lady friends, hotel and housekeepers generally, that S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer for sale this day and during the week, an almost unlimited assortment of Wet Goods, comprising Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linen, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Toilet Quilts, Blankets, &c. These goods are perfect, with the exception of being wet, and are offered at a price less than cost of importation. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil. "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S Original Dandelion Coffee is especially recommended for Indigestion, Diseases of the Liver, Constipation, Flatulency, Sick-Headache, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold at the General Depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Deep-seated abscesses, swelling of the joints, enlargement of the glands, tumors and eruptions disappear under the disinfecting and healing action of the Ointment. The Pills neutralize the principle of disease in the blood.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Steamer Persia.

The cargo of this steamship, lying at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, is now being discharged, and she is receiving the coal for her next trip. No visitors are admitted at present; but it is stated that on Monday next she will be in order, and may then be visited. It is arranged that, for charitable purposes, one shilling will be charged for admittance, and a representative of a benevolent society will be present to take the admission fees.

The Courts.

For nearly two weeks past the attention of the Hudson County Courts has been engaged with civil cases of no general interest to the public, and with criminal cases for minor offences. Yesterday Judge OGDEN returned from his late tour, and resumed his duties. It is probable that the business of the Courts will be concluded to-day.

News from the Plains.

A Kansas journal extracts the following from the daily journal of T. BROWN, Esq., who arrived a few days since, direct from Fort Laramie:

"Left Fort Laramie on the 28th day of October. Commenced snowing on the 4th of November, and continued to snow without cessation until the 2d of December. Weather very severe from the first day, and from which time we began to lose cattle from the frost. The men, also, suffering severely, many being badly frozen.

Nov. 6, met a war party of Pawnees, some 300 strong, going, as their chief (WHITE BEAR) informed us, to fight the Siouxs on White River. Appeared to be peaceable towards us, but very much exasperated against the Sioux.

Immense herds of buffalo on the Platte, and as far as the Little Blue. It would be impossible for me to convey an idea of the quantities, unless I should say there were hundreds of thousands.

The old mountaineers say that the people who

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Feb. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Inactive, but steady.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, yet prices are well supported.

COTTON—Is in fair request at full quotations, with a light available stock and little inclination to part with it, at even prevailing rates, holders looking for a further advance.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are less freely offered at a shade lower prices, and are more sought after at the improvement. The home trade are now pretty free operators, and shippers evince more willingness to purchase. Much difficulty is experienced in securing desirable parcels, dealers having nearly lost all confidence in the inspectors' brands, these being still as variable and conflicting as the inspectors themselves. A sweeping reform in the present "system" of inspection, or its abolition, is decidedly requisite. This necessity has long existed,—but it is now rendered more imperative by the tenor of the latest European news, which tends to show that American Flour,—from the superiority of the American inspectors' brands,—is rapidly getting into favor and use in some of the European markets to the other side of the Atlantic. While the press of this City first called attention to the looseness and worthlessness of the New-York inspection, parties there were who seemed to think it was no part of the press' business to interfere in such matters. Had the remarks we, in common with one or two other City journals, then made been taken as they were offered, we would not now be in so much danger of losing our best customers for Flour. It is, only the greatest promptness and judgment can atone for past negligence in this respect, and restore us to the honorable and profitable position we once occupied. The sales of Flour since our last comprise about 9,200 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 50 @ 7 [illegible]
Straight State	7 62½ @ 7 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	7 75 @ 8 [illegible]
Mixed Western	7 50 @ 7 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 62½ @ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	7 87½ @ 7 [illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	7 62½ @ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	7 87½ @ 8 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 [illegible]

Canadian is quiet, but steady, with sales of only 250 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $[illegible] Southern is doing better, being in fair supply. The sales since our last amount to about 1,000 bbls., mixed to extra at $8 75@9 87½. Rye flour is plenty and selling slowly at $5 25@5 50 for Pittsburg and Brandywine, and $5 75@6 for Fancy and Extra brands. Corn Meal is dull and heavy in price, at $5 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Br

KOSSUTH.

TWENTY-SEVEN.

The Conditions of Peace—Their Origin and Bearing.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Russia has in more or less formal manner signified her unconditional acceptance of the peace propositions, which—no doubt about it—have been in secret concocted between BONAPARTE and the Czar, Austria acting as mediator, or rather messenger.

It is an important fact—the chief importance of it, however, is purely symptomatic. It is not an issue, it is only the means to another issue.

I have reflected on its nature, *sine ira et studio*, and have come to the conclusion that the real bearing of the initiated transaction is totally different from what it appears to be.

It is of a principial nature to be sure, but of such a character that the issue of it does not lie between the Allies on the one hand, and Russia on the other; the issue is between the Continental despotic powers on the one hand, and (nominally) constitutional England on the other hand. The peace, if concluded now, if concluded thus, is nothing less than a supplement to the infernal treaty of Verona, the inauguration of that "Continental System," the threat of which was launched at England at that time by Russia; and which I [illegible] predicted must be the result of this war, if Russia is allowed to get out of it with her power, [illegible] in its substantial elements; if England lends her unwary hands to denaturalizing the character of the problem implied in the war; and proves to be sufficiently inconsiderate to place herself on the hook of L. N. BONAPARTE.

My predictions are drawing fast towards even an earlier realization than I myself had anticipated. Such is the inexorable law of atonement on the chapter of faults in politics. A mighty cloud of supreme danger is thickening over England. If ever prophecy was true, this is true. Can England now avoid the danger? I fear she can not. It is too late for men of ordinary standard, and England has none else;—not one of the true CROMWELL stamp. Therefore, I apprehend, it is too late. England has inconsiderately placed herself on the glossy slope of a secondary position;—bad footing as she is, she must glide, and glide she will. It is MILTON'S bridge; there is no stopping on that.

Let my words be recorded for future recollection. Sure as of my own existence am I of the fact, that I see the truth; that I descry the mysterious features of the statue of Sais, though corrupt diplomacy has cast a veil over it thicker than that of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

This talk would require a volume, and I fear I am not able to condense my thoughts as to convey my whole idea in the nutshell of one article. I write at the sick-bed of my wife, still sick; my heart is watching her respiration, while my pen, held by feverish fingers, is wandering over the sheet. However, I will try to explain, and minister at least to the meditation of comprehensive minds.

If we consider the ominous peace propositions by themselves, it is impossible to dissimulate that, with the exception of the so-called rectification of the Russian frontier with Turkey, and the reservation of the right to produce special conditions over and above the four guarantees, these propositions are but the olden four points which the conscience of mankind has universally condemned as a "sham, mere, and delusion." Those two additions do not materially alter the case—not the first, because, you can depend upon it, in the subsequent detail of negotiations, the frontier rectification will dwindle down to absolute insignificance; not the second, (the reservation of further conditions,) because this point is now already a humbug. Proof of it: the rather nervous excitement with which the Bonapartist organs declare that "the honor of France is engaged in not allowing that England should press, under this head, any additional claims on Russia." Therefore to me it is by no means surprising to see Russia agree to treat on the proposed conditions. They are the four points—and these Russia already accepted for a basis last Spring, when Sebastopol did yet proudly stand. Why should she not accept them again? Turkey—poor, betrayed Turkey—does absolutely gain nothing by them; nay, she is evidently a loser by them. In the Vienna Conference of last Spring, an engagement was at least entered into to respect the independence and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and to consider her as an integral part of the European system. There was little of importance in this, to be sure; still it is shocking to see even this little omitted now. In general, it is more than shocking to see the utter disregard and contempt with which Turkey, the principal party, is treated by her allies. Councils of War are held at Paris, with everybody admitted to them—but Turkey is excluded from them. Terms are negotiated, ultimatums are passed between Paris and Vienna and St. Petersburg—Turkey is not so much as asked for her opinion or consent; hut in return for this shocking, immoral neglect, the high contracting parties impose upon her the stipulation not to maintain any arsenals on the Black Sea, (3d point,) as if it were Turkey which threatens by her military establishments the security of the Russian Empire! As if the aim in this war would have been to secure Russia from aggression! Poor Turkey, instead of gaining some security, is deprived of her means of defence. She had an arsenal at Varna; henceforward she will be forbidden to maintain it. That is what she is to gain by the proposed peace; besides the legalized right of eternal interference in her domestic affairs, on the part of the four or five protectors, Russia included. Thus, while Turkey is not meant to gain anything by the treaty, except degradation and ruin, Russia on the other hand would not lose anything. The "neutralization" of the Black Sea is a big empty word; what there is new in it is not good, and what good there is, is not new. It does stipulate that the Black Sea shall be open to merchant vessels, but it was, and is open; no treaty was required for this. It stipulates that it shall be closed to war navies; but it was closed before, only with the difference, that the right of admitting foreign war vessels to this close sea was explicitly reserved to the Sultans, and is now passed over, and abrogated in silence. The admission of Consuls, (if this be meant by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law) is nothing new. I have never heard of the non-admission of Consuls to any *commercial* place there. True it is, the Third Point appears to bind Russia likewise, not to have any naval, military arsenal there, (Turkey being imposed with an equal prohibition;) it however so happens that the naval establishments of Sebastopol being destroyed, Russia has no arsenal in the Black Sea; she consequently loses nothing by engaging not to maintain what she has not, nor does she lose anything by engaging not to create any new one *there*. She has one [illegible], that perfectly answers her purposes; that is not in the Black Sea. Her good friends—the Western Powers—do consequently not require from her to sacrifice that arsenal, (neither would she grant this if it was required.) And the arsenals of Nicolaieff, with the power of building whatever ships there, left intact, the Czar may still reassume the theoretical right of reconstructing the arsenals of the town of Sebastopol. He would not have done it in any case. The war has taught him a lesson; and that is, that Sebastopol was a bad choice. Nicolaieff is a better one. Thus, while Turkey is no gainer by the proposed treaty, Russia is no loser by it. France loses her blood and milliards without compensation. (I say France, and not Bonaparte—of him and England is in a similar predicament, only so much the worse, that she has lost her political standing and influence. Who, therefore, is the gainer in the game? Why, it is Austria—that Austria which neither did fight, nor sow, and still is permitted to reap. The first, the second, and the fourth points are a manifest gain to her; and to see her, Austria, carry the prize where she did not fight, is certainly such an ominous fact, that this alone would be sufficient to suggest the conclusion that quite other springs are at work in, quite other aims are designed by, these propositions, than what the world is made to believe. However, at this place, I desire only to establish this conclusion, that if we were to consider these ominous peace propositions as an issue by themselves, then, in an absolute point of view, there is nothing in them to astonish the world, that Russia has consented to accept them as a basis of negotiations, or for preliminaries of peace, (the distinction in words may serve diplomatic pettifogers in drawing up "notes," but makes no difference in reality.) She did thus much before; why not now, when BONAPARTE took care to make her prestige safe by not pressing her after the fall of Sebastopol, and by offering, with a heart-revolting, infernal immorality, Kars for a holocaust to the restoration of Russia's military prestige?

However, though I see no reason in the Austrian propositions to prevent Russia from consenting to treat on them, though on the other hand the nominal antagonists of the Czar have taken good care to ease the way for their acceptance, by their inactivity in the Crimea, and by the satanical Kars treachery, still if I could bring up my mind to believe that the brewing treaty is intended to bring about an issue on the Oriental question, however unsafe and unsatisfactory between Russia on the one hand, and the Western Powers on the other hand, I could even now, at the eleventh hour, deliberately assent that peace is impossible; I would deliberately repeat, that to assent to a basis or to preliminaries (call it as you like, it does not matter much,) is one thing; to come to an understanding on the details is another thing. It is worth while to bear in mind, that up to this time Russia's acceptance of the propositions is known only by telegraph; the telegraph is yet subject to the defect that it does not mark the commas, and a "comma" here, or a "comma" there, makes often a mighty difference. For instance: "*Count Nesselrode informed, etc., that the propositions were accepted purely and simply*, (comma) *as the foundation of preliminaries of peace.*" And again: "*Count N. informed, etc., that the propositions were accepted*, (comma) *purely and simply as the foundation of the preliminaries of peace.*" What a difference from a comma!

This latter version derives confirmation from the cautious warnings of the *Morning Post* on the one hand; on the other hand, from the following expressions of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, telegraphed to Berlin, Jan. 22: "In consequence of the general desire of Europe, *the Russian Government has not wished to delay the work of conciliation by entering into negotiations of detail*, trusting that her moderation will be duly appreciated." This is an express reservation of the faculty to discuss the details. However, be this as it may, let the acceptance be ever so formal, ever so unconditional, there can be not the slightest doubt about the fact, that more or less of details have yet to be settled before the agreement of Russia rises to the value of reality. And, this taken for granted, I dare confidently assert that, if it were intended to enter on the detail negotiations with the view of the professed objects of the war,—if it were intended to make an issue between France, England and Turkey, on the one side, and Russia on the other,—there would be not the slightest prospect of an agreement. The Western Powers, on the one hand, would be bound to take in earnest their own propositions; they would be bound, especially, to insist that Russia shall restore to Turkey the fortress Ismail, and Reni, and Kilia, on the Dannbe, as falling within the line proposed to be drawn from Choczyn to Sasik Lake;—they had to insist on the demolition of the arsenals of Nicolaieff, inasmuch as without this the pretended neutralization of the Black Sea would be but a humbug, and a gigantic lie; they would be bound to give some effect to the fifth point, and demand, at least, the engagement that no fortifications shall be constructed on the Aland Islands. Russia, on the other hand, could not and would not concede thus much. She will not surrender Ismail; she will not renounce the maintenance and development of her naval arsenals at Nicolaieff. Czar ALEXANDER may desire peace and tranquillity, above all, to smoke his meerschaum at ease, "fat and sleek-headed" as he is; but let him be fat and sleek-headed ever so much, he could not dare to put the spirit of Russia to such a trial; there would be no great risk in a wager that his reign will be of short duration. The very acceptance of the preliminaries produced already an evil-boding effect at St. Petersburg. You will see a remarkable intelligence about this in the *Constitutionnel*, reproduced in the London *Times* of to-day.

Nevertheless, though all these arguments would logically lead to the conclusion that diplomacy will be as little successful in patching up some unsafe and trickery peace now as it has been one year ago, I do not hesitate to confess that this time some treaty of peace is extremely probable.

This opinion is founded on the fact that L. N. BONAPARTE is showing unmistakable symptoms of his most anxious determination, on the one hand, to come to intimate friendly relations with Russia; on the other hand, to get rid of the English alliance, which, for his intermediary designs, he does not want any more, and the continuance of which he not illogically considers to be a nuisance in the way of his ulterior aspirations.

He wants to put an end to this war, at any price. His object in this, however, is not so much "*peace*"—his object is *peace and amity with Russia*.

To arrive at this, he will accept anything, concede everything, provided the elastic phraseology of Parisian diplomacy can save for him so much of apparency as will enable him to plume himself in the boast of hypocritical moderation.

Thus the issue does not lie between France and England on the one side, and Russia on the other; but between BONAPARTE, Russia, Austria and Prussia, on the one side, and England on the other.

To understand this, it is not enough to know that BONAPARTE is sorely embarrassed in his finances, that immense is the misery spread over France, and great the discontent resulting therefrom; that consequently penury and prudence alike are pressing peace on him. No, his political position, the principle upon which his power is founded, and the logical exigencies of its fancied consolidation are the motives of his determination to transfer his political affections from England to Russia.

Soon after the *coup d'état*, though he was talking of "*L' Empire c 'est la paix*," he evidently meditated war. He wanted war. To establish himself on his bloody throne, he had no lever but his name, and the army. His name was not his own, but his uncle's, and the uncle's name was coupled with traditions of military glory, to which he was obliged to minister or else lose the borrowed splendor of the name that raised him to his bloody seat on the ruins of his country's murdered liberties. To the army he was obliged to give work and glory, or else lose its drunken affection, and see it act as the olden Pretorians did. Besides, he wanted to give a diversion to the public spirit of France. The excitement of glory is the severest diversion with the French. And last, not least, to have a voice amongst the rulers by divine right, he had to show his power, and show his power he could only by a war, because his power is in his bayonets, as every despot's power is. These were his motives for wanting a war.

But on the other hand, his existence rests upon the principle of despotism; and the security of the principle rests upon the solidarity of the despots; therefore the war he wanted was by far not such as would injure despotism, but such as will force him into the companionship of the legitimate despots, if they would not listen to his entreaties for admission to their intimacy.

Therefore it is a fact well deserving attention, that the first courtship of the man of December was addressed to despotic Russia, and despotic Austria; while his first menaces were directed to England. You may remember what bitter pills o insult he patiently swallowed from Czar NICHOLAS and the boy FRANCIS JOSEPH, for the sake of ingratiating himself with them; while as to that Constitutional England, which so abjectly had burried to acknowledge and compliment him, he answered with threats and preparations of invasion. But to give effect to this design, he wanted allies on the continent, and he did not succeed in finding them. Czar NICHOLAS turned the cold shoulder on the new man; and the proconsul of the haughty Czar, the Nero boy there at Vienne, added (as flunkeys are wont to do) insult to the master's haughtiness. BONAPARTE had to adjourn his heart's wish,—a war against England. Still he wanted a war.

The Eastern complication presented him with an opportunity. And England offered herself to him for an ally. He accepted both the alliance and the opportunity. The first because the war there in the far East was of such a nature as to insure to him the position of the leader, with England for his follower. This, in itself, was a sure humiliation to proud England; a lowering of her political position; a revenge for Waterloo—and thus much he has triumphantly achieved God knows. England is humiliated, and is brought to a position more critical than she has yet known. And the opportunity BONAPARTE accepted, because it offered him the prospect for arriving, by the display of his power and principles, where he did not succeed in arriving by courtship, entreaties and flattery, viz., at being admitted to the intimacy of the despots by right divine, leagued in solidarity by the infernal compact of Verona, for the suppression of popular rights, and of the constitutional principle, and for the maintenance, by mutual guarantee, aid and support, of the principle of despotism.

This was the personal aim of L. N. BONAPARTE in this war. This explains everything; it explains the conduct of the war, alike, as the boasted moderation in the negotiations; the neglect of Poland, the useless, aimless squandering of blood in the Crimea, the regards for Austria, the shocking disregard of Turkey, and the sham propositions now presented for issue. BONAPARTE did not want to injure despotism, therefore he managed thus to carry on the war, as, on the one hand, not to impair the elements of the power of Russia, on the other to strengthen the position of Austria—both his much coveted future allies.

In his opinion enough has been done to pave the road for this alliance. By the display of his power he has convinced Russia and Austria that for them it is better to have him a friend than an enemy; while, by the regards he displayed both in the field and in the Cabinet, for the unimpaired strength of the despotic principle he evinced himself a worthy and trusty link in their chain; while, as to his army, he feels at his ease, because, what little glory there was in this machiavellic war, it is French, (the Turks go not into the account of corse.)

And while, in his opinion, enough has been done for this his personal aim, on the other hand, he is well aware of the fact that it would be dangerous to strain the experiment too high; one campaign more, and the logic of events would drift him to quite a different issue. Suppose the war to continue yet; he could not help doing Russia more harm than he, the new-come despot, (*novus homo*,) would like to inflict on the chief fulcrum of European despotism; the war prolonged would make the hybrid position of Austria untenable. She would be forced to side with one or the other party. Once siding, she would side with Russia, and that would drift the unwilling Allies towards the nationalities. That would not suit BONAPARTE. Were Austria (what is not to be thought of) to side against Russia, necessity might force Russia to bring the nationalities into the play. That would suit BONAPARTE still less. And there is yet one consideration, with him not the least in importance. And that is: that up to this time the war has not yielded any political advantage to England. Glory she has gained none. She has displayed her weakness as a military Power. With the helplessness of her military organization her position stands lowered, and her influence lessened; but if the war were yet to continue for one year, a campaign in the Baltic, and a campaign in Asia, could not be avoided; and any serious success in the Baltic, (the destruction of the Russian fleet, for instance,) as likewise any success in Georgia, would be a manifest advantage to England. It would restore the balance in favor of England; and that is an issue which does not, which cannot suit BONAPARTE.

These are the motives which push BONAPARTE to make an end to this war. These are the motives that lead me to think that a sham peace is extremely probable. Up to this time the war did well answer the designs of BONAPARTE. The moment has come when it would answer no more; therefore he wills peace—not as an issue by itself, but as a preliminary for a Continental coalition of Russia, Austria, Prussia and France against England; that is to say, of the despotic principle against the system of representative Government, coupled with the liberty of the Press; both of which the same four Powers have declared, in the secret treaty of Verona, to be inconsistent with monarchical principles, and reciprocally have pledged their faith to adopt all measures proper for their suppression, not only in their own dominions, but throughout the rest of Europe.

And England, does she not see the danger that is gathering over her? It would appear that she has some instinctive apprehension of it. Proof—the tone of the English Press in general, and the indignant irritation displayed in the French organs at this recalcitrant disposition of the English Press.

Has England the power to defeat the mischievous scheme? She has. She has but to act on the principle of freedom, like as her antagonists are acting on the principle of despotism.

Will England resort to this remedy? No, she will not. Her aristocracy has not the will, her people has not the resolution required. If BONAPARTE says yes to Russia, England will not dare say no; and she will resign herself to signing a peace which a few years shall prove to have been but the preliminary to a Continental coalition of despotism against constitutional England.

KOSSUTH.

Fire in Canandaigua.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1856.

A destructive fire broke out among some stores in this village at 5 o'clock this morning. Its ravages were stayed, notwithstanding intense cold, after consuming two respectable blocks. Six stores and the offices of the *Repository* and *Times* newspapers were destroyed. The principal sufferers are the following: J. M. PALMER, hat and cap store; H. UNDERHILL, bookstore; D. SHAFER, clothing store; Mrs. E. SMITH, millinery; PRATT & SMITH, drug store; J. W. MITCHELL, dry goods; FINON & Co., refreshment saloon. The losses were mostly covered by insurance. A man was severely injured by having a pitchfork thrown into his wrist.

J. H. B.

A meeting of the citizens of Green Bay and Howard was held on the 14th ult., to take into consideration the measures, in conjunction with the people of Lake Superior, to build a railroad to that lake.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Organization of a Secret Pro-Slavery Society.

IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER INVASION.

Governor Chase on the Appeal from the People of Kansas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

You may recollect that when communicating to you the intelligence in December last, that the crisis of the invasion had passed, and the Missouri camp was broken up and *en route* for home, I expressed at the same time the fear that the peril was only delayed—not over, though all men on both sides, who love the laws and respect the right, strove to believe that this was the end of the *last* invasion Kansas would ever suffer from her unfriendly neighbors, yet there was a sense of still impending peril that nothing could quiet. In fact, all the *causes* for difficulty still remained, and in an aggravated condition.

At this day it would be unwise to doubt that the Free-State Party in Kansas is the predetermined victim of a midnight cabal which has its home in Missouri and its agents throughout the whole South. A secret society, of the most impious and lawless character, has been organized by men having large influence in the councils of the nation, for the avowed purpose of *exterminating* from the free soil of Kansas those men who have come there to plant free institutions and secure free homes. Call it by what name you will, whether the "Lone Star Order" or "Blue Lodge," its objects and strength are well known here. Combining the most odious features of Fillibustering and Nullification, it still has the active support of many men of influence, is tacitly supported by the State authorities of Missouri, is regarded as the chief reliance of the so-called "Government" of this Territory in enforcing against the Free-State population of Kansas the odious laws of the "Shawnee" Legislature, and is permitted to do its work unchecked by a whisper of censure or threat from Washington. The virtuous indignation of President PIERCE against political secret societies is not allowed to manifest a flash in this direction. He has time, money, invective, to use in "crushing out" Americanism; but not a moment, a dollar, a word, to check the fearful proceedings of this lawless secret Society whose oaths bind its members to acts not only defiant of common law, but of the Constitution itself, and whose ends, if reached, will insure the destruction of the Union.

It is easy for the Eastern Pro-Slavery press to sneer at this imminent danger, and charge all the accounts of violence in Kansas to the false coloring of Republican journals. The *Herald*, piqued that it should be found far behind more enterprising journals in news, sees fit to charge the whole correspondence from this Territory as false. But time is proving to the nation that the reports of the "invasion" were under rather than over-colored, and that the escape of Lawrence was owing only to the fears of the invaders and the setting in of a storm at the moment of the exhaustion of their supplies of food and whisky. And these facts, added to the recent outrages at Easton, will prepare your readers to believe what I am about to state: namely, that the same reckless men are at this moment planing a new inroad, and are making all possible preparations to insure its success. And if some instant and energetic action is not taken, *five weeks from this time* will see perpetrated here such intrigues as cannot but be the signal for a civil war the most deplorable to be conceived.

It is well known that the Free-State men of Kansas, seeing themselves environed by difficulties which were the joint handiwork of the Administration and the "Border Ruffians;" and perceiving no other outlet from their purgatory, took last Fall, the initial steps for the organization of a State. In a peaceful, legal manner, they assembled, made nominations, held elections, deliberated in conventions, and produced a constitution to be presented to Congress for approval. In the confident expectation that the State would either be admitted, or at least allowed to govern itself, in accordance with precedent and the dogma of "Popular Sovereignty," that constitution provides for the election of State Officers and a Legislature to meet the 4th of March next. It will rest with this Legislature to either attempt to set the wheels of State in motion or to await the further action of Congress. And it is against this body that the methodical madness of ATCHISON'S Lodge is now to be directed. It is already well understood, throughout Kansas and Missouri, that a new raid is to take place about the *first of March* next, *having for its object the extermination of that Legislature, and the expulsion of every Free-State man from the Territory.*

So well is this plan understood, that *even now* Lawrence, as the point of first attack, is already being put into a state of defence. The earth-works raised during the invasion are occupied, and new ones being thrown up. Sentries are posted on their walls and the roof of the Free-State hotel.

In the meantime, what is being done at Washington to prevent this fearful outrage? With an Executive busied with the machinations of political ambition, and a Congress wasting in factional quarrels the precious hours which should be devoted to interposing means for our defence, we might as well be in Siberia as here, for all the aid we are likely to get from the Federal Government. With regular troops within a day's march, Lawrence might, last December, have been blotted from the face of the earth for all the effort made by the Administration to avert such a fate. And so it bids fair to be again.

How long shall these things be? How long shall the blood of innocence cry aloud for justice, and the entreaty be met with fresh outrage? Are DOW and BARBER to be but the first of a new army of martyrs in the cause of Freedom?

In the meantime, the invaders fear, and justly, the indignant interposition of the North. Secure as they feel of the Administration, they still fear the *people*. Hence, they already resolve to precipitate matters and finish the business before aid from the East can arrive. Moreover, they say that all eastern freight coming up the Missouri for Kansas shall be searched, that no more arms shall reach the devoted squatters.

LITERAL.

News from the Plains.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Salt Lake and Santa Fé mail carriers started out, as I am informed by telegraph, from Independence, a few days ago, but returned yesterday. They found progress impracticable. The snow, a hundred miles out, was two and three feet deep, with a thick crust of ice upon it, on level ground.

Only a few days before this attempt of the mail carriers, a party under the leadership of J. BROWN, Esq., arrived at Kansas from Fort Laramie. They suffered intensely the whole journey. They left Fort Laramie on the 28th October. On the 4th of November, the snow commenced falling, and continued even on until the 2d of December. Many head of cattle and horses were lost, and a number of the men were badly frost-bitten.

On the 6th of November they met a party of Pawnees equipped for war. They were very friendly. They numbered 300 fighting men and were upon an expedition against the Sioux upon White River. Their commander was the great Chief, WHITE BEAR.

Immense herds of Buffalo—hundreds of thousands—were upon the Platte and along all the streams. They seek the protection of river bottoms and skirts of timber from the cold, and find there, also their only sustenance at this season. Large numbers of them will, no doubt, perish. Such is the fate of all caught by the cold upon high and exposed situations.

On the 18th of December they crossed the Big Blue, a tributary of the Kansas. The old mountaineers assure us that there will be a destructive flood this season, as they have discovered that the musk-rats have built their nests some six feet higher than they have for several years. It needs no such prophecy to give us this assurance. The rivers and tributaries are all choked with ice, and there is a greater quantity of snow from the month of the Missuri to the base of the Rocky Mountains than there has been known for ten years.

No local news. Yours, L.

OHIO ON KANSAS.

Special Message of Governor Chase.

Appeal from the People of Kansas.

In the Ohio House of Representatives, on the 6th inst., a Message was received from Gov. CHASE, transmitting a communication from the people of Kansas, appealing to Ohio for aid against the incursions of the Border Ruffians.

The appeal reads as follows:

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

To His Excellency the Governor of Ohio:

SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory—demolishing our towns and butchering our unoffending Free-State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, in behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE, Chairman Ex. Com. K. T.
C. ROBINSON, Governor elect of Kansas.
GEO. DEITZLER, Secretary.

The following is Governor CHASE'S Message. It will be seen that he reviews the history of Slave aggressions, and, while admitting that Ohio has no power to redress the wrongs complained of, he still recommends an expression of the sentiment of the people of Ohio in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State. The Message is worth reading:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

I transmit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a communication from certain gentlemen holding official positions in Kansas.

The urgency of the appeal, made by the communication herewith transmitted, induces me to lay it before the General Assembly without delay.

It is authenticated by the signatures of JAMES H. LANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, of CHARLES ROBINSON, the Governor, and GEORGE W. DEITZLER, the Secretary, elected by the people under the recently adopted State Constitution.

It represents that an overwhelming force of citizens of Missouri is organizing upon the borders of Kansas, with the avowed purpose of invading the Territory, demolishing its towns, and butchering its Free-State citizens.

It appeals for prompt assistance, in terms which cannot fail to command your most earnest attention.

The object of the contemplated invasion of Kansas is to compel its inhabitants to submit to the establishment of Slavery.

PROGRESS OF SLAVE AGGRESSION.

The progress of slaveholding aggression is very remarkable.

In 1820 the Slave Power insisted on the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and effected its purpose by engrafting on the bill for its admission a perpetual prohibition of Slavery in all the remainder of the territory acquired from France, north of the South line of Missouri, extending westward to our frontier.

In 1854, the Slave Power demanded the repeal of the prohibition of 1820, and effected its object by engrafting on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which provided for the repeal, an express declaration that the people of the Territory should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

In 1856, the slave power insists that under this declaration the people of the Territory have no power at all to exclude Slavery, until, under an enabling act of Congress, they proceed to form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union.

That this pretension would be advanced was foreseen and predicted, when the Nebraska-Kansas Bill was under discussion; and it was, indeed, indirectly sanctioned by the refusal of its supporters to adopt an amendment to the bill, expressly recognizing the right of the people to exclude Slavery.

Whatever construction, however, may have been intended by the Slaveholding supporters of the bill, and whatever countenance to that construction may be afforded by the phraseology of the act itself, it is certain that, throughout the Free States, the conviction is nearly universal, that the people of Kansas, deprived of the protection of the prohibition of 1820, have, and ought to have, complete right and full power to protect themselves against the evils of Slavery.

THE SPURIOUS KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

To prevent the people from exercising this right and power, armed bands, from the neighboring State of Missouri, invaded the Territory at the time appointed for the first election of members of the Territorial Legislature, (March 30, 1855,) and, having taken possession of the polls, and excluded the legal voters, selected themselves the persons who were to constitute the Legislature, without regard to their place of residence, whether in Missouri or in Kansas.

The acts of this spurious Legislature were worthy of its origin. Having excluded the few Free-State members who held certificates of election, they proceeded to premulgate, in the form of law, a series of pretended statutes which have no parallels in the annals of legislative usurpation. The Governor of the Territory who attempted, ineffectually, to restrain their excesses by his Executive veto, was removed from office by the President of the United States, and thus full scope was given to their utmost extravagance.

As if disposing of a conquered province, they proceeded to decree the establishment of Slavery, and to secure it against popular opposition, by providing for the appointment of Sheriffs and other officers, by Commissioners of their own creation; without allowing to the People any voice whatever in their selection, and by imposing on the exercise of the right to vote at future elections of members of the Legislature conditions with which none but the supporters of Slavery could comply.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

It was impossible for men, not themselves prepared to be slaves, to admit the validity of this spurious legislation. The people of Kansas refused to submit to disfranchisement by the usurpers. Left without valid laws, and remitted to the original right, inherent in every community, to provide for its own safety and good order, they proceeded, in regular convention, to appoint a day and prescribe in the manner of electing a delegate to Congress, and to provide for holding a convention to frame a constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union as a State.

On the 9th of October last, the day designated for the election of a delegate to Congress, ANDREW H. REEDER was chosen to that office; and on the 23d of the same month a State constitution was promulgated by the convention elected for that purpose. On the 15th December this State constitution was ratified by the people, and on the 15th of January, just passed, an election was held for State officers and members of the State Legislature. The Governor and Secretary, whose signatures are affixed to the appeal herewith transmitted, were chosen at this election.

LAWRENCE BELEAGUERED.

While these things were in progress the Territory was again invaded, early in December, by armed bands from Missouri, now called into action by an extraordinary proclamation from WILSON SHANNON, who had been appointed Governor of the Territory in place of his removed predecessor. The town of Lawrence was actually beleagued, and its destruction fiercely threatened. The people of the Territory rallied to its defence, and for many days, civil war was imminent. At length, however, the Governor became sensible of the error he had committed, and succeeded in inducing the invaders to retire.

Their presence had been marked by outrage, rapine and murder. The withdrawal was angry and reluctant. It indicated a remission of hostilities, not a peace.

BROWN MURDERED.

Hence, it is not surprising that the election of State officers under the new Constitution, on the 15th of January, was made the occasion of further hostilities. The Territory was again invaded, and an actual rencounter took place between the invaders and the settlers. Some time after its termination, a respected citizen, an emigrant from Kentucky, of the name of BROWN, who had been engaged in it upon the Free State side, was seized and inhumanly murdered by the opposition party.

THE APPEAL.

The communication which I transmit, expresses a strong apprehension that preparations are now making for a new invasion with greater numbers, and more ample provision of implements of destruction than any which has preceded it. Information from other sources confirms the opinion that this apprehension is not groundless.

WHAT OHIO CAN DO.

It is impossible to contemplate these things without deep feeling. They are the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition. It may not be possible at present to reëstablish that prohibition. It is, perhaps, not probable that Congress, as at present constituted, will consent to the admission of Kansas into the Union, under her Free State Constitution. The General Assembly of Ohio has, perhaps, no legislative power to redress the wrongs of the people of the Territory; but still something, not unimportant, may be done. The General Assembly can express the sense of the people of Ohio, in respectful addresses to their Senators and Representatives in Congress. They can recommend the admission of Kansas as a Free State; the enactment of a suitable law securing freedom of elections in case the Territorial Government be not superseded; and what perhaps is of more importance still, the prompt admission of the Delegate of the People to a seat in Congress, that he may have the most favorable opportunity of arousing the attention of the National Legislature to their wants and their wrongs. The General Assembly may also, by suitable resolutions, commend the cause of Kansas to the warm sympathies and liberal contributors of their constituents. They will not, I am sure, invoke the prompt action of the people in vain.

Having thus performed what seemed to me to be my duty, in transmitting to you the communication of the popular authorities in Kansas, with such observations as the occasion appeared to demand, I cheerfully submit the whole matter to the superior wisdom of the General Assembly. S. P. CHASE.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE RECEIVED IT.

The Message occasioned great excitement in the Legislature.

Mr. SAWYER rose to express his astonishment and regret that the Governor of Ohio should, to the neglect of other great and all important questions concerning the domestic interests of our own States thrust into our faces such inflammatory Abolition doctrines and recommendations as are contained in his Message. He claimed that the Governor was, by this very act, interfering with the rights of the people of Kansas, who ought to be able, and were able, to manage their own business, and encouraging the very state of things which he pretends to deplore.

STRONG FREE-SOIL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were then offered by Mr. CALDWELL, and adopted, to the following purport:

1. That the people of the Territory of Kansas have, by a Convention of Delegates duly called and assembled for that purpose, formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is republican.

2. That our Senators be and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors for the immediate passage of an act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall be deemed advisable.

3. That our Representatives be requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. H. REEDER, to a seat in the House of Representatives, in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas, until such admission of Kansas as a State.

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, and to the Governor of each State in the Union.

The Irish Filibuster Cases at Cincinnati—Decision of Judge Leavitt.

In the case of *The United States* vs. *Lamaden and others*, for alleged Irish fillibustering, Judge LEAVITT, on the 6th inst., announced his decision, *discharging the defendants*.

Judge LEAVITT said he would not make an extended examination of the evidence adduced in the case. The only inquiry before him was whether sufficient has been proven to warrant him in holding the defendants to answer the charge against them.

Whatever feeling might have been excited in the community, he deemed it proper to say that in the consideration of this case, he knew no creed or sect, political or religious, and hoped it would be long before such found their way into our Judicial Halls.

Although this was only a preliminary examination, and did not settle the guilt or innocence of the parties, yet he was unwilling to commit for trial on insufficient testimony, for he felt that prosecutions which fail ultimately to convict the parties were productive of more evil than good to the community.

In stating the history of the case, he remarked the fact that the British Consul, Mr. ROWCROFT, had frankly admitted that he had set on foot this prosecution, and furnished money to carry it on. His conduct was no doubt a legitimate subject of remark by counsel for the prisoners, but it was to be regretted that these were not made in better temper and with more courtesy.

He then read the act of Congress under which this prosecution was instituted, and gave a brief history of the passage of that act. To convict under this, a military enterprise must be proven, and the actual enlistment or enrollment would be a less equivocal act than the mere agreement to enroll, and would undoubtedly bring them within the act.

He then reviewed the testimony introduced to show that this Society contemplated a military enterprise.

The documentary evidence showed that an association of Irishmen was formed here, avowing a stiong hostility to England, and a determination to overthrow the British Government in Ireland. Yet no time or plan for doing this was fixed; no military movement made or planned to effect it, and as the Constitution did not prohibit any secret society, nothing appeared from this documentary evidence to bring the parties accused within the act. The proof against them, if any, must be found in the verbal testimony.

He then reviewed the testimony of HUGHES, POWERS and BARBOUR. He stated that the principal witness for the prosecution, BARBOUR, was before the Court under circumstances creating strong doubts in regard to his credibility; he had deliberately violated his engagement to the Society, and though he might have acted in strict conformity with his view of duty, yet it could hardly be doubted that he saw certain things through a false medium.

But, even if BARBOUR'S testimony were fully credited, it was doubtful whether the charge of a military organization or enterprise could be shown by it. Besides, the great test of the criminality of an act was the intention with which it was done.

He then reviewed at some length the testimony for the defence, particularly that part of it going to show the intention of the parties, and came to the conclusion that there was no intention of setting on foot a military enterprise, or if so, that it was only in the event of a war between this country and Great Britain.

He then spoke of the neutral policy of our Government, and read from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address.

Before discharging the defendants, however, the Court would say that some of the developments made in the course of this investigation were of a character to attract public attention to them. Though there was a lack of evidence to prove any overt act, yet it had been shown beyond question that extended and successful efforts had been made in many States of the Union to unite the Irish population in secret societies, in which they were bound by oath not to give evidence against those who were initiated. They were intended to cultivate brotherhood and kindly feeling between their members, and keep alive and stimulate their hatred of England.

It might well be considered whether such an organization might not have the effect to bring about the very contingency in which they had designed to act, to wit: a war with England. Besides, men could not yield a divided allegiance. They could have but one country, and it became them to consider whether, in their zeal for the welfare of Ireland, they were not in danger of overlooking their duties to the land of their adoption.

He would also remind them that a discharge here would be no bar to any subsequent complaint, if their own conduct should give any warrant for such.

He then ordered the defendants to be discharged.

Humanity at Sea—The Brig Buckeye—Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

In your publication of the 8th inst., you censure the Captain, officers and crew of the brig *Buckeye*, under the head of "Humanity on the Sea." You take from the marine report of Jan. 21, the report of the *Buckeye* having seen on Jan. 15, while lying to, a schooner with signal of distress flying, but could not render them any assistance in consequence of having lost our boats, and you ask, "could no assistance be rendered by means of the schooner's boats?" The schooner had no boats. The statement as it is entered in the log-book on the 15th, at daylight, reads as follows:

"Saw a schooner ahead; bore up on the port tack, under balance-reefed mainsail, and heading to the northward and eastward, and the *Buckeye* hove to on the starboard tack, under close-reefed main topsail and mizzen staysail, and heading to the south, and westward, the gale from the northwest and a large sea running—the schoo

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Majority and Minority Reports from the Committee.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

The Councilmen not to be Outdone by the Aldermen.

The following acts to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, were reported by the Special Committee, to the Board of Councilmen, last evening. The Committee could not agree, consequently we have a majority and a minority report. They will be considered in the Board on Friday next.

Majority Report.

A majority of the Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of Amendments to the City Charter, respectfully

REPORT:

That the annexed draft of an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York embodies the views entertained by your Committee.

The necessity of immediate action on the part of this Board relative to Charter Amendments, has induced your Committee to present the annexed amendments, without accompanying the same with arguments in favor of their adoption. The unanimity of opinion that prevails with reference to most, if not all, the radical changes proposed, in some degree renders argument unnecessary.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the annexed draft of "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York" to the approval of this Board, and the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed by the President, to prepare a proper memorial to the Legislature of this State, now in session, to accompany the annexed proposed amendments to the Charter of this City, and that said Committee proceed to Albany, and cause such memorial and amendments to be presented to the Legislature, and request the Senators and Assemblymen from the City to urge the speedy enactment of such amendments.

OTIS D. SWAN,
CHARLES S. WATROUS,
CHARLES ED. APPLEBY,
HENRY A. CARGILL,
Majority of the Special Committee.

Whereas, The present City Charter is defective in many respects, thereby failing to secure a just and economical government; and

Whereas, A bill has been presented to the State Senate in relation thereto; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider upon the propriety and report to this Board the copy of such a charter as they may deem proper, to secure the citizens of New-York a good and economical government.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be requested to appoint a like committee, to cooperate with a committee of this Board.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SECTION 1. The Corporation, or body corporate, now existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall remain and continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered, to defend and to be defended, in all courts and places, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatever, and of what nature and kind whatever, in as full and ample manner and form as any citizen; and shall be capable to take, purchase, hold, receive and enjoy, and to sell, demise, mortgage, assign, dispose of, and convey in fee, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner, any property, real or personal, of what nature, kind or quality whatsoever; and may and shall have and use a common seal, and may alter or change the same at their pleasure; and shall have, and continue to exercise and enjoy, all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises heretofore and hitherto belonging to it; and shall have power to make all needful laws, by-laws and regulations, for the Municipal Government of said City.

§ 2. The executive power of said Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor, members of Executive Council; and such other executive officers as shall be, from time to time, created by law; and neither the Common Council or any member or committee thereof shall perform any executive business, except such as is, or shall be, specially imposed on them by the laws of the State. The Mayor shall hold his office for two years, and the first election for Mayor, under this act, shall be held at the charter election in 1856.

§ 3. The legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City. Each Ward shall be entitled to elect one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman, each to be elected for two years from the first Monday in January then next ensuing, except as herein otherwise provided.

Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall elect Aldermen at the Charter Election in 1856, and every two years thereafter; and Wards having an even numerical designation, shall elect Aldermen at the Charter Election in 1857, and every two years thereafter. Wards having an even numerical designation shall elect Assistant Aldermen at the Charter Election in 1856, and every two years thereafter; and Wards having an odd numerical designation shall elect Assistant Aldermen at the Charter Election in 1857, and every two years thereafter. Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall also elect Assistant Aldermen at the Charter Election in 1856, but such election shall be for one year only, from the first Monday in January, 1857.

§ 4. The election for Charter Officers shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in 1856, and on the same day annually thereafter; when all Charter Officers to be elected by the people, shall be chosen, and the officers, who shall be elected, shall be sworn into office on the first Monday of January thereafter; and the laws of the State regulating elections shall apply to elections of Charter Officers.

§ 5. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held, to supply the place of any Alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the City, resignation or otherwise; and the Board of Assistants shall also have power to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Assistants; and in both cases, the persons elected to supply the vacancy, shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor. Provided, however, that such special election shall not be ordered unless at least two months of the term in which such vacancy occurs shall remain unexpired.

§ 6. The two Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. They shall appoint no joint committees except on accounts. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall also choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions and reports of Committees which shall recommend any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or taxing or assessing the citizens of said city, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Common Council, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

§ 7. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the members so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

§ 8. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall have the sole power of impeachment of all City officers, not otherwise provided for; and pending such impeachment, and until the final disposition thereof, the party impeached shall not exercise any of the functions of his office. The Board of Aldermen shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to said Board. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the City Charter; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

§ 9. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board of the Common Council shall be regulated by ordinance; and both Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as may be judged expedient.

§ 10. Every act, resolution or ordinance appropriating money, or involving the expenditure of money, not rendered imperative under the provision of any State law, shall originate in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, but the Board of Aldermen may reject, amend or concur as in other cases. But no law, ordinance or resolution requiring the concurrence of both Boards shall pass either Board, except by a majority of the members elected.

§ 11. No Alderman shall hereafter sit, or act as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Sessions, in the City and County of New-York; but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate, in the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, except that he cannot let to bail or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate.

§ 12. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City of New-York shall be a member of the Common Council.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, on the first Monday in January, 1857, and thereafter, immediately after being sworn into office, to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint an Executive Council to assist him in the discharge of the Executive business of the City, which Council shall consist of a Comptroller, who shall be the head of the Department of Finance; a Counsel to the Corporation, who shall be the head of the Law Department; a President of the Croton Aqueduct, who shall be the head of the Croton Aqueduct Board; a Street Commissioner, who shall be the head of the Street Department; a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who shall be the head of the Department of Repairs and Supplies; and a City Inspector, who shall be the head of the City Inspector's Department. It shall also be his duty as aforesaid, in like manner, to appoint an Engineer and a Commissioner, who, with the President, shall constitute the Croton Aqueduct Board; also, a City Chamberlain, a Receiver of Taxes, a Corporation Attorney, and a Public Administrator; and in like manner to appoint whenever any vacancy shall occur in any of said offices.

§ 14. The Mayor and each member of the Executive Council may severally appoint so many and such other subordinates and clerks as are or shall be authorized by the Common Council, and may remove any officer, subordinate or clerk by him appointed.

§ 15. It shall also be the duty of the Mayor,

To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

To recommend to the adoption of the Common Council all such measures, connected with the Police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

To be vigilant and active in causing the laws and ordinances of the government of the City to be duly executed and enforced.

To exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordidate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed to him by the Charter and City ordinances, and the laws of this State and the United States.

§ 16. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, and whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause from attending to the duties of his office, longer than one day, (Sundays excepted,) the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

§ 17. Every act, ordinance or resolution, which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the City, for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the Board in which it originated, within ten days thereafter; or if such Board be not then in session, at its next meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned, shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the public newspapers of the City. The Board to which such act, ordinance or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the Corporation. In all such cases the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the measure reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively. If any ordinance or resolution passed by both Boards shall not be returned by the Mayor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the close of the session of the Board in which it originated shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law until the expiration of the next meeting of said Board, by whom the ordinance or resolution shall be reconsidered, if returned at such meeting, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if presented at the preceding session.

§ 18. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council, for every branch and object of City expenditure. All annual appropriations shall be based upon specific and detailed statements, in writing, of the several heads of departments, through the Comptroller. All ordinary appropriations made for the support or use of the Almshouse Department, or the Board of Education, shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by such Department or Board, through the Comptroller, to the Executive Council. If said Council approve of the appropriations, they shall immediately report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same, they shall return them, with their objections, to the Department or Board whence received, for reconsideration; and in case the Governors or Commissioners, as the case may be, upon a reconsideration, shall adhere, by a vote of two-thirds of all then in office, to the original proposition, they shall return them to the Council, whose duty it shall be to report to the Board of Supervisors. No money shall be drawn from the city treasury, unless the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; nor shall any expense or liability be incurred by any department or officer thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made therefor.

§ 19. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money, whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature, on application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York.

§ 20. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers, in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year, ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement the different sources of City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

§ 21. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, it be otherwise ordered, be by contract, under such regulations as established by ordinance of the Common Council, and founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, who gives such security as shall be prescribed by ordinance. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the Comptroller and the officer advertising for them, in the presence of such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, and such other persons as the Common Council shall, by ordinance, designate. Such officer shall immediately thereafter arrange such bids or proposals and submit the same with his report thereon in writing, to the Executive Council, which Council shall determine to whom the award, if any, shall be made; and no contract shall be entered into or liability incurred, until after such determination.

§ 22. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to any person, who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

§ 23. All ferries, docks, piers and slips, shall be leased; and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a preemption right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security, (no lease hereafter given except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than ten years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council, for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodations.) All persons requiring any ferry lease or other franchise, or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, or other property of the former lessees or grantees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section, shall be given under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

§ 24. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind; or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence, the twenty-fifth of November, "Evacuation Day," and the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, unless by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected in each Board of the Common Council.

§ 25. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

§ 26. The Common Council shall have power to create such offices by ordinance, in addition to those herein specified, as may be necessary, and to define their duties, and to fix the salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury. All offices so created, if executive, shall be subordinate to the Executive Council, or to such member thereof as shall be designated by ordinance. All salaries of officers shall be fixed before the appointment is made; and no salary shall be increased or diminished during the term of the incumbent. All officers of the City Government, executive, administrative or judicial, and all judges and clerks in the several Courts of the City, shall receive a stated salary, or a per diem allowance for their services, which shall be fixed by the Common Council, and shall not, after the first day of January, 1857, receive to their own use any fee or compensation for the same; and all fees or charges paid to them according to law, for the performance of any duties appertaining to their offices, shall be paid by them monthly, into the City Treasury.

§ 27. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the City shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust.

§ 28. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards, to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy, and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board, upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance, which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any assessment, each resolution or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other Board, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published, with the ayes and noes, with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings; and no act, resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one Board, shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection or pestilence.

§ 30. Any officer of the City Government, except the Mayor, and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Boards of the Common Council, provided two-thirds of the members elect of each Board vote therefor. Any member of the Executive Council may be removed by the Mayor, and any member of the said council may remove any clerk or subordinate in his department.

§ 31. The several executive departments, and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act; and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the City. The Mayor and each Board of the Common Council, may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation to the same. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, on the first Monday of February in each year, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

§ 32. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

§ 33. No member of either Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be competent to hold, any office of which the emoluments are paid from the City treasury, or by fees directed to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council; nor shall any such member, or member of the Executive Council, head of Department, subordinate, clerk, or other officer of the Corporation, be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article or property, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid, or to be paid, from the City treasury, or by any assessment levied, or to be levied, by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any Alderman or Assistant of any emoluments or fees which he is entitled to by virtue of his office.

§ 34. Any officer of the City Government, or person or persons employed in any department or office thereof, who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Charter, or commit any fraud, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person to commit any fraud, or to convert any such property to his or her use, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from holding or receiving any office under the City Government.

§ 35. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken as authorizing the Common Council to abolish any bureau in the Department of Finance, or take from said Department or its bureau, any of the duties now imposed by law; but the Common Council may abolish, change or reconstruct any other bureau now existing.

§ 36. Chapter 122 of Laws of 1830, and an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, and an Act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, passed July 11, 1851: and an Act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853; and an Act supplementary to an act, entitled an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853, passed June 14, 1853, are hereby repealed; and such parts of the Charter of the City of New-York as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force; and all laws inconsistent with this Act are also hereby repealed.

§ 37. Sections —— and —— of this Act shall take effect immediately, and the residue hereof shall take effect on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Minority Report.

The minority of the Special Committee on Amendments to the Charter respectfully

REPORT:

That they have not had an opportunity of determining whether the Charter presented by the majority of the Committee is in accordance with their views or not. They therefore offer for the consideration of your Honorable Body the accompanying Charter, which will, in the opinion of a portion of your Committee, be not only unanimously adopted by the Common Council, but will also pass the State Legislature and give universal satisfaction to our over-taxed citizens. Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. A. BOOLE, Minority of the Special Committee on Amendments to the Charter.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. The legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City.

2. Each Ward of the City shall be entitled to elect one person, to be denominated the Alderman of the Ward, and the persons so chosen together shall form the Board of Aldermen; and each Ward shall also be entitled to elect one person to be denominated an Assistant-Alderman; and the persons so chosen, together shall form the Board of Assistants; and no person shall be eligible to either office who shall not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the Ward for which he is chosen.

3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, as now constituted, who shall be elected by the people of the respective Wards, for two years. The Aldermen and Councilmen now in office shall continue to discharge the duties of their said offices until the expiration of the period for which they were elected. The Wards having an odd numerical designation shall elect Aldermen at the general election in 1856, and every two years thereafter. The Wards having an even numerical designation shall elect their Aldermen at the general election in 1857, in like manner. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman from each Ward who shall be elected in like manner, and shall also hold office for two years.

4. The Mayor shall hold his office for two years, and the first election for Mayor, under this Act, shall be held at the general election in 1856.

5. The election for charter offices shall be held on the day of the general State election, when all charter officers to be elected by the people shall be chosen, and the officers who shall be elected shall be sworn into office on the first Monday of January thereafter; and the laws of the State regulating elections shall apply to elections of charter officers; but the Common Council may, by law, extend the time for the canvass of the votes.

6. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the City, resignation, or otherwise; and the Board of Assistants shall also have power to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Assistants; and, in both cases, the persons elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

7. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall also choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the qualification of its own members.

Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions and reports of Committees, which shall recommend any specific improvements involving the appropriation of public moneys, or taxing or assessing the citizens of said City, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Common Council, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the Ayes and Noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

8. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the members so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

9. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board shall be regulated by its own ordinances, and both Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

10. Any law, ordinance or resolution of the Common Council may originate in either Board, and when it shall have passed one Board, may be rejected or amended by the other.

11. No member of either Board shall, during the period to which he was elected, be appointed to, or be competent to hold any office, of which the emoluments are paid from the City Treasury, or by fees directed to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the expenses or consideration whereof are to be paid under any ordinance of the Common Council; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any Alderman or Assistant of any emoluments or fees which he is entitled to by virtue of his office.

12. Every act, ordinance or resolution, which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the City for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Board in which it originated, within ten days thereafter; or, if such Board be not then in session, at its next stated meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the public newspapers of the City.

13. The Board to which such act, ordinance, or resolution, shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the Corporation. In all such cases the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the measure reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively. If any ordinance or resolution passed by both Boards shall not be returned by the Mayor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the close of the session of the Board in which it originated shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law until the expiration of the next stated meeting of said Board, by whom the ordinance or resolution shall be reconsidered, if returned at such meeting, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if presented at the preceding session.

14. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council, for every branch and object of City expenditure. All annual appropriations shall be based upon specific and detailed statements, in writing, of the several heads of departments, through the Comptroller. All ordinary appropriations made for the support or use of the Almshouse Department, or the Board of Education, shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by such Department or Board, through the Comptroller, to the Executive Council. If said Council approve of the appropriations, they shall immediately report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same, they shall return them, with their objections, to the Department or Board whence received, for reconsideration; and in case the Governors or Commissioners, as the case may be, upon a reconsideration, shall adhere, by a vote of two-thirds of all then in office, to the original proposition, they shall return them to the Council, whose duty it shall be to report to the Board of Supervisors. No money shall be drawn from the city treasury, unless the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; nor shall any expense or liability be incurred by any department or officer thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made therefor.

15. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money, whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature, on application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York.

16. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers, in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year, ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement the different sources of City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

17. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, it be otherwise ordered, be by contract, under such regulations as established by ordinance of the Common Council, and founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, who gives such security as shall be prescribed by ordinance. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the Comptroller and the officer advertising for them, in the presence of such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, and such other persons as the Common Council shall, by ordinance, designate. Such officer shall immediately thereafter arrange such bids or proposals and submit the same with his report thereon in writing, to the Executive Council, which Council shall determine to whom the award, if any, shall be made; and no contract shall be entered into or liability incurred, until after such determination.

18. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to any person, who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

19. All ferries, docks, piers and slips, shall be leased; and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a preemption right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security, (no lease hereafter given except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than two years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable, by the Common Council, for mismanagement, or neglect to provide adequate accommodations.) All persons requiring any ferry lease or other franchise, or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, or other property of the former lessees or grantees actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the public newspapers and those employed by the Corporation.

20. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise upon any obligation to the Corporation.

21. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession or entertainment of any kind; or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence, the 25th of November, "Evacuation Day," and the Anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, unless by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

22. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, shall, and may forever hereafter, peaceably have, hold, use and enjoy, all and every the rights, gifts, charters, grants, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, constitutions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates and hereditaments, which have heretofore been given or granted unde the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by any letters patent, grant, charter or gift, sealed under the seal of the Colony of New-York.

23. Chapter 122 of laws of 1830, and an act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, and an act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849, passed July 11, 1851, and an act further to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853; and an act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853, passed June 14, 1853, are hereby repealed; and such parts of the charter of the City of New-York as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force; and all laws inconsistent with this act are also hereby repealed.

24. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant-Aldermen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise.

25. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other departments and bureaus as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them and those herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act; but no expense shall be incurred by any of said departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense; and no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessements.

26. The Heads of Departments shall hold their office for the term of three years, unless removed for cause. In case of vacancy of any of said Heads of Departments, by removal from office or otherwise, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a person to fill the same. The Heads of Departments shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the heads of bureaus in their several departments, except the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, and the Chief-Engineer of the Fire-Department. The heads of departments shall also in like manner appoint the clerks in their immediate offices. The heads of bureaus shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint all clerks in their respective bureaus. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Aldermen, appoint the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, the chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department and the Receiver of Taxes.

27. The Chief of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. The number of officers or clerks in the several departments shall be prescribed by the Common Council. The terms of all Charter officers, not prescribed by the law of the State, shall be fixed by the Common Council. All officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the Common Council shall by law prescribe. Any officer of the City Government, except the Mayor and the members of the Common Council, may be removed from office for cause, by concurrent resolution of the Common Council. Any head of Department may remove any clerk in his Department or any bureau thereof, with the consent of the Mayor.

28. The several executive departments and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the Legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act; and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the Charter and laws and ordinances of the City. The Mayor and each Board of the Common Council may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation to the same. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, on the first Monday of February in each year, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

29. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

30. No member of either Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be competent to hold, any office of which the emoluments are paid from the City treasury, or by fees directed to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council; nor shall any such member, or member of the Executive Council, head of Department, subordinate, clerk, or other officer of the Corporation, be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article or property, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid, or to be paid, from the City treasury, or by any assessment levied, or to be levied, by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any Alderman or Assistant of any emoluments or fees which he is entitled to by virtue of his office.

31. All officers or other persons to whom the receipts or expenditure of the funds of the City, or fees or funds payable into the City Treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the Common Council may, by ordinance prescribe, which shall be annually renewed. No security shall be deemed canceled or lost for want of renewal or reappointment.

32. Any officer of the City Government, or person or persons employed in any department thereof, who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Charter, or commit any fraud, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemesner, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded for ever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter. And any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

33. All ferries, docks, piers and slips, shall be leased; and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a preemption right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security, (no lease hereafter given except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than two years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable, by the Common Council, for mismanagement, or neglect to provide adequate accommodations.) All persons requiring any ferry lease or other franchise, or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, or other property of the former lessees or grantees actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the public newspapers and those employed by the Corporation.

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36. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, shall, and may forever hereafter, peaceably have, hold, use and enjoy, all and every the rights, gifts, charters, grants, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, constitutions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates and hereditaments, which have heretofore been given or granted unde the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by any letters patent, grant, charter or gift, sealed under the seal of the Colony of New-York.

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[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible], TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1856.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] this City and vicinity for One Shilling a [illegible] Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] One Dollar a year for single Copies. [illegible] Twenty Dollars, to one [illegible]

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in [illegible] for single Copies.

[illegible] has a regular circulation of near- [illegible] a medium for business and gen- [illegible] is not surpassed by any City journal. [illegible] Chat [illegible] advance.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek- [illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] was in session again yesterday. [illegible] requested the Secretary of War to [illegible] any, and if so, what additional [illegible] are necessary for the defence of [illegible] of New-York and Brooklyn Navy- [illegible] Post-Office Committee were direct- [illegible] consider whether something may not be [illegible] secure the benefits of Cheap Ocean [illegible], and the Judiciary Committee were [illegible] to consider the expediency of revis- [illegible] Public Statutes. Three votes were [illegible] House for Printer, but without any [illegible]

[illegible] the State Assembly yesterday, the [illegible] bill for the payment of the Harbor Com- [illegible] was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The report takes the ground [illegible] the formation of the Commission was an [illegible] interference with the duties of [illegible] United States Government, and of the [illegible], New-York and Brooklyn. It was or- [illegible] to be printed. The bill to amend the [illegible] of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company [illegible]

☞ We publish elsewhere in this morning's [illegible] two acts amending the Charter of the [illegible] New-York, which were presented in the [illegible] Councilman last evening, by the mem- [illegible] of the Special Committee. The acts are [illegible] them of reports—one from a majority [illegible] the other from a minority of the Committee.

☞ We publish under our telegraphic head [illegible] morning an abstract of a Proclamation by [illegible] President on Kansas affairs, which was to [illegible] in the *Union* of this morning.

The Pacific.

Considerable anxiety is naturally felt for the safety of the U. S. mail steamship *Pacific*, now in [illegible] 20th day out from Liverpool. On Sunday morning last, Mr. COLLINS chartered and [illegible] the *Alabama* in search of the miss- [illegible], and yesterday the *Arctic*, under the command of Lieut. HARTSEIN, United States Navy, left, with the permission of the Govern- [illegible], on the same errand. By the arrival of the *Persia* we were informed that the *Pacific* [illegible] from Liverpool on her regular day, but we know not yet that some derangement of her [illegible], or the like, may not have obliged her to put into Cork Harbor, as the *Atlantic* did within a few weeks past. The anxiety felt in regard to the *Pacific's* safety has perhaps been increased by the *Persia's* reports of having experienced very stormy weather, and having encountered dangerous fields of ice on the American Coast. Taking even the worst view of the case, and supposing that the *Pacific* [illegible] the greater part of her way across the Atlantic, we do not believe that there is cause for any serious alarm. If we might venture to express an opinion, where all is so uncertain, we should think it probable that the *Pacific* has been disabled by the ice. In the event of any such accident, the *Arctic* or the *Alabama* will be able to render essential [illegible], and the propriety of sending these ves- [illegible] in search for the missing steamer cannot be [illegible]. When we reflect upon the thousand accidents that can happen to a steamship in stormy weather—serious enough to delay her for weeks, but without imperiling either her own existence or that of her passengers—it is hardly fair or right to call to mind the fearful loss our community suffered 16 months since, and forbode from that a similar calamity. No tougher or stouter ship is afloat than the *Pacific*. She is ably commanded, and her first engineer is a host noted for his caution. Even though she has not been obliged to put into some port in consequence of a temporary accident, we re- [illegible] that there is not sufficient cause yet to feel alarmed for her safety.

The Embargo of the Streets.

The prospects of peace in Europe, the strug- [illegible] in Kansas, and the Central American ques- [illegible], are all subjects of great interest at the present time, and very naturally absorb a good deal of the public attention; but the subject which most immediately claims the attention of all New-Yorkers, just now, is the condition of the streets, which are rendered nearly im- [illegible] by the accumulation of snow and ice. More than a month ago we called the attention of the Mayor and our City authorities to this matter, and pointed out the necessity of the re- [illegible] of the snow before it should become al- [illegible] a fixture in our streets by repeated thaws and freezings. At last the Mayor has called the attention of the Common Council to the subject, and urged the necessity of an appropri- [illegible] for the removal of the snow and ice.

A proposition was made, in the Board of Councilmen, last night, to appropriate $75,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Commission- er of Streets and Lamps, for the special pur- [illegible] of clearing the streets of snow. But, as a matter of course, the measure could not be passed without debate, and the matter lies over to be taken up and discussed in its turn at some future meeting of the Board, and when it be- comes a law, the snow will probably be nearly all gone, and all the evils it was meant to obvi- ate will probably have been suffered.

If measures had been taken in time, on the first great fall of snow, to remove it from the streets, the cost of the removal would not have been half so great as it must necessarily be now, and the losses to our citizens from the ob- [illegible] structions to carriages, and the sufferings to horses, which would have been saved, would more than a hundred times have paid for the cost of re- moving the snow. In the quiet old times it seems to have been the rule to let the snow and ice remain in the streets until they melted and trickled through the gutters little by little until they were all dissolved, and disappeared of their own accord; and, strangely enough, no pro- vision has ever been made for clearing the streets in Winter from the obstructions caused by a heavy fall of snow. The traffic of our thoroughfares requires imperatively a change, and, in the contracts for street-sweeping a provi- sion should be made for removing the snow. At present all our principal thoroughfares are so encumbered that loaded carts and carriages can hardly pass through them, and immense losses must be the inevitable result of permit- ting the snow and ice to remain until the heat of the sun's beams, or a warm rain, shall rid us of these nuisances.

Senator Douglas.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in Washington on Friday. We learn that he does not deny that his sentiments towards the Administration have undergone an important change; indeed, his mind has experienced a revolution as to Gen. PIERCE and his Cabinet. He considers its policy towards Central America pusillanimous and mistaken. The Walker and Rivas Gov- ernment in Nicaragua, he says, should have been promptly recognized, and the virtual repu- diation of the Clayton and Bulwer Convention should not, in his opinion, have been submitted to Congress without a distinct recommendation as to the mode of obtaining redress.

Upon Kansas affairs the Illinois politician is stated to be less communicative. This is delicate ground for him, and he does not go into details concerning it. But here, too, he condemns the course of the Administration, and charges upon it responsibility for the civil war now impending, and in truth actually be- gun in the Territory. Mr. DOUGLAS is the author of the stump speech section of the Ne- braska act, setting forth the "great principle" upon which the Missouri compact was repu- diated, and civil war was introduced into Kansas. Mr. DOUGLAS invented the "great principle," simply to increase his stock in trade as a professed politician. With him, it was simply a bold and tolerably cunning expedient to gain favor with the South as a candidate for the Presidency. Any speculator or mountebank can invent a "great principle," overthrowing the measures and policy on which the repose of a great na- tion depends. But such persons cannot admin- ister the principles they fabricate. That is a task which, in the end, must be committed to statesmen. In the present instance it devolved upon Gen. PIERCE and his associates. To what order of statesmen they belonged the country will decide. We think they have executed the service assigned them at least as well as Mr. DOUGLAS himself could have done it. The charlatan chose to forget that his "principle" was to be followed by measures; that if a national com- pact was to be overthrown which had united rival sections in bonds of peace for more than a generation, some one must be responsible for the consequences of its destruction. We as- sert, looking at all the circumstances attending the enactment and the violation of the Missouri Compromise, that it was a treaty which consti- tuted the *only* guarantee of peace between the North and South, as to the Territory to which it applied, and that the quasi-civil war which has ensued was an inevitable result of its repeal.

The "great principle" which Mr. DOUGLAS claims to have invented, and which he pretends has not been properly carried out by the Ad- ministration, is a counterfeit; it is a quack medicine; it is an audacious humbug. It has failed in the hands of PIERCE, MARCY and CUSHING. It would have failed in his own, and must fail in the hands of the most able and upright statesmen to whom it could have been confided. But the great repudiator cannot evade responsibility for his experiment, be- cause brought to a fatal termination by a po- litical rival. Let him now point out wherein Gen. PIERCE has swerved from the course he would have suggested had *his* administrative ability been appealed to in applying his own prin- ciple. If he fail to do that, the North and South will charge upon DOUGLAS the offences which he is now to fasten upon PIERCE and his Cabinet.

Market Value of Voters in New-Jersey.

They have a scandalous story on the other side of the river affecting nearly the good name of Mr. GEORGE LAW. Some time ago—before the worthy brother assumed vows of pov- erty in that long letter written to Mr. PARKER at Trenton—a person, representing himself as a friend of Live Oak, applied to the Grand President, or whatever the style is, of the New- Jersey Know-Nothings, portrayed the excel- lences of Mr. LAW in the most animated and glowing terms, and, at parting, as a tender tribute to the good temper and seeming interest with which the rather tedious panegyric had been listened to, left in the palm of the mag- nate a check for two hundred dollars. The check—we do not learn that it was drawn on the Dry Dock Bank—was retained by President LYON for several days, shown to divers of Mr. FILLMORE's and Capt. STOCKTON's particular friends, as conclusive evidence of the corrupt means adopted by the LAW interest to press its chief, and then returned with Laconian stoic- ism to the too confiding donor. The moral ef- fect of the transaction has been, we are told, to alienate the New-Jersey delegation from Mr. LAW hopelessly.

There are several intrinsic absurdities in this tale that would seem to argue its untruth. It is not, in the first place, to be supposed that Mr. LAW himself would condescend to the use of means so paltry to advance the success of his canvass. The persons who undertake the engineering of his campaign are certainly too shrewd to fall into any such patent trap. But there is a body of men in this city addicting themselves to the Law movement, who certainly reflect very little credit upon it. Doubtless, one of these volunteers has been the tempter of the New-Jersey Cato.

The current market value of a Jerseyman we do not know. It is said the monopoly Railroad Company has bought up the popula- tion, with a few impracticable exceptions, at a price equal to what the State taxes would be but for that monstrous corporation. If so, three dollars a head is about what each man, woman and child has "stood the Company in." At other times the rate seems to have ruled much higher. When Commodore STOCKTON was chosen to the United States Senate, thousands were said to have been paid to each man, whose altered vote served to elect him. Members of the Legislature, on the other hand, it is said, are bought every year at Trenton with five dol- lars' worth of champagne and oysters. Amid such conflicting quotations it is not surprising the botcher who attempted the virtue of the Know-Nothing chief should have made *some* mistake in the amount of his tender, but that he should have expected to buy up a great party, already purchased at an immense ex- pense by Capt. STOCKTON for Mr. FILLMORE, with remainder over to himself, is a reach of fatuity that can neither be accounted for nor ex- cused. The error was in the amount of the bid. Had the billet mentioned thousands where it said hundreds, who can tell what the result would have been?

In the meantime, the cauldron of Know- Nothing politics is boiling over. On next Monday the National Council convenes at Phil- adelphia. Four days are given for the adjust- ment of difficulties, the discussion of candi- dates, the wiuding and unwinding of intrigues, and on Friday, the 22d, a unanimous nomina- tion is expected. The South offers a half-dozen candidates; the North names only two, and both from New-York. Should the programme as now arranged hold out, it is not impossible that on the 22d of February Mr. LAW may be pitched upon. The Fillmore faction, indeed, stake all their chances of extinguishing that gentleman upon a postponement of the nomi- nation. The decision of this point will decide the other; and the best advice for both parties is, do not attempt the employment of pecuniary suasion next week, unless your orators possess a larger share of prudence than fell to his lot who vainly assaulted the integrity of President LYONS.

Export of Poor Children.

Their own good sense, and the continual promptings of the press, are beginning to impel the directors of our institutions of charity in the right path. There seems less disposition this Winter than last, to show off reformed match- sellers and converted street-sweepers. We have fewer exhibitions of the extraordinary transformations in "Wild Maggies," and "Wicked Susans," before crowded meetings, to behold these wonderful personages. The public is less bored with the vocal perform- ances of these undoubtedly reformed and worthy little creatures. The *Maggies* and *Patseys* and *Susans* have settled themselves down into some decent and honest employment, and are, very probably, as waiting-maids, or errand-boys, or dressmakers, doing their part in the world, and finding that reformation is quite as difficult and as slow a thing with them as with other people. We wish them all success, and trust they may never have their virtues or vices para- ded on a platform again. We observe less this season of the *humbug* of Charity. Whatever is now done, is done in quiet, and with no dis- play. Asylums and schools have learned that the public do not care a straw for their well- washed and subdued rows of children, exhibited as the fruits of their unwearying labors. They are glad that the children of the criminal and of the destitute should be educated, and cleaned, and disciplined—but what they want most about these children, is to *get rid of them.*

Whenever a needy child is really sent out of the City, and put upon a Western farm, or in an honest mechanic's shop, and it is known that he cannot get back again, the public feel there is a real work—something good been done. We who make laws, or pay taxes, shall not have the lad again to fill one more prison-cell, to commit another burglary, to add another number to the community of rowdies and thieves and vagabonds. If it is a girl, we are glad, most of all, for her sake, that there is "one less unfortunate," and one less for the society and fate of the outcasts; but we are also glad for our children and for the public morality. We hear, every few days, of detach- ments of these little ones marching off to the distant West, on their new fortunes. Last week we chronicled the starting of a company of fifty from the *Home of the Friendless.* The *Juvenile Asylum* is unusually active in this di- rection this Winter; and we understand, from fifty to a hundred are forwarded to new homes each month, by the *Children's Aid Society.*

What a community is growing up in every part of the land, of the *outcasts* of the City! In the next quarter of a century, how many a strong man and virtuous woman, on farms and in shops through our country, will be able to re- late to their children of their escape and res- cue from the evils of the great cities. How many will *know* what poverty, and indulgence, and intemperance are, and what it is to escape from them! What an army of temperance men and women, of industrious, of experi- enced, of poverty-fearing people there will be! How many able heads and strong arms and warm hearts are saved to society and to practi- cal life! And to the people who take those creatures and help to reform them, what good fruits will be returned in their own feelings and in the influence on others! We have a great deal of sentimental philanthropy, which ex- hausts itself in tears over DICKENS' street- sweeper or Mr. PEASE's "Records;" and we have much professional piety, which satisfies itself with expensive seats in fashionable churches, and with well-known five-hundred dollar donations to Hindoo Missions; but when a lady shall take to her own house a rag- ged, impudent, lazy, leperish, heathenish little girl of the City streets—a girl who cannot sew nor wash, nor read, who breaks crockery and drops babies, who lies continually, and is filthy when she does not see her; who tears her mis- trees' dresses and soils her own—and when this lady shall for years labor with patience and love to clean, improve, and educate this child, we cannot but say—and the world will say—"there is love for humanity!" "there is Religion!" whatever the sect or the creed by which it is covered.

And the lady herself will have her re- ward. Such a discipline is worth more to her than all the sermons of a decade. She—and equally the man who should do this—is a bet- ter friend and neighbor and citizen and pat- riot for such acts.

We say then to our country friends and to the men who are engaged in these institutions—go on in your great business—the exchange and export of the children of poverty. The one side gives humane labors, and the other hu- mane sympathies. It is a business in which the balance will always be in favor of both parties. It is an export which enriches us and does not impoverish you.

☞ JOHN H. MANNY, the inventor of "Man- ny's celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine," died at his residence at Rockford, Ill., on the 31st of January.

☞ CLARK MILLS' equestrian statue of AN- DREW JACKSON was inaugurated at New-Orleans on Saturday last with imposing ceremonies. A National salute was fired at sunrise, and immedi- ately after the inauguration, which took place at 12 o'clock, another salute of one hundred guns was fired. The procession on the occasion included the dignitaries of the City, the Foreign Consuls. Offi- cers of the Army and Navy, Military and Civic Societies, &c.

The Varieties.

The romantic drama of "Belphegor" was re- vived here last evening. The caste was excellent, especially for the leading characters—*Madeline*, Miss LAURA KEENE, *Ajax*, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, and *Bel- phegor*, Mr. G. JORDAN. We have seldom seen better acting, better sustained through a great variety of startling situations. Here our praise must end. The abominable slowness with which all the busi- ness of the stage was conducted, the disgraceful neglect of the most ordinary matters, even to the shifting of the scenes, and lifting of the curtain, were too bad even to be severely criticised. Nothing but unmitigated condemnation of the stage-manager and unlimited praise of the three artistes above mentioned (who sustained this piece in spite of the most extraordinary drawbacks,) is possible. Some new scenery has been prepared, which, under ordi- nary circumstances, would have contributed to the enjoyment of the piece. It is not very good, but it shows improvement.

Items.

HECTOR BERLIOZ is writing in the *Gazette Musi- cale* a series of rather long-winded articles on mu- sical directors and what they should be. Some of his remarks have a good deal of truth in them. "Singers are often accused," says Mr. BERLIOZ, "of being the most dangerous of interpreters. This is wrong, I think. The most formidable, in my opin- ion, is the director of the orchestra. A bad singer can only spoil his own part;—an incapable or ma- levolent director ruins all. Happy may the com- poser esteem himself when the director into whose hands he has fallen is not at once incapable and malevolent, for then nothing can resist his perni- cious influence. The most wonderful orchestra is paralyzed; the best singers are restrained and be- numbed." Further on Mr. BERLIOZ says, "The direc- tor of an orchestra ought to *see* and *hear*; he ought to be *alert* and *energetic*; he ought to understand the formation, the nature and the extent of all in- struments; he ought to know how to read the score, and he should possess, besides special talent, innu- merable other qualities without which an invisible link cannot exist between him and those whom he directs. The faculty of transmitting to them his sentiment is denied to him, and conse- quently power, empire, and directing action com- pletely escape. He is no longer a director, but a simple measurer of time—supposing that he knows *how* to beat time and divide it regularly.... The re- appearance of Madame TEDESCO at the Grand Opera has been the great event in Paris. She appeared as *Fides* in the "Prophète," and achieved a great tri- umph, "the more flattering," says the *Revue Franco Italienne*, "for she sustained the difficult *rôle* after Mme. VIARDOT, who created it; after Mme. STOLZ, who played it as a true tragedian; after Mme. AL- BONI, who has sung it as an inimitable *cantatrice*." ....Mme. GRISI and MARIO are expected in Paris. The latter is to play in the "Trovatore," with Mme. PEUCOS as *Leonora*....At the Itali- en's they are preparing the "Leonora" of MERCADANTE for Mme. FREZZOLINI. BOTTES- INI's new Opera of "L'Assedio di Firenze" is in rehearsal. The principal soprano *rôle* is assigned to Mme. PINCO....At Parma, VERDI's Opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" has been played under the name of "Giovanni de Guzman." A short criticism was dispatched by telegraph. It was as follows: "Guz- man,"—1st and 2d acts—silence; finale of the 3d, 4th and 5th acts applauded; *Bolero* of Giovanni ap- plauded. Artists all good. Dances, *fiasco*."....Mme. STEFFENONE and Signor SUSINI have departed for Rio Janeiro....GIAZIANI has been engaged for the season in Reggio....M. ADOLPH ADAM has written the music for a new Comic Opera called "Faletaff." *Shak- speare* has been improved by MM. SAINT GEORGES and LEUVEN....The *Revue Franco Italienne* announces that subscriptions, &c., will be received for that pa- per at the house of M. STRAKOSCH, *Care of Shall and Son.* A metaphysician suggests that this is a mis- print for "care of HALL & SON."....We have received the following communication concerning the crowd- ed state of the Philharmonic rehearsals. Our cor- respondent is in error concerning the number of sub- scribers:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When the musical appreciating public were in- duced by their annual subscriptions, to contribute to the support of the Philharmonic Society, it was understood—tacitly, at least—that they should have the kindness reciprocated by being admitted to the rehearsals in a building of sufficient capacity to ac- commodate them. The subscribers now outnum- bering all preceding years, amounting to some 3,000 or more, besides the transient visitors, contributing an amount of $15,000 or $18,000 annually, should present to the financeering capacity of the institu- tion a sufficient inducement for more enlarged accommodations, or their treasury, now of pletho- ric dimensions, may be acted upon by such oversight, like the human system, by a powerful cathartic.

In each instance, this season, so far when the weather has permitted, NIBLO's Saloon has proven itself incapacitated for the free admission of those who desire to attend the Philharmonic rehearsals; and it is sincerely to be desired, for the promotion of musical tastes and the assistance of the artists, that they make a determined effort to gratify those who so generously sustain the institution and give their rehearsals as well as the concerts in the thea- tre. A word to the wise, &c.

Birth Day of Washington.

We understand that a grand dinner, in honor of this great event, is to come off at the Astor House on the 22d inst. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., has con- sented to respond to the principal toast.

The South Brooklyn Tragedy.

The Jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased, MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, came to his death by the stab of a knife, inflicted by some person unknown to the Jurors." The Jury were occupied eight days in this investigation.

The persons arrested by order of the Coroner were discharged, and the Jury dismissed with the thanks of the Coroner.

☞ The row about the raising of the brig *Saf- ford* is still kept up. Coroner HANFORD refuses to obey the injunction issued by the City Court on Saturday, or is about to libel the vessel. Both par- ties were at work on the sunken vessel yesterday, but no disturbance occurred.

The Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Colum- bus now has 148 pupils, equally divided between the sexes. A new edifice is needed badly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PACIFIC.

Two Additional Steamers Sent After Her—The Arctic and the Dispatch.

Commander HARTSTEIN, late of the Arctic Ex- pedition, which was sent for Dr. KANE, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, on Sunday, for per- mission to proceed with the steam brig *Arctic*, in search of the steamship *Pacific*. The Secretary promptly responded, and at 11 o'clock at night the Commander received a return dispatch at his resi- dence at the Mansion House, in Chambers-street, authorizing him to take the *Arctic* and cruise for the *Pacific*. At 5 o'clock Monday morning Commander HARTSTEIN informed Commodore BIGELOW of the or- der of the Secretary of the Navy. The Commandant immediately made preparations, and at 6 o'clock the work of loading the steamer with provisions, cloth- ing, and fuel, began. The *Arctic* will be under the command of the following officers:

Commander—HARTSTEIN.
Boatswain—VAN RENSSELAER.
Engineer—DANBY.
Master's Mate—MOREHEAD.

Her crew consists of twenty seamen. She has on board provisions enough to feed one hundred per- sons for at least two months. The Secretary of the Navy has given Commander HARTSTEIN discretionary power about the cruise for the missing steamship. He will go from New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, and intends to keep the track of vessels bound westward, in the hope of obtaining some tidings of the *Pacific* from them. He has also pro- vided his steamer with extra rigging, in case he should fall in with vessels in distress.

Orders were also received at the Brooklyn Navy- Yard to send the United States steamer *Dispatch* immediately in search of the *Pacific*. She is under command of Lieutenant CROSSAN.

The Women's Hospital.

The First Anniversary of the establishment in this City of the Women's Hospital, an institution unique in its purpose, and successful where success had been deemed almost impossible, was celebrated on Saturday evening in Clinton Hall.

The assemblage was large and highly respectable. On the platform, besides Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, the President, we observed Dr. J. MARION SIMS, (the discoverer of the new and successful operation by which certain diseases incidental to married women, and hitherto deemed irremediable, may be cured,) Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Alexander H. Stephens, Dr. E. Delafield, Dr. Horace Green, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. W. B. Milburn, Peter Cooper, Esq., Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., R. B. Minturn, Esq., Hon. B. F. Butler, and several other gentlemen of high social standing and well-earned professional repute.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS then submitted to the meeting a history of the labors, trials, reverses, and ultimate success of Dr. SIMS, in discovering the means by which certain diseases incidental to women, and heretofore regarded as beyond the reach of medical and surgical skill, might be effectually cured. He referred in terms of warm eulogy to the ladies by whose charitable and disinterested endeavors in the cause of suffering humanity, this Hospital was cre- ated, and to the gentlemen by whose friendly en- couragement it has been sustained and its objects promoted. He alluded to the fact that the highest medical and surgical talent of Europe had failed to devise a successful method of treating this class of diseases, and claimed for Dr. SIMS, an American, late of Montgomery, Ala., and now of New-York City, the distinguished and imperishable honor of having made the discovery—a discovery so perfect and certain in its results that there had not been a single case operated on at the Women's Hospital that was not cured.

Mr. BENEDICT read apologetic letters from Commo- dore Vanderbilt, Mayor Wood, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. James Donaldson, Rev. Dr. Nott of Union Col- lege, Mr. James Boorman, Mr. Joseph B. Collins, Rev. Dr. Adams, and W. E. Dodge, Esq.

Dr. MOTT, being called upon by the President, rose to address the meeting amid loud applause. He disclaimed any intention on the part of the officers of the Women's Hospital to ask to-night from this audience a beneficiary aid. He related how, when he learned that Dr. SIMS had come to this City, he called upon him, intrusted to him the treatment of a lady who was laboring under this disease, and witnessed the operation, which was completely suc- cessful. He stated that he himself had operated for the same disease frequently before, and that he had witnessed the most eminent medical men of Paris op- erate for it seven times, and in each case unsuccess- fully. The superiority of Dr. SIMS' discovery he ac- knowledged unhesitatingly, and sustained his right to be regarded as an original operator.

Dr. A. H. STEVENS considered the establishment of a Women's Hospital as an honor to the Physicians of New-York. When it was considered that this was the first Hospital of its kind ever established, it could not be regarded otherwise than as an honor to the country. Dr. SIMS had been so uniformly and so happily successful in his operations that he (the speaker) thought it the duty of the State to take this Hospital in special charge.

Dr. DELAFIELD bore testimony to the high appre- ciation in which Dr. SIMS is held by the profession, and expressed his own feelings of admiration and gratitude for that gentleman's discovery.

Dr. HORACE GREEN was called out, but he declined, saying that there were many gentlemen present not of the Medical Board, from whose eloquence and opinions he could not consent to detain the audience.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the course of a very touching address, bearing upon the lot of women below a certain social dividing line, said he looked on that as a hard lot indeed; it was the red line of tragedy which ran through the moral and intellectual great- ness of the nineteenth century. He was aware that when illness tortures the frame the mind itself is affected; and so, when women's nerves are rent with agony, the heart must well nigh be broken. Medicine, he said, was the physical gospel—it was the divine mercy carried out of the sphere of mind into the sphere of matter; and where could its divine origin be more clearly traced than when it brought relief to woman?

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, in compliance with an in- timation from the President, rose amid warm indi- cations of approval. He spoke of the manner in which his own acquaintance with Dr. SIMS (who is a South Carolinian by birth) began in Montgomery, Alabama, and paid a glowing tribute of praise to Dr. S.'s manly character and professional achieve- ments. The welcome which he (Dr. S.) had received from the medical men of this City was a just, and noble, and striking tribute to the grandeur of our common human nature. The reverend gentleman related, with much pathos, two illustrations of the result of the disease which Dr. SIMS' discovery had rendered curable, before that discovery had been reached. One was the case of a Southern lady who, after becoming a mother, suffered under the af- fliction for some time, and was at last informed that her ailment was beyond hope of remedy. This so preyed upon her mind that she pined away and died within a month after. The other was the case of a young girl recently married, and for the first time a mother. On being told that her disease was incurable she fled from her home, her husband, her child, and her friends, and with a de- voted servant took up her abode in a cabin in the midst of a forest. One day during the absence of her attendant she set fire to the hut in a fit of des- pair and perished in the flames.

Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT was the next gentleman whom the President called on. He made a very sensible speech in advocacy of the claims of the Women's Hospital to recognition by the State. The number of cases of the character referred to were so numerous, he said, that a large institution of this sort was imperatively necessary. Owing to the peculiar nature of the disease for the treatment of which the Women's Hospital was founded, the extent to which it prevails is utterly unknown, but medical men are aware that it is lamentably frequent. In the present establishment one hun- dred cases have been treated during the past year, and a large number of patients were refused admis- sion for want of accommodation. Why should not this be remedied? Rich men—men who gained their wealth by directing their mental energies to that end—ought to raise monuments for themselves by a proper display of wealth. And how could they do so more efficiently than by connecting their names with the endowments of institutions such as this, which would perpetuate them as long as history and humanity should last? [Applause.] Mr. BEN- EDICT paid a well-deserved compliment in this connection to PETER COOPER, Esq., one of the earliest friends of the Women's Hospital—he being a member of the [illegible] and commended the [illegible] of the medical profession, which, whose [illegible] members, has it [illegible] Heaven, instead [illegible]

Dr. SIMS came forward, amid warm and protract- ted applause, to read the report prepared for the public, of the Women's [illegible] twelve months. When he had retired, [illegible] took his place and presented the following [illegible] resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this [illegible] eminent success which has attended [illegible] of organic female diseases, heretofore rarely cured, is a triumph both of science and humanity, [illegible] ings of which it is an imperative [illegible] extend and make available.

Resolved, That the zealous labors of the [illegible] ladies who have founded the Women's Hospital, de- serve and should obtain the earnest [illegible] the citizens of this metropolis.

Resolved, That this meeting [illegible] to the members of the medical [illegible] sympathy and [illegible]

Resolved, That a Committee [illegible] by the Chair, be appointed [illegible] in their judgment are [illegible] the requisite pecuniary aid [illegible] holy enterprise on a [illegible]

Resolved, That a Committee [illegible] by the Chair, be appointed [illegible] this institution to the [illegible] the municipal authorities of [illegible] lature of the State.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER seconded their [illegible] in a brief address.

Dr. MOTT insisted on having the first [illegible] amended. Instead of the words "heretofore rarely curable," he proposed that there be inserted the words "heretofore rarely curable."

The resolutions, with this [illegible], were put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

The President then announced the following Com- mittees:

Legislative Committee of Seven [illegible] under the *Fifth Resolution*—Hon. Luther [illegible], the Mott, E. C. Benedict, Rev. [illegible], J. Raymond, Hon. B. F. Butler, [illegible]

Financial Committee of Twelve [illegible] the *Fourth Resolution*—Peter Cooper, [illegible], Robert B. Minturn, Henry Grinnell, T. C. [illegible], Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. S. Ogden Fos- ter, Jos. B. Collins, James Boorman, Joseph Law- rence, James Suydam.

On motion, the meeting now adjourned sine die.

How the Ice Affects our Commission Merchants.

The ice, which has so long blockaded the en- trance to Long Island Sound, has cut off all our re- gular water communication with Boston, both by steamers and sailing vessels. In consequence, the business of our manufacturing commission mer- chants is seriously incommoded, as they are greatly unable to procure their supplies from the eastward. Their stocks on hand have run down to a very low point, and some of them have now no goods at all to sell. The railroad routes by New-Haven and Springfield cannot bring forward a tenth part of the freight offered. The depôts at Boston and Wor- cester are crowded with goods waiting their turn to be forwarded to New-York. Even the express com- panies cannot be accommodated. We hear of one commission house that has [illegible] pack- ages in Boston, ordered for this market, which they cannot get forwarded. A New-England commission house in this City has offered fifteen cents per pound, (three times the regular freight,) for a single cargo, for a good steamer that will go, [illegible] Island, to Boston, and bring their goods up the [illegible] port. This offer has been made for one of the Stonington steamers, and for a Parker Vein propeller. Both, for various reasons, the owners do not like to undertake the voyage at this inclement season.

One of the steamers of the Norwich line is frozen in at Allyn's Point, on the Thames, and the other is ice-bound here; each having on board a full freight for their respective ports.

It has been proposed to bring goods from Boston to New-London by railroad, and thence by steamer *Worcester*, now lying in that port, to Greenport, and thence by the Long Island Railroad to this City. But the Long Island Railroad Company had not a sufficient supply of cars for the business. If the ice blockade continues much longer, what shall we do for New-England boots, shoes, and leathers? Isn't it most time for a thaw, or a shower, Mr. MERIAM?

The Accident at Dover Plains.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In relation to the accident on the Hud- son River Railroad, near Dover Plains, which you noticed in your paper of this morning, I derive from the report of Mr. WET- TINGHAM, Superintendent, the following facts, to wit:

The freight train left Dover Plains at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 7th instant, and proceeding northerly was thrown from the track about 30 feet south of the third bridge over Ten Mile River.

The impetus of the train carried it on to the bridge, astride the west rail, and some two-thirds the way across the bridge; when, breaking the tringer, the engine and one car were precipitated into the stream below.

The second car was thrown from the track, but remained connected with the conductor's caboose car, which latter remained on the track, and was the last in the train.

The engineer and fireman were both slightly in- jured, but remained on duty.

The damage to the engine and cars is not very serious, and the bridge has received but slight in- jury, aside from the breaking of the stringer and one bent. All will be speedily repaired, and the bridge and track in readiness for the passage of all trains on Monday morning.

In the meantime, there being power and cars above the bridge, passengers suffer but little detention; and the same may be said in regard to cattle trains, the cattle being driven across the stream, re- loaded and dispatched.

The track, engine, cars and bridge were all in good order, and the accident is to be attributed to the ice and snow between the rails, which, receiving the rain, had frozen and become of sufficient hardness to raise the drivers of the engine above the flange. Respectfully yours, PHILO HURD, President.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WE notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot Nos. 317 and 317½ Greenwich-st.; the house and lot No. 49 Vesey- st.; house and lot No. 160 Laurens-st.; house and lot No. 93 West 28th-st. Also, a large number of building lots, houses, &c., on 45th, 83d and 183d sts., and 5th-av. Maps of the same can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MA- CHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for a copy of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a paper devoted en- tirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING & CO., agents, but is manufactured and sold by the inventor, Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof safe, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall. [illegible] B. G. WILDER & CO.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO Inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, con- tains the largest variety of choice styles for [illegible] ever got up by the house, ranging from the [illegible] to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in a superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. The [illegible] practical science and beauty, combining [illegible] ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and [illegible] pi- anos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, [illegible] stock of superior pianos, melodeons, [illegible] sical merchandise, at greatly reduced [illegible] opportunity to secure great bargains [illegible] Music, by popular composers, at a large [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature [illegible] Injury to Hair or skin, and to counteract [illegible] bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible]

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE. [illegible] PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the [illegible] the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder [illegible] fiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. [illegible] door below Maiden-lane.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at [illegible] 363 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. [illegible] oldest and best known store for card engraving and print- ing in Broadway. Established in 1820.

...wheel. The break is ... with a comparatively plain face where ... interior, and jagged and stringy where it ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Consumption Bronchitis and Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Liver Complaint—is the only article that has ever manifested a capabilities for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on the wrapper. Sold by No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 120 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—Which so often ... fatally in our Northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a majority of cases, if recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Abundant ... of this fact has been given.

Mr. Barnum's Complimentary Entertainment ... to be given by some of the first ... at Odd Fellows' Saloon, on THURSDAY ... Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Character ... Doors open at 6½. Supper at 9. Tickets $3 for gentlemen and ladies. ... to be had in the ladies' dressing-room. Tickets ... LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway.

Lectures to Ladies and the Children.—... Lecturer, will ... Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. No adults ... to take care of the ... girl will pay one penny admit- ... under Mr. Lucius ... NIGHT, at Yonkers, and ... NIGHT, at the Methodist ... 25 cents.

Master Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.—We ... direction of the master to the sale, by BAKER & ... at auction, THIS DAY, (the 10th inst.,) at 12 ... at the Merchants' Exchange, to the valuable ... known as Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Catharine-st., and ... Market-st., and Nos. 53 and 55 Franklin-st. Maps ... to be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

Five Points Young Men's Christian Association—The Regular Monthly Meeting will ... THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the ... of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs'), commencing at 7½ ... J. T. CONKLIN, Chairman Lecture Com.

Ask the Grocery Men.—A gentleman accus- ... local and political events, and ... THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the ... Reality, may hear of an ... addressing A. B., Box No. 1,153 ...

PERSONAL.

$25 Reward.—Left the employer, Jan. 18, ... of money, and has not since re- ... turned, some accident has happened him, or ... he is detained against his will. The boy, with ... the above reward, or in ... which time, if they person finding ... will receive reward of $25. ... RICHARD SYLVINUS, about 19 years of ... shoulder, sallow face, powder marks on his ... W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 268 3d-st., New- ...

Dressers and Others.—COR- ... YORK, Tenant, formerly of Park- ... of the late Mr. WILLIAM ... something to his advantage ... Leeds, England, or ... STEPHARD & BRAND, No- ... Kingston, any information ... will be thankfully received by his ...

MATRIMONIAL.

... A young man, a member of ... Church, respectably ... having a good income and ... position, wishes to corre- ... with a view ... matrimony. All ... of early folly—marriage. All ... have built airy castles of future happiness and wish ... to have them realized, will do well to correspond with the ... Address SENIOR, Hamilton College, Clinton, ... Co., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Lectures on Astronomy.—Prof. O. ... will deliver a series of Lectures at the ... on Mondays and Thursdays, com- ... THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. ... admission at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AS FOLLOWS:

1st—A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of the ... Creation.

2d—Discussion of the question—"Is the Architect of the Universe the Jehovah of the Hebrew Scripture."

3d—Examination of the Mosaic Account of Creation in the Light of Modern Astronomy.

4th—Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of ... of the Hebrews.

Tickets $5 each, may be had at the Book and ... Rooms, and at the door, on the evenings of the ... Tickets for the Course $1 each, to be obtained as above, and of the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.

Columbian Peithologian Society.—Whereas, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand; and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."

O. H. MORRIS, President.

W. Cox, Secretary.

Installation.—Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., will be installed as pastor of the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the church in 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. E. CAMPBELL, D. D., will preside; Rev. SAML. D. BURCHARD will preach the sermon; Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS will deliver the charge to the pastor; Rev. ABA D. SMITH will deliver the charge to the people.

Lectures.—P. E. Brotherhood of New-York.—The ninth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject—*Life in Boston 200 Years Ago.* Admission 25 cents.

Dr. JOHN GRAHAM HISLOP—Will deliver a lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Useful Mono-theological Governments and their Tendencies.* It will be the special aim of the lecturer to show whether the unfortunate condition of Ireland may be attributed to British Rule—or to the Celts, as a race. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door.

The Members of Jackson Lodge No. 1, F. A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, as business of very great importance is to be transacted.

By order of W. J. WILLIAMSON, Worthy Master.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Recording Secretary.

To Landlords.—A meeting of Landlords will be held at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to petition the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Landlords and Tenants. JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
DAVIES, Secretary.

Five Points Mission.—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society most thankfully acknowledge the receipt of $25 for the benefit of the Five Points mission, from the Treasurer of the Second Panel of the Sheriff's Jury.
N. MEAD, Missionary.

Rev. C. A. BROWSON—Will lecture on *The Church and the Republic*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents.

Rev. S. A. SPROUL, Jr., of Brooklyn, will preach, (D. V.,) in the 28th-st. Congregational Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. *The Banner Raised.* Admission 25 cents. Services commence at 8 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Book and Job Printing Business and Good-Will for Sale.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest ... Bookstores in this City, having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would ... a special partnership retained. To any person ... to commence the Book business, an opportunity ... so good and safe a business seldom offers. For ... particulars, address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office, ...

Restaurant.—FOR SALE—The lease, good ... up of one of the most elegant and ... City, situate in a leading thorough- ... ample means and necessary quali- ... business, a fortune may soon be ... Apply to SAMUEL OWEN, Counsel- ..., No. 4, up-stairs.

Printing Office.—Job office for sale, containing ... power and other presses (run by steam,) with a good ... of type and other material. There is an ... run of business; one of the best locations in ... City, and has been long established. It is a very ... opportunity to purchase. Address G. W., ... this office.

To Lawyers.—The advertiser is desirous of a ... connection with some office in this City where business ... and fair compensation would be allowed. ... office business, prefer- ... and can refer to gentlemen of the ... Address GUPPY, editor of the *Daily Times*.

Partner Wanted.—One who understands ... business, and can command a ... cash capital, may hear of an advan- ... tageous opportunity. Capital no object. ... strictly confidential. Address COMMIS- ... Tribune Office.

Razor Strops for Sale.—For shaving a'ways ... superior to any in use. Inquire of CUTLEY & BROTHER, No. ...

WANTED.

Situations Wanted.—By two respectable ... One, (from the north of England, a Protestant,) who would act as chambermaid or waiting- ... She is fully competent. The other, an Irish girl, ... would do chambermaid and waiting, or would like to ... children. Both are very well recommended by families ... at present to be seen in the City. Call, or address No. 34 3d-av., Bible-House Buildings.

Situations Wanted.—By two girls of experience, one as nurse and seamstress, takes the entire charge of a babe from its birth; make its clothes; also, the washing and ironing of the nursery, in the best style. Wages $6. Excellent City reference. Will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Also, a neat girl of 12, is a quick sewer, will mind a baby and do chamberwork. Wages $5. Call at No. 889 3d-av.

Situations Wanted.—By two girls of experience, one as cook and the other to do chamber work and washing. Can give good City reference, and be seen for two days at No. 217 East 30th-st.

Situations Wanted.—By two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; also, by two colored cooks. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

Situation Wanted.—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 128 Greenwich-av., fourth floor, front room.

Situation Wanted.—By a young woman, to do housework in a respectable family; the last of City reference can be given. Please call, from 9 o'clock till 2, at No. 128 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Situation Wanted.—By a highly respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference. Address H. K., No. 803 Broadway.

Protestant Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, (who has been for the last three years engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st., as clerk,) has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "Maids of all Work" with situations and house-keepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for situations.

A First-class Cook—Wishes a situation As cook with good City and country references. Also her sister as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen from 9 o'clock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 268 6th-av., corner 17th-st., in the dry goods store.

Gardener's Situation Wanted—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape under glass; together with a general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his present situation can be obtained. May be seen personally for one month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Iranistan, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

To Families Going to California.—Wanted to engage with a family about to leave for California, a situation as assistant, by a respectable young woman, who can bring the best of references as to ability to take charge of all household duties—having been cook for a number of the first families and hotels in New-York during the past ten years. Address MARGARET McGUIRE, No. 45 Grove-st., New-York.

A Lady—An accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructress in both the piano and singing, (the Italian school,) wishes to obtain board and lodging for herself and husband, (who is a Parisian, and would teach the French language in the family,) in a first-class boarding house, or private family, where their services in tuition would be taken in part compensation therefor, having a splendid piano-forte of her own. Address EMMA B., Union-square Post-Office.

Governess.—Wanted, by a young English lady, an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York, to teach music, French and drawing, as also the usual branches of an English education. The highest references given. Address R. D. J., No. 2 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A Governess Wanted—To go South; to one who thoroughly understands the English language and music a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 3,621 Post-Office.

Teacher.—A young lady from one of the New-England States wishes a situation in a school or family in this or any of the Southern States, to teach music and English, or assume the care of children. Address TEACHER, Box No. 4,617 New-York Post-Office.

A Young Lady—Who is a good penman, wishes a situation as copyist, doing the writing at home. Address, for three days, Miss JULIA HAVEN, Union Square Post-Office.

Agents Wanted.—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

Neat, Tidy and respectable girl wanted.—As nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, in a small family; one need apply but those who are willing to make themselves useful in all the above duties and can bring unexceptionable reference from last employers. Apply at No. 173 old No. and No. 159 new No. West 22d-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

Best Help.—A great supply of the best help in the City can be had at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.
Mr. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

A German Coachman—A man and wife as waiter and cook, Protestants; gardeners, &c., are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also a colored coachman and several colored cooks.

John Young—Is very successful in putting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

Wanted Immediately—In a gentleman's family, first-class waiter, cook, laundress, waiter boy and groom. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

Boy Wanted—In a dry goods jobbing store; one who resides with his parents. Salary, first year, $50. Address Box 662 Post-Office.

Schools.—A teacher of military discipline wanted —Address (with age, residence and references) ORDER *New-York Times* office.

BOARDING.

Board in Brooklyn—A pleasant front room on third floor, with good closets, to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, on moderate terms. One single gentleman can have a share of room, with partial board, at $3 per week. Apply at No. 55 Henry-st., near Orange, Brooklyn.

Boarding on Brooklyn Heights.—A respectable gentleman possessing a good 7-octave piano that he wishes to dispose of, may exchange it for good board in a respectable family, by addressing, this week, X. Z., *Times* Office.

Boarding on Brooklyn Heights.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

Board in Brooklyn.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

House to Let and Rent Taken in Board. A three-story and basement brick house to Dean-st., Brooklyn, with the modern improvements, gas, range, &c., will be let to a small family, and the rent will be received in board. Possession immediately if required. Address X. Y., *Times* Office.

Rooms to Let—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FRESH FROM CUPID.

If you want to send a Valentine, remember that STRONG'S OLD STAND, No. 98 Nassau-st., is Cupid's head-quarters. He has on hand a larger, better, handsomer and cheaper assortment this year than ever.

STRONG'S VALENTINES are warranted to melt the most flinty heart.

His SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES are the very soul of love, while his COMIC VALENTINES are the richest, most unique and excellent ever offered to those who like a little bit of harmless fun "under the rose."

Don't forget

STRONG'S VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

☞ Call early and secure the choice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAYNE REID'S HUNTING AND TRAPPING ADVENTURES.

THE HUNTER'S FEAST;
OR, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE.
BY CAPT. MAYNE REID,
Author of "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp Hunters," &c.

Beautifully illustrated with Engravings by N. Orr. Price $1 25.

CONTENTS.

A Hunting Party; The Camp and Camp-Fire; Besancon's Adventures in the Swamps; The Passenger Pigeons; Hunt with a Howitzer; Killing a Congar; The Cougar; Old Ike's Adventure; The Musquash; A Rat Hunt; Mosquitoes and their Antidote; The Coon and Ma Hahits; A Coon Chase; Wild Hogs of the Woods; Treed by Peccaries; A Duck Shooting Adventure; Hunting the Vicuna; A Chace of Vicunas; Squirrel Shooting; Treeing a Pear; The Black Bear of America; The Trapper Trapped; The American Deer; Deer Hunt in a "Dug-Out;" Old Ike and the Grizzly; A Battle with Grizzly Bears; The Swanas of America; Hunting the Moose; The Prairie Wolf and Wolf Killer; Hunting the Tapir; Adventure with a Buffalo; The Bison; Trailing the Buffalo; Approaching the Buffalo; Unexpected Guests; A Supper of Wolf-Mutton; Hare Hunting and Cricket Driving; A Grand Battue; The Ronte Home.

We could fill volumes with the encomiums of the Press, but have space for only a few:

From the Boston Traveller.

Every boy and man has something of Nimrod in his nature, and we confess we never read such vivid pictures of the exciting adventures of a Western Hunter's life, as in the Feast that Mayne Reid has here presented us with.

From the Bee, Boston.

A rare treat it affords to all who shall become its readers.

From the Mail, Boston.

This is a thrilling and excellent story, descriptive of a Western Hunter's life. It portrays scenes and characters with masterly skill. No one can lay down the volume until the last page is reached, and it is suited to amuse both the young and the old.

From the Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

The scenes are described with spirit, and are evidently pictures of real occurrence.

From the Crescent, New-Orleans.

The style is full of life and animation, and his topics on all of that wild, vagrant Hunter's life which possess so many charms for the fiery, adventurous spirits of our age and country.

From the Ægis.

Capt. Reid stands to-day without a rival in the wild, dashing, and yet improving literature of the hunting ground.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 161 and 163 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP;
Detailed, with other Scenes, Incidents and Adventures, in a Series of Letters, by himself. With additional Letters, and Thirteen Illustrations, from original designs by Darley. Price 50 cents.

MAJOR JONES' SKETCHES OF TRAVEL;
Comprising the Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in his Tour from Georgia and Canada. With Eight Illustrations, from designs by Darley. Price 50 cents.

THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN SIMON SUGGS,
LATE OF THE TALLAPOOSA VOLUNTEERS;
Together with "Taking the Census," and other Alabama Sketches. By a Country Editor. With a Portrait from Life, and Nine other Illustrations by Darley. Price 50 cts.

THE BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS,
And other Sketches, Illustrative of Characters and Incidents in the South and Southwest. Edited by Wm. T. Porter. With Illustrations by Darley. Price 50 cents.

For sale, this day, by all Booksellers and News Agents, and published by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of either sent free of postage on receipt of price.

A NEW NOVEL BY REYNOLDS.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

CATHARINE VOLMAR:
OR
A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS,
Author of "Life in London," "Omar Pasha," &c. Price 50 cents.

This stirring tale is the latest splendid effort from Reynolds' pen. The dramatic power displayed throughout this story is equal to any of his previous efforts. It is a brilliant romance of the present Eastern war. It opens with the death of the Emperor Nicholas, takes us into the stirring action of the Crimea, and then removes the scene to the Caucasian mountains, and works up the story with the fortunes of Schamyl—affording opportunities for a series of vividly told and picturesque adventures, which carry the reader on in a whirl of excitement to the last page. It is just the story for the times. It is immensely popular in England, and must meet with the same success in this country. Published by
STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

"A Charming and Touching Story."—*Athenæum.*
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, will publish on the 15th INSTANT,
(From Early Sheets,)
A NEW ROMANCE BY JULIA KAVANAGH,
ENTITLED
RACHEL GRAY.
A TALE, FOUNDED ON FACT.
BY JULIA KAVANAGH.

One volume, 12mo. Paper covers, 50 cts.; cloth, 75 cts.

The London journals all, with one accord, unite in giving praise to the talent displayed by JULIA KAVANAGH in this new tale. The *Athenæum*, one of the most fastidious of critics, says: "We heartily recommend the story, and shall rejoice when Miss KAVANAGH will give us another equally good."

SOME OF THE OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

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CHURCH FOR SALE—Suitable for a ...Methodist Episcopal congregation, situated on the corner of ...Allen-st. and Rivington-st. The basement and ...Lodge-room (immediately over the Church) are at present ...rented for over $700 annually. Also, desirable to purchase ...a Church, or a Building Lot, not less than 40 feet front ...by 90 feet deep, located in the vicinity of Houston, Allen, ...Rivington and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. ...141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. R. LEWIS, No. ...19 Division-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A valuable lease ...of land and buildings, suitable for a livery stable, carriage ...factory, or any manufacturing purpose where a good light ...is required; size of lot, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, and 60 ...feet wide on rear, on which are buildings three story ...high, and fire proof; also 16 stalls. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Leroy-st.
NATHAN PECK.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on ...1st-av., near the terminus of the 4th-av. Railroad, and ...contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $6,000—a portion ...of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, in-...quire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av., or at ...Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot ...No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front ...by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern ...improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., counecting ...with the above. Inquire at the premises.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—...The substantial three story brick house, modern fin-...ish, No. 148 West 31st-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, ...is offered at a bargain. If applied for immediately, two-...thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Ap-...ply to J. A. CLARK, No. 2 Erie-place.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, ...Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of New-...burg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two ...dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb fac-...tory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. ...Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brook-...lyn, or of S. W. FULLERTON in the village of Newburg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the XIIth ...Ward of the City of New-York, on favorable terms, a ...large and convenient dwelling-house, nearly new, with ...half an acre of ground attached. For particulars, inquire ...of J. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 14th st., or S. S. ...BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beauti-...ful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; ...genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., &c.; on Main-...st., shaded walks, elevated and healthy. Prices from ...$1,500 to $3,750 each; present owners going West. For ...circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 ...Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The desirable three-...story brick dwelling house, No. 16 Essex st., Jersey ...City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Posses-...sion can be had immediately. Apply to
ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, ...Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a ...good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ...Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JA-...COB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A steamboat ...about 90 tons burden, suitable for a ferry, or towing ...about the harbor. For particulars, inquire at No. 306 West ...18th-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTS TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT.—The advertiser wishes to purchase an old style, ...two-story, basement and attic brick house, in the 5th, ...7th or 10th Wards. Any one having such a property for ...sale, will please address Box No. 1,775, Post-Office, stat-...ing location, price and amount that can remain on bond ...and mortgage, with a description of the property offered.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small family desires to ...rent, on the 1st of May, a house containing all the ...modern improvements, situated not lower then 14th, nor ...above 28th-st., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; rent ...not to exceed $1,000. The house must not have less than ...22 feet front. Address Box No. 104 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A moderate-sized house, ...English basement preferred, to rent from 1st May, in ...New-York. Situation must be central. Apply to Box ...No. 3,363 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For the ...1st of May, for a family of two persons and one servant, ...vicinity of East Broadway preferred. Address R. R., this ...office.

LAND WANTED.—200 acres of unimproved or ...partially improved Western land wanted. Address ...RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location, ...

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., JAN. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, ...this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER ...CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums ...paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have ...terminated within the year ending the 31st day of De-...cember, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mu-...tual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the ...payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall ...be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the ...policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be ...paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall ...exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Girand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown ...and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of ...January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable ...in the stock of the Company. The transfer books ...will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February ...proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on ...demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip ...for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be ...convertible into certificates of stock when presented for ...the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled ...to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders ...of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive ...their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 ...Canal-st.
DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annuel dividend ...of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsyl-...vania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable ...at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, ...on and after the 16th day of February, inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th ...inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE ...COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company ...have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on ...the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of Feb-...ruary next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, ...New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the ...21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE ...COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner ...Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have ...declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., ...payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The ...Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the ...1st February inclusive.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this ...day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. ...payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the ...Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Feb. ...5, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. ...on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared pay-...able to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The ...transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of ...the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have de-...clared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the ...12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day ...of payment. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—...A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has ...THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The ...Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and re-...heated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraor-...dinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any ...other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, ...shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. ...square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in ...the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 ...Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superi-...or to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson ...Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold ...blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale ...by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very ...superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at ...New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to ...THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st. near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, ...free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The fine three-story houses ...No. 6 Hammond st.; it has all the modern improve-...ments, gas, baths, &c. It will be rented to a private ...family only. It is a first class house in all respects. Also, ...the five story store No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane. ...For terms, &c., apply to
JAS. M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE—From the ...1st of May.—The three-story brick house, No. 39 Rut-...ger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way, ...(suitable for a physician.) Bath, Croton water, gas, &c. ...For further particulars inquire on the premises. Can be ...seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An ele-...gant large five-story basement house of recent con-...struction, front and balcony free-stone, finished in super-...ior style, with all modern improvements. Location close ...to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 3 story brick dwel-...ling house No. 131 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Rail-...road, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with ...gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given Im-...mediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—The three story brick house and ...store, No. 110 Grand-st., second house west of Broadway; ...basement fitted for business purposes. Apply to
D. MOURRAY, No. 508 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or un-...furnished, containing five rooms, gas in each, Croton ...water in basement, newly and handsomely furnished, rent ...$400, unfurnished $300. Also the old established jewelry ...store formerly occupied by O. S. Jennings, No. 94 Fulton-...st., one of the best stands in the City. Also store No. 94½ ...adjoining. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTEN,
No. 3 City Hall-place, or No. 104 Bank-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE. ...A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet ...front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of ...Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williams-...burg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, ...or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all ...the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for ...heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable ...opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is ...situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, ...and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is ...no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and ...a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. ...Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
WM. WALL, No. 220 Front st., New-York.

SEVERAL STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE—On Broadway, between 27th and ...28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts.; a large rear piece of ...ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling ...part over two stores, corner of 27th-st., may be united for ...a boarding-house. Apply to H. M. SHIEFFELIN, No. 11 ...Madison-square, north side.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In ...the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of ...Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to ...every description of retail or wholesale business. No ...more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply ...to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE PEQUOT HOUSE TO LET—That ...well-known and favorite Summer resort, with five cot-...tages and furniture belonging to the same; fine bowling ...alley, billiard saloon, bath, and ice houses; good stabling ...and large garden connected. Located at the month of ...the River Thames, on the border of Long Island Sound. ...It is superfluous to speak here of its superior advantages ...as a watering place. Its accommodations are ample for ...250 boarders. For terms, &c., apply to
T. M. LYON, New-London, Conn.

TO PROVISION DEALERS OR OTHERS. ...—Three Lots to lease on favorable terms, situate in ...Washington-st., forming an L on Desbrosses-st. Prop-...erty in good repair. Apply to
J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, to be altered to a ...store, three-story basement house, No. 870 Broadway. ...Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 ...P. M.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—...The residence and farm of the late HENRY A. LIV-...INGSTON, situated on the Hudson River, one mile south of ...the city of Poughkeepsie. The land is under good culti-...vation; the mansion is large and well calculated for a ...private family or boarding-house. Also for sale, about ...twenty acres on the south of said farm. For particulars ...inquire of Mrs. H. A. LIVINGSTON, by letter, or on the ...premises.

SUMMER HOTEL TO LET AND FURNI-...TURE FOR SALE.—The Sea View House, well and ...favorably known as a Summer resort, situated on the ...Highlands of Nevisink, Shrewsbury River, N. J., and ...within two hours' sail of New-York by steamboat. It ...has all the advantages of surf and river bathing, fishing, ...sailing, and the pleasant resort of the woods. The above ...house will be let on favorable terms to a good tenant. ...Apply to A. F. JARVIS, No. 73 Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near ...Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1 next, the ...owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly ...furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the mod-...ern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen ...from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETT-...SON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three story, brown stone front house, No. ...400 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins, South Brook-...lyn; it is furnished complete, has gas and baths, sup-...plied with hot and cold water, and other modern improve-...ments; is a few minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. cars. ...Possession given immediately if desired. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious ...and well-lighted basement, under the East River Sav-...ings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an Insurance ...company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with ...elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Ap-...ply at the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTUR-...ING PURPOSES.—The large building Nos. 84 and ...86 West 24th-st.; good light front and rear; possession ...immediately if required. Apply to J. W. GOODWIN, ...No. 75 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The upper part of the ...building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White ...and Centre sts. Apply at the Dispensary, or to
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 63 South-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in ...the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, cor-...ner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking ...room.

TO LET—The first floor and cellar of store No. 81 ...Cliff-st. Inquire on the premises.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The brick 3-story and basement house, No. 137 ...Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to let with or without furniture. Can ...be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Inquire at No. 59 ...Pierpont-st., or No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

$1,500 RENT.—In Great Jones-st., a brown stone ...house, 4-story and basement, with all the mod-...ern improvements, to a private family only. Inquire at ...No. 32 said street, between 2 and 4 o'clock, for three days.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR ...TO LET—Of the five-story stone-front building No. ...456 William-st., corner of Ann-st. Also, the third loft of ...the same. Inquire of ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FAN-...NING, second story.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the ...Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's ...Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the ...Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-...York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply ...at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy ...rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms ...well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. ...Apply at No. 498 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In ...the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt build-...ings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and ...Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 33 Cham-...bers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily ...Normal School of the Board of Education will be ...open for the registry, examination, classification, and in-...struction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURS-...DAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school ...room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of ...Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th ...inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATUR-...DAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commence-...ing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will com-...mence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All ...persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, ...if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend ...to pursue the profession of teaching, may present them-...selves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM ALLASEN,
WM S. SEE, R. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal ...Schools.

$2 FOR A COURSE OF MERCANTILE AND EPISTOLARY WRITING, INCLUDING STATIONERY.—Apply immediately at the Academies, ...No. 382 Broadway, and No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. ...Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—...one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls ...it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, ...Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent ...person and recognized head of the profession.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible-...House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, con-...ducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiv-...ing twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of ...age, preparatory for business or college. All possible ...means are used and no care and labor are spared to make ...this School in every respect the very best on this conti-...nent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

SCHOOLS.—A classical teacher coming to the City ...in April, wishes to purchase a small school of boys. ...Any private school teacher in the City, desiring a suc-...cessor, will please state the location, number of pupils, ...furniture and price of whole, as purchaser will pay at ...once on closing of agreement, by whom most satisfactory ...testimonials will be given as to capacity for teaching. ...Address, "CONFIDENTIAL," *New-York Times* Office.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITH-...METIC &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 679 Broadway, ...will receive new pupils THIS DAY and EVENING for ...cheap class and private lessons. By his new method of ...teaching practically on plans of real business, he guar-...rantees to make finished writers and book-keepers in the ...shortest possible time.

BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive ...new pupils daily this month for double-entry book-...keeping, at $10 to $15 for a thorough course of instruction. ...Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their ...studies. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 262 Broadway, ...corner Franklin-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on ...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' ...Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the ...estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

IRVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the ...two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 53 Riving-...ton-st., being on the southwest corner of Orchard-st. The ...lot is 25 feet 2 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at ...the same time and place the two-story frame house and ...lot No. 81 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 ...feet by 50 feet deep.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 8th-av., ...50 feet 8 inches north of 45th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet ...deep.

FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., ...175 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches ...deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet ...south of 16th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auc-...tioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST., corner of ...Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNES-...DAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ex-...change, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease ...from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 ...Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as ...follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,950, pay-...able quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, ...then a rent of $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the ...lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property ...now rents for $6,000 per annum, and could easily be made ...to bring $8,000. For an investment, nothing could be of-...fered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Thus an ...opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and ...should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and ...permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and ...Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. ...For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The special attention of ...housekeepers is invited to the large sale of superior ...rosewood and mahogany furniture TO-MORROW (Wed-...nesday) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire parlor, cham-...ber, dining-room and basement furniture of house No. 72 ...8th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is almost new, ...having been used but a short time, and is to be sold to the ...highest bidder, and must be removed immediately. ...among which is an elegant rosewood piano-forte, English ...tapestry and three ply carpets, two splendid rosewood ...parlor suites, one in French brocade, the other in velvet ...with slip covers, both of the best description; rosewood ...marble-top etagere, mirror front, two large French mir-...rors with slabs and brackets, rosewood centre tables, oil-...paintings, lace curtains and shades, costly mantel vases, ...handsome rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture to match ...throughout, 14 fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blank-...ets, counterpanes, sofas, spring seat and arm chairs, ...clocks, mirrors, bookcases, elegant oak extension table, ...rich china sets, cut glassware, silverware, oil-cloths, gas ...fixtures, stove, hat stand, &c. Catal

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the Bank Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,570,692 15
Average amount of Specie	1,021,846 43
Average amount of Circulation	279,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	$4,258,513 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$549,343 00
Average amount of Specie	30,361 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,387 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,990 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,021,841 94
Average amount of Specie	1,520,577 80
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank	55,204 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,164,815 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,477,540 19
Average amount of Specie	850,301 60
Average amount of Circulation	2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,098,908 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,139,183 67
Average amount of Specie	110,849 64
Average amount of Circulation	98,851 83
Average amount of Deposits	997,177 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,234,353 70
Average amount of Specie	645,396 45
Average amount of Circulation	229,586 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,750,143 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,515,159 85
Average amount of Specie	183,123 78
Average amount of Circulation	74,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,224,113 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,257,875 33
Average amount of Specie	433,267 77
Average amount of Circulation	92,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,562,340 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,687,555 10
Average amount of Specie	549,188 09
Average amount of Circulation	408,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,083,098 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$879,729 05
Average amount of Specie	83,963 33
Average amount of Circulation	172,548 00
Average amount of Deposits	706,163 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADHURST, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11 h day of February, 1856.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,414,106 14
Average amount of Specie	120,540 14
Average amount of Circulation	239,722 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,218,793 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$256,479 56
Average amount of Specie	24,815 60
Average amount of Circulation	108,427 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,184 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

H. E. PIZER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,333,278 31
Average amount of Specie	175,250 68
Average amount of Circulation	52,295 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,038,145 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$609,696 18
Average amount of Specie	72,653 04
Average amount of Circulation	127,901 00
Average amount of Deposits	403,830 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

S. I. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,448,681 39
Average amount of Specie	338,961 88
Average amount of Circulation	349,580 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,266,247 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$713,938 01
Average amount of Specie	97,678 34
Average amount of Circulation	151,317 00
Average amount of Deposits	592,344 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,751,390 59
Average amount of Specie	346,037 15
Average amount of Circulation	47,317 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,344,396 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

W. C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,207,875 60
Average amount of Specie	349,201 20
Average amount of Circulation	84,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,878,747 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

E. F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,460,899 83
Average amount of Specie	119,416 87
Average amount of Circulation	83,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,495,068 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$468,040 00
Average amount of Specie	55,540 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,614 00
Average amount of Deposits	352,092 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,631,871 21
Average amount of Specie	189,543 41
Average amount of Circulation	180,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,358,782 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$575,041 19
Average amount of Specie	34,082 61
Average amount of Circulation	21,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	556,649 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$617,632 97
Average amount of Specie	104,813 91
Average amount of Circulation	99,140 00
Average amount of Deposits	567,477 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 240, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,378,814 44
Average amount of Specie	91,453 51
Average amount of Circulation	100,045 00
Average amount of Deposits	710,326 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,259,197 78
Average amount of Specie	86,840 48
Average amount of Circulation	73,071 83
Average amount of Deposits	891,195 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,531 00
Average amount of Specie	24,830 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,067 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of Febuary, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$545,834 81
Average amount of Specie	48,851 25
Average amount of Circulation	126,579 00
Average amount of Deposits	471,691 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,818,821 32
Average amount of Specie	156,693 23
Average amount of Circulation	237,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,303,783 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,296,275 48
Average amount of Specie	450,629 10
Average amount of Circulation	398,846 18
Average amount of Deposits	2,879,161 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$792,603 98
Average amount of Specie	73,085 60
Average amount of Circulation	96,901 00
Average amount of Deposits	663,180 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,097,353 51
Average amount of Specie	195,496 74
Average amount of Circulation	138,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	883,540 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of Februrary, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,104,767 46
Average amount of Specie	897,813 27
Average amount of Circulation	390,961 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,140,344 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of Februrary, 1856.

N. S. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,135,364 46
Average amount of Specie	75,781 25
Average amount of Circulation	130,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	911,188 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, February 9, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$629,895 66
Average amount of Specie	88,449 57
Average amount of Circulation	96,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,534 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,196,982 41
Average amount of Specie	212,780 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,560,117 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,627,321 90
Average amount of Specie	1,3-2,995 85
Average amount of Circulation	206,530 16
Average amount of Deposits	4,653,793 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,591,248 95
Average amount of Specie	373,357 15
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	129,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,9-5,899 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HIGGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,954,075 23
Average amount of Specie	661,615 05
Average amount of Circulation	154,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,736,774 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155,159 00
Average amount of Specie	157,281 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	956,134 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,801,653 18
Average amount of Specie	140,512 45
Average amount of Circulation	160,106 00
Average amount of Deposits	898,435 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,569 71
Average amount of Specie	12,652 27
Average amount of Circulation	89,759 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,582 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

WM. DIXEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$408,180 70
Average amount of Specie	23,464 73
Average amount of Circulation	58,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	102,737 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$232,275 36
Average amount of Specie	10,681 54
Average amount of Circulation	119,868 00
Average amount of Deposits	163,509 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,031,597 97
Average amount of Specie	59,794 20
Average amount of Circulation	164,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	625,777 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,598,231 95
Average amount of Specie	123,074 57
Average amount of Circulation	168,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,05-,302 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$533,381 13
Average amount of Specie	40,262 22
Average amount of Circulation	113,093 33
Average amount of Deposits	355,439 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLOUGHBY HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$963,003 40
Average amount of Specie	50,653 33
Average amount of Circulation	115,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	677,975 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$740,936 44
Average amount of Specie	66,859 61
Average amount of Circulation	148,992 00
Average amount of Deposits	545,789 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,184,335 34
Average amount of Specie	293,985 93
Average amount of Circulation	105,360 60
Average amount of Deposits	2,344,875 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$667,743 09
Average amount of Specie	63,899 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	422,780 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,126,417 54
Average amount of Specie	155,854 08
Average amount of Circulation	234,909 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,708 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of February, 1856.

H. C. EVERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,067,579 00
Average amount of Specie	40,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,853 00
Average amount of Deposits	782,151 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

	Saturday's Packet.	Present Packet.		Saturday's Packet.	Present Packet.
N. Y. 6s, 1873	117¾	117¾	Hudson, 1st mort	96	97
N. Y. 6s, 1874	105	105	Hudson Conv'ts.	65	67
Penn. 6s, old	86	86	Illinois Centrals.	85¾	88¼
Penn. coupon	88	88	Ill. Freelands	85¾	90
Kentucky	100	101	Gal. & Chic. 2dm.	89	89
Tennessee	90¾	90¾	Mich. Cen. 6s 1869	101	101
Virginia	94¾	95¾	Mich. 6s, 1880	97¾	98
Indiana	83½	88	Panama 7s	101¼	104
Illinois, 1847	105	106	Ohio & Penn. 1st	80½	80¾
Louisiana	88	90	Penn. Central 6s.	94	96
Missouri	88½	86	Reading 6s. 1870.	86	87
California	85	86	N.Y. Cen. shares	91½	93½
Ohio, 1825	110	110	Erie shares	54½	57
Ohio, 1860	103¾	103¾	Illinois Central	96	96½
N.Y. City 6s, long	102	102	Galena	108¾	112
Philadelphia	90¾	91	Michigan Central	92	94½
Baltimore	97¾	98	Mich. Southern	98½	98
Cincinnati	89	90	Panama	101½	104
Chicago	101¾	101¾	Reading	88½	89½
Louisville	79	79	Toledo	75	76¾
Milwaukee	81	81¼	Hudson	31	33
Pittsburg	76	77	Milwaukee	84	84½
St. Louis	79½	80	Ohio Trust	93	93
Sacramento	78	78	Del. and Hud.	121¼	123
San Francisco	98	98	Penn. Coal	97	100
N. Y. Central 7s.	101	101¾	Bills on London	109⅞	109
N. Y. Central 6s.	86	87¾	Paris	5.21¼	5.21¼
Erie, 1883	92¾	93¾	Bremen	78	78
Erie, 1875	87¾	88¾	Hamburg	36	36½
Erie, 1871	81	83	Frankfort	41	41¼

The Northern Cross Rail Road in Illinois has been completed and opened to business in its entire length of 100⅗ miles from Quincy, Illinois, opposite Hannibal, Missouri, to the intersection of the Military Tract Road at Galesburg. This work, and the Military Tract and Aurora Roads, constitute the important and highly promising new line from Chicago to Quincy, known as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. The three will soon be consolidated into one Company. They already operate the Peoria Road to Burlington, Iowa, on the Mississippi. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road in Missouri, and the Burlington and Missouri Road in Iowa, both under way, will give them ample connections West of the River. The Northern Cross made their first mortgage negotiation in this City in 1853 through DELAUNY, ISELIN & CLARKE, $1,200,000, most of the Bonds going immediately to Europe, since when the work has been steadily prosecuted, without interruption and without going ahead of its means. The first mortgage was made convertible into shares. The second mortgage of $1,000,000 in 8 ₱ cents, also convertible, and with a Sinking Fund, has been recently placed, we understand almost entire, in Frankfort, in Germany. Judging from the fine business enjoyed for eight months past by the Chicago and Burlington Line, the chances are fair that after a few years under consolidation the loans will seek conversion into stock.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
Capital Stock, amount paid in		$1,826,438
Funded Debt—10 ₱ cent., 1861	$74,000	
8 ₱ cent., 1862	520,000	
8 ₱ cent., 1863	648,000	
7 ₱ cent., 1865	449,500	
8 ₱ cent., 1877	650,000	
		$2,347,500
Unfunded Bills Payable		67,889
Unclaimed Dividends, Warrants, &c.		17,714
Increase Account, Balance		232,215
Total		$4,541,756
Cr.		
Construction—Main Line to Madison	$2,169,111	
Janesville Branch	93,955	
Main Line West Madison	655,522	
Equipment	473,898	
Real Estate Deposits, &c.	186,171	
		$3,578,757
Debts Due, including Advances to Contractors		276,488
Farm Mortgages unsold		401,350
Sinking Fund, 1877, with U. S. Trust Co.		50,000
Cash in New-York		244,787
Treasurer's Balance		10,379
Total		$4,541,756

INCOME ACCOUNT—1855.

Dr.	Dec. 31, 1855
To Operating Expenses for the year ending this day	$273,797 09
To Interest on Bonds chargable to this account	196,675 00
To Dividend No. 2, 1854 (stock)	83,087 87
To Dividend No. 3, July, 1855 (cash)	42,547 02
To Balance to new Account	282,215 36
Total	$836,322 27
Cr.	Dec. 31, 1855.
By Balance reported 31st December, 1854	$147,081 48
By Gross Earnings of the Road for 1855	691,240 79
Total	$836,322 27
By Balance this day	$282,215 36
Total expenditure as in the General Account	$3,578,757
Contract to finish Western Div'n	$2,014,500
Less already expended	635,242—1,379,258
Estimate for S. Western or Monroe Branch	800,000
Additional equipment for whole line	241,985
Total cost	$6,600,000

MEANS.

Uncollected stock subscriptions	$459,761
Subscriptions to S. W. Branch	362,700
Total from Stock	$822,461
Farm mortgages unsold	401,300
Advance to contributors in stock	200,000
Sinking Fund Bonds in reserve	600,000
Bonds of 1859 on hand	38,500
Cash from proceeds of Bonds	256,165
Advance on right of way	35,000
Milwaukee City subscription to S. W. Branch	300,000
Mortgage $10,000 mile on S. W. Branch in reserve	350,000
	—$3,002,426
Balance on contract and estimates as above	2,421,243
Excess of means	$581,183
Length of main line	195 miles
Janesville Branch (complete)	8 miles
Extension to Monroe	25 miles
Total	238 miles

The foregoing figures are derived from a tabular statement which we find in the Circular of DE COPPETT & Co., of this date.

The rapid advance in prices at the Stock Exchange within the past few days caused some trouble to a young house in the Street in delivering Stocks which they had sold at much lower rates.

New-York Canal Trade, 1855.

The Tonnage to Tide-Water	1,895,593
Against 1854	2,223,743
Value of this Tonnage	$74,377,937
Against same, 1854	$72,120,681
Tolls Received	$2,805,076
Against Tolls of 1854	$2,773,556
Tonnage from Tide-Water	594,696
Against same, 1854	531,831
Of Receipts at Tide-Water in 1855:	
Produce of Forest	$9,895,470
Agriculture	40,837,885
Manufactures	4,273,197
Merchandise	6,417,596
Miscellaneous	6,953,789
Total	$74,377,937

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

Since our previous advices of the 5th inst., an extraordinary activity has prevailed at the Stock Exchange, accompanied by the most important rise that we have had to record for months past. On the 6th the market was still held in check by the advance in the rate of Sterling Exchange, and the unexpected renewal of Specie shipment. This circumstance is doubtless only temporary, being mainly caused by the obstructions to the exports of produce, in consequence of the extremely cold weather, which has interrupted, for six weeks past, the navigation of the great rivers, and many of the most important harbors. But, on the 7th, news was received of the final passage of the *Texas Indemnity Bill*, by which the Treasury of the United States will disburse about $7,750,000 in Gold in the course of ninety days, five-sixths of which will be distributed over New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at about the same time; the Government began also to pay out in coin the $3,000,000 of the *Mexican Indemnity*, the greater part of which will be remitted to England—the balance remaining here. And, finally, the advices per *Persia* were received on the 9th, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of January, confirming the prospects of an early peace, and reporting a further rise of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols.

These different circumstances have inspired a general feeling of confidence on all points, and render the prospects of an easy Money market almost a certainty, for several months to come; and, under these impressions, speculation has been extremely active. Thus far, the advance has been chiefly confined to Railroad Stocks; but on City Securities and Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange, there has been as yet no corresponding movement.

State Stocks firm, at an advance, Missouri and Virginia active at 1 ₱ cent. rise, and Tennessee 2 ₱ cent. up. City Bonds are more firmly held, with moderate sales. Sacramento and San Francisco 10 ₱ cent. in better demand. Railroad Bonds are higher, with a very active movement in Illinois Centrals; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds have advanced 2 ₱ cent.; Erie 3d Mortgages, 8¾; Erie, 1875, 1¾; Erie, '71, 2; Illinois Central Construction, 5¼; Freeland Bonds, 2; Goshen Branch, 1 ₱ cent. Bonds not current at the Stock Exchange—The only transaction of note is the negotiation of $250,000 Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgage Bonds. Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage Bonds have advanced 1¼ ₱ cent. Railroad Shares—A general upward movement, with a brisk speculation. Chicago and Rock Island has advanced 5¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 4; Erie, 8¾; Galena and Chicago, 2 ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred, 3; Hudson River, 2; Illinois Central, 3; Michigan Central, 4¾; Michigan Southern, 6; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; New-York Central, 4; Panama, 3¾; Reading 2 ₱ cent. Money is very abundant—retes generally lower. Loans on call 7@6, chiefly at 7. First class paper 8 ₱ cent. Names less current at 10. Exchange in good demend. Sterling, very active, at 108⅞@109. Contineutal exchanges firm, but in lese active request. Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

Since our last advices of 5th instant, our money market gives evidence of growing ease. The disbursement in specie by the Sub-Treasury of about $1,400,000 on account of $3,000,000 of Mexican Indemnity, (the balance of which is soon to follow,) helps to increase the metallic reserves of our Banks, and to produce a freer circulation of money. Stocks hed already experienced a beneficial influence therefrom, when the Liverpool steamer to 26th January, with advices of a further advance in the quotations of the English and French funds, and confirming the hopes of a pacific solution of the negotiations begun, gave a fresh impetus to our market. The greatest activity has ruled amongst the more speculative Railroad Shares. Substantial investment stocks, although they have but moderately partaken of this animotion, are more firmly held, and some disposition may be noticed, especially amongst American capitelists, to touch new securities, which, from the safety of their basis and cheapness of price, offer advantageous investments. A glance at our quotations will show a general and large advance over last week's prices.

State Stocks have evinced no general animation, and we notice only moderate transactions in Missouri 6s and Virginia 6s. New-York State 5s of the last loan are gradually absorbing for investment and banking purposes, and are now held at 105, at which sales to some extent have taken piece.

In City Bonds a more active demund has been felt, especially for St. Louis, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Sacramento and Chicago 6s, and Cincinnati and Cleveland 7s. There has been more doing in the latter at some reduction of price. The others are looking up.

Roilroad Bonds—Illinois Construction have sympathized with the rise and activity advised from London, and transactions here have again been considerable at a large advence. Some Erie 7s, 1875, have been done ot a small rise. In other Bonds dealt in at the Stock Board there were but moderate transactions in Erie 7s, 1871, and New-York Central 6s and 7s, Erie First Mortgage. At private eale there continues to exist a good demand for Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, which are scarce; the Second have risen 1½ also for Milwaukee and Mississippi third section. We notice also a private negotiation of $250,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Eastern Extension 8 ₱ cent. First Mortgege Bonds.

Railroad Shares.—Tranecetione in Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Reading, were extremely large, and the prices considerably up. The movement was, ta o lesser degree, in Michigan Central, Galena and Chicago. Chicago and Rock Island and New-York Central. The rise in Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Chicago and Rock Island, is very considerable, and is partly attributed to a speculative movement occasioned to supply sales to deliver. Money has been easy at 7, and is occasionally offerad at 6 for call loans.

Some demond created for London exchange for the remittance of part of the Mexican Indemnity just paid has caused a rise in Sterling Bills. Principal sales 108¾@109; Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 9.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Atlantic Bank	$549,343	$30,261	$94,937	$297,900
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,571,892	1,321,666	279,899	6,285,512
Bk. of America	4,491,341	1,529,577	85,200	5,196,515
Bk. of Commerce	8,415,546	849,250	2,100	5,894,293
Bk. Commonwlth	1,159,153	110,849	98,661	987,817
Bk. of New-York	3,244,253	545,385	239,685	2,750,143
Bk. of N. America	1,515,159	133,122	74,165	1,224,113
Bk. of Republic	3,257,873	438,267	92,385	3,503,340
Bk. St. New-York	3,087,655	549,188	486,958	3,065,636
Bowery Bank	873,529	90,992	172,548	766,093
Broadway Bank	1,417,586	190,540	235,720	1,212,580
Bull's Head Bank	256,479	24,315	108,427	149,534
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,383,278	179,250	89,295	1,036,145
Chalhem Bank	689,896	72,632	127,091	433,831
Chemical Bank	1,448,681	338,261	249,850	1,296,347
Citizens' Bank	712,922	97,625	154,317	582,216
City Bank	1,751,560	246,657	47,317	1,346,386
Continental Bank	2,477,575	242,361	54,120	1,872,747
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,491,611	119,416	83,758	1,122,538
East River Bank	466,040	55,545	93,614	352,093
Fulton Bank	1,625,571	189,342	139,138	1,353,782
Greenwich Bank	575,041	54,033	21,514	526,616
Grocers' Bank	617,632	104,812	92,114	537,477
Hanover Bank	1,378,814	91,433	104,045	710,225
Imp. & Trader's Bk	1,699,911	88,840	23,510	891,132
Island City Bank	401,331	54,530	91,322	320,078
Irving Bank	545,534	48,851	123,569	471,901
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,818,221	156,692	237,412	1,302,758
Manhattan Co.	5,266,376	450,629	398,346	3,879,161
Marine Bank	702,609	73,065	96,991	658,150
Market Bank	1,087,268	105,425	123,773	833,570
Mechanics' Bank	4,162,767	897,818	390,961	3,740,344
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,195,054	75,781	169,142	911,188
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,296,298	53,169	99,628	423,554
Mercantile Bank	2,192,833	213,789	83,776	1,539,722
Merchants' Bank	3,647,231	1,382,995	206,636	4,653,763
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,591,348	272,857	129,615	1,895,899
Metropolitan Bk.	5,054,075	661,015	156,822	4,726,774
Nassau Bank	1,135,159	157,381	116,123	956,134
National Bank	1,591,653	140,512	161,106	898,455
N. Y. County Bk.	271,569	12,052	69,750	147,537
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	468,180	23,404	68,138	102,787
N. Y. Exch. Bank	223,575	70,641	119,868	183,559
North River Bank	1,431,587	80,794	164,365	825,777
Ocean Bank	1,598,231	122,074	169,642	1,058,960
Oriental Bank	553,368	40,262	113,003	355,438
Pacific Bank	963,052	50,653	115,895	677,953
People's Bank	740,936	68,552	148,893	546,720
Phenix Bank	2,184,285	693,085	106,389	2,344,875
St. Nicholas Bank	687,749	63,881	93,919	432,709
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,123,417	135,393	224,869	837,769
Shoe & Leath Bk.	1,467,579	40,949	10,853	832,181
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,379,162	121,749	267,605	819,399
Union Bank	2,640,345	793,747	187,207	3,330,656

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$98,344,077	Circulation	$7,619,122
Specie	14,283,329	Deposits	62,848,152

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

MESSRS. NEILL BROTHERS & CO.'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 11.

There has been a good steady business done in this market during the week at the advance last advised. The *Persia*'s advices have not given any new stimulus to prices or caused any appreciable alteration.

The week's receipts at all ports amount to 81,000 bales, against 105,000 bales last year. The week's exports to Great Britain have been 54,000 bales, against 33,000 last year.

RECEIPTS.—Our tables show a further falling off in receipts to the extent of 24,000 bales as compared with the same period last year. The totals are now 1,978,000 bales this year, against 1,350,000 last year. Compared with last year the excess is therefore reduced to 628,000 bales. This falling off, however, is entirely accounted for by the difficulties in the the transportation of Cotton which we have of late repeatedly remarked upon. The Mississippi is now reported to he actually below the level of last year, remarkable as that season was for the lowness of the rivers, and the Mississippi is always in some degree an index of the state of the tributaries. By telegraph from New-Orleans, it is reported that the tide has turned, and a slight rise is mentioned. At same time the receipts, both there and at Mobile, show a marked improvement upon those of the previous week; and it is apparent that the present excess over last year will again begin to increase.

EXPORTS.—The exports are again large this week, amounting to 96,000 bales, of which 54,000 to Great Britain, and we learn by telegraph from New-Orleans and Mobile that they will be still larger in the ensning week, amounting to 56,000 bales to Great Britain from those ports alone. Thus Great Britain is at lost getting a fair proportion of the exports.

PRICES.—An active business and material advance in price all over the country, have resulted from the improved prospects of peace. Middling Cotton being quoted as high as 9¼c. at New-Orleans, and 8¾c. at Mobile, with 9-16c. freight at both. There is no reason, however, for any change of views upon this subject since our last. It is still the opinion of the more prudent that, with the increased receipts shortly expected, buyers may do as well, even should there be a greater certainty of peace than now exists; but our markets will be extremely sen-

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—L. F. Savage, G. W. Case, Miss Ross, Miss Smith, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Seigneitz, Mrs. Steinitzer, S. Hall, D. Jacobs, F. McBride, N. C. Springs, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Halvey, Miss Hall, Capt. S. P. Lee, G. F. Wilkins, J. E. Anderson, J. H. Wiley, J. H. Fleming, W. Southwick, J. T. Burr, Mrs. Stereson, A. K. McMillan, J. Buckley, H. L. Kayser, lady and child, A. A. Graves, W. J. Kidding, D. P. Bingley and lady, P. U. Brown, Mr. Silence and son, Miss E. Smith, and 23 in the steerage.

In ship Empire from Liverpool—Mr. D. Rutherford, Mr. Sutton.

In schr. Josiah Achorn, from Port-au-Piatt—Wm. T. Gerwin, Domingo Greeesaus, John N. Reynolds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 5 32 | Moon sets.... 0 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 13 | Gov. Island..10 55 | Hell Gate.... 2 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Delano, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; C. W. Poolney, Conant, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Brigs Telee, Burns, St. Marys, Ga., Wenberg & Weeks; Chief Lowry, St. Thomas, J. C. Merrill.

Schooners S. McDonald, Hall, Boston, S. W. Lewis; B. L. Perry, Canady, Beaufort, Devis & Holmes; Wonder, French, Providence, master; Monte Christo, Megathlin, Poston, Chase & Small; Julia Frances, Robinson, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; S. Bruen, Pierson, Georgetown, Dolher & Potter; H. Price, Johnson, City Point, master; N. W. Smith, Watt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. J. Mercer, Cullen, Philadelphia, Johnson, Slaght; J. M. Hallock, Hallock, St. Jago, Cuba, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Jane, Hopsen, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; W. Smith, Smith, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Poston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, 49 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Strofford, Tileston & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Clinton, for New-York; passed, off the Bar, bound in, steamship Marion, from New-York. Sunday, at 2 P. M., signalized steamship Knoxville, from New-York for Savannah.

Ship Reinhard, (Brem.,) Haake, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 30 passengers to Meyer & Stucken. 7th inst., off Nantucket, passed an Am. steamship bound E. Same time, saw Br. bark Tomanlin, of and from Aberdeen, bound W. 2d inst., let. 41 30, lon. 66 39, saw Br. ship Centaur, bound W. Jan. 23, off Sable Island, saw an Am. steamship, bound W. The R. hos experienced heavy westerly gales, lost long boat, split sails, &c.

Ship Knickerbocker, Peabody, New-Orleans 15 ds., with cotton and sugar to Stenton & Thompson.

Ship Empire, Zerega, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 28 passengers to Zerega & Co. Jan. 27, lat. 39 15, lon. 69 33, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 300 tons, painted cream color, the sea making a clean breech over her. 24th, let. 35 14, lon. 58 04, passed ship La Loga, of Boston, bound E. Same day, lowered a boat and picked up a bundle of shingles marked "S. C.," belonging to a schr. waterlogged, both masts carried away, stern washed out, sea washing over her, painted black outside and green under. The G. has been 26 ds. W. of the Banks. One birth on the passage.

Ship Gazetteer, Watlington, Liverpool Dec. 31, with mdse. to d. Wallace. Has been 37 ds. W. of the Grand Banks, with continual gales. 3d inst., lat. 40 48, lon. 69, saw a propeller ship rigged, bound S. 9th inst., lat. 42 20, lon. 67 42, fell in with schr. Ann Jensen, from Mobile for Boston, 26 ds. out, and short of provisions.

Ship Metropolitan, Smith, Shanghae Oct. 30, with teas, silks, &c., to F. Leland. Has been 32 ds. N. of Bermuda. Jan. 20, lat. 37 50, lon. 63 40, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons, bottom up; it being near night, and blowing fresh at the time, made no further observation. Jan. 17, lat. 38 54, lon. 53, Lewis Chevalier, a native of France, aged 31 years, fell overboard and was instantly killed. Aug. 27, at Shanghae, John Berrow, of Bangor, Ireland, aged 31 years, fell overboard and was lost. Sept. 25, at Shanghae, Wm. Wallace, of Glasgow, Scotland, died, aged 30 years. Feb. 1, at sea, John Roberts, a native of Wales, died.

Ship Zaretan, (of Boston,) Robinson, San Francisco 135 ds.; passed Cape Horn Dec. 1, with hides, wool, &c., to master. Passed Cape Horn with very heavy gales from the westward. Made the run up to lat. 33 35, lon. 68 38, in 12 days. Has been on the coast since with very heavy weather from W. to N. W., and has been blown to the eastward of the Gulf twice.

Ship Napoleon, (of Boston,) Barnes, Calcutta 165 ds., with saltpetre, linseed, &c., to master. Has had very heavy weather; been 40 days on this coast. Jan. 17, off Hatteras, saw brig Pomax, bound S. The N. is bound to Boston; put into this port on account of all hands being exhausted.

Ship Vicksburg, Coffin, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship A. Z. Chandler, Liverpool 71 ds., with mdse. and 17 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool Jan. 1, with mdse. to Howes & Co.

Ship Deutschland, (Ham.,) Poppe, Hamburg and Cuxhaven Dec. 7.

Park J. B. Johnson, Crockett, Matanzas Jan. 27, with molasses to Story & Stevens. Sld. in co. with bark James Ewen, for Greenock, and brig Auburn, for Cardenas, to load for Portland. From 3d to 6th inst. experienced heavy gales from N. to N. W.

Bark Architect, Bailey, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton to C. Dunreed.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Blnehill,) Jarvis, Cienfuegos Jan. 22, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Stanley, (Br.,) Gould, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 18, with salt and mahogany to Bacon & Sargent. Jan. 19, off Abacoe, saw a large ship, For'es' rig, with foretopmast and foretopgallantmast gone; supposed from New-Orleans for Europe.

Bark F. S. Casanova, Webber, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to S. de Agreda, Jove & Co.

Bark Tomalin, Finlay, Aberdeen 56 ds., in ballast to Dutilh & Co. 20th ult., a heavy sea struck her, which shifted ballest; wore ship and trimmed ballast; had heavy westerly weather, split sails, &c.; was 18 ds. from 65 W.

Brig Belle Poule, Herrick, Derien 10 ds., with yellow pine to S. H. Rokenbaugh.

Brig Mary, Bacon, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Maria, (of Plymouth,) Freeman, Port-au-Prince Jan. 6, with logwood, &c., to master. Jan. 16, lat. 35, lon. 70, in a gale from N. W., lost deck load of logwood, stern boat, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Carreo, (Goodwin, Angostura 16 ds., with hides, &c., to Peck & Kunhardt.

Brig Crm, (of Salem,) Canfield, Palermo via St Thomas Dec. 31, with sumac, &c., to Recknagle & Schway. 15th ult., lat. 34 27, lon. 74 20, fell in with a sloop of about 50 tons, laden, abandoned, no name on her stern, painted green, with a white streak. The G. has been 25 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Pomeroy, Attakapas Jan. 15, with sugar and molasses to master. Has experienced very heavy weather, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Silka, (of East Machias,) Downing, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., via Norfolk 40 hours, with molasses to Chastelain & Ponvert—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales.

Brig Florence, Fickett, fm. Nenvitas 14 ds., with molasses, fustic, &c., to Thomas Owen & Sons; vessel to Peck & Church. Passed going in brig Idlewild, hence; brig G. L. Buckman, do., and a brig boiling from Waldoboro, name not known.

Brig Breeze, (of Philadelphia,) Osterbridge, from Porto Cabello, 21 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. Sld. in co. with sch. Sarah Burton for New-York.

Brig Ethan, (Meck.,) Niemann, Newcastle, 78 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Bell Flower, Flitner, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. 3d inst., lat. 32 10, lon. 79, spoke schr. Annie E. Capen, Winipring, from Mobile for Boston, 54 ds. out, had been blown off, lost sails, and was short of provisions—supplied her; she would make for the nearest port.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Port-au-Plott Jan. 23, with mahogany, &c., to Gimbernat & Escoriaza. Experienced heavy weather on the outward passage, and lost part of deck-load Dec 26, during a heavy gale from W. N. W., when in lat. 33 06, lon. 70 49. From Port-au-Platt to this port has experienced heavy gales from N. W. Br. brig Caroline Walker, Thomas, sld. for Hamburg Jan. 9. The Danish brig Frederica, from St. Domingo for New-York, arrived at Port-au-Platt Jan. 20, 31 days out—had experienced heavy gales in lat. 35, lon. 72, lost deck-load and sails, stove bulwarks, was leaking badly, and short of water, and had been 3 days ont of provisions.

Virginia active at 1 ₱ cent. rise, and Tennessee 2 ₱ cent. up. City Bonds are more firmly held, with moderate sales. Sacramento and San Francisco 10 ₱ cent. in better demand. Railroad Bonds are higher, with a very active movement in Illinois Centrals; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds have advanced 2 ₱ cent.; Erie 3d Mortgages, 8¾; Erie, 1875, 1¾; Erie, '71, 2; Illinois Central Construction, 5¼; Freeland Bonds, 2; Goshen Branch, 1 ₱ cent. Bonds not current at the Stock Exchange—The only transaction of note is the negotiation of $250,000 Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgage Bonds. Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage Bonds have advanced 1¼ ₱ cent. Railroad Shares—A general upward movement, with a brisk speculation. Chicago and Rock Island has advanced 5¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 4; Erie, 8¾; Galena and Chicago, 2 ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred, 3; Hudson River, 2; Illinois Central, 3; Michigan Central, 4¾; Michigan Southern, 6; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; New-York Central, 4; Panama, 3¾; Reading 2 ₱ cent. Money is very abundant—retes generally lower. Loans on call 7@6, chiefly at 7. First class paper 8 ₱ cent. Names less current at 10. Exchange in good demend. Sterling, very active, at 108⅞@109. Contineutal exchanges firm, but in lese active request. Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

Since our last advices of 5th instant, our money market gives evidence of growing ease. The disbursement in specie by the Sub-Treasury of about $1,400,000 on account of $3,000,000 of Mexican Indemnity, (the balance of which is soon to follow,) helps to increase the metallic reserves of our Banks, and to produce a freer circulation of money. Stocks hed already experienced a beneficial influence therefrom, when the Liverpool steamer to 26th January, with advices of a further advance in the quotations of the English and French funds, and confirming the hopes of a pacific solution of the negotiations begun, gave a fresh impetus to our market. The greatest activity has ruled amongst the more speculative Railroad Shares. Substantial investment stocks, although they have but moderately partaken of this animotion, are more firmly held, and some disposition may be noticed, especially amongst American capitelists, to touch new securities, which, from the safety of their basis and cheapness of price, offer advantageous investments. A glance at our quotations will show a general and large advance over last week's prices.

State Stocks have evinced no general animation, and we notice only moderate transactions in Missouri 6s and Virginia 6s. New-York State 5s of the last loan are gradually absorbing for investment and banking purposes, and are now held at 105, at which sales to some extent have taken piece.

In City Bonds a more active demund has been felt, especially for St. Louis, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Sacramento and Chicago 6s, and Cincinnati and Cleveland 7s. There has been more doing in the latter at some reduction of price. The others are looking up.

Roilroad Bonds—Illinois Construction have sympathized with the rise and activity advised from London, and transactions here have again been considerable at a large advence. Some Erie 7s, 1875, have been done ot a small rise. In other Bonds dealt in at the Stock Board there were but moderate transactions in Erie 7s, 1871, and New-York Central 6s and 7s, Erie First Mortgage. At private eale there continues to exist a good demand for Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, which are scarce; the Second have risen 1½ also for Milwaukee and Mississippi third section. We notice also a private negotiation of $250,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Eastern Extension 8 ₱ cent. First Mortgege Bonds.

Railroad Shares.—Tranecetione in Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Reading, were extremely large, and the prices considerably up. The movement was, ta o lesser degree, in Michigan Central, Galena and Chicago. Chicago and Rock Island and New-York Central. The rise in Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Chicago and Rock Island, is very considerable, and is partly attributed to a speculative movement occasioned to supply sales to deliver. Money has been easy at 7, and is occasionally offerad at 6 for call loans.

Some demond created for London exchange for the remittance of part of the Mexican Indemnity just paid has caused a rise in Sterling Bills. Principal sales 108¾@109; Paris, 5.20@5.21¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 9.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Atlantic Bank	$549,343	$30,261	$94,937	$297,900
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,571,892	1,321,666	279,899	6,285,512
Bk. of America	4,491,341	1,529,577	85,200	5,196,515
Bk. of Commerce	8,415,546	849,250	2,100	5,894,293
Bk. Commonwlth	1,159,153	110,849	98,661	987,817
Bk. of New-York	3,244,253	545,385	239,685	2,750,143
Bk. of N. America	1,515,159	133,122	74,165	1,224,113
Bk. of Republic	3,257,873	438,267	92,385	3,503,340
Bk. St. New-York	3,087,655	549,188	486,958	3,065,636
Bowery Bank	873,529	90,992	172,548	766,093
Broadway Bank	1,417,586	190,540	235,720	1,212,580
Bull's Head Bank	256,479	24,315	108,427	149,534
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,383,278	179,250	89,295	1,036,145
Chalhem Bank	689,896	72,632	127,091	433,831
Chemical Bank	1,448,681	338,261	249,850	1,296,347
Citizens' Bank	712,922	97,625	154,317	582,216
City Bank	1,751,560	246,657	47,317	1,346,386
Continental Bank	2,477,575	242,361	54,120	1,872,747
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,491,611	119,416	83,758	1,122,538
East River Bank	466,040	55,545	93,614	352,093
Fulton Bank	1,625,571	189,342	139,138	1,353,782
Greenwich Bank	575,041	54,033	21,514	526,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1374. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

General Orders in the House.

PREVENTING STOCK GAMBLING.

Powers of Notaries.

TWO OR THREE MORE CITY CHARTERS.

APPROPRIATIONS TO COLLEGES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Refunding Moneys.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

It was "General Order" in the House, and for [illegible] orders have a vagueness that is almost [illegible].

I have a dim recollection that almost the entire Session was devoted to the consideration of several matters pertaining to various places, and that none of them were considered and the slightest public importance, in that any of the amendments proposed were adopted or rejected, either injured or bettered any of the bills.

STOCKING, ATTENTION!

On Monday, Mr. MILLER gave notice that he should at an early day introduce a bill which, if enacted, he thinks will prevent Stock gambling. I am afraid he is over credulous. Here are the provisions of his bill:

SECTION 1. All stocks, whether State stocks or bonds, or the stocks or bonds of corporations or associations, which shall be sold at the Stock Board in the City of New-York or otherwise, shall be delivered to the purchasers on the day of sale, or on the following day, or such sale shall be void.

§ 2. All contracts for the sale or delivery of such stocks or bonds, at any other time than that which is provided in this act, are hereby declared to be void and fraudulent.

§ 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment before any Court of Record in this State, and on conviction shall be subject to a penalty of $500 for such offence, and to imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

§ 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

POWERS OF NOTARIES.

In the Senate, Mr. NOXON reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill relative to Notaries Public, of which the following is the substance:

In addition to the powers conferred by statute upon Notaries Public, they shall have power to take the proof and acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate, and the discharge of mortgages, and the same power to administer oaths and take affidavits, as is conferred by the statute upon Commissioners of Deeds; and whenever any conveyance of real estate, or discharge of a mortgage, shall be acknowledged or proved before a Notary Public in the manner now required by law for the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, the same shall be received by the County Clerk, and shall have the same force and effect as if proved and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

PRESERVING PAPERS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill for the better preservation of *lis pendens* in the City of New-York. It provides that the Clerk of the City and County of New-York shall cause all notices of *lis pendens*, affecting lands in the County of New-York, hereafter filed with him, to be recorded at length in a distinct and legible hand in books to be provided for that purpose, and at the time of filing such notice the Clerk shall be entitled to demand and receive five cents per folio, and no more, in full compensation to him for his service in filing, indexing, and recording such notice.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. BROOKS introduced an act amending the Charter of the City of New-York. He said he should to-morrow introduce another bill containing propositions which met with more favor in his eyes than the present bill. He would ask the indulgence of the Senate that they might be referred to the New-York delegation, in the hopes that from the amount of material furnished they might construct some measure that would meet the wants of the citizens of New-York.

LETTING CANAL REPAIRS.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution of inquiry of the Canal Board, as to the effect of the abolishment of the office of Superintendent and the contracting the repairs of the Canal.

Mr. UPHAM opposed the measure on the ground that it would delay the passage of the bill reported from the Canal Committee, and also that the measure was recommended by the late Canal Board, who had had from two to six years experience, and the late State Engineer and Surveyor, whereas the reference to the present Board was apparently intended to delay a measure which experience had proved to be economical and beneficial to the State.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Among the bills considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed to a third reading, was the bill to authorize the Comptroller to loan money from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, to aid in the establishment of the New-York State Agricultural College.

Also to incorporate the Turnverein in the City of New-York.

Also to incorporate "The Honduras Inter-Oceanic Steam and Railway Company,

Progress was reported on the bill in relation to the Equalization of the State Tax.

APPROPRIATIONS TO COLLEGES.

The President presented the Report of the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, as to the amount of moneys paid to the Colleges and Universities of the State since 1840, which, in substance, is as follows:

University of New-York—$6,000 in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843; $9,000 in 1844, 1845, 1846; $3,000 in 1847; $4,500 in 1849; and $4,000 in 1850. Total, $52,500.

Geneva College—$6,000 in 1840, '41, '44, '45, '46; $12,000 in 1843; $3,000 in 1847, '49, '50; and $7,500 in 1851. Total, $58,500.

Hamilton College—$3,000 in 1840, '42, '43, '44, '45, '48, '49, '50; $6,000 in 1841; $1,500 in 1847; and $2,500 in 1851.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City—$500 for ten years, and $1,000 for one year. Total, $6,000.

Albany Medical College—Total, $21,000.

Medical Institution of Geneva College, $21,000.

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, $13,800.

Medical Department of University of New-York, $6,000.

University of Buffalo, $3,000.

Madison University, $3,500.

St. John's College, $2,500.

Medical Institution of University of Buffalo, $1,000.

Genesee College, $6,000.

Making a total of $239,800 paid by the State since 1840, at the expense of the Common Schools.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

The Annual Report of these officers was presented to the Senate this day, which shows that 588 new claims were presented during the year, the aggregate amount of which is $1,164,817 46, as follows:

Erie Canal	$30,442 75
Erie Canal Enlargement	616,186 39
Chemung Valley Canal	2,977 50
Champlain Canal	6,060 60
Oswego Canal	149,896 01
Black River Canal	27,440 00
Chenango Canal	48,225 00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	20,350 84
Oswego River Improvement	23,528 02
Seneca River Improvement	909 00
Erie and Genesee Valley Canal (Rochester Millers' claims)	228,850 85

Of these claims 139 have been heard.

One hundred and forty-seven awards have been made, amounting in the aggregate to $90,914 80, upon which was claimed the sum of $208,571 62.

Thirty-five appeals have been taken, which, with one exception, were from decisions made before the organization of the present Board of Appraisers.

Six claims have been disposed of as not within the jurisdiction of the Board of Appraisers, upon which the aggregate claim was $3,000.

The Appraisers say that much the larger portion of the 588 new claims are for alleged damages from the construction of the Erie Canal Enlargement and the Oswego Canal; only a small portion of them, however, are in a condition to be heard, and they say that the true policy for both the State and claimant requires that the work should be completed alon the line of the Canal before the appraisals are made, because the route is frequently changed and instances have occurred where damages have been assessed for land appropriated by the State for Canals and parties paid therefor when the appropriation has been abandoned in consequence of a change of the line.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Part one of the first annual report has been printed, and was laid on the tables last evening. It is mainly made up of the statistics that have been gathered from the various Railroad Corporations. As an exhibit of the financial condition of the Companies, it is more full and satisfactory than any that have heretofore been made, though it now falls far short of what would seem to be necessary. Part one of the report will contain the tables and deductions from the statistics embodied in Part two, together with such suggestions as may occur to the Commissioners.

PAYING BACK.

Mr. BROOKS this morning presented a petition from sundry merchants in New-York, asking to be paid back certain sums of money which they have at various times paid into the State treasury as head money and hospital money on cabin and steerage passengers. They do not state the sum total of what they ask to have refunded, but I believe it sums up to some $600,000. I have heard that the passage of this measure has been taken by contract, the contractors to receive a certain per centage, if successful—if not successful, they are to whistle for their pay. What are the reasons to be given to satisfy the Legislature of the justice of this claim I am not advised, but I suppose they must be weighty.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Printer—The President's Kansas Proclamation—The House Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

If some combination is not effected to-night for the election of an Anti-Administration Printer to-morrow, FOLLETT is likely to be dropped and WENDELL elected. This deplorable result will be in consequence of the strange folly of the Opposition in working at cross purposes.

The President's Kansas Proclamation is deemed a gross outrage, clearly pointing to a suppression of the Free-State movement.

The Committees will be announced to-morrow. BENNETT, of New-York, will be Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

S.

No Trouble with John Bull—The Three Millions Mexican Indemnity—The Superintendent of Public Printing—The Insult to Mr. Hale.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The steamer *Persia* brought nothing of importance to the State Department, in reference to our relations with England, although it did bring some significant indications that we are to have no trouble with John Bull in regard to our position on the Central American question. Prominent among the public indications of this character stands an editorial article in the London *Times*, which I doubt not you will have published, and which argues the question in our behalf with great force, yielding in the clearest terms the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for which we contend. We know that the *Times* does not publish articles condemning the position of the British Government, upon such a question as this, by accident; and, even it were not supported as it is by advices of a private nature, such an article at the present time might safely be taken as evidence that the United States have nothing to fear in this controversy, if our own Administration continues firm and faithful.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

The three millions Mexican drafts have not all been paid by our Government, but only about one-half. The document presented some months ago by the Mexican Minister, and generally announced to be a protest against the payment of the three millions indemnity to the holders of SANTA ANNA'S drafts, was *not* a protest, in fact, but a civil request that we should not pay over the money until the Mexican Government had time to examine the accounts and see whether these drafts were right, &c. This request was, of course, complied with, as an act of courtesy which could in no way affect the rights of either party. The Mexican Government has recently lifted the so-called protest with reference to a part of these drafts, amounting to about one-half the whole, and these have been paid. As the remaining drafts are of a precisely similar character, there can be no shadow of doubt that they also will be acknowledged ere long by the Mexican Government, and if they *are* not, they will be liquidated by the United States without such acknowledgement.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION EXPLODED.

Some months ago the city was flooded with rumors seriously affecting the private character and official integrity of A. G. SEAMAN, Esq., the gentlemanly and competent Superintendent of the Public Printing. Charges of corruption were rife, and even some of the newspapers were caught by the terrific tales of corruption. Consequently, when Mr. SEAMAN'S nomination for reappointment was sent to the Senate at the commencement of the session, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, which at once instituted a searching investigation into the case. A printer named ALEXANDER, was the principal accuser, and he was permitted to call all the witnesses he or anybody else desired, and to examine them in the minutest manner, regardless of all legal forms of eliciting testimony. The result is that after weeks expended in the most pertinacious effort, by sending for persons and papers, and by the most rigid questioning and cross-questioning,

A VINDICATION.

Mr. SEAMAN'S accusers utterly failed to present the slightest evidence, or to establish the shadow of a reasonable suspicion, that he has ever departed in the smallest particular from the strict line of his duty. The Committee made a report to this effect to-day in Executive session, and Mr. SEAMAN'S nomination was taken up and unanimously confirmed. A more signal triumph over the malignity of disappointed men, who sought to villify a public officer whom they could not use for their own purposes of plunder, can scarcely be conceived. Mr. SEAMAN'S friends—and they are many—are justly proud of the manner in which he has vindicated their faith in his integrity.

THE INSULT TO MR. HALE.

I see the statement that Senator HALE was insulted by the President at his *levée* a few weeks since, is extensively circulated by the Press of the country. I have no doubt that you received the statement from an apparently reliable source; and your comments upon the supposed fact were certainly just upon that hypothesis. But justice to all parties requires me to say, at the special request of the parties interested, that the story is utterly unfounded in fact. Mr. HALE and the ladies of his family did attend the *levée* on the evening referred to, but did not make any familiar advances towards the President, were subjected to no insult at his hands, but were treated with all the courtesy which it is the habit of General PIERCE to extend towards friends and foes alike, who call upon him, as the Chief Executive of the Nation.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Mr. HALE has just returned from New-Hampshire, and reports the Anti-Administration Party there united, harmonious, enthusiastic, and certain to carry the State by an overwhelming vote. The election of Mr. BANKS, and its guarantee of earnest union against Slavery aggression, of gentlemen of all old parties, is already doing its work; and the old Democratic Party has lost a host of once devoted followers.

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in presenting the petition of a Naval Officer, complaining of the action of the Retiring Board, proposed the passage of a law to grant trial by Court-Martial where charges are made, to test their truth. This would be doing justice by separating the worthy from the unworthy.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PATENT REPORT.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed.

Mr. WILSON said that notwithstanding the declaration of the President, which had been reiterated by distinguished Senators and repeated by the public press throughout the country, that our relations with England growing out of the Central American question were in a complicated condition, the people of the United States, whose instincts are safer than the deductions of statesmen, give little heed to these apprehensions. Far-seeing merchants continue to send their vessels on distant ventures freighted with full cargoes, in confident anticipation that there will be no rupture of our friendly relations with England. There was not the slightest alarm in the public mind on that score. People are not to be diverted from what is passing on the other side of the Mississippi by rumors of war with Great Britain. It is not very probable that the Executive desires a war which would extend the boundaries of this country to the shores of that Polar sea gazed on by Dr. KANE. There is no such desire for an addition to the free soil of this Republic on the part of the Administration.

The only result attained by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion, which has settled no point in dispute, and come to no result. The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. He thought this Government had been overreached in negotiation. The treaty was one not fit to be made; he thought the United States should at once declare it null and void, and stand then just as we stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain justifies us in abrogating the treaty altogether. We need not fear her in Central America, let her send as many Anglo-Saxons there as she pleases—no doubt they would all turn out good Democrats, and make good citizens of this country when we hereafter come into possession there.

Mr. MASON thought that the discussion of the subject rather embarrassed than aided the solution of the difficulties surrounding it. He hoped the question would now be taken on the reference.

Mr. BUTLER did not look on this question as likely to issue in a war with Great Britain. He concurred in the American interpretation of the treaty, but hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations instead of being further discussed in the Senate.

Mr. FOOT said Mr. CLAYTON wished to be heard, but was detained by indisposition. He moved a postponement of the subject till Monday, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12

The House proceeded to vote for Printer—first ballot as follows:

Follett	65	Wendell	69
Farnham	9	Sargent	6
Scattering	15		

Necessary to a choice, 83.

The second and third ballots gave the same result. Adjourned.

Conferences Among the Republicans in Reference to the House Printer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Conferences have taken place to-night among the Republicans, some of whom are desirous of withdrawing Mr. FOLLETT as a candidate for Printer. Several additional candidates will be voted for to-morrow.

A proposition has been prepared by Mr. WRIGHT, of Tenn., to continue the printing to Mr. NICHOLSON, of the *Union*, until the first Monday in December, but this cannot pass.

Arrest of Mr. Rust for his Assault on Horace Greeley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

ALBERT RUST appeared in Court this morning and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court, to answer for his assaults upon HORACE GREELEY, a few weeks since. He was arrested at the instance of FRANCIS C. TREADWELL, of New-York, who acted, it is understood, without solicitation from Mr. GREELEY.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Chief Justice announced to the Bar, that, in pursuance of the 47th Rule, the Court would not hear arguments after Friday the 29th inst., that at that time the Court would adjourn until Friday the 1st day of April, thence to continue its sessions during April and May, unless some circumstance should make an earlier adjournment proper.

Cause No. 50—John F. McKinney *vs.* Manuel Saviego and *ux.* Judge Campbell read the decision of the Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court of Texas with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo.*

No. 48—Steamboat *New-York*, &c., Thos. C. Durant *et al.*, claimants, appellants, *vs.* Isaac P. Rea, owner of the brig *Sarah Johannah.* Judge Nelson gave the decision of the Coprt, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of Southern New-York, with costs and interest.

No. 26—Richard K. Sessions *et al.*, *vs.* John M. Pintard. Judge McLean delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Arkansas with costs.

No. 61—Fred. Scott, plaintiff, *vs.* J. F. A. Sandford. Argument continued by Hon. A. S. Geyer, for defendant.

The Pacific Still Unheard Of.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Noon.

We are still without any tidings of the *Pacific* at this port. The steamship *Canada* is now ten days out from Liverpool, and may be looked for on or after to-morrow. It is possible she may bring us some intelligence of the missing vessel by either falling in with her or reporting her return to some English or Irish port.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12—Night.

We have had no communication with Halifax since noon to-day, the wires having ceased to work east of St. John, N. B.

Inauguration of the Jackson Statue at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The inauguration of the Jackson Equestrian Statue, in this city, took place to-day. There was an immense military and civil procession, and the spectacle was grand and imposing.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, from New-York on Saturday, arrived here at 8 o'clock last (Monday) evening.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

An engine belonging to the Hartford and Providence Railroad exploded at the locomotive-house, this noon, killing JOHN VAUGHAN, the engineer, and partially demolishing the building.

Fatal Accident from Falling Ice.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

E. E. TIBBATTS, a wealthy and respected citizen of Lynn, was killed this forenoon in Bromfield-street, in this city, by some ice falling upon him from a building.

Elmira Town Election.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

At the town election held here to-day, the Anti-Maine-Law Party elected their ticket by about 150 majority.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS AT NEW-ORLEANS

The Northern Light en route for New-York with $350,000 in Treasure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Prometheus*, from San Juan on the 5th, arrived at this port to-day. She brings San Francisco dates to the 21st ult. The *Northern Light* sailed on the 5th for New-York, with $350,000 in specie.

The California news is not important.

Agricultural accounts are better, and news from the mines more encouraging.

The Jury in the Cora case could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. There will probably be a new trial soon.

The members of the Legislature are considerably embarrassed in the matter of electing a United States Senator. Several prominent candidates have withdrawn for the purpose of harmonizing the American party.

The bark *Isabellita Hyne* was wrecked on the 8th ult., and the captain and mate drowned. The vessel and cargo is a total loss.

More fighting at Fort Walla Walla is reported. In an engagement between the Indians and troops at that point, the loss of the latter is stated at 23 killed and wounded.

The San Francisco markets were unchanged.

The *Black Warrior* and *John Stuart*, of New-York, and the *Sam Appleton* and *Defender*, of Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

Affairs in Nicaragua were quiet. Gen. WALKER had suspended relations with the United States Minister, Mr. WHEELER.

THE IRISH CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Irish Convention was temporarily organized at Dudley Hall, in this city, at 4 o'clock P. M. Vicar-General MCDONNELL, of Kingston, C. W., called the members to order, and was appointed President *pro tem.*

Three delegates each from the United States and Canada, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported seventy-two present.

Five delegates each from the United States and Canada, were appointed a Committee to nominate permanent officers. They will report to-morrow.

The Press was excluded.

B.

Irish Emigrant Aid Convention at Buffalo—The Press Excluded

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Convention called to take measures for the assistance of Irish emigrants desiring to settle in Canada West, convened in Dudley Hall, this city, to-day, and organized temporarily by the appointment of Rev. Dr. MCDONNELL of Kingston, Canada, President *pro tem*, after which an adjournment was carried till to-morrow morning. Some seventy delegates were present.

Members of the Press are denied the privilege of reporting the proceedings of the Convention, by the adoption of a resolution excluding them from the Hall.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The accommodation train bound west on the Central, (new road,) which left here at 6 o'clock this afternoon, drawn by two engines, came in collision with the mail train coming east, at the junction of single and double track, about a mile west of this city, owing to the displacement of a switch.

Mr. FROST, the Conductor of the train bound west, leaped off and was thrown on the ties. His face was considerably bruised. Mr. CARVER, of Lyons, Wayne County, was badly injured internally, and two or three other persons were slightly bruised. Two of the engines were considerably broken, but none of the cars were materially injured.

It has snowed here all day—the wind blowing a perfect gale.

From the Plains—Mails Returned.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on Saturday last, but brought no news of importance. Snow is reported to be from three to fifteen feet in depth on the route. The Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails outward bound have been obliged to return, being unable to proceed.

KANSAS.

Proclamation of the President.

The following is the Proclamation of the President in relation to Kansas, of which a telegraph abstract was published in yesterday's TIMES:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, indications exist that public tranquillity and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof; It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fall in their hands, by cooperating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

Christmas at Rio—A Party of Americans Around the Festive Board—The United States Ship Savannah.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

If at any time of year an exile feels his absence from home, it is on the return of those seasons in which he has been accustomed to meet his family and friends around the festive board, and enjoy the sweet pleasures of domestic and social life. It is on this account that gentlemen of the same nationality regard themselves as particularly fortunate, when in a foreign land, they meet on the return of such an occasion, under a roof where a generous hospitality is gracefully dispensed. Your correspondent, with other Americans in Brazil, had that pleasure on the 25th of December, current; and, with your permission, he will proceed to give a brief account of it.

Our hospitable host was Mr. ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, a young, enterprising New-Yorker, who about two years since established himself here as a commission merchant, and who is also United States Navy Agent. His residence is on the Bay of Rio, opposite the city, and two and a half miles from the ferry-landing at Praya Grende. Crossing the Bay in a steamer, we take a carriage at the landing and in a few minutes are whirled through the pretty city of Nictheroy and are on a very good road. Looking back at the lofty range of mountains that form so grand a setting to the city of Rio de Janeiro, we scarcely have time to express our admiration of the beauty of the scene, before some one descries the American flag ahead of us, flying from a staff that appears to stand in a large orange grove; that flag indicates the residence of our friend GRAHAM. And how often have we, who to-day look upon it, been ready to witness that LONGFELLOW was true to nature when he said of the American flag:

> Ah, when the wanderer, lonely, friendless,
> In foreign harbors shall behold
> That flag unrolled,
> 'Twill be as a friendly hand,
> Stretched out from his native land,
> Filling his heart with memories sweet and endless.

We ran up in front of a lofty gate-way, which stands at the entrance of the avenue leading to the house. The dwelling is located a few rods from the street, on a lot of several acres, that part of the ground around the house and between it and the street being well filled with the various fruit-bearing trees of Brazil. The house is a one-story cottage, with tile roof, and is spread over the ground extensively, furnishing ample room for a small crowd.

How in contrast with everything in New-York, at this season of the year, is the scene around us! Here are, perhaps, a hundred orange trees, their limbs bending under the weight of the fruit, and here are plenty of lemons, the largest of which are the *sweet* kind—a statement that sounds strange to those who always associate acidity with the idea of a lemon. Here, also, are fig trees on all sides, the fruit of which is just ripening, and the same is true of the grapes. Besides these, we find the mango, banana, mammee, cajn, chestnut, tamarind, and the plum of Brazil, called ameixa. Vegetables of various kinds are growing and ready for the table. Everything is greatly in contrast with Christmas day in a high northern latitude; indeed, we are glad to take shelter from the sun's heat under this broad mango, the best kind of shade tree in the Empire; how long it throws out its branches, and how impenetrable to the sun's rays is its thick canopy of leaves!

But carriages are arriving, and among the guests we see some in the handsome uniform of the American Navy, while the gentlemen from the American Legation are dressed in as plain a style as Mr. MARCY could desire. The company are soon engaged in such amusements as suit their tastes,—some listen to the music of a skillfully-played piano,—others saunter in the shade of the fine old trees, while the more youthful part engage in those manly athletic exercises in which the noble Romans used to delight.

At the dinner the American Legation was represented by Mr. CHAS. W. TROUSDALE, son of the American Minister, and by the Secretary of Legation. The medical corps, the marine corps and the watch officers of the American squadron were also represented. The chaplain of the flag-ship was present. When it is said that our fair hostess belongs to that class of good wives spoken of by Solomon in his Proverbs, it is equivalent to saying that everything in general and in particular that is necessary to constitute a good dinner was provided. It was enjoyed with the highest zest, because it was in a style and with surroundings that reminded us of home. This was one of the most delightful gatherings Americans have enjoyed here for many a day, and we hope our noble host will live to enjoy very many more.

At an early hour most of the guests left, and repaired on board the United States ship *Savannah*, where a part of the crew gave a grand supper. The greatest admiration was expressed by visitors at the happy faces and the general good behavior and cheer of the sailors, and particularly at the graceful dancing of many of them.

Those of us who remained at Mr. GRAHAM'S, were treated to an excellent musical entertainment in the course of the evening, by the daughter of a near neighbor, a Brazilian Colonel. Like most Brazilian ladies, Miss JOSEFINA is accomplished in music, and delighted us both in song and in the performance of difficult pieces on the piano. Thus passed with your correspondent "a merry Christmas."

S.

A Thrilling Whaling Incident—The Savannah and the Naval Board.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855.

During the present month an incident occurred on this coast which illustrates the peril and uncertainty of life and success among whalemen. The bark *R. L. Barstow*, of Mattapoisett, Mass., a whaler, was cruising off the coast of Brazil, and on the 14th inst., a school of whales was fallen in with. At 12 o'clock, the mate, DAVID DEXTER, and five others, manned a boat and soon struck a large sperm whale. DEXTER was inclined to wait for the other boats to come up, but not so the whale. He making the strongest demonstrations against the proposed annexation, performing in a violent and most rapid manner evolutions that are nowhere written down in the books on tactics. They gave him all the line and he took it and more too, for he ran away with the boat and crew, and when the excitement of the chase was somewhat over, the bark was not in sight. It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mate hauling in what line he could, cut it and commenced searching for the ship. He continued the search that night and the next day, but seeing nothing of her, and having only a little bread to eat, he shaped his course for the coast of Brazil, which he reached on the morning of the 17th. Early on the morning of the 23d inst., Mr. DEXTER came into this harbor and found shelter on board the U. S. frigate *Savannah*.

Meanwhile the bark cruised after the missing boat four days, and finding no signs of her, gave her up for lost. So important a part of the ship's company being gone, Capt. LUCE decided to give up the cruise, and on the 25th inst., came into this harbor. His surprise at the appearance of Mr. DEXTER and the boats crew, all safe and sound, can hardly be conceived; it was like life from the grave.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant*, bound to the East Indies, arrived here from New-York on the 29th inst., all well. The *Levant* will remain here about ten days to have bread baked for her, there being none in store.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, which arrived on the 16th inst. from the Rio de la Plata, is ready for sea, and will sail on a cruise in six or eight days.

The flag-ship *Savannah* is placed in an awkward predicament by the action of the Naval Board, concerning which nothing has been communicated officially. She lies here in painful suspense, from which it is devoutly hoped she will soon be relieved by — another flag-ship.

S.

The fares on the Boston and Providence Railroad have been raised twenty per cent. on the transient, and fifty per cent. on season ticket passengers.

HORRIBLE STREETS.

Mud, Spook, Ice, Snow, an Incompetent Commissioner, and an Incompetent Mayor.

$230,000 Spent for Cleaning the Streets.

AND NOT A STREET CLEAN.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING AT THE HOTEL DE MULLIGAN.

SPEECHES OF THE SUFFERERS.

Broadway Strewn with Wrecks, and the Railroads Sunk.

We have seen New-York in Summer and in Winter, in Spring and in Fall, in [illegible] in health, panting with heat and [illegible] smothered in dust and deluged with [illegible] honest rulers and under villainous [illegible] the immortal street rule of [illegible] the Wretched, and under the [illegible] ERLING, the Inefficient—and, we [illegible] test, affirm that under [illegible] worst state, and that the [illegible] so disgracefully bad as now. We [illegible] Mayor who boasted that he would [illegible] man power effectually in just such [illegible] this, but he doesn't exercise even a [illegible] power for the City's relief. We have a Street Commissioner, one Mr. ERLING, who will take as much money for street cleaning as any of his predecessors; but the work he has put upon them for the last seven weeks would not keep an acre of cabbages clear of weeds. [illegible] some gentleman of leisure who has the [illegible] tive faculties of the skipper of a [illegible] would head a Reform Party, take the reins of the City Government, and vouchsafe us so much of performance as one-hundreth part of our [illegible] ises gave us reason to look for. Would that [illegible] LOUQUE, now that he is out of a job, would shed a single beam of his comparatively shining genius to illuminate the Street Department, and give one practical hint to Mr. ERLING for his guidance. A dead and buried Commissioner would be infinitely better than the present [illegible] incumbent and all his friends in office [illegible] business it is to care for the City [illegible]; since for a dead Commissioner we could [illegible] flags half-mast, and a buried Commissioner we could replace with a substitute who might have some pity in his soul for tax-burdened citizens, and some executive action in his department to relieve us. When the present quarter is out, we doubt not Mr. Commissioner of Streets and Lamps will go up to the Comptroller to get some $50,000 or $60,000 for street cleaning. We shall be glad at that time to be informed where $50 or $60 have been expended for the purpose up to this hour from the 1st of January. Will Mr. FLAGG be kind enough to note the item, and keep the City posted.

Now we are not unreasonable. The best of Mayors couldn't prevent the snow, nor the late rain the thaw; but a Mayor of moderate excellence, who insisted upon having the City Ordinances observed, would have had the gutters all cut, the crossings in all the thoroughfares cleared of ice, and so one half of our present trouble prevented entirely. The [illegible] of Commissioners couldn't make the travelling pleasant and easy, but a Commissioner of [illegible] energy and only medium ability, might have insisted that the snow should be leveled in all the streets, and from the very narrow ones that it should be partially removed; that when holes [illegible] were deep enough to hide an omnibus in, the snow from the adjoining hills, it should be shovelled in.

The weather is marvelously unsteady. At noon yesterday it was mild and Spring-like. The thaw was fast progressing and rivers were pouring into the sewers at every corner grating, or into the cellars in the sewerless streets. At dusk of this same stopped. The water froze, the slush [illegible], and the fine black snow-dust flew, in the biting N. W. by W. wind, like fresh snow flakes in a [illegible]. Indeed, during the afternoon there was quite a fall of snow, though the sun afterwards [illegible] melted it. There are no very distinct [illegible] that we shall be rid of our present great [illegible] brance in the streets till March or even April. Meanwhile something *must be done.*

But people never see the extremity of their miserable condition until the newspapers gather up the facts and put them before them *fairly.* For the sake of doing this, we dispatched a corps of reporters yesterday into the thoroughfares. To their reports we give way, only adding that the parts of which they have not written are quite as foul as those of which they have made a note.

One who spent the day in the carriage returned observing that

BROADWAY WAS ALL 'ILLS AND 'OLES.

A blind man walking the streets of the City yesterday, would have perished with disease before he had reached the curbstone of his 20th block. All day and till long after the gas-lights in show-windows sent a sickly glare out into the murky air, there was a combination of remarkable noises up and down Broadway—down in the [illegible], up on the house-tops, in the gutters—down all the thoroughways, and up all the cross-streets—and everywhere but in Cross-street itself, where they didn't figure any cleaning. It thawed. The sun came out and smiled his prettiest early, and got disgusted before a late dinner time and retired, denying himself to all visitors. But the time that he was out was enough. The snow melted with joy to see him. It flew off in vapor to kiss him. And when it had a chance to start on, away he went and was seen no more. Perhaps it was well as it was. Had the thermometer got high, there is no telling what premium it would have played, what dreadful havoc it would have made, what would have been the consequences of a liquidation of all the debts that the Superintendent of the Streets owes to a patient, meek, forbearing, long-suffering and ever-to-be-imposed-upon Public.

Pickaxes came down through Broadway's [illegible], with a sharp and sounding clip. Shovels gritted inclegant music upon the [illegible]. Brooms whizzed along the sidewalks. Great [illegible] of ice fell from the roofs, with an ominous [illegible] upon the pavements. Omnibuses cracked. Drivers—we grieve to say it—cursed. Ladies waded (knee-deep we'd say if it were not vulgar to speak of knees.) Gentlemen pedestrians "went in." [illegible] with long-legged India-rubber endings [illegible] and water, and cost at the handiest shop $4 a pair. Very cheap that, for such times as these.

In short—what with picks, and shovels, and shovels, and ridges of ice that were [illegible] with men just as your foot touched upon them, and swearing, and laughing, and all these things, and more, which a vivid imagination will supply—New-York was (and is) in a highly interesting, peculiar, astonishing

afterwards to average the depth of that [illegible] which I finally ventured, and from [illegible] have so narrowly escaped.

[illegible] the results of my analysis:

[illegible] parts of material, from the place of ebb[illegible] under this Park ford, I found these constituent elements:

Elements.	No. Parts.	Elements.	No. Parts.
Ashes	20	Sand	10
Bones	5	Bones of deceased Contractors	25
Manure	8	Mayor's Promises	30
Snow	2		
Total			100

This analysis may be relied upon as accurate, having been tested by myself first, and afterwards by Professors from the City Hall. These letter, I am happy to state, were successful in exhuming with their specimens the skeletal of three street contractors and the following remarkable record:

"Wherever there is any doubt remaining as to the existence of authority in matters pertaining to the Government of the City, I shall not fail to exercise that power for the best interests of the citizens, resting upon them for support.

(Signed,) FERNANDO WOOD."

This rare and curious inscription was found upon a plate of brass, which I have carefully preserved as a [illegible] of the Golden (or perhaps I should say the Brazen) Age of our City. It will be placed among the archives of the Historical Society.

Accurate calculations have also convinced me of the correctness of the following formula, as expressive of the contents of a space two miles long by fifty feet in width, commonly known as Broadway:

[illegible] feet (5 280 ft. to the mile) x depth 1 ft. = [illegible],800 cubic feet.

Fatigued by these labors, I found myself wholly unable to pursue any further investigations, and accordingly submit these as the exhibit of this day's labors. YOUR UNHAPPY REPORTER.

Daily Times Office—Tuesday Evening.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Hollow-eyed, wan and weary, and evidently need up with the labors he had undergone, our Reporter handed us the above, and was permitted to retire, giving place to the reports of another, which reads as follows:

Report No. 2.

Cops of queer cuts and shaggy coats are all the go. Small boys cut coffin-like gutters and are presently lost in them; being totally unable to extricate themselves after reaching to the bottom of the ice. Ladies have a remarkable disposition to display well-turned ankles.

Young gents find eye-glasses essential.

Everybody—except the ladies—wears his worst and shabbiest.

Mud up to the back.

Omnibuses are drawn by three horses and break down under four; the off leader invariably "bringing up" in a hard snow-bank.

Railroad tracks covered with snow from the walks. Railroad men fight the street men—great time—Railroad men victorious.

A horse and two women tumbled down opposite Duane street—men were digging for them at last accounts.

Sudden disappearance of a sleigh, two carts and a driver in Cortland-street, opposite the Merchants' Hotel.

Members of Minstrel bands wash their faces and walk up-street, wondering if there will be "a house" to-night.

Newspaper men, who go about the docks gathering up chips of news, are considered impertinent by old gentleman who refuses his name when he tumbles down and barks his shin; are derided by Short Boys when they, too, tumble down; are repelled with dignity by the pretty damsel whom they would assist across an icy slide; and are seized with admiration of pictures in a shop-window as a tipsy Dutchman plants his elbow in their sides and swears as he tumbles upon their toes. Pleasant life this of item-hunting.

Another of our corps came in badly out of breath; he had been

STRUGGLING UP BROADWAY.

It defies, said he, settling into a big chair and feeling the plural of dignity creeping over him.

Broadway defies our powers of description. The omnibuses are beginning to crawl again over this ground. We say advisedly to crawl, for any one scrambling over so slowly on foot from the South Ferry up town would arrive at the City Hall long before any omnibus, drawn as they mostly are by three horses, had accomplished half the distance. The horses look horribly blown, and the drivers swear most awfully. Without the least exaggeration we may say that, if a gentleman attempt to cross Broadway, (as to ladies, that, of course, is out of the question,) and especially near the City Hall, he must sink nearly to the knees in a beautiful compound of wet and granular slush, formed by the liquefaction of icy snow that has been torn into millions of pulverulent particles, ground up with natural mud and all the filth accumulated by the passage of cattle during the weary six weeks that are past. The sidewalks in Broadway south of Astor House to the ferry, especially on the incline, have been, and yet remain, fearfully dangerous, especially at the crossings which, to our apprehension, at such a time seem to occur with numberless frequency for so short a distance. Up to the knees at the junction of every street, where the heavy trucks have ploughed the snow, and then the damp pedestrian thinks to rid his ankles of the superfluous moisture by a little stamping when he reaches the pavement. It would be well for the temper and morals of thousands if they could content themselves with stamping, or if the icy pavement would permit the attempt in safety. Men rush frantically across the roadways up to the knees in the brown accumulation, which soon will be anything but sandy, dive under the noses of the horses, seriously thread the chances afforded them of dodging round, among, between, behind and before every possible kind of conveyance, and have good reason to be thankful when the opposite side is reached, that they have not been prostrated in the sludge, and that they have hopped, scrambled, strided, trotted, toddled across in safety. For ourselves, it is so long since we had an opportunity of walking, of setting down our feet firmly, that we are apt to fear we shall never regain the habit.

Greenwich-street is deeply covered with huge quantities of hardened snow, which have been plowed [illegible] holes and hillocks" by the passage of the heavy-lumbering drays and other vehicles which traverse that busy thoroughfare. Foot passengers cannot so stumdrum as in Broadway, and many a coarsely dressed rowdy, with his pants drawn high over his boots, finds that Summer fashion now quite inappropriate in recklessly wading through the [illegible] puddle. Mops and brooms are visible, and women look despairingly at the task before [illegible]

OTHER THOROUGHFARES.

The Israelites of *Chatham-street* were exceedingly active in detaching the ice from the sidewalks, and hacking a gutter-way for the melted slush. At the bottom of the hill, where Pearl-street forms a very busy intersection, and the accumulation is prodigious, all attempts at crossing are positively dangerous, not so much from the depth of the snow-puddle as from the crowded jostling of pedestrians and vehicles crossing or attempting to pass in all directions. It is a bad risk for any one to cross on foot the lower part of the hill leading up to East Broadway.

Roosevelt-street is in a filthy and obstructed condition. The gutters are uncut, and hundreds of tons of snow lie upon the roadway. The sidewalks are much encumbered; in some places boys yet slide, or amuse themselves with skating. In others, occupants of stores are busy detaching the thawing ice, with axes and hammers, not to the improvement of the faces and eyes of passengers, from the flying fragments—still for the best of reasons. The worst part of the street is that part of it occurring between Fulton-street and the Post-Office. At its intersection with Maiden-lane, vehicles have been embarrassed during the whole continuance of the frost, and even now, trucks cannot meet and pass each other between that spot and the Post-Office. The sidewalks in Nassau-street are impassable from more causes than one. The thawing and dripping from the roofs add to the accumulation of water which blocks up the gutters, and [illegible] choked with ashes. The road-way is generally nearly a yard above the level of the pavement, covered with mountainous heaps of hardened snow, down the centre of which the track of heavy sleighs has channeled the narrow central passage.

John-street is wider and not in so bad a predicament. The occupants generally, with commendable [illegible] have kept their gutters and sidewalks in [illegible] condition during the frost.

[illegible] has unfortunately little fall for water, and [illegible] the same condition as the other streets [illegible]

There is a very ugly and all but impassable spot on the ascent from Maiden-lane to the Post-Office, where it is impossible for two conveyances to pass. And a still more obstructed spot exists between the Post-Office and the northern end of Broad-street. The encroachment is formed not exclusively by accumulations of snow and ashes, but by building materials and peddlers of every description, who are allowed to infest the thoroughfare. The telegraph pole is made to sustain six or eight dozen of wild fowl, while busy retailers of blacking and confectionery, iron, boot-jacks, gloves, stockings, pen-knives, spectacles, razors and every possible variety of cutlery, jostle the passengers that stumble and plunge across the crowded roadway to gain the pavement. At the opposite corner, and right in the heart of the crowd of merchants usually assembled there, is a manufactory of roasted chestnuts in full activity, while venders of nuts, apples, oranges and songs, chiefly children with naked feet, appeal to the charitable sympathies of the benevolent, and carry the proceeds of their trading to their parents, to be spent in the nearest groggery.

The *Fifth-avenue* is, as one would suppose, one of the most traversable in New-York. The ice is evenly packed along the carriage-way, and the snow-banks bordering the sidewalks are few, and insignificant in size. Promenading on a pleasant morning can easily be done without rubbers.

In the *Seventh* and *Ninth-avenues* the traveling is comparatively good.

Spring-street.—The part of this street included between Hudson-street and Broadway is in just the condition to furnish all the incidents an adventurous traveler could desire. The skeptic can easily be satisfied on this point by getting into one of the Tenth-avenue and Catherine Ferry stages. Vehicles can only pass each other at the intersection of Crosse-street, and drivers are obliged to look ahead one block, to see if the track is clear, before they dare tempt the perilous passage.

In *Greenwich-street* our Reporter's heart was gladdened. He saw a young lady hesitating on the side-walk, like CÆSAR beside the Rubicon, but not daring, like him, to plunge through the unfathomable slush. A carman, seeing her perplexity, gallantly came to the rescue, and backing up his sled took her on board and conveyed her safely to the opposite side, amid the acclamations of the spectators.

The *Fourth Ward* is in very bad condition. The roadway in the lower portion of Catharine-street is on the average elevated about two feet above the sidewalks. The Tenth-avenue stages are obliged to traverse Market-street on their way down to the Ferry. Oak-street is impassable for vehicles, the snow being piled up in some places to a depth of four to six feet. The same is the case with Rose-street, where, in one spot, the snow is fully eight feet high. A trip down the length of James or Roosevelt street could possibly be accomplished with a smart team of horses inside of an hour.

The *Tenth-avenue* is more free from ice than any other, the Hudson Railroad Company having removed and pitched into the river immense quantities of snow immediately after the great storm, in order to clear their track. There are none of those ridges alongside the rails to be found on the line of the other City railroads, and which in many cases seriously interfere with the passage of carriages.

City Railroad Routes.

Thousands ride daily on the different City Railroads, and growl terribly at the length of time it takes to reach their business or their homes, besides getting their feet wet as they mount or leave the platform of the cars. Yet by railroad they must go, or by worse conveyances. There is no such thing as traveling in the lower part of the town on any of the thoroughfares through which the railroads pass, *outside the rails*. Vehicles often get crowded together in their attempts to pass one another outside the cars while the latter are in motion, but a jam, a long delay, and a lot of swearing is the result. The water is half-a-foot deep in places, and to cross the streets in security, one is generally compelled to go a block or two out of his way. But little is being done in the way of obviating these evils. The snow embankments remain, ice still obstructs the gutters, and the water, if it does not flow in the collars, lies still in puddles. One of our reporters went over the different roads yesterday, and marked the more special points of snow elevation, and water and slush depth.

THE SECOND-AVENUE ROAD.

This Road was the last to get its cars running after the snow storm a month ago, and yet the streets which it traverses are in a worse condition than those of any other City Railroad. Commencing at its lower terminus, as it rounds Peck-slip into Pearl-street, a mass of snow and ice is passed through from six to eight feet in height. On the east side of the track at this point the snow is still of this height. It is but little better through Franklin-square. The depth of snow gradually decreases to Chatham-street, but the rails of the track for the entire distance are lost to sight. From Grand to Allen-street it is a complete sea of slosh, with not much snow on the side of the track. The gutters are also mostly cleared out. Through Allen-street the snow has not been removed at all. It was highest between Delancey and Rivington streets. The gutters, with slight exceptions, are still choked with ice, and only a single man was to be seen the entire length clearing the gutters. Near Houston-street, for several yards the track was covered nearly a foot with water. It is much better after entering the First-avenue—the street being wider. Vehicles can pass in spots outside the railroad tracks. Twenty-third-street, where the road passes over to the Second-avenue, is very bad for teams meeting. The snow is high and without cuts on both sides. Above Thirty-third-street, as far as Harlem, the road is quite free and passable. On the return route, very nearly the same may be said of Christie-street, or of Allen-street, also, with the exception that here some dozen men are engaged removing the snow. Eighty minutes is the time usually allotted to go from Peck-slip to Harlem on this road. It takes now never less than two hours, and often more.

THE THIRD-AVENUE ROAD.

The Third-avenue Road has the advantage of a wide thoroughfare, but there is abundant snow and ice remaining yet, and in sections nearly unbedding the railroad tracks. From the commencement of Chatham-street to Broome-street it is altogether the worst. The snow is high and black, and threatening, and though the gutters are filled with ice, an occasional boy, with a single hatchet, is the only person to be seen trying to effect its removal. Carriages and carts, with their teams and drivers, in their efforts to pass over the dingy mountains, form a grotesque figure enough. The sides of the Bowery improve on nearing the Third-avenue. Above this point there is a monotonous sameness. The gutters are generally neglected. There is no difficulty in conveyances passing one another as they meet. At the Thirty-seventh street intersection, there boys were at work at the gutters, and none further beyond. The cars on this road make their trips in their usual time.

FOURTH-AVENUE ROAD.

Centre, Grand and Broome streets are the difficult streets on this road. Through them all the snow lies monstrously heaped, as originally piled. The gutters are filled with ice, and no attempt is made to clean them out. In the Fourth-avenue, opposite the Peter Cooper Institute, is a very large heap of snow, which, with the piles of brick in the vicinity, renders the street at that point (other than on the railroad track) impassable. A few railroad men are employed keeping the road clean from the ice that carts and carriages throw upon the track.

SIXTH-AVENUE ROAD.

The upper section of this road, near the Crystal Palace, was under water. Along the Sixth-avenue, ice and snow are abundant—but not to a degree to interfere with carriage riding, sleighing or carman duty. About half the length of the gutters has been attended to. Carmine and Varick streets are very bad, in the quantity of snow remaining, and neglect of cutting out the gutters.

EIGHTH-AVENUE ROAD.

This Road, from Canal-street to its upper terminus, is a shade better than the upper section of the Sixth-avenue road. Opposite St. Luke's Park in Hudson-street is the worst spot. Here water covers the track for some distance, over six inches in depth. The lower portion of this road comprising that of the Sixth-avenue road also, through West Broadway, is in a horrible condition, considering the width of the street. In the major part of it, it is barely possible for vehicles to pass one another off the railroad track. Neither this road nor the Sixth, as is, doubtless, well known, or at least should be, run its cars further down than Chambers-street. This causes considerable grumbling.

Indignation Meeting.

The bad condition of our streets, the consequent sad condition of carts and carriages, and the still sadder condition of the men and horses that are obliged to travel over them, was the cause of the gathering together of a large number of indignant citizens, at the "Hotel de Mulligan," last evening.

The time appointed for organizing was 8 o'clock, but at 7 the room in which the meeting was to be held was well filled, and conversation was kept up with interest until the call for the appointment of a Chairman. Many found it extremely difficult, while speaking of the streets and our City government, to keep within that imaginary line of propriety in language and gesticulation, denominated "Parliamentary." Others pretended to make light of the matter, by perpetrating ghastly jokes and following them with a smile, such as men have been known to put on when undergoing a painful surgical operation. All were indignant, and there were but few who were not inclined to treat the subject with all the seriousness it deserved.

At 8 o'clock J. Bearing, Esq., stood up at the table at the upper end of the room, and stated that as the time for organizing had arrived it was in order to elect a Chairman and other officers. Stephen H. Twig, Esq., nominated Petin Hooper, Esq., and the nomination was received with general applause and unanimous approval. Mr. Petin Hooper, on taking the Chair, spoke nearly as follows:

REMARKS OF PETIN HOOPER, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not devote much time to thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over you, for you all know that I am always grateful to those who honor me. Fellow citizens, we have met together to consider a subject which is unpleasing in all its ramifications, and I would, therefore, with profound respect, impress upon you the necessity for calmness during your deliberations. I am not, fellow-citizens, among those who are always grumbling and crying out "Reform," on the corners of our streets; but, fellow-citizens, I am of the opinion that no man or woman could have stood on the corner of any of our streets, at any time during a number of weeks past, without being strongly impressed with the belief that *something must be done*. [Great applause.] Yes, fellow-citizens, something must be done, and that quickly. [Applause.] You know the condition of our streets. [Several voices, "We do! we do!"] And, fellow-citizens, I know the condition of our streets. I have seen the snow upon them in great heaps, mixed with sand. Then it has rained and then it has frozen, and the snow and sand have congealed and from congealment have passed to the solidity of ice. [Hear, hear.] In many places the ice, thus formed, is nubby [illegible] of: It is, it is,] and in others smooth. While driving over the nubby places the other day, one of my horses sprained his ankle, [hear, hear,] and my carriage lost a wheel. My coachman took out the horses and went to get a man to fix the carriage. This, fellow-citizens, happened in Broadway, near Howard-street. I had some business to do down town, and, fearing that I would be too late if I waited for my coachman's return, I started to foot it. Fellow-Citizens: I reached the sidewalk in safety, after a great deal of difficulty, but just after I got there I came upon a smooth place, where the little boys had been sliding, and, Fellow-citizens, my feet went out from under me, and I fell down and hurt myself a good deal. [An elderly gentleman in the back part of the room here proposed three groans for the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and they were given with a will.] Gentlemen continued the Chairman, it is not for your President to tell you what you must do. I am here to preside over your deliberations, but there are others here who can speak and who I trust will speak on the subject. It is a subject which should be spoken about and acted upon, but before we proceed with the speaking, it will be in order to elect a Vice President and Secretary. Gentlemen will please to nominate.

Mr. Fitz Green Jackson was nominated for Vice-President, and Mr. P. M. Clarke for Secretary, both of which were elected unanimously. As soon as the officers of the meeting had taken their seats at the table, there were loud calls for P. Barker Gerald, who had entered the room a few minutes previous to the completion of the organization.

REMARKS OF MR. P. BARKER GERRALD.

Mr. Gerrald came forward to the table amid applause, and after thanking the audience for the warmth of his reception, said: Gentlemen and fellow-sufferers: if you expect to hear an eloquent speech from me to-night, you will be disappointed. I have no fine, drawn sentences for villainously dirty streets, neither have I soft words for criminally negligent City officials. [Cries of good. That's right.] It is true, gentlemen, that we have had an unusual amount of snow; and it is also true that we should give that fact considerable weight, in making up our opinion of the parties who are to blame for the present condition of our streets. And I will say here boldly, that if those whose duty it is to take care of the streets had shown any disposition to do their duty—if they had even attempted to put them in passable order—I should not have been here to-night. I know that it is difficult to keep the streets of a large city clean, at any time, and especially so during the Winter season; but our officials have not experienced the difficulty—they have not encountered it. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has been sitting in his office, as comfortably as his conscience would allow, giving no orders, and not in any way exerting himself, while the people have been wading through the snow and tumbling over the ice, to earn the money for the expenses of his Department, on which he lives, and which, it is believed by many, he does not expend in the most judicious manner. We have appropriated large sums for the purpose of keeping our streets in order, and now, when it is most needed, and when there is no evidence that it has been expended with benefit to the City, we are told that there must be an extra appropriation, if we would have our streets in passable condition. It is not my purpose to enter into the details of the short-comings of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—they are too well known. The blame, under the circumstances, does not rest with him alone. You will recollect, I think, that soon after we elected our present Mayor, he declared that whenever he discovered that there was inefficiency in any of the Departments, he would *take the responsibility* of correcting it. You will also recollect that, in one or two cases, he did take the responsibility, and the people supported him. He has not done anything of that kind for some time. If he had taken the responsibility in the case of the streets, they might have been in better condition. But he did not, and if I am not mistaken, his own gutter in Second-avenue was not cut yesterday. [Cries of 'oar, 'oar, from an excited Englishman.] Then again, it is the duty of the police to enter complaints against persons who do not keep their sidewalks clear, and the law provides that if the charge be sustained, they be fined. Now I will venture the assertion that if all the violations of the law had been reported by the police, and the Corporation Attorney had done his duty, there would have been sufficient money raised to put the streets in tolerable condition. But, gentlemen, these things have not been done. Our officials have not made any effort; and I do say, that as a whole, the present City Government furnishes the best illustration of the truth of the assertion, that the most wholesome laws are of no benefit when they have no executors. [Applause.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I will offer the following preamble and resolution, as a means of giving publicity, in a condensed form, to the sentiment of this meeting.

Whereas, The people of this City have for a series of years been deceived by the promises of those who obtained their votes for places of trust; and

Whereas, Our Government is in reality becoming every year more inefficient than before, while our taxes are continually increasing, and the prices of the necessaries of life have become what a few years ago would have been considered fabulous.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the present Chief Magistrate has failed to accomplish any of the reforms promised by him; that the Police are inefficient; that they do not do their duty, where the comfort and safety of citizens are most to be enhanced; that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps does not meet the requirements of his office; and that while the present careless City officials remain in office, we will look in vain for any improvement in the management of municipal affairs.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and with applause.

Mr. F. B. Jamieson spoke briefly, concerning the proposition to appropriate $75,000 to clear the snow off the streets. He thought it would be so much money thrown away. Under the present system, it would go to a lot of contractors, who would not fulfill their contracts, knowing as they do, that there is no power sufficiently energetic to compel them to be honest.

Mr. G. N. Samson hoped the proceedings of the meeting would be made public, and that others would be had. He thought that if the people met more frequently to consider matters of City interest, at times other than just previous to elections, and discussed freely the doings of those in power, the effect would be salutary. He concluded by reminding the audience that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

After Mr. Boyle and several others had spoken freely on the subject, coinciding with Mr. Samson, in his views on the importance of frequent meetings for the discussion of City matters, at times when there was no election excitement, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, who was requested to draw up in form his views as to the best means of improving the condition of our streets, and securing such other reforms as the comfort and safety of the people require.

Whose Business is it to see to the Streets.

From concurrent reports, therefore, it may be concluded that New-York is in a very bad plight. Now, whose business is it to make it better? A question all citizens will ask.

Upon the shoulders of Mr. JOSEPH E. ERLING is to be laid the load of our sorrows. Whether that gentleman can bear all that is likely to be stored to his account, we do not undertake to decide.

Behind citizen!—floundering in horrible ruts—watch Mr. ERLING. The Amended Charter renders him (and him only) responsible. Witness the following:

Amended Charter, April 2, 1849.

§ 14. There shall be an Executive Department, to be denominated the "Department of Streets and Lamps," which shall have cognizance of procuring the necessary supplies for, and of lighting the public streets and places, lighted at the expense of the Corporation, *and of cleaning the public streets*; and of collecting the revenue arising from the sale of manure, and also of the transferring of butchers' stalls in the public markets. The chief officer thereof shall be denominated "*the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps*." There shall be three bureaux in this Department, and the chief officers thereof shall be called "the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," "*Superintendent of Streets*," and "Superintendent of Markets."

In other words, Mr. ERLING was elected *by the people* to do exactly what he does *not* do; the Superintendent of Streets is appointed *by the Commissioner* (Mr. ERLING) to attend especially to that portion of the duties of the office which is designated by the phrase "cleaning the public streets;" but as the subordinate is appointed by, and is subject to, the orders of the Commissioner, it follows that the Commissioner only is responsible for the performance of the duty indicated. It is not to be expected that the Commissioner shall do all the dirty work of his office, in person; but it is his duty, clearly enough, to oversee his workmen, and if the sub-officer neglect his business, to turn him out and put another man in his place. The remedy is easy. Won't Mr. ERLING try it?

THE MAYOR.

Next to Mr. ERLING, in the matter of responsibility, comes Mayor WOOD. The assumption of the "one man power," so much talked of in times past, would be exceedingly palatable to our citizens at this juncture. A sort of friendly confab between those functionaries—Mr. WOOD and Mr. ERLING—and an intimation from the Mayor that if the Commissioner won't do anything Mr. WOOD *will*, might stir up the sluggish blood of Mr. ERLING.

The other day the Mayor sent a communication to the Common Council, to say that he had no money, and so could do nothing. Let him take "sweet counsel" with the Commissioner, and it is more than possible that something would come of it. When *Barkis is willin'*, great things come to pass.

HOW TO DO IT.

We are neither Mayor nor Commissioner, and it may be impertinent to make suggestions. So be it. Suggestions must be made, nevertheless.

In the streets of Boston, where this same snow-storm came that now overwhelms us, the authorities, they say, expended $16,000 in *plowing the streets*, so as to break up the ice, snow and rubbish into a decent mass, free from alternating hollows and ridges. A bobsoil plow is a good institution.

In the next place, instead of carting the snow out of the Park, (in wheel-barrows,) cart it out of Broadway, in places where it is *worst and thickest*.

Thirdly—Set men to cutting out the gutter-ways and cleaning away the accumulations of ice and snow from *the culverts*. Then, when the thaw begins in earnest, the cellars will be saved a flooding.

A REMINISCENCE.

That remembered Message of Mayor WOOD, (when he was fresh in office,) informed us, and how glad we were to hear it, that whenever he found the Head of a Department deficient in any point of his duty, he should himself assume the responsibility of performing the work that was left unperformed. That rule worked practically not long afterward. The ruins of the New City Hall remained in the Park until they became a nuisance. The hard Winter of last year brought starving men around the City Hall to beg for work. It was a necessary job that waited for hands to do it. Under the terms of the Amended Charter, labor could be done under the amount of $250 without entering into the formality of a contract. The Mayor, desiring to make an impression, conferred with the Commissioner, and that functionary declined to undertake the responsibility of ordering the work done. The Mayor, true to the promise of his first pronunciamento, assumed the risk, ordered the Commissioner to see to it; 250 men were employed at $1 a day each, and the work went on comfortably, till the bricks were piled and the unsightly rubbish removed, not to say anything of the hungry men whose stomachs were filled, and who were led to bless the Mayor more fervently than he has been blessed since that interesting period. The amount expended was some thousands of dollars. This case may not be a precedent exactly adapted to our troubles now, but it may serve as an illustration of the truth of that venerable adage which declares

☞ "Where there's a will, there's a way."

A smart man, when he seeks for the future favor of his friends, generally endeavors to commend himself to their present good graces.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE YEAR.

The Comptroller's late report on the Tax Levy for 1856 contains the following exposition in detail under the head of "Bureau of Cleaning Streets." Nearly $230,000 are set apart for the salaries of 21 Inspectors at $3 a day; what are these men doing to-day to earn their money? Removing dirt, ashes and garbage is estimated to cost $230,000: the Commissioner issued a proclamation in January to state that he couldn't remove any refuse for a while—so we all kept our barrels and had a good time with the rubbish. But analyze this table:

BUREAU OF CLEANING STREETS.

Salaries of twenty-one Street Inspectors, at $3 per day	$19,656
Eight inspectors at dumping grounds, at 20s. per day	6,240
Six ticket men at 16s. per day	3,744
Employes of Corporation yards, and removing incumbrances, (two yards)	3,120
Rents of lots Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Jane-street, used as Corporation yards	500
Estimated expenses of carting incumbrances to Corporation yards, from streets, wharves and piers	3,500
Incidental expenses of office, including line, hardware, cleaning offices, &c.	2,500
Two men distributing Corporation ordinances, at 16s. per day	1,248
One porter for Department of Streets and Lamps, at 16s. per day	624
One messenger for Department of Streets and Lamps, at 12s. per day	468
One assistant clerk in Superintendent of Streets' office, at 16s. per day	624
Freighting ashes, loading boats, *labor on heaps, &c., &c.*	17,000
Cleaning streets, removing the dirt, ashes, garbage, &c.	230,000
Total	$320,224

Mr. Milburn's Lecture

ON THE EARLY PREACHERS IN THE WEST—ANECDOTES OF LEVI SAWYER, "JIMMY HAZLEY," "BILLY CRAVEN" AND "PETE CARTWRIGHT."

The fifth lecture of this popular course was delivered, before a large audience, at Clinton Hall. It consisted mainly of an eloquent panegyric upon the zeal and devotion of the early Methodist preachers in the West, with anecdotes illustrative of some striking peculiarities by which they were characterized. We confine our report mainly to these anecdotes, premising that it must be taken merely as a sketch of the lighter and more amusing portion of the lecture.

After fitting mention of the early Moravian, Baptist and Presbyterian Missionaries to the West, and a full account of the famous "Cumberland Revival," characterized by the strangest physical manifestations of the "power," and still more by the great beneficial effects that undeniably resulted from it, the lecturer passed a glowing eulogium upon FRANCIS ASBURY.

To my mind, said Mr. MILBURNE, with all due regard to the great divines of New-England—to EDWARDS, and DWIGHT, and CHANNING—FRANCIS ASBURY is the most notable name in the ecclesiastical history of this Continent. He had the care of all the churches of his order; he traveled for forty years from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the limits of population in the West and Southwest, bore upon his shoulders the weight of the affairs of what is now the most numerous of the Protestant bodies in the country; was instant in season and out of season, warning, and encouraging, and stimulating; and yet his name is not recorded by a single rhetorician of the United States, and many well-read men are not even aware of his existence.

ASBURY had some striking peculiarities. Among other things, he was never married. Indeed, like many of the early Methodist pioneers, he was a decided advocate of the celibacy of the clergy. One of the three rules laid down for the guidance of the young preachers was to the effect that they must be "very sparing in their conversation with women." Considering the itinerant life they were to lead, and the scanty amount of their salary—which, in those days, was fixed at a maximum of sixty-four dollars a year, all presents they might receive included—celibacy seemed in a manner forced upon them. Indeed, it was generally understood that, when a young brother was so unfortunate as to link himself with a female companion, he must leave the ranks of the itinerants and "locate;" preaching when he could, but observing no sustenance from the Church. ASBURY himself said that he could form no idea that would interfere with the prosecution of his duties, and he had found no woman who would be content with the society of her husband for but a single week in the year, and if he should find such an one he would not marry her. Still he maintained it to be the duty of every man to support a woman; and he, accordingly, devoted a large share of his scanty income to the maintenance of a kinswoman in England, and when she at length died he bestowed it upon another.

These early Methodist preachers were not learned men. Their libraries not seldom consisted of but two books—the Bible and the Hymn Book; but the contents of these they mastered, as well as the great book of human nature. Far out upon the lonely prairie, where they had passed the night with the earth for a mattress, and the broad sky for a coverlid, and their saddle for a pillow, when they awoke in the early morning, cold and hungry, their first duty was to read, upon their knees, a few chapters from the little pocket Bible, often bedewing the pages with their tears; and then commending themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father, they would saddle their horses, and proceed on their solitary way.

Their Hymn Book was their great armory—furnished, they believed, with every needed spiritual weapon. They were, almost to a man, great singers—and this accomplishment often stood them in good stead, as the following anecdote of one of them will show, besides illustrating some other points in their character:

Among the most noted of these early preachers was JAMES—or, or as he was usually called, JIMMY HAZLEY. In 1806 or 1807, he was sent as a missionary to the Attakapas country, in Louisiana, a region chiefly inhabited by French Catholics. He had little reason to expect from unpaid kindness, and he had no money with which to purchase it. At one time he was reduced to the very verge of starvation. He had passed the previous night in the open swamp. Towards evening, cold, wet and hungry—for he had eaten nothing for 36 hours—he reached a plantation. He entered the house, and petitioned for food and lodging. The mistress of the house, a widow, with sundry daughters and several negro children playing about, recognized his calling and refused his request. "She would have no such cattle about her." The most that he could gain was permission to warm himself by the fire, before he set out into the cold and darkness. As he sat warming himself, he thought of his sad plight, and of his empty stomach. He thought of another night in the swamp. He thought that it might be his last night upon earth. He thought of the dark, rolling river, and of the Celestial city beyond. His heart swelled with gladness, and his emotion found vent in one of his favorite hymns:

"Peace, my soul: thou need'st not fear,
The Great Provider still is near."

He sang the whole hymn, then another, and still another. Looking round at the close, he saw mother and daughters, and negroes all in tears. "Here, SALLY, get the preacher a good supper; and PETE, you put up his horse; he shall stay a week if he pleases," said the widow. So JIMMY paid for his supper with a song.

Many years after, Father HAZLEY attended the General Conference at Baltimore, and on Sunday was appointed to preach at the oldest church. He rose and "lined" the first verse of the hymn. When the choir rose to sing, all the audience turned round to them, presenting their backs to the preacher. JIMMY was astounded. He had never seen such a proceeding, and it appeared to him a breach of good manners, that deserved rebuke. When he was about to give out the second stanzas, the audience turned round again to him; and then again faced the choir as they sang. The preacher, thereupon, turned his own back to them. He heard them turning back to hear the "lining" of the next stanza. Still he kept his back toward them. "Do you think this looks well?" he at length asked. "Is this good manners? And yet my back looks as well as any of yours." From that day to the present, that congregation has never again turned their backs to the preacher during singing.

At another General Conference, a fierce—I might say, a *hot* discussion, arose upon some point of discipline. At the close of the session, the Bishop requested Father HAZLEY, who had taken no part in the discussion, to lead their devotions, which he proceeded to do, as follows:

"Now, O Lord, thou knowest what a time we have had, discussing and arguing about this question of Elders. Thou knowest what our feelings are—that we do not care what become of the team: it is only who shall drive the oxen."

He preached among a people who were all sharp-shooters, and he had learned how to hit the nail on the head, when he had occasion to administer a rebuke.

These old preachers—even though residing in Slave States—were usually Anti-Slavery men; and they had the pluck to express their sentiments where the system existed. I honor them for it, said Mr. M. He is an Anti-Slavery man, let him dare avow it among Slaveholders—and take the consequences. Thus did a famous old Tennessee preacher, Father CRAVEN, preaching once in the heart of Virginia, rebuke what he deemed the sins of the people:

"Here," said he, "are a great many professors of religion, sleek and good-looking. Yet you are not the thing you ought to be. You know a bushel of wheat ought to weigh sixty or sixty-four pounds; but you sometimes see wheat with round plump kernels, and when you come to weigh it, it is only forty-five pounds. You know there is something the matter with the wheat. You take a grain of it between your thumb and finger, and squeeze it—and out pops a weevil. Now, some of you good-looking Christians only weigh forty-five pounds to the bushel instead of sixty-four as you ought. Squeeze you between the thumb of the Law and the finger of the Gospel, and out will pop a whisky-bottle and a woolly-head."

And now, said the lecturer, there is an old friend of mine, now living in Illinois, my first "Presiding Elder," PETER CARTWRIGHT, of whom I must relate an anecdote which illustrates several peculiarities of the class to which he belonged, and of some of their experiences among the rude border people.

When the State of Illinois was admitted into the Union, it was as a free State. Not long after, the question was largely discussed whether the Constitution of the State should not be so amended as to permit Slavery. CARTWRIGHT, who then resided in Tennessee, was a strong opponent of Slavery, and determined to remove to Illinois to take part in the settlement of the question. So he was appointed "Presiding Elder" over a district about as large as England. He kept his appointments, and after preaching on Sunday was wont to announce on Monday that he would deliver a stump speech. He soon became regarded as a politician, and no little anger was excited against him. One day coming to a ferry across the river, where he was not personally known, he heard the ferryman holding forth to a crowd in bitter terms against that old renegade, prefixing sundry emphatic expletives to that flattering term—PETE CARTWRIGHT, declaring that he would drown him if he ever came that way. After a while PETER engaged the ferryman to put him over. They were alone in the boat; and when they had reached the centre of the stream, in full sight of the shore, the preacher, throwing the bridle of his horse over a post, ordered the ferry-man to put down his pole.

"What is the matter?" asked the ferryman.

"You have just been making free with my name, and threatening to drown me in the river. I want to give you a chance to do so.

"You are PETE CARTWRIGHT, are you?"

"My name is PETER CARTWRIGHT," replied the preacher.

The ferryman, nothing loath, laid down his pole, and the contest began. The preacher proved the better man, and seizing his antagonist by the nape of the neck and the seat of his nether garments, plunged him three times under the water, with the words, "I baptize thee in the name of the Devil, whose child thou art." Then holding his head out of the water, he asked,

"Did you ever pray?"

"No," was the reply.

"Then it is time you should. I will teach you. Do you repeat after me, 'Our Father who art in Heaven.'"

The ferryman refused; and down went his head under water, and there it was held long enough, as PETER thought, to conquer his reluctance. He raised him up, and repeated his demand.

"Let me breathe," gasped the ferryman. "Give me a few minutes to think about it."

"Not a moment." And under went his head again.

This inquiry was again put, when the ferryman's head was next raised, "Will you pray now?"

"Yes, I'll do anything," and he follow obediently repeated the Lord's Prayer, after the dictation of CARTWRIGHT. "Now let me up," he added.

"No, not yet," replied the inexorable PETER. "You must make me three promises before I let you up: First, you must promise to pray every night and morning as long as you live; then you must promise to put every Methodist preacher who comes along over the river for nothing; and, lastly, you must promise hereafter to attend every meeting of the Methodists held within four miles of you."

The whole transaction took place in full view of the ferryman's comrades on the shore, but the intervening river insured "fair play," and the ferryman felt himself in CARTWRIGHT'S hands. He promised faithfully to do all that was demanded of him. The transit across the river was finished; the preacher went on his way; the ferryman kept his word, and in course of time was converted, and became a shining light in the church.

Earnest men, conceited the reverend gentleman, were these old preachers. Their souls were firmly convinced of the truth of what they had to say. They may have been deficient in the niceties of their calling, though it is wonderful how they improved in this respect. "We all tell each other all we know," said one, in answer to a question put how it happened that the young preachers grew up to be such strong men. They had their faults, it is true; still, among them were found some of the noblest examples of self-sacrificing labor, and some of the brightest instances of ministerial usefulness that this country, or any other, has ever furnished.

☞ The Edinburg *Express* reports that the fifth volume of Mr. MACAULAY'S "History of England" has been committed to the printer.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday at the usual place and hour. Present, Governor DRAPER in the Chair, Messrs. DUKE, DUGRO, GUERNER, BELL, SMITH, TOWNSEND, TAYLOR and OLIVER.

The names of several gentlemen, five in number, were reported as having disc

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Stock Jobbing in France—The Peace Question, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

THE REASON WHY.

The news which will reach you by this steamer will tell you the joy which the Peace prospect has produced in France, but it will not tell you, perhaps, all the reasons why there should be such an excess of joy. Undoubtedly, the most prominent reason is, that the people, not knowing why they were engaged in the war, and having gained military glory by it, and hopes for the reëstablishment of a flourishing industry, find that there are other resources. You know what a mania has sprung up in France lately, for stock-jobbing operations. The mania has spread to all parts of the country, and bids fair to become the great national sin of the people. Extravagant ideas have taken the place of a healthy judgment, and the country is ready for another Law and another Mississippi bubble, to teach it a lesson of prudence. Thus it is, that the Paris Exchange has become the country; the Bourse is France, not Paris.

Before the news of the adhesion of Russia to the peace propositions had reached the extremities of the capital a Bankers' banquet was organized in honor of peace. At this banquet most of the financial celebrities of the day were present. Toasts were drank to Russia, and why? Because Russia wants railroads, gas, omnibuses and hacks, canals, maritime and real-estate loan companies, *crédits mobiliers*, fire and life insurance companies, and the rest of the inventions of modern civilization.

Toasts were drank to Russia, because it is hoped to bring her vast and unsophisticated population into the vortex of European speculation, in which, while she is being inducted into the mysteries of modern progress, she will be plucked to pay the price of her education.

Toasts were drank to ALEXANDER, the great and powerful monarch raised up by Providence to give to the world a true translation of the testament of PETER the Great, that mysterious document which no one had understood to this day!

Russia is a veritable China, an ice-bound China, a celestial Empire at 250 below zero, something like a vast prison, in which are locked up 70,000,000 of souls, or, if you please, individuals. Civilization—such as *Crédit Mobilier* understand the term—has already knocked at the door of this prison-house of individuals, but an inexorable voice has invariably cried, there is no entrance here! Absorbed, dominated, by the testament of PETER the Great, the dream of Russia has been Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

But for our new communauty, with its new views of progress and destinies, and civilisation in general, what does it care for Constantinople, or Turkey, or universal dominion? The essential is to cover Russia with a net work of railroads, and to fill its cities with joint-stock companies. They wish the Russian to call foreign capital to his aid, and to burn the testament of PETER the Great. Nothing can be done, as they say on every exchange in every country, without "foreign capital."

The moment is not far distant when they will quote the Muscovite Railroads at the Bourse of Paris the same as they now quote the Austrian. Russia open to Western Europe, what an immense field for speculation! Already our friends of the banquet view (through their wine glasses) shares in the mines of Caucasus and Siberia, partnerships among the Laplanders, Kamschatkans and Esquimaux, and even a branch of the *Crédit Mobilier*, that chef d'œuvre of modern Israelitish genius, at the north pole. They do not call themselves speculators; they are missionaries—missionaries of civilization. This great truth has at last penetrated the mind of ALEXANDER, and he feels that the only means of quieting the old Russian Party, is to call to his aid the "rise" and "fall." The Bourse will convert these old Muscovites to peace and civilization, and cure them of their miserable crochet about Constantinople. In a year the *Invalide Russe*, instead of war bulletins, will contain daily the Bourse of St. Petersburg. The telegraph will transmit the state of the Stock Market to the exchanges of Moscow, Novogorod, Iakoutsk, Tobolsk and other cities. The prices of the market will be inscribed on the virgin snows of the North Pole.

Did I not tell you that the time for the advent of a second Law had arrived?

Already grand schemes are talked of for the Black Sea; new lines of steamers are to be put on immediately, to trade with the Russian ports of Odessa, Sebastopol, Kertch, etc. The merchants are making preparations for a trade with Southern Russia which will much exceed any trade that has ever before been held with that country. The war has taught both parties, the French say, the mutual advantage which can be derived from a more extended commercial intercourse with each other; there was never any real enmity between France and Russia tha war was rather a trial of skill than a deadly feud, and now they are ready to embrace and be better friends than they were before. France wants the Russian's money, and Russia wants Paris to spend it in. Paris will again become the El Dorado of Parisians, the Paphos, the private *boudoir* of Europe, where swarms of travelers will come to wreck their fortunes and their health, as of old. *Vive la paix!*

BUT WILL THERE BE PEACE?

The Council of War is indefinitely adjourned. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and other of its members have returned home; but the Council did not break up with much harmony in its ideas, and it is hinted that even if Russia had not accepted the terms of peace offered her, it was doubtful whether the Council would have been found productive of much good. The difference in opinion between France and England on various topics, connected as well with the continuance of the war as with the terms of peace, were growing more and more apparent, and nothing but the magnitude of the interests at stake would have prevented a rupture of the alliance at the end of this Council. The words attributed to Lord PALMERSTON: "It may suit France to make peace, but we shall continue the war alone, and we shall be once the less friends of France for that," have had an extensive circulation in political circles in France, and were once quoted at the last meeting of the Council. But the length and depth of the differences between France and England will not be seen till the new conference sits; and then such differences will arise as will endanger, perhaps break the alliance, and thus Russia will have derived all the advantages which she had in view in so hastily accepting the "preliminaries of peace." Since the commencement of the war, Russia has invariably had the advantage in diplomacy, and she is now going to strike her *grand coup*. She is going to give her statesmen the severest trial they have ever yet had; she has thrown her fortunes into the play of the wheel of diplomacy; if it turns up peace, she will accept it, but she hopes for and will struggle for a far different result. She relies upon circumstances not known to the European public to bring her out of the new conference the victorious party. If the reader will recollect that Austria and Prussia never can be, never meant to be, nor never will be the enemies of Russia, and that Russia is far from being exhausted or humbled by the war, he will see what Russia means by again entering a peace conference. Neither will Russia bring disgrace on her good faith by attempting quibbles on the propositions she has already accepted. Her game is a higher one, and goes beyond the acceptation or non-acceptation of the Austrian propositions. We will see who will win and who will lose; but it will be well to recollect that there is a youth and a vigor and a cunning in the sclavonic brain which leaves far behind it the broken-down and decayed diplomacy of the elder monarchies of Europe.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

The Polytechnic School of the Second Empire, true to its traditions, is likely to prove as great an enemy to anti-republican governments as any of its predecessors. For a long time NAPOLEON has been dissatisfied with the School, and has been seeking a plausible pretext for its extinction. The occasion has at last arrived; the decree has been drawn up, and will inevitably be put in execution, if some new turn in affairs does not intervene.

As is well known, out of the three or four hundred cadets who are constantly in this Institution, it is rare to find one who is not only a Republican, but a Revolutionist à Poutrance. It is an inheritance of the school. These young men belong for the most part to good families, and when they graduate they feel a certain degree of self-importance; they feel that they have political opinions of their own, which they ought to respect, and a considerable number of them refuse to enter the service on the ground that it is an outrage to their political convictions to voluntarily enter the service of an Emperor whose policy is in direct opposition to their own. This refusal on the part of certain graduates of the school has served NAPOLEON as the pretext for its annihilation. The imperial decision, however, was not final until the day of the triumphal entry of the soldiers from Sebastopol. On that day the cadets of the Polytechnic school, who were drawn up on the Place de la Bastille, and who had already heard of the designs of his Majesty, not only refused to cheer him, but demonstrated in their attitude even more than the silence of indifference. The Emperor did not fail to notice these signs of hostility, and from that moment the annihilation of the renowned Polytechnic School of Paris was decreed.

One-half the cadets will be sent to the school at St. Cyr, the other half to the Ecole Centrale, which hereafter becomes a State school, and you may depend upon it, that when the breaking up occurs, this act of despotism will make a noise in Paris. So far not a word of this difficulty has appeared in the French journals, and the *surveillance* exercised over the cadets is so strict that although it is only from them or their immediate friends that these facts are to be obtained, it is only to persons who are known not to be informers that they will confide them.

THE DIFFICULTY AT THE SORBONNE.

And now for the affair of the Sorbonne. I have made inquiry at the College, and find that the following is, in brief, the correct history of the difficulty:

M. NISARD, in one of his lectures, taught the doctrine that there were two moralities—one for the rich and one for the poor—or rather one for royalty and one for the subject. His principal illustration was assassination. If a king committed a murder he was not to be held answerable to the laws the same as a subject, &c. The students very properly hissed such monstrosities, and one bolder than the rest cried out, "I suppose you get your gown (professorship) for saying that!" The lecture was broken up in a row, and some arrests were made. The next day the same scenes occurred, more arrests were made, and the Professor's conduct was so inimical to the students that that night a considerable body of them repaired to his house, which is in the Rue de Courcelles, and threw stones through his windows. The lectures were suspended by order of the Police, but the excitement at the College ran high, and in the meantime the funeral of DAVIN occurred. On that day a student stuck up a written invitation, on the College bulletin board, to all the students, to attend the funeral of "the great friend of liberty and republicanism," and this paper M. JABAVET, Lecturer on Physiology, tore down. The moment M. JABAVET entered his lecture room, he was received with hisses, and saw himself about to be compromised with his class, when he gained a hearing, and by a happy turn of *bons mots* and eloquence, put the students in a good humor.

After the lapse of a few days, and when the police supposed the students had forgotten their griefs, M. NISARD was allowed to recommence his lectures; and although a large police force was in attendance, the same interruptions were repeated, and it was only too evident that there was a conspiracy to prevent the Professor from continuing his course. Arrests were again made, and the lectures again suspended. A decree was then drawn up by the Minister of State, which orders cards of two colors to be issued—one for students and one for visitors, each bearing the name, profession, age, place of birth and other details concerning the individual to whom it is to be issued, and it is hoped that with these cards of admission and a large police force, order may be maintained. Some of the students have been sent home to their families. The renowned old College building, with its great hollow square, time-colored walls, and crowds of soldiers with stacked arms, looks like a fortification in a state of siege, and for the peace of the establishment, I should think the sooner the soldiers were removed the better.

When speaking last week of the funeral of DAVID, I told you that in the young men of France the country had a future of independence and greatness, and the affair of the Sorbonne is another proof of it.

GEN. BOSQUET AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Sixty-four members of the Jockey Club of Paris, gentlemen of fashion, of wealth and of liberal views, among whom was M. BERRYER, gave a dinner a few nights ago, at the *Trois Frères*, to Gen. BOSQUET, the Republican General who took the Malakoff; and when the whole party got drunk, as I am assured they did, including the gallant General, there were toasts drank, speeches made and songs sung, which frightened even the domestics of that establishment, notwithstanding they are accustomed to hear Republican slips nightly. BOSQUET is immensely popular in Paris.

COUNT ARTHUR BERTRAND DE ST. HELENE.

This gentleman is about to be attached to the household of the Emperor in the quality of *Ecuyer*. He is the son of the Gen. BERTRAND who accompanied NAPOLEON to the Island of St. Helena, and who was born there. When he was born, his mother, the Countess, presented him to the Emperor, saying: "Sire, I have the honor of presenting you the first Frenchman who ever came to this Island without permission of the Governments."

In my last I made the error of naming the Baron SEEBACH as Minister of Würtemberg, instead of Saxony.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mutineers Expelled from the Militia—Conflict between the Civil and Military Jurisdictions—Change of Ministry—Unstable Condition of things—Revolution Looked for—Condition of the Democratic Party—O'Donnell—The Queen, &c.—The Credit Mobilier Established at Madrid.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

The prosecution of the cause against the officers and soldiers of the National Militia, who mutinied whilst on guard at the Cortes last week, is going on as rapidly as possible. The council of officers of the militia, which first examined the case, decided to expel from the militia the two lieutenants, sergeants, and privates to the number of thirty-five, whom they found culpable in the affair; this being the extent of their jurisdiction over the matter, according to the regulations of the militia. The culprits are still in the hands of the military authorities, as there is a dispute for competency between these and the ordinary civil tribunals, the regulations of the militia being faulty and not sufficiently explicit upon this point. About twenty-five other individuals have also been arrested, and the ramification of this plot are understood to be much wider than was at first supposed. It is also thought that another outbreak is planning. The *Epoca* of yesterday, generally known as the mouthpiece of General O'DONNELL, has the following: "Persons who merit great credit, and to whom we are indebted for some information early, though incomplete, concerning what took place last Monday, tell us that events of the same nature are again in preparation, and that this time their proportions will be greater, and they will be of a graver character."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministerial crisis has been solved at last; and, after a severe labor of three days and nights, the mountain has brought forth a mouse. Gen. O'DONNELL was politely waited for by the remainder of the political world of Madrid, until he recovered from his illness, and could give such a direction to the new organization of the Cabinet as should suit him best. Instead of a step taken in advance, therefore, as it was hoped this change of Ministers would prove to be, it is, in fact, a step taken backwards. The power of O'DONNELL is constantly increasing, and his policy is more and more dominant in the present situation of affairs in Spain. The new Ministers are Don PATRICIO DE CESBANA, Minister of the Interior—a renegade *Moderado*, once Minister during the rule of that party, but who, when hissed out of it, took up the *Progresistas*, and being essentially what is called in Spain, "*un falsante*," that is to say, a trickster and a humbug, has won his way up to the height of being believed in by BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, who has agreed with O'DONNELL to make him Minister. His nomination has been saluted by a universal burst of indignation from the press of all parties, *Moderados*, *Progresistas*, Democrats, all crying out in unison, at the insult put upon the nation by the appointment of such a man to be Minister of the Crown. The other two, Señor LUJAN and Señor ARIAS TEIJA, are old hacks of the *Progresista* party of third-rate standing, and have no political signification whatsoever.

These spectacles of the going in and out of third and fourth rate men under the lead of ESPARTERO, have come to prove pretty satisfactorily at last to the country, that nothing can be expected from the old-fogy branch of the *Progresista* party. They have held power now for a year and a half, and never has Spain been worse governed since the time of FERDINAND VII. The fact is, there appears to be a general lack of talent as well as lack of energy and character in their ranks.

This Ministry cannot last two months.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats are not strong enough as yet to clutch the inheritance upon the fall of ESPARTERO and the *Progresistas*. They lack organization they lack experience, they lack men. All the organized power of the country—the Army, the Navy, the Police, the Civil Administration—are in the hands of their enemies, and they will not be found strong enough in the day of crisis to overcome these disadvantages. They are numerous, full of faith, full of desire, and strong for resistance in the invincible strength of justice and a good cause; they cannot be broken down; they are increasing, and must increase, but they do not possess at present the conditions necessary for seizing upon power in Spain and exercising it. The most probable course of events is that of the triumph of the reaction in Spain. The current of power runs into the hands of O'DONNELL now, because of the ineptitude and unfitness of the old-fogy *Progresistas* to hold it.

O'DONNELL.

The Army is in the hands of O'DONNELL, the Police and the Civil Government will go completely into his hands under EZCOSURA. His policy is reactionary, but must be more liberal and more just than that of the *Moderados*, overthrown by the revolution of 1854. It must be so—not because he desires it, but because of the new condition of things in Spain, the strong, frank and noble opposition of the new Democratic Party; the fact that the people are armed; the existence of the new Constitution, just voted by the Representatives of the Nation, and which he will not be strong enough wholly to disrespect.

You may look, therefore, to see O'DONNELL, not long hence, in the position of a Dictator in Spain; but of a Dictator with his hands tied.

After him will come something with its hands free; whether it will be Absolutism triumphant and unopposed, or whether it will be Democracy irresistible, is not possible now to foresee. Something depends upon the course of events in Europe and the East, and the final solution of the problem which is working in Spain may be greatly modified by occurrences with which she has nothing to do.

THE QUEEN.

Queen ISABEL II. cannot be maintained upon the throne for a long time, by either *Moderados* or any other party in Spanish politics. The throne, however, is strong, and will remain. Who will occupy it cannot be foreseen; the most probable successor, however, has been already spoken of at considerable length, and in favorable terms in a former letter. The name of this personage will readily recur to your memory.

THE MADRID PRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The mail has just brought me the *Epoca* of the 18th inst., and the *Sovereignty* of the 19th inst., the former well in the secrets of O'DONNELL, and the latter the organ of the Democracy. You will be able to judge of the signification of the following paragraphs from what I have before written. Says the *Epoca*:

"It is natural that the intelligence which we published yesterday, of the nature of the attempt upon the Cortes should have made a vivid impression. We have nevertheless some right to be believed from the fact that one month before the events of the 7th, we announced that an outbreak was preparing against General O'DONNELL, and the Deputies of the majority, which would probably take place in the very Chamber of the Assembly. If this occurrence was of no greater consequence than it proved to be, perhaps it is owing to the circumstance that the Minister of War was not present. To-day we repeat that the project for a new 7th of January, and a new 28th of August has not been abandoned; that the plotting in this sense is carried on upon a great scale, and that persons for whom the doors, in political regions, are not closed, are not foreign to the plans of the future revolution."

The *Sovereignty* of the 19th says:

"The *Epoca*, of last evening, insists in believing that great conspiracies exist against the established order of things; that events of importance are at hand; that the 7th of January and the 28th of August are about to be reproduced on a larger scale; that we are, in fact, threatened with a deluge.

We are ignorant whether the *Epoca* has desired to produce a dramatic effect, or whether we are really treading upon a volcano. Everything may be looked for from a situation so false as that through which the country is passing.

Nobody is content. All classes murmur; the taxpayers curse the Government which presses them so hard; labor is at a crisis; phalanxes of hungry laborers circulate through the towns, begging bread; commerce continues in a state of paralysis; every Ministerial change carries alarm to the officers of the public Administration; the most frightful anarchy flourishes in our provinces; almost all the people are in a struggle with their authorities; passions are excited; hates grow bitter; moneyed interests take the alarm; fears are multiplied; the necessaries of life go up in price; misery extends itself like a leprosy in every part, and carries with it a suite of vices and of crimes.

Such is the situation; very well fitted we repeat for disturbances and perturbation. Thus, it would be nothing strange if the sinister prediction of the *Epoca* is fulfilled.

But in order to repel the portion of malice which may be involved in this prediction, it may be well to add also, that it will not be the Democratic party which stirs up any disorder, or which pretends to create any conflict with the Government. It would do so, perhaps, if it were not sure to triumph by other means. But when it has that security, when it knows that without moving it must win the game, and that if it does not win it, it will be because the present Government itself loses it too soon, it would be in the Democracy fool-hardiness, inconceivable madness, to stake upon the card of a revolt its rich inheritance.

No, Massieure Moderados—no, Mr. Government, do not hope for a Democratic insurrection. Not a single drop of the blood of the people would we give for power to-day. For the conquest of that power we have, thank Heaven, two auxiliaries active enough—yourselves, gentlemen.

Moderados, you serve the cause of the revolution, proclaiming with so much fury the reaction. And you, Government, with your blunders, with your stupidity, with your remarkable ineptitude, with your unbearable administration, with all the abuses which you reproduce, you decide public opinion in favor of the Democrats; you make reinforcements come in crowds to our banners.

By waiting alone we shall triumph."

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Cortes has at length voted the law granting permission to the *Crédit Mobilier*, under the name of Messieurs PEREIRE *et* BIXIO, to establish themselves at Madrid. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

Jarndyce in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

More than a year ago I had occasion to commence a suit on the equity side of the United States Circuit Court in this City. The question involved a disputed point of law, which any one of the judges could have determined in an hour's time. I was poor; and therefore unable to employ counsel of the largest reputation, though the gentlemen who undertook my cause were inferior to no one at the bar, I am assured, in the requisites of talent and learning. It was agreed between them and the defendant's counsel that the whole argument in the case need occupy the Court no more than two hours at the utmost, since it required but the reading of a half-dozen points of law on either side, and the handing in of a memorandum of authorities relied upon. Yet for more than a year, Sir, the counsel of both parties have attended Court week after week, day after day, have besought a hearing of the Judges, and been denied; and when begging that his Honor would at least appoint a time convenient to himself for listening to the case have been refused even that. And in the meantime cases, the whole cause of action in which has arisen since I became a suitor in the Court, have been heard with the utmost patience and decided; and for the reason, I am told, that the legal gentlemen retained were of too high standing to be put off or trifled with.

I am, Sir, to-day as far from the hope of a decision as I was last February. My means, yet further reduced by this exhausting, wearisome, heart-breaking delay, now quite forbid the course which, I am assured, will alone obtain my case a hearing, namely, the employment of solicitors too distinguished to be postponed. I appeal, therefore, to you. Sometimes the pressure of public sentiment will incite to the performance of duties which no worthier motives can effect. If the Courts of this country are to become as tedious and costly as the English Court of Chancery, and if the poor suitor in the one is to stand no better chance than a poor suitor in the other, it seems to me, high time the people should know it, and begin proper efforts for reform. I am, with all respect, your servant,

JARNDYCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Landlords on the Move.

The Landlords of this City were invited by advertisement to a meeting on Friday evening at the Tivoli, No. 141 Avenue A, "for the purpose of applying to the Legislature to amend the law in regard to Landlords and Tenants." The attendance was rather meagre, considering the extent of the class addressed. There was rather a lack of promptitude exhibited on the part of those who did present themselves in compliance with the invitation. Judging as well from appearances as from numbers, one would hardly feel justified in regarding the assemblage as representing many millions worth of real estate. At 8 o'clock about half a dozen gentlemen had appeared. They found their way to the billiard room, where they hung around for half an hour or so, watching the manœuvres of a couple of accomplished Dutchmen, and scattered only when the players gave up. They then bethought themselves seriously of entering on the business for which they had met, and adjourned to the bar room. Here they gathered into a group and began to talk the matter over. The gentleman who was detailed to represent the TIMES on the occasion was necessarily led, from the aspect of affairs, to the conclusion that the proceedings would hardly be such as to affect the interests of two bodies so important as the Landlords and Tenants of New-York, and made up his mind to save the "meeting" the annoyance of notoriety. With that religious sense of duty, however, which characterizes the entire reportorial staff of the TIMES, our representative felt called upon to ascertain the character of the amendments proposed to be effected in the laws in question. With this view he entered into conversation with a consequential gentleman, whose remarkable redundancy of speech and eloquent volubility at once marked him as a full-blooded Celt. The nature of the interview may be gathered from the annexed report, which is reduced to a dramatic form, in imitation of the extraordinary dialogues recorded in that "respectable and influential cotamporary," the New-York *Blunderbuss*, between a "our reporter" and the doorkeeper, at some fizzled hole-and-corner meeting of high-spirited citizens.

Reporter—What is the change you wish to have made in the present laws?

Interested Celt—May I make bowld to ask, Sir, are you a landlord?

Reporter—(Conscious that appearances were against him)—No, but I should like to be.

Celt—Then, Sur, I would presume to inquire why you condiscind to want to know?

Reporter—I come here to report your meeting.

Celt—We are undher a bushel of compliments to you, and I must say we are greatly surprised wid your obligayshins, but tare an' ouns, you see, we would look on your departshure as a cordial. We don't want reporters you persave at presint.

Reporter—But you can have no objection to let me know what your object is?

Celt—Our objects, Sir, is various. You comprihind that we are only thryin' to get things diverged into a focus. Suppose me a dacint maychanical workin' man, has rooms in a tenement house, an' you and yer fellowmen, who are a pair of blaggards, live on the same flure wid me, and when I come home tired and sore from the laborious labors of the day, an' go to bed, and you an' yer fellowman begin to driek an' dance, and grow rampagious, and get into a row, thee if I go to the agint or the landlord and complain, he says "my respectible frind, I can't do nothin' for you; them people pay the rint and I can't put thim out." Thin, Sir, what am I to do? Maybe the riot the disturbin' an' drunkie vagabones pay is not more than three dollars a month, and even if the landlord consinte to reject them he has to pay three dollars an' a half of law expinses. What we want the ligislation to do is to produce regly lashuns calculated to deginerate the expinses of rajectmeet. (*Exit Reporter.*)

Great Bargains in Houses.

We hear of two mansions for sale on Fifth-avenue, each at $65 000; one includes carpets and mirrors, for thet money. But there is an incumbrance on each. The houses are so inconveniently arranged that a woman can't possibly do her work in them without being "cloved to death." If she wants to boil the tea-kettle, she has to fire up a whole range, and to "take the air off" her bedroom she must ignite something like a ton of coal in the cellar. In each, too, there is the army of colored man or Irish women around, under the pretence of doing the cleanerwork, cooking or putting things to rights—and whoever takes the houses must provide for them, feed them, clothe them, lodge them, pay them monthly largesses, and take their "sass" with patience. The houses have abundance of rooms; but the first and second floors, consisting of reception rooms and parlors, belong to the world; the basement and cellars belong to the servants, and the attics are their sleeping rooms. If he is careful to keep the keys, the third and fourth floors will be the undisputed property of the purchaser.

There is some other real estate in the market. Some capital houses are offered in the lower Wards at reasonable rates, already stocked with cockroaches and Croton bugs, sufficient to meet the views of the largest family.

In the Eleventh Ward, are several houses for sale. Whoever will buy and occupy them can enjoy from his parlor windows the luxury of seeing all that devoted attendants cross the ocean and pay hundreds of dollars to see in Germany. One here can live on Yankee pancakes and molasses, and be within five minutes' walk of the centre of tha American metropolis, yet smell sour-krout and rotten cheese at all hours, see none but Germans, and hear nothing else than their choking gutterals.

There are houses to sell almost by the block in the Seventeenth Ward, where they have the best Police force and the rankest smells, the cheapest groceries and the nastiest air that the City furnishes its denizens.

There are grand facilities for teaching virtue to youth afforded from the multitudes of houses for sale in the Eighth and Fifth Wards—where the tender infant from the front window can always look on vice, and receive perpetual injunctions from careful parents to avoid it.

Then, in other Wards and in the outskirts are many "loves of cottages" for sale, where, if the windows fit closely, and the cars and omnibuses and ferry-boats are not hindered, and if there is contentment and a baby—there is comfort on the hearth, and a miniature edition of Paradise in the library, all to be had for about as much as a poor mechanic who takes one drink a day is likely to waste in half a dozen years.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 2d day of February to the 9th day of February, 1856: Men, 73; women, 46; boys, 142; girls, 116; total, 377; adults, 119; children, 258; males, 215; females, 162; colored persons, 7:

DISEASES:

Abscess, bowels.	1	Convul'ns, infnt.	34	Jaundice	1
Abscess, throat.	1	Croup	17	Liver, disease of	1
Albuminearia, & Bright's dis. of kidneys	1	Debility, infant.	8	Lockjaw, infant.	1
Anæmia	1	Diabetes	1	Malaria	1
Angina	1	Diarrhœa	2	Mal orm'n, anus	1
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	2	Marasmus, adults	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in chest,	2	Marasmus, inf't.	16
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Dropsy in head	18	Measles	2
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Dropsy in heart,	1	Old Age	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dysentery	3	Palsy	1
Bronchitis	14	Enlarge'nt liver,	1	Pleurisy	2
Burned, scalded.	2	Erysipelas	3	Prostrate glands and bladder, disease of	1
Cancer	1	Fever	1	Premature birth	6
Cancer of stom'h	1	Fever, interm't.	1	Rheumatism	1
Casualties	1	Fever, nervous.	1	Small-pox	5
Casualties, by railroad	1	Fever, puerperal	6	Soft'ng of stom.	1
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, scarlet	40	Sorue	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhoid	1	Stillborn	32
Congestion, brain.	2	Fever, typhus	5	Suffocation, (in a chimney)	1
Congest'n, brain.	1	Heart, disease of	6	Suicide, by hanging	1
Congest'n, liver.	1	Hooping Cough.	1	Suicide, by laudanum	1
Congest'n, lungs.	11	Inflam, bowels	8	Teething	3
Consumption	49	Inflam. brain	6	Ulcer'n, stomach.	1
		Inflam. chest	1	Ulcer'n, throat	1
		Inflam. heart	1	Worms	2
		Inflam. liver	1		
		Inflam. lungs	17		
		Inflam. stomach.	1		
		Influenza	1		
		Total			377

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Fœtus, joints, &c.	1	Old age	2
Brain and nerves	73	Stillborn and prem'e birth	38
Generative organs	8	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	51
Heart and blood vessels	9	Uncertain seat and general fevers	29
Lungs, throat, &c.	121	Urinary organs	2
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	50	Total	377

Of which 5 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	10	IX	13	XVII	37
II	2	X	6	XVIII	22
III	3	XI	34	XIX‡	17
IV	13	XII	26	XX	34
V	16	XIII	17	XXI	13
VI	17	XIV	12	XXII	13
VII	34	XV	27		
VIII	16	XVI	22	Total	377

*Includes City Hospital. †Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. §Includes Bellevue Hospital.

AGE—Under 1 year, 127; 1 to 2 years, 44; 2 to 5 years, 56; 5 to 10 years, 12; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 17; 25 to 30 years, 16; 30 to 40 years, 28; 40 to 50 years, 26; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 2. Total—377.

NATIVITIES.—England, 9; France, 1; Germany, 20; Ireland, 49; Norway, 1; Portugal, 1; United States, 292. Total—377.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 14. Total, 24.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 9, 1856.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during January, 1856.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Throat.	Diseases of the Chest.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2289	617	2906	2342	563	10	6196	
Northern Dispensary	536	243	879	543	336	93	2478	
Eastern Dispensary	977	448	1440	897	543	47	2591	
Dunlth Dispensary	980	289	1319	411	519	72	2592	
Totals	4782	1812	6544	4194	1961	172	13858	

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month: 3,009 males, 3,535 females. Nativity: 1,844 patients were born in the United States, and 4,311 in foreign countries. Partial results: Sent to Hospital, 274; died, 56. The principal causes of death were: Phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, marasmus and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were: Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, rheumatism and scarlet fever.

The Flogged Boy.

In the case of DORAN against ANDERSON, the school whipping affair, the jury on Saturday morning brought a verdict for the defendant—thus justifying the Principal of the school. The boy was flogged just up to his merits it seems.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 7, 26, 27 to 30, 32 to 35.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 182, 189, 2033, 2034, 197, 79, 63, 290, 321, 270, 271, 325, 329, 331, 332, 128, 319, 184, 330. *General Term.*—Nos. 25, 166, 20, 10, 32, 61, 147, 103, to the end of the calendar. Applicants for admission to the Bar will be examined on Friday by Richard Busteed, W. C. Noyes and A. J. Vannervoort, Esqs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 551, 618, 507, 542, 696, 7, 84, 554, 374, 529, 483, 506, 593, 622, 645 to 651, 653 to 658, 661 to 668.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 352 to 367. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 238, 17, 221, 69, 68, 191, 205, 368 to 374.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

John Fitzpatrick vs. The Second-Avenue Railroad Company.—In this action for work and labor done by Charles Devlin, the Jury, under the charge of the Court, found that the Company were liable, and awarded the plaintiff $1,094.

BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GEORGE W. MATSELL.

It is agreed between the Counsel in this proceeding that Frank W. Brinley, the Collector of Perth-Amboy in New-Jersey, may be examined as a witness in this matter on the part of the prosecution, and that his deposition may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths in New-Jersey, on the 18th day of February instant, at 11 A. M. of that day, at the said Collector's office, and that when so taken such depositions may be read in evidence on the hearing of this matter, with the like effect as if he had been personally examined in open Court. One person may attend such examination on each side, to conduct the same.

J. T. BRADY, for Respondent.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, for Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

We understand that the Commission will leave this morning for Perth-Amboy, to take the deposition of Mr. Brinley.

LONG ISLAND.

Fall of a Building on Furman-Street, Brooklyn.

The roof of the four-story brick and stone warehouse No. 99 Furman-street, owned by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and in the rear of his residence, No. 82 Columbia-street, on the Heights, fell through at 7 A. M., on Tuesday, taking every floor with it to the cellar. The roof of this warehouse, as is the case with most of the buildings under the Heights, on Furman-street, was used as a garden, and upon it there were about four feet of earth, and some eight inches of lime. The roof was supported by iron girders, and the space between arched with brick, and it is supposed that the recent cold weather so affected the iron as to make it brittle, and not of sufficient strength to bear the great weight. The building was occupied by Mr. JOHN JACKSON as a chemical factory; and had the accident occurred half an hour later many lives would have been lost, as there were sixteen persons employed in the factory, who at that hour had not commenced work. As it was, Mr. DAVID JACKSON and another man had a very narrow escape. They had unlocked the door, went outside to obtain material for starting the fires, and while absent the roof fell in. Mr. BEECHER'S loss is estimated at $2,500. Mr. JACKSON estimates his loss in machinery, &c., at $10,000 or $12,000.

Dedication.

The new Lecture Room recently erected by Rev. Mr. LOCKE'S Church, in Hampstead, L. I., was opened and dedicated on Thursday, 7th inst. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. OAKEY, of Jamaica; and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MORE, of Babylon. It is, unquestionably, one of the finest, most conveniant, comfortable and pleasent Lecture Rooms on the Island; an indication of taste and prosperity in the Church.

The Raising of the Brig Wm. F. Safford.

GEORGE H. BRUSH, the contractor under Coroner HAMPDEN, for raising this brig, was, yesterday, arrested by Deputy Sheriff MCLAUGHLIN, on an order from the Brooklyn City Court, for contempt, in having disregarded the injunction served upon him Saturday, restraining him from working on this wreck.

Mr. BRUSH appeared, with counsel, in the City Court yesterday afternoon, when the hearing of the case was postponed until to-day.

The Railroads.

The trains on the Long Island are now run regularly.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have been ordered by the Common Council to clear their tracks of snow, and put the cars in motion at once. Not a car has been run in Brooklyn by this Company since the fall of snow Jan. 6, and have furnished no suitable accommodations to the public during that time.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 68 deaths in Brooklyn—males 31; females 37; adults 23; minors 45. There were 9 deaths by consumption, 11 by scarlet fever, and *four* from old age.

Fluid Accident.

On Friday evening a Mrs. GARDINER, residing on Front-street, near Hudson-avenue, was severely burned by a fluid lamp exploding in her hands.

☞ On Saturday evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, Prof. STONE gave a scientific lecture, illustrated with a series of experiments performed with CHAMBERLAIN'S Air Pump. A large audience was present, and the mineralogical cabinet, scientific apparatus, and laboratory of the Institution were thrown open for exhibition.

Youthful Burglars.

The Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested ten boys, between the ages of 8 and 16 years, charged with having broken into and robbed the public school building in Sanford-street of a variety of articles. They were committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMIT

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

TERMS, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The Central American question was again under consideration, yesterday, in the National Senate, and was discussed by Messrs. WILSON, MASON and BUTLER. The former gentleman, in a somewhat lengthy argument, took the ground that, notwithstanding the declaration of the President, which has been so many times reiterated, that our relations with Great Britain are in a complicated condition, the people themselves have no apprehensions—which is proved by the fact that matters proceed in their accustomed course. He denounced the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as one not fit to be made, and thought that the United States should at once declare it null and void. The discussion of the subject was finally postponed to Monday, on account of the indisposition of Mr. CRAWFORD, who wished to be heard. In the House, three ineffectual ballots were had for Printer.

☞ Some days since we made a few remarks in relation to an act of rudeness on the part of the President towards Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, on the occasion of that gentleman visiting the White House with his wife and daughter. The information, which came to us from a quarter that we could not question, we now learn was incorrect, and that no indignity was offered to Mr. HALE. We are very happy to be able to make this correction; as our remarks were based on an error, of course they lose all their force, now that this correction is made. However widely we may differ from the President, politically, we have no wish to deprive him of the credit to which he is entitled of being, at least, a gentleman, in his personal intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

☞ A memorial was presented in the State Senate yesterday, from the New-York merchants, for the return of the head money and hospital money paid by them. The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, established to the New-York Delegation by the Albanians, was introduced. A resolution, calling upon the Canal Board for information as to what would be the effect of abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, was adopted. In the Assembly, nothing of special interest transpired.

☞ The telegraph from New-Orleans furnishes us with a brief summary of a fortnight's later news from California and Oregon. Agricultural accounts and reports from the mines were both encouraging. The California Legislature has not yet elected a United States Senator. There had been more fighting between the Indians and the Oregon Volunteers at Fort Walla Walla. From Nicaragua, we learn that Gen. WALKER has suspended relations with Mr. WHEELER, United States Minister.

☞ We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of January. A very interesting letter from our correspondent, giving the latest intelligence, will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

The President's Proclamation.

In another column will be found a proclamation of the President touching Kansas affairs. After a year of painful observation, at any period of which an ounce of prevention would have been worth several tons of cure, the authorities have discovered various phenomena in that Territory requiring immediate discussion and treatment. They have found the population in arms against hostile preparations of the most portentous dimensions and design. They have found a Legislature elected by interlopers from Missouri, disowned by a people to whom Congress assigned functions of self-government. They have found a Legislature elected by the people superseding the one elected for them; they have seen the people choosing a Delegate (REEDER) in the place of a Delegate (WHITFIELD) in whose selection they had no voice. They have found the Kansas-Nebraska bill a dead letter, and the authority of the Federal Government disregarded; and, at last, more than a year having elapsed, the first official notice is taken of a state of things to the last degree threatening and revolutionary. So vigilant, and prompt, and pacific, is the Administration of President PIERCE.

President PIERCE finds much to reprehend in this threatening and revolutionary state of things. He reprobates the spirit exhibited by the Kansas settlers, in refusing to be legislated for and represented by Missourians. He calls it violent resistance to law, and insubordination. He can look with no allowance at the sorrowful compulsion which drove them to arms, when miscreants, mouthing all manner of sanguinary threats, and brandishing rifle and knife, poured into the Territory, with avowed purpose to perpetrate a general massacre. He calls this act of self-defence insurrection. The confiscation of SHARP's rifles, and bullets and powder sent from the friends and fathers and brothers left behind at the East, and who could hardly be supposed to view the slaughter of their enterprising friends without some demonstrations of sympathy and aid:—this he calls fomenting treason and rebellion. Nor can we be surprised at the systematic perversity of these views. They are entirely harmonious with the whole policy of Government in regard to the Kansas question, from the first day it was mooted. The Territory was so much soil set apart for experiments in bad government; as the disciples of MOSS, and BARON, and HARRINGTON, desired some tract assigned them to test their social theories, so with President PIERCE. His theory was the most pernicious, perhaps, that had ever been devised outside of Pandemonium; and Kansas was given up to it. The progress and splendid success of the experiment must impress every mind. It is a prodigy of social deformity.

But with his evident determination to see no good thing among the settlers of Kansas, it is gratifying to discover a recognition of the circumstance, that the horde of barbarians, mustering under the leadership of ATTILA ATCHISON, for the invasion and desolation of the Territory, is not a strictly legal and respectable assemblage of persons. We have here an immense concession. True, it is, in all likelihood, made too late. The border slogan has been repeated too long and noisily not to have gathered a vast number of targets for New-England rifles on that disorderly frontier; and it is mortifying to have reason to think that no word censorious of those manifold traitors would have escaped the President, unless under the conviction of its being too late to be useful. Can we judge otherwise of him who, at the very moment a persecuted flock called to him for protection against the wolves, removed the shepherd, and put the most lupine of the greedy pack in charge of the sheep-fold?

The President bids the threatened invaders disperse; bids the people of the Territory lay down their arms and submit to the laws of an illegal Legislature; forbids the sympathy and aid of those outside of the Territory for those within; threatens a levy of the militia, backed by the Federal army, to suppress the insurrection of a people whom those potential arms should long ago have protected, and so left in peace and tranquil prosperity. This is the justice of the supreme Executive. Let the militia he summoned; where shall it come from, if not from the ranks of the very people who now stand in a defensive attitude against threatened extermination? For Kansas is nearly unanimous in antagonism to Missourian interference. March in the military! Against whom will their muskets be leveled? Certainly not against the settlers, for with that guarantee of peace at hand, gladly will they throw down the rifle and turn to the plough and the axe. Fortunately, therefore, shocking as is the logic, and worse the disposition of the Administration, it can take no step towards law and order that will not operate favorably to the unhappy population of the country. Action is all that is needed. Let the threat of Federal intervention be carried out, and troops be stationed throughout the Territory, near all the points of disturbance, and that will substantially settle the Kansas question. Our only apprehension is, that the recommendation comes too late to prevent one sanguinary conflict at least.

The English House of Commons.

By the *Canada*, at Halifax we shall have the account of the opening of the British Parliament, and of the delivery of one of those Royal speeches, which are modeled on the principle of saying nothing in a certain prescribed number of fine sounding words. After this senseless parade, the combatants leap into the ring, and the war of Whigs and Tories, of peace or no peace, begins.

The lower legislative assembly of England will exhibit, at its opening, as strange a confusion of parties as recently our own, and a more awkward entanglement of elements than it has perhaps ever exhibited from the period of its foundation. Until the last session, the House, though different regiments of men may have worn a different shade of Liberal or Tory facings, was ranged into two great armies, which, when the trumpet sounded for real battle, are always found drawn up in grim opposing front. Last session saw it divided into no less than five distinct parties, the Ministerial Whig, the Tory or Derbyite, the Peelite, the Free-Traders' and the Irish Brigade. Of these the two last have passed away. With the death of Mr. LUCAS, a man of much coarse vigor and debating power, and the departure of Mr. DUFFY, who, with many of the weaknesses, had many of the beauties of the Irish character, there is not an officer left to marshal the two or three dull soldiers who may cling around the ruins of the Brigadier camp. The only one of any pretension to ability who remains—Mr. MOORE—is said to have bit the nipple on his mother breast, and been put for the offence to nurse upon a lemon. Wherever bred, he is all bitter and dyspeptic of "the brindled cat" school, and mistakes for sarcasm, which he deems his forte, the bilious acerbity of an ingenious self-tormenter. As a debater, he is a mere, clever sporting boy; a Master Beauty of the political stage, chiefly remarkable for using the best language of any man in the House of Commons to express nothing. Possibly, under his lead some four or five may for a time hold together, but as a party the Brigade has passed away. The alliance with NAPOLEON, who, through the Ultra-Montane section of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, at present by far the most powerful, and hourly becoming more so, exercises paramount influence in Irish politics, has strengthened the ranks of those who had seceded on the accession of the Peelites. Sergeant SHEE, an Irishman of high character and eminent distinction at the English bar; Mr. POLLARD URQUHART, Colonel GREVILLE, and others of the first standing in that section, have, since the Napoleonic reign in England, joined the Palmerston Party, and no doubt are duly lettered in his whipper, Mr. HAYTER's vote. The Irish Independant Party, as a power, will find its place no more.

The war has equally scattered the Free-Trade or Manchester Party, numbering some sixty or seventy votes. With the exception of the two leaders, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN, and some three or four Peace followers, the Free-Traders have completely merged in the Ministerialists. The security of that commercial freedom, in battling for which they became banded, being now perfectly established, the tie which held them together is unloosed, and the strong war feeling of the middle classes has thrown them [illegible] the banks of [illegible]

Thus strengthened, the Premier will meet the House of Commons with a party of about two hundred and fifty strong. Of the pure Whig, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will, what between discontented aspirants and personal adherents, carry some twenty with him from the Ministerial standard, but their defection will be more than supplied by his Irish and Free-Trade adherents, and some strong War recruits from the Tory camp, and his Parliamentary muster will fully make up the number we have stated, of good fighting men.

Around the Israelite leader of the opposition Tory party—DISRAELI—there were last session gathered some two hundred and fifty votes, the strongest party in the House. But there is likely to be this session some falling off in the followers of his adventurous plume. Hitherto he has observed a steady silence as to his proposed policy. But the rising of the Parliamentary curtain will compel the Mokanna to unveil. Should he attempt to avow a peace policy—and in no other way could he endanger PALMERSTON—he would at once lose a legion of his host. We rather fancy he will confine himself to occasionally torturing his enemies with his brilliant lance, without giving or taking regular battle wage.

Hovering around these two parties are several small sections upon whose votes on a death-division the fate of PALMERSTON might depend. There are the Whigs, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL, said to be favorable to peace at a fair price; Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT, with some few followers, strong for peace at any price, and Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and some twenty or thirty Peelites, strong for peace at the price proposed. These, with a few bunches of oddities of the Henry Drummond stamp, independent people upon whom no one can depend, make up the 605 members of whom the House of Commons is composed.

It may be seen in a moment by this analysis, which may be relied on as correct, that Lord PALMERSTON may be said to enjoy as near as possible a perfect official safety. It is true he cannot bring to a division more than two hundred and fifty of his own party, and that consequently a combination of the Russell, Peelite and Cobdenite sections, with DISRAELI, would apparently leave him in a minority. But the very fact of such a combination would throw a large number of the Tory party, strong for war, into his ranks, and so secure him a triumphant vote. Then he carries at his back the popular feeling, which is in itself a thousand-vote power. The greatest difficulty PALMERSTON will have to encounter is the deficiency of all debaters on the Treasury bench. Sir GEORGE GREY, perhaps the best, is weak and worn, and even in his palmiest days lacked vigor. Mr. LABOUCHERE is as feeble and placid as an orator as he is gentle and estimable as a man. The best man among them—BERNAL OSBORNE—is kept muzzled, being too reckless and impudent to let safely out. PALMERSTON thus at the age of seventy-three will have single-handed to encounter the constitutional learning and official weight of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the searching diagnosis and scorching sarcasm of DISRAELI, the dexterous sophistry and mellifluous earnestness of GLADSTONE, the close reasoning and practical application of COBDEN, and the vigorous declamation and strong-stroke argument of BRIGHT. Never, even in the zenith of his power, either an eloquent or effective speaker, it will require more even than his wonted gay audacity to approach such a conflict without some trembling. Still, like LOUIS NAPOLEON, he bears on his forehead the motto "*au destin*," and trusts to his star to light him through.

Effect of the Peace News on Wall-street.

Practically, the peace prospects in Europe are estimated highly by our business people down town, if we may judge from the excitement in the Stock and Cotton markets. The scene in Wall-street on Monday was one of unusual animation, and the interest manifested yesterday was not much behind it, though the extreme speculative advance was scarcely sustained. The general appearance of business and money affairs at home are such, at present, as to favor the increased attention shown to Stock Securities, and although these influences are not necessarily dependent on the political relations of Europe, the commercial and financial sympathies of the country with France and England are undeniably close, and while they were actively engaged in hostilities with Russia, and being rapidly drained thereby of their metallic basis of business, it was not felt entirely safe to venture upon large money speculations, irrespective of transatlantic influences on this side. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the prospect of the early restoration of peace is eagerly embraced to make an advance in Stock values toward the standard from which they receded on the breaking out of the war in Europe two years ago.

The Cotton market has been excited partly and mainly by the same cause, although the news, having reached here just as the estimates of the present crop were being reduced from the extreme figure of 3,600,000 or 3,700,000 bales to 3,400,000 or 3,300,000 bales, derived additional importance from the consideration of supply. The Continental buyers, particularly for France and Germany, had been acting on the assumption that peace was nearer at hand than the English believed it to be, for some time before the news of the preliminaries agreed upon at St. Petersburg. They have taken sixty-five per cent. of the increased exports of the season, while Great Britain, whose Cotton mills will require an addition to their stocks far exceeding any previous year—because of the low point to which they were reduced before the close of the season of 1855—has taken, to the present date, only 763,000 bales out of the current large crop, against 647,000 to same time last year, out of a very light crop. The calculation made by speculators here, is, that in the event of peace, Manchester will have to pay, before the close of the year, a considerable advance on the quotations by the last steamer, especially if the future receipts at the Southern ports should confirm the reduced estimates at [illegible]

The Convicted Gamblers.

If a group of burglars, when arraigned at the Bar, were to surprise Judge and Jury with a plea of guilty, and were to follow up the plea by asking, upon pledges of their solemn word of honor, that they never would commit that species of felony again, to be discharged of all punishment, we may suppose the hardihood of the application would convert surprise into utter amazement. If murderers, thieves and pickpockets were allowed to make any such liberal compromise with justice, it would be difficult to estimate the mischievous results. Before the Court of Sessions to-day, come a score of gentlemen, guilty, upon their own admission, of gambling—an offence which the magistrate very properly stigmatized as "the worst vice in the community." They have confessed substantially that their business has hitherto been the systematic violation of law; the maintaining of moral shambles for the destruction of the young and thoughtless; the ruin of thousands, whom they have plunged in poverty and desperate profligacy, and directed to eventual suicide; and on the strength of this disclosure, and such security as there may be in a blackleg's word of honor, they ask to be dismissed harmless. They have, apparently, induced the prosecuting officer to indorse their proposal; and the Judge, having taken two days to satisfy his mind as to the propriety of the thing, is to say this morning whether he will conclude the bargain or not; whether he will compound or not this more than felony. From what we have thus far seen of Judge CAPRON's judicial career, we cannot doubt what his answer will be; but, it would have added greatly to the good opinion which the new City Judge has already created in his favor if he had promptly given his decision.

If the object of punishment were purely vindictive; if the penalty were expiatory rather than exemplary; mercy might suggest that as these persons seem penitent, it would suffice, not withstanding the extreme turpitude of their crime, to procure from the legal depository of mercy, the Executive, remission of the sentence. But it is to prevent crime that the criminal is punished. It is not for what he has done, but that others may be warned from the commission of the same offence. By transgressing, he has qualified himself legally to serve as such an example; and no personal stipulations, no abject repentance produced by the pressure of apprehension, should be permitted to deprive bad men doing likewise of the salutary warning. The question is not between HEARNE, BEERS, and a score of others, on the one side, and the Judge on the other; but between the Judge, and the evil-disposed, and the young, and the erring, of this and following generations. It is not a personal controversy; the only point to be solved is, what will best tend to purify public morals from this "worst of vices;" and, if the discharge of these corrupt and inveterate offenders will serve that end better than their punishment, then only should they be set at liberty.

And, beyond these special considerations, we should be sorry to see a precedent sanctioned by so good a name as Judge CAPRON's, for forestalling functions legally lodged elsewhere. The prerogative of pardon is in the hands of the Governor. The crying evil of the present administration of law is the disposition of subordinates to supersede the action of the executive, by anticipating the offices of mercy at the earliest stages of the trial. Grand Juries, refusing to trust the clemency of prosecutor, Judge, Jury, or Governor, find no bill against notorious offenders. The prosecutor, prompted by the same distrust, is always too ready to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The Judge interprets the law liberally in the prisoner's favor, from the same impulse; and Juries, as Judge CAPRON has found to his cost, can seldom be brought to convict, because influenced by gratuitous tenderness for the criminal. Yet no one of these functionaries has the authority for entertaining any such considerations. They are lodged constitutionally in safe custody. From the first act of the Grand Jury to the last act of the sentencing Judge, the process should be mechanical; the exact ascertainment of the facts, and the adjustment of the penalty prescribed by law. At that moment the pardoning and mitigating functions of the executive intervene, if called for; and we know of no instance where they have been withheld in cases where at all admissible. We conceive it, therefore, to be the imperative duty of Judge CAPRON to vindicate the constitutional scheme of justice and mercy; and he certainly can hope for no better opportunity than the present. The application for mercy should follow the sentence; and be addressed to the Governor of the State.

The Streets.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some picturesque descriptions of the condition of our streets. A born New-Yorker, who had spent all his life in the metropolis, would scarcely recognize the faithfulness of the picture if he had not witnessed with his own eyes the scenes we have endeavored to portray. Year after year the same story has to be told and told again. Since the first of January last, the snow has been permitted to lie upon the ground untouched; nor does the necessity of having it removed, or even properly leveled, seem to have entered into the minds of the Mayor or Street Commissioner until the thoroughfares had become completely impassable. Broadway yesterday was an exhibition disgraceful alike to the Mayor, the Street Commissioner, and the Common Council, whose commonest quality appears to be that of talking when any urgent business is brought up for their consideration and immediate action. Two months have now elapsed since the snow fell, and as it fell, so it has remained, growing black and blacker day by day. The holes in Broadway are large enough to hury a good sized wagon, and yet no one has been employed to fill them up. Even the crossings are left in the same wretched condition as that in which snow, rain and wind have contributed to place them. Have the supplies been cut off that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has effected nothing towards abating such a nuisance? If not, what has been done with the money usually devoted to the object of cleaning streets? An investigation into this matter might not be out of place, for if any attempt, during the past two months, has been made to better the condition of the streets, it has been strangely unsuccessful. It was the duty of the Mayor to have foreseen this evil and provided a remedy in proper season.

Delays of Justice.

In another column we publish the complaint of a correspondent in regard to delays of justice in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this City. He states that a case for argument that might have been heard in an hour or two, has been pressed upon the attention of that tribunal for more than a year, and a hearing besought vainly; and that the prospect of such an event is now as remote as ever. He has been advised that the only way to get the ear of the Court is to retain counsel of name too eminent to be so put off; but, through poverty, unable to adopt that course, he appeals to the press against the injustice of which he is the victim. The person vouching for the honesty of this statement of facts is too respectable to be questioned.

We must still, however, indulge the hope that some hitch exists in the matter which, rightly understood, would serve to exculpate the jurisdiction complained of. The charge is a serious one. Injustice has no more atrocious form than the delay to administer justice. The old Anglo-Norman charters classed the denial and the postponement of justice together, as of equal turpitude. The United States Courts should be especially swift in their ministrations, as they afford the only legal remedy for a class of suitors, seldom armed, pecuniarily, for a costly or protracted lawsuit. Thither inventors must resort for that protection which the laws afford the results of their ingenuity. Men devoted to the evolution of abstract conceptions into practice, are not commonly practical men. They are proverbially as poor in purse as they are rich in genius. To maintain a paternal guardianship over their rights, as of the rights of minor children; to afford them every security against encroachment, and to punish the trespasser, is hypothetically the duty of the Federal Courts. But for the cost of litigation there, such protection would very generally answer the purpose. Those expenses are, however, one serious bar to the assertion of a poor inventor's rights; and, if the representation of our correspondent be correct, another barrier, still more formidable, exists in the indolence of the presiding magistrates. Judges appointed for life are, we know, very apt to fall into neglectful and lazy habits, unless kept to their work by the stimulus of thorough conscientiousness; and that is one reason why we have always advocated a reform of the Federal Judiciary, rendering the District and Associate Justices elective within their several jurisdictions. We should thus insure a more sedulous devotion to duty, besides destroying those arbitrary peculiarities seldom absent from the character of the magistrate who holds his place for life.

Personal.

What has become of THACKERAY?

A correspondent wishes to know what has become of the great novelist, who seems to have entirely slipped out of public remembrance since he completed his course of lectures at the East.

We cannot afford to make any one man, however great, a standing subject of comment, and THACKERAY has had to give place to fresher men. But he is safe at the South, and successfully delivering his lectures on the GEORGES. He lectured in Charleston last week, and is this week at Savannah. During a month he mysteriously disappeared, and his friends at the North did not know what had become of him.

Mr. CURTIS delivered the last of his Lowell lectures, on the modern novelist, in Boston, on Monday night. They have proved extremely popular, attracting brilliant audiences, and he was pressed to repeat them. He has also delivered them in Salem and in New-Bedford, and will repeat them in New-York before the Mercantile Library, commencing on the 28th inst.

☞ Professor EDWARD T. CHANNING, formerly Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, at the age of 65. Prof. CHANNING occupied the Boylston Professorship for thirty-two years—from the Autumn of 1819 until 1851, when he resigned. In 1847, Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was one of the early conductors of the *North American Review*.

The Southern Press on the Election of Mr. Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the remarks of the *Baltimore Patriot* on the election of Mr. BANKS, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as copied in your paper this morning, with great interest and pleasure.

If, as therein expressed, some *Southern man*, adopting the tone and sentiment of the concluding paragraph of that article, would bring forward in Congress "the restoration of the Missouri Compromise *as a finality*" to the "*Slavery question*," and our Southern Representatives now in Congress quietly and sincerely acknowledge their great mistake in unsettling that great and important compromising *line*, of our wisest and best statesmen, and now give their influence and aid for its *immediate restoration*, *surely nothing could be done* more effectually "*to meet and set at rest forever*" this now all-absorbing *and vital* question of our *national peace*—I will not add, *national existence*, because I do not think it *possible* for *Slavery* to dissolve the Union.

But if they will not do this, then, just as certain as God has said there is "*no peace for the wicked*," just so certainly will there be *no peace* nor cessation of *constant, violent* struggle and contest for mastery; and the Republicans' motto upon their banners, now floating triumphantly,—"No more Slave States,"—will demonstrate to future generations the *full power* of justice and truth over injustice and falsehood. "BACKBONE."

Institution for the Blind.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Institution for the Blind in this City, Mr. COOPER was reelected Superintendent, eight members of the Board having voted against him. The first official act of the Superintendent after his election was the expulsion of the Matron, Mrs. SARAH S. AMES, from the post which she has occupied for five years past with great acceptance. We do not learn that any cause beyond the wish of the Superintendent is assigned for this action. The new Matron is a Miss ARMSTRONG. Meanwhile, Mrs. AMES does not relinquish her right, and claims to have been dispossessed in an exceedingly curt and summary way. The friends of the Institution are [illegible] to learn that there is not [illegible] regard to the matter for [illegible] What the trouble is we do not pretend to say.

Father Mathew in Ireland.

No. 43 FAYETTE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The wish may be father to the thought, yet the assertion which you copied on Saturday is utterly groundless, that "the once famous Father MATHEW, of Ireland, is now a priest at Rewa, one of the Feejee Islands." I have had the honor of the friendly intimacy of the devoted temperance advocate for nearly twenty years, and can knowingly correct the widely circulated mistake above mentioned.

Even were it so decreed that he should go on missionary duty, his enfeebled constitution and advanced years would have formed an insuperable barrier to the execution of such a decree. But the truth of the matter is this: A year or two ago, Father MATHEW, under the advice of his physicians, visited Madeira for the benefit of his shattered health, and after a brief sojourn there, returned to England, to his native land. My latest information is to the effect that he is there still.

In the connection, you will pardon me for stating, through your columns, that the venerable and meritorious laborer in the cause of true refuge in time, his generous, benevolent disposition, now in very poor circumstances; and if each and all of those who venerate the man, or cherish the great cause to which, so long, so self-sacrificingly, and in the most successfully advocated, would contribute something for the fund now being made up for his personal benefit, they would prove that disinterested, unceasing toil in striving to advance the best interests of humanity, never injures the toiler.

Very truly yours, JOHN HENSHALL.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Accident—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded at the recent accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad:

Killed—Michael Kilduff, fireman of the *Ohio*; Albert Whitman, baggage-master on the eastern train, and William Van Aiken, for several years track-master of this division of the road.

Wounded—Eli J. Parsons, conductor; Patrick Regan, engineer of the *Morrison*, had his leg broken; Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound west.

There was a corpse of a lady on this car, sent from Beloit, and on its way to some place in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the rest—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. R. R.

WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES IN RESTORING THE BODY HEALTHY AND FREE FROM PAIN. EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION—REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

HOW DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE BLOOD IMPURE.

A great error has long prevailed in the minds of medical men, "that impurity of the blood is the cause of disease action." This is a serious mistake. It is a disturbance of the circulation, and the establishment of diseased action, that causes impurity of the blood.

The R. R. R. theory holds the truth of the above premises; for, if a person be in a state of perfect health, each artery and vein must carry to and from the heart the allotted portion of blood, and each must contribute its force, (be the cause what it may,) to carry their contents; the current of blood becomes dammed up—in other words, a congestion takes place, giving pain to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the beginning of diseased action, which, if not relieved, will soon run into inflammation, and the disease becomes established. Disease action being once established, the blood becomes impure; and the regularity of action on the part of the [illegible] bowels, &c., is sure to be interrupted, and the whole system, by sympathizing with the local complaint, becomes involved in the difficulty. That this is the true theory, the case let any one call to mind his symptoms on taking cold. The local difficulty may be a sore throat, which is a congestion of the blood, amounting, (sometimes,) to an inflammation about the throat, owing to a morbific disordered state of the circulation, and he will remember that, how[illegible] bowels become costive, his liver deranged, or his stomach sour, and feverish, his head stopped up, cold and aching in the bones, joints, down the back, head-ache, discharge of water from the eyes and nose, with many other unpleasant and painful symptoms. Had he used Radway's Ready Relief when the congestion was setting in, on an application to the throat, and swallowed a dose of the Regulators, he would have broken up the congestion, and restored the regularity on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., which had been broken in upon by the effects of the cold thereby. Regularity being again established, the diseased blood is soon purified, and the circulation again equalized, and the health restored.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS

Possess this great power of

EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION,

And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS possess properties that all other pills are deficient in, and are the only Pills in use that can be taken for any length of time without weakening the system.

They always leave the system in a healthy condition—the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Pancreas, Kidneys and Skin regular, and ready to discharge their several functions without recourse to unnatural means.

Every dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS that are taken will infuse new life, fresh strength, and sound health to the weak and feeble body.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC,

One or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will answer a better purpose than castor oil, common pills, blue pills, Lee's or Bilious pills, or any other cathartic, bilious, drastic purgatives, salts or senna. The Regulators will quickly open the bowels, force a natural passage, and will leave the whole system in a healthy state.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York. Office hours for consultation and advice, from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 156 Broad-way,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $200,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr John McCarty, No. 64 avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, which settled in his kidneys complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Giller, Esq., (of the Empire Dry Goods Store, No. 126,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 265 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, consisting of a very valuable lease corner 3d-av. and 50th-st.; also house and lot No. 97 Attorney-st.; house and lot on 82d-st.; the very valuable lease No. 21 Wall-st., and a plot of ground on 59d and 59d sts., and the 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water right. Terms of all the property liberal. For maps and full particulars we refer to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES' PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN USE.
Is not now made and sold by [illegible] but is manufactured and sold by the proprietors, who [illegible] Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. Factory and [illegible] apartments above the Depôt. The largest private rooms for applying his famous dye in the city. The best standard articles of the kind. His [illegible] and toupees are perfection itself. Sold wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] and variety; all in the known world [illegible] practical science and beauty, [illegible] rabun, ease and durability. [illegible] Maidenia Cream, for preserving [illegible]
BATCHELOR'S, [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music, by popular composers, at a large discount.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINter, in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects, even in confirmed cases, is tested by a single bottle. BARNES & PARR, No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—[illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to [illegible] fury to hair or skin, and to [illegible] best Dyes made and sold, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Arguments of Counsel—A Lively Excitement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The interest of the public in the trial of the gamblers had not decreased yesterday. There was present, perhaps, a lesser number of honest citizens, but there were more blacklegs, gamblers, thieves, &c., than have congregated in this Court for some time past. The lawyers, also, were very numerous, but they were among the most distinguished of their profession, and were actually drawn into Court in expectation of a forensic treat, nor were they altogether disappointed.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Busteed said that he had a motion to make in the case of William Mathews. He offered an affidavit to show that a material witness, Mr. John Thomas, was absent from the City, and that the defendant, Mathews, expected to prove by that witness that he (defendant) never kept a gambling-house. The witness had gone to Washington, D. C., and unless he was in New-York to testify, Mr. Mathews could not safely proceed to trial. Mr. Busteed spoke eloquently, and at great length. He had evidently the interest of his client warmly at heart, but the Court denied his motion. He then applied for leave to issue a commission, which was also denied. After a conference with his client he decided to offer a plea of Guilty, which was accepted. Judgment at a future time.

Ex-Recorder Talmadge then read a certificate from Dr. Quackenbosh, to the effect that Samuel A. Suydam could not leave his house. He was quite unfit to appear in Court.

The District-Attorney said that he would affectionately inquire after Mr. Suydam's health from time to time, and the Court listened to the plea of sickness. Case went off accordingly.

Mr. R. D. Holmes then addressed the Court in behalf of his clients. In the case of Hyland, a plea of abatement was sustained, and the indictment quashed. In the case of Jackson Thompson, a plea of abatement was also sustained, and the indictment quashed. In the case of Whitesides, the indictment is to await the decision of the Court in the case of Joseph S. Hale. The case of Michael Smith is set down for Monday next.

In the case of Blackman, Mr. Busteed, for the defendant, will be ready on Monday next.

The great speech of yesterday was that made by Mr. John Graham, who addressed the Court for more than three hours. He defended Joseph S. Hall. The great merit of his speech we cannot represent to those who did not hear it. It was really a masterpiece. The prominent points of his defence were: 1st, that inasmuch as gambling by the statute was a misdemeanor, and that misdemeanors by the act of 1855, were to be sent to a Police Magistrate for examination, or to the Court of Special Sessions, the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction over them; and secondly, that Mr. Hall was being examined before Judge Osborne, and the examination was not concluded when the Grand Jury found the indictment against him—thus transferring the case from the Magistrate's jurisdiction to that of the Judge at the General Sessions, before the Magistrate could by possibility arrive at any decision, preliminary or final.

The District-Attorney will reply to Mr. Graham's argument at the opening of Court to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 5-0 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **To Nervous sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **No Alcohol.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. This well known remedy for Dyspepsia and General Debility is richly worth a fair trial.

☞ **Mr. J. B. Gough**—Will lecture TO-NIGHT, at the Methodist Church, on 16th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. TO-MORROW, 2 P. M., in the Broadway Tabernacle, to children. Admittance one penny. In the EVENING, at the same hour at Niblo's Saloon. Speeches will be made by Rev. Dr. Ting, Mr. Gough, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. H. W. Beecher, B. W. Tompkins, of Connecticut; W. B. Spooner, of Boston; E. W. Jeakson, of N. H.; W. H. Burleigh, and other volunteers. Tickets—single, $2; double, $3; to be had and seats secured at No. 149 Nassau-st., and ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

☞ **Building Associations.**—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 each. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

☞ **Westward Ho!**—Rev. CHAS. G. AMES, Editor of the Minnesota *Republican*, will lecture on the *Trials and Triumphs of the Emigrant*, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. All who intend to go West will find it to their advantage to attend. Admission 12½ cents

☞ **Post-Office Stamps For Sale**—In any dollar and 50 ct. packages. Apply at this Office.

PERSONAL.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—CORNELIUS DODSWORTH, Tanner, formerly of Parkst. Leeds, England, son of the late Mr. WILLIAM DODSWORTH, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at No. 42 Spring-st. 2d-place. Leeds, England, or at the office of BARBER, PRITCHARD & BRAND, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York, where, if he is dead, any information relative to him will be thankfully received by his friends.

MR. JAMES TURNER—Late of No. 98 Cedar-st., is requested to call on JARDINE & SON, No. 548 Pearl-st., to receive a letter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Prof. O. M. MITCHELL will deliver a series of Lectures at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Mondays and Thursdays, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AS FOLLOWS:

1st—A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of the Universe.

2d—Discussion of the question, "Is the Architect of the Universe the Jehovah of the Hebrew Scriptures."

3d—Examination of the Mosaic Account of Creation in the light of Modern Astronomy.

4th—Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door, on the evenings of the Lectures. Tickets for the Course $1 each, to be obtained as above, and of the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on *Contemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—*Dickens.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—*Charlotte Bronte.* (CURRER BELL.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.*
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray.*

Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

K. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Hedgcock's Quadrant.* A paper will be read on the monument of Railroad Cers by WM. G. CRE MER, Esq., comprising a history of all the different devices ever made for the purpose of arresting Trains, from 1834 to the present time. Admittance free to all. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Sixth and Last Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley—The Western Mind, its Manifestations, Eloquence and Humor*; FRIDAY EVENING Feb. 15, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will meet at head-quarters on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, with cockade on hat and crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of our brother soldier James K. Howell. By order of

A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY—Are respectfully invited to attend a private Lecture on *The Past, the Present, and the Future of the Library*, to be given at Hope Chapel on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for members only may be had (gratis) at the Library desk.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 3.—The active honorary and exempt members of Independence Hose Company No. 3 are respectfully invited to meet at the Carriage House on WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 12 M., to attend the funeral of our late member, F. T. Suydam.

N. W. MOONEY, Foreman.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to consider the affairs of the Library, on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 8½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. By order of the Board of Trustees.

ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

DR. O. A. BROWNSON—Will lecture on *The Church and the Republic*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story basement brick house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent till 1st of May next. Gas fixtures, oil cloth, window shades, &c., may be bought very low. For further particulars, apply at No. 9 West 20th-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and well-recommended girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker and laundress; has been seven years in this country; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; does the best of embroidery and fine needlework. They have lived together in their last place 18 months. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 26 Barrow-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen two days. Both for one family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following excellent servants: Two first-class cooks for the country; eight excellent plain cooks, washer and ironers; six Protestant girls, for general housework; two neat, tidy, experienced seamstresses, (English,)—can out and fit. All the above can be seen at HENDERSON'S old-established Domestic Agency, No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where families in want of first-class help will be supplied, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy women of strict and tidy habits; one can do the cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a small genteel private family; has no objection to any part of Westchester County; wages $6; the other as chambermaid and waitress, can take charge of the silver, will milk and churn, is fond of children; wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as good cook, and understands baking and pastry perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Has no objection to city or country. Can take charge of the milk and butter, if required, and can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address CATHERINE, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for 1 month. Address or call at their own house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as waitress, who is a competent parlor maid, a most excellent hand in the cleaning and care of silver—the other as nurse and seamstress. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 209½ Wooster-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American man, as steward on a farm; thorough knowledge of farming in all its various branches; understands different soils; and can bring the best of references for character and capability. May be seen and conversed with by directing a line to T. C., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady of experience, as housekeeper in a private family; the care of children would be no object. Respectable references given and required. Address or call on M. J. H., No. 154 West 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable person, lately from London, as nurse and to wait on an invalid lady or take care of children, and teach them while young. Has no objection to travel to any part. E. W. can be seen for three days at 552 Houston-st., room 16.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; of good character and ability, having lived two years in her last place. Best of reference given. Inquire at No. 237 Madison-st., from 9 till 4 o'clock, front building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also the same by three colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do housework in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Please call, from 9 o'clock till 2, at No. 138 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant English woman as housekeeper or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Union-place.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, (who has been for the last three years engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st., as clerk,) has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "Maids of all Work" with situations and house-keepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately for situations.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man, with one child, having been regularly bred to the profession in the old country, and has an experience of many years in this. Understands the management of green-house, hot-house, and graperies; the culture of fruits and vegetables, the soils and situation adapted to their growth, and has a practical knowledge of laying out grounds and ornamental planting. Testimonials and references will be found satisfactory from former employers in the vicinity of this City, the present one WILLIAM KELLY, Esq., of Rhinebeck, for capability, honesty and sobriety. For particulars, address E. J. L., care of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape vine; is neither addicted with general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his present situation can be obtained. May be seen personally for one month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Ironstaes, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—Wanted to engage with a family about to leave for California, a situation as assistant, by a respectable young woman, who can bring the best of references as to ability to take charge of all household duties—having been cook for a number of the first families and hotels in New-York during the past ten year. Address MARGARET McGUIRE, No. 45 Grove-st., New-York.

A LADY—An accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructress in both the piano and singing, (the Italian school,) wishes to obtain board and to give for herself and husband, (who is a Parisian, and would teach the French language in the family,) in a first-class boarding house, or private family, where their services in tuition would be taken in part compensation therefor, having a splendid piano-forte of her own. Address EMMA R., Union-square Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a young English lady, an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York, to teach music, French and drawing, as also the usual branches of an English education. The highest references given. Address R. D. J., No. 2 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A lady, fully qualified to teach French and Music, is wanted in a small boarding school, in a pleasant Eastern village. Situation permanent. Reference required. Address Miss B., at this office.

A YOUNG LADY—Who is a good penman, wishes a situation as copyist, doing the writing at home. Address, for three days, Miss JULIA HAVEN, Union Square Post-Office.

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NEAT, TIDY AND RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTED—As nurse, chambermaid and seamstress, in a small family; none need apply but those who are willing to make themselves useful in all the above duties and can bring unexceptionable reference from last employers. Apply at No. 173 old No. and No. 159 new No. West 22d-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy American girls wanted.

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SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway corner of Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 142 Greenwich-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, basement, adjoining Chatham-square Post-Office, two porters for a wholesale drug store, one colored man as porter in a dry goods store, four American girls to learn sewing, with $2 per week; one fireman for a hotel. Apply to F. GILLEN.

WANTED.—By a good dressmaker, the work of a few families; would go out by the day, week or month. Call or address No. 90 Wooster st

LADY WANTED—In a down town Bookstore. A well educated lad that would like to learn the book business, and would consider the knowledge he would obtain of business the principal consideration for the first year, may hear of a situation by addressing a note to Box No. 229 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A small colored boy, about 15 years of age as waiter. One who would make himself generally useful. References required, apply at No. 1 Bond-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Clothing Store, about 16 years of age; must come well recommended. Call at No. 1 James-slip.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing store; one who resides with his parents. Salary, first year, $50. Address Box 668 Post-Office.

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An impression will make, if the Valentines take,
From the splendid assortment of STRONG.

Let old fogies unwed, with a shake of the head,
Say the custom is vulgar and low;
Young America goes, for fun "under the rose,"
And each girl hopes to hear from her beau.
Each friend that one meets, talks of STRONG'S pictured sheets,
Takes one's arm and shouts out, "Come along,
Let us hasten and choose, rich and rare *billet doux*,
From the matchless collection of STRONG."

Such delicious designs, such original lines,
Both comic and tender and true,
Never came into play, since on Valentine's day,
Human doves tried to bill and to coo.
All manner of themes, of which Love ever dreams,
Tender thoughts made melodious in song,
With good-natured jokes, meant for queer kind of folks,
You will get on applying to STRONG.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.

385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of GOULD & BERRY, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 239 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange

RARE CHANCE.—A splendid rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted, will be sold at a great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 103 West Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM ALLASEN,
WM S. SEE, R. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

$2 FOR A COURSE OF MERCANTILE AND EPISTOLARY WRITING, INCLUDING STATIONERY.—Apply immediately at the Academies, No 382 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Private instructions given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third avenue, conducted by E. P. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

$10—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 562 Broadway, has invented a system of "hand training," which entirely removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling of the hand. He guarantees to make elegant writers of those who have failed to learn by other systems. Entrances this day and evening.

PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in French, Italian, Spanish, &c., No. 130 9th-st., two doors from Broadway. Schools and families attended to as usual.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL —Secured by Patents The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public

This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium.

Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye.

For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and lighthouses, this oil is as yet unequaled.

It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick, does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather.

The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of this oil, each lamp giving a light equal to two six fool gas burners.

This oil can be used in Camphene and Sylvic Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers for hotels, country residences and steamers.

The usual discount to wholesale dealers.

AUSTENS, Agents of
The North American Kerosene Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

To be let and possession given immediately if required that spacious and commodious Hotel on the principal square in the City of Quebec, known as St. GEORG

Supreme Decision.

SUPREME COURT—Chamber Tiros—Feb. 11.

In the Matter of the Extension of the Bowery.—This case, which has excited some considerable interest, is again brought before the public. It will be remembered that some time ago it was proposed to extend the Bowery from its present terminus—Chatham-square—to Franklin-square. The plan was approved, and three Commissioners were appointed to arrange the matter, and report on the necessary appurtenances, &c. They reported favorably, which report, the Court, at the Special Term, confirmed. The objectors, however, appealed from this decision, to the General Term, and the Commissioners moved to have the appeal dismissed, on the ground that the decision at Special Term was final.

The Court, by HARRIS J., rendered an opinion which we give below, deciding that the confirmation of the report of Commissioners at Special Term is final. To this, however, Mr. Justice CLERKE dissented.

The decision is one of great importance, inasmuch as it puts a stop to any appeal from the recent decision in regard to the Central Park.

HARRIS, J.—The provisions of law relating to the opening of streets, &c., in the City of New-York, form a system of proceedings entirely peculiar and complete in itself. The jurisdiction of this Court in respect to such proceedings is wholly derived from the Statute; and that jurisdiction is so restricted that for many years the Judges of the Court regarded themselves as acting in the capacity of Commissioners, vested with limited powers by the Legislature in reference to such proceedings, and not as a Court. It is true, that this theory no longer prevails, yet it is not the less true that the Court, in such cases, exercises a limited power conferred exclusively by the provisions of the Statute relating to such proceedings.

The Corporation of New-York, having resolved upon the improvement, is authorized to make application to the Court for the appointment of Commissioners, and it is declared that it shall be lawful for the Court upon such application to nominate and appoint three disinterested and disinterested persons Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. This is the extent of the power vested in the Court at this stage of the proceeding. The Commissioners thus appointed, are required to make their report to the Court, and upon the coming in of such report, it is made the duty of the Court, "after hearing any matter which may be alleged against the same," either to confirm it or send it back for revival. If it is sent back, it may be to the same or new Commissioners, in the discretion of the Court. If a new report is made, the Court may confirm it, or again send it back for revision, and so on until the Court shall think proper to confirm the action of the Commissioners.

The power thus vested in the Court is supervisory, and not appellate. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature to vest in the Court a broad discretion in the exercise of this power. Its office is to see that no injustice is done. Technical errors will be disregarded, and if, upon a review of the whole case, it appears that substantial justice has been done by the Commissioners, then proceedings will be confirmed.

It is not to be supposed that the exercise of a power so entirely discretionary would be made the subject of review upon appeal. Hence we find it declared that the report, when conformed by the Court, *shall be final and conclusive upon all parties*, and the title to the property proposed to be taken for such improvement shall, upon such confirmation, vest in the Corporation.

I do not think it very clear that the application to the Court for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for which the Statute thus provides, is a *special proceeding*, within the meaning of that term as it is defined in the third section of the Code, which declares that every other *remedy*, except such as are obtained by an action, is a special proceeding. These *remedies*, I suppose, are such as are incident to the powers of a Court of general jurisdiction. Such as mandamus, prohibition, *habeas corpus*, and the like. I do not think that the proceeding to obtain the confirmation of the report of Commissioners under the Statute referred to is, in any proper sense of the term, a *remedy*.

But conceding this point, and that the application for the order of confirmation is a *special proceeding*, I do not think the decision of the Court upon such application is the subject of review upon appeal. It is declared by the 11th section of the Code, among other things, that the Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal every actual determination of the Supreme Court in General Term, in a final order affecting a substantial right, "*made in a special proceeding.*" The order of confirmation is a final order. It affects substantial rights, and, for the purpose of the argument, it is conceded to be a *special proceeding*. The order, it is conceded, may be made by the Supreme Court at a General Term. The case is thus brought within the very terms of the section of the Code prescribing the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. And yet it has just been held by that Court that it has no jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, such an order. This jurisdiction is denied upon the ground that, though the case is within the very letter of the statute defining the jurisdiction of the Court, yet it is taken away by the statute under which the proceedings originated, which declares that the order or judgment of the Court in the premises *shall be final and conclusive.*"

If this be so, in respect to an appeal from the general term to the Court of Appeals, I cannot see why it is not equally true in respect to an appeal from an order made at special term to the general term. The order, when made at Special Term, is not less the order of the Supreme Court than when made at General Term. In either case it is "the order or judgment of the Supreme Court in the premises." This order, it is declared, shall be final and conclusive. And yet, by this appeal, it is insisted that the order thus made is not final and conclusive, but that this Court has the power, and ought to reverse it.

This power is sought to be sustained by the act of 1854, which declares that the appeal may be taken to the general term from any judgment, order or final determination made at a special term, in *any special proceedings*. As in the case of the eleventh section of the Code defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, so here, the language of the statute is broad enough to embrace the case in hand. But if the statute which declares that the Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review an order of the Supreme Court made in a special proceeding is controlled by the statute relating to the special proceeding in question, which declares that the order confirming the report shall be final and conclusive, I am entirely unable to see how it is that the same declaration in respect to the same order does not equally control the act of 1854 providing for an appeal to the general term from an order of the special term in a special proceeding.

Again, the Commissioners are required to make their report to the Supreme Court. That has been done. The Court, upon the coming in of the report is required to hear any matter that may be alleged against it. That has been done. Having heard what has been alleged against it, the Court is required to make an order. That has been done. The order thus made must be one of two things. It must confirm what has been done by the Commissioners, or it must return the report for reconsideration. The former has been done in this case, and that being done, the statute declares that it is final and conclusive. Now suppose this Court, in general term, to held that the order they made in conformity with the provisions of the statute, is not, what the statute declares it shall be, final and conclusive, and that it will entertain the appeal, upon what principle shall the review be had? We have seen that it is the duty of the Court, upon the coming in of the Report, to hear what can be alleged against it, whether it be in respect to matters of fact or law, and if, upon the whole, it appears that no substantial injustice has been done, to confirm the report. The very nature of this hearing, involving, as it does, the exercise of judicial discretion, and little, if anything else, is opposed to our very first notions of a review upon appeal. There is no more familiar rule than that an appeal will not lie from an order which the Court was authorized to make or not, in its own discretion. "It would be repugnant to our notions of the plan of our Judiciary system," says Judge Parker, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in the matter of the New-York Central Railroad Company vs. Marvin, 1 Kernan, 276, "to suppose that it was intended that the questions of fact almost always involved in appeals from appraisals of damages in railroad cases and other like proceedings, were designed to be brought up for adjudication to the Court of last resort." The remark may be applied with equal force to an appeal from the special to the general term. "The whole proceedings," says the same learned Judge, "is a special creation of the statute, and seems designed to form a complete system of itself, entirely independent of the general provisions of law relating to appeals." So, in this case, I am of opinion that the general provisions of the Act of 1854, authorizing an appeal from an order of a special term in a special proceeding, as well as the provision of the eleventh section of the Code authorizing a review, upon appeal to the Court of Appeals, of an order of this Court made at general term in a special proceeding, have no application whatever to the special statutory proceeding in question, and that the motion to dismiss the appeal should therefore be granted.

Hon. Justice PEABODY also rendered an opinion, concurring with the decision of the Court. In it he says:

"But it is said that the Statute of 1854 expressly authorizes appeals to the general term, from any judgment, order or final determination made at a special term, in any special proceeding. This is substantially the language of the statute, and these proceedings may be included in the term "Special Proceedings." But this statute is general in its language and application, and embraces all special proceedings in general term. It is general, and not specific. It does not specify cases of this kind, although its language is broad enough to, and does in terms include them. But the statute which declares that the judgment or order of confirmation shall be final and conclusive, is specific, and applies only to this one particular class of proceedings; and the well known rule of construction in such cases, is to give full effect to the particular specific or exceptional enactment, and considering the general one modified by and to the extent of it. This one is the general rule, and the other is the exception.

The motion to dismiss the appeal must, I think, be granted.

Hon. Justice CLERKE, however, dissented from the ruling of the Court, and rendered an able and elaborate opinion, setting forth the reasons of his non-concurrence. We have space to give but an abstract:

CLERKE, J.—Formerly, and until a period comparatively recent, in all the Superior Courts of law, both in England and in this and most of the sister States, there was only one branch of jurisdiction in each Court. All proceedings were had, or were supposed to be had, and all decisions were made before the full Court in banc. It was not perhaps essential to the validity of the proceedings that any particular number of judges should have attended, though I believe in the Queen's Bench, four generally, and never less than two attended, and in the old Supreme Court of this State, three almost invariably composed the full bench; and I was not aware until yesterday that it was ever composed of only one Judge. Whether, however, composed of one or three Judges, its decisions were final, as far as the Supreme Court was concerned; and the parties had no right to question them, except by writ of error to the Court for the Correction of Errors.

In all actions, and now, by a late statute, in *all* special proceedings, an appeal is allowed from the special term to the general term, from every judgment and every order affecting a substantial right. This right adheres to all cases, except where the law expressly provides the contrary. Unless, therefore, there is some provision having particular reference to proceedings relating to the opening and laying out of streets denying this right, an appeal lies, in such cases, from an order of the special term to the general term. It is maintained that this exception is contained in the act of 1813. This act says that "the report of the Commissioners, *when confirmed by the Court*, shall be final and conclusive," &c.; and it is urged, because the order of the special term confirms the report, and because the special term is "*the Court*," that the order of the special term in this case is final and conclusive, and that the superior or appellate branch of the Court cannot entertain any application to disturb it.

Undoubtedly, the special term is the Court, though not the whole Court; not the Court in the total and ultimate exercise of its power. The decisions of the special term, when acquiesced in, are as final and as effectual as those of the general term; but it is assuming the very question at issue, to suppose those decisions to be final in cases like the present. They are final indeed if they are not appealable, and they are not appealable if they are final.

But is the report confirmed by the Supreme Court according to the true intent and meaning of the act, or even according to the popular signification of the word when the order of the special term is appealed from, and before the general term has taken action on such appeal? Until that is done, the order of the special term is in suspense. All judgments and orders of a special term, when appealed from, are in abeyance as it were, until disposed of by the general term, and though they may be termed judgments, as orders of the Court, they are not operative until their final disposition. Then and only then they become complete; and it is for this complete action of the Court, when the litigants require it, that makes the confirmation a final and conclusive adjudication. Neither, until this occurs, does the right of the Corporation to the land, or the owners to damages, accrue.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that application to dismiss the appeal should be denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Butter is not materially changed. Small lots of extra State sold to-day for 31c.@31¼c.

Eggs are very scarce and high, having advanced 3c @5c. ₰ doz. There are few receipts; nearly all that arrive are from Philadelphia. We heard of no receipts of Preserved Eggs, and the old stock is nearly out.

Poultry is in excellent demand, very scarce, and much higher, as will be seen by the quotations given below.

Venison in the whole carcass is quite abundant, and cheaper than beef or mutton.

Turnips are scarce, on account of the difficulty of bringing them in during this weather.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₰ bushel	—	@	—
Potatoes Carters, ₰ bbl	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl	1 63	@	1 75
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₰ bbl	1 63	@	1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ₰ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₰ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californians	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₰ bbl	—	@	—
Onions—Red, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	1 88
Onions—White, ₰ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Onions—Yellow, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbages—₰ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Celery—₰ dozen	88	@	1 25
Spinach, ₰ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Beets—₰ bbl	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—₰ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—White, ₰ bbl	75	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ₰ bbl	88	@	88
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Greenings, Western, ₰ lb	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Baldwins, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Swaar, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₰ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Russets, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, ₰ lb	5	@	5½
Dried Peaches, ₰ lb	14	@	15
Cranberries, ₰ bbl	13 00	@	16 00
Chestnuts, ₰ bushel	1 50	@	2 00
Hickory Nuts, ₰ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Black Walnuts, ₰ bushel	75	@	88
Butter, Orange Co., ₰ lb, in tubs	30	@	32
State, ₰ lb	25	@	30
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	20	@	24
Lard, in bbls	10½	@	11½
Lard—Kegs	11½	@	12
Cheese—State, ₰ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₰ doz	29	@	30
Western—Preserved	—	@	25
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Fowls, ₰ lb	12	@	16
Bucks County, ₰ lb	16	@	17
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb	20	@	25
Widgeon, ₰ pair	50	@	62
Teal ₰ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ₰ pair	63	@	75
Canvas Backs, ₰ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ₰ lb	16	@	18
Geese, ₰ lb	12	@	14
Guinea Hens, ₰ pair	50	@	75
Quail, ₰ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Partridge, ₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Hens, ₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₰ lb	11	@	13
Venison, (whole carcasses,) ₰ lb	7	@	9
Rabbits, young, each	25	@	31
Pigeons, tame, ₰ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ₰ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Light Jarsey Hogs, Corn fed, ₰ lb.	9¼	@	9½

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—65 bbls. have been sold since our last at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,200 lbs. American yellow taken at 26c.@26¾c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The severe weather has impeded business in various ways. The stocks have not accumulated, though the demand has been very moderate. Prices have been well sustained.

CANDLES—Are still saleble and firm.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, though quoted at old figures.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, with only moderate sales since our last at steady rates.

COPPER—Is improving in demand and value, though no quotable change has, thus far, occurred.

COTTON—The demand is still animated and prices are tending upwards. The past two days' sales slightly exceed 10,000 bales, at 9¾c.@10c. for Middling Upland, 10¼c.@10½c. for Orleans Middling, and proportionate rates for other grades ₰ lb. Some owners ask even more, but buyers are reluctant to go materially higher.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are less sought after, and exhibit less firmness, the sales since our last embracing about 9,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 43¾	@	7 56¾
Straight State	7 56½	@	7 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 68¾	@	7 87½
Mixed Western	7 50	@	7 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@	8 00
Common to Good Ohio	7 62½	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 00
Extra Ohio	7 87½	@	9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 87½	@	9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	11 00

Canadian is quiet, but steady, with sales of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $8@$10 ₰ bbl. Southern is less active, and rather languid. The sales since our last amount to about 1,900 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75@$10 37½ ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is brisk and steady, at $5 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 37½@$3 62½ ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are inactive at former quotations. Nothing particularly new in other kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat is steadily improving,—with a light supply and good inquiry. The sales since our last comprise about 36,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2@$2 06; Genesee do. at $2 17; Western do. at $2 10; Inferior do. red at $1 75; and Southern red at $1 90@$1 94, ₰ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy at $1 02@$1 05 ₰ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet and languid at 46c.@48c. for Western; 45c.@45c. for State; and 40c.@43c. for Jersey, ₰ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping,—with sales reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at 78c.@84c. for new yellow and white; and 90c.@93c. for mixed, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Is selling regularly in lots at yesterday's figures.

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady rates, with a stock here equivalent to about 50,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Are retailing at previous quotations.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before reported; 80 tons Scotch Pig were obtained at $33@$34, usual terms. ₰ ton.

LATHS—Are still inactive and nominal.

LEAD—We have nothing new to report.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of domestic tanned sole are still greatly restricted by the influence of unfavorable weather. No alteration in prices.

MOLASSES—Continues to be pretty freely offered, at downward tending prices. There were 500 bbls. New-Orleans purchased at 42c.@45c. ₰ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without alteration in demand or value. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is quoted as being worth 40¾c.@41¾c. ₰ gallon, though, for any considerable quantity, buyers seem reluctant to pay over 40c. ₰ gallon. Tar is quiet, as previous rates. Common Resin is dull and drooping, being in limited demand, at from $1 40@$1 62½, afloat and delivered, ₰ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are still generally inactive, yet, in the main, pretty stiffly held, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork steadily favors buyers, the sales since our last embracing about 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 81½@$16 for Mess, and $13 87½@$14, for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats rule dull and languid, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 9c.@10¼c., as to quality, ₰ lb. Lard remains about the same, the sales including 300 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. In kegs it brings but 11¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 350 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₰ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for Prime and Choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@11c. ₰ lb.

SOAP—About 160 boxes Castile have sold at former rates.

SPICES—Are not so active, but they are pretty firm.

SUGARS—The market is essentially the same—the demand is a moderate one, and as readily met at previous quotations. The arrivals are increasing, but, from the difficulty experienced in getting vessels into any convenient dock and unloading their cargoes, the available supply is still comparatively light. Hence, holders are indisposed to lessen their claims, though buyers are moving cautiously.

TALLOW—Some 13,000 lbs. prime have been disposed of at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Large sales of Spanish Tobacco have been made, as light supplies are anticipated. The demand for Domestic is also good, but there is very little of a desirable description on hand. Prices are buoyant. The sales since Friday embrace 65 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, 8¾c.@14c.; 647 hhls. Havana, 23c.@35c.; 100 hhls. Yara, p. t.; 201 Jiguani, p. t.; 96 cases Seed Leaf, 8½c.@11c.; and 42 cases Florida, 15c.@37½c.

WHISKY—We have to report sales of 370 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 30c.@30½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very brisk, but were quoted pretty firm. Operators are anxious to get later European news, and are apt to be reserved in their movements until satisfied in this respect.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CARTER & CO. ..... 117 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ..... 119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK ..... 443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

A. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 220 Broadway, 1 door above Aster House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) ..... 84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO. Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer ..... 5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 291 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Campher Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO ..... 28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers) ..... 60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

M. QUIMBY & SON, 138 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD ..... 120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. ..... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY ..... 75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ..... 283 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK," ..... Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

F. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ..... 61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call and them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.; house, 18 feet 9 inches by 56 feet; has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Also, brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st. For permission to examine the premises, apply to SAMUEL S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet. TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 56 feet front by 75 feet deep, in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three story brick house No. 39 Sands-st. is within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, the market and numerous churches. It has also all the internal conveniences usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March, it will be let for $800 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement and Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 486 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots, Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 126 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; modern built, three-story. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 46 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court.)

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story and attic house and lot. No. 21 Christopher-st. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 175 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 78 miles from New-York. Fine house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARDINIER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the north-east, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north-west extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of the road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and feeding.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, cattle, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, while for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not as good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either by wagon, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid to advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—5 or 44 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of C. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 13 miles from N. Y.; handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, oystering, &c. 35 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with collonade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect; fishing, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 45 acres at Flushing, near the depôt, small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 16¾ acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and extensive view of the Sound. 47 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Hagerty's, a magnificent building site. 25 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 150 acres at Babylon. 35 acres at Smithtown. 2¾ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $3,750. 25 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 43¾ acres building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean. Sandy Hook, &c. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BARGAINS.—For sale 20 acres within 18 miles of this City and five rods of the depôt, and two rods of two stores, two churches and two doctors, and healthy. $3,000, $2,000 of it to be left on mortgage. Also a 3-story brick house in Brooklyn, or $3,700, $2,300 to be left on mortgage. Also three lots corner of 32d-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain. Apply to JAMES R. FERRIS, No. 55 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within two minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR.—To-morrow, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., elegant CABINET FURNITURE, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak bedsteads, each extension dining tables, of the most approved patterns; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror-door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; rich ly carved rosewood centre tables; side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety; richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings; suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do.; richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 14 feet long, with dining-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hatstands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; mirror doors, rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs, rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases, Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6½, and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN J. HILL, Executor of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, deceased:

RIVINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the two-story frame house thereon, known as No. 83 Rivington-st., being on the southerly side of Orchard-st. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front by 50 feet deep. And also at the same time and place the two-story frame house and lot No. 81 Rivington-st., adjoining the above, being 25 feet by 50 feet deep.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side of 5th-av., 20 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st., 25 feet front to 100 feet deep.

FORTIETH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 40th-st., 125 feet west of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—One lot on west side 4th-av., 25 feet south of 125th-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,250, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, then a rent at $3,250 per annum and water tax, and the lessee is keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $3,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $4,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. This an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The special attention of housekeepers is invited to the large sale of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture of house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is almost new, having been used but a short time, and is to be sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately, among which is an elegant rosewood piano-forte, English tapestry and three ply carpets, two splendid rosewood parlor suites, one in French brocade, the other in velvet with clip covers, both of the best description; rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror front, two large French mirrors with slabs and brackets, rosewood centre tables, oil-paintings, lace curtains and shades, costly mantel vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture to match throughout, 14 fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, crockery, kitchen utensils, spring seat and arm chairs, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, elegant oak extension table, rich china sets, cut glassware, silverware, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, stove, hat stand, &c. Catalogues now ready. No postponement on any account.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, &c., will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground laying between 25th and 26th sts. and 3d and 1st avs., making in all 400 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment rarely met with. The ground can, with little improvement, be made to pay a good present interest, as it is well calculated for ship, lime, brick and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some 100 or more lots. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or little dock. The assessment for the Central Park will be paid by the present owner. Terms 10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. at expiration of 20 days. Balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. H. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PHILIP B. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET AT AUCTION.—PHILIP B. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brown stone house and lot No. 275 West 22d-st.; three houses on the north side of West 22d-st., commencing on the northeast corner of the 10th-av. These houses are all located between the 9th and 10th avs. They were built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, and replete with every convenience, and being located on one of the best streets in the City, and in a first-class neighborhood, are very desirable for those wishing to purchase moderate houses for their own occupancy. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., or No. 9 New-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 13 PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of No. 13 Pike-st., with the two and a half story brick dwelling house thereon, on the east side of Pike-st., between Monroe and Cherry-sts., and known as No. 63. The lot is 25 feet front by 40 feet deep, be the same more or less. The house is 26 feet deep. The lease is from the Ratzers' estate, and has 14 years to run from the 1st of May, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $105, with covenants for one renewal of 21 years, or the buildings to be paid for. Possession can be had on the 1st of March. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TILTON'S PATENT IMPROVED GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Beekman-st., (up stairs,) about 100 Tilton's Patent Improved Guitars, varying in cost from $25 to $150; also, 50 Improved Violins; amongst which will be found a few Cremona's costing $175. The whole to be sold in lots to suit amateurs and dealers, by order of Assignee, for cash. Also, work-benches, tools, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Neilson-place, Mercer-st., near Waverly-place, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, French plate pier mirror, rosewood 6½-octave piano, made by Doyle; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture. Sold by order of J. B. Bensel, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At store, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, piano-forte, plated ware, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil paintings, engravings, mirrors, China and glass ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, to pay advances, making it worthy the attention of City and Country purchasers. N. B. Goods carefully packed on the premises.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of diamond jewelry, consisting of finger-rings, brooches, gents' pins, bracelets, studs, &c., also, a line of gold case watches, in hunting and plain, together with a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, finger-rings, sleeve buttons, bracelets, pins, &c.; the whole forming a rich and varied assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS AT YORKVILLE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two desirable lots northeast corner of 2d-av. and 85th st; no lots offer greater inducements, as the 2d-av. Railroad runs by this property. Terms easy, and title indisputable. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 58 Beekman-st., 200 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

C. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FIREARMS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Catalogues of the remaining stock of the Marsten Firearms Company, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 295 Broadway, are now ready. Sale positive, to close the concern.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court, in partition, of valuable property on Chrystie, Forsyth, and Eldridge-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. C. Betts, Referee.

CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the east side of Chrystie-st., 125 feet north of Grand-st., and known as No. 354 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 112 Chrystie-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FORSYTH-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Forsyth-st., 100 feet south of Broome-st., and known as No. 263 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 103 Forsyth-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The lot of land with buildings thereon, situated on the west side of Eldridge-st., 125 feet north of Broome-st., and known as No. 64 on the Delancy Farm map, being No. 105 Eldridge-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Nearly two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—Of a VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., with a valuable water front of 200 feet on the Hudson River.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable plot of ground, bounded by 52d and 53d sts., and 12th and 13th avs., containing about fifty lots, having a front of about 614 feet 6 inches on 52d-st., 620 feet 1 inch on 53d-st., and 200 feet 10 inches on both avs.

Also, the plot of ground on the easterly side of 12th-av., having a front of 200 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 100 feet on 52d and 53d sts., and containing about eight lots.

This property offers unusual inducements for immediate improvement, being in a desirable location, and well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, requiring an extensive water-power and front, and possessing all the facilities of access necessary.

Terms liberal and title perfect. Maps and further particulars can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. B. CHILDS, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 46 feet 1 inches, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes or for building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way leading from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON OAK-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

OAK-STREET.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 25 Oak-st., on the south side, between Roosevelt and Gomez sts.; the buildings consist of a two-story brick house, front on Oak-st.; size 26 by 29 feet 11 inches, and a two story frame house in the rear; size, 14 feet 6 inches, by about 21 feet; size of lot, 26 by 62 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars, terms of sale, and maps of the property, apply at the office of the auctioneer, 14 Pine-st.

CINCINNATI.—LEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELLERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of valuable, and additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage 7 Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

FOR SALE. A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.

BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 75 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BILLS WANTED—OF ELLSWORTH BANK, Maine, at five per cent. discount.
GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

$8 TO $10,000 WANTED On Bond and Mortgage, first-class City property. Address Box No. 3,720 Post-Office. No Broker need apply.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 41 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander,

Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 12 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $32.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, is now receiving freight for the above places, at Pier No. 12 N. R., and will leave, positively, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Passengers for the South will arrive at Norfolk on Thursday afternoon, and proceed by the Great Southern Mail Route to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $20. Steerage half price.

For rates of freight, apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. H. BETTOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Pack-place.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon clear and obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consist. Fore of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, to which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates. 21 Office No 12 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes pimples, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of 198 virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Bowery; C. V. CLIFTKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. MAYES, No. 176 Hudson-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 204 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the system would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavie and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—The great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, station, age, habits and occupation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE. The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 546 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," "sanatives," "nostrums," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiba, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional and mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 240 pages, 55 colored figures, cloth, $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The authors Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 299 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 393 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases of the sexual organs. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will take more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the months of February, March and April. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 2 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 12:2 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Flour Inspection.

Acting on the suggestions of the TIMES and one of its cotemporaries, the Flour merchants and dealers, of this City, convened a meeting yesterday immediately after business hours at the Corn Exchange, to take into consideration the subject of Flour inspection, and to ascertain what measures should be taken to retrieve the character of the New-York flour inspection. N. H. WOLFE, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange, acted as Chairman, and Mr. E. WHITTLESEY as Secretary. Mr. EDWARD A. WHITE suggested that a Committee could reach the evil complained of sooner than the whole body of the trade, and successfully moved the appointment of a Committee of Six, to which, on motion, the President was afterwards unanimously added. The Committee is as follows: N. H. Wolfe, Stephen Valentine, John J. Kingsford, David Dows, E. F. White, Jacob L. Navius and Isaac H. Reed. This Committee will bring large experience to the investigation of the subject, and we hope for a satisfactory result from its labors.

A Confidence Girl.

The "*Confidence*" *Girl* is an artful young female, apparently not over fifteen years of age, who plays tricks upon street passengers, to which we were an eye witness the other day. She is dressed with thick bunches of rags, which do not seem to bear a relation to any special garment, and weare on one foot a buskin and on the other a boot. She carries in her hands a little box, carefully, as if it contained hidden treasures, and is followed at a respectful distance by several juveniles of her own sex, similar to herself in personal appearance. She looks out for a corner at which the crossing is blockaded by wagons, sleighs and teams of various kinds, and where, of course, temporary groups of waiting foot-passengers are congregated. When she has approached sufficiently near, she stubs her toe with the buskin and slips down with the hoot, and sprains her ancle and black and blue's her knee. Her box has fallen and spilled its contents, which consist of two or three little cups and saucers, a glass duck, a painted pussy-cat, and a stick of sealing wax, and which all break in pieces; but she remains a few moments on the sidewalk, with her head averted, unconscious of her loss, and then slowly gets up, smiling sweetly, and saying to the sympathising by-standers that she is not much hurt. The wrecked toys then meet her eye, and she falls again upon the pavement and weeps bitterly. Her companions pick up the fragments, one by one, and, simultaneously, the lookers-on take up a penny collection for the overcome weeping lady, which she receives with grateful acknowledgments. The drivers then disentangle their horses and carts, the passengers pass on, and, the confidence girl, putting her thumb to her nose, passes on too.

A benevolent gentleman, who witnessed one of her disasters on Saturday morning, was so much affected that he contributed five-pence, in clean cash, to her consolation. He then left the scene of sorrow, intending to write out her case for the religious journals, and pursued his way with a lighter heart. On Saturday afternoon, in another part of the town, the Confidence Girl met with a similar accident, of which he was a chance witness, and his compassionate sympathies, in this instance, were so completely aroused that he walked up to the fragments and gave her such a shaking as she had not experienced since her last attack of fever and ague. He made full explanation to the crowd, who stood with their hands ready in their pockets, and who, in consequence of his brief and energetic remarks, took them there, while the Confidence Girl cast her countenance features into that peculiar mould which is called "looking daggers."

We presume the public will now lose all confidence in the Confidence Girl.

Bessie, Bolt the Front Door!

But BESSIE thought it would be more "convayniant" for the gentleman who had not come home, to leave the door unbolted. About 8 o'clock in the evening, the ladies, sewing in the library, heard the front door open and shut, and steps ascend the front stairs. It sounded like the step of the master, and as they supposed that all was right. But after waiting some time and the steps not returning down stairs, BESSIE was sent up with a candle to look into the matter. Presently, down came the maid with a scream and a jump! Oh, there was such a horrid craythur up in the attic! The ladies screamed, and BESSIE screamed, and *such* a time as they had of it! The neighbors next door were making molasses candy in their kitchen. They paused, as they pulled "the linked sweetness long drawn out," to listen to the screams. Then their doorbell jerked and rattled spasmodically, and BESSIE besought assistance for ladies in distress! The gallant gentlemen of the house jumped to the rescue; and, while NORA was dispatched for a policeman, they mounted the stairs, one after another, armed to the teeth with fire-pokers, candles, and a bed cord.

Away up in a corner of the attic, they discovered an Irish gentleman in red shirt and blue over-alls. Like true knight-errants, they belabored the fellow, as valorously as Don Quixote did the wine-skins. They then bound him hand and foot, with the bed-cord, and tumbled him down stairs, into the hands of the policeman—whom NORA, after long wandering about, like an Evangeline, had at last discovered somewhere. The rogue departed, apologizing to the policeman that he had mistaken the mansion for a friend's residence.

All this happened last Wednesday evening, at No. 138 West Twenty-fifth street, which is next door to No. 140,

An Italian Version of the Bible.

The Managers of the American Bible Society have been compelled, in justice to the claims of the Society upon the charities of the American Churches and people, to put forth a warning to the public against certain individuals who have recently arrived in this country, and who are now engaged in making collections of money, in different cities, under the pretence of promoting the publication of new versions of the Scriptures, in foreign languages. Foremost among them is an individual of some notoriety,—a native of Italy,—who is going round among the Churches to collect funds for printing him a new Italian translation, which he has prepared. The Bible Society cautions the public against giving their contributions for the publication of hasty and imperfect translations. An improved Protestant version already exists in the Italian tongue, and is now in course of publication in Switzerland, at the expense of the Society. The Managers suggest that when any new version of the Scriptures in a foreign language is presented to the public for patronage, the friends of the cause which the Bible Society aims to promote will do well to be very cautious in giving it their aid and encouragement. And we would suggest that while all good and benevolent people keep their hearts open, they neglect not to keep their eyes open also.

Dr. Spring—The Old Brick Church.

Why don't they go up town? Simply because there is a question about the portion of the purchase money they must pay over to the City in case they should sell our. They want to sell, and pretty nearly everybody wants them to, but this little is in the way. The property is held under an old grant from the City, with a restriction as to the use to which it must be put. It has been thought that the moment it is employed for any other than church and cemetery purposes, the title under the grant is forfeited.

But the church is advised that the terms of the grant, under which they hold, do not prohibit the appropriation of the premises to any private use which is not secular, nor to any secular use which is not private, and that they might be sold for a post-office, custom-house, court-house, or so forth; and that they can sell the ground in fee simple, discharged of any burden imposed by the grant, except the annual rent, provided the proceeds of the sale be applied to the same uses as those specified in the grant.

The City in consideration of its old grant receives a rent of $53 12 for it; is anxious the church should sell, but wants more of the proceeds of the sale than the church is willing to give—say one-quarter of the whole proceeds. The property is supposed to be worth some $600,000 or $700,000. It is just the spot for a new Post-Office.

Daily Normal School.

The registration and examination of pupils for the new Daily Normal School was commenced on Monday afternoon, at the Normal School Room, in the Hall of the Board of Education. The afternoons of Monday and Thursday are appropriated for young ladies, and Wednesdays and Saturdays for young gentlemen. The regular services will commence as soon as 100 female, and 50 male pupils are registered.

The Perils of Sleighing.

On Monday morning a verdict was rendered in the Common Pleas, in the case of HERVEY SPARKS *vs.* MINER J. STEVENS, for selling the plaintiff a sleigh with an inefficient pole, which breaking, caused the horses to bolt, and throw the sleighing part of their vehicle. The damages were laid at $630, and the plaintiff got $50.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

JOHN SMITH *alias* EDWARD PYSTER, was arrested on Monday night for passing a counterfeit $10 bill at the store of JAMES ARCHIBALD, in Sixth-avenue, and attempting to pass another of the same kind at a store in the same street. He was committed for examination by Justice FLANDREAU.

Lectures on Microscopic Anatomy—A bit of Physiology.

Dr. E. H. PARKER, Professor of Anatomy at the New-York Medical College, concluded his course of four lectures on the STRUCTURE OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS on Monday evening. The most interesting illustration was the exhibition of the circulation of the blood in the transparent web of the frog's foot. The instrument beautifully displayed the rapid course in appropriate vessels of the ultimate cells, which, with their metallic colouring, float in the compound liquid, known as the blood. Those in the human subject are round, slightly flattened, and thirty-two thousand of them strung on a thread would occupy an inch. A valuable fact is, that their shape in man is peculiar, differing in size and form from that of most animals and birds; hence the microscope is a valuable auxiliary in all medico-legal investigations where spots of blood may be indeterminate, as possibly that of a dog or a pigeon, and not that of a human being. Like a stream of molten and golden granules, these brilliant bodies tumble, follow, roll and chase each other along the minute, arterial divisions, returning in a somewhat darker stream along the veins, forming a living picture, which, once seen, can never be forgotten.

A gentleman present, who examined this preparation, exclaimed characteristically enough: "We deplore in molasses that live down-town, how much we lose." A drop of blood not half so large as a pin's head, being obtained with a needle from the finger and subjected to the same action, presented thousands of these same cellular bodies, of course nearly colorless, because transparent, but sufficiently red when aggregated numerously.

The great fact is, that these ultimate, granules in the blood are in reality cells, having analogous physical conformation and being endowed with the same vital properties as the "ultimate cells" which elaborates within itself the material forming the bulk of all vegetable and animal tissues. Why, the closely-arranged "cells" in wood and in muscular fibre secrete each specially its own constituent, giving character to each particular solid, is, of course, unknown. Secretions were explained as formed in the same way, namely—from cell-formation. Thus, then, the same process is employed in building up and in removing by absorption vital structures, as is employed in the elaboration of milk, bile, urine, and all the secretions. The cells of the liver were clearly demonstrated, and reference made to the investigations of KIERNAN on that subject.

It is certain that of late years the positive revelations of the microscope to the sense of sight have done much to dispel baseless theory, and while opening a new world of adoration and praise to all healthy and well-constituted minds, much has been accomplished beyond the excitement of the faculty of wonder.

There is no scientific discovery, tested as such by the senses, that is devoid of its practical uses, and the application of microscopic anatomical facts is destined to modify and enlarge the cephalilitiss of the healing art very sensibly. Even if negative, if it serve to satisfy us that some postulates are not true, much indirect information is thereby acquired.

The learned Professor having exhausted the subject of vegetable structures, passed rapidly in review during his latter lectures, the muscular, tendinous, glandular, nervous, bony, and other animal tissues, and demonstrated most incontestably the fact that *cell-formation* is the principle of construction alike in all living organisms.

At the close, Dr. GLUCK, in a neat and expressive though brief address, moved that the Professor be requested to repeat his interesting demonstrations at his earliest possible convenience. The motion was seconded by Doctor DOUGLASS, and received with acclamation.

Sale of Pews.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN, officiating as auctioneer, the pews in the new Unitarian church of All Souls, (Rev. Dr. BELLOWS), at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, were offered for sale to the highest bidders yesterday. The valuation of the pews varied from one hundred to twelve hundred dollars each, and the premiums bid varied from five dollars to three hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of premiums realized exceeded $4,500.

Luncch.

A ship of 700 tons burden, 132 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 19 feet deep, was launched yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from BELL's ship-yard, foot of Stanton-street, in presence of a large number of spectators, facinded in which were many ladies. She is owned by Messrs. SIMPSON & Bros., and will be placed by them in the Bordeaux trade. She is named the *Kitty Simpson*, will be commanded by Capt. BRAGDON, and is a very handsome craft.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of James D. Howe, one of the soldiers of 1812, who died from the effects of injuries received on the night of the previous Sunday. The deceased left his home, at No. 76 West Broadway, on the night in question, in company with two friends. He returned again about 10½ o'clock, when he was observed to be suffering from a wound in the head. Though able to walk, he was unable to give any account of himself, or of the manner in which the wound was received. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lay in an unconscious state until the next night, when he died. The Jury declared that his death was caused by a fracture of the skull. The fatal injury is believed to have been caused by a fall in the street. Mr. Howe was 60 years of age, and a native of this City.

ATTACKED IN THE STREETS.

A man, name unknown, while passing through Spruce-street about 11 o'clock on Monday night, was suddenly attacked by two ruffians, one of whom knocked him senseless to the pavement with a slung-shot. The Police arrived in time to convey the wounded man to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

THROWN FROM A SLEIGH.

ADAM KIHORN was seriously injured, Monday afternoon, by being thrown from his sleigh in Grand-street. The accident was occasioned by coming in collision with another vehicle, to which was attached a vicious horse. The injured man was taken to his residence by the Police.

DEAD INFANTS.

A still-born infant was found on Monday in a cigar box, behind some timber in the rear of No. 11 Hen-merely-street.

Same afternoon, the dead body of an infant was found in a wagon, in one of the streets of the Ninth Ward. It was taken to the Station-house, and the Coronor notified.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

The bark *Henry Trowbridge*, from Trinidad, while lying at the Government dock, at Quarantine, took fire on Monday morning from the stove-pipe, and after burning part of the cabin deck, was put out by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter *Washington*.

SUICIDE.

MARGARET OWENS, a domestic employed at No. 429 Eighth-avenue, committed suicide at the above place on Sunday evening, by taking arsenic. She was basely deceived by a man to whom she had been engaged to be married. Her age was 20 years.

GRAND LARCENY.

MICHAEL COLLINGHAM was arrested on Monday, charged with stealing six dozen handkerchiefs, valued at $29 50, from his employers, Messrs. LOCKWOOD & HENRY, of No. 161 Bowery. He was committed for examination by Justice BIENNAN.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 9.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Widening of the Bowery.—In this case the report of the Commissioners was confirmed at Special Term, and the objectors appealed. The Commissioners then moved to have the appeal dismissed, on the ground that the confirmation of a report of Commissioners at Special Term was final. The Court, by HARRIS, J., on Saturday rendered a decision granting the motion. Mr. Justice Clerke, however, rendered a dissenting opinion.

This decision is one of great importance, as it, of course, puts a stop to any appeal from the decision of the Special Term in the Central Park matter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

Jackson vs. *Barr.*—Motion granted, with liberty to defendant to amend.

Brewster vs. *Harris.*—Justification allowed.

Brundage vs. *Brundage.*—Decree of divorce granted.

West vs. Nasburgh.—Attachment ordered.

The People ex rel. Van Winkle vs. *John Gray, Warden, &c.*—The prisoner discharged.

Pritchard vs. *McLean.*—Injunction granted.

Dimis Force vs. *Wm. H. Force.*—Decree of Divorce granted, on the ground of adultery on the part of defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Goodwin vs. *Larkin.*—Motion to compel purchaser to complete his purchase, denied.

Gage vs. *Murrill.*—Motion granted.

Cranmer vs. *Jones.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Forsyth vs. *Edmiston et al.*—Demurrer allowed, with costs.

Week vs. *Millerman.*—Demurrer overruled, with $7 costs.

Platt vs. *Townsend.*—Motion to vacate judgment allowed, with $7 costs of opposing motion. The defendant to have seven days from the entry of order vacating judgment, and notice thereof, within which to answer; with liberty, in meantime, to apply for such further order in respect to a further bill of particulars, as he may be advised. The order vacating judgment to be entered by either party.

Wheaton vs. *Casey.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, without costs.

Oneill vs. *Durbee.*—The preliminary objection to motion to vacate order of arrest overruled, and motion to proceed. Costs to abide event of the motion.

Hamlin vs. *Pyne.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Heilman vs. *Roberts.*—This case, which is for moneys due on account of certain proceedings in regard to the ship *Columbus*, was commenced last year, and continued some five days, when it was found that it could not be finished that term, and was, therefore, reserved until this term. It came up yesterday, and will continue for some days, if not weeks. The facts in the case we have already given.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as the assignee of Charles Devlin, who claimed to recover $942 60 for work and labor done for the Department under a contract to level lots at the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The defence set up was that no such contract ever existed, and that Devlin went to work on his own hook until ordered by the employes of the Railroad Company to desist. The case stands adjourned.

ANOTHER SLEIGHING MISHAP.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Harvey Sparks vs. *Hy. Minor and H. M. Stevens.*—This was an action for a breach of a warrantee. It appeared that the plaintiff, a Militia Colonel of this City, purchased last Winter a sleigh of the defendant for $125, which he supposed was warranted to be sound and of good quality. On taking it out with a pair of horses during the sleigh festival of last year, the pole broke, the horses ran off and the Colonel was pitched into a muddle. The damages claimed were $134 to repair the sleigh and harness, and $500 for the injuries to the Colonel and the horses. On the part of the defence it was set up that no warrantee was given, but if there had been, the defendants were not liable, as they only sold the sleigh as the agents of a manufacturer who resided at Poughkeepsie. The Court charged the Jury that the main question for them to determine was that of warrantee, and the evidence on that point was conflicting. If there was a warrantee, and the article sold was out of the quality warranted, then the defendants were liable for all the consequences. If the Jury should find that the other damages were the result of the bad quality of the pole, then the defendants were liable for the repairs, the injuries to the horses and to the plaintiff. A sealed verdict was ordered.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction, and not liable to get out of order. Made in gold and silver by WILMARTH, CLEGGMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found a general assortment of gold pens and pencils.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STEINGER'S Original Dandelion Coffee is especially recommended for Indigestion, Diseases of the Liver, Constipation, Flatulency, Sick-Headache, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold at the General Depot, No. 670 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is astonishing to see what crowds rush to this popular Theatre nightly, in spite of the bad weather and almost impassable streets, but the attractions are strong and the public will patronize the best entertainments. To-night again we are to have "The Ice Witch," and the "Invasion of Ireland." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia, and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact that they never fail to cure those disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday evening.

SUNDAY CARS.

The petition asking the Common Council to direct the City Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday is exciting considerable attention. A large number of petitions *pro and con* were presented on Monday evening and referred to the Railroad Committee. The opponents of this movement are in the majority.

DEFAULTERS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

A communication was received from tax-payers in this District, asking that the defaulting officers of this District may be at once proceeded against, and special counsel be employed for that purpose. The Law Committee was authorized to attend to the matter.

THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A petition, numerously signed by residents along the line of the Greenwood and Hamilton-avenue routes of this Company, asking that they be required to give better accommodations to the public, or that the City Clerk be directed to grant licenses to those willing to do so.

WALLABOUT LANDS.

At the suggestion of the Corporation Counsolor, a Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Government of the United States for the service of so much of their lands at the Wallabout belonging to the United States as may be required for streets and avenues over the same. *Appointments—Assistant Captains Sixth District Police*—THOMAS GRIFFIN and RILEY ECCLESTON. *Assistant Captains Seventh District Police*—GEORGE W. BRUCE, CHARLES W. RUTGER.

NEW-JERSEY.

Military Excursion.

The Highwood Guard, Capt. JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, returned last evening from an excursion to Philadelphia. They left Hoboken on Monday morning, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were quartered at the United States Hotel. Yesterday morning they came to Trenton, where they dined with the Governor and other dignitaries as their guests. They took the evening train for Jersey City, and arrived in Hoboken at 11 o'clock. The company numbered thirty-four muskets upon their excursion, and with their new uniforms made a fine appearance. They were accompanied by SHELTON'S Band.

Help for Kansas.

A meeting of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., was held on Saturday evening "to take such action as might be deemed advisable to strengthen the hearts and hands of those who are upholding the cause of freedom in Kaoeas." P. EMORY ALDRICH, Esq., late District-Attorney, presided, and HARRISON BLISS, Esq., Representative in the General Court, was Secretary. Gen. POMEROY, of Kansas, addressed the meeting. Among other things, he said:

"We who settled in Kansas thought that we knew what we wanted. We saw the striking contrast of prosperity, presented by the old States—between New-York without Slavery and Virginia with, between Pennsylvania and North Carolina, between Ohio and Kentucky, between Illinois and Missouri, and we determined to establish Freedom if we could. And when the struggle came, when 700 Missourians came over in a night, to dispossess us of our homes and firesides, we felt that if we sustained ourselves against them and did not falter, that at whatever labor or sacrifice the victory should be achieved, we should have your sympathy and your aid."

Gov. POMEROY stated that he had been able to send to Gov. Robinson $8,500, which had been generously contributed at a few meetings which he had been invited to address.

After the address of Gen. POMEROY, ELI THAYER, Esq., made a few remarks, which are thus reported in the *Spy*:

"He said he was a peace man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engaged in their manufactnre in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week; but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the Territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharpe's rifles, at $25 each, an condition that during the coming week other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number of one hundred rifles. Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle, and sent their names to the Chair, and before the audience left the hall 23 rifles, equivalent to the sum of $575, were subscribed for. Mr. THAYER'S generous proposal was received with great applause, and a Committee of Three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid necessary."

Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 5.

We have received the Monterey *Restaurador de la Libertad*, of the 8th, 15th and 22d ult. They are principally occupied with Government decrees, all of which have already reached us from the capital direct.

They also comprise the proclamation of URAGA, with the invitation he addressed to VIDAURRI, and the reply of the latter. Altogether they occupy over five columns. The plan is in the first instance signed by JUAN J. JIMENEZ. Of course it condemns the conduct of the actual Government, and makes magniloquent professions about liberty. JIMENEZ signs ostensibly a copy of the original, which purports to emanate from the "Territory and Forces of Sierra Gorda," and proclaims the Constitution of 1824, with the reforms subsequently made to it, and recognizes URAGA as General-in-Chief.

URAGA then accepts this nomination, declaring himself ready to support the law, the sovereignty of the people, the army, the clergy, and the church. In his address to VIDAURRI, inviting his support, he enters into a long explanation of his plan, and declares his abhorrence of civil war. VIDAURRI makes a very courteous diplomatic reply, speaking in very flattering terms of URAGA's position and person, but declines joining him, inviting URAGA instead to come and visit him, and confer on what they can both best do to benefit the country.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Zacatecas, and two parties arrested and banished for connection with it: FRAY J. ESCARERA to Chiapas, and Fray MIGUEL TOVALINA to Durango.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

GEORGE P. SCARBURGH, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Court of Claims, in place of JOSEPH H. LUMPKIN, declined.

A. G. SLAMAN, of the District of Columbia, to be Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Naval.

The United States sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Levant*, were at Rio Janeiro about January 1st.

FIGHT NEGROES FROZEN TO DEATH IN TEXAS.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* of the 19th January says: Mr. JAMES G. COX, for many years a citizen of this parish, set out with his negroes some time in December, for Western Texas, where he had determined to locate. We learn that while crossing a prairie forty miles wide, the cold northers attacked his party, and eight of his negroes froze to death, and two of his wagons were cut up and burned as fuel to save the lives of himself and the balance of his negroes.

The steamship *Arabia*, and the ship *Neptune's Favorite*, arrived at Boston last week from Liverpool, had 800 tons of goods for Canada.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. CHARLES W. BAXTER, to Miss ADALINE A. ARCHER, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. ALFRED E. TICE to Miss CATHARINE HESSLER, both of this City.

At White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Theodore S. Rummy, Rector of Grace Church, ROBERT R. OAKLEY to Mrs. LYDIA A. TITUS.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, HANNAH COLES, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 602 Washington-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, FREDERICK T. SUYDAM, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 Mott-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ROBERT SPEIR, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Berhune, Herrepont-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, MARY A., wife of John Cann, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 106 York-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 11, WYMAN, son of HENRY and CORNELIA MITCHELL, aged 5 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 103 Willoughby-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, CATHARINE F., wife of Thomas C. Butler, and daughter of Samuel Ackerman, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 457 Pacific-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, CHARLES H., son of Charles R. and Sarah E. Flecknor, aged 4 years and 7 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., ELEANOR ROCHE, the beloved wife of Wm. J. Irwin, aged 20 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm Taylor, Esq., Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 8, after a protracted illness, Miss ELIZABETH C. MALCOLM, formerly of this City.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Miss ETTIE C. LIVINGS, of New-York.

Her remains have been brought home for interment, and her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., where her friends, and those of the other members of the family are solicited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 12.

$3,000 Ind. Stare 5s....	84½	100 Harlem Railroad	s3 19
1,500 Virginia 6s....	96	100 do....	s30 19
6,000 Erie Con. bs.'71	s3 82½	100 do....	b30 19¼
10,000 do....	b30 83	30 N. J. R. R.	121
1,000 Erie bonds of '83..	96	10 N. H. & Hartford R.	122½
1,000 Erie bds. of '75..	b3 83½	733 Reading R. R.	s3 89¾
4,000 Ill. R. 2d mtge bds.	84	500 do....	s30 89
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	88	50 do....	b30 89¾
35,000 do....	b60 88	100 do....	s30 89¾
500 do....	s3 87¾	478 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	65
5,000 do....	s3 87¾	50 do....	b60 66
12,500 do....	s3 87¾	50 do....	b60 66½
1,000 N. I. R. R. Bs. 2d is.	84	53 Mil. & Miss. R....	b3 85
2,000 Ill. Fr. Bs. w. p....	89	100 Hud. R. R.	b3 33
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	87¾	48 do....	s3 33¼
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s....	101¾	100 do....	b30 33
500 do....	101	445 do....	s3 33
1,000 do....	101¾	300 do....	s30 33
2,000 C. & R. I. R. Bs.	s3 93	200 do....	b30 33¼
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. bds.	78½	200 do....	b30 33½
40 Merch. Exch. Bank....	106	200 do....	b60 33¾
15 do....	104½	86 Mi. Cen. R. R.	84½
25 Amer. Exch. Bank..	117	150 do....	84¾
100 Canton Co....	24½	182 Mich. So. & No. Ia. R. R.	100
300 do....	b3 24¾	450 do....	c. 100
200 do....	b60 25	50 do....	c. 100¼
100 Penn. Coal Co..	opg 101	100 do....	100⅝
860 Nic. Trans. Co....	22½	31 do....	c. 100⅝
500 do....	b3 22¾	114 do....	c. 101
100 do....	b30 23	100 do....	c. 100¾
100 do....	b60 23	100 Panama Railroad.	s3 104
50 do....	b60 23¼	100 do....	s3. 104½
50 Com. Coal Co....	b5 25¾	400 do....	b30. 104⅝
300 do....	s3 25½	350 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	79
100 do....	b30 25½	300 do....	79¼
150 do....	b60 25¾	1500 do....	b30 79⅝
100 do....	b60 25⅝	106 do....	45 79
300 do....	25¾	100 do....	s30 79¾
5 N. Y. Central R. R.	83	100 do....	s60 79
170 do....	p&c 83¾	300 do....	b60 79⅝
660 do....	opg 93⅜	100 C. & Rock I. R. R.	b60 95
40 do....	p&c. 93⅜	75 do....	94¾
50 do....	b30 93⅝	140 do....	95
50 do....	b60 93⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	98½
300 Erie Railroad....	s3 20	20 do....	98⅝
1750 do....	s3 56¾	250 do....	98
100 do....	s30 56⅝	15 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	113
100 do....	b10 66¾	80 do....	113½
900 do....	s60 56¾	100 do....	113
50 do....	b15 56¾	200 do....	113¼
50 do....	56¾	50 do....	b30 113⅝
300 do....	b60 57⅛	75 do....	b30 113¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Illinois Cen. R. R. 1st mort., int. added..	88
4,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. do., int. added....	61
1,000 Columbus, Piqua & Ind. R. R. do., int. added.	56
9,000 Chic. and Miss. R. R incomes, int. added.	49
3,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added.	36¾
2,500 Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. real estate.	80
2,000 Wheeling City Sixes, 1873.....	60
90 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....	93
25 shares Knickerbocker Ice.....	20

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s..	b10 95¾	300 Erie Railroad....	s3 56¾
5,000 do....	95¾	100 do....	s30 56¾
2,000 do....	95¾	400 do....	56¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 87¾	100 do....	s3 56⅝
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs.	78¾	100 do....	56⅝
33 Bank of Commerce.	110¾	100 Reading Railroad....	89¾
50 Canton Comp'y.	b10 24	100 do....	s3 89¾
150 do....	24	50 do....	b30 89
100 do....	b60 24¼	25 Mich. Central R. R.	94¾
150 Nicar. Transit Co..	22½	50 do....	b30 95¼

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. CHARLES W. BAXTER, to Miss ADALINE A. ARCHER, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. ALFRED E. TICE to Miss CATHARINE HESSLER, both of this City.

At White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Theodore S. Rummy, Rector of Grace Church, ROBERT R. OAKLEY to Mrs. LYDIA A. TITUS.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, HANNAH COLES, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 602 Washington-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, FREDERICK T. SUYDAM, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 Mott-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ROBERT SPEIR, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Berhune, Herrepont-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, MARY A., wife of John Cann, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 106 York-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 11, WYMAN, son of HENRY and CORNELIA MITCHELL, aged 5 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,)

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1375. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

THE STATE ARSENALS.

Paying Dead Horses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times:
ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

They who speed the plow, to-day hold their Winter festival in the halls of legislation. The broad aisles and corridors of the capitol are crowded with the stalwart frames of the hardy sons of toil. From the Speaker's rostrum I look down upon a sea of faces that have been scorched in the harvest-fields and weather-beaten by the strong blasts that sweep over their native heaths.

What a marked contrast to the wily, scheming, and seemingly profound range of features tha usually hold the places in the circles before me. How their ambitions and their plottings dwarf away in their presence of the frank, free-hearted yeomanry that have gathered here to hold council upon their last year's labors, and to prepare for another year's competition—a competition that has done so much to ennoble and enrich their calling.

The Treasurer of the Society makes the following exhibit of its financial condition. The receipts of the past year were $17,045 55; the expenses were $14,821 23. There is cash on hand, $2,743 69—besides medals valued at $225. The receipts from the Annual Fair at Elmira, were:

At the door	$11,460 77
From the Elmira Committee	595 00
Rents of ground inside	900 00
Total	$12,925 77

The remainder of the session previous to dinner was exhausted in discussing a proposition to have a permanent location for the annual fairs. Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, were named as points where it was probable the fair might be held to the greatest advantage.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

In the Assembly, Mr. ORMS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a lengthy report in writing upon the finances of the Government, recommending direct taxation as the only available means of providing for the expenses of the Government. He introduced a bill imposing one mill tax, being one-fourth of a mill less than that imposed last year.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

Mr. CROCKER introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the State Arsenal at New-York.

It provides for the sale, by the Commissioners of the Public Land Office, at public auction, of the State Arsenal and grounds attached thereto.

The amount realized from the sale is to be paid into the Treasury of the State.

The Arsenal shall not be sold for less than $128,000. It requires the publication of notices of the sale for four weeks in Albany and New-York papers; and also provides for adjournment of sale.

Appropriation is made out of the receipts from the sale, of $17,000 for the purchase of the U. S. Arsenal at Rome, for a State Arsenal; $30,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal at Albany; $20,000 for the erection and completion of an Armory in Brooklyn; $100,000 for an Armory in the City of New-York; $50,000 for an Arsenal in Buffalo. But no Arsenal or Armory shall be erected until the cities named shall convey to the State a site for the same.

If the Commissioners to be appointed by the bill shall see fit to sell the Albany Arsenal and the site of the same, rather than to improve it, they shall report the fact to the Commissioners of the Land-Office. And, if previous to the expenditure of any of the money appropriated above for the improvement of the Arsenal, the Common Council of Albany shall convey to the State a suitable site for an Arsenal, to be approved by the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Commissary-General, and the Commissioners appointed by the bill, the Commissioners of the Land-Office may proceed, as with the New-York Arsenal, to advertise and sell the Arsenal at Albany. The proceeds of the sale, and the appropriations above made, are appropriated to the erection of a new Arsenal.

The Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Commissary-General are constituted Commissioners under the act, to contract for the erection and improvement of the above arsenals and armories. They shall each execute bonds of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties.

Specific regulations are made as to advertising for the letting of the worke, the filing of contracts with the Comptroller, &c.

The Commissioners are to receive no pay, but be paid their expenses.

The balance unexpended from the proceeds of the sale shall be appropriated to military purposes, to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, and certified by the Commander-in-Chief.

GAS LIGHT.

Mr. HANFORD has given notice of a bill to fix the standard quality of gas, and to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of gas and of gas meters, and for other purposes.

The following are the provisions:

SECTION 1 directs the corporate authorities of any city or village, in which a gas company is or may be located, to fix upon a standard quality of gas, and publish the same in two or more papers.

§ 2 authorizes such corporations annually or as often as necessary, to appoint an Inspector of Gas, to hold his office during the pleasure of the Corporation, whose duty it shall be daily to test the quality of the gas made by the Company and keep a record of the same, and report monthly to the Common Council, or other corporate authority, the average quality of gas for the preceding month, and the bill of such Company shall be made at a price varying from the Company's established price, in the same ratio that the gas varies in quality from the standard fixed upon.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the corporate authorities of such cities or villages forthwith after the passage of this act to appoint a suitable person as Inspector of Gas meters, whose duty it shall be to inspect all meters used in the measurement of the gas furnished by the Company. The Inspector shall examine and test all meters, and if found correct, he shall affix a stamp, and no meter shall be used by the Company without such stamp. It shall be lawful for consumers to set up and use their own meters after they have been so inspected and stamped.

§ 4. The Mater Inspector may also be Gas Inspector, and he may examine the meter as often as he see fit, and if not found correct, they shall not be used until inspected and stamped.

§ 5. Imposes a penalty of from $10 to $50 upon the Company or any individual who shall, after a time fixed by the corporate authorities, use any meter not inspected, approved and stamped; such fine to be collected by the Inspector for the Corporation.

§ 6. Empowers the corporate authorities to enact ordinances and to prescribe regulations fixing the compensation of the Gas Inspector and Inspector of Meters appointed by them, and to prescribe the fees to be paid by owners of meters for such inspection, and to make all regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

§ 7. This act is to take effect immediately.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKE presented the petition of the New-York Eye Infirmary, asking the State to give them $5,000 to fit and furnish the building they have just erected at the corner of Second-aveaue and Thirteenth-street, on which they have expended the $10,000 given by the State in 1854, and $22,125 raised from citizens by the Direction, in case they raise by further private subscription $5,980.

PAYING DEAD HORSES.

Mr. CLARK, from the Prison Committee, reported in favor of paying the Chatham Bank claim against the late Agent of Sing Sing Prison.

NOTICES.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to amend the law of 1854 relative to religious Societies.

Mr. PATTERSON, of a bill relative to officers of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill providing that an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals, within the time limited by law for taking appeals to said Court, from any judgment, order or final determination made at a General Term of the Supreme Court or the Superior Court of any city in any special proceeding therein; such an appeal, however, shall not stay the proceedings unless the Court or Judge thereof so order, which order may be made upon such terms as to security, or otherwise, as may be just; such security not to exceed the amount required on appeal to the said Court of Appeals.

I.EO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Construction of the Standing Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Standing Committees give general satisfaction. Pennsylvanians are especially pleased, because the Committee of Ways and Means is composed of gentlemen in whose hands the coal and iron interests will not suffer. It is moderate protectionist in character. S.

The House Committees—Kansas Affairs—Imminence of Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The House Committees are the leading topics of conversation. The Speaker has framed those in charge of financial matters, with the view to exact rigid economy from the Administration, and prevent wasteful appropriations by the House. The Administration is acceptably represented on them. The appointment of Mr. WINSLOW on the Naval Committee was in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Mr. AIKEN declined the Chairmanship of an important Committee, preferring a Membership in that on Foreign Affairs.

It is claimed by the friends of Mr. BANKS that every section and leading interest is fairly represented by able men of all parties.

Mr. LETCHER will probably be appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. JONES of Tennessee.

Information has just been received which represents that the danger of a civil war in Kansas is more imminent than is generally supposed.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution, which was passed, filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute with GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, and Prof. CORNELIUS C. FELTON, of Massachusetts.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Many petitions were presented from officers complaining of the action of the Board, and were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, complaining of the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and calling on the President to take effectual measures to protect the sovereign people against outrage in Kansas. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL POST-OFFICE EXCHANGES.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Committee on Post-Offices be instructed to consider the expediency of providing for the transmission abroad of small sums of money, for public convenience and security; and that, if expedient, such transmissions may be by means of orders or drafts issued from the Post-Office Department on foreign post-offices with which it is in correspondence, so as to constitute a system of international post-office exchanges. Adopted.

ABOLISHING THE HOSPITAL TAX ON SEAMEN.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Committee on Commerce be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing the hospital tax exacted from seamen of the commercial marine and boatmen on the Western waters, in order that they may have the benefit of hospital privileges without tax.

The Senate then discussed the resolution calling for the record of the Naval Retiring Board.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. HARLAN nominated JOSEPH I. COOMBS, of Ohio, as candidate for Printer.

The House then voted as follows:

FOLLETT, 36; WENDELL, 73; DEFREES, 12; FARNAM, 8; SARGENT, 8; COOMBS, 9; J. WATSON WEBB, 5. Scattering, 9. Necessary for a choice, 81.

Mr. STANTON made an ineffectual effort to have the House printing executed under the superintendence of the Printing Committee of the House until the 1st of December next.

The House then voted again:

Wendell	91	Coombs	8
Follett	26	Webb	7
Farnam	3	Prentice	1
Sargent	8	Knapp	1
Defrees	15		

Mr. Wendell was declared elected.

THE CHAPLAINCY.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, offered a resolution for the election of Chaplain.

Mr. DOWDELL proposed, as a substitute, that all the ministers of Washington be invited alternately to perform the duties of Chaplain. Lost.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., opposed the question, thinking it a burlesque on the Christian religion—having such a wild hunt after the Chaplaincy.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WASHBURN'S resolution was adopted, after which the following Standing Committees were announced:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Howard, Cobb of Georgia, Jones of Tenn., (afterwards excused at his own request,) Davis of Md., Sage, Phelps, Campbell of Pa., and Dewitt.

Elections—Messrs. Washburn of Me., Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver of Mo., Hickman, Colfax, Smith of Ala., and Bingham.

Claims—Messrs. Giddings, Letcher, Bishop, Jones of Pa., Dunn, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert and Marshall of Ill.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburne of Ill., Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton and Cummins.

Public Lands—Messrs. Bennett of N. Y., Harlan, Cobb of Ala., Lindley, Cullen, Walbridge, Brenton, Maxwell, Thorington.

Post-Office—Messrs. Mace, Norton, Flegler, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, Herbert.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Meacham, Dodd, Goode, Cumback, Dick, Harris, Bennet of Miss., Trafton, Bell.

Judiciary—Messrs. Simmons, Humphrey Marshall, Barker, Caskie, Galloway, Harris of Ala., Lake, Wakeman, Tappan.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Ritchie, Murray, Smith of Va., Englieb, Fuller of Me., Allen, Clawson, Cragin, Emrie.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Dean, Covode, Kelly, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Elliott, Waldron, Branch.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Porter, Horton of Ohio, Thorington, Etheridge, Bowie, Sandridge, Herbert, Robinson, Horton of N. Y.

Manufactures—Messrs. Clark, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Durfee, Edwards, Dowdell, Campbell of Ky.

Agriculture—Messrs. Holloway, Ready, Grow, Bell, Campbell of Ohio, Morgan, Sabin, Cullen, McMullen.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Pringle, Orr, Billinghurst, Greenwood, Leiter, Hall of Mass., Todd, Caruthers, Herbert.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Quitman, Allison, Tapp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Buffington, Washburne of Wis.

Militia—Messrs. Knukel, Whitney, Harrison, Hoffman, Foster, Parker, Watkins, Wright of Miss., Hall of Mass.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Benson, Straughan, Bocock, Haven, Winslow, Seward, Davis of Mass., Boyce, Millward.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Pennington, Bayly, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller of Penn., Matteson, Sherman, Burlingame, Thurston.

Territories—Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Jolliecoffer, Morrill, Perry.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Broom, Albright, Edmundson, Miller of N. Y., Miller of Indiana, Craige, Knapp, Woodruff, Hall of Iowa.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Oliver of N. Y., Pike, Florence, Savage, Welch, Talbot, Dickson, Lumpkins, Robbins.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Knox, Hughston, Ruffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barksdale, Bradshaw, Ruel.

Patents—Messrs. Morgan, Chaffee, Smith of Tenn., Paine, Emrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Ball, Todd, Puryear, Keitt, Roberts.

Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Sabin, Knowlton, Warner, Clark of N. Y., Shorter.

Accounts—Messrs. Thurston, Cadwallader, Nichols, Buffington, Carlisle.

Mileage—Messrs. Sneed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans, Woodworth.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Library—Messrs. Aiken, Tyson, Pettit.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Pike and Davidson.

Expenditures of State Department—Messrs. Brooks, Smith of Tenn., Packer, King, Damrell.

Expenditures of Navy Department—Messrs. Harris of Ill., Wheeler, Washburn of Wis., Underwood, Wright of Tenn.

Expenditures of Post-Office Department—Messrs. Pettit, Cox, Williams, Burnet, Reade.

Expenditures for Public Buildings—Messrs. McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Swope, Trippe.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Messrs. Waldron, Wells, A. K. Marshall, Kidwell, Clawson.

Expenditures of War Department—Messrs. Cragin, Valk, Jewett, Rivers, Corode.

Engraving—Messrs. Kelsey, Damrell, Wright of Tenn.

Printing—Messrs. Nichols, Cragin, Flagler.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The United States Supreme Court will affirm the judgment of the District Court for this District in the case of Wells, who was sentenced to death in 1852. It will be recollected that his sentence was commuted by President Fillmore to imprisonment for life. This decision will settle the question that the President has the power to commute as well as pardon. The minority of the Court dissent.

No. 61.—Argument continued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for defendant, and by Hon. M. Blair for plaintiff.

Meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The State Agricultural Society met to-day, and the attendance was quite large. Hon. SAMUEL CHEEVER presided. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipts of the year to have been $17,000, and the expenditures $14,000. The cash on hand is $2,900.

The Executive Committee's report was read and adopted.

A motion was made to amend the Constitution so as to locate the Annual Fair permanently.

An amendment was moved to insert "at Albany, Syracuse and Elmira."

The CHAIR decided the resolution out of order.

A Committee of twenty-four, consisting of three from each Judicial District, was appointed to make the nomination of officers, and to name the place for holding the Annual Fair.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. M. DENNISTON, on the subject of the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New-York, and by Judge MILLER and Messrs. BALDWIN and NEWCOMB upon the subject of Fruit Culture, and by Mr. MILLER, of Organe, upon Agriculture.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany, gave notice of a future application to amend the Constitution so as to locate the Fair permanently in three places.

The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Mr. CONGER, of Rockland, and Mr. A. B. DICKINSON.

The Committee reported the permanent officers as follows:

President—T. S. FAXON, of Utica.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Jonathan Thorne, of New-York; E. G. Farle, of Westchester; Hernan Wendell, of Albany; Wm. Knox, of Montgomery; Enoch Marks, of Onondaga; Francis Rolch, of Otsego; D. W. C. Van Slyck, of Wayne; and A. S. Upham, of Genesee.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Hugh Crocker, of Oneida; G. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; G. S. Barber, of Cortland; and Alaric Brodie, of Jefferson.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson, of Albany.

Recording Secretary—E. Corning, Jr., of Albany.

Treasurer—B. B. Kirtland, of Rensselaer.

The Committee reported Utica as the place for holding the next Fair. Propositions to amend by substituting respectively Syracuse and Watertown, were proposed, and eventually Watertown was named as the place for holding the annual Fair by the vote of the meeting.

The officers nominated by the Committee were then elected by ballot, and the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock, when an address was delivered by Dr. FITCH, of Washington County.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

This morning the Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers: President, Rev. DEAN KIRWAN, of London, Canada; Vice-Presidents, Judge Corkery, of Dubuque, and Dr. Hassett, of Detroit; Treasurer, Martin Leaon, of Boston; Secretaries, M. McMahon, of Albany, P. Murtagh, of St. Thomas, Canada; Chaplain, Rev. Peter Beche, of Buffalo.

The afternoon session was opened by an address from the President, who said that the sole object of the Convention was to organize a practicable system for the benefit of emigrants, by assisting them to remove from the seaboard cities to a field where their services would yield ample subsistence. He denied that there was any sectionality in the movement, as had been charged by the press. The emigrants were to be free to go to Canada or Minnesota; the only object of the Society was to provide a way and furnish the means.

Committees were appointed on the formation of aid societies, on finance, printing, United States lands and Canada lands, and the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

George Law Demonstration at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A large meeting of the friends of GEORGE LAW was held at Stanwix Hall last evening. It was composed, principally, of members of the Legislature, among whom were Senators GOODWIN, HARCOURT, J. A. SMITH, A. M. SMITH, and NICHOLS, with twenty-five members of the Lower House.

A paper recommending Delegates to the National Convention to vote for GEORGE LAW as the American candidate for the Presidency, was signed by some of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. DUGANNE introduced a resolution adverse to such action.

Senator NICHOLS also protested against it.

The principal speakers were warmly in favor of Mr. LAW, and very decisively opposed to Mr. FILLMORE'S nomination.

Fire at Bristol, R. I.—Destruction of Pokanoket Steam Cotton Mill.

BRISTOL, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Capt. NORRIS' Pokanoket Steam Cotton Mill, in this village, took fire at an early hour this morning, and, with the exception of the engine house and two small wings was totally destroyed. The building and machinery was valued at about $100,000—the stock in process of manufacture at $10,000. Insured for $70,000, as follows:

Manufacturers' Mutual, Boston	$20,000
Ellicott, Boston	10,000
Cochituate, Boston	5,000
Firemen's Mutual, Providence	12,500
Rhode Island Mutual, Providence	12,500
Manufacturers' Mutual, Providence	10,000

A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment in consequence of the disaster, but their necessities will be relieved by the citizens, a meeting having already been called to take measures to that effect.

Weather, &c., at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A severe gale has been blowing here during the past 48 hours. The thermometer this morning stood at 13° below zero.

The Railroads are again blocked with snow. No mails have been received this morning. A train over the Central Road arrived here at noon, yesterday, in 21 hours from Rochester. No train has arrived since Monday on either the Lake Shore or Buffalo and New-York City Roads.

American Candidate for U. S. Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

At the caucus of the American members of the Legislature, held this morning, ANTHONY KENNEDY, brother of Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, was nominated as the American candidate for United States Senator. The election takes place to-morrow.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The "Air-line" Railroad bill was lost in our House of Assembly to-day, by a vote of 26 against 29.

A series of resolutions eulogistic of Dr. E. K. KANE, for his eminent services in the Arctic regions, passed the House by a unanimous vote.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Tuesday of last week are received, but they contain no news.

It is intensely cold here.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—No News of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

The weather here is clear and cold, and a strong northwest wind prevails.

No signs of the *Canada*, and no intelligence of the *Pacific*.

Death of a Merchant of Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

ROBERT JONES, of the firm R. JONES & SON, one of our oldest and most respectable merchants, died this morning, aged 71 years.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13—12 M.

The *Arabia* will sail about 2 o'clock this afternoon. She takes out 79 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. No specie.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN ABORTIONIST.

THE VILLAIN STILL AT LIBERTY.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

A Coroner's Examination, and its Result.

We lay before our readers this morning the details of a shocking affair that occurred in this City over a week ago, but which, at the request of the Coroner, we have withheld till the present time, lest the ends of public justice should be defeated by publication. The ends of public justice have been defeated, notwithstanding our care, owing, in a measure, we believe, to the inexperience and negligence of the official who has had charge of the matter. The facts of the case are briefly these:

On the morning of Wednesday, the 6th inst., a notice was received at the Coroner's Office that a young woman had died the previous evening at a medical institute (so called) at No. 580 Houston-street, and that from certain circumstances there was strong reasons for believing that her death was the result of an abortion. Coroner Hills at once repaired to the place designated, and summoning a Jury began to investigate the circumstances. Owing to the difficulty of finding proper witnesses in the matter, the inquisition was not concluded till yesterday afternoon; and even then the evidence of some most important witnesses was not obtained, because the parties could not be found. This circumstance is no doubt attributable to the fact that the parties upon whom suspicion of guilt rested—a Dr. Z. C. Johnson and a female physician named Crocker—were not promptly imprisoned, but were, on the contrary, permitted to be at large, thus enabling them to make such arrangements for their defence as they themselves deemed advisable. The result is, that although a case of abortion and death, most melancholy and horrible, has been clearly shown, yet no testimony has been adduced, of sufficient legal strength, to warrant the Jury in fastening the guilt upon anybody. The matter, however, will not probably end here. Facts may yet be developed that will lead to the punishment of the guilty ones.

The evidence taken is quite long. We annex such portions of it as are material to the case. Its perusal will make the reader acquainted with all the particulars of the case yet known, and give much interesting information as to a terrible business that is carried on in this City, to an extent of which few have any conception.

THE EVIDENCE.

TESTIMONY OF THE FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

Abby L. Crocker, of No. 580 Houston-street, being sworn, deposed: I am a female physician; have been practicing medicine, particularly midwifery and diseases peculiar to females since last Spring; have two back rooms; Dr. Johnson hires the first office of me; took my present office last May; studied in Boston, but did not graduate; have not made use of my office for the reception of patients; have no room to devote to such purpose; patients come merely for advice, and I visit them at their residence; have had female friends visit me from Boston and other places; one of them staid a month, another a week, &c.; they were merely visitors; am not connected with any other place or office but this; have been married and divorced; do not know whether my husband is living or not; I obtained the divorce for desertion; have since depended for a living on my own exertions; made the acquaintance last Spring, through Dr. Slaight, of a gentleman from the South, named C. Wilkinson Nelson; he was then in this City; I received a letter at Washington from the gentleman about the middle of the last month, asking my hospitality for a young lady (the bearer of the letter) as a stranger in this City; the name of the girl was given as Eunice Smith, but she afterwards told me her name was Ann Elizabeth Smith; nothing was said in the letter about the state of her health or for what she came to this City, but when she got here (about the 24th or 25th of January) she was quite sick; she said that she had just arrived from Washington, and had been taken sick with vomiting in the cars and had much headache, so much so that she required attention from strangers; the first day she came here she had vomiting, headache and severe chills; she looked badly, was quite thin, &c.; I was very busy at that time, and often left her alone for hours; she said she did not wish me to stay with her; she was very much worried, and conversed but little; I suspected her of being pregnant, but she always evaded a direct answer or else denied it outright; she told me she had not slept for weeks in consequence of trouble of mind, and that she had no friends in this City; after she had been at my house a few days, she sent a letter to the gentleman at Washington; she received several letters herself, but where they came from I do not know; about one week ago I came home, after being out all night, and found her in bed; she complained of great pain in her bowels; the next day, although the pain was gone, she was at times much worse, and not knowing what was the matter I sent for Dr. Cleveland; he prescribed for her; that night she seemed to get quite wild; she refused to take the medicine prescribed for her, and wanted me to give her laudanum; during the night I was awakened by her outcry; it seems the gas went out while she had the bottles in her hand, and she was frightened; after this nothing especial occurred; she sank gradually, and died on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., about 6 o'clock in the evening; I telegraphed to the gentleman at Washington, and last night I sent on a messenger, but have heard nothing from him since; I asked Dr. Cleveland to question her, to see whether my suspicions were true; he said she had nothing but pain from menstruation, and that she was not and had not been pregnant.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CLEVELAND.

Dr. E. W. Cleveland, of No. 91 Wooster-street, testified to having been called to see the deceased, as stated by Mrs. Crocker; found her very weak and complaining of pain in the bowels; thought at first that she was suffering from the effects of a very severe cold; visited three or four times; she was gradually becoming worse; consulted with Dr. Pond; was with her some time on the day of her death; called about ten o'clock in the evening; found that she had been dead some hours; believed her to have died from inflammation of the lungs, and gave a certificate accordingly; don't know anything about Mrs. Crocker; never saw her till called to her house to visit the deceased.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FLORENCE—SUSPICIOUS LADY VISITORS.

A. P. Florence, of No. 580 Houston, testified that he lived in the same house with the parties known as Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Crocker; rented a portion of the house to Mrs. Crocker on the first of May; she said she was a regularly educated female physician; came from Boston and wanted the premises for an office, and a small drug store; never has opened the drug store; have had suspicions about Mrs. Crocker for some time; have been told to keep an eye on the movements carried on in her apartments, and the visitors she received; have seen ladies go to her office and leave at all the hours of the night; have heard sounds of laughter and pleasure proceeding from there as late as 2 A. M.

WHAT A FEMALE NEIGHBOR SAW.

Mrs. Mary Edwards, sworn—I reside at No. 582 Houston-street; my husband keeps a shoe-store there; frequently saw ladies at Dr. Johnson's and Mrs. Crocker's; some of them remained for weeks and then went away; the Doctor and Mrs. Pollock used to go out together often; after their meals I suppose; often saw the deceased, but never spoke to her; seen her carrying in water and taking milk from the milk-wagon; never saw her go out further than to the street; never saw her with her hat on; she seemed to be about nineteen years of age; on the day of her death, the Doctor came into the store and in a very excited manner asked me if I would not go over and see Mrs. Crocker; I did so; the Doctor said he wanted me to stop until he went after some one; he did not say who; remained about half an hour and then left; next day I observed on the door of the Doctor's office a small piece of paper, with something written on it; I suppose it would say, "Closed on account of a death in the family;" went and read it; on it was written, "Doctor Johnson can be found at the American House, No. 599 Broadway, to-night; Mrs. Tyler will please call."

THE ERRAND BOY'S STORY.

Hugh Harrington, of No. 503 Houston-street, deposed: Was employed by Dr. Johnson about three months ago; my business was to clean out the office, go of errands, &c.; I left because he would not pay; the boy that was there before me left for the same reason, I believe; a great many ladies used to visit the office; they staid sometimes an hour and sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; whenever they came they used to tell me to go out to play; and when I came back the door would be locked; a Miss King, of Vandam-street, used to visit quite often; I once, when I returned from an errand, saw a woman lying in the bed which was in the back-room; she looked as though she was going to faint; the Doctor was out then, but soon came in; the woman went away shortly after; I once went round from the office with a Mrs. Burns to her house, in Thompson-street; I carried a bundle there for her; the syringe here shown me is like those which I saw in Dr. Johnson's office, only that his had a long metallic tube attached to it; I used to wash them; one day I was washing the syringe; a lady came in and went into the back room; the Doctor then took the syringe and brought it in where the lady was; I suppose I used to wash the syringe before it was used; never saw any bloody water about; the washerwoman employed by Dr. Johnson lived in Eighth-avenue; can't say exactly where; don't know where the colored girl who came after I left lives; Mrs. Crocker went to Boston one time and staid away five weeks; when she came back she brought with her a little girl; Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Pollock slept in the same bed, which is in the third or inner door; the sofa is in the front room; while the lady visitor was there the doctor slept on the sofa; he doctor told me that when any of his creditors called to say he was not in; he had a hole cut through the partition, through which he could look and see when any one came, whether it was a creditor; a man named Daniels called often to collect some money of the Doctor; he told me he would give me fifty cents if I would take down the plates that were in the office and give them to him; he and the Doctor had a fight once about money, and the Doctor blacked his eye; Andrews told me that it was not a fit place for me, and asked me if any girls of the town visited the Doctor.

THE POST MORTEM.

Wm. R. Donaghe, M. D., of No. 102 Fourth-street, testified to having made the *post mortem* examination of the deceased—He described the condition of the body and the state of all its organs, and added: "There is no doubt that the womb had recently contained a foetus, and that the cause of death was metro-peritonitis following delivery; I cannot fix precisely the period to which the pregnancy had advanced; my opinion is that it had not gone beyond the earlier months, and that the abortion had occurred a fortnight preceding death."

The case was then given to the Jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jurors, duly sworn to investigate the cause of the death of Ann E. Smith, lately deceased at No. 580 Houston-st., find that deceased came to her death from the effects of an abortion, and that Mrs. Abby L. Crocker, Dr. E. W. Cleveland, and Dr. E. C. Johnson, were attending her as physicians at the time of her death.

(Signed)

SAMUEL S. DAVIS, J. M. SANDERS,
EUGENE DU PUY, W. J. McLEAN,
J. H. WILSON, S. G. SLUYTER.

NEW-YORK CITY

St. Valentine's Day.

This is St. Valentine's Day, and if there has not been a wonderful reform in the general mind, since February last, a great many foolish lines will be written, and a great many bad ones sent to silly girls and vanity-stuffed young men, before night fall. The origin of St. Valentine's Day is not known. Among the traditions we have the following:

"Madame ROYALE, daughter of HENRY IV. of France, having built a palace near Turin, which, in honor of the saint, then in high esteem, she called it Valentine; at the first entertainment which she gave in it, she was pleased to order that the ladies should receive their lovers for the year by lots, reserving to herself the privilege of being independent of chance and of choosing her own partner. At the various balls which this gallant princess gave during the year, it was directed that each lady should receive a nosegay from her lover, and that at every tournament the knight's trappings for his horse should be furnished by his allotted mistress, with the proviso, that the prize obtained should be hers. These pleasant interchanges among the "young people" finally grew into a custom, and thus originated the exchange of love tokens on St. Valentine's Day.

All of which may have been very fine, but we need not say that the day is not thus observed in this country. Our beaux and belles are satisfied with a few miserable lines, neatly written upon fine paper, or else they purchase a printed Valentine with verses ready made, some of which are costly—many of which are cheap and indecent. In any case—whether decent or indecent—they only please the silly, and give the vicious an opportunity to develop their propensities, and place them, anonymously, before the comparatively virtuous. The custom with us has no useful feature, and the sooner it is abolished the better.

Cold.

The weather was intensely cold yesterday. Broadway's surface resembled a troubled billowy sea, froze fast while the billows were "at their rolling." Sundry laborers did good service in spots with picks and crows, cutting down the biggest hills and filling the worst holes with the chips. Along the Bowery and throughout the Fourteenth Ward we saw other similar evidences that Commissioner EDLING is not quite a dead man. But a hundred men should be at work where he has one now. The Mayor should insist upon the fines which all those incur who break the law, by allowing the ice to remain upon the sidewalks and their gutters to be uncut, and he should cause that the icy walks in the Park should be ashed to-day. If these two worthy officials would do these simple duties, the traveling would be improved vastly at once, and scores of serious accidents prevented. While everything is as tight as a drum, prepare for a thaw—according to the sentiment of the Father of our country in his Farewell Address.

The Disputed Judgeship.

Readers, of course, will not omit to read a report of this matter in our law column. Mr. DAVIES seems bound to take the coveted seat—twice so nearly reached and lost.

We learn that the Court has instructed Mr. HARRY BETHOLY, a Deputy Sheriff, to keep Mr. DAVIES from ascending the bench, should he again attempt so to do; and Mr. D., like BRANCH when he threatened his father, is determined to bring the matter to a crisis immediately. There will, therefore, be some exciting scenes enacted before the matter is settled.

No Time.

All last night, and doubtless as you read your paper this morning, it was and is 5½ o'clock by the City Hall time-piece. Messrs. SHERRY & BYRAM, she stopped about a week ago—what's the matter with your clock? Fetch on porpoise jaw oil.

☞ A very interesting lecture on "The Church and the Republic" was delivered, last night, in the Tabernacle, before a large and intelligent audience, by ORESTES A. BROWNSON, the well-known convert to Catholicity. We have a full report in type.

☞ The United States steam frigate *Mississippi* is to be refitted for sea as soon as the weather permits. She is to have new boilers and some new machinery. She lies in Wallabout Bay.

☞ There was a circle 'round the moon last night. Cut your gutters.

☞ The Free Academy examinations closed yesterday.

A short time since, in a town of Essex County, an elderly maiden lady died, possessed of considerable property. During her life she had been noted for her accumulative propensities, and at her decease a large amount in specie was found in a box in her house, the key of which was hung around her neck. Among her accumulations there was a pile of bank notes, several hundred dollars of which were on banks that had failed or had been closed up.

The Soft Convention in Philadelphia, this week, ejected the reporter of the Philadelphia *Morning Times*, whereupon that paper waxes indignant, and talks about "the borers, blowers, and loafers" who hang about the Soft Conventions generally, and that one in particular.

In the Superior Court at Boston the Jury in the case of JOHN L. BROWN, charged with having applied harsh and scandalous epithets to the character of a sister of his deceased wife, returned a verdict of $3,666 for the plaintiff.

The whole number of passengers transported during the past year on the seven railroads leading from Boston was 8,111,080, or 25,900 for each working day. The number in 1854 was 8,761,700, the diminution being 650,700.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$247,889 ON FREIGHT.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Prospects for a United States Senator.

INDIAN BATTLE IN OREGON.

THE FILLIBUSTERS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The Markets.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan del Sur, with $247,889 on freight, 289 passengers, and California dates to Jan. 21. The Winter has been unusually severe in the mountains, and business dull since the last steamer. There has been no election of United States Senator.

We are indebted to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., FREEMAN & Co., and G. H. WING & Co., and also to the Purser of the *Northern Light*, for late

...Californians, 2 were born in Ireland, 1 in ..., and 1 in France; 51 are between 24 and ... 33 are between 28 and 30 years of ...

California Legislature—Contest for the Election of a United States Senator—Views of Political Parties.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 21.

The Legislature has so far done little business, ... has done more than is usually done in the ... fortnight of a session. There has been a great ... excitement in regard to the Senatorial election. There is a very large "American" majority in the Assembly, and a majority of two or three on the same side in the Senate. The Assembly passed a resolution to go into Joint Convention on the 15th, but the Senate rejected the resolution, three "Americans" voting with the Democrats—the latter being unanimously desirous of preventing an election. They would rather have no Senator than a Know-Nothing. The motive of three of the dominant party voting against the Joint Convention is understood to be political dislike to the man who stood the best chance to be elected to the United States Senate, and who is supposed to be an ultra "Southern Rights" man.

This result has created a great deal of indignation and confusion in the dominant party, and there is no knowing as yet what will be the result. The Democrats are in high spirits, and hope not only that there will be no Senatorial election this Winter, but that the dissensions which have commenced will lead to a division of the "American" party. The probabilities are, however, that the difficulty will be settled, and a Senator elected before long.

To give a clear idea to our readers—more particularly those in the Atlantic States—of the condition of the Know-Nothing Party in California, and the nature of their present difficulty, a little explanation will be necessary. Until the fall of 1855, the Democratic Party was dominant in this State. They had carried almost every election, were party issues were made. The Whigs, who were principally from the North, always defeated, had nothing to quarrel about, and remained at peace with each other. The Democratic rich in spoils, were divided into two great factions—the Southern and Northern men. The latter faction was decidedly opposed to the extension of Slavery, while many of the prominent Democrats who came here from the Southern States were charged with a desire to introduce Slavery into California. The Tammany faction were Southerners, and finally the Chivalry, who had been beaten more or less at every election, formed one in a body to the Know Nothings. Thus it is that the "American" Party in this State is undeniably composed of anti-Slavery-ish Yankees, and nine Southern-rights men. These elements are nationally discordant.

It is confidently asserted and not contradicted that, if the Joint Convention had been held at the time selected by the Assembly, HENRY A. CRABB would certainly have been elected. Now, Mr. CRABB is peculiarly obnoxious to the Free-Soilers and men of strong anti-Slavery politics. Mr. CRABB, by his ability, was a leader of the Whig Party in this State, and was, at one time, State Senator. While in the Senate he was the author of a bill to authorize persons who, previous to the admission of California into the Union, had brought slaves to the State, to take those persons formerly slaves back into slavery. (It may be proper here to remark that nearly a year before the State was admitted into the Union, the Constitution had been adopted, which prohibited slavery.)

Mr. CRABB was also one of the authors of a secret circular addressed in 1853 to some of the leading men and editors on the Whig side. This circular signed by about a dozen members of the Legislature, advised that the Whigs should abandon their old name, adopt that of "California Republicans," and that they should make the division of the State one of their cardinal principles. The signers of the circular declared that they did not desire to create any difficulty on the Slavery question, nor did they desire the introduction of a clause into the constitution of the new State to legalize Slavery.

There are very few zealous Free-Soilers or Abolitionists in the State, but the few that there are, have always been particularly hostile to Mr. CRABB. They make great complaint about his political course, and particularly against his action in signing the secret circular. They assert that the great object of the ultra Southern men was to have the new State erected out of the southern portion of California, furnished with a constitution which did not forbid Slavery. According to Calhoun's doctrine Slavery is legal if not forbidden, in a State formerly the joint property of the Union.

We relate these matters to explain the quarrel about the Senatorship, and the principles alleged to be at stake. We do not affirm that the complaints against Mr. CRABB have any good foundation; on the contrary, before he had withdrawn, we were assured by him that if elected, he would interest himself chiefly for California, and would not join either the South or the North in their quarrels.

It appears that there are three or four Know-Nothings in the Legislature who would rather have no Senator than one who will sustain the Administration on the great test question of the Nebraska bill. They mean refuse to go into Joint Convention, and refuse to go into caucus. The disputes and confusion in the "order" have led to the withdrawal of several candidates. FOOTE withdrew, and consequently to-day he withdrawal, so that he is now a candidate. CRABB has withdrawn, positively and finally.

The Know-Nothing members of the Legislature have held two caucuses to select a candidate for the United States Senate. They have held fifteen ballots without arriving at a decisive result. There are sixty-four members of the caucus, and thirty-three votes are necessary to a choice. FOOTE began with seventy-four, and at the last ballot had twenty-eight. The remainder of the votes were divided among a number of candidates, none of whom at present can reasonable expect the nomination. The probabilities are strongly in favor of the nomination of FOOTE by the caucus, but it is hoped by many of FOOTE's opponents that in case of his nomination, the State Senate will refuse to go into Joint Convention.

Failure to Convict Charles Cora of the Murder of Gen. Richardson.

From the San Francisco Herald, Jan. 21.

The failure of the prosecution of CHARLES CORA for the murder of General RICHARDSON, furnishes one of the most notable examples on record,—if not of the faulty mechanism of the laws in regard to crime, —at least of their merciful framing and dispensation in favor of the criminal. Two short months ago the population of this city surged about like the troubled waves of the sea blown by the fiery breath of a tornado, and quiet men, fathers of families, law-abiding citizens, not sanguinary or rabid, thirsted for the blood of this man CHARLES CORA. The law with merciful dilatoriness brooded over his case until this fiery exasperation had cut-sided, and then with solemn visage and deliberate hand unveiled to a Jury of unimpeachable men, the features of the homicide.

What was the machinery brought into operation, —whether witnesses were hired or not,—whether perjury was suborned and the truth beclouded by false testimony,—we shall not pretend to affirm;—but such an impression was made on the Jury, that they disagreed, and the prosecution has for this time failed. This result has obtained, notwithstanding that the gentlemen engaged in the prosecution were full of zeal and conducted the case with marked ability—notwithstanding that the accused was tried before a Judge undeniably impartial, and by fair, intelligent, upright, and unbiased Jurors. We do not hesitate to declare as our emphatic belief that although we regard the killing of Gen. RICHARDSON to have been a most foul murder,—his slayer, CHARLES CORA, has had a fair trial, and we have no doubt to find with the Court, the Jury, or the prosecution. We can only repeat, the merciful disposition of the law is clearly evidenced in the result.

We presume there will be immediately another trial. What its result will be it is impossible to predict. In whatever it may eventuate, there is one most consolatory reflection for our citizens. Their course in this matter would do high credit to the most conservative, the most peaceful, the most law-abiding city in Christendom. A man beloved by all who knew him, of exalted station, of lofty character, of generous impulses and most noble nature, was struck down in a moment when least expecting the blow,—and by one who, by reason of his associations and way of life, in by the united sentiment of civilized society outlawed from all consideration and regard. "The deep damnation of his taking off" did not appear to be relieved by any palliating circumstance, and to the wailing and mourning for his loss was superadded the deep, abiding grief that he who was formed to fulfill some noble purpose and die a glorious death, fell obscurely by an unworthy hand.

With all these incentives to excitement, our citizens throughout that night of fevered impulses and fiery passions, while the blood of the murdered man yet warm cried to Heaven for vengeance—and throughout this long period of suspense—and yesterday, when an unsatisfactory result thwarted the efforts of the prosecution of the murderer, have maintained their character for fair play and for peacefulness, moderation and reverence for the law. Nothing could afford a more powerful refutation of the senseless calumnies industriously circulated at the East and in Europe to the prejudice of our city and State; and it is to be hoped those who have lent themselves to the assidious detraction of our people will have the manliness and fairness to notice this remarkable instance of temperate forbearance on the part of the so often maligned citizens of San Francisco.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Further Particulars About the Expeditionists —Capture of the Barks Archibald Gracie and R. Adams by the Mexican Authorities —Imprisonment of the Filibusters—Hauling Down of the American Consul's Flag.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the arrival of the brig *George Emery*, Capt. ..., from La Paz, we are put in particulars in relation to the party who sailed from here in the bark *Archibald Gracie* some time since under the command of Captain ZERMAN. The following are the particulars:

The bark *Archibald Gracie*, Captain DENNISTON, sailed from this port some time since, with a party of men under the command of Captain ZERMAN. After arriving off Cape St. Lucas she fell in with the bark *R. Adams*, Captain ANDREWS; Captain ZERMAN boarded the bark *R. Adams* and told the captain of the vessel that he was authorized by General ALVAREZ to blockade all the Mexican ports, and furthermore that he was Lord High Admiral of the Pacific fleet. He told Captain ANDREWS that he would give him $4,000 for the use of the vessel, and $500 per month for his own services, if he would go under his instruction; he also said he was authorized by General ALVAREZ to charter all vessels that he met with. Captain ANDREWS, doubting the story told him, sent for Mr. DENNISTON, the owner of the vessel, with whom he had been some time acquainted, and asked him if what Captain ZERMAN said was true. Mr. DENNISTON told him it was.

Capt. ANDREWS, of the bark *R. Adams*, then agreed to charter his vessel at the price agreed to by Capt. ZERMAN. They then shipped part of the men in the *R. Adams*, and sent a message to the Governor of La Paz, stating that he would leave now for Acapulco, and would be back in twelve days, which is impossible, as no sailing vessel could do it. They then set sail, and cruised off and on, and captured a Mexican schooner, name not known, and arrived at La Paz on the twelfth day. The barks *Archibald Gracie* and *R. Adams*, also the Mexican schooner, came up in within five miles of an anchorage. In the meantime, Capt. ZERMAN was flying his broad pennant on board of the *Archibald Gracie*. Capt. ZERMAN lowered his boat and went ashore to see the Governor, and demanded of him the reason why he did not salute him when he came in. The Governor demended his papers, which Captain ZERMAN showed him; but the Governor seeing they lacked the signature of Gen ALVAREZ, arrested him and three others, and placed a guard over them.

The Governor then sent for Mr. DENNISTON, and asked him if he would give him a receipt of his vessel, and said he would give him until 12 o'clock the next day to make up his mind whether he would or not. But at 10 o'clock next day, they opened a fire on the vessels, killing one man and wounding two others. The men on board the *Archibald Gracie* seeing that their Admiral was detained as a prisoner on shore, became disheartened, and went on board the bark *R. Adams*, under cover of the American flag. The American Consul at La Paz told the Governor that he must not fire into the bark *R. Adams*, which he did not do. The Consul then wanted to make a statement to him in relation to the affair, but the Governor would not listen to him, and furthermore told the Consul to haul down his flag, to which request he acceded. Our informant states that Captain ZERMAN, Mr. DENNISTON, and a Mr. ARRINGTON are now in prison waiting for advices from Mexico.

The people at La Paz were highly incensed against those who were on the above-named vessels, and they held a council and passed a resolution to shoot every one of the party; but the Governor interfered, and the sentence was revoked. The *R. Adams* was a whaler belonging to this port, and had in when seized two hundred barrels of oil, which the authorities at that place took from her. Both vessels are now in the hands of the Governor of La Paz, and it is not known what he will do with them until he receives his orders from Mexico.

Our informant states that the port of Cape St. Lucas is closed again to all foreign vessels on account of the filibustering parties that have cruised off there lately, and if any of the people are seen talking to a foreigner, or *vice versa*, they are fined $1,500 each!

OREGON.

Attack on Fort Walla-Walla—Defeat of the Indians.

According to the last accounts received from Oregon, Lieutenant-Colonel KELLY, with a large force of volunteers, was marching upon Fort Walla-Walla, which had been captured some time previously by the Indians, and had encamped at Fort Henrietta. The *Columbia* brings us the news of the defeat of the Indians at that point, with great slaughter, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th of December. The following abstract of a volunteer's journal is copied from the *Statesman*:

9th.—Indians made their appearance in the morning on the battle ground, but not half so thick as the day before. Kept a continnoue firing all day, but doing little execution, as the boys were getting pretty good at dodging. Wasco boys took the hill, and after two hours sharp shooting, routed the Indians out of their trenches, &c., that they had dug, leaving guns, knives and blankets. At the same time, the Indians were seen driving off their stock up the river.

10th, Monday Morning.—A few Indians presented themselves on the hill; filled up some of our trenches and dug new ones of their own. Wasco boys on the hill and Linn boys along the brush; fought on the hill for an hour or two, when the Indians began to retreat. Major CHINN ordered a charge, when Linn and Wasco pitched in and ran the devils past their upper camp—three Indians killed. As we were coming back they fired a few times at us, but no one was hurt during the day on our side. At dusk the enemy all disappeared.

11th, 9 o'clock.—Three hundred and fifty men, under Col. KELLY, mounted on horseback and pursued the enemy. Followed about forty miles; found considerable stock, but not one Indian. All left in the direction of Snake River; supposed to have crossed over to the other side of Snake River. From the appearance in the Indian camp, eight or ten miles above Whitman's station, there must have been fifteen hundred or two thousand Indians. There were one hundred and thirty lodges; some were twenty-five and forty feet long, and others only large enough to contain six persons.

12th, 5 o'clock P. M.—Col. KELLY and company returned; brought with them thirty or forty Indian horses; saw quite a number of cattle and horses as they were passing up the valley, but on account of the fog could not find them as they returned; found a valuable *cache*, deposited by a settler. Houses nearly all burned; grain, etc., destroyed by the Indians.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—It is supposed generally that in the four days' battle we killed about sixty Indians and wounded probably about the same number. The list of our killed and wounded is as follows:

Capt. Wilson's Company—Mortally wounded, E. B. Kelsey and Capt. A. V. Wilson; slightly wounded, F. Duval, J. W. Smith, and J. Studivan.

Capt. Humason's Company—Mortally wounded, Jesse Flemming.

Capt. Bennett's Company—Capt. Charles Bennett, killed; B. Miller, Ira Allen, and A. Shopherd, wounded.

Capt. Layton's Company—Killed, John M. Burrows and Henry Crow; wounded, Capt. Layton, I. Miller, Franklin Crabtree, T. J. Payne, Casper Snooks, Nathan Fry, and A. M. Addington.

Capt. Monson's Company—Wm. Hagerman, killed at Fort Walla-Walla, and Wm. Andrews at Fort Henrietta; wounded, Capt. J. B. Monson and J. B. Smith.

Capt. Cornoyer's Company—Jno. Jarvaise, wounded.

The wounded appear to be doing well. The weather for the past few days has been cold, with occasional gusts of rain and snow.

Burning of the Capitol.

Last week, says the Oregon *Times*, we gave the news of the burning of the capitol. Later intelligences from Salem seems to justify the conclusion that this fire was the work of an incendiary. The fire was first seen at 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning. When first discovered by Dr. WILSON, (who lives near,) the fire was issuing out of the unfinished part of the northeast corner. Several persons arrived in time to notice that those portions of the building which were finished, and occupied by the Assembly with stoves, were all dark at the time, while the unfinished portions accessible to incendiaries were in flames.

Arrival of Gov. Stevens from the Indian Country.

It seems that all the rumors in relation to the massacre of Gov. STEVENS and party, in the Indian country, are without foundation. According to the *Oregonian*, Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, had arrived at the camp of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and made a speech to the regiment, in which he avowed his determination to urge a continuance of the war until every hostile Indian is subdued, and a lasting peace acquired, so that treaty stipulations would in all time be observed.

The Indian War in Southern Oregon.

The Crescent City *Herald* of Jan. 16 says that, "About New-Year's day a small party of whites discovered a band of Indians on Applegate Creek, some twenty-five or thirty miles from Jacksonville. Pretending to be miners on a prospecting tour, they managed to remain on the Creek, unsuspected by the Indians, until they could send word to the nearest settlements. As soon as information of the whereabouts was received in the valley, about one hundred and fifty of the troops, and many citizen volunteers, took up the line of march for Applegate on the 2d of January, carrying one of the mountain howitzers along. When about two miles from Jacksonville, Mr. MARTIN ANGEL and JOHN MCLAUGHLIN passed ahead of a troop of thirty soldiers, and within a distance of only four hundred yards of them were shot at by the Indians. Mr. ANGEL's horse took fright, and, while cantering off the trail, the Indians succeeded, with several more shots, in killing horse and rider, and then stripping them, taking Mr. ANGEL's two revolvers and rifle. Mr. HENRY H. HUTCHINS, our informant, learned that on the same morning Mr. HULL was out hunting with his son, when the latter was killed by the Indians, and it is thought this was done by the same scout which killed ANGEL."

Late in the afternoon of the 5th the howitzer was got ready, fired, and the shot fell directly upon one of the cabins, killing three Indians. Several more shots were fired before night, but without effect. During the night the Indians, judging discretion to be the better part of valor, broke through the guards of the whites and escaped. We learn, with great regret, that in this untoward affair Dr. WM. MYERS was killed, and several others wounded.

The disappointment of the public, in hearing of the inglorious issue of this movement, is the more acutely felt, as, from the previous successes on Butte Creek, it was confidently expected that the troops at length had concluded to go at it with a will. The escape of the Indians remains to many inexplicable. Five weeks earlier, from four to five hundred troops withdrew from before one hundred and fifty Indians, at the "Big Meadows;" now thirty-three Indians elude the vigilence of eight times their number of whites. We are too remote from the scene of action to judge correctly of the merits of the case, but this much we might infer from the past—that it takes a long time to whip two hundred hostile Indians.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.—On Wednesday last, the brig *Nonsuch*, from Humboldt Bay, arrived off our harbor, and landed fifty soldiers under command of Capt. JESUP, formerly stationed at Humboldt and on the Klamath. The brig had also ammunition and provisions on board, but finding the sea too rough to discharge them, she stood off, and has consequently to call again. We are informed that Lieut. GAMBLE, with thirty men of Capt. JONES' Company, is now stationed at Witchipeck, on the Klamath.

The Oregon Indian Difficulties—Prospects of an Early Peace.

From the Alta California.

We learn, from a source entitled to the utmost confidence, that there is a probability that the Indien difficulties in Oregon will soon terminate. The Government at Washington, for some time past, has turned its attention particularly to such an arrangement in both Oregon and Washington Territories, as will be likely to quiet the Indians, and remove them from the immediate neighborhood of the whites.

The negotiations which have been concluded, and others which were in progress, according to our advices from Washington, it is understood provide for the extinguishment of the claims of the Indians to lands, and the concentration of the tribes on a few reserves of limited extent, naturally suited to the requirements of the Indians, and located so as not to interfere with the settlement of the respective Territories.

At the reserves determined, or to be fixed, provision is to be made by the United States for hospitals and schools, and for instructing the Indians in agriculture, and a few of the most simple and necessary of the mechanic arts.

In regard to many of the acts of violence and outrage, of which the public have heard through the newspapers, it is urged that such reports have been received at Washington City, from the officers of the Government, as shows conclusively that not a few have been caused by the bad conduct and violence of white persons towards the Indians.

Should the Department succeed in collecting all the Indians upon the reserves, and thus placing them under direction of a Government Agent, it is anticipated that the cause of such inhuman conduct can be prevented, and the first acts of violence from Indians to settlers, or from settlers and immigrants towards Indians, can and will be prevented, or if not prevented, punished or atoned for.

In regard to the ultimate success of these efforts there may be a variety of opinions, but that the General Government has determined to pursue such policy, there seems to be no doubt. The instructions which have been sent forward, have been with a view to the payment of a reasonable amount of money to aid the Indians in becoming established on reservations where they can be protected and controlled.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of George M. Chase—Volcanic Eruption—Frightful Collision at Sea.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 29th of December, three weeks later than previous advices.

The King had appointed the 1st of January to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The King had also approved of DANIEL C. BIGELOW, appointed by the Commissioner of the United States to act as Consul at Lahainr, in place of GEORGE M. CHASE, deceased, until the pleasure of the President could be known.

The inhabitants of the thriving town of Hilo are in great apprehension lest the stream of lava from the recent eruption should overwhelm them. A correspondent writes that the lava approaching Hilo "progresses like that issuing from Vesuvius under similar circumstances—that is to say, a wall of cooled lava is formed at the sids and sides of the stream, which on moderate slopes remains for some time stationary, or nearly so, and when the pressure arising from the flow of molten lava behind it becomes too great the wall is burst, and the lava runs out like the molten iron from a furnace when it is drawn. This being exposed to the atmosphere soon cools, and in a little time, by the operation being repeated, another wall of cooled lava is formed as before." The writer advises to tap the sides walls of the stream, so as to divert it from its course on the town of Hilo.

A frightful collision took place in the barbor of Honolulu, says the *Polynesian*, during the night of the 6th of December, between the bark *Vernon* and ship *Eliza F. Mason*. It is said to have been very dark on the occasion, and both ships were lying off-and-on in the direction of Barber's Point, when the *E. F. Mason* ran into the first named vessel, striking her, according to the report of those on board, near the main-chains, and cutting her bow to the water's edge with her quarter as they swung round. Others who have examined the vessel most injured, are of opinion that she was struck in the bow in the first instance. The *Vernon's* masts were carried away, as were many of her stanchions, and it was a good two hours before the two vessels could be got clear of each other. With great labor the *Vernon* was brought to an anchor at Waianae, from which place she was towed into port by the *Akamai*. The *E. F. Mason* suffered comparatively little, but the necessary repairs for both vessels will, it is estimated, amount to about $17,000.

California Gold and Money Market.

From the Alta California, Jan. 21.

Our imports have been large, and there are a number of vessels now fully due, each of which will bring a considerable accession to our already heavy stocks of general assorted merchandise.

During the past fortnight, business in San Francisco has been exceedingly dull; more so, in fact, than we have known it for many months past. The jobbers have not been in the market to any extent; the absence of demand from the country cutting off all desire on their part to lay in supplies, the more so as the rapid accumulation of goods here has promised anything rather than an advance in rates.

The severe weather which has prevailed in the mountains has prevented the miners from working to any advantage, and the traders have consequently been unable to collect the amounts due them. This has not only shortened the supply of money with the trade in the cities, but restricted orders for goods, and in consequence matters have very generally come to a stand-still. The prospects for the miners, however, are admitted to be better than they have been for a long time past, the heavy banks of snow promising an abundant supply of water for many months to come, and we have no doubt that the revival of an active trade is only a question of time.

Meantime a very serious doubt has arisen in the minds of the best informed parties, in regard to the future market, in consequence of the very heavy shipments of merchandise now being made from Eastern domestic ports. A few weeks ago the feeling of confidence in an improvement as soon as the Spring opened was universal. Now a change is taking place. It is apparent that if shipments to San Francisco continue on the scale on which they are now being conducted, the market cannot be sustained, and we would earnestly recommend shippers to suspend operations at once, unless they wish to see affairs here reduced to the same condition they were in throughout the year 1854, when no one made anything except the auctioneers.

The most important feature of the month so far has been the sale, by auction, in accordance with a decree of the Probate Court, of the Folsom Estate, in this and Sacramento County. The catalogue of real estate here embraced lots in almost every part of the city, and we are gratified in being able to state that the rates obtained were far better than was generally anticipated. The sale is looked upon as a standard of the value of real estate, and the market is unquestionably better since.

In Stocks nothing of the slightest consequence has been done.

Gold dust, in consequence of the very general forced suspension of operations throughout the mines, is exceedingly scarce; more so, in fact, than we have ever seen it before in San Francisco.

Money continues in good demand, but we do not consider it, by any means, so tight as prior to January 1. A great portion of the unsatisfied demands at present outstanding, are due to Bankers, who are compelled to give further accommodation in order to keep their customers. We hear of loans on real estate at 2@1½ per cent., and on merchandise in brick stores at 3 per cent. A few loans have been made under peculiar circumstances at higher rates.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, Jan. 7, by Rev. Father Quinn, Mr. John Perry to Miss Margaret Fallon.

In Ione City, Jan. 8, by Rev. H. H. Rheese, Mr. William Preyton to Miss A. Walker, all of Ione City.

In Marysville, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of Capt. Meek, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr. D. W. C. Burlingame to Miss Mattie A. Meek, both of that place.

At Sweetland, Yuba County, by Rev. J. Pettit, Mr. Jas. O. Sweetland to Miss Martha J. Sweett, both of Sweetland.

At Board Branch, Butte County, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. W. Cole, Mr. Jas. F. Crane to Miss Sarah E. Bucklus, both of Ohio.

In Campo Seco, Dec. 23, by Jas. F. Britou, Esq., Mr. T. H. Peck to Miss Ann Dean.

In Sacramento, Jan. 10, by Rev. G. S. Phillips, Mr. G. W. Gillyeson, of Butte County, formerly of Bucks County, Pa., to Miss Ruth E. Hobart, of Butte County, formerly of Marshall, Mich.

In Sacramento, Jan. 10, by Rev. G. S. Phillips, Mr. W. W. Hobart, of Butte County, formerly of Marshall, Mich., to Miss Kate P. Smith, of Sacramento, formerly of Marshall, Mich.

In Marysville, Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Mr. H. M. Hazelton to Miss Lucy C. Ship, all of that city.

In Oroleme, Jan. 9, by J. F. Long, Esq., Mr. T-Ah-Hoy to Miss Tung-Ho, both of that town.

At Russian River, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Lockley, Mr. J. M. Sewel to Miss H. E. Prewett.

In Sonoma, Dec. 25, Mr. William Hood to Miss Eliza Ann Shaw.

In Sacramento, Jan. 10, by Rev. N. R. Peck, Mr. Peter A. Hallman, of that city, to Mrs. Jane R. Johnson, late of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Ernst C. Hoeser to Miss Bridget Merrath, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the Howard-street Church, Jan. 16, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Israel W. [illegible] to Miss Rebecca G. Palmer, daughter of W. A. Palmer, Esq., all of San Francisco.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. F. S. Lacy, Mr. William S. Wright to Miss Martha Ann Proctor, all of San Francisco.

On the 16th instant, by Right Rev. Bishop Allemany, Joseph Frontin, Esq., Consul of Spain, to Miss Mary Josephine Talte, both of San Francisco.

At Grass Valley, on the 9th instant, by Rev. John B. Hill, Mr. Silas D. Blasin to Mrs. Sarah R. Purdy, all of that place.

In Nevada, on the 6th instant, by Rev. Mr. Bingham, Mr. Richard S. Lindsay to Miss Emily Norman.

At Franklin, Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 6, by Rev. L. L. Hotchkiss, Mr. Frank Stumbill, of California, to Miss Henrietta Sargent, of the above place.

In Nicholas, Sutter County, Jan. 14, by Geo. B. Upham, Esq., Mr. Geo. Cumby to Miss Ann Jenkinson, both of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, Mr. Richard Schultze to Miss Charity Bowen, all of San Francisco.

In San Jose, Jan. 1, Mr. Henry Verser to Miss Z. F. Ogan. Also, same place, Jan. 1, Mr. S. N. Johnson to Miss Virginia Faber.

In Marysville, Jan. 1, Mr. Henry Kincaid to Miss Lizzie Fall, daughter of John C. Fall, Esq.

In San Francisco, Jan. 3, at the residence of Dr. Chas. E. Johnestone, by Right Rev. Archbishop Allemany, Mr. D. L. Blanchard to Miss Jane Silsols, of Sacramento City.

Dec. 29, by Elder D. M. Swein, Mr. Jas. J. Stevinson to Miss Louisa J., daughter of James J. and Rebecca Cox, all of Merced County.

In Nevada on New-Year's Eve, Mr. Albert Maw to Miss Ottilige Bethin, both of Nevada.

At White House, Sonoma Valley, Dec. 24, William Hood, Esq., of Los Gulinco, to Eliza Ann, daughter of the late James Shew, of Melbourne, Victoria.

At Greenwood, Dec. 15, by Rev. David McClure, Mr. Joseph Sanger to Miss Johanna Peterson, all of the above place.

At the Orleans Hotel, in Sacramento, Jan. 2, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Wm. Butterfield, Esq., of Nevada, to Miss Mary G. Smith, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

In Benicia, Jan. 2, by Rev. Father Valrazzie, Mr. D. Kertchem, of Marysville, to Miss E. J. Berry, of Benicia.

In Stockton, on the 3d inst., by Rev. S. B. Rooney, Mr. E. Benson, of San Joaquin County, to Miss Sarah C. Purington, of Boston, Mass.

At Oroleme, on the 27th ult., by G. W. Tallman, Esq., Mr. Franklin W. Hudson to Miss Eliza Jane Short, both of the above place.

At Sebastopol, in Nevada County, by Rev. L. S. Ely, Dec. 29, Mr. L. W. Chase to Miss Martha Nelson, all of Sebastopol.

On Wednesday, Jan. 2d, by C. A. Finley, Esq., Mr. Ah-Chock to Miss Ty-Hawk, all of Auburn, Placer county.

At Parks' Bar, Jan. 2d, by C. H. Heath, Esq., Mr. John N. Lindsey, of New-York Flat, to Miss M. Baker, of the New-England House, Parks' Bar.

In Quartzburg, on New Year's evening, by Justice Gaines, Mr. Dodd to Miss Weters.

In San Francisco, 7th inst., by Rev. N. Thurston, Mr. J. B. Hendy to Mrs. Mary Hollerday.

At Russian River, 17th ult., Mr. Adam Shane to Miss Sarah F. Miller.

At Santa Rosa Valley, 1st inst., Mr. J. M. Hemenway to Miss Jane A., daughter of Isaac Holman, Esq.

In San Francisco, 7th inst., at the residence of Dr. Calef, by Rev. R. P. Cellar, Mr. Chas. C. Jones to Mrs. M. A. Williams.

In San Francisco, 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Edward H. Pacey to Miss Ellen Kelley.

In Hornitas, Dec. 19th, by Artc N. J. A. Curate, of Socorro, R. W. Barcroft, Esq., of Cadiz, Ohio, to Dona Rafaela Orosco, of Socorro, Mexico.

In Sacramento, Jan. 6th, Mr. Francis M. Durney, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Rojas, of Chile.

In Sacramento, Jan. 6th, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Mr. M. S. Grogan to Miss Mary A. Madden, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Beeton, Mr. James B. St. John to Mrs. Sarah E. Satterfield.

In San Francisco, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. Owen Smith to Miss Bridget Olwell, all of San Francisco.

At Olympia, (W. T.,) on the evening of the 24th Dec., by Rev. J. F. Devere, Lieut. W. B. Affleck, of Steilacoom, to Miss Elizabeth Simmons, of Olympia.

At Steilacoom, (W. T.,) Jan. 1, by J. M. Bachelder, Esq., Hon. Frank Clark to Miss Jane Downey, all of Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T.

DIED.

At sea, on board *Winged Arrow*, Wm. Penn, a seaman of Hong Kong.

On Sunday morning, 6th Jec., Carlile, infant son of Carlile P. and Elizabeth W. Patterson.

On Sunday, 6th inst., suddenly, after a short illness, Edwin R. Dudley, aged 37 years, formerly of Spring Valley, Duchess County, N. Y.

In Sacramento, Jan. 4, Chas. C. Weiterhouse, aged 52 years, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.

On Sunday night, 30th ult., at the residence of her father, two and a half miles from French Camp, of typhoid fever, Miss Nancy, eldest daughter of James and Sarah Harp, in the 20th year of her age.

In San Francisco, 4th inst., Annie F., wife of Captain Aaron Holbrook, aged 23 years.

In Sacramento, 7th inst., Thos. I. Hill, aged 6 years and 6 months. Also, same date, Mrs. Eliza J. Palmer, aged 27 years.

On the 29th ult., at Montezuma, Mr. Harry Martin, of consumption, aged about 35 years, formerly of Missouri.

At Eureka City, Jan. 2d, Samuel Craig, aged 24 years, formerly of Girard, Branch county, Mich.

In Shasta, on 31st ult., Orson H. Miller, aged 25 years, a native of Pennsylvania.

At Rough-and-Ready, Dec. 31, of consumption, Jane, wife of Maj. A. W. Woods, eldest daughter of Wm. Peton, Esq., of Newburg, N. Y.

At Santa Barbara, on the 30th inst., Thomas Gannon, aged 31 years. Mr. Gannon came to California as a member of Colonel Stevenson's Regiment, and was beloved in the county where he resided.

In Georgetown, Jan. 8, of Erysipelas, Boel Bartean, aged about 32 years, formerly of Sayville, Long Island.

In San Francisco, on the 12th ult., of pneumonia, or lung fever, after an illness of one month, George L., only son of George H. and Ellen Leland, aged 23 months and 3 days.

In Marysville, on Thursday, 10th ult., of consumption, Elizabeth M., wife of A. G. Coffin, and daughter of the late Isaac Sherwood, of New-York, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 12, of consumption, W. J. Masters, late of Georgia, aged about 27 years.

In Placerville, Jan. 6, Mrs. Rachel A., wife of Charles A. Townsend, late of Galena, Ill., aged 27 years.

In Placerville, Jan. 10, Miss Matilda R. E., daughter of Bernard and Matilda Lamb, late of New-York, aged 16 years and 11 months.

In San Francisco, Jan. 14, of consumption, Catharine, aged 27 years, wife of Geo. Terry.

In San Francisco, Jan. 15, of asthma, Eugene LaRoche, aged 42 years, a native of St. Domingo.

On the Calaveras, Jan. 11, Julia Maria, daughter of James H. and Mary Jane Crittenden, aged one year and eight months.

In Sacramento, Jan. 16, Augustus Smith, aged 31 years, formerly of New-York.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations with the United States—Mr. Wheeler in Granada—Relations of Nicaragua with other Central American States—The Gold Mines of the Republic—Miscellaneous News.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light* we have late and interesting news from Nicaragua.

Everything remains quiet in Nicaragua. Gen. WALKER has now about 1,000 men with him. President RIVAS issued a decree on the 22d ult., suspending all official communication with the Minister of the United States, and recalling PARKER H. FRENCH. The *Northern Light* left, in the harbor of San Juan, Feb. 5th, H. B. M. frigate *Euridyce* and steamship *Iris*, R. M. steamer *Clyde*, American brigs *Olive* and *C. H. Sampson*; H. B. M. brig *Esquisle* left on a cruise on the 4th; American schooner *Onkahye*, Thompson, arrived on 31st ult., from Blewfields, bringing the Musquito King. The *Onkahye* sailed on the 2d for Bocas del Toro. The *Hester Jones*, Brownsly, arrived at Bocas del Toro on the 2d.

The Gold Mines of Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GRANADA, C. A., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

As an old subscriber to the TIMES I feel an interest in having you informed of what may be acceptable to your readers touching matters here in Nicaragua. Traveling here in consequence of ill health, and having plenty of leisure I have been able to observe closely the progress of things in this country during the Walker *regime*. Everything is quiet, and the entire machinery of Government moves along as smoothly and orderly as if it had existed for a century; and if the present state of things exist for a few years, a new era will dawn on this long neglected country—making it under American influence, and American energy, the most productive, as well as most delightful land ever created.

I wish to speak now more particularly of the mines. I have just returned from a visit to the Gold Mines of Matogolpa and Chontoles. And I can say, from what I have seen myself, that those districts abound in gold *far more abundant than in California*, and of a quality equally rich, and more easily procured—the gold being embedded in quartz of a soft clayey substance more easily crushed than the hard flinty quartz of California. The mines of Chontoles will be worked as soon as quiet is restored in that country. A party of miners commenced work there early in January, but were driven off by the Indians. Since then no attempt has been made to work the mines, although several parties have visited Chontoles, and brought with them rich specimens of the ore.

At Matogolpa there are some miners at work, and Messrs. WINES & Co. send by their Express, this day, to New-York, some $10,000 in gold, mostly shipped by Messrs. WEINNER & Co. and Don FERNANDO LAGAYO, two of the most prominent mercantile houses in this city. There will in future be regular shipments of gold from Nicaragua every fortnight, and the day is not far distant when California must look to her laurels, or she will fall behind Central America in the shipment of gold to the Atlantic States.

I contemplate remaining some three months in Central America, and will occasionally drop you a few lines if you think them of sufficient importance for your paper.

Yours truly,
A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations with the United States.

From El Nicaraguense, Jan. 26.

The last mail brought official information from our Minister at Washington, Mr. P. H. FRENCH, of a fact of which our readers were two weeks since informed through the public newspapers, namely: the refusal of Mr. MARCY to receive Mr. FRENCH in his diplomatic capacity, and the extraordinary grounds upon which the refusal was based. In a brief note, which may be taken as a model of ministerial ignorance, official rudeness, and reckless violation of public law and international usages, Mr. MARCY asserts that the revolution lately effected in this State was the work of foreigners; and expresses himself incredulous that the people, or any considerable portion of any party, have given their assent to the Government of these distinguished exercise political authority in this State. As to Mr. MARCY's ignorance we have nothing to say. We have no means of knowing how long it takes him to edge, of which all the rest of the world is possessed, to find its way into the State Department; nor to what extent the attention of a Minister of State, specially charged with the foreign relations of his Government, may be preoccupied with the affairs of party at home, to the exclusion of information from abroad.

It may be that the urbane Secretary of State has had so much to do with H

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP.

Peabody and Davies both on the Bench.

NEITHER SEES THE OTHER.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

Quite a scene was enacted in the General Term room, yesterday morning, arising out of the difficulty between Messrs. PEABODY and DAVIES, as to the contested seat in the Supreme Court.

At a little before eleven o'clock yesterday morning Justice PEABODY entered the General Term room, and took his seat on the Bench. Soon after, Henry E. Davies, Esq., entered and handed Mr. Peabody a paper, which he received with a formal bow, and immediately laid down on the desk before him, without reading. Mr. Davies then requested the officer to hand him a chair; which was done, and he took his seat. Soon, Messrs. Justices ROOSEVELT and CLERKE ascended the Bench, and without taking any notice of Mr. Davies, took their places and proceeded with the hearing of the cases before them.

Mr. Davies retained his seat until the adjournment of the Court, and granted some one or two *ex parte* orders. The presiding Justice, with the assent of the other Justices, (though we are not informed that Mr. Davies acquiesced) made the following order: "Ordered, that this Court does not recognise any persons as Judges present at this General Term, except Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and PEABODY; and that the Clerk and other officers be directed to govern themselves accordingly."

It will be remembered that some days ago we published a communication of Hon. Justice Roosevelt's upon this subject. Mr. Davies yesterday sent the Court the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.

Hon. James J. Roosevelt and Hon. Thomas W. Clerke:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your note dated at the Supreme Court, General Term, Feb. 4, 1856, in which you state, that you have considered the claims of Mr. Peabody and myself to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and you have decided in favor of the former and against the validity of my title.

You have proceeded to examine the title of two persons whom you are pleased to designate as "contestants" to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and without the suggestion of any facts in support of my title, no argument on my side permitted, and without notice to me, you have adjudicated upon the case thus prepared by you or submitted to you, and decide that Mr. Peabody's title is a valid one and mine invalid.

Let us recur to the antecedent facts. In February, 1855, the Bench was deprived of one of its members by the death of Mr. Justice Edwards, and soon thereafter Mr. Edward P. Cowles was appointed by the Governor to fill that office for the residue of the term, and which expired on the 31st of December last. On the 25th of August last the Secretary of State gave notice, that in the First Judicial District at the then November election a Justice of the Supreme Court was to be elected in the place of Edward P. Cowles, whose term of office would expire on the 31st of December next, and hence at that election no vacancy could be filled or existed then to be supplied in the term of Justice Edwards.

On the 23d of October last, Mr. Justice Morris died, thus creating a vacancy which the Constitution and laws required to be filled at the election after the next ensuing. To fill this vacancy, and this only, four candidates were nominated: Mr. Hilton, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peabody and myself; and the 50,000 voters who voted to fill the vacancy, did so notoriously and undeniably to fill that created by the death of Mr. Justice Morris. At that election to fill that vacancy, Henry E. Davies received 19,926 votes, Henry Hilton received 15,526, William H. Leonard received 9,383, and Charles A. Peabody received 4,793 votes.

Judge Cowles continued to sit and act with you as Judge, filling the unexpired term of Justice Edwards, until Dec. 3, 1855, when he resigned that office. The Governor regarded the election as irregular, for *want of proper notice*, and, therefore, as void, and on the third day of December, appointed Edward P. Cowles a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert H. Morris, to which I had been elected on the 6th of November previous. On that day I took the oath of office, and with your approval, entered upon the discharge of its duties under the Governor's appointment. On the same third of December, Mr. Peabody was appointed by the Governor to fill the residue of the term of Mr. Justice Edwards, thus rendered vacant by the resignation of Judge Cowles, and sat in Court and acted with you for such remainder, for the space of twenty-seven days. At the expiration of this term he retired from Judicial duties.

On the 6th day of December, after Mr. Cowles entered upon the duties of the office under the appointment of the Governor, the Attorney-General, whose duty it is to institute such proceedings, filed an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Mr. Cowles, alleging that he had usurped said office, and unlawfully held the same, and prayed that he be ousted therefrom.

The Attorney-General also set forth, as he was bound to do, if he believed the same valid, my title to said office. This complaint was submitted to Judge Cowles and his eminent counsel, and every fact suggested by them was inserted in the complaint. To this the defendant demurred, and the general term in which you, Mr. Justice Roosevelt, sat as a member, pronounced Judge Cowles' appointment legal and my election invalid. In the opinion delivered by you, you assume that at the last time there were three terms to be filled thereat; and you further said that, if the principles contended for on behalf of the People were sound, "there was no election either of Mr. Whiting, or Mr. Cowles, or Mr. Davies, or any other candidate, either for the full or for a residuary term—for eight years or for two months, or for eight years and two months, or for any other certain period allowed by law."

The Court of Appeals did sustain on full argument the principles so contended for, without, however, giving to them the effect you supposed, and yet I understand you, gentlemen, as now holding, contrary to this decision of the General Term of this District, that not only Judge Whiting, but Mr. Peabody, who received the least number of votes, were both duly elected.

Permit me, gentlemen to call your attention to the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and neither in that nor in the opinion of the Court, will you find the least intimation that there were two vacancies to be supplied at the late election; and you will on such examination, also find, that notwithstanding the opinion delivered at the General Term, the Court of Appeals did hold that a valid election had taken place, and that Judge Cowles' appointment was illegal, and that I was entitled to said office. I must call your attention to the precise language used by that Court. It is as follows:

"It is ordered and adjudged, that judgment upon the demurrer, join ed in this action in the said Supreme Court be and it is hereby rendered in favor of said plaintiffs, and that said defendant be ousted from the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, mentioned in the complaint in this action; and it is also ordered and adjudged that Henry E Davies, named in this complaint, is and he is hereby declared to be entitled to the said office by virtue of the election in said complaint mentioned."

The Appellate Court gave, as you well know, on overruling the demurrer, the usual leave for the defendant to answer, in twenty days, if he had anything to answer, and they also, declared that these judgments above quoted, should only become absolute at the end of said twenty days, in the event of said defendant not answering. The time expired on the 11th inst., and on that day these judgments became final, by Judge Cowles omitting to answer, and my title to said office became perfected. Yet you, gentlemen, while Judge Cowles was yet in possession of this office by your favorable judgment, and before he was ousted therefrom, proceed to reinvestigate my title thus absolutely settled, (in the event of Judge Cowles' not answering,) by the highest Court in the State, and adjudicating upon the claims of Mr. Peabody declare him entitled to an office then actually filled by Judge Cowles, in conformity with the judgment of your Court, *then unreversed*, and the right to which was finally settled in my favor, upon the happening of the contingency which has occurred.

It was during this interim of twenty days between the rendering of the judgment and the expiration of the time granted to Judge Cowles to answer, that I received your note of Feb. 4, informing me in substance that you had rendered it the seat to Charles A. Peabody.

This opinion coming from gentlemen holding high judicial stations, is certainly entitled to respect, and was probably meant as a full and complete notice of what the opinion of the Court would be, on an important case when that case should come properly before them. I cannot of course regard it in any other light than as a notice of an opinion to be given at a future time; for so far as I know, no party has appeared before the Court claiming the seat or questioning my right to it at the expiration of the twenty days. I had no notice of such a proceeding, was not a party to it, and consequently had no opportunity of stating the facts and grounds on which my title rests.

If I have mistaken the tenor and object of your letter, in not investing it with the sanctity of a judicial decision, it is because of the great respect which I have long cherished for the office of a Judge. I cannot believe that a Court, acting under solemn obligations to administer exact justice to all, could hear and decide a case affecting rights secured by a large popular vote, and confirmed by the highest Judicial authority, without a hearing, or without even a notice that such rights were in peril.

Regarding the opinion, therefore, as extra-judicial, it offers no impediment to the possession and full enjoyment of rights secured by the will of the people, and confirmed by the decision of the Court of Appeals. These rights, when made known to you, will, I doubt not, receive the consideration due to the final opinion of the highest Court known to our laws.

You will see, gentlemen, by reference to section 427 of the Code, that "If the judgment be rendered on the right of the person so alleged to be entitled, and the same be in favor of such person, he shall be entitled, after taking the oath of office, and executing such official bond as may be required by law, to take upon himself the execution of the office."

Since this judgment has thus become final, I have taken such oath, and have also taken upon myself the execution of the said office, and shall expect, gentlemen, your cordial cooperation in the discharge of our appropriate duties.

(Signed) HENRY E. DAVIES.

We believe Mr. Davies intends to continue his seat until expelled by force, or proper course of law. The present Judges consider him an interloper, and intend to treat him as such. It is war to the hilt, and there will probably be a small battle this morning.

Verdict of $5,000 against the Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Sarah B. Smith, administratrix, vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—A Mr. Timothy St. John Smith was in the employ of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, as an engineer, on one of the passenger trains running between this City and New-Haven. The track is owned by the Harlem Railroad Company, and it was their duty to keep the track in repair, and to attend to the switches. On the 8th of October, 1854, Mr. Smith was running his train as usual, and when near Melrose, in consequence of a switch being misplaced, the train was thrown from the track and the engineer killed. His widow now sues the Harlem Company for $5,000 damages.

The plaintiff claims to recover on two grounds:

1st. That the switchman was guilty of negligence in displaying a white flag as a signal of safety, by means of which the train was thrown off the track and the engineer killed.

2d. That the switch itself was of an improper character, which was in fact a short sliding bar of about four and a half feet long, and is an old mode of constructing Railroad tracks, which has been superseded by what is now known as the frog and guard rail, being a later invention, and now generally adopted.

The defendants allege that the switchman was a competent and proper person for the situation, and though the accident was occasioned by his carelessness, yet the Company did all they were bound to do in providing a competent and proper person for the situation. Also, that they were not liable, for the deceased, in taking his situation, took it subject to the risk incident to the business.

The Court charge the Jury, who say that they find a verdict of $5,000 damages for plaintiff, and find specially that the injury was caused by the negligence of the defendants' servant, who was in charge of the defendants' switch; and they find also, that the defendants were guilty of negligence in the construction of the switch itself, which also contributed to the inquiry. Twenty days time allowed to make a case.

For plaintiff, Truman Smith and Charles Nettleton. For defendent, C. W. Sanford.

THE TRIAL OF THE GAMBLERS.

THIRD DAY.

More Arguments of Counsel—Decision of the Court Postponed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 13.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The Court was occupied during the greater part of yesterday with the argument of counsel in the case of Mr. Joseph S. Hall, one of the indicted gamblers. At the opening of Court, the District-Attorney rose to reply to the motion to quash the indictment against Mr. Hall, made on the previous day by Mr. John Graham.

It has, he said, been remarked that there is no truth so distinct that it cannot be temporarily obscured by learning, or confounded for a time, by sophistry. He was reminded of this on the previous day in the learned gentleman's (Mr. Graham's) speech. He had quoted from French, Spanish, German, and the civil law. It reminded him (the District-Attorney) of the saying, who, when pressed to drink beer-hier, and refused, was told it was of *Teutonic* origin. "Aye," he said, "I know it; it is decidedly too tonic for me." So with the gentleman's learning. It was too tonic for the occasion.

I come here, continued the District Attorney, cheerfully to defend the law and the indictment. I claim that both are so plain that he who runs may read and understand. I contend,

First—That the Grand Jury have power to originate all proceedings. The statute provides that "The Court of General Sessions shall have power to inquire by the oaths of good and true men, of all crimes and misdemeanors, &c." Again the statute says: "When any crime shall have been committed in any county, after any Grand Jury have adjourned, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, or of General Sessions shall have power to summon another Jury."

Second—Conceding the argument that the Grand Jury had no jurisdiction in this matter, is it presumed that they cannot indict A. B. for keeping a gambling house, because C. D. has complained before a magistrate, and that nothing is said in the indictment about C. D., and *non constat* but that he is indicted without reference to C. D? The Court would bear in mind that this was an offence not against an *individual* at all, but against society. It was not for winning money of C. D., but for keeping a gambling house and being a "*common gambler*."

Third—Gambling was a felony by common law.

Fourth—The statute was good and constitutional. It could not be denied that gambling was a nuisance. There was no doubt that it could be abated. The statute was constitutional in all its points, even in its search and seizure clauses.

Fifth—The indictment is perfect. It acquaints the defendant with the crime charged against him. If at any time within the past three years he has kept a gambling house, he knows it, and that was what the indictment charged."

The District Attorney's speech was listened to with respectful attention by a crowded Court. When he had finished, Mr. Graham again addressed the Bench, and spoke most forcibly and eloquently for a long time. We have seldom heard such an effective address. "I am not," he said, in conclusion, "in favor of seeing the law violated for the purpose of seeing reform triumph. I would rather see our noble city the hot-bed of all that is infamous and had than that a single cherished principle of law should be trodden under foot by a Court of Justice, or any other constituted authority. I have done my duty upon this occasion. I am but a humble advocate of the law. I am willing to occupy as low a niche on the scale of professional existence as any man may be willing to assign to me; but when I entered on my professional career, I swore to uphold the laws. I believe I am upholding them now. I have kept that oath steadfastly hitherto, and now that I am near the meridian of my life, all that I ask is, that I may look back upon my career, with that oath untarnished and unbroken, when I decline into the evening of my existence."

Some applause was attempted by the audience at the termination of Mr. Graham's speech, but it was quickly suppressed by the Court.

The Judge said that he would take the papers in the case, and answer on Monday next.

Mr. Merwin R. Brewer then stated that his clients, Eden Norris and William Norris, wished to plead guilty. Their plea was received, and judgment will be given on Monday.

Boston Two Hundred Years Ago.

LECTURE BY BISHOP CLARKE.

The ninth of the course of lectures presented during the current Winter under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York, was delivered on Tuesday night before a numerous and brilliant audience, in Clinton Hall, on *Life in Boston Two Hundred Years Ago*, by Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

During the years 1628 and '29, he began, the Massachusetts Bay Company, which had received a Charter from CHARLES I., for the purpose of colonizing a certain portion of New-England, held frequent meetings in the city of London. Whatever political or religious grievance may be rankling in the hearts of these men, when they come together their only talk is of fisheries, beavers, the probable profits to be expected from their trade, and the proper sort of men and stores to be sent to the distant colony. There is much wise forethought in their arrangements. All sorts of seed, grain, stones of all sorts of fruits, saffron heads, plenty of tame turkeys, quince kernels, liquorice seed, and almost everything else enter into the arrangements. The three classes of men to be especially provided and sent forth are "ministers, men skilful in making pitch, and vine planters." The ship *Talbot*, calculated to carry 100 passengers, with 35 mariners, is fitted out for a voyage of three months, with such stores as would indicate that the habits of sober Christians must have been somewhat freer in certain respects then than they are now, for there are to be provided only 6 tone of water and 45 tons of beer, [laughter] besides 1 cask of Malaga, 1 of Canery, and 20 gallons of something stronger. On 28th July, 1629, it is proposed by the Governor of the Company that, for the advancement of the plantation, the inducing and encouraging persons of birth and quality to transplant themselves and their families hither, and for other weighty reasons the government of the plantation be transferred to America. A settlement of this important point is deferred for one month. Meanwhile, all sorts of applications are sent in for leave to join the expedition, it being understood, that if the Charter were removed to New-England the larger part of the Company would themselves emigrate thither. On the 29th August, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Committee met to prepare their final report to be presented to the whole company at 9 o'clock, and after debating the matter for two whole days, on the next afternoon, Mr. Deputy put it to the question, whereupon, by erection of hands, it appeared by general consent of the Company, that the government and patent should be settled in New-England, and accordingly, an order to that effect was directed to be drawn up. Strange thoughts are stirred in looking at the faded characters and dingy old paper still to be seen among the records of Massachusetts, which detail the proceedings of this eventful day. The great BOCKINGHAM, murdered in the cause of loyalty has just been buried with regal pomp in Westminster Abbey; the tramp of the long procession beats slow and solemn in the streets of London; sable plumes are nodding; funeral bells are clanging; muffled drums are rolling; trumpets pealing, and the whole city is filled with excitement, while in the upper chamber where the dim light of the candle glesme through the fog, a dozen plain men have just put their hands to a paper which is destined to move the world after the BUCKINGHAME and STUARTS have passed from the stage forever. That night there were long and anxious conferences with wives and children under many an English roof; fervent prayers were offered, and tears were shed in many a quiet English home as the conclusion was slowly and reluctantly reached that the pleasant places they had known from childhood they must know no more. At length, on the 23d of March, 1629, we find the company assembled for the last time before sailing in the cabin of the *Arabella* at Southampton.

The voyage and landing of the passengers in the neighborhood of Boston, the first meeting of the company in America at Charlestown, and the physical characteristics of the locality where the colony settled, were described by the lecturer at some length. He quoted largely from the ludicrous exaggerations of JOCELYN as to the soil and climate of the country and the peculiarities of the people at a period some few years subsequent to the landing of the company.

We give a single extract:

"On the South," he says, "there is a small but pleasant common where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with their maids as we do in Moorfield, until the 9 o'clock bell brings them home to their habitations, whereupon the constables walk around to see that good order be kept, and to take up people."

Still later, one Mr. JOHN DUNTON, the lecturer continued, a London bookseller gives an amusing account of his interview with the noted characters of the place, and particularly of the transactions which he had with his fellow-tradesmen, the booksellers, of whom he found four settled in Boston. One Mr. GOUGE, a linen-draper, appears to be his favorite, perhaps, because he was a liberal purchaser of his books. Mr. GOUGE is probably entitled to the distinguished honor of being the first colporteur or tract distributer in America, for Mr. DUNTON declares that he "brought of him 300 copies of a little tract entitled *Christian Directions*, that he might give away, so that he might, if possible, make the Bostonians Godly. This was a noted quality in him, that he always told the truth; a practice so uncommon in New-England that I could not but value his friendship." [Laughter.] It was the custom, in those days, for every person bearing arms to be drilled once a week on the Common. After the companies had formed in order, a certain space of time was allotted to private devotion, after which the officer in command prayed aloud for a season. The usual military exercises being concluded, another protracted season of devotion followed. "Three o'clock being arrived, and our prayers being over, we had a noble dinner, to which all our clergy were invited." If, the lecturer went on to say, we sought in our legislative records of the present day for those trifling and incidental allusions which illustrate the domestic every day habits of the time, we should seek in vain. It was different at the period of which he spoke, when the General Court prescribed the length of a man's hair as well as the number of articles in his creed, the cut of his clothes as well as his inner habits, the diet of the body as well as the food of the mind. During the first few years of the establishment of the Massachusetts Colony, there was a law which required a daily register to be kept in each family of what was done by all and every person in the family, subject to the inspection of the officers of the State. One thing was very evident, that the legislators of that day were always ready to mete out impartial justice, according to the prevailing code, and peculations of the public purse did not go "unwhipt" of justice, quite as frequently as they do now. One of the primary and indispensable instrumentalities for keeping together the frame-work of society in those times was the hilboes or stocks, which were placed directly in front of the church door. The authorities in Boston having directed the construction of a pair the first person who was consigned to them was the carpenter who built them, in consequence of his excessive charges for the work. The second session of the Court held in America, which was convened Sept. 7, 1630, first condemned to the hilboes and then to banishment to England on a charge of imposition on the Indians a man named THOMAS WHARTON; it confiscated his property, and decreed that his house should be burnt down to the ground in the sight of the Indians for personal satisfaction. Other records show that he was liable to the charge of heresy. It was thought very desirable to get rid of him at any rate. As an illustration of the change in the views of the currency the lecturer quoted from the law fixing the wages of a master carpenter at 16 pence a day. It would probably astonish some of his hearers to know that one of the laws of the Colony contained a distinct recognition of Slavery, and, strange to say, the current of freedom set forth from the North to the South. It was ordered in one case that a certain servant should be whipped for attempting to run away from her master to Virginia. The following fugitive slave law was also passed, "Whenever any servants shall run away from their masters it shall be lawful for the next magistrate to press men, boats, &c., at the public charge, pursue such fugitives by sea or land, &c." Any person, white or black, was liable to be reduced to Slavery for a limited period of time, if guilty of what the Court might be pleased to consider "ill and insolent carriage." As an illustration of the limited notions which prevailed of the freedom of individual speech, there was an entry on the records ordering poor ROBERT SHORTHOSE to be committed to prison merely for this remark: he said, "If the magistrate has anything to say to me, let him come to me." That was all. Just contrast that with the present style of speech. This legislation reached its grand climax in the case of MR. THOMAS MAKEFRACE, whose name was peculiarly inappropriate for him, "who, because of his novel disposition, is informed that we are weary of him, unless he be reformed," In the next year, 1633, there was an extraordinary interference with the liberty of public utterance, for "all Christian people are forbidden to have lectures during the week before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, it being prejudicial to the public good to lose the whole day." This law did not seem to have been uncalled for, for soon after, we found that the preachers of that day were so eminently blessed with the gift of continuance, that the less godly and patient among their hearers had actually adopted the expedient of cutting little private doors from their pews through the sides of the meeting-houses, from which they might escape when the zealous clergyman had reached the forty-ish or fiftieth head of his discourse. This sacrilegious habit had increased to such a degree that, in 1636, the Court found it necessary to order that "hereafter no pew shall be built with a door to the street," and if the builder of the pew should leave the house before the close of the exercises, the pew was to be confiscated for the benefit of the Church. In 1633, the sin of idleness was forbidden, and constables were strictly directed to take charge of "common gossters," who were probably what are now known as "common loafers," "unprofitable fellows and tobacco takers." Very stringent measures were resorted to from time to time to restrain the use of this last article. The law permitted no man to take it privately in his own house, in the presence of strangers, and no two could take it together, under penalty of being fined eleven shillings. The punishment for drunkenness consisted in being obliged to wear a piece of red cloth, with the letter "D." inscribed on it, and there was a severe penalty if the criminal appeared in public without it. Drinking with disreputable associates, also, especially if it was done without cautioning them against the wrongfulness of their course, drew down the vengeance of the Court. The custom of drinking one to another, "which," says the statute, "diffuses an abominable practice of drinking healths," is also forbidden. Laws are passed in the statute-book to regulate the sale of the "good creatures," as it was singularly called. The general lawe in favor of thrift and industry were by no means a dead letter, for in 1637 we found that GEO. BARLOW for his idleness was condemned to be whipped, and another individual was ordered to "give account to the Council to explain how he doth improve his time." [Laughter.] From 1634 to 1639 our forefathers seemed greatly exercised as to the matter of apparel. The legislation which met have created the greatest dismay among the ornamental part of society, was that which provided for the arraignment before the Court of any person who should give offence to his neighbor by the excessive length of his hair. It was very evident that our forefathers had little notion of tolerating the licentiousness of the Press. Mr. ISRAEL STOUGHTON having intimated in one of his unguarded publications that the Court of Assistants in his opinion were not in all respects to be considered as perfect paragons of legislation, his book was declared to have given much trouble and offence, and the poor man was made to desire of the Court that said book be publicly burnt as weak and dangerous. Not only was STOUGHTON made to acknowledge that his own book was weak—an acknowledgment which would now be thought the hardest thing possible to get an author to make—but he was disabled ever afterwards from holding any office in the State. Small change must have been very scarce in those days for we found it ordered by the Court that musket bullets of a certain bore pass for a farthing a piece, provided no man be offered more than 12 pence in that currency. [Laughter.]

The Lecturer then referred to the laws affecting ecclesiastical discipline, under which a very stiff-necked antinomian was fined for saying that all the ministers of Boston, with the exception of two or three, taught only a covenant of the word, and not of works.

It would seem to have been a law in Massachusetts Colony that any swine caught at large without a collar should be cried out, with a full description of the animal, at the two next public lectures. The effect of such notices as these thundered out before the psalm could not have conduced very much to the solemnity of public worship, and accordingly in the year 1636 the law was altered so as to provide for fixing to the Church doors the notices of such wandering swine, instead of publishing them out at meeting. The last entry occurring on this subject runs as follows: "THOMAS STARR is accused of saying that the law about swine is against God's law, and he will not obey it." Whereupon he was committed, notwithstanding his pretence of "higher law."

Again, we read in reference to a subject with which the present time is not unfamiliar; "Ordered, that JANE HAWKINE has liberty till the beginning of the third month, called May, and then the Magistrate, if she does not depart before, is to dispose of her; and in the meantime she is not to meddle in surgery or physic, drugs, plastere or oils, nor to question matters of religion except with the ministers for her own satisfaction." If JANE HAWKINE had lived in this day she would have had much better treatment. She would probably have been made President of some Medical College or Theological Seminary. A very inhospitable law was passed at the same session, by which "all persons from the Providence Plantations are forbidden to go at large in the Massachusetts Colony;" and a gentleman was fined in £5 for going to Connecticut without leave.

"It is ordered that the bodies of drunkards may be sold for fines remaining unpaid."

"ELIZABETH CHOAKELY is enjoined to make double restitution for the eggs and things which she stole."

"John Roes for common railing is disfranchised."

"John Stone and his wife are admonished hereafter to make bigger bread."

The Rev. lecturer dwelt at some length on the persecutions by the puritans of persons whom they deemed heretics, referring principally to their treatment of the Quakers and Episcopalians. All these persecutions, he said, would not strike us as strange, or as inconsistent with the general character of the colonists, living as they did in an age when the virtue of charity was not generally supposed to make a part of Christianity, if it were not for the extraordinary habit that in the very statutes which enforce intolerance and persecution there is a clear theoretical recognition of a higher principle. "Although," one of the statutes says, "we do not judge it meet to compel any to enter into the fellowship of the church, or force them to partake of its ordinances," yet "all persons are forbidden, are ordered to attend its ordinances under penalty of £5.

The lecturer next adverted to the low position assigned to women in those days, and to the punishment to which some were subject of having their tongue held in a cleft stick. He compared the social characteristics of that period with the present, and said that though the criminal calendar might now look bad at times, yet it is a fact that there was a longer list of horrid, shocking, unmentionable crimes in New-England when the population did not exceed 30,000 than are now found among a million. In a higher view of humanity the world had certainly made some progress in these latter times, so that upon the whole, he considered he was living and to live and breathe in this Nineteenth Century, and the worst thing he would desire for those croaking old ravens who are all the time mourning over modern degeneracy would be, that they might just have a month or two's personal experience of what they called "the good old times."

After some further remarks in conclusion, the reverend gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.

A Crow Hard After a Rat.

The passengers in one of the East River ferry boats were greatly amused yesterday, during a short detention in crossing, by witnessing a pitched battle between a black crow and a gray rat, on a floating cake of ice.

The rat had evidently drifted out to some distance from his comfortable nest under the wharf, and probably the strong ebb tide caused him to despair of ever getting back to it again. In this forlorn condition, as he sat crouched upon the southernmost promontory of the floating island, he was suddenly pounced upon by a crow, whom cold weather had made hungry, and who openly exhibited a taste for a Chinese dinner. A battle was immediately begun. The crow mounted upward a rod or two in the air—the rat backed down to the opposite side of the cake—and both rushed together, meeting somewhere near the centre. It was distinctly observed, from the ferry boat, that the rat was severely pecked in the head, which he tossed as if in pain. The bird flew up and made another "fell swoop," striking his sharp bill again into the wound on the head of the animal, who uttered a characteristic squeal. The rat was now excited to ferocity, and, leaping at his enemy as she was about arising for another onset, scattered some small feathers about her neck. The crow fluttered a moment but renewed the attack, striking with great precision the same sore spot. The rat squealed again, and made another spring to bite the crow, but missed his aim, and fell from a height of about two feet into a deep crevice in ice, head downwards, from which he did not extricate himself until his spirited enemy had charged him vigorously in the rear. Getting out of this new and sudden dilemma, the rat prepared himself once more to meet the crow, who was hovering over his head, and on the point of coming down again upon her victim; but to the infinite amusement of the spectators, the moment his black-winged enemy darted at him, he turned completely round, and ran away at full speed, making the whole distance of the ice island in a few seconds, and plunging from the edge into the water.

Straining eyes watched for the reappearance of his sore head, to which a cold water application had thus been made, but the vanquished combatant could nowhere be discovered, and probably "sank to rise no more." The crow, losing her prey at last, uttered one emphatic "*caw*," and flew away, saluted with loud applause from the audience, at the conclusion of her performance.

We may remark that an unusual number of crows have been observed on the North and East Rivers during the present Winter.

Query—Where were the police?

That Steam Fire Engine.

The Steam Fire Engine recently made at Stephenson's Coach Factory, and of whose capacity some trial was made upon its completion, the results of which were published at length in the TIMES, on Tuesday afternoon, was brought down to the Park with view to a public exhibition of its capacity and merits. Owing to the late hour at which the members of the Fire Committees of the two Council Boards, who had been invited to witness the trial were in attendance, the experiments proposed of the Engine were deferred till yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. At this hour a large crowd was convened in the Park, among them the Fire Marshal and several members of the Fire Committees. A fire was made underneath the boiler, and active preparations entered into to show how the machine would operate. As everything, however, was almost ready to work, the flange of the feed pump snapped, thus rendering another delay of the experiment necessary. It is proposed to work the Engine 24 consecutive hours, but it was announced that an experiment would not be received until after the termination of the present "cold term."

Five Points House of Industry.

The new Five Points House of Industry is almost completed, and will be dedicated on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. It is a fine looking building, indeed, it may be called a wonderful building—wonderful in its appearance, mode of structure, and internal arrangement. It is seven stories in height; 34 feet front and 110 feet deep, and fire-proof throughout. Its walls are 20 inches hollow, and the stairs are all of stone. Every story will be supplied with an abundance of Croton, and warmed by furnaces.

The arrangements from top to bottom appear complete in every particular, and certainly reflect great credit on the person by whom designed. The building cost $24,000, and the ground on which it stands $14,000. Of this amount $16,000 has already been paid.

Flour Inspectors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read with pleasure in your "market report" to day, your views of the present system of *inspecting flour*, if the *operations* gone through with, by the men employed, may be called *inspection*, which every one in the trade, and especially their *employés* know to be the merest *humbug* in the world. Regard is had neither to the *weight*, *quality* or *condition* of the flour—quite common being branded extra; and some not much better, "*double extra*;" and more than all, the system of *boring* and *plugging*, as it is called, is, if possible, more reprehensible than any other part of the so-called inspection. That is, when flour is of a *very common* that the inspector cannot in *conscience* put his *brand* on, but allows the branded head to remain, purporting to contain extra flour, and having all the evidence of inspection, except their side brand, very easily guilts the uninitiated, and the unsuspecting consumer. This state of things has continued full long enough, and some stringent measure should be adopted to remedy the evil and place our inspection back where it was, under the old *State law*. Nothing short of that will answer the purpose. But that, unfortunately, has been annulled by the Constitution of the State. What is to be done? What can be done? It is to the interest of trade and operators to leave it as it is, and of consumers to have an honest Inspection Law.

You are the people's men, the guardians of consumers;—pray, cry aloud and spare not, in this matter, and confer a lasting favor on one of

MANY CONSUMERS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 27, 28, 30, 32 to 37.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 551, 507, 626, 7, 84, 539, 606, 593, 622, 646, 650, 655, 656, 658, 662, 240, 532, 664 to 669, 672, 673, 675 to 681.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 10, 14, 17, 43, 45 to 48, 59, 76, 103, 105. *Circuit.*—Nos. 182, 189, 2033, 2034, 79, 63, 290, 291, 325, 329, 128, 184, 339, 134½, 6, 213.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 375 to 390. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 238, 17, 221, 69, 68, 191, 205, 369, 371 to 374, 135, 391.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City School Affairs.

The Superintendent of School affairs in Jersey City has reported the number of pupils in the Schools as follows, to the Board of Education:

School's.	Names on the Register.	Average Daily Attendance.
Public School No. 1	980	518
Public School No. 2	988	639
Public School No. 3	130	64
School for colored children	27	11
Total	2,075	1,226

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. SLATER, PARKER and BARNES, of the Board of Education, and the School Superintendent, have in consideration the subject of establishing Normal Schools in Jersey City.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education have been instructed to confer with the Committee on Schools of the Common Council, relative to the erection of a Public School building in the Third Ward of Jersey City.

The Courts.

Yesterday the Hudson County Courts were adjourned over until next Monday, when Judge OGDEN will pronounce sentence upon those convicted at this term, who have not been sentenced, and will give his decision in cases which have been argued during the present terms. The criminal calendar is through with, and the civil calendar has been disposed of for the term. None of the recently tried cases have been of general interest. The next term of the Court will commence in the second week of April.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, has consented to deliver a public lecture in Louisville, upon the Protestant view of the relative condition of England and France. It is intended to be an answer to the recent strictures of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Spalding.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Twelve American Vessels at Simoda—Reported Collision with the Japanese.

We take the following important announcement from the *Friend of China*:

H. B. M. steamer *Tartar* left Nagasaki, Japan, on the 17th of October, and reached Hong Kong on the 22d of the same month. The day after the British Convention with Japan was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral STERLING was asked by the Commissioner to give his advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vessels at Simoda, were breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner. The Admiral is reported to have recommended concessions to the American demands, provided they were in any way reasonable. An American gentleman writes on this subject:

"I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda, in anticipation of receiving supplies, agreeable to the late treaty. Report is they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies. The Americans were not to be trifled with; they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight; the one-third the value, as fixed on by the treaty, they would have no knowledge of. It is said that guns had been fired, and some Japanese killed."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.

A Motion for the Discharge of the Defendants from the Custody of the United States Marshal.

NINTH DAY.

On the opening of the Court on the 9th day of the Slave case at Cincinnati, Sheriff BRASHEARS being present, Mr. MILLS asked leave to make a motion. Four of the negroes were now in the custody of the Sheriff, a *capias* having been issued. The Sheriff and United States Marshal wished each to perform their respective duties, but there was a difficulty in knowing what that duty was. Judge LEAVITT had thought proper to ask Commissioner PENDERET to interfere between the officers, that any excitement might be prevented in the community. The U. S. Marshal desired to be released from the grave responsibility he lies under.

The Commissioner desired to have the facts laid before him in the form of an affidavit.

Mr MILLS said there was no precedent to guide him in this issue, and it must be considered on general principles. Mr. GAINES has no more right to the service of these slaves in Kentucky than in Ohio. In the former State, if a negro committed a criminal act, the State has the right to put him in the Penitentiary. Here the State must have the same authority. The only question to be considered was the technical one of possession of the negroes by the U. S. Marshal, but could that possession override the right and claims of the State of Ohio?

Mr. JOLLIFFE made a personal explanation. He and his friends had wished the matter to be so conducted as to avoid conflict, and to show every respect towards the Court.

The Commissioner replied he understood that to be the feeling of all parties.

Judge FLINN here arose and said he was astonished at the proposition of Mr. MILLS, and then proceeded to define the duties of the Commissioner according to the law. He would go as far as any man to uphold the sovereignty of the State, but he was not only a citizen of Ohio, but also a citizen of the United States, whose laws he considered above all State laws, and maintained that the authorities had time and again so decided. The United States alone has power over the case, and the question is, while you are sitting adjudicating upon this case, can the State authorities come in and say, We want you to come down; we have priority; there is a distinction between a criminal and a civil suit; we claim the custody of these fugitives; they are criminals, and are prisoners. It is not a mere question of property, as the gentleman asserts; it is a more important question.

But there is no necessity for a conflict between the State and the United States. It is only a question of time; and at a proper time and in a proper manner, the United States may and can exert its authority. The Judge here pitched into the Mayor, styling him a latter-day light; and thought his proclamation was something like the Kansas Message of Governor CHASE, which everybody was ready to laugh at, and no one to get angry at.

Judge FLINN was followed by Mr. HEADINGTON, who remarked that he supposed that as long as the Sheriff had come in by his attorney, and made a motion for the Commissioner to issue his order discharging the defendants from the United States Marshal, he conceived that the State Court had no power to wrest the jurisdiction out of his hands.

Mr. MILLS—This is an inference I do not admit.

The Commissioner here pointed out to counsel the law, and wished their opinion in regard to the event of his decisions being in favor of the claimant, and he should order their delivery to said claimant, and the claimant make affidavit that he feared his property would be wrested out of his hands, as to the responsibility of ordering a sufficient force to assist the Marshal in carrying the slaves to Kentucky, from whence they escaped.

Mr. H. contended that although the affidavit might be made before the Commissioner, the Marshal was alone responsible for their safe delivery, and he alone had the authority to order a sufficient force to protect the property in the hands of the owner after a certificate of ownership had been issued. He read the law to support his views.

The Commissioner stated that he would not, at the present time, give his decision, but that meanwhile the prisoners would remain in

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

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☞ Congress is now likely to get to work in earnest. Mr. WENDELL was elected House Printer yesterday, and the Standing Committees were announced. Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature were presented in the Senate, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law as unconstitutional, and calling upon the President [to] protect the people of Kansas against outrage. The Committee on Post-Offices were instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a system of International Post-Office Exchanges, and the Committee on Commerce was directed to make inquiries as to the propriety of abolishing the Hospital Tax, exacted from seamen of the commercial marine and boatmen on the Western waters.

☞ A bill to appropriate $40,000 on loan to establish a New-York State Agricultural Society was passed, yesterday, in the State Senate, and a favorable report was made on the bill to incorporate the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York. Notice was given of a bill to amend the law relative to incorporations of religious societies. In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the State Tax to one mill. A favorable report was made on the bill for the sale of the Arsenal in this City, and also on the bill to open Prospect-square, Brooklyn.

The News by the Northern Light.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light* arrived yesterday with a fortnight's later news from California, Oregon, and Nicaragua, and $247,889 on freight. The political intelligence from California is interesting.

On the 7th of January the Legislature assembled, and on the 8th both Houses were organized by the election of K. N. officers. Hon. D. R. ASHLEY, of Monterey, was chosen temporary President of the Senate, and Hon. J. F. FARLEY, of Amador, Speaker of the House. A synopsis of Governor JOHNSON'S Inaugural Address on the occasion will be found elsewhere. The Legislature had been occupied up to the 21st of January, the day the steamer left, with the Senatorial question. No candidate had been chosen, and the prospects of an election were not very bright. CHARLES COMA had been tried in San Francisco for the murder of Gen. RICHARDSON, late United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, but the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. A new trial, it is stated, would soon take place. Various other interesting items of news will be found among our extracts.

From Oregon, we receive the particulars of the great battle fought at Fort Walla-Walla, which, according to previous advices, had fallen into the hands of the Indians. The contest lasted from the 9th to the 13th of December, and resulted in the triumph of the Volunteers, under Col. KELLY. The Indians lost sixty men killed, and as many wounded; the loss of the Volunteers was also severe.

Late Sandwich Islands papers mention the death of Mr. GEORGE M. CHASE, United States Consul at Lahaina. The inhabitants of Hilo were in great apprehension, lest the stream of lava from the recent eruption of the adjacent volcano should overwhelm them.

From Nicaragua, we learn that President RIVAS had issued a decree, suspending all official communication with Hon. J. H. WHEELER, United States Minister, and revoking the powers conferred upon Col. P. H. FRENCH. The reason given for this suspension of Diplomatic relations is, "that the Government of the United States, in opposition to the public opinion of that nation, has declined to recognize the present administration of Nicaragua." We shall probably receive by the next steamer a formal declaration of war as the natural result of this suspension of diplomatic intercourse.

The Gambling Law.

Some of the gamblers die hard: while others submit themselves to their fate, not only with the cry from each, "*Peccavi*," but with considerable complacency. The Court of Sessions has been for two days occupied with a very elaborate argument against the right of the Grand Jury to originate an indictment in the case of one of the fraternity—JOSEPH S. HALL, Esq. Mr. GRAHAM spoke for about four hours, and the District-Attorney occupied half that time in setting his offending namesame. Judge CAMPBELL has asked until next Monday to digest the speeches as well as to ruminate over the contrition and petitions of the submissive culprits.

We notice the matter because a very novel, and to a great extent a dangerous doctrine was broached by the defendant and zealously combatted by the prosecutor. "*The position was taken, that when an offence was being investigated before a magistrate and incomplete, the Grand Jury are ousted of jurisdiction to inquire into it.*' If this be held as law, New-York City will be ten times in a worse condition than with some of its Aldermen, Judges, Magistrates and subordinates it has yet reached. The delays and the tortuous windings of law even before a Court and Jury are monstrous, bnt before a Police Magistracy—sometimes incompetent, sometimes overwhelmed with business, and at all times liable to frauds of defendants, to collusions of complainants and to subtilties and craftiness of lawyers—they will almost overwhelm the justice which is left in the hands of Mr. Peckniff, makes a speculation between Mr. Diddler before a Magistrate, and it is "pending," (pending is a word of curious meaning to patient suitors in all Courts.) One day the Magistrate can't attend—on another day he is sick—now the lawyer upon one side and then upon the other has an engagement—sometimes the papers are lost—often the witnesses are stubborn and stupid, or intentionally procrastinating—and so the offence "pends" and "pends" from week to week and mouth to month. It may be important for the chief prosecutor to leave the country—the community may require an example—outraged justice may ask for speedy vindication; *and yet, if the doctrine broached be true in law*, the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney and the higher Courts must await the pleasure and the discretion of the Police Magistrate, who having *acquired* jurisdiction *retains* it!

If this proposition and these contingencies shall be upheld by the Courts, the evil calls for the interference of the Legislature, either to force the Magistrate to speedy action, or give the Grand Jury the right of inquiry and to review *any* offence at all times.

The Charter Mania.

The David Valentine of after times will unquestionably mark the middle of the Nineteenth Century as the era of City Reform. All the talents of the day are devoted to the fabrication of Charters, the balancing of powers, the location of responsibility. What shall be the office of Mayor; who shall be his advisers; on what basis the Common Council shall be chosen; who shall control those "tetrarchs of fire, air, flood," the several heads of the Fire, Street, and Water Departments; what penalties are stringent enough to punish a misuse or nonuse of official functions. These are the topics curreutly discussed as well in the obscure grocery of Patrick Phelan, of the Sixth Ward, as in the awful chambers of the Senate at Albany. To the solution of such grave problems the whole intellect of the age may be said to be applied. Every man has his private draft of a charter, or a private and peculir opinion in regard to one; and the nnderstanding seems to be general that if once we get a perfect scheme of municipal Government rednced to paper, and enacted at Albany, all the evils and defects now existing will pass away finally. A new charter, thongh it be an old one revived, is regarded as the sure panacea for every social disorder. We wish thus early to record our dissent from this popnlar error. If to swallow the scrap of paper on which one's prescription is written, is as thoroughly cnrative as to take the potion it directs; the builders of iron steamships like the *Persia*, could, by substituting a draft of boilers and engine, for the Cyclopean machinery we admire in her, obtain from Bristol board the same power and speed as from tons of elaborated metal; if a chart could guide a vessel without the help of pilot or needle, then such confidence in a new City Charter is in the highest degree reasonable and praiseworthy. Bnt while such results are not to be anticipated in the ordinary course of things, the prevalent passion for legislating upon municipal affairs must be regarded as a mischievous epidemic.

The trnth is, the best charter in the world cannot prodnce a sound, wholesome City Government, unless good men administer it. With good men to administer it, the worst charter in the world may be directed to the very best purposes, and protect the society which in bad hands it would certainly oppress. The charter under which we live is neither the best nor the worst conceivable. We can readily see how it might answer all the ends of good government, were honest men to fill the offices and perform the duties it provides. A better one in the same hands would effect no better results. Written constitutions are nothing if not a fair expression of the public sentiment creating them. We may to-day adopt a plan of government which all the legislators from SOLON to SIEYES might pronounce faultless; and if into the same ballot-box we drop votes sufficient to place the WOODS, and EBLINGS, and DOWNINGS of the City in office, we effectually nullify the plan, and substantially mark it as a false and hypocritical representation of the general sentiment. And, going further, if, when the officers so chosen neglect their duty, misapply their funds, and in all ways abandon the trust and responsibility solemly devolved upon them, we omit to visit them with the penalties dictated by the charter; if juries cannot agree to convict, or informers to prosecute, we have a still more emphatic repudiation of the fundamental law as an expression of the public will. No charter, no law, is, in fact, worth the foolscap it is written upon, that is not sure of a healthy and energetic popnlar sentiment to enforce its severest exactions: and that sentiment is most correctly gathered from the choice of officials, and in the sternness with which they are held to the most rigid accountability.

Into the three score new charters already laid before the public, and doubtless in the three hundred as yet in the hands of the contrivers, preparatory to publication, the essential attractions introduced, consist in dividing responsibility now centred in scattered individuals, and in aggravating the penalties of misdemeanor. This is clearly the wrong course. Responsibility is destroyed by diffusion. It should be concentrated, and fixed inevitably upon some single official in charge of some single department; who should be surrounded by all the incentives to efficiency and honesty, and checks to error, that our unhappy experience has taught us so painfully; and who should be threatened with the certainty of retribntion in case of malfeasance. It should be made the interest of the public servant to be faithful, rather than worthless. Having provided thus, the charter has fulfilled its mission. That of the public begins; and if the ill-doer and nondoer are visited promptly with the penalty of their wrong; if the prosecnting Attorney, and the Grand and Petty Jurors, are more true to the public welfare than defaulting Commissioners, Chiefs and Superintendents, we shall attain at once to that substance of things hoped for, an honest Municipal Government. But the City is the "sick man" of the Russian Emperor's parable. Everybody knows it; everybody rushes to the sick bed with his recipe. It wants no recipes. It wants free air; it wants the removal of the vampires who draw away its life-blood; it wants restored energy in its limbs; restored activity and conscientious nursing; and surrounded with such wholesome circumstances it will readily recover. It asks good, honest, faithful men to administer its affairs; it asks the removal and pnnishment of the bad, who baffle all curative influences; it asks an amended public opinion, that shall place authority, as far as practicable, in safe hands, and insure the viudication of law when it happens to fall into vicious ones. Charters, without these things, are waste paper; and if we momentarily second any snch verbal reformation, it is only with the hope that their worthlessness, and the need of something actual and practical, may the sooner be impressed npon the public.

Bank Policy of the Democratic Party.

We have already remarked npon the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as containing a considerable amount of useful information and some sound views of political economy—and particularly in respect to the tariff. But there is one striking exception to this generally commendable character of the document. Bringing up the rear of a panegyric upon the operation of the independent Treasury, we observe a labored and determined attack npon the State Banks and the currency which is furnished by their bills. This assanlt appears so entirely gratuitous, unprovoked, and ont of place, that we have been unable to discover either motive or jnstification for it. What have these useful State institutions done to excite the animosity of the Administration? How have they infringed npon the sphere of duty assigned by law to the Secretary of the Treasury? What connection remains between any of them and the General Government, that a functionary of the latter should hold himself privileged to assail them in elaborate official commnnications to Congress? Has any State complained of them as contemners and opposers of her authority, too powerful to be held in snbordination except by the aid of the Federal arm? No such reasons exist for arraigning the banks before any jurisdiction snperior or exterior to that which created them; and the indictment preferred against them in the Treasury report is but another example of gross usurpation of power on the part of the Executive authority at Washington, and an invasion of the rights of the States.

We believe Mr. GUTHRIE is the preferred candidate of one wing of the Kentucky Democracy for the Presidency, and we presume him to be as ready to receive that honor as his friends are to urge it npon him. It may be, therefore, that the Anti-Bank cry is reviving as a special platform for the service of the opening campaign. The information seems to be lodged against the Banks in the name of the Democracy and in behalf of the Constitution. We have observed that, during the last qnarter of a century, whenever the party to which the Secretary of the Treasury belongs has resolved npon a measure certain to provoke popular opposition, and thereby to prodnce popular agitation, and for which no obvious reason of necessity or expediency can be assigned, it has fallen back upon the rock of the Constitution. In the name of the Constitution the Protective Tariff was destroyed, the hard-money Treasury established, the Missouri Compromise overthrown, and now, we suppose, a crusade of half a generation is to be institnted against the 1,300 State Banks and the interests connected with them.

It was only a reasonable expectation that, when the "divorce of Bank and State" had been effected, and when the corporate monster which formed the phantom of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration had been demolished, the Democracy would have the grace to be ashamed of its own violence, and look back upon the mad contests of the preceding fifteen years over an institution falling to pieces from internal rottenness with regret, and a sincere desire never again to hear the words "Banks" and "Corporations" in connection with Federal politics. But a serious mistake was made in retaining in a position which brings him into contact with each successive Secretary, a fossiliferons relic of the anti-Bank period—Mr. WM. M. GOUGE, whose misfortune it was in early life to publish a biography of the Bank of the United States. Mr. GOUGE has struck Mr. GUTHRIE on the weak side—on the side of the Constitution, and persuaded him, in an evil hour, to vindicate that sacred instrument by a renewed phillippic against paper money. Considered apart from the absurdity of its object, Mr. G.'s own contribution to the report is quite an interesting memoir upon the progress and present condition of Banks and Banking in the United States. We condense some of the facts which it developes:

STATEMENT OF SPECIE AND BANK NOTES IN THE UNITED STATES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Years.	Specie in Circulation.	Specie in Bank.	Total in the Country.	Bank Notes in Circulation.
1790.	.....	.....	$9,000,000	$2,500,000
1795.	.....	.....	12,000,000	11,000,000
1800.	.....	.....	17,500,000	10,500,000
1805.	.....	.....	18,000,000	15,000,000
1811.	.....	$15,400,000	.....	28,000,000
1815.	.....	17,000,000	.....	45,000,000
1820.	.....	19,800,000	.....	44,800,000
1830.	$10,000,000	22,100,000	32,100,000	61,000,090
1835.	.....	.....	.....	103,000,000
1836.	25,000,000	40,000,000	65,000,000	140,000,000
1837.	35,000,000	38,000,000	73,000,000	149,000,000
1838.	52,500,000	35,000,000	87,500,000	116,000,000
1839.	42,000,000	45,000,000	87,000,000	135,000,000
1840.	50,000,000	38,000,000	88,000,000	107,000,000
1841.	35,000,000 to 45,000,000	35,000,000	75,000,000	107,000,000
1842.	.....	28,000,000	.....	.....
1843.	.....	33,000,000	.....	58,500,000
1844.	50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	75,000,000
1845.	52,000,000	44,000,000	96,000,000	90,000,000
1846.	55,000,000	42,000,000	97,000,000	105,500,000
1850.	109,000,000	45,000,000	154,000,000	131,000,000
1854.	191,000,000	59,000,000	250,000,000	204,000,000

From these statistics it appears upon Democratic authority that the Constitutional suppression of the United States Bank instantly raised the circulation of bank notes from $103,000,000 to $140,000,000. In 1842 the Sub-Treasury [illegible] 1843, without any possible diminution in the amount of paper currency. It was repealed in that year, and the paper money in circulation fell to $58,000,000. In 1846 the Sub, or hard-money Treasury was reënacted, and the circulation of bank notes rose from $90,000,000 to $105,000,000. And during the whole nine years of its continuance that species of circulation has increased to $204,000,000; that is, it has much more than doubled. That is the effect of Federal legislation against bank notes. But the following table exhibits still more striking effects of this sort of legislation:

TABLE *showing the number of Banks, and their capital in the United States at various periods.*

Years.	No. of Banks.	Capital authorized.
1790.....	4	$1,950,000
1791*.....	6	12,950,000
1795.....	28	19,000,000
1800.....	28	21,359,000
1805.....	76	50,493,000
1811.....	89	59,720,601
1815.....	208	82,200,959
1820†.....	308	137,000,000
1830	329	110,000,000
1837.....	788	200,000,000
1838.....	829	317,000,000
1839.....	840	327,000,000
1840.....	907	363,000,000
1845.....	607	206,000,000
1850.....	824	217,000,000
1854.....	1208	301,000,000
1855.....	1307	332,000,000

*Old Bank of United States established.
†Second Bank of United States established.

In 1830 the Democratic Anti-Bank mania began to spread. It continned to rage until, in 1836, the United States Bank expired, during which period the number of banks more than donbled, and the amount of capital nearly trebled. Within this period the Democratic panaceas were applied, namely: the removal of the deposits, the specie circular, and the pet bank system, which policy culminated in 1840, when the number of banks was 907, and their capital $363 000,000. From 1840 to 1845 the country was relieved from the control of financial empirics and charlatans. The banks decreased by three hundred in number, and their capital was redneed nearly one-half. During the next period of ten years the bank-hating Democracy held perfect sway; their policy has more than donbled the number of banks, and nearly donbled their capital.

Bnt in trnth it is absurd to pretend that the General Government has any right of control whatever over the currency which the States choose to tolerate. The conntry has generally approved the great measure of establishing independent depositories for the funds of the Government, confining the receipt, custody and disbursement of its revennes to its own officers, and to gold and silver. That was made by mere political skill and management a party measnre, but there can be no reasonable doubt that its enactment was much retarded by that fact, and that but for the frivolons squabbles between the Jackson Party and its opponents, the whole question would have been settled npon the basis of the Snb-Treasury act, by the consent of all parties, soon after the explosion of the Bank of the United States.

Venison vs. Beef.

It is something unusual to find in our market good Venison cheaper than ordinary Beef; but such has been the case for several days past. We saw excellent Venison steaks and saddle cuts retailing yesterday at the Washington Markets, for 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., with poorer Beef at 14c.@17c.

However, yesterday's Live Stock Market Reports show a fair receipt of Beef Cattle—the numbers last week being 3,234, which is 9 more than the weekly average for 1855. Prices went down ¾c.@1c. ₱ lb. from last week, and if the weather continues to moderate, they will hardly go up so high again. Mntton, we notice, is quite scarce,—the past week's receipts are less than half of the weekly average for last year. Further information on these matters will be found by referring to our reports in another column.

☞ Havana journals, received by the *Granada* to the 8th inst., contain nothing new.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Brig South Ashore on Squan Beach.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SQUAN VILLAGE, N. J., Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

Last Saturday morning, about 1½ o'clock, the brig *South*, Capt. PICKER, came ashore on Squan Beach, three miles below the Inlet. The weather was thick, the wind light and blowing from the N. E. The crew were all saved.

The *South* was a new boat, this being her first voyage, and was bound from Galveston to New-York with a cargo of cotton, molasses, sugar, corn, and hides. She now lies with her head to S. W., and can easily be got off. Her cargo is but slightly damaged.

Friday afternoon she received a pilot on board, from Pilot-boat No. 19. At night the pilot, after giving the course by which to steer, went below. The Captain, fearing this would bring them too near to land, remonstrated with him, but to no purpose, and when the boat struck, the pilot was below and the Captain on deck. Comment is unnecessary. H.

Burton's Theatre.

The Chambers-street Theatre was crowded last night, by an appreciative and genial audience, assembled to witness the performance of SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of the "Winter's Tale." Our most agreeable theatrical reminiscences are linked together by these occasional revivals. Mr. BURTON does not exert himself very often, but when he does so a very satisfactory result is achieved. For what he has already done for SHAKESPEARE the public has been thankful. The "Winter's Tale" puts forth a fresh claim, which we are sure will be quickly recognized.

The cast last night was as follows:

SICILIANS.

Leontes, King of Sicilia.....Mr. H. A. Perry
Mamillius, his son.....Miss Gourley
Camillo, cup-bearer to Polixenes.....Mr. Bradley
Antigonus, an old Lord.....Mr. Rainford
Dion and Cleomenes, messengers to Dophos.....Mossrs. Gardiner and Russell
Thasius....Mr. Frederics | Phocion.....Mr. Holman
Hermione, Queen to Leoutes.....Mrs. A. Parker
Perdita, her daughter.....Miss E. Thorne
Paulina, wife to Antigonus.....Mrs. Hughes

BOHEMIANS.

Polixeues, King of Bohemia.....Mr. Leffingwell
Florizel, his son.....Mr. Reynolds
Archidamus.....Mr. Gourley
The old Shepherd.....Mr. Moore
The Clown, his son.....Mr. Setchell
Autolycus, a rogue and a peddler.....Mr. Burton
Time, as chorus.....Mr. H. Jordan

Although this is unquestionably a powerful array of names, it does not present those many strong ones which in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Tempest" could be dwelt on so easily. It may be that we are not yet used to the changes in Mr. BURTON'S Company. Certain it is that we could not help regretting the absence of one or two well remembered artists, whose void it seems difficult to fill. On the other hand, we must not forget that artists, whatever their calibre, possess less scope in this drama than in either of the two we have named. SHAKESPEARE does not here aim at minute portraiture of character. Everything is dashed in boldly, and for the eye rather than the mind.

The character of *Leontes* is at best an embarrassing one. It commences at what, under ordinary circumstances, would be the culminating point of a [illegible] position at its height, and [illegible] upon it. An artist must be very accomplished and [illegible] capable of realizing this character in a manner that has already a preconceived idea of its bearings. We were impressed with this fact last night. Mr. H. A. PARKER was in many respects fine, but he had too much method in his madness, and developed it more in the Othello vein, than that of *Leontes*. Mr. PERRY is unfortunate, too, in having a face not peculiarly susceptible of passional emotion, and for this reason, perhaps, he trusts somewhat too extensively to the inflexions of his voice. It is but right to add, however, that he was generally correct in his delivery, and often forcible. Mr. LEFFINGWELL, as *Polixenes*, revelled in a fine dress, and an equally fine presence. He was picturesque and painstaking. Mr. BURTON, as *Autolycus*, was unctious and admirable. All the points of the text were admirably made, and many others that were not to be found in it, hnt by the action of an original mind grew ont of it. The only fault we have ever been able to find with *Autolycus* is, that he does not appear before the fourth act, and our regret at this circumstance was heightened last night.

The principal female *rôles*, *Hermione* and *Perdita*, were intrusted to Mrs. A. PARKER and Miss E. THORNE. The first-named lady is an excellent *artiste*, and declaims with great earnestness and distinctness. Bnt her delivery is too measured and slow for a small theatre like that in Chambers-street. In the last act, (the statue scene,) she was more impulsive, and merited the highest approbation. Miss THORNE, in the beautiful part of *Perdita*, acted and spoke well. Her swain, by the way, (impersonated by Mr. REYNOLDS,) was more than good. It was a graceful, gentlemanly, and intelligent performance. Mrs. HUGHES as *Paulina*, wife of *Antigonus*, although made up too oldly, was excellent.

The "Winter's Tale" has been prodnced with the care which characterizes all Mr. BURTON'S Shakesperian revivals. The scenery is new, generally appropriate, and quite effective. One scene only appeared to us to be suggested by a corrupt taste—that in which the volcano is exhibited in a state of eruption. To say nothing of the impossibility of realizing such a spectacle, the mere attempt interferes with the action of the scene by drawing off the attention of the audience. The costumes are admirable, and we can readily believe in accordance with what scant authority can be found. The drama went off without a single hitch, and was, we think, thoroughly and completely enjoyed by the audience.

At the termination of the play, Mr. BURTON was called out and made a few remarks to the following effect:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have to thank you for the kind and attentive manner you have listened to this play of the "Winter's Tale," written by the world's great author, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. You have no conception of the trouble and care required to produce properly a play of this kind. I may say that no other manager in New-York could have produced it in such a manner. It is unlike a hackneyed play, where every rule and position is set down for a manager to go by. Researches have to be made, and I flatter myself I have been pretty successful in costumes and scenery. Again, I thank you, not for myself alone, but for my company, who have been working, in conjunction with myself, almost day and night to produce this piece in the manner that you have just now witnessed. Thanking you once more for the hearty applause you have bestowed upon it, I beg to say it will be repeated every night until further notice.

The Blind Institution—Its Management.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Esq., a Manager of the Institution for the Blind, requests us to say that the report published yesterday in regard to the reëlection of the Superintendent and the expulsion of the Matron, was incorrect; but *one* vote, instead of eight, was cast against him in the Board, and that the Matron was expelled for cause. We very cheerfully give place to the statement; and have pleasure in adding on behalf of Mr. COOPER himself, that he considers the action of the Board as very complimentary to him.

The affairs of this Institution have attracted the attention of the Common Council. On the 16th April, 1855, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, appointing Dr. RAMSEY and Messrs. BEUSH, WANDELL and COLKENHOVEN as a Special Committee to investigate the condition of the Institution, particularly with a view of ascertaining the reasons why certain blind persons were likely to become a charge upon the City. The immediate occasion of this action was a petition from the Board of Managers of the Institution, praying to be relieved from the payment of an assessment of $4,030 48, for a sewer in Thirty-fotrth street and for the regulation and paving of Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets—these streets, with the Eigth and Ninth avenues, being the boundaries of the real estate belonging to the Institution. The Board represented, that they were destitute of funds and that it was impossible for them to pay the assessment. The consequence of the receipt of that communication was the appointment of the Special Committee, who rendered a report on the 31st December last, in which they state these facts:

Your Committee entered upon this enbject with intentions to aid a deserving charity, but were met with a repulsive manner, which naturally suggested that something was wrong in the general conduct and mnnagement of the Institution. Your Committee did not proceed far, in ordinary examination, before they were convinced that their surmises were correct.

An energetic officer at the head would shortly reveal a total change favorable to the interests of the blind. Much of the government of the institution is that of the "one man power." The managers of this institution are generally business men of high standing, philantropic, but not having time to invest in constantly looking after the minutiæ of the institution, and deem their officers, of conrse, faithful in every particular, and flatter themselves that all is well and the establishment prosperous. A casual glance at the affairs of the Institution is but necessary to convince the citizen that a decisive gradual degradation is annually transpiring in its monetary as well as its internal affairs, and must lead to the most disastrous results.

Your Committee have, since the 16th of April, when the subject was referred to them, carefully and closely watched the course of all connected with the Institution for the Blind, and its daily sinking condition; *under the present régime its fall is inevitable. The attention of the Legislature will be necessary sooner or later.*

Your Committee, however, in this, their final report, simply hope that ere another year transpires public attention may be called to one of their charities, and aid, if possible, to restore it to its former condition. The unfortunate blind daily suffer.

The Committee animadvert upon the course pursued by the Superintendent of the Institution and the Agent of the Manufacturing Department, and in conclusion recommend an application to the Legislature for the immediate appointment of an Investigating Committee; that recommendation has recently been transmitted to Albany.

In making direct allusions, in the manner we have done, to the affairs of this Institution, it is as well to say, before going further, that we intend no reflections upon individuals, connected or disconnected with it. The place is one of public trust, and its support is derived from the public funds; if there is wrong management, that fact is of too much importance to the entire class of our Benevolent Institutions to be concealed; and while we disclaim any intention to reflect upon persons, the belief is inevitable that Dr. RAMSEY and his colleagues knew what they were doing when they penned a Report which, we are free to say, stands yet uncontradicted by any plain and positive testimony.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents of Tuesday, Feb. 12.

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II.—Letter from KOSSUTH.
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VI.—Report of the Emigration Commission.
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XI. The Search for the Missing Steamer *Pacific*.
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☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is a very large paper of eight pages, made up expressly for the mails, and containing *all the reading matter of the* DAILY. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, at $3 per annum—payable invariably in advance.

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Five copies, one year.....12 50
Ten copies, one year.....25 00

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., publishers.

THE RELECTION OF BANKS.

The Pending Rotes Recapitulated by a Lady.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

It is known that the Banks were unable to command the few additional votes necessary to constitute a majority, have, for months past, determined the passage of the plurality rule. This was steadily refused, until a resolution declaring WILLIAM AIKEN Speaker received 108 votes, being one more than a similar resolution for BANKS had commanded. The prospect of success for the first time seeming equal, it was felt that the hour for plurality had come.

The evening of that day was like the night before a battle; men were earnest, anxious and grateful; it was felt that the morrow would bring victory, *but to whom?* There was a quiet joy, too, through all the palace of this Capitol, suffering under the rigors of an unusual Winter, and the privations of an unusual session.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday morning the galleries were crowded. Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS, in an eloquent prayer, appealed to that Power which sways the destinies of nations, to inspire with wisdom his assembled servants, and bring their [illegible] to a harmonious end.

After a few unimportant preliminaries, the plurality rule was passed, and the [illegible] commenced. The first three ballots resulted in nearly the same result.

Banks.....	103	Fuller.....	12
Aiken.....	92	Scattering.....	6

At this stage HENRY M. FULLER withdrew, in the expectation that his adherents would augment the strength of Mr. AIKEN. The transfer, en masse, of their allegiance would secure the election of that gentleman; but if four of their number withheld their support from the new candidate Mr. BANKS would still be successful.

During the final and most momentous roll call, intense interest prevailed. There, almost side by side, were the rival candidates—the country countenance of WILLIAM AIKEN and the iron front of BANKS—the one the richest Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the owner of fifteen hundred slaves, the elegant sybarite who represented the aristocracy of a Southern land,—the other a sturdy pupil of an adverse school, familiar with privation, inured to toil, and disciplined in trial. With the easy nonchalance of one who from his social eminence may smile at the results of fortune, sat WILLIAM AIKEN, while his unmoved rival wore on his calm yet strongly marked face the assured conviction of success. A few hearty friends joked merrily with one—a few pale, timid followers, hovered about the other.

As the calling of the roll proceeded, the devoted one hundred and two who for two weary months had responded with the name which had become a watchword and a battle-cry for the last time, answered "BANKS." The Southron and the Democrat, flushed by the hope of regaining the departed sceptre, cried "AIKEN," while here and there a faithful adherent of a faithless chieftain dolefully responded "FULLER."

Around these lorn ones clustered the eloquence of council, urging upon them the hero of the hour in place of their withdrawn idol. While their old adversaries, who in weeks of contest had learned that they had nothing to gain or hope, but that they should not swell the triumphant numbers of the advancing foe, glided threateningly near, and warned them in the name of their constituency at home, to resist seductive persuasions.

Fair ladies smiled from crowded galleries upon their favorite candidate, for these political rivals are ornaments of the social circle. Men scurried anxiously over lobby bars, or suffocated in their gallery, while reporters in their desks kept tally to the end of the roll.

A moment of breathless excitement; two or three Fuller men advanced and changed their votes to AIKEN. Each such movement elicited a round of applause, and when the excitement subsided, NATHANIEL P. BANKS was declared elected, by a majority of three, Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

A few obstinate men contended that, owing to some defect in the Plurality Resolution, he was not elected, but with a justice that was almost generosity, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, HOWELL COBB, and the flower of Southern Chivalry, that had for the last two months waged gallant battle against him, declared that their antagonist had triumphed. In the midst of this discussion, and as if with a view to end it, the noble figure of AIKEN arose, and asked permission of the House to escort the gentleman from Massachusetts to the Chair. The permission, so gracefully asked, was graciously accorded, and, with the addition of H. M. FULLER and L. D. CAMPBELL to his escort, the Speaker was conducted to the long vacant seat. The mace of office was lifted to its place, and gleamed in the blazing gaslight. The statue of Liberty pointed downward, with unusual significance, upon the scene. The muse of History seemed making her silent record, undisturbed by the roar of applause that rang from pillar to gallery, waving the crimson hangings with triumphal breath—while its echoes seemed to fan the clustered lights, blazing, like a *feu de joie*, far up the vaulted dome.

In the language of a scholar, the factory boy of New-England expressed his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and pledged himself to administer with fidelity and impartiality the duties of his office; and then the silver-haired JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS advanced to administer the oath to support the Constitution. A mirthful smile beamed over the assembly, in the midst of this solemnity. Veteran of many fields, to several speakers have you administered the oath of office, but never to one of your liking until now!

P. T. Barnum a Bankrupt—The Jerome Clock Company.

From the New-Haven Journal, Feb. 12.

P. T. BARNUM has been put into bankruptcy here, and FREDERICK CROSWELL, Esq., has been appointed Trustee of his estate.

From the New-Haven Register, Feb. 12.

Although the meeting was very fully attended last evening, yet a very small part of the indebtedness was represented. About $130,000 was the nominal amount present; but those who have the means of knowing, think that there were at least $300,000 really in the room. The result was, that the carcass was abandoned to the eagles and vultures.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—Our readers will please notice the large sale of real estate to take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the houses and lots Nos. 144, 146, and 148 Cherry-st.; house and lot No. 99 East 31st-st.; church and 4 lots on 35th-st., near the 8th-av., and 1 lot on 25th-st., near Lexington-av., New-York.

Also, will be sold about 70 very desirable pieces of property situated in the city of Brooklyn, comprising many very handsome dwellings. The sale will be positive, it being an assignees' sale, and every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Lithograph maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 Broad-st.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1854. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of eminent mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 6 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

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BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the utmost degree of ease, comfort, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Superior Moldavia Cream, for preserving and ornamenting the hair.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the use of injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 5 different shades, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—EDWARD M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 191 Pearl-st., next door below Maiden-lane.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING INVITATIONS, &c.—The latest styles at KYLE'S, No. 343 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. KY

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Granada—Narrow Escape from a Waterspout.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, from New-Orleans 5th inst., and Havana the 8th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

She experienced a severe gale from S. and E. On the 7th, at 10 A. M., she had a narrow escape from a huge waterspout, which was broken by a pistol shot when 200 yards distant.

On the 9th saw the wreck of a ship on the Florida reef, between Carysfort and Cape Florida. Observed that the lantern on Cape Florida Lighthouse was gone—men at work on top of the tower.

On the 10th, lat. 29° 42' N., long. 79° 21' W., exchanged colors with a bark supposed to be the *Martina*, from Havana for New-York.

On the 12th, at 1 P. M., took a heavy gale from N. W.

Passed Steamship *Black Warrior*, 2 P. M., bound for Havana.

9th inst., 11:15 P. M., United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. Howes, arrived at Havana on morning of the 8th.

Steamship *Quaker City* entered at Havana on morning of the 8th, and was to leave the following day at 9 A. M. United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia* had not arrived from Aspinwall when the *Granada* left Havana.

Shipwreck of the bark Isabelita Hyne—Loss of the Captain and First Mate—The Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss.

From the San Francisco Herald, Jan. 21.

Mr. Charles Locke arrived here Friday, with the news of the wrecking of the bark *Isabelita Hyne*, and loss of the Captain and first officer, off Point Miramontes, about thirty miles south from the San Francisco Heads, on the night of the 9th inst. The vessel was bound from China to this port, with a valuable assorted cargo of teas, sugar and rice, estimated to be worth $100,000. The vessel was owned by Macondray & Co., of this city, and was valued at $25,000. Both the vessel and cargo are fully insured.

She first struck on the sand-bar which makes across Half Moon Bay, about a mile and a half from the main beach, and continued to beat over the bar during the night, on that al low tide next morning the crew, all excepting the captain and first officer, made their way to the shore with little difficulty. The captain refused to take advantage of an opportunity to land, and the first officer remained with him until the sea rose, when, despairing of affording any further assistance to the captain, the mate attempted to swim ashore and was drowned; his name was Edward Beatty. The captain was subsequently seen on deck, apparently seeking for some means of escape; but the very soon disappeared and was seen no more.

The crew of the vessel had gathered a large quantity of the cargo which had come ashore with the waves, but were unable to preserve the property from the ruthless hands of the wreckers, who swarmed in hundreds on the beach and drove off the men employed to guard the property. Captain Carlos had been very ill during the entire passage, and the command of the vessel devolved on the mate.

The vessel and cargo were fully insured in the New-York offices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Southern and Western Merchants—Important**—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DEHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

CHARLES H. RING corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No 186 Greenwich st.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever obtained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 1 Astor House, No 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 179 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam**—A scientific combination of the active principle in the Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, is doing wonders to the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those obstinate cases that nothing else will reach.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum.**—Park Benjamin will, by special request, deliver his lecture on *Watchmaking* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1856. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cts each; may be obtained at ROBB'S bookstore No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 15 Montague-st.; SANFORD'S music store, No. 33 Court-st.; SWAYNE'S bookstore, No. 219 Fulton-st.; the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, are hereby notified that the Collector of Taxes on Wakefield, will be at No. 163 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th inst. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there to deliver Deeds to those who are entitled to them.

M. B.—Each member must pay the tax on his lot, whether he has received the deed or not.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **Mr. Gough's Festival.**—The following speakers will be heard after the banquet: Mr. Gough, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. H. W. Beecher, B. W. Tompkins, Esq., of Connecticut; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. John Chambers, W. B. Spooner, of Boston, S. W. Jackson, Esq., of New-Hampshire; W. H. Burleigh, and other volunteers.

☞ **Mr. Gough** will lecture to the children of the City at the Broadway Tabernacle at 2 P. M. THIS DAY. No adults will be admitted but such as come to take care of the children. Each boy or girl will pay one penny admittance. A few tickets for the GOUGH FESTIVAL in the EVENING, for sale at No. 140 Nassau-st. $3, single; $5, gentleman and lady.

☞ **To Literary Men.**—A gentleman accustomed to discuss social, civil and political events, and qualified to write with vigor and facility, may hear of an advantageous position by addressing A. B., Box No. 1,155 Philadelphia Post-Office.

☞ **Post-Office Stamps For Sale**—In one dollar and five cent packages. Apply at this Office.

PERSONAL.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—Cornelius Dodsworth, Tanner, formerly of Parkst., Leeds, England, son of the late Mr. William Dodsworth, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at No. 42 Spring-place, Leeds, England, or at the office of Barber, Pluthard & Brandt, No. 40 Beaver-st., New-York, where, if he is dead, my information relative to him will be thankfully received by his friends.

Mr. James Furner—Late of No. 98 Cedar-st., is requested to call on JARDINE & SON, No. 548 Pearl-st., to receive a letter.

INSTRUCTION.

Daily Normal School.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASEN,
WM. REE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEREDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

The Classical Gymnasium—Bible-House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. Bingham, is a day high School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

Watches—Fine Gold and Silver Watches.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled...$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled.....$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jewoled.....$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers.....$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled....$40 00
Gold and diamond watches for ladies.....$50 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers.....$125 00 to $500 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses.....$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days.....$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches.....$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled..$45 00 to $180 00
Silver lunglish patent lever.....$16 00 to $45 00
Silver detached levers full jeweled.....$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keeper.....$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled.....$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, P. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

Whiskers or Moustaches—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 516 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Removal.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—By a competent woman, as good cook, and understands baking and pastry perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Has no objection to city or country. Can take charge of the milk and butter, if required, and can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address CATHERINE, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

Situations Wanted—By two Protestant German women; the one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; she can bake good bread, pies cakes, &c.; she is also a very good laundress. The other an American; would do chamberwork and sewing, or nurse and sewing. Both are excellent help, and are very well recommended. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., near 9th-st.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable, neat, tidy young woman as seamstress, and to do the chamber-work of a private family. She is a good neat sewer, and can come well recommended. Or she would take a place to do the housework of a small family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 93 Hudson-st., near Harrison-st.

Situations Wanted—By two competent and trustworth. Protestant servants, one an excellent meat and pastry cook, would do cooking, washing and ironing if required; the other is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress and is a good washer and ironer. They are well-disposed and highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

Situations Wanted—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for 1 month. Address J. K. L., or call at their own house No. 402 6th-av. between 24th and 25th sts.

Situations Wanted—By two Protestant girls—one as waitress, who is a competent parlor maid, a most excellent hand in the cleaning and care of silver—the other as nurse and seamstress. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 209½ Wooster-st., in the rear.

Situation Wanted—By an industrious and thorough mechanic, well acquainted with the furniture business; speaks and writes English, French and German with fluency; is a good designer and understands book-keeping; has had experience as salesman. Best reference given. address Box No. 107, Naugatuck, Conn.

Situation Wanted—By a competent young man, as assistant book keeper, entry clerk, or in any capacity in which he can make himself useful. Can give good City reference. Address W. A. R., this Office.

Situation Wanted—By an English lady of experience, as housekeeper in a private family; the care of children would be no object. Respectable references given and required. Address or call on M. J. H., No. 164 West 38th-st.

Situation Wanted—By a most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or children's nurse. Can bring good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., rear house.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable person, lately from London, as nurse and to wait on an invalid lady or take care of children, and teach them while young. Has no objection to travel to any part. E. W. can be seen for three days at 6½ Houston-st., room 16.

Situation Wanted—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—By a respectable, neat, tidy young woman as seamstress, and to do the chamber-work of a private family. She is a good neat sewer, and can come well recommended. Or she would take a place to do the housework of a small family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 93 Hudson-st., near Harrison-st.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs Provisions, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

Very little that is new can be noticed in our Commercial summary this week. The obstructions to business mentioned in our last, have not been removed or overcome thus far, and trade has shown no remarkable symptoms of that vigor which operators had previously anticipated would characterise it, by this time, at least. The latest European intelligence was generally favorable in its tenor, but its influence has been partially counteracted by that of the adverse circumstances, which for weeks have so perceptibly impeded operations. The weather grew milder during the early part of the week, and promised to release trade from most the embarrassments by which it had been so seriously restricted, almost from the commencement of the year; but the past two days' experience has destroyed all such hopes,—and we cannot expect much activity in business while the present dry, stormy, and bitterly cold weather endures.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week embraced about 61,100 bbls. of Flour, 19,300 bushels of Wheat, 96,800 bushels of Corn, and 53,000 bushels of Rye,—showing an increase of about 11,100 bbls. of Flour, 21,000 bushels of Wheat and 22,000 bushels of Rye, with a decrease of only about 2,400 bushels Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which comprised about 50,000 bbls. of Flour, 16,700 bushels of Wheat, 99,900 bushels of Corn, and 31,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be about 80,000 bushels heavier than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the low grades of State and Western Flour close 6¼c.@12½c. ₰ bbl. lower, while no material fluctuation is noticeable in the value of the medium and fine qualities thereof, or in that of Canadian Flour. The supply of State and Western brands is an ample one, and though the current receipts of such description are restricted, holders of available lots are free sellers. The demand is moderate, being mainly for home use than for export. Shippers are not very willing to buy our Flour, the standard of Flour inspection in New-York being unreliable and deceptive.

This has long been a grievance of the most humiliating and injurious nature. We called attention to it over a year ago, but no action ensued, and the grievance underwent no modification. Dissatisfaction and discontentedness have continued to form the active feelings of the trade, in reference to the subject, yet no one has apparently been courageous enough to demand an investigation, for the purpose of reform, until the necessity for a radical change was rendered imperative hy a due regard for the interests of those engaged in the business. This necessity gained urgency from the tenor of late European advices, demonstrating that American Flours, from the unreliability of the American Inspectors' branding, is rapidly getting into disrepute in many of the leading markets on the other side of the Atlantic. In view of these somewhat alarming circumstances, a Committee of six of the leading members of the trade, in New-York, was appointed at a meeting on the Corn Exchange, last Tuesday, to investigate the whole subject, and to ascertain what measures should be taken to retrieve the character of the New-York Flour inspection. It is to be hoped that this Committee will fully accomplish the object of its labors, and, by deciding upon a standard of classification, binding upon all Inspectors, secure the uniformity and reliability of branding, so long and so injuriously unattainable.

The stock of Canadian Flour is a comparatively light one, but this description is not much inquired for. Southern brands are still rather scarce and, being in fair request, they have advanced during the week 12½c.@37½c. ₰ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without any noticeable improvement. A better inquiry has existed for Wheat at rather higher prices. The stock of Wheat is very limited, and it is rather sparingly offered. We have had to reduce our quotations for other kinds of grain 2c.@4c. ₰ bushel; the market therefor having sufferred from the influence of an increased supply and limited inquiry.

Provisions are still very dull, and on the decline. The ample stocks in market, and the eagerness of holders to sell, work against prices. The general demand is quite moderate.

Cotton continues in brisk demand, and is ¼c. ₰ lb dearer. The latest news from Europe and from the South helped to improve our market. Spinners and shippers have operated pretty freely; but speculators have been the heaviest purchasers. Our available stock is now estimated at only about 45,000 bales, the free receipts of the past few days having been more than counterbalanced by the large sales. The excess of receipts at all the Cotton ports is now 62,260 bales; the export from the United States to Foreign ports 311,039 bales more; the stock on hand 112,751 bales heavier, and the shipments from Southern ports 127,692 bales, greater, than those of the same date a year ago.

Groceries have not shown much vigor in any respect during the past week. A fair business has transpired in Rio Coffee at buoyant prices; but all other articles have exhibited increasing depression and languor. The general supplies are also increasing.

Hemp is without activity, but is held very firmly. The stock of all kinds is a moderate one.

Rice is again 12½c.@25c. ₰ 100 lbs. cheaper, and dull at the reduced quotations,—with more arriving than selling.

Grass Seeds are quiet at old figures,—their season not having fairly set in as yet.

Wool is in pretty good request at full rates,—but the severe weather is still against activity in the business.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

The weather has lost very little, if any, of its severity, and business continues to be much impeded thereby. The transportation of goods is still quite difficult and tedious; and, as buyers are waiting for something of a favorable change in this respect, their operations are not near so extensive as had been previously calculated upon. This circumstance tends to dishearten factors, who are apparently more willing to meet the existing demand, even at the expense of prices. Unless an improved inquiry arises soon, these can hardly be prevented from losing their firmness and buoyancy.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are not very brisk, but they exhibit no change in value. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills are moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Duck is quiet, yet steady. A limited business has been transacted in Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins, at about old figures. Osnaburgs are inactive and somewhat neglected. Printing Cloths are in fair request and are firmly held. Prints sell rather slowly and unsatisfactorily. Stripes and Ticks attract a little more attention, but show no other improvement.

Woolens seem rather quiet, yet firm. Blankets are still without alteration. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are moderately active, at full prices. Flannels are dull and heavy. Jeans and Linseys are selling in a small way at previous figures. Mousline de Laines are in pretty good demand, but are otherwise unchanged. Satinets are quiet, yet held with confidence. Tweeds are inactive and languid. Until mild weather sets in, a limited and unsatisfactory business is about all that can be looked for.

Foreign productions are generally offered with increased freedom, and, in some instances, on more accommodating terms, for purchasers,—but these are still moving with much caution and reserve, designing it unwise to contract heavy engagements, in advance of their opportunity to commence business vigorously. The difficulty of sending goods into the interior forms a great barrier to the natural progress of the trade. But for this circumstance, operations generally would have no reason to murmur. As it is, country buyers (who are here, in large numbers,) are reckless and dissatisfied, in view of their inability to carry out their plans for the Spring trade; while local jobbers complain of the backwardness and dullness of business. While such discontent prevails among the customers of importers, these are getting uneasy and anxious. Their stocks are large and accumulating,—in the absence of anything like the anticipated demand. Hence, they are becoming somewhat eager to realize, yet evince no great inclination to reduce their claims. Should the existing obstructions to business endure much longer, their anxiety to sell, may induce them to accept lower prices. On the contrary, it is a general impression that mild weather and ease in transporting goods, would so influence the trade, as to allay their fears, and reestablish the confidence with which the season opened.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 13.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	1276	3145	31	162	740	542
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	389	73	65	1193	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	353	47	84	2937	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	147	136	134	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3234	290	445	4870	542
Last week.....	1113	2586	158	297	7006	1042

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,145
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,358
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,234
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,583

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	615	.....	.....	.....	50
Hudson River Railroad	469	.....	.....	.....	88
New-Haven Railroad	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	571	34	162	740	404
On foot	384	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	325	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	902	Texas	—
Illinois	160	Connecticut	38
Kentucky	—	Michigan	—
Indiana	50	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	294	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¾c.@1c. ₰ lb lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 12@13c. or higher.
First quality, 10½c.@11c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8½@9c.
Poorest quality, 8c.
General selling prices, 9c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8½c.@11½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beevesat 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beevee at 8c.@11c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was a fair supply of Beeves during the past week, amounting, in all, to 3,234, which differs only 9 from 3,225, the weekly average of all last year. However, the short supply for the preceding two weeks rendered this supply rather short, and prices did not take so great a tumble from last week's high rates as would at first be looked for.

Towards evening, there was a marked falling off in prices, especially as several droves arrived by railroad which are not reported above.

The quality of the animals offered to-day was above the average for several weeks past, and there were several really fine lots, as will be seen in the special notes below.

The weather was intensely cold until afternoon, still the yards presented a very animated appearance until 3 or 4 o'clock P. M.

Virginia and Madison County, Ohio, contributes the largest number of those beyond the State. The Genesee River Counties in this State sent quite large numbers.

There are still come droves back on the railroads, and the prospect is for just about a fair supply next week, if the weather continues to moderate, as it must, we think.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

T'd. No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	50..Ohio	D. Guthrie	Simon Ullery.
2..	30..N. Y.	I. Hudlong	C. G. Teed.
3..	43..N. Y.	G. Dickey	Teed & Barnes.
4..	90..Va.	Bastable & Hutton	J. A. Merritt.
5..	86..Ohio	Jas. M. Flanders	Barney Bartram.
6..	67..N. Y.	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
7..	26..N. Y.	Carey; Phillips	Owners.
8..	23..N. Y.	Welling & Martin	Owners.
9..	27..N. Y.	Kelly; Hurd	R. Benedict.
10..	26..N. Y.	Several owners	Miller & Co.
11..	31..Ohio	— —	Samuel Smith.
12..	23..Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
14..	31..N. Y.	Mr. Henry	Owner.
15..	15..Ohio	J. L. Stevenson	Barney Bartram.
16..	51..Ohio	Geo. Pritchard	Jas. Gilchriat.
17..	50..Ohio	Wm. Florence	Thos. White.
18..	55..Va.	Killough & Harlan	Wm. A. Belden.
19..	80..Ohio	J. M. Flanders	T. Wheeler.
20..	70..Va.	Killough & Harlan	D. L. Belden.
21..	58..N. Y.	Tuttle and others	J. C. Hoag.
24..	30..N. Y.	Thos. Drew	Owner.
25..	44..N. Y.	Baker & Vail	Owners.
5*..	92..Va.	Wm Poag	J. H. Williams.
6*..	64..Va.	Edward Williams	J. H. Williams.
7*..	80..Ind.	W. H. & J. P. Conner	J. H. Williams.
10*..	90..N. Y.	Burns and others	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

There were few if any small droves in market today better than one of 31 owned and sold by Mr. HENRY, of Oneida County, N. Y. They were fed by KELLOGG & BROTHER, of New-Hartford, in that county. Some of these showed Devon blood. Weight 750 to 1,200 lbs. The whole lot were estimated to average 975 lbs., net., selling at 10c.@11¾c.

WM. A. MILLS, of Mount Morris, N. Y., brought in a lot of fancy animals, mostly crossed of Devon and Durham, which showed pretty evidently the advantage of uniting the blood of these two families. Twelve of them were sold to JAMES IRVING for $2,000 cash, or $166⅔ each. They were estimated by seller at 1,500 lbs. net, and by buyer at 1,250 lbs. At 1,275 lbs. they amount to a small fraction over 13c. ₰ lb. Such animals make more flesh for the same amount of food, and they pay feeder, butcher and eater better than anything of an inferior order. Pity our market could not be supplied with more of them.

J. F. STEVENS, of Rose County, Ohio, had a very fair lot of 105, which did not get in until noon. They averaged 1,400 lbs., gross, at boine, and being mostly young animals, will make good beef. Selling by BARNEY BARTRAM at 10c.@11c.

JAMES PIKE, of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., sent in to J. A. MERRITT three magnificent native bullocks, the three estimated at 3,700 lbs., net, by seller. They were sold to BRYANT LAWRENCE, of Centre Market, for $690, or over 14c. Others estimated them at 3,600, or nearly 15c.

G. DICKEY brought from Genesee County, New-York, 43 mixed cattle, but generally quite good. They were fed by himself. At Albany they averaged 1,560 lbs., and would net from 900 to 1,000 lbs. Selling by TEED & BARNES (J. W. Barnes, of New-Rochelle, took one pair of smallish steers, but of fine quality, which he estimates at 12½c. ₰ lb.

GEO. PRITCHARD, of Medina County, Ohio, sent JAS. GILCHRIST 51 smallish animals of various quality, some good; 400 to 900 lbs., average about 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

HENRY HURD, owner, sold a mixed lot of Ohio cattle, including, as all mixed droves do, some quite good animals. They brought 9c.@11c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNY were selling on account of sundry owners a mixed lot of common cattle, at 9c.@10c.

WELLING & MARTIN were selling a lot from Orange county, which included all sorts; they sold for 12½c. @9c., or lower.

R. BENEDICT sold 27 Dutchess County bullocks of quite good quality, part owned by KELLEY and part by HURD; weight 750 to 1,100 lbs., and averaging near 900 lbs. These were estimated to bring 9c.@11c. in to-day's market.

CAREY & PHILLIPS, owners, were selling a mixed lot, generally of ordinary quality, at 8¾c @10c.

KILLOUGH & HARLAN had two Virginia droves in market to-day; one of 55, selling by WM. H. BELDEN, at 9¾c.@11c., were of fair quality, some of them rather small; 500 to 800 lbs. net weight, and averaging about 700 lbs. The other drove of 70, selling by D. L. BELDEN, at 9c.@11c., were of rather poorer quality than the lots above, weighing 550 to 700 lbs., and averaging about 650 lbs.

WM. FLORENCE contributed 50 Ohio Cattle, rather small and of ordinary quality, weighing 500 to 600 lbs., which were selling by THOS. WHITE at about 9c., seller's estimate.

WM. POAG contributed 82 Virginia Cattle, 500 to 700 lbs.; mixed quality, generally thin; selling at 9¾c.@10½c.

W. H. & J. F. CONNER brought in 60 Cattle, from Noblesville County, Ind.; 600 to 900 lbs.; averags live weight at home 1,400 lbs.; selling to-day at 9c. @10c. They were 24 days on the way, at a total cost from home of $18 ₰ head.

CULVER, HURD & CO. were selling 90 Cattle, belonging to three owners, including 14 owned by BURNS; quality mixed, and weight varying from 800 to 1,300 lbs., average about 700 lbs.; selling at 10c.@12½c., according to quality. HENRY KELLEY paid $575 for four, estimated by buyer and seller at 11½c. AMOS OSWALD, of Brooklyn, paid $1,100 for eight, estimated same as the preceding four.

T. C. HOAG sold for sundry owners 33 cattle from Dutchess County, N. Y., and 25 from Connecticut, including several quite good animals. The lot varied from 700 to 1,200 lbs. net, and were selling at 9c.@11c. Six of them were sold to HAWE and others for $700, estimated by seller at 11½c.

J. M. FLANDERS sent to THOS. WHEELER, salesman, 69 cattle from Madison County, Ohio, of pretty fair quality; 600 to 900 lbs., averaging nearly 800 lbs., and selling at 10c.@11c.

D. GUTHRIE of Delaware County, Ohio, started 21 days ago with 50 young cattle in fair flesh, which was materially reduced by lying over full two weeks at Dunkirk. Some of them still showed pretty well for nice, tender beef. Weight 500 to 700 lbs., average about 575 lbs.; selling by S. ULLERY at 9c.@ 10c., or perhaps a little higher for some of the best.

I. BIDLONG brought from Monroe County, N. Y., a very good lot of 80, fed by himself, 3 and 4 years old, and in fair flesh. They averaged at home 1,500 lbs. live weight, and were estimated here at 800 lbs. net. They were fed "Ohio fashion," on corn given out to them in the stock. Selling to-day by C. G. TEED at 10c.@11c. or more. TEED also sold 16 common cattle for J. O. B. RENNICK, of Ohio, at 10c @10¾c.

J. M. FLANDERS of Madison County, Ohio, contributed 80 quite good cattle, 600 lbs. to 900 lbs., averags about 700 lbs. This drove were delayed 16 days at Dunkirk, but for which they must have showed very well. They were selling by BARNEY BARTRAM at 10c @11¾c.

GEO. TOFFEY, owner and salesman, had 57 beeves of mixed quality, gathered in Orange County and vicinity; weight 500 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., average about 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c. ISAAC HAMMOND paid $300 for one pair, which seller and buyer called 13c. HAMMOND offered 12½c. for dead weight.

BASTABLE & HUTTON'S drove, J. A. MERRITT, salesman, consisted of 90 small fairish bullocks from London County, Va.; weight 575 to 700 lbs. net; average live weight at Baltimore 1,200 lbs.; selling to-day pretty evenly at 10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The price of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $15@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$65.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows plenty and lower. Prices have ranged from $15 to $60 the past week.

BROWNING reports Cows a shade lower. Sales mostly to Long Island milkmen, at $35@$65.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows at $25 to $65.

O'BRIEN reports good Cows selling at $30 to $70.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves selling well—poorest, 4c @5c.; best, 6½c.@7c. Demand good.

BROWNING reports Veals at 6½c.@7½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@7¾c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 6c.@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We have a small supply this week.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported as scarce and high.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as very scarce and prices well up. Few on hand, as they sell out as soon as received. Stock from Ohio and New-York.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $2@$6.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS REPORTED FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 29.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
21	$252 00	68	$ 320 00
10	105 00	10	50 00
76	399 00	297	1,410 75
4	28 00	9	31 00
100	500 00	68	357 00

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs	
82	$276 75	30	$140 60
20	109 00	23	115 00
107	569 70	16	154 00
88	506 00		

Also, 45 Cattle from 8¾c. to 11c.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcase and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn fed hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 7¼c. for heavy and 7¾c. for light. Western dressed 7¼c. The light hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

Western Dressed Hogs are arriving freely. Live Hogs come in rather sparingly.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d26-'54-1ew2yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-1aw2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODBULL, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY Feb. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $32.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCKERON & CO., No. 13 Front-place.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 90 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of the road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of nearly towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Cows, cattle, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and so the prices are and the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $180 in each, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 3.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON AND NEAR THE HUDSON.—At Poughkeepsie—An elegant country seat and 8 acres, first-class improvements; a farm of 200 acres; also 150 acres, fine house, with all the modern improvements, very desirable. At Hyde Park—A model farm of 80 acres. At Rhinebeck—Farm of 133 acres. At Peekskill—I elegant country seat and 13 acres, first-class house; 1 do., 19 acres, fine house, beautifully shaded, &c.; farm of 103 acres; 1 do., 66 acres; 1 beautiful little country seat of 13 acres, near Lake Mohegan. At Tarrytown—One beautiful country seat of 5 acres, on the river; 1 do. of 5 acres, 1¼ miles from the depôt; 1 of 34 acres, Gothic house, 1 mile from the depôt; 1 of 33 acres, 1½ miles from depôt; 1 elegant country seat, on Broadway and river, 18½ acres; 2 building sites, 24 acres; 1 country seat, 66 acres, 1 mile from the depôt, running to the river; fine house and 1 acre, in the village. At Irvington—1 country seat of 7 acres, and 1 of 8 acres, first-class improvements; 1 elegant building-site at Dobbs' Ferry, with farm-house, barns, green-house, &c. Several Italian villas and cottages, at Yonkers and Fort Washington. New Gothic house and 8 lots, on 114th-st. and 11th and 12th avs. Also, several very desirable cottages and lots at Peekskill. For full particulars of price, terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 130 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 15 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot: No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story brick house, modern finish, No. 148 West 51st-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, is offered at a bargain. If applied for immediately, two-thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. A. CLARK, No. 3 Erie-place.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of S. W. FULLERTON in the village of Newburg.

FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruit, flowers, &c., &c.; on Main-st., shaded walks, elevated and healthy. Prices from $1,500 to $3,750 each; present owners going West. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—One house on 15th-st., 25x74, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000 and $25,000; 1 house and 2 lots on 16th-st., 33 feet front, at $40,000; 1 on 23d-st., at $16,000; 2 on 25th-st., at $10,000 and $22,000; 1 on 30th-st., at $15,000; 2 on 31st-st., at $12,000 and $22,000—all near 5th-av. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

A SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—On East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and complete in every respect. Terms liberal. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 Essex-st., Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new five-story brick building, 38 by 80 feet, Nos. 327 and 329 Stanton-st., suitable for any kind of business or manufactory, and where help can easily be got. Apply to R. GRANT, No. 52 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A steamboat about 90 tons burden, suitable for a ferry, or towing about the harbor. For particulars, inquire at No. 306 West 18th-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—In 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.; is a lot 30 by 100 feet, with a neat cottage-house, offered for sale. Price, $2,500. Apply to W. L. HALL, No. 188 Chatham-square.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on 1st-av., near the terminus of the 2d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $3,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av., or at Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, on favorable terms, a large and convenient dwelling-house, nearly new, with an acre of ground attached.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
$8,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$3,000 Bonds of the Winifrede Mining and Manufacturing Co. of Virginia.....$1,000
$6,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....$500
50 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each
20 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
21 shares Union Locks Rubber Company.....$100 each
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
☞ Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 18
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MILLER.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., elegant CABINET FURNITURE, oil-paintings, &c., elegant cabinet parlor and oval mirrors with new style French plate pier and oval mirrors with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak hall-sets, and extension dining tables, of the most approved patterns; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush; mirror-door and book etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble tops; rich carved rosewood centre tables; side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety; richly enameled chamber suites; landscape, painted; solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; walnut and mahogany do.; carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, eight, ten and four-teen feet long, with dining-room chairs; carved oak, mahogany and walnut hat-stands, carved rosewood walnut and mahogany bookcases and secretaries; mirror doors, rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs, China tea sets, mantel vases. Goods can be packed free of shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, three rosewood 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM AND WATER-RIGHTS ON THE EAST RIVER.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & CO. will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: The two blocks of ground laying between 97th and 99th sts., and 3d and 1st avs., making in all 100 lots, carrying with them the very valuable water-rights. This presents to capitalists an opportunity for profitable investment not often met with. The ground can, if required, be made to pay a good present interest, as it is well calculated for ship, lime, brick and coal yards. The water privilege carries with it the right for the formation of some lots to the water-line laid by the Commissioners. The water in front is of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest size vessel or lifting dock. The assessment for the Central Park will be paid by the present owner. Terms 10 per cent. this day of sale; 40 per cent. at completion of the deed. Balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL RICH AND LUCOSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 575 West 29th-st., large French plate mirrors, elegant parlor suites in brocade, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, rich lace window curtains and shades, elegant rosewood etageres, marble tops, with plate glass doors; large rosewood secretary, bookcases, &c. carved centre, pier and sofa tables, reception and Voltaire chairs, lady's escritoire, valuable oil-paintings, rich decorated China vases, bronzes and ormolu clocks and parlor ornaments, elegant China gold band dinner set, &c. &c. tea and coffee sets, cut glass ware, rich silver ware and pearl cutlery, with an elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, carved rosewood bedsteads, do. bureaus and washstands to match; elegant decorated China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French sofas, spring seat chairs, lounges, easy chairs, &c

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. A. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded in the trade pro-rata.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

EUGENE B. FLANDRIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, a lot of second-hand furniture, belonging to a party declining housekeeping, consisting, in part, of carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, parlor and bedroom furniture &c.; also, to pay advances, a general assortment of superior cabinet-made furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands oil-paintings, mattresses, sofas, chairs, &c., also, rosewood piano-forte and piano stool, &c. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TILTON'S PATENT IMPROVED GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at No. 18 Bleecker-st., (up stairs,) about 100 Tilton's Patent Improved Guitars, varying in cost from $25 to $150; also, 50 Improved Violins; amongst which will be found a few Cremona's costing $175. The whole to be sold in lots to suit amateurs and dealers, by order of Assignee, for cash. Also, work-benches, tools, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 Fifth-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 ar more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts several sets of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

J. P. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FIREARMS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Catalogues of the remaining stock of the Marston Firearms Company, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 265 Broadway, are now ready. Sale positive, to close the concern.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the Mansion House, Rahway, N. J., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, a farm of about 45 acres, on the main road two miles from Elizabethtown, and one from Rahway, near the West Shore Station of the New-Jersey Railroad, about 5 acres woodland. The balance cultivated as a vegetable, fruit and milk farm, for which it has great advantages. The buildings are a farm-house 2½ stories, kitchen, wash-room, &c.; barn, cow-stable for 20 cows, chicken-house, &c.; nearly 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, a large part of which are dwarf pears, just coming in to bearing. The farm fronts on two roads with title to advantage. Sale positive; will take place at 11 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, No. 40 Water-st., New-York, or Mr. DEGRAW, Mansion House, Rahway. C. D. PIERCE.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 14 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1856. }

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, for the year 1855, and position of the Company on the 1st of January, 1856, is a condensed abstract from the statement furnished to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, pursuant to the requirements of Section 23 of the General Insurance Law, (chap. 456, Laws of 1853.)

INCOME.

Amount of Premiums on policies issued during the year 1855	$142,661 10	
Less return Premiums on policies cancelled and re-insurance	5,685 70	$136,975 40
Amount of interest on Loans and discount on Losses paid before maturity		41,295 67—$178,272 07
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of Losses during 1855, paid within the year		$69,298 56
Amount of City Tax on Capital		6,030 00
Amount of expenses, including commissions		29,460 60
Amount of dividends during the year		50,000 00
Total		$137,869 25
Claims for Losses unadjusted		4,904 68—$142,773 93
Increase of Surplus over that of Jan. 1, 1855		$35,774 27
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1856.		
Cash in Metropolitan Bank	$ 8,562 92	
Cash in Office	152 25	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being the first liens on real estate worth over $1,300,000	516,425 00	
Loans payable on demand, secured by stocks of institutions incorporated by the State of New-York, worth at least $125,000, cash	97,200 00	
Interest due and unpaid	15,172 00	
Premiums due and unpaid	1,735 34—$636,849 68	

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. OEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on the 15th February, 1856, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1856. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 9, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.—A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable 18th inst. I. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. HERMAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,394
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,83[illegible]
25 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	16,5[illegible]
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	23,000	23,400
83 Pittsburg City Six per cents	83,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	13,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	99,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	27,690
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855. }
Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 4 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
AMOUNT OF ASSETS Dec. 31, 1855.. $12,598 62
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES.....47,915 27
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in part and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin, Thomas McNamee, George D. Morgan, Wm. G. Lambert, Cephas H. Norton, George Pearce, Geo. C. Collins, Oliver E. Wood, Ward A. Work, D. N. Barney, Amos R. Eno, James Low, Lucius Hopkins, Alfred S. Barnes, I. H. Frothingham, Thos. Messenger, George Bliss, Chas. A. Bulkley, Wm. H. Mellen, Roe Lockwood, Richard Bigelow, Chas. B. Hatch, John G. Nelson, Amos T. Dwight, Wm. T. Hosker, Lyman Cooke, Henry L. Hurlbut, Ira Appleton, Levi P. Morton, Jesse Hoyt, L. Atterbury, Jr., Curtis Noble, Wm. Stuyvesant, Lucien D. Comaa, J. B. Hutchinson, John R. Ford, Homer Morgan, Stephen Paul, Geo. T. Stedman, Levi P. Stone, Chas. P. Baldwin, Sidney Mason, James Humphrey, H. Gilbert Ely, One vacancy.

A dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Office of the Company on demand. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1856.
OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1856		$2,033,576 47
Premiums received during the year 1855	$504,555 78	
Interest received during the year 1855	121,436 57	
Total receipts for 1855	$625,515 35	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death unpaid, Jan. 1, 1855	$42,600 00	
Paid claims by death of the year 1855	165,657 29	
Paid cancelled Policies	24,457 82	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	23,055 57	
Paid commissions to agents	30,587 49	
Paid physicians' fees	2,434 54—$288,788 81—$337,526 54	
Total		$2,371,103 01
Paid dividends during the year 1855		141,880 54
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1856		$2,229,005 47
Claims unpaid, not due and awaiting proof	$50,700	
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$65,278 53	
Newark City 7 per Cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City 6 per Cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Troy City 6 per Cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City 6 per Cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,127,822 80	
Real Estate in Newark	19,078 01	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	866,825 06	
Loans on Scrip	6,926 06	
Premiums Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	12,048 11	$2,229,005 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1856		$2,229,005 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date	715,492 66	
Total amount of claims by death	1,336,990 84	

The Directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on Premiums paid in 1854, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1851, to be paid up at the time premiums become due in 1856.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, HENRY McFARLAN,
ANDREW S. SNELLING, CHARLES S. MACKNET,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, RANDALL H. GREEN,
ELISHA C. GROVER, EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOEL W. CONDIT, JOSHUA O. LOVE,
JOHN R. WEEKS, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH M. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are—THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing, Joseph Walker, Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles H. Swords, Stuart C. Marsh, John Compton,
D. Henry Halsted, Leo. S. Suares, A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies, Wm. K. Strong, Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Smull, Geo. A. Tuwnsend, D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Wills, Alve E. Laing, Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend, Silas Brooson, John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence, S. T. Nicoll, John Watson,
Samuel Willets, Joseph D. Taylor, Isaac S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom, Robert M. Bruce, A. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward, Jos. S. Boyd.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 186 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure of" numerous places. 81. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.
Monsieur LEVI, of No. 60 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily. Sundays excepted at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.
From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.
Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habilete.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.
I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.
From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.
Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.
From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.
Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1839.
From H. J. Feltus, Esq.
Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large hunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.
In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an absolute cure to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Solo in tin cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. RAILOW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation free, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," "elixirs," "books," "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiba, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
They don't help complaints, but they cure them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; at once all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 240 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1, among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Bond-st., corner of No. 260 Broadway, New-York. His book is sold at No. 822 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is DR. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 205 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel—cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 368 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CATARRH.—Catarrh cured by a new process. No snuff or minerals used. This treatment has cured surely and permanently, cases that have baffled the skill of the first physicians in America. Testimonials shown and references given. A cure warranted and charge moderate. R. WILKINSON, No. 26 8th-av., basement.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 4 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleve

New-York Daily Times.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Interesting Debate on the Snow on the Streets.

THE MAYOR TOUCHED UP A LITTLE.

HARD THINGS SAID OF COMMISSIONER EBLING.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, several hours were devoted to a debate on the condition of the streets and the means to be employed in cleaning them. Previous to the debate, it was

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be and is hereby authorized to have the ice and snow in the principal streets and thoroughfares broken up, and level the same in the streets, and the expense for doing the same to be paid from the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1856.

SMALL-POX.

A resolution was offered directing that every physician called upon in cases of small-pox, report the same to the Captain of Police in the Ward, that measures may be taken to prevent it spreading. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The preamble stated that there were a number of cases in the City.

THE STREETS AGAIN.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on cleaning streets.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be, and is hereby directed to cause the snow and ice to be removed from the following streets, namely: Broadway from Canal to Whitehall streets, and Chatham-street from the turning point of the Sixth Ward up to Walker-street, thence along the boundary line, and the same be removed to the piers and slips in the Park, so that the said streets and thoroughfares may be made passable for passengers and vehicles; and the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to pay the same expenses out of, or from the appropriation for cleaning streets.

CENTRAL PARK.

A communication was received from the Comptroller proposing the following additional section to the Ordinance to raise money for the payment of awards for the Central Park:

SEC. 13. For so much of the awards as are payable to the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, for mortgages upon lands within the said Park, now held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for lots heretofore sold by the said Commissioners, the Comptroller shall issue and deliver to the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the Five per cent Stock described in the Second Section of this Ordinance, for the amount of the moneys aforesaid, to be held by said Commissioners in lieu of said mortgages, and as a security for the redemption of the City Debt.

This was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE DEBATE ON STREET CLEANING.

In Committee of the Whole, President PINCKNEY called up the special order—the Street Cleaning Resolution by Mr. SWAN, presented at the previous meeting as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be and he is hereby directed to advertise forthwith, proposals for bids for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, for the term of one year from the date of the award of contract therefor, in accordance with the specifications to be first approved by the Counsel to the Corporation.

In connection with the above, Mr. SWAN called up Document No. 47 of last year, being a lengthy report from the old Committee on Street Cleaning, providing specifications for Contractor bidding for cleaning the streets of the City, presented to the Board of Councilmen on the 25th of last May. Mr. SWAN, in addition, offered another substitute differing from the former. It was as follows:

SPECIFICATION.

SEC. 1. Each contractor shall cause the surfaces of all streets, avenues, lanes, &c., and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the limits of the public markets within each respective district, to be thoroughly cleaned and swept, once each and every day; and all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, offal, rubbish, &c., to sweep up, to be removed immediately therefrom.

SEC. 2. The said contractors shall cause all dirt, filth, offal and rubbish, of all and every kind, to be removed from each of the public markets now erected, or that may be erected, within their respective districts every day, except Sunday, before the hour of 6 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 3. The said contractors shall cause to be removed from the several streets within their districts, in light and covered carts, all ashes, garbage, offal, rubbish, and sweepings of every kind, which may be delivered to them, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the areas, or upon the upper area step of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. of each and every day, Sundays excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts, employed as ash-carts, shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had; and shall receive all ashes, garbage, offal, sweepings and rubbish, which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalks or in the areas, or upon the upper cellar-step of any dwelling-house, store or public building.

SEC. 5. The following streets shall be swept, as aforesaid, once every 24 hours: Broadway, to Fourteenth-street; [illegible] and Chatham-street, Bowery to Grand-street, Grand-street east from Broadway, Courtland-street, Wall-street, Maiden-lane, Whitehall-street, Graud-street east from Broadway.

All the streets embraced in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, together with Canal-street, Bowery, West Broadway, Third and Sixth avenues to Fourteenth-street, shall be cleaned as aforesaid, three times per week.

All streets, &c., south of Fourteenth-street shall be swept in like manner, twice per week; and all the dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, offal, and rubbish of every kind so swept up shall be removed immediately therefrom. All streets contracted to be cleaned shall be done between the hour of 7 o'clock A. M., of the first day of May and the first day of October, during the night and before the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. of the first of October and the first of May. The performance of said work is impracticable from the state of the weather the Superintendent of Streets may, from time to time, in writing, designate a different hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily; but said officer shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. The said contractors shall remove snow, ice, and [illegible] from the crosswalks and gutters, and shall also remove snow, hail and ice from the front of all dwelling-houses and places, engine-houses, station houses, &c., within twenty-four hours after such snow or hail has ceased to fall; and they shall also keep the streets in their Districts conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and clear all gutters interesting the same.

SEC. 7. The said Contractor shall remove from the City all dirt, manure, garbage, offal, ashes, rubbish, &c., of every kind, as fast as the same may be collected; and no deposit of any such stuff shall be made in the City, except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose with the consent of the owner of such ground or lots, and of the City Inspector. The City will furnish the right to use the following berths to the Contractors for the loading of their vessels, but the Contractors must protect their rights thereto from unlawful encroachment:

1st. Bulkhead between Piers 22 and 23.
2d. Pier foot of Roosevelt-street.
3d. Pier foot of Watts-street.
4th. Pier foot of Jefferson-street.
5th. Pier foot of Jane street.
6th. Pier foot of Stanton-street.
7th. Pier foot of Eighteenth-street, North River.
8th. Pier foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.
9th. Pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River.

SEC. 8. If any contractor shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications, for the space of 24 hours after he shall be notified thereof, by notice, in writing, left at his residence or place of business, by the Superintendent of Streets, he shall be subject to a fine of $——— for each and every street so reported, and should said contractor fail to perform his contract according to the written specifications for a further space of 24 hours, in regard to the street or streets so reported, he shall be subject to a further fine of $——, said fines to be deducted from the reserved fund of 15 per cent hereinafter provided for; and if such fund is not sufficient, then said fine or fines shall be deducted from such moneys as may be due, or become due, said contractor from the City. Should the said Contractor further fail of performing his contract as aforesaid for the space of one week, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps shall forthwith, without delay, communicate the facts in relation thereto to the Common Council, and the said Common Council shall thereupon proceed to investigate the alleged non-performance of said contract by said contractor, and it shall be optional with said Common Council to annul said contract or compel a specific performance thereof by said contractor or his sureties. Should the said contract be annulled and declared forfeited as aforesaid, the said contractor shall not be entitled to claim any moneys for any work performed under said contract after a resolution annulling said contract shall have been approved by the Mayor and written notice thereof given said contractor in person or left at his office or place of business. After said contract shall have been annulled as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps forthwith to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets in accordance therein, and to contract therefor, in accordance with the specifications to be first approved by the Counsel to the Corporation.

SEC. 9. The said Contractor shall cause the work under said specifications to be done by other persons pursuant to law and the specifications herein, and all charges for such work, over and above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to for the same, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been received by said City by reason of said forfeiture, provided, however, that neither said contractor nor his sureties shall be liable for any expenditure not sanctioned by the City by reason of said forfeiture or annulment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said annulment, and notice thereof as aforesaid. Should the payment due or becoming due to said contractor be insufficient to reimburse the City for the expenses incurred by reason of said annulment, the Comptroller shall then direct such action to be taken in law as may be necessary to recover from the sureties of said contractor any deficiency that may arise by reason thereof.

SEC. 10. The said contractors shall carry away in their boats, and shall receive from the Croton Aqueduct Department, all dirt, rubbish and filth taken from the receiving basins and sewers within their respective districts, free from any charge or expense to the City or said Croton Aqueduct Department.

SEC. 11. It is expressly understood that violations of the City ordinances shall not excuse the non-performance of any of the work herein before specified.

SEC. 12. Contractors will be allowed to use the Croton water [illegible] within their respective districts, for sprinkling the streets in advance of the sweepers employed [illegible] not more than one hydrant to be opened at a [illegible] only so far as to enable him conveniently [illegible] pots, and to be carefully closed when [illegible] not to be used to wash the filth of [illegible] basins of public sewers, nor [illegible] the said hydrants for washing or [illegible] the said contractors to pay for re- [illegible] Aqueduct Department of hydrants [illegible] collections for the same in their em- [illegible] damaged by [illegible]

SEC. 13. Each contractor shall give good and sufficient security, in an amount or amounts from not more than five securities of $50,000, for the faithful performance of his contract, such security to be approved by the Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant semi-monthly for the proportionate amount of the contracts, after having deducted ten per cent from each payment, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, until the expiration of each year from the time of the award of his contract, upon a certificate of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, of the faithful performance of the work. If at the expiration of each year, as aforesaid, the contracts have been faithfully performed on the part of the contractors respectively, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and he shall certify thereto, then the Comptroller shall issue his warrant for the additional ten per cent. deducted from the aforementioned payment.

The violation of the above rules or provisions shall subject the contractor offending to a revocation or suspension of this permission, in the discretion of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Mr. SWAN hoped that the matter would be taken up by the Board, and not referred again to the Committee.

Mr. WARNER trusted that the subject would be referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets. There were many of the new members who were not familiar with the facts in the case.

Mr. PINCKNEY was surprised to hear Mr. WARNER state that the new members were not familiar with the matter. It was imperative upon the Board to cause proposals to be advertised, and he thought all were familiar with the specifications. Any delay would, be feared, prove dangerous. He moved that the Committee report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was lost.

Mr. SWAN moved that the Committee rise. Lost.

The motion to refer was renewed, and while pending, Mr. SWAN trusted that members would act in the matter with caution. He thought that to refer the matter was only to delay it.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved, in addition to his motion, which was last, that the Committee be requested to report on Monday evening.

Mr. WARNER, one of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, thought if the Committee were not competent to report on the matter, it would be well to take it from them. He knew they would report early, and thought they were competent to attend to the matter.

Mr. HEMPHILL was in favor of the consideration of the matter remaining with the Committee of the Whole. He thought a reference to the Committee on Street Cleaning would cause unnecessary delay.

Mr. MERRITT was on his book entirely. He considered himself a sort of David Crocket, and couldn't exactly see the propriety of referring the matter to the Committee on Streets. He was in favor of having the snow removed forthwith, and making those pay for it who were benefited. If anybody had any better judgment let them show it, and he would go their ticket.

The motion to refer was then carried, with instructions to report one week from Friday next.

The proposition to remove the snow was now considered.

Mr. BARNEY was opposed to action by the Board on such matters, while the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was sworn to a due it. He thought if the Board left the matter where it belonged, less of odium would attach to it. The Commissioner had been stirred up on the subject at length, and he had to state, that at the time he was talking, the Commissioner had *five hundred men at work, breaking up the ice*; and that as soon as a thaw should occur, *he intended to put on one thousand*.

Mr. SWAN did not favor the idea that the Board had incurred odium in this matter. The Councilmen, in fact, had nothing to do in the matter other than to warrant advertisements for contracts. An erroneous impression had resulted from the Mayor's communications to the Board—as, in fact, the duties belonged to the Head of the Department. He had, when there was a proposition to appropriate $75,000 to clean the streets, opposed it; and he was free to say that, in doing so, he was actuated by a strong disinclination to put any more money in the hands of the present Commissioner of Streets and Lamps than he could help. He would not say that that gentleman was guilty of the charges made against him; but he thought that any one having read the testimony taken on the trial, would say that caution should be used in putting money into his hands. He was not a proper man for the place.

Mr. HOFFER thought the Board had power, and that it was its duty to compel the Commissioner to do his duty.

Mr. TAYLOR had been conscientious in the matter, and he wished the press to understand that he was an independent man; and that if his constituents should not like him they could tell him to stay at home.

Mr. MERRITT thought Mr. TAYLOR was one of his own sort. He was not in favor of appropriating money, and put it in the hands of dishonest men. He did not approve of putting a thief in office. He did not mean to say the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was a thief. He believed he was a very honorable man, but he was not much acquainted with him. (Laughter.) The Commissioner might, if the money was appropriated, "Swartwout" it. When he was around among the merchants, he had known the clerks to take $5 from the drawer, put it in their pockets and charge it to the yearly expenses—and he had kept "shady" about it too, (laughter,) and he did not know but the same might be done by the Heads of Departments.

Mr. PINCKNEY, speaking with reference to the budget appropriation, said he wished to throw a guard around it—to restrict the Commissioner in the amount to be expended for clearing the streets at the present time. He moved to amend the resolution by restricting the expense to $15,000. Other amendments restrict it to $10,000, and $5,000, and $250. The amendment restricting to $10,000 was carried.

Mr. BAXTER desired that the streets to be cleaned should be named.

Mr. VAN RIPER moved that the streets on which there were stage and railroad routes be cleaned.

Mr. HEMPHILL thought all the thoroughfares should be cleansed. There was a greater necessity for clearing the streets in the lower part of the City than those above the City Hall, with the exception of Broadway, Chatham and the Bowery, which should be cleared far up town. It was finally left to the discretion of the Commissioner. The Committee rose, and the resolution as amended was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The following was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith the copy of a letter received from Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., Vice-President, and Professors A. D. Bache and B. A. Gould Jr., Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, making propositions of a highly important and advantageous character to this City. The letter will explain itself. The offer of these gentlemen, in behalf of the Dudley Observatory, to furnish to us, gratuitously, the means of obtaining entirely accurate time, is as generous and public spirited in them, as it will be valuable to us. We should not hesitate a moment in availing ourselves of it. The expense will be trifling, but, however large, must fall far short of the public gain to the cause of science, and to the facility offered to our navigation, in the possession of means by which to determine the correct time, within the fraction of a second.

I hope you will authorize the acceptance of this offer, and take immediate measures for its important benefits.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1856.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The custom of dropping a ball accurately at a given time within a fraction of a second, has been adopted and carried out at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for many years, for the purpose of enabling outward bound ship masters to ascertain the error of their chronometers before leaving port. Within two or three years the American method of chronographic observation has been introduced at Greenwich, and in connection with this, the great clock of the Observatory has been made to drop the ball automatically by a telegraphic signal of the Greenwich clock, which drops the ball upon the Royal Observatory.

Similar time balls have been since arranged at Liverpool and Edinburg; and the Greenwich Observatory clock now distributes time signals to various points in the city of London, and over all the chief lines of Railroad and Telegraph which diverge from the British Metropolis.

No such apparatus exists at present in America, and the only approach to it is the ball upon the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, which is thrown down by hand at the word of command. And the great commercial port of New York not merely has no precise signal for the regulation of chronometers, but is dependent upon private resources for a knowledge of the time by which its clocks are to be regulated.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, which has been erected in the city of Albany, and is to commence its activity in a few months, are earnestly desirous of rendering to scientific inquiry and to the commercial interests of the State, and they beg leave to express to your Honor the pleasure which it will afford them to furnish the City of New-York with accurate time.

For this purpose, we have the pleasure of offering to you the time accurate to the tenth of a second to the Shipping in the harbor of New-York, by dropping a large and conspicuous ball, or giving some equivalent signal in one or more points in the City, not seconds, to regulate any three clocks, which the City Government may see fit to select, by means of the same telegraphic circuit. The necessary annual expense will be confined to the small sum needed for the care of the apparatus half an hour daily, and for the renewal of the batteries from time to time. The Observatory asks for no remuneration, and the requisite apparatus will, with your approbation, and be acceptable to the authorities of the City of New-York, it will be our pride and pleasure to contribute our share towards putting the plan into operation from and after the day of the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory.

We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants.

A. D. BACHE, } Scientific Council.
B. A. GOULD, Jr. }

THOS. W. OLCOTT, Vice-President Dudley Observatory.

After transacting some other business, the Board at a late hour adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. are now closing out their large stock of wet goods, at great sacrifices from cost of importation. Hotel and housekeepers will find great bargains in Linen Damasks, Damask Table-clothe, Napkins, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Shirting Linen, &c., &c. Also, they have just received, and will open, this day, 500 Toilet Quilts, at 14s. and 18s., worth $3 and $3 75 each, warranted the cheapest goods in the City.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the best Boston and New-York Pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Teachers and Schools supplied with the WATERS' Catalogue of Music at half price. Very large discounts to the trade. Music and Catalogues sent post free,

[Advertisement.]

CARLYLE.—Friend AYER: In this age of quacks, charlatans and mere windy, gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their lewd, blaring Jericho trumpets, and other noisy boisterous wild instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a woefully sham-ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting, nay, even cheering to the earnest well-wisher of the race, to know there has arrived in this world a genuine physician, to light once more upon something besides mere Sangrados and Don Marcurial Jalaps, with their phlebotomies, poisons and warm water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Cherry Pectoral carry us forward to Halcyon days—to millennial Pharmacopœias, when Science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall with infinite cunning, bring out the genuine Elixer Vitæ: for of a truth there is manifestly enough somewhat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulest, smoke-dried Alchemists—bootless seekers—dreamers among the retorte and crucibles, touching the Quintessential hidden Virtue of the Universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the Wheel of Time.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great Excitement!—Three favorite pieces on the same evening. "The Ice Witch," "Magic Barrel," and "Invasion of Ireland." House crowded nightly. Look out for fun next week with the new Burlesque of "Herne, the Hunter." Box Book now open for the accommodation of those wishing places.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new building of the Five Points' House of Industry, now nearly completed, will be opened this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., with appropriate services. The building is one that does credit to its designers and honor to our City. Bishop POTTER and others will be present.

[Advertisement.]

☞ About as neat, compact and safe a combination, as we have seen, is LOWNDS' PATENT PENAND PENCIL CASE, manufactured in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, who also make all the other styles of gold pencils and pens.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The horrors of Dyspepsia, Constriction of the Stomach, Rush of Blood to the Head, Nausea, Depression and Prostration of Strength, are the accompaniments of Indigestion. All are removed by a course of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

LONG ISLAND.

Running Railroad Cars on the Sabbath in Brooklyn.

The petition asking the Common Council to compel the City Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday, meets with but little favor. The Railroad Committee, to whom the petition was referred, held a meeting Tuesday evening, when all so disposed had an opportunity to express their views. Several persons spoke against the petition, but none in favor. Aside from the violation of the Sabbath, there is a serious objection urged against the opening of these thoroughfares on that day. It is that the worst characters of New-York would seek the outskirts of the city, and the quiet and even the lives of the residents would be endangered.

Brooklyn Board of Education

The following persons have been elected as officers of this Board for the ensuing year:

President.—Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH.
Vice-President.—E. W. DUNHAM, Esq.
Superintendent Public Schools.—J. M. BULKLEY, Esq.

Grand Larceny.

Constable JOHN FRIEND, yesterday arrested, at Sheep's Head Bay, Rev. SAMUEL LEONARD *alias* Captain LEONARD, on a warrant, charging him with having stolen $40 worth of leather and shoemaker's tools, the property of WM. DUGAN. The accused was brought before Justice H. P. CURTIS, Brooklyn, when he waived an examination and gave bail to answer in the Court of Sessions.

Discorea Batatas, or Chinese Potato—A Word of Caution.

Those who have read *Barnum's Autobiography*, probably remember the means adopted to awaken curiosity, and pave the way for bringing successfully before the public the Fejee Mermaid. First a letter dated at one of our Southern cities was prepared which treated of general matters, with an incidental allusion to a great curiosity in possession of a traveler who had just arrived in that city. This letter, prepared in New-York, perhaps in the same room where the Mermaid was stored, was dispatched to the place where dated, to be remailed to a leading journal of this City, in which it unwittingly appeared as from "Our Own Correspondent." Subsequent letters of a similar character arrived from other places, announcing the progress northward of this wonderful phenomena, and it finally became necessary to send on the fishy monster as far as Philadelphia, to satiate the public curiosity thus awakened.

To say nothing of the morality of the proceeding, the showman played off a very clever trick upon public credulity, and since the publication of the details, if not before, he has found many imitators. Almost every week some ingenious "correspondent" succeeds in weaving into his letters a concealed puff of a new humbug in which himself or his friends are directly or indirectly interested. To avoid such imputations upon themselves or the public is not always in the power of the editors or publishers of leading newspapers. Just as a paper is going to press the mail or express delivers a letter containing some important intelligence, in which one of these illegitimate puffs is ingeniously concealed, and the whole is printed without time being given to cut vase every topic introduced.

Lately our public journals, including not a few of those giving considerable attention to agriculture, have contained communications giving marvelous accounts of some new edible or fertilizer, which is soon to create an entire revolution in the agricultural production of the country. At one time it is Multicaulis, at another the Rohan, next it is a new species of corn or wheat, then a "superhuman" fertilizer manufactured at home, on the discovery of immense new beds of guano in the far-off Pacific, from which ship-loads of the precious stuff will soon arrive in our ports, (freighted with a mixture of red earth from Williamsburg, L. I., and the black muck of New-Jersey meadows.) Not long since the public were told that Sumach and Licorice are exactly the things to yield fortunes to those who first enter into their cultivation. Now we are relieved of all apprehension of starvation from the potato rot, and we are henceforth to be supplied with a bushous root which we can enjoy to our heart's content without incurring the danger of being ranked among "Irish potato eaters." Our tables are soon to be graced with a far-fetched aristocratic root, of Celestial origin, having all the good qualities of the potato, and many besides, but with none of its vulgar associations; and, what is more, the new root is so free from disease and so prolific that *when* generally introduced it can be sold for nothing and yield immense profits to the cultivator at that. Truly, China has at last furnished a boon to starving Europe and America sufficiently great to demand an everlasting gratitude. Our intervention in her domestic affairs and our efforts to introduce bibles and civilization are not to be mentioned in comparison with what the Discorea Batatas is to do for us.

But, seriously, we are not disposed to quarrel with the claims of the Chinese potatoe. We have looked over sundry English and French periodicals, hoping to be able to draw some definite conclusions in regard to its real merits or demerits. A few (perhaps interested) French writers are quite in raptures over the discovery of this plant—so they have been over others that have proved of little worth. Two or three articles have appeared in English journals, but they depend upon the French for their information, except in one or two instances. Most than has been published in this country has also come directly or indirectly from France. Communications and descriptive pamphlets have been sent forth by individuals who are specially interested in selling the seed. Of the particular value of information derived from such sources, the reader must, in each case, be his own judge.

From all we can gather, we think the Chinese potato may *possibly* prove worthy of culture generally or at least in some particular localities. What these localities are, or how far the plant may be valuable in this country, it is as yet impossible for us to decide with any degree of certainty. We would not discourage experimenting with it on a small scale, but, should any one be induced, by the plausible statements of interested persons, to sell or mortgage his farm to raise the means of entering into its culture, we have only to say remember the *Morus Multicaulis*.

Since writing the above, we have seen an article by Rev. WILLIAM CLIFT, editor of the *Homestead*, (a reliable agricultural paper published at Hartford, Conn.,) which takes almost precisely the view of this matter which we have expressed above. After quoting the following from a pamphlet on the Chinese potato:

"On the whole we may consider ourselves justified in believing, and confidently asserting, that the acquisition of this esculent in Europe and America constitutes an era in Agriculture equaled only (if equaled indeed it be) by that which was consequent upon the introduction of the Indian Maize of our own Continent. The fact is certainly most astounding that we have remained thus long entirely ignorant of so valuable a vegetable,—one which is destined soon to cover myriads of acres."

Mr. CLIFT closes his article as follows:

We agree with this writer in construing, that it is astounding that such a marvelous tuber has never before been brought to our knowledge. This will be quite apparent to every one when we state the facts in the case. It is claimed for this root, that it is the common food of China and Japan—cultivated as extensively there as the potato is with us; that it is a perfectly hardy root, not liable to be injured by freet, or by rot. Of course this root must be as common in the ports of China as the potato is in our own, and must contribute a part of the food of our ships' officers and crews when they are in Chinese ports. There are certain ports of China that have been open to our commerce for about a dozen years, and our vessels have been visiting them for teas, silks, and other articles, almost every month since they were opened. These officers are men of intelligence, and quick to see the practical value of any such article, and to improve upon their knowledge.

The third vessel that visited the port of Shanghai, brought home a lot of fowls, that have since borne that name, and we have some of the progeny of that importation in our neighborhood. Fowls, it is known, are difficult to keep alive in a six months' voyage, and any importation must be attended with great loss. Yet numerous shipments of this perishable article have been made from that day to this; an article too that cannot begin to compare in importance with the Discorea, if a tithe of its good qualities are real. That, in all these years, during which the potato rot has been doing its worst, no shipment of this article should have been made, either to Britain, or to the United States, is more than "a nine days' wonder." The root, too, is just the thing for a sea voyage, not liable to rot, or to be injured by the frost. Hence almost would have brought home so common an esculent, among the ship stores.

And now it is claimed for this root, that it costs over five hundred dollars a bushel in Europe, and is difficult to be had at that. By special favor they can be retailed here at one dollar the bulb, the seller reluctant to let them go at that!

What article ever came from the Celestials, that promises so well for a shipmast as this? They will not rot, can be purchased in China at the price of a common article of food, say one dollar a bushel, and the cost of shipment we should think would not exceed two dollars a bushel more. If this be so, or if it costs twice that amount to deliver them, how long would it be before the enterprising merchants of our large cities would have them by the ton in their store-houses.

Of course we cannot say that all that is claimed for this novelty is not true, and that the half of its excellencies is not yet told us. The story of the Discorea is as plausible as that of the Rohan, or of the Multicaulis. We earnestly hope it may not disappoint its friends and well-wishers, so sorely as its predecessors. We advise our good friends in the city not to rush into the importation of this article all at once upon our suggestion. It might increase the prospect of a famine among the Celestials, who are rarely over-stocked with food, and damage the speculation of gentlemen who have purchased in Europe at five hundred dollars a bushel. We should have had more confidence in this novelty if it had come direct to us from its own country, instead of receiving so much nursing in France on its way hither. We hope our friends in the country will not commence a run upon the few deposits of this precious root in the cities. They might become too soon exhausted. Possess your souls in patience a little, and Chinese potatoes will soon be as plenty as Chinese hens and chickens.

CURIOUS TASTE OF EPIDEMICS.—Dr. S. H. DIXON, of Charleston, says: "Staten Island presents a beautiful aspect to the visitor. On landing near the Quarantine ground, he is charmed with the appearance of the villages and surrounding country, from the slopes of whose granite hills all impurities are swiftly carried down into the rapid tides of the Narrows, and find their way quickly into the vast neighboring ocean. Here, too, we are deceived, and this locality, so favorable to the hygienist, is found often to entertain—shall we say *gen rate!*—yellow fever and cholera. It scarcely adds to our surprise, when we remember that the foul and festering metropolis, until this very year regarded as the most filthy on our side of the Atlantic, often escapes these evils, when the neighboring island suffers from their presence."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. T. S. Rummy, Rector of Grace Church, Mr. WM. R. BUTLER to Mrs. CAROLINE DE GRAND, widow of the late Stephen B. De Grand, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. L. S. Ward, Mr. SAMUEL S. GROONWIN to Miss EMILY A. BRUCE, eldest daughter of John Bruce, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. McClain, Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss ELIZABETH CAROLINE DILKS, of Yonkers.

In Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Cunfield, Rector of Christ Church, Mr. T. J. SCHOLEY to Miss S. CABELL, of Williamsburg, both late of England.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, MARY LEAHILL, only daughter of Theodore H. and Matilda Thurston Gray, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 35 Essex-st., corner of Hester.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, EMMA ELIZABETH, only daughter of John W. and Charlotte Jones, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 481 8th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, after a short but painful illness, MARTHA HARTZ, a beloved sister of Frederick Meyers, aged 20 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also members of United Brothers' Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Henry Kleneu, No. 265 Bleecker-st., corner of Jones.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, very suddenly, MARY E., wife of Amasa C. Lyon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her father, Rev. Samuel Backus, No. 243 State-st., near Court-st.

At North Greenwich, Conn., MRS. LAVINIA PECK, wife of Chemiah Peck, in the 70th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from that village this (Thursday) afternoon.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, HANNAH COLES, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 302 Washington-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ROBERT SPEIR, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Bethune, Pierrepont-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 13.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s.	85	650	Harlem R. R.	20¾
21,500	do.	o 85	100	do.	b30 20¾
10,000	Erie 2d mtge bds.	99	150	do.	s60 20¾
2,000	Erie Con. bds '71	83	150	do.	b60 21
5,000	do.	82¾	100	Reading Railroad	89½
1,000	H. R. 3d mtge bs.	67½	320	do.	89¾
5,000	do.	67½	650	do.	89¾
14,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	87½	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	34
10,000	do.	b60 87½	150	do.	s60 34
1,000	do.	87½	300	do.	34¾
10,000	do.	s60 87¾	50	do.	b60 34¾
1,500	do.	87½	100	Ter. Haute & Rich'd	95
15,000	do.	87¾	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.	s3 66½
10,000	do.	87¾	450	do.	24 Cleve & Tol. R. R. 79
1,000	do.	s30 87½	125	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 95
4,000	Ill. R. Bds. with p.	89½	100	do.	b60 95
5,000	do.	89	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	98¼
10,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s.	b3 101½	100	do.	b30 98
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. bds	73½	150	do.	97
10	Merchants' Bank	142	100	do.	s 96½
50	Dl. & Hd. Can. Co.	s3 124	450	do.	b3 96
10	Am. Ex. Bank	117	250	do.	b3 95¾
20	Bk. of Commerce	110½	50	do.	95¾
10	Nassau Bank	101	100	do.	b30 95
50	Canton Co.	28¾	50	do.	b3 94¾
200	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 22¾	200	do.	96
636	do.	22¾	750	do.	b2 96
100	do.	s60 22¾	350	do.	94¾
120	Penn. Coal Co.	opg. 101	200	do.	s3 94¾
500	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 24¾	100	do.	94¾
550	do.	s60 24¾	100	do.	b3 94¾
100	do.	c 24¾	300	Panama Railroad	105
500	do.	25	300	do.	s60. 104¾
300	do.	b30 25¾	350	do.	b30. 105
100	do.	b60 25¾	124	Galena & Chic. R. R.	113
200	do.	25¾	200	do.	s5. 113
200	do.	b20 25¾	50	do.	b10. 113
100	do.	b30 25¾	300	do.	b30. 113¾
100	New Creek Coal Co	1¾	9774	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	78
100	Gard't Gold Mine.	¾	300	do.	b30 78¼
300	do.	¾	500	do.	b60 78¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	100	do.	b3 78
40	do.	93¾	1000	do.	b60 78
1275	Erie R. R.	56¾	50	do.	77¾
100	do.	b30 56¾	100	do.	s30 77¾
100	do.	b30 56¾	50	C. & Rock I. R. R.	s3 94¾
100	do.	s60 56¾	300	do.	95
183	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85¼	675	do.	b60 95
5	do.	85¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 87¾	150	Erie Railroad	58
8,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	80	200	do.	58¼
100	Canton Comp'y.	b10 24	475	do.	58¾
150	do.	24¾	250	do.	s10 58½
200	do.	s60 24½	300

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1376. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Report from Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK COMPANY.

Nursery for Poor Children.

POWERS OF NEW-YORK SUPERVISORS.

A CONVENTION.

Examined Silenced.--How it was Done.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

It was "General Order" day again in the Assembly, this morning, and more than usually stupid. The only bill of interest discussed was that providing, by an appropriation of $300, for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of DAVID WILLIAMS. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.

The following is the statement of the New-York Dry Dock Company, Feb. 1, 1856:

Banking Capital	$200,000 00
Real Estate	245,523 45
Dues for work	9,113 50
Dues from Bank of Company	147,751 54
Bills receivable	28,800 00
Contingent Expenses	800 11
Total	$630,986 60
Capital Stock	$430,000 00
Rent Account	2,812 50
Profit and Loss	198,674 10
Total	$630,986 60

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMPANY.

Loans and Discounts	$408,624 73
Real Estate	10,505 90
Specie	24,101 55
Specie Funds, bank notes and checks	51,472 70
Stocks	3,181 98
Contingent Expenses	893 90
Due from Banks	19,142 10
Due from Individuals	610 68
Total	$517,532 52
Banking Capital	$200,000 00
Notes in Circulation	68,309 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,524 71
Discount Received	2,837 53
Due New-York Dry Dock Company	147,751 54
Due Banks	11 25
Due Depositors	100,098 49
Total	$517,532 52

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Annual Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and of the Superintendent and Treasurer made to them, has been submitted the Legislature. From them we glean the following facts:

The number of patients under treatment during the year has been 725. The daily average under treatment, 467.

Since the opening of the Asylum, on the 16th of January, 1843, the number of patients has been 4,588.

The plan authorized by law, and recommended in 1854, for warming the house by steam, and effecting with it a more perfect system of ventilation, has been completed for the half of the house appropriated to female patients and the centre building used for offices, &c., of resident officers.

Up to the 1st of December, for repairs and purposes of warming and ventilating the building, $4,411 50 has been expended, beyond the appropriation of the Legislature. The estimated expense of completing the work of warming and ventilating the entire building, is $24,771, including the above sum. The estimated cost of relaying floors, &c., necessary in the north front wing, is $5,483 37, and the rear wing, $3,695 28. The cost of the necessary preparation of the rear cross wing for a hospital for the sick will be $4,772. The cost of additional constructions required for the care of violent patients is $10,146. An additional steam boiler, &c., is also needed for the economical heating of the building, costing $6,000.

For these several purposes they ask an appropriation.

The Managers allude appropriately to the loss experienced by the Institution by the death of the President, Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, and of a Manager, NICHOLAS DENNISTON, Esq.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From the Treasurer's accounts it appears that the receipts for the year from Dec. 1, 1854 to Dec. 1, 1855, have been:

Balance from last year	$1,969 52
From sundry Counties for support of patients	56,951 59
From sundry private patients	22,907 09
From the State Treasurer for officers' salaries	5,950 26
From the State Treasurer for insane convicts	4,140 44
From the State Treasurer for Mark Johnson, an Indian	167 93
From the Steward for articles sold	2,418 43
From the Steward for a horse sold	250 00
From the Steward for Journal of Insanity	270 64
For sale of old boiler	15 00
Total	$102,031 90

The payments have been as follows:

For provisions and household stores	$38,706 42
For furniture	6,218 53
For attendants, assistants and labor	16,639 80
For fuel and lights	9,686 98
For miscellaneous expenses	535 76
For farm, barn, garden and grounds	3,019 97
For books, stationery, binding, &c.	697 01
For stewards' petty expenses	1,000 00
For officers' salaries	5,950 26
For medicines and medical supplies	2,363 68
For additions, alterations and repairs	4,876 33
For clothing of patients (advances)	7,365 09
For patients' miscellaneous expenses	457 46
For sundry patients (refunded on their discharge)	271 83
For balance in the treasury	3 342 78
Total	$102,081 90

From the Superintendent's Report we gather the following facts:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of Patients at the commencement of the year	226	224	450
Received during the year	169	106	275
Whole number treated	395	330	725
Daily average under treatment	...	...	467
Ordinary capacity of the house	...	...	440
Discharged, recovered	70	58	128
Discharged, improved	5	5	15
Discharged, unimproved	50	29	79
Not Insane	15	1	16
Died	20	12	32
Total	165	105	270
Remaining Nov. 30, 1855	230	225	455
Applicants refused admission			167
Unimproved patients discharged to make room for new cases			34
No. the Institute unable to provide for			291

The per centage of recoveries on the admissions is 46.54 per cent. Of the 128 recovered, 58, or 76.56 per cent., were placed under treatment within three months after the date of attack.

Of the cases of sickness in the Asylum, 41 were cases of dysentery, which prevailed to a considerable extent during the Summer.

The per centage of the deaths to the entire number treated is 4.41 per cent.; to the average population, 6.85 per cent.

In answer to inquiries respecting the condition of the insane in the State, as far as heard from, it appears that the total number (no reports from Kings, Suffolk and New-York) of insane in the poor-houses of the State is 759. Of whom but 216 have received the benefits of Asylum treatment; 180 are constantly confined in cells, and 70 in mechanical restraint! and one female who, while in the Asylum, occupied a quiet ward, had been *chained in a garret room of the poor-house for eighteen months*. Another person, in writing, remarked *"that, whereas formerly a great majority were in chains, now but four or five were kept so constantly; others were kept chained only at night, or for an hour or two during the day.*

The number of insane in the State, not provided for in asylums, is shown by the late census to be 1,442.

STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics of the Asylum, from its opening, Jan. 16, 1843, to Dec. 1, 1855:

Total admissions	4,588
Total number discharged	4,138
Total number discharged, recovered	1,917
Total number discharged, improved	710
Total number discharged, unimpoved	947
Total number died	543
Total number not insane	16

The ages of the inmates of the last year are as follows: From 10 to 20 years, 14; from 20 to 30, 39; from 30 to 40, 46; from 40 to 50, 27; from 50 to 60, 20; from 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 1.

The civil condition as follows: 151 married, 103 single, 15 widows, and 2 widowers.

Of the causes of derangement, so far as ascertained, 35 were from intemperance and vice; from ill-health, 38; from loss of sleep, 8; domestic trouble, 9; business perplexities, 11; popular errors, 9; vicious indulgences, 9; excessive labor and anxiety, 13; hereditary predisposition, 11; predisposition from previous attacks, 18.

The other causes are quite numerous.

A separate table shows hereditary predisposition in 86, or 20.34 per cent. of admissions.

The following table shows the duration of insanity previous to admission and under treatment of the 128 discharged recovered:

	Duration before Admission.	Under Treatment.
Under three months	98	50
Under six months	15	40
Under twelve months	7	38
Over one and less than three years	3	19
Over three and less than five years	3	1
Over five and less than ten years	1	
Over ten	1	

It is thus seen that 93.75 per cent. of those recovered were placed under treatment within one year of the attack, and 84.45 per cent. were restored in less than a year.

IN THE SENATE

This morning there was a flood of petitions for, and remonstrances against, bridging the Hudson at Albany, amounting in round numbers to thirty on each side of the question.

NURSERY FOR CHILDREN OF POOR WOMEN.

Mr. SPENCER presented the "Memorial of the Managers of the Nursery for the Children of Poor Women." They state that the Institution has been heretofore supported by private contributions, with the exception of a small grant to them by the Common Council of the City of New-York. After reciting the purposes of the Institution, they say they receive mothers and children to board for the sum of from four to five dollars per month; and that they charge for daily board for children left by their mothers who go out to day's work, the sum of six cents per day. Between the first of January and the first of December, 1855, they received 105 nurses and 237 children, and have provided places as nurses for most of the women. No illegitimate child and no unmarried women are admitted. Their funds consist of $7,000 invested in bonds of the American Bible Society, annual subscriptions to $1,300, and receipts for board and lodging $1,800. They are not in debt, but wish to enlarge their facilities for affording relief, and therefore ask of the Legislature such sum of money as in their wisdom they may deem meet. They also invite any members of any committee of the Legislature to visit them at their Institution, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, and see the manner in which it is conducted.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported for the consideration of the Senate a bill for the education of Indian children in the State, which provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall ascertain the educational condition of the various bands of Indians in the State, and gives him power to establish schools in such places and of such character as he shall deem necessary, and shall cause to be erected convenient buildings for their accommodation. In order to secure the cooperation of the various bands, the Superintendent shall, by himself or a suitable agent, visit the various reservations and invite them to assist, by setting apart lands and erecting suitable buildings or furnishing the labor therefor, and suggest such means of aid as they can afford.

It also provides that all Indian children shall draw School Money the same as is now provided by law for white children. To carry out the object of the bill $5,000 is appropriated out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund, to be paid to the order of the Superintendent from time to time.

COUNTY CLERK'S FEES.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. CLARK to equalize County Clerk's fees throughout the State, making the price per folio, to be charged for conveyances, &c., eight cents, instead of the fees now charged.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced the following bill, amending the act of 1813, relative to the incorporation of Charitable and Religious Societies, so as to read as follows:

It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, or for the County Judge of any county therein, upon the application of a majority of the legal electors of any religious corporation, in case he shall deem it proper, to make an order for the sale of any real estate belonging to such corporation, and to direct the application of the moneys arising therefrom, by said corporation, to such uses as the same corporation, with the consent and approbation of such Justice or County Judge, shall conceive to be most for the interest of the society to which the real estate so sold did belong. But no such order shall be made, nor shall any Church edifice or place of public worship belonging to any religious corporation or society be sold without the consent in writing of the majority of the persons entitled to vote for trustees therein, or unless the application for the sale thereof shall be authorized by the vote of a majority of the electors present, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, and of which meeting public notice shall have been given at the usual place of worship of such society on two successive Sabbaths, previous to the holding thereof.

The act not to extend to any lands granted by the State for the support of the gospel.

POWERS OF NEW-YORK SUPERVISORS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill limiting the powers of the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York, giving the Mayor the power to veto their action the same way he now has of vetoing the acts of the Common Council, and with the same effect, and provides that the Mayor and Recorder of the City shall cease to be members of the Board.

It also provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, and no expense incurred unless sufficient means shall have previously been appropriated to cover such expense, and that all money shall be drawn from the Treasury in the like manner as is now drawn by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, and shall be audited in the same manner.

The concluding section is in the following words: No allowance or payment beyond legal claims shall ever be allowed by the Board.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to incorporate the Hondurae and Interoceanic Steam and Railway Company was read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Tammany Hall Association of the City of New-York, was, on motion of Mr. PETTY, laid upon the table for one week.

BUILDINGS AT THE PRISON.

The Senate consumed the remainder of a long session in the discussion of the bill making appropriation for the rebuilding thet portion of Sing Sing Prison recently burnt.

A CORRECTION.

I have not heretofore noticed an affray which occurred at Congress Hall some evenings since, and should not do so now, were it not to correct one or two erroneous impressions which I find exist with some of my constituents. The accounts that I have seen, represent Mr. SPINOLA of Brooklyn, and Mr. J. J. DOANE of New-York, as aggressors in the affray which laid Mr. ARTHUR WOODS on the shelf for several days. Mr. WOODS was brawling about the bar-room of Congress Hall, threatening to whip one man and another. He finally stripped to fight, and then Mr. SPINOLA endeavored to restrain him. WOODS struck at SPINOLA, and SPINOLA, in self-defence, simply took the measure of Mr. WOODS by compass with the plank floor. Mr. DOANE remonstrated with WOODS, and attempted to make peace, and that was all of his connection with the matter.

HAMMOND SILENCED—HOW IT WAS DONE.

There is considerable astonishment here at the altered tone of the *Register*. It used to be quite sparkling with its gross personalities, and at times that feature alone made it quite endurable. Of late it has eschewed all personal allusions, and become as respectably stupid as HAMMOND could make it. Cause why: HAMMOND's employers in New-York took a fancy that they were not making anything by the manner in which the columns of the *Register* were filled. So they summoned HAMMOND to a conference, at which he was told that he had been hired to praise LAW and not abuse his betters. HAMMOND took, sneaked home like a rebuked puppy, and though he barks and snarls terribly within his own private circle, he dare not venture to show his spleen in the *Register*. I deplore this for two reasons. In the first place it makes HAMMOND feel bad, and in the second place, it makes the *Register* dull and stupid. One of the innocent blackguardisms was worth a column of the sensible platitudes to which readers are now subjected. It is written that "the way of the transgressor is hard"—I think SAMUEL's is too hard for one mortal to uphold. I had attempted to intercede in behalf of my suffering contemporary. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary of Legation at London—The Reference of the President's Kansas Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A son of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of Legation at London.

HAVEN and SCOTT HARRISON both voted with the Administration men to-day in the struggle over the reference of the President's Special Kansas Message, and defeated the Anti-Nebraska men. S.

The New Kansas Outrage by the President—What is to be the Result?—Central American Affairs—Ocean Postage, &c.

Special Corespondsnce of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

THE KANSAS PROCLAMATION.

The President's Kansas Proclamation is the is the topic of the day. It is another of the successive steps of outrage and fraud by which FRANKLIN PIERCE seeks to make Kansas a Slave State, to put the Free State men in a false position before the World, and to make himself President of the United States for another term. Many who read the Proclamation once only, without giving time to its careful study, will pass it by as a meaningless bit of froth, or as something the meaning of which does not strike him, and so not worth inuting after.

CIVIL WAR AGAINST POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

It is far too serious a matter to be thus lightly passed over. It is, in short, a proclamation of Civil War, for the purpose of putting down that "Popular sovereignty," for the more effective enthronement of which the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity was professedly perpetrated. It condemns, it is true, the conduct of the border ruffians in interfering with affairs in Kansas Territory, and says they must not do so any more,—but at the same time it threatens direst vengeance upon the Free-State men, if they shall dare undertake to rid themselves of the laws and institutions which the border ruffians have forced upon Kansas by the very frauds which the President condemns.

TIME TO SHUT DOWN THE GATES.

ATCHISON and his crew have reported to the President that it is all right now, that force and fraud have saddled Kansas with the "border ruffians'" policy, unembarrassed by any federal interference; and that it is time now to shut down the gates, and proclaim the laws and psualties against sedition, to deter the Free-State men from casting the offensive burden from their backs. The mock Legislature was elected and has passed its abominable laws, and the people must enhmit or be hung for treason. So, too, any attempt to carry out the Free-State Government recently decided upon by "popular sovereignty" in Kansas is to be deemed and punished as treason. In short, nothing is right, just or legal, but all is treason, to be visited with condign punishment at the hands of the Executive, except just precisely what ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW inaugurated and carried through, as the President himself tacitly admits, by illegal, fraudulent means, in defiance of what is claimed to be the spirit of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Am I not right then in saying that the President's Proclamation is one of civil war? Am I not justified in expressing the opinion that FRANKLIN PIERCE seeks to bathe his hands in the blood of his countrymen in abject servility to the Power whose meanest Sleves are not of the African hue?

A PROPHECY FULFILLING.

Instead of reviewing events of the past two months in this connection, permit me to extract the following paragraphs from a letter the 4th December, 1855, which clearly foreshadowed much of what has happened, and gives the key to what is to come.

First—The Secretary of War is the unscrupulous forwarder of the Kansas Pro-Slavery cause.

Second—He pushed the matter of a new regiment through Congress, and got up a pseudo Indian War in the far West.

Third—He gives the command to General HARNEY, the most harsh, unrelenting and determined foe of the free principle and action.

Fourth—He sends the whole command, well selected and thoroughly organized, out to this Indian war, and when partly finished, sends them to Winter quarters, far enough away to avoid suspicion, but just far enough to be ready at call, whence they may pounce down upon our people with destructive effect.

Now for another branch of the movement. PIERCE, as is well known by his turning out the Army and Navy to catch a nigger in Boston, wants only the color of law to use the power of his office for Slavery. The plan is to drop the general case and catch up some miserable pretext as regards the letter of the law. *First*—Get a bogus Legislature, no matter how, in the present case by sending in armed ruffians from another Government. *Second*—Pass laws impossible to be obeyed. *Third*—Incite resistance to these laws. *Fourth*—Call the resistants rebels, and the others the advocates of law and order. *Fifth*—Support "law and order" under his oath by calling down HARNEY's force on the "rebels," and ordering him to "rule the black Republicans; aye, to rule them," as WISE says—that is, to slaughter them. The whole is to be done simultaneously with the organization of Congress.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

That is the programme—and the President is following it up. He seems to forget that the day of reckoning must soon come,—or else he is sadly mistaken in his estimate of the intelligence and spirit of the American people. The South may well exclaim, with reference to FRANKLIN PIERCE—"Save me from my friends!"—for he is doing all in his power to provoke a collision, the end of which will certainly be the death of that institution in regard to which we of the North ask "only to be let alone." In a few days the Kansas fight will be commenced upon the floor of Congress and there the President will be answered, and all his trumped up accusations against the Free State men of Kansas will be hurled back upon him with the force of the long restrained whirlwind. Let the struggle come.—and God defend the right!

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON's speech on the Central American question to-day, is considered one of the best of the session. When he commenced, many of the Administration Senators vacated their seats, with the evident and chivelrous purpose of their signifying their dislike of the speaker, who holds his commission by the same tenure with themselves, and from a State far the superior of any represented by the chivelry in point of population, commerce, intelligence, enterprise, or substantial wealth and property. But they crowded back, one by one, attracted by the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, and gave him quite a full Senatorial audience ere he had done. As you already know, he took bold and decided ground against England's diplomacy, and in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and crowding John Bull out of Central America.

THEY DON'T WANT IT AFTER ALL.

The Administration folk are getting frightened at the war fever they have excited upon our side of the Senate Chamber. They had the idea that if they tried to make a war, Messrs. SEWARD, FOOT, WILSON and the like would oppose it at once, and hold them so fast they could'nt fight,—and that afterwards they could boast how fierce they were, and how unpatriotically the Black Republicans kept them from giving England a thrashing that would make her behave herself for all time to come. It turns out, however, that these Black Republicans are just as ready to fight in a good cause as anybody else, and that in this instance they are a little the most earnest for the fray. This is more than they had aimed for,

SOUTH CAROLINA NOT QUITE READY.

and already the "institution" begins to turn pale. The Charleston *Mercury* is in a terrible twitter lest we shall get into a war, by which, it says, Southern interests are to suffer immeasurably more than any other. And Messrs. MASON and BUTLER of Virginia and South Carolina, to-day followed Mr. WILSON with homeopathic speeches, designed to allay the war fever, and cool these Black Republicans down. I rather guess, however, that the Administration will be compelled to go through the ball it opened on the Central American floor, or else retire in acknowledged disgrace.

PAT AFTER SAM—SAM AHEAD.

The Senate to-day postponed indefinitely a resolution providing for the election of officers of that body. It is customary for the Senate to continue its officers over from Congress to Congress, and make no changes except where they seem absolutely necessary, for grave reasons. The attempt of to-day worked to the ousting of one or more officers who are suspected of sympathizing with "Amsricanism;" but it failed by a large vote.

OCEAN POSTAGE—UNITED STATES LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER is again agitating the subject of cheap ocean postage, of which he is the perseverING and earnest champion. Why will not the Senate consider this highly interesting and important question early in the session, and give us a reform so clearly demanded by justice and common sense. Mr. S. has also inaugurated a movement of great importance for the revision of the United States laws, and the correction of their many incongruities and deficiencies, and the simplification of their language. S.

Election of Printer—Standing Committees.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

My forebodings of the election of the Democratic candidate for Printer of the House of Representatives were realized to-day, and CORNELIUS WENDELL, formerly of Albany, N. Y., is the winner. There was not the slightest necessity for losing this valuable appointment; but the nomination of Mr. FOLLETT was an unfortunate one, as things have turned out; and his friends could make no arrangement for his withdrawal, and the concentration of our forces upon a new man. Hence our defeat.

WHY FOLLETT FAILED.

Of course the failure of the Anti-Nebraska men to unite heartily upon Mr. FOLLETT has caused some little dissatisfaction;—but it should be remembered that the Printership involved no question of principle, such as made it important for every true man to stand firm to the caucus nomination at any expenditure of public time. So, when it was ascertained that Mr. FOLLETT did not feel himself called upon to form the combination of interests necessary to secure his election; and that, therefore, he *could not* be elected, it is not surprising that he was dropped by gentlemen who were indisposed to prolong the struggle indefinitely without hope of success. I do not presume to find fault with Mr. F. He had a right to throw away the Printership if he choose so to do; but, having done it, it is to be hoped no attempt will be made to charge the result to want of consideration for the great Northwest. Perfectly honorable arrangements for the election of their candidate could have been made at any hour, had the parties most deeply interested thought proper to encourage them: but no single interest ever did, or ever will elect a Printer to Congress, when the vote is anything like close; and especially will it not when there are three parties in the House, no one of which has a majority of the whole.

THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR.

Mr. WENDELL is a practical printer, an Anti-Administration Democrat, and very popular with men of all parties. If an opponent must receive the benefit of this position, I know of no man more acceptable than he. His work as a contractor under the Printers to the last Congress, was always promptly executed, and in excellent style.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House give very general satisfaction. The Speaker has displayed great liberality towards his opponents, in their arrangement, as is conceded by many Democrats with whom I have conversed on the subject. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, holds the position of first importance,—that of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. This distinguished mark of confidence is the best evidence of the relations existing between the Speaker and his most prominent rival for the Chair. Mr. CAMPBELL's energy, industry, and Parliamentary tact admirably fit him for the fulfillment of its arduous duties.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

The Pennsylvanians are delighted with the composition of this Committee—satisfied that the coal and iron interests of the Keystone State are entirely safe in their hands. It was urged against Mr. BANKS, prior to his election, that he was a Free-Trader, and would use his power and influence to strike down the interests which constitute so much of Pennsylvania's life, but his selection of the Committee of Ways and Means is the surest guarantee that the Keystone State has nothing to fear at his hands. Except with reference to coal and iron, however, I think the majority of the Committee may be deemed exceedingly moderate Protectionists—so moderate, indeed, as to lean a trifle the other way.

THE OTHER COMMITTEES.

Want of space prevents my adding more than that the Committee on Election—which will have charge of the REEDER fight—is composed of precisely the right men, and placed under the lead of one of the most earnest, zealous and effective opponents of the Kansas frauds. The Committees on Foreign Relations, Indians, Commerce, Territories, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Public Lands, and on various other Departments of Congressional business, are placed under well selected leaders. Mr. MACE, who is Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, was a regular Democrat in the last Congress, but seperated from his Party on the Nebraska Bill, and is now a faithful co-laborer in the Anti-Nebraska Party. The same is true of Mr. GROW, who is Chairman of the responsible Committee on Territories. Both of these gentlemen will ably vindicate their selection for these positions. Upon the Committee on Commerce is Hon. GUY R. PELTON, who will thus have excellent opportunity for serving the commercial interests which he represents. His appointment to this position is a well deserved compliment, and should be appreciated by his District.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

To-morrow a Chaplain of the House is to be elected. There are about twenty candidates, and apprehensions exist of a severe contest even over this appointment. If these should be realized, it is to be hoped the House will dispense with an election altogether, in vite the clergyman of the city to officiate by turns, and pay each a moderate sum for the service. This would relieve the duty from the taint of party, and afford to several reverend gentlemen a small contribution towards the replenishment of their libraries.

A VETERAN CANDIDATE.

Among the candidates for the Chaplaincy is a Rev. DANIEL WALDO, nominated by General GRANGER, of the Syracuse District, who presents the following statement of his claims to the kindly consideration of the House:

"The Rev. gentleman is a clergyman of the Congregational Church. He is now in his 94th year, and has been a minister of that Church without spot or blemish for more than 70 years. He is yet erect, cheerful and active, and quite gifted in his profession. I have known him personally from my early childhood. Mr. WALDO was taken prisoner by the British on York Island, and confined with several hundred more in the far-famed and fatal Sugar-house Prison in the City of New-York, where he endured sufferings and cruelties equaled only by those on board the Jersey prison-ship. I hope, Sir, the House will take this occasion to show its grateful respect for this venerable and goodly relic of the times that tried men's souls—this almost only last remaining soldier of the War of the Revolution."

NAVAL APPRENTICESHIPS.

Among the propositions introduced in the Senate recently, is one by Mr. FISH for the establishment of an apprentice system in the Commercial Marine—a measure which cannot fail to prove vastly beneficial to the commerce of the country, if it shall be adopted.

WORKS OF ART.

Some time since I made reference to the presence in Washington of Mr. T. W. WOOD, the artist, of New-York City, who was painting many superior portraits of public men. Mr. W. has recently painted a picture of Hon. RICHARD RUSH, which is universally admired as a fine painting as well as most remarkable likeness. The portrait was ordered for the Smithsonian Institution, of which Mr. RUSH is a Regent. The Gallery of the Smithsonian is also to be honored with the picture of Chief-Justice TANEY, from the easel of the same artist. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey was laid before the Senate.

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. WILSON's resolution calling on the President for all information in his possession respecting the disturbances in Kansas affecting the freedom of elections.

Mr. WELLER said, as the President had sent a special message to Congress on that subject, he saw no necessity for the resolution. He took it for granted that the Senate has already all the facts in possession of the Executive.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that there were points of inquiry in the resolution, relating to which they have no information. It was proper that Congress should have authentic information instead of being obliged to depend on mere newspaper rumors, especially as regards this subject, on which the public mind was so much agitated.

Mr. GEYER denounced the Emigrant Aid Societies, which sent men to Kansas to control the elections there. All the outrages originated in these extraordinary, unprecedented organizations. He was willing to have inquiry into the matter if the action of these Societies is to be included in the investigation.

Mr. TOUCEY hoped the Senate would adopt the resolutions in proper form—calling on the Executive for full information relative to Kansas affairs. He approved, in the fullest manner, the President's proclamation, and the course therein suggested.

Further discussion was postponed.

The debate relative to the proceedings of the Naval Board was resumed.

Mr. BUTLER considered the Board as the most odious tribunal ever instituted in this or any other country.

The debate involved in effect the repeal of the law under which the Board acted.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. JOHN LETCHER was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means in place of Mr. JONES of Tenn., excused from service thereon.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Ga., the President's annual Message and the accompanying documents, were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE presented a memorial from A. H. REEDER, contesting the seat of J. S. WHITFIELD as delegate from Kansas.

Mr. FLORENCE said he had arrived at no conclusion relative to its declarations, but should make up his mind from the evidence which may be presented.

The memorial was read.

It states that the pretended election of Mr. WHITFIELD, in October last, is absolutely void, being without valid law or well qualified voters to support it, and that he was elected by non-residents and other illegal votes.

The memorial, together with others, contesting the seats of Messrs. ALLEN, of Illinois; GALLIGOS, of New-Mexico, and EUSTIS, of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The President's Special Message in regard to Kansas was taken up.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GIDDINGS appealed to the friends of humanity to send it to the Committee on Territories, as it was necessary to legislate at the earliest possible moment, in order to arrest the dangers threatening the people of the Territory, and prevent their being butchered by the Federal troops.

Mr. DUNN thought the Indian Committe the proper reference. He protested against the bayonet being presented against his brethren at Kansas.

Messrs. ORR and others contended as to the various recommendations contained in the message that the House could determine after discussion the proper reference of them.

Mr. HOUSTON's motion prevailed by three majority.

Adjourned to Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

No. 61.—Argument continued by Mr. Blair for plaintiff.

No. 62.—Richard C. Stockton, appellant, *vs.* James C. Ford. Submitted on record, and printed arguments by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Stockton for appellant, and by Mr. Duncan for the appellee.

No. 142.—Wm. Stairs, *et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs.* Charles H. Beasley. Argument commenced by Mr. Griswold for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Gillett for defence.

Railroad Depot Burned at Buffalo—Weather.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The passenger depôt of the Central Railroad, on Exchange-street, in this city, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. About half of the main building was burned, including the ticket office and baggage rooms. A large quantity of baggage was in the building, most of which was saved. The loss is unknown—supposed to be not heavy.

The thermometer here this morning indicates 10° below zero. The mails are very irregular, and will continue so to be till the weather moderates.

Aid to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Our City Council passed an ordinance last night, by a vote of 19 to 10, to aid the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, chiefly by commuting the interest on the $600,000 loan, and the rent of their wharf until 1861, on condition that the road shall be finished in November, 1857.

Sentence of the Robbers of General Halsey at Saratoga Springs.

BALLSTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

KINGSBURY and HENDERSON have just been sentenced to nine years and six months' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, for robbing Gen. HALSEY at Saratoga Springs, last Summer.

Later From Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, with Havana dates to the 10th inst., arrived here to-day. There is no political news of interest. The whole stock of sugar in Havana and Matanzas was not over twenty-five thousand boxes and two thousand hogsheads. Rates were advancing.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A warehouse owned by Messrs. DICKINSON & Co., and occupied by W. B. ALVORD, was burned last evening. The building was valued at $3,000. Insured for $4,000. A large quantity of grain and other articles were consumed.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The ship *Canton*, from New-York, for Rotterdam, 45 days out, was spoken off Charleston bar, with three feet of water in her hold and mainmast had gone. She would not cross the bar; and, notwithstanding her condition, would try to reach Rotterdam.

Navigation of the James River.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Richmond dispatches of yesterday state that the ice was gradually giving way, but, that unless a warm rain falls very soon, navigation will not probably be resumed within ten days.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—No Tidings of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 14—11 P. M.

The expected steamer *Canada* has not appeared at this port, and no tidings have been received here of the missing steamer *Pacific*.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The U. S. Mail [illegible] Knoxville, 60 hours from New-York, has arrived at this port, all well.

[illegible] CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Irish Convention reassembled to-day at 10 o'clock. Eight new delegates were present, making ninety in all.

The Finance Committee reported forty-eight million dollars of Irish money in the Savings Banks of the United States.

A motion was made, and after a stormy debate withdrawn, ordering a correspondence with the Mexican Government about the prospects of colonization in Mexico.

An Address was ordered to be prepared and sent to the Catholics of the United States and Canada, and a Committee was appointed to draft it.

The Convention will adjourn on Friday. T.

The Irish Convention.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Irish Convention were to-day occupied in receiving the reports of the Committees.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing lands west of Canada, and selling the same to Irish settlers and emigrants for not less than ten per cent. on the first cost of the land. Adopted.

The Committee on Organization recommended the establishment of Agencies in Boston, [illegible] Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, [illegible] places in Canada as the delegates designate, for the purpose of giving information and assistance to Emigrants. Adopted.

A Special Committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the Irish Catholics of the United States.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

United States Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

ANTHONY KENNEDY was to-day elected by the Legislature United States Senator from Maryland, in place of Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT.

A Great Awakening.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the most extensive revivals of religion which has ever occurred in this part of the country, and which is still yielding its fruits, centres in this beautiful town. It is several months since the first awakening began, which seemed to be the direct result of the ministry of Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, newly settled as pastor over the Baptist Church, formerly of the Light-street Church, New-York. The strong religious interest excited in this Church was not confined to one denomination, but rapidly spread among the Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians, all of which have churches.

The additions to the Baptist Church, since the 1st of September last, number 129; to the Methodists 110; to the Congregationalists 60. Nearly 40 others are expected to unite with the [illegible] denomination on the occasion of the next communion, and more than 50 with the Presbyterian. In all, about 400 persons, embracing a good part of the population of the town, have been added to the Church during the progress of this revival.

There is not only a religious but moral effect to such a work, especially in a community like this, where comparatively slight causes, unlike the case with large cities, are felt in their results throughout the whole town. For more than half a year not a license to sell ardent spirits has been given in this place, nor has a solitary drunken man been seen in the streets, or been known to be in the town, during that time. The Sabbaths, for quietness and church-going, are not unlike the New-England Sabbaths which we knew in our younger days.

A number of citizens, comprising those of all the denominations here represented, have generously and nobly contributed to a common object of building a seminary, at a cost of nearly $20,000.

I may also mention, as an interesting fact, that since the recent large accessions of the Church here, there are not enough church edifices to contain the people who wish to attend and worship on the Sabbath Day, and the foundations of a new structure are about to be laid, to be completed as speedily as possible.

Our people are not insensible that the Lord has poured out his blessing upon them, but have been greatly and unusually blessed of God, giving even their labors in behalf of the spread and support of the Gospel, and the progress of wholesome moral reform attest their gratitude.

Yours truly, W. I. L.

Another Steamer to Sail in Place of the Pacific.

We are informed that the Agents of the Collins Line of steamers have chartered the steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, to take the place of the *Pacific*. The *Quaker City* will go out on Saturday.

☞ We understand that the *Quaker City*, in order to avo

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Over a Million on Freight from California.

Our California and Oregon Correspondence.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRENADA.

Serious Riot in Aspinwall.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

VERY LATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. A. C. CROSKER, arrived last evening from Aspinwall.

We are indebted to the various Express Companies for late papers and intelligence.

We are indebted to Mr. CHARLES H. NORRIS, Purser of the *St. Louis*, for the following synopsis of her ship news leaving New-York:

Jan. 31, P. M., left New-York for Aspinwall.

Jan. 31, Passed ship *George Law*, bound North.

Jan. 31, Wm. C. BYRNE, of San Francisco, died of delirium tremens.

Jan. 31, Arrived at Aspinwall, 7 days 20 hours from New-York, passengers and mails went forward per *Golden Gate*, from Panama, inside of 9 days from New-York.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stephens*, arrived at Panama, 1 P. M., 5th, with mails, specie and passengers, from San Francisco, Jan. 21. She brought down $1,016,477 50, for New-York, and $388,071 89 for England.

The *Northern* spoke the following vessels:

Jan. 25, Steamer *Sonora*, 40 miles north Cape St. Lucas, bound north.

Jan. 28, Whale-ship *Leonora*, of San Francisco, 7 weeks out, decidedly all well.

Feb. 3, Whale-ship *Hillman*, of New-Bedford, 16 months out, 1,600 barrels oil, all well.

The United States ship *John Adams*, from Fejee Islands, via Valparaiso, arrived at Panama 3d inst.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *Panama*, from San Francisco, via ports in Mexico, arrived at Panama, 3d inst.

The Panama Railroad was in fine condition, and trains running daily, conveying passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in 4 hours.

The health of the Isthmus was never better.

The *St. Louis* left Aspinwall midnight, 5th, having embarked passengers, specie, &c., in the short space of 16 hours from the time of their arrival at Panama.

Feb. 11, Latitude 7° 16', longitude 79° 39', passed brig [illegible] steering north.

Amount of specie, $1,823,626 89.

The following is the Treasure List of the *St. Louis*:

[illegible]	$20,000	Eugene Kelly & Co..	$100,000
[illegible]	3,000	Howland & Aspinw'll	30,000
[illegible] & Co.....	24,000	Frazel & Co.....	200,000
[illegible]	5,440	Rem. Falconer & Co	47,076
[illegible] & Co..	4,676	Bank of America...	23,075
[illegible]	3,200	Freeman & Co.....	13,040
[illegible]	17,500	Wm. Heath & Co....	102,730
[illegible] & Co..	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	140,000
[illegible]	600	Wells, Fargo & Co.	43,600
[illegible]	13,200	Metropolitan Bank.	180,000
[illegible]	7,000	Maitland & Co.....	8,400
[illegible]	5,000	Fred'k Kapp.....	370
[illegible] & Co..	5,196	McLean & Lintz....	1,000
[illegible]	20,000	Thos. J. Maxwell...	1,881
[illegible] & Co.	4,000		
[illegible] & Co.	6,000		
		Total.....	$1,023,628

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco After Five Years' Absence—An Exhausted Treasury—Business—The Mails—The Senatorial Question—The Trial of Cora—Arrival of Troops for Oregon—Reinforcements for Walker.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

Having landed here less than a week since, from the steamer *Golden Age*, after an absence from California of nearly five years, what I write to-day must necessarily be of a general rather than of a particular nature.

San Francisco looks very much to me like a fine woman, decked in silks, laces and feathers, with ragged shoes and stockings on. Many of the edifices in the principal streets would do credit to Broadway or the Parisian Boulevards—so expensively and tastefully are they constructed and decorated—while the *holes*, patched plank and miry thoroughfares would be a disgrace to an embryo Western frontier village. Even in Montgomery-street—the fashionable promenade, the Broadway of the city—horses drop into ditches, and are dragged out with broken or dislocated legs; and foot-passers by night have to feel their way across from one sidewalk to the other in the same manner as you may have seen a blind beggar work his way along a rough road with a staff. The least bit of sunshine brings bevies of velvet-robed ladies out from their cosy nests in Stockton and Minna streets, to bask in its golden rays, and to be gazed at by money-changers and moustached loafers, but the triumphant smile that overspreads the pretty faces of the San Francisco belles is often changed into an angry glow of vexation in view of the ugly patches of mud that overspread their flounced robes and costly cashmere shawls.

Five years ago the waters of the bay flowed along the edges of Montgomery-street, now the heart of the City. We now have a half dozen parallel streets below it, closely built up with fine brick shops and warehouses, while the traverse streets extend half a mile into the sea. Perhaps one half of this distance has been filled in, solid, from the sand hills, but the remaining quarter of a mile is built on piles—streets and all—and the latter are simply bridges of three-inch plank, spiked on to wooden stringers. Over these bridges, running the whole width of the water-front of the City, two-thirds of all the business is transacted. You must pass over them, either way, to get to the Custom House and Post-Office—to the bonded warehouses, to the ocean and river steamboat landings—and even to the hotels and theatres. Now, would you believe that scarcely one of these hundred streets or bridges can be passed over with safety, either by man or beast, by day or by night? The planking has become as thin as shingles in many places, while in some other, there are holes ten feet square, where a horse and cart may drop down into twenty feet of water. The more dangerous places for foot-passers are, where two or three feet of the road has fallen in—which occurs in every rod or two of space. Many a man in a dark or foggy night, has entered the gates of eternity through these Corporation wickets, and hundreds more are likely to do so before a remedy is applied in the shape of an honest City Government. I believe that San Francisco has not now a dollar in her treasury, nor the power to get one into it. So corrupt had the City Government become, when it had the authority to raise money on itself by borrowing or by sale of its rich patrimony, that the last Legislature so greatly restricted its powers, that it is unable now to do either—while tax-payers refuse to pay their dues, in the first place because they are illegally levied in point of form, and may have to be paid over again—and, in the next place, because if paid they would not go toward mending the streets, or be appropriated to legitimate purposes—but be swallowed up in sham judgments against the City, or sunk in the [illegible] pockets of corrupt officials. This is a very bad state of things, say you, and you ask, where is the remedy? The remedy lies in the enfranchised business men of the country looking a little to the future, instead of letting the present engross their whole attention—in their going to the polls and electing from among themselves persons to represent them as Legislatures and a City Council. But will they look? No. Or at least they will not do it [illegible] State and City credit become hypothecated [illegible] of even curb-stone brokers and [illegible] California individual credit, as a nation [illegible] so low, that its effects upon themselves [illegible] as a golden eagle is to the touch, or as [illegible] ring is to the sense of hearing.

It looks as though San Francisco might be a fertile field for the [illegible] and when I have gone over the ground a little longer, to see what is best worth the gleaning, I will gather it in for you. In the meantime I will say that business in every branch appears to be overdone. There are too many brokers, and [illegible] ers—too many wet and [illegible] —too many hotels, bar-rooms and [illegible] —too many theatres and too many [illegible] —too many bakers, butchers and [illegible] keepers. The population of the cities increases faster than those of the country—and my humble opinion is, that unless we can *vice versa* the matter somewhat, in another year or two the people of the cities will have to go swapping jackets for a living.

Business among the miners for the past few weeks has been nearly at a stand-still. The rains set in in good season, and in the dry-diggings, where immense piles of dirt had been gathered for washing, a rich harvest was looked for. But no sooner were the sluices supplied with water than a frost, such as has never before been known in California, closed everything up solid, and the miners have ever since been waiting for more rains and a thaw. At the last accounts the weather was moderating, and in about a month from this, the gold will begin to flow into the city in greater plenty than has been known before for years. Up through Sonora, I am told by an Intelligent gentleman just returned from that region, there are hundreds of piles of earth heaped up, valued at from $30,000 to $80,000 each. So your bankers and money traders may look for big Spring shipments.

In politics, things, as everywhere in the United States, are in a stew. The Know-Nothings, as was expected, having complete control of the Legislature, have got into a quarrel over the Senatorial question, and cannot elect. It is more than doubtful if they elect this session. FOOTE, of Mississippi, and HENRY A. CRABB, (the latter a Southern fire-eater,) were the strongest at the assembling of the Legislature. But CRABB, last week, withdrew, "for the benefit of the party," and gave place to W. J. FERGUSON, one of his own kidney; and so the strife now is apparently between FOOTE and FERGUSON on the one hand, and the Democrats on the other—the latter, of course, striving to prevent an election until next session, when they hope to be, and undoubtedly will be, in power. FERGUSON is a young man, without any antecedents, at present a member of the State Senate from Sacramento, of no very marked abilities, and socially "a good fellow," of the NED MARSHALL order. NED, by the way, is looked upon as out of the fight. To-morrow an effort will be made to elect by a joint convention—but I very much mistake my man, if Senator GWIN, who is watching the contest, does not manage to keep the Know-Nothings by the ears until he can have another chance to mix in the race. If the election can be kept over till next Winter, there will then have to be elected a man to fill Mr. WELLER's place—and so the two sections of the Democratic Party, having two loaves to distribute instead of one, may manage to get along smoothly.

The exciting topic of the last week has been the trial of CORA, the Italian gambler, charged with the murder of General RICHARDSON, U. S. Marshal. After a protracted hearing and sifting of the evidence, the Jury were unable to agree upon the verdict, and were discharged. The Jury was composed of able men, and was considered as honest a one as was ever impanneled in California. It is not believed that any one of them were influenced by fear or favor in failing to come to a decision; but there were inseparable difficulties in the way of either a conviction for murder or manslaughter. About half of the Jury only could be brought to believe that the murder was a premeditated one, without any provocation from the other side; while the other half, who believed it was, would not convict of the lesser crime, because of the laxness of the law, which punishes it with a maximum of only three years in the State Prison. CORA's wife or mistress, BELLE CORA, is the landlady of a fashionable brothel in this city—so that what with her friends and his, a plenty of evidence for the defence was manufactured—though I believe the Jury knew enough of the parties to sift the wheat from the chaff. Among the curious things that leaked out on the trial was the fact that one of the witnesses for the defence, a roper-in, gambler and loafer, took up the trade of newspaper carrier a short time before the trial in order to increase his chance of being considered respectable testimony—and that he even took a great deal of trouble to throw himself in the way of the Judge and members of the Jury, with "Buy a *Bulletin*, Sir? "*Town Talk*, Sir?"—in order to impress his occupation more forcibly upon their minds. It was also shown that a respectable lady for the prosecution was inveigled into BELLE CORA's house, under pretence of its being a respectable one, and then the folding-doors opened upon her, and she exposed to the gaze of all the rowdies in it—and afterwards threatened with public exposure for visiting a brothel, if she dared to give her evidence against CORA.

The 9th Rifle Regiment, under command of Col. WRIGHT, arrived out, one portion on the *Oregon*, on the 11th, and the other on the *Golden Age*, on the 15th, and sailed for Fort Vancouver on the *Oregon* and *Republic* on the 18th and 19th—all well—and having lost only three men by desertion. The accounts from the scene of the Indian disturbances are now known to have been exaggerated—and no very serious struggle is apprehended. Gen. WOOL has just returned from Oregon, and confidently expresses the foregoing opinion.

Men continue to go down to WALKER, in crowds, and, not as in New-York, unmolested. I am a little astonished to find the most respectable public opinion here totally against WALKER and his expedition—although not a little joy is expressed at the fact that it has somewhat thinned off the useless bar-room population of the place. F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

Four Days Battle at Walla-Walla—Colonel Kelley and Major Chinn Victorious—23 Volunteers and 150 Indians Killed and Wounded—Governor Stevens Safe—The Second Battle to be Fought at Snake River—General Wool and the United States Troops in Winter Quarters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, O. T., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1855.

A few moments prior to the sailing of the last mail steamer, *Columbia*, an express messenger from Walla-Walla arrived at head-quarters (in this city) of Assistant-Quartermaster-General ZEBER, and by his kindness I was enabled to forward to you a brief notice of two days engagement, Dec. 8 and 9, between a detachment of 250 volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY and Major CHINN, and 800 warriors, under the Chief PU-PU-MOX-MOX (or Yellow Serpent) and STOCK WHITLEY. I also inclosed an official note from Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY, calling for ammunition and immediate reinforcements from Fort Henrietta and Fort Dallas, accompanied with a list of the killed and wounded.

This news cast a gloom over the Willamette Valley, and many expressed doubts and fears as to what would be the fate of the command, short of provisions, ammunition, and surrounded by such odds of well-armed and brave warriors; but the arrival of a second express, with six days later news from the seat of war, has dispelled all fears. The booming of cannons and rejoicings through our streets proclaim the joyous news of a complete victory to our territorial arms. After four days of hard fighting the Indians retreated from the field, across Snake River, with a loss of 150 in killed and wounded. The Chief, PU-PU-MOX-MOX, was killed, and STOCK WHITLEY mortally wounded. They left, in their rapid flight, over 1,000 head of Indian stock. Our little brave army, though crowned with success, has to deplore the loss in killed and wounded of 23 men, among whom are some of our first citizens, who volunteered to aid in driving from our borders these savage murderers, and forcing them to make an everlasting treaty of peace. Never was an enemy more determined to hold their ground; they fought in open field and the volunteers under cover and behind stockades. The Indians would frequently charge the covered and fortified positions taken by the volunteers, and were as often driven back by a hand-to-hand fight. Maj. MARK A. CHINN, who first held the command of the left column, and built Fort Henrietta on the Umitillia, is reported to have displayed a bravery that borders on heroism. He (not being in command) called for volunteers to aid in routing a large body of Indians, who were well posted on a high point of rocks, carrying destruction into the camp. The undertaking was too great. And only a handfull of men could be found to follow. Not discouraged, he mounted the stockade and was followed by the heroic band. The Colonel and staff stood amazed, watching the charge; a shower of bullets met him, but on and up he went; the warriors, as if paralyzed by such bravadoism, [illegible] and threw [illegible] of their tribe as evidence of the terrible conflict. Lieut. Col. KELLEY, Capt. WILSON, and in fact the whole command are spoken of with great favor. Had Col. KELLEY acted on the offensive, many more must have lost their lives. But with good judgment he waited to receive charges made by the Indians, while his men were under cover.

On the 14th December a messenger arrived at Col. KELLEY's camp from Gov. STEVENS. He was advancing west from Snake River with fifty-two whites and one hundred Indians, under the Nez Perces Chief, LOOKING GLASS, all well armed and mounted. Gov. STEVENS has collected all the miners and settlers up the Columbia, thereby forming sufficient force, in connection with his Nez Perces' guard, to pass through the hostile country. He is undoubtedly at the Dalles by this time, and from what I can gather he is disposed to give the war his hearty coöperation. By his tact he has managed to insure a friendly feeling between the Nez Perces and whites. And a larger war band will be employed to act with Lieut. Col. KELLEY.

It seems to be the opinion that a still greater battle will be fought in a few weeks at the crossing of Snake River, where the Indians are supposed to have taken a position well fortified by nature, and reinforced by Yaklmas, under the famous Chief CAMIAKIN.

Gen. WOOL, staff, officers, and soldiers, are snugly housed in *comfortable* Winter quarters preparing for a *Summer campaign*.

Gen. WOOL and Maj. RAINS have all the Fall declared a Winter campaign impracticable, and, as if to show these high officials how little they knew of Indian warfare, our regiment of poor clad, and poorer provisioned volunteers, have pushed on over mountains of snow, and without even tents to shield them from the storms. Undaunted by such exposure, this brave little army marched on, laying waste and destroying every sign of Indian habitation, and finally, after penetrating the country 300 miles, they meet the enemy and become masters of the country! Not satisfied with victory, on they go, destroying thousands of Indian stock, and thirsting for another battle day. Where now are the opinions of these high officials? The Winter is the only time to strike a blow that will be fatal. In the Summer, the Indians can fly into the mountains, but in the Winter they must live in the valleys. Gen. WOOL has made this mistake.

The Capital of the Territory has been relocated at Salem. You see our public buildings are a sort of a moving caravan drawn by our legislators, first South and then North. We have no news from Rogue River or Washington Territory, everything is frozen up. TREBOR.

Cold Weather—New-Year's in Oregon—Return of Col. Kelley—Public Ovation to the Hero of Walla-Walla—Gen. Wool at a Discount—Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

We have to note uncommonly cold weather since Dec. 20. The navigation of Columbia and Willamette is closed. No communication South or North. The steamer *Columbus*, not being able to ascend the river, discharged mails and freight at Astoria, and returned to San Francisco. We have witnessed the like but once in five years. But even in our icy prison, New-Year's Day brought joy and mirth to our social circles. Places of business were closed, and the New-York custom of "calls" was observed. In the midst of all this hilarity, young and old sent up a prayer to High Heaven that the cold north wind might, ere the morrow's sun, run its race, and that the icy chain might be loosened.

All have fathers, brothers, sons or friends, east of the Cascade Mountains in the Volunteer Army, encamped on the plains, fighting to drive back from our territorial borders the savage bands that have united in a war of extermination against the white settlers. From last accounts, the Walla-Walla Division were short of ammunition, provision and clothing, awaiting the arrival of supplies before pushing on for a second battle. How dark and foreboding does it appear—the river closed, supplies and departments in *statu quo*. The regiments are called to undergo not only exposure, (being encamped without tents,) fatigue and constant watching, but even hunger. But we doubt not, this heroic band will endure it in patiance, awaiting a brighter day, living even upon the animals they ride, before they will retreat one inch.

Yesterday, Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY arrived, *en route* to take his seat in the Council. He walked from the Dalles over the mountain trail. By him we have dates to the 16th December. The Colonel left Gov. STEVENS at Walla-Walla, with his "Nez Perce" Guard. He gives the war his hearty coöperation, and being one of the causes of the outbreak, by two hastily urging the Indians to sign the treaties, he well may enter the war list, hoping to retrieve his lost fortunes by heroic and valorous deeds on the field. The command were resting after their hard fight, building boats to aid in crossing Snake River, on the east side of which the whole Indian force were supposed to be fortified. The men have lived on beef alone—no flour, tobacco or coffee. They are, however, reported as healthy, and determined to stand—not retreat.

An election for Colonel in place of NESMITH, resigned, resulted in the choice of Capt. CORNELIUS, of Washington County. As an Indian fighter, he has few equals and no superiors.

Col. KELLEY was honored by a public dinner, given by the citizens at the Metropolis Hotel last evening, as a testimony of the noble manner in which he conducted the battle of Walla Walla, crowning our army with complete victory. The occasion was one calculated to bestir patriotic emotions and make one feel as though he lived in the day of the Revolution. Ex-Gov. MCDOUGAL, of California, Col. KELLEY, DAVID LOGAN, Esq., and T. J. DRYER entertained the assembly in a becoming manner. He was similarly received at Oregon City.

Since this battle Gen. WOOL (at least in the opinions of Oregonians) has dropped down a peg. His predictions have failed, his mountain howitzers, *which he refused to let the volunteers use*, still stand before the barracks (frozen up.) His four or five hundred pock-marked soldiers are drinking "old rye" by the side of their comfortable fires, while those who they are entitled to protect are engaged in a Winter campaign. But why should the old General care? If he has become unpopular in Oregon, he is already covered with old glory—yes, Mexican war glory.

The pure Democracy are pulling each other's noses and scratching each other's backs, fighting for the spoils. The State-House and miserable old Territorial Library were destroyed by fire Dec. 31, loss $30,000. A memorial to Congress is being prepared which has for its main (but veiled) object to stab the fair reputation of Gen. PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The ruling clique will forward the names of a *few more* disobedient office holders, who will be made to tremble before the power and influence of their "Lord and master"—Hon. JOE LANE.

Your correspondent has been informed that some long-headed individual has, in the expectation that Congress will make an appropriation to carry on the war, sent on their names to be appointed Commissioners to audit the accounts. We give these "Anti-Know-Nothings" the credit of being in time, but they had better "hold their horses." Congress may not see fit to create three fat offices for three lazy demagogues, but may audit the accounts through the Territorial Executive, or send on some new hands who are honest.

The Whig or K. N. Party have not even a "Corporal's guard," taking both Houses together; so the unterrified have all their own way. But we suppose it makes very little difference to the Union, how political affairs stand in this Territory. TREBOR.

NEW-GRANADA.

Revolutionary Movements in the State of Panama.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 1.

Considerable excitement has been caused in our midst during the past week, by a sort of revolutionary movement in the Department of Herrera, in this State of Panama. There having been considerable manifestation of dissatisfaction with the formation of this State made by some factionists in the vicinity aforesaid, that was supposed to be the cause of the difficulty. But we are constrained to believe that personal animosity between leading politicians, is the real origin of the outbreak. One thing is certain—the apparent movement was against the constituted authorities, and they were driven from their posts. This news reached the seat of Government, prepartory to measures made by the Executive Power to go to the suppression of the outbreak. And it was reported that he was to leave Panama to-day. We sincerely hope that ambitious and unprincipled demagogueism will be short-lived in this infant State. It has been the great obstacle to the progress and prosperity of the Republic from its earliest days. As we have before said, we think the difficulty has resulted from personal hostility of some of the "outs" to some of the "ins." We hope it may be promptly and effectually settled. To aid in the necessary action consequent upon the rebellion, the Prefect of this department was called to Panama, and Señor Juan M. VILLAVERDE appointed to act in his stead. In this market, muskets and machatas have "riz;" no other changes are reported.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 4.

Our city was kept in quite a state of excitement all yesterday, on account of the demand for militia to proceed to Lavilla with the Governor, to assist in putting down the revolutionary movement there.

The Governor, and Colonel GUTIERREZ, we learn, started for the scene of action yesterday evening with about fifty armed men. Already a tolerably large force has been raised in Veraguas to assist the Government.

We fear that great trouble will yet be experienced in that district, unless prompt and decisive steps are taken against the rioters.

Riot in Aspinwall.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 1.

On Sunday afternoon a riot of the worst class took place in our city, though, happily, it was checked without much damage. Comments upon the past or the future, in view of this affair, we need not now make. The present breach of the peace, the direct causes of it, are what we have now to deal with. The row originally sprang from a most trifling difficulty of one or two persons, which the by-standers might have settled—but no, they preferred to see a fight. One of the combatants suffered severe treatment, from several instead of one, it is said. Two Policemen came into the large crowd of Jamaicans, who were gathered about the fight, to arrest the disturbers of the public peace.

One of the guilty parties was a man named STEWART, who resisted the police to such extent that they were compelled to be rough with him. When they would have secured him, some of the crowd made a severe attack upon the police, throwing bottles and other missiles; the police endeavored to maintain their ground, and in doing so, cut some of their assailants pretty badly, and they in turn had their heads badly battered, and they were compelled to fly. The Alcalde was among those struck with bottles. He went home, armed himself, and appealed to the New-Granadian population, almost all of whom reside within a short distance of his residence, and some seventy of them responded to the call, armed. When thus excited, many of them were like madmen; they had been feasting, and the day was an exciting one to them.

After starring them without control, the Alcalde was detained for some time. Meanwhile the crowd rushed on, and when they reached the vicinity of the locality of the recent difficulty, in a neighborhood inhabited almost exclusively by the class against whom they were incensed, they were uncontrolable, except by the most vigilant and active exercise of moral suasion by a few of our most prominent residents, and bare restrained by that, for they felt, as they said, it was now their turn to attack; but, as there was not a soul they looked for to be seen, they made an assault upon the houses in which most of them were hid. They were finally, however, induced to return to their homes, without doing any serious damage, and having slightly injured one or two apparently innocent men. Most of this crowd, undoubtedly, went with the Police in the conviction that their fighting would be absolutely necessary, and with a full outburst of long pent up prejudice, and in some cases rankling animosity, and the movement was a dangerous lesson for them.

Such injudicious abuses of authority as that which aroused them must one day react upon its authors. But the residents of the city generally will not wait for that reaction, after one or two more such proceedings on the part of the authorities. They will resist such a police, because it is useless, dangerous, and its appearance is exciting and insufferable. On the other hand, the parties who made the resistance to the small detachment of police first on duty, should be severely punished; we understand that four of them were quietly taken, the next morning, without any difficulty, by two private individuals. The principle of resisting the police should never be supported, in fact should be crushed, so long as we have no better organization among us; and, although we would be the first to question the authority of an incompetent or ill-meaning official of any kind, we desire to be the last to resist the police in the preservation of the public peace, or in countenancing such resistance. We may do incalculable mischief, while accomplishing but little present good. A very hostile feeling between two large classes of our people, was stimulated to a very lamentable extent in the affair of Sunday—and it becomes every man among us to take care how he wields the measure of influence that in him lies—to weigh well his words before he uses them. Let us coolly deliberate for the present how we can best avoid such evils as this of which we treat—and some others that have recently annoyed this community.

Steam to Australia.

From the Panama Star.

A gentleman is now in this city, on his way from Melbourne to the United States, for the purpose of establishing a direct steamship line between the former place and Panama.

From what we can learn, the Company is already formed in Melbourne, and already possesses some steamships.

Now that Yankee enterprise has taken this important matter up, we have little doubt that the Company will put it through at once, although the British have been thinking over it for years and done nothing yet.

Miscellaneous News.

From the Panama Star, Feb. 5.

Since the sailing of the last steamer for the United States we have not had a single shower, and the weather is now perfectly charming.

The Isthmus never was more healthy than at the present moment. Not only have we neither epidemic nor contagion, but the physicians have scarcely one patient among them.

Business is improving, although everything looks dull still. We look forward, however, to the opening of the Central American line of steamers to give a fresh impetus to trade here, which must have a very beneficial effect upon our commerce.

Rice and Corn are unusually scarce in our market, and scarcely procurable at any price.

Flour, preserved meats, beef and pork, &c., are furnished to the Panama market almost exclusively from Aspinwall, but prices vary so much that we dare not even venture upon quotations. We may state, however, that good brands of flour in small lots, fresh butter, lard, cheese, crackers, hams, sugar, &c., always find a market here, but care should be taken not to send out too large a supply.

Lumber is now worth $100@$120 per thousand, although in no great demand.

The railroad is now in superior order, and trains pass over generally two or three times daily.

Although there is considerable disturbance in the interior of the State, this part of the country is perfectly quiet.

A good deal of agitation appears to exist at Bogota respecting the coming Presidential election, and it is by no means improbable that we may hear soon of another revolutionary movement there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili—Railroads—Business in the Mines—Great Fire in Valparaiso—Treaty with the United States—News from Peru and Ecuador.

The Valparaiso *Mercury* of the 1st of January, in its summary of news, says:

The occasion naturally directs our attention to the sums and the results of the past year. The Republic seems reposing for a moment, at its close, earnest and confident to commence the new year, which is at hand, as prosperously and as peacefully as it has gone through the last.

During the fortnight the extra session of Congress has been closed. The laws passed have received the Executive sanction, and been promulgated.

The railroad proposed from Santiego to Talca, 250 miles, has been preliminarily commenced. Mr. CHEVALIER, the engineer appointed by the Directors to the survey, has already practiced the first survey as far as Rancagua, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, as well as by other engineers. His report is every way satisfactory, as respects the facilities for constructing the work. We hear that orders have been forwarded to Europe on account of the Company. The Cachapoal Bridge, which the road is to pass, is to be reconstructed. The aim is to celebrate the next anniversary of their independence, in September, 1856, with the opening of a portion of this road.

Agriculture has had a year of prosperity, both as to quality and quantity, and especially in the returns.

Commerce has also engaged a year of fair animation, combined with safety. Its regular course has been disturbed by no crisis. Discounts, instead of rising, as in Europe, have remained at penal rates, and, if anything, have grown more easy, rather than more difficult.

Mining interests are the only ones that we must give a poor account of, and that have not made a marked advance during the year. However, the whole yield has not been much less than of former years, although several mines are not yielding. Of late a company for exploration has been formed, and has gone into the mountains, under the direction of GEORGE SCHMIDT, to examine some deposits of ore discovered by him.

Our copper mines become daily more important, and next year will be wrought with redoubled activity.

The new Custom-House valuation of merchandise (imported) will take effect on the 1st January next.

Valparaiso has been visited by a distressing fire. It occurred on Christmas Day, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was near the San Francisco Church, away from the sea. Water was therefore scarce, and the houses being frame buildings mostly, the flames made rapid progress. The engines of the city labored most assiduously. So the Hook and Ladder Company, the Captains of ships-of-war, English, French and Americans, sent men and others promptly and generously, and in checking the flames. Ten or [illegible] houses were destroyed. And a [illegible] of five or six lives of [illegible] exposed themselves through to danger, in order to arrest the devouring element. Valparaiso remains an immense debt of obligation to these [illegible] of-war of friendly nations, that have rendered such valuable succor in moments of peril and misfortune.

Chilian Treaty with the United States.

We are happy to be able to state that a new treaty of amity, commerce and navigation has been formed by Mr. SILVESTRE OCHEGAVIA, appointed Minister to this Government *ad hoc*, and his Excellency DAVID STARKWEATHER Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States. This important document, the terms of which are as yet unknown, will be presented to the Congress of 1856, which meets in June. Till then it will probably remain out of the reach of the public.

Chilian Treaty with Great Britain.

On the 31st the ratified copy of the new treaty with Great Britain will go forward to England in the mail steamer.

Maritime Intelligence.

We take the following item from the Valparaiso *Mercury*:—Her Britannic Majesty's corvette *Alarm*, 26 guns, came in on the 16th instant, 106 days from England, having touched at Rio and Falkland Islands. She will relieve the *Dido*, soon to return to England, say by the end of January.

The American ship *Red Gauntlet* came in on the 17th to make repairs. She was 120 days from New-York, and will proceed to San Francisco.

The *St. Mary's* came in from Talcahuano on the 24th. At anchoring, she saluted the French and English Admirals, both of whom are here.

The Captain of the British bark *Belisarius* came in on the 24th, from Liverpool, and reports having sighted an English bark with only her mizenmast standing, having lost the other two. This was in lat. 37° 15' South, and long. 71° 53' West. No people could be seen on board, and a nearer approach to the vessel was impossible, because of the violence of the wind blowing.

SHIPS OF WAR IN THE BAY.—English, line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, Admiral BRUCE, 74 guns; sloop-of-war *Alarm*, Capt. DOUGLAS, 26 guns.

French, frigate *Forte*, Admiral FOURNICHON, 30 guns; frigate *Perseverance*, Capt. LE SEGUE, 60 guns: steamer *Lavoisier*, Capt. ARMAND, 6 guns.

American, sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Capt. BOURWELL, 20 guns; and *St. Mary's*, Capt. BAILEY, 20 guns.

Peru.

The papers as usual contain little news.

Public feeling against CASTILLO appears to be gaining ground, and it is thought ECHENIQUE will be recalled.

From Ecuador we have nothing worth noticing.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

From the Panama Star and Herald, (Extra,) Feb. 5.

The British Mail steamer *Valdivia* reached this this port this morning, the 5th instant, with dates from Valparaiso to the 16th and Callao to the 26th January.

At present we have but a few moments to make up a partial summary of our news.

Several fires had occurred in Valparaiso, causing loss of life and property. A Peruvian, accused of incendiarism, was hung on the 9th. A telegraphic line of 200 miles has been commenced.

Peru is very unsettled and full of dissatisfaction.

A revolution against CAMILLO may soon be looked for.

AUSTRALIA.

Discovery of Silver—A Narrow Escape of an American Ship—News from Sydney—Australian Markets.

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 20th of November.

We are indebted to Capt. R. H. WATERS, who arrived last evening in the *St. Louis* direct from Melbourne, for late papers and intelligence. Captain WATERS is bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Legation at Lima to Washington. He was formerly captain of the *Terror*, which vessel was sold at Melbourne.

The Ballarat *Times* has the following paragraph:

"Our readers will be surprised to learn that native silvar has been found, in paying quantities, in the river Lee, Ballarat. There is no mistake or humbug about this, as the particulars have been communicated to us from a most reliable source; in short, a specimen of the silver weighing over 18 pwts. 5 gr. is now in the *Times* office, and may be seen by any one who doubts it. Further particulars will soon be given."

Narrow Escape of an American Ship—Thrilling Adventure.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus*:

"We were correct in our opinion that the dismasted ship reported by the *Grecian Queen* would turn out to be the American vessel *Flying Arrow*. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the vessel has been discovered, and is now safely at anchor in our port; and it is more gratifying to be enabled to state that the terrible accidents that have befallen her have not resulted in the loss of human life, or in any personal injury. It is pretty well known by every one who is in the habit of reading our shipping intelligence, that the man-of-war *Fantome* was dispatched in search of the disabled ship on Tuesday last, and that the steamer *Marion* was also chartered for the same object a few days afterwards.

The *Fantome* did not reach the west end of New-Year's Island till Friday last, on which day she fell in with the steamer *Marion*, standing to the westward. A galley boat as well as a jolly boat were dispatched to the shore for the purpose of gaining information as to the dismasted ship, and when the brig had entered Franklin Roads the boats returned with the intelligence that the *Flying Arrow* was at anchor off the southwest end of the island, with the loss of fore and mainmasts, riding some five miles from shore. Communication was instantly made with the steamer, and Capt. GENNYS, of the *Fantome*, sent a boat in charge of the second Lieutenant, Mr. BAGON, and twelve seamen on board, for the purpose of reporting to those in charge of the steamer the position in which the *Flying Arrow* was lying, and also for the purpose of accompanying the *Marion* to render such assistance as was possible. The ship was picked up the same evening at 6 o'clock, taken in tow, and with a fair wind proceeded to Hudson's Bay, where she arrived on Saturday night soon after 8 o'clock.

With regard to the disasters that have befallen the *Flying Arrow*, it will be remembered that she left this port for Batavia on the 4th inst., under the command of Capt. TREADWELL. She did not fail to encounter, in all its fury, the fearful gale of wind that visited this coast on last Friday night week. The gale, so far as we can gather at present, first commenced at 12 o'clock on that evening from the southeast. It increased in force up to 3, at which time, owing to the lightness of the ship, the fore rigging was cut away, as also were the foretopmast and topgallant backstays. The foremast then went by the board, and immediately this was followed by the mainmast, falling with a terrible crash over the larboard quarter. The only sail on the ship previously to the cutting away the rigging appears to have been close reefed maintopsail, and reefed spanker.

On Saturday morning at daylight a jury mast was rigged forward, for the purpose of enabling the ship to wear, but the canvas was then immediately taken in again in consequence of the fury of the wind. On the same evening land was sighted, and on Monday morning King's Island was discovered, at a distance of only some eleven miles to leeward of the ship. The wind was still blowing with violence, the sea was running very high, and the vessel was drifted on to the shore. The kedge anchor was let go, with a hawser attached, as was also the starboard anchor, but they were all lost, when orders were given to let go the port anchor. This was done in forty-five fathoms of water, and the ship then dragged some five miles. Other means were taken to prevent the ship drifting on to the rocks, and these happily succeeded. On Tuesday, Capt. TREADWELL, with his wife, family, and a portion of the crew, abandoned the vessel and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.

Provisions were secured from the ship on the following day, and on the Friday, being just one week after the setting in of the gale, the *Marion* sighted the disabled ship, bore down to her, and took her in tow. Here she was boarded by Captain TREADWELL, who returned on shore to his family, in anticipation that the *Fantome* would go to their deliverance, but Capt. GENNYS, anticipating that all hands would be taken on board the steamer, beat round the south end, and sailed up the east side for Hudson's Bay. Captain TREADWELL, with his family, and nearly the whole of the crew, are, therefore, still on this island, but are sufficiently supplied with provisions and other necessaries till some vessel is dispatched to bring them to Melbourne. This is a mere outline of the narrow escape of the *Flying Arrow*, and of the movements of those in search of her to render assistance, but, as the subject involves one or two questions of some moment, we may have occasion to refer to it again in a future issue.

To the foregoing account, we find the following appended in the Panama *Star and Herald*:

I desire to add to the above communication, that Capt. TREADWELL, with his family and the remainder of his crew, arrived safe in Melbourne on the 25th of Nov., on the steamer *Marion*, which was sent to King's Island for that purpose.

Experienced parties estimate the sum required for the repairs of the *Flying Arrow* at four, five to six thousand pounds sterling. No abandonment had been made by the Captain. R. H. WATERS.

News from Sidney.

The Sidney correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus*, writing on the 15th of November, says: "The Steam Postal bill having passed through Committee, may be considered as [illegible] the statute book. The sum of £[illegible] has been inserted as the contribution of New South Wales towards a general line for all Australia. But it is to be gathered from what

Australian Markets.

From the Melbourne Age, Nov. 20.

The Gold market has opened rather dull this week. Brokers are only £3 14s. 9d. Exchange is at par, but we anticipate a little stir in this market before the week ends.

We made a mistake in our to-day's publication, in stating that the entries were passed at the Customs on Saturday, for 2905 oz. 3 dwt., instead of only 13 oz., 14 dwts.

Entries were passed at the Customs to-day, for 1,376 oz., per *James Ba

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CUBA AND CANADA. By Mrs. Murray. Author of "Letters from the Alps," &c. New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

Miss Murray, who is a member of the Duke of Sutherland's family, is a middle-aged young lady who was one of Queen Victoria's Maids of Honor. We speak of her situation in the royal household in the past tense, because, when it reached Victoria's ears that she was about perpetrating a book of American travels, in which Slavery was to be defended as one of the "wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best institutions in our Republic," it was intimated that the Queen would accept of her resignation. It is known that, probably from a wish not to mix herself up, in appearance even, in the Anti-Slavery agitation, her Majesty declined receiving Mrs. Washington Brown, and no doubt the same cautious feeling dictated the suggestion that Miss Murray, visiting on the other side of the question, should do so in her private capacity. Accordingly, that lady has quitted the Court, and issues her book as an independent person.

Miss Murray, as we have said, is a maiden lady "of a certain age"—a term which Byron very impolitely puts as meaning "certainly aged." From her own account, we learn that she is a tremendous blue-stocking—learned in botany, deep in geology, accomplished in painting, and an indisputable *critter cogentiarium* in all points of good breeding and refined manners. In July, 1854, she embarked on the *Canada*, reached Boston at the usual rapid rate of steam-traveling, and, after an extensive tour through Canada and the United States, with a brief visit to Cuba, left Boston for Liverpool in October, 1855. The volume before us contains an account of her fifteen months' transatlantic travels.

In her preface, Miss Murray emphatically declares that she "did not cross the Atlantic to make a book." Her narrative is conveyed, in a very free-and-easy sort of chit-chat, gossiping letters, addressed to "dear friends" in England; and, judging from the carelessness of her diction, and the very numerous grammatical errors which she perpetrates, these epistles have not been revised previous to their appearing in print. With every respect for Miss Murray's sex, age and position, (for it is not every day that we encounter a Maid of Honor in print,) we cannot help wishing that she had given her *current* columns first impressions the advantage of such correction and condensation as would have made them readable. In their present form, filled as they are with the veriest trifling and twaddle about the persons whom she met and the manner in which she played the *rôle* of "learned lady," they are of little value. Fully one-half of what she has put into print consists of details which, however interesting to the family circle, are of no possible importance to the mass of readers in this or "the old country." What care we, as readers, about Miss Murray's historical searchings, her geological observations, her gropings and guessings in natural history, her pictorial search (like Dr. Syntax of yore) after the picturesque? The solitary point worth notice on any of these heads, the touching episode of the brace of horned frogs—described as "a singular little reptile," with a tail, but "not more like a frog than the gelsemine is like jessamine," which she picked up in Texas, though worthy of being taken "safely to England," (with the patriotic view of improving the breed of frogs there?) carried in her lap in a sieve, with sand at the bottom, for many weary days and nights, and praised as "the gentlest and least aggressive creatures she ever met with." One of "these most antediluvian" looking creatures dies in Alabama, and is mournfully lamented. Unfortunately, Miss Murray leaves the world in ignorance of the fate of the survivor,—we are in a most excited state of anxiety about the dear little "crustaceous creature," with "its fringes and horns, and most hirdy expression of countenance." In a second edition, it is to be hoped, this suspense will be relieved. Did the Crustacean reach England alive?

Miss Murray is extremely tantalising. She meets all manner of agreeable people, (the bulk of society whose acquaintance she did not make, are very small gems indeed in her eyes,) but merely *initials* them. What possible use is there in printing such a passage as this:

"Soon after breakfast this morning, Mr. L—— took up Mrs. W. L—— and me, driveo by Mr. E——, to see Wenham Lake, (or pond.) It ie a fine sheet of water, clear and pure-looking, about four miles round the banks, easy of access, and at each end are a number of wooden ice-houses; a railroad has been brought close up, for the purpose of easy transportation. Upon the pebbles at the edge of the water we found two little opaque-looking, oblong eggs, supposed to belong to a small turtle. I sketched the lake, but found few flowers, though, on our way home, we gathered *Solidago Canadensis*. After dinner Mr. and Mrs. L—— took me to call upon their daughter, Mrs. J——, and upon Mr. and Mrs. D——, who have house a bout a mils en the shore toward Beverly, bnt I think net quite so prettily situated as this cottage. In the eveniag i wrots letters. We breakfasted at 8 o'clock, as Mr. L—— w st early into Boston. Sketched out oi doors, after paying a visit to Mrs. W. L——, who accompanied me with her cousins, Mrs. G—— and Mrs. L——, and Dr. Gray returned to dinner; afterward Mrs. L—— drove with me to Mr. M——'s, to see Mrs. F—— and Miss C——."

Miss Murray, as we have said, first touched American ground at Boston, with which city and its people, from their English appearance and manners, she is well pleased. Well connected and with good letters of introduction, she was most kindly received and most hospitably treated. She visited the suburbs of Boston, and passed on to Nahant, Newport and the White Mountains. Thence to Canada, Lord Elgin (then Governor-General) being an old friend of her's; on to Niagara, and then to Albany, on a visit to Mr. Seymour, at that time Governor of the State of New-York. With this gentleman, she had made acquaintance at Newport, and we can easily imagine his annoyance at finding with what minuteness she details and retails fragments of his conversation. She may allege that this was only "to friends at home;" but she reproduces her reports here in print, and repeatedly intimates in her letters that she trusts what she says respecting this country and its inhabitants may not give offence. Clearly, then, she wrots with an ultimate view of publication. Mr. Seymour, who is an accomplished and cultivated gentleman, need not be disturbed at any accurate report of his conversation, but it is an unpleasant return for the great kindness which Miss Murray received from himself, his wife and their friends, thus to find himself in a manner made the hero of her book, the *preux chevalier* of her adventures. Bishop and Mrs. Potter, of Philadelphia, are also made a great deal of in this book, much to their annoyance, we dare say. The natural result will be, that when people find even a Maid of Honor thus violating the conventional confidences of society, they will coldly and distrustfully admit foreign visitors into their houses in future. An nother may be grand-daughter to a Duke over and over again, and yet be palpably deficient in the leading points which constitute a gentlewoman.

From Albany to New-York, Washington and the "sunny South." Thence to Cuba, (which Miss M. thinks ought to be annexed to the United States, by purchase, whether Spain consent or not, just as the Isle of Man was taken from the Duke of Athol by England,) to New-Orleans, Texas, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Albany, back to New-York, on a gipsy expedition (with Mr. Seymour, his niece and another) across forests, swamps, lakes, rivers, with a visit to Chicago, and a return to Boston. The tour, it will be seen, covered a vast extent of territory.

The *motif* of the book, beyond all doubt, is to show that Slavery, as it now exists, is not only a defensible but praiseworthy "institution." Of course, we have the usual disclaimer that the Maid of Honor dislikes Slavery "in the abstract." She came to this country so ignorant of all about it, that she tells us, "Till my introduction to the Governor of New-York, I did not know that each State has a Governor." This happy ignorance, however, did not prevent her *immediately* becoming an authority against Abolition. She had not been a fortnight in America before she formed her opinion on that head. Her final conclusion, stated in the last sentence of the book, is, "It is my belief, you may as well attempt to improve the morals and add to the happiness of idiots by turning them out of asylums, as to believe you can benefit the 'darkies' by Abolitionism."

This settles the question, of course! Miss Murray writes *ex cathedrâ*.

On another point, she is quite as explicit. The American ladies do not find favor in the *eyes of* Queen Victoria's honorable waiting-woman. In nearly every letter she is down upon them. When they "are cultivated and warm-hearted," she says, "I soon forget and forgive their habits of making all consonants double, and even the nasal tone of some of them." But she laments that "American ladies are at this moment so little informed with regard to national productions, (horned frogs, for instance,) and so unfitted for country pursuits that their ignorance of these matters is at once the evidence and cause of their lack of physical strength." She says that the Indians and their squaws "have the manners of ladies and gentlemen," while "the mixture of assumption of high breeding with inattention to the common rules of politeness, not even that natural feeling of regard which a common Anglo-Saxon blood originates, can make one excuse." She complains that the hours of leisure which English ladies give to drawing, to the study of nature, and to mental education, American ladies "bestow almost wholly on personal adornment." She laments over "the haggard, anxious, melancholy, restless, sickly, hopeless faces" of our fair country women in the *Northern* states, and adds that their dress of everyday wear is "unbecoming, stiff, and extravagant," She heard only one American lady "sing with taste and expression," and found scarcely any with a respectable knowledge of music. And she declares that the ladies in New-York dress in a glaring, showy manner, without any taste,

For one who dwells so much on the persons she met, Miss Murray has said little about the more distinguished of them. Gen. Scott chiefly struck her as being "six feet five inches" in altitude.

Here are a few more items of this kind:

THE POET AND THE UMBRELLA.

"We were cordially received by Mr. Longfellow, though Mrs Longfellow had not received a preparatory note, which had been forwarded, immediately upon our landing in Boston, to their house in Cambridge. After a short stay, he was so kind as to walk with me; and in a heavy rain he held an umbrella over my book, while I made a sketch of the rocks and bay. I thought several times, with alarm, how I should answer to the world if I were the cause of Mr. Longfellow catching his death; particularly as he would go on in wet clothes to dine with us at the hotel; but he assured me a brother was there who would let him take measures of prevention, and I was too happy to make a sketch honored by such company and conversation. So it was done, in spite of rain as heavy as one of our heaviest thunder-showers in England, and I did not lament that my thin muslin dress was fairly soaked. Bnt, on reaching the hotel, Mrs. D——'e Welsh nurse (a Glamorganshire woman from near Cowbridge, who knew about all my friends there, and in consequence gave me sea weeds she had preserved) afforded me the means of becoming tolerably dry before dinner. This is the largest hotel I ever saw. When quite finished it will accommodate five hundred guests. It belongs to the same proprietor as Tremont House in Boston. I did not inquire the dimensions of the dinner saloon, but I imagine that three of the size of the Knrsaal dining-room at Homburg might be contained in it. I sat between Mrs. C. D—— and a gentleman, to whom she introduced me; Mr. Longfellow joined us after dinner. I was happy to see his coat was changed, a fact which, in some measure, relieved my mind of the fear that I might be answerable for his death."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"On Sunday I went to a chepel in Brooklyn, to hear the brother of Mrs. Beecher Stowe preach to a very crowded congregation. His sermon was one of great eloquence and originality; in style and manner too familiar to suit English ideas—but it was eminently practical, and so much of truth and wisdom was to be culled out of a somewhat rugged and informal chain of argument, that no eye slumbered and no person's attention flagged during a very long discourse."

WASHINGTON IRVING.

"We paid a morning visit to Washington Irving. He is a much younger-looking man than I expected to see; nothing of the petted or the spoilt favorite in his simple retiring manner; he was all, and more, than I expected; and I felt unalloyed pleasure in such an introduction."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

"To-day I dined with the President, by the formal invitation of a week. The party consisted of about thirty-two. I eat between Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Ashley, two members of the Senate, who have passed some time in England. There were e goed many ladies, bnt mora gentlemen. The President and Mrs. Pierce sat opposite, on each side of the table—and I was near the former. The dinner was handsome, and well arranged in French fashion; flowers and fruit only on the table, and one dish at a time handed around. In the reception-room there were some splendid white camellias, covered by flowers, which I think are larger here than any with us; great was is made of the fir-like Lycopodium and the elegant Steevia, in the composition of ornamental bouquets, some of which were placed at the disposal of the ladies. At 9¾ o'clock the party broke up, having met at 6 e'clock."

A MORMON DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

"A gentlemanly, respectable-looking old man, with a bald head. I did not inquire if he has twelve wives; bnt an amusing account has been given me with regard to the domestic arrangements of that strange people. It seems that when the first wife wants help in the household, she petitions her husband to take another spouse—e good cook or a delrywoman, for instance, or a seamstress; so one wife is housekeeper, another has the cooking department, a third manages the nursery, and se forth; and as there is small difficulty in getting good servants in the United States, this matrimonial plan insures a more permenent and better ordered household than could be attained without it. I am informed that the domestic troubles of a wife in the United States are such that, unless she resides in the slave countries, she thinks it far more convenient to be first wife, with half a dozen subordinate ones, than to be sole darling, with the disadvantages of saucy servants and the discomforts of had dinners; so that, in fact, Republicanism, and an unnatural attempt at equality, have caused a return of the terrible evils of polygamy. What a curious result. I hope this strange custom will not spread over the Union!"

MR. MARCY.

"I dined at the Secretary of State's, with a large number of diplomatic gentlemen, and only four ladies besides myself. The French Minister sat by Mrs. Marcy, and I had Mr. Marcy on one side and the Spanish Minister on the other. The dinner could not be otherwise than agreeable. The Secretary is a remarkably frank, agreeable old man, and I was not afraid to joke him a little about his republican aversion to court dresses. I found out the whole secret afterwards. In his drawing-room there is an interesting picture, painted in the time of Louis XVI., of the King and Queen sitting in their chairs, while some gay ladies of the Court crown Benjamin Franklin with a wreath of laurel. Franklin is uncontaminated by attire more gay than his Quaker-like looking habiliments, (though it seems he was occasionally seduced into a court dress, for a velvet one belonging to him is still preserved,) and I *guess* the ladies around Mm were not without a little sly triumph of their own on the occasion which gave rise to the picture; but it is evident to me that scene was not one of a public reception, for no gentleman is present excepting the King. Secretary Marcy was (I think) sentimentally led astray in his crusade against European finery by this picture. I don't the least believe (an accusation I have heard here) that his motive was to curry favor with the American public, who may imagine an ugly coat and Republicanism synonymous terms. He is a downright honest man, if ever I saw one; and with all his talents and knowledge of the American world, upon the subject of European dress, he was much more likely to err from simplicity than design. My neighbor on the other side could only express himself in French and Spanish, and as the Secretary confines himself to plain English as well as plain coats, the Spanish Minister is frequently obliged to have recourse to an interpreter, which, in a delicate diplomatic conference, he thinks is inconvenient."

With this we must conclude. The book will be read, no doubt, from the natural desire to know what other folks think of us, bnt it is crude, shallow, and self-opinionated in no ordinary degree. We presume it will have to be recorded as Miss Murray's first and last appearance in print.

Railroad Carelessness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A sense of duty to the traveling community urges me to make public a fact which came to my knowledge a few days ago, and which you are at liberty to use as you see fit. We have heard and read much this Winter, of the many serious injuries which our Railroads and Railroad trains have been subject to, from the extreme severity of the weather. But it seems to me that if *all* the truth were known, the causes of accidents would be found to be, not entirely in the state of the atmosphere, bnt to a great extent in the careless and reckless management (or mismanagement rather) of those to whose care, life and property are daily intrusted. So, at least, *I* thought, while waiting for the departure of a way-train on one of our great thoroughfares, a few days since. The locomotive was already attached, when for some reason it was determined to change it for another; the engineer of which remarked to the Conductor (by whose authority the change seemed to have been directed), that "it had *loose driving wheels*, bnt *might* take the train as far as P——." "*Let her rip*," was the more forcible than elegant reply of the Conductor; and the change was made I confess my seat was taken with not a little hesitation, after listening to such an instructive and *suggestive* conversation. And had an accident followed, donbtless we should have read of another engine being disabled by "frost in the axles," or some other equally satisfactory cause; when in truth, the locality of the "frost" should have been fixed in the iron hearts of those who knew their duty, but did it not. And if this is the way in which our *great* railroads pride with human life, *where* can we be safe? Ignorance of our danger may give us comparative quiet in traveling, but we should feel much more at ease, were we satisfied that our safety was not being tampered with unnecessarily. T. C. N.

Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

"THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC."

Dr. Brownson's Views of American Politics.

His Ideas of the Compatibility of the Catholic Church with Republicanism.

The Mission of Catholicity in America.

A Lecture, on "The Church and the Republic," was delivered Wednesday night, before a large and respectable audience, in the Tabernacle, by Orestes A. Brownson, a gentleman who, though well known as a clever *litterateur* and essayist, is still more celebrated by the remarkable character of his religious experiences, and the vacillations to which his belief had been subject up to the time of his reception into the ranks of Roman Catholicism. The lecturer was accompanied on the platform by Archdeacon McCarron, Rev. Dr. Manahan, ex-Bishop Ives, and several other gentlemen, lay and clerical, of the Catholic persuasion. Mr. Brownson is tall and well-proportioned. His features have all the characteristics of the genuine New-England type—a month indicative of great firmness, a pleasant eye, though rather small, hid behind a pair of spectacles; a high, retreating forehead, and long gray hair, drawn behind his ears. His delivery is slow, deliberate and emphatic, and his style, though utterly destitute of the slightest tincture of eloquence, either involuntary or studied, is elaborate and impressive. The lecturer's appearance was greeted by a burst of applause.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

He said: I thank my friends that so many of them have come out to greet me in this very cold and unpleasant evening, and for the very kind and flattering reception which they have given me. It is now nearly four years since I have had the honor of addressing an audience in New-York, and as this is the first time that I have ever appeared before them as a resident of this City, I hope I may now be permitted to speak as one of yourselves, as though I was in my own home, in my own town, and with my own friends.

THE SUBJECT.

The subject which has been announced for my lecture this evening is the Church and the Republic. I have chosen this subject because it is one that just now occupies the attention of a large portion of our countrymen. You well know that the most prominent objection brought to the church at the present moment in our country is, that she is incompatible with our republican institutions. From the press, from the rostrum, from legislative halls, and from pulpits we have it proclaimed, that the Church ought not to be suffered in this country, because she is anti-republican, and if permitted to gain a foothold here, she will work the destruction of our free institutions.

HIS PURPOSE.

Such, I believe, is the objection fairly and honestly stated; and my purpose this evening is to show the value of this objection, by showing the relation which Catholicity has to Republicanism. I must, however, begin by saying that I am almost humbled in my own estimation when I have an objection of this sort to meet. I em almost humiliated when I em called upon to defend religion against objections that are drawn from politics, or the spiritual against objections drawn from the temporal.

THE SUPREMACY OF RELIGION OVER POLITICS.

Religion, if anything, is the supreme law. It is that which is highest. It appeals to that which is highest in man, and its very purpose is to introduce into the government of human affairs the Divine Law; and the object of the Church, whether it be the Catholic Church or any other, if it preteade to be a Church, ie to introduce and maintain the divine authority in human society and in human relations. If politics and religion do not harmonize it is not religion that should give way. No man, I care not who he is, whether he be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Mahomedan or a Pagan, if he has any conception of religion at all, he places it first and holds that all else in his life should be subordinated to it, in obedience with it, and should obey it. [Applause.] If my religion and my politics are opposed to each other it is my politics, not my religion, that must yield, if I have any sense of religion. And that man denies morality, denies the divine law and asserts political etheism, who would subject his religion to his politics, or object to e religion because it was incoasistent with his political theories. [Applause.] There is another reason why I am not pleased with objections of this sort, why I do not like in this Nineteenth Century, after Christianity has been preached for eighteen hundred years, and we all profess in some form or other to be Christians, to meet that old objection that was brought by the cersual Jews against our Lord himself. For what, after all, is the essence of this very objection I am considering? If you look at the state of the public mind with regard to it you will find thet our religion is not objected to as a religion.

WHY CATHOLICITY IS OBJECTED TO.

The objection is not that it is hurtful to the soul or that it is not sufficient to secure us salvation hereafter. As a religion for another world there are few to find fault with it. And if man's chief end he considered to be to secure salvation in the world to come, why most people will admit thet the Catholic religion for that purpose is the surest and best. [Applause.] It is only as a religion for this world that it is seriously objected to in our days. It is only in relation to our temporal interests and to our temporal prosperity that people say it is a bad religion. "We do not like the Catholic Church because in Catholic countries we see much poverty, much idleness, much unthriftiness, and we do not find in Catholic countries," say they, "so much prosperity, so much activity, such a universal coin of industry from morning till night, and far into the night, as we find in Protestant countries. It does not favor the growth and development of the material resources of the world; it does not extend commerce, manufactures, industry, and all such things, as well as does Protestantism. And as man's chief end is undoubtedly to make sure of this world and jump the world to come, consequently we think Protestantism a great deal the best religion." [Applause and laughter.]

THE NATURE OF THE OBJECTION.

Well, now, what is the very essence of this objection? Precisely that of the old carnal Jews themselves to our Lord. They expected a Messiah, but they supposed the Messiah was to come to secure them temporal prosperity, to establish e temporal kingdom for his followers, and to secure to them all the riches and all the pleasures that this world could give. And when He came, not in the pomp of an earth-born grandeur,—when He came, not as a temporal prince but as a spiritual prince, promising not to His followers those goods which they had anticipated, but a life of persecution, of mortification and self-denial in this world, and happiness in the world to come, they objected to it, they rejected Him, and crucified Him between two thieves.

The objection to-day, I say, is precisely the same. it ie the objection of the worldly-minded heart; and, in fact, it is put in almost the very same words to-day as it was then. For what said those Jews? "Why, if we let this man go on the Romans will come and take away our name and nation." And now it is, "If you let this Church go on why the Romans (Roman Catholics) will come and take away *our* name and nation." (Appleuse and laughter.)

HOW HE PROPOSES TO ANSWER IT.

But, however unwilling I am to meet objections of this kind, I still feel that it is necessary at the present time to meet this objection and meet it fairly. I do not mean to meet it by showing what some Catholics have done. I do not mean to meet it by citing instances of liberty or of despotism where the Catholic religion has been professed, because I might always be answered that these have arisen in spite of that religion I choose, therefore, in the first place, to consider what are the elements of a Republic and what is necessary for its salutary operation. Then I shall proceed to show whether Catholicity can and does, or cannot and does not, meet the wants of a Republic.

WHAT A REPUBLIC IS.

I speak of the Republic, therefore, before I speak of the Church. And by Republic I mean a well and justly ordered society. Many Governments not commonly called Republic, are yet Republic in the proper sense of the word, for that government is republic which is instituted for the public good, and looks to the well-being of the Governed, instead of to the private good of the Governors. It is a Republican Government where the power is held as a trust for the public good, and not as a private and indefeasible right of the Governors. Man cannot exist out of society, and society must be organized and placed under some government in order to exist.

WHAT ARE ITS ELEMENTS.

Taking society instead of the Republic at this moment, I may say that it has for its right constituents three elements which I will name, the Individual, the State, and Religion. I might say Liberty, Authority, and Religion; but I choose to say the Individual, the State, and Religion. Without these three yen have no well-constituted society, and can have no social well-being. These three need to be recognized, acted on, protected, and placed in such a position that they can all operate fairly, each according to its proper end.

OUR OWN REPUBLIC.

In our country we have two elements of the three. We have the State and the Individual. We have Individual Liberty recognised here because our system of jurisprudence—our whole American *system*—recognises certain natural and inalienable rights which the individual has a right to, above and before all authority, to hold up before the State, to say, "These are mine; touch them not at your peril!" Rights which no Legislature can take away, rights which can be forfeited only by the misconduct of him to whom they belong.

THE REPUBLICS OF ANTIQUITY.

This is an advance on the ancient world. The ancient Greeks and Romans recognized the City or the State as the principle of authority. The whole Greco-Roman civilization is based on the State, e

THE SECURITY OF LIBERTY IN OUR COUNTRY.

[illegible] nothing more than a mere expression, the State is [illegible] nothing more than a mere expression, the State is [illegible] Its majesty was everywhere apparent, and [illegible] trace it even in the rs'as to-day. But, under that Greco-Roman civilization, there was no such thing as individual liberty. There were the rights of the citizen, but there were no rights of man. There the man was absorbed in the citizen, and the citizen in the State. Whatever the State commanded the individual must do. There was no higher law known, no higher law recognized, no higher law admitted, than Rome commands or Athens ordains, and the people must obey. The individual, and Religion itself, under that civilization, were subjected to the city. And when it had its fullest development under Imperial Rome, the Emperor resumed in himself all the elements of liberty and authority, and was, by the order of things which existed, recognized at once as Emperor, Supreme Pontiff, and God. There was nothing above him, and hence, though there was freedom for the State, there was no freedom for the Individual. Athens, when boasting of her Liberty, had her twenty or her thirty thousand freemen, and her four hundred and thirty thousand slaves, and she saw no incompatibility between the Liberty which she asserted and the Slavery which she maintained.

THE CAUSE OF THEIR DECLINE AND OUR SUPERIORITY.

But no State, organized on this principle, can be perpetuated, and we may ascribe the fall of the Roman Empire, not to her lack of power, to her lack of population, to her lack of the means of war, or to her lack of science or skill in disciplining and directing her armies. She was, at any moment, so far as all these things were concerned, amply able to repel the barbarian hordes from her frontiers. why then did she fall? Because the mass of that population were slaves, and it is only freemen who can sustain a State. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

We have in our own country, as it regards the State, all that was wise, and all that was just and desirable in the Greco Roman State. But we have added one element which that wanted. We have added that which I onll the Individual, or Individual Freedom, which we are in the habit of expressing in our own American way as "the Rights of Man."

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM—HOW INTRODUCED.

This element of Individual Freedom was introduced in part into the modern European world by the barbarians, amongst whom the State was but feeble, while the Individual was strong. It was also introduced by Christianity, and was consociated by it, for Christianity recognizes all men as equal before God, and recognizes each as a human being, as a soul, with all the rights of the soul, and it asserts, moreover, a law above all human law, the law of God, which is the will of Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. [Applause.]

THE RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL ASCENDENCY—SOCIETY IN THE "DARK AGES."

This element of Individualism, when too strong, when exclusive, is fatal to the Goveramentand, the State tends to anarchy, which is worse than the worst despotism. In what we call the "dark ages"—that is, what I would call the era of barbarians, this individual tendency was too strong, and the effort of European society was to control it, and to introduce and establish a strong central government able to keep it in order. But owing to the barbarism of the times, never in Europe were they able to adjust the two elements. Either the State was too strong, and swallowed up the Individual, or the Individual was too strong and tended to destroy the State or central power. For a moment it seemed the true order would be hit upon when the Western Empire was revived in the person of Charlemagne at the beginning of the ninth century. You had then apparently in the feudal system the Individual element recognised. You had in the Imperial system the authority of society. You had the Church, but unhappily the balance of the Individual element and the Imperial element was not properly preserved. For a time, feudalism gains the upper hand, which, after all, was Individual Liberty, not for the masses, bnt only for the feudal nobles. The Baron only was free, and the Barons constituted only a small minority. The great massee of the peasantry and serfs were unbenefited by this particular freedom of the Baron. They naturally aided, therefore, with the enemy of these Barons; and then commenced the struggle for the overthrow of the feudal system which was continued through the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when monarchy triumphed, and the nations of Europe, because so divided among themselves, and so hostile one to another, the religious unity also being broken, that there was no hope of Europe for e long time, if ever, being able to reorganize society and give us the model of a Republic where all three, elements were properly adjusted one to the other.

THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

Our fathers fled to this country from oppression. This is true of both the earlier and latter immigrations. Most of the English Colonies were founded at a time when in England they were struggling against the Stuarts, and endeavoring to prevent the establishment of absolute monarchy. It was the party that held to the old rights, liberties, and franchises of the middle ages that escaped from England, and came, through the providence of God, to found e Republic here. [Loud applause.] They brought with them the element of liberty, as they brought with them all those principles of freedom, of individuel right, which both Christianity and the northern barbarians had introduced into Europe after the downfall of the Roman Empire. They brought them winnowed and sifted from mush of what was chaff that had been mingled with them in the old world, and purer, stronger, and more living perhaps than they were ever found in any people prior to the colonization of this sountry. We have thus far preserved those principles of individual freedom, while, on the other hand, we have borrowed from the Graeco-Roman Republic all that it had that was good, and we have organized these principles in the most admirable manner that it is possible for the human mind to coaceive. We do not recognize the absolutism of the State. We have our Constitution, the design of which is to restrict power, to limit the action of society, and to grant to minorities and individuals their natural rights, and that freedom which is necessary for the full growth and development of their manhood. [Loud applause.]

THE DEFECT OF AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM.

But we see, however wisely we have organized our Republic—however nicely we have adjusted the balance between these two elements—that we have not yet secured the end that we wanted. Whoever observes what is going on in the country knows there are two dangerous tendencies here. There is on the one hand a tendency to the absolutism of the State; on the other, to the absolutism of the Individual—a tendency to Social Despotisms and a tendency to Individualism. We watch our political movements, and we see they all tend to destroy the fundamental character of our Republic institutions, and substitute for that genuine, constitutional, legal American Democracy, the Jacobinism of the French Republic, or the Red Republicanism of certain European revolutionists. There is a broad difference between the two kinds of Democracy. We are Democrats in this sense; that we hold that the People are the source, under God, of all the power of the Government; bnt we are not Democrats in the Jacobinical sense, which is, that the people are always free to do whatever they please, and that their will is always the measure of right. [Appleuse.]

THE TRUE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The American system holds, that the people in their collective capacity are as much bound by the law of God—as much bound to observe natural justice, as the people in their individual capacity; that a majority has no more right to tyrannize than a minority; and it teaches also, that the people may have their moments of vertigo, of caprice, in which they may do great injustice, although there is, no doubt, as a general thing, more safety in the absolute will of the people, than there is in the absolute will of one man, or of a few men, when once you can get that will fairly expressed. The true American theory is, that government is limited; it is limited by the rights of the individual, by the natural rights of man; and we have prescribed to it the sphere in which it may act, and beyond which it has no right to go.

USURPATIONS OF THE STATE—THE MAINE LAW.

Yet it is constantly attempted to go beyond it. It is seduced into despotic tendencies by plausible pretexts, often by sentiments which in themselves are good and honorable. We see this in our various philanthropic movements. Philanthropy is a good sentiment. It is not Christian charity, nor equel to it, but it is a natural sentiment, and one of the highest and noblest natural sentiments of the human heart. People are actuated by this sentiment. They see an evil existing—intemperance, perhaps—a great evil, as every man must admit who has the proper feelings of a man, or any just sense of the well-being of society or of the Individual. We must remove that intemperance. They form an association for the purpose. They appoint committees and begin to agitate. These form new associations, and extend their agitation until by and by they think by the noise they have made, the agitation they have kept up, and the appeals they have addressed to the better sentiments of the people, that they can now appeal to the Legislature and get a Maine Liquor Law passed. All this, thus far, seems just and good; but while carried away in pursuit of this end, we forget that we have no right to accomplish, by the Legislature, moral ends, at the expense of natural justice or of individual right. [Loud applause.] It is seldom in his own person, with his cloven foot and all his hideous deformity, that Satan comes among us when he has an object to gain. He knows better. He comes as an angel of light, always proposing something good in itself considered, but to be accomplished by means which are bad, or under inopportune circumstances.

SLAVERY.

Thus every human heart revolts at Slavery. There is no word which is greater for the human heart than Liberty, no word that can fetch a more distant echo from the human soul than that word, Freedom, and nothing against which all that is true and just and noble in the human heart more indignantly cries out than against Slavery. [Warm Applause.] Well, we have Slavery in our country—in a portion of our country, rather. It is there, in my view, an evil, but that is not the question. The question is, how shall it be removed? The people here step and look at it only as an evil; they think nothing of what they may trample down in their efforts to remove it, but they say, "there is a slave in chains; let him be emancipated." But it is necessary for [illegible] an Italian or a Frenchman. He leaves

[illegible]

THE CONSERVATIVE ANTIDOTE.

It also introduces into our country an element which we need; in politics and in society. We live and breathe an element of freedom. It is true, it is just, it ought to be so. But man [illegible] be submissive, an authority to which [illegible] subjected. You see it in the very first [illegible] God made man and placed him in the garden he gave him a law; he gave him a commandment that he might learn to obey. And that lesson of obedience we all need. Unless there is somewhere some authority—some power to which we bow [illegible] and noblest qualities of our minds and hearts [illegible] nature will never be developed, and society will never attain its just order and organization. The Church introduces this element of authority in the midst of our freedom, and [illegible] in the spiritual order, and says obey the voice of God, the will of the Church, and it will answer, as a [illegible] two elements of society, binding [illegible] ment of authority and the element of liberty, so that we shall have no danger [illegible] despotism, and on the other of anarchy. [illegible] the political and social mission of the Church in this country; such she is perfectly compatible with it, and I leave it to you to judge whether the existence and spread in this Republic would be favorable or unfavorable to Republicanism.

The lecturer referred to the objects of the Know-Nothings, as a party organized to drive the Church from the country, and declared them to be appropriately designated, for they were [illegible] alike of the principles of the Church and of true Republicanism. He mentioned the [illegible] he had been identified with this country for [illegible] generations, and claimed the right to [illegible] as an American, with as much authority as [illegible] American. The true principle of liberty of conscience was, that no man should be compelled by the State to do that which the law of God forbids. He placed his religion highest; he proved it, and he should despise himself, and we would despise him, if he did not. [Applause.] "It is the law," he continued, "but it commands me to love God above my country, to obey the laws, and to do whatever it commands me to do that is not repugnant to the law of God. If you ask more of me than this you ask more than I will give. If you ask, [illegible] than that, you ask more than by the [illegible] of your country you have a right to ask. If you ask more for the State than that, you simply [illegible] and are simply political Atheists."

CONCLUSION.

The practical lesson that I would draw from the remarks that I have made is, that [illegible] Republic is in the spread and prosperity of the Catholic Church. [Loud applause.] I have met the objection with which I started, and now [illegible] higher ground. I not merely say that Catholicity is compatible with our Republican [illegible] you cannot maintain this Republican [illegible] ber. [Applause.] You need her to stop the [illegible] social despotism on the one hand, and [illegible] on the other. You must have her or [illegible] will fall, and the hopes of its founders will [illegible] have been in vain. Then what is our duty [illegible] lies and as Americans? For we are all Americans; I care not where we were born; whether children of us were born in Germany, in France, in Spain, or in Ireland, this is our country—the country of our affections, of our hopes, of our destinies, of our future, and we cannot but identify ourselves with its prosperity.

The lecturer impressed on his Catholic hearers—particularly addressing the young—the importance of the duty which devolved on them as members of Catholicity, so that the Catholic Church might have her home here in force, here a free field, and if she [illegible] would prove that here would be a higher order of civilization, a more truly Catholic State than the world had ever before seen.

There are, he said, many things which are now threatening in various quarters. Wars are thundering; we see the storm gathering, and no [illegible] tion made to meet it. We only see [illegible] though we are but few, yet for us [illegible] say we are few, we are many. We are [illegible] and a half millions to three millions; and [illegible] with the Church, with the Truth, with [illegible] with the good angels and all good spirits, and the hopes of all true patriots on our side, we may yet in time see our Church [illegible] to save the Republic from the dangers that threaten it. [Vehement and protracted applause, amid which the lecturer resumed his seat.]

The State Medical Society—No Reporter.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In the report of the proceedings of the New-York State Medical Society, (copied from the Albany *Evening Journal*,) as contained in your paper of this morning, there are several inaccuracies, in one of which only, I will refer at this time. I wish, however, first to remark, that it seems to be the peculiar misfortune of this Society, never to be favored with the presence of a professional Reporter. An attempt has repeatedly been made to secure one, but hitherto without success. I find, in the Daily Times of Thursday, an amusing account of a trip made into the interior of a neighboring State, by a Reporter of your valuable paper, that he might furnish its readers with an account of the doings of a Convention of Homœopathists. But the annual meeting of medical gentlemen, in compliance with the statute, from the various parts of this great State—many of them distinguished for their attainments in science and literature—representing local Societies, the members of which would, in the aggregate, number its the hundreds, is not thought of sufficient importance, even by the daily papers published in the city where the meetings are held, to induce them to furnish a regular report of its proceedings. The Society, under this state of things, resolved some few years since to employ a medical gentleman, to keep or [illegible] a record of its proceedings and debates, and to furnish the same to one of the journals of this city for publication. This duty is performed in a way [illegible] less, as could be expected from one [illegible] customed to reporting. But still the [illegible] what it should be, neither so accurate, nor [illegible] and full, as the profession at large [illegible] are entitled to and would be pleased to [illegible] the hurry and confusion of business, [illegible] experienced Reporter can give a true [illegible] proceedings, and it is, therefore, [illegible] inaccuracies should creep in, and [illegible] The report in the Times, of the several days' proceedings, is liable to both of [illegible] The error which I wish particularly to [illegible] tained in the notice of "A biographical sketch of the late Thomas Buchanan, M.D.," in which I am reported as saying, "He enjoyed a popularity as a Surgeon which few ever attain." As this is directly at variance with what I did say, [illegible] the truth of history, I crave the privilege, through the medium of your journal, of [illegible] error—which I can do in no better way, than by giving the language as used on that occasion. In reference to this point I said: "Dr. Buchanan had *considerable reputation* as a Surgeon, though [illegible] aiming to make it a specialty in his practice." The writer of this has been present at several of his capital operations, which were performed with a skill and dexterity that would reflect credit on a professor of the art," &c., &c. Subsequently it was stated: "But, it is chiefly and particularly as a physician that he acquired that reputation and distinction which gave him an extensive [illegible] in the profession. To this department he devoted all the energies of his vigorous mind," &c.

Without trespassing further on your space, I trust the above will be sufficient to show what was advanced in reference to the distinguished subject of the dead, to be regarded as one of the eminent medical men of his age. P. VAN BUREN, M. D.

No. 145 West Twenty-second-street.

Milk and Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a daily observer of the manner in which the milkmen generally (for I sincerely hope there is an occasional exception) water their milk previous to delivery.

I reside in the vicinity of a [illegible] tion, where is daily received by [illegible] twenty or thirty cans loaded [illegible] the yard attached thereto. [illegible] have kindly furnished [illegible] their especial benefit, that [illegible] its quota to each [illegible] driver uses the [illegible] his horse, and [illegible] each can, he generally [illegible] four times, then filling an empty can with [illegible] drives off.

I have an indistinct recollection that

...EDAY, FEB. 14, 1856.

...NEW-YORK DAILY ...
...city and vicinity for ... Copies Two Cents. ...
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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, will contain the latest intelligence from Nicaragua and California. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

☞ Both branches of Congress have again adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate, the annual Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey was presented; a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco was introduced, and a discussion was had on reorganization of the Naval Retiring Board. In the House, the most important matter was the presentation of the memorial of A. H. REEDER, contesting the seat of J. S. WHITFIELD as the Kansas delegate, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. The President's special Kansas Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, limiting the powers of the Supervisors of this City in the expenditure of money, and providing for a veto power to be exercised by the Mayor over the acts of the Board, and another to give power to the Judges of the Supreme Court over real estate belonging to Religious Societies, to order its sale when necessary. The bill for the regulation and control of the Central Park we have spoken of elsewhere. Nothing of special interest transpired in the Assembly.

☞ The mail steamship *St. Louis* arrived last evening from Aspinwall with over a million in freight from California. We receive by the *St. Louis* a fortnight's later news from the Pacific and Australia. From Panama we learn that a revolution in that State was threatened, and trouble, in consequence, apprehended. A riot had taken place in Aspinwall, between the natives and the Jamaicans. The timely interference of the authorities, however, prevented any serious mischief. The South Pacific news is not important. Incendiarism had been at work in Valparaiso. Peru was, as usual, in an unsettled condition, and a revolution against CASTILLO was anticipated. Our extracts from Australian papers furnish some interesting news, together with the latest commercial intelligence.

☞ Important news from the Feejee Islands, received *vid* Panama, will be found in another column of this morning's paper. The United States ship *John Adams* had arrived at the Islands to seek reparation for the many cruelties committed by the natives, especially upon American seamen; but from the obstinate character of those savages, the Commander was compelled to resort to arms to attain his object. Five engagements took place, and as many Feejee towns were destroyed. A treaty was at last concluded with the King, by means of which it is hoped that American seamen will not be molested for the future.

Laying out the Park.

Now that we have secured the privilege of creating a Park, the manner in which the great work shall be perfected has become a matter of absorbing interest to a good many of our citizens. A park is the growth of centuries, and the joint product of nature and art; and whether our new Park shall be the ornament and blessing to the City, which it may become, will depend in a great degree upon the measures taken by those who have the responsibility of laying it out.

The results of the wisdom or ignorance of the men, or man, to whom this important duty shall be confided, will not be immediately discernible. Generations yet unborn are to be the judges in this case, though it will not take many years to develop to a certain extent the excellences or defects of the plan adopted, whatever it may be. We devoutly hope that into whatever hands the responsibility may fall, they may have the skill to perform their task properly. In another part of our paper we publish, to-day, a copy of the bill for regulating and laying out the Park, which was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. SICKLES. The provisions of the bill, which seems to have been drawn up with great care and a conscientious consideration of its importance, strike us as well calculated to secure the ends desired by the creation of the Park. Committing the work to a Committee of six, of which the Mayor shall be *ex officio* a member, is certainly much safer than to intrust it to the chance-head of one of our municipal bureaus. The Committee of five are to be nominated by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and to retain their office for five years, with the privilege of choosing a new member to fill a vacancy. There is to be no pay, except for actual expenses, which is not, in any case, to exceed three hundred dollars a year, so that no one will court the office for its emoluments: and we should suppose that none but those who feel themselves qualified for the duty, and have an earnest desire to do good to the public, would consent to hold an appointment which will demand much time, and be sure to subject its holder to much criticism. The final decision of the cost of the Park, and for the purchase, and improving it, are entirely with the Legislature, the Commissioners having only to report the sum which, in their judgment, will be necessary for the purpose. Two hundred thousand dollars, as we think, though it may cost much less than that amount, can never cost more. When the Park shall be entirely completed, the interest on its cost, and the annual charge for keeping it in order, will not exceed $250,000, which will be the cheapest rent ever paid for so magnificent a source of health and recreation. Supposing our population to remain at 750,000, the cost to each individual inhabitant would be but little more that thirty cents a year; and for this trifling sum the people of this City and its suburbs, and the thousands of strangers who visit it, will enjoy one of the finest and most beautiful public gardens in the world.

Kansas.

The proofs multiply that the question of Slavery domination must and will be fought out on the plains of Kansas. The President has just issued a manifesto of his intentions, which is in substance a declaration of war against those inhabitants of Kansas, constituting a great majority of its population, who are struggling for the protection of their lives and the defence of their homes upon its soil, against an armed banditti from the Southern States, which has been trained and organized for their destruction. The times are full of peril. Kansas is at this moment the scene of civil war, suspended only for a few weeks by the severity of a season which forbids the assailants keeping the field. The armistice must be short. The ferocious and fanatical hordes which come and go at the call of ATCHISON, animated by no sentiment and guided by no principle other than a sectional hatred of Northern men, prepared for any crime and thinking it God's service if committed in the name of Slavery and the South, have retired to Winter quarters, and with arms in hand are waiting only the signal to fall on.

Upon the other side, the lately beleaguered towns and settlements of Kansas are still held and occupied by her citizens as entrenched camps in an enemy's country. Nightly patrols assure to the occupants that protection from sudden assault which their government denies; and the whole district bordering on the hostile frontier resembles the marches which in the middle ages divided contending nations, and were scantily peopled by an unquiet race who held their homesteads only by sufferance of moss troopers, cattle reivers and the vagrant outlaws who figure in the obscure annals of border warfare. The settlers of Kansas are fully apprised of the fate which awaits them if they intermit their vigilance or relax the energy of their preparations for defence. They therefore hold themselves in readiness for the renewal of the bloody scenes of last December.

This is not a condition in which American society can exist. It combines within itself most of the evils of war, wanting only the roar and clash of actual battle, the fierce shouts of the combatants and the groans of dying men to make it war. And while such is the actual state of affairs within the territory, the movements of the auxiliary parties to the struggle, at the North and South, correspond with it.

Southern Legislatures are discussing bills proposing appropriations of money for sustaining the "cause of the South in Kansas." By the same authority plans are considered for raising troops to march to the scene of action, and heavy bounties are proposed for recruits to join the army of the South in the noble enterprise of driving the Abolitionists out of Kansas. Southern members subscribe money to arm, equip, and organize these military companies. These proceedings point to one object—the organization of an army for a campaign in Kansas.

At the North the like activity prevails, though manifested in a different manner. The Free States are less occupied with military expeditions, but no proper exertion is omitted to encourage the migration of persons to the Territory who will both work the land and fight in defence of what their industry creates. Whether these objects are secured through the agency of associated capital or by the energy of individuals alone, or by both united, is to us a matter of entire indifference. It is enough that the emigrants to Kansas design making it their home; that they go there not for the purpose of making war on others, or for excluding or expelling the citizens of other portions of the Republic, but with the simple object of founding there free and Republican institutions, embracing, of course, the exclusion of Slavery by the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. That these men should go well armed, and with a resolute determination to use their arms, is a necessity resulting from the repeated invasions of the Territory by ruffians not intending to settle there, by the organized proscription and the numerous murders of Free-State inhabitants by the Slavery Party.

Such, then, is the attitude of antagonism as to Kansas, deliberately assumed by the North and the South. The former being for peace, yet prepared for defence, and the latter determined upon attack, we do not perceive how a collision can be avoided otherwise than by the authoritative interposition of the General Government in behalf of the people of Kansas and against their assailants.

In this exigency the President steps forward to throw fuel upon the fire which is about overspreading the Union, and arrays the authority of the Government and threatens to use the military forces of the country for the suppression of the Free-State Party. This document is a fair example of the Jesuitical duplicity which has characterized the policy of the President towards Kansas since the beginning of the troubles there, and the troubles began with the repeal of the compact which protected the Territory from the intrusion of Slavery. The proclamation contains one or two passages mildly frowning upon the border ruffians, but it is directed against the Free-State emigrants who are already in Kansas and those who intend immigrating thither, and against the great popular movement of the citizens both from North and South, for the formation of a Free State. [illegible] resolved to [illegible] that movement by force and he proposes to assert that the conflict which he thus designs to provoke, "shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other."

We humbly represent to the President that this is an occasion calling for something above the little expedients which determine party. The people will not be satisfied with cunningly constructed proclamations. If the conservative force of this Government is to be employed for forcing Slavery into Kansas, we believe and we trust that it will be resisted to any extremity which may be necessary to defeat it.

Our Chamber of Commerce on Reciprocity.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce is a very old and a very respectable institution;—respectable not only in its age, but in the character of its members. It is accustomed, from time to time, to discuss matters of public interest; its topics ranging from Yellow Fever on the land, to Privateering on the sea. The opinions which it puts forth generally attract some attention, and ought to be entitled to some weight. But, like all other venerable bodies, whose wisdom is innate and exclusive, it sometimes gets hold of a subject which it knows nothing about, and of which it makes very bungling work before it lets go.

Very much after this sort was the business of the last monthly meeting of the Chamber. A Report was then submitted upon "a more perfect Reciprocity of Commerce and Navigation between the adjoining British Provinces and the United States." This Report argues at some length that our Reciprocity Treaty of June, 1854, which allows the reciprocal interchange of the natural products only of the two countries, is too limited in its character; and that the Commerce between the United States and Canada ought to be made in "*every respect reciprocal.*" In accordance with the recommendations of this Report, the Chamber is about to memorialize Congress to pass an Act to remove all duties and restrictions on the importation into the United States of *all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of* the Canadas; also to permit all ships and vessels built in Canada to participate on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervening between the two countries.

Now, in behalf of MANUFACTURES, we protest against this memorial. Whatever may be the effect of an Universal Reciprocity upon our shipping interest—and that is a matter which merits a deeper consideration than it has yet received—we believe that its effect upon our manufacturing interests will be anything but favorable. No more direful disaster could befall them than the passage of the very Act which these respectable gentlemen pray for!

Take the manufacture of woolen goods, alone, which forms a large and important element in the Industry of our country. The unfortunate Tariff of 1846 has almost destroyed it. And how would it fare under this Universal Reciprocity scheme? The Chamber of Commerce has only to put on its thinking-cap, and it will see, as clear as a sunbeam, that this Act would operate directly *to place the Canadian manufacturer upon a better footing than his American neighbor.* For—as the former now gets his foreign wool free of duty, while the latter has to pay 30 per cent. for it—if the Canadian sends his fabrics into the United States *free*, he has the direct advantage of this 30 per cent. over our own manufacturer.

We have been trying for ten years to make broadcloths, but the tariff has been trying to prevent us; compelling us to go to Europe for them. It is well known that fine broadcloth cannot be made to compete with the European articles from American wool alone. A mixture of the fine short wool of Germany or Australia is required in the woof, while the strong wool that grows here makes the warp. These fine foreign wools, as we have said, the English and Canadian manufacturer imports free, but the American can import them only by paying a duty of 30 per cent, the same duty which the tariff affixes to the manufactured cloth itself. Now, under these circumstances, let the Canadian put his looms into operation, and let this universal reciprocity scheme—this commercial "free-love" theory of the Chamber of Commerce—become a law, and what will be the result? Every woolen spindle in our country will be stopped, and our market will be glutted with English fabrics! Indeed, we shall offer a direct bounty to the Canadian manufacturer at the expense of our own. We shall virtually annul the present duty of 30 per cent. on English broadcloth, while we retain it on the raw wool, and shall thus welcome free at our back-door what we have deemed it necessary to tax at our front!

But if our present Tariff is revised, as we hope it will be by the present Congress; and if wool and other raw materials are admitted FREE, which the interests, not only of our manufacturers, but of our wool-growers and consumers, demand—this act, even then, will prove detrimental to the country. A universal reciprocity law will give a direct and suicidal stab to our revenue. It will invite the establishment, upon our Canadian frontier, of a branch from every factory in England. Here, the English manufacturer will enjoy all the commercial privileges of an American citizen, without expatriating himself from any of his rights as a British subject. Here, he will supply us with goods manufactured expressly for the American market, without contributing one cent to the duty which all foreign manufactures ought to pay—so long as it is the policy of our Government to support itself by duties upon imports rather than by direct taxation upon the people.

This loss to the revenue of the country would, undoubtedly, be large. Last year, the value of foreign woolen goods entered at the Custom-Houses of the United States was $32,382,589, on which the freight paid to our ships, and the duty paid to our Government, amounted to nearly $16,000,000. But, under the Reciprocity scheme of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the direct importation of woolen goods from England would greatly diminish, if not entirely cease, as they would come to us *free*, through Canada, cutting off a large slice of the annual revenue both of our Government and of our merchant ships.

We will allow that it is the intention of these gentlemen to reciprocate only with goods *actually* manufactured in the Canadas. But, does any one suppose that goods manufactured in Great Britain would not come to us direct through these British Provinces? The parent manufacturer in England would, in his Canadian branch, make precisely the same goods that he makes at home, or, he would supply the branch with the finished goods themselves, to be repacked and sent over the line into the United States. And how would it be possible for our Custom-House officers on the frontier to detect the deception? They certainly never would detect it, if they were no more astute than our petitioners!

Have the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce thought of these things? Are they business men, and yet totally ignorant of the philosophy of business? Do they aspire to political legislation, and yet ignore every established truth of political economy?

We all, as consumers, want our blankets and broadcloths cheap; but foreign competition will not make them cheap. We have had a continued struggle with it for the last ten years, and the result is that, to-day, there is hardly a yard of broadcloth on an American loom. Give our manufacturers a fair chance, and they will need nothing more. A skillful competition among themselves—a strife to excel by inventions and improvements in machinery, by a more wise and economical division of labor will soon furnish us with better and cheaper fabrics than we have yet seen. Then, the consumer will be benefited; and millions of gold, which would otherwise go to Europe, will be kept at home to give life to every branch of our domestic industry.

In short—this universal reciprocity law, of the Chamber of Commerce, makes the Canadas one of the United States, commercially, while they remain a British State, politically. And is it not absurd for us to do, for a British State, what we will not do for one of our own States? Would it not be absurd to allow Louisiana, for instance, to import, free of duty, certain goods which are dutiable in the other States,—knowing, too, that these goods will immediately be sent over her borders, into every State in the Union? And yet, this is exactly what these "grave and reverend seigniors" ask of us for Canada!

Kansas Weather.

Gen. SHANKLAND in his Lecture at Lowell, in speaking of the unusual severity of the Winter, said that he supposed it was the diffusion of President PIERCE's popularity at the South, giving them New-Hampshire weather. In Kansas, this New-Hampshire weather, together with a New-Hampshire President, inciting the "border ruffians" to a civil war upon Kansas, had caused a great deal of suffering and distress, nay, even destitution and death, among the Free-State settlers of Kansas. Still he hoped that the President would be renominated, and that the United States Senate would confirm the nomination of Gov. SHANNON, for a new Governor would give them a great deal of trouble. They had some trouble with Gov. SHANNON, but now he was broke in he would give them far less trouble than a new man. He advocated the renomination of PIERCE, and the confirmation of SHANNON—*both deserved it!* The President was certainly popular in New-Hampshire, for Senator WELLER, all the way from California, and COBB and ORR, all the way from South Carolina and Georgia, had come to Concord to tell the people so.

☞ It is reliably stated that Antioch College has been freed from the load of debt under which it has labored. Eighty-five thousand dollars are pledged in three districts, comprising, 1st., Western Ohio, 2d, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 3d, the New-England States, and this liberal contribution will suffice to place the Institution again upon a good footing. HORACE MANN still continues its President. The friends of the College, alarmed at the barren prospect before them, have put forth very strenuous efforts for the relief of the Institution, and are understood to be greatly rejoiced at the success which has attended them. The regulations, it is well known, permit the reception of both male and female pupils, and the cause of study pursued is eminently practical.

Irish Convention at Buffalo.

FIRST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

Notwithstanding the many detentions on the several railroad routes centering in this city, the Delegates to the "Irish Colonization Convention" are coming in fast. We have already, awaiting the opening of the Session, this afternoon, a large number of Representatives from all quarters of the Union and Canada.

A secret Caucus was held this morning to facilitate organization at the regular meeting, by affording an understanding as to the purpose of the sitting, and to set prominently before the members the right men for the right places. The object, as there explained, is the formation of some well organized and systematic plan to enable the Irish Catholics to settle on some lands to be chosen, and thus to form a national nucleus in North America, and also to devise and adopt means to raise money to aid the poor in this colonization.

The movement is said to have originated with the Rt. Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, and to have been put in train by THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Two parties are spoken of for the Presidency of the Convention, and these claimants for the presiding honors are backed by the constituencies respectively of Canada and the States. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE is prominent as a prime mover, and the Very Rev. A. MCDONNELL, of Kingston, C. W., the highest clergyman present, is the other man. He is a Vicar-General in the Church, and will probably be successful, the delegates being mainly church officers. Something of a national course is anticipated, and some members have proposed that a third man be sought out, to prevent a split into parties.

The Canadian members have pretty generally come well prepared with facts and figures, in hopes of convincing the Convention of the propriety of the location of settlement site in Canada West. This is more especially the case with those from St. Catherines and Brantford, which places are each particularly desirous of the Irish immigration.

Great unanimity is looked for from the fact that for so long a time the majority of the Catholic journals have been united as to the importance of the subjects to be considered. Ohio also looks to being recommended as a fitting spot for the Irishman's Retreat, and Columbus has sent up Rev. Mr. JAMES MEAGHER, Pastor of the church there, to look to this interest.

Among so many men there are many minds, and, consequently (to take it right, if differently entertained or desired by the public at the other), for which reason it is all but impossible to give any [illegible] Organization of the meeting. Organization of the [illegible] after the leaving of the mail, [illegible] will probably continue for three days. ARMAND.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

Burning of Five Fejee Towns by the U. S. Ship John Adams.

The Savages Severely Punished—Their Frightful Cruelties.

Ratification of a Treaty with the King of the Islands.

By the arrival of the *St. Louis* from Aspinwall we have received important intelligence from the Fejee Islands. We take the following from the Panama *Star and Herald* of Feb. 5:

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, E. B. BOUTWELL Commander, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, (3d February,) from the Fejee Islands, *viâ* Valparaiso.

The following interesting particulars have reached us:

The United States ship *John Adams* left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those Islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the *John Adams* deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruising of the *John Adams* in the Fejee group of islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander BOUTWELL and TUI VITE or THAKOMBAU, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

We also find the following paragraph in the Valparaiso *Mercury*, of Dec. 30:

The American corvette *John Adams* came in on the 21st, forty-four days from the Fejee Islands. She was here in February last. She returns from a visit of punishment to the Fejeeans, on account of depredations committed by them on whale ships and their crews wrecked on their coasts. It is hoped the severity of the lesson may be effective to restrain the propensities of these cannibals for the future.

List of Officers of the United States Ship John Adams.

E. B. BOUTWELL, Commander.
D. R. Lambert, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
J. R. Eggleston, Second Lieutenant.
F. H. Baker, Third Lieutenant.
E. H. Oakley, Fourth Lieutenant.
T. R. Potter, Surgeon.
Henry Myers, Purser.
L. T. Chatard, Captain's Clerk.
Wm. M. Mahoney, Sailmaker.
W. S. Hatch, Gunner.
G. H. Leech, Boatswain.

The Panama *Star* says: "We regret to learn that some of the officers and men of the *John Adams* are obliged to return to the United States in bad health, owing, we presume, to the hardships they had to undergo whilst at the Fejee Islands.

The *John Adams* is likely to remain in port for some weeks."

Some Account of the Fejee Savages—Their Ferocity—Massacres—Appearance of the John Adams at the Islands.

The following letter from the Fejee Islands to a gentleman in Philadelphia, (which we take from the *North American* of that city,) will be read in this connection with interest. The writer went to these Islands on a trading voyage thirty-two years ago, left the ship to which he was attached and settled at Levuka. Here he soon acquired the language and became a great favorite among the chiefs. He is quite an intelligent person, is altogether trustworthy, and has been of great service to all who have visited these Islands since his settlement upon them, as an interpreter and in procuring provisions, &c. After the return of the Exploring Expedition under Com. WILKES to the United States, Mr. WHIPPEY was made Vice Consul for these Islands:

FEJEE ISLANDS, (Levuka,) Oct. 10, 1855.

Mr. D——, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I promised, when you left here in the *Vincennes*, to let you know once in a while how things went on in the Islands. I commenced, and wrote you twice, but receiving no answers, I concluded that you either did not get the letters, or that you were dead; and I have not heard to the contrary till I saw your son here in the United States ship *St. Marys*. Therefore, I take this opportunity of letting you know that I am still alive. Most of the whites that were residing here at the time of your visit are dead. The old King of Ambou (TANOA) is dead. The King of Somo Somo, and all his sons, have been killed by SAM, the Chief of Ambou. The King of Rewa, and all his brothers but two, have been killed by the same man; and he has done nothing else but slaughter his countrymen ever since he has been in power.

TUI LEVUKA, the chief of this place when you were here, was killed, and most of the people in the town, by the people of the mountains of Ovoluu. His son is now Chief of the place, and is at war with AMBOU, and has been so for these two years past; that is, ever since our town was burnt by that party. Old TUI MUTHWATER was killed by GOUNGOMER shortly after you left, and the people have been at war ever since.

The burning of Tye and Swalib, and the chastisement at Malolo by the exploring expedition, has had a most lasting effect on the natives of these places, and I think that a white man in either would be as safe as in the City of New York, at Malolo in particular, as they consider themselves belonging to America, and the question has been often asked by them, why they were not visited by the ships of war from America, as the island and people belong to them?

The Missionaries that were at Somo Somo left there without one proselyte. Mr. HUNT is dead, and also Messrs. CROSS and CARGILL. The mission has been doing next to nothing till of late, but they are now going on rapidly; young SAM has turned Christian for a while, and the Tonga people have been here for these last six months spreading starvation and destruction all over the group. They have now full possession of most all the Weather Islands; some of them are about leaving for their home at Tongatabeon.

There are about 60 or 70 whites on Ovolau, and about 200 children of half castes. Of late there have been some dreadful massacres on these islands by the Tongese, say 650, at two different times, have been killed.

The United States ships *St. Marys* and *John Adams* are now at anchor in this harbor, to investigate some robberies committed by the natives. I hope they will succeed, and do it well; if not, there will be no security for either white men or their property, or for the commerce of the American traders. There is still a great quantity of shell and beche de mar procured here.

You must excuse all imperfections, as my lamp is dim.

Wishing you health and happiness, I remain your obedient servant, DAVID WHIPPEY.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—GOTTSCHALK gave his fifth Piano-forte Soiree here last evening. As usual, the room was crowded to suffocation. For this reason, perhaps, the audience was not quite so good-humored as it might have been. There was a little delay in the appearance of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, and individual sovereignty asserted itself in a few hisses, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK did appear. Punctuality is a great virtue in a Concert-room, and we do not object to a little dissatisfaction when it is not observed. In the present instance, however, Mr. GOTTSCHALK was the victim of circumstances which he could not control, and although he came in for a scolding, did not merit it. It is so refreshing to hear a hiss in a Concert-room, that Mr. GOTTSCHALK must pardon us for not sympathizing with him, and confessing that we enjoyed it. If people would only express their opinion a little more, artists like Mr. GOTTSCHALK would have their way smoothened before them.

The programme last evening contained several novelties; opening with a fantaisie for two pianos, on themes from "Il Trovatore," by Mr. C. WELS, and played by that gentleman and Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Mr. WELS has displayed a great deal of ingenuity and talent in the making of this piece. It is exceedingly effective, and when intrusted to first-class players, cannot fail to make a favorable impression. Among the many things played by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, we have only time to refer to the *Carnival de Venise*, and (pardon the connection,) CHOPIN's grand *Scherzo*. Our periodical indignation at the performance of the first piece is disarmed in this instance by the playfulness with which it is entered in the programme as *Il Bravo Carnival*, and for the rest, we content ourself by saying that it is the only version of this much-tortured theme we have heard for years which was capable of interesting us by the quaintness and striking originality of its harmonic treatment, and the perfect faultlessness of [illegible] the performance. We could listen to it again without desiring death.

No man ever possessed a stronger individuality than CHOPIN, and for this reason no one is more likely to be misunderstood by those who would play his works. GOTTSCHALK is the only artist we can call to mind who possesses in a marked degree many of the striking characteristics of the great composer. In the performance of the latter he was admirably, and the best traits of the composer and the player were blended together in a perfectly harmonious whole. We trust Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give us other opportunities of hearing Chopin's music.

Mr. APTOMMAS assisted on the harp. If this gentleman is not already the best player in the world, he soon must be, for he improves on every hearing. The first fantaisie, by ALVARS, (we did not hear the second,) was executed with perfectly marvellous dexterity and delicacy. If Mr. APTOMMAS were to die, or lose his harp, or mislay the key, it would seriously afflict the concert world. He is really one of the great attractions of our City.

Paul Julien

Gives his second concert to-night, at Niblo's Saloon.

Concert.

The German Ladies' Society, (Deutscher Frauenverein,) for the relief of widows and orphans, gives a very attractive Concert to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Miss BOSTWICK, Mr. FERDI, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Mr. H. C. TIMM and Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's quartette party, are among the principal assistants.

Philharmonic Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was pleased to see, in your paper of the 12th inst., a communication respecting the Philharmonic Society. The fact of the accommodations being insufficient is painfully evident to all who have ever attended either rehearsals or concerts. It has been said, in defence of the managers, that, not anticipating the increase of subscribers that has taken place this year, they had perfected their arrangements with NIBLO, which would have been ample but for the unexpected addition named. We can the more readily believe that a disinclination was looked for, and a consequent decrease in the receipts, from the fact that one afternoon rehearsal has been taken from each Concert, leaving no but two, where in former years we have had three. But as the contrary has proved to be the case, and the Society may be said to be flourishing and firmly established in the favor of the public, surely the subscribers, who became such with the expectation of suitable accommodations, are at least entitled to a reasonable degree of attention to their comfort. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the Society, that the managers will attend in time to this matter, before the growing dissatisfaction which is now loudly expressed, reach a point which may cause the next year to realize the decline that seems to have been expected this. It would be an event greatly to be deplored if an ill-judged parsimony should tend to the dissolution of a Society highly valued by every admirer of a high standard of music. E. J. H.

Collision in the East River.

Yesterday, at 4 P. M., a collision occurred at Pier No. 11 East River, between the clipper-ships *Euterpe* and *Metropolitan*, both lately arrived, and the brig *Catherine Ewen*. The *Euterpe* and the brig were lying on the upper side of the pier at the mouth of the slip, and it being the last of the flood-tide, the ship *Metropolitan*, while being warped around from the pier-head into the slip, was struck by a large field of ice, which drove her afoul of the brig, and caused her bowsprit to carry away the brig's mainmast close to the deck, and stove her quarter railing and bulwarks. The quarter-boat of the *Euterpe* was also smashed by the falling of the brig's mast, and the second mate of the ship R., in attempting to clear away the wreck, had one of his hands severely injured.

☞ The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 155 pupils, of whom 106 are State beneficiaries, and the remainder supported by the States of Maryland, New-Jersey, Delaware, and by friends. An extension of the bounty of the Commonwealth is requested by the Directors, inasmuch as the recent additions to the building will enable it to accommodate 200 inmates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING GOODS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day 75 cases MOUS. DE LAINES.
New styles; price only 1s. per yard.
Columbian Hall, No. 361 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
25 cases just received;
NEW STYLES AND CHOICE COLORINGS.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 Grand-st.

R. R. R.
WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the following letter from Jeptha Gardinier, of Dresden, Tenn. That the public may know who Mr. Gardinier is, we refer all who will favor us with a call to one hundred and sixty-six of the most prominent men in Dresden. Let all who wish to learn more of this great cure call at our office, and we will name one hundred and sixty-six citizens of Dresden who will certify to the respectability of Mr. Gardinier.
Dec. 29, 1855. Dec. 31, 1855.
CRIPPLED WITH INFIRMITIES, FREE FROM PAIN AND WALKING WITH EASE.
JEPTHA GARDINIER.
A Severe Fall—Injury to the Knee-Pan—Excruciating Pains—Timely Arrival—Successful Efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
DRESDEN, Weakly County, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1855.
I, Jeptha Gardinier, of the above place, do publish that for many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and on the evening of Dec. 29, 1854, while walking in my yard, I fell with great violence on the ice, bruising the knee-pan very badly. I further certify that on the above day, Mr. John J. Benedict, a traveling agent of RADWAY & CO., arrived at this place, and hearing of my misery fell and the terrible complaint that afflicted me recommended me to apply RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, which I did, and in a very short time the pain ceased, the swelling abated, and I am now able to walk without the use of my cane, free from pain. I have tried several other remedies, but found no relief. In cases of extreme pain RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is far preferable to all other remedies. If any one doubts the truth of this certificate, let them call on me at my residence, or write to me at Dresden, Tenn., and I will give them full information.
JEPTHA GARDINIER.
For years Mr. Gardinier has suffered the torturing pains of rheumatism; he was unable to walk without the help of a stick. On the 29th of December he first tried the R. R. Relief; on the 31st he could walk without any aid, and free from pain. Let all who are crippled or bedridden think of this.
R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.
RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 106 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $200,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

How lightly falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls, parties, weddings, &c.; also ladies, misses, boys and children's fancy boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the finest durability, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Second Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the ordinary envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, and applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

☞ Building Associations.—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Wakefield. The lots are from $50 to $300 only. Situated 20 minutes from the City, or equal to $250 to $500 from the City Hall. Deeds made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at GEORGE G. ANDREWS, No. 7 N. Y. EXCHANGE, corner of Tryon-row, at the junction of Chambers and Centre-sts.

[illegible] AND YOUTHFUL [illegible] A suite of elegant [illegible] our style of cut and [illegible] Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Miscellaneous.

...nessmen's knowledge of ... have suffered much, and ... Wednesday, from the operations of a class of ... denominated "sneak" or hall thieves. These ... take an opportunity to plunder ... the entries of dwellings such clothing and other property as they can find. Lately they have adopted, and carried out pretty successfully, another plan for obtaining plunder. 'Tis done thus: The "sneak" hangs about or within one of the principal clothing and dry goods stores until the errand boy is dispatched to deliver a package of goods ordered by a customer. The "sneak" ascertains the boy's destination, and is quite sure to be there, standing on the steps, ready to receive him, with the observation: "Your wagon have brought my bundle—give it me—it's all right." The unsuspecting boy delivers the bundle, but soon after finds out that it's all wrong. Meantime the thief has made way with his booty, and repeated the operation again and again, with like success. Things of this kind occurred so frequently that Officers Shandley and Blackman, of the Reserved Corps, were detailed to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty parties. A few days investigation convinced them that there was a regularly organized band of these sneak thieves, living somewhere in the Fourteenth Ward, and that they there deposited their plunder. The officers labored diligently for several days, but did not meet with much success. Finally, on Tuesday last they "piped" a man named James Clark, alias Lee, through Broadway and up to Madison-avenue. His movements being suspicious, they followed him till late at night, when they arrested him and his brother Theodore Clark—a youth of 16—in one of the Third-avenue cars. The prisoners, on being taken from the car, plead hard to be let off and even attempted to bribe the officers to let them go by offering them their gold watches. The offer was not accepted; they were both taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. They found on the persons of the prisoners a number of pawn-tickets for coats, shawls, dresses, &c. The officers then proceeded to the house occupied by the prisoners, and here they found hats dresses, shawls and wearing apparel of different kinds amounting in value to about $1,000. Among the property so found, was a silk dress valued at $150, which was subsequently identified by its owner.

During the night of the commitment, James, the elder of the prisoners, managed to break three locks and escape from confinement. Officer Shandley was sent in immediate pursuit, but his best exertions during the night and the whole of the next day did not lead to the re-arrest of the fugitive. However he continued the search, and about 12 o'clock the next (Wednesday) night, he had the satisfaction of discovering the person for whom he was looking standing in Vesey-street with a friend. Clark was dressed in disguise, but not sufficiently so to evade the sharp eye of the "shadow," who, knowing the desperate character of the man with whom he had to deal, resolved so to act as to prevent him from doing any mischief or carry into execution his threat "not to be taken alive." So, suddenly springing towards him, the officer tripped Clark up, and without allowing him to rise, put on the hand-cuffs. Thus taken unawares and deprived of the power to resist, the prisoner was quietly recommitted to his vacated quarters in the Station-house and so secured that he could not again escape. In the morning both prisoners were taken before Justice Pearson, at the Fourth District Police Court, and committed for examination.

All the property recovered was taken to the Fourth District Court. Some of it has been identified by the owners, but the greater portion awaits identification. Such of the stolen goods as are pawned will be taken out; and there is but little doubt that all or nearly all of the large amount of plunder will be restored to the parties from whom it was stolen.

The officers already mentioned are still on the alert, and are sanguine of being able to break up the entire gang,—of whom the elder Clark was the reputed chief,—and thus rid the community of a set of desperate thieves.

ROBBING A PEDDLER—AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

Solomon Burdett, a peddler of jewelry, went into a house at the corner of Eighth-street, with a view of disposing of some of his wares. He found two women there, named Mary Gillen and Ann Leary. After some conversation, the women (so it is alleged) forced a quarrel on the poor peddler. During the excitement consequent thereon, a man, named John Gillen, said to be the husband of Ann Gillen, snatched the peddler's box from his arm and ran away with it, through a rear door. The peddler essayed to follow, but was tightly clutched by both the women, who maintained their grasp until they thought the runaway had time to make his escape. The man Gillen was seen to clamber over a fence and run down Sixth-street, but was not afterwards to be found. The peddler at once called in the aid of the Police, who took both the women into custody. Later in the day the man Gillen was found with the stolen jewelry, which was returned to the delighted owner. The three prisoners were brought before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Highway robberies are of nightly occurrence. A young man named Temple, residing in Varick-street, was attacked at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, at the corner of Varick and Beach streets, by four ruffians, and robbed of $25 and some pocket articles of small value. One of the robbers seized Mr. Temple around the neck and held his head in such a manner as to prevent his giving an alarm. In their haste the ruffians did not take Mr. Temple's watch, but they broke the chain to which it was attached. The scoundrels succeeded in making their escape.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A sailor, named James Hamilton, got on a spree in Water-street, on Wednesday night, and at a late hour got knocked down in Cherry-street, by a party of three men, who evidently intended to rob him. He held fast to his watch, but was badly beaten by his ruffianly assailants. His cries of help brought to his assistance Officer Reedar, of the Fourth Ward, who succeeded in arresting a man whom Hamilton identified as one of his assailants. The other two escaped. The prisoner gave his name as Rowland Jones. He is by birth an Englishman, and resides in Elm-street. He was committed for examination by Justice Welsh.

THIEVES ASSAULTING THE POLICE AND CITIZENS WITH KNIVES.

Policeman Termullegan, of the Seventh Ward, while on his beat yesterday morning, observed two men in the act of stealing a box of sperm candles from the door of Martin'a grocery store, at the corner of Houston and Catharine streets. He attempted to take them in custody, when one of them, named James Williams, drew a dirk knife and plunged it at the officer, but only cut his coat. Several citizens by this time came to the assistance of the officers, but they were all kept at bay by the rogues, both of whom brandished their knives and threatened to cut the first man who approached. This parleying continued some time, but at length Williams was overpowered and taken to the Station-house. His companion made his escape. Williams was taken before Justice Brennan, who committed him for trial.

George C. Holbrook, doing business at No. 344 Broadway, was on Wednesday committed by Justice Connelly at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of false pretences. The prosecutor, John E. Courtney, of No. 9 State-street, stated that he was led by an advertisement for a clerk to call upon Holbrook, who gave him a situation in his store at $40 per month, and induced him to loan him $100. When the first month had expired the defendant refused to pay either the $40 due for services or the $100 lent. Courtney was held as a witness.

Miscellaneous.

KILLED BY DRINKING BRANDY.

A boy, named Michael Mahen, aged 8 years and 6 months, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of an overdose of brandy drank the day previous. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and from the evidence of the mother, it appeared that on the day previous to his death, Michael with some other boys, went out to play. Some hours after he was found lying insensible at the foot of the stairs. He was put to bed and a doctor called, when it was shown that the child was suffering from the effects of drinking a large quantity of brandy. Various remedies were resorted to to relieve the sufferer, but without avail. He sank gradually, and died at 2 o'clock the next morning. A strong disposition was shown by the friends of the deceased to screen the guilty party who gave the brandy to the child, and all the efforts of the Coroner could not elicit any facts sufficient to warrant a charge of guilt against any one. It was further shown by the evidence, that *the child had been frequently drunk before*, and that *he chewed tobacco freely and constantly*. The Jury returned a verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by an overdose of brandy, given him by some party or parties to the Jury unknown.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $10,000 the first year, as can be shown on interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, *Times* Office, with real name.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—A young married man, having $200, would like to form a partnership with a person having an established paying business. References given and required. Address, with real name, all this week, J. W. R., *Times* Office. Communications confidential.

WANTED.—A man with $30 can purchase a light respectable business, by which he can earn permanently $2 per day. No more capital ever required. Apply at No. 206 Fulton-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—With $2,000 or $5,000, in the importing of a patent staple article, exclusively the advertiser's. Address B. J., *Times* Office, with real name.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 44 Ann-st.

TO BAKERS AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.—FOR SALE Cheap for cash, about 1,400 bunches of Western shingles, warranted clear and perfect in every respect. Inquire of C. P. R. HOYT, No. 209 Henry-st., corner of Jefferson.

SERVANTS, &c.

$5 Reward.—Left the subscriber's store, on Saturday last, a large Liver and yellow spotted Dog, answering to the name of "Rip." A sufficient fee for his return, and the names of all purchasers of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ Oxygenated Bitters, a cure for Dyspepsia.—The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible, but refer to certificates of gentlemen well known to the public, for abundant proof that they have been remarkably successful.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ Professor Elie Charlier.—Dear Sir: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK,	HORATIO ALLEN.

Feb. 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,

ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. Crosby and others.

☞ "Pledged unto Truth, to Liberty, and Law."—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe."—The members of the different "Live Oak Clubs," and all others favorable to the election of GEO. LAW as President of the United States, are invited to attend a meeting of the "Young Mon's George Law Association of the City of New-York" on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, at "Live Oak Hall," No. 765 Broadway. CHAS. A. PECK, President.

SAMUEL WARD,
F. R. HALLENT, } Secretaries.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Park Benjamin will, by special request, deliver his lecture on *Matrimony* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1856. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents each; may be obtained at ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S music store, No. 23 Court-st.; SWAYNE'S bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver a lecture in the Carlton-st. M. E. Church, (near Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Subject: *The Old Pioneers of the West.* Tickets 50 cents—may be at the bookstore of WM. SWAYNE, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that the Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield, will be at No. 163 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th Instant. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there to deliver Deeds to those who are entitled to them.

N. B.—Each member must pay the tax on his lot, whether he has received the Deed or not.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as good cook, and understands baking and pastry perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Has no objection to city or country. Can take charge of the milk and butter, if required, and can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address CATHERINE, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, neat, tidy young woman as seamstress, and to do the chamber-work of a private family. She is a good neat sewer, and can come well recommended. Or she would take a place to do the housework of a small family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 93 Hudson-st., near Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls, with excellent City reference, one as waitress in all its branches; a competent parlor maid; will do the fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; takes care of the silver; wages $6. Excellent City reference. The other as cook and laundress in all its branches; understands pastry and meats; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or children'e nurse. Can bring good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to take care of a child and sew, or to do chamberwork. Has recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 105 East 26th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; perfectly understands it in all its branches. Apply at No. 94 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & FOX'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 112 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape under glass; together with a general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his present situation can be obtained. May be seen personally for one month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Iranistan, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman, and a graduate of College, desires a situation as the private instructor in the Classics and Mathematics of a young man desirous of preparing himself for College. Would be willing to teach the same to a young lady or ladies. Terms, references, &c., may be ascertained by addressing FRANCIS A., *Times* Office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—In this and other cities, for the sale of VanAnden's Portable Writing Case and Copying Press. Single cases sent by Mail. Price, $5. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

WAITER AND COOK ARE WANTED—In a private family. The cook must thoroughly understand cookery in all its branches, marketing, &c.; the waiter must also be thoroughly competent. Their services will be required by 1st March. Early application, with testimonials, must be made at No. 149 Grand-st.

A MAN WANTED—To canvass the City of New-York for subscription to a view now being published. Great inducements will be offered to a suitable applicant. Call at ENDICOTT & CO.'s, No. 59 Beekman-st.

GIRLS WANTED—To make wire and buckram frames. None but those who understand the business need apply. GEORGE A. COX & CO.,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—Nurses, cooks, seamstresses, waiters, foot-boys and grooms, are wanted at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for situations now ready.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 149 Water-st., New-York.

COOK WANTED—English, Scotch, German or Colored, competent and willing to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 99 East 15th-st., before 12 o'clock, or after 6.

MAN WANTED—Who understands repairing and tuning Pianos. Apply at R. GLENN'S, No. 82 Spring-st.

GIRL WANTED—A young American Protestant girl, to assist in the care of a child, and about the house. Apply at No. 158 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED.—In a Publishing House, who thoroughly understands writing wrappers and mailing newspapers, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Applicants will please address, in their own handwriting, Box No. 2,975 Post-Office, stating reference.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman about leaving town for the next few months, wishes to secure board for his wife and sister and child, four years of age, in a private family, situation between 4th and 20th sts., and 4th and 8th-avs. A parlor and bedroom wanted. None but a private family need answer, and reference given and required. Address H. P. W., *Times* office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—In a strictly private Protestant family, board, parlor and bed-room, good size, for a gentleman and his wife, not above 14th-st., near 6th or 8th avs. The gentleman will take his dinners down town except on Sundays. Terms not so much of an object, provided the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 2,506.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Board, with privilege of washing, either in a private family or boarding house, within five minutes' walk of Union-square. Terms moderate. Address C. R., Box No. 2,067.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 345 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RATS OF THE CRIME:

OR,

THE RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.

This thrilling romance, by the author of "The Creole Wife; A Page from the Black Book," will be commenced in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,

for Sunday, Feb. 17.

Don't fail to get a copy. The romance will be found equal to the best productions of

EUGENE SUE.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL UPON VIRGINIA LIFE.

JUST PUBLISHED:

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;

OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.

BY MISS WORMELEY.

Author of "Amabel, a Family History."

From the Boston Advertiser.

The first romance of Miss Wormeley was well received. This new story will, we think, be even more popular than its predecessor. * * * Whoever begins the work will finish it.

From the Boston Atlas.

Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness with which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.

From the Boston Transcript.

Let us beseak a hearty welcome for "Our Cousin Veronica." It is a neat, authentic, finished, and pleasing picture of Virginia life. * * Fine command of language, keen sense of character, thoughtfulness and refinement.

From Harper's Magazine for February.

As a whole we cannot hesitate to regard this work as possessing superior merit, showing a large and refined culture, a justness of thought, and a home-bred naturalness of feeling which are not always discovered in the popular novels of the day.

From Putnam's Magazine.

Suggesting sound truths and awakening good feelings. The story is well told.

From the Boston Traveller.

The style of the work is sweet, chaste and simple, and without very attractive. The plot is well devised; the tale is full of interest.

From the New-York Herald.

It is impossible to take up this book without being struck by the strong good sense and force of thought which it displays.

From the New-York Daily Times.

Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life and exhibited as true a concession of Southern characters as we have yet encountered.

From the Illustrated Newspaper.

We recommend this volume to our readers for its intrinsic literary excellence, and pronounce it the best and most finished original work of fiction that has been submitted to our judgment for many a day. We have gone over the pages with critical attention, and feel a pleasure in testifying to the genuine artist-like air that pervades them.

From the New-York Express.

We were charmed with the clear and calm beauty of its style, and especially with its numerous landscape descriptions. Some of these are quite exquisite.

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Cousin Veronica is delightful reading.

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AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF

THINGS THERE AND THEREUNTO PERTAINING,

AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN.

"Clever chiels an' bonnie bizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."

This is the unique title of an original book. Unlike the great majority of recent novels, it was written by a man. It is not one of the quiet, neutral-tinted, domestic stories; but a book of strong and positive character. The location is in Maine, under the shadow of the White Mountains. The descriptions of country life have a freshness and piquancy, like the native flavor of wild berries and fruits, which cultivation cannot give.

Without much attempt at artistic construction, the incidents are varied, and many of them thrilling. The finding of the lost child Amy, and the tragical fate of the blacksmith, Bang, are among the most powerful sketches in modern fiction.

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The publishers take pleasure in presenting, also, another picture of New-England life, drawn from an entirely different stand-point. Some features of it were suggested, doubtless, by the books written a few years since upon the relations of clergymen with religious societies. The book, however, is neither a "Sunny Side" nor a "Shady Side," but takes an independent and impartial view of the subject. The story is full of incident, and the heroine, in her changing fortunes, will win the reader's admiration, as well as his sympathy. The dry humor, sharp common sense, and natural eloquence of old "Father Shaw," one of the author's favorite characters, will commend him to every reader.

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The above works will be published Feb. 20.

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Gentlemanly canvassers are now engaged soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for the above work, who will present a specimen of the work as an authority for their agency.

All communications respecting the New-York department should be addressed to WM. H. BOYD,
At the New-York City Directory Office.
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

The following vote in regard to the work was passed by the Board of Trade in Boston, Dec. 17, 1855:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade look with favor upon the announcement of a New-England Business Directory which Mr. George Adams has the intention to publish, and consider that it will be a valuable work of reference to the business community.

The work will be of octavo size, handsomely printed, and contain from six to eight hundred pages. Subscription price, $2 50.

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We have in press a volume by the eloquent Blind Preacher, entitled

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Or Lectures delivered on various occasions, by Rev. W. H. Milburn, late Chaplain to Congress, with a biographical notice and a portrait on steel.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publisher, New-York.

BUT A FEW DAYS MORE—Remain till the Delosing of the books of the Commonwealth Art Association for their Second Annual Distribution; it will positively take place on the 20th inst. Subscriptions received for all the $3 magazines at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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If any one would be both amused and profited let him read KATE WESTON.

We could fill all the *Times* with notices of the Press, but the above will suffice. Over 8,000 copies already sold within a few weeks of publication attest its well-merited popularity. DE WITT & DAVENPORT,

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"When a work has already won for itself a widely extended reputation, the reviewer who, at a somewhat subsequent period, is called on to speak of its merits, finds himself something in the predicament of a clergyman who has been requested by a matron to give spiritual advice to 'my little girl,' and finds, to his astonishment that the 'little girl' is a dashing belle who has made her début 'lang syne' in the gay world. All that is left for us to say of

ISORA'S CHILD,

after the deluge of flattery and homage which she has received from the entire fraternity of the quill is, that she very nearly deserves it."

Thus says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of

ISORA'S CHILD,

The new and popular Romance,

BY MRS. HARRIET A. OLCOTT.

The Sixth Edition is just ready.

From many reviews, we quote the following:

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As a story, "Isora's Child" is noticeable for great dramatic power, and a force and consistency of characterization which none of our female novelists have ever exhibited. Its lessons are not obstrusively stated, but they are singularly just and striking.

From the New-York Tribune.

With a plot of more than ordinary complication, almost involving the fortunes of two distinct series of persons, this story maintains the individuality of its characters with admirable success, and thus awakens and preserves an interest in what under other circumstances would be a too protracted narrative. As examples of the writer's skill in graphic narrative, we may refer to the account of Clarendon's and Cora's perilous sleigh-ride, and of the rescue of Flora from drowning, which must be regarded as excellent pieces of descriptive composition.

From the Washington National Era.

The delineations of character and scenes are graphic and attractive. The colloquies are natural, and always elevated and refined. It is a work to be commended for the beautiful pictures of nature with which it abounds, for the purity and womanly delicacy and religious sentiments of the author.

From the Boston Courier.

As a literary work, this book is pronounced by competent critics to be superior to any novel that has been published during the present year; and it will, without doubt, gain for the author a celebrity second to none among the large band of brilliant writers who have appeared before the American public.

Says the *Augusta Age:*

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FOR SALE—By NATHAN LANE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.; W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st.; W. W. ROSE, No. 17 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. George W. Curtis will commence his course of lectures on *Contemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—*Dickens.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—*Charlotte Bronte,* (Currer Bell.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.*
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray.*

Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

E. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

ROMANISM.—Rev. Dr. LORD, formerly a French Canadian Roman Catholic Priest, but now the Peoples' Colporteur, will deliver a lecture on the above subject, at the Manhattan Hall in 4th-st., near Avenue D, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at the same hour, when he will appear in his priestly dress, and will exhibit a number of relics, such as beads, cross, crucifix, scapula, &c. Admission to the second lecture, 12½ c.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. Mulfeus's Sixth and Last Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley—The Western Mind, its Manifestations, Eloquence and Humor*; FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

GOUGH IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.—CLINTON-AVENUE.—Mr. J. B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance, THIS EVENING, at the New Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and La Fayette ave., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 Cents, paid at the Door.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The world-renowned traveler, KIT KARSON, who has crossed from Missouri River to California six times, will appear at Smith & Co.'s, Rope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of FRIDAY & SATURDAY. No increase in the prices of tickets.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY are respectfully invited to attend a private Lecture on *The Past, the Present, and the Future of the Library*, to be given at Hope Chapel on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for members only may be had at the Library desk.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to consider the affairs of the Library, on the EVENING or FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 8½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. By order of the Board of Trustees. ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—Will deliver a lecture (WASHINGTON) EVENING in Stuyvesant Institute, Schuyler-st. Subject: "Material progress of the next 50 years." Admission 10 cents.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will meet at Head-quarters on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of

A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at the station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in 26th st., New-York, or in cars between New-York and New-Haven, a Wallet containing about $30 in small bills and a promissory note signed by A. B. Rice, dated Jan. 12, 3 months, for $50 50, and Douglas Axe Co.'s acceptance of Nurrager & Brick Co.'s draft indorsed by them, dated Jan. 14, 3 months, for $212 50, and other papers of no value to any but the owner, payment having been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office, or on its receipt by mail, addressed to

N. F. POTTER, Providence, R. I.

LOST—On the 12th inst., a Black Thread Lace Veil, going from Stewart's to Astor House, thence to 15th st. by 5th-av. cars. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling at No. 78 East 16th-st.

LOST.—Pass-book No. 159,680, on the Bank for Savings. The finder will please return the same to the Bank, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOUND—In 5th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 3, a gentleman's SCARF PIN. The owner will please address TAYLOR, Box No. 4,655 General Post-Office.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or

NEW-YORK CITY.

SOME JUDGES IN THEIRS SEATS.

HAVING IS POSSESSION.

The Supreme Court Summarily Adjourned for One Week.

THE FINEST FARCE OF THE SEASON.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Yesterday morning several hundred persons assembled in the General Term Room, expecting to see some fun. They succeeded in seeing, (those who were fortunate enough to be in front,) Mr. Henry E. Davies seated on the Bench reading the DAILY TIMES. Those being in front as some would desire, those outsiders who enjoyed such things began to applaud and hoot in quite a theatrical style. The disturbance from this mode of enjoyment attempted to put a stop to it by hissing. The Judges of the Court at this while were down stairs consulting as to what it was best to do. At some few minutes past 11, Hon. Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and PEABODY entered in solemn order, and took their seats upon the Bench by the side of the would-be Judge. Mr. Davies then quietly laid down the TIMES and arranged himself for business.

ROOSEVELT, J.—"Officer, open the General Term."

CRIER.—"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons of persons who have any further business at this General Term of the Supreme Court, draw near and give your attention and you shall be heard!"

ROOSEVELT, J.—"Officer, adjourn the General Term until this day week."

CRIER.—"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All manner of persons who have any further business at this General Term of the Supreme Court depart hence, and appear here this day week, to which time this Court is adjourned!"

The Judges then left the bench.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the crowd.

CRIER.—"There must be order in the Court-room!"

"Ha! ha!! ha!!! Good! Go it! Hurrah!" shouted the crowd.

At this juncture, the officer was unable to preserve the proper length of face, and this deviation from duty was received with a shout the like of which is not often heard in our good old sober, steady General Term.

We have received the following communication in respect to this matter, which will be read with interest: The struggle just at present between the claimants is not for a decision as to which is really properly entitled to the place, but to who shall occupy the seat for the time being until a judicial decision can be had; and the other parties on that Bench are compelled for this purpose to decide whom they will will recognize and associate with, as their colleague in the meantime. They have decided and informed both the gentlemen in a statement, a copy of which we published some days ago, that they shall recognize Mr. PEABODY and not Mr. DAVIES until judicial action shall be had and he is now sitting with two of them, Justices ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, holding the General Term of the Court by invitation from them.

The following letter from CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., to his client, Mr. PEABODY, gives a statement of the matter so very clear that it can hardly be misunderstood:

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In the case of the People on the relation of Henry E. Davies against Edward P. Cowles, the Court of Appeals has decided that any vacancy existing in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court on the election day should then be filled by the people without reference to the question whether any formal notice was or could have been given.

The attention of the Court was called to the known fact, not stated in the pleadings, that there were two vacancies, and that, according to other statements on the record, the ballots of the four candidates, Messrs. Davies, Hilton, Leonard and Peabody, were, by an inevitable necessity, as well as by the express provision of the election law, void for uncertainty in not designating the particular vacancy which the electors intended to fill.

Leave to withdraw the demurrer and to answer was granted on my motion, in despite of a strenuous opposition by Mr. Hill, the counsel for Mr. Davies. It was only for the purpose of bringing this new view of the case before the Court, that I asked leave to answer; and certainly my motion ought not to have been granted if the Court had not deemed my position sound.

A fuller investigation has elicited the fact that Mr. Davies' complaint was also erroneous in its statements as to the form of the ballots; those given for himself, Mr. Hilton and Mr. Leonard, are void; those given for you, with perfect precision designated the vacancy intended to be filled.

Under these circumstances, it is clear to my mind that you ought to claim the office, and to adopt the best means which circumstances may place in your power, to procure a conclusive judicial determination upon it without delay.

This could be done with the greatest ease and promptitude if Mr. Cowles would avail himself of the liberty given and put in an answer.

It is probable that this will not be done. Mr. Davies claims that by some implied compact existing between himself and Mr. Cowles, that gentleman cannot, without a violation of honor, do any act to disturb the judgment, which has been pronounced; and in this Mr. Cowles may acquiesce.

This amicable arrangement, like that which led to adjudgment by the Court of Appeals, upon an untrue statement of the facts, binds no one but the parties. Your claim to the office, and the right of the public to have it occupied by the person legally elected to fill it, remain unaffected.

Should Mr. Davies enter the office, a *quo warranto*, prosecuted upon your relation against him, would test the question; and, in case he should facilitate proceedings as Mr. Cowles did, a decision might be obtained very early in the next term of the Court of Appeals. If, on the contrary, Mr. Davies should leave you to speed the case as you best might, without aid from him, two or three years would probably elapse before a final judgment could be obtained.

But for the fact that Mr. Davies seeks to hold the present judgment, and to avoid that full investigation of the real merits to which an answer from Mr. Cowles would inevitably lead, I would have entertained the most perfect confidence in his readiness promptly to meet and test your claim. That fact may justify an apprehension that, if permitted to take the seat, he will not aid in accelerating your proceedings.

It may therefore be feared that a speedy decision cannot be had, except by continuing Mr. Davies in the attitude of a plaintiff. In that event, he will, of course, be desirous to accelerate proceedings; you can then cooperate with him in that object, and thus the question may be brought to issue at as early a period as if he had met it in the pre-sent action.

It only remains to be considered how this is to be done. I would advise you to place before the Justices of this District evidence showing the validity of your ballots and the defective character of those given for Mr. Davies.

These facts, coupled with the notorious one that there were two vacancies, viewed in the light of Judge Johnson's prevailing opinion in the Court of Appeals, render your title to the office so clear that no doubt can well exist concerning it; and consequently, as the Justices must, *ex necessitate*, determine whom they will recognize as their associate, it will in my judgment become their duty to recognize you.

This will not involve any disobedience to the judgment of the Court of Appeals. That judgment binds only the parties to it. It is based on a fictitious case, and is kept on foot merely by the consent of the parties, contrary to the clear intimation of the Court itself, that it ought to be opened for a restatement of the case according to the truth.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

CH. O'CONOR.

HON. CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Mr. PEABODY having, on the 4th of February, entered on the duties of the office, pursuant to the decision and invitation of his associates, on that day addressed and procured to be delivered to Mr. DAVIES a letter, of which a copy is given below. From a perusal of this letter, it will be seen that the length of time within which, Mr. PEABODY being the incumbent of the office, he pledges himself that a decision shall be had is reduced to a mere trifle.

No answer to this letter we are informed has been received; and this was the situation of the matter when on Wednesday, the ninth day of the Term, Mr. Davies ascended the bench and took a seat, as we have before informed our readers.

A delay of sixty days would, it seems, enable the Court of Appeals to decide the question, and the party entitled would then have the honor of holding his seat in a manner alike becoming the office and the incumbent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very desirous to bring to a judicial determination, as early as possible, our conflicting claims to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and I will most certainly do all in my power to expedite a suit you may institute to that end. Mr. O'CONOR, who will act as my counsel in this matter, entertains the same anxious desire to arrive at a decision in the Court of the last resort, at the earliest moment practicable, and we venture to predict that, with the hearty cooperation on your part, which we promise ourselves, such a suit may be pressed to trial in the Special and General Terms of the Supreme Court (which will, I am sure, arrange its business and terms to speed it on) within the present month, and arrive at the Court of Appeals in time for hearing and decision there early in the next term of that Court, which will sit in March.

I have no doubt that regard for the public interests, which will be paramount with you, and which seems to demand this course, will inspire you with the same wish, and I hope immediately to receive from you assurance that no moment of time shall be lost.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq. C. A. PEABODY.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Grant vs. *Tuttle*—Judgment must be a judgment of foreclosure, with costs, to the plaintiff, and an allowance due thereon at the sum of $1,258 16.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. *Hunter*—Motion for reference granted without costs.

Mellen vs. *Bean*—Motion to discharge arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

Howell vs. *Wright*—The motion to discharge order to hold to bail, must be denied with $10 costs.

Rose vs. *Billings*—Attachment denied. Recsiver ordered.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

EVIDENCE—DAMAGE TO CARGO.

Otto Dill vs. *The bark Colombo.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover for damage to a cask of bristles, shipped on board the bark, to be brought to the libelant. The libelant proved that they received, in the usual course of business, a bill of lading for the cask in a letter from the shipper.

They produced the bill of lading and proved that the name of the master of the bark was the same as that signed at the foot of the bill of lading.

No evidence was offered by the claimants. The Court thereupon ordered a decree for the libelant, with a reference to compute the damages.

For libelant—Mr. A. Nash. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe and Donahne.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MARITIME TORT—JURISDICTION.

Joseph Bounty vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Co.*—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged maritime tort. The libelant was engaged in raising a vessel which had been sunk while passing the draw-bridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The cars on the rail road, through the defendant's negligence, ran off the draw-bridge and fell upon and impeded the libelant's work, for which he claimed to recover $650 damages.

The Court held that the libelant had not made out a case of injury in consequence of defendant's negligence, and also that the injury, if there was one, was not such as would bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. For libelant, Mr. A. Nash. For respondents, Mr. Dunning.

LIEN—REPAIRS.

Reuben Lighthall et al. vs. *The steamboat Joseph Sherman.*—This was a suit brought to recover the value of certain repairs furnished to the steamboat by the libelants. The vessel was a domestic one, and the Court dismissed the libel, holding that the libelants had no lien upon her for their supplies.

For libelants—Mr. Morton and Mr. Cornwall. For claimants—Mr. McMahon.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE OMNIBUS AND THE CART-DRIVER.

Adolph Appel vs. *Simeon Andrews.*—This was an action against the proprietor of an omnibus, No. 333 Fifth-avenue Line, which, on the 8th of October last, overturned the wagon of the plaintiff as he was driving through Fulton-street, smashed his vehicle, and threw him into the mud of that delectable thoroughfare. The defence was, as usual, that the driver of the wagon was to blame for getting in the way of an omnibus. Each party had three witnesses, and their testimony was as conflicting as is usual in similar controversies. Three swore the Jehu of the omnibus ought to suffer, the Jehu of the cart and horse, for their mutual carelessness. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $115 and the costs.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 38, 39, 53, 40 to 45.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Adjourned for one week. *Circuit.*—Nos. 116, 191, 2237, 1885, 1069, 1954, 1252, 1081, 1127, 1130, 1748, 1778, 2218, 2126, 2151, 2231, 519, 419, 1458, 706, 1895, 1980, 2274, 2173, 1916, 1041, 2215, 2184.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 626, 606, 593, 646, 650, 656, 662, 552, 665, 669, 673, 677, 678, 680, 682 to 688, 691 to 700, 705.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 392 to 407. *Part II.*—Nos. 17, 90, 231, 69, 68, 191, 205, 369, 371, 373, 374, 185, 391, 195, 131, 141, 148, 154, 194.

Opening of the New Five Points House of Industry.

This interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning, with appropriate addresses from Rev. Joseph P. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Mr. PEASE.

The children, amounting to upwards of seventy in number and neatly dressed in white, presented a pleasing as well as pleasing spectacle. They, together with the ministers and friends of the institution, mostly ladies, completely crowded the chapel devoted to the proceedings.

After an introductory hymn by these little ones, and prayer by the Rev. D. MUHLENBERG, Mr. A. RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees of the institution, recited the report, giving an account of the new building, the architectural details of which have already been reported in the DAILY TIMES. He stated that the sum of $8,000 was yet necessary to place the building out of debt. After the 124th Psalm had been read, and the story of the Good Samaritan had been read from the Gospel of St. Matthew by Rev. Dr. BEDELL, Rev. Dr. DEWITT uttered a fervent prayer for the Divine blessing upon the future operations of the institution.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER then addressed the meeting. Another Malakoff had been taken. In the spot where this building now stood lately stood a building appropriately called, even by the Police, the "Court of Death." Here blasphemy in its most revolting form had gone up to heaven; but this band of Christianity had reared a noble edifice, where now the young were trained for God. Whatever might be our abstract distinction in theology, did not our hearts feel the throb of our common Christianity while our good brother read the parable of the Good Samaritan?

Is there not religion in industry? This was emphatically a house of industry. These little ones had been more sinned against than sinning. Christianity here plants them in a position where hope dawns upon them. Outside warfare has passed away; let it be forgotten. But shall this noble scheme suffer from a worse element—from indifference? People may say, "This is a noble work—what a boarding of Satan in his den;" and yet, never ask themselves whether they own a single brick in these walls. Will they do so? These children will here learn that there is a *power* in Christianity, since it takes them by the hand and cares for them. When you put an evidence for Christianity either in the hearts of children or of men, in the *good it does them*, you appeal to them in a way that the sophistry of vulgar infidelity never can.

The children then sang another hymn very pleasingly.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, could never forget his first visit to the locality occupied by this building. Some eleven years ago, when first he came to New-York, he walked around to ascertain the character of his expected parishioners. He had already made himself acquainted with the five points of the Calvinistic theology, but was quite unprepared for such a sight as the Five Points of the mass of wickedness within a stone's throw of his own Church. How little was accomplished at that time we could all testify. He had always felt that the Churches in this locality were effecting little for the reformation of the neighborhood. The last visitation of the cholera had opened his eyes as to the best mode of improving the *mental* and spiritual, by seeking to improve the *physical* condition of the inhabitants of this wretched locality. He had once strongly urged that, while distributing Bibles and tracts, it would be well not to neglect the physical wretchedness around us. What was the result? Such an appeal from his pen, in one of the religious newspapers, had led a rich subscriber to stop the delivery of his paper, and contend that such social reforms were fit only for discussion in the Socialist dailies. Mr. THOMPSON then related that the Church of Dr. CHALMERS had successfully made Christianity practical in the worst spots in Edinburgh. That was the secret of the Church where BURKE victimized poor wretches for the anatomist. On that very spot, in pursuance of such a practical identification of deeds with words, now stood a building devoted to the worship of God. Our duty it is everywhere to seek to elevate the family institution, which God has appointed as the root of all society and of all government.

The Reverend speaker contended that if ever this institution should become a mere elemosynary institution, its mission would be ended. It is good because it teaches *self-reliance*, and is therefore as an industrial experiment under proper moral influence, well calculated to stand second in its claims to no other. Surely the transformation of burglars into honest and respectable Christians is a matter on which argument is quite unnecessary, either in a social, political or spiritual aspect. The house we rear to-day is more pleasing to God than the loftiest and most imposing Cathedral.

Song—"The Sunday School."

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD said many impressive words had been uttered to-day, but do we not hear the voice of God speaking to us in the lessons of this occasion. Does not Providence whisper that a day is coming when the utilities of which we are now so proud are to humble themselves at the door of the sanctuary? The strongholds of sin are not to be cast out by a smile, the Five Points are not to be reformed by the "rose-water," but by the "soap-and-water" school. Practical morality and divine faith, that is our common platform. If the ideas of social economy held by the conductors of this institution were generally acted upon in the City, a much greater amount of good might be done. Our practical economy needs strong legal sanction—a policeman was at the door and he was glad of it. We believe in the civil law as part of the law of God, and claim its protection.

The Doctor alluded to the songs of the children We have songs in the street. The cure of ribaldry cursing, obscenity and profanity, is not to be attempted by telling men not to do so, but by putting a "new song" in their mouths. Instead of needing less enjoyment, we need more, and such is only to be found in the more perfect culture and elevation of our moral and spiritual being.

Mr. THOS. S. HALE next addressed the meeting, in terms descriptive of the past history of the effort. Some of his details were very harrowing, as to the number of children consigned to beggary and want.

We need hardly remind Sebastopol that nothing is this region knows the climate of kindness; we know it well.

Mr. PEASE said he never could have expected to enjoy such a night as that of to-day. He invited those present to examine the building, which now contains about 250 children. A lady had whispered to him that she would contribute $100 per annum until the debt was paid off. They had not met for such purposes, but to consecrate it to God—unfurnished, unfilled. But the means were wanted to take care of children when they are brought in. It is surely sufficient that God's people know the facts.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT then concluded with the benediction.

The Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, President BARKER in the Chair. An unusual number of persons petitioned for the correction and remission of their personal taxes. Joseph S. Taylor, Street-commissioner, sent in the lists of bidders and the awards for various contracts in his department, which were confirmed by the Board.

CHARITY.

The resolutions from the Councilmen, appropriating $400 to each of the Industrial Schools and $1,200 to the Ysw-York Juvenile Asylum were concurred in.

A NEW PARK.

A petition was received from Nicholas Seagrist and others, that the triangular piece of land at the junction of Seventh-avenue and Broadway be laid out as a public park. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

An ordinance was introduced by Alderman VARIAN, requiring all future City Surveyors to have been instructed for three years by one of the present incumbents, and to present a certificate of competency from ons of them. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

A very long and exceedingly tedious debate took place on the question of the adoption of the report in favor of expelling Augustus H. Tyler, Foreman, and Edward Burke, both of Engine Company No. 14, from the Fire Department, for fighting. Finally, the minority report (against expulsion) was adopted.

A POLICE CLERK TO BE CHOSEN.

On motion of Alderman FOX it was resolved to give notice to His Honor, the Mayor, that the Aldermen will meet in Convention on Monday, Feb. 25, at 7 P. M., in their chamber, for the purpose of selecting a Police Clerk in place of William H. Canniff, deceased, and inviting him to attend said Convention, as provided by law.

A large number of unimportant reports from various Committees were confirmed, and it was resolved that so much of the Mayor's message as refers to the Brick Church property, be referred to the Finance Committee; whereupon the Board adjourned until Monday next.

The Central Park.

AN ACT for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. So much of the piece or parcel of land bounded Southerly by Fifty-ninth-street, Easterly by the Fifth-avenue, Northerly by One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Westerly by the Eighth-avenue in the City of New-York, as has been taken for a public place, confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date on the fifth day of February in this year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, shall hereafter be known and entitled as "The Central Park."

2. The said Park shall be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of five persons, who shall be named and styled "The Commissioners of the Central Park." The Mayor of said City shall be, by virtue of his office, also a member of said Board.

3. The said Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City—shall hold their offices for five years, and shall receive no compensation for their services. Each Commissioner shall nevertheless be entitled to be reimbursed the amount of his personal expenses incurred in visiting and superintending the said Park, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. In case of a vacancy, the same shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board for the residue of the term then vacant.

4. The said Board shall have full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the said Central Park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers as may be necessary; to prescribe and define their respective duties and authority; to fix the amount of their compensation, and generally, in regard to said Park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred or possessed by the Common Council of said City in respect to the public squares and places in said City.

5. No Commissioner shall directly or indirectly be in any way interested in any contract, work, or arrangement of any kind connected with said Park, and it shall be the duty of any Commissioner who may have any knowledge or information of the violation of this provision, forthwith to report the same to the Mayor, who shall hear such Commissioner, and if, after such hearing he shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, the Mayor shall immediately remove the Commissioner thus offending. Every Commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, which oath, when subscribed, shall be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

6. The said Board shall annually, and in the month of January in each year, make to the Common Council of said City a full report of their proceedings, and a detailed statement of all their receipts and expenditures.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to lease any buildings now being within said Park and the grounds attached thereto, for such length of time as in their judgment the same will not be required for this laying out and regulation of said Park.

8. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to sell any buildings, improvements and other materials now being within said Park, which, in their judgment, will not be required for the purposes of the Park, or for public use.

9. No plan for the laying out, regulation or government of the said Park shall be adopted, or undertaken by the Commissioners, of which the entire expense, when funded, shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $100,000 per annum.

10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, shall from time to time create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums of money as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners for the purposes of this act, subject to the limitations prescribed by the preceding ninth section hereof. All the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the finances of the City of New-York, passed June 8, 1812, so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to the stock or fund thus created; such stock or fund shall be redeemable in twenty years after issuing thereof, and the said Park shall be, and the same is hereby specifically pledged for the redemption thereof.

11. For the payment of the interest upon the said stock or fund, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, shall order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates real and personal subject to taxation, according to law within said City and County, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly and every year, until the whole amount of such stock or fund be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock or fund not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

12. The moneys raised upon the fund or stock hereby authorized, shall be deposited from time to time by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to the credit of the said Board of Commissioners, with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, or with the United States Trust Company, of New-York, as either shall be designated by said Board, such companies shall allow such interest upon said deposit as may be agreed upon with said Board, and shall open and keep an account with said Board. All moneys received by said Commissioners shall be immediately deposited with such Company, to the credit of their account, and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except upon a warrant signed by at least three Commissioners, and countersigned by the Mayor. Nor shall such moneys be drawn therefrom unless the same shall have been specifically authorized by the said Board at a meeting thereof duly convened and entered at length on their minutes.

13. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to agree with the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State, and with the Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York respectively, for an exchange of lands belonging to the State or the City of New-York, now or hereafter in use for the Croton Aqueduct, and lying within the area bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth-street; easterly by the Fifth-avenue; northerly by One-Hundred and Sixth-street, and westerly by the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, provided the same quality of land within said area be given in exchange.

For the execution of such agreements with the Commissioners of the Land Office, deeds shall be executed and delivered on behalf of the State and City respectively, as shall be approved by the Attorney-General and the Counsel to the Corporation.

14. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners at any meeting thereof, duly convened, to pass such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the regulation, use and government of said Park; such ordinances shall immediately, upon their passage, be published for ten days in each of the papers employed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the publication of their proceedings.

15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any Justice of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

16. This act shall take effect immediately.

RECKLESSNESS.—A party of young men from our city went out on a hunting excursion last Tuesday, and, meeting with no success in killing game of any kind, they concluded to pace off the ground and fire at each other. They divided themselves into three parties, taking distances at about sixty yards from each other. When one party fired the other pulled their caps over their faces and withstood the fire in true warrior style. One of the party had some ten or fifteen shot lodged in his cap and clothes. As fortune would have it, no one was injured, but such recklessness deserves condemnation.

Louisville Democrat.

Election in Richmond County.

The election for Town Officers was held in Richmond County Tuesday with the following results: In Castleton the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with from 900 to 900 majority over the KNOW-Nothings, as follows: For Supervisor—RICHARD CHRISTOPHER. For Town Clerk—ABRAHAM BOYCE. For Assessor—JOHN R. WHITMEN. For Collector—DAVID LANGTON. For Justice of the Peace—PHILIPOT WOLFE.

The same in Westfield and Northfield, where the Democrats and Whigs united. In the former, SAMUEL FROST is elected Supervisor, and LAWRENCE HILLYER in the latter.

The only Republican ticket run in the County was in Castleton, with JOHN CRABTREE for Supervisor, having from 90 to 100 votes.

☞ A letter from POWELL, the Sculptor, addressed to Gen. DUFF GREEN, goes to contradict the report that he is suffering under pecuniary embarrassments. He writes from Florence:

"It may please you, too, to know that I am now most prosperous, having passed over many years of great trial and difficulties, which, but for the Yankee blood in my veins, would have broken me up long ago and sent me home to pursue a more lucrative business.

A large family has grown up among us here—seven children with us, and one, our eldest son, in America. To support these, and keep afloat, has at times been almost the bounds of my ambition and hope; but, by the blessing of Providence I have done more than that, and we now turn our eyes again to the West, upon the prospect of a permanent home among our country men, and under the laws of the only country which assures full equality to mankind."

A CURIOUS CASE.—Rather a curious case was heard before Alderman WOLF, in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday. A Mrs. DEITZE, while passing through the market in Second-street, above Brown, saw a one dollar note lying upon the ground opposite the stall of a butcher named JOHN M. SELL. Mrs. D. picked up the note, and the butcher, it is alleged, claimed the money, saying she had no right to pick up anything in front of his stall. The money, he said, was not lost by him, but he nevertheless took it from the finder. The latter had Mr. SELL arrested on the charge of larceny, and he was held in $200 to answer.—*Phila. Bulletin, 8th.*

The Secretary of State of Ohio recommends the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics, as contemplated by the provisions of the Constitution of 1851. The Secretary is of the opinion that the purpose of such a Bureau, when established, should be to ascertain and collect all facts, so far as is practicable, that may be adapted to illustrate the condition and prospects of society throughout the State.

JOHN FITZGERALD, on trial at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of his father, mother and brother, on the 30th August, 1855, in the town of Steeling, was found guilty after a twenty minutes' absence of the Jury.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, and holders are asking higher prices; but buyers are unwilling to recognize any material advance on previous quotations. The sales since our last include 250 packages Java at 14¼c.@14½c.; 700 bags Maracaibo and 1,900 Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c.; a cargo of Bahia at 10¼c., and some St. Domingo at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The reduced stock and enhanced claims of owners retard operations, but a good inquiry prevailed, and Middling Uplands readily command 10c.@10½c.; Orleans do. 10¾c.@10¾c.; and other grades, proportionate prices, ₱ lb. Many factors ask a shade higher rates, and are not pressing their stocks on the market, as they calculate upon the realization of a further improvement soon.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are neither very active nor regular in price. Low grades are in slack demand and a shade cheaper. It is in the inspection of these that the greatest carelessness or deceptiveness is apparent. They were formerly almost always in request for export; but then low grades were,—what they were represented as being,—superfine Flour; while at the present time but few ordinary brands, offered as superfine, range above middling Flour. Hence operators generally buy such very cautiously, and only when they obtain some guarantee of the accuracy of the branding. The medium and finer qualities are in fair demand and are pretty firm.—As purchasers have more reliance upon their suitableness,—though even in this inspection of these, there is much room for improvement. It has been suggested,—we think, judiciously,—that the Committee of the members of this Corn Exchange, appointed on Tuesday last, to oversee the matter, should recommend the adoption of a classification, embracing four grades,—namely, Common, fine, superfine and extra, to which a strict regard should be paid by inspectors, who should be selected for their ability, experience and uprightness, and who should hold their appointment from the Corn Exchange Association. If the Flour trade really desire to effect a reform now, in what must be thoroughly and radically reformed ers long, they will adopt some such plan as this,—originating with themselves, or depending upon their energy, perseverance and high mindedness for its practical introduction and legitimate operation. There is no use trying to dispose of this subject in a slight, off-hand way. The necessity for a sweeping reform exists, and is but too evident to all interested in the matter. It should be met in the proper spirit and with a determination to promptly remove or destroy all cause of complaint. The sales since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 87½	@	7 43¾
Straight State	7 43¾	@	7 56¼
Favorite and Extra State	7 50¾	@	7 75
Mixed Western	7 37½	@	7 50
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 50	@	7 62½
Fancy Michigan	7 62½	@	7 75
Common to Good Ohio	7 50	@	7 75
Fancy Ohio	7 75	@	7 87½
Extra Ohio	7 87½	@	9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 75	@	9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian remains quiet, but steady, with sales of only 600 bbls., in small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $7 75@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 2,700 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is pretty brisk and steady, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce, white being in fair demand for home use, and moderate request for shipment at full prices. The sales since our last embrace about 9,300 bushels, including Western White at $2 12; and Southern Red at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Rye is without improvement in any respect. 11,200 bushels changed hands at $1 25@$1 28, afloat and delivered; and $1 23 to arrive during next month. Barley is unaltered. Oats command, in lots, 49c.@52c. for Western, 45c.@48c. for State, and 41c.@44c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. They are less freely offered, and seem in better request. Corn is in moderate demand at slightly reduced prices, with sales since our last of 27,000 bushels at 75c.@82c. for inferior to choice new Yellow and White; and 80c.@82c. for prime old Mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Inactive at old prices.

IRON—Has not varied.

LATHS—Nominally the same.

LEAD—Is held above the views of buyers, and is sparingly dealt in.

LIME—Rules about the same.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at yesterday's quotations.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry is generally a fair one; but parties disagree about prices, and business is restricted.

OILS—No important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially unchanged,—sales having transpired since our last of about 650 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 81½ for Mess, and $13 75@$13 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule dull and languid, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 9c.@10½c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is about the same, the sales including 650 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. In kegs it brings 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 230 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hume are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 220 tcs. sold at $4 37½@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Is held with increased firmness, in view of the late advices from Cuba, but the demand is not very brisk and no material change can be noticed in prices.

WHISKY—There have been 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of to-day, at 28c.@28½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very brisk, but shipowners, in view of the diminished accommodation, looked for rather higher rates, and the tendency seemed to be in favor of the establishment of these.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—For a select female school; a high basement or parlor, either front or back would answer; situated between 11th and 16th sts. and 6th and 8th avs. Will pay a remunerative rent for a good sized room. Address R. R., Box No. 2,568 Post-Office, stating location. Also, a dwelling-house in above vicinity; rent not to exceed $650.

HOUSE WANTED.—A neat two-story house, in a respectable neighborhood, west of Broadway, below 34th-av. Is desired by a first-rate tenant, at a moderate rent, with privilege of adding a portico. Address ALDWIN, Box No. 3,234, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] THE ILLINOIS [illegible] COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED [illegible] OF ACRES [illegible] ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES. [illegible] Plans, Maps and Descriptive Pamphlets [illegible] to all in the vicinity of the Company's lands, which are [illegible] the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the southeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest corner of the State, and all the lands lie within a few miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The largest yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield ever those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERM

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Jewelry, Merchandise generally.—The regular public trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Messrs. Wiltstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Steel, New Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE, FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Nassau-st. (not an article limited,) consisting of 12 handsome parlor mirrors with rich gilt frames 2 rosewood and 1 mahogany library book cases, 6 large war robes, 7 mahogany bedsteads, 6 & 4-4 feet, dress and plain bureaus, washstands, centre and work tables, easy and rocking chairs, sofas and sofa bedsteads, lounges, extension dining tables, 12 otomans, patent rocking and corner sofas, imitation rosewood easy chairs, work stands, fine china tea and coffee sets, tea caddies and sugar, bird cages, mirrors, comfortables, jewelry, 20 kinds of choice brands cigars, clocks, &c.; every provision for boxing to an advantage. At 12 o'clock a superior rosewood piano-forte, excellent tone.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF [illegible] Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining [illegible] corner of Allen-st. at auction. COLE & [illegible] sell at auction (if not previously sold at [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Exchange, New-York, the above two [illegible] ground. The two lots together form a [illegible] (late Walker) st., of 100 feet 1 inch, and 75 [illegible] together with the 6-feet alley-way leading to the [illegible] lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated [illegible] or manufacturing purposes or for building [illegible] basement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way [illegible] from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase [illegible] may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and [illegible], apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a lot of second-hand furniture, belonging to a party declining housekeeping, consisting, in part, of carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, parlor and bedroom furniture, &c.; also, to pay advances, a general assortment of superior cabinet-ware in fine taste, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, oil-paintings, mattresses, sofas, chairs, &c.; also, rosewood piano-forte and piano stool, &c. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New sales of books are held regularly EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 8½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., are held THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 34 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TILTON'S PATENT IMPROVED GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Beekman-st., (up stairs,) about 100 Tilton's Patent Improved Guitars, varying in cost from $25 to $100; also, 60 Improved Violins; amongst which will be found a few Cremona's costing $175. The whole to be sold in lots to suit amateurs and dealers, by order of Assignee, for cash. Also, work-benches, tools, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Mulberry-place, Morrisania, near Warburton, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, French plate pier mirror, rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Doyle; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture. Sold by order of J. S. Bensel, Attorney for Mortgagee.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 208 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 60 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or general carts, several pair of cart harness, cart-beds, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 22d of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS P. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, IRON SAFES, LIQUORS, SEGARS.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st. corner of Greenwich-st.—Coffee, tea, spices, cocoa, rice, tallow, mackarel, herring, brandy rum, gin, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, planes, chisels, files, clocks, seats, pants, collars.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Bank Stocks and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if received. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County and City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Gold. Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of roads on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the west line of Ohio, continuing thence westward over the table lands of the Great Miami Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West.

The ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily at the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments.

It especially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties contemplating investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

FOR SALE—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; 6% upons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.

BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMWELL, No. 19 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANY.—Report for the present year may be had at the Office, No. 10 Beaver-st.

THOS. LOYD, Treasurer.

BILLS WANTED OF ELLSWORTH BANK, Maine, at five per cent. discount.
GREEN & NEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by
JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 54 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN H. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Greenwich-st. to the large building No. 34 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and of prices varying from $20 per suite and upward, painting in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 34 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to Nos. 125 and 127 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 73 Wall-st., will be attended to.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,393.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State and, as special security for the assured in New-York has provided for an ecurring Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,896
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,246
33 Delaware Railroad Bonds	33,000	23,400
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,450
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	19,500	19,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,355
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,905	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	50,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,934	6,934
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$390,348	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 2, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office (L. S.) to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 4 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
AMOUNT OF ASSETS Dec. 31, 1855.. 812,598 62
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES..... 47,992 27

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	Theod. McNemee,	George D. Morgan,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Cephas H. Nurton,	George Pearce,
Geo. C. Collins,	Oliver F. Wood,	Ward A. Work,
D. N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	James Low,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	I. H. Frothingham,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	Richard Bigelow,
Chas. B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Sidney Mason,
James Humphrey,	H. Gilbert Ely,	One vacancy.

A dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Office of the Company on demand. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND,
$2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOAN OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURER.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av. corner 14th-st., and No. 13 Wall-st.
C. B. LE BARON, Agent.
INSURANCE AGAINS LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. R. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. C. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Warne,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Edward A. Cook,	B. F. Manners,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Dimmick,	Henry Dubois,	Isaac Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Hallock,	Henry O. Crane,
John Waite,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Barnes,	John S Meier,	Jas. A. Stevens
Com'k K. Sutton,	John Denham,	Rob't McLaughlin.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODBULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY Feb. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—For sale at cost price, a lot of chilled wheels, suitable for dirt cars, &c. Apply to HENRY STEELE & SON, iron foundry and machine shop, Jersey City, N. J.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTHER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

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He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

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Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; V. CLICKENER, No. 51 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $9 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSTRICTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and infection in youth. Dr. Larmont's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 49 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country. If being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease.

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is DR. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 203 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up his abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel—cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 308 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. ap7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES A MACY, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

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TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, V

The New-York Daily Times.

THE QUAKER CITY.

Arrival at Mobile—Bad Prospects for the Sugar Crop, &c.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, from Mobile the 7th, and Havana at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th, arrived at the Light-ship on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, four days and eight hours from the latter port, but on account of the ice was prevented from coming up the Bay until yesterday morning.

Owing to the low stage of the water in Mobile Bay, the *Quaker City* was unable to cross the outer Bar until 10 o'clock on the night of the 5th. Crossing the Gulf, she encountered a continuous gale of wind from the southward, accompanied with heavy rain; remained twenty-four hours in Havana. From that port she experienced very severe weather from the northward and westward.

From Matanzas we learn that the constant rainy weather is fast destroying all hopes of a large Sugar Crop in that Province—the pressed cane will not dry, and for want of proper fuel, more than one-half of the cane would be left standing in the fields, the planters being unable to grind it.

The Carnival this year was kept up with great spirit. Several fancy and masked balls were given by the Captain General and other fashionables of Havana, and festivities prior to the commencement of Lent were to close on the 10th inst., with a grand masquerade ball for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

An unusual large number of strangers from the United States have been spending the Winter in Havana and on the Island. Every facility has been afforded them to render their visit agreeable, especially by the Spanish officials. As the *Quaker City* was coming out of the harbor, she passed a United States sloop-of-war (supposed to be the *Cyane*) going up to her anchorage.

The *Quaker City* reports, Feb. 7, lat. 24° 2' N., lon. 80° 41' W., passed a large new ship, steering N. W., with loss of her foretop-mast, main and mizen top-gallant-mast. Left at Havana Feb. 9, steamship Empire City, from New-York for New-Orleans; steamship Seminole, for Charleston the 10th.

The English mail steamer *Dee*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the 9th. 9th, off the Morro passed a large new bark standing in, appeared to have lost all her top-gallant-masts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Geographical and Statistical Society.

At the usual weekly meeting, last night, of the Geographical Society, a report, communicated by Dr. KANE, of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, to the Secretary of the Navy, and permitted, through the courtesy of the latter gentleman, to be presented before the Society in advance of its publication, was read by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the small chapel of the University.

The audience was unprecedentedly large, and comprised a large number of ladies.

The report was a detailed and graphic narrative of the voyage of the explorers, their labors, sufferings and discoveries during the two Winters which they passed in those bleak and frozen regions, the dangers which they encountered in their unsuccessful attempts to attain the object for which the expedition had been organized, their discovery of the great open Polar Sea, their desertion of the *Advance* in latitude 780 47', and longitude 790 48', in the latter end of May last year, and their safe arrival, after incurring so many perils, and with the loss of but two lives, in the United States steamer sent out to their relief, under the command of Lieut. HARTSTENE.

The reading of the paper—most of the facts contained in which have been already presented to the public—was listened to with marked attention, and excited much interest.

The thanks of the Society were voted unanimously to Dr. KANE, and the meeting adjourned.

The Greatest Nuisance.

Vile, abandoned women never so swarmed in Broadway, and never were so impudent as now. They start early in the evening—indeed, early in the afternoon—and never leave the thoroughfare till long after midnight. The Police let them alone, at least so far as arresting them goes. The Mayor, so furious after them once, lets them alone. They have the streets all to themselves—disgusting everybody with their obscenity, insulting ladies who accompany gentlemen, disgracing the City. Is there no way to abate the nuisance? Because the Mayor once made an unjustifiable and illegal descent upon them and was not therein sustained by the people, must we endure the disgrace without one effort to be rid of it?

Request to John B. Gough.

A complimentary entertainment was given to JOHN B. GOUGH last night, at Niblo's Saloon, as an evidence of appreciation of his services in the Temperance cause. It was attended by a large number of his friends and admirers.

During the day, Mr. GOUGH delivered an eloquent address to a very large number of children, who met to hear him at the Tabernacle. His address was on the importance of acquiring good habits, and a love for good morals in early life, and as such it was profitable as well as pleasing to his hearers. He was introduced by his Honor the Mayor.

Live Oakers on Hand at Philadelphia.

The members of Pioneer Live Oak Club No. 1 met last evening at their head-quarters, corner Mercer and Grand-streets. H. N. WILD, Esq., presided. Eight delegates, with the President at the head, were chosen to attend in Philadelphia during the sitting of the National Convention on the 22d inst., with instructions, upon the nomination of GEORGE LAW for the Presidency, to fire one hundred guns. It is presumed they will not purchase their powder until subsequent to the nomination. Adjourned, as usual, to the Mercer House opposite.

Whig General Committee.

This Committee met together last evening, at Constitution Hall, and effected an organization for the year. Ex-Governor HUNT did not appear to deliver an address, pursuant to expectation, and after electing HENRY E. RIKER, (Ex-Councilman,) of the Tenth Ward, Chairman for the present year, the Committee adjourned to the first Thursday of March.

Schooner Sarah Bruin Ashore at Barnegat.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the schooner *Sarah Bruin*, Capt. PARKER, of this port, bound to Georgetown, S. C., went ashore at the northeast end of Barnegat Shoals. The captain and crew took to the boats, and reached the land in safety. The vessel lies three hundred yards from the beach, and was still tight yesterday morning. She is loaded with naval stores. Wreckers commenced discharging cargo yesterday, and it is expected that, should no storm occur, the schooner will be got off. The failure to keep the lead going is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

Prof. O. M. Mitchel on Astronomy.

Last evening Professor O. M. MITCHEL delivered the first of what promises to be a series of capital lectures on Astronomy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The subject was "A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of the Universe." There was a good attendance.

Killed on board the Northern Light.

An inquest will be held on Wednesday by Coroner GAMBLE on board the *Northern Light*, upon the body of CHRISTIAN CULLEN, one of the firemen of the vessel, who died from a fracture of the skull received by being struck by the crank of the engine. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of New-York.

Accident at the Varieties.

During the performance of "Belphegor, the Mountebank," at Laura Keene's Varieties on Wednesday evening, Miss FRANCE, who was playing a subordinate part in the piece, was thrown from a carriage used in the representation, by which accident she sustained a compound fracture of the leg.

The Board of Underwriters and a large number of merchants and shipowners have prepared a memorial to Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was forwarded Wednesday evening, asking that the Government purchase a suitable steamer, possessing adequate speed and strength, to be employed [illegible] aid to distressed vessels on the coast [illegible] especially during such severe weather as the [illegible]

Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., was installed pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, at the Church, in Thirty-second-st., between Eighth and Ninth avenues, [illegible] Rev. A. R. CAMPBELL, D. D., [illegible] Rev. Dr. ADAMS preached the sermon, Rev. Chancellor PERKINS delivered the charge to the people, and Rev. ADAM D. SMITH delivered the charge to the pastor.

Emetics will become the fashion henceforth among all who are ambitious of intellectual reputation. Rogers, it seems by his *Table-Talk*, was once assured by LAWRENCE, that BURKE shortened his life by the frequent use of emetics—"he was always tickling his throat with a feather." He complained of an oppression at his chest, which he fancied emetics would remove.

They say that the Irving House will cease to be occupied as a hotel after the 1st of May next. The lower part will be converted into stores. Mr. BURROUGHS, who formerly kept the Irving, has leased the "Lafarge Hotel," opposite Bond-street, and is engaged in fitting it up. The rent is said to be $26,000 per annum.

A large delegation of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE will, we understand, leave this City for Philadelphia, on Monday next.—*Evening Mirror.*

What's the matter? Are the police after them? Is the Sheriff on their track? Is this rough Arctic air too strong for their lungs? Is their occupation gone? Why should they leave their homes and wives and go exiles into strange cities?

At a meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Department held last evening, Mr. JOHN S. BELCHER, First Vice-President, was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of WM. D. WANE, the late President. DAVID MILLIKEN was subsequently chosen as First Vice-President, and JOHN GILLELAN as Secretary.

"Howadji" CURTIS' lectures on "Cotemporary English History," before the Mercantile Library Association, commence on the 18th—next Monday,—and not the 28th, as was inadvertently stated on Wednesday.

Empire Council, No. 2, (Eighth Ward,) has resolved that MILLARD FILLMORE is a marvelously pure man, and that they would support him, if nominated for the Presidency.

There are, at present, about one hundred and fifty vessels over due, many of them heavily freighted with living cargoes.

Award of Premium on Peace.

The Committee to award a premium of $500 (offered by the late Rev. THOMAS A. MERRILL, D. D., of Middlebury, Vt.) to the author of the best treatise on *The Right Way, or the Gospel applied to the Intercourse of Individuals and Nations*, have awarded the premium to Rev. JOSEPH A. COLLIER, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. COLLIER's volume of three or four hundred pages is now in the press, and will be issued in a few weeks by the American Tract Society, the donor having provided, in addition to the premium, the sum requisite for perpetuating its circulation by that Society. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. W. PARKER, WM. J. HUBBARD and Dr. ASA D. SMITH.

Seamen and Wages.

Rates to Europe are steady at $20 per month, and $25 advance. The sailors now coming out from Liverpool are of a very inferior class, and receive there £5 a £6 advance. The supply here is fair, but in Charleston and Savannah there is a great scarcity, and crews have to be sent on from this port.—*Shipping List.*

Infanticide.

On Wednesday evening, a male child, recently born, was discovered in the sink of house No. 418 Cherry-street, by one of the inmates of the premises, who was attracted by the child's cries. The child was removed to the Seventh Ward Station-house, where it soon afterwards died. An investigation proved the mother of the child to be an inmate of the premises named Mary Shyler. Mary is 22 years of age, is a native of Ireland, and has been but three months in this country. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was rendered. The cruel mother was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER. — Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Much credit is due to the British Admiralty Board, for directing a supply of these medicines to be sent out with Sir E. BELCHER'S expedition. Hence the exemption of the crews from scurvy and diarrhœa. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The three most excellent pieces—"Ice Witch," "Magic Barrel," and "Invasion of Ireland"—continue to fill this pretty Theatre nightly. Go to-night and see them. Much fun and merriment is in anticipation next week by "Herne, the Humbug." The Box-Book has already commenced filling up.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &c.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in 30 hours. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

About as neat, compact and safe a combination, as we have seen, is LOWNDS' PATENT PEN AND PENCIL CASE, manufactured in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, who also make all the other styles of gold pencils and pens.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brig Wm. F. Safford.

The injunction restraining Coroner HANFORD from working on this vessel was argued yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge CULVER, on a motion made to make the same perpetual. The counsel for the owners, Mr. WINCHOR, contended that the vessel was not a wreck, and neither was it in Kings County, so that the Coroner has no jurisdiction. A decision will be given Saturday.

Arraignment of an Alleged Defaulting Officer.

Mr. JOHN W. BRAISTED, late Collector of Taxes in the late City of Williamsburg, was yesterday arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions, to plead to six indictments found against him, for embezzling the funds of that city while he was in office. N. P. O'BRIEN, Esq., as counsel for defendant, put in a demurrer in each case, on the ground of defective indictments, &c. The motion will be argued on Tuesday next.

The Heterodox Queen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems that Queen VICTORIA is heterodox in medicine as well as in religion. In the third London Edition of Dr. DICKSON'S "*Destructive Art of Healing; or, Facts for Families*, (a copy of which lies before the writer hereof,) the author says: "It is a consolation to me to know, that in appointing Sir H. HOLLAND one of her Physicians, her Majesty will have the benefit of Chrono-Thermal counsel, in case of her being afflicted with sickness. MEDICUS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 14.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68 c'pn.	117	100 Erie Railroad	53¾
4,000 Kentucky 6s	101	125 do	b3 53¾
2,000 Georgia 6s	100	300 do	b10 53⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	95⅞	250 do	53⅝
500 do	96	140 do	b60 60
1,000 do	95⅞	300 do	b60 59⅜
3,000 N. Carolina 6s	99	50 do	b30 55⅜
11,000 Louisiana 6s	90¾	50 do	b60 55⅜
5,000 Mar. 1st mge bds.	85	100 do	s30 55⅛
4,000 Erie Con. bds. '71	83¼	300 do	b3 59
6,000 do	b3 83	1200 do	b10 59
26,000 Erie Bds. of '75..	89	475 do	59
2,000 H. R. 1st M. Bds.	100	100 do	55⅞
2,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds..	97	100 do	b60 59
5,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds..	99¼	300 do	b60 59
17,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bds..	88	370 Harlem Rail'd..	b30 22¾
10,000 do	b60 89¼	220 do	s3 22
45,000 do	b60 88	100 do	b30 22
2,500 do	87⅞	100 do	s3 22¼
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bds...	99½	74 New-Jersey R. R...	123
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's....	88½	100 Pau'a Railroad..	s60 105
500 do	88	150 do	b30 105
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. b.	98¼	95 do	105½
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	89¼	1,700 Reading Railroad	91¼
30 Merchants' Bank	115	600 do	b30 91¼
45 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	124	1,200 do	91
20 Merch. Exch. Bank	106½	200 do	b60 91¼
15 Ocean Bank	92	800 do	90¾
36 Am. Exch. Bank	117	300 do	90¾
30 Hanover Bank	92½	250 Hudson R. R. R.	b10 37
10 Market Bank	108	150 do	b30 37
10 Commonwealth Bk.	96	100 do	b10 36⅞
575 Canton Co.	26	100 do	b63 37
50 do	b30 25	100 do	b10 36⅛
300 Flor. & Key. Jt.	b60 ⅜	27 Macon & W. R. R.	100
100 Nic. Tr. Co.	b3 23	453 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 95⅝
50 do	22⅞	56 do	95
100 do	b60 23¼	450 do	95⅛
100 do	s3 22¾	350 do	b30 95⅛
100 do	b2 23⅜	200 do	95⅛
100 do	c 23⅝	100 M. & S. N. Ia. R.	s3 56¾
600 Penn. Coal Co.	93	200 do	96
50 do	b60 102	200 do	s3 96
100 do	b30 101¾	450 do	s3 95
200 Corn. Coal Co.	s30 28	250 do	b3 95
350 do	26¾	150 do	95
1000 do	b3 26¾	100 do	b60 95
400 do	26¾	50 do	b30 96
600 do	b30 26¾	800 do	b30 95
200 do	b10 26¾	200 do	b60 95½
300 do	s60 26¼	200 Ill. Central R. R.	97¾
100 do	s60 26	210 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s3 66
350 do	s3 26¾	100 do	s3 67
300 do	s30 26⅝	250 do	b30 67¾
500 do	b2 26¾	200 do	67¾
550 do	s3 26⅝	200 do	b90 68
250 do	b60 27	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113½
100 do	b60 26⅞	50 do	b20 112
50 do	b30 26⅞	17 do	113
500 do	s3 26⅞	100 do	s30 111¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 95	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	79¾
250 do	b30 94¾	100 do	s10 79
50 do	94¾	300 do	b10 79
10 do	94½	300 do	b10 79¾
27 do	94¼	243 do	79
50 do	pdc 94½	200 do	b60 79¼
55 Chic. & Ak. I. R. R.	95	300 do	b30 79⅝
50 do	b30 95¾	200 do	b30 79¾
100 do	b60 95¾	200 do	b60 79¾
28 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86	50 do	79¾
112 do	87		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 Chi. & Miss. R. R. 1st Mt. Ts. Int. add.	72
$10,000 Great West. (Ill.,) R. R. 10's. Int. add.	90@90¾
$5,000 Ter. H. & Alt. R. R. 2d Mt. 8's. Int. add.	79¾
$3,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. (E. D.) be. Int. add.	64¾
$9,000 Three ba. Win. Min. & Mf'g Co. Int. add.	12
$10,000 L. E., W. & St. L. R. R. 2d Mt. non-Convertible Bonds. Int. add.	56
6,000 Tol. & Ill. R. R. 2d Mt. 7 ₱ cent. non Convertible Bonds. Int. add.	56
50 shares Sixth avenue Railroad	78
30 shares Green Bay, Mil. & Chicago Railroad	75¼
20 shares Grocer's Bank	110¾
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	178
23 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	177
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company	56

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	95½	50 Erie Railroad	53¾
200 Canton Company, c	24¾	200 do	53⅝
200 do	b60 25	100 do	b60 53¾
150 Nicar. Tran. Co.	b60 23	500 do	b3 53¾
150 do	22¾	350 do	s50 53⅝
50 do	b30 22¾	300 do	53¾
550 do	22¾	150 do	53⅝
100 do	b60 23¾	250 do	b3 53⅝
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	b60 26¾	5 do	53
100 do	24¾	50 do	s3 53½
150 do	s3 24¾	100 do	53¾
200 do	b10 26¾	375 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	95
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	142 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112
300 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	2d 67	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s30 79¾
100 Harlem Railroad	s3 23	300 do	b60 79¾
50 do	21¾	100 do	78¾
200 do	b30 22½	100 do	b30 79
25 Mich. Central R. R.	95		

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The animation at the Stock Exchange continues, and the list of sales to-day embraces a large amount of business in the department of Shares and Bonds. Before the early session of the Brokers, several considerable lots of Erie Stock were taken at 60 ₱ cent. for immediate delivery, being the highest price it has sold at since July, 1854. At the Board, the additional sales of the day amounted to 9,000 shares at 59¼, 59@58¾. The last price paid was 58⅝. There was also a heavy business done in Cumberland Coal and Western Road shares and about 5,000 shares of Reading. The request was active for some of the State Stocks at fair prices, and for Illinois Central Bonds at 88 ₱ cent. The market was less firm at the close in the afternoon, the demand for Erie, the leading stock of the day, having been very freely met by the Bulls. The heavy purchases yesterday afternoon—when it became current that a statement of the business of the Road since October and the near prospect of the resumption of dividends would be made known—and the purchases, also, this forenoon, were for account of parties who had contracts to make good at lower prices. They are reported to amount, including some considerable lots taken privately, to over 14,000 shares. The names of the sellers are, as usual in such cases, fully discussed. The Robinson party have the largest credit for relieving the wants of the Bears. If this surmise be true, it will do no permanent damage to the Stock, the more extensive distribution of which outside the Street, to parties who buy for the income it is soon to yield, and not solely for speculation, is much to be desired.

The amount of Money offered to the Stock Brokers, on temporary use at 7 ₱ cent., is much in advance of their wants, and deposits have been made in some instances at 6 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers are passing first-class paper at 7@9 ₱ cent. according to date.—Foreign Exchange rules steady, but the business for Saturday's steamer—the *Quaker City*, chartered by the Collins Mail Company—has not yet opened. On London, the rates are 109@109¼ ₱ cent.; Paris 5.21¾@5.20. The Aspinwall steamer *St. Louis*, with the California mail of 20th January, and $1,028,000 in Gold on freight, arrived this evening, and it is probable that part of this bullion will go to England by the steamer to sail on Saturday. The *St. Louis* brings later dates from Australia and the southwest coast of the Pacific. Her advices in regard to the condition and regular operation of the Panama Railroad are favorable.

The great Bear of the Street has failed to fulfill his contracts on Michigan Southern and Erie, and if our last news from Europe is confirmed, he will fail on many other Stocks before the present "heated term" passes away. The losses of the Shorts must have been very great within the past two weeks, and if they have not more backbone than we give them credit for, there will be some compromise before many weeks elapse.—*New-York Herald.*

The *Herald* appears to be as inconsiderate in its sudden conversion to and zeal for a rise in Stocks as it lately proved itself to be vituperative on the opposite side. The gentleman here alluded to as the great *Bear* of the Street has *not* failed on his contracts in Michigan Southern or Erie, or any other Stock. If such had been the case, the fact would, or should, have been made publicly known, and his seat at the Board of Brokers vacated. Whatever indulgence may have been granted as to the particular day upon which he was to deliver his Stocks, must have been by mutual consent. The remedy in case of default would have otherwise been resorted to, and information filed with the President of the Stock Exchange, whose duty it would have been to have the Stocks bought for account of the delinquent party on the instant. The allusion of the *Herald* is the less pardonable because the gentleman referred to, more than any other Broker in Wall-street—and he is among the oldest of the Board—has granted greater indulgences, and has now owing to him longer and more numerous differences from unfortunate parties, then half-a-dozen defaults on his part would serve to balance or compensate. While in his own severe trials, in past years, when, as it were the whole Street was arrayed against him, he never failed to make good to the last cent the differences due to his creditors *with interest*, nor hesitated to incur the heaviest and promptest sacrifices to meet his engagements. On the other hand, the unpaid differences owing to him since the panic in the Stock Market in November, are understood to amount to nearly or quite $250,000. We say this much, in common justice, while differing widely from the estimate of the financial condition of the country and the value of Railway and other Stock property, upon which he has the credit of acting at the Stock Board.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

I observe in the TIMES of this morning a statement in respect to the affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, arguing the probability of an early resumption of half-yearly cash dividends, from their Sinking Fund, estimated to amount to over $650,000 in April, and which will be subject to division or distribution when it shall reach $1,600,000.

The mode by which this result is to be attained is not very apparent. The Company owe, as is stated, $4,000,000 due in 1875, being what is commonly denominated the "Moran Loan," in compliment to the gentleman through whose influence and agency, principally, it was procured. To provide for this it was stipulated that monthly payments of $25,000 should be made, toward the creation of a sinking fund, which fund should be invested in the purchase of the bonds of that loan at their current market price.

This monthly payment is made out of the monthly earnings of the road, and its aggregate amount will, it is estimated, reach the above sum of $600,000 on the 1st of April next. Of course, if appropriated according to the said agreement, this will have been expended in the retiring of said debt or its equivalent, the purchase of said bonds. How then can the money thus expended become a source from which "half-yearly cash dividends" may be made?

Had it been proposed to convert any portion of said loan into stock, instead of paying it in cash, then the cash would have been in hand for said dividends; but it is difficult to see how the same money can serve at once the double purpose of paying a debt, and also of being distributed as profits to the stockholders. It is believed that the public would be gratified by some authorized explanation of this problem.

It was formerly the custom of this Company to publish Annual Reports, but it has been discontinued since 1853, unless the report of the "Brown Investigating Committee," of October, 1854, be regarded as an exception. This is evidently a practice of great importance, and, in the affairs of a Company of such magnitude, affecting alike the interests of thousands of stock and bondholders and the public at large, ought to be resumed. Nor should cash dividends be declared either by this Company or any other, except from the clearly ascertained and indisputable net earnings of their business, to ascertain which the information should be furnished in authoritative shape in the said Annual Reports, or other official statements.

The writer of this is an croaker. He entertains the highest opinion of the competency and integrity of the present management of the aforesaid Company, and no one is more gratified than himself with the reaction in public sentiment in their favor. It is owing entirely to this friendly interest in their success that he ventures the above inquiries in respect to the matter indicated, feeling confident that they will be able to explain the same to the satisfaction of their constituents and of their well-wisher,

VERITAS.

The correspondent of the *Commercial* mistakes the means upon which the Erie Company may resume Cash dividends. No interference with the operations of the Sinking Fund of 1875 is contemplated. The profits of the current six months are rated at $734,000. Of this $210,000 goes to the Sinking Fund. Of the remainder it is suggested that $300,000 be divided to the Stockholders in April; leaving $224,000 applicable to the unfunded or floating debt of the Company. When such division is made, the Sinking Fund will amount to nearly or quite $600,000—of which $322,000 accumulated last year—but this is to remain intact until the sum reaches $1,000,000, when shares are to issue in the shape of an extra Stock dividend for a corresponding amount of 1875 Bonds *cancelled by purchase*. The history of this loan is briefly this: In 1850 there was issued $3,500,000 in five-year bonds on the future income of the Road. Part of these were exchanged for the Convertible Bonds of 1871. The remainder fell due early in 1855, and the new loan of 1875 was negotiated to pay it, retaining the lien upon the net income of the Road to the extent of $420,000 a year. As this Sinking Fund reaches $1,000,000, the income is to be restored to the Stockholders in the shape of Stock issued in lieu of the Bonds. The transaction has no relation whatever to the next April or October cash dividends, except that $210,000 every half year is reserved before such dividends can be made.

NEW-ORLEANS IMPORTATIONS—OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1855.

1855.	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie & Bullion.	Total.
October....	731,434	563,606	69,297	1,363,339
November..	808,645	676,185	269,023	1,813,853
December..	913,418	541,303	223,951	1,678,652
	2,513,497	1,781,096	563,251	4,855,844

SAN FRANCISCO CITY FINANCES.

	Amount outstanding.	Interest to be raised annually.
First Funded Debt	$1,500,500 00	$150,000 00
School Bonds	60,000 00	4,200 00
Fire Bonds	200,000 00	20,000 00
New Bonds of 1855	325,000 00	22,100 00
Mortgage on City Hall	27,792 19	7,503 84
Total	$2,122,292 19	$203,803 84

	Sinking Fund to be raised annually.	Present Amount of Sinking Fund.
First Funded Debt	$50,000 00	$129,500 00
School Bonds	5,000 00	6,050 00
Fire Bonds	16,666 66	20,000 00
Total	$71,666 66	$155,550 00

In addition to the above, claims to the amount of	2,050,956 95
were presented to the late Board of Examiners, of which has been, or will be cancelled by Bonds	250,000 00
Of the sum the Examiners report as Forgeries, or unrecorded, Warrants amounting to	$1,734,956 95 / 362,824 87
Amount of claims based upon genuine Warrants and Accounts	$1,372,132 08

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $95,110, paid out, $122,327, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,652,609.

The financial embarrassments of the Jerome Manufacturing Company of Connecticut, in which Mr. P. T. BARNUM, of the American Museum, is interested, according to the Hartford *Courant*, have been arranged by the assignment of his property, by this gentleman, for the benefit of his creditors.

The shares of the Hudson River Railroad advanced to-day to 37 ₱ cent., being a rise of 4 ₱ cent. within a few days. The Third Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Company were held for 70 ₱ cent. The speculation is partly based on the prospect of bridging the River at Albany, under legislative authority; a measure which, if accomplished, is expected to lead to more intimate relations between the Road and the New-York Central.

The figures which we gave in our last paper of the current business of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the fact that the New-York Central Road has every prospect of adding at least half a million of dollars to its net earnings, the current Railroad year, ought to be a sufficient demonstration of the value of these two important properties, compared with the very best Railroad Stocks of the country. The gross revenues of the Roads the last Railroad year, stood:

New-York Central	$6,563,567
New-York and Erie	5,488,998

The net results, after deducting operating expenses, renewal of roadway and interest on debt, were, to the

Central Stock of	$24,000,000	9.22 ₱ cent.
Erie Stock of	10,000,000	8.35 ₱ cent.

The increased gross revenues thus far in the current year justify the expectation that a million of *dollars* will be added to the traffic of each Road, the net of which will count full 2 ₱ cent. on the larger capital of the Central, and 5 ₱ cent. on that of the Erie—the interest on the Funded Debt being in both cases substantially as last year. It is quite apparent from this brief statement that however flattering the prospects of the Northwestern Roads may be for the year, they cannot add to their traffic or extend their connections without adding also to the value of the two great trunk lines of New-York. Distance from the New-York Exchange may possibly add encouragement to the speculative value of their Stocks, but cannot remove the stubborn truth that the Central and Erie profit by whatever of real additional business is thrown upon the Roads west of the Lake, destined for tide water. That their management is at home, under the very eye of the stockholder, and in charge of parties of known responsibility and the soundest Railway experience, should not detract from the relative value of their shares. The same remarks in part apply to the Pennsylvania Central, which has shown eminent capacity, as well as ability of management for the Western trade destined for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

At our Cattle Market to-day, 700 head of Beeves were offered, of which 160 were driven Eastward. The rest sold at $5 50@$6 75, net. The quality was inferior. Hogs scarce and firm, at $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

COTTON quiet—sales to-day 6,500 bales, Middling, at 9¾c.@9¾c. MESS PORK $16.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON sales to-day 4,000 bales, at from 9¾ to 10¼d. advance.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Thursday—First Board.—$300 City 6s, 90; $2,000 New Trans., 94½; $5,000 City R. R. 6s, 90¾; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84⅝; 40 Schuyl. Navig. Pref., 29¾; 20 do., 29¼; 126 Union Canal Pref. 13¾; 100 Union Canal, 13¾; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 92; 3 Reading R. R., 45¾; 400 do., 45¼; 1,231 do., 45⅜; 450 Morris Canal, 18¾; 100 Long Island R. R., 18¾; 2 Little Schuylkill R. R., 30¼; 2½ high Scrip, 72; 200 Lehigh Zinc., 12¾; 8 Harris. R. R., 8; 3 Catawissa R. R., 10¾; 350 New-Creek Coal Co., 3; 35 Mechanics' Bank, 90; 4 Girard Bank, 12¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, 98, 114½; Pennsylvania 6s, 90¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾@85; Reading R. R., 45¾@45¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 87; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 90@92; Pennsyl. R. R., 44⅝@44¾; Morris Canal, 18¾@18¾; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 29¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12¾@12¾; Long Island R. R., 19@19¼; Vicksburg, 8¾@9; Girard Bank, 12¾@13¾; Lehigh Zinc, 11¾@12; Union Canal, 10¾@10¾; New Creek, 3@3¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall—Capt. Pease, Mr. Blue Stanley, D. W. Mills, Mrs. Bowman, A. Kessler and lady, Mr. Hunnberi, Mr. Cohen, (Pacific Express,) J. E. Cook, Mr. Josephs, Mrs. E. Dace, G. Meyer, John Johnson, G. H. Twitchell, J. Summerville, P. Heard, Mrs. A. Strologe, Madam L. P. Aguillon, Mrs. Foster, C. C. Hastings, (Wells, Fargo & Co.) Madam L. Prieto, Mrs. Holcombe, (Freeman & Co.) L. L. Brooks, C. Cushing, Miss Barker, S. Sawyer, A. M. Babcock, C. Whitaker, Mrs. Shallcross, St. Louis, P. Reilly, C. Dunn, G. Van Dorn, Mrs. Dorn, Mrs. Vandergrift, Mrs. Lewis, Capt. S. C. Woodruff, J. Hall, R. S. MacFarland, Capt. Pinnas, J. M. Brown, J. R. Hartgrove, J. W. Gerhard, A. A. Webster, R. Reebel, C. Soleer, J. Wardwell, Miss Forrest, A. G. Graves, J. Donaldson, A. Jenster, P. Miller, G. Fraser, D. F. Ashton, E. Martin, F. C. Lee, J. Allen, Jr., D. W. Maddon, Charles P. Jurin, J. C. Ferris, P. Dunbach, J. A. Gray, W. Turner, R. Thompson, A. Lemoine, Lieut. Badger, Lieut. Shattuck, and 3 men, of the U. S. ship John Adams, James Whitmore, Mr. Tillard, George Johnson, Mary Stevens and 5 children, Rosa Rogers, L. H. Cornell, J. Dremen, Capt. Dudley, E. H. Waters, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Harris, P. Tunnell, S. Gomez, A. Coelas, T. Ordiney, J. Davila, A. Davila, Lieut. E. M. Maury, Arann

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1377. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

The Fourth Universalist Church, Broadwey, (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN's,) was more than crowded last night. It was overflowing with beauty, learning, talent, and ambition. The occasion was one of unusual interest, being the Junior Exhibition of the Free Academy of our City; and numerous were the loving mothers, affectionate sisters, sweet cousins, and yet sweeter sweethearts, whose hearts leapt and pulses quickened as the applause of the audience greeted or rewarded their favorites. The grand organ of the Church was silent, but Dodworth's band tried its best and succeeded.

On the platform the members of the Board of Education assembled in numbers. Dr. WEBSTER, the President of the Free Academy, occupied the Chair. We noticed also Dr. FERRIS, PETER COOPER, Esq., and other leading citizens.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS. The Latin Salutatory—*De Verâ Libertate*—by DAVID GREEN FANNING, was delivered with much spirit. The ladies, perhaps, did not fully appreciate it, and yet their eyes appeared to brighten at its salient points; at any rate they smiled their satisfaction, when it ended. Afterwards there was music and orations, alternately,—two of the latter to a little of the former, and a very nice time was made of it. Of course the youthful orators were WEMARDEN, CLARK, EVERETT, SUMNER, for the nonce, and suspended the breath of their audience with the magic of their eloquence. Really some very good orations were delivered—altogether deserving of much praise. It seems invidious to make exceptions on such an occasion; still we will mention, with special praise, the oration on "The Last Days of Jerusalem," by OSCAR MYERS, a youth apparently of about fifteen years, which did him the highest credit, and offered a fine earnest of future fame. The French oration, on the French character, by ADOLPH WERNER, is also deserving of special mention. The oration on Epic Poetry and Poets, by CHARLES HENRY KITCHEL, was well delivered.

We had almost forgot to state that the Sophomore Exhibition in Declamation took place at the Academy in the morning. The exercises occupied a considerable time, but the recitations, in nearly every instance, were very creditable.

It is now nine years since the Act of the Legislature was passed which gave birth to our Free Academy. We have reason to be proud of it, and to congratulate ourselves on the eminent success which has hitherto attended it.

Second Week of our Common School Examinations.

—MR. SCOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 40, IN TWENTIETH-STREET.

The superintendents commenced the present week's examinations on Monday, in the primary department of the large boys' school, No. 40, in Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward.

This school has been recently changed from a mixed to a school *for boys only*, under the direction of Miss C. C. WRAY, as principal, with eight assistants, and an average attendance of 350. All were found well posted.

The class-rooms and furniture are comfortable, the edifice being modeled after the Free Academy, both erected under the presidency of Mr. ROBERT KELLEY during the years 1848 and '49.

The grammar school, composed entirely of boys, assembled in their class-rooms, and marched up to the boys' chapel in the top of the building, to the number of 630, under the care of DAVID B. SOUTZ, Principal, with eleven assistants. Five classes were called before the Superintendents and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. First Class, (D,) taught by Miss WOODRUFF, was examined in reading and the geography of Europe. Second Class, (C,) by Mr. RANDALL, in reading and arithmetic, at considerable length, with fair success. This large class is taught by Miss GERARDE. Third Class, (C,) taught by Mr. SANDFORD, was tested in grammar and definitions; and Fourth Class, (B,) taught by Mr. ALLEN, was questioned in the History of the United States. Both classes showed great promptness and intelligence. Fifth Class, (A,) taught by Mr. WORTH, Vice-Principal, were quizzed at much length in Grammar and Algebra. This class is large and has in it a very large number of aspirants for promotion to the Free Academy. We should say that the grade of scholarship was full eight per cent. higher than ever before here, many of the lads having actually advanced beyond the course of studies prescribed by the Board of Education. Several compositions and declamations of merit and some excellent singing, accompanied by the piano, were thrown in to enliven the more serious exercises. Master C. L. MITCHELL, a pupil, presided at the piano. Mr. CURTISS teaches music here. The gem of the occasion was a complimentary address by a very small boy, WILLIAM M. GODNARD.

This is the first of the Schools established exclusively for Boys in a separate building, and in this respect is unlike any other School under the care of the Board. The class-rooms on the second and third floors are all filled to overflowing, and the chapel is constantly used as a recitation room. The class-rooms are comfortable and well-furnished, there being six on either floor or twelve in all. The main hall or chapel is drawn in after the manner of the Free Academy, and is much too small and miserably ventilated.

Important alterations are imperatively required. The present structure is of the Gothic style, and is as badly designed for a large School as could well be imagined. The grounds are about 90 by 100, and the needed alterations may be made during the coming vacation, and at a small cost, by running the outer walls up so as to enlarge the assembly room and dividing it with sliding-doors.

The names of the school officers for the Eighteenth Ward are:

Commissioners—Wm. H. Neilson, Simeon Baldwin.
Inspectors—Joseph F. Joy, James F. Gerard.
Trustees—Charles J. Murch, Alex. M. Lawrence, E. Delafield Smith, Wm. K. Strong, Abel F. Anderson, A. Bleecker Neilson, John H. Burlason, James M. Edney.

NO. 32, BAXTER-STREET.

On Tuesday the Examiners visited No. 32 in Baxter-street near Grand, and made a full examination of the various departments. The Primary is under the care of Miss MARY E. EARLE, Principal, with six assistants and has an average attendance of 250 girls and boys. The school furniture is miserable, and the class rooms unsatisfactory. The exercises were quite as good as could be expected with accommodations so contrasted, unsuitable and ill-arranged.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of 160 pupils under the care of Miss A. W. GODWIN, with three assistants. The singing taught without a piano by Miss GODWIN was very fine, and the young ladies distinguished themselves in their reading. The class rooms are too small and miserably furnished, yet there was an air of comfort and even elegance pervading them. Very decided progress has been made here. There should be more attention given by the school officers of the Ward, but two of whom were present during the examination. No. 32 is in the Fourteenth Ward, and within a few rods of the Hall of the Board of Education, and it is sincerely to be hoped that President GREEN will direct a few sweeps of his *new broom* to this quarter.

The Boys' School has a larger attendance than that of the Girls', and has worse accommodations. The principal, Mr. EDWARD MCILROY, has a class in Latin, but the general character of the school is not of a high grade. More system and order would be a decided improvement. An Evening School is held in this department.

The officers of the Fourteenth Ward are:

Commissioners—Andrew H. Green, Thos. Boese.
Inspectors—Wm. F. Prout, (vacancy.)
Trustees—John Ely, Patrick Dolan, Henry P. West, John Frisl, Andrew L. Byrne, James O'Neil, James Mulligan, James H. Perkins.

OLD NO. 7 IN CRYSTIE-STREET.

The Examiners visited old No. 7 in Chrystie-street, near Hester, in the Tenth Ward. This was a crack school under the late Public School Society, part of the old furniture has been removed, and new and comfortable class rooms have been arranged. The edifice is only two stories high and has but two floors. On the first floor the Girls' Grammar School holds its sessions, under the charge of Miss SARAH A. BUNKER, Principal, with six assistants. The average attendance is 220. There is no school where the order is more perfect. Miss BUNKER is one of the best managers and most thorough teachers in the service of the Board.

The classes in History, Grammar, Reading and Arithmetic, were pronounced to be very superior, and the class in Algebra answered with much promptness. There should be a Piano in the school. The girls have already taken steps for a concert, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of one.

The Boys' School was examined at length, with fair results. The attendance was 306, under the direction of WILLIAM H. REDDE, Principal, with seven Assistants. The singing was good, and the declamations were creditable. There is some philosophical apparatus, and there are some books in the old library worth saving. The Primary Schools are held in a separate building, and each has an average attendance of 125, with three teachers each. They were not examined. Most of the School officers were present, and there was a large attendance of visitors. The School officers of the Tenth Ward are:

Commissioners—William Jones, Jr., David Slote.
Inspectors—Elias Coombs, Asa Parker.
Trustees—Jacob Leon, Andrew J. Kasmier, Dr. Francis Miller, Joseph M. Bell, Charles L. Brower, Charles E. Pierce, Jacob Raynor, Theodore Ward.

OLD NO. 8 IN GRAND-STREET.

The examiners visited old No. 8 in Grand-street, near Laurens-street. The Primary School under the care of Miss ELIZA MOULTON, with five assistants, has an attendance of 295. The school is in fair condition and is well conducted.

The Girls' School has a registered attendance of 125, under the charge of Miss HARRIET BARTINE, for twenty years principal, with two assistants.

The boys and girls assembled together and the singing was very effective. Mr. NASH teaches music in both departments, and the girls have secured a good piano.

The classes were very well advanced, and the grade of the school was higher than on the last examination.

The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the appearance of everything denoted good taste and refinement. Several young ladies sang duets and solos very well. Misses JOLLIE, MASH, RUSSELL, and BLACK, were the most noticed. The specimens of penmanship, drawing, and needle-work at Nos. 7 and 8 were very creditable.

The Boys' School has an attendance of 165, under the care of Mr. C. A. COOPER, with three Assistants. The boys appeared in admirable order, and acquitted themselves with credit generally.

TOUCHING COLORED SCHOOLS.

This house is a substantial structure, and from its position is well adapted to become a great central colored school. The true policy of the Board of Education would be to close all the colored schools in Thomas, Centre, Mulberry and Laurens streets, and dispose of the property, turning the avails to the erection of a new first-class school house, which is much needed in a more central and better adapted locality in the Eighth Ward.

No. 8 could be made to accommodate all the colored pupils in the lower Wards, as there are but about 1,000 in all. New furniture and sliding-doors are all that is needful, and one large, well-organized school would do very much to improve the standard of education among our colored citizens. The colored Schools are overshadowed and lost almost to public observation as at present divided and unorganized.

The School officers of the Eighth Ward are:

Commissioners—Isaac Phillips, Eliphalet Bookman.
Inspectors—Samuel J. Berry, Charles C. Dyer.
Trustees—Joseph Potter, James S. Burnton, Wm. Westerfield, Alex. M. L. Scott, William Bloomfield, William Forbes, David A. Fowler, Henry A. Morgan.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.

The boys of W. M. SMITH'e first class Grammar School, No. 35, in West Thirteenth-street, took possession on Thursday, of the class-rooms lately occupied by Miss WRIGHT'e Girls' Grammar School, in the same building—the girls having been transferred to the new building, No. 47, in Twelfth-street. This is the second exclusive Boys' School in a separate building that has been organized—Mr. SCOTT'S, No. 40, being the first. The Girls' School in Twelfth-street, No. 47, has organized with two Grammar Schools, under the care of Misses WRIGHT and WESTERVELT, with a primary class attached to each. The senior department is under the direction of Misses WADLEIGH, RANNY, and three other assistant tutors.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Evening School Committee visited the Evening Schools of the Eighth Ward, in Clark-street; also the Colored Schools in Laurens-street, on Wednesday evening. All were in good order, and the Committee expressed satisfaction at the general advancement made by the pupils.

On Thursday evening the Committee visited the Tenth Ward Schools, specially under the care of Mr. JONES. These are in excellent condition. A call was also made at the Boys' Evening School in the Seventh Ward, taught by Mr. ANDERSON. The Schools of the Eleventh Ward are largely attended this term, and the progress made by the pupils is most gratifying. Mr. DURAND has the charge here.

Regents of the University.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed the Legislative announcement of a day fixed for the election of two Regents of the University, and that the Albany correspondents of some of the newspapers have suggested the names of appropriate candidates for those places, I ask leave, through your columns, to suggest the name of a person who seems to me eminently fitted for the position, from his personal qualifications, and his long experience in the affairs of the Regents. I refer to Mr. STEPHEN GROESBEECK, the well-known Secretary of the Albany Insurance Company.

Mr. GROESBEECK has, for more than twenty years past, had intrusted to him the preparation of the greater portion of the tables of academic statistics and meteorological observations contained in the Regents' annual reports, and he acted as an assistant to the Secretaries during that period. He was, besides, the Secretary, *pro tem*, to the Board, after Dr. HAWLEY'S resignation, until Dr. BECK'S appointment.

The business intrusted to the Regents has become a matter of great public concern, has increased much, and must of necessity continue to increase, so as to demand frequent—I am told weekly—meetings of the executive quorum resident in this City. It seems to me to be a matter of importance to have that quorum increased and strengthened by the addition of a man, or men, of experience and business tact; and I have, therefore, as one interested in the matter, taken the liberty of naming a gentleman st once qualified by education, experience and business talents, for the place, and one who, I think, could not fail to be a popular appointment with the academic world, and an agreeable associate to the present members of the Board of Regents.

ALBANY, Feb. 12. ACADEMICUS.

Rates of Postage to the East Indies, Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas and the Philippine Islands.

From the Washington Union.

We are authorized to state that, arrangements having been made by Great Britain for collecting in India the British and other foreign postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, whether transmitted *viâ* Southampton or *viâ* Marseilles in the British mails, hereafter *the United States postage only* should be prepaid in this country on letters for the East Indies to be transmitted by either of the above routes, viz: *five cents* the single rate when the Atlantic conveyance is by British packet, and *twenty-one cents* when by United States packet.

Owing to a reduction of twelve cents in the British postage beyond England, which took place on the 1st of February instant, the single rates of letter postage between the United States and Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands, will hereafter be as follows:

To Java, *viâ* Southampton, 33 instead of 45 cents the half-ounce; and *viâ* Marseilles, 53 instead of 65 cents the quarter-ounce, and 63 instead of 75 cents the half-ence; *prepayment required.*

To Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, the Moluccas and the Philippine Islands, the single rate will be 41 instead of 53 cents when sent *viâ* Southampton, and 61 instead of 73 cents the quarter-ounce, or 71 instead of 83 cents the half ounce, when sent by closed mail *viâ* Marseilles; *pre-payment also required.*

The rates above mentioned as chargeable on letters for the island of Java, will provide for their conveyance by British packet as far as Singapore, but they will afterwards be subject to a Netherlands rate of postage on account of the conveyances from Singapore to Java.

By the Prussian closed mail the rates to these countries remain unchanged.

Election of United States Senator for Maryland.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The two branches of the Legislature, yesterday, in joint Convention, elected ANTHONY KENNEDY, Esq., of this city, a Senator of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1857, to succeed Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT, whose term then expires. This is in accordance with the previous action of the caucus of the political majority of that body held the night before. The vote in Mr. KENNEDY'S favor is so large as to indicate that he had secured about the whole strength of the Know-Nothing membership, he receiving 62 out of 75 votes cast. The Democrats appear to have voted blanks, there being twelve such, while one vote was cast for Mr. PRATT. A resolution had been adopted the previous day by the Senate for postponing the election till the 27th inst., but the House refused to concur. It will be seen that some exception is taken by some in the Legislature to the accomplishment of this election at this time, on the ground that Mr. PRATT'S term not having expired by a year or more, there is some conflict of prerogative in the case—which, however, we should hardly think trouble. The vote cast for Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of this city, in the Know-Nothing nomination caucus, it seems, embraced only three members of the Baltimore City delegation.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* states that Mrs. DOW, of that City, aged about sixty years, was accidentally killed on the Concord and Claremont Railroad on Tuesday. She had left the cars at a crossing with the Cootoocook Road, and was passing through the railroad-bridge, when she was met by an engine passing up, and knocked off the bridge, falling fifteen or twenty feet upon the ice below.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

A petition was presented for the amendment of the New-York City Charter.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to enthorize Utica City to borrow money.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the act relative to officers attending the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, and to establish the Clerks' fees throughout the State.

By Mr. BROOKS, favorably on the bill relative to the Supervisors of New-York.

The report of the Special Committee appointed last year to examine into the condition of the Chancery Funds was received.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PETTY, a bill amending the Insurance laws.

By Mr BRADFORD, for the keeping of insane convicts.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to create Leffert's Park, Brooklyn.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, of a bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institution.

By Mr. BRADFORD, of a bill to authorize the construction of additional buildings at the State Prisons, for the care of lunatic convicts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to incorporate the Yorkville Library in New-York.

By C. P. SMITH, for the Protection of the Lands of Infants.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To create a Commissioner of Roads in Kings County.

For the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York City.

For the more effectual suppression of fires in New-York City.

To incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam-Navigation Company.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

A petition was presented to reduce the fees of Commissioners of Assessments in New-York.

REPORTS.

Favorably to amend the Seamen's Fund Act.

To exempt the lands of Agricultural Societies from taxation.

Against the petition of the Five Points House of Industry.

Favorably on the bill to prevent prize fights.

To give the appointment of Loan Commissioners to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. ANTHON called up Judge FOOT'S resolution to refer the New-York Tax Bill to a Special Committee, and moved to amend by referring to New-York Delegates.

Carried by Ayes 74, Nays 40.

Mr. ANTHON'S resolution calling for inquiry as to whether an amendment to the Constitution was advisable, making Judicial Officers appointive, instead of elective, was taken up, and, after being amended so as to inquire also whether any change of the time of holding elections for Judges was advisable, was adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to reconsider the vote referring the New-York Tax bill to the New-York Delegation.

The motion caused a warm debate, and the House adjourned without voting upon the question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of House Committees.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Several of the House Committees organized this morning, including that on Territories and Ways and Means, the latter of which resolved to ask for a permanent clerk.

Important Case Before the Court of Claims—A Railroad Car Crossing the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Many cases are daily received at the Court of Claims. Among those presented to-day is one involving damages to the extent of $142,000, for alleged breach of a Government contract in 1812.

A railroad passenger car, weighing eight tons, and drawn by five horses, left Washington, to-day, for Alexandria, over the ice of the Potomac River. When last heard from, it was more than half way across, and moving safely.

Naval Affairs.

AWARD FOR REPAIRING THE MACHINERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—TRIAL TRIP OF THE MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The contract for repairing the machinery of the steamer *Mississippi* (a $30,000 or $40,000 job) was awarded by the Navy Department to-day, but the name of the successful bidder has not yet been divulged.

Mr. MARTIN, Engineer-in-Chief, left Washington this afternoon, for Boston, to go on board the *Merrimac* on her trial trip to Norfolk. As this is the first finished of the six National Steamers, the Government is much interested in her success.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

George Gifford, Esq., of New-York, this morning called up the case of Kineman *vs.* Parkhurst, in the U. S. Supreme Court, and argued for a dismissal of the appeal on points of law. The motion was opposed by Mr. Keller, and the Court have it under advisement.

No. 142.—Argument continued by Mr. Gillett for defendant, and concluded by Mr. Griswold for plaintiffs.

No. 63.—Saml. Ward, claimant, bark *Moppany* vs. Wm. M. Peck, *et al.* Argued by Mr. Stanton for the appellees, and submitted on record by Mr. Benjamin for the appellants.

No. 64.—Jas. L. Ransom *vs.* Thomas J. Davis, Administrators. Argued by Mr Cox for plaintiff, and by Mr. Winter Davis for defendants.

Execution of Jacob Armbruster at Doylestown, Pa.

DOYLESTOWN, Friday, Feb. 15.

JACOB ARMBRUSTER, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at this place to-day within the walls of the jail. He made some remarks on the scaffold, denying that he was guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer, and declaring that the trial was conducted by prejudiced counsel and perjured witnesses. He was attended to the scaffold by his two sons, on whose testimony he was convicted, but he refused to shake hands with them, and denied the minister leave to pray. He said repeatedly to the Sheriff, "You dare not hang me, you know you dare not;" and continued to protest his innocence to the last. His dying words were, "I want no judge but God." The drop fell, and he died without a struggle.

From the Bucks Co. (Pa.) American, Feb. 15.

To-day, this hardened and incorrigible man expiates, according to law, the crime of a most horrid murder. The executien will take place within the walls of the County Jail.

The Doylestown papers say that on Monday morning last Sheriff FELLMAN received a letter from Governor POLLOCK, stating he had carefully examined the papers and documents forwarded to him, soliciting the intervention of executive clemency, in behalf of ARMBRUSTER, and being unable to discover any reason why a pardon should be granted—he but thought it a duty that the miserable man should be speedily made acquainted with his determination, and admonished to prepare for the terrible ecese so near at hand. The Sheriff informed him of his having the letter, and that the Governor refused to pardon him. He at once broke out into a violent fit of passion, pacing the length of his chain in a fury of excitement, and making use of the most blasphemous expressions. His wild and haggard expression of feature, storming bravado, and impetuous denunciation of witnesses, jurymen and officers of the Court, aided in giving to the dismal scene in his solitary cell an air of maddened desperation and demon-like insanity. There is no reason whatever to hope for his repentance or of any confession of the crime, but, on the contrary, he will resist the officers and fight it out until his death.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Unfavorable Accounts of the Sugar Crop—Weather Bad—Molasses Scarce.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 11th inst., has arrived here.

The accounts of the Sugar crop continued to be unfavorable. The weather was bad and the crop would probably not be larger than last year. An increase in rates was expected. Molasses was scarce.

Sympathy and Aid for the Free State Settlers of Kansas.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 15.

Judge CONWAY and SAMUEL C. SMITH, of Kansas, addressed a crowded assembly at Indianapolis, on Wednesday evening, on Kansas affairs. A deep sympathy with the Free-State cause was manifested by the audience. The meeting was merely preliminary, and nothing was done except the passage of resolutions calling a County Convention, without respect to party, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Free-Soil settlers of Kansas.

Whig Nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Friday, Feb. 15.

The straight-out Whigs of New-Hampshire have nominated ICHABOD GOODWIN as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—No Tidings of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 16—1 A. M.

The steamship *Canada*, now over due at this port from Liverpool, has not yet made her appearance here.

We have no tidings of the *Pacific*.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived here at midnight from Boston, and sailed again at 2:20 A. M. for Liverpool.

Navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Mississippi River is still closed above Cairo, but is navigable to New-Orleans. The Ohio River is open to Smithland.

Navigation of the James River.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The James River is still frozen up and wholly unnavigable.

The Southern Mail, etc.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 15.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week are received, but they contain no news of interest.

IRISH COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Irish Convention this morning was occupied principally in receiving the reports of the Committee appointed to address the Irish citizens in Canada and the United States.

The report explains the object and design of the Convention, shows the benefits to accrue to settlers and emigrants if faithfully carried out, calls upon Irishmen to give aid and support to the colonization movement, and appeals to the clergy to coöperate.

Ten Supreme Directors were appointed, five from the United States and five from Canada, to whom conventional powers were delegated.

The Committee on Canada Lands recommended Ottawa Valley, situated in Huron Territory, C. W., as the most suitable soil and climate for colonization purposes.

After the transaction of some minor business, the House adjourned *sine die.*

List of Delegates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

The Irish Colonization Convention organized today, and is now fully prepared to undertake its labors, according to the programme.

A caucus meeting was held this morning at the Mansion House, when, the objects of assembling having been explained, the Ohio delegation informed the meeting that their instructions opposed the scheme of Colonization.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the members met at Dudley Hall for the purpose of effecting an organization. The meeting was called so order by the senior member present, the Very Rev. Dr. MCDONNELL, Vicar-General of Kingston, C. W., who was then, on motion, nominated for, and accepted, as President *pro tem.* Messrs. HAYES, of Toronto, C. W., and CASGROVE, of Hartford, Conn., were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee of six was appointed to examine the credentials of members. The Committee was selected—three members from the United States and three from Canada—as follows: Rev. J. Dean, of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of New-York; Dr. Hassett, of Detroit, Mich.; Bernard Devlin, of Montreal, C. E.; T. J. O'Neill, of Toronto, C. W.; and D. Murphy, of Hamilton. Some time was expended in the examination necessary to a report.

The following members were, at length, reported in good standing:

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK STATE.

New-York—Thomas D'Arcy McGee.
Buffalo—Rev. Mr. Moore, Maurice Vaughan and Rev. J. Dean.
Cattaraugus—P. McMahon.
Oswego—Lawrence Reynolds.
Rochester—Rev. Mr. McEvoy.
Cassenovia—Rev. J. P. Cahill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—O'Hea Cantillon and Martin Lennon.
Charlestown—James O'Brien.
Quincy—George Cahill.

MICHIGAN.

Washtona—Roderick O'Conner and C. O. Flynn.
Detroit—Hugh O'Beirne and Dr. Hassett.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Charles McDonnell, Patrick Hall and Rev. D. Dunn.
Galena—Rev. P. T. McElherine.
Peoria—Thomas Kennedy.
La Salle—Very Rev. M. O'Reilly.
Dubuque—Charles Corkery.

OHIO.

Columbus—S. W. Purcell.
Cleveland—E. H. Barron and Rev. M. Neill.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—Peter Cosgrove.

IOWA.

Fort Dodge—Rev. J. Vahy.
Sioux City—Rev. Mr. Tracey.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City—Rev. Mr. Kelly.

MISSOURI.

Rev. Dr. Lyons, P. Gregory and P. Deegan.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie—Capt. McBride.

CANADA WEST.

Toronto—Michael Hayes and T. J. O'Neill.
St. Thomas—Peter Mnrtagh and P. Beaubien.
Dundas—P. Freel and Thomas Grey.
Kingston—Very Rev. Vicar-General McDonnell and John Patterson.
Perth—Very Rev. J. McDonagh, T. D. Tims and John Doran.
Hamilton—J. O'Brien, Daniel Murphy, C. J. Trscey and Rev. Mr. Gordon.
Wellington—Michael Cox and John Carroll.
St. Catherine's—Thomas McFloy, Richard Dunn and John McKenna.
London—P. G. Morris and John Wright.
Chatham—P. J. Flood and J. B. Williams.
Ingersoll—William Featherston and James Murdoch.

CANADA EAST.

Quebec—Rev. Mr. Milligan and Rev. Mr. Harkin.
Montreal—George Clarke and Bernard Devlin.
Ottawa City—James Burke.

Total members present—65.

Telegraphic dispatches were received from ten members who were on their way, but were detained by the severity of the snow storm. The members present (65) were then admitted to their seats. They consist of 15 clergymen and 50 laymen.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The propriety of permanent organization was then discussed at some length. The result was the appointment of a Committee of five from the United States and five from the Canadas, to report officers at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. The Committee consisted of, from the United States, James O'Brien, of Charlestown, Mass., Chairman; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of New-York; P. McMahon of Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Charles Corkery, of Dubuque; Rev. Mr. Moore, of Buffalo. For Canada—Rev. Mr. Harkin, of Quebec; James Burke, of Ottawa City; J. O'Brien, of Hamilton; J. B. Williams, of Chatham, and Geo. Clarke of Montreal.

An invitation was then received from Bishop TIMON of Buffalo, requesting the attendance of the Delegates in a body at the Cathedral, where he had ordered High Mass to be celebrated in their behalf on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. It was accepted.

The meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The East End—Rare Sports during the Embargo.

Until Wednesday but two trains of cars passed over the Long Island Railroad to its eastern terminus, within five weeks. The cars generally got through to Riverhead with regularity, but from that point East, the country was utterly impermeable by rail. The snow for a long time filled the cuts, but no sooner was that piled up on the roadside, and a day of sunshine had thawed the snow, then freezing on the track, running a locomotive over it was like running one out at random on an ice-covered sea. We hear that the cost of digging out after the great storm, including damages to engines, &c., could not have been less than $15,000, and the succeeding cost is very likely to eat up the net profits of the year.

The East Enders, during this long embargo, have not been utterly destitute of excitements. The Peconic has been frozen over so hard that sleighs have crossed from Town Harbor to Jessup's on the south side—six miles' ride. At Greenport, the yonthe fitted ice-boats, and had rare sport with them. These boats are triangular in shape, the blunt end or bows resting on two smooth parallel runners, and the stern resting on a single grooved runner, which, being worked by a tiller, operated as a rudder. A latteen sail was rigged to a mast, and then before the wind they would sail down at a rate that made one hold his breath to think of. Nor so alone. But a skillful sailor would beat with them against the wind at a good rate of speed. Filling one of those ice boats with merry girls on a moonlight night, when the wind blew strong, there were such jolly times as we read of, but don't see every month.

Don't imagine the sun didn't rise on the East End all this while. Things came and went quite as usual. The mails went through on sleighs, and passengers had opportunities for sleigh-riding, quite unusual there, where the snow generally falls in banks, and when the valleys are filled the ridges are bare. The Sound is one mass of broken ice. No water is visible for miles along its shores.

The Navy-Yard.

Everything in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard is at a stand-still, in consequence of the severity of the weather. The *Niagara* remains as she was—ready to be launched the moment the weather moderates sufficiently to free the Bay from ice. The frigate *Mississippi*, which has lain dismantled since her return from the Japanese Seas, is ordered to be refitted, her boilers renewed, and her machinery taken out for repairs, but this cannot be done until the ice breaks up. The storeship *Relief* is now loading with supplies for the Brazil squadron, and will be dispatched about the end of this month or early in March. The following is a list of the officers who have joined her:

JAMES W. COOKE, Lieutenant Commanding; WATSON SMITH, THEODORE LEE, CHARLES P. MCGARY and J. P. PEYTE, Lieutenants; CALEB P. EMERY, Purser; and CHARLES H. WILLIAMSON, Passed Assistant-Surgeon.

Careless Use of Firearms.

A young man, named JOHN VAN WENER, was seriously wounded in the store of J. NEWMAN, corner of Nevins and Smith streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of MORRIS A. ROBERTS. Both parties were sitting at a stove, when ROBERTS took out his pistol, and while handling it the cap exploded. The ball struck the stove, and, glancing, entered the stomach of young VAN WENER. He was immediately taken to his residence, on Warren-street, and Dr. BENEDICT was called, who pronounced the case a critical one. ROBERTS was arrested by the Third District Police, and committed by Justice BLACHLEY for examination.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At an early hour yesterday morning a small unoccupied house at the corner of Grand-avenue and Bergen-street was destroyed by fire. Loss $200.

☞ The "Veteran Corps" of Kings County have appointed a Committee to solicit funds for the erection of a monument to the "Wallabout Martyrs."

NEW-JERSEY.

Erie Railroad Improvements.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company having purchased the right of way from the Hudson River at Harsimus Cove, in Jersey City, near the Hoboken line, to their present route, with a design to erect an immense dépôt on the shore for the accommodation of their passenger and freight business, have applied to the New-Jersey Legislature for an act to authorize them to make a cut or tunnel through Bergen Hill and construct their road from the site of the dépôt to a point intersecting their present track west of Bergen Hill. This application was opposed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, on the ground that the Erie Company were bound, as the representatives of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, to carry out an existing contract for the use of the track through the Bergen cut—under which agreement the New-Jersey Company had made large expenditures. This difference between the companies has, however, been amicably settled, and the opposition to the wishes of the Erie Company withdrawn. The Erie Company secures the New-Jersey Company compensation for any damage sustained by the abandonment of their track. This was the only serious obstacle to the designs of the Erie Company, and it is probable that in the Spring they will commence the work of improvement. This Company will establish a ferry for their own use and for the use of their road from the foot of Chambers-street, New-York, to the new dépôt, and eventually do all except the lumber business at this point.

Pickpockets on the Ferry-boats.

Yesterday, on one of the Jersey City Ferry-boats, Mrs. CARPENTER, of the city of Hudson, had her pocket picked of $70. During the same trip another woman had her pocket picked of a portmonnaie containing about $50. The latter returned upon the same boat to the New-York side, and suspecting a man who wore a shawl to be the thief, she caused his arrest upon reaching the Ferry-house, and recovered her money.

Military.

Two new military companies have been organized in Hoboken, viz.: "The Hudson County Artillery," and "The Hoboken Hussars." The Artillery Company has about twenty-eight members, enough to serve two pieces; and the Hussars number about thirty members. The Hussars have been formed under the direction of Mr. WALTER. Both companies are mostly Germans. The Artillery will be the first company of the second battalion of the first regiment of the Hudson Brigade, and the Hussars the fourth company of the second battalion of the same regiment.

Another Victim.

MARY BLAKEMORE, injured by the fireworks explosion in Jersey City on the 15th ult., died in consequence of her injuries on Saturday night last, making the third victim of that casualty.

☞ The act authorizing the New-York and Erie Railroad to construct their track through Bergen Hill to their contemplated new Dépôt site on the Hudson River, passed the New-Jersey Assembly, yesterday, without a dissenting vote.

The Kentucky Legislature on Federal Relations—Resolutions on the Slavery Question, Fugitive Slave Law, &c.

SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 7.—The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. RAMSEY:

1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the adoption of the line known as the "Missouri Compromise line," and the repeal of the restrictions of that line in the Territories, by the Compromise measures of 1850, and by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, were unnecessary and proper.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution grants no power to Congress to inhibit or establish Slavery in the Territories belonging to the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it would be a palpable violation of the Constitution for Congress to refuse to admit into the Union any new State formed out of the Territories—the common property of all the States—merely because such new State might tolerate Slavery.

4. *Resolved*, That the principle of non-intervention by Congress on the Slavery question, as contained in the Kansas-Nebraska act, is the true policy of the General Government; and that any departure from it would, in our opinion, greatly endanger the existence of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That regarding the Kansas-Nebraska act as a great national and constitutional measure, the thanks of the people of the South are especially due those members of Congress from the North who assisted in its passage, and to the President of the United States who approved it.

6. *Resolved*, That the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law would also greatly endanger the safety of the Union, and that the thanks of the people are due to the President of the United States for his firmness and efficiency in its execution.

7. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote in accordance with the principles of these resolutions, and not to vote for any man for office who is not willing to stand up to the same.

The substitute reported by Mr. CORNELIN is as follows:

Whereas, The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act by Congress has been followed by increased irritation in the public mind on the subject of Slavery; which irritation it is the duty of patriots to allay, but the object of demagogues to foster and continue; and whereas it is right and proper to express the views of the people of Kentucky on other important topics now agitating the public mind—we but echo their voice as spoken at the late election, when we announce their unqualified approbation of the principles embodied in the Philadelphia Platform of the American Party. Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That we look to the union of these States as the best, if not the only security for our peace and happiness, and as the main pillar to the edifice our liberty; that we cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, and that we will unite in opposition to all attempts to weaken and subvert it, and to every principle or policy that can endanger it.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Political History of the Central American States.

AIMS AND PROSPECTS OF WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROEBEL.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is possible that the conquest of Nicaragua by WALKER and his little troop will soon appear as a mere episode in the history of adventure, forming a legitimate object for the writer of a novel, rather than for the occupation of the politician and historian. It may be so; but it may just as well be otherwise. My former residence in that country, and my acquaintance with its natural and political conditions, as well as with many of its prominent men, have caused me to devote a considerable share of attention to the present state of things in Central America, and I request the favor of space in your paper for an investigation of the matter.

It is to be presumed that facts exist which justify the recent measures taken by our Government for the suppression of Filibustering expeditions; but, however this may be, the argument can have no influence upon considerations based upon a broader foundation than the questionable character and destination of passengers and freight upon a Nicaragua steamship. We may be compelled by facts to approve the rigorous interference of our Government in the case of the *Northern Light* and still be of opinion that the present Government of Nicaragua should be recognized by that of the United States; but whatever turn matters will ultimately take, certain reflections of a more general character will always claim a share in the ultimate decision of the question.

My views of some inferior points of the question may possibly differ from your own, but the difference cannot be so important as to prevent you from giving me a chance to bring the former before the public. You are opposed to Slavery, and so am I. This, I believe, is the principal point of view. It is my opinion that the re-introduction of Slavery in Nicaragua, and in any of the former Spanish colonies where it has been abolished, is impossible, and I shall state my reasons. It is my further opinion that the annexation of Nicaragua to the United States is likewise impossible, and for this opinion I shall state my reasons too. But let me begin with the connection in which the establishment of Anglo-Americans in Central America appears as the natural consequence of the recent political history of that country, and then proceed to a consideration of the matter under the physical, the social, the political and the moral point of view.

PARTIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The history of the Central American States, from the time of their independence up to the present day, has been one of almost uninterrupted civil war, the consequence of which has been a moral exhaustion of the country. Of those politicians who may be called the statesmen of Central America—men who derived their authority from the time of Spanish rule—scarcely more than one or two survive; and these have lost their influence. The wisdom of their followers was but limited at first, and now they are at the end of it. Had not this been the case WALKER could never have succeeded in his adventurous undertakings.

The observer of recent Hispano-American history is ready to explain such a state of things. By denouncing the ambition and greediness of political leaders and military chiefs on one side, and the political nothingness of the masses of the people on the other, he thinks to have judged the question. He is, however, greatly mistaken. The civil dissensions in the Spanish-American countries, are by no means void of principle, nor of social and political interest to him who takes the trouble and has the capacity of understanding them,—and least of all so in Central America. This may be seen by a review of the Nicaraguan parties.

The popular names for the two contending parties, whose long and desperate war was closed by the interference of WALKER, were the *Timbucos* and the *Calandracas*. In a sectional respect, the Timbuco Party was that of the city of Granada and its dependencies; the Calandraca Party that of the city of Leon and its dependencies. Each party had some of its adherents in the section of country where the other prevailed.

During the last civil war, the Timbucos were the party of CHAMORRO, and of the unfortunate CORRAL, while the Calandracas were that of CASTELLON and MUÑOZ—political leaders of both sides, who have all recently perished, leaving the undivided control over the country in the hands of WALKER and his supporters. The Timbucos were the Nativists or Know-Nuthings of Nicaragua, while the Calandraca leaders—those men who called WALKER to the country—had always been favorable to immigration.

In their social character the Timbucos were essentially of the *Bourgeois* stamp, representing the interests of capital and monopolies; while the Calandracas were more democratic; in this as well as in other respects, being under the influence of tendencies that might be called agrarian, produced by the admixture of the Indian element in the party relations.

THE INDIANS.

In the struggles of the two parties, it happened that the Calandracas succeeded in interesting the Indians, and in drawing them to their side, where they have since remained. From the Spanish Kings the Indians derived their right to such public land as they may choose to take possession of by actual settlement and cultivation. They have entire freedom to change their places by merely deserting them and cultivating others. It was the policy of the Calandracas to impress the Indians with the belief that the Timbucos wanted to deprive them of this right. Old Indian notions were awakened, calling back to their memory the fact that they had once been the owners of all the land in the country. The position of the Indians, therefore, in relation to the two political parties, has been nearly uniform. Granada was *Timbuco*; the suburb Galteva, representing the remnants of the old Indian town of Salteva, was *Calandraca*. Rivas was *Timbuco*; the surrounding villages San Fonga, Obraje and others, inhabited by Indians, were *Calandracas*; and Leon, the capital of the State, and in the same time the headquarters of the Calandracas party, has a population in which the Indian element predominates, and has besides large suburbs essentially of Indian population, so much so that even the old Indian language has been preserved there and is yet spoken. The prominent part which, from the time of the Independence, the Indian element has taken in the politics of Central America, is a fact most conspicuous in Guatemala, and from which only Costa Rica has remained exempt.

To complete this enumeration of party characteristics, I have to add that the Timbucos, whose leaders were of families holding *capreliania*, (church estates held under exceedingly favorable conditions,) had by this means a connection with the church interest; while the Calandraca leaders entertained the idea of secularizing the *capreliania* and establishing religious toleration.

THE COQUIMBOS, OR UNIONISTS.

These, however, were the Nicaraguan Party features, as the only as party aims were confined to State interests. There existed another political division among politicians in reference to a question reaching beyond the limits of the State. There was a party aiming at the restoration of the *Federal Union* of the five Central American States which had existed for a short time after the Independence, but had been broken off, principally by the influence of English intrigues fomenting differences and animosities between individuals, States and classes of society,—and there was another party opposed to such a restoration. This division nearly coincided with that which existed between the Timbucos and the Calandracas. The Calandracas were Federalists; the Timbucos were Separatists. But as the Federalist Party was common to several States, some peculiar interests intervened, and in that respect the party was called, in reference to a fact in its history, the *Coquimbos*. This party was in power in the two States of Honduras and San Salvador, and was struggling for the maintenance of power with alternating success in Nicaragua, while of the two extreme States of the Centro-American system, Costa Rica kept a strict neutrality in the question, and Guatemala declared against the Federal Union.

WALKER'S AIMS.

Thus, the reader will at once perceive that there are really political and social questions of interest involved in the civil dissensions of Central America, which WALKER came to settle, as far as Nicaraguan State interests reach, by the arguments of Sharpe's rifles. He came as the champion of the Calandraca Party, but his success may be justly said to have changed the entire relation of things, and to have made obsolete all those old party issues of the State.

The great question is now, what the rest of the Central American States will say to this interference of a foreign intruder. That they have a common interest in the matter, need not be observed; and certainly WALKER would be in a very dangerous position if those States had not their party divisions too. Where there is a government against him, it is to be presumed that there is likewise a party in his favor. If we have been well informed here, President CABAÑOS, of Honduras, has been obliged to leave his State by the arrival of an armed force of Guatemala, and has arrived at Granada for the purpose of having an interview with WALKER, in respect to a future political organization of Central America. If this is correct, it goes far to show the immense credit already acquired by WALKER, even beyond the limits of Nicaragua, as President CABAÑOS is a man of great merit and noted patriotism.

In fact, circumstances similar to those which operated in favor of WALKER in Nicaragua, are most likely to work in his favor in case a general struggle should ensue on the more extended theatre of all the Central American States. By its prolonged civil wars and endless revolutions the country is morally exhausted. There is a feeling prevalent in Central America, just as there is in Mexico, that the people cannot get out of their internal difficulties by themselves; and this feeling will make them submit to any acceptable mediator.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

Those internal difficulties have been greatly increased by foreign influences. From their origin, up to this day, the Central American States have been harassed by English intrigues, calculated, first to make them a prey to the momentary greediness of English mercantile interests, and after that to counteract the growing danger of North American influence.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

These intrigues, driving those weak and helpless States almost to despair, have repeatedly suggested to them the idea of opening negotiations for their reception in the North American Union. The idea has been popular, at different times, in Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Nicaragua. The proposal made by some of the States has been refused at Washington. There was true political wisdom, I believe, on the side of these North American statesmen who opposed that idea from the beginning. It would have resulted in an utter misconstruction of a reasonable American system of States.

In the meanwhile, public feeling in Central America, partly from neglect, partly from ill-treatment, partly from nearer acquaintance, underwent a great change in respect to the United States, and there will be no great mistake in saying that the idea of annexation is now very unpopular in whatever part of Central America it be. They have been disappointed there in so many respects, that this change of public feelings is very natural. But, as they began to like the United States less, they came more and more under the influence of North American life.

I do not doubt that the civil struggles of Central America, like those of Mexico, would ultimately produce a political result from which, whatever it be, a new series of national developments would begin to date. But, for such a result, time and freedom from foreign disturbances would be necessary, and these conditions are not to be realized. The history of whatever comes under the influence of the United States has no time to spare. The neighborhood of the Anglo-American Union is the misfortune of Mexico and Central America, so far as an independent development is concerned. Even by his mere existence, this neighbor presses upon those weaker States, discourages them by the energy of his life, frightens them by his immense success, which they cannot hope to follow, intimidates them by his aggressiveness, makes them resign by his overwhelming competition, ruines their despairing patriotism into convulsive fits at the wrong occasion—in fact, does not allow them to act with composure and steadiness, on any occasion.

The sense that they are placed in such a situation is very prevalent in the Hispano-American nations, even of South America. In Nicaragua, it has acted in a double and opposite way, and, it has begun to act in the same manner in Mexico. In one portion of the population it has produced a strong hatred of North Americans. A similar feeling had already existed against the English.

NATIVISM IN NICARAGUA.

A revival of that general dislike of foreigners, which these people had been taught during the colonial times, followed, and a real Nicaraguan Know-Nothingism was the consequence. FRUTO CHAMORRO, the late President of the State, and the great leader of the party of Granada, was the strongest impersonation of this spirit of narrow-minded and ill-conceived patriotism. In another portion of the population a reaction against this reaction ensued. Already in 1850 General MUÑOZ told me that he knew full well Nicaragua and Central America could not evade from their difficulties nor hope to make any step of progress without the aid of foreign immigration. Already at that time he proposed to make grants of land to actual settlers of whatever nation and religion it might be, just in the same manner as the measure has now been carried out. CASTELLON, a man who had lived for many years at London and other European capitals, had the same views. They wished to see foreign immigrants settle peaceably on the "*tierras valdias*," or government lands of Nicaragua. In this they saw the only salvation of the country. But to that their political antagonists were most fiercely opposed. That same party of Granada which had squandered away the interests of the country in granting monopolies to foreign companies by which natives were excluded from what foreigners were allowed to do, was opposed to immigration, thus proving to be the exact reverse, in every particular, of the Leonese politicians, who were favoring immigration, but opposed to granting monopolies to foreign companies.

In this way the admission of foreigners was one of the great points of contest between the two Nicaraguan parties. Just in this respect they saw themselves driven to extremes. Just what in the creed of the one was the only remedy of salvation, was threatening with destruction according to the creed of the other. If the politicians of Leon saw that the only way to evade from endless and fruitless civil war, was to open the country to foreign immigration, they saw at the same time that even this could not be done without the aid of foreigners themselves. The natural consequence from such a conviction is obvious. It must have been exactly what has happened:—the invitation of WALKER, and the result of his interference.

Thus it appears that the introduction of an Anglo-American actor as a *deus ex machina* in the drama of Central-American Party struggles, is entirely consistent with the natural course of the history of the country itself. In my next letter I shall begin to examine the probable consequences of such a fact.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

NEBRASKA.

The New-York Times in Nebraska—The Legislature—A Few Ideas on Nebraska as we find it—General News, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

A few days since a number of copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES reached the Territory, containing some letters from "Jake." They, of course, created a sensation. Those to whom the letters alluded condemned them for stating facts, but they were upheld by the people—who, by the way, profess to rule here—and the statements made by "Jake" were voted "all right" and true.

The Legislature closes its session in a few days, without doing really but little of general interest to the Territory. The Capital question is *non est*. The embryo town of Chester, out on the south side of the Platte, could not obtain a majority in the House to carry the capital thence. That the capital will be removed from here I have no doubt, and that long before the Territory knocks at the door of the Union to become a State. A number of bank charters have passed—I am sorry to announce the anti-democratic fact—so we may look out for breekers. To-day both Houses in joint convention proceeded to elect officers under the militia or volunteer law as passed. The officers to be elected were one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals—one for the north of the Platte, and one for the south. The election resulted as follows: Gen. JOHN M. THAYER, a highly esteemed citizen of this place, was elected Major-General, and S. L. BOWEN, Esq., Brigadier-General of the Northern Division, and H. P. DOWNS, of Nebraska City, Brigadier-General of the Southern Division. They are all gentlemen of high standing, and will add a dignity to their respective posts.

So much has been said of Kansas and Nebraska, and indeed so little known of the latter, that a few descriptive lines concerning it might not be amiss. It is interspersed with valleys and mountains, bogs and lakes, forest and prairie of the loveliest we ever saw. For two years now it has been our privilege to visit nearly every portion of it. We have done so in order to acquaint ourself with the country carefully—and will hold ourself in readiness with an abundance of manuscript, for bids from some of your indefatigable publishers, descriptive of the entire Territory as I found it, and as it is. We extend over nine parallels—commencing at the 40th, running northward to the 49th, and running westward from the Missouri river to the eastern boundaries of Utah. This is Nebraska as generally understood and defined. Out of this there is now open for claimants, squatters, or settlers, as you may choose to call them —— acres purchased from the Omaha, Ottoe, and Missouri Indians. The whole Territory will make ten States, equal in size to Missouri, and cut up in every direction by rivers stretching their Briarean arms all over the land, gathering in the waters from the Rocky-Mountain springs, the thousand lakes and melted snow of that wild and almost unbroken solitude, and pouring their tributes into the great bosom of the Father of waters. All along these watercourses, and particularly the lands bordering on the Platte, Nimeha, Elk Horn and Missouri, the land cannot be excelled. Forests of timber dot the shores and adjacent country—towns and villages are springing like magic into an existence, and yet there is room enough for all. The southern portions of the Territory, comprising the Counties of Cass, Ottoe, Richardson, and Nimeha, are progressing rapidly in agricultural pursuits, as are the Counties of Dodge, Dakotah, Bent, Washington, and Douglas, on the north of the Platte river. And yet in each there are still large bodies of unclaimed, fertile and excellent lands wooing the toiling mechanic and farmer of the East and South to come and make themselves comfortable and valuable farms. The settlers generally here have come to make their homes, to become a part and parcel of a powerful State, to till the soil, to build cities and towns, to make roads, and to have a State government upon the principles of civil and religious toleration, which has thus far made our Union the Paradise of the world—the home of the down-trodden and oppressed. They have come to lay a foundation for their children and children's children—a fortune and a home in the free, pure, and glorious air of Nebraska. Among our present prominent town-sites are Nebraska City, Omaha City, Fonteuelle, Brownsville, Rock Bluffs, Archer, &c. They are improving rapidly, and town-lots are selling briskly, varying from $25 to $300. But little sickness visits us, except during the Fall season along the Missouri bottoms, and that in the shape of that *ennui*-enticing, soul-sickening disease known as the fever and ague. The last census returns show but about 1,500 voters in the whole Territory. During the next season this will doubtless be doubled.

There is not much news of general interest. Our respected Governor, M. W. IZARD, starts in a few days for Arkansas *via* Washington. The news from Kansas is startling; reports bring us about 30 killed in a late *melee* between the Pro-Slavery party and Abolitionists; a large majority of these were Pro-Slavery men. The end is not yet. Here we are free from a violent exercise of these isms, and so we hope to continue.

In a few weeks I shall be enabled to give you a digest of the statistical and descriptive knowledge of each locality and section of Nebraska, as before spoken of, in the mean time I am JAKE.

Passage of a Bill in the Nebraska Legislature Permitting Women to Vote—Interesting Season for Woman's Rights—Cold Weather, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

The lower branch of the Legislature here today, after a spicy debate—a considerable sparring—and an interesting time generally, passed a bill which permits women the right to vote. It is an absurdity we scarce thought the body would be guilty of. It passed by a majority of four. In the Council it will, I hope, be indefinitely postponed, or otherwise disposed of. It will come up there tomorrow, the last day of the session. Many of the members talk seriously of resigning their seats tonight, rather than sit one day longer with such a sect of "Woman's rights fanatics." Many voted for it, doubtless, in jest. I understand there is some prospect of fun in to-night's session, by putting a petticoat upon the Speaker. There is scarcely a lady here in favor of the bill. General WM. LARIMER, Jr., formerly of some notoriety in Pennsylvania, who, by the way, got into this body, was one of the ardent supporters of the bill. The old gentleman is in fine glee, and regards it as one of the smartest things of his life. What simpletons some men make of themselves!

It is "powerful" cold to-day, and the thermometer stands now, I understand, about 10° below zero. To-morrow the Legislature adjourns *sine die*, and I anticipate "Jake" will be enabled to furnish some fancy sketches in his next. By the way, Jake catches "Jesse" from the tongues of the officials, or some of those upon whom the most of the facts of some of his letters rested. The people say, however, it is true, and Jake is right; so Jake and the TIMES won't mind the official interference, threatens and thunders of any of FRANKLIN PIERCE'S satellites in Nebraska, but push long the ball of people's rights and opposition to official skulduggery wherever it shows its hydra head. *Viva la* JAKE.

Final Adjournment of the Nebraska Legislature—Closing Scenes, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1856.

About midnight last night the second session of the Nebraska Legislature adjourned, after a session of forty days, and really accomplishing but little of general good to the Territory. The closing scenes were rather rich, and really gave evidence of a total loss of dignity and self-respect. The Speaker—Mr. P. C. SULLIVAN—vacated his Chair at 11 o'clock, and Mr. HAIL, of Nebraska City, presided during the closing scenes. The lobby was crowded to an overflowing, and so indeed was the inside of the bar, with spectators. All the vacant places were monopolized—tops of desks, chairs and everywhere were covered by spectators and members, smoking, talking, laughing, &c. A few bills and resolutions were passed,—and the body then waited for the action of the Council and Governor. One member moved the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Territory. Another, that the roll of the third house be called. A call was made for music. "Such is death," groane another. "Go it boots," echoes another. The Speaker *pro tem.* in the meantime is reading a paper quite contentedly. The gentleman from Otoe—MORTON—was resolved to be a "brick"—the brick question was called up. Some wag of a member moved a Committee be appointed to inquire after, and find, if possible, the dignity of the House. The Chair decided it as useless—it could not be found. Here came a batch of laws from the hands of the Code Commissioners to be passed. One moved that they be passed wholesale. 'Twas voted had policy, as there were several laws in the bundle punishing larceny, violation of chastity, stealing, &c., and it was feared that their constituents might not find them when time came to send them back. They voted a portion of the Code laws without examining them, and concluded to let the remainder rest. "Mr. Speaker," shouts a member, "will a game of poker be in order." "I'm going up to the Governor," declares another, "and tell him we can't wait any longer, for we're getting dry." Another moved that the medical members of the House be required to take the pains (paces) out of the windows, and abstract the tooth of time. Some member here started the clock running at a furious rate—the crowd shoot. Speeches from members were called for—MILLER on "Mills," BUCK on "Venison," HOVER on "Woman's Rights." A Committee was dispatched to the Council to inform that body—who, by the way, had a member on the floor speaking to kill time, and thereby kill an obnoxious bill—that they couldn't wait much longer; "'twan't no use to be a foolin' time with them—they wanted to adjourn," &c. In a few minutes, a second Committee was sent after the first. The Council did not pay any attention to the message; and presently a new Committee was dispatched, and MARTIN made the following report on his return from that body: "Mr. Speaker—The Committee from the House below stairs have waited on the House above stairs, and we told the House above stairs that the House below stairs had sent us up to the House above stairs, to say that the House below stairs were ready to adjourn, whenever the House above stairs said the word; and, Mr. Speaker, what do you think the House above stairs said? Why, they said that the gentleman from Richardson had the floor, and so we left."

Finally 11 o'clock came amid the general confusion. A resolution was offered thanking the Speaker for the discharge of his official duties, &c. A few "pitched into" the Speaker—called him all manner of hard names, and the resolution did not pass. The clerks, and other officers, away down to the fireman, was complimented, but the persecuted Speaker couldn't get anything but abuse. "Such is life." After some little sparring, a message came from the Council saying that they were ready to adjourn, and in the confusion, I believe, the House did adjourn *sine die*. In the Council session at night nothing was done but sit and listen to a member's speech, who simply occupied the time till the adjourning hour came to kill off some bill, which he did.

The probability is that but few of both houses will ever be returned. They passed a bill requiring the Marshal to take the census again next August, from which returns the Governor is required to base a new apportionment and publish the same,—ordering the election on the first Tuesday of November, and the convening of the Legislature on the first Tuesday of December.

"Jake's" letters in the TIMES are the subject of considerable talk, and their correctness of matters and things pertaining to our officials, is generally sanctioned by the people. The weather still continues quite cold. The Governor—M. W. IZARD—leaves here for his family in Arkansas, in a few days. His health is good, and he seems to take a lively interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Nebraska. JAKE.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Anticipated Invasion from Missourians—Watch and Ward still kept in Lawrence—Intense Cold Weather—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1856.

There is but little to write you about; still you want to know the most of it, owing to the general anxiety felt at this time concerning our affairs. There have been no further outrages upon our citizens, and all seems comparatively quiet along the border. We have taken measures to learn as much as possible of the private intentions of the Missourians towards us, and the pipes are well laid to their midnight councils. I have seen a gentleman to-day direct from Westport, who was in two of their darksome Golgothas last week. He learns that they are still maturing their preparations for a piratical attack upon various points in the Territory. It was his opinion that Topeka would be attacked first, to draw the forces *out* of Lawrence—then strike here and storm the town. We are expecting important returns from our "ground connections" along the line further up the river, in a few days. There are evidently spies in our town constantly, who are passing generally for Free-State men, and crowd into as many of our councils as possible; but we have an Argus eye upon them, and if our suspicions are well founded, they will not be permitted to leave town at present. They "reckon" that they are playing some rich jokes upon the Yankees, but they have crowed before day this time.

We still keep up the routine of a military display at our fortifications, but it reminds us of the "old watermill" scene in Allen's Panorama, to see men at all times of day and night—in bleak, piercing snowy hours, with the wind driving at something over "two forty," and the thermometer from five to twenty-five degrees below zero—revolving around and around those parapets, covered with so many buffalo robes and blankets, that *the man* is totally obscured, except the tip of his rifle, which peeps from the top. For that appendage has become *a part* of the citizen soldier here, and nothing passes for the species *homo* that is destitute of the trappings, or eschews the merits of the "blue-pill" theory. There begins to be some division, however, concerning the propriety of keeping seventy-five men under pay, and constantly exposed as they now are, to the most intolerable weather, when there is no evidence that an *immediate* attack upon us is anticipated. Our Council meet this evening to consider the subject, but as they hold till a late hour, I am unable to report the result. I can see safety in no other policy than to retain these men, while the conclusion is inevitable, that all that now saves us from a siege is the inclemency of the weather.

I must tell you down East how we shiver. Yesterday, at 7 A. M., my thermometer stood at 26° below zero, and at sunset it stood at 16° below. This morning, at 7 A. M., it stood at 30° below, but tonight it is growing warmer somewhat. For over six weeks we have had severely cold weather, and excellent sleighing, and the prospect is good for what we sometimes boast of in New-England, of having "six weeks sleighing in March." No one expected sleighing here, consequently sleighs or sleds were not thought of till the snow came. Then every man cobbled up something in his own way, and we see all manner of "jumpers," "pungs," and sleds rising like mushrooms in our little town. Such a Winter has never been known in this region since it was first settled by the whites, and the difference is as great between this and the Winter one year ago, as is usual between places one thousand miles apart, upon the same meridian. One year ago people lived here with but scanty coverings, working day-times without a fire—the roads were muddy most of the time—children went bare-foot, the cattle lived well upon the bottoms, and only once the thermometer was down to four degrees below zero. If last Winter had been as severe here as this has been, a large proportion of those who emigrated here must have been literally frozen to death. We have but one consolation; that is, to hear from all the Western and Eastern State, that they have "the coldest Winter they ever knew," and many are writing to their friends in Kansas to learn if *that* is the much-praised Sunny South to which they have for years longed to go. We say *come*, build good, warm houses, and Kansas will, after all, afford you a better home, better health, and a greater reward for your industry, for the same capital invested, than any State in the Union.

Major ROBINSON, of Tecumseh, was buried to-day with military honors. He died twelve days ago, but the funeral has been delayed in part on account of the weather and the difficulty of digging a grave. The sexton found the earth frozen two feet and a half deep at the place where he was buried, notwithstanding there is eighteen inches of snow at this time.

Last Monday evening the merchants of this town held a meeting and issued an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, of St. Louis, Mo., setting forth our grievances, for which the citizens of that State are accountable, and calling upon them to interfere immediately in our behalf, and stay the hand of evil doers. It was signed by every house in Lawrence, and will doubtless soon appear through the public press.

There is a mass meeting to-day at Platte City, Mo., of the Atchison herd, and their leader is expected to give a speech upon affairs in general and Kansas in particular. I have taken measures to get a report of his speech, and may send it to you in my next.

We get cheering news by to-day's mail of the success of our agents at the East. *Material aid* is pledged in large sums for the freedom of Kansas, or rather for the suppression of outrages and the foreign abuse. Keep the ball in motion.

RANDOLPH.

HAVANA.

Festivities at the Vice Royal Palace—Americans at Gen. Concha's Ball—The Crops—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

We have stolen several days from Lent, as usual, and made carnival of it. After taking the cross upon our brows with ashes on Wednesday last, we are preparing for new feasts on Sunday, after which we take the remaining thirty-two days for serious examination of our past follies. The Captain-General gave a magnificent party and ball at the Palace last Monday, 5th inst., at which several of your citizens *managed* to be present with their families, and were much gratified with the reception received. The eager desire of Yankees for the *Palace-entrée* is made the subject of satirical comment by intelligent Spaniards, and ridicule gleams upon their sombre cheeks as they encounter them in threading the saloons, which are thronged with waltzers and spectators. If they would not seek the introduction, CONCHA, in his natural courtesy, would find out those who were entitled to his attention from social position and worth in their own land, and the compliment would be real, although some merit might be overlooked; but for this he has no chance. The names are called to his attention by the Consul of the United States on solicitation of the parties who court the civility. This of time is the source of mortification to them, as well as their countrymen who are compelled to live here. The affair of the Palace was, however, well done, and your City strangers enjoyed themselves; and if there was anything offensive they did not find it out. The Conde CANONGO gave up his elegant *villa* for a fancy dress ball, for the benefit of an Orphan Asylum. The gentry of our city—of all shades and mixing—and strangers from all quarters of the globe were there—paying for their tickets. The decorations were tame, the eating was dear, and so were the senoritas, to the cost of many a heartache. I observed General CONCHA several times in conversation with Mrs. AUSTIN of your City, who is charming with her vivacity and intelligence wherever she appears; she had made a most pleasing impression at the Palace the previous evening. Money was expended for enjoyment and for a good purpose. General and Mrs. CONCHA give a similar entertainment under their patronage next Sunday, at the Villanneva Theatre, the receipts for which are to be applied to the same good work—which may make compensation for trenching upon the days devoted to fish and penitence. We are to have also on the next Sabbath a grand parade and review, of regulars and volunteers; the last, under their course of constant drill, present a very soldier-like appearance on such occasions.

We are not to have the large crop we anticipated, and the fear begins to be apparent that out of a large standing crop, we shall make a small harvest. There has been no alteration in prices of new fruits, since the date of the weekly printed report I send you with your files. Exchange on New-York continues at 4@4¼ discount. The stock of sugar is 26,000 boxes. Freights are dull, coastway and for Europe. Weather is good. We have nothing new of political importance.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVES.

A New Feature in the Case—Scenes—Treatment of the Slaves—Personal Appearance of the Slave Mother—Her Children—The Claimant—Testimony.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 11.

The trial of the slave cases develops some interesting facts in addition to those already stated.

Mr. JOLLIFFE, to-day, obtained leave to introduce the testimony of PEGGY *in behalf of her children*, to the effect that she was brought into this State by her former master, to nurse his child, when she was only seven years old. Mr. J. had, on Saturday, made a motion for a severance of the cases of the mother and children, that this testimony might come in, but it was overruled. To-day the same thing as the motion contemplated was allowed. The movement strikes me as very shrewd. If PEGGY proves the children free, then they, at least, cannot be remanded to Slavery.

Mr. JOLLIFFE has introduced a certified copy of the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury, as evidence to show that Mr. GAINES' claim was barred by a stronger claim on the part of the State of Ohio. It was taken under advisement by the Court. Then, if the children are proved free, and PEGGY cannot be taken—why, Mr. G. has caught a Tartar. But if Mr. PENDERY decides the children free, it must be solely because they were born of a slave, brought into the State by her owner's consent, and that involves the necessity of declaring her free.

To-day several witnesses were examined in behalf of the defence, to show that it was customary for young black children to nurse white children still younger. Rebutting testimony was introduced to show that such was not the case.

THE SPECIAL DEPUTIES.

This worthy body of men, picked from the porter cellars and lager-bier saloons of this city and Kentucky,—many of them graduates of the "chain-gang" in this city—in number 293,—are employed at the rate of $2 a day each to defend the fugitives from the assaults of the Directors of the "Underground Railroad." Uncle Sam is expected to foot the bill—already amounting to $5,860. But the appropriation has to pass the House of Representatives after the certificate of such claim is signed by Mr. PENDERY. So they won't get their pay *very soon*—for Mr. P. has said he should not sign any such certificate.

TREATMENT OF THE SLAVES AT THE JAIL.

Some ladies, living near the jail, prepared a few delicacies for the pregnant woman PEGGY, but were not allowed by the jailor to give them to her. The diet is limited to *bean soup and baker's bread*; and yet the jailor will not allow people to give her anything else.

KENTUCKY GALLANTRY.

Two amiable English ladies, who were living in the family of Mr. GAINES, (one of the claimants in these cases,) were suspected of having told these colored people of the chances of escape, and were obliged to leave Kentucky very hastily a day or two since, to escape lynching!

HEROISM OF ROBERT.

ROBERT, or SIMON, Jr., was in this State at one time when escape was sure and easy, but he would not go without his father and mother, and went back for them, and was captured on his return with them. R. D. M., JR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SLAVE MOTHER.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A little after 10 o'clock, MARGARET and her children were brought in. She is about five feet three inches in height, and rather stoutly than delicately made. She is a mulatto, showing from one-fourth to one-third white blood. Her forehead is high, and has a protuberance (not so large, of course,) but something like that which made DANIEL WEBSTER'S so striking. Her eyebrows are delicate lines, finely arched; and her eyes, though not remarkably large, are bright and intelligent. The African appears in the lower part of her face—in the broad nose and thick lips. Her ear is small; her wrist and hand large, and she wears a plain gold or brass ring on the little finger of the left hand. She is twenty-two or three years of age.

She was dressed in a dark calico, with a small handkerchief on her shoulders, pinned closely about her neck, and a yellow cotton handkerchief was wrapped, turban-like, or *à la Ole Virginy*, around her head.

THE CHILDREN.

The child in her arms is a little girl, about nine months old, and is much lighter in color than herself—light enough to show a red tinge in her cheeks. Her eyes, during the trial, were generally cast down. She would look up occasionally, for an instant, with a timid, apprehensive glance, at the strange faces around her. The babe, with its little hands, was continually fondling her face, but she rarely noticed it, and her general expression was one of extreme sadness. Only once, when it put its hand to her mouth, we observed her smile upon it, and playfully bite its little fingers with her lips.

On the left side of her forehead, just above the outer extremity of her eye-brow is an old scar, and on the cheek bone of the same side, another. We asked her how those scars came there. She said, "White man struck me."

The boys are four and six years old, respectively, and are bright-eyed, woolly-headed, cunning looking little fellows, as almost all little black boys are. Their fat cheeks dimple when they laugh, and they amused themselves most of the time during the trial, by sitting on the floor and playing with the turned table legs.

The murdered child was almost white—and was a little girl of rare beauty.

THE CLAIMANT.

Mr. ARCHIBALD K. GAINES, the master, is not a large man, being but little above medium height, and quite slender. His head is small—his hair bushy, standing up and gray. He wears whiskers, meeting at the chin, also gray. His face is thin, the lower part quite narrow, and marked with numerous lines. He has a small foot and hand; the latter looks rough, but more from exposure than labor. His dress is careless, but his general manner and appearance rather gentlemanly. There is nothing coarse, disagreeable or repulsive about his appearance, but on the contrary, he seems to be, (and we have no doubt he is,) an agreeable and intelligent gentleman. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church—is regarded as very orthodox, and is the chief supporter of the Church clergyman of that denomination in his neighborhood.

A LEGION OF CONSTABLES.

On entering we were surprised to see a large number of gentlemen wearing the badge of the Legion of Honor, (a red ribbon in the button-hole.) The first thought was that they might be distinguished Frenchmen—invited guests to the 23d February celebration—but we afterwards learned that the special United States Marshals appointed to guard this negro woman and her three children had so high an appreciation of the duty that they had thought proper to compliment the Legion of Honor by assuming its badge.

A POLITE OFFICER.

After the crowd passed out the little negro boys were carried down in the arms of the Marshals, and the woman PEGGY, taking the proffered arm of the polite Deputy United States Marshal, Mr. BROWN, was escorted to the omnibus.

TESTIMONY FOR THE CLAIMANT.

Dr. Elijah Smith Clarkson sworn, said: I know that woman and two of the children, the two oldest; the woman is called Peggy, (for Margaret,) the largest boy called Tom, the next Sam; these people are under the laws of Kentucky slaves to Archibald K. Gaines, the claimant here; have known her twenty years—from a child two years old; has all that time been a slave; she has belonged to claimant about ten years I think; before that time she was owned by Major John P. Gaines, late Governor of Oregon; the mother also belonged to Major Gaines; Peggy is twenty-three or four years old to the best of my knowledge; has had a child within a year; did not attend her on that occasion; went over the next day and found her doing well enough.

Cross-examined—Margaret or Peggy's mother's name was "Cilley;" they both belonged to John P. Gaines, and became the property of this claimant by purchase; I lived in the neighborhood at the time of the alleged purchase; have lived within a mile and a half of Mr. Gaines for twenty years; it is customary to transfer slaves by bill of sale, but have known sales without this; J. P. Gaines had a daughter (Miss Mary Gaines) who is probably seventeen at this time; she is now in Kentucky; I presume John P. Gaines to be now in Oregon; has been there about six years; I was family physician for John P. Gaines; Mr. Gaines has other children—Richard, Benjamin, William and Le Grand; one of them lives near Natchez, and one I think in New-Orleans; their mother lives with Mr. Archibald Gaines; is a widow; do not know whether Mrs. Elizabeth Gaines does not claim to be the owner of Peggy during her life; Mr. Gaines has several other slaves besides these; she is the wife of Simon.

Q.—Is he the father of these children.

Col. Chambers.—We admit that.

TESTIMONY FOR THE SLAVES.

Ann Smith, (colored)—Am a nurse; commenced nursing between five and six years of age; they were white children—in the families where I lived; it is a common thing for children five, six or seven years old to nurse white children in the families to which they belong; am thirty-eight years old; have lived in this State some twenty odd years.

Mary Lipscom, (colored)—It is a common thing for colored children of five or seven years old to nurse white children; I had the whole charge of Mr. Platt's child by his first wife, (he now has his third wife,) when I was seven and a half years old; don't know exactly how old I am; think I am about twenty-eight or nine.

Ann Coz, (colored)—Made a statement similar to that of the last witness; knew a lady take with her on a journey, as a nurse, a little dark girl between six and seven years of age; the lady was Mrs. John Forsyth; she was a sister of Mrs. Judge Riddle, in Pittsburg; knew another instance—Mrs. Eldred, of Harrisburg, where I was born; I am thirty-six years old; lived in Cincinnati since the high water in 1847.

Mrs. Lewis, (colored,) sworn, said she commenced nursing in Charlottesville, Va., when she was between five and six years old; am twenty-five years old now.

Mrs. Dinah Baker, (colored,) sworn, said she began to nurse in Charleston, S. C., when she was between six and seven years old; nursed two children—one an infant, and one just able to get around about; was born on the very day that Lafayette celebrated South Carolina.

Dr. William Price—I graduated as a physician in 1809, at the Pennsylvania Medical College; have practiced ever since; practiced in Philadelphia and in this city; children at the age of five and six are frequent employed in families to nurse children—not to have the entire charge, but to assist in nursing.

Mysterious Occurrence—Foul Play Suspected.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

On Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, when Rev. Mr. STAAM, minister at large of the Unitarian Church, arrived at his office in the basement of the church edifice on the corner of Lafayette and Shelby streets, he discovered that the outer door of the basement had been forced open by breaking the bolt socket, and that the door and casing were bespattered with blood. Inside the hall a sickening sight was presented. The floor, the walls on both sides of the passage and the doors opening out of it into other apartments, were literally covered with blood. A frozen p

NEW-YORK CITY

BANQUET TO JOHN B. GOUGH.

A Numerous Gathering, and a Warm Welcome.

Five hundred of the friends and admirers of John B. Gough gathered at Niblo's Saloon, and aided in a complimentary entertainment given to him as an evidence of their appreciation of his vast services in the temperance cause. It is seldom that so many of the really best portion of New-York Society meet together on any public occasion. The assembly was not distinguished for the extraordinary wealth of its individual members, neither was it, as is generally understood as "fashionable," numerously represented. There was there the basis of public esteem—the workers in enterprises for the welfare of the community in which they live, and the appreciators of the efforts of those who labor for the elevation of man. Among the most distinguished of those who had seats at the table occupied by the guests, and known as old and staunch friends of temperance, were Revs. Drs. Tyng, De Witt, Bethune and Peet, Capt. Hudson, A. R. Wetmore, Simeon C. Bowen, Jr. Hoxie, as we used to call him in old cold-cider days; Thomas Denny, Edward Corlies, Dr. Griscom, Dr. Dorrenus, Harbor Master Bowman, Prof. Thompson, and Lucius Hart.

The chair was occupied by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and the orchestra box by Dodworth's Band. The company sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock, and at 8 the President arose and said, that having enjoyed the good things of the table, they had now another feast—an intellectual one. They had met as friends of temperance, to do honor to one who had been raised up by God to do a great work in the temperance cause. [Applause.] Before introducing Dr. Tyng, who was to deliver an address, he would call upon Mr. Marsh to announce the letters that had been received from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited, but who were unable to attend.

Mr. Marsh arose and announced first, a letter from his Excellency Gov. Clarke, of the State of New-York, which he read. It contained a handsome apology for his absence, and words of encouragement to the workers in the temperance cause. A number of others were announced by reading the names of their authors.

As soon as Mr. Marsh had resumed his seat, Rev. Dr. Tyng was introduced. He said it was well to present on such occasions an array of dignity and worth, which, if they did not make converts to the cause, would at least command respect. [Applause.] It had been assigned to him to introduce the distinguished guest of the evening through the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rise and progress in the last thirty years of the Temperance reformation, delivering this and other lands from desolating evils, calls for the liveliest gratitude to Him with whom is the destiny of nations.

Resolved, That, while we hold in effectionate remembrance and great esteem the numerous advocates who have stood up in behalf of our cause and the cause of humanity, we welcome with peculiar satisfaction our friend and brother, our guest this evening, whose labors have been signally crowned and blest in both hemispheres, and we hope for a continuance of all his physical and mental forces, that he may yet long reclaim the fallen, admonish the young and send the spear of Ithuriel into the heart of the Alcoholic dragon, that he destroy no more.

It was also required of him to say something in advocacy of the cause in which they were engaged. It was a cause for advocating which he had sometimes been covered with the honorable dust of reproach. He had been cut by old acquaintances, because he had forsaken their bottles and because he had dared them to set them aside forever; but in all this he had been the gainer; and he saw about him friends of thirty years' standing, who had also gained by the reproaches that had been cast upon them for their advocacy of the cause of Temperance. They, together, had followed on, fighting in the cause, and they were to continue to work. They would continue to work, and do it thoroughly too. He would relate an anecdote illustrative of the manner in which they meant to work. It was during a Baptist revival in the country, where a very hard case was under conviction. The leaders got together, and it was said by some of them that a single dip would hardly be sufficient to effect beneficially so hard a case. While they were convening one suggested that perhaps it would be well, as they desired his thorough reformation, to put him in soak over night, and then dip him with the others in the morning. [Applause.] That was the course they would pursue with the demon intemperance. [Applause.] They had found, by experience, that a single dip was not enough, and they intended to put him in soak—to sink him so deep, that when some one should rake the bottom of the river Jordan, after Jordan had ceased to flow, he would find the remains among the other decayed substances. In glancing at the progress of the Temperance cause, he remarked that they had now reached that point when they must combat Art and Science. A certain yellow-covered writer (the *Westminster Review*) from the other side of the Atlantic had attempted a defence of alcohol; and already he had been met and overthrown. Others, like him, would spring up, and they must be met, as they rose, and vanquished. [Applause.] Passing from the yellow-covered writer, he eulogized the Queen of England for the stand she has taken in favor of Temperance, and from her recapitulated some of the merits of the guest of the evening, whom he welcomed warmly to the hall; and then, after stating that Mr. Gough was soon to revisit the land of his birth, remarked that when he did, he would find there a great change in favor of the Temperance cause. He would find also, as was the case here, that all the victualing and dram-shop interests were arrayed against it, and threatening aspirants for seats in Parliament with their combined opposition. But he would be able to combat that,—for he would find there, also, such men as McNeil to stand by his side; and, with such defenders, truth and right must triumph. The banquet in New-York would be followed by a banquet in the East. It would be taken up in Liverpool, and Manchester, and London, and he would have a triumph as he went along in his goodly work. [Applause.]

Mr. John B. Gough now rose amid general applause, and remarked that he could not now make a speech, for he had been busy thinking. The Rev. Dr. had asked "who is he?" He had asked himself that question; and while thinking of it he remembered that the first time he had had a glimmering of hope was about the time that he joined the temperance cause, and made his first temperance speech. He had then been called out by the chairman of the meeting, who, in calling upon him, said "young man, how do you feel?" He arose and said, "I am getting along very well I thank you." That was his first temperance speech, and from that time to this he had been saying just what had been put into his heart. (Applause.) The speaker then related an anecdote of himself, during his last visit in England. He had stopped at an inn, the proprietor of which was very polite, and who, when he returned from the great meeting at which he was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, came up to him and said, "excuse me, Sir, I'm much obliged to you, but I've been to the meeting. I saw you there, and, you'll excuse me, Sir, I was disappointed. Nobody, to look at you, would think you could say a word, you're so small. (Laughter.) Really, Sir, when you stood up beside the Earl I pitied you—you know he's a very fine looking man. You'll excuse me, Sir, but nobody would think you could speak." The anecdote was received with great applause, on the conclusion of which the speaker entered upon one of his most peculiar strains where no reporter ever dreams of following him. As he resumed his seat, he promised to say something of the prospect for the cause at a later hour.

Mr. Marsh was then called to respond to a toast to the Governor of the State.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was next introduced, to the following toast:

The present duty of Temperance Men—

"While oppression lifts a prayer,
To affront us by his might;
While an error clouds the reason,
While a sorrow gnaws the heart,
While a slave awaits his freedom,
Or a drunkard cries for help,
Action is the good man's part."

He commenced by asserting that all mankind are sinking to barbarism; and that we could only be kept above it by the Grace of God. He did not know why he had been called to respond to the toast that had been handed to him. There was in it quite a number of topics—there was a text for a speech on slavery; another for a speech on Temperance, and another for defections of belief. Perhaps it had been thought that he was a proper person to speak to a heterogeneous sentiment. (Laughter.) He could not speak to them all, but he would say that they were battling all having the same root and fed by the same cursed sap—human lust and selfishness. Self-Interest was more tenacious than benevolence, and it was in consequence, that Slavery and Intemperance existed. But benevolence must stand up and work. It had done great service, and, by the Grace of God, it would do yet more. It did him good to see so fine a congregation before him. *It was the best looking congregation he had ever seen seated around tables where there was no wine.* He concluded by eulogizing the guest of the evening.

G. W. Tompkins, Esq., President of the Connecticut State Temperance Society, was called upon to respond to the following toast in honor of his State:

Connecticut—Where Beecher and Hewitt early blew the Temperance blast. We congratulate her on becoming, at last, a land of steady habits.

He thanked them for the acknowledgment that Connecticut was, in reality, a State of steady habits, for it was so now indeed, and to nothing was it more indebted for the improvement than the "Maine Liquor Law." It had sunk deep into the hearts of the people of Connecticut: they loved it; and, although they had been late in coming in, they would stay late, in the cause. He believed that now, if the question could be put before the people unincumbered by any other, nine out of ten of the inhabitants of Connecticut would record their votes, in favor of the present Prohibitory Law; and he would promise that, if citizens of the City of New-York would only build a wall around their City, or cast the liquor it contains into the East River or the North River, he would in six weeks thereafter carry them through Connecticut, and they would not find a drunken man in the whole State.

Rev. Mr. Cuyler responded to a toast in which the festal board with its pure cold water and female ornaments were commended in lieu of wine dinners.

Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, responded to a toast in honor of the Keyetone State. After acknowledging the compliment to his State handsomely, he passed to speak of what they are doing in Pennsylvania. There they had what was called a Sunday Law, from which he anticipated good results, and he hoped they would soon have a regular Prohibitory Law. There was one drawn up now which prohibited liquor-selling in all places other than the large hotels, and there only under strict rules. With their Sunday Law and their Prohibitory Law, he believed they would do well.

When the reverend gentlemen had concluded, the following was sung by the entire assembly:

THE TEMPERANCE GOOD SAMARITAN.
BY LUCIUS HART.

Tune—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

The demon of Intemperance rose,
And led his horrid van—
Who stood majestic to oppose?
The Good Samaritan.
The Good Samaritan, 'twas he,
While Heaven inspired the plan;
He stood—the demon to oppose—
The Good Samaritan!

The deadly tide of Alcohol
In mighty torrents ran;
Who stayed its course at Pity's call?
The Good Samaritan.
The Good Samaritan, 'twas he;
When blighting torrents ran,
He stayed the tide, at Pity's call—
The Good Samaritan!

And when the poor Insbriate
Becomes a ruined man,
Who stoops to meet his low estate?
The Good Samaritan.
The Good Samaritan, 'tis he
Who loves his fellow man,
And lifts him from his fallen state—
The Good Samaritan!

And when the judge, the mighty Lord,
Our spirits shall arraign,
Who will receive a large reward?
The Good Samaritan.
The Good Samaritan, 'tis he,
Who will not toil in vain,
But then receive his large reward—
The Good Samaritan!

When the song had been sung, Mr. Gough was again introduced. He said the festivities of the evening were almost at an end, and he hoped that all would rise in the morning better prepared for work than when they came. He believed the cause would be benefited by such a festival; had he not so believed he would not have been present. With this brief introduction, he passed to a review of the Temperance cause and of its progress, and after relating many of his anecdotes, and drawing a beautiful picture of the future of the friends of total abstinence, he concluded by expressing his hearty thanks to his friends for their kindness to him.

It was now near to 11 o'clock, and although there was a number of sentiments that had not been read, the festivities closed.

A Neglected Wife on Reading Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is with extreme diffidence that I take up my pen to address you on a subject which has long lain heavily on my heart. But, Sir, as a man, a husband, a public monitor, I conjure you to excuse my temerity and calmly to listen to the sad story of my wrongs Those newspapers! Ah, what avails my assiduous care over buttons, bosoms, collars, &c. &c.? What avail my numberless experiments in the culinary art? What avail the afternoon adornings? The morning passes in a continual brain-whirl, concocting agreeables to please his eye, his heart, his palate. The noon comes on and passes with its own demands of luncheon and siesta; the day advances and the toilet cares claim the attention. Then in all the palpitating consciousness of successful art and well-preserved charms, with the glow of expectant hope and satisfied affection, I descend to my sweet little parlor; the finishing touches are given to its cosiness; the fire burns brightly; the loose coat and slippers are duly placed near his arm-chair; the shades are raised, that the pleasant light may stream out into the darkening evening to welcome him to his home.

Mary has set the table which, though glittering with stone ware and Britannia, instead of plate and porcelain, has a very appetizing appearance. I have been down more than once to ascertain by personal observation that all is going on well in that fountain of all home happiness—the kitchen. With hook and knitting work I draw near the window that I may catch the first sound of those sleigh-bells I have learned to distinguish so truly. Hark! here they are! The gate opens, the dog barks; he is coming. To rush across the room, to pull open the door, to—ah! excuse me—suffice it to say that he gets into the parlor at last, and sits down lovingly by the fire. I examine his face and hands, to see that they are not frost-bitten, and then I "*stamp*," (we are too primitive to have either bells or speaking tubes; besides, our house is so small that we need only raise our voices to be heard all over it.) Mary brings up the tea, scolloped or etowed oysters, baked potatoes, cold slaugh, or a juicy steak, a broiled chicken, a tender cutlet—something warm after his cold ride; then the fixins—"sass," mince pie, rice pudding, to say nothing of hot johnnycake or biscuits. The idol for whom this feast is spread condescends to partake, and then—why, he puts on his loose coat and slippers, takes out the newspaper, and that's the last of him for the whole evening! With one elbow on the table, and the Times before his face, he sits buried, and the only evidence I have of his existence is from the nervous twitches he gives, as he turns the abominable sheet. "What's the news, dear; do read aloud?" After two repetitions, he grants out—"Oh, nothing; when I come to anything interesting, I will read out!" An occasional soliloquy, an exclamation of approval or disapprobation, the reading of a part of the Marine list; these are the sounds that show that he is not asleep. I sit by and knit; look, sigh, wonder and hope; rattle the back-gammon board, and yawn, until the evening is well-nigh spent—by this time he has "read the paper," and either stretches himself on the sofa to doze, or says, "Katy do you want to play!" Is not this "to make idols and to find them clay" or rather stone, to fancy that after a hermit day at home you are to be consoled in the evening with the society of the one you love best, and to discover that your "pardner" cares more for a miserable, not-always-particular-to-speak-the-truth-newspaper, than he does for your sweet converse and tender blandishments; that he reckons taking comfort is to paw over those senseless columns, records of men's sins and women's infirmities, calendars of the world's follies and of Nature's avengings, daguerreotypes of the fleeting fancies of the "clay-creatures" of modern vagaries! Dear Sir, pardon me—I forgot, in my excitement, that you yourself are an Editor, that you are responsible for one of these very "bones of contention;" but I mean to cast no reflections on your labors, I would by no means lay an embargo on newspapers; I am no press-censor, no autocrat that would deal out public truths in homeopathic doses. I only speak in the name of sympathising sisters. Can we not get a law passed that no one should presume to read a newspaper after certain hours, or that the men should be compelled to read aloud, in their families, such portion of the daily journals as their wives choose? For methinks, would obviate the evil. Such a law could not interfere with your subscription list, nor with your public usefulness; you would be free from your labors at least some portion of the day; clouds would be dispersed, bitter recriminations and jealousies would be stilled, blood-thirsty thoughts would be banished; indeed, halcyon joys would once breed over the—register.

Cast aside, then, all selfish considerations; represent our wrongs in your own glowing eloquence, and, should there be one of the Editorial corps too sick, too sore, or too nervous to appreciate our movement, plead with him as a "man and a brother," to advocate one more new phase in the age's progress. Speak for us, and receive the thanks of a

NEGLECTED WIFE.

Sale of Coins, Medals and Curiosities.

On Friday afternoon, Messrs. Bangs Brothers & Co. sold by auction at their rooms, a curious collection of medallions, several hundreds of Roman and other ancient coins, and a variety of autographs. The medallions and coins were mostly framed and glazed, after the fashion of those curious beetles and other insects that are imported in cases from the East. The first lot, 173 medallions of the Popes, a complete series in a dilepidated gilt frame, the material of the series being plaster, (or some similar substance,) realized eight cents, that is, for each Pope, or not quite $14 for the whole Popedom. Lot No. 2, advertised as "400 copper coins, many of them Roman," similarly framed, glazed and stuck on a board, sold for four cents each, the majority being illegible. Case No. 3, a lot of a larger size, sold for six cents. A lot of "117 medallion bronze;" that is, *not* bronze, but plaster blackleaded, sold for a price that must materially endear them to their studious possessor. Another lot of 118 tin-foiled medallions, chiefly releting to the events of the life of Napoleon, sold for five cents each. A second lot realized four cents each. Case No. 8, consisting of "130 bronzed medellions," of all the modern European celebrities, was knocked down for four cents each.

Then, a similarly framed and glazed lot of coins, apparently silver—400 in number, and advertised as partly gold—was offered. To our apprehension, they were chiefly Mexican and Spanish, but the few that were the size of a respectable dollar, were jostled by multitudes of pigmy things, not much bigger than a ten-cent piece—scores of them were more diminutive. *One coin* did look yellow, and might be the size of a silver quarter dollar. There *might* be others of the same metal. However, the lot fetched 25 cents each—that is $100—the buyer thinking the lot "cheap at the price," and of course, we fervently hope it was.

Five hundred other copper coins, many of them Roman, sold for 6 cents, and, lastly, "115 bronze medallions" that really were bronze, were purchased for 33 cents, or nearly $36. Two early American copper coins, 1763, sold for $3. Seven small coins, said to be dug at Athens, and very illegible, sold each for 17 cents. Seven from Pompeii, among which was an unmistakable Diocletian, sold each for the same price. But the Neapolitans have such a way of fabricating these things,—their castings from a genuine and dilapidated coin are beautiful. If "preserved with care, even theese," as Cowper says or sings, "will, in due time, become veritable antiquities."

It is not often that we have seen, among such heaps of old coin, so few that were legible even to the numismatist, and we do not know that there was a scarce or really valuable piece in the whole collection.

We hasten to say that for $17 a book was sold, containing a dozen common-place autographs and a copy of "Eulalie," in poor Edgar A. Poe's own handwriting, with his signature. His penmanship is particularly neat; one could see he was accustomed to write for the press, so distinct and free from ornament is his caligraphy. The autographs of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison sold for only 75 cents; Andrew Jackson and Edward Livingston were appraised at 62½ cents each; John Q. Adams and Henry Clay realized each $1; but Martin Van Buren could only reach 75 cents. A letter from Daniel Webster to Silas Stillman sold for 50 cents; but an epistle of Timothy Pickering, dated June 6, 1785, would not go off at any price. However, since James Monroe and J. C. Calhoun were only estimated together at 25 cents, the shade of the old Sentor hero may rest appeased.

At his own request we withhold the name of the gentleman who purchased nearly all the coins. We hope his more leisurely study of the "reverse" and "obverse" of the very few that are legible, may still more strongly endear his purchase to his affections.

The Board of Councilmen.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CLEAR AWAY THE ICE—THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER REFERRED BACK TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the first business in order was the third reading of bills. The first and only bill on the calendar was the resolution appropriating $15,000, from the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1856, for the removal of the snow and ice from the streets The bill was lost, for want of a constitutional vote. A motion to reconsider was made and carried, and the bill was laid on the table. Subsequently, after several failures, the resolution was carried.

Councilman Swan, in voting in favor of the appropriation, said he knew it was in violation of the charter; but, as it was necessary that something should be done, he would vote for it.

Councilman Merritt didn't want to be indicted, so he voted no.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole upon the special order—the majority and minority reports on amendments to the City Charter,—which was carried. (Both reports were published in the Times of Tuesday.)

Councilman Swan regretted that the minority of the Committee should have given the reason stated in the report, for drawing up and presenting a minority report. The fact was, the minority of the Committee had been unwell, and had not been at the meetings of the Committee.

Councilman Boole (the minority member) said he had not been notified to attend the meetings of the Committee, therefore he had drawn up a report himself. He moved the adoption of the minority report.

Councilman Swan moved the adoption of the majority report, and that it be submitted section by section.

Councilman Warner moved that both reports be referred to a committee of five.

Councilman Swan objected to a reference, believing that it would only cause delay. He would like to hear Mr. Warner's reasons.

Councilman Warner said his object was to get the reports before a Committee that would report a charter having some semblance to an improvement upon the present Charter.

Councilman Swan could not debate the merits of the amendments until the motion to refer should have been acted on.

Councilman Waugh thought they should be referred. He had been unable to find a minority report on his desk, and he suspected that it had been kept back.

Councilman Pinckney could see no propriety in delay; he believed it would prove dangerous. Why members should desire delay he could not understand, and could see no other object in the motion to refer.

The motion to refer back to the Special Committee, and that the Committee be increased to ten members, was carried.

The Committee then rose, and on the presentation of the report for the approval of the Board, the President decided the motion carried finally.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported adverse to the appropriation of the Street Commissioner for additional help. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of adopting an ordinance to raise money to pay awards for Central Park.

A report was received from the Committee on Finance, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, in favor of raising a fund for the construction of Tompkins Market.

After transacting some other business of no general importance, the Board adjourned.

Don't Ask for Change?

In the present weather, when thick-ribbed ice and thick-headed officials combine to bother and obstruct all and sundry—the stages, cars and sleighs provided for public accommodation—when poor Jehu on his slippery box urges his panting team and staggering vehicle over ways which "try both the heart and the reins," (to say nothing of springs and traces,) have mercy, oh snug insiders—with your heads muffled in your wives' shawls, and your windows all carefully closed—have mercy on your driver, and *don't ask for change!* Hand up your sixpence (not a shilling, nor a quarter, nor a $3 Indiana bill,) but an honest, respectable, current sixpence, so that the poor soul may drop it easily into his box and go on his way rejoicing.

The Vacant Judgship.

In this important matter there seem to be no particularly new developments. We learn that the County Clerk has ordered the Clerks of the Court to receive and file all orders issued by Mr. Davies, but none of Mr. Peabody's.

The Sheriff was present yesterday morning, and ordered the Special Term to be opened, Mr. Davies on the Bench.

The New Steam Fire Engine.

The new steam fire engine, built in this City, was tried again yesterday in front of the City Hall. There were about one thousand persons present to witness its operations. It was in position at 3½ o'clock, and was working before 4 o'clock. The stream thrown was about the same as is thrown by our largest class of hand engines, and it reached nearly the same height that is usually attained by them. The principal objection to her operation was that she did not sustain a steady stream. Sometimes it would reach the clock, and again it hardly washed the balcony. The defect was said to be in consequence of inability to make steam as fast as it could be used. She must do better before the public will have much confidence in it.

New-York Grand Lodge Masonic Ball.

The Annual Ball of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, took place on Thursday evening at the Apollo Rooms. This Lodge dates back to Ante-Revolutionary times, and its annual ball draws together a goodly assemblage of grey and venerable members of the order. The members were dressed in regalia. The ball, though, is a marked declination from the brilliancy of former years.

COURT CALENDER—Saturday.

Motions and decisions in the Supreme and Superior Courts. Common Pleas adjourned to Monday.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 15.
Before Judge Betts.

Walter D. C. Boggs, et al., vs. *The brig Lontra and her Cargo.*—The libelants in this case were the owners of the steamboat *Huntress*, and filed their libel alleging that on the 15th of January last, the steamboat fell in with the Portuguese brig *Lontra*, about fifteen or twenty miles from Sandy Hook; that the brig was short of provisions and had been injured by a storm and had lost some of her sails, and her crew were exhausted; that she had been abandoned by a pilot and would have been lost without assistance; that, thereupon, the steamboat was hired by the master of the brig to tow her to the City of New-York, and agreed to give her therefor the sum of $2,000; and the brig was accordingly towed up by the steamboat, and they accordingly filed this libel against the vessel and her cargo to recover that amount.

The vessel was loaded with salt, which on an appraisement was valued at about $900, and bonded by the owner of it. The vessel was appraised at $1,500 and was not bonded.

The Court Held—Upon the facts that the brig was not unnavigable, nor in a perilous condition; that the steam-tug was outside the harbor looking for vessels by whom she might be employed in her business of towing, and was not called to the brig by any signal of distress or notice that she needed assistance, and rendered her no other relief than taking her in tow and bringing her to this City.

That the service rendered by the steamboat was not a salvage service entitled to salvage compensation, and was no more than a towage service.

That the agreement set up to pay $2,000 for the service was not assented to by the master of the brig with the knowledge that it had such purport or effect, the proposal having been made to him in English by the master of the brig, and he understanding only Portuguese and having no interpreter; and that the interchange of signs and ciphers between the parties was understood by him to signify the price of 200 Portuguese milreas, and not $2,000, for such towage.

That the alleged agreement therefore was a fraud against the said brig and cannot be upheld, and that the exaction of $2,000 would be unreasonable and exorbitant for the services rendered.

That as the services were performed in three or four hours in the day-time, and without any injury to the steamer or extraordinary exertion or exposure on her part, the offer of 200 milreas was a reasonable and adequate recompense therefor.

That the libelant is therefore entitled to recover against the said brig the said sum of 200 milreas, equivalent to $224.

But as the libelant claimed to recover $2 000 out of the brig, ordered that he recover no costs of suit; and as the owner of the brig made no legal tender of the $224, ordered that he recover no costs against the libelants.

And as against the cargo, libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelante, Messrs. Martin & Smith, and Mr. Nash. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

[UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

John Welsh, one of the crew of the steamship *St. Louis*, was arrested for knocking down the mate with a dangerous weapon. Held to answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Griffin vs. *MacDonald*—The plaintiff claims that the defendant purchased oil of him to the amount of $612 50, for which he gave an accepted draft of the Litchfield Iron Company, which he stated was good, and would be paid on maturity; and that the Company was solvent. The draft was presented, and payment refused. The suit is therefore brought to recover the amount.

The defendant puts in a general denial of the main allegations contained in the complaint.

For plaintiff, Niles and Bagley; for defendant, Starr and Ruggles.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. John R. Brady.

DECISIONS.

Edward A. Davin vs. *Edward Newkirk.*—Motion for an order of injunction against defendant denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Stokes, &c., vs. *Daniel L. Simonson, &c.*—Motion to strike out the answer of defendant, Simonson, as frivolous and for judgment, granted, with costs, and an allowance of $25 to plaintiff.

Norman Stever vs. *Henry D. Beach.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Nehemiah Hand vs. *Henry Chatain.*—Motion for leave to amend judgment denied, with costs of motion.

Hortford County Quarry Company vs. *John Pendleton.*—Motion for a new trial granted on payment of costs—judgment to stand as security.

The Fire Department vs. *Daniel Onley.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $500, with costs.

Frederick Van Gerhard vs. *William Wolsheld.*—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied.

Lyman Bailey vs. *Clinton W. Conger.*—Motion to set aside and vacate judgment granted on payment of costs of February term, disbursements and costs of motion.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

NONOINO A BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

Hunt vs. *Vreeland.*—This was an action against the defendant, who runs a baggage express from one of the Railroad Stations, to recover the value of a trunk which was entrusted to the Express messenger in the defendant's employ, and disappeared rather mysteriously. The plaintiff was called and said the value of the property was $100. It appeared that in January last the plaintiff returned from Philadelphia, and at the station he gave his check to the defendant's employe, in order to have the baggage conveyed to the Fifth-avenue. When the latter reached the plaintiff's residence he met a genteel looking man on the stoop who asked if the charges were paid. The Express man said no, and the stranger put his hand in his pocket and paid the amount. He said his brother had the card and was gone into the house. The Express drove off and the stranger rang the bell and inquired if Mr. Willis lived there. The servant said no, and the stranger with the trunk departed.

Thompson, J.—In this case the defendant's servant was guilty of gross negligence in leaving the trunk with the unknown person he found standing on the stoop of the premises. It was his duty to have delivered it into the custody either of the master or some of the domestics attached to the dwelling. This he neglected to do, and the consequences of his carelessness must fall upon the defendant. It is true that he may not be regarded as a common carrier, but his rights, duties and obligations are the same as other carriers for hire. In his business, he is bound to ordinary diligence, and to a reasonable exercise of skill. He is not responsible for any losses not occasioned by the ordinary negligence of himself or his servants. An objection was made by counsel for defendant, that the plaintiff had testified in his own behalf, to prove the contents of the trunk. In cases of this kind, it must be *ex necessitate*, and judgment be rendered for the full amount, with costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Feb. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 45 bbls. sold since our last, at $7 75@$8 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio is actively inquired for, and is on the advance. The sales since our last reach 9,500 bags at 11¼c.@12¼c., including two entire cargoes; one here and one to arrive, at prices within our range. The stock of Rio is now about 40,000 bags, and it is held with much firmness. The transactions in other kinds embrace 175 pkgs. Java, at 14¼c.@14½c.; some Maracaibo at 11¼c., and St. Domingo at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Remains as last noticed.

COTTON—Continues active and very firm, with sales reported for two days, ending this evening, of 9,000 bales, closing at 10¼c. for Middling Uplands, 10¾c. for do. Orleans, and proportionate rates for other descriptions, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour, of desirable quality, is in good request, and is steady, but inferior grades are dull and lower—being unsuited to buyers. The sales since our last add up about 8,500 bbls.

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 25	@ 7 43¾
Straight State	7 43¾	@ 7 56¼
Favorite and Extra State	7 56¼	@ 7 75
Mixed Western	7 25	@ 7 50
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 50	@ 7 62½
Fancy Michigan	7 62½	@ 7 75
Common to Good Ohio	7 25	@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 75	@ 7 87½
Extra Ohio	7 87½	@ 7 93
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 75	@ 7 87½
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@ 8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 8 75

Canadian remains quiet, but steady, with sales of only 500 bbls., in small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $7 75@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 2,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy and steady, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 87½@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in rather better request at full prices. Other articles rule about the same.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand at previous quotations, with sales reported of a few lots of Southern red at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel. The stock of all kinds is much reduced, and holders are not anxious sellers. Rye is inactive at old figures. Barley attracts more attention, and is doing better. No important movement, however, has occurred thus far. Oats are plentier and cheaper, selling at 48c.@ 51c. for Western, 44c.@47c. for State, and 41c.@44c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is still without any improvement, the sales since our last embracing but 16,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for round yellow, 81c.@ 83½c. for Southern yellow and white, and 80c.@ 82½c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is saleble and firm. Stock light.

HEMP—American is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. No change in other kinds.

HIDES—The demand is moderate and prices are firm

HONEY—Is dull and drooping, with more offering. The last sales of Cuba were at 50c., in bond, for export, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Retail at old prices.

IRON—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—The firmness of holders impedes business. Sales light; stock moderate.

LEATHER—Remains in reduced supply and pretty fair request at steady rates.

LIME—Exhibits no alteration.

MOLASSES—Is in better demand, and at reduced prices, with sales of 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@ 44c.; and 800 hhds., trcs. and bbls. Cube, part at 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no important operations in this line since our last. Prices are quoted firm.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are more inquired for, but are not dearer. Red and Olive Oils are unchanged. Linseed is selling in small lots at 90c. ₱ gal. Large lots are not sought after and are of uncertain value. Lard Oil remains as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firm, the transactions since our last comprising 540 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $13 75@$13 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@ 7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 700 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. In kegs it brings 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 220 bbls., at from $8 87½@ $9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 250 tcs. have been sold at $4 37½@ $5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand at steady rates.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile found buyers at 11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately dealt in at about previous quotations.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are well supported, favoring, if any, sellers. The transactions since our last, embrace about 730 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@8¾c., with Havana, in boxes, at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales transpired to-day of 15,000 lbs. prime, within our former range.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was, in the main, satisfactory. About a third of the lots offered were withdrawn, the remainder having found buyers at tolerably full prices. We annex a report of the sales effected:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *White Swallow*, &c. Terms, 6 months,

Hyson—20 hf. ch. at 48¾c.; 16 do. 39¾c.; 41 do. 28½c.; 18 do. 26½c.

Young Hyson—110 hf. ch. at 48c.; 50 do. 36¼c.; 47 do. 33¾c.; 100 do. 28½c.; 140 do. 28c.; 48 do. 27c.; 217 do. 26c.; 234 do. 23c.; 115 do. 21¾c.; 35 cases do. 71¾c.

Hyson Skin—78 ch. at 16¾c.

Hyson Twankay—44 hf. ch. at 17½c.

Gunpowder—70 hf. ch. at 66c.; 8 do. 56c.; 24 do. 52¾c.; 18 do. 50c.; 11 do. 47¾c.; 7 do. 46¾c.; 58 do. 46c.; 97 do. 37¾c.; 26 do. 36¼c.; 63 do. 34¾c.; 46 do. 33c.; 137 do. 32c.; 21 do. 28c.; 21 do. 27c.; 51 do. 28.; 30 cases 42c.

Imperial—29 hf. ch. at 29c.; 25 do. 27¾c.; 27 do. 18c.

Oolong—180 hf. ch. at 51¾c.; 49 do. 37c.; 142 do. 33c.; 200 do. 33c.; 99 do. 30¾c.; 496 do. 30c.; 77 do. 27c.; 48 do. 26¾c.; 348 do. 26.; 61 do. 10¾c.; 78 do. 19c.

Souchong—82 ch. at 19¾c.; 98 hf. do. 26c.; 172 bxs. 18c.

Congou—39 ch. at 17¼c.

TOBACCO—The demand is good at full prices,—while the available supplies are quite moderate. The sales since Tuesday embrace 87 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 10c.@13c.; 140 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c. @18c.; 157 Florida at 16c.@35c.; 377 bales Havana at 24c. @32c.; and 25 bales Turkish, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison transpired, to-day, at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at somewhat irregular rates. The engagements were mainly for British ports. For Liverpool, 1,200 bales Cotton, mostly at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ lb.; 20,000 bushels Grain, part in bags, at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; some tcs. Beef, at 4s.; and Provisions, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London, some tcs. Beef, at 7s. For Havre, no important shipments were reported; rates nominally the same. For other ports, nothing particularly new. The absence of later European news checked operations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CARTER & CO.....117

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies, Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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☞ A petition was presented in the State Senate yesterday for the amendment of the New-York City Charter. The hill providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths in this City was ordered to a third reading, as were also the bills for the more effectual suppression of fires, and to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. In the Assembly a petition was presented to reduce the fees of the Commissioners of Assessment in this City. Favorable reports were made on the hills to amend the Seamen's Fnnd act, to exempt the lands of Agricultural Societies from taxation, and to prevent prize fights. A resolution calling for inquiry as to the propriety of making the Judiciary appointive instead of elective, was adopted. The resolution referring the New-York Tax bill to a Special Committee was called up, and amended by altering the references to the New-York members. A warm debate occurred on a motion to reconsider the matter, but the House adjourned without voting.

☞ The non-arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax tends to increase the anxiety felt for the fate of the steamer *Pacific*, which hourly deepens in intensity. All speculation and theorizing are idle on the subject, and we can only hope that the missing ship may have met with an accident not too serious to prevent her from putting into port. If the *Canada* left Liverpool on her regular day, she is now fourteen days out, an extraordinary passage even for this season of the year. Though public attention is concentrated upon the missing steamer, yet there is a fearful number of vessels, among which she forms but an inconsiderable item, ever due from various ports in Europe, whose protracted passages afford hut too much cause for the most serious apprehensions for their safety. The last arrival from Liverpool, the packet-ship *Isaac Webb*, of C. H. Marshall's line, reports having had very moderate weather for the season; but it is quite certain that other ships must have had a very different experience.

A Standard of Time.

Impelled by a love of science, and devotion to the interests of transmarine trade and shipping, the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory have requested the Corporation of this City to permit them to erect apparatus, connected magnetically with the timekeepers at the Observatory in Albany, so that by the dropping of a ball at certain hours of the day from a conspicuous height, all men, mariners chiefly, shall know what's o'clock. The trustees on behalf of the Observatory offer to be at all the charges, save the annual wages of one person to look after the apparatus; and also to regulate, by the same magnetic agency, any three town-clocks which may be designated. Here is a proposition not to be neglected. The Mayor has communicated it to the Councils with positive exultation. Can we doubt that, after the usual flatulent discussion, those grave assemblies will accept the offer graciously?

For if—clean streets always excepted—New-York has any one need more urgent than another, the true time is that very need. There is a chronic incongruity among the great clocks. They go sometimes—diversely, of course—but when navigation is obstructed with ice, and Broadway is a Serbonian bog of snow and quicksand, they stand still in cold obstruction, as if the flight of Time itself were frost-bitten and ice-bonnd. Look at the City Hall, witness Sperry and Co., examine Trinity. They all agree in convicting themselves of perpetual error and not unfrequent abandonment of duty altogether. Men with engagements, or notes to meet, or checks to deposit against, never know by what standard their default may be determined. The friend on 'Change may regulate by Hammond, the cashier may have Benedict in his pocket; the notary may carry Tiffany; and he himself, the victim of misplaced confidence in the City Hall, may be entirely too late for his credit and repute for business punctuality. Men going upon a journey, or a voyage, or, still more important, to their dinners, are all in the dark as to the standard to which captain and cook respectively addict themselves. The only way, in fact, to shun the danger of being too late everywhere is to set one's watch deliberately an hour ahead of the fastest time on record, and act as if it were unmistakably correct. So armed, we may certainly waste many precious hours and much patience in waiting; but we shall, at least, be punctual and timely. We shall never be waited for.

The plan recommended by Messrs. Bache and associates as remedying this promiscuous sort of time-keeping, is the one devised at Greenwich Observatory, and in use there and elsewhere in England. A ball of large size is placed on an elevation visible from every adjacent quarter, and precisely at the hour, minute and second, preestablished, falls, and publishes the time. As the moment draws near men pull out their watches in hand, prepare to note the falling regulator. Shipmen stand over their chronometers, look over the glass towards the ball. Those in charge of the several clocks are in their towers, ready to apply the infallible hook, that locks the minutely small below, round to the right hour. Time in this way becomes a unit, the expression of which is the whole sphere. Society is no longer distracted with conflicting regulators. Twelve o'clock is 12 o'clock upon every dial face within sight of the ball-tower. The sailor goes out of port, satisfied that there will be no mistake in his reckoning with the chronometer, that only key to longitude, so freshly and surely adjusted. All these benefits—greater they could not be—must flow from the proposition now submitted to the authorities; can they be accepted too promptly?

Why choose a hall and tower as the indicator of correct time? asks some dweller on the east side, whose rule of faith and practice in these temporal concerns is the matin and curfew gun at the Navy-Yard. Why not by the discharge of a big gun, of more than Stocktonian magnitude, give utterance to the standard? Because, the loudest sound may in a noisy city escape the most attentive ear. Because sound is a slow traveller, dependent largely on the force and direction of wind and water; and could never be relied upon as literally accurate. Because light, and consequently sight, are incalculably swift; inasmuch that no symbol could be found to express the inappreciable difference in time between the sight of the falling object, and the perception of the fact on the mind of the observer. Hence the propriety of this particular contrivance; and we only require the services of that Babylonian builder of Towers, Mr. Latting, whose architectural proclivities have resolved themselves into the one sky-climbing specialty, to obtain an indisputable, unerring exponent of the time o' day.

Peace Congresses.

Remembering that honesty, singleness of purpose, and straightforward dealing, have not been the characteristics of diplomatic negotiations and Peace Congresses, we have not entertained any very sanguine hopes of peace from the various reports that have reached us from the European Capitals, though nearly all concurred in the same story. History abounds in illustrations, and shows that peace negotiations have been often resorted to merely with a view to keep open a road for retreat, should adverse fortune or want of means render a cessation of hostilities necessary or desirable. The Congress of Westphalia lasted seven years, during which the war was carried on as fiercely as ever. The Treaty of the Pyrenees did not force Louis XIV. to abandon his claim to the succession of the Spanish Crown; nor did the Treaty of Utrecht, concluded after fourteen years' sanguinary fighting, obtain the object for which the war was commenced. We do not expect a more satisfactory result from the Peace Congress now about to be opened in Europe; nor can we see in the much-vaunted "concession" on the part of the Czar anything but a desire to gain time, and prevent Prussia and the smaller States of Germany—of whose sympathies he is assured—from abandoning their neutrality, under the pressure of French and English menace, or of Austrian example. Fear of alienating these Governments, who have so deep an interest in the immediate patching up a peace, and a cessation of the war, to which they cannot any longer continue strangers, in the enjoyment of the easy and profitable neutrality they have hitherto maintained, has probably been the most powerful argument which has induced the Emperor Alexander II. to accept the terms offered to him as the basis of further negotiation—a fear which the King of Prussia and M. Von Seebach have not failed to inspire by every means in their power.

The position of Prussia has become one of great difficulty. Ever since the commencement of the war she has acted on the belief, that so far as she was concerned no danger was to be apprehended; she has lately begun to see that this belief is not well founded, that the Emperor Napoleon's address to the Imperial Guard on their return from the Crimea may have a sinister meaning, and that the monstrous naval and military preparations in England and France for a campaign in the Baltic, may not be intended solely as against Russia. Austria's open alliance with the Western Powers, the leaning of Bavaria and Saxony in the same direction, and the chance that other members of the Germanic Confederation may do likewise, Sweden's treaty of alliance and her present extensive armaments, have probably roused her from the repose into which she had rocked herself, and have caused Frederick William IV. to be more than ordinarily urgent in his entreaties to his "beloved nephew" to accept the four points and thus avert the coming storm.

The growing popularity and power of Austria in Germany, and her well-known jealousy and hatred of the "Margrave of Brandenburg," threaten Prussia with a similar fate to that which befell her in 1805–6, namely, complete isolation from the rest of Europe—and, were the war to continue, were the forces of Austria to be joined to those of France and England, and the Prussian territory to be invaded, it is clear that her power, her very existence, would be at an end—because that which saved Prussia after her humiliation by Napoleon, and raised her to a higher place than she ever before occupied amongst the powers of Europe—the energy and vigor of the popular will—would now be wanting. The failure of the Government to fulfill its repeated promises to the people to introduce internal reforms and free government, has alienated the great masses of the people from the Crown, who, in case of invasion would, in any case, remain apathetic, if they did not positively hail their invaders as liberators from the yoke of a Government which they detest, and from which they have nothing to hope. The danger was imminent for Prussia. A general war in Europe would have been her ruin. Without a friend, without an ally capable of protecting or assisting her, she saw that her Jena of 1855 was at hand, and consequently employed every means within her power to induce the Czar to accept the terms proposed, in which she at least could lose nothing.

But though the conditions contained in the Esterhazy Ultimatum have been, without any doubt, unconditionally accepted by the Czar as the basis of negotiation, there is quite sufficient authority in these conditions, to furnish various loop-holes for the Czar to escape, should he desire to do so, or should the chapter of accidents prove more favorable during the course of the negotiations. The Ultimatum says, that the Czar must demolish his forts on the Black Sea; rumor says that he will not consent to destroy Nicolaieff; and if he persist in this refusal, either the conferences must be broken off, or the Western Powers concede that which renders the destruction of Sebastopol, and the other strong places on the Black Sea a mere farce, leaving it open to the Czar to make an arsenal stronger than Sebastopol ever was, by which, in a short time, his military might on the Euxine, and his power of menacing Turkey, will be as great as before. Will Odessa be considered as a "strong place?" Will the same rules which regulate the Russian naval force in the Black Sea apply to those of the Sea of Azof, or will he be permitted to construct fortresses and arsenals, and build ships on the shores and waters of this sea, of any extent he may desire? If so, we cannot see what is to prevent him, whenever the opportunity offers, and the rest of Europe is engaged, from passing the Straits of Tamer and attacking Turkey whenever and wherever he pleases. Another difficulty is, whether the Czar will consent to any restriction of his military power in the Aland Islands. The language of the Ultimatum is singularly obscure upon this point, and it is not very likely that he will very readily consent to abandon these islands—which command the entrance both to the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland—to Sweden, or that they should be forever neutral under the collective guarantee of the Baltic and Western Powers. Rumor says that the ambignous wording of the ultimatum, upon these points, was a dodge on the part of the slippery Cabinet of Vienna, to afford the Czar a means of escape from the severe demands of France and England, in case he should desire to avail himself of it. If he fails to accept the Allies' proposal, in their spirit and entirety, it is clear that they must either continue the war, or conclude an insufficient and dishonorable truce—and if, on the contrary, in all candor and sincerity, he subscribes a Peace treaty, based upon the demands of the Western Powers, it is an admission to the world that he is vanquished, and is a formal abandonment of the policy which his predecessors have undeviatingly pursued for four generations.

We sincerely trust that we may be mistaken, but we construe the Czar's ready assent to the Western proposals as a desire to conciliate Prussia and the lesser German Powers, to regain by trick and diplomacy what he has lost in war, to sow dissension, mistrust and jealousy among the Allies generally and those leaning towards them, in view of the complication of a European war; and, in case he can succeed in this, take advantage of the first loophole to break up the conferences, throwing the odium of the renewal of war upon that Power, be it France or be it England, or both together, who wished to impose conditions inconsistent with his honor and dignity, and to which "ardently as he desired peace, he could not possibly assent."

Criminal Breaches of Trust.

Among the numerous notices given this Winter in our Legislature of new reformatory bills, from the one which proposes to make every alternate year a leap year to that which is intended to enable Americans born abroad to hold real estate here, (a matter already amply provided for by act of Congress last Winter,) we, as yet, have observed none which has for its object the improvement of our Penal law in respect to the almost entirely neglected subject of breaches of trust of a criminal nature.

The Common law (so called) is an unsymmetrical structure. Erected by Judges, rather than by legislators, it is found complete to the last degree in some of its parts, while the very foundation stones are not yet laid in others. Thus, while in olden times ample provisions were made for hanging a man who stole the value of a halter, or for carrying an estate from generation to generation, through all the mazes of the Court of Chancery, with the most minute rules to guide the lightest step taken, not a single act can be found for vindicating one of the most important interests of society—the honest and faithful execution of trusts.

So it is still to this day in this State, and in most all of the other States, in respect to certain trusts of the first importance. The trustee of an estate, upon the proper management of which depends the subsistence, perchance, of a widow and her children, may willfully and wantonly squander it, and the only resource of the person interested is a civil suit, in which the barren satisfaction of a judgment for the amount of the property irretrievably lost may be had. Here is villany of the most aggravated kind, in comparison to which the highway robbery of a watch or purse is nothing, because the loss bears no comparison to it. Society is as much injured in its interests by it; individuals incomparably more so, than by any vulgar act of theft. Why these acts of self-appropriation of trust-property should come to have gained a certain kind of respectability—why they should have been left out of the category of punishable crimes, we are unable to perceive. If the mere fact that confidence has been reposed which has given the facility for the offence, should forbid its punishment, why has the principle been at all broken in upon, and why does our statute law provide the severest punishments for breach of trust by clerks and servants, and common carriers, and by the officers and agents of incorporated companies?

The law should be no respecter of persons. It should not discriminate between offences which occur among those high in social positions and those lower in the scale of life. The whole fabric of society rests upon a foundation of judiciary relations—the legislator, the judge, the lawyer, the bank director, the transfer agent, and the other innumerable positions which are often, in the exigencies of life, occupied by one man for the benefit of another or of a class of others, are all places of trust, and when the criminal violation of the trust which attaches to them works great public harm, or dissipates private property, upon what ground of propriety or good sense should such malfeasance be excepted from the interference of the criminal law?

The case of Schuyler is fresh in the minds of this community, as one of stupendous robbery and gross fraud; and yet the lawyers are at variance whether there is any statute under which he could have been punished criminally. This subject ought not to escape the attention of our legislators. It is a subject which has been effectually agitated in England, and provisions respecting it are embraced in a recent report of the Maryland Commissioners upon their criminal laws. There, a very severe punishment is provided against misconducting trustees. Whether trust-property would not have a better hope of security if all trustees were obliged before entering upon their duties in all cases to file ample security for their fidelity, or whether it would be well to throw an obstacle like this in the way of the appointment of trustees, are questions for the consideration of the law-making power. Too much legislation and too frequent changes of the laws are great injuries in any community, but they ought not to deter us from providing an adequate defence against those refined crimes which advancing civilization and increasing wealth will in future multiply among us.

Report of the Harbor Commission.

The Commissioners appointed under the Act of March 30, 1855, to consider the subject of Encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York, have made their first report to the Legislature. It is an interesting and highly important document; embodying, not only the reports of the proceedings of the Commission since its formation, but elaborate scientific results furnished by Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and his Assistants, who were detailed by the order of the President, to aid in the execution of the work.

The Commissioners appointed by virtue of this Act were Messrs. Geo. W. Patterson, Preston King, John Vanderbilt, John L. Talcott and James Bowen. One of the earliest acts of the Commission, after organizing, was to open a communication with Prof. Bache, through the President, for the purpose of securing to the aid of the Commission the scientific knowledge of the Superintendent of the Survey, and those appliances for accurate observation which were in possession of the parties detailed in the service. In June last, Prof. Bache, having received the permission of the President to undertake the labors necessary to the fulfillment of the objects of the Commission, entered upon the execution of the work, and in July six different parties were detailed from the Coast Survey Service, under command respectively of Assistants Blunt, Gordes, Cutts, Harrisen, Craven and Wainwright. One party undertook the triangulations; two others, the hydrography; and the remaining three were plane and table parties. The points of observation were the East River and Long Island Sound to Throgs Neck, the vicinity of Sandy Hook, the Hudson River to Yonkers, Staten Island and the north shore of Raritan Bay. Great efforts were put forth by all the parties engaged in the work to complete the observations and surveys by the beginning of Autumn, and in this purpose they were mainly successful. The present report furnishes a remarkable statement of the amount of labor performed. Upward of a hundred thousand soundings were taken, besides 10,000 triangulative observations; 394 miles of shore-line were surveyed, and 37 current and 10 tidal stations were occupied. Accurate topographical maps were prepared; the changes in the channels of the Bay and Rivers have been determined; the old shore-line is ascertained, and the present water-line carefully inspected and newly run. No unimportant portion of the report is that which refers specifically to the water-grants in the early history of the City.

The results of the first year of the existence of the Commission are exceedingly satisfactory. Pilots have claimed to possess a knowledge of the existence of a shoal in the pathway of vessels entering and leaving the port, but failed to demonstrate the truth of their theory; the result of the investigations of Lieut. Craven's party establishes the fact. The shoal lies in the ship-channel, south of Staten Island light. The Commissioners claim that the determination of the precise locality of this obstacle to navigation is an abundant return for the labor that has been expended in the survey of the harbor. Those who find it difficult to coincide in this belief will readily acknowledge the importance of the discovery itself. It has also been ascertained that the Hudson has deepened from Fortieth-street southerly nearly six feet, and that the channel, instead of being as formerly, in the middle of the River, is now on the New-York side. In the East River, the bed of the stream has changed between Newtown Creek and the Navy-Yard, and on the New-York side a flat opposite Rivington-street has extended into the River. On the Jersey Flats, there is a general decrease of water, with a tendency to an even depth of six feet in a direct line from Ellis Island to Robin's light. In the Lower Bay, the fourteen-feet channel has undergone but little change in depth, but there is an encroachment on the width. The East channel is deepening.

In considering the subject of determining an exterior line, the Commissioners found it expedient to call in assistance. An Advisory Council was selected, consisting of General Totten, Professor Bache and Captain Chas. H. Davis. The Commission, the Council and the Mayor, all agree in dwelling upon the importance of this question to the future Commerce of the City. An exterior line having once been fixed, the navigation and commerce of the Port must necessarily be conformable. The magnitude of the interests which are involved, therefore, renders the decision of the question a matter of great delicacy. The Commissioners indorse the recommendations of their Councilors, which are briefly as follows:

First—To form wet basins on the New-York side, East River, in the space comprised between Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth-streets; and on the North River side of the Island, between Perry and Troy, Gansevoort and Twelfth, and Twenty-second to Thirtieth. These four basins are considered essential, and it is claimed that they can be made commodious at a small expense.

Second—The exterior line on the East River side of New-York Island to be determined from the present bulkhead line as follows:

Battery to Fulton Ferry	444 feet.
Fulton Ferry to Corlaer's Hook	350 feet.
Corlaer's Hook to Eighteenth-street	250 feet.

Third—To follow the course of depth of water on the Long Island shore.

The encroachments upon the Harbor are found to exist principally in the East River. The pier extensions on the New-York and Brooklyn shores have sensibly increased the velocity of the currents and narrowed the area for the passage of vessels; and in view of the evils which have already followed the grants of pier privileges, it becomes the duty of the Corporations of both cities to exercise great caution for the future. Attention is called by the Commissioners to the imperfect sewerage of this City, the solid deposits of which tend to increase the obstacles to free navigation. It is justly remarked that "it is only surprising, in the multitude of abuses which are daily committed, and the general estimation in which the rivers are held as the fit depositories for the filth and rubbish of a great City, that more serious injury has not been effected."

The Report of the Commission dwells in detail upon the points we have summarily indicated. Stress is laid upon the action of European nations in regard to the great harbors of the Old World; the heavy expenditures at Cherbourg, London, Liverpool and other ports, are cited; and a comparative statement is given, for the purpose of showing the amount of costs incurred by vessels of a given tonnage, in the harbors of London, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Havre and New-York,—from which statement it appears that the port charges of New-York are at the lowest end of the scale, ($240 on a ship of 1,000 tons,) while Amsterdam ($2,100) and Leghorn ($2,000) are the highest.

The principal matter which remains to be determined by the Commission, and affirmed by the Legislature, is the final settlement of the exterior lines upon both sides of the East River, and on the New-York side of the Hudson. This subject is one of the highest importance to our shipping interest; for, while it is essential to furnish abundant space for the rapid increase of Commerce, it is a matter of equal, if not of greater importance, to impose such restrictions upon future grants of privilege as shall effectually prevent further and more disastrous encroachments. The remedy lies with the Legislature, although the limit of the exterior line must first be determined, in order to define future grants with accuracy.

Concert of American Music.

A number of American artists, headed by Mr. Charles J. Hopkins, organist of St. George's Church, give a musical *soirée* this evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. We invite the attention of readers to the fact, and suggest that an investment of fifty cents may be profitably made in what we believe to be a deserving undertaking. The distinguishing feature of this *soirée* is, that all the music is from the pen of native Americans—the performers also being American. We do not mention this fact as a hint that either one or the other will be better than what can be had from sources less local. Art is cosmopolitan. It belongs to all countries, and come whence it will is to be respected only as it is good. American music is comparatively a novelty. We do not know whether it is better or worse than what we have been hearing. It is but right, therefore, that all of us should judge for ourselves.

It is the intention of the American Music Association to give one *soirée* every month, if present success warrants such an enterprise. An inestimable boon will thus be secured to the native composer. His works will have a hearing, and the public will be able to judge as to what musical talent we possess. At present there is no encouragement for the struggling American composer. No matter what his talent, he can only write for his portfolio, unless, indeed he is content to narrow his capacity to the meagre requirements of the music publishers. There is no existing medium through which his works can be submitted to the ordeal of public criticism. If there be such a medium, it is closed by prejudice and a dominant musical influence. There are in our midst men who are capable, we believe, of giving to art a new and national impetus. They have waited their opportunity in vain. To-night they try to seize it. Give them a helping hand.

When we are riding through the stormy billows of the Atlantic we should not forget that the oak-ribbed vessel which gives us security owes its being to a few unconsidered acorns dropped in a kindly soil. Let us hope that on some future day when the American Music Association shall have become flourishing and strong we shall not have to upbraid ourselves with an early neglect of the little germ, planted in hope and good faith to-night.

There will be a quartette party; several pianists; Miss Brainerd, and a host of other artists. Commences at 8 o'clock. Clinton Hall. Fifty cents.

German Concert.

The German Ladies' Society gave a Grand Concert last night, in the City Assembly Rooms, for the Benefit of their Relief Fund. The magnificent room of this building was densely crowded, (by the way, we may here remark that the faulty ventilation, to which we referred on a previous occasion, has been entirely remedied,) and the Exchequer of the Charity will be considerably benefited. The Concert was a superior one, in every respect, and passed off with distinguished success. The artists who assisted were Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Mr. William Mason, Mr. Otto Feder, Mr. H. Schmitz, Mr. H. C. Timm, Mr. Eisfeld and his Quartet Party, Mr. C. W. Beames and the German Liederkranz.

Julien and Gockel's Concert.

Paul Julien and August Gockel gave their final concert last evening, in Niblo's Saloon. The attendance was not so good as on the occasion of the first concert. Mr. Gockel played better than we have yet heard him play, and was repeatedly *encored*. Paul Julien suffered the same infliction like a martyr. Mlle. Pozzoni and Mr. Weissner (a gentleman with a fine baritone voice) were the vocalists, and Mr. Hering played a solo on what appeared to be a wooden box—described in the programme as a "Spirit echo"—for the ingenious purpose, we suppose, of giving to "airy nothing a local habitation and a name." The "spirit" was scarcely strong enough for the aggregate flesh of such a concert room.

The Jackson Monument—Letter from the President.

The President has written the following letter, in reply to an invitation to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Jackson statue at New-Orleans:

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

L. Heyliger, Esq., Secretary of the Jackson Monument Association, New-Orleans, La.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 21st inst., addressed to me in behalf of Messrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. A. D. Crosman, J. B. Planche, Joseph Genois, James H. Caldwell, Charles Gayarre and P. Seuze near, Commissioners of the Jackson Monument Association, and inviting me to attend the approaching inauguration of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in the city of New-Orleans, on Saturday, the 9th of February next.

It is particularly fitting that such a monument to one among the most illustrious men of our own or any other country, he erected in the city which, by his genius and courage, and that of the gallant men under his command, was preserved from capture and ruine by foreign foes, and in view of the very battle-field rendered illustrious by one of the most glorious victories which mark the successive stages in the progress of our national greatness and strength.

So long as the mighty Mississippi shall continue to flow on to the sea, and bear upon its bosom the continual tribute of commercial and agricultural wealth; so long as the vast and fertile valley which it washes shall be the seat of powerful States and of teeming millions of men, so long will future generations make their pilgrimage of patriotism to the plains of Chalmette, and there, with grateful and admiring hearts, dwell on the immortal memory of Jackson.

The people of the State of Louisiana, and of New-Orleans especially, do well therefore to testify their gratitude for services which gave security to their hearths and homes, and their veneration for the memory of the hero, in the erection of such a monument within sight of the very field of fame which witnessed the crowning triumph of his military achievements.

But let us not speak of the victory won there as a mere local event. In repelling invasion from the Valley of the Mississippi, the whole Union was delivered, and a thrill of exulting joy touched the hearts of the entire American people, from the remotest mountains of the West to the farthest headlands of the East. With what emotions the brave defenders were received by the old and the young, by the strong men and fair women of the Crescent City, as they came from the field signalized by a victory which has no parallel, you will find it more easy to remember than to express.

While the pulse is stirred at the thought of such a page in our history's annals, it becomes us not the less to reflect on the civil virtues, which throw a still brighter radiance, if possible, around the name of Jackson; and to remember that his fame as a soldier was equal, if not surpassed, by his fame as a statesman. The lofty courage, the devoted patriotism, the stern integrity, the sagacious comprehension which distinguished him in war, were subsequently so preeminently conspicuous in peace as to secure for him a place in the hearts of his countrymen, second only to that of the great founder and father of the Republic.

Nothing would give me more sincere gratification than to unite with you personally in celebrating such an occasion; but the obligations of public duty render this impossible, and compel me to content myself with expressing my cordial sympathy with your object, and thus in heart cooperating with you in doing merited honor to the memory of the hero of New-Orleans.

I am, with the highest consideration, your obliged fellow-citizen, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Our Health Department.

The Academy of Medicine moves a reform that is much needed. The "Health Department" of our City, as at present managed, makes us a laughing stock. All thinking men concur in demanding a change—it could scarcely be for the worse. The following memorial issues from the Academy, and doubtless speaks the sentiments not of the medical profession only but of all who think at all upon the subject:

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The New-York Academy of Medicine respectfully represent, that this City is protected from the introduction of pestilential diseases from abroad by Legislative enactment, by providing that none other than properly qualified physicians can legally hold the office of Health Officer, &c.

We have no such security against the introduction or spread of yellow fever, cholera, small pox, or other scourges in our midst.

The only protection we can possibly have against the devastation and death produced by such visitations in a dense population, lies in the strict enforcement of enlightened sanitary regulations by men familiar by education and practice with the principles of the science of public Hygiene.

This momentous subject has on several occasions received the earnest attention of our municipal authorities, and frequent suggestions of improvements have been made with reference thereto, but the matter appears to be remediless without the special interposition of the Legislature, by amendment of the charter of the City, in this particular.

Though threatened on all sides, from within and without, with yellow fever, cholera, typhus, small pox and many other pestilential scourges, we believe it unnecessary, in order to draw your attention to this matter, to do more than merely enumerate the frightful visitations we have so many times been called to endure, to the incalculable detriment of the commercial and moral interests of the City and State; we therefore urgently implore your Honorable Body to do all that lies in the Legislative power to avert from us a repetition of these scenes; also to save us from the destruction of life which is going on among us continually from other causes which medical men alone can understand and appreciate.

We ask, *first*, that the title of the department, which has charge of the internal sanitary affairs of the City of New-York, be changed from the present meaningless one of the "City Inspector's Department," to the more appropriate one of "Department of Public Health."

Second, that the title of the Head of said Department be changed from that of "City Inspector" to that of "Superintendent of Public Health;" and that all the powers and duties now pertaining to the "City Inspector" and Health Wardens, be strengthened where they may be found to require it, and transferred to said Superintendent and his subordinates.

Third—That no election or appointment of Superintendent of Public Health, or of his subordinate executive officers, shall be valid, unless the said officers be regularly educated and graduated physicians,—this being the qualification required by statute, of the Health Officer, the Health Commissioner, and the Resident Physician.

Signed by order, and on behalf of, the New York Academy of Medicine.

WILLARD PARKER, President.
S. CONANT FOSTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 16.

I.—News from Nicaragua.
II.—Affairs in France.
III.—Important from Kansas.
IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Flour Inspection—Chinese Potato, &c., &c.
V.—FROM EUROPE—The Peace News.
VI.—EDITORIALS.
VII.—Commercial Department.
VIII.—City News.

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10 copies for.....$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 126 Nassau-street.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents of Friday, Feb. 15.

I.—Washington Correspondence.
II.—California News.
III.—Nicaragua News.
IV.—Legislature of New-York.
V.—Congressional Proceedings.
VI.—Agricultural Department.
VII.—Editorials on Current Topics.

☞ May be had in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each. Subscription price, $3 per annum.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A THRILLING ROMANCE,
By the author of "The Creole Wife," will be commenced in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
To-Morrow:
THE RATS OF THE SEINE;
OR
THE RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.

☞ Lovers of romance should not fail to read this most excellent production.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr John McCarty, No. 66 avenue B, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his bed for most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Emery Dry Goods Store, No. 124,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INTERESTING TO YANKEES.—THE ONLY Bakery in New-York which furnishes the genuine New-England Brown Bread is at No. 537 6th-av., near 33d-st., where customers may always rely upon good weight, good quality, and prompt attendance. Arrangements have been made with Grocers and Bakers to supply those residing at a distance from our Bakery with bread hot and fresh, every morning. All kinds of Bread, Cake and Pastry, of the best quality, are also manufactured and for sale at the establishment.
BELL & CO.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

HOSTETTER.—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—Call on HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, Agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entirely new stock of superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical merchandize, at greatly reduced prices. New Issues of choice Music by popular composers, at a large discount.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office the author of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, Mr. Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS.—A LARGE stock always on hand; sizes warranted. These goods are made in the best manner, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most perfect ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the slightest injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at
BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINter, in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Its effects, even in confirmed cases, is tested by a single bottle.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
The oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 152 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-[illegible]—[illegible] preached by Rev. Professor Mahan [illegible] anniversary will, by request, be repeated at [illegible] Church, 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ Universalist Church—Orchard-st., near Grand. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., pastor, will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW MORNING, on *Enoch, the Man of God*; and in the EVENING, the fourth of a series, to the young. Subject—*Amusements*. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ The Sabbath.—In the Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. Public worship TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON; at 3 P. M., by Rev. E. S. PORTER, Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York.

☞ Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as expounded by Swedenborg.—The Fourteenth Lecture will be delivered by Rev. SAM. BARWICK, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*The creation and fall of our race.*

☞ Rev. Mr. Bowling—Of Philadelphia, who has been invited to resume the Pastorate of the Berean Baptist Church in this City, may be expected to preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at their meeting-house, corner Bedford and Downing sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ Elder J. Litch—Of Philadelphia, will preach in the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Fourth-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours for public worship. As the seats are free, a collection will be taken at the close of each service. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune—Will, by Divine leave, preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Sixteenth and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The pastor, Rev. D. D. J. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Centenary M. E. Church—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Divine Origin of Christianity*—fourth of a series—and at 7 P. M. Subject—*The Song of the Redeemed*. Service also at 3.

☞ Will there be Peace?—A true and Scriptural answer to the above important question will be given TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, by Elder S. S. SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion. Seats free.

☞ Preaching may be expected TO-MORROW in the Eagle Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Services at 10½ and 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. STRAUS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES THOMPSON.

☞ Rev. James Prestley, Pastor of the Fourth A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, Feb. 17. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., by Rev. A. S. PORTER, Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON; at 3 P. M., by Rev. E. S. PORTER, and at 7½ EVENING, by Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York.

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☞ Thirtieth-street M. E. Church.—Rev. DAVID BOCK, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at the usual hours. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Dr. Leonard Bacon—Of New-Haven, will lecture next THURSDAY EVENING, in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, on *The West Indies and their Trade.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

☞ Rye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Their shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.

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☞ To Southern and Western Merchants—Important—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DEGRAW'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

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☞ As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 120 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

☞ Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sore Eyes, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from France—of certain herbs growing in that country. The proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

☞ More Evidence in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.—From Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Surveyor-General of Iowa:

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 18.
DOCTOR GEORGE B. GREEN—*Dear Doctor:* I intended, before leaving Washington City last Spring, to say to you in black and white, as I have frequently done *viva voce*, how highly I esteemed your Oxygenated Bitters, and that I have no doubt but that they will act as a certain, speedy, and agreeable cure in any case of Dyspepsia, in matters not bow obstinate. Your Bitters acted as a charm with my friends Hon. A. C. Dodge, M. L. Martin, H. D. Foster and others, as they did with myself.

Your obedient servant. GEO. W. JONES

SETH W. POWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere.

☞ Mercury Extracted by Dr. S. B. Smith's Electro-Chemical Foot-Bath.—"I have extracted, with your foot-bath, a large quantity of mercury, the mercury so oftimes amalgamating the whole bottom of the tub; have cured paralysis, neuralgia, itch of years' standing, syphilis, &c." ISAAC TABOR, M. D., Water Cure, Providence, R. I., Jan. 11, 1856. Manufactured at No. 77 Canal-st., New-York, price $65, with apparatus for demonstrating the process of extracting minerals, &c., $60. SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Electro-Magnetist.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—PARK BENJAMIN will, by special request, deliver his lecture on *Watriboo* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16 1856. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets, 25 cents each; may be obtained at ROBSON'S bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S music store, No. 28 Court-st.; SWAYNE'S bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist.—Special attention paid to Prescriptions, having had a practical experience of sixteen years in such firms as Enahton's, Crumbie's, &c. Patent Medicines and Perfumery of every kind. Please give me a call. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, (formerly Mathison's,) southwest corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st. N. B.—Open at all hours.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver a lecture in the Carlton-st. M. E. Church, (near Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Subject: *The Pioneers of the West.* Tickets 50 cents—may be had at the bookstore of WM. SWAYNE, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ To Literary Men.—A gentleman accustomed to literary, social and political events, and possessed of a ready pen and facility, may hear of an Editorial situation by addressing A. B., Box No. 1,156 Philadelphia Post-Office.

☞ Mr. Gough's Closing Lecture—Will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock, this EVENING. All who wish to hear this eloquent gentleman, will do well to improve this opportunity. Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ Royal Mail Steamship Persia—Will be open to visitors on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, from 10 to 4 o'clock. A charge of 12½ cents will be made for admission, the proceeds of which will be given in charity.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe per U. S. steamer QUEEN CITY, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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From the Boston Atlas, Feb. 13.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—We read, with great satisfaction Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted's "Journey in the Seaboard Slave States." Few books so important, few books so interesting, have issued from the American press. It takes hold of the great social and political problem of the country with a direct and thorough grasp, which nothing can elude, and does not let go until the whole thing has been shaken, sifted, and exhibited in the strongest and clearest light of modern civilization, and of the latest scientific researches and improvement.

It is a perfect picture of the Slave States in all their aspects. Nothing is omitted; nothing is distorted or over-colored. The theories, the abstractions of Virginia, the sophisms of South Carolina, are scattered to the winds by an array of facts, patiently and honestly collected by personal observation, fortified by irresistible reasoning, from premises which the most fanatical advocates of Slavery cannot but admit as sound.

If any one wishes to know the true condition of the Slave States, and understand the practical working of Slavery upon the soil the character, the manners, and the wealth of a country, let him study this book. No sane man can read it and not be ready to declare that, at all hazards, and at whatever cost, the first duty of this nation is to arrest the further extension of the baneful "institution." Calm, clear, logical, and accurate, Mr. Olmstead's book will be more effective in convincing the understanding than all the Slavery novels that have yet been written. At the same time, its graphic pictures of life and manners in the North are as entertaining as those of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

From the New-York Atlas, Feb. 10.

This is decidedly one of the most interesting liberal and instructive books on the South we have ever read. The author is not loud to Slavery, and does not attempt to defend it. In our opinion he has fairly carried out his design, which he states in his preface he had at the outset of his journey—"a determination to see things for himself, as far as possible, and to see them carefully and faithfully, but carefully and kindly—to search for the causes and extenuating circumstances, past and present, of those phenomena which are commonly reported to the slave-holding community; and especially of those features which are manifestly most to be regretted in the actual condition of the older Slave States.

Mr. Olmstead appears to have exercised the greatest impartiality in his judgments, and has produced a work of great merit, and one which we are certain will be favorably received in the slaveholding States.

We cannot doubt, as we read, that the author has given us faithful daguerreotypes of all he saw, holding true to the quotation—"nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." He carries no shadow of fanaticism with him, and he speaks of the South and her institutions—her past and her future, her progress and her prospects, like one who is her friend. Nothing escapes his eye from the capability of the soil in different sections to sustain profitable culture, and support an increased population—the opportunities for improvement, both in agriculture and commerce—of the utility and profitableness of slave labor, as compared with free—the moral effect of Slavery upon the white population—the condition of the slaves themselves, intellectually and morally—in fact, Mr. Olmstead seems to have caught every phase of life in those States through which he traveled, and transferred them correctly and intelligibly to his journal. He went among the people of all classes—the wealthy planter—the lower orders of the white population and the negroes themselves, and he transcribed conversations exactly as they occurred between himself and them.

Incidents innumerable are in the book, rich and unctuous in humor. The negro is represented exactly as he is—so is the driver, the driver, and the rough, uncultured small planter of the Red River Country, one of whom he met on a steamboat, returning to Texas from a visit to his former home in Alabama, and who was in a hurry to get home because time was money, and his twenty negroes were left alone without a white man within four miles of them; and who said he was not a hettin' man, when stumped by a fellow passenger to bet on the weight of some bales of cotton that had come on board at one of the landings. "I aint a hettin' man" said he, "but I'm a cotton men, I am, an' I don't care who knows it. I know cotton, I do. I'm darn if I knaw anything but cotton. I ought to know cotton, I had. I've been at it ever sin' I was a chile."

Mr. Olmstead's book is far from being dry and uninteresting to the common reader, as might be supposed; on the contrary, we should believe that any one person with a mind at all, could read half a dozen pages in it without an increasing desire to make himself master of the entire contents of the volume. Next week we shall endeavor to make some extracts from it. DIX & EDWARDS,
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JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman about leaving town for the next few months, wishes to secure board for his wife and sister and child, four years of age, in a private family, situated between 4th and 30th sts., and 4th and 8th-avs. A parlor and bedroom wanted. None but a private family need answer, and reference given and required. Address H. P. W., *Times* office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—In a strictly private Protestant family, board, parlor and bed-room, good size, for a gentleman and his wife, not above 14th-st., near 6th or 8th avs. The gentleman will take his dinners down town except on Sundays. Terms not so much of an object, provided the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 2,506.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, with furnished parlor and bedroom, on second story. Location west of Broadway, between 4th and 20th sts. Address G., office of this paper.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A front and back room, with a bedroom attached; pantries, gas and Croton water. Also, a front attic room, which will be let very reasonable, without board, in strictly private family. Apply at No. 158 Bowery, in the drug store.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house containing all modern improvements; three rooms, one large and two small; location very pleasant. Spanish and English spoken. Dioner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUTLAND HERALD FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the newspaper establishment known as the *Rutland Herald*. It is the oldest peper (the present is the 53d volume) and has always been one of the most influential in the State of Vermont. The town of Rutland is one of the most flourishing in New-England, the population having doubled in the last six years. It is the only paper published in Rutland County, (which County has a population of 40,000) and there is but one job office in the County, which does a very extensive and profitable business. The a practical man who desires to locate in a pleasant and thriving country village, the present is a desirable opportunity. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Astor House, from Feb. 25 to March 1, after that at Rutland, Vt.
GEORGE W. STRONG.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $10,000 the first year, as can be shown by an interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, this office, with real name.

$20 PER WEEK.—Wanted, a smart, active young man, in a first-class furniture store, who can loan his employer from $3,000 to $4,000, for which amount, together with services, $20 per week will be paid, and security given on the stock. Address RICHARD, *New-York Daily Times* office, with real name and address.

TO MILLINERS.—A rare chance to commence in a first-class business, already established, in one of the best locations in this City. Apply to Madame DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway, up stairs. A large and profitable wholesale millinery business can be safely insured.

$1.000.—FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS AND TOY STORE, seven years established, doing a good cash trade. For particulars, inquire on the premises, 593 Broadway, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—With $2,000 or $5,000, in the importing of a patent staple article, exclusively the advertiser's. Address B. J., *Times* Office, with real name.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No 24 Beekman-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854. —Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jal0,'54-law1y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
de28,'54-law1y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
fe7,'55-law1y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public.

This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive, Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium.

Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye.

For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and lighthouses, this oil is as yet unequaled.

It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick; does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather.

The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light equal to the five sixteen gas burners.

This oil can be used in Camphene and Spivic Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers for hotels, country residences and steamers.

The usual discount to wholesale dealers.
AUSTENS, Agents of
The North American Kerosene Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurities. It will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. 25 barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 30 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing homodemand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, in gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious manasement, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The residence of the undersigned, on the corner Grand-av. and Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, first block south of the Fulton-av. cars. The house was built by day's work for the present owner three years ago—contains 13 rooms, (10 of which are on the two principal floors,) and is furnished with all modern conveniences, range, hot air furnace, gas, water, &c. Six lots adjoining may be had with it, if desired. To a desirable tenant, a three years' lease will be given on very moderate terms. For further particulars, or permission to view the premises, apply to W. G. HAMMOND, Jr., No. 18 Wall-st.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., house 18 ft. 9 in. by 56 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 37 West 35th-st., house 20 by 56 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 3-story brick house No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., house 23 by 46, and lot 23 by 100 feet, nearly opposite the Theological Seminary. Stores and houses Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, near the Navy. Also, cottage at Fort Lee, with over an acre of land, near the steamboat landing; fine view of the river. Parlor, dining room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Inquire of LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first-class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet. TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two on 12th-st.; one on 14th-st.; one on 17th-st.; one on 21st-st.; one on 22d-st.; one on 26th-st.; two on 27th-st.; one on 29th-st.; one on 31st-st.; two extra large on Madison-av., near 36th-st.; one on 37th-st.; two on 38th-st. Also, one on 41st-st.; all near 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three story brick house No. 39 Sands-st. is within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, the markets and numerous churches. It has also all the internal convenience usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March, it will be let for $900 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A desirable two-story and attic house, No. 20 Butler, near Court-st.; lot 25 by 100; location pleasant and healthy; convenient to Hamilton and Atlantic Ferries. Yard, with grape-vines, shade-trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to MERRILL & JAQUES, No. 142 Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house of recent construction, front and balcony free stone, finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 32 East 21st-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 24 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 18th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A moderate-sized three-story and basement house in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and with all the modern conveniences. Apply to J. LODER, No. 7 Wall-st,

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story modern dwelling, No. 339 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Cedar Lawn, the residence of J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State at New-Windsor, will be let furnished for one year; possession given 1st May. The house, built by the late Mr. DOWNING, is situated on the banks of the Hudson, and commands a view unsurpassed in beauty by any on the river. About fourteen acres of land, with over 100 grape-vines in full bearing, and with a variety of fruit trees are attached to the house. For further particulars inquire of S. J. MONELL, Newburg, Orange Co.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 100 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—5 or 44 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of G. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 18 miles from N. Y.; handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, oystering, &c. 26 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with colonnade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect; fishing, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 45 acres at Flushing, near the depôt, small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 15¾ acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and forest view of the Sound. 17 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Haggerty's, a magnificent building site. 25 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 150 acres at Babylon. 35 acres at Smithtown. 2½ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $3,700. 25 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 43½ acres, building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, &c. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from New-York; one-quarter mile from Depôt; five acres, with splendid large mansion, containing all modern improvements, furnace, Beebe's range, hot and cold baths, water closets, &c.; 12 rooms besides milk and store-rooms; fine lawn, an abundance of shade, evergreens and shrubbery; 300 apple, pear, cherry, plum and quince trees; beautiful flower garden. Also, one acre, with currants, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, choice fruit vines, rhubarb and asparagus beds, black Hamburg, Catawba and Isabella grape vines. Also, 1,000 choice Astwerp raspberries, all in full bearing; barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled; buildings all paint up for the owner's use three years ago. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 29 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 60 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees; a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath-house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 352 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The modern-built four-story and basement brick house, corner of Henry and Clark sts., Brooklyn, the most desirable part of the city, only a few minutes walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; house 26x56, lot 26x100; gas and water throughout the house; furnace, ranges, &c.; with or without the full lot and brick stable thereon in the rear. Possession immediately. Large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply on the premises. Also, a two-story attic and basement house and lot.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on 1st-av., near the terminus of the 2d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $3,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av., or at Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot in the rear on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three story brick house, modern finish, No. 146 West 21st-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, is offered at a bargain. If applied for immediately, two-thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. A. CLARK, No. 2 Erie-place.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 33 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of S. W. FULLERTON in the village of Newburg.

FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good City property; a good grazing farm, 16 miles east from Ponghkeepsee. For terms, &c., apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Dr. SMITH'S, Druggist, No. 42 Greenwich-st.

OWNERS OF LOTS IN THE CENTRAL PARK—Wishing to avail themselves of the improvement in the value of adjacent property, can exchange them for lots on the 4th-av., (without rock,) also good securities received in exchange. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent bosting, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—Handsomely located in the village of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., eight miles from Morristown. Any one wishing such a place can meet with a bargain. Stage runs daily to the cars. Terms easy. Apply to BAILEY BREES, No. 169 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 Essex-st., Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No 51 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a genteel dwelling, the lease of house and lot, with store on first floor, No. 147 3d-av. Lease to run for 9½ years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent on 50 per year, rented for 3 years at $650 a year. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, on favorable terms, a large and convenient dwelling-house, nearly new, with half an acre of ground attached. For particulars, inquire of J. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 18th st., or S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 199 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 78, with brick house; now rents for $800. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new five-story brick building, 39 by 89 feet, Nos. 327 and 329 Stanton-st., suitable for any kind of business or manufactory, and where help can easily be got. Apply to R. GRANT, No. 52 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A large new store and two dwelling-houses, and four lots of ground. Two of the lots are corner lots, situated on the corner of Grand-st. and the 1st-av., Astoria. Inquire of JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A neat, roomy, convenient and eligibly situated Cottage, at Tarrytown, with lot 70 by 150 feet. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 35 Beekman-st., N.Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCES T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May, for a small family and a select school, situated between 4th and 20th sts., and the 2d and 5th avs. If suited, advertiser will lease it for a term of years, or purchase. Address, by note, (post-paid,) R. L., No. 647 4th-st. Rent $300 to $700.

ROOM WANTED—For a select female school; a high basement or parlor, either front or back would answer; situated between 11th and 16th sts. and 6th and 8th avs. Will pay a remunerative rent for a good sized room. Address R. R., Box No. 2,568 Post-Office, stating location. Also, a dwelling-house in above vicinity; rent not to exceed $650.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $700. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 49 Charlton-st. Rent $900. Two stores with lofts in Canal-st. One first-class Daguerrean room. Also, three large and one small room on Broadway. Rent from $200 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In 33d-st., a handsome three-story high basement marble-front house, three rooms deep, Croton water, hot and cold baths, gas and gas fixtures; rent, $900. Apply to JAMES N. or JOHN E. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 55 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., two-story attic house, with gas and water pipes, large yard in rear, suitable for either dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton, South Brooklyn; is a good house, well located, and in excellent repair. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 167 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., New-York, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WM. WALL, No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the modern building No. 189 Broadway, west side, near Cortland-st.; width, 20 feet; depth, 106 feet; with good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a patent hoistway constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 20 feet by 106, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing five rooms, gas in each, Croton water in basement, newly and handsomely furnished, rent $400, unfurnished $300. Also the small store No. 945 Fulton-st., an excellent business location, and an office on second floor, No. 2 City Hall-place, and a part of a house in 15th-st. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTEN, No. 2 City Hall-place, or No. 704 Bank-st.

TO PROVISION DEALERS OR OTHERS. Three Lots to lease on favorable terms, situate in Washington-st., fronting on Lots on Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, to be altered to a store, three-story basement house, No. 870 Broadway. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A house, furnished, including a fine piano, suitable for a small family, to let for the summer or year from 1st of April. The house is pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, has adjoining 1¼ acres of ground, with a variety of grafted fruit and grapes. In the rear is a kitchen, garden and stable, convenient in size and arrangement. Apply to RUFUS PARK, No. 63 Dey-st., or address by letter R., Post-Office, box No. 142 in Stamford.

TO LET—The premises No 162 Elm-st.; there are on the lot a brick front house, three stories, suitable for, and at present occupied by cabinet and chair makers; on the rear there is a brick building three stories high, suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and at present used for such purposes; a large space in the centre for lumber. Apply to H. McCUTCHEN, at the Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts. Its rooms being spacious and lighted on all sides, are well adapted to a light manufacturing business. For particulars, apply at the Dispensary, or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 63 Senth-st.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 8 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE and 18 acres, 15 miles from the City, adjoining the country seat of the late R. H. Nevins, Esq., five minutes' walk of H. R. R. R. depôt, at Riverdale. Inquire of S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or at No. 27 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—The first floor and cellar of store No. 81 Cliff-st. Inquire on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, (on the Kills, which bound it on the north,) and other outhouses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.—Three-story, brick, 26x124 feet, large steam chimney, now unoccupied, to let. Also a brick building 1-story high; can be altered to suit any business; plenty of light and room. Apply on the premises, half block east of 6th-av. Railroad, on 43d-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The brick 3-story and basement house, No. 137 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to let with or without furniture. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Inquire at No. 59 Pierpont-st., or No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 54 John-st., with basement and sub-cellar. Inquire of Mr. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

ROOMS TO LET

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. Hoxie, Auctioneer.

THIS SATURDAY MORNING—All the elegant and costly contents of the five-story white-front house, No. 79 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot, and near College-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M.: The sale is peremptory. The furniture is almost new, of the best make and fully warranted, and the decorations and embellishments are of the most tasteful description. Reserved suites in French brocatel with slip covers, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, fully warranted, royal velvet carpets, tapestry do., extension tables, oil-paintings, bookcases, rosewood (cost $300) etagere with plate doors and desk, invalid chairs, Paris reception chairs, pier and oval mirrors. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, rosewood armoire de glace, oval mirrors, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, &c. A splendid assortment of China, cut glassware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Reeve, Willstach, Katz & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c. —THIS DAY, (Saturday, Feb. 16,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large assortment of both new and second-hand furniture, from a family removing. It will comprise in part 100 cottage bedsteads, finished and some nnfinished sofas and sofa bedsteads, tete-a-tete, dining and extension tables, dress and plain bureaus, bookcases, wardrobes, two full suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, tapestry and other carpets, 20 full pieces of oil-cloth, mahogany, curl maple and black walnut chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre, card and sofa tables, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, 100 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Sale positive.

Thos Morrell, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CIGARS, CLOCKS, &c.—To be sold at auction, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Nassau-st., by printed catalogue, which is ready for examination, including excellent furniture for parlors, chambers, halls, &c., handsome oil-paintings, gilt frames, oval mirrors, 30 kinds cigars, silver-plated ware, rosewood library bookcases, extension dining tables, &c. At 12, superior rosewood piano-forte. N. B.—Strangers may rely upon being served with boring satisfactory, and sewing machine. Dealers will attend this day promptly.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 24TH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, by order of James C. Brownell, Esq., Executor of C. C. Wright, the three-story and basement brown stone house, No. 70 West 26th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.—Said house has a wide court-yard in front, contains all the modern improvements, is well built and in an excellent neighborhood. $2,000 may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Sale positive to close the estate. For permits to see the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 135 and 137 Tenth-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, spare iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 9th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court entered on the 9th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, on the corner of 23d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the Harlem-st. and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with licenses, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated.

JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1856.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
OF
EXPRESS FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA EXPRESS,
Office No. 82 Broadway.

WE SEND FORWARD OUR NEXT EXPRESS
TO
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &C.,
ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB. 20,
Via Panama Route,
PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
"GEORGE LAW,"
LEAVING AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
AND
BY THE NICARAGUA ROUTE,
PER STEAMER
"NORTHERN LIGHT,"
ON
MONDAY, FEB. 25,
LEAVING AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO, weighing eighteen pounds and over per cubic foot, taken at
Twenty-five cents per pound!

Freight must be very strongly packed, and water-proof. Freight, positively, not received after 12 M. on Sailing days. Shippers will oblige us by having their freight ready (when possible) on the day previous to sailing.

Small parcels received until latest moment.

N.B.—SHIPPERS WILL PLEASE OBSERVE, that owing to the recent instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington, we must be furnished with knowledge of contents and the value of all express packages when delivered to us.

D. N. BARNEY,
President.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA. Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free.—all over 150 pounds charged. DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (800 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¾ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEVENS, R. H. Pinkham, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Through Freight to San Francisco can now be contracted for at very low rates, to leave Panama by the steamer OREGON in March. Apply as above.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to St. Martha and Carthagena *via* Kingston, Jamaica, New-Granada, from Pier No. 10 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prices of Passage.—First Cabin to Carthagena and St. Martha, $60; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $60; Steerage to Carthagena, $40.

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., 263½ Broadway.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

REMOVAL—KIGGINS & KELLOGG have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to Nos. 122 and 124 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of the undersigned.

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. R. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which application for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

FOR SALE—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.

BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st.

Office of the Mercantile Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANY.—Report for the present year may be had at the Office, No. 59 Beaver-st.

THOS. LOYD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by
JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances on vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 26th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st.

DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

Watertown, Jan. 29, 1856.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 19th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on the 15th February, 1856, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1856. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

Office Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable 18th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the St. NICHOLAS GRAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large treble, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe or Cuba, but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 261 to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $100. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinery strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—For sale at cost price, a lot of chilled wheels, suitable for dirt cars, &c. Apply to HENRY STEELE & SON, iron foundry and machine shop, Jersey City, N. J.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to ascertain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and internal lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which convein and subsbe have so long been the bane and curse of those for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendence daily from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Boils growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 Fifth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TESTIMONIALS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les core evec une extrême habileté.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. M. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.

LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly e pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "mommery," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such preteuded specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, Bronchial, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. They don't help complaints, but they cure them. One Box has cured Dyspepsia. Two Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula. Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas. One Box always cures the Jaundice. Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Bolls; often less than one does it. Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs. Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles. Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge. As a gentle Physic they have no equal. One Box cures derangement of the Liver. Half a Box cures a Cold They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease. As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is magical and extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the entire organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition. 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAGHUE'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 208 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel—cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
CONSISTING OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:50 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Consumption Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a friend and supporter of the claims of the Consumption Hospital to public aid and confidence, we wish to correct some gross mistakes into which the Correspondent and Editor of the *Medical Gazette*, as quoted by you, have fallen, in regard to its origin and purposes.

They state, at least the former, that it originated with the medical men belonging to the Trustees, and is designed, as a monopoly to aid their views of pecuniary benefit and advancement in the profession. I know, personally and positively, that such a charge is wholly untrue. I was one among others of the active originators of this Institution, and by our united aid we obtained between 5,000 and 10,000 signatures to petitions, which were forwarded to the Legislature in favor of its incorporation. This we did at our own expense, and without the hope or expectation of the slightest remuneration. Not one of our names appears in the list of Trustees. The writer of this spent much time and some money in getting petitions printed and signed, and supplied the draft of the act of incorporation, and to avoid even the appearance of selfishness in the enterprise, he refused to have his name put down as one of the Trustees. He preferred that retired merchants and business men should compose the majority of the Trust. And hence, out of thirteen Trustees only four were medical men, and these were put down without their knowledge or consent. Drs. GRISCOM and CLARK had nothing to do with originating the institution; nor do we believe that they ever saw or were called upon to sign a petition; and, after their appointment, they only agreed to serve from urgent solicitation and from a sense of duty, assigning preëxisting public duties as an excuse for their reluctance in serving, though cordially indorsing the noble objects of the institution. Therefore, to charge them with having originated the Institution, with views of personal aggrandizement, I knew to be *absolutely untrue*. How any right-minded man, with proper feelings of humanity, can oppose an Institution so God-like and humane in its objects and purposes, is to me incomprehensible. The *Gazette* correspondent also endeavors to make false issues between the Institution and the public. He intimates that its purpose will be to confine consumptive patients in the same rooms, where their mutual coughing would enhance their distress and misery. He does not tell the public, however, that this is the wrong state of the case at present, and is the very condition that the masters desire to obviate. He takes care not to tell the public that the Institution is not to be confined to the reception and treatment of *hopeless cases of consumption*, but is intended to include *all diseases of the respiratory organs*, from which above 5,000 die annually in New-York alone, and that it is to their treatment and to the cure of *incipient consumption*, with the best means of *prevention*, that the energies of the Institution are to be directed.

The writer may argue that it is a great work of mercy to have, as at present, constantly under treatment about 833 patients in the crowded rooms of the present hospitals of the City and its vicinity. He may think that about 300 consumptive patients crowded together into a single department of the Bellevue Hospital, exposed to an impure air, contaminated by diseases of the other wards, and in an atmosphere made worse by the smoke from extensive gas works in the vicinity, is mercifully humane. He may deem it a mercy to have 300 patients annually rejected by the New-York Hospital every year because they are consumptives, and driven from its doors to their miserable homes, to cellars, garrets and "barns," to sink in pain to the grave by the combined action of quackish roguery and disease! The poor mechanic, stricken down with a dependent family—a poor seamstress, starving in a garret and wasting from consumption—the poor clerk or youth, whose labor supports aged and sickly parents—may, without refuge and without hope, sink in death. The indigent professional man, or reduced business man, when stricken with disease of the respiratory organs, must make up his mind to die amidst the disease and death at Bellevue, or terminate his miserable career under circumstances of pecuniary embarrassments, and, perhaps, in a shelter undeserving the name of a home! All this is merciful and correct. But no sooner do men come forward and agree to serve as Trustees of a Consumptive Hospital, whose whole lives place their motives above suspicion—who propose not to concentrate patients in a single room, but to scatter them—who propose to obtain 200 or 300 acres of land in the country, provided with a farm and gardens, as well as mechanical shops, where patients can exercise by work, as well as to provide all other suitable means for out-door exercise; not to erect a single building, in which to pack patients, but a series of dwellings, with every improvement for heating and ventilating calculated to secure pure air and agreeable temperature, and connecting the whole with a City receiving branch and out door department for the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs; to gather observations and facts regarding the best means of preventing and treating this fatal class of diseases, and spread them annually before the public. All these benevolent designs for the amelioration of suffering humanity the Editor of the *Gazette*, and his correspondent, deem outrageous cruelty, and prefer that suffering and death should go on as at present.

It is untrue that the vicinity of New York is more fatal to consumptives than the interior. The sanitary survey of Massachusetts gives pulmonary statistics of all New-England, which shows that the usual average of about one death in five, from all diseases, occurs from pulmonary diseases, in the mountains and hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire, as well as in the interior of New-York and the Middle States, and that the same ratio, for a series of years, holds good on the sea-coast, and in the cities of Boston and New-York. Besides, how are 2,500 or 3,000 consumptives, or 5,000 or 6,000 patients, afflicted with diseases of the respiratory organs among the masses, annually to be transported to Georgia or Florida on the one hand, or to Lake Superior on the other?

Among the numerous petitioners for the Consumption Hospital were found men in all pursuits, and among others several leading and eminent clergymen took subscription lists and obtained large numbers of signatures. So popular was the measure with the masses themselves, the chief sufferers, that nearly every man, woman and child in the whole City and vicinity would have signed it, if solicited. And no man, from whatever motives in public or private life, can add to his popularity by unjust attempts to defeat it.

NOT A TRUSTEE.

Grand Rally of the Live-Oakers.

Representatives of the various George Law Associations and Live-Oak Clubs of this City met in Convention last evening, at the rooms of the "real original genuine" No. 1, No. 765 Broadway, to make a final demonstration in behalf of their favorite, before consigning him to the mercies of the Philadelphia "slaughter house." CHAS. H. PECK, Esq., presided, and resolutions were adopted going it strong against the postponement of a nomination on the 22d inst. A Committee, consisting of H. A. HILDRETH, S. T. LYON and Dr. CHAS. H. PECK, were appointed, to present these resolutions to the Convention at Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by Lieut. W. D. PORTER, U. S. N., J. WADE WILSON, H. A. HILDRETH, Gen. J. SEVIER and Lieut. W. W. FOSDICK. The latter read a letter from GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., of the Louisville *Journal*, commending, in unqualified terms, a bust of Mr. LAW, modeled, if we mistake not, by a native artist named JONES. Adjourned—but not to the Mercer-street House.

The Sabbath School Union.

The American Sabbath School Union has established, during the past year, 2,440 new schools—received 3,463 old schools—the whole comprising 41,519 teachers, and 255,709 scholars; yet the average cost of the schools has been but $5. The Union now has eleven superintending agencies, reaching from Texas to Minnesota, and engages the entire services of some 400 men, besides the aid of thousands of the best men and women of our country, who act as teachers and visitors. The $60,000 it receives in donations ought to be $300,000. Few benevolent Christian enterprises have such claims upon the whole public as an aggressive Christian agency. Rich men, who have their wills yet to make, would do well to remember the extraordinary service it renders society when they sit down to that job. The children of New-York and vicinity contributed $6,000 last year to the Union, and the adults gave $14,000 more.

☞ In the testimony in the abortion case published in the TIMES on Thursday, the Mrs. BURNS spoken of was not of the family of that name living at No. 64 Thompson-street.

☞ "Dried green peas" are worth about a shilling a quart. When roasted and ground, and labeled "Coffee," they fetch one and ninepence a pound,—or nearly fifty per cent. advance. This shows what profits come of manufacturing.

☞ The building in Chambers-street, known as the Chambers-street Savings Bank, was sold at auction Thursday by E. H. LUDLOW, for $74,000.

☞ The weather was temperate yesterday. In the evening there was a slight fall of snow.

The Society Library Building Debt.

Mr. MCMULLEN, the Librarian of the Society Library Association, gave a lecture last evening before the members, at Hope Chapel, appealing earnestly for financial aid. The subject of the lecture was "The Past, the Present, and the Future of the Society Library." To the lecture a discussion ensued among the members as to the best mode of raising the $72,000, the amount of the debt still scoring for the new building in University-place. A Committee of Three was appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose. It is necessary the funds should be raised before the first of next May.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide in the Sixth Ward—An Old Man Beaten to Death.

A homicide of most brutal character occurred in the Sixth Ward yesterday. An old and inoffensive man about 60 years of age was beaten to death in the street in broad daylight by a drunken ruffian. No formal examination has yet been had in the case, but our reporter has been enabled to glean the following particulars in relation thereto:

An old man by the name of McGrath, while passing Donovan's Alley, which leads off Pearl-street, in the vicinity of the Five Points, in pursuit of his occupation—the repairing of cane-bottom chairs, was accosted by a man named Jeremiah O'Connor, who said to him, "why do you make such a d—n noise? (McGrath was crying out chaire to mend!) go along." The old man (McGrath) replied to the insulting observation in a manner not satisfactory to O'Connor, who seemed anxious for a row. McGrath, perceiving that O'Connor was about to attack him, turned and ran. O'Connor followed and attempted to strike him, whereupon McGrath raised a chair (he had two of them with him) to defend himself. O'Connor, however, rushed upon him, and both men fell to the pavement—McGrath being undermeath. O'Connor then beat the old man severely about the head, and cut his face so that it bled freely. A Mrs. Curly and a Mr. Denen, who had witnessed the transaction, rushed out of their houses and took McGrath away. O'Connor objected to their interference, and while they were conveying the wounded man away, O'Conner followed, and kicked him about the abdomen repeatedly. McGrath was finally taken down to Mr. Denan's apartment—in a basement—and placed in a chair. He was able to speak a few words, and requested to be shielded from a further attack. On being assured that all was right, he closed his eyes as if going to sleep. The people present did not imagine him to be seriously hurt. They commenced to wash the blood from his face, when, to their astonishment, they found him to be dead. Notice was at once given to the Police, and officer Judge repaired to O'Connor's residence, which is in the alley-way where the homicide took place. The door was opened to him and he found O'Connor within, but he refused to go to the Station house, and threatened to resist. The officer was not to be foiled. He seized O'Connor and a scuffle ensued O'Conner was at length overpowered and taken to the Station-house, and from thence to the Tombs, before Justice WELCH, who committed him for examination.

The body of the deceased was conveyed to the Station-house. It bore no external wounds apparently sufficient to cause death. The fall to the pavement resulted probably in hemorrhage.

The deceased lived up town, but no further particulars regarding him are yet known.

Coroner Perry was summoned, but being unable to procure the necessary witnesses, adjourned the holding of the Inquest till 10½ A. M. to-day, when a *post mortem* will also be made.

Bad Boys—A Case for the Doctors.

Eleven boys, varying in age from 9 to 17 years, were brought into Jefferson Market Court yesterday, tied together tandem-fashion, with a bad-cord. They were in charge of Capt. McKee and another Sixteenth Ward Officer. The Captain stated that his Ward, and the Twentieth, had been for a long time infested by the prisoners and others, who, prowling about at all hours, disturbed the passers-by, and stole everything they could lay their hands on. He had determined to put an end to their operations, and so, on Thursday night, with some of his men, set out to arrest all of them that he could find. Most of them were arrested in the street, but a few were taken from their beds. They were all committed for examination, on a charge of petty larceny, by Justice FLANNERAY.

A man named Walter Lynch was also committed, charged with receiving stolen goods from the accused.

Among the young prisoners was one little fellow, who, during the examination, created some disturbance and excitement in the Court, by "blating" and "bucking" his fellows, like a playful goat. The "blat" and antics were "done to the life," and if witnessed at a circus, would have elicited "enthusiastic applause." A feeling of sorrow, however, was excited in the breasts of the spectators yesterday. Capt. McKee, in explanation of the boy's strange conduct, stated that when quite young, he had been taught by his elders to imitate the actions of the goats, many of which were to be seen in the neighborhood of his house. The little fellow learned fast, and so well that many used to reward him with pennies for making a display of his proficiency for their amusement. As the boy grew older, the habit grew upon him, until now (as the Captain stated) he could not restrain it, and was obliged, at all times and under all circumstances, to give way to what may be called his passion for goat mimicry. We once *heard* of a Prussian (our informant didn't take his 'davy of it) who, from having lived on horse-flesh for a number of years, underwent a gradual change in personal appearance, and finally became transformed into a horse. He was very wild, and wore out all the carpets in his house with his hoofs. His friends, to keep him quiet, were obliged to put a bit in his mouth, and thus bridle his propensities for mischief. The case witnessed yesterday is almost as singular.

Brutal Assault on a Boy.

An athletic fellow, named Michael Ryan, living at No. 479 Cherry-street, was brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with committing a brutal and cowardly assault on a boy, about seventeen years of age, named Mitchell Hopker. From the statement made, it appears that Hopker went with a bag of flour, (he was employed in a grocery store,) ordered by the defendant to be left at his house, where he would pay for it. When the flour was delivered, Ryan would not pay for it. The boy then refused to leave the flour. Ryan thereupon became exasperated, and attacking the boy, struck him on the head with a club and pitched him down a flight of stairs. He is yet suffering, from the injuries received, at his residence, corner of Cherry and Jackson-streets. The accused was locked up.

She Wanted to go Home.

Catharine Shanehan, an innocent looking Irish girl of 16, was brought before Justice FLANNERAY yesterday, charged with stealing $42 from her brother-in-law Timothy, Ryan, of No. 57 West Forty-fourth street, with whom she lived as a domestic. Catharine, it appears, was not happy in her situation, and wished to go back to Ireland. Not having the means to do so, she took the above amount without the owner's consent, and purchased a passage ticket and some clothing. She plead guilty to the charge, and was in default of bail committed for trial.

Bold Street Robbery.

A lad named Walker, was, on Thursday afternoon, robbed of $60 at the corner of Avenue D and Seventh-street. The money had been intrusted to him to pay a bill to Seventh-street. He says that four or five young thieves surrounded him and, grabbing the money from his hands or pocket, ran off with it. Search was made for the bold highwaymen but they could not be found.

Miscellaneous.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN DEY-STREET — ESCAPE OF THE ROBBERS.

The importing establishment of B. L. Schmitt, No. 46 Dey-street, was entered by burglars at a late hour on Thursday night, or early yesterday (Friday) morning, and robbed of $10,000 worth of costly laces, gloves and other goods. The burglars effected an entrance through the front door, leading to the hallway of the premises, by means of false keys. They then cut a hole through the partition wall of sufficient size to admit the passage of a man to the main store. This feat being accomplished, they packed up such property as they wanted, and made their escape. Two efficient Third Ward Policemen were on the beat where the store is located, but so shrewdly was the robbery committed, that the "watars" knew nothing of it until it was all over. A number of officers were yesterday engaged in looking for the stolen goods and burglars, but they met with no success.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY.

A man named Frederick Guise died yesterday, at No. 160 Forsyth-street, under rather painful circumstances. An inquest on the body was held by Coroner Perry. From the facts elicited at the investigation, it appears that the deceased fell in the street, a few days previous, in a convulsion. Two Seventeenth Ward Policemen coming along immediately after, arrested him for "drunkenness." He was pitched into a cart, and rattled over the pavements to the Station-house, and locked up in a cell. Several of Guises' friends hearing of the circumstance and knowing him to be subject to fits, solicited the officers to release him, assuring them they were mistaken in thinking him to be drunk. Their request was answered only with jeers. A request was then made that the prisoner should be at least taken from the cell and detained somewhere else, but this was also refused. A physician, however, named Kline, was called in to examine the prisoner, but he did not recommend his removal, thinking that a night's imprisonment would do him no harm. So the sufferer was detained till the next morning, when he was brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of drunkenness. The Magistrate, on hearing the statements made by the friends of the prisoner, immediately dismissed the complaint. Guise was taken to his home in a very weak state, and soon after died. The Coroner's Jury in their verdict, declared that the death of the deceased was attributed to the stupidity of the two Policemen by whom the arrest was made, and of the physician, Cline, who had visited him in his cell.

A CHILD LOCKED IN A ROOM AND NEARLY BURNED TO DEATH.

A little girl named Evarts, about nine years of age, was nearly burned to death on Thursday night, at the house No. 261 West Thirty-third-street. From the statements of persons living in the same house, it seems that she has frequently been severely punished by her aunt, Catharine Evarts, with whom she lives, and on Thursday night screams were heard in Mrs. Evarts' room. The supposition was that the girl was again being whipped, when those hearing the cries, called Policeman Burnell, of the Twentieth Ward, who forthwith went to the door and demanded admission. The door was not opened and he received no answer, but the screams continuing, he forced the door. On entering the premises, he found the girl's clothes on fire, she having been locked in the room during the afternoon by her aunt. The poor girl was released as soon as possible, but she is dangerously burned. She states that early in the evening her aunt left the house, and locked her up in the room as she went. Feeling very cold, she tried to warm herself by the scanty fire, and in the attempt set fire to her clothing. She ran screaming to the door, but as it was locked she had no means of escape. The Police will investigate the case further.

SHUT YOUR DOORS.

Officer Allen, of the Twentieth Ward, found 65 hall doors open on his beat in Eighth-avenue on Thursday night. What wonder is it that hall thieves and burglars do a flourishing business?

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER. — Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURTON'S bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will afford the last opportunity for the present of witnessing the beautiful Irish drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," which must be withdrawn to give room for the grand burlesque of "Herne the Humhug," which is to be produced on Mouday night in gorgeous style. "The Magic Barrel" and "Ice Witch" are also to be performed this evening.

[Advertisement.]

TIC-DOULOUREUX AND NEURALGIA.—Dr. GRAFF'S Nervine is the only preparation now known that will certainly relieve and cure these complaints. Mrs. ROWLAND, No. 138 Orchard-street, after over a year's suffering, was almost instantly relieved. Mr. JAMES SCOTT, No. 67 Bowery, will gladly state his case to those who may call. Price $1. Principal Dépôt No. 306 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &C.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ About as neat, compact and safe a combination, as we have seen, is LOWNDE' PATENT PEN AND PENCIL CASE manufactured in gold and silver, by WILMARTH, CLUSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, who also make all the other styles of gold pencils and pens.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In the London and Paris Hospitals, ulcerated legs, chronic sores and glandular swellings, heretofore deemed incurable, are treated successfully with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. The Pills are wonderfully effective in dyspepsia.

[Advertisement.]

TO JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS OR JOBBERS.—To let, an undivided half of a front office, second floor or north side of Maiden-lane, between Broadway and Nassau-street. Address Box 4,002 Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 426 Broadway.

Drowned.

CHARLES B. CLARK, a young man aged 17 years, a native of this City, was drowned on the last trip of the *Northern Light*, at Boshnta Rapids, Central America. He fell overboard while attempting to get on board the ship from a transfer boat. His parents reside at No. 113 Orchard-street, in this City.

Removals and Appointments of Canal Engineers.

At a meeting of the Canal Board on Tuesday, the following appointments were made:

Orville C. Hartwell, Division Engineer, in place of Van R. Richmond, removed.

John D. Fay, Division Engineer, in place of Chas. W. Wentsz, removed.

W. J. Keeler, First Assistant Engineer, in place of John L. Dodge, removed.

Horrible Murder of an Engineer on the North Missouri Railroad.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, Feb. 8.

For some days past, the friends of Mr. BAZIL H. GORDON, Assistant Engineer on the North Missouri Railroad have had their fears excited by his protracted absence from the city. We regret to state that these fears have been realized, and that Mr. GORDON has been most foully murdered.

He left the city a few weeks ago in company with Mr. STURGEON, President of the road, and Maj. WALKER, Chief Engineer, on a visit along the line of the road, a part of their business being, in connection with an inspection of the road, to collect a subscription from several counties, and to determine other matters pertaining to the interests of the Company.

The parties, on their return, separated at Mexico, in Audrain County—Mr. STURGEON and Maj. WALKER proceeding to Jefferson City; and it was arranged that Mr. GORDON should return to Danville and along the line to this city. Messrs. STURGEON and WALKER returned several days since, and found, to their surprise, that Mr. GORDON had not arrived. Shortly afterwards they learned from Mr. FERGUSON, who lives 55 miles from St. Charles, that Mr. GORDON was at his house last Tuesday or Wednesday week, and left in company with two men, one of whom represented his name as being MAY, from the State of Kentucky. He is described as about 30 years of age, with black whiskers, good looking, and well dressed. A minute description of the other has not been given. Mr. FERGUSON states that while at his house, he purchased from one of these men a pony, for which he at first demanded $50, but afterwards agreed to take $37 50 in gold, having refused to take Missouri paper.

The last seen of these two men was in St. Charles, where they staid all night and left the next morning. A horse in their possession was recognized as the one which Mr. GORDON rode, but it was supposed that he might have traded the animal to them.

During the first of the week, a party was sent up along the road in search of Mr. GORDON. After making a thorough investigation and eliciting the facts as above stated, they were about to return in disgair, when, about seven miles this side of Warrenton, their attention was attracted by the peculiar movements of a dog which they had in company, directed towards a particular place in the road. Upon scattering the snow at this spot, they discovered traces of blood, and shortly afterwards found the body of Mr. GORDON, at the head of a ravine, about twenty yards from the road covered with snow. The sight of the body frozen in the snow, with the blood around the head, at once convinced them that he had been most foully murdered. His body was taken out, and it was discovered that he had been shot through the head, probably from a pistol, the ball entering the back part and lodging near the root of the nose. He was shot from behind, of course.

It was found that he had staid the night previous, in company with the two men, about four miles beyond the place where his body was discovered, and left in their company in the morning after breakfast. The dreadful deed was therefore committed in broad day light.

The pockets of the deceased had been turned inside out, and what little money he had about him, together with some jewelry, was taken. Mr. GORDON'S body was brought to this city yesterday by the party who went in pursuit, on the North Missouri Railroad.

There can be no doubt that the two men who were with him were his murderers, and committed the act probably under the belief that Mr. GORDON had the money collected on the road, amounting to some $10,000, and was returning with it to this city. The money was, however, retained in the possession of Mr. STURGEON.

Information has been received that two men answering the description of the murderers were in Vincinnes a few days ago, and yesterday Captain COUZINS and some others took the train in pursuit. It is to be hoped that their efforts will not be in vain, and that the murderers will be brought to justice.

Mr. GORDON is represented as a gentleman of great worth. He has not been long in this State, but was much esteemed by those who had business intercourse with him. He was a native of Virginia, where he leaves a mother to lament the sad termination of his life. He was about 40 years of age.

We learned last night that the Directors of the North Missouri Railroad had determined to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, and that the Governor had directed the offer of $300, on behalf of the State.

Obituary.

We announce the death of Hon. BENJ. SEAVER, a distinguished citizen, with regret and sadness. He died at the residence of his son-in-law in Roxbury, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several months. Mr. SEAVER for many years occupied a prominent position in the mercantile circles of Boston, having for years been a member of the auction and commission house of WHITEWELL, SEAVER & Co. He was esteemed for his honest and honorable dealing, and for his strict integrity in his business connections with his fellow-men. In 1845, '46, '47, '48, and '49, he was an infinential member of the Common Council, over which body he presided during the latter portion of his services. In 1852 and '53 he filled the office of Mayor. It is not too much to say that the various trusts of a public nature committed to his care, were executed with fidelity, zeal, and to the best of his ability.—*Boston Bee, 15th.*

THE PACKET SHIP PARLIAMENT.—A telegraphic dispatch from Provincetown, by BERWER and BALDWIN'S line, announces the safe arrival at that port of the packet ship *Parliament*, Capt. POLLARD, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of December. She has 250 passengers, and some anxiety has been felt in regard to her. The *Parliament* had very heavy weather throughout the passage, and when a few days out was struck by lightning, which, however, did but slight damage. Two seamen were washed overboard. Nearly all her crew are frost-bitten, and but four men on board are able to do duty. The *Parliament* will procure extra hands at Provincetown to bring her to this port.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—At the Executive Meeting held this morning, it was determined to hold the next Fair of the State Agricultural Society on Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, at Watertown, provided the citizens furnish the security required by the Executive Committee before the 1st of April next.

[*Albany Journal, 15th.*

Col. DELAHAY of Leavenworth, Kansas, member of Congress elect under the Free-State Constitution, states "that he holds a letter from Gen. CASS, promising him to vote and speak for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution."

A Western steamer, frozen in, was turned into a wholesale grocery. She lay at the wharf with groceries for Cincinnati on board, and the articles getting scarce, the Captain sold about $3,000 worth.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Samuel Frost, Esq., by Rev. E. T. Senseman, H. O. RAWLS, of Norfolk, Va., and EMILY CHAPMAN, of this City.

In this City, by Rev. John E. Searles, Mr. CHARLES A DEALING, of Coloma, Alvarado Co., California, to Miss JOANNA F. JONES, of Southington, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb 14, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, LUWIN H. PRICE and SARAH A. BAKEWELL.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 15, ALICE MATILDA COPTMAN, aged 1 year, 10 months and 13 days, infant daughter of William and June O. Coffman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house, No. 23 Varick-st., corner of Carmine.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 15, CHARLES PIERSON, son of William A. and Matilda Watkins, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 163 Madison-st., on Sunday, 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 15, ISAAC BROWN, Sr., aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 White-st.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 15, ELLA BELL, youngest daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Simonson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from their residence, No. 139 East 14th-st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, GROVENIA ORELL CROWELL, daughter of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 150 Charles-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness, in the 42d year of his age, WATSON, the eldest son of Ezra Ludlow, Esq.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 20 Amity-place, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, HIRAM DISBROW, son of Richard Bullwinkle, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 191 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, ADELAIDE F. M. CARE, at No. 993d-av., aged 1 year.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH, wife of E. W. Sandford, aged 25 years, 11 months and 5 days.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, after a short and painful illness, CHARLES HENRY, son of W. and Emeline Barker, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, from No. 245 Bridge-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, ELIZA, wife of Geo. W. Little, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 Nassau-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, HANNAH, relict of Samuel Smith, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives are invited to meet at the house of her son-in-law, Noel J. Becar, corner of Henry and Warren sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The funeral services will take place at Christ Church, Clinton-st., at 3 P. M., to which the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, of consumption, DANIEL DODGE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Covenant Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Weaver, No. 196 South 6th-st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on Monday morning.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, JAMES M., only son of James M. and Louisa J. Chapman, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 18 Sussex-place, Jersey City, on Monday, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to the family vault, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, for interment.

At Hoboken, on Friday morning, Feb. 15, LUCAS A. VAN BOSKERCK, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 31 Washington-st.

At Oriskanel, Allegany Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, CHARLES H. STILWELL, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, S. B. Stilwell, No. 93 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at Greenwood.

At Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Feb. 11, ANGELA BARNES, youngest child of Henry C. and Mary J. Wetmore, of Fishkill Landing, aged 12 months and 21 days.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of consumption, SARAH ANNE, widow of Thomas Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Cochran.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Robert Cochran, and brothers-in-law, John Vanderhilt and Robert R. Hilliard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert R. Hilliard, No. 63 West 31st-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 15.

$800	Ind'a State 5s	81	100	Harlem R.R.	b30 21½
500	Virginia 6s	95⅞	300	do	b30 21
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs '71	82½	50	do	2d 21⅝
3,000	do	82⅝	200	do	b60 21
10,000	Erie Bonds of '85	90½	200	Reading R.R.	b60 90
1,000	Hud. R.R. M. B.	99¼	100	do	b30 90
1,000	N.J.R.&T.Co.'s	98	150	do	90¾
25,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs.	b60 87½	350	do	s10 89⅝
8,000	do	87⅝	250	do	s60 89¾
6,000	do	87⅝	200	Hudson R. R.	b60 34
8,000	do	b3 87½	100	do	33⅝
1,000	R.C.R.Fd.Bs.w.p.	86	50	Mich. Con. R.R.	94½
4,500	New-York Cen. 6s	87¾	50	do	s30 94⅝
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	101	400	M. S. & N. I. R.R.	91⅝
10,000	Chi. & Rk. I. R. Bs.	95	100	do	92
25	Union Bank	120	150	do	92⅝
14	Merchants Bank	142	600	do	93
5	Bank of the Repub.	125	175	do	94
5	Metropolitan Bank	107	350	do	94⅛
30	Market Bank	108	100	do	b30 94⅝
13	U. S. Trust Com.	108	100	do	b30 95
550	Flor. & Key Joint.	¾	200	do	b10 95
200	Gard. Gold Mine	¾	100	Panama Railroad	104
800	Nic. Tran. Co.	22½	100	Long Island R. R.	34¼
200	do	b60 22⅝	200	do	b30 34⅜
100	do	b30 22¾	16	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R.	101⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co.	opg. 101⅜	50	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	111⅝
500	do	b60 101	90	do	111
200	Cum. Coal Co.	26	10	do	111⅝
100	do	b30 26	30	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	78
350	do	25¾	10	do	77⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b30 93	200	do	b60 78⅛
350	do	opg 92½	550	do	b60 78
100	do	s3 92¾	450	do	77⅞
650	Erie Railroad	58	100	do	s60 77
250	do	b60 58⅛	200	do	77⅝
500	do	b30 58	5	Ch. & Rock Isl. R.R.	95
100	do	57⅞	100	do	94⅝
950	do	57¾	300	do	94
350	do	b60 58	180	Milwaukee & Miss. R.R.	87
350	do	b8 57⅞	50	do	b30 87
100	do	s60 57⅞	50	Terre Haute & Rich'd.	96¼
200	Ill. Central R. R.	97⅞	50	do	96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	101	100	Erie Railroad	s30 58
4,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	250	do	s3 58⅛
50	Canton Company	24⅞	200	do	s60 58⅜
400	do	24⅝	700	do	b6 58⅜
100	do	s60 24⅝	350	do	b60 58⅜
50	do	b6 25	100	do	b20 58⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 6	100	do	b3 58⅜
100	do	s30 25⅞	50	do	58⅜
100	do	b10 26⅛	100	do	s10 58⅛
100	do	b10 26	200	do	58⅜
200	do	b60 26⅛	100	do	b60 59
200	do	s3 26	100	do	s30 58¾
300	Flor. & Key. R.R.	b60 ¾	200	do	s60 58¾
50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	87	50	do	s3 58⅝
100	Nicar. Trans. Co.	s60 23	100	Harlem Railroad	b3 21
100	do	b60 22⅝	200	do	b30 21⅛
100	do	s60 22½	250	Reading Railroad	b3 90⅝
50	do	22⅝	10	do	90

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mr. SPENCER presented a petition from the New-York House of Refuge for an appropriation.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BROOKS, favorably, relative to the formation of a Cemetery Association in Niagara County.

The annual report of the New-York Bank of Savings was presented.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PETTY, for the better regulation of insurance business.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to increase (?) Brooklyn Collegiate Institute; also to create Lefferts's Park in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BROOKS, to incorporate the Transatlantic Telegraph Company.

BILLS PASSED.

For the appointment of Commissioners of Record for Kings County.

To amend the act for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in New-York.

For the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York.

To authorize Bankers to act as Agents in certain cases.

Relative to Sheriffs' Certificates on sales of real estate.

Appropriating $12,000 for re-building the shops recently burnt at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a resolution calling on Savings Banks to make reports forthwith. Adopted

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For aid for the New-York Eye Infirmary, and the same for the Consumption Hospital.

By Mr. MERRIAM, from the citizens of Oneida, to make the Lord's prayer the only legal prayer to be used by clergymen, on account of its brevity.

By Mr. STRONG, for the incorporation of the Pacific Dock Company, and for new docks in Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

Favorably on the bill to change the name of the Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Favorably to appropriate money an loan for the formation of a State Agricultural Society.

Favorably on the bill relative to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

Favorably to exempt the library site and building of the New-York Historical Society from sale by execution.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the County Clerks to transcribe the records when counties are divided.

To amend the act relative to the time for sending in reports of Academies.

The Engineer Department—The Argus and the Atlas Socialities.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

INTO WHOSE HANDS THE CANALS HAVE FALLEN.

The Canals of our State have had a varied fate—have had their days of adversity and their days of prosperity,—have been at times in the hands of friends, and at times given over to their enemies. They have thus far developed a vitality sufficient to withstand the injuries of unwise and injudicious friends, and the maliciousness of open and avowed enemies. But I think they were never in quite as tight a place as they are now. If they can weather this storm they may be considered invincible. I thought it was bad enough to have a soldier of fortune at the head of a department which exists only for its connection with the Canals. But when he has given him such Lieutenants as have been turned up in one or two of the appointees of the Canal Board, it seems that the State Treasury will have to be rich indeed if it holds out to the last. Of the wasteful propensities of one of these I have heretofore advised you. I thought that bad enough—but it now appears that he could be beat easily. Under the head of "Piratical Engineers," the Utica *Herald* tells the following:

"—— ——, one of the Resident Engineers appointed yesterday, was a few years since an engineer on the —— Canal, having charge of a certain section, upon which the original field notes for the calculation of the work were destroyed. This engineer made field notes anew in another field book, thereby increasing the amount of rock excavation and embankment about $5,000 more than was actually due the contractor for work performed. The contractor has been paid this amount by the State, and on file in the Canal Department, is the final account for the above work, with an affidavit attached, made by this engineer, swearing to the correctness of the calculations contained in the final account. The foregoing statement can be substantiated by competent and unimpeachable witnesses."

Contract brokers, watch-stuffers, and this last of all, for Engineers and Assistant Engineers, and the Enlargement to continue! God save the Treasury, for no earthly power may stand between the public money and such cormorants.

THE ARGUS AND ATLAS

Have been billing and cooing for a union. It has been surmised that they were to be mated on St. Valentine's Day, and that they would join hands this morning. Rumor erred slightly. No union has yet been effected, but a opinion that such a union is only a question of time. At any rate, Mr. VAN DYCK goes out of newspaper life for the present, with the issue of to-day's *Atlas*. He has heretofore been the barrier to the joining of hands, and he out of the way, I suppose it may be considered accomplished. Many a reader will miss the high-toned integrity which Mr. VAN DYCK made a marked feature in the *Atlas*, and the profession loses in his retirement one who has done more than any other to retain for the political pens something of the high character which it enjoyed years since, and which seems fast fading from its columns.

SOCIALITIES.

Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND last evening invited the Republican Senators, and a number of the most prominent members of the Republican party, to meet Senator SEWARD. The dinner was served in most excellent style by Mr. MITCHELL, of Congress Hall. After it had been heartily discussed, Mr. RAYMOND offered a sentiment complimentary to his most distinguished guest, to which Mr. SEWARD briefly responded. His remarks were mainly a most eloquent tribute to the intelligence and enterprise of the State, and an invocation to those before him so to direct that intelligence and enterprise that it should be consecrated to the advancement of freedom—that they should by their action and example so encourage their representatives at the national capitol as to make them strong in the defence of the inalienable rights of freemen—strong to uphold and vindicate the interests and duties with which they were intrusted.

In response to a sentiment, Gov. CLARK gave "The Senate of the State of New-York," to which Hon. T. WADSWORTH, of Erie, made an impassioned and brilliant acknowledgment—an acknowledgment that was forcible from the vigorous and elevated sentiments he uttered, and alike forcible for the chaste and classic language in which those sentiments were clothed. Hon. PRESTON KING was also complimented, but he confined his reply to the proposing of a sentiment. There were few present that will not remember for a long time the occasion and the manly eloquence which it inspired. LEO.

Two Persons Eaten Up Alive by Wolves.

From the Keokuk Post, Feb. 11.

Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawattamie County have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry yards and sheep folds have been robbed to a great extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species.

About three weeks ago a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all on the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight they attempted to defend themselves.

But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground, and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spot nothing was found but one shoe, and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing.

A boy of thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring, which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pail was found near the spring, also some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.

☞ Mr. ROGERS, the poet, mentioned that the best note he ever received was from an American lady, who, being asked to breakfast with him wrote —"Won't I?" Certainly it was expressive brevity. [*Correspondence of "The Crayon."*

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1378. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

Influence of the Nominating Convention on the Platform Convention.

HOW THEY FEEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1856.

To-morrow the Know-Nothing National Convention, for the construction of a Platform for themselves and their candidate for the Presidency to stand on during the coming Presidential campaign, should organize. There are many delegates here already, but not so large a number as would have been here had the various Railroads been in better running order.

This Convention, as you are aware, has, nominally, nothing to do with the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; nevertheless a knowledge of the complexion of the Nominating Convention, which is advertised to meet on the 22d, is of the utmost importance to that which meets to erect a platform. In consequence of this there is a great deal of earnest inquiry concerning the preferences of nominating Delegates. A mutual understanding is necessary to both; for if the Platform Convention fails to agree upon a platform—unless they can draw up a set of principles, by which both North and South are willing to stand, the policy of making any nomination will be doubted by a large number of the Order. In case of a failure to agree, the Nominating Convention will probably be postponed indefinitely.

There are many opinions concerning what will be done by the Platform Convention. As the representation of the several States in the Convention is equal to the number of their electoral votes, it is certain that, if the Free-State delegations are full, they may make whatever platform suits them. In the event of their being able to do so, the friends of Northern candidates are anxious that the famous Twelfth Section be stricken out of the Platform, and the subject of Slavery ignored;—in fact, to arrange it in any way so that, while it would please the North and West, the South would be willing to stand upon it. They will then, it is believed, endeavor to get the South to propose GEORGE LAW, and to get him nominated by a majority of both sections combined.

The ardent laborers for Mr. LAW are strongly opposed to a postponement of the Nominating Convention. His Northern friends and at least one-half the Ohio delegation oppose a postponement of the Nominating Convention, on the ground that if a nomination be not made early, the Republicans will come into the field with a candidate every way acceptable to the Free-Soil sentiment; and that any subsequent nomination by the American Party would be viewed simply as a movement to divide the Free-Soil strength, and give the victory to the Pro-Slavery and Anti-American interest. They claim, too, that if they get an acceptable man nominated and in the field first, any subsequent nomination by the Republicans would be deemed injudicious by the Free-Soil sentiment, and that it would, in consequence, refuse to give it a hearty support;—an opinion which may well go for all it is worth. Mr. LAW's friends also talk with apparent sincerity of the absolute necessity of throwing over all the old party hacks, and coming before the people with a man untrammeled by former party ties or friendships.

A large majority of the delegates who have arrived are GEORGE LAW men. When the whole strength of the Convention shall have arrived matters may assume a more warlike aspect.

The Massachusetts delegation are here, and they do not conceal their opposition to GEORGE LAW. There is only one who, it is believed, could be induced to vote for him, under any circumstances. When asked what they think of him for President, they say they don't know him, and have not thought of him in that connection. It is hinted that Governor GARDNER had a dream, a short time ago, during which he thought he was seated in his arm-chair at home, enjoying a comfortable fire and the very best of company, when suddenly there was a loud ringing of the door-bell, and almost as suddenly one of his admirers entered, and after taking breath for a moment, announced to him that he had been nominated to the Vice-Presidency by the National Convention at Philadelphia. It is said to be the object of at least a portion of the Massachusetts delegation to give reality to his dream.

Connecticut is not yet fully represented here; and those who are present do not appear to have determined finally upon any particular condidate. Some of them are inclined to look kindly upon GEORGE LAW, but prefer to wait a day or two, until they see how things are going before they come out.

There are not many here from Ohio yet. That delegation stands about equally divided between GEORGE LAW and JOHN CRITTENDEN.

The LAW men claim 27 votes in the New-York delegation. There is said to be one member in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE, but he has not yet arrived.

The Louisiana delegation are said to be unanimous in favor of GEORGE LAW.

The Tennessee delegation, it is said, will go for GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky; or JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

The Kentucky delegation is said to favor Mr. DAVIS. It is stated confidently that they will not go for Mr. CRITTENDEN.

The Florida delegation is reported in favor of GEORGE LAW.

The California delegation is also said to be in favor of Mr. LAW.

This is about the way matters stand at present; but when the other delegates arrive, and the outside members have had a chance to work, some important changes may occur.

It is very cold here to-night. J. A.

Consolidation of the Atlas and Argus Establishments.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, of the Albany *Argus*, yesterday sold his interest in that establishment to his partner, Mr. COMSTOCK, and Mr. VAN DYKE disposed of his share of the *Atlas* to Mr. CASSIDY, an arrangement having been made for the consolidation of the two journals. The first number of the "Albany *Atlas and Argus*," under the management of Messrs. COMSTOCK and CASSIDY, will appear on Monday, Feb. 8. It will be a morning paper.

Explosion of a Steam-boiler—Five Men Killed and Nine Badly Wounded.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 16.

At London, C. W., at 2½ o'clock, this afternoon, a steam-boiler in the foundry of M. ANDERSON & Co., exploded, blowing the building to atoms and burying thirty men in the ruins. The firemen repaired promptly to the scene of the disaster, cleared away the rubbish, and took out all the bodies. Five were found to be dead, and nine others were badly wounded. The shock was felt throughout the whole city. The windows of the Western Hotel, and also those of the English Church, were shattered.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Powhattan at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The United States frigate *Powhattan* arrived at this port to-day, from China.

Detention of the Eastern Train.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Owing to the snow on the track, no mail train will leave here to-night for New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Republican Association of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Republican Association of Washington is making strenuous efforts, to establish similar societies in every city, town, and village throughout the Union, serving, as a circular says:

"To rally the people, inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and furnish the information necessary to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of Pro-Slavery demagogues, making the issue Slavery or Freedom in the Presidential campaign."

The design is to scatter broadcast documents and speeches upon the subject.

They have already prepared 162,000 copies in English, and 90,000 in German, of the speeches and writings of Messrs. SEWARD, HALE, and others.

The Public Lands—The Graduation System.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

A report, not yet published, prepared at the General Land Office in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, shows the amount of territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Of the first-class—one dollar an acre—there are 18,768,759 acres; of the second-class—75 cents per acre—there are 15,654,148 acres; of the third-class—50 cents per acre—there are 11,540,920 acres; of the fourth-class—at 25 cents per acre—there are 6,466,827 acres; and of the seventh-class—at 12½ cents per acre—there are 25,114,353 acres.

This land is divided among the following named States: Ohio, 70,495 acres; Indiana, 458,700; Illinois, 1,884,610; Wisconsin, 1,206,757; Michigan, 8,785,890; Iowa, 595,480; Missouri, 13,850,020; Arkansas, 14 212,610; Louisiana, 7,806,340; Mississippi, 7,602,043; Alabama, 14,038,502; Florida, 6,848,500—making in all 77,561,007 acres.

Number of Registered Seamen in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

It appears from a statement prepared at the State Department, giving the number of American seamen registered and enrolled in the United States for the last sixteen years, that, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1840, there were 8,091, of which 140 were naturalized; and for the year ending Oct. 1, 1855, there were 9,686, including 300 naturalized persons.

Delegate to the Pittsburg Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, a clerk in the office of the National *Era*, was last evening elected a delegate to the Pittsburg Republican Convention by the Republican Association of Washington.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific—Speculations as to her Safety—Foreign Affairs—Testimonial to Dr. Kane, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Pacific* is exciting a feeling of intense anxiety among all classes. Still hope of her safety is the predominant sentiment. The great strength and remarkable buoyancy of the Collins' ships have been so often tested that it is difficult to suppose the missing vessel has foundered in a gale. The greatest danger apprehended is that she may have encountered field ice, and so sustained serious injury to her hull. All this may be true, the vessel a wreck, and yet her living freight comparatively safe until relief can reach them, as the Collins' steamers are understood now to be divided into water-tight compartments.

SPECULATIONS AS TO HER SAFETY.

The more general opinion is that the *Pacific* has lost her paddle-wheels by contact with the ice, or that her machinery has become disabled, and that she has, in consequence, been driven a long distance off by the gales. This surmise certainly receives strong confirmation from the fact that about one hundred and fifty other vessels are now overdue at the port of New-York. It certainly is reasonable to suppose that all of those have been carried far away by the terrific gales reported by the *Persia*. Nor is it at all improbable, in view of the extreme cold of this remarkable Winter, that they have become entangled in ice fields, from whose embrace they are unable safely to extricate themselves, and that they are, many of them, floating off to latitudes where Old Sol's kindlier rays may release them from the unwelcome prison.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The statement that important dispatches are expected by the *Pacific* is a mistake, as advices by the *Persia* report that those anticipated by the State Department had not yet been transmitted. The *Canada* ought to bring Lord CLARENDON's answer to the request for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall, and *will* bring it, doubtless, unless the slippery statesman can find some new pretext for securing further delay. Meantime Mr. CRAMPTON is evidently making preparations for his departure from Washington, having received by the *Persia*, probably, satisfactory evidence that his withdrawal had been requested—a fact which he has not been inclined to believe, for the reason that he is still treated with the courtesy and formality due to the representative of the British Court. His departure from Washington will be a subject of deep regret to many; but its necessity is considered imperative, unless his Government, in some other equally as significant way, indicates her repentance of the illicit recruitments, and her acknowledgment that it was an outrage upon American sovereignty and neutrality. And even such an act of atonement on the part of Great Britain could scarcely relieve Mr. CRAMPTON of his individual responsibility for violating our laws, even as the agent of his Government.

THE SOUND DUES.

Upon the Sound Dues question we get nothing very new or definite.

The following appeared in the London *Times*, which arrived here two or three weeks ago, but has appeared, I think, in the American Press; probably because by some typographical blunder it was under the head of Scandinavia, and so failed to attract attention. It is very significant, and shows that Denmark is becoming more and more satisfied that she cannot maintain a restriction upon foreign commerce, which never rested on any basis of justice or principle:

"A private letter from Altona mentions that the Danish Government has now lost all hope of bringing anything like a Conference together on the subject of the Sound Dues. The Government is described in this letter as in the greatest embarrassment and disunion as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States on its first attempting to pass Kronberg, duty free, after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared that the attempt, if successful, will be imitated by other nations, and the example become widely contagious. It is even affirmed that the Danish authorities have at last deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them for presentation when the subject of the Sound Duca shall have been adjusted."

A FARCICAL PERFORMANCE—WHO IS THE PROMPTER?

What a farce enacted in Nicaragua is that of which the last steamer brings us intelligence. United States Minister WHEELER has been dismissed by the Court of WALKER and RIVAS. Notwithstanding the good natured old gentleman reposes so gracefully on "a patriotic President and thirty millions of free people." What a terrible indignation has the Rivas Government visited upon Mr. MAROY for daring a refusal to recognize it as a member of the family of nations, and receive its disgracefully selected representative at Washington! MAROY says he won't recognize RIVAS and WALKER, because he don't believe they yet constitute the Government of Nicaragua—and RIVAS and WALKER retaliate by refusing to recognize the United States! Mr. MAROY says they are nobody, have no *status*, no rightful power or authority, and they vent their impotent rage by affecting a contempt for Mr. MAROY, and assuming a sublime independence of the United States. Really "war is inevitable," and Gen. CASS must press the increase of the American Navy with all possible diligence. But what part did Minister WHEELER play in this farce? Was it entirely supernumerary,—or was he stage-manager, scene-shifter, or prompter? The latter, doubtless, —else how came he to let WALKER dismiss *him*, when he had previously received instructions to withdraw at once from all relations with the pretended Government at Granada? It can scarcely be otherwise than that WHEELER will be recalled forthwith from the mission which he has managed so indiscreetly, if not abused.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE

of the Senate is nearly ready to report upon the subject of the Retiring Board. The precise character of the report is not definitely settled,—but the indications are that it will propose no revision of the action of the Retiring Board, nor favor the suspension of nominations already made to fill vacancies. It certainly will not propose the restoration of the dropped or retired officers, nor the repeal of the law of last Congress. There is some talk of the creation of a new naval corps of scientific men, which would be of great value to naval science, and at the same time afford rank as well as usefulness to men who, like Lieut. MAURY, are serving their country with honor and distinction—in a sphere quite separate from that filled by the actual "sailors."

HONORABLE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. KANE.

And, by the way, why should not the world-renowned name of KANE be placed upon the roll of such a corps? The so justly celebrated and popular Arctic voyager should not be suffered to sink away in the duties of his profession as a surgeon. He belongs to the world of science—and it is due to the country that some place be made for him where his valuable services may be secured for the highest usefulness, without depriving him of naval rank, which is esteemed so highly by all who have been educated amid the arduous duties of a naval life. In this connection let me mention that the British Board of Admiralty have notified our Government that they have adopted Dr. KANE's charts, thus throwing overboard the charts of Capt. INGLEFIELD and other Arctic navigators belonging to the British Navy, as well as the works of all of Dr. KANE's predecessors on the Coast of Greenland. If anything could add to the value of this compliment, it is the fact that it was awarded almost by acclamation, without hesitancy or dispute.

THE MARYLAND SENATOR.

The Legislature of Maryland did not elect any candidate, Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, to the United States Senate, but they did the next thing to it, in choosing his brother. This extinguishes the candle of THOS. G. PRATT, whose term expires with the present Congress, to the regret of but few gentlemen, I take it, in or out of Congress. The fact that he received only one vote for reelection, and that the Democrats of the Maryland Legislature cast blanks rather than vote for him, would indicate that he was not the most popular man in Maryland.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED GUANO ISLANDS.

The last California Mail brings advices of the sailing of the United States frigate *Independence*, Commodore MERVINE, from San Francisco, for the purpose of visiting the Guano Islands claimed by Mr. BENSON's American Guano Company, and of asserting and protecting their title thereto, if said islands are found to be *deretict*, as is believed to be the case. There is no estimating the value of this discovery to American Agriculture if it turns out half as well as is anticipated. S.

Kansas Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. SHANNON FOR THE TERRITORY—ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Governor SHANNON leaves here this afternoon direct for St. Louis, and from thence to Kansas. He will immediately remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the centre of the prevailing difficulties.

Orders will be issued by the War Department this afternoon, and they will probably be conveyed by Governor SHANNON to Col. SUMNER. There is no doubt but what they will be in accordance with the President's views, as expressed in his Special Message in regard to Kansas and in his late proclamation, and that directions will be given to have them firmly enforced.

There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.

PRO-SLAVERY MEETING AT LEAVENWORTH—MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 9th says a Pro-Slavery meeting was held there on the 2d instant, at which it was determined to offset the influence of the Free-State agents sent abroad, by dispatching GEORGE W. MCLEAN to the Southern States to give the people there the Pro-Slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the Territory and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence—ROBINSON, LANE, BROWN, &c., who are doing everything possible to bring on a civil war. They apprehend that many Free-State men will refuse to follow them into rebellion against the Federal authority and the laws of the Territory.

The *Herald of Freedom* says that Messrs. ROBINSON and LANE have adopted precautionary measures, and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka *Herald* appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice—says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

The President's Special Kansas Message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence.

NECESSITY FOR THE PROMPT INTERFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Letters continue to be received from Kansas, repeating that it is the determination of each party in the Territory to carry out its purposes and predicting a bloody collision, unless the Federal Government promptly interferes.

Nowe from Mexico.

TAMAREZ FORTIFYING PUEBLA—DEFEAT OF URAGA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 15.

The steamer *Texas* has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst. The revolutionists under TAMIREZ, having captured Puebla, were fortifying it in order to repel the forces of General COMONFORT, who had dispatched Government troops against the place.

It is reported that TAMIREZ lacks money, and that many excesses had been committed in Puebla by his soldiers.

URAGA had been defeated by the Government troops and general confusion seems to prevail.

Heavy Robbery on a Railroad Train.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mr. H. R. HEMINGWAY, of Chicago, was this morning robbed of $8,500 while coming to this city in the early train from Schenectady. The money was in a carpet-bag, and $2,000 of it was in specie. Mr. H. was asleep when the robbery was committed.

Snow Storm at Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

It has been snowing here nearly all day and blowing a gale. All the railroads are badly incommoded by the drifts.

Honesdale Charter Election.

HONESDALE, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the choice of the entire Know-Nothing ticket.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival from Buenos Ayers of the bark *Antagonist* we have received dates to Dec. 30. Business was very dull; produce scarce and high. Not much of anything doing for the United States or Europe.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

No Intelligence of the Pacific.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

Angry Words between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROBABILITY OF A SHORT ARMISTICE.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton Higher—Breadstuffs Lower.

Consols 90 8-8.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 2, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

She brings no intelligence of the *Pacific*. The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 6¼ A. M., on Thursday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Belgique* was still at Southampton, and her agents had returned the passage money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out and was found to be but little injured. She was to go into the Graving Dock for repairs.

A short armistice, it is thought, will be forthwith agreed upon.

The British Parliament had assembled.

The Queen's speech is quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs.

The Central American Question.

The London *Morning Advertiser* has the following announcement: "We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN had together at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

The Peace Negotiations.

The dispatches of the Russian Government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum embodying the propositions had been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on Feb. 17, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Peace Conferences, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron BRUNOW and Count ORLOFF are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. TITOFF and FENTON. Lord CLARENDON represents England; Marquis D'AZEGLIO, Sardinia; Count BUOL, Austria; M. WALEWSKI, France; DERVISH PACHA, Turkey.

The Baltic.

Letters received to the 30th ult. speak of mild weather, and the resumption of navigation more or less, at Pillau, Memel and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

The Crimea.

The correspondence from the Crimea, from the English Camp to Jan. 18, reports the army healthy. The Russians continue to fire from the North Forts. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had handed over the command to General LUDERS, and issued a new valedictory to the commanders in the Crimea.

On the 9th of January the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertch, but General VIVIAN being on the alert, they retired.

Asia Minor.

Gen. WILLIAMS was at Tiflis on the 14th of December, awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars, excepting that the town is occupied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say that during the early part of the week an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. (owing to a temporary ease in the money market, and the light stock on hand,) was established on the quotations of the previous Friday, but at the close prices became somewhat easier, although not quotably lower. The Brokers' Circular calls the advance upon the week ⅜d. The sales footed up 85,000 bales, of which speculators took 14,000 and exporters 12,000. The business of Friday was about 12,000 bales. The latter circular quotes as follows: New-Orleans fair 6⅝d.; middling 5 13-16d.; Uplands fair 6d.; middling 5 11-16d.; Mobile fair 6d.; middling 5 11-16; ordinary to good ordinary 5½d.@5⅝d.; inferior 4¾d.@5d. The whole number of bales of cotton at Liverpool is stated at 419,000, of which 253,000 were American.

LATEST.—On Saturday, 2d inst., the market opened steady, but prices were scarcely so firm as on Friday. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester advices are more favorable, trade being rather more active.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes BREADSTUFFS considerably lower, the demand limited, and prices irregular. FLOUR is variously quoted, at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d; WHEAT 3s.@3s.6d., and Corn 1s.@3s. The prices are also called nominal. The following are the figures in BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co's Circular:—Western Canal Flour, 37s.; Ohio, 40s.; White Corn, 37. 6d.@39s.; Yellow, 36s.; Mixed, 36s.; White Wheat, 11s. 2d.@11s. 5d.; Red, 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. Other circulars quote Western Canal Flour 33s.@37s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 38s.@39s. 6d.; Mixed Corn, 36s. 6d.....*Latest.*—The Markets on Saturday, generally, were dull, and prices unchanged.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, quote PROVISIONS generally dull and lower. New PRIME MESS BEEF, 120s., and buyers demanding a reduction. PORK dull and nominal. PRIME MESS slightly declined. BACON—Stock light; Western quiet at 57s. Market closed dull. LARD declined to 60s., and transactions limited. The quality of the recent arrivals was bad. *Latest.*—On Saturday the markets were dull, and prices without change.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

SUGAR declined 1s. RICE depressed, and business small. RESIN slightly advanced, quoted at 4s. 2d.@4s. 5d. for common, to 8s. 3d. for fine. TURPENTINE quiet. SPIRITS steady, at 35s. 6d. TAR quiet. PEARL ASHES dull, at 47s.; POTS 39s. LINSEED OIL dull at 40s.; RAPE heavy at 49s.; nothing doing in SEAL or COD OILS. TALLOW dull—North American, 55s. Philadelphia BARK slow of sale, at 11s. 6d. PALM OIL neglected. DYE WOODS in fair demand, at about former rates. TEA—Common quiet, at 9½d.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report the markets generally dull. COFFEE steady, at firmer rates. BREADSTUFFS considerably lower.

IRON firm; Welsh bars, £8 5s.; rails, £8 5s.@£8 10s. SUGAR 1s. lower. RICE slightly declined. TALLOW 58s. 6d.@58s. 9d., deliverable to March next, and 52s. 6d to the end of the year. SALTPETRE rather lower, and market dull.

London Money Market.

The Money Market was more stringent. Consols had slightly declined, closing on Friday at 90⅞@90⅞ for Money, and 90⅞@91 for account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the extent of £80,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. say that United States Securities are easier, and in some cases lower, with an unsettled market.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market and prices generally unchanged. The following are their quotations:

United States Sixes and Bonds, 105; Massachusetts Sterling Bonds, 100; Alabama Bonds, 79@81; Pennsylvania Bonds, 82@83; do. Sterling, 73@75; Virginia Fives Bonds, 83@85; do. Sixes, 84@88; Maryland Bonds, 90; New-York Central Sevens, 94@96; do. Fives, 84@86; Erie Railroad 1st mortgage, 98@100; do. 2d do., 69@78; do Convertibles, 70@77; do. Funds, 62; Pennsylvania Central, 82@84.

Liverpool Freight Market.

The quotations for iron from Liverpool to New-York was 15s.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Sales of Cotton for the week 5,500 bales, closing about 1f. below previous quotations. *Tres Ordinaire*, 89f. BREADSTUFFS considerably lower, say 2f.@15f. COFFEE market firm. SUGAR dull.

[After transmitting thus much of the news, the telegraph east of Sackville, N. B., ceased to work, and at a late hour last night a dispatch from the Sackville office informed us that a heavy rain storm was prevailing, and that there was no prospect of the wires working again during the night.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Vessels Repairing.

Although, during the present Winter season, many fine vessels have been launched at the various ship-yards in the City and its suburbs, yet there is not so much business transacted at present in the line of building, as in that of repairing. Great activity now prevails among the floating docks in the East River, in caulking, coppering, &c., of sea-craft; beside which, vessels of different sizes and descriptions, as they lay in their respective berths, on all sides of the City, are receiving spars, and undergoing thorough repairs in their joiner, carpenter, and rigging-work. This, as it respects American vessels, is in part owing to a desire, on the part of their owners, to have them in complete order for the opening Spring trade; although it is in a great measure attributable to the severe weather that has necessarily been encountered, for three or four months past, by vessels of all nations traversing the North Atlantic.

In all this time, among those that have arrived in port, scarcely a day has not passed in which some battered monument of the Storm King's rage has not appeared, with shattered sails and broken rigging or damaged hull. Some of these have been partially or totally dismasted, not the least conspicuous of which was the clipper-ship *Washington Continent*, of Boston, that recently arrived at this port, divested of everything above her decks.

The following is a list of the vessels that were on Saturday in the docks above described:

In the sectional dock, foot of Clinton-street, Oldenburg brig *Oldenburg*.

In another sectional dock, at the foot of Jefferson-street, schooner *Eastern Belle, of* Bucksport, Me.

In a small balance dock at Rutgers-slip, brig *Abner Taylor*, of Bangor, Me. Also brig *Swift*, of New-York; recently ashore at Squam, N. J.

At the balance dock, near Pike-street, steam brig *Screamer*. This boat was run into on Friday last by the ship *North Wind*. She got lodged in the ice, when turning the ship astern, near the Bar, off Sandy Hook.

In the screw dock, near by, the steamer propeller *Petersuska*, of New-Bedford, and last, but not least, the square-rigged pilot-boat or clipper-ship *Henry Smith*, designed and constructed by GEORGE STEERS, the champion boat and ship builder. She has but lately returned from a voyage around the globe, via Rio Janeiro, San Francisco, and the East Indies.

The large balance dock, a little below, had just discharged the clipper-ship *Snow Squall*, which was caulked, coppered and otherwise overhauled. This dock, which was built by Wm. H. WEBB, is said to be the most powerful and effective one now in use. It is 335 feet long by 100 feet wide on the bottom, and 110 feet over all, and there is not a similar mechanical construction in the world of equal lifting power; its capacity being sufficient for the steamer *Persia*—the largest of the British mail steamers now afloat. Many packet and clipper ships, as well as steamers, both American and English, have been taken into and discharged from it. It has been in use but about six months, and has been almost constantly occupied by first-class vessels, while the demand for its accommodations is constantly increasing. No less than three vessels are now lying by it, waiting for admission. Much opposition to it was at first manifested by people in that vicinity, from the apprehension that it would injure their business, by the room which it would necessarily occupy in the place of shipping; but from the great congregation of laborers, as well as the accumulation of business that it has occasioned, this feeling has now subsided, and the prejudices that formerly existed in regard to it have been removed.

Loss of the Brig Matilda off Hatteras in September Last.

The brig *Matilda*, Capt. SAMUEL PERCY, sailed from Savannah on the 13th of September, bound to St. Johns, N. B. Nothing worthy of note happened until the 19th, when at 6 A. M. had passing showers, with a fine breeze from the W. S. W.; all sail set steering N. E. by N.; at 7 A. M. took in studding-sail, the wind hauling to the north and increasing. Barometer falling; at 8 A. M. got an observation found the vessel to be in lat. 37° 10' and lon. 72° 30'. from noon of the 18th; sounded the pumps and found no more water than usual; at 8¾ took in fore royal and gaff topsail; at 9 o'clock took in flying jib and main topmast staysail and foretopgallant-sail; wind increasing and hauling; at 10, wind still increasing; at 10¾ double reefed the topsail and mainsail; at 11 A. M. hand the jib; at 11½ took in foresail and put the

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Budget of Petitions and Another of Bills.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK TAX BILLS—FIRE MARSHAL.

CHANCERY FUNDS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER THINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

In the Assembly, a perfect torrent of petitions were presented, coming from all quarters of the State, and for all sorts of measures, from the Albany Bridge to the adjustment of private claims.

A very large number of bills were reported from the Committees, which will give the Committee of the Whole business for many days to come. We see progress at last.

NEW-YORK TAX BILLS.

Mr. ARTHUR called up the motion to refer this bill, and after a brief struggle it was sent to the New-York Delegation, when a motion to reconsider prevailed, and a motion to lay that motion on the table was not disposed of at the hour of adjournment.

MORE MONUMENTS.

Bills were introduced this morning, to erect monuments to the memory of Gen. NICHOLAS HERKIMER, and to the "*Wallabout Martyrs*;" $500 is appropriated for each bill.

FIRE MARSHAL IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. KEY brought in a bill, in relation to the Fire Marshal in the City of New-York. It provides:

§ 1. For the election in the City of New-York, of an officer, to be called the Fire Marshal, to hold his office three years.

§ 2. Such officer shall be elected by the Fire Department at the same time and in the same manner as the Chief Engineer is now elected, and only exempt Firemen shall be eligible.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the said officer, whenever a fire occurs, to examine the premises, and make diligent inquiry into the causes and origin of the fire, and all circumstances connected with it, possessing for this purpose all the powers possessed by the Police Justice, to summon witnesses, administer oaths and take testimony.

§ 4. The result of such examination, the testimony, his opinion thereupon, &c., shall be filed with the County Clerk.

§ 5. Allows the Common Council to fix the salary of such Marshal.

NEW TRIALS IN COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. PRESCOTT introduced a bill to give parties a new trial in the County Court in all cases on Appeal from the Courts of Justices of the Peace, when the judgment exceeds twenty-five dollars.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. DIXON brought in a bill to repeal an Act, passed April 10, 1851, incorporating Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill, heretofore noticed, for the relief of the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, who were in active service in the late war with Mexico. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. WARD B. BURNETT, WILLIAM PEEL, and EDWARD REYNOLDS, of the City and County of New-York, are hereby constituted a Commission to examine and decide on all applications for the benefits of the Act.

§ 2. Every person who shall appear, on due evidence, to have been a member of the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, and engaged in the Mexican war, or in action, as a member of said Regiment, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico City, shall be entitled, on due proof of such service, or of having been actually in any of the battles in Mexico in which said Regiment participated, to receive from such Commission a certificate of such service, on the presentation of which to the Comptroller of the State, or any person authorized by him to receive the same, he shall be entitled to receive all the moneys due him from the State, by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the survivors of the 1st Regiment of New-York Volunteers who served in the war with Mexico," passed July 10, 1851; and the Comptroller shall immediately give his warrant on the Treasurer for the whole sum due. Such certificate shall not be assignable, nor shall the money due them be liable to be seized for any debts of such volunteer.

Provided, however, that no certificate shall be issued to a deserter, or a person discharged at his own request.

§ 3. The Commissioners shall be duly sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their office, and shall receive no compensation. They shall keep a record of all certificates issued, with name, age and nationality of the parties to whom issued, which record shall be returned to the Comptroller.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated out of the revenue of the year commencing 1st October next, to carry out the provisions of the bill.

THE MISSING COLONIAL LAWS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to procure, from the office of the Board of Trade in London, transcripts of such of the acts of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York from 1683 to 1775, as are not to be found in the Secretary's office.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. J. CLARK has introduced a bill to amend Chapter 13 of Part 1st of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of Assessment and Collection of Taxes."

SECTION 1—Amends Sec. 4 of title 1 of Chap. 13 of the 1st Part of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

The following property shall be exempt from taxation: 1st. All property exempted by the State or United States Constitutions. 2d. All lands belonging to the State or United States. 3d. Every building built and used exclusively for a College, Academy or other incorporated Seminary; every Schoolhouse, Court-house and Jail, and the lots on which they stand, and every building used for public worship, not exceeding in value $10,000. 4th. Every Poor-house, Almshouse, House of Industry, &c. 5th. The real and personal property of every public Library. 6th. The personal estate of every incorporated company not made liable to taxation by the 4th title of this Chapter.

§ 2. Amends Section 5, so as to provide that no person shall be assessed for the amount due him on any mortgage on real estate or on contract of sale by him on real estate in the State. Any person who shall have paid any tax on real estate held by deed or contract, shall be entitled to an offset on such mortgage, for such proportion of such tax as the sum unpaid shall bear to the whole valuation on the assessment.

§ 3. Amends Section 6 of said title, to provide that the real estate of incorporated companies shall be assessed in the town where located, and the personal property in the place where the general office is kept, except Railroad corporations, whose personal property and capital stock liable to taxation shall be divided among the towns through which it passes in proportion to the length in each.

§ 4. Amends Section 6, providing directions for assessors in assessing incorporated companies; the form of assessment rates, &c.

§ 5. Amends Sections 9 and 10 of said title 4, requiring Railroad corporations to deliver before the 1st of May in each year, to the assessors of each town and ward through which their roads run, a copy of the report made by the Company, by virtue of the laws of 1850 and 1855 to the Railroad Commissioners. The assessors shall be guided by that report in fixing the valuation of property, but may use other information, in no case fixing it at a value below the sums stated in the reports.

§ 6. Requires the written statement, directed to be made by section 2 of title form, to be made before the 1st of May.

§ 7. Repeal sect. 1 of chap. 654 of the laws of 1855.

§ 8. Gives Boards of Supervisors power to strike from the assessment roll one assessment when two shall have been made on the same roll upon the same premises, or to refund the money when such tax shall have been twice paid, and to collect the same of the towns where the errors were committed.

§ 9. All provisions of law inconsistent with this bill are repealed.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

In the Senate the New-York Academy of Medicine, through Mr. STETSON, memorialized for an amendment of the Charter of the City. They pray for a strict enforcement in the City of enlightened sanitary regulations by men familiar by education and practice with the principles of the science of Public Hygiene against the spread of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox and all epidemics, so incidental to a dense population as in the City of New-York. They ask, first, that the title of "City Inspector's Department" may be changed to "Department of Public Health," and, second, that the official title of the Head of the Department may be changed to "Superintendent of Public Health, with powers additional," which powers they do not specify; and, third, that no election or appointment of said superintendent shall be valid unless he is a regularly educated and graduated physician. It is signed by WILLARD PARKER, President, and S. CONANT FOSTER, Secretary.

THE BRIDGE.

The Albany Bridge question was thrust before Senators this morning in the shape of 53 petitions for and 10 remonstrances against the measure.

OFFICERS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

The Judiciary Committee, through Mr. NOXON, reported favorably on the bills relative to officers of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and to equalize County Clerks' fees throughout the State.

The Select Committee, consisting of the New-York Delegation, recommended the passage of the bill relative to the Supervisors of that City without amendment.

CHANCERY FUNDS.

The President submitted the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate in 1855 to inquire into the situation of the funds under the late Court of Chancery at the time of the abolishment of said Court to ascertain the amount of the same, in what condition they now are, where situated and the nature of the security, report the amount of securities and moneys now remaining in various hands, as follows:

Counties.	Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.	Amount invested in Stocks.	Amount of Cash in County Treasury.	Amount paid before actual delivery of securities.	Amount now in hand of Trust'e in bonds & mtge.	Amount in cash now in hands of Co. Treasurers.
Albany	$113,054	.....	$17,690	$1,796	$336,365	$2,122
Broome	750	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Cayuga	24,267	.....	7,314	8,676	6,196	941
Clinton	7,935	.....	454	.....	2,101	45
Chenango	22,091	.....	344	.....	19,099	.....
Columbia	25,711	.....	5,366	2,466	16,945	1,374
Cortland	2,456	.....	.....	.....	750	.....
Cattaraugus	1,652	.....	1,491	1,179	.....	.....
Chautauque	4,617	.....	216	210	171	.....
Delaware	3,200	.....	566	.....	769	619
Dutchess	103,337	.....	17,705	4,035	30,573	8,810
Erie	11,656	.....	904	229	8,573	269
Fulton	350	.....	108	.....	.....	116
Genesee	15,531	.....	453	.....	3,778	376
Greene	4,055	.....	2,537	1,106	3,080	84
Herkimer	1,645	.....	1,139	.....	413	.....
Jefferson	3,760	.....	2,319	.....	.....	.....
Kings	177,784	.....	11,556	6,337	84,719	2,935
Livingston	10,769	.....	2,147	.....	6,019	1,729
Monroe	85,800	.....	8,170	4,056	25,833	291
Madison	11,919	.....	3,314	58	3,512	613
Montgomery	3,378	.....	.....	.....	2,699	.....
New-York	655,689	$32,535	101,913	49,908	346,038	54,474
Niagara	12,398	.....	176	.....	6,311	1,068
Onego	5,593	.....	418	.....	6,484	468
Orange	14,731	.....	5,042	327	4,000	9,543
Onondaga	17,005	.....	598	78	9,709	.....
Oneida	13,727	.....	12,017	3,018	6,667	10,131
Orleans	5,548	.....	1,547	523	3,317	.....
Oswego	3,176	.....	1,047	.....	2,700	522
Ontario	10,579	.....	1,809	674	2,136	10
Putnam	.....	.....	1,749	212	.....	.....
Queens	7,163	.....	2,781	2,781	5,899	.....
Richmond	35,544	.....	918	.....	16,000	168
Rensselaer	33,970	.....	8,901	3,966	11,235	3,714
Rockland	7,311	.....	619	.....	4,401	643
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	957	.....	.....	957
Suffolk	715	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Saratoga	13,002	.....	22,146	4,647	8,547	4,363
Sullivan	883	.....	1,376	306	883	798
Seneca	8,819	.....	.....	.....	2,556	.....
Schoharie	5,807	.....	608	111	.....	373
Schenectady	6,380	.....	1,095	.....	5,767	99
Tompkins	5,882	.....	1,338	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	17,690	.....	7,302	852	2,865	2,046
Wayne	9,153	.....	2,276	931	2,879	.....
Wyoming	1,843	.....	891	.....	523	947
Westchester	80,766	.....	10,087	7,014	17,884	7,786
Washington	4,271	.....	2,210	.....	2,057	92
Yates	986	.....	225	.....	261	.....
Total	1,672,805	32,632	373,614	101,726	748,444	111,245

BILLS AND NOTIONS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill relative to lands of infants, which alters the present law on the subject of guardianship, by authorising, in all cases where lands are to be sold for taxes or assessments, the appointment by the Court, of the County Treasurer as a general guardian, instead of a special one, as at present, unless the next friend of the infant whose lands are to be sold can, or does furnish whatever security the Court deem proper and meet in the case, and only allows the Treasurer such compensation as he now receives in the case of the deposit of money with him by order of the Court,

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate the Yorkville Library Association, founded in 1850.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill for the better regulation of Insurance Companies.

Mr. WADSWORTH of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the filing of affidavits of the sale of real estate.

Mr. C. P. SMITH of a bill to incorporate Leffert's Park, in Brooklyn; also, to increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

BILLS TO A THIRD READING.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading, were the following:

To appropriate the avails of the State tax and and other moneys for the support of schools.

For the appointment of Commissioners of Records for the County of Kings.

To amend the act providing for the Registry of births, marriages and deaths.

To amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York.

Authorizing Banking Associations to act as agents for certain purposes.

To incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Next Presidency—Ex-Governor Seymour—Mr. Buchanan and his Chances—The Kansas Outrages, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

PRESIDENT MAKING—EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Among the sojourners at the Capitol at present is Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, understood to be here chiefly for the purpose of looking after the Presidential programme a little, and learning what are his chances for the second place on the ticket next Fall, with Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, for Chief. General PIERCE is very confident of his own nomination, and has stated positively to some of his friends in high official position, not very far north of Washington, that he is perfectly certain of success at Cincinnati. The Ex-Governor of New-York probably believes him mistaken, and so plays his cards that he may hold the trump should PIERCE'S anticipations not be realized. "HUNTER and SEYMOUR"—the ticket would not be an unnatural one by any means. New-York and Virginia united in a Presidential programme, is just as natural as "rolling off a log." But can it win?

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS CHANCES.

The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN are very sanguine, and apparently with reason. They have elected the Delegates at large in the State of Maine by an overwhelming majority in the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature of that State; and in nearly or quite all the Districts which up to this time have chosen, they have achieved similar success. There is no reason to suppose the result will be different in the remaining Districts, and we may therefore set the State down as a unit in Convention for Mr. BUCHANAN.

HOW THE STATES STAND.

In New-Jersey the Democratic Party is hostile to PIERCE and unanimously in favor of BUCHANAN. In New-York, both wings of the Democratic Party look to him as one of the few men upon whom they can possibly unite. A majority of the delegates from Ohio are said to be for him; and he has more or less friends in the Massachusetts delegation. Pennsylvania, of course, is in favor of "Old Buck." The Demonstrations in his behalf made by the Democracy of that State have been enthusiastic and decided in their character, and there is no reasonable doubt that his name will be presented by the State Convention of the 4th of March with great enthusiasm. His friends there are of the earnest sort, seem determined on his success, and claim that he will carry the State by a larger majority than it has given in many years for the Democratic Party.

HIS STRENGTH IN THE SOUTH.

To Mr. BUCHANAN'S great strength in the South it is scarcely necessary to refer. His friends, however, have studiously avoided making war upon any other Democratic candidate, and such will doubtless continue to be their judicious policy. In 1852 the entire South voted for him for several days; and his present strength in the North can scarcely render him less acceptable now than then. He certainly will prove a formidable competitor in the Cincinnati Convention, notwithstanding President PIERCE'S tempting bids for Southern support, and the latter will needs look well to his laurels. His present feeling of entire security certainly will not save him.

REFERENCE OF THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

Nothing was accomplished in either House to-day. In the House of Representatives, as you already know, the President's Kansas Message was referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, where it is buried, perhaps, forever. The Anti-Nebraska men desired its reference to the Committee on Territories, where all the facts in regard to the Kansas outrages could be got out, embodied in a report, and so presented for the consideration of the House in an intelligent shape. Messrs SOLOMON G. HAVEN, of New-York, and SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio, went with the Administration men, and we were defeated by these votes. Had these two men voted the other way, the motion to refer to the Territorial Committee would have prevailed. As the case stands, by their action, the friends of Freedom in Kansas are compelled to go into the discussion of that subject upon an entirely one-sided statement of the facts. It must not be supposed, however, from the vote to-day, that we are always to be beaten on the Kansas question—for the House was quite thin, and to-day's proceedings constitute no fair test.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

In the Senate, Mr. WILSON'S resolution came up, calling upon the President for information in relation to the Kansas disturbances affecting the freedom of elections; asking by what authority armed men from Missouri marched into Kansas against its peace and good order; what steps have been taken by the Executive to prevent their recurrence; and what officers under Executive appointment have participated in these acts, and to what extent. Some of the Administration Senators said the resolution was unnecessary, as the President had already sent to Congress a Special Message on Kansas affairs, which it was to be presumed contained all the information in the possession of the Executive.

Mr. FESSENDEN promptly unmasked this bit of special pleading, and showed by the very terms of the message, that the President was in possession of facts upon which it was based, and which he had not communicated to the Senate. Besides, the message gives no names of Executive officers who have participated in the disturbances, nor any information concerning the steps which have been taken for their suppression. He hoped the resolution would pass, and that the Executive would shed upon the Senate a little of the light by which he was himself operating. After some additional debate, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed. I hardly see how it can be rejected, unless the Senate is ready to blindly follow the dictates of the Executive, obeying his decrees unhesitatingly, and without the slightest examination into his purposes, or the reasoning which controls them. S.

Irish Colonization Convention.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SECOND DAY.

In pursuance of the resolution of Tuesday evening, the members of the Convention met at the Mansion House, at 8 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to the Cathedral, where High Mass was performed, Very Rev. the Vicar-General, Dr. BEDE, being the officiating minister.

At 10 o'clock the Convention reassembled at Dudley Hall, under the temporary organization, Vicar-General MCDONNELL in the Chair. The Committee on organization then reported the following selection for permanent officers:

President—Very Rev. Dean KIRWAN, of London, Canada West.

Vice-Presidents—Judge COREBY, of Dubuque; and Dr HASSETT, of Detroit.

Treasurer—Mr. LEMMON, of Boston, Mass.

Secretaries—Mr. MCMAHON, of Albany, and P. MURTAGH, of St. Thomas, C. W.

Chaplain—Very Rev. Dr. BEDE, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Report, after some discussion of no public interest, was adopted.

Several newly arrived delegates were reported by the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

CANADA WEST.

Norfolk—D. O'Donnell.

Brantford—Rev. Mr. Ryan and Rodger Carter.

St. Catherines—Rev. Mr. Gratten.

London—Very Rev. Dean Kirwan and Rev. Mr. Beall.

Stratford-on-Avon—Rev. P. J. Conney.

UNITED STATES.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Rev. James Earley, Rev. Francis O'Farrell and Very Rev. Dr. Bede.

New-York—Dr. Reynolds.

Stottsville, N. Y.—Rev. James McGlew.

Niagara, N. Y.—James McGarry and T. Cavanagh.

A Committee of five was then appointed by the Chair to report business committees. Their Report was, after considerable canvassing and caucusing, adopted, as follows:

Committee on Lands, to report upon the location of land suitable for settlers, with its character and price, &c.—Judge O'Beirne, of Detroit, Mich.; Capt. Barron, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Mr. Vehey, of Fort Dodge, Ohio; Very Rev. Dr. Dunn, of Chicago, Ill.; and Rev. Dr. Lyons, of Missouri.

Committee on Lands in Canada, to report similar facts—Very Rev. Dr. McDonnell, of Kingston, C. W.; Rev. Mr. Harkin, of Quebec, C. E.; Michael Hayes, of Toronto, C. W.; John B. Williams, of Chatham, C. W.; and James H. Burke, of Ottawa City, C. E.

Committee on Organization, to report constitution and plan of future and permanent operation—Very Rev. McDonough, of Perth, C. W.; Bernard Devlin, of Montreal, C. E.; Dr. Reynolds, of New-York; Capt. McBride, of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. P. Cahill, of Albany, N. Y.; Charles O'Brien, of Charlestown, Mass.; and C. J. Tracey, of Hamilton, C. W.

A Committee on Finances was also appointed, as follows—T. J. O'Neill, of Toronto, C. W.; T. D. McGee, of New-York; T. O'Hea Cantillon, of Massachusetts; George Cahill, of Quincy, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Nelligan, of Quebec, C. E.; P. McMahon, of Cattaraugus, N. Y.; and James Patterson, of Kingston, C. W.

An adjournment was then had to Thursday, at 10 o'clock, when the Committees are instructed to report.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

LAST DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. GRAY, of Hamilton, C. W., proposed the reconsideration of the report of Committee on Organization, by which the number of Canada Supreme Directory should be limited to five. Referred back to Committee on Organization.

The Committee then took a recess to consider.

T. D'ARCY MCGEE, of New-York, moved that the States not represented at the present Convention be requested to send their detailed reports to the Supreme Directory in each County. Passed.

Judge O'BEIRNE submitted the following report on Lands in the United States, referred back to them yesterday:

REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee on Lands of the United States, to the President and members of the Convention of Irish Catholics, to establish Colonies of their emigrant countrymen, on the most eligible lands in the United States.

Your Committee on Lands meet respectfully report: That lands of the first quality are to be found, at the present time, owned by the government of the United States, varying in price from 25 cents to $1 25 per acre. Your Committee have not had any information on the subject of lands situated in the New-England States. So far as they could learn, there are no public lands on sale in the State of New-York, or the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but are informed there are large tracts in all these States where lands can be bought from $2 to $10 per acre, eligibly situated as to fertility of soil and in the midst of good settlements. In the State of Michigan there are immense tracts of lands of the finest quality, well timbered and watered with innumerable lakes, rivers and brook streams, with a beautiful climate, and adjacent to the great Lake Michigan, by which a market for produce is opened to the Eastern and Southern States. Of these lands there are about five millions of acres now on sale.

Your Committe further report that in the State of Wisconsin there are vast tracts of land of the finest quality, both of prairie and timbered lands, yet in the hands of Government, and on sale at the uniform prices of government land. The soil is rich and fertile, and the climate excellent.

Your Committee further report that there are in the State of Illinois immense tracts of land yet on sale by the Government, at their usual prices, and also by railroad companies. These lands are more eligibly situated, and are of the richest quality of prairie and timber lands, and well watered. That in the State of Missouri there are large districts of lands yet in the heads of the Government. These lands are of the most fertile kind, and eligibly situated to forward produce to market. Improved lands, situated from two to five miles from churches and school-houses, can be had at from $5 to $10 per acre, with dwellings. There is a vast range of coal-bed extending from St. Louis to the boundary of the State of Iowa. The State of Iowa has immense tracts of land which, though not in market, are open for preemption settlement. Of Minnesota and Nebraska, we beg leave to report that in those districts millions of acres are open for settlement, the soil and climate of which are equal to that of Iowa. All of which, &c., HUGH O'BEIRNE, Chairman.

REPORT ON CANADA.

The Committee on Lands in Canada reported: That the valley of the Ottawa and the country south of that river comprise an area of over 50,000 square miles, and offers a suitable field for colonization. South of the River Ottawa there is a country containing about 12,000 square miles, about 8,000 of which are of the best quality; and in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac there are about 7,000 acres more, which are sold at about 8s. an acre. In the districts named we find 10,000,000 acres. In Canada East there is similar land in St. Maurice, resembling in character the above lands, at a price of from 4s. to $4 per acre, and inhabited by a Catholic population.

The Committee recommend as the most available the territory of the Ottawa Valley, on account of the vastness of its lumber trade.

On motion of Mr. GRAY they were adopted.

The Committee on the Address to the Irish settlers in the United States and Canada was then called for and reported through their Chairman, Mr. MCMAHON, of Pittsburg. The following is the report:

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CONVENTION TO PROMOTE COLONIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA TO THE FRIENDS OF CATHOLIC SETTLEMENTS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: Deeply afflicted by the sad condition of so many of our race and creed, whom poverty and social persecution have driven from their homes in the old world to seek a home in the new, but who too often, from causes it is needless here to recapitulate, have never known the realization of their hopes, and who still remain on the shores of this great continent houseless, hapless, mis-appreciated men, we, Irishmen and Catholics, have met together in the legitimate exercise of our undoubted rights, as citizens and freemen, to see whether, with the advice of our reverend clergy and invoking the blessing of God upon our labors, means might not be devised and machinery set in action to ameliorate immediately and permanently the condition, moral and material, of the Catholic immigrant in America. We are agreed that the social condition of many of the Irish landed in America in our time is somewhat beneath that of emigrants from other countries of equal opportunity, and much below that of natives of no greater industry and intelligence. We are agreed that, although there may be and continue to be, great prejudice against this people, we still can, by the prudent direction of our emancipated energies, materially advance our American position, even in the present generation. We are agreed that to accomplish this most needful change, it is necessary to concentrate all your hearts and wills on the special duties which awaited us when we landed on these shores. In this project all orders of society, rich and poor, whether native or foreign born, are alike interested. We see growing up in our midst a state of things not unsimilar to that which in the old world menaces order, morals and Christian civilization. It is a fact admitted by the writers on the political economy of Europe that the social fabric is menaced by the existence of a large and steadily increasing class, to whom the acquisition of land is absolutely impossible, and who have no hopes of permanently improving the condition of themselves or their posterity. Such a class in such a country as this ought to be for ages to come unknown. We have the land; there exist the means by which that land may be made accessible to the poorest of our population; to apply these means to that end is the great object of our Convention. Assuming that in this our object we succeed, we shall have conferred a benefit on the State, on religion and upon the individual; on the State by delivering it from those fears which must always arise from a pauper population; on religion by removing from the demoralizing influences of swollen cities large masses of men, and bringing and retaining them within the salutary influences of the Church and schools; on the individual by providing for him a home and restoring to him the long-forgotten ties of family and neighborhood.

To attain this desirable result, desirable alike to the Christian and statesman, and to secure the requisite unity of action, we have devised a plan, the details of which are respectfully submitted to you in the approved report of our Committee on Finance. A vast mass of most valuable information laid before our Committees on Lands in the United States and Canada is intrusted to the discretion of the Directories of several countries who are charged to watch over the general plan and direct all for the best.

They exhort you, the class specially interested by the strong claims of kindred, blood and creed, for your own sakes, from pity to your unprovided offspring, for the credit of the Catholic character, for the vindication of the Irish name, for the removal of our reproach in the high places, to act with us as we will act with you, in good faith with one another, and with all the world, until at last every second man amongst you who crossed the Atlantic in search of independence can say with truth that he has found it.

Secondly, we address ourselves to those of our brethren more favored in fortune who have already secured for themselves those social advantages which it is our object to extend to all. We ask of them their active cooperation, whether as priests or as simple citizens; we ask the benefit of their experience and the moral effect of their example. No man so humble but what he may do much to expedite this movement; none so rich in this world's goods or so exalted in station but who will be affected either for good or evil, by the results which must therefrom flow.

Lastly, we ardently desire, in this great enterprise, that invaluable episcopal sanction which never was withheld from any lawful effort to promote the well-being of the friendless and the poor. In the early days of Europe that same sanction gave to England her civilization, to France her Government, to Germany her unity, and to all the continent its first ages of progress. We are now in our "early days" in America, and both our hearts and intellect instruct us to look to the same order for the highest sanction of good works and the warmest approval of arduous duties, undertaken in a spirit of Christian charity. Conscious of no motives than the best—proposing no other ends than such as our fealty to our respective Governments authorize—proposing to employ only such means as are lawful, peaceable and just—we presume to invoke the blessing of God on this work, for whose greater honor and glory it is now deliberately undertaken.

E. MCMAHON, Chairman.

After the adoption of the foregoing the Convention adjourned *sine die*, subject to the call of the Supreme Directory.

The President declared the report adopted by acclamation.

The Committee on Organization returned from their recess and reported; and their report as amended was adopted. It recommends the establishment of paid agencies at Boston, New-York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis, and such places in Canada as the delegates from that quarter of North America may deem fit to select, for the purpose of giving such information to the Irish emigrant which he may require. Also, the appointment of an executive agent at or near each of the points mentioned, to whom shall be given the duty of superintending the paid agencies and regulating their affairs.

The Committee recommended the five following names for Supreme Directory of the United States: J. MANNING, of New-York; Rev. Mr. KELLY, of Jersey City; Rev. Mr. HART, of New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. MCMAHON, of Albany; P. DONAHOE, of Boston.

The Committee on organization reported the names of the following persons to comprise the Supreme Directory of Canada:

Rev. Mr. NELLIGAN, of Quebec; B. DEVLIN, of Montreal; J. H. BURKE, Ottawa City; T. J. O'NEIL, Toronto; Rev. Dean KERWAN, London, C. W.

Mr. DEVLIN, of Montreal, in behalf of the Canadian delegates, moved a vote of thanks to the United States delegates for their kindness and hospitality. Carried with three cheers for United States delegates.

A vote of thanks was then given to the officers of the Convention; to T. D. MCGEE for his exertions in the cause, and to the Press of the United States and Canada who had advocated the objects of the Convention.

The American delegates then tendered a vote of thanks to the Canadian delegates for their presence, gentlemanly conduct and devotion to the common objects of all present.

It was then resolved that the time and place for the holding of the next Convention be referred to the Supreme Directories of Canada and the United States.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Scientific Items.

An improved mortar is mentioned in Scottish papers, the invention of THOMAS DUNN, a stationer in Glasgow. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the material employed, which is principally charcoal iron wire rolled flat, and coiled with perfect closeness and mathematical exactness round an inner case gun, which can be made of either cast or other metal. Ordinary malleable iron is found in practice to have three times the cohesive power of cast iron, but this charcoal wire is twice the strength of malleable iron, and consequently six times the strength of cast iron.

The utility of Science in the witness box is the subject of a good article in the *Examiner*. The Rugely Inquest a furnish the text. "Twenty years ago," says the article, "detection of the crime which only science has been able now to track would have been utterly impossible; and even so late as last year, when it was committed, the alleged criminal might have believed detection of all things the most unlikely.

Sulphuric acid saponification has been introduced with success in the manufacture of candles. Six tons of the raw material, usually palm oil, though occasionally cheap animal fats, vegetable oils, and butters, and Japan wax, are used, are exposed to the combined action of 6 3-7 cwts. of concentrated sulphuric acid and a temperature of 350 Farenheit. The glycerine is thus decomposed, large volumes of sulphurous acid are given off, and the fat is changed into a mixture of fat acids of a very dark color, with a high melting point. This is washed to free it from charred matter and adhering sulphuric acid, and is then transferred into a still, from which the air is excluded by means of heated steam. The distillation separates the black acidified palm oil into the pure fat acids which come over in vapor, leaving the charred matters and other impurities which are not volatile behind in the still. The distilled material is then either used for making the cheaper description of candles, or is subjected to hydraulic pressure, first at the temperature of the air, and then at a high heat and (the liquid oil being expressed from it) is converted into what are known in commerce as BELMONT sperm candles.

A civil engineer writes to a scientific journal (London) in praise of the qualities of Russian iron for ordnance purposes, as superior to British. He says: "Many ineffectual attempts have been made both in the Crimea and at home to burst a Russian gun, and it has been found impossible."

The London mortality tables show that the average number of deaths, calculated for increase of population, is 1,893 in the third week of January; which is the coldest week of the year, in the ordinary course of the season. The deaths this year were 211 below the average.

The lectures at the Architectural Exhibition, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, are well attended this season. Rev. Mr. PETIT has recently discussed the subject of "Utilitarianism in Architecture."

The Royal Geographical Society continues its Arctic discussions.

Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH, in an address to the School of Medicine at Manchester, has urged the necessity of an efficient and comprehensive system of middle-class education.

Coating sheets of wrought iron with preparations of turpentine, lac, oil, &c., is talked of.

A wrought-iron gun, weighing 24 tons 7 cwt., has been cast at the Mersey Iron Works. Its measurement is 15 feet; bore, 13 inches; weight of ball, 802 lbs.; range, 5 miles. It will be a swivel-gun, to be placed in a vessel's bow or stern.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON has addressed the Scottish Architectural Institute, on the subject of ancient and modern architecture. Statues and fountains he favored particularly, as beautifiers of public edifices.

The Royal Academicians, having handled all the sculpture at their annual exhibitions, the London critics are sharp upon them for the desecration of the art that the act implies. "The self-respect of the plastic art," they say, "forbids them to submit to such treatment, and the display of sculpture falls off year by year."

A new work on the Geology of Ohio is in preparation by Prof. DAVID CHRISTY.

A new plan of transferring and multiplying autographs—a dangerous thing in the hands of counterfeiters—has attracted attention at the Paris Academy of Sciences.

The fossil bones discovered in the sandstones of Springfield, last Fall, during the excavations at the water-shops, were, it is well known, secured by Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College. By him they were placed in the hands of Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, who classes them with the *Pterodactyles*.

Gen. Schuyler on Kansas.

Gen. SCHUYLER, who is traveling through the Free States, to speak for the freemen of Kansas, has been moved by the remarks of sundry Administration papers to express his sentiments freely in a letter to the Syracuse *Journal*, in which he says:

There is an unpardonable wickedness on the part of the Administration papers in blinding the dangers of the Free-State people of Kansas and the infernal devilishness of our enemies. I believe that these papers have paid men in that country, whose duty it is to keep back the truth, and deny the facts of the wrongs and wickedness perpetrated upon us, for it can hardly be possible that a man can be ignorant of the many outrages committed in the immediate vicinity of Fort Leavenworth. At the city of Leavenworth, within three miles of that Fort, there has been one of our first citizens cowardly forced away by a numerous band, taken over the river into Missouri, tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, blacked all over and then sold at auction. At the same place, a numerous armed band entered the town, drove away the peaceable citizens, took the ballot-box in which they were voting, and destroyed it, with many other acts of violence. Again at this place a more numerous force of drunken, howling men, fully armed, broke into a printing office, threw the press and type into the river, burned the paper in the streets, and destroyed much other property. And only two or three weeks before the date of this letter, and within a few miles in another direction, a minister was taken, stripped of a portion of his clothes, tied on two logs and set afloat in the Missouri River. And only a little later the "Kickapoo Rangers," a company that has been formed, as they say, to exterminate the "Free-State men," after taking three or four of our people prisoners, most savagely fell upon one of them with knives and tomahawks, and put him to death. These are, by no means, all of the wrongs inflicted by these "Border Ruffians" in that vicinity. Time will not suffice us to tell of the thousand acts of the kind and nature of the above that have been enacted in other portions of the Territory. This man, in the seclusion of that Fort, has not yet heard of the organized invasion of the Territory for the avowed purpose, as they stated, of driving out the Free-State people and ruining their towns. And now three reliable men of Lawrence tell us that they have been credibly informed that the people of Missouri are arming and drilling for the purpose of invading that country. One of these men they ought to believe, for he is a National Democrat.

With all these things, as notorious as the sun in the heavens, they tell us that these stories of wars and "rumors of wars" are fabulous, got up by the Anti-Slavery papers for political effect.

I should not have noticed this letter if the fact was not forced on my mind that it is a plan of the Administration papers to make light of and deny the facts of the wrongs and dangers with which the people of Kansas are threatened.

Yours respectfully, PHILIP C. SCHUYLER.

Elopement and Great Excitement.

There has been intense excitement in Toulon, Ill., occasioned by the elopement of A. MONCRIEF, a married man, with the wife of WILLIAM ROSE. Mr. MONCRIEF had enjoyed, until the past season, the confidence of the community, as a man of correct principles and as a gentleman. Such has been the confidence repos

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The trial of the Chief of Police, on a charge of misconduct, was continued before the Police Commissioners on Saturday. There were but two members of the Commission present, Judge GARDNER and Recorder SMITH. The Mayor was absent. The attendance was larger than on any previous day since the commencement of the trial, caused, doubtless, by a general expectation that the case would be concluded, and that therefore there would be an opportunity of hearing the summing up of counsel.

Proceedings were commenced by Mr. Brady, who stated that the evidence for the defence was closed.

Mr. Noyes said he had some additional testimony to call for the complainants. He called

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., who was sworn, and testified as follows: I am Deputy Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas; I examined for record of intention to become a citizen of the United States by George Matsell; a paper was found, in overhauling the papers of the office, between May, 1854, and May, 1855.

Mr. Noyes passed him the paper, which was subsequently handed to the Court. Mr. Noyes read the document. It is the report of old Mr. Matsell to the Court of Common Pleas, enumerating the number of his family.

Witness—No entry of that document was ever entered on the minutes; I looked to see if there was, from mere curiosity; no one asked me to do so; it is customary in that Court to make an entry of such declarations made on oath; sometimes a report of the kind is entered long after the date of the declaration; I returned the document to the files; I do not know that the Chief of Police ever had that paper in his possession.

Benjamin Jervis, sworn—I have seen the paper produced; I was shown it when it was taken from a bundle of old minutes of the Court, consisting mostly of reports and declarations of intention to become citizens, and the general minutes of the term; I am the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; I do not know in whose writing the endoreement upon it is; Mr. Connelly, the County Clerk, took it away, but first asked me if I would let him show it to the Chief; I consented, but in the course of an hour I went to Mr. Connelly's office and said it had better be returned; he acquiesced, and then I went to the Chief and showed it to him; the Chief retained it some seven or eight days; he said he wanted to show it to his counsel; I sent for it two or three times, and finally met Mr. Brady, and told him it had better be returned to the files of the office, and it was so returned.

Judge McCarthy, sworn—I am one of the Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York; I examined some of the naturalization-books in my Court; the last time I did it was about three months ago; I examined them to see if I could find any papers about Matsell; I had been requested to do so as to him, that day, by Mr. Bowyer, a Policeofficer; he asked me to look if there were any records as to the naturalization of old Mr. Matsell, about the year 1831—perhaps a few years before or after that year; afterwards he told me that the request came from the Chief; the Chief never spoke to me about it before I made the search; I commenced at the year 1830, looking through the index of affidavits, and found the affidavit of Susan Matsell, the witness, and George Matsell, of the oath of allegiance; those were in volume three; when I found them I said to Mr. Shandley, the Clerk, "Here is something about the Matsells," and he replied "that I could find more in another book;" I told him to get it, but on examining that book it was found that a leaf had been abstracted; I told Mr. Bowyer and the Chief of the discovery I had made; I told Bowyer first; he had been waiting in the Hall while I was making the search; I showed him the book containing the original affidavits, and also brought it over and showed it to the Chief; he looked at it and uttered some exclamation, either of surprise or delight, I don't recollect which—that was the book, No. 3; the other book I never took from the office; I have frequently looked over those books for amusement, and sometimes at the request of parties.

Q.—Have you ever had any quarrel with Mr. Branch? A.—No, Sir; on the contrary, our relations are friendly as far as I am concerned; I did not make the search through hostility to Mr. Branch.

Alderman Briggs was the next witness.

Q.—Are you Chairman of the Committee which has been spoken of? A.—I am; I was here last Saturday; saw the books Nos. 3 and 5; the first time that I knew of these books containing records as to the Matsells and the mutilation, was last Saturday.

The books referred to by Judge McCarthy were then produced. Judge McCarthy resumed his testimony. I went over the book and found the affidavits, including the reference to the record in the other book; and when Mr. Shandley searched in the other book, he found that the page had been abstracted.

Mr. Noyes then said he would call Alderman Hoffmire and Tucker, with a view to prove the same fact testified to by Alderman Briggs.

Mr. Brady, to save time, admitted the fact.

Mr. J. Shandley recalled—Q.—Are there any original minutes of the Court in regard to naturalizations at that period, except these books? A.—No.

Q.—Is there any declaration of intentions, or report of G. Matsell on file in your Court? A.—I don't know; I have not examined for that purpose.

Mr. Noyes then put in evidence a report from the Chief of Police, made in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, dated Feb. 5, 1855, and presented on March 19, 1855. It set forth the activity of the members of the force, and returns himself as a native of the United States.

Mr. Noyes said, his case was closed, all but that he would desire to have Mr. Shandley make the search to which he had adverted and reserving the affidavit of the Collector at Perth Amboy.

It was then arranged by the Counsel on either side that the commission to take the deposition of the Collector at Perth Amboy should proceed to the latter named place next Wednesday, their visit there last week having been unattended with any results, in consequence of the absence of the Collector.

The investigation was then adjourned until next Saturday.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of February to the 16th day of February, 1856: Men, 60; women, 62; boys, 139; girls, 116—total 377. Adults, 122; children, 255; males, 199; females, 178; colored persons, 4.

DISEASES:

Asthma..... 1	Drowned..... 1	Inflam. throat... 2
Bleeding from Lungs..... 1	Drowned, in a pail of water.. 1	Inflam. Tonsils. 1
Bleeding from Womb..... 2	Dysentery..... 3	Lockjaw, infant. 1
Brain, dis. of.... 1	Dyspepsia..... 1	Lues Venerea... 2
Bronchitis.....10	Enlarge'nt heart 1	Malform'n, heart 1
Burned, scalded. 3	Epilepsy..... 2	Malform'n, spine 1
Cancer..... 1	Eruption, (shingles)..... 1	Marasmus, inf't.18
Cancer of womb. 1	Erysipelas..... 2	Measles..... 3
Casualties..... 3	Exposure..... 2	Mortification, (of old age)..... 3
Cholera Infan'tum 1	Fever..... 1	Neuralgia..... 1
Cholera Morbus. 2	Fever, bilious... 1	Old Age..... 1
Consen's, brain. 1	Fever, E indis. 1	Palsy..... 4
Congest'n, brain. 7	Fever, puerperal 5	Pleurisy..... 1
Congest'n, lungs. 6	Fever, remitent. 1	Poison by alcohol..... 1
Consumption....44	Fever, scarlet...8	Premature birth 8
Convul'ns, ad'ts. 1	Fever, typhus... 2	Scurvy..... 2
Convul'ns, infnt.23	Fracture, skull. 3	Small-pox..... 9
Croup..... 3	Heart, disease of 5	Soft'ng of brain. 1
Debility, adult. 2	Hooping Cough. 4	Sprue..... 2
Debility, infant. 14	Hydrophobia..... 1	Stillborn..... 39
Diarrhœa..... 4	Inflam. bowels.. 5	Suffocation..... 1
Dropsy..... 3	Inflam. brain... 2	Suicide by arsenic..... 1
Dropsy in chest. 1	Inflam. heart... 1	Teething..... 1
Dropsy in head..16	Inflam. liver.... 1	
Dropsy in heart. 1	Inflam. lungs...24	
Total.....		377

REGISTULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Brain and nerves.....72		Stillborn and prem'e birth 47	
Generative organs..... 8		Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs..... 46	
Heart and blood vessels. 12		Uncertain seat and general fevers..... 38	
Lungs, throat, &c.....14		Total.....	377
Old age..... 1			
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers..... 49			

Of which 16 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I..... 9	IX..... 10	XVII..... 26	
II..... 6	X..... 9	XVIII..... 19	
III..... 5	XI..... 26	XIX..... 14	
IV..... 12	XII..... 22	XX..... 31	
V..... 15	XIII..... 11	XXII..... 18	
VI..... 23	XIV..... 22	XXII..... 29	
VII..... 20	XV..... 14		
VIII..... 17	XVI..... 17	Total.....	377

* Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. ‖ Includes Bellevue Hospital.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 149; 1 to 2 years, 42; 2 to 5 years, 43; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 22; 30 to 40 years, 28; 40 to 50 years, 19; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 11; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 3; unknown, 1. Total—377.

Nativities.—British America, 1; England, 8; Germany, 36; Ireland, 58; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1; South America, 1; United States, 284; unknown, 2. Total, 377.

Public Institutions.—Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 6; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 6; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 12; Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 1. Total, 34.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 16, 1856.

Detention on the Hudson River Railroad.

The express train on the Hudson River Road, due in this City at 10½ o'clock Saturday night, did not reach here till 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The delay was occasioned by the breaking of the axle of the locomotive, about four miles west of Tivoli. The train narrowly escaped being thrown from the track.

☞ Rev. Dr. MARSHLUS, during the past thirty-six years of which he has been the Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos streets, has administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to his people 136 times, and on each occasion he officiated himself, except once when he was prevented by sickness. At a recent Communion service celebrated by him, only one of the former members of the communicants of the Church at the time of Dr. MARSHLUS' settlement, was present.

☞ FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated Newspaper* treats us on a good many excellent wood engravings illustrating events of passing interest. This week's number gives two pages to the heads of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON, which are admirably executed. Faithful portraits of Dr. FRANCIS and Dr. SIMS illustrate a description of the late anniversary meeting of the Woman's Hospital.

☞ On Saturday evening Prof. STONE gave a very interesting lecture to a large audience at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, illustrating the properties and phenomena of Air. A fine array of elegant scientific apparatus was used on the occasion.

☞ The edifice of the Houston-street Presbyterian Church in New-York, of which Rev. T. R. SMITH is Pastor, has been sold to a Church of the Associate Reformed Presbytery; and the former Church has been disbanded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 17, 7, 34, 46 to 57.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 116, 191, 2237, 1885, 1069, 1954, 1252, 1081, 1127, 1130, 1748, 1778, 2218, 2136, 2151, 2231, 519, 419, 1453, 706, 1895, 1980, 2274, 2173, 1816 1041, 2215, 2184.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 626, 84, 539, 606, 593, 622 646, 650, 656, 662, 532, 665 to 669, 673, 676 to 678, 680, 682, 683, 685, 686, 688, 691, 638, 599, 654, 676, 574, 356, 706 to 708, 710, 712.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 8, 54, 180, 303, 307, 310, 12, 51, 74, 81, 108, 112¾, 115, 182. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 17, 221, 69, 68, 191, 205, 369, 371, 373, 374, 135, 391, 195, 131, 141, 148, 154, 18, 133, 61¼, 91.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

A motion was brought on this morning in this Court, which is of importance to many in this City and elsewhere. The case was the case of *The United States* vs. *Augustus Z rega*, and this is a motion to set over an execution issued in this case. The judgment was docketed in favor of the United States about fifteen years ago, and the question is whether a discharge under the general Bankrupt Law is good as against such judgments.

On behalf of the United States the points made were, that serving the notice required to be given to the party upon the District-Attorney, was not sufficient under the provisions of the law, and that the Bankrupt Law hslog formed upon the law of Great Britain, a discharge of the debts of the subject could not avail as against the Government.

The questions, however, were not fully argued, as the Court adjourned before the counsel had got fairly into the case, and the motion lays over till next Saturday.

The motion is one of twenty-three in as many different cases, involving about half a million dollars.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Gould vs. *Seger*.—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, as against Seger. Costs to abide event. Motion to increase verdict against Geisenhainor denied, with $10 costs.

Lee vs. *Grinnell et al.*—Adjustment of general average set aside, and new adjustment ordered. Judgment suspended until coming in of report.

Kelly vs. *Upton*.—Complaint dismissed.

Stearns vs. *Tappen*.—Judgment for defendant.

Miller vs. *Platt*.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Draper vs. *Vleman*.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

McAdams vs. *The American Blank-Book Ruling and Paging Company*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event.

Condee vs. *Ogilvie*.—Costs to be adjusted according to principles stated.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Ireland vs. *Ayer*.—Motion decied, with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Tomeent vs. *McIntyre*.—Motion denisd, with $10 costs.

Green vs. *Salver et al.*—Case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Simon Herman vs. *John Orser*—This was an action in the nature of replevin to recover the value of certain new articles of house furniture, which had been levied on by the Sheriff whilst in the possession of the plaintiff at his store in the upper part of the City. The defence set up was, that the goods in question were fraudulently removed from the store of another furniture dealer, named Newman, who was a brother-in-law of the plaintiff in this suit. Newman, it appeared, had gone to the South, and was indebted to the manufacturers who had supplied him with stock. They applied for an attachment against him, as he was, as they alleged, an absconding debtor, which was granted, and the Sheriff levied on the goods. This defence being made out to the satisfaction of the Jury, they found a verdict for the defendant.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brig Wm. F. Safford—Motion to Dissolve Injunction Disallowed.

The controversy which has been going on in Brooklyn between Coronsr HANFORD and the Agent for the underwriters and owner, as to the raising of the brig *Wm. F. Safford*, sunk at the foot of Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was terminated in the City Court Saturday, when Judge CULVER gave the followiog decision:

This case comes before me on a motion to dissolve the injunction restraining Coroner HANFORD from interfering with or molesting the owners of this brig in their endeavors to secure their property. The question before me is as to the right that the defendant, HANFORD, has acquired as Coronsr, in virtue of his office as Wreck Master. I have read the affidavits through, and also the injunction and bills, and I think the fact is established by these papers, that the brig, if wrecked at all, was not wrecked nor found in Kings County, and that it must have been within the limits of New-York harbor, as it was about fifty feet beyond low-water mark.

The Coroner, as such, had no jurisdiction by virtue of his office, unless the vessel was wrecked in this County, or found in the County of Kings. And, secondly, I think this could not be considsrod as a wrsck, within the statute or common law definition of the term. The term wrsck has received several constructions at various times. The meaning anciently attached to it was, where the ship had been lost at sea, and the goods thrown upon the land—but not where the goods were sunk, and remained under water in the ship. If we look into English legislation, we shall find it from the time of Henry II., modifying the definition of the terms, but always rendering it more favorable to the owners. It went so far at last as to hold that if ever a dog escaped, by which the owner of the ship could be identified, it was not then a wrsck. BLACKSTONE defines the meaning of the legal word to be that the goods must be thrown on the land, and the ship lost at sea. This, however, is a case simply of a vessel foundering in the harbor of New-York, and I cannot conceive that it comes within the meaning contemplated by law. Thirdly, I consider that no proof has been given here that the owners had abandoned the ship, or that they did not take measures to identify it and get their property. On these grounds—firstly, that the place where the ship sunk was out of the county; secondly, that it was not a wreck; and, thirdly, that the owners had not abandoned the property—the motion to dissolve the injunction will be disallowed, with costs, and the injunction will continue in force until further orders from the Court. The bonds must also be increased from $500 to $1,000.

Rolling a Cargo over the Ice.

On Friday afternoon, a vessel approached one of the Brooklyn wharves, a few rods above Wall-street Ferry, for the purpose of taking in a cargo of resin, which stood ready in barrels upon the pier. The thickness of thin ice prevented her getting into the slip, and she was moored along the edge of the frozen bridge, at a distance of about two hundred yards from the dock. A double line of boards was then laid upon thin ice, reaching from the vessel to the shore, and twenty men immediately set to work rolling the barrels over it. They worked in this manner for several hours, in safety, although the ferry-boats in the meantime were running sometimes within two yards of them, comparatively unobstructed by the ice. About evening, however, the solid bridge was suddenly loosed by the tide, and the men hurried off, like Sinbad the Sailor, who had made a fire to warm himself upon a small island, which he afterward found to be the back of a whale that was taking a nap.

Burglars Captured.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, house No. 56 Front-street, Brooklyn, was entered by two burglars, who proceeded to a room occupied by two men, and obtained between one and two hundred dollars for their trouble. One of the occupants was awake while thin burglars were in his room, but through fear of personal violence he kept quiet until the interlopers had retreated from the premises when he very valiantly aroused his slumbering companion, and both started in pursuit. The man who had not seen thin burglars started for the Fulton Ferry, and there found two men having valises well filled, and supposing them to be the guilty parties, with an officer their arrest was attempted. Both of the suspected persons resisted—one drew a bowie knife and the other a formidable sword and threatened destruction to all who should venture near them. By this time several of the Second District Police had arrived, and with the assistance of men attached to the ferry, one of the parties was knocked down and secured, but his companion escaped from the ferry boat and started at a rapid rate up Fulton-street. He was pursued, and upon reaching the corner of Clinton and State streets, a distance of nearly one mile, he was nabbed by Officer BROGAN, of the First District Police, and conveyed to the City Hall where he was committed. Upon examining the valises, it was found that they were full of new clothing—the spoils of a successful robbery during the night in some part of the city, no doubt, but they proved not to be the parties who entered the house No. 56 Front-street. They have thus far escaped.

Donation Party to a Man 97 Years Old.

Some of the good ladies of Hempstead have arranged to give a *Donation* Party on the 22d to Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE, who is now in his 97th year! Father GREENE, in the last number of the Hempstead *Inquirer*, furnishes the following account of his connection with the Army:

I entered the Revolutionary Army in January, 1776, at Roxbury. We erected a fort on Dorchester Neck, on the high ground facing the town of Boston, by which the British Army was driven out of Boston. I was on the main ground when they sailed down the bay and anchored near Castle William; also when they cannonaded Dorchester Point the whole night with chain and grape shot. But the God of the Army of America was our preserver, and we had not a man injured! They, vandal-like, burnt Castle William and left that region; but we soon heard of them again making their way to New-York, of which they took possession soon after the battle of Long Island. In the month of April I joined with our army by the way of Providence and New-London to New-York.

In the forts at Brooklyn, and heard the Declaration of Independence for the first time on the 4th of July, 1776; my division of the army marched with the great WASHINGTON for their leader, to the tune called "Washington's March," and came to order in a square, with the General's life guards in the centre. The reader had a full voice with an earnest articulation. It was music to hear the United States declared free. This Declaration was established by loss of property, sickness, wounds, hunger, cold, want of clothes, and the vital blood of many hundreds left upon the battle-field to color and soften its hard-trodden turf. I was with Col. PARSONS who was sent to take a fort on Long Island. I was in the battle at Throggs Point, and soon after in the battle of White Plains. I was also in the battle of White Marsh, about fifteen miles above Philadelphia, where the British were robbing the people of their cattle, horses, corn, wheat, hay, &c. I marched with troops that were ordered to march in haste, without a change of clothes to their relief. We reached the field of battle on the 7th of December, 1777, in the afternoon. I was on the right flank of the advance guard, my brother was on the left flank, and we were both wounded. His was a bad flesh wound below his shoulder. I was wounded in my left shoulder; the scapula was fractured, and the clavicle injured. My wound was dressed in one of Gen. WASHINGTON'S rooms, and then myself and others left the house to make room for others, and took up our lodging in a horse-shed, without a blanket or an overcoat, and lay on buckwheat straw—rather coarse and damp substitute for feathers. The night was sleepless, the cold distressing, and it is difficult to describe the anguish I endured in my shattered bones; but it was for American freedom. The next morning Gen. GREEN procured rooms for myself and brother, where my wound and his were dressed by the young ladies of the family. Three weeks after this I sent for a surgeon of a British regiment on parole, who removed the dead flesh and sawed the sharp points and shattered parts of the scapula. After this the wound began to heal, yet it was over ten months before it got well. I was never able to bear arms afterwards.

Fellow-citizens, be careful of the Union; do nothing to injure it; it cost your fathers a large sum of money, many wounds, and many lives, yea, many thousand lives; I request it, be very careful of the Union; do nothing to injure the Union.

Yours, truly, ZACHARIAH GREENE.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 11, 1856

Give the noble veteran a rouser. We should be proud to form one of that donation party.

☞ It is understood that, if the Brooklyn Common Council pass a bill authorizing the running of street cars on Sunady, Mayor HALL will promptly veto it.

Sudden Death.

On Tuesday morning last Mrs. BOUTON, wife of Rsv. Mr. BOUTON, of this village, after partaking of her breakfast, and nursing her infant, only night days old, instantly expired. Her sudden decease is attributed to a disease of the heart, which was so insidious in its advancement, and so unattended with symptoms of general distress, as to occasion no apprehension of danger in her own mind or that of her family.—*Suf. Co. Dem.*

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 74 deaths in Brooklyn during the week nding Saturday last. Males, 36; females, 38; adults, 24; minors, 50. The principls causes were; Consumption, 7; scarlet fever, 9; convulsions, 6; dropsy in the head, 6.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Persia.

The British steamship *Persia*, lying at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, will be open to-day and to-morrow, (Monday and Tuesday,) from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M., for public inspection. The admission will be one shilling each, and the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the poor of Jersey City.

Railroad Collision.

On Saturday morning the 6 o'clock A. M. train from Newark for New-York, with a number of freight cars attached, came to a halt near the Hackensack River from the heaviness of the train and the slippery condition of the track. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the 6¾ o'clock train came up and ran into the rear of the first train, scattering a car load of hoop-poles and smashing other freight cars. No person was hurt. The locomotive *Gov. Williamson*, of the latter train, was considerably injured, and rendered useless for the present.

Concert and Ball.

An entertainment, consisting of a concert and ball, for the benefit of the treasury of Excelsior Engine Co. No. 2 of Hoboken, will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26th inst. Madame OTTO, Madame GROSSHOPP, Miss FELDNER, and Messrs. HARTMANN and WALTER, vocalists; and Miss LINA BEIER and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, pianists; and the Harmonia Singing Society; also, NOLL'S band have volunteered for the occasion.

Morals at the County Jail.

Rev. Mr. VERRINDER, Jersey City Missionary, has asked permission of the County Board of Chosen Freeholders to hold religious services in the County Jail. The privilege has been granted.

The Courts.

The Hudson Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer will be in session to-day—Judge OGDEN presiding—for the announcement of decisions in civil cases argued, and for giving sentence to persons convicted during the present term who are not yet sentenced.

The Chinese Potato Mania.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was pleased to see in your Daily of yesterday, (Thursday,) "A Word of Caution" in regard to the Discorea Batatas. I am only sorry it did not appear sooner, as it would have saved me (if not others) from a slight "take in." I was led by the representations of an interested party to pay ten dollars for a dozen of little "tubero," on the pretext that there were no others in the country—and the very next day I saw them advertised for $20 per hundred, (twenty cents each!) and now I hear that another party offers them at a still lower price. I would like to repeat one of the questions asked in your article, viz.: Why is it that those who have been experimenting with the Discorea Batatas for a year or more, should have dispatched their orders to France, at a cost of "five hundred dollars a bushel," instead of sending direct to China, where there must be an unlimited supply, at a mere nominal price, if we are to believe the representations of its abundance and easy culture there?

I would further ask if any persons in this country (except interested sellers) have tried the eating qualities of *this* "yam?" SEMI-FARMER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

An American Misplaced.

SENATE CHAMBER, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Finding my name mentioned as present at a supper given by Mr. LAW'S friends on the 12th inst., and as approving, by my presence, of the proceedings at that meeting, I feel called upon to say that the invitation was given and accepted as an American meeting.

A resolution was offered, and speeches were made by those called upon, against the whole proceedings. I protest against this and all other meetings of this kind, to force *any man* upon the Convention at Philadelphia. I hold them to be wrong in themselves, impolitic and unjust to the Convention, and highly injurious to the American Party.

Very respectfully, ADDISON M. SMITH.

☞ Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE will lecture at Boston, this evening, by invitation of the Davis Institute of that city, on "Irish Law and Lawyers sixty Years Ago."

Cultivation of Basket Willows in America.

On entering a Williamsburg Ferry-boat the other evening, we noticed two men with a large bundle on board with four large bundles of dried willows, and was instituted some inquiries as to their origin, cost, &c. We found that these willows were imported from France and sold by a wholesale dealer in this City at the following rates:

One bundle of fifty pounds of heavy cane, quite crooked and filled with knots, cost 4 cents per pound, ($80 per ton of 2,000 pounds.) They averaged six to seven feet in length, and were only to be used for the framework of baskets, to wind other willows around.

The second bundle of fifty pounds averaged about five feet in length, and about one-fourth of an inch in diameter at the larger end. These were to be used in forming large "clothes-baskets," and cost 6¼ cents per pound or $125 per ton. They were somewhat covered with small knots, say one knot on every four or five inches.

In the third bundle of fifty pounds the willows were about four feet long, generally smooth, and having a diameter at the larger end of about one-fourth of an inch or of the size of a large penholder or goose-quill. These were to be used for smaller baskets, such as work-baskets, hand-baskets, &c. They cost 8½ cents per pound or $166 66⅔ per ton.

In the fourth bundle of twenty-five pounds the willows were one-and-a-half to three feet long, and of small size, being scarcely as large as common wheat straws. These cost 12½ cents per pound, or $250 per ton, and were to be used for small toy and other baskets.

The average cost of these four qualities is about 7¾ cents per pound, or $155 per ton. Taking into account the relative amount used of the several qualities, we suppose the basket-makers are now paying on an average about $130 to $150 per ton for all the willows they manufacture.

In reply to our inquiries, the basket-makers stated that they preferred American willows to the European, when they could get them of the same quality at the same prices, for they were less apt to be brittle from age or dampness in crossing the ocean, or from some other cause, but that they seldom found any of the former for sale.

We have no means of ascertaining the exact amount of European willows imported annually. A large importer in this City refused to give us any information, for reasons which we interpreted to be a fear of awakening competition in a very profitable trade. From the best data within our reach, however, we think the importe amount to from fifty to seventy thousand tons a year. Allowing these to cost the importer delivered here $100 per ton, they amount to from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

The question arises, cannot these same willows be raised here at a profit sufficiently great to warrant their cultivation. We have certainly the variety of soil and climate needed, and the soil is cheap enough. The main difficulty in the way is the cost of peeling them for the market. As this has formerly been done entirely by hand, it could be accomplished with the greatest profit in those countries where labor is the cheapest. Even with this drawback we do not see why willows could not be produced at three cents per pound ($60 per ton) and yield a fair profit.

But this difficulty has been in a measure overcome by a Vermont Yankee, who professes to have invented a machine which does the peeling with great rapidity and perfection. If this machine is not yet perfect, it will doubtless soon be made so by the inventor, or some other ingenious person, and for all practical purposes this may be considered as already accomplished.

Willows will grow well, in all the Northern and Northern Middle States, and, probably, also in the Southern. They can be successfully cultivated upon all low, rich lands that are subject to a semi-annual overflow of water, and still admit of draining. With the ground well prepared, and a little care for one or two years, an annual crop of two to four tons per acre may be gathered without further outlay for fifty or a hundred years. The cuttings for an acre can be obtained at a cost of $30 to $50 per acre. They may be set in Autumn or Spring—probably the Spring is the best season, as they can be gathered and readily transported during the Winter months. We advise those interested in this matter to send to Mr. GEO. J. COLBY, of Jonesville, Vt., or to Mr. EBASTUS PARKER, of Waterbury, in this same State, and procure a circular giving the full details of variety, soil, method of cultivation, &c. These will be furnished free of cost, we believe.

It will not only be a source of profit to the cultivators but also a public benefit to the country, if sufficient interest be awakened in this subject to induce a large number of persons to engage in the cultivation of basket willows. Baskets of good quality will be furnished more cheaply; a large amount of money sent abroad will be retained; and a new source of employment will be opened for ten to twenty thousand or more persons. The demand for the article will doubtless keep pace with any increase of product for years to come.

Pro-Slavery Emigration to Kansas.

Pursuant to a notice, a meeting of the citizens of Jackson County was held at the Court-House, in Independence, Mo., on Monday, the 4th of February, to take preparatory steps for forming an organization to aid and assist such persons from this county as desire to remove to Kansas, who are friendly to making the same a Slave State, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Col. S. H. WOONSON, Col. JAMES CHILES was called to the chair, and N. R. MCMURAY appointed Secretary.

By request of the Chairman, Col. WOODSON explained the objects of the meeting; after which, on motion of Capt. REID, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the policy and interests of Missouri require that societies shall be formed in all the counties of this State, for the purpose of aiding and assisting persons from Missouri friendly to the establishment and protection of Slavery in Kansas Territory.

Resolved, That they are of opinion that the time has come when the persistent efforts of fanatics in the North to abolitionize the Territory, justify and demand such organizations for our own protection, and that we call upon all the counties of Missouri to come forward and second the only wise effort to accomplish this end which has yet been put on foot.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five to draft and prepare a plan for such an organization for the County of Jackson, and report the same to an adjourned meeting for further action.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed, as the Committee, Col. Samuel H. Woodson, Capt. J. W. Reid, A. G. Garrison, Jacob Stonestreet and James B. Davenport.

The meeting was addressed by Col. MCCARTY, ALEXANDER COLLINS, Col. WOODSON, Capt. REID and others.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until the third Monday in February.

An Awful Tragedy—A Young Wife Murdered by her Husband—Subsequent Suicide.

We copy from the Memphis *Whig*, of the 9th inst., the following narrative of one of the most horrible tragedies we ever heard of:

"We heard, yesterday, the particulars of one of the most melancholy tragedies that we have known for many years, which occurred in Marshall County, Miss., about 12 miles from Holly Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. R R Cox, a planter in good circumstances, killed his own wife while she was lying asleep in her bed, and then shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. This occurred some time during the night, but was not known until the next morning, when a negro man went to the room to make a fire, and found the door fastened. Not being able to raise any one on the inside, the negro called the overseer, who came and forced the door open, when he found both Mr. and Mrs. Cox dead—she lying on the bed with two bullets through her head, and he lying on the hearth, shot through the region of the heart, with his hand still grasping the deadly revolver. They had been married but a short time, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox was insane at the time, as he has frequently suffered from aberrations of the mind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were known by many of our citizens, he as the possessor and occupant some two or three years since, of the dwelling in the southern part of the city known as the "Swiss Cottage," while the young and beautiful bride was, but a few months' since, a gay and lively school-girl, attending Mrs. ARMSTRONG'S school in this city, and will be remembered by many as the pretty Miss SALLIE WILSON. Leaving school, she married Mr. C. sometime last Fall, and now she has been cut off from all earthly hopes and happiness by him who had solemnly avowed to love and protect her. Mr. C. was a worthy young man, and there can be no doubt but that he was laboring under insanity at the time of this awful calamity; in fact, many circumstances that transpired a day or two previous go to show that he was not in his right mind.

Much sympathy is felt in this community for the families and friends of both the deceased persons—families of the first standing in North Mississippi. May God be their help in this, their hour of the deepest and most heart-rending affliction.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, speaking of the affair, says the parties had been married only six weeks, and adds:

Mr. Cox is the third male member of a worthy family who has died a violent death within the last eight or ten years. One, in a fit of insanity, threw himself from the deck of a Mississippi steamer, and was drowned; another was slain by the accidental discharge of a double-barreled shot-gun, when starting on a camp-hunt; and now we have to record the death of still another, and that of his fair young wife, by his own hands!

Indexes in the Register's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some improvements are under way in this matter in New-York, and Kings County proposes to follow the example. For the benefit of both Counties, particularly of Kings, I wish to make a few suggestions.

Deeds, &c., should never be indexed under "The," as the initial letter of the word "the," even where the word "the" is a part of the title of a Corporation; for (to say nothing of the absurdity of taking the Index letter from so insignificant a word) it swells the ex "T" to an unreasonable size.

Sheriffs' deeds should be indexed under the name of the persons whose estate, right, title, and interest, the deed purports to convey. Masters' deeds should be governed by the same rule; also those of referees. Much more, should deeds by executors be indexed under the name of the testator, it might be well to continue the present system, and add the new.

The use of blotters should be dispensed with, and the names should be transferred from the tickler to the Index directly: that is, they should be entered in the tickler as they are received, and at night they should be carried to the Index. The present plan of grouping together in one place in the Index, all the deeds of a given letter recorded in a given Liber, and without regard to the date of their record, should be abandoned, for it is this which makes the use of blotters (one for each Liber,) necessary. The disadvantage of the present plan is, that more books must be handled, (the blotters,) and in the Indexes more leaves must be turned, which, to say nothing of loss of time, seriously enhances the danger that some deed will be overlooked.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1856. INDICATOR.

Number of Sailors in the United States.

From the Washington Union.

American Seamen Registered in the United States from Oct. 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1855.

States.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Maine	1,303	25	1,328
New-Hampshire	67	2	69
Massachusetts	4,501	121	4,622
Rhode Island	285	—	285
New-York	885	34	919
Pennsylvania	712	81	793
Maryland	195	11	206
Virginia	555	—	555
North Carolina	27	—	27
Georgia	272	3	275
Florida	27	5	32
Louisiana	557	18	575
Total	9,386	300	9,686

American Seamen Registered in the United States during the last Sixteen Years—namely, from Oct. 1, 1839, to Oct. 1, 1855.

Year ending Sept. 30,	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Do do do	1840..7,951	140	8,091
Do do do	1841..9,015	148	9,163
Do do do	1842..7,738	160	7,898
Do do do	1843..7,084	92	7,166
Do do do	1844..8,220	147	8,367
Do do do	1845..8,450	129	8,579
Do do do	1846..8,018	105	8,123
Do do do	1847..6,867	122	6,989
Do do do	1848..9,159	92	9,251
Do do do	1849..9,843	241	10,084
Do do do	1850..8,998	193	9,191
Do do do	1851..8,565	171	8,736
Do do do	1852..9,863	286	10,149
Do do do	1853..9,010	253	9,263
Do do do	1854..8,617	302	8,919
Do do do	1855..9,386	300	9,686

Are our Public Schools Injuring the Bodies of Our Children?

The following will seem like a heresy in the ears of some, but to us it reads like—if not "Gospel," at least "Physiological Truth." We cram our boys;

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Five Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The State Senate on Saturday passed the bills to amend the act for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York, and a resolution was adopted calling on the Savings Banks to make reports forthwith. The citizens of Oneida are evidently opposed to long prayers, judging from a petition presented in the Assembly as coming from them, to make the Lord's Prayer the only legal prayer to be used by clergymen, on account of its brevity. Favorable reports were made on the bills to appropriate money on loan to found a State Agricultural Society, relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement, and to exempt the library, site and buildings of the New-York Historical Society from sale by execution.

From Europe.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday with one week's later news from Europe, but owing to a very severe rain storm which prevailed on the telegraph line, her news is very meagrely reported. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Pacific*. The preparations for the peace conference were still progressing, and it was thought that a short armistice would forthwith be agreed upon. The British Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's speech, which was quite meagre, made no mention of American affairs. The most important item in this regard is contained in a paragraph copied from the London *Morning Advertiser*, which states that at an interview between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, at the Foreign Office, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question. This statement, however, needs confirmation. The war news is generally quite uninteresting. The commercial intelligence is favorable for Cotton, an advance having taken place in that staple; but there had been a decline in the funds, Consols being quoted at 90⅜.

The Contested Judgeship.

During the past fortnight, the highest judicial body in this City, the Supreme Court, has been the scene of transactions to the last degree demoralizing and indecorous. People have resorted to the Court-room, as they would to a theatrical show, to laugh at the spectacle of a farcical contest between magistrates on the bench, and to cultivate that inevitable sentiment of contempt and pity, which must spring from the sight of exhibitions so undignified. Resolved to exclude Mr. Henry E. Davies from a seat in the tribunal, as their associate, the sitting justices have publicly refused to recognize him, although actually seated beside them; have exposed him to the mortification which such neglect necessarily involves; and, finally, adjourned the General Term, in the midst of business, in order to rid themselves of that ominous figure, which, like Banquo, haunted the Court in banc. And, while thus repudiating the new Judge, they have placed a gentleman on the bench, who certainly can have no title there, since the very same considerations that are urged plausibly against Mr. Davies, operate with vastly greater force against Mr. Peabody.

It may be worth while to review the history of the case. A year ago, the lamented Judge Edwards died; and a vacancy, supplied until the November Election by the Executive appointment of Judge Cowles, was nominated for by all the great parties. On the 23d day of October, Judge Morris died, leaving another vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The time antecedent to Election Day was too short to admit of the formal notice of twenty days from the Secretary of State; and yet the Constitution requires all vacancies to be filled at the next general Election. Each great party proceeded therefore, to nominate an additional candidate for the additional vacancy. The result of the election showed that Mr. Whiting, who was on the American ticket as candidate for the seat of Judge Edwards, was elected by a decided majority; while an equally decided majority chose Mr. Henry E. Davies, of the same party, to "fill a vacancy," neglecting to designate the vacancy as that caused by the decease of Judge Morris, because there was no other to be filled. It was notorious that Mr. Davies was nominated and voted for to fill that vacancy. A disposition was, nevertheless, exhibited at once to prevent his accession to the office. The occupants of the bench made no secret of their wish to exclude him. They recognized Mr. Peabody as the candidate duly elected, notwithstanding his vote was only 5,782, while 18,000 votes were cast for Mr. Davies, 15,500 for Mr. Hilton, and about 10,000 for Mr. Leonard. A case was made up and sent to the Court of Appeals, alleging that Mr. Davies was not legally elected, because the notice of vacancy and election required by law had not been given. After argument that Court decided the notice immaterial, and declared Henry E. Davies to be entitled to the office. Here was the decision of a Court of final resort, to whose dicta the Supreme Court was legally obliged to submit. It did not submit. It retained Mr. Peabody on the bench. It still excluded Judge Davies, with circumstances we have already alluded to. Another point had been found with which to go to the Court of Appeals, in the fact that upon the forty-five thousand ballots for Messrs. Davies, Hilton and Leonard, the vacancy to be filled had not been designated in terms as the one created by the death of Judge Morris. On the five thousand cast for Mr. Peabody such designation had been made. But if the neglect of the provision in regard to notice was viewed in the Court of Appeals as immaterial, certainly the new point is far less material. On the American ticket, which placed Judge Whiting on the bench, he was named for the vacant seat of Judge Edwards. The only other candidate for the Supreme Court bench was Mr. Davies, the only other vacancy was that resulting from the demise of Judge Morris. Mr. Davies and his three competitors were nominated at the last moment before election to fill that vacancy; they were certainly voted for to fill it; and no *uncertainty* existed on the minds of the public, or of the County Canvassers, or of the State Canvassers, that if elected for any office at all it was for the vacant place of Judge Morris. We venture to say, that no *uncertainty* in regard to that fact exists on the mind of any one cognizant of the circumstances, notorious as they were. And yet the basis of the fresh resort to the Court of Appeals is, that the ballots cast for Mr. Davies are "void for uncertainty," in not specifying the vacancy to be filled. If there was only one vacancy to be filled, that single word did perfectly specify it beyond the possibility of doubt. In admitting Judge Whiting to the bench without question, the Supreme Court effectually precluded itself from alleging doubt as to the office for which Mr. Davies was chosen. If Mr. Whiting was chosen to the one, Mr. Davies must have been chosen to the other; for, we repeat, there were only two.

But granting that this common-sense view of the subject may not bear legal tests, we only express what we find to be an almost universal sentiment that, as between Messrs. Davies and Peabody, and as to the propriety of admitting either to a temporary seat, the *prima facie* right is flagrantly in favor of the former. Knowing, as everybody does, none better than the Judges—Roosevelt, Clerke and Whiting—that Mr. Davies was voted for to succeed Judge Morris, and that only a legal quibble stood in the way of the popular will, until that quibble had been disposed of it was clearly their obligation to admit that one to the seat whom the people, who alone have the right to choose, selected for it, rather than another whom they very certainly did not mean to select. In making this preference, the Court has exposed itself to grave charges of partiality,—charges far more detrimental to the interests of public justice, than the admission to judicial honors of a half-dozen usurpers. To vindicate itself, and recover that public respect and confidence, without which its administration of law can retain no authority, or be regarded in any case as final, we believe it to be the duty of the Supreme Court to insist on steps necessary to procure the instant decision of its Court paramount on the only legal difficulty in the way of final solution, and to submit to that decision, when obtained, at once and frankly. In the meantime equity requires, that if Judge Davies is to be excluded from full communion and comity, Mr. Peabody should be equally excluded. Any other course will argue a desire of the magistrates on the bench to select their fellows in defiance, and over the heads, of the people, and a willingness to perpetuate such disgraceful scenes as those enacted last week in the Court room.

We make these remarks without any personal reference to individuals concerned in the contest. The subject is not a personal one. It is an issue between a distinct expression of popular will on one hand, and certain private opinions and influences on another. It is as a public question alone that we view it, as a negation of Constitutional rights, and an infringement of public decorum. As such the controversy cannot be too promptly determined.

Manufacture of News.

We have heard of papers, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, which were suspected to be much in the habit of getting their foreign correspondence manufactured to order in their own little sanctums by certain ingenious and imaginative gentlemen kept constantly on hand for that purpose; but, if we may credit the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, everything hitherto achieved in this way is completely cast into the shade by what is now accomplished in Paris.

Parisian editors are an enthusiastic class of industrials; they have set their hearts on peace, and while they wait impatiently for the tardy revolutions of diplomatists relative thereto, they consider it no crime, according to our authority, to perpetrate a few *pious frauds* in order to make the advent of peace seem the more certain, and her prospects the more brilliant. There is established in connection with almost every French metropolitan paper a *laboratory* of *epistolary* and *telegraphic* communication, whence issue, daily, the most cheering accounts of the progress of matters at St. Petersburg.

Neither remoteness of situation nor severity of season, neither geographical difficulties nor hibernal obstructions, neither autocratic ukases nor policemen's astuteness can cause delay or disappointment in *their* case. Ordinary correspondents in vain compete with them, and the favored dwellers on the banks of the Neva know less of the secrets of the Russian Cabinet than do these daring and indefatigable Frenchmen. Over physics and politics they are alike triumphant. Berlin lies some two hundred miles nearer to the Russian capital than Paris. In the most favorable Summers letters and newspapers never reach it from St. Petersburg in less than *six* days—in Winter they generally take *eight*. But though the mails from St. Petersburg require almost *two* days more, in any season, to reach the *French*, than the Prussian metropolis, our enterprising Parisian editors nevertheless contrive at present to obtain, and to publish, long and interesting communications from *St. Petersburg*, relative to peace, only *five* days after date, maugre wind and weather!

Nor is this the only extraordinary fact concerning the French metropolitan Press. Those that follow are equally unique and singular. Our *Parisian* St. Petersburg correspondents, he assures us, have triumphed not less decidedly over the ukases, and police of the Russian autocrat, than they have over nature and space.

No person resident in Russia dare send by post such letters as appear in the Paris papers dated from St. Petersburg, nor dare the Russian police suffer such letters to reach their destination. But what of that? Our Russo-Parisian correspondents are more than a match for Alexander and his emissaries, and in defiance of both, their precious communications arrive in the French metropolis, and find their way into its most brilliant journals!

The telegraph dispatches, too, of these ingenious gentlemen, are equally fortunate as their epistolary communications. Though in Russia all telegraphs are in the hands of the Government, and "are strictly forbidden by the printed regulations of the service from forwarding any political news except to official persons," yet the leading Paris newspapers manage to obtain almost daily from St. Petersburg important telegraphic dispatches, on the most delicate political subjects, and the publication of which in the Russian metropolis, save by authority, would inevitably doom the offender to the knout or Siberia! Such are the difficulties, physical and political, which Parisian-St. Petersburg correspondents, seated in their snug little sanctums, are able to overcome now-a-days, through the instrumentality of fertile imaginations and Gallic audacity. Installed in their easy chairs, in front of cheerful fires, they find it light work to "take time by the forelock, and get *ahead* of history." To them the first four Austrian propositions; to them that formidable fifth article whose nameless conditions afford so much scope for difference of opinion and diplomatic discussion, present no obstacle whatever, any more than does nature, space or politics. According to these gentlemen, the loathsome ingredients of that distasteful dose have been as readily and as cheerfully swallowed by Alexander, as if they were of the the most agreeable and delicious flavor. The cup, they assure us, has been drained by him to the dregs, and so pleased has he been with the medicine, that even before preliminaries of peace have been signed, and an armistice agreed on, the Autocrat, has actually dispatched orders to his General in the Crimea, to cease hostilities against his enemies! If the French funds are not buoyant, and the French people not confident of peace, it is certainly not the fault of our *Parisian* St. Petersburg correspondents, who have disregarded facts, and probability, and have labored hard to give to "airy-nothing" or something almost as unsubstantial—"a local habitation and a name."

We are convinced that very many of those contradictory and absurd rumors that have been going the rounds of the European Press concerning the pending negotiations had their origin in the prolific brains of those *Pseudo* correspondents, and we counsel our readers not to take *all* for *Gospel* which is copied into our American papers from the *go-ahead* journals of Paris.

Politics of the German-American Press.

Within the last five years the character of the German Press of this country has been elevated in a very high degree. The persecutions of the reactionary party, following the Revolution of 1848, exiled from Germany many of the most learned writers and original thinkers of that country, most of whom found a refuge in the United States, where, quietly settling throughout the country, they betook themselves to various industrial occupations, many of them at complete variance with those they formerly pursued. The character of the German population of the States, improved by these accessions, demanded a more respectable and better conducted class of German newspapers than was before known here; and, as a demand generally occasions a supply, it was not long before new journals were established and the old established ones improved. The new ones, almost without exception, opposed Slavery, and when the Republican Party was organized, ardently embraced that cause. Many of the older ones also were obliged by public opinion to follow their example, while others have not as yet openly declared in favor of the Free State movement.

The German vote throughout the United States is a large one, and at the approaching election will mostly be cast for the Republican candidates. For the information of our readers we have prepared a classified list of the most important German papers throughout the Union, which will be found pretty accurate. For the political views of many of the papers we are indebted to the *Staats Zeitung* of this City, which, being a decided Hunker journal, is not inclined to grant anything to the Republicans to which they are not entitled.

In the following list, those in Roman are Democratic—and, though many oppose the Nebraska Bill, favor in general Democratic measures. Several, however, will be found on the Republican side before the election. Those in small capitals are Republican, while those in italics (though mostly favoring Republicanism) can be at present classed as neutrals:

MISSOURI.

Volksblatt, (St. Louis;) People's Gazette.
Tageschronik, (St. Louis;) Daily Chronicle.
Anzeiger des Westens, (St. Louis;) Western Advertiser.
Demokrat, (St. Charles.)

ILLINOIS.

Zeitung, (Belleville;) Gazette.
Illinois Banner, (Peoria.)
National Demokrat, (Chicago.)
Staats Zeitung, (Chicago;) State Gazette.
Courier, (Quincy.)
Journal, (Quincy.)

IOWA.

Staats Zeitung, (Dubuque;) State Gazette.
Demokrat, (Davenport.)

MICHIGAN.

Demokrat, (Detroit.)
Journal, (Detroit.)
Atlantis, (Detroit.)

OHIO.

Volksfreund, (Cincinnati;) People's Friend.
Volksblatt, (Cincinnati;) People's Gazette.
Republikaner, (Cincinnati;) Republican.
Hochwaechter, (Cincinnati;) High Watchman.
Westbote, (Colnmbus;) Western Messenger.
Der Deutsche in Holmes, (Holmes;) German in Holmes.
Der Deutsche Correspondent, (Circleville;) German Correspondent.
Waechter am Erie, (Cleveland;) Erie Watchman.
Germania, (Cleveland.)

INDIANA.

Volksblatt, (Indianapolis;) People's Gazette.
Freie Presse, (Indianapolis;) Free Press.

KENTUCKY.

Anzeiger, (Louisville;) Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republikaner, (Pittsburg;) Republican.
Courier, (Pittsburg.)
Demokrat, (Philadelphia.)
Freie Presse, (Philadelphia;) Free Press.
Adler, (Reading;) Eagle.

TEXAS.

San Antonio Zeitung, (San Antonio;) Gazette.

MARYLAND.

Deutscher Correspondent, (Baltimore) German Correspondent.
Wecker, (Baltimore;) Awaker.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Deutsche Zeitung, (Charleston;) German Gazette.

LOUISIANA.

Staats Zeitnag, (New-Orleans;) State Gazette.
Deutsche Zeitung, (New-Orleans;) German Gazette.

VIRGINIA.

Anzeiger, (Richmond;) Advertiser.

NEW-YORK.

Staats Zeitung, (New-York;) State Gazette.
Neue Zeit, (New-York;) New Era.
Demokrat, (New-York.)
Kriminal Zeitung, (New-York;) Criminal Gazette.
Abend Zeitung, (New-York;) Evening Gazette.
Pionier, (New-York;) Pioneer.
Freie Blaetter, (Albany;) Free Gazette.
Onondoga Demokrat, (Syracuse.)
Demokrat und Weltbürger, (Buffalo;) Democrat and Cosmopolitan.

Besides the journals which we have enumerated, there are quite a number of minor ones throughout the United States, (several in Pennsylvania,) many of which have embraced the Republican cause. Their influence, however, is not very great. There are also some in California, concerning which we are ignorant.

Not counting these, we have in the Free States thirteen Democratic, seventeen openly declared Republican, and six neutrals, mostly favoring Republicanism. In the Slave States, there are six of the first, three of the second, and three of the third. Total—nineteen Democratic, twenty Republican, and nine neutral. Taking those papers into consideration which we have not enumerated, the proportion in favor of the Republicans is probably still larger. And, by the time that the Conventions of the different parties shall have placed their candidates before the public, many of the neutral and Democratic journals will also embrace Republicanism.

NEBRASKA.

The Capital Forsaken—Settlement of the Country—Mormon Immigration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Omaha City, (Nebraska Ter.,) Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The members of the Legislature have all gone home—that is, those who did not live here, and bad homes to go to. The temporary capital seems like a partially deserted village. The life and progressiveness of the place have vanished. In a few days, the Governor starts *viâ* Washington City to his home in Arkansas. Numbers are leaving for the States, there to stay until the opening of Spring, when Nebraska will again teem with anxious speculators, and numbers who come west to make themselves and their families homes and farms. Much of the land will then be in market, and opportunities afforded for capitalists, rarely ever equaled. At present, there is but little money in the country. At the opening of the land office, money can easily be loaned at from 15 to 60 per cent. per annum, and secured by real estate mortgage.

The prospect of a speedy settlement of Nebraska, I deem flattering. The land cannot be excelled in point of fertility, and the face of the country is unequaled in point of beauty. Along the Missouri bottoms, whilst the settler must expect a liberal annual dose of the fever and ague, be may search the world over for lovelier or more fertile farms. When I speak of the Missouri bottoms, I mean the country adjacent to that river, and subject to the diseases prevalent to low, marshy lands. It is true, the first, or river bottom, as it is here termed, is unfit for cultivation in many cases, and these bottoms do not extend far back from the river, before they reach the second bench or bluffs, yet my own experience has taught me that settlers seeking permanent homes, where they can avoid the effluvia and pestilence arising from these marshes and low grounds upon the Missouri River, should select more eligible and perhaps more lovely sites inland. The land is, of course, not as generally claimed there, and fully if not more fertile. The Territory is well watered, yet (as perhaps the reader has before understood) not as well timbered.

A large Mormon emigration, through to Salt Lake, is expected to pass in the Spring. This is a tedious, wearisome trip of about 1,000 miles from here and occupying about seventy-five days. It is a trip, however, of interest as well as of toil. About 200 miles out on the Platte River you reach Fort Kearney; about 500 miles brings you to Fort Laramie; 750 miles brings you to the summit of the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. There are also innumerable incidents pertaining to the trip—such as a scrimmage with the Indians—loss of stock, and perhaps the loss of yourself, that generally satisfies a man of ordinary romantic desires with one trip.

A new paper, entitled the *Nebraska Democrat* is now in operation here. It obtained the Territorial printing, and is therefore the official paper of Nebraska. Jake.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—The spirited manager of this theatre is determined not to let the grass grow under his feet. To-night, he produces another grand spectacle, introducing not only all the great resources of the theatre, but a stud of fine horses, twenty-four in number. The drama is called "Herne, the Hunter," and is founded on W. H. Ainsworth's novel of "Windsor Castle."

Wallack's Theatre.—The famous Comedy of "John Bull," one of the best in the English *repertoire*, will be produced here to-night. This Comedy has always been attractive, and cannot fail to be so with the fine cast of this season. Mr. H. Placide is the *Job Thornbury*.

Laura Keene's Varieties.—The Comedy of the "Serious Family" will be played here to-night, with Mr. Jordan in his original character, and Mr. H. Hall as *Aminidab Sleek*.

National Theatre.—If we are not greatly mistaken, there will be rare fun here this evening. Mr. Purdy produces a comic version of "Herne, the Hunter," under the somewhat biting title of "Herne, the Humbug." If the burlesque is only as funny as the advertisements that have preceded it there will be roars.

Burton's Theatre.—The most exquisitely produced Comedy of the "Winter's Tale" is on the bill here for the whole of the week. We advise every one to go and see it. Revivals of this sterling character should not be neglected.

Barnum's Museum.—"Twenty Minutes with a Tiger" and "No," in the afternoon; "Den Cæsar de Bazan" and "Don't Judge by Appearances," in the evening.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The amusing burlesque of "Lucrezia Borgia," and a great amount of excellent music this evening. Buckley's Serenaders are by far the best in the City.

The Panorama of China and Japan, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, should be seen. Don't forget the Dusseldorff Gallery, if you are fond of pictures.

Items.

The first *soirée* of the American Musical Association, to which we referred in our last issue, came off, on Saturday evening, in the rooms of the Mendelssohn Union, Clinton Hall. There was a good attendance, quite large enough for the limited capacity of the apartment. A miscellaneous collection of nine pieces of music was performed to the satisfaction of the audience. We were, unfortunately, too late to hear the opening movement of Mr. Hopkins' symphony called "Life." For some remarkable reason the concert commenced before the usual hour. The only other work of importance was a Sonata for violin and piano by Mr. C. Hommann. Two movements were played—an *adagio* and a *scherzo*, both of which display good perception of the classic form, but little freshness. The *sonata* is evidently written by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the rules of composition and the usages of the old masters. Like all young writers, Mr. Hommann is open to the charge of reminiscence,—his subjects bearing a family likeness to other subjects that may be found in well-known works. This is not a fault, but a necessity of all young writers who have studied vigorously. We are anxious to hear more from Mr. Hommann. The other pieces on the programme were up to Concert pitch, but not beyond it. At the next *soirée* of the Association we hope to hear better instrumental music, and see the names of some distinguished volunteers. There are a few eminent American musicians in New-York who should be associated with this movement. Before we leave the subject, we wish to direct the attention of the managers to what we consider an indiscreet and unjust passage in their prospectus: "We do not wish it to be thought," says the document, "that the object of our enterprise is an earnest of our total and unreserved renunciation of all except native American music; but we do wish it clearly to be understood, that we consider the prevalent opinion that the birth of an individual on American soil renders 'null and void' his claim to original musical genius a disgrace to the age we live in." If any such opinion *did* exist, it would indeed be a disgrace to the age we live in. But we deny that it is so. Whenever American music has been good for anything, it has met with hearty appreciation from the public. Mr. Fry's opera of *Leonora* was played seventeen nights in succession to crowded houses. Mr. Bristow's *Rip Van Winkle* even more frequently. Symphonies, by these gentlemen, were played and still are being played by Julien's band with applause. Mr. Gottschalk, by the force of his own genius, attracts crowded houses and reaps rich rewards. Mr. William Mason has won the esteem of a large and fashionable audience by his admirable performance of Classic Music. These men, we are sorry to say, have had to combat the hostility of foreigners, not of Americans. We could mention a score of names whose owners have met with success far beyond their deserts. It is simply unjust to say that Americans do not believe in American genius, or that they are over eager to run after foreigners. Whenever they have the chance of hearing good music, they go without consulting the nationality of the artist. The evil that we see in the present state of music in New-York is, that Americans do not work together. Their influence is not felt so much as it is exercised. Every man goes on his own hook. There is no coöperation. The consequence is that the Germans who *do* coöperate with each other, have command of all the avenues that lead to the public. An American finds it difficult to obtain a hearing for his works. He must spend a lifetime in negotiating with Committees. He must submit to the ill-will of all the executants. He must patiently bear up against unjust comparisons. He must have the maw of an ostrich to digest all the harsh and stupid things that will be said of him. But when he has reached the public he will find no lack of sympathy. We are anxious to see the American Music Association prosper, in order that fresh facilities may be extended to young composers. It will not teach the public anything, but it will benefit the artist; it will not injure foreign music, but it will do good to that of native origin.... Master Goonall, a young violinist, who is said to be good, will shortly give some concerts in New-York....It is rumored that Dyott is about to retire from Miss Keene's company. He will rejoin Mr. Wallack....Mr. Gottschalk gives another *soirée* on Friday evening. By the way, this great artist announces that he will take a few pupils during his stay in New-York. It is an opportunity that should not be neglected. In Europe, Mr. Gottschalk was highly successful as a teacher. Any one possessing, as he does, marked and brilliant individuality, cannot be otherwise. Among his former pupils he can count one Queen, a Duchess, and any number of Countesses ....Professor Spencer has been demonstrating the fallacy of Spiritualism at the Charles-street Theatre, Baltimore, during the week. At the Holliday-street Theatre Mr. Eddy and Mr. Chapman are the principal attractions. At the Museum the grand spectacle of the "Naiad Queen"....Mr. Neafie concluded a successful engagement at the Chicago Theatre on Saturday evening....Jenny Lind is as popularly successful as ever. Mr. Weiss, in "Elijah," is said to be equal to Formes, Standigl, or Belletti .... Verdi's "Trovatore" is very successful in Edinburg, the prima donna being Madame Fedor, and the tenor Signor Bekaldi....The "Jealous Wife" has been played with success at Windsor and at the Princess', the leading parts being sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Kean....Jullien is to have a musical Crystal Palace built for him in Surrey Gardens—in it he is to give monster concerts....Professor Anderson continues to play *Rob Roy*. He is said to "do it" very tolerably and dreadfully Scotch. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* speaks in terms of praise of a young English basso (Mr. F. Glover) who is studying at Naples....At the benefit of Mr. H. W. Fenno on Thursday evening, saye the Boston *Atlas*, Mme. Didier, Mise Hensler, and Signor Brignoli sang some operatic gems, which were received with great delight by the immense audience. We can heartily say that we never heard either of these artists give better satisfaction. The duet from "Linda" by Brignoli and Hensler, was loudly encored, as was also the drinking song by Didier. Indeed this last bewitching singer may fairly claim to have "brought down the house" for owing to the vigorous stamping in the second circle, a portion of the stucco moulding fell upon a row of eager listeners below and leveled them. The writer of this paragraph was in the next seat to the unfortunate people, and escaped only by the breadth of six inches or thereabouts. Luckily none of the injured ladies felt called upon to scream, as is usual in such cases—perhaps because they opportunely fainted. There was only a temporary stir, and the performance went on. A piece of the plaster fell upon the stage, giving rise to the absurd statement, in one of the papers, that some boor had thrown a missile at the singer! What an idea! Who could think of pelting Didier with anything but roses? The Opera Company will remain in Boston until Friday next, the 22d instant. It will then proceed to Philadelphia, where it commences on Monday, the 25th. There will be no performances in New-York *en route*. .....Miss Kate Saxon and Mr. Davidge have been playing at the Pittsburg Theatre.....Miss Annette Ince is at the Louisville Theatre.....Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., is at the People's Theatre, Cincinnati.

CALIFORNIA THEATRICALS.

Mlle. Duret had concluded a successful engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. N. Sinclair. The drama of the "Marble Heart" had been produced, with Mrs. S. and E. Booth and Sedley in the principal characters.

Mlle. Duret, on the last night of her engagement, was presented by the stock company with a superb brooch, as a mark of their esteem. On one evening during her engagement a scene occurred not set down in the bills. She had evidently been subject to considerable annoyance during the evening, when, suddenly turning to the sisters Gougenheim, who had been sitting in the right-hand stage-box, conversing and laughing in a loud tone during the performance, said, "Misses Gougenheim, your conduct is very unladylike, annoying and contemptible." The offenders of course beat a hasty retreat, when Mlle. Duret stepped forward, and addressing the audience, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am really sorry to be compelled to do this, but I have been so annoyed during the three acts I have been playing, that I considered it necessary." She was greatly cheered.

The Misses Gougenheim and Mr. Nugent, editor of the *Herald*, were saluted with groans and hisses as they passed from the theatre. The next day they published a card denying that their merriment annoyed any one, and stating, moreover, that they were authorized by Mr. Baker, the stage manager, to state that during the whole of the performance he was in the prompt box, directly underneath that they occupied, and he was entirely ignorant of anything having occurred in their box to interfere with the progress of the performance, or to warrant the assault. This was distinctly denied by Mr. Baker, who stated that Miss Josey Gougenheim, requested Mr. Trenor and himself to publish a card in their favor, which they declined to do. Moreover, the special policeman of the theatre testified that a complaint was made in his presence of the noise made by two of the audience; that he must be the box and requested those occupying it to desist, and that no reply was made to him. The sisters, therefore, got a little the worse of the affair.

Mrs. Stark and Mrs. Woodward had become joint lessees of the Union Theatre, San Francisco. Miss Julia Gould Collins, was engaged. The business was discouraging.

Mr. Stark was playing at the Forest, and McKean Buchanan at the Sacramento Theatre. The papers say that the latter gentleman was "drowned the regular "blood and thunder" to only tolerable audiences and very "shaky" newspaper criticisms. A Nevada journal accuses Buchanan of having "improved" *Hamlet*. While playing the character recently, he exclaimed, in the third act, to Rosencranz, "Go from the stage, Sir! You are an insult to the audience and a disgrace to the profession! Leave the stage!"

The Revel troupe had been playing at Nevada and Marysville, and were announced to appear in Sacramento.

Miss Julia Pelby and a very excellent company were playing at the Weaverville Theatre, to fair houses.

They are anxious for an English Opera troupe in California. Some of the journals think that the Lyne and Harrison troupe would prove an immense attraction there.

Mrs. McKean Buchanan and daughter were among the recent arrivals at San Francisco. It is said to be Mr. B.'s intention to proceed from California to Australia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.

WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the following letter from Jeptha Gardinier, of Dresden, Tenn. That the public may know who Mr. Gardinier is, we refer all who will favor us with a call to one hundred and sixty-six of the most prominent men in Dresden. Let all who wish to learn more of this great cure call at our office, and we will name one hundred and sixty-six citizens of Dresden who will certify to the respectability of Mr. Gardinier.

Dec 29, 1855. | Dec. 31, 1855.
CRIPPLED WITH INFIRMITIES. | FREE FROM PAIN AND WALKING WITH EASE.

JEPTHA GARDINIER.

A Severe Fall—Injury to the Knee-Pan—Excruciating Pains—Timely Arrival—Successful Efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Dresden, Weakly County, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1855.

I, Jeptha Gardinier, of the above place, do publish that for many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and on the evening of Dec. 29, 1855, while walking in my yard, I fell with great violence on the ice, bruising the knee-pan very badly. I further certify that on the next day, Mr. John J. Benedict, a traveling agent of RADWAY & CO., arrived at this place, and hearing of my heavy fall and the terrible complaint that afflicted me recommended me to apply RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, which I did, and in a very short time the pain ceased, the swelling abated, and I am now able to walk without the use of my cane free from pain. I have tried several other remedies, but found no relief. In case of extreme pain RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is far preferable to all other remedies. If any one doubts the truth of this certificate, let them call on me at my residence, or write to me at Dresden, Tenn., and I will give them full information.

JEPTHA GARDINIER.

For years Mr. Gardinier has suffered the torturing pains of rheumatism; he was unable to walk without the help of a stick. On the 29th of December he first tried the R. R. Relief; on the 31st he could walk without any aid, and free from pain. Let all who are crippled or bedridden think of this.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

RADWAY & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded seperate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the rock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though other makers are on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles (for youths) we ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

THE METROPOLITAN
Fire Insurance Company,
No 106 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres't
Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
Is now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Genuine Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, True, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning, with Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

INQUIRE AT THE BOOKSTORE FOR CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; or, a Hundred Years Ago, by J. R. Orton, 1 vol. 12mo, 400 pp., illustrated. Price $1 25. Readers are delighted with it. (See advertisement fifth page.)

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. BUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **A Remedy that Cures.**—When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—Dear Sir: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN, CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS, WM. ADAMS,
WM. E. RENWICK, HORATIO ALLEN.

Feb. 8, 1856.

Gentlemen: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. Crosby and others.

FRENCH LECTURES.—CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.—A Course of Six Lectures, on *Distinguished French Women*, will be delivered on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by Professor Elie Charlier, of Paris, to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SUBJECTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—*Jeanne d'Arc.*
MONDAY, Feb. 25—*Madame de Sevigne.*
THURSDAY, Feb 28—*Mme. de Maintenon.*
MONDAY, March 3—*Mme. Roland.*

WANTED

[illegible] WANTED—By two [illegible] this city, a [illegible] parlor maid, does up [illegible] to assist in the [illegible] fashionable lines of every [illegible] from excellent City references; wages $7; [illegible] of a large family; the other is 18, a good nurse, [illegible] at the meeting, does waiting, for $5. Call at No. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—In a good Province [illegible] Home, by a man that can influence large and profitable consignments of produce, and has [illegible] acquaintance in buying; would have no objection to travel a part of the season. The best of City and country references as regards ability and integrity given. Address immediately, L. R. C., *Times* Office

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable [illegible] servants—one an American, who has had many years' experience as meat and pastry cook, is competent to take a place as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to any part of the country; the other is a good [illegible], for which she has the highest testimonials. Could act as chambermaid. Apply at 371 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address J. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American girl, of 16, as nurse. Apply at No. 211th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 36th and 39th sts. Inquire in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Hoboken.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Three years' reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 927 Broadway, upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 16 years of age, to work several years under instructions, with a firm and ornamental painter. Compensation not important. Address E. J. B., Box 1,810, N. Y. Post-Office

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man, who thoroughly understands the propagating and cultivating of hot-house and green-house plants, the cultivation of all out-door fruits, flowers and vegetables. Also, the cultivation of grapes and other fruits under glass; the laying-out of grounds; the construction of green-house, &c., and the erection of hot-water apparatus. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address J. R. G. BRIDGEMAN'S Horticultural Establishment, No. 274 Broadway. Communications received for one week, and promptly attended to.

WANTED—Two or three little girls, to board for the Summer, or by the year, by two elderly ladies of much experience in the care of children. The location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the country about 60 miles from this City, and easy of access. A good District-school near. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,973 General-Post-Office.

A GARDENER AND FLORIST—Who understands his business in all its branches, having been engaged in it for many years in Germany, and has during the last eighteen months been employed by a well-known florist in a neighboring city, wishes to be employed as gardener for a private family in Brooklyn or New-York. Address GARDENER, Box No. 113 Brooklyn Post-office.

SERVANTS—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, CORNETT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this, or the Branch Office, No. 103 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS—Families in want of help, in any branch of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy emigrant girls wanted.
I. WATTS & J. SEAICH, Jr.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—In a quartette choir, in a Protestant Church in this City; one who is a good reader, possessing a good tenor voice and of unexceptionable character, will address (giving name, residence, reference and salary,) A TEMPO, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As porter in a store, out-door clerk, or cartman, or any respectable work, by a man 23 years old, born in this City. The best of references will be given. Apply by note to JOHN, at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady desires a situation to take charge of domestic affairs; is fully competent to discharge her duties. Can give unexceptionable reference. Address for two weeks O. K., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

A MAN WANTED—To canvass the City of New-York for subscription to a view now being published. Great inducements will be offered to a suitable applicant. Call at ENDICOTT & CO.'s, No 59 Beekman-st.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So any present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 1 Carmine-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Can obtain first-class situations by applying immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman about leaving town for the next few months, wishes to secure board for his wife and sister and child, four years of age, in a private family, situate between 4th and 30th sts., and 4th and 8th-avs. Aparlor and bedroom wanted. None but a private family need answer, and reference given and required. Address H. P. W., *Times* office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house containing all modern improvements; three rooms, one large and two small; location very pleasant. Spanish and English spoken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 13th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family of two persons, having more room than they require, would let to one or two gentlemen a large front room, well furnished, with good-sized pantries attached. If required, a small-sized bedroom can be supplied also. For terms apply or call on Mrs. MANNING, No. 64 Rivington-st., which will be moderate. P. S.—No moving at May.

A SMALL FAMILY—Of respectability, about engaging a good house in a central situation in Union-square, would be happy to arrange with a family wishing to occupy a suite of rooms with board. Address L. X., PRICE'S bookstore, Union-square, Everett House.

A GOOD BOARDING PLACE IS SAID TO BE HARD TO FIND—Such may be the experience of some who do not know where to apply, (free of charge,) by applying at the office of R. D. GOODWIN, s o. 308 Broadway, near Grace Church.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by
Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of wall-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

WIRE WINDOW SHADES
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Manufactured to order by
LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

DORCHESTER BUILDING STONE.—Office No. 13 Park-place, New-York, Jan. 23, 1856.—The DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having extended the arrangements at their Quarries, are now ready to receive orders for Stone, to be delivered during the ensuing season. At the same time the Company find it necessary to declare that hitherto no buildings whatever have been erected from the Dorchester Stone, except the Mechanics' Bank, the Historical Library on 2d-av., and some 18 or 20 other buildings in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and that all the insinuations to the contrary are so unfounded as the belief that any one party in this City has an exclusive right or privilege to get the Stone. The Company adhering strictly to the rule "First come first served," will execute the several orders as they are received.
ISAAC FEYER, President.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.
NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.
The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located corner Waverly-place and Christopher-st.
The Dental Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-av.
The North-Western Dispensary is located at No. 511 8th-av.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 26 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $30 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.
WARREN WARD, No. 26 Canal-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 33 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.
JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HOME BOOK!
LANMERE.
BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR,
Author of "Farmingdale."
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the Buffalo Republic.

In the delineation of character, Mrs. DORR is almost equal to CURRER BELL, and nothing can be more true to Nature than her drawing of Mrs. Allison, Margaret and the bewitching Jessie.

From the Hudson Star.

The style of the work is certainly beautiful—at times it almost melts the reader to tears by its pathetic descriptions, and captivates by its truthfulness to Nature.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

We know of no child heroines, even among those of DICKENS', more delicately drawn than Bessie.

From the Boston Yankee Privateer.

"Lanmere" is no ordinary production; aside from the intense interest the story must create in the mind of every reader—aside from its natural and ingenious manner in which the plot is developed, and the faithful portrayal of characters, whose exact counterparts exists in our very midst, there is a deep moral which will find an abiding place in every heart.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

A splendid domestic romance, illustrating the offices of natural government, and giving us a greater feast than in her former essay.

From the Boston Family Visitor.

One cannot rise from its perusal without feeling that the heart has been put in closer and happier community with humanity and Heavae.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Mrs. DORR excels in her illustrations of Yankee character, and "Dibby," the faithful, tidy, and industrious housekeeper, will be instantly recognized as a genuine study from Nature.

From the Boston Puritan Recorder.

It is written in a style of calm beauty, and yet abounds in vigorous thought, and in excellent lessons which are fitted at once to impress and improve the heart.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is a story of New-England domestic life, told without exaggeration, full of gentleness and sweetness, and all manner of delicate refinements.

From the Hallowell (Me.) Gazette.

A delightful book—one that may be read with pleasure and profit around the home fireside.
Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

DREAMS AND REALITIES
IN THE
LIFE OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER.
By Rev. S. H. ELLIOTT, author of "Parish Side," &c.
One neat 12mo volume. Price $1.

The February number of the *New-Englander* speaks of it as follows:

"This volume describes the experience of a faithful and industrious Minister of Christ, who combined the arduous labor of a New-England Pastor, with the tasks of an instructor. The narrative is pleasantly told, and contains many instructive pictures of life and character, while the sentiment is sound and healthful. The friends of the author will readily perceive the correctness of delineations which are scarcely concealed by the thin veil of fiction. We can recommend the book as safe, interesting and instructive for young people; and no one can read its pages without a sincere regard for the chee ful patience and courage which has sustained the disciple of Jesus among manifold trials and temptations."

From the New-Haven Courier.

Teachers of Select and Public Schools, Clergymen interested in parochial duties, and in the cause of education, and thousands of parents who send their children to school and college, will peruse these graphic sketches with interest, delight and profit. Every teacher of schools in the land should obtain a copy."

From N. P. Willis in the Home Journal

It is a striking picture indeed of the common American-ism of one man's doing the work of half a dozen, and his experiences after being "used up." To all the great army of the Pulmonaries it is also very valuable leteresling.

From the N. Y Evangelist.

They relate to personal experiences, social observations and descriptions of scenery, and their merit and interest lie rather in the beauty and impressiveness of the several sketches than in the plot. They possess a quiet grace of style, a shrewdness of observation and an unaffected humor that strike us very pleasantly. Follies are hit off with point, yet with a kindly feeling, while natural scenery is strikingly and faithfully delineated.

From the N. Y. Observer.

This volume, containing passages from the diary of a pastor, and descriptions of many thrilling scenes in his experience, is ever better done than the "Parish Side," which we had occasion to speak of favorably on its first appearance.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS.
NOW READY.
YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD!
THE ADVENTURES OF MY COUSIN SMOOTH.
BY TIMOTHY TEMPLETON, OF TEWKESBURY.

From the London Spectator

Mr. Solomon Smith is a representative of Young America, who makes his way to Washington in search of a place. The one he obtains from Mr. Pierce is a sort of roving commission as envoy in general, which takes him to England and Ostend, among other places, to see how the diplomatists and employes of Uncle Sam do their duty. The plan is not a bad one for exhibiting American place-hunters at home and diplomatic agents abroad; nor is it wanting in acidity.

This work is destined to create a decided sensation in the National Capital, the Cabinet and throughout the country. It is a most withering satire on the present Administration, and contains, also, some sly and well-directed insinuations on the manners of John Bull and his North American Colonies. 336 pp. 12mo. 50 cents, paper; 75 cents, cloth.

II.
SPIRITUALISM VS. CHRISTIANITY;
OR,
SPIRITUALISM THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.
BY REV. J. W. DANIELS.

From Judge Edmond's Lecture, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 10, 1856.

We have to contend against our own fanaticism; for I assure you, from my own experience and observation, that the fascination of this intercourse is so great, that its tendency is to lead men away from their proper judgment, and instill a spirit of fanaticism most revolting to the calm and natural mind. 1 vol., 12mo., illustrated, $1.

LATELY PUBLISHED.
BY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 441 pp. 12mo., steel portrait, $1 25.
HENRY TILLAND HIS SIX WIVES. By HENRY W. HERBERT. 441 pp. 12mo., 7 steel portraits, $1 25.
CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA, AND HER SUCCESSORS. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER. 338 pp. 12mo., steel portrait, $1.
HENRIETTA ROBINSON. By D. WILSON, Esq. 330 pp. 12mo., steel portrait, 75 cents.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW WORK,
In Press and to be published on the 8th of March.
INDIA;
THE PEARL OF PEARL RIVER.
By the distinguished American authoress,
MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "The Wife's Victory," &c.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.
THE CURSE OF CLIFTON. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Price One Dollar; or cloth, gilt, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.
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THE DESERTED WIFE. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Two volumes, paper cover. Price One Dollar; or one volume cloth, $1 25.
Published and for sale at the Cheap Book and Publishing Establishment of
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A tale of love and arms,
Of wild-wood sights and flowers, and forest men,
Where white plumes nod to red, and noble hearts
Rest in bronze breasts as freely as in pearl.
High and low are of one blood—we are all brothers.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
BY J. R. ORTON, M. D.

This tale of "Love and Arms," by Dr. ORTON, is likely to prove a book-feature of the season. An eminent author and critic who examined the manuscript, pronounced it equal to the best of our Indian Tales,
NOT EXCEPTING COOPER'S,
and in some respects superior to any of them. This high judgment is thus far sustained. In vivid and powerful description—interest which never flags—quiet beauty of diction, and that rare blending of pathos and humor—equally charming to old and young, grave and gay—this work will challenge comparison with any recent production. The following are extracts from some of the notices of the Press:

From the New-York Daily Times.

This book needed not the apology which the author has made in his preface. He may believe us that his book is a good one, its principal, almost its only fault, being that rare one, that it is rather crowded with adventures. However, as there is no deficiency of freshness or originality in these, his fault is a very venial one. * * In many parts the book is highly dramatic—in none does the interest flag. Numerous characters are introduced, most of whom are distinctively individualized. There is a variety of incidents, on sea and shore, related in a vivid manner.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The incidents are stirring, the narrative is well sustained, and the work will be hailed as another excellent addition to the species of popular literature made Classical by Cooper.
Price $1 25, illustrated, gilt back.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale at the Bookstores.

A CAPITAL CUT
IN
YOUNG AMERICA,
No. 7,
Ready on Thursday morning, showing how "Live Oak George" was bled, and who held the dish, besides other things exceedingly merrie and varrie funnie to behold.
ALL FOR SIXPENCE.
For sale by all news agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING;
OR,
FACTS FOR FAMILIES.
Price 25 cents. Chrono-Thermal system of Medicine, $1.
S. FRENCH, No. 131 Nassau-st.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED? L—The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 23th inst. Every subscriber to any of the $3 Magazines receives a certificate of membership. Delay is dangerous. Call at once at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, and enter your name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE WORK FOR BUSINESS MEN.
A NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

Representing the extent, enterprise, prosperity, and growth of the mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical and professional business of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhoda Island and Connecticut, together with a New-York department, entirely devoted to New-York interests, containing a guide to the Eastern merchant and traveler visiting New-York, and an accurately compiled Business Directory of the most prominent houses in the City.

NO CASH TAKEN IN ADVANCE.

Extra lines and advertisements will be inserted on reasonable terms.

Gentlemanly canvassers are now engaged soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for the above work, who will present a specimen of the work as an authority for their agency.

All communications respecting the New-York department should be addressed to WM. H. BOYD,
At the New-York City Directory Office,
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

The following vote in regard to the work was passed by the Board of Trade of Boston, Dec. 17, 1855:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade look with favor upon the announcement of a New-England Business Directory which Mr. George Adams has the intention to publish, and consider that it will be a valuable work of reference to the business community.

The work will be of octavo size, handsomely printed, and contain from six to eight hundred pages. Subscription price, $3 50.

HON. MISS MURRAY'S LETTERS
FROM THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND CUBA
SECOND EDITION NOW READY.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Mirror.

Those who fail to read Miss Murray's letters will fail to enjoy a very curious and interesting treat.

From the New-York Times.

This book will be read from the natural desire to know what other folks think of us.

From the Evening Post.

Where the lady's aristocratic prejudices do not stand in her way, she seems to have taken a kindly view of what she saw on this side of the Atlantic.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20,
We shall issue the splendid Romance by
MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
entitled
ERNEST LINWOOD.
In one volume. 12mo. Price $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & CO., New-York.

NEVER TOO LATE.—Those lovers and sweethearts who have not yet sent or answered their Valentines, are notified that the assortment is still large, and offered at moderate prices, at T. W. STRONG'S
No. 98 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq. Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"
AUSTENS, Agents of the North American
Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil and burning fluids in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light in. (equal in int. of oil.	Actual Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.	
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	472	845	562	2.435	1 00	$4 10	
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1 299	63	4 85	
Sylvic Oil.	Resin Oil.	1.190	140	970	144	826	50	6 05	
Refined Oil.	Mechanical.	0.990	140	930	150	667	1.660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.849	211	925	227	883	1 00	12 00	
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	213	915	232	706	1 25	17 70	
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.084	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47	
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	825	144	393		87	23 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Quantity of Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials	Cost of a light same in quantity per hour.
Kerosene oil, Coal Gas.	13.689 4.970	1,200 grs. 5 C. ft.	13.75 C. ft.	$1 per gal $3 per M.	2.44 of 1 c. 4.12 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.
Very respectfully, your obt't. serv't.,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For Sale at the Company's Depot, No. 90 Water-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will not crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Prof O. M. MITCHEL will deliver the second lecture of his series at the Brooklyn Atheneum on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Subject—*Is the Architect of the Universe the Jehovah of the Hebrew Scripture?* Doors open at 7—lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each. May be obtained at ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SWAYNE'S bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; SANFORD'S music-store, No. 23 Court-st., and at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on *Cotemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—*Dickens.*
FRIDAY, Feb 29—*Charlotte Bronte*, (CURRER BELL.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.*
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray.*
Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $3. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

AT A MEETING OF HOBOKEN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No. 1—held 16th February, 1856—it was resolved that,

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our esteemed friend and associate LUCAS A. VAN BOSKERK, and we, the members of said Fire Company (Hoboken No. 1,) feeling desirous of paying the last sad tribute to our deceased member, which may show in part the estimation we hold for the living, and the sweet memory we cherish for the dead; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely condole and sympathize with his family and friends in their bereavement, hoping that their loss has been his gain; further,

Resolved, That the Engine and House be draped with mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the newspapers agreed on.
CHARLES CHAMBERLIN, Foreman.
JAS. STEVENSON, Secretary.

LECTURE—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The tenth and last lecture in aid of the charity funds will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by Professor C. L. HENRY, D. D., of New-York. Subject—*Human Progress.* Admission 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Conversational Meeting will be held at the Society's room, Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th, at 7½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by WILLIAM H. WILCOX, Esq., on *Landscape Gardening and Public Parks.* JOHN GROSHON, President.
P. B. MEAD, Rec. Sec.

LECTURE ON LUTHER'S WIFE.—DR. F. S. WINKELMANN, Professor in the Packer Collegiate Institute, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, will lecture on *Luther's Wife*, at the Chapel of said Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1856, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each.

THE MASTER PLUMBERS' COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of the above Company will be held at their Hall No. 327 Bowery, THIS EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested.
J. PEARCE, President.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at Head-quarters on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Neuralgia against none. Seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 9 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 9 P. M.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.
NOTICE.—I caution all persons from buying or negotiating a note held by T. W. STRONG against me, for $366, or about that amount, as there is no offset to the same.
GEO. SHIELDS.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BROADWAY CALAMITY.
FAILURE OF BARTHOLOMEW'S CELEBRATED
MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
MOURNING GOODS.
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
100 pieces 4-4 French Prints at 1s.—cost 2s.
100 pieces English Prints at 6d.—cost 1s.
200 Foulard Dresses at $6 50—cost $9.
250 Foulard Tw lled at $7 50—cost $9.
10,000 yards Gingham at 1s.—cost 2s.
4,000 yards De Laines at 1s.—cost 2s.
200 yards De Laines at 1s. 6d.—cost 3.
Together with a large quantity of Bombazines, Black De Laines, Tamese, Barages, Tamatan Crape Mare's, Grenadines, Black Silks, Half-Mourning Silks—all of which will be sold at a great sacrifice.
Sales commence at 10 A.M. and continues till 5 P. M. daily.
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between
St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

LANE AND PORTER
Will continue the sale of silks, shawls, &c., for a few days longer, at No. 51 Catharine-st.
Beautiful Stripe Silks 3s., 3s 6d., 4s. and 5s.
Beautiful Satin Stripe do., 10s., worth 16s.
Yard wide do., 10s.
Heavy Plaid do., 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.
Beautiful Brocade 5s. and 6s.
Broché Long Shawls $8, $10, $12.
All Wool Plaid do. de., 12s., 16s., 24s.
Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Linens, Flannels, &c., at equally low prices.
LANE & PORTER.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No 301 GRAND-ST.,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY, FEB. 18,
150 pieces rich Plaid Silks, Spring styles.
100 pieces rich black Silks, Gros de Rhine, at 4s., 5s. and 6s.—cost 8s., 10s. and 12s.
10,000 yards Persian De Laines, at 1s. per yard.
10,000 yards French Prints, at 1s. per yard.
500 pieces French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard.
ALSO,
$20,000 WORTH OF HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN AND COTTONS.
1,000 dozen Huckaback Napkins, at 12s., worth 18s.
500 pieces Linen Table Damask, at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
700 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10 by 4 wide, at 5s. 6d. per yard, worth 8s. per yard.
600 pieces pure Irish Linen Shirtings, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard
500 Marseilles Toilet Quilts, 12 by 4, at $2, worth $4 50.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At a reduction of 50 per cent.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

COLBY'S SALE OF WET GOODS
WILL CONTINUE
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
A. G. COLBY, No 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.
Rich Satin de Chene, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, (slightly wet.)
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of Every Description.
500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $5.
600 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
1,000 dozen Snow-drop Linen Napkins, at $1 50 per doz.
500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10x4 wide.
1,000 pieces Huckaback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
CONTINUATION OF SALE, BY ORDER OF
ASSIGNEES.
IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE IMPERATIVE.
This week will be offered,
AT THE STORE NO. 347 BROADWAY,
Twenty cases handsome Dress Silks,
One hundred cartons Brochè and other Shawls.
Ten thousand yards rich Printed Barèges.
Five cases rich Printed Challies.
One hundred pieces Black Grenadines.
Five cases Parametta.
ALSO,
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF LINEN AND OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Together with
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All at such reduced prices as to effect immediate sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

WHITE GOODS FROM AUCTION.
CHAS. G. HOOK, NO. 330 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY
AT LESS THAN COST,
500 pieces dotted Swiss at 1s per yard, worth 2s.
900 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, from 1s. to 3s.
500 pieces Drapery Muslins, from 16c to 31c.
500 pieces Brilliantes (super quality) 50 per cent. below cost.
ALSO,
5 cases, all wool De laines, (Spring styles.
1 case rich Challis, (slightly damaged.)

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18, their first importations of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BAREGES, CHALLIES, MOUSELINE DE CHENE, &c., &c., &c.
Also a splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WEISKER BROTHERS,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., up-stairs.
Offer for sale a choice assortment of
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
BONNET SILK,
RIBBONS and
the most beautiful selection of our la'est importation, to the lowest prices in the City.

REAL CHINA SILKS.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open at retail on Monday, Feb. 18,
30 cases of the above desirable
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
made from the finest boiled silk, and recommended for the permanency of their colors.
Three-quarters of a yard wide. Price 75c. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS. WET GOODS.
100 pieces Printed Jaconet only 1s. per yard.
150 pieces Brocade De Beige only 1s. per yard.
70 pieces Plain Challi only 1s. per yard.
300 pieces White Jaconet only 8c. per yard.
100 pieces Book Muslin only 1s. per yard.
600 pieces Bonnet and Cap Ribbon by the piece or box.
900 dozen Damask Towels only 12s. per dozen.
New style English alloe only 1s per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 369 Grand, and
No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

LINENS! LINENS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY,
10 cases consisting of
Linen Damask Table Diapers.
Linen Damask Napkins.
Linen Sheetings and Pillow Cas

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, Feb. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 81 bbls. Pearls, and 32 bbls. Pots; together, 465 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is good, but the enhanced claims of holders interfere with business. The sales since our last embrace 150 pkgs. Java, at 14¼c.@15¼c.; 500 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12¼c.; and 1,500 Rio, at 11¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Some 5,000 bales, here and in transitu, have been disposed of since our last, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling Fair	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Fair	11	11⅜	11⅜	12

FISH—The general stock is reduced, and prices steady maintained, but the market is without activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially unaltered; the sales since our last comprising about 7,600 bbls., mostly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 25	@	7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@	7 50
Favorite and Extra State	7 50	@	7 87½
Mixed Western	7 25	@	7 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 87½	@	7 75
Fancy Michigan	7 75	@	7 87½
Common to Good Ohio	7 50	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 00
Extra Ohio	8 00	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 87½	@	8 50
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian remains quiet, but steady, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra at $7 75@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern continues pretty brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy and steady, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 87½@$3 93¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Small lots of Southern Red changed hands at $1 90 ℔ bushal. Rye, Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is in slack request at languid rates, with sales of only 14,500 bushels at 80c.@83c. for sound Yellow and White; 78c.@83c. for Southern Yellow and White; and 80c. @82c. for Western Mixed. ℔ bushel.

HAY—300 bales River found buyers at $1 12½@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Inactive, at old quotations.

LATHS—Scarce and nominal.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Is a trifle rare and of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, but at drooping rates, in view of increasing supplies. The sales since our last embrace about 400 bales New-Orleans at 40c @44c.; and some Cuba, in hhds., at 36c.@37c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in improved request, at 40¾c.@41c. ℔ gallon. A better inquiry also exists for Tar at former prices.

OILS—No important movements have occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, sales having transpired of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½ for Mess, and $13 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 8¾c.@10¼c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 500 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c. @10¾c. ℔ lb. In kegs it brings 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 200 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 200 tcs. disposed of at $4 56@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Unchanged.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been selling at 10c.@10¼c., in bond, and 13c.@18¾c., free, ℔ lb.; but it is now less abundant, and holders seek for higher prices. Stock here and in Boston, 18,000 bags. Nothing really new in Refined.

SPELTER—Is less freely offered, and is now worth 6¾c.@6¾c for plates, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good demand at full rates, with fair receipts, but no eagerness on the part of receivers to force sales.

TALLOW—Prime has fallen to 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., and is inactive thereat.

WHISKY—We heard that 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 28¾c.@29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—With less accommodation, and an improved demand therefor, rates were firmer to-day. The engagements were to a fair extent. For Liverpool, Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; tierce Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and heavy goods, 27s. 6d @32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, (nominally) 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; tierce Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Naval Stores, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; and heavy goods, 40s.@45s. ℔ ton. For Havre, Flour, 35c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 16c.@17c. ℔ bushel; Provisions, $1 ℔ bbl.; Ashes at $10, and Rice at $9 ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been three or four ships from Cninchs Islands to St. Thomas, for orders, $22 if to Hampton Roads, or £4 15s.@£5 if to Cork, and a market—$20 only is now offered to the United States; one, hence to Brest, 5,000 bbls. Pork, supposed $1 25 ℔ bbl.; one to Toulon, Perk and Flour, supposed $1 25@$1; a British brig, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $19—thence to Europe or the United States, Coffee, on private terms; a brig, 350 tons, to Lisbon and back, $3,800; a bark, 300 tons, from Napies to New-York, $1,800, or if from Sicily, $2,000; a brig, 280 tons, hence to St. Thomas, $900; a bark, 300 tons, to Havana, $1,000; a brig to Guayama and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3, or if Molasses only, $3 50; one from Black River, Jam., to New-York, Logwood and Coffee, $6—Sugar and Metals, 40c., and Pimento, 45c.; a brig, 224 tons, to Sagua and back, $1,800; a schooner, 120 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,000; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3, or if to Cowes and a market, £4 5s.; one from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one, 125 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,200.

Flour Inspection.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Thursday morning is an article under the head "Agricultural," discussing at some length the standard of Flour Inspection of this City, the writar of which is evidently not well posted, or is personally interested in representing his side. And, as all, or nearly all questions are capable of being viewed in different lights, I propose to show that the interests of producers, manufacturers and dealers in Flour in this country is in the present, rather than in higher standards.

The complaints of "Standards" come from France and England, and relate to the low grades of Flour, or in other words, shipping Flour. This Flour is mostly the product of the Wheat of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, those States being well adapted to the growth of Spring Wheat, but not (to any extent) Winter Wheat. Now, to raise the standard of Inspection on this grade of Flour, is to reduce the value of the entire growth of Wheat of these States at least 25 ℔ cent.; and for whose benefit is this large decline to be made? Most certainly for the almost exclusive benefit of foreign Governments, as they buy only this kind of Flour of us. Our people do not use it.

But there is still another strong point in this standard business. It is, that the exporters of Flour to Europe have made it what it is. They offer no encouragement for a good article; they inquire for and buy the lowest grade known, if it will only pass as Superfine, and so well is this understood on the Corn Exchange that Flour dealers seldom or never offer to exporters a good article. Suppose a miller makes two brands of Flour for this market—one is made from Spring wheat, and the actual cost is $7 50; the other is made from sound Winter wheat, selected with great care, and costs $9 50. The first is acknowledged to be a very poor article, while the latter is admitted to be very good. Now, the foreign buyer will show his *very high* appreciation of the better quality by offering you a sixpence ℔ bbl. advance; and this is the compensation offered by foreigners to our Flour manufacturers for a "prime article," and this the inducement to the American States to depreciate their own products.

CORN EXCHANGE.

REMARKS.

We give "Corn Exchange" this opportunity of showing how those who undertake to uphold a rotten system deceive and expose themselves. Did we not know that he is but the exponent of opinions which have gained some credit among interested parties, it would be profitless for us to waste our space in answering a writer who, in his refreshing verdancy, cannot account for our denunciation of a serious public grievance save by modestly accusing us of ignorance or interest. But as we are fully aware of the strength of those entertaining the views put forth in the communication of "Corn Exchange," we overlook the offensiveness of this writer, and briefly reply to his assertions.

It is not, and "Corn Exchange" but proves that it is not, the interest of "Producers, manufacturers, and dealers in flour, in this Country," to maintain the existing wretched system of flour inspection. We cannot be persuaded that the Agricultural or Commercial classes of America will ever suffer from being governed by honesty. An honest and reliable system of flour inspection would afford general satisfaction. If flour makers and venders have good flour to sell, it would not lessen its value to sell it for exactly what it is. If, on the contrary, they have bad, or inferior flour to dispose of, it will not enhance its worth to give it a fraudulent name. At least, this will be found to be the case when the purchaser has ordinary experience. And if the purchaser has not such experience, is it just or expedient to impose a poor article on him, for a good one, because of his want of judgment? We think not. Entertaining this opinion, we contend for a thorough reform in the present mode of inspecting flour.

A rigid standard of classification is urgently demanded,—so that farmers and millers, furnishing a good article, can honestly obtain the fair value of it, and purchasers, needing flour, may be assured of what they buy. What CORN EXCHANGE says about reducing the value of the Wheat product of Illinois and Wisconsin, by rendering it necessary to have the flour made therefrom come into market, under lawful and just brands, calls for no notice from us. His line of argument simply leads to the conclusion that dishonesty pays best. The talk about foreign interests and influence is all twaddle. It is the duty and the interest of all upright farmers, millers, and flour venders, to favor the introduction and firm maintenance of an exact system of flour inspection. That such a measure would benefit and be approved by consumers, no words need be wasted to prove. Wherefore, in the name and on behalf of our whole people, we repeat our call for a sweeping and judicious reform in this matter; and trust to the integrity and honor of the flour trade of New-York for a prompt and proper response to our call.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE & LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

HIDES.—The great difficulty experienced in forwarding the purchases to the tanneries has had the effect of restricting operations, but as many of those received during the week were sold previous to arrival, the stock is not materially larger. Importers, however, are not willing to submit to any decline in price and on some descriptions an advance is demanded. Rio Grandes are held firmly at 25¾c. and an offer of 25c. was refused. Orinocos in store and afloat are held at 24½c. The bulk of the more common Hides, which have been landed, have been sold at full prices.

The receipts during the week have been large, comprising 52,677 from foreign ports, as follows:—9,811 Orinoco, per *Correo*; 13,869 Porto Cabello, per steamers *Tennessee* and *Breeze*; 1,181 Maracaibo, per *F. S. Casanova*; 2,729 Port au Platte, per *J. Achorn*; 650 Savanilla, per *Winthrop*; 3,540 from Rio Janeiro; 9,620 African; 10,390 Dry and 1,087 salted California, and 3,383 from the West Indies and domestic ports, making a total of 57,560 Hides. Also, 274 Buffalo and 162 and 7 bales Cow Hides, from Penang and 34 bales Cow and 19 bales Buffalo Hides from Calcutta.

Sales are: 1,700 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs, at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 716 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 14½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs. at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,421 Dry California, 24 lbs. at 20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,052 Dry Maracaibo, 21¾ lbs. at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Texas, 24@26 lbs. at 21c.@22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs. at 22c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 904 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive Coastwise,) 23 lbs. at 22c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 1,200 Dry Chegres, 16 lbs. at 21½c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 835 Dry Curacoa, 18@19 lbs. at 19¾c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 619 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs. at 18c., 6 months, rejecting water-damaged; 242 Dry Southern, 15 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, as they run; 800 Dry Southern, 16@18 lbs. at 16½c.@16¾c., cash, as they run; 831 Dry Salted St. Thomas, 26 lbs. at 15c., 6 months, as they run; 100 Green Salted West Indies, 10c., cash, less 4 ℔ cent. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *California*, from Busnos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Jehossie*, from Buenos Ayres, with 2,500 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 6,000 hides; the *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Sarah Burton*, from Porto Cabello, with 6,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Ida Raines*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 58,650, as follows: 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 8,700 Dry Rio Grande; 22,600 Dry Orinoco; 3,800 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacon; 1,400 Dry African; 650 Dry Savanilla; 500 Dry San Juan; 2,700 Dry Port au Platte; 2,000 Dry Mexican; 1,800 Dry Maracaibo; 2,500 Dry West India, Southern, &c.; 1,000 Dry California; 1,100 Salted California.

SKINS—GOAT—The balance of the last arrival from Curacoa have been disposed of, leaving none in first hands. The first cargo from Tampico is anxiously looked for, and, coming to a market entirely bare of stock, will no doubt command high rates. 50 bales Curacoe were sold at 58c.@60c., 6 months.

DEER—The demand is active, and prices are well sustained. The receipts are taken as soon as landed at full quotations, and in some instances an advance has been obtained, leaving a very meagre stock in first hands. Sales are 4,000 lbs. Vera Cuz, on private terms; 1,500 lbs. Florida, at 28c.@30c.; 1,500 lbs. Barcelona, (to arrive,) at 53c.; 1,500 lbs. Southwestern, at 33c.; 900 lbs. Texas, (inferior,) at 23½c., and 500 lbs. Mexican, at 52c.

HAIR—The market is steady and firm. Sales are 10,000 lbs. mixed Buenos Ayres, at 26c., 6 months; 5,000 lbs. mixed Rio Graude, on private terms. I quote: Rio Grande, mixed, 28c.@28½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26½c @27c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate, which is owing principally to the difficulty in sending the Leather East, as, in consequence of the severe weather, the Sound navigation is entirely suspended—this has a tendecy to restrict operations. Notwithstanding this, the sales are fully equal to the receipts. The Eastern markets were never more bare of stock than at present, and upon the opening of navigation we may expect an active demand. Prices are well sustained for all descriptions: Receipts of Hemlock, 29,900; of Oak, 6,400. Sales of Hemlock, 30,200; of Oak, 5,80. Stock of Hemlock, 55,500; of Oak, 5,850. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 25½c.@27c., on 6 months' credit.

Molasses Trade of the United States in 1855.

The New-York *Shipping List*, of the 26th inst., contains its regular annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) from which we learn:

"That the total import of Foreign into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, were 24,152,446 gallons, against a total import in 1854, of 25,454,379 gallons; and the total consumption of Foreign in 1855, was 23,533,423 gallons, against a consumption in 1854, of 24,437,019 gallons; being a decrease in the consumption of Foreign in 1855, as compared with 1854, of 903,596 gallons—or nearly 3¾ ℔ cent.; while the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic in 1855 was 47,266,085 gallons, against a consumption in 1854, of 56,493,019 gallons—being the large decrease of 9,226,934 gallons, or 16½ ℔ cent.

The large decline in the consumption, is owing to the short crop of Domestic made in 1854-5, which was nearly 8,000,000 gallons less than that made in 1853-4; and there having existed in the Foreign producing Countries during the early part of the year, an active and extensive European demand, chiefly from France, for the purpose of distillation, owing to the continued ravages of the vine disease in that Empire, and the high price of cereals; thus diverting the supplies of this description from the United States, the usual place of shipment, to France and Southern Europe; the supply of both Foreign and Domestic being thus diminished, hence the unusual value this article has commanded during a considerable portion of the past year.

The vintage of 1855 throughout Europe, on an average, is again greatly deficient, and the Grain crops on the Continent being far from abundant, the probabilities seem to point to a renewal of this Foreign demand; indeed, it is currently reported that a considerable portion of the early crop of Cuba has been already contracted for, mostly for shipment, at prices which, compared with former years, seem somewhat extravagant. We observe as a novel and extraordinary feature in this trade, that there were taken from New-Orleans, by French shippers, last season, some 387,000 gallons of Louisiana; prices at the time of making these purchases, however, were very far below those now current.

The anticipated short supply again this year, together with the unprecedented rise in prices, induced an active demand towards the close of December, in New-Orleans, for Louisiana for home use; and the reported transactions there, for that description, for future delivery, reached 800,000@900,000 gallons, part at the unusual figures of 29@30 cents, deliverable in the cisterns.

Notwithstanding the high prices that have ruled the past year for Molasses, and the competition that refiners have had to contend with from distillers and others, their purchases seem to have been nearly as large as they were in 1853—the quantity taken from all the Ports for this purpose, reaching about 50,000 hhds.

The distilling interest has also been exceedingly prosperous, owing to large European orders for Spirits, and the price of Grain having ruled high throughout the year, an unusual demand for Molasses for this purpose has prevailed, and still exists; and, we understand, large contracts for Rum, for future delivery, have been made, the price of which is to be governed by the value of this article.

The quantity of Foreign received from direct ports at, and withdrawn for consumption from New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, was 5,936,879 gallons, and the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic, was 12,816,434 gallons, against a consumption in 1844 of 5,489,278 gallons of Foreign, or 11,742,000 gallons of Domestic and Foreign—being an increase in the total consumption of this port in 1855, of 1,134,404 gallons, or over 9¾ ℔ cent.

The present prices for most descriptions are, we believe, the highest that have been obtained since the memorable years of 1836-7. The quotations then were, for New-Orleans 48c.@50c., Porto Rico and St. Croix 47c.@50c., Trinidad Cuba 43c.@46c., and Havana and Martinique 35c@40c.—duty 5 cents ℔ gallon. These extreme rates were, we believe, only exceeded in 1818, when we quoted New-Orleans 60c. @64c., Havana 58c.@60c., Surinam 60c.@63c., Martinique and Guadalupe 50c.@60c., and Trinidad Cuba 60c.@62c. These we think, are the highest prices that this article ever attained in this market, or, at least, that are noted in our record, which covers a space of over half a century."

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$2,850,077 56
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents end for interest accrued and not due		115 780 19
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,734,747 37
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$699,719 06	
For interest and annuities	181,197 29—	880,916 35
Total		$3,615,663 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$296,699 99	
Paid additions to same, being dividends	16,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,838 62	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes	53,858 37	
Commissions	28,239 99—	437,629 44
Total		$3,178,034 28
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,084,233 26	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,943 23	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,376 38	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,533 56—	$3,178,034 28
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$90,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,051 53	
Total	$131,051 53	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,498,545 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$34,904,110 00
Number of Policies issued the past year		1,698
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		8,778
Of which, 7,793 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		752
Increase in Term Policies		12
Total		$764
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	—104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		660
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,123 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sprouils,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker.	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clerk.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARDATT, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $150,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds.	22,000	16,830
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds..	22,000	15,340
23 Delaware Railroad Bonds	32,000	23,400
33 Pittsburg City Six per cents	33,000	30,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,350
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	98,805	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,924	6,924
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,388

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN.
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1852, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 4 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
AMOUNT OF ASSETS Dec. 31, 1855	812,599 62
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES	47,592 27

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in part and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	Theod. McNamee,	George D. Morgan,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Cephas H. Norton,	George Pearce,
Geo. C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	Ward A. Work,
D. N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	James Low,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	I. H. Frothingham,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Chas. A. Balkley,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	Richard Bigelow,
Chas. B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hookar,	Lyman Cooke,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Peal,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas P. Baldwin,	Sidney Mason,
James Humphrey,	H. Gilbert Ely,	One vacancy.

A dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Office of the Company on demand. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 123 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 168 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 26 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD B. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE. SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured soon, an English basement brick house, No. 387 State-st., Brooklyn; possession immediately; one year built for the owner's residence, with hot and cold water baths, range, dumb waiter, gas and chandelier, hot air heater from range, stationary wash tubs, &c. The house is first-class, in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises from 2 to 3 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 84 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.

JOSEPH B WILKINSON.

P. S. Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two on 12th-st.
One on 14th-st.; one on 17th-st.
One on 21st-st.; one on 22d-st.
Two on 27th-st.; one on 29th-st.
One on 26th-st.; one on 31st-st.
Two extra large on Madison-av. near 36th-st.
One on 37th-st.; two on 38th-st.
Also, one on 41st-st. All near 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., house 18 ft. 9 in. by 56 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 27 West 35th-st., house 20 by 56 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 25 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three-story brick house No. 39 Sands-st. Is within the minute walk of the Fulton Ferry, the market and numerous churches. It has also all the internal conveniences usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March, it will be let for $800 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x172; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 400 Broome st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—One on 16th-st., $5,500; one on 19th-st., 23x45, lot 98 feet deep, $7,000; one on Perry-st., $9,500; one on Amos-st., lot 40 feet front, $8,500; three on 44th-st., $6,500; also, an elegant brown-stone front, near 5th-av., $13,500.
LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 73 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$10,000 New Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (E. D.) 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds..$1,000
$3,840 Hampshire Coal and Iron Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$500
$13,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 1st Mortgage Bonds..$1,000
$11,000 Wheeling City Superfund Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 New Castle and Richmond 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
20 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.....$100
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$50
30 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....$50
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.....$25
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$25
25 shares North River Fire Insurance Company.....$25
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.....$25
10 shares United States Mail Steamship Company...$100

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Splendid rosewood piano-forte, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, &c., at the residence No. 119 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above five-story house, all in fine order, having been used but a short time, and to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost or value. Catalogues now ready, and can be obtained at ELY & MUNGER'S, No. 321 Broadway. The furniture consists in part of elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, brocade stool and cover rich velvet, Wilton and other room and stair carpets; magnificent suites rosewood parlor furniture, covered in embroidered tapestry and brocade, with slip covers, all of the best description; brocade and lace curtains, 3 large French mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets; 2 splendid mirror-front etageres, with marble-tops; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, in brocade and satin; rich Dresden and Sèvres mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, &c.; marble and bronze clocks, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, with a valuable collection of ornaments, including the Dream of Arcadia, Capture of Major Andre, &c., worthy of special attention; magnificent rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 30 French mattresses, feather beds, &c., rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, &c., &c. The upper rooms are furnished throughout with rosewood and mahogany of the most costly description. Also, all the dining room furniture, rosewood arm chairs, 6-quart extension tables, China dinner set, 300 pc., glassware, ruby and cut glass ware, costly hat-stand, oil cloth, &c. Purchasers are assured that the sale is absolute and the goods must be removed immediately.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—A. RIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of ABRAHAM LOWERE, administrator:

NEW-STREET.—The lot, with building thereon, No. 14 New-st., near Wall-st., 25 ft. 9 in. by 64 feet. By order of trustee.

CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.)—The property known as Clinton-Court, with the ten 3 and 4 story brick buildings thereon, on south side Clinton-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., renting for $2,974 per annum, being 16 feet front by 118 feet on easterly and 138 ft. 9 in. on westerly side.

ALSO, ELM-STREET.—Lot, with building thereon, No. 48 Elm-st., near Anthony-st., 20 by 60 feet.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON AND PERRY STS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Wm. W. Gilbert, deceased:

HUDSON-ST.—Eight lots of ground, on the easterly side of Hudson-st., comprising the entire front, between Hammond and Perry sts.

ALSO.—One lot on the south side of, and known as No. 36 Perry-st.

TERMS.—Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 4 Wall-st.

CULLEN GILBERT,
EDWD P. STEVER, } Executors, &c.
SYLVANUS MILLER,

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Boots, Shoes, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. H. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

R. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., adjoining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 43 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes, or for building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley-way leading from Allen-st. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY-HILL AT AUCTION.—By E. H. LUDLOW, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire front now occupied by Mr. Waddell, west side, between 37th and 38th sts. The whole property has been divided into six lots, each about 37 feet front by 145 feet deep, exclusive of front yards on the 5th-av. A private street from 37th to 38th will afford stable accommodations to all the lots. This subdivision enables every purchaser to erect a residence suitable to what is deemed the finest location on the island. For maps and terms of sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., or to L. B. CHASE, Counsellor at-Law, No. 5 New-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will cause public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, that very desirable house known as No. 23 West 27th st., near Broadway; lot 22 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 22 feet wide, three rooms deep to the roof, 3 stories in height, and containing all the modern improvements, such as fine marble mantels, grates and bells throughout, first-class range and furnace, two water closets, bathing, gas, &c. Terms very easy, and sale positive to the highest bidder. Parties wishing to view the premises may obtain permits at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at ¾ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 125 and 127 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, some 50 or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, timber, stone or sewer carts; several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels, cart-boxes, axles, blacksmith tools, oil lamps, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILER-SHAFTINGS, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the 6-horse-power, upright-beam steam-engine, and three cylinder-boilers, shafting, drums, &c., as they now stand in lot No. 95 Jane-st. Also, the 8-horse-power steam-engine, with upright tubular-boiler, (40 tubes,) pumps, shafting, &c., in lot No. 93 Jane-st. Terms cash.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer, Office No. 187 Canal-st.

GREAT STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS—To be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of A. F. Jarvis & Co., No 72 Canal-st., consisting of bonnets, ribbons, velvets, laces, silks, trimmings, flowers, feathers, furniture, fixtures, &c., iron safe, large mirrors. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, splendid household furniture of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut. Also, two extra carved rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, &c. By order.

E. TRUSLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

J. B. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, No. 291 Pearl-st., a large and desirable stock of all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, silver-plated ware, clothing, &c.; also, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, SOAP, FISH.—TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 10½ o'clock, No. 97 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st.—Raisins, figs, prunes, sodas, teas, spices, cocoa, rum, gin, brandy, mackerel, herring, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, chisels, files, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RETAIL STOCK OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 220 8th-av., corner of 20th-st. Positive cash sale, by catalogue, without reserve, in lots for retailers.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, 300 Cases on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st. H. W. would call attention to this sale, to close up Invoices, preparatory to moving to No. 40 Dey-st.

CONSIDINE, HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers, have [illegible] Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, and other Seasonable Goods, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 and 13 Vesey-st. Sales commence on MONDAY, Feb. 18, and will be continued every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the season. Goods received daily. Cash advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. Merchants, Hotels, Lodging-houses, Steamboats, and Country Dealers, can be supplied with Goods at the lowest cash prices. Refer to Messrs. Lane & Bolton, Bills of Exchange, and Collect; Merchants, Importers, Bankers, &c. References—Continental Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

A. J. BLOOMER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 25th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE LESLEY retiring from said firm, having disposed of interest therein to Messrs. JOHNSON, COX & CAMERON. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 374 Broadway by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

ELIAS JOHNSON,
DAVID R. COX,
GEORGE LESLEY,
JOHN C. CAMERON,
JAMES G. SIDNEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the Stove, Hot Air Furnace, and General Foundry business as heretofore conducted, respectively, by JOHNSON, COX, LESLEY & CO. and RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, under the firm of COX, RICHARESON & BOYNTON.

DAVID R. COX,
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON, }
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 89 and 91 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PRATT, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JULIUS PRATT & CO.
HANOVER CO.
WALTER W. WEBB.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the name of the AMERICAN IVORY COMB CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firms of PRATT, WEBB & CO., at No. 57 Maiden-lane JULIUS PRATT & CO.
HANOVER CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of COLES & WETMORE in this day dissolved by mutual consent. NATHANIEL COLES is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

Signed, NATHANIEL COLES.
FEB. 1, 1856. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. L. CURTIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 18 Canal-st.

M. L. CURTIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PEIRCE & DENISON, is this day dissolved. WM. DENISON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with railroad grants to the Missouri River, the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication, with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all annoyances or transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. B. MERWIN, No. 20 William-st

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils;

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

In Boston, by.....Messrs. E. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. S. Peyton & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by.....ALSOP & CO.,
Collfornia-st.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av corner 14th-st., and No. 12 Wall-st.

C. B. LE BARON, Agent.

INSURANCE AGAINS LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. STOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. R. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. C. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Ward,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Edward A. Cook,	B. F. Manierre,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Dimmick,	Henry Dubois,	Isaac Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Fargo,	Henry D. Crane,
John Wolfe,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Bates,	John S. Meier,	Jas. A. Stevens
Chas. K. Sutton,	John Denham,	Robt. McLanghlin.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue in lieu Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Eastern Division. The holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the Eastern Division of the above Road are requested to attend at the office of CHARLES GOULD, No. 15 William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, on business of great importance to the holders of such bonds will then be brought to their notice.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 78 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANY.—Report for the present year may be had at the Office, No. 59 Beaver-st.

THOS. LOYD, Treasurer.

TO LOAN—In sums of $2,000, $4,000, $6,000, $10,000, $11,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

BILLS WANTED—Of ELLSWORTH BANK, Maine, at 2½ per cent. discount.
GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Omnibus Line of Messrs. Hutton, Lamb and Veal, in suits to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. 21. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and internal lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder bomor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about 100 bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels once a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DEVIN & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; RAVILAND, HARRIS & BAGLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. WAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by sales of the Keale Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this discovery were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copeva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their being detected.

Sold in 6s cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, health and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARMICHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his convenient located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 9, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of cure, and those who have been misled by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, enable him to cure, at 24 hours notice, the most inveterate cases. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pernicious specifics as copaiba, cubebs, sarsaparilla, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science at medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations on foreign, &c.

D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment for Nos. 1 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Bond-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.*

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's *Weekly*: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The sales for this medicine are from all parts of the country. We believe, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. F. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 203 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the shareholders named in the list of the BANK OF LIVERPOOL, (individual liability,) Central Bank, Washington County, must be required at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, of the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first instalment of Ten per cent, upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES A MACY, Cashier.

RAILROADS

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefountaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the cars for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
*MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Knocking Men Down by Daylight.

Whenever a man is reported by the Police as knocked down by highway robbers in broad daylight, we publish it as in duty bound. But we doubt whether the perils of the highway have not been exaggerated very much of late. We have had occasion to travel about as late as anybody in the streets for some years back, and never yet have found opportunity to try our skill in self-defence, to wear a pistol, or so much as to carry a cane. And we have come to the conclusion that if a sober man minds his own business, he is about as safe in the streets of New-York as in his bed. Still, our creed does not prohibit us from believing it possible that if a man when half drunk chooses to make a public exhibition of his gold watch, there are gentlemen on the pavement who will accommodate him by taking it, and giving him a thump on his head to restore his wandering wits.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 277,—60 men, 62 women, 139 boys, and 116 girls,—precisely the same number as that of the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 16 were the result of violent causes.

"Look Before You Leap."

On Saturday night a dog attempted to jump ashore from the Peck-slip ferry-boat before she reached the dock, but falling to head the old adage, fell into the water and immediately disappeared. Let dogs and men remember to look before they leap

The Saints.

The ship *John J. Boyd*, Capt. AUSTIN, arrived at this port on Saturday with 528 Mormon emigrants on their way to Great Salt Lake. They left Liverpool on the 15th of December.

☞ On Saturday there was a great thaw going on. The streets were full of sposh, and traveling on foot was the very dirtiest of jobs. The Street Commissioners had a hundred or two men at work in Broadway with picks, shovels, &c. By way of experiment, he scattered some hundred bushels of Turk's Island salt on the snow of the block before STEWART'S!

At midnight the thaw was arrested, and has not made its appearance since—doubtless the clerk of the weather bound it over to keep the peace. Yesterday there was high west wind, and in the afternoon it was very cold.

The night was terrible.

☞ The New-York *Courier* says: "No parent should permit a valentine, no matter what its outside appearance may be, to reach his child, until, by inspection, he was sure it was void of offence; or, we do not know but the better plan is, to follow the example of a large class, who now refuse to receive them at all." Be sure it is. The wretched cuts that adorn valentines bear, and the contemptible slang that takes the shape of rhyme in them, are most corrupting to both taste and morals. Deny them at the door, or, if taken in, burn them at once.

☞ Mr. COLLINS has adopted a rule for his steamships, that they shall not cross the Banks of Newfoundland between this time and the first of August north of 43 degrees. This will insure his ships from the danger of icebergs, and will give them great advantage, in the point of safety, over the Canarders, which must go to the north on account of their stopping at Halifax.

☞ The anniversary of the treaty of Ghent was celebrated for the seventeenth time by the Eighth Ward Henry Clay Club at the Appelle Rooms on last Friday evening.

☞ Notices of the places where people can be vaccinated *free*, are posted on the dead walls Read them, for there is some small pox in the City.

Election of Officers in the New-York City Guard.

A meeting of the members of the New-York City Guard was held at their armory, in Broadway, on Thursday evening last, to elect officers in the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the old Captain of this company, T. T. FERRIS Col. M. M. VAN BUREN, of the Eleventh Regiment, presided. The following officers were elected unanimously: EDWARD B. LARAU, Captain, in place of Capt. FERRIS, resigned. Captain LARAU was previously connected with Gen. EWAN'S staff, and is highly esteemed by his brother soldiers. WM. H. HALLICK, First Lieutenant, in place of L. D. BULKELEY, resigned; THOS. C. DE LUCE, Third Lieutenant, in place of W. H. DRAPER, promoted to a staff appointment; E. L. STONE, Fourth Lieutenant, in place of W. H. HALLICK, promoted. Their late Captain of the City Guard, who died recently in Texas, is to be brought to this City and buried with military honors by the members of his late command.

Fires.

FIRE IN AMOS-STREET.

About 10¼ o'clock on Friday morning an alarm of fire was given from Primary School No. 10, situate at No. 174 Amos-street. It originated from the careless deposit of ashes It was soon extinguished. Damage about $5. The children who were in the school at the time were all passed out in good order.

FIRE IN EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a stable at No. 276 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by Mr. MOTT. About $400 worth of damage was done.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.

A fire occurred in the grocery store of BAILEY & TITUS, No. 157 South-street, about 7 o'clock last evening. It was extinguished with a loss of about $75.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a room on the second floor of TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla building. It was soon put out. Damage trifling.

☞ SINGER & Co., of the Sewing Machine, gave a brilliant party at the City Assembly Rooms, to all their employes and their employes' invited friends last Wednesday evening. Some two thousand people sat down to the supper, with which they flanked the dancing, and a right merry time they had of it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTIN' WILLIAM THOMPSON GETS DRUNK—HE DEFENDS HIMSELF IN A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

A great deal of amusement as well as misery can be seen at our City Police Courts. A good time to "see the sights" is about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just before the closing of the day's session. All the persons committed for drunkenness during the day or the previous night are then brought up in a body for examination. And such a sight, such a conglomeration of debauched-looking men and women, so many black eyes, bloody noses and dirty faces, can nowhere else be witnessed. The prisoners are called up one at a time to face the Court and give an account of themselves If the account be satisfactory—if they have never been up before, and promise never to be up again, they are generally dismissed with an admonition to sin no more. But if they are known topers—and their countenances generally decide that matter—they are punished in accordance with the provisions of the law made and provided for their especial benefit. No amount of apparent contrition or pleading to be let go "just this once" can save them. His Honor is inexorable, and either orders them to the cells for ten days, (if they cannot pay $10,) or to the Island for two or three months. The pleadings of the miserable beings are always interesting. Some beg to be dismissed because they have a wife and a house full of children to support; others because they fear to lose a good situation, and some, more forward than the rest, base their defence on the "inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of" rum. A believer in the latter doctrine answered yesterday to the name of "John Thompson." He had a black eye and a very exaggerated nose, with a beautiful polish of red. His coat was rather the worse for wear, and his single-breasted vest, which had once been new, was buttoned close up to the chin—whether to impart a military bearing to the wearer or hide the lack of a shirt did not appear. His hat, which he twirled independently in his hand, was "shocking bad," and his whole appearance very striking. When called, he stepped forward on the platform and stood straight up, *à la militaire*, as if awaiting further orders. His Honor said to him—"Well, Sir, you were brought in this morning drunk?"

Mr. Thompson—I knew it, Sir.

Magistrate—Well, what have you to say for yourself?

Mr. Thompson—Not much; I felt inclined to imbibe, and I got most gloriously drunk, as I had a right to do.

Magistrate—You had no right to expose yourself in the streets, and act as you did?

Mr. Thompson—I take exception to that ruling, if I had a right to get drunk, and act as I pleased, Sir. No right, Sir! I am a soldier, fought and bled for the honor and fame of this glorious Union, and am I now to be told, in these halls, dedicated to justice and patriotic reminiscences—am I to be told, in these Tombs, wherein sleep the ashes of our dead ancestors, that I have not a right to get drunk, Sir? 'Tis posterous! yes, Sir, 'tis even more—'tis actually preposterous! My grandfather, Sir, came over to this country from Scotland with the aborigines, and squatted in the back settlements He wasn't afeered of nothin', and was often known to pop a musquito at a distance of two hundred yards. He died one day, Sir! Yes, I repeat it, he died one day, mourned by all but the cussed Indians that he killed in fair fight. He died too soon. Had he lived long enough he would have been a Revolutionary officer and whipped the British. My father, Sir, went a-walkin' just before the Revolutionary War. If he had been at home he'd a fought, bled and died, no doubt. But he had the spirit, Sir,—yes, Sir, he had the spirit, and so has his son—myself, Sir! I rep at it, *myself* (Here Mr. Thompson attempted to make a "right about face." But missed his foot instead and tumbled to the floor, and slightly "barked" his proboscis, whereat a big "star" began to grin. Mr. Thompson, slightly chagrined, clinched his fist and shaking it at the star, resumed)—"You laugh, eh; *you* laugh at *me*, Sir. My fall, Sir, was only a little peccadillo, Sir. Your safe beside His Honor, Sir, but you dare not laugh at me outside—no man that lives would dare to oblige Captin' William Thompson by laughing at him in the street. My nose, Sir, is all right. You need not point at it, Sir. Don't you know, oh, you ignorant unnaturalized Policeman, that to use the language of the Revolutionary General, Patrick Henry, that "you may break, you may ruin the vase if you will, but the scent of the rose will hang round it still!"

Magistrate—Well, Captain, have you got through? Because if you have——

Mr. Thompson—Through, Sir, no, Sir. I'm a soldier, Sir. I've done service in the field for three days on a general inspection. Our boys were full of spirits the whole time. There was no enemy about then, but if there had been they'd have got fits. Well, they would. And now, Sir, I'm dragged up like a foreigner because I saw fit to get drunk, and on *Yankee* Rum too, Sir! Now, Judge, are you an American? and can you in the face of our great and glorious and mighty country, send me up for ten days. Here we not an American eagle, Sir, with out-spread wings, soaring aloft, Sir, and—and—(here Mr. Thompson was taken with a violent fit of coughing,) and, Sir, I repeat it, Sir. Does not that American eagle scream fearlessly in the ears of Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon and the King of the Mosquitos. And now, Sir, can you in the face of these things lock me up for ten days? Did not General George Washington lick the British, fight Napoleon, chase Alexander, kick Cæsar, and protect Cleopatra from the base designs of that black nigger Solonquo? And now, Sir, can you in the face of these patriotic reminiscences, lock me up for ten days, because I got drunk? Why, Sir, does not the star-spangled banner wave in triumph over every valley and house-top in all creation? Didn't it flap triumphantly on the plains of Bueoa Vieta, Waterloo, Bunker Hill and Sebastopol? Who took the Malakoff? That's the question! Who—who—but now I ask your Honor, sincerely and religiously, can you, in face of all these great and mighty transactions, lock me, a free-born American, in the cells for ten days because I got drunk? If you do, then our forefathers fought, bled and died in vain; if you do, the star-spangled banner might as well be hoisted, union down, and another revolution fought. I'll be on hand in that row. You'd better believe it, old hoss! I beg your pardon, Sir; I meant to say your Honor. Once more I ask your Honor, can you lock me up for ten days, Judge?

Magistrate—Are you through, Captain?

Captain—I am, Sir.

Magistrate—Then I shall give you ten days. Take him away, Mr. Officer.

And Captain William Thompson was taken away, trying as he went to keep step with the policeman who had him in charge.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE SIXTH WARD.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Perry at the Sixth Ward Station-house, upon the body of Thomas McGrath, who was killed in Donovan's-alley, Five Points, on Friday afternoon. The evidence taken on the occasion did not elicit any material facts not given in our account of the murder published on Saturday. From the evidence of Dr Boutou, the physician who made the *post mortem* examination, it appeared that death was caused by concussion of the brain, produced by the injuries received. The Jury in this case, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Death from injuries inflicted by Jeremiah O'Connor, on Feb. 15, about 2 o'clock P. M." Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner Perry committed O'Connor to the Tombs for examination. Deceased was 61 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

The frequency of burglaries and robberies of late in all parts of the City, has induced the Mayor to issue an order to the Police, informing them that in all cases where burglaries, riots, or robberies occur on their respective beats without the arrest of the offending parties, the salary of the Policemen on duty on said beats, will be stopped for three days succeeding the commission of each offence. The order was read to the men in the several Station Houses Saturday evening. It is to be hoped that this measure will have the effect designed.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

A man, about 60 years of age, was yesterday brought before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with indecent assault upon the person of Honora Mahonay, a little girl of about 12 years of age. Honora in her affidavit states, that while peddling oranges in front of Barnum's Museum on Saturday afternoon, she was accosted by the defendant, who inquired of her, how she sold her oranges. She replied, "three cents a piece." He took one of her oranges and tendered her a shilling-piece, and refused to accept the change. He then induced her to accompany him to an oyster saloon in Wooster-street, to take a stew, and while in the supper-room of the saloon, the alleged assault was committed. The girl resisted the man's advances, and her screams for aid brought to her assistance the proprietor of the saloon, who caused the defendant to be arrested. He gave his name as John W. Anderson, and said he was a merchant by occupation. He was committed to answer, in default of $3,000 bail.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

A man giving his name as Edward Malone was yesterday brought before Justice WELSH, on a charge of attempted arson. From the statement made it seems that a man, while passing No. 45 Vesey-street, which is occupied as a cooper's shop, about 12 o'clock Saturday night, discovered a pile of chips on fire in the middle of the floor. Thinking all was not right, he called a policeman, who on entering the premises discovered the prisoner, who made an attempt to escape. The prisoner said he merely went into the place to warm himself, and with that object kindled a fire, without intending to do any harm. He was committed until the matter could be fully investigated by the Fire Marshal.

TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Edward Kline, a German, tried to kill himself on Saturday evening by swallowing 25 cents' worth of arsenic. Dr. Sheppard saved him. Kline, while tending bar a few weeks ago, at No. 83 Essex-street, was severely beaten by a gang of rowdies. He has since been partially insane.

[Advertisement.]

UPPER TENDOM EXCITED.—From all appearance there is very little abatement in the continued state of excitement of the last two weeks, prevailing to an almost alarming extent in the neighborhood of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. We learn, however, from those who take an interest in the matter, that no serious difficulty is apprehended; yet, from the course pursued by Messrs. RENSEN & DINGER, the first aggressors, public opinion will hold them responsible for any overt act committed by the ladies, in their eagerness to take advantage of the extraordinary inducement held out by the firm to dispose of their entire stock of rich Fall and Winter Dry Goods. It is universally conceded that Dry Goods is an institution thoroughly understood by the ladies, and a reduction of 50 per cent. on the original cost would naturally create a demand equal to the supply, and while this supply lasts we must expect an unusual commotion in the vicinity of Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our friends will be pleased to learn that the Spring assortment of rich dress silks, challis de laines, French prints, ginghams, lace goods and embroideries will be opened this day at S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.'s, Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. In addition to the above rich goods, they will also offer another large invoice of linen damasks, damask table-cloths, napkins, doilies, huckaback towels, linen sheeting, superior fronting linen, toilet quilts, &c., saved from the late wrecks, slightly wet and soiled, at prices less than cost of importation. Extraordinary bargains offered to hotel and housekeepers to replenish their stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, &c., use HILLE & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night much merriment is anticipated at this favorite and well-conducted place of amusement. A new Burlesque, founded on AINSWORTH'S excellent story of *Windsor Castle*, written expressly for this Theatre, by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, entitled "Horno the Humhug," is to be produced for the first time and in a most extensive style. Enough said: of course, the house will be crowded.

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 95 Grand-street, between Mercer and Greene streets. Sale peremptory. On Wednesday, 20th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. Inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broadway, or of H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Facts are irresistible. If any man doubts the inestimable value of these Pills he impugns the general experience of the whole world. The accumulated testimony of all nations attest their infallibility in a majority of the disorders that afflict mankind.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &C.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A new article prepared exclusively by WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., No. 44 Malden-lane, and known as "Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencil Case," is deserving of special commendation for its durability, convenience and elegance. Made in gold and silver, and for sale at reasonable prices.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and resente hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives sons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT-ROOM.—In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week, a gunsmith, named HARRISON, was on trial for several burglaries, which, it was charged, he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step-daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the Court-room, procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the Court-room, placed the pistol to HARRISON'S head, discharged the pistol, and left him a lifeless corpse in the presence of the magistrates. The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custody.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in MICHAEL FABBELL'S grocery store, No. 56 Atlantic-street, corner of Willow-street, and it was entirely consumed, together with the building adjoining. The buildings destroyed were part of a row of 12 buildings known as "Squire's Block," owned by the City Bank, of New-Haven. Mr. FARRALL'S loss is about $2,000 in stock—partially insured. The upper part of No. 56 was occupied by several families who lost all their furniture. Number 58 was occupied on the first floor as an Intelligence Office, and the upper by families who succeeded in saving most of the effects.

During the fire the wind was blowing fresh from the west, and that any part of the block was saved seems almost a miracle. The firemen worked with energy, but there was much difficulty in obtaining water.

The two buildings destroyed were valued at about $10,000.

MARRIED.

At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Demarest, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. ADRIAN ONDERDONK to Miss MARY W., daughter of Charles W. Pearsall, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 15, CATHARINE, the wife of Seth P. Staples

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, on Monday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Martin Feierly.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 122 Leroy-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Kingston for interment.

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4,000	Missouri 6s	87⅛	150	do	58⅝
26,000	do	87⅛	300	do	58⅝
4,000	do	87¾	200	do	b10 59⅛
18,000	do	87¼	1400	do	b60 59
14,000	California 7s, '70	89⅜	400	do	b10 59
1,000	Har. 1st. M. Bds.	95	100	do	s30 58⅝
5,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	99¾	100	do	b10 58⅝
1,100	Erie Bonds of '75	89⅛	100	do	b60 58¾
4,000	N. J. 1st m. G. L.	85	500	do	58⅝
27,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	50	do	58⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	87⅜	150	do	b30 58⅝
2,000	Terre Haute & Alton 2d. mt. bs.	78½	212	do	58⅝
			300	do	b40 58¾
68	Union Bank	120	200	do	s3 58½
10	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	135	200	do	58⅝
10	Hanover Bank	93	1400	do	b3 58¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	107	100	do	s90 58¾
38	Corn Ex. Bank	102	100	do	b30 58¾
1	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	94½	100	do	b60 58½
1000	Canton Company	24⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	20¾
100	Gard. Gold Mine	⅞	500	do	b30 21
400	do	⅞	25	do	21
200	Hud. River R. R.	33⅜	100	do	s60 20¾
460	Nicara. Tr. Co.	22½	13	Harlem Preferred	55
200	do	21⅝	300	Long Island R.R.	26
500	do	22	300	do	35½
100	do	22¾	100	do	35⅞
700	do	22¾	906	Reading Railroad	90⅛
200	do	23⅛	100	do	b10 90⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	26½	100	do	s30 90⅞
100	do	26	200	do	b30 90¾
200	do	26¼	35	Macon & W. R. R.	100
100	do	26¾	8	Mich. Cent'l R.R.	94
50	do	26⅜	50	M. S. & N. Ia. hawk	94⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	50	do	95⅛
100	do	93	310	do	b3 95⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	78	60	do	s3 95⅝
100	do	79⅛	100	do	b30 95¾
200	do	79	90	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	66⅜
100	do	79⅛	250	Gal. & Chicago R.	111
200	do	79¾	50	do	b20 111
300	do	80	5	do	110¾
25	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.R	94	300	Milw. & Miss. R.	b3 87
100	do	94¼	50	do	b30 87½
40	T. Haute & Rich'd.	96			

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10,000	California 7s, '70	89¾	100	do	s3 58⅝
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	550	do	b60 58⅝
100	Canton Company	b60 25	150	do	b30 58⅝
50	do	24½	100	do	s60 58⅝
50	do	b60 24⅝	100	do	b15 58⅝
100	do	24⅝	150	do	s3 58⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	26¼	300	do	b3 58¾
100	do	s30 25⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 80
800	Flor. & Key. Is.	b60 ⅞	100	do	s3 79¾
24	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	95	100	do	s15 79¾
35	Galena & Chic. R. R.	111	250	do	b60 80

[Advertisement.]

☞ B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, gives sons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT-ROOM.—In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week, a gunsmith, named HARRISON, was on trial for several burglaries, which, it was charged, he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step-daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the Court-room, procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the Court-room, placed the pistol to HARRISON'S head, discharged the pistol, and left him a lifeless corpse in the presence of the magistrates. The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custody.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in MICHAEL FABBELL'S grocery store, No. 56 Atlantic-street, corner of Willow-street, and it was entirely consumed, together with the building adjoining. The buildings destroyed were part of a row of 12 buildings known as "Squire's Block," owned by the City Bank, of New-Haven. Mr. FARRALL'S loss is about $2,000 in stock—partially insured. The upper part of No. 56 was occupied by several families who lost all their furniture. Number 58 was occupied on the first floor as an Intelligence Office, and the upper by families who succeeded in saving most of the effects.

During the fire the wind was blowing fresh from the west, and that any part of the block was saved seems almost a miracle. The firemen worked with energy, but there was much difficulty in obtaining water.

The two buildings destroyed were valued at about $10,000.

MARRIED.

At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Demarest, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. ADRIAN ONDERDONK to Miss MARY W., daughter of Charles W. Pearsall, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 15, CATHARINE, the wife of Seth P. Staples

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, on Monday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, for interment.

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250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 92¾	50	Ch. & Rk. Isl. R R.	94¼
50	do	b30 93	50	do	b3 94¼
100	Reading Railroad	b3 90⅛	100	Long Island R. R.	35
100	do	90⅛	100	do	b60 35¾
250	do	s3 90	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b60 93
250	do	b3

New-York Daily Times

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VOL. V.....NO. 1379. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Taking a Week's Recess.

Legislative Riders.

The Manhattan vs. The Metropolitan.

WHO WAS CORRUPT?

STOREHOUSES AT QUARANTINE.

Petition of Colored Citizens.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

THE ARGUS AND ATLAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

The Legislature proposes to be patriotic—intends an adjournment over the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. I question the patriotism, but commend the intention. I am content that half the session should be a recess, and I fancy the people would be willing that the other half should join in the holiday. At this time an adjournment can be of no great detriment to the public affairs. In the Assembly, the business is much in advance of that of any former session. In the Senate there are less than a hundred bills to be acted on, where last year there were nearly two hundred.

FLYERS.

I think there never was a session when there were so many bills introduced that are here classified as "Riders." I could point out a number that are such within my own knowledge, and I suppose there are many that I should not detect. One has a pet scheme to put through, or a grudge to gratify. He ascertains what hobbies his associates have, and to secure their eventual support for his own measure he builds up a stake for their hobby-horse. If they don't come to time when he wants them, he will put the spurs on his steed, and if shrewd, he seldom fails to worry them into submission. I have known many a hard bill to become a legal enactment through such manoeuvring, and from the number of riders now booted and spurred, I judge that there are preparations making for some active jockey work not yet before the Legislature, but which will come along in full condition when the track is ready.

ONE OF THEM.

Sometimes these are very adroitly introduced—sometimes they are so badly done as to make the motive apparent, and of course to defeat the object contemplated by their progenitor. Just now an instance occurs which is in point. Last year both the Manhattan and New-York Gas Light Companies came before the Legislature, asking for amendments to their charters. A discussion of the subject developed a necessity for the organization of another company, which should act as regulator upon the two existing monopolies, and stop the extortions which they had been and were daily practicing upon the consumers of gas. In order to secure the amendments which they so much desired, the two old companies were compelled (though very reluctantly) to consent to the passage of a charter for a third company, which has since been organized under the name of the "Metropolitan Gas Light Company." The three bills went through the two houses as closely linked together as the Siamese twins, and all became laws on the same day.

When the Metropolitan was organized, it applied to the Common Council of the City for the right to use the streets. There was exhibited by the Manhattan Company the hostility it had repressed when an applicant for legislation. They opposed the granting by the Council of the rights asked for, and failing to impress the members with their own views, they obtained from the Courts one of those modern novelties, an injunction prohibiting a legislative body from exercising the privileges and discharging the duties granted and imposed by the charter under which they were elected. After argument this injunction was dissolved, and the new company left at liberty to prosecute their application.

Defeated before the City authorities—defeated before the Courts—the Manhattan played their last card in the Assembly last week, in the presentation of a petition in which they ask that the act creating a new Company shall be repealed. The manner of such a proceeding is eclipsed by the matter which it contains. Let me make two or three extracts. The first treats of the character of your Common Council:

"In view of the entire disregard of the public interests manifested by former Boards of the Common Council, and the generally prevailing opinion that many measures have been secured through those Boards by acts of corruption, and when the immense pecuniary value of the privilege which the two Boards are authorized to confer upon the grantees is considered, your memorialists cannot but apprehend that those who framed this act contemplated the perpetration of a great public wrong, or even crime, as the means of attaining the end which they had in view."

The second extract expresses a like flattering opinion of the Legislature which granted the charter:

"Your memorialists respectfully affirm that the provisions of this act show that the Legislature who adopted it were deceived with regard to the character of the bill they were adopting, or were utterly reckless in regard to the important local interests likely to be affected by it."

The petition from which I draw these flattering pictures of the Municipal and State Legislatures has appended to it the signatures of four gentlemen who have been Chief Magistrates of the City, and those of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN, PETER COOPER, W. B. ASTOR, CHARLES M. LEUPP, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, SHEPHERD KNAPP, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and some twelve other equally "solid men of York." The fact that they are all owners and most of them managers in the Manhattan Company detracts somewhat from the force of the arguments which they present, as it necessarily involves the conclusion that they are speaking more for their own breed and butter than for the benefit of the dear public—the goose that they have so long and so profitably plucked. This is a Manhattan "rider," and is probably designed to retard the progress of the Metropolitan in procuring the privileges which it needs from the City.

So much for the rider. A word about the memorial. Had it contained one other name I should have been perfectly willing to concede that it spoke by the card when it talked of corruption. There was no more faithful attendant upon the last Legislature than the President of the Manhattan Company. He was one of the most indefatigable "button-holers" that ever invaded Albany. If the records of the Manhattan Company have been truly kept, they will tell the cost of his sojourn here last Winter, and, if figures do not lie, they will show that the Manhattan attained its ends only by a large—a very large—disbursement. If the gentlemen named above cannot find the evidence of this fact on their own words, let them apply to their President for information. If he cannot or will not enlighten them, *I may apply to me.* I will guarantee to give them satisfactory assurances that last Winter at least one Gas Company used corrupt means to secure needed legislation.

I care nothing about the quarrels in which these Companies are engaged. I know that the consumers of gas cannot be robbed any more than they have been by the Manhattan, and I believe that they will be largely benefited by the organization of a third Company—that instead of repealing, the Legislature should charter more Companies. The people of New-York would say Amen to at least a dozen—and will they might, for they pay now what would make fair dividends on a larger number.

By the way, when will the Manhattan Company reply in its answers to the questions embodied in a resolution which passed the Assembly some weeks since? Will Messrs. MORGAN, COOPER, ASTOR, LIVINGSTON & Co., hurry it up. There are some here who are anxious to see them, and they grow impatient.

A NEW CITY DEPARTMENT.

I send you the details of a bill which proposes to wipe out two or three of your Departments, and to create in their place one Department, which shall have charge of all the duties now devolved upon the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, the Street Commissioner, and the City Inspector. I think this change is one which will commend itself to the City taxpayers, as it must, of necessity, save much extravagant and unnecessary expenditure. As at present organized, the Departments are constantly at war with each other. They are all charged with duties in many respects very similar, and they should all be in one Bureau. Their conflicts have heretofore been fought out at the expense of the City Treasury, and the cost has been a large burden upon it. There are many other good reasons for the change which the new law contemplates, which I shall endeavor to embody and present—but I hope the good sense of the Legislature will anticipate them by the early enactment of the bill.

QUARANTINE STORE-HOUSES.

I notice that the Assembly has concurred in the resolutions offered by Senator SPENCER, instructing and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge an appropriation to rebuild and enlarge the warehouses provided by the United States for the storage of infected goods ordered to be landed at the Quarantine grounds. I hope these resolutions will be heeded by our Representatives, and that they will insist that an adequate appropriation be promptly made. The evident northern course of the yellow fever—that scourge of the South—admonishes us to provide for the possible emergency that it may be imported into the port of New-York. The present storage accommodations at Quarantine are entirely inadequate to facilitate the Health Officer in his efforts to prevent the progress of infection. It is only by the removal of the cargo and the thorough fumigation of the vessel that yellow fever can be expelled from the shipping, and there is not now provided for that purpose one-quarter of the necessary space. Should the yellow fever reach New-York, and become as vindictive in its character as it was in Norfolk and Portsmouth last Summer, the daily mortality would be a little over *fifteen thousand.* A timely appropriation and its efficient application may do much to enable the Health Officer to avert such a calamity. Longer neglect and indifference may make it impossible for him to retain the infection within the bounds of Quarantine, and involve not only a frightful loss of human life, but the destruction for a time of the commerce and business of the City. LEO.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

In the Senate there was little done to-day that would justify an extended notice.

Among the bills passed were those to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company; to provide for recording notices of *les pendens* in the County of New-York; and to appropriate the avails of the Annual State Tax to the Common Schools.

USELESS APPEAL.

Senator SMITH presented the petition of more than three hundred male citizens of the County of Kings, asking that they may enjoy the elective franchise. They are colored persons, and so unreasonable as not to be able to realise that they are not equally as capable of voting intelligently as a host of ignorant and depraved persons that they annually see congregated about the ballot boxes. These appeals are of yearly recurrence. I believe they are never heeded beyond a reference to a Judiciary Committee, where they are buried for the balance of the session. And yet I do not know as it would be well to discontinue their presentation. Time rolls its ceaseless course—in time this honest prayer for justice must be heeded. "The Gods are in the sky and the sky is over all." So may the plea for the right yet reach even the high places where it has so long been unheard.

A WEEK'S VACATION.

The Senate has concurred in the Assembly resolution to adjourn over from Wednesday, the 20th, to Tuesday, the 26th inst.

I shall fail, if I attempt, to express my high appreciation of this renewed evidence of the exalted patriotism and intelligence of the Senate.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Finance, made a report in writing, (and introduced two bills relative to the Western House of Refuge and for juvenile delinquents,) wherein the Committee say that although the character of the managers for integrity of purpose is above suspicion, still the amount of expenditures so far exceeds the original estimates of expenditures that they tendered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents report to the Senate on or before the 15th day of March next, a detailed statement of the application and disbursement of the several appropriations made to said institution for its management and support, since the opening thereof in August, 1849, for the reception of juvenile delinquents, to the 1st of January, 1856, which report shall be duly verified by the President or managing officer and the Treasurer of the institution.

Resolved, further, That the Comptroller transmit to the Senate at an early day, copies of all reports and accounts made and filed in the Comptroller's office by the Building Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act establishing the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, passed May 8, 1848, of the expenditures of the several appropriations made by the Legislature, from time to time, for building purposes.

One of the bills introduced compels the managers to report expenditures of all nature, more with regard to details than heretofore. The second bill appropriates the sum of $10,000 for deficiencies.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill making appropriations for the support of insane criminals. It authorizes, in pursuance of chap. 456 of laws of 1855, the Treasurer to pay on the warrant of the Comptroller whatever sums may be duly expended for the support of insane criminals on such expenditures being duly certified by the proper officers.

BUILDING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. FENDON introduced a bill amending the law of 1853, "To authorize the formation of Corporations for the Erection of Buildings."

The first section is amended by allowing the corporators, in addition to the powers already granted, to build "docks or bulkheads, and reclaiming, grading, regulating and improving any lands, bounding on any navigable waters in this State," and allows an increase of capital to the amount of $1,000,000.

Section 14 is amended by adding to the section the following words: "The Trustees of such Company may purchase real estate necessary for their purposes, and issue stock to the amount thereof, in payment therefor, and the stock so issued shall be declared and taken to be full stock, and not liable to any further calls, neither shall the holders thereof be liable for any further payments."

In lieu of the 23d section the following is inserted: "Every Company formed under this act shall have the right to issue their bonds to an amount not exceeding three-fourths of their capital stock, and secure the same by mortgage on their real estate, and the unfunded or floating debt of such Company shall never exceed twenty-five per cent. of its capital actually paid in, and if the indebtedness of any such Company shall exceed the amount above specified, the trustees of such Company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of such Company.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

In the Assembly, Mr. THOMAS rose this morning to a question of privilege, concerning certain reports that were upon the members' desks. It appears that by some means the report of Senator UPHAM, in the Senate, upon the bill "Regulating the Repairs and Superintendence of the Canals," has been printed with Mr. UPHAM's name stricken out, and the word "Senate" changed to "Assembly," so that the report goes out as the report of the House Committee on Canals. Mr. THOMAS stated that he had consulted with three of the members of the Canal Committee, and they know nothing of it. He wished some explanation.

Mr. GUEST moved to refer to a select committee for investigation, but after an animated discussion a motion of Mr. SIMMS to refer to the Canal Committee prevailed. Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Printing Committee, disavowed all knowledge of the matter, and it remains a mystery for the Canal Committee to clear up.

NEW MEASURES.

Few bills were introduced to-day, and but one or two of them possess any general interest.

Mr. HANFORD brought in a bill for the incorporation of Stage and Omnibus Companies, in conformity to the general laws respecting the formation of incorporated companies. It provides are quite similar to the act incorporating Telegraph Companies. It does not apply to cities.

Mr. BUCKLEY introduced a bill allowing Agricultural Societies that have broken up to reorganize.

THE NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

A memorial has been received from the officers of the New-York Eye Infirmary, asking an appropriation of $5,000, to aid in completing their buildings, the cost of which will be $10,000. They represent that the appropriation made in 1854 of $10,000, with $22,325 raised by the Directors, has been expended, and they still need the above to complete their building. They ask the appropriation, with the provision that the remaining sum be raised.

THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

Mr. REILLY proposes the formation of a select Committee of three to examine into the affairs of the Manhattan Gas Co., with power to send for persons and papers, to report by the 15th of March next. His resolution lies over under the rule.

THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

Mr. SPINOLA offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to examine and report if the proper, to refer to Committees to report complete. It is early in the session for such a proposition, and will hardly meet with favor for a week or two to come.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY called up to-day his resolution to furnish members, officers, and Reporters with a copy of the *Colonial History*, the remaining copies to be left with the Regents of the University, to be distributed by them, except 250 copies with the Secretary of State. After a spicy debate, *three* copies were voted each member, and the remaining copies left with the Secretary of State, with no directions as to their disposition. There are to be ten volumes, five of which are published, and the State selling price is $3 a copy. It is said that some 3,000 copies of the edition are on hand.

NAVIGATION OF HARLEM RIVER.

The House to-day passed Mr. REID's resolution asking information from the State Engineer and Surveyor as to the practicability of rendering the Harlem River navigable for all classes of vessels.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committees directed by the House. Upon the bill making the Fire Marshal in New-York an elective office, Messrs. RAY, REILLY, DIXON, MABEN and W. S. SMITH. On the bill to fix a standard quality of gas, and provide for the appointment of Gas Inspectors, Messrs. HANFORD, DESHLER, SNOW, HAYES and CURTIS.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

The proposition for afternoon sessions was discussed pretty fully, but the House concluded that as most of the work is done in Committees, they needed more time, and the matter was laid on the table, and will probably rest there for the rest of this month.

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

Mr. PRENDERGAST called up his resolution to create a Select Committee upon the communication from Kansas, transmitted by the Governor a few days since. Mr. VAN SANTWOOD moved to amend to refer it to the Committee to which would be referred the part of the Governor's annual Message relating to Kansas.

Mr. REILLY moved an indefinite postponment, which was lost—36 to 39, and the question pending, the House adjourned.

THE ATLAS AND ARGUS.

As I have before intimated, the union of these two papers has been finally consummated. Mr. VAN DYCK withdrew from the *Atlas*; Mr. JOHNSON hacked out of the *Argus*, leaving the union jack in the possession of Messrs. COMSTOCK & CASSIDY. I understand that Mr. CASSIDY, in abandoning the *Atlas*, caste off the corner stone upon which he has so long sought to erect a party structure, and that Mr. COMSTOCK will relax a trifle in his Hard-Shell proclivities. The joint product of these mutual relaxations will be a mongrel species of Half-Shell.

It is thought by those who have negotiated this union to a final consummation, that it is to be the forerunner of a union of the Democratic fractions and factions—but I think it will not be so. Neither of the two parties will be willing to give full credence to such a paper as the *Argus and Atlas* is likely to be, and lacking the confidence of all men I do not see how it is to be very efficient in bringing together the discordant Democratic elements.

From the first number of the new paper I cut the following extract. It refers to a statement made by C. C. BURR, that in the town elections the Hard-Shell Democrats had acted with the Hindoos:

"This going down stairs into the darkness of a Subterranean Lodge, in pursuit of 'Nationality,' may suit certain mole-eyed politicians, whose instincts lead them to work under ground. Those who live in the upper air, work in the daylight, and earn their livelihood by tilling the surface of the earth, (and not by mining and countermining,) prefer to look for Nationality at a higher point, and through a wider horizon, than the walls of a secret Lodge affords, and by a purer light than the rays of a dark lantern."

Evidently the *Atlas and Argus* has a just appreciation of the contemptible and unnatural position which its party has occupied during the past year. LEO.

The Storm in the Western Section of the State.

From the Albany Register.

The magnitude and extent of the recent severe snow storms in the Western portion of the State are but little known here.

The range of the storm appears to have been across the southwest corner of the State, interrupting the travel, more especially of the Buffalo and New-York City Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad from Hornellsville to Buffalo, the State Line Railroad from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and blocking up for several days nearly all the public highways leading to or from those roads, or leading in directions parallel to them.

On the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, some forty miles east of Buffalo, the track is laid through a deep cut, and at these points the snow filled in the gorge to the depth of from *ten to twenty-five feet.* Of course, trains could not penetrate this vast embankment, without being lost sight of, and several were for a time lodged in it and subsequently drawn out. After all the usual modes had been resorted to and found ineffectual, a force of *four hundred laborers* was employed, and the track opened by pitching the vast mass of snow out by the shovelful.

Trains from the east reached the Castile Station on the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and also Dunkirk by the old road, on Wednesday last, and the passengers on each, after a delay of a day or more—the one class awaiting the opening of the road from Dunkirk to Buffalo, the other class awaiting a similar result between Castile and Buffalo—took the back track to Hornellsville, and those that had been at Castile went to Dunkirk and *vice versa*, each class being under the impression that the other track would be the soonest opened. All reached Buffalo, however, about the same time, on Thursday or Friday.

Newspapers from this city had not arrived at points of destination in Alleghany or Wyoming Counties ten or twelve days after date, and then a flood of intervening dates poured in. Letters were a fortnight on the route, when in fair travel, one day and a half affords ample margin.

The public thoroughfares were almost, and for several days quite impassible. The snow in many of those avenues is up to the top rail of the fence, and packed in dense enough to sustain teams. The highways in many places are abandoned, fences taken down, and the road laid out through the fields. With a little warm weather, the highways will again be impassible nearly completely blockaded. Access to farm-yards and barns has only been attained by days' labor through snow-drifts.

The storms for three weeks past, and especially the storm of Tuesday last, have been the most severe on record. It is claimed by writers that such storms are blessings. If so, the disguise in which these have been clothed is yet to be removed.

Destructive Fire at Medina—American Hotel Destroyed.

From the Medina Tribune extra, Feb. 17.

At about 5 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the southwest wing of the American Hotel, in this village, apparently having an outside emanation. The alarm was given, and a half-dozen of our citizens were soon on the spot, battling hard to quench the flames. But we had no organized fire company, and before the engines could be brought into use, or any considerable force of men collected to arrest the progress of the fire, it had so far extended into the interior of the building as to be entirely beyond control, and all efforts to quench the flames were soon abandoned.

There was but little wind, but that blew from the west, driving the flames into the interior from room to room, eastward, until the entire building was enveloped in flames. Thus the work of destruction was accomplished. The hotel furniture was nearly all saved. The guests and boarders succeeded in saving their trunks, clothing and other valuables.

Mr. PADDOCK, the proprietor of the hotel, and his lady are absent from home, and are yet to be informed of their misfortune. The loss must be at least $4,000. It is rumored that the hotel was not insured, though it may be otherwise.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Francis P. Blair Going to the Pittsburg Convention—Secretary Davis' Instructions to Colonel Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR will go to the Pittsburg Convention from the Republican Association of Baltimore. This is significant.

The Kansas documents received in the Senate, today, contain JEFFERSON DAVIS' instructions to Col. SUMNER, directing him to use all his available force if necessary, to preserve public order. S.

The Command of the Merrimac—Award by the Printing Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Capt. PRENDERGAST has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Merrimac, vice* GREGORY, relieved at his own request. If the vessel works as well as it is anticipated, she will continue the trial trip to Europe.

It is stated that the Printing Committee of the House of Representatives has awarded the job of binding the extra documents of that body to Mr. WILLIAMS, of Toledo, Ohio. There were at least thirty desperate contestants for this very profitable job.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the navigation, revenue and collection laws.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution (which lies over under the rule,) calling on the President for full information as to Kansas affairs, and what measures have been taken to prevent the illegal interference with the rights of the people of the territory by persons not residing therein.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution calling for the journal of proceedings of the Naval Board.

The discussion of the resolution was not concluded when a Message from the President was announced, in reply to the resolution calling for information concerning Kansas affairs. Except the instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel SUMNER, there is little new in the communication of the President—most of the documents transmitted by him having been heretofore published. A letter from Governor SHANNON to the President alludes to the condition of affairs as threatening; gives some details, and, in proof of his assertions, incloses his correspondence with other territorial officers. Among the correspondence inclosed is a letter from Colonel SUMNER to Governor SHANNON, dated Dec. 5, in reply to one asking him to come to Lawrence. Colonel SUMNER wrote that he could march with his command in a few hours, and would meet the Governor at Delaware Crossing, if necessary.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Col. SUMNER are dated Feb. 15. They direct him to be in readiness to march to the scene of disturbance, if the Governor finds the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the power vested in the United States Marshal fruitless, for the suppression of insurrection or the invasion of armed forces; but it cautions him to act with extreme prudence in the premises.

Mr. TOUCEY expressed his warm approval of the course pursued by the Executive, and hoped he would be sustained by every law-abiding man. The President had done neither more nor less than his duty on that subject.

Mr. WILSON said the correspondence totally misrepresented affairs in Kansas. He contended that the border ruffians had carried the elections there at the point of the bowie-knife.

He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. WAKEMAN presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce praying for an appropriation for the improvement and repair of the Public Warehouses at Quarantine. Also, from the same, for an extension of the reciprocity principle between the United States and Canada.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Fifteen thousand copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty thousand of the President's Annual Message and accompanying documents, and ten thousand copies of the Report of the Coast Survey were ordered printed.

Sixty thousand copies of the Mechanical portion of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. GROW, the President was requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to this House a copy of the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas, and copies of all the Executive proceedings and correspondence of the Governor of that Territory.

Mr. LANE, delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill to enable the people of that Territory to form a State government, preliminary to admission into the Union.

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Senate bill, relieving the Commissioner of Pensions of the duty of signing Bounty Land Warrants and Certificates, and authorizing the employment of a suitable person for that purpose, passed. It was stated that the Commissioner has rheumatism in his hand, and that ten thousand documents have accumulated unsigned.

The Committee of Ways and Means was authorized to employ a permanent Clerk.

Mr. DUNN, introduced a bill reëstablishing the boundaries of Kansas, and prohibiting Slavery in that Territory and Nebraska.

Referred to Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Cause No. 65.—The York and Cumberland Valley Railroad Company *vs.* John G. Myers. Argument commenced by Mr. Shipley for plaintiffs, and continued by F. O. J. Smith, for defendant.

Railroad Travel East—Detention of the Mail.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The mail train from New-York last evening stuck in the snow five miles from Springfield at 1 o'clock this morning, and at 9 A. M. was still in the same position.

Railroad travel is greatly retarded in all directions by the drifting of the snow.

Neither the Sunday night or the morning train from New-York has yet arrived here. The track is all blocked up this side of Springfield.

No mail train left Boston for New-York this afternoon. No train arrived from Portland to-day.

The Rumored Safety of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 18.

JAMES CAMPBELL, a young gentleman of this city, who arrived in England by the *Canada*, on her last outward trip, writes to C. MURDOCK & Co., of Halifax, as follows:

"LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The weather here has been very severe during the past week. The *Pacific* was obliged to put into the Shannon River on the way out of the channel, and the *Royal Charter*, Australian steamship, was forced to put back to Plymouth."

This is all. No particle of news here to corroborate it.

The United States Steamer Arctic at Halifax—No News of the Pacific.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 18.

The *Arctic* arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under sail, with propeller foul. She has been no further east than this point.

As yet, we have no news here of the *Pacific.*

Departure of the Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 18.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 6 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning for Boston. Weather cloudy and wind light, blowing from the south.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 18—9½ P. M.

The *Canada*, up to 8 o'clock this evening, had not been signaled from the lower telegraph station, and it is hardly probable she will arrive before morning. A strong northwest gale has been blowing for the last forty hours.

CONTINUATION OF CANADA'S NEWS.

We know nothing of Kars, excepting that the town is occupied by two Russian battalions, whilst another remained in the camp formerly held by MOURAVEFF's army. The captured guns and munitions of Kars have been removed to Alexandropol. Invalid Turks have been sent to the Hospital at Otta. The roads were closed by snow.

Letters from Erzeroum predicted a scarcity soon in that city.

ISKENDAR PACHA was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

PERSIA.

It is said that the Porte will send a Commissioner to Teheran to mediate in the dispute between Great Britain and Persia.

ENGLAND.

On Thursday, Jan. 31, the Queen of England opened Parliament with the usual ceremonies.

The persons most noticed in the gorgeous assemblage in the House of Lords, were Mr. BUCHANAN in citizen's dress, the Turkish Minister because he wore a fez, and the Hyntien Ambaseador on account of his color.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of GOSFORD moved the address, and the Earl of ABINGDON seconded.

The Earl of BERRY did not oppose, but considered the Royal Speech bare, cold and meagre, saying it ought to have referred to the "state of our affairs with America, with India, and the Colonies, and to the fall of Kars." In carrying out the Foreign Enlistment scheme, the Government, he conceived, had evaded the spirit of the Municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the Speech in reference to the subject. The whole Speech, he said, was redolent of water gruel.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied as follows:

"I wish to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States. In my opinion, there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that Treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case a correspondence is useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope, upon further consideration, the United States Government will agree to it.

With respect to recruiting in the United States, it would not have added a friendly solution to allude to it from the Throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been prodnced, and correspondence still continues. The most recent demands of the Government of the United States have been received but two days, and are not yet in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war, numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East; in consequence of which, instructions were sent to the Government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax. Mr. CRAMPTON was at the same time informed that, anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringment of the municipal law of the United States. An agency office was opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. CRAMPTON desired it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States; and he made known his instructions to Mr. MARCY, who then expressed himself satisfied. Judge KANE had decided that to pay the passage of a man to a foreign port and then enlist him was no violation of international law, and those persons whose passages were paid to Canada West as volunteers were not bound to enter the British service. A correspondence of a not very amicable nature has taken place between the two Governments, but the transactions to which it refers are by-gone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed infringing in any way the laws of the United States. With the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON his Government is perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally nor accidentally did he violate any law of the United States."

Lord CLARENDON then went on to say that he hoped the difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that no slight was meant by the non-mention of America in the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Mr. BYNG, and seconded by Mr. BAXTER.

Admiral NAPIER took his seat as the new member from Southwark, and immediately moved for papers relating to his Baltic Expedition.

Mr. BAILLE gave notice of a resolution to the effect, that the employment of agents for enlistment in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger peaceful relations with other States.

Capt. C. H. WELSH, of the bark *St. Lawrence*, committed suicide at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

FRANCE.

Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place of the Congress of Negotiation. Peace is looked upon as certain.

There have been numerous political arrests of members of Marianne Section at Bordeaux.

Paris was extremely gay, and even Faubourg St. Germaine was coming out strong in balls.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on raw Cotton brought from the *entrepôts* by French vessels at twenty-five francs per hundred kilogrammes, being a reduction of five francs on the rate fixed by the tarif of 1853.

SPAIN.

The *Official Gazette* denies that political arrests have taken place in Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consideration for an illustrious ally, and in respect to Queen VICTORIA, has pardoned Col. TOT.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates to Jan. 2 state that the Santal insurrection had been suppressed, and that quiet reigned throughout India.

Great Britain is about to seize the Kingdom of Oude; to allow its King a pension of half a million of dollars; to reduce its army from 80,000 to 15,000 men, and to appoint the English General, OUTRAM, Governor of the country.

A fair business had been done in imports. Money was scarce, and exchange had advanced.

CANTON, Dec. 15.—Another large fire had occurred at Canton. The trade in old Teas there during the month was brisker, and but few new teas were in market, consequently operations were limited.

The failure of several Chinese Shroffs had caused the suspension of Messrs. ASPINWALL, MCKENZIE & Co., with liabilities amounting to £750,000. In consequence of the difficulties from these failures threats had been made to stop the trade in Teas and Silks from December, the 7th.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—14th, Flora Magdalene at Constantinople; Tempest, at Marseilles. 24th, Flying Childers and Antelope, at Havre; Lousiana, at Venice. 25th, Roanoke, at Queenstown; Aylers, at Bremen; Volunteer and Venice, at Havre; John Richardson, at Falmouth. 26th, Arago and Constallation, at Havre; Rhein, Eliza and Donan, at Hamburg; City of Mobile, at Gravesend; Eyalto, at Queenstown; Southampton, at Falmouth; Adjuster, at Helvoet; American Eagle and Conquering Hero, at Gravesend; Cordelia, in the Clyde; Criterion and Roscius, at Liverpool; Neilly, at Gravesend. 29th—Messenger, Minerva and Ocean Pearl, at Havre; Robert Kelly, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York, 16th—Annie and Edward Hill and Emblem from Palermo; 21st, Clio from Brest Island; 22d, Union from Bremen, Albert Adam from Celte; 20th, Canadian from the Clyde, John Herman from Hull; 27th, W. A. Barnes from Antwerp, Guy Mannering from Liverpool; Eureka from Falmouth; Ann, from Marseilles; Northumberland, from Gravesend; 29th, American Union, Calhoun, and Pioneer, from Liverpool; Germania, from Havre; Norma, from ——; Onward, from Deal.

Later from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 18.

New-Orleans papers of Monday and Tuesday last are received, containing Galveston dates to the 9th inst. The news is unimportant.

The passage of the debt act meets with general favor throughout the State.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AT PHILADELPHIA

Failure of the Special Meeting to Organize.

A PAIR OF "ILLEGANT SWINDLERS."

Difficulty between the Edie Council and the Honeyfuglers.

THE TWELFTH SECTION IN THE WAY.

The Southern Members Resolve to Stand by it.

The Northern Members Decide that it must come out.

Probable Dissolution of the National Council.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18—6 P. M.

The special meeting of the National Council did not organize to-day, as I anticipated, but the delegates present had a pair of "illegant swindles"—which is quite as interesting to the public. If it were not that one of the assigned causes which render an American Party necessary to the safety of our glorious institutions, is the tendency of foreigners to disgrace the elective franchise by breaking the skulls of their opponents, and that the delegates here are native-born, I could hardly avoid the conclusion that this is a Convention to free Ireland, instead of a council of Americans to disfranchise Irishmen. They went at it so naturally that you would have supposed they had been used to such work all their lives, and had polished their natural abilities in Tammany during its palmy days.

They met this morning in Franklin Hall, when, in consequence of the absence of Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, the President, and Mr. FREEMAN, of Pennsylvania, the Vice-President, Mr. STEVENS, of what they call Honeyfugle Council, Pennsylvania, was appointed President *pro tem.*

On taking the Chair he thanked the delegates for the honor they had done him, and after stating that there was discord among the brethren, hoped the proceedings would be conducted with a view to the restoration of harmony, and the accomplishment of the object for which they were convened.

There were about one hundred present. A large number have not yet arrived, who are on their way.

There was no attempt to do business, the object of the meeting being to select a hall. On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee to make a selection. The President appointed JACOB S. GOSLER, of Edie Council, Philadelphia.

As soon as the name was announced some forty delegates jumped up and objected to the appointment, on the ground that Mr. GOSLER was not a member of the National Council.

The President said he had named Mr. GOSLER because he was a resident of Philadelphia, and would be likely to know where a suitable hall could be obtained.

The Honeyfuglers now became clamorous with their objections, but the President quite coolly told them that he would nominate whoever he pleased, and then the meeting separated under great excitement, with the understanding that they would meet again at 3 P. M.

During the interim there was a great deal of heated debate in the hotels, from which it appeared that all the trouble was between what is known as the Edie Council and the Honeyfuglers. The Edie Council is the Governor JOHNSON party, who protest against the famous Twelfth Section, and contain those who protested at the last National Council.

Subsequent to that meeting the Edie Council expelled a number of members who were disposed to swallow the platform, twelfth section and all. The expelled members formed a new Council, or rather considered themselves the old Council. They are known as the Honeyfuglers. Ever since that time the feeling between them has been bitter. They both claim a representation in the National Council, which was one cause of the trouble to-day.

At 3 o'clock they gathered again in Franklin Hall, when Mr. STEVENS took the Chair; and at the same time, Mr. FREEMAN, the Vice President, who had arrived in the meantime, took a seat beside him and claimed the right to preside. No sooner was this known than there was a lowering of brows, and every preparation for a storm.

Observing that matters were not likely to go on smoothly, Mr. FREEMAN arose, and declared that by the help of God and his own right arm he would keep his place. He said he was there by right, and he would not yield.

Immediately after this declaration about two-thirds of the delegates arose, and commenced speaking in a very loud tone or voice. Such a hubbub was never before heard, even in Washington.

During the squabble Mr. FREEMAN recognized the Honeyfuglers as the regulars, which brought the entire Pennsylvania delegation to their feet, and if possible added to the confusion.

While this was going on, some one moved an adjournment to Sansom-street Hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow, which was said to be carried, and the brethren separated into fours and fives, and continued the discussion in a moderate tone, but not with less interest.

Such is the "union and harmony" of the National Council. It is claimed that the differences are between the Councils in Pennsylvania, and that President BARTLETT will prevent a recurrence of such scenes to-morrow. I do not agree with this. It is true that the trouble was apparently caused by the Pennsylvanians, but it was on the Slavery issue, and that is with them yet.

Present appearances are decidedly against their coming to any working agreement on a platform. Some purpose to leave out the twelfth section altogether, and say nothing about Slavery; but the prominent men on both sides say the question must be met. You need not be surprised if the result should be an adjournment of this Convention without erecting a platform, and a postponement of the Nominating Convention.

The Pennsylvanie Delegation are now in caucus arranging for to-morrow. The delegation from the New-England States are also in session, and many of them favor a postponement of the Nominating Convention. The New-York Delegation are in escape, but

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

REGULATING THE BUSINESS OF INSURANCE.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Department of Internal Affairs for New-York.

TAXING THE GOSPEL.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

TARIFF OF FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

PAY WITHOUT GRACE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the memorial of the Managers of the House of Refuge, wherein they state that after a faithful and anxious experiment to carry on the Institution under their charge, by means of their usual income, they find their hopes greatly disappointed, and a debt of some amount has necessarily accrued. If the Legislature does not come to their aid they must discharge the children or reduce their number one-half. They attribute their difficulty mainly to the "high price of food," and after inviting the closest scrutiny into their expenditures they petition for "an allowance of at least forty dollars per head," which, with their other resources, they think will enable them to clothe, educate, and instruct about 550 children; and to meet the debt already incurred, they pray for an appropriation of $30,000, the details of which indebtedness they will furnish the Comptroller.

They also ask a further appropriation for the completion of their buildings and other necessaries, of $27,000 for two years, which will give them room for 1,000 boys and 250 girls.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE.

Mr. PETTIT introduced a bill for the better regulation of the business of insurance, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first section establishes three Insurance Commissioners in each judicial district, whose duties are to examine into the condition of all insurance companies in said district, and report the same to the Comptroller of the State before the first of February in each year.

The second section leaves blanks for the names of the Commissioners in each district.

The third section provides that the Commissioner shall meet and determine by lot the tenure of their office, whether for two, four, or six years, and gives them the power of Justices of the Supreme Court to subpœna witnesses and take testimony in all cases appertaining to their office in their respective districts.

Fourth section empowers the Governor to fill vacancies and to appoint also for the full term of years, and also the power to remove for cause.

The sixth section gives the Commissioners power to appoint a clerk, and defines their duties, such clerk to hold office during the pleasure of the Commissioners.

The seventh section gives power to the Commissioners to call upon all foreign agencies, with or without notice, to examine all their books and documents, and in case of refusal by such agent, they can, upon the certificate of two Commissioners, sue for and recover, before any Justice of the Supreme Court, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Section eight provides that, in case of any infringement of the law, Companies can be proceeded against before any Supreme Court Judge, and the Attorney-General is bound to prosecute under the laws of the State.

Foreign Agencies must pay to the Comptroller one-fifth of one per cent. on all premiums received, yearly, and the Commissioners from this fund are to receive $5 per day for time actually employed by them in the duties of their office, such *per diem* not to exceed $500 per annum. The salary of the clerk not to exceed $1,200 per annum, to be paid in the same way.

It also provides certain penalties against the directors of fraudulent companies.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill relative to the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute allowing them to increase their capital to $75,000.

Also a bill to allow the Lefferts Park Association to borrow $30,000 on a mortgage of their Park, the same to be vested in three trustees to be chosen by the shareholders.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a bill to incorporate the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, the corporators of which are Samuel F. B. Morse, Abijah Mann, Jr., Isaac Sherman, Archibald Russell, Hiram Barney, H. E. Pierrepont, John Bigelow, Samuel F. Butterworth, Dean Richmond, Charles Mason and John Winslow. The capital stock to be $1,000,000, with power to increase the same to $5,000,000 in shares of $100 each.

It gives the Company power to construct and operate a main or trunk line of telegraph across the Atlantic, between the Continents of Europe and North America, and may also construct and operate any other line or lines between the point where the said main trunk line shall touch North America, to any other point in the United States that may be determined upon by said Company.

They can commence operations as soon as $100,000 is paid in, and their principal office must be in the City of New-York, but they may have subordinate directors and an office in Europe. It has the personal liability clause inserted, so far as regards the original stockholders.

BILLS PASSED.

To empower the several school districts in Herkimer County to purchase a map of that County.

To appoint Commissioners of Record for the County of Kings.

To amend the act relating to the registry of births, marriages and deaths, in the City of New-York.

To amend the act for the better suppression of fires in the City of New-York.

To authorise banking associations to act as agents for certain purposes.

Relative to sheriffs' certificates on the sale of real estate.

To regulate the business of purchasing rags, &c., in Albany.

For the relief of FRANCIS SMITH and the heirs of JOHN DUNLOP.

Appropriating $14,000 for rebuilding certain buildings at Sing Sing Prison.

The New-York City Savings Institution made their annual report, as required by their charter, of which the following is a brief abstract:

This Bank has been opened 36½ years, during which time it has opened 179,188 accounts, and received altogether $44,987,410 67, to which add interest to January, 1856—$5,676,415 42—which makes a total of $50,663,826 09; closed during the same period, 134,582 accounts, and paid out $43,115,824 75—leaving 44,606 accounts entitled to this balance: $7,548,001 34—which averages about $169 to each account. Received during the past year, from 29,600 depositors, $2,174,327 08; number of drafts during same period, 35,034, to which were paid $2,453,064 89.

STATED PRAYING.

In the Assembly, about the customary progress was made to-day.

Among the petitions presented was one from citizens of Oneida and Madison Counties—probably fictitious—for a law making the Lord's Prayer the only prayer that can legally be made by any clergyman who officiates in any public capacity,—the prayer upon matrimonial occasions alone excepted!

NEW DEPARTMENT IN NEW-YORK CITY—SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. MARSH introduced a bill to abolish the offices of Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and City Inspector in the City and County of N. Y., and creating a new department instead thereof. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Abolishes the above offices.

SEC. 2. Provides for the appointment within sixty days by the Board of Aldermen, after nomination by the Mayor, of an officer to be denominated, "Superintendent of the Internal Affairs of the City and County of New-York, who shall hold his office till January, 1857.

SEC. 3. Confers the same duties upon such officer as now required by the offices repealed, except as hereafter provided.

SEC. 4. Fixes his salary at $3,500, and gives him four deputies, with a salary of $1,250 each.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent above appointed shall execute a bond in a sum not less than $10,000, nor more than $25,000, for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. Allows the Superintendent as many assistants and clerks as shall be deemed necessary by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who shall fix their salaries.

SEC. 7. Neither the Superintendent, either of his deputies, or any of his clerks or assistants, shall receive any fee or reward for services performed by them, other than their salaries. For a violation of this provision, they shall be liable to punishment for misdemeanor by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent shall keep a true account of all moneys received and expended by him, and shall monthly pay into the Treasury all moneys received by him and unappropriated. He shall, at the first regular meeting of the Common Council in each month, make a full report in detail of such account.

SEC. 9. The Mayor shall, by the 15th of December of each year, nominate the Superintendent of Internal Affairs, and the Board of Aldermen shall confirm the same.

TAXATION OF CLERGYMEN.

Mr. PRESCOTT introduced a bill which repeals the provisions of the Revised Statutes exempting the property of Clergymen and Priests from taxation.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. FOWLER, from the Select Committee to which was referred numerous petitions for a change in the Emigrant Laws, will probably report a bill relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Emigration and other duties, with the following provisions:

SECTION 1. Three Commissioners of Emigration shall be appointed in manner now provided by law, one of whom and each of his successors shall be a resident and voter in the First or Second Judicial District, one in the Third, Fourth, or Fifth District, and the other in the Sixth, Seventh or Eighth, each of whom shall be paid a salary of —— dollars, and give security for faithful performance of his duties. One shall hold office one year from May next; one for two years and one for three years, their terms to be drawn by lot, under direction of the Comptroller and Secretary of State. Thereafter their terms of office shall be three years.

SEC. 2. The master of any ship or vessel shall deliver to each emigrant passenger before landing, a shipping ticket giving the name and age of the passenger, the port from which he sailed, the name of vessel and master and date of sailing and arriving. No person shall take this ticket from the passenger except an officer in charge of the poor or granting relief; such ticket, with the oath of the emigrant, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts when presented to the Commissioners of Emigration.

SEC. 3. All actual and reasonable services and charges incurred in good faith for the relief of emigrants shall be paid to Counties by the Commissioners, whether presented within thirty days or not, and whether the emigrant has been out of the State any part of the five years since his landing. The Commissioners shall decide upon and audit accounts of Counties within twenty days after presentation. The fund set aside for the payment of such claims shall be kept distinct for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall, within twenty days after the close of each quarter, pay and remit to such county, the sums due them for relief, and in case of failure, the Superintendent of the Poor of any County may sue for and collect such sums of said Commissioners, and costs.

SEC. 5. Gives the Commissioners power to procure and compel a correct return of the manifest of all emigrant vessels, and directs them to furnish duplicates to the Superintendents of the Poor in each County. It also provides for the publication by the Commissioners of their rules and regulations, and the laws of the State relative to the poor, which publication shall be distributed to the Superintendents of the Poor.

SEC. 6. Applies the provisions relating to vessels arriving at New-York to their coming from the British Provinces and other ports, and the same regulations are to be observed concerning emigrants arriving at Quebec as at New-York.

SEC. 7. This Act is substituted for the provisions hereafter found inconsistent with it.

PARK IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. HANFORD has brought in a bill giving the Common Council power, in connection with Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, to locate and purchase land for a Park in the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn.

REGULATION OF FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. JENKINS brought in his bill, noticed some time since, to regulate charges for freight on certain railroads. We give a summary of its provisions:

SECTION 1. The New-York Central Railroad Company, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and all other railroad companies in the State transporting freight, connecting with the above roads from any port of entry, or station on Lake Erie or Ontario, or on the Niagara River, shall be regulated in their charges for transporting specific articles of produce, as hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. The above Companies are required on the first of each month to advertise in New-York, Buffalo, Albany and Oswego papers a tariff of prices for transportation from Buffalo, Oswego, Black Rock, Tonawanda, or other point on the Lakes Erie and Ontario and Niagara River, to the Hudson River, for the current month, which tariff shall be the actual and sole charge for transporting, except for the month first succeeding the closing of the canals, without drawback or discount, except for damages or loss, for which they shall justly be liable as common carriers.

SEC. 3. Such tariff shall specify the charge for transporting Flour, Beef, Pork, Whisky and Liquors by the barrel, and Wheat and Corn by the bushel or hundred pounds, and the minimum price established for any one month while the Canals are navigable, with the addition of thirty per cent., shall be the maximum rate which they can charge during the suspension of navigation. If any Company shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, the Auditor of the Canal Department shall serve a notice on them, and if they still refuse to comply, they shall forfeit to the State $5,000 for every ten days' delay after the service of such notice. The sums so collected shall be for the benefit of any Agricultural School or College incorporated by the State.

SEC. 4. The act takes effect on the 15th March next.

NO MORE DAYS OF GRACE.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD introduced a bill to regulate the time of payment upon a notice of protest of Bills of Exchange and other negotiable instruments.

The bill abolishes days of grace, and renders all negotiable instruments payable on the last day named, or if such day be a holiday, on the day preceding. Notice of protest to be given as now, or by depositing the notice in the Post-Office of the place of business of the person sought to be charged. The Notary, if any is employed, may charge in addition to the usual fee, five cents a mile going and returning in the necessary performance of such duties.

LEO.

Return of the U. S. Frigate Powhatan from the China Seas.

From the Southern (Norfolk) Argus, Feb. 15.

The U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan*, Capt. WM. J. MCCLUNEY, arrived at this port yesterday from Japan and the China Seas, and last from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, after a pleasant passage from the Cape of 28 days, about half the distance from the Cape to the United States, under canvass alone.

The *Powhatan* was one of the East India and Japan squadron, under Commodore PERRY. She has been absent on this cruise three years, and in commission three years and a half. During her present cruise she has visited the following ports, viz: Island of Madeira, Island of St. Helena, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or Isle of France, Pulo Pinang, Singapore, Island of Labuan, Borneo, at which place Capt. MCCLUNEY ratified a treaty with the Sultan of Borneo, thence to Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa and Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-fou, Ningpo, Shanghae, Gulf of Pechile, in the Yellow Sea, the Loo-Choo Islands in the Pacific, and thence to Japan.

The *Powhatan* has made the passage from Hong Kong, China, to Norfolk, in 77 days, actually at sea, having left there on the 1st of November, 1855. She has been in different ports 28 days out of that time to fill up coal. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain WM. J. MCCLUNEY, Commander; Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, 1st Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Lieutenant, Henry Rolando; Acting do., John W. Bennett; Acting do., Reigart B. Lowry; Acting do., Jonathan H. Carter; Surgeon, Charles D. Maxwell; Purser, Joseph C. Eldridge; First Lieutenant James H. Jones, Marine Officer; Acting Master, Elward Y. M. Cauley; Assistant Surgeon, Albert Schriver. Engineer Officers—Chief Engineer, George Sewell; 2d do., John Vanon; 2d do., Henry King; 2d do., George Gideon, Jr.; 3d do., Mortimer Kellogg; 3d do., Henry Faueh; 3d do., Leroy Arnold; 3d do., Wm. S. Stamm. Master's Mate, S. R. Creig; Acting Boatswain, Geo. Bailey; Acting Gunner, J. P. Roach; Carpenter, John O. Butler; Sailmaker, George Parker; Captain's Clerk, S. R. Craig; Purser's Clerk, J. C. Dudley.

Passenger, Lieut. OLIVER S. GLISSON, late Commander U. S. steamship *John P. Kennedy*, which vessel was ordered to be sold.

DEATHS DURING THE CRUISE.—By disease, Lieut. J. H. ADAMS and thirteen men; by accident, Boatswain WM. WHITING and two men; in action with pirates in Kulan Bay, five men—total, 22.

Lieut. PEGRAM, whom we are proud to claim as a citizen of our place, has covered himself with glory in leading the victorious attack by the boats of the *Powhatan* upon the Chinese pirates. [Before reported.]

Lieut. ROLANDO was also in command of a portion of the attacking force in the same action, and won high distinction for the gallantry which he displayed on the occasion. Both these gentlemen were wounded in the engagement.

The following officers were also in the attack: Assistant surgeon, A. Schriver; master, E. Y. M. Cauley; assistant engineer, M. Kellogg: master's mate, S. B. Craig; boatswain, G. Bailey.

Joseph A. Halsey, purser's clerk, and Isaac Coe, landsman, were killed in the action, and John Pepper, seaman, and Benjamin Adamson, marine, were mortally wounded.

Jeremiah Pendergrast, landsman; Washington Caines, John Lewis and Charles Tingwell, seamen; Wm. Taylor, Captain after-guard; Samuel Mullard, Fredk. Hunnsell and P. Weldar Schmidt, marines, were among the wounded.

The Norfolk *Herald* says:

The *Powhatan* has on board a young Chinese boy about seven years of age, who was captured in August last, in the fight between the *Powhatan*'s boats and those of the British squadron with the piratical junks. He was taken from on board a junk carrying 20 guns, a few minutes before she blew up and killed three men of the *Powhatan* and wounded several others, two of whom died soon after. The loss of the pirates in the battle was about 700. The junk was loaded with a large amount of treasure, beside silks, opium, &c., which was all lost.

THE AFFAIR OF THE GAMBLERS.

Judge Capron decides that the Indictments are Good—The Lawyers waste much valuable time in Argument—The District-Attorney is less inclined to Prosecute: he thinks Gambling is "pretty effectually broken up" in this City—The Gamblers go over till next Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 18.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

How many idle people there may be in the City, or how many people who are interested in gambling, we do not know—but there was a very large crowd yesterday morning inside and outside the Court of General Sessions. When Forrest plays at the Broadway there is often such a crowd, though he generally plays tragedy. There was no tragedy yesterday at the Court of Sessions. The fourth act of the great comedy of "the Gamblers" was to be played, and a lively time was expected. The audience, of course, were not disappointed, for the reputation of the principal actors is deservedly great. Messrs. Sickles, Graham, Beebe, Busteed, Holmes, Brewer, &c., were present, and fully up in their parts. The District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., was likewise in Court, and Judge CAPRON and Recorder SMITH were visible on the Bench. There was no orchestra, but the audience kept up a melodious hum of expectant interest before the performances commenced.

OPINION OF THE COURT ON MR. GRAHAM'S MOTION TO QUASH, IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH S. HALL.

Judge CAPRON handed the following decision in the case of Joseph S. Hell to the Clerk of the Court:

The People vs. *Joseph S. Hall.*—This is an indictment for violation of the various provisions of the "Act more effectually to suppress Gambling," passed July 10, 1851.

The defendant moves to quash the indictment on several grounds, and I will consider them in the order in which they have been presented and discussed.

Before proceeding in my task, it is due to the counsel who have so ably and elaborately argued the motion before me, to state that I have been prevented by pressing employments which could not be consistently neglected, from bestowing upon the subject the attention and study which its importance demands, and I make this apology with the greater freedom from the consideration that any errors which I may have committed, can be promptly corrected by a superior jurisdiction without inflicting on the defendant any serious injury.

The defendant's first objection is, *that this Court has not jurisdiction to entertain this indictment, because the offences set forth in it are misdemeanors.*

This objection is founded on the 5th section of the statute of 1855, which confers *exclusive* jurisdiction on the Special Sessions in all cases of misdemeanors in this City, and it distinctly presents the question, whether offences against the gambling act are *misdemeanors* or are felonies.

The language of this statute is, "If any person for gambling purposes shall keep or exhibit any gambling table, &c., *he shall be taken and held as a common gambler*, &c., and shall be sentenced *to not less than ten days* hard labor in the *Penitentiary*, or not more than two years hard labor in the *State Prison*, and he fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars," &c.

Common gambling, it is said, was at common law, only a *misdemeanor*, and the term "felony" not being used in the gambling act, the character of the crime is not raised to felony by increasing the punishment to imprisonment in the State Prison. (2 R. S., page 702, sec. 24, 30.)

In support of this position, the case of the People vs. Ward, 3 Hill, 395. Affirmed in 6 Hill, page 144, is cited, but I have never considered that case as settling the construction of the 30th section just mentioned. The learned Judge who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in that case admits that the question was in no way involved in the case which he was examining; he mentions it only incidentally, and says, "*I am inclined to think* the Legislature did not accomplish their object;" *i. e*, fix the legal characteristics of all felonies in this State, and consequently of misdemeanors. He was "*inclined to think*" that the Legislature had only defined felony in the cases in which the crime was named *a felony* in statutes, leaving common law felonies unaffected, and the argument deduced from the case and applied here is, that violations of the Gambling Act are not felonies because they are not so declared in that statute.

I have always regarded the language of the 30th section as tantamount to this: An offence for which the offender, on conviction, shall *be liable* by law to be punished by death, or by imprisonment in a State prison, shall be construed to mean a felony. The language of the section is: "The term felony, *when used in this act, or in any other statute*, shall be construed to mean an offence for which the offender, on conviction, shall be liable by law to be punished by death or imprisonment in a State prison." This is but another form of speech for saying that a felony shall be an offence which may be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, and when used in any statute the term shall be so understood. Upon this interpretation the offence of gambling is a *felony*, because the offender *may be punished in a State prison.* I am aware that one or two other decisions, similar to that in 3d and 6th Hill, have been since made by Judges who simply cited that case and made no argument; but I regard the construction of the 30th section as still an open question.

But we are not without high authority for the construction on which we insist. Say several English writers, "at common law the only felonies were murder, manslaughter, treason, arson, burglary, robbery, rape, sodomy, mayhem and larceny. By statutes, however, running from time to time created, till finally, not only almost every heinous offence against person or property, was included within this class, *but it was held* that whenever judgment of life or member was affixed by statute, the offence *to which it was attached* became felonious by *implication*, though the word felony *was not used in the statute.*" Upon what principle was this decision of the English Courts formed? It was upon that of analogy drawn from the fact that Parliament had for a series of years attached to felonies created by statute a uniform character of punishment. When, therefore, a statute offence was created, if its grade on the scale of crime was not named in the enactment, it was, by implication, held to be a felony, if the prescribed punishment was the same in character that had been established by Parliament in statute felonies.—1 Hale, 703. 1 Hawk., c. 40, 52.

If we apply this very reasonable rule in the construction of our own statute, gambling is a felony. It is a statute offence, and although it is not named "felony" in the act, yet, as it may be punished with the same grade of punishment prescribed by the Legislature for all statute felonies, it is itself a felony. It will be perceived that this argument is maintained wholly irrespective of the construction which may be given to R. S., 702, sec. 30.

It is also argued, that "similarity of punishment, *when not the only punishment*, does not necessarily make crimes felonies." The soundness of this position is not transparent in the bare statement, and to appreciate its force, reference must be had to the particular statute, or law under consideration. It is not allowable in the interpretation of a statute to wrest the plain language from its obvious meaning, even to favor liberty. The words of the 30th section are: "When the offender *shall be liable* to punishment in a State prison," &c. No matter then that another punishment may be inflicted, in the discretion of the Court. The argument also proves too much, for if applied in all its force, the power of exercising discretion would be wholly taken away; in all cases Judges would be forced by the rule, to inflict the lowest degree of penalty in every case.

There is another view, which may further elucidate this question. Gambling is now a statute *offence* in this State. Our statute embraces every act that was adjudged criminal in gambling at common law, and comprehends many others. Violation of it are not declared in the act to be misdemeanors, in terms; and by 2 R. S., page 696, sec. 39, only those acts forbidden by statute are misdemeanors, which are prohibited in statutes prescribing no *penalties.* Our gambling act does prescribe penalties, and violations of its provisions are not, therefore, misdemeanors within the meaning of the 39th section cited. The 40th section fixes the maximum of punishment in all cases of misdemeanors named such in the statutes creating the offence. The fair deduction therefore is, that any statute offence which, by the terms of the act creating it, involves a punishment in the State Prison, is a felony, although the act may have been a misdemeanor at common law, unless the creating act expressly declares it to be still a misdemeanor.

Upon the defendant's first point, therefore, until the Superior Courts shall definitely settle the question, I feel bound to hold that offences against the gambling act are, by implication, if not expressly raised from misdemeanors to felonies, and that this court has original jurisdiction.

The second ground on which the defendant moves to quash the indictment is, that proceedings were pending before a police justice, under title 2, chap. 2 of part 4 of the R. S., entitled, "of the arrest and examination of offenders; their commitment for trial, and letting them to bail."

It is insisted that the institution of these proceedings confers upon persons arrested certain vested rights in respect to the examination and cross-examination of the complainant, and other witnesses on the part of the prosecution, and the examination of the witnesses on behalf of the accused, and that these rights cannot be wrested from a party by the interposition of a Grand Jury convened and finding an indictment for the same charge pending those proceedings. It is alleged that either the two modes of proceeding are concurrent, and that the proceeding first instituted acquires thereby exclusive precedence, and retains it until the proceedings are closed, or that criminal charges must in all cases be preferred before the police justices, and the party accused be either committed or bailed as an incipient step to the action of the Grand Jury.

I have examined this point carefully, and studied all the authorities cited in support of it by the counsel for the defendant, but I have entirely failed to discover that they offered any support to this proposition. The authority which is most in point arose in Pennsylvania, on an application made to the Court by a Grand Jury for leave to issue a process, to procure the attendance of witness before them, on whose evidence *an information* might be found and filed against the officers of the Board of Health. The language of Judge King, who refused the application, as well as the fact that application for the subpœnas was made to the Judge, indicates that the powers and the duties of the Grand Jury are in that State regulated by some local statutory provisions which are not referred to in the opinion of the of the Judge. That case, therefore, cannot be authority in this State, which has its own statutes on the subject.

The whole scope of the 47th section of the title of the Revised Statutes under consideration very clearly contemplates a system of proceedings intended for especial use during the vacation of Courts of Justice. When arrests are made and examinations had as prescribed by that title, the prisoner if held for trial is either committed or is bailed, to appear at the *next* Court having cognizance of the offence. The terms of the recognizances taken on letting prisoners to bail relate to *future time*, the *next* Court, thus clearly indicating proceedings instituted when the Courts are not in session, and affording very conclusive evidence that the arrest and safe custody of supposed criminal offenders are the sole objects of the enactment. The fact that the accused have certain rights secured in the proceedings, afford no just ground of objection to this view of the question; because all the provisions which respect the accused are necessary to enable the committing magistrate to decide upon the propriety of detaining the party until the *next Court.* Those proceedings are instituted principally for the protection of the public against crime, and the rights of the accused are but incidental in favor of liberty during the progress of proceedings. So long, therefore, as the people continue the proceedings before the committing magistrate, the accused may insist on the strict observance of all the provisions which respect his own rights, but when the people choose to discontinue further progress, the accused cannot object nor set up the proceedings even while they are pending, in bar of any other form of complaints which the people may choose to substitute.

Parties accused of crime are not prejudiced by this construction of the statute respecting arrests and bail. They cannot, if acquitted, be again tried for the same offence; and, if the case may be supposed in which a citizen should be indicted and even be tried while proceedings were pending against him before the committing magistrate for the same offence, sufficient remedies are provided in the power of the Court, in which the indictment is found to afford ample and prompt relief. The Grand Jury have original jurisdiction and absolute power, subject only to the qualification that their proceedings must be regular in form and instituted in good faith. I should have felt less embarrassment in the discussion of this point in the case, if counsel had not informed me that a distinguished member of the Bar, who formerly sat in the Judiciary in this City, had, while in office, expressed a different opinion from that which I have been constrained to form; but, as I have not been favored with his reasons, and as I have been told that another eminent Judge on the same Bench has expressed an opinion similar to my own, and as a Judge of one of the Federal Courts also, who, as I understand, has examined the subject, concurs in my opinion, I have ventured, with great respect, to consider the question still open to discussion, and to decide that this objection to the indictment is not valid.

As the view which I have taken on this point is entirely independent of the question respecting the rights of a party to go behind the record further than the statute law expressly permits, in search of irregularities for the purpose of quashing an indictment, I shall not on this occasion notice the argument of defendant's counsel on that subject. I have assumed that point in his favor.

The third objection taken by defendant respects the frame of the indictment, as a pleading in Court. The allegation is that *the indictment is not drawn with sufficient definiteness.*

Much of the strictness of description exacted by the rules of the common law in pleading in criminal cases is now swept away by the more sensible and practical views which have prevailed in modern times, and which are, I trust, to continue the good work of legal reforms until the last vestige of those musty technicalities shall be obliterated from the record of our Courts. An important move in that direction was made by the Legislature in the enactment of the provision respecting indictments contained in 2 R. S., page 728, sec. 52. This section has received a judicial interpretation, (5 Wend. 271,) and it is now held that "an indictment is good if it contain the substance of the offence with the circumstances necessary to render it intelligible, and inform the defendant of the allegations against him." I have examined the nine counts of this indictment, and carefully compared them with the statute on which they are founded. These counts are, in my judgment, not only sufficient within the rule to which I have referred, but are good even at common law.

I will briefly consider the several objections which are raised to these counts by the counsel.

First, The second, third, and fourth counts do not describe the devise.

The sufficient answer to this objection is, that the crime described in the statute is general, "*any establishment, device or apparatus*," if used for gambling, is within its meaning. The kind of instrument does not alter or even qualify the offence, and it need not, therefore, be described. (2 Barn and Ald. 204, 1 Strange, 139, 140.) Again, the indictment states the offence in this respect, not only by the adoption of the descriptive word contained in the Statute, but by the statement of all the circumstances which constitute the definition of the offence in the act. Surely this is sufficiently specific. At common law, it was not necessary, in *gambling cases*, to do more than the pleader has here done. (3 Cowen, 586, Spencer, Senator, 2 Hawkins, chap. 25, sec. 57, 59.)

The superfluous words expressive of intent or motive may be rejected as surplussage, and do not taint the pleadings. The words of intention used in the act would have been a sufficient allegation in those counts in which the averment of an intent is necessary. (2 Hawkins, ch. 25, sec. 96; Hawk., C. C. 43.)

2. The first five counts omit the words "gambling purposes," and annex one of the essences of an alternative and distinct set of crimes.

It is always advisable in framing an indictment to use the precise and technical language of the statute on which it is founded; but neither at common law, nor under our statutes, is such strictness of expression deemed indispensable. Where a word, or where words not used in the statutes are substituted in the indictment for a word or for words that are in it, and the word or words thus substituted are equivalent to the word or words used in the statute, or are of more extensive signification, the indictment is sufficient; as, if the word "knowingly" be used in the place of the word "advisedly," or the word "wilfully" for "maliciously," the indictment is sufficient. (1 Bos. and P., 181.) The words "for gambling purposes," are omitted, and in their place are substituted the words "for the purpose and with the felonious intent of thereby playing a certain game called *faro*, being a game on the result of which money depended." Are not the substituted words coextensive in their meaning with the words "gambling purposes?" This appears to be an objection to a mere matter of form; the pleader, instead of simply avering the *intent*, has described it. The only serious question that is presented here, is whether the necessary ingredients of the offence, "for gambling purposes," is stated with sufficient certainty; and I am of the opinion that the statement is sufficient in this respect.

The other branch of this point, viz., that the pleader has incorporated into the counts, "one of the parts of an alternative and distinct offence," is the less formidable of the two grounds of objection I cannot discover that this ground of objection is real. Actually "to deal" *faro*, "and to bank for others to deal *faro*," &c., are declared crimes, but the allegation in the indictment, is of an *intention* to play in a certain game called *faro.*

Finding, among the objections which have been thus hastily considered, none that, in my judgment, destroys the integrity of the indictment, I must deny the motion made to quash it.

Mr. John Graham requested time to consider the course he should pursue in reference to Mr. Joseph S. Hall, his client. It might be necessary to put in a demurrer.

Judge Capron was willing to grant him time, and thought that a demurrer was the proper course.

Mr. R. D. Holmes, on the part of William Whitesides, said that his client's case was, according to agreement, to await the Court's decision in regard to Mr. Joseph S. Hall. He supposed that he might take the same course, and interpose a demurrer.

Senator Sickles next rose, and said that at first he had grave doubts respecting the insufficiency of the indictments, and was inclined to move to quash the indictments in his clients' cases. He would now, however, in view of the Court's decision, advise them to avail themselves of all legal rights. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion to move for an arrest of judgment. He was ready to proceed with the argument whenever the District-Attorney would appoint a day.

Judge—Can a party move for arrest of judgment, when he has come into Court and pleaded guilty?

Mr. Sickles—Undoubtedly he can.

The Judge thought he could not, a plea of guilty being a confession of guilt. When a man is proved guilty, he has waived no right: he has denied the whole. He has a right to say, notwithstanding I am defeated, I have a right to proceed further—I have a right to an arrest of judgment. But a plea of guilty is an acknowledgment of guilt, and he could not withdraw that plea.

Mr. Sickles would acknowledge that a man who pleaded guilty could not move to quash, or interpose a demurrer, but he might move for an arrest of judgment. If it should turn out after an examination that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor, then the plea of guilty would not be an admission of the authority of the Court. Again, should there not be facts enough to constitute an offence, then the plea of guilty could mean nothing, because no offence had been committed. If, then, the defence was prevented from presenting a motion for arrest of judgment, the Court would be liable to imprison a defendant when it had no power to do so, or to imprison him when there were not facts enough to prove that he had committed any offence.

The Judge asked the District-Attorney for his opinion.

The District-Attorney replied that he could not see that a man forfeited his rights by a plea of guilty. The law, as he understood it, made no distinction between a plea of guilty and a verdict of guilty. He, therefore, respectfully differed from the Court, while he bowed to its decision.

The Judge said he would defer the case, that he might consider of it. Mr. Sickles, in the meantime, might present his authorities.

Mr. Busteed then carried over the case of Mathews.

Mr. Brewer also got the cases of William and Eden Norris postponed.

Mr. R. D. Holmes, on the part of Michael Smith, then moved a postponement on the ground that his principal witness, John Morrissy, had gone to Chicago. He was shortly expected back.

The District-Attorney remarked, that Mr. Morrissey was himself under indictment for assault and battery, and that his trial was down on the calendar for that day. He had great reason to believe that Mr. Morrissy was not coming back, at least for the present.

Mr. Holmes replied that his application for postponement was made in good faith. Stress of weather had detained Mr. Morrissey.

The District-Attorney said that these gambling cases ought not to be put off. The calendar was crowded with prison cases. He had received a communication from the Governors of the Almshouse on the subject. In justice to the public these cases could not be tried this term, if they were not tried then or on Tuesday (to-day).

After further discussion, the Judge (disposed to exercise all lenity) postponed the case.

Ex-Judge Beebe then appeared for John R. Lyng, and got that case also postponed.

Mr. John Oreham remarked that the impannelling of a Jury would occupy an entire day, if indeed a Jury could be obtained at all.

The District-Attorney had no doubt that it would be almost impossible to obtain a Jury from the present panel. He did not feel the same readiness to press the charges against the defendants that he did earlier in the term. He was convinced that gambling in this City was pretty effectually broken up. It was being suppressed day by day, and he, for his part, would continue to act with the Court and with the Chief Magistrate of the City for its entire suppression. Therefore, in view of the secondary considerations that had been raised, he was was not so eager as he had been to put the cases on trial.

The whole affair (comedy, farce, or whatever it might be called) went over till next term, until which time we bid it farewell. As the old Romans used to finish up their comedies, we say to the gamblers, *Valete*, and to our readers, *Plaudite.* To Justice with her scales, we will say nothing.

THE CASE OF JAMES IRVING FOR ASSAULTING SNYDAM.

The case of James Irving for an assault on Mr. Snydam in August, 1855, was then called on. The District-Attorney, and Mr McKeon, the U. S. District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. General Nye and Mr. Devlin were for the defence. Long arguments were heard—a witness being absent. Affidavits were to be put in, and the case will be heard again to-day.

The Brick Church.

The Committee of the Common Council having charge of the consideration of matters relating to the removal of the Brick Church, met yesterday afternoon in the library of the City Hall. Mr. HORACE HOLDEN, one of the Trustees, addressed the Committee. It had been said that they had held the property so long and so cheaply, that they might be expected to remove without demanding any compensation. In answer to that, within a very few years lots had been sold south of Canal-street for less than $30. We, said he, can stay here. It is inconvenient we confess, yet if our proposal be received, we are about to take the just proceeds and build with it something ornamental to the City. We wish to have not the slightest quarrel with the Corporation. We ought to be enabled to buy ten handsome lots, upon which we may build a church and lecture-room.

All they would ask would be that the property should be sold amicably, for not less than $225,000, of which the corporation should have one-fourth. Would the Committee give or take? We can now sell it, and think we shall. The Committee would have the first offer, and it is desirable, said the speaker, that we should not be kept hanging on by our eyelids for another year. When Mr. O'CONOR was asked if we could sell the property, like a good lawyer, he only answered the question asked of him; when Mr. GEORGE WOOD was consulted, he answered more fully and generally because a variety of questions, indeed the whole question, had been submitted to him. No power upon earth can take that Church from us. We can shut it up if we please, and build another. You cannot drive us away, yet we don't wish to insist upon our exact rights, but to be liberal. Candid men have given the matter a fair and serious consideration. We bought property last year, but gave it up owing to some deficiency in the title. All we wish is, to be reinstated respectably. In 1835, we were willing to sell for $150,000. We had some trouble with our own people at that time, and twenty years ago $150,000 was a different sum from what it is now. At that time some persons in our congregation did not perceive the propriety or necessity of a removal. But now they are unanimous.

Mr. EBBEN remarked that it had been observed the location was a good one for a Post-Office, and that if it were in the market the Government would enter into competition with the bidders for it. In that case it would command a good price, not less than $400,000, and then the Corporation buying it from the Trustees upon their terms would certainly make a good bargain of it.

Mr. FERNON thought the proposal honorable and high-toned. It was a fair and liberal proposition, and he hoped the Common Council would entertain it.

The Chairman, Hon. Mr. BARNEY, stated that the matter would be taken immediately into consideration, and reported with as little delay as possible.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTIONS AT THE SOUTH.

Alabama.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND KANSAS.

The American State Convention of Alabama, which recently assembled in Montgomery, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

The Delegates of the American Party of Alabama, in Convention here assembled, do hereby reaffirm the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the State Council of the American Party of Alabama, at an extra session of the Council, held in the city of Montgomery, on the 13th day of November, 1855—and, in addition thereto, we present the following, as embodying the view of this Convention on the subject to which they relate:

Resolved, That, as the institution of Slavery existed in the States of the Confederacy prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—and as the right to hold slaves, *as property*, was conceded by the framers of the Constitution, and fully recognized therein,—therefore Slavery exists independently of the Constitution; and, as Slavery is recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution, Congress, which derives all its powers from that instrument, cannot legislate on the subject of Slavery, except for its protection where it legally exists; that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and, therefore, the people of all the States have the right to enter upon and occupy any territory, with their slaves as well as other property, and are protected

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ASSEMBLY.

[illegible] Taylor, Senate Committee, and [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] City Surveyor [illegible] Assistance, last evening, and an interest was [illegible] immediately, but it was referred [illegible] Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A petition was received from the Trustees of Columbia College, asking that a part of West Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be closed, in order that their new college buildings and astronomical observatory might be there erected. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

HOME COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with a late resolution, the Corporation Counsel transmitted a memorial to the Legislature and the draft of an act authorizing the Board of Aldermen to appoint one hundred additional Commissioners of Deeds. Ordered to be transmitted by the Chairman of the New-York delegation in Albany for presentation to the Legislature.

On motion of Alderman FOWLER the Committee on Streets was directed to prepare an ordinance requiring owners and lessees of buildings on streets where there are sewers may be compelled to connect with the same.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $5,000 for the printing of each of the Reports—$10,000 in all. The resolution appropriating $15,000 for cleaning streets was, after some debate, referred to the appropriate Committee.

DRAKE AND HAGGIST.

Any quantity of amusement lists were confirmed, after which,

Alderman TUCKER gave notice that on Thursday next he would call up the majority report on the contested Aldermanic election in the Twenty-second Ward, between Alderman DRAKE and NICHOLAS SEAMEN, the "Sage of Bloomingdale."

The matter of the New City Hall was made the special order for Monday next, and the Board adjourned till Thursday.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last (Monday) evening, pursuant to adjournment—B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Several petitions were received.

A resolution for repaving Avenue B from Second to Seventh street was referred.

A resolution, that the Committee on Celebrating the Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington ha, and they are hereby, requested not to furnish any spirituous liquors for that occasion, was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of runners for sofas, and appropriating $1,250 for that purpose, was adopted.

The report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct, in relation to a larger service pipe for the City Hall, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Councilman WARNER:

Whereas, Highway robberies are nightly perpetrated in our most public streets, and even murders committed with scarcely a hope of the detection of the parties who commit these crimes from the admitted inefficient organization of the Police Department; and whereas, crime is constantly on the increase in the City, the Police being consequently powerless to prevent it, plainly establishing the necessity of a thorough reorganization of the Police Department—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen concur, that the Common Council unite in an application to the Legislature for the passage of a law whereby the inherent evils of the present system of police may be effectually remedied

This being referred to a Special Committee, Councilman SWAN next moved the discharge of the Special Committee upon the Charter. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Councilman BARNEY then moved that the majority and minority reports on the Charter be made a special order for next Wednesday evening, which motion was carried.

After the Committee of the Whole had risen, they reported several papers for a third reading, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday night, when, as we understand, the session will close.

City Missions.

Last Sunday evening, a meeting in behalf of the New-York City Tract Missionary Society was held in Dr. SPRAGUE'S Church, Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, presiding. Missionaries HORTON, HARRIS and BISHOP made statements of many interesting facts from their personal experience. The following is a summary statement of operations in the Ninth Ward, for the year 1855, so far as has been ascertained:

Number of visitors	118
Number of tracts distributed	107,000
Bibles supplied to the destitute	130
Testaments supplied to children and others	41
Volumes lent from the Ward Libraries	470
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	215
Children gathered into Public Schools	14
Persons gathered into Bible Classes	7
Persons induced to attend Church	124
Temperance pledges obtained	2
District Prayer-meetings held	54
Backslider reclaimed	1
Persons hopefully converted	11
Converts united with Evangelical Churches	11
Assisted by money, food, clothing and employment, 500 families—2,000 persons.	

A Lesson for Landlords—Uncle Tom in his Glory.

In Bleecker-street, in the close proximity to the aristocratic region of Carroll and Depau places, stands a huge five story mansion, erected in a style of superior costliness, and evidently intended as a residence for the noble great. Over the door of this magnificent mansion is placed a sign inscribed with an enigmatic inscription: "Hall for Colored People," a designation which gives an air of wonderful mystery to this palace of brick, mortar, stone and marble; which might be deemed at first glance a residence worthy of GEORGE LAW, or the spirit of the departed JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The mystery however, is easy of solution. This magnificent domicil has lately been rented for a private hotel, the proprietor of which failing in rendering the speculation profitable, the owner of the property fell back upon his surety for the rental, which has some years to run. The surety, finding himself embarrassed by this act of kindness, offered the landlord some five hundred dollars to release him and take the property off his hands. But the landlord was inexorable, and consequently the surety took possession of the premises, converted them into a tenant house for "colored people," and filled its marbled halls and frescoed chambers with the elite of the fashionable world of Church-street and West Broadway. Our readers can imagine the excitement consequent upon this stroke of revenge among the rusty-dyed aristocracy of that district, who may be stenched the closeons of japonicadom. Unless the model *hot-house garni* be destroyed, property in the neighborhood will be lessened to more than half its actual value, as a majority of the mansions in that region are occupied as fashionable boarding houses, the dainty nerves of whose tenantry must suffer immensely by a forced contrast with the gentry of this "Uncle Tom's Palace."—*New-York Mercury.*

☞ People should be vaccinated, unless they have experienced the operation within six or seven years. It can be done best at the following places: The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets; the Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-street, in the rear of Essex Market; the Northern Dispensary is located on the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street; the Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-avenue; the Northwestern Dispensary is located at No. 511 Eighth-avenue. At one or the other of these let everybody who is not sure of his safety from small-pox stop and be insured.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The late Mysterious Abortion Case.

The painful details of the late mysterious case of abortion, resulting in the death of a young and accomplished woman, at a "Medical Institute" in Houston-street, are not yet finished. Coroner HILLS appears animated by a laudable determination to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty parties in the transaction. Ever since the unsatisfactory result of the late investigation into the matter, he has busied himself in finding out other witnesses likely to throw more light on the mysterious and dreadful affair. He yesterday obtained some additional facts, which led to the rearrest of Mrs. Crocker, who was brought before Justice OSBORNE and committed for examination, at 10 o'clock this morning. The facts alluded to are contained in the following

TESTIMONY OF MISS LEAVENWORTH.

Maria Leavenworth, residing at No. 823 Broadway, being sworn, said: I have been acquainted with Mrs. A. L. Crocker for about a year and a half; first saw her at the house of Mrs. Byrnes, in Thompson-street, for whom I worked, and so obtained sewing from Mrs. Crocker, who I believed was studying medicine at that time; never stayed at Mrs. Crocker's as I have at other places when making dresses; always took the work home; have been in the habit of seeing her twice a-week, or more, but sometimes not so often; have been to her house in Houston-street very often, to get work; she always treated me very kindly; have seen one young lady who was staying with her; think I saw her twice, some time in the Summer or Fall; Mrs. Crocker called her Laura, and said she came from Boston; also seemed to be in good health; have frequently seen ladies passing in and out of Mrs. Crocker's; Mrs. Taylor is the only one of such visitors I knew by name; went to Mrs. Crocker's on the 28th of January, and asked Dr. Johnson for Mrs. Crocker; he said she was not well in the inner room; went in and found some one lying in the bed in the middle room; I said "Mrs. Crocker, I am sorry you are sick;" deceased replied, "I am not Mrs. Crocker;" I then went into the back room, and found Mrs. Crocker sitting in the rocking-chair; had no further conversation with deceased on that visit, but bade her "Good-bye" when I went out; don't know that I asked Mrs. Crocker what she was the sick young lady was, but she afterwards told me that she came from Washington, but could not call her name. Was Anna; she also said that the young lady was sick, and we thought she had taken cold; she also told me that the young lady came from Washington city. A letter of introduction to herself for medical treatment; Mrs. Crocker said she never meant to take patients in her office, but had taken deceased in on account of her friend who sent her; I do not know the nature of the treatment to which she was recommended, but my impression is, from what she said, that the deceased expected sickness, and was not an invalid seeking to recover her health; Mrs. Crocker told me that the gentleman who sent deceased was then in Baltimore; she also told me that the young lady had been seduced under promise of marriage with in a week; Mrs Crocker gave me to understand that it was a friend of the gentleman who sent her, who had seduced the young lady—that he was a man of wealth and belonging to Kentucky; these facts were repeated several times; the second time I called while deceased was there, I think, was on the 31st of January; it was in the afternoon; Mrs. C. was preparing to go out; I asked the patient if she would like me to stay while Mrs. Crocker was gone; she said "Yes;" I was there about three hours; Mrs. C. told me she was going to the Metropolitan Hotel to dinner; Dr. Johnson did not go with her; I was alone with deceased; the deceased complained of a pain in her bowels, and I had before understood she had been confined; Mrs. C. had said that deceased had been *enceinte* somewhere between three and four months, when she was delivered; I think no particular conversation occurred between deceased and myself; on the Saturday following I saw deceased again; Mrs. C. was out; Dr. J. was there; I saw she was getting worse; it was about noon; Anna told me that Mrs. C. had been out the whole of the preceding night, and was out till 1 o'clock on Thursday night; the day I was there alone with deceased, she said she thought she would die, and said "Mrs. C. thinks I will die, and she goes out thinking I will, and then she will come back again;" she also complained of being neglected by Mrs. C.; she said she never could get what she wanted; things were not hot and ready for her; was sent me for some oranges; she told me to get the money from a watch-pocket in her dress; I found some change and a bill pinned in; I have no idea how much money was in it; deceased asked me to take care of her, but I told her I could not stay with her; I promised to come and see her as often as possible; asked her if she had no friends to take care of her, and she said, "No, not here;" she said she had a mother in Washington; she told me her own name was Anna Smith; on Thursday, Jan. 31, a letter came for her; I did not see the address; I think it was in a man's hand; I helped her into a chair while she read it, and then she gave it to me to put it in the stove; I think deceased told me she had a father also, and brothers and sisters; I suppose she wished to conceal where her friends or relations were, so I placed little confidence in what she said about them; she said if she died there she would or could not let them know what had become of her; I thought and still think her name was not Smith; she seemed to have taken cold, and I asked her when she was confined; she answered the preceding Monday, and had got up on Friday, when she took cold in doing so; deceased did not say anything had been done to her to bring on labor; I suppose some artificial means had been employed to bring on delivery, but Mrs. Crocker told me there had not, and deceased did not say there had; deceased did not deny that anything had been done to her; I did not ask her; I supposed something had been done to her from the circumstances, her great secrecy and unwillingness to inform her friends; I never knew anything about Mrs. Crocker having brought on premature labor, or having produced abortion; I only judge from the prejudice which always exists in regard to female physicians; I never knew or asked anything in regard to who came to Mrs. Crocker's place, or for what purpose; deceased complained of pain in the bowels or side, and also said it was at this place that she had been confined; she had a peculiar accent, which led me to think she came from Londonderry, as I know a lady who came from there, and looked and spoke like her; but Mrs. C. said she came from the South, where I thought she must have lived some time; she seemed to be well educated; when she asked me to stay with her, she said she could have plenty of money to pay me or Mrs. C., but was in want of proper care; I thought Mrs. Crocker did not understand good nursing, and that she had not been properly attended; I called again on Sunday, the next day, when I thought her better; she wanted broth, but I could not get it on Sunday, so I got Dr. Johnson to promise to get it on Monday morning; staid awhile, and during the time Mrs. C. slept, having complained of being tired with watching deceased; deceased told me she came from Washington, but did not say when, neither did she say that she had been sick in any care; had no further conversation with her, and did not see her after that Sunday until she was dead, which was on Tuesday evening; Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Edwards were beside the bed on which deceased lay; the former told me deceased had just breathed her last; I asked Mrs. C. what deceased said, and Mrs. C. replied that she said, "I am gone forever—I die a Catholic;" this was in the afternoon; Mrs. C. also told me deceased had wanted to take something to put an end to her life; once, in taking some tea there, deceased complained of its being bitter, and tried my cup, which she said was just the same, and then she took her own willingly; she seemed to have an antipathy to everything that was done for her, and liked what I did or made much better; I told Mrs. C. on Saturday that deceased required better care, and if she did not get it she would die; deceased had a great anxiety to go home, and would ask repeatedly when she could go; she never expressed a wish to die to me; Mrs. C. paid more attention to her after I told her deceased was so very sick as to be in danger; staid with deceased on the night she died about one hour and a half; Mrs. C. told me deceased had died mysteriously, and she thought she had taken something, as she did not understand the cause of her death; she also told me that she had called in another doctor; I am confident she said it was Dr. Marcy; I had seen him once, and in going out that night I was met by a man coming in whom Dr. Johnson said was the Doctor; it was not Dr. Marcy; he had a cap on, and had his coat collar turned up; think his clothes were brown or gray; called again on Wednesday, at about nine o'clock; Mrs. Crocker then told me deceased had been examined by the Doctor; I think she said Dr. Marcy; he said she had died of congestion of the lungs, and he would give her a certificate; she told me that if the girl's friends did not come for the body she thought she would have trouble, and desired me to remain away until after the body was removed; she gave me no reason why she feared trouble, but said she had telegraphed to the gentleman who had sent her, and she had received no answer; have not seen Mrs. Crocker since that time; have been there once since, but she was out; she said to me that it was very unfortunate that deceased had died there; she seemed to be troubled and worried in mind, and apprehended danger; she said she would rather give five hundred dollars than have deceased die there; she said as much as that she feared being taken up for having caused the young lady's death, and wanted me to remain away; she asked me if I would swear falsely, and I said I would not; I suppose she thought that in the event of her being arrested I might be called upon, and what I would say would injure her—she knowing that I had been alone with deceased; Mrs. C. did not know what had transpired between me and deceased; I told Mrs. C. I would not swear falsely, but would remain away, which I have done; I know Mrs. Taylor; have seen her several times at Mrs. Crocker's; know nothing of her; Mrs. Crocker told me she was a friend, a widow, and that her name was Emma Taylor; don't recollect any conversation with the latter about deceased; met Mrs. Taylor at Mrs. Crocker's on Wednesday morning, after deceased's death; left Mrs. Taylor there; nothing particular was said; have scarcely seen Mrs. Taylor since, as was desirous of leaving the result of the case, but I could not find her; when I went some days after deceased's death to Mrs. Crocker's, I found several men there, and thought there was something wrong, so I would not go there again; I stayed away, and would have done so for my own sake, as I did not wish to be connected with the matter, publicly or otherwise; deceased said Dr. Johnson was always very kind and attentive to her, being so different from Mrs. Crocker's conduct; think I have all the above dates correct, but will not be positive; Mrs. Crocker told me when the child was born it was very offensive; I do not think Mrs. Crocker would willfully neglect or injure deceased, or had any wish to do so.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 17, 34, 43, 44, 46 to 51.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 116, 191, 2287, 1855, 1059, 1954, 1252, 1081, 1127, 1134, 1748, 1776, 2218, 2126, 2151, 2231, 519, 419, 1453, 706, 1895, 1980, 2274, 2173, 1616 1041, 2215, 2184.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—Adjourned to Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 94, 606, 596, 622, 650, 656, 662, 582, 665 to 667, 673, 677, 678, 680, 682, 683, 685, 686, 688, 638, 654, 676, 574, 356, 708, 760, 712, 564, 82, 123, 786.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 81, 215, 216, 217, 243, 357, 348, 352 to 354, 366, 408, 410, 411. *Part II.*—Nos. 191, 17, 369, 374, 391, 195, 131, 141, 91, 238, 370, 412 to 415.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

In consequence of the adjournment of the General Term until Thursday next, the examination of the class of students will be postponed until Monday, the 25th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., in order that the examination may take place in open Court, pursuant to the rules.

On Monday, the 25th inst., the Clerk will make up the March (Special Term) Calendar. Issues then filed will have preference. Wednesday, the 27th inst., is the last day for filing notice of issue for the Special Term Calendar. Demurrers must be distinctly noted as such.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN.

DECISIONS—IMPORTANT TO STOCK BROKERS.

Draper vs. *Klemm*.—This is an action brought by Mr. Theodore S. Draper, to enforce certain contracts for the purchase and sale of stock of the North Carolina Copper Company. The defendant, Adolph Klemm, employed a Mr. Gamage as a broker to purchase stock of the above Company, at a given limit, never sixty days. Mr. Gamage made purchases of different brokers, and among others, of two hundred shares from the plaintiff. At the time of the purchase he made an entry in his books that he purchased it on the defendant's account. The

[illegible] opinion, Mr. Justice [illegible] Court [illegible] Monday next, [illegible] Tuesday next.

After the [illegible] Counsel [illegible] Klemm, [illegible] expressed himself satisfied; but, before the application, [illegible] sixty days thereafter, [illegible] in favor of little value. A tender was made to the defendant at the expiration of the sixty days, but he refused to accept it.

After the plaintiff rested, the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, relying upon the statute of Frauds, and the Stock Jobbing Act. The case was argued at Special Term, and yesterday His Honor Mr. Justice HOFFMAN, ordered the complaint to be dismissed with costs. This is the first of a number of similar cases, which, of course, will be decapitated by the fate of this pioneer.

Willard vs. *Johnson*.—Order to discharge defendant granted, with $10 costs.

O'Neill vs. *Durbee*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hulsey vs. *Carter*.—An allowance of $6 50 is granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

HOW LONG YOU MAY KEEP THE BARRELS.

Tracy vs. *Conkey*.—The plaintiff in this case, who is a brewer in Long-Island, sues defendant, who is also a brewer in Troy, for the value of two empty hogsheads and thirty-five empty barrels; the hogsheads being worth $4, and the barrels $1 50 each. The evidence adduced for the plaintiff went to show the following facts. Both parties have agencies in this City, and plaintiff sold between May and November, 1855, 10 hogsheads and 98 barrels of ale to defendant. The ale being paid for, and ale casks if not returned at the end of 60 days to be paid for. Six months was considered an unreasonable length of time to keep barrels. Since the commencement of the suit, all the casks had been returned except two hogsheads and twenty-one barrels. Evidence for the defendant went to show that defendant's agent endeavored to return the barrels to plaintiff as fast as they were received, and were returned as often as a load was secured. Defendant sent among other thirteen barrels to Troy, which plaintiff seized on the steamboat or dock, they being plaintiff's property. Defendant subsequently spoke to plaintiff about the matter. From four to six months was a reasonable time for the return of barrels. Another of defendant's witnesses said that 60 days was the time allowed for the return of barrels in the City trade. Four or five months was an unreasonable time. Defendant asked that he be credited with the thirteen barrels taken by plaintiff at Troy, which Court refused.

The Court thought from the evidence there was no custom or usage which regulated the time with any exactness which barrels might be returned.

Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed—deducting the amount of barrels returned since the commencement of the suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

SMART LUMBERING.

Lyman Taylor vs. *Alonzo Brown*.—In this case the plaintiff is a lumber marchant on the North River, and the defendant had been a customer to him for several months, up to last Spring, when he called at the yard of the plaintiff and introduced to him one Timothy B. Ross. During the interview, Brown made a purchase of lumber, to about $180, which was regularly delivered and charged to him on the books. At the expiration of the usual time of credit, the account was rendered but payment refused, and the present action brought to recover the amount with interest. On the part of the defence it was set up that the lumber was sold to Ross, and credit given to him by Taylor. Ross was called as a witness, and he testified that he bought the goods himself and had not yet paid for them. The Judge left the question of creditibility to the Jury, who, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff for $190 80, being the full amount with interest and costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Samuel T. Monsell et al. vs. *Benjamin Greenwood*.—If the defendant abandons his defence, and permits judgment as upon a lien, his costs in this action shall be reduced from the amount claimed; but he must make his election within five days from the entry of the order.

Archibald Cochran vs. *Abraham Dettinger*.—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest denied, but with liberty to pay the plaintiff $10 costs.

LONG ISLAND.

The Captured Burglars.

The two burglars captured by the Police at the Fulton Ferry Sunday morning, were brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, where they gave their names as ANTONIO LEFEVERE and ROSSI CALAVERO, and they were both committed for examination. The goods found in their possession were identified by Mr HENRY B. HAWLEY, of No. 89 Myrtle-avenue, as being part of about $1,000 worth of clothing stolen from his store some time Saturday night.

☞ The Hempstead (L. I.) *Enquirer* says that a party of youths made their tour of New-Year's calls in that village, headed by a young man of 96 years of age, Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE, accompanied by his junior, Mr. JOHN BRIDELL of 84. The united ages of the party of six were a little over 400 years. This Mr. GREENE is the brave old man to whom the Hempstead ladies give the donation party on the 22d inst.

☞ The Second of Prof. O. M. MITCHELL'S lectures on Astronomy was delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening.

Fire at Weeksville.

The public school-house at Weeksville, (Ninth Ward of Brooklyn,) was set on fire in the basement, on Saturday night last, and before the fire could be extinguished the building was damaged to the extent of about $800.

Forgery.

Yesterday, FRANCIS SALTER, druggist, doing business in Bond street, New-York, was brought before Justice JACOBS, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on a warrant, in which he is charged with having forged the name of Mr. JAMES TUTTLE, of Brooklyn, to a note for $107. The accused gave houde to answer, and was discharged from custody.

River Thieves.

The sloop *Peruvian*, lying at a Brooklyn dock near the foot of Gold-street, was robbed on Sunday night of rope, sails, rigging, &c. Four persons, named PATRICK MCKINNEY, PATRICK HUGHES, MICHAEL FARRAN, and THOMAS DON, were arrested upon suspicion of being the thieves by the Second District Police, and were yesterday brought before Justice SMITH for examination. After a partial examination they were committed for a further hearing.

Burglares.

Burglers are carrying on a very safe and profitable business in the city of Brooklyn. Besides the two successful robberies on Saturday night, heretofore noticed, there were several others equally successful—one at the house of Dr. HUTCHINSON in Grand avenue, where they obtained a gold watch and some clothing, and also the house of Mr. A. BROWN in Ryereon-street was robbed of jewelry and silver ware. No arrest.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old figures.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation, but continues very firm.

COTTON—The *Canada's* favorable advices have served to strengthen the market. The demand is good and last week's advance is fully established. The sales since our last comprise about 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
Middling Fair	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛
Fair	11	11⅜	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are less sought after, and are partially 25c. ₱ bbl. cheaper—holders being willing sellers of common grades at such a reduction from Saturday's quotations; but not disposed to concede so much in the value of the medium and better qualities—these being relatively least abundant and most in request. The home trade are the leading buyers. Shippers are moving with great reserve. The sales since our last do not exceed 5,800 bbls., mostly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 93¾	@	7 12½
Straight State	7 12½	@	7 25
Favorite and Extra State	7 25	@	7 75
Mixed Western	7 00	@	7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 12½	@	7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50	@	7 75
Common to Good Ohio	7 25	@	7 75
Fancy Ohio	7 75	@	8 00
Extra Ohio	8 00	@	8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 75	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian is dull and lower with small sales of Superfine to best Extra at $7 62½@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid. The sales since our last amount to about 1,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75 @ $10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 75@$6 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $5 75@$5 87½ for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, though quoted 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel cheaper. The stock is limited, but the demand is also very much restricted. Rye is quiet and nominal. Barley is in fair request at steady rates, with sales reported since our last of about 2,000 bushels handsome Canadian at $1 37; and 750 bushels ordinary two-rowed State at $1 16 ₱ bushel. The bulk of the available supply of State Barley is represented as being stained. Oats are about 1c. ₱ bushel lower, yet sparingly inquired for. Corn has nominally declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, but it is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

...DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1856.

...NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... this City and vicinity for One Shilling a ... Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ... a year.

...EMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the ... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ..., is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one ...

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... Times has a regular circulation of ..., and, as a medium for business and ... Advertising, is not surpassed by any City ...

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-... Morning, in ample season for the mail per ... Georgia Law. It will contain the Proceed... Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; ... Items of interest from all parts of the United ... full Commercial Summaries, Reports of ... Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The ... will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in ..., ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents ... send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch was received by Mr. COLLINS yesterday afternoon, from Halifax, announcing that intelligence had been received of the *Pacific* having put into the river Shannon, disabled, previous to the sailing of the *Canada*. The news came in a letter to a firm in Halifax, from a young man in Liverpool, whose letter was dated five days before the sailing of the *Canada*. Though we learn that Mr. COLLINS believes in the truth of the report, we regret that there is no good reason for placing the least faith in it. It could not possibly have happened that such an event should have taken place without its being universally known. Besides, the letter says that the *Pacific* put into the Shannon, which is on the West of Ireland, when going out of the Channel.

The United States steamer *Arctic*, which left ... week ago Sunday, to search for the ... arrived at Halifax yesterday.

... is now fully due, and may be ... hourly. We are not without hope ... may bring more intelligence of the ... weather.

☞ Kansas affairs occupied the attention of both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate, in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the affairs of that Territory, a message was received from the President, transmitting various documents. A debate ensued, which was not concluded. In the House, the President was, on motion, requested to furnish a copy of the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas, and copies of all the Executive proceedings and correspondence of the Governor. In addition to which, a bill was introduced reëstablishing the boundaries of the Territory, and prohibiting Slavery there and in Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. Memorials were presented in the House, from the Chamber of Commerce in this City, in relation to the public warehouses at Quarantine, and for an extension of the Reciprocity principles between the United States and Canada.

☞ A memorial was presented in the State Senate yesterday from leading physicians of this City, cordially recommending the objects of the "Nursery," where the children of poor women may be left in charge during the necessary absence of their mothers at work. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company was passed. The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court was ordered to a third reading, after being amended by fixing the compensation of each at $8,500. The Assembly resolution to adjourn from Wednesday next to the following Tuesday was adopted. In the Assembly, after a variety of business, the resolution to refer the Governor's Kansas Message to a Special Committee was called up. A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, but no further action was taken on it.

The American Convention.

Such letters and facts as we gather from correspondents at Philadelphia, show that the National Council of the K. N.'s has brought together a larger number of delegates than was anticipated. Every section of the country is more or less largely represented, while some of the States send no delegates at all, waiting, probably, with the hope that vernal airs may ripen the prospects of the Order to the full bloom of June flowers. Others seem to view this as the decisive Convention, which must either make a President or disband the Order. States of this way of thinking are present in solid column, and eager to dispatch business. There is at least material enough to make a highly respectable assemblage, and enough elements of discord to dispense it tumultuously and finally. The latter we regard as the inevitable result, and the proceedings yesterday seem to promise as much.

Although claiming the venerable age of more than a dozen years, the American organization has never achieved the adult honors of a national party. Indeed, but one attempt has been made to give it that character. At the Council held last May, in Philadelphia, there was, for the time, at least every reasonable promise of such unity as might lend the coherence necessary to carry it, not disreputably, through the next Presidential canvass. It was only necessary to keep the negro question out, to retain the Order in all the efficient compactness of a platform. The question could not be kept out. Attempted, it could accomplish but one end. It dissolved the Council. The resolutions adopted there were adopted nowhere else. The platform, generally pronounced the most evasive and inexplicit, and indefinite. The Order heard of it with cordial unanimity. Those of the Northern members who did not follow Senator WILSON in his revolt, only justified themselves in their support of the obnoxious platform, by alleging that nothing short of such sacrifice could render the nationality of the Order possible thereafter. The members went home to repudiate the work they had executed with so much difficulty. Elections were had here and there, and were only carried by such juggles as the Binghamton resolutions, which distinctly disowned those of the National Council. The attempt to nationalize the Order had failed signally. It remained, and is, an ill-assorted *mélange* of guerrillas, highly serviceable in the capture of local plunder, but worthless in a comprehensive warfare.

To correct, if practicable, this centrifugal tendency, this repulsiveness of the several elements, is the great object of the present gathering. The solidarity of the peoples must be effected; there must be union for the sake of the Union. If things remain in their present disjointed condition, the American party can be no party at all in the Presidential contest; and with that occasion lost, all is lost; for the most sanguine cannot anticipate the maintenance of the organization four years longer, after so glaring an evidence of its weakness and senile fatuity. We may suppose, then, all the members of the Convention come well impressed with the necessity of every sacrifice now to consolidate the order. Taught by experience, we may suppose them prepared to avoid every disputable point, and fix attention exclusively upon points of agreement and cohesion. Especially apprised by the May Council of the worthlessness for good, and omnipotence for evil of any platform or basis, or resolution, proposing to satisfy everybody, we may suppose them bound by every consideration to prevent the introduction of any topic foreign to the single principle of Americanism, and above all, to make the utterance of the word "Slavery" an unpardonable sin. We might expect them to dispatch formal matters with convenient haste, and conclude their labors either by uniting upon some candidate of unpronounced opinions in regard to the present aspect of the Slavery issue, or by adjourning amicably, to May or June. Such is not, if our information be faithful, anything like the disposition of these raw hands at the political ropes. They are for fighting the good fight of last May over again. Undeterred by the sure result of the contest, each Southern delegation stands ready to insist upon a resolution on the Slavery question still more servile than those of the former Council; and the Northern delegates are as ardent for a decided Anti-Slavery expression. Neither faction is willing, apparently, to go into the nomination of a candidate, until its peculiar sentiments are sanctioned by a united Convention. As this event is clearly impracticable, and as no platform can have any other use than to overwhelm any candidate who may have the audacity to mount upon it—as it cannot be more obligatory than the May resolutions, which bound nobody—we can readily foresee the result of the Council from the beginning. With the erection of either a Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery basis, the party ceases to be national, even in name; if Pro-Slavery, the great body of the Order at the North will be driven into the Republican ranks; and, as the North can elect, a Republican President will be the upshot; if Anti-Slavery, the South will certainly withdraw, for there are no doughfaces there; and with the Southern vote thus concentrated upon the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, and the Northern vote divided between Republican, American, and Democratic aspirants, the latter must win the day. We must remember that in a Presidential scrub-race, where the candidate is defined by a platform, the local and sectional shifts and evasions which served the Know-Nothing cause last Fall will not do. Once mounted on a platform he must share its fate.

If then the heterogeneous atoms, now afloat at Philadelphia, cannot be driven together, the National American party may be regarded as obsolete. No trick of galvanizing its *disjecta membra*, such as was practiced last year, will now serve the purpose. They stand or fall by the transactions of this week. And as nothing seems more clearly ascertained than that the cause of the existing dissension will *not* be abandoned by either faction, and that the issue it raises cannot be determined in a way satisfactory to either, it is safe to consign the National order to the purgatory of suicides. It has committed *felo de se*. Has any party—we now speak of the Know Nothings in the past tense—has any party, born of nothing, regained annihilation with the same rash and insane velocity, as this American order?

Wool and Raw Materials Free!

We learn, on good authority, that the important revision of our present Tariff, recommended in the last Report of Secretary GUTHRIE, meets the hearty approval of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is at the head, who will shortly report a Tariff Bill—drafted under the advice of Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, and other large manufacturers—which will fix the import duty on ALL Goods, made in whole or part of Wool, Silk, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, &c., at THIRTY PER CENT., and admitting Wool, Dyestuffs, Raw Silk, and ALL RAW MATERIALS, FREE. It is understood that this bill meets the approbation of the President and Cabinet, and that it will undoubtedly be carried through by a large majority.

We hope so. It will inaugurate a new era in American manufactures. It removes the incubus that the Tariff of 1846 has settled upon our manufacturing interests, and will give us a fair chance to compete with the manufactures of England, France and Germany, which have so long held undisputed control of our markets.

The new tariff bill cannot become a law too soon. By recent advices from abroad, we learn that France, with the sagacity that has always characterized her domestic economy, since the Berlin and Milan decrees, has reduced the import duty on foreign wool to a mere nominal rate, and has also offered a *bounty on the export of her own woolen fabrics!* These measures will tend directly to protect her own manufacturers, and encourage them to compete for the markets of the United States—the only markets in which they can expect to sell their goods in large quantities.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of self-defence, for our Congress to repeal immediately the present duty on wool and raw material, and to enact such a tariff law as that which is about to be submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means; which tends to counteract all the hostile legislation of foreign countries, and to discriminate in favor of AMERICAN INDUSTRY, above all other.

The Reported Disturbance between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

A report received by the telegraph from Halifax that Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN had parted after an interview in which very angry words had been exchanged, has caused somewhat of a flutter in the commercial pulse here, and may be calculated to increase the uneasiness which for some time prevailed, as to the strength and durability of our friendly relations with our cousins upon the other side of the Atlantic. A moment's canvass, however, of the authority upon which the report is based, and consideration of the character of the two Statesmen between whom this verbal altercation is said to have taken place, will show at once how wholly improbable is such a rumor.

The journal upon whose authority this *canard* is reported, is the London *Morning Advertiser*, a paper which is known as the receiver of all the filthy whispers and absurd fictions floating about the purlieus of the British metropolis. It was established by the licensed victualers of London as the organ of *Publican* principles, and through their patronage has obtained a place on the record of circulation second only to the *Times*, though of course, following the leviathan in the far-off distance and with feeble step. But, though its circulation is extensive, it is exclusively confined to the beery and XX classes of London, who like strong, startling reading, as a relish with strong drink. It lies, like another Lazarus, outside the Minister's door, to catch the smallest crumb of rumor, and upon the molehill of some smile or sigh of a foreign Minister, as he passes out, builds up a mountain. It is more than probable that we owe to some twitch in Mr. BUCHANAN'S usually serene visage—the effect of neuralgia or a tight boot—this last portentous announcement. We have known still greater structures reared up by this same builder of *canards* on more flimsy foundations. The *Morning Advertiser* has no circulation among the more enlightened and intelligent classes in England, and has no reliable sources of information whatever. It is conducted by a Scotchman, Mr. GRANT, author of the "Random Recollections of Houses of Lords and Commons," "The Great Metropolis," &c., a very amusing personage, who declared for some years, on all public and private occasions, that he had devoted his life to the two objects of putting down the London *Times* and marrying a lady. It is probable that he has by this time become disenchanted of the former of these illusions. It is astonishing, indeed, the number of enthusiastic gentlemen who started in life in England with the object of putting down its present two greatest powers, the London *Times* and Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. URQUHART has cherished a dream of this description for many years, and expended large sums in returning himself and a Mr. ANSTEY, to put down the pleasant Premier. But after undergoing the vexation of seeing his co-laborer, Mr. ANSTEY, sell him, as he himself graphically pictures, "for an ice," and settle down as he has since done as the Midas of Hong Kong, he himself was slain by PALMERSTON in half-a-dozen jokes, and laughed lightly off the scene.

Indeed, nothing can be more inconsistent with the character of the two statesmen who are presented in this rather rowdy light, than such a personation of the angry boy. Mr. BUCHANAN is a gentleman who, however firmly and rigidly he may press the views of his Government, possesses too much personal dignity to be betrayed into a wordy squabble. Then Lord CLARENDON is a perfect creature of that calm climate of old diplomacy which is never ruffled by a hot or angry breath. Sent abroad early "to be for his country's good," he has been trained up in all those arts of simulation which are supposed to confer perfection in the profession to which he belongs. Of most courtly air and gracious manner, he conceals under an apparently honest and almost rash frankness the most feline cunning of approach and grasp of opportunity. It would be indeed strange to find one so thoroughly trained in the imperturbable school of TALLEYRAND depart from the smooth step of his order, and break into a row.

How far Lord PALMERSTON, who is imperious and obstinate, may be willing to consent to the withdrawal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the substitution of another Minister in his place, is a matter of some question. The increased prospects of peace may induce him to assume a bolder attitude and higher tone. No one in England now, however, watches with a keener vision or takes more accurate measure of the flow of public opinion, and no one will be quicker to observe that that popular flood on which he has rode so gallantly against a Russian despot will not sustain him in refusing the just requirements of the American people. For the rest, we shall not be at all surprised to hear, by the next steamer, that Mr. BUCHANAN has been partaking of a pleasant farewell dinner with Lord CLARENDON, and smoking in all love and gentleness a parting pipe of peace. So let Wall-street be not disheartened, but move merrily along her way.

☞ A correspondent, who sends his name writes us from Henry County, Iowa, to say that there is a great demand for labor in that region. The pay for day-laborers ranges from $1 25 to $1 50 per day, and work is very abundant. Our correspondent thinks if the facts were fully known among the poorer population of the eastward, that there would be a rapid immigration from the cities. The expense of reaching Iowa is not very considerable, $20 or $30 being sufficient for some two hundred miles of the traveling is ordinarily good.

The Congressional Committees.

After the choice of Speaker to direct its proceedings, and the election of a Clerk to record them, the House of Representatives requires only the appointment of the Standing Committees to complete its organization for business. This is a duty delegated by a resolution of the House to the Speaker. It is a power liable to be greatly abused, because the Speaker is responsible for the exercise of it only to his own convictions of right and justice. There has been no instance, that we remember, in which the action of the Chair, in the execution of the functions thus committed to him, however repugnant to the wishes of the members, has been appealed from. Mr. BANKS has just performed this duty in a manner indicative of all the boldness and firmness which marked his conduct throughout the trying ordeal of his election to the Speakership, and which are the great essentials in the character of the successful public man.

Without the control of the Committees no party can have any effective strength in the House of Representatives. They have, and unsparingly exercise the privilege of suppression, and without their consent no important measure can be regularly brought up for the action of the House. A proposition referred to an unfriendly Committee is buried. On the other hand, when a Standing Committee desires to report a bill or resolution, and place it in a position from which it can command the attention and decision of the House, the rules provide the ways and means of doing so.

Nearly all the business of legislation is transacted through the following Committees, the power and dignity of which are indicated by the order in which they stand:

COMMITTEES.	
Ways and Means,	Claims,
Foreign Affairs,	Public Land,
Judiciary,	Post-Office,
Territories,	Manufactures,
Commerce,	Public Buildings and Grounds,
Military Affairs,	Patents,
Naval Affairs,	Printing.
Indian Affairs,	

It has been the custom for the last thirty years to place the most of these really important Committees under the direction of Southern Chairmen, and thereby to confer upon members from that section of the Confederacy the power to call meetings of the Committees at their pleasure, or to suspend their vitality and usefulness by not calling them at all. The relative numerical strength of the Free and Slave States on the floor of the House, is 144 and 90 members. The number of Committees is thirty-seven. In 1849, when Mr. COBB was elected by the first application of the plurality rule, by one or two majority over Mr. WINTHROP, Southern Chairmen were appointed on nine of the more prominent of these Committees, while five were accorded to the North. Mr. BOYD, at the beginning of the next Congress, appointed, from the South, Chairmen to twelve of the first Committees, and six from the North. At the next Congress Mr. BOYD appointed twelve from the South and seven from the North.

It must be remembered that both these Speakers received a majority of the votes which elected them from the North. Mr. BANKS, though a national and conservative statesman, as all the acts of his public life have proved, received, through one hundred and thirty-four trials, no single Southern vote. It has always been the custom to confine the appointment of Chairmen to the party voting for the successful candidate for Speaker. Mr. BANKS has had the courage to illustrate the operation of both these practices in making up the Committees for the present session, although we are pleased to perceive that he has not applied the latter rule in all its vigor. Out of thirty-seven Committees he has designated Chairmen to six of them from among the Southern delegations. He has placed Gen. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, at the head of the powerful Committee on Military Affairs, a Committee as to whose complexion the country is at this time peculiarly and justly sensitive. If a Democrat was to be assigned to this responsible and coveted position, Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, might have aspired to it, since he has occupied it for the past two years, but rumor has assumed that Mr. BANKS remembers Mr. FAULKNER'S attempt to exclude him, by resolution, from the Speakership and to censure his friends for supporting him. Mr. FAULKNER is fourth on the list of the Committee.

Mr. PORTER, of Missouri, is made Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which much important business was confided before the organization of the Court of Claims. Mr. SNEED, of Tennessee, is Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, is Chairman of the Committee on the Library, where his conservative vigilance will be required to exclude works of a progressive and original character. Mr. MCMULLEN and Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, are Chairmen of other Committees which meet on the average once in the course of five years.

Mr. BANKS has equally respected the rights of his opponents belonging to other political divisions, by placing Mr. BROOM, the leader of the Pennsylvania Know-Nothings, and Messrs. FULLER, WINTER DAVIS, HOWELL COBB and RICHARDSON, in other positions of influence and responsibility.

But the Speaker has with a strong and a high hand declared the tables turned, and asserted a Northern and Republican ascendency in the House. We may and we do regret that the necessity of repelling sectional and party aggression has imposed upon Mr. BANKS the duty of reprobating by contrast proscription and intolerance. He has organized the House in a manner to show that he can afford to defy the spirit of arrogant hostility with which he has been pursued as a representative of liberal principles, and an uncompromised asserter of the equal rights of the Northern States.

Personal.

We learn that Senator SEWARD received intelligence yesterday morning, in this City, while on his way to Washington, of the death of his brother-in-law, Hon. ALVAN WORDEN, of Columbia, with whose he spent the last night. Mr. SEWARD returned immediately to Canandaigua yesterday afternoon.

☞ A brisk quarrel has lately sprung up in Oldham, England, between a rector and his curate. The Incumbent is Rev. THOMAS LOWE; the Curate, Rev. Mr. PARSONS. Mr. LOWE is an absentee clergyman, in consequence of ill health, and so all the labor of the parish of St. Mary's fell upon the unhappy Curate, who, like the excellent Vicar of Wakefield, has his own troubles with his superior. Rev. Mr. LOWE, it seems, ordered Rev. Mr. PARSONS to refrain from appropriating any of the emoluments arising from the Church, "whether as fees, silks, hat-bands, gloves, or from any other source." The Curate replies that he had only pocketed such things as would not have been given at all if the Rector was to have them. He claims that he received legally a regular fee of twenty shillings for preaching a charity sermon, and says that if Rev. Mr. LOWE insists upon his restitution of this money, he (the Curate) "shall feel obliged to expose such abuse and misappropriation of it through the press." Preaching on a week-day, says our Curate, is an extra duty, *for which there is an extra fee.* The entire correspondence appears in the London papers. Minimum pay and the maximum of labor appears to be the fate of curates nowadays, even as it was in GOLDSMITH'S time.

Broadway Theatre.

A grand spectacular horse drama called "Herne, the Hunter," was produced here last evening. The same piece has been played in London for a fabulous number of times, and has also, we learn, met with a fair reception at another house in this City. When we say the same piece, we mean a drama taken from the same story. In the present instance, Mr. W. B. CLARKE claims the honors of the dramatist. He has succeeded in stringing together a number of exciting situations, and bestowing a due modicum of dialogue to various actors and actresses. This we suppose is sufficient, and perhaps as much as the most able pen could accomplish, working on materials so strange and unreal as Mr. H. AINSWORTH'S "Windsor Castle." Concerning the plot of "Herne, the Hunter," it is safe to preserve a discreet silence. If we may be permitted to say so—it does not come prominently before the public. There is a liberal supply of melodramatic materials. The audience can mix for itself. There is a little love, a little seduction, and a dash of parental anguish, for the delicate appetite. There is a demon and his imps, a combat and a mysterious black horse (with something tied to his tail) for those of coarser palates. There is a little chivalry and a little cowardice; a good deal about bluff *King Hal*, and still more about a certain blighted flower—impersonated by Mme. PONISI. You must mix for yourself if you would be satisfied. There is plenty spread before you at the Broadway Theatre.

The principal attraction of this piece is that it enables the management to introduce an exceedingly beautiful stud of horses. Some of the most superb animals we have seen for years were on the stage last night. The man who is incapable of appreciating the developed beauties of a noble steed ought to be taken care of. He would probably kick a dog, or rob a small boy of his one skate. There are few such in the world. Hence it happens that circuses are always the most prosperous of establishments. All classes of the community go there either openly or on the sly. Many more would go if the surroundings of a circus were of an agreeable character. This is seldom the case. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. MARSHALL has stepped a little out of the line of his regular business to give us an opportunity of seeing the really admirable stud of Messrs. NIXON & MYERS. That he has made a successful move was evidenced by the crowded Theatre of last evening.

"Herne, the Hunter," has been placed on the stage in a satisfactory manner. But neither the scenery nor the machinery worked well. We fear an accident occurred in consequence. Large demands are made on the stage carpenter, and it will be one or two nights before everything can be expected to work with exact precision. When the proper amount of velocity is obtained, "Herne" will become an exceedingly popular demon.

The acting is quite equal to the requirements of the piece. The scenery good; a little more light would show it to better advantage. The costumes also good.

We would suggest to the stage-manager the necessity of preserving a decent amount of quiet behind the scenes. Although it may not be important in a piece of this kind to hear *all* the dialogue, it is desirable to hear some of it. We would also suggest the possibility of briefer intermissions between the acts. The latter have been gradually lengthening under the present stage management, until at length they absorb the greater part of the evening. We are sure the curtain was longer *down* than *up* last night.

Wallack's Theatre.

WALLACK promises a succession of the old English Comedies this week, commencing with "John Bull" last evening, to be followed by the "Rivals" to-night, and "School for Scandal" on Wednesday. The company is now in full force by the accession of Mr. DYOTT, and the return, after a recent indisposition, of Mr. PLACIDE and Miss RAYMOND. The Comedies are cast, therefore, with unusual strength. The performance last night drew a crowded and cheerful-looking audience, partly, no doubt, on the score of the repetition of the popular burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas." The comedy of "John Bull" was scarcely a decided success, although nothing wanting in the ability and distribution of the company.

The Contested Judgeship.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: At the last November election it was the right and duty of the electors to elect persons to fill *three* seats on the bench of this judicial district.

First—A Judge for a full term of eight years from the 1st January, 1856, as a successor to Judge EDWARDS. This place Judge WHITING is now filling. It was not a *vacancy*, as you designate it, for neither Judge EDWARDS nor any other person ever had been in it. It was a *succession*, not a vacancy.

Second—A Judge was to be chosen to fill that part of the unexpired term which Judge EDWARDS, if he had lived, would have filled until the 1st January, 1856. The vacancy occasioned by his death the Governor had filled by the appointment of Judge COWLES, who was to be succeeded for the residue of this term by the person to be elected in November by the people. The person that ought to have been so elected would, in strict parlance, have been successor to Judge COWLES, but the period between the election and the 1st January, 1856, being part of Judge EDWARDS' original term, may be designated as a vacancy occasioned by his death. At any rate it was a period of office to be filled by the people, the Governor's appointment lasting, by the Constitution, only until the next general election succeeding it. You have not alluded to this short term or vacancy in your article, and yet a consideration of it is the most important point in the whole controversy. You have in fact assumed that there was but one short term or vacancy to be filled.

Third—There was a vacancy created by the death of Judge MORRIS, whose term would not have expired until the lapse of some four or five years from 1st January, 1856. This latter one is the term to which Mr. PEABODY and Mr. DAVIES claim to be elected.

Now, the difficulty is, that there were *two* short judicial terms to be filled at the last election. It is said that the votes for Mr. DAVIES designated the office as Judge of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy, without designating whether it was intended to fill the residue of the Edwards Term or the Morris Term. If his ballot did not designate, who shall decide for which of the terms they were meant? Are they not clearly void for uncertainty? Who can decide whether some of his electors did not wish to elect him for the unexpired part of the Edwards Term, and some for the unexpired part of the Morris Term? Those electors who voted for Mr. PEABODY, it is said, designated clearly on their ballots that they voted to fill the term left vacant by the death of Judge MORRIS. If, then, there were two vacancies to be filled, Mr. PEABODY'S electors seem to have been those who, either by accident or through a better knowledge of the case, designated, in an intelligible way, their meaning.

The difficulty has arisen from the fact that at the last election no one seems to have thought that any short term was to be filled, except that vacant by the death of Judge MORRIS. Hence the indefinite... These ballots would ... had been sent up ... decision of the Court ... controversy between Mr. COWLES and Mr. DAVIES that the fact has been noticed, that two short terms were to be voted for at the last election, [illegible] it was generally supposed that [illegible] would be voted for, for which [illegible] votes. It seems now, however, that [illegible] for which short term [illegible] intended to elect him. It is [illegible] of this case, that it left [illegible] vacancies, namely, the [illegible], there being no ballots applicable to it. The people, although they may [illegible] to do so. In this case, the [illegible] having now elapsed by effux of time.

The case lately decided in the Court of Appeals, decided on no other point than that a notice of the election was not requisite, and affects adversely no claim except that of Mr. COWLES.

[illegible] position, from the fact that [illegible] Mr. DAVIES have [illegible] office, and that [illegible] conflict [illegible] that after the [illegible] present, the [illegible] ought not also to [illegible] and should have [illegible] his competitor, to [illegible] final decision could [illegible] To this effect [illegible] ter lately published in [illegible] made no answer, but [illegible] his seat under the [illegible] in the case against COWLES, [illegible] no one but the parties to it. [illegible] better for Mr. DAVIES to wait for [illegible] than to risk the occurrence of [illegible] dangerous to the [illegible]

The New-York Hotel.

The New-York Hotel, that [illegible] under assignment by Mr. MOSES [illegible] many years, passed into the hands [illegible] HIRAM CRANSTON, and others, [illegible] make fat spoils for the lawyers. [illegible] murrers, motions and counter-[illegible] continuous routine ever since [illegible] ment. The last step—whether [illegible] or deepening or lessening the [illegible] difficult to tell—was a motion [illegible] junction to restrain Messrs. [illegible] present proprietors, from disposing [illegible] lease of the hotel or its furniture [illegible] liquors, which with the good will [illegible] ment is said to be worth [illegible] application for such injunction [illegible] that Messrs. JENSON & CRANSTON [illegible] of making an assignment. Judge [illegible] the injunction, giving the defendants [illegible] Saturday to move for its dissolution.

The Travel...

Broadway presents a curious [illegible] to the pedestrian. Along its whole [illegible] the middle of the carriage [illegible] chips, thrown up on Saturday [illegible] Commissioner's workmen. The [illegible] through this, but otherwise to [illegible] side of it is impossible for carriages. [illegible] the foreign matter has been cleared away [illegible] as to make wagoning tolerable. The [illegible] indeed quite fair, but the east side [illegible] continuous line of hills and holes. The sun produces little impression on the [illegible] melting the ice in the street as hard as [illegible] and the powdered loose [illegible] but leaving the lumps of [illegible] sand. It is a horrible time for horses, and [illegible] kind of weather can much improve it for [illegible] week or two. Indeed, it is probable [illegible] we have heavy rains or [illegible] the thermometer at the freezing point for the remainder of the month, Spring will find us without much improvement in the travelling. Most of the large sleighs hauled off yesterday for the last [illegible] the great snow storm, but sleds and [illegible] still prevail out of Broadway.

☞ 'Twas a terrible time yesterday for poor horses, their drivers, and those who were compelled to take passage in the slow-moving mail-jostling omnibus. Broadway was blocked, at intervals, the entire day. About 5 o'clock it seemed as though all the vehicles in the City had met in a jam at the corner of Walker-street, and all efforts to be passed of them threatened long to be hopeless. For [illegible] half-hour the drivers began to swear, and afterwards to fight a little. The Police [illegible] few of them down to the Tombs and [illegible] them off. Late in the day, the cortege moved on.

An Old and Worthy Charity.

The New-York Eye Infirmary has [illegible] patients during the last year,—4,612 [illegible] of the Eye, 400 of the Ear. Of the patients [illegible] were natives. Since the Infirmary was opened it has treated 51,580 patients. The whole expenses for the last year were $1,696—a cheap Charity certainly, for so excellent a one. Upon their new building in Second-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street, they have expended, or will expend before completing it, $43,075, of which $11,000 were for the two lots. There is still a deficiency of $10,000 to be made up. Donations will be welcome.

Outside Long Island.

The proprietors of the Norwich and Worcester line have arranged to run their steamers *Worcester* and *Shetucket*, outside Long Island, until the Sound is open for freight. The *Shetucket* sailed yesterday with a full cargo for New-London, and Norwich. The *Worcester*, on her arrival, will receive cargo for Boston, Worcester, Providence, Lowell, &c., &c., and connect at New-London, and Allyn's Point, with the railroads, as usual.

Democratic Empire Club Ball.

The Democratic Empire Club Annual Ball took place last night at Tammany Hall. The redoubtable EYDERS, Chairman and Captain, was present in his glory. Of his Democratic allies and confederates, there was, as Southerners would say of a heavy rain storm, a right smart sprinkling. Alexander C. LAWRENCE, Esq., and the indicted Aldermen were of the number. Ladies, too, were plentiful and fair.

Tammany on the occasion was decorated with unusual profusion of club banners and the national stars and stripes. At 12 o'clock supper was served, when ensued a lengthened chain of toasts and patriotic harangues. RICHARD CONNOLLY, Esq., Major PURDY, the old war-horse, Captain EVERDELL, DAVID O'KEEFE and Mr. BUSTEED led off the speeches. Subsequent to supper dancing was resumed.

All enjoyed themselves amazingly.

☞ Large crowds went yesterday to see the *Persia* at Jersey City;—visitors were admitted upon the payment of a shilling's fare.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WET GOODS.—S. & M. E. [illegible] & CO. offer, THIS DAY, the largest stock of [illegible] damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, [illegible] fronting linens, &c., ever offered in this City. These goods are slightly wet and rolled, and the object at [illegible] than cost of importation.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. [illegible]

CLOTHING AT WHOLE[illegible] form Southern and Western [illegible] Spring and Summer [illegible] tains the largest variety [illegible] ever got up by the house, [illegible] to the finest articles in the [illegible] superior style.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 [illegible]

WILDER'S PATENT [illegible] THE SAME [illegible] Is not now made and [illegible] assets, but is [illegible] Wilder's patent burglar [illegible] warehouse, No. 128 Water-st. [illegible]

E. C. WILDER & CO.

[illegible] practical [illegible] galaxy, [illegible] Baldwin Gems, [illegible]

[illegible] HAIR DYE. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory.

ETNA FANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] BATCHELOR is the sole manufacturer in the United [illegible] the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder [illegible] Fancy Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. [illegible] door below Maiden-lane.

INQUIRE AT THE BOOKSTORE FOR CAUSE [illegible] OF THE RED MEN; or, a Hundred [illegible] Oerore, 1 vol. 12mo, 400 pp. [illegible] Readers are delighted with it. [illegible] page.)

WEDDING AND VISITING [illegible] REVERSE, &c.—The [illegible] chisel and [illegible] ing in Broadway.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"The Leading Metropolitan Steam Printing Office!"

☞ **The Business of the Coming Spring** —[illegible] will be the largest and most lucrative enjoyed [illegible] many years. Reasonably anticipating a corresponding demand upon them, BAKER & GODWIN, Proprietors of THE METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS, have made the most [illegible] arrangements for promptly executing every description of

COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE PRINTING.

[illegible] to deserve the designation awarded to their [illegible] by the public, as the

LEADING PRINTING HOUSE,

[illegible] to Expedition and Excellence of Typography, the Proprietors have recently made a thorough [illegible] Improvement of their establishment, by the [illegible] addition of their extensive NEW STYLES OF BOOK AND JOB LETTER, by the purchase of THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE AND ORNAMENTS [illegible] from the principal Foundries of the country. Being [illegible] in possession of specimens, they invite the attention of OFFICERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MERCHANTS, BUSINESS MEN and the [illegible] to their

NEW STYLES OF TYPE,

[illegible] that their assortment will satisfactorily prove [illegible] AND MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF LETTER [illegible] the United States, adapted to the finest execution of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL [illegible] purposes at least, superior to England, at less than one-fifth the cost.

[illegible] extensive display of Types just [illegible], the Proprietors have also de-

[illegible] THE NUMBER OF THEIR PRESSES, [illegible] all the best of the most celebrated [illegible] to be prepared, in every respect, to meet [illegible] and most urgent orders without disappointment.

[illegible] of this office embraces the printing [illegible] OF EVERY KIND.

[illegible] AND LEGAL CASES.

[illegible] OF COLLEGES, &C.

[illegible] ADDRESSES, SERMONS.

[illegible] AND MAGAZINES.

[illegible] MERCHANTS' BILLS.

[illegible] CERTIFICATES, BANK CHEQUES.

[illegible] CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS.

[illegible] OF INSURANCE.

[illegible] BLANKS, LABELS.

[illegible] CIRCULARS, &c.

[illegible] A VARIETY OF WORK, IN [illegible] STYLE OF THE ART, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

[illegible] as heretofore, to improve the character of [illegible] in which they have been so long and [illegible] the Proprietors confidently assure their [illegible] that their Facilities, Means, and Op[illegible] are now more than ever complete and satisfactory; and [illegible] in promising the same close and assiduous attention to their calling, to meet with the increased favors and approval of the public.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
[illegible] and Spruce-sts, opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Southern and Western Merchants**—CARD TO THE TRADE. [illegible] acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

[illegible] ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale by the manufacturer's prices by the following [illegible] in this City:

[illegible] RIGG, corner Broadway and John-st.

[illegible] & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.

[illegible] DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.

[illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

[illegible] MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.

[illegible] GALE, No. 126 Greenwich st.

☞ **Those who have used the Oxygenated Bitters** for Dyspepsia attest the superior [illegible] of this medicine. Its health restoring qualities [illegible] being subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—DEAR SIR: [illegible] having heard that you contemplated the [illegible] of a course of lectures on distinguished [illegible] respectfully request you to deliver a series [illegible] on a subject, and one which you are so well [illegible] before the public at such time and [illegible] suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

[illegible] CROSBY, STEPHEN H. TYNG,
[illegible] MARTIN, CHARLES KING,
[illegible] ABBOTT, WM. BERRIAN,
[illegible], WM. ADAMS,
[illegible] RENWICK, HORATIO ALLEN.

FEB. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to [illegible] to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

FRENCH LECTURES.—CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—A Course of Six Lectures, on *Distinguished French Women*, will be delivered on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by Professor ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—*Jeanne d'Arc.*
MONDAY, Feb. 25.—*Madame de Sevigne.*
THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—*Mme. de Maintenon.*
MONDAY, March 3.—*Mme. Roland.*
THURSDAY, March 6.—*Mme. de Stael.*
MONDAY, March 10.—*Mme. Guizot. (Pauline de Meulan.*

Course Tickets, $2; Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway; at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; and at the Desk of the Mercantile Library.

☞ **Chinese Potato, or Dioscorea.**—Genuine, sound, and of American growth, can be supplied immediately, in sealed tin cases, that can go safely by express, and in parcels at $5 to $10; or for remittances made now, they will be retained and sent in March, either dry or growing in small pots. Applications must be prompt, as the supply is limited. A treatise on cultivation therewith. N. B.—These are no others for sale in the State, and some recent advertisements are a fraud on us as well as on the public.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

☞ **Royal Mail Steamship Persia.**—Will be open to visitors on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, from 10 to 4 o'clock. A charge of 12½ cents will be made for admission, the proceeds of which will be given in charity.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASTOR HOUSE BANQUET.—Tickets for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, by the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, on the 22d inst., may be had at the office of the Astor House, or of the Treasurer, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., at the office of the County Clerk. No tickets will be sold after Wednesday evening, the 20th instant. Those who have subscribed [illegible] will please call on the Treasurer immediately.

By order of the Committee.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—At a meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on Celebration of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, the Chairman of the Committee was instructed to request all Civic and other Societies, desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the day, to make the same known to the Committee at a meeting to be held at No. 8 City Hall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. BRIGGS,
Chairman Joint Special Committee of Common Council.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A. P. A.—The members of Washington Lodge No. 2, A. P. A., are notified to meet at their Lodge Room, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the Anniversary of Washington's birth Day. By order,

JOHN BOLAN, W. M.
WM. HARRIS, R. S.

JOSEPH BARKER—Will give a course of ten Lectures, commencing with *The Great French Revolution and the Priestly Misrepresentations of that Event*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1; single, 12½ cents. To be had at No. 73 Whitest. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

O. U. A. EXCELSIOR CHAPTER No. 28.—The members of this Chapter are requested to attend at the next regular meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., as matters of interest will come before the Chapter. Members can procure their tickets of admission to the Academy of Music on that evening.

S. E. GIFFORD, C. of the C.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' ACTION.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at Noon. Subject—*Winter Feeding of Stock* and *Wind-mills for Farm use.*

Farmers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LECTURE.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-[illegible] the fourth and last lecture in aid of the charity [illegible] will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the [illegible] Library Association, (Astor-place,) by Professor C. L. Elliott, D.D., of New-York. Subject—*Human Progress.* Admission 25 cents.

F. A. M.—CHANCELLOR WALWORTH LODGE, No. [illegible], will meet THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7 o'clock, in Golden Room, corner Grand and Centre sts. It is expected that the members of this particular Lodge will deem it their duty to attend. Brethren generally are invited to attend.

JOHN F. BALDWIN, W. M.

LECTURE ON LUTHER'S WIFE.—DR. WINKELMANN, Professor in the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn-heights, Brooklyn, will lecture on *Luther's Wife*, at the Chapel of said Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1856, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each.

J. A. McMASTER—Editor of the N. Y. *Freeman's Journal*, will lecture at Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, above 4th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*The Destiny of Democracy, or Catholicity face to face with the United States.*" Tickets 25 cents.

[illegible] (SECOND) "SELF-RELIANCE" [illegible] will be delivered at the Tabernacle, [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at [illegible]

[illegible] VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will [illegible] at the Head-quarters on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at [illegible] P. M. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a colored cook, chambermaid and waitress, in City or country. Can produce the best of recommendations. Also, a German and Scotch nurse and seamstress. Both have good references and can do chamber work. Also a great many first-class cooks and laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and general housekeepers, can be seen at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, next door to the Metropolitan Post-Office, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls, with excellent City reference; one as nurse and chambermaid, is quick at the needle, fond of children, will wait on a lady who boards, wages $5, best of City reference; the other is a plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, will do the work of a plain family; wages $6; excellent City reference. Call at No. 389 2d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced Protestant women—one to cook, wash or iron, or general housework; thoroughly understands her business—the other, as nurse and seamstress; is a perfect dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork and make herself generally useful; highest testimonials. Call at No. 345 8th-av., basement, under clothing store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address R. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook by a respectable woman. Can do all kinds of meats and pastries; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and also a dairy, if required, in City or country. Best of references given. Can be seen at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, as she is fully competent to fill either situation. Has the very best testimonials from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant cook, with a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and will assist in the washing, if required; can show the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 483 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., upper floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English woman, as first-class cook; a German young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; an American young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid. No objection to do the fine washing. Best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at 37 Sullivan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 West 19th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a lawyer's office in the City of New-York, by a young man admitted to practice. Address PHILIP, at this Office.

WANTED—Two or three little girls, to board for the Summer, or by the year, by two elderly ladies of much experience in the care of children. The location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the country about 60 miles from the City, and easy of access. A good District-school near. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,973 General-Post-Office.

A GARDENER AND FLORIST—Who understands his business in all its branches, having been engaged in it for many years in Germany, and has during the last eighteen months been employed by a well-known florist in a neighboring city, wishes to be employed as gardener for a private family in Brooklyn or New-York. Address GARDENER, Box No. 112 Brooklyn Post-office.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy amigrant girls wanted.

I. WATTS & J. SEAICH, Jr.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1. Superior professed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

WANTED IN AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE—A person that is competent to solicit and sell at auction consignments of cabinet furniture; none but such as are fully qualified to take charge of this branch of the business need apply. Address Box Q, at this office, with name and reference.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—In a quartette choir, in a Protestant Church in this City; one who is a good reader, possessing a good tenor voice and of unexceptionable character, will address (giving name, residence, reference and salary,) A TEMPO, *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An energetic young man, experienced in arranging complicated business affairs, obtaining extension or settlement with creditors, previous to or after consignment, would accept an engagement where his experience would prove serviceable. Communications will be treated confidentially and returned to the writer if desired. City references satisfactory. Address N. N., office of this paper.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; must be a good penman, and a rapid and accurate calculator. Apply, in applicant's handwriting, giving references and state amount of salary required, G. S. & Co., Box No. 985 Post-Office.

TO JEWELERS.—The advertiser, a young man of experience in the jewelry business, having a good acquaintance with buyers in and out of town, would like to make an engagement as salesman, or general clerk, with a house in the trade; can furnish undoubted references. Address W. B., office of this paper.

ENGINE TURNER WANTED—One that understands guilloching and engine turning thoroughly. None but a first-rate workman need apply. References required. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane.

OCCUPATIONS—Procured at No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) for clerks, school teachers, conductors, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades, stores and saloons. Charges moderate. EDWARD GILLEN.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So sar present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL—Would like to go to Europe as a traveling companion with a family. Address: TRAVELLING-COMPANION, *Daily Times*-Office. References given, if required.

HOUSEKEEPER SITUATION WANTED—By a young widow without incumbrance. Apply, for two days, at No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—No. 157 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row, a back parlor on second floor, handsomely furnished, containing all the modern conveniences, to let with board to a gentleman and his wife; house first-class and convenient to Broadway; also, fine rooms with board, at No. 45 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with parlor or full board, near Fonth and Wall-st. ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family for a man and wife, within ten minutes' walk of Chatham-square. Terms must be moderate. Address F. B. S., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A small plainly furnished bedroom, without board, and with convenience for fire, in a Christian family residing east of and near the Bowery, by a young man who will be permanent if suited. Address, stating lowest terms and particulars, S. S. C., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A single gentleman is desirous of obtaining a furnished room, with or without breakfast, in a genteel private family. Location west of Broadway preferred. Address A. B. at this Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house containing all modern improvements; three rooms, one large and two small; location very pleasant. Spanish and English spoken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 192 Walker-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

100 TEA SETS.

FINE FRENCH CHINA, comprising the regular 44 pieces, worth $6 50 a set, will be sold for $3 50 at OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 216 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—Is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being a compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE roots hair from low foreheads, and is a part of the body, safely [illegible] POUDRE ROUGE for pale lips and [illegible] HAIR DYE instantly [illegible] beautiful black or [illegible] RESTORATIVE [illegible] hair soft, [illegible] COURAUD'S old established [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Quite equal to Punch.—*Knickerbocker.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

PHŒNIXIANA;
OR, SKETCHES AND BURLESQUES.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth. With Portrait of the Author. $1.

This volume unquestionably excels any book of humor that has ever been published in America; as a proof of the fact, we annex the opinions of some of the leading and influential journals of the country, nearly all of whom have pronounced JOHN PHŒNIX "The Great Wit of the Age."

From the Utica Herald.

These sketches are characterized by much humor, and will be found highly entertaining. The illustrations—especially the frontispiece—are worthy of Cruikshank.

From the Boston Evening Traveller.

The volume will make the most serious reader shake his sides at its mirthful delineations of character and sketches of events.

From the Boston Telegraph.

These sketches are essentially in *Punch's* vein—more so than any other American writing we are acquainted with. The lectures on astronomy, the Review of the New Musical Symphony, and some other things, are equal to any thing we have ever seen in *Punch.*

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

These are a collection of humorous sketches, well calculated to tickle the fancy of the humor-loving portion of the human family.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Who is John Phœnix? We surmise that he is a reproduction, in human form, from the ashes of Foote or Mathews, or Lamb, or some other great master of English burlesque. * * * We advise all who like fresh and genuine humor to prepare their money to purchase an early copy. "Doesticks" was the first imitator of John Phœnix, who has originated a school of the hyperbolical and burlesque.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

A very dangerous volume to be generally circulated inasmuch as immoderate laughter sometimes ends in convulsions, and we have seen no such provocative of explosive mirth in our day and generation. John Phœnix is the very geninas of fun, and elicits merriment from the driest subjects. We can commend his Sketches and Burlesques to all persons of strong mind and vigorous constitution, who desire to be amused; but weak natures should be careful how they venture upon them.

From the Baton Rouge Comet.

A fig for your "Fern Leaves" by the side of the book of Mr John Phœnix, with its motto, "In the name of the Prophet—Figs." John Phœnix, besides being a satirist, is a philosopher. His satire flays mentally and gently as "Sweet Afton," cutting off weak-kneed humanity at the sockets, and washing down into the great ocean of joviality—which is the "hatters" so often spoken of, where politicians and priests, lawyers and loafers, gentlemen of the Peace Society and gentlemen of the war department, who have smuffed the odor of battles afar off, meet on a perfect plaform of equality, to laugh at the several foibles and deceptions they have each practised upon a credulous world in the great masquerade of humanity.

A HOME BOOK!

LANMERE.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR,
Author of "Farmingdale."
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the Buffalo Republic.

In the delineation of character, Mrs. DORR is almost equal to CURRER BELL, and nothing can be more true to Nature than her drawing of Mrs. Allison, Margaret and the bewitching Jessie.

From the Hudson Star.

The style of the work is certainly beautiful—at times it almost melts the reader to tears by its pathetic descriptions, and captivates by its truthfulness to Nature.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

We know of no child heroines, even among those of DICKENS', more delicately drawn than Bessie.

From the Boston Yankee Privateer.

"Lanmere" is no ordinary production; aside from the intense interest the story must create in the mind of every reader—aside from the natural and ingenious manner in which the plot is developed, and the faithful portrayal of characters, whose exact counterparts exists in our very midst, there is a deep moral which will find an abiding place in every heart.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

A splendid domestic romance, illustrating the offices of natural government, and giving us a greater feast than in her former essay.

From the Boston Family Visitor.

One cannot rise from its perusal without feeling that the heart has been put in closer and happier community with humanity and Heaven.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Mrs. DORR excels in her illustrations of Yankee character, and "Dlhhy," the faithful, tidy, and industrious housekeeper, will be instantly recognized as a genuine study from Nature.

From the Boston Puritan Recorder.

It is written in a style of calm beauty, and yet abounds in vigorous thought, and in excellent lessons which are fitted ot once to impress and improve the heart.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is a story of New-England domestic life, told without exaggeration, full of gentleness and sweetness, and all manner of delicate refinements.

From the Hallowell (Me.) Gazette.

A delightful book—one that may be read with pleasure and profit around the home fireside.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

A tale of love and arms,
Of wild-wood sights and flowers, and forest men,
Where white plumes nod to red, and noble hearts
Beat in brouze breasts as freely as in pearl.
High and low are of one blood—we are all brothers.

CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY J. R. ORTON, M. D.

This tale of "Love and Arms," by Dr. ORTON, is likely to prove a book-feature of the season. An eminent author and critic, who examined the manuscript, pronounced it equal to the best of our Indian Tales,

NOT EXCEPTING COOPER'S,

and in some respects superior to any of them. This high judgment is thus far sustained. In vivid and powerful description—interest which never flags—quiet beauty of diction, and that rare blending of pathos and humor—equally charming to old and young, grave and gay—this work will challenge comparison with any recent production. The following are extracts from some of the notices of the Press:

From the New-York Daily Times.

This book needed not the apology which the author has made in his preface. He may believe us that his book is a good one, its principal, almost its only fault, being that rare one, that it is rather crowded with adventures. However, as there is no deficiency of freshness or originality in these, his fault is a very venial one. * * In many parts the book is highly dramatic—in none does the interest flag. Numerous characters are introduced, most of whom are distinctively individualized. There is a variety of incidents, on sea and shore, related in a vivid manner.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The incidents are stirring, the narrative is well sustained, and the work will be hailed as another excellent addition to the species of popular literature made Classical by Cooper.

Price $1 25, illustrated, silt back.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale at the Bookstores.

SIMMS' NEW WORK.
Will be ready on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

CHARLEMONT, THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE;
A TALE OF KENTUCKY.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS, ESQ.,
Author of *Guy Rivers*, &c. Illustrated by Darley. In one vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

"This domestic legend is founded upon actual events of comparatively recent occurrence in the State of Kentucky. However strange the facts may appear in the sequel—however in conflict with what are usually supposed to be the sensibilities and characteristics of woman, they are yet unquestionably true; most of them having been conclusively established, by the best testimony before a Court of Justice. Very terrible, indeed, was the tragedy to which they conducted—one that startled the whole country when it took place, and the mournful interest of which will long be remembered."

Already issued of the same series of BORDER ROMANCES:

I. GUY RIVERS. A Tale of Georgia.
II. RICHARD HURDIS. A Tale of Alabama.
III. BORDER BEAGLES. A Tale of Mississippi.
In Press, to complete the Series,
V. BEAUCHAMPE; Or, the KENTUCKY TRAGEDY. (In March.)
VI. CONFESSION; Or, THE BLIND HEART. (In April.)

REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCES,

By the same author, uniform with the above, now ready.
I. THE PARTISAN. A Romance of the Revolution.
II. MELLICHAMPE. A Legend of the Santee.
III. KATHARINE WALTON; Or, THE REBEL OF DORCHESTER.
IV. THE SCOUT; Or, THE BLACK RIDERS OF THE CONGAREE.
V. WOODCRAFT; Or, THE HAWKS ABOUT THE DOVECOTE.
VI. THE FORAYERS; Or, THE RAID OF THE DOG DAYS.
VII. EUTAW. A Sequel to the Forayers. [In March.]
THE YEMASSEE. A Romance of South Carolina.
SOUTHWARD HO! A Spell of Sunshine.

On the receipt of the retail price any of the above books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

A TREAT ALL ROUND.

Everybody who wishes to enjoy a real feast of fun should obtain a copy of

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR MARCH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Every page contains splendid comic illustrations which no one can look at without "snickering right out;" while its Stories, Anecdotes, Jokes, and cine-splitting Comicalities are warranted to put everybody in good spirits in spite of the weather and the street incumbrances.

Price 12½ cents per number, or $1 25 per annum.
For sale by all news agents and by
T. W. STRONG, No. 91 Nassau-st.

A CAPITAL CUT
IN
YOUNG AMERICA,
No. 7,

Ready on Thursday morning, showing how "Live Oak George" was bled, and who held the dish, besides other things exceedingly merrie and verrie funnie to behold.

ALL FOR SIXPENCE.

For sale by all news agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
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THE MOST FASCINATING HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

"It is the noblest testimonial that has yet been erected to Washington's memory."

Published only by subscription.
Vols. 1 and 2 now ready.
The third volume is in press.
Subscriptions received by the general agent,
CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 121 Broadway.
Agents are wanted to canvass and sell this great American work.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED? —The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 29th inst. Every subscriber to any of the 40 Associations receives a certificate of membership. Delay is dangerous. Call at once at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, and enjoy your name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAP YEAR AND MAYES PROPOSAL.
BERTHA, THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.
THE DISHONORED HUSBAND, a story for Clerks' wives.
FRESH FERN LEAVES. RICH ENGRAVINGS,
Good Stories—Excellent Editorials—Fashion Plates,
Make up this week's issue of the
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The best and cheapest family paper of the day.
Sold by all newsvenders at four cents.
ROSS, JONES & TODSEY, Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20,
We shall issue the splendid Romance by
MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
entitled
ERNEST LINWOOD.
In one volume. 12mo. Price $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & CO., New-York.

DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING;
OR,
FACTS FOR FAMILIES.
Price 25 cents. Chrono-Thermal system of Medicine, $1.
S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HARTFORD EVENING PRESS.—On the 27th day of February next the undersigned will issue the first number of a new daily paper, to be published in this city under the above name.

THE PRESS will aim to supply its readers with the most important news of the day, both foreign and domestic, and in as great diversity as its columns will admit. Its walk will be with living men and living questions. While it will respect the past for the lessons its history affords, it will not attempt to perpetuate by-gone differences, nor to galvanize into life dead issues which only serve to jostle living ones out of their proper place in the public mind. It will earnestly discuss and sustain the cause of Freedom and Temperance; regarding the one as the basis of public and private morals, and the other as our highest birthright, to be cherished above every other earthly possession.

Deeming the accumulation of revenue, patronage and power in the Federal branch of our system of Government, and the tendencies to their abuse, as the chief source of danger to liberty, THE PRESS will give a decided support to the rights of the States, both as separate and independent sovereignties, and as co-members of the Confederation, having rights and duties originating in a constitutional Union.

Names, whether good or bad, past or present, we shall never exalt over Principles, but shall regard political parties and individuals in reference to the measures they sustain by their acts and their votes, whatever may be their professions.

THE PRESS will be the friend of Labor, regarding it not only as the most important interest in the country, with the least ability to defend its rights, but as an essential element in morals.

Whilst revereacing the Past and respecting the Present, THE PRESS will be the advocate of Progress, but will regard that only as Progress which tends to make men wiser and better, to advance material interests, or to throw new guards about the liberties of the people.

In view of the existing disarrangement of parties, and the unsettled state of public opinion, we shall expose and endeavor to counteract the evil tendencies of the numerous heresies of the day, whether originating in the corruption and decay of old political organizations, or in the mischievous policy of a weak and anti-democratic administration.

Without personal aspirations and free from the control of all cliques, it will be our earnest aim to promote union and harmony among all, irrespective of their antecedents, who concur in the principles and objects we have specified, and to unite their efforts for the greatest good of our common country.

Hartford has doubled its population and business since the two daily papers of this city, now in existence, were first issued. Its growth and prosperity were never greater than at present; and so far as journalism can be instrumental in advancing not only its interests, but those of our commonwealth, social, moral and material, THE PRESS will not fail in its duty. Believing that there is an opening for another sheet in this city and State, it is our design that THE PRESS shall meet the wants of the times, and should it not succeed, it shall not be for the want of strenuous endeavor on our part.

THE EVENING PRESS will contain the latest news by telegraph and the mails, up to the hour of going to press. Particular attention will be paid to the gathering of home news and items of local interest; arrangements have been made for ample Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; we shall give accurate Commercial and Financial articles; much pains will be bestowed upon the Literary Department, which will embrace pointed and reliable criticisms upon publications of the day, and whatever labor or expense is needed in any quarter to make the columns of THE PRESS both live and valuable, shall not be spared. It will be printed on new type and upon fair paper,—the sheet being a trifle smaller than the other daily papers of the city, but containing at least as much reading matter as either of them. Subscription price $5 a year. $4 50 if payment is made in advance.

THE CONNECTICUT PRESS (weekly) we shall also especially to make a valuable Family Paper. In its columns will be found a careful digest of the intelligence of the week, and an interesting and instructive variety of miscellaneous matter. It will be furnished to subscribers at $1 25 a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the established rates.
WILLIAM FAXON. FAXON & PIERCE.
EDWIN M. PIERCE. No. 182½ Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

CHURCH JOURNAL—(Uncertain?) of Jan. 31, 1856, notices a "certain" Mrs. TURNER'S principal points of difference between the Old and New Christian Churches. For sale, price 63 cents, by E. P. RUDD, No. 18 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"

AUSTEN'S, Agents of the North American
Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil and burning fluids in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light from equal measure of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	475	845	562	2.475	1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	3.625	377	870	432	1.999	83	4 85
Sylvic Oil.	Bedin Oil.	1.190	140	970	144	826	50	6 05
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	5.929	329	990	357	1.660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.899	211	925	228	1.060	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.540	213	916	232	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	825	184	300	87	29 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	13.689	1,200 grs.		$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.970	5 C. ft.	13.75 C. ft.	3 per M.	4.12 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obl't. serv't,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For Sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] SALE.—THE [illegible] AND COMPANY IS NOW [illegible] TWO MILLION OF ACRES [illegible] LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and [illegible] upwards, on [illegible] and at low rates of interest.

[illegible] is given by every grantee of the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and includes some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north-west extreme of the State, and on all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by [illegible] afford a substantial and growing home-market for produce.

[illegible] rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is generally rolling and necessarily fitted for grazing and stock raising, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn and grass.

The crops grown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large returns, where one with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Convenient farms are made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, [illegible] 20 to 25 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a [illegible] cultivation the second year.

[illegible] cattle, &c., will be forwarded at reasonable rates from Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the line, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road at all 50 to 84 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the line of the road, are for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to sell the produce of even 160 acres one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands there donated at all 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices [illegible].

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is [illegible] greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are those lands, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five equal installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the purchase money must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated for by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

[illegible] FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE [illegible].

A house will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and two bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will furnish all the materials for such buildings over their road [illegible].

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with [illegible] materials, agricultural implements, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information will be cheerfully given, on application, by letter personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—324 acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1¼ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $400. Farm of 76 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 14 acres at Little Falls; 8 acres at Belleville; 7 acres at Orange; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 33¾ acres at Hackensack; 20 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 prettily little country seat of 28 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—"Shadyside," the residence of the subscriber, 15 miles from the City Hall, 2 miles south of Yonkers, near Riverdale Station. House is 50 feet front, built in the pointed gothic style, replete with every convenience, and built 3 years ago. Land handsomely laid out, and thoroughly [illegible], 8 acres in extent. Fruit very abundant. Carriage-house, stables, ice-house filled, &c., &c. Water throughout the house, supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, which also supplies a fountain, the stables, &c. Time, 1 hour and 10 minutes from Chambers-st. to the house. The gentleman has resided on the place 6 or 8 years, and as a large family has enjoyed uninterrupted health, doing business in the City daily. Good reasons for selling. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 103 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the rail road to Madison, containing 29 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 30 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, [illegible] house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No 6 Pine-st.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY COUNTRY SEAT.—On Harlem Railroad, 53 miles from New-York; one-quarter mile from Depot; five acres, with [illegible] cottage, containing all modern improvements, [illegible], furnaces, 2 Beebe's ranges, hot and cold baths, water closets, &c.; 13 rooms besides milk and store-rooms; fine [illegible], an abundance of shade, evergreens and shrubbery; 200 apple, pear, cherry, plum and quince trees; beautiful [illegible]. Also, one acre, with currants, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, choice dwarf pears, rhubarb and asparagus beds, black Hamburg, Catawba and Isabella grape vines. Also, 1,000 choice Antwerp raspberries, all in full bearing; barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, and beauery; duck pond; buildings all put up for the owner's use three years ago. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The basement, balcony-front cottage house No. 72 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, 23 6-12 by 32 feet, lot 22 6-12 by 100 feet, gas in, plenty of pantries, counter cellar, folding doors on second floor, all in perfect order, offered as the owner intends going East. For particulars apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A neat and convenient cottage house on 86th-st., near the Hudson River, with 2 lots of ground reaching from 86th to 85th-sts., well laid out and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and bushes, grape arbor, &c., stable on 85th-st. For particulars, apply to LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, No. 208 Broadway. Fifty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

OWNERS OF LOTS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN FOR THE CENTRAL PARK—Can exchange them for good lots, without rock, on the 4th-av., thereby availing themselves of the rise in property caused by the adjacent park. Inquire of

N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on 81st-av., near the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $8,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av., or at Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 88 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Apply to S. [illegible]DLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to [illegible]FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible] DUTCHESS COUNTY FOR [illegible]—For good City property: a [illegible] 16 miles east from Poughkeepsie. For [illegible] between 1 and 3 o'clock, to JAMES [illegible] SMITH'S, Druggist, No. 42 Green-[illegible].

[illegible] SALE.—Consisting of 575 acres [illegible] County, two miles from [illegible], and 76 miles from [illegible] order. For [illegible], Attorney, [illegible].

COUNTRY SEAT, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—324 acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1¼ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $400. Farm of 76 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 14 acres at Little Falls; 8 acres at Belleville; 7 acres at Orange; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 33¾ acres at Hackensack; 20 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 prettily little country seat of 28 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured soon, an English basement brick house, No. 57 3d-av., Brooklyn; possession immediately; one year built for the owner's residence, with hot and cold water boiler, range, dumb waiter, gas and chandelier, hot air heater from range, stationary wash tubs, &c. The house is first-class, in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner is out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises from 3 to 8 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 24 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

P. S. Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, in the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by JOSHUA KIMBER as a boarding school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., house 18 ft. 8 in. by 56 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 37 West 35th-st., house 20 by 96 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 8 Broad-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 3-story brick house No. 147 10th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., house 23 by 46, and lot 23 by 100 feet, nearly opposite the Theological Seminary. Stores and houses Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, near the Navy. Also, cottage at Fort Lee, with over an acre of land, near the steamboat landing; fine view of the river. Parlor, dining room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Inquire of

LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 56 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st. near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 61, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $18,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The House and Lot on 40 Grove-st.; lot 22 ft. 8 in. by 100, house 23 ft. 8 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable localities for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three story brick house No 39 Sands-st. is within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, the market and numerous churches. It has also all the internal conveniences usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March it will be let for $800 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement, floor-story house (well built, on the first-class neighborhood) No. 37 West 35th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements, gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete—with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 48 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 100. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—One on 16th-st., $4,500; one on 19th-st., 23x46, lot 93 feet deep, $7,000; one on Perry-st., $3,500; one on Amos-st., lot 41 feet front, $6,500; three on 44th-st., $4,500; also, an elegant brown-stone front, near 5th-av., $13,500.

LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 6th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 165 East 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two neat brick dwelling houses, Nos. 99 and 103 Crosby-st., near Niblo's. Price $6,100 each; half on mortgage. Inquire of WM. EVERDELL & SON, No. 104 Fulton-s.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 218 East 18th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 202 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to A. G. THORP, jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The one-story modern dwelling, No. 336 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—The advertiser wishes to hear of an elegant and eligibly situated place, with from eight to twenty acres of good land, already stocked, with shade and fruit trees, garden and shrubbery, (near East or North River preferred.) The house modern built, and the appurtenances suitable for a quiet, genteel residence. Wishes to rent, with option to purchase, if suited, within six months. Must be of easy access to New-York by railroad or boat, and not more than one and a half or two hours distant. Address, with terms of rent, purchase, and other particulars, W. W. No. 403½ East 11th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Forthes er about 38 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 362 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 13 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 51x36 feet built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, cunning, fishing, and bathing. In case of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN EAST CHESTER—Situated on the Boston turnpike road, a mile and a half from the New-Haven Depot, a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. The house contains seven rooms, with a good cellar; a large stable, with a good well of water near the door; ground contains 80 feet front by 150 deep, or five lots; with grape arbors for front and rear, fruit trees and shrubbery of all kinds; also, good fishing in the neighborhood; also one-horse pleasure wagon, sleigh and harness, all for $1,500, cash. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of CHAS. H. MEYER or C. H. MAMMEN, Esqs., 418-st. and 7th-av., New-York.

SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—On East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, complete in every respect. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the furniture is first-class. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and first-class railroad bonds will be taken for the remainder. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st, near Madison-av., 21½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front, and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 32d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE—Handsomely located in the village of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., eight miles from Morristown. Any one wishing such a place can meet with a bargain. Stage runs daily to the cars. Terms easy. Apply to BAILEY BREES, No. 169 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a genteel dwelling, the lease of house and lot, with store on first floor, No. 147 3d-av. Lease to run for 9½ years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent on 59 per year, rented for 3 years at $650 a year. Inquire of

N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 190 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 72, with brick house; now rents for $500. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 Essex-st., Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

ROBERT C. EMLREE, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A large, new store and two dwelling-houses, and four lots of ground. Two of the lots are corner lots, situated on the corner of Grand-st. and the 1st-av., Astoria. Inquire of JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or J. CORTELYOU DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 7,000 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

TO LET.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 90 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 84 John-st., with basement and sub-cellar. Inquire of Mr. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 59th-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THOMAS MORTON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new brick and three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and free court-yards. Are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience—gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office, south-east corner Hudson and 2d sts.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat 3-story house in Abingdon place, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, range, bath and water closets. Would be let to a small nice family without children. The present occupants, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, would remain with them, requiring board for himself throughout the year, for his family only a part of it. For particulars, inquire at No. 153 West-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 8 Lamartine place, West 20th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, with gas fixtures; two horses, English basement, four-stories, south side 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; two houses, English basement, south side 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st., before 10 in the morning, or after 3 o'clock. Rents moderate. All with modern conveniences.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $700. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 49 Charlton-st. Rent $300. The 2 stores with lofts in 1 and 2-st. One first-class Daguerrean room. Also, three large and one small room on Broadway. Rent from $200 to $400. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

HOUSE TO LET—And possession given immediately—The three-story brick house and store, No. 119 Grand-st., second house west of Broadway; basement fitted for business purposes. Apply to

D. MURRAY, No. 503 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 55 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., two-story attic house, with gas and water pipes, large yard in rear, suitable for either dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSES TO LET—Two modern built three-story brick houses, with basement and under cellar, Nos. 137 and 139 Christie-st., from May 1. Inquire at No. 176 East 19th-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 76 feet front by 54 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to

WM. WALL, No. 230 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—Cedar Lawn, the residence of J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary or State at New-Windsor, will be let furnished for one year; possession given 1st May. The house, built by the late Mr. DOWNING, is situated on the banks of the Hudson, and commands a view unsurpassed in beauty by any on the river. About four acres of land, with over 100 grapevines in full bearing, and with a variety of fruit trees are attached to the house. For further particulars inquire of J. J. MONELL, Newburg, Orange Co.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Newtown, Long Island, about four miles from Williamsburg Ferry—a cottage-house and wagon-house and well of good water by the door, with all kinds of fruits and about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, or will be let or sold, with 8 City lots. Inquire of JOHN MINOR, No. 337 Delancey-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A house, furnished, including a fine piano, suitable for a small family, to let for the summer or for April. The house is pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, has adjoining 1½ acres of grounds, with a variety of grafted fruit and grapes. In the rear is a kitchen, garden and stable, convenient in size and arrangement. Apply to ROFUS PARK, No. 63 Dey-st., or address by letter it, Post-Office, box No. 142 in Stamford.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—The premises No 163 Elm-st.; there are on the lot a brick front house, three stories, suitable for, and at present occupied by cabinet and chair makers; on the rear there is a brick building three stories high, suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and as present used for such purposes; a large space in the centre for lumber. Apply to H. McCUTCHEN, at the Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE and 18 acres, 15 miles from the City, adjoining the country seat of the late R. H. Nevins, Esq., five minutes' walk of H. R. R. R. depôt, at Riverdale. Inquire of S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., or at No. 27 West 16th-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the modern building No. 159 Broadway, west side, near Cortlandt-st.; width, 20 feet; depth, 106 feet; with good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a patent hoisting constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 20 feet by 106, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET—Pleasant rooms for offices, artists, or light business purposes, in the large building over the dry goods store No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Likewise, apartments for a family. Also, the house No. 261 Fulton-st., which is large and well-arranged for a boarding-house, for which it has been occupied for three years; or will conveniently accommodate two families. Apply to J. G. GOETTBERGER, No. 12 Centre-st. New-York, or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 24 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, (on the hills, which bound it on the north,) and other outhouses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver st.

TO LEASE FOR SEVEN YEARS—A large house in Prince-st., near and West of Broadway. Its proximity to all the leading hotels renders this location particularly desirable for public or business purposes. Lot 36x101. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depôt. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY & HOPKINS,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 24th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 175 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. OEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annuel dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on the 15th February, 1856, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1856. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner Waverly-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 271 Second-av.

The North-Western Dispensary is located at No. 511 5th-st. RICHARD WOOD, Mayor.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement.		$2,850,077 56
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		116,880 19
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,784,747 37
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$699,719 06	
For interest and annuities	181,197 29	880,916 35
Total		$3,615,663 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$296,699 99	
Paid additions to same being dividends	16,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premiums and annuities.	42,888 63	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign Stale, and City taxes.	53,858 37	
Commissions	28,229 90	437,629 44
Total		$3,178,034 28
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,094 233 36	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,943 23	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,27d 38	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,583 56	$3,178,034 28
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$90,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,151 52	
Total	$131,051 52	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year	5,498,545 00	
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1. 1856	$24,304,110 00	
Number of Policies issued the past year	1,693	
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856	8,778	
Of which, 7,793 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies	763	
Increase in Term Policies	12	
Total	764	
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	104
Net increase in Policies during the past year	661	
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase	$4,123 44	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Headley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blout,	S. E Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Neth'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Sami. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Red. G. Monlton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC AUBATT, Secretary,
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 178 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHIL

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,717,627 39
Average amount of Specie	943,170 83
Average amount of Circulation	279,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,799,477 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,454 00
Average amount of Specie	56,315 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,773 00
Average amount of Deposits	365,124 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,873,2-2 69
Average amount of Specie	1,413,206 34
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	56,851 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,021,459 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,532,412 53
Average amount of Specie	1,016,548 80
Average amount of Circulation	3,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	6 039,341 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,132,195 01
Average amount of Specie	166,935 18
Average amount of Circulation	94,811 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,136,-63 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,3-3,734 31
Average amount of Specie	646,668 77
Average amount of Circulation	23,-,705 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,961,3 9 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,520,421 49
Average amount of Specie	2 2,.51 04
Average amount of Circulation	70,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,4 7,-5- 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,084,774 81
Average amount of Specie	647,956 77
Average amount of Circulation	46,810 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,513,820 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,-,848 83
Average amount of Specie	671,452 88
Average amount of Circulation	436,223 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,637,920 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WILLIAMS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$385,425 80
Average amount of Specie	198,476 16
Average amount of Circulation	173,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	733,879 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of February, 1856.

JAS. L. HERRIES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,4 7,643 53
Average amount of Specie	111,779 10
Average amount of Circulation	229,734 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,309,1-6 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$385,859 00
Average amount of Specie	19,734 56
Average amount of Circulation	106,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	15,-,-09 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

H. H. KIPP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,443,188 85
Average amount of Specie	18,-,-75 05
Average amount of Circulation	64,755 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,0-4,157 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EZEKIEL LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-,-,-,- 47
Average amount of Specie	63,512 63
Average amount of Circulation	12-,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,-60 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHEINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHEINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,54-,-25 49
Average amount of Specie	1-1,747 33
Average amount of Circulation	243,657 35
Average amount of Deposits	1,3-1,-70 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,-74 14
Average amount of Specie	104,-87 02
Average amount of Circulation	154,-2- 00
Average amount of Deposits	604,-94 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

A. M. ELLISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,749,-08 03
Average amount of Specie	243,-23 27
Average amount of Circulation	46,947 35
Average amount of Deposits	1,-46,-71 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HOSMER STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

W. G. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,704,448 57
Average amount of Specie	548,789 98
Average amount of Circulation	125,-36 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,-70,-43 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,485,-89 03
Average amount of Specie	150,534 28
Average amount of Circulation	85,-54 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,-41,244 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-64,-41 00
Average amount of Specie	56,-44 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,-94 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,-93 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1856.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-97,-90 31
Average amount of Specie	295,787 88
Average amount of Circulation	125,-36 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,437,-62 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$583,941 54
Average amount of Specie	45,536 63
Average amount of Circulation	2-,545 00
Average amount of Deposits	672,153 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$597,799 58
Average amount of Specie	155,-19 96
Average amount of Circulation	58,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,982 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JOHN C. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-98,857 65
Average amount of Specie	105,944 73
Average amount of Circulation	10-,-24 60
Average amount of Deposits	737,761 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

W. O. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,452,16- 31
Average amount of Specie	2-,-76 01
Average amount of Circulation	97,659 67
Average amount of Deposits	900,-99 85

City and County of New-York ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

THOS. L. TUNNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-07,-88 00
Average amount of Specie	35,611 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	220,923 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of Febuary, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$548,177 77
Average amount of Specie	45,-06 39
Average amount of Circulation	121,-60 00
Average amount of Deposits	459,-93 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-37,-09 47
Average amount of Specie	138,069 75
Average amount of Circulation	237,235 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,-83,549 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-,-,-,-23 14
Average amount of Specie	500,-91 90
Average amount of Circulation	37-,-38 02
Average amount of Deposits	3,-65,-64 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORGAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-97,-51 05
Average amount of Specie	58,-76 55
Average amount of Circulation	97,-75 00
Average amount of Deposits	69-,-23 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BRACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-3-,-39 50
Average amount of Specie	122,-70 06
Average amount of Deposits	911,-31 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,-80,-61 23
Average amount of Specie	1,443,-61 21
Average amount of Circulation	375,191 27
Average amount of Deposits	4,256,818 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,3-8,227 12
Average amount of Specie	70,-28 00
Average amount of Circulation	163,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	908,576 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, February 16, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-84,-78 35
Average amount of Specie	35,547 41
Average amount of Circulation	94,-26 00
Average amount of Deposits	43-,-19 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JOHN M. TRYON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,-26,-63 87
Average amount of Specie	359,-17 68
Average amount of Circulation	92,-43 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,658,-88 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,900,430 88
Average amount of Specie	1,534,291 91
Average amount of Circulation	195,294 33
Average amount of Deposits	5,-16,-37 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,-38,-90 90
Average amount of Specie	253,939 39
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	120,-92 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,-14,-66 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,-88,-83 96
Average amount of Specie	923,-05 09
Average amount of Circulation	177,-33 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,-86,-63 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,1-7,-65 00
Average amount of Specie	153,-30 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,-06 00
Average amount of Deposits	979,-64 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,529,-94 57
Average amount of Specie	185,364 91
Average amount of Circulation	149,-44 00
Average amount of Deposits	907,171 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$274,894 85
Average amount of Specie	19,967 72
Average amount of Circulation	91,-52 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,824 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of February, 1856.

N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$40,-72 01
Average amount of Specie	23,-29 26
Average amount of Circulation	16,-56 00
Average amount of Deposits	103,727 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$226,283 25
Average amount of Specie	11,-93 77
Average amount of Circulation	116,-63 00
Average amount of Deposits	220,-23 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,336 84
Average amount of Specie	76,-96 68
Average amount of Circulation	181,451 00
Average amount of Deposits	819,-49 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-95,-90 49
Average amount of Specie	123,977 79
Average amount of Circulation	182,-96 00
Average amount of Deposits	994,-80 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$-52,-23 79
Average amount of Specie	49,011 71
Average amount of Circulation	105,-30 80
Average amount of Deposits	364,-22 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$951,-12 03
Average amount of Specie	71,-38 26
Average amount of Circulation	116,-36 00
Average amount of Deposits	694,781 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,-99 16
Average amount of Specie	54,-37 84
Average amount of Circulation	144,-96 00
Average amount of Deposits	528,-28 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th da, of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,245,381 10
Average amount of Specie	442,631 09
Average amount of Circulation	104,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,361,508 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8-0,-33 00
Average amount of Specie	40,-18 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,-52 00
Average amount of Deposits	420,-82 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,-06,-06 89
Average amount of Specie	138,454 72
Average amount of Circulation	318,-83 00
Average amount of Deposits	539,-79 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Old English Fiction.

LECTURE BY GEO. W. CURTIS.

A lecture on "Old English Fiction," being the first of a series of six on Cotemporary English Fiction, was delivered by Mr. G. W. CURTIS last evening at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before a large and brilliant audience.

He said: Ladies and Gentlemen—In asking your attention to the present aspect of English Fiction, and to some remarks upon the living English novelists, I cannot hope to criticise the authors or the books in my behalf; and even if I should try to enumerate all the works of my authors, how could I hope to do it, since we have but six hours for our task, and in this time one of the novelists? [Suppressed laughter.] The most I shall try to do is to indicate the significance of the English novel of our day, and the great characteristics of the leading novelists; and as I wish to show what they are, rather than what they are not, I shall often praise an author for his general ethical and aesthetical tendency when I have not time to quarrel with his literary defects. Our task is, therefore, pleasant, for although in cotemporary fiction and in literature generally we shall never know the verdict of time upon our men and their works, we can at least testify our sympathy and cheer noble endeavor. And to whom do we wish to show love and friendship more than to the story-tellers? For in every camp and nursery, in every forecastle, and by every fireside, from HOMER'S tale of Troy down to DICKENS' Christmas tale of The Chimney-Tree Inn, the story-teller is always welcome. The novelists are the story-tellers in the long march of life. A few solitary scholars listen with respect to ARISTOTLE; a few grave men walk with PLATO in the garden; but when Sir WALTER Scott begins, the world becomes a boy again, and children know delighted. Since SHAKSPEARE'S, is there any fame so enviable and so grand, as the power to write a book which the boy reads at play-time, and the mother in the nursery, and the watchman at midnight, and the General in the field of battle, and which the girl puts under her pillow?

This lecturer continued, was to become a personal friend with the world, and who would exchange that fame for any other? The great charm of JEREMY TAYLOR and the old English divines consisted in their geniality, and on that likewise depended the greatest charm of the story-teller. To be loved by children was the best fame, and what child would not love the tinker who wrote the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and *Robinson Crusoe*? When the great queen in the state carriage, yonder girl at the window looks listlessly at His Majesty and hums an idle tune; but with what loyal a soul and sweet attention her eye clings to her lover among the soldiers! So we reverence some names in the national, as Catholics kneel when the Pope passes, that we love others and look after them from over the dim centuries which they illuminate, as the girl's eyes follow her lover down the street. So strong is this instinct of tenderness, that even when the name of the author perishes, the books are cherished with a warmer affection. The old books are not monuments of indifference. They become a part of the nature, as the mountains in the distance become part of the landscape. Every child is familiar with the *Arabian Nights* and *Robinson Crusoe*; the name of the author of the one is unknown; and as to the other, does one boy in ten, who reads it, know that it was written by DANIEL DE FOE? The never-ending popularity of both works, is the unfailing testimony of the human heart to the marvel of fiction. Not they are as different as the *Knight and Sir Richard Whittington*. One case is all imagination, and the other all matter of fact. In the boy, fiction satisfies the senses of boundless power. In the man, fiction is the revenge of imagination on experience; and imagination and experience are the ushers of the white and black rods in all the tumultuous procession of life. Objection to fiction is objection to the most wonderful play of the human mind. Fiction is no more to be explained or defended than the sunset or the rose. If anybody objects to novels in the abstract, he objects to man. It is no more waste of time to read a good novel than to read a good poem, or look at a fine sunset, or yield to a noble sentiment. I have heard sad-eyed clergymen publish denounce fiction as such to young men, and from preach crashing sermons on the parables. [Applause.] But Sir WALTER SCOTT himself could defend the art. He says: "We are inclined to think that the worst evil to be apprehended from the perusal of novels is, that the habit is apt to engender a distaste for real history or useful literature, &c. But it is to be opposed that SCOTT sincerely believed mankind were to be more improved by reading the real history of MESSALINA, of CLEOPATRA, or of CATHERINE, than by reading the history of Roderick? Did he prefer as a moralist and lover of his kind that his daughters should read the memoirs of the Duke de GRAMMONT, or CHARLES the Second, or any other King, rather than the fictitious history of the Roger de Coverly? Did he not know that the excellence of a novel is the excellence of nature, or any other great work of art, and that his own Jeanie Deans is as real in herself and as influential on the human mind as Judith or Queen ELIZABETH? All history becomes fiction in the advance of time. How many characters have we of OLIVER CROMWELL, and which are we to accept as the true one? Probably history is less true to nature on the whole than fiction. Clio is such a high-stepping muse that she goes over just what we want to know. Personal memoirs, which approach much nearer to fiction in their nature, always charm and instruct us. There is no doubt that the history of Robinson Crusoe would help a boy on his way though life much better than any history of OLIVER CROMWELL. Goodness is never imaginative. History and fiction are only two ways of putting a fact. We are just as sorry to see Iago succeed as to see Leonidas fall. For us, both Iago and Leonidas are real men.

The great artists decry their art, but the art remains. What a man does seems insignificant to himself, because his best work he does most easily. RAPHAEL paints the Transfiguration, but envies the shoemaker's skill. The great artists decry their art, but, I say, their art remains. And whether it be painting, or poetry, or sculpture, or music, or fiction, its purpose is still the purpose of all art—the moral education of the race. This constitutes the interest of our subject.

This lecturer now proceeded to speak of the earliest specimens of English fiction. The remote ancestors of the modern English novel, he said, had no other relations to our novel than that they belonged to our family of fiction. There was no plot, no progress, no moral in them. They were little read now, except by curious students, but they were an extraordinary quarry for the poets, and the beauties they had taken away from them and polished and set in English literature, as the precious stones were set in the old temples, showed how full of poetry and beauty they were. From the reign of ELIZABETH onward the Drama eclipsed the Romance, and there is a curious collection of novels on which the plays of that time were founded. When CHAUCER had returned from France he brought the story of GRISELDA with him; and the literature of the period that followed, like the life of the Restoration, was the worst that England has ever seen. The plays of CONGREVE and WYCHERLEY had more of the elements of the modern English novel than any of the other works of English literature. They described Cockney life and its vices as they existed at that time, as *Vanity Fair* portrayed the London life of the present time; but there was this profound distinction between the two, that the Comedy of CONGREVE tended and was intended to confirm, and the novel of *Vanity Fair*, to correct that state of things. Then the fine gentleman of the stage was the fine gentleman of the pit. The play had all the scandal of private life, but it was scandal delightfully elaborated. The audience spurred themselves with the picture of their own shame. Only some quaint genius like CHARLES LAMB could make any defence for this drama, and he defended it by making it unreal. The theatre of these days was at once their eternal criticism and condemnation. It held the mirror up to nature, but it was a debased and debauched nature, and the aim of the picture was not to shame but to stimulate; and in that intent lay the immorality of it.

With the reign of JAMES the Second a period of ignorant bigotry and asceticism set in, and then after having experienced the extremes of levity and rigidity, WILLIAM of Orange came to England, and with him began the reign of strong common sense. The measure of excellence in literature is its respect for woman. In Queen ANNE'S time woman was a joke and a toy. "Nothing is more characteristic of these times," says a historian, "than the care with which the poets contrive to put their keenest verses into the mouths of women." The novels of this period were generally translations from the French or Italian, or domestic novels, such as those of Mrs. BEHN, who has been called by one of her admirers, "the honor and glory of her sex." In 1709, Sir RICHARD STEELE struck the key-note of a higher and nobler aim, by saying of Lady HASTINGS: "Yet, though her mien carries more admiration than command, to behold her is to think less behavior, and to love her is a liberal education." In the series of papers in the *Spectator* which tell the story of Sir Roger de Coverly, we had the germ of the English novel of society. STEELE was the creator of this noble character, whom he and ADDISON afterwards elaborated and developed. Sir Roger de Coverly at last he was the first, so he was the best of the characters of the old English fiction. Tom Jones was only more elaborately developed, he was not more justly conceived. Sir Roger, however, was at best but a study of a single character; a novel was a crowded canvass—an advancing play of character and passion.

The lecturer now proceeded to speak of DANIEL DEFOE, and his great book at *Robinson Crusoe*. He entered into a genial and hearty criticism of the general characteristics of the book which, like the beauty of the flowers of March, he said, was beyond account. There was another story of this period whose genius and spirit and treatment were as different as JONATHAN SWIFT and DANIEL DEFOE. The key to Gulliver's popularity was that he was equally below respect and affection, whether bound down by the Lilliputians or fondled by the Brobdignags. The merits of RICHARDSON, FIELDING and Miss BURNEY were then made the themes of extended comment, and delightfully warmhearted, acute, and generous criticism. He stood up manfully for FIELDING, and contended strenuously that, however coarse *Tom Jones* might be, it was the very reverse of immoral. It was a strange thing, he said, that we banished FIELDING from the library shelf, and suffered BULWER to lie on the parlor table; and yet if it were a question of real morality, and not coarseness, FIELDING was the least objectionable. The question between them was whether we would rather receive into our drawing-room the King of the Cannibal Islands, in all his savage trappings, or Mephistopheles in a body-coat and varnished boots. We must not suppose a work to be corrupting because it happened to be repugnant to the standard ideas of morality in our time. FIELDING was coarse in common with SHAKSPEARE and BOCCACIO and CHAUCER. RICHARDSON'S *Pamela* was commended from the pulpit, yet so much had the sense of propriety changed, that it was now deemed unfit to be read. FIELDING had been condemned by the modern ideas of morality, and his works would probably never again be permitted to resume their place among standard productions of fiction; but let us drop a tear while we bury the old hero. Remembering the sympathy, the charity, the sweet wit, the affluent imagination, the good sense, the yielding heart, let us leave FIELDING lying there with CHAUCER, and plant "Rosemary for remembrance" on his grave. [Applause.] With RICHARDSON and FIELDING, the English novel, as we understand it, began. SMOLLETT was a lesser FIELDING, but as a delineator of life, distinguished from the Romancist, he was one of the purest in English literature. After him came many ladies, but their names lie buried in the Biographical Dictionary. The chief stories of the time that succeeded them, were the *Vicar of Wakefield*, of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and the *Rasselas*, of Dr. JOHNSON. With our century, came Miss EDGEWORTH, Sir WALTER SCOTT, and many of the greatest names in the history of English fiction. The talented lecturer, after a few words in conclusion, terminated his admirable discourse, of which we have given but a very inadequate sketch, amid loud and reiterated applause.

Western Mind, Humor, and Eloquence—Mr. Milburn's Last Lecture.

The concluding lecture of this course attracted a large and discriminating audience, whose hearty enthusiasm at the earnest eulogy upon HENRY CLAY—"the model man of the West"—went far to show that the eloquent lecturer was right in affirming that he was personally loved as no man ever was before.

The lecture opened by a rapid sketch of the difference in the training of the inhabitants of the East and the West. Our ancestors brought with them settled habits and modes of thought, which they impressed upon the characters of their descendants. Who does not know the genuine New-England meeting-house, with its pulpit far up, toward the ceiling—with the auditors bending back, with strained neck, upon the vision of a face and a white neck-cloth just visible above the cushion? The eyes of the speaker are bent upon his paper,—not flashing into those of his audience. No matter to them if his delivery is cold and unimpassioned; they come to criticize, to examine, to be taught and instructed. If their brain is cared for, it is all that they ask.

At the West it is different. The people come together to be moved and excited. The speaker is mounted upon a rude platform, perhaps the stump of a tree. The occasion may be a militia muster, or a political meeting. The speaker stands face to face and eye to eye with his audience. If he would win their favor, and prove his fitness for the position he seeks, he must do it by acquiring a personal hold upon them. He must speak their language, and touch their feelings, for the Western man believes that the heart is greater than the brain, or rather that there must be a heart behind the brain. It is not so much the word spoken, but the manner in which it is spoken; it is the flash of the eye, the modulations of the voice, the manifestation of being "dead in earnest," that moves men.

These are the characteristics of Western eloquence, whether from the political stump, in before a Jury, or in the camp-meeting. And indeed, said Mr. M., these are the characteristics of eloquence everywhere, for, when men are in earnest, they speak pretty much alike. When I first came to Washington, and took my way to the Capitol, I expected to hear eloquence of a kind that would be new to me. I was fresh from a Western training, and was familiar with Western eloquence. But I expected something refined, classical, elegant. I heard ADAMS and WEBSTER, and my first thought was that they had taken lessons in eloquence from our Western camp-meeting preachers and stump orators.

The early men of the West are earnest, strenuous men. Trained as they were in peril, their general demeanor was, perhaps, somewhat grave and saturnine. Their usual demeanor was characterized by composure and self-possession. Still they had a keen sense and enjoyment of humor and fun; but even this was marked by something direct and practical. There is a story told of a negro who, in company with a band of whites, was pursuing a party of Indians—for the negroes fought side by side with the whites. They at length came in sight of the Indians, when the leader of the whites, perceiving that his company was far outnumbered, gave the signal to fall back. All obeyed except one white man and black Sam, who crept cautiously from tree to tree towards the savages. Sam at last caught sight of the head of an Indian just raised above a log, to watch the proceedings of the enemy. In a moment the rifle of the black was at his shoulder, and its contents were discharged into the brain of the Indian, with the words "Dar, take dat, for to remember Sam, the black white man."

The grim sententiousness of their humor, these Western men, was not unlike the few good things said by the Indians. Of these, the best that has come under my notice is recorded by Col. THORPE, the keenest delineator among us of Southwestern humor. It belongs to the time of the great earthquakes of 1811-12, which destroyed New-Madrid and wrought such striking effects in the Mississippi country. An Indian was observed by a white man standing, with arms folded, and gazing at the devastation.

"Well, Indian," asked the white man, "what do you think all this means?"

"Great Spirit, whisky, too much," replied the Indian, laconically.

The reply was uttered in solemn tones, as though the red man was convinced that with a Manitou given to whisky, there was an end to all the world's hopes. This theory seemed to him fully adequate to account for an earthquake or any other terrible phenomenon.

Still another example of the practical fun of the Southwest is related by my friend, Judge LYNCH-STREET, of Georgia. He was once riding past a thicket in a "dark county," when he heard sounds which denoted that a terrible fight was going on. He could see no one, but voices were audible enough. "Come on, I'll show you who is best man." "You kin lick me, kin you?" "Yes, I kin." "You try it then." And then ensued sounds as of a fierce and hotly contested fight, with cries for fair-play, from the spectators, and wild shouts and balloos. At last, one voice exclaimed "'Nuff! You've gouged my eyes out!" By this time, the Judge had reached the scene of action. Instead of the crowd of spectators and the bleeding victim, he only perceived a stout lad of eighteen slinking away, and the only signs of a fight were a couple of holes in the ground.

"Here, come back," spouted the Judge, "and help take care of the poor fellow whose eyes are gouged out, and who is maimed for life."

"You needn't be so fast, old hoss," replied the lad, "I was only jess seein' how I would a-fowt, ef I'd a-been down to the Court-house."

And so it was. There had been no fighting, no gouging—except of the two holes in the ground. It was a private theatrical performance, in which the young gentlemen aforesaid had borne all the characters, spectators included.

The lecturer then spoke of ANDREW JACKSON, JOE HAMILTON DAVIES, and HENRY CLAY, as each in their way marked types of Western character, relating anecdotes in point. He gave the account furnished by a traveler who visited the Green River County, in 1806, of a trial which he witnessed, in which DAVIES pleaded the cause of a poor girl who had been slandered by a rich neighbor, with such masterly power and eloquence that the opposing counsel refused to reply, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, brought in a heavy verdict against the defendant, who would hardly have escaped with life, had he been present. He passed in rapid review the life of DAVIES from his early boyhood; noted his struggles and ultimate success; told how he was the first to denounce the treason of AARON BURR, and in the subsequent proceedings was pitted against HENRY CLAY, whose brilliant career he would have equaled had he not fallen at the battle of Tippecanoe: and whose name—JOE DAVIES—is now borne by more than one County in the West.

And now, said Mr. M., I am to speak of the rival, though personal friend of DAVIES—HENRY CLAY. Both were men of the people, rocked in the cradle of adversity. Both had hearts throbbing with excitement and instinct with passion. Both were men fitted to mould and control the sturdy natures around them. CLAY came unknown and unfriended to the West, early brought a suit in behalf of a poor man against the leading lawyer of the region, serving the writ with his own hand. He sprung almost at a bound into the foremost rank of his profession; advocated the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky; was sent to Congress, and in his first session in the House was chosen Speaker; became the leader of the party who advocated the war; was sent as Commissioner to negotiate the peace. In Europe, among the great, the titled, the noble, this "Mill-boy of the Slashes," this man trained in the school of nature, charmed all by the grace, the refinement, the chivalry of his manner, so that Lord CASTLEREAGH declared that he was the most finished gentleman he had ever known. New honors were heaped upon him at his return. In the dark hours of our domestic history he links his name with those of the great and good statesmen. He is inseparably connected with the Compromises of 1820, 1832 and 1850. No man was ever loved as he was, and I verily believe, said Mr. M., that more tears were shed at his defeat in 1844, than were ever before called forth by any similar event in history. This man, so loved, so honored, stands before us the illustrious type and representative of the eloquence of the West, and take him all in all, as the man of the people, and the orator of the people, it will be many a long year before we look upon his like again.

The lecture closed with a brilliant prophecy of the achievements in literature which must sooner or later be produced by the vigorous and fervid Western mind.

The Ferries.

The high winds that have prevailed since Sunday morning last, have had the effect to drive much of the loose ice in the North River and Bay through the Narrows and out to sea. Yet a good deal of it was packed into the slips on the West side of the town, and on that part of the Brooklyn shore opposite the Bay, so much so, that the boats on the South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries could not make their trips yesterday. Only two or three trips were made during the day from the South Ferry slip on the New-York side, to Montague-street on the Brooklyn side of the Wall-street Ferry.

The trips on the Roosevelt-street, Catharine and Gouverneur street Ferries were also few and far between, passengers on several occasions being compelled to wait for more than an hour, before leaving the opposite shore. This, however, was not so much to be attributed to a difficult and dangerous navigation, as to a habit which the boats themselves seem to have imbibed, through obstructions and delays heretofore occasioned by ice. About 4 P. M., on the flood-tide, parts of the river were covered with ice; but it was loose and thin and nearly dissolved by the salt water and the warm temperature of Saturday last. It had no perceptible effect on the speed of the boats, and was only a hug-bear to everything propelled by steam. So accustomed have the boats of these ferries seemingly become of late to laying and sweating in their slips, and sogering across the River that it is now believed they will require a month or two, at least, of fine weather and smooth sailing to enable them to learn how to do things respectably. They have either forgotten almost entirely how to run or how to get clear of their fastenings, or both; and are thus very much like the boy, who—poor fellow—did not learn his lesson "because he had lost the hang of the school-house."

The boats of the Fulton Ferry have always maintained the greatest regularity of any belonging to the Company. But this being the principal thoroughfare, the largest and most powerful boats have usually run there. It is, moreover, at a point of the river where the tide is more rapid, and consequently the ice is not permitted to lodge in the slips on either shore. Those of the Wall-street Ferry have also been quite regular. The boats from Whitehall have, perhaps, been more seriously hindered by ice than any others on the East River. They have, nevertheless, done quite well under the circumstances. Sunday was the first day on which the South Ferry was compelled to suspend its operations. So thick and dense were the masses of ice in the Buttermilk Channel, where they were driven by the westerly winds, that people and even teams could pass over it to some distance along shore, above Atlantic-street, and over to Governor's Island.

Ice in the Hudson River.

The Hudson River is entirely covered with solid ice as far down as Tarrytown, and more than half of the surface below that point is in a similar condition. The various ferries are crossed on the ice with sleighs under the heaviest loads.

☞ The examination of candidates for admission to the bar is again postponed until Monday next, at 4 P. M. The reason of this postponement is that the law requires the examination to be held "in open court," and the General Term of the Supreme Court having been adjourned until Friday, a doubt arises whether an examination would now be legal.

☞ The *Atlas* says that on the 1st of the month eleven removals were made from the night watch, (Custom-House,) and on Saturday twenty-six laborers were discharged from the public store No. 12 Broad-street. It is thought that these men's sin consisted in their preference of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

☞ The number of pupils registered for the Day Normal School up to the present time is 80. The examination for admission is very searching. We hear that a motion will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Education to let down the standard for admission—not a bad measure if the graduating standard is kept sufficiently high.

Fires.

FIRES IN THIRD-AVENUE.

A fire broke out at 5¾ o'clock yesterday morning in the hot-house of JOHN HAUSER, corner Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage trifling. The fire originated from the hurrying of a flue.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery-store, No. 174 Third-avenue, occupied by FREDERICK FAVOR. Damage about $300.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

A fire broke out in Glen's pleno-forte manufactory, No. 83 Spring-street, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were very speedily extinguished, and with but a trifling loss of property, but on entering the show-room of the establishment, the dead body of Mr. Glen, the proprietor, was found lying on the floor, about fifteen feet from that portion of the room which had been on fire. He had died of suffocation. The origin of the fire was not known. An inquest will be held on the body, when the facts of the case will doubtless appear.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.

The boot and shoe store of L. D. Woodruff, No. 335 Eighth-avenue, was entered by false keys on the night of the 13th inst., and robbed of 200 pairs of ladies' black gaiters, 6 pair of men's sewed Congress patent leather gaiters, and 12 pairs of misses' patent leather cloth-top button gaiters, the whole valued at $300. No clue to the burglars.

NOT ON THE RESERVE CORPS.

Officer Shangle and Hinckman, who succeeded in arresting the notorious hall thieves a few nights ago, are not *now* attached to the Reserve Corps. They are *only* Nineteenth Ward Policemen.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORTON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORTON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed both in that city and in New-York long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER from Baltimore in consequence of ill health. Patients in these cities will in future enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice and treatment by inhalation, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

It can scarcely be *necessary* for Dr. HUNTER to say anything as to the method of treatment employed, but as this is often misrepresented, it may not be out of place briefly to allude to it.

1st.—The *curative* treatment consists in the administration of medicines by inhalation, thereby bringing them into immediate application with the diseased air-passages and lungs.

2d.—The *palliative* means comprise careful attention to the relief of those *sympathetic* affections of other organs, which are ever present in a greater or less degree in all forms of pulmonary consumption.

3d.—In addition to the curative treatment of the pulmonary disease by inhalation, and the palliative means just alluded to, a good nourishing diet is enjoined; warm flannel ordered to be worn over the body, and free and regular exercise to be taken in the open air, the lungs being protected in cold and raw weather by a *respirator*.

These combined means comprise a treatment at once more rational, more in accordance with the principles of true science, and infinitely more successful than any ever heretofore employed for the relief of consumption, bronchitis and asthma.

The systematized practice of inhalation was introduced into the United States, by Dr. HUNTER, in 1851, since which time its success has been such as to lead not only to its very general adoption by the profession, but in too many instances, to indiscriminate physicians, without either practical instruction, or any adequate experience, to proclaim themselves its advocates and practitioners.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of this treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Specimen copies will be sent to such as desire to judge of the work.

There are many persons throughout the country suffering from affections of the lungs, who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of Inhalation, but are prevented by their health, the state of the weather, or other considerations, from visiting the City. These generally suppose a personal examination to be in every instance necessary, which is not the case. All that is absolutely required is that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms, the past history of his disease, and the opinions he has received from his physician. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent to those who desire it, on application to either of the following addresses: Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway, New-York; Dr. F. MORTON, No. 302 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, or Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street, Baltimore.

Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally at his residence, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

THEY MUST BE DISPOSED OF.—Reading an advertisement in the MORNING TIMES, we determined to visit Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, No. 296 Sixth-avenue. On entering that spacious establishment, we heard the above remarks; looking around we discovered the counters filled with a miscellaneous assortment of the richest Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinoes, Paramattas, Muslin de Laines, Linens, Cottons, and all the etceteras that form a perfect Family Dry Goods Store. The solution to the inquiry contained a volume. We made our purchases, satisfied with our bargains, and left three more standing places for the numerous crowd that was waiting outside.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOUNDS' Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., is the greatest mechanical ingenuity of the age, durable and compact, made in gold or silver, and for sale at No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may also be found a general assortment of gold pencil and pen cases, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Much credit is due to the British Admiralty Board for directing a supply of their medicines to be sent with Sir E. BELCHER'S Arctic expedition. Hence the exemption of the crews from scurvy and diarrhœa. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 95 Grand-street, between Mercer and Greene streets. Sale peremptory. On Wednesday, 20th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. Inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Broadstreet, or of H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &C.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. C. W. TAYLOR'S new Burlesque of "Herne, the Humhug," was most enthusiastically received and applauded at the National last evening by an audience packed as close as we ever witnessed. The Burlesque is good, and will no doubt have a long run.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 428 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 11¾ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on High-street, corner of Bridge, which was entirely consumed, and adjoining property considerably damaged, and it was only by the well directed efforts of the firemen that an extensive conflagration was prevented, surrounded as the locality is by frame buildings. The property destroyed belonged to Mr. READ, a policeman of New-York, and was valued at $3,000—covered partially by insurance. It was occupied on the first floor by NORTH BROTHERS, grocers, whose loss is $900. Insured for $800. The upper part was occupied by the families of Messrs. NORTH, HYDE, SPENCER, STREAMS, and Mrs. COLTON, whose united loss in furniture is about $1,000, and upon which there was no insurance.

The house adjoining on High-street, owned and occupied by Mrs. DEMAREST, was damaged to the extent of $400—covered by insurance.

Brooklyn City Taxes.

At a meeting of the joint Board of the Aldermen and Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, the Mayor's Annual Statement, heretofore published, was referred to a Committee of ten, consisting of the following gentlemen: Supervisors Brainard, Smith, Wall, Hinman, Wyckoff, and Aldermen Fowler, Huntley, Frontman, Backhouse and Bennett.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. William Cloney, Mr. CHARLES A. BARTH to Miss CHARLOTTE PFENDER.

DIED.

In this City on Sunday, Feb. 17, of consumption, MARY G. B. FERRIS, wife of George L. Ferris, and daughter of Monmouth B. Hart.

The friends and relatives of both families are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, Nathaniel Ferris, No. 18 Pike-st.

In this City, suddenly, Mr. ROBERT GLENN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Empire Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and members of Atlantic Lodge of Free Masons, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 83 Spring-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, MARY ANN HULIN, relict of the late Rev. Alex. Hulin, in her 54th year.

The funeral will take place, from the Jane-st. Methodist Church, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, of inflammation of the bowels, SAMUEL EDWIN, eldest son of David and Caroline Valentine, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 79 Nassau-st.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Feb. 15, at No. 106 South 6th-st., SARAH BLANNERHASSETT, aged 15½ years.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Plainville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 14, Mrs. MELINDA WARD, wife of Otis Ward, formerly of Leicester, Mass., aged 64 years.

At Hillsborough, N. H., on Saturday, Feb. 9, COOLEDGE JONES, aged 70 years. He was for many years agent of the New-York and New-Jersey Stage Company.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 17, of consumption, Mr. CHATTERTON CULVER, late Purser of the New-York and Savannah steamship *Augusta*, aged 29 years, 11 months and 17 days. He returned from the South only a few days before.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Dr. David Smith, No. 20 East 20th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment, by the 10 o'clock train of cars from Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 18.

$6,000	Missouri 6s	87½	100	Erie Railroad	57¾
11,000	Virginia 6s	95½	200	do	58
1,000	Hnd. R. 3d M. B. s5	69	1500	do	s10 57¾
12,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87½	700	do	s30 57¾
10,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B	79	410	do	s2 57¾
3,000	Clev. & Tol. D. R.	75	250	do	b30 58
2,000	G. & Chi. 1st M. Bs	99	1100	do	b60 58
20	Manhattan Bank	130	550	do	57¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	108	100	do	b30 58
65	Bk. of the Republic	125	100	do	s60 57¾
100	Butch. & Drov. Bk	125	350	do	b8 58
50	D. & H. Canal Co.	b60 134	150	do	c 58
30	Chatham Bank	82	100	do	b30 58¼
200	Gardiner Gold Mine	2½	100	do	b30 58¼
168	Nic. Transit Co	22¾	100	do	b10 58
200	do	b60 23½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 87½
250	do	23	6	do	s3 87
50	Penn. Coal Co	ope 100½	150	Harlem R. R.	s2 21¾
39	do	100	300	do	b60 22
200	do	b60 100	50	do	21¾
400	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 26	350	do	22
200	do	b60 25	324	Reading R. R.	89½
100	do	25¾	100	do	s10 89½
300	do	26	350	do	89¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 98	100	do	s30 89¾
5	do	98¾	150	do	b8 89¾
100	do	b60 98¾	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30 34
100	do	b60 98¾	10	do	34
50	do	s3 98	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 96
100	do	s60 98¾	670	do	96
52	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	111	556	do	b60 96¼
70	do	111¼	50	do	b3 96¼
1250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	79¾	50	do	b15 96¾
250	do	b60 80	15	Panama Railroad	104¾
80	Chic. & R. I. M. R.	94¼	200	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b3 67
100	do	s60 94¾	1100	do	67¾

BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Cen. N. J. R. R. 1st mort...int. ad.....93¾
5,000 Lack. and W. R. R. 1st mort. int. ad.....87½
5,000 O. and M. R. R., E. D. 1st mort. int. ad 67¾@67½
2,000 New. and Rich. R. R. 1st mort. int. ad.....49¾
5,000 Hnd. R. R. R. 3d mort.....int. ad.....60
3,500 H. C. and T. Co., 1st mort...int. ad.....56¾
20 shares Gal. and Chic. Un. R. R.....113
50 shares Sixth-avenue R. R.....78
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....105
20 shares Manhattan Life Ins. Co.....80
40 shares Enterprise Ins. Co.....80½
40 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....98@98¾
36 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....140
20 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....112¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Louisiana 6s	90¾	100	Erie Railroad	b10 58¼
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	80	100	do	b6 58¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	b60 87¾	550	do	s3 58¾
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	87¾	100	do	s60 58
25	Metropolitan Bank	107	300	do	58¾
240	Canton Company	24¾	700	do	b60 58¾
110	do	b60 24¾	300	do	58¾
500	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 26	20	Harlem Railroad	22
100	do	25¾	200	Hudson Riv. R.	b3d 32
100	Nicar. Tran. Co.	b60 22	300	Reading Railroad	b6 89
400	do	s4m 21¾	100	do	s60 89¾
100	do	21¾	17	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	46
900	do	s4m 21	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3 80
84	Galena & Chic. R. R.	111	250	do	b30 80
100	do	111¼	44	Ch. & Rk. Isl. R. R.	94¾
50	do	b10. 111¾	20	Cleve. C. & Chi. R. R.	102

MONDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the 53 Banks of the City of New-York, to Saturday last, Feb. 16, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present a considerably increased movement, as compared with the previous statement of Feb. 9. The gain in Specie amounts to $1,445,407, while the increased actual deposits, after deducting the very large interchanges through the Clearing-House, amounts to $2,211,201. The apparent, or gross Deposits, reach the unusual sum of $88,085,944, while the daily checks, drafts and notes exchanged at the Clearing-House averaged through the week $23,746,061 per day. The gross settlements, in this way, between the Banks, amounted in the six business days to *one hundred and forty-two and a half millions* of dollars, while the resulting balances were paid with $6,637,730 in Specie, or about one million of dollars a day. Upon the increased lines of Specie and Deposits, the Banks increased their Discounts and Loans $1,057,238, although the en

New-York Daily Times.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Russian Conditions on Accepting the Propositions.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Queen of England's Speech on Opening Parliament.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, arrived at her dock here at 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will leave for New-York to-morrow morning by the early train.

The *Canada* encountered a continuation of westerly gales during the whole passage, but met with no ice unusual to the season.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia is said to have made it a condition previous to her acceptance of the propositions offered to her, that no indemnification shall be demanded and no cession of territory be exacted except that required for rectification, which being conceded, she agrees not to fortify the Aland Isles.

It is reported, that Austria will forthwith propose to the Germanic Diet, to adhere to the piece preliminaries, in order that the representatives of Germany may be admitted to the approaching conferences.

The Halifax dispatch containing the main facts, it is unnecessary here to give the particulars of the manner as to how Russia selected Paris as the place for the Conference, to slight Austria; how the Austrian Cabinet is offended therewith; how Sardinia feels jealous of Austrian preponderance; how Russia intends at the last moment to demand in the name of the general interests of Europe, and in accordance with article five, that England shall be forbidden to fortify Heligoland, and to restrict her ships of war in the Baltic, to those required for police purposes only, (the *Journal des Debats* hints as much;) further, how NAPOLEON claims as Commander-in-Chief, by the Treaty of London, sole right to conclude an armistice (evidently false;) how Holland and other neutral powers demand a voice in the Conference, and how Russian preparations for war continue as active as those of the Allies.

Iron coated floating batteries, similar to those of the Allied Powers, are being constructed by the Russians for the defence of Cronstadt. Military students are invited to enter the Army of Russia as officers. Abundant preparations of paper money, on State security, is being provided for. A forced loan of 400,000 silver roubles is imposed on Finland for its defence. France and England do not slacken in their preparations for the continuance of the war.

The Principalities.

The *Civriere Italiano* gives the following as the text of the plan for the reorganization of the Principalities, presented by Lord STRATFORD to the Porte:

ARTICLE 1. Both Principalities to be united, and to constitute a vassal state of the Sultan.

ART. 2. A hereditary Prince to be elected.

ART. 3. The Prince shall be a native.

ART. 4. Annual tribute to be paid to the Porte, the amount to be fixed after the Prince's election.

ART. 5. A representative Government, with two Chambers, to be established.

ART. 7. An adequate national army to be formed.

ART. 8. The interference of Turkey in the internal affairs of the country to be abolished.

Both France and Turkey object to article five.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The opinions of the Press respecting the Queen's Speech vary.

The London *Times*, Lord PALMERSTON's present organ, of course praises it.

The *Daily News* says the speech was short, and might have been shorter.

The *Morning Herald* calls it evasive, unsatisfactory and indecently brief.

The *Morning Post*, *Advertiser* and *Chronicle* praise it.

The opinion in regard to it on 'Change was not favorable, and Consols receded, it having been expected it would have spoken more definitely of Peace or War.

The Protectionist opposition, under Lord DERBY in the Lords, and D'ISRAELI in the Commons, ar prepared to play a bold game for office, and it is thought they, regarding the dissolution of Parliament during the present session as inevitable, will get up some appropriate rallying cry to appeal to the country in the elections.

It is rumored that Sir GEORGE GREY will soon resign the Home office in favor of Attorney-General CROWDER; also, that Chief Justice JERVIS will be made a life peer, and be succeeded on the bench by Sir FREDERICK THESIGER.

The question of creating Lords for life, without hereditary dignity, has made considerable sensation among the nobility, and the subject is to be discussed in the Houses of Lords. The case of Baron WENSLEYDALE is the precedent referred to.

A *soiree* has been given at Manchester to JOHN BRIGHT and MILNER GIBSON.

Mr. LAYARD had delivered an address to his constituents at Aylesbury on the war.

A Democratic meeting was held in London to protest against the proposed peace as inconsistent with the dignity of the country. The meeting was chiefly supported by the sympathizers of MAZZINI and KOSSUTH.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The following is Queen VICTORIA's address, on the opening of Parliament, Jan. 31:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Since the close of the last session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the Allied forces.

The Naval and Military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention, but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I, in concert with my Allies, agreed to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon, which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace. Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris. In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations, until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded. Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the South of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the North, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Republic of Chili.

I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the war and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my Empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honor and the dignity of the Empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvements which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying the evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying these laws and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls, has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to these matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and Ireland will be proposed to you, which I doubt not will receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessings of Divine Providence may favor your councils and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare of and happiness of my people.

GERMANY.

It is almost needless to say that the peaceful aspect of affairs is hailed throughout the States of Germany with unbounded satisfaction. Commercialists foresee returning prosperity, and the different Governments hope for a return of that lethargy which acts as a safeguard against Democratic troublesomeness. Anxious outsiders, however, apprehend danger to the German future, from a dissolution of the Anglo-French alliance, and the not improbable coalition of Russia and France.

DENMARK.

The Diet of Holstein, on the 22d ult., adopted a petition that the King should grant a constitutional representation to the Duchy. The result will be either a retirement of the Ministry or a dissolution of the Diet.

SWEDEN.

The War Department has drawn a million of francs from the Treasury for the immediate urgent defence of the Kingdom.

GREECE.

The Government has raised the duty on Breadstuffs from one to five per cent.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL

Effect of the Several Caucuses.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

NO SECRECY IN FUTURE.

The Order throws itself upon the Sympathies of the People.

CONTESTING PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATIONS.

A TEST VOTE.

TRIUMPH OF THE NORTH AND WEST.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

So far as the caucuses held by the several interests which are represented in this special meeting of the Know-Nothing Council are concerned, there is nothing of special importance to add to the interesting intelligence you received by telegraph last night. The caucus held by the New-England delegates, as you are already informed, met in one of the parlors of the Girard House; and, as the date of the result of their proceedings showed, they were engaged until a very late hour—for New-England people: not, however, because there was any material disagreement, but rather because there were many men holding the same opinions who desired to express them; that much time was consumed, not in debate, but in listening to the same general opinions expressed as suited the ideas of the several members of the caucus. As a starting point for an expression of opinion, a preamble and resolution were read, which I have now before me. The preambls sets forth that as the National Administration had by favoring, or obtaining the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and through it the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise; and as the Know-Nothing National Council, in June last, in effect, indorsed the conduct of those who labored for, and obtained, the passage of that act, it is the duty of all lovers of freedom, and of those who would act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, to oppose the semblance of acquiescence in the doings of the Administration, or of the first National Know-Nothing Council. The conclusion demands that the Twelfth Section of the Platform of June last be stricken out, or the New-England States (and with them the West) cannot agree to that Platform for the coming Presidential campaign. The position taken by the New-Englanders and those of the West who are anxious for the success of the American Order, is, that to go into the canvass with a Pro-Slavery platform at this time, when Republicanism is prevalent in all the Free States, would only be to sacrifice the American Order on the altar of Administrative Democracy. In Connecticut there is not yet any effective Republican organization. Let the American Party go into the Presidential canvass with a milk-and-water platform, or with one favoring in the slightest degree the Pro-Slavery platform of June last, and Republicanism would sweep the State. This the Delegates know to be the case, and consequently they know that to agree to any platform in which opposition to the extension of Slavery and a denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act is not clearly stated, is only to agree to be in the minority. Hence, the unanimous requirement that the Twelfth Section be stricken out.

On the contrary, the caucus of the Southern delegates, which met last night, at Sansom-street Hall, resolved that the Twelfth Section must be retained, or something tantamount to it—else they would bolt. And they were right in their decision. Several speakers stated, with truth, that neutrality on the question of Slavery could no longer be maintained with success. The issue between Slavery and Freedom must be met. It had become the great point on which the country is divided, and to ignore it was simply to take an outside position in the coming campaign. Slavery and Free-Soil must meet each other in the next contest, and trust to their individual strength for success; therefore, the South must stand out boldly for its peculiar Institution, or it could not expect support, even from Northern dough-faces. For these reasons they resolved to make the readoption of the Twelfth Section, or something in effect the same, a *sine qua non*. Otherwise, and they go where Slavery has friends—wherever that may be.

The New-York delegation, I understand, have resolved to be the mediators. It is their intention to let the fierce spirits of the opposing sections expend themselves in words, and then come in with a "compromise." Were it not that where sectional interest is concerned there is no reliance to be placed upon compromises, this might succeed. But after the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, what reliance can the North and Northwest have in such compacts? Through the kindness of a gentleman of the New-York delegation I have been permitted to know what the compromise to be proposed is, on a promise that it should not be made public until acted on, which promise I shall keep, to the letter. The author is one who, I believe, works only for the best interests of the order, and honestly so. Such a man is entitled to the respect of his opponents—I wish I could say as much for the entire delegation.

But it is too late for compromise. A dissolution of the National Council must weaken the party, as a *National party*. To make it an open party *now*—to extinguish the "dark lantern" *entirely*—is to acknowledge that it has "smoked"—that it has offended the nostrils of the nation, and that it is not so fair a light to read or work by as that which the God of nature has furnished to the exile, as free as to the native born. In short, no matter what the acts may be, it seems like an acknowledgment that in a land of free thought and free speech, Jesuitism (as it is popularly estimated) is as offensive to the American people when practiced by Protestants, as when favored by that great hugbear to New-Englanders, the Church of Rome. However honest (and I believe it to be such) the proposal to unite the North and the South by a compromise, it cannot, while recent transactions are green in our memories, be successful. But I meet to the news of the day, and in doing so—having seen that what is the prevalent opinion at eight in the morning, is forgotten, or replaced by another at twelve, I have concluded, that the best way to give you a fair idea of the progress of events will be to give the state of the Council, morning, noon and night. In the nature of conventions the first to be spoken of is

THE MORNING.

The Council was to meet at 10 o'clock, and as there was considerable excitement, most of the members were at breakfast by 9 o'clock. As the conclusions of the several caucuses had come to be pretty generally known, the consequence of an absence, by each of the individual positions taken, was freely canvassed among delegates. A bare possibility of arriving at some unanimous conclusion was harbored by many. They did not know but perhaps the North and the South had been too strong in their resolutions. Union and harmony were much pleasanter than discord and disunion. Perhaps they might agree upon something after all, and go into the canvass united. The Slavery question might be ignored altogether, &c. It was decidedly amusing to hear these desires for a union of the Order. A Southern delegate would go on to say, that if the candidate should be all right, the platform was not of much consequence, so long as it should contain nothing against Slavery; and before he had talked two minutes he would have commenced a long defence of that Institution, which, of course, his Northern friends could not favor, and *vice versa*. Their very effort to avoid a discussion of the Slavery issue brings it on as powerfully as if their only object was to discuss it. But with these desires they repaired, soon after 11 o'clock, to Sansom-street Hall to commence the

MORNING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. FREEMAN, the Vice-President, took his seat as presiding officer, Mr. BARTLETT being still absent, and he was not opposed. On taking the Chair he made some remarks in consonance with his known favor for the Twelfth Section. After which, the roll was called, and the Council proceeded to organize.

A Committee of one from each State, (with the exception of Pennsylvania,) was appointed to report on the contested seats. The remainder of the Morning Session was consumed in discussing a resolution to admit reporters, which resolution was laid on the table, on the ground that it would not be proper to admit members of the Press until the organization should have been completed. The resolution will probably come up again this afternoon.

They also resolved to admit the Louisiana (Catholic) Delegation, not on their *Platform*, but on their *Credentials*. Having proceeded thus far, the Council adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In accordance with the adjournment, the Council met again at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and continued in session until 7 o'clock—Mr. FREEMAN in the Chair as before.

The first business taken up was a resolution offered by Mr. STAMBOUGH, of Ohio, to the effect that two from each of the contesting delegations from Pennsylvania be heard in support of the claims of the Edie and Hunsicker Councils.

The resolution was adopted, and the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Governor FORN, of Ohio, in the Chair.

Messrs. EDIE and DICKEY appeared for the Edie party, and they claimed that the Council they represented held their Charter from the National Council; that they were the only body in the State recognized by the National Council, and that they comprised over one thousand local Councils—while the Hunsickers had only thirty Councils.

Messrs. WILLIAM J. SMALL and JOHN W. ASHMEAD appeared for the Hunsickers. They claimed that theirs was the only party that recognized the National Platform and obeyed the mandates of the National Council. In their estimation, who held the parchment was a matter of no great importance, when the Council bolding it had no regard for the organization from which it was obtained. Mr. SMALL endeavored to apologize for the secession of the Hunsickers from the Pennsylvania State Council, which in substance was a defence of the Twelfth Section.

Although this matter is on its face but a settlement of the difficulty between the contending parties in Pennsylvania, it was viewed by the North and the South as a test of the strength of each.

In accordance with the resolution the vote was taken without debate, and resulted as follows:

For the Edie Council or those who oppose the Twelfth Section..... 84

For the Hunsickers, or those who oppose the Slavery clause..... 45

The announcement of the vote was received with profound silence, and was looked upon as a triumph of the North and West.

One delegate from Ohio voted for the Hunsickers, and one from New-York voted for the Edie Council.

The Southern men are troubled in spirit. When a motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning had been carried, Mr. BOBLAND, of Virginia, called upon the Southern men to remain; when alone they agreed to meet in caucus at 8 o'clock to-morrow. There was a rumor that they would not appear in Convention in the morning, but it is not credited.

There is a great deal of quiet rejoicing among the Free-Soil men. J. A.

The "American" National Council.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Council reassembled this morning, CHARLES D. FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, Vice-President, presiding.

A resolution providing for the admission of reporters was offered, but laid on the table until after action on contested seats.

During the calling of the roll the Louisiana delegation presented their credentials. Objections were made to their admission, on the ground that the Catholic test was not recognized by the Louisiana Councils.

A motion that the delegation be admitted on the credentials, was offered, and, after a warm debate, was adopted, by Yeas, 66; Nays, 50.

After a warm debate, on admitting the contesting delegates from Pennsylvania, the Council decided, by a vote of 84 to 45, to admit Mr. EDIE and others who ignore the 12th section of the Baltimore platform. The result has caused a very bitter feeling among the Southern delegates.

Converts.

According to the American and Foreign Christian *Union* the conventual system has taken strong hold upon our soil. It says:

"Lands have been purchased and edifices reared in our cities and rural districts for this object. And under the direction of Dominicans, Benedictines, Redemptionists, Franciscans, Cistercians, Carmelites, Jesuits, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Providence, Ursuline Sisters, the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Lorettines, or some other order, *one hundred and forty-two* of these so-called religious communities are established and in operation among us."

It is not an uninteresting question how much good they are going to do us—how far they will improve the morals of our young society. Some, who are doubtful of their value, and who deem the right of liberty inalienable, are stirring to secure legislative enactments, if not to prohibit them altogether, to hold them at least under close and frequent inspection. They propose to demand that convents should be built, if at all, without the formidable array of prison-like cells, gates, or bars; that no person shall enter upon the monastic life, without first personally appearing before some magistrate of competent jurisdiction, and declaring his intention, and then receiving from him distinct information that the party making such declaration is, and ever will be, at full liberty to leave the convent at pleasure, and will be protected in so doing by law; that no novice shall be removed from one convent to another, without notice to some local magistrate, who shall make record of the same, to the end that no one shall be spirited away; that no one shall be allowed to enter under the full age of *thirty years*; so that it may be done as an act of mature reflection, and with as little detriment as possible to matrimony.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Important Political Documents.

Governor Shannon's Report of the Kansas Difficulties.

Affidavits on the Origin of the Disturbances.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Direction to the Authorities Thereon.

The subjoined documents were transmitted to the Senate on Monday, in reply to a call on the President for certain information in regard to affairs in the Territory of Kansas.

MR. MARCY TO GOVERNOR SHANNON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1856.

SIR: I herewith inclose to you a copy of a proclamation by the President, dated the 11th instant, duly authenticated, and also a copy of orders issued from the Department of War to Colonel SUMNER and Brevet Colonel COOKE, of the United States Army.

The President is unwilling to believe that in executing your duties as Governor of the Territory of Kansas there will be any occasion to call in the aid of the United States troops for that purpose, and it is enjoined upon you to do all that can possibly be done before resorting to that measure; yet if it becomes indispensably necessary to do so in order to execute the laws and preserve the peace, you are hereby authorized by the President to make requisition upon the officers commanding the United States military forces at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley for such assistance as may be needed for the above-specified purpose.

While confiding in the respect of our citizens for the laws, and the efficiency of the ordinary means provided for protecting their rights and property, he deems it, however, not improper, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, that you should be authorized to have the power herein conferred with a view to to meet any extraordinary emergency that may arise; trusting that it will not be used until you shall find a resort to it unavoidable in order to insure due execution of the laws to preserve the public peace.

Before any actual interposition of the military force on any occasion, you will cause the proclamation of the President, with which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Hon. WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

GOV. SHANNON TO THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., Nov. 29, 1855.

SIR: Affairs in this Territory are daily assuming a shape of real danger to the peace and good order of society. I am well satisfied that there exists in this Territory a secret military organization which has for its object, among other things, resistance to the laws by force. Until within a few days past, I have looked upon the threats of leading men and public papers, who have placed themselves in an attitude of resistance to the laws, as not intended by those who made them to be carried into execution. I am now satisfied of the existence of this secret military organization, and that those engaged in it have been secretly supplied with arms and munitions of war, and that it is the object and purpose of this organization to resist the laws by force. The strength of this organization is variously estimated at from one to two thousand, but I have no satisfactory data from which to estimate its real strength, and I do not believe they can command for any given purpose more than one thousand men. They are said to be well supplied with Sharps's rifles and revolvers, and that they are bound by an oath to assist and aid each other in the resistance of the laws when called upon so to do. Independant of the disclosures made by those who formerly belonged to this Association, and the hints thrownout in some of the public journals in their interest, the most practical proof of the truth of these allegations consists in their own acts. A few days since a difficulty took place in Douglas County, some ten miles south of Lawrence, between one of these men and a man by the name of COLEMAN, from Virginia, in relation to a claim, in which the former was shot and died immediately. COLEMAN was taken into custody, for trial, by the sheriff of that County, and, to avoid all ground of objection as to legal authority, Judge LECOMPTE was written to, and requested to attend at the County seat (it being in his Judicial district) and sit as an examining Court. In the mean time a large body of armed men, said to be from three to four hundred, collected at and near Lawrence, for the avowed purpose of rescuing COLEMAN from the sheriff, and executing him without a trial. COLEMAN claims that he shot the man strictly in self-defence, and is willing to abide a judicial investigation and trial. On Monday last a warrant was issued against one of this band of men for threatening the life of one of his neighbors, and placed in the hands of the sheriff of the County for execution, who, with a posse of some ten men, arrested him on Tuesday, and, as he was conveying the prisoner to Lecompton, he was met about 2 o'clock, in the morning by a band of these men, consisting of between forty and fifty, all armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, who forcibly rescued the prisoner out of his hands, and openly proclaimed that there were no officers or law in this Territory. In the settlement in which these transactions took place there were from sixteen to twenty law-and-order families, and about one hundred Free-Soil families. At the last advices three of the houses of the former had been burnt down by this armed band, cattle had been killed, and a considerable amount of corn and other personal property destroyed, and the whole law-and-order population of that neighborhood, induced by terror, had fled, except two families, whose lives were threatened. Helpless women and children have been forced by fear and threats to flee from their homes and seek shelter and protection in the State of Missouri. Measures were being taken by the legal authorities to procure warrants against these lawless men, and have them arrested and legally tried. Under these circumstances, the Sheriff of the county has called on me for 3,000 men to aid him in the execution of the warrants in his hands, to protect him and his prisoner from the violence of this armed force. The force required by the Sheriff is far beyond what I believe necessary, and, indeed, far beyond what could be raised in this Territory. From five to eight hundred men will be amply sufficient, I have no doubt, to protect the Sheriff and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. With the view of giving to the Sheriff the requisite aid, I have issued orders to Major-General RICHARDSON, of the Northern Division of Militia of this Territory, a prudent and discreet man, a copy of which I send you herewith. I also send you a copy of a request I have made of General STRICKLER, who resides in the adjoining county to Douglas. These are the only orders I have thought it necessary to issue, by means of which I believe a sufficient force will be raised to protect the Sheriff and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands.

The time has come when this armed band of men who are seeking to subvert and render powerless the existing Government have to be met, and the laws enforced against them, or submit to their lawless dominion. If the lives and property of unoffending citizens of this Territory cannot be protected by law, there is an end to practical government, and it becomes a useless formality.

The excitement along the borders of Missouri is running wild, and nothing but the enforcement of the laws against these men will allay it. Since the disclosure of the existence and purposes of this secret military organization in this Territory, there has been much excitement along the borders of Missouri, but it has been held in check heretofore by assurances that the laws of the Territory would be enforced and that protection would be given to the citizens against all unlawful acts of this Association. This feeling and intense excitement can still be held in subordination if the laws are faithfully executed; otherwise there is no power here that can control this border excitement, and civil war is inevitable. This military organization is looked upon as hostile to all Southern men, or rather to the Law-and-Order Party of the Territory, many of whom have relations and friends, and all have sympathizers, in Missouri; and the moment it is believed that the laws will not furnish adequate protection to this class of citizens against the lawless acts of this armed association, a force will be precipitated across the line to redress real and supposed wrongs, inflicted on friends, that cannot be controlled or for the moment resisted. It is in vain to conceal the fact, we are standing on a volcano, the upheavings and agitations beneath we feel, and no one can tell the hour when an eruption may take place. Under existing circumstances, the importance of sustaining the sheriff of Douglas County, and enabling him to execute his process, independent of other considerations connected with the peace and good order of society, will strike you at once; and to do this by the aid and assistance of the citizens of this Territory, is the great object to be accomplished to avoid the dreadful evils of civil war. I believe this can be done; in this, however, I may be mistaken. No efforts shall be wanting on my part to preserve good order in the Territory, and I will keep you constantly advised of the progress and state of things here.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILSON SHANNON.

His Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE.

GOV. SHANNON TO MAJOR-GEN. RICHARDSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SHAWNEE MISSION,
Kansas Territory, Nov. 27, 1855.

SIR: Reliable information has reached me that an armed military force is now in Lawrence and that vicinity, in open rebellion against the laws of this Territory, and that they have determined that no process in the hands of the Sheriff of that county shall be executed. I have received a letter from S. J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, informing me that he had arrested a man under a warrant placed in his hands, and, while conveying him to Lecompton, he was met by an armed force of some forty men, and that the prisoner was taken out of his custody, and open defiance hid to the law. I am also duly advised that an armed band of men have burnt a number of houses, destroyed personal property, and turned whole families out of doors in Douglas County. Warrants will be issued against these men and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas County for execution. He has written to me demanding three thousand men to aid him in the execution of the process of the law and the preservation of the peace.

You are, therefore, hereby ordered to collect together as large a force as you can in your division, and repair without delay to Lecompton, and report yourself to S. J. JONES, the Sheriff of Douglas County, together with the number of your forces, and render to him all the aid and assistance in your power, if required, in the execution of any legal process in his hands. The forces under your command are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the Sheriff in executing the law, and for no other purpose.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SHANNON.

Major-General WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

GOV. SHANNON TO GEN. H. J. STRICKLER.

HEADQUARTERS SHAWNEE MISSION,
Kansas Territory, Nov. 27, 1855.

SIR: I am this moment advised by letter from S. J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, that while conveying a prisoner to Lecompton, whom he had arrested by virtue of a peace warrant, he was met by a band of armed men, who took said prisoner forcibly out of his possession, and bid defiance to the execution of all law in this Territory. He has demanded of me three thousand men to aid him in the execution of the legal process in his hands. As the Southern division of the militia of this Territory is not organized, I can only request you to collect together as large a force as you can, and at as early a day as practicable report yourself, with the forces you may raise, to S. J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, and to give him every assistance in your power in the execution of the legal process in his hands. Whatever forces you may bring to his aid are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the said Sheriff in the execution of the law, and no other. It is expected that every good citizen will aid and assist the lawful authorities in the execution of the laws of the Territory and the preservation of good order. Your obedient servant,
WILSON SHANNON.

General H. J. STRICKLER.

GOVERNOR SHANNON TO THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T.,
December 11, 1855.

SIR: In my dispatch to you of the 28th ultimo, I advised you of the threatened difficulties in relation to the execution of the laws of this Territory in Douglas County. The excitement which then existed continued to increase, owing to the aggravated reports from Lawrence, and that vicinity, in relation to the military preparations that were being made to attack the Sheriff and resist the execution of the laws. The excitement increased and spread, not only throughout this whole Territory, but was worked up to the utmost point of intensity in the whole of the upper portion of Missouri. Armed men were seen rushing from all quarters towards Lawrence, some to defend the place and others to demolish it. The orders I had issued to Major General RICHARDSON and General STRICKLER had brought to the Sheriff of Douglas County a very inadequate force for his protection, when compared with the forces in the town of Lawrence. Indeed, the militia of the Territory being wholly unorganized, no forces could be obtained except those who voluntarily tendered their aid to the Sheriff, or to Generals RICHARDSON and STRICKLER. The whole force in the Territory thus obtained did not amount to more than three or four hundred men, badly armed and wholly unprepared to resist the forces in Lawrence, which amounted at that time to some 800 men, all remarkably well armed with Sharpe's rifles and other weapons. These facts becoming known across the line in the State of Missouri, large numbers of men from that State, in irregular bodies, rushed to the County of Douglas, and many of them enrolled themselves in the Sheriff's *posse*. In this state of affairs, I saw no way of avoiding a deadly conflict but to obtain the use of the United States forts at Fort Leavenworth, and, with that view, I addressed you a telegraphic dispatch, and received on the 5th instant your very prompt and satisfactory reply of the 4th inst., a copy of which I immediately transmitted by special dispatch to Col. SUMNER, with the request that he would accompany me with his command to the scene of difficulty. In reply, I was informed that he would immediately do so, having no doubt that in due time proper instructions would be received from the War Department. Information, however, which I received from both parties, convinced me that my presence was necessary to avoid a conflict; and, without waiting for Col. SUMNER, I repaired to the seat of threatened hostilities, at the same time advising Col. SUMNER, by special dispatch, of this movement. On my way to Lawrence I met a dispatch from Col. SUMNER, informing me that, upon reflection, he had changed his determination, and that he would not march with his command until he had received orders from the proper department, but that he would be ready to move with his command the moment such orders came to hand. I proceeded as rapidly as possible to the camp of Gen. STRICKLER, on the Wakarusa, six miles east of Lawrence, and arrived in camp about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. I found that Gen. STRICKLER, as well as Gen. RICHARDSON, had very judiciously adopted the policy of incorporating into their respective commands all the irregular forces that had arrived. This was done with the view of subjecting them to military orders and discipline, and to prevent any unlawful acts or outbreaks. The great danger to be apprehended was from an unauthorized attack on the town of Lawrence, which was being strongly fortified, and had about 1,500 men, well armed, to defend it, with two pieces of artillery. While, on the other side, there were probably in all near 2,000 men, many of them indifferently armed, but having a strong park of artillery. I found in the camp at Wakarusa a deep and settled feeling of hostility against the opposing forces in Lawrence, and apparently a fixed determination to attack that place and demolish it and the presses, and take possession of their arms. It seemed to be a universal opinion in the camp that there was no safety to the law-and-order party in the Territory, while the other party were permitted to retain their Sharpe's rifles, an instrument used only for war purposes. After mingling with all the leading men in the Wakarusa camp, and urging on them the importance of avoiding a conflict of arms, that such a step would probably light the torch of civil war and endanger the very Union itself, I still found that there was a strong desire with all, and a fixed determination with many, to compel the forces in Lawrence to give up their arms. Believing that such a demand would lead to a conflict, which, if once commenced, no one could tell where it would end, and seeing no way to avoid it except by the aid of the United States forces, I again wrote another communication to Col. SUMNER, and sent it to him by special dispatch about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., requesting his presence, a copy of which I send you herewith, marked E. I received no reply until my return to this place, after the difficulty had been arranged. I send you a copy of this reply, marked F. Early on the morning of the 7th inst. I repaired to the camp at Lawrence, and found them busily engaged in their fortifications and drilling their forces, and had a full and satisfactory interview with the Committee appointed by the forces in Lawrence in relation to the impending difficulties. So far as the execution of the laws was concerned, we had no difficulty in coming to a satisfactory understanding. It was at once agreed that the laws of the Territory should have their regular course, and that those who disputed their validity should, if they desired to do so, test that question in the judicial tribunals of the country; that in the meantime no resistance should be made to their due execution, and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity were, when properly called on, to aid in the arrest of any one charged with their violation, and aid and assist in the preservation of the peace and good order of society; while, on my part, I gave them every assurance in my power that they should be protected in all their rights, and defended against all unlawful aggressions. It is proper I should say that they claimed that a large majority of them had always held and inculcated the same views. The assurances I received entirely satisfied me that no one against whom a writ was issued was then in Lawrence; that they had all fled, and that they were harboring, concealing, or defending no one against whom a writ had been issued, and that hereafter there would be no combined effort made to prevent the service of any process in the County of Douglas. This was entirely satisfactory, and all that had been desired. But to satisfy the forces that surrounded Lawrence, so that they could be induced to retire in order, was the great difficulty to be overcome. To issue an order to the Sheriff [illegible] to disband their forces, would have been to let [illegible] at large, who would have been under no control to follow the dictates of their feelings, which evidently was to attack and disarm [illegible]. Early on the morning of the 8th, through the influence of some leading men, I procured thirteen of the leading Captains in the Wakarusa camp to appoint a committee to confer with a Committee from the Lawrence camp, to meet at Franklin, midway between the two hostile forces. I proceeded to the Lawrence camp, and returned to Franklin in the evening with the Committee, where the proposed interview took place. This interview, which lasted for some time, resulted in producing a better state of feeling; and the Committee from the Wakarusa camp were satisfied to retire without doing anything more, and so reported to the army. This, with the active exertions of myself and others, produced a better feeling among the men, and, by daylight on the morning of the 9th, I felt I could with safety order the forces to disband, and accordingly did so. They retired in order, and refrained from any act of violence; but it was evident there was a silent dissatisfaction at the course I had taken. But I felt conscious I was right, and that my course would be sanctioned alike by the dictates of humanity and sound policy. I returned to Lawrence on the 9th, and remained until the morning of the 10th, when, everything being quiet and safe, I returned to this place. Everything is quiet now, but it is my duty to say to you frankly that I have forebodings as to the future. The militia or volunteer corps cannot be relied on to preserve the peace in these civil party contests, or where partisans are concerned. A call on the militia will generally only bring in contact the two parties. I am satisfied that the only forces that can be said in this Territory in enforcing the laws, or preserving the peace, are those of the United States; and, with this view, I would suggest that the executive of this Territory be authorized to call on the forces of the United States when, in his judgment, the public peace and tranquillity, or the execution of the laws, may require their assistance. Should there be an outbreak, it will most probably be sudden, and before orders can be obtained from Washington, the crisis will have passed.

I send you herewith the copies of various affidavits, letters, &c., which will give you some information in detail touching the subject-matter of this dispatch.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, Dec 5, 1855, 1 o'clock, A. M.

GOVERNOR: I have just received your letter of yesterday, with the telegraphic dispatch from the President. I will march with my regiment in a few hours, and will meet you at the Delaware crossing on the Kansas this evening.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
E. F. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

His Excellency WILSON SHANNON.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 5, 1855.

GOVERNOR: On more mature reflection, I think it will not be proper for me to move before I receive the orders of the Government. I shall be all ready whenever I get them.

This decision will not delay our reaching the scene of difficulty, for I can move from this place to Lawrence as quickly (or nearly so) as I could from the Delaware crossing, and we could not, of course, go beyond that place without definite orders.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
E. F. SUMNER,
Col. 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

His Excellency WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of Kansas.

WAKARUSA, Dec. 6, 1855.

I send you this special dispatch to ask you to come to Lawrence as soon as you possibly can. My object is to secure the citizens of that place, as well as all others, from a conflict of arms, which, if once commenced, there is no telling where it will end. I doubt not but you have received orders from Washington; but, if you have not, the absolute pressure of this crisis is such as to justify you with the President and the world in moving with your forces to the scene of difficulties. It is hard to restrain the men here; they are beyond my power of restraint, or at least soon may be, to prevent them from making an attack on Lawrence, which, if once made, there is no telling where it will end. The presence of a portion of the United States troops in Lawrence will prevent an attack, save bloodshed, and enable me to get matters arranged in a satisfactory way, and at the same time secure the execution of the law. It is peace, not war, that we want, and you have the power to secure peace. Time is precious; fear not but you will be sustained.

Be pleased to send me a dispatch.

With great respect, WILSON SHANNON.
Col. SUMNER.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 7, 1855.

GOVERNOR: I have received your two letters of the 5th and 6th inst. I regret extremely to disappoint you, but the more I reflect upon it the more I am convinced that I ought not to interpose my command between the two hostile parties in this Territory until I receive orders from the Government. We know that the whole matter is now in the hands of the Executive, and it is an affair of too much importance for any one to anticipate the action of the Government. I am momentarily expec

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROEBEL.

LETTER NO. II.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After having shown, in my first letter, how the interference of Anglo-Americans in the political affairs of Nicaragua is a natural consequence of the course of Central American history, I shall proceed to an examination of the importance of the fact.

Human life, with its different forms and degrees of culture and influential power, has its natural conditions. By such conditions Central America is favored in a degree which has not been fully appreciated, even by those who think highest of it. There is no other region of the New World which enjoys an equal prospect of becoming the seat of a civilization characterized by a more harmonious development of the human mind, and of its faculties for action and enjoyment. There are a few favored spots upon the surface of the globe which appear to have been expressly prepared for the purpose of exhibiting, from time to time, and according to the mental wants of certain periods, the encouraging example of a certain success in moulding a form of life which has some degree of completeness in itself. Restless activity and the heroism of labor may claim all our admiration, but they are the means to a purpose, not the purpose itself; they are preparations to a more satisfactory life, of which mankind desire a glimpse, from time to time, as, in social life, we enjoy cheering instances of great success, even though they be not our own. The history of Greece, favored by the conditions of geographical position, of natural features and of race, exhibits such an example, as adapted to the mental wants of a former period. It is my opinion that Central America offers all the natural conditions for exhibiting, in some future time, a scene of corresponding purport in the destinies of the New World; and even the old Indian population appears to have been under the influence of similar conditions. To many persons my opinion may appear of very doubtful soundness. I may, however, not be entirely unable to justify it.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF NICARAGUA.

Among all the natural conditions of culture and historical influence, *geographical position* is the first and principal one—the basis of all the rest. In part, at least, it regulates the climate, the character of natural scenery, the productions, the manners of social life, the connections of one race with the rest of the world; while it is almost the sole agency which decides the weight of a nation in the political balance of power, if its population are capable of availing themselves of its advantages. As an individual has little hope of fully developing his social capacities and of attaining social influence when in the wrong place in society, so is the political character of nations determined by geographical position. Territorial interests must always rank among the principal considerations in politics.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Under this point of view, the *natural advantages* of Central America are entirely obvious, and, moreover, they have been repeatedly discussed in connection with the proposed Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal. Whether that great project will ever be executed or not, I shall not venture to predict. Upon closer examination, the difficulties appear to have been found greater than had been expected. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that the geographical importance of Central America is dependent on that single technical question. The time will come when the whole western coast of America, North and South, from Chili to Washington Territory, and beyond that point will be the home of as many millions of active and intelligent people, as there are now thousands of a very doubtful industrial character, and will be the seat of a corresponding commerce and industry. Then, situated as it is between the two commercial hemispheres of the Atlantic and of the Pacific, and between North America and South America,—just in the centre of American life, and of an immense system of intercourse—with the Canal, or without it—Central America will possess indisputable advantages of geographical position, unequaled by those of any other region in the New World, and surpassed by none on the surface of the globe. Railroads may be constructed from ocean to ocean upon several lines through its territory; and that would be but a narrow policy which should declare that different roads could not co-exist in a great thoroughfare like that, as well, at least, as they now do between different parts of our Atlantic States.

I do not forget that I am speaking here of a state of things which, even in the most favorable course of events, may require a half century or more to be realized; and that the present settler will most likely not live to see it. But I do not speak of the interests of men who would make such an objection. I am speaking of what the world at large has to expect of developments initiated by the adventurous spirit of *filibusters* and pioneers, and I am far from advising anybody to join them, who is not prepared to allow others to harvest the better fruits of his perils and exertions.

Certainly the advantages of geographical position are not enough to justify the opinion which I have ventured to suggest. There must be intrinsic qualities of the country corresponding with the pretensions of such a position. But these really exist in an extraordinary degree. A fertile soil, an extraordinary diversity of climates suitable to all constitutions of men, and co-existing in the narrowest confines, but genial in all the gradations; a corresponding variety of vegetable productions; our northern fruits and vegetables within half a day's distance from the banana and *papaya*, the *anona* and the pine-apple; high and cool savannas or park-like regions, covered with herds of cattle, and close by the *cacao estate*, or the coffee-plantation; here the dense tropical forest, and there, at a higher elevation, the airy growth of lofty pines, scattered over verdant table-lands; all kinds of useful and valuable timber; a great variety of drugs and dye-stuffs; gold and silver and precious stones; the proximity of the two Oceans with a sufficient number of good harbors, and one among them at least equal to that of San Francisco or New-York; and, to add to all this, an incomparable beauty and grandeur of natural scenery, in endless variety and striking contrast, from the coast of the two Oceans and the shores of the lakes of Nicaragua, up to the highlands of Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, and to the base of those volcanic cones of majestic form, which the seafaring traveler perceives with wonder and delight, high beyond the strata of clouds, as the California steamer runs along the coast of Guatemala and San Salvador:—should all this not be sufficient to justify my opinion?

CLIMATE.

Perhaps not. First, we should know something more of that diversified and genial climate. Is it not, nevertheless, very unhealthy, at least in the lower regions of the country? Then, is not that country altogether too beautiful for keeping people in the right state of mind for useful activity? Is its beautiful nature not altogether too rich to give the necessary impulses for energetic action? Let us examine these questions.

As to health, it is a prejudice that a tropical climate is unhealthy in general, even to a settler from the temperate zone. Unhealthiness in tropical countries is as much local as in other parts of the world, and perhaps more so. Near the city of Granada is a little swamp, which, on one side, is not detrimental to health; while on the other it is a certain cause of intermittent fever, though the distance is perhaps not over half a mile. A country, diversified in every respect, as Central America is, must have places of a very different character in respect to health. The highlands of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, (upper Mosquito included,) Honduras and Guatemala, are as healthy as any country in the world. Low, swampy places, however, are dangerous everywhere, but more so in a hot climate; and such places certainly exist in Central America. But do they not exist on the coast of Texas? and have they prevented Northern people from emigrating to San Antonio—not to speak of places of a less healthy climate? There are very few places even in the lowlands of Nicaragua which I would not prefer, as a residence, to most places on the Texan coast. The city of Granada is a very healthy place, and that of Leon is even more so, and both are situated at a very inconsiderable elevation above the sea.

My answer to the other questions I may give at once. The higher forms of civilization consist in the harmony of human development, in the equilibrium of the useful and the beautiful, the real and the ideal, the material and the intellectual. If, then, it is true, that human culture is dependent on natural conditions, those conditions, for the purpose of being favorable to a higher civilization, should contain the right proportion of inducements to practical exertion, to ideal thought, to noble feeling, and to the enjoyment of life. This right proportion differs according to the characters and prior education of different races. One race will be stimulated by difficulties by which another will be discouraged and driven to despair, and one race will be seduced by facilities of enjoyment and beauties of nature, while the thoughts and feelings of another will only be softened, ennobled, and elevated from the sphere of material to that of more ideal interests. Now, if the races from the Northern and Middle regions of Europe, which have formed the principal stock of the population of the United States, are really excelling in higher capacities of energy and intellect, they should at least not remain behind those Indians who were the builders of the cities, palaces, and temples of Guatemala and Yucatan. It is true that race has perished. But it must have had a considerable period of energetic life and remarkable activity. It has not been strong enough to resist the operation of destructive influences, of which we do not know the nature; but then it has been a small stock, isolated from the rest of the world, and without that prior education of which we can boast now, and which should enable us to do a great deal more than they have done, even if it was under similar circumstances.

CIVILIZATION IN THE TROPICS.

It is sometimes asserted that a tropical country has never produced a superior civilization. Such an opinion, however, can only be entertained by men who never heard of Babylon and Nineveh,—never heard of the power, art and science of ancient Egypt; nor of the state of civilization in Hindoostan, even at the times of ALEXANDER. If some of those countries are not entirely in the tropical zone, in a geographical sense, they are so in the sense of climatology. It is true that the greatness of those nations has passed away,—some of them have disappeared in the mixture with other elements,—and their cities, temples and palaces have been ruins long ago. But has a great man not been great because he died? And has mankind made no progress in the space of several thousand years, so as to give us faculties which those before us had not? As to race, all those nations were of our own stock; and certainly we would not allow them to have been our betters in respect to blood.

From the history of modern times and of the very country of which I speak, the fate of the Spanish race may be objected against my opinions. This objection, however, vanishes before closer inspection. If it had been the enervating influence of tropical climate which demoralized the Hispano-American race, why, then, have not the high and cool table-lands of Mexico, which form by far the greater part of that country, made an exception to that demoralization? Why not the mountain regions of Peru and Bolivia, the Peruvian coast included—countries which, either from elevation above the sea, and from other natural circumstances, have a very moderate climate, nay, in a great part even a cold one? The causes of demoralization and decay, then, must be looked for in another department of influences than in that of the climate. ALAMAN, in his history of the Mexican revolution, has given the explanation in reference to Mexico, though he was not prepared to understand the whole truth, or to speak it out. The progress of a colony, isolated by geographical position from the mother country or from the more civilized portions of the world, is dependent on continual immigration. The Mexican writer to whom I refer shows that, deficient in sound political principles as Spanish rule in Mexico may have been, the immigration of European Spaniards was the great factor of Mexican development up to the time of the separation from the mother country. Then, after Mexican Know-Nothingism and Catholic intolerance put a stop to immigration, and even drove out the population of European birth, decay began. And nobody can be astonished that it should have been so. The present civilization of the world is essentially the result of the cooperation of all the nations of a historical character. As a *result* it may be transplanted to an isolated place. But a *result* is a momentary and transitory phenomenon. The separation from the *process* by which it was produced, is the beginning of its annihilation. With this remark I do not refer to the political separation of Mexico, but to the social isolation to which that country was driven by the jealousy of a beginning nationality, by the bad example of Spanish colonial rule which excluded foreigners from the colonies, and principally by the narrow interests of the Catholic priesthood who were afraid of foreign enlightenment. This influence of CatholicIsm is what ALAMAN does not speak of, but after all it is the principal cause of Hispano-American misfortunes. In its general spirit, it makes men unfit for self-government, and uses them to rely on the support of authority and higher protection. When this support was suddenly withdrawn from the Spanish colonies by their separation from the mother country, society in them was unprepared to stand on its own feet. And while thus Catholicism had weakened the national character of those infant States, even from the time of their embryonic existence, it precluded, after their birth, all those strengthening materials which might have been derived from the rest of the world. If Nicaragua had liberally opened the country to immigration, by allowing religious liberty, and by removing civil restrictions, as it really was the intention of General MUÑOS and some other leaders of the Liberal party, the conquest of the country by foreigners would have been unnecessary and therefore impossible. Some of the leaders in Mexico are now beginning to understand this. I fear, however, that this wisdom comes too late even for Mexico.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

Monster Sleighing Parties—A High Time in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 12th inst. a party of some 100 double and single sleighs, from Clinton, with banners flying, accompanied by the Clinton Band, under the escort of Captain ASAHEL HULL, Marshal of the day for the Clinton division, started on a sleighing party to visit the ancient and respectable town of Guilford. At Madison a party from that town united with those from Clinton, under Dr. R. WEBB, Marshal of the Madison division, with music by the Old Gents' Band, forming a line of sleighs near 200 in number, and extending over two miles in length. They were met by a party of 40 horsemen, from Guilford, in uniform, on white, black and bay chargers, who escorted them into the borough of Guilford, forming a moving line of sleighs, two tier deep, around the Guilford Green, of one-quarter of a mile on each square.

They were greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs, the trees and columns of the public and private buildings being dressed with flags, which, with the music of the Clinton and Old Gents' Bands, the jingling of bells, the caparisoned horses, and the waving of flags and banners in the procession, formed a spectacle grand in the extreme. The party consisted of about 1,000 persons, and seemed to say, Beat this who can.

THE VISIT RETURNED.

On the 16th inst. this visit was returned by a sleighing party from Guilford and vicinity, consisting of 242 double and single sleighs, and about 1,900 people, accompanied by the New-London Band, and about 40 horsemen in uniform from Madison. The costume of the sleighing party seemed of every design from the reign of Queen ANNE to the present time. They were met on the town line of Clinton and escorted into the borough by the Clinton Light Horse, in full costume, under G. E. ELIOTT. The village was decorated for nearly two miles with flags and streamers, the private dwellings were decorated, and a triumphal arch raised over the town-bridge, with a flag below it; the motto "Welcome."

The private dwellings were thrown open and the guests made at home. This caravan consisted of sleighs of all descriptions, with flags flying, and mottoes of various devices. A more beautiful day never shone. On arriving at the centre of the village all the bells rang out a merry peal, and such a spectacle has never been seen in Connecticut—probably never in New-England—double rows of sleighs one and a half miles in length, horses ornamented, flags and banners flying. The Clinton and New-London bands playing the most spirited National airs, the balconies lined with the beauty of the village—all conspired to render it a Sleighing Party not to be forgotten.

CLINTON.

CANADA.

Speech of the Governor on Opening Parliament.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 15th inst. The Governor, Sir EDMUND HEAD, delivered on the occasion the following speech, an abstract of which we have already received by telegraph:

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have thought it right to call you together at this season, because I believe it to be the wish of the country that your task of legislation should not be delayed till a later period of the year; and because it is at once the desire and the duty of the Executive Government to profit by your advice and assistance, when it may be most conveniently afforded.

In referring to the labors of your last session, I cannot help congratulating you on having settled the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves. You will find, I believe, a large balance of funds arising from this source, available for distribution among the Municipalities; but I think it likely that your assistance as legislators may be required to give full effect to the fair and equal allotment of these sums.

In Lower Canada, the act for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, promises in like manner to close a long pending controversy by an equitable adjustment of existing claims. No time has been lost by me in acting on the powers conferred by this law, and I trust that you will be satisfied with the progress which has been made.

The subject of a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering it elective, will again be brought before you.

A measure for the organization of a Provincial Police, capable of being applied by the Crown for the prevention of crime and the speedy apprehension of offenders, deserves your attentive consideration.

The increasing wealth and prosperity of the country demand increased protection for property, and the advance of civilization in Canada should be marked by the strict enforcement of law, and by the perfect sense of security from outrage. It is to you that I must look for the power of insuring these great objects.

I have spoken of our increasing prosperity; no mark of its existence can be stronger than that afforded by our extensive lines of Railway. Nor is this progress confined to one section of the Province, eastward, to St. Thomas, and westward, to Guelph and Hemilton, these lines—at once the sign and cause of progress—are already completed. I may congratulate you on the fact, that since your last meeting, nearly 250 miles have been got into working order, whilst it is hoped that not less than 250 more will be finished before next year.

Legal reforms are needed, both in Eastern and Western Canada. One measure at least will be submitted to you, having reference to this important subject. It may not be possible, in the present session, to effect all that you desire; yet I trust that some progress will be made in simplifying the procedure and facilitating the working of our Courts by the adaptation of practical amendments.

I should see with great satisfaction the adoption by you of any general measure which tended still more to abridge your Legislative labors, in providing for the incorporation and for laying down the conditions of private institutions of every kind.

I regret to say that the presentments of numerous Grand Juries, which I have directed to be laid before you, show too clearly the want of improvements in the construction and discipline of our jails.

Your zeal in the cause of education is known and appreciated by all the world. It is important to consider whether we cannot combine the reform of the juvenile offenders with the punishment of their crimes. At the very least it is incumbent upon us to take care that such punishment does not, in itself, afford fresh opportunity for debasing the criminal and instructing him in vice.

The Board of Audit, constituted by the act of last Session, is already at work, and it will, I trust, contribute to insure a satisfactory examination of the public accounts.

With regard to the Militia Act, the ready loyalty of the inhabitants, both in Upper and Lower Canada, have enabled me to authorize the formation of numerous troops and companies of volunteers, whose conduct and discipline will undoubtedly do credit to the Province. I have, moreover, with the assistance of the Adjutant-General, done my best to carry out your wishes, by organizing the Sedentary Militia.

The Government, in pursuance of the wishes of the Legislature, has taken on itself to conclude a fresh arrangement, calculated to secure a line of ocean steamers from the St. Lawrence to England during the approaching season.

That the Timber trade has been depressed is a source of deep regret to me and to all others who have at heart the welfare of the Province. I trust we are about to witness its revival, and that the commerce of Quebec and Montreal will suffer but a temporary check.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts of the last year, and the estimates for the present, will be laid before you.

You will find, that on the whole, our finances are in a satisfactory state.

The people at large have reaped the benefit of those reductions on the Custom's duties which you made last year. The diminution in the receipts, consequent on such reductions, nearly corresponds with the calculation submitted to you by my advisers.

A large decrease has been caused by the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but I conceive that any such apparent loss is more than compensated by the increased commerce, and by the facility of intercourse between the two countries.

It will be the duty of my Council to ask you in the present session for such supplies for Her Majesty as you may see fit to grant.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The year just ended has been one of difficulty and conflict in Europe. On this side of the Atlantic we have, by the blessing of Providence, escaped the direct evils of war. In no part of the Queen's dominions, however, has a deeper sympathy with her arms been shown or more fervent prayers for their success been offered than in Canada. Our people have eagerly watched every turn in the contest; and consisting, as they do, of men of French and English origin, equal members of the same free community, and loyal subjects of the same Queen, they have grieved at the sufferings and exulted in the success of the Allied Armies.

In like manner, should it please God to establish a firm and honorable peace, Canada will, I doubt not, rejoice at the termination of the war. May it be my lot, before the end of the present session, to congratulate you on so auspicious an event.

At present I have only to leave you to the discharge of your important duties.

PROTEST IN THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST RECIPROCITY—PETITION FOR THE RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR—ELECTION OF THE UPPER HOUSE, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

In the House of Assembly to-day, the Quebec Board of Trade protested against any extension of reciprocity with the United States. The Board in question are composed mainly of old fogies, and it is not believed that their protest will influence in any degree the action of the Legislature.

The French Canadians have petitioned for the recall of Sir EDMUND HEAD, the present Governor General. This movement may be attributed to an unhappy remark made by his Excellency in a recent speech, wherein he contrasted the Anglo-Saxon and Gallic inhabitants of the Province rather unfavorably to the latter.

A petition was also presented in the House for extending the elective principle to the Upper House, the members of which are now appointed by the Governor under the direction of his ministers. This measure, as you are aware, has been mooted for some time, and if carried, would remove the last obstacle that prevents the Government of Canada from being completely republican.

The intelligence has just reached us that the second trial of the men for the murder of CURRIGAN, has ended in the acquittal of the prisoners. The first Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. CURRIGAN was a Protestant, and his murderers were Irish Catholics; and in a country like Lower Canada, where the latter predominate, the idea of obtaining a righteous verdict in a case where religious prejudices can be brought into play, has long since been abandoned by sensible men.

A.

Decimal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The newspapers inform us that the Judiciary Committee of the New-York Assembly have reported favorably on the bill to equalize the fees of County Clerks throughout the State. Does the bill adopt the Decimal system? If not, why not? Let us abandon such inconvenient rates as six cents, sixpence, eight cents, and the like—and follow up the Decimal system, which the Legislature have in some cases, but with timidity, ventured to allow us. Let this improvement be adopted hereafter in every fee bill whatever.

ONWARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

Additional from the Fejee Islands—Remarks Resulting from the Visit of the John Adams—Letter from one of the Officers.

The Baltimore *Republican* publishes a letter from a young officer on board the *John Adams*, detailing many particulars of her cruise since she left the port of Boston last October. The following portion of the letter will be read with interest:

"From Panama we were ordered to proceed to the Fejee Islands, to demand and insist upon satisfaction and reparation for many outrages committed upon Americans residing at these Islands. After calling in at Apia, Island of Upolu, Samoan Islands, we arrived at Rema Roads, Island of Viti Leou, Fejee Islands, on the 13th September, 1855, and a few days after the U. S. Commercial Agent, M. WILLIAMS, arrived on board the *John Adams*. From this gentleman we obtained the details of the many atrocities and murders, together with the numerous robberies committed by these people. A few days following our arrival a number of American citizens presented themselves on board the United States ship *John Adams*, and made many serious complaints against THAKOMBAU, or TUI VITI, as the King of Fejee is called, and at the same time solicited the assistance of Commander BOUTWELL, to replace them in possession of their property and to institute means of protection for them in future. The chief of these Islands TUI VITI, being a great villain, and the acknowledged greatest cannibal and murderer in Fejee, Commander BOUTWELL determined on acceding for him, and making him answer for his conduct. In furtherance of this determination, an armed expedition in charge of one of our officers was dispatched to Bau, the island on which the King dwells, and the seat of Government of the Fejee Kingdom, demanding him to appear on board, and in a few days after he was brought on board the ship. The many charges against him being duly interpreted to him, he was asked what he had to say; but the evidence being of such a conclusive nature, he was confounded, and begged that the Captain would be lenient to him, and that he was willing to make reparation for the numerous wrongs committed upon American citizens. The Chief appearing to be very penitent for his past conduct, and signing documents and articles of good faith, and promising not to molest the Americans in future, and further guaranteeing the restoration of all American property destroyed, Commander BOUTWELL was induced to allow him to return to his home.

But before leaving the ship, the Commander read him a lecture of such nature, that I am convinced it will have a salutary effect on this great cannibal. He left the ship much humbled in spirit and his moral courage considerably effected, by the examination on board. The course pursued by Commander BOUTWELL being of such advantage to our countrymen dwelling in Fejee, many visited the ship after the chief's departure, and expressed themselves exceedingly well pleased with the action taken by Commander BOUTWELL, in this important affair, stating that confidence was rapidly being restored in their community, and they once more hoped for peaceful and happy times.

The chiefs of two other towns on the Southernmost part of the Island having murdered an American and plundered an American vessel wrecked on the Island, Commander BOUTWELL proceeded in the *John Adams* to Suva Bay, and anchoring near the town sent an expedition on shore demanding the chiefs to appear on board and answer the accusations against them. Feeling too guilty and dreading to face the Captain who had so humbled their great Chief, they declined to appear on board, and fled to the mountains. Not being able to obtain satisfaction in any other way, their towns were burned.

The chiefs of two towns on the Indinihi River having for many years past, been openly and maliciously aggressing, plundering and murdering all American craft they could get in their power, an armed force was dispatched against them. On arriving at the towns it was discovered that the Indians had been preparing for war, and had put their town in a state of defence, and were now beating their drums for battle. No time being allowed our men to decide upon what course of action to adopt, it was thought prudent to fire the towns, and this was accordingly done.

The chiefs of several small towns on the Island of Kantavu, having been the dread of all white men trading in the group, and acknowledged cannibals, the *John Adams* sailed for Kentavu, and on arrival demanded the chiefs on board. Having heard of the burning of the towns of Lasalassa Nubia, Burragurra, Nahoa, and finding that there was no safety in flight, they appeared on board this ship, confessed their crimes—and promised amendment—and immediately made payment for many robberies committed upon American citizens. Thus was a great end, it is believed, lasting check placed on these cannibal chiefs and their people. Previous to the sailing of the *John Adams*, and just before leaving the group the missionaries resident at the Fejee Islands visited the ship, and expressed in the highest terms their appreciation of the beneficial results of the visit of the *John Adams* to these islands, and the confidence they entertained of the benefits which would assuredly flow from the praiseworthy and arduous endeavors of Commander BOUTWELL, to suppress cannibalism and for the promotion of Christianity in this heathen land. I am convinced that the visit of the *John Adams* to the Fejee Islands will be the precursor of many of these benighted savages seeking Christianity, and abolishing the horrible custom of eating their fellow men, and of strangling their women when a chief dies.

The dawn of this day of their redemption has at length broke in upon them, and the time is not far distant when the voice of holy song from these now barbarians will be heard in the house of God, chanting in adulation the praises of Jehovah! and when mortality shall put on immortality, then shall they mingle with the chosen ones in grace.

The visit of the American ship-of-war *John Adams* to the Fejee Islands, and the arduous, unpleasant, but beneficial duties performed by her Commander, E. B. BOUTWELL, Esq., will long be remembered in Fejee, and the noble undertaking with which he was intrusted by his Government, and the masterly and noble manner in which the task has been performed, will meet the just approbation of the American Government and the merited commendation of the whole American people.

We sailed from the Fejee Islands on the 8th Nov., and after a tedious and unpleasant passage arrived at this port.

The *John Adams* has now been in commission fourteen months; has visited the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, Lambayoque, Guayaquil, Payta and Panama, in South America; Apia, in Upola in Oceanica, many of the Fejee Islands, and has sailed over 35,000 miles during this time, which, together with the arduous and constant duties performed by officers and crew, has materially affected both their health and purses.

The crew of the ship have distinguished themselves for their alacrity and willingness to perform all duties assigned them; and I may remark, that the exertions of Commander BOUTWELL to suppress the habit of using profane language, and the disposition evinced by the men for the discontinuance of the immoral habit has tended greatly to the harmony and comfort of the ship. Much credit is due to Commander BOUTWELL, for the reformation on board this ship, and it is very desirable that American Commanders will second a motion so well carried out on board the *John Adams*.

Yours,

H. V. B.

Medical.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes from Limeira, Brazil:

I recently became aware of a new disease, which, like the *goitre*, seems to be confined to certain localities. I was sitting in the office of Dr. R., conversing with him in regard to Brazil, when I observed a Portuguese, about sixty years of age, enter and demand, with great earnestness, if he thought that he could live. Soon after, a middle-aged Brazilian came, and, seeming to cling to the words of the physician as to a Divine oracle, made nearly the same interrogatory. Neither of these men appeared in ill health, and if I had not heard them state that they had great difficulty in swallowing, I would have considered them in a perfect sanitary condition. Upon inquiry, I ascertained from Dr. R., that these men had a disease which is widely prevalent in some portions of interior Brazil, but he has never seen a notice of it in any medical work whatever. The Brazilians call it *mal de Engasgo*. The first indication of its existence is a difficulty in swallowing. The patient can swallow dry substances better than fluids. Wine or milk can be drunken with more facility than water; still, both are attended with difficulty. To take tea, broth is an impossibility. In some cases, fluids have been conveyed to the stomach in connection with some solid. The person thus affected appears to be in good health, but in five or six years death ensues from actual starvation. The sufferings of such one was described to me as most horrible. Some physicians in the province of San Paulo believe it to be a paralysis of the œsophagus; but Dr. R. who has seen many cases of *mal de Engasgo*, inclines to the belief that it is a thickening of the mucus membrane. As the *œsophagus* is in general the least effected by disease of any part of the body, and is very rarely paralyzed, he cannot believe that so wide spread a disease as the *mal de Engasgo* can proceed from paralysis. Living as he does in the interior, it is difficult to obtain a subject for dissection, or permission to make a *post mortem* examination; and therefore he has had no opportunity for a thorough investigation of the disease; but it is his intention so to do, as soon as facilities present themselves, and then to lay the results before the medical world. He informed me that he was called to visit a man suffering from this malady, 60 miles from Limeira, and to his astonishment he found in the same room no less than nine persons similarly affected. As yet no remedy has been found. The full extent of country over which the *mal de Engasgo* prevails is not known, but to Dr. R.'s certain knowledge, it exists from Limeira (200 miles from the sea coast) to Goyaz, a distance of 400 miles. It is not found upon the coast. Yours, &c.

PAUL.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, after having quoted the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the recent sad case of Mrs. MORGAN, that, "from the testimony and opinion of medical experts in this case, the Jury feel compelled to caution the public against the use of chloroform, as being a dangerous anæsthetic agent," adds:

"With this recommendation we entirely agree; and we have before urged, not the necessity of caution, (for caution seems to be of no avail in these cases,) but the abandonment of chloroform and concentrated chloric ether in anæsthetic trials in ordinary cases, the more especially since we have the original article used for producing insensibility to pain—sulphuric ether—which is efficient, cheap, and, above all, safe. We are not aware that any case of death has occurred from the direct effect of the inhalation of ether; and, although it is possible that such an event may take place, the article is, beyond all question, more safe than chloroform—the number of deaths from which now amounts, we fear, to thousands."

John W. Edmonds on the Republican Party.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

To Platt Potter, Esq., Schenectady:

DEAR POTTER: I have read with a great deal of interest, your recent letter to the *Atlas*, because it describes, very graphically, the position in which, I perceive, are many of my old political associates. But I am not quite satisfied with the conclusion at which you have arrived.

It is now about 25 years since you and I formed our acquaintance as members of the same legislative body and as zealous partisans, both of us, of the same political organization. The friendship then formed between us has never, I believe—and certainly not so far as I am concerned—been for a moment disturbed, but our views on most political questions here during that time been strongly in unison, and I should regret to find us separating from each other now.

We were both then young men, just starting in public life, and I remember how earnestly we imbibed and adhered to the notion of supporting the Union of the United States and the Constitution with its Compromises, as the instrument of preserving that Union. It was about that time that the doctrines of nullification and secession were rife in the South, and we were called upon to stand by the Union against what we then supposed was an aggression upon the common welfare. We responded to the call, and when that movement was finally overthrown, I for one congratulated myself that disunion, in all its phases, was put an end to, at least for my day.

I soon, however, began to learn that that hope was fallacious, and that the element of discord still lived among us, and bid fair to become more active than ever.

During the forty years that had then elapsed, the Southern or slaveholding States had had the control of the Government four-fifths of the time, and only eight years had been accorded to the Free States.

This was not, to any extent, a matter of complaint, except among aspiring politicians; but from it has flowed what is matter of complaint at this day, namely, that such politicians changed their policy into outbidding each other for the support which had so-med to get such fast hold upon the control of the Government. Hence we have beheld, within the last twenty-five years, as the great men of the South have passed from the stage, the great men of the North vieing with each other as to which could proffer to the South the greatest boon for its support for the Presidency. VAN BUREN, CASS, WEBSTER, FILLMORE, PIERCE, DOUGLAS, &c., &c., all strove to stand well with the South, and to do that, seemed to deem it necessary to court the Pro-Slavery feeling.

That interest readily saw and appreciated the advantage of this position. The increasing strength of the North, growing out of the increase of territory and population, deprived the South of its relative strength, and forbade the hope that they could any longer fill the Presidential Chair from among themselves; but, finding themselves bound strongly together by a common interest, they perceived they held the balance of power among the contending interests of the North, and they naturally embraced the opportunity of exercising the indirect control previously enjoyed. They accordingly said, in effect to the North—We will give you the candidate, if you let us have the man. Hence VAN BUREN was postponed to POLK and CASS—WEBSTER to HARRISON—and CASS, BUCHANAN and MARCY to PIERCE, &c.

This state of things has come to be well understood among politicians, and we have been doomed of late to behold the lamentable spectacle of this bidding among aspirants for the Pro-Slavery support, and each has found it necessary to go beyond his competitor. Hence came first the Fugitive Slave Law—then the Compromise measures—then the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—and, last of all, the armed invasion of Free Territory and its support "by authority."

These are measures which have not had their origin in the South. They have originated in the North, been supported by Northern men, (without whom none of them could have been adopted,) and been actually by them thrust upon the South, almost against their consent. Not quite so, indeed, because the Southern politicians, I suppose, could not, and would not be expected to, reject the boons thus once and again proffered to them. But it is Northern men who are responsible for them and their consequences, and their action has been impelled by the considération I have mentioned.

Out of that action has grown the present state of things in our country. A fearful excitement on this great and agitating topic has sprung up, rending asunder and scattering in broken fragments the old parties which have hitherto existed among us, and substituting in their place divisions which are seemingly sectional in their character, and which are doing more than all other divisions ever before known among us to alienate from each other the brotherhood of a great family of freemen.

These things have been going on for some years among us, and it seems to me that they are now culminating. The question is, What is to be done? See how little is to be hoped from old party organizations and their products; the Free Soil party of this State transferred, in its organization, if not in spirit, to the support of this Administration—this Administration, coming in on a pledge not to agitate the Slavery question, actually doing more to agitate it than any we have ever had; and a House of Representatives, with a majority avowedly adverse to the Pro-Slavery interest, spending nine weeks in electing one of their own men as Speaker, and escaping, almost by a miracle, from putting into that chair one of the largest slaveholders in the United States—so, too, what you so forcibly describe, the two fractions of the old Democratic party of our State struggling with each other which can plunge the deepest into the Pro-Slavery agitation, in order to secure an admission into the National Convention at Cincinnati!

What have we, old-fashioned Democrats, to hope from the action of that convention? Do we not see the candidates already striving for the favor of the pro-slavery interest? And if, like the conventions which nominated POLK and PIERCE, they thrust aside the prominent men, and select some one having the coveted advantage of obscurity, what security can we have that some secret pledge will not again be given, and an administration be installed that will out-Herod even the present in its agitation of this unhappy question? Nay, what can we hope but continued agitation from a body of men where applicants for a place, amid their deliberations, find it necessary, in advance, to go so far as you describe, in courting and fostering that very agitation?

It seems to me there is more in this matter than the simple aggression of one interest upon another—(though that of itself is subversive enough of every thing like harmony and good feeling)—and that there are deeper and graver matters involved than the mere preponderance of a united minority over a disjointed majority; and it is in view of these weightier considerations that I have deliberated long as to the course which ought to be pursued.

It is now about ten years since my elevation to the bench withdrew me from active participation in politics. But I have not been an indifferent spectator of the events which have occurred in the interval, and now that I have returned to private life, where I am again free to act on such matters, the question arises before me, What is now my duty?

At the last two Presidential elections I have not even voted, feeling as you now do, anything but at home on the platforms established by the party to which I had ever belonged. At the previous election—that of POLK, I mean—I had taken a stand, in connection with others, against making the admission of Texas a test of democracy, and after my appointment to the Bench, but before entering upon its duties, I addressed a letter on the subject to President POLK, an extract from which I send you, that you may see what my views were ten years ago.

What was then prophecy has since become reality; the state of feeling, then anticipated, is now unhappily existing among us, and that feeling has, I conceive, grown from the weightier considerations to which I have referred.

My earliest recollections of the history of the formation of our Government impressed me with the idea that the institution of Slavery, which had descended to us from the early settlers, was ultimately to be eradicated from amongst us. Such was the promise on which the compromises of the Constitution on that subject were founded. And I have ever supposed that scarcely a man lived in the country—North or South—who contemplated involuntary bondage as one of our *permanent* institutions; but, on the other hand, all have looked forward to its ultimate extinction.

Such, I say, was my understanding of the universal sentiment of the country from the days of the Revolution. But behold the falsification of the premise!

The number of slaves has swelled up from about 700,000 to over 3,000,000; while six States, having an aggregate of less than 80,000 slaves, have ceased to be slaveholding, seven slaveholding States have been added to the Union, having now an aggregate of over a million of slaves; the right even to discuss the question is denied to us; the privilege of petitioning Congress on the subject was achieved only after a long struggle; action after action of the National Government has been invoked and had in favor of the Slavery interest; territory has been added, out of which slaveholding States have been formed, and soil, originally free, is openly attempted to be converted into slave territory; subserviency to the Pro-Slavery interest has become the only passport to the Presidential chair, and the doctrine is fast spreading that no one but an adherent to that interest shall be intrusted with any power under the Government.

Various of these aggressive acts have been submitted to by many among us—pure patriots and good citizens—in the hope, once strong, but now weak, that an end would yet come, and that the subject and its agitation would yet cease. Yet at this day, with all these acts—with this oft-repeated submission, the agitation of the subject, and the alienation among us flowing from it, is greater than ever it has been, and the proscription of those who acknowledge the great truth, that *all* men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is more and more intolerant day by day.

Now, what is to be the end of all this, and what is the remedy?

Not by appealing to the South; for those appeals do not meet their object.

Not by entreating Europe, in silence, for toleration, painful as it may be, that only augmented and not diminished the evil.

Not by laboring longer with either of the old parties: for they have been unfaithful to power by the basest subserviency, and are now alike powerless for good or for evil.

And the public sentiment all over the country is divided on this great question more than on all others. Like Aaron's rod, it swallows up all minor questions, and must continue to do so until the aggressions on public feeling in behalf of the Pro-Slavery interest shall be arrested, and finally be made to cease.

At length the feeling hostile to the extension of Slavery is aroused in the land, and is driven into activity by those repeated encroachments upon it, and by the admonition which years of unavailing exhortation have promulgated. At length those who have long entertained that feeling have been driven by action over which they had no control into working in unison with each other, and to surrendering all minor considerations—all old party ties—to the single purpose of arresting, once for all, the extension of Slavery to soil now free, and the further propagation of the Pro-Slavery interest, to the injury alike of bond and free.

It is to such a state of things that the question is addressed. What shall we old Democrats do, and whom shall we go?

For my own part, I find in such a crisis but one refuge consistent with convictions of duty.

I cannot continue with the organization still claiming the name of Democracy; for both phases of it, at least in this State, have evinced a subserviency to the Pro-Slavery interest, which is most intolerable to public sentiment, and both encourage aspirants for power and place to agitate still this unhappy question, and still further alienate us from each other.

I cannot be silent and inactive any longer. Aside from the experience of ten years of such a line of conduct, I recognize the duty which every citizen owes to himself and his country to bear his share of the burden of administering the laws and performing the task of self-government. And particularly at such a crisis, forced upon us as it has been by the action of others, I cannot feel it to be right to consult my own ease, and bend to the storm until it shall expend its fury, but rather stand manfully by the

NEW-YORK CITY.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Randall's Report.

HOUSES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for this City is just issued from the press. It discusses many subjects of interest, and some valuable hints for improvement. We quote entire what it says of

A FREE ACADEMY FOR GIRLS.

The provision hitherto made for the education of females, in our system of public instruction, is far less comprehensive and extensive than that which has been placed at the disposal of the other sex. While the Free Academy opens its doors for the full completion of the course of study pursued in the Ward Department of the several Ward Schools, that of the female department is arrested precisely at the point where the cultivation of the mental faculties becomes most valuable and important; compelling the pupil either to abandon all further improvement in this direction, or to seek it, at a heavy and burdensome expense, in other public or private seminaries of instruction, at home or abroad. This striking anomaly in our otherwise excellent system, ought not longer to be permitted. Such a palpable discrimination between the means of education provided at the common expense for the different sexes, adults of no justification, and is alike at variance with the spirit of the age, and unworthy of the City in which it exists. Some efforts have, it is true, recently been attempted, under very favorable auspices, to ameliorate this state of things, by the organization in different portions of the City of Ward Grammar Schools, designed exclusively for the instruction of females in the higher and more advanced as well as elementary branches. But such an extension of the course of study in any of the Common Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board, without at the same time extending it in all, is clearly in conflict with both the letter and spirit of the law which requires such "a proper classification of studies, scholars and salaries," as shall render "as near as possible the system of instruction pursued in the Common Schools, and the salaries paid to teachers uniform throughout the City." If, therefore, increased facilities for a higher mode of instruction are to be afforded the female pupils in any of our schools, the dictates of simple justice, as well as the requisition of the law, demand that these facilities should be equally extended to all. The question, then, seems to be narrowed down to the inquiry whether the course of study in the several female departments of our Ward Grammar Schools shall be so far extended as to include a full course of instruction in all the branches of learning necessary for the complete education of young ladies, or whether one or more separate and distinct seminaries shall be specially established and organized for this purpose, holding the same relation to the female departments of our existing Ward Schools, as the Free Academy now does to the male. Every consideration of utility and expediency would seem to point to the adoption of the latter alternative. It is obviously impracticable, without a heavy expense, and a great derangement of the existing organization of our schools, to provide in each for such an extension of the course of instruction now prescribed and pursued, as shall be adequate to accomplish the object in view. It is, moreover, an abandonment of the principle incorporated into the system, and sanctioned by the popular sentiment, in the establishment of the Free Academy. That principle recognizes the right of every child to as full and complete an education in an institution to be specially provided therefor at the common expense of the community, as can be obtained at private expense in any of the scientific and literary institutions of the country; and ample provision has accordingly been made for such a full course of instruction for every *male* child. The City is, therefore, manifestly bound, either to discontinue the Free Academy for boys, or to provide a similar institution for the complete education of girls. And why should not such an institution be at once organized? There are, each year, in the most advanced classes of our Grammar Schools, between one and two thousand young ladies, whose instruction, so far as it depends upon the provision made for their benefit in the Public Schools, has been carried to the highest point, and who must either suspend all further progress, or pursue those higher branches which are indispensable to every well educated young lady, at an expense which very many, if not most of them, cannot afford. Is it not as important to the community, in every conceivable point of view, that females should be thoroughly educated, as is that the other sex should enjoy that advantage? Does the exploded opinion, in connection with less enlightened age still linger among us, that female intellect is inadequate to the attainment of the highest grade of scholarship, and that the grave and deeper problems of science are only within the grasp of the masculine mind? If so absurd an idea could be seriously entertained by any reflecting mind, it would seem only necessary to advert to the works of CAROLINE HERSCHELL, MARY SOMERVILLE, and our own Miss MITCHELL, effectually to dispel the illusion. Nor are these solitary or isolated instances of intellectual power and comprehensive scholarship, displayed by the female sex. In every department of literature, science and the arts, female talent and genius have left conspicuous and enduring traces. In the broad fields of ancient and modern history, in the elevated domains of theological and metaphysical research, in the enchanted regions of poetry and the imagination, even in the perilous and fearless explorations of the traveler, as well as in the most abstruse and complicated investigation of science, the female mind has displayed abilities and power equal, in all respects, to that of the male. The same opportunities should, therefore, be afforded for their cultivation and improvement. If it is the policy of the city to extend to every male child who passes through a course of elementary instruction in our public schools, the same facilities for a thorough and complete education as are enjoyed in the highest seminaries of learning, it is equally the dictate of a sound policy, as well as of justice, to place female pupils upon the same footing. There should be no discrimination in this respect, between the two sexes. There can be no argument in favor of the highest practicable cultivation of the one, which is not equally applicable to that of the other. It is earnestly to be hoped that early and efficient measures will be taken by the Board to establish and organize a Female Free Academy upon the same basis, substantially, as that for the education of males. Public sentiment, no less than the best interests of education, it is believed, imperatively demand equal facilities in all respects for both classes of pupils.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE SERVICE OF THE SCHOOLS.

It demands, however, as an indispensable condition of its efficiency in the performance of this great work of individual, moral and social reform, that, as nearly as possible, *every child*, for whose complete intellectual and moral instruction no other adequate provision has been made, shall be brought within its influence. And while it does not propose to accomplish this object by compulsory legislation, it has a right to insist that every practical inducement shall be held out, and every reasonable and proper exertion put forth, for securing the regular and constant attendance of every child, not thus otherwise provided for, during the ordinary period allotted to instruction. For this purpose, effective means should be put in requisition for ascertaining, as accurately as may be, the number of uneducated children residing in the City, and not attending any school; and a special officer should be appointed whose duty it should be, by personal application to the parents, guardians or employers of such children, to procure their enrollment in some of the public day or evening schools, and to secure, if possible, their continued attendance. No amount of destitution, no pressure of poverty, no repulsiveness of character or appearance, and no combination of unfavorable circumstances, should be permitted to operate as a barrier to admission; on the other hand, all these should serve as powerful incentives to immediate and efficient action. It is chiefly from these neglected classes—from these outcast children of degradation and misery—from those who in their wretchedness and squalor and barbarism are passed by on the other side, even by the most philanthropic, as beyond the pale of civilization, and almost Christian charity—that the fearful aggregate of reckless and abandoned crime is made up; and it is here that the broad stream of vice and guilt may be dried up at its source. Only when EVERY CHILD of proper age, whatever may be its circumstances or condition, shall have been gathered into our public or private seminaries of instruction, and there or elsewhere placed under kindly, systematic, vigilant and thorough intellectual and moral culture, and have been or are debarred by their position in life from attaining it, shall find it awaiting their acceptance and soliciting their regard, will the great work of UNIVERSAL EDUCATION to be fully accomplished.

The Condition, Size, Furniture, Prosperity and Trusteeship of School No. 32.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your valuable paper of the 16th instant, under the head of School Examinations, you do great injustice to Ward School No. 32, Fourteenth Ward, and to the officers of the same. Speaking of the girls' department, you say "The class-rooms are too small and miserably furnished." Now, Sir, the class-rooms are not too small, but on the contrary are large and well ventilated. The school building was erected, I believe, in 1844, and is one of the most substantial in the City. At the time it was erected, there had not been that improvement in school furniture and class-room accommodation, that there is at the present time. To remedy this evil, the school officers procured an appropriation from the Board of Education, during the Summer of 1855, of about three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) to enlarge the class-rooms, and paint the entire interior of the building, including the walls. Said improvements were completed on the 1st day of September, of said year. The rooms, instead of the class-rooms being too small, as you state, if any School in the City, has larger. The furniture in No. 32 is of the old style, such as was in use at the time the building was erected, and now almost, if not all, of the Schools of the Eighth Ward have at the present time, as well as many other Wards in the City—Tenth, Seventeenth, Fourth, Twelfth, and others. Some of the Schools in the Wards last named, may have the new style of furniture. The School Officers of the Ward would no doubt like to have all the old furniture removed, and new of the most improved style substituted, cherry or rosewood, not particular which. Probably they may fall in with the title before the year closes, and apply for an appropriation sufficient to furnish all the Schools of the Ward with the best in use. It would not cost over $35,000, including piano-fortes for each female department, which it appears comes under the head of school furniture. The Board of Education, having an abundance of money, would, no doubt, readily grant such an application.

The Boys' School, you say, "has worse accommodations" than the Girls'. This is not the case. The main room is precisely the same, and the class-rooms are better furnished. The Primary is set down as having an attendance of 250 scholars, when, in fact, it has averaged over 350 for the year 1855. During the present season the department has more scholars than can conveniently be accommodated.

"There should be more attention given by the School officers of the Ward, but two of whom were present during the examination." Had the author of the article taken the trouble to examine the School officers' book in each department, he would have discovered that this very School has been visited as much, if not more than any School in the City for the last seven years, although upon that occasion but two appeared, which, probably, was the result of not being notified, or the press of private or public duties. HENRY P. WEST,
Trustee C. Schools, Fourteenth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

School Examinations.

The Superintendents visited old No. 10 yesterday, in Wooster-street, Fifteenth Ward. The Primary, taught by Miss BEACH, with five Assistants, and having an attendance of 224 girls and boys, passed a fair examination,—remarkably fair when it is remembered that it is kept in a basement, and that the accommodations are very inferior. The present Principal is a new comer having been in her place only some three weeks.

The girls' school, under Miss WESTERVELT, was transferred a few days since to the splendid new edifice in Twelfth-street, near Broadway. The rooms they formerly occupied were being fitted for the use of the Primary School, and the basement is to be turned into a playground.

New furniture of the best description should be immediately procured in order to enable the teachers to compete with the large schools in the vicinity. At present the seats remind one of milking stools. The Boys' School, under the care of Mr. GEORGE MOORE, passed a much better examination than it did six months since. The class in Algebra was the best, with a single exception, (Mr. SCOTT'S) yet called before the Examiners. The attendance was 161, and the boys appeared extremely well.

Monday morning No. 9 in Eighty-second-street (Bloomingdale) was visited. The building is only one-story high and is divided in the centre, forming two suites of apartments, each composed of one large and two small rooms.

The Girls' School, under the care of Misses C. JOLLIE, S. F. DAY and ISABELLA DICKINSON, has an attendance of 120, and passed a fair examination. The order and punctuality in attendance were specially noticeable. Over seventy certificates were given out for punctuality and good conduct. Until recently this has been a mixed school. The grade was pronounced higher than it was found on any former occasion.

The Boys' School, under the care of JOHN D. ROBINSON Principal, aided by HENRY SMITH and Miss C. E. CHURCH, has an attendance of 140, and has made considerable advancement during the last six months. The class in Astronomy was decidedly "well up." There is a piano in the school, and Music is taught by Mr. NASH.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

NEW-YORK, No. 351 Broadway,
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856—12 P. M.

ROBERT L. PELL, President of the Institute, in the Chair.

After the Secretary had read the usual number of papers and extracts on miscellaneous subjects, the Club proceeded to discuss Winter feeding of stock. The Committee appointed to investigate the practice and experience of the Railroad Companies and other large stable keepers in this City asked for further time to complete their report, which on motion was granted. The President submitted the results of several experiments made by himself.

Dr. WELLINGTON asked whether it was advisable to change the kind of food when fattening an animal.

The PRESIDENT said it was, and thought nothing better as a change than corn meal and oats ground together.

Dr. WELLINGTON said the bearing of the subject upon human feeding was interesting—as to the relative value of different kinds of food.

The PRESIDENT spoke of the fattening quality of apples, especially for hogs—sweet apples one day, sour apples the next, and no water nor any other food. The flesh looked well, but it lost two-thirds in boiling—while pork fed on corn did not thus lose.

Dr. WATERBURY inquired as to oxen fastened in a stall and fed with turnips and pumpkins.

The PRESIDENT said turnips contained 75 per cent. of water, yet on this food they would become thirsty. If animals are left at liberty, they will drink ten or twelve times a day.

Dr. WATERBURY thought the quantity of drink necessary for animals an interesting subject of physiological inquiry.

Dr. WELLINGTON had heard that in fattening sheep on turnips in England it is customary to withhold water from the sheep, and that then they will consume more of the turnips. The wasting of pork in boiling that had been fed upon apples might be obviated by feeding the hogs upon corn for some time before slaughtering them.

Mr. FIELD said apples would produce cellular tissue, but not fat. Each substance had its own uses. Apple "sass" is a good thing in its way, but who would make a meal of it. Animals are dosed too much with drugs. It had been said that infantile diarrhœa was produced by fruit.

Mr. ROBINSON—(interrupting)—Give fruit enough and it will cure it.

Mr. FIELD, in continuation, stated that he did not know whether a child, whose case he gave, lived in consequence of the free administration of the fruit or in spite of it.

Mr. ROBINSON entered into a defence of apple-fatted pork. Did it shrink in weight, was the fat in the pot? if so, it was not, or ought not, to be lost. The bulk by the eye was deceptive. Was the nutritious matter removed? An acre of land will produce more food for hogs in the shape of pears than of potatoes. Pork may be "hardened" by beechnuts; but it becomes transparent and the oil exudes. Had the animals been finished off with cornmeal or grain, this would not happen.

The PRESIDENT said, perhaps he had been misunderstood. Two pieces of pork, such as he had described, became less from cooking; the weight became less in the proportion of two-thirds in one case, and in the other only one-third, as fed respectively on apples or on corn.

Dr. WATERBURY entered into some rational physiological reasonings and inferences as to the dropsical character of hogs' flesh fed upon a poor watery diet. Of course in cooking it would shrink very considerably.

Dr. PECK said no one had alluded to the feeding of hogs upon fish. They grow, they are sustained, but no one can eat their flesh. New deposits in the cellular tissue of a peculiar kind and of a solid character are necessary, and corn and meal will furnish them. These in turn form the sustenance of other creatures. Hogs and other animals fed too exclusively either upon apples or fruit, generally are apt to become diuretic. The kidneys become wasted, or diseased from the excessive action of those organs and of the skin.

ON WINDMILLS.

Mr. WARING then adverted to windmills. "They are useful when the wind blows." On an average the windmill may be used four or five hours every day in Winter. No one wants a steam engine in a barn near his hay. In the drainage of land windmills may be employed advantageously. A swamp of several acres may be drained into a basin by a windmill of the power of only three horses.

Dr. JOHNSON then explained the principle of his model upon the table. The contrivance is patented, and is styled "the Self-regulating Windmill." It has a weather-vane, and the nature of the invention consists in providing the fans of windmills with three or more weights or springs, so connected as by the centrifugal force of weights acting against the tension of springs, the position of the fans is controlled, causing them, whenever their velocity is too great, to be more or less turned edgewise to the wind, and *vice versa*.

Mr. ROBINSON detailed the amount of work done by a mill in pumping water into a reservoir. The only thing he would suggest would be to adopt a plan by which hand power could be applied when the wind failed. Not alone on the railroads, but on the prairies, mills to pump water from wells convert thousands of acres into stock farms, where there is plenty of water thirty feet below the surface. Dr. JOHNSON might think he had got a perfect machine; we might HALLIDAY, or BROWN. We should not wait for a perfect windmill, but agitate the advantage and necessity of their use.

Mr. BROWN then exhibited a model of his peculiar mill. The weights upon its arms take in the sails, when from the increased speed the centrifugal force is increased.

Some conversation arose, in which Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. BROWN took part, as to the effect of sudden squalls, and the Doctor again reverted to his model for the purpose of more clearly demonstrating the superiority he attaches to his contrivance. A mill, 16 feet in diameter, will be equivalent to 4 horses. The price being $200. None are yet manufactured.

The question for the next meeting on the first Monday in March will be "The winter feeding of stock."

BRANCH'S BILL.

To the Public of New-York, including all who pay Taxes, directly or indirectly.

As the great MATSELL case will soon close, I thought I would present my Allen bill. So listen:

The Corporation of New-York to Stephen H. Branch, Dr.

For the gratuitous publication of 160 columns of my pronunciamentos against Matsell in the public journals of New-York	$0,000
For one silver hair, recently discovered by my barber Figaro, deeply imbedded in my black, glossy and flowing curls	0,000
For one disconsolate furrow in the very apple of my rosy cheek, closely resembling a lovely dimple	0,000
For loss of nocturnal repose, ghostly visions of Matsell, perilous nightmare, and fear of assassination beneath sun, moon and cloud, and Matsell's "stars"	0,000
For disclosure of my youthful peccadilloes, including terrible barks without bites	0 000
For Brandon Baptismal Records, Theodore Sedgwick's certificate, and James Buchanan's happy suggestions	0 000
For Alfred Carson's certificate of my exalted moral and public pilgrimage, of infinite value to the Secretary's Corporation	0 000
For English and American testimony against Matsell	0,000
For three visits to Perth Amboy, with the prospect of another	0,000
For efforts to obtain the testimony of Mary Matsell, of Williamsburg, including the apothecary's bill for dressing bull-dog wounds	0,000
For stemming the habitation of Mrs. Cudlipp, of Bloomingdale, to serve a subpœna	0,000
For dragging to the sunlight the Alien Record in the Common Pleas Court	0,000
For obtaining the valuable evidence of Letitia Milligan, of Geneva, formerly of Brandon	0,000
For matchless abuse of Matsell's counsel, as baseless as the fabric of a vision	0,000
For efforts in tracing the Marine Court mutilator to Bowyer and his Chief, both waiting outside to hear from "somewhere along in 1827"	0,000
For detecting the gamblers, policy dealers, and rakes at the feet of the Police Commissioners, imploring them to save Matsell	0,000
For boys' crackers, girls' torpedos, hand-grenades for the ladies, bonfires, illuminations, drums, trumpets, bugles and cannon for the men, after Matsell's condemnation	0,000
For the pocket change I have spent from my private purse during my years chase after the alleged Matsell, Connolly and Purser	0,000
For more than one year's unceasing official services after Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster, the contumacious witnesses, worth about $5 000, but for which I shall charge	0,000
For establishing the falsity of Matsell's official communication to the Common Council, returning himself as a native of the United States	0,000
For money borrowed for the capture of Matsell from Alderman Briggs, Alderman Christy, Chief-Engineer Alfred Carson, Samuel Sneeden, the celebrated Greenpoint steamboat builder, and from George Steers, the great marine architect of modern times, about	1,600
Total	$1,600

Your friend, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board of Ten Governors met last evening. Governor DEARIN in the Chair, and a quorum present. During the reading of the requisitions for the Almshouse, a number of wants for the boat-house excited considerable merriment, as the whole construction of the building was understood to be contracted for. They were finally all referred to a Committee to make inquiries concerning what the contractor and what the Board had to do. For Randall's Island tour pounds of candles were required for the celebration of the 22d of February. Besides this, $100 were appropriated to pay for the proper festivities on that day, so that the boys may have a good time.

The Matrons of Randall's Island petitioned for an increase of salaries. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

A communication was received from the State Senate, signed by S. P. ALLEN, Clerk, making various inquiries as to the expenditures of the department, etc., and whether uniting it with the Department of the Commissioners of Emigration would not be beneficial and economical. The communication, after some debate, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH, BELL and DRAPER.

A communication was received from Rev. JAMES W. CUMMING, D. D., asking that a clergyman (Roman Catholic) should be permanently engaged at Bellevue Hospital, as there was a great necessity for one at that place. Referred to Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

A communication was received from L. Chapman, in relation to the disputed claim against him for labor at the Work-house, (in making razor-strops,) and offering to submit the same to two referees. Referred to the Committee on Work-house.

A bill of $163 was received from the Manhattan Gas Company for lighting Bellevue Hospital during the month of January. The charge was deemed exorbitant, and after some debate it was referred to a Committee, which was also directed to report on the propriety of menufacturing the gas for the Hospital on the premises.

On motion of Governor TOWNSEND, the Committee on Supplies were empowered to purchase one thousand additional tons of coal—and soon after the Board adjourned.

The following is the weekly list of inmates at the various public Institutions:

Number remaining Feb. 16, 1856, at

Bellevue Hospital	654
Lunatic Asylum	537
Almshouse	1,537
Penitentiary	450
Hospital, from Penitentiary	57
Hospital, from Workhouse	219
Hospital, from Almshouse	30
Workhouse	887
Small Pox Hospital	3
Randall's Island	865
Randall's Island Hospital	242
City Prison	321
Second District Prison	11
Third District Prison	22
Colored Home	302
Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	198
Total	6,561
Decrease	25
Number remaining Feb. 19	6,536
Admitted	983
Total	7,519
Died	22
Discharged	844
Sent to Penitentiary	84
Sent to State Prison	4 — 956
Total	6,561

A Jam—Broadway.

The state of Broadway ever since the snow storm, has been such as would render highly proper the posting up at the Battery and Union-square, as at the two ends of a certain Swiss road among the Alps, the following admonitory notice:

"This road is impassable,—
Not even *jackassable*."

It would be hardly possible to enumerate the perilous and trying proximities into which carts, sleds, omnibuses, wagons, gigs, expresses, and other vehicles were thrown, even so late as yesterday. In fact, it may be doubted, whether the travelling condition of Broadway has in any degree improved since the middle of January.

On the corner of Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, a well-loaded omnibus was suddenly brought to a stand in an ice hole, from which, if Hercules himself had been present, it could not have been extricated by his muscled shoulder to the wheel. The ladies within emerged from the door and were conveyed across a small pond to the walk, by two very gentlemanly policemen, who did not give us their names. The stoppage of this one stage occasioned the stoppage, forthwith, of scores of other vehicles, and the event was probably felt as far as Wall-street.

Several wagons at some distance behind, and in the slow "line of procession," attempted to turn out and drive through the Park, but they were immediately backed into rank again by another vigilant officer whose name, likewise, we did not learn.

A stage of only two-horse power, as in the present instance, runs a slim chance of coming up to time, and it was only by the application of nine or ten stout men at the wheels, that extrication was effected, and horse and driver moved on.

As things are now in Broadway, even the "old stagers" say they never saw the like. One good, however, results from the present evil—it prevents *racing*. We earnestly hope the Street Commissioner won't attempt to remedy this terrible evil. The last time he undertook it, Broadway, which he found just tolerable on Saturday, he made too bad to be endured since.

An Up-town Post-Office.

There are not working men in the City who even yet look for an up-town Post-Office, just as if it could do anything whatever toward relieving us of our present world-renowned postal inconveniences. The Mayor last Fall urged upon the Post-master-General this project, pointing out the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway as the proper place for the location of the new office. The Post-master-General referred His Honor's memorial to our local Postmaster FOWLER, who in this wise handles the topic and His Honor's arguments:

People can more conveniently go three miles down town for a letter than half a mile up town. Therefore, an office at Thirty-Second-street, which is at the juncture of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, would only be used, if at all, by residents above. Since the 1st of December, instant, we have had a new division of carriers' districts at this office, by which a single district has extended from Thirty-Second to Fifty-Fourth-street, across the entire width of the City. From the 1st to the 20th of the present month, there were delivered in that district seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two letters of all kinds, or an average of three hundred and sixty-two letters a day. During the same time, there were delivered by carriers in the rest of the City one hundred and ninety-four thousand and eighteen letters, or an average of nine thousand seven hundred and one a day.

These do not include the box and general deliveries. As to the former, it is not probable that a single box would be changed to another office, if one was established. And as to the general delivery, the only letters detained there are those which have no particular address, or those addressed to parties to whom it is more convenient to call at this office. Of course neither of these classes would be sent to a branch office; and if it is claimed that the residents of the neighborhood from some distance below Thirty-second-street would use the proposed office, I answer that their number would not equal the number of those above Thirty-second-street, who would not use such an office. The bulk of the letters in the district above Thirty-second-street are on the two sides, from one to two miles distant from the juncture of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and to the recipients of such letters the office is really more convenient than the one proposed.

The feeling appeal of the Mayor in behalf of the laboring classes loses its point, for if they were compelled to obtain their letters at the place he proposes, as they would generally have to change stages to get there, their omnibus fares would be doubled, and their loss of time much greater.

Mr. FOWLER promises, in the course of a few months, four deliveries a day up to Fifty-fourth-street. This would be fifty-four times better than another Distributing Post-Office up-town. The Postmaster is not at all modest as to his acquaintance with the popular sentiment. He says:

Notwithstanding the positive manner in which the Mayor speaks, I believe that my opportunities for forming an opinion as to the wishes of our citizens in postal matters are better than his. I am certainly able to judge more correctly in regard to the practical working of each matters; and I state, with entire confidence, that an efficient carrier and collection system will not only be more convenient to the great mass of our citizens, wherever they may be located, but will also be more in accordance with their wishes.

☞ On Sunday last Mr. BEECHER said, in the course of his sermon:

"We have no business nor right, as Northerners or Abolitionists, to go into the Slave States and incite the negroes to resistance of wrongs which they cannot understand or appreciate. Let them first learn and know the difference between Slavery and Freedom, and then, if they wish to escape the yoke, do what you can to aid them, either by an underground or an over-ground railroad. To do more than this—to excite a spirit of unreasoning discontent, without the knowledge necessary to turn it to advantage—is to do the slave a great wrong, and to do no one any good."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY SOON PARTED—A GRIMPSE AT ONE PHASE OF CITY LIFE.

A tall, timid-looking man, of middle age, plain attire, with long hair combed over his forehead and behind his ears, stepped into the Jefferson Market Police Court the other day. He stepped in lightly and on his tip-toes. A short young woman, (about 18 years old,) with high-heeled shoes, gaudy dress and brazen face, bedaubed with *rouge*, followed close behind, and made the ricketty floor shake and the Court-room resound with her heavy tread. All eyes were turned upon the pair, so strangely dissimilar. The brazen-faced woman, with high-heeled shoes, seated herself on one of the benches. The plain-dressed man, with long hair, went up to the magistrate and whispered something in his ear. The magistrate paid attention for a moment, and then said to the brazen-faced woman with high-heeled shoes, "Come up here, Annie!" The person addressed stepped forward, and pushed, as she stepped, the timid-looking man with long hair out of her way. The magistrate said to her, "Annie, what do you know of this case?—this man (pointing to the timid-looking man with long hair) seems not to know much." The brazen-faced woman with high-heeled shoes replied, in a loud voice and bullying manner, "I know all about it. When I lived in Laurens-street, this man" (meaning the timid-looking man with long hair) "used to come and see me almost every night. Sometimes he hadn't any money, but I didn't mind that much, because he was a good customer, and I knew he'd pay up some time. He gave me a good many presents. I used to make pretty free with him because he did with me, and one night, while a-feeling I put my hand in his pocket and took his gold watch, and took the gold chain from his neck. He said nothing then, and went away next morning, leaving his watch behind. I kept the watch a few days, when I got hard up. I then shoved it up at Levy's for $15, and gave the ticket to Mrs. Regar, the landlady, to keep for me. She often kept tickets and other things for me that my customers gave me, and always gave them back to me, so I thought she was honest. A few days after I gave her the ticket she said to me, "Annie, you're a fool." Says I, "Why?" "Because," said she, "you ought to shove Fowler's watch up for more. Take it out of Levy's, and put it in again for a bigger sum—that's the way to do; I never can get some of you girls to learn! I said I'd hotter not, because I meant to give the watch back. She only laughed then. I went to her one day soon after for the ticket, but she wouldn't let me have it. So I went to Levy, and he told me that the watch had been taken out and pawned again in my name for $30, by Mrs. Regar. I got as mad as ——, and went and gave Regar a bit of my mind. I told her everything,—but because I owed her a little for board she wouldn't give me the ticket until I paid up. Well, you see business has been very dull this cold weather, so I hadn't the money, and I went up to another house in Laurens-street. Fowler went to her for the watch, but she wouldn't give it to him. She has it now."

Mrs. Regar hearing of the charge against her came into Court and was present during the foregoing proceedings. She asked leave to give her version of the story, and leave was granted. Mrs. Regar looked like a woman of 50 years. She lifted her veil and displayed an intellectual and respectable-looking face. Her dress was plain and neat, and her whole bearing dignified and self-possessed. She said: "I keep a ladies' boarding-house at No. — Laurens-street; Annie (referring to the young lady with painted face and high-heeled shoes) was one of my lady hosrders; Fowler was one of her customers; he came very often; he gave Annie a good many presents; he appeared very fond of her; one day she came to me and showed me a gold watch and chain that she said she got from the old fool, meaning Fowler."

Here Mrs. Regar was interrupted by the timid-looking man with long hair, who, addressing himself to the short woman with painted face and heeled shoes, said, with a whine and a silly grin: "Now, Annie, you never called me an old fool, did you? *You* wouldn't call *me* an old fool, I know."

The short woman with painted face and heeled shoes, shook her head, whereupon the timid looking man with long hair, grinned again and said: "I knew you couldn't say so."

This matter having been thus settled, Mrs. Regar continued: "She soon after gave me a ticket for the watch which she had pawned for $15; I took the ticket to keep for her; she owed me for her board; I asked her for it, but couldn't get it; she had told me that Fowler owed her some money."

Here Mr. Fowler again interrupted the witness by asking her—"what did I owe her money for?"

The witness replied—"Why for—for—value received of course."

The timid-looking man, with long hair, seemed convinced and kept silent.

The witness then proceeded: "I thought that Annie owned the watch—that Fowler made her a present of it,—because she said a long time before that he was going to give her a watch; she owed me, and I made a disposition of the watch in the way I did to get the money owing me; she could have paid me if she only had a mind to; I didn't ask her so much as the other girls; she only had to pay $13 a week for her board, and she had about a dozen regular customers besides a good deal of transient business; if she only acted like a good girl, she could have done very well at my house."

The Magistrate told the parties that they had better settle the case among themselves. He told them to retire to the other end of the room and see if they could not come to an amicable understanding. If they were unable to do so he would settle the case.

The parties retired to a corner to talk the matter over. The Convention was participated in by three "nice young men," each with a love of a moustache, and a huge gold watch chain, and an elderly man with a most fatherly expression of countenance. The nice young men, so a policeman said, were lovers of the short young lady with painted face and high-heeled shoes, and the elderly man with the fatherly appearance was the bully and gentleman "manager" of Mrs. Regar's female boarding-house, and its unavoidable "gentlemen" visitors.

When our Reporter left, the Convention was still in session in a corner of the Court-room, without any signs of agreement.

SELLING AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

A considerable amount of glass ware and other property was found the other day, by Constables Eddy and Jacobs, of the Fourth Ward, at a house in Forty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The occupant of the house said the goods were placed there for a few days, by a man named Jacob Rosenheimer. Rosenheimer said he purchased the goods of James Jordan and Alexander Gordon, porters in the employ of Morgan & Smith, Cliff-street. Gordon and Jordan were arrested, as was also a man named Isadore Cooper, to whom the porters had also, at different times, sold other stolen property. The whole party were committed for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

TRYING IT ON.

One of the messengers of Marquet & Co.'s Express was sent to deliver a package of $30 at a house in Hudson-street, a few weeks ago. When he reached the steps of the house, he was accosted by a middle-aged and respectable-looking man, who, by representing himself to be the person to whom it was sent, succeeded in obtaining the package from the unsuspecting messenger. Diligent search was made for the rascal, but he was not to be found. On Monday the same messenger was sent with $200 in gold to a gentleman living in Grand-street, and when he reached the place of delivery he was met by a man, who kindly volunteered to relieve the carrier of the trouble of going into the house with it, as he "would take it in himself." The messenger was not to be taken in a second time. He looked at his obliging friend sharply, and to his great surprise recognized him as the same individual who had tricked him before. He lost not a moment in hailing a policeman, and had the fellow arrested. The prisoner was brought before Justice WOOD. He gave his name as Richard Moore, and was committed for examination.

ROBBERY.

A trunk, containing $1,109 in gold, and other property amounting in value to $118, was stolen on Friday afternoon, from a room in the tenement house No. 502 West Thirty-first-street. The building is occupied by about twenty families. The property belonged to a young Englishman named O'Donnell, and was the fruits of many years' hard labor. Mr. O'Donnell intended to leave for England in a few days, and had placed the money in care of his sister until he was ready to depart. The robbery was committed at an early hour in the afternoon, while Miss O'Donnell was absent for a few moments. The Police made, on Monday, a careful search for the missing property, but were unable to find any trace of it. They arrested, however, Catharine Harisy, Sarah Murrey, Ann Kelly and John Kelly, on suspicion of being the thieves. The accused were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination by Justice DAVIDSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 43, 47, 48, 51, 54 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 116, 191, 2237, 1855, 1059, 1954, 1252, 1081, 1127, 1130, 1748, 1778, 2218, 2126, 2151, 2231, 519, 419, 1453, 706, 1895, 1980, 2274, 2173, 1816 1041, 2215, 2184.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 350, 525, 754, 1273, 1277, 606, 553, 622 650, 656, 662, 532, 665 to 667, 673, 677, 678, 682, 682, 683, 685, 688, 638, 654 676, 574, 356, 703, 710, 712, 564, 128, 706, 90, 374, 163, 314, 699.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 416 to 432. *Part II.*—Nos. 17, 316, 374, 195, 91, 412, 414, 18, 33, 60, 67, 97, 98, 134, 187, 202.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Richard Goodman vs. *John Orser, Sheriff, &c.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiff or assignee of the moneys recovered in a certain suit, seeks to recover from the Sheriff the moneys collected by him upon the execution issued therein. On the trial the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

The defendant now moves for a new trial, let, Upon the ground that nothing passed to the plaintiff by the assignment, and therefore the plaintiff could not recover.

The assignment was made after the recovery of the verdict, but before judgment was entered up, and purported to convey the moneys recovered by him in that action.

It is conceded that a right of action for a personal tort, or injury to the person merely, was not assignable. Is it altered by the recovery of a verdict? There can be no doubt that after a judgment is entered up in a verdict, such judgment is assignable, and the assignee has a perfect right to the proceeds of such judgment.

I am inclined to the opinion that the assignment of the verdict was valid, and that the right to the verdict drew after it the judgment which was entered upon it. It is not necessary now to decide whether the rule prohibiting the assignment of personal torts extends any further than to protect the defendant from the consequences which might follow from such assignment. The extent to which the authorities go appears to be: that it would not give any effect to the claim in case of the death of the assignore, and that it would not give the assignee any right against a settlement made between the parties prior to a recovery. But as between the parties, I have no doubt that such verdict may be assigned, and that the transfer of such rights as between the assignee and a third person should be sustained. Judge Cowan in The People vs. Tioga C. P., 19 Wend. 73, says, "assignments of personal injuries must still be regarded as mere covenants or promises which we cannot protect against the interference of the immediate party, though the defendant have full notice of the assignment." See Kipps vs. Brigham, 1 J. R., 168. Garland vs. Scoodes, 2 Esp. Rep., p. 648. "If the person professing to assign will do prejudice to the right by extinguishing or impairing it, the party with whom he deals must be left to his action for damages."

But a third person who has received the proceeds for the benefit of the assignee is not at liberty to make the objection.

The plaintiff entered up the judgment. Such judgment allowed, I think, the assignment of the verdict. He issued the executions with notice to the Sheriff that it was his property, and the Sheriff in collecting the money on the execution acted for the plaintiff's benefit. He cannot now object that the assignment is invalid upon grounds which no one but the debtor ought to be allowed to make.

Second—It is also said that the action should have been in the name of the assignors. I think not. The party in interest is the one who should bring the action. The plaintiff had a right to the proceeds from the Sheriff, and he only, under the case, could maintain the action. At the time the Sheriff received the money the claim had been changed into personal property, and the action against the Sheriff is not to recover for a tort, but for money received by him to the plaintiff's use.

Motion for a new trial denied.

Present, Hon. John R. Brady.

Rosamond B. Miller vs. *Robert Hyslop.*—Order of reference to Henry Nicoll, Esq.

Claus Frankson and wife vs. *John Rippe.*—Motion to set aside default of plaintiff granted on payment of costs of term.

Edwin M. Harrison vs. *Mathew Quinn, &c.*—Order of reference to Welcome R. Beche, Esq.

Charles Hamma vs. *Henry Frost.*—Motion to open default taken at General Term, Jan. 1856, granted, on payment of $10 costs, &c.

Henry Stokes, &c. vs. *Daniel L. Simonson.*—Motion to set aside default of defendant granted.

Before Judge Daly.

FORGING A CHECK.

Robert H. Lamont, Assignee, &c., vs. *The Broadway Bank.*—This was a suit of rather peculiar character. The plaintiff is the assignee of Charles B. Ransom, who formerly kept "the Club House," No. 8 Barclay-street, to recover $2,500 which had been deposited at the Broadway Bank to the credit of the assignee. The facts of the case are these: In the early part of last year Mr. Ransom kept an account with the defendants, and was in the habit of drawing checks for sums varying from $500 to $3,000. On the 7th of March,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers pay DOLLARS a year.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued from this office, in ample season for the mail per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; Special Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The matter will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ There were no signs of the *Atlantic* at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

☞ A communication was laid before the United States Senate yesterday from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution calling for a copy of the report of the adjudications made by the Board of American Commissioners to Paris to audit and liquidate the spoliation claims of American citizens against France, stating that there is no such report in his Department. The consideration of Kansas affairs was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, during which the actions of ATCHISON, Gov. SHANNON and others were discussed quite freely, the subject was postponed until Monday. The Kansas contested election case occupied the attention of the House, on a request from the Committee on Elections to be empowered to send for persons and papers. The matter had not been decided when the House adjourned.

☞ By the arrival of the *Canada* at Boston, we have been placed in possession of some further interesting items of European news. It is alleged that, prior to her acceptance of the peace propositions, Russia has made it a condition that no indemnification and no cession of territory (except that for the rectification of the Turkish Boundary) shall be exacted from her by the Western Powers. Under these circumstances the Czar will agree not to fortify the Aland Islands, but in turn, he will demand at the Conferences that England shall be forbidden to fortify Heligoland and be required to restrict her ships of War in the Baltic to a number necessary for police purposes only. Notwithstanding the ostensible confidence in the favorable termination of the proposed conferences, it will be seen that the belligerent powers are unremitting in their preparations for the continuance of the war. The Queen's speech, on opening Parliament, will be found in full among the additional foreign news telegraphed from Boston. A brief summary is also given of the opinions, favorable and otherwise, expressed by leading British journals on Her Majesty's address. The question of creating Lords for life has been already brought before Parliament. The movement is one of a decided democratic tendency.

☞ The Report of the Vestry of Trinity Church was presented to the State Senate yesterday. The Trustees deny the right of the Senate to ask for the report, but make it ont of respect for that body. It is quite voluminous, and shows the total value of the property, irrespective of the leases of buildings, to be $2,668,710. The amount of the annual rents on buildings is $71,301 97, and the amount of ground rents is stated at $1,984,322 62. A communication was received from a majority of the Canal Board, in reply to Mr. BROOKS' resolution, declaring it as the opinion of the Board that the passage of the bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent would prove injurious to the interests of the Canals—that it would increase the expense and diminish the efficiency of their management. A second communication, taking the opposite view, and signed by Commissioner FITZHUGH and the Lieutenant-Governor, was also submitted. The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges was passed. It was general order day in the Assembly.

☞ One of the chief causes of the loose manner in which our municipal affairs are conducted, and the general inefficiency of our City officials, is the strange indifference exhibited by our citizens to everything relating to the City Government, and the impossibility of arousing them to a proper sense of their responsibility in the election of suitable men to office. The absence of local pride consequent upon the lack of an indigenous and homogeneous population, is one of the chief causes of this seemingly anomalous character of our citizens. They do not appear to feel that it is any of their business to look after the City Government, or to be at the trouble of investigating the cause of any of the inconveniences which they suffer from the lack of efficient officers. But we have lately had a very gratifying indication that there is at least one subject in which our generally careless and indifferent citizens take a lively interest. The Central Park appears to have awakened a local pride which we have not before manifested in respect to any other City improvement.

We have received a great number of communications in relation to its laying out, the name it shall bear, and the manner in which it shall be managed. Some of these letters contain valuable suggestions, but the greater part display a crudity of thought, and a lack of a proper comprehension of what is required, and what the Park may become, which render them unfit for publication. But, it is very well to keep the subject before the public mind, and ont of all the suggestions offered a sufficient number of practical hints may be gathered to aid the Commissioners who may be appointed to perform their duty in an acceptable manner to the people.

We are happy to find that our suggestion as to the name of the Park meets a very general approval; and though we have received a good many letters recommending the name of Manhattan, yet the majority favor our proposition of calling it the Croton.

There are three things which should be insisted on—that it should have a local name, that it should be planted with native trees exclusively, and that it should be laid out by a native, or at least hy some one who has lived long enough in the country to be thoronghly familiar with our forest trees, with the nature of our climate, and the characteristics of our people. It would be the height of folly to intrust such a dnty as the laying out of a Park of so great a magnitude, to a foreigner, who, let his abilities and experience be what they might in European gardening, could have no knowledge of the habits of our indigenous trees in their own soil and under their own native skies. The natives of our own forests should be chosen in preference to any others, because they will flourish best, and because there is among them every variety of shape, size and color, which can afford all that we require in ornamental gardening.

We remember hearing a foreigner complain that on lauding at Boston, he looked in vain to find an American tree, and at last was quite delighted to recoguize a native of the soil in a scraggy Catalpa. While our streots are filled with those foreign vagabonds, the Ailanthuses, let us keep our great Park free from all snch leafy interlopers.

The Issue With England.

It is a qnestion of very little importance whether, at a late interview, Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN exchanged hard words, and parted angrily or not. The significance of any such occurrence would consist in its defining the temper of Her Majesty's Government in regard to outstanding questions with the Government of this conntry. Bnt no snch definition is needed. Cotemporaneously with the date of the apocryphal quarrel, Lord CLARENDON made explanatious in the House of Lords decisive of the position of the Ministry. We have a tolerably full summary of his remarks. On the 31st of January Parliament was opened by the Qneen in person. The Address had been moved and seconded in the Lords, when the Earl of DERBY remarked that no allusion was made by Her Majesty to the imbroglio with America, and asked explanations from the Foreign Secretary. The Minister made the explanations. In regard to the enlistment difficulty, he stated that the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON met with the nnqualified approval of his Government; that the enlistment could not be regarded as an infraction of American laws; and, consequently, the reparation demanded by the American Government would not be conceded. Upon the Central American controversy he was no less explicit. The Ministry regarded the view communicated by the Secretary to Mr. BUCHANAN, in his latest dispatch, as a finality. Further negotiation on the subject between the two powers was out of the qnestion. The only pacific alternative, namely, reference to arbitration, the Government of the United States had declined. The issne was made up on both sides, and could only be determined by trial of arms. Snch was the snbstance of Lord CLARENDON'S statement; and, because made at the opening of the Session, and in the presence and npon the challenge of a powerful opposition, and even before the Address had been voted, it may be viewed as possessing the highest authority. To both demands of our Government a final negative is returned. We are referred to the last appeal; and how it can be avoided is a riddle, which even the scholastic logic of Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING may be nnable to solve.

We do not presnme to say what ought to be the conduct of the President and Congress, tonching this extremely delicate snbject. What has been the nniform conduct of this and of all other Governments, in the presence of such cases, there is less difficnlty and no presumption in saying. The issne was always promptly met. The dignity and political influence of a Government, in relation to others, have been rated at that elevated valuation which forbids submission to insult or wrong, however powerful the aggressive party. Precedent requires the dismission of Mr. CRAMPTON; the immediate withdrawal of exequatnrs issned to British Consuls engaged notoriously in the recruiting speculation; and snch action on the part of Congress as is usual when a solemn and recent Treaty has been violated, and the violators, declining redress, propose to perpetuate the wrong. What trick of sophistry, what plea of expediency, can be decently used to postpone this obvious and obviously proper course, we cannot foresee. What hope will remain of retaining that respect and control in international politics, without which the United States will be a blank on the world's map, we cannot imagine. Very surely a timid and indecisive policy now, dictated by apprehensions of war, must be as productive of war and bloodshed hereafter, as were the dragon's teeth in the fable. A peace so costly must be preserved by repeated and still more humiliating snbmission, until the popular pride at last gets the better of transient and ill-judged considerations of interest, and a contest may result with all the added violence which accumulated injurics and contumely must stimulate. That is clearly the most pacific course which dictates resolnte action now, as the preventive of vast calamities hereafter.

We, of course, anticipate no such far-seeing policy while the State Department remains in the present hands. Secretary MARCY, it is well known, retains his position only to preserve peace. The post occupied by Mr. BUCHANAN was, we are assured, tendered to Mr. MARCY and declined, because he regarded war as inevitable should he leave the one he now fills. To complete the full term of his administrations in that office, and leave behind him green memories of a peace-loving and peace-conservative temper, as characteristic of his term, is the crowning ambition of the Secretary of State; and will certainly be gratified, though the deluge follow immediately with evils immensely magnified by postponement. That circumstance, together with the indisposition of the Pierce oligarchy to adopt any policy, however wise, which meets the approval of Senator SEWARD and the Republicans, will probably preclnde any generous or manly action upon the existing issne, unless absolutely driven to it by congressional pressure. We shall see, presently, whether that is to be applied, and how successfully.

A New-Yorker's Miseries.

They say in Germany that the best way of avoiding homc-sickness is to be born in Hesse-Cassel; and we fear that one of these days a similar provarb will gain currency in this conntry, as respects New-York. The trials of a steady-going citizen of New-York, who does not leave his home, are snch as would entitle a man in some countries to the rewards of of martyrdom. In the opening of Spring, when all other creatures are enjoying themselves, he is nearly choked with clonds of dnst which are forced up his nostrils, driven into his eyes, sifted into his neck and sprinkled over his clothes—all because the contract for watering, by his rulers, does not begin till Snmmer. A brief respite is given him in early Jnne. Our few little squares are glorious with foliage and fragrant with the hreath of roses. Bnt this soon changes. The Summer sun melts the heaps of garbage and carrion which have heen accumulating in the streets dnring the Winter. New deposits are continually mude nnder the heated rays. The City becomes nauseating with hideous stenches and unimaginable varieties of fetid gases. The heats draw on; and in a City, from its situation, above all others, adapted for refreshing parks, bathing places and cool lonnging spots near the water, there is hardly a shade, a square or a water-side resort, where our heated fellow-citizen can cool his body and breathe the fresh breezes. A term of tropical temperature may come, and yet not a single means is at hand which the inhabitants of tropical conntries resort to for refreshment or health. He can, with a few hours' jonrney, find anything. Bnt there is nothing near and convenient.

Autumn brings its wecks of splendid weather—the finest weather for enjoyment granted in any latitude. Bnt even then, our citizen is persecuted. The side-streets smell abominably; the ontskirts are infested with bone-factories and slaughter-houses; the highways are dusty in dry weather, and mnddy in wet; the gutters in select localities run with slop-water, or blood from butchers stalls. It seems as if some hideous Fate were following his beantiful City which would destroy all the blessings Nature had conferred on it.

Winter at length appears and caps our New-Yorker's snfferings. The walks are slippery and the Police look on complacently, as the boys make "slides" of them; or they are sloppy, or snowy, or muddy. When at length they are cleared, the sidewalks remain either an impassable gulf of snow and water, or a deep soft compound of snnd and snow. Nothing is prepared for the cold. There are not horses enough on the railways—and only half the cars are run, with more than the usnal number of people demanding entrance,—so that our representative citizen must stand for two miles in a densely-packed vehicle, fragrant of last night's cigars and bad liqnors. His house, too, is equally ill-fitted; water-pipes burst and gas freezes; the furnace cracks and the range gives out; snow melts through the ceiling and floods pour into the basement. There is a continned procession of plumbers to his house, who somehow always charge for a half-day; his leisnre hours are spent in looking over damages, and what with discomfort ontside and discomfort inside he becomes an nnhappy man. He is ready to give np. He says within himself, "hot streets, and dirty streets and badly-built houses are inevitable to New-York. We must take it as the inscrutable will of Providence, that we can never have the comforts of other cities."

And yet, nnhappy man! of all cities of the world, New-York is the best sitnated for clean and healthy streets, and agreeable promenades, and every kind of rational luxuries. We have salt water on three sides; we have streams of fresh Croton through every street; the pure South winds from the ocean blow right np our avenues, the whole length of the City, and a great district with natural hill and dale, and wood, is all ready for a magnificent Park. We shall learn, too, every year. In another Winter people will prepare for the cold. The new houses are built better than the old. Our City railways will certainly not show such meagre accommodations again. And as to the great trouble—the bad Government—we will mend that, too, some time. Peculators and jobbers, and cheating politicians have had their day. We, the honest men, shall have our's before long.

Judge Whiting.

We understand, from a member of the Bar acquainted with all the facts and occurrences of the disputed Judgeship, that our allusion of a day or two since to Judge WHITING'S connection with the controversy is founded on mistake. Judge WHITING was not a member of the General Term which confirmed Justice PEABODY, and did not concur in its action; and has acted with Judge DAVIES, without any exhibition of feeling or preference, and is in no wise politically connected with the controversy.

The Rumored Safety of the Pacific.

The office of Mr. E. K. COLLINS was thronged yesterday by parties interested in the safety of the missing steamship *Pacific*, attracted thither by the extract from the letter from Liverpool, stating that she had put into the River Shannon, published in our issue of yesterday morning. Mr. COLLINS, on Monday night, was disposed to believe in the truth of the statement. Yesterday, however, he had altered his opinion, and believes the whole to be a fabrication. If it is one, words are wanting to characterise the heartlessness of the fabricator. Mr. COLLINS, we are glad to add, is fully persuaded that the *Pacific* is not lost. He believes that she has met with an accident which has compelled her to return to some European port.

☞ The valentine folly never was so little prevalent at this time of year as now. Good!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Speech on Wilson Shannon—Acrimonious Discussion in Executive Session—Senator Douglas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Senator WILSON'S speech to-day on WILSON SHANNON has excited intense rage and hatred among the Southern men, which broke out in Executive Session, when SHANNON'S nomination was discussed for two hours most acrimoniously.

Senator DOUGLAS, instead of being friendly to the Free-State sentiment in Kansas, as has been alleged, displayed the bitterest possible feeling and disposition to sustain the Border-Ruffian policy.

Senator WADE also made a rasping speech against SHANNON and the Executive for attempting to suppress Freedom in Kansas.

SHANNON was confirmed by 30 to 19.

It is believed that the resolution authorizing the sending for persons and papers in REEDER'S case will pass the House to-morrow.

See the Kansas instructions to Col. SUMNER in to-day's *Union*. Notice that while they direct him to suppress insurrection, they do not instruct him to repel invasion. S.

Documents from the State Department on the Central American Question.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The State Department has sent to the Senate a mass of documents hearing on the Central American question as far back as 1850. Among them is a plan proposed by MARCOLETA to Lord CLARENDON two years ago, that Nicaragua, Great Britain and the United States unite in a treaty for the settlement of the Mosquito-Indian question. Mr. MARCY, in a letter to MARCOLETA, denies that Great Britain has any sovereign right over any part of Central America, and that to unite with her in the treaty proposed would be a distinct acknowledgment that she has, and such an arrangement would interfere with the claims set up by Costa Rica.

Republican Head-Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The following is a list of the recently elected officers of the Republican Association of Washington:

President.....DR. E. M. JOSLIN.
First Vice-President.....JACOB BIGELOW.
Second Vice-President...MARTIN BUELL.
Recording Secretary.....LEWIS CLEPDANE.
Corresponding Secretary.DANIEL R. GOODLOE.
Treasurer.....H. S. BROWN.
Directors.....WM. BLANCHARD, D. J. BISHOP, S. M. TUDOR.

The Association derives importance from the fact that it is becoming the centre of operations of the Republican Party as the most eligible point to affect the ensuing Presidential election.

Confirmation of Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, after a very warm debate, confirmed WILSON SHANNON as Governor of Kansas, by a strictly party vote,—twelve votes being cast in the negative.

During the Executive Session, an ineffectual effort was made to conduct the discussion with open doors.

Col. Fremont's Mariposa Grant.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Col. FREMONT'S warrant for the Mariposa tract of land in California was signed to-day by the Land Commissioner.

Death of Caroline Lee Hentz.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, the authoress, died at Marianna, Flo., on the 11th inst.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Several Executive communications were laid before the Senate by the presiding officer, including one from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution calling for a copy of the report of the adjudications made by the Board of American Commissioners to Paris, to audit and liquidate the spoliation claims of American citizens against France. The Secretary says there is no such report in his department, and he thinks there never has been.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The consideration of the Kansas question was resumed.

Mr. GEYER asked Mr. WILSON on what authority he yesterday stated that Mr. ATCHISON went to Kansas armed to control the election.

Mr. WILSON replied, on the authority of General POMEROY. On the 13th of March, (as stated by Gen. P.,) Mr. ATCHISON entered the Territory armed with bowie-knife and revolver, ready to shed the blood of any man who would not do his bidding.

Mr. GEYER did not suppose Gen. POMEROY made the statement on his own authority, but that some one else had so reported to him. The only time Mr. ATCHISON ever crossed the border, so far as he (GEYER) had been able to learn, was during the late disturbances, an account of which was read in the Senate yesterday. At that time it was apprehended that there would be a serious collision and destruction of life. Then Mr. ATCHISON, with two or three other gentlemen, went into Kansas for the purpose of persuading those assembled at Wakarusa to forbearance and moderation. He went there to counsel peace—not to excite violence, and that was the only time he ever went there.

Mr. WILSON continued—He had simply placed before the Senate the statement of General POMEROY in opposition to the statement of the Senator from Missouri. The document from which he read, was prepared by General POMEROY, and signed by him and several others, well known in Kansas and the country; and, since its receipt, he had been assured by General POMEROY that all its statements are true and can be proved before a Committee of either House of Congress. He (Mr. WILSON) regarded Mr. ATCHISON as the moving spirit of all the Missouri excitement, from which these disturbances have arisen. The speaker alluded in emphatic terms to the character of Governor SHANNON, saying that he was the champion of gamblers and druukards in California; and that when a Missourian shot down a citizen of Kansas, the Governor was so intoxicated that he could not attend to his duty. He could prove these and a hundred other disrespectable things of Governor SHANNON.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. PHELPS thought that the exercise of such a power would be a usurpation, as Mr. REEDER does not claim he was elected by virtue of the law passed by the Kansas Legislature. He defended his constituents from the charge of being border ruffians, which had been repeated here and elsewhere—and by one Senator WILSON, who comes from a State where men warred on defenceless women, and burned Ursuline Convents. He earnestly condemned the Anti-Slavery men of Kansas, and claimed that the Missourians desire not the shedding of blood, but to sustain the laws.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, regretted that Mr. PHELPS had indulged in such remarks—which were exceedingly exciting, not to say inflammatory.

A large majority of the people of this country believe in their hearts that there was no Legislature of Kansas, no law, and nothing having the vigor and effect of law under which the election had been held, and by which Mr. WHITFIELD claims his seat as Delegate. This matter should be investigated, and he asked, how could it be done unless power to send for persons and papers was granted?

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that Gov. REEDER himself commissioned the members of the Legislative Assembly which passed the law under which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected—the validity of which Mr. REEDER now called on the House to investigate—consequently, all further proceedings were stopped by the official acts of Gov. REEDER, who was thus, out of his own mouth, condemned.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said it was a well settled principle of law that any statute may be violated by fraud, which violation forms a subject for thorough investigation. On this point the House should be satisfied, and something more was to be desired on which to form the judgment than mere newspaper reports and telegraphic dispatches.

Mr. HUSKMAN thought the newspaper reports of the difficulties in Kansas had exaggerated or magnified, either on one or the other side of the question, according to the sentiments of the writers. It is consequently important that the investigation should be aided by the means proposed. Mr. REEDER had done all the act of Congress required of him in the premises.

The question was then taken on Mr. STEPHENS' motion, that the request of the Committee on Elections be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which they ask for power to send for persons and papers.

The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Pending the consideration of the main question, (resolution to grant the Committee power to send for persons and papers,) the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56—Lessee of James B. Murray, *et al.*, vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Lessee of Wm. P. Rathbone, *et al.*, vs Rutsen, Suckley & Co., *et al.*, on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.

Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, that the said warrant of distress in the special verdict mentioned, and proceeding thereon and anterior thereto, under which the defendants claim their title, are sufficient under the Constitution of the United States and law of the land, to pass and transfer the titles and estate of said Swartout, in and to the premises in question, as against the lessees to plaintiff, and this opinion on the third point renders any on the first and second questions unnecessary.

No. 52—John G. Shields *vs.* Isaac Thomas *et al.* Justice Daniel affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court for Northern Iowa, with costs and interest.

No. 65—Argument concluded by Hon. Nathan Clifford for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The report of the Vestry of Trinity Church was presented. The Trustees deny the *right* of the Senate to require such report—but state that it is made out of respect for that body. The report is quite voluminous. It shows the total value of the property, irrespective of leases and buildings, to be $2,668,710. The total amount of annual rents is $71,301 97. The present total value of ground rents is stated at $1,984,322 62.

CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

A communication was received from a majority of the Canal Board, (in reply to the resolution of Mr. BROOKS,) declaring that in the opinion of the Board the passage of Mr. UPHAM'S bill, abolishing the office of Canal Superintendents, would prove injurious to the interest of the canals—that it would increase the expense and diminish the efficiency of their management.

A second communication on the same subject, taking an opposite view of the proposed measure, was also submitted, signed by Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH only.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BROOKS, to increase the number of Trustees of the Jews' Hospital, New-York.

By Mr. SPENCER, to authorise the Comptroller to pay the amount due for Croton water by the State, used at Sing Sing Prison.

By Mr. NOXON, to prevent abuses by Receivers of Insolvent Corporations.

By Mr. RIDER, to increase the pay of the Chaplains of the State Prisons.

BILLS PASSED.

For a Ferry across Great Sodus Bay.

To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Courts of Appeals and Supreme Court.

To enable F. CUSHING and the Newtown Turnpike Bridge and Road Company to reduce their tolls.

Mr. BROOKS moved a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits made in the banks of this State, by banking institutions elsewhere, and whether such payment does not tend to great expansions and contractions in currency, and result injuriously to the monetary interests of the business community. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKS also moved a joint resolution, instructing Members of Congress to oppose the renewal of the Patent on WOODWORTH'S Planing Machine. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. NOXON called up the resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to fix the division line between New-York and Connecticut. After consideration, the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON and RAMSEY were appointed a Select Committee on the Trinity Church report. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

This is general order day, and nothing of general interest has been done.

Dinner to Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

WILKESBARRE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The friends and neighbors of Hon. HENRY M. FULLER gave him a public dinner yesterday, which was participated in by Whigs, Americans and Democrats. Mr. FULLER, being called out, made a speech of some length, vindicating the course of himself and friends during the struggle for the Speakership, and arguing that his position on the Slavery question was sound, national and conservative. He deprecated the agitation of the question in and out of Congress, as calculated to inflame the public sectional divisions. He desired that the men of the North and the men of the South should live and act as brethren. He also showed that Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, former Whig Representative from this district, advocated in Congress the doctrine that States should be admitted, recognizing or excluding Slavery, as the people might determine. He thought the people of the Territories should be left to act, unmolested, for themselves, and that attempts to coerce their action were improper, and ought to be discountenanced.

Railroad Travel Eastward.

DETENTION AND CONFUSION CAUSED BY THE STORM—IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The storm of Saturday night, and the blow ever since, have thrown the trains on all the roads in this vicinity into the utmost confusion. No storm during the Winter has so paralyzed railroad travel.

The Sunday night mail train from New-York encountered an immense snow-bank at Long Meadow, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and there remained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, being joined, in the meantime, by the 6 o'clock morning train from Hartford, the 9 A. M. New-Haven train, and at 4 P. M. by the New-York morning express train. By this time help enough had been collected, so that, by the united efforts of nine locomotives and a large number of men, the trains were enabled to reach this city. The express train which left Boston yesterday morning arrived here at 9¼ o'clock this morning, and started for New York at 10.

The New-York afternoon Express train arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, having remained at Long Meadow all night, and will start for Boston at 2 o'clock.

The morning train from Albany, due here at noon, yesterday, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning.

The northern roads, though suffering badly from the storm, are more favored than the eastern.

10 *o'clock, P. M.*—The mail train from Boston today arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and left for New-York at 4:15. This train is due here at 10:50 A. M. The mail train from New-York arrived at Springfield at 2:30 this afternoon, and started for Boston at 4 o'clock. The immense quantity of snow has prevented them from using but one track, and has, consequently, caused much delay.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Feb. 19—10 P. M.

The morning mail train from Boston arrived here at 6:15 P. M. The evening mail from Boston has not yet arrived (10 P. M.) The New-York morning mail arrived here at 2 P. M., and the evening mail from New-York at 9 P. M.

Republican Meeting at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

At a meeting of the Republicans of New-Jersey, held in this city this afternoon, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER and FRANKLIN DEVEREAUX were elected delegates at large to the Pittsburg Convention. Two delegates were appointed from each Congressional District. Hon. EDWD. S. KENNEDY, of Warren, presided.

Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Ten or twelve small houses were destroyed by fire this morning, in Kelley's Row, in this city.

Southern Mail—Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday are received. The ship *Canton*, from New-York for Rotterdam, and the [illegible] from New-York, [illegible] Boston, have put into [illegible] dismasted, have [illegible]

[illegible] Arrival of the [illegible]

The U. S. Mail Steamship [illegible] from New-York at 3 o'clock this morning.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Persia*, sailing for Liverpool, is RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., of this City.

From Shanghae.

The clipper ship *Eagle Wing*, of Boston, Captain LINDELL, arrived yesterday, from Shanghae, in short time of 86 days. We are indebted to Capt. L. for a file of the *North China Herald* to Nov. 17.

A Horse Tumbled Into the Parquet.

They are having a run of very bad luck at the Broadway Theatre. Night before last, a horse, leaping a chasm, of 12 feet width, as is supposed in the spectacle of "Herne the Hunter," did his part, found no bridge to fetch him up properly, and so tumbled over—rolling his rider under him. Last night matters were still worse. The curtain went down very often where dropping the curtain was not desirable. *Anne Boleyn's* grand entry upon the stage was arrested by the crashing of the platform over which her chariot and six horses were to pass—two of the horses dropping through into the cellar. In the tilting scene, a splendid horse, rode by SYLVESTER, came full tilt to the footlights, and not meeting the expected check there from his opponent, pitched over them and fell upon the sharp iron spikes of the railing that separated the parquet from the orchestra. The poor brute was raised in great agony and borne off behind the scenes. The rider was not seriously injured, nor any of the audience, though some of those in the parquet were terribly frightened. Other accidents were not wanting; some of them, however, rather contributed to, than detracted from, the little amusement of the evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large brick building, No. 289 Seventh-avenue, occupied by WM. JACQUES as a trunk and carpet bag manufactory. Owing to the hydrants being frozen, it was a long time before the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, could get to work. In the mean time the fire made considerable headway, and before it could be subdued the building was totally destroyed. Mr. JACQUES' loss is estimated at 4,000; insured in the following companies: Fulton Insurance Company, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; and Merchants & Mechanics', $1,000. The building was the property of J. BEAVER, and is insured for its full value, in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

FIRE IN JACKSON STREET.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the bakery No. 59 Jackson-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

A fire broke out in the grocery store of DANIEL BURR, No. 111 East Twenty-eighth-street, at 2¾ o'clock, yesterday morning. It originated accidentally. Damage about $600—no insurance. A man named DENNIS MURPHY was in the building when the fire broke out, and in his fright he leaped from the third story to the sidewalk, and was severely injured.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.

At 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the dry goods and fancy store No. 256 Bleecker-street. Damage $600.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.

WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the following letter from Jeptha Gardinier, of Dresden, Tenn. That the public may know who Mr. Gardinier is, we refer all who will favor us with a call to one hundred and sixty-six of the most prominent men in Dresden. Let all who wish to learn more of this great cure call at our office, and we will name one hundred and sixty-six citizens of Dresden who will certify to the responsibility of Mr. Gardinier.

Dec. 29, 1855. Dec. 31, 1855.

CRIPPLED WITH INFIRMITIES. FREE FROM PAIN AND WALKED WITH EASE.

JEPTHA GARDINIER.

A Severe Fall—Injury to the Knee-Pan—Excruciating Pains—Timely Arrival—Successful Efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DRESDEN, Weakly County, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1855.

I, JEPTHA GARDINIER, of the above place, do publish that for many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and on the evening of Dec. 20, 1855, while walking in my yard, I fell with great violence on the ice, bruising the knee-pan very badly. I further certify that on the above day Mr. John J. Benedict, a traveling agent of RADWAY & CO., arrived at this place, and hearing of my heavy fall and the terrible complaint that afflicted me recommended me to apply RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, which I did, and in a very short time the pain ceased, the swelling abated, and I am now able to walk without the use of my cane, free from pain. I have tried several other remedies, but found no relief. In cases of extreme pain RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is far preferable to all other remedies. If any one doubts the truth of this certificate, let them call on me at my residence, or write to me at Dresden, Tenn., and I will give them full information.

JEPTHA GARDINIER.

For years Mr. Gardinier has suffered the tortering pains of rheumatism; he was unable to walk without the help of a stick. On the 29th of December he first tried the R. R. Relief; on the 31st he could walk without any aid, and free from pain. Let all who are crippled or bedridden think of this.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York. Office hours for consultation and medical advice from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. RADWAY & CO.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr John McCarty, No. 64 avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 136,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 196 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $250,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the locK, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the houses and lots Nos. 161, 163, and 165 Attorney-st.; two first-class houses and lots, Nos. 163 and 165 West 26th-st.; two first-class houses, with brown stone fronts, known as Nos. 165 and 169 West 34th-st.; the valuable store property No. 43 Beaver-st., and 100 fine lots in Harlem. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, giving an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low-priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in a manner unsurpassed for superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Relishable, the Infallible—the admiration of the citizens, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. [ill

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The tenth and last of the admirable course of lectures presented under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal brotherhood of this City, was delivered last night in Clinton Hall, by Professor HENRY, of the New-York University, on "Human Progress." The audience was large and respectable. The lecturer was introduced, amid much applause, by Bishop POTTER. His essay, which was marked by much ability of expression and power of thought, has already been reported at considerable length in the TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER—FAST SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.—T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building, New-York.

Local pain often arises from a fulness or partial congestion of the capillaries or small blood vessels terminating on the skin. To relieve, and often cure at once, excruciating pains, you have merely to use one of Dr. ALLCOCK'S plasters. Thus, back ache—a dull, heavy feeling at the bottom of the back, often in connection with piles; deep-seated pains in the left side, supposed to proceed from an incipient affection of the heart; rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises and spasmodic pains of the muscles of the bowels—all these troubles are greatly relieved by this celebrated Plaster, which prove themselves the required local excitant, without producing after debility to the part.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

FARNVILLE, Louisiana, March 8, 1850.

Dr. T. ALLCOCK—SIR: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D.'s; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-irritant effect of your plaster, for it is produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating action it gives to the capillary circulation around the parts to which they are applied, with the great nervous sedative influence they exert upon all nervous diseases. In conclusion, permit me to say that I have had experience of the qualities of the plasters heretofore in use, but must place yours at the head of them all. Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other than the medicated India-rubber plaster of Dr. ALLCOCK.

Yours, very truly, I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

A man came to the store a few days ago and said he had bought one of a druggist in South America, and that it cured him of a lame shoulder when everything else had failed to help him; that he must always have a few on hand—that he would not begrudge $50 for one, so valuable did he esteem them. He bought two dozen of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the back, just above the kidneys; liniment and cupping were used, but she could not stir without screaming out. Her doctor bethought himself of ALLCOCK'S plasters, and had one placed on the part. In one hour the pain entirely left her, and she walked quite well, being only weak from the cupping, and the sickness in consequence of the great pain experienced. She had no return.

The plasters are sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & CO., Brandreth Building.

At No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We hardly deem it worth our while to contradict the silly rumor in reference to the falling in of the extensive brown stone store of Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue. The origin of which not only produced a hearty laugh, but drew more attention to the projectors than they had bargained for. It seems that a beautiful, but rather witty prototype of Mrs. Toodles, having danced attendance some two hours in consequence of the great rush, without being able to secure the attention of either of the clerks, concluded to obtain by strategy that attention her patience so richly merited. Choosing a position as near the counter as possible, that contained the desired article, exclaimed in apparent alarm, "Goodness ma, look! I hope the building is not falling!" In an instant a slight motion was observed by the opening of the crowd, and the next moment our fair diplomatist and companion were quietly discussing the lights and shades of that long-envied "love of a silk," much to the chagrin of those who had been displaced by her successful ruse.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Only *Two Dollars* for the course. Classes meet at 11 A. M. in New-York, and 4 o'clock P. M. in Brooklyn. Apply this week. Private lessons given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than is generally considered, and Mr. GOLDSMITH may very well claim to be considered at its head.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—While the Broadway and Bowery are fighting with their drama of the "Hunter," Manager PURDY will be coining money with his Burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug." In order to get a place comfortably situated, apply the day previous. We are glad to learn that our families, ladies and children, will have an opportunity of witnessing it on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and with it the Pantomime of the "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CHANCE.—Only four days more to close out the Wet Goods at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Messrs. TOWLE & Co. will offer during this week, their entire stock of Wet Goods at greatly reduced prices, consisting of Linen Damask Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Shirting Linen, Toilet Quilts, &c. Great inducements offered to hotel and housekeepers to purchase goods slightly soiled, but not damaged, at prices less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, &c., use HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 95 Grand-st., between Mercer and Greene streets. Sale peremptory. On Wednesday, 20th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Wm. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. Inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-street, or of H. P. FESSENDEN, No. 70 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &c.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownde's Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The horrors of dyspepsia, constriction of the stomach, rush of blood to the head, nausea, depression and prostration of strength, and the accompaniaments of indigestion, all are remedied by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, MARY E., daughter of William Lewis Morris, aged 7 years.

At Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 11 JAMES NEIL, a native of Kelso, Scotland, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, of consumption, HARRIET WEEKS, wife of Capt. Charles Spear, of Dorchester, Mass., aged 19 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Portland, Me., for interment.

☞ Maine, Massachusetts and California papers please copy.

In Frederick City, Md., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, WILLIAM W. POLK, of Somerset Co., Md.; and on the evening of the same day, ALMY U., his wife, daughter of the late William Townsend, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

In this City, suddenly, Mr. ROBERT GLENN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Empire Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and members of Atlantic Lodge of Free Masons, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 83 Spring-st., to-morrow (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Do Not Neglect a Cough.**—However slight, it is hardly excusable, when a simple remedy like WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM is within your reach. This is in nearly all cases effectual. No family should be without it.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—DEAR SIR: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK.	HORATIO ALLEN.

FEB. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours, ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

FRENCH LECTURES.—CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—A Course of Six Lectures, on *Distinguished French Women*, will be delivered on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by Professor ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—*Jeanne d'Arc.*
MONDAY, Feb. 25—*Mad'me de Sevigne.*
THURSDAY, Feb 28—*Mme. de Maintenon.*
MONDAY, March 3—*Mme. Roland.*
THURSDAY, March 6—*Mme. de Stael.*
MONDAY, March 10—*Mme. Guizot, (Pauline de Meulan.*

Course Tickets, $2; Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway; at LOCKWOODS, No. 411 Broadway; and at the Desk of the Mercantile Library.

☞ **Celebration of the Birthday of Washington**—By the ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS,

FEB. 22d, 1856.

The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the BIRTHDAY of the illustrious WASHINGTON, in their usual manner, by

PROCESSION AND ORATION.

The Order will assemble in the Park at 11½ A. M., when, after being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, will march up Broadway, to 14th st. to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where an Oration will be delivered by the

HON. DANIEL ULLMAN,

with other appropriate exercises.

The procession and outside arrangements will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal,

JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq.,

to whom all Chapters will report. Also, the Aids.

The exercises in the Hall will be under the direction of the Chairman of the Convention,

DR. S. HALL,

to whom all Committees on that day will report, for direction or information.

The exercises at the Academy will commence at 3 P. M. Doors open at 12½.

A. H. KEECH, } Secretaries.
P. J. BOGERT, }
SAMUEL HALL, Chairman.

☞ **Large Sale of Valuable Real Estate and Water Rights.**—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, without reserve, THIS DAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two blocks of ground situate on 97th and 98th sts. and 1st, 2d and 3d avs., with Water Rights. This sale is worthy the attention of capitalists, ship-builders, &c.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association**—Now numbering 95 members, will leave New-York about the 15th April. Members will take 160 acres of land and have about three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. They hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Prof. O. M. Mitchell** will deliver the third Lecture of his series on Astronomy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst. Subject—*Examination of the Mosaic Account of Creation in the light of Modern Astronomy.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the principal Brooklyn book and music stores, and at the door.

☞ **Chinese Potato**, in tin cases, at $5 and $10 each, Osier or Basket Willow Scions, Licorice and Sumach Plants, Almond Trees, Earth Almond Tubers, and New, Hardy Annual Chinese Sugar-cane Seeds. Price and catalogues to applicants.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

☞ **In Learning to Draw Beautifully from Nature**—Very much time, labor and money can be saved by studying S. WOOD'S Rapid and exceedingly effective system, as taught by himself at his residence No. 231 6th-av. The commonly expressed opinion by all who learn it is, that it is vastly superior to all other systems.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per United States Steamer *George Law*, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice**—PERSIA'S MAILS.—The Mails for Europe, per British Steamer *Persia*, will close on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOHN VALLELY. He went out in the *Jefferson Davis* summer two years ago last November. His wife received seven letters the first year, dated California, but not a word the last year. Any information of him would be thankfully received by Mrs. VALLELY, No. 397 Pearl-st., New-York. California papers please copy.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A German gentleman, Professor of Music, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family, where instruction on the piano would be taken in full or part payment for the same. The best City reference will be given as to character and ability. Address G. L., Pianist, *New-York Daily Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ELEGANT furnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms on second and third floors of a modern house, superbly finished and furnished, to let with full or partial board. A liberal price required and undoubted references interchanged. Apply at No 42 West 15th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS APARTMENTS—With inclosed bedroom, in a respectable private family, between 8th-st. and Union-square, near Broadway. The rooms must not be higher than the third floor. Breakfast from 8 o'clock to 11, dinner occasionally. Address ROMAN, No 557 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A single gentleman is desirous of obtaining a furnished room, with or without breakfast, in a genteel private family. Location west of Broadway preferred. Address A. B. at this Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Lubin's Extracts, Lubin's Soaps, Pomades and Toilet Powder, Low's Brown and White Windsor Soap, Low's Honey Tablets, Ox Marrow, Pomatum, &c.; English, French and German Perfumeries; Tooth, Hair and Cloth Brushes; Turkish Towels, Combs, Cleaver's Honey Soap, Shaving Cream, &c.; Cleaver's Soaps, Marrow, Bear's Grease, &c.; Hair Gloves, Hair Straps, Rubbers, &c.: Sponges, a large assortment fine, bathing, &c. Imported and for sale at low prices by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a note made by LEVI HAYDEN, and indorsed by him, dated Sept. 10, 1855, for $600, and having six months to run; said note having been obtained from me without a proper consideration therefor. LEVI HAYDEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, active girls; one as plain cook, and does the washing and ironing of a small genteel family; understands making excellent bread and biscuit; does all sorts of meats and pastry; has 2 years and 6 months' reference; wages $7 to $8; her niece is a capable chambermaid and waitress, active and smart; will take $6, in a private family; 3 years' City refereece. Call at No. 390 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent young women. (Protestants.) one, an efficient nurse and plain seamstress, will be found an acquisition in the discharge of her duties, has lived in her last place nearly three years; the other is a good general house servant—highly recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; don't can be seen for one month. Address J. R. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She understands cooking and baking well, and is a good laundress; don't object to do general housework for a small family in either City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, as she is fully competent to fill either situation. Has the very best testimonials from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women—one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, a German woman as lady's maid or seamstress, who understands all kinds of needlework; a Scotch girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid. No objection to do the fine washing. Best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at 37 Sullivan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young women as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at Clinton-place, No. 182, first floor, back room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family; has good reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—In a lawyer's office in the City of New-York, by a young man admitted to practice. Address PHILIP, at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 18th-st. City references if required.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1, Superior professed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An energetic young man, experienced in arranging complicated business affairs, obtaining extension or settlement with creditors, previous to or after assignment, would accept an engagement where his experience would prove serviceable. Communications will be treated confidentially and returned to the writer if desired. City refereaces satisfactory. Address N. N., office of this paper.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A gentleman wishes an engagement as commercial correspondent. His experience qualifies him for the most responsible places in business, as he corresponds in several different languages. Can give references of the highest respectability. For particulars, apply at the Mercantile and Trade Agency, No. 78 Nassau-st. WILLIAMS & ANDERSON.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A resident Governess is required in a gentleman's family. She must be thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, and an Episcopalian. Full particulars can be obtained at 149 Grand-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—In a gentleman's family going to Europe. A healthy English, Scotch, or German woman, wishing to visit her friends, will find this an excellent opportunity; and can see the advertiser this day, from 11 to 4, at No. 149 Grand-st.

PORTER WANTED—In a jobbing-house; one that is experienced in packing fancy goods and "notions," and can come well recommended. None others need apply to BUTLER & WINTER, No. 111 Liberty-st., up stairs.

ENGINE TURNER WANTED—One that understands engraving and engine turning thoroughly. None but a first-rate workman need apply. References required. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No 23 Malden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

TWO OR THREE SMART LADS WANTED—Who live with their parents, and can bring first-rate references. Apply to BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WANTED—A respectable lady to adopt a female child six weeks old, light hair and blue eyes, whose father has been dead four months. Apply for two days, at No. 308 Mott-st., back room, 1st floor.

WANTED.—Coachman, waiter, groom, gardener, are wanted in a gentleman's family. All four must be first-class servants and Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL.—Would like to go to Europe as a traveling-companion with a family. Address: TRAVELLING-COMPANION, *Daily Times* Office. References given, if required.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION.—The Bound-st. M. E. Church, (Newark, N. J.,) will be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Services during the day in the following order: At 10½ A. M., Preaching and Dedicatory Services, by Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON, D. D. At 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Bishop G. F. PIERCE, D. D., of the M. E. Church South. At 7 P. M., Preaching by Rev. Bishop E. L. JANES, D. D. The friends of the enterprise everywhere are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5, 1856. H. COX, Pastor.

NOTICE TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—By special request of the Board of Managers of the NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, F. A. PACKARD, Esq., Secretary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will deliver the Fifth and Last Lecture of his course to Sunday School Teachers of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. ADAM D. SMITH'S Church, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av. Subject this month—*The Supplementary Work of the Sunday School Teacher.*

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—At a meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on Celebration of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, the Chairman of the Committee was instructed to request all Civic and other Societies, desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the day, to report themselves to the Committee at a meeting to be held at No. 8 City Hall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. BRIGGS,

Chairman Joint Special Committee of Common Council.

A. P. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—By Waldense Lodge No. 9, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered on Washington and the Revolution, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and on William the Third and his glorious achievements by Rev. J. R. FINLEY, LL. D. Tickets 25 cents each—can be had at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 237 Broadway, and at the door on the evening. By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS McMULKIN, Sec'y.

A. P. A.—NOTICE.—The members of Empire Lodge No 1 A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge-room, No. 161 Bowery, Union Building, on 7½ o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, to celebrate the Birth-Day of Washington. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of

ROBERT BOYDE, W. M.

RICHARD SMYTH, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular semi-monthly meeting will be held in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Question for discussion—*Are creeds and beliefs essential to a religious character?* CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The third Lecture of the Course before this Association will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Subject—*Constantinople.*

J. A. McMASTER—Editor of the N. Y. *Freeman's Journal*, will lecture at Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, above 4th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*The destiny of the Country, or Catholicity face to face with the United States.*" Tickets 25 cents.

A LECTURE—Will be delivered by JAMES A. McMASTER, editor of the *New-York Freeman's Journal*, at Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, above 4th-st., on THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Destiny of the Country*, or *Catholicity face to face with the United States.* Tickets 25 cents.

O. U. A.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Washington Association will be celebrated by a Ball on the 22d of February at Miller's City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. All can appear in uniform who desire it.

E. C. HOWES, President.

LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will lecture in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, near the 7th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week. Subject: *The West Indies and their Trade.* Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO. (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Mon. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DREAMS AND REALITIES
IN THE
LIFE OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER.
By Rev. S. H. ELLIOTT, author of "Parish Side," &c.
One neat 12mo volume. Price $1.

The February number of the *New-Englander* speaks of it as follows:

"This volume describes the experiences of a faithful and industrious Minister of Christ, who combined the arduous labor of a New-England Pastor, with the tasks of an Instructor. The narrative is pleasantly told, and contains many instructive pictures of life and character, while the sentiment is sound and healthful. The friends of the author will readily perceive the correctness of delineations which are scarcely concealed by the thin veil of fiction. We can recommend the book as safe, interesting and instructive for young people; and no one can read its pages without a sincere regard for the cheerful patience and courage which has sustained the disciple of Jesus among manifold trials and temptations."

From the New-Haven Courier.

Teachers of Select and Public Schools, Clergymen interested in parochial duties, and in the cause of education, and thousands of parents who send their children to school and college, will peruse these graphic sketches with interest, delight and profit. Every teacher of schools in the land should obtain a copy."

From N. P. Willis in the Home Journal.

It is a striking picture indeed of the common American-ism of one man's doing the work of half a dozen, and his experience after being "used up." To all the great army of the Pulmonaries it is also very valeably interesting.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

They relate to personal experiences, social observations and descriptions of scenery, and their merit and interest lie rather in the beauty and impressiveness of the several sketches than in the plot. They possess a quiet grace of style, a shrewdness of observation and an unaffected humor that strike us very pleasantly. Foibles are hit off with point, yet with a kindly feeling; while natural scenery is strikingly and faithfully delineated.

From the N. Y. Observer.

This volume, containing passages from the diary of a pastor, and descriptions of many thrilling scenes in his experience, is even better done than the "Parish Side," which we had occasion to speak of favorably on its first appearance.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

A TREAT ALL ROUND.

Everybody who wishes to enjoy a real feast of fun should obtain a copy of

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR MARCH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Every page contains splendid comic illustrations which no one can look at without "snickering right out;" while its Stories, Anecdotes, Jokes, and slap-sattling Comicalities are warranted to put everybody in good spirits in spite of the weather and the great incumbrances. Price 12½ cents per number, or $1 25 per annum.

For sale by all news agents and by
T. W. STRONG, No. 91 Nassau-st.

A CAPITAL CUT
IN
YOUNG AMERICA,
No. 7,

Ready on Thursday morning, showing how "Live Oak George" was bled, and who held the dish, besides other things exceedingly merrie and verrie funnie to behold.

ALL FOR SIXPENCE.

For sale by all news agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 20,
We shall issue the splendid Romance by
MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
entitled
ERNEST LINWOOD.
In one volume, 12mo. Price $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & CO., New-York.

DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING;
OR,
FACTS FOR FAMILIES.
Price 25 cents. Chrono-Thermal system of Medicine, $1.
S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—Has, in the short space of three months, acquired a repetation ahead of any weekly paper published in the country. Each number is produced at a cost of several thousand dollars, and sold at the low price of 10 cents.

Number 11 contains a splendid Portrait of Washington and his wife; also, Councilman Dixon, late foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14. This valuable paper is to be had at all News Depôts.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED?—The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 28th inst. Every subscriber to any of the $3 Magazines receives a certificate of membership. Delay is dangerous. Call at once at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, and enter your name.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUTLAND HERALD FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the newspaper establishment known as the *Rutland Herald*. It is the eldest paper (the present is the 42d volume) and has always been one of the most influential in the State of Vermont. The town of Rutland is one of the most flourishing in New-England, the population having doubled in the last six years. It is the only paper published in Rutland County, (which County has a population of 40,000 and there is but one job office in the County, which does a very extensive and profitable business. To a practical man who desires to locate in a pleasant and thriving country village, the present is a desirable opportunity. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Astor House, from Feb. 25 to March 1, after that at Rutland, Vt.

GEORGE W. STRONG.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an established ship chandlery and ship stores store, with three years' lease of store from May next, at low rent; good stand to attach a bar if desired, one door from the corner of Gouverneur-st., in South. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 389 South-st.

ALSO FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER S. APPERGATE, seven years old, 156 tons burden, 7½ foot water, in good order and well found. For particulars, inquire as above, or the Captain on board, foot of Hammond-st., North River.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE—A good financial manager and thorough accountant, wishes an interest in some manufacturing or mercantile concern, where his services and facilities to the amount of $5,000 to $10,000 could be profitably employed. Address N. S. J., Box No. 607 Post-Office.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Special or active, in a well-established hardware manufacturing business; the goods made are in constant demand, and pay 25 per cent. profit. The best of reference given and required. Address with real name, H. S. F., this office.

$800.—WANTED AS PARTNER—In the Express business, now in full operation, an energetic young man, able and willing to work. An American having the above amount ready, and possessing undoubted integrity, may address EXPRESS, Chathom-square Post-Office, with real name and references.

$20 PER WEEK.—Wanted, a smart, active young man, in a first-class furniture store, who can loan his employer from $2,000 to $4,000, for which amount, together with services, $20 per week will be paid, and security given on the stock. Address RICHARD, *New-York Daily Times* office, with real name and address.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young lawyer of some years' experience, with some business of his own, a situation as clerk or partner to a respectable lawyer in good practice. Satisfactory references as to integrity and ability. Address ZEPH, Box 3,865, New-York Post-Office.

HARDWARE.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of the stock and good will of an old established Hardware store in Jersey City. Address S. H. M., Box No. 2147, Post-Office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving screw-type plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 94 Beekman-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for Light?*"

AUSTEN'S, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light in. equal measure of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	475	845	562	2.436	1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.695	377	870	433	1.299	63	4 85
Sylvia Oil.	Boein Oil.	1.180	140	970	144	822	60	6 05
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	6.908	329	920	357	1.060	80	9 05
Whale Oil.	Solar.	4.999	241	925	261	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.644	213	915	232	766	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	210	880	238	550	2 25	38 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick	858	154	795	194	300	87	29 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of light.	Consumption per hour.	Consumption Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	13.689	1,200 grs.		$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.976	5 C. ft.	18.75 C. ft.	42 per M.	4.19 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't
EDWARD N. KENT,

Resources of Virginia—Proposed Taxation on Oysters.

Governor Wise, the great letter-writing Governor of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, on the resources of that State, makes some novel suggestions for increasing the revenue. He says:

"She has vast and inexhaustible sources of revenue untouched and unnoticed. She has an eastern and a western shore, a part of her eminent domain, possessing more than five millions of dollars to individuals, and to the State not one cent of revenue, because it has heretofore been wholly overlooked and neglected for fiscal State purposes. She has from the Potomac to Lynn Haven Bay, from two miles up the eastern shore creeks to twenty miles up the western shore rivers, sixty-five miles from north to south, by twenty-five miles, say, from east to west, in the Chesapeake Bay; and from Chincoteague Island to Cape Charles, seventy-five miles from west to south; and from the islands to the mainland five miles, say, from east to west on the Atlantic front—in the whole two thousand miles of main water fundum, covered with the matrix of oysters. Not less than fifty thousand tons of licensed and other vessels are employed in taking these shellfish from off this State fundum.

"The oysters are worth, in the market, not less than fifty cents, and, at the rocks where they are taken, at least twenty cents per bushel. Each ton takes about thirty bushels a trip, and about eighteen trips are made, on an average, by each vessel per annum. There are less than twenty-seven millions of bushels of oysters are taken from the Virginia fundum per annum, worth, at twenty cents per bushel, the sum of $5,400,000. About one-sixth only are taken in Virginia bottoms, and five-sixths in vessels chisfly from Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York. This is property of the State, and sold at one cent per bushel it would produce $270,000 per annum of revenue. A system of revenue laws should be framed to regulate the trade and to provide:

"1st. For a monopoly of our own citizens in the trade. 2d. To protect the reproduction of the shell fish, by regulating the times, places and manner of taking them. 3d. To produce a revenue, by a system of revenue cutters and inspectors to superintend the catching and planting of them, levying a tax on licenses to take them and plant them on the fundum of public waters, so as not to interfere with the navigation laws of the United States.

"Labor in this trade is more productive than in the gold mines of California. Hands can earn $3 to $10 per capita, per diem. A tax of one cent per bushel would be the lightest burden of taxation known in this or any other State, and would yield at least one-fourth of $1,000,000, net revenue. With two small steam cutters, to cost not more than $15,000 each, and with inspectors for the creeks and harbors, to be paid out of the fees of inspection, the whole system could, under the orders of the Executive, be made effective and to yield more and more revenue every year, as it is demonstrable that the trade is indestructible. This oyster is so reproductive and prolific that it yields two families fit for market every seven years, and is incalculable in the number of its spawn. I am confident from the data I have collected, that in a few years the State could be made to realize half a million of dollars per annum from oystering the rocks. And besides the purposes of the revenue, these steamers could be made subservient to purposes of policy, very necessary to be provided for in other aspects of State policy.

"Let it not be said, then, that Virginia is lacking in resources, or that she need be oppressed by taxation, or that public works must be stopped, or public credit suffer, when she has relief so ready at hand at this remarkable and neglected source of revenue, her own public property."

American Tract Society.

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Monday, 18th inst., Rev. Dr. Knox in the Chair; OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Treasurer's Report showed a gratifying condition of the Society's funds. The receipts for the month were $54,608, including $22,539 in donations, making a total for ten months of $304,611. The donations exceed those of the corresponding period of the previous year by the sum of $16,000. Grants of publications for the same period were forty-eight millions of pages. Notes for paper due previous to June, 1856, $92,188.

Letters containing information, requesting appropriations, or tendering thanks for aid, were read from the Seneca Indians, the Paris Tract Society, Bible, Oroomiah in Persia, Ningpo in China, the Sandwich Islands, &c.

The proposed appropriations for the support of the Tract press in Pagan and Papal countries, for the year ending April 1, amount to $18,000, or $2,000 in advance of last year. Twenty-four additional colporteurs have been commissioned within the month, and important plans are maturing for giving efficiency to the Society's labors at the South and West.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Mercer Potatoes have advanced 12½c. ₱ bbl. If this cold weather continues a few days longer, the stock of potatoes will be cleaned out pretty well, and we may look for a rise in prices.

One hundred and sixty-two Venison carcasses arrived in one lot from Wisconsin, on Monday. CRENWELL & CLARK took one hundred of them, at 8½c. ₱ lb.

Cranberries are quite scarce.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	—	@ —
Potatoes Carters, ₱ bbl	$1 75	@$1 88
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 12	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	1 62	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 62	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl	1 37	@ 1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Californias	1 25	@ 1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl	—	@ —
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 1 88
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 3 50
Leeks—₱ dozen bunches	44	@ 50
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00	@ 5 00
Celery—₱ dozen	75	@ 1 25
Spinach, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 12
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl	75	@ 75
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 12
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@ 2 25
Apples—Greenings, Western, ₱ lb	1 75	@ 2 25
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Swaar, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples—Gillyflower, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs (Sock-No-Furthers) ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Dried Apples, ₱ lb	5	@ 5½
Dried Peaches, ₱ lb	14	@ 15
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	13 00	@16 00
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel	1 50	@ 2 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	2 50	@ 2 75
Black Walnuts, ₱ bushel	75	@ 88
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in tubs	30	@ 32
State, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	20	@ 24
Lard, in bbls	10½	@ 11
Lard—Kegs	11½	@ 12
Cheese—State, ₱ lb	9	@ 10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	29	@ 30
Western—Preserved	—	@ 25
Poultry—Spring Chicksns, ₱ lb	15	@ 16
Fowls, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Ducks—Country, ₱ lb	16	@ 17
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Widgeon, ₱ pair	50	@ 62
Teal ₱ pair	37	@ 50
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	62	@ 75
Canvas Backs, ₱ pair	1 50	@ 2 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@ 18
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Quail, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Venison, (whole carcases,) ₱ lb	8	@ 9
Rabbits, young, each	25	@ 31
Bear Meat, whole carcass, (with entrails out,) ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Pigeons, tame, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Wild, ₱ doz	—	@ —
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@ 2 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₱ lb	9¼	@ 9¾

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is unchanged. Stock limited; demand moderate. Sales have been made, since our last, of 40 barrels, at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow changed hands at full prices.

CANDLES—Are in fair request and are very firm.

COFFEE—The demand is good, but there is some disagreement about prices, which restricts sales. The transactions, since our last, embrace 900 packages Java, at 14½c.@14½c.; 1,600 bags Rio, at 11½c. @12c., chiefly within the range; 150 Maracaibo, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; and nearly 3,300 bags St. Domingo, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of later European news, operators are inclined to hesitate. Holders are very firm and look for improved prices, but they find no general response to their claims among buyers. The available stock is much reduced. The sales to-day, were about 2,000 bales, at ⅛c. ₱ lb advance on Saturday's quotations.

FEATHERS—Are dull, at old quotations.

FISH—The market rules quiet, yet steady, in the absence of any features of importance.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have again fallen off in value about 25c. ₱ bbl., depressed by the eagerness of holders to sell, while buyers are not disposed to purchase freely. The sales since our last embrace only about 5,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$5 75	@ 6 81½
Straight State	6 87½	@ 7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@ 6 81½
Common to Good Indiana and Mish.	6 87½	@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@ 7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½	@ 7 62½
Fancy Ohio	7 62½	@ 7 87½
Extra Ohio	7 75	@ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50	@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 75	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@10 75

Canadian rules dull and lower with small sales of superfine to-day at $7 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues quiet and languid. The sales since our last amount to about 900 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 75 @$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 75@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 75@ $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair demand at steady rates. Other articles remain as last noticed. By auction, sales were made, to-day, of 1,837 boxes fresh Messina Lemons and Oranges, at $2 12½@$3 13¾, cash, for the former, and $1 75@$1 93¾ for the latter, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce, quiet, and unsettled. Parties disagree very widely about prices. The only reported sales were of about 5,200 bushels Southern Red, in lots, at $1 80@$1 82½, mostly at $1 82@$1 82½, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; small lots have been sold at from $1 25@$1 27 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Oats are plenty and heavy at 48c.@50c. for Western; 43c.@46c for State, and 38c @42c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is also abundant and in slack request, at reduced prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 9,000 bushels, in lots, at 70c.@73c. for round Yellow and Whita; 76c.@78c. for Southern do; and do. for mixed Southern and Western, ₱ bushel—the Grain market closing very heavily and irregularly.

HAY—Is in moderate demand at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—The market seems quiet, yet very firm.

HIDES—The market is less active, but holders are still obtaining full prices. The receipts are not so extensive, and the stock of all kinds is now only about 64,000, of all descriptions.

HOPS—Are selling in a small way at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard that 80 tons Scotch Pig found buyers to-day at $33@$34, usual terms, ₱ toe. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHE—Are without alteration.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is now arriving a little more freely than it sells, but it still commands full prices.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits an new feature of interest,—sales having been reported since our last of 550 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@44c., and 640 do. by auction at 39c.@45c. ₱ gallon, cash, and 60 and 90 days' credit.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet quoted at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is procurable at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon, but it is not in much request. Tar and Rosin are without any important movement.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with much firmness, but are not active. We have nothing new to notice in Red or Olive Oils. Linseed is selling in small lots from store, at 89c.@91c ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is moderately inquired for at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $13 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Pressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, at 8¾c.@10c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better, the sales including 700 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10½c., and 140 kegs at 11¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 175 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 200 tcs. transpired at $4 50@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The general supply and demand are equally moderate; prices are unchanged.

SOAP—100 boxes Castile brought 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in pretty fair request at about previous quotations.

SUGARS—Exhibit no essential variation. Sales having been made of 250 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., and 250 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 7¾c.@8 9-16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime were disposed of at old figures.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, but transactions are much confined on account of the scarcity of desirable stocks. Prices remain firm. The sales since Friday include 20 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@13¾c.; 167 bbls. Havana at 23½c.@25c.; 42 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@13c., and 45 cases Florida at 10c.@20c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 225 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison were purchased at 28½c.@29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line was restricted by the influences previously mentioned, and rates ruled in favor of shippers, though nothing very important was reported in these.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my last report of the 11th inst. ₱ *Arabia, via* Boston, much heaviness has prevailed in our market for common grades of State and Western, and prices of such had declined 25c. ₱ bbl. ere the receipt of telegraphic advices from Halifax, yesterday morning, of the *Canada*'s arrival. In the better grades, prices were pretty well maintained—a good demand having prevailed for the home trade; but for shipment only a light inquiry existed. Subsequent to the receipt of the steamer's advices, little business has been done, parties awaiting their correspondence. A further decline in common grades of 25c.@27½c. ₱ bbl. has been experienced—the market closing heavily.—*Clearances from New-York from Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, both inclusive:* To London, 14,313 bbls. Liverpool, 19,269; Queenstown, &c., 815; Rotterdam, 1,300; Antwerp, 158; Havre, 14,158; Toulon, 3,922; Liston, 700; British Provinces, 1,283; West Indies, 2,556; South America, 2,003.

WHEAT—For export, very little inquiry has existed during the week, but for milling purposes the demand for good qualities has been quite fair. Sales of Prime Missouri White have been made at $2 10@ $2 12. Prime Genesseo White, $2 15@$2 17—(the latter an extreme price.) Fair Western Red $1 80. Good to Prime Southern Red, $1 87@$1 94 The *Canada*'s advices completely unsettled the market. The only transactions that have since transpired are sales of 2,500 bushels fair Southern Red at $1 82 @$1 82½, indicating a decline of about 5c. ₱ bushel. *Clearances from New-York from Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, both inclusive:* To London, 28,434 bushels; Liverpool, 22,975: Havre, 44,036.

INDIAN CORN—The market has been without animation since my last; the majority of the sales have been to the local trade. Within a day or two the business done has been so very limited, that it is difficult to quote the exact decline; it may be reported nominally 3c.@3c. on the week. The ice continues a serious impediment to withdrawals from warehouse, and to shipping. Western Mixed, (old,) 77c.@78c. ₱ 56 lbs.; Southern Mixed, 74c.@76c.; Southern Yellow and White, 77c @79c.; Round Yellow, 72c.@75.—*Clearances from New-York from Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, both inclusive:* To London, 30 bush.; Liverpool, 38,411; Queenstown, &c., 22,000; Lisbon, 8,618; Antwerp, 11,494; Rotterdam, 180; Hamburg, 552; West Indies, 9,140; British Provinces, 936.

RYE—There was a moderate inquiry for shipment previous to the *Canada*'s advices. The market since then has been quiet—a gradual decline of 2c.@3c. ₱ bush. has taken place. Can be quoted nominal—$1 25 ₱ 56 lbs. For delivery on opening of river navigation, it is offered at $1 22.—*Clearances from New-York from Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 20,269 bush.

FREIGHTS—To London: Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. ₱ bush. Liverpool, 2s. 6d.; 6¼d.@ 7½d. Glasgow, 3s.; 3d. Havre 75c.; 18c. Marseilles, $1; 23c.@25c. Antwerp, 4s.; 12d.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Jobb.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CARTER & CO.....117 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 29 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....442 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

S. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 26 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 321 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....29 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

COUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....69 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

L. M. QUIMBY & SON, 129 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Olds' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 342 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

F. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above List should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north west extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded for its for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses or for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and in that respect precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated, by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. This Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, easy terms, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 8 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is in excellent condition, having asparagus and rhobarb beds and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x20, with an extension, 2 stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 2 ranges, &c.,) also a stable and carriage house of moderate dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For terms and further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 20 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 25 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath-house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—The basement, balcony-front cottage house No. 73 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, 22 feet 2 in. by 32 feet, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to S. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A neat and convenient cottage house on 86th st., near the Hudson River, with 2 lots of ground reaching from 86th to 85th-st., well laid out and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and bushes, grape arbor, &c., stable on 85th-st. For particulars apply to LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, No. 208 Broadway. Fifty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

HARLEM—FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on 81st-av., near the terminus of the 2d-av. Railroad, and contiguous to the Harlem River. Price $3,000—a portion of which can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire at the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 2d-av., or at Ward's Real Estate Office, cor. of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LEFORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 Essex st., Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No 51 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., house 16 ft. 9 in. by 56 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 37 West 38th-st., house 20 by 56 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 95 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The House and Lot No. 140 Grove-st.; lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 100, house 23 ft. 6 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement, four-story house (well built, and in a first-class neighborhood,) No. 37 West 35th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements: gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete—with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No 490 Broome st., near Wooster House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 3d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful English basement house, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It is built with great elegance and care, and has only been occupied a little more than a year. It has all the modern improvements. D. SHEPHERD, No 7 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 325 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 307 and 308 3d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 202 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 194 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story modern dwelling, No. 335 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—The advertiser wishes to hear of an elegant and delightly situated place, with from eight to twelve acres of good land, nicely stocked, with shade and fruit trees, garden and shrubbery, (near East or North River preferred.) The house modern built, and the appurtenances suitable for a quiet, genteel residence. Wishes to rent, with option to purchase, if suited, within six months. Must be of easy access to New-York by railroad or boat, and not more than one and a half or two hours distant. Address, with terms of rent, purchase, and other particulars, "W." No. 40½ East 11th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—A splendid location in the village of Rye, Westchester County, one hour from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in full view of the Sound, and ten minutes' walk from Rye Beach. The house is double rooms, large, good carriage-house, and other out-buildings, with four acres of good land and an excellent garden. Apply to Mrs. PARKER, on the premises. Refers to J. G. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or O. D. MUNN, No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York.

A TA SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFU

AUCTION SALES.

WM. WHITERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid rosewood piano-forte, magnificent rosewood parlor suites, &c., at the residence No. 138 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above five-story house, all in the finest order, having been used but a short time, and to the fortunate party sold to the highest bidder, without regard to upset price. Catalogues now ready, and can be obtained at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway. The furniture consists in part of elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, brocade stool and cover; rich velvet, Wilton and other room and stair carpets; magnificent suites rosewood parlor furniture, so small in embroidered tapestry and brocade, with slip covers all of the best description; brocade and lace curtains; 2 large French mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets; 2 splendid mirror-front etageres, with marble tops; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, in brocade and satin; rich Dresden and Etruscan mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, &c.; marble and bronze clocks, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, with a valuable collection of oil and water colors, including the Dream of Arcadia, Captured by Major Andre, French mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets; 2 splendid mirror-front etageres, with marble tops; rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, in brocade and satin; rich Dresden and Etruscan mantel vases, bronzes, statuary, &c.; marble and bronze clocks, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, with a valuable collection of oil and water colors, including the Dream of Arcadia, Captured of Major Andre, &c., worthy of attention; magnificent rosewood sofa and mahogany bedsteads, 30 French mattresses, feather beds, &c., rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, &c., &c. The upper rooms are furnished throughout with rosewood and mahogany of the most costly description. Also, all the dining room furniture, rosewood arm chairs, elegant extension table, China dinner set 200 pieces, rich silver ware, ruby and cut glass ware, comprising has stand, all elosh &c. Purchasers are requested that the sale is absolute and the goods must be removed immediately.

F. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON WASHINGTON AND JANE STS.—E. C. HALIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The three lots of ground, with the foundation walls and building materials thereon, beginning at the southeasterly corner of Washington and Jane sts., being each 23 feet 6 inches wide, front and rear, and about 70 feet deep.

JANE-ST.—Also, three lots on the southerly side of Jane-st., adjoining the rear of the last-mentioned, being from 23 to 24 feet wide, and from 70 feet 6 inches to 81 feet deep.

ALSO—The three adjoining three-story and basement houses and lots, known as Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Jane-st., being from 23 to 24 feet wide, and 80 feet deep.

ALSO—The two lots, with the double two-story and attic frame dwelling thereon, known as Nos. 85 and 87 Jane-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain from 3 to 5 years.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—A. RIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of ABRAHAM LOWREY, administrator:

NEW-STREET.—The lot, with building thereon, No. 18 New-st., near Wall-st., 23 ft. 9 in. by 54 feet. By order of trustee.

CLINTON-PLACE, (8th st.)—The property known as Clinton-Court, with its ten 3 and 4 story brick buildings thereon, on south side of Clinton-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., renting for $3,9?? per annum, being 96 feet front by 142 feet on easterly and 138 ft. 9 in. on westerly side.

ALSO, ELM-STREET.—Lot, with building thereon, No. 48 Elm-st., near Anthony-st., 20 by 60 feet.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

F. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON AND PERRY STS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Wm. W. Gilbert, deceased:

HUDSON-ST.—Eight lots of ground, on the easterly side of Hudson-st., comprising the entire front, between Hammond and Perry sts.

ALSO—One lot on the south side of, and known as No. 96 Perry-st.

TERMS—Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 4 Wall-st.

CLINTON GILBERT,
EDW'D P. HEYER, } Executors, &c.
SYLVANUS MILLER.

F. J. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandize generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Insel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND—On Canal (late Walker) st., a lioining the northwest corner of Allen-st., at auction.—CHILTON will sell at auction (if not previously sold at private sale) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above two valuable lots of ground. The two lots together form a front on Canal (late Walker) st. of 43 feet 1 inch, and 75 feet in depth, together with 5-feet alley-way leading to the rear of the lots on Allen-st. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes or for building tenement houses thereon, having five feet alley way leading from Allen-st. Allen-st. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND 34TH-ST. BAY-HILL AT AUCTION.—By E. H. LUDLOW, on Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the entire front now occupied by Mr. Waddell, west side, between 33th and 34th sts. The whole property has been divided into six lots only, each about 23 feet 1 inch by 147 feet deep, exclusive of court yards on the 5th-av. A private street from 37th and 38th sts., will afford stable accommodations to all the lots. This subdivision enables every purchaser to erect a residence suitable to what is deemed the finest location on the island. For maps and terms of sale, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., or to L. B. CHASE, Counsellor at-Law, No. 5 New-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 24TH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, by order of Isaac C. Stoddard, Esq., Executor of Mrs. Wisner, the three-story and basement brown stone house, No. 70 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.—Said house has a wide court-yard in front, contains all the modern improvements, is well built and in an excellent neighborhood. $5,000 may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Sale positive to close the estate. For permits to see the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 6 State-st., near the Battery.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the house, consisting about in part of mahogany hair-cloth parlor suits, three-pile and ingrain carpets, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and French bedsteads, brass-ing and plain bureaus, dining tables, silk and mahogany mirrors, tete-a-tete, carved rocking chairs, curtains and cornices, feather beds and hair mattresses, oilcloths and matting, dining-room furniture, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, oil-paintings, refrigerators, &c. Sale will be peremptory.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWEL-RY—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, at auction, on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large and valuable invoice of jewelry, consisting in part of gold hunting and open-face double bottom cases, patent chronometers, Duplex and other fine watches—all by the best English and French makers; cluster and single-stoned diamond pins, rings, ear-rings, bracelets, &c. Also, Florentine and Roman Mosaic, Cameo, gold stone and other fashionable jewelry. Sale positively without reserve.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods every MONDAY EVENING, bronzes, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

F. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILER-SHEATINGS &c—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 21, 1856, at 12½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the 6-horse power, upright-beam steam-engine, and three cylinder-boilers, shafting, drums, &c., as they now stand in lot No. 60 Jane-st. Also, the 6-horse-power steam-engine, with upright tubular-boiler, (or tubes) pumps, shafting, &c., in lot No. 62 Jane-st. Terms cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their sales-room, No. 56 Nassau-st., near John, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of Superior cabinet furniture, comprising everything in the line. Also, paintings, mirrors, china, and glass-ware, and one superior London made double barrel fowling-piece, and 25 pr. imported cigars. For particulars, see *Herald*.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ precisely, at No. 91 Nassau-st., by catalogue, I will sell desirable stock of cabinet furniture, including what is in general demand for parlors, chambers and halls; at same time, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, extension dining tables, &c. Condemnation, 5,000 cigars.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every THURSDAY.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, No. 80 NASSAU-ST.—TUNIS MORRELL respects his friends and the public generally to favor him with their business either in consignment or sales at dwellings, in the City or vicinity; at the most reasonable terms and prompt manner he gives his personal attention.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 85 and 87 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Drafts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. WHITERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WHITERS WILL SELL ON THURS-DAY, 21st, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive upholstery establishment of A. J. JARVIS & CO., No. 73 Canal-st., the entire stock and fixtures of their store and show-rooms, consisting of everything useful and necessary for a first-class store, together with the furniture and fixtures, iron safe, desk, counters, carpets, bar trees and stands, counter and upright cases four large mirrors, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue in new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st. CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 12½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 19th, both days inclusive.

WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 23 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the bonds, the Company divided recently per cent. to the stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 57 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-CREEK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Creek Company, will be held at their office No. 91 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election for five Directors will be held

F. M'KINO, Jr., Secretary.

WASHBURN & VANDERCHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon receipts at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BELL-HANGING MATERIALS.

Plain and Decorated Porcelain, Silver-plated and Brass Bell-pulls, Shims, and Levers; Porcelain, Brass, Bronzed, and Plated Mouthpieces, with and without Whistles; Trigger-bells, Alarms, Bell-door, Locomotive and Steamboat Gongs; Tacks, Copper Wire, &c., for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and re-heated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes, round, square, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—Extra sash pulleys for store-doors. Also sash cord, brass sash fillister and cast locks, with gothic keys. Safe front-door locks, and latches, and all descriptions of building hardware for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warrant first-rate, for sale by

JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 20th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 25th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled in any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 179 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 20, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on the 15th February, 1856, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1856. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner Weverly-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-av.

The North-Western Dispensary is located at No. 511 8th-av. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING,
No. 120 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, to the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places. 21. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and consequently recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

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TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The whole system becomes invigorated, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubeb have long been thought a cure for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sole in fine cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by T. BARROW M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal. New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation free if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating residents and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sunday excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris and with the celebrated Surgeon of this City, Dr. CHARLTON MORTON, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 10 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," and Hydes, Books, "Co-mercur," and like effusions of humerous medico charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system, (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized in science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given to every inquirer. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed forwarded. Consultations en Francais.

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CATARRH.—Catarrh cured by a new process. No snuff or mineral is used. This treatment has cured surely and permanently, cases that have baffled the skill of the first physicians in America. Testimonials shown and references given. A sure warranted and charge moderate. R. WILKINSON,
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A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly instalments.

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

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We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE.—Price $65. May be seen at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano-forte Warerooms, corner 3d-av. and 14th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

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AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
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WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:30 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching them at 11 P. M. the next day.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 12:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 6:10 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

L. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and Illinois and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:54 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

legal process in his hands. When these objects are accomplished your command will retire.

I shall accompany Colonel SUMNER with the United States forces. Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Major-General RICHARDSON.

WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

SIR: You will repress all demonstrations of a disorderly character, and make no movements except by order from me. If any attempt should be made on Lawrence without orders, you will use your whole force to check it. In the present state of negotiations, an attack on Lawrence would be wholly unjustifiable. Your obedient servant,

WILSON SHANNON.

Maj. Gen. RICHARDSON.

CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

SIR: Being fully satisfied that there will be no further resistance to the execution of the laws of this Territory, or to the service of any legal process in the county of Douglas, you are hereby ordered to cross the Kansas River to the north side as near Lecompton as you may find it practicable with your command, and disband the same at such time and place, and in such portions, as you may deem most convenient.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Maj. Gen. RICHARDSON.

KANSAS TERRITORY,
CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

SIR: Being fully satisfied that there will be no further resistance to the execution of the laws of this Territory, or to the service of any legal process in the County of Douglass, you are hereby ordered to disband your command at such time and place as you may deem most convenient.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

General STRICKLER.

KANSAS TERRITORY,
CAMP WAKARUSA, Dec. 8, 1855.

Having made satisfactory arrangements by which all legal process in your hands, either now or hereafter, may be served without the aid of your present posse, you are hereby required to disband the same.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

S. J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County.

CAMP CLARKE, Dec. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to write you by our express that to-day on its way, (12 o'clock at night.) My house is a fortification. I am compelled to keep a guard, with sentinels, all night. Unless the violators of the law are disarmed, the country is ruined. The troops should withdraw; without this being done, a partisan war will continue; murders, house-burnings, and all the outrages incident to civil war, will follow, or we (the law abiding men,) will have to withdraw from the Territory, to our great pecuniary distress.

The outlaws have marked our men; they keep their movements secret, and we know not who is first to be attacked, or where it will be made. We have learned from ample authority that more than one hundred Sharpe's rifles are distributed in this immediate neighborhood. My next-door neighbors have them in possession, and only two days ago ten armed men surrounded a member of my family with threatening language, and ended the interview with a threat to dispose of myself. We, the law-abiding men, appeal to you, and insist that nothing less than the surrender of the arms now held by the outlaws can satisfy the country. They are in open rebellion. They have these arms for the special purpose of resisting the laws and avenging supposed injuries. With these arms in hand they have forcibly rescued prisoners from the hands of officers; they threaten to rescue others; they are protecting men who have broken custody, and in every case they are traitors and giving aid and comfort to traitors. In haste, your friend and obedient servant,

GEORGE W. CLARKE.

Gov. WILSON SHANNON, Shawnee Mission.

P. S.—I commend my family to your protection.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,
12 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR SIR: I believe it to be essential to the peace and tranquility of the Territory that the outlaws at Lawrence and elsewhere be required to surrender their Sharpe's rifles. There can be no security for the future safety of the lives and property of law-abiding citizens until these lawless men are at least deprived of their Sharpe's rifles, which we know have been furnished them for the purpose of resisting the laws. In fact, law-abiding citizens will be compelled to leave the Territory unless the outlaws are made to surrender their Sharpe's rifles and artillery, if they have any. I do not, however, feel authorized from your instructions to me to make this demand. Should you concur with me in opinion, please let me know by express at once. A new express had better be sent in lieu of the bearer of this, as he will be fatigued. I am diligently using every necessary precaution to prevent the effusion of blood and preserve the peace of the Territory. As the Sharpe's rifles may be regarded as private property by some, I can give a receipt for them, stating that they will be returned to their owners at the discretion of the Governor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. RICHARDSON,
Major-General in Command.

His Excellency Gov. WILSON SHANNON.

United States of America, Territory of Kansas:

Be it remembered, that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1855, personally came before me, S. G. CATO, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff of the County of Douglas, and Territory aforesaid, of lawful age, who being by me duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1855, he received from the hands of HUGH CAMERON, a legally-appointed Justice of the Peace for said County of Douglas, a peace warrant issued by said Justice of the Peace, and to him directed as Sheriff, obtained upon the oath of one H. W. BUCKLEY, against one JACOB BRANSON, and inamediately after receiving said warrant he summoned a posse of ten men and proceeded to the house of said BRANSON and made the arrest, and on his return he and his posse were met by a mob of some forty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles, who forcibly rescued the prisoner out of his hands, and defied his resistance, swearing at the same time that they recognized no law in the Territory, or no officers, from the Governor to the lowest officer, and relied only upon their rifles as the law of the land, and would at all times defend themselves from being arrested by any process issued by any officer of the said Territory; that he immediately made requisition on Governor WILSON SHANNON for a sufficient force to arrest the said JACOB BRANSON, and execute other process in his hands as Sheriff of said County; that the said JACOB BRANSON was taken into the town of Lawrence, in said county, and there, as he verily believes, as he was informed by good authority, tried and acquitted by the citizens of the said town without any legal investigation; that a mob of some fifteen or twenty threatened to tar and feather and inflict other punishment upon the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant; that he, as Sheriff, has been repeatedly insulted by the citizens of the said town of Lawrence, and threatened with violence if he attempted to execute any process in his hands against any citizen of that place, and he verily believes that he would be resisted, and violence committed upon his person, in attempting to execute a legal process in said town; that the citizens of that place and vicinity are all armed with Sharpe's rifles for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the laws of this Territory; that they are daily being drilled for that purpose alone; that the mob who rescued the said JACOB BRANSON out of his hands, he verily believes, were induced to do so by the citizens of Lawrence, and that the public newspapers of that place openly recommend and call upon the citizens to resist the laws of the Territory, and that the prisoner, JACOB BRANSON, and a portion of the mob who rescued him from his custody, he verily believes to be at this time in the town of Lawrence, or secreted by the citizens of that place, and that warlike preparations are being made by the citizens of Lawrence for the purpose of resisting the execution of the process in his hands, and that it would not be prudent to attempt to execute said process without a very strong force to assist him.

S. J. JONES,
Sheriff, Douglas County, Kansas Territory.

Sworn and subscribed before me, S. G. CATO, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory.

United States of America, Territory of Kansas, ss:

Be it remembered, that on this 7th day of December, A. D. 1855, personally came before me, S. G. CATO, one of the associated Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, JOSIAH ROBERTS, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that, on or about the 26th day of November, 1855, in Douglas County, Sheriff JONES called upon me, with nine others to act as a *posse* to arrest one JACOB BRANSON under a peace warrant issued by HUGH CAMERON, Justice of the Peace; that he proceeded with said Sheriff to Hickory Point, in said county, and there arrested said BRANSON, with whom they proceeded in the direction of Lawrence; when near a house on the Wakarusa an armed mob of persons, amounting to between thirty and forty, rushed from behind said house, and by force did rescue said BRANSON out of the hands of said Sheriff and *posse*, and, in defiance of said Sheriff's command, take said BRANSON, and refuse to deliver him to said Sheriff; that the said Sheriff told the said mob that he held said BRANSON under a peace warrant, properly issued by a duly authorized officer, and that he was the Sheriff of the county of Douglas, and charged with the execution of said writ. The leader of said mob replied to said officer that they knew him as Mr. JONES, but not as Sheriff of Douglas County. He then told them that he would call out the militia to enforce the law. Their reply was that he could not call on the Governor for assistance, when the said mob replied that they had no officers, and to pitch in. Said mob then cocked and presented at the [illegible]

And further saith, one H. W. BUCKLEY, a citizen of Douglas was with said Sheriff at the time of the rescue, as one of said Sheriff's posse; that during the same night on which said rescue took place, this affiant saw a light in the direction of said BOORLEY's house, and that he fully believes said house was at that time burned; that he believes, from circumstances within his knowledge, that said house, together with his own, was burned by persons concerned with said mob; and that he has reason to believe that some of said houses were fired by said BRANSON aforesaid, assisted by a German commonly called Dutch Charley, and they were counseled and advised thereto by one FARLEY. This affiant further says that, at the time of the rescue of said prisoner, he was at a house near Hickory Point, and that he there saw three men who told him that there had been an armed force that day notified them to leave, and all other Pro-Slavery families in the neighborhood, and since said families have left said neighborhood and fled to the State of Missouri. Said affiant says that he believes there were at that time in said neighborhood about fifteen Pro-Slavery families, nearly all of whom have fled as aforesaid to the State of Missouri for protection. Said armed force was represented to consist of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty armed men.

S. N. HARGIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, S. G. CATO, Associate Justice of Kansas Territory.

United States of America, Territory of Kansas, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 6th day of December, in the year A. D. 1855, personally appeared before me, J. M. BURRELL, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory of Kansas, HARRISON BUCKLEY, of lawful age, who, being, by me duly sworn, saith that he is a citizen of the County of Douglas, and had resided therein since 30th day of March last, and has resided during all that time at Hickory Grove; that he was informed on good authority, and which he believed to be true, that JACOB BRANSON had threatened his life, both before and after the difficulty between COLEMAN and DOW, which led to the death of the latter. I understood that BRANSON swore that deponent should not breathe the pure air three minutes after I returned, this deponent at this time having gone down to Westport in Missouri. That it was these threats, made in various shapes, that made this deponent really fear for his life, and which induced him to make affidavit against the said BRANSON, and procure a peace warrant to issue and be placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas County. That this deponent was with the said Sheriff (S. J. JONES) at the time the said BRANSON was arrested, which took place about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. That BRANSON was in bed when he was arrested by said Sheriff; that one pistol or other weapon was presented at the said BRANSON by any one. That after the arrest, and after the company with the Sheriff had proceeded about five miles in the direction of Lecompton, the county seat of Douglas County, the said sheriff and his posse were set upon by about between 30 and 40 men, who came out from behind a house, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, and presented their guns cocked, and called out who they were, and said BRANSON replied that they had got him a prisoner, and those armed men called on him to come away. BRANSON then went over on their side, and Sheriff JONES said they were doing something they would regret hereafter, in resisting the laws; that he was Sheriff of Douglas County, and as such had arrested BRANSON. These armed men replied that they had no laws, no Sheriff, and no Governor, and that they knew no laws but their guns. The Sheriff, being overpowered, said to these men that if they took him by force of arms he had no more to say, or something to that import, and then we rode off. This deponent further states that there have been three houses burnt in the Hickory Grove settlement; one was this deponent's house, another belonged to JOSHUA HARRIS, and the third to said COLEMAN. All I had in the world was burnt up, leaving my wife and children without clothing This deponent's wife and four children fled to Missouri, where they still remain with their relatives. The house of deponent was burnt down, as it is said, shortly before daylight in the morning. The wives and children of both COLEMAN and HARRIS also fled to Missouri, where they still remain. There were about 15 or 16 law-abiding families in the settlement called the Hickory Grove settlement about the time these differences spruag up; they have all been forced, by terror and threats of these armed men, to flee with their wives and children to the State of Missouri for protection, and still remain there. These armed men have repeatedly, in my presence, said that they would resist the law by force, and there was no law in the Territory. These threats have been repeatedly made by these men for the last three months. And further this deponent saith not. H. H. BUCKLEY.

Sworn and subscibed, the day and year above stated, before me, J. M. BURRELL, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Kansas Territory.

MESSRS. LANE AND ROBINSON TO THE PRESIDENT.
LAWRENCE, (K. T.,) Jan. 21, 1856.

SIR: We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading the Territory, demolishing our towns, and butchering our unoffending Free-State citizens. We respectfully demand, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that the commandants of the United States troops in this vicinity be immediately instructed to prevent such an outrage.

Respectfully, J. H LANE,
Chairman Executive Committee, K. T.
C. ROBINSON,
Chairman Committee of Safety.

Attest: J. K. GOODIN, Sec. Ex. Com., K. T.
GEO. W. DEITZLER, Soc. Com. of Safety.

To FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

MESSRS. LANE AND ROBINSON TO THE PRESIDENT.
LAWRENCE CITY, Jan. 23, 1856.

SIR: We notified you that an overwhelming force, supplied with artillery, was organizing upon our border for the avowed purpose of invading Kansas, demolishing the towns and butchering the unoffending Free-State citizens; they constituting nine-teen-twentieths of the entire population. In addition to the relief respectfully demanded in that notice, we earnestly request you to issue your proclamation immediately, forbidding the invasion. We trust there may be no delay in taking so important a step to prevent an outrage which, if carried out as planned, will stand forth without a parallel in the world's history. Yours, respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
Chairman Ex. Committee, K. T.
C. ROBINSON,
Chairman of Com. of Safety.

To the President of the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO COLONELS SUMNER AND COOKE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 15, 1856.

SIR: The President has, by proclamation, warned all persons combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings, and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power. If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in United States Marshals inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command as may in your judgment consistently be detached from their ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, you will exercise much caution to avoid, if possible, collision with even insurgent citizens, and will endeavor to suppress resistance to the laws and constituted authorities by that moral force which, happily, in our country, is ordinarily sufficient to secure respect to the laws of the land and the regularly constituted authorities of the Government. You will use a sound discretion as to the moment at which the further employment of the military force may be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with your command to the more grateful and proudar service of the soldier—that of common defence.

For your guidance in the premisse you are referred to the acts of 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807, (see Military Laws, pages 301 and 123,) and to the proclamation of the President, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, or should, in the progress of avents, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue, you will communicate directly with this Department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1856.

SIR: The foregoing is a copy of the letters addressed to Col. E. V. SUMNER United States Army, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, and to Brevet Col. P. ST. G. COOKE, commanding at Fort Ripley, and is furnished for your information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Hon. WILSON SHANNON, Secretary of War.
Governor of Kansas Territory.

MR. CALHOUN TO MR. MARCY.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16, 1856.

SIR: In compliance with your request for an estimate of the present population of Kansas Territory, I furnish you with the result of a calculation based upon the vote said to be given last October. From many inquiries of persons living in the various parts of KANSAS, I have no doubt the calculation approximates closely to the truth. The united vote given to General WHITFIELD and said to be given to Governor REEDER makes about six thousand. If it be considered that in a new country like Kansas a very large proportion of the inhabitants are young men without families, an estimate of four, or at most five, inhabitants to each voter will not be judged far from the truth. This will give from twenty-four to thirty thousand inhabitants in the Territory. But General WHITFIELD's vote was considerably increased by votes given by citizens of Missouri. If these statements be true, the actual voters of the Territory will be lessened; and the population, which is estimated upon the votes, will fall below the above calculation. I leave others to determine these disputed points, and give it as my opinion that there are not both more and less than as many people in the Territory as there are voters, and that the number at voters does not exceed six thousand.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,

J. CALHOUN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State United States, Washington City, D. C.

Gov. Reeder's Protest.

The following is an official copy of Gov. REEDER'S Protest against the admission of Gen. WHITFIELD, as Delegate from Kansas, to the House of Representatives at Washington:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, on behalf of the qualified voters of the Territory of Kansas, and in the capacity of representative of said voters, as hereinafter stated, respectfully represents: That he claims to be entitled to represent the said Territory in the Thirty-fourth Congress as Congressional Delegate, to the exclusion and in lieu of Hon. J. W. WHITFIELD, the sitting Delegate, upon the following state of facts: The said J. W. WHITFIELD, as your memorialist is informed, claims to have been elected at a pretended election held on the 1st day of October last in said Territory, which said pretended election your memorialist contends and purposes to show was absolutely void, being without any valid law, or the will of the people, or qualified voters, to authorize or to support it.

That the law under which said pretended election was held emanated from a legislative assembly which the people and qualified voters of said territory protest and declare, through your memorialist, were not elected by them, but imposed upon them by the force of superior non-residents, who, could pass no law that would be binding on them, and whose election and action should not be sanctioned or recognised by this House, because they are utterly inconsistent with the idea of republican Government and destructive of the plainest and most undeniable civil and political rights.

That the said supposed election law was entirely nugatory and of no effect, because passed at an illegal and unauthorized place, where no valid legislation could be had, and was void in itself and on its face, as containing provisions direct and materially violative of the act of Congress to organize the said territory.

That the said pretended election was not conducted even according to the forms and mode prescribed by the supposed law which purported to authorize it.

That many hundreds of illegal votes were polled at said pretended election by non-residents and others.

And your memorialist excuses himself for the want of specificatioee under the two objections last above stated, by reason that he has been unable to obtain from the Executive office in said Territory the necessary information, or any copies of the returns of said election: that, after several applications to the Secretary of the Territory for certified copies of papers in his office had been neglected and evaded, the said Secretary finally gave a positive refusal to furnish the copies demanded, and for the further reason that the said Secretary of the Territory has withheld the copies of Executive minutes for the year 1855, although the law required him to furnish them semi-annually to the President of the United States, which said copies, had they been forwarded, might have furnished the necessary information to your memorialist.

And your memorialist further states that he was duly elected by a large majority of the legal voters of the said territory to the said office of delegate at an election held on the 9th day of October, which he proposes to show was the only valid election held in the Territory for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856. A. H. REEDER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 19.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '62	110¾	10 Erie Railroad	58¼
900 Ind. State Fives	84	377 do	59
25,000 Virginia 6s	83 96¾	550 do	60 59
4,000 Bar. 1st M. Bs.	83 85½	850 do	59½
1,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs	93¾	100 do	b7 59¾
10,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	83	50 do	s15 59
1,000 Erie Bs. of '83	96¼	1000 do	s30 59
2,000 Erie Bs. of '75	90	300 do	b30 59½
2,000 Ill. R. 1st Mt. Bs	99¾	400 do	b30 59¾
30,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	87½	200 do	b20 59¾
4,000 Ill. Fd'd Bs. w p	90	85 N. Y. Central R. R.	93
88 Merchants Bank	142	100 do	s60 92½
20 Mechanics Bank	116	100 do	b30 93
5 Mer. Ex. Bk	106	100 Harlem R. R.	s60 23½
16 Bk. of N. Am.	105¾	300 do	23¾
300 Canton Co.	24¾	200 do	23¾
100 do	b30 24¾	200 do	24
100 do	b60 24¾	400 do	24½
100 Nic. Tran Co.	21¾	200 Long Island R. R.	35¼
600 Gar. Gold Mine	¾	400 do	35¾
12 Hud. Riv. R. R.	34	100 do	b30 36
50 do	34½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	s3 96
100 Cary Impt	6¾	60 Panama Railroad	103
150 Cum. Coal Co.	2	100 do	s90 104¾
250 do	26¼	12 Cleve. & Cin.	100
100 do	s10 26¾	500 Ill. Central R. R.	97¾
450 do	26¾	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	69
450 do	26¾	100 do	b60 70
100 do	b60 27	210 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 80
100 do	s30 26¼	179 do	80¼
200 do	s10 26	650 do	80¾
200 do	b30 26¾	400 do	80¾
100 do	b7 26¾	200 do	s60 80
600 do	s60 25½	150 do	80¾
50 N. Creek Coal Co.	2	200 do	b30 80¾
200 Reading R. R.	b30 91	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3 95
650 do	91	50 do	s3 95
100 do	s5 91	60 do	95
500 do	91¼	25 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	111¼
150 do	b30 91¾	50 do	112
25 Macoo & W. R. R.	100	50 do	s18 111¼
33 Mich. Cent'l R. R.	94	100 T. H. & Rich'd	95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the First Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Wheeling City Sixes	Int. added.	63	
5,000 Blk. Riv. & Utica R. R., 1st m.	Int. added.	76¼	
3,000 Evansville and Ill. R. R., 1st m.	Int. added.	70	
2,000 Gt. West. Ill. R. R., 1st m.	10a. Int. added.	90	
16 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.		25	
60 shares Ohio Central Railroad Co.		11	
20 shares Island City Bank		81	
42 shares Minnesota Mining Co.		46	
100 shares New-England Min. & Quarrying Co.		70	

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	500 Erie Railroad	59¼
2,000 Ind. Riv. 3d M. B.	69½	1400 do	s3 59¾
100 Nicer. Tran. Co.	22	400 do	b10 59¾
50 do	22¼	100 do	b30 60
200 do	b60 23¾	100 do	s60 59¼
60 do	23¾	300 do	s10 59¾
100 do	b30 23¼	50 do	b10 59¾
100 do	b60 23¾	100 do	s60 60
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	26¾	100 do	b8 59¾
100 do	b10 26¾	150 do	s3 59¾
300 do	b60 27	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	82
200 do	s3 26¾	600 do	82¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	300 Harlem Railroad	24¼
200 do	s60 93¼	300 do	24¼
575 Panama Railroad	106	150 do	24¼
13 Galena & Chic. R. R.	112	50 do	s60 23¾
50 do	112¾	100 Long Isl. R. R.	b60 36¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	69¾	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b3 87¼
100 do	b60 70¾		

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Persia*, sailing from this port, for Liverpool, at 3 P. M. to-morrow, ruled quite firm in the early part of the day, and a large business was done in first-class transient bills on London—Southern and Canadian Bank—at 109⅛ @ cent., while the regular Bankers here made settlements and drew their own bills at 109¼. The most of the ready money purchases were made at 109⅛. French Exchange in quick demand at 5.21¼@5.18¾, bank-drawn and bankers', and 5.22½ for Southern Commercial signatures. The North of Europe rates were ⅛@¼ stiffer than for the last packet, with only a limited business done. The Bullion engagements for the steamer amount to $670,000, which sum may be increased to-morrow, though the market is well cleared of Gold Bars. The supply of Money shows increased ease this week. Several of the private Banking-Houses are offering large sums at 7 @ cent. on Stock Collateral, and where the Securities are of a sele t character, 6 @ cent. has been accepted. The Disconnt on short paper is about as cheap outside of Bank as in Bank, while 4 to 6 months first-class names, City-drawn, are done at 8@9 @ cent. The Bank Statement made this morning is regarded particularly favorable to continued ease in Money from the accumulation, so early in the season, of interior Bank balances, and the very gradual increase in Loans and Discounts in proportion thereto. The Harlem Railroad Company, whose Second Mortgage Loan, of 1865, has been ready for negotiation, without finding takers, at a reasonable price, for over a year, were enabled to-day to close out the entire $800,000 at 75 @ cent. to first-rate parties. The list of subscribers made up by Mr. RAINSFORD, the broker of the Compauy, emounted to $370,000, when Messrs. O'BRIEN and others took the remainder. The mortgage is a first lien upon $350,000 City Real Estate, as stated the other day, and the loan falls due nine or ten years previous to the original mortgage of $3,000,000. The two together amount to only $4,000,000 on a property which cost over double the snm. The negotiation is a favorable thing for the Preferred Stock, which has been unduly depreciated for a year past, and even the Common Stock has risen 6 @ cent. since the prospect brightened for selling these bonds and paying off the unfunded debt.

The Stock Exchange responds with much spirit to the ease in Money affairs and the strong

[illegible] Page.

chances of an early peace in Europe, and consolidation is fairly taking hold of the Railway Share list, in the hope of a further considerable rise as the season advances. The business was heaviest to-day in Erie shares, opening at 58¾ before the early Board, and closing with afternoon sales to the extent of 6,000 shares at 59¾ cash, and 60 at 60 days. Cleveland and Toledo advanced 2¼ @ cent., Harlem 3 @ cent., Galena 1½ @ cent., Cleveland and Pittsburg 2 @ cent., Reading 1½ @ cent., and Long Island 1½ @ cent. The Western Road list was generally firm, without very marked rise except in the two Cleveland Roads, just quoted, and Galena and Chicago. There was no moderate business in State and Railway Bonds at the Stock Board, prices firm, while at private sale there is more doing in the City and Road Bonds not usually quoted in the official list. The new Peoria 8 @ cents are selling at 80 @ cent.

We correct for our paper, that goes to Europe by the packet to-morrow, the quotations for the following securities by the latest sales at the Stock Board, and the Money Circulars of the Stock firms engaged in European correspondence:

	Present Packet.	Last Packet.		Present Packet.	Last Packet.
N. Y. 8s, 1873	118	117½	Hudson, 1st mort	99¾	97
N. Y. 6s, 1874	106¾	106	Hudson Conv'e	69¾	67
Penn. 5s, old	85	86	Illinois Centrals	85¾	83¾
Penn. coupons	89	93	Ill. Freelands	90	90
Kentucky	101¾	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d m.	90	89
Tennessee	96	96¾	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101¾	101
Virginia	95½	95¾	Panama 7s	105	104
Indiana	84	83	Ohio & Penn. loc	80¾	80¾
Illinois, 1847	106¾	106	Penn. Central 6s	96	96
Louisiana	90	90	Reading 6s, 1870	88	87
Missouri	87½	86	N. Y. Cen. shares	93	93¾
California	89	86	Erie shares	59¾	57
Ohio, 1875	110¾	110	Illinois Central	98	96¾
Ohio, 1860	104	103¾	Galena	112¾	112
N. Y. City 5s, long	102	102	Michigan Central	94	94¾
Philadelphia	91	91	Mich. Southern	96	98
Baltimore	98	98	Panama	105	104
Cincinnati	89	90	Reading	91¾	89¾
Chicago	89¾	89¾	Toledo	82¾	79¾
Louisville	79	79	Hudson	84¾	83
Milwaukee	61	81¾	Milwaukee	87¾	84¾
Pittsburg	76	77	Ohio Trust	93	93
St. Louis	80	80	Ohi. and Ind.	125	122
Sacramento	78	78	Penn. Coal	100	100
San Francisco	99	93	Illinois Loodon	109½	109
N. Y. Central 7s	101¾	101¾	Paris	5.20	5.21¾
N. Y. Central 6s	87¾	87¾	Bremen	78¾	78
Erie, 1883	98¾	95¾	Hamburg	36¾	36¾
Erie, 1875	90	88¾	Frankfor	41¾	41¾
Erie, 1871	88	89			

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD, 1855.

Cost of Road and Equipment		$3,724 509
Gross Income, 1855		1,016,884
Net Income	$510 633	
Less one-third to Xenia Road	170,211—	$340,422
Dividend 5 @ cent. in June	$148,953	
Dividend 5 @ cent. in December	142,065—	$286 019
Balance to Cr. of Dividend Account on thie and previous years		$285,963
Capital Stock of the Road		$2,981,337
Loans of Company	$723,000	
Loan from City of Cincinnati	100,000—	$823,000
Bills payable and temporary loans		193,537
Profit and lose, Reuewal Fund, &c.		595,816
Total		$4,598,630
In cost of Road as above	$3,724,509	
In Stock of Xenia Road	451,250	
In Stock of Springfield Road	200,150	
Fuel, material, steamboats, &c.	222,771—	$4,598,630

The net revenne is equal to two half-yearly dividends of 5 @ cent. esch, paid in Stock, and the money applied to the prosecntion of the second track from Cincinnati east to Loveland, and to the redaction of the unfunded debt. The former was deemed necessary to render available the capital already invested in this improvement. The completed second track is run 20¾ miles, being nearly one-fourth the main line of 83½ miles. The items of bills payahle and temporary loans are redneed from $283,052 in 1854, to $153,537. The competition in freights from the Ohio River, and in passengers from the rival Ohio lines, have rendered the gross revenne less than the Directors had anticipated.

COLUMBUS AND XENIA ROAD, 1855.

Cost of Road and Equipment	$1,481,733
Gross Income, being one-third of receipts of Little M. R. Road	$339,060
Net Income, being one-third L. Miami Income	$170,211
5 @ cent. Dividend in June	$71,057
5 @ cent. Dividend in December	74,485— $145,542
Balance to Dividend Account from thie and previous years	$133,458
Capital Stock	$1,484,550
Temporary Debt	123,249
Outstanding Convertible Bonds of 1859	18,000
Profit and loss, Dividends unpaid, &c.	917,982
Total	$1,649,781
In Road and Equipmnt, as above	$1,481,733
In Central Ohio aid	60,000
In Springfield and Dayton roads	101,000
In other property, and assets, and cash	206,048
	$1,848,781

The half-yearly dividends of 5 @ cent. in June and 5 @ cent. in December are paid in the Bonds of the Company, the power to issne additional Stock having been exhausted. The net revenues of the year were applied to Construction and Equipment, $67,818; to reduction of debt, $33,524; to Interest, taxes, &c., $54,528; leaving $34,370 cash in Treasnry. The Bonds of the Company, $60,000, to the Central Ohio Road, fall due in February, 1857, and will be provided for from the earnings of the new year. It is not intended to prosecute a second track until 1858, when the time allowed for completing the additional track to Jefferson, 14 miles west of Columbus, will expire. The gross revenues of the year, though equal within $1,721 to the result of the previous year, fall short of the previous estimate of the Directors. This they ascribe to the unusually prolonged navigation of the Ohio River, through the Summer months, which diverted a large amount of freight, and to the sharp competition from other Ohio Roads which, without profit to either party, reduced the passenger earnings. The Road is reported in good condition, and its connections east and west highly satisfactory.

The January receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road are $36,589 against $32,768 same month last year. The following gentlemen were made Directors of the Road for the ensning 12 months, at the recent annual meeting of the Stockholders at Milwaukee: John Catlin, President, E. D. Holton, S. H. Alden, E. P. Wolcott, George H. Walker, E. D. Clinton, A. E. Ray, A. Finch, Jr., H. L. Dousman, Joseph Goodrich, S. C. Hall, Anson Eldred, Hane Crocker, Nelson Dewey, E. L. Dimick, Brooks Dunwiddie, F. J. Tibbetts.

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, says of the affairs of the Buffalo and New-York Road:

"A letter from Buffalo states that Justice GREEN has affirmed the report of Judge SHELDON, superseding Mr. PATCHIN as Receiver of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and appointing Mr. GEORGE PALMER in his place. As soon as the form of the order can be settled, and Mr. PALMER has given the requisite security, the whole of the Railroad with all the rolling stock, tools, machinery, depôts, &c., will pass beyond all control of Mr. PATCHIN, and into the hands of Mr. PALMER. The Bonds of the Company must be presented to JOSEPH H. MACTAN, Referee, at the office of HAVEN & SMITH, Buffalo, on or before the 20th of May next."

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $132,190; paid, $11,587, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,065,589.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

The animation in our Stock market noticed in our last advices of 11th inst., has continued to be felt to a high degree and with but little interruption during the whole week. After the considerable rise of the previous week, a natural reaction took place in some cases; in others, violent fluctuations have occurred, resulting from various speculative causes. Our to-day's quotations show, however, with very few exceptions, well sustained prices, and in many instances come advance upon last week's rates. The weekly Bank report shows again a large increase of the Specie reserves, and the Money market manifests gradually more ease. Spite of this the more substantial investment Securities have scarcely participated in the movement of the more speculative Stocks. The Liverpool news to the 2d of February has produced no other effect on our Stock market than to revive the animation which for a moment had been flagging. There has been but little activity in State Stocks; we notice moderate sales of Illinois 6s, Missouri 6s and Virginia 6s, the two former [illegible] advance, the latter at a trifling decline. California 7s, with but few sales, have risen 3 @ cent.

In City and County Bonds there has been but little doing, and we notice only a few sales of Cleveland 7s, San Francisco 10s, and Wheeling Municipal 6s, with some advance in the price of the two former.

Transactions in Illinois Central Construction, although large, were less animated than the previous week, and show weaker prices. The various classes of Erie Bonds have advanced, with the exception of 1st mortgage. Those of 1871 have been dealt in to some extent. There were also moderate sales of New-York Central 6s and 7s, and Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage. Amongst the Railroad Bonds transacted at private sale, Michigan Central 8s, 1869, were done in amounts of some importance. We notice, also, some sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1381. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

A Change in the Complexion of Matters.

ADMISSION OF REPORTERS.

The Hunsickers allowed to take Seats.

A Catholic and an Anti-Catholic Delegation from Louisiana.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TWELFTH SECTION.

SPICY DEBATES.

The Twelfth Section Men Withdraw from the Council.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856—4 P. M.

There is a change in the aggregate complexion of the Council to-day which gives the Northern delegates some cause of alarm. Absent delegations have at length overcome the obstacles caused by the great storm at the West, and they are here. There is, however, but a comparatively sparse representation from the South.

At the Caucus of the Southern delegates this morning, there was nothing done of any importance. They concluded to go into the Council as before.

There was very little talk before the hour for meeting; the new arrivals had rendered matters somewhat uncertain, and the Delegates, in consequence, repaired to the Hall in some suspense.

MORNING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock, or very soon after that hour, the President of the Convention, Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, arrived in Sansom-street Hall, and took the Chair. There were about one hundred and fifty delegates present. After some preliminary remarks, of no particular consequence to any body, a question arose as to the propriety of admitting the reporters and others friendly to the cause.

Several motions to admit the Press and friends of the Order were put and lost, during which Mr. WARE, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he did not know but the reporter of the Dublin *Tablet* might ask admission, and that the *Freeman's Journal* of New-York might desire to be present. He thought it would be well for the Council to decide; if reporters were to be admitted at all, who should be admitted?

A Voice—If we open to all, we may let in the Pope of Rome; who knows?

A member from Virginia moved the previous question, on the admission of reporters and others, during which there was some disorder.

A motion was finally made to admit reporters and the Hunsickers to seats in the Hall, on the left of the regular delegation.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, wished to know whether the resolution admitted Alternates.

The PRESIDENT—It does.

Mr. C. CHAUNCEY BURR, of New-York, wished to say that he saw Mr. ASHMEAD and other good and true men present, and he hoped they would be permitted to take seats in the Hall.

The motion was put and carried by a large majority.

The Hunsickers were then invited to take seats, after which all outsiders were requested to leave the room, and the Marshals were directed to turn out all who had not been invited to remain.

The Marshals wished to be instructed as to whether the reporters who had been admitted were to receive the pass-word.

After some debate it was decided to give the reporters cards signed by the President.

Some of the Marshals now reported that the sentinel was letting in almost everybody.

The President directed the sentinels to do their duty, and not admit those who had no right to admission.

It was now stated by a member that there were two representatives from Louisiana, a Catholic and Anti-Catholic representation.

Mr. LATHROP, from Louisiana, arose to say a word on the subject, when he was interrupted, and the President decided him to be out of order.

Mr. DANNENHOWER, from Illinois, thought he could explain the whole matter. It was true that there were two delegations from Louisiana. One, he believed, came with proper credentials, while the other represented a body not recognized by the National Council. It must be decided before the regular business proceeds.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY, of Connecticut, stated that he believed there was but one delegate present from the contesting delegations, and he would therefore move that he be permitted to sit and vote with the others in the Council.

Mr. HARDY, representing the Anti-Catholic portion of the Order, read the following memorial;

THE LOUISIANA ANTI-CATHOLIC MEMORIAL.

The following is the memorial presented by Mr. CHARLES W. HARDY:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1856.

To the Officers and Members of the National Council of the United States of North America:

Be it known that at a regular meeting of the N. A. U., held in New-Orleans Feb. 9, the delegates to the States from the various Congressional Districts, drafted the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of two-thirds of all the members of the American party in that State:

Preamble: We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the State Council to draft a series of resolutions indicative of the views of the N. A. U. of the State of Louisiana. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the so-called American Catholics have tacitly acknowledged their allegiance to some foreign Power, either civil or ecclesiastical, by repudiating the Eighth Article of the National Platform.

Resolved, That we know no difference between an American and a Roman Catholic.

Resolved, That the Catholic appendage in this State is a serious disadvantage to the success of the American party in this State, as was manifested in the election held in November last.

Resolved, That we will not affiliate with the bogus party in this State until they have cut off their Catholic wing.

Resolved, That we hold the union of these States as paramount to all things else, and for the good of the Union we will know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will preserve this Union at all hazards, *and cursed be he who makes the first attempt to sever the union of these States.*

Resolved, That we will abide by the nomination made by the Nominating Convention to be holden in Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

Signed, R. H. ANDREWS, Del. of 4th C. D.
J. J. ALFORD, Del. of 3d C. D.
CHAS. F. HOWARD, Del. of 2d C. D.
L. C. MARSHALL, Del. of 1st C. D.
D. PUCKETT, U. S. S. Delegate.
CHAS. W. HARDY, U. S. S. Delegate.

We, the said delegates, (feeling unwilling to risk the expenses accruing from attending the National Nominating Council to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th and 22d of February, from the seeming waywardness of certain officers of the said Council in attempting to deprive the legitimate Order of its power, by a revocal reported to have originated with Brothers BARTLETT and DENSLER,) do hereby vest the sole power of proxies in the person of our worthy brother, C. W. HARDY, praying that he may be permitted to represent the undersigned in the National Council and Nominating Convention.

R. H. ANDREWS, D. PUCKETT,
J. J. ALFORD, S. C. MARSHALL.
CHARLES F. HOWARD, Secretary.
CHAS. W. HARDY, P. of S. C.
D. PUCKETT, V. P. of S. C.

After reading the memorial he proceeded to say, that without the Catholic test nothing could be done. If the Catholics were to be admitted to the order, it could not carry a corporal's guard in Louisiana. He had heard the President of the State Council say that he was a Roman Catholic, and, for one, he could not sit in Council with him.

Mr. DANNENHOWER moved that a committee of five be appointed to settle the matter,

Hon. N. D. SPERRY called for the previous question on his motion to admit both parties, as the delegations would not then be full.

Mr. DANNENHOWER hoped the Council would bear with him a moment. He proposed to offer a resolution, and he would so state the case that he thought it would be understood. He wished to say that the gentleman representing those in Louisiana who favor the Catholic test, came there in the morning and found gentlemen there, who were not considered regular. [Cries of order, order!] Now he wished to move the appointment of a Committee of five to investigate the matter and report.

Mr. J. W. BARKER wished to inquire whether the Charter, or rather the dispensation, had been revoked?

The President stated that they had not been given a Charter, but the dispensation had, he believed, been revoked.

Mr. DANNENHOWER raised a question. He charged that there was a man present, who was not a member of the Order, and asked that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to investigate.

Several members objected, and it was carried that both parties remain.

It was then charged that Mr. HARDY said he was not a member of the Order, and claimed that as such he had no right to a seat upon the floor.

Several members called order, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Boston, then offered the following resolutions:

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TWELFTH SECTION.

Whereas, The twelfth section of the platform adopted by the American Council in June, 1855, was neither proposed by the South nor sanctioned by the North, therefore said section is hereby stricken out.

Amendment offered by A. B. ELY, and accepted:

That as regards the subject of Slavery, we abide by the principles and provisions of the Constitution of the United States, yielding no more and claiming no less.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from Kentucky, wished to say that he was not regularly a delegate, but, through the kindness of his brethren, he was admitted. He wished to say that, as a preliminary proposition, he would ask the Council to decide that, as the distant States South were but thinly represented, the vote upon subjects of importance should be in accordance with the Congressional strength of each State. He hoped the Northern men did not desire any numerical advantage over their Southern brethren.

Mr. BREWSTER objected to the consideration of that matter at the present time. He believed it was the object of the present Council to consider the Twelfth Section. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. J. W. BARKER asked the President to read the call.

The President said he had thought he had a call with him, but, when he looked into his trunk, he found he had left it at home.

Mr. BREWSTER, of Mass., thought the question might as well be met. He would now propose that the Twelfth Section be stricken out. He believed the South was in favor of meeting it now. He wished to meet it now, for he believed it for the best. He was for union, as strongly as any other man, and as such he wished to say that Massachusetts and the North could not go into the next campaign with that Twelfth Section in the platform. With that, they would be divided, and could do nothing. He had proposed his substitute for the purpose of meeting the question, and deciding it in such manner as would insure harmony between the brethren North and South. He hoped the Council would come to a direct vote upon it, for if they should not the North could not go on another inch with them. He wished gentlemen to come immediately to a direct vote upon it, and to so act as that when asked, How goes the American Order? the answer would be, Victory sits perched upon our banners. [Cheers.]

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, offered a resolution, which amended, was in substance that the Council vote in accordance with the Congressional strength of each State, and on that he called the previous question. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Delegates of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia now present be entitled, in voting upon all questions relating to the principles and policy of the American Party, to as many votes, and no more, as they are entitled to, according to the number of representatives in said States, Territories and District in this body, provided that Delegates present vote for themselves individually, and as an aggregate body cast the vote of those Delegations of the States, Territories and District, which may be absent, but only in cases where there is some representation present.

The previous question was put and carried, and the Ayes and Nays were then called on a motion to lay aside the twelfth section resolutions by Mr. BREWSTER. The Chair announced that in effect the resolution was to defer the regular business for the purpose of giving to each State its full congressional strength when voting.

Several members now rose and attempted to get the floor, but the Chair decided them all to be out of order, and stated that the vote was on the motion to set aside the resolutions by Mr. BREWSTER.

The vote was then taken and resulted as follows, Ayes 94, Nays 72. The resolution was then declared adopted.

The Northern delegates voted against it to a man.

The New-York delegation voted for it, with three exceptions.

Mr. BUSHNELL WHITE, of Ohio, voted Aye on the question, which called out applause from the New-York delegation and hisses from the North.

Mr. STEVENS' (N. Y.) resolution then came up for consideration, when the Council adjourned until 4 o'clock, and resolved that 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. should be the regular hours of meeting during the session of the Council.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Council had been called to order for the afternoon, Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, arose, and to the surprise of many withdrew the resolution offered by him near the close of the morning session. In doing so, he said he had been constrained to withdraw it, in consequence of a desire of the Southern delegates that it should be withdrawn. They had said to him that they did not wish any advantage not guaranteed by the Constitution, and he was gratified to know that his Southern brethren were disposed to sacrifice so much for the sake of union.

Mr. B. WHITE, of Ohio, renewed the motion for the purpose of stating that he came to the Convention in a spirit of conciliation. The gentleman from New-York was only fair to their Southern brethren.

Governor FORD, of Ohio, desired to say a word in reply to Mr. WHITE. In June they had forced Ohio to stand by the rules of the Council, and he demanded in justice that the South should stand by the rules now. He would tell the gentlemen from the South that the North and West had come to the Council for the purpose of repudiating the obnoxious Twelfth Section, and he would tell the South that he was not here as a doughface, or to excuse doughfaces. He wished the South to understand, and to understand clearly, that the Northern men were here to repudiate that obnoxious Twelfth Section, which even New-York had repudiated, and that they were here determined that with their consent there should be no more Slave States and no more Slave Territories. And they would be found to stand firm to their avowed principles.

Mr. PARSONS, of New-York, wished to say that he was a citizen of the United States, and not of a section. He was from Albany, but he did not come to the Convention as an Albany man. He hoped there would be union, and that there was no delegate who would return home and steal negroes from the South, as he feared Brother FORD would do.

Gov. FORD arose to reply. He wished to say that he had been charged with a disposition to steal negroes from the South. That was not true; but he would say to the gentleman from New-York that he had rather steal negroes, or aid in their escape from bondage, than to do as the gentleman from Albany would probably do—employ himself in seizing negroes who should have escaped from bondage, and hurry them back to Slavery. [Great applause.]

Mr. J. W. BARKER desired to say that Gov. FORD did not pretend to represent New-York, and he believed that he had no desire to misrepresent New-York. He denied that the party in New-York had repudiated the Twelfth Section.

Gov. FORD—What did you do at Binghamton?

Brother BARKER—We did not repudiate it. The platform adopted by the National Convention in June was received and filed, but not considered.

Gov. FORD—Did you not repudiate the Twelfth section in the State canvass?

Brother BARKER—No, Brother FORD; not as a party. I will tell you that I have heard that in some portions of the State, where there was a strong Republican spirit, the brethren had claimed that the State Council had not considered it.

The postponed resolutions of Mr. BREWSTER, and the amendment of Mr. ELY, proposing the repudiation of the Twelfth Section were taken up.

Mr. ELY desired to say that as a secret Order the American Party had no more to do with Slavery than the Freemasons had to do with Episcopacy. He had come to fulfill a duty, and he meant to do it. He had come for the purpose of agreeing to something on which they could all harmonize, and in view of his duty he wished to say that the South had no right to ask him to agree to anything favorable to Slavery. He asked the South to yield on that point, that all might harmonize on the pure principles of the American Party. He desired to ask whether there was any bond of union on which the North and South can stand. He thought there was, and that bond was the Constitution. He wished no stronger defence of Northern interests than the Constitution offered, and that the North must have. At the North they had a platform with two legs to it,—one was Americanism, and the other was Anti-Slavery. At the South they had a platform with two legs to it,—one of which was Americanism and the other Pro-Slavery. And he was willing they should stand upon it at home, but they had no right to stand upon it in a National Council. His principles were the Bible and the Constitution.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, said he had a series of resolutions to offer, which he believed the North and South could stand on, but as it was not then in order to present them, he would postpone offering them until the proper time.

Mr. C. CHAUNCEY BURR, of New-York, now desired to renew his motion that a Committee be appointed to consider all the resolutions and report upon them. He was pleased to see so much harmony. Many, he thought, were uncomfortably full of harmony. He was a plain man. His mind would not split more than forty hairs at one time, and, therefore, he failed to distinguish between Anti-Slavery and Abolitionism. New-York was not Anti-Slavery, because she had nothing to do with it. They had abolished Slavery, not because they had any religious scruples, but because it was unprofitable. Viewing it in the same light, Massachusetts had abolished Slavery twenty-one years ago, and he claimed for the South the same privileges in the matter of Slavery as the North had enjoyed—to abolish it when unprofitable, and to manage for themselves until that time. He wound up with a tirade against WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. J. P. SANDERS, of New-York, arose to say that New-York had repudiated the Twelfth Section. [Cheers, and cries of "Order."] When the State Council met at Binghamton, the Twelfth Section was the great subject of consideration, and it was then repudiated in a resolution, with but three dissenting votes. [Applause.] In conclusion, he offered the following resolution:

PROPOSITION OF SANDERS OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, At a session of the National Council, held at Philadelphia in June, 1855, certain resolutions were adopted and set forth as the platform of the American party, and whereas the National Council was formed expressly as a legislative body with full powers to make all laws, necessary to carry into operation throughout the Union the objects of this Order, therefore

Resolved, That the passage of the resolutions, adopted at the June session, 1855, of the National Council, commonly known as the platform of the American party, was an assumption of power, not guaranteed to the body by their constitution, nor called for by the American party throughout the State.

Resolved, That the said resolutions be, and they are hereby, rescinded.

Resolved, That each State be, and they are hereby, authorized, to adopt any platform they may deem expedient; provided, however, they maintain the following abstract principles:

1. Americans only to rule Americans.
2. The reenactment of the naturalization laws, so as to make the period of probation for all those not born under the jurisdiction of the United States, to twenty-one years.

After some debate the President desired that they would not be considered at that time.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of California, moved the previous question, which was carried by a vote of 83 to 75.

A motion to adjourn was made, and the Chair decided it to be in order. Lost.

The question was then taken on the substitute presented by Mr. BREWSTER, of Massachusetts.

There were many efforts made to stave off a vote. Several proposed to divide the substitute.

The President decided that it could not be divided under the previous question.

Governor FORD, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the President.

A motion was made to lay the appeal upon the table, and carried.

The question was now taken amid great excitement, and with the following result:

Ayes, 104; Noes, 65.

As soon as the vote was announced the excitement was intense.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, desired to say that he had but little to say on the occasion, and that was that he hadn't but little faith in Americanism at the North. It was fast verging into Abolitionism. The men of the North knew not what they were doing. The effect of the conduct of the North was endangering the lives and property of the men of the South. Already there had been attempts at incendiarism by the slaves in his immediate district, and he believed it was in consequence of what they had read of the doings of the men of the North. When the time should come, as come it must, when the South must act, the North would find that the South would present an unbroken front.

Mr. J. W. BARKER regretted the result. It had been his intention to present the following resolution, which he thought would have had a harmonizing effect:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unwise for this Council to discuss, in any manner, the subject of Slavery; that we leave that vexed question where the Constitution has left it, without adding to or taking from its provisions.

The Southern Delegates complained bitterly that they had not been heard, and talked much of their desire that conciliatory measures should have been passed.

At 8¾ o'clock the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

It is thought the South will not appear in the Council. The excitement is very great. You will understand that it is a substitute to the resolution of Mr. BURR, which was carried. It is thought the vote on the final adoption will not be so large.

The following is the vote on BREWSTER'S substitute:

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Anthony Colby, Yea. Jamee W. Emery, Yea.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A. A. Richardson, absent. J. H. Temple, Yea.
A. A. Richmond, absent. W. S. Thurston, Yea.
H. B. Wheelwright, Yea. J. Sumner, Yea.
A. B. Ely, Yea. S. M. Allen, Yea.
J. M. Keith, Yea. Z. R. Pangborn, Yea.
A. O. Brewster, Yea. A. C. L. Arnold, Yea.
E. K. Robinson, Yea. O. K. Hawkes, Yea.

CONNECTICUT.

N. D. Perry, Yea. D. B. Booth, Yea.
J. E. Dunham, Yea. A. H. Hodey, Yea.
L. G. Peck, Yea.

RHODE ISLAND.

W. O. Simmons, Yea. O. Chace, Yea.
E. J. Nightingale, Yea. J. C. Knight, Yea.

NEW-YORK.

F. W. Walker, Nay. W. Oakes, Yea.
John K. Oakley, Yea. B. S. Seymour, Yea.
H. A. Morgan, Nay. S. Squires, Nay.
W. W. Woodward, Yea. J. Cooper, Yea.
J. W. Barker, Nay. C. C. Burr, Nay.
S. A. Reynolds, Absent. G. C. Bennett, Nay.
W. H. Chester, Nay. E. Marvine Yea.
James Owens, Nay. J. D. Ford, Nay.
J. P. Sanders, Yea. P. P. Midler, Nay.
T. J. Lyon, Nay. R. P. Binley, Yea.
G. S. Nichols, Yea. J. Bullock, Nay.
Jno. Van Dewzer, Jr. Nay. Ambrose Stevens, Yea.
F. L. Westbrook, Yea. M. Johnson, Yea.
L. S. Parsons, Yea. H. C. Wetmore, Nay.
Charles E. Pickett, Yea. D. H. Bolles, Yea.
H. G. Campbell, Yea. S. H. Hammond, Yea.
L. L. Lowell, Nay. S. Seymour, Yea.
G. C. Jones, Nay.

DELAWARE.

R. Clement, absent. E. J. Smithers, Yea.
R. P. Johnson, Yea.

MARYLAND.

W. H. Purnell, Nay. J. R. Godet, Nay.
W. Alexander, Nay. H. Winchester, Nay.
James M. Stephens, Nay. Wilmot, Nay.
Richard, Nay.

VIRGINIA.

P. A. Bolling, Nay. G. W. Moore, Nay.
J. H. McHugh, Nay. J. L. Cochran, absent.
A. R. Boteler, Nay. L. Kramer, Nay.
Alfred Preston, absent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. H. Harrison, Nay. John Pool, Nay.
FLORIDA—R. K. Call, Nay.

NEW-JERSEY.

C. D. Deshler, Yea. A. S. Livingston, absent.
J. R. Weeks, Yea. S. Andrews, absent.
J. H. Lyon, absent. E. S. McClellan, Yea.
C. P. Johnson, absent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. B. Freeman, absent. J. M. Kinkland, Yea.
A. F. Johnson, Yea. P. J. Coffee, Yea.
P. A. Vanchue, Yea. R. P. C. Morgan, Yea.
D. E. Small, Yea. T. M. Carlisle, Yea.
J. E. Goesler, Yea. John Grovode, Yea.
R. C. Smith, Yea. J. J. Clyde, absent.
S. P. Gillingham, Yea. R. C. Fyle, Yea.
Jas. Wood, Jr., Yea. J. R. Edie, Yea.
Loyd Jones, Yea. S. Fawland, Yea.
Francis Parke, Yea. L. Todd, Yea.
F. Hammond, Yea. A. S. Cadwallader, Yea.
J. A. Heiland, Yea. J. H. Sewell, Yea.
P. Kase, Yea. T. J. Power, Yea.
T. S. Gifford, absent. J. Williamson, Yea.

LOUISIANA.

Geo. Eustis, Jr., Nay. C. C. Lathrop, Nay.
Louis Teyada, absent. J. M. Elam, Nay.
A. Heermann, Nay. T. H. Lewis, absent.
C. W. Hardy, absent.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles Mathews, Yea. R. A. Wood, Nay.
F. Stanley, Nay.

ARKANSAS.

Albert Pike, Yea. A. Fowler, Nay.

TENNESSEE.

P. A. R. Nelson, Nay. C. Ready, Nay.
W. G. Brownlow, Nay. P. R. Zollicoffer, Nay.
S. P. Bankhead, Nay. J. G. Pickett, Nay.
Jno. P. Campbell, Nay.

KENTUCKY.

Richard Stowers, Nay. Thos. H. Clay, Nay.
A. A. Campbell, Nay. S. Carpenter, Jr., Nay.
S. J. Raphael, Nay. G. W. Gist, Nay.
Thomas Todd, Nay. W. L. Underwood, Nay.
G. L. Spankland, Nay. E. B. Bartlett, Nay.

OHIO.

J. F. Gabriel, Yea. D. W. Sargart, Yea.
L. H. Olds, Yea. W. B. Allison, Yea.
Thos. B. Ford, Yea. O. T. Fishback, Yea.
J. R. Baker, Yea. D. B. Thomas, absent.
J. B. Potter, Yea. R. M. Corwine, Yea.
D. W. Stambaugh, Yea. N. P. Nash, Yea.
A. D. Rogers, Yea. John Harris, Yea.
Thos. Spooner, Yea. W. R. Chapman, Yea.
H. C. Hedges, Yea. D. Ayres, Yea.
B. S. Kyle, Yea. E. T. Stanbery, Yea.
T. McLees, Yea. E. L. Lippet, Yea.
P. White, Yea.

MISSOURI.

S. M. Breckenridge, Nay. Caspar W. Ball, Nay.
B. F. Edmonds, Nay. Thos. C. Fletcher, Nay.

INDIANA.

S. Meredith, Yea. W. Sheets, Yea.
A. M. Phelps, Yea.

MICHIGAN.—W. S. Wood, Absent.

WISCONSIN.

J. Leckwood, Yea. R. Chandler, Absent.
C. W. Cook, Yea. E. Burdick, Yea.
D. A. Gillies, Yea.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Vespasian Ellis, Nay.

ILLINOIS.

W. W. Danenhower, Yea. N. C. Gear, Yea.
W. S. Jennings, Yea. J. M. Allen, Yea.

Iowa.—L. H. Webster, Yea.

Midnight.—The Southern Delegates, and all those favoring the Twelfth Section, held a caucus to-night, and decided to go into the Council. They will claim to be satisfied with the Constitution of the United States for a Platform. J. A.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

REPORTS.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, favorable to increase the stock of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

By Mr. SANFORD, to establish a Poor-House and Hospital at Syracuse.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, to pay the Commissioners of Emigration the money collected by the State from emigrants, amounting to $150,000.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the City Charter of Syracuse.

Also, to prevent abuses in the appointment of Receivers of insolvent corporations.

The report of the Regents of the University on the Natural History of the State was presented.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize the payment of the Fishkill and Chatham Banks against the State, for money advanced to the Agent of Sing Sing Prison.

For the better preservation of notices of *lis pendens* in New-York.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. PRENDERGAST in the chair.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the sale of the New-York Arsenal.

For a thorough State educational supervision.

For a double track on the New-Haven Railroad.

REPORTS.

Favorably—To appropriate money for rebuilding shops at Sing Sing Prison.

To increase the pay of the keeper and guards in the State Prisons.

To erect a new County, to be called Kent, from parts of Steuben.

To lay out Parks and Places in the East District of Brooklyn.

Difficulty in the Wesleyan University.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Freshmen Class in the University were suspended this morning. The cause is said to be the refusal of the students to attend extra recitations. A truer cause, perhaps, is that the boys have an abundance of wild oats on hand, and will insist on sowing them on the College grounds.

The flag floats from the College tower at half mast. The excitement is prodigious. The Faculty are men of pluck as well as of prudence. I doubt not all will come out right early. F.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The patent case of Kinsman & Goddard *vs.* Parkhurst, pending in the Supreme Court, excites a considerable deal of interest. Mr. Gifford's argument in the case to-day is regarded as possessing great ability.

Israel Kinsman and Calvin L. Goddard, appellants *vs.* Stephen R. Parkhurst.—Argument commenced by Mr. Keller, for appellants, and continued by Mr. Gifford, for the appellees.

The Texas Debt Bill.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received. It is said that there is great uneasiness and uncertainty amongst the creditors in that city concerning the shape in which the Texas Debt bill was passed by the Legislature of that State. No copy of the bill has yet been received, but a rumor prevails that it contains a proviso to the effect that a renunciation by the State of Texas is not to be construed to affect the right of citizens to apply to Congress for indemnification for losses and injuries sustained. This, it is thought, may create obstacles at Washington to a recognition of the act of Texas as a sufficient acceptance of the act of Congress.

Onondaga County Town Elections.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The town elections in this County were held yesterday, with the following result on Supervisors: Republicans, 9; Know-Nothings, 7; Soft-Shells, 3. The city of Syracuse holds its election two weeks hence, at which eight Supervisors are to be chosen.

The Steamship Alabama at Halifax.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC—THE ARCTIC STILL AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, her search for the *Pacific* having proved fruitless. She crossed the Grand Banks in lat. 48°—was 24 hours in the ice. She left Cape Race for this port on the 16th, short of coal, and will leave here on her return to New-York this evening. The United States propeller *Arctic* is still here.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company Bill, for a reduction of their capital, by the purchase of 25,000 shares of its stock, has passed the Maryland Senate.

Statistics of Western Hog Packing.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The total number of hogs packed during the past season, was 405,296—an increase over that of last year of 49,610. The increase in weight is equal to 7¾ per cent., and in the yield of lard, 8¼ lbs. per hog over last year.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The vessels heretofore reported in the ice off this place are the schooner *Cabot*, Capt. HAMILTON; *James Lawrence*, from Boston for New-York; and the *Plymouth Rock*, from New-York for Boston.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day, (Tuesday,) from New-York. Experienced strong head winds during the passage.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACCEPTANCE.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Important Speeches of Lords Clarendon and Palmerston.

The *Canada*'s mails reached this City last evening. We give below copious extracts from our foreign files.

The steamship *Arago*, which arrived at Havre Jan. 26, from New-York, reported having experienced very heavy weather on the passage. On the Banks she ran into several icebergs, which damaged the false keel and rubbed off several sheets of copper forward.

Capt. LANG, of the *Canada*, thinks the statement of the *Pacific* putting into the river Shannon previous to the 28th of January wholly unfounded. She was last seen off Waterford from the ship *Twisaeads*, from Philadelphia, since arrived at Liverpool.

Capt. LANG reports very severe weather during the whole passage, with strong westerly gales—hence he infers if the *Pacific* had been disabled by ice, she would have had no difficulty in putting back under canvas.

It has already been announced in the telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, that on the 1st inst. a protocol recording the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as a basis of peace, was signed at Vienna by the Ministers of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey.

It is reported that the Sardinian Government is very much dissatisfied with the secondary part likely to be assigned to it in the Conferences. It really seems not very equitable under the circumstances, that while Turkey is to be admitted to take part in the whole deliberation, Sardinia is to wait in a back room, and only come in when sent for.

A letter from Berlin, of Jan. 25, says: "We learn from Vienna that the Emperor ALEXANDER has addressed a most friendly letter to the Emperor of Austria, relative to the negotiations, and expressing in the most unequivocal manner his desire for the immediate restoration of peace. It is added that the Emperor ALEXANDER at the same time expressed a wish that the contents of his letter should be communicated to the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is further confidently stated, that the French Emperor in answer wrote a very friendly letter to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the contents of which had been communicated to the Court of St. Petersburg."

A letter from the Hague states that the King of the Netherlands, in an autograph letter which he wrote to the Emperor of Russia to thank him for sending him a commemorative medal of the Czar NICHOLAS, strongly recommended his august relative to accede to the demand of the Allied Powers.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th states that Prussia is not disposed to enter into any engagements with a view to taking part in the Paris conferences, but maintains her right to do so on the ground of the treaties of Vienna. These treaties decided the question of the territorial arrangement of Europe; the rectification of the Ottoman Territory, however trifling, is a modification of these treaties, and as such cannot take place without her.

A letter from Copenhagen speaks of the great satisfaction produced in that capital by the prospect of peace, not merely out of partiality for Russia, but from a desire to maintain Danish neutrality. The opinion there was, that while the chances are in favor of peace, yet that there is a possibility of the fifth proposition giving rise to discussions which may retard or prevent it.

From Athens a letter of the 23d states that the sensation produced by the news of the peace was very great indeed, and nothing could exceed the regret of the partisans of Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: The cholera, which has never entirely left us, has again, I regret to say, increased in violence, and a number of fatal cases have lately occurred here.

The *Morning Post* says: We have reason to believe that an armistice will shortly be concluded for a limited period. The exact terms of the armistice have yet to be defined. It may very probably be confined to land operations, as there is no possibility of any collision at sea, and the continuance of the blockade, supposing peace not to be concluded at the time the Baltic is free from ice, would be necessary to our position as negotiators, and in conformity with general precedent.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states his belief that Russia has agreed not to re-fortify the Aland Islands. It is said it is probable that Prussia will be admitted to the Conference, only on condition of accepting the propositions adopted by the Allies.

We have little additional news from the seat of war. On the 9th of January the Russians made an advance upon the ice, with the intention of attacking Kertch, but the vigilance of General VIVIAN completely disconcerted the enemy.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russian Official Announcement of the Acceptance.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace, concerted between the coalesced Powers and Austria, had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the interventon of the Cabinet at Vienna.

Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a dispatch bearing date the 11th (23d) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

This two-fold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigor of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favor of a speedy peace.

In the dispatch cited above, the Imperial Government had taken for basis the Four Points of guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the Third Point—which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government set out from the same fundamental proposition—that is to say, the neutralization of the Black Sea—a direct treaty between Russia

[illegible]

This is not the [illegible] propositions better [illegible] securing the repose of Europe than those of the [illegible]. It is sufficient to establish this point, that at last an agreement had been [illegible] of the fundamental bases for peace.

In presence of this agreement of the [illegible] manifested by the whole of Europe, and the [illegible] a coalition the tendency of which [illegible] larger proportions, and considering [illegible] which a protraction of the war [illegible] sia, the Imperial Government has decided [illegible] not to delay by accessory discussions [illegible] the success of which would respond to [illegible] wishes.

It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government as a project of preliminaries for negotiations for peace.

By the energy of its attitude in the [illegible] a formidable coalition, Russia has given [illegible] of the sacrifices which she is prepared to [illegible] her honor and dignity; by this act of [illegible] the Imperial Government gives at the [illegible] a new proof of its sincere desire to stop [illegible] of blood, to consolide a struggle [illegible] civilization and humanity, and to restore [illegible] to Europe the blessings of peace.

It has a right to expect that this opinion of all civilized nations will appreciate this act.

Favorable Progress of the [illegible]

Paris (Jan. 29) Correspondence of the [illegible]

The dispatches of the [illegible] plating and confirming the [illegible] ment of the unconditional [illegible] trian propositions, were [illegible] 23d, and, as couriers were [illegible] and Paris, it is certain that [illegible] Governments have received [illegible] are described as perfectly [illegible] had to deal with a Power known for [illegible] and sincerity of purpose, it would [illegible] to entertain a doubt that an [illegible] on the point of being concluded. The [illegible] ing the propositions has been signed [illegible] has already both received here and [illegible]

The preliminaries of peace, which [illegible] to diplomatic usage, are usually [illegible] tral place, will be signed in Paris [illegible] duct the negotiations, and [illegible] are members of Cabinets [illegible] Plenipotentiaries [illegible] stated to-day, on the authority [illegible] whom the [illegible] credit for [illegible] an immediate [illegible] proceedings, that the Plenipotentiaries [illegible] Paris on the 15th [illegible] will be left in discretion, and that [illegible] be brought to a [illegible] by the [illegible] request for the [illegible] be necessary [illegible] plan. Plenipotentiaries [illegible] shadow of a pretext [illegible] plying for [illegible] ment [illegible] upon it that [illegible]

There [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] more pressing [illegible] for the [illegible] direction, than [illegible]

No one will [illegible] foreigners a few [illegible] are so minded; [illegible] ment, and even [illegible] liance can be [illegible] ferred to, [illegible] Toulon for [illegible] pearance of [illegible] love that even the [illegible] who was thought to [illegible] ferocity, is now [illegible] ness, fools, and [illegible] pose, and that he [illegible] ALEXANDER, and but [illegible] every one is [illegible] hand without [illegible] speedy result is certain.

[illegible]

Our [illegible] tion as to the [illegible] shortly signed at [illegible] by Russia, of the [illegible] Government now has [illegible] Nesselrode, was signed at Vienna by [illegible] authority to sign thereof [illegible] ers, for all the five Powers [illegible] last diplomatic [illegible] noon in the [illegible] and Turkey would [illegible] their respective [illegible] vened by M. [illegible] Gortschakoff [illegible] contains the [illegible] dissenters, on [illegible] of M. de Nesselrode, and [illegible] ceedings of the Congress [illegible] the five representatives. [illegible] takes no part in it, as this protocol [illegible] plimentary to those of [illegible] last of which bears date the 4th [illegible] protocol was to have been signed [illegible] ary, but the signatures had not [illegible] 27th. Great impatience is felt for the [illegible] ment of this formality, which is [illegible] first of the preliminaries.

Berlin (Jan. 26.) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday or to-day a protocol has been signed in Vienna to register the fact that Russia has accepted the

[illegible] have led to no [illegible]
[illegible] of the United States arrived [illegible]
[illegible] and it would not have been [illegible]
[illegible] interest to produce them at [illegible]
[illegible] The origin of the point now in dispute is as follows: On the breaking out of the war, numerous applications from foreigners, and also from British subjects in the United States, were made to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East. Some of these applications were made from political motives, some on account of a political interest in the issue, and others from other causes; and in consequence of them instructions were sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States, desirous of enlisting in the British service, could be received at Halifax. These instructions were made known to Mr. CRAMPTON, and he was told that, however desirous Her Majesty's Government were to obtain recruits, they were still [illegible] there should be no violation or [illegible] of the municipal law of the United States. Shortly afterwards an agent opened an [illegible], and upon complaint being made Mr. [illegible] desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States, and he made known [illegible] instructions to Mr. MASON, who then expressed himself satisfied. The passage of persons wishing to go into Canada to enlist was paid, and Judge [illegible] drew the rule that to pay the passage of a man to a foreign port and then enlist them is no violation of international law. Those persons whose passage to Canada was paid were not to be enlisted as volunteers, and, upon arriving there [illegible] were not bound to enter into the British service. [illegible] in point of fact, a large number of them [illegible] undertaking work in Canada. A correspondence, of a not very amicable character, has [illegible] place between the two Governments, but the [illegible] to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government have disclosed all intention of infringing [illegible] the law of the United States. I say, therefore, that the many difference of opinion which may exist [illegible] to bygone transactions; and I cannot [illegible] two nations, having been bound together, as the noble earl has observed, by such unity of [illegible] that such a question as this is not capable of a speedy and amicable solution. (Hear.) [illegible] the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON we are perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally nor unintentionally, nor accidentally, did he [illegible] the law of the United States. I, therefore, do hope that the question will be brought to a satisfactory solution; but I do not think that that result would have been promoted by any allusion to it in the Queen's Speech; and sorry, indeed, should I be if our friends on the other side of the Atlantic were to think that the absence of any allusion to them was treating them with anything like contempt or disrespect. (Hear, hear.)

THE FALL OF KARS.

It is hardly, my Lords, necessary for me to say that I deplore, in common with the noble Earl, the magnitude of the loss which we have sustained by the fall of Kars. I can only say that the whole of the circumstances connected with the subject, from the [illegible] which Colonel WILLIAMS was sent out by Her Majesty's Government down to the latest period, [illegible] laid before Parliament, and I must beg of [illegible] to suspend your judgment until you shall have had an opportunity of seeing those papers. The noble Earl has alluded to reports which [illegible] were widely circulated with regard to the feeling [illegible] to exist in the French Government or the French nation with respect to assistance having been withheld from Kars. I do not mean to say that [illegible] reports may not have broached the idea [illegible] that we were to be carried into Asia Minor, [illegible] be a waste of French blood and French [illegible] for English purposes; but I must give the [illegible] unqualified denial to the supposition that such [illegible] the opinion of the French Emperor or of the French Government. (Hear, hear.)

THE ASPECT OF THE PEACE QUESTION.

With respect to the negotiations for peace, I am sure that your Lordships will feel that it would be inexpedient in me on the present occasion to give to your Lordships more information upon the subject than I should be strictly justified in doing; and I think I may take the language of Her Majesty's speech, to which I have already alluded, the course which has been pursued, that I need hardly add that Her Majesty's Government, fully relying on the support of Parliament and the people of this country, had intended and were prepared to carry on the war with much greater means than they have hitherto possessed. Her Majesty's Government never were disinclined to listen to overtures of peace, and they were all along entitled to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. It certainly was not for England and France to make any overtures to Russia; and I think we can understand, and, I had almost said, can respect the motives which induced Russia not to make overtures to us; but Austria was in a position to proffer her good offices, and the time that she chose for doing it was an excellent one, when the approach of Winter rendered the cessation of hostilities necessary. But it was no mediation which Austria offered. She simply offered to ascertain and make known at St. Petersburg the terms upon which the allies would consent to peace; and I must do the Austrian Government the justice to say that, from the first, they admitted the necessity that those terms should be either said precise, in order to do away as much as possible with the chance of misapprehension, and by avoiding those misunderstandings and complications which arose last year, to bring the negotiations to a successful issue. It was impossible for her Majesty's Government, according to their sense of duty, to ignore those good offices. [Hear.] However confident they might have been that another campaign would have increased the military fame of England and might have led to a treaty of a different and more comprehensive character, yet such anticipations would have been wholly unjustifiable if they had indeed us to prolong the war when a prospect appeared of attaining the objects for which that war was undertaken: and, notwithstanding the spirit which now animates this country, I believe that the cool judgment and right reason of the people of England will approve the course which we have taken. [Hear.] The original proposal of Austria was to communicate these terms to Russia on her own responsibility; but we saw that it would be useless for Austria to send these terms to St. Petersburg without the sanction of the Allies; and here let me say that that there was no disrespect intended either to Sardinia or to Turkey by omitting them from the Queen's speech. We are deeply sensible of the courage which Sardinia has evinced, and of the manner in which she has carried out her engagements; but we thought that it was simply necessary for her Majesty to declare that, in concert with her Allies, she had consented to accept the good offices of Austria with the Emperor of Russia. Austria, however, became a party to the terms in question; she made herself responsible for them, and she entered into engagements to break off her diplomatic relations with Russia if they were rejected, and afterwards to concert with the allies as to the means of coercing Russia. Those terms were sent by the Austrian Minister to St. Petersburg; he was to ask for a categorical answer—yes or no. He was simply the bearer of a dispatch; he was forbidden to discuss its contents, and he was, on his account, to admit any modifications or counter-propositions whatever. The answer of Russia was transmitted direct to Vienna. It was not in the form required by Austria, but contained some very important modifications, and the Austrian Government thereupon informed the Russian Minister at Vienna that, unless a categorical answer were received within a stated period, the Austrian Minister with the whole of the mission at St. Petersburg would leave that city, and passports would be sent to the Russian Legation at Vienna. That was communicated by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to his Government, upon which an acceptance, pure and simple, was sent by telegraph to Vienna on the 24th inst. The substance of it was communicated to Her Majesty's Government the day before yesterday, and the plan which is proposed to be adopted is this—that the terms which have been accepted by Russia shall be agreed to by the representatives of the Allies at Vienna; that the representatives shall then sign a short protocol, agreeing that the preliminaries shall be signed at Paris; that an armistice shall be entered upon, and that the provisions of the treaty shall then be determined. Although I shall not enter further at present into the terms or duration of the armistice, and think that it would not be right to discuss it at this time, yet I must take the opportunity of saying that I entirely agree with the noble Earl opposite, that it should be of the shortest possible duration. [Hear, hear.] I have now informed your Lordships of the present state of affairs, and I will not deny that great doubt and anxiety are entertained as to the result. It is impossible to deny that doubt is felt as to the sincerity with which Russia may have accepted the conditions. The very readiness which she has shown in accepting them has increased that doubt, and the manner in which she proceeded last year, after having purely and simply accepted the terms then proposed, has still further added to it. We can only hope that Russia is sincere—for my own part I believe that she is. *I think that Russia desires a peace, and I think that the Emperor of Russia has shown great moral courage in at once accepting terms which he has reason to believe are displeasing to the war party in Russia.* [Hear, hear.] I hope he will continue to exhibit the same moral courage, and that he will, without any attempt at evasion, abide by the letter and spirit of these terms. Should he do so, I think we have a prospect of speedily obtaining that which has been throughout the object of the war—a safe and honorable peace. [Hear, hear.] Such honorable peace, I mean a peace which will be honorable to both parties, for a peace which would degrade Russia would not be a safe peace. For my part, I think that Russia has accepted conditions which will cast no stain upon her. She must be conscious that the aggressive policy which has been imputed to her is the cause of alarm and irritation to Europe, and that it will be resisted; and it is on that account that she has been required and has consented to give guarantees for maintaining the independence of the Otto[illegible] Empire. I say there is no dishonor or degradation cast upon Russia by the acceptance of these terms; the only dishonor will be in the evasion of them. (Hear.) But, my Lords, our sincerity in these negotiations is also called into question. Your Lordships may probably be aware, that throughout the continent of Europe we are deemed insincere in accepting these conditions. It has been said that, though we have accepted them, we mean to continue the war, simply because we want more war, not for any definite end, but in the expectation [illegible] However much we may be aware of the spirit which animates the country, however much it may be regretted that the vast preparations which we have made—preparations such as there has been no instance of before in the history of this country—should not be turned to account, and should not be made to redound to the military and naval fame of England, yet I am convinced that the number of persons who put faith in these reports will be very rapidly diminished when it is seen that, notwithstanding all the efforts we have made, and all the sacrifices we have undergone, we hold faithfully to the conditions which we have once accepted. But, should any attempt be made to deprive us of the conditions which we have a right to demand, and to which we have already agreed, then I believe the people of this country would be as one man. They would not consider any sacrifices too great to carry on the war, and we might then expect conditions of a very different nature to those which Her Majesty's Government have now accepted, and to which they will frankly and honorably adhere. [Cheers.] There is another reason which has induced me to allude to these reports, and I hope it is not presumptuous in me to allude to it, as it is of a personal nature. Her Majesty has been pleased to desire that I should go to Paris as the negotiator on her behalf. [Hear, hear.] However gladly I should have declined this honor, and however confidingly I may distrust my own powers satisfactorily to conduct negotiations which involve so many intricate and complicated questions, yet I feel it my duty to obey Her Majesty's commands, and to place any experience I may have gained in the matters likely to be discussed at her disposal. Whatever power of usefulness, however, I might possess would be entirely extinguished if it were thought that I undertook—or was capable of undertaking—that mission with any other object than that of bringing it to a successful issue. [Hear, hear.] Acting on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I shall enter upon negotiations with a sincere desire for peace, and it will be with unfeigned regret if I have to withdraw from them with the conviction that peace is impossible on terms consistent with the dignity and honor of this country. And, my Lords, I think I may say, without any violation of official reserve, that the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government are entirely shared by the Emperor of the French. [Hear, hear.] I hope it is not presumptuous in me to say that the judgment, firmness, and moderation, the straightforward and honorable conduct of His Majesty's Government in these matters is beyond all praise. The Emperor of the French desires peace, but he will make no peace which is inconsistent with the dignity and honor of France. Like Her Majesty's Government, he is determined that the naval and military preparations shall go on with uninterrupted activity, in order that both countries shall be completely prepared for war on the very day on which it is understood that the negotiations for peace have failed. [Cheers.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

Lord PALMERSTON, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheers. He said: When great national questions are pending between the Governments of this country and the Governments of other Powers, so far from the presence of Parliament being inconvenient or hurtful to the public service, it, on the contrary, gives strength to the Government while that Government is pursuing a proper and right course, and, on the other hand, it is a check upon any Government which may at any time entertain a wish to depart from their duty. [Cheers.] Therefore, though rumors were spread abroad that it was the intention of the Government to propose an adjournment for a certain period, no such intention ever passed through our minds. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I think it particularly advantageous to the best interests of the country that it should have so happened that when the great question of peace or war was pending there should have been assembled the great council of the kingdom to give advice to the Government if necessary, and to give it that support and strength which the welfare of the country required it to receive. [Cheers.] The Right Hon. gentleman has very properly put to the House the course which he recommends it to pursue. In the present state of these matters it is not fitting that the Government should enter into any public explanation of the particular position in which the negotiation now stands. As soon as any step has been taken which shall place Her Majesty's Government in a position in which, consistently with their duty, they can lay before Parliament any statement of propositions actually agreed to, it will be their duty to give this House every information which the public interest will allow them to give. At the present moment this is not in our power.

THE WAR.

Sir, I concur entirely with those who have said that it would not be our duty to urge this country to continue the efforts and sacrifices of war if we are able to obtain now the accomplishment of those objects for which the war was undertaken. [Hear, hear.] No doubt the resources of the country are unimpaired. No doubt the naval and military preparations which have been making during the past twelve months, which are now going on, and which will be completed in the Spring, will place this country in a position, as regards the continuance of hostilities, in which it has not stood since the commencement of the war. [Hear.] We should, therefore, be justified in expecting that another campaign—should another campaign be forced upon us—would result in successes which might perhaps entitle us to require—perhaps enable us to obtain—even better conditions than those which have been offered to us, and have been accepted by us. But if the conditions which we now hope to obtain are such as will properly satisfy the objects for which we are contending—if they are conditions which we think it is our duty to accept, and with which we believe the country will be satisfied—then undoubtedly we should be wanting in our duty, and should not justify the confidence which the country has reposed in us, if we rejected terms of that description merely for the chance of greater success in another campaign. [Hear, hear.] These were the feelings which actuated Her Majesty's Government. We felt, like many others in this country, that the future chances of the war were in our favor; we felt, like many others in this country, that the available resources of the enemy with whom we are contending were daily diminishing, while our resources, our preparations, and our means of carrying on the war were continually increasing. But we felt that we should not be justified in rejecting overtures which promised the possibility of a safe and honorable peace merely for the prospect of obtaining even greater successes in another year of war. Sir, I think the country will approve the course which we have pursued. [Hear, hear.] The country is in this position—if we succeed in obtaining a peace which will be satisfactory and safe we shall reap the full fruits of the great efforts and sacrifices which the country has made; if, on the other hand, that end cannot be accomplished—if we can show to the country that there has been no fault on the part of those who had the conduct of the negotiations—I know there is in this country that strength for continuing the war, that spirit of determination to carry it on in a just cause until its full accomplishment,—I feel convinced that that strength when put forth, that spirit when aroused, will in the end accomplish those objects which we had failed to accomplish by other means. Sir, it is impossible to speak or to think too highly of the brave men who, in gallant exploits, patient sufferings, and unbending courage have had justice done to them by those who have taken part in this discussion. I agree entirely with the right honorable gentleman opposite, that we have reason to be proud of the gallantry, the courage, and the daring exploits of our brave troops in the course of this war, and that we have no need to continue the contest to gain glory for our army. [Hear.] The fight at Alma, the ridges of Inkermann, aye, and Balaklava and the Redan too, are exploits which do the highest honor to the courage and bravery of our troops, and which prove that the soldiers of our present day are equal to any of those who have been crowned with laurels in former wars. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, it is not for glory or for victories that this country need continue hostilities if the objects for which we began the contest can be obtained by other means.

THE FALL OF KARS.

The right honorable gentleman has alluded to an event which undoubtedly excites feelings of regret mingled with admiration—the fall of Kars. There is no doubt that a greater display of courage or ability [hear, hear,] of perseverance under difficulties, [hear, hear,] inexhaustible resources of mind [hear, hear,] than was evinced by General WILLIAMS, [hear, hear,] never was exhibited in the course of our military history. When that event comes to be discussed I think we shall be able to show that no effort of Her Majesty's Government was wanting to prevent that unfortunate calamity —a calamity, however, which was not attended by anything like defeat on the part of our gallant countryman or the garrison which he commanded, for it was the victors who were compelled to surrender, not by the force of the enemy's arms, but by the unfortunate want of those resources which were necessary for their sustenance. It was a defeat more honorable to those who surrendered—more honorable than many successful resistances recorded in history. [Hear, hear.] I can assure the House that Her Majesty's Government have taken all the measures in their power to obtain the exchange of General WILLIAMS and his brave companions, and I hope, whether hostilities continue or not, that such exchange in the regular course of such transactions will be effected.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

I should have wished to delay anything which I might have to say until I was quite sure that no further observations would be made which might require a reply, and I hope the House will adopt the spirit in which the right honorable gentlemen (Mr. DISRAELI) has addressed it on the present occasion by acting unanimously, [hear,] and by abstaining from those more detailed criticisms which, although perfectly justifiable upon all great public matters, might in the present case lead to misconception and misrepresentation in other quarters—I mean abroad. I hope, therefore, the House, by following the course which the right honorable gentleman has so honorably pursued, will show to the world that, while the people of England are desirous of restoring to Europe that peace which, both from principle and from national interest, they feel to be essential to their welfare, they are determined so [illegible] to place [illegible] say "Yes" or "[illegible] recognize that [illegible] acceptable the [illegible] course again [illegible] efficacious methods of persuasion than notes and protocols

The Crimea.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 22d, publishes the following order of the day, addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the army of the South and to the troops in the Crimea:

HEAD-QUARTERS, BAKTCHI-SERAI, Jan. 12.

In leaving, by the Emperor's order, for new duties, I bid you farewell, brave comrades!

I give in my worthy successor as army leered to battle, sed which has been for the Czar and the country a defence sed a joy.

Your courage sed your devotion, brave warriers, will remsio graven for ever on my heart. I sincerely retorn you thsks for the confidence yoe always reposed in me to the midst of the bloody sod terrible struggle of 1855,—that eternally memorable struggle in which you defended the peninsois of the Crimea against nemeroes foes, who had in their power means of warfare unique sod heretofore ookuown to the annals of war.

This order of the day will be read le every company, squadroo, sotnia, battery and body of marines.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDER DAY IN THE HOUSE.

REPORT OF TRINITY CHURCH MATTERS.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Nearly the entire sesoion of the Assembly was spent in discussioo, in Committee of the Whole, of a bill providiog by an appropriation of $2,500 for the improvement of Trout Brook, a tributary of the Hudson in Essex County. The principle of appropriations for improvements of that character being involved, the debate was earnest and protracted. The bill was finally reported to the House, and ordered to a third readieg. The samo disposition was made of a few local bills, and the House adjourned.

The mystery, alluded to yesterday, concerning Mr. UPHAM's Report on the Canal Snperintendency bill, is cleared up by a simple explanation. The Report, without an indorsement, was sent by the Clerk to the Printer, who by some mistake conceived it to be an Assembly document, and so headed it. The mistako was not discovered till the Report had been sent to the Assembly. Those who wished it are not able to make any capital out of the matter, though it for a time bore a mysterious look.

CROTON WATER IN STATE PRISON.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President of the Croton Water Board of the City of New-York, for payment for Croton water furnished the Sing Sing Prison, as per agreemeet, since May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1857, and interest on all annnal payments (except tho one from 1856 to 1857,) amonntieg in all to $8,137 50. Amount claimed, not including present year, $6,485. After stating the terms of contract, pursuant to law of 1846, they recite the reservotion made by the Board of Aldermen—that, owing to the long term asksd fer, (fifteen years,) they prefer o coatract of five years' duration, and on thot the President of the Boord bases his claim, by increasing the consideration given in 1851 ($750) to $1,250, for the next five years, and notify the Stote that from the 1st of May, 1857, they shall charge the State one cent. for every 100 gallons furnished,—that being the minimum price in the City in cases where the largest amount is furnished; and that, as the Prison consumes 166,320 gallons per day, fer all purposes, for 300 days in the year, not counting what is consumed on the remaining days in the year, the amount the State must hereafter pay for the Croton water will amount to $4,989 60 per annum. The President also states, in justification of this charge, two individual establishments in the City of New-York last year paid respectively—one $3,937 79, and the other $4,554 77. He also says, that from the gauge of the Prison reservoir, and the estimate of the Engineer, the Prison has used at least 100,000 gallons per diem since 1851; and when the large steam engine for sawing marblo shall be in operation, they will require an amount of water equal to the whole capacity of the reservoir, which will smount to $7,329 84 anoually—and he therefore prays the Legislature to do justice, by ordering the payment of the claims of the Board.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Chair presented the Report of Trinity Church, pursuant to resolution of Senate, 1855.

In presenting their report, so long expected and so loeg delayed, the Trustees of Trinity Church protest against the power of the Senate to exact snch information, but state that they furnish it out of respect to that body, as well as to remove the impression that they are unwilling to display to the public the state of the Corporation, its financial condition and management. They declare their opinion that such demands by the Senate, entailing upon corporations onlay and labor unnecessarily, are oppressive and uejust, the courts being the proper place of resort when any just cause of complaints exists. They have, moreover, made answer to two similar calls from the Houses of the Legislatnre within a few years past. They present the following facts:

The total number of corporators is 306, of whom 92 are communicants and 213 are pew-holders. The total number of communicants, at the last annual convention of the diocese, was 800. A large addition to this may be expected from the recent increase in the number of ciergy, to nine, and from the worshippers in the new Trinity Chapel recently erected. The number of pews rented or occupied by the families of deceased owners is 124; and the number owned and occupied by females is 44. These are not enumerated among the corporators, because not entitled to a vote. The congregation of new Trinity Chapel is full; 133 pews belonging to the Church are kept for free occupancy by all. These, with the aisle seats, afford 1,065 seats, and at evening service all seats are free. The corporaters voting at the annual eiection for Wardens and Vestrymen have been generally few, in consequence of the confidence reposed in the discreet and prudent management of the 23 Vestrymen, and of the absence of any contest. The annual number of voters, has been in 1846, 97; in 1847, 43; in 1848, 37; in 1849, 54; in 1850, 23; in 1851, 65; in 1852, 29; in 1853, 127; in 1854, 26; in 1855, 32.

A schedule is submitted, showing the estimated value of each lot and parcel of land owned by the Corporation in New-York, as assessed in 1855 for taxation; the estimated portion of such value for the buildings; the net value of the lot alone; the annual ground rent; the expiration of the term, and the present valuo of the reversion of the ground; and rents to the Church. The total value of the property embraced therein, irrespective of leases and buildings, is $2,668,710. Totol amount of annual rents, $71,301 97. Present total value of reversions, including present value of ground rents, $1,984,322.

Since 1st November, 1855, 84 leases have expired; of these, 47 lots have been relet, and the reversions in fee of 37 have been sold. In the same period 76 other lots have been sold, making total of lots sold within five years 113. The whole value of the landed estate of the Church, exclusive of present value of rents, is $1,446,371 71.

The Church has, for a long series of years, made gifts of lots or proceeds of sale to churches and Institutions of learning or charity in the City and State. By reason of these gifts and sales, the landed estate has gradually diminished, till, ont of 2,068 lots originally owned, not more than 691 remain. These sales have, at times, been slow, and, mainly in order to meet these gifts to churches and other institntions, a debt, in anticipation of such sales, amounting on Moy 1, 1855, to $648,913, has been incurred.

The lots included in the valuation do not include land occupied by churches or grave-yards. The whole productive estate is stated as follows:

Real estate	$1,446,371 71
Bonks and mortgages	129,469 41
Cash in Bank at close of last fiscal year	19,399 46
Total	$1,665,240 58
Deduct the debt	$643,913 00
Net value	$1,016,327 58

The report snlarges upon the course of the Vestry in distributing the charities of the Church throughout the State, and declares that such has been deemed their duty. They then exhibit the present income of the Church, and the purposes to which it is devoted and is applicable, as follows:

Rents from real estate	$71,301 97
Pew rents (estimated)	11,168 90
Interest on bonds and mortgages, at 6 and 7 per cent	13,943 85
Total income	$96,438 82

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Interest on debt	$41,075 51
Expenses [illegible]	3,850 00
Repairs to [illegible]	49,900 00
Charity, its [illegible] churches and repairs	17,276 00
Allowances to other churches (canons)	16,875 00
Annuities to families of deceased clergymen	8,290 00
Support of Mission in Africa	250 00
Total	$128,746 51
Deficit	$97,818 19

The report that the Vestry have, under the present circumstances of the Church, been unable to meet the demands for aid made by other Churches, they believe has given rise to the Senate's inquiry. But they have resolved to labor with their means for the good of the poor in the neighborhood of their own churches of Trinity, St. Paul, St. John, and St. George, and hence must arise a proportionate want of power to respond to the applications for aid from other congregations. The amounts given in aid of other churches, from the year 1807 to 1855, are set forth in detail, and present the following aggregate:

Donations to free Churches in the City of New-York	$172,590 92
Gifts to Churches in the City not free during the same period	58,418 00

These are the whole amounts given to other Churches in the City. Within the same period the Vestry have purchased lands in Twenty-fifth-street and built Trinity Chapel at a cost, for building and site, of $227,164 82.

During the same period Trinity Church has given in grants and appropriations to churches, in different parts of the State out of the City, an aggregate of $48,852 50.

During the three years previous to 1855, Trinity Church has made the following appropriations to institutions of charity, benevolence and learning, in the City of New-York:

Grants of burial lots in Trinity Church Cemetery: To the Orphan Asylum, 621 square feet; to the Society for the relief of aged and indigent females, 300 square feet; the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society, 600; to Christ Church, a plot to be selected; to the Orphan House, the same.

The Trustees make the following statement to show the unvarying policy, governed by which, the corporation has, from an early day, continually dispensed abroad the property with which it was endowed.

From the year 1790 to the 15th of February, 1855, Trinity Church gave and appropriated to Churches in New-York City aot free, 192 lots, and cash ..... $493,125 70.

Counties.		Counties.	
Albany	$18,000	Ontario	$4,050
Allegany	800	Orleans	2,500
Cattaragus	1,800	Orange	6,975
Cayuga	920	Oswego	4,625
Chemung	800	Otsego	3,070
Chenango	2,300	Putnam	1,900
Columbia	7,800	Queens—lots 18, &	11,550
Cortland	500	Rensselaer	9,250
Delaware	1,650	Richmond	5,500
Dutchess	21,150	Steuben	1,000
Essex	400	Seneca	2,050
Franklin	400	St. Lawrence	5,750
Fulton	400	Saratoga	4,822
Genesse	1,500	Schenectady	4,100
Greene	10,500	Suffolk	8,100
Herkimer	7,250	Sullivan	1,500
Jefferson	2,700	Tioga	1,270
Kings—lots 2, and	30,410	Tompkins	850
Livingston	2,500	Ulster	3,900
Madison	500	Washington	2,250
Monroe	4,700	Wayne	2,450
Montgomery	2,000	Westchester—lots	
Niagara	1,600	5 and	15,900
Oneida—lots 4, and	2,100	Wyoming	300
Onondaga	4,555	Yates	1,000
Total—Lots, 146.		Money—$731,419 50.	

From the year 1848 to this time they have given for general purposes, for the advancement of the church, 35 lots and $19,652; for general and public purposes 17 lots and $750; to institntions of learning and charity schools 115 lots and $65,776 87, and leased for 63 years, free of rent, 5 lots; for support of Episcopate and church societies $72,988 58; annuities and donations to aged and infirm clergymen and to widows and families of deceased clergymee $126,934 88—being a total for the purposes last enumerated of 172 lots and $286,111 83.

The Report concludes as follows: Thus has this corporation administered its estate, freely granting it for the spread of religion in all parts of the State, for the support of ministers of the gospel, and the succor of their families, and for the aid and endowment of institntions of learning. It has for these purposes paid $1,287,292 75, and given a large number of lots of land, by these means diminishing its property to one-third of its original extent. The vestry have in this communication ventured to give a more complete statement of the condition and acts of the church, than is expressly called for by the resolutions of your Honorable Body, because they desire [illegible] for the more perfect justification [illegible] operation, and because they were confident that the Senate would receive it as an answer more satisfactory than a more limited return.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

On motion of Senator SPENCER the report was referred to a Select Committee, and the Chair appointed, as such Committee, Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON and RAMSAY.

CITY SUPERVISORS.

Mr. BROOKE presented a resolution from the Board of Supervisors of New-York, asking an amendment of the Revised Statutes, so as to relieve the Mayor and Recorder from acting as Supervisors.

NOTICES.

The followieg notices were given of bills to be introdnced:

By Mr. BROOKS, to increase the number of Trustees to the Jews' Hospital.

By. Mr. NOXON, to prevent abuses by receivers of insolvent corporations.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of NATHAN WHEELER.

For a ferry across Great Sodus Bay.

Amending the Charter of the Onondaga Orphan Asylum.

To give certain cases preference on Court Calendars.

To increase the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Jndges.

Authorizing the Flushing and Newtwon Plank Road to sell part of their road.

STATE BOUNDARY.

The Senate passed the joint resolntion authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to meet with like officers from the State of Connecticut, to definitively settle the boundary line between the two States.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

From a report sent to Gov. CLARK, I gather the following statistics of small crime in the City of New-York. During the year there were committed to the four District Prisons:

White males	16 301	Colored males	692
White females	9,635	Colored females	331

Making a total of 36,264. Of these 8,926 were natives and 27,338 were foreigners.

There were of temperate habits	3,561
There were of intemperate habits	32,703
There could not read	11,518
There could read only	4,633
There could read and write	16,499
There were well educated	1,221
There were classically educated	31
Uoknown	2,119

These statistics would strongly illustrate and enforce an essay upon temperance. I.EO.

Kansas Emigration from Alabama—Col. Buford's Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The severities of a Winter of unprecedented length are still upon us. For more than two months there has been hardly a single day of that bright weather peculiar to the South. Stock in places has suffered much, since no provision is made against such a season as this. A planter from northern Mississippi tells me, that of a drove of two hundred he will lose sixty or seventy head. And this is not a solitary instance.

The navigable waters of the State are getting low again, notwithstanding so much rain has fallen in the last few months. The state of the roads has kept back much cotton from the markets, yet with a few weeks of good weother the most of it will be sent forward. A considerable portion of the crop is still ungathered, in some of the richer regions of the State. Spring work will necessarily be late

Corn is abundant at fifty to sixty cents, whilst other provisions are higher than at the North. Potatoes and fruits, especially, are held at enormously high prices. What would people think in New-England, if compelled to pay from five to seven dollars per barrel for Irish potatoes and apples?

Col. BUFORD is stumping the State in behalf of his Kansas scheme, but with little success. Having embarked a large fortune in the enterprise, failure now will ruin him. He appeals to Southern pride, which responds languidly to his urgent call. Five, ten, rarely twenty dollars is the sum one sees generally on his subscription papers. He is forming *Emigration Societies* wherever he can, which collect funds to send the poor out. The terms which Col. BUFORD offers are these: He pays the expenses of an immigrant and aids him in securing a preemption [illegible] landing in Kansas his money is to be refunded or he is to receive as an equivalent one-half of the land which the settler holds by right of preemption. He says that he shall be able to take out three or four hundred in April on these terms. I need not tell you what sort of men go on such an expedition from a Southern State. The Free State men should be well armed with whisky, and there will be little need for Sharpe's rifles.

There really is no enthusiasm on this subject in this State, despite all the stumping and newspaper writing. I will keep you "posted" on this subject.

Yours,

The Kansas Resolutions of Ohio in the Georgia Legislature—Direct Retaliation Urged—Great Excitement Among Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FEB. 15.

Mr. JONES, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider the bill, lost yesterday, providing for attachments in certain cases. Mr. J. said that he had no idea the bill would be passed; but he wished it reconsidered, in order that some mode of retaliation on the North might be adopted. He was not partial to any particular mode of retaliation, but he thought something should be done.

Mr. HARRIS, of Fulton, also favored the reconsideration. He had always been on the side of conservatism since he had held a seat on the floor of the House; and had voted against the present bill, because it was an emasculation of the Georgia Platform, and afforded loop-holes through which the timid might escape from a manly support of that platform. "But the times, Mr. Speaker, are ominous. I hold in my hand a document, a preamble and resolution recently introduced into the Legislature of Ohio, which is the strangest document I have ever seen from any cradle up to this hour. It put an entirely new face upon this question, and induces me to vote for a reconsideration of the bill, against which I voted yesterday from Constitutional reasons. I now vote for reconsideration, in order that I may offer a substitute, and for this end." It seems that Col. LANE, now in KANSAS, has recently been sending some information to Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and upon the heel thereof, the following preamble and resolution have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, viz:

Whereas, It is a matter of general notoriety that Kansas Territory is being invaded from time to time by hordes of hostile ruffians, who are plundering and destroying property, butchering the innocent inhabitants in the most cruel and wanton manner, and setting at open defiance all those rules and principles which ought to govern the intercourse of man and man; and, whereas, the Executive of the United States has been appealed to in vain for protection; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exercise of its popular sovereignty, through its General Assembly, to *raise, arm* and *equip* five regiments of volunteers; to provide all the necessary provisions, munitions and pay for six months' service in Kansas, to preserve the peace and protect the settlers from the depredations of the land pirates who infest that Territory.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wished it understood that I am in favor of retaliation; and I wish this bill reconsidered, in order that I may strike out all after its enacting clause, and insert the following:

Whereas, a resolution has been offered in the Legislature of Ohio, in the following words:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of Ohio, in the exercise of its "popular sovereignty," through its General Assembly, to *raise, arm*, and *equip* five regiments of volunteers; to provide all the necessary provisions, munitions, and pay, for six months' service in Kansas, to preserve the peace and protect the settlers from the depredations of the land pirates who infest that Territory.

And whereas such interference on the part of that State is unauthorized by the Constitution, revolutionary in its character, and utterly subversive of our rights under the Federal compact: And whereas our property, our honors, our lives, and the lives of our wives and children are perilled by such wanton, aggressive, and treasonable action: And whereas it is the right of any people to repel force with force:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the Governor of the State of Georgia shall be advised that the provisions of the resolution pending in the Legislature of Ohio has been adopted, and efforts made to carry it into effect by raising said regiments, *it shall be his duty to raise a like number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, at the expense of this State, to be maintained by her public treasury for twelve months, and tender their services to the President of the United States, as Volunteers, to repel the aggressions of the State of Ohio.* It shall be the duty of said President to accept or reject the services of said regiments within twenty days after the Governor of Georgia shall tender them to him.

Be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall reject such Volunteers, and the Governor of Georgia shall believe that proper arrangements are not being promptly made by him to repel force with force, His Excellency the Governor shall immediately tender the services of said regiments to the people of Kansas.

These Ohio Resolutions, Mr. Speaker, were not before us when I took my position on the Kansas bill. I favor reconsideration, and the adoption of the above in lieu of the original "Attachment Bill." If the President accepts the services of the regiment tendered him, we have upon our side, the whole power of the Federal Government. If he refuses them, we can fall back upon the arm of God Almighty, and in him put our trust.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Cass.—Mr. Speaker: I hope this bill will not be reconsidered. I consider it as a cowardly and base attack upon the rights of Georgians —not Abolitionists and Free-Sellers. It has been defeated on this floor. So let it remain. While I favor the views of the gentleman from Fulton, and expect to vote for his bill, I am unwilling to use the Attachment bill to effect my ends. Let the dead bill remain as it is, and the gentleman from Fulton bring in his as new matter.

Mr. JONES, of Muscogee—I do not interpret the gentleman's remarks as impugning the courage of the friends and voters of the Attachment bill. Still, I am surprised that he should denounce as cowardly and base a policy which has so many precedents, and the sum of which is that Georgians shall trade with their friends and quit their enemies. While I am as much opposed as any man to a Federal Protective Tariff, I believe the provisions of this bill to be sound. I favor anything which will act off from the North, that influx of Southern gold on which our enemies fatten, and which has made them what they are—a power in this land. Let the gentleman from Cass make his peg. I care not how ultra or severe—and I know of one at least, that will be with him, and will come up to the mark. The Attachment Bill contains nothing new nor strange. Similar measures of safety and retaliation have been adopted time and again, in the history of nations, and I am sorry to hear him denounce them as cowardly and base. Sir, these aspersions are unworthy of the source whence they come; and the feeblest indications of resistance at the South should be encouraged.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Cass—I meant no imputations by my remarks, as the gentleman has rightly conceived. I meant nothing personal. But I am still of opinion that it is base to redress our wrongs by inflicting injury on our own people. The bill proposes a tax of 100 per cent. on all goods and wares bought by Georgians in those States which disregard certain rights of the South. This policy is unworthy of us. *I am for direct retaliation or none.* While we profess to have free trade, let it be free as air. I prefer, therefore, an original bill to make the issue sought by the gentleman from Fulton. I wish a direct issue from which Georgia must retreat, or by which she must stand.

Mr. CROOK, of Chattooga. Mr. Speaker; My Kansas Bill was killed in this House a few days since. It was not revolutionary; it was not ultra, yet it was killed. This

[illegible] Sickles, Wms and Edens—which were noticed.

THE CASES OF WM. AND EDEN MORRIS.

Suspension of Judgment in the Case of Mathews.

Judge Capron Gives his Reasons of the Real Position of the District-Attorney, and Asserts the Supreme Authority of the Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Frs. 20.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

There was not standing room in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. Never before, within our recollection, has it been so crowded. It pervaded everywhere, except on Judge Capron's bench, where also sat the Recorder, a tensely concentrated mass of human beings. The Gamblers did not want those of them whose cases had not been tried over till next term. They were the head and front of the entertainment. They were the cause of the crowd. The interest of the spectators in all the proceedings was quite intense. If the Court would only commit to jail or nights to try the Gamblers, and would provide a room large enough for the accommodation of the public, all the theatres might instantaneously close their doors. They could not, though they presented comedy, melo-drama and farce on the same evening, offer such attraction as the Court of Sessions would present, whenever the Judge was determined to dispose of the Gamblers, and the defendants counsel were determined they should not be disposed of.

When the Judge had taken his seat upon the bench, he desired the Clerk of the Court to call the names of those defendants—called in common parlance, the Gamblers—who had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Vanderveort accordingly called Patrick Hearne, whereupon Senator Sickles rose and said, that he had not supposed it necessary to procure the attendance of his clients, as he understood that the Court only intended to hear his authorities on the motion for arrest of judgment.

The Judge—No, Sir. I am ready to close the whole affair at once. I have looked at the law, and could find only one case in point, and that the 1st Massachusetts, which was allowed merely for argument. I am now ready to hear what the defendants have to say why judgment should not be passed on them according to law.

Senator Sickles replied that he understood on Monday that all that was to be done at present was to produce the authorities to show that he could move for arrest of judgment.

The Judge—You cannot do that, Sir, without the presence of the defendants. If they are not here, I shall arrest their recognizances to be forfeited.

Mr. Sickles replied that he had come into Court prepared to cite his authorities for an arrest of judgment. He had not intended to argue the case at once, having consulted the District-Attorney, who was willing that the case might be postponed.

The Judge—Mr. Sickles, has the Court no power?

Mr. Sickles—Undoubtedly it has.

The Judge—Does that power all lie with the District-Attorney?

Mr. Sickles—Certainly not; but I have never known the Court to act when the District-Attorney has made no motion. An understanding between the District-Attorney and counsel should be treated with consideration. It can hardly be worth while to have the defendants in Court while an argument is proceeding without a motion having been made.

The Judge replied that he could not disabuse his mind that they (Wednesday) was the day set down for the final adjudication of these cases, by an understanding with the counsel on both sides, and the Court. He could not consent to occupy the time of the Court, and have these cases postponed from day to day. If Mr. Sickles had any further arguments to offer, on new grounds, for an arrest of judgment, the Court was willing to hear them; but he (the Judge) could not listen to a repetition of the old argument, about which his mind was already made up. He had heard excellent arguments from Mr. Graham and the District-Attorney, and had given them due consideration. His opinion thereupon was known to the public, and he had not seen reason to change that opinion. If there were any new points to be presented, he would hear them with pleasure.

Mr. Sickles said that he had other points to offer. He would repeat that it was most distinctly understood between himself and the Court, on Monday last, that he should appear, on the present occasion, to show the right which he believed he had, and which His Honor denied, to move for an arrest of judgment. What I did, said Mr. Sickles, I did in good faith.

The Judge—I have no doubt of your good faith, Sir.

Mr. Sickles—Then my defendants acted in good faith also, and I cannot see why their recognizances should be forfeited, because, not supposing their presence would be wanted, they have failed to appear in Court this morning.

The Judge said that it was his thorough understanding that Mr. Sickles was to present his authorities, when if the Court thought them sufficient, the argument would be heard, and a disposition of the matter made at once. He (the Judge) by no means understood that the authorities were to be merely cited, and that nothing else was to be done until a future day.

After further controversy to the same effect had occurred between Court and Counsel, the Judge said that he must stop such discursive argument. Mr. Sickles must do one of two things—either produce the defendants and speak on points not yet argued, or else let the defendants take the consequence of their non-attendance.

Mr. Sickles thought that neither should be done.

The Judge—Again, Mr. Sickles, I ask, has the Court no power?

Mr. Sickles—The District-Attorney is the prosecuting officer. When he moves on the trial of a cause, it is the duty of the Court to allow that trial to proceed; but the Court cannot make the motion. There is, in instance, the case of French, Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua. He implored the Court to bring him to trial, but the Court replied that it had no power to do so, without the previous action of the District-Attorney. The Court site to hear and determine causes, but is not a public prosecutor. It knows not—it ought not to know—whether it would be for the public interest that a particular trial should be forced on.

The Judge—Let me state what I think the duties of the District-Attorney really are. *I think the District-Attorney is an officer of the Court. I think he is under the control of the Court. I think that when the Court orders him to proceed with a case it is his duty to do so. The District-Attorney has not the Court in his fingers. The power is in the Court, and these officers are servants of the Court.* Now, let this debate be broken up.

Mr. Sickles—Your Honor surely does not mean to say that you would order the District-Attorney to bring on a cause if, for sufficient reasons, he did not wish to. The law deprives the Court of all control over causes. The Court is not supposed to know—ought not to know—what transpires in the District-Attorney's office.

The Judge—My mind is made up. I may be wrong, but I will take the responsibility. Let the defendants appear in a legal and proper way.

Mr. Sickles still protested against their being called.

The Judge—I must decide either one way or the other,—either for you or against you. I want the defendants called.

Mr. Sickles—I submit, your Honor, that they cannot be called, as there is no question before the Court.

The Judge—Then I will raise one. I will ask the District-Attorney to have these defendants called.

The District-Attorney—I am at a loss, your Honor, to understand what relation I bear to the case in its present aspect. My duty ends with the conviction of the defendants, and a motion for judgment. Your Honor will have to ask the Clerk of the Court to move for judgment.

The Judge—That was my view of the case in the first place. I introduced the subject with that understanding. As I understood it, the District-Attorney had moved for judgment, and the defendants were now in the hands of the Court. If they would appear the Court would proceed to dispose of the cases.

Mr. Sickles remarked, that there was no instance in the records of this or of any other Court in which recognizances were forfeited, except at the motion of the District-Attorney.

The Judge said he could not see how any misunderstanding could have arisen in the case. He supposed the District-Attorney was ready to argue the question whenever counsel was ready. He was having what he now did on the understanding that Mr. Sickles should come into Court and argue the case that morning. The question now was in the hands of the Court to say whether judgment should be pronounced or not. He wanted the defendants to be present at whatever was done. The District-Attorney had brought the cases on, obtained a conviction, and moved for judgment.

Mr. Sickles would respectfully deny that any motion had been made for judgment.

The Judge—We will stop all this debate here, if you please. I want the defendants called.

Mr. Vanderveort, the Clerk, therefore called Patrick Hearne, Robert McCaffrey, Alexander Edgar, George Bears, Jefferson Wells, Sherlock Hillman, William Mathews, William Norris and Eden Norris to appear.

Mr. Sickels said he appeared for the first six of those parties.

The Judge—That is no appearance at all. They must appear in person. The District-Attorney may now take the proper course.

The District-Attorney—My usual course in such cases is to issue my bench warrant, which I will do in the course of the day.

Mr. John Graham then said that he understood the case of Mr. Joseph S. Hall had gone over till next term. He was here by mere accident, and Mr. S. S. Hall was not notified to appear.

The Judge said he did not understand that the case was to go over.

Recorder Beebe then said that he understood that all those cases, the disposition of which was to [illegible]

Mr. Graham said that he would respectfully remark respecting Mr. Sickles' case, that he had understood the court to determine on Monday, as Mr. Sickles had understood it, that the authorities only were to be given in. Other counsel also had so understood it.

Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, on behalf of William and Eden Norris, read affidavits supporting their good character for veracity and honesty in business matters.

The judge did not think the affidavits of much value in the present case.

Mr. Brewer replied that they were valuable as showing that their word was to be trusted. They had pleaded guilty, quitted the profession, and pledged their word that they never would be connected with gambling again.

The Judge did not think that pledge was worth much. If they had abandoned the business before proceedings had been instituted against them, it would have looked well, but any ounning man could abandon gambling after he was indicted.

After a long consultation with Recorder Smith, the Judge asked the District Attorney if any assurance had been offered to the defendants that a particular course would be pursued towards them if they pleaded guilty—that the Court would be lenient, for instance.

District-Attorney—Not at all, Sir. I state now, as I stated before, that when a social evil exists, it would be a good way to repress it by holding, as it were, the sword of Damocles over the heads of the offenders—as in the case of brotheis, drinking-shops, &c. *But I never mortgage the Court. Your Honor may be my keeper, but I certainly am not yours.*

The Judge—Are those two defendants here?

Mr. Brewer—They are, Sir; and I may here say that, being aware of the District-Attorney's opinion, I advised them to pursue the course they have done.

The Judge said he was sorry for it; he desired the defendants to appear before him. When they came forward he remarked that he had given their cases his attentive consideration since their pleas were put in. The gamblers, he could see, were persons who were not poor, not degraded, not wholly vicious. If they reformed they might become individuals useful to society; but the question arose, as to what evidence there was, that any particular course that might be adopted would produce that result. We may lay down the rule that to try folks, and not to punish them, would be injurious to society. The moment the idea got abroad that judgment would be suspended and criminals allowed to go scot free, an encouragement was offered to crime. In the case of these defendants affidavits had been read to the Court which might be true, and he gave the defendants all credit for sincerity. Still those affidavits only related to their habits of life, and were perfectly compatible with the supposition that they might return again to their old course of gambling.

Mr. Brewer would respectfully beg to interrupt the Court. He would procure affidevits to show that they were making preparations to abandon the gambling profession before they were indicted. No gambling had been carried on for a month before a complaint was made. They had also given up the lease of the premises.

The Judge—I wish these papers had been presented before. I gave an opportunity for counsel to prepare all affidavits. I cannot afford to let time be lost.

Mr. Brewer said he would procure the affidavits to-day, (Thursday.)

The Judge—Well, then, let these men stand committed till you have got your affidavits.

Mr. Brewer—But your Honor will let them go under their recognizances?

The Judge—No, Sir. They are here now, and they must stand committed. If you can show, to-morrow, a reasonable prospect that they will abandon their former life and go into a respectable business, I will suspend judgment.

The District-Attorney—*If the Court please, the matter of bail is in the discretion of the public prosecutor.* These men have been on bail for two weeks. It would be a very great injustice to them, if others, equally culpable, because they possessed money, could keep at liberty, while these men, who are comparatively poor, should be denied their freedom. I do not consider them so guilty as Hearne and others, and if they are all allowed to go at large on a plea of guilty, these men in justice should be so too. While other parties have been occupying the time of the Court from day to day, these parties ask only the delay of one day to put in an affidevit, and it would be great injustice to treat Mr. Hearne with more partiality than they are treated, who have been in attendance on the Court during the whole of the investigation. *I will myself take the responsibility of their appearance to-morrow. A public prosecutor may sometimes represent the prisoner as well as the people, and I will be responsible that the bail in their cases shall be equal to the requirements of the law.* [Applause in the Court, which was quickly suppressed by the Judge.]

The Judge—Since the District-Attorney has intimated that these parties may safely be allowed to go at large, I will let them go.

Mr. Busted then brought forward the case of Mathews, read affidavits to prove that he had never kept a gambling house, though it was admitted thet he had played games of hazard. He had been, for a year, a farmer on Long Island, and had a wife and six children dependent on him. Mr. Busted said that his client had put in a plea of guilty under the pressure of a strong legal necessity, as the Court had refused an application for postponement, on the ground of the absence of a most material witness. The learned counsel spoke long and eloquently, urging the claim of his client to the mercy of the Court with peculiar force and earnestness.

The Judge said that everybody would admit that discrimination in punishing offenders was necessary to be observed. If suspension of judgment, in particular cases, would reclaim a guilty party, it would not only be the duty, but the pleasure of the Court, to take that course. He had inquired into the case of Mathews, and believed him to be a reformed man. It would be cruel to inflict an ignominious punishment on a man who was endeavoring to recover a good position in society. Believing that Mathews was reformed, he would accede to the prayer of counsel and suspend judgment. But if he should hereafter be caught in the commission of an offence, the utmost penalty of the law would be visited on him.

Thus ended the days proceedings. The crowd melted away. The lawyers got together in groups to discuss the whole affair, and some minor cases of felony were called on. There will be fresh excitement we suppose, to-day, as some other cases have to be disposed of.

The Contested Judgeship.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A speedy settlement of this whole matter would have been materially aided if Judge Peabody had deemed it expedient to have been a party to the action brought by the People against Judge Cowles. Thus would have been avoided the complication caused by his asserting rights and seizing the official station only when it had been taken from Judge Cowles by the discrimination and exertions of another.

There is this difference between the positions of Judges Davies and Peabody: Judge Davies has a judgment in his favor positive and peremptory; Judge Peabody has a communication from two Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Davies has about 18,000 votes; Judge Peabody about 5,700. As to whether the few prevail over the many by reason of the alleged technicality, has not yet been adjudicated.

The acts of Judge Davies are valid even if he be not ultimetely entitled to the office, for he holds under color of title; namely, a judgment and the effect given by law to such a judgment. Those of Judge Peabody, if he deems it advisable to perform any, are null, unless he be ultimately entitled to the office; and even in thet case it is doubtful if they ere valid if performed before he has ousted Judge Davies.

Judge Davies would assuredly be non-suited in any proceeding wherein he asked for possession of this seat, as thet has already been adjudged to him, and he cannot obtain that which has been given. And even if he obtained such a judgment, his position would be no better than now, for if judgment that he take Judge Cowles' seat is not to be executed, but all its force rests in the sound discretion of two Justices of the Supreme Court, certainly one that he take Judge Peabody's seat would have no greater effect. If the one judgment is worthless, so is the other; if the possibility of a right in some one else strips it in one case of vitality, so it must in another, for that possibility always must exist, as the law never can presume there are no rights in others.

Judge Peabody, if he had brought an action against Judge Davies, would have had no such tronbles.

With great truth has it been said that the proceedings taken against Judge Cowles do not conclude any one except the parties, but those parties were the People of the State of New-York end Edward P. Cowles. And the acts and authority of a Judge whom they, the People, have set up, they cannot gainsay or dispute, till in another action brought by them a different Judge has been put in his place.

Proceedings of this nature are no petty litigations between partise on matters of private interest. They are actions brought by the people and in their name to determine whom they are entitled to have fill their offices and execute their laws. The interests of the individuals who are to be their servants are matters of trivial consequence compared with the great rights of the State, and the necessity for knowledge as to what persons shall be invested with its authority.

The law proscribes thet, if the judgment "be in favor of such person, he shall be entitled, after taking the oath of office, and executing such official bond as may be required by law, to take upon himself the execution of the office." That individuals may sometimes be temporarily excluded from office, is amply compensated for by the certainty as to who are entitled to exercise the functions of these offices. And its amount of reasoning, as to persons not being considered in such proceedings, will alter the effect of an explicit statute as to their effects; nor is any one considered as to their rights; those still can be adjudicated upon by an action brought by the people.

J. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

We have had very cold weather during the whole week; and its influence has been as effective as ever in restricting trade in Produce. Apart from this, other circumstances have favored a similar result. We have received, during the week, seven days' later European news,—leaning decidedly against Breadstuffs, while as decidedly favoring Cotton, and not seriously affecting any other commodity. Under the influence of such advices, Breadstuffs have been very freely offered at much reduced prices, yet they have been only moderately inquired for, and this, too, almost solely by the home trade,—shippers deeming it imprudent to move freely while prospects appear so adverse and uncertain. The arrivals of Breadstuffs have not been any way liberal; but the generally available supply thereof here has been found far more than sufficient to meet the requirements of purchasers,—and as holders have not hesitated in pressing their stocks on the market, the depression in prices has been quite distinct.

We are now expecting four days' later European intelligence by the *Atlantic*:—and as the hopes of peace are strengthened by each successive arrival, the maintenance of even current rates for Breadstuffs becomes less probable. Such a prospect, on the whole, need not intimidate, or be regarded as unsatisfactory by, our producers. High prices would, under almost any circumstances, greatly restrict the consumption, and this restriction would, in the end, be found to form a source of more real fear and dissatisfaction than reduced prices, which would give rise to a very extensive demand for our surplus supplies. Such has been the experience of the past,—teaching, that it is not high prices, (which always limit the consumption,) that are the most remunerative; but that in a ready market for all that can be spared of our agricultural products, (which low prices most generally insure,) lies the source of the largest and surest profits.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 49,800 hhls. of Flour, 17,000 bushels of Wheat, 88,500 bushels of Corn, 13,000 bushels of Rye, and 14,700 bushels of Barley,—showing a decrease of about 11,800 bbls. of Flour, 22,800 bushels of Wheat, 8,300 bushels of Corn, and 40,000 bushels of Rye, with an increase of only 14,700 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which equaled about 61,100 bbls. of Flour, 39,800 bushels of Wheat, 96,800 bushels of Corn, and 53,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 114,900 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, the low and medium grades of State, Western and Canadian Flour closed generally 50@75c. per bbl. lower; while the finer qualities thereof are about 25c. per bbl. cheaper; and Southern brands are a shade easier. Notwithstanding the great reduction in the value of most of the ordinary and middling qualities of Flour, the demand for such has not been an active one, as they did not suit buyers, these being, in the main, representatives of the home trade, and needing only the choicest lots of medium, and the better descriptions of Flour. The export inquiry has partially subsided, and the usual shipping brands of State and Western Flour have, therefore, attracted very little attention. This in part accounts for the remarkable heaviness and languor in such kinds. Canadian Flour has not been very plenty, but the supply thereof has exceeded the requirements of purchasers, and as holders have evinced an unusual eagerness to realize on this as well as on most grades of State and Western, prices have suffered materially. Southern Flour has not been so adversely affected as other grades, owing to the fact thet the supply of it has been very moderate; its reputation uninjured by careless branding; and the inquiry for it has been pretty brisk. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have slightly deteriorated, and close heevily.

Wheat has been offered with more freedom at 5c.@7c. per bushel lower prices; but it has not been actively dealt in, as purchasers look for a further decline. Corn has also been pretty readily tendered at prices 6c.@9c. per bushel under last week's closing rates, without finding very willing buyers, either among home dealers or shippers. Rye is about 3c. per bushel cheaper, and dull at the reduced figures. The supply of it is moderate, but more than adequate to the demand for it. Oats have fluctuated little in value, closing tamely and languidly, with comparatively good stock on the market. Barley has been more inquired for, and as the supply has been very limited, it has advanced 5c. @7c. per busbel since our last.

Cotton hes continued in very active request and with quite large sales, (amounting for the week to about 23,000 bales, here, and *in transitu*;) it has increesed in velue fully ½c. per pound. Our available supply is now reduced to about 41,000 bales, against about 68,000 beles et the same time e year ago. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest detes, were 646,058 beles heavier; the total exports from the United Stetes 386,132 bales more; the shipments from Southern and Northern ports, 119,583 hales greater; and the total etocke on hand, 122,418 bales larger than those at the esme date last year.

Provisions have slightly fluctuated in price, but closed with a generally fair inquiry at steady rates. Hog products are in moderate supply, and not pressed on the market. Salt Beef is quite abundant, and is about the only articie in this line that is unusually dull and on the decline. Butter and Cheese are in fair supply, yet held firmly.

Greceries have been in tolerably ective requset,—including Coffee, Sugar an i Teas,—at well-supported prices, with Honey and Molasses at drooping rates. We notice no material change in the relative proportions of the available stock.

Hay has advanced 6¼c.@12½c. ₱ 100 lbs.—with a light stock and fair demand.

American Hemp is in better request, and is held for higher prices.

Galena Lead is quoted 12¾c.@25c. ₱ 100 lbs., dearer; but it is not very actively inquired for, and prices are somewhat nominal.

Whale and Sperm Oils have advanced,—the demend having gained considerably in vigor, while the stocks continued moderate. Other Oils have favored purchasers,—yet these have not done much.

Rice is in rather limited demand and is ebout 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs. cheaper, than e week ago.

Clover and Timothy Grass seeds are e trifle higher, being in light supply and improved request.

Tallow is more freely offered at ¼c.@1c. ₱ lb. lower rates, without ettracting increased attention.

Whisky is moderately dealt in at a reduction in valne of about 2c. ₱ gallon.

Wool remains in fair demand at strengthening prices.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

The very severe weather continues to retard business in Dry Goods. Much of what has been already purchased remains here, owing to the great difficulty of getting it away to its proper destination; and merchants are somewhat indisposed to buy with freedom while this obstruction to transportation lasts. At the same time, home manufacturers are seriously prevented from sending their productions into market, and orders for such are but slow and rather unsatisfactorily filled, as the supply of domestic fabrics here is less extensive. Importers are now evincing a little uneasiness about the protracted weather embargo upon trade; and, with heavy supplies on hand, their patience and confidence begin to abate. Unless a milder temperature and freer intercourse with the country be experienced shortly, the season's traffic is apt to result less gratifyingly and encouragingly than has hitherto been anticipated. We can only hope for the best.

The stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings has been much reduced by recent purchases, in the absence of any considerable receipts from the various manufactories,—and with a fair demand, partly for goods to arrive, prices are well supported. Cotton Flannels are unaltered. Denims are less abundant and are steady, with a moderate inquiry, in part for future delivery. Drills are salable and firm. Duck is now sparingly dealt in, yet [illegible] checks the consumption. Ginghams are in pretty good request at [illegible] Woollens remain rather quiet, yet are generally held with firmness. Blankets are inactive at previous figures. Cassimeres are pretty brisk and steady. Cloths, of desirable styles, are less abundant and are needed at full quotations. Doeskins are salable and firm. Flannels exhibit no new feature. Jeans and Linseye appear quiet and languid. Muslin de lainee are quite as freely bought as they are offered, and prices are without any material change. Satinets are rather inactive, but not lower. Tweeds are retailing only at irregular prices.

Foreign productions are offered with greater freedom at unsettled prices, the long continuance of severe weather having nearly worn out the patience of some importers. The demand, however, is increasing and only requires the return of a more genial season to gain materially in vigor. Cherishing this anticipation, the principal holders are not anxious sellers, unless where they are sure of realizing fair prices, as they think it unnecessary and injudicious to forestall the inquiry, that is certain to arise as soon as the weather becomes more propitious—an inquiry that they presume will fully compeneate in extent for its backwardness, and thereby relieve them of their supplies, without entailing any serious losses. The available stock of imported Cotton goods is quite ample, but of desirable Forsign Woolen and Silk fabrics the quantity here is not unusually large, while a very considerable improvement in the demand, as compared with that of preceding years, is generally calculated upon. These circumstances serve to maintain the confidence of factors.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	1338	1952	51	165	826	512
Browning's, Sixth-street..	.....	440	88	62	3238	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st..	.....	217	32	54	2481	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street..	.....	131	110	113	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	2900	281	413	6737	512
Last week.....	1076	3234	290	447	4970	542

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855.....	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	1,952
Receipts for corresponding week last year...	2,298
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	2,900
Totel receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,586

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals et the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	754	.....	.....	.....	512
Hudson River Railroad..	441	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	542	51	166	823	.....
Philadelphia Railroad..	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	496	Pennsylvania.....	—
New-York.....	761	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	80	Connecticut.....	45
Kentucky.....	77	Michigan.....	87
Indiana.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	103	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Massachusetts.....	10

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 18c.@14c. and higher.
First quality, 11c.@12c.
Medium quality, 9¾c.@10¾c.
Poor quality, 8¾@9¾c.
Poorest quality, 8c @8¾c.
General selling prices, 9¾c.@11¾c.

Average of all sales 10c., as there were vastly more poor than good cattle.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7¾c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beevesat 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

We had rather a short supply of beef cattle today, even for the Lent season. Fish are so scarce that the demand for beef is unusually large, for a time when so many persons ignore beef, at least during a part of each week. This demand would be still more brisk, were it not counteracted hy the want of employment experienced hy multitudes whose usuel source of weekly inoome is cut off by the desp snow which stops out-door business. Many of the stoutest beef-eaters live from hand to mouth, and with them a week of no work is a week of no beef. The apparent supply for this week, however, is not so much smaller than last week, the total number being but 334 less, and the number at ALLERTON'S for the week 193 less than during the preceding week. But over 500 of those reported for this week, at Forty-fourth-street, were sold out before Saturday evening, and are mostly sleughtered, so that butchers were ready for a larger supply than they found to-day.

The sellers were very "crank" to-day, even with their best customers, and the latter were obliged to come to terms or go home to empty stalls. There was not much to tempt the buyers of good beef today, as most of the animals offered were below medium, and many droves were totally unfit for killing. However, some allowance must be made for appearance, since several Western lots were badly banged by long detention on the road.

The day was comparatively pleasant, and with the hard driving of bargains, the yards presented a good deal of animation.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tahie below, with the special notes following. These tahies and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	90..	Ohio.....	J. E. Stevenson....	Barney Bartram.
2..	77..	Ky.....	J. W. Were & Co..	W. H. Belden.
4..	96..	Ill.....	J. & J. T. Alexander.	T. White.
5..	76..	Ohio.....	S. Johnson.....	Geo. Tolley.
6..	84..	Ohio.....	A. R. Griffith.....	Thos. T. White.
7..	84..	N. Y.....	Geo. A. Tolley....	Daniel Tolley.
8..	85..	N. Y.....	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
11..	18..	N. Y.....	A. M. Clark.....	Owner.
12..	35..	N. Y.....	[illegible]	Owners.
13..	46..	N. Y.....	[illegible]	Owners.
14..	34..	N. Y.....	[illegible]	Owners.
15..	41..	N. Y.....	[illegible]	Owners.
16..	48..	Ohio.....	C. & S. Bronson..	Bush, Teed.
17..	2..	N. Y.....	Samuel A. Post...	Geo. Aymalt.
17..	2..	Ohio.....	Barlow & Co.....	Geo. Aymalt.

J. E. STEVENSON, of Ross County, Ohio, contributed 90 very fair animals not too lean to kill well, but not old to be nice eating. Average weight about 750 lbs., a few running as low as 600 lbs., and others as high as 1,000 lbs. They were selling by BARNEY BARTRAM at 10c.@12c.

The *biggest Steer* we have seen in this market was one raised by Mr. JONES, of Madison County, Ohio, from whom he was purchased by NORMAN HOLCOMB last Fall, and sold to Messrs. NOTT & WHEBY, of Canaan, Conn. He was fed by them the past Winter on corn-meal and oats. His live weight was variously estimated to-day at 2,900 to 3,500 lbs., and at 2,100 to 2,400 lbs. net. Messrs. WM. & GEORGE COOPER of Westchester Village, paid $450 for him, which is the largest price we have ever known paid in this market for a single beef animal. Allowing his weight to be 2,250 lbs., this is 20c. ₱ lb. for the meat. It would do one good to join the oltizens of Westchester in a Barbecue when this animal is served up. The buyers ought, however, to keep him on exhibition awhile.

T. C. EASTMAN brought in 52 mixed cattle from Huron County, Ohio, which weighed at Pittsburg 1,400 lbs. average. They were selling to day, by D. L. BELDEN, at 9c.@10c. This lot was driven 60 miles to Cleveland; thence to Pittsburg at $33 ₱ head; and to New-York by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (landing at Pier No. 1,) for $3 50 ₱ head. Whole time from Cleveland, 8 days; and cost ₱ head, (small cattle,) $11 50. Besides this, EASTMAN paid $7½c. ₱ head ferriage at Philadelphia. The Railroad Company, however, will probably carry cattle over the river, if applied to. Mr. EASTMAN says the arrangements on the Pennsylvania route are not very perf ct for cattle trains, and he shall not choose that route again until they are improved. One thing wanting is a "caboose" on each cattle train, so that the driver may go with the animals.

In yard No. 5 we found 76 three-year olds, consisting mainly of oxnes and skin brought from Wood County, Ohio. The owner says he fed them on corn two months, but they "lost it all on the road." They were 23 days coming. MEAD & HOLCOMB bought the whole lot "on private terms," to take into the country to feed for a year. They will then probably make fair beef. The owner says he gets just what they would have brought at home, and loses the entire feeding since he bought them in Autumn.

J. & J. T. ALEXANDER sent forward 96 cattle from Morgan County, Ill., young and smallish, but in fair order, save the banging of 27 days' travel. They averaged at home, 1,842 lbs., live weight; selling today by THOS. WHITE, at 10c.@12c.

W. H. BELDEN sold for J. W. WARE & Co., a fairish lot of cattle from Fayette Co., Ky., 400 to 1,100 lbs., average about 750 lbs., at 10c.@12c.

[Being suddenly called from the City for the night, we are compelled to omit copying out for the printers several notes of droves, sales, &c., which we have made during the day.]

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $90 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $15@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$65.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows in fair supply. Prices have ranged from $30 to $75 the past week.

BROWNING reports Cows as considerably lower in consequence of the great number coming in. Milkmen do not give as much for a good cow by $5 or more, as they did two weeks ago. The prices generally run from $35@$55.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows at $25 to $65.

O'BRIEN reports good Cows selling at $25 to $55. Market brisk.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves in good demand—poorest, 4½c.@5c.; best, 6¾c.@7c.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5¾c.@7c. Extras 7¾c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5¾c.@7¾c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5c.@7c.; receipts large and quality good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported as still scarce and high.

BROWNING reports the Sheep and Lamb market pretty good considering the increased receipts over last week. The good quality keeps up prices. The arrivals this week were mostly from Ohio, though large numbers came from Western Virginia by the way of Baltimore.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $@$6 50.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS REPORTED FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCARTY, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
89.....	$195 00	314.....	$1,570 00
19.....	116 75	300.....	1,537 50
107.....	468 12	124.....	496 00
124.....	675 00	20.....	110 00
40.....	185 00		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
24.....	$105 00	80.....	$465 40
11.....	64 00	1.....	12 60
150.....	784 12	3.....	17 00
151.....	789 75	22.....	154 00
41.....	156 31	7*.....	140 00
3.....	30 00	3*.....	45 00
82.....	271 62		

Also, 30 Beef Cattle at 8c.@11c.

*These 10 Sheep—7 at $20 each and 3 at $15 each—were sold to B. HOWARD, of Washington Market, and were fationed by JNO. SCHUYLER, of Ames, Montgomery County, N. Y. Think of this, farmers—$20 a head for Sheep—and then read an article in this week's TIMES on raising Mutton.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughterhouses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¾c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every day and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

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THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 25,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman-st. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ At the hour of going to Press, there was no intelligence of the *Atlantic*, which is now in her 10th day. The hope that she may bring some news of the missing steamer, causes her arrival to be looked for with unusual anxiety.

☞ The United States Senate yesterday ordered the printing of ten thousand copies of the map of Central America, prepared by the United States Coast Survey, in consideration of the fact that the existing maps of that country are all of British origin, and incorrect. A bill was reported for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army who sustained losses by the disaster to the steamship *San Francisco*. The Central American question was taken up, discussed by Senators Butler, Crittenden and Mason, and made the special order for Tuesday next; after which the resolution calling for a copy of the journal of the Naval Retiring Board was adopted. A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Mace to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories north of 36° 30', which created considerable sensation. A point of order was raised that no notice had been given of it previously, and the Speaker deciding that it was in order, his decision was appealed from. The matter was not decided when the House resumed the consideration of the request of the Committee on Elections for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. The resolution was passed, but finally the vote was reconsidered, and the request for power referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which the request was made.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, to pay the Commissioners of Emigration the money collected by the State from emigrants, amounting to $150,000. In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the New-York Harmonic Society was reported favorably. Notice was given of bills to oblige the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Companies to lay a double track; to pay witnesses in criminal cases, and to reform the Board of Emigration, and provide for the relief of panper emigrants. Bills were introduced to provide for the better security of Depositors in Savings Banks; to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn; to amend the Brooklyn City Charter, and to legitimatize children born out of wedlock. A motion was made to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the condition of tenant buildings in this City. The resolution awarding a gold medal to Dr. Kane was called up and adopted. Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The Canada's News.

The *Canada's* mails did not arrive here until 9 o'clock last night; but the telegraph having given us all the salient points of the news, there was nothing of startling interest to be gleamed from them. We publish on the second page of this morning's paper the speech of Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, and of Lord Palmerston, in the Commons, on the Queen's speech, which may be regarded as containing the Governmental sentiment on the Peace question, and the difficulties with this country. There is a palpable disinclination to exaggerate the causes of the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and there is certainly no indication of a disposition for war, or to provoke an angry controversy. But we find in the *Morning Post*, which is a semi-ministerial organ, a leader on this country imbued with the spirit of Rebuff, and holding out absurd threats, and making vain boasts of the power of the British Navy, with ignorant insendoes about our own Navy, which is called "a weak and inefficient squadron." Such trumpery is not likely to excite any other feeling than that of contempt; but if a similar tone were to be adopted by the leading British journals, it would only serve to add to the embarrassment of the two Governments in adjusting the matters in dispute. The last thing that would be likely to terrify an American would be an enumeration of the force of the English Navy. The *Daily News* very sensibly says:

"We have not the least fear that the vaporing of the *Post* will disturb the equanimity of the citizens of the United States; but we are heartily ashamed to find that there is even one Englishman capable of giving utterance to such vulgar and lawless bravado."

There is a leader, also, a leader from the *Times*, on the same subject, in which that paper persists in its effort of attributing to President Pierce and his Cabinet a desire to foment a quarrel with England as a means of gaining popularity, and of enabling them to retain power. But the *Times* is strangely ignorant of the true state of the case, and displays a lack of intelligence in respect to our political affairs which we should hardly have expected in so sagacious a journal.

In respect to the prospects of peace there is nothing of a positive nature, except the positiveness of the general feeling that the negotiations between the great Powers will have an amicable termination.

The mail accounts by this steamer financially, and commercially, are something more favorable than the previous telegraphic summary, except for the Grain market, which, at Liverpool, had assumed a decided downward tendency, and holders were anxious to realize at a decline of 6d. on Wheat, 3s. on Corn, and 2s. on Flour. This, however, is more than recompensed, so far as our aggregate exports are concerned, by a further advance in Cotton, and the much improved condition of Trade in Manchester. The French Funds continue to advance rapidly, while a further rise in English Consols is only checked by the dearness of money in London.

Who is the Aggressor?

The Southern people have demanded of the Union that it should allow them peace; that it should allow them to enjoy their own institutions, and inhabit their own soil, without fear of invasion or conspiracy set on foot by their confederate States. They have thought that this was no hard demand to make of their associates, in a compact of lasting amity and alliance. Yet the whole difference between the North and the South, raised, as it has been, during the last twenty years, to be bitter a social and political warfare, has grown absolutely and entirely from the denial of the North that the South had the right, under the Constitution, to a peaceful and unquestioned management of her own domestic affairs. If there has been any movement, if there has been anything, that could have been construed into aggression, at any time in our political history, it has had this limit: *of a struggle on the part of the South to preserve an equality with the North in a single branch of Congress, while she was hopelessly inferior in the other.*

We extract the above from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, one of the most able and candid of Southern journals. But, in our judgment, there could hardly be a more palpable misstatement of the causes of difference between North and South, of the foundation, as well as of the objects of the dispute, than it presents. Yet we cannot doubt the perfect sincerity of the writer, because he concludes his statement of the case with an admission of the utmost significancy and importance. As a respectable organ of Southern opinion the *Mercury* is entitled to our thanks for this presentment of the "whole difficulty" between the Free and the Slave States, and if its positions are shown to be wholly false, something will have been done toward the suppression of agitation.

The indictment against the North contains two material statements, to wit:

First—The Northern States are engaged in a conspiracy for the invasion of the South, with the purpose of eradicating Slavery.

Second—The North has denied to the South the right, under the Constitution, to a peaceful and unquestioned management of her own domestic affairs.

These two allegations are admitted to comprise the whole cause of complaint by the South against the North, and the bitter sectional struggle now in progress is said to have grown "absolutely and entirely" from the complaints thus stated. We join issue upon these assertions as matters of fact, and as such we say not only that they are not correct, but we deny that they have any foundation whatever; we go further, and admit that if these allegations against the Free States were correct, they would place that portion of the Union wholly in the wrong, and would justify those frequent appeals to disunion as a remedy for her supposed political grievances in which the South indulges.

For newspaper articles and stump speeches the North cannot be held responsible; and when she is charged with aggression we must presume that some public and official action is referred to—the action of a Northern majority in Congress or of Northern State Legislatures. We ask, when, or where have any such acts been committed? Not one can anywhere be found. The only "domestic institution" of the South referred to in our political discussions is Slavery. We cannot recall any legislative measure consummated or proposed by Northern men, which even refers to Slavery. Laws have been passed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine, designed to protect their citizens against the operation of a certain unconstitutional law of the United States. But that does not touch Slavery. Resolutions innumerable have been passed by State Legislatures respecting the extension of Slavery, the Fugitive Act, and such other measures offensive to Northern feelings; but all this does not affect, nor does it approach the domestic institutions of the South, nor interfere with its right to manage its own domestic affairs.

In truth, the piercing clamors against Northern interference with Southern rights resolve themselves upon investigation into this, that public and private opinion at the North is unfavorable to Slavery, and this unfavorable opinion finds expression in lectures, widely circulated newspapers, and now and then in sermons. And the extent of even this discussion is greatly exaggerated; for there is infinitely less said or thought at the North upon Slavery as an abstract and isolated question, than upon the political pretensions of the South and the legislation of Congress founded upon it. The South cannot rationally object to this discussion, nor can we admit, as valid, its protests against the Anti-Slavery opinion of the Free States. In that opinion the North agrees with the whole christian and civilized world, while the institution upon which it is directed is peculiar to the South. The North might more reasonably demand the abolition of this peculiar institution, than the South can require the suppression of a discussion opposed to her own notions of what is generous and just. Beside, we must remind Southern orators and editors that they use, without scruple, the corresponding privilege of criticizing Northern habits, institutions and principles, and that they do it with merciless severity. Nobody here complains of that, and would be laughed at if he did. We remember that, a few months since, the Richmond *Enquirer* announced its purpose to expose, in a series of extinguishing editorials, the failure of Free Society at the North, and a lecturer was sent from Virginia to expound that text at New-Haven, one or two of whose effusions were quite generally published in the Anti-Slavery papers as literary and political curiosities.

But, following these unsupported, and, as we have shown, groundless charges of aggression upon the North, is a most important admission. It is admitted that there has been a movement which might be construed into an aggression against the North, which movement consists in the attempt of the South to maintain an equal power in the Senate between the Free and Slave States by acquiring foreign territory to be admitted as Slave States, and by excluding Free States formed out of territory held at the time of adopting the Constitution, unless balanced by new Slave States. Granting this to be the only aggression perpetrated through the agency of the Federal Government in the name of Slavery against the equal rights of the States, is it not a most serious one? Is it not sufficient to account for all the bitterness and rancor which the *Mercury* observes has of late years characterized the political warfare between the two sections? Is it not, too, a direct attack upon the Constitution? Under the Constitution new States were to be admitted without impediment from the territory then held. As fast as population expanded territorially, so fast were States to be formed and taken into the Union. The right to introduce them is as clear as the right of a given number of the population to be represented by a member in the other House. If, then, the South has deliberately resisted this right she has denied to the North her due share of power in the National Legislature, and has sought to dwarf the political development of the Free States to the standard of her own advancement in population. Nor can there be any doubt of the perfect truth of the confession. Maine, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin were all refused admission until they could be balanced by Missouri, Arkansas, Florida and Texas respectively. Minnesota has at this day a population of 70,000 or 80,000, but who imagines that she can ever be brought into the Union except as a counterpoise of a Slave State? All remember the furious contest over California, and the fact that she was only admitted at last because she was to be represented in the Senate by two slaveholders, and in the hope that she would become a Slave State.

It is strongly indicative of the utter contempt into which those parts of the Constitution which, in their present operation, happen to be favorable to the North, have fallen at the South, that the *Mercury*, in looking about for some act which might be construed as aggressive against the North, does not think the laws of its own State against free colored seamen, citizens of other States, worth noticing. Under the laws of nations this is a palpable infraction of the comity which regulates the intercourse between friendly countries, and that it is a violation of the constitutional obligations which South Carolina has contracted toward her sister States, we take to be too plain for argument. Massachusetts has often complained against these statutes, as a gross aggression upon her rights, and as injurious to her commerce. Her just claims have been scoffed at, and have been repelled with insolent scorn. She has respectfully sought the privilege of bringing the rights of her citizens into the Federal Courts of South Carolina. Her demands have been rejected and her agents have been driven with execrations from the limits of the State.

In conclusion, we may observe that contemporaneous and past history shows that the North is not and never has been content with the Constitution. Her statesmen feel, and prove by their conduct, that the demands of their section are wholly inconsistent with its provisions. Mr. Jefferson showed it when he annexed Louisiana, admitting the unconstitutionality of the proceeding. Mr. Calhoun died in protesting that the South could not, with safety, submit to the operation of the Constitution; and proposed for her further security a double Executive, one member of it to have a veto upon the other. Judge Butler, of S. C., Mr. Benjamin, of La., and not a few other statesmen and lawyers admit the manifest unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, and we hold, as equally demonstrable, the unconstitutionality of the payment to Texas of $10,000,000 for claims to territory which, if hers, Congress had no right to buy, and if not hers, which she had no right to sell.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The discussions in Congress on the Navy Retiring Board are daily increasing in interest, and now that the subject has been introduced into the House of Representatives, we may anticipate some very racy and exciting debates. Officers who have been dropped or furloughed, or put on leave-of-absence pay, are daily returning from abroad, where they have been serving their country, and their petitions and the exertions of their friends in their behalf will tend to add interest to the matter. A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday, calling on the President for the records of the Board, or at least the reasons which influenced the members in making their decisions. The publication of records of the Board will lead to infinite trouble, discussions, and embarrassments, and involve the unhappy members who composed it in more controversies than they will easily get rid of. But, as a matter of justice to all parties concerned, it is an imperative duty on the part of the President to furnish the information demanded. Let those officers who have been dropped, or retired, take the consequences of their own misconduct; and, on the other hand, if the Board has been guilty of the injustice of degrading officers without sufficient reasons, it is due to the service that they should be exposed, and held up to the indignation of the country.

Beef Poor and High—Venison Good and Cheap.

Our Cattle Market Report exhibits a short supply of Beeves offered yesterday, with an advance in the price, and the quality very poor. Usually during Lent there is considerable falling off in the demand for beef, but this year there is a great scarcity of fish, and laborers must have something substantial. Venison is now exceedingly low, and quite abundant. A single lot received on Monday numbered one hundred and sixty-two carcasses.

Concert in Brooklyn.

Miss Jane A. Andrews will give a second Concert this evening, at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Hall. The first concert given by this lady, some three weeks ago, was well attended, in spite of very unpropitious weather. The concert of this evening is given at the request of many of Miss Andrews' friends who were unable to attend on the former occasion in consequence of the storm.

Miss Andrews is a young lady of great talent, and is highly esteemed by our Brooklyn friends. Messrs. Burke, Hoffman, Buntler, &c.

Piano-forte Recital.

Mr. Morgan gives the third of his piano-forte recitals this evening, at Dodworth's room. He will be assisted by Miss Anna Kemp, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Alder, and others.

Compliment to Mr. Dallas.

Henry D. Gilpin, Wm. Meridith, and one or two hundred other eminent citizens of Philadelphia, have desired to certify their high sense of the social qualities and eminent public worth of Mr. Dallas by inviting him to a public dinner. He declines in consequence of the urgant public necessity for him to hasten his departure.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Repairs of the Canals---A Collapse in the Zeal of State Officers for Reform.

REPUBLICAN vs. SILVER GRAY.

A STATE ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

We had a curious exhibition in the Senate this morning, of the unwillingness of the new State Administration to be held to their pledges for Reform, or even to be compelled to carry out measures of Reform commenced by their predecessors, and in progress of consummation when they went out of office.

You are doubtless aware that the work of repairing breaches has from the beginning been performed by officers appointed by the Canal Board, and styled Superintendents of Repairs. It is in this department that the grossest abuses have occurred, and those lavish expenditures of the public money which have diminished the net revenues of the State canals and delayed the work of their enlargement and completion, have been made. The Superintendents are always, from the composition of the Board, appointed more on the ground of their political services than for their fitness for the duties they are to perform. Experience, moreover, shows that they are very liable to neglect the interests of the State, either from indifference or from still worse motives. A single instance will illustrate this. Upon those sections of the canal where the work of enlargement is under contract, it is the duty of the Superintendents to make all needful repairs. Now, suppose a culvert is to be made, or some expensive work to be performed which is not specifically mentioned in the contract for construction, although clearly intended to be embraced in it. The contractor represents to the Superintendent that this is no part of his duty, but belongs to repairs, and must be done by the Superintendent at the expense of the State. It is, of course, a matter of indifference to that officer whether it be done by him or by the contractor. If he is a corrupt man, therefore, a bribe from the contractor will procure such a decision as the contractor desires—and if he is simply an easy and good-natured man, his decision will be very likely to be the same. The *effect* is, that the State is compelled to *pay for the work twice over*—once in the contract for construction and again under the head of Repairs.

It is in this way that the expenses of the State for Canal Repairs have been so largely increased from year to year. When the Convention for framing the new Constitution in 1846 was in session, they procured from the Canal Department estimates of the Revenues of the State Canals for a series of years, to be used as the basis of a provision for their completion. I am indebted to Mr. N. S. Benton, the present capable and efficient Auditor of the Canal Department, for a copy of these estimates, and also for a statement of the actual revenue, as well as the actual expenditures for *Repairs*, since 1846. Those expenditures were estimated by the Convention at $600,000 per annum—or $6,000,000 for ten years. The following table gives, first, the estimated revenues,—second, the actual revenue, and third, the actual expenditures for Repairs:

	Estimated Tolls.	Actual Tolls.	Repair Exp.
1846	$2,757,178	$2,842,214	$636,353
1847	2,840,444	3,473,484	641,650
1848	2,923,711	3,204,070	855,860
1849	3,006,978	3,442,906	685,803
1850	3,090,245	3,486,172	835,965
1851	3,173,511	3,722,163	907,730
1852	3,256,778	3,179,145	1,049,045
1853	3,340,045	3,168,546	1,098,476
1854	3,423,312	2,988,660	1,237,866
1855	3,506,579	3,639,792	989,792
Total	$31,318,785	$32,147,160	$8,938,544

From this statement it will be seen that the framers of the Constitution did not overestimate the revenues of the State Canals. On the contrary, the actual tolls have exceeded the estimates very nearly a *million* of dollars. But on the other hand, the expenditures for *Repairs* have steadily increased from year to year, and in the aggregate for the whole ten years, have exceeded the estimates nearly *three millions*. And of course the *net* revenues have been diminished in the same proportion.

Now, it was the conviction of this growing and ruinous profligacy in the Repairs of the Canals that led the late State officers to procure from the Legislature authority to make trial of a new system,—and *to let out the Canal Repairs*, under proper regulations and with proper safeguards, to the lowest bidder. The experiment was first tried in 1854 upon the first section of the Erie Canal—and it proved to be so perfectly successful—reducing the expenses the first year, as will be seen by the above table, nearly $250,000, and keeping the section in better order than ever before,—that the State officers last year obtained authority to extend it to all the completed sections of the Canals. And this year a bill has been introduced into the Senate, extending it to all the State Canals,—contracting for all the Repairs, dispensing with the Superintendents and committing the slight State supervision which will then be required, to the resident Engineers.

When the bill came up a few days since, Senator Brooks obtained the passage of a resolution calling on the Canal Board for its opinion in the matter:—and this morning we had two Replies, one from the Know-Nothing members of the Board and the other from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond and Commissioner Fitzhugh, dissenting from the views of the majority. It will scarcely be believed that the responsible majority of the Canal Board *take ground against extending the Contract System to the remainder of the State Canals*. Their ostensible reason is the anticipated collision between the two classes of contractors; but the real ground of their hostility to the Reform is, that it will abolish the offices of some thirty Superintendents and deprive them of the profitable privilege of handling some million dollars of the public money. I was not surprised that they should *feel* unwilling to have the bill passed;—but I *was* astonished that they should venture to oppose it in a written report, and thus place themselves permanently on record against it. Their report is very crude, filled with special pleading, and containing some very gross misstatements as to matters of fact. It is, for example, gravely stated that the cost of adding two Resident Engineers, for the special purpose of doing the light duty of superintendence, as proposed by the bill upon the adoption of the contract system, would be $32,000. The Minority Report exposes, with a good deal of severity, the deceptiveness of this statement, and refutes in detail all the objections to the Contract System urged in the Report of the majority.

I send you copies of both reports, though I do not know that interest enough is felt in the subject among your readers to warrant their publication at length.

After the reports had been read in the Senate this morning, Senator Brooks attempted to sustain the majority of the Board against the inference, fairly deducible from their report, that they were opposed to reform on the State Canals. He pledged himself, on their behalf, that if the Legislature would leave things as they now are, they would save $100,000 more than was saved last year. This was a perfectly safe promise, for the action taken by the late Canal Board, just before it went out of office, in contracting for the repairs of all the remaining completed sections, will save more than that amount. But the passage of the bill now before the Senate will save over *four hundred thousand dollars* in this item of Canal repairs. Senator Noxon answered Mr. Brooks, and vindicated the bill with ability and effect.

We shall see more sharp-shooting on this subject before the Session is over.

REPUBLICAN *vs.* SILVER GRAY.

The *Express* copies at length a contract which was made by the Health Officer at Quarantine, for the establishment of a Republican paper in the County of Richmond, and expresses a virtuous indignation that the commerce of New-York should be taxed $500 (through the fees paid to the Health Officer) for such a purpose. I utterly believe the Health Officer will be much condemned for the material aid he has furnished, nor do I believe the commerce of New-York will be crushed by any increased taxation. For years that commerce has been taxed for thousands to keep up a cotton machine, and I think it will probably have to stand many more drafts for a like purpose before the *Express* is fairly on its legs.

A STATE ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

The office of State Engineer has always been one that it was very difficult to reconcile with the other branches of the Government. It has, under the best and most discreet, come more in conflict with those with whom it is connected than any other of the divisions of the State offices. Mr. Silas Seymour appears to have inherited all the troubles of all his predecessors, and to experience just as much difficulty as those who have heretofore enjoyed that office. He finds himself in a minority with almost all his associates, and minorities with him are rather irksome. There is the Canal Board stands between him and several very pretty jobs. If it were not for the other Commissioners of the Land Office, he might enjoy some very lucrative pickings from that branch; and his two associates (I pity the associates) on the Railroad Commission ont of the way, he might put the screws on the railroads that were not open to conviction, or fawn where thrift would follow fawning, just as circumstances might justify or necessity prompt.

He has concluded to remove these obstacles, and, fancying that the Railroad Commissioners were the most vulnerable, he has commenced with that department. On Friday last (hangman's day) he forwarded to the Assembly his petition, the prayer of the petitioner being that the Legislature should abolish his two unfortunate associates, and leave the management of affairs relating to railroads to his tender mercies. His reasons I can thus briefly condense:

1. He is a minority of the Board.
2. One of his associates is the representative of the railroads—hence he must be their tool.
3. That the remaining associate is a political opponent.
4. That the State Engineer was only added to the Commission to give it weight and respectability.

I sympathize with Mr. Seymour. I have myself been in a minority before now, and I never did relish it. I can fancy how irksome such a restraint must be upon a five-per-cent. contract broker. I can also fancy how difficult it must be for Mr. Seymour to realize that a man can be anything but a tool of those by whom he is appointed. Mr. Seymour has no personal experience that would enable him to believe such a thing possible. If Mr. Seymour's aversion to a political opponent is half as intense as I sometimes feel myself, he should move heaven and earth to accomplish his extinction. Mr. Seymour is, in my opinion, fully justified in even violating the common courtesies of official associations, to secure the annihilation of an object that must be so particularly repulsive. Originally the State Engineer was added to the Commission to give it the benefit of his professional training and experience, and thereby to add weight and respectability. I am sorry to say that about the first of January last, that provision of the law became a nullity, and that it will probably remain inoperative during the entire time that Mr. Seymour has to serve.

The petition, though signed by Mr. Seymour, is understood to be the joint production of the State Engineer and Mr. McCallum, who is connected with one of the principle railroad interests of the State. Messrs. Goodsell and Hartwell, in the absence of Mr. Seymour, (who is fling for Law at the Hindoo National Convention,) are engaged in the preparation of a memorial setting forth reasons which shall, in their estimation, warrant the Legislature in extinguishing the Canal Board. The annihilation of the Commissioners of the Land Office Mr. Seymour thinks he is equal to, "solitary and alone."

Mr. Seymour, pitch in. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reeder Contested Election Case—Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The defeat of the Anti-Nebraska men to-day on the resolution to send for persons and papers in Reeder's case, was caused by the defection of Haven and Dunn, and by absenteeism.

The Government dispatches per *Canada* have not yet arrived. If they confirm the report that Lord Clarendon refuses to recall Mr. Crampton, he will be promptly dismissed. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Douglas, on his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Mason stated that the existing maps of Central America are nearly all of British origin; therefore, in view of conflicting opinions between this Government and England, the Committee on Foreign Relations consider it eminently important that a correct map be procured for diffusion throughout the Union.

On motion, 10,000 copies of the map of Central America, prepared by the United States Coast Survey, were ordered printed.

THE STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Weller reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army who sustained losses by the disaster to the steamship *San Francisco*.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

After other miscellaneous business a brief discussion on the Central American question ensued, Messrs. Butler, Crittenden and Mason taking part in it.

The Central American question was made the special order for Tuesday.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

The resolution calling for a copy of the journal of the Navy Retiring Board was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Mace, to repeal the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

By Mr. Cobb, of Ala., to extend the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

By Mr. Mace, to prevent the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States north of 36° 30'. [Sensation.]

Mr. Mace moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McMullen—Has the gentleman given previous notice of his intention to introduce this bill?

Mr. Mace—If the gentleman will examine the journal he will ascertain.

Mr. McMullen—I propounded a respectful question, and I think it entitled to a respectful answer.

The Speaker—The gentleman has given notice. His motion is in order.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Smith of Va., appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was supported in this by Messrs. Houston, Jones of Tenn., Craige, pending which the House resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking power to send to Kansas for persons and papers in the contested election case.

The House refused by three majority to table it.

The resolution was passed by three majority.

A motion to reconsider was then adopted by nine majority, and on motion of Mr. Orr, the request for power to send for persons and papers was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which the request was made, and also to consider the proposition of Mr. Dunn, to appoint Joseph H. Bradley and Sidney S. Baxter, of Washington, Commissioners, to take depositions, and clothed with full power to procure information, with the view of eliciting the truth on all controverted matters suggested by Messrs. Reeder and Whitfield.

Mr. Orr said that when the Committee report, the House can select either of the propositions.

CLERKS.

The Committee on Elections and Military Affairs, were each authorized to employ a clerk

THE ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The election of Chaplain was indefinitely postponed, by 6 majority, with the understanding that all of the ministers of the City be invited, meantime, to officiate alternately.

Adjourned.

Sumner Wilson's [illegible]—A Storm [illegible]—Indecent Haste [illegible]—Kansas in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The day has been an interesting one in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate, as you know, Mr. Wilson made a [illegible] upon Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, for the purpose of showing him unfit for the position he occupies, and precisely the tool to be used for the suppression of freedom in the new Territory. His speech excited a great deal of feeling among southern Senators, which, however, was pretty well [illegible] until the doors were closed, and Shannon's nomination was taken up in Executive Session for confirmation.

A STORMY TIME.

And now the storm burst forth, and a most ceremonious debate of two hours [illegible] of which many a bitter word was [illegible] inside the Chamber. Mr. Ward, of [illegible] have been very decided in his remarks [illegible] Shannon and the Kansas frauds in [illegible] guage, and urging that the doors [illegible] and the debate continued in the face [illegible] fere the world instead of within the [illegible] secret session. He was quite ready [illegible] responsibility in the premises, and [illegible] gentlemen to do the same thing. Of [illegible] gestion was not complied with. The [illegible] raved as usual, but took care that it should be in the dark.

DOUGLAS WITH THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., who has been frequently presented to us of late as the champion of the Free-State men of Kansas, and an opponent of the border ruffians and their doings, entered into the debate, exhibiting as much bitterness against the friends of freedom in that Territory, as did Mason, or any other of the Senators from the South, showing clearly that the Free-State sentiment has nothing to hope from him. He ended by voting for Shannon's confirmation, which was effected by a vote of Yeas 30 to Nays 12.

INDECENT HASTE—FOREIGN COMPLIMENT.

Only yesterday the President sent to Congress the correspondence had with Shannon in regard to the disturbances in Kansas, which Senators were anxious to have in print, and before them for examination, in advance of the vote on his nomination; but the majority, with indecent haste, insisted on disposing of the question to-day—having evidently determined to carry it through as a party measure, let come what might. You may judge of the weakness of the Slavery extensionists by this refusal to wait even a single day for official information upon so important a subject. It looks much as though the Administration was afraid to postpone the question on Shannon's nomination, lest the publication of his letters, and the evidence they present of his unfitness for the position he holds, and of his readiness to bring the Federal troops to bear against his fellow-citizens, should render it difficult for Northern Administration men to sustain him. I have sent you the correspondence transmitted to the Senate, which will show that Shannon is the merest instrument in the hands of Atchison and his crew.

THE TROOPS NOT TO SUPPRESS INVASION.

But mark one point. The President having received a letter from General J. H. Lane and Gov. Robinson, of the 23d January, calling upon him to repress the contemplated invasion of Kansas by an overwhelming force from Missouri, issued his proclamation of the 11th instant, which, upon its face is directed equally against those who resist the so-called laws of Kansas within the Territory, and those who propose its armed invasion from without. But the instruction from Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Colonels Sumner and Cooke, [illegible] federal troops in the vicinity of the anticipated troubles, direct him to aid the Governor in the execution of the laws, if called upon so to do, but does *not* authorize him to take any steps to repel an invasion of border ruffians from Missouri or other States! Does not every step in this business show the settled determination upon the part of the Executive to compass the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, at any sacrifice, even of the blood of brethren?

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House the Kansas struggle opened with a resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking authority to send for persons and papers in the contested election case of Reeder against Whitfield. A motion of this character should have met with no opposition. In ordinary cases it would be passed at once, by acclamation, the minute it was suggested by the Committee. But the chivalry jumped it today, the instant the resolution was moved, and fought it desperately upon all sorts of grounds, without giving a shadow of reasonable explanation therefor. Their attempt to re-commit it failed by a tie vote, and to-morrow, it is believed, the resolution will be adopted. If so, it will be several weeks before the Committee can report in the premises. Gov. Reeder is in excellent spirits, quite satisfied that, with a fair committee, he can satisfactorily establish his claim to the seat of the Kansas delegate.

RELIEF OF VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

Mr. Stofford, of the house of Stofford & Tillotson, arrived here to-day, in company with Captain Alex. V. Fraser, of the Revenue service, to press upon Congress the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking the purchase and equipment of a steam vessel, to be employed in relieving vessels in distress off the Atlantic coast.

S.

Contested Election Cases—Illness of Mr. Cullom.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The House Committee on Elections has before it three cases of contested elections from Illinois, and one each from Louisiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, and New-Mexico. Those of Nebraska and Maine will soon be submitted.

Mr. Cullom, Clerk of the House, was seized, yesterday evening with illness owing to his arduous business duties. His condition this morning was such as to inspire hopes of his early recovery.

☞ The steamship *Persia* grounded in Gedney's Channel as she was crossing the bar, yesterday afternoon, but was got off without damage, and proceeded upon her voyage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [illegible] form Southern and Western [illegible] Spring and Summer Clothing. [illegible] tains the largest variety of choice [illegible] ever got up by the house, ranging [illegible] to the finest articles in the [illegible] superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, [illegible]

Clothe well the feet, then [illegible] Cold has few perils, if the [illegible] LADIES, IF YOU WISH CLOTHING [illegible] with warm linings, gaiters [illegible] thick soles. India Rubber Boots [illegible] with boys', misses', and children's [illegible] the various styles, call at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S [illegible]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER [illegible] THE BEST FIRE-PROOF [illegible] Is not now made and sold by [illegible] agents, but is manufactured and [illegible] Wilder's patent burglar and [illegible] warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., [illegible] York. B. G. WILDER.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees, [illegible] in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, [illegible] ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at STEWART'S, No. 343 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Evers, [illegible] oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES, LADIES', gentlemen's and children's.—The best [illegible] tured may be obtained, and the lowest [illegible] is charged, at the GOODYEAR [illegible] Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

DEFIANCE SARAMANDER [illegible] PATRICK is the sole manufacturer [illegible] of the above celebrated Safes [illegible] Defiance Locks and Combination [illegible] one door below Maiden-lane.

HAT BINDING MACHINES [illegible] have justly the preference over [illegible] all other kinds of hat-binding [illegible] better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 823 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Rail, Steamboat and Stage.
Leave New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Monday last, I observe a notice of a Reaction Party intended to be given at Hempstead, Long Island, on the evening of Friday, the 22d inst., to that venerable revolutionary patriot, Rev. ZACHARIAH GREENE.

Happening to enjoy the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. GREENE, I feel, in common with his many other friends, extremely solicitous that the proposed testimonial shall prove to be of such a substantial character as to evince a public appreciation both of his merits as an individual, and of his valuable services and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom. The notice alluded to gave an outline over his own signature, of some of the principal events of his earlier manhood, and sufficiently indicates our indebtedness, as a people, to this aged survivor of the "times that tried men's souls."

But his battles have not all been those of the tented field. As a *peaceful* soldier of the cross, he has gained even more enduring laurels. In the blessings of many whose steps have been turned heavenward by the force of his kindly precept and correct example, he can point to more permanently precious mementos than the wounds received in defending our fathers' altars and firesides. In his intercourse with his fellow-men, Mr. GREENE is a most genial companion, and his daily walk and deportment emphatically mark him the Christian gentleman.

There are many in this City, both young and old, to whom a country excursion party would be a pleasing novelty. To such it is proper to state, that Hempstead is on the Long Island Railroad, about 22 miles from New-York. It has several hotels. The cars leave daily from the South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 3¼ and 5 o'clock P. M., and a person leaving this City at either of those hours, can arrive at home again by 8¼ or 9 o'clock the next morning. The 22d inst. is selected on account of its associations, it being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. W.

The Defaulting Collector.

The demurrer on the indictment against Mr. BRASHER, late Collector in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, put in by his Counsel, N. P. O'BRIEN, Esq., was overruled yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, by Judge MORRIS, and the trial set down for Tuesday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Southern and Western Merchants—Important**—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 196 Greenwich st.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and of the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever acquired a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Cure for Dyspepsia.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

☞ **Professor Elie Charlier.**—DEAR SIR: Having learned by report that you contemplated the delivery of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on an interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N F. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK.	HORATIO ALLEN.

FEB. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

FRENCH LECTURES.—CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—A Course of Six Lectures, on *Distinguished French Women*, will be delivered on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by Professor ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—*Jeanne d'Arc.*
MONDAY, Feb. 25—*Mad'me de Sevigne.*
THURSDAY, Feb 28—*Mme. de Maintenon.*
MONDAY, March 3—*Mme. Roland.*
THURSDAY, March 6—*Mme. de Stael.*
MONDAY, March 10—*Mme. Guizot, (Pauline de Meulan.*

Course Tickets, $2; Single Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway; at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; and at the Desk of the Mercantile Library.

☞ **Celebration of the Birthday of Washington**—By the ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS,

FEB. 22d, 1856.

The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the BIRTHDAY of the illustrious WASHINGTON, in their usual manner, by

PROCESSION AND ORATION.

The Order will assemble in the Park at 11½ A. M., when, after being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, will march up Broadway, to 14th-st., to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where an Oration will be delivered by the

HON. DANIEL ULLMAN,

with other appropriate exercises.

The procession and outside arrangements will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal,

JOHN H. BRIDGE, Esq.,

to whom all Chapters will report. Also, the Aids.

The exercises in the Hall will be under the direction of the Chairman of the Convention,

DR. A. HALL,

to whom all Committees on that day will report, for direction or information.

Those having tickets for admission to the Academy will notice that each ticket will admit one person only.

The entering at the Academy will commence at 2 P. M. Doors open at 12½.

SAMUEL HALL, Chairman.
P. F. BOGERT, } Secretaries.
A. H. KENOS, }

☞ **Prof. O. M. Mitchell** will deliver the third Lecture of his series on Astronomy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst. Subject—*Examination of the Mosaic Account of Creation in the light of Modern Astronomy.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the principal Brooklyn book and music stores, and at the door.

☞ **In Learning to Draw Beautifully from Nature**—Very much time, labor and money can be saved by studying S. WOOD'S rapid and exceedingly effective system, as taught by himself at his residence No. 231 6th-av. The commonly expressed opinion by all who learn it is, that it is vastly superior to all other systems.

☞ **Try Alden's Prepared Cream Coffee and Clarified Cream Cocoa.**—These delicious articles are made ready for use in one minute; ready sweetened and creamed, by merely adding hot water. Sold by THOMAS HOPE & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.; W. V. R. CORWIN, No. 311 Broadway, and all the principal groceries. ALDEN & CO., No. 334 Broadway.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield will be at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Each member must pay the tax for his lot, whether he has received the deed or not.

CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—Of RICHARD and MARY PORTAS, who landed in Quebec from Ireland about seven years since, and went from there to the township of Clark, Upper Canada, to reside. Communicate to their brother, ROBERT PORTAS, Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Canada papers will confer a great favor on an afflicted brother by noticing.

P. S.—Ja te cherche. Comment va votre santé? D.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN WASHINGTON MARKET—A portemonnaie, with a large number of pawn tickets, which the owner may get by calling at No. 375 Washington-st., and paying for this advertisement.

IF THE PERSON—Who took the overcoat from the Metropolitan Hotel will return the contents of the pocket through the Post-Office, he will be welcomed to the coat.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a note made by LEVI HAYDEN, and indorsed by him, dated Sept. 10, 1855, for $217 50, and having six months to run; said note having been obtained from me without a proper consideration therefor. LEVI HAYDEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits, one as nurse and seamstress, makes and mends for the children, washes and irons for the nursery, is kind and experienced with a family in sickness; has traveled with a family; wages $6 to $7; excellent City reference; the other does plain cooking, washing and ironing, good baker; wages $6; good City reference. Call at No. 329 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and general servants (references procured direct from former employers) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st. near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protesant young women, sisters. One is a good seamstress and chambermaid, or waiter. The other as chambermaid and laundress; is a good plain cook and baker; would do the work of a small, respectable family. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in city or country; one is a good general servant; can cook, wash and iron; makes excellent bread; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would do the fine washing. Apply at No. 271 Bowary. They are highly recommended.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a respectable man, who understands his business; is willing to take the care and management of a horse and wagon, and make himself useful. Has the very best of city references. Apply at, or address, post-paid, W. M., office of this paper, or No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address J. R. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook; can do all kinds of meats and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread, and willing to assist in the washing. Would like to engage with a family who goes to the country in the Summer months. Can produce the best of City refrences. Can be seen at the Employment Society's Office, No. 19 Bible House, for two days. Inquire for M. MITCHELL.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, to travel with a family going to California, as nurse or seamstress or in any respectable situation; would be willing to pay a part of the passage money, or serve some time after the arrival. Best of reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 175 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a settled woman as chambermaid, plain sewer, or would do general housework for a small family. She understands plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. Looks more for a good comfortable home than high wages. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery,

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, as she is fully competent to fill either situation. Has the very best testimonials from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, with good City references, as seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 18th-st. City refrences if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman as seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 25 6th-av.

ANY TRULY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN—Wanting a competent unincumbered American woman, to take charge of his house and do his sewing, can be accomodated by calling at No. 18 Allen-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. A steady home the desired object. The best of references given and required.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—WANTED—By a respectable middle aged man, of great skill and experience, a situation as foreman in a machine shop, or any manufacturing establishment. First class reference will be given. For particulars apply to the Mercantile and Trade Agency, No. 73 Nassau-st., WILLIAMS & ANDERSON.

PLACES PROCURED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) near Catherine-st., for school-teachers, clerks, salesmen, men on steamers and railroads, porters, barkeepers, Boys for trades, stores and saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MOERE, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. N. B.—An excellent French servant wishes a situation, to go to New-Orleans.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1. Superior pressed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st

A HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—Address J. B., office of the *Daily Times.*

BOARDING.

BOARD—Very pleasant front room and bedroom, second floor; also, same on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 64 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS APARTMENTS—With inclosed bedroom, in a respectable private family, between 8th-st. and Union-square, near Broadway. The rooms must not be higher than the third floor. Breakfast from 8 o'clock to 11, dinner occasionally. Address ROMAN, No 597 Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,

No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $190 00
Silver English patent lever	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Robins, Harrison, E. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE sprouts hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely an quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly colors red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS.

THE JUNIATA. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS. Illustrated by Seven Engravings.
COMMODORE PERRY'S EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. Illustrated by Nineteen Engravings.
PASSAGES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. By an American. Illustrated by Three Engravings.
MY NEIGHBOR'S STORY. By the Author of "LILY."
THE SENSES.—SMELL.
CINDERELLA.—NOT A FAIRY TALE.
THE GEES.
A PISTOL-SHOT AT THE DUELISTS.
THE TERRIBLE TREE.
THE DRAGON-FANG POSSESSED BY THE CONJUROR PIOU-LU.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Little Mother.—Making Off.
CHAPTER IX. Little Mother.
CHAPTER X. Containing the Whole Science of Government.
CHAPTER XI. Let Loose.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
WINDOLOGY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Raising the Wind.—A Fair Wind.—A Head Wind.—A Spanking Breeze.—A White Squall.—An Ill Wind.—Running before the Wind.—Wind Instruments.—A March Wind.—A Heavy Blow.—Blowing Great Guns.—Scudding under Bare Poles.—Laying-to for a Change of Wind.—A Whirlwind.—A Hurricane.—A Calm.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Costume.—Head-Dress.—Chemisette.—Under-Sleeve.—Cap.

From the Methodist Protestant, (Baltimore.)

No Magazine in Europe or America is so well known; none has half so many readers; and, we may safely say, none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature. It not only covers a broader ground than any similar publication, but it is more distinctly planned as a popular educator in all the departments of an agreeable and instructive miscellany than any work of which we have knowledge. In the fresher forms of history, in articles of illustrated travel, in biographical portraiture, in every variety of essay, from the graceful sketch of manners and customs to the didactic exposition of great moral topics, to pleasant stories and animated narratives, it is the foremost Magazine of the day. The best subjects in art, science and literature are treated in the best way for general reading. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than *Harper's Magazine.*

From the American Republican.

From the child first learning to read, and who can already enjoy a picture, to the man and woman entering life, and on to hoary-headed age, *Harper's Magazine* will be sure to furnish some one or more articles that will interest and amuse, that will be well worth the price of the number. It is an equally welcome guest at the hearths and homes of the laborer and millionaire, and holds monthly discourse with half a million of delighted auditors.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Harper's Magazine has now acquired a reputation and a circulation second to that of no other serial ever published in this country. The whole country has reason to rejoice in its success.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Eleven Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at TWO DOLLARS a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS.

NOW READY.

YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD!
THE ADVENTURES OF MY COUSIN SMOOTH.

BY TIMOTHY TEMPLETON, OF TEWKESBURY.

From the London Spectator.

Mr. Solomon Smith is a representative of Young America, who makes his way to Washington in search of a place. The one he obtains from Mr. Pierce is a sort of roving commission, as envoy in general, which takes him to England and Ostend, among other places, to see how the diplommists and employes of Uncle Sam do their duty. The plan is not a bad one for exhibiting American place-hunters at home and diplomatic agents abroad; nor is it wanting in activity.

This work is destined to create a decided sensation in the National Capital, the Cabinet and throughout the country. It is a most withering satire on the present Administration, and contains, also, some sly and well-directed insinuations on the manners of John Bull and his North American Colonies. 256 pp. 12mo. 50 cents, paper; 75 cents, cloth.

II.

SPIRITUALISM VS. CHRISTIANITY;
OR,
SPIRITUALISM THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

BY REV. J. W. DANIELS

From Judge Edmond's Lecture, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 18, 1855.

We have to contend against our own fanaticism; for I assure you, from my own experience and observation, that the fascination of this intercourse is so great, that its tendency is to lead men away from their proper judgment, and instill a spirit of fanaticism most revolting to the calm and natural mind. 1 vol., 12mo., illustrated, $1.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

BY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 464 pp. 12mo., steel portrait, $1 25.
HENRY VIII. AND HIS SIX WIVES. By HENRY W. HERBERT. 441 pp. 12mo., 7 steel portraits, $1 25.
CATHERINE II. OF RUSSIA, AND HER SUCCESSORS. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER. 338 pp. 12mo., steel portrait, $1.
JENERIFFA ROBINSON. By D. WILSON, Esq. 330 pp. 12mo., steel portrait. 75 cents.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
or No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

SIMMS' NEW WORK.
Will be ready on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

CHARLEMONT, THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE;
A TALE OF KENTUCKY.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS, ESQ.,
Author of *Guy Rivers*, &c. Illustrated by Darley. In one vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

"This domestic legend is founded upon actual events of comparatively recent occurrence in the State of Kentucky. However strange the facts may appear in the sequel, however in conflict with what are usually supposed to be the sensibilities and characteristics of woman, they are yet unquestionably true; most of them having been conclusively established, by the best testimony before a Court of Justice. Very terrible, indeed, was the tragedy to which they conducted—one that startled the whole country when it took place, and the mournful interest of which will long be remembered."

Already issued of the same series of BORDER ROMANCES:

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The publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at $5 a year, or five persons at $10. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound volumes.

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From the Detroit Free Press.

Once introduced into the family circle, these books will ever be welcome visitants, eagerly looked for by our young friends. Every improvement in the typographic and xylographic arts is made to contribute to their embellishment.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

A most valuable addition to the juvenile library. Always full of useful information, and catering the purest moral principles, they are written in a singularly attractive style, and tend to cherish a taste for reading of an instructive character. Their interest is greatly enhanced by the admirable style in which they are issued. The typography is of a very superior order, and the pictorial embellishments are executed in the best style of modern wood engraving. No family can receive these stories as monthly visitants with their dwellings, and not gain a new impulse to the love of beauty and goodness.

Sixteen numbers are now ready, viz.:

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THE STORY OF AMERICAN HISTORY, from the earliest settlement of the country to the establishment of the Federal Constitution.
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EMMA; or, The Three Misfortunes of a Belle.
FRANK; or, The Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief.
THE LITTLE LOUVRE; or, The Boys' and Girls' Picture Gallery.
THE STRAIT GATE; or, The Rule of Exclusion from Heaven.
WILLIE AND THE MORTGAGE; showing how much may be accomplished by a boy.
BRUNO; or, Lessons of Fidelity, Patience and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED?—The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 28th inst. Every subscriber to any of the 33 Magazines receives a certificate of membership. Delay is dangerous. Call at once at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, and enter your name.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT—In any quantity, at the Old Curiosity Shop, No. 107 Nassau-st., where the highest cash price will be given. Also, novels, magazines, engravings, paintings, or anything appertaining to literature or the fine arts. JOHN PYNE, No. 107 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUTLAND HERALD FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the newspaper establishment known as the *Rutland Herald*. It is the oldest paper (the present is the 42d volume) and has always been one of the most influential in the State of Vermont. The town of Rutland is one of the most flourishing in New-England, the population having doubled in the last six years. It is the only paper published in Rutland County, (which County has a population of 40,000) and there is but one job office in the County, which does a very extensive and profitable business. To a practical man who desires to locate in a pleasant and thriving country village, the present is a desirable opportunity. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Astor House, from Feb. 25 to March 1, after that at Rutland, Vt.

GEORGE W. STRONG.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an established ship chandlery and ship stores store, with three years' lease of store from May next, at low rent; good stand to attach a bar, if desired, one door from the corner of Conover-st., in South. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 369 South-st.

ALSO FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER S. APPERGATE, seven years old, 150 tons burden, 7¾ foot water, in good order and well found. For particulars, inquire as above, or the Captain on board, foot of Hammond-st., North River.

$1.800.—PARTNER WANTED—In an established business paying large profits. The business is permanent and without risk, and is netting from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. None but an active business man, with a capital of $1,800, need apply. Address G. A. D. & CO., Post-Office, with name, &c.

$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED—Special or active, in a well-established hardware manufacturing business; the goods made are in constant demand, and pay 25 per cent. profit. The best of reference given and required. Address with real name, H. S. E., this office.

HARDWARE.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of the stock and good will of an old established Hardware store in Jersey City. Address S. H. M., Box No. 3,147, Post-Office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving 3 screw type plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 34 Beekman-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

100 TEA SETS.

FINE FRENCH CHINA, comprising the regular 44 pieces, worth $6 50 a set, will be sold for $3 50 at OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GAS—GAS—GAS.

The great desideratum now attained among the indispensable requisites for a cheerful home is a good gas light, and plenty of it. All may now enjoy a superior gas light, with a very small expenditure and very little trouble.

Burning fluid, camphene, oils of every kind and every other method, for producing an artificial light, entirely thrown in the shade by the introduction of WARNER'S Patent Portable Gas Apparatus.

This apparatus is very simple—costs only a few dollars, and for country dwellings, stores, churches, factories, halls, etc., etc., furnishes the most pleasant, economical, brilliant, and in every respect the most unobjectionable light ever offered to the public.

The gas in this apparatus generates itself, can be burned in the cellar, is odorless, does not emit any smell, will not dazzle the eye, is easily managed, and does not require filling oftener than once a week, occupies a very small space, and is not liable to get out of order; it is not less ten times cheaper than burning fluids, candles or ordinary oils, and in many times cheaper than any oil or camphene, and less than half the cost of coal gas.

The many and great advant

Life-Preserving Howitzers.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

We are very glad to learn that the howitzers supplied by the Government to the Massachusetts Humane Society, have proved successful in throwing lines to wrecks both at Nantucket and on the Cape during the last month. The French Life Car Cape during the last month. The French Life Car is, however, considered too heavy to be used with advantage, and could not be used at the wreck of the *Clarendon* off Race Point, Cape Cod. The surf-boat was used in this instance, connected to the line that had been got off to the wreck by a "traveler," while a rope from the stem to the shore steadied the boat. The howitzer in this case threw a six-pound shell, with 200 yards of line, directly across the spring stay of the schooner. The vessel lay on one of the bars, with the crew, who were five in number, clinging to her masts, which was all that was above water. The wind was from the northwest, intensely cold, and the men had been five hours in the rigging. After the small line was got off by the howitzer, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the crew, exhausted with cold and with but one hand to use, could draw off a large rope. They succeeded, however, and were saved. It was the general opinion on the beach that they could have been saved in no other way.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 340 I. O. OF O. F.—At a Regular Meeting of this Lodge, held at their Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1856, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Past Grand ALBERT CARDOZO, has successfully conducted the suit brought against this Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Members of this Lodge gratefully acknowledge the efficient and gratuitous services of Past Grand ALBERT CARDOZO, as their counsel in the litigation between this Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York.

Resolved, That Past Grand ALBERT CARDOZO has greatly endeared himself to us by his steadfast adherance to our cause, and that the skill and fearlessness which have characterized his conduct of our defence, afford additional evidence that he is an able and eloquent advocate; and that, though modest, gentle and retiring, he is the bold, daring and uncompromising opponent of oppression and corruption.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these Resolutions, signed by the officers of the Lodge and the members of this Committee, be furnished to Past Grand ALBERT CARDOZO.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the *New-York Herald*, *Daily Times* and *Sunday Dispatch*.

GEORGE FOREMAN, N. G.

THOMAS BLOOM, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

John E. Bendix, P. G. H. M. Seixas, P. G.
Enoch Foreman, P. G. A. H. Cardozo, P. G.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."

O. H. MORRIS, President.

W. CRX, Secretary.

COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Young Men's American National Club of Kings County will celebrate the above-named anniversary by interesting public exercises, consisting of music, an oration by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and presentation of a magnificent banner by the ladies of Kings County, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats reserved for the ladies. Admission free. To be followed by a grand Banquet at Rathbun's (late Globe) Hotel, Fulton near Clinton-st. Tickets $1 50—to be obtained of the Executive Committee and at Rathbun's Hotel.

WM. K. LEWIS, President.

A. P. A. CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The various Lodges of the A. P. A. will assemble on the morning of the 22d, at St. John's Park, right resting on Laight-st., at 8 o'clock, and march up Canal to Broadway, thence to South Ferry, through Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to Court, Court to Fulton-st., Fulton to the Ferry, through Fulton-st., New-York, to Broadway, Broadway to west gate of Park, cross the Park, thence up Chatham-st., Bowery and 4th-av. to Union Park and dismiss. The various Lodges will report themselves to the G. M. immediately upon their arrival.

WALTER O'REILLY, G. M.

DEDICATION.—The Broad-st. M. E. Church, (Newark, N. J.,) will be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Services during the day in the following order: At 10¾ A. M. Preaching and Dedicatory Services, by Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON, D. D. At 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Bishop G. F. PIERCE, D. D., of the M. E. Church South. At 7 P. M., Preaching by Rev. Bishop E. L. JANES, D. D. The friends of the enterprise everywhere are respectfully invited to attend.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5, 1856. H. COX, Pastor.

A. P. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—By Waldensee Lodge No. 6, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered on Washington and the Revolution, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and on William the Third and his glorious achievements, by Rev. J. R. FINLEY, LL. D. Tickets 25 cents each—can be had at W. M. HALL & SONS', No. 337 Broadway, and at the door on the evening. By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS MCMULKIN, Sec'y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The second Lecture of Mr. CURTIS' Course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 22, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Bulwer and Disraeli*. Course tickets, to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

JOSEPH BARKER—Will give a course of ten Lectures, commencing with *The Great French Revolution, and the Priestly Misrepresentations of that Event*, at the Bryn reson Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1; single, 12½ cents—to be had at No. 73 White-st. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED—At the Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Prof. SPENCER, the renowned antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, will astonish all beholders with his table-tipping, table-dancing, spirits made visible, &c., &c. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch, at the Tabernacle. Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 5 American Protestant Association, are respectfully invited to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room, in full regalia, corner of 30th-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at 7½ A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the 134th anniversary of Washington's birthday. By order of R. BURTON,

A. GRAHAM, R. Secretary. Foot Marshal.

MARINERS' FESTIVAL—For the Benefit of the Widows and Children of Seamen, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and others. Poem, by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, formerly a sailor. Music by the Choir. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the door

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

LECTURE IN JERSEY CITY.—Rev. O. LEE PROTHINGHAM will Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church corner of Grove and Montgomery sts. Subject—*Literature and Life*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Kasheros. The receipts are for the benefit of the poor in Jersey City.

THE LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE ON THE GERMAN LANGUGES AND LITERATURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, by Professor SCHMIDT. Subject—*The later Writers—Poets—Divines*. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular semi-monthly meeting will be held in the Vestry of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Question for discussion—*Are creeds and belief's essential to a religious character?* CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Pres. Sec'y.

O. U. A.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Washington Association will be celebrated by a Ball on the 22d of February at Miller's City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. All can appear in uniforms who desire it.

E. C. HOWES, President.

LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will lecture in the 2d-st. Congregational Church, near the 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week, Subject: *The West India and their Trade*. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on speculation, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to.

WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOLSEY.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lehigh Zinc Co., Solid Stock, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired grade of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to gratuitously, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner Waverly-place and Christopher-st.

The Dumfit Dispensary is located at No. 371 Second-av.

The North-Western Dispensary is located at No. 511 8th-av.

FERDINANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE LATE DAVID FORTABLE. GAS COMPANY.—C. F. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, simple, cheap and efficient gas apparatus, adapted to all purposes, to wants of private residences, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, shipping places, &c., as well as towns and villages. Specials will be furnished by applying to C. F. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communication, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contractor or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 29 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 30 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2¼ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and extensive. Fine views of the sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—The basement, balcony-front cottage house No. 73 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, 29 6-12 by 100 feet; lot 29 6-12 by 100 feet, has a great variety of parties, counter cellar, folding doors on second floor, all in perfect order, offered as the owner intends going East. For particulars apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A neat and convenient cottage house on 86th-st., near the Hudson River, with 2 lots of ground reaching from 86th to 85th-st., well laid out and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and bushes, grape arbor, &c., stable on 85th-st. For particulars, apply to LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, No. 208 Broadway. Fifty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—Water-power and mill property, together with several dwelling-houses, mechanics' shops, store-houses, &c., and about 30 acres of land, at Centre Falls, on the Battenkill River, in the township of Greenwich, Washington County, two miles from Union village, 20 miles north from Troy. A rare opportunity for a company or a capitalist to make money, as the water-power is superior, (3,100 tons water passing every minute.) Will be sold for cash, or fair exchange for City property. Apply to or address E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 2½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 30 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWENT & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LE FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A country place, thirty minutes from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and three minutes from Hyler's Depôt—situated on the edge of the village of Aquackanonck. There are 17 acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty of location, in excellent condition; a variety of fruit-trees; half an acre of strawberries, &c. The house is very commodious, 48 by 47 feet, with all the modern improvements—seven rooms on first floor, conservatory, ice-house, farm-house, barn, and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 327 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Brick cottage, with piazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, 3-story, basement and cellar, $6,500. Also, a neat 3-story, basement and cellar brick house in Baltic-st., near Clinton; gas, marble mantels, &c., in fine order, $4,000. Also, brick house in Dean-st., near Hoyt, lot 20x100; house has gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., $4,000. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruits, flowers, &c., on Main-st.; shaded walks, elevated and healthy; churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,500 to $8,700 each. Present owners going west. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to

E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—For a genteel dwelling-house in New-York; three 3-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with all modern improvements, situate Nos. 88, 90 and 92 Harrison-st., Brooklyn; some each will also be paid in an exchange. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 199 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 76, with brick house; now rents for $300. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Bread-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., house 18 ft. 9 in. by 55 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 37 West 35th-st., house 20 by 56 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three story and basement stone front house, No. 71 West 31st-st., near 6th-av. The main building is 20 feet 10 inches by 40 feet, and dining-room extension on first floor. It contains all the modern improvements, and has been put in complete order the past Fall without regard to expense. It will require no outlay for a long time, and will be sold at a low price. For permission to see the premises, apply to B. W. BULL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The House and Lot No. 40 Grove-st.; lot 23 ft. 6 in. by 100, house 23 ft. 6 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, in the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by JOSHUA KIMBER as a boarding-school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 3-story brick house No. 147 10th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., house 23 by 46, and lot 23 by 100 feet, nearly opposite the Theological Seminary. Stores and houses Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, near the Navy. Also, cottage at Fort Lee, with over an acre of land, near the steamboat landing; fine view of the river. Parlor, dining room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Inquire of

LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x172; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement, four-story house (well built, and in a first-class neighborhood,) No. 37 West 35th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements; gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete—with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful English basement house, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It is built with great elegance and care, and has only been occupied a little more than a year. It has all the modern improvements. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick house, three stories, attic end basement, No. 325 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 307 and 308 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 202 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to

A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 18th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The one-story modern dwelling, No. 335 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 282 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

A TASACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN EAST CHESTER—Situated on the Boston turnpike road, a mile and a half from the New-Haven Depôt, a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. The house contains seven rooms, with a good cellar; a large stable, with a good well of water near the door; ground contains 80 feet front by 160 deep, or five City lots; with grape arbors front and rear, fruit trees and shrubbery of all kinds; also, good fishing in the neighborhood; also, one-horse hackaway wagon, sleigh and harness, all for $1,700, cash. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of CHAS. H. MEYER, or to C. H. MAMMEN, Esq., 41st-st. and 7th-av., New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 25 feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE—Handsomely located in the village of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., eight miles from Morristown. Any one wishing for such a place can meet with a bargain. Stage runs daily to the cars. Terms easy. Apply to BAILEY BREES, No. 169 Washington-st., New-York.

OWNERS OF LOTS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN FOR THE CENTRAL PARK—Can exchange them for good lots, without rock, on the 4th-av., thereby availing themselves of the rise in property caused by the adjacent park. Inquire of

N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A large and convenient two-story house nearly new, in modern style, eligibly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Lately occupied by Mr. Starr. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 35 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a genteel dwelling, the lease of house and lot, with store on first floor, No. 147 3d-av. Lease to run for 9½ years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent on 50 per year, rented for 3 years at $650 a year. Inquire of

N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Within ten minutes' walk of Fulton ferry, in a good neighborhood, in which there are neither Irish or Dutch. A small house, or part of a large one (provided there are no children in it) will answer; the largest amount and best possible arrangement of room at the least possible expense, being the point aimed at. Address O. D. S., *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—Above 8th-st.; a well built three-story house, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box No. 893 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—From the 1st of May next, a house containing from seven to twelve rooms, with two or more lots of ground, in Brooklyn, convenient to the Fulton or Myrtle-av. railroads. Address J., Box No. 2,867 New-York Post-Office, stating location, rent, &c.

TO LET.

GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSES TO let, with all the modern improvements.

Nos. 210 and 216 10th-st., three-story, attic and basement; 25 feet front.

No. 12 St. George's-place, 13th-st., near 3d-av., four-story and basement.

No. 226 9th-st., four-story English basement; 13½ feet front. N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brick house, 3 stories and basement, No. 137 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock. For terms apply to

C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

HARDWARE STORE TO LET.—A store well located for a wholesale business, and to satisfactory parties, a favorable arrangement will be made for the transfer of a good business, and a stock of goods on consignment. Address C. H. J., at office of *Journal of Commerce*.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET—Pleasant rooms for offices, artists, or light business purposes, in the large building over the dry goods store No. 267 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Likewise, apartments for a family. Also, the house No. 261 Fulton-st., which is large and well-arranged for a boarding-house, for which it has been occupied for three years; or will conveniently accommodate two families. Apply to J. G. GOTTSBERGER, No. 13 Centre-st., New-York, or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 34 Cedar-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO RENT—And furniture for sale —Possession given 1st March. Situated in West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Address J. R., at this office.

BAKERY TO LET.—The Bakery on the corner of Perry and Greenwich sts. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court-yards. Are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience—gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office, south-east corner Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 8 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, with gas fixtures; two houses, English basement, four-stories, south side 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; two houses, English basement, south side 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st., before 10 in the morning, or after 3 o'clock. Rents moderate. All with modern conveniences.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat 3-story house in Abingdon place, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, range, bath and water closets. Would be let to a small nice family without children. The present occupants, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, would remain with them, requiring board for himself throughout the year, for his family only a part of it. For particulars, inquire at No. 153 West-st., or No. 10 Abingdon-place.

HOTEL TO LET.—The HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, corner of Crosby and Houston sts., will be leased for a hotel, or for a school, or a manufactory. The building is 66 feet front on Houston, and 108 on Crosby-st., and is well situated for a hotel, or for any other business. Apply to N. BUNEL, on the premises, or to WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two 3-story houses Nos. 7 and 11 Laight-st., near Canal, in good order. Also, the convenient and genteel 3-story houses Nos. 123 and 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st. Also, the large and desirable store and cellar No. 93 6th-av., near 8th-st. and Jefferson Market. Rents low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $700. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 53 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIRE SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 55 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., two-story attic house, with gas and water pipes, large yard in rear, suitable for either dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 64 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.—three-story, brick, high basement, sub-cellar, water, bath and gas in the house; rent $750. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGARDUS, No. 137 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 739 Greenwich-st., near Charles-st., has bath room. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class two-story and attic brick house No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE. —A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c., &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to

WM. WALL, No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, (on the Kills, which bound it on the north,) and other out-houses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT TO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$12,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$6,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 one Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage Bond.
$11,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.$1,000
$2,000 Miami County 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Pittsburg City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$3,500 Bridgeport City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$500
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$22
200 shares Kerosene Gas-Light Co.....$35
40 shares U. S. Motive Power Co.....$100
40 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co.....$25
29 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.....$25
30 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25
30 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....$50
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....$25

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Monday, Feb. 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors.

The property known as Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Mangin-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts., lots 25 by 98 feet 6 inches each, houses 25 feet fron. No. 57 is 40 feet, No. 59 is 30 feet deep, and No. 61 covers the entire lot. This property has been used for many years past by the late Alexander Hawkins, as a ship-joining establishment, and is complete in every respect for the prosecution of the above business. Lots Nos. 57 and 59 are in tee. and No. 61 is leasehold, at the ground rent of $75 per annum. The lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privilege of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner to allow full value for the improvements at the expiration of the lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—10-horse power, turning and face la bea, planlog, fays, sticking machines, tenoning machine, mortising machines, saw carriages, with mandrills and saws, matching machine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws, hand-saws, door clamps, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For full particulars apply to JAMES W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS REED, Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of superior enameled chamber suites, mahogany show-cases with plate glass; sewing machine and second-hand piano-fortes, one of which cost $450, made by Olbert of Boston, with aeolian attachment; three gun gold watches, heavy silver-plated forks and spoons, French plate pier mirrors, 35 oil-paintings, &c. H. & M. will sell as above, to close consignments, and by advances, the large stock of superior cabinet furniture collected at auction this season, to which we would call the attention of country and city dealers. Catalogues issued on the morning of sale. The stock in part is as follows: Rich parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, finished in the most substantial manner, having been made to order for private sale; several extension tables, oak and walnut buffets; one costly secretary, veneered at $250; 2 armoire, plate glass doors, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, in suites, eight rich suites parlor furniture, in plush, brocade and hair cloth; a variety of fashionable styles centre pier and side tables; music cabinets, easy chairs, hair mattresses, with an assortment of medium class furniture, with which the sale will commence. At 12 o'clock, seven new and second-hand piano-fortes, the stock of a dealer, and worthy of attention. Goods are now arranged for exhibition. Articles can be packed for shipping on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of ABRAHAM LOWEKER, administrator:

NEW-STREET.—The lot, with building thereon, No. 18 New-st., near Wall-st., 23 ft. 9 in. by 64 feet. By order of trustee.

CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.)—The property known as Clinton-Court, with the ten 3 and 4 story brick buildings thereon, on south side Clinton-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., rentals for $2,934 per annum, being 48 feet front by 143 feet on easterly and 124 ft. 9 in. on westerly side.

ALSO, ELM-STREET.—Lot, with building thereon, No. 48 Elm-st., near Anthony-st., 20 by 61 feet.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS—Of every form, to close an estate.—F. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 56 Beekman-st., second story, a very large assortment of gold and silver pencils, of various styles and with all the modern improvements—most of which are very heavy, and from a well-known manufacturer. The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want, as every article will be sold at whatever sacrifice, to settle an estate.

Also, at the same time, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, including carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, dining and extension tables, sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble-top furniture, cottage do., full French chairs, Voltaire do., silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues on Friday morning. No postponement.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Lazarus, Wilstach & Co., Cincinnati; E. B. Ives, jr., New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, that very desirable house known as No. 23 West 27th-st., near Broadway; lot 23 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 23 feet wide, three rooms deep to the roof, 3 stories in height, and containing all the modern improvements, such as fine marble mantels, grates and bells throughout, furnace range and boiler, two water closets, bathe, gas, &c. Terms very easy, and sale positive to the highest bidder. Parties wishing to view the premises may obtain permits at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in the Irving, and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and *Express*. Sale without reserve.

D. S. HOGGE, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the large sale of elegant goods, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ A. M., at No. 79 Warren st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot, partly consisting of splendid rosewood piano, elegant centre tables, mirrors, curtains, paintings, chandeliers, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany do., mattresses, extension tables, dinner and tea sets, in French China, silver ware, hair-cloth sofas, chairs, rockers, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF RICH DIAMOND SET JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of cluster and single stone diamond pins, finger-rings, brooches, studs, &c., all set in the newest styles. Also, a line 18-carat gold case watches, patent levers, duplex chronometers, &c., made by the most celebrated makers. Also a line 18-carat gold-mounted jewelry, mosaic cameo and lava brooches, ruby, emerald, and opal finger-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, bracelets, suits, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive millinery establishment of A. J. JARVIS & CO., No. 73 Canal-st., the entire stock and fixtures of their store and show-rooms, consisting of everything useful and necessary for a first-class store, together with the furniture and fixtures, iron safe, desk, counters, carpets, hat trees and stands, counter and upright cases four large mirrors, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues on morning of sale

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.—Will be sold to pay advances, 6 suites of super. parlor furniture, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture, fancy goods, paintings, mirrors, mattresses, &c., also 100,000 imported cigars. N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipment, or stored on the premises at a reasonable charge.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES, BOILER-SHAFTINGS, &c—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, the 40-horse power, upright-beam steam-engine, and three cylinder-boilers, shafting, drums, &c., as they now stand in lot No. 96 Jane-st. Also, the 6-horse-power steam-engine, with upright tubular-boiler, (80 tubes,) pumps, shafting, &c., in lot No. 98 Jane-st. Terms cash.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CODFISH, LIQUORS, TEA, CIGARS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Duane-st., corner of Greenwich-st., raisins, currants, prunes, mackerel, herring, soap, candles, rum, gin, brandy, knives, forks, scissors, spoons, saws, files, nutmegs, planes, cloaks, coats, pants, collars.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SEGARS AT AUCTION—This morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau st., comprising many choice brands of Havana and German, in boxes of various sizes and packages—in all 50,000. N. B.—Dealers and consumers will attend, as the privilege is given of taking a small or large quantity.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the above, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 331 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It comprises especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1886, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date the interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 78 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$30,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, by ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange. Office on Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY. 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6½-octave large frame, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe or Cuba, but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch rest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FOUR SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Rosewood and mahogany, of the very best City make, and in thorough repair, will be sold exceedingly cheap; also, one Melodeon. Orders for either will be honorably executed. Apply at No. 103 West Broadway, to A. WEBER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241, to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 225 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

RARE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE.—Price $25. May be seen at HAINES BROTHERS' Pianoforte Wareroome, corner 3d-av. and 16th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., having expired by limitation, is by mutual consent dissolved, O. P. WOODFORD retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 4 Cortland-st., by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

E. P. FARMER,
THOS. K. BRACE, Jr.,
H. Z. PRATT,
O. P. WOODFORD.

FEB. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr., having associated with them JAS. S. OAKLEY and EDWARD KING, will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., at No. 4 Cortland-st.

FEB. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN. ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOLMAN & GRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Gray having sold all his interests in the concern to the undersigned. THOMAS HOLMAN,
GEORGE W. GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Printing business in all its branches as heretofore, at the old establishment, corner of Centre and White sts., under the firm-name of MILLER & HOLMAN.

JOHN W. MILLER.
THOMAS HOLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

MR. STEWART H. BROWN—Has been admitted as a partner into our houses, and will reside in Liverpool. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING,
No. 436 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue du Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his rooms, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 97 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleveles cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1854.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 97 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the palms of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been bought an unlucky fee, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

They don't help complaints, but they cure them.
One Pox has cured Dyspepsia.
Three boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box has cured the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Pills Box cures a Cold
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is required to make the human the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. Again as appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Cheltenham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chntham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

Is a Physician of over 30 years' practice, No. 303 Hudson-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BELL-HANGING MATERIALS.

Plain and Decorated, Porcelain, Silver-plated and Brass Bell-pulls, Slides, and Levers; Porcelain, Brass, Bronzed, and Plated Mouthpieces, with and without Whistles; Trigger-bells, Alarms, Hall-door, Locomotive, and Steamboat Gongs; Cranks, Copper Wire, &c., for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch st.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—Extra safe padlocks for store-doors. Also superior bramah, till and chest locks, with extra keys. Safe front-door locks and latches, and all descriptions of building hardware for sale by

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. LYON, Commander,

Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $35; for Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Trying to Bribe the Common Council—Joe. Taylor in Hot Water.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. Various important petitions and resolutions having been presented, the Board went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman COOMB in the Chair. The special order of the evening then came up, being the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on the new Charter, both of which we printed on the 12th inst. On motion of Councilman SWAN, the majority report was taken up and read, section by section. After a very long debate, the first section was adopted, with the following amendment: "And the Common Council, when acting as Supervisors of the County, shall have power to lay, assess, and collect all taxes necessary for the payment of the expenses of the City Government."

As the Common Council never do act as Supervisors of the County, this amendment is void; it can never take effect.

After some more debate on the second section, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Law, with instructions to report complete. As Councilman SWAN is the chairman of this Committee, as well as of the Special Committee on the Charter, it is improbable that any amendments will be made.

The salary of the Messenger of the Board was then unanimously increased from $500 to $900 per annum, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1856.

"HONORABLE MEMBERS."

The proceedings hereafter were merely routine and very uninteresting. Some members, however, took the opportunity to display their eloquence, while many sat nr laid on the floor at full length near the clerk's desk, in which dignified position the "city fathers" seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. Cracking jokes and gossiping was the order of the evening. The joy anticipated at the grand corporation dinner, at the Metropolitan, next Friday, in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday, was also fully discussed.

DOCTORS AT STATION-HOUSES, AND THEIR CHARGES.

A report was received in favor of paying certain bills for medical attendance at various station-houses.

Councilman HOFFMAN said that he had understood that we had now a medical staff, which the Mayor had highly extolled in his message, and the duty of which it was to attend at station-houses.

It was thereupon explained that these services were rendered before the institution of this staff.

Councilman BARNEY moved that the report be amended so as to pay the full amount of the bills, but the amendment was lost. It was said that physicians, expecting their bills to be cut down, generally charged at three or four times the regular rate. The report was finally adopted.

JOE TAYLOR CHARGED WITH TRYING TO BRIBE A COUNCILMAN.

An unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph B. Taylor for power to employ more clerks in his department, the number to be at his own discretion, was then considered. It seemed to be a move on the part of "Young Joe" to give employment to some more of his numerous hungry K. N. friends. Councilman RAYMOND, of the Committee, stated that Mr. Taylor had told him that if the Committee would report favorably on his petition he should be appointed one of the Special Committee on Printing, a place where he "could make a good thing of it." This attempt at bribery by the "modest young man," as Councilman PINCKNEY called him, caused much merriment, and a long debate ensued, in which the eminent, ingenuous Joseph had a good many hard things said of him. Councilman PINCKNEY, (President of the Board, and the Street Commissioner's particular friend,) denied that Mr. Taylor had any authority from him to make any bargains or sales of appointments. But Mr. PINCKNEY did not say much on this point, branching off early upon other subjects. Finally, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee on Salaries and Offices to report complete.

Snow Drifts on the Hudson River Railroad.

The violent wind of Monday night so filled up the track of this Road as materially to impede the running of trains the following day. On Tuesday the Albany mail train, due at Thirty-first-street at 1:40 P. M., did not arrive until 9 o'clock of that evening. Trains yesterday were running as usual, and precautions will hereafter be taken to avoid this difficulty, as far as possible. The break in the River track at Spuyten Duyvel Bridge is so far repaired as to admit the passage of trains.

☞ There were 500 men at work all night with picks and shovels trying to make the east side of Broadway passable. The job is a tedious one and slow. The men were stationed too close to each other to work to advantage, and the constant slipping down of horses and interlocking of carriages interrupted them a good deal.

☞ By special request of the Board of Managers of the New-York Sunday School Union, F. A. PACKARD, Esq., Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, delivered the fifth and last lecture of his course to Sunday School Teachers of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, last evening, in Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S Church. His subject was—"The Supplementary work of the Sunday School Teacher."

☞ The new steamer *Persia* sailed yesterday at 12 o'clock, on her first trip from the United States to Liverpool. She carried ont 153 passengers, among whom we notice Lord BURY, whose name was pretty freely used in some of the Canadian papers last Summer, and Lady BURY, his young wife, who is a daughter of Sir ALLAN MCNAB. She also takes out about $70,000.

☞ Hope Chapel was moderately well filled last evening, with an audience met to listen to an address from Mr. J. A. MCMASTERS, the subject being the "Destiny of the Country, or Catholicity face to face with the United States."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Case of Abortion—The Victim not Expected to Recover—Arrest of the Abortionist and Seducer.

Another case of abortion has been brought to light. The victim is not expected to recover. The physician by whom the abortion is said to have been committed, and the alleged seducer are in custody of the authorities.

On Tuesday last Coroner PERRY was notified that a Belgian woman named Catharine De Breuzen was lying at the point of death, at St. Vincent's (Sisters of Charity) Hospital, in Thirteenth-street, from the effects of an abortion. The Coroner at once repaired to the place designated, and summoning a Jury, proceeded to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. The dying woman, conscious that her end was approaching, stated, that she lived all the last Summer with Mrs. WATKINS, in Castleton, Westchester County; that she was visited by Francis Legoupil, by whom she became *enceinte*. She further said: I told Francis Legoupil that I was *enceinte;* when in that condition about four months, he gave me directions to go to Dr. Schneider, who lives in Houston-street; went there several times; Legoupil went with me once; Dr. Schneider refused every time to bring about an abortion, although Legoupil and myself asked him to cause an abortion; the Doctor, however, gave us directions to go to a German Doctor, (named Charles Cobel,) who lives at No. 113 Essex-street; at the instance of Legoupil I want to this Doctor's, a few days before the beginning of January; I staid at his house ten days, and the first night I was there he operated on me to cause an abortion, and succeeded in doing so. There were two other women in the Doctor's house, who had been operated on in the manner that I had; I saw them lying in bed. [The woman described the mode of operation, the instruments used, &c.] After remaining in the Doctor's house for ten days, she was "discharged cured." She paid the Doctor $25, ten of which was for her board; the money so paid was her own. Legoupil offered her money to pay her expenses, but she refused it, as she had some of her own. Legoupil, she further stated, had been paying her attentions for a long time, and had several times, within the last three or four years, promised to marry her, but always postponed the event, from some excuse or another. After leaving Dr. Cobel's, she went to the house of a family in Tenth-street, where she had been living just previous to the abortion. Feeling indisposed, Dr. Metcalf was called to visit her, and, at his suggestion, she was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she is attended by Dr. Fennell. Dr. Fennell thinks the unfortunate woman cannot live. She is 23 years of age, and is (as before stated) a native of Belgium.

When her statement had been made, the Coroner caused the arrest of Dr. Cobel and Francis Legoupil, and they were brought before the dying woman, whose statement was read to them. Legoupil denied having seduced her, Cobel requested leave to cross-examine her, and permission was granted him. The cross-examination was as follows:

Question (by Dr. Cobel)—How came you to make such a complaint against me? A.—You made the operation on me.

Q.—Were you sick when you came to my house? A.—No.

Q.—Did you send for some linen you left in my house? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not tell the person whom you sent for the linen, that you fell down in the street and was taken sick at my house? A.—No.

Q.—Who did you send to my house for the linen? A.—Mrs. ARVIDT.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. Arvidt that you felt sick before you came to my house? A.—No; not to her or any one else.

Q.—Two days after you were in my house did you not go out several times? A.—I was told sometimes to go out, but only went out once.

Q.—Were you not very well when you left my house? A.—I was not very sick; my foot was swollen, and I sent for Dr. Metcalf the same night.

Q.—You accuse me of performing the operation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you accuse me? A.—Because you operated on me; I am not angry at you, but I think I am going to die.

Q.—When you were so sick in my house why did you leave me? A.—Because you told me I was well enough to walk.

When the cross-examination was finished, the Coroner ordered Legoupil to give bail for his appearance when called on in the sum of $1,000, and Dr. Cobel in $2,000. Bail was furnished by both parties.

Legoupil is a liquor-dealer at No. 113 Leonard-street.

Fires.

FIRE IN SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Two old shanties in Sixty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, were destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They were worth about $200, and belonged to CHAS. HOBLANDER.

FIRE IN THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE—WHO PUT IN THE REGISTERS?

A fire broke out in the University Medical College in Fourteenth-street, (near Third-avenue,) about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated from a heater on the third floor. The damage was not sufficient to interrupt the lectures, which will be continued without interruption to the end of the term.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board yesterday, not being able to form a quorum, transacted no business.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated Motion Calendar—Nos. 10, 14, 17, 43, 45 to 48, 59, 76 103, 105, 131, 80, 88, 94, 107, 118, 15, 26, 30, 35, 37, 60, 66, 78, 104, 109, 130, 147, 150, 157, 170, 65 142, 145, 148, 18, 62, 106, 125, 138. *Circuit*—Nos. 189, 2083, 2084, 63, 290, 321, 330, 329, 128, 184, 339, 184½, 213, 146, 374, 89, 31, 1846.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 754, 662, 356, 712, 864, 122, 706, 168, 314, 669, 519, 456, 713 to 719, 721 to 726, 728 to 733.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—By Court without a Jury.—Nos. 16, 24 to 27, 33, 34, 66 to 73. *Part II.*—Nos. 97 to 99, 54 to 65.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs,

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in these cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER. — Warming, strengthening, relieving, nuequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSOR SPENCER'S LECTURE—Who is celebrated as the antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, takes place to-night at the Tabernacle. All should go and see the wendere he performs. Table Tippings, Spirits made visible—and in short he does all the most expert of mediums can do. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch at the Tabernacle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Life boats are not more necessary at sea than this Life Medicine. The exemption from scurvy, and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great burlesque, "Herne, the Humbug," appears to have created a great excitement in the theatrical world. So great has been the rush at PURDY'S National, that many have been unable to gain admittance. To-night, it will be repeated, and with it a neat drama and pantomime. It will also be performed on Saturday Afternoon, with the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, &C.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lewnd'e Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH.—Pianos and Melodeons for sale and to let, both new and old, lower than any other house. To let from $3 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500. COLBURN & NASH,

Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS—Will be opened this day, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, a splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Challie De Laines, Canton Crape Shawls, Ginghams, English and French Prints, &c., &c., consisting of the choicest styles imported, and at low prices.

NEW-JERSEY.

Pickpockets on the Persia.

The men on board of the *Persia* found thirteen porte-monnaies and pocket-books which had been picked from the pockets of those who visited the ship on Monday and Tuesday—the money taken out, and the pocket-books thrown under the berths in some of the staterooms. It is believed that they were mostly stolen by female pickpockets. In some of them were return railroad tickets to Newark and Paterson.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, after the order of the Society of Friends, EDWARD B. BROWN and MARY P. ROBERTS, daughter of John S. Roberts, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, JOHN O. FINDLAY to CATHERINE L. BURNHAM, both of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Dr. Neville, at the residence of B. Lewis, Jr., CHARLES H. MACY and HELEN M. HALL, daughter of James Hall, Baltimore.

On Wednesday, Feb. 2., by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE to Miss LUCY C. ELLIOTT.

On Long island, on Saturday, Feb. 16, by Rev. John Miley, BENJAMIN OGDEN, JR., to Miss CATHARINE SOPHIA LITTLEWOOD, daughter of the late Wm. Littlewood, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, after a sickness of five days, THEODORE AUGOSTUS, only child of Anna Maria and John M. Otter, aged 3 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, No. 99 Horatio-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

"Thon art away, away from thy mother's side,
And away, away from thy father's knee:
Thou'rt away from our blessing, our care, our caressing,
But away from our hearts thou never canst be."

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, ELIZABETH BUTTERFIELD, of Tarrytown, aged 22 years.

Fuueral services will take place in the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, of consumption, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Stephen and Jane E. Brown, and granddaughter of Cornelius Berrian, of New-Rochelle.

Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, at the residence of his brother-in-law, LOUIS CONOVER, aged 24 years and 18 days.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, PHILIP MARSH, youngest son of Philip E. Marsh, aged 1 year.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, after a severe illness, EDWARD COLLINS, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Division-av., five doors east of 7th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, THEOPHILUS S. MOTT, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, G. F. Mott, No. 136 Jay-st., at 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 20.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s, '68	93	300	Erie Railroad	53⅞
3,000	Virginia 6s	95⅞	300	do	59
12,000	do	95⅞	1000	do	b3 59⅜
3,500	California 7s, '70	89½	300	do	b60 59½
1,000	Cincinnati 6s	89	100	do	b60 59½
2,000	Har. 2d Mort. Bs	75	100	do	b60 59⅜
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	90	600	do	b60 59
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	99¾	200	do	s30 58⅝
1,000	Hudson Conv. Bs	87	50	do	b30 59⅜
2,000	N. Ia. 1st Mt. G. Is	85	100	do	b3 59
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87¾	300	do	b30 59⅛
41,000	do	87⅞	150	do	b60 59¾
5,000	do	s60 87	100	do	s30 59
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	87⅜	200	do	s10 59
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101¾	750	do	s3 59
100	D & H. C. Co.	b30 124	200	do	59¾
5	Met. Bk	107¾	326	Harlem Railroad	24
300	Canton Co	b3 24½	100	do	b60 24¾
350	do	s3 24¼	100	do	b60 24⅝
50	Nic. Trans. Co	10	100	do	s60 24⅝
250	do	b60 22	350	do	24¾
550	do	21½	100	do	23¾
25	do	21¾	350	do	b30 24
50	do	21⅝	100	Long Island R. R.	b60 85
100	do	b60 23	21	New-Jersey R. R.	134⅛
30	Ston. R. R.	45	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	125
125	Cum. Coal Co.	26½	1450	Reading R. R.	b3 90¾
100	do	26¾	200	do	90¾
200	do	s60 26¾	350	do	b60 94⅛
7	do	27	100	do	s10 90¾
25	do	s10 99⅝	100	Mi. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 95⅜
25	do	b3 92¾	250	do	95
100	do	b60 93	200	do	b30 95
1220	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	61	500	do	b60 95⅛
400	do	b60 81½	450	Panama Railroad	105
500	do	b15 81¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	69⅜
100	do	s30 80⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b3 112⅜
300	do	b90 81⅞	200	do	b30 112⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86⅜
20	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	72	30	do	87

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87¾	50	Erie Railroad	s3 58⅛
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M. B.	94	50	do	b3 59⅛
100	Nicar. Tran. Co	21¾	1200	do	s3 59⅜
150	do	b60 22	250	do	b30 59⅜
200	do	21⅞	300	do	s60 59
100	do	b30 23	300	do	s3 58¾
200	Canton Company	s3 24¼	200	do	b4 59⅜
100	do	b60 24⅛	100	do	59⅜
300	Cumb. Coal Co	26¼	300	do	s3 59⅛
100	do	b15 26¼	100	do	b3 59¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 93	100	Reading Railroad	b60 90⅝
140	Panama Railroad	105	200	do	b3 90¾
580	Cleve. & Tol. R.	81¾	150	do	b30 91
150	do	b60 81¾	100	do	b30 90⅞
20	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	72¾	40	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	95

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The mails by the *Canada* from Liverpool, which were received this evening, report a higher figure for the British Funds at the close on Friday, Feb. 1, than the previous telegraphic summary—90⅝@91 for money, and 91⅜ for the March settlement. The London *Times* money report to the latest hour also remarks that the inquiry for loans and discounts was ultimately less stringent. The French Funds have further advanced—71@71.80 for the 3 per cents., and 15.30 for *Credit Mobilier* shares. It is quite evident, that in Paris speculation is running stronger than ever on the early prospects of peace. The total advance in the 3 per cents. since the acceptance by Russia of the basis of negotiations is full 9 per cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE'S well advised Circular speaks as follows of the demand for American Stocks—the report being more favorable than other quotations telegraphed from Halifax as to the actual business done.

"The market for American Securities in London has been active. There has been more inquiry for Pennsylvania State Bonds, with few offering. Virgina 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds have been wanted, at 83 and 83¾; 6 per cent. Dollar Bonds are in larger supply, and are more offered. We note an increased demand for United States' Bonds, at a slight advance. San Francisco City Bonds have also been inquired for. There are a few small lots of Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit City Bonds on the market, and a large supply of New-Orleans City. In Railroad Bonds, we note large transactions in New-York Central 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. Bonds, in Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds; also, in Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds, at advanced prices. Pennsylvania Central First and Second Mortgage end Michigan Central Bonds have been rather more inquired for. Illinois Central Shares have been done at 2 dis."

The Bank of England report shows a moderate decline in all departments:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,356,548	£4,644,465	£11,299,684
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,833,206	11,204,486
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,239,530	11,263,224
Nov. 24	18,651,429	5,492,645	11,189,937
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,495	11,227,167
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,260,761	6,556 625	11,306,338
Dec. 22	19,204,128	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,963,850	10,890,118
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,530,875	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,887,005	10,416,961
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,913,200	10,425,313
Jan. 25	16,758,656	4,874,975	10,346,103

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 25th inst.

	For Money.			For Account.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	90¾	91	91	90¾	91⅛	91⅛
Mon. 25	91	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅜	91⅜
Tues. 29	91⅛	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Wed. 30	90⅞	91⅛	91	90⅞	91⅛	91⅛
Thur. 31	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞
Fri. Feb. 1	90¾	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	91	91

The Cottou trade at Manchester is reported firm on a geueral advance in the prices of Goods and Yarns. The orders were liberal from Germany and Holland. The advance in the raw material at Liverpool is quoted by some authorities at 3-16ths. of a peuny on American descriptions; Orleans fair, 6⅜d. The Grain and Flour markets much depressed in tone, on account of the decrease of speculation. At the last market day, Friday, Feb. 1, the downward tendency in prices assumed a more decided character, and there was much anxiety on the part of holders to realize. Messrs. MAXWELL qnote the decline in Wheat, 6d.@8d. Indian Corn, 3s. to 3s. 6d. lower; mixed brands selling to a fair exteut, at 35s. 6d.@36s.

The political relations of England with the United States, on the latest news from this side, and the speech of Lord CLARENDON, appear to have excited little or no remark in Commercial circles, though discussed by the London papers. Trade throughont the Kingdom was looking cheerful, and the further advance in the Funds was only checked by the high rates of Money in London, rather than by distrust in the approaching Peace Conference at Paris.

There was not much additional business done this forenoon in Foreign Bills. The market for Sterling closed rather tame at 109⅜@109¼. The exports of Cotton from the Southern ports this week, are the heaviest we remember ever to have seen reported in a single week—142,000 bales, equal to an exchange of $5,680,000. The Continent continues to take an unusual proportion of the shipments. The *Persia* sailed at 3 o'clock with $708,000 in Gold, and a good complement of passengers for a Winter voyage. The Southern mails received this morning brought considerable remittances of Sterling and French bills. The Money market continues to exhibit the abundance noticed for a week past, and prime paper is in request with the Disconnt Brokers at 7@9 per cent. The Stock Market is less buoyant, and closed dull, after repeated fluctuations through the day in the leading Railroad shares. The reaction was not an unreasonable result of the large business and strong advance of yesterday, although some parties ascribed it to the discussion of the CLARENDON and BUCHANAN correspondence in the morning papers. Now that Peace is almost insured to the Great Powers who have been fighting for two years in Europe, the discontented newsmonger and speculator will have abundant opportunities to watch some other speck of war, and the nearer home, the more exciting it will be, at least for the moment. Commercial parties in correspondence with the Russian and Levant trade—in other words, what are known here as the Greek firms—uearly all believe implicitly in Peace from the Paris Conference. It is in part to the absence of their support, so sensibly felt last Fall, that the weakness of the Export market for Breadstuffs is ascribed. There was much disappointment to-day at the non-receipt of the *Canada's* mails from Boston. They arrived late this evening.

There was a little more activity to-day at the Stock Exchange in State and Railway Bonds, and a fair business is also doing by private call. Virginas were done at 95⅜ per cent.; California 7s at 89¼, and Illinois Central Bonds at 87⅝@87¾. The Western Road shares, sympathizing early in the day with the disposition to press sales of Erie, were not qnite so strong as on Tuesday, though the parcels offered are promptly taken up. The speculation in Cleveland and Toledo is particularly active, 82¾ yesterday afternoou; 81 this evening, and 81¾ at the close. Harlem is again moving since the negotiation announced yesterday, though the prospect of income to the common stock is not brought much nearer by the sale of the Bonds. The changes in Erie were from 59¾ on Tuesday afternoon to 58¾ this morning, again to 59¾ between the boards, and 59¼@⅜@⅝ at the afternoon session. The general market was dull at the close.

We have the following note from the Treasurer of the Harlem Company:

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In order to correct some erroneous statements relative to the negotiation of the Second Mortgage Loan of this Company, I would ask for space in your columns to say that the amount subscribed for through Messrs. WM. & J. O'BRIEN, ($300,000,) was on the same terms with the other subscribers, viz., seventy-five per cent. and accrued interest from the 1st February instant.

Very respectfully,
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

The following are the names of the parties taking the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

Jasper Grosveuor	$10,000	Horace Brooks	$20,000
Ward & Co	10,000	Philip Dater	20,000
Rufus L. Lord	20,000	E. G. & T. H. Faile	10,000
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	50,000	Wm. S. Wetmore	50,000
Thomas Rogers	20,000	John Cryder	10,000
P. V. Hoffmann	10,000	Hoguet & Boel	6,000
Sidney Mason	10,000	J. H. Swift	10,000
Albert Smith	15,000	Alfred L. Dennis	5,000
Hoffman & Tenbroek	40,000	George S. Rainsford	40,000
N. P. Bailey	10,000	Matthew Morgan	50,000
Walter Edwards	4,000	Jas. G. King's Sons	10,000
James A. Stevens	5,000	H. M. Morris	13,000
Wm. C. Wetmore	20,000	Wm. & J. O'Brien	300,000
Albert J. Aikeu	10,000		
Total			$800,000

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA ROAD.

Constructiou Expenditure to date	$1,035,000
Funded Debt 7 per cent. issued	$200,000
Stock subscriptions paid up	635,000
Unfunded Debt for Irou, &c	200,000
	$1,035,000

The foregoing are the approximate figures for the Utica and Booaeville Sectiou of the Road already (and since 18th December) in operation, 35 miles. The Company make $400,000 First Mortgage on this section, of which $200,000 have been paid ont to Contractors and others, for grading and equipment. They have now in market the remaining $200,000. The entire line to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence, through the Counties of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson, will be 108 miles, and the whole mortgage $1,200,000, or about $11,000 a mile. The Stock expenditure, it is estimated, will be about $19,000; making the cost $30,000 a mile, with the equipment.

VIRGINIA DEBT AND FINANCES—LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

Debt outstanding October 1, 1855		$24,460,750
Coupou Bonds sold since	$35,000	
Lese redemptions	10,000—	25,000
Total funded debt, Jau. 1, 1856		$24,494,750
Over-due Bonds, not presented		5,356
Drawing Interest		$24,489,400
On which the Semi-annual Interest is		720,258
Total Debt as above		24,494,750
Floatiug Debt		620,147
Internal Improvement Subscriptions to Companies now in operatiou		3,617,551
Do. to Co.'s organized, not in operation		117,000
Do. to Co.'s unorganized		3,925,740
Total as Principal		$31,175,489
Bonds of Corporatione guaranteed		2,898,500
Total as Principal and guarantes		$35,073,989
From which deduct amount in Sinking Fund		5,350
Total		$35,068,639
Charge on Treasury:		
For interest due bondholders		$1,442,507
For interest peyable to sinking fund		13,143
Sinking fund for redemption and investment		283,854
Total regular charge per annum		1,240,506
Interest payable to the literary fund		72,564
Total		$1,813,070
State investments in		
Bank stocks		$2,808,220
Internal improvement stocks		18,259,228
Bonds of improvement stocks		630,675
Loans to improvement stocks		4,886,000
Loan to town of Baltimore		2,500
Total par value		$27,686,621
Income from above:		
Fiscal year 1852-3		$455,052
Fiscal year 1853-4		674,629
Fiscal year 1854-5		413,628

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,092,000	1,451,000	1,593,000	2,291,000
Exports to G Britain	635,000	693,000	473.000	881,000
Exports to France	278,000	154,000	165,000	157,000
Exp. to other For. Ports	239,000	119,000	106,000	145,000
Total exports	1,352,000	965,000	744,000	1,187,000
Stock on hand	554,000	408,000	673,000	701,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	105,000	101,000	140,000	199,000
Exports to G. Britain	72,000	45,000	32,000	38,000
Exports in France	19,000	9,000	4,000	11,000
Exp. to other For. Ports	51,000	10,000	12,000	7,000
Total exports	142,000	64,000	48,000	56,000

Of the transactions in Cotton in this market on samples and bills lading, the Circular of Mr. WRIGHT remarks:

"Cottnu in *transitu* has been in good request, and the transactions have been larger than in any previous week since the introduction of this mode of making sales. The business, which I estimate at 25,000 bales, has been chiefly in Cotton from Mobile and New-Orleans, with freight at 9-16d., or on that basis. The following I consider the closing prices: Ordinary, 6¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.@9¾; Middling, 9¾c.@9¾c. This is for a somewhat rigid classification, and generally one grade above that adopted this season in the Gulf Ports. The operation in Atlantic Cottons have been moderate from the small quantity offering, while of Apalachicola several parcels have changed hands at ¾c. below the qnotations given above Some parties do unt offer in the full expectation of higher prices from Liverpool later on."

NEW-ORLEANS BANK MOVEMENT.

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.		
Specie	$7,668,848	$7,550,108	Inc.	$63,745
Circulation	7,533,739	7,760,229	Inc.	153,980
Deposits	13,968,241	13,847,788	Inc.	20,322
Short Loans	17,969,901	18,218,645	Dec.	339,144
Exchange	6,772,545	6,592,948	Inc.	179,080
Due Distant Banks	2,290,527	2,496,944	Dec.	278,417
Long and Short Loans, Feb. 9				$21,548,671
Long and Short Loans, Feb. 2				21,326,697
Actual Decrease of Loans for the week				$224,974

The New-York General Railroad Company.

From the Albany Journal, Feb. 20.

STATEMENT of Earnings for the six months from Aug. 1, 1855, to Feb. 1, 1856, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

			Increase.	

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1382. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

A CONFUSION OF [illegible]

CHARGES AGAIN[illegible]

DEBATES [illegible]

A Good Deal [illegible] Talking.

[illegible] ON THE TABLE.

[illegible] STRICKEN OUT

[illegible] PLATFORM [illegible]

[illegible] DISORDER.

[illegible] MEN INDIGNANT.

[illegible]walow Rampant.

[illegible]URNMENT.

[illegible] to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]A, Wednesday, Feb. 21—4 P. M.

[illegible]at confusion of opinion this morn[illegible] probable result of the day's proceed[illegible] still of the opinion that nothing [illegible] which the Order could continue its [illegible]tion. While many others thought [illegible] would act judiciously, all might [illegible]. In this state of things they entered Sansom Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

MORNING SESSION.

As soon as the President had taken the chair there was great confusion created by several gentlemen endeavoring to get the floor.

At the request of the President, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, presented the following charges against Brother THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio:

First—During the political campaign, in the Fall of 1855, he visited the State of New-York, and used his influence and expended his efforts to secure the success of the Black Republican and Foreign Party—a party whose principles are antagonistic to those of the American Party.

Second—That, as a seceeding member of this National Council, at its June session, of 1855, he is not entitled to a seat with us at this time.

Third—That he is now in conference with the Black Republicans and Foreign Party, and pledged to use his influence to divide and distract the American Party, and to rally all the power he can command to favor the Pittsburg Black Republican Convention, which is to meet on Friday the 22d, at that place.

Mr. PARSONS, of New-York, moved that the Council adjourn *sine die*. He had no hope that there could be any union on the question before the house. Gentlemen were here prepared to violate the Third Degree, and there was no use attempting to harmonize.

Cries of "No, no," and "We'll do the right thing yet."

Finally, and after a great deal of confusion, the regular business before the Council was taken up—Mr. BREWSTER'S substitute.

By the unanimous consent of the house, Mr. WOOD, of California, took the floor. He represented people from the extreme North and from the extreme South; he knew he did, from conversations he had had with gentlemen from the extremes of the Union. In endeavoring to represent them, he hoped he would say nothing which, if followed, would not redound to the best good of the entire country. He was well aware that the Slavery question was one of great delicacy, and in a National Council it should be touched as such, if there was any desire for union and harmony. He desired to know what gentlemen meant by the guarantees of the Constitution? If they meant in their rendering of the Constitution to adopt its spirit of compromise and conciliation he would ask wether gentlemen, when they said they were satisfied with the Constitution, meant that they had no desire or intention to interfere with Slavery where it then existed? [A general cry of "No, no."] He knew that they would respond thus—he knew that there was no feeling in the Council to interfere with the Constitution and rights of any portion of the Union. He then desired to ask Ohio where she stood when she joined the Union; whether when she was admitted it was not in accordance with the Conetitntion? [A member answered that they came in under the provisions of '87.] Well, he would ask whether any one ever knew any other State to be admitted on any other ground and under any other influence than was in consonance with the Constitution? He called gentlemen to answer whether he did oot state the fact.

Massachusetts jumped np and said she would be pleased to reply.

Ohio arose and declared her readiness and anxiety to meet the gentleman.

Other States arose and declared they were desirous of a privilege to reply.

The President trusted gentlemen would keep order and permit the gentleman from California to proceed.

Mr. WOOD continued—It was the voice of his people, and it was his own desire to express the opinion that what was right for one member of the Union was right for another. With regard to the right of Congress to interfere with the question of Slavery, he had a word to say. He desired, on that point, that there should be a plain annunciation of principle by the Conncil. He was opposed to striking out the Twelfth Section, because he considered it constitutional, and that to strike it out would be an expression of opinion to the effect that it was unconstitutional. But, he would ask the North, if it must be stricken out, to insert something equally satisfactory to all National men. He considered it a duty they owed to the States they represented, and it was due to justice and to the South.

Mr. EVANS, of the District of Columbia, desired to present a platform which had been adopted by the Order in the District of Columbia. He read the platform, which will be found below, amended. He thought that they would come out right after all. There were many good-natured fellows in the Council.

Mr. READY, of Tennessee, desired the Council to hear him for his cause and be silent that they might hear. He came from a State that had always been true to the Constitution, and from a State which always would be true to the Constitution. He was pleased to hear that there was now a disposition to harmony. On the previous day he had heard the gentleman from Massachnsetts (Mr. BREWSTER) express conciliatory sentiments in the beginning of his address; but before that address was concluded he stated that, if the Twelfth Section was not stricken out, the matter could not go another inch with the South. That was not conciliatory. The insertion of the Twelfth Section might have been unwise; he did not say it was; although he would say that there were things in that section which he considered had better not have been there). Tennessee was satisfied with the Constitution, and he believed New-England was satisfied with the Constitution. [Cries of "Yes, [illegible] him how he interpreted [illegible] the subject of Slavery, he [illegible] believed Congress had no [illegible] not even in the [illegible] Yes, they have."] [illegible] there were those who differed [illegible] on that subject, and the difference was [illegible] on the question. It was [illegible] those who [illegible] the power to Congress [illegible] [illegible] question of Slavery [illegible] the danger of [illegible] lay. He hoped [illegible] they would [illegible] with bread and [illegible] a broad platform [illegible] would [illegible] to union. These were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Peace Negotiations.

THE LATE DUELS.

THE CENT-GARDES.

The Actresses' Ball, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THINGS AT THE PALACE.

A week of this pacific—a week of rise at the Bourse, and of rise in public spirits. LOUIS NAPOLEON pronounced the words, "If Russia [illegible] towards peace, I will make two," and Paris is gay, for it believes in peace. Closed salons have suddenly opened, and the cards for entrees and official *fêtes* follow in such rapid succession that one hardly knows which to choose—whether the white, the pink, or the blue. A very light blue card lying before me reads thus: "By order of His Majesty the Emperor, the Grand Chamberlain has the honor of informing Monsieur ——— that he is invited to pass the evening at the Palace of the Tuileries, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock. (Signed) Duke DE BASSANO. In uniform. You are requested to deliver this card on entering." Last Wednesday the Emperor's cards were deep blue; the Empress's were pink—and all the *haute aristocracie* received the Imperial models. The cards will soon be all right then.

The ball at the Tuileries to-morrow evening will be the first and last large ball of the season. The number of American gentlemen and ladies invited will be limited to one hundred. Lent commences next week, and before its termination the accouchement of Her Majesty will take place. It is now decided that this event is to take place at the Tuileries, in order to give it all the *éclat* which attended similar events under the ancient *régime*. Bulletins of Her Majesty's health will be issued, guns will be fired, and an illumination take place. The Imperial Infant, it is said, will be nursed at the chateau at Villeneuve l'Etang, which is being fitted up for its reception. Her Majesty continues to receive gifts daily which have been blessed by the priests, and which are believed to operate propitiously in such circumstances. Among other consecrated objects received by Her Majesty was a pigeon which was found in a cage at Sebastopol, and to which is attributed peculiar power by the superstitious priests, after having received their blessing and their consecration for that special purpose.) This absurd superstition, which is very current in France, has the merit at least of being harmless.

The following Americans were presented on Sunday last, by the American Minister, to the Emperor and Empress: Mr. and Mrs. BRONSON, Mr. and Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Miss JULIA ANN MAY, Mr. and Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. MURPHY and Miss MURPHY, Mr. ROBERT MURPHY, Mrs. OWEN MURPHY, Mr. Mrs. and Miss JONES, Mr. W. S. VALENTINE, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. L. G. HOWARD.

THE LATE DUELS.

Two members of the *Cent-Gardes* (the Emperor's Body Guard) were lately killed in duels, under circumstances which give to the events a particular interest. To the last duel, which occurred four days ago, they attach in some quarters a semi-political importance. But I learn, in a quarter that ought to be well informed on this subject, the following details in regard to it, which disprove entirely this hypothesis.

A Lieutenant of the *Cent-Gardes* was seated with a friend, in the evening, at one of the restaurants of the Boulevard, drinking, not at the masked ball, as stated by some. The Lieutenant was slightly intoxicated—a very common occurrence with the members of this corps. A gentleman, in passing out of the restaurant, touched rudely, and no doubt by accident, the Lieutenant's person, hut he immediately turned and asked pardon. The gentleman moved on, but the Lieutenant grumbled out "*Gredins d'un bourgeois*," an epithet of the most vulgar character in use in France. The bourgeois turned round and demanded that the Lieutenant should repeat what he had just said. The Lieutenant, in a blustering way, repeated the offensive language. The bourgeois, after the style of the old Empire, and no doubt much to the astonishment of the fashionable Lieutenant, coolly handed him his card, demanded his opponent's, and named a rendezvous the next morning in the Bois de Boulogne, with small swords. The Lieutenant had caught a Tartar, for in the plain looking gentlemen in citizen's dress, he had encountered a retired Captain of the Navy, who had been a dneliat when the Lieutenant was a boy, and when dueling was a science.

The parties met next morning in the wood, as agreed upon, but they were prevented from fighting there by the Guards, who suspected their intention. They therefore adjourned to the Ile des Bois, the beautiful little island in the Seine near the Château de Neuilly. Here they hired a boatman to convey them from the shore to the island, and this boatman, who first gave the news, says that there were six gentlemen in the party; three of them were decorated. They all got into the boat together, and, during the time they were crossing, seemed in high spirits. On debarking on the island, four of the gentlemen retired to the wood, while two remained, evidently to watch the boatman and to prevent him from giving the alarm. The boatman suspected what was going on, and listened attentively from the moment the four disappeared in the wood. Soon he heard a clash of swords, but it was only for an instant, and presently the party issued again, bearing one of their number in their arms, his body covered with blood. The Captain had plunged his sword through the Lieutenant's heart at the first pass.

The Emperor summoned the parties before him, and, on hearing their story, said, "Very well; if they will fight, they must take the consequences."

THE CENT-GARDE AND THE CHASSEURS.

The other duel took place three weeks ago, under the following circumstances: a *Cent-Garde* went into a tobacconists, and in a pompous manner said to the woman of the store,

"*Give me Cent-Garde's* cigar!"

The woman looked surprised, and hesitated, as she did not know what he meant.

The *Cent-Garde* repeated his demand, with the additional remark, that he thought madam was considerably in arrear, if she had not yet learned to know the cigar of the *Cent-Garde*.

Madam replied, that she had cigars at six sous, if that was what he wanted.

"That is exactly what I asked for," said the *Garde*.

There were other persons in the store, waiting to be served, and among the rest a member of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, one of the finest and ablest corps of the French Army, and which bears a similar relation to the Imperial Guard and the Cent-Gardes these, from the moment of their creation, have taken rank before the *Chasseurs* as the Cent-Gardes are inferior, and walking up to the counter, demanded, in a loud voice,

"Two cigars of a *Chasseur*, if you please, Madam!"

"I don't understand you, gentlemen; if you will tell me at what price you want your cigars, I will serve you," replied madam.

"A cigar at one sou is good enough for a *Chasseur!*" said the excited soldier.

"*Ah, ça*," said the *Cent-Garde*, looking over his shoulder contemptuously at the *Chasseur*, "that's intended for me, isn't it?"

"As you please!" replied the *Chasseur*.

"*Eh, bien!* do you know what that means?" said the *Cent-Garde*, handing the *Chasseur* his card.

The parties joined out to the [illegible], was arranged, the *Chasseur*, who had the choice of weapons, chose the sabre of his opponent, he killed the *Cent-Garde* almost at the commencement of the fight. He opened his abdomen with a cut of twelve inches.

Since the creation of the *Cent-Gardes* and the *Garde Imperiale*, a year ago, these duels between the *corps d'élite* have been of frequent occurrence, and there is danger that the fashion may spread into private life, and thus carry us back to the chivalric or rather barbarous habits of the first Empire.

THE ACTRESSES' BALL.

On Saturday night last the Boulevard dès Italiens was in a blaze of light. The Emperor gave at the Grand Opera, a free representation to the returned soldiers of the Crimea, and was present with the Empress, the Court, and the Crimean Generals, including the Prince NAPOLEON. After the representation, STRAUSS' grand masked ball; while near by, at the Opera Comique, the Actresses of Paris gave a grand ball in aid of their Benevolent Fund, at which young MUSARD held the baton.

The Ball of the Actresses is given annually, and is a *fête* unique in its kind. At this ball is encountered nearly all the actresses of Paris, in toilets which are the envy of the aristocracy, since they cannot approach them in elegance or richness. In Paris it is essential that an actress should possess a handsome person; and as dressing with her is a study and a science, she excels easily her sisters in private life, and as a consequence, when dressed as on the occasion in question, is an attractive object to look at. They excel especially in the artistic arrangement of their diamonds, many of whom have a small fortune invested in that kind of "security"—the tender pledges of princely love.

At this ball a chance is afforded common mortals to talk to and to dance with this exceptional class of Perie women. We there see them divested of all stage illusions, (bnt ths paint,) and it must be admitted that as ball-room acquaintances they are charming persons. No one would suspect from the decorum and good breeding which prevail, that he is in the company of a clase of women addicted to the most frightful orgies imaginable; a class of women whose lives are a romance, and who form the principal element of that mysterious under-current of Paris life, which is known only to the few, and which possesses alike such charms and terrors even for the initiated; a class who see more luxury than the true princesses whom they traveetie, and who live to destroy others' happiness and fortunes.

There in that private box eits, in the company of a young actress of the Gymnase, Mlle. DEJAZET, who for twenty yeare reigned a qneen off as well as on the etage, and who now, although sixty years of age, is dressed with all the coquetry of the girl of twenty, and whose eins and adventures, if published, would meke a volume whose weight would crush her. Near by sits MARIE-CABEL, with her lorgnette constantly to her eyes, as if rather to shield herself from the gaze so constantly directed towards her, than to look through the glassee; thc beautiful cantatrice of the Lyrique is to make her *début* in a few days in the opera where she is now sitting, in the new piece written for her entitled "Manon Lescaut." And there is ALICE OZY, the queen at the Variétés, who retired on a fortnne at thirty, who ie yet a charming person at thirty-two, and who has come to town from her country-seat to show herself once more to her world of admirers. And here, walking between BRESSAUT of the Français, and DUPUIS of the Gymnase, is ROSE-CHERI, looking thin and pale from the long confinement which followed her accouchement; the crowd opens to the right and left to allow these three much admired and much respected actors to pass. They are soon perceived, however, by the writers and journalists who throng at this ball, and are quickly surrounded by n company, amongst whom you will recognize DUMAS, *fils*, and FIORENTINO, the latter wearing the decoration lately presented to him hy the Emperor. And there, further on, you see a whole bevy of those provoking beanties of the Palais-Royal, dancing a qnadrille hy themselves, the cavaliers at the head of the set being M. PERRIN, the opera manager, and RAVEL, the BURTON of the Palais-Royal. LOUISE DUVAL, the *soubrette* and the beauty of the establishment, stands at the heed, and dances with M PERRIN, who npeare as gny and as gallant as if the Exhibition and the English were still in town.

And there ie MARIE DUSSY, the charming girl-boy of the Grand Opera, and Madame GUYON, who used to drown her audience in tears, at the Ambigu, in the character of *Eliza*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Never did fond mother cling to her child with such tenacity as did Madame GUYON to the curly-headed representative of George's offspring. At three years' distnce it almost brings tears to my eyes to think of it, and wonld, perhaps, if I did not recollect, with the eame fidelity, how one of the cakes of ice on the Ohio caught fire as it floated past the fugitive and her child, while they were crossing that fearful river, (all on canvass.)

And see! there goes n handsome American Captain, with a well-kuown *figurante* of the Grand Opera on his arm, both looking demure and straight ahead, as if they were old acquaintances; but, if the gallant Captain will excuse me, I will agree not to tell any more etories on my countrymen. I may be permitted to add, however, that, amongst others, I saw GIRARD C——, of New-York, walking arm-in-arm with Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, who seemed much amused at the extraordinary toilet of the Duke of Brunswick, in a private box. Mlle. RACHEL was much missed at this year's ball.

On the 22d of February, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth-day, the Americans in Paris will give another grand ball, in commemoration of that event. Bnt this year it will take place at the new Hotel du Louvre, instead of at the Salle Hertz, as last yenr. They intend to make it one of the events of the seasou. MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Naval Forces—Sharp Words Between General O'Donnell and Orense in the Cortes—Duel not to Result—O'Donnell Marching to the Dictatorship—The Coming Insurrections—The Strikes—The Women—The Finads and the Damages.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 25th gives a list of the naval forces of Spain for 1856. On the coests of the Peninsula there will be employed one eighty-four-gun ship, four frigates, two screws, four corvettes, two brigs and two schooners, five steamers, and 125 emaller vessels.

In America and the Phillipines, two frigates of 42 and 32, one corvette of 30, seven brigs, four schooners, two pilot-boat rigged, three transports, twelve steamers, and 48 smaller vessels.

Two screws, schooner-rigged, are included in this statement, which are nearly finished. Besides these, there are the four mail-steamers from Cadiz to Havana, which are officered by naval officers.

A noisy incident occurred in the Cortes the other day, between ORENSE, one of the leaders of the Democratic oppoeition, and General O'DONNELL, Minister of War. Both parties became very much excited, and the debate took a character of personal recrimination and abuse, not usual in the Spanish Parliament. After the close of the session it was confidently reported that a hostile meeting must take place, but in the *Nacion* of the next morning appeared the following paragraph:

"We have been informed that the deputy chosen by General O'DONNELL, to hold an interview with ORENSE concerning the words which he had used in yesterday's session, assembled various deputies, to whom he communicated the grave character of his charge, and the latter, upon mature deliberation, resolved to sign a document, which was afterwards put into the hands of O'DONNELL, which was conceived in the following terms:

"The nndersigned, assembled in conference concerning to-day's session in the Cortes between Gen. O'DONNELL and the Marquis of ALBAIDA (ORENSE) declare, that the words pronounced by the latter can never lower in the slightest degree the high character which the Count of LUCENA (O'DONNELL) enjoye as an honorable gentleman, a distinguished and valiant General, and an eminent politician; and therefore they have resolved that there is no reason for, nor can they permit that the Connt of LUCENA should exact personal setisfaction from said Marqnie of ALBAIDA."

The comments of the press are severe npon hoth partice principally concerned in this affair, and on the President of the Chamber, who permitted the scandalous debate to go on. They condemn, also, in severe terms, the fact that a Minister of the Crown had thonght of fighting a duel for worde epoken in debate, against all the lawe of the Kingdom and of the Cortes, which he at leaet was bonnd to obey. Bnt especially they condemn the folly and etupidity of publishing to the world a document in which thece faults are revealed, and which even in the case of a private gentlemen, onght to have been kept reserved from the prese."

Meantime, General O'DONNELL continues to be in an increasing degrec the most important person in the Monarchy, ont of the Royal family. The Opposition made to him hy the Democrats, and even hy the more advanced Progresistas, is not sufficient to prevent the elements of power from uniting themselves in his hands visibly.

Immediately after the nomination of the new Ministers, of which I spoke to you in my last, some Depnties proposed in the Cortes a resolntion declaring the lack of confidsnce on the part of the Assembly in the Ministry. O'DONNELL was strong enongh, however, to have it voted down by an overwhelming majority, and the next day all those depnties who had voted against the government and held any public office were politely reqnested to resign. Some of them refused, and brought the snbject up in the Cortes for discussion that day, talking about the independence of deputies, etc. The Government showed itself firm, however, and they were dismieeed from their employments.

It ie certain that a popular insurrection is preparing in Madrid. The conspiracies are deep-rooted and widely extended, hut it is my confident opinion, as I stated to yon in my last letter, that they will fail, unless something foreign to themselves comes in to aid them. The most probable result of present causee, is a qualified dictatorship on the part of O'DONNELL.

The essemblegee of workmen demanding employment still continue in Madrid, and the Government ie taking some measures to eet on foot great public works for the purpose of employing them. The new Minister of the Interior has just demanded from the Cortes a vote authorizing him to build a new edifice for the use of the General Post-Office, and this will undoubtedly be conceded immediately. The reform of the Puerta del Sol, on the centrel *plaza* of Madrid, will also be undertaken without delay. This crowded and nnsightly spacc will be enlarged to abont three times its present size and surrounded hy buildings of a uniform and ornamental character, among which will he a handsome Bonrse or Merchants' Exchange, a handsome church and various other edifices.

On the 25th instant the scene was varied in Madrid hy the appearance of about 500 women hefore the doors of the Mayor, asking for bread. These scenes, with slight variation, are repeated in Valencia, in Malaga, Sevilla, Barcelona, and other capitals. In Malaga and Valencia, as well as at Sevilla, in a leeser degree, the demonstratione of the hungry populace have taken a character in some degree alarming. Bnt in Madrid, up to the present dates, they have been entirely peaceable in their character.

The heavy rains had shown some signs of abating, but they had left the country in ench a state that it will not recover in a long time from the damagee occasioned by the floods. The Minister of Public Works had declared in the Cortes that $8,000,000 would not suffice to repair the damages on the ordinary roads alone.

Meantime communication ie cnt off from many parts. The great stone bridge over the Cassin, between Malaga and Granada wae carried away and no *diligence* or wagon even hae passed for fifteen days. Thet over the Carama, (railroad bridge,) near Aranjuez, also went more than a month since. This latter was repaired, and again carried away within twenty-four hours hy another flood. The damage done to the agricultura interest by the inundations has been immenee More then one thonsand hreed mares periehed on a single island in the Guadalqniver, and whole flocks of sheep, &c., have been swept away. Trade has been completely paralyzed, and the misery of the poorer classes, and the high price of provisions in the towns, are in part owing to the impossibility of transporting grain and other necessaries of life from one place to another. AN AMERICAN.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Saratoga—Interchange of Civilities—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

The *Saratoga*, TILTON commander, is in port, and all well. Salutes interchange—official and social visits, &c., at the palace—all pleasant, agreeable, and with the usual accompaniments. Col. ROBERTSON and Mr. WINTHROP, of Louisiana, called with the officers of the ship upon the Captain-General. The last was much pleased with the unostentatious and frank reception accorded, and with cordial sentiments, expressed with warmth, for our country. But the past is not forgotten quite. Would that it could be, says a Spanish friend.

The Charity Ball at the Villanueva Theatre, wes poorly attended—for reason of the weather, weariness of folly, religious scruplee, or disgust with the leader, and petronage of the affair—hut the sale of tickets was good, and the receipts for the cheritable object several thousand dollars, which is of the most consequence.

Our crop is to be short—sugars and molasses high, as last noticed. Exchange: Northern 4 to 4½ discount, New-Orleans 1 do.; London, 7 to 7⅛ premium. The steamer takes us by surprise. The weather is cold, our health good, and we are *doing* the Christian *ceremonies* of the season.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A large number of workingmen, with pickaxes, commenced digging up the ice in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday, to find the railroad track. It was reached in several places, and, if the mild weather continues, it is probable that the care will be in motion within a few days.

Meeting of the Tax Payers.

A meeting of tax payers was held in the Brooklyn City Hall Wednesday evening, to devise some means to redneé the taxes in Brooklyn. It was suggested that, by abolishing the present Police force and adopting the old fee system, $200,000 might annually be saved. The following were appointed a Committee to fix upon a basis of action for the tax payers, and to report at a future meeting: I. H. Smith, G. L. Shaw, Conklin Brush, S. E. Johnson, Foster Petit, Charles Kelsey, Hamlin Blake, J. G. Bergen, J. C. Brevoort, A. B. Baylis, John Halsey, N. Luqueer, Wm. Wall, Graham Polley, Miles P. Baker, Henry Oitman, N. Bliss, N. Wyckoff.

Burglar Convicted.

GEORGE WILLIAMS was convicted of burglary in the first degree, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, for having entered a house on Gold-street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 1st of January last, and stealing therefrom a hat and cane. This will entitle him to a ten years' residence in Sing Sing.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-three persons were received at this institution during the last week. During the week only two deaths occurred. Total remaining, 504.

STATE AFFAIRS.

New County Projects—Census Rooms in New-York—Members Hard-Up for Funds—Amendments to Brooklyn Charter—Reorganizing Brooklyn Police Department, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

ASSEMBLY.

The last day before the recess was well employed by the Assembly, a large nnmber of bills being reported and otherwise advanced.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

Among the petitions presented were two from citizeos of New-York, asking the referen:e of the Tax hill to a select committee, comprising members from different sections of the State, and nrging the interference of the Legislature in behalf of retrenchment in the expenses of the City Government.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. SPINOLA proposes an amendment of the Charter of Brooklyn, so as to provide for payiog the members of the Common Councii for their eervices as Aldermen the sama amount as the members of the Board of Supervisors receive, and to be paid in the same manner, the salary not to exceed $500 a year.

NEW COUNTY PROJECTS.

A great variety of propositions have been presented this session, for the division of old counties and the erection of new ones. Heretofore the Assembly Committee have reported adverseiy to such petitions, but to-day a bill was reported to erect the new county of Kent from parte of Steuben. It is a compromise between the Hornellsville and Addison projects for the new counties of Canisteo and Erwin, and is said to follow a natural division hy a mountain range. It leaves about one-third of Steuben County, with county eeat at Bath, and makes a half shire county, with county buildinge at Corning (already built) and at Hornellsville.

Divisions of Allegany and of Chautauque Counties are largely petitioned for; also, for a new county from parte of Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautanqne. The divisions proposed may be effected, hut the erection of new counties involvee a conflict of interests, and infliction of loss from disbursement, that renders both of which I speak, as well as the new County of Highland, from parts of Orange and Ulster, already reported against, of very questionahle euccess.

PAY OF KEEPERS OF PRISONS.

Mr. SIMONS brought in a bill to increase the pay of keepers and guards in the State Prisons, which fixes the salaries of kitchen-keepers of the Auhurn and Clinton Prisons at $800, and of the guard in the several prisons at $450.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Mr. DESHLER introduced a bill to legitimatize children born ont of wedlock, which provides that any child born in the State, out of wedlock, shall in law be deemed legitimate, with power to inherit, if the hueband of the mother, together with the mother of such child, shall appear before any Court of record of the State and acknowledge the child to be their offspring.

The hill was introduced in good faith to obviate the necessity for special bills, one of which has passed this session to suit the same purposes, hut it gave rise to the most disgraceful debate thet has been witnessed in the Assembly this session. Mr. MABEN, of New-York, so debated the qnestion of reference to the Committee on Agriculture which he moved, as to drive the ladies from the gallery. Others proposed to refer to the Committee having in charge the subject of Woman's Rights, and to a Committee of bachelors. The proper reference was at last given to the Judiciary Committee, though not till one or two members had rebuked, in severe terms, those who, vainly imagining themselves very witty, had trampled npon decency in a strain of vulgar jest.

RANK OF BRIGADE INSPECTORS.

An adverse report was made upon the bill to fix the rank of Brigade Inspectors of the State Militia, which, being agreed to, the bill is killed.

TENANT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. REED offered a preamble and resolution concerning the manner in which buildings, knowo as "tenant houeee," in the City of New-York, are constructed, the disregard of the proper strength and foundation for buildinge of such height, and the want of sufficient eize in the halls and means for egress of inmates in case of fire or sudden danger, and for the appointment of a Committee of three to examine into the subject, and to report to this Legislature what action, if any, is necessary in relation thereto to remedy the evils, and afford proper protection to the lives and health of the occupants.

RENEWAL OF EXECUTIONS.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill, which is not likely to meet with favor, and to which he is himself opposed, to amend the Revieed Statutes relative to Justices' Courts. It give Justices power to renew execntione from time to time, when they are not satisfied, by a simple indorsement upon the execution. If any part of such execution shall be satisfied, the indorsement shall expree the sum due. Every snch indorsement shall renew the execution in full force for sixty days, and no longer.

All levies and sales by virtue of executions upon judgments of $25, or under, and renewed by Justices made within sixty daye of the renewal, are confirmed and legalized. But the act shall affect no suite commenced prior to its passage.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn, which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Gives the appointment of the entire force, including Chief, Captains, &c., to Commissioners of Police.

SEC 2. Gives all persone appointed office during good behavior, the Commissioners only having power to remove or suspend for miscoduct or incapacity, after a fair and impartial hearing.

SEC. 3. The Mayor or Chief may suspend a member of the force for violation of the rules of the Department, but the suspension must be reported to the Commissioners within a week after service of notice upon the person suspended, specifying charges and witnesses' names. If the person suspended absent himself so that he cannot be served with such notice, the investigation shall be made in his absence, but only upon affidavit of the fact being made by the Mayor or Chief. The Meyor and Chief shall each keep a record of the names of persons suspended, with the date of suspension.

SEC. 4. The Mayor and Chief shall have absolute and entire control of the department, and the Mayor shall be the head thereof for all and every purpose for which the said department was created.

SEC. 5. The Common Council shall make the rules for the Government of the department, and define the duties of the officers and members.

SEC. 6. The appointing power to vest eolely in five Police Commissioners.

SEC. 7. The term of office of all officers and members of the present force, shall expire on the first Monday of May after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 8. Leaves blanks for the names of five Commissioners, one to serve one, two two, and two three years, from the 1st of January after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 9. Gives the Common Council power to remove a Commissioner for cause.

SEC. 10 The Common Council shall elect one or more Commissioners to fill vacancies, on the first Monday of December each year. When two are to be chosen only one name shall be on each ballot, and the two highest shall be elected.

SEC. 11. The Commissioners shall receive no compensation whatever.

SEC. 12. The Common Council shall furnish all necessary accommodations, and pay all clerk hire and necessary expenses incurred by Commissioners, and shall fix the number and salaries of their Clerks.

SEC. 13. Vests the Commissioners with full powers of Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 14. No investigation shall be made unless a majority of Commissioners are present, and no act shall be binding unless made at a regular meeting and entered on the minutes.

SEC. 15. The Commissioners shall keep as public records books in which shall be entered all proceedings, appointments, suspensions, &c.

SEC. 16. Delegates all the powers to the Commissioners that are delegated to the Mayor and Chief in section 3, and extends the powers of the Commissioners over the Chief and all officers, as well as men.

SEC. 17. Repeals all acts inconsistent with the above.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. DUGANNE called up his resolutions, heretofore published, in honor of HENRY GRINNELL, Dr. KANE and ethers connected with the Arctic Expedition, and after supporting them in a speech of great eloquence and poetic beanty, they were adopted.

MEMBERS WANTED MONEY.

Just before adjournment, the great truth flashed upon the minds of members that, during the recess, they would need a supply of funds for current expenses. The SPEAKER had left town in an early train, Mr. PENNINGTON in the Chair, and no one was empowered to sign the drafts for pay of members. A lame attempt was made ont of order to elect a Speaker *pro. tem.*, Mr. PENNINGTON being named; but those who had cash in their pockets voted an adjournment, which was carried, and the Legislature are "at large" till Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Mr. SPINOLA presented the petition of MARTIN, PAYNE, VALENTINE, MOTT and others of the New-York Academy of Medicine, for an alteration in the New-York Quarantine laws, in accordance with the suggestions of the Health Officers, Inspectors' Reporting [illegible] the President and Secretary [illegible] with this [illegible].

"The undersigned, medical practitioners and residents of the City of New-York, cordially concur in the sentiments and suggestions of the Health Officers of the New-York Academy of Medicine in reference to improvements in the Health Department of this City, and earnestly recommend to the Legislature the enactment of the amendments asked for."

EMIGRATION FUNDS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced by unanimous consent "An act to pay to the Commissioners of Emigration certain of the moneys received by the State from Emigrants and others, and used for the purposes of the State." After a brief preamble wherein they state that from some cause, the fund under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration has become inadequate to meet the demands accruing for the present year, they ask the Legislature to appropriate to their fund $150,000, made payable $50,000 on the 1st of May, 1856; $50,000 on the 1st of August, same year, and $50,000 on the 1st of November, said money to be disbursed as provided by Act of May 5, 1847, except so much as allows the expenditures for leasing or purchasing of any property, or the erection of any building that may become necessary.

FUNDS OF INSOLVENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill for the better prevention of abuses by Receivers of Insolvent Corporations, which provides that in all cases when a receiver is to be appointed, due notice shall be given through the State paper and through a daily paper published in the County where application is made, or, if no daily paper is published, then the notice to be published in a weekly paper before action can be had. Any creditor, by himself or attorney, can name such receiver with the sanction of the Court unless objected to by other creditors, in which case the Judge is to name a person, which person shall appoint such receiver with the sanction of the Judge before whom the application for a receiver is made. This bill is not intended to apply to any proceedings under the

"Act entitled an act to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in certain banking corporations and associations as prescribed by the Constitution, and to provide for the prompt payment of demands against such corporations and associations."

LEO.

Reply of the Governor of Indiana to the Kansas Appeal for Aid.

In answer to the appeal for aid signed by J. H. LANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and C. ROBINSON, Governor-elect of Kansas Territory, Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, has written the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1856.

James H. Lane, C. Robinson and George W. Deitzur, Lawrence City, K. T.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 31st of January, addressed to me in an official capacity, and asking that steps may be taken to protect your people from the violence of the citizens of Missouri, is now before me.

If the Legislatnre were in session, I should lay your communication before them, not with the most remote idea that Indiana would deviate from her well known opinion, upon the principle involved, but out of respect to you as citizens.

I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

The conduct of the Missourians, as well as of those from the Free States, who have gone into your Territory, with the view of controling your elections, and not to become *bona fide* citizens, is alike reprehensible, and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

But the remedy for these evils is properly and constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Natioo, and to that of Congress.

Our form of Government never contemplated, for a moment, that, in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, sister States in the confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed and carried ont, we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things that will sweep away all the safe bonds and ties that bind us together as one people.

We must live faithfully up to all our contracts—not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the National Government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union, which makes us a united people. In the furtherance of this object we should act toward every member of the confederacy alike—to each as equal to equal. While we enjoy the right to make our own form of Government as to all our domestic institutions, the same right we should freely accord to others.

There is a spirit of propagandism, which seems to be increasing in the South and the North, to which even the law-making powers is invoked. This must not be countenanced or encouraged. The whole force of the legal power of the State or Territory, must be brought into vigorous action to arrest it.

When this fails, the ample power vested by the Constitution in the Executive, and Congress of the nation, must be sought. Should all this prove ineffectual, we shall be not only on the verge of anarchy and rebellion, but ready for the worst of all evils—intestine war with all the calamities that must follow the hostile array of neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sire—war among those of the eame race, the same name, the same blood.

As a State, we are surrounded by our sisters in the confederacy, differing in many domestic institutions. In some of them have occurred mobs, riots and destruction of human life; in others the sanctuary of the elective franchise has been invaded; but the thought has never occurred to our peaceable and law abiding citizens that the sovereign power in these respective States, in connection with the strong national arms, was insufficient to bring about the observance of law and order.

So long as our people recognize this principle, and fully carry it out, we shall have respect for the supremacy of law, and for its administrators. If we depart from it in the higher and more delicate relation that we sustain to the different members of the confederacy, we shall find that, in the same proportion, citizens of the counties and townships will be engaged in open violation of law—trampling upon those in authority, in the smaller communities, and there will be no safety for property, liberty or life.

The want of confidence, North and South, in the ability of the people of Kansas to mould their own institutions to suit themselves, and the consequent aggressive spirit of interference for the purpose of influencing their elections, seem to originate in a sort of egotism, both in parties and individual citizens, who, while they doubt the integrity and capacity of the people of Kansas, are ready to assert their own honesty and ability to regulate their institutions for them.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves. She has never given any cause of complaint to any of her sister States or Territories. And I do most sincerely hope that none of her citizens will so far forget the relation they sustain to their neighbors, and the national compact, as to take any part in the strifes and contentions of others who are openly violating the laws of the land.

Notwithstanding it was telegraphed from your Territory to New-York that I was willing and ready to offer the assistance of citizens of this State, in your controversy, let me assure you that while I have the honor to be her Executive officer, I will not in any manner attempt to bring her down from her present high position, and have her in any way mingling in the domestic strife of her sister States or Territories. The sentiment of our people is to leave the settlement of these questions to the people of Kansas, who are actual citizens of the Territory. If this cannot be brought about,—if influences are at work which render this impossible,—the remedy is not to be found by others unlawfully interfering, but, by the Constitution and laws, is most properly lodged in the hands of those who have the power and ability to restore order and peace.

Appeals are frequently made to our sympathies, to redress grievances and outrages, which occur in many of the relations of life, and in many instances, these influences command our services. But in the higher and more important relations we sustain to each other, as members of our happy form of government, the Constitution and the laws should alone be the rule of our action.

There are those who indulge in the use of hard names and sectional phrases, such as subserviency to Southern interest, doughfaces, and the like, to order to influence the public mind, and to arouse our people to the violation of law. All this, however, I ardently hope, will not lead our people away from the great principle that underlies all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions, without the influence of others.

Upon this principle we can stand and maintain the peace and harmony of the Union with safety and honor. It is the corner stone upon which the security and perpetuity of the Union rests.

Having the utmost confidence that the people of Indiana will not, under any circumstances, abandon this high position, I frankly say to you, no efforts will be made by this Department to induce a solitary citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. If others do wrong, we will do right.

I have the honor to be, yours most respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Kansas Aid Meeting in Pittsburg.

The Kansas Aid Meeting, held in Pittsburg on the 18th inst., was large and enthusiastic. The following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for this purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the Free State settlers in Kansas, who are threatened with the vengeance of the Missourians on one hand, and that of the President on the other, for no other crime than their determination to make Kansas a free State, and to secure to themselves the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Executive of the United States, in his recent message to Congress, has given his countenance and support to the pretensions of the Missourians, and has thereby proved himself the tool and servant of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That the President, in the course he has pursued toward the people of Kansas, has proved himself the defender of a settled purpose to promote the extension of Slavery. He has suffered the Missourians to make incursions into the Territory, [illegible] without lifting a hand to prevent them. He has permitted them to destroy ballot-boxes, drive from the actual settlers from voting, choose their own representatives in Congress for them, murder peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and impose upon the people a Legislature by force; and now, that that mock Legislature has passed laws destroying all the [illegible] constitutional rights of the settlers, and the Missourians are engaged in organizing armed bands to enforce them, he has issued his proclamation, announcing his determination to co-operate, practically, if not actually, with these men, who have heretofore and do now set all law at defiance, and who are striving to drive from the soil of Kansas those who have lawfully and rightfully found a home there.

Resolved, That the action of the President in thus siding with the disturbers of the peace in Kansas, is reprehensible in every sense, and deserves the severest condemnation of the country. Should it result, as there is much reason to fear, in loss of life and property to those who are defending their dearest rights, their blood be upon his head.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of Kansas to maintain, by force, if need be, the rights solemnly guaranteed to them in the National Constitution and the law organizing the Territory; that it is our right to extend to them pecuniary aid, if they need it; that it is the right of any citizen of the Union to emigrate there if he desires to, either alone or in company with others, and to take such arms with him as are necessary for his own defence in a country new and beset with perils; and that it is also our right to extend to such emigrants whatever assistance may be needed to speed them on their way.

Resolved, That in the exercise of these rights no law is violated; and so long as we remain a free people, conscious and proud of our rights, we disdain all efforts to intimidate us, whether they come from an infuriated Executive or the reckless minions of human oppression.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting, it is expedient and advisable to form a Kansas Aid Association, to which shall be confided the duty of raising means and devising methods for effectually aiding the cause of freedom in Kansas.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of five to prepare the details of such an organization, and report the same to an adjourned meeting, to be called by the President on Saturday evening next.

Sliding Down Hill.

Yesterday afternoon, after school was out, a most animated and entertaining scene was witnessed at the Wall-street Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, by a regiment of boys riding down the long hill, which is covered from top to bottom with a slippery surface of glaring ice. Not less than forty or fifty boys had entered the lists for the sport, and the passengers from the successive ferry-boats tarried in crowds on their way up the heights, to participate in the glee with which "Young America" regards such a declivity during the "cold term." The most spirited of the lads performed exciting, and even dangerous, exploits of riding side by side, on favorite sleds, which they contrived to steer with great dexterity by moving, like a boats' rudder, one of their feet which projected behind,—as probably they wouldn't have done, however, if they had to buy their own shoes, and mend their own trowsers. Some, on going down, were pitched off ahead of their sleighs, who then went rolling on until they were stopped by being run into, and others found themselves suddenly in the lurch by having their sleds slip out from under them, leaving the prominent points of friction which were to be overcome the buttons of the roundabout, the knees of the pantaloons, and the toes of the shoes. Most of the boys, however, were remarkably skillful in their pilotage, and it was observed that from the top of the hill they could aim so accurately at a gentleman who happened to be crowded off the narrow side-walk by the pressure of the multitude, as to come down upon him like

CITY FINANCES.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Debts and Credits of the Metropolis.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

TOPICS FOR THINKING TAX-PAYERS.

School Money, Carriage-hire, New Reservoirs, Debts and Sinking Funds.

Comptroller FLAGG sent the following—his Annual Report upon the City Finances—to the Aldermen last night:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856.

To the Common Council:

The 21st section of the act of 1849, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, provides that "Every Head of Department shall report, in writing, to the Common Council, at the commencement of each stated session, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable."

The Ordinance of the Common Council, adopted in 1849, organizing the departments, declares (§ 102) that the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council, at its first meeting in January, in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement, setting forth

"1. The receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the preceding year, and the different sources of the City revenue, and the amount received from each.

2. The annual appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which they were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each appropriation.

3. The moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority for each loan, and the terms upon which it was obtained."

In compliance with the ordinance referred to, statements have been prepared and annexed to this report, showing the operations of this department for the year 1855.

Statement No. 1, shows the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1855, exclusive of the Sinking Funds set apart for the payment of the principal and interest of the City debt.

The total amount received into the Treasury during the year, from all sources except the Sinking Fund...$14,035,586 67
The payments from Jan. 1, 1855, to Dec. 31, of the same year..... 14,105,712 60

Excess of expenditures over receipts.. $70,125 93

Statement No. 2, shows the appropriations, expenditures and receipts of the City Government proper, and not including either Trust Funds or the Sinking Funds, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855. The totals are as follows, viz:

Expenditures for the support of the City Government..... $3,934,410 29
Receipts, except from taxation..... 55,588 47

Balance payable from taxation..... $3,878,821 82

Statement No. 3, shows the appropriations, expenditures and receipts on account of Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, as follows, viz:

Expenditures on Trust and Special Accounts.....$10,171,302 31
Receipts including taxes..$8,484,027 06

Excess of expenditures.....$1,787,275 25

THE SINKING FUNDS.

The sums received and expended on account of the Sinking Funds, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, have been as follows:

Received on account of the fund for the redemption of the City debt, during the year.....$1,251,876 89
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1855..... 17,402 33

Total.....$1,268 779 62
Paid from the same fund..... 1 047,396 61

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1856.....$221,883 01

Received on account of the fund for the payment of interest on debt..... $1,733,126 97
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1855..... 316,940 33

Total.....$4,050,067 30
Paid for interest on the City debt, invested, &c:..... 1,360,299 30

$669,768 00

Statement No. 4 gives the several items of receipts and expenditures on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal of the City debt; and Statement No. 5, the items of receipts and expenditures on account of the fund for the payment of interest on the debt.

The balances, subject to the draft of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 1st of January, 1856, was $891,151 01.

Statement No. 6 shows the total amount of the permanent city debt, and also the means accumulated by the Sinking Fund for its payment.

The debt on the 1st of January, 1856, amounted to the sum of.....$14,000,856 00
There was, at the same date, in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, applicable to the city debt..... 5,594,719 97

Balance of debt unprovided for.... $8,406,136 03

Statement No. 7 shows the stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the reimbursement of the debt, the total of which is given above.

DEBTS PAYABLE BY TAXATION.

Statement No. 8 shows the amount of debt redeemable from year to year by direct taxation. The total amount of this debt is $1,204,000.

There has been paid, Feb. 1, 1855, on account of the loan for Building Stock No. 2, the sum of $50,000, which was raised by tax.

The Commissioners have on hand sufficient means, in Revenue and Assessment Bonds, for the redemption of the Public Building Stock falling due May 6, 1856, $515,000. The amount of Revenue Bonds which can be received in May next, in time to pay the above debt, as may be seen by reference to Statement No. 4, is $625,550.

The amount of stock to be reimbursed in May, was issued for money borrowed, as provided by chapter 255 of the laws of 1836, and the proceeds of the loan were applied to the erection of public buildings. The stock bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

On the 1st of February, 1857, $990,488 of the Water Loan Stock is payable, which is a 7 per cent. stock. The Commissioners will have the means, consisting of revenue and assessment bonds, sufficient to pay this debt, without disturbing the permanent investments in their hands for the redemption of the City debt. In 1856, three millions of dollars of 5 per cent. stock is payable.

TOTAL OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY IN 1855.

The following statement is a summary of the amounts paid out of the treasury, and received into it, on account of the Sinking Funds; the ordinary support of the City Government, and the several trust funds, for opening, grading and paving streets, and covering the entire operations of the treasury.

Payments as shown in Statement No..$14,105,712 60
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the City debt, as shown in Statement No. 4..... 1,047,396 61
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest, Statement No. 5..... 1,380,299 30

Total amount of payments.....$16,533,408 51

Receipts as shown in Statement No. 1..$14,035,586 67
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of City debt, Statement No. 4..... 1,251,876 89
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest, Statement No. 5..... 1,733,126 97

Total amount of receipts.....$17,020,090 03

In the statement of the total operations of the Treasury in the last report for 1854, the payments in Statement No. 1, were given at.....$16,194,818 27
The total of both Sinking Funds.. 2,541,481 85

Total.....$18,736,300 12

The receipts as follows:
In Statement No. 1..... $6,744,310 56
Both Sinking Funds..... 1,971,290 66

Total.....$11,715,600 66

The expenditures during the past year, as shown in statement No. 1, exceed those of the preceding year, by the sum of..... $3,921,894 33

The increase is accounted for as follows:

Increase of payments on account of opening streets.....$922,879 81
Streets paving..... 47,499 61
Common Schools for State..... 97,995 50
Common Schools for City..... 197,186 50
Croton water extension..... 160,366 19
Commissioners of Record..... 50,000 00
Revenue Bonds..... 2,810,298 00

Total.....$4,274,865 11

Statement No. 9 shows the amount of the Revenue Bonds issued in the year 1855, in anticipation of the tax levied in September of the same year, to enable the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the City Government, and to pay the appropriations for the Board of Education, the Governors of the Alms-house, the Mill Tax, the tax for State Schools, &c., &c. These expenditures begin at the commencement of the fiscal year, in January, and the taxes are collected in September, October, November, &c. This state of things renders it necessary to anticipate a large portion of the annual tax by borrowing to meet the claims on the treasury from month to month. This is done by an issue of Revenue Bonds, at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. interest, redeemable in six, nine and twelve months.

The tax levy of 1855, amounted to the sum of..... $5,842,888 89

Which sum borrowed on Revenue Bonds, in 1855, in anticipation of this tax, as shown in Statement No. 9..... 5,291,960 00

Balance, only..... $550,928 89

Revenue Bonds issued in previous years, were paid during the same period, to the amount of $2,519,662 00.

Statement No. 10 shows the amount of Assessment Bonds issued and paid during the year 1855.

The amount issued was..... $1,170,200 00.
Amount redeemed..... 570,600 00

Amount issued more than redeemed $600,000 00

The amount of Assessment Bonds has been largely increased by the operation of an Ordinance passed Dec., 1854, authorizing and requiring the Comptroller to make advances on the contracts to the amount of 70 per cent. as the work progresses. This Ordinance and the operations under it will be noticed hereafter.

Statement No 11 shows the condition of Building Loan Stock No. 3. The excess of expenditures on account of Union and Catharine Markets, and Firemen's Hall, has left the treasury in the lurch to the amount of $26,277 18.

Statement No. 12 is an exhibit of Building Loan Stock, Nos. 3 and 4.

Statements from Nos. 13 to 36 exhibit, in minute detail, the receipts of the Commissioners on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt; and statements from Nos. 37 to 37 show the same as to the receipts on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest, prepared by the Stock Clerk, W. H. DIKEMAN.

THE DEBT OF THE CITY—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The debt of the City, for which stocks have been issued, amounted, on the 1st of January, to the sum of $14,000,856. Statement No. 6 shows the general objects for which this debt was created. The same statement shows, that there is an accumulation of funds in the custody of the Comptroller, and subject to the management of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a considerable portion of the stock which constitutes this debt, and other securities, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $5,594,719 97.

This leaves a balance of debt unprovided for, of $8,406,136 03.

The two sums equaling the stock debt, as before given.....$14,000,856 00
There is also a debt against the City, for which Corporation Bonds have been issued, (Statement No. 8,) amounting to the sum of..... 1,204 000 00

Total.....$15,204,856 00

The principal of the latter debt ($1,204,000) is payable at the rate of $50,000 per annum. The several laws authorizing this debt to be created, seem to contemplate that the interest on the several sums borrowed should also be provided for by an annual tax—sec. 4, chap. 253, laws of 1845; chap. 290, 1846; chap 289 of 1850.

Although the several laws referred to authorize the collection of an annual tax for the payment of interest, I do not find, on examination, that any sum has been raised for this purpose, in any one year, from 1845 to the present date. These laws authorize $1,475,000 to be borrowed, and the interest on the debt thus created has been paid from the Sinking Fund.

The sum of $50,000 has been raised annually to pay off the principal, which has reduced the debt to about one million, after deducting $154,000 borrowed to pay off the mortgages on the property transferred to the City by the Public School Society. On this latter debt there has been raised, by tax, a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest for the years 1854 and 1855, together with a portion of the principal,—in all, $12,448 58, in 1854, and $12,357 36, in 1855.

These sums have been transferred from the City Treasury to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as provided by Section 5, Chapter 301, Laws of 1853.

We now have the prospect of a very large increase to the stock debt of the City, for the construction of a new and large Reservoir for Croton Water, and for the establishment and maintenance of the great Park. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, to ascertain the value of the lands which are to be taken for the Central Park, have made their report, which was confirmed on the 5th of February, 1856. This park or place extends from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixth-street, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, covering an area of 750 acres, equal to about 7,700 lots, 25 by 100 feet. The whole quantity of land taken, is valued, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at.....$5,111,526 30
The costs, as taxed, are..... 57,943 60

Total cost.....$5,169,469 90

The seventh section, chapter 616, of the laws of 1853, in relation to paying for the land for this Park, provides as follows:

"§ 7. For the payment of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and the expenses, disbursements and charges in the premises, as shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by the said Commissioners upon the parties and persons, lands and tenements deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called "The Central Park Fund," which shall bear an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and shall be redeemable within a period of time not exceeding forty-five years after the passage of this act, and for the payment of which the said piece of land, so as aforesaid to be taken, shall be irrevocably pledged."

In compliance with this section of the Act, the Commissioners have assessed upon the persons and parties, lands and tenements deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, the sum of $1,657,590. This leaves upon the City at large, the payment of $3,511,576 30. The City, however, owns lots within the limits of the Park, and, for these, the Commissioners have awarded to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the sum of $342,695; at the same time, they have assessed on the City, on account of lands owned by the Corporation, and deemed by them benefited by the opening of the Park, the sum of $36,269; leaving the sum of $3,205,100 30, to be raised by loan, and paid to the owners of the residue of the land taken from individuals for the Park. This sum, however, will be increased, in case any portion of the assessments should be remitted by the Common Council, or not be collected from the property assessed. The City must include in the loan the amount of its assessment, $36,269, or add that sum to the tax levy of 1856.

Besides, the sum of $342,695, awarded to the Corporation for its "common lands," within the Park, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as the Trustees of the public creditors, for loans heretofore made, hold bonds and mortgages for land sold, and which fall within the Central Park, to an amount of several thousand dollars. The "common lands" included in the Park, for which the sum of $342,695 is awarded, may be appropriated to this public use, without making any provision for the payment of the award. But in regard to the "common lands" in the same locality, which have been sold under the Sinking Fund ordinance of 1844, and mortgages taken for them, the case is very different. These mortgages cannot be taken from the Trustees of the public creditors, without being paid for, dollar for dollar. In relation to these securities, the ordinance of 1844 pledges to the public creditors, until the final redemption of the debt of the City, "*the net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the Corporation, when sold.*" These sales have been made, and the net proceeds, in cash and mortgages, are in the hands of the Commissioners, and have been reported from year to year as available funds in their hands for the payment of the existing City debt. The permanence of the ordinance of 1844 is guaranteed to the public creditors by an act of the Legislature, (chapter 235 of 1851,) which declares that said ordinance "shall not be amended without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained, except by setting apart and appropriating to and for the purpose of the Sinking Fund *additional revenue.*" To meet this case it is proposed by the ordinance, now before the Common Council, to issue certificates of stock based on the Central Park fund, to the amount of the mortgages held by them on lands falling within the Park, and thus settle the account. This, it is supposed, will leave $2,800,000 to be borrowed to pay awards to individuals, beyond the amount of the assessments.

The 6th section of the Act before referred to, declares that "payment of the damages awarded by the said Commissioners, shall be made and become due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report of the said Commissioners in the premises."

A compliance with this section will necessarily add $3,205,453 90 to the permanent stock debt of the City; and the interest on this sum, at 5 per cent. will add $160,272 69 to the annual tax levy of the City for the next forty-two years.

In addition to this, as the awards are payable "immediately upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners," it is deemed necessary to make a loan of 6 per cent. for three years, in anticipation of the collection of the assessments on property benefited. The total sum thus assessed is $1,657,590. Of this sum the tax costs, $57,590, have already been advanced from the treasury, which will be reimbursed when the assessments are collected. This leaves the amount contained in the ordinance, now before the Common Council, to be raised by loan for three years, at $1,600,000. The interest on this sum at 6 per cent. is $96,000, which must be added to the tax levy, unless the collection of interest on the assessment can be made available for the purpose. The ordinance before referred to provides for the immediate collection of the assessments, and these ought to indemnify the City for the $1,600,000 borrowed for three years, and for the interest therein. If this reasonable expectation is realized, the loan of $1,600,000 will be only a temporary debt.

The cost of the land for the Park, which, to the City at large and its citizens, who own property in its vicinity, is equal to $5,160,469 90, only lays the foundation for a large annual expenditure on a work which possesses extensive capabilities for draining the treasury, but none for replenishing it. The ground must be fenced and graded, and ornamented in a manner not unworthy of a site for a public square, in which the City has invested over five millions of dollars.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

The Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed by the Supreme Court, under chapter 501, of the laws of 1855, for the purpose of acquiring lands for the construction of a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and Fifth and Seventh Avenues, will soon be ready to present their report for confirmation. The cost of the land for this Reservoir, covering an area of ninety seven acres, amounts to $766,000, which includes that owned by the City. The plan on which the work is to be constructed, is not yet fully settled, and therefore depend very much on the decision made by the Aqueduct Board in regard to the plan. The cost of construction may be put down at a million of dollars. The cost of this Reservoir, which falls within the general outlines of the great Park, may be set down at not less than $1,766,000.

In 1854 an act was passed, chapter 347, authorizing a loan of $500,000, to be denominated "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854;" and the avails to be "applied to the purpose of building a new reservoir, purchasing lands, and extending the Croton Water Works in said City."

This reservoir, and the extension of the works, will make an addition, probably, of $2,000,000 to the permanent stock debt of the City. But, unlike that of the Park, it is a work which will add vastly to the capabilities of the Croton Aqueduct Department for increasing its revenues, which have already reached about $700,000, and with the increase of population will, in a short time, as estimated by the Croton Board, produce a revenue of a million of dollars annually.

STATE TAXATION AND THE STATE DEBT.

The call on the tax-payers of this City for an addition of more than $600,000 annually to the tax levy, for the purpose of making up deficiencies in the canal and general funds of the State, and for the support of the State Government, is a most significant commentary on the assurances so confidently given, and so often repeated, that the tax-payers were in no danger from the creation of a great State debt, and that the canal revenues were ample for the payment of any debt for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the full development of the resources of the State. Under the influence of the plausible fallacy that a Government can create any amount of debt for public works, whether productive or not, without increasing the burdens of tax-payers, the agents of the people opened the way for breaking down the barriers erected by the 7th article of the Constitution of 1846, for the protection of those who labor and pay taxes, and the people themselves gave, by their votes or negligence to vote, a seeming sanction to this suicidal measure.

As soon as the breach was made in the Constitution, a new debt of nine millions of dollars was authorized, and during the progress of borrowing and expending this large sum, the several counties are called on, by chapter 355 of the laws of 1855, to pay into the State treasury a tax of a mill and a quarter on the assessed value of the property of each county—equal to $1,752,561 17 on the whole State; of which sum the City of New-York must pay at least $608,000,—being more than one-third of the amount paid by the fifty-nine counties of the State. This is equal to the interest, at six per cent., on a debt of over ten millions of dollars. If we put these annual exactions with the interest on the present City debt, and add thereto the debts soon to be required for the Reservoir and Park, we have a result which is well calculated to awaken anxiety in the mind of every person who believes that an economical administration of the City Government is essential to its welfare.

There was paid, during the last year, on account of interest on the present debt of the City.$778,802 56
Add for interest on the Central Park permanent debt..... 155,000 00
Add for temporary loan for 3 years, to be reimbursed by assessment..... 96,000 00
Add interest for Reservoir debt..... 100,000 00
Tax payable for support of State Government..... 600,000 00

Total.....$1,729,802 56

This shows an annual payment, from revenues and from direct taxation, equal to the interest, at six per cent., on a debt of nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars.

It is important to the well-being of the City, that the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education, the Governors of the Almshouse, and last, though not least in extravagance, the departments and bureaux, should adopt and pursue a rigid, yet just and enlightened system of economy.

THE SINKING FUND AND THE SYSTEM FOR ITS MANAGEMENT.

We have in prospect a very large increase of the City debt, not only for those objects which have already been alluded to, but also for the construction of docks, piers, &c., for the protection and convenience of a commerce which is probably destined to rival that of any city in the world. If the City constructs such docks as are required for the accommodation of a trade, a portion only of which, at a low charge, pays the General Government an annual revenue of forty millions of dollars, it will be necessary to create a large addition to the City debt, for the purpose. Such a debt, in a financial point of view, would be much less onerous and objectionable than that for the great Park, from the fact that the docks would be productive, and yield a revenue to indemnify the City for the outlay. It would be still better, however, to sell or lease the City water privileges to individuals, and afford the business men, who manage the trade of the City, an opportunity to construct such works as their experience has taught them are best adapted to facilitate the commerce of the City.

The debts heretofore created by the City for constructing piers, public buildings, and the Croton Aqueduct, are secured to the public creditors by a pledge of almost the entire property of the City, and all the revenues derived from that property, as well as from other sources. Statements Nos. 4 and 5, show the character and comprehensiveness of these pledged funds. There are two sinking funds, one for the redemption of the principal of the debt, and the other for the payment of interest.

The sinking funds, by the ordinance of 1844, are placed under the management of trustees, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of each Board of the Common Council.

There is at this time an accumulation of funds in the hands of the Comptroller, and under the management of these Trustees, equal to $5,534,719 97. Of this sum there are certificates of stock amounting to $3,717,594, being a portion of the identical debt which this fund is pledged to reimburse. These certificates have been purchased or redeemed from individuals who originally loaned money to the City, and have transferred the certificates to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which are held by them for that fund, and the Comptroller collects the interest on this stock quarterly, which is reinvested, from time to time, in other stocks.

On this state of facts, the inquiry forces itself on the mind, and the Comptroller has been called on by the Common Council to explain, why it is that those evidences of debt, after they have been redeemed by the identical funds which have been set apart for the purpose, are not concealed, instead of being retained by the Trustees, and the interest collected on them from time to time. This inquiry was answered by the Comptroller, in a report to the Board of Councilmen, on the 20th of February, 1853, in Doc. No. 16, of that Board. The reason is, that the laws and ordinances, as they now stand, do not permit the Commissioners to cancel these certificates; on the contrary, they require them to invest the surplus in the stock having the longest time to run, and to collect and reinvest the interest in stock of similar character, when it can be done. A copy of title 3 of the ordinance of 1844, is appended and marked No. 88, which shows the conditions on which the investments of the surplus fund are to be made.

In view of the rapid accumulation of the City debt, and the financial entanglements which surround us, the Comptroller considers that it would be the most prudent course for the City, and decidedly advantageous to those interested in the present debt, to have the surplus funds applied at once to the purchase of the outstanding stock, which is first payable, and have it canceled. In doing this, the greatest care should be taken, not only to preserve and secure all the rights of the stockholders, but to do it in such manner as to preserve their confidence in the good faith of the transaction.

The Legislature of the State, at the request of the Common Council, passed acts in 1845 and 1851, guaranteeing to the creditors of the City, that the ordinance of Feb. 22, 1844, establishing the Sinking Fund, should not be altered, except to make additions to the fund, without the consent of the Legislature. Chap. 225, laws of 1845, and chap. 235 of 1851.

It would be necessary, in order to change the ordinance of 1844, that the alterations should be prepared so as to give ample protection to the holders of all the certificates, to be submitted to the Legislature and sanctioned by an act to be passed by them.

The Sinking Fund of this City possesses the unobjectionable features of the Sinking Fund established by Mr. PITT in 1786, but it is entirely free from the objectionable principle engrafted upon that system in 1792, which was to have extinguished the debt of England in 1837, but exploded in 1813, as will be shown in a subsequent part of this Report. The fidelity of the Government of this City to its Sinking Fund may not be as severely tried as was that of England in her wars with BONAPARTE, contending, as was said at the time, for national existence; yet, it would be quite as well for the City, and as safe for the public creditors, if the temptation was removed out of our reach.

The uninvested surplus of the Sinking Fund is in constant use for the ordinary purposes of the City Government. At stated periods, when the outstanding Stocks are not presented fast enough to absorb the money, a Revenue Bond is issued to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, to balance the account. The extent to which the surplus is temporarily used, may be seen by reference to a report from this Department in October, 1855, Doc. 60, of the Board of Aldermen.

The State of New-York, in constructing the Erie Canal, established a Sinking Fund on a very sensible basis. After providing ample means for the payment of the debt, it was enacted in the law, that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, after providing for the payment of interest, should apply the surplus to the purchase of Stock, and when thus purchased, it should be canceled. This is the only certain mode of giving effect to a Sinking Fund. The cancelment of the Stock kills the interest for the remainder of the term; and if a premium is paid for the Stock, the Government is remunerated for it, in the removal of all risk in regard to principal and interest, and in the credit it establishes for itself in case of future loans. The original Canal debt of seven and a half millions, was paid by purchase at a large premium, and the stock was canceled as soon as purchased. The transaction extended from 1835 to 1845. The entire stock was redeemed and the original Canal debt extinguished.

The Revolutionary debt of the United States, and the debt created by the war of 1812, were paid off by the application of the surplus revenues of the Government to the purchase of the stock, and canceling it. In this way, the entire public debt of the United States Government was extinguished in a little more than [illegible] years.

[illegible] Government is now redeeming, at a high premium, the debt created on account of the war with Mexico, by using the surplus revenues of the Government for the purpose.

This is the mode in which the Sinking Funds of the United States, and of the State of New-York, have been made effective, and secured the actual extinguishment of the obligations of Government.

THE SINKING FUND OF ENGLAND.

Let us now see what has been the practical effect, so far as relates to the removal of the debt, by the Sinking Fund system of England:

Previous to the establishment of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the British debt, under the administration of Mr. PITT, in 1786, the *interest* of the debt absorbed more than two-thirds of the public revenue; and it was then asserted that "all former Sinking Funds had failed of producing great effects, because they were directed to the *annual* discharge of a certain portion of debt—not the formation, by compound interest, of a fund destined to its future and progressive liquidation; they advanced, therefore, by addition, not multiplication, in an arithmetical, not a geometrical progression."

The public attention, at the period referred to, was directed to the prodigious powers of the accumulation of money at compound interest; and Dr. PRICE had demonstrated, with mathematical certainty, that any sum, however small, increasing at that ratio, would, in a given time, extinguish any debt, however great.

Mr. PITT's plan was, that a million yearly, made up from savings on certain branches of the public service and new taxes, should be set apart and sacredly applied to the purpose of stock. In his speech in Parliament, he illustrated the operations of his plan, as follows:

"If this million," said Mr. PITT, "to be so applied, is to be laid out, with its growing interest, it will amount to a very large sum in a period that is not very long in the life of an individual, and but an hour in the existence of a great nation; and this will diminish the debt of this country so much as to prevent the exigences of war from raising it to the enormous height it has hitherto done. In the period of twenty-eight years, the sum of a million, annually improved would amount to four millions per annum. But care must be taken that this sum be not broken in upon. This has hitherto been the bane of this country; for if the original Sinking Fund had been properly preserved, it can easily be proved that our debts at this moment would not have been very burdensome; but this, hitherto, has been found impracticable, because the Minister has uniformly, when it suited his convenience, gotten hold of this sum, which ought to have been regarded as most sacred. To prevent this, I propose that this sum be vested in certain dignified Commissioners, to be by them applied quarterly to buy up stock; by which means no considerable sum will ever be open to spoliation, and the fund will go on without interruption. Long, and very long, has the country struggled under its heavy load, without any prospect of being relieved; but it may now now look forward to the object upon which the existence of the country depends. A Minister could never have the confidence to come down to the House and propose the repeal of so beneficial a law—of one so directly tending to relieve the people from their burdens. The essence of the plan consists in the fund being invariably applied in diminution of the debt; it must forever be kept sacred, and especially so in time of war. To suffer the fund, at any time or on any pretence, to be diverted from its proper object, would be to ruin, defeat and overturn the whole plan."*

The loans required to carry on the war growing out of the French Revolution, rendered it necessary to strengthen the Sinking Fund, which was done by an act of Parliament, in 1792, providing that a sum equal to one per cent. on each loan, should be issued to the Commissioners, for the reduction of the national debt. It was estimated that this consolidated Sinking Fund would pay off the entire debt in forty-five years.

The Sinking Fund was administered with exemplary fidelity, till 1813, "when a total change in the system took place, which eventually led to its ruin."† Whilst the Sinking Fund had increased to the enormous sum of £15,500,000 yearly, in 1813, and the nation generally were delighted with the rapid growth of the Sinking Fund, a careful scrutiny had not been instituted to ascertain whether the funds for this prodigious extension were provided by the fictitious supply of loans, or the solid growth of the revenue above the expenditure. In 1813, the whole system was inquired into, and it appeared that a great proportion of the sums paid off by the Sinking Fund, were raised by loans, and that the doctrine which was denounced, in 1786, as the cause of the failure of all previous Sinking Funds, was, after all, the only true system, "and that the only way of getting quit of incumbrances, was by bringing the expenditure permanently under the income."‡

Some of the writers, at the period referred to, denounced the whole system of Mr. PITT as a fallacy and a delusion. These terms cannot justly apply to the Sinking Fund of 1786; but they do no injustice to that created by borrowing under the law of 1792.

"The prevailing ideas," says the historian, "spread to the Legislature and the statesmen who succeeded to the Government, imbued partly with the declamation of the period, influenced partly by the desire of gaining a temporary popularity by the reduction of the public burdens, without any regard to the interests of future times, went on borrowing or abstracting from the Sinking Fund, till it was totally extinguished during the great convulsion of 1832; and the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt issued an official intimation that their purchases for the public service had altogether ceased. The principle acted upon since that time has been to apply to the reduction of debt no more than the annual surplus of the national income above its expenditure; and as that surplus, under the present Democratic system, can never be expected to be considerable, Mr. PITT's Sinking Fund may now, to all practical purposes, be considered as destroyed."§

The preceding history shows the hazard of attempting to hold large accumulations of money, or its equivalent, by the Government, for future use. It is subject to be misapplied by the infidelity of the public agents, or to be used to meet some exigency of the Government.

SCHOOL TAX FOR THE STATE.

The act of the Legislature for raising $800,000 annually for the support of the Free Schools throughout the State, was passed on the 12th of April, 1851. The portion of this sum required of the City of New York, does not appear to have been included in the tax levy of 1851. In the annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, in January, 1852, the amount required to be raised by the County of New-York, for its portion to make up the $800,000, is given at $314,350 62. The sum apportioned back to the County out of the $800,000, as shown in the same report, (after deducting $40,621 63, apportioned from the School Fund,) was $95,606 65. Thus drawing from the City, by a general tax on property, the sum of $314,350 62, to make up a common fund to be distributed to the several counties of the State, and then returning to the County of New-York $220,743 97 less than was drawn from the tax-payers of the County. And this unjust exaction is annually visited on the inhabitants of this City.

The result of the rule of distribution established by the act of 1851, is shown by the figures given below:

The first column shows the sum annually assessed on the County of New-York, for the Common Schools of the State.

2. The sum apportioned back to the County.

3. The excess drawn from the County by taxation, beyond the sum returned.

	1. Tax.	2. Apportioned.	3. Excess of Tax.
1852.....	$314,350 62	$95,606 65	$220,743 97
1853.....	226,670 80	95,699 15	129,971 65
1854.....	257,616 11	95,648 06	161,968 05
1855.....	271,539 40	95,648 06	176,191 34
Total....	$1,069,476 93	$380,601 92	$688,875 01

It is thus seen that in four years the City has paid taxes for the support of free schools in the State at large, to the amount of $1,069,476 93; and has received back only $380,601 92; and the excess paid by the City, beyond any fair rule of assessment and apportionment, is $688,875 01.

It should also be borne in mind by those who legislate for the State, that before the act of 1851 was adopted, which works such injustice to this City, a special act had been passed, which compels the Board of Supervisors of the County to levy upon the real and personal property of the City, a sum sufficient to erect school-houses and furnish fuel, books and stationery sufficient for the accommodation of the inmates of the public schools, and to pay for the tuition of every child in the City whose presence can be secured at the common schools. The City also supports evening schools for the instruction of those who are compelled to labor during the day; and maintains a Free Academy, where the higher branches of instruction are imparted, not only thoroughly, but gratuitously to such as are recommended for their scholarship and meritorious conduct from the several Ward Schools. The sum annually raised by tax for the maintenance of our local system of free schools, already exceeds a million of dollars. The only abatement to this exaction is the apportionment of $182,000, on account of the Common School fund property, and the United States deposit fund, (both amounting to $37,063 62,) and $95,648 01 from the $800,000 raised for the free schools of the State.

When the tax payers of this City contribute a million of dollars annually for the maintenance of a free school system, which provides for all the charges of gratuitous instruction to every child of suitable age, they ought to be entirely exempted from the $271,539 40, now exacted of them to maintain the free schools of the State. But if entire exemption from this excessive tax is not attainable, an equitable distribution of the fund raised is demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

The fourth section of the free school act for the State requires the Superintendent to "apportion and divide" one-third of the $800,000 equally among the several school districts of the State. Under this rule of apportionment, a district school, in any of the counties out of the County of New-York, with twenty-five scholars, will receive as large a portion of this one-third of the tax as is paid to a district in the City of New-York, in which two thousand five hundred children are habitually instructed at the latter school. And it is worthy of remark, that the revenue arising from the capital of the State School fund, to the establishment of which this City has contributed its full share, is apportioned according to the new method of division which was adopted by the Legislature in 1851.

This rule of apportionment to the Common School law, as it has existed for forty years is as follows: The money is "apportioned among the several towns and cities of the State, according to the ratio of their population respectively, as compared with the population of the whole State;" (section 8, title 12, ch. 15, 1 R. S.) The town commissioners (§ 6,) apportion the school moneys among the school districts in proportion to the number of children residing in each.

In the three preceding annual reports of the Comptroller, giving the financial transactions of the City for the years 1853, 1854 and 1854, the attention of the Common Council has been called to the inequality between the assessment and the apportionment of the $800,000 of the Free-School Fund of the State. I cannot refer to these reports from the manner of the document, except as to the report for 1854, which is document No. 13, Board of Councilmen, 1855.*

Your predecessors have left to you the opportunity of being the first to memorialize the Legislature for the removal of an unjust and grievous burden from the shoulders of a confiding constituency who have claims on all their agents for faithfulness in the discharge of the duties which devolve on them respectively.

In again calling the attention of the Common Council to this matter, I beg leave to suggest that a respectful memorial be presented to the Legislature, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, soliciting, at least, a modification of the rule of distribution which produces a result so extremely unjust, to the patient tax payers of this City.

We now have the assurance of a co-operation from the Board of Education. The matter has been examined by a Committee of that Board, and the result is embodied in an able report of ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., the recently-elected President of the Board of Education.

PAYMENTS ON CONTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT BONDS.

Statement No. 39, shows the amount advanced on contracts under the Ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854, authorizing the advance of seventy per cent. on contracts over $10,000, on certificates from the Surveyor in charge of the work, of the amount completed, and of the Street Commissioner, for the advance, and also showing the amounts paid to close such contracts, after confirmation.

The total of the amount, advanced on these contracts, and to close those which have been completed during the year 1855, is, as shown by this statement, $519,726 60.

The contractors are charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on the amount advanced to them from time to time, as the work progresses.

ALLOWANCES TO LESSEES OF PIERS AND SLIPS.

Statement No. 40, shows the allowances made to the several lessees of piers and bulkheads, on account of repairs, for the cost of dredging out slips, and for damages in consequence of the slips not being dredged out, for the year 1855. The total sum is $20,711 73.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Statement No. 41, shows the valuation of real and personal estate in the several wards, for 1854 and 1855.

Total value of real estate in 1855.....$336,975,866 00
Total valuation of personal estate..... 135,531,292 13
Total value of non-residents' personal estate..... 14,491,130 00

Total of real and personal estate..$486,998,278 13
The amount of tax levied in 1855.....$5,843,822 89

TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement No. 42 gives a list of the names of the several incorporated companies in the City and County of New-York, deriving an income from their capital; showing also the amount of real and personal property, and the amount of tax assessed on each company. The total results are as follows, viz:

Total amount of personal estate.....$70,892,882 82
Total amount of real estate..... 6,551,911 00

Total valuation.....$77,464,773 82
Total amount of tax levied on incorporated companies in 1855..... $933,293 32

COLLECTIONS BY THE RECEIVER OF TAXES AND RETURNS MADE TO THE CLERK OF ARREARS.

Statement No. 43 is furnished by the Receiver of Taxes, showing the amount of taxes collected by that bureau during the year 1855, the returns made to the Clerk of Arrears, and the amount of taxes unpaid, January, 1856.

Taxes collected by the Receiver in 1855 $5,141,193 42
Croton Water Arrears..... 29,796 87

Total..... $5,270,990 29
Arrears of Taxes returned to bureau of Arrears.....$372,803 59
Croton Water Arrears..... 18,143 78

Total.....$390,947 37
Amount of interest collected by Receiver of Taxes..... $30,768 29
Discount allowed on taxes of 1855..... 29,714 76

Interest received more than allowed.. $1,053 53
Taxes and Croton Water Rent remitted by the Board of Supervisors, Common Council and Croton Aqueduct Department, in 1855....$62,129 43
Taxes and Croton Water Rent remaining unpaid in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, Jan. 1, 1856.....$1,634,342 25

TAXES REMITTED.

Statement No. 44, is a list of the remission of taxes made by the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council during the year 1855, showing the date in each case.

Total amount of remissions in 1855, $61,868 38.

In order to keep the Treasury in a solvent condition it is necessary that the amount of remissions should be included in the tax levy.

In 1853, there were 288 remissions, amounting to $47,458 38.

In 1854, the Receiver of Taxes gives the sum remitted at $20,684 26.

The increase of remissions in 1855 exceeds the remissions in 1854 by $40,184 12, and the remissions of 1855 exceed those of 1853 $14,414 80.

STATIONERY.

Statement No. 45 shows that the cost of stationery delivered on the requisition of the different Departments in 1855 was $15,559 53. The same statement gives the comparative expenditures for six years from 1850

...YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1856.

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☞ Both Houses of Congress have again adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate, yesterday, Executive documents relative to Indian affairs on the Pacific coast were received, after which various bills of no general importance were passed. The House, on the second trial, elected as Chaplain DANIEL WALDO, a New-York Revolutionary soldier, in the ninety-fourth year of his age; after which the Senate's resolution for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed. Several bills were then introduced, including one for a railroad and telegraphic line to the Pacific, which was referred to a Select Committee.

☞ The Know-Nothing National Council, which has been in Convention at Philadelphia for a few days past, adjourned yesterday, after a highly exciting session, which has been principally occupied in debate on the Slavery issue. It will be seen by a perusal of the last day's proceedings in this morning's TIMES, that the old platform of the party has been stricken out and a new one substituted. The Convention adjourned to June next, and New-York has been fixed upon as the place of meeting.

☞ We publish, this morning, a special dispatch from Pittsburg, giving an account of the movements preliminary to the opening of the Republican Convention in that city. A large number of Delegates, it will be seen, had arrived, and more were expected. It bids fair to be one of the most important Conventions ever held in the country, and the proceedings will be looked for with interest.

☞ The *Atlantic* is now in her sixteenth day, and her non-arrival is beginning to cause anxious feelings. It is hoped that her detention may be in some way connected with the *Pacific*.

What "Law and Order" mean in Kansas.

The issue in Kansas is very narrow, but very important. President PIERCE declares that the people of Kansas must be compelled to obey the laws enacted by the late pretended Legislature. "Law and order" exact this obedience, and the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain "law and order." Gov. SHANNON, in his letter to the President of Nov. 28, which we published on Wednesday, speaks of the "law and order party" in opposition to the "Free-State party." It is contrary to "law and order" in Kansas for the inhabitants thereof to desire and seek to make it a *free State;* and unless they can be put down in this attempt, Gov. SHANNON tells the President, "there is an end to all practical government, and it becomes a useless formality."

All the sophistry of the Administration cannot blind the eyes of the American people to the fact, that Slavery has been fastened upon the people of Kansas against their will, by an armed invasion from Missouri. The laws of the Territory were not made by the people nor by their representatives. They were made by invaders. The people of Kansas were driven from the polls; men were elected of whom they never heard; the Legislature was imposed upon them by a *conquest*, as thorough and complete as any recorded in history. And this invasion was not an accident,—nor a temporary inconvenience merely, which could be remedied. It was the result of a deliberate plot, devised and carried into execution by the acting Vice-President of the United States, for the accomplishment of a deliberate and well-considered purpose. It was a step absolutely necessary to give effect and success to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the people had been left free to choose their own representatives, even after that repeal, Slavery would have been prohibited in Kansas. This result was to be averted. The invasion was indispensable to the accomplishment of the object sought by the repeal.

The first act of the Legislature thus imposed upon Kansas, was to *legalize Slavery there*, and extend the slave laws of Missouri over the Territory. This of itself was a gross and unendurable outrage upon the rights of the inhabitants. They had gone there to live, and under the very law by which the Missouri Compromise had been superseded, they had a right to say that Slavery should not come there. But this Legislature deprived them of that right, and forced Slavery upon them. And it followed up this outrage by others still worse. It enacted a code of laws that would disgrace the statute-book of the blackest despotism on earth. Whoever entices a slave to leave his master—whoever does or says anything that any one may deem calculated to excite an insurrection, shall suffer *death*. Whoever writes or prints or publishes anything that can be construed into an excitement to slaves to run away,—whoever shall express, by writing or printing, the opinion that Slavery is illegal in the Territory, or advocate any such doctrine in any shape or manner, is to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for *five* years. All the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, so carefully guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, are denied the people of Kansas in regard to Slavery. So far as Slavery is concerned, they are a conquered race. The laws of the Territory, made by alien invaders, imposed upon them, and enforce them with fearful penalties if they attempt, in any way to rid their country of its curse.

These are the laws which the Federal Government says they must obey. In direct hostility to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which declares that "the people shall be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," the invaders from Missouri have been allowed to force Slavery upon them, and the Federal Government sustains the invaders against the people.

The People of Kansas have declared that they will not obey laws so outrageous in their character, so destructive of their rights and liberties and so shamefully forced upon them by an armed and alien force. There is not a man in the Union, fit for freedom, who will deny their right to take this ground. There is not a man fit to exercise the right of self-government, who will not applaud them for asserting and sustaining *their* rights to make their own laws. They would have been degenerate sons of Freedom if they had taken any different course. And the Federal Administration proves itself to be the merest tool and instrument of the slaveholding interest,—dead to every principle of Republicanism, and insensible to every instinct of liberty,—when it seeks to compel their obedience to their invaders.

The President, in his Special Message, insists that the Governor of Kansas recognized the validity of these elections. He would never have been appointed had it been supposed he would do otherwise. But whatever the fact may be, it is monstrous that the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas should be torn from them by such a special plea as this. That is, indeed, disposing of the freedom of a people upon a legal technicality—trying and condemning them by a species of petifogging which would be hooted out of any respectable Court, in a case where the personal rights of a single individual were concerned. The Federal Government owes higher duties to those under its protection than that of thus entrapping them into the loss of all they hold most dear.

The People of the new Territory, few, poor and isolated as they are, have evinced a spirit of resistance to tyranny worthy the authors of the Revolution. It is impossible for any generous heart not to wish them success. The odds are fearfully against them. A horde of armed men from Missouri, invited and encouraged by the Governor, stand ready to invade the Territory and butcher all who resist the execution of the laws they have imposed upon it. The Secretary of War has ordered the Federal troops at Fort Leavenworth to aid in "suppressing Insurrection," as this resistance of the sham laws of the Territory is styled, but not to repel the invasion and destruction with which the people are menaced. The chances are against the inhabitants. But we are confident they will not yield without a struggle for their rights. Nor have we any fears that the Administration, which so shamelessly betrays the cause of justice and humanity, and so openly espouses the cause of those propagandists of Slavery who have kept the country in constant turmoil for the past few years, will not incur the prompt and emphatic condemnation of the American people.

The Day.

Between the 1st of January and the 4th of July is a long stretch of time devoted to the absorbing cares of business, unrelieved by a single holiday, or even the briefest relaxation from the hardening and wearisome pursuits of our work-day world. It is too much. A holiday is needed, for recuperating indulgences; and, as a mere matter of economy, it would be desirable that a new holiday should be instituted. And there is no period during this half year, at which a day for relaxation from labor could be so conveniently afforded as on this very day, when the rigors of Winter are passed, and we are just entering on the bustle and the engrossing business of Spring. Perhaps it is partly for these reasons that every year there is manifested an increasing desire to commemorate the birthday of the Father of his Country; and thus the patriotic inclinations of the people, combined with an instinctive desire for a day of recreation have tended to make the 22d of February a general holiday. Certainly there has never been so general a demonstration made for a due celebration of the day as on the present occasion,—not only in this City, but in every part of the country, from Texas to Maine.

Never did a nation have greater cause to rejoice on the birthday of one of its heroes, or patron saints, than we have to manifest our grateful feelings on the birthday of WASHINGTON; and it may be hailed as a favorable indication of a growing sentiment of nationality among our people that there is, at this time, so general a disposition to commemorate the day among all classes. Congress has adjourned over from Thursday until Monday, and our State Legislature has adjourned from Wednesday until Tuesday, to give their members an opportunity to join in commemorating the occasion. An unusual demonstration is to be made in Albany; Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver an oration in Boston on the character of WASHINGTON; there is to be a grand union celebration in Cincinnati; and in this City the Common Council has made a liberal appropriation for a proper observance of the day, while various Societies and Associations celebrate it by festivals, balls, orations, and military turn-outs.

The Wreck of a Steamship.

Captain BERRY, of ship *Andover*, at New-Orleans from New-York, reports that on the 26th January, lat. 27° 55′, long. 75° 32′ he "fell in with *the guard and part of a wheel-house of a large steamship;* passed very near, and observed that the outside of the wheel-house was painted white."

It will be remembered that, on the 8th instant, we commented on a report made by the ship *Pocahontas*, at Norfolk from Boston, which was, that on the 21st January in lat. 38° 55′, long. 72° 10′, she "saw a steamship with signal of distress, but could render no assistance owing to the wind blowing fresh from the west!"

There may, possibly, be some connection between the steamship in distress, seen by the *Pocahontas* on 21st January, and the wreck of a steamship seen by the *Andover* on the 26th January. If the Captain of the *Pocahontas* had discharged the duties of humanity at sea, which are obligatory upon his profession, and had answered the signal of distress—no matter which way the wind blew—the public might be spared the anxiety, that will now be felt, to know what steamship it is that has been wrecked at sea.

The Public Lands.

When Gen. JACKSON came to the administration of the General Government, the management of the public lands was made the subject of warm discussions and excited party controversy. The Jackson Party seemed inclined to comply with the general desire of the Western people, to reduce the price considerably below the then existing minimum—$1 25 per acre, but were cautious of assuming responsibility for that measure. At that period, and at frequent intervals since, the new States, with more or less distinctness, have asserted the doctrine, that the Federal Government ought to have no right of proprietorship in lands within their limits. But the Democratic Party in general imitated the cautious and timid policy of its leaders as to the public lands, until the recent legislation distributing the lands in donations upon various pretexts, among States, Corporations, and individuals, and graduating the rates so as to make the price for great quantities merely nominal. This policy dates from the year 1847, when the first act granting bounty lands to the soldiers of the Mexican War was passed. This act inaugurated a new era in our public land system. It was the initiative of the give-away system. So far as concerns the interests of the States, the new system may be considered as a scheme of general spoliation. We do not here propose to discuss the relative rights of the East and West in respect to the public domain. Nor do we wish to be understood as denying that the Atlantic States receive, in the general administration of National affairs, many advantages over the distant West, and the interior, which may be regarded *pro tanto*, as compensations for the vast concessions of public lands which are yearly made to the new States by the votes of members representing the former section. We have before us an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from which we compile facts presenting a concise view of the operations of that Department for the last year. For the purposes of comparison, we have extracted from previous reports information which will be found in the following statements.

The annexed is a summary of the operations for 1854 and 1855, furnishing a fair illustration of the give-away system:

	1854. Acres.	1855. Acres.
Sold for cash	7,035,735	15,739,524
Located with military scrip and land warrants	3,416,802	1,845,590
Swamp Lands donated to States	11,033,813	7,470,746
Donations to Roads, &c.	1,751,962	11,558
Total	23,238,313	24,557,409

The very large increase in the amount of sales for cash during 1855 over 1854 requires to be explained. The act reducing the price of lands according to the period they have been in market, to rates varying from one dollar to twelve and a half cents per acre, went into operation in July, 1854. Under that law 10,260,936 acres have been sold for the astonishing sum of $3,314,996—the average price being 32 cents per acre.

The aggregate quantity of land alienated, by sale or otherwise, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 5,332,000 acres, of which 2,400,000 acres were granted in donations to States and individuals; making for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1855, 29,890,079 acres.

It will be observed that during 1854, 16,233,000 acres were bestowed gratuitously against 7,035,735 acres sold; that is, two acres and one-third were given away to one acre sold. During 1855 there was some improvement, the quantity donated amounting to only 8,827,885 acres; but, as we have shown, considerably more than half the sales were for about one-fourth the usual price. The tables for the two years prove that more than 25,000,000 acres have been alienated without consideration to the general Government or to the old States, which are with the others the common owners of this property.

The grants of bounty land under the various Acts from 1837 to 1847, had amounted, up to Sept. 30, 1855, to 30,316,440 acres; of which 6,019,240 were in warrants not located and still outstanding.

But the most extraordinary part of our general give-away system is that under which the Southern and Western States have been permitted to denounce 47,849,799 acres of the public domain as "swamp lands," and to appropriate to themselves 33,685,425 acres under the same designation. The process of absorption is still going on, though it has already swallowed up a larger district of country than all the New-England States. The swamp land Acts were passed in 1849 and '50, and were extended in 1855. Under the authority of these acts some of the States have denounced as submerged, marsh or worthless lands, large quantities of the most valuable territory belonging to the Government. And to cover up and sanction this act of spoliation, Congress last year passed an Act that for all lands thus illegally denounced and claimed by the States, others of equal extent should be set off to them. Of course innumerable pretexts are brought forward for despoiling the old States of their share in the common property, and prominent among them is the assumption that the public lands are a burden upon the Government, and the proceeds of the sales do not equal the expenses of management. This allegation is totally unfounded, as is proved by the official returns. The receipts from the public lands during the two years and three months ending Sept. 30, 1855, were $22,480,000, and during the past twenty years have been over $106,000,000. The public lands have been all paid for, and in estimating their present value, we are to consider, not what they have cost, but what they are yielding to the Treasury.

The total appropriations of land for the satisfaction of Virginia Military bounty warrants amount to 1,460,000.

The quantity of land surveyed in California and ready for market, is 6,228,709 acres, but as reports of rich gold deposits exist over the greater part of the surveys, the question is referred to Congress whether these lands should not be withheld under the pu... laws relative to mineral land...

The aggregate surveys of ... from Sept. 30, 1854, to Sept. ... to 15,315,283 acres—but little ... the quantity alienated by grant and sale.

The New Edict of the Mayor.

An order has been issued from the Mayor's Office, announcing an intention of ... three days' wages from the pay of officers in whose beat robbery or violence occurs. If Peter Smith is knocked over the head and his pockets robbed anywhere in the range assigned to the custody of Policeman X., Policeman X. must pay $5 for the misadventure. If John Brown's plate-chest is broken open, and the contents, with some thousands of dollars besides in cash and jewelry, is abstracted, Policeman Y. loses $5 under this rule. The regulation appears at the first sight a wholesome one. An appeal to dollars and cents fares always better than appeals to a sense of duty. But there is a vast disproportion between a broken head attended with a large pecuniary loss, and the forfeiture with which the watchman is threatened for permitting the assault. There is no likelihood, moreover, of the mulct being exacted; the whole history of Mayor WOOD's administration being one of multiplied rules, issued only to be disregarded and forgotten within a fortnight of their invention. We doubt, besides, whether Policemen would submit to the fine, if imposed, there certainly being no show of law, or justice, in punishing in this indiscriminate way, for acts which omnipresence, or a particularly confined beat, could alone, in very many cases, enable the officer to prevent. Nevertheless, as a recognition on the part of the Mayor that the Police of New-York is *not* the most efficient body of men in the world, and that they actually need stimulus to greater vigilance, the new regulation has its value. The only hope of radical change lies in a general conviction that no system can be worse than the present. When the public comes with reasonable unanimity to the point of weighing the value of the establishment against the abolition of it, we shall be within sight of better times.

We are by no means sure that the era for thus solving the problem has not already arrived. The Police Department, having attained the maximum of cost, has at the same moment reached the minimum of service. It does little or nothing for the protection of person and property. The diary of a week, clipped from the "City" department of the DAILY TIMES, is a protracted detail of plundered stores and dwellings, brutal fights, attacks upon defenceless pedestrians, and highway robberies. If to these patent offences be added the prescriptive one of street-walking, policy-dealing, and violation of ordinances by the score, not one of which obtains the interference of an officer, we shall certainly approach the conviction that we are as well off without the Police as with it. Burglars load up their wagons at the doors of warehouses into which they have forced their way, and drive off unmolested. Men are knocked down and robbed within pistol-shot of the Chief's office. Indeed, the nearer the peaceful citizen draws to that protective centre, the greater, he has learned, is his danger; and he is a bold, or an ignorant fellow, that goes unarmed through the Park late at night. Vice is so riotous on Broadway, that the sidewalks are vocal with curses and obscenity from sunset to midnight. Gambling, we are told by a high authority, is suppressed; yet policy-offices, where the poorest classes are plundered to the last rag, by the meanest and vilest of swindling, are permitted by hundreds. No attempt is made to close unlicensed rum-holes, the sources of half the unchecked wickedness of the streets, or to silence Peter Funk, whose din deafens the officer as he lounges by. What, in fact, does the Police do for the public morals or public protection? It does not protect property; there is hardly a block in the better parts of the City, where the citizens do not maintain private watchmen, as the only security against thieves. The business sections might indeed dispense with the Police altogether; as the private watch within doors and without is so ample. It fails to protect persons; it answers none of the ends of its organization; and it is to be doubted whether more mischief does not result from the existence of a corps whose inactivity serves rather to shield than to prevent or punish crime, than from every man's knowledge that he is his own Police, and must depend upon his own weapons, his bolts and locks, to defeat the ill-doers. It is seriously to be questioned whether the ends of order would not be better answered by such extension of the private police system as should cover the whole City; the owners and occupants of three or four adjoining blocks hiring a man, whose duty it should be to patrol his beat incessantly during the night, and answer to a Committee of supervision for any neglect or crime within his territory. What, with public and private Police, it costs at least a half million of dollars a year to keep up the false show of preserving property and order in the City. With a system of private Police it could be done, we suspect, at half the price, and twice as effectively. Every respectable neighborhood, with its Police thus under its own control, could and certainly would, weed out all the nests of vice, drunkenness and swindling infesting it; and thus one great reform would be effected in driving the vicious into a distinct quarter, where Justice would be able to find them. The subject is, at least, worthy of consideration in this day of City reform and Charter-hatching.

It is certainly possible by a well-ordered police force to make a city residence perfectly secure against burglars and highway robbers, at least, and to give to our streets that "sweet security," which was CHARLES LAMB's apology for preferring London to the country. It was but last week that a lady, who had been out shopping, was returning to her home in one of the up-town streets at midday, when a stout fellow caught her by the arm and jerked her purse out of her hand, and ran off with his booty, though she screamed at the top of her voice for help. A little daughter of a down-town merchant was returning from school to her home in the neighborhood of Union-square, when a ruffian seized her, tore a gold chain from her neck, and snatched her books out of her hand, and succeeded in making his escape before the child's cries brought any one to her assistance. Something more than a fine of five dollars ought to be imposed for the occurrence of such acts as these on a policeman's beat.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Indian Scenes in Omaha City—The Omaha Indians Refuse to Accept the Flour in Payment—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

Yesterday the Omaha Indians made their appearance in town to get their flour, sugar and coffee from the hands of their Agent. About noon the scene was quite interesting, particularly so, I presume, to one who might never before have seen a gathering of an Indian tribe in their native costume. The ground was covered with snow, and they built fires around the town plat and gathered in groups around them. Many were painted and bedecked in their Indian finery, presenting a wild yet interesting appearance. One of the Chiefs we noticed particularly—his age could not have been much under 100 and yet his step was as elastic and his carriage as erect as those of a man of twenty. He recollects the celebrated explorers, LEWIS and CLARK, and bears his certificate of Chieftainship from Governor WILKINSON, of Louisiana—this country then belonged to the Territory of Louisiana. On his breast hung an old JACKSON medal, from whose hands he received it in Washington.

After the flour had been removed from the warehouse to the ground near by, for distribution, the Indians came to the conclusion (assisted, doubtless, by some interested trader) that it was "no good," and would not receive it. I must confess their self-denial under the circumstances, was commendable. Here they were in destitute circumstances, really needing the flour, yet believing they had been imposed upon by the white men attempting to furnish them an inferior article, at a price which should have furnished them good, and some of the sacks also minus in weight, they refused to touch a particle of it. It is the idea of many Indian traders and the public, that it is no harm to cheat an Indian, and we felt the rebuke upon such a time-serving policy was in good place. It is true the poor Omahas, from whom Government bought this land have been imposed upon by the trades and purchases they make with the whites, and in scarcely any respect has the spirit of their treaty been complied with, and yet we are by no means behindhand in charging the many thefts and mischief which necessity, arising oftimes therefrom, oftimes drive them to, to these Indians, or to cheat them as much in a trade as possible. The Indian Department of our Administration, I feel convinced, needs a remodeling; it is an important item, far more so than many of our people generally think.

The cold term still continues, and the Lord only knows when we shall be blessed with a comfortable day in Nebraska. To-day it is snowing. To-night some of the settlers of this section met to remodel their claim laws. JAKE.

New Line of Ocean Steamers.

It will be seen, on reference to an advertisement in this morning's paper, that a new line of ocean steamers has been established to run monthly between New-York and London.

GAS.

The Proposed Metropolitan Gas Company,

What Gas Costs in other Cities.

A meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas was held yesterday at 2 P. M.,—Mr. FOX, Chairman, and all the Committee being present. The subject under consideration being the application of the proposed Metropolitan Gas Company to lay gas pipes in the streets of the City in opposition to the two Companies already organized, and as this moreover was to be the only public meeting of the Committee before reporting there was a large attendance of parties interested, and adverse to the application in question. It will doubtless be remembered that at the previous meeting of the Committee a numerous retinue of lawyers presented themselves to argue the opposing interests involved in the matter of this application. The Committee decided to dispense with legal argument, and rest their decision upon statements of the Presidents of the Companies existing in New-York, and a few others.

REASONS WHY WE HAVE GAS COMPANIES ENOUGH.

Mr. CHARLES ROOME, President of the Manhattan Gas Company, appeared in opposition to the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company. He did not believe, he said, that were the application to be granted the Company would ever lay down a single pipe. If they did lay the pipes it would occasion great interference with the use of the streets during the progress of the work. To Broadway and other streets, which have been permanently paved, the difficulty would be very great. This he urged as a very serious objection. He enumerated several disadvantages which would follow from allowing Companies to lay their mains side by side in the same streets. There would arise frequent necessity of opening the streets to make repairs which would involve connecting and disconnecting sewer-pipes, and consequent interruption to business. This breaking up of the streets would impair the durability of the pavements. Difficulty of discovering leaks in the gas-pipes would render it necessary often to open the mains of both Companies in order to discover a leak in one. Beside, unpleasant difficulties would arise between the Companies themselves, caused from accidentally or intentionally tapping each other's mains and connecting their service pipe one with the other. The earth, moreover, from increased leakages from double mains would become impregnated, thus effecting the purity of water in the water pipes, and working its way into vaults and cellars and the open air, rendering them impure. Explosions would occur from the gas being accumulated to an undue extent. He insisted in conclusion that no confidence could be placed in the expectation that, should a new Company be established, a fair competition would prevail between that and the old Companies. The end he contended would be a combination that would compel consumers to pay not only rates covering the enhanced cost of production, but to indemnify both Companies for losses during their period of active competition.

Mr. W. W. FOX, President of the New-York Gas Company, next appeared before the Committee. He opposed the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company; in the first place, he said, because its application was to lay mains within the limits granted by the Common Council to the New-York Gas Company. All the streets within this district he insisted were laid with sufficient mains to supply the citizens of New-York, and for public purposes, with whatever quantity that may be required. This Company had never failed a night in supplying gas. The Company, he thought, was entitled to the benefits that might result from the large outlay of capital. The inconveniences of a double set of mains as specified by Mr. ROOME were confirmed. In concluding, he denounced the new Company as professing more than they could accomplish.

Mr. PHELPS, a stockholder in the New-York Gas Company, followed. His statements were mainly confirmations of the statements of Messrs. ROOME and FOX.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Ex-Alderman DODGE spoke quite at length in favor of granting the application of the Gas Company. He had occasion, he said, while in the Board of Aldermen, to examine fully the subject of Gas and Gas Companies. He felt satisfied that the formation of an efficient rival Company would tend to cheapen the price of gas. This he considered the all-important consideration. As it was, the consumers were at the mercy of the producers. He rebutted the idea of consolidation, and urged that this could be prevented by Legislative enactment.

Mr. CHARLES DE JONG, of No. 49 Barclay-street, stated that the bill one month for lighting his house was $19. He deemed this exorbitant, but he had no relief from the charges of the Company. The [illegible] Statements followed by several [illegible] and in opposition to the measure proposed, but nothing was stated of material interest in addition to the previous statements.

In conclusion, the Chairman appointed the following statement:

PRICES OF GAS IN VARIOUS CITIES IN 1855.

Name of Company.	Price per 1000 feet of Public Lamps.	Time of burning in Public Lamps.	Price for private consumers.	Gallons of Coal.
Louisville, Ky.	$90	2,190 hours	$5 to $6	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Ind	$90	Sunset to sunrise	$5 75	[illegible]
Cincinnati, O.	$75	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	[illegible]
St. Albans, Vt.	$90	2,190 hours	$5 00	[illegible]
Lexington, Ky.	$90	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	By meter	2,190 hours	$5 00	[illegible]
Zanesville, O.	$75	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	$1 75 per 100.	2,190 hours	$5 00	[illegible]
Springfield, O.	$5	Sunset to 12 P.M.	$5 00	[illegible]
Washington, D C	$3 50	12 P. M.	$5 00	Coal.
Wilmington, Del	See Report.	10 nights in month	$5 00	Coal.
Pittsburg, Pa.	$15	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	Coal.
Chicago, Ill.	$7 50 per 100.	Sunset to 12 P.M.	$5 00	Coal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	$3	2,190 hours	$5 00	Coal.
Rochester, N Y	$2 50, no profit.	2,500 hours per year	$5 00	Coal.
Columbus, O.	$90	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	Coal.
Boston, Mass.	1c. per hour.	2,190 to 2,700 hours	$5 00	Coal.
Madison, Ind.	$5 50 per 100.	2,190 h., no profit	$5 00	Coal.
Macison, Ind	$75	2,190 h. in year	$5 00	Coal.
Lancaster, Pa.	$5 50 per 100	9 h's per night	$5 00	Coal.
Dayton, Ohio	34c. per 6 ft.	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	Coal.
Hartford, Ct.	$2 50 per 100.	99 n'ts per year	$5 00	Coal.
Albany, N. Y.	$2 50 per 100.	7 hours per day.	$4 00	Coal.
Evansville, Ind.	$1 50	2,190 hours	$5 00	Rosin.
Auburn, N. Y.	$6 per 100.	Sunset to 11 P.M.	$7 00	Rosin.
Baltimore, Md	$2 50	2,190 hours	$5 00	Coal.
Troy, N. Y.	$3 50 per 100	2,190 h. per an.	$4 00	Coal.
Mobile, Ala.	$15	2,500 h. per an.	$5 00	Coal.
Philadelphia, Pa.	$90	2,190 hours	$5 00	Coal.
St. Louis, Mo.	$15	2,190 hours	$5 00	Coal.
New Haven, Ct.	$3 50 per 100	Sunset to 2 A. M.	$4 00	Coal.
Wheeling, Va.	$90	2,190 hours	$5 00	Coal.
Providence, R I	1c. per hour	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	Coal.
Memphis, Tenn	$7 per 100.	Sunset to sunrise	$5 00	Coal.
Mobile, Ala.	$20	Sunset to sunrise	$4 00	Coal.
Schenectady, N Y	$3 per 100.	Same as Albany	$4 00	Coal.

Trinity Church Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice in Wednesday morning's paper of the report of the Vestry of Trinity Church to the Senate, you represent said report as stating "The amount of annual rents on buildings to be $71,286-77, and the amount of ground rents to be $1,094,239 69," whereas the total amount of annual ground rents amounts but to the first named sum, and there are no annual rents on buildings which are the property of the lessees. The sum you named of $1,094,239 69, as the amount of ground rents, represents the present total value of the reversions of the church in the property, including the present value of the rents reserved in the leases. The error is doubtless unintentional on your part, but in view of the exaggerated notions heretofore entertained of the enormous wealth of Trinity Church, one that ought certainly to be corrected. That you will cheerfully do so, is not doubted by ONE OF THE VESTRY.

Why is it so?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States" kept their record of mortgages in the office of the County Clerk. But why should not their mortgages be recorded, along with all others, in the books in the office of the Register?

The mortgages given to these Commissioners are a lien upon real estate, and in examining titles it is necessary to have special searches made for them at an additional expense. This relic of the old system—(which allowed notices of liens, of sundry kinds, to be filed in divers places, to the inconvenience and expense of the searchers)—should be put away.

ONWARD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

Female Editorial Trio.

We observe that the name of Mrs. VARY C. VAUGHAN, of this City, has been added to the editorial corps of the Philadelphia *Women's Advocate*, which previously included the names of Miss AMEN E. MCDOWELL and Mrs. LYDIA JANE PEARSON—the latter as a corresponding editor, as Mrs. VAUGHAN, also, will stand related to the paper. Mrs. VAUGHAN edited the Women's Temperance paper in this City, and it has been merged into the *Advocate*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Progress of Peace Negotiations—Opening of the British Parliament.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letter on Spanish Affairs.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from California, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, &c., &c.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS—Burning of five Fejee towns by the U. S. ship *John Adams*.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS FOR THE WEEK—Special Washington Correspondence.

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORTS FOR THE WEEK—Special Albany Correspondence.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE IRISH COLONIZATION CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

NEWS BY THE MAILS—Murders, fires, accidents and incidents of the week.

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

EDITORIALS—Peace Congress. The American Convention. The Reputed Disturbance Between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan. The Congressional Committees. Wool and Raw Materials Free. Criminal Breaches of Trust. The Politics of the German American Press. The Canada's News. Who is the Agressor? The Naval Retiring Board. Laying Out the Park. The President's Proclamation. Beef Poor and High.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 21, prepared expressly for this paper. The Produce and Live-Stock Markets. Report of the Meeting of the Farmers' Club. Various articles on interesting Agricultural topics. Domestic Markets.

COMMERCIAL—The Foreign Commercial News. Official Bank Statements. Quotations of Leading Bonds and Stocks. Latest condition of the Money Market.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.

10 copies for.....$9; or 90 cents each.

25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 106 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $200,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
S. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Balsam Moldavia Cream, for preserving and ...
BATCHELOR'S, No. ... Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ... envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, as ... at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. ... Broadway.

HAT BINDING MACHINE.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats, and all other kinds of hats. The machine is the most perfect and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

...ERSEY.

...ing the Assembly a good deal of work to do before ad-
...ourning until the appropriation
...bill has been passed. It will commence its sessions until 1st of
...April, or rather has been offered through
...necessary, to whom do-
...Superintendent of this
...prevent impositions by
...those who would gladly get double rations. There
...are some who are indigent whose applications are
...denied.

Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, to which was referred the application of this Company, for the privilege of laying their rails in Jersey City, have reported in favor of the application; and have designated the route as starting from a point near the ferry through Hudson, York, Gregory, Wayne, and Colgate streets and Railroad-avenue, to the boundaries of the City. The report was received and laid upon the table for future action. Remonstrances were also presented against granting this privilege to the Company.

Indignation Meeting.

A call has been issued for an indignation meeting, to be held at Wellwood Hall, corner of Newark-avenue and Jersey-street, in Jersey City, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the action of the Common Council in reference to Ald. TYRRELL on Tuesday evening, who was refused his seat in the Common Council as a representative from the Fourth Ward. There is a movement on foot among the residents of the Ward to carry this question at once to the Supreme Court for decision. There is a good deal of interest manifested on this subject."

Explosion of a Locomotive—Loss of Life.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Flag of the Union* has the following:

"On Thursday, about 12½ o'clock, the locomotive "Hercules" exploded at the Railroad Dépôt, with an awful crash and concussion. The wreck was complete. Masses of iron and timber, and other portions of the engine, were thrown in every direction. No person was on the locomotive at the moment. It was attached to a wood train, which had been unloaded. A negro man, belonging to Mrs. OVERSTREET, who was standing near, was instantly killed. He was struck by some portion of the wreck, thrown some one hundred feet up the street, and horribly mangled. Two other negroes, standing near, were slightly scalded and struck by missiles, neither fatally injured. The dépôt building was considerably damaged by the concussion—windows and doors wrecked, and the plastering torn down. Gen. HAYNE'S Hotel, on the corner, was also much damaged. The inmates escaped uninjured. Fragments were thrown as far as BOARMAN'S stable, on Pascagoula-street. The steam dome struck on a shed at WIMAN'S bakery, rebounded, and passed over an adjoining house. We might fill a column with incidents, showing the awful power of the wonderful agent, steam, when uncontrolled."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most modern terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

To Many of our Readers—It must be a great relief to know that Pulmonary Consumption can be permanently cured in many cases by the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR—that such cases have been effected is beyond a doubt.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Powers' Splendid Bust of Washington—Will be the property of one of the subscribers to the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, on the 20th inst., when their large and elegant collection of Statuary and Paintings will be distributed. Every American should try to secure this beautiful Bust of the "Father of his Country," by subscribing for a good Magazine. Send in your name and $3 to the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway.

Celebration of the Birthday of Washington.—By the ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS,

FEB. 22d, 1856.

The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the BIRTHDAY of the illustrious WASHINGTON, in their usual manner, by

PROCESSION AND ORATION.

The Order will assemble in the Park at 11½ A. M., when, after being joined by the Mayor and Common Council, will march up Broadway to Canal through Canal to Hudson and 14th-st., to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where an Oration will be delivered by the

HON. DANIEL ULLMAN,

with other appropriate exercises.

The procession and outside arrangements will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal,

JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq.,

to whom all Chapters will report. Also, the Aids.

The exercises in the Hall will be under the direction of the Chairman of the Convention,

DR. S. HALL,

to whom all Committees on that day will report, for direction or information.

Persons having tickets for admission to the Academy will notice that each ticket will admit one person only.

The exercises at the Academy will commence at 2 P. M. Doors open at 12½.

SAMUEL HALL, Chairman.

P. J. BOGERT, } Secretaries.
A. H. RIKER, }

Mercantile Library Association.—The second Lecture of Mr CURTIS' Course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 22, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Bulwer and Disraeli*. Course tickets, to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture

THOMPSON,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Park Benjamin—By special request, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on *Fashion*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at Rose's bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; Marsh's bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; Sandford's music store, No. 22 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

Wakefield.—The Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield will be at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Each member must pay the tax for 1856, whether he has received the deed or not.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—Of RICHARD and MARY POETAS, who landed in Quebec from Ireland about seven years since, and went from there to the Assembly of Clark, Upper Canada, to reside. They were married by their brother, ROBERT PORTAS, Tyrrellville, Lindsay, Victoria County, Canada papers will confer a great favor on an afflicted brother by noticing.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.

ICHABOE GUANO. (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Very pleasant front room and bedroom, on second floor; also, some on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Easy of access to No. 94 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for rooms, with partial or full board, at No. 7 ... street. Terms very moderate.

A FAMILY HAVE ELEGANT parlors and bedrooms on second floor, in a private house, superbly finished and ... full or partial board. A liberal ... references interchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS APART-... in a respectable ... Union-square, near ... higher than the third ... dinner occasionally.

HOARDING.—Gentlemen with their ... can be accommodated with good rooms ... at No. 44 4th-av.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having extended their Quarters, are now ready to receive orders for Shawls, to be delivered during the coming season. All the newest styles of Shawls manufactured by the Company in Scotland, Paisley and France, will be kept constantly on hand at the Warerooms, No. 369 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

WANTED.

...a first-class seamstress, who can work and ... plain Protestant servants; also an ... and ... the other as nurse; must have the best of references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as waitress, in all its branches; takes charge of the silver; can wait on any table; excellent City reference; wages $6; the other as lamadress and chambermaid; will do up shirts neatly; has two years' City reference; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 339 3d-av., for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waiting-maids and general servants (references procured direct from former employers) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st. near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address J. E. L., or call at their house No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American woman, to travel with a family going to California, as nurse or seamstress or in any respectable situation; would be willing to pay a part of the passage money, or serve some time after the arrival. Best of reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 175 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and to do the chamber-work of a private family; she is a good sewer, and can come well recommended for honesty and industry. She would take a place to do the housework of a small family. Is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 72 Watts-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As salesman in a dry goods, grocery or hardware store. Can influence a considerable amount of this State trade, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. D. B., Broadway Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women; one as first-rate cook; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a Scotch young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; and a Scotch girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman as seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 25 5th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in tuition who has been educated in Paris, with the assistance of the first masters, and has resided in France, Germany and Italy, for the last 23 years, wishes for a situation as governess, (either visiting or resident.) She teaches the French and German languages, which she speaks like a native; also, Italian, Spanish, the piano, harp, singing, harmony, drawing, painting, Latin, and all the higher branches of a solid English education. A. Y. Z., *Daily Times* office.

ANY TRULY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN—Wanting a competent unincumbered American woman, to take charge of his house and do his sewing, can be accomodated by calling at No. 18 Aldens-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. A steady home the desired object. The best of references given and required.

CARTMAN WANTED.—A middle-aged American man, to drive and take care of a horse; one who understands the City and is perfectly acquainted with shipping goods, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, may apply at No. 42 Chatham-st. The best of reference required.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1. Superior professed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

WANTED, AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—(Basement,) a young man for a liquor store; a seamstress for a family in Richmond, Va; wages $10 per month. Situations procured for clerks, school teachers, porters, men on steamers and railroads, &c. Charges moderate. E. GILLEN.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend bar and open oysters. He must perfectly understand his business. A note addressed to H. A., *Times* office, stating references and place of residence, will be attended to.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. He must write a plain hand rapidly, and be correct and expert at figures. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,596 Post-office.

AGENCY WANTED.—A New-Yorker conversant with business, intending to move to Baltimore, wishes an Agency upon a salary, or commission on account of sales. Address J. S. W., *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st

BOY WANTED.—An active boy of strict integrity, is wanted at No. 404 Broadway. One who resides with his parents, and not out of the City.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—In an office. Apply at No. 73 Beaver-st., third floor, back office.

A HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—Address J. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large frame, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe or Cuba, but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $250.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

SPLENDID FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Seven octaves, mouldings, inlaid with mother of pearl, pearl keys, of superior tone, by one of the best makers; cost $550 cash; will be sold at a sacrifice, for a person who is in distressed circumstances; has been used only eight months, by a lady. Address MARIE ARNO, *Times* Office, or at the drug store corner of 14th-st. and Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Made by popular composers at a large discount. Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FOUR SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Rosewood and mahogany, of the very best City make, and in thorough repair, will be sold exceedingly cheap; also, one Melodeon. Orders for either will be honorably executed. Apply at No. 103 West Broadway, to A. WEBER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE.—Price $75. May be seen at HAINES BROTHERS' Piano-forte Wareroom, corner 3d-av. and 14th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upperlips, or any part of the body, safely an quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a note made by LEVI HAYDEN, and indorsed by him, dated Sept. 10, 1855, for $417 50, and having six months to run; said note having been obtained from me without a proper consideration therefor. LEVI HAYDEN.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to be [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Nos. 100 and 102 Nassau-st.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March; a splendid number.
HARPER'S STORY BOOK for March.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for March.
PETERSON'S LADY'S NATIONAL for March.
METHODIST NATIONAL for March.
NEW-YORK JOURNAL for March.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

NEW BOOKS:

WOODHULL; OR, THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. By Talvi (Mrs. EDWARD ROBINSON.) Elegantly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25.

The well-known reputation of this distinguished lady renders any commendation of ours superfluous. The scenes of this intensely interesting and thrilling story are laid both in Germany and this country.

KATE WESTON; Or, TO WILL AND TO DO. By JENNIE DEWITT. 12mo, 456 pages; illustrated. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25. The press from all parts of the country speak of this work as one of the most pure, high-toned and thrillingly interesting works that the teeming press of this year has produced.

THE HUNTER'S FEAST; Or, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE. By Capt. MAYNE REID, author of "Rifle Rangers," "Scalp Hunters," &c. Splendidly illustrated. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25. Containing both instruction and amusement. Capt. Mayne Reid is acknowledged to be unequaled in describing the daring and adventurous exploits of hunters and trappers both by "flood and field."

SCENES IN THE PRACTICE A NEW-YORK SURGEON. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Illustrated by DARLEY. Bound in cloth. Price $1 25. Acknowledged to be equal to "Warren's Diary of a London Physician." It is more interesting to the American as describing home scenes.

GEOFFREY MONCTON; or, The Faithless Guardian. By Miss MOODIE, author of "Roughing It in the Bush," "Flora Lindsay," "Mark Hurdlestone," &c. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1.

Deeply and intensely interesting, this is acknowledged to be the very best of Miss Moodie's works, which, when all are so good, is saying a great deal. It speaks from the heart.

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A remarkable book.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE. By Miss WORMELEY.
Author of "Amabel a Family History."

From the New-York Daily Times.

Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life, and exhibited as fine a succession of characters as we have yet encountered.

From the Boston Transcript.

A work evincing a higher art, a greater range of thought, a purer style, and a subtler knowledge of shades of character than almost any other cotemporary issue.

From the Boston Atlas.

Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness in which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.

From the Illustrated Newspaper.

We recommend this volume to our readers for its intrinsic literary excellence, and pronounce it the best and most finished original work of fiction that has been submitted to our judgment for many a day.

From Putnam's Magazine.

The story is well told, with a good perception of character and a marked local fidelity.

From the New-York Herald.

This is really a charming book.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

We could wish that all the novels of the day were as free from censure as this.

From the New-York Express.

We were charmed in reading this book. The dialogue and language are not only strong and telling, but in a number of its scenes quite dramatic.

From a Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

A well written, carefully adjusted, fresh and true tale. The same free command of language and keen sense of character, the same thoughtfulness and refinement, mark her new, as won admirers for the author's first production, and we have not found any companion among the beings of the mind that have filled the scope of recent fiction, so real, agreeable and suggestive as those which bring home to us the best phases of life in Virginia through "Our Cousin Veronica."

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A FAMILY HISTORY.

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A DECIDED HIT.

The most successful romance ever published in this country:

THE RATS OF THE SEINE;
OR, THE RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.

The first part of the above thrilling romance was published in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

of last week; but in consequence of the extraordinary demands of the public, which was far greater than had been provided for by a largely increased edition, the proprietors beg to announce that the whole of the first chapter, together with three additional ones of intense interest, will be found in the MERCURY for

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR FOUNDER!

Just published, in 2 vols., small 8vo, (price $3 25,)
THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND INSTITUTE OF
ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA,
FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS,
Translated from the Italian of Bartoli by
MADAME CALDERON DE LA BARCA,
Authoress of "Life in Mexico," &c.

The works of Bartoli are esteemed as classics, and the accomplished authoress of "Life in Mexico" has even added to the beauty of the original. As a key to the history of the Jesuits, this work is unparalleled and indispensable.

NOTICES.

From the Literary Gazette.

An excellent version of this narrative of the life of the energetic founder of the Society of Jesus.

From the United States Review.

At the present moment, when the evils and the danger of Jesuitism are so loudly descanted upon, would it not be well to fall back upon first principles, and study in these volumes the purport, significance, and power of the Society which Ignatius organized?

From the Evening Mirror.

So valuable a work, giving a highly authentic life of the founder of the Society of Jesuits and of its plan, rules, and practical working, deserves a more than cursory perusal.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Authentic information in these uncharitable times is far preferable to vague suggestions.

The trade is supplied by
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
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HAVE IN PRESS
Memoir of Adelaide Leaper Newton.
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Dr. Sampson's Commentary on Hebrews.
Blakely's Theology of Inventions, (March 1.)
McCosh on Typical Forms and Ends in Creation.
Cheever's Lectures on Cowper.
Doddridge's Expositor, (new edition.)
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LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED? The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 20th inst. [illegible]

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THE CAREER OF A RISING MAN.
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Complete in one thick 12mo volume of 500 pages.
A masterly effort of a practical and well-trained writer.

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The animated style and refined tone, learning and wit of this volume, at once fix its rank among the class of fictions which Bulwer and Disraeli have given us.

In Europe, where "Beaumanoir" has been very extensively noticed, the opinion generally prevails that Bulwer, and no other, is its author, on the ground that he desires to test public approval simply upon the merits of the work itself. It is, however, the soundest piece of fiction that has been written within a score of years.

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THE LAST REDUCTION,
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A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
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500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
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Also, a general assortment of
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
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Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

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Will be sold without reserve,
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Offer for sale a choice assortment of
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the most beautiful selection of our latest importation, to the lowest prices in the City.

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500 pieces Linen Damasks, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
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20,000 yards Shirting Linen, 2s. to 4s.
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Slightly wet and soiled, and offered at prices less than cost of importation. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
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The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
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The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
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Have now on hand a splendid assortment of
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OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq. Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for Light?*"

AUSTENS, Agents of the North American
Kerosene Co., No. 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light fra. equal measure of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.659	475	845	562	2.435	1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1.299	33	4 85
Sylvic Oil.	Resin Oil.	3.200	144	1.000	144	.896	50	8 05
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	8.999	329	930	357	1.660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.569	211	925	227	333	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	213	915	232	708	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	9.093	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	353	154	895	164	200	87	29 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal in intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	13.659	1,200 grs.		$1 per gal.	9.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.970	5 C. ft.	13.78 C. ft	$3 per M.	4.13 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 350° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils as burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most economical and available material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY WHITE LEAD

PUBLIC [illegible]

U. S. A.
COMMEMORATION OF [illegible]
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
BY THE
ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.
FEB. 22, 1856.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

The line will be formed in the Park (the right resting on the west gate) at 11½ A. M., and move precisely at 12½ M., in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
71st Regiment of American Rifles, Col. Vesburg, as escort to the Order.
CAVALCADE.
Grand Marshal.
Deputy Grand Marshal—Gen. Henry Storms.
AIDS.

Gen. John Lloyd,	B. J. Belden,	A. H. Hamblen,
Capt. E. Merritt,	Joseph Bonder,	Col. R. J. Lackey,
Francis Esquirol,	W. H. Smith,	Alb. J. Bogert,
James Dewey,	D. D. Conover,	W. H. Brietzcke,
J. Laboyteaux,	Joseph E. Ebling,	Henry Barokaloo.

Band.
First Company Continental Guard, Capt. J. C. Helme,
Second Company Continental Guards, Capt. E. B. Conlin,
as Escort to the
Arch-Chancery of the United States.
Honorable Chancery of the State of New-York.
The Grand and Past-Grand Sachems.
Orator of the Day.
Grand Chaplain and Clergy.
And distinguished guests from other States,
IN CARRIAGES.

FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
Col. Henry V. Lovell, Marshal.
Aids.—R. C. Dean, Edward Cornell.
Delegation from New-Jersey,
Alpha Chapter, No. 1.
Washington Continental Guard, Capt. Darrow, escort to Washington Chapter, No. 2.
Company A, American Volunteers, Capt. Jos. S. Morgan, as escort to
Warren Chapter No. 3.
Capt. Hall's Troop.

SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
John W. T. Van Riper, Marshal.
Aids.—G. A. Nurse, Lawrence Martin.
Manhattan Chapter, No. 4.
American Chapter, No. 6.
Columbia Chapter, No. 7.
Putnam Chapter, No. 8.
Band.
Franklin Chapter, No. 9.
Continental Chapter, No. 12.
Band.
Hancock Chapter, No. 14.

THIRD DIVISION.
ALBERT FISHER, Marshal.
Aids.—Lewis G. Kirk, CYRUS

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funny Dogs—will have their Jokes.

The municipal functionaries in and about the City Hall are amusing themselves just now, in the look of any primary election in your State with, in reviving the "Frank McLaughlin joke," which had such a run just after the breaking out of the California fever. The style and character of the entertainment may be guessed from the following true statement: A large flour dealer, doing business in Cherry-street, noted especially for the excellence of his farina, received a note yesterday bearing the signature of "C. RADKINS" asking him to call at 3 P. M. at the Street Commissioner's Office, as the writer wished to negotiate for the purchase of some flour. Punctually at the hour the flour dealer made his appearance, and inquired for Mr. RADKINS. He was told that Mr. RADKINS had just left, and gone to the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The flour dealer made a rapid exit, and renewed his inquiry at the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Here he is informed that Mr. RADKINS left, five minutes before, for Mr. VALENTINE'S, the Clerk's, Office. The flour merchant makes another hurried exit, and receives information that the object of his inquiry has just left for the City Library. Hurrying thither, he receives the announcement that RADKINS just left for the Tombs. Arriving at the Tombs, Mr. C. RADKINS is found—absent; and the sweating flour merchant is shown a company of victims who have been the same rounds, and are equally happy and warm with the official practical joke.

Destructive Fire in Forsyth-street—Loss about $50,000.

A very destructive fire occurred on Wednesday evening. The loss is estimated at about $50,000. It broke out at a quarter to 10 o'clock, in the four-story brick building, Nos. 67 and 69 Forsyth-street, occupied by HORACE V. SIEBEL, picture-frame manufacturer. The flames spread rapidly in all directions, and before extinguished, partly or wholly destroyed several buildings.

The fire originated about the boiler in the sawmill of HENRY A. JAMES.

No. 71, a two-story frame building, occupied in part by JOHN FINK, as a dwelling, was totally destroyed; insured for $500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. THOMAS CRANE and MARY RADLEY also occupied apartments in No. 71; their loss is about $300.

No. 65 was also destroyed; loss $1,000.

No. 73, occupied by two families; loss $1,500.

A five-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 67 and 69 was totally destroyed. It was occupied by JOHN GIESE, die maker; loss $20,000.

A building in the rear of No. 71 was partly destroyed; loss $1,500.

All the buildings in the rear were more or less damaged, and their various occupants sustained a loss of about $1,100 each.

The names of the occupants are as follows: JOHN ROWE, manufacturer of shears and scissors; CONRAD HEITZ, scroll sawyer; MATHEW BENTLEY, file cutter; JOHN HUELSY, fancy moulding; WILLIAM MILLER, looking glasses; G. C. GILSON, mustard grinder; J. P. GALN & SON, brass makers.

Mr. SIEBEL'S loss is about $20,000—partly insured.

Mr. JAMES' loss is between $10,000 and $15,000.

Mr. ROWE'S loss was between $1,500 and $2,000. Insured for $500 in St. Mark's Company.

The buildings on the opposite side of the street were several times on fire, but were saved with great exertion.

The building in which the fire originated was owned by GEO. A. HOYT, and was valued at $20,000.

FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

While the fire in Forsyth-street was raging, another fire broke out in the building No. 295 Front-street, but did not more than $300 damage. It was occupied by THOMAS PINCKNEY, block and pump maker, and by NEWMAN & RANDALL, boat builders.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Board, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward relative to heating apparatus, was readand referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

A memorial from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, objecting to the existence of the daily Normal School. Referred to the Executive Committee on the Normal Schools.

A communication from the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, relative to the site for the school in Chrystie-street, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, relative to repairs and alterations in W. B. No. 34, was referred to the same Committee.

An application from the East River Industrial School for supplies, was referred to the Supply Committee.

A communication from the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, relative to a new school in Forty-fourth-street, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the Thirteenth Ward, relative to heating apparatus, was referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

A communication from Lewis W. Engel, relative to the teaching of drawing, was referred to the Committee on School Books and Course of Studies.

Also, from Wm. B. Rhoades relative to balance due him—to Finance Committee.

Mr. MILLER presented the report of the Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature relative to the inequality of school taxation and distribution. The memorial presents a statistical view of the facts, showing that the City pays nearly $200,000 annually to support schools in the State. The memorial was read and ordered to be printed, attested and forwarded to Albany.

Mr. NELSON presented a report from the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending a change in the standard of qualification for the daily Normal School. The report elicited a long and earnest discussion, at the close of which it was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, relative to ventilating the Hall of the Board, was read and adopted.

The plans for the addition to Ward School No. 44 in the Fifth Ward, were approved.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, relative to a location for a colored school in the Twentieth Ward, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee relative to the extra work on Ward School No. 24, in Elm-street, was presented. It is strongly condemnatory of the system of bringing in extra bills for work after the contracts are futfilled. The report recommends that a full and particular estimate and statement of all repairs and alterations be made, covering every item, and leaving as far as possible, nothing to be provided for under claims for extras. The report was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, relative to the election of John Crows as Trustee of the Fourth Ward, was ordered to be printed and made the special order at the next meeting.

A report from the Committee on By-Laws recommending alterations was ordered to the table to be printed.

The Board adjourned.

Daring Highway Robbery.

Three men, named Daniel O'Neil, Edward McCarty and Robert Wilson, were Wednesday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, charged with highway robbery. From the statement for the prosecution it appears that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, Hans Behrens, a German sailor, started from a dance-house in Washington-street, where he had been spending the evening, to go to his boarding-house, a short distance off. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was pursued by five men, who, on coming up to him assaulted him violently. Two of the villains held him by the arms and another by the throat, so that he could not speak, while the other two took from his vest pocket a silver watch valued at $13; besides which, they searched and tore his pockets, in hopes of obtaining more booty, but in this they were disappointed. The highwaymen then released their victim and fled. Behrens followed close behind

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 37, 43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Motions 32, 50, 51. Nos. 6, 43, 45, 131, 90, 92, 94, 107, 113, 60, 35, 37, 66, 78, 104, 134, 147, 157, 170, 65, 142, 145, 148, 18, 106, 125.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 564, 128, 705, 168, 314, 669, 519, 486, 718 to 718, 725 to 730, 731, 732, 733, 687, 508, 728 to 760.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 74 to 80, 83, 84, 416 on Jury Calendar and 27. *Part II.*—Nos. 7, 10, 83 to 94, 44. By Judge without Jury in both Courts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Jurors have been discharged for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 21.

DECISIONS.

Bridges vs. *Hyatt.*—Report to be affirmed without costs of appeal, if plaintiff consent to deduct $58. Otherwise, new trial granted without costs of appeal.

The report is not clearly against the weight of evidence. If a builder agree to pay $25 a day for every day's delay beyond a certain time, and the fact of the delay was occasioned by the owner, the burden of proof is on the owner, to show that the builder was really guilty of negligence in not completing in due time. *Query.*—Whether the owner can insist on any deduction if he was a partial causer of the delay.

A builder who has assigned his claim for work done, with a covenant that the whole is due, is a competent witness for the assignee.

Livingston vs. *Banks.*—Rule laid down in the opinion for assessing the plaintiff damages in an action on covenants as to a title of land, where the purchaser is evicted of part of the land.

The covenants of title, &c., being by two tenants in common, one of whom is since dead, the action may be against his executors and the survivor. The purchaser having sold one of the four lots, purchased by him with covenants of title, and one without covenants, cannot recover damages as to either of those lots; as to them, the grantees, if any one, are to recover.

Mills vs. *Thursby, et al, executors.*—Form of judgment to be modified, without cost of appeal to either party.

In a proceeding under the code in the nature of an action against executors, on a judgment against their testator, the judgment, no matter what the answer of the defendants may be, is not to be against them personally, or in a general form for the debt, but is to be special that the debt be levied on the property of the testatar in their hands, or what may come to their hands. The judgment for the costs may be against them personally, or against their estate, as the court may direct.

Mills vs. *Thursby.*—Second case. Case settled, to be added to case made on appeal.

Clarkson vs. *Wells.*—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

An action cannot be sustained against a Justice of the Peace merely because he has omitted to return, or *certiorari*, some of the evidence taken before him, when there is no proof of malice on the part of the Justice, or of injury to the plaintiff, or that the cause was ever brought to a hearing, or the *certiorari*, or that the omission was material to the plaintiff's success.

Murphy vs. *Logan.*—Report of referee affirmed, without costs of appeal.

There is some evidsuce to sustain the report of the referee, but it is so slight that no costs should be given on the appeal.

Geskeidt vs. *Wolf.*—Judgment to be reduced to $400, with costs below, but no costs on the appeal, if plaintiff do not consent, new trial to be granted, without costs to either party.

Harper vs. *The Mutual Insurance Company of Albany.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on verdict of the Jury.

The defendants having insured against the hazard of the printing business, and it being established by the evidence that camphene is a necessary and ordinary material used in the process of printing, they are liable, notwithstanding that the use of that material may have occasioned the loss.

Thompson vs. *The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict of the Jury.

In the absence of all fraud, and some interest basing shown,—namely, that of a creditor in the life of his debtor,—the amount for which the premium was demanded and paid, must be deemed the value of the interest of the insured, as fixed by mutual agreement. Such policies of insurance are of a dangerous tendency, yet the law seems to sanction them.

Thompson vs. *The Eighth-avenue Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The original cause of action against the Bank on their protested circulating notes, was not destroyed, but only diminished by the acceptance of a partial dividend from the Bank Department. As to the balance the defendants, by demurring, admit that it was "duly demanded," and that it has "not been paid." The legal consequence, that they are still "justly indebted to the plaintiff" as claimed on his complaint.

Quackenbush vs. *Johnson.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

Johnson had a large interest in the business, and was to carry it on for several years in conjunction with Smith, and was to receive a large allowance "for his responsibility and attention in conducting the business," and was, therefore, in law, if not in fact, a partner as between Smith & Co., and persons dealing with them.

Curtis vs. *Burnham.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs,

The mistake in the judgment docket was a mere clerical error. It stated the judgment to have been *recovered* in 1852, instead of 1851. In all other respects it was perfect. Such an error prejudices no one, and no one, therefore, should be allowed to avail himself of it. The date of the docket itself is admitted to have been correct.

Jewett vs. *Russell, et al.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs. The demand sued on belonged to the assignors of the plaintiff. The alleged payment was made with full notice to other persons entitled to receive it. There is also a particular matters, although it may not be a legal reason, that the avails of the error in question should go to those from whom the error came.

Jason vs. *The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on the verdict of the jury, affirmed with costs.

CASES TO BE RE-ARGUED.

Careau vs. *Mali and four others of the same nature.*—*Carnley, Sheriff* vs. *Hopper.*—The other cases which were argued before Justice MORRIS, and in which no consent that they be decided by the other two Justices, has been given, will also be re-argued.

Wright vs. *Delafield—Berrien* vs. *Wright.*—Reserved to May term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISION—HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Charles L. Stephani.—In a suit pending between Edward Beck and others against Charles Stephani and others, an injunction was ordered against the defendants, which Stephani refused to obey, and the plaintiffs obtained an attachment against him for contempt. It appearing that his violation of the injunction had been of serious injury to the plaintiffs, the Court imposed a fine of $8,937 70, and committed him to the custody of the Sheriff to be confined in the City prison until the fine should be paid. This occurred last year, and when Sheriff Orser went out of office he bequeathed the charge to his successor.

Mr. Stephani has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and claims that he was once discharged from arrest by Mr. Orser, and for some days was at liberty, when he was re-arrested under the old warrant. This act, he claims, was illegal, and that he should, therefore, be set at liberty.

His Honor took the papers and promised to render a decision soon.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR STOPPING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

A little spec of war has arisen in the City between the officials of mine Uncle Sam and the good Policemen of this municipality. The former insist that the wagons carrying mail bags to the Railroad Depôt have the right of transit in preference to every other kind of vehicle. They demand to go ahead whether the street is passable or impassable. The "stars" say that the orders are for every carriage to take its turn, and the result is that one of the "stars" has been arrested and committed.

Terrific Explosion in Louisville—Four Persons Killed.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb. 18.

One of the boilers of Louisville Paper Mill, located in the lower portion of this city, exploded about 7¼ o'clock on Saturday morning, killing four persons and wounding two others. From the

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—The demand continues pretty brisk at buoyant rates. The general supply is reduced, and owners are not anxious sellers. The transactions since our last include 140 pkgs. Java at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 250 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; and 1,500 Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very actively inquired for at full and rising prices, with sales reported since our last of nearly 10,000 bales, here and *in transitu*. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9½	9¼
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11¼	11¾	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are without any essential alteration, sales having been reported since our last of some 7,500 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@	$ 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@	7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@	7 75
Mixed Western	6 75	@	6 87½
Common to Good, Indiana and Mich.	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@	7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 50	@	7 75
Fancy Ohio	7 50	@	7 75
Extra Ohio	7 75	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with sales of about 250 bbls. Rye-flour in demand at $7 @ $9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern continues dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to about 1,700 bbls mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 75@$6 75 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still inactive and somewhat nominal,—parties disagreeing about prices. The receipts and stock are light, but owners are willing sellers, though not at rates to suit purchasers. Rye is very dull and unsettled. We have heard of no important sales since our last. Barley is quiet, yet steady at $1 15@$1 27 ℔ bushel. Oats are freely offered and are worth but 47c.@49c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; and 37c.@41c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is more active, but is otherwise without improvement,—the sales since our last including about 43,000 bushels at 68c.@75c. for round yellow and white; 72c.@76c. for Southern do. and do., and mixed; and 75c.@77c. for Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River continues at $1 18¾@$1 43¾ ℔ 100 lbs., with a reduced supply and moderate inquiry.

HOPS—Are retailing at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The inquiry is moderate and prices steady.

LATHS—Scarce and nominal.

LEAD—Is in moderate supply, and held above the views of buyers.

LIME—The available stock is still quite limited, and quotations are entirely nominal.

MOLASSES—We heard that 800 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers, at 40c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

OILS—Holders are asking prices much above the views of buyers for Whale and Sperm, which circumstance impedes business therein. Olive has not varied. Linseed is in rather better request, at the reduced prices of 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon, but holders are not willing to sell at such figures. Lard Oil is in pretty fair request, and is steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors factors, with sales since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 81¼ for Mess, and $13 87½@$13 93¾ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, at 8¾c.@10c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is improving, the sales including 400 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c., and some kegs at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 600 bbls., from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime, to $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Still ranges from $4 37½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs., with a good supply and moderate demand.

SUGARS—The demand is improving, and prices are gradually rising. The sales since our last include 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7¼c.@8¾c.; and an invoice of Manila at 7¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are held a shade higher, but not very active.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mostly at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of later European news, due ℔ *Atlantic*, operators are reluctant to move freely. The engagements, to-day, were limited, and rates exhibited no important change.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKIE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of road across the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all annecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties seeking investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 33 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION.—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timbers. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded for its for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain and cattle will be carried at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands there situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or intermupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and, others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. This Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to
JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 63 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the bank of the Hudson River, about five miles below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 29 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 70 plum, and 60 quince, 30 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with ornamental and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath-house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—Water-power and mill property, together with several dwelling-houses, mechanics' shops, store-houses, &c., and about 30 acres of land, at Centre Falls, on the Rattcukill River, in the township of Greenwich, Washington County, two miles from Union village, 30 miles north from Troy. A rare opportunity for a company or a capitalist to make money, as the water-power is superior, (60 feet one water passing over) and will be sold for cash, or fair exchange for City property. Apply to or address E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

YONKERS RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The house, a two-story cottage, contains ten rooms, a good cellar, all well finished, and at present in the completest order. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, and ornamented with shade and fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs and roses of many varieties. It is substantial and convenient throughout, and its location unexceptionable. Price $6,500; of which sum $4,000 can remain on found and mortgage. Title and carpets all nearly new, will be sold on equally as good terms, if desired. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,188.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot frontiug on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 38 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inqnire of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LE FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A country place, thirty minutes from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and three minutes from Hyler's Depôt—situated on the edge of the village of Aquackanonk. There are 17 acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty of location, in excellent condition; a variety of fruit-trees; half an acre of strawberries, &c. The house is very commodious, 46 by 47 feet, with all the modern improvements—seven rooms on first floor, conservatory, ice-house, farm-house, barn, and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Graud-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE, No. 37 SEVENTH-ST., West of 2d-av.—A substantial three-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 3d, 3d and 4th-avs. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money remain on mortgage.
THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner of William.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The House and Lot No. 140 Grove-st.; lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 100, house 22 ft. 6 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement, four-story house (well built, and in a first-class neighborhood,) No. 37 West 35th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements: gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete, with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 204 and 208 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 196 6th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 825 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 302 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to
A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The one-story modern dwelling, No. 335 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—8½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1¼ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 43 acres, with first-class improvements, 2 miles from Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $800. Farm of 85 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 145 acres at Madison; 213 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23½ acres at Metuchen; 22 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 prettiv little country seat of 28 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—80 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 86 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing. 93 acres at Pelhamtonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 140 and one of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 92 acres at Clarkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for $8,000. A fine store property in Kingston, fitted up for a dry goods store and law offices—a capital stand for a druggist. 9 acres on 155th-st. and 11th-av., New-York. 385 acres in Morgan County, Ill. 160 acres at Madison, Ill., improved, for $35 per acre. 90½ acres, with fine dwelling, large factory, machinery and water power at Glenn's Falls, New-York, for $9,000. 165½ acres at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. 870 acres at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., a fine grazing farm. 75 acres at Edgemont, Cayuga Lake. 65 acres at Clarkstown, near the depôt. Also, half interest in the splendid hotel, having a front of 400 feet, and handsomely furnished, at Carlisle, White Sulphur Springs, Pa., to exchange for stocks, western lands, or good paper securities. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile

AUCTION SALES.

[redacted] Auctioneer.
[redacted] SALE.—ON TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the [redacted] by order of the undersigned, Officer, [redacted] and Rivington-sts., lots 24 by 99 feet 6 [redacted] 25 feet front, No. 57 is 42 feet, No. 59 [redacted] No. 61 covers the entire lot. This [redacted] need for many years past by the late [redacted] as a ship-joining establishment, and [redacted] complete in every respect for the prosecution of he [redacted] business. Lots Nos. 57 and 58 are in use, and Na [redacted] leasehold, at the ground rent of $75 per annum. Th [redacted] have 3 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privi [redacted] of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner in [redacted] their full value for the improvements at the expiration of [redacted] lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the ma [redacted] chinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—10 [redacted] horse power, turning and face lathes, planing, fore, stick [redacted] ing machines, tenoning machine, mortising machines, [redacted] new carriages, with mandrills and saws, matching ma [redacted] chine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws hand-saws, [redacted] bore cleaner, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For [redacted] full particulars apply to JAMES W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.
THOMAS REED Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH WARD PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Dennis Valentine deceased:
12th-st.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 113 East 13th-st., lot 20x81, house 20x34. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. The two-story and attic brick house No. 71 East 13th-st., lot 24.6x85, house 24.6x44, with sea-room in rear 12x19. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
12th-st.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th st., first house East from 4th-av., with gas and hot and cold baths; lot 25x100, house 25x66. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 24 Wall-st.
PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE, Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.—Of every figure, to close an estate.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st. (second story), a very large assortment of gold and silver pencils, of various styles and with all the modern improvements—most of which are very heavy, and from a well-known manufacturer. The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want, as every article will be sold at whatever sacrifice, to settle an estate.
Also, at the same time, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, including carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, dining and extension tables, sofas, tête-à-tête, marble-top furniture, cottage do., full French chairs, Voltaire do., silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues on Friday morning. No postponement.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves. Which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

HENRY H. LEDDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.
MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in the same, and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction bill in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and *Express*. Sale will not receive.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.—Will be sold to pay advances, suites of super parlor furniture, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture, fancy goods, paintings, mirrors, mantel &c. Also, 50 cases imported cigars, N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipment, or stored on the premises at a reasonable charge.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, CODFISH, HERRING, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at half o'clock, at No. 69 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, raisins, prunes, nuts, mackerel in bundy, gin, whiskey, rum in knives, forks, scissors, spoons, saws, files, chisels, clocks, planes, coats, pants, collars.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Books, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Leases, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PARMER, BRACE & CO., having expired by limitation, by mutual consent dissolved, O. P. WOODFORD declining from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER and T. K. BRACE, Jr. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 4 Cortland-st., by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
E. P. FARMER,
THOS. K. BRACE, Jr.,
H. Z. PRATT,
O. P. WOODFORD.
FEB. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr., having associated with them JAS. S. OAKLEY and EDWARD KING, will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., at No. 4 Cortland-st.
FEB. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.
HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 48 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN WALKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOLMAN & GRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gray having sold all his entire interest in the concern.
THOMAS HOLMAN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856. GEORGE W. GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Printing business in all its branches as heretofore, at the old establishment, corner of Centre and White sts., under the firm-name of MILLER & HOLMAN.
JOHN W. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856. THOMAS HOLMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAMSON & SEWARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest to JOHN E. SEWARD, who will continue the business and settle the debts of the late firm.
HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON.
JOHN E. SEWARD.
BROOKLYN, F. D., Feb. 18, 1856.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of SUFFERNS, SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by W. C. SMITH, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
SUFFERNS,
Feb. 20, 1856.

MR. STEWART H. BROWN—Has been admitted as a partner into our houses, and will reside in Liverpool. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, carriages, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ½ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 99 Wm-st.

JOHN ROWE—Manufacturer of American Shears, Scissors, &c., would inform his patrons and friends that notwithstanding the derangement and stoppage to the manufacturing caused by the fire in Forsyth-st., last night, he begs leave, having quite a large stock of the above goods on hand, to be able to fill all orders promptly. Intends to have the manufactory going again in a few days.
JOHN ROWE, No. 206 Pearl-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in [redacted] purposes. The No. 1 [redacted]

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HESSLAW, Secretary.
Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$2,350,077 56
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		115,880 19
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,784,747 37
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$689,719 06	
For interest and annuities	181,197 29	870,916 35
Total		$3,655,663 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$396,699 99	
Paid additions to same being dividends	16,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,838 62	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign. State, and City taxes	53,858 37	
Commissions	28,329 99	477,629 44
Total		$3,178,034 28
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,084,283 26	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,943 23	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,276 38	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,533 56	$3,178,034 28
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$20,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	8,051 52	
Total	$131,051 52	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,498,545 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$34,304,110 00
Number of Policies issued the past year		1,698
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		3,778
Of which, 7,793 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		762
Increase in Term Policies		19
Total		$764
Decrease in 7 year Policies	93	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		660
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,123 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Durlih,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Nocton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Trendwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lewis Gus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ADDATT, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No 64 Wall-st., and 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CHARLES HOWLES,
DANTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,320,005 47.
JESSE PARDEE, President.
$1,336,990 84
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 06. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 65 Wall-st.—At the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. A. Thomson,	Wm. B. Douglas,	Wm. Barton,
M. Van Schaick,	Wm. H. Smith,	Henry Salisbury,
Clinton Gilbert,	John M. Davies,	John Aspyna,
R. F. Wheelwright,	George Merritt,	John Rapalji,
Jacob Harsen,	Joseph Stuart,	P. H. Vanderveort,
James Swidam,	Jas. A. Swidam,	W. R. Vermilya,
James Stokes,	Isaac N. Phelps,	A. M. L. Scott,
Tarrant Putnam,	E. H. R. Lyman,	James Oweo,
E. H. Herrick,	Samuel Colvete,	M. L. Seymour,
T. H. Owen,	John J. Phelps,	Stephen Phillips.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
This Company, with a cash capital of $230,000, and a large surplus, insure property and merchandise on the usual terms.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av corner 14th-st., and No. 12 Wall-st.
C. R. LE BARON, Agent.
INSURANCE AGAINS LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. R. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. C. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Ward,	Wm. J. Brisley.
Edward A. Cook,	B. F. Manerro,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Dimmick,	Henry Dubois,	Isaac Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Hallock,	Henry D. Crane,
John Waite,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Barnes,	John S. Meier,	Jas. A. Stevens
Lewis K. Sutton,	John Denham,	Robt McLaughlin

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM. THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY For scrofula, scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions, used in conjunction with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. The public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperiel College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are effectual and immediate. The male and old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy to that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by E. A. BARRETT, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal. New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age baoits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st near Canel,

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, hooks, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. He extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with those many new and salient features of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.
For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper hereto state that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (communicability of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.
It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.
Consultations en Français
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Parisand London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No 222 Broadway. We commend Dr LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Courier*.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Chatham-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the diseases, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread maladies took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that successfully by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brewer, West 30th-st.; Lumlas Dealer.
R. R. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice. No. 363 Hudson-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency [redacted]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 1 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:53 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Traine run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars, at Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and Intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Otisville, and Intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 10 A. M.
Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or at het of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of he Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Manch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Llave New-York for Manch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 6 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *vid* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati $15 and $16 80 and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 4 A. M. and

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY

Recusal to Arrest a Man when Drunk—The Seventeenth Ward Case.

We had a suspicion that the charge of brutality made against the Seventeenth Ward Police, by a Jurie before Coroner's Jury, would, if carefully overhauled, prove to be utterly unfounded. Our readers will remember the circumstances: A man named GIBB was found lying on the steps of a house in Second-street, and taken by Captain HARTT and four of his men to the Station-house. Next day he was carried before a Magistrate and released. On the following day he died. The representation was that he was rudely jolted to the Station-house in a cart, locked up in a nasty cell, jeered at by the men, &c., &c. The event shows that he was not put [illegible] cell, but carried to the Station-house [illegible] "stretcher" provided for such purposes. [illegible] wife of GIBB brought her own physician to examine her husband, and he coincided with the Police in the opinion that he was simply drunk. He slept in a clean and wholesome room. His friends were allowed to take him home next day in a carriage, stopping on the way at the Essex Market Police Court to get the Magistrate's discharge. Really we do not suppose the Police are obliged to insure a man's life if he goes on a spree, nor that they are to blame if one of their prisoners dies within a week after they have cared for him. The Coroner seems to be of our opinion too. He authorizes us to give the following as his statement:

A mass of evidence was taken by me, yesterday, concerning the arrest of one FREDERICK GIBB, who died from apoplexy. The evidence, as given by Capt. HARTT, Lieut. HOGAN, and six or seven of the Seventeenth Ward Officers, shows pretty conclusively that GIBB was in liquor at the time of his arrest. The Coroner believes, from the recent testimony given in the case, that GIBB was treated humanely, and no blame is to be attached to the Seventeenth Ward Police.

On inquiry, we learn that the Jury which rendered the verdict alluded to did not vouchsafe to call in a single policeman from the Station-house to get testimony, which we should think would have been essential; nor did any of them know that there was a shadow of blame pertaining to them until the result of the inquest was published in the DAILY TIMES. The Captain of the Ward was absent from the City at the time of the inquest. It was a capital opportunity for his enemies to give him a dig.

Dr. Pennington's Soirée.

We attended, on Wednesday night, at Dr. PENNINGTON'S Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, a *soirée* of more than ordinary interest. Dr. PENNINGTON, as is well known, is the pastor of the colored congregation assembling in that Church, among whom he has labored successfully, winning the respect of all classes of our citizens, for nine years. Previous to his appointment to that pastorate he ministered to a Society of colored Christians in Connecticut. The *soirée*, on Wednesday night, was a friendly testimonial, in his honor, and for his benefit.

There was quite a large attendance, mostly of members of his congregation, and great was the enjoyment both before and after the tea and sandwiches. The *soirée* came off in the School-room, beneath the Church. A good piano, which did not many good performers, lent its aid to the occasion, and Rev. Mr. BLOOM, arrived from London a week ago, honored the company with his presence, and pronounced the benediction before meat. Singing, or chanting, which carried us, in fancy, to camp-meetings and revivals, was a feature of the evening. But were speeches wanting. Dr. PENNINGTON gave a history of his connection with the Church, and spoke of the call which he had received from his old congregation. Rev. Mr. BLOOM and other gentlemen spoke, and Miss LUCY WILLIAMS, a pupil of Miss GARDNER'S colored school, in Mulberry-street, played excellently on the piano, the members of the choir occasionally aiding her by their voices. It was a good time, and one which did as much honor to the friends of Dr. PENNINGTON as they intended to bestow on him.

☞ "Captain, what is your impression as to the safety of the *Pacific*," said a gentleman, yesterday, to one of the oldest and most experienced commanders that has sailed from this to English ports? "Do you think she has gone down?"

"No, indeed I do not. I fancy she has met with some injury among the ice, and has gone back under canvas, for some European port. I know that vessel well, from her keel upwards. She is well and substantially built. Perhaps her engines are none of the very best. I hardly think they are, but they are not bad."

"Well, but how is it that no vessel arriving at this port, brings any tidings of having met with her?"

"Why, just for this reason. Those steamers cross in a higher latitude than vessels under canvas. When I was in the trade, we mostly took a course south by east, till crossing the Bank. The track of sailing ships extends over more miles than that taken by the steamers."

Spiritualism Exposed.

Spiritualism was "exposed" again last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by "Professor" SPENCER. The "Professor," with the aid of a few "gentlemen selected promiscuously from among the audience," proved Spiritualism and all its works to be nothing more nor less than a "Psychological delusion." A neatly-dressed young man, with black moustaches, delighted the audience by chewing tobacco, and spitting it out again. The Professor tickled his chin and said he would cure him of the filthy trick for ever-after. A great many Spirits were evoked, and behaved most rudely. One of them—evidently a joker—tipped a venerable skeptic from his chair to the platform. The venerable skeptic, being under the influence" at the time didn't mind it, and resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued applause. About two hundred persons witnessed the experiment.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Case up Again.

This famous suit is set down for argument next Monday in the Supreme Court, on a motion of A. R. WETMORE and others to make the injunction against the Road perpetual. The grant of the Ninth-avenue Road boasts the same paternity with that of the notorious Broadway grant, and its chief proprietor just now is said to be somewhat interested in the result of the National K. N. Convention.

The Disputed Judgeship.

There was great expectation of a jolly time in the Supreme Court room yesterday, but there was only a great disappointment. The four Judges, ROOSEVELT, CLERKE, PRATT and DAVIES sat—though the General Term is composed of three. The Court was opened in due form, and business conducted just as though everything was right.

☞ The thaw goes on very quietly now. The traveling is horrid.

☞ The *Niagara* will *not* be launched to-day.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, President BARKER in the Chair.

A petition was received from Phineas T. Barnum, asking for remission of his personal tax for 1855, amounting to $2,135 06. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A petition was received from sundry citizens, begging that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company may be compelled to resume running their cars to Barclay-street. Referred to a Special Committee.

The Comptroller sent in the following reports of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies' receipts:

FOR DECEMBER, 1855.

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$18,354 94
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	24,576 63
Total	$42,931 69

FOR JANUARY, 1856.

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$13,604 56
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	16,769 98
Total	$30,374 54

Sale [illegible] Pilot Boat [illegible]

We are happy to announce the safe arrival, yesterday, at his home in Brooklyn, of Captain JOHN ROBERTS, of the New-Jersey pilot-boat *Mary Taylor*, from Bermuda via Halifax and Boston. It will be recollected that he was taken out to sea in the Portuguese schooner *Rioalvido*, which, after he had boarded her to bring her into port, was met by the gale from N. W., of the 8th ult., and was driven off, and finally compelled to put into Bermuda after a tedious baffeting, for seventeen days, of the waves, and of winds from every point of the compass. Captain ROBERTS was so long absent without any advices being received from him, that many of his friends and fellow-pilots quite despaired of his safety; and on the day of his reaching Halifax, the Pilot Commissioners of this City were assembled passing resolutions of regret to his memory, and of condolence with his family over his supposed loss. The following is the account of his adventures as given by himself:

On the 8th of January, at 11 A. M., after being seven hours on board the schooner, and when off the Woodlands, a pale set in from W. N. W., which rent the foresail and jib, and compelled them to heave to under single-reefed main sail—the crew being so disabled by extreme cold that they could not take two reefs. The flying-jib was also carried away by the weight of the ice which formed upon it as it was hanging loose from the jibboom. On the morning of the 9th, the gale increasing from the N. W., and the vessel encased in solid ice, parted the main-sheet strap, when the boom broke in the wake of the main rigging, which carried away the starboard rail, shattered the mizen-mast to splinters. It then became necessary to scud, not having any sail suitable for laying to. On the 11th the gale abated, and being in the Gulf Stream the ice disappeared. A new mainsail was then bent, the old one having finally been blown from the leech rope. On the 12th fished main-boom and repaired foresail and jib, as they best could. At night took the wind from the E., and afterward S.S.E., freshening to a gale; scudded to the northward till 10 A. M. of the 14th, when it chopped around to the W. again, blowing furiously till the 22d. They then bore away for Bermuda, about 300 miles distant. 23d, lat. 35 N., lon. 69 W., spoke brig Wheaton, of Eastport, Me., bound to Maranham, and making for Norfolk in distress. The W. was lying to under balance-reefed mainsail and main staysail; got the longitude from her by chronometer—the schooner had no such instrument, and a difference of 60 miles was found between the chronometer calculation and their own dead reckoning. 24th, 7 P. M., wind W. N. W., made St. George's Light on the S. W. end of the island—distant 35 miles. The Captain of the schooner then hove to in opposition to the wishes of Capt. ROBERTS, and at 10 P. M. they were drifted out of sight to the Southwest. Could not induce the master to wear ship until 4 A. M. of the 25th, so as to keep the Light; when, by crowding sail they barely fetched the Island at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. they arrived at St George. While beating in split the foresail, and had not the wind veered to the northward, would not have reached the port for several days, as it again increased to a gale which lasted 48 hours, and would have blown them so far to leeward, had they not thus fortunately arrived, that they would probably have perished from want of provisions and fuel. There were nine on board in all, and the food during the whole time consisted chiefly of dried codfish. There was no fire-wood nor coal on board, and most of the spare spars were cut up and burned for the purpose of cooking. There were no beds nor bed covering, and before entering the Gulf Stream, the cold was so intense that the cabin floor was covered with ice, and a number of chickens within that apartment were all frozen to death. All the crew were more or less frozen and the Captain quite severely.

Captain ROBERTS upon arriving at St. George, met with a most friendly reception from Mr. F. B. WELLS, the American Consul, and from several American shipmasters, among them Captain JAS. FROST, of the bark *Geo Aiken*, which put in there in distress. Also, from Doctor HUNTER, the Mayor, and various other citizens—to all of whom he returns his sincere thanks. On the 2d inst., he sailed for Halifax in the British steamer *Curlew*, Capt. HUNTER, where he arrived on the 7th, and on the 15th, took passage with Captain LANG, of the Cunard steamer *Canada*, for Boston. He thinks the schooner will remain in Bermuda till Spring, as they dread coming on the coast again, and encountering such severe weather.

FIRE IN STANTON-STREET.

About 1¾ o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire occurred at No. 253 Stanton-street, occupied by a number of families. It originated on the second floor, and caught from a furnace. Damage trifling.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOUSTON-STREET HOMICIDE—IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM.

The name of the young woman who died on the 5th inst., at a medical office in Houston-street, from the effects of abortion, has at last been ascertained. Coroner Hills has been, since the conclusion of the inquest, unceasing in his efforts to find out who the unfortunate young woman was, and from whence she came, and at last succeeded. She was named ELIZABETH MORRISS, and formerly lived in Brooklyn, and was married there. She was employed in Wilsen's sewing-machine establishment, Broadway. Some months ago she was sent to Washington by Mr. Wilson, to superintend the working of some of his machines, which had been purchased by parties at that place. While there she fell a victim to the wiles of some heartless seducer, and in order to hide her shame submitted to the operation which resulted in her death. Her body, which has been lying in a receiving vault in Second avenue, was yesterday visited and instantly identified by her sister. It was removed to Brooklyn, and will be interred to-day. The deceased was a native of Ireland. She was about 19 years of age, of pleasing address and comely appearance.

THE ESSEX-STREET ABORTION CASE—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

Catherine de Breuxen, the Belgian woman, the victim of the seducer and abortioniet, as published in our last issue, died at St. Vincent's Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning. Coroner Perry, who on Wednesday held the *ante-mortem* examination, will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

A colored man, named William Garrett, was yesterday locked up for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with burglary and arson. The crimes named were perpetrated on the nights of the 16th and 17th inst., at the office of Wm. Avery, second floor of No. 82 Nassau-street. Garrett was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, by an officer from this City, who went in pursuit of him. The evidence in the case was taken before Fire-Marshal Baker. It is quite conclusive as to Garrett's guilt.

BARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Three men, named Daniel O'Neil, Edward McCarty and Robert Wilson, were on Wednesday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, charged with highway robbery. From the statement for the prosecution it appears that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, Hans Behrens, a German sailor, started from a dance-house in Washington-street, where he had been spending the evening, to go to his boarding-house, a short distance off. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was pursued by five men, who, on coming up to him assaulted him violently. Two of the villains held him by the arms and another by the throat, so that he could not speak, while the other two took from his pocket a silver watch valued at $13; besides which they searched and tore his pockets, in hopes of obtaining more booty, but in this they were disappointed. The highwaymen then released their victim and fled. Behrens followed close behind, crying "Watch," as he ran. Sergeant Allison, of the reserve corps, and Officer Murphy, of the First Ward, joined in the chase, and succeeded after much exertion, in arresting the prisoners. Their two accomplices escaped. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Miscellaneous.

PATRIOTIC.

Ex-Councilman COOPER, of the Thirteenth Ward, who was arrested some time since for defrauding a poor blind man out of a considerable sum of money, has left for Nicaragua, to aid in extending Anglo-Saxonism in that heighted region. The fact is of but little importance, except as giving a fine illustration of the law's delays. The warrant for the arrest of Cooper was placed in the hands of an officer for *months* before it was served. And when at last he was brought up for examination, he succeeded in getting the matter postponed to a certain day, when he promised, *on his word*, to be present and answer. But when the certain day arrived he was not in Court. The matter was put off for some time longer, when Cooper was hailed to appear for examination at some indefinite time. Now he has left the City for Nicaragua without having had an examination. His bondsman is freed from a forfeiture of the bail, inasmuch as no time for appearance in Court was specified. A party interested in the matter assured our reporter, in answer to his inquiries, that the Councilman had merely gone on an excursion and would return soon. Perhaps he will, when the poor defrauded blind man has been induced to drop the matter for a "consideration." 'Tis a good thing to have friends, especially if they are connected with a Police Court.

RUFFIANISM—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, as officer Cook of the Ninth Ward Police, was patroling his beat in Greenwich-street, near Bethune, he heard the cries of somebody in distress. On approaching the spot from whence the cries emanated, he saw three men beating a colored man. He immediately ran toward the fallen man, when the rascals ran off. The policeman pursued them, when one of them turned.

Last [illegible] at Clinton Hall, this gentleman commenced a Course of six lectures on distinguished French writers. The French language Prof. CHARLIER, it will be remembered, delivered a series of lectures on Whitter on French Literature. The subject last evening was "Joan d'Arc." The audience was not large.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—The February number of the *Specialist* abounds with the remarkable interest which has characterized previous numbers. The great experience and success of the Editor in the treatment of diseases of the throat and lunge by Medicated Inhalation, and the lucid exposition of his views, given monthly through this periodical, have already gained for it a popularity not heretofore enjoyed by any medical journal.

N. B.—All communications for the Editor should be addressed to R. HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

Yearly subscription for the *Specialist*, $1; single copy 10 cents.

Published and for sale by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, (No. 1 Vessy-street.)

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand new burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug," is crowding this great theatre to suffocation nightly. A short drama will be performed previous to it to-night, and the pantomime of "The Golden Axe" will conclude. Our lady readers must not forget that Manager PURDY will give them "Herne, the Humbug," and the pantomime of "The Magic Barrell," to-morrow, Saturday, afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER. — Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, &c., use HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general depôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownd's Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT TAYLOR'S SALOONS, BROADWAY.—The ladies and gentlemen of New-York are respectfully informed that the crossing of Broadway at this establishment will be kept open to the pavement during the day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Allied Fleets—Fires in Canton—The Tea Trade—Mr. Aspinwall's Failure.

Our advices from Hong Kong received *viâ* England are to the 15th of December.

Most of the ships belonging to the Allied squadron had arrived in the port during the month, but nothing special is reported by them.

The brig *Creta*, prize to the British ship *Barracouta* was sold by auction for $7,000, and the cargo on board of her for $6,000 more. The owners of the cargo have appealed against the judgment, we are told, and it is believed they will succeed in obtaining a reversal of it, and compensation for their losses.

We have no news respecting the doings either of the rebels or the Imperialists.

At Canton there had been another extensive fire, singularly, again, on the site of the fire in 1852. There are now three large spaces in the vicinity of the factories caused by fires within the last twelve months—one in the Taipiag Ward, close to the city walls; another, (the last,) some half-dozen houses only in rear of the foreign factories, and nearly from end to end of them; and a third space to the west, close to the Shemeen Landing-place. The whole of these fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Trade in Canton in old teas during the month had been brisker than it had been for some time. Of new teas but few had been brought to market, and operations had been limited.

The failure of several Chinese shroffs at Shanghae, followed by the suspension of Messrs. ASPINWALL, Mackenzie & Co., with liabilities, it is said, exceeding £150,000, have caused something like a panic in that quarter. The creditors (says the Summary of the *China Mail*) offered to commit their interests to two unexceptionable foreigners, with very liberal proposals to the insolvent partner, but the arrangement was frustrated by the British Consul; and now the teamen, considering their interests trifled with, are holding meetings in the city, and threatening to stop the trade. A portion of them, at any rate, have issued the following resolutions in Chinese, in consequence of their nomination of assignees having been set aside, most uncasonably, it seems to us:

1. From this date, the 10th moon 28th day (Dec 7,) the trade in tea and silk is to be stopped.

2. Those who have sent musters, are to get them back immediately; those who have settled their goods but not delivered them, are not permitted to do so.

3. Whatever tea or silk comes down, may be stored in godowns; and with regard to imports [thought,] let them be landed. Goods already sold to foreigners, let them be shipped.

4. Those who have already bought import goods are allowed two days more to take delivery of everything; but from the 10th moon, 1st day (Dec. 9,) no trade is to be done in either imports or exports.

The number of creditors, and of individuals concerned in the unpaid-for produce, is very great, and in the tea districts, there are probably ten persons interested in the transactions of each one of these.

The surplus of Mr. ASPINWALL'S assets over deficiencies has been estimated at $125,000, but it is not believed that it will realize anything like that sum.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Commissioners of Emigration—EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York, in place of CHARLES A. MAGNHALL, resigned; CYRUS CURTIS, New-York, in place of JAMES KELLY, resigned.

Lynching in Charleston, Ill.—A Man Hung by a Mob.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 18.

We learn from a traveler—Mr. GRAY, of Jefferson [illegible] that a terrible affair took place at

night, the counsel for the prisoner having failed in his endeavors. Thus, the last faint ray of hope has expired, and this miserable young man must expiate his crime by an ignominious death on the scaffold. For the gratification of his violent passions, and revengeful spirit, he has not only bartered his life, but entailed eternal disgrace upon his memory. He has fallen a victim to his false ideas of honor and courage. We do not make these remarks in a spirit of resentment. God forbid that we should entertain any such feeling against a man in his situation. But we make them for the purpose of warning a certain class of young men, who think it necessary that they should constantly carry arms. These men rather cultivate than curb their evil passions, and become monomaniacs, possessed of an insane desire to kill somebody—no matter who—in order that they may establish reputation for bravery. At the least insult, their hands instinctively seek the pistol or knife, as means of redress. This is not true courage, but a disease of the mind, caused by bad reading, and the unrestrained indulgence of anger and revenge. Let all such think of the felon's cell and headman's rope that lie in the back-ground, when, for a trifling insult, they contemplate robbing a fellow-man of his life.

The execution will take place on the 15th. Let those enjoy it who can.

The crowd at Charleston on Friday numbered perhaps five hundred. Great indignation at the fact that the show was not to come off was expressed, and after whisky had circulated freely for a time there was much talk of tearing down the jail and hanging the man any how. About 12 o'clock this feeling became rampant, and the crowd proceeded to the jail. There was a guard of twelve men stationed at that institution but they allowed themselves to be driven away, and the mob demanded entrance to the building. The jailor's wife, however, locked and bolted the door and bade them defiance. The mob became infuriated and attacked the window of the cell in which MONROE was confined, with crow-bars, axes and sledges, and after three hours hard work removed a bar and made a hole large enough for one man to crawl through. An individual was sent in to take the prisoner, but it was like boarding the lion in his den, for a terrible fight ensued in which the invader was worsted. But reinforcements crept in and MONROE was dragged out. Then there was some difficulty as to what disposal should be made of the murderer, only two or three persons being willing to take the responsibility of hanging him. But after some consultation he was tucked up to a tree where he remained until dead. It is thought that one brave and strong man could have exerted sufficient influence in the crowd to have saved MONROE, and prevented the deep disgrace which now falls upon the town and State. But that man was not forthcoming. Several of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. ELISHA B. WHITE, to Miss ESTHER A. KING, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and CAROLINE W. KING, all of this City.

In Rye, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. M. Ward, Mr. WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, of Mamaroneck, to Miss SARAH L. REYNOLDS, of Rye.

At Medina, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Chas. F. Furman, his daughter, ANNIE E., to Mr. EDWARD F. FRENCH, of Buffalo.

At Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, of Poughkeepsie, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, to Miss ANNETTA M. RAPALJE, daughter of Abm. B. Rapalje, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, JOHN HOWARD, infant son of John and Harriet W. Keyser.

☞ The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, at No. 94 Troy-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Rev. James Millett, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family, and the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from No. 4 East 17th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, ANNA, widow of Jeremiah Buskirk, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Mount Vernon, East Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, on 3d-av. Friends will take the 12 o'clock New-Haven train, at Canal-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, of malignant scarlet fever, WM. R. W. HAVILAND, only child of Thomas and Augusta Haviland, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday, the 21st inst., from the residence of his father, No. 52 Stanton-st.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon Feb. 21, NORRIS W. GILBERT, in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Noel J. Becar & Co.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

At Babylon, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. PHOEBE WILLETS, wife of Isaac Willets, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Drowned, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, on Sunday, Jan. 13, HIRAM L. CRISSY, of New-Canaan, Conn., in the 18th year of his age.

At Big Foot Prairie, McHenry Co., Ill., of consumption, EMMA R. MOFFAT, wife of John N. Moffat, and daughter of the late Wm. Strong, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., aged 24 years and 2 months.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

At Marysville, Cal., on the morning of 1st mo., (Jan.) 10, of consumption, ELIZABETH M., wife of Andrew G. Coffin, and daughter of the late Isaac Sherwood, of this City, aged 35 years.

Her remains will be brought here for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, THEOPHILUS S. MOTT, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, G. F. Mott No. 136 Jay-st., at 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 21.

$2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103¾	100	Erie R. R	b3 59½
5,000	Louisiana 6s	b10 90½	25	do	59½
1,000	do	90¾	100	do	b30 59¾
28,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	450	do	s3 59¾
15,000	California 7s, '70	89¾	350	do	b30 60¾
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B	85	50	do	b30 59¾
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs, '71	83½	300	do	b3 59¾
5,000	Erie Bonds of '53	87	100	do	59¾
15,000	Erie Bds. of '75	80	50	do	s3 59¾
1,000	H. R. 1st M. B	99	550	do	s3 59
21,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	87½	150	do	s10 59
10,000	do	b10 87½	100	do	b10 59½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	88	100	do	s30 59
10,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101¾	200	Harlem Railroad	b3 23
5	Bank of Com	110¾	200	do	b30 23½
15	Metropolitan Bk	107¾	200	L. I. Railroad	s3 35
50	Hk. State N-York	103½	100	do	s30 35½
200	Canton Co	24½	100	Reading Railroad	s3 90½
100	Cary Impt	6¾	250	do	b30 91¾
500	Gard. Gold Mine	1	300	do	s3 91
160	Nic. Trans. Co	b60 29	40	Mich. Cen. R. R	s3 84¾
100	do	21¾	50	do	b30 85
550	do	b3 21¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s4m 94
150	do	s30 21½	200	do	s4m 93¾
200	do	s4m 20½	200	do	s3 93¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	b60 92½	70	Panama R. R	s60 104½
14	do	92½	5	do	105
100	do	b30 100	100	Ill. Central R. R	97¾
435	do	b3 100	375	do	98
5	Comb. Coal Co	26	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	b60 75½
150	do	b30 26¾	100	do	s3 75¾
50	do	s3 26¾	100	do	76
450	do	c 26¾	200	do	at 20d 76
350	do	s3 26½	320	Gal. & Chi. R. R	113
100	do	b10 26¾	100	do	b30 113½
100	do	s60 26	200	do	s30 113
100	do	b20 26½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R	s3 81¾
100	do	b30 26¾	200	do	s3 81¾
400	do	c 26¾	200	do	b3 82
100	do	s60 26¾	350	do	81¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R	93	100	do	b30 82
150	do	b30 93½	100	do	b30 82½
50	do	b30 93¾	200	do	s60 81¾
95	do	s3 93	200	do	s60 81¾
100	do	b60 93½	100	Wis. L. S. R. R	b30 72
200	do	s30 93¾	50	do	72¾
150	Mil. & Miss. R. R	s3 87	29	do	72¾
50	do	s60 86			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Boads and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	Hartford City sixes, 1876	Int. added. 97¾
2,500	Bridgeport City sixes, 1857	Int. added. 97
2,000	Pittsburg City sixes, 1862	Int. added. 75
5,000	Wheeling City sixes, 1873	Int. added. 60
2,000	Alleghany Co. Pa. sixes, 1885	Int. added. 77
2,000	Miami Co., Ohio, 7s, 1872	Int. added. 88½
10,000	Milwaukie & Miss. R. R. 1st m.	Int. added. 99
2,000	Lacka. & Western R. R. 1st m.	Int. added. 79¾
40	shares U. S. Motive Power Co., Hughes' pat.	20
40	shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co	57¾
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	85
50	shares North River Fire Ins. Co	140
20	shares Manhattan Life Ins. Co	95
40	shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co	102¾
200	shares Kerosene Gas Light Co	$1 40

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

80	shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co. 183
30	shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. 183¾
50	shares North River Fire Ins. Co. 188
100	shares People's Bank. 108@108¾
75	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. 98
50	shares Fulton Bank. 142¾
40	shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co. 145
10	shares New-York County Bank. 101¾@102
80	shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., (full st'k.) 121¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The feature of the markets to-day was the sale of nearly 10,000 bales of Cotton, at very full prices; the mercantile letters and orders from Liverpool and Manchester fully confirming the very favorable state of the English Cotton Trade reported by telegraph and circular. Orleans middlings lists were taken at 10¾ cents; Upland middlings at 10⅝ cents. The large operations of the day include about 5,000 bales *in transitu* from the Southern ports for Liverpool, shipped to order, and resold here, on warranty, by sample, and the property in the Cotton transferred by bill lading. We understand the opinion of the trade on the other side is almost unanimous in favor of an early Peace. One or two leading houses at Liverpool, however, still express some doubt of the good intentions of Russia. No reference is had to the diplomatic misunderstanding between England and this Country.

The Stock Market did not thoroughly respond to the favorable advices brought by the *Canada's* mails, owing mainly to the unsettled and feverish ruling of Erie shares, with which the entire list sympathizes in a greater or less degree. A further rise in this stock is said to be opposed with considerable vigor in the Stock Exchange, by a party of operators who recently sold heavily on the first news of peace in Europe, under the expectation that the addition which their sales would make to the Cash Stock on the market would enable them to take it back at a good profit. The ease in Money has thus far defeated this purpose, while the distribution of the Stock to new parties, and the showing likely to be made by the Road for the current six months of the Railroad year, have given it unexpected strength. The market opened at 59⅛@⅝; fell to 58¾, and rallied again to 59@58⅞, closing 58⅝. The sales of the day about 4,000 shares. The operations in New-York Central were larger than usual. The six months' exhibit, published this morning, showing a rate of gross income equal to more than *seven and a half millions of dollars*, and a net result to the $24,000,000 of Stock equal to 4.94 ₱ cent.—after a heavy purchase of fuel for the next six months—ought, as we have little doubt it will, be highly satisfactory to to the stockholders. The Western Roads were not quite so firm as early in the week, though real holders sell but lightly. Reading shares were better, and a fair demand was had for Illinois Central Bonds and Scrip, and Virginia and California State Stock, at full prices. The general market closed this afternoon somewhat unsettled. There was no change in Money affairs; some considerable temporary loans were made by a leading Banking-House and by one or two of the large Banks at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Bremen and Southampton steamer, *Washington*, sails on Saturday, but the mail will be a light one, as the Cunarder from Boston will follow in a few days. Exchange is quiet at 109@109¼. The remittances from the South are controlled by a few houses, and the ease in Money here, and at New-Orleans, and the higher interest on the other side, make them indifferent about drawing except at full rates. There is very little Gold in bars for shipment left on the market.

BANKS OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—DECEMBER 29.

256 Banks.

Loans and Discounts	$165,186,588
Overdrafts	451,908
Due from Banks	14,001,532
Due from Directors	$7,992,888
Due from Brokers	$3,685,830
Real Estate	5,999,524
Specie	11,541,591
Cash Items	20,441,500
Stock and Promissory Notes	22,683,994
Bonds and Mortgages	7,943,421
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,353,573
Bills of Suspended Banks	1,341
Loss and Expense Accounts	1,506,571
Add for cents	921
Total	$293,182,474
Capital	$86,890,967
Circulation	31,990,227
Profits	12,247,191
Due to Banks	26,099,775
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors	1,180,888
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	6,483,562
Due Depositors on demand	85,644,313
Due to others, not included under either of the above heads	2,645,452
Add for cents	511
Total	$293,182,471

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG ROAD—HALF YEAR.

June	$56,019 00
July	59,101 00
August	56,164 00
September	64,012 00
October	76,806 00
November	61,240 00—$367,353
Dividend as follows:	
Passengers	$120,578 05
Freights	230

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1383. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FREEDOM OF THE DELEGATES.

The Twelfth Section in the Way Again.

...ERAL ORGANIZATION.

...m the Committee on Credentials.

...Discussion on the Admission of the Edie Men.

THEY ARE FINALLY ADMITTED.

Withdrawal of a Southern Member.

GREAT CONFUSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Delegates to the Know-Nothing National Convention, called to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, arrived here yesterday to the number of nearly two hundred, and last night they were earnestly inquiring of each other how things stood.

Those who worked most quietly—and, as it was thought this morning, most effectively—were those who favor a postponement of the nomination. When the Convention shall have been organized, the delegates from New-England say they will vote for a postponement; and if they fail in that, they will insist upon the adoption of a platform by the Convention strongly in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. The Ohio delegation say they will go in favor of postponement. So says Kentucky, and a number of others; but we will see what they do when an opportunity for action occurs.

Before the Fillmore men adjourned their caucus last night, they figured up one hundred and ten votes for him, on the first ballot—claiming twenty votes from New-York.

The friends of GEORGE LAW arrived at the conclusion that they could rely upon eighty-nine votes on the first ballot.

The Kentucky delegation are said to be unanimous in favor of GARRET DAVIS as their first choice, and of MILLARD FILLMORE for their second.

The North Carolina Delegation are said to be unanimous in favor of Mr. FILLMORE.

The other delegations stand about the same as were published in the TIMES on Tuesday last. If the motion to postpone fails, there will be some material changes.

The Pennsylvania Delegation held a meeting last night, and adopted the platform of yesterday, without a dissenting voice—so I am informed.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

At 11 o'clock this morning the KNOW-NOTHING National Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, congregated at National Hall, in Market-street, near Thirteenth. There were only two hundred on the floor reserved for the delegates, and the gallery was filled with spectators.

On motion, Mr. ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*

On taking the chair, Mr. HAZLEHURST thanked the delegates for the honor conferred, and, while speaking a desire for unanimity, remarked that they were there on the birthday of WASHINGTON, and he hoped they would act as became Americans on such a day. His remarks were received with cheers, after which the following gentlemen were elected Secretaries pro tem.: S. H. WEBSTER, of Iowa; SAMUEL LAW, New-York; H. B. BROWAR, Pennsylvania; B. BANKHEAD, Tennessee.

On motion, the Reporters for the Press were admitted to seats upon the floor. The gallery remained open to spectators, and it was crowded.

Mr. DANENHOWER, of Illinois, moved that a Committee of five be appointed on Credentials, which was, on motion of a gentleman from Delaware, amended so as to make it one from each State, and then, on motion of a gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was further amended so as to provide for the calling of the roll of the States by the Secretary. The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, moved that as the States presented their credentials, they should designate who should act for them in Committee.

Some time was now spent in receiving credentials, after which the Secretary read the following as the Committee on credentials:

COMMITTEE:

J. W. EMERY, N. H.	W. G. BRAMLOW, Tenn.
JAMES M. KEITH, Mass.	A. H. KENNEDY, Md.
J. E. DUNHAM, Conn.	THOS. TODD, Ky.
E. H. GRANDIN, N. J.	W. B. POWER, Texas.
R. G. NIGHTINGALE, R. I.	A. K. CALL, Florida.
ISAAC BURROWS, N. Y.	R. M. WOOD, Cal.
J. W. B. ALISON, Ohio.	G. P. MORRIS, Del.
S. MERRIDITH, Indiana.	LEMUEL TONN, Penn.
W. S. WOOD, Mich.	PEREZ WALKER, Ala.
J. M. ALLEN, Illinois.	W. A. LAKE, Miss.
J. M. KIMBALTON, Va.	B. F. EDWARDS, Mo.
JOHN LOCKWOOD, Wis.	

When Pennsylvania was called, a gentleman who declared that his seat was not contested, objected to the delegate appointed from his State, on the Committee.

It was finally decided that those whose seats were not contested might select the Committee man.

There was the same difficulty with Illinois.

Mr. DUNHAM objected to two of the names on the delegation; denying that they had been appointed by any American Organization. He called upon the gentlemen to whom he objected, to rise and say who appointed them. They did not come forward.

A motion was then made to take a recess for half an hour, until the Committee on Credentials could prepare their report, which was lost.

A resolution was sent up to the Chair, calling for an appointment of one delegate from each State, on permanent organization; and that those only should be appointed whose seats were not contested.

The Contestants objected again; but it was finally decided that the delegation from each State appoint one of their number to act as a Committee on Permanent Organization.

The following were appointed

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Anthony Colby, N. H.	A. R. Roteler, Va.
A. B. Ely, Mass.	Chas. Ready, Tenn.
L. G. Beak, Conn.	E. Pinokney, Maryland.
J. W. Allen, New-Jersey.	Philip B. Tompson, Ky.
Oliver Chase, R. I.	J. M. Elam, Lonsiana.
Joseph E. Taylor, N. Y.	S. H. Brooks, California.
W. R. Chapan, Ohio.	James Burney, Del.
A. M. Phelps, Indiana.	John W. Killinger, Penn.
W. B. Wood, Mich.	Robert C. Eming, Mo.
John Durham, Ill.	J. H. Bradley, Dis. Co.
A. G. Gillies, Wis.	E. A. Crudup, N. C.

When the above Committee had been appointed, a motion was made to adjourn until 3½ o'clock, to give the Committee time to report regular officers. The motion was carried, and they adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the interval between the adjournment and the gathering of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials were in session, and unable to agree. They had no difficulty until they reached the Louisiana delegation, when the Catholic test came up again, and a warm debate ensued.

Mr. HARDY, the Anti-Catholic delegate from Louisiana, was finally ejected, and the Catholic delegation was admitted.

All went well until they came to Pennsylvania. Here the Twelfth Section was made a test, and the Committee were wrangling about it when the afternoon session of the Committee adjourned.

The Convention met again at half past three o'clock, when the Credential Committee stated that they were not ready to report.

The Committee on Organization reported the following:

FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN MARSH, of New-Jersey.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible]	A. K. Kennedy, Md.
A. A. Richmond, Mass.	Thos. H. Clay, Ky.
Austin Baldwin, Conn.	E. W. Bell, Missouri.
Erastus Brooks, N. Y.	Percy Walker, Alabama.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.	J. H. Harris, S. C.
W. W. Darnabower, Ill.	Col. Logan, Arkansas.
J. H. Sheets, Indiana.	A. K. Call, Florida.
A. H. Stuart, Virginia.	W. C. Lake, Mississippi.
G. P. Martin, Delaware.	L. H. Webster, Iowa.
F. H. Zollicoffer, Tenn.	

FOR SECRETARIES.

Jacob Gosaler, Penn. S. C. Bankhead, Tenn.
P. B. Ricaud, Maryland. J. E. Dunham, Conn.

PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, heard his name mentioned in connection with an office, and he wished to decline. A delegate from North Carolina wished to strike out the name of Mr. SPOONER of Ohio, and insert the name of Mr. LIPPIT.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, objected, because the name of Mr. SPOONER had been presented by the whole delegation from Ohio, and he believed it was gratifying to the people of Ohio.

The previous question was carried.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER wished to explain, but was decided to be out of order.

The question was then taken on striking out the name of Mr. SPOONER, and it was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, told gentlemen they were all out of order. They had no right to take action until after the Committee on Credentials had reported.

A motion was made, to accept the report of the Committee on Nominations, and was carried by a very large majority.

The Hall having been let for a dance in the evening, a Committee was then appointed to obtain another room.

On motion, Mr. ZOLLICOFFER was permitted to explain. He wished to say that the platform which had been passed by the National Council yesterday appeared to have been materially amended without his knowledge. He believed the delegates generally understood that the platform was passed as printed in Washington; but it was not, and therefore he declined to act as an officer of the meeting.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Credentials, came in and desired that his name might be taken off the Committee and another substituted. If the Convention wished his reasons he would state them. Permission was given.

Mr. DUNHAM then proceeded to say, that when the Louisiana Delegation came in, the Committee received those who had repudiated the Catholic test because the old platform had been stricken out, and because they came there with the broad seal of their State Council. But when the Pennsylvania contestants came up, the notorious Twelfth Section, which was supposed to be dead, was brought up again, and the merits of the Pennsylvania men were canvassed by the light of the Twelfth Section; and on that alone, a test vote between the North and the South had been taken. On these grounds he declined serving.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, was appointed to fill his place.

Mr. MURRAY, of New-York, understood from the Committee on Credentials that there was no probability of their concluding their labors for a considerable length of time, and, therefore, he moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning. The motion was lost.

Col. HUGHES, of Wisconsin, arose and told the Convention that he had a very large number of children, and that he had three twins three times. His speech was cut short by the success of a motion to adjourn to meet at Sansom-street Hall at 7 o'clock this evening, when it is hoped that the Committee on Credentials will be able to report.

EVENING SESSION.

The Delegates did not gather in Sansom-street Hall until near an hour after the appointed time; even then the Committee on Credentials were not ready to report.

Mr. HUSTIS, of Louisiana, declined to act as an officer of the meeting.

Mr. BULLOCK, of New-York, moved that there be but one Vice-President. He believed that any other course would tend to increase the unpleasant feeling which then existed.

Several others from the South declined.

Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, moved that the report be adopted, and on that he called the previous question.

The report was adopted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. ELY, STUART and DONALDSON, was named to conduct Judge MARSH to the Chair.

On ascending the platform, the President read a paper thanking the Convention for the honor done him, and requesting them to act as became men and patriots.

When the President had concluded, the Committee on Credentials declared their readiness to report, through their Chairman, Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee.

He wished to accompany the Report with a remark. The duties of the Committee had been arduous. Many of the Pennsylvaniane had sought to be heard, but that was not convenient. Their cases had been ably stated, and on the test vote on the question there were twelve to thirteen. He presumed there would be a minority report.

The Report gave the number of Delegates present as follows:

New-Hampshire	2	Maryland	10
Connecticut	6	Kentucky	12
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	6
New-Jersey	7	Alabama	9
Rhode Island	4	Louisiana	6
Indiana	4	Missouri	6
Virginia	15	Iowa	1
Michigan	5	District of Columbia	2
Tennessee	11	Ohio	28
Wisconsin	5	Minnesota	1
Texas	4	New-York	35
California	4	Pennsylvania	27
Delaware	3	Arkansas	1
Florida	1	Illinois	3
Mississippi	2		
Total			277

The above is the number of delegates given by the majority report, which admitted the Free-Soil delegates from Pennsylvania. Maine, Georgia, South Carolina and Vermont not represented.

Mr. LUDEN, of Mississippi, moved that so much of the report as had no reference to contested seats be adopted, so that those who had a clear right to vote might divide upon the whole matter.

Gentlemen wished to hear the minority report read, and it was read by Mr. IMBODEN, of Virginia.

It stated that no man who had repudiated the twelfth section had a right to a seat in the Convention, and closed with a resolution declaring no man a member who held a certificate from a Council repudiating the twelfth section.

The following is the Minority Report:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, find themselves constrained to differ from the majority, in regard to the eligibility of those claiming to be delegates to this Convention from the State of Pennsylvania. We regard this Convention as having been called for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, upon the basis of the conservative and national adjustment of the vexed question of Slavery, embodied in the platform of June 12, 1855, and that no political organization which has repudiated or rejected the substance and principles of that adjustment, is entitled to representation in this Convention. Understanding that the delegates whose claims have been admitted by a majority of the Committee, were elected under authority of a body known as the "Edie Council" of Pennsylvania, which claims to be the organ of the American Party in Pennsylvania, after having, as was admitted, rejected and repudiated the Twelfth Section of said platform, we are of opinion that said delegates have no right to seats in this Convention, and submit for the adoption of the Convention the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from Pennsylvania elected under authority of the organization commonly known as the "Edie Council," are not entitled to seats in this Convention.

(Signed) J. D. IMBODEN, Virginia,
A. KENNEDY, Maryland,
W. G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee,
J. HAUGHTON, North Carolina,
W. A. LAKE, Mississippi,
R. K. CALL, Florida,
W. P. SANFBAUGH, Texas.

I was not present when the Committee acted upon the Pennsylvania case. Had I been present I should have voted with the signers of this report, for the reasons therein stated.

PERCY WALKER, Alabama.

A motion was made to adopt so much of the majority report as did not refer to contested seats.

To that motion, Mr. BALDWIN, of Connecticut, spoke. He had hoped that the entire subject of Slavery would have been left where the Grand Council left it on Thursday night. No good result could come from agitation now. Platforms were of no service. They were used only to hold men of straw, and they were not necessary to the American Party. It was the intention of the North to fight the question in the Halls of Congress. They did not wish to fight it in platforms, and therefore appealed to the gentlemen to take the minority report out of the Convention.

Mr. BALDWIN'S speech created great enthusiasm, and was assumed by all parties.

PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, signed the minority report, and he desired to say that he had done so because he was a national man, loving his whole country.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, made a manly and effective speech against the introduction of Slavery into an American platform. He would tell his Southern brethren that Pennsylvania would never sustain a platform with a Slavery plank in it. He could tell them that the great North would not stand upon a Slavery platform. The great North demanded a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and they would be satisfied with nothing less than that. If they refused admission to the Edie Council, they must, on the same ground, throw out the delegates from the North, for they all repudiated the Twelfth Section.

Mr. ASHMEAD, of Pennsylvania, in brief speech, declared that the State of Pennsylvania was in favor of the Twelfth Section. [Hisses, and some applause.] He claimed that the party repudiating that Section had been beaten in almost every county in the State—which was stoutly denied by a number of delegates present.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Iowa, said the question was before them, and they must meet it. He trusted they would meet it fairly and boldly, and when they had spoken, they might be as good friends as before. He was for Freedom, and for Freedom he would stand. He consumed more than an hour, much to the annoyance of the friends of the Edie Council, whose case he said he defended.

While he was talking many motions to adjourn were made, but the Chairman would not entertain them.

Governor JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, arose in defence of the Edie Council. If the Convention should see best to send him from their body, they would have no hard words from him. He would leave them quietly, and he would go through every county and town in the State, and tell the people why he was sent out. The Twelfth Section was not inserted in the platform of June last. It was forced upon the Council by Southern men. When it was passed he did not leave the Council, but protested in the most respectful manner. He told them then that he would carry that section to the Council of his State, and that if they indorsed it he would feel it to be his duty to withdraw from the American Order. But they did not indorse it, and he was, therefore, a member in good standing.

In all that he had done in the matter he had acted openly and in good faith. He was called an Abolitionist, but that charge was untrue, unless to advocate the doctrine which HENRY CLAY advocated, was to be an Abolitionist. He did not ask to be admitted to the Convention. He asked it as a right and as a rebuke to those who were seeking the destruction of the American Party in the State of Pennsylvania.

When Governor JOHNSON had concluded there were many cries of: "Give us the votes"—"It is midnight"—"Give us a vote."

Mr. WOOD, of California, said he had another report which he wished to present. He was permitted to read it. It gave to those Delegates elected by the people a right over those sent by the Councils. The report is as follows:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, recognizing the right of the American Party to select for themselves in the subordinate Councils their representatives to the State and National Conventions, and being fully convinced that in several instances in Pennsylvania, delegates elected by the people in their Congressional Districts have been superseded by the appointment of representatives by the State Council, in defiance of the will of such Congressional District, hereby enter our dissent from the report by the majority of the Committee, assenting, however, to that portion of the majority report which favors the correctness of their return by those delegates elected by the State Council for the State at large, and where the Congressional districts failed to elect, and present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the case of the Pennsylvania delegates be referred back to the Committee on Credentials, to the end that the right of each contestant may be determined upon the principles set forth in the above report, and the facts in the case.

R. M. WOOD, California,
THOS. TODD, Kentucky.
LORENZO BURROWS, New-York.
E. H. GRANDIN, New-Jersey.

When the above report had been read, more than fifty persons sprang to their feet and endeavored to get the President's ear.

Mr. LAKE, of Mississippi, moved to accept the majority report, except so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, amid the greatest confusion.

Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment to adopt it except in so far as the Louisiana Delegates were interested, and on that he moved the previous question.

There was now great uproar and cries of order, during which Mr. ELY'S motion was carried.

It is now after midnight, and Mr. LAKE, of Mississippi, is speaking. J. A.

One o'clock A. M.—Mr. LUKE spoke some length against the right of those who repudiated the Twelfth Section to seats in the Convention.

While he was speaking the Convention continued in uproar. Members ran about the Hall as if they were mad, and roared like bulls.

The PRESIDENT at length, and after much hammering, succeeded in stating the question to be finally upon the adoption of the majority report, except in so far as the Louisiana Catholic delegation was concerned. On that the ayes and noes were called.

Mr. DICKEY, from Tennessee, as soon as his name was called, arose and said it was without doubt the last time he wanted to have anything to say to his Northern brethren. All hope of union was now lost, and he now withdrew from the Convention.

Half past Two A. M.—The call continued, and at 2 o'clock the following result was announced:

Ayes, 88; Noes, 45. J. A.

LATER.

Three o'clock A. M.—On motion, the Louisiana delegation was admitted by acclamation.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved a reconsideration of the vote admitting the Edie Council, and the reference back to the Committe of their credentials.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock.

J. A.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening about dark, a young man named WILLIAM WHITE, son of a widow lady residing in Limetown, was requested by his mother to go to a drinking house, kept by one WM. CHESTER, for the purpose of bringing home his brother, who resorted there and was of intemperate habits. WILLIAM found his brother at CHESTER'S in a state of intoxication. He insisted upon his going home, when CHESTER interfered and wanted to know what he (WILLIAM) had to do with his brother. He replied that he had much to do with him and that he would have him (CHESTER) arrested next morning for selling liquor. At this stage of the difficulty a man named HENRY CONLIN, also interfered, and told WM. WHITE to go off, and let his brother alone—and threatened to whip him if he did not do so. WHITE replied to CONLIN, "I am not able to fight with you, but I am not cowardly enough to run away." When WHITE made the latter remark he was whittling a stick with a penknife. CONLIN advanced, struck WHITE a violent blow, and then seized him round the waist, when WHITE drew back his knife and thrust it into the left breast of CONLIN, who fell dead at his feet. WHITE was arrested and committed to jail to await his trial on a charge of manslaughter. He is a young man of respectable family and good character, and is only about eighteen years of age. CONLIN was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

☞ At the Island of St. Helena there has been established by the British Government an excellent hospital for sick seamen of all nations, to which they are admitted free of charge; and also a Time Ball office for rating and correcting ships' chronometers, at which the ball descends daily for the benefit of the shipping.—*New-Bedford Standard, Feb. 18.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna at Halifax.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Cunard Screw Steamship *Etna*, from Havre for New-York, put into this port this evening short of coal—having experienced very rough weather during the passage.

Her dates from Havre and Paris are to the 5th inst—three days later than those received by the *Canada*.

She brings no tidings of the Steamship *Pacific*.

We have received no English papers by this arrival, and the French journals contain no news of importance.

It was still current at Paris that Prussia would not be permitted to participate in the Peace Conferences.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, when signing the protocol accepting the Austrian propositions, demanded that Prussia should be invited to take part in the Conferences. Count BUOL supported that demand, but M. BOURQUENEY and Sir H. SEYMOUR had asked to refer it to their Governments.

The acceptation by Russia of the peace propositions had caused the greatest astonishment in Turkey, but at the latest dates the intelligence had not reached the Allied Generals in the Crimea, owing to the submarine cable in the Black Sea being broken.

Some disturbances had been created by the Bashi Bazouks at Shumla.

It was reported that a serious military conspiracy had been discovered at Madrid, with ramifications through the North of Spain. The particulars were not given.

In the absence of English papers we have not a particle of any kind of news in regard to affairs in England, and no indication whatever as to the state of the monetary or commercial affairs there since the departure of the *Canada*.

In the Havre markets breadstuffs were declining.

Confidence in the favorable result of the Peace Conference was daily increasing.

Washington's Birthday in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 22.

This city is one grand illumination. The celebration is beyond all anticipation. The Burnet House is accommodating over eleven hundred guests, and they are still crowding in. Take it all in all, it is the happiest day ever known in Cincinnati. A. H. B.

Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth is generally being observed here to-day. Salutes are ordered to be fired, and bells rung at morning, noon and night. The Custom-House, banks, and many of the stores are closed.

The features of the evening are an oration on the life and character of WASHINGTON, before the Mercantile Library Association, and a grand *soirée* of the Americans in Faneuil Hall.

The evening papers will issue but one edition, and that at 12 o'clock.

Weather fine and Spring-like.

Washington's Birthday in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

There is a splendid display of the military here to-day, in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON. Flags are displayed from all public building, &c.

The weather is exceedingly mild and Spring-like.

Our Relations with Great Britain—Mr. Crampton Ordered Not to Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The *Canada's* mails arrived this morning. The Government dispatches from England contain nothing of a definite character, neither is there any prospect of an early settlement of the matters in dispute between that Government and the United States. The enlistment difficulty is absorbed in the Central American question. There is no information whatever to verify the rumor of the London *Advertiser*, that angry words had passed between Mr. BUCHANAN and CLARENDON.

Mr. CRAMPTON has received fresh instructions not to absent himself from Washington, as he heretofore contemplated, but to attend to the unfinished business of the State Department.

News from Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last are received. They contain Mexican advices to the 11th inst. The main facts have been already stated. The garrison, at Puebla, returned to the capital when the city capitulated. Some accounts represent the insurgents as likely to be soon put down, HARO having 2,400 men. Others doubt the fidelity of the troops sent against him. At Austin, Texas, a great excitement existed on account of the trial of the persons charged with burning the Auditor's office. The Court was attended by an armed guard. The citizens were also arming, and a conflict was feared.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, with Havana dates to the 17th inst, has arrived at this port. Her news is unimportant. The weather was more favorable, but the sugar crop would, doubtless, be short. The market was active, and a good speculative demand existed; about 15,000 boxes having been contracted for at $22@$23 50. Molasses firm.

Navigation Fast.

BRISTOL, R. I., Friday, Feb. 22.

The schooner *Wonder*, from New-York *vid* Sandy Hook, and which arrived at Newport on the 14th, is still in the ice two miles below Bristol. Two propellers, with ice-plows, are about six miles from Providence, endeavoring to reach that City.

Mount Hope Bay is open. Two steamers came from Fall River to-day, one of them returning, and the other—the *Bay State*—passing on, bound for New-York *vid* Sandy Hook.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 22.

Navigation is open to Fall River. The steamer *Bay State*, of the Boston and New-York Fall River Line, passed Newport about 3 o'clock this afternoon. She will go outside of Long Island, expecting to reach New-York in the morning.

The Trade of the West Indies.

A lecture on "The West India Trade" was delivered last night, by Rev. LEONARD BACON, in the Presbyterian Church in Twentieth-street, near the Seventh-avenue. The audience was rather small. The lecture, while a highly instructive one, dealt at the outset with the discovery of the West Indies by COLUMBUS, the gradual disappearance of the aborigines, the growth of the commerce in sugar, coffee, and cocoa, and the introduction of negro slaves for the purpose of maintaining the requisite supply of those articles. The origin of Slavery, the circumstances accompanying its adoption in the West Indies, the efforts made by English philanthropists to obtain its entire abrogation, the abolition of Slavery by the British in 1834, and the social results of that measure in their West India Colonies, were the topics treated of in the remainder of the discourse.

The reverend lecturer contended, with much ability, that the slaves of the United States are much better prepared for liberty now than were the slaves in the British West India Colonies at the period of their emancipation. The colored population here, he said, can no longer be regarded as Africans; they are Americans, born on this soil, and no more to be considered Africans than the white natives are to be considered English. The history of the origin and increase of the whole West India Islands, he remarked, in conclusion, was a striking illustration, first, of the power of commerce—a power equally calculated to curse and to bless; and, secondly, of the power of Truth and Justice, as exhibited in the history of West India Slavery.

Awful Tragedy in Southampton County, Va.—Duel With Guns—A Lady in the Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOUTHAMPTON CO., VA., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

This community has lately been intensely excited by the tragical death of one of its prominent citizens. Last Friday, at Jerusalem, the county seat, Captain NEUSOM was instantly killed by a young man by the name of CALHOUN BARRETT. The circumstances of the sad event are as follows: On the previous evening the deceased having drank quite freely, went uninvited to a private party in said village. While there he asked a lady to dance with him; and on being refused, began a series of insults and abuse. Young BARRETT being a near relative of the lady, resented the injury very spiritedly. A violent quarrel ensued, but they were separated. After the party they again met, and commenced anew the quarrel; whereupon BARRETT drew a revolver and fired at NEUSOM, slightly wounding him in the hip. He cried out to BARRETT not to kill him, for he was unarmed; at which BARRETT desisted. That night NEUSOM sent him word that he would meet him the next day; and that one of them must die. On the following morning, Capt. NEUSOM got into a buggy, taking with him a loaded gun, and rode a short distance to an office where young BARRETT was reading medicine; and calling out to him, asked him if he was ready. BARRETT, taking a double-barrel gun, immediately presented himself at the door. Capt. NEUSOM, still in his buggy, raised his gun, when BARRETT quickly drew up his and fired, the load taking effect in the arm and body of the former, and then immediately fired the other barrel, which, taking effect in the head, killed him instantly.

BARRETT is a young man much esteemed in the community, and the homicide is generally judged "excusable," if not "justifiable." Capt. NEUSOM was a representative in the State Legislature five years ago, and for many years has acted a prominent part in the political movements of the County. He was noted for his quarrelsome nature and ungoverned passions. Absent four weeks since he had a difficulty with the County Clerk; and it is supposed, went with him into North Carolina, to settle the matter by a duel. But the affair was amicably settled and they returned friends. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves two sons to mourn his sad death.

Amusements.

Miss LAURA KEENE presented an unusually attractive bill last evening, and succeeded in drawing together a large and brilliant audience. The entertainments commenced with Mr. BAYLE BERNERD'S comedietta of the "Balance of Comfort,"—an excellent piece, well written and well performed. Then came the feature of the evening, "a novel, rhapsodical, musical, political, scenic, dramatic, artistic, serio-comico, rational and national extravaganza," called "Novelty." The object of this piece (for it has no plot) is to show to an embarrassed *Directress* (Miss LAURA KEENE) what has been done in the way of novelty by other managers. This is effected by a series of tableaux. There is a tableau from "Toodles;" another from RACHEL'S "Phèdre;" another (very excellent) from the ballet of "Undine;" another from WALLACK'S version of "Pauline;" another from the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" another representing SHAKESPEARE, (with a speech,—from which we learn that the Bard has mingled with Sons of the Emerald Isle in the Spirit land, and acquired a slight brogue;) another from "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" another from "Herne, the Hunter," (admirably managed, and supremely ridiculous;) and finally, a grand national tableau, the "Apotheosis" of WASHINGTON.

It will be seen that there is a fine field for the operations of the company; equally desirable also for the scenic artist. We have nothing but praise for all parties engaged in the production and performance of this bagatelle. It has been placed on the stage so well that we shall cheerfully forget all the wretchedness that has hitherto characterized the stage management of this theatre. The scenery is excellent; the changes rapid and complete; the costumes elegant. It is in every respect an agreeable and amusing piece. There is some singing, and some dancing; the latter especially, being remarkably good. Of the former, we will only say that Miss KEENE deserved most praise. She has an agreeable contralto voice, and does what is necessary to be done without pretension, and consequently without failure.

As a literary production "Novelty" will not bear criticism. The thread of dialogue with which the tableaux are connected does not display brilliancy. It is, however, sufficient for the purpose; not bad enough to condemn, not good enough to praise.

Gottschalk.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his sixth piano-forte *soirée*, last evening, at DONWORTH'S Room, to the largest audience we have ever seen assembled *in* that room. The crowd was too great for comfort, but not too large for appreciating, what every one must appreciate who possesses the faculty of individual judgment, the great and transcendant merits of Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Eisfeld's Soiree.

Mr. EISFELD'S Classical *Soirée* comes off to-night, (DONWORTH'S Rooms.) The programme is unusually rich, and is strengthened by the solo performance of Mr. GOTTSCHALK. We need say no more.

F. C. M.

F. C. M. is the Four-Cent Man, with whom our citizens have been long familiar. We regret to state that he has a terribly bad cold. He still pursues his perambulations up and down Nassau-street, and vicinity, selling his writing paper and envelopes, but his voice is so hoarse, and he shouts so lustily, that yesterday afternoon a frisky young horse took fright at the sound, and ran away, humping a carman's cart, with the carman thereupon, in an alarming manner over the hills and holes of the ice in the street.

The Four-Cent Man has never given the public his name, and will probably be always called after that small amount of currency for which he disposes of his wares. As a stationery man, he is the most movable one we ever laid our eyes upon, for you could not find yourself in any spot between the Brick Church and the Post-Office, where you would not also find him just at your elbow. Probably he never writes a letter, and does not care four cents for postal reform, yet out of the elementary materials of both he makes a living, and grows fat upon his trade.

A few days since we observed a thin, slim young man who exchanged glances, but not courtesies, with the Four-Cent Man, and who ventured upon the experiment of selling a larger number of envelopes and sheets of paper for the same small sum. F. C. M., fearing, no doubt, that the young man would injure his health by undue exposure to the cold air, bought him out at a moderate wholesale price, and merged the business of the two firms into one.

The Four-Cent Man has a novel way of spending his time during bad weather. He is careful under a clear sky to lay up a penny against a rainy day; and being of respectable English extraction, and therefore relying somewhat for tone of stomach upon a glass of good ale, he patronizes the restaurants, where he regales himself moderately, and passes away the tedious hours in the perusal of the DAILY TIMES.

On the whole, F. C. M. lays great claim to respectability, and if any charges which would prove him otherwise are brought up, we shall promptly investigate them, and lay the result before our readers.

Liberal donations continue to pour into the Relief Fund for Kansas. Among the late contributions are $170 from [illegible] Ms., in addition to the [illegible] Legislature; $1,600 from [illegible] Legislature; $100 from [illegible] Minister, $100 Chapel, Boston, Sunday, and a liberal contribution was taken

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Speeches of Jas. T. Brady, [illegible]mann, Gen. Quitman, [illegible] Col. Davidson, and others.

Banquets, Processions, Mass Meetings, &c., &c.

The Hundred and Twenty-fourth Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated yesterday. Never was there finer weather for it, and never worse under foot. The [illegible] have looked aloft only; for the [illegible] in the processions, of ladies on the sidewalks, audiences at the meeting and banquet halls, of all classes, to enjoy the holiday, was [illegible]. The banks were not closed, nor the Courts, as they were at Boston; but [illegible] generally left off work; the schools dismissed at 12 o'clock, and the Courts, stores and offices [illegible] about as well have kept the doors closed and the shutters tight;—little business was done. The City authorities made rather less of the day than usual.

There were no fireworks in the Park, such as we have sometimes seen in other years, and [illegible] Hall was not illuminated, except so far as the [illegible] parency—the full-length portrait of WASHINGTON—was concerned. Moreover, within that building there was no feasting. The Tea-Room has become a matter of record, and whatever was partaken of by the Mayor and his staff on the occasion is not included in our report. Future history will know nothing thereof, as it will not, probably, be known openly to the City, in the Common Council.

The Order of United [illegible] day with all honor. Between 10 [illegible] Broadway was in extraordinary [illegible] various companies were [illegible] Park, but their progress was very slow, [illegible] was not prepared for so great a [illegible] centre of the street were now [illegible] on which small boys had [illegible] crows on the sloping roofs of [illegible] left for a procession was diminished [illegible] about two yards, down which a rapid [illegible] consequence of the fine weather [illegible] thaw. Not, therefore, like [illegible] fectly independent companies did they [illegible] as men whose feet were wet, and [illegible] was a little flagging. What with [illegible] of the snow banks, and the deluge [illegible] of thaw, Broadway was enough to try [illegible] of any military company yesterday.

Still the day was bright overhead, and [illegible] sidewalks were crowded with citizens, [illegible] in thousands, raised bright influences [illegible] were mostly dressed in such costumes [illegible] and we were tempted to think Summer [illegible] and we were enjoying ourselves in a [illegible] with the finest flowers, and visited by [illegible] liant butterflies. Mud above the [illegible] above the ancles, did not seem to [illegible]

The front of the City Hall was [illegible] steps, in the balcony, every [illegible] on the roof, and even the tower of the [illegible] At noon the Mayor, Col. MIDD, and nearly all the members of the Common Council, made their [illegible] The Veteran Corps of 1812, under the [illegible] Col. RAYMOND, passed in review before [illegible], and fired a national salute. Then the Mayor and staff again retired to their room, where [illegible] issued again at 1 o'clock, to complete [illegible] of the day.

The various companies paraded through the Park in the following order:

Band.
71st Regiment of American Militia, Col. [illegible], escorted to the Order.

CAVALCADE.

Grand Marshal—Ald. John [illegible]
Deputy Grand Marshal—[illegible]
First Company Continental Guard, [illegible]
Second Company Continental Guard, [illegible], as escort to the
Arch-Chancery of the United States.
Honorable Chancery of the Order of [illegible]
The Grand and Past Grand [illegible]
Orator of the Day.
Grand Chaplain and [illegible]
And distinguished guests from [illegible]

IN CARRIAGES.

FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
Delegation from New-Jersey, [illegible]
Alpha Chapter, No. 1.
Washington Continental Guard, Capt. [illegible], escort to Washington Chapter, No. 2.
Company A, American Volunteers, Capt. Jos. S. [illegible], as escort to
Warren Chapter, No. 5.
Capt. Hall's Troop.

SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
Manhattan Chapter, No. 4.
American Chapter, No. 6.
Columbia Chapter, No. 7.
Putnam Chapter, No. 8.
Band.
Franklin Chapter, No. 9.
Continental Chapter, No. 12.
Band.
Hancock Chapter, No. 14.

THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Warren Light Guard, as escort to
Decatur Chapter, No. 16.
Washington Camp, No. 1, Junior Sons of America.
Lexington Chapter, No. 17.
National Chapter, No. 18.
Charter Oak Chapter, No. 22.
Chenango Chapter, No. 25.
Bunker Hill Chapter, No. 27.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Band.
Lindsay Rines, escort to
Excelsior Chapter, No. 31.
Schuyler Chapter, No. 32.
Jasper Chapter, No. 34.
New-York Chapter, No. 36.
E Pluribus Unum Chapter, No. 42.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Band.
Lone Star Guard, escort to
Ironsides Chapter, No. 47.
Wayne Chapter, No. 52.
Fort Green Chapter, No. 54.
Empire Chapter, No. 56.
Montank Chapter, No. 63.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61.
Nathan Hale Chapter, No. 66.
Brooklyn Chapter, No. 68.
Central Chapter, No. 71.
American Flag Chapter,

comfortably in their seats, the

to undergo a little bit of

of honorable people

, and it was the duty of Mr. W. V.

, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation,

of them as he pleased. He chose

, but he mercifully read only a few.

These were letters from Senators [illegible], Mr. Ullman, Secretary of State; Hon. T. T. Bouldin, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. H. E. Cruttenden, Hon. H. W. Davis, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Hon. Jacob Brooks, Hon. A. Duganne, Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court; Hon. E. J. Gardner, Governor of Massachusetts, and Hon. F. K. Edwards, House of Representatives. Mr. Ogden read only the letters of Hon. Jabez Bowen, Hon. Erastus Brooks, and Senator Putnam, sparing the audience all the rest. [illegible] closed with "Hail Columbia" in consequence.

Mr. Hall then introduced the orator of the day, Daniel Ullman, Esq., who delivered an oration of which we can only afford a brief extract. He said:

The ancient Romans were accustomed to guard with religious care the sacred books, obtained by them from the Cumean Sybil. When danger threatened the State, they consulted them with religious ceremonies. He, whose cherished name we meet to honor this day, whose glory outshines that of Washington and all his proud successors, has left to us a richer legacy than can be found in the leaves of the Cumean Sybil. Let us, Americans by birth, compute that sacred legacy, not with the pomp and [illegible] of the Roman Senate, but with e more [illegible] ceremony, the enlightened reverence of a free people.

In conjunction with Franklin, Hamilton, and the rest of his illustrious compatriots, Washington formed a constitution to secure for the emancipated colonies a service not less great than that of achieving their independence; and when about to retire to the quiet shades of Mount Vernon, he pointed [illegible] emphatically to the chief source of their independence, tranquillity at home, peace abroad, and [illegible] of government which alone would consolidate [illegible] people.

[illegible] of nations is relative as well as absolute. To form a great people various comprehensive principles are necessary. Religious faith, language, customs and forms of Government, must all unite in one consistent whole, to give them a fitting [illegible], extent of territory, and a large development of agricultural and mining resources, are important to their existence. No State, for instance, so small as that of Greece, could, in the present age, aspire to political power. A nation's territory, moreover, should pass through so many degrees of latitude and longitude that she can produce for herself [illegible] necessary of life. But, beyond all, she [illegible] careful to preserve an uniformity of religious faith, and to seek for homogeneity in the [illegible] and habits of the races which inhabit her. A State composed of a heterogeneous mixture of [illegible] races, held together by no common customs, contains within itself elements of weakness and dissolution. It is a mere aggregation of people, ready to dissolve, and become invisible at sundown.

The question of races was one of no easy solution. The precise point at which two or more races refuse to assimilate has never been ascertained. It is certain, however, that when distinct races dwell together, and do not assimilate, they never can form one people and one nationality. It is certain that, [illegible] there is one dominant race, with sufficient force of character to mould all into one body, they never can become a self-sustaining and self-existing nation. And it is almost impossible for distinct races to live. The lines of demarkation in the old races of the world—in the Celtic and Sclavonian races, which overwhelmed the Roman Empire—are as clearly discernible at this day as at any period known to history. The greatest danger that could threaten any country would accrue from a coalition of races on one soil. It would overthrow the proudest nation that ever existed in the history of the world.

The lecturer reviewed at length the history of Rome's decline and fall, and proceeded to treat of Spain in the feudal times, and the abdication of Charles the Fifth, in favor of his son Philip the Second. How mighty was his empire! He could well have taken the rule of the world, and been its pioneer through countless ages. But lustead of any career so noble, he endeavored to establish a religious and civil despotism. He aimed to control human thought and human liberty. He strove, with the aid of the fires of the Inquisition, to exercise dominant sway over the minds, the consciences, and the wills of men. As the champion of Papal supremacy, he endeavored to extinguish that free spirit of inquiry which was paving the way in Europe for the free institutions of America. To this end he projected the invasion of England, and dispatched to that country the Armada, which he termed "The Invincible." But the winds scattered, and the waves sank it, carrying with it the proud hopes and all the supremacy of the Spanish monarchy. The vast empire which he once ruled has been stripped of all its vast dependencies, and now it only retains in its trembling possession a few scattered islands.

The position of France in the Seventeenth Century was next passed under review. Louis XIV. was dominant. His aim also was to place mankind into subjection, but the alliance of the English nation with Holland, under William the Third, and the victories of Marlborough at Ramillies, Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, saved Europe from universal despotism. It was these victories of Marlborough, together with the inherent vigor of the Teutonic race, that gave Britain an extent of territory never before equaled on the globe—elevating her power, and preparing the way for her Indian conquests—for that remarkable system of annexation which, under Lord Clive, extended her rule over Hindostan, and added 100,000 to her population.

The orator next turned to Russia, and at this point the drift of his purpose became manifest. Russia, before the battle of Pultowa, was but n emall territory. She has now e population of 70,000,000,—a homogeneous people, all speaking one language, all filled with one faith, all penetrated with the same national sentiment. They were not, as they had been considered, a weak or cowardly people. In recent scenes before Sebastopol, they had taught the world some things not before realized by the Celtic or Anglo Saxon race. If Russia continues to develop her resources and civilizes her people, her simple growth must, in lapse of time, give her a preponderance of power in Europe. It was the great, the incradicable faith of 70,000,000 of Russian people, that, one day, their nation was to rule the world. They received it from tradition; it was grafted into them by sentiment, by prophecy, by religion. Let the rest of Europe be exhausted by war and diplomacy,—let the United States be divided and broken up by civil dissension, and who shall say that there are no grounds for the belief of the Russian people? [Loud applause.]

[illegible] not be so divided and broken up. She is blessed with all the elements of physical power and wealth. Her geographical position is unrivaled and also are her natural advantages. Her lakes, rivers, canals, railroads, commercial marine, agricultural and mining resources place her in the foremost position. Yet far more is necessary to constitute a great people. A common religious faith must pervade the whole mass of the population, if they are to be lifted to the loftiest elevation of which man is capable.

[illegible] undoubtedly true that America owed much [illegible] of other countries. But it was also [illegible] to the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Teutonic race she owed all her greatest virtues. It was [illegible] first one should treat the people of other countries with hospitality, kindness and liberality. How far a mixture of classes and clans should be admitted into her councils was a question demanding the closest attention and greatest wisdom of statesmen. It was certain that if those classes are to continue here, they must be moulded into one consistent, homogeneous race, or America can never fulfill her destiny, and attain her due position among the nations of the world.

It [illegible] been said that the Sclavonic race had e [illegible] mission to accomplish on earth. So, also, has [illegible]. [Cheers.] The other nations which had [illegible] to, had passed, or were passing away. [illegible] future that is before us, Russia and [illegible] stand face to face, the representatives [illegible] principles which have devastated [illegible]—Liberty and Despotism. They [illegible] The law of Russia being Can- [illegible] America, Decentralization.

[illegible] the warnings of Washington, [illegible] the future as well as in the past. [illegible] in her majestic march towards [illegible]. No disorganizing counsels, no civil broils or [illegible] must break or weaken the chains which [illegible] people together. We seek not the empire [illegible], not the empire of the inquisition, not the empire of despotism, but the empire of the [illegible] rights of man, of a regulated liberty, [illegible], literature, morals, religion, and [illegible] by this. With these the union of the [illegible] will expand them and soften the everlasting hills. [Applause.] The watchword which guards the Republic her sisters must be our watchword now, United, we stand; Divided, we fall." What God in his infinite wisdom has designed and armed with the weapons of thunder, not all the powers and factions of the world can destroy.

"The union of lakes,
The union of land,
The union of States, none can sever,
The union of hearts,
And the union of hands,
And the flag of the Union forever."

The audience rose and received the applause at the close of Mr. Ullman's address. The band played "the Star Spangled Banner." Rev. Mr. Wood made a benediction, and the vast audience dissolved to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Banquet at the Astor House of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty."

An interesting celebration of the Anniversary of George Washington's Birthday occurred at the Astor House. The company was small—not more than 190 gentlemen being present—but it made up in individual influence and respectability what it lacked in number. The company was conducted to the ladies' dining room, which was filled to its utmost capacity at about 6 o'clock. Governor E. C. West presided. Messrs. John E. Develin, General Ward B. Burnett and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., acted as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Brady, the orator of the evening, was seated at the President's right. Mr. R. B. Connolly, the Treasurer of the Association, performed the duties of General Superintendent with great acceptability. Each guest was provided, not only with the customary bill of fare, but with a list of toasts and an elegant *brochure* containing Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States. Among the more well-known of the gentlemen whom we observed at the tables set apart for the invited guests and elsewhere throughout the apartment, we may mention the following: Judge Dean, of Ponghkeepsia, Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., William C. Bryant, Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, Govs. Bell, Dugan and Gunther, of the Almshouss, Judge McCarthy, John Nafew, Esq., of Albany, Mr. Kirker, Mr. N. Brady, Mr. T. H. Lane, F. Worth, Mr. Theodore Romsyn, Mr. James Moncrieff, Theodore E. Tomlinson, and Captain Rynders.

The chief objects of the meeting are sufficiently explained in the subjoined letter of invitation:

A number of the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in this City, have formed themselves into an Association to rescue from misrepresentation the tolerant and enlightened sentiments and principles of the beloved Father of our common country,—a father who distinherited no child from his equal share in the patrimony of Freedom, whether that child was born north or south of the Potomac, east or west of the Atlantic.

Their first annual Banquet, to commemoration of the birthday of Washington, will be given at the Astor House, in this City, on the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

We beg leave, with the sincerest respect and cordiality, to tender you an invitation to be present as a guest upon that occasion.

John E. Develin, James Murphy, John Brown,
Richard Busteed, W. E. Robinson, John H. McCunn,
Hugh Smith, James Kelly.

The cloth having been removed, Governor West arose, amid reiterated applause, and said:

Gentlemen: It is a high honor to preside on an occasion like the present. I thank you for it. We are here to do reverence to the memory and the principles—to use the words of an eminent statesman on the other side of the water—of the "greatest man that ever lived in any country uninspired by divine wisdom and unassisted by supernatural virtue." [Applause.] I am still more deeply impressed with the honor conferred upon me when I reflect that I am presiding at the first meeting of the first association formed in the United States, in these latter times, of the friends of civil and religious liberty—an association composed of men differing in ages and in their places of nativity, in political sentiments, attached to different political parties, holding different religious faiths, and representing all the varied interests with which the heart of this great metropolis throbs. [Vehement Cheers.] You are the advance guard of an innumerable army, and you set out on your march this night! The blessings of God, the spirit of Washington, and the prayers of all good men will attend you. [Loud applause.]

Mr. W. E. Robinson read, among other letters, including a highly interesting one from the son of Mrs. Washington, George W. P. Custis, the following:

Letter from Governor Clark.

State of New-York, Executive Department,
Albany, Feb. 18, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join the friends of civil and religious Liberty in commemorating the Birthday of Washington at the Astor House. It would afford me sincere pleasure to be present with you on that occasion, but official duties compel me to remain at the Capital.

I remember that Washington confided in, and honored alike, Jefferson, a native of Virginia; and Hamilton, of foreign birth; Greene, of Rhode Island, and Lafayette, of France; Marion, of South Carolina, and Montgomery, of Ireland.

In remembering these, and many other illustrations of the truly Republican character of the Father of his Country, I have been pained to witness the desecration of his name, when associated with objects of bigotry and intolerance.

Your efforts to rescue his great name from such unworthy uses are commendable and praiseworthy, and must be successful. The fanaticism of the day can receive no support from a character so pure and exalted as Washington's.

When public sentiment shall resume its wonted candor and impartiality, I trust men of all parties, and of every shade of opinion, will unite to commemorate a day so worthy of the respect of all lovers of civil and religious Freedom.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
MYRON H. CLARK.

From Governor Wise.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1856.

Gentlemen: I cannot, I regret to say, accept your invitation to your first annual banquet in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington; but I concur heartily in the object of rescuing the fame of the Father of his Country from the imputation that *he* ever would have excluded any class of citizens from equality under the law; that *he* would ever have fettered conscience, reason, or the free will of man; that *he* would have ever countenanced religious intolerance by means of Test Oaths and secret cabals, and by a union of priestcraft with politics! His wisdom was too profound, his religion too pure and unspotted from the world, his Republicanism was too genuine and devoted to his country and fellow-man, for that. In his name I invoke all who follow his example, to his sign in the Heavens; I point all who regard him e guerdlau of our laws and liberty, to come up to the help of our Constitution and Union, and to the succor of the oppressed of every clime who would come, without money and without price, to partake of the waters of Liberty and equality freely! There are "many mansions in our Father's house in Heaven," and every door to each and all is open, and the ways to all should he left open upon earth. Washington never closed one behind him. I am yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

To Jno. E. Develin,
James Murphy, &c., &c., } Committee.

From Senator Benjamin.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1856.

Gentlemen: I greatly regret that it will not be in my power to accept the invitation with which you have honored me.

Sympathizing as I do to the fullest extent with the sentiments expressed by you,—believing with you that nothing can be more erroneous than the construction which some of our fellow-citizens have recently given to the language of the Father of our Country,—taught from my earliest infancy to revere his memory as that of the noblest friend of Civil and Religious Liberty that ever trod this earth, nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than to unite in celebrating his birthday with those whose objects and purposes my judgment so entirely approves. This is a pleasure, however, that I am reluctantly compelled to forego, and I must limit myself to the expression of my warmest wishes for the success of your patriotic Association.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

Messrs. Develin, Murphy, Brown, Busteed, Robinson, McCann and Smith, New-York.

Letter from Bishop Bayley.

Bishop's House, Newark, Feb. 18, 1856.

Gentlemen: I regret that official duties will hinder me from accepting the invitation, which I have only just now received, to be present at your first Annual Banquet, in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington.

The object of your Association, however, has my cordial sympathy and support.

It is evident that those who are laboring at the present time, with so much activity, to substitute their narrow and proscriptive views in place of the broad and generous principles of the Constitution, are fully alive to the importance of establishing a tradition in their favor. They seem to have adopted as their policy, let us make the traditions of the country, and we care not who makes its laws; and they might add, or, who made its Constitution. They have already degraded the old Continental "buff and blue" into a party badge—the "stars and stripes" are going the same way, and now they are endeavoring to appropriate the honored name of Washington, by putting into his mouth words which he never uttered, and which are in direct contradiction to anything he ever said or did.

It is the duty of every one who loves truth and hates lying to resist these attempts to pervert and "limit to a party what belongs to mankind"—and therefore your undertaking to "rescue from misrepresentation the tolerant and enlightened sentiments and principles of the beloved Father of our common country" must receive the approbation of every good citizen.

I remain, with sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY.

To the gentlemen composing the "Committee on Invitation, &c., &c., &c.

Letter from Mayor Wood.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 20, 1856.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your invitation to be present at the dinner on the 22d inst., when you propose, as "the friends of civil and religious liberty," to commemorate the birthday of Washington.

The day, and the noble association with which you have designated your own characters as defenders of this Republic, again bringing with each other, and should alike be animated by veneration for every true American heart. Every cause no day like this—and indeed, no time like the present, for the friends of religious and civil liberty.

The patriotic services and sacrifices of Washington had for their object the creation of a Confederacy to be founded on this principle. If was for the security of this that the fathers of the republic "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors"—it was this polar star which led on the army of rebellion, without which no revolution could have been accomplished, no Union could have been obtained, and in the absence of which it will crumble into anarchy and ruin.

But the great body of the American people have inherited and still cherish this sacred trust. They have no sympathy with those "who have stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," by calling themselves Americans *par excellence*, whilst holding the most intolerant, proscriptive and Anti-American tenets. The genuine American proscribes no man for opinion's sake; he leaves all this right to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience, and to set upon such political sentiments as conform to their own judgment, and are in keeping with their own doctrines without reference to birth or creed. This is the civil and religious liberty for which Washington fought, and for which we revere his memory and now celebrate the anniversary of his birth. Those holding antagonistic theories but desecrate the day and make a mockery of Americanism.

It will be impossible for me to be present on this occasion. Rest assured I am with you in upholding the sacred and inalienable rights of man, as transmitted by the Bible and guaranteed by the Constitution.

Present for me the following sentiment:

The Largest Liberty—Freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, and freedom of political action, restrained only by the laws of God and the Constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Letter from Judge Harris.

Albany, Feb. 18, 1856.

Dear Sir: Your note of invitation meets me just as I am leaving the Greene Circuit, which commences to-day, and will detain me all this week.

The objects of your Association has my most cordial sympathy—equality for all men, in rights, privileges and protection, was laid desp among the foundation principles of our Government. Those who laid these foundations regarded this as its chief glory.

If, as we are taught, the spirits of the departed still retain their interests in what most desply concerned them here, how must they be stirred to witness the intolerance which now strikes at this great principle; and most of all, to find their own names invoked as inculcating doctrines which countenance and sanction the effort—an effort which, I trust and believe, is destined to prove short lived and abortive.

Have the kindness to present to your Committee my thanks for the honor they have conferred on me, and accept for yourself the assurance of my sincere regard and friendship. Yours, respectfully,
IRA HARRIS.

From Archbishop Hughes.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to join you in a festivity at the Astor House, appointed for the celebration of Washington's birthday. I regret that my duties will not allow me to be present—at the same time I may add that there is no occasion of public festivity in which I would join more cordially, if circumstances permitted. My respect for the memory of General Washington has always been profound and sincere. I remain, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
†JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

Letter from George M. Dallas, Minister to England.

Gentlemen: I am honored by your invitation to the banquet at the Astor House, on the 22d inst., is commemoration of the birth, and in vindication of the tolerant and enlightened sentiments and principles of Washington. The necessity of preparing for an early departure from the United States disables me from accepting your kindness; but I cannot fail to sympathize with the spirit and purposes of your celebration. With great respect, gentlemen, I am your friend and obedient servant,
Feb. 18, 1856. G. M. DALLAS.

Letter from Hon. G. Ashman.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 21, 1856.

Gentlemen; I give you the sincerest thanks for your invitation to join you at the banquet at the Astor House, to-morrow, in honor of the birthday of Washington. But, while it will be out of my power to accept the very tempting request, I cannot refrain from expressing my most cordial concurrence in the purposes indicated by your letter.

Nothing could be more fitting, at the time of such general debauchery of political sentiment, than a commemoration of the large virtues which illustrated the whole life—public and private, civil and military—of Washington. It will serve not only to recall us to the duties which we, as children of the Great Father, owe to the country which he saved, but will also rebuke the new and narrow heresies which assume even the boldness to invoke his august name in their behalf.

With assurances of the highest regard, and of the most hearty sympathy, I am your obedient servant,
GEORGE ASHMAN.

Letter from Martin Van Buren.

Lindenwald, Feb. 19, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I beg to make, through you, my respectful acknowledgment to the Committee of Invitation, for the request to dine with their Association on the 22d inst., with which they have been pleased to honor me.

Profound respect for the memory of Washington, with undying gratitude for the great services he rendered to our country, has always been, is now, and I trust always will be, the undivided sentiment of the people of the United States.

Participating largely in this feeling, it will always afford me pleasure to unite with any portion of my fellow-citizens in promulgating our adherance to it to the world.

But I have long since, for reasons it is not necessary to particularize, declined all invitations to public festivals, and must trust to your indulgence, as I am very sure I can safely do, for adhering to that rule on the present occasion.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,
M. VAN BUREN.

Letter from General Scott.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have, for a long time, steadily declined all public entertainments and meetings, and if I ever attend another, it will be to assist in the celebration of one of our national anniversaries—the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday. In respect to the approaching 22d, I have already declined attending at two places, and am, therefore, obliged to forego the honor of accepting your kind invitation. I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, yours very truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Letter from Horace Greeley.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

Friends at Home: I deem no place more favorable for a just estimate of the Father of his Country, than this city which he founded, and on which his illustrious name was bestowed, but which to most things speaks of him only in contrast. George Washington belonged to an age in which to hold public station was to court peril, privation, suffering and reproach, in order to serve and save the country; today, the general impulse to public life appears to be a calculation, not of what good may be done for the Commonwealth, but how much may be made out of it. We need to be frequently and vividly carried back to those heroic times in which Washington lived and acted, in order that we may fully realize that there at any rate *have been* patriotism that was not froth, and popularity which was not founded on lip-service nor on stooping to watch and wear, chameleon-like, the hue of every passing hour.

The fame of Washington with the million is too exclusively military. He is so much admired as a brave and patient leader that he is not appreciated as he deserves in the higher character of a statesman. We need popular works in the hands of every American child which shall duly set forth and elucidate the wisdom, the justice of his foreign policy, and the ability, the purity of his domestic Administration as President of the United States. He might or might not be more generally admired if he were better known as a civilian, but his life could not fail to be more instructive, more abidingly useful.

I have no time to condense into an epigram the sentiment I wish to send you, so I will put it awkwardly as follows:

The Comrades of Washington—Let us remember that while the "foreigners" Montgomery and Pulaski died gloriously fighting for our Freedom, while Lafayette, Hamilton and Steuben proved nobly faithful to the end, the traitor Arnold and the false ingrate Burr were sons of the soil—facts which only prove that Virtue is bounded by no geographical limits and Treachery peculiar neither to the native nor the immigrant.

Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Messrs. John E. Develin, John Murphy, W. E. Robinson, &c., Committee of Invitation, New-York.

Letter from George W. P. Custis.

Arlington House, Near Alexandria, Feb. 20, 1856.

My Dear Mr. Robinson: The letter in which, in behalf of the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, you do me the honor to invite me to participate in the celebration of the 22d, was duly received. I regret that my advanced age and the severity of the season will prevent my attending a celebration in New-York in 1856, having witnessed the first under this happy Government in New-York in 1790, or nearly sixty years ago. The communication from Irishmen, or the friends of Ireland, comes to me as, (an Irishman would say,) "My dear Sir, welcome as the flowers of May." Six and twenty years of faithful services in the cause of unhappy Erin with an hundred public addresses, has endeared the much injured Isle to my affections, while I boast of and shall carry to my grave the title of the "Old Orator of Ireland."

Permit me to offer you a sentiment the like of which was taken from one of my first appeals to my countrymen in behalf of Ireland. [illegible] sentiments to your assembled guests at the festive board, their most kindly and flattering remembrance of the old friend of the Washington family, and acceptance of the high honor to be your obedient, obliged servant,
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

The names of the writers of each of the foregoing communications were received with applause.

The President then announced the toasts as under:

1. *The President of the United States.*
Music—"The President's March."

Capt. Rynders briefly responded, asserting that Franklin Pierce had stood by the Constitution and taken a manly stand against bigotry, proscription, and intolerance. The gallant Captain, after retrospecting thanks for the compliment paid him, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Chairman then announced the second toast:

The Governor of the State of New-York.
[Loud applause.] Music—"The Governor's March."

2. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*
Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

General W. B. Burnett responded. He referred to the fact that in the Revolutionary struggle we had a Barry and a Paul Jones, and in the war in Mexico an army one-third of whom were foreigners, and one of the most gallant leaders of which was General Shields. [Vehement applause.]

The President gave the next toast:

4. *Washington and his Principles*—His name noblest is the annals of Freedom; his principles pure, enlightened and liberal—the glory of his nation—the pride of his people—the beacon of hope to the oppressed in every clime and age. [Loud applause.]
Air—"Washington's Birthday."

Mr. Jas. T. Brady was called upon to respond. He rose amid the most vehement and prolonged cheering, and said:

Speech of Jas. T. Brady.

This assemblage which I have now the honor to address could not be attracted here by any ordinary motive, nor for any usual purpose. No anticipation of festive pleasure, nor of the delightful music we have heard, nor the presence of the fair women gracing this occasion, could have summoned us together. Even the recurrence of this anniversary, so glorious in the history of mankind, might, under ordinary circumstances, have failed to elicit more than our individual commemoration: we might have been content to let that day be its own eulogist and its own historian, which gave to the world the pure, wise, brave and unsurpassed Washington.

But something in the development of these times has made this celebration necessary, and we come hither, animated by a noble sentiment, to attain a patriotic object. We are of various origins and races; of various political and religious creeds. I see the representative of that old faith which cheered the Israelites in the ages long since passed, and him attracted by the last form of worship adopted by the religious feeling or judgment of men. I see the adherents of many political parties. I see men who have followed the fortunes of the brilliant Clay, the majestic Webster, the acute Calhoun, or the indomitable Jackson. All these have come to celebrate the nativity of him who was, indeed, born "not for a day, but for all time;" whose achievements and whose fame belong to no particular time or country, but were designed by the Almighty to promote the advantage of all ages and of all people.

Let me summon his mighty spirit before you, that his sentiments, recorded on the imperishable page of history, may engage your attention and command your respect; that he, speaking in his eternal thoughts, may be the worthy orator of this hour and place; that he may vindicate his memory, as he did his living character, by multiplied proofs that he had no sympathy with the bigot, the fanatic, or the persecutor.

Distinguished men have been common since time began; but they alone are truly great who are truly good, and it is not improper to say, in view of what is daily occurring around us, that if there be in any part of the History of the Past, an example of one individual in whom public and private virtue happily blended, there never was a period when recurrence to him could have been more appropriate or useful than now. All civilized people have used the memory of their Heroes to influence public and private action. The degree of respect paid to the departed great by the living generation, happily illustrates the true condition of the present.

When the story of Cincinnatus, the precepts of Seneca, the conduct of Trojan, the patriotism of Brutus, ceased to stimulate or gratify their countrymen, it was a certain evidence that the descendants were not equal to their ancestors. And if, indeed, the time has come when the sentiments, motives, actions, and purposes of the revolutionary heroes and sages are no longer deemed worthy of reverance or emulation, we may despair of our future as we become indifferent to our past, and may expect that the highest offices of our Republic will no longer be conferred on those who fairly deserve them; that the Presidency itself may be reduced to the degradation of traffic, and the control of this great government disposed of in a manner equally unworthy, as the empire of Rome, when bartered off at the walls to a Dinius.

I do not design to analyze the character of Washington. This has been done frequently, and by the ablest men. Europe has esteemed it a privilege to speak in eloquent terms of his surpassing merit. Lord Brougham selected that theme as worthy of his great effort. Guizot, the eminent philosopher of France, employed his large capacity in transmitting to the posterity of his own country for their profound admiration the record of Washington's career. The praise of that great writer is the more appreciable because it is discriminating. He says: "Washington anticipated none of the occurrences of his life, and aspired not to win the admiration of mankind. His firm intellect and his high heart were profoundly modest and calm. Capable of rising to the level of the highest greatness, he could, without a pang, have remained ignorant of his own powers, and he would have found in the cultivation of his estate enough to satisfy those vast faculties which were equal to the command of armies and the foundation of a Government."

And he says of him, in another place:—"No man ever rose to the pinnacle of power by a straight path, by more universal consent, or with more extensive and uncontested influence."

Perhaps I should have apologized to a certain class of our fellow-citizens, for having called, as a witness to the transcendent excellence of Washington, a writer born on another soil; my apology may be found in this, that he was the countryman of the great and chivalric Lafayette.

You have suggested, in your kind letter of invitation, that my remarks on this occasion be directed to the single purpose of rescuing "from misrepresentation the tolerant and enlightened sentiments and principles of the beloved Father of our common country; a Father who disinherited no child from his equal share in the patrimony of freedom, whether that child was born North or South of the Potomac, East or West of the Atlantic."

Oh, how I wish that my capacity for this duty were equal to my inclination! Like many around their tables, I feel the instinct of ancestry uniting with the demands of nativity, in the ambition to express in terms, worthy of the subject, the illimitable love which all of us cherish for that country in which the oppressed and persecuted of every clime were designed to be insured, not only a happy home, but the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights as men.

"Civil and Religious Liberty." I propose to consider how the great Father of this country estimated that right. And yet, even if he had not appreciated its true value, that value would yet have existed, for the great truths of the Universe, moral as well as physical, exist independently either of ignorant denial or of enlightened appreval. But as any faith may derive a sacred dignity from the martyrdom of those who perish rather than abjure a sincere belief in its truth, so must it always happen that the same faith shall be strengthened by the adherence of enlightened minds, especially when false education, prejudice, or passion, might make the less gifted insensible to its real merit. And what is Civil and Religious Liberty? The greatest orator on earth can add no meaning or dignity to that which the phrase expresses, or to the phrase itself. The struggles and the reverses, the hopes and the progression of centuries are involved in the history which these few words record. This Liberty, where it exists, has been wrung by patriotism, benevolence, charity, courage, and effort, from tyrants, bigots, and fanatics. It is the restoration of man to his birthright. It is the protection under which he attains his highest position as a being, intelligent and immortal, free to pursue happiness here and hereafter, unshackled by any restraints which impede his proper relations to his fellows or his God. Did Washington favor the maintenance of this protection? The question becomes important because this very night there are those claiming to be the special guardians of his memory who attribute to him sentiments which he could not have entertained without being a foe to the liberty I have just mentioned. Let me ask what is meant by this word Liberty? It may be diminished to the most contracted and enlarged to the most extensive boundary. If it mean the mere right to breathe, to toil, to serve like a hireling, and not to be cheated of earnings, to have sentiments, yet fear to express them, or expressing them, to incur from that fact disgrace or proscription, then is he who possesses it no better than the serf or the slave. But if it be the protected right which insures man in a free community the full enjoyment of personal freedom in thought, speech and action under sanction of law, then is it the best result of human wisdom or effort in the construction of government or society.

Before the Revolutionary War, when the territory of the colonies was but thinly populated, he engaged himself in an effort to import Palatines that they might settle in Ohio, and then, and at other times, his proceeded even so far as to recommend the importation of paupers by a purchase of their passages to our country. This you will find in his letter to Jas. Fleigman, dated from Mount Vernon in February, 1774, and a letter which on the 17th December, 1792, he wrote to the Commissioners of the Federal District, recommending that an agent should be sent to Germany to induce emigration from that country. Bearing these facts in mind, you can well understand what was the sentiment which led the signers of the Declaration of American Independence to specify, amongst the causes which produced the Revolution, that the Government of Great Britain had endeavored to obstruct the population of these States by [illegible] of naturalization. This [illegible] notions of [illegible] the [illegible] of that [illegible] folly, [illegible] of that very tertiary [illegible] Canada. [illegible] principle of [illegible] that no man of [illegible] ment, he [illegible] to citizenship [illegible] of immediate foreign extraction [illegible] office, and that no man of the Catholic religion, whatever born, should have the franchises or rights of an American. These are the men who appeal to the expressions and actions of Washington, as their apostle and exemplar. I will let him speak for himself, that he may show how vile a slander is this perpetrated upon his career and his name. His brother, Lawrence, before the Revolution, expressed the family feeling on the subject thus: "Restraints on conscience are cruel in regard to those on whom they are imposed, and injurious to the country imposing them."

In 1775 the expedition of the American army to Canada was carried into execution. The management of this campaign was confided to Benedict Arnold. Washington, instructing him how to act in the territory he was to invade, thus expresses himself under date of Sept. 15, 1775: "As the contempt of the religion of a country by ridiculing any of its ceremonies, or affronting its ministers or votaries, has ever been deeply resented, you are to be particularly careful to restrain every officer and soldier from such imprudence and folly, and to punish every instance of it. On the other hand, as far as lies in your power, you are to protect and support the free exercise of the religion of the country, and the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights of conscience in religious matters with your utmost influence and authority."

In another letter to the same officer he says: "While we are contending for our own liberty, we should be very cautious not to violate the rights of conscience in others, considering that God alone is the Judge of the hearts of men, and to Him only in this case we are responsible."

In an address to the people of Canada, with copies of which the American army was at that date provided, published in the form of handbills to be scattered by our troops in the triumphant progress expected for them through that region, he uses language strangely contrasting with the narrow and proscriptive tone of many of his living countrymen. He says: "The cause of America and of Liberty is the cause of every American citizen, whatever may be his religion or descent."

Ah, if he could have been prophet as well as sage—if he could have known that falsehood would attribute to him an expression that never fell from his lips, which all of his historians would pronounce at once to be unproved and unworthy of his nature, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night."

When that Canadian expedition amidst the deep snows of a severe Winter, had reached the impregnable walls of Quebec, there struggled in front of the fortifications which protected the city, two men in the prime of life, of great physical vigor, immense courage, and unbounded energy. One was the Arnold to whom I have alluded, and the other a chivalric young Irishman. The latter with his own hands, carved through the snow a pathway for his soldiers, and in the first flush and hope of a brilliant assault, perished while striving to sustain the young hopes of our Republic. "Put none but Americans on guard to-night!" What became of Arnold? There are monuments to both these men on the soil of this country. I know of but one to Arnold. It stands at Groton, on the soil of Connecticut, a lofty granite pile on which are sculptured in characters indelible, the words, "Infamous Traitor!" One monument to the young child of poor Ireland, the gallant Montgomery, graces the front of that grand old Church, which may be seen from the windows of this building, and close beside, now pointing its white finger towards the place where we are taught in childhood, that the great God of the Universe may be found, is the monolith which tells of the brilliant eloquence, the noble patriotism, the unsurpassed merit of that Emmett, who, true to the prestige of his name and the capacities of his race, adorned at once the profession to which he belonged and the country of which he became a citizen, by the brilliant exploits of his genius and the unspotted excellence of his life. I think that Richard Montgomery or Thomas Addis Emmett, would have been safe Americans to place on guard the night before that eventful day on which West Point was to have been betrayed to the British.

I discover no instance during the whole revolutionary struggle in which the place of nativity or religious sentiments of those who took part in that momentous undertaking were ever investigated to determine their merit or fidelity. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, was a Catholic. Many of those who with him subscribed that instrument, were natives of foreign lands. Amongst the officers, who assisted in achieving our independence, we all delight to honor Lafayette, De Kalb, Steuben, Gates, Lee, Kosciusko, Pulaski.

It was an effort to establish a free government *on earth*. The patriotism and love of liberty in the old world were invited to assist the struggle. Republicanism was then quite familiar in Europe. History has stamped with glory such names as Sidney and Hampden. I may venture to pause and recall to you that young soldier of noble origin, who served in the cause of the French Republic, having in his veins the blood of Turenne, yet spurning all titles, seeking no distinction, except what merit may give, and battling for free principles from enthusiasm alone. I mean Latour D'Auvergne, upon whom Napoleon the Great bestowed the title of first grenadier of France. He perished early, but was not forgotten. Even after his death his name continued to be called from the roster, and the response of his grateful comrades was, "Dead upon the field of Honor!" If the cause to which he devoted his young energy and life had permanently triumphed, and his descendants had been excluded from all share in their results, it would not have been more ungrateful than to deny the advantages of American equality to the compatriots of him, perishing among the snows of Canada, who, if now named, that history might answer to the call, would be commemorated amongst us also as "Dead upon the field of Honor."

But I will pursue the sentiments of Washington. His patriotism, prudence, sagacity, and judgment, prevented his ever expressing a conventional or insincere approval of what he did not actually believe to be right. In his annual Message, Nov. 19, 1794, enjoining the observance of the Constitution of the United States upon all citizens, he says, "Let them cherish it, too, for the sake of those who from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land."

If we could invoke his presence here, and he were told that the effort was now making amongst his countrymen to exclude any class of men from equal participation in the privileges of American citizens because either of their political or religious sentiments, how strange it would seem to him, in view of his explicit declarations on these points. Listen to his language: "If any power on earth could, or the Great Power above would erect a standard of infallibility in political opinion, there is no being that inhabits this terrestrial globe that would resort to it with more eagerness than myself, so long as I remain a servant of the public; but as I have found no better guide hitherto than upright intentions and close investigation, I shall adhere to those maxims while I keep the watch." Let me show you his distinct declaration that if he had deemed possible any such perversion of the principles lying at the foundation of our Government as is now attempted by a large class of men in this country, he, for one, would never have approved the Constitution under which we live. His expression in this respect is of immense importance, and in itself seems to furnish the most perfect rebuke to those who perversely misrepresent his real opinions in furtherance of their own narrow and proscriptive practices.

In 1789, responding to an address from the Baptist Church in Virginia, he utters this memorable language:

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed in the Convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it. And if I could now conceive that the general Government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution. For you doubtless remember that I have often expressed my sentiments that every man conducting himself as a good citiz

Washington Gossip.

This popular military body was out in force at the City Hotel. At 5 o'clock they sat down to a good time of it. Gen. Cushman presided, and Col. Hamilton Fish occupied the vice-chair. The regimental band was in attendance, and discoursed excellent music. The following regular toasts were drunk, and responded to by the gentlemen whose names are appended:

1. The President of the United States.—Responded to by Gen. Cushman.
2. The Army of the United States.—Responded to by Gen. Sandford.
3. The Navy of the United States.—Responded to by Gen. Blunt.
4. The Militia of the United States.—Responded to by Gen. Varian.
5. The Governor of the State of New-York.—Responded to by Gen. Morris.
6. The Mayor of the City of New-York.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
7. The Common Council of the City of New-York.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
8. The Judiciary of the State of New-York.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
9. The Legislature of the State of New-York.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
10. The Press of the United States.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
11. The Memory of Washington.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
12. The Memory of Hamilton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
13. The Memory of Jefferson.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
14. The Memory of Lafayette.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
15. The Memory of Kosciusko.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
16. The Memory of Pulaski.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
17. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
18. The Memory of Wayne.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
19. The Memory of Perry.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
20. The Memory of Lawrence.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
21. The Memory of Decatur.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
22. The Memory of Warren.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
23. The Memory of Mercer.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
24. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
25. The Memory of Wolfe.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
26. The Memory of Gates.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
27. The Memory of Greene.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
28. The Memory of Putnam.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
29. The Memory of Stark.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
30. The Memory of Marion.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
31. The Memory of Sumter.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
32. The Memory of Clinton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
33. The Memory of Morgan.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
34. The Memory of Lincoln.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
35. The Memory of Knox.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
36. The Memory of Steuben.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
37. The Memory of Hancock.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
38. The Memory of Adams.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
39. The Memory of Jay.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
40. The Memory of Livingston.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
41. The Memory of Clinton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
42. The Memory of Morris.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
43. The Memory of Schuyler.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
44. The Memory of Hamilton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
45. The Memory of Jefferson.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
46. The Memory of Lafayette.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
47. The Memory of Kosciusko.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
48. The Memory of Pulaski.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
49. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
50. The Memory of Wayne.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
51. The Memory of Perry.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
52. The Memory of Lawrence.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
53. The Memory of Decatur.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
54. The Memory of Warren.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
55. The Memory of Mercer.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
56. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
57. The Memory of Wolfe.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
58. The Memory of Gates.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
59. The Memory of Greene.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
60. The Memory of Putnam.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
61. The Memory of Stark.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
62. The Memory of Marion.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
63. The Memory of Sumter.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
64. The Memory of Clinton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
65. The Memory of Morgan.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
66. The Memory of Lincoln.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
67. The Memory of Knox.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
68. The Memory of Steuben.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
69. The Memory of Hancock.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
70. The Memory of Adams.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
71. The Memory of Jay.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
72. The Memory of Livingston.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
73. The Memory of Clinton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
74. The Memory of Morris.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
75. The Memory of Schuyler.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
76. The Memory of Hamilton.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
77. The Memory of Jefferson.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
78. The Memory of Lafayette.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
79. The Memory of Kosciusko.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
80. The Memory of Pulaski.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
81. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
82. The Memory of Wayne.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
83. The Memory of Perry.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
84. The Memory of Lawrence.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
85. The Memory of Decatur.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
86. The Memory of Warren.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
87. The Memory of Mercer.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
88. The Memory of Montgomery.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
89. The Memory of Wolfe.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
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97. The Memory of Morgan.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
98. The Memory of Lincoln.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
99. The Memory of Knox.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.
100. The Memory of Steuben.—Responded to by Gen. Hall.

Col. Usa, of Boston Carolina, was then introduced to the audience, who received him with loud cheers; he was evidently under the influence of wine, and spoke as follows:

Col. USA.—"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I am here in response to an invitation that proceeded from the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, to participate in the celebration of the natal day of the Father of his Country. It is a good custom that the people of this Union, from Maine to Louisiana, on every recurring anniversary of this day, assemble together, although separated by the Union, from which has gone to his last reward, although that good man has gone to his grave, and his spirit has winged its flight to the realms of the blessed, first to the Saviour of his Country. It is a duty we owe to the memory of the Father of this Union,—take the principles of the Order, and all its works. He descended the Hill of Olympus, and lived among us, and he was a man like unto ourselves. We believe it to be

New-York Daily Times,
SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1856.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

We have complete reports of yesterday's proceedings of the Conventions now in session at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, telegraphed to the DAILY TIMES by special reporters, will be published in full in our columns this morning. It will be seen that the Know-Nothings, notwithstanding the adoption of a new platform by the National Council, are still in trouble about the old question of "No Section." The Republicans appear to be having a very pleasant time.

In addition to our telegraphic column, it will be perceived by the arrival at Halifax of the Cunard mail steamship *Etna*, dates from Havre and Liverpool have been received to the 5th inst.—three days later than those received by the *Canada*. No news of importance is reported.

The Vanderbilt had been heard of either of the European steamers up to the time of going to press.

War with England.

The London *Morning Chronicle*, of a recent date, commenting upon the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, utters the following warning:

"Americans had better be prudent. *John Bull* will grumble some millions for a fleet which may not be needed. He might think he would like to have something for his money; and, as he will receive an indemnity from Russia, *what if he were to "whip" the Yankees a little fighting elsewhere?*"

If John Bull would "like to have something for his money," he could not take a course more certain to accomplish his object than the one recommended by the London *Morning Chronicle*. The English journal is quite right in supposing that a war with the United States would give John "something" to show for the millions he has expended in the Crimea. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, with the perversity common to official minds, is very unlikely to differ from the *Chronicle* in thinking that the "something" England would get from a war with the United States, would not prove precisely the "indemnity" of which she stands the most in need. It is stated, on pretty good authority, that 50,000 Englishmen have both died, or have died of disease, and that £100,000,000 have been expended by the English Government in the war against Russia. These are Englishmen who consider this no considerable loss:—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to appreciate it quite as highly as the *Morning Chronicle*. It might not be doubted immediately in a war with this country;—indeed, the preponderance of loss would unquestionably, for some months, and perhaps years, be decidedly on our side. But would that fact diminish the loss of England, or afford her "indemnity" for what she has lost already? Whatever the *Morning Chronicle* may think, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will answer, Nay.

Of course we understand very well that the *Chronicle* does not in the least mean what it seems to say. That paper knows very well, as does every sensible man in England, that a war between England and the United States would be infinitely more damaging to every interest of civilization, and infinitely more fruitful in sorrow to the millions of Great Britain than any war that could be waged anywhere else on the face of the earth:—and that, too, without reference to the question which of the two countries would suffer most. Both would suffer vastly. Each would suffer more than either could afford. The *Chronicle* knows all this and desires peace. But it is foolish enough to suppose that the true way to preserve peace, is to frighten Brother Jonathan by holding out the red flag of war.

The *Chronicle* ought to know its cousins better. It ought to know that Jonathan has too much of John Bull's blood in him to run away from such a thing, no matter who may hold it out. The more you bid him run, the more he will run at it. Probably there is not a nation on the face of the earth less susceptible to the *apprehension* of danger than this. The indifference of our people to peril frequently often to foolhardiness. They cannot be scared, nor bullied, nor frightened into anything. And if the whole British press were to unite in proving,—and were to make it clear as the simplest proposition in Euclid,—that every American town on the Atlantic seaboard would be burned within a month after a declaration of war with Great Britain, the declaration would not on that account be delayed a week. And for this there are several good reasons, founded some of them in human nature and some in Yankee nature, which is not, after all, a very different thing. In the first place, no matter how clear the demonstration may be, it will have no weight at all until after the thing is done. In the next place, we build up cities and towns with such rapidity that the loss of them all would seem to a Yankee only an inconvenience for ten or fifteen years. And, in the third place, it must be understood that only a small part of the interests,—and a still smaller part of the influence,—of this country [illegible] Atlantic seaboard. Our seaboard cities are large, energetic, populous and rich; but stretching back a thousand miles from them is a hardy, industrious population which would never vanish. And that is the population which makes the councils of the American Government. The people of the Middle and Western States care a good deal more about taking Canada than they do about saving New-York or Boston or Charleston from bombardment. They are the last people in the world [illegible] which can be played successfully. And if the *Chronicle* as well as other British journals are sincere in their desire to preserve unbroken the profitable peace which has so long prevailed between the two countries, they will do well to deal as little as possible in the minatory parts of speech.

It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that this country desires a war with England. There is no part of the country, in which such a prospect would not inspire the extremity of horror. No man of sense sees the least occasion for war. While it is universally believed that England did a wrong and an unwarrantable thing, in trying to enlist here troops for the Crimean war,—and while they are inclined to think that the agents who were active in that attempt could be more useful hereafter in some other parts of the world than here, they would unanimously vote PIERCE and PALMERSTON a brace of idiots if they were to go to war upon such a trifle as the question whether Mr. CRAMPTON should or should not continue to reside in Washington. And although they think the British Government is playing a very shabby, and a very tricky, game, in seeking to evade the fulfillment of the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the people of the United States would howl down as demented an Administration which would go to war on such a pretext. And if the millions of England are ready to fight this country lest they should lose the blessed privilege of "protecting" the sooty King of the Mosquitos, they must be sadly out of business as well as out of their sober senses.

Our people are inclined to leave all this matter to diplomacy. They have not the slightest apprehension that it will lead to war,—or end otherwise than as all our unmberless misunderstandings with England have ended hitherto, in making the people of the two countries better friends than ever. We trust, therefore, that the *Chronicle* will look ont for some better investment of the millions [of debt?] which it speaks of, than the one it suggests,—which might prove a good deal more permanent than profitable.

Breaking Up.

It would be a very moderate estimate to put the losses in time, in the injury to horses and carriages, the detention of business, the destruction of wearing apparel, and the damage to merchandise, occasioned by the present condition of the streets, at ten thousand dollars a day, leaving ont of the computation, as beyond estimate in dollars, all the discomforts and sacrifice of health which may be justly attributed to the same cause. And yet, now, while the streets are impassable, with a prospect of their condition being rendered worse and worse as the season advances, we have been edified by the spectacle of our Common Council taking a fortnight to debate whether they will appropriate ten or fifteen thousand dollars to abate the terrible nuisance inflicted upon us by the snow which has now been lying in our streets some sixty days unmolested. It is full two months since the least attempt has been made towards cleaning our streets, and in all that time the materials have been collecting to form the elough which every one of our thoroughfares now presents. If the snow had been removed at first, it might have been done at a quarter of the expense which its removal must necessarily cost now. But it appears that no provision has ever been made for clearing the streets of snow; and if it should happen to fall to such a depth as it did in the Winter of 1836, for instance, when there was a spell of ninety consecutive days of sleighing in Broadway, it must lie there until it should be permitted to trickle off gradually under the influence of the sun, rendering the streets impassable in the meanwhile. Many of the narrow streets, which are much traversed in the busy season, are now so blockaded by the ice and snow, that the occupants of the stores cannot transact their ordinary business, and a correspondent notifies us of the fact that a spirited merchant in Cortland-street has undertaken to clean ont that great artery of commerce at his own expense; and another merchant has advertised for laborers to clean out Reade-street. Broadway presents each a spectacle at the present time, with its barricades of frozen mud and pools of liquid filth, as no other civilized town on the face of the earth could exhibit.

In process of time the sun will melt the ice, and then a slimy sediment will be left in the streets, such as must have covered the earth after the subsidence of the flood, impeding business, making walking almost impossible, and causing a long catalogue of discomforts, inconveniences and losses, which no other people would quietly submit to. The thaw which has just commenced is the beginning of our troubles; workmen have been employed for the past day or two in breaking up the ice with pick-axes, and heaping it np on the sides of the streets, where it is a much greater nuisance than it was when lying in solid masses in the centre of the street. The feasibility of removing these mountains of frozen mud, and casting them into the river, does not appear to have suggested itself to the Commissioner—whoever he may be—upon whom the responsibility rests of cleaning the streets. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the subject is, that the Common Council do not seem to think it at all necessary to do anything to move the monstrous evil of which everybody is complaining.

We are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury yesterday, in their presentation, took cognizance of the accumulations of snow and ice in the streets, and recommended measures for a removal of the nuisance, and for the prevention of similar accumulations hereafter.

☞ We learn that PARK GODWIN, Esq., is to deliver the Address at the second annual distribution of the Cosmopolitan Art Association on the 28th inst.

☞ The Newburg *Gazette* (Orange Co.) appears in a very handsome dress, with the name of E. M. GRAY as publisher—Mr. W. L. ALLISON, the former editor, having failed to meet his pecuniary engagements. Mr. ALLISON, however, immediately starts an opposition sheet, under the title of the *Gazette and Times*, and claims that he has been unjustly dispossessed. It is a newspaper war.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, PRESIDENT.

Address from the Southern Republicans.

Speeches of Joshua R. Giddings, Horace Greeley, A. Oakey Hall, Preston King, and others.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 22.

The National Republican Convention was organized formally at 11 o'clock. The attendance was very large, Lafayette Hall being filled. The delegates coming in last night swelled the numbers to nearly 400. Spectators and all, there are probably 700 to 800 present at the opening to-day.

The feeling is more enthusiastic, if possible, than yesterday. The greatest hopes are entertained of the results of the proceedings.

The main feature of the morning was the reception of the Southern Address, presented by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, on behalf of the Republicans of Maryland. The tone of it is conciliatory, and the impression made by it is very extraordinary. It is hailed as a token of union and harmony, tending to merge conflicting interests and produce happy results. There is great rejoicing on the part of the Northern delegates.

The Pennsylvania delegation met in Lafayette Hall one hour before the assembling of the Convention, to caucus. The Ohio delegation had some confusion, arising from two sections, but it was amicably settled.

The Convention was called to order by Senator BRAINARD, of Vermont, who nominated Hon. JOHN A. KING, of New-York, Chairman *pro tem.* Carried unanimously.

Mr. KING made a happy speech, thanking the Convention for the honor, and declaring that his principles, as he was taught them by his father, had the broad and deep foundation of Liberty, the Country and Union. This embraced his whole creed. [Great applause.]

Dr. STONE, of Massachusetts, and W. PENN CLARK, of Iowa, were chosen Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by Rev. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois.

On motion of SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, a Committee of one from each State was appointed to report a permanent organization.

The Committee retired, and stirring addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, W. H. GIBSON, State Treasurer of Ohio, and Mr. CONDING, of Illinois.

Mr. GREELEY counseled great moderation, and brought messages from friends in Washington. First—Extreme caution was necessary. He was not himself a cautious man, [laughter,] but he deemed it proper to avert the ill-will of all sections. Many in the South go with us—BENTON among them. Second—They should leave the nominations to a future day. It was hard to avoid coming in violent collision with the American sentiment, for many of that party were good Republicans.

Mr. GIDDINGS followed, saying that Washington was the last place to look for advice. [This was received with laughter.]

Rev. OWEN LOVEJOY went for material aid to Kansas. He was willing to be a captain of troop or private.

Mr. GIBSON, of Ohio, said that Washington was a sink-hole of corruption and dirt.

The Committee on Organization then returned, and proposed the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR as President.

This was received with shouts of applause, and PRESTON KING and Judge BRINKERHOFF waited upon him to the Chair.

Mr. BLAIR returned thanks handsomely. The people he represented, were the first of the South to embrace the Republican sentiment. He was charged to present their views. The reading of the Address presented by him was postponed.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—ONE FROM EACH STATE.

H. G. Russ, N. H.	W. S. Balley, Ky.
Senator Brainard, Vt.	W. Penn Clarke, Iowa.
George Bliss, Mass.	Judge R. P. Spaulding, O.
James M. Burrell, Conn.	G. W. Julien, Ind.
R. G. Hazzard, R. I.	John H. McMillan, Ill.
Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y.	Gov. Bingham, Mich.
W. P. Sherman N. J.	David Jones, Wis.
Joseph Farley, Va.	T. M. Newson, Min.
Gen. Markley, Penn.	Lewis Clephane, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Errett, Pa.	Mr. Vaugan, Ill.
Mr. Tilden, Ohio.	Mr. Stone, Mass.
Mr. Dayton, N. Y.	

On motion of ABIJAH MANN, Jr., a Committee on the Address and Resolutions were appointed, who retired.

Mr. BLAIR then read the paper from the South. It was very long, and was heard with great attention. It is in the form of a letter from Mr. BLAIR, signed by his name as Representative of the Baltimore Republicans, and the exponent of Southern sentiment. Those who sent him to the Convention were the first from the Slaveholding States to make an attempt to free the country from sectional influence. It reviewed the causes of difference between nations of contiguous territory. Those he represents abhorring the idea of civil war, requested him to submit a proposition to restore good feeling and concord: Let the North seek nothing but what was strictly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

Immense applause interrupted the reading. It noticed the Compromises, and stated that Mr. CLAY's actions in them were blown up by PIERCE, ATCHISON, and a few nullifiers who preferred a mine. Now the work to do is to restore that which is destroyed, sinking all party names. All depends upon the chance of averting civil war. Whenever this comes, the North may depend upon the support of the Union Party South, which came up nobly before. The Union flag will be unfurled, and we shall conquer under it, and my constituents will have the honor of being the first of all the South in coming to the support of this only Republican Party.

The repeal of the Nebraska act would heal the existing difficulties. Even if Kansas should be admitted as a Free State at the present session of Congress, the act should be repealed and every issue merged in the act of repeal, so as to protect New-Mexico and other new Territories from scenes similar to those already witnessed in Kansas. When the North is true to itself, multitudes in the other section will see the indignities it has suffered, which they would never recognize if it remained tamely acquiescent. This Republican Convention was a nucleus, which he hoped would gather around it all those in the whole country who are indignant at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The paper goes on to counsel Union upon this one great principle. Cannot all parties in the North unite in such circumstances as to defend the Union against the schemes of selfish and ambitious men, who make Slavery in the Union the means of destroying it? Surrendering personal predilections—let us by joint counsel rest upon great principles.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Second Dispatch—5 o'clock.

The Committee on the Address is still out. Mr. BLAIR was excused from the chair to join in the deliberations of the Committee. The address and resolutions are understood to be the subject of earnest debate, and will be reported this evening.

The delegation from the German citizens of Pittsburg was received this afternoon. A large German Republican meeting was held last evening.

Governor BINGHAM presided at the afternoon session.

WM. A. SACKETT, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee on a plan of National Organization, and the following were appointed:

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Horatio L. Russ, Me.,	F. Kemper, Mo.,
J. C. Beaman, N. H.,	Wm. S. Bally, Ky.,
Chas. G. Davis, Mass.,	A. J. Stevens, Iowa,
Mark Howard, Conn.,	Chas. Rensolin, Ohio,
Edward Harris, R. I.,	Geo. W. Julian, Ind.,
Wm. A. Sackett, N. Y.,	Owen Lovejoy, Ill.,
C. M. J. Faulkner, N. J.,	S. Champlin, Mich.,
Wm. H. Dennison, Del.,	Charles Durkee, Wis.
Wm. B. Thomas, Penn.,	

At dinner, to-day, at the Monongahela House, with men whom the North and South both delighted to honor. The people of the South had been made to believe that the object of the Republican Party solely was the abolition of Slavery, but when it is understood that it is to prevent nullification at the North, a different feeling will prevail among Southern people. He had received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, embracing men of character and extensive wealth. They desired him to come here. He laid before the meeting a paper which was to be considered by the Convention as a Southern platform. He had intended to have presented it as a member on the floor. [Cries—"Read it," "Read it." "No, wait until the organization is completed," &c.]

Mr. BLAIR thanked the Convention, and took his seat.

Mr. DRAPER then announced the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries; and the report of the committee being unanimously adopted by the Convention, the organization was complete, as follows:

PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Maryland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Horatio G. Russ, N. H.,	L. Brainard, Vt.
Geo. Bliss, Mass.,	James M. Bruce, Conn.
R. G. Hazard, R. I.,	E. D. Morgan, N. Y.
W. P. Sherman, N. J.	Joseph Farley, Va.
Gen. Markle, Pa.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
W. P. Clarke, Iowa.	R. W. Spaulding, Ohio.
G. W. Julian, Ind.	John H. McMillen, Ill.
Gov. Bingham, Mich.	David Jones, Wis.
F. M. Newson, Minnesota.	Lewis Chapman, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

Russell Everett, Pa.	D. R. Tilden, Ohio.
Isaac Dayton, N. Y.	J. C. Vaughn, Ill.
J. W. Stone, Mass.	

Mr. KIMBALL, of Ohio, moved that a Committee of three from each State be appointed to report a plan for the organization of the Republican Party.

An amendment was offered to reduce the number to one, when a motion was made to lay the matter on the table for the present, which was carried.

Mr. MANN, of New-York, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to draft an address and prepare resolutions.

After some discussion, this was adopted.

The Committee was then appointed, each State delegation naming a member of the Committee.

Some difficulty occurred in the choice of the Ohio member of the Committee, one party desiring Mr. GIDDINGS, and another Mr. DENNISTON of Columbus. The subject was referred back to the Ohio delegation.

The paper presented by Mr. BLAIR was then read, on motion of Mr. MANN.

It contains the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, and the opinions of a large class of merchants, in Baltimore, who would suffer by a dissolution of the Union.

The Address says, warning should be given to Slaveholders not to endanger their property by taking it into territory wherein the sovereign power interdicts Slavery, and every issue should be merged into the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

It recommends all parties to meet in Convention and nominate a President and Vice-President.

On motion, the Address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, and ordered to be printed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the cars containing delegates, Mr. DRAPER, of New-York, moved to adjourn until the evening, and in the meantime to hold an informal meeting.

Mr. RIPLEY, of New-Jersey, opposed the motion, and Mr. FOOTE, of Ohio, favored it.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, of New-York, the President was excused until 7 o'clock in the evening, in order that he might be present at the Committee meeting.

Governor BINGHAM, of Michigan, took the Chair.

Mr. SACKETT, of New-York, called up the resolution for a Committee, consisting of three from each State, to present a plan for a National organization.

The Ohio delegation reported they had chosen JAMES DENNISTON for a member of the Committee on the Address.

The Committee on a plan of organization then reported.

After some unimportant business relative to Committees, the Chairman read the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

"The American Party are no longer united. Raise the Republican banner. Let there be no further extension of Slavery. The Americans are with you."

The applause that was given to this was tremendous.

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLIN, of Ohio, was called on for a speech. He said the people should rebuke the insolence of an accidental President. The President should not make the politics of the country. He (KEMBLIN) recommended that the patronage of the Federal Government should be taken away. Northern men had erred in permitting the South to call us a sectional party, and that we have but one idea. That one idea should be, a party that knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but Freedom everywhere. He hoped the Democrats would have no vantage ground in professions for popular sovereignty. The Republicans were the true friends of popular sovereignty. He compared President PIERCE's idea of popular sovereignty to that of NAPOLEON's, who after being elected abolished it. What, he said, ever heard of popular sovereignty abolishing itself? He concluded by hoping the meeting would adopt measures to insure freedom in Kansas.

The Committee on Business was announced, when cries were made for WILMOT, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, CHANDLER, and others.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was introduced, amidst tremendous applause. He appeared to be greatly embarrassed, returned thanks, and begged to be permitted to retire.

A lively sally then occurred between Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, and some of the Ohio members.

Mr. CHANDLER alluded to a remark in the morning, that two of the Ohio Delegation in Congress lacked stiffness in the back, and that plaster had to be applied so that they could vote for Mr. BANKS for Speaker. He offered to spare some Michigan backbone to some of his Ohio friends who needed it.

Cries of "WILMOT," "WILMOT," "WILMOT."

Mr. CHANDLER—I am not gone yet.

A voice from Ohio—Then don't abuse the Ohio delegation.

Mr. CHANDLER—I don't abuse them. I only take the assertion of others. If it is not true, I take it back.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, then spoke at considerable length. He said although he was an impulsive man himself, he approved of the words of Mr. GREELEY this morning. Let us be careful and cautious how we address the voters, if we wish the people to act with us. We shall, with prudence, carry the election like an avalanche. He said he had ultra views on the subject of Slavery, but would not enforce them on others. Let us combine all the Anti-Administration forces and drive out the Vandals from the Capitol of the country. Let not Abolitionism or Free-Soilism dissent from the resolutions to be proposed, because they may not come up to their views.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. FOOTE of Ohio, and BLISS of Massachusetts, in which the views expressed by Mr. GREELEY were sustained.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A. OAKEY HALL, of New-York, being called for, addressed the Convention. He had come to listen, not to speak. He was gratified to see so many assembled on the Anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday to organize the new Republican Party. He considered their prospects of success as fair as their cause was just.

PRESTON KING went into the history of Slavery since the organization of the Government, and said that there were as many slaves in New-York as in some of the Southern States. He explained his remark by saying that merchants and others there held mortgages on Southern plantations, stocked with slaves. He denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, pronounced it a delusion, and declared that the present Republican Party was a reorganization of the Republican Party of 1798.

The Chairman announced that he would corroborate the fact stated by Mr. BLAIR, that the Republicans had the sympathy of the people of the Southern States, by stating that another delegate had just reported himself from Missouri, making the third that had done so from that State. Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee are also represented. Eight Slave and sixteen Free States are represented here.

Mr. VAUGHAN, of Illinois, stated that the Committee on Resolutions would not report until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. GIDDINGS rose amidst loud cheers and made a most brilliant speech. He said, for the last twenty years I have been called a fanatic so often, that I almost now believe it myself. Had I been told that I should have lived to see a sight like this, I would have called my informant a fanatic. Years are condensed into hours when I see the progress the cause has made—but there is yet its consummation to be won by the present generation. One of the most pleasant reflections of my life is, the belief that the contest with the Slave power is drawing to a close. I now look forward to the time, when, having fought the good fight, I can retire to the bosom of my family. Mr. GIDDINGS then gave an account of the struggle for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, interspersed with characteristic anecdotes, which convulsed the house with laughter. The speaker

Mr. BLAIR [illegible] markable [illegible] over both called [illegible] for the high honor [illegible] him to the Chair, and said he had been [illegible] with men whom the North and South both delighted to honor. The people of the South had been made to believe that the object of the Republican Party solely was the abolition of Slavery, but when it is understood that it is to prevent nullification at the North, a different feeling will prevail among Southern people. He had received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, embracing men of character and extensive wealth. They desired him to come here. He laid before the meeting a paper which was to be considered by the Convention as a Southern platform. He had intended to have presented it as a member on the floor. [Cries—"Read it," "Read it." "No, wait until the organization is completed," &c.]

Mr. BLAIR thanked the Convention, and took his seat.

Mr. DRAPER then announced the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries; and the report of the committee being unanimously adopted by the Convention, the organization was complete, as follows:

PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Maryland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Horatio G. Russ, N. H.,	L. Brainard, Vt.
Geo. Bliss, Mass.,	James M. Bruce, Conn.
R. G. Hazard, R. I.,	E. D. Morgan, N. Y.
W. P. Sherman, N. J.	Joseph Farley, Va.
Gen. Markle, Pa.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
W. P. Clarke, Iowa.	R. W. Spaulding, Ohio.
G. W. Julian, Ind.	John H. McMillen, Ill.
Gov. Bingham, Mich.	David Jones, Wis.
F. M. Newson, Minnesota.	Lewis Chapman, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

Russell Everett, Pa.	D. R. Tilden, Ohio.
Isaac Dayton, N. Y.	J. C. Vaughn, Ill.
J. W. Stone, Mass.	

Mr. KIMBALL, of Ohio, moved that a Committee of three from each State be appointed to report a plan for the organization of the Republican Party.

An amendment was offered to reduce the number to one, when a motion was made to lay the matter on the table for the present, which was carried.

Mr. MANN, of New-York, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to draft an address and prepare resolutions.

After some discussion, this was adopted.

The Committee was then appointed, each State delegation naming a member of the Committee.

Some difficulty occurred in the choice of the Ohio member of the Committee, one party desiring Mr. GIDDINGS, and another Mr. DENNISTON of Columbus. The subject was referred back to the Ohio delegation.

The paper presented by Mr. BLAIR was then read, on motion of Mr. MANN.

It contains the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, and the opinions of a large class of merchants, in Baltimore, who would suffer by a dissolution of the Union.

The Address says, warning should be given to Slaveholders not to endanger their property by taking it into territory wherein the sovereign power interdicts Slavery, and every issue should be merged into the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

It recommends all parties to meet in Convention and nominate a President and Vice-President.

On motion, the Address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, and ordered to be printed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the cars containing delegates, Mr. DRAPER, of New-York, moved to adjourn until the evening, and in the meantime to hold an informal meeting.

Mr. RIPLEY, of New-Jersey, opposed the motion, and Mr. FOOTE, of Ohio, favored it.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, of New-York, the President was excused until 7 o'clock in the evening, in order that he might be present at the Committee meeting.

Governor BINGHAM, of Michigan, took the Chair.

Mr. SACKETT, of New-York, called up the resolution for a Committee, consisting of three from each State, to present a plan for a National organization.

The Ohio delegation reported they had chosen JAMES DENNISTON for a member of the Committee on the Address.

The Committee on a plan of organization then reported.

After some unimportant business relative to Committees, the Chairman read the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

"The American Party are no longer united. Raise the Republican banner. Let there be no further extension of Slavery. The Americans are with you."

The applause that was given to this was tremendous.

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLIN, of Ohio, was called on for a speech. He said the people should rebuke the insolence of an accidental President. The President should not make the politics of the country. He (KEMBLIN) recommended that the patronage of the Federal Government should be taken away. Northern men had erred in permitting the South to call us a sectional party, and that we have but one idea. That one idea should be, a party that knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but Freedom everywhere. He hoped the Democrats would have no vantage ground in professions for popular sovereignty. The Republicans were the true friends of popular sovereignty. He compared President PIERCE's idea of popular sovereignty to that of NAPOLEON's, who after being elected abolished it. What, he said, ever heard of popular sovereignty abolishing itself? He concluded by hoping the meeting would adopt measures to insure freedom in Kansas.

The Committee on Business was announced, when cries were made for WILMOT, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, CHANDLER, and others.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was introduced, amidst tremendous applause. He appeared to be greatly embarrassed, returned thanks, and begged to be permitted to retire.

A lively sally then occurred between Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, and some of the Ohio members.

Mr. CHANDLER alluded to a remark in the morning, that two of the Ohio Delegation in Congress lacked stiffness in the back, and that plaster had to be applied so that they could vote for Mr. BANKS for Speaker. He offered to spare some Michigan backbone to some of his Ohio friends who needed it.

Cries of "WILMOT," "WILMOT," "WILMOT."

Mr. CHANDLER—I am not gone yet.

A voice from Ohio—Then don't abuse the Ohio delegation.

Mr. CHANDLER—I don't abuse them. I only take the assertion of others. If it is not true, I take it back.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, then spoke at considerable length. He said although he was an impulsive man himself, he approved of the words of Mr. GREELEY this morning. Let us be careful and cautious how we address the voters, if we wish the people to act with us. We shall, with prudence, carry the election like an avalanche. He said he had ultra views on the subject of Slavery, but would not enforce them on others. Let us combine all the Anti-Administration forces and drive out the Vandals from the Capitol of the country. Let not Abolitionism or Free-Soilism dissent from the resolutions to be proposed, because they may not come up to their views.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. FOOTE of Ohio, and BLISS of Massachusetts, in which the views expressed by Mr. GREELEY were sustained.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A. OAKEY HALL, of New-York, being called for, addressed the Convention. He had come to listen, not to speak. He was gratified to see so many assembled on the Anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday to organize the new Republican Party. He considered their prospects of success as fair as their cause was just.

PRESTON KING went into the history of Slavery since the organization of the Government, and said that there were as many slaves in New-York as in some of the Southern States. He explained his remark by saying that merchants and others there held mortgages on Southern plantations, stocked with slaves. He denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, pronounced it a delusion, and declared that the present Republican Party was a reorganization of the Republican Party of 1798.

The Chairman announced that he would corroborate the fact stated by Mr. BLAIR, that the Republicans had the sympathy of the people of the Southern States, by stating that another delegate had just reported himself from Missouri, making the third that had done so from that State. Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee are also represented. Eight Slave and sixteen Free States are represented here.

Mr. VAUGHAN, of Illinois, stated that the Committee on Resolutions would not report until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. GIDDINGS rose amidst loud cheers and made a most brilliant speech. He said, for the last twenty years I have been called a fanatic so often, that I almost now believe it myself. Had I been told that I should have lived to see a sight like this, I would have called my informant a fanatic. Years are condensed into hours when I see the progress the cause has made—but there is yet its consummation to be won by the present generation. One of the most pleasant reflections of my life is, the belief that the contest with the Slave power is drawing to a close. I now look forward to the time, when, having fought the good fight, I can retire to the bosom of my family. Mr. GIDDINGS then gave an account of the struggle for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, interspersed with characteristic anecdotes, which convulsed the house with laughter. The speaker

The Republican Convention at Pittsburg.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Convention temporarily organized at 11 o'clock, a very large number being present. Mr. BRAINARD of Vermont called the assembly to order and moved the election of JOHN A. KING, of New-York, as temporary Chairman, Dr. STONE of Massachusetts, and WM. PENN CLARK of Iowa, as temporary Secretaries.

Mr. KING made a brief address, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State, was then appointed by the Chair.

Judge SPAULDING announced that he had just received a dispatch from Altona, stating that a large number of Delegates from New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey were in the cars, and would arrive at 2 o'clock.

A motion was made to adjourn to that time.

Pending this motion, Mr. ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization meet in the adjoining room to arrange preliminaries and designate the seats of members.

During the absence of the Committee, several gentlemen were called upon to address the meeting, among others Messrs. GIBSON of Ohio, and GREELEY of New-York.

The latter was most enthusiastically called, and on coming forward said he was glad to have an opportunity to address the meeting. He had been in Washington for several weeks. Friends there counseled extreme caution in our movements. Not being myself a cautious man, thought we would try to act in such a manner as to show the South that although Republicans were the earnest opponents of Slavery, they are not governed by feelings hostile to the South. It was for the real interest of Missouri that Kansas should be a Free State, and he believed that the honest majority of the people of Missouri favor freedom. Friends in Washington had desired him to counsel extreme caution. The Federal forces are in the hands of our implacable enemies. The Secretary of War, JEFFERSON DAVIS, whatever good qualities he may have, is no friend to our cause—neither is the commander in the Federal forces a friend—therefore, let us be cautioned to keep within bounds. Mr. GREELEY did not believe the American Convention friendly to the Republican cause. They will nominate a candidate. For his part he could only sympathize with those in favor of making every Territory free. He cared not what their policy on the Tariff or other questions was. He concluded by detailing the wrongs of the Free-State citizens of Kansas, under the tyranny of the Slavocracy.

Mr. PRESTON KING was called for, but excused himself.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, congratulated the Convention upon having the son of his old friend RUFUS KING, in the Chair. Washington was the last place to look for redress. He (GIDDINGS) was an early settler in the West, and related an anecdote appropriate to the occasion. Two pious individuals, named Joseph and John, who had begun a settlement there. Joseph prayed to the Lord thus: "O Lord, we have begun a good work; we pray Thee carry it on thus." But John prayed, "O Lord, we have begun the good work; carry it on as you think best; don't mind what Joe says." [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS introduced Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois—not Joe, but John. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY made some exciting remarks. He said the places of those patriots who were about to be shot down in Kansas would be supplied by other freemen. He was willing to go either as a captain or private. He would rather be there weltering in blood, than to see a set of drunken ruffians take the Government out of the hands of the people of Kansas.

Mr. GIBSON, of Ohio, followed, denouncing the Know-Nothings, &c. He had heard that they would nominate GEORGE LAW. Let us act independently, and organize a *true* American Republican party.

Mr. CARLING, of Illinois, made a speech of some length, in which he advocated prudence in the Kansas controversy.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of New-York, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the nomination of FRANCIS P. BLAIR for President.

The nomination was received with great applause, and unanimously accepted.

CITY POLITICS.

K. N. Council No. 19—How [illegible] withdraws from the Order.

A regular meeting of the Fillmore [illegible] 19 K. N. Council was held last evening at [illegible] No. 79 Wooster-street.

After the transaction of some [illegible] Mr. DANIEL BOWLEY was [illegible] gate to the Grand State Convention [illegible] meet at Canandaigua on the [illegible] was instructed to urge upon [illegible] passage of a resolution [illegible] "Templars."

When this matter had been disposed of, JOHN WHEELER, M. C., asked the privilege of withdrawing from the Council, and, after some debate, Mr. WHEELER's request was granted.

Blowing up the Ice on the Mississippi at St. Louis.

The business men of St. Louis propose to clear the ice opposite that city by the use of powder. Experiments have been made, and there seems to be no obstacle in the way. The explosions so shatter the ice that the current floats it down the stream. The labor of cutting up so large a mass into small fragments would be immense; and such a method has rarely been attempted, except in cases of absolute necessity.

A party of engineers have taken a measurement of the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, and found the distance from the water's edge on that side to the water's edge on Bloody Island, to be 1,800 feet. This is said to be the narrowest point near St. Louis. The party had with them a lead line, which they let down through a hole cut in the ice near the middle of the river, and found the water to be 60 feet deep.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Progress of Peace Negotiations—Opening of the British Parliament.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letter on Spanish Affairs.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from California, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, &c., &c.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS—Burning of five Fejee towns by the U. S. ship *John Adams*.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS FOR THE WEEK—Special Washington Correspondence.

STATE

LONG ISLAND.

...was occupied in entertainment during ... to vote on the question ... grants of the City to extend the school ... the district in which they reside. ... of the Association elected at the pre... meeting were:

...F. Rouget.
Vice-President—F. D. Clark.
Secretary—S. F. Libbey.
Executive Committee—T. H. Valentine, A. B. Clark, ... Barnes.

Brooklyn School Concert.

The pupils of Brooklyn School No. 17, (old No. ...) gave a fine concert last evening at the ... The proceeds are to be applied for im... in the School furniture.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

...ry of the Mulberry-... Church Missionary and ... School Society.—Sermon in the morn... o'clock, by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND. Addresses ... in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. ... W. Pool and others. Anniversary exercises in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. G. F. Ker..., Robert Emerson and others. Collection in aid of Missions will be taken up.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Murdoch**—Of the Associate Presbyterian Church, will preach in the hall corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, Feb. 24. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. W. H. BLAIR will preach in the above place at 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David used in Divine Worship. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church,** Rev. DAVID KENNEDY, Pastor.—There will be a Communion Service in Westminster Church, 23d-st. between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN THOMPSON D. D., of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Elder J. Litch,** of Philadelphia, will preach in the Advent Mission Church No. 39 Forsyth-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath Day) MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the usual hours of public worship. As the seats are free, a collection will be taken at the close of each service. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Cromwell and the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. MACKIE, of Philadelphia, will deliver a discourse on the above, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the North 8th-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg. And Rev. Dr. FINLAY will repeat his lecture on the *Crevices*, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The public are invited.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**—Pastor of the Fourth-st. P. E. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) Service to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. precisely. Subject of the evening lecture—[illegible] by Christ.

☞ **Preaching** ... may be expected to-morrow in the ... Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. ... in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ... in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. H. H. BLAIR, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. MCELRATH.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st., between ... and 8th avs. Preaching in the large and commodious ... by the pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and ... from 2 to 4 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Robert McCartee, D.D.,** of ... Newburg, will preach in the United ... Church 25th-st., between 7 and 8th avs. TO-MORROW Feb. 24, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians**—Will find Public Worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock each Sabbath

☞ **Rev. John H. Wells,** of Massachusetts, will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 8th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the third of the series of discourses on the Form of the Bible, (as illustrating the Christian Life,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as Expounded by Swedenborg.**—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, will be delivered by Mr. BESWICK, at the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **End of the World**—Elder SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Order of Judgement on the Nations, Rev.* 14: 6-20.

☞ **Rev. Wm. A. Milburn,** the eloquent blind Minister, will preach in Rose Chapel TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**—17th-st. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. B. SYLVESTER at 3 P. M., and Rev. ALLEN STEELE at 7 P. M.

☞ **Catholic, Apostolic Church,** in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. Bishop JANES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. J. FOX at 3 P. M.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

☞ **Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods,** in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

☞ **Another New One!**—BAKER & GODWIN, Proprietors of the Metropolitan Steam Printing Office, Tribune Buildings, have just put up another NEW STEAM PRESS—one of the most recent invented—for the Neat and Rapid Printing of Fine Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

Possessing the LARGEST NUMBER of the SWIFTEST STEAM PRESSES for every description of MERCANTILE PRINTING, the Proprietors respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Establishment, which is in all respects fully up to the requirements of the times, and unsurpassed in facilities for executing the most urgent orders in "double quick time."

CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Tribune Buildings—Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **To Southern and Western Merchants—Important**—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
RUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Avery Cure for Consumption Rushcopse Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 176 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—Depôt No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and corner Barclay-st. and Broadway. This Ointment supersedes all others for burns, piles, bruises, chapped hands, mumps, corns, gout, &c.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this ... will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the ... at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, ... Rev. J. ESMY will be ready by Mr. ARTHUR D. P. ... Lecture: *The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men in Great Cities.* A full attendance of the ... and all friends of the Association ...

...WITHERTON, Recording Secretary.

[illegible]

...Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Spasms, Colic, Cramp, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Blindness, Partial Loss of Vision, Giddiness, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Cold Feet, Drowsiness, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Trembling, Dizziness, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Decay, Paralysis, Dropsy, Gout, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Sore and Cancerous Eyes, Sore Ears, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable ... which has been used by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, any wholesale druggist.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

☞ **Lost Voice Restored.**—NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 10.—*Mr. S. W. Fowle:* Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your Agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully restored. Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **Prof. O. M. Mitchel** will deliver the fourth lecture of his series on *Astronomy* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant. Subject—*Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.* Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal Brooklyn Book and Music Stores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **Park Benjamin**—By special request, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on *Fashion*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at Rose's bookstore, No. 149 Atlantic-st.; Marsh's bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; Sanford's music store, No. 23 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **First Party for Kansas.**—The N. Y. Kansas League will send a company of settlers about the 15th March. In charge of a gentleman going to Council City, Kansas. Persons wishing to leave in his company will apply immediately at Office of N. Y. Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, 2d floor, office No. 24.

GEORGE WALTER, Gen'l. Supt.

☞ **In Learning to Draw Beautifully from Nature**—Very much time, labor and money can be saved by studying S. WOOD'S rapid and exceedingly effective system, as taught by himself at his residence, No. 841 6th-av. The commonly expressed opinion of those who learn it is, that it is vastly superior to all other systems.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist.**—Special attention paid to Prescriptions, having had a practical experience of sixteen years in such firms as Rushton's, Crumbie's, &c. Patent Medicines and Perfumery of every kind. Please give me a call. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, (formerly Mathison's,) southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. N. B.—Open at all hours.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF
MOURNING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

The entire stock of Mourning Goods in Store No. 551 Broadway, to be sold without regard to cost.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue till 5 P. M., daily.

WM. JACKSON,
(Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,)
No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

CLOSING PRICES.
THE LAST REDUCTION,
AND TIME LIMITED.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER

Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
Rich Parametta, double widths, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of Every Description.

500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $5.
500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
1,000 dozen Snow-drop Linen Napkins, at $1 50 per doz.
500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10x4 wide.
1,000 pieces Hukeback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.
Also, a general assortment of
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Hoisery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY, FEB. 23,
150 pieces rich plaid silks, Spring styles.
100 pieces rich black silks, (Gre de Rhine,) at 4s., 5s. and 6s.—cost 8s., 10s. and 12s.
1,000 yards French merinos, at 6s. per yard.
1,000 yards Persian cloths, at 1s per yard.
400 pieces French prints, at 8s. per yard.
ALSO,
$20,000 WORTH OF HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN AND COTTONS.
500 pieces linen table demask, from 2s 6d. to 5s.
1,000 dozen huckaback napkins, at 12s., worth 18s.
500 dozen snow-drop napkins, at $1 50 per dozen.
500 pieces linen sheetings, 10x4 wide, at 4s6d. per yard.
800 pieces pure linen shirtings, at 2s., 2s.6d. and 3s.
500 Marseilles toilet quilts, 12x4, at $2, worth $4 50.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at a reduction of 50 per cent.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 279 Grand st.,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Mournings,
Paramattas, Plaids, De Laines,
Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinetts,
Shirtings, Linens, Table Damask, Napkins,
Marseilles' Quilts, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Lawns,
Ginghams, and a large stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
All to be sold at a great sacrifice, by order of the Assignee.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WEISKER BROTHERS,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., up-stairs,
Offer for sale a choice assortment of
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
BONNET SILK,
RIBBONS and
the most beautiful selection of our latest importation, to the lowest prices in the City.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
500 pieces Linen Damasks, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
1,200 Damask Table Cloths, 7s. to 14s.
100 doz. Damask Napkins, 12s. a doz.
20,000 yards Shirting Linen, 2s. to 4s.
1,000 Toilet Quilts, 14s. to $3.
Slightly wet and soiled, and offered at prices less than cost of importation. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SPRING FASHIONS.
Grand opening of Patterns of Paris, London and New-York Fashions at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, No. 375 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 1.

PINEAPPLE BONNETS.—J. P. FOUNTAIN, No. 653 Broadway, New-York, has this day opened a fashionable and varied supply of Spring and Summer style of Bonnets, made from the rare and beautiful India Pineapple goods. Also, choice dresses plain, plaid and striped of the same material. Mr. F. having been unable to procure very large quantities, invites wholesale purchasers to an early inspection. Also, on hand, a full supply of curious and useful articles from China, Japan and India.

DAMAGED GOODS.—French Lawns, Challies, De Laines, Ginghams, Muslins, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Linens, Table Cloths, Table Covers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely an quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn.

THE BIBLE—The foundation of the empire of obedience to God. Let every man act as though the destiny of his country was in his hands. At a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, 3d of March, E. W. Allen, of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission, No. 42 Baxter-st., will present his plan for publishing the Scriptures in newspaper form, for general distribution to the thousands not otherwise reached by Bible truth. Able speakers will address the meeting. Some Five Points children will sing, and speak Scripture pieces and passages. Admission free.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in 21 days by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. A. G. GRAHAM, No. 555 Broadway; GRALDING, No. 3 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 21 Sansom-st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] No. 4 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] AND ADVENTURES IN THE BLUE RIDGE. By Miss WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel's Family History."
From the New-York Daily Times.

Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life, and exhibited as fine a succession of characters as we have yet encountered.

From the Boston Transcript.

A work evincing a higher art, a greater range of thought, a purer style, and a subtler knowledge of shades of character than almost any other cotemporary issue.

From the Boston Atlas.

Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness in which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.

From the Illustrated Newspaper.

We recommend this volume to our readers for its intrinsic literary excellence, and pronounce it the best and most finished original work of fiction that has been submitted to our judgment for many a day.

From Putnam's Magazine.

The story is well told, with a good perception of character and a marked local fidelity.

From the New-York Herald.

This is really a charming book.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

We could wish that all the novels of the day were as free from censure as this.

From the New-York Express.

We were charmed in reading this book. The dialogue and language are not only strong and telling, but in a number of its scenes quite dramatic.

From a Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

A well written, carefully adjusted, fresh and true tale. The same free command of language and keen sense of character, the same thoughtfulness and refinement, mark her new, as won admirers for the author's first production, and we have not found any companion among the beings of the mind that have filled the scope of recent fiction, so real, agreeable and suggestive as those which bring home to us the best phases of life in Virginia through "Our Cousin Veronica."

One vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED:

A new edition of
AMABEL,
A FAMILY HISTORY.
Uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price, $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 196 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT.
NEW TYPE! NEW PAPER! NEW WRITERS!!!
CIRCULATION OVER 28,000!!!!
The amount of reading matter considered, THE INDEPENDENT continues to be
THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD!
1856.

The Independent will this year be conducted by the same corps of Editors which have heretofore achieved so high a reputation for the paper, and they will be assisted by a number of clergymen who are well-known and distinguished for their ability and talents. Some new writers are also engaged in addition to the following distinguished

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH,
M. LOUIS CZERNATORY,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
MR. CHARLES L. BRACE,
MR. CLARENCE COOK,
DR. SOLGER,
MINNIE MYRTLE,
ANNIE H.,
And numerous others.

CORRESPONDENTS
from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL. Our PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

Our Special Contributors.
Prevention better than cure.
Anti-Slavery Literature.
Our Own Correspondence.
From our Washington Correspondent.
Events of the Week.
Letter from Boston.
Princeton Theology.
Sacred Concert.
The Importance of the Spirit's Influence in our Colleges.
The Catholic Basis.
The Sleve Mother of Cincinnati.
Revivel in Westport, Essex County.
Letter from a Kansas Men.
Comments on the Election of Banks.
Literary Record.
Religious Intelligence.
Domestic Summary.
Editorial Articles.
Old school and New school
Returned Missionaries.
Help for Kansas.
Cooperation in Home Missions.
The New-England Seminaries.
Tact or Finesse.
Park Cong. Church, Brooklyn.
House of Industry.
Congress.
General News.
Commercial and Financial.
Family Reading.
The Young Architect.
The Dark River.
Aunt Lina's Sunshine.
Worldliness.
Our Church.
Spiritual Affinity.
Foreign Miscellany.
Advertisements.
Editor's Book Table.
The New-York *Evangelist* and *Observer*.
Colonies for Kansas.
Great revivnl in Rochester.
Foreign Intelligence.
Arrival of the *Canada*.
Review of the Market.
Price Current.

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.
Terms—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
Advertisements—A limited number will be taken at one shilling per line each insertion.
Money sent by mail is at our risk.
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.
Feb. 23, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

DREAMS AND REALITIES
IN THE
LIFE OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER.
By Rev. S. H. ELLIOTT, author of "Parish Side," &c.
One neat 12mo volume. Price $1.

The February number of the *New-Englander* speaks of it as follows:

"This volume describes the experience of a faithful and industrious Minister of Christ, who combined the arduous labor of a New-England Pastor, with the tasks of an instructor. The narrative is pleasantly told, and contains many instructive pictures of life and character, while the sentiment is sound and healthful. The friends of the author will readily perceive the correctness of delineations which are scarcely concealed by the thin vail of fiction. We can recommend tha book as safe, interesting and instructive for young people; and no one can read its pages without a sincere regard for the cheerful patience and courage which has sustained the disciple of Jesus among manifold trials and temptations."

From the New-Haven Courier.

Teachers of Select and Public Schools, Clergymen interested in parochial duties, and in the cause of education, and thousands of parents who send their children to school and college, will peruse these graphic sketches with interest, delight and profit. Every teacher of schools in the land should obtain a copy."

From the N. Y. Willis in the Home Journal.

It is a striking picture indeed of the common Americanism of one man's doing the work of half a dozen, and his experiences after being "nsed up." To all the great army of the Pulmonaries it is also very valuably interesting.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

They relate to personal experiences, social observations and descriptions of scenery, and their merit and interest lie rather in the beauty and impressiveness of the several sketches than in the plot. They possess a quiet grace of style, a shrewdness of observation and an unaffected humor that strike us very pleasantly. Foibles are hit off with polut, yet with a kindly feeling; while natural scenery is strikingly and faithfully delineated.

From the N. Y. Observer.

This volume, containing passages from the diary of a pastor, and descriptions of many thrilling scenes in his experience, is even better done than the "Parish Side," which we had occasion to speak of favorably on its first appearance.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

SIMMS' NEW WORK.
Published THIS DAY, Feb. 23.
CHARLEMONT, THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE;
A TALE OF KENTUCKY.
BY W. GILMORE SIMMS, ESQ.,
Author of *Guy Rivers, &c.* Illustrated by Darley. In one vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

"This domestic legend is founded upon actual events of comparatively recent occurrence in the State of Kentucky. However strange tha facts may appear in tha sequel—however in conflict with what are usually supposed to be the sensibilities and characteristics of woman, they are yet unquestionably true; most of them having been conclusively established, by the best testimony before a Court of Justice. Very terrible, indeed, was the tragedy to which they conducted—one that startled the whole country when it took place, and the mournful interest of which will long be remembered."

Already issued of tha same series of BORDER ROMANCES:
I. GUY RIVERS. A Tale of Georgia.
II. RICHARD HURDIS. A Tale of Alabama.
III. BORDER BEAGLES. A Tale of Mississippi.
In Press, to complete the Series.
V. BEAUCHAMPE; Or, the KENTUCKY TRAGEDY. [In March.]
VI. CONFESSION; Or, THE BLIND HEART. [In April.]

REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCES,
By the same author, uniform with the above, now ready.
I. THE PARTISAN. A Romance of tha Revolution.
II. MELLICHAMPE. A Legend of the Santee.
III. KATHARINE WALTON; Or, THE REBEL OF DORCHESTER.
IV. THE SCOUT; Or, THE BLACK RIDERS OF THE CONGAREE.
V. WOODCRAFT; Or, THE HAWKS ABOUT THE DOVECOTE.
VI. THE FORAYERS; Or, THE RAID OF THE DOG DAYS.
VII. EUTAW. A Sequel to the Forayers. [In March.]
THE YEMASSEE. A Romance of South Carolina.
SOUTHWARD HO! A Spell of Sunshine.

On the receipt of the retail price any of the above books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED?—The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the 26th inst. Every subscriber to any of the $5 Magazines receives a certificate of membership. Delay is dangerous. Call at once at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, and enter your name.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 138 and 140 William-st., between John and Fulton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY, FEB. 23, NEW BOOK.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
In Press, and will be issued in a few days, by
T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
OR, THE
JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE.
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Author of "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," "Linda," etc.; complete in two volumes, paper cover, of 500 pages. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others, will please send in their orders at once, addressed to the Publisher,

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Advance copies will be sent to any one, free of postage, on the receipt of the price by the Publisher.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER!—No. 12.
ISSUED THIS MORNING, FEB. 23.

Inauguration of Jackson's Statue, New-Orleans—Arrival of the Procession in Jackson-square.
Statue of Jackson, New-Orleans, by Mills.
Interior of Christ Church, Baltimore—just opened after extensive alterations.
Portrait of Rev. Dr. Balch, Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore.
New mammoth Steamship *Persia*.
Portrait of George M. Dallas, our new Minister to England.
Perilous Adventures of Stages and Pedestrians in Broadway, New-York—three actual scenes.
Broad-st. Methodist E. Church, Newark, N. J., dedicated Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.
Astor House Banquet, New-York—Portrait of James T. Brady, tha Orator.
New Spectacle at Broadway Theatre, New-York—"Herne, the Hunter"
View of Malta and its Fortifications, in the Mediterranean.
Mail Steamer entering the Port of Malta.
Tha Seat of War—Four Views of Eupatoria.
Costume of tha French Army in the Crimea.
Three Scenes in Hayti.
New Invention—A continuous Card-Printing Press.
Hospital at Scutari, near Constantinople, for wounded Soldiers from the Crimea.
Turkish Ladies in Constantinople.
Chess, by an experienced Editor.
Continuation of the thrilling Romance, "The last of his race."

The trade supplied by ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York City. For sale at all News Dépôts.

A BOOK OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.
NOTES OF A VOLUNTEER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Published in one neat volume of 400 pages. Handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $1.

The following are extracts from a few notices of the press:

From the Delaware State Journal.

An interesting and spicy work, written by a volunteer in the French service, full of camp interest, and shows the trials of volunteer life in glowing colors.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

For Lafoe-like vividness and resemblance to literal truth, we have seen nothing lately equal to this narrative, which purports to be the history of a Frenchman who volunteered for the service of the first French Republic. An excellent previous work from the same pen, describing tha life of a journeyman printer in London and Paris, and called "A Workingman's Way in the World," had prepared us for something of unusual interest; but our expectations have been surpassed. The writer enters fully into the spirit of the characters he personates, and makes himself so completely at home in French revolutionary society, in camp life, and in the great and terrible events of the period he is describing, that the reader sees everything presented vividly before him.

From the Troy Daily Times.

A racy and spirited narrative, full of incident and adventure, and abounding in all the romance of camp life, a soldier's fortunes and experiences.

From the Sunday Dispatch.

This purports to be an autobiography, but as it does not appear who is the author, or how it came into possession of the editor, it may well be doubted whether it is not a piece of fiction. Nevertheless, the narrative has such an air of truthfulness about it, the incidents seem so natural, we are compelled to admit that if the adventures are imaginary they are cleverly related. As a picture of the days of Robespierre and Danton, the recital will meet approval The editor is the author of "The Workingman's Way in the World," an original and popular book lately published.

Published by A. BURKE, Buffalo.
Copies mailed upon receipt of price.
For sale by all Booksellers and News-venders.
ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

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DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
ALLEN SINCLAIR:
OR, A LOVER'S ADVENTURES.
A capital Novel.
Price 25 cents.
GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

JAPAN AS IT WAS AND IS.
BY RICHARD HILDRETH,
Author of "History of the United States," &c., &c.

The most complete, valuable and entertainiug work upon this remote empire, embracing its history, present condition, manners, &c.

In one large vol., 12mo., with a map, notes, glossary and index. Price $1 25.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
For sale by all booksellers.

IN PRESS:
THE MEMOIRS
OF
REV. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D.
PREPARED BY HIS FAMILY.
Steel Portrait Engraved by Buttre.
12mo $1 25.
EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher,
No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS WEEK'S SUNDAY LEADER.—It will let daylight into some of the dark corners of this City.

MIDNIGHT SPIRITS IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES—Or, a Night among the "Roughs" of the East River—Dog-Fights, Bear-Baits, Rat-Worries and other intellectual amusements of the Fancy.

FIVE PAGES IN THE LIFE OF THE MARCHIONESS DE GUICHARD—An original story portraying the manners and morals of the English Court; the price of Wines and Mistresses reduced to a standard among the Aristocracy.

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS—The Abortionists at work—over 1,000 murders committed in the space of twelve calendar months; who are the supporters of these human slaughter-houses; the reason why the authorities are so lenient in this class of

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, February 23, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE FARMER [illegible] IS NOW FOR SALE. [illegible] ACRES [illegible] ACRES [illegible] UP- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE HALL SELL-ING on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors of the property known as Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Mangin-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lots 25 by 96 feet 6 inches, lot 25 feet front. No. 57 is 40 feet, No. 59 is 25 feet deep, and No. 61 covers the entire lot. This property has been used for many years past by the late firm of Hawkins, as a ship-building establishment, and is admirably adapted for the prosecution of the same business in every respect. Lots Nos. 57 and 59 are in 1 lease, and No. 61 in another lease, both at the ground rent of $75 per annum. The leases have 5 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privilege of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner to have full value for the improvements at the expiration of the lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—10-horse power, turning and bolt finishing machines, planing, face, sticking machines, tenoneing machine, mortising machines, circular saws, with mandrills and saws, matching machine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws, hand-saws, gear chains, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For full particulars apply to JAMES W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THOMAS REED, Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

Adrian H. Muller Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH WARD 12TH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Dennis Valentine, deceased:

12th-av.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 112 East 13th-st., lot 20x51, house 20x34. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The two-story and attic brick house No. 71 East 13th-st., lot 24.6x85, house 24x40, with tea-room in rear 12x19. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

12th-av.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th-st., first house East from 5th-av., with gas and hot and cold baths; lot 25x100, house 25x65. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE, } Executors.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Jewelry and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 13. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Stevens, Wilcox, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE—Removed from Brooklyn. Carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, 200 curled maple chairs, and 100 bedsteads, F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 59 Beekman-st. second story, a large assortment of good new and second hand furniture, removed from Brooklyn, which must be disposed of this day. Among the goods may be found any quantity of second hand household furniture, some of which is almost new, including parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, mattresses, China and glass ware, &c. Also to the trade and all others in want, about 300 curled maple chairs, all patterns. Also 100 cottage bedsteads. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

D. S. Horch, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by first class City makers, and warranted; also, choice embellishments and decorations THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ A. M., at No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place. The contents are partly a new and excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, heavily carved, elegant rosewood suites, rosewood centre tables, vases and fancy articles, ormolu clocks, bronzes, lace and muslin curtains, rosewood hook cases, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, tables, rockers in mahogany and rosewood, mirrors, fine hair mattresses, counterpanes, &c., costly Turkish, tapestry and ingrain carpetings, solid mahogany extension table, gold band China dinner and tea sets, silver services, forks, castors, spoons, &c., English and French cut glass, ivory cutlery, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 26TH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, by order of James G. Stowell, Esq., Executor of C. C. Wright, the three-story and basement brown stone house, No. 70 West 26th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.—Said house has a wide court-yard in front, contains all the modern improvements, is well built and in an excellent neighborhood. $9,000 may remain on mortgage for a term of years. Sale positive to close the estate. For permits to see the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, that very desirable house known as No 29 West 27th-st., near Broadway; lot 22 feet 9 inches front, 98 feet wide, three rooms deep to the roof, 3 stories in height, and containing all the modern improvements, such as fine marble mantels, grates and bells throughout, first-class range and furnace, two water closets, bath, gas, &c. Terms very easy, and sale positive to the highest bidder. Parties wishing to view the premises may obtain permits at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has been made within the last year in the finest manner, and of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and *Express*. Sale without reserve.

Thos Morrell, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and rocking chairs, large French plate mantel mirror, oval glasses, 12 oil-paintings, gilt frames; rosewood and mahogany book-cases, wardrobes, extension dining tables, sofa and lounge bedsteads, Grecian and gothic bedsteads, hair mattresses, 50 corner and book-stands, cradles, sofas, centre and sofa tables, lounges, 6 dozen mahogany parlor chairs, iron safes, fine mahogany suite of furniture, covered hair seating. Also, case with millinery, large upright show case for daguerreotype artist. At conclusion, 40,000 cigars (assorted) in quantities desired.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., mahogany sofas in hair cloth, window curtains and shades, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel; French bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, dining-tables, tea-table, cane-seat chairs, seating and oil-cloth, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, an invoice of jewelry and opera-glasses, to be sold for account of whom it may concern. Also, to pay advances, an elegant rosewood seven-octave piano-forte

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., will sell, by auction on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., an assortment of toys, fancy goods, violins, pencils, stationery, &c.; and at 6 o'clock, a collection of old and valuable books, together with an assortment of new works, biographical, historical, &c.; also, engravings, envelopes and paintings. The goods are now open for examination and catalogues ready.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top centre tables, extension tables, library and secretary bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c. Also, 25 best curled hair mattresses. Also, a line of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, a line of desks of every variety.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronzes, vases, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY—Feb 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The entire fixtures and furniture of the shoe store, No. 82 Avenue D. This store is very handsomely fitted up with drawn, glass cases, &c., at an expense of about $600. Furniture consisting of desks, stools, carpet, stove, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

Alfred Bragg, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—A BRAGG & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., being a stock in good order and well adapted to the Southern and Western country and City trade.

REAL ESTATE—TO CAPITALISTS.—The attention of capitalists is called to the sale of the property known as No. 549, on the south side of Pearl-st., about 400 feet from Broadway, and nearly opposite the City Hospital; the lot is 26 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with a recently erected building in front, known as the Circle Hotel, and in rear several houses in rear. The sale will take place, by order of the sheriff, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., by

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of the order of the Supreme Court, entered on the 9th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, at the corner of 33d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the Harlem and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with license, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated.

JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1856.

AUCTION SALE AT SING SING—On SATURDAY, March 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a neat new cottage of ten rooms, and one-third of an acre of land, in the north-eastern part of the village. 15 minutes' walk from the depôt. ALBERT AUSER, Sing Sing, or C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., corner 4th-st., New-York, 20 to 19.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—300 cases prime fresh goods on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 49 Day-st. Also, at 11 o'clock, stock goods, the entire contents of a large retail store. N. B.—A large assortment also for private sale at the same place.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 110 Gold-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany chairs, tables, sofa, parlor and cook stoves, &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONY
IN FAVOR OF
DR. S. S. FITCH'S PRACTICE.

We have never seen a more conclusive piece of testimony as to the efficacy of medical treatment in curing Lung affections than the letter which we publish below. We commend it to the attention of all who are suffering from disorder of the organs of respiration. Such facts seem to prove very conclusively that Dr. S. S. FITCH does cure Consumption:

SPRINGFIELD, July 7, 1855.

Dear Dr. FITCH—Sir: My brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Needham (and he was the person who first advised me to consult you) has just handed me the New-York *Tribune* and pointed me to your card, asking if I would write you. I answered: "Yes, with all my heart, for if I can add to the happiness of that good man I too shall be happy in so doing."

I am one of your patients, and the first time I consulted you and placed myself under your care was in Oct., 1849. I had previously suffered from a cough, and was at that time much debilitated from loss of flesh and strength. You sent me a box of your medicines and remedies, which restored me to a good measure of health.

During the Winters of '50 and '51 I had a cough, pain in the side, etc., but resorting to your medicines again, health was restored. The Winter of 1852 I took a sudden cold, which settled heavily on my lungs, produced a severe cough, and confined me to the house, and a part of the time to my chamber, during the Winter and Spring. My sufferings were very great; no one can describe them except those who have been similarly affected. I was bolstered up to enable me to breathe. The soreness in my lungs was such that I could not bear the weight of the bedclothes on my chest. Any exercise would set me coughing. My lungs were tuberculated and congested. I had every symptom of Consumption; nearly all my friends and neighbors thought I had it seated, and must die with it; but I had faith to believe that Dr. Fitch's medicines, with the blessing of God on them, would restore me to my usual health and strength again. And, thanks to that good Being who ever watches over us, I am here a living witness to testify to the truth of what is here stated. I have visited you three times for a personal examination of my lungs and for advice. I found you an agreeable, skillful and sympathizing physician. I think my lungs are now perfectly free from disease. I call myself well. I can talk, read, or sing with as much strength as I ever did. I have and shall continue to recommend your treatment to others; and having seen the benefit of it from experience, I can recommend it with the greatest confidence to all who are afflicted with diseased lungs, feeling assured that they will obtain relief.

And now, Sir, I must speak of your truly valuable book entitled "Six Lectures on the Cause and Cure of Consumption." I wish it were read in every family. I think Consumption would disappear if the rules in this book were followed. I received the work from your hands and perused it attentively. Since that time I have kept it in circulation, for I wish every young female in the United States might read and practice it.

If any one wishes these statements corroborated they can call on me at my father's residence in Holyoke-st., Springfield, Mass., and I will receive them with pleasure and affirm what I have written.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks and gratitude, and may the richest of Heaven's blessings reward you and yours. Affectionately yours,

SUSANNAH FRISBIE.

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S office is at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, where he may be always consulted personally or by letter. Those at a distance can be treated by writing him a full account of their case. The new edition of his work will be sent for 25 cents, postage 15 cents.

Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted every day from 10 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for all diseases of the lungs, heart, &c. Consultation free.

S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an infallible cure, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of this population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1852.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I bee leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large hunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Beaton Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. They don't help complaints, but they cure them.
One Box has cursed Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 442 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the *Courier*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Mirror*, *Tribune*, *State Journal*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Courier*.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.—THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY for scrofula, scorbotic and cutaneous eruptions, used in conjunction with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. This public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical imposters, many of whom are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne—C. E. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor.
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, No. 363 Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION

OFFICE OF
STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with unbroken gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, the Company will have ready for delivery its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 33 Pine-st, in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

Office of the Mercantile Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FLUSHING RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Each for $1,000.—Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Mortgage for $8,000, on valuable improved Brooklyn property. Mortgage for $3,400 on new brown-stone front on 42d-st. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, 29 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO INVEST—On bonds and mortgages, having one or two years to run in this City, or Brooklyn only. Also, $10,000 to loan on first-class improved property in this City. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Fine-st., corner of Broadway.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

STOCK FOR SALE.—A number of Shares of Fire Insurance Stock.
EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.
Geo. W. Corning. Geo. F. Betton.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 20th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and untitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
Watertown, Jan. 29, 1856.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—No. 338 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 5:50 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and c

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Congregation of the Houston-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. R. Sirve, worship in the Reformed Dutch Church opposite Amity-street. Rev. Mr. McKim preaches every Sabbath afternoon and every alternate Sabbath evening.

☞ At Brooklyn, the Young Men's American National Club had a banquet at Arent's Hotel, last night. The Brooklyn Institute took the day's occasion to distribute its yearly prizes to meritorious pupils—a large assembly of visitors being present.

☞ The City Guard gave a splendid complimentary entertainment at the Collamore House, last evening, to Capt. Fiskes and Lieut. Buckley, on the occasion of their retirement from the corps.

☞ The Niagara will be launched—unless some sudden disappointment occurs—to-day, at 11¾ o'clock or thereabouts.

☞ The Common Council ate a grand dinner at the Metropolitan last night. The eating was long and the speeches short.

☞ The new Society Library building is on the corner of University-place and Twelfth-street, and bears a strong general resemblance to the Astor Library building. It is built of brick, with a basement and facings of brown sandstone. The lot upon which it stands is 70 feet in width, but the front of the Library measures only 52 feet, thus leaving a large space unoccupied on each side, so as to give light by windows to the interior. At the back it spreads out, covering the entire width of the lot. The depth is 85 feet, and the height 70. The front is in the Italian style, and has a noble entrance, ornamented with coupled Corinthian pilasters supporting the entablature. Over the middle window is the inscription—"Founded A. D. 1784." The interior is allotted to the Library—which will be admirably lighted—a general reading room, ladies' reading room, conversation room, and suitable apartments for the Librarian's residence. The Society numbers, at present, 1,128 members, has a library of 48,000 volumes, and is rich in old newspapers and documents relating to the history of the State. The cost of the building will be not far from $54,000.

School Examinations—Seventh Ward.

On Wednesday, the Superintendents passed the entire day in a careful examination of the higher classes of Number 12, in Madison-street, near Scammel. The first visit was made in the Primary Department, which is held in the basement of the structure formerly known as Old Public School No. 12. It is under the care of Miss Eliza Jarvis, who has been at the head of this Department more than twelve years. There were 337 girls and boys present. The exercises were confined to the two higher classes, and their condition was pronounced to be more satisfactory than on the last examination. The order was excellent, and the progress fair.

The Girls' Grammar School is on the next floor, under the care of Miss Annie M. Mabie. The attendance here was 186, though there are registered 218. The three highest classes were tested in reading. We have seldom listened to so large a number of pupils, in classes of the same grade, who read so uniformly well. Mr. Randall's praise of this exercise was justly very decided. The other exercises, in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and singing, were very well sustained. The singing was led by Mr. G. W. Frost on the violin, and was good. The order was perfect, and the specimens of drawing and penmanship were fair. Miss A. E. Lowns gave the fairest specimens of drawing, and Miss Kate Jones the best in penmanship.

The Boys' Grammar School is under the care of Mr. J. M. Tanning, Principal, with R. J. Finney, O. Hutchinson, Misses Lavinia Morrell, H. O. Simonson and Mr. A. B. Sage, Assistants. The attendance was 256,—the register numbers 260. The classes were tested in reading, geography, history, grammar, arithmetic and algebra, and in most cases manifested with promptness, intelligence and self-possession. The highest class in algebra, was examined by the Principal in person. The specimens of drawing were fair, and the penmanship showed evidence of good and careful supervision. The school was pronounced to be in a high condition, so far as discipline, classification and scholarship were concerned.

The school edifice should be remodeled; another story should be added; wings should be annexed to the front; four large, fine, well-furnished classrooms are needed, and should be provided, and the basement should be turned into a play-ground, with washrooms and janitor's quarters. The architectural appearance of the exterior of the edifice and the entrances should be made more convenient and imposing. The sketches of the plan of alteration presented to the Board of Education, at its last session, are altogether too meagre in this respect. No more packing-boxes for our public buildings, gentlemen. Build some one of the new houses as a model, and be sure not to spend your money for a mean improvement, or one that you will be ashamed of when it is done. The people will sustain you, heartily, in making your house what it ought to be, or as greatly so.

The following are the School Officers of the Seventh Ward:

Commissioners—A. Denike, D. Webb.

Inspectors—W. Tuers, B. Parkhurst.

Trustees—W. B. Worrall, James W. Barker, George W. King, L. C. Inslee, James B. Brinsmade, James P. Brenner, Thomas S. Williams, Thomas Lawler.

NO. 31 MONROE-STREET.

The Examiners visited No. 31, in Monroe-street, Seventh Ward, Thursday. The Primary, under the care of Miss Mary A. Esserts, Principal, and six assistants, with an attendance of 273 girls and boys, was first taken in hand. The exercises were conducted at some length by Mr. McKeen. The class for promotion was large and in good order. The school is well taught, and made a very creditable display of order and proficiency. The rooms are dirty. The furniture old-fashioned. The Girls' Grammar School, under the care of Miss Elizabeth Sayre, Principal, aided by Misses Lucy F. Soabsoroush, M. A. Baldwin and Mary D. Burns, with 150 pupils in attendance, received the Examiners and visitors in fine style. The teachers, pupils and other friends of the school have raised since Monday $210, and bought a Piano, which was used on the occasion for the first time. This little effort has added over thirty names to the register of the school. The penmanship and drawing were fair, and the exercises in reading, geography, grammar and arithmetic better than at the last examination. The school was pronounced to be in a satisfactory and progressive condition. In the Boys' department 341 were present under the care of J. Anderson, with four assistants. The highest class was especially examined in book-keeping, and in this branch the class made their strongest point. The penmanship and drawing were very fair.

The Seventh Ward Boys' Evening School is held in No. 31 and is very numerously attended.

EXCEPTION DAY.

The boys of the large Sixteenth Ward Grammar School, No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, under John G. McNary and assistants, gave a grand reception and levee to their friends on the same day. The music present was of the best, 450. The military drill used in changing classes, in all the movements of the pupils, commanded universal admiration.

Young Men's Christian Union.

Thursday evening, the "Young Men's Christian Union of New-York" met in the Sunday School-room of Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, when the question was debated, "Are creeds and beliefs essential to a religious character?"

About 150 persons were present, including half a dozen ladies.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Hutchinson in a written address. Creeds, he said, have not contributed to the spiritual growth of Christian churches. They are of human composition, clog human progress, and tend to practical atheism. They are detrimental as causing strife and dissension. But the speaker unconsciously, yet distinctly, committed himself to the universal creed, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," as peculiarly and exclusively Christian.

Mr. Dunn denounced human and individual expositions of the Word of God, imposed authoritatively and involving pains and penalties on the heterodox. Such was not religion. It was incompatible with the love of our neighbor, and, therefore, not from God. The Jews "made void the Word of God by their traditions or creeds." We are told upon Scriptural authority, that as to the way of salvation, a "wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein."

Mr. Platt said that faith in God was the foundation of Christian character. Like a previous speaker, this gentleman had a creed, and a very Scriptural one, too, much in advance of natural religion.

Mr. Woodman said belief must always precede action. A discursive debate followed more upon the grammatical than upon the theological acceptation of the words "creed," "principles," "faith," "belief;" these were interchanged as synonyms in most admired confusion. There was a great effort at etymological and metaphysical definition. But the conclusion was, that nothing was concluded. One speaker was very properly certain that no one could be religious without a belief, and that a creed is only belief assuming the shape of words.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Only a small amount of business was done at the Police Courts yesterday,—a proper regard being had for the memory of the Father of His Country.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

At the Tombs a man from Boston, giving his name as Thomas Creighton was brought up, charged with burglary. Mrs. Maria George, residing and keeping a store at No. 261 Willow-street, made an affidavit that while in bed about 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, she heard some one, in the basement door turned, and some one pushing against it, as if to get in. She forthwith got up and asked "Who's there?" Whereupon the person outside ran off, and she returned to bed in the rear of the premises. In about ten minutes afterwards the noise at the door was repeated, and rising up in the bed Mrs. George saw the front door open and a man step in. She jumped to the floor and cried "Watch," at the top of her voice, when the burglar took flight and ran into the street, pursued by the courageous woman, who renewed her calls for assistance. The fugitive fled up William-street towards Pearl, and in two minutes afterwards, he was arrested on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, by officer Coote, of the Sixth Ward Police, who had heard the alarm given by Mrs George. Creighton, when captured, was in his stocking feet, and had his shoes in his hands. He was locked up until morning when he was brought before Justice Connolly. In answer to questions put to him, he said: "I am innocent of the charge; I was drunk; I was running a race with a friend; he was running one way, and I another." Creighton was committed.

WHO OWNS IT?

The sum of $165 is at the Jefferson Market Police Court, awaiting an owner. It was found in possession of a deaf mute named Peter Brown, who said he found it. Brown works, or did work, in a stable at Twenty-seventh-street, at the Harlem Railroad Depot. He was committed by Justice Davidson to await examination.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A young man named William Garrison, a clerk by occupation, was brought before Justice Davidson yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Ocean Bank of this City to a Mrs. Henry Troya. The accused was committed for examination. We understand that there are now in circulation several counterfeits 5's on the Ocean Bank.

Miscellaneous.

THE LAST ABORTION CASE.

An inquest was held yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, by Coroner Perry, on the body of Catharine De Breuxal, who died on Wednesday last, from the effects of an abortion produced upon her, as is charged, by Dr. Cobel, of Essex-street. The particulars of the case have already been published in the Times. One of the witnesses called for the defence stated she was attacked with a violent hemorrhage when she came to Dr. Cobel's house, and that she requested permission to remain for a few days. Dr. Fionell, by whom the *post-mortem* was held, testified that the woman's death was caused by puerperal fever brought on by the abortion. An effort was made by the defence to shew that the deceased was a woman of bad character; but the evidence on that point was not admitted on account of its irrevelance. The Jury, after sems deliberation, returned a verdict of death by puerperal fever brought on by an abortion, procured at the hands of Dr. Cobel. The Jury also declared Francis Legoupil to be an accessory to the actions of Dr. Cobol, and held him as such, to answer the charge.

Cobel was surrendered to the Police on Thursday night by his bondsman, and is now imprisoned in the Third District Police Court. Legoupil will also be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Schmeltz is held as a witness in the case.

A WOMAN POISONING HER HUSBAND THROUGH MISTAKE.

George Hamblin, a native of England, aged 32 years, died very suddenly on Thursday at his residence, corner of Fifty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. A Coroner's Jury was impanneled to investigate the cause, and from the evidence taken before them it was shown that the deceased had, on the day previous to his death, drank a decoction of herbs for a complaint from which he was suffering. The herbs from which the drink was made were left by a female relative, and the tea therefrom made and administered to the deceased by his wife. Soon after partaking of it Mr. Hamblin complained of being very unwell, and soon after died. The *post-mortem* showed that a quantity of the extract of stramonium, or "stinking-weed," had been taken into the stomach. There was no doubt but that the poisonous weed had been mixed by mistake among the other herbs. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

SELF MURDER.

Nicholas Lawrence McChesney committed suicide at his boarding-house, No. 510 Grand-street, on Thursday night, by taking strycheine. Family troubles were the cause of the rash act. Deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of New-Jersey. He was a hatter by trade, and worked at Comstock's manufactory in Water-street.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

A man named Cornelius O'Neal was admitted to the City Hospital yesterday, suffering from a fractured arm and other injuries received by falling from a building in Seventh-street, between First and Second-avenues, on which he was at work. The scaffold on which he was standing gave way.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Supreme and Superior Court.—Motions and decisions.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 95, 96, 109. *Part II.*—No. 85.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 23.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The birthday of Washington had no effect on Judge Capron, who sat yesterday most resolutely on his bench, and tried several cases—not of much public importance, it is true. In the course of the day the Grand Jury came into Court, and delivered the following presentment:

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

New York, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

To the Court of Sessions:

The Grand Jury in and for the City and County of New York respectfully present—That, in the exercise of their duty, they have, during the present term, found more than one hundred bills of indictment, which have been duly presented to the Court in the form and manner prescribed by law.

The Grand Jury represent that their action, being merely preliminary, will be wholly useless, unless promptly followed up by prosecuting officers and magistrates: that the certainty of prompt punishment is the great preventive of crime: that while there is little complaint that in the case of poor and obscure offenders the course of justice is not sufficiently certain and speedy, the opinion is widely prevalent that notorious criminals, whose wealth or position enables them to command the services of eminent counsel, are almost certain to escape punishment.

The Grand Jury, therefore, urge upon the District-Attorney and the Court the most careful scrutiny into the character of the bail offered by those accused of crime; that the amount of bail be fixed at such a sum as may be reasonably expected to secure the attendance of the accused at trial; and that, in every case in which a prisoner forfeits his recognizances, the payment of the bail-bond be rigidly enforced.

The Grand Jury further represent that, while notorious and avowed criminals have at their service the aid of dexterous and able counsel, there can be little reason to apprehend that they will fail to secure their full legal rights. They therefore respectfully urge the prosecuting officer to oppose, and magistrate to refuse, to the full extent of their legal authority, all propositions for delay of trial or postponement of sentence, where it is evident that the object of such propositions is merely to delay or defeat the ends of justice.

There has been recently a fearful increase of burglaries, highway robberies, and violent assaults, frequently upon the persons of peaceable citizens. There is reason to believe that a great proportion of those crimes are committed by organized gangs of desperadoes, the members of which are, in many cases, known to or suspected by the Police; and that there are drinking-houses and other establishments that are notoriously the haunts of these gangs of desperadoes and disturbers of the peace. The Grand Jury urge upon the Police and Magistrates the duty of taking the most vigorous measures to break up these gangs, and to suppress the establishments to which they resort.

The Grand Jury, in accordance with the recommendation of the Court, devoted special attention to the conduct and duties of Petit Jurors in civil and criminal cases. A large amount of testimony was collected, which has been carefully preserved; but, upon mature consideration, the Grand Jury decided that it was inexpedient, at the present time, to take any definite and formal action upon the subject.

The Grand Jury have visited the City Prison in Centre-street, and examined into its condition as carefully as the limited time at their disposal allowed. If, as they were assured by the Governors and Warden, the same attention to order and cleanliness is uniformly exercised as was apparent at the time of their visit, the Grand Jury consider the general arrangements worthy of the warmest commendation.

The statistics of the Prison, as furnished by the Clerk, present some features to which the Grand Jury wish to direct the attention of the Court and the public.

During the past year the number of commitments were 56,264. Of these, 32,708 were of persons of intemperate habits, while only 3,551 were classed as temperate.

Of the commitments, 8,926 were of persons of native birth, while the remaining 27,338 were of foreign birth. Taking into account the relative numbers of these classes of our population, it will be observed that those of foreign birth furnish six or eight times their due proportion of criminals. The Grand Jury cannot believe that this is the relative proportion of crime between the resident population of our own and of foreign countries; they are therefore forced to the conclusion that there exists an organized system of deportation and emigration to our country of criminals from abroad; and they urge that every means which the law allows be put in force to check this criminal immigration; while every possible facility and encouragement should be afforded to the industrious and law-abiding immigrant.

In respect to Education, 32,000 of the commitments were of persons who were either wholly uninstructed, or whose degree of education was decidedly below that furnished by our Public Schools. Of 2,112, the degree of education was not ascertained, while only 1,321 were set down as persons "well educated." In view of these statistics, the Grand Jury submit to their fellow citizens that, great as is the expense of our Public School System, the expenditure is well and wisely incurred.

The Grand Jury would call the attention of the municipal authorities to the condition of the streets, many of which are almost, and some wholly impassable for vehicles, involving great inconvenience and immense loss to every part of the community. Although the evil is greatly aggravated by the extraordinary amount of snow that has fallen during the present Winter, yet, as we are always liable to a recurrence of the cause, to a greater or less extent, the Street Department should have full power to adopt such measures as will, so far as possible, remedy the evil as soon as it occurs. In this connection, the Grand Jury would censure the careless manner in which snow, ice and other articles are thrown from the roofs and windows of houses—a carelessness which has recently cost at least one life—and they command the matter to the attention of the police.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Honorable Court by the Grand Jury.

JAMES HARPER, Foreman.

J. N. Olcott, Secretary.

Judge Capron replied, and thanked the Grand Jury for the zeal they had bestowed in the public service. The business done in this Court during the February Term has been very great—more, indeed, than we remember to have been transacted in any one Term for a long time past.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

At the instance of the Prussian Consul, a native of that country, but a resident of the town of Rondout, in this State, has been taken into custody on suspicion of having been engaged in the manufacture of the German coin known as "Thalers." The accused will be examined in a few days.

The Joseph Walker Trouble.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

James Conden vs. *Fernando Wood and Walter R. Jones, Jr.*—This was an action to recover $500 as damages for preventing the plaintiff from prosecuting a contract he had made to raise the ship *Joseph Walker*. On the part of the defence it was set up that the public authorities deemed the sunken vessel to be a public nuisance and an obstruction to the commerce of the port, and they directed the Mayor to make a contract with the defendant Jones to raise and remove the vessel, which direction was carried out, and that, as it was necessary to prevent the plaintiff from raising the wreck, he could not recover damages.

His Honor, the Mayor, was called as a witness to prove the case, but the result of His Honor's evidence was to prove the defendants to have acted in accordance with law and with a desire to protect the health and commercial interests of the City. The complaint was therefore dismissed, with liberty to plaintiff to pay the costs.

HARD SWEARING SOME NOW.

Appleton vs. *Watts.*—This was a suit in the nature of replevin to recover about $140, being the alleged value of goods levied on by the defendant, who is a constable. The plaintiff is of the tribe of Levi, and all the witnesses were of the descendents of the other eleven tribes of Israel. Each side of the case had an array of six witnesses, and they testified right in the teeth of each other. One set swore stoutly that the goods taken by the Constable were the property of the plaintiff; and the other set swore that the property belonged to some other individual. In this way two days were consumed. The case went to the Jury at last, and his Honor said that in all his experience he had seen no case where the testimony revealed such an appalling disregard of the truth. He hoped the Jury would, notwithstanding the conflicting evidence, find a verdict, so that the cause might never again pollute the atmosphere of this Court! The Jury found in favor of the Constable, i. e., the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. John R. Brady.

Bernard Pollock vs. *John C. Brown.*—Motion to stay execution till after decision of appeal granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Adam M. Turnbull vs. *James Macgregor.*—Order to examine the debtor of judgment debtor sustained.

George J. Wood vs. *William Downe, Jr.*—The defendant will be permitted to come in and defend a payment of the costs of inquest and costs of the motion. Plaintiff to be allowed to perfect judgment and issue execution, and the judgment and levy to stand as security unless the defendant execute a bond to the plaintiff with one surety at least, conditioned to pay any judgment obtained herein, in which case the inquest is set aside on payment of costs as above. The bond to be approved by a Judge of this Court.

Sheldon Martin vs. *John C. Brown.*—Order of reference to A. C. Bradley, Esq.

Michael J. Green, Jr., vs. *W. F. Ludelli, &c.*—Order of reference to Richard J. Dale, Esq.

Henry H. Robertson vs. *John F. Lennox and Tappan C. Kilbourne.*—Order directing Sheriff not to levy on real or personal property of defendant Kilbourne, owned by him alone, where execution issued on transcript from Marine Court, and the defendant Lennox, his partner, appeared for him, without authority for that purpose.

James Gwell vs. *John McKune.*—The order staying proceedings must be modified so far as to permit the plaintiff to enter judgment and issue execution for security. The judgment cannot be reviewed except upon appeal therefrom and to procure a stay on, which appeal a bond is required. The defendant can avoid the inconvenience of the levy upon executing such a bond, and if the appeal be designed in good faith, it matters little whether the bond be given now or some days hence. Similar stays have been refused on motion, where no allegations appear to have been made that the debt would be endangered. (Waston and another vs. Scriven, &c.—7 Pr. Rep. 10.)

[Advertisement.]

☞ By referring to our advertising columns under the head of Fearful Sacrifice, our readers will learn that Messrs. Rensen & Dingee, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, still continue to excite the admiration of the ladies and heads of families, by the extraordinary reduction in prices of the contents of their immense establishment, driven by the approaching Spring to an immediate disposition of their entire stock. The sacrifice on the cost of those magnificent fabrics may with truth be termed a fearful one. That, however, is a matter that only concerns themselves, therefore we do not wonder at the magnitude of their business, or the increased interest manifested by all classes in their sales.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new grand burlesque of "Horne, the Humbug," continues the great rage. The National is nightly crowded to overflowing, and to accommodate all, the manager has been compelled to announce it for this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, when it will be performed with the celebrated pantomime of the "Magic Barrel." This will afford an excellent opportunity for the ladies and juveniles. The evening performances will consist of "Horne, the Humbug," "Mulsteer of Toledo," and "Golden Axe."

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Fetridge & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Porous Flexible Plaster. — Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. Mott and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. Allcock & Co., Brandreth Building; at Burton's bookstores, Nos. 296 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. Donald Kennedy,

Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Where are they not?—Well may these Pills be called an *universal* medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviations from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and dysentery accomplished by Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Assignee's Sale.—The stock of Dry Goods in store No. 219 Grand-st., commencing Monday, Feb. 25, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Berages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

Colburn & Nash.—Places and Residences for parties to let, both new and old, from three to ten other houses. To let from $6 to $10 per month. For sale from $15 to $500.

Colburn & Nash,
Agents, No. 428 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of Alderman Tyrrell—Indignation Meeting.

The indignation meeting held last evening, in Wellwood Hall, Jersey City, to consider the action of the Common Council in refusing to allow Alderman Tyrrell to act in that body in his official capacity, was largely attended, well conducted, unanimous and influential. The proceedings, although sober and dispassionate, were, at times, rather enthusiastic in applause. A bonfire and rockets illuminated the neighborhood while the crowd was gathering. The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. H. M. Soule, to be the President, Messrs. Thomas Forten and Joshua A. French, Vice-Presidents, and Wm. B. Dowsing and Hiram H. Fenn, Secretaries. The call of the meeting having been read, a Committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dunning, Du Kuyl, and Lorry. This Committee retired, and the meeting called upon Mr. S. B. Ransom to speak. He responded, and having briefly recapitulated the proceedings of the Common Council in the case of Mr. Tyrrell, he proceeded to point out what he regarded as illegal, unjust and inconsistent acts in their proceedings. At the first, they convicted him upon insufficient testimony—upon evidence which together with any other in their possession had been laid before the Grand Jury; but that body, acting under the charge of the Court and upon their solemn oaths, would not find a bill of indictment. The Common Council had now transcended their powers in denying him his representative privileges and voice in their proceedings. He contended that that body had no right to go behind the vote by which he was reelected, to base any objections to his occupying his seat. The Aldermen say that his return annuls their action. To be sure it does. It was so intended! [Loud applause.] There may be great schemes which, by his influence and fidelity to his constituents, he may thwart; therefore to deprive him of the opportunity is dangerous and wrong. Mr. Ransom spoke at considerable length and was earnestly applauded.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, and the report was adopted. The resolutions were mild but firm. They declare his expulsion unjust, tyrannical, and hasty; approve of his reelection, and regard the refusal to allow him to act as an Alderman, arbitrary, and a violation of law. They further express a determination to legally test the question.

Mr. J. B. Schenck then spoke. He denounced the act of the Common Council in this matter as an outrage from the beginning to the end. He volunteered to contribute liberally toward the expenses of legal proceedings. His was londly applauded.

Messrs. Joshua A. French, J. B. Schenck and J. R. Dunn, were then appointed a Committee to make the application for a legal remedy, and raise the means to defray the expenses.

The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for Mr. Tyrrell and others.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Eastern Invasion not Abandoned—Frightful Prevalence of Yellow Fever.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Port-au-Prince, on the 27th ult., says:

Political matters stand about the same as on the 15th. No one seems to know what to expect. The Emperor is still on the lines, with the remains of his army—say some ten or twelve thousand men. We know but little of them, but we fear he will attempt to renew the expedition. Should he do so, we do not know what would come of it. But we most earnestly hope he will return; in which case, business, now moving very languidly, (though in its usual channels,) would revive immediately. The Emperor is probably the only man in the Empire who is in favor of this expedition, and if he can succeed in it against all this dead weight of opposition, he must be a very able man.

I am sorry to say it is still very sickly here. I never saw it worse. It has now (the last spell) lasted over fifteen months, and it seems as if it would never cease. Vessels are losing nearly half their crews. Hardly a man escapes the fever, who has not already had it. Four of the hands on ran away, and went off by a vessel going out, just after she arrived; and this, naturally enough, is an incident of common occurrence. The two others, the second mate, cook, and two boys, have all been on shore sick. The two former died. The nursing and funeral expenses amounted to over $2,000, Haytien currency. Either the shore or harbor is almost certain death to an unacclimated stranger.

Hardly any of the private houses which will admit sick seamen, are fit to receive them. They are all more or less open to the night breezes, and many of them have nothing but the ground, or at best damp bricks, for a floor, and rarely any bedsteads. These people are generally humane; but many of those about Port-au-Prince, who take in the sick, have become hardened by use, and neglect them. Besides, they make more money by their funeral expenses than they do by getting them well, and so, naturally, favor the former. Dr. A. told me—this happened some time ago—that one evening, about 9 o'clock, just after a heavy thunder storm, he went down to old Mme. ——— to see a couple of sailors, sick of the yellow fever, whom he had put into a perspiration in the afternoon. He found them lying in the water, and the old woman asleep. The water actually, for a few moments, covered their thin mattresses, which were placed on the ground. He, of course, put the men into a dry place, but before the next evening they were both dead.

FIRE IN NAUGATUCK.—The extensive Rubber Boot and Shoe factory, in Naugatuck, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning last—cause unknown. Loss $100,000—insured for $52,000. The fire was discovered in the last room, which was situated at the extreme end of the building. As no part of the machinery or manufacturing was done in the room where the fire was first discovered it is a great mystery how the fire could have originated. The watchman passed through the building not more than one hour previous, and all was right at that time. There had been no fire on the premises after 5 o'clock, P. M., the day previous. The business of the Company will be stopped but a short time, as they have another factory, with machinery complete, which will be put in full operation in the course of three or four weeks. It was insured in the following offices: Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Hartford, $12,000; Phœnix, $3,500; Connecticut, $3,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $5,000; Atlantic, Providence, $5,000; Western Mass., $2,500; Bridgeport, $2,200; Home, New-York, $10,000.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, George Webster, only son of Fanny M. and the late Charles B. Warring, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his grandfather, James L. Morris, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 223 West 14th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Friday, Feb 22, of consumption, Mary R. Wheeler, daughter of the late John H. Wheeler.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Andrew Cropsey, No. 141 Green-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Julia Chester, eldest child of John Ruggles and Rebecca C. Weld, of Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, Ellen O'Neil, a native of Ballyharridan, County Armagh, Ireland, aged 63 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Charles and James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 140 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, after a short illness, Margaret Crawford, relict of the late Thomas Crawford, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, Thomas Macfarlan, No. 178 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 25th inst., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21, Norman W. Gilbert, in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Noel J. Beers & Co., of this City, and son of Charles Gilbert, Esq., of Stratford, Conn.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father-in-law, Samuel Sparks, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 119 West 18th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Banning, No. 7 Bond-st., Charles Peck, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Wm. W. Peck, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, of consumption, Edward M., son of David D. Crane, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 170 West 11th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

On Thursday, Feb. 21, Mary Peters, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 22, Anna L., youngest child of Ezekiel and Phebe H. Magie, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her father, No. 210 Livingston-st., first door east of Bond, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

☞ *Newark Daily Advertiser* please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, of disease of the heart, Cornelius Jeoneron, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 24th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Amity-st., near Hicks.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 22, Catharine, only daughter of James W. and Catharine Palmer, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner [illegible] etc., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, [illegible]

At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, [illegible] son of Samuel [illegible]

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on [illegible] at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 22, [illegible] Feb. 24, at four

At New-Haven, on Friday, Feb. 22, Maria, wife of Sylvester T. Waterbury, of New-Haven, and daughter of Zerkiah Wood.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at New-Haven, on Sunday, 24th inst. At Stratford, on Sunday, the 24th inst., James F. Jones, from Congress, on Sunday, the 24th inst. James Stowell, only son of Jno. J. Taylor, of this City, aged 17 years and 8 months.

At Bayside, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. Phœbe Willets, wife of Isaac Willets, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Fri. 22.

$1,000 Har. 2d m. bds.	77½	100	Harlem Railroad		21
10,000 Virginia 6s	96½	150	do		22⅛
500 do	96½	100	do	s10	22⅛
4,000 Erie bonds of '58	97¾	100	Long Island R.R.	s2	34⅜
500 Erie bonds 8s '75	90	99	do	b3	34⅜
2,500 Erie Con. bds '71	86¾	30	New-Jersey R.R.		134½
8,000 Ill. C. R. R. bs.	87⅛	100	Panama R.R.	s30	104
5000 Ill. Cen. R.R.	w.p 86⅛	45	do		104⅛
8500 N. Y. Cen. 6's	88	150	Reading Railroad		90⅜
1500 N. Y. Cen. 7's	101¼	100	do		90⅜
1000 Cl. & R. L. R.R.	93	100	do	s30	90⅛
1000 T. Bands 2 mtg.	79	100	do		90⅛
3,000 N. J. Trans. Bs.	92	100	do	s2	90⅜
40 Chatham Bank	93	100	do	s3	90⅜
11 Am. Ex. Bank	118	100	do	b60	91
25 Commonw. Bank	98	300	Hudson Riv. R. R.		83
5 Bank of America	119	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.		84¼
30 Ohio Life and Tr.	93⅛	100	C. & Pitts. R. R.		69
850 Gar. Gold Mine	b10 11½	100	do	b30	69⅜
100 Nic. Tran. Co.	21½	200	do	s2	69⅜
100 do	s30 21⅜	12	Ga. & Chi. R. R.		112⅜
200 Cantoo Co.	23⅜	12	do		112⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co.	100	100	do	b3	113
600 Cum. Coal Co.	b30 26	200	Cle. & Toledo R.R.	s3	80
100 do	b60 26⅛	50	do	s30	80
300 do	26⅜	778	do		69⅜
100 do	s45 26⅝	100	do	s3	80
100 do	b60 26	200	do	s30	79⅜
300 do	25⅞	300	do		80
107 N. Y. Central R. R.	93⅜	400	do	s30	79⅜
21 do	93⅜	100	do	b30	80⅜
200 Erie Railroad	s 58⅜	55	Chi. & R. Isl'd R.R.		95
100 do	58⅜	5	do		96⅛
350 do	b30 58⅜	20	do		96⅛
100 do	s10 58⅜	55	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		87
200 do	b8 58⅜	30	O. M. S. & N. I. R.R.	s10m	94

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	87	200	Erie Railroad

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1384. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, [illegible] PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOSE OF PROCEEDINGS AT PITTSBURG.

Address to the People of the United States.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

National Convention Called at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 17.

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Blair's Southern Address.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND REMARKABLE UNANIMITY.

KANSAS AID MASS MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Committee on the Address of the National Republican Convention was in session nearly all last night. The meeting broke up at 3 o'clock this morning, and met again at 8 o'clock, to put the finishing touches to the matters which they had in charge.

It is understood that some difficulty existed in two Committees, in regard to one or two points: *first*, upon the time and place for holding the Convention; *second*, upon the expediency of modifying and curtailing the Address. There was no hard feeling, however; and all differences were finally merged in the one great desire to promote the peace, harmony and good temper of the Convention.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. W. P. SHERMAN, of New-Jersey, was called to occupy the Chair in the absence of Mr. BLAIR, who was still with the Committee on Address.

On motion of Mr. ANDY, of Illinois, one member of each Delegation was called upon to make a statement of the position of parties in the several States; the speeches to be confined to ten minutes each. The States were called in order, and Massachusetts was the first to answer; she was represented by Dr. JAMES W. STONE, of Boston. He said there were four parties in the State—the American, Republican, Democratic and Whig; and prophesied a strong show for Republicanism.

Mr. CLEPHANE spoke for the District of Columbia. The Republican Association which has been organized in that City now numbers sixty members, and has circulated 200,000 documents. Mr. CLEPHANE laid on the table copies of circulars calling upon the Republicans of the country to form clubs, even if there were only six Republicans in a township.

LETTER FROM C. M. CLAY.

A letter from CASSIUS M. CLAY was read by Gov. BINGHAM. It is very long, and would make nearly two columns of the DAILY TIMES. It is dated Feb. 8, and is addressed to the Washington Republican Association. It reiterates the views Mr. CLAY has already expressed, and says that the question is no longer one of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, but Liberty and Republicanism on one side, and Despotism on the other. The antecedents of our history are reversed. Slavery ceases to be sectional and becomes national. The peaceable occupants of our Territories are set upon by an armed force from the Slave States, and the blood of peaceable and unoffending citizens cries aloud for vengeance. Republicanism, says Mr. CLAY, is to be saved or lost. It is no new party; it avows no new principles; it wants no new name; it makes no new issues, and desires no revolution.

KANSAS AID.

Dexter GAZZAM, of Pittsburg, invited the Convention to attend a Kansas Aid Meeting this evening.

PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, now reported from the Committee on National Organization that the different interests were compromised and recommended.

First—The appointment of a National Executive Committee.

Second—To authorize the National Executive Committee to add to its number.

Third—To hold a Convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, June 17. This was afterward changed to Philadelphia, on the same day.

The report was accepted, and after debate, *Philadelphia was unanimously substituted.*

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed unanimously, in accordance with the recommendations of the Organization Committee.

New-York—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman.
Maine—Abner K. Hallowell, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—George G. Fogg, Concord.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.
Connecticut—John M. Niles.
Rhode Island—Wm. Chase, Jr., Providence.
New-Jersey—C. M. K. Paulison, Passaic.
Delaware—To be filled hereafter.
Pennsylvania—David Wilmot, Towanda.
Missouri—F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.
Kentucky—Rev. Jno. G. Fee.
Iowa—A. J. Stevens, Desmoines.
Ohio—A. P. Stone, Columbus.
Indiana—Wm. Gross, New-Castle.
Illinois—E. T. Lelland, Ottawa.
Michigan—Charles Dickey, Marshall.
Wisconsin—Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn.
Virginia—To be filled hereafter.
District of Columbia—Lewis Clephane.
Maryland—Francis P. Blair.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, of Kansas, Kansas was added, and Gov. ROBINSON was elected.

Quite a warm debate took place on the place for holding the Convention—the time was not disputed. The day fixed upon is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. This Convention met on Washington's birthday. Two epochs are therefore to be marked by the recollection of two notable events. Mr. THOMAS, of Pennsylvania, held that the Convention should be held in Pennsylvania somewhere, for Republicanism will make a strong fight there. The claims of Ohio were urged quite strongly. Only Ohio and Pennsylvania were discussed.

CHARLES REMELIN, of Ohio, opposed the idea of holding a National Convention. Others spoke warmly in favor of it.

On the question as to the number of delegates to be elected from each State, there was a good deal of discussion. The Committee recommended the appointment of a number of delegates equal to twice the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled.

Mr. A. McGLASS, of Buffalo, favored the appointment of a single delegate from each district.

Mr. WILLIAM A. RACKETT, of New-York, said that the amount of two was taken as a compromise between one and three.

Gov. BINGHAM opposed any election of delegates. There should be a mass Convention like this, with representation equal to three times the number of Congressional delegations.

A number of these were finally carried, and the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole, with the amendments indicated.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A stir in the Hall now indicated something important.

The President announced the arrival of the Committee from the Monongahela House with an *Address and Resolutions.*

Uproarious cheering followed this announcement.

Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of New-York, Chairman of the Committee, appeared and announced that the Committee had closed its labors, and an address had been adopted which he was to present to the Convention. He desired to say that it was carefully prepared, and took a broad, enlarged and comprehensive view of the subjects confided to the Committee. Its great fault, he said, was, perhaps, its length; but yet gentlemen would say when it came to be read, that it contains matter in every point of view important to the American people.

Mr. MANN desired to say, as a citizen of the Republic, that if the Administration at Washington, in attempting to assume and exercise the authority declared by the President's proclamation, should spill one drop of human blood, it was his deliberate conviction that that act would end human slavery, not only in this country, but in every country on earth. [Immense applause—cries of "Read, read."]

The address was then read by Mr. DENNISTON of Ohio. It occupied an hour and a-half in the reading, and was devoted to a discussion of the Relations of Slavery to the General Government. It declares, in the first place, the fixed and unalterable devotion of the Republican party to the Constitution of the United States, and in the next place its determination to protect and defend the American Union against all its enemies. It disavows all sectional feeling and all local or personal prejudices. After these declarations it proclaims the conviction that the Government of the United States is not administered in accordance with the Constitution, nor for the good of the Union, but that its powers are systematically wielded for the *promotion and extension of Slavery*, in flagrant disregard of the welfare of the country and the sentiments of the American people. Such a course of policy, if not arrested, must subvert the Union in the affections of the country and lead to the most direful evils. While the Slaveholders do not number *one-fiftieth* of the white population of the United States, they already wield all the powers and functions of the Government for their own benefit. The address proceeds to rehearse the history of Federal legislation for the last twenty-five years, for the purpose of tracing the steady progress of Slavery toward the ascendency it has now achieved. It notes especially the declaration made on behalf of the Federal Government, in its diplomatic correspondence, during the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, that Slavery was a *political institution* essential to the well-being of the States in which it exists, and as such to be protected by the Federal Government. It narrates the circumstances attending the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of California, the organization of Governments for New-Mexico and Utah, the passage of the Nebraska bill and the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, by invaders armed for the purpose of establishing Slavery there against the will of the people, and sustained in that endeavor by the Federal Government. It discusses somewhat fully the Constitutional questions connected with the subject, asserting the full power of Congress to prohibit Slavery from the Territories, and exposing the various sophistries by which these violations of good faith and of the Constitution have been justified. It declares that the solemn recognition by the President and his Cabinet, of the usurping Legislature of Kansas, and their determination to enforce its edicts by the Federal troops, is a far greater outrage upon popular rights than were the alien and sedition laws, and invokes the action of the people, under a profound conviction of impending danger. It asks them to send delegates to a Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President—to surrender all personal preferences and to come resolved to take such action as will advance the sentiments herein avowed, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted with loud applause. It is understood that it will not be published until the proof sheets can be submitted to the author, as it was read from the original draft, which was hastily written and abounds in erasures and interlineations. It will probably first appear in New-York or Albany.

The following DECLARATION was then read and unanimously adopted:

We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as the objects for which we unite in political action

First—We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow of the introduction of Slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist, by every Constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

Second—We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas, in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union, as a free, sovereign, independent State.

Third—Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with progress of slave power to National supremacy, with exclusion of Freedom from the Territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to resist and overthrow it.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Mr. JOHN C. VAUGHAN, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a Committee of Safety, by the delegations from each State, to take measures to meet any emergency arising from the attempt of the President to enforce his Proclamation. Great excitement arose. Cries of "No, no." The motion was withdrawn.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE PUBLISHED.

Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, moved that the proceedings of the Convention, including all the documents laid before it, be published in pamphlet form, and that there be a Committee appointed for the purpose of superintending the publication.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Hon. JOHN A. KING, of New-York, glorifying, as he said, in the temperate achievement of the great results for which we came here, exclaimed: "Let us, gentlemen, stand now where we are," and immediately afterward moved to adjourn *sine die*, giving nine cheers.

The motion was withdrawn for a moment.

Votes of thanks were returned to Mr. BLAIR, for his action as President, and to the Republicans of Pittsburg.

Mr. KING then renewed his motion, and it was carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with nine hearty cheers.

The National Executive Committee met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization.

The delegates all leave for home this evening at 9 o'clock.

So ends the grand Republican Convention: to meet from its labors only to renew them still more effectually at Philadelphia on the 17th June. Everybody is delighted with the unanimity of the proceedings here, and prophecies of brilliant result are in all mouths.

A. M.

SOUTHERN DECLARATION.

Presented by Francis P. Blair, on Behalf of his Constituents in Maryland.

There is a great body of thinking men in the Southern States—many I know in Maryland, a considerable number, my neighbors in Montgomery County, who deplore the repeal of the Compromises in relation to Slavery, which all hoped had terminated the distractions growing out of this disturbing subject forever. It is true these people have not hitherto manifested by public demonstrations their solicitude. The violation of good faith in the breach of those compacts of peace between the sections, and the fatal consequences likely to follow, were not at first obvious to the mass of the Southern people, because by the art of the politicians who conducted the passage of this measure through secret caucus, where all the personal interests of the leaders in Congress and their partizans, making up the majority in both Houses necessary to effect it, were previously arranged—the appeal was made to appear as the voluntary tender of the North to the South. There had been no consultation by the members of Congress, in any quarter, with their constituents, either by issues made before the people, during the canvass or afterwards, or by address, petition and votes in public meetings, or by resolutions.

Among us extraordinary changes, affecting large interests, and reaching the feelings, the prejudices, the religious and political principles of men, as well as the political power of the States has hitherto always been preceded or attended by every mode of forming and eliciting the public opinion, which is the vital movement in a Republican Government. But in the late overthrow of all the adjustments of the most anxious question which Congress has had to deal with, from its first to the present session, not a whisper of the design was permitted to reach the public ear until its success was sealed by the private arrangements of the politicians in Congress, in conjunction with the President. The measure when publicly presented was at first veiled in the Committee's Report, as being but a reference to the Supreme Court of a question involving the constitutionality of the compromises—then as a conclusion that the compromise of 1820 was superceded by the compromise of 1850, but this interpretation of the Bill, covertly contained the repeal of the compromise of 1820—that of 1850—and also the compact with Texas, by which all the territory reserved by each of them as free from Slavery in the territorial condition, was opened up to its admission.

This bill of intrigue, passed in conclave by the aspiring politicians, to subserve personal interests, was well understood by themselves and their partisans to be a bonus for the Southern vote in the election of President, but it was ushered into Congress as the voluntary offering of the North to the South to the principle of equality. It was thus divested in the eyes of the South of being a breach of faith on their side. It came as a free gift to them from the Chief Magistrate and other leading men, Representatives of their Northern brethren.

They were not aware of the treachery of these Representatives to their constituents, nor did they anticipate the excitement which has ensued from the wrong, aggravated by the betrayal by which it was attended, nor the dangerous consequences likely to follow. Multitudes of honest patriots in the Slaveholding States, who love the Union, would willingly restore the compromises, the work of the great men of their own region. They are sensible of the fatal effects of its dissolution upon the peace and prosperity of the Confederacy, and of the inevitable destruction of the security in which they hold the Slave Institution—of the frightful scenes of civil war and slave insurrection which might arise out of the collisions between the two sections—on the one side wearing the aspect of a war of conquest, for the extension of Slavery,—on the other a war of defence to preserve the rights of the emigrants who have gone from their bosom. But these men of good faith who respect engagements, and above all the engagements which have produced concord and happy ties between the States of the Union, find their section already embarked in strife by the combination of politicians, who seek personal advantages by the power it gives them over the masses. Warfare always commits the power and interests of the many to the few chiefs who manage it; and so the whole South is at this moment in the hands of politicians who have contrived the movement, to strip the North of its intersets, as provided for in the several compromises; and the best men of the slaveholding States, who are sensible of the iniquity, cannot venture to declare their sentiments, lest they incur the imputation of deserting their own section in a contest in which defeat would be humiliation, and for which the leaders who have produced it would subject them to the charge of failing to stand by the cause of their peculiar institutions.

The persons who have sent me to this Convention are the first of the slaveholding region who have come forward to vindicate the cause of our common country against this sectional influence. They are a body of business men of Baltimore, who feel that their city especially and the State of Maryland have a great stake depending on the preservation of the Union and the peace of the country. If the bonds which unite the two portions of the Union, distinguished by free and slave institutions should be severed, the nature of the different interests growing out of the species of property in which it consists on one side, must involve continual conflicts for its recovery, when flying to the other for freedom, and the animosity thus engendered, cannot fail to bring on those protracted and bloody wars of ambition and conquest which have characterized nations of contiguous territory in every age and which have produced the most relentless hostilities between those of kindred blood. The wars between England, Scotland and Ireland—the wars between France and England—of France and the northern nations of the continent—wars which make up the history of Europe, would have their parallel here. Maryland would become the Belgium of this side of the Atlantic—the Potomac the Rhine. The shores of all our great rivers dividing the hostile States would frown with fortresses and centuries of bloodshed ensue, unless the peculiar cause originating the strife, which make an early end of it, by the intestine war of colors hastening its own extinction.

Those I represent, abhorring the thought of civil war pressed on the mind of every man by the sectional fend, which, although now showing its violence only upon a remote frontier, is nevertheless at work in every spirited heart on the continent, have desired me to submit to this Convention, convoked to take the initiative in the nomination of a Chief Magistrate to uphold the cause of the Free States in the controversy, a proposition marked by justice and moderation, to restore good feeling, and concord, and certainly there never was a contest where the plain honest idea that directed JACKSON's administration was of such easy application in settling a difficulty. Let the North *ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong*, and it cannot fail to bring the quarrel to an honorable termination. The dispute about the Territories was adjusted so satisfactorily to the whole country that all parties, however widely differing on other subjects, made it a point to give in adhesion to the settlement in every subsequent election—all the candidates for the Presidency before end in the last canvass, in obedience to the several Nominating Conventions, stood upon it as a platform.

The present Chief Magistrate did more. By the very terms of his inaugural address, closed by a solemn oath, he may be said to have sworn his allegiance to the compromises of the Slave question, declaring they should not be disturbed if he could prevent it during his term of service. He renewed the vow in the message to the first Congress he met, and before its close became the active instrument in abolishing every compromise made on the subject since the foundation of the Government. It was done with the suddenness of the explosion of a mine of powder. The system planned by JEFFERSON and his compatriots to prevent the extension of Slavery and its dangerous tendency to disruption of the Union—the safeguard superadded under MONROE's administration, LOWNDES, PINCKNEY, CALHOUN, CRAWFORD—all the great men of the South aiding; and CLAY especially distinguished himself, after two years of struggle, in its effectuation—the late disposition of the controversy about the Mexican acquisitions accomplished by the same great man, supported by WEBSTER, Cass and by BENTON, also on the main point—the exclusion of Slavery by the prohibition of the Mexican laws—in a word, all the real statesmen of the country, compromises on the subject made by, and pronounced by them as binding in honor as the compromises of the Constitution, were blown up by the accession of President PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS, to the scheme of Mr. ATCHISON and a few Nullifyers who prepared the mine.

Now the simple remedy for this ruin is to rebuild the work overthrown, and nothing is easier, if resolved upon by the North, and persisted in without regard to party names or party cries—or individual designs or predilections. There is not an honest patriot in the North, of any party, who does not condemn this act of bad faith. Many, it is true, warped by schemes of selfish ambition and looking to their advancement through Southern influence, say the mischief done cannot be repaired. The compromises cannot be restored, because the Senate and the President hold a veto to forbid it. There was immensurably a stronger veto against the expunging resolution—the hall which Benton, solitary and alone, put in motion. But public opinion triumphed then over the strongest wills and the ablest men of the country. It cannot be withstood by the puppets now on the scene. In the meantime, the strong representation of the North in the House can hold everything in abeyance until the nation's voice shall pronounce its irresistable decision.

That the South will acquiesce in it, whatever the violent men, who seek a dissolution of the Union to make Charleston the New-York of the South, none can doubt. How can it assume the attitude of nullification, and war upon the compromises and compacts of its own seeking—matured by its own greatest Statesman, under which they have enjoyed peace and safety for two-thirds of a century, and the subversion of which makes the tenure, not only of the domestic Institution, but of all they hold dearest in public or private life, depend on the chances of civil war. Whenever this issue comes, the North will find an auxiliary in that same Union Party in the South, that sustained JACKSON, and my constituents will have the proud preëminence of having first given in their adhesion to this, the really patriotic party of their section.

The repeal of the repealing clause of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, would be the finale of all the existing commotions and of the eager ambition which originated them. If this single line is inscribed on our Flag we shall conquer under it. It will be the Union Flag.

The repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska clause, overthrowing the rights of the Free State, is a vital, pressing exigency. It is the issue made by the acts of the Administration, and is the only one producing the existing excitement. It should be moved at once in the House of Representatives, as a practical mode of redressing the wrongs and rebuking the aggressors, and to give notices that the majority of the people of the Union mean to vindicate their rights and the cause of free institutions in the most direct manner; and also, that slaveholders may have warning in advance not to hazard the property they value so highly in a Territory from which, by solemn covenant, Slavery was interdicted, and which the sovereign power of the country has resolved to reinstate. This warning is necessary to preclude the plea of vested rights, as having effect in favor of such as go into Kansas or other free territory with slaves—a plea which was urged successfully in Missouri. It is necessary, too, to estop owners of slaves from claiming indemnity for slaves, freed by the act of Congress, recognising such Territory on coming into the Union as Free. Even if Kansas were admitted at the present session of Congress as a Free State, the Repeal ought to be urged to prevent the repetition of the Kansas outrages, in New Mexico, Utah and all the Territory of the United States, the Nebraska act having (in violation of the prohibitory laws or treaty,) opened them all up to similar invasions. For these reasons, and many more that might be urged, touching the policy of the measure, I hold that every issue should merge in that of *Repeal*.

There is one view more which I owe to my Southern constituents prompts me to present for consideration. In the South both the old parties—Whig and Democratic—have blended their strength to secure the conquest of the free territories for the Slave Institution. Mr. CASTLEMAN, a staunch Whig of Missouri, when asked where were the Whig Party, answered that its soul had transmigrated into the Democratic body in the South; and while pronouncing the proudest eulogium on HENRY CLAY, whose principles he still held as his political faith, admitted that the measures on which the Slaveholding section had planted its standard, had identified in its support the Whigs and Democrats of the Slaveholding States, however differing on other questions. The South Americans, although all connection with them was reprobated by the Democratic Caucus of the House and by the official organ of the Administration at Washington, were constrained to support Mr. ATKINS, the Administration candidate for Speaker at the close of the contest. This proves that all political organizations hostile as they are on all subordinate questions upon the sectional policy of extending Slavery to Territory hitherto free, are one and indivisible. The success achieved by the Southern politicians by inducing all the Northern aspirants for the Presidency to run a race for the favor of the South, in showing who would go farthest and fastest to make surrender of the rights of their constituents to the slaveholding section, leaves no public man in the South any other alternative than to relinquish his position, or insist on that great conquest for the slaveholding interest, to which it was contrived to give the appearance of being a voluntary boon tendered by the North to the South. It is this strategy which renders it impossible at this time for those among the people who favor the compromises, to rally in the South to maintain what they are sensible honor and good faith recognizes as binding, because made by its own statesmen, then in command of the Government and sanctioned by their own consent. In the South there can never be a party to assist in redressing this wrong until the North dispels by its unanimity the illusion that its people are willing to acquiesce in it.

The hopes depending on party division, controlling everywhere the old organizations of the Democratic Party in the Free States and the influence and patronage of the Administration, have done much to stifle the voice of the masses in the Free States. If they will in the approaching Presidential election unite all parties, indignant at the violation of the rights of the North, to assert them, as all have united in the South to deny them, the objective will soon be remedied. When the South is true to itself, there are multitudes in the other section who will perceive the iniquity it has suffered, but who would never see it, if tamely acquiesced in. There are thousands in the South who are sensible of the danger to themselves in the breach of the compacts about Slavery—who estimate the consequences of a rupture of good feeling between the sections and who rather than bring matters to the arbitrament, to which they seem to be hastening, would willingly see the broken compacts restored—but if from want of concert of action, the North, however, injured and exciting, can make no effectual resistance, it may prepare for a repetition of indignities and wrongs to which those who offer them will set no limit when there is no bond to submission. This Republican Convention is a nucleus which it may be hoped will gather around it the masses of the North who are resolved to redress the wrong perpetrated by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. "Republican Party" was the early designation of that which subsequently took the conbriquet of Democrat, at first given in derision. Mr. JEFFERSON, in his first inaugural, calling the parties by names under which they then were arrayed against each other, said: "We are all Republicans—we are all Federalists." He meant, doubtless, that there were certain great principles, in which both agreed, embraced in their designations, however much they disagreed about matters of policy and modes of administering the Government.

The Federalists gave their support to the Republican form of Government. The Republicans were devoted to the Federal compact—both agreed in opposition to Royalty, and in opposition to a severance of the federation, and leaving the States to drift as petty nations detached from each other. May not those who have organized with a view to correct what they consider mere error in the legislation and administration of Government under whatever party name or watchword they rally, unite with those who do not agree with them about the measures or mode of reform as points which involve nothing vital, to redeem the Government from an infraction of the fundamental laws, on which they believe its peace and prosperity certainly depend, and possibly its unity as a nation. Cannot all parties in the North unite in such a crisis, to preserve what they in common feel to be paramount to all other questions in controversy which have heretofore divided them, and cannot all rally under a Republican standard to defend the cause of free institutions and the Union against the aggression of interested and ambitious men, who make Slavery a means of combining a sectional force to accomplish their designs against them, and especially if this moment be lost the cause must be lost.

The great object of defeating this attempt, by putting all questions of difference in abeyance for the time, does not imply a surrender of other party principles, or of the organizations to be employed to give effect to them hereafter. But such is the reluctance of men who have battled for a cause under a banner to which they have given their affections—so loyal are the hearts of good men, even to the badges they have worn and which they honor that they will not desert them for others, although they feel the necessity of uniting with those whom they have once opposed. In support of still dearer and more important interests. I think this noble feeling should be consulted by this Convention in the arrangements it may make to produce concert among all parties who place the preservation of the Free Territories from Slavery (and as a result the preservation of the Union) above all other subjects of controversy, and it is to be hoped that measures be adopted to induce all the friends of this cause, who are unwilling to take part in nominating candidates for the first and second offices of the Government in the Republican Convention, to send delegates to separate Conventions under their own party designations, to meet at the same time and place to confer upon the subject of the nominations, and in conclusion, if found necessary and practicable, to unite in a Mass Meeting of the Representatives of all parties, drawn together to confer in regard to the means of extricating the country from the threatening and most alarming posture in which it is now placed—surrendering for the occasion all questions of minor differences of policy, and reform and personal predilections, for men of this or that party, and giving, as did the patriots of the Revolution, the whole heart to the cause and nothing but the cause, and thus by joint counsels ensure a glorious triumph for the conservative principle of our Government—the public will. The candidate of such a mass meeting would stand above the conflicts of partizan politics, and like the elevated chiefs who led in the establishment of our Independence, would value no man but as a contributor to the success of the great cause of the country.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

On motion, the address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends, and ordered to be printed.

Mass Meeting of the Republicans.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23,

A large mass meeting was held here to-night to aid the emigration to Kansas of those who feel determined to use every means to secure the establishment there of a free State, and to aid such of the present inhabitants of Kansas as have declared themselves against what is termed lawless agression and unconstitutional coercion. GEORGE W. JACKSON was the President of the meeting, and D. L. EATON, Secretary.

The proceedings of a former meeting were read and approved and a constitution adopted.

HORACE GREELEY addressed the meeting. He recounted the difficulties which surrounded settlers in Kansas, and said that we must do all we can for them. He hoped they would be so well armed there that no fighting would be necessary. There was no fear of the Kansas Free settlers being the aggressors. He recommended those who wish to hew out an honest competency to go and settle in Kansas, assuring them that it was destined to be a Free State.

Hon. GEORGE DARSIE and WILLIAM E. STEVENSO were then appointed to receive subscriptions.

Mr. WOOD, from Kansas, was called to the stand. He said he rejoiced at this demonstration to-night. It proved that the young sister, "Kansas," was not forgotten. He had resided in Kansas for eighteen months, and had within that period seen armed hordes of Missourians—ten thousand of them—headed by prominent men of the United States, such as Col. DONIPHAN, Col. YOUNG, Vice-President ATCHISON and others. He concluded by telling many anecdotes of the bravery of the men and women of Kansas.

Mr. REDPATH, of Missouri, followed, and in a short speech denied the assumption that the people of Missouri were parties to the outrages in Kansas.

Mr. BAILY, of Kentucky, was called for, but declined making a speech, when

Mr. SINCLAIR, of Michigan, took the stand, and made a few remarks.

He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, who said he believed, with Mr. GREELEY, that Sharp's rifles were very great peacemakers, and then there was not much danger in introducing too many into Kansas. Although cowardly as to my own person, yet if pent up in Kansas, I believe I would feel inclined to be shot rather than swear to support their laws. I never saw so much insult in any document as in the proclamation of President PIERCE, but the President did not write that document. CALEB CUSHING wrote it, for no other man in the nation could embody so many lies in the same space. Should a drop of blood be spilled in the pursuance of that proclamation, the administration would be politically buried beyond the power of resuscitation. The people of Kansas needed aid, and needed it now or never. He had fearful forebodings as to the future condition of the citizens of Kansas. His (CHANDLER) had seen over half a century of years, but he was ready, if it should come to the worst, to doff his black coat, don a laced one, and battle in their behalf.

Mr. NEWSON, of Minnesota, followed. He said Minnesota had been earnestly waiting to see if an outbreak would occur in Kansas. If it did, Minnesota would do good work in the cause of freedom. He (the speaker) was ready to volunteer to fight against the oppressors of freedom in Kansas.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Virginia, next made a short speech, in which he stated he was in favor of the plan published in the *National Era* for the settlement of Kansas. Adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION

Nothing Yet Effected.

WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Pro-Slavery, Free-Soil and Doughface Speeches.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

A General Roar—The Bulls of Bashan Outdone.

The South Stands by the Old Platform, Twelfth Section and all.

The Responsibility to be Thrown on the North.

Probable Adjournment without Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Since 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the date of my last dispatch, there has been in reality nothing done. The Convention met again at 11 o'clock, and, after some confusion, caused by members rising together to make separate propositions of various character, the President stated that the Convention had not met to discuss the distracting questions of the day. The time for such discussion had passed away, and he hoped members would confine their remarks to subjects properly before the Convention. Acting on the President's suggestion, Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, announced that he had a compromise to present on the Slavery question, which was as follows:

Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the National Councils.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth, as a simple platform of principles of the American Party, "*The Bible and the Constitution*," and upon that rear the following five points:

1. American Institutions should be controlled only by America's men.

2. American labor should be protected from foreign competition.

3. American resources should be developed by every legal means.

4. American compromises, made in good faith, should be observed, in spirit at least, as a guarantee of American integrity and loyalty.

5. American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of conscience, of religious worship, and of honorable burial.

The Chairman was somewhat displeased at the presentation of such a Platform, after he had said they were not met to discuss distracting questions. Much confusion ensued, and many motions were made, which increased the perplexity of the Chair. At length he decided Mr. SMALL's resolutions in order.

Mr. CALL, of Florida, obtained the floor and spoke at great length to the resolutions; or rather in explanation of the course he intended to pursue. Like nearly all those who favored the Twelfth Section, he had come to the Convention in a spirit of conciliation, and had determined to leave the Convention if he did not get what he wanted. He referred, with much feeling, to the divisions which existed among the brethren; declared that he had done all he could to give a national character to the Order, and bid them an affectionate farewell. He would have been satisfied with the Bible and the Constitution for a platform, but in taking them he was asked to take other things which were to him unpalatable.

Mr. SMALL, for the sake of harmony, and to retain the delegate from Florida in the Convention, was willing to accord with his desires, and strike from his platform all but the Bible and the Constitution. But Mr. CALL seemed to have set his mind upon retiring, and notwithstanding the disposition of Mr. SMALL, he bade them another affectionate—even tearful adieu, and left his seat, saying he was going home.

An excited individual to the right of the delegates cried out that New York would go with him, to prepare for a visit to Florida, in company with a portion of Pennsylvania, which an equally responsible person promised would also accompany Mr. CALL to his home.

When Mr. CALL had closed his farewell, some forty delegates arose in haste, and cried out "Mr. President."

After much uproar the floor was assigned to Mr. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, the President of the National Council. He called upon Mr. CALL to come back, and upon other dissatisfied delegates to delay their departure, for there might yet be harmony. He had had enough of platform making, and therefore he implored Mr. SMALL to withdraw his resolutions. Mr. SMALL refused, and again there was uproar and confusion. Mr. BARTLETT wept, and while tears were coursing down his cheeks, he moved that the Convention adjourn until the 3d of July next. Such a motion from Mr. BARTLETT took most members by surprise, and there followed, if possible, greater confusion than before. He accepted an amendment fixing Louisville, Kentucky, as the place of meeting. The President, after hammering the desk a few minutes, to no purpose, declared the motion one of an extraordinary character, in effect breaking up the Convention, and therefore he declared it out of order, until the business before the House was disposed of. Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, then moved to lay all the business before the Convention on the table, which was carried, and he immediately moved that the Convention adjourn to July 3, without naming a place of meeting, and on that the previous question was called. The Convention returned again to its accustomed confusion with greater gusto than ever before. Almost every delegate was seized with a sudden desire to test the strength utmost of his lungs, and a fish-peddler from New-York added his modicum of voice to the general roar. After that you might have added the combined bellowings of all the bulls of Bashan without perceptibly increasing the aggregate roar. The President banged the desk with his hammer, but although I was standing near him, I could not hear it. You could see his arm moving up and and down with energy, but it was as if he was striking a bag of feathers. Finally, the lungs of the Convention gave out, and after one last roar from the New-York fish-peddler, a motion was made to lay the motion to adjourn upon the table, and on that the perurious question and the ayes and noes were called. This was considered a test question, and almost every delegate present was disposed to define his position. I have notes of their speeches, which, if written out, would fill the paper for a week to come, but they are of no earthly use. When I come to read them over, I find that there is a Free-Soil speech and a Pro-Slavery speech, and a doughface speech, and that is all. The Pro-Slavery speech was made by some dozen Southern men, headed by PERCY WALKER of Alabama. They were determined to stand by the Twelfth Section, and, though they said it more in sorrow than in anger, they had no confidence in the Convention and would not be bound by its action. Among the Slavery men I should except JOHN SMITH of Alabama, who, like the others, had come in a spirit of conciliation, but, unlike them, he had hopes that they would harmonize before they parted.

The Free-Soil men declared they could do nothing until there should be an expression of the Convention against a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The doughfaces were in favor of saying nothing about Slavery—letting existing laws on the subject remain, and letting the South take care of its institution in which they were interested, and with which the North had nothing to do.

So they went on repeating and repeating the same things over again, until near 7 o'clock, when the motion to lay the motion to adjourn until July 3 on the table, was carried by 55 majority. The Northern men voted against the motion, while from the South, Central and West, the Delegates favored it. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The vote is considered as decisive that a majority of the Convention is in favor of making a nomination. The dispatch sent by Mr. SPOONER to the Pittsburg Convention, converted many in the Philadelphia Convention to a belief in the necessity for making a nomination.

On Saturday night there were caucuses held by the different parties.

The Southern caucus concluded to remain in the Convention and secede, if possible, a doughface candidate. The Northern caucus met and decided to protest against the platform adopted by the Council; to require a restoration of the Missouri Compromise; or if they cannot get that, to have a declaration that there shall be no more Slave States made from United States territory. If they obtain the above, which they are not likely to do, they will agree to go into a nomination, if not, they will retire.

The friends of GEORGE LAW were in caucus, and also those of MILLARD FILLMORE. They expect their strength to be as follows on the first ballot:

Law	30	Houston	30
Fillmore	55	Davis	[illegible]
McLean	16	Hall	[illegible]

I must say I have no confidence in the [illegible] the Northern men act as they say they will [illegible] new will, of course, be materially altered. [illegible] York stands 22 for LAW, two for SAM HOUSTON, and the remaining nine for FILLMORE.

Of those who will secede, if the requirements of the protest are not complied with, I name the following:

Ohio	16	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania	12	Massachusetts	15
Connecticut	6		

New-Hampshire has gone home disgusted.

The various parties have been [illegible] they [illegible], and if anything occurs of importance, you will hear of it by telegraph.

J. A.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 24.

There is anxious moving about [illegible] of LAW and FILLMORE and of those who favor a postponement.

The New-England men are comparatively quiet. They have drawn up their protest, the substance of which I have sent to you, and they say they are determined to stand to it. I say should there be a number of weak backs among them.

The friends of Mr. FILLMORE are confident to-night. The Southerners have been in caucus, and there is more talk for Mr. FILLMORE that the LAW men expected. The LAW men are somewhat frightened, and they are now conversing with the New-England men about the propriety of postponing the nomination. The Law men desire that the [illegible] main until the adjournment for that purpose. They have recommended a postponement of the State Council for four weeks.

It is whispered to-night that J. C. FREMONT, of California, will have a number of friends in the Convention to-morrow.

J. A.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—The Southern men have been in caucus to-night, and have taken important action. They passed a resolution to stand by the platform of June last, twelfth section and all, and to bolt if it is not accepted by the Nominating Convention. Subsequently they appointed a Committee to draw up a document expressive of their views. That document is to be shown to the New-York and other delegations, for them to alter or amend. If the amendments are such as the South can entertain, a Committee of Conference will be appointed to produce a platform that shall be mutually acceptable.

All this, you will readily see, amounts to nothing more than a determination to throw the responsibility of bolting on the Northern men.

The Northern delegations have held a caucus since my previous dispatch, and have decided to stand by the protest mentioned, postpone the nomination or secede. This gives the friends of Mr. LAW trouble, and I think I may say that if they do not come to a better understanding with the South before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, they will be found going for a postponement and no platform. If that succeeds there will be a general gathering of Mr. LAW's friends, who will nominate him, and leave it with subsequent Conventions to adopt him or not, as they please.

As parties appear to-night, an adjournment without nomination is very likely to occur—not, however, until there shall have been a hard struggle.

J. A.

New

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND ARA.

No News of the Pacific.

Rumored Diplomatic Rupture between Great Britain and the United States.

The Question in Parliament.

Opposition of the Commercial Classes to Lord Palmerston's Policy.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT IN MANCHESTER.

Excitement Throughout England.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL IN VIENNA.

The Projected Conferences in Paris.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE NEWS IN RUSSIA.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

CONSOLS 91 1-4@3-8.

The United States mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. Ware, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., also arrived yesterday. By these two steamers, we are placed in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe.

No news is received of the missing steamer *Pacific*.

The steamer *Belgique* has been enrveyed at Southampton. The Surveyor's report will be found elsewhere in our maritime intelligence.

A Milford paper states that ENOCH TRAIN, Esq., of Boston, and J. CROSKEY, Esq., American Consul at Southampton, recently visited Milford. Both gentlemen were on the same errand, namely, to make arrangements for the establishment of lines of steamers from Milford to the United States. Mr. CROSKEY does not propose removing any of the steamers for which he is the agent from the Southampton route, but hopes to create a new and extensive trade, having its *entrépôt* at Milford. The agent of the Milford Estate has offered to both gentlemen land on advantageous terms.

A French company is about to purchase eight large steamers from the British General Steam Navigation Company, with the view of establishing steam lines between France and America.

The new steamship *Brenda*, 1,000 tons, GEORGE C. SMITH, Commander, is advertised to sail from London March 1, for New-York, calling at Cork.

The most important news by this arrival is that Great Britain is in a state of intense excitement on the subject of a war with the United States. According to the *Atlantic's* advices, it was reported on Liverpool 'Change that Mr. BUCHANAN had demanded his passports,—and his absence from Lady PALMERSTON's *soirée* was attributed to the personal misunderstanding between Lord CLARENDON and himself. CLARENDON is said to have spoken in a most imperious manner to Mr. BUCHANAN, which Mr. B. promptly checked by closing the interview.

A telegraphic slip, forwarded per *Atlantic*, after our parcels by that steamer were closed, mentioned, on the authority of the London *Morning Advertiser*, that Sir HENRY BULWER had intimated the gratification it would afford him to act as a sort of official mediator between the British Government and the American Ambassador in London. It was further stated that he was to come from Brighton on the 6th inst., with the view of seeing what could be done towards bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two Governments. Since then the same paper asserts that Sir HENRY BULWER, in concert with a member of Parliament of great diplomatic experience, is endeavoring to arrive at a solution which may be more acceptable to both countries than the plan of arbitration. This interference in a non-official capacity takes place at the instigation of Lord PALMERSTON. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Sir HENRY BULWER would explain at length, to Mr. BUCHANAN, the compromise which he is prepared to recommend. It is remarkable that every one of the London papers—with the sole exception of the *Morning Advertiser*—maintains the most profound silence on this important subject.

Peace negotiations progress favorably. The preliminary protocol, agreeing to meet at Paris within three weeks from date, was signed at Vienna, Friday, Feb. 1, by the representatives of France, England, Turkey, Russia and Austria. At the same time the principle of an armistice was agreed upon. The plenipotentiaries of the five Powers were wending their way towards Paris. Prussia is not mentioned in the *Monitear's* official announcemsnt of the Powers about to trest. Sardinia is reported to he much dissatisfied with the secondary part accorded to her in the Conference.

It is stated that England and France will immediately send two Commissioners to Rio Janeiro to concert measures with Brazil, "for the prevention in future of occurrences snch as have recently again rendered some of the finest portions of the east coast of South America a prey to revolntionary license!"

CLARENDON also threatens to apply force to Monte Video, to make her settle up some Britieh claims.

Correspondence from the Crimea of January 25, states that information has been received by the armies, of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions. At first, the information was diebelieved, and when at length it was officially announced, a feeling of anxiety with respect to an armistice succeeded. Previous to the announcement, both French and Englisb armies were kept on the alert night and day in expectation of an attack by the Russians on the position of Baidar. Several magazines had been destroyed at Kamesch. The Russians occasionally keep up a smart fire from the north forts of Sebastopol. Some few outpost affairs had occurred, but none of importance.

A dispatch from Conetantinopls announce that the Sultan has approved the project of internal reform. The project contains nineteen articles, and among these are provisions which render all the Christian subjects of the Porte eligible for public appointments. Separate and mixed trihunals are proposed for the administration of justice equally to Moslem and Christian. All persuasions may hold property on the same tenure. The police of the Empire is to be reorganized and extended. Provision is made for free education, and generally the concessions are of the most ample and liberal kind. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE drew up the document, which was afterwards modified and amended in repeated sessions of the Ottoman Council.

Official accounts of the ravenue of Great Britain for the year to 31st December, 1855, have just been published. Income amounted to £63,364,606, and expenditure to £64,565,788, leaving a deficiency on the year of over twenty-one million pounds sterling. The London presses, after going over the various items, are convinced that another loan of sixteen or twenty million pounds must be immediately raised to meet current liabilities.

JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL & Co., the eminent shipbuilders, who are now building the immense steamship *Great Eastern*, have suspended payment; liabilities £180,000.

Princess AUGUSTA BONAPARTE, daughter of Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, was married to her cousin, Prince GABRIELLI, at the Chapel of the Tuileries, the Emperor and the Empress being present.

CLARENDON has notified to Baron ROTHSCHILD and the other holders of Spanish Bonds that the British Minister at Madrid will be instructed "to make such representations to the Spanish Government as may induce them, without further delay, to recognize the just claims of the bondholders."

Gen. Prince PASKIEWITCH died at Warsaw, on the morning of the 1st inst.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Emperor has notified that the revolutionary events of 1848-9 in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom shall be buried in oblivion, and no one be henceforth disturbed for the part he took in those stirring times.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

England's Desire for Peace—Has Apologized, but will not submit to National Degradation.

From the London Times, Feb. 4.

At a moment when an honorable peace is likely to be dearer than ever, and when we have been made to feel the momentous significance that may attach to the merest trifle, our readers will not fear without concern *the first overt act of the American quarrel*. The Executive of the United States has internal as well as external difficulties to encounter, the former not so much of its own making as the latter, and considerably more urgent. In fact, it appears that the whole machine of the Legislature bas been brought to a dead lock, and that a state of things exists sufficiently alarming to a patriotic and sensible citizen, yet offering a decided opportunity to e dashing and reckless statesmanship. It is not for us to say how knots of this sort ought to be untied. When anything of the kind happens in our own Parliament—and it has happened more than once in the present generation—the good sense of the country is sure to speak out, and not in vain. The truth is, that in this country factions, stroeg as they are, do not coustitute the whole of the community; but from the court to the peasant there are uumberless persons and inetitutione independent of party, and averse to its excesses. It is evidently far otherwise in America. A socie! tyranny there compels almost every man to choose his side, and to act his part if he does nnt always feel it. So, when the sides are struck, and the actore told off, there romain no moderators of the controversy, no umpires of the strife, scarce, indeed, a dispassionate spectator of the scene.

From the tonor of the recent intelligence from the States, it is plain that the President is as much absorbed in one of the parties now dividing the House of Representativss as the merest placeman in our own House of Commons, and he has been compelsd to give his friends such desperate aid as could hs expected from an act of annoyanca to this country. Every day we expect to hsar that our Minister at Washington has received his passports and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel a similar proceeding on our part with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. BOCHANAN, the two inoffensive gentlemen representing their Goverunents at Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic.

Happily, the relations between the two countries do not wholly depend on these two gentlemen; and we know by European experience that it is possible for two States to go on as well—indeed, it has been maliciously asserted better—without diplomatic representatives. A channel can always be found for any communication one Government may wish to make to another. It is possible, then, the only result of this misunderstanding will be that for some time we shall only have one Eoglishman the more and one Americnn the less among us. We would very much rather it were otherwise; *but, as England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European empires, we cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement.* There are people whom it is impossible to quarrel with, and there are people with whom the impossibility is of the contrary sort; and, if the United Stetes refuse to he pacified with the ample satisfaction already rendered, we must put them down in the latter of these classes. We can honestly declare our entire belief that in all England there is not one reasonable man who would desire to see the United States insulted or lowered in the eyes of the world by being compelled to any act of self-abasement. It would be felt that the disgrace recoiled upon those who had compelled it, and that if we had compelled it there would have been something unnatural in the exigence of our pride. Surely there must be many in the States who are still so much like Englishmen as to have the same feeling for those from whom they have sprung? To the world at large the difference between an Englishman and an American is not so considerable, we may even say, as our national vanity might suggest. The son is thought not so very unlike the parent; and when they fall out our enemies only say it is the same arrogant temper developed in two different relations. In this instance the parent has shown a more than common anxiety not to shock mankind with the epectecle of a domestic quarrel. We have made apologies to our flesh and blood such as no earthly power could have extorted from us. But there are limits beyond which no consideration whetever should carry us, seeing that it is the duty of every State, as of every individual, to preserve its self-respect, which is, in fact, its moral existence. The British Government has only to ask the people whether they wish it to make more satisfaction to the Government of the United States than ouo gentleman makes to another, and the answer will he the same, quite as strong, and quite as unanimous, as when that people were lately asked whether they would allow Russia to extinguish our ally in the East.

There is too much reason to fear that the powerfull empire just brought to reason in the Old World put a false construction on the reluctance of the Western Powers to go to war. We have oven been oureelves accused of fostering her delusion. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against thet mistake. We are perfectly aware, none more so, of the extreme loss, difficulty and risk of such a wer as a class of Republican zealots are eudeavoring to force upon ne. We are aware thot we should at once interrupt the most valuable portion of commerce and manufactnres, and that our merchants would find a foe, as well as a rival, in every part of the world. We are aware thnt we should have to deal with an enemy inheriting all our enterprise and daring, but not burdened, as we are, hy a national debt and a host of incapables, or trammelled by a Court, an aristocracy, and the routine, of which the report from the Times we publish elsewhere discloses such sadly fantastic examples.

We do not forget how quickly the United Statce raised the armies that reduced Mexico and wrested from her whole provinces. We know that twenty-five millions of men of European, and chiefly Britieh blood, are not to be deepised. We could hardly expect to suffer much lese damage than we could inflict. Nevertheless, we have not the least doubt in the world that the British people, even with all thie put before them, would rathsr go to war at once than suhmit to national degradation. They would rather see their manufactories shut up, their machinery rust, and their ships rot in port, than require Government to render to any foreign Power a more humbling apology than the occasion required. The Americans must therefore reckon on an obstinate resistance, if they drive us to it. Let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps, else, after two or three years, they will make the calculation in vain. The British people are very slow to go to war, but they are still slower to make peace, and will never make a dishonorable one.

Views of the Commercial Classes in England on the Threatened War with the United States.

MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND RECRUITMENT QUESTIONS.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 3d of February, Mr. HENRY ASHWORTH presiding. The adoption of the Report having been moved and seconded—

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subject of the threatened contest with the United States. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. BRIGHT said that since Parliament had met, the correspondence between the English Foreign Office and the American Government was not laid before it. Everything was subterranean. Everything was concealed. Our Foreign Minister was going to Paris to attend the negotiations; he trusted, and he hoped they all trusted, that he might be preeminently successful. [Hear, hear.] Their Foreign office would then be left without its authorized head, and in the hands, no doubt, of the present Prime Minister. Now, Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, had stated in a dispatch to his Government that *if the Government of Lord ABERDEEN had remained two months longer in office all the points of difference between England and the United States would certainly have been settled; and he* (Mr BRIGHT) *knew also that he had said so in conversation in this country.* Unfortunately a state of things had arisen, out of the smallest trifle, which might bring us into difficulties as great in regard to America as those from which we hoped we were emerging with regard to Russia.

In the words of the present head of our Foreign office, we had "drifted" into the war in which we had been engaged—which showed the incapacity and feebleness that had been at the helm, *and who knew that we might not be "drifting" into a war now?* He heard a man the other day, who was a violent advocate for the war with Russia, denying absolutely the possibility of a war with America, and becoming almost as frantic in his denunciation of such a contest as he had been eagor in justification of the other; but if we got into the position in which we were after the Russians crossed the Pruth, and after the conference in 1853, we might now have a war with America unless we did something that would be a humiliation to this country; and he (Mr. BRIGHT,) was as much against doing anything that should bring humiliation to this country as any man could be. It would be much easier now to make peace than it would be when passions had been roused on both sides, and when men had said things they would wish they had not said. Take these two questions—the one under discussion and the case of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty with regard to Central America. Now he was not about to deny at all that the words of that treaty might be shown, or he made, by a person as impartial as we could expect to be, to appear to be more in favor of the view taken by the British Government than the American Government. That was the opinion to which he had inclined, on examining it. But at the same time he thought it was certain the American Government understood it to mean the other thing, or else they would never have agreed to it. And therefore he did not wonder that they took a different opinion than that of our own Government. But whatever the view was, *it was not worth a straw to England.* We had got a small town of four or five hundred houses, called Belize, at the mouth of the river Belize, and two small islands, which were, perhaps, of no value at all; and at any rate this country was not going to engage in everlasting difficulties with the United States on their account. Lord CLARENDON was willing to put it to arbitration, but it was one of those cases in which arbitration was difficult. If the arbitration were to decide whether the treaty was as the English Government said it was, or whether it was as the American Government said it was, then the American Government would give notice and abandon the treaty, because they would never consent to the protectorate and occupation of England should continue, while they understood it should be abolished, and still adhere to a treaty which said they should never occupy; and therefore the end would be that the treaty would be at an end, and things would be just as if it never had been made; and the result would be that the United States, being on the spot as compared with this country, would be pushing some way or other—some of their ways he did not think were very wise or very just—in that direction, and there could be no doubt, that, whether we went to war or not, our children would find that the whole of these countries were either in the actual possession or under the dominant influence of the United States of America, and *nothing we could ever do could prevent it.* [Hear.] He could not say that if we chose to impoverish ourselves and go into the workhouse in order to keep up an establishment there we could not do it, *but that would be all that we could achieve.* He thought that the *Times* gave admirable advice to them the other day when it said it would be infinitely better that this country should have no interest there whatever, and no sway over those savages in the Mosquito territory, rather than have any interruption, for a single day, of amicable relations with the United States. But there was a question which pressed still more, which the merchants and manufacturers of this district and of Yorkshire should have their attention turned to immediately. They recollected in December, 1854, there was a short session of Parliament assembled chiefly to discuss the bill for the enlistment of foreigners. He was one of those who opposed it. Mr. GIBSON, his colleague, also opposed it; and to show how unnecessary it was, he was not certain that any single person enlisted under the bill had ever yet got to the field of war, or had taken part in any military operation. Mr. GIBSON'S speech on that question, which he (Mr. BRIGHT) referred to last night in Hansard, was admitted by everybody to be the speech which it was impossible for the advocates of the bill to meet in argument. He said if we were going to have these foreigners, how was it to be done? Were we going to seduce men, without the consent of their Governments, to enlist? Were we going to negotiate with individuals? Because that was contrary to the public law of Europe. We might negotiate with Governments if we liked, but if a foreign Government agreed with us to furnish men for war, they became parties to the war, and were no longer neutral, and therefore this bill was not necessary. It was only necessary if we were going to obtain men against the will of their Governments, and by some connivance of the Government. Well, what had taken piece? Wa found that in Prussia an Eoglish Consul had been imprisoned; that we had been evicting from the Hanse towns, and from Hamburg, persons to come to Heligoland to enlist; and were it not that those Governments were too feeble, we ebould bave got into difficulties with regard to them also. But the thing of all others that was to him most incredible, was that the Government of an economical country—a country that had adopted free trade, and contained an association called a Chamber of Commerce within its dominions—should go 3,000 miles to the westward, *where the labor of a common laborer on a farm is worth 4s. a day, to enlist men and to take them 3,000 miles to the eastward, to fight men whose labor is not worth more than sixpence a day.* [Hear, heer.] What they did was this: Mr. CRAMPTON, the American Minister, Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor of Canada, and others acting under the directione of thle Government, had all been concerned in obtaining men in the United States. Our Government said directions were given that there should be no infringement of the laws of the United States, *but the thing could not be done at all without an infringement of those laws;* and they would find from the report of the trial in the District Court of the United States—of the State of Pennsylvania against HENRY HERTZ—that the men he had alluded to were all conceived in a plan to get men in the United States, not actually enlisting them there, but conveying them to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, or to Canada, for that purpose. He would not say that there was any proof of the complicity of the English minister there; he was not going to state the case against his own Government and country; and our Government had not laid their statement of the case before us; but it was clear from the evidence at this trial—and there was also the correspondsnce, and there were actual letters of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister —*that the whole of this proceeding was an attempt, so stupid that there was no language fit to describe it, to get a few knavish vagabonds in the United States to come to Canada or Nova Scotia to be enlisted in the British army.* Men were enticed to Canada under pretence of getting work on the Railways that were making there; but it was known very well what they were really going for, and the thing was done so foolishly that it got into the Philadelphia newspapers. This created great unpleasantness, because it must be noted that there were a great number of persons in the United States who, from one cause or another, had not sympathized with England on the Eastern question; and, also, that there were a large portion of the Irish people there who had important reasons, as they supposed, for being hostile to this country. Well, the English Government stopped the enlistment; but they did not make what the American Government called sufficient reparation or apology. So far as he understood it, in making an apology, they denied the commission of the offence; *which was very much like finding a man guilty, and saying, "The man is not guilty, but we hope he will never do so any more."* [Laughter,] In this case they seemed to express regret that they had violated the laws of the United States, and at the same time to argue that they had not violated the laws; but perhaps we should see more when the government laid on the table of the House all the correspondence with regard to the matter. But this point was undeniable, *that our government was in error in the course they had taken.* They had fallen into the very thing Mr. GIBSON warned them against, when he said, "You must got into trouble with these governments, if they are neutral." What should we have said if the Russians had engaged privateers in the harbors of America? And what was the difference between engaging men on board shipe and engaging men upon the land? It was quite clear that our Government was wrong; but the Americans said we had not made atonement sufficient. Mr. CRAMPTON had obviously violated the laws of the United States. They could not banish Mr. CRAMPTON, because it was contrary to the rules of international proceedings; but his influence for good must necessarily be greatly impaired in that country, and therefore they asked us to recall him. It might be very unpleasant to withdraw a minister, but there were things much more unpleasant than that. It was not so long since that we had a minister kicked out of Madrid in consequence of a very unpleasant dispatch from our present premier, which he had read there. And if our Government said, "We won't recall Mr. CRAMPTON, because it is contrary to the dignity of this country," he (Mr. BRIGHT) was of opinion *that it was contrary to the dignity of this country to violate the laws of the United States, and to take the course we had taken.* No newspaper in England, that he had seen, had denied that our Government was wrong in this matter. [Hear.] But if we did not recall Mr. CRAMPTON the American Government would be in a very different position. He observed an insolent article in the *Economist*, speaking of President PIERCE as being only at the head of a clique; *but when we put him into that position he would no longer be supported by a clique merely, but by the whole public opinion of the United States.* We were in danger of getting into that position from which neither notion could retract without what they called loss of honor; and then we should see our £80,000,000 of property afloat on the ocean, of which the chairman had spoken, become the victim of privateers, and the whole Atlantic would be as completely ravaged as the Sea of Azoff had been by our own cruisers. He regretted to see the serious tone that had been assumed, not only by our own press, but also by the more moderate of the leading journals of the United States, and, under all the circumstances, he should be very glad indeed to see some action taken by this Chamber on the subject. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried unanimously; and, a wish having subsequently been expressed that Mr. BRIGHT should prepare a resolution embodying his sentiments on the American question, the Hon. member drew up the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. WATTS, the Mayor of Manchester:

"That this Chamber has observed with deep regret that difficulties have arisen between the British Government and the Government of the United States with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of Central America, and to attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdictions of the United States; this Chamber would urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of considering these questions in a conciliatory spirit, with a strong determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the indescribable evils which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held also on the 3d of Feb. The Chair was occupied by the President of the Institution, Mr. E. HEATH, who, in speaking of the threatened rupture with the United States, said he could not undertake to express any particular opinion on the two particular subjects of difference. If they were to look on it from the view in which it presented itself to America there might be, especially on one of the questions, a degree of importance, from the vicinity of the Territory of Central America—there might be a degree of importance attached to it by the population of the United States which was not considered so in this country; and if that was the case it appeared to him that a little concession on the part of England would be honorable to her. They were in this position, of a man fully armed, so that any imputation of concession on the score of apprehension could not be for one moment entertained. [Hear, hear.] Then, in respect to the other question, it seemed to be narrowed down to a question of etiquette; and there it was the part of the wise man and the strong man to make concessions first. This was his own individual opinion; it did not commit the Chamber at all. His only object *was to deprecate any hostilities interrupting the immense tide of commerce which flowed from the shores of the respective countries* and that growing feeling of brotherhood and kindness which he was happy to say, even within his own experience, had characterized the intercourse between the two nations.

Other members spoke, expressing similar views, but no formal resolution was passed on the subject.

Mr. Bright on the Difficulty with the United States.

From the London Post, Feb. 8.

That the most cordial relations should subsist between Manchester and the United States can excite no surprise. The bond of sympathy and mutual interest is "cotton," and it has been well remarked that the failure of a great Manchester house is sensibly felt in the United States as in this country. Mr. BRIGHT, whose popularity has gradually been waning in the country generally, and even in the great manufacturing city which he represents, has recently come forward to express his opinions on the subject of the threatened contest with America. The honorable gentleman, as usual, is entirely incorrect as to his facts. He first discusses the Central American question by summarily adopting the unpatriotic, though, as he styles it, admirable, advice given by a cotemporary—that England should forthwith adopt, "purely and simply," the American interpretation of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, and surrender at discretion the most important military and commercial position on the Continent of America. The Ashburton capitulation is to be repeated at the dictation of our contemporary—to euaserve the personal interests of Mr. President PIERCE, who considers that a little insolent braggadocio to England is likely to increase his chance of reelection. Mr. BRIGHT conveniently forgets that, while the dispute on this point remains unsettled, American filibusters, in defiance of their own Government, are quietly, though in a manner repugnant to public law, consolidating their power in Central America, and are forming States which in due time, and according to the precedent of TEXAS, must become incorporated as integral portions of the great American Republic. The Monroe doctrine is not ostensibly carried out by the Federal Government, though it is acted upon practically and not less effectually by such persons as General WALKER and Colonel KINNEY. We do not say that the prospective, and, as we believe, unless prevented, almost inevitable, absorption of these new States into the American Union furnishes ground to justify any departure, on the part of the British Government, from the plain terms of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention.

The question between the two Governments is this: The American Government says that the obligations contracted are retrospective as well as prospective, whilst the British Government asserts that they are exclusively prospective. The object for which the convention was concluded was to obtain the joint guarantee that neither of the two Powers would ever obtain for itself any exclusive control over the ship canal, then about to be contructed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and for this purpose they contracted that neither would ever "erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or even the vicieity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, nor will make use of any protection which either *affords, or may afford*, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any port of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same." Here the use of the words, "*which either affords*, or may afford," recognizes, as clearly and distinctly as language can, some preexisting protection which both Governments merely contracted not to use so as to obtain any exclusive control over the projected ship canal. This is the simple history of the Central American dispute which has excited so much ill feeling in the United States, and which, unhappily, appears to be as far from settlement as ever.

Another topic urged by Mr. BRIGHT was the foreign enlistment question. He says that Mr. CRAMPTON, Sir EDMUND HEAD, and others acting under the directions of the British Government, have all been concerned in obtaining men in the United States. A sentence after he qualifies this statement by stating that he would not say that there was any proof of the complicity of the English Minister there—he was not going to state the case against his Government and country; but it was clear from the evidence at the trial—and there was also the correspondence, and there were actual letters from Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister—that the whole of this proceeding was an attempt—so stupid that there were no language fit to describe it—to get a few knavish vagabonds in the United States to come to Canada, or Nova Scotia, to be enlisted in the British army. "Men were enticed to Canada under pretence of getting work on the railways that were making there; but it was known very well what they were really going for, and the thing was done so foolishly, that it got into the Philadelphia newspapers." If Mr. BRIGHT had read the trial, he would have seen that the British Government never for a moment attempted any concealment—that bills stating the terms on which volunteers would be received in the British army were openly exhibited in Pennsylvania, and advertised in the American newspapers—that the opinion of an eminent American lawyer was taken as to the lawfulness of the proceeding—that Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, when applied to, offered no objection or remonstrance—and that the instructions issued by Mr. CRAMPTON expressly provided that nothing must be done which would constitute a violation of the law of the United States. Lord CLARENDON, on the first night of the session, stated that he was convinced that Mr. CRAMPTON had never contemplated violating, nor had ever violated, the neutrality laws of the United States. The Judge who tried the case of HERTZ, the individual charged with recruiting, in his summing informed the Jury—"That every resident of the United States has the right to go to Halifax, and there to enlist in any army that he pleases, but it is not lawful for a person to engage another to go to Halifax for that purpose." The men to whom HERTZ supplied information, or offered facilities to enable them to go to Halifax, were, on arriving at that place, as perfectly free to act—either to enlist or to abstain from doing so—as when they were within the jurisdiction of the United States. Their enlistment was voluntary; and it is, indeed, straining a point to insist that mere persuasion of this kind can create an offence within the spirit or letter of the American law. The national dignity of an over-sensitive people has, however, been so outraged, that nothing but an abject apolgy, and the recall of a Minister against whom not a shadow of complicity in the alleged offence has been proved, can appease their wounded feelings. The departure of Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. BUCHANAN from the Courts of Washington and St. James, although it will put an end to the diplomatic relations between the two countries, will not by any means amount to a commencement of hostilities.

The Senate of the United States must concur with the President in declaring war; and it is to be hoped that the members of that body—men who represent the gravity and wisdom of a great people—will not involve the two countries in a wholly unjustifieble internecine contest, but will rather undertake the holier and nobler duties of peace makers, by repressing the Insolence of an Administration which, for its own ends, would excite the madness of the people.

The American Difficulty in the British Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 5.

Mr. COBDEN asked whether it was the intention of Government to lay upon the table of the House any correspondence explanatory of present relations with the United States. The correspondence relative to Central America was, he believed, complete, as it had already been published in the United States, and referred to in the President's Message. With respect to the other subject—the enlistment question—perhaps the Premier would say whether the correspondence upon that matter could be produced.

Lord PALMERSTON replied: I apprehend that in neither case can the correspondence be said to be completed. When it is completed, of course it will be laid before the House, in order that the House may be in possession of the full and entire facts.

Mr. BAILLIE remarked that he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice, relative to enlistment in the United States, until after the correspondence had been laid on the table.

Mr. WISE gave notice that on the 21st instant he would move for a Committee of inquiry into the existing Cousular system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 8.

Mr. COUDEN again asked the Government whether there was any objection to lay on the table the correspondence relatiug to our present relations with America. His reason for repeating the question was, that he did not think the reason the noble lord gave when he last put it, viz.: "That the correspondence was not completed," was not founded on fact. There were two questions of difference with America—one upon the English and American Guarantee Convention for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which was signed in 1850, and had given rise to differences ever since, and the other was upon the matter of enlistment. Now he had reason to believe that the correspondence on the first subject was concluded, as it had been made public in America and had been published in a pamphlet in England. It had been stated in the United States Senate that the correspondence had been concluded, and Lord CLARENDON, in his last note to Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject, made a similar statement. Upon the subject of enlistment in America, Mr. COUDEN, after commeating upon the folly of sending to a fine climate, where men were earning four shillings a day, to endeavor to get men to enter our service to do duty in a bad climate for 1s. a-day, remarked that in this case the Government had admitted its error, and it was absurd, therefore, to countenance the dispute. He submitted that the question might be discussed in that House, and that a way might then be peaceably found to settle the question. He thought the question of our relations would be better in the hands of that House than in the Government and the press. If a war broke out with America (and no worse calamity could befall this country and the world whatever party was victorious,) the public of England would not enter upon it willingly, and such a state of things could only be brought about by secret diplomacy or by the incitation of the public press.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the first subject of difference with America, explained the Treaty of 1850, observing that its words were quite clear and distinct. At the same time the American Government wished to put a construction upon it at variance with that originally intended. Some correspondence had taken place, the consequence of which was that the English Government, while holding its own construction to be just, was willing to refer the matter to the arbitration of any three Powers. To this proposition America had not yet made any reply; however, he was willing to lay all the correspondence that had taken place on the subject on the table. With regard to the enlistment question, the English Government were quite aware that there were a great many persons in this country who wished to enlist in the service of the Queen; and, in consequence, a depot was formed at Chatham, and several hundreds of Germans were enlisted. But it being found difficult to continue without giving umbrage to the United States, orders were given to discontinue the proceedings. After this came a representation from the United States on the subject, to whom it was replied that the enlistment had been discontinued. Another dispatch was received in England at the time of the meeting of Parliament; but the subject was exceedingly voluminous, and it would be unjust to America to publish the former correspondence without this dispatch; and it was unjust to England to publish that dispatch without the answer of the British Government to it. [Hear, hear.] He agreed that nothing would be more calamitous than a war with America, but he believed that if both parties met with an equally conciliatory spirit, an amicable arrangement might be made.

After some remarks from Sir DE LACY EVANS, the subject dropped.

Tall Talking—The Yankee Navy to be sunk by a single Broadside—John Bull's Army in Canada—The Sea-board Cities to be used up!

From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb., 24.

The *Daily Telegraph* has more than once, on the Central American question, thrown oil upon the troubled waters; *and our articles have been circulated and reprinted from Maine to Louisiana, from the East to the Far West. (!!!)* But we regret to perceive that the words of those who wished well to America, have been grossly misunderstood and wilfully mis-interpreted, otherwise we would not read in American journals such trash as that if a war broke out between Great Britain and the United States, the people of England would rise *en masse*, and hurl from power the Ministry who would declare hostilities. This is purely ridiculous, and it behooves our American friends, in time, to hesitate ere they give credence to so palpable an absurdity. The citizens of the United States are treating on a broken reed, if for one moment they imagine that the manly spirit of Englishmen has fled to the abode of recreant and enervated decrepitude. Has the conduct of our soldiers in the Crimea given cause to Americans to fancy that they can pluck our hearts with impunity? Rather, should not the renewed brilliant evidences of the matchless courage of England's sons make nations quail ere they presume to cross steel with our stalwart valor? We have not degenerated. Effeminacy has not entered our blood. Our veins circulate the pure fire of unconquerable devotion to our country. Our army and our navy, crowned as they are with the green and fresh-plucked laurels of victory, are equal to any contest, and dread no enemy.

Let us now calmly point out to our American brethren what we *can* and they *cannot* do, if a war breaks out. We picture our resources in no spirit of idle braggadocia, for Bunkum is foreign to the necessities of a great nation, but rather are our words to be accepted as a manly and courteous warning. It is after this for America to decide whether she will cope with us or not. It has been taken for granted by a large proportion of the American press that England in a land contest would be powerless upon the American continent. This is a grand mistake, and we hasten to correct so palpable an error. Say that war has broken out—take this for granted—then on the American continent would be the only scene of land operations. We do not, however, presume to talk of an invasion inland. That is absurd; we would have no chance. The fight would be upon the frontiers of our British North-American Provinces. Ours would be on shore, a defensive campaign. The Americans say, declare war, and the Canadas are ours. We deny *in toto* this assertion. It is, doubtless, very encouraging for America to believe so, but it is far-fetched in reality. We have in the British Provinces a population of above 3,000,000; of these fully 345,981 are of an age to bear arms, and are mustered in the militia. The militia of the Canadas and maritime provinces number, in fact, a grand total of above 400,000 men by the last census, and is thus subdivided: In *Lower Canada* into 36 regiments, forming 173 battalions and 137,769 men; in *Western Canada* there are 34 regiments, comprising 166 battalions and 122,620 men; to this force is attached a regiment of cavalry, 11 companies of artillery, and a regiment of Rifles; the militia of *New-Brunswick* consists of 1 regiment of cavalry in 10 troops, 3 detached corps of irregular cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 18 regiments of militia, and some rifle corps, comprising a grand total of 1,030 sergeants, and 27,360 rank and file; the militia of *Nova Scotia* numbers 50,000 men; the militia of Prince Eddward's Island 7,302 men.

Our militia is one of the finest upon the North American Continent; whereas, the American militia, as far as discipline and organization is concerned, chiefly exists upon paper. Throughout the British Provinces are large numbers of military pensioners, invaluable as a *point d'appui* for regimental organization. There are also hundrads of retired British officers from the regular army, whose professional experience is above price. Every regiment of Canadian militia would contain fully twenty per cent. of old disciplined officers. And, mark, discipline will decide a frontier war. Independently of these resources, numerically, England has during the last few years not been behindband in organizing her militia. Prior to the proposed withdrawal of a large portion of our regular regiments, a plan was drawn up by an officer of experience in the Provinces, Colonel SLEIGH, and approved of by the Government, and by it transmitted to the Governors of the British North-American Provinces, for the reorganization of the provincial army. This plan embraced the formation of garrison corps and fencible battalions, and has been acted upon in Canada, and, in fact, forms the groundwork of the present organization of the Canadian militia. The chief towns in the Canadas now possess these corps, and, in efficiency and discipline, they are second to none on the American continent. We have shown that we possess an efficient, *well-officered* militia of 400,000 men. We can send to Canada from the United Kingdom, within six weeks, 50,000 bayonets—our embodied militia, equal to regulars, could furnish alone that quota—and 6,000 from the West India Command. Our artillery is one of the finest in the world; and thus, with 456,000 men, militia and regulars, we can defy any attack from the American lines. The prospect of a European peace is so great, that we can also almost count upon 80,000 men from the Crimea in addition to the above. In a campaign of invasion, the enemy must bring their commissariat of supply with them. We are on the defensive in our own country, with ample supplies. We have railways extending from Quebec to Western Canada, and in twenty-four hours we could move a large army to any given point. The Americans could not take us by a *coup de main*. Our telegraph wires place every point of the Provinces in immediate contact. In Canada an American army would be thrashed to its heart's content. It could not live twelve hours across the frontiers. Brag and Bunkum is one thing; but discipline is quite another element, and in that respect we are preeminently superior. Canada is safe. Let Americans ponder over this *fact*, and at once give over all their nonsensical rhodomontade about an invasion of our Provinces.

We have shown what the Americans *cannot* do, now we will point out what we *can* do. Our Navy is the most powerful that floats. *In ships, guns, calibre and men, we can sweep the Ocean from the Arctic to the Torrid Zone—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* Never before in England's history did Britannia more thoroughly rule the waves. *The American seaboard is ours.* We could annihilate their commerce. *As to their Navy, it is absurd to talk of it; the Americans themselves confess that we could blow it out of the water in one broadside. Then, how are the Atlantic cities of the United States situated? There is not one city, from Passamaquoddy Bay in the North to Galveston Bay in the South, which has water enough to float a frigate, or gun-boat, that we cannot batter to the ground in twenty-four hours.* The following cities in the United States are comparatively at our mercy after we is once declared: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; New-Haven, Connecticut; New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, with the towns on Long Island Sound; Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina, St. Augustine, and Apalachicola, Florida; Mobile, Alabama, and Galveston, Texas; while San Francisco is the certain prize of our Pacific squadron.

Independently of our vast military resources in our thoroughly loyal provinces, we must not forget that we can command the Lakes. We could dispatch a powerful fleet of steamers and gunboats up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and from thence, *viâ* Mont

New-York Daily Times, Monday, February 25, 1856.

...shall receive no obstruction nor maintained on the south coast the shore of the Black Sea." The proposed ...ation, if accepted, would, of course, have set-...tled this question, relative to Nicholaieff as the com-...mercial port of the Russian Cabinet. Informa-...tion has reached me that the Allies do not intend to insist on the neutralization of the Sea of Azoff: but the move on Germany contains an article on the ...which is well worth attention. The follow-...ing is brief summary of it:

"The Sea of Azoff is likely to give the diplomatic world some trouble. Is it, like the Euxine, to be closed against all ships-of-war? If it is considered a mere gulf in the Black Sea, the reply must be in the affirmative. If it is viewed in the light of an inland sea, it is not under the interdict contained in the third article, and Russia can have as many ships-of-war in it as she pleases. The Sea of Azoff is extremely shallow, but the events of the present war have clearly shown that vessels drawing but little water may be formed much. Russia will probably, by the ...speedily ...the expected treaty of peace, be entirely ...from Turkey in Europe, but her Asiatic fron-...tiers will remain unchanged; she will retain her Trans-...caucasian possessions, and with them all the passes into Asia Minor. If Russia ever wishes to go to war with Turkey, she can, without anything being known in Europe of what she is about, send great numbers of troops by way of the Caspian to her Transcaucasian Provinces, and ...suddenly make such a tremendous inroad into Asia Minor that she will carry all before her."

The only radical cure for Russian aggression in the East would be to drive her armies to the north of the Kuban and Terek, but as this is not at present feasible the Allies ought positively to insist on being permitted to trade with the mountaineers on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, who, being in correspondence with their brethren on the western coast of the Caspian, will always be able to give them a hint of what Russia is about on her south and south-western Asiatic frontier. The Austrian public, which dances as the Government organ's pipe, inveighs bitterly against the British press, and denounces it "of fanning the flames of war;" but many experienced politicians are of opinion that the London press renders more real service to the cause of peace than the so-called "inspired" Paris papers.

The *Monit-ur* has hitherto maintained a dignified reserve, but some of the neo-official French journals have certainly indirectly—though probably unde-signedly—played the game of Russia. If an unscru-pulous dealer observes that a customer has taken a violent fancy to any particular article, is he not likely to take undue advantage of him? is Russia likely to be more yielding because the French writ-ers for the press have openly delared that peace is absolutely necessary? The Ministerial *Oesterreichi-sche Correspondenz* of yesterday evening, contained the following:

"As a consequence of the general acceptance of the Austrian draught of preliminaries of peace, the represen-tatives of England, France, Turkey, and Russia met at 12 o'clock this morning, in the Imperial Royal Foreign office, in order, in company with Count Buol, as representative of Austria, to sign a protocol, by means of which the above-mentioned preliminaries of peace should become binding.

"In the document signed this morning it is stipulated that an armistice shall be concluded, and also settled that within three weeks from this day Plenipotentiaries Extraordinary from the five Courts shall assemble in Paris, who shall be empowered, after having formally signed the preliminaries of peace to-day paraphed, to con-clude a definitive treaty of peace.

"The preliminaries of peace now agreed on will be communicated by the Imperial Royal Presidial Minister to the German Diet at the sitting which is to be held next Thursday, the 7th. It cannot be doubted that the illustrious assembly will, in the name of the German Band, warmly approve of the result so happily obtained."

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

Reception of the News of the Acceptance by the Czar—Duke Constantine's Opinion—Menschikoff's Recriminations—Sentiments of the Czar.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of the 27th ult., describes the effect produced there by the news of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions. The following are extracts:

"To the astonishment—I should rather say the stupefaction—produced by the decision of the 16th of January, have succeeded reflection and comments. People begin to discuss causes and results; and the con-sequence is that ideas of peace are becoming de-cidedly popular. The Grand Duke Constantine himself, the most war like of the Imperial family, has grown quite conciliatory in his language. Convers-ing lately with the military commissioner of a for-eign Court at St. Petersburg, the Prince is said to have expressed himself thus: 'After all, my brother Alexander has acted wisely in adhering to the pro-position of Austria. Peace has, no doubt, its merit, and it puts a stop to the calamities Europe has suf-fered the last two years; it is, after all, a sort of glory which may be fully equal to any other.'

'Your Highness feels, then,' was the reply, 'that the present war had great danger for Russia, and that the Muscovite Empire, isolated from the rest of Europe, was approaching a catastrophe.'

'Such is not my opinion,' rejoined the Grand Duke. 'Russia would have defended herself to the last with heroism; and, in spite of the formidable preparations of the belligerent Powers, I am con-vinced that the next campaign in the Baltic would have conferred nothing on our adversaries. But the internal condition of the country has changed my sentiments, and I now think that the Emperor has adopted a prudent course.'

Now, if the opinions of the ostensible leader of the war party are modified to such an extent, you may judge of the change that has been produced among the courtiers.

"At St. Petersburg Prince Alexandre Menschi-koff is the only person of importance who indulges in recriminations. He asks why the aristocracy do not protest against an act which he loudly con-demns. The truth is, the aristocracy have borne all its weight of the war. They have suffered cruelly, and are likely to suffer long after the war shall have ter-minated. While fighting was the only order of the day—fighting for the orthodox faith of St. Vla-dimir: while the higher and lower classes of the clergy preached upon the defence of the nation, and promised the delights of eternal bliss to the martyrs of the faith; and, above all, while the Sovereign appeared disposed to confirm on the field of battle the ambition of his predecessors, the nobility, from patriotism and pride, upheld the standard of the empire. All was fair and glorious in the beginning; the young nobles only saw in the war the means of adding military rank to their family titles. But it was soon felt that the war was exhausting Russia; that it inflicted evil on her greatest resource, her agriculture; and that the blockade annihilated her foreign trade, which is indispensable to her immense expenditure, and her credit, which is necessary to her mercantile operations.

In spite of all this, Prince Menschikoff contin-ues hostile to everything in the shape of an arrange-ment. When he found that the Grand Duke Con-stantine himself differed from him, he declared to all who approached him that there was no longer a drop of Muscovite blood in the Empire. During an audience with the Emperor, he complained bitterly that the high and noble policy of the Czar Nicholas, alone worthy of a true Muscovite, was abandoned. His visit had for its object, it is said, to be named the representative of Russia at the Congress of Paris. The Emperor positively refused to intrust so important a mission to the man who was the immedi-ate cause of the war, and he dismissed Prince Menschikoff, telling him that it would have been much better, and much more useful had he dis-played at the battle of the Alma, where so opportunity was given for the display of real heroism, a conduct more in accordance with the haughtiness of his present language. This morning the Admiral made another attempt with the Grand Duke, with whom he has long been a favorite; but the Prince refused to receive him, and ordered him, through an aide-de-camp, to proceed to Cronstadt, to perform the duties which the Emperor had in-trusted to him. What I mention relative to the sentiments of the nobility only applies to the capi-tal, or at most to this province. I lately stated that the news from the Governments of the interior, as received by telegraph, was opposed to ideas of peace. Such is the case, and it is confirmed by every post that comes from the provinces. It is in Old Russia particularly that the greatest dissatisfaction is felt with the decision of the Czar. The people, though in a state of destitution, declare that Rus-sia is lost, and that she is abandoned by the great Vladimir!

The Czar, as I have already informed you, adopted of himself, and without any one expecting it, the resolution to accept the Austrian proposi-tions. This is true beyond a doubt, though it is also true that he listened to the counsels of some pru-dent persons. The two Gortschakoffs have done much. The influence of the one who represents Russia at Vienna was great, and it is fortunate that the Czar has much confidence in his diplomatic ex-perience and ability. Prince Michael Woronzoff, the Ex-Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Crimea, did not wait for the last moment to explain to his master the real state of affairs. He, also, has much weight with the Emperor, and his arrival at St. Petersburg might be considered as a fortunate event by those who desire peace. He was at once summoned to the Winter Palace, and had a long and private audience with the Emperor. He visited, the same day, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas and the War Minister. Before quitting Odessa for Moscow, and then St. Petersburg, he de-livered over to General Ludders the powers he had been invested with. The active forces of Russia in the peninsula are now estimated at about 60,000 men, including the divisions of infantry, cavalry, artillery, grenadiers, druschines of the militias of Kazuga and Kursk. The artillery possesses 280 field pieces. The Corps of Observation of Eupatoria, Theodosia, and Kertch are not comprised in that amount. It was on the 18th that General Ludders assumed the command of the army of the South. On the following day General Soumarokoff—the same whose name so often gave occasion to the Emperor Nicholas for laughter, who used to pun on it thus, "*Sois humble, si tu peux*"—was recognized as Gen-eral-in-Chief of the troops massed at Odessa. The military governor of this place, General Krusen-stern, has left for St. Petersburg.

The fears felt about M. De Orlopf are unfounded. He is an intelligent man, who, I am sure, will be very conciliating in the discussion which is about to open. M. Orlopf is, no doubt, very punctilious and susceptible when the honor of his country is con-cerned; but he is among those reasonable nobles whose exaggerated susceptibility is not excited by the decision of their master. Of M. Brunow it is not necessary to say much. He is well known, and his reputation among European diplomatists is ex-cellent.

The papers here have been much more moderate. The *Abeille du Nord*, generally so aggressive, and which only a few days back thundered against Aus-tria and her propositions, yesterday published an article quite *contre du rose*. It now dwells on the sweets of peace and the benefits of agriculture. It begins thus: "A rainbow of peace appears in the horizon." &c.; and the Russian writer affirms that his nation and France have ever been sisters.

In the *chancellories* the activity is still great. Couriers are constantly dispatched from our Capital to the Capitals of Europe, or to the principal towns of the Provinces. At Odessa and Finland we are told that the prospect of peace has produced the greatest enthusiasm.

On the 20th the Emperor reviewed the reserves and the whole of the artillery. He was received with the warmest acclamations, and the popularity he enjoys is unquestionably owing to his decision of the 16th."

ENGLAND.

Creation of Life Peerages.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, moved that a copy of the Letters Patent purporting to cre-ate Right Hon. Sir James Parke a Baron of the United Kingdom for life, be referred to a Committee of privileges, with directions to examine and con-sider the same and report to the House. So far from his having any personal objection to Sir James Parke, he had, thirty years ago, recommended him as a suitable person to be raised to the peerage; but his objection to the creation was founded on the fact, that no instance had occurred for 400 years in which a Commoner had been raised to a seat in that House by a patent of peerage for life. No doubt such peerages were created before the House was formed into its present shape; but to make them precedents for the creation of the peerage to which he now called attention, would be a gross violation of the Constitution.

Earl Granville defended the loyalty of the ap-pointment, and adduced certain facts in support of his opinion.

Lord St. Leonards was ready to prove that the creation was illegal.

The Lord Chancellor declared distinctly that the creation of this peerage was a legal act, which en-titled Lord Wensleydale to a writ of summons to sit in their Lordships' house.

Lord Campbell disapproved of the creation, and hoped the inquiry of a Committee would prove that the act was illegal.

Earl Grey explained that no radical change in the Constitution of the House was contemplated, but merely to establish a precedent for occasionally giving admission to the Upper House.

The Earl of Derby supported the motion for a Committee. He said it had been laid down from the earliest periods that the accession of the peerage was, that it should be hereditary. *With the fall of the hereditary peerage would be sacrificed the hereditary monarchy.*

Lord Brougham spoke for, and the Duke of Argyll against the inquiry; after which it was referred to a Committee, by a vote of 188 against 105.

New Order of Valor, &c.

The decree has appeared establishing the new order merit. The order is to be styled the "Vic-torie Cress" and is to be given only to members of the Army or Navy, who distinguish themselves by individual acts of bravery in face of an enemy. A plain Maltese cross of bronze with the motto "for velor" is the decoration of the order, and it is to be bestowed indiscriminately on officers and private men. Besides the decoration a pension of £10 per annum, is attached to the order, with £5 for each additional clasp. The decoration is to be worn sus-pended on the left breast by a red ribbon for the Army, and blue for the Navy.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Movements of Dost Mahommed—Attitude of the Persian Government towards the Eng-lish.

We have letters from Teheran under date of the 20th December. They state that, according to the information which obtains credit there, Dost Ma-hommed Khan, of Cabul, after invading Candahar, was marching at the head of a strong army against Herat, for the purpose of avenging the death of his son-in-law, Yusuf Mirza, son of Yar Mahommed, who, on being expelled from Herat, was massacred, probably by the partisans of Kamran Shah's son. The Persian Government is preparing an expedition intended to arrest the progress of Dost Mahommed.

The English mission is journeying by slow stages; on the 20th of December it was still at Kasvin. The Persian Government has issued orders to all the authorities of the places through which the English will have to pass to receive them with every mark of respect and honor. This may be deemed to be already a conciliatory symptom, but the English Government appears resolved to uphold the de-mands of their Minister, and if the Persian Govern-ment be sincere, it will be constrained to yield to the exigencies of Mr. Murray.

M. Bourree, the French Envoy at Teheran, was on good terms with the Shah, and was endeavoring to effect an arrangement of the dispute between the Persian Court and Mr. Murray, the British Envoy.

THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The London *Daily News* city article of Friday evening, says:

"The funds to-day were firm, although business was less active. After rising ¼ ₰ cent higher, pri-ces closed ⅛ ₰ cent higher than yesterday. In some quarters there is a disposition to re-trict ope-rations until after the arrival of the next packet from the United States, but the firmness of the market proves that no serious apprehen-sions are generally entertained, as regards the pending dispute with the Government of that country. Money was now wanted in the Stock Ex-change, at 5¾ to 6 ₰ cent. on Government Securi-ties. At Paris, to-day, the price of the 3 ₰ cents closed ⅛ ₰ cent. lower than yesterday. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £359,-773 in the stock of Bullion. In the Railway Share Market, to-day, there were several variations of im-portance. Northeastern Stock rose about 2 ₰ cent. on the declaration of 4¾ ₰ cent. dividend."

The London *Times* city article of Friday evening says:

"The English funds have again been firm to-day, and have closed at an advance of ¼ on the prices of last evening, and there was a general tendency to improvement, which was checked only by a pressure for money. The demand in the Stock Exchange is still maintained, and in the Discount Market noth-ing is done below Bank rates. The Continental let-ters to-day mention that at all the principal cities the rate of exchange on London presented a very firm appearance. At Hamburg there is no in-creased demand for money, and the rate of discount has returned to 5 ₰ cent."

The prospectus has been issued of an undertaking with limited liability, to be called the National Discount Company. The proposed capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £25, and the list of Directors is composed of business names. The transactions of the Company are to be of a similar character to those of the Discount Houses, and it is not to act in any respect as a Bank.

Count V. Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has become very popular at St. Petersburg. The prospects of peace are generally regarded with great satisfaction.

EDINBURGH ELECTION.

Mr. Adam Black has gained the election by a large majority. The numbers at the close were: Black, 2,439; Douglass, 1,796; Black's majority, 643.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

At the close of the second day's poll, Mr. Wal-pole had received 631, and Mr. Denman 316.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

The polling was finally announced as follows: Martin, 547; Bookin, 489.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times*, Feb. 9, in a leading article, reviews the course taken by the English Cabinet on the one hand and the Government of Washington on the other in reference to the existing difficulties, and after remarking that even the humility we have shown must have its limits, concludes as follows: "We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason the only appeal is to arms." London, 9 A. M., wind S. W., fine.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] London, Friday, Feb. 8—5 P. M.

The depression noticed in our last report continues in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets. Money is in demand at 6 ₰ cent. Consols leave off 91¼@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for the account. Mexican Dollars 5s., nominal. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. South American Doub-loons, 74s. 9d.

Cochineal—Firm. 330 bags Honduras (chiefly Silver) sold at 2s. 7d.@4s. for ord. to mid.; ord. Black, 4s.@4s. 1d.; 155 bags Mexican Silver, 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d.; 67 bags Teneriffe, 4s. 3d.@4s. 3d. for mid. to good mid. Black, and 8s. 8d.@ 3s. 11d. for low to good Silver, being very full rates.

Coffee—The market has been steady, but not active. 140 casks, 180 bags Plantation Ceylon realized 61s. 6d.@ 65s. for low mid. to mid. boid colory, fine ord. 55s. 6d. Of 480 bags Native only a few lots were taken at 52s., for good ord. 110 pkgs. Malabar went from 48s.@56s. for good to fine ord. boid pale. Of 1,550 pkgs. Mocha a small portion was disposed of at 3s.@4s. advance, 80s. 6d.@86. 6d. for fair to good clean garbled. A small parcel Neilgherry Hills fetched 64s.@74s. for small to fair bold pallah. 700 bags Shevaroy Hills sold at 48s.@80 for good ord. even.

Copper—English steady, and in fair request. About 200 tons Russian C. C. N. D. changed hands at £192.

At the Corn market on Monday, the fresh supply of English Wheat was small, but a large quantity had been left over from the previous week. Buyers would not repe-rate, except at a reduction of 5s. ₰ qr. for the best condi-tioned samples; other qualities remained unsold. For-eign reduced about 2s.@3s. in value, with little doing. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 75s. 10d. on 80,286 qrs. returned. To-day there was rather more inclination to buy, and prices were not lower.

Cotton—1,900 bales Surats have been taken at 3¾d.@ 3¾d. for ordinary to middling, and 500 bales Madras at 4¾d. for good to fine. At Liverpool a good demand has existed; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 6 13-16d. ₰ lb.

Drugs, &c.—140 cases Castor Oil were partly placed at 1⅝d.@6d. for dark, being a decline of ¼d. Gum Arabic—

off 80 chests Bombay a portion was sold at 23s. 6d.@24s. 6d. for middling to good pale sorts. Gum Copal—144 bags Lisbon, mostly sold at £10s.@£5 12s. 6d. for middling bold rough. Quicksilver 1s. 9d.

Indigo—There is a small retail business for consumption at 9d.@1s. advance on last sales' rates. The declarations for the sales next week amount to 9,013 chests.

Lead—In very firm. Common Pig £26 10s.@£26 15s.

Iron—Business in Scotch Pig is dull at 55s. The mar-ket is bare of Swedish.

Linseed—The arrivals reach only 3,112 qrs., from the East Indies. We quote Black Sea 62s.@64s., East Indian 64s.@67s., with little doing at these figures, as holders are unwilling to close with the reduce prices offered.

Linseed Cakes—There are buyers to a fair extent of foreign descriptions. Boston in bags £12 10s.

Oils—Linseed has fallen to 35s., with some export de-mand but a heavy market. Rape—Foreign refined offers at 38s.; brown has been forced off at 30s. Fish Inactive and unaltered; Cocoa Nut 39s.@41s. for Cochin; Palm 43s.

Rice—Is very flat, and the few parcels publicly offered were nearly all bought in at 12s. for Bengal. Privately, 5,000 bags picky Madras changed hands at 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d., and 500 tons white Bengal (Spring shipment) at 13s. 9d., landed; heavy prices may be quoted 3d lower.

Spirits—Continues dull, without any business to report.

Tea—We have a decline of 3d @4d. to notice in De-merara, which has been sold at 2s. 8d., proof.

Spices—Pepper; of 1,840 bags Singapore Black two-thirds found buyers at 5¾d.@5¾d. for good bright; 140 bags White realized 7¾d. Pimento: 580 bags fair fetched 4¾d. Ginger: 153 bags Jamaica have been placed from 4's @136s. for small to good bold. 8 boxes West India Nutmegs went from 1s. 9d.@2s. 8d., for small to good brown. Cloves: 1,200 bags Zanzibar have been taken from 4¾d.@5¾d. for low to good.

Saltpetre—500 bags Bengal have been disposed of at auction, at 31s. 6d.@32s. fair 7¾ ₰ cent., and 1,000 bags Bombay at 22s. for 28¾ to 25 ₰ cent. refraction.

Sugar—The market has been extremely flat, with an absence of demand on the part of the home trade; there are considerable orders for export, some of which have been privately executed at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d. upon last week's rates. All the parcels publicly offered have been bought in, with the exception of the following: 900 bags of Mauritius at 38s. for low middling; a few lots Pe-nang at 34s.@35s. for good middling brown to middling yellow; 1,100 bags Havana at 40s. for good yellow (duty 16s.) to 47s. for Floreites. The sales of West India are 300 hhds. Privately, sales have been made of 1,700 bags clayed Manila at 32s., 600 bags brown Pernambuco at 36s., 800 bags good white at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d., and 50 hhds. fair brown Surinam at 36s. The following floating cargoes have changed hands: 4,400 bags low Paraiba, insured free of particular average, at 25s.; and 600 tons clayed Manila, Hambro' insured, 27s.

Molasses—A little business has been done in Cuba at 19s.

Spelter—£23 15s. on the spot, with no transactions to note.

Tallow—Is quiet at 57s. 6d. on the spot.

Tea—The market is very dull, and there are ready sellers of common Congou at 9½d. ₰ lb.

Turpentine—Several parcels of Rough have been cleared at 9s. 3d. Spirits have found ready buyers at 34s. 6d.@35s. for American in casks, at which latter price the market remains firm.

American Stocks—Are depressed, on account of the no-certainty as to the relations between the United States and England, and are therefore offered at a reduction in our previous prices. BARING BROS. & CO.

American Stocks.

Relative to the market for American Securities, Messrs. Bell & Co., London, report as follows:

The market for American Securities during the past week has been without animation; the few transactions which have taken place have been generally at lower prices, as will be seen by the quotations annexed:

United States 6 ₰ Cents., 1867-68	105	@ —
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@ —
Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	79	@ 81
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	98	@100
Mississippi 6 ₰ Cent. Plk R'd Bonds, 1841-71	43	@ 45
Mississippi 6 ₰ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling	73	@ 75
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1877	80	@ 83
Virginia 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1886	83	@ 85
Virginia 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1886	86	@ 88
Boston 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds	90	@ 92
Montreal 6 ₰ Cents., 1856-65	88	@ 95
New-Orleans 6 ₰ Cent. Stock, 1883	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₰ Cent., 1875	77½	@79½
Illinois Central 7 ₰ Cent. Freeland B'ds, 1880	83	@ 85
Michigan Central 8 ₰ Cent	93	@ 95
N. Y. Central 7 ₰ Cent, Convertible, 1864	94	@ 96
N. Y. Central 8 ₰ Cent., not Conv., 1863	80	@ 82
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent., 1st Mortgage, 1867	98	@100
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent., 2d Mortgage, 1883	75	@ 77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Convertible, 1862	75	@ 77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Sinking Fund, 1875	79	@ 81
Panama 7 ₰ Cent. 1st Mort., not Convertible Sterling Bonds, 1850	93	@ 93
Panama 7 ₰ Cent. 1st Mort., not Convertible Sterling Bonds, 1864	94½	@95½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ Cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible till 1860, 1880	86	@ 89

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 8.

The week's arrivals consist of 35,341 bushels Wheat, 62,914 bushels Corn, and 9,623 barrels Flour, from the States; with 2,100 quarters Wheat from Egypt, and 600 quarters and 2,509 sacks Flour from Europe. The re-turns of home-grown Wheat sold during the week are 80,286 quarters. This shows a falling off of 30,845 quarters from the preceding week; but the decrease arises from want of buyers, and not from unsatisfied supplies. In the beginning of the week there appeared to be some slight symptoms of an improved tone in our market for Bread-stuffs, but on Tuesday sales of Wheat were only to a limited extent, and at a further reduction of 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. Flour was dull, and again 1s. ₰ bbl. lower. Indian Corn without change in price, and extremely little doing. At to-day's market there was some speculative inquiry for Red Wheats, at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. ₰ 70 lbs. Millers also showed rather more confidence, and purchased to a mod-erate extent, at 9s. 9d. to 10s. for Red, and 10s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. for White. The bulk of the Wheat offering is very inferior; some late shipments from New-York are half oats and rye. Flour—Rather easier. Philadelphia and Ohio are offered at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d., and Westerns at 35s. ₰ bbl. Indian Corn was forced down to 35s. for Mixed, and even at that price there are now no buyers; there are several lots of White pressing on the market; 32s. was paid, and less has since been taken. Beef is in moderate retail demand, and prices for fine sorts, which are relatively scarce, remain tolerably steady, but for or-dinary descriptions a decline of 2s. to 5s. ₰ tierce must be quoted. Pork—Some small arrivals of New have proved of pretty good quality, and have found buyers at our quotations. Bacon maintains full prices, but receipts are still quite trifling, and, as they increase, a decline is to be expected. Lard is in limited demand, and genuine brings 56s. to 62s. ₰ cwt., in retail. Some adulterated par-cels have been sold at 52s. to 54s. Tallow much de-pressed, and quotations nominal. Rosin in rather better request, and prices a shade higher. Bark more inquired for, and steady in price.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The Cotton Trade.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

Cotton—The week's sales amount to 67,340 bales, and con-sist of 10,320 on speculation, 10,920 for export, and 36,040 to the trade.

Prices of Fair are advanced ½d. We quote:

	Orleans.	New-Orleans.	Mobile.
Middling	5 11-16d.	5 13-16d.	5 11-16d.
Fair	6¼d.	6⅝d.	6¾d.

The quiet feeling prevailing in the market at the close of last week, and reported on the increase by our circular per *Atlantic*, has since become more general, and though there has been on each day a fair inquiry, the quantity offering has gradually increased, and rather exceeded the demand; without evidencing any anxiety to realize, holders have shown more disposition to meet buyers, thus giving the latter a slight advantage. Exporters (chiefly those operating for Russia) have bought rather freely of the fair and better qualities of Boweds and Orleans; and as the market is now poorly supplied in these grades, they are consequently somewhat dearer. Quotations are nomi-nally unaltered, with the exception of Fair, which is ad-vanced ⅛d. ₰ lb., but it is difficult to make sales at any of the rates quoted above, while for white leafy Orleans 1-16d. to ⅛d. reduction from last Friday's rates is readily ac-cepted.

Sea Islands are without change. Brazil and Egyptian are only in moderate request, at prices the turn lower. Surats have met a good demand at last week's rates.

Imports this week have been very light, and stocks are consequently decreasing. The quantity of Cotton on the market must soon considerably diminish unless heavy arrivals come shortly to hand, but, with only 40,000 bales afloat, we can scarcely expect much augmentation of the supply: the next American mail, (due on Monday,) may however bring advices of heavy clearances for this port, especially as we have to receive a fortnight's ac-counts.

The Manchester market is rather quieter, but prices are fully maintained and producers well under control.

No new feature in Politics, the belief in an early pacific settlement with Russia is now almost universal. The Conferences are to open on the 26th inst.

The pressure in the Money market was in the early part of the week very severe, but it has since abated a little, though the demand is still very active. Whether peace is restored or not, Government must shortly treat for a new loan, in order to cover the deficiencies of last year. Consols close to-day at 91¾@¾.

HERMANN, COX & CO.

A Public-Spirited Merchant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I wish to correct a statement from a cor-respondent appearing in your paper of this morning, to which you also allude editorially, that I had un-dertaken to clear Cortland and Dey-streets from snow and ice at my own expense.

Those streets are cleared by contributions made by the merchants and Hotel proprietors of those streets, I am only one of them.

Please correct the statement, made by your correspondent, who must have been ignorant of the facts. Yours, &c. L. O. WILSON.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

The Bay State Line.

The steamer *Bay State* arrived here Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, *via* Sandy Hook, and will leave at 4 P. M., taking the same route. The *Bay State* and *State of Maine* will run regularly by this route—weather permitting—until the ice gives way in the Sound. Freighters can, therefore, feel sure that goods between New-York and Boston, will be as promptly sent through (though at advanced rates) as when the steamers were running by the Sound route.

☞ We are denied by Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel, to state that the motion made in Judge Hoffman's Court on Monday last, for an in-junction to restrain him from disposing of the Hotel property, was not based upon a "rumor" that he "was on the point of making an assignment," as stated in the Times of Tuesday, but upon the appli-cation of some of the private creditors of a gentle-man who had previously been connected with him in its management. He adds that he has never for a moment thought of making such an assignment, and that the Hotel is prepared to meet all its liabili-ties. We make the statement very cheerfully, as we had, of course, no other purpose in the paragraph referred to than to give the facts of the case.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Pro-Slavery Meeting at Platte City, Mo.

SPEECHES OF ATCHISON AND STRINGFELLOW.

Border Ruffianism Defined by its Disciples.

ANOTHER INVASION URGED.

Preparations in Kansas for the Coming Fight for Freedom.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Leavenworth City, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

Since my last there have been no new develop-ments of importance, except the meeting at Platte County, Mo., on the 4th inst., at which time both Atchison and Stingfellow made speeches upon *the signs of the times*. No person in the Union need doubt another moment what is to be our fate, if we receive no aid from the North and East. Unless you are *true to us now*, all is lost that is dear to this Republic. Not we are conquered merely, but Free-dom bleeds and agonizes, till *Pierced* at last, the relentless moment comes,—the happiness of the many is sacrificed to the propensities of the few—the union of hearts gives place to the confusion of tongues—the dogmas of barbarism supplant the temples of virtue, and the flag of Algiers waves its dark folds over all our land. The downfall of our nation must date from the conquest of Kansas. The veil is now fully removed, and we see clearly the hellish designs of our Southern enemy. Atch-ison has at last untied the Gordian knot that has heretofore bound him and his nullifying posse to a National party, and he says if Congress *does* admit us as a Free State, he will *resist it*. Davy Atchi-son will resist the Congress of the United States, if he cannot fasten Slavery upon us in any other way. He tells his men openly to come over from Missouri to fight us. Heaven spare us from the infection—not the hullets—for in no other civilized land can there be found so obscene, depraved, brut-ish a race of beings, as inhabit the border counties of Missouri. A visit to their border towns is in-deed sickening. Bar-rooms, saloons, and grog-shops are always filled with a drinking, gambling, swearing, fighting, blaspheming gang of loafers, who talk of nothing sensible or moral,—but, espe-cially for the last few weeks, they talk mostly of killing Abolitionists in Kansas, ravishing the wo-men, and carrying off to their bestial dens the young and beautiful.

Such are the men who threaten us with death. Such are the men who threaten the nation with civil war. They ask us to forget that beautiful ef-fusion of Homer, when he says:

"Jove fixed it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

They ask us to forget the Alma Mater, from which their depravity has so totally estranged them, and are so stupid as to believe knowledge, science, jus-tice and humanity are "abolition" attainments or phrases, wholly beneath their consideration.

What a spectacle, to see true philanthropists—men of refinement and mental culture—men of morals, who are from the nurseries of useful indus-try at the North or East—but non-residents of Kansas—brought into a deadly war with such a horde. More pitiable still, to see the Executive of a nation like ours take sides with the demons of night. He exhibits about as much knowledge of our affairs, in his last Massage, as Wilson Shan-non did in his notoriously-lying proclamation last December, that bronght war and all the attending evils upon it.

The war is near. By Atchison's speech it is evident that they cannot be satisfied without a fight. The time for negotiations is past, and the first of March will bring them down on us. Before God, we have no compromise to make with them, for our hands are yet unstained before the world. We love life, but the nation's price is more valua-ble. We have wives and children to love and de-fend, and never will we allow them to be pollnted by the "Ruffian's" touch, while we can raise an arm. My wife is at my side while I am writing, busily at work making cartridges for Sharpe's rifles. We have many brave ones here who are as patriotic as the Albion heroines of old. There is no alternative. We must fight or die. We must have strong forces from the States to protect us, or we are blotted out, and the slave dynasty rules Kansas, and the Union lost. You have already seen, by Atchison's two Georgia letters, that the South is leagued against you and us. How can our appeal be resisted? We want thousands of brave men by our side by the 1st of March. You must start at once to save our lives and our cause. You cannot get here too soon. If you wait till you hear they have invaded us again before you start, all will be lost before you reach us. If the nation is not worth your slight sacrifices, then fold your hands in indifference—it is ours. It shall never be said that Slavery has triumphed over Liberty by our inaction.

But I must turn to the speeches. I have obtained them through the underground railroad to which I have before alluded, and this may be the only re-port given to the public at present. They said all I have here given—and more even, of the same import. Everybody should read them. If never before, Atchison will now stand prominent in the category of liars. But here he goes:

SPEECH OF HON. DAVID R. ATCHISON, AT PLATTE CITY, MO., FEB. 4, 1856.

Fellow-citizens: The General Assembly of Missouri has adjourned without electing a United States Senator. I, being one of the most prominent candidates, have thought proper to decline the use of my name for that office, and think it just to you that I should assign my reasons for so doing. Ow-ing to the inclemency of the weather, which has prevented many from attending, and the fact that I intend to publish my speech, I shall only give you an outline at this time.

The *first* reason is, I do not desire the office. I am not an office-seeker,—I never was an office-seeker, never will be an office-seeker. In 1834 I was elected Judge in this County and presided in this Court-House. I did not seek the office, but accepted it at the earnest solicitation of my friends, and never was there a murmur of complaint uttered against me—if there was, it never reached my ears. I discharged my duties faithfully—was perfectly satisfied with my office. After that I was elected to represent the people in the General Assembly. I did not desire that office, but it was the wish of the people, and I yielded, and I believe I served your cause faithfully. Again, I returned to my duties as Judge, and while sitting on this bench my mail was brought to me, which contained the information that the people had conferred upon me the highest honor, by electing me United States Senator. I hesitated,—I feared to accept it, and it was not till I consulted with many of my friends who urged it upon me, that I consented to accept, and from that hour to this, I have never seen peace. I was a public target, at which the vilest lies, vituperations and abuses were di-rected. At first I answered them, but they soon came so thick and fast that I found it impossible to reply to them, and for years I have allowed them to go unanswered. They were all lies, and you knew them to be so, and if my friends have not furnished the evidence of their falseness—my enemies have. If the heaping of lies, slanders and insults upon a public servant is to be taken as any proof of great-ness, then, gentlemen, I humbly conceive that I have been one of the foremost men of this Union.

Secondly, The State is unsettled now, there being three parties. First, the great Democratic Party. Second, the Whig Party, and third, that party flick-ering between Heaven and Hell—the Benton Party. They are unfit for Heaven and unworthy of Hell. They hold the balance of power, and have used it against your interests. The infiuences of the State are divided—many are not true to you. Amid such a State of things, I cannot represent you. I am a Pro-Slavery man—*a border ruffian*, if you please.

Thirdly, I will not jeopardise the interests of your party by the use of my name in the canvass next Spring. It shall never be said that Atchison, through love of office, his obstinacy, or too strong Pro-Slavery proclivities, split the great National Democratic Party. I wish you to select some young man who had previously been connected with him in its management. He adds that he has never for a moment thought of making such an assignment, and that the Hotel is prepared to meet all its liabili-ties. We make the statement very cheerfully, as we had, of course, no other purpose in the paragraph referred to than to give the facts of the case.

Immediately after the close of Mr. Atchison's speech, Gen. Stringfellow, of Weeton, was called, for. I am only able to give a synopsis of his speech, and although it does not relate directly to Kansas, it is quite as true to the party policies of the times as that of his more venerable slaveocratic coadju-tor. It contained but one idea—that was Democ-racy, or Slave-Democracy—if so great a paradox can exist in our language.

GENERAL STRINGFELLOW'S SPEECH.

General Stringfellow said he did not expect to be called upon to speak, had nothing particularly to say, but could vouch for the truth of Hon. D. R. Atchison's remarks, when he said he was not an office-seeker. From his intimacy with him he was certain that it was his desire to retire into private life. He was sorry for it—he was a good man, and we needed more such men. If we had plenty of such men we shouldn't now have elected an Abolition Speaker of the House. He said, "I wish all to be united. Throw to the winds all party ties, names, &c., and unite under one name, which name will, perh

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1856.

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☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

☞ The agent and principal owner of the Collins' Line expresses continued confidence that the steamer *Pacific*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, now in her 31st day, has put back to Liverpool or Cork in distress, under sail, and he expects to hear of her safety by the *Baltic*, which steamer was to leave Liverpool last Wednesday, 20th inst. If an accident similar to the one which befell the *Atlantic* in the Winter of 1850–'51, has occurred, a further delay of ten or fifteen days, or even twenty days in hearing of the *Pacific's* return, would not be unreasonable. The difficulties in navigation this season from the unusually early interference of immense masses of ice in the ocean, which have been experienced by several of the late steamers, would naturally increase the delay of the disabled packet in making safe her return under canvas.

☞ Letters from Kansas, published on another page of this morning's paper, will be found especially interesting. Our correspondent at Leavenworth has furnished us with a report of the recent Pro-Slavery meeting at Platte City, Mo., where ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW have again been displaying their oratorical powers. The speech of Hon. D. R. ATCHISON is given in full; and, after perusing it, the reader will be able to arrive at a fair conclusion whether or not he has been slandered by the title of "Border Ruffian," with which his name is now invariably coupled. The oaths and imprecations with which Mr. ATCHISON'S remarks are interlarded demonstrate the character of his audience—the invaders of Kansas; and his advice to repeat the outrages of last Fall will, it is feared, be too soon and too eagerly followed. The freemen of Kansas are calling loudly for aid, in certain anticipation of another invasion as soon as the cold weather has disappeared, and aid they must have.

The European News.

The arrival of the *Atlantic* and *Asia* yesterday, the last of which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., has put us in possession of a week's later news from Europe. Unhappily we have no tidings of the long-looked for *Pacific*, but, if she put back under sail from any injury to her machinery from encountering the ice, or from any other cause, the *America*, the next steamer to arrive, may bring intelligence of her. An extraordinary state of excitement seems to have pervaded the public mind of England, just previous to the *Atlantic's* departure, on the subject of the difficulties with this country, growing out of the Central American question and the enlistment affair. The London and Provincial papers are full of spirited articles on the subject, some of which we copy, in which a very natural and wholesome horror is expressed at the bare possibility of any interruption of the friendly relations existing between England and the United States. There had been meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool, in which the subject was discussed and resolutions passed deprecating war. We publish, in another part of our paper, the speech of Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., before the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester. But the excitement does not appear to have grown out of any official developments that had been made by the English Government, or from any messages of an unfriendly nature between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, as had been reported by the *Morning Advertiser*. Our Minister was not present at a *soirée* given by Lady PALMERSTON, which appears to be the extent of the actual manifestation of angry feelings, if any were entertained by him. During the three days which elapsed between the departure of the *Atlantic* and the *Asia*, the state of public feeling appears to have undergone a decided change, and a much more rational and moderate tone was apparent, and the conciliatory speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the motion of Mr. COBDEN, calling for the correspondence between the two Governments on the questions in dispute, affords every reason to anticipate an amicable settlement of the difficulties. In fact, there has nothing come before the public that we can discover, except a rumor in the least credible of the London journals, the *Morning Advertiser*, which is not likely to have any special information in Governmental affairs, to give color to any fears of a rupture. The excitement manifested by the English press appears to have been caused by the tenor of the discussions in our own papers, and the erroneous assumption that President PIERCE was trying to create a difficulty with England for electioneering purposes. But the real facts of the matter must be well understood by this time, and the rise in the price of Consols, the day before the departure of the *Asia*, is pretty conclusive evidence of there being no serious apprehensions of war.

The peace negotiations were considered to be in a favorable state, and the war was looked upon as virtually at an end, but still reinforcements were going forward to the Allies in the Crimea as actively as ever, and they had continued the work of demolition in Sebastopol until all the docks had been blown up. The protocol was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting Powers at Vienna on the 1st of February. The Congress was to assemble in Paris on the 20th inst. The official announcement in the *Moniteur* of the Plenipotentiaries makes no mention of Prussia.

Queen VICTORIA had determined on creating a new "Order of Valor," and the "Lords" were discussing with great energy the power of the Crown to create Peers for life, in consequence of the election of Baron PARKE to the House of Lords.

The market accounts, both from England and France, are discouraging for Grain and Flour, while for the Cotton Trade they continue to manifest decided firmness, and an upward tendency at Manchester for Goods and Yarns. The general manufacturing interest of Great Britain and France appears to have felt a sensible revival since the Peace movements on the Continent, and the fall in food. Speculation in the Funds also continues to advance, particularly in Paris, where a rise of 10 per cent. in the Government *Rente* has been realized since the commencement of Russia's acceptance of the Peace preliminaries. The American question in England has excited some feeling of anxiety at Manchester and Liverpool, but is not regarded of sufficient immediate importance to influence the London Stock Exchange, except for a single day, while the leading journals were discussing the latest aspect of the dispute on this side.

Presidential.

The political elements of the next Presidential campaign are beginning to crystalize. The Philadelphia and Pittsburg Conventions will substantially mark out the programmes of the parties they respectively represent. The action thus far taken at Philadelphia has done little more than develop the overwhelming strength of the Republican sentiment in the Northern States. No longer ago than June last the American Party took strong ground against bringing the subject of Slavery into the arena of politics at all,—declared its purpose to "abide by and maintain the existing laws upon Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance,"—and its opinion that "Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to exclude any State from the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize Slavery as part of its social system," and, furthermore, opposed all legislation upon the subject of Slavery either in the Territories or in the District of Columbia. This was the substance of the famous *twelfth* section, and upon it alone rested the character and reputation of the American to be considered a *national* party, in the technical sense of the word. Now that party is compelled to abandon that platform,—to expunge the twelfth section altogether from its creed and to adopt another, the whole object of which is to dodge the subject of Slavery altogether.

What has produced this change in the Councils of the "National" American Party? Why has it felt constrained to take a step which must inevitably crush out the hope of carrying a single Southern State? Clearly the developed and manifest sentiment of the Free States upon that subject. It has been felt at Philadelphia during this Convention, and throughout the American Party all over the North since the election of last Fall, that in a Presidential contest the sentiment of hostility to the extension of Slavery would sweep before it every party that dared to take Pro-Slavery ground. Not being strong enough to sacrifice any considerable Northern State for the chance of obtaining Southern support, the Americans have acted upon this conviction, and have endeavored to rescind their Pro-Slavery Platform of June. It remains to be seen whether the position of *neutrality*, which they are seeking to occupy, will not drive from their ranks both the sections which they have endeavored to conciliate. It certainly will lose them the South, and we see no reason to believe that it will gain them the North. Its effect upon the selection of a candidate is not yet manifest. If the selection is to be made on the basis of the platform, the candidate must be a man not committed by his antecedents upon the subject. If the nominee is to *offset* the platform,—upon the policy pursued by the Whigs in 1852,—he must be a man whose public career has signalized his attachment to one side or the other.

The Republican Convention at Pittsburgh seems to have surpassed general expectation in numbers, character and enthusiasm. Among its members are the names of some of the ablest of the men who have figured hitherto in the ranks of the great political parties. Although our report of its proceedings is still incomplete, we have enough to show that they were earnest, practical and resolute. The address which was adopted, and which will doubtless be regarded as substantially the Republican platform, appears to have avoided all issues upon which there can be any marked difference of opinion among the people of the Free States, and to be confined exclusively to the great issue of *Slavery Extension*, and the necessity of dethroning the Slaveholding interest from the ascendency it has acquired over the General Government and of confining it to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution. This is ground upon which the whole Country *should* stand, and to which no effective opposition can be made in the Free States. Another indication of the strength of this sentiment in the North is found in the fact, mentioned in our dispatch from Washington, that a Convention of Democrats in this State opposed to the action of the late Syracuse Convention, is to be held at that City on the 25th of March. If the Republicans make a judicious nomination, (and thus far there is no indication that they are likely to make any other,) their chances of success at the Fall Election will be, to say the least, quite as good as those of any other party.

The Democratic camp is alive with intrigues, but it is not easy to see how they will all end. The probability is that General PIERCE will be "reluctantly" sacrificed by his friends, to the good of the party. There is abundant reason to believe that many of the friends now highest in his confidence are secretly working against him.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort's Liberal Government—Abolition of Monopolies—Liberal Tariff—The Revolution at Puebla—Gen. Wheon—Tehuantepec Rail Road, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Feb. 11, 1856.

The steamer *Texas* leaves here to-day for New-Orleans. She arrived in this port yesterday, six days behind time, having been detained for repairs in New-Orleans.

The news is of more than ordinary importance at this time, as foreshadowing better days for Mexico, in the administration of the present liberal government under President COMONFORT. Great hopes are entertained that COMONFORT will in a short time be able to establish a substantial Government. This hope is strengthened in the minds of foreigners, resident in Mexico, when it is known that he has Anglo-saxon blood in his veins. The reports which have found their way into the columns of papers in the United States, that COMONFORT was antagonistic to General ALVAREZ, is entirely without foundation; on the contrary, the best feeling exists between them. They are both true patriots, and as such are laboring together to redeem the character of the country.

The greatest evidence of the liberality of the present administration is manifest in the new tariff, and the abolition of certain monopolies, which have existed for a long time. The monopoly of tobacco cultivation has been done away with. Every person can now cultivate tobacco, a right which has heretofore been granted only to those who were able to pay an immense license into the treasury every year.

The tariff has not yet been published, but will be out in a few days. When it makes its appearance I shall translate from it such portions as are of interest to American merchants, and forward it to the TIMES for publication.

There is a revolution going on at Puebla. DE HARO, a discontented spirit of that city, *pronounced* against COMONFORT. The city of Puebla has, therefore, been in a state of revolution for the past ten days. Gen. VILLAREAL, with 3,000 men, was at the pass of Rio Frio, at last accounts, marching on Puebla. DE HARO had gone out to meet him with 400 men under his command. The contest will be a short one. The greatest evil of this revolution is, that it cuts off all communication with the city of Mexico for the time being.

The road between here and the city is represented as infested with robbers, beyond Jalapa. Gen. WHEAT is now in this city with orders to take a sufficient body of men to clear these brigands off the track of the *diligencias*. Those who have an acquaintance with the General will have confidence in his ability to make their profession a bad paying business.

The Government troops have just suppressed the insurrection at Oznleana, in Tamaulipas, under UKAGA, taking 200 prisoners, among the number JAUREGUI and PENA. This triumph will restore order to that department.

Among the passengers by the *Texas* was Col. PRATT, who proceeds to Tehuantepec for the purpose of inspecting the proposed railroad route, and to commence operations immediately on the preliminary wagon road. Col. PRATT is an old railroad contractor in your State, and the right kind of a man to take hold of such an enterprise. We may, therefore, look for the first open route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Mexico, across the windy Isthmus.

The weather is very pleasant at present in this city—surpassing the climate of Havana. To one who enjoyed sleigh-riding on the Bloomingdale road, from the 1st to the 18th of January, nlt., the balmy airs of Vera Cruz are particularly agreeable. The hotel accommodations are excellent, in some respects surpassing the great caravansaries of your own City. When the cheapness of living in Vera Cruz is taken into consideration, it seems strange that Northerners do not come here in preference to Havana, to spend the Winter. E.

Newspaper Accounts.

REDUCTION OF PUEBLA—MOVEMENTS OF HARO Y TAMARIZ—VICTORY OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN TAMAULIPAS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 15.

A letter from the Capital on the 5th inst. says: "Here we are without any correspondence from Puebla, and with but very little from Vera Cruz. The state of affairs is, in my opinion, the worst that has yet been experienced in this unfortunate country. The revolution under URAGA is quelled, but that under HARO still exists, although it ought to have been extinguished before this. The fortification of the capital is still continued, and large forces are being prepared for active service. A large portion of the latter have already left for Puebla, under the command of Gen. VILLAREAL. This officer is worthy of all confidence; but it is not at all impossible that his troops may do as others have—go over to the revolutionists."

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 10th instant publishes an item which yet further shows the state of the country between that place and the Capital. It announces the arrival there of Gen. MARTIN, late Governor and Commandant-General of the Island of Carmen, summoned to the Capital by the Supreme Government; but that he had thought it prudent not to proceed on his journey thither, lest he should fall in the hands of the Revolutionists, who would be very glad to get possession of an officer desirous of serving the Government.

It appears that it was in Toliman that URAGA's adherents were overcome by troops under the command of Gen. GHILARDI. URAGA seems to have effected his escape again; but not with any hope of recruiting his fallen fortunes. GHILARDI was momently expected at the capital at latest accounts, to march for Puebla in company with the third division.

All the Indians of Zacapoaxtla are said to have returned to their towns, abandoning HARO'S forces. The *Monitor* states a number of the stores in the Puebla had been plundered by these, in consequence of their not being able to get their pay. The *cura* of Zacapoaxtla is said to have been preaching in the streets of Puebla, promising "plenary indulgence" and "full remission of sins," even without the sacrament of confession, to all who would declare for the "reactioo" under HARO!

A new ordinance for the regulation of customs has been decreed. Among the improvements it effects are the abolition of passports and kindred semi-barbarous annoyances, and the facilitating of the entering and clearing of vessels.

The "General Agencies" of Industry and Agriculture have been abolished.

A decree in honor of the memory of the late Gen. ARISTA has been issued, and his remains have been ordered to be conveyed to Mexico, and interred in the "Holy Metropolitan Church," at the public expense.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* writes:

The news from the interior is interesting. Vera Cruz is quiet, but evidences great enthusiasm in favor of the present Government. The reduction of duties, and the prospect of a regulated state of things in the country, excites the hopes of the Vera Cruzanos.

Puebla is in a state of siege. The revolutionists are in possession of the city, under the command of HARO Y TAMARIZ, who is exercising the most arbitrary military discipline over the citizens. At least one soldier is quartered on every storskeeper; all business is suspended, and the city presents a most melancholy appearance. Desertions are said to be frequent from his party.

The Zuloaga brigade, with a portion of the forces of the South, left Mexico some days since, under the command of VILLAREAL, to oppose HARO, who is fortified both in Puebla and at the Rancho de la Posada. They consist of 1,200 men and six pieces of artillery. The work of fortification is going on rapidly in the city, and great efforts are being made to complete the work in progress. The Government have granted to the Governors of the different States the power of raising troops at their own discretion to defeat the revolutionists.

By an official decree published in the *Progreso*, of the 7th inst., the Government declares the cultivation, manufacture and exportation of tobacco free. Import duty as follows:

Cigars, gross weight ¾ lb.	$1 50
Chewing Tobacco, gross weight ¾ lb.	2 00
Snuff, gross weight ¾ lb.	1 00

From the liberal course pursued thus far by COMONFORT, it is evident that he has at heart the real interests of the country, and if not overcome by position, wealth, or bad counsel, will be the best President the Republic has had for many years. The new tariff is not yet published, but many important commercial arrangements have been made. Encouragement is offered to art, agriculture and manufacture, as well as emigration, and as soon as the present outbreak is quelled, which must be in a short time, both from the paucity in number of the revolutionists, and the general sentiment of the people, there can be but little doubt that Mexico will offer a fine field for the enterprising and industrious portion of the population of the North.

The Government forces have defeated an insurrectionary movement headed by URAZA, and taken some 300 prisoners, among whom are Dons TOMAS JARREGUI, THOMAS, and others.

It is reported that 2,000 men had left Puebla on the morning of the 9th, to join a party of the disaffected from the city, now encamped at the Rio Frio. This, however, is rumor.

No diligences are running to this city, owing to the difficulty at Puebla. The telegraph is not working and no news had been received during three days from the city.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Democratic State Convention in New-York—Dissatisfaction with the Kansas Policy of the Administration, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

News has reached here that a circular is going the rounds of your State, signed by a large number of prominent and influential Democrats, protesting against the action of the late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and calling a Convention of the Democrats opposed to it, to *be held at Syracuse on the 25th of March.*

A number of names of signers have already been reported. The movement creates a good deal of interest here, as it indicates a deep dissatisfaction among the supporters of the Administration, with its policy in regard to Kansas.

Some of the men in your City highest in the confidence of the President, are suspected of being at the bottom of this movement. They are reported to have said that, although they were, as a matter of course, for Gen. PIERCE'S renomination, they should be prepared to yield gracefully whenever they found it expedient to do so. ZED.

Appointment in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

D. T. JENKS has been appointed to sign the name of the Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants for bounty land, thus relieving the Commissioner of that duty. The number remaining unsigned is nearly seven thousand.

An Answer to Senator Wilson's Speech on Gov. Shannon.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, intended to speak, to-morrow, in reply to Senator WILSON'S strictures on Governor SHANNON. His language, it is understood, will severely condemn the impropriety evinced by Senator WILSON, in so far descending from his Senatorial dignity as to assail private character.

Mr. WILSON'S speech not having been published in the *Globe* on Saturday, as expected, Mr. JONES may defer his remarks until Tuesday.

The Kansas Contested Election Case—A New Element in the Presidential Campaign—A New Tariff Measure, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

On Monday next, the Kansas fight will be renewed in the House unless something else unexpectedly intervenes. The Committee on Elections will then make a report, giving specific reasons for asking authority to send for persons and papers in the matter of Gov. REEDER'S claim to a seat, and will insist on the necessity of having the living witnesses. The Nebraskals will hardly directly refuse to permit the required testimony to be taken, but will probably again insist on sending some Pro-Slavery Commissioner off to Kansas to get it. This plan certainly can be no more expeditious, and will scarcely be less expensive than the plan of the Committee. Indeed, it is more than probable that such a Commissioner would find it inconvenient to make his report for months to come. Nevertheless, as the scheme finds favor with the entire Administration party in the House, Messrs. HAVEN and DUNN may be expected to sustain it. Several gentlemen who would undoubtedly sustain the Committee on Elections are still absent, without having paired off. Send them along quickly as possible,—every vote is needed; and the man who fails to vote on Monday next will make an unfortunate record.

PRESIDENTIAL COMPLICATIONS.

A new element has entered into the Presidential campaign, and added to its complications. When Mr. DOUGLAS undertook the championship of the Nebraska bill, his immediate friends were at great pains to have it understood everywhere that he was not a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. Many persons believed the story; and among others Mr. PIERCE and various Presidential aspirants, who helped him through his scheme without any idea that the "little giant" would stand in their way so soon. It turns out now that DOUGLAS *is* a candidate, and says he *will* be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention whether or no. His friends believe he can easily prevent either PIERCE or BUCHANAN from getting a two-third vote, and that he can then step in as a compromise candidate and secure the nomination.

BUCHANAN AND PIERCE.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends are evidently a little alarmed at this turn of affairs. President PIERCE, I am inclined to think, don't apprehend so much danger from it. He looks upon the entire South as a solid Capital which belongs to him alone, and can be appropriated by nobody else. Heaven knows that he has paid price enough for it, and ought to be sure of holding it if any amount of truculency to Slavery can insure it. At all events, Mr. PIERCE feels certain of the entire South, and therefore that nobody can get a two-thirds vote against him, and that the candidature of DOUGLAS will only tend to hopelessly reduce Mr. BUCHANAN'S strength before the Convention. *Nous verrons.*

TARIFF SPECULATIONS.

I am well aware that a tariff measure, such as that to which the TIMES referred editorially a few days ago, and which includes a provision for the admission of wool duty free, has been agitated in Congress again during the last month. Without offering any views in regard to its merits, permit me to express my decided conviction, however, that it will not become a law during the present session. Of course I may be mistaken in this, but I think I can foresee influences and elements of opposition to be brought against it with entire success. It will not be safe for merchants or manufacturers to predicate their business operations upon the anticipation of any of such change in the tariff during the current session of Congress.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, who has been seriously ill from the effects of a severe cold, is now much better, and sits up daily. I much fear, however, that he will not be able to resume his seat in the Senate until Winter breaks up, and is succeeded by milder weather.

THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

It is now well ascertained that the acceptance of the Texas Debt Bill by the Legislature of that State is hampered by the proviso that it shall not bar any citizen of Texas from presenting his claim upon the United States for Indian spoliations. This involves additional legislation by Congress, which will not be obtained very rapidly or promptly, if at all. So don't be in a hurry about fingering that seven and three-quarter millions in Wall-street. S.

Democratic Meeting in Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of the Second Congressional District in Vermont was held at Windsor, yesterday. A large number were present from New-Hampshire. Addresses were delivered by Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, and Ex-Governor HUBBARD, of New-Hampshire. National resolutions, strongly indorsing the Administration and the Kansas bill were passed. The Court House being too small, the meeting adjourned to the Baptist Church, filling it to its utmost capacity. Two hands of music were in attendance. After the speeches and the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers. H. E. STOUGHTON and R. HARVEY were appointed delegates to the Cincinnati Nominating Convention.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The brig *Naritiske*, of and for New-York, from St. Jago de Cuba, put into New-Bedford, yesterday, in distress, short of provisions, &c.

The propeller *Osprey*, from New-York for Providence, was cut through by the ice yesterday, off Gaspee Point, near Bristol, R. I., and was throwing overboard her deck-load of cotton.

The steamer *Island Home* arrived at Hyannis this day, in 24 hours from Nantucket. The ice has broken up and in some places is from three to five feet in thickness, through which the steamer forced her way.

The schooner *Gen. Clinch*, from Boston for New-York, went ashore in Chatham Bay this morning. She will probably get off at high water.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 24.

One of the boats of the New-York and Boston line of packets, (either the *James Lawrence*, the *Plymouth Rock*, or the *Cabot*,) went ashore on Sandy Point this morning. She is apparently full of water. The crew have left her in boats. Nothing more definite can be ascertained until the return of the wreckers, who have gone to her assistance.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The schooner *B. T. Reeves*, Capt. SHAW, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, leaky, was in the gale of the 16th, off Cape May, and blown to sea. Lost 200 barrels resin, boats, bulwarks, jib, &c. The crew are badly frost bitten.

The ship *Margaret Evans*, of New-York, was seen on the 21st inst., in Lat. 30°; Lon. 71°, 30', steering southwest.

The New-Orleans Shrievalty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Governor has appointed JOHN M. BELL Sheriff, *vice* HUFFY, removed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Steam Frigate Niagara Launched.

There was never a handsomer launch than that of the *Niagara* on Saturday. This largest ship afloat elid from her ways into the Wallabout Bay as smoothly, and with as little strain, as if she had been afloat under the roof and a gentle breeze had wafted her out and around to the dock. There was not a movement that her constructor could have wished otherwise,—not a hair's breadth of varying from the course he would have had his marvelously beautiful frigate take, if he had enjoyed supreme control of water, wind and ways. It was just such a launch as Mr. STEERS has probably dreamed of a thousand or two times, when he has eaten a very light supper and got to bed without any fashion of trouble on his mind.

From an early hour of the morning the Navy-yard and every floating thing about it swarmed with visitors who were determined to be in time to see the *Niagara* take her first bath; and happy were they who neglected the good old rule that to be just in time is as good as to be an hour ahead of time,—for it seems that the tide was at its height at precisely 11 o'clock—just three-quarters of an hour before the time which, upon the very best of authority, we announced for the launch. We are reminded of the brave brute who went braying up to the window of a musician's shop, and, because the flute he brayed into uttered a melodious sound, fancied himself the finest of flute-players, when we read a contemporary's statement that its blundering out the right hour by accident, was the cause of the timely arrival of those who crowded the yard at 11 o'clock. However that might be, for every one that saw the glorious sight three got there just too late. The three, of course, crowed and said the papers were misled by somebody at the Yard, who had charge, and was afraid if all came in time that the crowd would sink the old Navy-yard, Lyceum Dry Dock and all, into the sea.

But those that saw the launch will remember it like hearing of some grand old poem. Standing on her deck at the time, we had the joy of experiencing a new sensation. There was little noise and no confusion in or about her. The workmen had knocked away the wedges, and a single saw was heard worrying away the last timber that kept her fast. Easily—so easily that we wondered when it began—we felt that she was moving; *gliding* is the word;—as a ghost glides into a sick chamber, so our noble craft was gliding into the sea. The croakers had croaked so surely of her breaking at the launch that we involuntarily remembered our Life Insurance policy, and a thought of the widow and fatherless children clutched at our throat. Then came a thrill through all our body, as if telegraphic dispatches were running along each nerve and blood-vessel, assuring each member that something glorious was going on. Then, as we emerged from under the ship-house, came a glow such as we suppose BRANDY felt at Brandon, and such as the poets feel when the fine frenzy is on. Then came a pleasant coolness—a delicious, still refreshment—such we fancy birds feel when "skimming" through air; and then, after what seemed a long life-time of enjoyment, but which really was about a minute, a quiet settling-down, and a perception that the *Niagara* was afloat and at rest. Men in the hull eagerly eyed the seams, and looked close for water, but she had not leaked a drop, and there was not the slightest indication of strain or wrench. Bets had been made that her lines would be altered from ten to eighteen or twenty inches, and those who wished best for her estimated that she would alter from five to eight inches. But when she was fairly afloat and her lines taken, it was found that the alteration was but *fifteen eighteenths of an inch.*

The steam tugs *Leviathan* and *Huntress* made fast to her so soon as her sternway was stopped, and in about an hour they had her alongside the wharf.

Mr. STEERS and a few friends went on board of her, and the Commodore having sent up a bottle of sherry for the purpose, Miss ANNA C. O'DONNEL, one of only three ladies who were launched on the steamer, stepped up to the prow and breaking it over her figure-head christened her *Niagara*. The crowd gave three tremendous cheers for the beautiful boat, and three more for GEORGE STEERS, who in her, more eloquently than old Admiral HAWKINS ever did, testified against the croakers.

The *Niagara* is one of the five steam frigates ordered to be built for the United States Navy by Congress, at its last session. She is 345 feet long, and is of 5,200 tons burden. She is to be ship-rigged, and her mainmast from the keel to flag-pole will be 200 feet high. She is to have three engines, and is calculated to go 17 knots an hour with a good breeze, or 15 knots under steam. Her cost is about $1,000,000. She is larger than the *Persia*—larger than any steamer afloat—though Mr. STEERS has on the ways the *Adriatic*, for the Collins line, which is several hundred tons larger; and in England they are building one so large that it is thought they'll have to bring her to this country to get water enough to float her.

Launch of the Shepherd Knapp.

The ship *Shepherd Knapp* was launched Saturday from the Westervelt yard, foot of Houston-street, with all her masts up. She, however, met with quite a serious mishap, by getting stuck on the ways, which caused a delay of an hour. The steamtug *Mercury* endeavored to haul her off, but failed. Jackscrews and several snatch-block purchases were then applied successfully, and she came off at about 12 M. She is owned by A. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., and is in every respect a superior vessel.

Return of the Alabama—Nothing of the Pacific.

The steamer *Alabama*, which left this port about two weeks ago, in search of the missing steamship *Pacific*, returned again yesterday. Her cruise (as already announced) has been unsuccessful. She was last at Halifax, from which place she came in 60 hours. She has visited Sable Island and the Coast of Newfoundland, but was unable to proceed to the Northward of Cape Race, on account of immense fields of ice, in which she was entangled for 24 hours. Met at Halifax the U. S. propeller *Arctic*, commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, which had put in disabled, but got in order and sailed on the 20th inst. At 8 A. M., Feb. 17, lat. 44° 34', lon. 55° 51', spoke brig *Benj. Cushing*, of Digby, from St. John for Boston. Feb. 18, spoke ship *Java*, of New-York. 22d, lat. 42° 44', lon. 65° 34', spoke brig *Humming Bird*, from Norfolk for Halifax. Saturday, 23d inst., off Nantucket Shoals, spoke bark *San Jacinto*, of Boston. The *Alabama* crossed the Grand Banks in lat. 43°, and cruised North on the Bank to Cape Race.

Anniversary of the French Revolution.

The Société La Montagne celebrated on Saturday evening, at No. 210 William-street, the eighth anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848. Radical speeches in French and English were made, revolutionary songs sung, &c. The "Nephew of his Uncle" was, of course, denounced in language of the reddest kind.

The Moderate French Republicans held their anniversary yesterday (Sunday) afternoon in an appropriate manner, for the day.

LONG ISLAND.

Abernethy in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports eighty deaths as having occurred in Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday last; males 42, females 38, children 78. The principal diseases were consumption 13, scarlet fever 10, convulsions 7, dropsy in the head 7, inflammation of the lungs 6.

Burglars Arrested.

A man named EDWARD REYNOLDS, broke into a house occupied by CORNELIUS TOWNS on Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, about one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. TOWNS seized upon the intruder, after giving him a severe beating, and delivered him over to the Police of the Second District, who committed the accused to answer.

On Saturday morning Officers CONNELL and HARNETT of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, discovered two men breaking into the jewelry store of CHARLES JOHNSTON, No. 416 Atlantic-street. They succeeded in capturing one, who gave his name as EDWARD DE PAUL, and he was committed to answer.

Colored Normal School.

On Saturday morning we visited the Colored Normal School held in the rented house occupied by Colored School No. 1, in Mulberry-street near Grand. The School is under the care of JOHN PETTINGER, Principal of No. 1, a very intelligent teacher, with an attendance of 21 pupils, composed of the junior teachers employed in the nine Colored Schools in various parts of the City. The class was busily engaged at their studies, and seemed to take a hearty interest in them.

The visitor's book was almost barren of names with a noticeable exception or two. The name of JOSEPH CURTIS, a venerable father of our popular system, occurred on one page in unbroken weekly succession at least a dozen times. President GRANT'S occurred several times also. But the great majority of those loud-mouthed friends of the Schools, for whose signs-manual we looked, do not even know, very possibly, that such a School exists.

☞ In a paragraph concerning the Newburg *Gazette*, yesterday, injustice was done to Mr. ALLISON, the former proprietor, in saying that the paper had been sold in consequence of his failing to meet his pecuniary engagements. The failure was on the part of R. H. HANCOCK, who bought the *Gazette* from Mr. A. It is Mr. HANCOCK, also, who has started the new sheet referred to.

☞ The Streets are getting no better very fast, and for any good that he is doing them, Dr. KELLOG might as well be dead. Who will pass around the hat, to pay for cleaning the streets by private enterprise?

Mr. Giddings Withdrawing From Public Life.

From the National Era.

To the People of the Twentieth Congressional District of Ohio:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The long-pending contest for the election of Speaker has terminated. Freedom has achieved her first important victory in the House of Representatives of the American Congress. The doctrines of JEFFERSON, of the fathers of the Revolution, have been reëstablished in the citadel of oppression.

I should do violence to my own feelings were I to remain silent on such an occasion; and I seize upon my first leisure moments to tender you my heartfelt congratulations. Its salutary effects are to be enjoyed by you, by your children and your children's children. I pray you not to understand me as addressing myself to any particular party: I embrace in these salutations the people of all parties. Those who have opposed the progress of freedom were honest; and to them and their offspring will the blessings of a free Government be as important as to those who have labored to illustrate that Government from the curse of Slavery. In the fullness of my heart I greet you all, and pray that you and our Government may all be purified from the crimes of oppression!

The 2d of February, A. D. 1856, will mark an important era in the history of Congress. On that day, a man who dared declare that he held, with the early fathers of the Republic, "that all men are endowed by the Creator with the inalienable right to life and liberty," was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He stood firmly on this rock of truth. The shafts of slaveholding calumny and vituperation were hurled at him. But he looked his opponents in the face, bade defiance to their impotent assaults, and triumphed. He was elected upon the identical doctrine, for the utterance of which I was driven from my seat in this body fourteen years since.

You bade me return, and maintain the doctrines which I had avowed. To the extent of my humble abilities I have obeyed your behest, and those doctrines are now recognized by a majority of this body. In what I have done, I have acted as your agent, representing your views. If there be honor to those who have stood firmly as the advocates of freedom, that honor belongs to you, in common with those who acted with you. I claim nothing more than to have been the fortunate representative of your doctrines and interests.

This progress of truth is without a parallel in the history of our Government. We may well say, "It is a victory of truth over error, of freedom over oppression, of justice over crime." Let it stimulate us to further and greater efforts. I rejoice at the appreciation of this important victory by the people. The lovers of liberty may well rejoice; and these manifestations of the popular feeling, which now reach us from all the Free States, will serve to coming time to stimulate our public servants to boldness of action.

Here, too, I see the warmer feelings of our nature gushing forth from honest hearts, rejoicing at this triumph of liberty. To me this whole scene is solemnly interesting. Looking around me, I find none of those with whom I stood in the darker days of our cause. Mr. ADAMS has gone to his reward. Messrs. SLADE, GATES, and others, have retired to private life; not one of them is left. I seem to stand alone, an old man, in the midst of a generation of statesmen, whose advent upon the stage of political life is of comparatively recent date.

In the long period of my service here, I have sought neither emolument nor distinction. I have labored for the reëstablishment of those principles for which our revolutionary fathers contended. I have lived to see them recognized by a majority of the popular branch of Congress. I regard myself among the most fortunate of public men. I have attained the highest point of my ambition. *I am satisfied.* And I know that you will appreciate my feelings when I express the hope that, at the expiration of my present term of office, I may retire from public life—step aside from the public gaze—return to my humble home—and in the retirement so congenial to my nature, spend the remainder of the life which Heaven has allotted to me; while other and abler statesmen shall carry forward the work so auspiciously commenced, until our Government shall be redeemed and regenerated from this accursed sin of oppression, and the blessings of Heaven shall rest upon a free country. J. R. GIDDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 106 Broadway, Corner of Pine-street. Cash Capital, $200,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Pianos to let. Great inducements offered the trade.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260

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Dr. The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. AMOS D. F. RANDOLPH. Subject: *The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men in Great Cities.* A full attendance of the members is requested, and all friends of the Association are invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Prof. O. M. Mitchel will deliver the fourth lecture of his series on *Astronomy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant. Subject—*Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.* Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal Brooklyn Book and Music Stores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

Dr. Mercantile Library Association.—The third lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—Dickens. Course tickets for the remaining four lectures, to members, $1; non-members, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st. and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chair. Lect. Com.

Dr. "The Gentleman."—By particular request, Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture, *The Gentleman*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. Both ladies and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at GREEN'S, Broadway and 14th-st.; STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the door on the evening.

Dr. Isaac J. Oliver, (successor to OLIVER & BROTHER,) No. 33 Beekman-st., respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now giving his personal attention to the reception and execution of orders for hillheads, circulars, receipts, checks, hand-bills, posters, &c., neat! quick!! cheap!!! (Is this plain?) Country merchants are invited to an examination of our engravings, &c., for store bills.

Dr. For Sale, a China and Glass Store—With large shipping, hotel, and family trade. Also, lease and fixtures. Rent low. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy, or would exchange for improved City property. The situation is one of the best in the City for first-class retail trade—particularly good for a house-furnishing business. Apply at No. 813 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of experience and competence; one as plain cook in all its branches—a most excellent baker, and understands all sorts of meats and pastry; will do the washing and ironing of a private family; gives excellent City reference—wages $6. The other is a competent chambermaid and nurse, does neat plain sewing, is quick at the needle, will wash and iron for the baby; wages $6; 14 months in her last place. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For an English woman of experience, as thorough cook and laundress; a most respectable well-informed American Protestant chambermaid and nurse; two efficient Irish Protestant cooks; also several very competent nurses, waitresses, housemaids, and general servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, (references procured direct from former employers,) as MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women—one a Protestant, who is a good meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing—the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful; both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As first class cook. Can do all kinds of French cooking and all kinds of meats and pastries; understands both American and English cooking for the wealthiest family in the City. Can be seen at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House. Inquire for G.

SITUATION WANTED.—A boy, about 18 years old, is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods Jobbing house. Can give the best of City references. A note addressed to R. D., Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestan young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress—one as nurse and seamstress; also, by an American girl of 16, and a Scotch girl of 15—all well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a plain cook, washer and ironer, and baker. No objection to go in the country a short distance. Please call at No. 13 James-st., third floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress. References given if required. Can be seen for a week at No. 114 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 18 years of age, in a wholesale bookstore; has had a few years' experience in the business. Satisfactory reference can be given. Address B. B., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Three years' reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 19th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale Provision store, with a good address, active and industrious, who can influence a good trade in New-Jersey and on Hudson River, having been in trade on own account in the country. Apply to JEFFERSON, *Times* Office, name, references, present employment, where in trade, where his trade is. Salary $700.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale hardware house, a salesman who is perfectly conversant with the business; one who can command a fair share of trade, may hear of an advantageous situation, by addressing H., Office of this paper.

CARTMAN WANTED.—A middle-aged American man, to drive and take care of a horse; one who understands the City and is perfectly acquainted with shipping goods, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, may apply at No. 42 Chatham-st. The best of reference required.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing-house, to do errands and make himself generally useful—one who has had some experience in a retail or jobbing store in this City. None other need apply. Salary for first year $100. Apply to L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 128 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In an Insurance Office in Wall-st., a smart, intelligent boy, who writes a good hand; one residing in New-York, and with his parents, preferred. Address Insurance, Box No. 1,677 Post Office, in handwriting of applicant.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So our present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. He must write a plain hand rapidly, and be correct and expert at figures. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,536 Post-office.

20 DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED THIS DAY.—Apply at No. 279 Grand st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES—and other male and female domestics, with good recommendations, provided for respectable families, in City or country, at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East 14th-st, Union square, established in 1850, under the patronage of the Rev. Dss. Tyng, Chesever, Hawks, Baird, Downing, Fairchild, Bedell and McDonald, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations.

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COOKS, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES, WAITER AND GROOMS—Are wanted immediately, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE for all kinds of help, No. 20 6th-av., between 20th and 20th sts.—Mr. FOSDICK, who has been, for the last three years, engaged at No. 1 Carlton-st., as clerk, has opened an office at the above stand to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—A great number of the best servants in the City can be had at the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, next door to the Metropolitan Post-Office. P. S.—None are admitted but with the best of references.

EXPLORERS—Wishing good servants will find such at all times, German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade; also, waiters, cookmaids, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 122 Greenwich-st.

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Marion Harland, the author of "Alone" and the "Hidden Path," is the *nom de plume* of Miss Virginia Hawes, of Richmond, Virginia, the daughter of Samuel P. Hawes, Esq., a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Miss Hawes, consequently, though of Southern birth, is half Yankee by extraction; and Dorchester, which recently furnished us with the author of the "Lamplighter," may also claim a paternal interest in the writer of "Alone," one of the most promising and talented female novelists in the country.

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THE HIDDEN PATH,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALONE."

From the New-York Evening Post

The following notice of this work which we find in the Richmond *Enquirer*, is doubtless from the pen of Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, and contains a just tribute to the literary talents of the most successful female writer Virginia has yet produced.

"Let this noble production (we use the adjective in its fullest sense) lie upon the table, enliven the hearth, be the household companion of every true-hearted Virginian. Foster this gifted daughter of the South with the expanding sunshine of appreciation, the refreshing dews of praise—stimulate undeveloped genius, which has never yet "penned its inspiration," to walk in her steps, emulate her achievements, and share her honors—let Virginia produce a few more such writers, and the cry that the South has no literature of its own is silenced forever! The 'Hidden Path' is a work that North or South, East or West, may point to with the finger of honest pride, and say, 'Our daughter' sends this message to the world—pours this balm into the wounded hearts—traces for wavering, erring feet, this 'Hidden Path' which leads to the great goal of eternal peace."

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MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 45 bbls. Pearls, and 444 bbls. Pots—together, 489 bbls.

COAL—Foreign is dull and somewhat nominal, with an ample supply on the market. Anthracite is in fair demand, and is now held at $6@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in pretty good request at buoyant prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,500 pkgs. Java at 14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12c.; and 700 Rio at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate at well-supported prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9¾	9¾
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11¼	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼

EARTHENWARE—With light receipts from the Eastward, and diminishing supplies in this market, while the demand, especially from Southern purchasers, is increasing, prices are very firm and rising.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands exhibits no essentially new feature. The arrivals are limited, but the available supply is still ample, and holders are free sellers—while there prevails but a moderate inquiry for home use and a slack demand for export. Prices are about the same, though buyers have any existing advantage. The report of the Corn Exchange Committee on Flour Inspection in this City was not duly presented to-day, and will not be legitimately made public ere next Tuesday, when, it is to be hoped, those most immediately interested in the matter will take final action on the subject. The Committee's report is now printed. We were permitted to glance over a copy of it, but could not obtain one for our own use. The report is a lengthy document, and as it was unanimously adopted by the Committee appointed to prepare it, it will go before the trade with increased importance. It recommends the adoption of a standard of classification, to be known as that of the Corn Exchange, with the appointment of a Board of Inspectors, to be connected with and responsible to the Exchange—to see that the recognized standard is practically introduced and respected. In order to secure the utmost reliability of branding, it suggests that the regularly appointed Inspectors be required to affix their initials to the brand, so that each Inspector shall have to assume the full responsibility of his own branding, in conformity with the Corn Exchange standard. Our readers will perceive that the suggestion made in the TIMES is substantially what the report here recommends. The only addition to the system of inspection proposed and advocated in our columns is that in reference to the attaching of each Inspector's initials to the lawful brand. The recommendations of the Committee's report gained currency in some way to-day, and were warmly discussed. Indeed, the discussion which arose out of the disclosure of the proposed reform finally assumed a not very mild or agreeable tone. We cannot account for such acerbity. The whole trade share in the interests affected by the proposed reform, and let us hope it is not too much to expect that this fact will obtain for it a fair, calm and thorough consideration, when the Committee's recommendations come duly before those in whose behalf they are to be advanced. The sales of State and Western Flour since our last comprise about 6,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary to good Ordinary State	$6 75 @ 6 87½
Straight State	6 87½@ 7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00 @ 7 75
Mixed Western	6 75 @ 6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 87½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 00 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 50 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio	7 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 87½@ 8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 75

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with sales of about 1,450 bbls. Superfine to best extra at $7 75@ $9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to about 1,250 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½ @$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 50@$6 50 for Fine and Superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 75@ $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand at steady prices. Other articles remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull and unsettled. The sales since our last embrace about 12,800 bushels, including fair to choice Canadian white, at $1 75@ $2 06—the latter price being, however, much above the market value of the description represented as having realized it; with some strictly prime Western red, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Rye is depressed and declining. The sales since our last consist of about 22,000 bushels, here and to arrive, at prices ranging from $1 12½@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 47c.@ 49c. for Western; 48c.@48c. for State; and 36c @ 40c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is rather briskar and firmer,—sales having transpired since our last of about 23,800 bushels, at 75c.@77c. for Southern yellow and white and Western mixed; and 70c.@74c. for Jersey yellow, the lowest quotation for unsound, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is selling in lots at $1 18¾@$1 43¾.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—100 tons Scotch Pig changed hands, in lots, at $34@$35, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Nominal.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—None offering. Prices unsettled.

MOLASSES—We heard that 450 bbls. New-Orleans realized 40c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet held at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. attracts more attention, and is worth 40½c.@41½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is taken in lots at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Resin is but sparingly dealt in at $1 47½@$1 55 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 25@$4 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in Whale, Sperm, Red or Olive Oils. Linseed is down to 85c.@87c. for small, and 83c.@81c. for large lots, ₱ gallon—but is not in much request at these quotations. Lard Oil is less sought for, but is not lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid, with sales reported of 670 bbls., here in lots, at $15 75 for Mess, and $13 75@$13 81½ for Prime, ₱ bbl., and also 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable by March 1, at $16. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 7½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 8½c.@ 9½c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged, the sales including 300 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 250 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 300 tcs. found buyers, to-day, at $4 87½@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover, Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed. Calcutta Linseed is now quoted down to $2 25 ₱ bushel, and dull thereat.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no particularly new feature, sales having transpired since our last of about 500 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans, &c., at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; and 200 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@ 8¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are active and buoyant. The range for STEARE'S varieties now is from 10c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have transpired of 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Only about 120 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison have been sold since our last at 29c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Holders ask a trifle over these figures, but fail in establishing their claims.

FREIGHTS—There was more freight offering for British ports, and rates took an upward turn. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at ½d.@9-32d. ₱ lb; 3,000 bbls flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. asked ₱ bbl; Beaf at 4s. 6d. ₱ tc; Rosin at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl and heavy goods at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London the shipments were moderate at about previous figures. For Glasgow, the latest engagements were of heavy goods at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre there was but one sailing vessel (the *Orphan*) advertised, and she was taking in freight at ¾c. for Cotton ₱ lb; 75c. for flour, ₱ bbl.; 20c. for grain, in shipper's bags, ₱ bushel; $9 for ashes, and $10 for rice ₱ ton. For Antwerp, there were light shipments reported, of cotton at ½c. ₱ lb; rosin at 4s. 9d ₱ bbl, and heavy goods at 40s ₱ ton. For Australia, there were two or three vessels advertised, but there was not much freight offering, and rates nominally ranged from 25c.@45c. ₱ foot, for measurement goods. For California, there were five vessels up, and moderate quantities of freight offering at 30c.@35c. for measurement goods, ₱ foot, and $10@$12,50 for heavy goods, ₱ ton. The latest charters have been: a bark to Rio and back, $1 25 ₱ bag; a brig, 220 tons, to Demarara, $1,250 out; another, 200 tons, same voyage, $1,300; one, 250 tons, to Barbadoes, thence to Jamaica or Cuba, and back to New-York, $2,350; one, two voyages to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c.—and Molasses, $3,50; one to St. Jago, with privilege of one other port in Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c.—and Molasses $3; one to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 40c.—and Molasses, $2 50 on, and $3 under deck; another, same voyage, 40c. and $3; one to Cardenas, empty hhds., 87½c.; one, 150 tons, to Cape Haytien and back, $1,400; a bark from Spanish Main to New-York, $8 ₱ ton; a brig, (1,137 hhds Flour,) to Martinique, 77c. ₱ bbl; a brig, 191 tons, to Curacoa and back, privilege of one port on the Spanish Main, $1,750; a bark to Buenos Ayres and a schr. to Barbadoes, on private terms.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Very pleasant front room and bedroom, on second floor; also, same on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 64 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man of regular habits in a Christian family, where he could have the comforts of a home. Location on the West side of the City above 4th and below 25th sts. Terms moderate. Address HENRY, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—In a religious family, (Methodists preferred,) by a young man, between 23d and 34th sts., and 1st and 4th avs. Address, M. Y., *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ELEGANT furnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms on second and third floors of a modern house, superbly finished and furnished, to let with full or partial board. A liberal price required and undoubted references interchanged. Apply at No 42 West 19th-st.

ROOM TO LET—Furnished, by a small private family to a young man of exemplary habits. Terms, including gas and bath, $4 per week. Location desirable. Address, with real name, W. S. C., *Times* office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.—At the Tabernacle, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Prof. SPENCER, the renowned antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, will astonish all beholders with his table-tipping, table-dancing, spirits made visible, &c., &c. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch, at the Tabernacle. Doors open at 6¾. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

JOSEPH BARKER—Will give a course of ten Lectures, commencing with *The Great French Revolution, and the Priestly Misrepresentations of that Event*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING, Feb. 25 at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1; single, 12½ cents—to be had at No. 72 White-st. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—The annual meeting for the election of officers for the year 1856, will be held in the rooms of the society, in the University Medical College, 14th-st., near 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ROBERT H. BROWNE, Secretary.

THE MASTER PLUMBERS' COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of the above company will be held at their Hall, No. 337 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

J. PEARCE, President.

LECTURE.—JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, (late Captain United States Army,) has accepted an invitation to lecture at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Creative Genius of Catholicity*. Tickets 25 cents.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq. Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"

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MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light furnished, in cubic inches, of oil.	Relative price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	475	845	562	2,435	1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1,299	63	4 85
Sylvic Oil.	Bean Oil.	1.190	143	970	144	826	50	6 06
Reposed Oil.	Mechanical.	5.929	329	920	357	1,660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.189	211	927	227	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	213	915	232	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	825	184	300	37	29 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	13.689	1,200 grs.	12.75 C. ft.	$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.950	5 C. ft.		$3 per M.	15.23 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would in burning render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified in the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$10—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLLEAR, No 809 Broadway, makes elegant writers and practical book keepers in a short time. His new method of hand-writing removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling of the hand. Those who have failed to learn by other systems are guaranteed to learn by this. Applicants for this course must enter this day or evening. A full practical course in double entry book-keeping for only $10.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 200 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 187 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

$5 ONLY FOR BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING—FULL COURSE. Must apply immediately, at the subscriber's office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. Lessons in elocution, English grammar and composition, the French, Spanish and German languages. Call after 3 o'clock.

C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

THIS DAY—The subscriber will receive new pupils for a course of Writing Lessons, at $2 for six, or $3 for ten lessons, including stationery. Ladies' Class at 11 o'clock A. M. Book-keeping reduced to $15.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 393 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROF. DE MARSAN'S—Admirable and simple method is highly spoken of by ladies and gentlemen studying the French language under the brilliant teaching of this gentleman, at No. 437 Broadway. Facts are better arguments than words. A ladies' class *d'élite* has been formed in Brooklyn.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 27th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
PERUVIAN GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY,

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north west extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, in gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stemes grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break nine and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, or any value along the water courses are formany miles inland, have been disposed of, and those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska; for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles tha produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course, on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road prompt'y.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of breaking, threshing, &c., may be contracted for any other information will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his valuable residence, situated on the west side of Great Neck, L. I., fronting Little Neck Bay, seventeen miles from New-York, and Flushing. About twenty-two acres of land are in a high state of cultivation, and five acres of woodland. House large, containing fifteen rooms, beside kitchen, servants' rooms, wash-room, &c.; pantries and closets in abundance. Ninety feet of piazza, plenty of shade trees, fine peach orchard, &c. Large barn, carriage-house, with three finished rooms for men and servants, and all other necessary outbuildings—all the outbuildings are entirely new; ice-house filled, &c. The house stands about 300 feet from the water, with handsome lawn sloping to the shore, which is clean sand and gravel, and superior bathing-ground; commands an extensive view of Flushing Bay side Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, and a beautiful prospect for ten miles down the East River. It is in the vicinity of the residences of John A. King, Jr., Esq., George Irving, Esq., Gen. Fremont, etc., etc. For a gentleman of taste and wealth the situation is not surpassed. It is sold by the fifteenth day of March, possession will be given by the 1st of May; if not sold by said date, possession will not be given until Fall. Price, $20,000. Twenty-two acres more land, adjoining, can be had if desired, at a fair price. EDWARD L. TREDWELL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 5 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x30, with an extension, 2 stories, attic and basement with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 3 ranges, &c.,) also a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the present owner, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¾ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also, a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2¾ miles from Whitestone Landing; 13 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & CO., No. 81 Beaver-st.

YONKERS RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The house, a two-story cottage, contains ten rooms, a good cellar, all well finished, and at present in the completest order. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, and ornamented with shade and fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs and roses of many varieties. It is substantial and convenient throughout, and its location unexceptionable. Price $6,600; of which sum $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The furniture and carpets, all nearly new, will be sold on equally as good terms, if desired. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,188.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE—10,000 acres of Western land, from $2 75 to $3 75 per acre; one half cash, balance in 10 years, 7 per cent. interest. Also, a farm of 170 acres near Albany, will exchange for tenant property in the City. Cottage in Yonkers. Price $7,500; $6,000 on bond and mortgage. Inquire No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 25.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LE FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A three-story brick house and lot in Dean-st., Brooklyn, south side, 6th east of Bond. Well finished and in good order. Philadelphia-front, store-basement, &c. Will be sold for $4,000 if applied for soon. Only $1,000 cash required. Apply to C. N. PEED, corner of Fulton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 114 Norfolk-st., near Rivington; lot 22x78, house 22x36, with privilege of an alley of five feet. Also, the house and lot No. 25 Orchard-st., adjoining the Quaker Meeting House, 23 feet 3 inches front by 78 feet deep. Also, the house and lot No. 23, adjoining, 17 feet 4 inches by 79 feet deep. Also, the house and lot No. 19, 17 feet 4 inches by 79 feet, with the surplus ground in the rear, connecting the whole property. For further particulars, apply to C. DOBBS, No. 25 Orchard-st., or to GEO. G. HALLOCK, No. 21 Suffolk-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The four-story stone front house, No. 124 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with full lot; the house is four stories 25 by 70 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the location one of the best in the city. Also, four cottages on 33d-st., near the 4th-av., Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, lots 16 by 100 feet—they are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, N. T. PIKE,
No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT IN NEWTOWN, L. I.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built in the best Summer style in the best manner, situated on 1st-av., about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 30. Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 43 Grove-st., lot 21 by 10 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 239 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., three stories and basement, with good cellar, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $6,000; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage; $1,000 cash required, the balance may be paid in stocks or other approved property. Inquire of A. VAIL, No. 7 Brevoort-place, (16th-st.)

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 21x101; house 19x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Lien $8000. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two or three very desirable 3-story houses in good locations, in vicinity of Madison-square, at $7,000 and $8,500, the houses are in good order, with gas, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, &c., will be sold on easy terms. E. B. KINSHIP, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100 feet, house 25 by 36 feet, containing eleven rooms. Dining-room extension 13 by 15 feet, connecting with kitchen by dumb-waiter. Apply to R. B. FERRIS,

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

...per cent. Bonds.....$1,000

...Railroad 7 per cent. Bds $1,000

...and Mississippi Railroad

...Bond.

...Railroad 2d Mort-

...Railroad (E. D.) 1st

...per cent. Bonds.

...Bonds due in 1873..$1,000

...Eds. of 1885..$1,000

...and Manhattan Railroad.

...Steamship Company..$100

...Syracuse Rail road.

...Bank.....$50

...and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$25

...Insurance Company.....$25

...Ohio Mutual Coal Co.....$25

...Insurance Company.....$25

...Fire Insurance Co.....$100

...Insurance Company.....$25

...Iron Company.....$100

...Quarry Association.....$50

...$50

...Tuesday next—Two per cent. this day, and the balance ...to-morrow. The accrued interest on all ...will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular ...TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—ON TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors of the property known as Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Mangin-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lots 25 by 98 feet 6 inches each, houses 26 feet fron... No. 57 is 40 feet, No. 59 is 20 feet deep, and No. 61 covers the entire lot. This property has been used for many years past by the late Alexander Hawkins, as a ship-joining establishment, and is complete in every respect for the prosecution of the above business. Lots Nos. 57 and 59 are in ...ee, and No. 61 is leasehold, at the ground rent of $75 per annum. The lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privilege of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner to allow full value for the improvements at the expiration of the lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—10-horse power, turning and face lathes, planing, fays, sticking machines, tenoning machine, mortising machines, saw carriages, with mandrills and saws, matching machine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws hand-saws, door clamps, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For full particulars apply to JAMES W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS REED, Executor,
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH STS. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Dennis Valentine deceased:

12TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 112 East 13th-st., 20 20x51, houses 20x34. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The two-story and attic brick house No. 71 East 13th-st., lot 24.6x85, house 24.6x40, with tea-room in rear 18x19. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

13TH-ST.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th st., first house East from 4th-av., with gas and hot and cold baths; lot 25x100, house 22x36. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 39 Wall-st.

PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE, } Executors.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minnie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in fine order, and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and *Express*. Sale without reserve.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CODFISHES, CODFISH, HERRING, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, mackerel, raisins, prunes, soap, candles, rum, gin, brandy, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, files, utensils, planes, braces, paper, blocks, pencils, cords, pants, collars.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

A SSIGNEE SALE OF STOCK OF HARDWARE—Situated at No. 691 8th-av., between 42d and 43d-sts.; on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of a general assortment of house-furnishing and builder's hardware. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will be continued until the whole is sold.

PETER VALENTINE, Assignee.

J. S. H. BAETLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and attractive sale all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China, silver-plated ware, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
By order of Assignee.

ON WEDNESDAY—Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The entire fixtures and furniture of the shoe store, No. 53 Avenue D. This store is very handsomely fitted up with draws, glass cases, &c., at an expense of about $600. Furniture consisting of desks, stools, carpet, stove, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
By order of Assignee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—300 cases prime fresh goods on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 49 Dey-st. Also at 11 o'clock, stock goods, the entire contents of a large retail store. N. B.—A large assortment also for private sale at the same place.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell at auction at store No. 73 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., being a stock in good order and well assorted to the Southern and Western country and City trade.

REAL ESTATE—TO CAPITALISTS.—The attention of capitalists is called to the sale of the property known as No. 549, on the south side of Pearl-st., about 240 feet from Broadway, and nearly opposite the City Hospital; the lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with a substantial building in front, known as the Circle Hotel, and a tenement house in the rear. The sale will take place, by order of the sheriff, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of Railroad, County Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 91 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock at auction, a number of horses, second-hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAIN—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octaves large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MINGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. HARMONY, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 20 years, offer a large assortment of elegant pianos at reduced prices, also the advantage in buying from first hands, and to examine their grand diagonal piano, superior to any in use.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 259 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal. In cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS,
NO 25 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 19 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. Gallwey & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & Co., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1906, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.—About $5,500 wanted on Bottomry of Prussian Brig WILLIAM and her freight. She was built at Stettin in the year 1849—measured here 346 tons—and is a good vessel. She is now bound to Mamel, laden with a cargo of logwood and the cargo, the net freight to be due on delivery estimated at $4,000. Bond to be paid on arrival at Mamel. Offers of loan will be received till Wednesday, the 27th inst., addressed in Capt. GUSTAV F. MORITZ, at the office of JAMES LAWSON, Insurance Broker, No. 82 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FLUSHING RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Each for $1,000.—Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Mortgage for $2,000, on valuable improved Brooklyn property. Mortgage for $3,400 on new brown-stone front on 42d-st. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, 29 Wall-st.

NEW-CREEK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Creek Company, will be held at their office, No. 91 Walnut st., Philadelphia on MONDAY, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election for five Directors will be held.

F. MERINO, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. S. CYPHERS, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that berenfter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recordar, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence what ever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or cloths, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and so not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, 21. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1852, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 138 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PATTERSON, 77 Chatham-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Wm. MAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating necessaries and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system combining reliability with the entire safety to the constitution; recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Francais

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth gilt. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 296 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Day Book*, *Courier*.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the diseases, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1856.—The MERCANTILE BANK of Plattsburgh has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent. upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES A MACY, Cashier.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—Their improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING WITH Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 1:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Detroit, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston. Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waverhury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego

New-York Daily Times.

Naval Intelligence.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

The *Potomac*, (50), flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the pennant of Commodore PAULDING, is now lying off the town. Her crew are daily employed at target practice with shot and shell, and her marines are occasionally sent on shore for drills.

The *Fulton*, steamer, is lying off the Navy Yard. Some repairs to her boilers and engine are necessary, but they will require no more work than can be effected where she lies.

The *Cyane* (32) sailed on the 13th in search of the missing bark *Amelia*, news of the safety of the latter vessel not having reached here until the following day.

The *Saratoga* (22) is looked for hourly.

These are the ships which at present comprise the Home Squadron; a force by no means adequate to the protection of the great commercial interests of our country in this quarter of the globe, and this vicinity forms a very small portion of their cruising ground. The original bill in Congress, establishing a Home Squadron, provided—if I am not greatly mistaken—for the following number and class of ships, viz: One Ship-of-the Line and one Frigate of the first class, or two Frigates of the first class. Two Steamers of the first class. Three Sloops-of-War of the first class and two or more smaller vessels. In view of the present aspect of affairs, this would be a force by no means too large; and why, therefore, it should at such a time be reduced to four ships, it is not easy to conjecture.

The *Walker*, surveying steamer, and *Varina*, surveying schooner, are momentarily expected to arrive here. The former will continue her work between Mobile and Vermillion Bays, and the latter between St. Joseph's and Mobile Bays. The *Varina* is to be employed especially in the neighborhood of Cedar Keys during the present season. D.

☞ An old friend, and devoted lover of freedom, J. A. H., of Ohio, sends hearty greeting to the Republican Convention, and suggests the 18th of July, the Anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, as the time of the nominating convention, and suggests the name of Mosse H. GRINNELL, of New-York, for President, and that of GEO. W. SUMNER, of Virginia, for Vice-President.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A DWELLING ENTERED BY BURGLARS IN THE DAY-TIME —THEY BREAK THE FURNITURE AND ASSAULT THE INMATES.

The Second Lieutenant of the Twentieth Ward Police, in a report made to the Chief yesterday, states that about 3½ o'clock Saturday afternoon two men effected an entrance into the private apartments of Joseph Levieille, No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street. They had broken open drawers and collected together a considerable quantity of property, when discovered by Mrs. Levieille, who gave an alarm, and was instantly knocked down by one of the ruffians, who struck her three times on the head with a jimmy and inflicting bad wounds. Mr. Levieille was also knocked down. One of the burglars managed to escape with about $50 in money. His companion was not so fortunate. He was arrested by the police, having in his possession a gold watch and chain, gold spectacles and other articles belonging to Mr. Levieille. The rascal gave his name as John Anderson. He said he was a laborer by occupation, a native of the United States, and aged 28 years. He was committed for trial.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

During a drunken row, at 11¾ o'clock Saturday night, in Gleason's liquor store, No. 55 Mulberry-street, a young man named John McDermott was stabbed in the back with a knife in the hands of a fellow named Robert Highfield. McDermott was conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. Highfield escaped.

ROWDYISM.

John McCarty and two or three other men, went into the grocery store of F. Marriotta, No. 331 Seventh-avenue, and stole a large pail of horse-radish. Mr. Marriotta interfered, whereupon the rascals set upon and beat him severely, and stabbed him under the arm with a knife. The police arrived in time to arrest McCarty, who was held for examination.

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN CHURCHILL.

In the case of Policeman Churchill, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested on a charge of, receiving a bribe from an alleged receiver of stolen goods, Justice Osborne has decided to dismiss the complaint of bribery, but will hold the accused on a charge of misdemeanor.

Accidents.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

A German, supposed from some papers found in his pocket to be named HENRY KLEIN, was seriously if not fatally injured early on Saturday evening by falling down a flight of stairs in the rear of No. 47 Mercer-street. The injured man was conveyed in an insensible condition to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where medical aid was rendered by Dr. SHEPPARD, the District Physician.

RUN OVER ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

A man named JOHN MATHEWS, while crossing Abingdon-square, about 9 o'clock Saturday evening, was knocked down and run over by car No. 32 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. He was badly injured. A policeman conveyed him to the Ninth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. JONES. He was afterwards removed to his residence.

Fires.

FIRE AT CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND WATTS-STREET.

A fire broke out at 1¾ o'clock Sunday morning in the stable of Martin & Pierson, corner of Washington and Watts streets. It was extinguished with but little damage.

COURT CALENDER—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated cases—Nos. 32, 39, 50. Arguments—Nos. 6, 43, 45, 181, 92, 88, 94, 107, 113, 30, 35, 37, 66, 78, 104, 130, 142, 157, 170, 142, 145, 148, 106, 125, 15, 25, 84, 87, 183. *Circuit*—Nos. 180, 2033, 2084, 290, 79, 321, 320, 329, 128, 134, 339, 134½, 213, 146, 374, 52, 1346, 337, 68.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 564, 314, 669, 436, 714, 716, 718, 722, 732, 783, 687, 608, 736, 788 to 740, 10, 554 713, 640, 744, 746 to 756, 752, 755, 757 to 761.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GENTLEMAN."—By particular request Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture,

"THE GENTLEMAN,"

on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

Both ladies and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest.

Tickets, 50 cents; can be obtained at GREEN's, Broadway and Fourteenth-street; STANFORD's, No. 367 Broadway; RAYNOR's, No. 76 Bowery; VAN NORDEN & KING's, No. 45 Wall-street, and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Go where you will—Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore—you hear of nothing but PURDY'S "Herne the Hunter." For the past week the National has crowded to overflowing. Some say it's too [illegible] be called a burlesque—others that it is a good burlesque. Be that as it may, it has created a great *furore* and is announced for every night this week, with the pantomime of "Magic Pills."

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSOR SPENCER'S LECTURE.—Who is celebrated as the antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, takes place to-night at the Tabernacle. All should go and see the wonders he performs. Table Tippings, Spirits made visible—and in short he does all the most expert of mediums can do. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch at the Tabernacle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—A new and elegant assortment of Gas Fixtures of every variety are now offered to the trade or at retail at our Manufactory, No. 13 Canal-street, corner Elm. Old chandeliers regilt, bronzed, or taken in exchange for new.

CURTIS & ALEXANDER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownd's Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Nothing tries the temper like malignant ulcers and peinful boils. They almost tempted even Job to blaspheme. Fortunately, they are quickly healed by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, and the Pills are equally efficacious in stomach and liver complaints.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

IN FAVOR OF

DR. S. S. FITCH'S PRACTICE.

We have never seen a more conclusive piece of testimony as to the efficacy of medical treatment in curing Lung affections than the letter which we publish below. We commend it to the attention of all who are suffering from disorder of the organs of respiration. Such facts seem to prove very conclusively that Dr. S. S. FITCH does cure Consumption:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 7, 1855.

DEAR DR. FITCH—*Sir:* My brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE W. NEEDHAM, (and he was the person who first advised me to consult you,) has just handed me the New-York *Tribune*, and pointed me to your card, asking if I would write you. I answered: "Yes, with all my heart; for if I can add to the happiness of that good man, I too shall be happy in so doing.

I am one of your patients, and the first time I consulted you and placed myself under your care was in October, 1849. I had previously suffered from a cough, and was at that time much debilitated from loss of flesh and strength. You sent me a box of your medicines and remedies, which restored me to a good measure of health.

During the Winters of '50 and '51 I had a cough, pain in the side, etc., but resorting to your medicines again, health was restored. The Winter of 1852 I took a sudden cold, which settled heavily on my lungs, produced a severe cough, and confined me to the house, and a part of the time to my chamber, during the Winter and Spring. My sufferings were very great; no one can describe them except those who have been similarly affected. I was bolstered up to enable me to breathe. The soreness in my lungs was such that I could not bear the weight of the bedclothes on my chest. Any exercise would set me coughing. My lungs were tuberculated and congested. I had every symptom of Consumption; nearly all my friends and neighbors thought I had it seated and must die with it; but I had feith to believe that Dr. FITCH's medicines, with the blessing of God on them, would restore me to my usual health and strength again. And, thanks to that good Being who ever watches over us, I am here a living witness to testify to the truth of what is here stated. I have visited you three times for a personal examination of my lungs and for advice. I found you an agreeable, skillful and sympathizing physician. A think my lungs are now perfectly free from disease. I call myself well. I can talk, read or sing with as much strength as I ever did. I have and shall continue to recommend your treatment to others; and having seen the benefit of it from experience, I can recommend it with the greatest confidence to all who are afflicted with diseased lungs, feeling assured that they will attain relief.

And now, Sir, I must speak of your truly valuable book entitled "Six Lectures on the Cause and Cure of Consumption." I wish it were read in every family. I think Consumption would disappear if the rules in this book were followed. I received the work from your hands and perused it attentively. Since that time I have kept it in circulation, for I wish every young female in the United States might read and practice it.

If any one wishes these statements corroborated they can call on me at my father's residence in Holyoke-street, Springfield, Mass., and I will receive them with pleasure and affirm what I have written.

Please accept my heart-felt thanks and gratitude, and may the richest of Heaven's blessings reward you and yours. Affectionately yours,

SUSANNAH FRISBIE.

Dr. S. S. FITCH is not, and has not been absent from his office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted personally or by letter. Those at a distance can be treated by writing him a full account of their case.

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, "the Laws of Life," &c., a new edition, just issued, 80 pages, 30 illustrations, and steel portrait of the author, sent by mail, to or for invalids, at 25 cents—substantially given away—postage 15 cents. Give town, County, State and Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We must confess our inability to understand the necessity of the enormous sacrifice submitted to occasionally by men who have the reputation for shrewdness in business transaction. The policy of giving away goods, merely for the purpose of disposing of them, does not, in our judgment, constitute what we should consider an extraordinary amount of shrewdness. The recent reputation established by Messrs. RUSKIN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, in this particular, is sufficient to show a recklessness in competition, however much it may be appreciated by their patrons, that few business men will deem of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice. Of that, however, we have nothing to do, but only to announce the fact, of the above gentlemen's intention, and those who wish to profit by the announcement, have but a short time to consider, as these sales will close with the present week. The stock embraces every description of the most costly fabrics in Dress Goods; also, every article of general utility to families and housekeepers. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS—From their peculiar qualities, and mechanical arrangement of ingredients, produce a genial warmth on the parte to which they are applied, often giving relief at once. In asthma, in pains and tightness of the chest, they are unrivalled. In lumbago and chronic rheumatism they give ease, when all other local applications have failed. In sprains, bruises, and affections of the kidneys they are beyond all praise. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, flexible and porous qualities.

Sold at 25 cents each by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURTON'S hook stores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-st.; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists in the city and country.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., commencing Monday, Feb. 25, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosenta hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 328 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Alva R. Van Nest, JAMES GRAHAM, to E. ANTOINETTE, daughter of the late Wm. H. Insley, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., A. C. FOX to MARY A., daughter of the late Samuel Kip, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, JOHN H. WHITTAKER, M. D., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 Bleecker-st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, CAROLINE T. JACKSON, daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Richard J. and William E. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 215 Christie-st., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, GEORGIANNA, wife of Jedediah Ryno, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Carmine-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, after a long illness, GUSTAVUS A. MIGNARD in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 346 Houston-st. The funeral to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, after a short illness, MARGARET CRAWFORD, relict of the late Thomas Crawford, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, Thomas Macfarlan, No. 178 10th-st., 1 door east of 8d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., this (Monday) afternoon, the 25th inst., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, of consumption, JOHN L. MOUNT, aged 28 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 West 28th-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM MURRAY, infant son of John and Martha Almira Hayward, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock., from the residence of his parents, 268 Grand-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, META, only child of Robert and Catharine Edmonds, aged 1 month.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Hoboken, on Saturday, Feb. 23, of erysipelas, CHRISTINA CROSARINA, infant daughter of John M. and Cornelia Ann Julian.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 159 Washington-st.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 22, MARIA WHITE, only daughter of Samuel and Sylvia A. Baldwin, in the 8th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her father's residence, No. 221 High-st., on Monday, 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y., at the residence of his son, on Friday, Feb. 22, MILO L. NORTH, M. D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 66 years.

At Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, Col. WILLIAM ONELL, in the 94th year of his age. He was born in the town of Greensburg, Westchester Co., and a resident of that place for many years previous to going West. His last illness was short.

☞ County papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 23.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	550	Erie Railroad	s3 58⅜
13,000	Missouri 6s	87	200	do	b3 58⅝
1,000	Eric Con. bds '71	83¾	300	do	s3 58⅜
5,000	do	b30 84⅝	150	do	s60 58½
2,000	H. R. 2d mtge bs.	68	100	do	b10 58¾
1,000	N. Ia. 1st m. G.L.	84⅞	200	do	s3 58⅜
2,000	do	85	150	do	s10 58⅜
2,000	H. 2d mtge. bds	76	450	do	59
18,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	87½	100	do	59⅛
15,000	do	87⅝	500	do	s3 59
6,000	Ill. F'l Bs. w. p...	89⅝	450	do	s10 59
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	89	150	Wis. L. S. R. R.	b30 73
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101¾	500	Reading Railroad	b3 90¾
500	do	101¾	250	do	b30 91
1,000	Ch. & R. I. R. Rs.	94	400	do	b60 91
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mt. bs	78	25	do	91
1,000	M. C. 8 p.ct. bds.	98	216	do	90¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	124	750	do	b30 91
20	do	124¼	100	do	90⅞
23	Metropolitan Bk.	107½	50	Harlem Railroad	29¾
7	do	107	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 94½
27	Continental Bank	108	25	do	94⅝
12	Bank of Commerce	110½	350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10 94
100	Canton Co	b30 24	300	do	b30 94¼
1,100	Gard. Gold Mine	1¾	530	do	94
200	N. Carolina Copper	1⅜	100	Panama Railr'd.	104
800	Nic. Tran. Co	s3 21½	15	Sixth-avenue R. R.	80
100	do	b30 21¾	230	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 68
550	do	21	120	do	67¾
100	do	s4m 20	120	Galena & Chic. R. R.	113
800	Cum. Coal Co	23½	50	do	s5 113
100	do	23¾	50	do	s5 113½
500	do	b30 23¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	79¾
100	do	s10 23⅝	420	do	78¾
200	do	b3 23⅝	950	do	b30 80
200	New-Creek Coal Co.	2	42	do	80
370	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¾	200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	b30 95
450	do	b30 92¾	56	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	87½
200	do	s60 93	50	do	b60 87

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	85¾	100	Canton Comp'y.	b30 24¾
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88½	150	do	b3 23¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	50	Cum. Coal Co	23⅝
1000	Nicar. Tran. Co.	4m 20	12	Milwaukee & Miss. R. R.	87
100	do	s3 21¾	23	do	86¾
75	Ill. Cen. Railroad	97½	100	Harlem Railroad	29¾
36	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113¾	50	Reading R. R.	b15 91
300	Erie Railroad	58¾	200	do	s15 91
250	do	58¾	800	do	91
50	do	b30 58⅞	200	do	b3 91½
500	do	b10 58¾	280	do	s60 91
200	do	b7 58⅝	200	do	b60 91½
100	do	s30 58⅝	100	do	91¾
200	do	58¾			

MONDAY, Feb. 25—A. M.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Feb. 6, and the Cunarder *Asia*, Feb. 9, both arrived at this port yesterday, making long Winter voyages, and, we regret to add, bringing with them no tidings of the missing steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool for this port, Jan. 23. The market and political accounts by these opportunities are of an interesting nature, and by the latest steamer show an improvement in the English and French Funds, and a settled feeling in the financial and trading circles, that Peace with Russia is soon to grow out of the Paris Conferences. Consols closed on the 8th instant 91¼@91⅝ ₱ cent., after having sold through the week as low as 90⅝; the French *Rente* 72.30@72.80 for the Three per cents., and 97.50 for the Four and a half per cents. *Crédit Mobilier* shares 1.555 francs on the par of 500 francs. Speculation is so strong for the rise on the Paris Bonrse that from 24 to 30 ₱ cent. ₱ annum difference is paid to carry over the *Rente*, though the commercial price of Money is only 6½ ₱ cent. On the London Stock Exchange the Febrnary settlement of the Consol account had taken place. The operators for a rise were receiving in some cases as much as 6 ₱ cent. profit on their purchases in December and January, including the January dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. The market assumed greater firmness after the settlement, notwithstandiog Money ruled very close, which fact some of the reports attribute to the disposition of the public to invest on the certainty of peace, and the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Parliament that he is in no immediate want of money. It is questionable whether a new loan will be brought forward for some time. The condition of the Bank has improved. The Public and Private Deposits have both increased, and the advances on Government Securities diminished. The Bullion is up $1,800,000, and the Loans and Discounts are increased $7,330,000. The receipts of Australian Gold, for the week, were $1,600,000, and a further remittance of $2,000,000 had been 72 days at sea, and was about due.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,855,548	£4,844,468	£11,299,634
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,338,265	11,204,488
Nov. 17	17,787,180	4,259,889	11,283,224
Nov. 24	18,651,439	5,422,645	11,139,937
Dec. 1	18,988,757	5,508,495	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	4,856 628	11,356,398
Dec. 22	19,204,153	6,464,104	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,850	5,865,850	10,990,115
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,416,554	4,887,095	10,446,951
Jan. 19	16,857,086	4,913,200	10,495,312
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,075	10,346,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,935	10,705,872

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 25th inst.:

		For Money.			For Account.		
	Feb.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	2	90⅝	91⅛	90⅞	90⅝	91⅜	91⅜
Mon.	4	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Tues.	5	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛
Wed.	6	90⅛	91	91	90⅛	91⅜	91⅜
Thur.	7	91	91⅛	91	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛
Fri.	8	91	91⅛	91⅛	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛

Early in the week that the steamers sailed some discussion had taken place in the London press on the intelligence from this side that our Government had manifested an unwillingness to accept the British apology or explanation about the Enlistment movement of Mr. CRAMPTON lest Winter, and on the rumor that this and the Central American question might lead to a suspension of diplomatic intercourse. For the moment, the discussion created a little anxiety on the Stock Exchange, and partially affected orders in American Stocks. It also created some concern at Manchester and Liverpool. The London *Times'* money writer remarked upon it:

"The threatened interruption of diplomatic relations between England and the United States likewise produced some effect, although the public are beginning to recognize that the chief result to be anticipated is that it will stimulate a degree of caution in sending British capital to that country, the exercise of which, under ordinary circumstances, is always urged in vain.

The American Stock Circular of Mr. C. F. SATTERTHWAITE, referring to the subject, says:

"Business in American securities in London has received a considerable check during the past week, owing to the fears entertained about a possible rupture of diplomatic relations between America and England. A few lots of Bonds have been thrown on the market in consequence, and orders to purchase have been, in many cases, withdrawn. We note transactions in Illinois Construction and Freeland Bonds, and in Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds at previous rates. New-York Cantral 6 per cent. Bonds have been done at lower prices. There have been considerable sales of United States sixes."

The United States sixes will no doubt be heartily welcomed home by the Secretary of the Treasury, whatever the cause of their return, as the apprehension at Washington of a war with any power, great or small, is too remote to make further accumulation in the Treasury at all desirable, if the existing Public Debt can be reached at any reasonable premium and canceled by purchase. The explanations of Lord PALMERSTON, in the House of Commons, on Friday, 8th inst., and the rumor that Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER had proffered explanations and advice to the Foreign Secretary and Mr. BUCHANAN, on the Centrel American question, are reasonable evidence that it was only what had been said on this side in January, that caused the subject to be reopened in England. It is quite certain that Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatches by the *Canada*, already known at Washington, were of a pacific character; and from the remarks of the British Premier in the House of Commons, the day before the *Asia* sailed, it is not likely that his present dispatches will lead to anything serious from the Cabinet at Washington.

The Grain market at Liverpool is quoted lower, and Cotton steady. Flour is 1s. down since the previous report of Feb. 2. Indian Corn quoted 35s.@35s. 6d. the quarter. The qualities of Cotton above middling sold ⅛d. dearer than the previous week, while some ordinary parcels were put off at 1-16d.@⅛d. concession. The trade took 36,040 bales; speculators, 10,380; and exporters, 10,920; against a light import of only 11,051 bales. With less activity at Manchester, the prices of Goods and Yarns were firm, with an upward tendency. The India and China accounts not so good, but other outlets for Goods counteracted their influence. The circular of WRIGHT, JUNIOR & Co. says that the disputes with the American Government "are engaging more of public attention; but as yet no other influence than the expression of feeling is attached to them in commercial circles." Commercial accounts from Paris are generally of a satisfactory character. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the French capital, reports that:

Confidence in the reestablishment of peace has induced the manufacturers to renew their stocks of raw materials and engage additional hands, and the shopkeepers to lay in a fresh supply of goods, in the hope of ready and profitable sale. Commission agents are now visiting the industrial districts, making purchases for Spring. Many demands have also arrived from abroad, and some silk manufacturers of Lyons have even received direct orders from Russian houses. The retail trade, however, continues languid; consumers only buy as their necessities require, and the numerous class of persons having small salaries or limited incomes are obliged, from the high price of provisions, to submit to privations and live with the strictest economy. It is hoped, however, that the decline in the price of corn, which is now general, will produce a corresponding fall in that of the other necessaries of life, and that the lower branches of trade will benefit by the reaction. The impossibility of speculators disposing of their flour during the last fortnight caused the downward movement to last on the Paris market during the week. At Havre many orders for American wheat and flour have been recalled, in anticipation of a considerable decline in the United States, when it becomes known that the Russian ports are about to be thrown open. There is no change in either in the cattle or wine market. Rumors of peace, which tend to depress other articles, have not affected the price of brandies, owing, no doubt, to the new opening the Russian market will afford.

The failure of JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL & Co., ship builders, is announced in London. Liabilities $900,000. The *Times* adds:

"A report has been circulated since the failure of Messrs. SCOTT RUSSELL & Co. that the firm of Messrs. FOX, HENDERSON & Co. are among their creditors for a large amount. It is wholly destitute of foundation; and few things could be more discreditable than the habit which has lately prevailed on the part of many persons of rendering themselves, by giving currency to such statements, the reckless instruments of those who invent them, obviously for purposes of the meanest kind."

The course of the Stock Market through the past week was somewhat unsettled, and a strong disposition evinced to oppose a further advance in the leading Railroad Stocks, by some parties who sold heavily on the first effect of the Peace news from Europe. The market, however, had the support of a very easy supply of Money, both from the Banks and outside lenders, while the old *Bear* party showed less willingness to make large contracts for the future delivery of Stocks. The fluctuations of the week were from 1 to 1¾ ₱ cent., the rise and fall of the principal or most active Road Stocks being quite frequent. At the close, on Saturday afternoon, prices were strong, and 2,000 shares of Reading were taken after the official list was printed, at 91⅞@92 ₱ cent. The Brokers were able to command Money freely at 7 ₱ cent., and in some cases large tenders were made at 6 ₱ cent. to parties and on collaterals of undoubted responsibility. Foreign exchange ruled 109½@109¾ on London for Wednesday's packet, but fell off an eighth on the sales made for the Bremen steamer on Saturday. We now quote the range of 109@109¼ on London.

COMPARISON OF THE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Feb. 16.	Saturday, Feb. 23.
New-York Central	93	92⅝
Erie Stock	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	90	92
Toledo	79¾	80
Galena	111	113¾
Michigan Central	94	94½
Southern Michigan	95	94
Panama	104	104
Illinois Centrale	87½	87¾
Virginia	95½	95½
Missouri's	87¾	87
Transit Company	22¾	21¾

The Bonds of the Erie and Central Compauies were firm; sales of Erie Third Mortgage at 97¼; Seconds at 99¾; Sinking Fund, $25,000, bought by private contract on Saturday, at 89¾; and Convertibles of 1781 in demand at 83¾ cash, 84@84¼, buyer's option, ex dividend; Central Convertibles, 101½; Sixes, 86¾. During the week, the February dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the Central Stock was paid out by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to the amount of nearly $900,000. The transfers were reopened on Friday, when the cash stock worked easy in the settlement of contracts maturing while the books were shut.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York, for the week just closed, show an import of $3,719,712, against $4,080,817 the corresponding week last year, and an Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods of $1,823,237, against $1,824,880 same week last year. There was an Export in Specie of $740,729, against $1,457,078 same week in 1855. For the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the close of the month of January, the Import of

Foreign Merchandise amounted to	$105,036,000
Three weeks in February	9,175,364
Total to date	$114,211,364
Same time previous Treasury year	107,402,607
Increase about 7 ₱ cent.	$6,808,657

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York, from the 1st July, 1855, to the 1st February, including Foreign Goods reexported, amounted to..$45,427,000

Three weeks in February	4,456,262
Total to date	$49,883,262
Same time previous year	40,069,729
Increase this year	$9,814,533

The Export of Specie from 1st July last to 1st February inst, from this port, amounted

to	$10,647,000
Three weeks in February	1,161,740
Total to date	$11,808,740
Same time previous year	23,250,708
Decrease this year	$11,441,968

There were no deliveries of Gold during the week. The reguler balance in the Sub-Treasury stood on Saturday afternoon $2,220,990, against $1,872,563 at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold in the Government Office in this City, including the above, is $11,413,663, against $11,195,528. This difference, added to the Export of the week, would make $956,864 apparently; against the Bank reserve, though it is not believed that on the average for the week, to be made up this afternoon, that the reserve of last week, $15,768,736, will be reduced below $15,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1856.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,800	$196,937	6,161	$315,002
Flour, bbls	9,438	88,479	58,093	453,972
Corn Meal, bbls	1,036	5,276	3,188	14,216
Wheat, bushs	....	....	107,771	214,191
Corn, bushs	58,330	37,407	81,977	74,996
Pork, bbls. & tcs	5,797	85,633	3,184	67,873
Beef, bbls. and tcs	5,820	138,901	3,637	88,657
Total Produce		$601,933		$1,228,907
Miscellaneous		1,222,947		590,930
Total for the week		$1,824,880		$1,823,237

We are requested to state that Messrs. MARIE & KANZ offer for sale $300,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Eight ₱ cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, secured by a *Sinking Fund*. This Campany heve just negotiated through their President, HENRY L. DURAND, Esq., and agents in this City, Messrs. CLARK & JESUP, $250,000 of these Bonds to a foreign capitalist who went oot in the *Persia* on Wednesday last. The entire issue of Bonds by this Company is only $680,000, the remainder of which is now offered for sale.

The proceeds of the Bonds are to complete the 68 miles between Racine and Beloit, and to extend the same to the Mississippi River.

Total length of Road (from Racine to Savannah)..136 Length of first section (from Racine to Beloit)... 68

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1385. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A CALM AFTER A STORM.

Retirement of Northern Delegates.

The Pro-Slavery Men have it All Their Own Way.

The Candidates Chosen on the First Ballot.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE UNANIMOUS.

SPEECHES OF MR. DONELSON AND OTHERS.

MEETING OF THE SECEDERS.

ANOTHER CONVENTION RESOLVED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

After a night of trouble among the delegates, the Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock. Soon after the roll was called, Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this nominating Convention; and that we will nominate for President and Vice-President no man who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of Slavery into territory north of 36° 30', by Congressional action.

There was now considerable confusion, during which a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and on that the ayes and noes were called.

During the call, members were allowed three minutes to explain their votes; and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. COFFER, of Pennsylvania, told them to their teeth that if they did not pass something equivalent to a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and if they followed up their present action by a nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, Pennsylvania could do nothing for the Party.

Mr. STUART would vote against the proposition, even though he did so alone. He would do so because he thought its success would break up the American Party. He would vote for any man for the Presidency who was an American and a good man.

Mr. DUNHAM, from Illinois, had been in favor of a good platform, but now he would vote against any resolution other than for a nomination of a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The motion was carried by a vote ayes 141, noes 56.

A motion was now made to go into a nomination.

Mr. BROWNLOW offered a resolution, in effect that the Convention do now proceed to vote for candidate for President and Vice-President, and on that he called the previous question.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, wished to say that he considered this a test question, and that if it was decided to go into a nomination, the Connecticut delegation, and other delegations from large States, would retire from the Convention.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Connecticut, would say that he would never cast a vote which would, in any way, seem to favor the Missouri Compromise. It was the sentiment of the entire North not to nominate at the present time. To nominate now was only to drive the North into the Republican ranks.

Mr. BOLLES, of Massachusetts, would vote aye. He believed his candidate might yet be nominated.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Massachusetts, had not been long in the Convention before he saw the hissing serpent of discord. He saw there those who were in communion with that arch traitor HENRY WILSON and the Black Republicans, and, therefore, he would vote aye.

Mr. THURSTON, of Massachusetts, rebuked Mr. ARNOLD. He denied that the Massachusetts Delegation were in league with the Republicans.

Mr. EMMS, of Massachusetts, was in favor of a nomination, and claimed that Mr. ARNOLD represented the feeling of the American Order in Massachusetts.

Mr. SHARPE, of Indiana, voted aye, because he believed an immediate nomination was necessary to the existence of the American Party as a national party.

Mr. IRBODEN, of Virginia, voted aye, in opposition to his instructions, because he believed an immediate nomination necessary to the longer existence of the American Party.

Other Delegates from Virginia expressed the same opinion.

Mr. MCHUGH, of Virginia, having heard from the other side of the house that if it should be decided to go into a nomination they would retire, and, having a desire to purify the party, he would vote aye.

A request was made now to introduce another gentleman as Delegate from Wisconsin.

It was charged that he was not a resident of Wisconsin, and Mr. PERKINS wished it understood that if he was admitted it was with a knowledge of that fact.

The President decided that he could not be admitted.

The decision was appealed from, and the President was sustained.

Mr. BULLOCK, of New-York, claimed that the decision was not sustained, and again appealed.

The President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty if Mr. BULLOCK did not sit down.

Mr. BULLOCK took his seat, and the Clerk proceeded with the call.

Mr. HAZLEHURST, of Pennsylvania, called upon his delegation to stand by the Constitution, and upon his friends from Connecticut to come back, or rather not to leave the Convention.

Mr. KELLINGER arose and read a dispatch, signed by every American member of the Legislature, advising the Pennsylvania Delegation to go for a postponement of a nomination.

Mr. STILLWELL, of Pennsylvania, would not be bound by the desire of the American members of the Legislature. They did not know how to direct themselves, and he would not permit them to direct him.

Mr. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, feared that there was a disposition to throw the American Party into the hands of the Abolitionists; he would, although he had been in favor of postponement of a nomination, vote now in favor of nominating immediately.

Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, desired to say, and he was in earnest in saying it, what he meant to do before the nomination proceeded. As an honest man he was bound to say, as Southern men had said when they were leaving, what his reasons were for retiring.

There were some objections to his speaking, but the President decided him to be in order.

Mr. PERKINS proceeded. There were but two points of importance to the American Party and they were "a radical change of the Naturalization Laws and that Americans should rule America"—these were the grand points of interest in the principles of the American Party. But there had been another issue brought into the canvass. The question of Slavery in the Territories. The feeling of the South on that subject was well known, and it would be folly to think of going back to the North without some guaranty of freedom. The North required a guaranty that there should be no more Slave States North of 36° 30' and if they could not have that, they could not work against it. The American Party in the North had carried everything before it, and now the Convention wished to place them in a position in which they could do nothing. It was said that the Northern Delegation would go back and join the Republican Party, but they would do nothing of the kind. They would continue to be Americans, and Republicanism would come to them. He was not one of those who awoke every morning with tears in his eyes, for fear the Union would be dissolved. They had dissolved the Union twice since they had been in Convention, but there was still a Union; and he believed there would continue to be one, and that the North would always be found working for its good. They would go back to the Northern States, and work for the American Party and for American men. They would have a candidate who would not be afraid to express his Americanism, and they would sustain him. Speaking again of danger to the Union, he was not afraid of its dissolution; they could not dissolve the Union. During his speech there was a great deal of interruption. In conclusion, he invited Connecticut and those States that were willing to go with her, to meet at the Exchange Hotel this afternoon.

A motion was now made to proceed to nominate, which was carried.

Mr. STEWART nominated MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON for Vice-President.

It was then decided to nominate for President first.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the vote be taken by States, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the vote of his State; and further, that the States be called in the order observed in Congress.

Mr. ELY, of Mass., moved that the roll be called and that each delegate designate his favorite candidate.

A number of delegates spoke for and against the motion, and much noise and confusion prevailed.

The previous question was at last called and sustained, when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SCROGGS, of New-York, took the floor and nominated GEORGE LAW, of New-York, for President.

Mr. ELY called the gentleman to order. He could not nominate until his name was called in the manner presented in the resolution just adopted.

The President decided the gentleman out of order.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Massachusetts, nominated W. F. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania.

Another delegate JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio. Considerable confusion arose at this moment as to the construction of the resolution just adopted, and a number of delegates explained it differently.

Mr. BOLTING, of Virginia, then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the motion was adopted, and amid great excitement the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That an informal vote be taken, and that each delegate be entitled to name his candidate.

The resolution was adopted.

The roll was then called. When Connecticut was called, Mr. BOOTH, of Connecticut, arose and, amid great excitement, read the following

PROTEST.

The undersigned, a delegate to the National American Convention from the State of Connecticut, respectfully submits the following statement to this Convention:

That while the American Party of the State of Connecticut is true and loyal to the principles of Americanism, and devotedly attached to the Constitution and constitutional laws of our common country, it cannot and will not consent by its action to indorse the sentiments and doctrines contained in the twelfth section of the platform of principles adopted by the National Council in June last. Although that body, at its session recently held in this city, has, by abolishing the whole of that platform, also abrogated that obnoxious section, it adopted another declaration of principles, containing, as is plainly apparent to me, in its seventh section, the prominent features thereof, to wit: the recognition of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Connecticut never has and never will consent to the recognition of a principle so odious and repugnant to her sentiment as that of Squatter Sovereignty.

Believing that the nominee of this Convention, by accepting the nominations, also accept the platform adopted for it by the National Council, and that, as a representative of the American Party of Connecticut, by participating in nomination in this Convention, I bind the party of our State to support the nominees hereof, I am reluctantly compelled to decline further action with this body.

D. B. BOOTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1856.

The vote proceeded as follows, each delegate stating his favorite as follows:

Fillmore	71	Stockton	8
Lew	27	Houston	6
Johnston	1	Campbell	1
McLean	7	Brooks	1
Davis	13	Raynor	2
Bell	5	Clayton	1

Total for Fillmore.....71
Total against him.....70

A motion was then made to adjourn until 5 o'clock, and carried.

EVENING SESSION.

After an hour's consultation the delegates met again in Convention.

When the President had called them to order, Mr. BROWNLOW moved that Gen. CALL, of Florida, and all others who had been going astray for a few hours, should be invited to come back to the Church.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, embraced Gen. CALL, and all the Convention rejoiced.

Gen. CALL said he was delighted to see that harmony had been restored. He would go back to his constituency and work for the nomination of the Convention. He would be with them always when they were with the nation.

PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, followed the General, and was received with applause. He knew the gentlemen of the Convention would give him credit for the feelings which had led him to leave the Convention. He also believed they would understand the cause which constrained him to return. He had not used the language of BRANITO on retiring; he had spoken in all sincerity, and he believed he had spoken the sentiments of his people. On returning, he was pleased to be able to say that those who were the most earnest in the request that he should come back, were descendants of those who had first set foot on Plymouth Rock.

Mr. PECKETT, of Tennessee, desired the floor for a moment. He had the highest feeling for his friend from Alabama, and was glad to see him back in the Convention.

Mr. NORRIS, of Delaware, desired to withdraw the name of JOHN M. CLAYTON as a candidate for the Presidency. The Delaware delegation was then unanimous in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE.

On motion, the vote for President was taken, each delegate declaring his preference, and the absent votes to be divided with reference to the standing of the present delegation from each State.

The following was the result:

New-Hampshire—No vote.
Connecticut—No vote.
Massachusetts—John McLean, 5 votes; Garrett Davis, 5 votes; Robert F. Stockton, 1 vote.
New-Jersey—Robert F. Stockton, 4 votes; John McLean, 1 vote.
Rhode Island—Fillmore, 1 vote.
Virginia—Fillmore, 13 votes; Davis, 6 votes.
Michigan—George Law, 5 votes.
Tennessee—Fillmore, 9 votes; Davis, 3 votes.
Wisconsin—Law, 5 votes.
Texas—Houston, 4 votes.
Delaware—Fillmore, 3 votes.
California—Fillmore, 4 votes.
Florida—Fillmore, 3 votes.
Maryland—Fillmore, 8 votes.
Kentucky—Davis, 11 votes.
North Carolina—Fillmore, 10 votes.
Louisiana—No votes.
Alabama—Fillmore, 9 votes.
Indiana—Fillmore, 2 votes; McLean, 7 votes.
Missouri—Fillmore, 9 votes.
Iowa—No votes.
Ohio—Fillmore, 9 votes; McLean, 5 votes; Law, 9 votes.
New-York—Fillmore, 16 votes; Law, 15 votes; Houston, 4 votes.
Pennsylvania—Fillmore, 13 votes; Raynor, 4 votes; McLean, 1 vote.
Arkansas—Fillmore, 4 votes.
Illinois—Raynor, 4 votes; Fillmore, 7 votes.

At this point it became apparent that Mr. FILLMORE had the majority of votes, and the Delegates who had voted against him wished to change their votes. Kentucky and Virginia went unanimous for FILLMORE. Mr. ELY, from Massachusetts, changed his vote to RAYNOR. New-Jersey went, with one exception or two, for FILLMORE—three for MCLEAN, and nine for LAW. The rest went on changing their votes, until, finally, the following was announced as the result:

[illegible] cast 241.

Fillmore	179	McLean	13
Law	24	Raynor	15
Davis	20	Houston	3

The result was announced amid cheers, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. BOLLING, of Virginia, came there leaving his platform at Richmond. The Convention had given him all he wanted, and he was satisfied. He would say, that now that they did nominate Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, he desired to nominate Gen. CALL, of Florida, for the Vice-Presidency.

Several other members arose simultaneously, and nominated Mr. BARTLETT of Kentucky, and KENNETH RAYNOR of North Carolina.

Mr. CALL declined being a candidate, and in a handsome speech named ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee. Major DONELSON, he said, was an orphan boy, not with patrimony, but with the governing care of a father, he was reared by Gen. JACKSON, and was worthy of all confidence. He remained with Gen. JACKSON, as his aide-de-camp, from the time he left West Point until ANDREW JACKSON was elected President, and after that, Mr. DONELSON was his confidential friend and adviser. And to him was ANDREW JACKSON indebted more than to any other man, for the success of his Administration.

Mr. BROOKS was loudly called for. He arose to thank the delegates for their kindness to him, and to thank his brethen from the South for the almost unanimous vote they had given for a son of New-York. He could assure them that MILLARD FILLMORE was a true American, and that he would represent the American ides as President of the United States. He thanked them warmly for their kindness to a son of New-York.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President.

The vote had proceeded some time, when a motion was made to make the nomination of ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, unanimous.

The President would not put the motion to make it unanimous until the call had been finished.

The candidates in the field at this time were ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee; PERCY WALKER, of Alabama; HENRY J. GARDINER, of Massachusetts; WILLIAM R. SMITH, of Alabama; and KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina.

Members now saw that Mr. DONELSON would receive a majority of the votes, and began to change in his favor, and when they had finished, the Clerk announced the result by the vote as follows:

Donelson	181	Raynor	8
Walker	8	Stuart	2
Gardiner	12		

The nomination of Mr. DONELSON was now made unanimous, amid great cheering.

Mr. DONELSON came forward and said he had not much to say to express his gratitude. He had not sought the nomination, and he would not decline it. He was determined to do, if elected, all he could to advance the American cause. They had known him chiefly through his connection with ANDREW JACKSON, and they would all remember that ANDREW JACKSON said Americans should be more American. Mr. DONELSON said he was at home in the South. He was the owner of more than one hundred slaves. He loved the South, and he could say that the South asked no more than they were willing to give to the North, and the East and the West. He had left the Democratic Party. [A Voice—"It left you," and laughter.] Yes, Mr. DONELSON said, it left him. He saw that it was the intention of the Administration to consolidate the North as a North, and of the South as a South, and he could not go with it. He would accept the post to which they had appointed him, and hoped that he would do nothing to deceive them.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, asked where Gen. JACKSON would have been found if he had been alive. Mr. DONELSON said, Gen. JACKSON never had other than an American thought, and that JACKSON and WEBSTER and CLAY would all have been found in the American ranks. In conclusion, he would say that all of the talent and energy that he had would be devoted to the interests of his country.

Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tenn., was then called upon. He would not make a long speech. His speeches were always short and sweet like a roasted maggot. For thirteen years he had edited a political paper. He was glad to say he had the largest circulation of any paper in his State. He wished to say that they had done now what he had been wishing and praying for many years. When they nominated MILLARD FILLMORE he was satisfied, and when they nominated Mr. DONELSON he was delighted. It would have been a hard run to carry MILLARD FILLMORE with JAMES R. GIDDINGS, for Vice-President. But they could have carried the State. With Mr. DONELSON as Vice-President, they could not help carrying it. He was going home, and he meant to jump higher and roar louder than every other man in the State. He closed amid great cheering.

Mr. PICKETT spoke in eulogy of Mr. DONELSON. He wished to inform the Convention that they had heard the result in Nashville, and he could assure them that the bottom had just about fallen out of that city, out of joy. He was followed by a number of others, who promised all their influence and efforts for the election of the ticket.

One of the most turbulent Conventions that ever assembled has adjourned after nominating a ticket in apparent harmony. Twice have the representatives of the Free Soil sentiment had it in their power, and through the vacillating course of some of the Massachusetts Delegation, headed by Mr. ELY and Mr. BREWSTER, they have twice failed to use it; for in fact, the Connecticut Delegation is the only one that has maintained a stiff back-bone from beginning to end. The Southern men are having great rejoicings to-night, while those known to be the friends of GEORGE LAW, who played the doughface that they might obtain the nomination of their candidate, are in a very bad way.

Those Delegates who seceded from the Know-Nothing National Convention, met at the Merchants' Hotel last evening. The States were represented as follows: New-Hampshire, 2 delegates; Massachusetts, 7; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 6; Ohio, 16; Pennsylvania, 17; Iowa, 2; Indiana, 1.

THOS. H. FORD of Ohio, was appointed Chairman, and L. O. G. PECK, of Connecticut, Secretary.

A Committee of one from each State was chosen to draw up a declaration of principles. The Committee had a session of two hours. Several propositions were presented to them, and they finally accepted one presented by Mr. RUSSELL, of Pittsburg, modified by the Massachusetts proposition.

The regular meeting took a recess, during the deliberation of the Committee, and at 8 o'clock they met again for the purpose of hearing their report.

Soon after the meeting was called to order several gentlemen from New-York appeared at the door and sought admission. They were as follows: Ambrose L. Stevens, S. H. Hammond, of the Albany *Register*, H. S. Campbell, S. L. L. Lowell, Judge Ruggles, S. Squiree, Morgan H. S. Lewis, Ex-Alderman Mott, S. A. Law, Bayard Clarke, Mr. Fosdick, and Councilman Wild.

After some debate, they were admitted to the room.

Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS, of New-York, wished to say that the gentlemen who had come in with him had come for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings. If they could join them, they would; if not, they certainly would not disturb the meeting. They were all admitted.

The Committee on a Declaration of Principles reported as follows:

To the American Party of the Union:

The undersigned, delegates to the National Nominating Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body, and holding the opinion, as they do, that restoration of the Missouri, Compromise demanded by the freemen of the North, is a redress of undeniable wrong, and the least indispensable to the repose of the country. They have regarded the refusal of the Convention to recognize the well defined opinion of the North, and of the American Party of the Free States on this question, as a denial of their rights and a rebuke to their sentiments. They have therefore withdrawn from the nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nomination, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country—especially to the States they represent—to justify and approve their actions; and to the end that nominations conforming to the overruling sentiment of the country on the great question at issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to all the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations and elect delegates to a convention to meet in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A debate arose on the declaration.

A proposition was made to change the place and time of meeting.

Governor JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, thought the declaration was a good one, with the exception of a slight sectional feature, and so did several others.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, objected to the declaration, because, as he claimed, it would divide the Free-soil sentiment of the North.

Mr. PECK, of Connecticut, trusted he would look at it calmly. The declaration would bear examining. It represented the sentiments of the North.

Mr. DURHAM, of Connecticut, said the American Party was formed on the distinctive principles of Americanism, to reform the naturalization laws and afford a barrier to the progressive complicities of the Church of Rome. That the question of Slavery was forced upon it by the Council that met in June last. That they forced them to take issue on that question. They have met the issue, and demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise or its equivalent, by excluding all Slavery embraced within the limits of the Compromise. That they protested against being confounded with the Republican movement of the North.

W. STAMBAUGH, of Ohio, stated for the Ohio delegation that they could not sign the declaration.

It was then claimed that he did not represent the Ohio delegation, and Gov. FORD, of Ohio, came forward and signed it. He was followed by others from Ohio. After some further debate it was signed as follows:

New-Hampshire—Anthony Colby, J. W. Emery,
Massachusetts—W. S. Thurston, Z. K. Pangborn; others not present.
Connecticut—L. G. Peck, D. B. Booth, E. O. Perkins, H. Griswold, J. E. Durham.
Rhode Island—E. Nightingale.
Illinois—H. S. Jennings.
Pennsylvania—W. F. Johnson, Robert M. Riddell, A. P. Case, John Williamson, T. J. Coffee, J. F. Sewell.
Ohio—Thomas H. Ford, W. H. C. Mitchell, W. B. Allison, J. McLees, J. H. Beker, E. T. Sturtevant, O. T. Fishbach, J. Egbert, H. C. Hedges, W. B. Chapman, E. H. Olds, B. S. Kyle.
Michigan—E. T. Lyon, W. Fulton, W. S. Wood, O. O. Middler, O. F. Hamilton.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, and others, objected to sign the document unless the following should be attached to their names:

We concur in the secession from the Convention, but do not concur in the call for a Convention, believing that the whole North ought to unite in a common organization to resist the aggression of Slavery.

W. P. CLARKE, of Iowa.
D. W. STAMBAUGH, of Ohio.
THOS. SPOONER, of Ohio.
CHARLES NICHOLS, of Ohio.

It appeared to Mr. CHAPMAN of Ohio, that the meeting had forgotten the object for which it had gathered. They had been fighting for eight days in succession, and now, with little kinks in their heads, they would not sign without them. He called upon them to sink minor differences for the sake of union and harmony.

Gov. FORD desired that he should not be called a seceder. They were not seceders; they were the National Americans. He trusted the Catholic test would be put in, for without it they would lose thousands of votes. He recommended the following:

That the admission into the National Council and nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all obligation to sustain the action of either of the said respective bodies.

The amendment was adopted.

After some further debate, Mr. HAMMOND, of the Albany *Argus*, was called upon. He said that he considered that the nominating Convention to-day has betrayed the American Party. They had nominated a man who is not a member of the Order—MILLARD FILLMORE. He had gone to Europe to avoid the declaration of principles, and also that he might deny connection with the American Party if defeated. In New-York they had had Mr. FILLMORE's friends in office, and none of them members of the Order. It was an old Whig ticket, and nothing else. Now, there were some things which had been done which might jar upon the ear of New-York. New-York was conservative, but she was not a Slave State. He would say to them that when the Convention proposed to meet in New-York they would find thirty-five New-York delegates there, and he would say to his friends from Ohio, that if they expected New York to unite with the Republicans, they were mistaken. New-York had no objection to letting Republicanism go up with their kite, but it must be in the tail. [Laughter and cheers.]

A Committee of Correspondence was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The names of the Committee are as follows:

New-Hampshire, A. Colby; Connecticut, Austin Baldwin; Rhode Island, E. J. Nightingale; Massachusetts; E. R. Pangburn; Vermont, J. M. Slade; New-York, F. H. Ruggles; Ohio, William B. Chapman; Wisconsin, John Lockwood; Illinois, Henry S. Jennings; Pennsylvania, William F. Johnston; Michigan, W. Fuller; Iowa, L. H. Webster; Indiana, S. Meredith.

In conclusion, the following was passed:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are authorized, at their discretion, to alter the date for the assembling of the National Convention, and that the Committee designate the time and manner of electing Delegates.

That portion of the delegation from New-York who opposed the nomination of FILLMORE have prepared the following protest:

PROTEST.

We, a portion of the delegates to the National American Conventiou from the State of New-York, protest against the nominatiou by that Convention upon the following grounds.

First—The nominee is not a member of the American Party; he has never been inside of a Council room, and no act of his life, no word spoken or line written by him, which we have any knowledge of, indicates that he has any sympathy with the party, or would carry out its principles.

Second—His nomination we regard as an utter betrayal of the American movement—a traitorous attempt to wreet it from its purpose, and make it minister to the selfish ambition of the leaders and demagogues of the dead organization of the past.

Third—He was forced upon the State of New-York by Southern votes against the wish of our State Delegates, and from those States which no man pretends can carry their vote for an American President.

Fourth—He was forced upon the State of New-York against the express wish of a large majority of the members of the Legislature, against the express wish of a majority of the State officers—and we repeat, against the express wish of two-thirds of our delegates in the Convention.

Fifth—He was not nominated by a majority of the States, or by the Delegates of a majority of the States. Several States were permitted to cast their votes through a single Delegate, who cast the whole number of votes which his State would have entitled him, had the delegation been full. In several instances such votes were cast by parties who had previously protested against the proceedings, and retired from the Convention.

Signed by all the delegates who voted for GEORGE LAW and SAMUEL HOUSTON. J. A.

James River Open at Last.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Roanoke*, the pioneer, arrived safe this morning. "Great rejoicing." L. W.

The above was this day telegraphed to the Agent of the ship here.

☞ I beg to acknowledge the kindness and liberality of E. CUNARD, Esq., in tendering me a free passage from Bermuda to Halifax, and from thence to Boston, in his line of steamers.

I was carried to Bermuda in the Portuguese schooner which has been heretofore reported as being driven thence in distress, in the gale of the 8th of January. JOHN ROBERTS, Pilot.

☞ Dr. JOHN VAN BUREN, of Albany, died on Saturday. Dr. V. B. enjoyed an enviable reputation, and his death will be widely lamented.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Niagara Banquet.

Nearly one hundred stalwart men, workmen on the noble steam frigate *Niagara*, sat down last night to a sumptuous banquet, at Military Hall, Bowery. Mr. WM. HULL presided. Appropriate toasts were offered and responded to by Messrs. THOS. and EDWARD FARREN, Mr. SPRATT and others. GEO. STEERS, the famous shipbuilder and constructor of the *Niagara*, made an able and practical speech, which was warmly applauded. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., one of the invited guests, responded most eloquently to a toast in his honor, and Capt. MARRICK WALSH recited a brief poem commemorative of the launching of the noble vessel in whose construction nearly all present had taken a part. Music, instrumental and vocal, added to the night's enjoyment. The festivities of the evening were concluded by the presentation of a costly gold watch to Mr. HULL, the master carpenter in the building of the *Niagara*.

Emigration to New-Granada.

The steamer *Osprey* left yesterday for New-Granada, carrying with her some fifty men and their families for permanent settlement in the Province of Carthagena. They go out under the auspices of the Company, who have bought up the canal located in the northerly portion of the Province. This canal, extending from Colomas to Lake Sayeguare, a distance of ninety-two miles, which has been blockaded for over two hundred years, has lately been rendered navigable for first-class steamers. One steamer has already been sent there—the *Henry Wells*, to remain permanently, and another, the *James A. Rigna*, will be dispatched in a few days. The opening of this canal and the impetus given thereby to internal commerce, together with the fine climate and natural resources and character of the valley of the Magdelena are the inducements to emigration thither.

Death of Dr. John H. Whittaker.

The funeral of Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, was attended, yesterday, from his late residence, No. 52 Bleecker-street. Dr. WHITTAKER was born in 1814, in Manor Hamilton, County of Sligo, Ireland, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin. Two brothers were practicing medicine at the time of his graduation in that city; but after a brief sojourn there, JOHN H. removed to America, and, in 1841, was chosen by the late Dr. GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of New-York City, then located in Stuyvesant Institute. When the Thirteenth-street, or New-York Medical College was established Dr. WHITTAKER was appointed Professor of Anatomy, which Chair he most ably filled until some two years since he resigned it with the intention of devoting himself more closely to his large practice. He married in 1851 Miss MARY BEATTIE, (daughter of ROBERT BEATTIE, Esq.,) of the West Indies, who survives him. He leaves a daughter—an only child of 4 years. He had been failing in health for two years, and for many weeks past was confined to his house. His disorder was "Bright's Disease." There were few more promising anatomists in this country than Dr. WHITTAKER.

Fire in William-street.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, in a room on the second floor of No. 239 William-street, occupied by a Mr. BOMMAR. It was soon put out, but not before a not inconsiderable loss was sustained. Mr. BOMMAN's loss amounted to about $200. He is insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. A grocery on the first floor, owned by JOHN BRICKWEDEL, sustained by water a loss of about $100. Mr. B. has an insurance on his stock of $1,500, in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by ELIZABETH THOMPSON, was damaged about $125, and is fully insured.

☞ *Mem.*—That the streets in which there are railroads are in infinitely better condition than those in which there are none. The Bowery and Chatham-street, without the aid of the Third-avenue Railroad, might have been as disgracefully dirty and impassable as Broadway is. The enemies of a Broadway Railroad have good reason to inquire whether ESLING is not in league with the petitioners and lobby-men—striving to create a new argument for the rails.

☞ Rev. Dr. STILES says that the church records show that there are more conversions in the Slave States than in the Free, compared with their population. It is explained by the fact, thinks a correspondent of the *Independent*, that in the Slave States colored men do not take a letter from one church to another, but are received on original profession.

☞ They say that people go into the public ground set apart for the Central Park and cut down the oaks and hickories, and drag them off for firewood. This is an outrage. Stop it, Stars.

☞ The *Elm City* was to leave for New-Haven this morning, at 3 o'clock. The Sound was comparatively clear. They expected to reach New-Haven by 10 o'clock.

☞ WM. TRYON has been appointed Assistant-Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, in place of the late WM. NAGLE, deceased.

☞ The South Ferry omnibuses ran no further down Broadway yesterday, than BARNUM's. Reason—couldn't on account of the streets. Oh, ESLING!

☞ Twenty-three young gentlemen were examined yesterday for admission to the New-York Bar.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 o'clock, President BARKER in the Chair. The members generally seemed to feel no worse for the festivities of Friday evening. A petition was received from the Wilson Industrial School for remission of tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

George W. Morton, City Inspector, sent in the name of John A. Bradish, as Health Warden of the Fifth Ward. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Wilson T. Hunt, Esq., on the part of the Mercantile Library Association, petitioned for a remission of the tax on Clinton Hall, according to the law passed March 3, 1853. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received and ordered on file.

In compliance with a resolution of Jan. 31, the County Clerk sent in a list of the names and dates of appointment of all Commissioners of Deeds whose terms expire in the year 1856, and the names of those whose terms have expired where a vacancy now exists. Of the former there are 103, and of the latter 98.

A very long communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the removal of dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal and refuse matter, and nuisances in general, and submitting a list of seventeen bidders, offering sums for the privilege of removing them, (varying from $8,000 (Joseph Lacy) to one without a sum or date. Mr. Morton also called for an ordinance to prevent bids being made which were never meant to be accepted. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

On motion of Alderman CORWIN, it was resolved to require the Mayor, as head of the Police Department, to report the authority for, and the date of, each appointment on the medical staff, and the duties required from the members, together with their compensation.

The Board confirmed the nominations from the Street Commissioner of George B. Melendy, James C. Sinclair, and Jacob B. Bacon as City Surveyors.

A report was received from the Special Committee, allowing various bills for expenses of the funeral of Councilman DIXON, amounting to $424 60, and disallowing one of $26 from the DAILY TIMES for reporting the funeral ceremonies. The report was adopted. [There was some blunder about this. The DAILY TIMES has reported nothing concerning the late Councilman DIXON for the Common Council.]

A very long debate ensued on a report against paying John H. Hendrickson $170 for damages sustained by the obstruction of his hay scale, (rented from the City,) at Union Market. Almost all the Aldermen participated in the debate, and Aldermen VOORHIS and STERRS exchanged some remarks about "telling falsehoods." The majority report against paying $170, but the sum of $60, on condition the rent for the last half year was paid, was then adopted.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel, as to who is legally road master, was received and referred to the late Attorney. The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. There was an unusually long session, but nothing important was done. Discussing appropriations for new buildings and engines for various fire companies occupied most of the time.

A resolution was offered, directing the Comptroller to select a site for a new Station-house in the Third Ward, the present lease having but a short time to run, and the proprietor having in view to erect large warehouses on the site at present occupied by the Station-house. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Police. The Doorkeeper sent in a respectful request to have his salary raised from $700 to $900 per annum. The same was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, whereupon the Board took an adjournment to the first Monday in March.

Teachers' Association.

This body met, on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education. After the reading of the minutes several new names were proposed for membership, and the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Committee of Investigation.—WM. W. SMITH, SOLOMON JENNER and JOHN WALSH.

Committee on Literary Exercises.—HENRY KIDDLE, JAMES N. MCELLIGOTT and THOMAS F. HARRISON.

A communication was received from the Book Committee of the Board of Education, asking an expression of opinion in reference to the matter of uniform Text Books in all their Schools, and, also, inviting the Association to designate such as met their approval. After remarks from several members, the matter being evidently of vital importance as regards the interests of our Common Schools, the communication was referred to a Select Committee of five, to report thereon at a special meeting assigned for next Saturday evening. If we mistake not, this matter will stir up quite a breeze, not only among teachers, but also among authors and publishers.

[Advertisement.]

ARE THESE THINGS SO?—At this season, when the genial rays of the sun give us assurance that the severe rigor of the Winter is past, it is of the very highest importance that we attend to the state of our health. BRANDRETH'S PILLS will prevent sickness; a few doses should be used by all those who value health as a blessing. The experience of three generations has been directed to the BRANDRETH PILLS. They have the advantage of at least one hundred and fifty years of study, and that directed with a single view to the perfection of this celebrated medicine. There are thousands who use this medicine who have done so from periods varying from twenty to seventy years, and who give it great credit, who say it has restored them from sickness often when every other means had failed—to perfect health and enjoyment. The fact is, that if we can but understand that our afflictions from bodily ills mainly proceed from impure blood, and that BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, then it is easy to understand how they are so successful in the cure of disease of opposite character, as costiveness and dysentery, stoppage of urine and diabetes. But we cannot take these Pills and lose our blood; we cannot take these Pills and be cured, if we follow the starving plan of treatment. To cure disease, with the BRANDRETH Pills as the medicine, we require all the blood in our body—every drop of it. Remember, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever and ague, or bilious fever, croup or whooping cough, or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small-pox; that the pills known as BRANDRETH'S PILLS will surely do more than all the medicines of the drug store for your restoration to health, and what is more, will surely do you no injury. Use them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice are often, unfortunately for themselves, sick for months.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth's Buildings; at Burnton's book stores, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 236 Bowery; also D. D. Wright, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; J. Keer, No. 813 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all respectable medicine venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS—From their peculiar qualities, and mechanical arrangement of ingredients, produce a genial warmth on the parts to which they are applied, often giving relief at once. In asthma, in pains and tightness of the chest, they are unrivalled. In lumbago and chronic rheumatism they give ease, when all other local applications have failed. In sprains, bruises, and affections of the kidneys they are beyond all praise. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, flexible and porous qualities.

Sold at 25 cents each by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S book stores, No. 236 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-st.; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists in the city and country.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GENTLEMAN."—By particular request Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture,

"THE GENTLEMAN,"

on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

Both ladies and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and abs

REPAIRING IN PARIS.

Ending of the Carnival in Paris—The Times in Europe—Mrs. Ridgway's Suit—Beauvallet on America.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

THE ARCHBISHOP ON MILK AND EGGS.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the close of the masked balls, the gay Carnival closed and Lent commenced, and with the commencement of the season of fasting, fish and prayer, the Archbishop of Paris has issued to the faithful the following singular bull, which I am sure will interest your readers:

ART. 1. We permit the use of eggs during the entire season of Lent, with the exception of the three last days of the Holy Week.

We permit the use of meat Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, from the Thursday after Ash Wednesday until Tuesday of Holy Week, inclusive.

This dispensation does not apply for those who adhere to the fast, but to the principal meal, except Sunday.

At breakfast we continue to authorize the use of milk and butter, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Holy Friday; this permission extends to every fasting day of the year.

Invalids who have need of a more extended dispensation may address themselves to their respective parsons, or to their confessors, whom we authorize to this effect. Those who live in communities, colleges or hospitals will address themselves to their superiors or chaplains, invested with the same power.

ART. 2. All persons who accept the dispensation from abstinence must, according to their means, give money to the poor of the parish, through the medium of the parsons.

The dispensation is only accorded on this condition.

Alms are due also by all those who profit by the authorization to use milk and butter at breakfast. This money will be distinct from the first, and will be devoted to the general wants of the diocese. The priests are to make the division of the money for these two objects.

ART. 3. We accord for the present year as in preceding years, in consequence of the difficulties of the time, the dispensation from abstinence on St. Mark's Day, and the three days of Rogation-Week. The faithful are exhorted to compensate for this relaxation of discipline by good works and contributions of money."

What a singular religion is this, which proscribes the eating of butter, milk and eggs, and yet permits the open practice of the grosser vices of human nature, without special bulls, or even "compensating alms!"

CLOSE OF THE CARNIVAL.

The three last days of Carnival were favored with the most beautiful weather imaginable, and as each day passed, the lovers of this gay season grew more furious in the enjoyment of their pleasures; until the last evening, when there were more costumes and masks in the street than I recollect to have seen on any former occasion. The masked balls were crowded to suffocation with furious dancers in costume, and the large thoroughfares of the city presented a scene of unusual gayety the whole night of Tuesday.

The procession of the Fat Ox, or rather Oxen, for this year there were six, Sebastopol, Malakoff, Alma, Inkermann, Bomarsund and the sire De Franc-Boisy, attracted an unusual number of spectators in the streets through which it passed. These six oxen weigh more than twenty thousand pounds. The procession itself derives its only interest to most people from the exhibition of fine cattle, and certainly not from the ridiculous caricatures of mythological deities and historical cavaliers who form the principal part of the show. The Government and the more intelligent part of the population of Paris have long wished to abolish this foolish and unmeaning procession, but the shopkeepers urge that it brings yearly a large number of provincials to Paris, where they leave their money, and this reason has a controlling influence. But if this Emperor remains long on the throne, the procession of the *Bœuf-Gras*, like many other absurd popular heritages from former centuries, must be discontinued.

In the way of a historical comparison, a striking contrast was offered by the Emperor and Empress in the manner in which they encountered the procession of the *Bœuf-Gras* on the last day of the Carnival. Their Majesties left the Tuileries in the afternoon in an open carriage attended by a single groom riding in advance, and an aid-de-camp in citizen's dress at each side of the carriage, and in this simple manner, (simple for a great European Sovereign,) they passed at a walk through the Rue de Rivoli to the Bastille, from there around the Boulevards to the Arc de Triomphe, and back to the Palace, a distance of not less than eight miles, all the time on a walk, and through the densest crowd of *sans culottes* I ever recollect to have seen in the streets of Paris. And I noticed that every servant, every beggar, who took off his hat to the Emperor, in a manner to be observed prominently, had his salute returned.

The simple *cortège* of Their Majesties was in such striking contrast to the barbarous and antediluvian character of the *Bœuf-Gras* absurdity, that I heard many remarks to that effect as the two passed each other on the Boulevard, and it will be impossible that the example of His Majesty will pass without effect.

Apropos to the procession of the *Bœuf-Gras*, a man appeared at the last Masked Ball dressed as a beef, bearing all the geographical, or rather anatomical divisions of the animal as established by the late law on meat. But he had not adhered to the prescriptions of the new law, in having maintained the *réjouissance* precisely proscribed by the new law. This derogation of the prefectorial edict determined his expulsion from the house. But while he did remain his triumph as the lion of the evening was complete; the King of the Chicards with his "Sourl," the Chief of the Mohicans, and his "Rigolette," the *bavards* of the *coulisses*, everybody was forgotten for the man of "categories." His career was short and brilliant.

The *Journal pour Rire* publishes its *Bœuf-Gras*, divided off into the legal divisions, after the style of the *Constitutionnel*, but instead of placing in each section the name and price of that particular portion of the animal economy, it introduces the various works of art and literature which have appeared within the last three months. The *Bœuf-Gras* thus serves as a critical review, for each work figures in the category in which the reviewer deems it worthy. Thus M. COURBET is placed alone in the snout, "fourth category;" the sire DE FRAMBOISY, the Bourse and the private telegraph (its wires conveying *canards*) in the head, "fourth category;" the Aztecs occupy the "third category;" RACHEL, mowing down a field of dollars in America, occupies the rump-steak, "first category;" the Gas Company occupies an equivocal position in the same category; DR. VERON and his "500,000 Francs A-year" lie buried in a saucepan in the "third category;" RISTORI occupies the place of honor in the "filet;" DUMAS occupies a doubtful position on both sides the line which divides the "first" and "second categories," which doubtful position may be attributed to the fact that he holds in his hand, in the shape of a Grecian maiden, his new piece of "Orestes;" CLESINGER's statue of FRANCIS I., called FRAMBOISY I., rears back in the "second;" the dwarf elephants stand on their heads, in the "third," and in palpable competition with the Aztecs; and so on through the list of novelties of the day.

This *spirituelle critique* of the *Journal pour Rire* has had an immense success.

A PARODY ON BARNUM.

Among the singular marriages lately celebrated or about to take place, is that of a young lady of noble birth with a musician of the Theatre Bouffes-Parisiens; the marriage of another lady nobly born with the valet of her mother. In high life marriages are numerous, and among the rest, the union of the Prince GABRIELLI to the Princess AUGUSTA BONAPARTE, his cousin, and daughter of Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, was celebrated yesterday at the Tuileries.

But the most curious matrimonial project I have heard of, is the following: A young lady, pretty and well educated, residing in the arrondissement of Poitiers, has conceived the idea of putting herself up in a lottery. There are to be 300 tickets at 1,000 francs each, and to the fortunate winner she will give her herself and the 300,000 francs by way of dowry. The lady has attached some very prudent conditions to the purchase of tickets. She will only sell them to persons whom she may think will suit her, and in order to ascertain that point, she exacts a half an hour's conversation with each applicant. There is no limit of age imposed, and more than one ticket may be taken by one person. The lottery will be drawn on the 25th of November next, at the Mayor's office of the town where she resides. It is said that a number of Englishmen have already become purchasers, and that purchasers of tickets are flocking in from all quarters. Like all other kinds of stock, this will soon, no doubt, find its way to the Bourse, and will be subject to fluctuation, like gas, and poudrette, and omnibusses, and everything else; for no billets of this kind can be made personal in France. *Pr-r-r-enez vos billets!*

But here is an advertisement which appeared this week, in a Paris journal, which may be classed very well with the foregoing: "The parents of a young lady aged 20, handsome, well educated, and possessing an income of 4,300 francs per annum, *but affected with St. Vitus' Dance*, offer to unite her to a doctor, from 40 to 45 years old, who will pay her incessant attention."

THE "TIMES" IN EUROPE.

The editorial article of the TIMES of the 19th January, on the state of the dispute between England and the United States, in which England is warned not to count too much on the weakness of the American Administration, has enjoyed an extensive circulation in the journals of Europe, and offers a healthy counterbalance to the articles of some other of the New-York journals, which have caused and are causing continually an immense amount of harm.

THE PROGRESS OF MRS. RIDGWAY'S SUIT.

It may be remembered that in July last Mrs. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, brought an action before the Civil Tribunal of Paris against the Duke DE VALMY and others, to have it declared that she was entitled, as well as they, to share in the distribution of the property of the late Duchess DE PLAISANCE, she being a relative of the Duchess, by being descended from one THOMAS LLOYD MOORE, brother of ELIZABETH MOORE, who was married to M. BARBE DE MARBOIS, French Ambassador at Washington, and father of the Duchess. The case turned on the legitimacy of the birth of THOMAS and ELIZABETH MOORE, and as Mrs. RIDGWAY succeeded in showing that an entry in a family Bible set forth that their parents, WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD, were duly married on the 13th December, 1757, and that they were born, THOMAS in 1759, and ELIZABETH in 1764; and as besides she produced other proofs of the same, the Tribunal admitted her claim. The Duke DE VALMY has appealed to the Imperial Court against this decision, and the appeal is to be heard in a few days. Yesterday M. BERRYER, his advocate, represented to the Court that there was reason to doubt the authenticity of the entry in the family Bible, and he demanded that Mrs. RIDGWAY should be required to produce that book before the appeal should be heard. M. DUFAURE, the lady's advocate, said that the application was only made to cause delay, and that any objections that might be urged against the entry in the Bible could be just as well brought forward on hearing the appeal, of which, in fact, it ought to be considered as forming part. He, however, intimated that he should be able to prove, not only from the Bible, but from other documentary evidence, that the Tribunal had decided rightly. The Court ordered the matter to be gone into only on the hearing of the appeal.

BEAUVALLET ON AMERICA.

The following letter appeared in a journal of this morning, and speaks for itself:

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1856.

MY DEAR M. DE VILLEMESSANT: I have just arrived from Havana; I give you the news of the day:

The entire Rachel company is disbanded. The two hemispheres are now strewed with the remains of this immense shipwreck.

RACHEL remains sick in the Island of Cuba—less sick than is said—enough, however, to have refused positively to give a single representation in the ANTILLES. A letter was received from her yesterday; she will be in Paris in a month and a half, perhaps two months, when the cold weather is completely passed.

Her sister SARAH has gone to Charleston. She is going, it is said, to New-York, to form a comedy and Tragedy Company.

Mademoiselles DUERY and BAILAD have also remained in the United States.

That country being completely destitute of gayety, I preferred to embark immediately at Havana with the rest of the army, on the *Clyde*, an excellent English steamer, which conducted us directly to the island of St. Thomas.

We found this island enameled with yellow fever and hastened on board the *Atrato*, another English steamer, which, notwithstanding the most atrocious weather, notwithstanding a frightful wind which tore our sails and broke one of our masts, brought us safe and sound to Southampton, the 30th of January, which made a total of twenty days and twenty nights. That was all!

And with what delight we touched the British soil, with what deep intoxication we swooned over a scuttle of allied oysters! Really, for the pleasure which one feels in finding himself on land, he ought to travel eternally. At Southampton, RAPHAEL FELIX, the sisters LEA and DINAH, and M. FELIX, the father, left us without shedding a tear, and went to embark (for Paris) at London. We embarked where we were, which was more simple, and the 31st, at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Havre, where, during the visit of the Custom-House officers, I caught the finest cold in the head that one could wish to see.

And now, my dear Monsieur DE VILLEMESSANT, do you not find, like me, that the moment is arrived to recount the Odyssa of French tragedy in America? I return from there with a volume of anecdotes, of histories, of gossip. A whole volume, you will see! I ought to avow it, however: it was partly for this that I went there. I had no intention of traveling twelve thousand miles in a multitude of countries, each one more fantastic than the other, to deliver myself up exclusively to the tirades of that grand Jocrisse who calls himself Hyppolite, and to that false date merchant who carries the name BAJAZET! Oh! go!

I have written down everything, noted everything!

And I beg you to believe that I have a terrible long story to narrate to you since my letter to ROGER DE BEAUVOIR. (Letter which, par parenthesis, I thank you for having so kindly inserted in your journal, and which has been reproduced over there in English, in Spanish, and probably in Mohican and red-skin.)

Those good Yankees were furious against me, in the United States. One journal found it very strange that I should permit myself to say what I did on a country of which I did not even understand the language.

Incredible pretension, you will allow!

As if one was forced to learn English in order to have the right to see houses that are burning down, or people disembowel each other!

Altogether, I am delighted in having made the visit to North America, because that is a job finished, and I shall not have to return there, thank God!

I am delighted in having seen the Antilles and Florida, because these are really something splendid and marvelous!

I am delighted, in fine, and especially in finding myself once more in my good City of Paris, because, say what they choose, there is nothing but Paris, there never will be anything but Paris.

You see that it is not possible to find a man more delighted than me, and yet you can put the crown to my delight in opening the columns of your journal to the publication of: *Rachel and the New World.*

I guarantee that it shall be curious and amusing. This conviction is perhaps pretentious; but then, *ma foi*, I return from so far!

I await your response, *et je vous serre la main.*

Your very devoted,

LEON BEAUVALLET.

If M. LEON BEAUVALLET's book on *Rachel and the New World* is as convulsive and as Frenchy as this preface to it, it will certainly be worth a republication.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Debate in the Spanish Cortes about the President's Message—Affair of the Black Warrior, &c.—Duel of Orense and O'Donnell not yet—The Cortes on Gen. Pezuela—New Ministers to Lisbon, Mexico, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

The President's Message has arrived out in Madrid, and been translated and published in the journals. The next day a Deputy in the Cortes, Senor MARRATIGUI, rose in his place and spoke in substance as follows:

"I am going to put a question to the Minister of State with reference to the late Message addressed to the Congress of the United States by the President. I allude, Sir, to the detention and embargo of the American vessel *Black Warrior*, during the administration of General PEZUELA at the Havana, and also to the supposed damages occasioned to Anglo-American commerce by the revocation of a decree issued by the Supreme Authority of Finance of Cuba, after the horrible hurricane of 1844, permitting the free introduction of necessaries of life, etc.

As to the first, the demand of the proprietors of the vessel having been satisfied to the amount of $60,000, I would ask the Minister of State if there is any objection to laying before the Cortes the documents relative to this business. Thus the Chamber will be able to convince itself whether or not the payment has been made in consequence of a decision of the tribunal of the Indias to which it was referred by Señor LUZURIAGA, according to agreement with the American Government.

With respect to the damages occasioned to American Commerce by the revocation of the Decree, I would ask the Minister of State if what the President of the United States says in his Message to Congress is exact, and whether there is any objection to laying all the documents on this subject before the Cortes."

The Minister of State replied substantially as follows:

"The questions of the gentleman are of such a nature that they ought to be answered only upon reference to all the data which exist in the Department under my charge. I will look into them and will then answer the gentleman as fully as he can wish. If the gentleman insists, and the House should think it necessary that these document should be brought here, I am disposed to comply with its wishes."

Señor LUZURIAGA, former Minister of State, also said:

"I have never said here that the indemnity in the affair of the *Black Warrior* would depend upon a judgment in the Supreme Tribunal of the Indias; what I did say, was, that among the measures agreed upon by this Government, was that of submitting to the Supreme Tribunal of the Indias the examination of the conduct of the employes of the financial department, who had taken part in that business."

On the 28th, Señor FEIJOO also announced a resolution calling for these papers. The call, however, remains in this state at present, and had not been satisfied up to the latest dates.

Meantime, the Committee of the Cortes to which was referred the petition of Gen. PEZUELA, appealing from the action of the Government in banishing him from the Court, and not permitting him to release himself from military discipline by the resignation of his commission of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army, has presented a report to this effect: "That the Cortes do resolve that the petition referred to ought not to be deliberated upon."

This is another blow upon the head of the unfortunate General who showed himself so fierce and unmanageable about the 1st of March, two years since. The *Espana* newspaper keeps up its fire of small arms against the Government for its "weak and dishonorable conduct" in acceding to the demands of the United States in this affair; but its efforts are without effect, and the small squall excited about the time of the return of Señor DE CUETO from Washington, by this gentleman and other friends of Gen. PEZUELA, who, like CUETO, had been sufferers in consequence of the settlement of the question, has already passed by.

The quarrel between Gen. O'DONNELL and ORENSE, Marquis of Albaida, from language spoken by the latter in debate, has taken a new turn since my last. It seems that Generals ROS DE OLANO and SENANS DOMINGUEZ waited upon ORENSE at the instance of O'DONNELL, and informed him that the latter would hold him accountable for the hard words he had used, at a time more or less proximate, unless he should retract and apologize for the same. ORENSE answered gracefully, that he acknowledged the receipt of notice, and would refer the subject to his friends. It appears that the friends whom he consulted, sent an answer to the Generals above mentioned, that Señor ORENSE would take into consideration any pretension on their part, or that of General O'DONNELL, about the subject in question, in case it should be presented within the term of twenty-four hours; but that, if the conclusion of the matter should be prolonged any further, he would pay no more attention to the subject. The *Liberania*, of the 31st of January, publishes a kind of counter manifestation on the part of ORENSE's friends in the Cortes, in reply to that of the deputies friends of O'DONNELL, which I sent you last week. The substance of this paper is that the position of ORENSE is honorable in the highest degree, and good on every point, and that he is therefore under obligation "to await tranquilly ulterior events."

It would be a spectacle highly edifying to the world if the chief of the great Democratic Party in Spain, and the chief of the Spanish Government, the famous Minister of War, O'DONNELL, should really come into personal collision with arms in their hands. Meantime, it is said that a brother of O'DONNELL, a Brigadier-General in the Army, had started for Madrid, with the intention of himself calling ORENSE to account. There is undoubtedly something true in this, according to my best information, but it is not likely that ORENSE will allow himself to be led into a hostile meeting with the brother, when it is the Minister himself with whom the quarrel exists.

Don FERNANDO CORRADI, former Editor of the *Clamor Publico*, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, in the place of ESCOSARA, new Minister of the Interior.

Don MIGUEL DE LES SERATOS ALVAREZ is appointed Minister of Spain to Mexico, in the place of Señor ANTOINE Y ZAZAS, who is dismissed. Señor ALVAREZ has been employed as Director of the Political Bureau of the Department of State since January of last year, and was one of those officers who took part in the arrangement of the question of the *Black Warrior*—brought to a settlement in February.

The weather was improving, and inundations, &c., diminishing. So, a necessary consequence, the roads, though still bad, were getting better, and communication somewhat possible.

Yours, AN AMERICAN.

The Sound and the Ice.

Should the weather continue moderate as at present, it is expected the navigation through the East River will be open in a day or two. On Friday last the propeller *Westchester*, from Providence, which, with many other vessels, has been ice-bound in the vicinity of Hart Island, started to work her way through, if possible; the *Pelican*, also from Providence, following in her wake. On Saturday they had proceeded around Throg's Point, a distance of three or four miles. They were aided in their progress by picking the ice with axes, at intermediate points ahead of them. When off Throg's Point, the ice was so soft that three of the men who were employed in the operation fell through, but were afterwards taken out safe. Everywhere the ice, which has been so firm as to admit of teams passing over it from Riker's Island to City Island, is now much thinner and weaker. It is said one of our largest steam-tugs could pass through any part of it. Some of the propellers and other vessels have lately been running to and from the Eastern ports, *viâ* Sandy Hook. The *Bay State*, of the Fall River line of steamers, came in on Saturday; and the steamer *Delaware*, of the Philadelphia line, arrived on Sunday morning, on her return from Boston, by this route. The propeller *Wamsutta* also came around Sunday from New-Bedford, and the propeller *Peternska* left here same day for New-Bedford, by the same route.

A PAIR OF INSANE LOVERS.—In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have deranged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell deeply in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But, unhappily, the malady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love and sent back to the Asylum. Left to herself to muse upon her bereavement, and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl also became affected, almost, as it might seem, from sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls that sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold intercourse with one another. In one of these, the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with melancholy reasoning to bring tears from the eyes of the listeners, "You know that we cannot be married, ELLEN, we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

Nominating Convention to Meet at Philadelphia, June 17.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Plan of National Organization.

Speeches of Abijah Mann, Jr., Preston King, S. N. Wood of Kansas, Horace Greeley and others.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

Pittsburg needed some such ray of light as this Republican gathering has shed upon it, to enliven its smoky dullness. The Convention closed at noon to-day under happy auspices, having successfully accomplished the work which it met to do; and the night train takes away several hundreds of Delegates who were sent up from East and West, and North, and even from the South,—eight Slave States having been represented here this week. Very full accounts of the proceedings have already been transmitted to the DAILY TIMES by telegraph. It remains to note those features of the Convention which could not conveniently be reported over the wires.

The great feature of the organization was the choice of FRANCIS P. BLAIR as President. It was at first supposed, as your telegraphic account stated, that Gov. BINGHAM, of Michigan, who was hailed as a very valuable accession to the numbers in attendance, would be called to preside; and such would have been the fact but for the arrival of Mr. BLAIR. The appearance of that venerable gentleman on the train which arrived on Thursday, after a long delay upon the road, was the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. BLAIR was the bright particular star of the week, and his lustre is by no means dimmed by his years.

The Convention, it was understood, was simply an informal affair; more like a Mass Meeting of steadfast Republicans than a regularly organized demonstration. It was called by the Chairmen of the Republican State Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Delegates began to arrive early on Wednesday, and though plagued by railroad delays, counted up finally to the following representations from twenty-eight States and Territories, *eight being Slaveholding States.* The following is the only complete list of Delegates actually in attendance at the Convention, that has been published:

DELEGATES.

MAINE.—Horatio G. Russ, Geo. M. Weston.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—J. C. Beman, Francis C. Johnson.
VERMONT.—Hon. Lawrence Brainard.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. George Bliss, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, Charles G. Davis, Dr. James W. Stone, Isaac Goddard.
CONNECTICUT.—Josiah Brewer, Chauncey F. Cleveland, James M. Bunco, Mark Howard.
RHODE ISLAND.—Hon. A. G. Hazard, Edward Harris.
NEW-YORK.—Hon. Preston King, Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper, John A. King, Edward Fisk, Isaac Dayton, A. Oakey Hall, Geo. W. Blunt, Joseph Keen, Horace Greeley, George M. Grier, J. De la Montaigne, Clarkson F. Crosby, Amasa C. Moore, Luke Hitchcock, Wm. A. Sackett, Silas M. Burroughs, A. M. Clapp, Philip Dorsheimer.
NEW-JERSEY.—Wm. P. Sherman, Franklin P. Devereux, David Ripley, C. M. K. Paulison.
DELAWARE.—Ormond U. Johnson, Wm. H. Dennison.
MARYLAND.—Francis P. Blair.
VIRGINIA.—Jas. S. Farley, Joseph Farley, Richard Brannin.
PENNSYLVANIA.—E. O. Goodrich, George Raymond, O. K. A. Hutchinson, J. W. Moorhead, John Allison, Joseph Markley, J. L. King, B. B. Chamberlin, Lewis L. Lord, M. Trowbridge, J. C. Freeland, E. L. Christmas, Thomas Miller, T. M. K. Wilson, Rev. J. B. Clark, Wm. H. McNary, George Darcie, Gen. B. Randall, Wm. B. Thomas, Russell Evrett, J. B. Johnson, A. A. Craig, Wm. S. Lane, Alex. M. Burns, Wm. F. Clerk, Alex. King, Thos. Silliman, John Douglass, Rev. Joseph Andrews, Thomas Andrews, E. D. Gazsm.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—F. O. Willington.
TEXAS.—M. Kennedy.
TENNESSEE.—Henry Jarvis.
MISSOURI.—James Redpath, F. Kemper, J. R. Warden.
KENTUCKY.—Wm. S. Bailey.
CALIFORNIA.—Daniel N. Spratt.
IOWA.—C. G. Hawthorne, W. Penn Clark, A. J. Stevens.
OHIO.—James M. Ashley, Joshua R. Giddings, Geo. H Frey, John A. Foote, D. R. Tilden, Rufus P. Spolding, Jacob Brinckerhoff, James Eliot, Richard D. Harrison, Richard Rogers, Seth Day, James M. Benson, Algernon J. Page, John H. Wilkinson, John B. Fish, Henry Ebbert, James C. Medill, Albert Austin, H. L. Carter, Cyrus Prentiss, L. W. Hall, Fred. Wadsworth, Dudley Seward, Sidney Edgerton, J. F. Keeler, J. O. Folton, Simeon Snydor, Buckley Stetman, Wm. H. Ladd, Wm. H. Gibson, L. G. Van Slyke, Wm. Dennison, Jr., A. P. Stone, Charles Remelin.
INDIANA.—Wm. Gross, Oliver P. Morton, George W. Julieu, Dr. McFarland.
ILLINOIS.—John C. Vaughan, Owen Lovejoy, Wm. F. M. Arny, John H. McMillan, John H. Bryant, Ichabod Codding, A. Danford, Wait Talcot.
MICHIGAN.—Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham, Rufus Hosmer, Jacob M. Howard, Silas M. Holmes, Zachariah Chandler, Whitney Jones, Charles Dickey, Fernando C. Bearnard, Perley Bills, Robert R. Beecher, Seth Lewis, Moses A. McNaughton, J. E. Beebe, Wm. Hammond, Rev. A. St. Clair, S. S. Barnard, A. L. Iceland, Henry Barnes.
KANSAS.—S. N. Wood.
NEBRASKA.—B. P. Rankin.
DISTRICT COLUMBIA.—Lewis Clephane.
WISCONSIN.—Israel S. Love, Charles Durkee, David Jones, Calvin C. Bailey, N. H. Rall.
MINNESOTA.—T. M. Newson.

Total registered 161.

It should be added that not more than one-third the number of the Ohio Delegation were registered. Upwards of 200 Delegates appeared from that State. This makes the aggregate upwards of 300 Delegates.

THE PRELIMINARY CAUCUS.

Upon the arrival of the New-York train on Thursday, a preliminary meeting, taking partly the form of a general caucus, was held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Monongahela House. Gov. BINGHAM presided, assisted by Mr. DARSIE, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President. Sundry suggestions for the conduct of the Convention were thrown out and elaborately discussed. But the great point was a long speech delivered by Mr. S. N. WOOD, of Kansas.

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.

Mr. WOOD is a young man, apparently thirty years of ago; lean, sallow, and full of humor; greatly given to Free-Soil, and an ardent believer in the rights of the people of Kansas, with whom he has cast his lot. He mounted upon a chair, in obedience to the repeated calls of the crowd of Delegates who thronged the parlors, and entertained his audience with a detailed account of his experience during eighteen months' residence in Kansas, interspersed with occasional hits and humorous reflections. Mr. WOOD spoke nearly ¾ of an hour, and was heard with great attention. He reviewed the action of the Law and Order Convention held on the 14th of November. That body was wholly controlled by Government officials and by the Border Ruffians of Missouri. Mr. WOOD said he made the assertion boldly, and it could not be disputed that that Convention was *not* composed of residents of the Territory. Governor SHANNON at that time denounced the Free-State movement as treasonable. Another Government officer, Surveyor-General CALHOUN, instead of attending to his duty of laying out quarter-sections, made a speech when he was half drunk, to echo SHANNON. The Attorney-General, two United States Judges, and a host of Indian agents were there to take part in the proceedings of the Convention; and they and D. R. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW pulled together.

The next flagrant act was the Dow murder. Of this event, Mr. WOOD gave a succinct narrative, dwelling particularly upon the mild, peaceable and wholly estimable character of the young man, Dow, who was, for a considerable time, an inmate of Woon's family. Mr. WOOD was the leader of the band of Free-State men who rescued Mr. BRANSON from the hands of Sheriff JONES and his party. There were just fifteen men on each side in the rencontre that followed, and the Free-State men under WOOD were ready, he said, to pull trigger on the opposing party if it was rendered necessary, although the Free-State men were decidedly deficient in the matter of rifles. Mr. WOOD, passing from this topic, dwelt with much earnestness upon the right of the freemen of Kansas to act and legislate for themselves, and declared his intention to stand by them to the end, so far as his individual influence went.

THE CONVENTION

Organized next morning at 11 o'clock. The Hall was occupied for an hour previously by the Pennsylvania delegation, who settled upon their plan of operations in open caucus.

Hon. JOHN A. KING, of New-York, having been called to preside pro tem., spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—In the [illegible] duty is to acknowledge and thank you for [illegible] you have done me by my nomination, is in a few [illegible] words to say that this is a preliminary meeting simply, called for the purpose of making a Convention which shall put forth the principles of the Republican party. I will simply say that those principles, as I understand them, and have been taught them by my father, [great applause,] are identical with those upon the basis of which our independence was achieved, our Constitution established, and by means of which, if you and I and others do our part, with justice, moderation and wisdom, will be laid broad and deep the foundations of liberty, and the Union be perpetuated. I have nothing further to say, for that embraces my whole creed. [Applause.]

A Committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine	Geo. W. Weston.	Tennessee	H. Jarvis.
N. Hampshire	J. C. Beman.	Kentucky	W. S. Bailey.
Vermont	Law'e Brainard.	California	D. N. Spratt.
Mass.	Chas. G. Davis.	Iowa	A. J. Stevens.
Connecticut	Josiah Brewer.	Ohio	L. G. Van Slyck.
Rhode Isl'd	Edward Harris.	Louisiana	Wm. Gross.
New-York	Simeon Draper.	Illinois	John H. Bryan.
New-Jersey	David Ripley.	Michigan	F. C. Beman.
Delaware	O. U. Johnson.	Kansas	S. N. Wood.
Mary and	Francis P Blair.	Nebraska	B. P. Rankin.
Virginia	Joseph Farley.	Wisconsin	Chas. Durkee.
Penn.	Gen. Randall.	Minnesota	T. M. Nawson.
S. Carolina	F. O. Willington	Dist. Col.	Lewis Clephane
Missouri	J. Redpath.		

SPEECHES.

During the absence of this Committee, Mr. HORACE GREELEY addressed the Convention. He submitted for consideration some ideas which he said were not his own exclusively, but which were given as the sentiments of friends of the cause at Washington. They were, *first*, to counsel extreme caution; *second*, to treat the American question with careful prudence and forbearance; *third*, that the Address to be put forth by this Convention, whether it be a finger's length or column's, should be well weighed and considered. Mr. GREELEY discussed the condition of affairs in Kansas, denounced the Administration as wholly hostile to the Free State movement, and recommended that the American Party be rather conciliated than abused, because there are in the ranks of that organization many men who are true Republicans at heart, and will be glad if our action is such as to enable them consistently to work with us, although the American organization, as a party, is hostile to us.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, was called out and spake an hour. He was delighted to see in the Chair a son of EURUE KING. [Applause.] But as to accepting the advice of the friends of the cause at Washington, as Mr. GREELEY had recommended, he considered Washington the last place to which to look for advice. [Laughter.] And he was a good deal opposed to the display of extreme caution.

Rev. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, made a speech, in which he expressed great sympathy with the struggles of the freemen in Kansas, and declared himself in favor of material assistance to them. Parson as he was, he said, he would have a notion to be captain of a troop, or if they wouldn't accept him as captain he would go as a private, if it became necessary to defend those men from the assaults of the power with which they are threatened. He was in favor of carrying on war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. [Great sensation.]

Hon. WM. H. GIBSON, of Ohio, came, he said, from the State which was the first free born under the ordinance of '87. [Applause.] He wanted no word of counsel from Washington. He considered that place a sink-hole of corruption and crime.

Mr. CONNING, of Illinois, said, a right-minded minority is the hope of the world, and applauded the firmness with which the Free-Soil men of the Union have made their long stand against the encroachments of the Slave power.

The Committee on permanent organization now returned, and reported, through their Chairman, SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York.

The name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, for President of the Convention, was received with a shout of applause. [The lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were published in the DAILY TIMES of Saturday.]

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Mr. BLAIR was waited upon to the Chair by PRESTON KING, of New-York, and Judge BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I am no orator, and it is remarkable that this is the first speech I was ever called upon to make, but I cannot help expressing how much I am affected by your kindness in exalting me to this position. I am well assured that the honor you have conferred upon me is not due to personal considerations, for it has been my good fortune to be connected with men whom the North and the South alike delighted to honor; and I must say, too, that I hope your consideration for the section from which I came has also operated to induce the meeting to elevate me here. Very few delegations are with us from the Southern States, for the people of the South think that this is an association intended for the abolition of Slavery in the Slave States; but, when they understand that its object is to prevent a nullification of the rights of the North, you will find a very different feeling, and there will be a response from the South that will astonish the North itself.

It is by accident, gentlemen, that I am here. I represent the Republican, the mercantile interest, of the city of Baltimore. Those gentlemen had a meeting, and I prepared a paper which was intended to be expressive of the Southern sentiment in regard to this question which we have met to discuss, and those gentlemen did me the honor to request me to appear here as their representative, and to present this paper as the expression of their views. I had intended to read it from the floor, but probably, it would not be appropriate for me to present it now. [Cries of "Read it"—"Read it."]

Those whom I represent desire this Convention to consider this paper as the Southern platform; something which will enable Southern men who sympathize with this movement, to stand up at home, and so form that party which the North desires to have formed. A man and wife not only cannot remain together, if they are hostile to each other—neither can the North and South. This platform, gentlemen, is designed to afford the basis of something which the South will adopt and which the North will not object to. [Great applause.]

Mr. BLAIR, in response to repeated calls for the reading of the paper, declined to present it until after the organization of the Convention should have been completed. [It was published complete in yesterday's TIMES.]

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

On motion of ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of New-York, a Committee on Address and Resolutions was appointed. It consisted of one member from each Delegation present as follows:

George M. Weston,	Maine.	Wm. S. Bailey,	Ky.
F. C. Johnson,	Vt.	D. N. Spratt,	Cal.
Lawrence Brainard,	Vt.	C. G. Hawthorne,	Iowa.
E. R. Hoar,	Mass.	William Dennison,	Ohio.
C. F. Cleveland,	Conn.	Oliver P. Morton,	Ind.
R. G. Hazard,	R. I.	John C. Vaughan,	Ill.
Abijah Mann, Jr.,	(Ch.) N.Y.	Jacob M. Howard,	Mich.
F. Devereux,	N. J.	Israel S. Lane,	Wis.
John Allison,	Pa.	S. N. Wood,	Kansas.
Wm. H. Denison,	Del.	D. P. Rankin,	Nebraska.
Francis P. Blair,	Md.	Lewis Clephane,	D. C.
Joseph Farley,	Va.	T. M. Newson,	Minnesota.
James Redpath,	Mo.		

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the Chair announced that at a meeting of German Republicans in Pittsburg, on the preceding evening, Messrs. CHARLES THUM and SIGISMUND LOEW had been appointed Delegates to this Convention. [Great applause.]

COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Hon. WM. A. SACKETT of New-York, a Committee to report on a Plan of National Organization was appointed:

Horatio G. Russ, Maine.	F. Kempen, Mo.
J. C. Beaman, N. H.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
Charles G. Davis, Mass.	A. J. Stevens, Iowa.
Mark Howard, Ct.	Charles Reemelin, Ohio.
Edward Harris, R. I.	George W. Jollao, Ind.
Wm. A. Sackett, N. Y.	Owen Lovejoy, Ill.
C. M. K. Paulison, N. J.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
Wm. H. Dennisoo, Del.	Charles Durkee, Wis.
Wm. B. Thomas, Pa.	

On motion of SIMEON DRAPER, the Delegations from the different States were empowered to fill vacancies.

On motion of JOHN A. FOOT of Ohio, the following Business Committee was appointed:

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...ability in the Republican ranks. Their presence of mind and quick sagacity cannot shield them from renewed, fearful and determined opposition. Upon the ruins of this unconstitutional, gun-and-dagger administration, which, with blood and treasure, they have reared, they will be compelled to write their names, as the men who have dared to trample upon human nature.

* * * *

The calculations of our history are reversed. Slavery becomes "sectional," and becomes "national" wherever the flag of the Union is displayed, where Slavery is legally planted. The barriers of three generations' solemn decrees are broken down; and in the name of "popular sovereignty," are the liberties of the people destroyed. The peaceable occupants of the Territories are set upon by armed forces from the Slave States, the ballot-box destroyed, and themselves conquered and subjected to laws of foreign legislation, never before, for long centuries, attempted to be enforced even in monarchical England.

Gentlemen, all these things accomplished, and more threatened in the future, compel me to repeat: "It is no longer a question whether the blacks shall be freer, but whether the whites shall be free?" What was "fanaticism" yesterday is fact to-day! Republicanism, then, is to be saved or lost. We are no agency; we avow no new principles; we want no new name; we make no new issues; we desire no revolution.

Lawful law, we stand by the National and State Constitutions, in the wise compass of progress and reform, with which our fathers framed them. Conservatives, we believe that Justice is the highest expediency; that Right is the eternal basis of safety. Progressives, we abhor war and bloodshed. Trusting to the force of reason and liberal sentiment, we patiently await the beneficent influence of the centuries. Democrats, we vindicate the rule of the People against the usurpations of the few. Whigs, we contend for privilege against power. Republicans, we are no propagandists—daring to live out, at home and abroad, the fact of our profession, we avow ourselves the friends of the People, and the sworn enemies of tyranny the world over. Men, we acknowledge no distinction of clime, of color, or of caste, but declare the universal brotherhood of the human race.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER.

The following letter from Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey, addressed to the Convention, avows strong Republican sentiments:

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1856.

To the President and Members of the Republican Convention at Pittsburg:

GENTLEMEN—It was only yesterday that I received intelligence of my appointment as a Delegate to your Convention. But notwithstanding the shortness of the notice I would have endeavored to have met with you and mingled in your deliberations, but for my advanced age and the inclemency of the season. In my long life I have scarcely ever received any manifestation of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens of this, my native State, that has been more grateful to my feelings, or conferred upon me more honor than in appointing me a Delegate to the Republican Convention. The very name gives a fresh impetus to the blood (now chilled with the frosts of many Winters) which first coursed in my veins when in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle. (1777,) I was born into the world, an American *Freeman*, under the banners of Liberty. I am rejoiced and thankful that I have been spared to see the day, when the friends of human liberty have once more raised the "Republican Standard"—a standard around which all that are true Whigs, all true-hearted Americans, and all the friends of Constitutional rights of whatever political name, can rally and cordially unite all their moral and persuasive influence in checking the further spread of the disgrace and curse of human Slavery. I will not conceal the fact that I hate Slavery in all its aspects and consequences. I hate it religiously, politically and as a domestic institution. But at the same time I could act harmoniously with no party that would by Congressional legislation, or by any violent or revolutionary conduct attempt to interfere with the municipal regulations of any State that chooses to retain and cherish the institution within its own territorial limits. True, the compromise made by our fathers in framing the Federal Constitution, which secures to every man who "owns" (I blush to use the word) five of his fellow-beings, in effect, four votes, while the Republican citizen of a Free State, who owns no human *chattels*, can have but one vote, was a hard bargain, and we have borne the consequences of it with unflinching fidelity. But, against the extension of Slavery where it does not now lawfully exist, or the addition to the Union of any more Slave States, I do most solemnly protest in behalf of myself, my children, my country, and the world. Pardon me for thus far intruding myself upon your time and attention, but having, without being consulted upon the subject, been selected as a delegate to your body, I have thought it due to my constituents, to my friends at home, to those with whom I have hitherto politically acted, and to your honorable body, thus plainly and unqualifiedly to enrol myself for life a soldier, old and almost worn out as I am, under the banners of the great Republican Party.

That the spirit of true wisdom and of pure patriotism may pervade your assembly and guide your deliberations to happy and successful results is the prayer of Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. HORNBLOWER.

PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on a plan of national organization now appeared and reported through their Chairman, Mr. JULIAN, as follows:

The Committee recommend,

First—The appointment of a National Executive Committee, to consist of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen constitute said Committee:

New-York—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman.
Maine—Abner K. Hallowell, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—George G. Fogg, Concord.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.
Vermont—Lawrence Brainard.
Connecticut—John M. Niles.
Rhode Island—Wm. Chase, Jr., Providence.
New Jersey—C. M. K. Faulison, Passaic.
Delaware—To be filled hereafter.
Pennsylvania—David Wilmot, Towanda.
Missouri—F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.
Kentucky—Rev. Jno. G. Fee.
Iowa—A. J. Stevens, Des Moines.
Ohio—A. P. Stone, Columbus.
Indiana—Wm. Gross, New-Castle.
Illinois—E. S. Leland, Ottawa.
Michigan—Charles Dickey, Marshall.
Wisconsin—Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn.
Virginia—To be filled hereafter.
District of Columbia—Lewis Clephane.
Maryland—Francis P. Blair.

(On motion of Mr. WOOD, Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, was afterwards added,)

Second—That the National Executive Committee be authorized to add to their number one member from each State and Territory not represented on said Committee, and to fill vacancies.

Third—The Committee recommend that a Republican National Convention to nominate a President and Vice-President, be called to meet at *Harrisburg* [Philadelphia afterwards substituted) on Tuesday, June 17, 1856; to consist of delegates from the several States equal to twice [subsequently altered to three times) the number of Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled.

Fourth—That the Republicans of the several States are recommended to complete their organization at the earliest practical moment; to appoint State, County and District Committees; and that the State and County be recommended to regularly organize their respective Counties by the formation of *Republican Clubs* in every town and township in the land.

The report of the Committee, with sundry amendments (indicated above in brackets) was adopted after an elaborate discussion.

THE ADDRESS.

Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., now appeared on the platform, and his announcement that he held in his hand the *Address to the People of the United States* which had been agreed upon in Committee, was received with shouts of applause.

Mr. MANN, in introducing the Address, said:

MR. MANN'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

I am directed by your Committee unanimously to submit for your consideration and approbation, the Address and Declaration which I hold in my hand. You will indulge the remark that the Committee, deeming this Address too lengthy and elaborate, entertained some differences of opinion in respect to some of its historical statements and corollaries, but finally, with one accord, surrendered those differences in a spirit of concession and harmony, which is the true evidence of patriotism and love of country.

You will, Mr. President and gentlemen, indulge me further to say that we are assembled in conference here upon the question whether the Constitution—the glory of the age and the hope of the world—shall have engrafted upon it, by false construction, the institutions of human Slavery, so carefully excluded by its framers and founders, instead of maintaining the institutions of Liberty and Freedom, for which it was established. Shall human Slavery be taken under its protection and guaranties, and upheld by your agency, through your representatives in the National Legislature, and declared to be one of the objects of constitutional and national guardianship? Or shall the principles of Natural Liberty, set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and secured by the Constitution, be suffered to be overthrown, and upon their ruins erected the worst despotism which has ever come to the knowledge of the modern world? We cannot shut our eyes to the history of our times as written daily by electricity itself, nor of our executive authorities to uphold the operation of provincial and territorial laws enacted by fraud and violence, if not by the connivance and encouragement of that same executive which strike a deadly blow at the rights, the freedom, the liberty of our countrymen—laws which disgrace our history and degrade our country, destroying the boundaries of constitutional power, removing all obstacles to the exercise of despotic discretion over the rights and liberties of our fellow-men—humiliating the Christian civilization of which we boast. In either case we contend the impending dangers of civil strife in our country, in behalf of our natural rights on the one side, and the central executive power on the other, to enforce the fraudulent edicts of Slavery upon the sons of Freedom. These dangers are before us, besetting the genial path of rational Freedom leading to the glory and happiness of our country, and it rests with the freemen of the land to determine in what manner they shall be met. If it be the privilege of one whose experience now is not a short one, who has some stake in the Constitution and country which has shielded and protected him, to offer counsel to the young and rising men in whom and whose wisdom age and experience rest its hopes of safety; then, since the journey of life brings me too rapidly to the Western horizon, I may be permitted to say to yen that I counsel you, in peace and harmony, to moderation and forbearance, preventing all passion and haste from urging to aggression upon the rights of our brethren in every quarter. Indeed, let me say also when I look upon this great assemblage, and observe so many evidences of a conservative condition, so many gray hairs which decide for us that we are on the conservative side of life, I feel a security and safety for the welfare and liberty of my country that sustains me under all sense of danger. In humility we may thank Heaven that our lot has been cast in a land where the protection of our liberties rests in our own hands, and, as a last resort, in our own strong right arms. While, therefore, I counsel you to peace and submission to all laws which do not undermine and overthrow your natural rights, I feel bound to declare to you solemnly, upon my responsibility as a citizen of this Republic, that it is my deliberate opinion, that if a single drop of the blood of a freeman is shed in Kansas by the authority and command of the Executive Government, in order to enforce the bloody and tyrannical code of laws imposed upon those freemen without their consent, it will liberate every slave in the country, if not in every other. [The Convention heard this remark in tremulous silence, which was immediately broken by the response of vociferous approbation, demanding to have it repeated.]

Mr. MANN said that he was no orator, but spoke the words of truth and soberness. He was fully aware of the responsibility he assumed in declaring this opinion before the American people, but he did not fear that responsibility, and he only regretted that the whole people North and South, and from Maine to Minnesota, were not present to hear it. He spoke only the results of history, and we need not to learn this lesson alone in the modern record of our neighbors, the South American Republics. Civil wars and civil strife have always set free the slave. In such emergencies the captive always breaks his own bonds and emerges into the glorious liberty of his God. Therefore it is that I do not fear to repeat my opinion at your request, formed upon careful consideration, under a solemn sense of responsibility, that the first drop of the blood of freemen shed in Kansas by the authority and command of the Executive Government, in order to enforce the cruel laws imposed upon those freemen to enlarge the area of Slavery, will liberate every slave in this country, if not in every other. [Renewed applause.] The laws of DRACO required the sacrifice only of the blood and body of its victims; but the laws of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW require the sacrifice of both the body and soul. If Slavery is to be extended over the area of freedom by the sword, we and those we represent may be called upon to lay down our lives and sacrifice our property in defence of our rights to freedom. I am prepared for the sacrifice. [Renewed and continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. MANN's remarks, the Address was read by Hon. WM. DENNISON, of Ohio. The reading occupied one hour and a half, and it was heard with fixed attention. The reader was frequently interrupted by vehement applause.

An abstract of the Address, with the Declaration of Principles accompanying it, was published in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday.

On motion of Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, the Address and Declaration were adopted unanimously.

Hon. JOHN A. KING said: As we have now nobly, gloriously, temperately, achieved the great result for which we came here, let us stand where we now are; in the coming struggle acquit ourselves like men, and adjourn this Convention with nine hearty cheers.

Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, moved that the proceedings of the Convention, including all the documents laid before it, be published in pamphlet form, and that there be a Committee appointed for the purpose of superintending the publication. Carried.

Votes of thanks to the President, and to the Republicans of Pittsburg were carried, and Mr. KING's motion was then put and carried, and the National Republican Convention adjourned *sine die*,

A. M.

Letter from Platt Potter, of Schenectady.

The following letter from PLATT POTTER, of Schenectady, on the Republican movement, which elicited the very able letter from Judge EDMONDS, which we published on Wednesday last, originally appeared in the Albany *Atlas*, and would have been given with the letter of Judge EDMONDS but for its exclusion by more pressing news. We give it now as a part of the political history of the times, and as indicative of the direction which the popular feeling of the North is taking.

To the Editors of the Atlas:

GENTLEMEN: Having seen my name among a list of Delegates appointed, as it appears, by the Republican State Executive Committee, to attend a Convention to be held at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., I avail myself of the occasion, as well to correct mistaken impressions of my political relations, as to give opportunity to the members of that Committee to fill the place thus assigned to me.

It is well known to all who know me that, from the earliest day of my political action, I have been ardently attached to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party. I have regarded the principles of that party as calculated to secure, in the highest degree, our national honor and prosperity, if carried out in the administration of the Government. I have considered its policy as identified with the progress of human liberty, and with the highest and noblest aims and interests of our race. He who examines will learn that the history of this party is nothing less than the history of our whole system of free government, and that the patriots and fathers of this system, who devoted to its creation their whole lives of trial and exertion, designed it as a system which could best be carried into effect by the great principle of the Democratic Party. Having been early impressed with these sentiments, I have aided in many a hard-contested battle for the ascendancy of its principles and the success of its candidates.

Subject to the fate of most other good and popular things, the Democratic principle has been so largely counterfeited and imitated by selfish and designing men, that the spurious has, in a large degree, taken the place of the genuine, and the country has become as thoroughly filled and corrupted with mock patriots and counterfeit Democrats, as it is with a forged and worthless currency.

The question, then, that presents itself to me, (and as I trust it does to every true Democrat,) is, how shall I determine with which, if any, of the several political organizations now existing in this State, I may properly act in this peculiar crisis in political affairs, and still act consistent with Democratic principles? In other words, is there a Democratic Party? If so, which is the genuine and which is the counterfeit? Where is now to be found the great body of the Democrats of this State?

Allowing an equal division of the votes of this State to be Democratic, the late census would show the party to be 300,000 strong. Will it be insisted that the little faction claiming to be Democratic, fresh from a contest in which they rallied their entire strength of 50,000 votes are the true representatives of this great army of Democrats? Will the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati regard this section as representing a constituency that can avail the Presidential nominee? What reason, then, do they stand of obtaining an admission there, representing as they do but one-sixth of the Democracy of New-York? True, they have sought the accustomed passport to favor, by a dalliance with the slave power, by every required act of subserviency to its behests, except that of approving of the administration of their favorite Executive. But it is even said that they have not been able to control a portion of their own chosen delegates to that Convention, some of whom have already rushed from their embrace into a still less Democratic, and more proscriptive party. I cannot regard this faction, with their avowed principles, as the true representative of the great body of the Democracy. Two hundred and fifty thousand other Democrats in this State are of the same opinion.

There is, also, another organized section, claiming to be Democratic, whose last declaration of principles was lately issued forth from Syracuse. To the regularity of the organization of this body I agree; to some of their declared sentiments I yield my assent; from some of their resolutions I totally dissent. It is my most deliberate conviction, based upon a very considerable acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses, that the platform of principles, as a whole, contained in these resolutions, cannot command, in this State, beyond the influence of Government officials, exceeding 10,000 Democratic votes. I look in vain, then, to the declaration of principles from either of those two sections, claiming to be Democratic organizations, for that bold and manly enunciation of the Democratic sentiment which distinguished the Party in its day of purity; in the day of union and harmony. On the contrary, lost in proportion as the continued aggressions of the Slave power seem to have become more demanding, reckless and daring, and just in proportion as it has controlled the action of the Government to favor its demands, so in like proportion has been the unmanly yielding up, by these organizations, to its imperative behests, until the last semblance of character and consistency was publicly cast off, and the lowest depths of subserviency finally reached by the action of the late Syracuse Convention. Yes, strange as it may seem, in that Convention, claiming to be the representatives and successors of the Radical Free Soil Buffalo Platform Slavery Hating Wilmot Proviso Corner Stone Van Buren Democracy of 1848, we see an exhibition of sudden conversion unparalleled in political history; that of resolutions treasonable to the time-honored principles of the Democracy, approving not only of the perfidious violations of the most solemn plighted personal and official faith of the National Executive—that to the extent of his power and influence, he would prohibit all agitation of the slavery question—but also an approving of the boldest and most daring aggression of the Slave power—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the whole Kansas Nebraska iniquity, not excluding the border ruffianism of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and their associates, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, in their murderous attacks upon the quiet and peaceful citizens of Kansas.

Thus is presented to the masses of the astonished, honest Democracy, the humiliating spectacle of two organized sections of the Democratic Party, both of whom, united, will represent a constituency of less than one-third of the whole Democracy, engaged in a se mingly hostile strife, not against a common foe, but with each other, in the preparation of Platforms; not of manly, independent Democratic principles; but of such tone and spirit, and of such careful, studied and submissive phraseology, as would be most acceptable, and least offensive, to Southern tastes, and deemed most certain to secure its chosen Delegates a seat in the National Convention.

Nor is it a less humiliating view of the present condition of the Democratic Party, that a President elected by it upon the National Platform of 1852, containing a pledge against all further Slavery agitation; who, in his own inaugural address, again most solemnly repeated the pledge to the nation, as the basis of harmonious action; should, before the expiration of half of his constitutional term, make the leading measure of his administration one which called forth the most exciting Slavery agitation known to the nation for a period of thirty-four years; and still more, to demand that the approval of the odious measure should be a test of political faith, to be incorporated in all future Democratic Platforms; and more than all else, to adopt and proclaim it as a rule of Executive action, to visit proscription upon all who fail to utter with ready fluency, this "shibboleth" of party fealty.

I cannot permit this mere Governmental echo lately proclaimed from Syracuse, with all its pretensions to regularity of organization, to destroy my own self-respect, or to change my long cherished sentiments of Democracy. I cannot consent to a blow so deadly, aimed at the cause of Freedom and of Free Government. The Convention failed to express the Democratic sentiment of the State, and I do not hesitate to repudiate its action,—I do not consent to yield a principle, for the nauseating and popular catch-words "popular sovereignty in the Territories," and "non-intervention" The only instance where these catch-words have been substituted for a principle, is a history of violence and of blood—of violations of solemn national compromises—of actual *intervention* to abolish a boundary line of Freedom, that the institution of Slavery may march over it—of actual *intervention* by the appointment of Pro-Slavery Judges—Pro-Slavery Governors—Pro-Slavery Marshals, and other officers, to take their own Slaves into the Territory not only, but to influence and control the action and sentiments in advance of the first settlers therein. This, in the new platforms, is called "Popular Sovereignty." With such surroundings and attachments, I cannot sustain "popular sovereignty." In its true sense, I am not opposed to it.

Whether the truckling to power, so manifest in the action of both those organizations, will secure the admission of their respective Delegates into the Cincinnati Convention, is a matter of no importance; the one will represent a constituency of but 50,000 votes the other comparatively none at all, except themselves, governmental placemen, dependants and hopeful expectants. This will probably be duly appreciated at Cincinnati. Certain it is, that by far the greatest number of the sound Democracy—the great party of freedom of this State—will be without a representation in that body. I propose for myself to remain with them, uncommitted to anything but sound Democratic Principles, to be made manifest in our own way. The potential voice of this unrepresented body will probably be heard, if not before, at least at the polls, at the next Presidential contest.

I regret the length to which this communication has extended. For the reasons I have given, I have been compelled to decline an appointment made without my knowledge or approbation, by a political organization to which I had not attached myself. In looking over its list of Delegates, however, I see, as I do also in each of the Democratic sections of which I have spoken, the names of distinguished Democrats who have once acted in concert—men of exalted worth and personal character, with whom I have been proud to battle in many a hard campaign, and whom it is painful to me to see separated and to be separated from. I have given my reasons; and it having become necessary, I have defined my position. In doing this, I shall not be charged with political aspirations. It is never popular to speak plainly and loudly of organized political bodies, nor of officers in high position, invested with patronage and power. It is not popular, in the view of office-seekers, to speak boldly of the aggressions of the Slave power. Nor can I be proscribed. I have not—I have not had—any ambition but to fill with credit the place of a private citizen. I love my country, I love the Union, I love our institutions, and not least of all, I love freedom. PLATT POTTER.

SCHENECTADY, 7th February, 1856.

Letter from Hon J. Izzard Middleton on the Proposed Democratic Convention to be held in Cincinnati.

From the Pee Dee Times.

MR. EDITOR: It has just been intimated to me by a friend that it was expected of me that I should express my opinion on the subject of the proposal to send delegates to the so-called Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati in May next. Indeed, I was informed that my not having done so was imputed to a disposition on my part to stand uncommitted on this question.

No one who knows me, can for a moment suspect me of being held to silence by any such motive. The plain fact is, that I deemed it might appear a mere impertinence in me to offer counsel where I had not been asked; and it is with great reluctance that I come forward now to declare my dissent from those who undertake to advise the sending of delegates.

This proposition was somewhat considered at Columbia during the late session of the Legislature; and the Conventionists, I learned, were unsuccessful in getting up a sufficiently numerous caucus to embolden them to act on the subject there. Had they succeeded in doing so, we who felt ourselves to be largely in a majority in the General Assembly, were prepared to meet the question openly and fairly, and set it at rest by nominating General PIERCE for reelection. But as the Conventionists forbore action of that kind, we thought it unnecessary to stir the question, resting satisfied that a majority of the State was with us.

For my part, I have always been opposed to these Conventions, called for the purpose, ostensibly, of manufacturing what, in the cant phraseology of the day, are called platforms for puppets, called Presidents, to stand upon, until they are forced to step off of them. These are the ostensible objects. But we know full well that there are other objects designed to holding them—objects closely touching the personal interests of those who attend them. We know that the questions put, either openly or covertly, are not alone. "Is such a candidate available?" "Is he capable?" "Is he faithful to the Constitution?" "Does he love his country and its laws?" but the further questions are put: "Whom of us will he make his diplomatic Ministers?" "To whom of us will he give Consulates?" "Whom of us will he bring into his Cabinet?" "Whom of us will he make Collector of Customs?" Those, and such like questions, we are told, are put, and have to be answered. And yet we are told that a huckstering scramble like this is a convention of the people! If it is a convention of the people, in any sense of the term, it is only of such portion of the people as, being too lazy to exercise any other species of industry, devote themselves to politics as a trade by which they may earn a precarious living. In other words, it is a convention of trading politicians. And these are the people to whom we are advised to commit the control of the vote of our State!

But I am opposed to these Conventions on other grounds. Their rule of organization is that each State shall be represented in the ratio of its representation in the Federal Legislature; so that a large State, in which the Democratic Party has been almost annihilated, controls the vote of a smaller State in which it may be triumphantly in the majority. And thus in the coming Convention at Cincinnati, Massachusetts, given up as it is to Black Republicanism, can control South Carolina; and the whole Northern section of the Confederacy—where the Democratic Party has been almost destroyed by schisms and isms—with about 176 votes, overshadow the Southern section, giving only about 120 votes, although in the latter the Democratic Party is greatly in the ascendant. In what sense, therefore, sending Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention is to give power to the Southern wing of the Democratic Party, it rests with the advocates of the measure to show. To my poor apprehension, it looks very much like giving up everything to the Northern wing of that party. Is not the Northern wing hopelessly abolitionized? Has not one of the best men of that wing lately avowed that he believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso—I mean Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—even when he relied upon Southern votes for the Speakership, and got only a thick fourteen Northern votes, and about sixty Southern? Can any of the Northern leaders of that wing of that party sustain himself at home except on the ground that when he votes with us, the measure he votes for is the best free-soil measure ever passed? Has not Mr. CASS done this? Has not Mr. DOUGLAS? Has not almost every Northern man done this who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act—which, however objectionable in some respects, at all events repealed the odious features of what had been absurdly called the Missouri Compromise? Shall then our glorious Southern wing, standing erect—proudly erect, because faithful to the Constitution, and flushed with victory because it sustains the fundamental law which was designed to bind a harmonious confederacy in indissoluble bonds,—shall it trail its proud honors in the dust, and leaving the field of its own victories, join the discomfited band which has been totally demoralized by the self-inflicted defeat its abandonment of principle has wrought? I think not. Could I presume to advise, I would say, Democrats of South Carolina, stand where you are; maintain your independence. Do not suffer any one to traffic in your rights and interests at Cincinnati, or anywhere else, if you can prevent it. Pledge not your vote to the nominee of Cincinnati. Vote for the reelection of PIERCE; we have tried him; he is faithful, true and just; he faithfully maintains the fundamental law; he bravely discharges the duties you have devolved upon him.

Mr. Editor, grown men ought not to be misled by mere names. Because a certain set of people at the North call themselves Democrats, we are not bound to believe that they are so. With us, a Democrat means one who believes in the Constitution of the United States, and thinks that it should always possess a vital energy in restraining the hands of those who happen for a time to be invested with public authority. The opponents of Democracy are those who believe that public opinion or the popular whim of the moment should always have its way, irrespective of Constitutional restraints. In other words, we are the friends of limited Government; our opponents those of absolute Government. We look to the letter of the delegation of trust powers; they are always hankering after constructive powers. And as long as the Union lasts, those two parties must endure. No man, then, is of our Democratic Party, who believes in the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, for it can rest only on a most strained construction.

No man is truly of the Democratic Party, who believes in the binding efficacy of the ordinance of 1787 in relation to the territory Northwest of the Ohio River, or of the miscalled Missouri Compromise, because the whole subject-matter of those acts is exclusively of State jurisdiction. And the equality of the States is of the very essence of the Constitution. I acknowledge that there is a difference between the Whig Party of the North and the Democratic party of the same section; and that the latter Party is much nearer to us in its opinions than the former. But there are differences which, to my mind, make an impassable gulf of separation between us. They cannot truly fraternize with us, nor can we with them. Many of their leaders are our worst enemies. Nor can I think of anything which more completely stamps the Northern Democracy with its proper character, than its evident reluctance to support General PIERCE, if, indeed, it is not actually determined to drop him. On the other hand, our Democratic Party will, to a man, sustain him.

But I am told that those who have set afoot this Cincinnati business, design to carry it out even as a minority move, on the principle, I suppose, that what has been done once, may be repeated. What I would say in relation to this simply is, that if a majority of any district think that they or their State can gain anything by going to Cincinnati, I would be among the last persons to question their right to do so. Nor do I presume to call in question the right of a minority to be represented at Cincinnati. But I do say, that if it is a minority move, it must be so understood. The minority must not invest themselves with the dignity and authority that belongs to the majority. If they do so, they will be guilty of a fraud that must be exposed. If they do so, their Delegates will carry with them a taint of dishonor, which it will require waters more lethean than those of the Ohio to wash away. I trust that there is no such intention, but I think the advice of the prime mover in this business almost imports as much; for he advises, I am told, all those who are in favor of sending delegates to Cincinnati, to meet and name them.

It may be regarded as presumptuous in one of so small value in the public eye as myself, to advise, but I do think that, on all public questions, honesty and fair dealings are to be kept in view, and not abolished quite. And I think honesty and fair dealing call for public meetings to decide popularly on public questions. If the friends of Cincinnati can in public convince the majority that they are right, then their delegates will go clothed with the authority of the public voice; if they cannot, they can still, if so minded, send their delegates with as much dignity and authority as a minority can confer.

I should exhaust your patience, Mr. Editor, were I to state all of my objections to this Cincinnati move. What I have urged is, I think, sufficient to prove that, first, I am not at all disposed to play the game of non-committal; second, that I am thoroughly opposed to our taking a part at Cincinnati; third, that I am extremely desirous that our vote be cast for PIERCE, which, I think, will be more repeatedly done as a spontaneous move, without asking leave of the traders assembled at Cincinnati; fourth, that my earnest wish is that the people of the district be consulted before any step of this kind is taken. I am your humble servant,

JOHN IZARD MIDDLETON.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,

Charged with being an Alien.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The celebrated investigation into the nativity of George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, was resumed on Saturday, in the Mayor's office, before the Police Commissioners, consisting of His Honor the Mayor, who presided; Mr. CARSON, the City Judge, and Mr. SMITH, the Recorder. The public attendance was so large as to cram every available spot in the apartment.

Mr. Stoughton, for the prosecution, said an attempt had been made, as their Honors knew, to get the testimony of the Collector of Perth Amboy. Parties went down there upon two occasions for that express purpose, but failed to see him. On the last occasion it happened that the Collector had left the evening previous for the City—a thing which seemed very unusual, for it was ascertained that for the six years prior to that time he had never been absent a night at all. The prosecution considered it somewhat essential that his testimony should be produced here. They had the certificate of the Collector, under the seal of his office, certifying to facts that came under his notice as an officer, and they thought that, under the circumstances, that certificate should be read

Mr. Brady—All that can ever be expected from counsel, in the most liberal discharge of their duty, is to admit any fact which they really believe to exist, and of which they have some evidence. A certificate of the Collector of Perth Amboy that there is a certain paper, containing certain things, does not show the authenticity of that paper. And as Mr. Branch, who has certainly been a clever operator in this case, was connected with the obtaining of that certificate, that fact would cast a suspicion on my mind as to its character.

Mr. Stoughton—This certificate is under his seal of office.

Mr. Brady asked to be permitted to read the document in question. He declared he did not understand what it was. The fact that the seal was on it did not establish anything beyond that fact itself. Mr. Brady read the paper, which did not appear to be of very great importance, and then consented to its being read in evidence.

The certificate was considered as in evidence, and handed to the Commissioners.

Mr. Brady asked if there was anything more.

The prosecuting Counsel replied in the negative.

It was then announced that the evidence on both sides was concluded.

Mr. Brady called on the prosecution to present their propositions of law.

Mr Noyes rose and said, their first proposition was that the evidence had established beyond all question that Mr. Matsell, the defendant, was born an alien—a subject of the King of Great Britain. Their next proposition was that he was never naturalized. That was not pretended. Their next, that his father had never been naturalized, so as to naturalize him, (the defendant,) or as an incident to his naturalization. Next, that the Marine Court had no authority in law to naturalize. Next, that the naturalization of parents did not naturalize the children; in other words, that the act on that subject upon which, he supposed, reliance would be placed by the defence, was retrospective. And, in addition to these, the prosecution would maintain that the defendant, with whom was the burden of proof, had failed to prove either his own naturalization, or the due naturalization of his parents, so as to naturalize him.

Mr. Brady proceeded to address the Court for the defence. There was no legal point suggested, he said, that had not been the subject of both political and juridical discussion for a great many years. This question, as to the authority of the Marine Court, had been a popular topic of debate, and a favorite one with politicians, as long as he could remember. It had led at times to discussions as momentous as those which formerly occurred at the polls on election days about the question of residence, and which finally settled down to this, that a man was decided to live in New-York who had his washing done there. [Laughter.] As to the authority of the Marine Court to naturalize, he would let it stand or fall by the thousands of instances in which that authority had been exercised. That Court had been declared by the statute creating it to be a Court of Record. It had a clerk and a seal, and, if it needed anything else to make it a Court of Record, he had yet to be informed. In regard to the construction of the act of 1802, he should probably relieve the counsel and his clients, Messrs. Briggs and Branch, from any misconceptions on the point by showing the decision on that subject of "the modern Aristides." He meant, of course, Judge Daly, his personal friend, who was so designated in the famous report presented by Alderman Briggs to the Common Council. [Laughter.] These very anomalous proceedings which had occupied so much time and led to so many minute investigations were unparalleled in all history. If the power which the Commissioners of Police exercised in examining charges against members of the department at all resembled the power of impeachment, this case was one of first impressions. There was nothing like it. There had been some very nice questions in regard to citizenship discussed in all the tribunals of this country, including the Supreme Court of the United States; and it would seem to be a pretty serious exercise of authority to determine upon a nice point of law, that even a common policeman was not a citizen, when, with all possible deference and respect to their Honors, the reverse of that opinion might be reached by a court of judicature. And in this case the exercise of the power was rendered the more serious from the fact that here was a man against whom this charge of alienage was sought to be proved, hunted and hounded by creatures full of malignity and ferocity, their mouths foaming with poisonous saliva, dogging him at every footstep, and pursuing him like beasts of prey. But it certainly was a consolatory circumstance that no wolf of this pack, in all its desperate howlings, had dared to suggest that there was such a spark on his moral reputation, official conduct, or private character, as an eye that magnified a thousand times could make out to be a blemish. That was enough for him. If there was one man who had held public office in this City of New-York so long as the Chief Mail Seal who had unexceptionable character, or who, if it was supposed he could be removed from the path of some ambitious individual seeking preferment over his rank, had ever been persecuted in some such manner as this, he (Mr. Brady) was sure ignorant of public affairs than any citizen could be who was familiar with the history of the City of New-York during the last twenty years, and intelligent enough to discern what was going on around him. Mr. Brady then addressed himself to the propositions stated on the other side. In regard to the first of them, he said there was not a particle of evidence where the Chief was born, and taking the theory of the prosecution itself, he regarded it as a perfectly conclusive answer to this whole proceeding, and should content himself with it. The story about the Brandon register he maintained was utterly incredible. Mr. Branch had presented his peculiarities of mind—his idiosyncracies in such a way that he (the counsel) did not think his testimony would be relied on in a civil suit involving but $50, provided his interest was enlisted on either side. Mr. Branch had asserted that he was actuated by no motives of personal interest. Could it be believed that there were not some expectant wire-pullers at the back of all this? If Mr. Branch and those who hounded him on had no personal motives, then this was not a work of construction; it was a work of demolition; it was the work of madmen—of wretched fools who wanted to pull down and destroy, but had neither the brains nor the heart to construct an improvement. The aspiring fanatic who fired the Ephesian Dome, as the Dramatist told us, received a more lasting name for himself then the superstitious fool who reared it. Mr. Branch was probably acting under a delusion somewhat similar. His (the counsel's) cross-examination of him was directed with the especial aim of exhibiting Mr. Branch's mental condition, in relation to the matters involved in this investigation. He asked him if the Brandon Report was true in substance, and as matter of fact, and Mr. Branch swore it was. Now, would the Commissioners believe that he swore truly? Was that Report one that on its face gave evidence entitling it to implicit credit? Not by any means. Its absurdities were palpable. Some incidents had occurred in connection with the cross-examination, for which he (Mr. Brady) was sorry, and for which, so far as he was concerned, he begged now, in the most public manner, (turning to Mr. Noyes) to express his regret.

Mr. Noyes—They are all forgotten, sir.

Mr. Brady resumed. In referring to the testimony of Mr. Atwood, who had sworn that being at the dock one day with Mr. Matsell, the latter, observing a vessel from Nova Scotia passing up, said, "There goes one of my countrymen;" the counsel argued that on that showing it would appear that the Chief was a Nova Scotian. And besides, the expression could have no weight as a proof in any view of it. Nothing was more usual than for his brother lawyers to say to him (the counsel) when an Irish witness was put on the stand, exciting the laughter of the Court by the native wit and humor of his replies—a wit and humor which were peculiar to the Celtic race, and superior to every other—to say to him. "Brady, there is one of your countrymen!" [Laughter.] And, although he (Mr. B.) was born and bred on this island, yet he was perfectly willing to be regarded as an Irishman. He wanted no higher honor than to take rank with those who had flowing in their veins the same blood which ran through his, qualified and even improved, he would admit, by an American atmosphere. [Applause.] Assuming, however, that the Chief was an alien born, the question of naturalization remained.

The Records of the Marine Court settled that question definitely. The very leaf on which was entered the last act necessary to the naturalization of the elder Matsell had been torn out, but the reference still remained. As to the agency through which that mutilation was effected they were to judge of it by this principle, that if it be for my interest that a thing shall be preserved, and for another man's interest that it shall be destroyed, and it is found in a state of mutilation, then he is the person to suspect, and not me.

Mr Brady referred to the other points presented by the prosecution. He cited a case in the 6th Cranch, 176, deciding that the taking of allegiance confers the right of citizenship. The case of McCarthy against Marsh, in 2d Sheldon, 293, was quoted to show that the Record of Naturalization is conclusive. If the construction put by the opposing counsel on the act of 1802 were the proper one, then it was a declaratory statute. It had been so regarded, however, and was in force when Matsell, Senior, was naturalized, for the enacting clause had never been repealed. (West against West, 8th page, 423. Decision of Judge Daly in the New-York Common Pleas in 1844.)

Mr. Noyes summed up at considerable length, and in a speech of much ability for the prosecution. He took up the propositions which he had stated to the counsel for the defence, and argued most of them *seriatim*. He said it was a misdemeanor to hold a public office without possessing the necessary qualifications; and if Mr. Matsell was an alien, he lacked a necessary qualification, and was therefore guilty of a misdemeanor. The struggles that he had made to evade the investigation of the charge, proved that he was aware of its truth. It was proved incontestibly that Mr. Matsell was an alien born, and this case involved the moral wrong on the part of the defendant of having made an official oath that he was born in the United States, when every rational presumption went to prove that he knew the contrary. There never was a man born of whatever station, every era of whose life had been traced more minutely or with such inerring certainty. The evidence of those who said Mr. Matsell's mother had told them that he was born in New-York, must be a mistake. The omission of the defence to call witness to prove that he was born in the United States was an extraordinary and significant fact. True, his father and mother were no longer alive. As regarded them, *caro datur vermibus*. Mr. Branch (turning to that gentleman)—would understand that. [laughter from the audience generally and from Mr. Brench in particular.] The omission to call his own sisters to prove the place of his birth showed he had no confidence in this part of his case. After the war of 1812 and prior to the year 1823, it was necessary for an alien coming here within that time do three things in order to become naturalized. He must first make oath in respect of himself and family and obtain a certificate thereof. He must then, if subsequent to 1824 and before 1828, make declaration upon oath of his intention to become a

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To Correspondents.

A Subscriber had better state his case to a lawyer, and follow his advice, after paying for it.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Know-Nothing National Convention, that a selection of candidate has at last been made, after the secession of a number of Northern delegates. MILLARD FILLMORE was chosen on the first regular ballot as a candidate for President, and A. J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. Mr. JOHNS, of Tennessee, made his promised defence of Governor SHANNON, in reply to the attack upon that worthy by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. And, ont of their exercitation upon SHANNON grew a sharp enconnter between the defender of SHANNON and Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire. There was a resolntion for the President to furnish all the correspondence which had passed between our Government and that of England on the subject of the enlistment difficulty, and Mr. MASON stated that no apology had been offered by England, as stated by Lord CLARENDON, for the infringement of our laws, and that there had been no offer made of leaving it to the arbitrament of a third party.

There was nothing of importance done in the House, except a resolution offered by Mr. ORR, for the construction of fifteen new steam frigates, which was not acted on for want of a quorum.

☞ We are in the constant receipt of requests to notice editorially some important invention, some useful machine, some article of general utility offered for sale, or something else of the same kind. In all these cases the promotion of some private interest is the object sought, and we are solicited to aid that object under pretext of promoting the public good. The frequency of these applications, and the pertinacity with which they are pressed, accompanied with offers of liberal payment for such notices, prompt us to this statement of the rules we have adopted for all such cases, and from which we shall not depart. The TIMES is divided into two departments, one of which is expressly set apart for the promotion of private interests, and through which any person who chooses may press upon public attention and favor any project, pursuit, invention, or anything else in which he has a personal and pecuniary interest. It is universally understood that this department belongs to those who desire to use it—that the publicity which it gives their business is paid for at stipulated rates, and that the paper is in no sense responsible for statements which it may contain. The other department is under editorial control, and whatever appears in it carries with it some degree of editorial indorsement and approbation. The public has a right to assume that, whenever such indorsement is given, it is given on public grounds, and not for pay, nor for the promotion of private interests.

We do not consider it, therefore, any part of the duty or the right of an Editor to devote his editorial columns to the promotion of private objects, or to express opinions, direct or implied, upon the merit of articles offered for sale, or pressed by individuals for their own emolument upon public favor. *We accordingly decline uniformly to notice articles of this kind*, and refer all who solicit such notices to our advertising columns, as the only channel through which they can obtain for their proposals the publicity of the TIMES. They can make them there just as conspicuous as they choose, and can bring them to the notice of the great mass of the people quite as thoroughly as in any other way.

The War Feeling.

We gave yesterday a sufficient number of extracts from the late English papers, touching the "American difficulty," as it is called, to indicate the feeling of the English press on the subject of a war with this country, though we doubt if the press, in this instance, be a reliable exponent of the feeling of the British people. The speech of Mr. BRIGHT before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, we believe, more correctly indicates the tone of popular sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic towards this country. Mr. BRIGHT stated that he knew a gentleman who was frantically in favor of the war with Russia, who expressed the utmost horror at the bare idea of a war with this country; and we have no doubt that the majority of the people of Great Britain are of a similar way of thinking. As for the gentlemen who are looking to Westminster Abbey or the peerage, they, of course, are always in favor of a war with any power, on the slightest provocation; and the determination of the Queen to create a new Order of Valor seems to have had the effect of inspiring such of her liege subjects as write for the daily journals with an effervescing valor which would have done no discredit to the valiant Bayard. The way in which these doughty gentlemen propose to ravage our sea coast, batter down our defences, burn our towns and cities, and effectually annihilate our commerce at one fell swoop is, as they say, at the Mint, a caution. English writers are fond of holding up to ridicule exaggerated pictures of American boasting and swaggering, but we have never seen anything in the most

of Southern "fire-eating" newspaper that was half so bombastic and ridiculously boastful as the articles which have appeared in the London journals in connection with the "American Difficulty." Instead of making any attempt to exhibit the real strength which England must rely upon, by showing her to be in the right in her demands, they begin where they should end, by enumerating the number of their men-of-war, and their mighty powers on the ocean. The most remarkable part of all is, however, that the very paper which contains these boastful announcements of the tremendous military power of England, also contains long and detailed official statements of the wretchedly inefficient administration of military affairs in the Crimea, of the want of ability of their Generals and the imbecility of their Admirals. But we do not believe that the British nation has deteriorated, and there is no reason to donht that a war with any maritime power worthy of a contest would produce new NELSONS and COLLINGWOODS, who would give a better account of themselves than the DUNDASES and NAPIERS have done since the war with Russia was commenced. We are as little disposed to underrate the power of England as we are to boast of our own. We know what we are capable of doing, we know what our resources are, what the spirit of our people is, as well as we know the strength of England, and what the consequences of a hostile encounter would be on both sides of the Atlantic; and we know that, while a war with this country would be an unmitigated evil to our adversary, it would be attended with many mitigations and benefits for us, not the least of which would be the strengthening of the bonds of our Union, and the creation of a stronger sentiment of nationality than now exists. The threats of the English press have had no other effect upon the public mind here than to create a feeling of contempt; and the character of the proceedings in the Senate yesterday show that they had been productive of no other feeling there. There appears to be a very remarkable misapprehension of facts in London, for it is denied by Mr. MASON in the Senate that any apology had ever been made by the English Government for her infringement of our laws, or that there had ever been any offer of an arbitration.

As the affair stands at present, all the bluster and braggadocio belong to the other side, and we are waiting with a quiet and dignified sense of the justice of our own cause, and entire confidence in our ability to maintain our position, if we should ever be compelled to a resort to arms, a contingency which, at present, we do not believe there is hardly a possibility of coming to pass.

The German-American Press.

In an article in Monday's TIMES we gave a list and classification of some of the principal German newspapers throughout the United States, which seems to have excited a good deal of attention among our cotemporaries. In it there were necessarily several omissions which, by the kindness of HERRMAN RASTER, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Abend Zeitung*, we are enabled now to fill.

WISCONSIN.

Journal, daily, (Milwaukie;) Republican. Editor, DOMSCHKE.

Banner and Volksbote, (*Peoples' Messenger*,) daily, (Milwaukie;) Democrat. Editor, VETTE.

Seebote, (*Lake Messenger*,) daily, (Milwaukee;) ultra-Catholic and Democrat.

Demokrat, weekly, (Sheboygan;) Republican. Editor, CHARLES ROESER.

Staats Zeitung, weekly (Madison;) Democrat. Editor, CHARLES KRUER.

Republican, weekly, (Manitowoc;) Democrat. Editor, MARCHNER.

Nordwesten, weekly, (Sheboygan;) Democrat.

Phœnix aus dem Nordwesten, weekly, (Oshkosh;) goes with the highest bidder,

Pioneer om Wisconsin, (Sauk City,) Port Washington *Zeitung* and several other minor papers, mostly Democratic, supported by the Barstow Administration.

OHIO.

Turn Zeitung, weekly, (Cincinnati;) Republican, organ of the Turners, very large circulation.

Journal, weekly, (Cleveland;) Republican.

Staats Zeitung, weekly, (Toledo;) Republican. Large circulation.

Intelligenzblatt, weekly, (Sandusky;) Republican.

Unsere Flagge, (*Our Flag*,) weekly, (Tiffin;) Democrat.

IOWA.

Freie Presse, daily, (Burlington;) Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Freiheits Freund, (*Friend of Freedom*,) daily, (Pittsburg;) Anti-Nebraska Democrat.

The Reading *Adler*, (*Eagle*,) is Democratic, and not Republican, as our types made us say on Monday. There are about thirty or forty small German country papers published in this State, mostly Democratic, but with no influence beyond their township or county. The language in which they are printed is almost unintelligible to a German, so corrupted has it become.

NEW-JERSEY.

Zeitung, daily, (Newark;) Republican.

TENNESSEE.

Stimme des Volkes, (*Voice of the People*,) weekly, (Memphis;) Anti-Slavery.

TEXAS.

Zeitung, weekly, (New Braunfels;) Democrat.

Union, weekly, (Galveston;) Democrat.

VIRGINIA.

Staats Zeitung, weekly, (Wheeling;) Democrat.

CALIFORNIA.

California Demokrat, (San Francisco,) and San Francisco *Journal*, both daily, and nominally Democratic, but very rarely, if ever, advocating Pro-Slavery measures.

NEW-YORK.

Teleyraf, daily, (Buffalo;) Republican.

Beobachter am Genesee, (*Observer on the Genesee*,) nearly Republican.

MINNESOTA.

Zeitung, (St. Pauls,) Anti-Slavery Democrat.

We have thus added largely to our former list, and we still find that, in the Free States, at least, the Republican journals are largely in the majority. It is natural, and yet strange, that it should be so. It is natural, because the German heart beats ever nobly for the cause of Freedom; and the first impulse of every son of that land, which has ever been forward in the struggle for Liberty, is to oppose the curse of Slavery. And still it is strange, when we consider the manner in which most of the German journals are necessarily conducted; when we consider the small capital with which they are started, the large amount of patronage and money which the Democratic Party is ever willing to contribute towards the support of papers which sustain its cause, and that the Republicans throughout the States have as yet done nothing—literally nothing—to obtain the support of any of the German journals.

Besides this, any appearance of cooperation with the Know-Nothings occasions a large loss of German votes among the masses, who are not able to distinguish between the facts of the Know-Nothings supporting the cause of Freedom, and the Republicans supporting Nativism. If this falling off from the Republican Party should take place, it can only be put a stop to by the influence of the German Press. In the late election in Ohio, where the Anti-Twelfth-Section Know-Nothings and the Republicans were combined, the Democrats gained many German votes, and a larger loss to the Republicans was only prevented by the action of several influential German papers.

The action of the Republican Convention which assembled in Pittsburg will, no doubt, have some effect on the future course of the German voters throughout the United States. Delegates representing the German population in many parts of the country we present. In Cincinnati a large mass meeting has been held; able men who have heretofore been the leaders of the German element in the Democratic party have given in their adherence to the Republicans, and are bringing the masses over with them; and one of them, CHARLES REMELIN, was present in Pittsburg as the delegate of the Germans of Hamilton County. In this City, too, we have men, who were the most honored and most persecuted in their *fatherland*, declaring openly for the Republican Party. There is CARL HEINZEN, who was returned from, we are afraid to say how many Districts to the Frankfort Parliament, and who, though adored by the people, was refused admission to that body on account of his being too true a lover of Freedom, and who is now urging the same cause, though against other oppressors, in his *Pionier* in his new home. There are many more young and able men, and others who have long been used to persecutions, who are found on the Republican side. That their voice will be of influence among their countrymen we do not doubt. There may be those, who, from length of residence and long association with the so-called Democratic Party, will cling to the Pro-Slavery cause. But we believe that the majority of our citizens of German birth are now, and if the proper steps are taken, ever will be identified with the Free-Soil, Republican Party.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution transmitting a copy of the Naval Retiring Board, and stating it was not accompanied with any journal, record, or other papers, and further that the causes of action were not made known to the Department.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

Mr. MASON submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which may have taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British Government with this violation of our laws and national rights.

Mr. MASON said the statement of Lord CLARENDON in the British Parliament in regard to this matter, had recently been received in the English papers, and unless the American side of the argument was likewise made known, the community would be misled. It was, therefore, important that all the correspondence should at once be made public.

Mr. JAMES concurred in the opinion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CASS (who appeared in his seat for the first time since the late accident) not only agreed heartily with every word which Mr. MASON uttered, but would go further than he had. He (Mr. CASS) would not hesitate to say he never saw a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord CLARENDON. He (CASS) showed, from the evidence on the trial of the British agents, for violating the neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British Government could not be successfully denied.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought it might appear that Mr. BUCHANAN had made a leap in the dark. He hoped the correspondence sent in would show the real state of facts.

Messrs. TOUCEY and RUSK deprecated the discussion of the subject previous to the official information being placed before the Senate.

Mr. JAMES, R. I., said the time would come when all the facts concerning matters at issue between the two countries would be made known. We have full information as to the Central American question, but that relating to the enlistment of soldiers should engage the grave consideration of Congress. It should be known that the British Declaration of War against Russia bears date, "Westminster, March 28, 1854." On the 21st of April, Mr. CRAMPTON, while announcing this fact to our Government, coupled it with the officially declared hope that our Government would maintain a strict neutrality on the sea, not permitting privateers to be fitted out to depredate on British commerce. Mr. MARCY, in reply, April 28, assured Mr. CRAMPTON that we should preserve a strict neutrality, not only preventing the equipment of privateers to act on British commerce, but to prevent men being enlisted in the European war—our neutrality applying to sea and land, irrespective of the parties engaged in the contest. When Mr. CRAMPTON applied to have naval equipment in favor of Russia prevented, he seemed to lose sight of the fact that such equipment of vessels would be no more a violation of the Neutrality laws than the enlistment of men for land service. Mr. MARCY could not have believed that while Mr. CRAMPTON claimed that Neutrality should be enforced against Russia, CRAMPTON himself would have violated Neutrality concerning enlistments. We had a right to look on Mr. CRAMPTON'S request as a declaration of honor on the part of the British Government that it would respect our Neutrality laws, let Russia do as she might.

Mr. JAMES said he would have the remainder of his speech published. It contains statements derived from official sources, showing that England was guilty of bad faith in the enlistment question.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was adopted.

Mr. CASS considered that paying the passage of men to Canada, and then enlisting them, was a palpable violation of our neutrality laws.

Mr. YULEE inquired of Mr. MASON whether it was true, as stated in the speech of Lord CLARENDON, that the British Government had offered to submit the settlement of the controversy with regard to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the arbitration of a friendly Power.

Mr. MASON—If any such offer has ever been made officially, I am ignorant of it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the British Government had made all the apology that could be expected of it, when it acknowledged its error, declared it unintentional, and promised that it should not again occur. He understood that as soon as the British Government was apprised of the dissatisfaction of this Government on account of the recruiting operations, the work was promptly desisted from. This was the highest satisfaction for such an injury, and no further apology ought to be demanded.

Mr. MASON said that whatever might have been the statements made across the water, no atonement has been offered by the British Government for its violation of our Neutrality Laws. He thought that when the correspondence called for should be laid before the Senate, Mr. CRITTENDEN would find he had made his leap before he had gained the stile.

Mr. HAMLIN inquired whether Mr. BUCHANAN had not expressed himself satisfied with what Lord CLARENDON had said in explanation of this matter.

Mr. MASON replied that he was not familiar with the whole correspondence, but, if Mr. BUCHANAN ever expressed himself satisfied with the course of the British Government, it was done under a misapprehension of the facts.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

On motion, the consideration of the President's Special Kansas Message was resumed, and

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said he had listened with pleasure to the discussion whether Mr. CRAMPTON should be recalled or not, and what measures should be taken to heal the wounded dignity of this country, and he would say that he would rather enter into a conflict with England, or any three of the great Powers of Europe, than to have a conflict among ourselves. Such conflict might come in consequence of disturbances in Kansas. Many of the objectionable portions of Mr. WILSON'S speech had been omitted in print, and the most objectionable remarks of all had been entirely omitted. He was glad to see this, for it gave him reason to hope that the Senator from Massachusetts was not altogether beyond redemption. All the trouble in Kansas had grown out of the morbid and unpatriotic opposition to what gentlemen are pleased to call the extension of Slavery. Attempts had been made to prove that these disturbances were all the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He denied the truth of the statement. The Slavery agitation would have continued had the Compromise never been touched. As much as he was opposed to the Compromise, he would be willing to restore it, if gentlemen would cease to agitate the Slavery question. No, this was a war of extermination. Mr. JONES proceeded to show that the Emigrant Aid Societies were established for the express purpose of first making Kansas a Free State, and secondly, making a money speculation out of this benevolent enterprise. Mr. JONES said, alluding to Senators whom he opposed, "The devil takes care of his own, and this accounts for their prosperity." [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—If it had not been for the Kansas bill I should not now be here. I owe my election to the President,—the only devil who brought me to Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. JONES—If that is true, the Senator is the most ungrateful wretch that ever lived, as he continually attacks the President. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

A NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. THORINGTON, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a Military Academy and School of Practice in the Mississippi Valley.

MORE NEW STEAM FRIGATES.

Mr. ORR made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam frigates.

No quorum. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Cause No. 57. The executors of Alexander Hunter *vs.* Philip H. Minor. Judge CATRON announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs and interest.

No. 141. James C. Converse, administrator of the estate of Philip Greeley, Jr., plaintiff, *vs.* Benjamin Burgess et al. The case was submitted to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Attorney-General Cushing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Andros for defendants.

No. 68. Euphrasine Fouvorque et al. *vs.* the City of New-Orleans. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lewis for appellants, continued by Mr. Janin for appellees, and concluded for the appellants by Hon. Miles Taylor.

Bearer of Dispatches to Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Major HEISS, recently of the New-Orleans *Delta*, goes to Nicaragua to-morrow, as bearer of dispatches from our Government. He is accompanied by Mrs. HEISS, and will be absent some months.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday, bringing 80 passengers, and California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 18th inst., with 300 passengers and about $500,000 treasure in freight.

Our California news dispatch has not yet come to hand.—ED. TIMES.

Breaking up of Ice on the Ohio.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AT CINCINNATI—STEAMERS, BARGES AND FLATBOATS SUNK—RISE IN THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Licking River opposite this city commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, thereby breaking up the ice in the latter. The steamboats *Albertine*, *Flag*, *Bridge City*, *Grapeshot*, *Madonna*, *Salem* and *Yorktown*—all stern wheel-boats—sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamers were injured. A large number of barges and flat-boats were also sunk.

The total loss, so far, is estimated at about $200,000, and the end is not yet. The Ohio River has risen about eight feet during the last 12 hours, and is still rising.

From Kansas.

HOSTILITIES AGAIN THREATENED—THE FREE-STATE MEN PREPARING FOR A CONFLICT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Lawrence, Kansas, correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date the 14th instant, says: The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying that they will avenge COOK'S death by killing the friends of the murdered BROWN. The Free-State men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. DICKEY and Mayor GROVER. A fight will probably occur.

From Hayti.

THE INVASION OF DOMINICA ABANDONED.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Accounts from Gonaives to Feb. 1, state that on the morning of that day a proclamation was published, and that the Haytian troops were on their way to their homes, by order of the Governor, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned.

Death of Hon. E. B. Hubley.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25.

Hon. EDWARD B. HUBLEY, formerly a representative in Congress from the Schuylkill District, and at one time Canal Commissioner of this State, died in this City on Saturday last.

The United States Steam Frigate Merrimac—Insurance on the Great Duke.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac* started, this morning, for sea, on her trial trip.

The amount of insurance in this city upon the ship *Great Duke* and her cargo, the loss of which was reported by the *Asia*, is $112,000.

Suicide of a Citizen of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 25.

JOSEPH OLIVER, one of our well-known citizens, formerly in the Merchants' Exchange, but recently Deputy Sheriff, committed suicide to-day while laboring under temporary insanity.

Sailing of the Northern Light—200 Fillibusters Off.

The *Northern Light* left her pier yesterday with 600 passengers, 200 of whom go out to join General WALKER. At 1¼ o'clock, a large number of Police arrived on the dock, to prevent confusion and keep order. Only one plank was used for passengers to pass on board, and that was placed at the forward gangway of the steamer. Every passenger was compelled to show his ticket before he was allowed to pass on board. There were no arrests, and the steamer sailed for her destination, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd on the pier. Among those who went was Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, who is under bonds of $2,000 to reappear by the 1st of April.

The Courts Insist on having the Gutters Cut.

In the First District Court, before Judge GREEN, nearly one hundred citizens were informed against yesterday morning. This Court room was crowded with parties who had been summoned for a violation of the Corporation Ordinances in relation to snow and ice on the sidewalks in front of their houses and stores. Above forty cases were tried on their merits, and judgments rendered against the offenders in sums varying from $5 to $100. Several were settled by compromise, and the balance either adjourned or dismissed.

☞ It may be true that this is *the* age of progress,—but our postal system affords no evidence of the fact, unless the movements of a snail are illustrative of modern locomotion. A friend of ours mailed a newspaper on Friday last, directed to South Brooklyn, and up to last evening it had not reached its destination. Our friend confidently expects the missing steamer *Pacific* will reach New-York before his newspaper is delivered in South Brooklyn.

☞ The *United States Encyclopædia and Commercial Directory*, is the title of a work of reference announced in our columns this morning. It is intended to be a complete commercial record, to contain 2,500 pages.

Musical and Dramatic.

Mr. TIMOTHY'S Eighth Classical Soirée—fourth of the sixth season—came off on Saturday evening, in Dodworth's Room, and, as usual, attracted a goodly audience—numerous, fashionable, patient and attentive. All of which qualities are essential to the propagation of classical music. Some people say that Fashion alone is sufficient, and that Fashion supports Mr. EISFELD, Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN, and the Philharmonic Society. If so, we have to thank Fashion for a very praiseworthy liberality. It is not often that she exerts her influence in such a commendable manner. Mr. EISFELD'S programme contained five pieces, opened by HAYDN'S 76th quartette. We are indebted to Mr. EISFELD for many revivals of this glorious old master. There are few quartettes that can be *enjoyed*; many that can be *understood*, and a vast majority that can neither be enjoyed *nor* understood. HAYDN is a composer who appeals at once to our senses and our intellect. The musician, the amateur, and the ignoramus, can all find something to satisfy him. The seventy-eighth quartette is one of HAYDN'S best, and has always been one of his most popular. It was excellently performed by Mr. EISFELD'S instrumentalists, especially the second movement, a beautiful *Adagio*. We have never heard Mr. NOLL—who held the first violin—to such advantage. The clearness and delicacy of his reading, added to good purity of tone, were in the highest degree enjoyable. The second quartette, BEETHOVEN'S No. 9 in C major, deals with larger difficulties, and, like all the great composer's later works, is more satisfying to the musician than the amateur. It requires an attentive and instructed mind to follow all its infinite elaborations. As a work of art, it is superb, but it is cold as marble, notwithstanding the quick motion of its movements. A student examines it with wonder, but a miscellaneous audience listens to it with weariness—at least we thought so on Saturday night. The performance of this quartette was excellent, in a mechanical point of view, but more might have been accomplished we think, in the way of expression. Mr. GOTTSCHALK was the soloist of the evening. He played CHOPIN'S *Scherzo*, op. 31, of which we have already spoken, in a superb manner. He was *encored*, and played LISZT'S arrangement of the Benediction from BERLIOZ'S "Benvenuto Cellini," a terrific work, abounding in difficult modulations and mechanical effects, and requiring not only tenacity of memory but unusual power of physical endurance in the performer. We confess we were a little astonished at Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S courage in attacking such a work after the fatigue of CHOPIN'S lengthy "Scherzo." He played it so well however, that he was again encored, and for brevity's sake had to improvise a kind of nocturne, which will be appreciated when we say that it sounded very much like a fragment of the "Lost Hope." There is no doubt about one thing: Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the rage. It is no slight thing to be doubly encored by the critical audience of EISFELD'S *soirées*. The vocalist of the evening was Mr. OTTO FEDER, who sung an aria from "St. Paul" in an exceedingly effective manner, and was warmly appreciated....There are some things in this world which cannot be resisted. Young New-York made the discovery when VESTVALI sustained the *rôle* of *Arsace* in "Semiramide," and for the first time displayed to an astonished world a matchless system of pedalisios. The Mexicans, however, have exceeded all the enthusiasm of young New-York. They have loaded their favorite with jewels, heaped money into her purse, and finally persuaded Mlle. VESTVALI to undertake the management of their Opera House. Mlle. VESTVALI will visit New-York, *en route* for Europe, during the Summer. She intends engaging a good company for her Mexican admirers, and cannot fail of success, for she is an intelligent, pains-taking artiste.....We are glad to hear that Mr. GOTTSCHALK intends to limit the number of admissions to his future *soirées*. They have been sadly too much crowded, and although we take a sort of personal pride in the success of this artist, we must confess that we, in common with hundreds of others, have more than once been annoyed by the shuffling noise and intolerable heat of an over-crowded room. By the way, all persons who could not gain admission on Friday last, can have their money back again on applying to HALL & SONS, and surrendering their tickets, or if they prefer waiting till Friday their tickets will be exchanged.....Little PAUL JULIEN gives a farewell Concert on Monday next, at the City Assembly Rooms. It will be the last prior to his return to Europe. ADELINA PATTI, GOCKEL, and BARILI, (the *Rigoletto* of OLE BULL'S Opera Company,) will assist.....The Academy of Music troupe commenced a reengagement last night in Philadelphia. Mr. PAYNE has met with pecuniary success both in Boston and Philadelphia. The season here will probably commence about the second week in March.....MASON & BERGMANN'S Classical Matinés takes place to-day at Dodworth's Rooms, commencing at two o'clock. The programme is remarkably attractive.....There is a rumor (we hope it is not true) that DIMIER, the beautiful *Contralto*, intends returning to Europe....The Philharmonic Concert takes place on Saturday. A symphony by BRISTOW will be played; also an overture by W. STERNDALE BENNETT.

Mr. GUSTAVE NAQUET announces a lecture on the Life and Genius of RACHEL. In addition to the lecture there will be a performance of ALFRED DE MUSSET'S elegant comedy, "La Caprice," in which Mlles. DUEEY and BRIARD, (formerly of the Rachel troupe) will appear. City Assembly Rooms, Friday, 29th.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama in five acts, called "The Knights of the Round Table," was produced here last night. It is from the pen of that exceedingly industrious and excellent dramatist, Mr. J. R. PLANCHE, and was first played at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on the 20th May, 1854. The play bears unmistakable evidence of a French origin, but it has been so admirably adapted that considerable praise is due to Mr. PLANCHE. It is by no means easy to find a play that is *not* taken from the French now-a-days.

The Knights of the Round Table are men who are by no means imbued with a romantic passion for chivalry. They are not a fraternity for the rescue of disconsolate damsels or the discomfit of fiery dragons and malicious hags. On the contrary, they are eminently practical, being in fact nothing but an association of swindlers. Their operations are confined to the play-table, and that is round; they take their spurs on strictly technical grounds. Having explained thus much, we will briefly indicate the plot of the drama.

Leonard D'Arcy (Mr. DYOTT) is the villain. By the will of a step-mother he has been left the reversion of large estates, in case her daughter dies unmarried. Following the precedents of many other illustrious villains, *Mr. D'Arcy* disposes of this step-daughter to a band of Gipseys, and enjoys himself on the now unencumbered estates. The step-daughter, *Perdita*, (Mrs. HOEY,) like all heroines of proper disposition, grows up to be a fine girl. She is rescued from the clutches of the Gipseys by a noble family; displays any quantity of innate refinement, and succeeds in inspiring the male hond of the family, *Sir Ralph Boodle*. (Mr. STEWART,) with a strong passion for her hand and heart. She is distressed at this circumstance, as all women would not be, and flies the roof of her protectress, in order to avoid the disgrace which she fears might befall *Sir Ralph* if she remained and consented.

The chief of the Knights of the Round Table, one *Captain Cozens*, (Mr. LESTER,) obtains a clue to the whereabouts and history of *Perdita*, and imparts the secret to *Mr. D'Arcy*, who is, of course, at once in his power. The conditions of secrecy are, that *Sir Ralph* (who has followed *Perdita* to London) shall be freed, and that *Mr. D'Arcy* shall assist in the pleasing operation, the latter being an intimate friend of the former. The *dénouement* will be anticipated. *D'Arcy* is exposed, *Captain Cozens* run through the body, *Perdita* rescued, and so on in the usual virtuous compensation style.

Like everything from Mr. PLANCHE'S pen, this drama is neatly written, and liberally interspersed with good situations. But neither the writings nor the situations are sufficiently powerful to make the drama very popular. A success was achieved last night mainly through the excellent acting of Mr. WALCOT and Mr. BROUGHAM—both of whom were admirable. Mr. LESTER and Mr. DYOTT were also good, but too melo-dramatic and stagey for our appreciation. Mrs. HOEY, as *Perdita*, was also open to an eminent degree to the same objection. Miss GANNON, as *Peggy Poplin*, (originally sustained by Mrs. FITZWILLIAM,) did what little she had to do in her usual delicious and natural style. The minor characters were not up to the usual caste of this theatre. More study will materially improve the artists.

The drama has been placed on the stage in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. The scenery and costumes are complete and appropriate. Mr. WALLACK announced the play for repetition.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, a lady from New-Orleans, made her first appearance, at this house, last evening, in PEARSON'S pleasing comedy of "Grist to the Mill." She has a pretty figure, pleasing voice, and many other essentials which are to be considered necessary for a good actress; but she has one great fault, she plays too much to the audience. If she will only remedy this, and devote more attention to costume, (for a ball dress is rather a strange attire to ride three leagues in,) there will be very little left to be objected to. However, as she is, with will, we have no doubt, proves a valuable acquisition, and a great acquisition to, Mr. BURTON'S company.

Following the *début* of Mrs. C. HOWARD, a little piece was produced for the first time in this country, called "Urgent Private Affairs." The plot is thin and meagre, and so is the dialogue, but, owing to the excellent acting of Mr. BURTON, the piece is carried through successfully.

Mrs. HOWARD was called for at the end of the little piece, and received prolonged and repeated applause.

The house was very well filled. To-night, "The Winter's Tale."

Mason and Bergmann's Matinée.

The third matinée of this admirable series takes place to-day, at 2 o'clock, in Dodworth's Rooms. The programme is the most interesting we have had for many seasons. It opens with SCHUBERT'S Quartette No. 11, (very seldom played,) RUBINSTEIN'S trio follows, then a solo by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and finally BACH'S triple concerto for three pianos, with accompaniment for stringed instruments. Messrs. MASON, THEM and SCHARFENBERG will preside at the three pianos. This Concerto is a great curiosity, and should be heard by our *dilettanti*.

☞ A Concert will be given in the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday next, to which we direct attention.

LONG ISLAND.

Destruction of a Distillery by Fire, in Brooklyn—Loss $30,000.

At 9 o'clock last evening the large block of buildings in North Kent-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, familiarly known as Rose's Distillery, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the whole of the distillery works were entirely consumed—the fire lasting some three hours.

The premises belong to the Bach Estate, and were leased and occupied by Messrs. JOSEPH S. TOWERS & SONS. The buildings connected with the distillery occupied nearly a whole square, and being built of wood and quite old, and also from the inflammable nature of the contents, rendered the extinguishing of the fire, when once under way, perfectly hopeless. Notwithstanding this, the firemen of both Districts turned out promptly, and rendered all the assistance in their power.

In the absence of the senior partner, Mr. JOHN S. TOWERS, it was impossible last night to obtain full particulars of the losses and insurance, but the following is believed to be about correct:

Loss on building	$15,000
Machinery	10,000
Grain and other stock	5,000
Total	$30,000

The loss is entirely covered by insurance. There was but a small quantity of liquors lost, owing to the fact that the distillery has been in operation recently only a part of the time.

A Legislative Official on a Spree.

An office-holder from Albany visited the Navy Yard on Saturday to see the *Niagara* launched. He imbibed freely of intoxicating liquors while there, and kept up until a late hour of the night, when he became vellant and foolhardy, and for the want of something better to do he amused himself by breaking into a private dwelling. The occupants were aroused from their slumbers by the noise made, when the official intruder was seized upon, and after having given him a pretty sound thrashing, his captors turned him over to the tender mercies of the police, who locked him up to answer a charge of burglary. On Monday the official burglar was taken before a Brooklyn Magistrate, but the complainant not appearing—he having been induced to believe that the official was only on a spree—he was discharged, a wiser if not a better man.

A Hopeful Youth.

A youth about 9 years of age called at the First District Station-house, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon last, and stated that his friends resided at Newburg, which place he left against his will on Saturday, by being carried off in a car attached to a train for New-York, which he had entered to hide away from some playmates a few minutes before the train started. His story appeared so reasonable that an officer returned with him to Newburg. Upon arriving there, it was found that the boy resided in Brooklyn, and had adopted this ruse to obtain a ride. The officer with his charge returned to Brooklyn about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the former much chargined with his adventure. The boy was placed in the cells, and yesterday was taken to his father. The same boy has traveled quite extensively in different directions recently, by practicing some such deception.

The Contempt Case.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, who was discharged by the order of Judge CULVER, of the Brooklyn City Court, restraining him from working upon the brig *Wm. F. Safford*, was yesterday fined $75 for contempt of Court. The brig is yet under water at the foot of Hudson-avenue, and there is but little prospect of her being raised soon.

Presentation to Sabbath School Scholars.

About sixty Bibles and Testaments were presented to the most deserving scholars attending the Clinton-avenue Church Sabbath School, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, the gift of a member of the Society.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 261 BROADWAY AND 256 PEARL-ST.,
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had of being the cheapest house in the States.

HERRIA—GREAT PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent medical care trusts. Also the Prize of the Academy of Medicine awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1854. Testimonials

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Southern and Western Merchants.**—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and safe remedy ever discovered for Fever and Ague and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DR. TUTTLE'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following wholesale druggists in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CHARLES ELLIS & CO., No. 51 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STERLING, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 48 Cliff-st.
BUHR & GALE, No. 185 Greenwich-st.

☞ **To Druggists, Grocers and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulphite Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Chromium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH. Subject: *The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men in Great Cities.* A full attendance of the members is requested, and all friends of the Association are invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Prof. O. M. Mitchel** will deliver the fourth lecture of his series on *Astronomy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant. Subject—*Optical Examination of the Astronomical Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.* Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal Brooklyn Book and Music Stores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The third lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Indiana.* Course tickets for the remaining four lectures, to members, $1; non-members, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st. and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chair. Lect. Com.

☞ **"The Gentleman."**—By particular request, Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture, *The Gentleman*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. Both ladies and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at GREEN'S, Broadway and 14th-st.; STANFORD'S, No. 667 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the door on the evening.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following most respectable and experienced servants: Ten competent cooks, two Protestant cooks, one middle-aged woman that understands French cooking thoroughly, several very neat, tidy chambermaids and nurses. Families in want of first-class help will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Domestic Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls of strict and tidy habits: one as housemaid in a private family; can do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the neatest style; excellent City reference; wages $6. The other is 15, can sew neat, will mind a child or will go on a lady who boards; has best of City references; wages $3 to 20 shillings a month. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For 2 very experienced Protestant girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer and baker, and will do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress or assistant laundress; have unexceptionable references. Apply for two days at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, where he can learn the hardware business, and have a prospect of becoming a partner. He can command from $2,000 to $4,000, and understands office business, having been for the past seven years in the employ of a large commission house, to whom he refers. Address G., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 139 East 24th-st. to-day and to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED.—A boy, about 18 years old is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale entry or Dry Goods Jobbing house. Can give the best City references. A note addressed to E. D., Broadway Post-Office, will receive a prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; the other understands all kinds of needlework, cutting and fitting; also, by an American girl of 16. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of good character, and can come well recommended to do the general housework of a family. She is neat and clean in person, and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 19 Norfolk-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American widow lady of respectability, as housekeeper or to instruct young children; references exchanged. Address M. A. Y., for three days, Union-Square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City reference given. Enquire at No 10 Grove-street, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman to do housework, to wash, cook and iron; to take low wages. Good reference given. Call at No. 95 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Suffolk-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Who has had nine years' experience in the Money Brokerage business in Wall-street, desires a situation in a Bank or Broker's office, or as Cashier or Book-keeper in some establishment; is a first-rate judge of money. Unexceptionable references given. Address, E. E. M. Times office.

TO WESTERN MEN.—A young man of twenty, having some knowledge of book-keeping, and active as salesman in this City for the past two years, would like a situation in the West; no objection to going as far as Iowa or Wisconsin; refers to former employers. Address W. BRAYTON, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—In an Insurance Office in Wall-st., a smart, intelligent boy, who writes a good hand; can reading in New-York, and with his parents, preferred. Address Insurance, Box No. L 677 Post Office, in handwriting of applicant.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So my present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No 189 Water-st., New-York.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FORDA, who has been, for the last three years, engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st., as clerk, has opened an office at the above stand to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately.

TO MUSICAL AMATEURS.—A Musical Society residing up town, and meeting weekly, for the practice of concerted music, wish to meet with a CONTRALTO Singer who would join; must be a good sight reader, and accustomed to Italian music. Address, with name and residence, to CLUB, Box No. 2,807 Lower Post-Office.

JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, by a steady man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived with some of the first families in this City for several years, and the highest City reference given. Commands left at No. 287 7th-av., third floor, front room, or No. 840 Broadway, for J. M., will be punctually attended to.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED—In a family residing a short distance from the City, a lady fully competent to instruct her pupils in the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing; must be a good musician. Further particulars can be ascertained by applying to T. M. E., No. 68 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., and Wednesday, 27th inst.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from 8 to 14 years) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 2,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, GROOM, AND A FARMER—Are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. All four must be Protestants—Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., where the advertiser can be seen this day.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a Protestant young man, to work in a wholesale store as porter. Understands carpenter work and box-making. Would make himself generally useful to his employer. Best of City references can be given. Address a line to M. E., for this week, at the *Daily Times* Office.

ATTORNEY'S CLERK—From 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a quick and good hand, wanted at No. 128 Nassau-st., 3d story, Room No. 10. Apply after 10 o'clock.

A DRESSMAKER—Who is fully competent in all its branches, wishes to engage in one or two families by the week; superior City reference. Apply at No. 479 6th-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As entry clerk in a jobbing house; must write a quick and plain hand—accurate in figures. Address, in the hand-writing of applicant, P. H., at the office of this paper.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To assist in the Hosiery department of a jobbing house. Address, with references, HOSIERY, Box No. 2,104 Post-Office.

A GARDENER WANTED.—He must be industrious and understand his business thoroughly. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire at No. 56 Wall-st., 3d story.

PERSONAL.

F. B.—I will call at 10 A. M. to-day. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

THE UNITED STATES
BUSINESS ENCYCLOPEDIA,
AND
COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING
COMPREHENSIVE CLASSIFIED TRADE LISTS OF ALL THE PROMINENT COMMERCIAL, BANKING, MANUFACTURING AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS
IN THE
AMERICAN UNION AND THE CANADAS,
TOGETHER WITH
STATISTICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION
IN ALL THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF BUSINESS LIFE—EMBRACING A FRESH COMPILATION OF TOPOGRAPHY, RESOURCES, PRODUCTS, INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, MODES OF TRANSIT, AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, ETC., IN ALL THE RAMIFICATIONS OF INDUSTRY, AND BUSINESS—INCLUDING NOT ONLY A BUSINESS DIRECTORY, BUT ALSO ALL THE VALUABLE FEATURES OF AN ENCYCLOPEDIA, A GAZETTEER AND DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND GENERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN THE
GREATER PORTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT—THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE
STANDARD BOOK OF REFERENCE,
AFFORDING READY FACILITIES OF ACCESS TO THE PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF ALL PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION OF THE MOST PRACTICAL BENEFIT AND UTMOST VALUE IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERCOURSE.

PROSPECTUS.

The remarkable changes in the whole theory and practice of business, and the greatly increased facilities for travel and transportation, together with the rapid extension of our commercial relations, are obvious to every intelligent mind. Each day our vast internal resources, our important geographical position, and the skill and industry of our people, are becoming more and more apparent. These advances have only been commensurate with the progress of our mercantile and commercial enterprises; for, while agriculture, mining, mechanism and manufactures are the prime movers, Trade and Commerce are the crowning features of our whole social economy.

Steam and lightning, annihilating time and distance, have made neighbors of us all. We write from one to the other extreme of the country in a minute; we travel and transport our goods with a certainty and dispatch which develops unprecedented energy in every department of commercial enterprise.

There is no part of the United States that has not become intimately connected, both socially and commercially, with every other part; and not the United States only, but all North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Carribean to Baffin's Bay.

Such an intimacy of social and commercial relations has rendered necessary the work we now propose.

The advantages of Trade Lists, and the means of ready access by correspondence and otherwise to those engaged in the various trades and professions, are so universally appreciated that they are often procured at great expense, and are regarded as capital, enhancing the value of any establishment. Therefore, a work embracing an elaborate and correct compilation of these features only, would undoubtedly present the most valuable addition yet made to commercial literature; but the scope of this volume embraces other equally important features, it being no less than a Compend of all the matter and information that could be properly comprehended in a Business Directory, Gazetteer, and Dictionary of Useful Arts, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce, covering the whole of North America, as will be seen by the following plan:

First—A Commercial, Geographical, and Statistical Description of North America.

Second—A Compend of the Commercial and Industrial Resources of the United States.

Third—A full description of the Geography, Topography, Resources, Population, Products, Exports, &c., of each of the States, Territories, and the British Provinces, alphabetically arranged.

Fourth—Under each of these States, Territories, and Provinces, the name of each city and town will be given in alphabetical order, its geographical position, county to which it belongs, population, distance and direction from the nearest railroad station or prominent commercial point, a description of its manufactures, resources, and most important interests, together with all the facilities of communication and transit, by land and water; thus making a Gazetteer for each State, Territory, etc., all of which combined will form a complete Gazetteer for almost the whole of North America.

Fifth—Under each of these towns, cities, etc., will be given in alphabetical order, each trade, business, and profession, including a list of all corporations, banking institutions, with the amount of capital employed, newspapers, with their circulation etc.

Sixth—Under each of these, alphabetically arranged, the names of all persons and business firms, thus forming a Business Directory for each town and city, and combining together more than twenty thousand town and city directories, making a complete Business Guide for the whole United States and the Canadas.

In a word, every matter of interest that can be useful to any professional or business man, including the latest authentic and official statistics, will be comprehended. The design is to furnish the counting-house and the office with every matter of useful intelligence that could be derived from personal and intelligent inquisition on the spot. It is only from the most authentic sources, and from personal and intelligent inquiry that such a work can be made what we intend and what the country demands. We have organized a competent corps of canvassers, reporters, and correspondents, as well as an editorial bureau, through whose hands all the material must pass, and by whom everything false or unimportant will be rejected, and everything true and important will be preserved.

Our work will comprise about 2,500 pages, imperial 8vo, of three columns each; yet the entire matter will be so classified and arranged that the desired information can be as readily obtained as the definition of a word in an ordinary dictionary.

The above presents a mere outline of the extent and combined advantages of the proposed work; but any mind of ordinary capacity can at once perceive the vast practical benefits which must follow its successful completion. By its Directory or Trade Lists, the capitalist, the producer, the shipper, the factor, the trader and the consumer, in each branch of human industry, are possessed of immediate means of correspondence; thus furnishing BUYER AND SELLER a vehicle of communication immensely superior to all former appliances, and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The whole plan and conception of this stupendous undertaking have been months maturing, and the details are already arranged for its successful and immediate completion.

We rely with perfect security upon its high appreciation by the entire business community to indemnify us for the large outlay that we incur in its and their behalf, and we pledge ourselves to the completo and faithful execution of what we have assumed.

TERMS.

The work will be substantially bound in leather. Price $10 per copy.

The first edition will be published for subscribers *only*, and will be delivered to them by our agents, simultaneously in all sections of the country. Therefore, any person desiring an early copy will perceive the advantage of subscribing in advance.

EMERSON, ALVORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE MORMONS AT HOME.

DESCRIPTIVE OF A TOUR THROUGH
KANSAS AND UTAH,
AND OF A RESIDENCE AT THE
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

By Mrs. B. G. FERRIS, wife of the late United States Secretary for Utah.

One volume, 12mo. Price 75 cents.

Portions of this work have appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, under the title of "Life Among the Mormons," and have been received by the press and the public with the strongest evidence of commendation and interest. The facilities enjoyed by the author for apprehending the general public polity of the Mormon leaders, and for observing the effect of this polity upon the interior social and family life of the people, were such as to secure for her report peculiar and permanent value.

We add some opinions of the press on that portion of the work that appears in *Putnam's Monthly*:

From the Louisville Journal.

"Life Among the Mormons" is continued in this number, and the writer paints to the life the fearful wickedness of the dreary infidelity and sensual enormities of Mormondom. Pandemonium has no spot in Christendom where iniquity is carried on more perfectly in a wholesale way than in Utah Valley. A heathen once turned away in disgust from the Paphian orgies at Cyprus, and said the Cyprians had deified lust; but Brigham Young and his gang could give lessons to the Paphian priests.

From the Burlington Daily Free Press.

The picture of the loathsome den of unclean beasts in the Salt Lake Valley is drawn by a lady's modest but lively pencil.

From the New-York Herald.

The problem of theocratic government in Utah is a subject just now absorbing public concernment. It is fortunate that it has engaged the able pen of the writer, who brings to her aid discrimination and impartiality.

From the New-York Express.

The paper of "Life Among the Mormons," recounting the details of an actual visit to the Salt Lake Settlement during the past Winter, promises a record of much needed information, by an intelligent and accurate observer.

From the New-York Tribune.

"Life Among the Mormons," is a seasonable sketch of manners and customs among the Latter-Day Saints.

DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No. 508.

HON. MRS NORTON'S LETTERS.

The fifth thousand will be ready on WEDNESDAY. The publishers have been unable to keep up with the eager demand for the work, but will have a full supply in a few days of the new stereotype edition, &c. Orders will then be filled in the order received.

NOW READY:

THE ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY;

OR, YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS FOR 1856.
BY DAVID A. WELLS, A. M.
12mo. $1 25.
WELLS' FAMILIAR SCIENCE. 8vo. $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

IN PRESS AND TO BE PUBLISHED MARCH 1:

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION;

OR, MEMOIRS OF ELKANAH WATSON.

Including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, WINSLOW C. WATSON. In one octavo volume of 460 pages. Price $1 50.
DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 381 Broadway, New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—No. 12, published on Saturday last, contains 25 splendid engravings, illustrating the most important topics of the day. For sale at all the news depôts. Price 10 cents.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

INSTRUCTION IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, by a competent person, can be obtained, on moderate terms, by addressing CHEMIST, No. 107 East 14th-st.

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ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY!
THE EARLIEST DISPOSAL, AT EVERY SACRIFICE,
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THE REMAINING STOCK OF
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
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The coming week must witness the close of business in the general clearing out of this extensive stock of
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Housekeepers will also find an unsurpassed selection of the greatest variety of
PURE IRISH LINENS, COTTONS, AND OTHER WHITE GOODS.

It would be useless to reiterate the great sacrifice already made to
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as the past three weeks have convinced the greatest skeptic. The profession of immense
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
has been more than realized, and a still greater and
LAST REDUCTION FOR THE COMING WEEK,
will close the business
FOR THE SEASON.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
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GREAT BROADWAY CALAMITY.
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CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.
UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF WITHOUT REGARD TO ORIGINAL COST!
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Imported expressly for this house before the Assignment, are arriving by every steamer, and will be
SOLD AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION!
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, &c.,

Of the latest importation and of surpassing elegance, now on exhibition, and at low prices, for cash, at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CLOSING PRICES.
THE LAST REDUCTION,
AND TIME LIMITED.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, double widths, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of Every Description.
500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $3.
500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting, at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
1,000 dozen Snow-drop Linen Napkins, at $1 50 per doz.
500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10-4 wide.
1,000 pieces Hukaback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.
Also, a general assortment of
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

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REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY, FEB. 25,
150 pieces rich plaid silks, Spring styles.
100 pieces rich black silks, (Gro de Rhine,) at 4s., 5s. and 6s.—cost 8s., 10s. and 12s.
1,000 yards French merinos, at 6s. per yard.
1,000 yards Persian cloths, at 1s. per yard.
400 pieces French prints, at 1s.
AT 50S.
$20,000 WORTH OF HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN AND COTTONS.
500 pieces linen table damask, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
1,000 dozen buckaback napkins, at 12s., worth 18s.
500 dozen snow-drop napkins, at $1 50 per dozen.
500 pieces linen sheetings, 10-4 wide, at 5s. 6d. per yard.
600 pieces pure linen shirtings, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s.
500 Marseilles toilet quilts, 12-4, at $3, worth $4 50.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at a reduction of 50 per cent.
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 279 Grand-st.,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Merinoes,
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Shirtings, Linens, Table Damask, Napkins,
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DOMESTIC GOODS,
All to be sold at a great sacrifice, by order of the Assignee.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG-CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, No. 347 BROADWAY.
One hundred pieces Irish linens, at 2s. 0d. per yard, worth 50 cents.
Two cases damask table cloths and napkins, together with Scotch diapers, sheetings, huckabacks, &c., on sale this week, at incredibly low prices, to settle the assignment accounts. By order of assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened their first importations of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Jaconets, Balzarines, Chuttles, Mousslin de Chene, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LEADBEATER'S STOCK.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 347 BROADWAY.
The entire stock of dry goods of the late firm of Leadbeater & Co. must positively be cleared out, without any regard to cost, to settle the assignment accounts.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, 347 BROADWAY
Five thousand yards barege delaines, at 3s. 6d.; two thousand yards spring challies, at 2s.; together with French barèges, silk tissues, organdies, &c., all at 40 per cent. below cost of importation, to close assignment accounts.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

REAL CHINA SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened, at retail, 20 cases of the above desirable
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
Made from the finest boiled silk, and recommended for the permanency of their color, 24 yard wide. Price 75 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SHAWLS! SPRING SHAWLS!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, 347 BROADWAY.
On sale, this week, several cartons of beautiful styles, in Stella and other Shawls, at 40 per cent. from the cost of importation, being the balance of Leadbeater & Co.'s stock. By order of Assignees. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SPRING SILKS! SPRING SILKS!!
Five cases of very beautiful Spring Silks, at 91 per yard, worth forty per cent. additional, being the balance of the stock of Leadbeater & Co., Broadway. On sale by order of the assignees, by G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway

CANTON CRAPES.
Just received, 6 cases of black Canton Crapes.
Also, 3 cases of colored Canton Crapes, suitable for traveling dresses.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

PLAID CANTON SILKS.
10 cases confined styles, super quality and high lustre, at retail. Price 62½ per yard. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 63 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOS. D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont lagee twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP,
Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—French Lawns, Chaillies, De Laines, Ginghams, Muslins, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Linens, Table Cloths, Table Covers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

ROBES—In Silk Grenaline, Barege, Mousseline Chine, Organdie, Jaconet, Calico, &c., &c., at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 52 Canal-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale.
J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SEVENTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

Will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. For particulars, see programmes at the Music Stores and Daily Papers of the 24th inst.

Persons who purchased tickets for the last soiree, and who were unable to get admittance, can have their money returned by applying to Mr. Gottschalk's agent, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music store, or the tickets will be exchanged for the next Soiree.

A limited number of tickets only will be issued for Mr. Gottschalk's future concerts.

PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS,

Are still received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY.
Tickets for sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR OR 11 FOR $10.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY—SHAKESPEARE'S TRIUMPHANT REVIVAL—
A WINTER'S TALE.
With its unrivalled scenery, costume and great cast of talent.
** This performance equals in popularity any of the Shakespearean successes produced at this house.
Second night of the new farce,
URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.
Mr. Burton in two pieces; Mr. Parry, Mrs. Parker, &c.; MRS. C. HOWARD experienced the most brilliant success on her appearance last evening, and will perform Letitia Hardy in the Comedy of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM, TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, 1856, will be presented, the Drama entitled
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Captain Cozens...Mr. Lester	Tom Tiller....Mr. Wallcot
Mr. Smith...Mr. Brougham	Perdita.....Mrs. Hoey
Leonard D'Arey...Mr. Dyott	Peggy Poplin...Miss Gannon

To be followed by
A CAPITAL MATCH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, eighth night of
HERNE, THE HUNTER.

Herne, the Hunter	Mr. Canoll
Henry VIII., King of England	Mr. Harcourt
Duke of Richmond	Mr. W. Penny
Duke of Suffolk	Mr. F. Sylvester
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam	Mme Ponisi

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LAST THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, the performances will commence with the Comedietta, entitled a MORNING CALL.
To be followed by the favorite Comedietta, called the BALANCE OF COMFORT.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb 26, will be presented C. W. Taylor's Grand Equestrian Burlesque, entitled
HERNE, THE HUMBUG.
To commence with the Comedy of PERFECTION.

Charles Paragon	Mr. J. H. Allen
Kate O'Brien	Mrs S. B. Wilkins

To conclude with the MAGIC PILLS.

Grinaldo	Mr. G. L. Fox
Colordo	Miss Hathaway

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Tuesday, Feb. 26,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the popular and domestic drama of THE LIMEKILN MAN. AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, the farce of FREE LOVE, and that of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CHINA AND JAPAN—Will not be open till WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 654. An Excursion to China and Japan for 25 cents. Reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway. Doors open at 7; passengers start at 7½ P. M. Two afternoon trains on Wednesdays at 3½, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. HEINE. The Athenæum was fitted up purposely for those beautiful panoramic paintings. Call and see them. Dr NOYES the Oriental traveler will deliver the opening lecture on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., at the Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING this week the Musical Burletta of the
2 POMPEYS,
introducing several original musical compositions. Also, the celebrated duet from "Linda."
Preceding the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway.—GREAT FRENCH ENTERTAINMENT.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 29, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. GUSTAVE NAQUET. LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
Tickets dated the 27th will be received on the night of the 29th. Sold at JOLLIE'S, HALL & SON'S, and HORACE WATERS' Music Stores, at 50 cents.
NOTICE.—Every person taking in advance a $2 ticket, which admits four persons, will receive immediately a beautiful print, the portrait of Mlle. RACHEL, engraved in London after the celebrated original by Bubuffe. Full particulars to be found in small bills.

A GRAND CONCERT—Will be given in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, for the benefit of Mr. LAMARR, the chorister of the Church. The programme is a good one. Miss L. RIEMMIEOUGH, Mr. ALDEN and Mr. WHITE will sustain the solo parts; Mr. GILBERT E. JONES, pianist. Tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained of Messrs. COLBURN & NASH, No. 423 Broadway, of the Sexton of the Church, also of the Trustees and members of the choir, and at the door. Go early if you wish a good seat. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 Broadway.—MACAULAY.—A lecture will be delivered on *Mr. T. B. Macaulay*, at the above Chapel, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1856,
At 7½ P. M., by
Mr. HUME GREENFIELD.
Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

MUSICAL MATINEES.—MASON & BERGMANN'S FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy, (No. 806 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Trio by RUBINSTEIN will be repeated; and BACH'S Triple Concerto for three Piano-fortes, with quintet accompaniment, will be played, for the first time in New-York, by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG, TIMM and MASON. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

HERNE THE HUMBUG—The most extensive Burlesque ever written, and with it the great Pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed every night this week, at the National Theatre, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next. Ladies must remember this will be the first daylight performance of the MAGIC PILLS.

THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have been unavoidably obliged to postpone their departure for Europe for some time longer, and will, at the request of many friends, again resume their lessons on the Piano, Violin, Violoncello, and Singing. For particulars, apply at SCHUBERTH'S Music-Store, Broadway.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The greatest discovery ever yet made is now on exhibition at No. 565 Broadway, up stairs. This machine was manufactured in New-Haven, under the invention of Mr. E. P. WILLIS. Hours of exhibition from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE CHEAPEST ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—*Via* Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Tickets only 25 cents. The trip made in two hours, no ice encountered exc

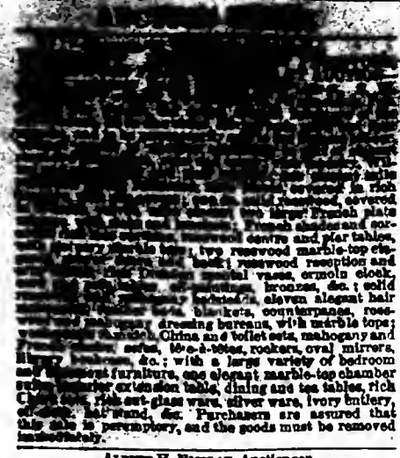

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors of the property known as Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Mangin-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lots 25 by 98 feet 6 inches each, being 75 feet front. Nos. 57 is 16 feet, No. 59 is 18 feet deep, and No. 61 covers the entire lot. This property has been used for many years past by the late Alexander Hawkins, as a ship-joining establishment, and is complete in every respect for the prosecution of the above business. Lots Nos. 57 and 59 are in fee, and No. 61 is leasehold, at the ground rent of $75 per annum. The leases have 5 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privilege of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner to allow full value for the improvements at the expiration of the lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—16-horse power, turning and face lathes, planing, fays, sticking machines, tenoning machine, mortising machines, saw carriages, with mandrills and saws, matching machine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws, hand-saws, door clamps, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For full particulars apply to J. & MOS. W. TICE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS REED, Executor,
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Dennis Valentine, deceased:

First-st.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 112 East 12th-st., lot 20x61, house 20x34, $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The two-story and attic brick house, No. 71 East 18th-st., lot 24.6x95, house 24.6x45, with tea-room in rear 12x19. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

12th-st.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th st., first house East from 4th-av., with gas and hot and cold water; lot 20x100, house 20x66, $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE, } Executors.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 28. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Ide, Brown & Co., Boston; Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wiltach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves. Prints will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TUNIS MOSSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of new and second-hand furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, mattresses, &c. Dealers in household goods as well as housekeepers, will attend, as no delay will take place. Stock consists of a general assortment for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms and halls, of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak, sent in by parties closing the sale. Dressing and bureau glasses of various sizes in lots to suit. Wholesale or retail, with various other articles for counting houses and daguerreotype rooms.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH-ST. STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the property known as No. 298 Greenwich-st., west side, 41 feet 8 inches south of Chambers-st. This property being so near and in full view of Chambers-st., which, owing to the improvement now making and in contemplation, is becoming a most prominent and valuable thoroughfare, making this one of the best and most desirable business locations on the west side of town. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

RUSSELL & DAY WILL SELL—Positively, to pay advances, at their extensive salesrooms, No. 59 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a fine collection of household furniture, comprising, in part, superior extension-tables, rich rosewood sofas for parlors, in satin brocatel, &c., sideboards, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, card-tables, bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, French plate mirrors, enamelled chamber suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, etageres, China, &c., &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.—WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, at 12 o'clock, those two valuable lots on the 1st av., one being on the southeasterly corner of 115th-st., and the other adjoining the same on the 1st av. The corner lot is 25 feet 10 inches wide by 100 feet deep; the other is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and both are free from rock, on a good grade, and every way desirable. Sale positive, the owner having made arrangements for leaving the City.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronzes, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK HARDWARE.—(Continuation sale.)—Situated at No. 601 8th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., consisting of a general assortment of house-furnishing and builders' hardware. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

PETER VALENTINE, Assignee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Regular sale of furniture, fancy goods, sewing-machine, cigars, &c., &c. at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, (sale positive,) to pay advances. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and others in want of furniture. Lor particulars see *Herald*.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock, Nos. 221 Pearl-st. Large and attractive sale all kinds white, granite, blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China, silver-plated ware, Nothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
By order of Assignee.

ON WEDNESDAY—Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The entire fixtures and furniture of the shoe store, No. 92 Avenue D. This store is very handsomely fitted up with drawers, glass cases, &c., at an expense of about $600. Furniture consisting of desks, stools, carpet, stove, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
By order of Assignee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—800 cases prime fresh goods on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock, at the store No. 49 Dey-st. Also, at 11 o'clock, stock goods, the entire contents of a large retail store, N. B.—A large assortment also for private sale at the same place.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, mackerel herring, codfish, raisins, prunes, candles, rum, gin, brandy, knives, forks, scissors, spoons, saws, files, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell at auction at store No. 23 Cortlandt-st, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., being a stock in good order and well adapted to the Southern and Western country and City trade.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY,—Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut furniture, also Brussels and ingrain carpets and cloths, oil-paintings, pictures, &c.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 99 1st-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

REAL ESTATE—TO CAPITALISTS.—The attention of capitalists is called to the sale of the property known as No. 849, on the south side of Pearl-st., about 200 feet from Broadway, and nearly opposite the City Hospital; the lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with a substantial building in front, known as the Oreole Hotel, and a tenement house in the rear. The sale will take place, by order of the sheriff, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati. Combined SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 84 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Coupon Dividends. Inquiries, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in and for the County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1854, of larceny in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE AND LOT TO LET—The two-and-a-half-story [illegible] Stapleton-av., between 31st and 32d sts., Stapleton, S. I. The house is four stories high, 28 by 28 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the lot is 100 feet by 200 feet deep, with a number of [illegible] fruit trees in the rear. Also, four cottages, 20x40 ft., near the above. Nos. 54, 60, 62, 64, lots 16 by 100 feet—they are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner.

N. T. FIKE,
No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built new the past Summer in the best manner, situated on 1st-av. about one hundred yards from the water font, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 30, Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, is the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by Joshua KIMBER as a boarding-school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 35 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 19th-st., near the 3d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 38 by 61. The house is four stories high, with all the modern improvements, and strictly first-class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 99 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 339 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $7,500; $3,850 can remain on bond and mortgage; $2,000 cash required, the balance may be paid in stocks or other approved property. Inquire of A. VAIL, No. 7 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.)

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior house on 7th-st., near 2d-av. Also one on 4th-st., near the Bowery. Also one on West Washington-place, near the square. Also 50 in good locations up town.

E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 819 4th-av., 8 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 496 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 308 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 33d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 325 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone-front house No. 301 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22nd sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 19th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE NEAR 5TH AVENUE—1 house on 15th-st., 25 by 64 feet, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000; 1 on 22nd-st., at $16,000; 1 opposite Trinity Chapel, at $22,000; 2 on 29th and 30th sts., at $15 000 and $20,000; one an 26th-st., with stone front, 19 by 50 feet, at $10,000. Also 14 houses on 5th-av., and 2 on Lexington-av., at $10,000 each. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—A splendid location, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, one hour from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in full view of the Sound, and ten minutes' walk from Rye Beach. The house is double rooms, large, good carriage-house, and other out-buildings, with four acres of good land and an excellent garden. Apply to Mrs. PARKER, on the premises. Refers to J. P. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or O. D. MUNN, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, running, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house now, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 262 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid country residence, with about 18 acres of land, within one hour's ride (by railroad) of New-York. The house is new, elegant and commodious, and has all the conveniences of a first-class City house. The out-buildings are new and extensive, and on the place are a fine, large garden, orchard, all kinds of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, lawn, &c., &c. Will be sold for much less than its real value. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—16 acres of land, house entirely new, Italian Villa style, (15 rooms,) 70 rods from Post-office, church, academy and common school, at Greenfield Hill, town and county of Fairfield, Conn.; 3½ miles from two railroad stations, 48 minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. For map, sketch and full particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or to F. SMITH, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a handsome and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—At Fishkill Landing, on Hudson River. Fine view of the River, Newburg and Highlands; ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Station; nearly new, in good repair, good garden, ice-house barn, &c. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 53 Wall-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two Farms, containing together 238 acres, situated near the Lackawanna Railroad, about 70 miles from this City, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property; 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation; balance timbered, well watered, and contains two houses, two barns, one wagon-shed, &c. For particulars, address, by letter, V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn property, of about 16 acres, situated on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from the City; good house and also a cottage and all the necessary out buildings, and great abundance of choice fruit. Also, 44 acres of good land near the above. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 257 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Brick cottage, with piazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, 3-story, basement and cellar brick house in Baltic-st., near Clinton; gas, marble mantels, &c., in fine order, $4,500. Also, brick house in Dean-st., near Hoyt, lot 20x100; house has gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., $4,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, six miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or COBWIN & CO., No. 308 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in this State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo, at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield *very large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $20, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any one city, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1½ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $800. Farm of 80 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 165 acres at Madison; 213 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23½ acres at Metuchen; 24 acres at Mill's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 45 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 26 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his valuable residence, situated on the west side of Great Neck, L. I., fronting Little Neck Bay, seventeen miles from New-York, and 1 mile from Flushing. About twenty-two acres of land are in a high state of cultivation, and five acres of woodland. House large, containing fifteen rooms, besides kitchen, servants' rooms, wash-room, &c.; pantries and closets in abundance. Ninety feet of piazza, plenty of shade trees, fine peach orchard, &c. Large barn, carriage-house, with three finished rooms for men and servants, and all other necessary outbuildings—all the outbuildings are entirely new; ice-house filled, &c. The house stands about 300 feet from the water, with handsome lawn sloping to the shore, which is clean sand and gravel, and superior bathing-ground, commands an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Whitestone, College Point, and beautiful prospect for ten miles down the East River. It is in the vicinity of the residences of John A. King, Jr., Esq., George Irving, Esq., Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, etc. For a gentleman of taste and wealth the situation is not surpassed. If sold by the fifteenth day of March, possession will be given by the 1st of May; if not sold by said date, possession will not be given until April 1st. Price, $20,000. Twenty-two acres more land, adjoining, can be had if desired, at a fair price. EDWARD L. TREDWELL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2½ miles from Whitestone Landing; 13 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for the mansion. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 61 Beaver-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the late Charles H. Day, on the Hudson River, at Catskill. The house was built by him in 1854, in the very best manner; is double, two-story, stands on the bank directly above the river, and commands a view of it up and down, and of the surrounding country, of great beauty and extent. About two acres of land, with fruit, belong to and surround the house. A part of the furniture may be had with the house if desired. A new and excellent steam ferry boat is connected with the Catskill ferry. Inquire of J. DAY, No. 77 Emory-st., Brooklyn; C. NOBLE, No. 15 Water-st., New-York; or of E. B. DAY, Catskill.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of E. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 190 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 78, with brick house; now rents for $300. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 5 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A three-story brick house and lot in Dean-st., Brooklyn, south side, 6th east of Bond. Well finished and in good order. Philadelphia-front, stone-basement, &c. Will be sold for $4,000 if applied for soon. Only $1,000 cash required. Apply to C. N. PELL, corner of Fulton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-Powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection at offices as.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

MONROE-PLACE—Brooklyn Heights, one of the best brown stone houses in Brooklyn. Also, houses and lots on Clinton-av, Gates and Oxford sts., and on almost all the streets and avenues in Brooklyn, constantly for sale at exceedingly low prices, by

MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamaica-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $5,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROE SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 34 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two tenement houses in good order. Let 11¼ by 25 feet. The above property is situated in Morton-st., (a good neighborhood,) and very desirable investment, as they are never in want of good tenants. Inquire of WM. HORTON & CO., No. 301 Chambers-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 24 acres; Farm of 140 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 30 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONOLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A first-class medium sized house near 6th-av., or 1 below 9th-st. Address with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 555 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—For cash, at a low price, near the 4th or 6th-av. preferred. Address C., No. 108 West 45th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A house, between 4th and 23d sts., Broadway and 8th-av., at from $10,000 to $17,000. Any person desirous of selling, may address M. H. W., care Harper & Brothers, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—A small house, or a part of a house, for a small family; must have the modern improvements, and be below 14th st. and on the west side of the City. Address S. S. W., Office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a central neighborhood—for a small family (lower part preferred.) Address C. H. R., Box No. 2,088 Post-Office, naming rent, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS FRASER & BROTHER, expired by its own limitation, 14th February, 1856.

JONATHAN THORNE,
THOMAS FRASER,
JAMES FRASER.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,488,128 49
Average amount of Specie	968,239 64
Average amount of Circulation	956,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,694,491 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$547,496 00
Average amount of Specie	81,901 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	326,818 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,387,180 53
Average amount of Specie	1,843,695 27
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	60,029 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,063,630 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,553,679 57
Average amount of Specie	944,906 75
Average amount of Circulation	2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,761,745 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,143,764 43
Average amount of Specie	185,447 96
Average amount of Circulation	96,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,135,185 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,443,491 94
Average amount of Specie	716,088 30
Average amount of Circulation	238,658 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,121,843 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,543,035 40
Average amount of Specie	139,397 64
Average amount of Circulation	65,823 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,330,444 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,109,123 61
Average amount of Specie	688,636 62
Average amount of Circulation	86,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,715,307 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn, before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,738,679 61
Average amount of Specie	1,047,689 46
Average amount of Circulation	480,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,863,393 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$945,424 45
Average amount of Specie	101,954 83
Average amount of Circulation	171,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	784,869 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. SHADDUCK, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. SHADDUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,369,032 37
Average amount of Specie	119,415 13
Average amount of Circulation	231,006 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,160,163 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$267,477 95
Average amount of Specie	21,873 29
Average amount of Circulation	106,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	153,850 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERBOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,445,674 11
Average amount of Specie	143,374 77
Average amount of Circulation	81,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,049,469 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,594,868 65
Average amount of Specie	263,425 33
Average amount of Circulation	243,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,236,416 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$754,995 66
Average amount of Specie	54,523 48
Average amount of Circulation	150,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,467 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,678,996 00
Average amount of Specie	266,547 44
Average amount of Circulation	57,906 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,298,806 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
W. O. MURPHEUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,726,167 37
Average amount of Specie	353,732 89
Average amount of Circulation	55,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,197,870 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,513,699 68
Average amount of Specie	124,590 44
Average amount of Circulation	84,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,570,918 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of Feoruary, 1856.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoots	$454,907 00
Average amount of Specie	61,456 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	347,138 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeot is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 25th day of January, 1856.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoots	$1,653,908 37
Average amount of Specie	230,418 53
Average amount of Circulation	122,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,412,124 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,287 31
Average amount of Specie	47,076 91
Average amount of Circulation	2,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	563,495 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$595,682 39
Average amount of Specie	182,363 78
Average amount of Circulation	84,261 00
Average amount of Deposits	581,250 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,341,728 55
Average amount of Specie	63,426 26
Average amount of Circulation	108,204 00
Average amount of Deposits	793,933 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, TUOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
W. O. MURPHEUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,528,762 93
Average amount of Specie	112,217 97
Average amount of Circulation	79,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	967,809 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$409,854 00
Average amount of Specie	35,372 00
Average amount of Circulation	39,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,765 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$511,355 03
Average amount of Specie	51,338 49
Average amount of Circulation	116,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	446,024 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,851,151 97
Average amount of Specie	153,233 18
Average amount of Circulation	232,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,359,147 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,068,339 81
Average amount of Specie	1,715,318 95
Average amount of Circulation	373,475 35
Average amount of Deposits	4,066,827 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$333,160 59
Average amount of Specie	43,980 04
Average amount of Circulation	21,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	691,984 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,160,632 88
Average amount of Specie	101,818 58
Average amount of Circulation	121,935 00
Average amount of Deposits	937,931 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,979,877 87
Average amount of Specie	983,970 60
Average amount of Circulation	392,093 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,743,639 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,241,119 20
Average amount of Specie	99,774 90
Average amount of Circulation	54,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,007,607 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, February 23, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$682,014 29
Average amount of Specie	81,252 74
Average amount of Circulation	97,388 00
Average amount of Deposits	443,747 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,311,791 83
Average amount of Specie	251,492 89
Average amount of Circulation	91,666 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,739,894 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,953,994 55
Average amount of Specie	1,048,729 67
Average amount of Circulation	190,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,078,178 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS K. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,682,645 81
Average amount of Specie	283,069 47
Average amount of Circulation, (excluding that of the late Bank	119,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,963,158 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,434,587 87
Average amount of Specie	934,443 90
Average amount of Circulation	176,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,339,789 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,147,780 00
Average amount of Specie	171,397 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	969,193 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,550,410 24
Average amount of Specie	178,701 86
Average amount of Circulation	156,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	950,946 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$261,837 18
Average amount of Specie	11,241 70
Average amount of Circulation	76,580 00
Average amount of Deposits	148,019 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$418,401 87
Average amount of Specie	21,200 68
Average amount of Circulation	64,569 00
Average amount of Deposits	107,405 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$337,381 97
Average amount of Specie	10,455 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	180,677 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,020,940 75
Average amount of Specie	105,027 13
Average amount of Circulation	159,933 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,746 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,559,017 54
Average amount of Specie	111,561 95
Average amount of Circulation	155,114 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,076,243 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$564,351 48
Average amount of Specie	49,379 48
Average amount of Circulation	107,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,217 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$827,867 40
Average amount of Specie	76,765 81
Average amount of Circulation	119,940 00
Average amount of Deposits	697,548 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,339 43
Average amount of Specie	49,919 46
Average amount of Circulation	143,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,956 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,243,892 57
Average amount of Specie	426,852 81
Average amount of Circulation	104,078 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,280,881 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY CARY, Asst President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
SMITH CLIFT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$693,612 00
Average amount of Specie	37,087 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	440,593 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,121,184 71
Average amount of Specie	119,755 59
Average amount of Circulation	209,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	812,847 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,060 00
Average amount of Specie	76,393 00
Average amount of Circulation	149,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	783,443 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of February, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,246,170 24
Average amount of Specie	94,568 18
Average amount of Circulation	200,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	763,016 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

New-York Daily Times

COURT CALENDER—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 189, 290, 237, 191, 255, 222, 126, 154, 154½, 212, 146, 83, 124, 220, 237, 71, 265, 205. General Term—Nos. 22, 24, 27. Arguments—121, 90, 94, 107, 118, 30, 35, 37, 66, 73, 104, 130, 147, 197, 170, 142, 145, 148, 164, 125, 25, 84, 87, 10, 14, 149, 85, 169.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 714, 716, 732, 687, 508, 733, 749, 750, 755, 758, 761, 731, 640, 762, 765, 768 to 735.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, of the firm of Clarke & Brother, to SARAH B. OSMOND.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, LINDLEY CHAMBERLAIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss FANNIE E. KING, of Providence, R. I.

In Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Friends' Meeting-house, MORRIS SHIPLEY, late of Cincinnati, to MARY SHOTWELL, of West Farms.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, LESLIE, youngest son Rev. W. and E. McAllister, of New-York, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 303 9th-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, of dropsy, EDMOND, son of John W. and Maria W. Andrews, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on 34th-st., near 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. REBECCA HURLEY, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, and son-in-law, Samuel Hurley and Jacob Miles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., from No. 63 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of hydrocephalus, ELIZA F., daughter of John V. and Ann Beekman, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 3 West 17th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness CHARLES AUGUSTUS, the only son of Charles L. and Caroline A. Frost, aged 7 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 Clinton-place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

New-Portsmouth, N. H., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, of scarlet fever, GERTRUDE RICHARDS, daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach, aged 5 years.

Funeral service at No. 126 West 14th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, NANCY WATERBURY, in the 85th year of her age.

Services at her late residence, No. 13 East 12th-st., this day, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred at Stamford, Conn., and funeral services will be held at the residence of Charles W. Knapp, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, of scarlet fever, THOMAS FRANCIS CONNOR, infant son of James E. and Helen Connor, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 247 West 17th-st.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARIA, daughter of Lyne and Maria A. Starling, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Her teachers and schoolmates, at Mrs. Gibson's school, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 49 West 20th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM MURRAY, Jr., aged 19 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 273 7th-av.

On Friday morning, Feb. 22, after a short and severe illness, JULIE AUGUSTE, youngest child of F. Ang. and Julie Stahlmann, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 25, CHARLES F., son of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., corner of Smith and Baltic sts. The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J. on Wednesday morning, for interment.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of brain fever, MARY ADAMS MOORE, aged 13 years, 3 months and 3 days.

All the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday) 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. F. Rull, No. 145 3d-st. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, at the house of his son-in-law, Prof. J. Holmes Agnew, JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., (late President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company,) aged 75 years.

At South Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 22, WILLIAM WOOD, in the 73d year of his age.

Funaral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Newark and Philadelphia papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 25.

$5,000	Virginia 6s.....	96½	312	Erie Railroad.....	58½
17,000	Ind. State 5s.....	90	700	do.....	s60 58½
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	86¾	100	do.....	b10 58¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	87¼	950	do.....	b3 58½
2,000	do.....	s30 87	300	do.....	s3 58¾
12,000	L.C.R.R.F. bs.wtp.	86½	100	do.....	b30 58¾
2,000	Ill. Fr'd bs. w. pr.	90	100	do.....	s10 58¾
1,000	Erie Con. b's 71..	84	300	do.....	58¾
4,000	do.....	84½	100	do.....	s60 58½
8,000	Erie b's of '75.....	89¾	100	do.....	s10 58¾
1	Metropolitan Bank.	107½	100	do.....	s3 58½
35	Com. Ex. Bk.....	102½	190	Penn. Coal Co.....	1 00
100	Canton Co.....	32½	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 79½
100	Nic. Transit Co.....	21½	50	do.....	s3 79½
400	do.....	21	200	do.....	s60 79
150	do.....	b10 20¾	350	do.....	s3 78½
200	do.....	b30 21	50	do.....	b60 80
200	do.....	b60 21	100	do.....	s30 79¾
100	do.....	20¾	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R....	94½
100	do.....	20¾	200	do.....	94½
700	Gard. Coal Mine 3s.	13	100	Reading R. R.....	s60 92
400	Cumberl'd Coal Co..	25½	1700	do.....	92¾
200	do.....	25½	100	do.....	s30 92
100	do.....	b60 25½	100	do.....	b30 92¾
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	92	300	do.....	b30 92½
100	do.....	b30 92½	100	do.....	92¾
15	do.....	92¼	600	do.....	92½
400	do.....	s30 92	100	do.....	b10 92½
100	do.....	b30 92¾	100	do.....	s50 91¾
100	Mich. Cent'l R.R.	b3 94¼	100	do.....	s60 92
25	do.....	94½	100	do.....	s3 92¼
200	M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	b30 93	150	do.....	92¾
25	do.....	94¼	200	Harlem R. R.....	b30 21¾
40	Cleve. C. & Cin.....	102	200	do.....	21¾
350	Ill. Cen. Railroad..	97¾	25	do.....	b3 21¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	113½	200	do.....	b60 21¾
25	do.....	113½	50	Hud. River R. R....	32½
91	do.....	113	75	Wis. Lake Sh. R.R.	72½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Galena & Chic. R. R. 1st mort..Int. added.89¾
3,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R., E. Div. do..Int. added.64½
5,000 Oswego and Syracuse R. R.....Int. added.82½
10,000 Mil. & Miss. R. R. Farm mort..Int. added.90¾
1,000 Syracuse & Bing. R. R. 2d mort.Int. added.70¼
5,000 Miami Co., Ohio 7s, 1872.....Int. added.85½
24 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.....60
3 shares East River Bank.....70¼
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I...58½
100 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.90 @99
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....92½@97
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....90
140 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co...57½@60
23 shares Crescent Iron Company.....80
100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company.....60
50 shares Toledo Nursery Association.....102
100 shares Pacific Bank.....103½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Harlem 1st M.Bs.	76¼	200	Erie Railroad.....	s60 58¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	100	do.....	s30 58¾
750	Nicar. Tran. Co.....	20¾	400	do.....	58¾
50	Canton Comp'y.....	33½	100	do.....	58¾
100	Cum. Coal Co...b60	25½	100	do.....	s3 58¾
300	do.....	b7 25¾	100	do.....	58¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 92	100	do.....	58¾
50	do.....	92¾	100	do.....	s30 58¾
20	Ill. Cen. Railroad..	97½	200	do.....	s30 58¾
200	Reading R. R....b10	92½	400	do.....	58¾
100	do.....	92¾	120	Chic. & R. I. R.	94
200	do.....	92¾	200	do.....	94
100	do.....	b3 92¾	20	Panama.....	105
200	do.....	b30 92¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	79½
18	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	113¾	100	do.....	79½
50	do.....	b10 113¾	250	do.....	79½
5	do.....	113			

MONDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the City Banks of New-York, to Saturday last, Feb. 23, which are advertised on another page of this paper, again present an increased movement in all the leading departments. The increase in the actual undrawn Deposits is $1,989,788, and in the Specie reserve $157,138, upon which the line of Loans and Discounts is extended $1,344,132. The accumulation of interior Bank balances is still a marked feature in the movement of the City Banks, and the aggregate of these is believed to be now as large in February as they have usually been in June, if not larger. The expansion in Loans and Discounts upon these and other Deposits is not extravagant, in proportion to the sum of increase, though the line is once more over a hundred million of dollars. The actual undrawn Deposits, of every class, on Saturday,

Nov. 24, 1855.....	$54,613,512
Feb. 23, 1856.....	66,329,671
Increase in 90 days.....	$11,717,009
Of which the gain in Specie is.....	4,120,635

The Loans and Discounts compare:

Nov. 24, 1855.....	$92,312,408
Feb. 23, 1856.....	100,745,447
Increase in 90 days.....	$8,435,089

The exact changes from the Statement of Saturday week, Feb. 16, are:

Increase of Loans.....	$1,344,132
Gain in Specie.....	157,138
Decrease in Circulation.....	98,709
Apparent decrease in Deposits.....	405,446
Actual gain in undrawn Deposits.....	1,989,788
The gross Deposits, Feb. 16.....	$66,060,844
Less Checks cleared.....	23,746,061
Actual undrawn Deposits.....	$64,389,993
Gross Deposits, Feb. 23.....	$87,680,478
Less Checks cleared.....	21,850,807
Actual Deposits undrawn.....	$66,829,671
Gain in actual Deposits.....	$1,993,788

The clearances or daily interchangee between the Banks, through the Clearing-House, were lighter by about $2,400,000 a day last week than during the previous week; though the business, in this way, is still quite large. Including the balances in the Federal Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 24, '55.	Feb 23, '56.	Feb. 16, '56.
Loans.....	$91,500,492	$100 745,447	$99,401,315
Specie.....	16,370,858	15,835,874	15,678,736
Circulation.....	6,963,740	7,664,668	7,693,441
Deposits.....	74,544,195	87,680,478	88,085,944
Govern't Office.		11,195,528	11,195,528
Sub-Tr'y alone	4,825,538	2,220,990	1,872,563

The Foreign intelligence by the *Atlantic* and *Asia*, to hand yesterday, was very quietly received to-day, both in Stock and Money and the General Market circles. There is little or no uneasiness manifested in regard to the discussion in England of the diplomatic relations of that country with the United States, so far as the possibilities of War are supposed to be involved. At the same time it is felt among our business people that it would be much more agreeable to have the disputed questions between the two Governments amicably and permanently out of the way of angry discussion and recrimination. The Stock Market opened under a general steady feeling, in the forenoon, with no disposition to press sales of State or Railway Bonds, and with an active demend for Erie and Reading Shares—the latter at an advance on Saturday's prices. The lighter fancies were a fraction lower, and in the afternoon the general market closed rather tame. The contest noticed last week on Erie Stock again showed itself to-day, and an influential party who were holders of the Stock before the late Peace news, are believed to be operating for a decline. The fluctuations, however, are less than ¼ ₹ cent. a day, and the new buyers find no difficulty, in the present money supply, in holding on to their purchases. In Reading, the Bulls have decidedly the ascendency, and are carrying up the Stock to the neighborhood of par, with the 8 ₹ cent. dividend off. Compared with the early Jannsry sales, the price to-dey is nearly equal to 100¾ ₹ cent. The Western Stocks were rather firm, with only moderate transactions. The shares of the Wisconsin Lake Shore Road have recently been introduced at 72@73 ₹ cent. The Road is part of the line connecting the cities of Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., skirting the Southern shore of Lake Michigan. It involves a cost of about $1,675,000, of which there is

In Capital Stock.....	$1,000,000
Funded Debt.....	400,000
City of Milwaukee Bonds.....	200,000
Unfunded Debt.....	75,000
Total.....	$1,675,000

We correct for our paper, that goes to Europe by the packet from Boston on Wednesday, the quotations for the following securities by the latest sales at the Stock Board, and the Money Circulars of the Stock firms engaged in European correspondence:

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.		Last Packet.	Present Packet.
N. Y. 6s, 1878.....	118	117¾	Hudson, 1st mort	99¼	100
N. Y. 5s, 1874.....	105¼	105¼	Hudson Conv'e..	69¼	69
Penn. 5s, 1861.....	85¾	87¼	Illinois Certifs.	87¾	88
Penn. coupons.....	90	90	Ill. Freelands..	90	90
Kentucky.....	101¾	101¾	Gal. & Chic. 2dm.	90	90
Tennessee.....	96	96	Mich. Cen. s, 1869	101¾	102
Virginia.....	96½	96¾	Panama 7s.....	105	104
Indiana.....	84	84	Ohio & Penn. Inc	80½	80
Illinois, 1847.....	106¾	106¾	Penn. Central 6s.	96	96
Louisiana.....	90	90¾	Reading 6s, 1870.	88	89
Missouri.....	87¾	87	N. Y. Cen. shares	93	92
California.....	89	90	Erie shares.....	39¼	39½
Ohio, 1875.....	110¾	110¾	Illinois Central..	98	97¾
Ohio, 1860.....	104	103¾	Galena.....	113¾	113
N. Y. City 6s, long.	103	101	Michigan Central	94	91½
Philadelphia....	91	93¾	Mich. Southern.	96	94
Baltimore.....	98	96¾	Panama.....	105	104
Cincinnati.....	89¾	90	Reading.....	91¼	102½
Chicago.....	89¾	90	Toledo.....	82½	89
Louisville.....	79	79	Hudson.....	34¾	33½
Milwaukee.....	81	84	Milwaukee.....	87¾	87
Pittsburg.....	76	76¾	Ohio Trust.....	93	93
St. Louis.....	80	80	Bel. and Hnd....	125	125
Sacramento.....	78	80¾	Penn. Coal.....	100	100
San Francisco....	99	100	Bills on London.	109¾	109¼
N. Y. Central 6s.	101¾	101¾	Paris.....	5.20	5.18¾
N. Y. Central 6s.	87¾	87¾	Bremen.....	78¼	78¾
Erie, 1883.....	96¾	97¾	Hamburg.....	36¼	36¼
Erie, 1875.....	90	89¾	Frankfort.....	41¾	41¾
Erie, 1871.....	83	84½			

Since the last packet, the negotiation of the Second Mortgage of the New-York and Harlem Road has been completed. The list of $800,000 was made up among our City Capitalists and Brokers, at 75 ₹ cent. and interest from 7th February. The Bonds bear 7 ₹ cent. and run to 1864. There has also been negotiated $250,000 of the first and only mortgage of $10,000 on the Racine, Wisconsin and Mississippi Road, 8 ₹ cents, 1875, convertible, and with a Sinking Fund equal to the liquidation of the debt by maturity. The present issue is on 68 miles—of which 42 miles are in operation—$680,000, preceded by a Stock expenditure of $1,289,321, or about $19,300 a mile. The $250,000 were taken for the Continent of Europe. The remainder are on sale by Messrs. MARIE & KANZ. The Road, when completed, will connect Lake Michigan, at the flourishing young city of Racine, with the Mississippi at Savannah, 136 miles.

The quotations for Foreign Bills, though nominally about the same as for the last packet, were less firm to-day for London; most of the business being done at 109@109¼ ₹ cent. The regular Bankers continue to ask the ontside rate of 109¼. Some Southern bank hills were taken as low as 109. Francs and North of Europe steady, but the business light. The mail, altogether, will be a light one for the Boston clearances. The *Atlantic* sails direct on Saturday next.

Some of the mercantile letters from the other side, received to-day, mention the rumored probability of a special Envoy being sent to Washington by the British Government, on the Central-American and Enlistment difficulties. The leading banking letters from London and Liverpool attach very little importance to the warlike discussions of these questions in the London press.

The Custom Duties this week promise to be large. In addition to the cargoes of the *Atlantic* and *Asia*, the propellor *Ætna* and steamship *Arago* from Havre are daily looked for, and a considerable number of sailing packets are still detained at sea. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $153,127, including $50,000 in Gold from Chicago; the disbursements $289,393, including $200,000 placed at the credit of Government officers; regular balance this afternoon $2,084,723. About $50,000 United States Stock came out by the steamers, and have gone to Washington for redemption.

WEALTH AND FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Value of Private Real Estate.....	$256,975,866
Personal Estate.....	135,531,282
Personal Estate of non-residents.....	14,491,130
Total Taxables.....	$406,998,278
Value of Public or City Property.....	42,684,769
Aggregate wealth of City.....	$529,683,047
Taxation levied in 1855.....	5,843,822
Funded Debt.....	$14,000,856
Less in Sinking Fund.....	5,594,720—$8,406,136
Yearly application to S. Fund in 1855.....	1,047,396
Revenue from Croton Aqueduct, 1855.....	700,000
Estimated cost of new Reservoir, aran of 97 acres.....	1,708,000
Which will increase Water Revenue to.....	1,000,000
New Public Park, an area of 750 acres to cost.	5,169,469

These figures are compiled from the recent Report of the City Comptroller. They exhibit the almost imperial wealth of this City at *five hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars* to 624,000 inhabitants, or 88,815 qualified electors, equal to $5,965 to each elector. The separate wealth of the City Corporation, $42,684,769, including the Croton Aqueduct, is five-fold greater than the public debt of $8,406,136 that encumbers it. The area of 750 acres set apart and assessed for the new Public Park, is equal to 7,700 building lots, 25 by 100 feet each. The property has been taken for this object at an assessed valuation of $5,169,469, to which is to be added the cost of grading, inclosing and ornamenting the grounds. The money to these ends will be raised by a City loan, which, under such an exhibit of wealth and moderate incumbrance, need scarcely bear 5 ₹ cent. per annum to command its par value.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been authorized by the New-York Legislature to increase their Direction to nine members, and the first and special election for the four additional members will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday next, 28th inst.

The Farmers' Trust Company will pay the March coupons on the Bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Since our advices of 19th inst., there has been no prominent feature in our Stock market to notice. The activity and speculation which last week animated our principal Railroad Stocks, have in a measure subsided, operations have been less important, and speculations have variously resulted up and downward as may be seen in our subjoined table of daily quotations.

The more decided abundance of money, shown in the market, begins to produce some effect on some of the City Bonds, and other investment Stocks they are generally held firmer even at advanced prices in many instances. The uneasiness evinced in England, according to the advices of 9th inst. in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the pending questions between that country and the United States, has produced no particular effect on our Stock market.

In State Stocks the business has been limited to small sales of Virginia 6s, Missouri 6s, of California 7s, and Indiana 5s, with a slight decline on the two former. City and County Bonds—The only transactions of some importance were in St. Louis 6s, at fully supported rates. There is also a fair demand for San Francisco 10s, Sacramento 10s, Milwaukee 7s, at higher rates. Railroad Bonds—Those transacted at the Board have been without animation, and with but slight fluctuations. We note moderate sales of Illinois Central Construction and Freelands; also of New-York Central 6s and 7s. At private sale there has been but little movement, and we know of no transactions worthy of special mention.

Railroad Stocks have remained generally pretty active during the week, and transactions in Erie and in Cleveland and Toledo have been considerable. The last named have declined 2 ₹ cent., the former 1 ₹ cent. The business in Galena and Chicago, Reading, New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburg, have been more moderate. The two last have declined 1¾@2 ₹ cent.; the two first have somewhat advanced. During the week there have been some sales of Harlem preferred, from 55 to 60. This considerable rise on the prices to which this Stock had fallen, has been caused by the negotiation of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, and also of the reform in operating the Road, which seems to open a fairer prospect for future results. Exchanges on Europe are not abundant and ratus continue to look up. Principal sales on London, 109@109¼; Paris, 5.18¾ @5.20.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

TRANSLATION.] The day after our last advices of 19th inst., the stock market continued active at advancing prices. But, since then, the disposition to speculate has been checked by the fears in relation to a rupture between the cabinets of London and Washington. And in consequence of the want of activity produced thereby, prices have for the most part receded. The advices received to-dey per steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia* have produced no marked effect on the market. State Stocks show no notable change. California and Virginiae have alone given rise to transactions of any importance, with a rise of ¾ ₹ cent. on the latter. City and County Bonds are firm. Some considerable purchases of St. Louis City Bonds have been made for European account. Milwaukees have advanced 3 ₹ cent.; San Francisco, 1. In Railroad Bonds there have been a fair amount of sales in Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds, Erie of 1875 and '71, and New-York Central 7 ₹ ct., Erie 2d Mortgages have advanced ¾; Erie 3d Mortgages, 1; Erie, 1871, 1; and Harlem 1st Mortgage, 1. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are rather weak, compared to our previous quotations. Hudson River 3d Mortgage Bonds have fallen off 1 ₹ cent. Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange have been dealt in in moderate amounts. Railroad Shares have been less active then the week previous, and generally at lower prices; Cleveland and Pittsburg has declined 2, Erie 1, Harlem 2, Hudson River 2, Michigan Southern 2, New-York Central ¾, Panama 2; Cleveland and Toledo, after improving 2 ₹ cent., has since fallen back 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has advanced ¾; Galena and Chicago 1¾; and Harlem Preferred 8 ₹ cent. Money continues easy, at about previous quotations. Exchanges—Sterling in fair demand, at 109¾; Franca active, at 5,18¾; German Exchanges tending upwards, with few lots offering. MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 23.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,823,122	$992,989	$286,316	$6,668,491
Atlantic Bank.....	647,945	81,661	95,497	323,813
Bk. of America..	4,967,180	1,542,685	60,029	5,663,636
Bk. of Commerce.	8,553,679	944,866	2,160	5,760,745
Bk. Commonw'th.	1,142,764	186,447	95,340	1,135,185
Bk. of New-York.	3,403,491	715,068	236,658	3,121,843
Bk. of N. America.	1,548,032	139,307	65,823	1,539,464
Bk. of Republic...	3,105,122	666,326	3,000	3,715,207
Bk. St. New-York.	3,926,987	1,007,699	480,606	3,963,293
Bowery Bank.....	945,484	101,984	171,729	784,609
Broadway Bank..	1,389,092	119,415	221,826	1,169,156
Bull's Head Bank.	267,407	21,872	106,978	158,850
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,445,674	140,374	51,154	1,069,488
Chatham Bank....				
Chemical Bank...	1,599,868	263,433	243,775	1,296,416
Citizens' Bank....	754,955	52,523	150,362	654,407
City Bank.....	1,676,989	250,517	57,990	1,396,306
Continental Bank.	2,726,167	393,737	2,000	2,197,270
Corn Exch. Bk....	1,512,659	138,580	80,207	1,570,912
East River Bank..	458,807	61,106	89,620	347,138
Fulton Bank.....	1,658,918	230,418	123,449	1,412,124
Greenwich Bank..	571,287	47,076	22,726	563,695
Grocers' Bank....	595,682	152,202	58,281	581,250
Hanover Bank....	1,941,728	69,426	108,204	793,438
Imp. & Trader's Bk	1,523,762	112,217	79,671	957,469
Island City Bank..	409,651	56,372	96,207	327,765
Irving Bank.....	511,355	51,338	116,505	446,024
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,851,181	158,253	232,977	1,359,147
Manhattan Co.....	5,008,320	715,318	378,475	4,008,227
Marine Bank.....	803,160	62,260	97,028	691,964
Market Bank.....	1,160,632	101,818	157,135	827,931
Mechanics' Bank..	3,970,877	983,970	392,093	3,742,632
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,241,119	99,717	172,603	1,097,607
Mech. & Trad. Rk.	522,917	57,252	97,340	442,747
Mercantile Bank..	2,319,791	251,402	91,466	1,774,694
Merchants' Bank..	4,262,284	1,563,722	190,848	5,578,178
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,632,645	268,063	119,534	1,952,059
Metropolitan Bk...	5,434,587	982,463	178,504	5,349,789
Nassau Bank.....	1,147,780	171,289	119,256	908,182
National Bank.....	1,550,410	173,761	156,185	950,846
N. Y. County Bk..	281,837	11,241	76,859	143,019
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	418,401	31,290	64,569	107,405
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	821,291	85,741	180,197	440,599
North River Bank.	1,020,940	105,007	168,883	875,745
Ocean Bank.....	1,596,817	111,561	155,114	1,076,245
Oriental Bank....	564,351	49,278	107,452	374,217
Pacific Bank.....	871,867	78,766	119,940	697,545
People's Bank....	727,889	49,918	143,070	513,053
Phenix Bank.....	2,242,892	496,882	14,078	2,260,981
St. Nicholas Bank.	683,612	57,087	98,874	440,599
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,041,050	76,362	105,453	763,413
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,293,194	119,755	209,020	612,347
Tradesmen's Bk....	1,363,170	84,548	268,676	762,916
Union Bank.....	2,933,312	558,137	187,537	3,299,047

FOOTINGS.

Loans.....	$100,745,447	Circulation.....	$7,664,668
Specie.....	15,835,874	Deposits.....	87,680,478

Banks and Private Bankers.

The "Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac" for 1856, (price $1 12 postage prepaid,) contains:

I. List of Banks in every town and city; names of Cashier and President.

II. List of Private Bankers in the United States, Europe, South America, &c.

III. Premium Essay on Banking.

IV. History of Commerce.

V. Engraved views of new Banking-Houses.

In preparation, a series of plans for country Banking-Houses. J. SMITH HOMANS,

Office *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 162 Pearl-street, N. Y.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25.

Stocks have advanced. Pennsylvania fives, no sales; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Lung Island, 17; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Comparative Grain Exports.

The Buffalo *Courier* of Saturday last, presents the following table, showing the average exports of Grain from the principal Grain ports of the world for a series of years, compared with those from Buffalo and Chicago for the last two years, respectively, 1854 and 1855:

	Wheat, Bush.	Ind. Corn, Bush.	Oats, Rye & Barley, Bush.	Total, Bush.
Odessa.....	5,600,000	.....	1,440,000	12,480,000
Galatz and Ibrailla.	2,400,000	5,600,000	320,000	8,320,000
Dantzic.....	3,680,000	.....	1,328,000	4,408,000
St. Petersburg.....	all kinds			7,200,000
Archangel.....	all kinds			2,832,000
Riga.....	all kinds			4,000,000
Chicago, (1854)....	2,644,980	4,337,899	3,419,551	12,902,310
Chicago, (1855)....	7,115,250	7,517,695	2,000,938	16,633,813
Buffalo, (1854)....	7,309,847	10,109,978	4,968,662	22,386,493
Buffalo, (1855)....	13,129,616	8,722,516	5,097,461	25,022,177

Markets.

...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Feb. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but steady at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₹ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Exhibits no new feature; the sales since our last embracing 50 packages Java at 14½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12½c.; and 600 Rio at 11½c.@12¾c. ₹ lb.

COTTON—The market is now devoid of activity and buoyancy. The steamers' news has induced less confidence among operators. While holders are willing sellers only at previous quotations, buyers refuse to move with freedom, unless at lower rates. A small business was transacted to-day, at about 10¾c.@10¾c. for middling upland, 10¼c.@10½c. for do. Gulf, ₹ lb.; and proportionate figures for other qualities, ₹ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are very dull and heavy. Holders are anxious to sell, but not inclined to seriously reduce their claims; while buyers are operating with much reserve, anticipating a considerable fall in prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 4,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State.....	$5 62½	@	6 75
Straight State.....	6 75	@	6 87½
Favorite and Extra State.....	6 87½	@	7 75
Mixed Western.....	6 62½	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Mich..	6 75	@	7 12½
Fancy Michigan.....	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio.....	6 87½	@	7 37½
Fancy Ohio.....	7 37½	@	7 62½
Extra Ohio.....	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	7 50	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee.....	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Genesee.....	8 00	@	10 75

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfins to hest Extra at $5 75@$9 50 ₹ bbl. Southern continues quite dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 50@$6 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₹ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₹ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1, 87½@$2 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quite unsettled, with a small stock and limited inquiry. The sales since our last comprise only a few small lots, including Southern White at $1 85

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1386. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN AT WORK.

CONTRACTS AT STATE PRISON.

The New-York Dispensary.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

Consolidation of Railroads.

Bills Passed.

THE ACTION OF THE HINDOOS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Contrary to the generally expressed opinion, a majority of the members of both Houses made their appearance this morning at the Capitol, and proceeded as customary to the transaction of the business of legislation. And so, having awarded a six-days' devotion to the memory of WASHINGTON, we shall probably continua on to the bitter end of the legislative term without any further cessation.

It was "General Orders" in the House, and the time occupied mostly in the discussion of Mr. DIXON's bill to provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in the City of New-York. It was ordered to a third reading.

STATE PRISON CONTRACT.

The only other bill acted on was that permitting the Inspectors of Prisons to cancel the contracts now in force between the State and Mr. CHARLES WATSON, and to authorize them to make a new contract to extend over a period of eight years. The plea for canceling an existing contract and making a new one is, that Mr. WATSON lost all his machinery by the late fire at the Sing Sing Prison, and that he does not feel willing to replace it unless he can have an extended time for its employment. Mr. SPINOLA offered an amendment that the contract be given to the highest bidder, and was backed effectually by Messrs. MARSH, CURTIS and WHITTEMORE. Messrs. PRESCOTT and B. BAILEY opposed the amendment. It was lost, and "progress" reported in order to allow of a further discussion. Probably no policy more suicidal to the interests of the State could be projected than that which this bill introduces, and before it is finally passed upon I hope to have the opportunity to make my assertion manifest.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the memorial of the New-York Dispensary for aid. They state they have attended during the past year 39,854 persons, two-thirds of whom were born out of the United States, and many of them arriving destitute and friendless, who, although legally under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, obtain their first aid from this institution.

During the term of *one* physician at this Dispensary, 21,185 have been vaccinated, and *virus* has been largely distributed throughout the City and country. Eighteen physicians form the Medical Staff of this institution, and their services are mostly rendered gratuitously, and none are, by any means, adequately remunerated. They memorialize for the usual aid heretofore rendered them by the State, which they state is quite sufficient for their wants.

THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented the memorial of the Packer Institute, of Brooklyn, for State aid. They say they have erected a building on their grounds in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, the value of which, with furniture, apparatus, and land, is $198,000, and that it is capable of accommodating 600 pupils, and that it has already nearly that number of pupils, but they are in debt to the amount of $45,000, and respectfully solicit the State to give them as much as it can afford to under the distressing circumstances in which they are placed.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. SPENCER presented the annual report of the Physician of the Marine Hospital, from which I glean the following facts:

Number of patients in Hospital Jan. 1, '55	295	Died	212
		Remain'g Jan. 1, '56.	92
Admitted during '55.	2,107	Rec'd from vessels...	410
Total treated	2,402	Rec'd from City	1,667
Discharged	1,998	From other sources..	100

The nativities of the discharged cured were as follows: Germany, 847; Ireland, 865; England, 120; Scotland, 9; France, 20; Switzerland, 8; Sweden and Norway, 5; Italy, 3; Poland, 8; Portugal, 3; Denmark 3; West Indies, 4; Holland, 38; United States, 65.

The per centage of deathe on all cases received in the Hospital was 12.98; of all cases treated, 9.64; on all cases *subject to treatment*, 5.64. The whole number of days spent in the Hospital by patients during 1855, was 51,616. Speaking of the cholera, the report says:

"On the 1st of January there were in the Hospital 24 cases, and since that time only four cases have been received. These latter cases were received from French ports and from vessels that sailed at a time when cases of cholera were occurring there. This malady immediately after appeared and spread in the most malignant form among the patients in one of our fever wards, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that it was introduced by and spread from the cholera patients admitted from ship-board."

The physician expresses his conviction of the infectiousness af the Asiatic cholera, although he acknowledges that many eminent medical men maintain to tha contrary.

Of the yellow fever he says: "Twelve cases were admitted during the months of July, August and September. Of these, two malignant and fatal cases were brought to the Marine Hospital from the City of New-York, both these unfortunate persons having fled from Norfolk, Va., by *railroad*."

After a long disqoisition on infectious diseases, the report indorses the action of the New-York Academy of Medicine with regard to the Department of Public Health.

TUG-BOATS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH gave notice of a bill relative to tow and tug-boats employed in the Harbor of New-York, to require such boats to have their stern or sampson post of the same carried up high enough to prevent the bows from running under the guards of passenger boats.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH introduced a bill to consolidate the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad Company, and the Albany and Northern Railroad Company. It also authorizes these respective companies at any time to unite the whole or any part of their respective roads, and to form a single new railroad corporation for the maintenance and management of the same.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice that he would, at an early day, introdnce a bill to amend the Charter of Managers of the Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents.

Also, to allow the Balance Dock Company to mortgige their property.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the law respecting the canvassing of votes throughout the State.

To incorporate the Spraker's Suspeneion Bridge Company in Montgomery County.

To pay Chatham Bank for moneys loaned to the late agent of Sing Sing Prison.

Relative to *lis pendens* in the City of New-York.

To confirm the official acts of NATHAN PARISH, of Richmond County.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in various towns in the State.

THE ACTION OF THE HINDOOS.

The nomination of "dear FILLMORE" by the Hindoos creates here a feeling of regret, tinctured with indignation, with a large infusion of bolting. Men take their places slowly in the national cotillon, and I should not wonder if there was some difficulty in making up the side couples. The State officials evidently halt between two opinions—manifesting a desire to keep on the shady side a little longer, and yet illy suppressing a groan or a swear when you kindly inquire "How they like it?" The *Express* here is jubilant—the *Register* is demure. Is it really true that my old friend HAMMOND went in so strong for a jolly occasion as he is represented to have done? If he did, count me as a liberal subscriber to the promotion of his future prosperity. Not that it requires much nerve and energy and independence for a man to leave a sinking ship, but that it does take some discernment to arrive at a timely knowledge of the fact that she is settling by the head.

Among the legislators of the State there is more dissatisfaction than you would deem could exist. They have reasoned with a rapidity and clearness unusual in legislators, and have reached the conclusion that they are gone in as an organization. In a few days this will be manifest in the demonstrations of those who will be seeking their way out from beneath the falling timbers. They are to-day quite individually free in their opinions—to-morrow they will be congealing fast to their old party associations—and the day after—alas, I fear there is to be no day after for my Hindoo brethren. "Time was, time is, but shall be no mere." The Hindoos were, they are, but shall not be. Thus reads the paraphrase upon the wall. It is hard for a party to be swept out of existence, even when it is manifestly right that they should go the way of all flesh, but it is awful hard that it should be crushed out by such a weight of respectable old fogyism as has been heaped on it at Philadelphia. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondence on the British Enlistment Difficulty—The Dispatches by the Atlantic—Mr. Dallas—The Texas Debt Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The correspondence on the British Enlistment Difficulty will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It contains five long dispatches from Mr. MARCY, besides one from him to Mr. CRAMPTON, in which he presses the accusations very closely. The first dispatch is dated the last of June, and the last the 28th of December—the one which closes with the request for CRAMPTON's recall.

It also contains two curious letters from Mr. BUCHANAN, narrating his interviews with Lord CLARENDON about the bark *Maury* affair, and the cotemporaneous panic episode.

The correspondence covers more than 200 pages of foolscap.

The dispatches by the *Atlantic* contain no definitive answer to Mr. MARCY's request for CRAMPTON's recall, but intimate that it will be forwarded soon.

There is no foundation for the story that Mr. BUCHANAN had demanded his paseport. He had no quarrelsome words with Lord CLARENDON, although the latter became a little excited at a recent interview.

Mr. BUCHANAN does not indicate his purpose to leave London before the arrival of his successor, or the settlement of the pending question.

The President still does not apprehend that a war will grow out of our British relations.

Mr. DALLAS has been confined to his house ill for several days. He has taken his passage, and sails on Saturday next, if his instructions shall be forwarded from the State Department in season. The rumor that he hesitates is unfounded.

Secretary GUTHRIE decides that the proviso to the Texas debt bill is a nullity, and that if no other difficulty arises, he will commence the preliminaries for settling the debts by the 1st proximo. S.

Government Dispatches from England—The Documents in the Enlistment Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The intense excitement occasioned by telegraphic dispatches on Sunday last, is allayed by the assurance that there is nothing in the Government dispatches, since received, calculated to diminish the hope that our differences with England may be pacifically arranged, although our relations with that country are not materially changed since the advices by the *Canada*.

Mr. BUCHANAN probably left England on the 20th, for a tour on the Continent.

Mr. DALLAS will soon receive his written instructions, his intercourse with the State Department heretofore being of a verbol character.

The Government dispatches show that many of the speculations and assertions of the British press and statesmen are untrue—nor is there ground for the rumor of an angry altercation having taken place between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN.

It may be as confidently asserted, that no formal proposition has been made by Great Britain, to arbitrate the pending differences. Under present circumstances, he believed our Government would not accept that mode of adjustment.

The response of the Executive to the Senate resolution, calling for the documents relating to the British enlistments, will probably be sent in to-morrow, and will show that gross inaccuracies have been made by the foreign press, and public men, relative to the true state of that question.

The Americans are firing a salute to-night, in honor of Mr. FILLMORE's nomination.

The Amendatory Naval-Reform Bill.

The subjoined bill, to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," was reported to the Senate on Monday by Hon. Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was read and passed to a second reading:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the written request, made within thirty days after the passage hereof, by any officer of the Navy who was dropped by the operation of the act of the 28th of February, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now governs courts of inquiry; and the Secretary of the Navy shall present the facts and the opinion of the Court in each case to the President of the United States for his consideration and such action as he shall deem consistent with justice and the interests of the public service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within six months from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eight of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" *Provided*, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments to any grade after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who were dropped as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within six months from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grade respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list; and that so much of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," as reoders officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the Navy: and the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized to transfer any officer, at his own request, from the active list to the reserved list, when, in his judgment, the public interests reqoire it; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That captains in command of squadrons shall be decominated flag officers.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the grade of admiral in the naval service be, and the same is hereby, revived; and that if, in the judgment of the President, the past eminent services of any naval captain shall entitle him to such distinction; he shall be authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to commission such officer as admiral of the navy.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established a corps, to be called "*The Scientific Corps of the Navy*," to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Naval Observatory, the preparation of the Nautical Almanac, and such duties pertaining to the hydrographical department, and such other scientific duties connected with the naval service as the Secretary of the Navy may, from time to time, prescribe, or as may be prescribed by law.

The Scientific Corps shall consist of:

One captain, two commanders, ten lieutenants, and seven masters, who shall be taken from the active and reserved lists of the navy, and who shall be commissioned as belonging to said corps, and who shall, in all respects, as officers of the navy, be subject to the rules and regulations of the navy and to the orders of the Navy Department. They shall rank with officers of similar grades in the active service of the navy, but shall not be entitled to military command. Promotion shall be within the corps, and shall be regulated by the rules which govern promotion in the active service, and the captain of the corps shall, by virtue of his office, be Superintendent of the Naval Observatory: *Provided*, That after the organization of said corps, as aforesaid, appointments thereto shall be made only from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HUNTER reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June, 1857.

MORE WAR-STEAMERS.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war, and would ask its consideration on Monday.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. BELL of Tenn., said the subject of Central American affairs deserves the serious attention of not only every member of the Senate, but every citizen who desires to see the peace of the country maintained, and, at the same time, the National honor protected. Although not sufficiently informed to speak with much definiteness on the British enlistment question, his opinion was that to suppose any serious controversy was likely to grow out of that subject was to suppose that common sense and reason had taken their departure from those who have the management of public affairs in both countries. In the event of war, however, he would be found on the side of his country, right or wrong. Taking a view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, somewhat different from that of other Senators, he thought he saw in the language of the treaty that it was not expected the British would withdraw absolutely and unqualifiedly from their Musquito Protectorate. The British were not required to abandon that Protectorate, while at the same time, every precaution had been taken by the American negotiator to attain that substantial object—preventing Great Britain from exercising any dominion there under any form or pretext whatever. He would not deny that Great Britain might now be disposed to avail herself of the forbearance on our part to defeat entirely the object of the treaty, but he did not think it expedient at present for this Government to take any step which might bring on a conflict, not with England alone, but her allies—including the whole of Western Europe.

The following bill was passed:

"The Laws relative to pilots on steamboats, and especially the act of 1852, shall not be so construed as to affect, annul, or impair the force or validity of State Laws regulating pilotage in its ports, harbors, or over bar at the mouths of Rivers where such waters are within the Territorial jurisdiction of such State."

A bill was also passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owner of any vessel to change the name of the same on the presentation of sufficient reasons therefor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Special Committee on the subject of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific: Messrs. Denver of Cal., Woodworth of Ill., Houston of Ala., Mott of Ohio, Welle of Wis., Hidwell of Va., Jewett of Ky., McCarty of N. Y., Evans of Texas, Reade of N. C., Wood of Me., Lindley of Mo., Kunkel of Pa.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Speaker nominated as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, on the part of the House, Messrs. MEACHAM, WARNER and ENGLISH.

Mr. MEACHAM was excused from serving, as he was not willing to consent to follow an institution which had diverted from the law of its establishment, and which is not making a proper impression on the country.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (Ohio,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, and for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. SEWARD, while explaining the reason of his absence on the final vote for the election of Speaker, alluded to the order of "Americans," and said that the American National Convention, by ignoring the 13th section of the Philadelphia platform, have placed themselves perfectly where the Republicans stand,—both denouncing the Administration for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In his opinion there was a secret sympathy between them. He defended the President from the charges of a weak and vacillating course relative to Kansas.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the following communication from the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 25:

"Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected, whereby their efficiency has been much increased, it is very desirable that these improvements should be applied, as far and as soon as practicable, to the arms on hand, both in Government arsenals and in possession of the States. Although our present supply of arms is as good as and probably superior to those of the same date of manufacture of any other nation in the use of them, in their present condition we should have to cope, at a disadvantage, with others who may have been beforehand with us in the application to their arms of the recent improvements. It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparing for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive, and in pursuance of this policy the estimates of the War Department from year to year have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our armories and arsenals, but with a small force of operations in employment. The regular estimates last submitted to Congress are based on these considerations. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring, at the earliest practicable period, military efficiency, as it regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regards men,) it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures should now be adopted—that we should increase the capacity for producing, and the force in employment at our armories and arsenals—that we should prepare more rapidly armaments and munitions for our fortifications—that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms by manufacturing new ones, and altering those of an inefficient style of fabrication, including both the United States and State arms, and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accoutrements and implements, for immediate and most efficient use. In order to effect this, it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and I respectfully suggest and recommend that application be made for the early appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied, at the discretion of the President, towards the objects before stated."

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL regarded this as a war message designed to operate on the other side of the water.

A debate ensued as to whether the communication should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, or to the Military Committee.

Mr. KEITT thought the Committee on Claims the proper Committee, as both the other Committees claimed jurisdiction over the subject. [Laughter.]

Without concluding the debate, the House adjourned.

The United States Steam Frigate Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A private dispatch from an officer on board the *Merrimac*, as she was going out of Boston harbor, says:

"We are off—ship under steam making nine knots per hour—ship, engine and boiler exceeding all expectation—Chief Engineer MARTIN is delighted."

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

No. 65.—The New-York and Cumberland Railroad Company *vs.* John G. Myers. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maine, with costs and interest.

No. 66.—Israel Kinsman *et al.* vs. Stephen R. Parkhurst. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Southern New-York, with costs and interest.

No. 63.—Samuel Ward, claimant of bark *Mopung*, *vs.* Wm. M. Peck *et al.* Justice Greer delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 40.—Lessee of Jas. B. McCall, Jr., *et al.*, *vs.* Willard Carpenter *et al.* Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, and remanding the cause, with instructions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 64.—James L. Ranson *vs.* Thomas S. Davis, Administrator. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 68.—Argument concluded by Hon. Miles Taylor for the appellants.

No. 69.—Conrad F. McRea, plaintiff, *vs.* Jonathan S. Niles, *et al.* Submitted on printed argument by Hon. J. P. Benjamin, for defendants.

No. 70.—Wm. W. Pugh, appellant, *vs.* Jonathan Nile, *et al.* The matters in controversy having been agreed to and settled between the parties, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

LAST OF THE NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

Official Vote on the Candidate for the Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

After what was published this morning, concerning the doings of the Know-Nothing National Nominating Convention, and of the seceders, there is very little worth recording. A large majority of the Delegates left last night; the Law men slept badly, and left early this morning; the New-Englanders retired this afternoon, full of hopes deferred; and all is quiet again.

I suppose I need not tell you that Brother BARNUM of New-York has sent on orders to issue a call for a Ratification Meeting in your City, on Thursday next. It will, of course, be well attended; the presence of the GEORGE LAW men in the Seceders Caucus, is a guaranty that the American party in New-York is *satisfied* with the nominations. There is a great deal of talk about what the party will do, which might be of interest, but I am tired of talking about what they say or do, and will, therefore, close my report of their proceedings, with the

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—OFFICIAL.

The following is the official vote on the candidate for the Presidency:

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Colley	No vote	Emory	No vote

CONNECTICUT.

Peck	No vote	Baldwin	No vote
Dunham	No vote	Perkins	No vote
Griswold	No vote	Booth	No vote

MASSACHUSETTS.

Richmond	McLean	Brewster	Davis
Allen	McLean	Arnold	Davis
Trask	McLean	Robinson	Davis
Sawin	McLean	Temple	Davis
Hawkes	McLean	Thurston	Davis
Ely	Raynor	Eems	Davis
Keth	Davis		

NEW-JERSEY.

Allen	Fillmore	Marsh	Fillmore
Levin	Fillmore	Weeks	Fillmore
Grandin	Fillmore	Ott	McLean
Connell	Fillmore		

RHODE ISLAND.

Nightingale	No vote	Knight	Fillmore
Chase	No vote	Simmons	McLean

INDIANA.

Merridith	McLean	Bowen	McLean
Sheets	McLean	Phillips	Fillmore

VIRGINIA.

Imboden	Fillmore	Preston	Fillmore
Bolling	Fillmore	Boteler	Fillmore
Andrews	Fillmore	Webb	Fillmore
Mausin	Fillmore	Kranner	Fillmore
Luckhead	Fillmore	Stewart	Fillmore
Budd	Fillmore	McHugh	Fillmore
More	Fillmore	Fitch	Fillmore
Cochrane	Fillmore		

MICHIGAN.

Liver	Law	Meddler	Law
Fuller	Law	Hamilton	Law
Ward	Law		

TENNESSEE.

Nelson	Fillmore	Harris	Fillmore
Donelson	Fillmore	Zollicoffer	Fillmore
Campbell	Fillmore	Belvate	Fillmore
Brownlow	Fillmore	Bankhead	Fillmore
Pickett	Fillmore	Ready	Fillmore
Burton	Fillmore	Bilbo	Davis

WISCONSIN.

Lockwood	Raynor	Burdick	Raynor
Gillies	Raynor	Cook	Fillmore
Chandler	Raynor		

TEXAS.

Eppuson	Fillmore	Achiltree	Fillmore
Santhy	Fillmore	Evans	Fillmore

CALIFORNIA.

Wood	Fillmore	Mathews	Fillmore
Brooks	Fillmore	McDonald	Fillmore

DELAWARE.

Norris	Fillmore	Murdick	Fillmore
Springslee	Fillmore		

FLORIDA.

Call	Fillmore

MISSISSIPPI.

Lake	Fillmore	Adams	Fillmore

MARYLAND.

Keanedy	Fillmore	Shley	Fillmore
Dennis	Fillmore	Parnell	Fillmore
Pinckney	Fillmore	Dallam	Fillmore
Dukehart	Fillmore	Ricaud	Fillmore
Dutton	Fillmore		

KENTUCKY.

Bartlett	Fillmore	Thompson	Fillmore
Todd	Fillmore	Goodloe	Fillmore
Carpenter	Fillmore	Chambere	Fillmore
Raphcal	Fillmore	Jones	Fillmore
Rodgere	Fillmore	Shanklin	Davis
Clay	Fillmore	Gist	Davie

NORTH CAROLINA.

Horton	Fillmore	Cradup	Fillmore
Buckston	Fillmore	Hadam	Fillmore
Poole	Fillmore	Rodman	Fillmore
Baker	Fillmore		

ALABAMA.

Walker	Fillmore	Smith	Fillmore

LOUISIANA.

Huestie	Fillmore	Lathrop	Fillmore
Jexnda	Fillmore	Eelam	Fillmore
Herman	Fillmore	Lewis	Fillmore

MISSOURI.

Flecher	Fillmore	Bell	Fillmore
Breckenridge	Fillmore	Hockaday	Fillmore
Edwards	Fillmore	Ewing	Fillmore

IOWA.

Melister	No vote	Clarke	No vote

DISTRICT COLUMBIA.

Bradley	No vote	Osborne	No vote

OHIO.

Hall	Fillmore	Nnsh	Campbell
White	Law	Herris	McLean
Liffert	Fillmore		

The State was given in accordance with representation, as follows: FILLMORE, 11; LAW, 9; MCLEAN, 3.

NEW-YORK.

Brooks	Fillmore	Toone	Law
Fontaine	Fillmore	Wagner	Law
Gay	Fillmore	Clark	Law
Beatty	Fillmore	Whiston	Law
Dean	Fillmore	Russell	Law
Bullock	Fillmore	Campbell	Law
Taylor	Fillmore	Lowell	Law
Chandler	Fillmore	Johnson	Law
Wilber	Fillmore	Law	Law
Adams	Fillmore	Lewie	Law
Savary	Fillmore	Oakes	Law
Murray	Fillmore	Bennett	Law
Spencer	Fillmore	Ford	Law
Lord	Fillmore	Stephens	Law
Thompson	Fillmore	Westbrook	Houston
Burrows	Fillmore	Paddock	Houston
Haven	Fillmore	Boles	Houston
Scroggs	Law		

PENNSYLVANIA.

Johnston	No vote	Garnant	Fillmore
Gossler	Raynor	Evans	Fillmore
Parke	Raynor	Stillwell	Fillmore
Pomroy	Raynor	Erawin	Fillmore
Todd	Rayner	Small	Fillmore
Thorne	Fillmore	Stambaugh	Fillmore
Hazlehurst	Fillmore	Stewart	Fillmore
Bumm	Fillmore	Hitherington	Fillmore
Walburn	Fillmore	Killinger	McLean
Goad	Fillmore		

ARKANSAS.

Logan	Fillmore	Fowler	Fillmore

ILLINOIS.

Danaahower	Raynor	Allen	Fillmore
Durham	Fillmore		

The votes of the States not fully represented were divided in proportion to the will of those present.

J. A.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in your issue of this date that your reporter erred in giving tha vote in the National Council, at Philadelphia, for President. It is stated: "Louisiana—No vote." I cast the six votes of Louisiana for MILLARD FILLMORE. Please make the correction.

J. M. ELAM.

Know-Nothing State Council.

MEETING AT CANANDAIGUA—RATIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The American State Council met at 11 o'clock this morning, and in the absence of President BAKER, CALVIN WALKER, of Geneva, was chosen Chairman. Many of the delegates had not yet arrived.

The morning session was spent in preliminary business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ex-Senator W. H. GOODWIN announced the National nominations and introduced the following resolutions ratifying them, which were adopted unanimously and ratified with nine hearty cheers for each nominee:

Resolved, That the Grand Council hails with the liveliest satisfaction the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE as the candidate of the American Party, for the office of President of the United States; that in his tried statesmanship and patriotic integrity, and his devotion to the interest of the entire people, we have the surest guarantee of his fitness for the high position for which he has been named, and that we cordially and earnestly commend him to the American electors of the Empire State, as eminently worthy of their suffrages, which we doubt not he will most cordially receive.

Resolved, That in the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, we recognize a patriot and statesman of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school,—and that, in the language of his illustrious predecessor, "By the powers of Sam we will elect him."

Later from California and Nicaragua.

AN ALLIANCE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—MINING ACCOUNTS AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS GOOD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday. All the Central American States, except Nicaragua, have formed an alliance, and Col. KINNEY had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with WALKER.

From California the mining accounts are excellent, and the agricultural prospects good. There had been considerable rain.

The San Francisco markets had a downward tendency.

The California Legislature had not elected a Senator, and there was little probability of a choice. Mr. FOOTE is the American candidate.

Messrs. SANDERS and HAMMOND, both formerly Collectors at San Francisco, have been indicted for embezzling funds.

There had been no fighting in Oregon since the last accounts.

Some of the passengers by the *Daniel Webster* report that Col. KINNEY was arrested at Granada by order of WALKER, and condemned to be shot, but was saved by the interference of WALKER's officers. The rumor is not, however, very reliable.

From Kansas.

THE ANTICIPATED DIFFICULTIES—APPEAL FROM THE MERCHANTS OF KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Saturday's Missouri *Democrat* has three letters from Kansas, dated 14th, 15th and 18th, indicating probable renewal of hostilities on the 4th of March, which is the time fixed for the inauguration of the new State officers. Judge ELMORE has advised the officers elect not to take the oath of office, as to do so will be treason. ROBINSON declares that he will take the oath of office, if he is hanged the same hour.

The merchants of Kansas publish an appeal to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, to use their influence to prevent further incursions into the Territory; as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East through other States, if their trade through Missouri continues to be interrupted.

Important from Mexico.

FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ—THE CASTLE SURRENDERED TO THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

By the arrival of the steamer *Texas*, at this port, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d.

The troops in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa pronounced for TAMARIZ on the night of tha 12th inst. There was some firing on both sides, but the loss was slight until the 20th, when the Castle surrendered to the city.

Puebla was still in possession of HARO Y TAMAREZ. The leaders of the insurrection at the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been condemned to be shot.

The La Grange Opera Troupe at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The La Grange Tronpe made their appearance here this evening, and excited a perfect musical *furore*. The house was crowded to excess, and their reception enthusiastic in the extreme.

Navigation on the Sound.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Elm City* came through from New-York to-day, and arrived at her dock here about 8 o'clock this evening. She went through the ice in some places more than two feet thick. She will leave here for New-York on Wednesday.

Accommodations for the New Mammoth Steamer at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The citizens of Portland confirmed, to-day, the recent appropriation by the City Government of $60,000 for wharf accommodations for the new mammoth English steamer, by a vote of 1,415 to 117.

Embezzling $14,000.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

CALEB B. ATKINS, teller of the Washington Bank, was carried before the Police Court this morning, charged with embezzling $14,000 of the funds of the institution. He was ordered to give bonds in $25,000 for examination, to-morrow.

Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, to be elected next Fall, has been designated to meet at Bloomington on the 23d of May.

Travel East.

The steamer *Bay State*, which left Fall River at noon on Monday, arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, *viâ* Sandy Hook, and left again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the same route.

The *Empire State* left here at 4 P. M. on Monday, *viâ* Sandy Hook, and arrived at Fall River at 5¾ o'clock yesterday morning. She left there on her return to New-York in the afternoon.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO BOYS.—A very serious fight occurred at Bethlehem, Pa., on Friday night last, between two boys, not over fifteen years of age respectively. The ill-feeling between the two arose in the afternoon from a discussion by the boys on the merits of the different Fire Companies of Bethlehem. Although much provoked by the other, one of the boys steadily refused to fight at the time, but remarked that he would be ready for him in the evening, when they parted, determined to finish their work when night came on. In the evening they met at the time agreed upon and after the attack was made, the boy who in the afternoon refused to fight, drew a knife with which he had no doubt provided himself, and made sad work with his opponent—slitting down his ear, cutting a very serious gash in his neck, and other places, and no doubt would have killed him but for the interference of bystanders. This youthful desperado was then taken before a Justice and bound over for his appearance at Court. We have not learned the condition of the boy who was so seriously injured.—*Boston Express.*

WARRENTON EXCURSION.

A Steerage Passenger With Reminiscences Down from Francisco.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

On Monday, Jan. 21, about 4 o'clock P. M., we left the city of San Francisco, in the *Sierra Nevada*. The weather through the day had been of a pleasant character, a mingling of fair and dull—with just enough stratum of mud, that might delude a Californian into the notion that he was roaming in the streets of the Empire City. The mail steamer had sailed about two hours before us, giving room for speculation when we should meet again; the crowd on the wharf gave a faint cheer as our fastenings were loosed, to which we as feebly responded, the knot seeming to stick in our throat. A general bustle among the landsmen, and running to and fro without an apparent object, all tending however to settle each member of the hive in his place was going on, while the ship slowly moved through the Golden Gate.

"Where's my trunk?" "Have you seen my valise?" "I've lost two shirts." "Will you take a nip?" "Give me a piece of twine," interspersed with sundry emphatic oaths, while each devoted himself with immense energy to the regulations of his berth and his baggage, keeping an ear open for the supper bell, for which a great deal of anxiety was manifested; one gentleman wondering if it had caught cold, and could not speak loud; another expressing the fear "that the 'old timber' was on a bust." The welcome sound, however, was heard at last, and a general rush was made for the tables, which were soon surrounded. It was evident that some must watch while some did eat; for there was not room for all. An inspection of the viands, however, greatly reconciled the tardy ones to their fate; salt beef and pork, sea-biscuit first quality; tea, quality unknown, but decidedly aquatic; thumping big potatoes of the best sort, graced the table, while the profanity would have disgra

[redacted]

[redacted] TWENTY-EIGHTH

The Peace Negotiations—The Difference with the United States.

Louisa, Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The more I reflect, the more I scrutinize the [redacted] incidents, whether connected or apparently unconnected with the Peace transactions, the stronger I feel convinced that the view I have taken of the case is just. L. N. BONAPARTE never willed anything by this war, but to arrive at an alliance with Russia, and thus to enter his "Dynasty" by the common consent of the "legitimate Monarchs," into what, in derision of national rights, they call the "public law of Europe." It ought to be remembered that the treaties of 1815, consecrating legitimacy, and what they call "Divine right," in opposition to popular right, as the basis for the political system of Europe, and pledging mutual and reciprocal support for the solidary maintenance of it are still, in the estimation of the Monarchical Cabinets, the fundamental public law of the world. One of the provisions of these treaties is the proscription of the family BONAPARTE. It is not France alone, it is the coalition of Monerchical Europe, that proscribed the family BONAPARTE. European legitimacy did never acknowledge that the real or fictitious will of the people of France could unilaterally alter a provision of the European public law. The Monarchs who, in the treaty of the Holy Alliance, proclaimed themselves the Heavenly-appointed Plenipotentiaries of God, may from expediency tolerate a contravention in their public law of legitimacy, but it remains a contravention in their estimate—a fact and not a right—until the provision to which it derogates be abrogated by their common consent. BONAPARTE, therefore, up to this moment, is but a Sovereign *de facto*, not *de jure*, in the jurisprudence of Monarchical Europe. He has been acknowledged as the Ruler of France, but *he alone, not his house. No Dynasty Bonaparte* is yet incorporated into the Monarchical public law of Europe; like as the ROMANOFFS, HAPSBURGS and BRANDENBURGHS are. With him it is not, as it is with these, that they themselves, and not their nations, are acknowledged to constitute the elements of the political system of Europe; he does not, nor will ever be reputed to do, until the proscription of his family be solemnly effaced from the conventional public law of Europe. To effect this, and by effecting it to share the privilege of legitimacy—to make his house a dynasty, and that dynasty an ingredient element of the political system of Europe, is the great object of L. N. BONAPARTE'S ambition. It is with this view he entered on the war, which with him had no other object than to arrive at an alliance with Russia & Co., who, no doubt of it, have already consented to legitimize the Bonaparte dynasty, in return for the eminent services L. NAPOLEON has rendered to despotic legitimacy by his 2d of December, by the regards shown to Russia in the war, by the considerations for Austria, and is furthermore rendering by bringing the war to a stop just when "drifting" England was about to take the contest in earnest, and do some substantial harm to the political power of Russia, this very fulcrum of the principle of divine legitimacy with which the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the system of representative government have been pronounced incompatible, by the European despots.

The London *Times*, either less sagacious, or even more hypocritical than usual, professes to wonder at the "extraordinary and unaccountable eagerness of the French Statesmen to sign anything, to embrace any terms, to waive any demands, so that they may only put an end to hostilities." Why! in the name of common sense there certainly is nothing either extraordinary or unaccountable in this. It is rather very logical, and very accountable in the position of BONAPARTE. *He* has waived nothing of *his* aims; *he* has carried *his aim*; he has pressed out all the juice he wanted from the pair of oranges—"War and English Alliance"—and now having the juice, he throws away the peel of course. To see and to comprehend the process nothing further is required but to put on for a moment the spectacles of ambitious roguery, and look at matter from the point of view BONAPARTE must be looking at them. The British Government, however, committed, from the very beginning, the fault that, pushed to war by some unconscious instinct of danger, without precisely knowing their specific object, they thought L. N. BONAPARTE would be a like fool, and content himself with dim abstract notions of "supremacy, civilization, European interest, balance of power," and such other mystical stuff for object; they thought he would be fool enough not to have his own objects in view; and now, beginning to perceive that they are fooled, they look rather sheepish somehow. Why! they have been fooled all along the whole of the business, no doubt about it, and sad as it may be to have to draw parallels between roguery and foolery, it must be owned that, since morality has been proscribed from politics, between a rogue and a fool, it is not the rogue who presents the most ludicrous aspect. A rogue sometimes may succeed in politics; a fool never can. It is not very polite, what I say, but it is true. It is the same truth TALLEYRAND (or whosoever it was) had before his eyes, when he set down the maxim, that "in politics a fault is even worse than a crime." Almighty God! what difference between these dispensators of destines, and that men who said: "*Honesty is the best Policy.*"

From the time that Sebastopol fell (as they call it) indications of secret relations between Paris and St. Petersburg, (by Vienna of course,) have been following one upon another in continual succession. First, the long inactivity, when by a sound strategical movement the Russians could have been swept from the Crimea;—then the impediments thrown in the way of OMAR PACHA, to get some of the Turkish forces kept idle at Eupatoria for a diversion in Asia. Again, the sparing of Odessa, and the puny aim of taking Kinburn instead, without trying so much as to follow up the advantage; subsequently, the order PELISSIER has got to stop offensive operations, and draw back on his line of defence, precisely when Czar ALEXANDER starts from Nicolaieff to pay a visit to his dispirited army in the Crimea (if that be no collusion, I know not what is to deserve the name) soon after: the order to settle down in Winter quarters, though it was known that MOURAVIEFF must hunger out Kars, if not relieved;—and last, (oh! woe the memory!) themelancholy fall of heroic Kars, immolated willfully, deliberately, to considerations for the prestige of Russian arms, indispensable should the Czar consent to negotiate. Kars, glorious beyond praise, a rival to Saguntum and Saragossa, allowed to fall by famine while a combined army of 200,000 men, with boundless means of sea transport, lay unjustifiably idle in Winter quarters, at an easy distance, I say at an easy distance, being nothing more sure than the mere landing of a considerable force at Batoum would have released the ill-fated town, and would have forced General MOURAVIEFF to a hasty retreat, lest he be cut off from his strategical basis, and caught like MACK at Ulm; all these have been as many indications of a mysterious intelligence between Paris and St. Petersburg. That this intelligence resulted in a secret understanding between the Czar and L. N. BONAPARTE on a basis of "daub me and I will daub thee" is clear to demonstration from the very nature of the proposed (now accepted) terms, inasmuch as they are but a reproduction of the Four Points, only milder in favor of Russia, as the contrasting of both the propositions showeth. On a future occasion I may enter more fully on their comparative analysis, should there be occasion for it; at present I will confine myself to signalizing three substantial facts. The first is, that in the former negotiations the third point, besides the object of pretending to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, had yet another object clearly defined in these words: "*to connect more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire with the European equilibrium.*" This has been formalised in the Conference of April 19, 1855, by the following article:

"The high contracting parties, wishing that the Sublime Porte should participate in the advantages of the system established by public law between the different States of Europe, engage themselve severally to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, guerantee together the strict observance of this engagement, and will, in consequence, consider every act or event which should be of a nature to infringe on it, as a question of European interest."

Now, at present, not only this article has been entirely dropped, but not even so much as an allusion is made to what constituted the essential part of the former basis of negotiations, viz.: The connection of the existence of the Ottomen Empire with the European equilibrium.

The second fact is this: We read in the dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, dated April 3, 1855, (Blue Books, additional Vienna papers No. 2,) that the Cabinets of Paris and London had agreed to propose, with respect to the neutralization of the Black Sea, "that Russia and Turkey should have no ships of war in the Black Sea, *nor in the sea of Azoff.*" At present, the neutralization is reserved exclusively to the Black Sea; the "*Sea of Azoff has been dropped.*"

The third fact is, that in the former negotiations nobody has thought of forcing Turkey to disbend her military arsenals; now she has been placed under the load of such a stipulation, without so much as being asked whether she would consent to it. This is no trifling circumstance indeed. Varne, Sisepolis, Bourgas, Trebizonde, &c., fall under the blow, while Russia keeps Nicolaieff intact, and the Sea of Azoff unfettered. It is as if the war had been conducted against Turkey, and as if the peace had to be concluded in favor of Russia. I wonder how Lord CLARENDON will contrive to make agree this lopping of the defences of Turkey with his circular dispatch of June 19, 1855, wherein he says that "it would be a mockery to pretend that Russia has anything to fear from the hostility of Turkey."

This much will suffice to show that the present conditions being more onerous to Turkey and less stringent to Russia than the former propositions have been, nothing short of a secret understanding, answering the dynastical designs of BONAPARTE'S ambition, could have induced him, I cannot say to listen to such terms, but to sue for peace (rather for an alliance) on such terms—because such is the case in reality. It is not Russia, but the Western Powers, who sued for peace. Thus much Lord CLARENDON himself could not help confessing, in the debates on the Throne Speech, and Lord DERBY and Mr. ROEBUCK have (not without a blush) signalized the fact in Parliament.

However, if, after such unequivocal indications, a further proof had been wanting of the fact that a secret understanding does actually exist, it is to be found, first, in the fact that Paris is the place fixed upon, not only for the negotiations in detail, but also—contrary to the conventional rules of diplomatic proceedings—for the signature of the preliminaries; and secondly, a still more marked proof is furnished by the very remarkable language of the Russian papers. I beg to quote from the *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, Jan. 26:

"The French Nation loves and respects the Russians, admires their conrege and self-danial, and takes every opportunity of expressing its sympathy. The French prisoners, on their part, have been treated by the Russians *like brothers.*"

Now, this certainly is ominous language from an enemy at war. The more ominous, as not one word is said about the English. Such expressions and such silence of the press as it is in Russia, impresses a seal of authenticity on the saying generally attributed to Czar ALEXANDER II., "I admire France, but hate England." This, in its turn, recalls to my memory the fact, that, after the February Revolution of 1848, General KISSELEFF, having made himself conspicuous by a very marked cordiality towards the Provisional Republican Government, one of the French ministers, in acknowledging that cordiality, remarked to him that he does the more value it the more unexpected it is. "*Que voulez-vous,*" answered KISSELEFF; "France and Russia have every reason to be good friends, independently of the form of their Governments; they have a common enemy—England." This is authentic; I have it from the minister himself to whom the words were addressed.

Such is the position. In all this England is not guilty of collusion; she has been, is, and will be the dupe first, and the loser last. In fact, she is in an awkward predicament. If the matter would be but to give her consent to inscribing the dynasty BONAPARTE into the public law of Europe; that, of course England would do, with the greatest pleasure possible, no doubt of it; this, however, is but one part of the business; those Powers who pledge themselves to reciprocal support for the maintenance of legitimacy as the basis of the political system of Europe, have certainly not granted an exceptional concession to BONAPARTE, without stipulating in return his accession to the corollaries of the Holy Alliance, as developed in the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach and Verona; which may be briefly resumed in these words: "War and extermination to the principle of representative government, and to the free press." This corollary is a part and parcel of the current transactions, and therefore it is that I say England is not an accomplice, but a dupe. The next turn of danger is hers; and such is, I will not say her present blindness, but the fatal result of the secondary position, to which she has most inexcusably stooped, hand and feet bound, that she will be seen actually taking upon herself the odium of helping to a most disgraceful transaction, which forever will remain a stain on the name of the Allies, and an outrage to political morality, on account of the treachery it implies towards Turkey;—though that same transaction, the odium of which England undertakes to share, will prove to have been founded on a coalition virtually directed against England herself.

In this juncture of affairs the appearance I see maintained by the British Government with regard to the differences with the United States has, in my opinion, an air surpassingly comical. They know that whether right or wrong in their interpretation of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, the United States can and will never sanction that interpretation. Not if the British interpretation be wrong, because in that case it is wrong; not if it be right, because in that case the acceptance of its provisions has been on the part of the United States an unintentional oversight. It would have been absolute folly on your part to enter on the treaty such as England pretends it to be. Two travelers had but one horse; one of them proposed an agreement on these terms: the first half-hour you shall walk and I will ride; the second half an hour I will ride and you shall walk. Just such would be the Central American treaty, according to the English interpretation. They know full well that you will not accept it;—they know full well that you will not, and cannot, consent to submit in this case to any arbitration, least to the arbitration of any king; they know full well that you have the means of renouncing the treaty if you choose, and that they can't help it if you do so; they know full well that the English people does not care a bit about all the Belizes and Ruatans; and they know full well that, if right or wrong, President PIERCE has made up his mind to consider Mr. CRAMPTON a *persona ingrata*, and not to have him at Washington; they neither can help it, nor could induce the people of England to go to war with you on that account; therefore, it is evident that since they neither do wish, nor have the will and resolution of coming to blows, the wisest possible expedient would be to cut short the excitement. They, however, do just the reverse; to what purpose? may you ask. It is: that they like to have this dispute open to serve as an excuse for their dancing at the tune of BONAPARTE in the Paris transaction, which they feel will cast disgrace on England, though they are far from realizing all the danger it implies to her.

KOSSUTH.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Americans in Paris—Festivities—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

MORE ABOUT GEORGE JONES.

When I wrote you a few weeks ago the history of an American flunkey in Europe, whom I placed under the *nom de plume* of GEORGE JONES, I little dreamed of the storm I was raising over my own head. I could not foresee that it would be overlooked that GEORGE JONES was not the name of the individual in question, nor that there were many patriotic gentlemen in Paris bearing the veritable name of GEORGE JONES, ready to repulse with indignation any such charge as that of being a Count, much less trying to pass for one on fictitious capital. I could not foresee that editors in the United States, supposing it was *their* GEORGE JONES, absent in Europe, who was playing such foolish tricks, were going to say naughty things on the account of an innocent man; that they were going to hazard the belief that GEORGE had always had a leening towards courtly titles and courtly things, and to bless their stars and the good of the commonwealth that so disreputable a citizen had been got rid of. After clearly stating that the name "GEORGE JONES" was adopted to conceal the real name of the individual, I thought I should have been free from reclemations from any quarter; but such an immunity I was not destined to enjoy, as the reader will see.

Now that the TIMES is again admitted into circulation in France, it is much sought after and extensively read in Paris; and on the morning of the day after the arrival of the number which contained the history of GEORGE JONES' performances, my bell rang and the boy brought me a card bearing the name of GEORGE JONES of ——. I repaired to the parlor, met the owner of the card, and was greeted with the following question:

"Are you the author of the Malekoff letters in the NEW-YORK TIMES?"

"I am."

"I presume you did not mean me by the history you have there published?"

"By no means, Sir; the name of that individual is not the same as that I see on your card; therefore it could not have been intended for you."

"But an editor, in my native place, has stated that the history was pointed at me; he seized the occasion to make disagreeable reflections on my character, and I have called to ask you to make an explanation."

"Willingly, Sir;" and the explanation is already made.

The same day, and not long after the retirement of the first visitor, the bell rang again, and the boy brought me another card, bearing the name of GEORGE JONES of ——! The affair commenced to grow serious. I waited upon GEORGE JONES No. 2; went through another interrogatory, and terminated with the promise to secure him, in the columns of the TIMES, against the misconception of his friends at home.

But the affair was not to stop here. Later in the day I was handed the card of GEORGE JONES No. 3! with a request to walk to the parlor. Much the same interrogatories were made, and the same assurances given as in the case of Nos. 1 and 2, and I began to regret having chosen for the pseudo Count a name of such general popularity.

The eagerness with which these gentlemen sought an explanation which would relieve them from misconception, does honor to their patriotism, and carries with it the assurance that no true-born American ever desires to renounce his country for the sake of a hollow title; for I should mention that the individual to whom I gave the name of GEORGE JONES, and who professed to bear the title of Chevalier and Count, was born in England, of English parents, and is only a naturalized citizen of the United States. But it is still singular that, having lived in the United States from early infancy, he should not have more thoroughly discarded English ideas.

BROADWAY AT COUPIL'S.

At the great Exhibition this Summer, there was a remarkable picture by a French artist, representing Broadway from the house in which Mr. ALEXANDER MOTT used to live, (if my memory serves me,) above Spring-street, down to St. Paul's. It is a Winter scene, snow lies deep on the ground; the "Broadway Line" is represented by a sled omnibus with six horses, plenty of laughing passengers, and the money-taker standing on the runners; other sleighs and the muffled-up promenaders on the pavement carry out the idea of a snow gala in Broadway; three firemen in the foreground and an engine retreating rapidly in the distance give the Frenchman's idea of the natural in New-York. The picture is remarkable for truthfulness, and is striking in its execution. The size was six by four feet.

This picture has been copied at half size in pastel, by one of the artists who garnish the windows of our first print-shops with works of this kind. The effect of the Winter scene in pastel is better than in oil. The picture has been placed in COUPIL'S window on the Boulevard Montmartre, and since its installation has been the subject of a veritable ovation. I never recollect to have seen any picture in COUPIL'S window attract so large and constant a crowd of gazers as this. HOLFELD'S celebrated picture of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA, arm-in-arm, at the Great Exhibition, is effectively eclipsed; so are the moving battle scenes of the Crimea, which one sees there from time to time.

But one-half the curiosity arose from the fact that people did not know what country it was intended to represent. In France snow is always connected in the mind with barbarism, or at least with Russia. But here was a scene where the people and the architecture of the houses looked as if it might be a civilized country, and people were puzzled.

"It's curious," said a man in the crowd; "that looks like Russia, but there is the English flag," (the stars and stripes floating from the St. Nicholas.)

"No," replied a man who was stretching his neck over the other's shoulders. "I don't think that's the English flag, and the houses in Russia are not built of brick."

"*Ma foi, je ne sais trop!*" from the other—that universal expression of puzzled Frenchdom—put an end to the discussion.

A party of returned Zouaves from the Crimea were attracted by the firemen in the foreground. These firemen are drawn to the life, in red shirt, leather cap, and with pantaloons rolled up. The three are running in different directions, and one holds to his mouth the speaking-trumpet. The "Southwark, 42," retreating in the distance towards some imaginary conflagration, is so unlike any European "machine," that no light is borrowed from it on the character of the gentlemen with the red shirt and curious caps.

A soldier says to another, with a laugh, "Did you ever see a Cossack like that fellow, comrade? *Mille, diable*, what is he doing with that horn to his mouth?"

And the soldiers declared to each other that they had never encountered any such soldier as that in the Crimea, and that they must be the boasted Imperial Guard with which the *père* ALEXANDER was always threatening to drive them into the sea.

In like way, intelligent-looking men, after carefully analyzing the picture in all its parts, came to the conclusion, with some reserve on the account of the St. Nicholas flags, that the scene was Russian—not ironically, but veritably Russian. The idea of a burning sun and peludal fevers, which occurs to every Frenchmen's mind when he thinks of America, throws him off the track.

But M. COUPIL, taking compassion on his puzzled street audience, has kindly ticketed his picture, "*Scène d'hiver, Broadway, New-York.*"

NOTES AT THE TUILERIES BALL.

At the brilliant ball of the Tuileries, on Tuesday night last, the *quadrille d'honneur* was thus composed: The Emperor and the Princess Mathilde danced opposite the Prince Napoleon and Lady Cowley; the Count Walewski and the Countess Strozzi, daughter of the Austrian Marshal Strozzi, opposite Gen. Canrobert and the younger daughter of Queen Christina, of Spain; the hereditary Prince of Reuss and the Duchess of Valentino opposite the Minister of Portugal and Mme. Ronher, wife of the French Minister; the Minister of Sardinia and Mme. Fortoul, wife of French Minister, opposite Admiral Hamelin and the Countess Hetzfeldt, wife of Prussian Minister. The Emperor afterwards waltzed with the Countess Sclafani, a beautiful young woman, who appeared frightened, and danced a *contre-danse* with Lady Cowley. I give you these names, because there is always more or less of political significance in the formation of the opening quadrille at an Imperial Ball, in troublous times like these.

The Imperial family was very near complete at this ball. The Princes Jerome, Napoleon, Muret, Canino, the Princesses Methilde and Cemerata. There were also the Queen Christina of Spain, the Prince and Princess Czartoryski, the hereditary Prince of Reuss, the Princess of Hess, the Duke of Brunswick, (with those epanlettes made of diamonds,) Marshal Narvaez, of Spain; Baron Bertonck, of Denmark; Count Frann, of Austria, with a daughter, who is the belle of the season at the Palace.

The Empress remained seated during the whole time that their Majestics were present.

I was pleased to see that Gen. BOSQUET held himself aloof from the party that surrounded the throne. He mixed with the officers and private citizens in the Salle d'Apollo, where great attention was paid him. He too had his court and courtiers, but they were off a different stamp from those in the Salle des Maréchaux. BOSQUET is immensely popular at this moment in Paris—more popular than CANROBERT, and CANROBERT is the bosom friend of the Emperor.

THE IRISH BEAUTY AGAIN.

Two years ago, when Miss SMEAD first came to Paris, the Emperor paid her marked attention, as your readers already know. The consequence was, that whenever afterwards Miss S.'s name was seen on Lord COWLEY'S list for an invitation to a ball at the Tuileries, the Empress EUGENIE was careful to have the name stricken off. Miss S. received no invitation, and soon discovering the nature of the difficulty, she conceived a violent hatred for the Empress, and determined to have her revenge.

A few nights ago, the Emperor and Empress were present at a *soirée* at Lord COWLEY'S. Miss SMEAD was also there. The Empress passed through a room where Miss S. and other ladies were seated, and all rose as Her Majesty passed but Miss SMEAD. The Empress noticed the act and felt the insult. Her Majesty has become notoriously irritable within the last few months, and every care is taken to avoid violent emotions. The good of the country, of posterity, of the world at large, but especially of the Bonaparte dynasty, depends upon it. An officer of the household of Her Majesty approached Miss SMEAD and remonstrated with her for her conduct. Miss S. replied that it was not the habit in England to rise thus for the Queen, and certainly she would not do it for the Empress of France.

What passed between the Emperor and Empress in another room, may be imagined, for soon NAPOLEON entered the room where Miss SMEAD was, and seeing her standing on the floor in conversation with a gentleman, he approached them, and bowing coldly to the lady, stepped between them, turned his back to Miss S., and engaged the gentleman in conversation for some minutes.

It must have been a great sacrifice for as polite a man as LOUIS NAPOLEON, and as great an admirer of beauty, but the interests of the dynasty mount above the caprices of the individual.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SORBONNE.

The difficulty of the schools is not yet settled. A large number of students are yet in custody, and new arrests are constantly made. It is true that M. NISARD, the offending Professor, has commenced, and continues his course, but he was interrupted at the first lecture, arrests were made, and the lectures are only continued under the menace of an armed force. Wherever the word "Imperial" appears upon the handbills of the bulletin board, it is scratched out. Several members of the *Marianne*, it is said, (but I do not believe it,) have been arrested with the students. Numerous arrests of members of this band have been lately made in various parts of France, but the conduct of the students of the Latin quarter is in no way to be attributed to this secret association. The *Marianne* is composed almost exclusively of men who are fit to fight at barricades, but who are not capable of conspiring successfully against the Government. The students are a class above that, and could not be influenced by the other in such proceedings as have taken place at the Sorbonne.

Nothing further is known in regard to the Polytechnic School. It is said that the Emperor, finding opposition in the army, in certain quarters where he did not expect it, has ordered an investigating Committee; and this Committee will, without doubt, determine on a compromise which will save the School in name but change it in form. Gen. MORIN is loud in his demands for the abolition of the School. It was this General who commanded the cadets on the day of the entry of the soldiers from the Crimea, and it is he who feels particularly the sting of their conduct on that day, for as the Emperor appeared in front of them, the General rode out and raising his sword towards his command, with the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" he was mortified and enraged to see that every man stood as mute and as calm as if he and the Emperor were not there. The General rode along the lines afterwards and ordered the boys to do better when they arrived at the Place Vandôme, where they would be placed again in front of His Majesty; but the same thing was here repeated. The General rode out in front, and raising his sword high in the air, shouted to his cadets in a menacing tone, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but he only met for the response the same calm silence as at the Bastille.

But the fact is, it is traditional in France that the corps of *génie* and *artillerie* being regarded as *corps d'élite*, have always had the privilege of remaining silent before their sovereigns, if they chose; and these boys, Republican at heart and never friends to the present Chief of State, are determined to maintain this ancient right. The attempt to force them from it will not be productive of any good.

THE AMERICAN BALL.

The following are the names of the Committee for the Ball at the Hotel du Louvre, in commemoration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON:

Hon. Mr. Mason, United States Minister; Mr. O. J. Wise, Secretary of Legation; Mr. J. B. Wilbor, Jr., Secretary to the American Minister; Hon. Mr. McRea, United States Consul at Paris; Messrs. Monroe, Hutton, Birney, Richards, Corbyn, Ridgway, Moulton, Caldwell, Stewart, Brooks, Berry, Van Zandt, Post, Montgomery, Childe, Greene, Lonbat.

MALAKOFF.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Organization of Semi-Military Association Societies—Prospects for the 4th of March—Another Plot at Easton.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

It is now nearly midnight, but I will pen you a few lines for the morning mail. I have just returned from a meeting of the Committee of Public Safety, which meets nearly every night to consult upon such measures as are necessary for present security and defence. I am tired of repeating so often the story of our excitements, and at times can but wish I could steal away to some obscure nook, and experience once more the consoling power of a quiet hour. But there is no middle compromise ground in Kansas. We are leading the world now by the foretop, and no "slow coach" need join the Olympiad.

I have information, on which I can fully rely, that the South are following your example in part, by organizing "Stock Aid Companies" in many of the States. Missouri leads off in the affair, and has already sent scores of agents to the other States, who lecture upon the importance of a large emigration to Kansas next season, and receive pledges to the stock of the Company. This is divided into sheres of $25 each, and a person may take more or less of them. The money is to be expended in paying the expenses of emigrants—in buying lands or improvements here, and in erecting mills or anything else that will indnce their friends to emigrate here; and this is all to remain as a stock fund until *Kansas becomes a Slave State*,—then they intend to sell most of it at anction, and none will remain longer in the Territory, after accomplishing their object, unless they choose to. In Missouri, this is all managed within the secret lodges of "The Lone Star," and it is guarded by the strongest oathe. Westport has sent five men to the South, and other towns still more. Reports have returned from them that hundreds are ready to start for Kansas as soon as the weather will permit. All this is not regarded particularly as a military flurry, but as an incentive to Southern emigration.

In some respects there are more peaceful indications toward us than heretofore. Since receiving the President's special message upon Kansas, I have seen more clearly the probable programme of our future. It is to us an encouraging premonition, that the prominent Pro-Slavery men of Kansas have, in concert with the Executive at Washington, seen that the Free-State organization was destined to succeed, because founded in justice, and that their only way to defeat us was to offer to compromise, or divide the glory with us. Judge ELMORE and others proposed to us, yesterday, that we should all we have done towards establishing a State Government, and then have the Governor call a new session of the bogus Legislature to repeal all the *obnoxious laws*, then have a Constitutional Convention called, and they would not allow any interference by the Missourians at the ballot-box, but presumed that a Constitution might be adopted satisfactory to us all. This kind of blarney we spurn at once, for we have already as good a Constitution as we hope to have, and because it recognizes the great principle of human freedom, the Pro-Slavery Party wish to foil us before our State Government is put in motion. We feel stronger than ever since having such proposals made to us, and the very fact that they ask us to undo what we have done, is conclusive evidence that they regard our present position as formidable.

Mr. HOAGLAND, of Tecumseh, the United States Commissioner, says he shall arrest all who take the oath of office at Topeka, on the 4th of March, for treason. He will have a sweet time of it, I trow. Probably, the Legislature will organize hastily, appoint the Committees, receive the Governor's Message, and adjourn the first day, for one or two months, at this place, to give us more time to see what Congress will do for our cause, and thus, if possible, prevent a collision, until the Summer emigration has brought us necessary aid.

The forces are still kept up at the forts, but they are to be dismissed this week, and only meet for drill every Saturday hereafter, unless some new emergency requires their aid.

Yesterday, a special messenger arrived from Easton, bringing intelligence that a secret plot had been discovered to destroy the Free-State men of that town to-day. Over eighty names were seen upon paper, that were pledged to the hellish work, and we were requested to send them a few dragoons immediately. Over twenty well-armed, mounted men, left about noon, to-day, and we expect to hear the result of the affair to-morrow. We cannot fully credit such intentions yet, but if our next messenger confirms it, and calls for more help, it will be ready. Messrs. MEINARD and SPARKS, who were in Lawrence, a few weeks, as "fugitives" from the Kickapoo Rangers, have lately returned to Easton, and they are the *marked* men in this last eruption. We are now organizing a cavalry throughout the Territory, but the scarcity of good horses is unfavorable. We have also an artillery company, of over twenty men, in town, who are becoming very expert at bomb and canister tactics.

The weather is more mild, and we look for a large flood soon. There is a large body of snow all over the country, especially toward the mountains. The Utah mail, that tried to go through a few weeks since, has returned on account of the deep snows, and the trappers have come in, and say the snow was never known so deep in the mountains before. We can now say, with perfect safety, that the Kansas will be navigable this year, at least four or five months. The election of BANKS is confirmed by to-night's mail, and our little howitzer will give thirty-one—perhaps thirty-*two*—salutes, to-morrow.

RANDOLPH.

Colonel Lane and the Strictures on his Political and Moral Character.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Friday, Feb. 8, 1856.

Col. JAMES H. LANE, late Congressman from Indiana, and now assuming a leader's life of the Free-State Party in Kansas, feels himself aggrieved at certain strictures, in one of my letters to the TIMES, on his political and moral character. He claims that I have misrepresented him, and asks as a matter of *right* for a correction. If I have done him injustice, it is due that reparation be made; and hence I have listened to his explanations, and will give their purport. I should sooner have done this, but that I was hoping to see that number of the TIMES, which contained the matter in question. Not having been able to do that, I am obliged to trust to my memory entirely.

In that letter I stated that Col. LANE was elected President of the Constitutional Convention by *fourteen* votes, the whole number voting being *twenty-seven*: from that fact and collateral evidence believing that *thirteen* of these votes were complimentary, and would have been cast next time for other candidates, and that Col. LANE'S *own* vote was given for himself and made the majority. My authority was the report of the Topeka *Freeman*, the official organ of the Convention. But Col. LANE assures me, that the number of votes cast for him was *seventeen*, and that, though the record of the Convention gave it as fourteen, yet that record was afterward corrected. He also denies, that the *Freeman* was the organ of the Convention. He made an effort to find the record to substantiate his statement, but was not successful.

I also stated that his moral character was far from unimpeachable, and allnded to a generally accredited report that he had offered violence to a married lady in Lawrence, and afterwards set up, in evidence of the falsehood of the report, that he had often had criminal connection with her previously. All this Col. LANE strongly denies. He solemnly asserts that nothing improper ever passed between them, or has been done on his part; and brings forward a man who was at the time an inmate of the family, who states that he knows, *from his own knowledge*, that the charge against the Colonel *cannot* be true; but declining to say more, lest he implicate *himself*. What he means by this it is easy to discover; on the other hand, in justice to myself and the lady, I must say that my previous information was derived from a gentleman in whose statements I have great confidence, and who speaks of them as having occurred in the Colonel's own house, and in the presence of the lady, and that the Colonel, when [illegible] touching his previous intercourse with her, was given me by three gentlemen, to whom, (as they say,) he admits it; and two of whom are as well known to the public as Col. LANE himself. I have not heard anything derogatory to the lady's character from any other source.

Col. LANE also states that my letter is set down to the account of *persecution* from Gov. REEDER. I wish distinctly to say, that neither Gov. REEDER nor his friends are in any way responsible for it or anything else I write. I am no man's partisan. I admire Gov. REEDER because I think him able and honest; but that has nothing to do with my treatment of Col. LANE. The latter is understood to be a candidate for United States Senator, if Kansas comes in as a State; hence, he is sensitive of public opinion. But he solemnly asseverates that he is in favor of REEDER for that office in preference to any other man.

I made the statements in the first instance with great regret. But I felt that the management of the Free-State cause was passing into unscrupulous hands by dishonest means, and that the eventual good of the cause demanded that these agencies be exposed. The event has justified my fears. Through the influence of designing men we are now in, a state of political confusion the end of which we cannot foresee. The Free-State Party is rent in twain, and the public interest made the footfall of demagogues. As for Col. LANE, in particular, I would be glad to have confidence in him, if I could. He possesses great energy and resource, and is a master of political strategy as taught in the old-line Democratic school of statesmanship. Personally, I have no quarrel with him on any score, for our paths lie in opposite directions; they can never cross. But as a citizen of Kansas, I have the deepest interest in its welfare; as a conscientious Free Soiler, I am devoted to the Free-State cause; as the correspondent of a truth-telling journal, I am pledged to veracity; and as a man, I abhor a lie, spoken or implied. And if ever Col. LANE shall attempt to pursue a line of rigidly honest policy, in opposition to popular clamor, he may depend on my support as promptly as in this case he met my censure.

Our weather is a little more moderate. It has been *awfully* cold for seven weeks. The snow will *average* two feet in depth.

LITERAL.

AFFAIRS IN IOWA.

Characteristics of Dubuque—Business Prospects—Cold Weather—Politics—Know-Nothings and Republicans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Dubuque is situated on a natural terrace of land in the heart of the lead mines about midway between St. Paul and St. Louis. It is generally the opinion of eastern men, that Dubuque has the best prospect for becoming a very large city of any place in Iowa, and, indeed, the population is something like 15,000 at present. The tide of emigration has been immense during the last season, larger than ever before, and there is no doubt but that it will be still larger for the season to come. There are four steam ferries doing as much business as they can possibly attend to, continually crowded with passengers for this place and the West. Business has been brisk until lately, being rather dull at present, but with fair prospect for a revival in the Spring. Everything in the provision line is high and scarce, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the Winter. The weather is extremely cold, a biting northwest wind prevailing most of the time. The thermometer has shown the temperature to be 28° below zero, and west of this place it has been even as low as 32°. The Winters of Iowa have been very mild and pleasant for the last thirty years, the river generally closing about Christmas, and opening about the middle of February. Generally there is very little snow, and clear, delightful weather during the Winter, although this one has proved an exception. The city is lighted by gas, and the completion of the Galena and Chicago Railroad affords facilities for travel and commerce never enjoyed before. There are many beautiful residences in this mushroom city, strange as it may seem, and fine buildings without number. On an average, the number of buildings put up each year are four hundred. The society of the place is excellent; the Surveyor-General, United States Judge of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, and numerous other officials, reside here. The Bluffs rise almost perpendicularly in the rear of the city, the tops covered with residences, commanding an extended view, up and down the river. Some of the wildest and most romantic scenery of the Mississippi river is in this immediate vicinity. Eagle Point, so called, is within the city limits, I believe, although two miles from the main portion of the city. It is a bluff, rising perpendicularly from the river almost three hundred feet, and, as the legend runs, an Indian maiden precipitated herself from this bluff because she was compelled to marry against her inclination. Her choice being a young brave, who captivated her fancy by his glittering decorations of paint and feathers. Her father, like those of more civilized life, esteeming wealth and family connection more desirable than youth and beauty, wished her to marry a decrepid chief, ugly in disposition and appearance. DUBUQUE'S grave is about three miles below, and is a very pleasant drive in Summer. He is buried on the extreme peak of a bluff which extends out into the river, and it is a fit resting place for a man who led as active and restless a life as he. In the Autumn, the fire running over the Bluffs on the opposite side of the river presents a sight not to be equaled.

Politics are brisk—the Know-Nothings are extinct, dead and buried, and the Republicans command undivided attention. Scores that were Know-Nothings are now shifting to the Republican side, determined to have strength on their side if possible. Office-seekers are without number, of course, soliciting a small share of the spoils, if nothing more. The city officers are principally foreigners and Catholics, ignorant men, most of them, although exercising their influence on the votes of the masses. Still there are some who are not politicians and office-seekers who give some stability to the general instability, men who are wealthy and of weight in the community, who have grown up and become identified with the prospects of the place, who have both the means and the enterprise to carry out their weighty projects; there are many such, and to them Dubuque is indebted for the position which she now holds. She must increase; everything favors the idea, with the broad Mississippi rolling before her, besides being the terminus of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, with the Pacific Railroad west, running through a country not to be equaled for agricultural purposes, broad dry prairie interspersed with the best of timber, it would indeed be a wonder if she did not prosper. Real estate is at enormously high figures, and it is no speculative value, but firm and continually on the rise; residences are being built; buildings of every description are being built, Summer and Winter, from temporary shanties to blocks that would not disgrace any city. Indeed if I wrote concerning this beautiful country as I actually think would be nothing more than truthful, I would give you a description you would consider almost Utopian.

A Plum for Hiawatha.

MR. BRIGHT, in his recent speech at Manchester, commenting upon the effect of the war upon all departments of English effort, spoke of its influence upon the tone of English poetry,—and contrasted TENNYSON'S war lyrics with LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*, thus:

"Take the Poet-Laureate as an example—[hear, hear]—a gentleman whom I have never seen or met, I believe, but once accidentally—a gentleman of great refinement of manner, and of mind, who has written poetry in our language—[hear, hear]—yet such was the pestilent influence of these scenes of carnage on a mind so accomplished and elevated as that, that he puts forth a poem which his friends are anxious should never be spoken of. I have had the opportunity lately of reading a poem from another country—written by the American poet, LONGFELLOW—[applause]—a poem which treats of the legends of the Indian tribes; and while I have turned from the pages of our Poet-Laureate, in which I find him descending to slang of almost the grossest character, I turn with delight to the exquisite poem which has come to us from the other side of the Atlantic. [Hear, hear.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Supplementary Proposal.

A supplementary call was drawn on Monday night by the Treasurer, by request of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the correspondence of Mayor Wood and the Postmaster-General, relative to the establishment of a branch of the New-York Post-Office in the Metropolitan Hotel. The proposal has re-ceived the favorable action of the Committee of the Whole, and will be reported to the Board on Monday next. The call is for $5,000, and is made payable on the 15th inst.

AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The Aldermanic Committee's Report.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the correspondence between Mayor Wood and the Postmaster-General, relative to the establishment of a branch of the New-York Post-Office in the Metropolitan Hotel, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they have had several interviews with the Postmaster-General, and have received from him the assurance that the proposed arrangement will be made as soon as the necessary preparations can be completed. The Committee have also had interviews with the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Tallmadge, and the Superintendent of the Post-Office Department, Mr. Kimball, and have received from them

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1856.

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☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war, and its consideration is to be asked on Monday next. Senator BELL, of Tennessee, then made a speech on our difficulties with Great Britain. After which, bills were passed amending the laws relative to pilots, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owner of any vessel to change her name for sufficient reason.

In the House, after some other business, a message was received from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War recommending the adoption of recent improvements in arms and munitions of war; that more active and vigorous measures be adopted in regard to our fortifications, and that immediate steps be taken for increasing the military efficiency of the country generally. A debate ensued on its proper reference, pending which the House adjourned.

☞ The State Legislature transacted a variety of business yesterday, but principally of local interest. A memorial was presented from the New-York Dispensary asking for aid, and showing the nature and amount of its charities. It states that during the past year 39,554 persons have been attended, two-thirds of whom were born in foreign countries, and properly under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, and that over 31,000 persons were vaccinated at the institution.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser*, last evening, stated on the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the *Asia*, and who saw Mr. BUCHANAN on the very eve of his departure, that that gentleman assured him that all points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a fair way of adjustment, and would be adjusted in a very few days.

☞ The Know-Nothing State Council met at Canandaigua yesterday, and unanimously ratified the nominations of the National Convention for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Fillmore's Nomination.

We have at last a Presidential Candidate. The Americans, at Philadelphia, afraid of delay, have nominated MILLARD FILLMORE as the standard bearer of their party in the coming Presidential canvass. As will have been seen from our reports of their proceedings, this result was not easily or readily attained. But the difficulty in the case did not grow out of any conflicting claims of rival candidates, but was solely due to the struggle for a platform. Apparently successful at the outset in securing the repeal of the Twelfth Section, the Northern delegates finally found themselves in quite as awkward a position, in consequence of the adoption of the substitute. And when they found, from the informal ballot, that Mr. FILLMORE was likely to be the nominee, knowing perfectly well that they could not maintain themselves at home for a single day on such a basis, they very generally withdrew from the Convention. This left it entirely in the hands of the Southern delegates: and their object was, of course, accomplished in Mr. FILLMORE's nomination, which was of more value to them than a dozen "Twelfth Sections" could possibly have been.

The result in this case illustrates very forcibly the fact we have already noticed, that the coming contest must inevitably turn wholly upon the question of Slavery extension—and that no party can avoid taking ground upon it. The struggle in the American Convention upon the Platform showed clearly that, in the heart of that party, this issue was just as clearly made as in the country at large; and the nomination proves that the sentiment of the Americans themselves upon this subject was far stronger than upon their own professed principles. Mr. FILLMORE has been nominated, not because he agrees in opinion with the party which has made him its candidate, for by no act of his life has he ever signified any such agreement;—but because it was under his Administration, and by his official influence, that the Compromises of 1850 were adopted, and because he has been *proved* to be entirely acceptable to the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the Southern States. This was the issue in that Convention, notwithstanding its professions. The South has nominated Mr. FILLMORE because he is pledged to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to all the measures of the Pro-Slavery propagandists of the South. He has been preferred on this account to GEORGE LAW and other candidates, whose opinions on this subject may be sound enough but for whose official action in the premises the past affords no security.

By this nomination, in our opinion, the Americans have lost the *prestige* of a new name, and have assumed old quarrels and political as well as personal controversies which belong to the past. Mr. FILLMORE, as a candidate, will inevitably renew all the old contests and render it necessary to fight over again battles that were supposed to be ended. Under him, the Slavery issue will inevitably be the main issue of the canvass. He will draw some strength, undoubtedly, from the ranks of those who approve of the Pro-Slavery policy which he adopted, and who are willing to leave all the wrongs of that policy as well as of the acts by which it has been followed unredressed. But this will weaken the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, far more than his Republican opponent.

While, therefore, Mr. FILLMORE has many claims to the confidence of the Party which has adopted him, as a man of respectable character, and as having thrown the whole weight of his official influence against the sentiment and policy of Freedom, his nomination must awaken old resentments, revive old jealousies, and saddle upon the new Party controversies and odium which it should have endeavored to avoid. The fact that the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with several of the smaller Northern States, have repudiated his nomination, does not hold out any very charming promise of his success as a candidate. We do not suppose the Southern States expect to elect him alone; and yet it is not easy to see what single Northern State will come to their aid.

The English Premier.

Our Minister at St. James's was certainly not incorrect in the opinion imputed to him, "that had Lord ABERDEEN remained in office, the difficulty between England and America would have been settled in half an hour." In such national disturbances as those which have recently arisen, personal passion and prejudice play a greater part than is often supposed. If the maxim of NAPOLEON, that "a battle has been often lost through an ill-dressed or ill-digested mutton chop," hold true, it is equally true that the occasion of battle has been often owing to individual vanity or spleen. It is well known—not alone in diplomatic circles in Europe, but to all connected at any time with English politics, that America holds a special niche in the pretty extensive gallery of Lord PALMERSTON's dislikes. Cautious and courtly as he is, he has more than once betrayed, in brief but arrogant expression, his concurrence in the popular faith, among all save the commercial classes of England, that Jonathan is a vulgar, brawling, bar-boasting demagogue, and America one huge, prurient wind-bag, which, at the first touch of the bayonet, would evaporate into thin air. Perhaps of all English Ministers, Lord PALMERSTON is the least traveled, and has least of that cosmopolitan breadth of view which a mingling with other nations and men creates. He is intensely selfish in his affections, and his love is wholly bounded by three objects—first, HENRY, Viscount PALMERSTON; secondly, his wife; and, thirdly, England. He loves his pleasant house on the Terrace, looking over the green park, his quiet seat in Hampshire, with an occasional good English hunt and battue of pheasants in the recess, and his seat on the Treasury Bench during the session. He would make, in this country, a perfect model for a Hindoo. His prejudice to all things foreign even extends to cookery. While other Ministers engage, at a frantic salary, Francatelli or Soyer, he patronizes plain JANE BROWN, and eats a boiled leg of mutton every day for dinner. He believes that happiness finds its only dwelling within the pleasant old lanes and under the good old Constitution of England. He believes the power of England to be still as great as in the days of Camperdown or Cressy, of Waterloo or Trafalgar. He believes that England may, as in days of old, flaunt about the seas like some big bully, and planting a stick with a piece of rag upon its end on whatever land she pleases, call it a colony, and claim it as her own. He believes, in fact, in his own memorable vindicating words in 1848, that, let an Englishman do what he will in other lands he has only to exclaim, after the fashion of the old Roman citizen, "I am an Englishman." Those who know the man will not once acknowledge the truth of this picture, and it more than accounts for the perpetual embroilments in which England was involved during his periods of royalty at the foreign office. To this arrogant spirit England owed her difficulties in Syria and the East, the long-continued coldness with France, and the aversion of Austria and Prussia; in fact that isolation which compelled Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his speech on the evening prior to his death, to exclaim, "The Noble Lord has left us without one friend." To the same spirit England and this country owed the rancor of feeling on the boundary question, which it required the moderating wisdom of PEEL and ABERDEEN and the judicious diplomacy of BARING to soothe down. It is true this bold policy of PALMERSTON may sometimes succeed. For instance, he alleges that, had he ruled the foreign counsels of England when she commenced to drift into this last war, peace would have been never broken. "I would have drawn a line," he has been heard to say, "upon the map, and said to Russia, so far shalt thou go and no further. Had this been done, NICHOLAS would have never ventured. It was our friendly vacillation that seduced him on." It is probable that in this instance a more daring and determined attitude would have had the result Lord PALMERSTON has thus pointed; for NICHOLAS was evidently misled by his diplomats and agents into the belief that he would encounter no serious opposition from any European power but France. Nor were these reports upon the state of feeling among European statesmen, forwarded to NICHOLAS, at all unfounded in fact. In the Cabinet of England at the time there was not a single statesman, except Lord PALMERSTON—who maintained a silent neutrality—and Lord J. RUSSELL—who sought an opportunity of dethroning a political rival—who was not friendly to the Czar, and indisposed to hostility with Russia. The Russian reporters simply committed the error of forgetting that statesmen are but the bubbles on the surface subject to be driven and directed by the fierce, strong current of popular opinion beneath. But this policy, sometimes successful with emasculated and tottering European Powers, is that most unsuited to a young nation like ours, prompt in meeting and reciprocating a generous, noble policy, but quick and sensitive in resenting the faintest breath of arrogance or insult. It might answer with a little Kingdom like Greece, which was but a case of a whale swallowing a minnow. But in America, England will have to encounter a fish of her own size.

Had Lord PALMERSTON been in the Foreign Office instead of Lord ABERDEEN, during the negotiations on the boundary question, we doubt whether that difficulty would have been settled so easily, or so soon. We equally now agree with Mr. BUCHANAN, that, had Lord ABERDEEN been in office instead of Lord PALMERSTON, our present difficulties would find a quick solution. Though Lord PALMERSTON and Lord ABERDEEN served for about a year in the same Government, they are both in character and policy as wide asunder as the poles. Lord ABERDEEN is just as conciliatory and forbearing as PALMERSTON is arrogant and imperious. The one consults in his policy the material prosperity of England—the other her national pride. The one would make a large sacrifice of feeling for a twenty years' peace—the other would make a twenty years' war sooner than make the smallest sacrifice of feeling. Lord ABERDEEN has a friendly feeling towards all foreign nations, but, like his master PEEL, especially towards America, from the close and important commercial relations, and the community of faith and language. A war with any country he looks on as an evil, but a war with America as a national scourge.

With such men, and with COBDEN, BRIGHT, GLADSTONE, violently opposed to a war with this country, and public opinion in England surging at their back, we confess we entertain not the smallest apprehension of all those mutually terrible disasters pictured by the London *Times* in such ludicrous splash of blood-red colors. We believe that in the enlistment case the papers to be produced will show our Government to be in the right, and that PALMERSTON will have to speak in more bated breath, while the Central American question may be left as a play-thing for diplomacy, until Gov. WALKER has quietly settled the dispute.

National Receipts and Expenditures.

The mass of statistical information accumulated by the labors of the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistants, and presented in the Annual Report, possess a permanent value not always attaching to collections of the kind. One of the most interesting of the tables is that which furnishes a complete view of the revenues of the United States and the general receipts of the Treasury since the establishment of the Government. By this exhibit it is shown that duties on imports have been at all times the chief source of revenue, and, except during the short periods when war or other exceptional causes operated to the derangement of our financial system, they have supplied nearly all the means required to meet the public expenditures. Commerce, therefore, has been the direct support of Government.

The total collections of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1855, a period of sixty-six years, have been $1,812,079,115 02. This aggregate is composed of the following items:

Receipts from Customs	$1,263,128,729 52
Receipts from Public Lands	155,151,210 23
Receipts from Loans and Treasury Notes	307,835,470 72
Re'pts f'm Miscellaneous Sources	86,568,000 00

As the proceeds of Loans and Treasury notes were represented by the public debt created by them, and as this debt was extinguished out of the other receipts, they do not properly belong to the account of public revenues. They should, therefore, be deducted from the aggregate, which would thus be reduced to the sum of $1,505,000,000, which is the amount of all the *revenues* of the United States during sixty-six years, and of which the tax upon commerce is thus shown to have furnished nearly six-sevenths.

The total expenditures under our Governmental experience have been $1,764,535,400 71. If from this amount we subtract the existing surplus in the Treasury, $24,000,000, there will remain a balance of $24,000,000 to be set down to defalcations, mistakes of Treasury officers, and the numerous other items which go to make up the profit and loss account of so extensive a firm as that of Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan, with its twenty-six millions of partners. The smallness of the item is creditable to the employers and the employed. The average amount of "pickings" per year is under $400,000 from a total of nearly $30,000,000 *per annum*.

By comparison of the Treasury Statistics with the Census Tables, we have prepared the following table, showing the amount of taxation per *capita*, at different periods, under the heads of Customs and Receipts from Public Lands and Miscellaneous:

Population.	Tax per head by duties on Imports.	Tax by ch'rges on Public Lands.	Tax by Miscellaneous Imports.	Total Tax per Capital
1792... 4,302,000	$0 80	—	$1 23	$2 03
1800... 5,305,941	1 71	—	63	2 34
1808... 0,789,000	2 44	10	——	2 54
1809... 7,000,000	1 40	—	——	——
1814*... 8,139,000	73	4	3 38	4 25
1815... 8,400,000	87	14	5 00	6 01
1828...12,050,000	1 93	18	4	2 04
1836...14,966,000	1 56	8	1 65	3 39
1840...17,069,435	80	19	48	1 47
1850...23,263,000	2 11	10	6	2 27
1855...28,000,000	1 89	41	3	2 33

The War of 1812 made a resort to loans necessary during five years. The amount of loans for this war was $109,000,000. This included $44,000,000 borrowed during 1815 and 1816, to pay off arrears. During the Mexican War, beginning in May 1846, and ending in February 1848, we borrowed $80,758,000, and raised by taxation and by other means $91,500,000. The average expenditure during the war was, therefore, $57,500,000. The average expenditure of the last three fiscal years has been $65,482,000. It would, perhaps, be an economical proceeding to get into another war.

The above brief statement, prepared, not without labor, however, proves that our expenditures increase no faster than our population, and do not by any means keep pace with the extension of our territory; and though patriots in want of a subject for the display of their oratory may lament the extravagance which has raised the annual outlays of Government from seven to seventy millions of dollars, probably history furnishes no example of a people which has, through more than two generations, conducted its fiscal affairs with more good faith, regularity, and frugality; which has multiplied seven-fold in population without resorting to a direct taxation, and extended its territory, by purchase and conquest, over two million square miles of habitable territory without incurring a permanent debt.

It may be observed that the revenues from customs and from public lands do not appear to have been sensibly affected by the changes in the tariff or by the prices at which the lands were sold. During the twenty-four years preceding 1820 the minimum price of the public lands was $2 per acre, yet the sales were in about the same proportion to population as for the ensuing fourteen years, when the reduced price of $1 25 per acre prevailed, and were larger than from 1840 to 1853. In the latter year the graduating system, under which lands are sold for a price reduced in proportion to the length of time they have been in market, took effect, and the result has been immense sales, amounting in 1855 to nearly $12,000,000.

Who is Commissioner of Jurors?

Our readers will remember that, in 1850, a controversy of some interest to politicians and the public, was had in relation to the office of Commissioners of Jurors. Hon. WILLIAM A. WALKER was an incumbent, and a Convention of Judges and Aldermen was called to appoint a successor. Hon. J. H. HOBART HAWS was chosen, but a question arose as to the legal constitution of the Convention, which resulted in Mr. WALKER holding over, while Mr. HAWS was left to his legal remedies. A suit was commenced for Mr. HAWS by the late N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, and defended for Mr. WALKER by the late DAVID GRAHAM. Since the action began, both of these distinguished lawyers have died, and it was carried on for Mr. HAWS by Mr. BLUNT's partners, BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOOL, and for Mr. WALKER, by EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq.

While the suit progressed Mr. HAWS was elected to Congress, and, soon after, Mr. WALKER also followed in his wake, as an M. C.

We publish this morning, in another part of our paper, the opinion of Judge MITCHELL, reported expressly for the DAILY TIMES, which sets forth the whole matter. It virtually decides that Mr. WALKER was removed in 1850, and Mr. HAWS appointed, giving Mr. HAWS the emoluments of the office, as he tendered services and qualified as Commissioner. This decision is also valuable as bearing on the question, whether the Board of Supervisors were legally constituted when both Mayor and Recorder are absent. It would seem to decide that where a Board is composed of various officers, a quorum of the whole is sufficient for business, irrespective of the absence of any particular officer.

Musical.

Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN'S fourth Musical Matinée took place yesterday in DONWORTH'S Rooms, and attracted a remarkably brilliant audience. The programme contained several items of interest, and was, we are disposed to think, the strongest of the season. It contained four pieces, No. 1, Quartette in F minor, by BEETHOVEN; (op. 95;) No. 2, Trio in G minor, by ANTON RUBINSTEIN; No. 3, Tarantelle (5th) for piano, by STEPHEN HELLER; No. 4, Concerto in D minor, for three pianos, with 1st and 2d violins, viola, violoncello, and contra basso, by J. S. BACH.

The Quartette by BEETHOVEN is the eleventh of the series of seventeen, and belongs to the third epoch of the author's career. These epochs, it may be useful to remind our readers, are distinctly defined by musicians. The works of the first epoch were not esteemed by the composer himself, nor are they to be compared with those of the second epoch, which includes all the works from op. 55 to op. 92, and consequently six of the great symphonies. The forty or fifty works which followed the close of the second epoch, have hitherto been considered more or less *crazy*. They belong to the dark period of BEETHOVEN's life, when he was bowed down by calamities and mystified by metaphysics,—when his only refuge was in an intense development of his art, and a corresponding impress of an enormously wonderful individuality on every thing he wrote. People have, therefore, been kind enough to call him crazy, because, from the depths of his great and suffering heart, he uttered sounds which their flimsier ones could not understand. As the world grows wiser, the third epoch of BEETHOVEN's life gets less crazy.

We are not sure that this eleventh quartette has ever before been played in New-York. We are certain, however, that it will not suddenly retire into private life, now that it *is* known. The third movement, (*Allegro assai vivace ma serioso*,) is one of the most marvelously weird, most touchingly romantic, we have ever heard. In its alternations of vivacity and sadness, it tells the tale of BEETHOVEN's own life, and most surely reflects, in its mystic episodes, the peculiar bent of a strangely preoccupied mind. The fourth movement, (*Larghetto, Allegretto agitato*,) is also excessively fine, and singularly redolent of melody. The first and second movements present some peculiarities, which probably can only be enjoyed on repetition. Of the quartette as a whole, we have but one opinion. It is superb. The performance was generally good, although a little nervous, and consequently deficient in breadth. The third and fourth movements were admirably performed.

We have already spoken, in our notice of the third *Matinée* of RUBINSTEIN's trio, and have nothing to add except that the first is the only movement that improves by repetition. It was rapturously applauded, and barely escaped the absurdity of an *encore*. The Tarantelle, by STEPHEN HELLER, (performed by Mr. WILLIAM MASON,) is rather a diffuse work, and resembles all other Tarantelles except that it is a little more laborious. It is an elephant imitating a spider. The exquisite Nocturne, (*Silver Spring*,) which Mr. MASON played in responding to the *encore* outweighs in its chaste simplicity a generation of such hybrid compositions.

We now come to the final novelty—BACH's Concerto. This novelty is, we suppose, about a hundred and twenty years old. It is by no means a youthful impostor, but a hale hearty old patriarch, who is not ashamed of his age and his old fashioned ways. This being a fast age, it is not easy to plunge into the spirit of a very slow one. Perhaps it might be beneficial to do so occasionally. BACH's Concerto is therefore more of a curiosity than an enjoyment. It is very old and very respectable, like the Sacred Bull in Dr. ABBOTT's Museum, and equally worthy of examination. We confess to a weakness for the curious, and although we think that the collusion of three pianos with five stringed instruments is an abominable and malicious conspiracy, we are thankful to Messrs. BERGMANN and MASON for reminding us of one of the many whimsicalities of the author of the "Well-tempered Clavichord." The Concerto, by the way, is very suggestive of this work. It was admirably performed by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG, TIMM, MASON, BERGMANN, THOMAS, MOSZENTHAL, MATZKA and PREUSSER. Our only regret was that they did not appear in perukes and kneebreeches.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Etna*, arrived yesterday from Havre, was ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., United States Consul in Egypt. Mr. PRYOR is about to resume his editorial connection with the Richmond *Enquirer*.

PARKER H. FRENCH was at St. Louis last Thursday.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been invited by the ladies of Richmond, Virginia, to repeat his oration on the "Character of Washington" in that city, and has accepted the invitation and appointed the 13th of March for its delivery. The proceeds of the lecture are to go towards the purchase of the Mount Vernon property.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire.

Dead-Oak Cluster.

Those stately Live Oaks, Nos. 1, 2, 17, 3 and 4, which so suddenly grew up from little acorns into tall concerns that needed a column in the daily papers to detail their weekly growth, have been terribly blasted by the shock that came over the wires from Philadelphia.

Last night was the appointed night for the stated meeting of the late Live-Oak Club No. 6, but our reporter found their room at Florence's dark and untenanted. The hust was not there—the Club was a burst. To his anxious inquiry for the members, he only got answer—"GEO. LAW is dead." He called around at Mr. BARKER's residence, but the policeman before the door assured him that Mr. BARKER was out of spirits—so he didn't go in. He called at HORATIO N. WILD's establishment, and learned that the like-to-have-been Senator and Ex-Councilman had issued a novel mourning candy barber's pole, whereof the ribbon that erst was red is now black as ink. With fragrant sticks of this dolorous looking confect, the subscribers to *Young Sam* solaced themselves all day, and it is hoped that the enterprising artist will yet make money out of his friend LAW's Dis Order. So mote it be.

The King is Dead—Long Live the King.

A meeting of the Young Men's George Law Association was held last evening at the Smithsonian House, Dr. CHAS. A. PEOK presiding, F. R. HALBERT Secretary. Several interesting speeches were made, advocating the open American movement, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That although our first choice for President of the United States was GEORGE LAW, we approve of the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW J. DONELSON for Vice-President, and will by all honorable means support said nominations.

Resolved, That the name of this Association be changed, and that it be hereafter known as the *National American Association* of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the members of the various Live-Oak and Fillmore Clubs, and all others in favor of the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON—the Union and the Constitution—be invited to join with us in the cause of our country and the maintenance of true American principles.

The meeting adjourned subject to call of the Executive Committee, and with nine cheers for FILLMORE and DONELSON.

Old-Line Whig General Committee.

A meeting took place last evening at Constitution Hall, HORATIO REED, Esq., the President, in the Chair. It was stated that the object was to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting to ratify the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, but no direct action was subsequently taken. Hon. JAMES BROOKS delivered quite a lengthy harangue about sectional parties, and in terms eulogistic of the ex-President. Mr. QUALLS, of Virginia, also made a few remarks.

A resolution was adopted directing the firing of 180 guns in the Park at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in honor of the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE.

Some conversation ensued about the propriety of adopting resolutions indorsing the late nomination, but it was finally decided to postpone all such action, as a majority of the Committee was not present, and as possibly the Whigs might call a Convention and select a different candidate.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Thursday of March.

A New Fillmore Club—Twenty-first Ward.

A meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, favorable to the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, was held last night at Tompson's Hall, No. 372 Fourth-avenue. Mr. J. H. PINCKNEY was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. H. H. RICE, Secretary. The attendance, though not large, was respectable, and the proceedings were quite enthusiastic. The room in which the meeting was held was appropriately decorated. The American flag was conspicuous, and the American eagle bore in her beak a ribbon, on which was inscribed the motto, "In the hands of FILLMORE our country is safe." The eagle, with great confidence, held that motto over a highly varnished bust of FILLMORE.

After a pleasant introductory speech from the Chairman, it was moved and seconded that a Committee of Five should be appointed to select officers and draft resolutions. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Dr. F. L. Harris, W. F. Jackson, H. B. Cooke, G. P. Sharp, H. H. Rice. By motion, the Chairman was also added to the committee. A recess of half an hour was then taken.

At the reassembling of the meeting, Dr. F. L. HARRIS read the list of permanent officers chosen by the committee:

J. H. PINCKNEY, President.
H. B. Cooke, First Vice-President.
W. F. Jackson, Second Vice-President.
H. H. Rice, Recording Secretary.
A. P. Sharp, Corresponding Secretary.

These gentlemen were unanimously accepted by the meeting, after which the President returned thanks and expressed his confidence in the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with pride and satisfaction the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, for President of the United States, believing him to be the only man of the age who can command the entire confidence of the American People from one end of the Union to the other.

Resolved, That we view the nomination of A. J. DONELSON, for the office of Vice-President, as one of the wisest which could have been made, and from the known integrity and uprightness of his character, his elevation to that responsible office will reflect credit upon the country and party that nominated him.

Resolved, That we will support the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and A. J. DONELSON, and will use our utmost endeavors to secure the success of that ticket in the next Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Wards of this City and County a similar organization of Fillmore and Donelson Clubs.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN SNECKNER, a Committee of three was appointed for the purpose of preparing by-laws for the government of the Club. Messrs. H. H. RICE, JAMES TOMPSON and JOHN SNECKNER were appointed such Committee, and the next meeting was appointed for the second Wednesday in March. The meeting then adjourned. Immediately after its adjournment, a delegation from the Eighteenth Ward arrived, to take part in the proceedings. Being too late to carry out their patriotic intentions, they called for drinks instead.

Apologetic.

The *Observer*, last week, had a letter from Mr. Pecksniff sorrowing over some of the advertisements that we and most of our cotemporaries occasionally publish. Looking back over our late files, we found one advertisement which we must confess stretched the truth a little. It was headed, "*The largest newspaper in the world*," and it announced that each of its halves was about the size of the WEEKLY TIMES. Now when we find that the aliquot parts of the *Observer*, if measured by inches, are about two-thirds the size of the TIMES, and if measured by the amount of reading matter, scarcely a half its size, we confess that we feel like making an apology to our readers for the misstatement. Still, when such good vouchers bring us an advertisement, is it strange that we do not scrutinize it very closely?

The *Independent*, being placed in the same category with ourselves, makes its confession too, and concludes with the following:

"We should like to know in this connection, whether *all* the pictures that are displayed as advertisements in the lower windows of the Tract House, are to be taken as illustrations of the "sound morality" which that institution seeks to disseminate? The Tract Society hires out rooms and windows to advertisers, on precisely the same principle that we give them place in our columns; aiming to admit nothing improper, yet *indorsing* nothing by the mere fact of admitting it."

☞ Heretofore the Offal Contract cost the City $60,000 a year; this year it will cost the City nothing, but, on the contrary, bring in a revenue of $4,000. The Scavenger's Department, which cost the city an enormous amount, now brings in a revenue of $4,100. The expenses of the Department have been reduced from $70,000 or $75,000 to $8,315 per year. The total revenue is $8,100, leaving the net burden to the city only $215. Hurrah! for our new City Inspector.

☞ When there is a great squeeze at the door of a railroad car, as you pass in or out, mind your pocket-book. A gentleman was pinched on the Third-avenue road last Saturday, for having omitted this caution. To take his attention still further off his pocket, the vagabond that robbed him trod upon his most sensitive corn while in the act.

☞ It is said that four persons were examined yesterday, privately, for admission to the Bar. Among them was Mr. BRANDRETH's friend, Chief-of-Police MATSELL. To obtain admission (besides pass

☞ One half of the City Hall and Court House of ship-timber to the port of Kennebunk, Me., within a short time, and is supplying timber for the construction of about a dozen ships. Up to within a comparatively recent period, very many ships were fur-nished to Eastern ship-builders, except keel pieces, or a few other choice sticks. Next we shall hear of shipping whale oil to New Bedford, and lobster-clams to Long Island.

☞ Dr. PENNINGTON will preach his Farewell Sermon in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath (3d March) morning. Rev. T. RAMSOM Sunday of Houston-street Church, will preach in the afternoon, and declare the pulpit vacant.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Monday evening, at the lecture-room, Cooper Hall, an impressive essay was delivered by Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, on "The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men in great Cities." After a very vivid sketch of the embodiment of social evil in large cities, and assuming the necessity of a high standard of personal religion on the part of every individual identified with the hopes and aims of the Association, the speaker urged the following close and searching appeal:

"Consider," he said, "the moral strength which may exist in the host of young men in this or any other great city. A few years and its wealth and Government will be largely in their hands. Their well directed energy, and the exercise of Christian principle may give them a position which many men of the world cannot hope to achieve. And you, who are of this number, moving swiftly on to this height of influence, what is the process of your training? Do you pray earnestly and constantly for divine wisdom, that you may have just ideas of your own position and responsibilities? That you may rightly comprehend the true value of time and of money? Is there no position too humble for your personal service, nor too high for your ambition for usefulness?

Do your whole duty, always and everywhere. Be you a merchant or a clerk, a mechanic or a master, set your face as a flint against all the false laws and customs of trade, and resolve that nothing shall come between you and the strictest integrity. Avoid the extravagance, the vain fashions and the smaller fooleries of the day, and study to quit yourselves as men. Be content to labor and to wait. So shall you strike heavily, yet steadily, at the sins of this great City and nation—no matter if you do not hear the ring nor see the impression of each blow. It will not be lost—virtue will have gone out of you for the healing of diseased souls."

The essay being read, several members addressed the meeting, and Mr. GLADSTONE, a visitor from the Young Men's Christian Association in London, concluded with some exceedingly fraternal and appropriate observations.

Prayer for Colleges.

Next Thursday is the day generally observed in the Evangelical churches as a day for Prayer for Colleges. A writer in the Boston *Traveller*, after reviewing the religious experience of the various Colleges in the United States during the past year, concludes as follows:

"In the light of these cheering facts, it is evident that the past year was, in respect to our Colleges and Academies, a year of 'the right hand of the Most High;' and a comparison of these statistics with those of former years will show that, relatively, the year 1855 was one of signal spiritual blessings. In 1854 I made twenty memoranda of revivals, in Colleges and other literary institutions; in 1853, nineteen; in 1851, twelve; and in 1850, seven."

☞ A wrecker is constructing a novel apparatus for raising ships. It consists of two large timber tanks, shaped like a boot-jack, to receive the ends of a sunken vessel between them. They will be first sunk, by filling with water, and attached to the vessel to be raised, after which the water will be exhausted, thus securing a lifting power.

Dedication.

The dedication of the Broad-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark, N. J., took place on the 22d inst. The exercises were commenced by the singing of the 27th hymn, given out by Rev. THOMAS MCCARROLL; after which a prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. PORTER. The 122d Psalm and the 4th chapter of Ephesians were then read by Rev. J. W. WILLEY; after which an anthem was sung by the choir, under the leadership of THOMPSON PRICE, assisted by A. S. HOLBROOK, Mr. THOMAS N. PAGE, officiating as organist. The sermon was then preached by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON. At the close of the sermon Rev. H. COX read a statement of the affairs of the Church, as follows: Cost of lot, $13,291 66; chapel and furniture, $13,700; Church and furniture, $26,004—total, $52,395 66. Of this, $29,985 is still unpaid, which it is proposed to raise. Subscriptions were then received, amounting to several thousand dollars, after which the dedicatory services were pronounced by Bishop SIMPSON, and the congregation dismissed. In the afternoon the services were continued by a discourse from Bishop PEIRCE, of the M. E. Church South, with other exercises by Revs. L. R. DUNN and C. S. VAN CLEVE; and again at 7 o'clock in the evening Bishop JAMES preached, and the other exercises were conducted by Revs. Dr. KIDDER and A. L. BRICE.

VERY LIKELY.—Dr. RIDGE, who has just published an account of JOHN HUNTER's character and life, says that HUNTER probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night and one after dinner cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of body and mind."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 106 Broadway.
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres
EDWARD A. STANSBURY Secretary.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 126,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of the most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

HOSTETTER.—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND WAVERLY-PLACE PROPERTY.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell THIS DAY, the 26th inst., the valuable property on the corner of Waverly-place and 6th-av., consisting of five stores with dwellings above. Also will be sold, the first class house, No. 48 University-place, and No. 28 West 31st-st., and a number of lots on 33d-st., near 6th-av. Maps can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, WILLIAM Wilder, jun., bearing his powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 123 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, True, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINter, in producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, affords all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR, the effects, even in confirmed cases, is tested by a single bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—nothing to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the genuine article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toup

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

British Recruiting in the United States.

From the Washington Union.

A resolution has passed the Senate, calling upon the President to communicate to that branch of Congress, the correspondence and documents concerning the violation of our laws by British officials in recruiting soldiers for the British army. We are glad to see this step taken by the Senate. The people of this country and England need information on this subject, and the recent declarations in Parliament on this question, justify the publication of the correspondence, and is even required, in order to enable the people of both nations to understand the existent in controversy.

While a negotiation was pending between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on the subject of British recruitments in this country, we deemed it proper and respectful towards England to abstain from discussions on the merits of the controversy. Indeed, it seemed to us premature to enter upon such discussions until the documents should be laid before the public; but as the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs has made it a subject of remark in the House of Lords, and presented the question at issue in a most unfair and false light, and, in view of the false position in which the United States are thus placed by the statement made by Lord CLARENDON, that Congress should know the facts of the case; and we therefore hope that the President may deem it compatible with the public interest to answer the call.

The English press naturally echo the views of Lord CLARENDON, and for want of full information it should not be a matter of surprise if even some of the journals of this country are in the same manner led astray.

It is not for us to made an excuse for Lord CLARENDON's course on this subject, but the best which can be devised for him is that other important matters have prevented him from looking into and making up his opinion from his own investigations.

We venture to say—and we do not say it lightly—that Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords is substantially incorrect, and we shall be greatly disappointed if this is not the judgment of both countries when the documents shall be made public.

It has been said that an apology has been tendered by England to the United States for the wrong done to their laws and sovereign rights, and that our Government has refused to accept it, and an effort is made by the organs of the British Ministry to impress the English people with the belief that President PIERCE's Administration is unreasonable; but, from what we have learned of the correspondence, we venture to assure our readers that the facts therein contained will expose this stratagem, and prove to the satisfaction of every candid man that no such apology has been made.

The documents will enable the people of the United States to judge of the merits of the case, and of the grounds on which Lord CLARENDON's accuracy is impeached. If we are not much mistaken as to the disclosures which will be made by the documents, it will be found that our laws and Territorial rights have been openly violated by British officials within our jurisdiction, and that not only has no offer of satisfaction, or even acknowledgment of an error, been made, but acts most manifestly in violation of our law are defended and justified. For exercising the privilege of complaining, and respectfully suggesting that we are entitled to some redress for a fatal blow struck at our sovereignty, we are threatened by the organs of the British Ministry with a visit of the British fleet to burn our cities, devastate our coasts, and kindle the flame of a servile war. To make this bluster a little more redoubtable, we are told that the French fleet is to take part in this pleasant pastime. With France, our relations are, as all the world knows, on the footing of cordiality and friendship; and it is believed that there is a mutual desire that they should so remain. It is not, therefore, very probable that the Emperor of the French will accommodate his ally with his fleet for such an enterprise.

Come who may, or what may, Great Britain may take this assurance, that the United States will claim a due respect for her national rights, and will persist in asserting them. This country will never consent to open its territories to the recruiting agents of adventurers or potentates. If it yields to British pretensions in relation to recruiting, it must give up its claim to be an independent nation; if we are not much misinformed, the recruitment question has assumed a graver aspect than it is generally supposed to wear.

If the acts of British officials, approved and vindicated by their Government, are to pass unnoticed, the United States are humiliated in the eyes of the world; they are not an independent power. Under the principle which England claims, she may not only exercise upon our soil one of the highest rights of sovereignty, but, if she can establish it, she throws open our country to the recruiting sergeant of every nation on the globe.

Mr. Buchanan and the English Press.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Feb. 26.

We are well persuaded that all the late statements of the English press, in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN's personal course on the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, are either willful fabrications or ignorant misrepresentations. The fact that these statements have been adopted on this side of the Atlantic, and have occasioned a good deal of uneasiness in all circles, has induced us to make inquiries, and the result is, our full conviction that they are equally unfounded and absurd.

It is not true that Mr. BUCHANAN has had high words with Lord CLARENDON, on either of the two questions at issue between England and the United States.

Of course it is not true, that because of these alleged high words, Mr. BUCHANAN failed to attend Lady PALMERSTON's receptions.

And, finally, it is not true that Mr. BUCHANAN has conferred with Sir HENRY BULWER, as to the settlement of the Central American question.

The relations of Mr. BUCHANAN with the present English Ministry, do not lead us to expect that he will be called upon to demand his passports. The firmness and decision of Mr. BUCHANAN in the difficulties now existing between this country and Great Britain, have never been abated, nor are they manifested in that spirit which would precipitate war, without first exhausting all the methods that would continue an honorable peace.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most modern terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. PEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil**—Has been found useful in cases in which tonics are indicated; as in convalescence, after infinenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and other cases in which the disease having been partially or entirely removed, the constitution requires to have cautiously supplied to it both materials from which its impaired tissue may derive new force and tone by which these materials may be effectively assimilated.

All genuine RUSHTON'S OIL has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. All such oil is pure and sweet with no strong taste or smell.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association,** now numbering 163 members, will leave New-York about the 15th of April. Each member can select 160 acres to suit himself, and have about three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. They hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Members are requested to be punctual.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The third lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Indians*. Course tickets for the remaining four lectures, to members, $1; non-members, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st. and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chair. Lect. Com.

☞ **The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent**—Accomplishes three desiderata:

1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.

Five sizes, from $3 to $3. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the door-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Influenza, Colds, &c.**—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Liverwort Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **The Modern Eve.**—Rev. C. H. A. BULLEY will deliver a Poem with this title in the Congregational Church, on 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Who has had nine years' experience in the Money Brokerage business in Wall-street, desires a situation in a Bank or Broker's office, or as Cashier or Book-keeper in some establishment; is a first-rate hand at money. Unexceptionable references given. Address, Z. K. M. *Times* office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references only,) especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants; also, experienced coachmen, waiter-men and gardeners may now be engaged immediately for gentlemen's families in city and country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following most respectable servants: three competent cooks, who have lived near two years each in their last situations in first-class families; ten thorough good plain cooks, and excellent washers and ironers. Also, several neat, tidy chambermaids, and nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first class help will call at HENDERSON'S Old Established Domestic Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—the one English, the other German. They are both well recommended, and have no objections to go in the country. The English woman is a very good cook, an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c.; she understands pastries of all kinds, and will assist in the washing. The German girl will do chamberwork and waiting, or would attend to children. She speaks good English. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four competent young women in city or country. One, a Protestant, is an excellent general servant. Can cook, wash and iron well. One young woman, who is a competent laundress, can do French fluting and crimping in good style. Two young colored girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat active girls; one as chambermaid and nurse, is quick at the needle, will wash and iron for the nursery, or wait on a lady who boards, gives three years City reference, wages $5 to $6; the other can wash and iron well, do neat plain cooking, is fond of children, makes herself useful to her lady, will go to Brooklyn, excellent City refereace, wages $5. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced German help, one to cook, wash and iron, or housework for a small family; thoroughly understands her business; the other a small girl, to wait on table, mind a baby, or to assist in any way required; speaks good English; are highly recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 345 8th-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork, and as seamstress, or to do general housework in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing; has served her time to the dressmaking; would go out to sew by the day, week, or month. Good City reference. Call at No. 365 Tillary-st., between Jay and Lawrence sts., (up stairs, front room,) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman as cook, understands cooking in all its branches; makes pastries, jellies, &c., in all the different styles, and would not object to wash table cloths, napkins, &c. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or to take care of children; has no objection to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 293 West 26th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 139 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days. Best of City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED.—A boy, about 18 years old, is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods Jobbing house. Can give the best of City references. A note addressed to R. D., Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of good character, and can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family. She is neat and clean in person, and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 19 Norfolk-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American widow lady of respectability, as housekeeper or to instruct young children; references exchanged. Address M. A. Y. for three days Union-Square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City reference given. Enquire at No 10 Grove-street, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and washing. Three years' reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid by a German girl. Has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 47 Clinton-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Suffolk-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or their branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SALESMEN WANTED—Four first-class City experienced silk salesmen. None other need apply, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, No. 62 Canal-st., before 9 o'clock A. M.

SALESMEN WANTED—This day; experienced dry goods salesman. Apply at No. 279 Grand-st., at 9 n'clock.

NICARAGUA.—A young man about going to Nicaragua to settle, and to seek his fortune, being very poor and unfortunate, wishes to meet with a gentleman of kind disposition, congenial with his own, going there as clerk in a store, or any other business, who would be willing to pay his passage out and be his companion. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office.

TO WESTERN MEN.—A young man of twenty, having some knowledge of book-keeping, and acted as salesman in this City for the past two years, would like a situation at the West; no objection to going as far as Iowa or Wisconsin; refers to former employers. Address W. BRAYTON, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A young man of for three weeks or a month, that is thoroughly acquainted with the drug business, and of good business qualifications generally; one who has been in the business in this City and can give good references, (none other need apply.) Address DRUGS, this office.

WANTED—Six American, or Scotch, or English girls to go to Connecticut to learn weaving; wages $2 to $3 per week and board. Four girls as chambermaids to a hotel. Places obtained for clerks, salesmen, barkeepers, porters, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate. Apply to E. GILLEN, No. 4 East Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

TO MUSICAL AMATEURS.—A Musical Society residing up town, and meeting weekly, for the practice of concerted music, wish to meet with a CONTRALTO Singer who would join; must be a good sight reader, and accustomed to Italian music. Address, with name and residence, to CLUB, Box No. 2,897 Lower Post-Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED—In a family residing a short distance from the City, a lady fully competent to instruct her pupils in the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing; must be a good musician. Further particulars can be ascertained by applying to T. M. E., No. 68 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., and Wednesday, 27th inst.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a Protestant young man, to work in a wholesale store as porter. Understands carpenter work and box-making. Would make himself generally useful to his employer. Best of City reference can be given. Address a line to M. E., for this week, at the *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A middle-aged American widow lady, of plain and industrious habits, who is at present keeping house, would be pleased to accept of a housekeeper's situation in a gentleman's family, where her services would secure the comforts of a home. Address Mrs. C. M., *Times* Office, for three days.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady competent to teach the rudiments of piano music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. A note addressed R. M., at the office of this paper, stating name and residence, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—An educated and accomplished lady, to take charge of 3 young children (girls, aged 3 to 7,) in a western city. Such a person can find a good home, and receive a good salary. Address Box No. 2,141 Post Office, with address and reference.

TO RESTAURANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as barkeeper and manager, in a first-class restaurant or hotel. The best of City reference and 5 years' recommendation from last place. Address HOTEL, *Times* office.

GENTLEMAN WANTED—Of active habits and good address, with $50, to take charge of a ticket office business. Address REAL ESTATE, *Times* Office, for three days.

LAD WANTED—In the office of manufacturing jewelers in Maiden-lane. A smart, active, intelligent lad, aged about 15 years, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 957 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a business office, about 15 years of age, as junior clerk. One who knows the City preferred. Salary $100. Address BROADWAY, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—Good operators on Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. Good wages and permanent work. Also those having machines, will find work at Mrs. WILLIAMS', No. 125 31st-st., corner 7th-av.

A GARDENER WANTED.—He must be industrious and understand his business thoroughly. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire at No. 56 Wall-st., 3d story.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Very pleasant front room and bedroom, on second floor; also, same on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 64 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man of regular habits in a Christian family, where he could have the comforts of a home. Location on the West side of the City above 6th and below 25th sts. Terms moderate. Address HENRY, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—For a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and servant, at a desirable country residence, within 25 to 30 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address, with real name, giving particulars of location and terms, Box No. 160, Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for Light?*"

AUSTENS, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No. 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light (equal number of Sperm candles) given by one gallon of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	476	845	563	2,435	1 00	$4 18
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1,299	63	4 86
Sperm Oil.	Resin Oil.	1.190	288	970	144	238	50	8 05
Rosened Oil.	Mechanical.	5.929	399	990	357	1,660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.893	211	925	227	373	1 00	12 06
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	215	915	232	706	1 95	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	910	880	238	850	2 25	28 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	825	184	300	87	99 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light some intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil	13.689	1,900 grs.	$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.	
Coal Gas.	4.970	5 C. ft.	15.75 C. ft	$2 per M.	4.19 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF FILLMORE CLUB No. 21—Will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Minerley's Hall, corner of 16th-st and 8th-av. All friendly to the cause of the American Party and desirous of the Election of MILLARD FILLMORE, are invited to attend. By order of

EDWARD BEMAN, President.
WM. H. CHESTER, WM. S. BOSS, ISAAC WM. SMITH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY W. HENLEY, Secretary.
DR. T. BOSS, Corresponding Secretary.

DRS. J. H. HOBART BURGE AND WM. J. BURGE will commence a course of Evening Lessons in Anatomy and Physiology, at their office, No. 60 Court-st., Brooklyn, next MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. The class will consist of young men and ladies over 12 years of age, who will meet every Monday and Thursday evening for one hour. This course will not interfere with other school exercises, as the oral method will be adopted. Twenty-four lessons, $5.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Rev. B. J. BETTELHEIM, M. D., for nine years the only European resident of Southern Japan, will lecture in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 29. A native of the Loo Choo Islands, in full costume, will be present. The course will embrace three lectures, March 3 and 6. Tickets $1 for the course, to admit lady and gentleman, or 25 cents single ticket. For sale at FRANCIS' Bookstore.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED—At the Tabernacle, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Prof. SPENCE, the renowned antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, will astonish all beholders with his table-rising, table-dancing, spirits made visible, &c., &c. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch, at the Tabernacle. Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHAPOE GUANO. (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE IN THIS CITY, THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, ON THE FOLLOWING NAMED SECURITIES, VIZ:

THE BONDS OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE MILWAUKEE, FON DU LAC, AND GREEN BAY RAILROAD COMPANY;

WILL BE PAID ON PRESENTATION OF THE PROPER COUPONS, AT OUR OFFICE, NO. 8 WALL-ST., ON AND AFTER THE 1st PROXIMO.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 26th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 26th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to participate in dividends after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 179 Canal-st.

DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—No. 338 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank has declared a dividend of 3% per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

DESMOINES COUNTY (IOWA) 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—The semi annual interest coupon due 1st March on these Bonds will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWING MACHINES.—Are your Sewing Machines in order? The subscriber, for many years fore man in the manufactory of I. M. SINGER & CO., informs all interested in running sewing machines, that he has taken the convenient workshop No. 26 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, Franklin-st., where he will give his undivided attention to the repairing and putting in order of sewing machines of every description. Those in visiting them to his care may rely upon their being thoroughly repaired on reasonable terms. GEORGE H. OBILVY, Room No. 26 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, Franklin-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, collages, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain nor injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 538 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Just received, a large consignment of Prairie Chickens, in fine order. BUTTER! BUTTER!—Just received, a consignment of nice Table Butter; also, Cooking Butter. FRESH PEACHES—Hermetically sealed in cans—$3 per dozen cans.

A. L. STIMSON,
Farmers' and Dairymen's Agent, No. 36 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WELCOME AS SPRING, JOYFUL AS SUMMER.
There is no publication so eagerly sought after as
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
each succeeding week being more interesting than its predecessor. It abounds in GOOD STORIES, choice Editorials, SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, original Poetry, LATEST FASHION PLATES, and everything to interest everybody. Sold by all newsmen at four cents.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, (Late Ross, Jones & Tousey,)
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WAYLAND, D. D. LL. D.

FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF BROWN'S UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I., TO A. RANNEY, No. 195 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, PUBLISHER OF DR. JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The package of Charts which you kindly sent me came duly to hand. I think them well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. They will afford important aid to instructors in academies and schools where philosophical instruments are not furnished to perform illustrative experiments. In many cases they will also be of service even in addition to any ordinary apparatus.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. RANNEY. F. WAYLAND.

There are ten Charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains, altogether, about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outline principles of the Natural Sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text books, these Charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit—rarely found in school books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from $3,000 to $5 000.

Price of the set of ten Charts, neatly colored and mounted on cloth, accompanied with an explanatory key, (a bound book)	$15
Neatly colored and mounted on thick paper, without cloth, including the key	10
In sheets, plain, on thick paper, strongly bound, including the key	5

Booksellers, Teachers, Agents, and all interested in Education, are respectfully requested to address the Publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive Nos. 8 and 9 of the above series of Charts, which are on Astronomy and complete in themselves, accompanied with the key, post paid. A. R.

BE ON HAND
FOR
YOUNG AMERICA,
NO. IX,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
Containing the First Chapter of
BROWN STUDIES,
in which *the* BROWN exhumes the DRY BONES OF NEW-YORK SOCIETY.
Also, a capital illustration of the old saying that it is A BAD RULE (OF Court) THAT DON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.
Besides, cuts, comical and quizzical, and jokes too numerous to mention.
Price, 6¼ cents.
For sale by all News Agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE DIME FOR MARCH,
NOW READY.
This is the cheapest periodical ever published, each number containing the entire monthly part of Little Dorrit, by Charles Dickens, with several pages of other interesting original matter. *Subscription price, 25 cents a year.* Who will not read Little Dorrit, at that price? Back numbers supplied.
D. FANSHAW, Publisher,
No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.

IN PRESS AND TO BE PUBLISHED MARCH 1:
MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION;
OR, MEMOIRS OF ELKANAH WATSON.
Including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, WINSLOW C. WATSON. In one octavo volume of 460 pages. Price $1 50.
DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 381 Broadway, New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER—No. 12, published on Saturday last, contains 25 splendid engravings, illustrating the most important topics of the day. For sale at all the news depots. Price 10 cents.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

INSTRUCTION IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, by a competent person, can be obtained, on moderate terms, by addressing CHEMIST, No. 157 East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of

FANCY SILK GOODS,

Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS.

Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SPRING GOODS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
CHALLIE DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of Plain and Embroidered CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,
Which they are offering at low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 279 Grand-st.,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 25, consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Merinoes,
Parramattas, Plaids, De Laines,
Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinette,
Shirtings, Linens, Table Damask, Napkins,
Marseilles' Quilts, Bangees, Printed Muslins, Lawns,
Ginghams, and a large stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
All to be sold at a great sacrifice, by order of the Assignee.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG-CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, No. 347 BROADWAY.
One hundred pieces Irish linens, at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 50 cents.
Two cases damask table cloths and napkins, together with Scotch diapers, sheetings, huckabacks, &c., on sale this week, at incredibly low prices, to settle the assignment accounts. By order of assignees.
C. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened their first importations of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Jaconets, Barages, Challies, Mouslin de Chene, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of
ROBES A VOLANTS.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SHAWLS! SPRING SHAWLS!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT, 347 BROADWAY.
On sale, this week, several cartoons of beautiful styles, in Stella and other Shawls, at 40 per cent. from the cost of importation, being the balance of Leadbeater & Co.'s stock. By order of Assignees. C. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SPRING SILKS! SPRING SILKS!!
Five cases of very beautiful Spring Silks at $1 per yard, worth forty per cent. additional, being the balance of the stock of Leadbeater & Co., Broadway. On sale by order of the assignees, by C. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CANTON CRAPES.
Just received, 6 cases of black Canton Crapes.
Also, 12 cases of colored Canton Crapes, suitable for traveling dresses.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PLAID CANTON SILKS.
10 cases confined styles, super quality and high lustre, at retail. Price 62½ cents per yard. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LANE & PORTER. No. 51 CATHARINE-STREET.—Being compelled to vacate their present store within ten days, will offer the balance of their stock TO-MORROW MORNING, Feb. 27, at a very great reduction.
Beautiful stripe and plaid silks 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s.
Heavy Brocade Silks, 5s. and 6s.
Wide Black Silks, 7s., worth 12s.
Yard

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, February 27, 1856.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

[illegible] Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The receipts at all ports amount to 118,-[illegible] bales last year. The week's exports to Great Britain have been 46,000 bales, against 81,000 last year.

The stock[illegible] now show an increase of 679,000 bales; the Foreign Exports, an increase of 380,000 bales; and the stock at all the Cotton ports, an increase of 174,000 bales, as compared with those of last season, to the corresponding date.

Considering the state of the rivers, the receipts of the past week have been very fair, amounting to 118,000 bales. This is an excess of 41,000 upon those of corresponding week last season, but a falling off compared with those of 1853, the comparison to which great attention is now turned; and the total receipts to date are but 2,206 000 bales against 2,-[illegible],000 to the same date in that year—a falling off of 121,000 bales. Hence it is still urged that the crop will not exceed that of 1852-3. Most authorities concurring that though this deficiency may be pulled up as the season progresses, any material further increase is not likely to be forthcoming. There are, indeed, many supporters of as small an estimate as 3,200,000 bales, while some are still as high as 3,500,000, the average statement varying from 3,300,000 to 3,400,000. We quote these views without comment beyond this, that we still lean to the higher figures if the rivers will let the whole crop out.

Half of the Cotton year having now elapsed, it will be interesting to examine the monthly course of receipts at the ports. It will be noticed that as compared with '52-3, they were large in September and October, falling off in November, well supported again in December and January, and again falling off in February, little exceeding, during the last month, those of last year. For the ensuing week the figures will be larger. Our Mobile and New-Orleans telegraphs showing a joint delivery at those points alone, of 103,000 bales.

There is a lull in all our markets, caused at the South by the increased receipts, and here by that and the more quiet advices from Europe combined. Our Southern quotations are precisely the same as before the *Canada's* advices.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. BULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

HIDES—With light receipts and moderate sales, there has been but little variation in stock. The severe cold weather has retarded the tanning operations at least a month, but the prospect of milder weather will have a tendency to stimulate business. There is at present but little animation manifested, but as importers are firm, and the difficulties heretofore experienced in shipping are partly over, we may soon expect a good demand.

The receipts have been 21,740 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 3,969 dry and 904 salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, and 2,780 Horse, per *Antagonist* and *Johnson*; 9,952 Barcelona, per *S. Burton* and *Frank*; 3,942 Laguayra, per *Sarah Maria* and *Frank*; 1,783 Savanilla, per *William*; 606 from Singapore and 3,504 Coastwise, making in all a total of 21,760 Ox and Cow Hides, and 2,780 Horse.

The sales are: 3,560 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. at 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 8,196 dry Gambia and Bissau, 9@10 lbs. at 20¼c., do. do; 177 dry California, 22 lbs. at 20¼c. do. do.; 350 dry Port-au-Platte, 18 lbs., at 18¾c., do. do.; 2,344 do. 18 lbs., at 19¼c. [illegible]; rej. bad hides; 396 dry St. Domingo, 18 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., rej. water damaged; 232 salted Maracaibo, 28 lbs., at 18c., do. do.; 820 dry Maracaibo, 28 lbs., at 22c., do. do.; 750 do., 22 lbs., at 21c., as they run; 1,043 dry Laguayra, 28 lbs., at 20c., do. do.; 600 dry salted Charleston, 30 lbs., at 15¾c., do, do.; 668 green salted Western, 72 lbs., at 9¾c., do. do.; 560 dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 16½c. cash, rejecting water damaged. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; *California*, from do., with 6,000; *Fernando*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000; *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 6,000; *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000; *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000; *Ida Raynes*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 66,400, as follows: 8,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevidao, 8,700 dry Rio Grande, 23,600 dry Orinoco, 5,100 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 9,900 dry Barcelona, 2,400 dry Savanilla, 900 dry San Juan, 2,000 Maxican, 200 dry Maranham and Para, 2,500 dry West India, Southern, &c., 1,600 dry California, 1,700 salted California, 900 salted Buenos Ayres; 2,800 do. horse.

SKINS—GOAT—The market is quiet, with very light receipts and no sales. A cargo of 275 bales Curacoa arrived this week, but are not yet landed. They are held at previous rates. DEER—The market is firm, with light receipts from the South and West, which are all taken as fast as offered at full prices. The sales have been 20 bales Angostura, at 45c.; 47 bales Bolivar City, at 43c.; 3,000 lbs. Missouri at 55c.@36c.; 400 lbs. Florida at 30c., and 2,000 lbs. Indiana on private terms.

HAIR—Is in good demand, and as the receipts are light the stock is much reduced. Sales have been about 40,000 lbs. Buenos Ayras, mixed, at 25c.@27c., 6 months. I quote, Rio Grande, mixed, 25c.@25½c. 3 lb.; Buenos Ayres, 26¾c.@27c. 3 lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate and with light receipts, prices are well sustained, and the stock on hand is very meagre. Many of the largest Eastern manufacurers are almost entirely out of stock, and it is confidently expected that on the resumption of "Sound" navigation the demand will be more active and dealers be able to realize higher rates. A heavy business, however, cannot be anticipated until the tanners send in their stock more freely. Oak is especially scarce and in request:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	26,490	4,150
Sales	30,550	5,000
Stock	40,150	5,000

We quote: Oak Slaughter and Waxed, good light, [illegible] Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 21c.@21½c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 22c.@22½c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, &c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23¼c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23¼c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 25½c.@27c., on 6 months' credit.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CARTER & CO.....117 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....448 Broadway.

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H. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARTLEAVES, SMITH & CO..Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

W. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from Pearl-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 200 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.

NYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....288 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depôt, 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise cheaply, grant at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call at their Office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Situated about two miles from the ferry, Jersey City, near the plank road to Bergen Point, with a fine view of New-York Bay and the surrounding scenery. It is so situated that the view can never be obstructed by other buildings. Lot 50 by 270 feet. The house is new, just finishing, 28 feet square, with a wing; contains eleven rooms, large kitchen, with fine range, water fixtures, bathroom, washroom and other conveniences. Omnibuses pass near the house. The property would be sold, if applied for immediately, for $5,700. $3,700 may remain on mortgage. Apply to Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, No. 337 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story, attic and basement brick house No. 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for any kind of business: said house is 25 by 44 feet lot 25 by 80 feet; has sub-cellar, coal vault and rear piazza; is substantially built, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. Also to let, in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., 2 two-story attic and basement brick houses, lots 25 by 100, at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 185 Atlantic-st., or of CHARLES LENZMANN, No. 54 Ceder-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The four-story stone front house, No. 124 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts, with full lot; the house is four stories, 35 by 50 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the location one of the best in the city. Also, four cottages on 32d-st., near the 4th-av., Nos. 53, 61, 62, 64, lots 16 by 100 feet—they are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built new the past Summer in the best manner, situated on 1st-av. about one hundred yards from the water font, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for on the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 30, Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four four-story brown-stone front houses situated on Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts. The houses are 19 feet 8 inches by 85 feet, lots 120 feet deep; contain all modern improvements. Also six 4-story brick houses, situate on the westerly side of 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., commencing at the corner of 15th-st. The houses are about 17 feet 2 inches, by about 50 feet, occupied as first-class tenement houses, with stores, lots 80 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 190 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 80 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and corner-cellar houses and lots in 35th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., Nos. 303, 305 and 307. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 239 West 21st-st., near 9th-av., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $7,500; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage; $2,000 cash required, the balance may be paid in stocks or other approved property. Inquire of A. VAIL, No. 7 Brevoort-place, (16th-st.)

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 426 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large elegant double house in 2d-place, Brooklyn, near Henry-st., will be sold at a bargain, and a large portion remain on bond and mortgage. Also, two brown stone English-basement houses, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. One will be rented furnished from May to October. Address Post-office Box No 924.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four-story, high stoop, modern dwelling, No. 161 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, in excellent repair throughout. Price $8,500. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of COOPER & DAVIS, corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, for keys to view the premises, &c.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two or three very desirable 3-story houses in good locations, in vicinity of Madison-square, at $7,000 and $8,500, the houses are in good order, with gas, gas-fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Inq. R. KNSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 19x101; house 19x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $800. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior house on 7th-st., near 2d-av. Also one on 4th-st., near the Bowery. Also one on West Washington-place, near the square. Also 56 in good locations up town.

E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The very desirable three-story brick dwelling No. 175 East 16th-st.; has all the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap on very easy terms. Apply on the premises, or to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 308 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 19th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 200 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 20 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Reebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE NEAR 5TH AVENUE—1 house on 15th-st., 25 by 64 feet, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000; 1 on 23d-st., at $16,000; 1 opposite Trinity Chapel, at $22,000; 2 on 29th and 30th sts., at $15,000 and $20,000; one on 26th-st., with stone front, 19 by 50 feet, at $10,000. Also, 14 houses on 5th-av., and 2 on Lexington-av., at $10,000 each. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Brick cottage, with piazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, 3-story, basement and cellar, $3,850. Also, a neat 3-story, basement and cellar brick house in Baltic-st., near Clinton; gas, marble mantels, &c., in fine order, $4,500. Also, brick house in Dean-st., near Hoyt, lot 20x100; house has gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., $4,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—30 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 86 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing. 92 acres at Hamptonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 140 and one of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 92 acres at Clarkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for $6,000. A fine store property in Kingston, fitted up for a dry goods store and law offices—a capital stand for a druggist. 8 acres on 138th-st. and 11th-av., New-York. 395 acres in Morgan County, Ill. 160 acres at Madison, Ill., improved, for $25 per acre. 90½ acres, with fine dwelling, large factory, machinery and water power at Glenn's Falls, New-York, for $9,000. 165½ acres at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. 370 acres at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., a fine graining farm. 75 acres at Edgemont, Cayuga Lake. 65 acres at Clarkstown, near the depôt. Also, half interest in the splendid hotel, having a front of 400 feet, and handsomely furnished, at Carlisle, White Sulphur Springs, Pa., to exchange for stocks, western lands, or good paper securities. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 8 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x30, with an extension, 2 stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 2 ranges, &c.,) also a stable and carriage house of moderate dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For terms and further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Several desirable building sites, containing from 1 to 7½ acres. Also, 2 houses, with barn, fruit trees, gardens, &c.; one containing 7 acres, the other about 5 acres. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-lane, Orange.

FOR SALE.

FARMLANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and feeding.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are a few miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating it there; and hence, Government lands three situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles tha produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products, and so that affect precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be constructed for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1¼ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $900. Farm of 65 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 140 acres at Madison; 213 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23½ acres at Metuchen; 22 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 45 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 23 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 26 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, contains about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2¾ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, wall and window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and extensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown store front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villasites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamaica-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $5,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROE SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 34 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large and elegant Gothic Dwelling House, with about 3½ acres of ground, containing a variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. The property is eligibly situated for a gentleman's residence, being only ten miles from the City Hall, and but a few minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad, where the cars stop to and from the City nearly every hour in the day. For particulars, apply to

M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 190 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 78, with brick house; now rents for $900. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 312 West 30th-st., 12 years of first term unexpired, two ronewals 21 years each. Ground rent $55 a year. Front and rear buildings. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Apply to LEWIS HURST, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE—Two four-story brick houses, adjoining, with stores in South Brooklyn, and some merchandise to exchange for a dwelling in New-York, with improvements. Also the entire furniture of a house for sale. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FORTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY—Situated on Patchen-av. and Jamaica plank road, between Fulton and Division avs., in the IXth Ward, City of Brooklyn. On the premises there is a cottage house, a well of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value. For particulars leqnire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable building lots, 26 feet by 103 feet, 3 inches each, situated on the southerly side of 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot, 25 by 94 feet, situate on the northerly side of 10th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of the 3d-av.

LOT FOR SALE—A valuable building lot, on the east side of 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; size 28 feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid country residence, with about 18 acres of land, within one hour's ride (by railroad) of New-York. The house is new elegant and commodious, and has all the conveniences of a first-class City house. The out-buildings are new and extensive, and on the place are a fine large garden, orchard, all kinds of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, lawn, &c., &c. Will be sold for much less than its real value. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway third story.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTH WARD—The first-class three-story and finished attic dwelling-house and lot No. 19 Rutgers-place. Size of lot 26 by 110 feet, 10 feet court-yard in front. House 26 by 55 feet, with party wall, built in the best manner, and complete with all the modern improvements. The location is delightful, overlooking the grounds of the old Rutgers estate, with a view of the East River. Terms easy. Inquire of SAM. R. PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—The five stone-front houses on the north side of 38th-st., between Broadway and the 6th-av. The houses are 20 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement, just finished, and ready for occupancy. Also, the house No. 86 Clinton-place, with stables attached. Also, a farm of 41 acres at Westfield Staten Island, two miles from Rossville. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—The stock and fixtures of an old established ship chandlery store, where a good business has been done. A favorable lease of the store can be had at low rent. Or would exchange as above a good schooner of 230 tons. Also to let, in VIIth Ward, a genteel house, at $350, and furniture for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LONDON-TERRACE.—The splendid residence, No. 1 London-terrace, (corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st.) with large court, (garden,) &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two tenement houses in good order. Lot 24 by 25 feet. The above property is situated in Morton-st., (a good neighborhood,) and very desirable investment, as they are never in want of good tenants. Inquire of WM. HORTON & CO., No. 301 Chambers-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two Farms, containing together 333 acres, situated near the Lackawanna Railroad, about 70 miles from this City, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property; 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation; balance timbered, well watered, and contains two houses, two barns, one wagon-shed, &c. For particulars, address, by letter, V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wlog's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—At the residence No. 72 6th-av., near 14th-st. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Feb. 27,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, all in fine order, having been used but four months, and to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to weather, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; rich tapestry, Wilton and other room and stair carpets; one elegant suite rosewood parlor furniture, nine pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers; one do. solid rosewood, covered in crimson velvet, nine pieces; two large French plate mirrors, with slabs and brackets; French sha ina and ormolu ornaments, rich lace curtains, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; two rosewood marble etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood reception and arm chairs, rich Dresden mantel vases, ormolu clock, card and sofa tables, oil-paintings, bronzes, &c.; solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, eleven elegant hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops; washstands to match, China and toilet sets, mahogany and French chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, rockers, oval mirrors, library bookcase, &c.; with a large variety of heirloom and basement furniture, one elegant marble-top chamber suite, superior extension table, dining and tea tables, rich China sets, rich ant-glass ware, silver ware, ivory cutlery, oil-cloth, hat stand, &c. Purchasers are assured that this sale is peremptory, and the goods must be removed immediately.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the underig ed, executors. The property known as No. 1,589 and 1,591 Bway, corner of 46th-st., between Delancy and Rivingston sts., lots 25 by 94 feet 6 inches each, houses 25 feet fron No. 57 to 64 feet, No. 59 is 30 feet deep, and No. 61 covers the entire lot. This property has been used for many years past by the late Alexander Hawkins, as a ship-joining establishment, and is complete in every respect for the prosecution of he above business. Lots Nos. 57 and 59 are in ee, and No. 61 is leased, at the ground rent of $75 per annum. The lease has 5 years to run from May 1, 1856, with the privilege of renewal for an additional 21 years, or the owner to allow full value for the improvements at the ex iration of the lease. To be sold in one lot, together with the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 steam engine and boiler—10-horse power, turning and face lathes, planing, fays, sticking machines, tenoning machine, mortising machines, saw carriages, with mandrills and saws, marching machine, scroll saw, with all the benches, screws, hand-saws, door clamps, tools, horse, wagon and harness, &c. For full particulars apply to JAMES W. TUCE, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THOMAS REED, Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

2D AND 9TH AVENUES, 30TH, 63D, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—Without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st., 48 feet 12 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,950 can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, from April 1855. Also, 1 lot each on 86th and 86th sts., running through from street to street between 4th and 5th avs. Also 4 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 30th-st.; also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 63d-st., adjoining the above. Terms of all, liberal, and title indisputable. For maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH STS. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Francis Valentine, deceased:

1TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 112 East 13th-st., lot 20x51, house 20x34. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The two-story and attic brick house No. 71 East 13th-st., lot 24.6x95, house 24.6x40, with tea-room in rear 12x19. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

12TH-ST.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th st., first house East from 4th-av., with gas and hot and cold baths; lot 25x100, house 25x36. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
Executors.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

JOHN C. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE STOCK OF HARDWARE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 FULTON-STREET, by order of James Horner and John F. Hoffman, assignees of Pratt & Lansing, the entire stock of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Heavy Goods, &c., contained in the above store. Terms—4 months' credit for approved notes or City acceptances, or 3 per cent discount for cash; $500 and upwards, 6 months, or 6 per cent. discount for cash.

N. B.—At the close of the sale, the store fixtures, Fairbank's Dormant Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c., will be sold.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the property known as No. 288 Greenwich-st., west side, 41 feet 5 inches south of Chambers-st. This property being so near and in full view of Chambers-st., which, owing to the improvement now making and in contemplation is becoming a most prominent and valuable thoroughfare, making this one of the best and most desirable business locations on the west side of town. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st., by catalogue; dealers as well as housekeepers will attend, as an equal opportunity seldom occurs. Storage free of any expense for one month, and boxing and shipping at moderate charge. Stock consists of a general variety of rosewood, mahogany, &c. furniture, of an excellent quality. Also pure hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, iron safes cigars, boxes of tea, jewelry, &c., elegant gold chain. Also white muslin and gents' bosoms. By order of catalogue. Guaranteed as represented. N. B. Sales at dwellings as desired.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALES.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., an entire stock of files, embracing upwards of 10,000 dozens of every description and size, by order of Assignees. Also, 50 packages and lots Sheffield, Birmingham and German hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising a full assortment, for particulars of which see catalogues, which are now ready. Terms, 6 months. N. B.—The attention of the trade is directed to the above, as the sale is absolute.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell at store No. 20 North William-st., near Chatham-st., TO-MORROW, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large variety of fancy dry goods, laces, &c., embroideries, trimmings, silks, edgings and insertions, lace sleeves and collars, chemisettes, lace mitts and gloves, large stock of silk and satin ribbons, kid gloves, artificial flowers, lace and cambric handkerchiefs, bosiery, bindings, tape, thread needles, &c.

CHAS. F. WATTS, Constable.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, wines, brandies, cigars, &c., consisting in part of Madeira, Sherries and Claret Wines, Bourze and Heidsick Champagnes, Otard, Loudon Dock and Chabrn Brandies, preserved fruits, teas, &c. Also, a line of cigars, by order of the sheriff, consisting of Salvadora Figaro Operas, Washington, Flores la Grota de Agua Principes. The whole to be sold peremptory.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK HARDWARE.—(Continuation sale.)—Situated at No. 601 8th-st., between 42d and 43d sts., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., consisting of a general assortment of house furnishing and builders' hardware. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

PETER VALENTINE, Assignee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Regular sale of furniture, fancy goods, sewing-machine, civers, &c., &c., at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, TO MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at half o'clock, cash positive to pay advances. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and others in want of furniture. 3 or particulars see *Herald*.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
By order of Assignee.

ON WEDNESDAY—Feb 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The entire fixtures and furniture of the shoe store, No. 82 Avenue D. This store is very handsomely fitted up with draws, glass cases, &c., at an expense of about $900. Furniture consisting of desks, stools, carpet, stove, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 200 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a fringe store, comprising showcase, counter, shelving, stove, oil-cloth, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Fields, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, Bank.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS, NO 25 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of raise, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sushury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are received. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635,751 45
Average amount of Specie	4,187 99
Average amount of Circulation	133,298 00
Average amount of Deposits	346,351 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th, both days inclusive.

WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.—About $5,500 wanted on Bottomry of Prussian Brig WILLIAM and her freight. She was built at Stettin in the year 1849—measured here 346 tons—and is a good vessel. She is now bound to Memel, taken with a cargo of logwood and its extract, the net freight to be due on delivery is estimated at $6,000. Bond to be paid on arrival at Memel. Offers of loan will be received till Wednesday, the 27th inst., addressed to Capt. GUSTAV F. MORITZ, at the office of JAMES LAWSON, Insurance Broker, No. 82 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

NEW-CREEK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Creek Company, will be held at their office, No. 91 Walnut st., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election for five Directors will be held.

F. MERINO, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. S. CYPHERS, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

FLUSHING RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Each for $1,000—Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Mortgage for $8,000, on valuable improved Brooklyn property. Mortgage for $3,400 on new brown-stone front on 42d-st. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, 29 Wall-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; nor than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollers, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or clothes, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of scrofula, scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warreted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HALLAM, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and this Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virilo powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the community.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Parisand London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 832 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courrier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅝ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOILER FOR SALE—A ten horse horizontal tubular boiler, complete in every respect; weight, 2,200 pounds; safe at 140 pounds pressure. Also, a Worthington Steam Pump; together, well adapted as a Steam Fire Engine. C. W. COPELAND, 74 Broadway.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 8:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford 1 after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Breaking a Policeman Made Easy.

It will not have that the Mayor's edict (announced some three days' pay will be stopped from any police officer in which beat any robbery or violence shall occur, without being followed by an arrest) has yet resulted in "breaking" any officer. This is surprising. For no such facilities have been afforded before for "breaking" men under any edict of abstinence this many a year. See how it might easily enough be made to work. We will suppose that Lieut. Snacks, of the Twenty-third Ward, is a terrible Know-Nothing, and as such a very bad man for the City Administration on Election Day. He knows it, and knows too that his star and berth are wanted for a favorite of His Honar. Hence he keeps, in all his grounds, a bright look-out for stray vagabonds, determined not to be caught napping. Now Pat Bluddence is a resident in his District, and he has been whispered that by allowing his shanty to be forced he can do somsbody a service. So when the M. P. has passed on his round, Pat kicks his own door open, and in the morning reports to the Chief or His Henor that his house has been burglariously entered, his wife's diamond brooch and a basket of jewels stolen, and not a policemen within call, though he roared bloody thunder and chased the villainous thief around two blocks. Under the edict, the policeman on whose beat Pat lives loses his three days' pay, and the Lieutenant is hauled before the next session of the Police Commissioners. Now, the Lieutenant's term of office is just about to expire, and awaiting his reappointment, to be suspected even tells against him. "Turn him out," say the people. "Get rid of the sticks," and the favorite goes into his vacant berth with salvos of the people. The edict must have some fruits, and we wait impatiently to see them.

Public School Examination.

The Superintendents visited old Nnmber *Two*, in Henry-street, Seventh Ward, on Monday. The exercises commenced in the Primary Dspartment, with Sarah Conklin Principal, with sight Assistants. The attendence present was 526 girls and boys. The classes were examined in their usual course of studies, with fair results. The singing and order were much praised. The examiners made appropriate and encouraging remarks, closing with an invitation to the School Officers and visitors to accompany them to the Girls' Grammar School on the next floor, Miss Letitia Mathews, Principal, with six Assistants and an attendance of 320 girls. The whsie school joined in a song of welcome as the company entered the room, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Petitt and Miss E. Wood, Vice-Principal. The second class was examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic and algebra. The reading was uniformly good, and the questions in Algebra were carried further than in any Girls' School yet examined. The specimens of penmanship, drawing and needlework were fair. The classification and order were admirable. The singing and piano accompaniment were specially commented upon in the remarks of the Superintendent, who pronounced the school to be in a most satisfactory condition.

The exercises closed with some touching remarks from Father Curtiss, who made his first appearance on the occasion. The good old man spoke with much emotion, and related his own recollections of the 5, from the time it was first opened as a school in 1834. He was listened to with profound attention. Long may he be spared to us from a number noble men, headed by Dr. Wm. White Clinton, who set the first impulse to our comprehensive system of free education.

The [illegible] officers, nearly all of whom [illegible] examined to the Boys' Grammar School, in Bayard-st., Benjamin Ryder, Principal, with seven Assistants, and an attendance of 350 boys present.

The three highest classes were examined. The third in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic, as far as interest. The second in reading, astronomy, history and arithmetic. The tests were searching, and the boys were generally ready and intelligent in their answers.

The highest class, taught by the Principal in person, in grammar, algebra and book-keeping, carried the examiners beyond their expectations. The members of the class were generally up to the "Free Academy grade."

The compositions, declamations, drawing, penmanship and singing, were excellent. "Uncle Sam's Farm," the leading part sung by Master James Stanhman, accompanied by the school, was the concluding exercise, and elicited much praise.

No. 2 has excellent class-rooms, furniture and accommodations, and is a first-rate school.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS AT THE POLICE COURTS

Yesterday, was neither large nor interesting. At the Tombs Mr. Edward M. Skidmore, the newly-elected Police Clerk, was busy in the discharge of his duties. The work came easy to him, however, for he has been for years Police Reporter of the *Evening Post*, and as such has had, of course, much to do with affidavits, warrants, writs, &c. The Clerks at the Lower District Police Court have had for months more than their share of business, and the appointment of Mr. Skidmore will prove to them a great relief.

PICKPOCKETS NABBED.

John Wilkins, Wm. Wilson, John Connolly, Chas. Stewart and Thomas Quinn were brought up before Justice Connolly as vagrants, &c. They were arrested an Monday afternoon on pier No. 3, at the time of the sailing of the *Northern Light*, by the First Ward Police, who recognized them as notorious thieves and pickpockets. They told the Magistrate they were not the bad characters that the Police represented them to be, and said that they went down to the pier for no other purpose than to "see off" a few of their friends who were about to sail on the steamer for Nicaragua. The Magistrate did not believe any such story, so he sent the first four named to the Island for four months. Quinn was dismissed for want of sufficient proof.

A CITY OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Trask, keeper of the Fourth District Police Court Prison, was, yesterday, arrested on a bench warrant, charging him with highway robbery. The complaint against him was made by Joseph Jackson, and had its origin in an alleged illegal seizure of goods by the defendant. The charge is evidently more technical than real.

HERNE, THE HUNTER—AN AFTER-PIECE.

The proprietors of the Bowery Theatre have got involved in law, and, as a necessary consequence, in some difficulty also. This fact was made manifest yesterday. Capt. Smiley has got a claim of $10,000 against the Theatre or its fixtures, and fearing that Mr. Waldron, his partner, would sell out the establishment without his consent, caused an injunction to be issued restraining Mr. Waldron from selling the Theatre or its appurtenances. Despite this injunction, Mr. Waldron, it is alleged, at daylight yesterday morning caused to be removed from the Theatre several boxes of wardrobe used in the play of "Herne, the Hunter." While the boxes were being put on a cart, previous to their removal, Capt. Smiley made his appearance and had the *attaché* arrested and committed to the Tombs. The matter was brought before Justice Welsh in the morning, but he refused to act in the matter, as it was not of a criminal character. And thus the matter stands at present.

TEUTON VERSUS CELT—THE CELT GETS FITS.

Mrs. Barbara Williams of Germany, and Miss Burns of Ireland, live together at No. 11 Crosby-street, but they live not amicably. The other day difficulty arose between them, and they determined to settle the matter and themselves by a "stand-up"—a regular "give and take"—but that they went; bnt they did not long adhere to the rules laid down in *Fistiana*. Mrs. Williams seized her younger adversary by the neck and squeezed so tight and strong and long that Miss Burns got black in the face, and became insensible. But this was not the worst of it; Bridget (as a female witness swore before the magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court) has not been herself since the combat. She has had several fits, the result, it was alleged, of Mrs. Williams' rough usage. To add weight to this statement, Bridget swooned in the Court-room while the examination was proceeding, and fell from her chair to the floor. She was soon restored to consciousness, and the examination proceeded. The defence produced evidence to show that Mrs. Williams only acted in self-defence; that Bridget was the aggressor; that she caught Mrs. Williams by the hair, and pulled her about, besides striking her several times. After hearing both sides, the Magistrate decided to hold Mrs. Williams in the sum of $300, to answer at the Court of Sessions. The Court was crowded with parties interested in the affair during the examination.

Miscellaneous.

OVERBOARD.

A man named Simeon McGovern, fell into the East River, at the foot of Fourth-street, about 9 o'clock Monday night. His cries for aid brought to his assistance two citizens, named Terence Toal and Joseph Birdley, and one of them, there being no boat near at hand, swam out to the drowning man and brought him to the shore in an exhausted condition. He was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station House, where, after the application of proper restoratives, he revived.

ACCIDENT ON SHIP-BOARD.

Thomas Smith, a hand on board the ship *Hardy*, at Pier 49, East River, was very dangerously hurt on Monday afternoon, by a block falling from the mast and striking him on the head. He was removed in an insensible condition to his residence, at No. 140 Washington-street.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

A young man, named Cooley, was badly hurt yesterday, by falling through the hatchway of store No. 48 Dey-street. He was taken to the Hospital.

Go in for the Quarter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In returning from Jersey City on last night, I gave the Ferry-master an American quarter-dollar to take fare for two persons. He offered me in change a smooth shilling and sixpence, which I declined taking, as the ferriage is six cents for two persons. He made use of Dutch-grocer logic to show me that I was getting 18¾ cents. I could not understand how an imaginary ¾ cent should satisfy me for one whole one, and insisted on getting 19 cents clear, which he at last gave me, with the worst possible grace, and repeatedly accusing me of being no gentleman for kicking up a row about quarter of a cent. Some of the other passengers then took my part, and asserted that I was in the right, when this same Ferry-master stated that it was not his fault, that the Company gave him every night five dollars in such coin and coppers, and that he was obliged to use it.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you please insert this and show the public that the great moneyed Corporation of Jersey descends to such mean peculations, and request the passengers to act as I have done and insist on that

QUARTER-CENT.

☞ From a document just published for the use of the Massachusetts Legislature, entitled "Abstract of Returns of the Keepers of Jails and Overseers of the Houses of Correction for the year ending Nov. 1, 1855," it appears that the whole number of debtors shut up during the year specified, was 1,035! in a community where, we are told, imprisonment for debt was abolished eleven months ago!

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Allcock's Plasters—From their peculiar qualities, and mechanical arrangement of ingredients, produce a genial warmth on the parts to which they are applied, often giving relief at once. In asthma, in pains and tightness of the chest, they are unrivalled. In lumbago and chronic rheumatism they give ease, when all other local applications have failed. In sprains, bruises, and affections of the kidneys they are beyond all praise. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, flexible and porous qualities.

Sold at 25 cents each by T. Allcock & Co., Brandreth Building; at Burton's book stores, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-st.; by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists in the city and country.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those tronhled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are trouhled with scrofulous humors are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases grstis.

Donald Kennedy,
Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*,
Roxhury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Assignee's Sale.—The stock of Dry Goods in stors No. 279 Grand-st., commencing Monday, Feb. 25, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delainss, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factoriss in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Kircher, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The First Announcement.—Knox's Spring styls of Gentlemen's Hats will be issued on Thursday morning, the 28th inst. His customers may rest assured that no effort has been spared, sithsr in the selection of material, or style of manufacture, to render it worthy of their patronage. Call and inspect it at the establishment corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Professor Spencer's Lecture—Who is celebrated as the antagonist of the Spiritual Philosophers, takes place to-night at the Tabernacle. All should go and see the wonders he performs. Tabletippings, Spirits made visible—and, in short, he does all the most expert of mediums can do. $1,000 given to any medium who can move a table without touch, at the Tabernacle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hotel and housekeepers will find a large and well selected stock of Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Linen Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, Muslin Sheetings, Shirting, &c., at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. The Messrs. Towle & Co. are offering these goods at prices lower than the same quality can be obtained elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug," and the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills," are to be continued at this favorite Theatre every night this week, and on Saturday afternoon. A more pleasing performance could not be wished for. Go early for good places.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discusion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. Robert Hunter, M. D.,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The healing and cooling effect of this balsamic ointment upon burns, scalds, running sores, irritatione of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas, and all external inflammotion, is a miracle in surgery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to Wilmarth, Clussman & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownd's Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas Fixtures, of every variety and style, combining elegance and beauty with durability, &c., manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail, by Curtis & Alexander, No. 13 Canal-st.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held Monday evening. Immediately after the organization a communication was received from the Chief of Police, denying the statement of the President of the Board, (made at a previous meeting,) that he had refused to furnish officers to attend upon the meetings of the Board. The communication was deemed impertinent by several members of the Board, and quite an animated discussion ensued thereon. Various motions were made to dispose of this document, bnt it was finally referred to the Police Committee to report.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Petitions and communications continue to pour in upon the Aldermen, complaining of the bad management of the Brooklyn City Railroads. Alderman Campbell, of the 9th Ward, presented a communication, numsrously signed, asking that the Board compel the Railroad Company to furnish better accommodations on the Flushing-avenue route, and moved its reference to the Railroad Committee. This brought up Alderman from different sections of the city, all offering amendments, so as to furnish immediate accommodations in their respective localities. All of the amendments were finally embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Clerk, be and they are hereby directed to license any person applying therefor, to run a stage or stages, sleighs, omnibuses or other vehicles, for the conveyance of passengers over any streets or avenuss in the city of Brooklyn, on the payment of the usual license of $10 for such vehicle.

This was lost by a vote of 15 to 15, and the original communication was referred to the Railroad Committee,

Naval.

The United States steamship *Relief* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, for the Brazil Station. The following are her officers: *Lieutenant Commanding*—James W. Cooke. *Lieutenants*—Watson Smith, Theodore Lee, Charles P. McGary, J. P. Pitts. *Purser*—Caleb J. Emery. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Charles H. Williamson.

A Brutal Husband.

An individnal named James Mullen was brought before Justice Smith, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with having beaten his wife with a pitchsr, fracturing her skull and otherwise injuring her, and also wounding an infant child with this same weapon. The accused resides in Plymouth-street, Brooklyn. He was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

Cross' Distillery.

This distillery, in Brooklyn, destroyed by fire Monday night, was insured for $15,000 in various New-York offices. The lessees, Messrs. Towers & Sons, were insured on machinery and stock as follows: In Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania, $2,000; Merchants' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, $1,500; Nassau, Brooklyn, $3,000; Excelsior, New-York, $1,000; Corn Exchange, $1,000.

☞ An infant eight weeks old was smothered accidentally by its mother while in bed asleep Sunday night, at No. 269 Mary-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Almshouse.

Mr. William Whitney, the Snperintendent of the Almshouse of Jersey City, and Overseer of the Poor, in his report to the Common Council for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1856, says that during November, December and January, 190 adults and 570 children were relieved with groceries, and 214 families with coal. The amount expended in relieving the Poor not in the Almshouse was during this time as follows: In groceries, $640 02; nursing children, $23; for shoes, $10; for transporting paupers, $11; for interments, $10. Total, $644 02. The number of inmatss in the Almshouse Nov. 1 was 57; admitted from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 61; making a total of 118. Of this number 51 were adults and 57 children. Of these 7 men were discharged; 6 women obtained situations; 7 boys were sent to employment; 2 girls were adopted in families; and one man died—leaving 85 persons in the Almshouse Feb. 1. The receipts of the Almshouse during the quarter were $627 12 for groceries, meat, dry goods, shoes, feed and straw, wood, lumber, hardware, and soap. Goods on hand, including coal, amount to $400, which is deducted from $627 12. The three last quarters' reports show that there has been expended during the 9 months covered by those reports $4,562, including coal.

Death of John Taylor.

John Taylor, of Newark, N. J., died on Friday last, aged 75. He was a native of Massachusetts, but removed, when 22 years old, to Newark, where he was so successful in business as to amass a handsome fortune while still young. He was a man of large charity and deep piety. For 40 years he was a member, and for 30 years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Newark.

Meeting of the Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening, Aldsrman Lyon, President of the Board, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the fact that bills affecting the intsrests of Jersey City are pending in the Legislature, concerning which immediate action should be had. He referred to the bills relative to omnibus routes, the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road. The Council directed that the Mayor and City Clerk should address a memorial to the Legislature, asking for protection to the rights and interests of the city, if any attempt to outrage them is made by parties intsrested in those bills.

The Special Committee, appointed to investigate into the cost of Hook and Ladder House No. 1, reported progress.

The Water Commissioners presented their semi-annual report. They mention the probability that Hoboken and the City of Hudson will become consumers, in the course of another year, of Passaic water, by which means the revenues of the Water Works will be equal to their expenses. The reports of the Engineer and of the Register, and the financial statement of the Commissionsrs, are embraced in the report. The Board transacted some further business and adjourned.

The Recorder's Report.

The report made by Recorder Cutter, of the business of his Court during the months of November, December and January, is as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Total
Committed to the City Prisen	28	30	12	70
Committsd to the County Jail	19	8	5	32
Finsd $2 sach	19	8	10	37
Dischargsd	5	3	3	11
Total arrests	71	49	30	150

For violating the City ordinances in relation to Inns and Taverns, one person was finsd in Novemher $20, and one in January $10.

The amount of fines during the three months was $104

Amounts from fines paid the City Treasurer by the Recordsr, during the six months previous to November 1,222

Total amount $1,326

New Police Ordinance.

The new Police Ordinance, passed by the Hoboken Council at its last meeting, provides for the appointment, upon the nomination of the Mayor or any Councilman, of not over six men to be constituted either a day or night watch, whenever the public interests require it; and that the Council may from time to time dischargs, dishand, reduce, or increase the police force, provided it does not exceed six men. Power is also by this ordinance given to the Council, to appoint special policemen in extraordinary cases when wanted. No policeman shall be dismissed, except for willful neglect of duty or for misconduct in office, unless ten days' notice is given of his dismissal, at the end of which time his duty and pay is discontinued. Policemen may be dismissed by ten days' notice in writing from the Council without any cause being assigned. This ordinance is designed as a substitute for the one adopted in June 1855.

Resigned.

Aldsrman Richard R. Rappelyea, one of the Aldermen from the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, sent his resignation to the City Clerk on Monday.

Sunday School Exhibition.

The Sunday School connected with St. Paul's M. E. Church, in South Sixth-street, Jersey City, held an exhibition, last evening, in that Church. The exorciaes, consisting of singing, recitations and dialogues, were very pleasing. The house was full, and so many came who could not gain admittance that it was determined to repeat the exhibition this evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the School.

☞ The Baltimore *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday says:

The declaration of Francis P. Blair, at the National Republican (Free-Soil) Convention, in session at Pittsburg last week, that he appeared there as the delegate chosen by "gentlemen of wealth and standing in Baltimore," has caused considerable excitement among the mercantile classes of our city, who have taken measures for the holding of a meeting at the Exchange to-morrow, to publicly denounce this bold attempt to misrepresent their views and sentiments.

A letter from Lima, dated Jan. 9, says: The late Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima, in a singular manner. While asleep, he swallowed three of his false teeth, with the gold band which confined them, and died from the effects shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success.

John G. Saxe.—The Pittsburg *Journal* says that this distinguished poet and lecturer has broken down with an attack of paralysis. He has been obliged to forfeit many of his engagements, but in a letter to the Lecture Committee of Pittsburg he expresses the hope that he may be able to resume his labors after a time.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, by Rev. Jas. Millett, at his residence, Mr. Walter G. Bowman, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss Martha Jane Wintner, of this City.

At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 25, by Rev. S. J. M. Mervin, W. B. Meeker, Jr., and Miss Eliza H., oldest daughter of Joseph Jennings, Esq., all of Southport.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas W. and Margaret W. Birdsall, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this day. (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 50 Pike-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, of scarlet fever, Charles Augustus, the only son of Charles L. and Caroline A. Frost, aged 7 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 Clinton-place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, Leslie, youngest son Rev. W. and E. McAllister, of New-York, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 303 9th-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Rhemena Hurley, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, and son-in-law, Saml. Hurley and Jacob Miles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., from No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, after a short illness, John Van Nostrand, Sr., aged 77 years, 10 months and 24 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, cornar of 17th-st., and 9th-av., Gowanus.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 25, Emma C., daughter of Robert T. and Rachel F. Bunker, in the 4th year of her age.

☞ California papers please copy.

At Ossining, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 25, Henrietta, daughter of Edward D. and Henrietta Truesdell, aged 3 years.

At Hudson Academy, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, William Henry, aged 20 years, 8 months and 20 days, eldest son of Samuel and Margaret Longstreet, of New-York, of disease of the heart. A young gentleman of so sweet sodearing disposition, of remarkably calm and agreeable temper, and of high moral principle.

A star hath gone of quiet, steady ray,
Lost in the radiance of a brighter day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Feb. 26.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	95¾	23 Harlem Railroad	21¾
3,000 Missouri 6s	87	130 do	21¾
3,000 Virginia 6s	95¾	10 Stonington R. R.	49
2,000 Erie Cn. b's of '71	84¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	33
2,000 Erie bds of '75	89¾	14 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	123
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	87½	336 Reading Railroad.s3	92
1,000 do	88	1360 do.....s3	92¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	87¾	50 do.....b3	92¾
10 Mer. Exch. Bank	106	650 do.....c	92¾
15 Metropolitan Bk	107½	100 do.....b30	92¾
65 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	95	100 do.....b60	92½
110 Nic. Transit Co.....s3	21	50 do.....s10	92¾
100 do.....s3	21¾	22 Sixth-avenus R. R.	80
100 do.....b60	21¾	200 Hudson Riv. R.b30	33
100 do.....c	21¾	50 do	33¼
400 do.....s10	20	100 do.....b3	33
856 Cumb. Coal Co.....c	25¾	100 do	33
200 do.....b30	25¾	32 Mic. Cen. R. R.	94½
250 do.....b60	25¾	50 do	94¼
200 do.....s60	25	85 Panama R. R.	104
300 do.....s30	25	40 do.....s10	104
100 do.....s3	25¾	50 do.....s60	104
250 do.....s15	26	100 Ill. Cen. Rail.	b60 97¾
150 Ward Coal & Iron Co	25¾	do	97¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 92	150 Galena & Chic. RR.	113¾
50 do	91¾	50 do.....b60	113¾
50 do	91¾	50 do.....b60	113¾
100 do	91¾	50 do	113
175 Erie Railroad	83¾	800 Cl. & Tol. RR.	b60 80
50 do	83	50 do	s3 79¾
100 do	83¾	150 do	79¾
200 do	83¾	100 do	b60 79¾
100 do	83¾	100 do	b60 79
400 do	83¾	10 do	79
200 do	83¾	80 C. & R. I. & R.	s3 94
200 do	83¾	200 do	b60 94½
100 do	83¾	100 do	b60 94¾
100 do	83¾	100 Long Island R. R.	33
200 do	83¾	200 do	b3 33
100 do	83¾	100 Gardiner G'd M.	h10 1¾
20 do	83¾	500 do	b3 1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87¾	100 Reading R. R.	s5 92½
500 Flor. & Key. Jt.	¾	130 do	s3 92¾
600 Nicar. Tran. Co.	20	100 do	s60 92¾
100 do	s3 21¾	100 do	b60 92¾
500 Cum. Coal Co.	25½	5 Hud. Riv. Railroad	33½
500 do	b60 25½	100 do	33¾
55 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92	100 do	h10 83¾
10 Erie Railroad	83¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	95¾
100 do	h10 83¾	100 do	b30 95¾
100 do	s3 83¾	100 Harlem Railr'd	b60 22
100 do	83¾	180 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 79¾
100 do	h60 59	100 do	b60 79¾
50 Panama Railroad	104½	100 do	b60 79¾

Tuesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

The apprehension of serious political tronble between our Government and that of Great Britain has almost entirely ceased to influence Stock or Money affairs in Wall-street. There has been a steady confidence that nothing like actual War can grow ont of the present diplomatic controversy, and to-day this feeling was strengthened by a well-authenticated rumor that the American Minister, in London, expressed the opinion to a countryman, the day before the *Asia* sailed, that the principal matter in dispnte would be settled or put in a train of settlement in a few days. The Stock Market was steady at the early Board, without much change in prices from the sales of Monday. A large business was done in Reading and Erie Stocks, which continued to be the principal attraction in the afternoon. The market closed 92¾ for Reading; 58¾@⅞ for Erie. The Western shares were again firm, and Southern Michigan 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher than previous sales. The business in Bonds continues of a retail character; the Board transactions to-day reaching only $15,000. Some sales of City and County Bonds are making by private contract. The Share list closed firm at the Second Board.

Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer closed 109@109¼ on London; 5.18¾ on Paris, and rather firm at these figures. The mail was considerably increased by the transactions early in the day. Drafts for Gold to the amount of $100,000 on Boston were taken from the Government Sub-Treasury, supposed to be for remittance by the present steamer from that port. The corresponding sum was paid in Gold here, and, with $267,432 for Custom Duties, increased the Sub-Treasury receipts to $367,432. The disbursements were $74,980. The regular balance this afternoon, $2,377,175. The Money market keeps easy; the demand from Brokers amply snpplied at 7@6 ₱ cent., and Discounts outside of Bank mode at 7@9 ₱ cent. The Importers are busy this week with their Custom-House entries from the *Atlantic*, *Asia* and *Ætna*. There is a fair, but not extravagant, Jobbing demand for Goods.

The March coupons on the City Bonds of Milwaukee, Wis., will be paid by Atwood & Co. The same house will pay the March coupon on the County Bonds of Knox Co., Ohio. The coupon on the Bonds of Desmoines County, Iowa, will be paid by the Bank of North America.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS, JAN. 3.

	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
South Carolina	$1,480,127	$444,083	$1,261,387	$882,827
Branch, Columbia	905,856	218,342	.....	2,840
Do., Camden	268,737	17,921	.....	3,187
S. W. Railroad	374,375	492,211	250,100	76,747
Pl. and Mechs.	781,223	208,336	254,592	113,077
Union	663,497	196,050	285,335	82,784
State, Camden	737,202	237,595	287,898	139,870
Bk S. Carolina	932,016	272,150	12[illegible]6	54,915
Bank Charleston	2,120,840	415,054	880,705	281,769
Far. and Exch	685,569	118,498	594,105	57,038
Hamburg	208,311	43,159	740,190	88,878
Commercial	655,443	198,660	471,640	94,852
Newberry	99,150	45,370	677,449	10,008
Planters'	189,482	43,475	444,095	22,331
Exchange	526,323	123,257	413,657	34,839
Merchants'	151,029	42,378	342,548	20,022
Chester	173,950	43,608	541,387	37,251
Camden	92,889	44,566	226,861	14,029
People's	408,159	148,092	762,590	81,556
Georgetown	150,628	53,259	328,275	28,321
Total	$11,251,765	$3,576,469	$9,145,213	$1,352,856

Meeting at the Corn Exchange on Flour Inspection.

At the close of business on the Corn Exchange yesterday, a meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, interested in the Flour trade, was convened, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of the Committee, appointed two weeks ago, to investigate the prevailing "methods" of inspecting Flour in this City, and to ascertain wherein they deemed a reform essential. The meeting was called to order by N. H. Wolfe, Esq. E. Whittelsey, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

Mr. Wolfe briefly stated the object of the meeting. He explained his own position—observing that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not take part in this proceeding as President of the Corn-Exchange Association, but simply as Chairman of the Committee about to report. He said the Committee of the Flour Trade, appointed to investigate, and report on the inspection of Flour and Meal, in this City, were ready to lay before the trade the result of their labors. He remarked, it had been his intention to say a few words in advocacy of the report which was about being presented for their consideration; but as he confidently believed that there was to be found a sufficient number of the Flour merchants of New-York, who would willingly sacrifice their private interests and predilections for the public good, he was content to have the report rest on its own merits.

Mr. John Rice considered Mr. Wolfe out of order in his remarks, as, by Parliamentary rules, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting should have precedsnce of everything else.

Mr. Wolfe replied, that as Chairman of this meeting he thought himself competent to decide how he should act; and if Mr. Rice thought otherwise, Mr. Wolfe would gladly allow him to take his place. So long, however, as Mr. Wolfe was in the Chair he would insist upon the maintenance of order.

To satisfy those who were so anxious for exactness in everything save the business of Flour inspection, the Chairman said he would abide by the decision of the meeting. He asked, were those present desirous to have the minutes of the preceding meeting read?

Mr. E. H. White suggested it would be more appropriate to ascertain if the decision of the Chairman, in disposing of the reading of the said minutes, were satisfied? He appealed to the meeting on this point, and the decision of the Chairman was thereby almost unanimously recognized.

Mr. Rice continued to express his dissatisfaction at the Chairman's apparent disregard of Parliamentary rules, amid protracted hissing and frequent exclamations of "put him ont." The Chairman insisted upon order and, on its establishment, observed, gentlemen would greatly facilitate business by calmness and moderation.

The Chairman asked the meeting what course it desired to take in reference to the report, which he had announced as in readiness. Mr. White moved, and his motion was duly seconded, that the report be adopted. [The report was given in yesterday's Times.] Several voices united in a request that the report be read,—but Mr. White deemed it unnecessary to read it, as the whole trade had been previously furnished with copies of it, and it had been republished in the Times, and other City papers.

Mr. F. P. Sage asked permission, as flour dealer and receiver, to make a few remarks. He was proceeding to propose an amendment to the motion of Mr. White, when the Chairman declared him out of order, and unentitled to speak on the question before the meeting, as Mr. F. P. Sage was not a flour dealsr or receiver, and the Chairman judged none others than members of firms were privileged to take part in the discussion.

Mr. J. J. Herrick—[illegible] candidate for the Mayoralty of [illegible] the election which elevated Fernando [illegible] municipal throne,) warmly censured the Chairman's remarks, as being personally insulting to Mr. Sage.

The Chairman denied all intention to insult,—but claimed the power to represent facts in their proper light.

Mr. Sage was satisfied with the Chairman's explanation, but demanded, as a member of the Corn Exchange Association, the privilege of being heard.

Mr. Rice sustained Mr. Sage in his demand, and reprobated the objection advanced against Mr. Sage, as unjust and discreditable.

The Chairman retained his own opinion, but would concede the privilege of a hearing to Mr. Sage.

Mr. Sage said he would not occupy the attention of the meeting, but would at once propose for its adoption—as an amendment to the motion before it,—a resolution, denying the power of the members of the Corn Exchange, individually or collectively, either to interfere with the business of flour inspection, or to establish any new system: rejecting the report of the Committee on the subject of inspection, and reissuing the Committee from all further consideration of the subject.

Mr. John B. Wright seconded this resolution.

Mr. E. H. White opposed the resolution, as unjustifiable and inexpedient.

Mr. Rice said Mr. White had misrepresented the resolution, and required it to be read the second time.

The Chairman called the gentlemen to order, and asked the meeting, should he take the vote on the resolution?

Mr. Burchard said that it should be previously read, as Mr. White had so misrepresented it, the meeting would be under an erroneous impression in voting on it. (Mr. Rice was frequently interrupted with loud cries for "Question, question!")

The Chairman said he knew that there was a determination to kill the report of the Committee, which they had met to consider; and while he was confident its recommendations were just, necessary, and sure to be adopted at a future day, he was not unwilling to take a vote on Mr. Sage's denunciatory and condemnatory resolution. The Chairman then asked for the sense of the meeting on the adoption of Mr. Sage's resolution.

A very close *viva-voce* vote was the result, and the Chairman decided Mr. Sage's resolution was carried. A division was called for, in the full belief that a majority of those entitled to vote were opposed to the resolution; bnt the Chairman remarked he thought it apparent that the resolution was fairly carried, and suggested it was useless to waste any more time about the matter. He added he was well aware the majority of the flour tr

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1387. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A FLOOD OF PETITIONS.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS.

The Tax Bill—Comptroller of Streets.

A DAMPER ON CLAIMS—NEW-YORK MARSHALS INCLUDED.

PAYING OFF THE VETERANS.

CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

BILLS PASSED.

Bank Securities.

The Seventh Regiment—Death of Ex-Senator Pratt.

LABOR'S FESTIVAL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Legislation is going on with railroad speed. Look through the chronicle of to-day's proceedings, and see how diligently assembled wisdom labor in the performance and perfection of the public business.

A FLOOD OF PETITIONS.

This might appropriately have been termed "Petition Day" in the Assembly, for the greater part of the session was consumed in the presentation of petitions and remonstrances touching a large variety of subjects. The number of different memoriale presented exceeded *three hundred!* The number of persons signing these several petitions must be immensely large. Among those presented we observed one from the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, asking for an additional number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York City.

Also, of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and others, to change the title of City Inspector to that of Superintendent of Public Health, and to enlarge his powers and require him to be a regular physician.

As an offset to the petitions for the Albany Bridge came one for a bridge across the East River at Brooklyn. Some sixty or seventy remonstrances were presented against a change in the location fixed upon for the County Buildings of Schuyler County, and a still greater number of memorials were presented for and against a division of Steuben County.

The cause of Woman's Rights came in for half a dozen petitions. And the village of Oxford, located somewhere in a "healthful region," desired by a detailed statement of the advantages of the locality, and its perfect freedom from corrupting "miasma," &c., &c., to satisfy the Legislature that the State Normal School could advantageously be located there, in case it is removed.

THE HIGHLAND COUNTY PROJECT.

The adverse report made by the Committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, to the new County of Highland, some days since, was taken up, and disagreed to, and the Committee directed to report a bill, which will give the friends and opponents of the measure opportunity to discuss it in Committee of the Whole.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The annual report of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was received, and contains the usual variety of interesting statistics. We have to-day only time to state that the receipts for the last year were $46,546. And the disbursements, including the balance of $5,847 68 due the Treasurer at the close of the year 1854, were $35,144 44.

The admissions during the year have been forty-nine, making the whole number instructed during the year 288. Of these 58 have left and 230 remain.

We notice the venerable President, Dr. PERT, in the Assembly Chamber, and presume ere long the usual annual and interesting exhibition by his pupils is to be made before the Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

This bill which, by limitation, has gone to the New-York Delegation, came up again to-day under motion of Mr. [illegible] to refer to a Select Committee. But no [illegible] progress was made than the hearing of two or three [illegible] propositions.

PAWN-BROKERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAHER introduced a bill to abolish Pawn-Brokers in the City of New-York, which repeals the licenses to pawn-brokers, and makes unlawful all loans of money on deposits of goods, or the sale of property to be redeemed at an interest greater than seven per cent. Violations of the act are punished by fine of from $500 to $1,000, one-half to go to informant, and imprisonment not more than one year.

COMPTROLLER OF STREETS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. J. MILLS brought in a bill to abolish the offices of Street Commissioners and Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies in the City and County of New-York, and to create a new Department instead thereof.

It authorizes the appointment by the Mayor, within sixty days, of an officer to be called "Comptroller of Streets," to hold his office till Jan. 1, 1857. His powers and duties shall be the same as those of the offices abolished, except as hereafter provided.

His salary shall be $5,000 a year, and he shall, with the Mayor, appoint a Deputy, whose salary shall be $2,500.

At the next annual election for charter officers the Comptroller shall be elected, and hold his office three years, and thereafter be elected. He shall give bonds in the penalty of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, the bond to be approved by the Mayor and Common Council.

The salaries of assistants and clerks shall be fixed by the Common Council. The Comptroller, nor Deputy, nor Assistants, shall receive any fee or reward other than their salaries, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The Comptroller shall keep an account of all moneys received by him, and pay the same unappropriated into the treasury every month, and report to the Common Council.

EXCELSIOR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill to charter the Excelsior Medical College, in the City of New-York. The bill designates as corporators and trustees, James Bull, —— Moderno, Benj. Brandreth, Thomas Allcock, Aaron Ward, John T. Hoofman, James J. Smalley, Adrian K. Hoofman, Wm. H. Robertson, Marshall O. Roberts, Geo. A. Brandreth, and Wm. W. Clay, and gives them power to hold property to the amount of $500,000. It gives the College the rights and powers possessed by other Medical Colleges in the State.

THE TOURO LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Mr. DIXON also brought in a bill to incorporate the "Touro Literary Institute" of the City of New-York.

Benj. H. Brayer, Lionel Jacobs, Joseph Heine, Mosely Lyon, Edward Lyon, Mark Cohen, Isaac Cohen, Hymen Emanuel, Abraham S. Dittenhoefer, Henry Benzimo, Henry Fernbeck, A. S. Van Pragg, and Lehman Israels are constituted a body corporate for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a Library, and Reading and Lecture Room, &c. The real estate is limited to the annual value of $20,000, one-half to be free from taxation. Other provisions such as belong to literary corporations.

SALARY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mr. DUGANNE has introduced a bill to prevent the increase or alteration of the salary of public officers in the City of New-York, during their official term, or affecting the tenure of office of any officer elected by the people in that City.

It prohibits any increase, reduction, or change in the salaries of officers, by the Board of Supervisors or Common Council, to take effect before the expiration of the legal term of the officer holding the position. No act shall be passed affecting the tenure of or abolishing any elective office, which shall in any manner affect the compensation or continuance in office of the present incumbant. In case any such act shall be passed, the official affected by the act shall be able to recover the full salary he was to have received before the passage of the act.

THE YORKVILLE LIBRARY.

Mr. REED brought in an act of incorporation for the Yorkville Library, in the City of New-York which incorporates the persons now comprising the Yorkville Library Association. They may hold property, the income from which shall not exceed $2,000 per annum. The members of the Corporation are made associates and members of the Yorkvillie School. The other provisions are with reference to officers, terms of membership, &c.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. REED proposes an amendment to the bill of last Winter, in relation to the Second-avenue Railroad Company, of New-York, by adding to the first section the following words:—"Provided, the authorities of the City of New-York shall first consent to the same, and provided that the said bridge shall be built and completed within one year from the passage of this act, and not afterwards. Also, that said grant shall, in no event, extend to a period beyond twenty-one years from the passage of this act.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE CANALS.

Mr. ORELL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a report in writing, with the usual bill, making appropriation for the maintenance and enlargement of the canals, and providing for a loan for that purpose.

BRIDGING THE HARLEM.

In the Senate, there was presented a resolution from the New-York Common Council of the nature of a remonstrance against extending the charter of the Harlem Bridge.

AND THE BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

Petitions and remonstrances relative to bridging the Hudson at Albany, and relative to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, continue to flood the Senate, with here and there one for the erection of a new county, or for the amendment of some village charter.

CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Mr. NOXON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on several important bills, among which was one amending the law relative to divorces. It provides that no one can sue for a divorce unless they have been at least three years a resident of the State. Willful abandonment and cruel treatment are made causes for a divorce, but in *every* case a suit for a divorce must be tried before a Jury.

DOWN ON CLAIMS.

Mr. LEE, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on a large number of claims, which reports were all sustained by the Senate—among which was the petition of the Census Marshals of the City of New-York for further compensation. The honorable Senator was very brief in his report, which was in the following words:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

I wonder where Don HENDERSON and his associates will turn up next.

PAYING THE VETERANS.

Mr. BELLINGER, from the Committee on Militia, reported in favor of making an appropriation of $150,000, to compensate, in part, the veterans of the war of 1812, said appropriation to be distributed in two annual payments; each person entitled to the money to be furnished with a certificate of the amount due him, (according to the services rendered;) said certificate made payable two years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. If $150,000 will obtain a cessation of hostilities from the veterans, I am in for raising the money.

ASSESSORS' FEES.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to amend the law relative to Assessors' Fees in opening streets in the City of New-York, curtailing the present enormous fees full two-thirds.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to divide the County of Erie, making the city of Buffalo a separate County.

Mr. MADDEN, of a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, of the City of New-York.

Mr. KELLY, of a bill to restrain banks of issue and discount from acting as banks for savings.

Mr. BROOKS, of a bill defining more clearly the law respecting the transportation and storage of gunpowder in the City of New-York; and also to insure the more certain payment by foreign Insurance Companies of the tax for the support of the Fire Department Fund.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Mr. PARSONS introduced a bill compelling the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a double track from New-Rochelle to the junction with the Harlem Road, on or before the 1st of January, 1857—in default, their charter to be forfeited.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to allow the New-York Balance Dock Company to issue Bonds to the amount of $100,000, on the security of their property—said Stock to be deemed personal property, and transferrable at the option of the holder.

Also, a bill amending the law respecting juvenile delinquents in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To pay the Fishkill Bank for money loaned to the late Agent of the Sing Sing prison.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the various Counties of the State.

BANK SECURITIES.

The bill relating to securities to be deposited with the Superintendent of the Bank Department, as a basis for banking, after an animated debate in Committee of the Whole, was ordered to a third reading.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the bill amending the laws respecting divorces, on which progress was reported.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

In noticing the encampment at Kingston, in August last, Gen. BRUCE thus handsomely compliments the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment. It is a compliment well merited and handsomely bestowed:

"The strict military drill and discipline of this camp merits especial commendatory notice. Every order for the government and exercise of the troops was enforced to the letter, and the most punctual obedience in all cases exacted. The daily routine of duties was well defined and promptly executed in every respect. Drills by company and battalion, in the use of the musket and the evolutions of the line, were cheerfully and promptly complied with. Particular attention was paid to the important ceremony of guard mounting, a duty which is often too much neglected at encampments. Four reviews were had, and in the order following, to wit: Major-General B. F. ENMUNDS, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Brigadier-General H. A. SAMSON, of the 8th Brigade; the undersigned and Major-General CHARLES W. SANFORD, of the 1st Division. The display of troops at these reviews was beautiful, and the music of the band superb. In the duties of the camp and the evolutions of the field, the entire command acquitted itself with great credit, and fully sustained its reputation as a highly accomplished, exceedingly well drilled, and thoroughly disciplined regimental corps."

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR PRATT.

Hon. ELISHA A. PRATT, who represented the Rensselaer District in the last Senate, died at his residence in Greenbush day before yesterday. There were few among his associates who labored more faithfully or earnestly in the discharge of the duties of a Senator—few that more honestly desired the promotion of the public good than Mr. PRATT. Without possessing more than ordinary forensic abilities, he had the power to interest the attention of his cotemporaries, and to secure for such measures as he deemed essential a generally prompt and favorable consideration.

"A star hath gone, of quiet, steady ray,
Lost in the radiance of a brighter day."

LABOR'S FESTIVAL.

In the Western papers we have the recorded history of the doings and sayings of one of the members of the Senate during the late recess. If the transcripts are true, Hon. ALONZO S. UPHAM, of Genesee, has been part and parcel of a round of festivities, lasting from the 21st to the 25th. It is already very generally known that in the entire State there is not to be found a more extensive establishment for the manufacture of railroad cars than is located at Leroy, and owned and operated by Senator UPHAM. His rolling stock goes hither and yon, backward and forward, over almost every road in the Union, as well as the Canadas. To enable himself to satisfy the universal demand, he has erected massive stone shops, that in their length and breadth seem almost interminable. In these are employed a small army of artisans, by whose skill, and under the guidance and superintendence of Mr. U., are constructed every portion of a car. To state the tons of iron and paint that are used, the number of feet of lumber that are annually appropriated to the construction of cars, would astonish those who have been inside of this vast laboratory.

It was the fancy of the Senator that he would celebrate the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON amid the sons of toil he had gathered in his employ.

Few have the ability to project such jubilees—still fewer have the taste and liberality to give them character and joyousness. But Senator UPHAM seemed to be as much at home amid his workmen and their housewives, as he is in the circle of the Senate Chamber. In providing for the comfort and enjoyment of those he had called around him in the profuseness of his hospitality, he manifested the same enlarged and liberal views that he brings to the consideration of affairs of state. Long may he wave. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. WELLER, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army according to the recommendation of the President, (sent to the House yesterday.)

MR. TRUMBULL'S SEAT.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the Trumbull election case, stating that the subject had been fully discussed, but the diversity of opinion among the members of the Committee was such as to render it proper to refer the matter back to the Senate. The Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed.

Mr. PUGH gave notice of a resolution declaring that Mr. TRUMBULL was not entitled to the seat.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice of a resolution that Mr. TRUMBULL was elected a Senator for a term of six years, commencing 4th March, 1855. The resolutions were made the special order for Monday next.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill regarding Fortifications in California, Texas and Florida, was discussed and recommitted to the Military Committee, with instructions to report such new works as may be necessary.

The Appropriation Bill for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

OREGON A STATE.

Mr. GROW, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

KANSAS.

Mr. GROW reported a bill annulling the legislative acts of the Assembly of Kansas, which require certain oaths, including one to support the Fugitive Law, to be taken by the public officers of that Territory.

MILITARY.

The discussion on referring the message of the President recommending the appropriation of $30,00,000 to increase the efficiency of the Military, was resumed.

Mr. QUITMAN said there was nothing in the message ominous of war as had been stated; though in his opinion there was a possibility if not a probability of war. England could not engage in a war with this Country without convulsing her Kingdom,—three millions of subjects being dependent on one only of our products—Cotton.

Mr. FAULKNER did not regard the message as warlike, but simply as suggesting a reversal of the past unwise policy regarding the manufacture of arms at arsenals. He thought Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL had emitted unnecessary alarm yesterday by throwing out the idea of warlike intentions contained in the message. He apprehended that when the Administration determines on war a message will be sent openly announcing the fact, and acting on that, as on other subjects, boldly and fearlessly.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL contended that, from the face of the message, he was justified in believing that the President looked to war. He did not want to see the Executive Filibuster about the subject—sounding the note of alarm, as if preparing for a conflict, unless questions have arisen justifying such conduct. If necessary, he (MARSHALL) would not hesitate to vote supplies for the defence of the honor of the country, when the application comes in a proper manner.

The message was referred to the Military Committee. Adjourned.

Confirmation of Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments: LOUIS D. PARSONS, of New-Hampshire, as Consul to Point-à-Petre, in the Island of Guadaloupe; ROBERT G. SCOTT, Jr., of Virginia, as Consul to Rio Janeiro, and H. G. S. KEY as Navy-Agent at Baltimore.

The Republican Convention and F. P. Blair.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A large meeting of the merchants and others, citizens of Baltimore, was held here at noon to-day.

A resolution was adopted, protesting against Mr. BLAIR's professing to represent the citizens of Baltimore at the Republican Convention held at Pittsburg.

Mr. CORCORAN, the President of the meeting which appointed Mr. BLAIR, desired to speak, but the meeting refused to hear him.

New-York American State Council.

MR. FILLMORE A MEMBER OF THE ORDER IN GOOD STANDING—HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

CANANDAIGUA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A large number of Delegates arrived here yesterday afternoon and evening, and more are expected to-day. It is thought the Convention will not adjourn until to-morrow.

The proceedings thus far have been conducted with harmony, and great enthusiasm prevails among the members.

The statement that was made at Philadelphia that Mr. FILLMORE was not a member was flatly contradicted by the President of the Council No. 177, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of each of the degrees was administered to Mr. FILLMORE, and that he is a member of the Order in good standing.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order in this section.

The Convention adopted the following in the afternoon by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The American Party has, by a large majority of its entire representation in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, presented a national ticket and platform of principles eminently worthy of the suffrages of the American Party in the United States; and whereas, as loyal men to the honorable sentiments and solemn obligations we have assumed, we are pledged to principles not men; therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Body solemly reaffirm the principles foreshadowed in the above preamble, and that we will firmly resist the spirit of faction, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever attempted; and that we solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves amen to the "union of hearts, the union of hands, and the Union of States forever."

Rejoicings Over the American Nominations at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon in honor of the nominations of Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON. This evening bonfires are blazing all over the city. State-street hill is a perfect blaze of light. The office of the *Morning Express* and other buildings are illuminated. The office of the *State Register* is in darkness. The American members of the Senate and Assembly are holding a meeting to-night to fix the time for a grand Ratification Meeting at the Capitol.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and organized by appointing Hon. JAMES T. PRATT President, and twenty-one Vice-Presidents.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Samuel Ingham.
For Lieut. Governor—John Waite.
For Secretary of State—Roger Averill.
For Treasurer—Talcott Crosby.
For Comptroller—Thomas Cowles.

This is the old State ticket.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati:

At Large—Hon. T. Pratt, Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, Hon. Joel W. White and Hon. E. A. Phelps. From District No. 1—H. Barbour and A. P. Hyde. From District No. 2—Alfred Blackman and James T. Phelps. From District No. 3—John Collin Smith and Wm. D. Bishop.

About five hundred delegates are present, and it is the largest Convention ever held in this place.

Arrest for Forgeries in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

DANIEL C. EMERY was arrested, last night, charged with committing forgeries in Philadelphia, as follows:

$427 from the Bank of Pennsylvania—the check purporting to be drawn by HENRY NEAL to the order of DAVID WALTERS; $698 from the Southwark Bank, drawn by I. H. MACAULY; $3,888.43 from the Girard Bank, drawn by W. T. CARTER; and $1,000 from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, drawn by W. A. FULLER. Mr. HAM received a dispatch, on the 12th inst., from WM. RUSSELL, High Constable of Philadelphia, giving a minute description of the two men, and on Friday last he learned that EMERY had arrived in Boston, and succeeded in tracing him to the Winthrop House, where he was arrested. In his possession the officers found $350 in bills on the Bank of Penn Township, Pa., and about $600 in gold. On account of having his wife with him, he was permitted to remain at the Winthrop House, under surveillance, until the affair could be investigated. The teller of the Southwark Bank arrived on Saturday, but although he recognized EMERY's handwriting in the hotel books, he was unable to identify the man. Yesterday, however, Constable RUSSELL arrived with a woman and a boy who saw the man in the Bank, and they at once identified him, and he was committed to jail. The Philadelphia officer is armed with the necessary documents, and will start for Philadelphia with his prisoner to-day.

The Cincinnati Fugitive Slave Case Decided in Favor of the Claimants.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The fugative slave case, which has been pending before U. S. Commission PENDERY, was decided by him to-day in favor of the claimants, and the slaves ordered into their custody. They are still held by the Sheriff, however, under an indictment for murder.

Nomination of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, for U. S. Senator by the Republicans.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. WADE was nominated United States Senator by the Republicans in caucus, receiving 63 votes to 42 for all others. His highest opponent had 12 votes.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The "Address" in reply to the speech of the Governor-General to Parliament, was passed to-day by a large majority. The Ministerialists have had a majority of two to one on every amendment proposed by the Opposition.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The citizens of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia are favored with another fall of snow this morning, which still continues at 12½ o'clock. Temperature quite mild.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

It has been raining here all day. The river is open.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Snow has fallen here freely all day.

Marine Disasters.

AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER CAPSIZED—THE SCHOONER "J. W." IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The schooner *Kossuth* ran into an unknown schooner off Cape Ann, on Monday night, capsizing the latter. Probably all on board were drowned.

The injury to the *Kossuth* is slight.

The schooner *J. W.*, from Boston for New York, put into Newport yesterday, leaky, with damage to spars and sails, and crew frost-bitten.

The Southern Mail—Baltimore Harbor Open.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

We have received no mail to-day from south of Savannah. Our harbor is again open, and a number of vessels, including steamers of the New-York and Boston lines, came up to-day. Several steamers also went out.

Navigation Resumed on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The river is open, and the *Pocahattan* will, to-morrow morning, resume her regular trips from Washington to Acquilla Creek, to connect with the Richmond cars.

The Expected Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 27—10 P. M.

The steamer *America* is now in her twelfth day out and about due at this port, but up to the present moment nothing has been heard of her. The weather is clear and wind light.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at noon to-day with 59 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Augusta*, from New-York to this port, arrived here at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning all well.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED!

UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Gen. Robinson Resolves to Take the Oath of Office—Appeal from Kansas Merchants.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 23.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1856.

Yesterday about noon a messenger arrived in this city from Eastin, with information from the Free-State settlers in that vicinity that the Kickapoo Rangers were making preparations to commence hostilities again in that quarter—threatening to revenge COOK's death by murdering the friends of the murdered BROWN, &c. The Free-State men were getting ready, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, acting only on the defensive. Assistance from Lawrence required.

The commanding officers here dispatched a messenger to the post of danger, with orders to get the facts, and to return immediately.

Towards evening a small detachment of mounted men, under command of Col. DICKEY, left for the expected point of attack.

This afternoon an express came in with a letter from Col. DICKEY, stating that he had met the messenger who was on his way to Lawrence, and *reported that the fighting had commenced at Eastin, that his company should proceed at once to the assistance of their friends, and requested that more men and munitions of war be sent on as quick as possible.*

Soon after the letter was received, *a company of mounted men commanded by Major Grover*, left this city to join DICKEY's forces at Eastin. They intended to travel all night, getting there to-morrow morning.

So we fear the war has again commenced. What the final result will be, time will show.

It is currently reported here that *Col. Sumner, commander of Fort Leavenworth, has received orders from the Preside[illegible] the troops under his command, to suppress insurrections, and to stop invasions in this Territory.*

The Ex-Judge ELLMORE, who represents the Pro-Slavery sentiment, was in this city a few days since, trying to induce the State Officers and members elect of the Legislature, not to take the oath of office when the wheels of a State Government are put in motion. The Judge informed the members elect that as soon as they took the oath they were guilty of treason, &c. He had a long talk with General ROBINSON, Governor elect, advising him not to take the oath, &c. The general replied by saying, "I shall, at the proper time, take the oath of office as prescribed by the Constitution, and *shall do it even if I know that I shall be hanged for it the next hour.*" If that is *treason*, he added, he should be ready and willing to be arrested and tried on such a charge.

Not a single member elected to office under the new Constitution, it is believed, will refuse to take the oath, even if it does make them traitors. The arrest and trial of something like two hundred men in Kansas, indicted for treason, will create some excitement throughout the country. It is very difficult to believe that the Government will attempt to do so foolish a thing. But so long as PIERCE is President all will be prepared to hear of his doing many foolish things. If the report of his having given Col. SUMNER orders to stop invasions be true, we fear that he has only done it to prevent an army of freemen from Iowa coming to the assistance of their friends in time of war. If the Missourians, however, are prevented from coming over at the same time, we shall have no more trouble, and be satisfied. But we fear that the President's orders to SUMNER require him to be governed by the Governor of the Territory in ordering out his men, and if WOODSON is appointed successor to WILSON SHANNON, the Missourians will have us where they want to get us, arrayed against the United States troops, Government, &c., and if any difficulty occurs, the Governor has only to call upon Col. SUMNER and the militia of Missouri to put us down.

However, we hope that Congress will take good care of Kansas, and protect the young State from all invasions from all quarters. Yours, S. F. T.

Effect of the Disturbances upon Business.

APPEAL FROM THE MERCHANTS OF KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The following appeal from merchants of Kansas has been handed to us for publication by a business firm in our city. It is another, amongst the many evidences which have recently come to hand, of the injurious influence which the border incursions have had upon the trade, not only of this city, but of the State of Missouri at large.

To the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis:

While all American Constitutions regard government as based upon the expressed or tacit consent of the governed, and the supreme power of State as always residing in the people, it is not essential to a pure Democracy that its powers should be delegated to executive or legislative agents, but exigencies may arise wherein the high moral trust may be exercised by the sovereign people in conserving their own rights and liberties in the absence of official agents. Such an exigency has now arisen with us, in which the supremacy of the popular will must be recognized, for securing our own happiness against foreign abuses—in defending the right and repelling the wrong.

You must be already aware that while without an outward, operative government of our own, while we were weak in numbers, wealth, and all the requisites for the administration of justice, our soil has been repeatedly invaded by armed bands, as well as organized armies from your State, who, without provocation, or the slightest pretext, have murdered our peaceable citizens, destroyed our ballot-boxes, pillaged our property, blockaded our towns and threatened them with demolition and their inhabitants with death; and that it has been only through the most unparalleled forbearance, in some instances, and manly defence of our inherent rights in others, that we have escaped a most deadly civil war. *Recent reports have come to us that there is another extensive organization in your State which is preparing for a future attack upon our towns*, and that recruiting officers are moving to and fro, enrolling men in the several counties, who go through with daily military drill for the same unlawful purpose. *We have committed no crime*—violated the international faith towards no States, but have ever sought to maintain the sanctity of the most peaceful relations towards all men.

We came to Kansas because we believed it possessed the most inviting climate, luxuriant soil and enchanting scenery now open to emigrants upon this Continent. We came to build up for ourselves and our children beautiful homes, where, as the inheritance of a free Government, we and *they* might enjoy a lifetime, having our hearts filled with the pleasures of domestic joy. We have been educated in the schools of peace, and nothing would be more abhorrent to our natures than to see the smoke of battle-scarring over these lovely prairies, or to feel again the smart of those grievous outrages, with which some of your people are said to be threatening us. These considerations, gentlemen, prompt us to address you in a commercial capacity.

We have chosen a residence in Lawrence, from its unrivaled situation upon the only navigable river in the Territory—an indispensable requisite in building up a large commercial city. We have erected suitable stores for a wholesale and retail trade, and have already secured a very flattering business with the interior country. Although it is but little more than twelve months since the first store was erected here, yet we have already paid to your State over $100,000, a large proportion of which has gone to your City, and the trade of our entire Territory with your State thus far has been nearly one million of dollars. This circumstance alone has already raised the prices of many articles of export in your State from two hundred to five hundred per cent., and your city is extending her levees and enlarging her warerooms in anticipation of our future trade. With an area four times as large as your whole State, our prospective business must be at least fully equal to that of any other State, and our prosperity in a commercial sense, has quite as much to do with the future greatness of your city, as any constructive considerations it is possible to deduce from your own State.

Geographically, St. Louis is the commercial mart of Kansas for years to come, or until, by dint of our own industry and the richness of our soil, manufacturing and commercial cities will be built up on our own rivers, and even then, they will reciprocally add to your enterprise and wealth. The chain of all our public interests, therefore, becomes directly linked with yours. Our prosperity is yours, our adversity is yours our invasion is yours, our conquest is yours. For, *if by an unnatural and coercive policy on the part of any of your people, we are induced to open new thoroughfares for trade with other cities, and invest our wealth in opening railroads and telegraphic communications with the same, the weight of your imprudence will recoil only upon your own heads, and in due time we shall escape the fiery ordeal unscathed.*

Although the froward spirit of President PIERCE, according to his message, has not yet discerned anything in our grievances that "have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive," we still hope and trust that, so far as the citizens of your State are implicated, they have occurred in such a manner as will justify *your* interposition and kindly offices. Like great events, casting their shadows forward, the forebodings of the future have produced a general paralysis in all departments of business throughout the Territory. Our trade is not one-third as large as it was three months ago; mechanics, laborers of all kinds complain alike of the general depression. In the border towns of your State the same want of enterprise is observed. Let this continue and our remittances to your City the coming season will be very limited. Emigration is retarded, consequently no new money is brought into circulation, and we are cursed, not with war alone, but with "war, pestilence and famine."

Our wish is to urge upon you these considerations, and by virtue of your commercial influence throughout the State, ask of you, to intercede in our behalf, in staying the hand of evil doers, that we may go on developing our greatness and yours, and long enjoy the pleasure of those relations we have mutually found, thus far so profitable and pleasant.

Hornsbys & Ferril,	Ran & Bro.,
L. M. Cox & Co.,	C. Stearns,
W. & C. Duncan,	Otis Wilmarth,
Woodward & Finley,	Ganis Jenkins,
P. Richmond Brooks,	L. H. Brown & Co.,
J. J. Faries,	Loman, Allen & Co.,
	G. W. & W. Hutchinson & Co.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE WASHINGTON BANK.—CALEB B. ATKINS, Teller of the Washington Bank, yesterday was arraigned on a complaint charging him with the embezzlement of $14,265 10 between the 13th of December, 1855, and 23d of February, 1856. ATKINS appeared without any counsel, although his friends were notified the day previous that the complaint would be made; and he was about to waive an examination, when His Honor advised him to ask for a continuance of the case until to-day, at 11 o'clock, and in the meantime obtain the assistance of counsel. The postponement was asked for and granted; and his bail was fixed at $25,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. We have already stated that ATKINS has confessed to the embezzlement of $7,265 10; but he still denies all knowledge of the missing package of $7,000 from the Suffolk Bank. At his examination there will be evidence produced to show that the officers of the Suffolk Bank delivered this package to the messenger of the Washington Bank, and he gave it to Mr. ATKINS, who immediately after disclosed that he had not received it.—*Boston Times, 27th.*

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.

$1,140,206 on Freight.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR SACRAMENTO CITY.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE AT SEATTLE, W. T.

United States Ship Decatur Engaged with the Enemy.

THE WAR IN OREGON.

News from the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Australia.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Markets.

The United State Mail steamship *Illinois*, Lieut. CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall, with the United States Mails, $1,140,206 in treasure, and 283 passengers, brought down from San Francisco, by the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*, on Tuesday, February 19th, at midnight, and arrived at this port 27th inst., at 12 M., making the run in 7 days 12 hours.

The passengers by the *Illinois* on her outward trip, crossed the Isthmus on the 15th, and sailed same evening for San Francisco, on the *John L. Stevens*.

Steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain JOHN MCGOWAN left Aspinwall for Havana on the evening of the 19th.

February 8th—At 2.40 P. M., during a heavy gale from S. W., WILLIAM JEMISON, private of [illegible] Infantry, U. S. A., was washed overboard [illegible] which carried away the forward starboard [illegible] closet, and part of paddle-box.

February 11th—JOHN HENDEN, fireman, died of constipation of the bowels.

February 21st—L. HAMON, steerage passenger, died of consumption, at 11 A.M.

February 26th—At 3 P. M., saw steamer *Northern Light* standing to the southward.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express and FREEMAN & Co.'s Express, for late papers and intelligence.

More rain had fallen throughout the mining region of California during the two weeks ending the 8th inst. than in any similar period the present Winter. From every portion of the mines we now hear good accounts of the miners, and the receipts of gold have largely increased at San Francisco. The farmers throughout the agricultural districts have also taken advantage of the rains to commence putting in their winter crops.

The Legislature, so far, has failed to elect a United States Senator to occupy the place recently held by Dr. GWIN. Governor FOOTE was nominated in caucus by the Know-Nothings, but the [illegible] refused to go into joint convention by a vote of 14. It is believed that this position of [illegible] not be changed, and, therefore, there is [illegible] probability of the election of a [illegible] by the present Legislature.

The Legislature has now pending a proposition which, it is believed, will result in [illegible] the payment of the California Indian War Bonds. Efforts have been made by private persons to obtain control of this money, and to have it transported to California, while the bonds are nearly all held at the East, but it is now thought that a [illegible] of the bonds will be proposed, to take place at Washington City, as fast as the money may be drawn from the United States Treasury.

The Democratic State Central Committee had called a Convention for the 5th March, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Supreme Court of California have made a decision, by which the assets of the late firm of ADAMS & Co. are to be divided *pro rata* among all the creditors of that concern. The affairs of ADAMS & Co. have also undergone other changes since the sailing of the last steamer. The assets held by PALMER, COOK & Co. ($150,000) have been accounted for to the new receiver, Mr. NAGLEE, and Judge HALLEY has discharged Mr. JOHNS from the arrest under which he was placed for temporarily refusing to pay over. Mr. A. A. COHEN is still in custody of the Sheriff, on a charge of contempt against the Fourth District Court. Another suit has been commenced against him by Mr. NAGLEE, the new receiver of ADAMS & Co., for the recovery of a large amount of money alleged to be still retained by him.

Important news from Washington Territory will be found below.

List of Treasure per Illinois.

Bank of America	$28,287	Metropolitan Bank	$[illegible]
H. Bleidorn	1,500	Chas. Morgan & Co.	[illegible]
Booth & Edgar	4,495	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,000	Newhouse & Spate	[illegible]
C. H. Cummings	5,507	Order	[illegible]
Chambers & Helser	2,900	Peabody & Co.	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	230,000	Jas. Patrick	[illegible]
Duncan, S. & Co.	42,000	F. Probst & Co.	[illegible]
Jno. Durand & Co.	1,838	J. Straus Bro. & Co.	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	58,400	Schell & Bros.	[illegible]
Goldsmith,

in its [illegible] peculiarly springly way. The authoress seemed to think her lot had fallen among a bar-bore-ous race, who could not appreciate so refined and delicately nurtured a flower as herself, and that she was literally wasting her sweetness on the desert air. The only congenial spirit she appeared to have met, was one lady who invited her to "lunch," and sent her home in a carriage "just like her sister's" at home. The best of it is, that this "congenial spirit" is a lady who never knew what refined society was; is uneducated, ungraceful, and almost—unknown. The ladies propose to get up a subscription and transfer this delicate plant (the *Home Journal's* correspondent) from this rude *locale* to her own native soil in "the sunny South," where she may pass away on a zephyr, and be buried under a rose-leaf. Speaking of correspondents reminds me that I rather "put my foot in it" when I suggested in a former letter, that the New-York "Lady Correspondent" of the *Alta* was either an "*Hombre*" or a very "strong-minded" woman. She replies to the charge, and after denying positively that she is strong-minded, endeavors to prove that she is not an inhabitant of unwhisperables and a Shanghai coat, by stating that she is so unfortunate as to have a baby. We give in, and apologize; but we would like to make a small bet that *that same baby* will take after *somebody*, and prove a strong-minded little institution "As the trees incline, the twig is bent," &c., &c.

In the way of amusements, we may quote from the letter of the *Home Journal's* correspondent aforesaid, who says, "They are not of a very high order, but suited to the capacities of the people." The Gouldings have been playing another engagement at the Metropolitan—the same pieces over and over, until the people are tired of them and their prices too. The fact is, they are not considered "stare" of the first water here, by any means; and their general course here has been marked by an attempt to "put on airs" and affect the "highfalutin"—and they have not given any great evidence of wisdom in their selection of confidential adviser and champion. They were going to Australia, but seem to have changed their minds, and now contemplate a tour through the interior. STARK has been going to Australia this ever-so long, but in that, as in his tragedies, he dies hard; what with "farewells" and "complimentary benefits," he has lingered and lingered with the most remarkable tenacity. He wound up last night with a "Complimentary Benefit," at the Metropolitan, which it is asserted is "positively his last appearance." I am dreadfully afraid that, even if on board the vessel and half way down the Bay, any one should get on top of Telegraph Hill and halloo "STARK," he would swim ashore and go through the whole list of "farewells" again. We are now to have the "legitimate drama," and the "highfalutinery" kind of double-breasted tragedy, done up in the latest agony by that exceedingly modest and unassuming delineator of the works of the "noble Bard," MCKEAN BUCHANAN—a cannon that no one thinks a greater gun than does himself. We have been hoping he would "go off," but he don't appear to be loaded yet, and evidently don't intend to go off "half cocked."

I am knowing to several very lucrative offers having been made to FORREST to come to California. One party offered him $30,000 for e six months' engagement, another $40,000, and he was finally offered $50,000 to come here and play sixty nights! The last offer, as well as the former ones, he declined.

In the way of business, there has not been sufficient to "make mention" of. The merchants are taking advantage of the general quiet times to get their stocks in order, grade the streets, and mending their (plank) ways. Every one planks down for himself. The City Fathers don't seem to care a red cent if the whole community falls down through the holes in the planks. The streets, at the present time, present some very fine "openings for a young man." None below Sansome being passable with any degree of safety.

By the arrival of some three or four vessels from China, within a few days, we have over 3,000 tons of China goods, consisting of Rice, Sugar, Teas, Silks, and every variety of goods—being mostly on Chinese account—there being now some very heavy Chinese importing houses operating largely. They are taking the lead in the trade at the present time, and are like fair way to monopolize it altogether.

The coasting trade has been interrupted, for some time past, by the heavy southeast weather rendering the bays and roadsteads untenable.

The last Oregon news is not important. The Oregon papers are "down" on General WOOL for not playing second fiddle to their volunteers—who may be called the worst tears a country ever shed. The General did not choose to consider the country in such great danger as to require his ordering out troops at a season when they could effect nothing, and there was no necessity. There is no question but what this war was "got up" to order—a purely speculative movement of the people of Oregon.

The entire Celestial kingdom in Sacramento-street was in the uproar all last night ushering in their New-Year, which commences to-day, and is as "great a time" with them as with us. Their manner of celebrating it is very similar to our own. They usher it in with an incessant *feu de joie* of firecrackers, dress up in their best, go about from house to house paying ceremonious visits, calsaming and wishing each other all sorts of good luck, and prove that they have arrived at a high standard of civilization by getting gloriously tight on opium smoke. The New-Year is also a general settling day, and a man that can't pay his debts on that day loses caste and credit for the year. In getting tight they approximate closely to the "outside barbarians," but the similarity extends no farther, for we don't always pay our debts with Chinese regularity. The "Johns" are having a glorious time of it to-day, and Sacramento-street is about six inches deep with exploded fire-crackers, highly interesting to the juvenile population, who are somewhat wanting in respect, however, to the Celestial gentlemen, it being their greatest amusement to catch hold of Mr. John Chinaman's tail, give it a hearty pull, and then effect a hasty and skillful retreat.

That strong-minded feminine, Mrs. FARNAM, of ship Republic memory, has been delivering a course of lectures on the usual strong-minded subjects—no damage done.

The confirmation of the Limantour Claim to half the city has been confirmed, and of course has kicked up quite an excitement among real estate owners. Those who laughed at the idea of its ever being confirmed, and proclaimed it a humbug, don't find it so funny now. The only thing left for them to do is to combine and carry it up to the Supreme Court, or call at the captain's office and settle. The agent of LIMANTOUR is always ready to compromise. Many are doing so to save further expense. Those who compromised before the confirmation, got off for 10 per cent. on the valuation. Now the price is from 25 to 50. It will not be of any great consequence to LIMANTOUR whether the Supreme Court concur in the decision of the Land Commission or not, as long before that time the amounts paid in on compromises will make him immensely rich. The Agent is now receiving not less than a thousand dollars a day. Had this claim been confirmed before the sale of the Folsom Estate, it would have made a difference of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Prices given would have been so much lower.

The weather to-day is delightful, mild and balmy, like October in the West. Thermometer stands at 68—quite a contrast to the freeze your-nose-off state of the atmosphere in New York to-day. The late rains are making lively times in the mince, and the yellow gold dust is being got out in large quantities. It was rather a dull month at the Mint in January, but yet the coinage was over a million and a half. The Mint was started with a capacity to coin five millions a year, and was instructed in a very patronizing manner how to proceed, by the Philadelphia Mint. *Now* the baby has outgrown the older institution, and the coinage last year was greater than the Philadelphia Mint and all its branches, being nearly twenty-two millions, all of which was dug out of the soil of California, and who dares say that isn't a very respectable crop for any soil to produce, and what's better there's plenty more where that came from; a great keds! try truly, and so mote it continue to be. PODGERS.

P. S.—News has just reached us—11 o'clock A. M.—by telegraph from Sacramento, that the steamer *Belle*, from Colusa for Sacramento, burst her boiler nine miles above the latter city, killing sixty persons!

Explosion near Sacramento City—Steamboat Belle Destroyed—Thirty Persons Killed.

From the Extra Sacramento Union.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—12 M.

A terrible calamity, equaled only by the awful disaster which destroyed the *Pearl* a year ago, occurred on the Sacramento River this morning. The boat running to Marysville, known as the *Belle*, Capt. CHARLES H. HANSTON, left this city at 7 o'clock for Red Bluffs. At precisely 7¼ o'clock, and when opposite the Russian ford, eleven miles above town, the boiler burst, and instantaneously the steamer was strewed with mangled bodies and fragments of the wreck.

Mr. JAMES A. POWELL, a farmer who resides at Grand Island Ranch, below Colusi, who was one of the passengers, furnishes us with the subjoined particulars: He states that at the moment of the explosion he was leaving the Ladies' Cabin, and when the accident occurred he was completely stunned for the moment, but immediately thereafter recovering on looking about him, he first saw a child, badly hurt, and also a number of persons floating down the river. The steamer *General Redington* passed the river downward trip, and reached the scene of the accident at 8 o'clock. The steamer immediately took off the survivors from the wreck. The entire boat, with the exception of some forty feet of the after portion, sunk instantly, and the wreck, as our informant states, is more complete than was that of the ill-fated *Pearl*. On the arrival of the *General Redington*, the body of Capt. HANSTON was drawn from the water considerably mutilated. Wm. SHELLHOUSE, one of the Pilots, was found with his thigh broken and head cut; he is dangerously hurt. Napoleon Hyte, a brother pilot, is missing. Also, Alonzo Taylor, clerk, and E. Sheets, mate, among the wounded John Smith, deck hand, leg scalded; Major John Bidwell, scull fractured—he is now at Dr. Harkness' office, where his wounds are being dressed; Charles Valley, second cook, badly scalded and leg broken, which will have to be amputated—patient at Price & Proctor's hospital; Wallace Miller, a lad about fourteen years of age, face contused, knee cut and scalded slightly—at Mr. Skaggs's room, El Dorado Block; Jas. Parker, barkeeper, nose and forehead cut—lying at the Alhambra. Our informant states that there were at least sixty souls on board. At breaktast time there were two tables seated, each of which was filled One half of all who left this city to-day on the *Belle* are either dead, wounded or missing. The *Gen. Reddington* brought off from the wreck but thirty-two or three persons, including the injured.

Mr. THOMAS MOALEHIN, of this city, was a passenger. He has been heard from, and slightly injured. He remained at the wreck to render such assistance as he could. On the news becoming known in town, crowds rushed down to the Levee, and the boat which brought the tidings was speedily black with anxious inquirers after friends for information. Respecting this terrible calamity, the excitement is as great as at the time of the explosion of the *Pearl*, and the remembrance of that appalling affliction seems to be brought visibly before the minds of this community.

We intend visiting the scene of this melancholy accident, and such information as we may be able to obtain shall be laid before the public at the earliest possible moment.

Assets of Adams & Co.—$150,000 Secured.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

It seems from the law reports and other statements published yesterday in the different city papers, that some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the assets of ADAMS & Co. have been paid over or secured to the new receiver, Mr. NAGLEE, and that Mr. JONES, one of the original receivers, has been released by order of Judge HAGER from the custody of the Sheriff. Mr. COHEN is still restrained of his liberty.

Of course it is impossible for an "outsider" to determine with certainty who has had the custody of *all the assets of Adams & Co.* since the failure of that firm, or with what degree of honesty they have been managed; yet ninety-nine out of each one hundred of our citizens believe there were five or six hundred thousand dollars in notes, coin, &c., turned over to the receiver on the night of the 23d of February.

It is probable that I. C. WOODS and others obtained a portion of those funds, but enough has come to light to justify the belief that COHEN received a very large sum in coin and notes, for which he has not accounted to the creditors of that concern. Indeed, from his own testimony, given before the referee, there seems but little doubt of this fact, for he stated that the coin after being received by himself was not counted for some days, and indeed, as it appears to a reader, for even weeks. It was transported from banking house to banking-house, and yet Mr. COHEN, according to his own showing, did not know how much money he had received. He had given heavy bonds, and assets were turned over to him in a mass, yet he conducted his business so loosely that he might have been liable for hundreds of thousands of dollars which he never received. If things were managed as loosely as appears from COHEN's testimony, it must have been the design to make it appear very uncertain where the assets went.

Now, Mr. COHEN is said to be a careful business man. Indeed, he is the reverse of being loose in his accounts. Does any one, therefore, believe that COHEN received the assets of ADAMS & Co. without counting? And then, after letting the money lie for days in this condition, that he would have entrusted it in the hands of third persons, without even knowing how much there was? We certainly do not; hence, we think Judge HAGER deserves the thanks of the people of California for holding COHEN in custody until his accounts shall have been thoroughly sifted.

The creditors of ADAMS & Co. would have received thirty or forty per cent. on their claims before this, had the assets of that firm been fairly managed; but every one believes that such has not been the case.

Strong efforts have been made from the very commencement to defraud the creditors, but thanks to the unbending integrity of Judge HAGER, these efforts have not yet proved entirely successful.

We hope and trust now that COHEN will be held until he has given up every dollar that he received, and until he can furnish a streightforward history of his management of the assets of ADAMS & Co., for there are poor creditors of that concern, who stood in need of the per centage which is their due, let the amount be great or small. COHEN can at least tell what he has done with the notes, coin, &c., which he received. If there be other parties than himself concerned in secreting the assets of ADAMS & Co., he must know who they are, and should be made to make a clean breast of it.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

GREAT BATTLE AT SEATTLE.

U. S. Ship "Decatur" Engaged with the Enemy—Proclamation of Gov. Stevens.

The steamer *Republic* arrived at San Francisco from Steilacoom, W. T., on the 5th inst., bringing important information from the theatre of war. We take the following from the evening edition of the *Alta* of that date:

INDIAN WAR AT PUGET SOUND.

The Indians made a grand attack upon Seattle on the 26th January. The fight commenced at 8:45 A. M., and continued throughout the day. For four nights preceding the attack the town had been garrisoned by the officers and crew of the *Decatur*. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 26th, all hands returned to the ship, but in a very short time word was sent that the town was surrounded by Klikitats.

The men were immediately relanded, and the attack commenced by firing a shot from the howitzer, which was returned by a volley from the entire rear of the town, the Indians at the same time uttering terrific yells of defiance. The firing was continued until 3 o'clock P. M., when finding that the Indians could not be driven from the woods, it was decided to settle the matter in a different way. The women and children were sent on board the *Decatur* and *Brontes*; the citizens and marines were left in charge of the block-house, and the officers and crew returned to the ship. The batteries were then opened from the *Decatur*, and grape, canister and round shot poured upon the Indians in such quantities that the main body of them retreated. After nightfall shell and shot were thrown wherever any signs of Indians appeared. By 10 o'clock P. M., all was quiet.

It is impossible to ascertain the number engaged in the attack. There are various rumors, from which we gather that the Indians were from seven to nine hundred strong. It is also rumored that the Indians had 35 killed and 36 wounded. On the side of the whites only 2 were killed, both civilians. The Indians shot too high, the bullets whistling over the heads of our forces. An attack is feared upon Steilacoom, as, a short time before the steamer sailed, an express came into the garrison with information that the Indians had attacked some whites about five miles from the garrison.

The injury to the *Decatur* has been repaired, and she is now in good condition. All well on board the *Decatur* and *Active* when the *Republic* left Seattle.

STILL LATER—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

SEATTLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have opened my letter of the 27th, to add the following items:

Several Indians who were in the battle on the 26th have reported to the chief, SEATTLE, at the Reservation, that there were 700 Indians engaged. The force of the whites consisted of 110 men and officers from the *Decatur*, and about 70 citizens.

No men ever behaved better, and Capt. GANSEVOORT has proved himself as good a general as he is a thorough sailor. No one could have exceeded him in the skillful manner in which everything was arranged and conducted. No mistake was made, and the whole affair has done him infinite credit.

The Indians have acknowledged themselves beaten, and, it is said, have retired to obtain reinforcements, to try their hand again.

SEATTLE says that they had determined to destroy the town, and it is not known whether the 26th has changed their plans or not. A second attack is apprehended. If the woods were not impassable to the whites, the enemy could soon be driven over the mountains, but as it is, they have the advantage.

The Northern Indians have expressed a desire to obtain possession of the *Decatur*, in order to replenish their ammunition. In haste.

Yours, &c., HEAK.

Governor STEVENS arrived at Olympia on or about the 22d of January, where he was received with cheers, speeches, and firing of cannon. A great deal of excitement existed in relation to the proposed raising of six Companies of Volunteers.

Governor STEVENS has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, during the past three months a band of hostile Indians have been spreading alarm amongst the settlers residing on Puget Sound, in murdering families, destroying property, causing claims to be abandoned, and preventing the usual avocations of the farmer, whereby a large portion of the Territory has become deserted, and positive want, if not starvation, stares us in the face during the coming year; and whereas, the term of service of the troops already called into the field, either has, or is about to expire, and that by a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is believed that a peace can soon be conquered, or our enemies west of the Cascade mountains be annihilated, especially from the friendly attitude, up to this time, maintained by the Indians residing immediately upon the waters of Puget Sound.

Now, therefore, I, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of the Territory of Washington, do hereby call upon the citizens of said Territory for six Companies of volunteers, to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged; one to enroll at Port Townsend, in the County of Jefferson; one at Seattle, in the County of King; one at Steilacoom, in the County of Pierce; two at Olympia, in the County of Thurston; and one at Grand Mound Prairies, in said County of Thurston. Said Companies to consist of one captain, one first and second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty privates—to organize by electing their own officers, report to the Adjutant-General at Olympia, and await further orders.

And furthermore, in view of the impoverished state of the Territory, and the exigencies of the occasion, I do most earnestly call upon the citizens of the Territory for their cooperation, and to furnish such supplies on the credit of the United States Government, to be paid for by appropriations, which it is expected will be made at the present session of Congress.

In testimony whereof, I have here set my hand, this 23d day of January, 1856.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory.

By the Governor,
C. H. MASON, Secretary.
OLYMPIA, Jan. 23, 1856.

OREGON TERRITORY.

No Fighting—Affairs at Walla-Walla—Movements of Volunteers—The Colville Mines.

Dates from Portland are to the 26th of January. There appears to be no important news. Cold weather and snow prevent any active operations in regard to the Indian war.

The *Oregonian* has letters from Camp Curry, near Walla-Walla, up to Jan. 5. The Volunteers were still encamped near the battle ground, awaiting supplies preparatory to an advance further into the enemy's country. It is supposed that Col. COLVILLUS would give the Indians battle at Snake River, where they are reported as encamped in large force. The Colonel's troop are not more than 300 men, but they are veteran Indian fighters.

A telegraphic dispatch to the *Oregonian*, from Oregon City, dated Jan. 25, states that two companies of volunteers, from Polk and Marion Counties, had arrived in Salem, and were to be mustered into the service on the same day. The Clackamas Company is rapidly filling up. The Indians who were brought to Oregon Valley by direction of Gen. PALMER, were stampeded by the settlers on the route, and scattered.

We learn, says the *Democratic Standard*, that orders have been given to a detachment of United States troops at Vancouver, to proceed South to become an escort to the friendly Indians residing there, while being removed to the new reserve selected on the coast by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It is reported that Gen. PALMER is fully sustained in his plans by the Department at Washington.

Several gentlemen direct from the Colville mines came in with Governor STEVENS a few days ago, among whom was Mr. REMICK, of Oregon City. Mr. R. states that the Colville mines will pay to every man who works them from $5 to $12 per day. Other gentlemen confirm the above.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Loss of the Steamer Kalama—Population of the Sandwich Islands—Plundering Petropaulovski.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 12th of January. The steamer *Kalama* was totally wrecked at Koloa, on the 5th ult. She ran aground on the point, after leaving the Cove. No life was lost.

Dr. HILDEBRAND, in a report to the Agricultural Society, says: Foremost of all, stands the scarcity of our population. The Hawaiian nation, which, 70 years ago, was estimated variously at from 200,000 to 400,000, now only counts 72,000, a decrease within this period of two-thirds. Vast tracts of land do not harbor a single soul; fertile kalo lands, once under cultivation, are left to the rule of grass and weeds. The island of Kauai, remarkable for the productiveness of its soil, and capable to sustain a population of at least 100,000, contains only 6,000.

It is not to cruel and devastating wars that we have to attribute this unparalleled falling off in so short a time. The wors of KAMEHAMEHA I., however energetically they were carried on, cannot in the remotest degree be compared, so far as waste of life is concerned, with those of modern civilized nations. And it is after those wars, moreover after the blessings of civilized life were transferred hither, that the blight falls most mercilessly on this doomed people. The cause of the evil is an internal one, not caused but increased by external influences. Its investigation resolves itself naturally into these two questions: the scarcity of births and the frequency of deaths."

We learn from the *Polynesian* that the Legislators of the Sandwich Islands are only allowed three dollars a day, while a carpenter can make four dollars.

The following letter is addressed to the editor of the *Polynesian*, in relation to the charge of plundering Petropaulovski:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONOLULU, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

SIR: In a copy of the *Daily California Chronicle* of the 17th ult., received here yesterday, I find the following paragraph:

"Mr. FREE writes from Honolulu that, by the arrival of the American bark *Nile*, it was ascertained that American sailors had pillaged the church in the abandoned City of Petropaulovski. He says: 'I have seen several rich paintings on silk, taken from the frames; and two, particularly, about four feet high, one of Christ and the other of St. Paul, of great beauty, and hearing upon the top carved letters which designate Imperial gifts.'"

I only wish to observe that *it never has been ascertained here or elsewhere*, that American sailors pillaged the abandoned church at Petropaulovski, and that if any one has ventured to write to that effect from Honolulu, it was under a very serious misapprehension, or else with the deliberate desire of misrepresentation.

As long ago as the 13th of August last, there was an insidious attempt to create the impression in certain high quarters here, that the *Nile* had been sent from this place by "*the Sweedish Consul to provision the Russians*," and that satisfactory evidence could be produced of "*the particulars of a most cowardly, sacrilegious plundering*" committed by the crew of said ship, during her stay at Petropaulovski. The paragraph above quoted, it is presumed, refers to the seamen of the same vessel.

The object of such a fabrication is beyond my conception. Americans are always willing to accept any just responsibility, but they do not like to be charged with the burden of infamous acts which they never perpetrated.

The facts of the *pillage* alluded to are well known and can be easily exhibited. It is an old proverb that those who live in glass houses ought not to commence throwing stones, and it would be fortunate for many people in the world, if they occasionally pondered upon the meaning.

Mr. C. A. WILLIAMS, the owner of the *Nile*, is here, and so also is Captain STOTT, her late Commander. If they deem the game worth their pursuit, they will doubtless follow it, at each respectful distance as prudence and regard for decency may suggest. But I do not suppose that the reputation of either will be seriously damaged by any attacks of the sort. It will be hard to make the public believe them to be *church robbers*, until some stronger evidence is produced than the testimony of the Honolulu correspondent of the *Chronicle*.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVID L. GREGG.

CHAS. GORDON HOPKINS, Esq., Editor of the *Polynesian*.

NEW-GRANADA.

Affairs at Aspinwall—Death of Senor Colunje—The Railroad—The John Adams—A Frenchman After Walker—Bogota and Panama News.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 19th inst., in its summary of news, says:

"During the past fortnight, no local event of importance has transpired on the Isthmus. The arrivals and departures in our harbor have been about equal—at Panama, the *Emelie* has returned from the Central American coast, with a good harbinger of trade from that quarter. Our city Government is in promising a condition as ever—one Judge officiating for the honor of the thing, and for the sake of his friends, and the other, in patient expectation of being paid at some future time—the incumbents of the other offices have repeatedly resigned, and though not released they are doing nothing. The health of the population of Aspinwall is very good, the chief injury which it now suffers being for lack of water. We have as yet no tidings from the Department of HERRERA, as to the result of the expedition of the Governor for the suppression of the recent rising against the State officials there.

The following from the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 8th, has since been fully confirmed. Señor COLUNJE was for several years attached to the Panama Police corps; he was brave and energetic, but too impulsive:

"A report reached Panama on Tuesday evening that Señor MANUEL COLUNJE, had been drowned at Chepo, by the accidental upsetting of a small canoe, in which he was disembarking."

We understand that United States Consul WARN has again raised his flag.

The Railroad is generally in very good condition, and it is under the most constant and vigilant care; some of the iron bridges are needed—and we understand that they will soon be forthcoming—there is but very little sickness on the Road, and with but comparatively few hands the track is kept in good order. The depôt, at this terminus, is progressing rapidly, though the present promise of its appearance is rougher than we had anticipated.

The work upon the extension of the wharf of the W. I. R. M. S. P. Company has been suspended throughout the whole fortnight, for want of material.

The work on the wharf of the U. S. M. S. Company has gone on well, lately, though much impeded by the constant discharging there. The *Illinois* came alongside, and landed her passengers directly upon the wharf, with a gang-plank only."

The Panama *Star* says: It being understood that the crew of the United States ship *John Adams*, at anchor in the bay, were to be exercised on Monday, the 11th inst., in their evolutions at the great guns and target practice, many of our citizens repaired on board to pay their respects to Commander BOUTWELL and his officers, and to witness this novel naval performance. A gentleman who was on board, and who is well versed in such matters, informs us that the firing exceeded anything he had ever witnessed, the target being struck, and carried away shortly after the firing commenced.

The crew of the *John Adams* are well disciplined, and she is throughout as efficient a sloop-of-war as has ever visited the point.

We find the following in the same paper: The steamer *Emelie* reports the French man-of-war *L'Embuscade* in La Union, on her way down the Coast. This vessel, we learn, is to touch at Nicaragua, to inquire into the violent seizure of French and British property by WALKER, as forced loans, required by him to carry out his schemes in that country.

It will be seen by the report of the *Emelie* that revolutionary parties are already being organized against WALKER in Nicaragua, and that Costa Rica is also sending a force against him. On the whole, notwithstanding what the New-York papers say in his favor, we still adhere to our old belief, that WALKER will either have to *slope* from Nicaragua, or lose his life before many months.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 30th ult. There is little news. Congress was to meet on the 1st inst.

The water in the Magdalena was so low as to obstruct navigation, so that the Panama members would not be present at the opening of Congress, being detained on the way up the river.

The interior of the Republic is reported as being perfectly tranquil.

In its Isthmus summary the Panama *Star* says:

The Isthmus continues very healthy, the weather fine, business dull, money scarce, rice dear, no excitement, nothing novel, everything quiet; and, excepting a row at Lavilla (previously noticed,) the Government is at peace with the world and the balance of mankind.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN VALPARAISO—FIRES—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—SILVER EXPORTATION—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From the Valparaiso *Mercurio* we compile the following summary:

On the 2d instant, a fatal explosion of a boiler occurred at the steam planing establishment of Messrs. THOMPSON & COLE, in Calle Chacabuco. By this, four lives were lost. The huildiog was reduced to a mass of ruins. The accident was caused by letting the boiler get low, and suddenly filling up with cold water. The persons who lost their lives were WM. MARTINDALE, of England; an American named MUNNAY, lately arrived from Australia, and COLE, an American, one of the partners. The three, thus suddenly summoned out of life, were buried, all at the same time, in the foreign cemetery.

On the 4th, two days later, a fire broke out at midnight in the foundry of THOMAS RIDER, in the same street, and in the immediate vicinity. The energy of the Fire Department prevented the spread of the flames, but the foundry and the ice house of the American Ice Company, on the same premises, were destroyed.

Again on the 8th, another fire occurred at the entrance of the Quilota Road, in the soap factory of LE QUELLE & BORDES. The factory and many adjacent houses were consumed. Here also the checking of the flames is due to the firemen of our engines. On the 9th two or three ranchos were burned also in Quebrada of ELIAS, a man having set fire to his own. For this he is now in prison.

The loss of property is, however, not very considerable. So far as we can judge, it will not exceed $100,000.

We turn now to more pleasing topics:

On the 26th of December, the Mortgage Loan Office was opened in the capital. The object of it is to afford farmers the means of cultivating their lands, on moderate rates of interest. A manual has been issued for the use of persons employing this institution.

Soon MACLURE & Co.'s Bank of discounts will go into operation.

On the 2d inst. the construction of the new line of magnetic telegraph was commenced. This is to extend from Santiago to Talca, a distance of two hundred miles. A school for instruction in working the telegraph has been opened under the direction of an engineer, who has come out at the call of the Government for this purpose.

The examinations of public schools and institutes were held in Santiago, commencing on the 8d inst., with gratifying results. Rewards have been given to the scholars, and five gold medals to the best instructors in the schools.

The City Council of Santiago has obtained the consent of the Government for raising a loan of $50,000, for the completion of the theatre in that city.

According to figures, it is stated that 71,000 indigent sick persons have been relieved in the hospitals and other beneficent institutions in Santiago, during the last year, in great part through the spontaneous contributions of individuals.

In Valparaiso the gas works are going forward. Already the pipes are laid as far as the Plaza Victoria, from the Estero.

Business has been better of late. Large speculations are making in the wheat of the coming harvest. Wheat has been sold at from $3 75 to $4 the fanega, to be delivered in March or April. Flour has fallen off in price. In the market report particulars are given. The crops of grains promise to be very copious, as we learn from our correspondents writing from the centre of production.

The Silver exports from Caldera for the last year have been, in market, valued at $10 the mark.

In 1854, they were	$252,548 00
Do. do. in 1855	365 244 50
	$1,609 50

The total exportation of metals from that port, in 1855, has been $5,052,144 82.

The mint in 1855 has coined in silver from 5 to 100 cent pieces..... $1,546,196
In gold condor and half condore..... 650,175
Total..... $2,196,301

The public expenses for the present year are fixed at $5,707,685 20.

The *Forte* is advertised to sail on the 23d for France, touching at Rio.

The American sloop *St. Mary's*, Captain BAILEY, has just sailed for Coquimbo. She will touch at all the ports along the coast going northward, as far as Panama, and then return hither on her way home.

The French transport *Infernal*, 6 guns, came in on the 1st, 51 days from Rio. She brought 36 passengers. She sailed from Brest with the *Perseverance*, now here. The two arrived only a few days apart at Rio.

Same day the French brig *Alcibiades*, 20 guns, came in, 43 days from Rio. She saluted, on anchoring, the English and French Admirels.

PERU.

Assassinations in Lima—Anticipated Revolutions—Indian Invasions—Epidemics.

Our Peruvian exchanges contain little matter beyond the Congressional debates, respecting the Constitution.

The *Diario* reports the arrival at Callao, in the French frigate *Ama*, of a Mr. PELISSIER, who, it says, is brother to the French General of that name.

Assassinations and robberies appear to be getting quite common in Lima, and several are reported in the papers.

The interior of Peru appears to be very much agitated at present, and there is every prospect of serious disturbances.

Complaints are also made of invasions of savage tribes from Ecuador across the Amazon, murdering the peaceful inhabitants of Bella Vista, Moyobamba and other settlements along the Amazon and its tributaries. It is reported that many of the North American emigrants who went from California and Australia to Peru some eighteen months since in pursuit of gold on the Amazon, being disappointed in their hopes, and left without the means of returning to the coast, have joined these savages, and gained complete control over them, very much to the terror of the Peruvians, who fear that the superior energy and talent of the North American race is likely to overrun and gain a predominating foothold in Peru, as it has done in Mexico and California.

A correspondent in Mayobamba writes that a party of twelve Americans had gone down the river Hualaya, robbing every village they passed. Reaching the confines of Brazil, at night, they were hailed by the sentinel, to whom they replied by firing at and killing him. The guard then followed them to the river Janary, and shot down eleven of them, leaving only one to escape.

Small-pox, dysentery, and fever were prevailing to a fearful extent along the banks of the Amazon, carrying off hundreds of victims.

From Bolivia and Ecuador we have nothing worth publishing.

AUSTRALIA.

Maritime Intelligence—News from Manila—Australian Imports and Exports—Business in Sydney.

Our latest dates from Australia are to the 5th December.

From the Sydney *Empire* of Dec. 4, we note the arrival of the *Kit Karson*, from San Francisco. The celebrated Madame ANNA BISHOP, her musical director and manager BOCCHA, Mr. B. REES, Secretary, and Miss MARIA PEELING, were among her passengers.

The news from Manila is to Oct. 30. Cigars had risen in price in consequence of a new regulation of the Spanish Government, requiring in all transactions for the purchase of cigars one half the payment should be made in cash, and the other in paper. Sugar had advanced, and was likely to go higher. Coffee had taken a further rise of $1 50 during the last six weeks.

The clipper *Star King* had sailed from Sydney to Melbourne with 1,700 tons flour.

The clipper *Prince of the Seas* had been towed from the Waterview Dry Dock in Sydney, and was laying alongside the east end of the Circular Wharf, taking in hardwood logs and dead weight, previous to filling up for London.

The following are the totals of the imports and exports from 1842 to the present date, taken from the Sydney *Mercantile Journal*:

	Imports.	Exports.
1842	£1,192,240	£383,569
1843	1,367,223	894,645
1844	780,198	871,285
1845	985,561	1,092,389
1846	1,314,951	1,056,338
1847	1,644 827	1,301,535
1848	1,182,674	1,155,009
1849	1,313,589	1,135,944
1850	1,333,413	1,257,784
1851	1,563,931	1,796,912
1852	1,900,436	4,604,034
1853	6,547,397	4,523,846
1854	5,961,068	4,040,126
1855	2,908,122	2,354,030

EXPORT OF GOLD.

	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Per ship *Mystery*	1,883	3	1
Previous Export	1,919,206	14	20
Total Export	1,920,089	16	21

At 75s. per ounce, equal to..... £7,202,212

From the Sydney *Mercantile Journal and Shipping Register* of 1st December, we take the following market review:

The improved tone of business which we noticed in our last issue, we are happy to say, is being sustained; and greater confidence is manifested in commercial circles, as it is presumed that those parties who have stood during the past crisis are carrying on legitimate business, and worthy of the confidence placed in them. Although insolvencies are even yet pretty numerous, they are not generally composed of the class carrying on extensive business, and likely to injure others to any serious amount.

During the past fortnight a good deal of business has been transacted—principally in liquors for the Melbourne market; and we have reason to believe that a good trade is springing up with that port, which will help to work off a large amount of stocks which must have accumulated in merchants' hands during the past stagnation in commercial affairs. In town trade, at present, there is not so much doing as we might expect at the present season; but we are confident that, ere long, an impetus will be given to business which will in a great measure help us to forget the ordeal through which the country has lately passed.

The large arrivals of wheat and flour from abroad, during the past few days, with the prospect of an abundant harvest, (the whole of which is nearly ready for the sickle,) cannot fail to have a depressing influence on these articles, and we expect, before our next issue, the staff of life will be considerably lower in price, as we are convinced that the present price of bread is addieg an small quota to the present depressed state of things.

California Gold and Market News.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

Dust is beginning to come in in great abundance, and in many of the country towns there is not a sufficient supply of coin to take it up. The various express Companies bring down, each day, heavy loads of treasure, which goes into the mint, or the private assay offices, and comes out either in coin for circulation here, or in the shape of bars for shipment abroad. The Mint is now working admirably, and deposits are returned regularly in three days.

The abundance of dust has of course had a tendency to render the money market easier, but this has been brought about to a still greater degree by the dullness of trade and the general indisposition to make fresh engagements on any extended scale at present. The regular lenders too, who formerly would look a nothing but real estate, have become alarmed at the cloud cast over titles by the confirmation of the Limantour claim, and are now disposed to advance on quite freely on merchandise. We quote rates on these at 2@2½ per cent. per month, and on real estate at 1½@2 per cent.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by some country member, the purport of which is to limit the rates of interest in California to 16 per cent. per annum. We have always looked upon usury laws as a relic of barbarism, and have felt proud that California never had an enactment of the kind upon her statute book. We can hardly believe that after the rule has been tried for seven years and found to work so well—after the proposition that money as a legitimate article of trade would like all others regulate its own price, had been so beautifully demonstrated, legislative tinkers would be allowed to interfere with it. But should such a law pass, we have every confidence that the Governor will veto it. Rates of money without any interference, and simply under the law of demand and supply, have come down in our own time from 10 and 12 to 1 and 2 per cent. per month. It is surely unnecessary to make a special enactment to fix it permanently and suddenly at 1½.

We have no financial items of any importance to give in our present issue. In real estate too, but little has been done. The Probate Court has confirmed the sale of the Folsom estate, and the deeds will be issued at once. We learn that one-half of the "Ungar claim" to the Leidesdorff property has been sold, but the rate did not transpire. The great feature of the fortnight, however, has been the confirmation by the U. S. Land Commission of the Limantour claim, which covers fully one-third of the ground on which the city stands. The claim has always been looked upon as of very doubtful character, and the general belief has been that it was manufactured long after the cession of the country to the Americans. The Commission, however, had to decide accordlog to the testimony before them, which they judged conclusive. A vigorous attack will be made upon it in the U. S. District Court, and it is to be hoped that there, if there be a fraud in the matter, it will be fully exposed.

In stocks nothing of any importance has been done. The Legislature has passed an act forbidding the Treasurer to pay any of the "State Prison" warrants, under heavy penalties. It is claimed that a fraudulent, or at least, unauthorized issue of county scrip has been discovered to the extent of upwards of $100,000. This, and the fact that a great portion of the taxes has been unpaid this year in consequence of a doubt as to the validity of the collection, has affected county warrants unfavorably, and they are now going downward in price. State warrants are selling freely in Sacramento at 65c.@68c.

Exchange remains unaltered.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, Jan. 17, by Rev. E. Thomas, Mr. Alexander Campbell to Miss Mary Bemis, of Philadelphia.

In San Francisco, Jan. 13, Mr. A. Cady to Miss B. McNamee.

At Sacramento, Jan. 10, Mr. Peter A. Hallman, of Sacramento, to Mrs. Jane R. Johnson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

At Nicolaus, Jan 14, Mr. George Cumby to Miss Ann Jenklesoe, both of Sacramento.

In Marysville, Jan. 12, Mr. J. H. Lassiter to Miss Frances Nicholson

AGRICULTURAL.

Dull Breadstuffs, Provisions, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

The weather has been somewhat more favorable for business during the week; yet trade in Produce has so far derived but very little, if any, benefit from this desirable change—the generally adverse commercial accounts and exciting political news from Europe, together with some influences of local origin, working against anything like an important improvement. The European advices have served to seriously diminish the export demand for Produce, as well as to induce great caution and reserve among all purchasers thereof—while, with large available stocks of most articles here, the bulk of our factors have been very anxious sellers, at generally lower rates, especially for Breadstuffs, wherein the depression and languor have been most evident.

This branch of the produce business has also been greatly disturbed by the earnest and somewhat angry agitation, that has arisen out of a proposition to reform our present "system" of inspecting flour and meal, so as to render it trustworthy and useful. Two weeks ago, in referring to this matter, we mentioned the fact, that a committee of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, engaged in the flour trade, had been appointed to consider the subject of inspection and to report thereon. Last Tuesday, this committee, in fulfillment of their duty, laid before a full meeting of the trade, at the Corn Exchange, a long and suggestive report, recommending the appointment of two Standing Committees: one of five persons—empowered to determine a standard of inspection for flour and meal, which standard should not be inferior to that of corresponding grades in Philadelphia and Baltimore; to appoint the inspectors, and to receive all complaints, and examine and report upon all violations of the rules prepared for the government of inspectors; another committee of three persons, with executive authority to enforce these regulations.

The report occasioned much discussion, of an exceedingly reprehensible tenor, being in a measure altogether neglectful of the matter under consideration, and mainly imbued with a spirit of violent recrimination between the advocates and opponents of the proposed reform. The discussion resulted in a rejection of the report, and a denial of the right of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, either individually or collectively, to interfere in any way with the business of flour inspection.

Since the adjournment of Tuesday's meeting, its proceedings have been very freely and warmly reviewed, and its object both strongly defended and denounced. Indeed, operators have been so thoroughly absorbed in this species of controversy, that but little attention has been paid to any other subject.

All agree in condemning the present mode of inspection; but while a powerful party vigorously vindicate the judiciousness and feasibility of the system recommended in the rejected report, another very influential party decidedly oppose it as arbitrary, inexpedient, and liable to gross abuse. Indeed, this party go further, and contend that the mode of inspection should be left to be regulated solely between sellers and buyers, regardless of any standard and independent of every restraint. Vigorous efforts have been made to enforce these views on the trade,—evidence of which is furnished by the temporary defeat of the proposed reform. Yet, although the Committee's recommendations have not yet received the sanction of all parties, and are still being strongly denounced, we have good reason to believe that we shall eventually obtain something like a reliable standard of inspection.

The friends of a judicious and creditable system (who are numerous and highly influential) have issued a call for a meeting to assemble at No. 4 State-street in this City to-day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the whole subject of Flour and Meal inspection, and to decide on some plan of action, so as to secure the desirable object, they so energetically and so commendably labor to accomplish. Having advocated the meditated reform from a period when we were kindly assured it was none of our business to interfere in the matter, until the present time, when the whole trade are anxiously discussing the subject, and nearly all of our cotemporaries **begin to realise the** importance of this now much-**agitated question, we** sincerely hope those engaged **in the onerous and** necessary work of reforming **the New-York Flour** inspection "system" may meet **with entire** success. The Flour trade, and **the community at large,** will be gainers from **such a result.**

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, amounted to about 80,000 bbls. of Flour, 19,300 bushels of Wheat, 185,000 bushels of Corn, 78,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,000 bushels of Barley, showing an increase of about 3,500 bbls. of Flour, 2,500 bushels of Wheat, 71,300 bushels of Corn, and 65,000 bushels of Rye, with a decrease of only 10,000 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which did not exceed 49,800 bbls. of Flour, 17,000 bushels of Wheat, 83,500 bushels of Corn, 13,000 bushels of Rye, and 14,700 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 152,000 bushels more than those of the preceding week. The decline in prices of Breadstuffs during the week equals 12¾c. @ $7¾c. on Flour, per bbl.; 7c.@10c. on Wheat; 2c.@3c. on Corn; 12c.@15c. on Rye; 3c.@5c. on Barley, and 4c.@5c. on Oats, per bushel, closing with free sellers at the reduced figures, while there exists but a moderate home demand, and a limited export inquiry.

Cotton opened actively and buoyantly; but since the recent unfavorable European news arrived, it has been lightly operated in,—parties differing about prices.

Provisions have fluctuated considerably,—closing with a good inquiry for pork at strengthening prices; but with only a moderate demand for most other articles at languid rates.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Sowing Clover for Manure—Why and How.

We suppose a majority of farmers are by this time aware of the advantages of turning under a good crop of clover, as a means of fertilizing the soil, and we are sorry that the seed is so scarce and high the present season as to curtail the usual practice in any degree. Still, with the seed at 13 to 16 cents per pound, it will *pay* on the great mass of poorer soils, especially those devoted to wheat or rye culture. But there are many who contend that plowing in clover cannot improve the soil, because "it is simply putting back into the ground a crop grown from it;" while others, who are convinced by experience that the practice is a good one, are still at a loss to account for the results produced. Both of these classes may learn something from a consideration of the method in which plants grow.

If we take a box of earth containing, say, 500 pounds, and weigh it carefully, and then sow an ounce of clover seed in it, we can continue to remove successive crops until we have taken off more weight of clover than the entire weight of earth in the box at first; and this, too, without adding anything but the purest water. After we have removed this crop, we shall find the box of earth to weigh more than 500 pounds, (its original weight,) at least nearly as much more as the weight of the roots remaining in the contained soil. As we explained in an article published several months since, the clover grown has been derived from the air; and such is the case with all plants. Their principal food comes from the atmosphere from which it has been extracted by the surface of the leaves.

But experience teaches that the growth of any plant is accelerated, especially in its early stages, by supplying the soil with a small per centage of organic manure—that is animal or vegetable matter. A single handful of animal excrements or decaying straw mingled with a square foot of ground, will often insure its fertility and cause it to produce a large hill of corn, for example, when without this addition not half of the yield would have been obtained.

An application of these facts explains the benefit of plowing under clover. A soil may be so poor that clover itself will not grow. When this is the case, a small amount of manure from the yard or a few hundred pounds per acre of gypsum (plaster of Paris) will generally furnish the needed food or stimulus. When we can get the clover to grow, its great amount of leaf surface will rapidly abstract the invisible elements floating in or combined with the air, and store them in the stalks, leaves and roots. When these are plowed under and mingled with the earth, it is directly equivalent to bringing from a foreign source an amount of manure equal to the clover crop itself. We repeat, the clover crop does not "come from the soil," but is derived from a foreign source, and is so much *added* to the needed organic material required to produce wheat, rye, or other crops more difficult to be grown than clover. We have brought a number of comparatively barren fields to a high state of fertility, with no other application than a little plaster at first, and turning under a few successive crops of clover when in their fullest growth—at the time of flowering.

We have in a few instances been obliged to use yard manures, and, in the absence of these, an application of guano, or finely ground *unburned* bones, before we could get clover to grow well; but when the clover would grow, we have found no difficulty in bringing a field to a high degree of fertility, if it was not so sandy and so devoid of fine material as to furnish no suitable medium for the growth of the small rootlets of plants.

The large amount of nitrogenous elements in clover, as well as the large leaf surface, render this one of the best *manuring* plants; and, with the growing scarcity of good manures, and the continued advance in the price of Peruvian guano—already exorbitant—farmers should turn their attention more to this subject.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW CLOVER.

Much diversity of practice prevails. Judging from our own experience, as well as observation, we think decidedly the best season is during the months of March or April, according to the latitude.

Some sow upon the snow—and this is not a bad plan, as it is easy to see whether the seed falls evenly, and when the snow melts away it is part washes the earth upon the seed. But even this is objectionable, since some of the seeds will remain uncovered, and, in the event of a sudden thaw or rain, currents of water will be produced, which will wash the seed into furrows or low spots.

Our most successful practice has been to wait until the snow has departed, and choose a morning, or mornings, when the ground is frozen an inch or so in depth, and when there is little air stirring, and then carefully sow the seed as evenly as possible. At this time the surface of the earth is filled with little crevices formed by the frost. Into these the seeds fall, and when the ground thaws again most of them are as thoroughly covered as if planted by hand.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove Yards, Forty-fourth-st	2392	2696	70	265	1400	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	453	20	14	1898	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	238	58	62	1836	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	126	86	36	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	3863	234	377	5134	.....
Last week.....	1385	2900	221	413	6737	512

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,696
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,480
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,863
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,779

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	732	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	604	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	585	5	265	1400	.....
Philadelphia Railroad	308	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	868	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	660	Pennsylvania	51
New-York	1238	Texas	—
Illinois	136	Connecticut	104
Kentucky	257	Michigan	113
Indiana	376	New-Jersey	66
Virginia	83	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Massachusetts	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. ₱ lb lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 12c.@14c.
First quality, 10c.@11¼c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8@8½c.
Poorest quality, a few below 8c.
General selling prices, 9c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 9¾@10c.

Though the same quality is 1c. lower, the average of all sales nearly equaled that of last week, owing to the *greatly superior average quality.*

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7¼c.@10¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c.

It is now over fourteen months since the general market days was changed from Monday to Wednesday, in order to save the necessary breaking of the Sabbath, when cattle were brought into the yards on the evening of the preceding day for Monday's sales. It may be put down as a remarkable fact that since the change was made we have scarcely had any other than pleasant weather on Wednesdays of each week, while nearly every Monday has been stormy. The cause for this may be set down as Providential or submitted to MERIAM for elucidation by the application of his weather cycles. We only state what has been our observation. In the middle of this warm, thawing week, we have to-day a cold episode—just such a one as suits the business of dealers in fresh meat.

We find not only a large increase in numbers, but also great improvement in the quality of the animals. Though there were no whole droves of premium cattle, the general appearance of the animals throughout the yards was 20 or 30 ₱ cent better than for several weeks past. A much larger proportion of young three-year-olds and four-year-olds in good flesh were offered.

The buyers came into the yards pretty hungry, and the large supply apparent at the first glance, made owners anxious, so that sales were quite rapid.

The receipts for the week at Forty-fourth street (2,696) exceeded the weekly average of 1855 by 715, and the total weekly receipts were 680 greater than the average total last year. This surplus, however, was required to make up the deficiency of the previous two or three weeks, and the unusual lack of fish in the market. Several butchers bought a surplus so that they will be able to hold over in the event of high prices next week.

The yards were pretty well cleared at sundown, considering the numbers offered at sunrise.

It may be added that a great falling off in receipts of Sheep increases the demand for Beef.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman
1..	60..	Ky	Smith & Cun'ghem.	Thos. Wheeler.
2..	30..	Mich	W. Pare	Budlong & Carey.
3..	75..	Ohio	A. K. Williams	C. G. Teed.
4..	60..	N. Y.	Geo. Taffey	Owner.
5..	84..	N. Y.	Henry Hurd	Owner.
6..	77..	Ind.	F. T. Fitch	Miller, Har'ng & Co.
6..	74..	N. Y.	Several owners	Miller, Har'ng & Co.
7..	50..	N. Y.	Welling & Martin.	Owners.
8..	46..	Ohio	S. A. Campbell	T. White & Son.
9..	60..	Conn.	Beers & Hale	L. H. Beers.
10..	32..	N. J.	John Purchase	Owner.
11..	43..	N. Y.	Several owners	Beach & Smith.
12..	50..	Penn.	Killough & Harlan.	D. L. Belden.
12..	17..	N. Y.	Several owners	R. Benedict.
13..	48..	N. Y.	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
14..	67..	Ohio	Indah Colt	Geo. Ayrault.
14..	16..	N. Y.	D. R. Jewett	James Gilchrist.
15..	63..	Ohio	Wm. Rennick	T. White & Son.
16..	57..	Mich.	Hurley & Smith	Geo. Ayrault.
16..	75..	Mich.	Smith & Heth	Geo. Ayrault.
17..	54..	Ohio	Frotsman & Pierce.	E. D. Welling.
18..	106..	Ky.	John C. Marshall	J. A. Merritt.
19..	84..	Ohio	J. & J. McConnell.	Simon Ullery.
20..	74..	Ind.	Rev. E. Stevenson.	Horney Bartram.
21..	106..	Ohio	H. Hillhouse	Hoag & Sherman.
22..	92..	N. Y.	Foster and others.	Mead & Holcomb.
23..	44..	Conn.	Several owners	Hoag Brothers.
24..	34..	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
25*..	125..	Ind.	—— Ferre	J. H. Williams.
26*..	54..	Ohio	Edward Williams.	J. H. Williams.
27*..	53..	Va.	—— Van Meter	J. H. Williams.
28*..	97..	Ind.	—— Ferre	J. H. Williams.
29*..	55..	N. Y.	Several owners	Culver, Hurd & Co.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

SMITH & CUNNINGHAM brought in 90 Kentucky Cattle, fed by Capt. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Bourbon County. They were nice four-year olds and were, doubtless, "beauties" when they left home, but no animal can stand the hanging of twenty-four days on board cars or waiting at depots, and then coming into the yards hungry and gaunt, without making a very poor show. This lot averaged at home 1,520 lbs., and ranged from 660 to 900 lbs. net here. Thos. WHEELER sold the whole lot to DAVID ALLERTON for 5¾c., at a price, perhaps, $10 or $12 above the original cost in Kentucky. Had this drove arrived last week they would have brought at least $1,000 more than they sold for to-day. So much for detention at Cincinnati for want of cars. Messrs. Railroad Managers, please make a note of this.

One of the best droves in to-day was 38 brought from Chester County, Pa., by KILLOUGH & HARLAN, and sold by D. L. BELDEN. Most of them were in good flesh, and the whole lot averaged full 900 lbs. They were sold at $88@$145 ₱ head, averaging $105, or nearly 12c. ₱ lb., which is a tip-top price for such a market, but no higher than their comparatively good quality deserved.

TEED sold for A. K. WILLIAMS, owner and feeder, a lot of 75 from Franklin County, Ohio, weight 600 to 900 lbs., average about 700, selling at 9c.@11c., seller's estimate. There are 28 more belonging to this lot, which are detained somewhere on the Railroad.

W. PAGE, of Lenawee Co., Mich., brought in a lot of 30, mostly old oxen, medium flesh. They were driven 80 miles to Detroit, thence over the Canada Railroad at $40 ₱ car, to Suspension Bridge, and thence to New-York *via* Albany, at $105 ₱ car; weight 550 to 900 lbs., average, say 725 lbs.; selling by BUDLONG & CAREY at 8¾c.@10c., according to quality; average, 9¾c.@9½c.

BUDLONG sold a pair, fed by GIBSON RAMSDELL, of Monroe County, N. Y., for $220; buyer's estimate 12c., seller's 11½c.

S. A. CAMPBELL, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought in 46 cattle of his own feeding, mixed quality, including several good Durham grades—the whole somewhat "drifted" by a long journey. Weight 500 to 900 lbs.; selling by T. WHITE & SON at 9c.@11c.

GEORGE TOFFEY was selling at 9c.@11c. a lot of 60, consisting of a number of smaller parcels from different sections. Quality mixed, though generally fair; weight various. PEARSALL paid $1,100 for 10, by buyer's estimate 11c., and by seller's 10¾c.

JOHN PURCHASE was selling at 8c.@11c. a mixed lot of 32.

GEORGE CLARK, of Springfield, Otsego Co., New-York, sent in a pair of Hereford bullocks 5 years old, which were beauties. They were estimated at 4,500 lbs. live weight. With these there was a magnificent Durham Cow which weighed 1,790 lbs. at Albany—"as fat as butter."

Dr. UNDERHILL, (the Grape man,) of Croton Point, sent in to-day a very fine pair of six-year-old bullocks, fattened on the English plan—that is, fed in the stables with carrots, turnips, and ground corn and oats, without being let out even for water. This method produces very tender and nice beef. The pair weighed 3,870 lbs. We think they will dress 57 lbs. to the 100 on the home weight, or 2,205 lbs.

L. & H. BEERS and —HALE brought in a mixed lot from Fairfield County, Conn., including some working oxen, in medium flesh, (that ought not to have been spared by farmers,) and a considerable number of fine beef animals; weight 800 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

MARTIN & WELLING, owners, were selling at 8¾c. @11c., a very mixed lot, of divers weights.

E. T. FITCH contributed 77 Indiana cattle, mixed quality, which were sold by MILLER, HARING & GUERNEY, at 9c.@10¾c. The same sellers disposed of 54 of various kinds, on account of several owners.

HENRY HURD, owner, was selling at 9c @11c, a very good lot gathered in Genesee and Cattaraugus Counties; weight 800 to 1,100 lbs.

HURLEY & SMITH contributed 57 cattle from Branch County, Mich., which sold by GEO. AYRAULT at 9c.@ 11c., according to quality.

SMITH & HETH also brought in 25 from Michigan, quality mixed, selling by AYRAULT at 9c.@11c.

FROST & SMITH sold, on account of several owners, 43 New-York Cattle, mixed quality, but mostly good; 700 to 800 lbs., selling at 9c.@11c.

REV. EVAN STEVENSON, of Georgetown, Ky., sent in from his farm in Benton County, Ind., 74 young Cattle, of fair quality; 600 to 900 lbs.; selling by BARNEY BERHAM at 9¾c.@10¾c.

JOHN C. MARSHALL'S drove, J. A. MERRITT salesman, consisted of 106, fair quality, young animals, hanged by 24 days' travel and detention. Average live weight at home 1,370 lbs. Selling to-day at 9c.@ 11c.

J. & J. MCCONNELL, of Rose County, Ohio, had 80 pretty good cattle, 700 to 900 lbs., average about 775 lbs., and averaging at home 1,551 lbs. live weight. Selling by SIMON ULLERY at 9½c.@11c.; extra 11½c.

FROTSMAN & PIERCE'S drove consisted of 54 mixed and ordinary animals from Champaign county, Ohio; 500 to 800 lbs., average live weight at home 1,300 lbs. Selling by E. D. WELLING at 9c.@11c.

WM. RENWICK, of Circleville, Ohio, sent in 63 cattle of his own feeding, mostly young, and probably in very good flesh when started from home, but four weeks' travel, especially the past four weeks, has been enough to spoil any drove. Those were selling to-day by Thos. WHITE at 9c.@10c.

D. R. JEWETT, of Kendale, Orleans County, N. Y., brought in 16 very superior beeves, generally young and fat; 650 to 1,100 lbs.; average live weight at home 1,750 lbs. JAMES GILCHRIST, salesman, says they sold at an average of 11¾c.

UTDAH COLT'S drove of Ohio cattle, GEORGE AYRAULT salesman, consisted of 67 fine cattle, which averaged about 10c.

HENRY ECKSTEIN was selling, at 11c., according to his estimate, a lot of still-fed cattle, from KING & CO., of Frankfort, Oneida County, N. Y.; weight 750 to 900 lbs; average 850 lbs. ECKSTEIN says he paid 11c. for them.

H. HILLHOUSE, of Ross County, Ohio, contributed 106 young animals, in fair flesh for those having traveled 22 days. They were fed by DAVID ADAMS, of Chillicothe; weighed at home, 1,350 lbs.; and were selling, to-day, by HOAG & SHERMAN, at 9c.@11c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling for FOSTER, CROSBY & CRANE 42 animals—44 from Ohio and 48 from New-York.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $25@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70. The demand is increasing, and prices have advanced.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows at $30 to $77. Demand on good Cows is quite brisk.

BROWNING reports Cows at $35@$55, the quality rather inferior, so that few reached the latter figures, though for the *same* quality the price is advanced upon last week. Good animals in demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows at $25@$40, and extras as high as $65.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $20@$55, and Market good.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves 4c.@6½c.; extras, 7½c. Demand good, and supply short.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves 5½c.@7½c., and very scarce.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@7c.; extras, 7½c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been very limited, and they are now in excellent demand, at high prices.

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs in good request, at full prices.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as scarce and sales brisk, with a considerable advance in price. Supplies the past week mostly from New-York and Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $2 50@ $8; extra as high as $10.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS REPORTED FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 27.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAS. MCCAREY, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
82	$299 00	84	$440 75
10	82 50	100	513 50
107	138 75	75	413 50
67	378 25	64	373 00
9 17 cts. ₱ lb	42 50	15	63 00
98	420 00	94	458 50
146	574 88	68	1,585 50
70	362 50		

Market very good.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAM'L MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
14	$151 00	86	$559 00
10	110 00	34	234 00
24	115 00	22	143 00
10	60 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Fourty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ½c., and, in this weather, ½c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

There is a still further improvement in the price of pork, in consequence of light arrivals.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8c. for heavy, and 8¾c. for light. Western dressed 7¾c.@7¾c. The light hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger hogs running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

Hogs come in very sparingly.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Dry Goods trade manifests increasing vigor. The principal railroads leading to this City are now generally working regularly, and country merchants find it easier to reach our market. Transportation of goods is likewise less difficult, and while manufacturers are enabled to get their productions to market with greater readiness, purchasers can operate with more freedom, in view of the increasing feasibility of forwarding what they buy to its proper destination. These circumstances contribute to a livelier and more satisfactory traffic, such as even the most timid operators now begin to renew their anticipations of.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are attracting more attention, and are held quite firmly. Cotton Flannels are essentially unchanged in demand and value. Denims and Drills are in fair request, and command full prices. Duck is not in brisk demand, but as the return of genial weather is expected to materially increase the requirements of consumers, holders are not anxious to dispose of their supplies, unless at full prices. Ginghams are salable and steady. Lawns are improving in demand, though not in price. Nepkins are quiet and somewhat nominal. Osnaburgs are generally inactive, yet held with firmness. Printing Cloths are moderately inquired for at old figures, while some factors look for a slight advance. Prints are not very abundant, yet the assortment is a good one, and the sales are to a fair extent at tolerably full rates. Stripes and Ticks are less freely offered, and are quiet, though unchanged in price.

Woolens are in ample supply, but held pretty firmly, with a reviving inquiry. Blankets are apparently without variation Carpets are moderately dealt in at fair prices. Cassimeres are freely bought at uniform quotations. Cloths are in reduced stock and fair demand at full rates. Doeskins are salable and steady. Flannels exhibit no really new feature. Jeans are rather brisker, though not dearer. Linseys are quiet and depressed. Muslin de laines are in pretty good demand and are firm. Satinets are attracting more attention and are quite steady. Tweeds are also in better request at previous figures.

Foreign productions are offered even more freely at easier and very irregular prices,—yet the demand is not equal to the expectation of factors. Fancy Goods are cautiously purchased, not beyond the limits of the immediate wants of buyers: and such fabrics are suffering most from the eagerness with which they are offered for sale. Standard articles are not in very brisk request, but holders of such have not lost their confidence in the future, and they are reluctant to dispose of their supplies, at anything like seriously reduced prices. The general stock, here, is ample; and present prospects favor the maintenance thereof. These circumstances induce considerable prudence among buyers. A similar sentiment or principle should govern all parties, who desire to promote the best interests of the trade.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and demand at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is brisker and firmer at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for those is more animated at very full rates, while the stock is moderate, and the production restricted by the increased cost of raw materials.

BRICKS—Are quiet at old quotations, including North River Hard at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Find ready buyers at 50c. for patent Sperm, 38c @40c. for plain do.; 27c.@32c. for Adamantine, and 15c.@17c. for Mould Tallow, ₱ lb. The general supply is not large.

CEMENT—Sells slowly at former prices.

COAL—Foreign is in rather better request, and is obtainable at $6@$7 for Liverpool Orrel; $10 for do. Cannel, and $7 50 for Coarse Newcastle, ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is worth $6@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Is inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—The market seems quiet, though otherwise unchanged. Parties differ slightly about prices. This circumstance impedes business. The sales since our last include Java, in lots, at 14¾c.; Rio at 11¾c.@12c., and St. Domingo at 10¾c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately active and steady, at 33c. for new Sheathing; 25c.@26c. for old; 26c. for yellow do.; 25c. for Chili Fig; 31c.@32c. for American Ingot; and 35c. for Bolts and Braziers', ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is without improvement. Operators are unable to agree about prices. A very light business was transacted to-day at about 10¾c. @10¾c. for middling Upland; 10¾c.@10¾c. for do. Gulf, ₱ lb.; and proportionate figures for other qualities, ₱ lb. The available stock now here is estimated at about 47,000 bales, against 63,000 bales at this date a year ago.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are less abundant, and are in demand at 43c.@45c. for Western; and 40c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—About 6,000 boxes Canton, 50 packs, here and to arrive, have been sold, at $1 55 free, and $1 35 in bond.

FISH—The market is poorly supplied and is inactive, while prices rule quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour evinces no great improvement. The home demand is rather brisker, but the export inquiry is very tame. Owners are free sellers at about previous prices, though some desirable qualities bring a slight advance. The sales since our last comprise about 7,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 62½	@	6 75
Straight State	6 75	@	6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	6 87½	@	7 00
Mixed Western	6 62½	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 75	@	7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 19¾	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 75	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 62½	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 87½	@	10 00

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra at $6 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 2,400 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 25@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 50 @$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½., ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are salable and steady, while other articles were quiet at about former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather better request, but not at rates to suit factors, and the reported sales are insignificant, including only small lots of Southern Red at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. The nominal range is from $1 75@$2 05 for White, and $1 45@$1 70 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is offered at $1 15, but is not needed above $1 10 ₱ bushel. The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices cannot be prevented from falling. We can learn of no important transactions. Barley ranges from $1 12@$1 38 ₱ bushel, but is dull and heavy thereat. Oats are plenty and depressed at 42c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey, and 31c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. White Beans are worth $2 25 ₱ bushel. Peas sell, in lots, at $1 07@$1 25 for Canadian, ₱ bushel, and $2 25@$2 87½ for Blackeyed, ₱ bag of two bushels. Corn is quite abundant, but is in pretty fair demand at steady rates—with sales reported since our last of 20,000 bushels, at 73c.@ 75c. for Southern Yellow and White, and 72c.@75c. for mixed Southern and Western, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River retails at $1 18¾@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

GUANO—The stock of Peruvian is less extensive, and as the receipts are not equal to the sales, prices are very firm and quite buoyant.

HEMP—The market is generally quiet, but steady.

HIDES—The demand is gradually improving, at old quotations. The stock now here comprises about 80,000 of all kinds.

HONEY—Is scarce and in limited request, at about previous figures.

HOPS—Bring, in lots, 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. The supply is fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less active, but is stiffly held, at $36@$37, usual terms, ₱ ton. No changes of moment in other kinds.

LATHS—Are scarce and nominal.

LEAD—Is quite dull and of uncertain value.

LEATHER—The supply and demand are alike moderate, and prices of domestic tanned Sole are without any noticeable change. We have nothing really new to mention regarding other descriptions.

LIME—Is scarce, quiet, and unsettled in price.

MOLASSES—About 250 bbls. New-Orleans have been purchased, at 43c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut have fallen to 3¾c., cash, and 4c., usual credit, ₱ lb. The demand is moderate. Wrought are in light supply and held above the views of purchasers.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine ranges from $2@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs., and is dull thereat. Spirits Turpentine is worth but 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon. It is in slack request. Tar Commands. In lots, $2 43¾@ $2 75 ₱ bbl. Resin is selling slowly, at $1 55@ $1 60 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; at $2 25@ $4 50 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is dull, at $2 20@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Is quiet

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to Subscribers in this City and vicinity for Ten Dollars a year. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Clubs of Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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☞ In Congress very little was accomplished yesterday. The Senate made a special order of the TRUMBULL election case for Monday. The Fortification bill was recommitted. The Invalid Pension bill was passed. In the House, the Committee on Territories reported a bill authorizing the citizens of Oregon to form a State Government; and also a bill to annul certain legislative acts of the Assembly of Kansas; among others that which requires officers of that Territory to take an oath for the support of the Fugitive Slave Law. The House debated till the hour of adjournment upon the President's recommendation to make an appropriation for increasing the efficiency of the army.

☞ In the State Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on bills to establish the general practice terms of the Supreme Court, to amend the law of Divorce, and for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate and allow the claims of the veterans of 1812. A report was made against allowing extra compensation to the New-York City Marshals. Notice was given of bills relative to assessments in the Street Department of this City, to incorporate the Medical Metropolitan College in this City, and to amend our Fire Laws respecting the keeping of gunpowder. Bills were introduced to authorize the Balance Dock Company to mortgage property to the amount of $100,000, and to repeal the act authorizing a Railroad Commission. A debate took place on referring the annual tax bill of this City, but no question was taken. The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State till the 1st of April was passed. In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the People's College, and to increase the salaries of Judges. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Excelsior Medical College and Touro Literary Institution; to abolish the office of Street Inspector and erect the office of Comptroller of Public Streets in this City, and relative to salaries, &c., of public officers.

☞ The K. N. State Council of New-York was in session at Canandaigua yesterday, and established the fact that Mr. FILLMORE is a member of the Order.

The News by the Illinois.

The Mail steamship *Illinois* arrived last evening with a fortnight's later intelligence from California, and a large amount of treasure. On the 5th inst., (the day the Mail left San Francisco,) a terrible steamboat explosion had occurred on the Sacramento River within a short distance from the Capital. It seems, from the brief account that has reached us, that by this calamity, caused by the bursting of a boiler, no less than 30 persons were instantly killed, and the steamboat *Belle*, in which they were traveling, was totally destroyed. All the particulars known as yet about the accident will be found elsewhere.

We have but little general California news by this arrival. The Legislature had not elected a United States Senator, and, from the existing condition of affairs, there seems little probability of their being able to do so. Accounts from the mines are very encouraging. The Limantour claim to the land upon which nearly one-third of San Francisco is located had been confirmed by the United States Commissioners, and preparations were being made to take the case to a higher court.

There had been no fighting in Oregon since the date of previous advices, but by the latest arrival, we learn that on the 28th of January a desperate battle was fought with the Indians at Seattle, Washington Territory, in which the U. S. ship-of-war *Decatur* was engaged. The Indians, seven hundred strong, were defeated, with a loss of some thirty-five of their number, killed. Governor STEVENS has issued a proclamation, calling for the enrollment of six Companies of Volunteers.

A variety of interesting news from the Isthmus, the Sandwich Islands, and the South Pacific, will be found in this morning's paper. The intelligence, however, is not characterized by any feature of special importance.

War and Wire-pulling.

Our readers have doubtless read the story of the backwoodsman who, visiting one of our large cities for the first time, "put up" at a first-class hotel, and being anxious to summon the servant to his room, pulled the bell-rope at the announcement that the gong was sounded for dinner. The countryman, connecting the sound of this hitherto unknown instrument with his own act, was almost thrown into hysterics of fear, and imagined, in his ignorance, that he had somehow been the means of breaking all the dishes in the house. It is not the only instance that we might adduce of self-conceited men who, in their ignorance of true causes and their results, seek to refer every coincidental occurrence to their own efforts.

When President PIERCE first came into office, borne on the shoulders of "a tremendous majority," the future looked clear and unclouded before him. So great was the unanimity with which the Democratic Party had cast its vote for him that no thought of the difficulty of reelection in 1856 presented itself to his mind. The first rope which he was called upon to pull in an official capacity related to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There can be no doubt but that he pulled this cord quite innocently, because it was the first that was presented to his attention. He did not look upon it then as a means to an end. He did not at that time feel the necessity of resorting to a *coup d'état* in order to secure apartments in the White House in 1857.

A tremendous noise has followed the pulling of that Clayton-Bulwer piece of hemp. The politicians assert loudly that the prescience of General PIERCE in '53 suggested this mode of securing popularity in '56. They insist that the man in a life-boat already was looking out for an inflated bag to keep him from sinking. The English Press has reechoed these ideas. They assure their readers that Buncombe prompts PIERCE to negotiate a war, and consequently, say they, the American Administration will not be supported by the people in its interpretation of the *casus belli*.

Now, this is all absurdity. We concede to the President every desire for a reelection. We will not contradict him if he avows that he would willingly make use of all the means that circumstances may have placed at his disposal in order to effect it; but that he ever evinced so much foresight as is ascribed to him in this behalf—oh, no! that is too much for our credulity. So the London *Times* will understand that the American people, in supporting a war in defence of their own rights secured by solemn treaty, would not measure the justice of its cause entirely by the selfish desires of their own Government.

If this matter were but properly understood on the other side, we should not see any more of those irate exercitations in relation to the United States, which have been flaming in the English papers the past month or two. Though we do not believe there is any desire among our people to have a brush with England, yet we believe there is still less desire for a war existing with the President and his constitutional advisers. The Secretary of State is most decidedly peaceable in his inclinations, and the whole South is adverse to a war, at least, with any foreign power.

A Southern Free-Soiler.

The presence of FRANCIS P. BLAIR at the Pittsburg Republican Convention, as a regularly appointed Delegate from Maryland, and his acceptance of the Presidency of that assemblage, have excited, among the supporters of the new policy of Slavery extension, astonishment, indignation and alarm. But regarded from a correct point of view, and through a proper medium, the circumstance will appear, as in truth it is, the most natural and appropriate thing in the world. FRANCIS P. BLAIR is, by birth, a Virginian. He emigrated to Kentucky; was transferred thence to Washington, as the special exponent of the politics of General JACKSON; established the *Globe* as the recognized organ of the Democratic Party; remained at the head of that press as the immaculate, uncompromising and able representative and champion of pure Democracy for fifteen years; and at last, in 1845, having amassed a competent fortune, reluctantly yielded to the necessity which dictated his retirement, and made way for THOMAS RITCHIE, as editor of the Party and Government organ.

Mr. BLAIR displayed a philosophy more rational than that of CINCINNATUS. He retired to a tract of nearly worn-out land, bordering the line of the Federal District, where, while free from the uproar and turmoil of political strife, he could hear the hum of the contest and could witness from a safe distance the passions of the combatants. As a Slaveholder and a citizen of a Slave State, he set himself to the improvement of his property, employing the services of his bondmen, but not refusing the aid of voluntary and compensated labor, for bringing fertility out of barrenness, and rendering a wretched pine-barren to the condition of productive meadows and harvest. By the exercise of intelligence and patient industry, the exiled politician has created a delightful suburban villa out of a deserted tobacco field and a sand ridge covered with a dwarfed forest growth, to which he has given the name of Silver Spring.

But why should he have turned Free-Soiler after having for the best part of his mature life enjoyed the honors and grown fat upon the patronage of a Party which now maintains Slavery as the corner stone of its policy and the first article of its faith? The question is not unreasonable. Mr. BLAIR'S active partisanship embraced a period when the organization which assumes and prostitutes the name of democracy was not exclusively a Pro-Slavery Party, because the time had not come when Slavery discovered, or thought it discovered, that it must suppress Freedom, or Freedom would destroy it. The great crusade for carrying Slavery into all the States and Territories of this Union may be said to have commenced under the administration of JOHN TYLER, when UPSHUR and CALHOUN were successively employed to smuggle Texas into the confederacy with the admitted object of overthrowing the preponderancy of free States. When Mr. POLK came in, the scheme for "*servilizing*" the Democratic Party had proceeded so far that the important functions of a central organist could be intrusted to no man who was not devoted heart and soul to the system of propagandism. BLAIR was known not to be such a man. He was dismissed, and RITCHIE, a weak man, but a most unscrupulous instrument of Slavery extension, was appointed in his place. It was an honest ambition in the deposed thunderer to vindicate himself and his Party from the charge of infidelity to principle through fifteen years of battle and victory, and he resolved, though expelled from office and favor, to prove that the democracy of JACKSON and VAN BUREN was not the mere tool and agent of Slavery, that it had not turned aside from duty and neglected its mission in pursuing other objects.

While planting his corn and hoeing his potatoes he found leisure to examine the biographies of the early Abolitionists of Maryland and Virginia, and to compare the writings and speeches of LUTHER MARTIN, JEFFERSON, MASON, MADISON, and first and greatest of all, GEORGE WASHINGTON, with the doctrines now set up as the principles upon which our Government should be administered. He found that the very soil of the South, had been illustrated and consecrated by the labors of the most distinguished Anti-Slavery patriots and emancipationists which the country has ever produced. Reflecting upon the downward progress of those portions of Virginia and Maryland, worn out, exhausted, and abandoned by slave labor, it was inevitable that he should resolve to exert all his influence to remove the evils of that influence and to banish the institution to distant and more congenial climes; and it was a part of the same necessity that he should oppose with characteristic vigor and courage the audacious scheme of carrying Slavery by State craft and physical violence into those regions which nature has indelibly marked as the heritage and homestead of Freedom alone.

Besides, Mr. BLAIR has, in favor of the course he has adopted, the example of the best men of the party with which his own name is identified. Senator BENTON, M. VAN BUREN, JOHN M. NILES, SILAS WRIGHT, DAVID WILMOT, PRESTON KING, and Governor CHASE, all ardent and devoted Democrats, while he dispensed political orthodoxy through the columns of the *Globe*, and like him opponents of the great heresy of Slavery Extension. The talent and honesty of the party are with BLAIR, now that he has passed into a lean minority, as they were when he rode triumphant at the side of JACKSON, and at the head of a troop of vassals.

As a Union man, the distinguished chief of the Maryland Free-Soilers has recognized the imminent danger to our nationality and form of Government from the monstrous and constantly expanding pretensions of Slavery. As a conservative, he perceives that the intolerable insolence of that institution must be humbled, or that it will break down every barrier of liberty and political right which our Constitution was intended to secure.

Of course Mr. BLAIR did not anticipate that his course in the Republican Convention would tend to increase his immediate popularity in the State which he represented; and he will not be dismayed by the proceedings in Baltimore yesterday, where he was violently denounced, as will be seen by our telegraphic reports, and the President of the meeting that appointed him denied a hearing.

The Up-town Post-Office.

A Select Committee of Aldermen has reported in favor of an Up-town Post-Office at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. A similar project was recommended with unaccountable warmth last Fall by Mayor WOOD, who made it the subject of a voluminous correspondence with the Post-Office authorities. In the eyes of the Mayor the sum of postal deficiencies consisted in the want of an Up-town Office at the "juncture" of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. The same location was pitched upon with choral harmony by the City Hall lobby. The discussion of the subject in either Chamber of the Common Council recognized no other need than an Up-town Post-Office, and no other place for it but the confluence of the same favored thoroughfares. The report of this Special Committee, notwithstanding it enjoyed the advantage of a labored communication from Mr. Postmaster FOWLER, proving cogently the needlessness of such an establishment anywhere up town, and, least of all, at the place indicated, was therefore a foregone conclusion. The Mayor and Councils are clearly disposed to make no compromise—their *ultimatum* is the Office, and precisely there.

We agree entirely with Mr. FOWLER in his conviction that this is not a popular demand. It is not petitioned for by the people, nor urged by the press. The objections to it are manifold. A well-managed and frequent system of letter delivery, with a liberal distribution of boxes for the reception of letters for the mails is obviously a more convenient arrangement, than a half-dozen arbitrarily located offices. Such offices, unless well-managed, would be an intolerable nuisance. As the fidelity with which the plans may be administered, is an unknown quantity in either case, we can only decide between them upon considerations of public convenience, all of which declare for the existing system, thoroughly carried out. Again, there is no argument for an office at the site chosen for it, that is not equally eloquent for three or four others. Again, there is nothing to recommend that immediate locality, if not its accessibility by means of cars and stages. Granting, therefore, that the majority of up-town residents prefer to pay ten cents or a shilling for the satisfaction of making one daily inquiry at the crowded window of an office, rather than to receive their letters, at two cents each, several times a-day, at their own doors, it is still doubtful whether the riding facilities would answer the purpose. The tributaries to the Sixth-avenue would come mainly from either side, rather than from below or above, and there are no lateral lines of cars and stages. The fact that they could not come from above, because the City is still quite thinly settled beyond Thirty-third-street, offers a further objection to that location. As it is not contemplated, we understand, to rear an expensive structure for the office, but rather to hire the premises requisite temporarily, a point should obviously be selected central to the actual up-town population, not with reference to a population still unborn. Place one leg of a pair of dividers upon the "juncture" of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and, using the average distance to either river as the radius, sweep a circle on the City Map. It will be found to extend from Fourteenth to Fifty-second streets. The upper segment will be observed to be chiefly rock, and field, and meadow, with a pretty compact population on the southerly edges. The lower segment is densely populated. Every geographical argument is therefore worthless in favor of the Thirty-third-street office. If there is to be but the one asked for, it should certainly be placed no further north than Union-place. If more than one, Madison-square is the proper geographical centre.

That these considerations, so obvious that a glance at the City map demonstrates their cogency, should obtain no hearing with the Mayor and Councils, certainly excites curiosity as to the real motives of this agitation. It is clearly right and proper for private individuals to use all fair means to procure the advantages for a neighborhood in which they are interested, which the location of a public office there might secure. The thing is authorized by the ordinary laws of competition, and by every-day practice. But when the authorities of the City are thus clamorous, as to the precise spot, and deaf to all reason or remonstrance on the subject, the conviction forces itself upon the mind that private interest, and not the public good, underlies the measure.

If our Postmaster wishes to defeat this scheme he can easily do it by giving thorough efficiency to the present system. He has only to reduce the charge of carriage to one cent; secure the faithful and frequent delivery at that rate of the drop-letters, or those whose destination is within the City, and ascertain that those intended for the mails are duly transferred from the various boxes to the Post-Office, to extinguish this speculative movement. It may, otherwise, acquire popular sympathy, on the ground that any change must be an improvement.

Good News for Beef Eaters—Mutton—Venison, &c.

The lovers of *good* beef having been forced to keep Lent, *nolens volens*, for some weeks past, will read our Live Stock Market reports this morning with unusual interest, as they will there find recorded the receipts of almost four thousand (3,803) beeves during the week ending yesterday, and a far better class of animals than the old, lean, working oxen which have constituted the bulk of cattle offered here since the snow embargo upon Western stock. Prices also went down yesterday fully one cent per pound, which is equal to nearly ten per cent., either for butchers' profits or for consumers.

Sheep are very scarce and very high. See the brokers' sales. Farmers, please look at them, and then read the article on raising Mutton in the WEEKLY TIMES of Feb. 23.

Venison is quite as cheap as ever. Capital cuts of nice, tender Venison are retailing for 11c. to 13c., or 14c. per pound.

Apples have gone up a little—say 15c.@25c. per barrel, and Potatoes down almost as much. The reports of Flour have been "down," "down," "down" these many days. Have the bakers overlooked this?

☞ The Boston *Bee*, speaking for the K. N.'s of Massachusetts, is at a loss to know what the bolters meant at Philadelphia. Two of the seceders were Massachusetts men. The *Bee* says a special meeting of the State Council is called for Tuesday, March 4, when the Philadelphia nominations will be fully acted upon.

☞ The Cincinnati Fugitive Slave case was yesterday decided in favor of the claimants, by the United States Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the National Fillmore Club of New-York.

This Club, which professes to have been in existence secretly since last November, and which hastened to meet last night, for the first time, in open meeting and adopted a new constitution. Various resolutions were passed indorsing the Philadelphia nominations, declaring a firm intention of exercising every possible means for the success of the ticket. Inviting correspondence from every Fillmore Club throughout the State, and soliciting the formation of Clubs throughout the City and State to act under charters from this parent Club. A Committee was appointed to procure a suitable room for the future meetings of the Club, and to combine, if practicable, with other Fillmore Clubs in establishing permanent head-quarters. A Committee was appointed to coöperate with other Clubs in getting up a grand ratification meeting.

The President announced as the motto of the Club —"The Union, the Constitution and the People."

The following are the names of the officers:

President—James Peckham, Seventeenth Ward.
First Vice-President—Elias Combe, Tenth Ward.
Second Vice-President—Olcott Rhines, Eighth Ward.
Third Vice-President—Robt. Miller, First Ward.
Fourth Vice-President—S. F. Allen, Twenty-second Ward.
Secretary—Jos. B. Pollock, Twentieth Ward.
Treasurer—H. R. Warner, Sixteenth Ward.

From Nassau, N. P.

By brig *Micmac*, Capt. DOANE, arrived yesterday, we have dates to 6th inst. Among the passengers are Mr. PLATT, underwriters' agent; Capt. C. P. JERVEY, late of brig *Forrest*, lost Jan. 26, and condemned, was from New-York for Cardenas; Capt. ARCHIBALD FORSYTH, late of brig *Atlantic*, and for Philadelphia from St. Domingo, lost Dec. 8; Mr. E. J. NICHOLS, of the same; Capt. WM. P. GIBBS, late of the *Neptune*, of Boston, lost Feb. 4, near the Great Isaacs; Mr. ANDERSON, chief mate, Mr. PATTERSON, third mate, and four seamen of ship *Valparaiso*, recently lost; the steward and cook of ship *Greenwich*, and steward of ship *Calcutta*; also Mr. SAVERY, Capt. DOANE reports the ship *New-York*, of Mr. M. LIVINGSTON'S line of Havre packets, as being ashore on Abaco; she was from New-York for Savannah. Also another ship on Abaco, name not known.

☞ At the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at the Burnet House in Cincinnati, there was a slight disturbance, which certain parties are endeavoring to magnify into an intentional insult to Gov. CHASE. It appears that no toast was prepared at the Banquet in honor of the Executive of the State, and the Toast Committee in a published card explain that this was not considered necessary: they deemed it more proper that the Governor should be complimented by guests from abroad. The *Columbian* states the case:

Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, gave a toast to the State of Ohio, to which the President of the day, Mayor of Cincinnati, called upon Gov. CHASE to respond. He preferred not to do so. In the extremity of the room the announcement of Gov. CHASE'S name was not heard, and Judge STORER was called. There were some, also, who so far forgot the decorum of the occasion as to hiss. Some time afterwards, at the suggestion of a gentleman seated near him, the Governor, without attracting attention, left the room to witness the illumination of the city. He did not manifest to that gentleman or any one around, a disposition to resent what occurred as an indignity. On the contrary, he has declared to a number of gentlemen since, that he never thought of such a thing.

☞ The Phi-Gemma Deltas having Chapters in many Colleges and Universities of the South and West, meet in general Convention at Cincinnati, on the 16th of April next.

☞ Rev. GEO. F. WISWELL, late of Peekskill, has taken charge of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the city of Wilmington, Del.

Mechanics' Club—American Institute.

The subject for last evening's discussion was "The Future of Locomotion," and a very interesting paper having reference to it was read by Mr. A. L. HOLLY.

Some conversation took place on the subject of locomotives, between Messrs. TILLMAN, FISHER, GIESENHAMER, CREAMER and others.

The subject of "The Best Method of Raising Sunken Vessels" was then taken up, and Mr. ST. JOHN, of Buffalo, explained, with the aid of a model and diagrams, a new machine, invented by him for that purpose, and having special reference to the raising of the steamer *Atlantic*, sunk in Lake Erie.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting, is, "The Cause of the Oscillating Motions in Locomotives at a High Velocity."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

If the grammatical attainments and proclivities of our commercial community be at all indicated in the announcements displayed here and there in their shop-windows and over their doors, we are inevitably driven to the conclusion that the spirit of freedom and independence has extended beyond the pale of religion and politics, and is boldly grasping the hoary usages of orthography by the throat. *Allons!* Our citizens of foreign birth are taking the initiative in the new crusade, and giving frequent manifestations both of their independence and ingenuity. In one of the leading Avenues there is a signboard conveying to the public the interesting information:

"MRS. B. ISAACS, BOYE AND MAN'S CLOTHIG."

A large store in Grand-street had an immense placard in its show-case yesterday, with the announcement:

"VANDET, SOM GOOT MILNERS."

There, now!

Mr. Curtis' Lecture on Dickens.

Mr. CURTIS' splendid lecture on CHAS. DICKENS was delivered last night before a crowded audience in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall.

☞ LIEBIG recommends lime-water in bread—especially when the flour is somewhat damaged. The proportions of flour and lime-water to be employed are in the ratio of 19 to 5. But 16 ounces of lime require more than 30 quarts of water to effect its solution; so the proportion of lime to flour will be very small. The lime, so necessary for the formation of the bony system, is not furnished us in sufficient quantities in flour.

☞ RANKING'S last *Half-Yearly Abstract* thinks that the possibility of carrying out the practice of applying caustic solutions to the interior of the larynx and trachea, as practiced by Dr. HORACE GREEN, has been sufficiently demonstrated, as well as the advantages which may result from it in some cases. Why doesn't the Academy of Medicine call up its two reports and adopt one or the other of them?

☞ The effort to introduce horseflesh to the tables of our fashionables is not likely to succeed, in spite of its French recommendation and the indorsement of GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE. Young and tender horses are too expensive even for our richest gourmands, and when our stage hacks naturally would come to the butcher, their muscles are as tough as thongs of ox hide, and their fat—wanting. We must be satisfied with beef and venison.

☞ The bark *John J. Palmer* will be launched from the Westervelt Ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ The Friends' Meeting-house in Rose-street was sold at auction a day or two since.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

A young mulatto, named Chas. Brown, was brought before Justice WELSH yesterday, charged with breaking into the office of J. A. DOTY, a lawyer, at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway, and stealing therefrom a trunk containing $500 and other property. The robbery was committed on Saturday morning last, while Mr. DOTY was absent from the City. Brown was arrested in Thomas-street at a late hour on Monday night. A considerable portion of the stolen money was found on the person of the accused, and was identified by Mr. DOTY. Brown was committed for trial.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

George Bradley, a picture-frame manufacturer in William-street, was yesterday arrested, by Sergt. Jourdan, of the Tombs, charged with obtaining, by means of false statements, 22 engravings, of the value of $58 50 from Messrs. Phillips & Co., No. 99 William-street. One of the clerks in the store of Messrs. Phillips & Co. made affidavit that Bradley obtained from him, at various times, the engravings mentioned, by representing that he had been authorized to do so by Mr. Phillips. The matter seemed only a misunderstanding between the complainants and defendant. Justice WELSH thought so, for he permitted the defendant to leave on his personal recognizance, to appear again for examination to-day.

A man named Flint, a broker in Nassau-street, near Wall-st., was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, charged with forgery. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendant went to the fancy goods store of Bridge & Remington, No. 16 Dey-street, and after selecting a bill of goods amounting to $400, offered in payment two notes for three months, by a man named Curry, and indorsed by J. T. Banker, of Sing Sing, formerly Cashier of the Sing Sing Bank. Not being satisfied with the notes, Messrs. Bridge & Remington declined to deliver the goods until they had an opportunity of consulting with Mr. Banker. To this Mr. Flint consented, and agreed to return to the store next day to ascertain the result. In the meantime the firm dispatched a clerk to Sing Sing, who ascertained that the notes were forged, that Banker had never indorsed any notes drawn by Curry, and furthermore that he did not know any such man. On Flint's return to the store, yesterday morning, he was arrested by a policeman and conveyed to the Chief's office. The examination of the matter was postponed until to-day. The accused says he can satisfactorily explain the matter, and prove his innocence of any intention to defraud.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

Daniel Dixon, a young gentleman of 19, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Leonard, of the Second Ward Police, charged with seducing Margaret Connell, a young English girl, aged 15 years. Dixon, it appears, is richly connected in Cincinnati. He was sent to Europe, a few years ago, to finish his education. He embarked from Liverpool for this port a few weeks ago, and only arrived here the present week. During the voyage he made the acquaintance of three sisters, his fellow-voyagers, who were on their way to some relatives living in this country. He won the confidence of all the sisters, but to the youngest he paid the most particular attention. When the vessel arrived he managed to get rid of the two elder sisters, by sending them out of the City to their friends. The younger one he detained here at a hotel in the Second Ward, where he succeeded in seducing her. The facts of the case coming to the knowledge of the Police, the young Lothario was taken in custody. An examination in the matter will be had to-day.

BURGLARY.

The house of Mrs. Peckham, No. 161 West Twenty-second-street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. Two men have been arrested charged with the offence.

Miscellaneous.

The daily returns of the Police of the various Wards are occupied mainly with reports of dwelling, storee and offices found open in the night. Really people are very heedless. If they will persist in leaving their doors open they must expect to get robbed, and should not cry out "Where's the Police?" Bar your doors.

SERIOUS FALL.

A young man named John Fox, residing in Bleecker-street, fell down a flight of stairs at his place of work, No. 9 Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. He struck upon his head, and was picked up insensible. He is lying at the City Hospital with but little prospects of recovery.

LONG ISLAND.

A Desperate Character.

A few days since while Mr. DERICK ALBERTSON, Collector of Taxes in the town of Oyster Bay, was riding over the road from Farmingdale to Jericho, when near Manneto Hill, he overtook a man on foot, partially dressed in female attire, who asked permission to ride, which was granted. The foot traveler had a well filled valise, which, together with the disguise, led Mr. ALBERTSON to believe that all was not right; so he dropped his glove and induced the man to jump out and pick it up, when he drove off rapidly. When the fellow saw the trick he drew a pistol and fired twice at Mr. A., but fortunately neither ball took effect. The carpet-bag contained, besides other articles, two pistols and a dirk knife.

Cars in Motion.

The citizens of Brooklyn were highly elated yesterday upon seeing several railroad cars pass over the tracks which have been buried since Jan. 5. The Fulton-avenue cars will hereafter run regularly as of yore, and the snow and ice will be cleared from the tracks on the other routes in a few days, provided of course the weather is moderate.

☞ A female imposter, collecting funds to procure admission for her two children to the Orphan Asylum, and probably for other purposes, has been testing the charitable feeling of some of our Williamsburg friends. Keep a look out for her.

☞ The Brooklyn City Railroad trains are running again.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court the following sentences were passed yesterday, when the Court adjourned to Friday next.

George Williams *alias* Thomas O'Brien convicted of burglary, first degree, was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing. [illegible] convicted of grand larceny in New-York in 1855, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment [illegible] to be served out.

Two boys, 15 years of age, named Raynal Bertrand and Michael Hart, convicted of burglary, third degree, were sent to the House of Refuge. Another boy of the same age, named Charles Gilbert, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. All of the boys were from Hamilton.

Nelson Burnett and James Kelly, two respectable appearing youths, about twenty years of age, convicted of petit larceny, were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay each a fine of $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prayer for Colleges.

Arrangements have been made in Jersey City for to-day as follows, for prayer for Colleges:

At 11 o'clock, prayer-meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, at which there will be addresses by Rev. Mr. VERMILYE and Rev. R. B. YARD.

At 3 o'clock there will be a meeting at the Baptist Church, and addresses by Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT and Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF.

At 7 o'clock, Rev. CHARLES HODGE will preach in the South Sixth-street M. E. Church.

The Water Commissioners Report.

The Jersey City Water Commissioners' Semi-Annual Report was made to the Common Council on Tuesday evening, and was ordered printed in pamphlet form. It embraces the report and financial statement of the Commissioners, and the reports of the Engineer and Registrar. The Water Commissioners report the works as operating to their satisfaction, and furnishing an ample supply of water without approaching near a test of the capacity of the works; the daily supply is an average of 600,000 gallons. In consequence of the city being supplied with an abundance of water, the rates of insurance have been reduced so as to correspond with those of New-York. The destruction of property by fires has been slight compared with the losses previous to the introduction of water, or as compared with other cities. During the past year about two miles of mains have been laid. The plan of sewerage adopted in 1853 has commenced with the construction of the Essex-street sewer, which, with its laterals, drain 180 lots. These sewers are built under the direction of the Water Commissioners. The two reservoirs contain at all times a supply of water which would last nearly three months in case of necessity. The quality of the water is improved by standing in the reservoirs. The Cornish engine used for pumping has performed satisfactorily, and shows a duty exceeding 85,000,000 pounds raised one foot with 90 pounds of coal. It has been worked but ten hours per day, at the rate of four strokes per minute, which speed can be doubled if required.

The resources of the year will be as follows:

Income for water rents	$48,721 00
Surface tax, at 50 cents per lot	5,670 25
Water for the fire hydrants	1,000 00
Tax for deficiency	13,800 00
Total resources	$69,219 25

This sum will also be about the amount of the expenditures for the current year, including interest. The Commissioners estimated these expenditures at the commencement of the current year, to be $58,212. Of the income for Water Rents and the Water Tax, $44,391 64 had been collected on the 1st of January. The estimate will differ but slightly from the realization of income for the year.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—Yesterday, as the train which leaves New-York at 11 A. M. was near the junction of the Millstone road, about three miles this side of New-Brunswick, JAMES CLEMENS and CHARLES BEATTY, the two firemen, got out upon the engine, while running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, for the purpose of cleaning the machinery. The engine gave a jar, and CLEMENS took hold of the cupola on the sand box, which came off, and he fell on the engine backward, striking his head and fracturing his skull, causing instant death. Deceased lived in Kensington, near the dépôt in this city, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.—*Phil. Bulletin, 22d.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for Tuesday contains full reports of the National Republican Convention held at Pittsburg on the 22d and 23d inst., and of the National American Convention at Philadelphia, besides articles from the English Press upon the threatened rupture between Great Britain and the United States, Editorials upon current topics, and very full Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is a very large paper of eight pages, made up expressly for the mails, and published every Tuesday and Friday, at $2 per annum—payable invariably in advance.

Two copies, one year	$3 00
Five copies, one year	12 50
Ten copies, one year	25 00

☞ Single Copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the Counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 BROADWAY AND READE-ST.
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To purchasers of the above Goods. All kinds of Window-shades made to order. Our superior manufactoring facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOTICE that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable store property, No. 180 Pearl-st., No. 288 Greenwich-st., No. 82 Maiden-lane and No. 19 Cedar-st. Also, the house and lot No. 17 Walker-st.; houses and lots Nos. 665 and 667 8th-av., and the desirable premises No. 160 Laurens st. Also, will be sold 75 shares of the Tuscaloosa Bridge Company. Maps of the above real estate can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold and applied, 16 Bond-st., (formerly removed at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their goods, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the civilized world for their great neatness, ease and durability, rendering to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted exclusively to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell's is the Oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1804.

RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—LADIES', gentlemen's and children's.—The best article manufactured may be obtained, and the lowest possible price only is charged, at the GOODYEAR Rubber Depôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Zirconium, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.—Is readily digestible under circumstances where no other kind of animal food can be taken in sufficient quantity to furnish the tissues with a proper amount of fatty material, which is so necessary to those afflicted with any disease of the throat or lungs. All genuine RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, and it is pure and sweet, having no strong taste or smell. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Water-proof Boots.—Made of the French calfskin, and doubled, which will keep the feet warm and dry without rubbers, made to order by BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., for $6 50; stout hunting boot, $3 75; best French patent-leather [illegible]

☞ Mercantile Library [illegible]
The Board of Directors [illegible]
appoint, this day, [illegible]
Library, [illegible]
at the Library-room [illegible]
hours of each day.

Chairman [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD TO THE TRADE.

DEMILLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

Patents of this manufacturer's prices by the following wholesale houses in this City:

CHARLES H. KING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CHRISTIE & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 126 Greenwich st.

☞ **Northwestern Settlement Company.**—Established to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and enable the pioneer to avert most of the difficulties attendant upon a settlement in a new country, and at the same time secure for their own benefit the enhanced value of the land which the concentration of large numbers in one locality is sure to give.

Through the agency of this Company land may be obtained, both in IOWA, WISCONSIN or MINNESOTA, at the Government price ($1 25) per acre, on easy terms of payment. An examination of the particulars of this enterprise will satisfy all that the distinguishing characteristics of the age are the greatest ECONOMY and perfect SECURITY. Circulars containing the full particulars may be had by application at the office of the Company, No. 178 Nassau-st.

A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested as one of the objects of this meeting is to determine the locality of the first settlement, which is to be made the ensuing Spring, and all who wish land for present or future improvement should attend this meeting and satisfy themselves of the advantages to be obtained through this organization. JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EGGLESTON, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Fourth Lecture of Mr. CURTIS' Course, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 29, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell,) and the Position of Women in English Fiction.* Tickets 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 9 Nassau-st., and at the Door on the evening of the Lecture.
R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Park Benjamin**—Having recovered from his recent illness, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on *Fashion*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Ticke a 25 cents each; may be had at ROSE'S bookstore, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S music-store, No. 23 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent**—Accomplishes three desiderata:
1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.
Five sizes, from $2 to $3. Sold at the Americas and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield property will be at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, for the last time. Each member must pay his tax whether he has his deed or not. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there with the deeds.
CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **To Numismatists.**—A gentleman about leaving the country has a collection of choice Medals and rare Coins, which he will sell at a bargain. For particulars, apply immediately at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 1, to
S. B. HIGGINS.

☞ **The Modern Eve.**—Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY will deliver a Poem with this title in the Congregational Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ava., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **The Members of the Sigma Phi** are earnestly invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—There will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, EVERY EVENING this week. The public are cordially invited.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of each license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special Justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertising and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or chains, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely an quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE RAIE DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.—Are your Sewing Machines in order? The subscriber, for many years foreman in the manufactory of I. M. SINGER & CO., informs all interested in running sewing machines, that he has taken the convenient workshop No. 26 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, Franklin-st., where he will give his undivided attention to the repairing and putting in order of sewing machines of every description. Those intrusting them to his care may rely upon their being thoroughly repaired on reasonable terms. GEORGE H. OGILVY, Room No. 26 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, Franklin-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering the most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas apparatus, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 686 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 77 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; HEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1854, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

NOTICE—To let owners in Morrisania, Melrose, and the adjoining villages. The Collector will be at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office corner Broome-st. and Bowery, to receive Taxes on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock. You are advised to come forward and pay up your Taxes, or the Lots will be advertised for sale.
GEO. R. TREMPER, Collector.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision built for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentees, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat willing girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, will make herself useful; takes charge of the silver, is quick at work; will give confidence. City reference; wages, $6. The other is a neat plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, making good bread; will take $6 a month. Has the best of City reference; will go to Brooklyn. Call or address to 239 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer. She is a good plain cook, understands baking bread and cakes and is also a first rate washer and ironer; has good references from her last place; don't object to the country. Will be seen for two days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; she is fully competent of taking the entire charge of the laundry. The best of reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; she will be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, at her last place, No. 178 East 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or to take care of children; has no objection to do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SERVANTS.—A great number of male and female help, at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, next door to the Metropolitan Post-Office. Servants for every capacity, of every creed and country, with the best of recommendations. Mrs. M. YORKSTONE.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE—Wishes to undertake the education of a family of motherless children, to bring them up usefully and instruct them in all the branches which constitute a good education. She also teaches music and drawing, and speaks four modern languages. A gentleman who would be desirous of spending some time in Europe with his family would be preferred. The best references will be given. Address, or apply personally, to No. 38 University-place.

TO MUSICAL AMATEURS.—A Musical Society residing up town, and meeting weekly, for the practice of concerted music, wish to meet with a CONTRALTO Singer who would join; must be a good sight reader, and accustomed to Italian music. Address, with name and residence, to CLUB, Box No. 2,807 Lower Post-Office.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls aged from six to fourteen in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S, Box No. 3,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

A WORKING FARMER WANTED—Able to do the work of a farm near New-York. Must be American or Scotch. Apply with references on Wednesday and Thursday, (26th and 27th inst.,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William.

TO RESTAURANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as barkeeper and manager, in a first-class restaurant or hotel. The best of City reference and 8 years' recommendation from last place. Address HOTEL, *Times* office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Apply at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Only those need apply who are young, healthy, with a full fresh breast of milk, and a good recommendation from a physician.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady competent to teach the rudiments of piano music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. A note addressed R. M., at the office of this paper, stating name and residence, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—An educated and accomplished lady, to take charge of 3 young children (girls, aged 3 to 7,) in a western city. Such a person can find a good home, and receive a good salary. Address Box No. 2,141 Post Office, with address and reference.

WANTED—A good washer and ironer and plain cook, to go in the country, (Long-Island;) Protestant preferred. None need apply without good references. Apply at No. 115 East 7th-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy about 14 or 15 years old, to make himself generally useful in a crockery store. Applicants will address in their own handwriting, giving reference, G. & T., 83 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—To work around and attend bar, between 17 and 19 years of age. Apply at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who can furnish the very best references for character as to ability. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-Office.

A GARDENER WANTED.—He must be industrious and understand his business thoroughly. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire at No. 56 Wall-st., 3d story.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S, A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—Without a room in a private family, by a young man who is willing to pay a fair price for good plain board in an agreeable family. Location to be near Bleecker-st. and 6th-av. Address S. S. A., office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A private family will let with board the entire second floor, furnished in a superb manner, to a family without nurses or children, or to two gentlemen and their wives, permanently. The house is modern, beautifully furnished and decorated. Liberal terms expected and undoubted references required. Apply at No 43 West 19th-st.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—For a family, in the country. A family, consisting of gentleman and wife, five children and two servants, desire board for the coming Summer, at a desirable country residence, within twenty-five miles of New-York, accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat. Terms must be moderate. Address, with real name, giving location and terms in full, Box No. 3,017 Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—For a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and servant, at a desirable country residence, within 30 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address, with real name, giving particulars of location and terms, Box No. 160, Post-Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"
AUSTENS, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.

LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light (in equal meas. of oil).	Retail Price of Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	13.689	475	815	562	2.435	$1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1.299	63	4 85
Sylvic Oil.	Beda Oil.	1.190	140	970	144	826	50	6 06
Rosened Oil.	Mechanicat.	5.299	729	920	357	1.560	1 50	9 60
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.899	211	925	227	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.840	213	915	229	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	553	154	825	184	300	87	29 00

MATERIAL	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	13.689	1,900 grs.		$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.910	5 C. ft.	13.15 C. ft.	$3 per M.	4.19 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By local application to the gum. No ether, chloroform or drugs used. Mode of application invented by C. S. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. 35 Bond-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MORMONS AT HOME.
DESCRIPTIVE OF A TOUR THROUGH
KANSAS AND UTAH,
AND OF A RESIDENCE AT THE
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
By Mrs. B. G. FERRIS, wife of the late United States Secretary for Utah.
One volume, 12mo. Price 75 cents.

Portions of this work have appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, under the title of "Life Among the Mormons," and have been received by the press and the public with the strongest evidence of commendation and interest. The facilities enjoyed by the author for apprehending the general public polity of the Mormon leaders, and for observing the effect of this polity upon the interior social and family life of the people, were such as to secure for her report peculiar and permanent value.

We add some opinions of the press on that portion of the work that appeare in *Putnam's Monthly*:

From the Louisville Journal.

"Life Among the Mormons" is continued in this number, and the writer paints to the life the fearful wickedness of the dreary infidelity and sensual smarmities of Mormondom. Pandemonium has no spot in Christendom where iniquity is carried on more perfectly in a wholesale way than in Utah Valley. A heathen peace turned away in disguet from the Paphian orgies at Cyprus, and said the Cypriana had deified lust; but Brigham Young and his gang could give lessons to the Paphian priests.

From the Burlington Daily Free Press.

The picture of the loathsome den of unclean beasts in the Salt Lake Valley is drawn by a lady's modest but lively pencil.

From the New-York Herald.

The problem of theocratic government in Utah is a subject just now absorbing public concernment. It is fortunate that it has engaged the able pen of the writer, who brings to her aid discrimination and impartiality.

From the New-York Express.

The paper of "Life Among the Mormons," recounting the details of an actual visit to the Salt Lake Settlement during the past Winter, promises a record of much needed information, by an intelligent and accurate observer.

From the New-York Tribune.

"Life Among the Mormons," is a seasonable sketch of manners and customs among the Latter-Day Saints.
DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
READY THIS DAY.
Should be read by every one interested in the
CRIMINAL AFFAIRS OF THIS CITY,
THE UNION AND OF EUROPE,
It contains the fullest Police Reports of any paper published in the world. The present Number contains an Article reflecting upon the
CASE OF THE GAMBLERS,
Which is worth attention. Also another interesting
CASE OF POISONING,
And a biting Review of the practice of Abortion.
FULL CRIMINAL REPORTS
As usual.
ROSS, & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago, and 103 Nassau-st., New-York.

WELCOME AS SPRING, JOYFUL AS SUMMER.
There is no publication so eagerly sought after as
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
each succeeding week being more interesting than its predecessor. It abounds in GOOD STORIES, choice Editorials, SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, original Poetry, LATEST FASHION PLATES, and everything to interest everybody. Sold by all newsmen at four cents.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, (Late Ross, JONES & TOUSEY,)
No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
From which has been dramatized
HERNE, THE HUNTER,
will be published this morning in one volume. Paper, with eight illustrations.
GET IT AND READ IT.
Price, 50 cents. H. LONG & BROTHER,
No. 121 Nassau-st.
And all booksellers.

WILL PUBLISH MARCH 1,
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An Original American Magazine.
MARCH.
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LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.
THE GENTLEMAN'S SHAWL.
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PUTNAM'S MONTHLY may be obtained of Booksellers, News Agents, or of the Publishers.
TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-Five Cents a number. Those remitting Three Dollars will receive the Magazine free of postage. *Putnam's Monthly* and *Household Words*, Five Dollars. *Putnam's Monthly* and the *School Fellow*, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents. All three of the Magazines Five Dollars and Fifty Cents.
THE SCHOOLFELLOW.
An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls,
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THE SCHOOLFELLOW may be obtained of booksellers, news agents, or of the publishers.
TERMS.—One dollar a year, (payable in advance,) or ten cents a number.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
LAST NUMBER OF VOL. XII.
MARCH.
TERMS—Three Dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. Subscribers remitting Three Dollars promptly in advance, to the Publishers, will receive the work for one year, post paid, to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles. DIX & EDWARDS, No. 321 Broadway.

OUR SLAVE STATES.
A NEW WORK
BY F. L. OLMSTED,
Author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England.
ENTITLED
A JOURNEY
IN
THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 725 pp. Wood Cuts. Price $1 25.
MRS. H. B. STOWE'S OPINION.

From a letter in the Independent of Feb. 21.

The most complete and thorough work of this kind, however, is one entitled "Our Seaboard Slave States." By Mr. Frederic Olmsted, already known to the public by his "Walks and Talks in England." Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough expose of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared; himself a practical farmer, having visited and surveyed the farming of an old world, he set out upon a tour to explore the farming of the new. His style is simple, natural and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hesitates to admit a merit or give praise when it is due. He has not sought for stimulating and highly colored accounts of tyranny and cruelty. He restricted himself to the quiet tone of one who is making an agricultural and economical survey. He shows us the sordid daily life of Slavery in States where comfort for the whites is an exception and not the rule. He shows us the bare, comfortless farmhouse the meaner log-cabins, and, lastly, the sordid pens, where the name of cabins, where thousands of poor whites drag out a degraded, comfortless, aimless existence, borne down by the weight of that system which enriches now and then a planter. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to having been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it. Every Northern voter, and particularly every Northern farmer ought to read this book, and see what sort of a system this is to be spread over all our free territories. They will appreciate then, as they never did before, the worth of the struggle in Kansas. Certainly one must acknowledge, on reading it, that if Slavery be the means of reclaiming the negro from heathenism, it certainly makes heathen ground of Christian countries. DIX & EDWARDS,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

BE ON HAND
FOR
YOUNG AMERICA,
NO. IX.
Containing the First Chapter of
BROWN STUDIES.
Also, a capital illustration of the old saying that it is A BAD RULE (OF COURT) THAT DON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.
Besides, cuts, comical and quizzical, and jokes too numerous to mention.
Price, 6½ cents.
For sale by all News Agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

IN PRESS AND TO BE PUBLISHED MARCH 1:
MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION;
OR, MEMOIRS OF ELKANAH WATSON.
Including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with public men, and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, WINSLOW C. WATSON. In one octavo volume of 490 pages. Price $1 50.
DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 122 and 124 William-st., between John and Fulton.

INSTRUCTION IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS, by a competent person, can be obtained, on moderate terms, by addressing CHEMIST, No. 107 East 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
BY J. R. ORTON, M.D.

This tale of "Love and Arms," by Dr. ORTON, is likely to prove a book-feature of the season. An eminent author and critic who examined the manuscript, pronounced it equal to the best of our Indian Tales,
NOT EXCEPTING COOPER'S,
and in some respects superior to any of them. This high judgment is thus far sustained. In vivid and powerful description—interest which never flags—great beauty of diction, and that rare blending of pathos and humor—equally charming to old and young, grave and gay—this work will challenge comparison with any recent production. The following are extracts from some of the notices of the Press:

From the New-York Daily Times.

This book needed not the apology which the author has made in his preface. He may believe us that his book is a good one, in principal, almost its only fault, being that rare one, that it is rather crowded with adventures. However, as there is no deficiency of freshness or originality in these, his fault is a very venial one. * * In many parts the book is highly dramatic—in none does the interest flag. Numerous characters are introduced, most of whom are distinctively individualized. There is a variety of incidents, on sea and shore, related in a vivid manner.

LINES:
Suggested on reading "Camp Fires of the Red Men."
A stirring book—a tale that thrills
Like a clear trumpet through the breast;
A book whose every page reveals
The wild traditions of the West;
A book of incident and life,
Reflecting all around, above:
Grim picturings of savage strife,
And gentler landscapes lit by love.

Too seldom do the pens of those
Whose fathers seized, with ruthless hands,
The Red Man's heritage disclose
Our gory title to their lands.
Yet here adventurous deeds abound,
Of which the listener never tires;
And pale Romance hangs fondly round
The ashes of the Red Man's fires!

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A SENSATION CREATED.
By the most powerful novel written within a score of years, entitled
BEAUMANOIR;
OR, THE CAREER OF A RISING MAN.
Published complete in 1 vol., 260 pages.

Read what the critic of the *Buffalo Courier* says of BEAUMANOIR: "Since we first noticed the reception of this romance, issued from the press of Burke, we have run through its pages and find it a novel of much greater claim to distinction than we had first supposed—being a work of rare merit both in plot and the style of narration. It purports to be the life of a 'rising man' in the political as well as fashionable world of London, and its descriptions of Beaumanoir, struggles in the attainment of his object, and of society, both in England and on the Continent, equals Disraeli's celebrated novel, entitled "Coningsby." As a tale of fashionable life, Beaumanoir takes rank with the first that has been issued from the press within a century."

And the *St. Louis Democrat* thinks
"Beaumanoir might be read with great advantage by Members of Congress and politicians generally."

The first edition of 8,000 is now exhausted. The second edition of 5,000 copies will be ready on SATURDAY, March 1, on which day we shall issue the fourth thousand of
NOTES OF A VOLUNTEER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
An autobiography in 1 vol., 400 pp., price $1.
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Showing the manœuvering of General PIERCE and his Agents at Home and Abroad.

Mr. Solomon Smooth was born end "growed" on the extreme South point of Cape Cod. He was one of the nation's cutest sons, and as slim as a Virginia bean pole. His features were sharp, and his face full of penetration. He, goes to Washington on a place-seeking errand, and has the good, or ill fortune, as it may be estimated, to succeed. That his rich experience, under a notorious administration, might not be lost to the world, he has written it down; and his quaint satire and irresistible humor will amuse while they instruct. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
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NOW READY.
This is the cheapest periodical ever published, each number containing the entire monthly part of Little Dorrit, by Charles Dickens, with several pages of other interesting original matter. *Subscription price, 25 cents a year.* Who will not read Little Dorrit, at that price? Back numbers supplied. D. FANSHAW, Publisher,
No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, for Saturday next, will contain splendid engravings of the
LAUNCH OF THE
UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
WITH PORTRAIT OF GEORGE STEERS,
and numerous other illustrations, interesting matter, and all the news of the week.
Price 10 cents, or $4 per year.
For sale at all news depôts.

INSTRUCTION.

WE WERE SO FORTUNATE—As to attend an exhibition Tuesday evening, given by the students of the Mount Pleasant Academy in their commodious gymnasium at Sing Sing, where a bevy of the beauty of Sing Sing and vicinity was collected to encourage the young orators with their presence and approving smiles. The speeches, original translations and debates were excellent throughout; but those who claimed particular attention were C. S. Maurice, of Sing Sing, who delivered the salutatory in a very touching manner; D. Dwight, N. Barny, Tracy Nelson, and E. Thompson, of New-York; H. Day and J. Habersham, of Savannah; C. Neulin, of Philadelphia; and J. Alves and W. Henriques, of Brazil, S. A. After the exercises the soul-stirring music of Dodworth's celebrated band induced many to join in the mazy dance, and at a late hour the company adjourned, each declaring him or herself delighted with the exercises of the evening. The school is military in its character, and the neat and showy uniform of the cadets contrasted beautifully with the stars and stripes which, wreathing with festoons and wreaths of evergreens, adorned the room, while a fine bust of Washington, placed in a prominent position, and surrounded by the flag he so dearly loved, seemed to lend a brighter lustre to the beauty and tasteful arrangement of things around. It would act do to omit the names of some of the graceful maidens who graced the entertainment. Miss N. of New-York attracted particular attention, and likewise Miss B. B. of Sing Sing; Miss B. of same place, the Misses L. of Sing Sing, Miss K. of New-York, and a host of others too numerous to mention, who if they had not been present would have made the entertainment look less pleasing. Still they were there, and everything passed off well. YOUNG NEW-YORK.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect. A system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 869 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter

FOR SALE.

[illegible] IS NOW PRE- [illegible] TWO MILLION OF ACRES [illegible] tracts of 40 acres and up- [illegible] low rates of interest. [illegible] by the Government to aid in [illegible] the prairies in the State, Inter- [illegible] magnificent groves of oak and [illegible] with [illegible] The road extends from Chicago, on the [illegible] to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena, in the northwest extreme of the State, [illegible] lie within fifteen miles on each side [illegible] and cheap passes are afforded by it for [illegible] the products of the lands to any of those [illegible] and from thence to eastern and southern markets. [illegible] rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, &c., afford a substantial and growing home-market for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is partly rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked out, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the barely broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, —that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall be brought under cultivation each year. Credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.

—2½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1¼ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. Horse-cars [illegible] miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at Bergen for $500. 8 acres of 65 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 11½ acres at Madison; 213 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23½ acres at Metuchen; 2½ acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 prettily little country seat of 23 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 97 acres at Jamaica, L. I.—Overlooks the village, with fine views of Staten Island, the ocean, Sandy Hook and Navesink—large double house, 53 by 34 feet, with large parlor, sitting-room, dining, bed and wash-rooms, pantries, &c.; on second floor six large sleeping rooms, three large rooms in attic; water in kitchen and wash-room, with never to take waste water; piazzas front and rear; water closets, &c. Barn is 55 feet by 34, carriage-house 30 by 34 feet, with rooms above. Farm-house 24 by 30 feet, [illegible] poultry-house, shed 53 by [illegible] picket-railing [illegible] water, 20 acres of wood [illegible] The lawn, shrubbery and shades are [illegible] Will be sold to cash or exchanged [illegible] or New-York. For further [illegible] 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible] country residences for sale, [illegible] River, about half a mile below [illegible] landing, containing about 18 acres, [illegible] stone and contains nine rooms besides [illegible] kitchen and cellars. The place is well [illegible] with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and [illegible] of about ¾ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible building site, containing about 17 acres, being [illegible] a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN R. LEE, No. 16 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling, known as the Sammy House, seven minutes' walk from the Depôt; house is 66 by 30 feet, with a wing 30 by 16 feet, and has water in both stories of unequal purity, with barn, stable, carriage, wash and fowl houses, together with about three-quarters of an acre with fruit and shrubbery; is in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, stores, post-office, and is a pleasant Summer retreat. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2½ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 65 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa sites, houses and villages lots for sale, or lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamaica-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $5,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROB SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 34 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large and elegant Gothic Dwelling House, with about 3½ acres of ground, containing a variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. The property is slightly situated for a gentleman's residence, being only ten miles from the City Hall, and but a few minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad, where the cars stop to and from the City nearly every hour in the day. For particulars, apply to

M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COLLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 120 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 78, with brick house; now rents for $600. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—Two four-story brick houses, adjoining, with stores, in South Brooklyn, and some money to exchange for a dwelling in New-York, with improvements. Also, the entire furniture of a house for sale. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, No. 180 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The four-story stone front house, No. 124 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts, with full lot; the house is four stories, 25 by 70 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the location one of the best in the city. Also, four cottages on 32d-st., near the 4th-av. Nos. 54, 61, 63, 64, lots 16 by 100 feet—They are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, N. T. PIKE,

No. 9 East 32d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR BE-GEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built new the past Summer in the best manner, situated on 1st-av. about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 80, Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four four-story brown-stone front houses situated on Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts. The houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 85 feet, lots 120 feet deep; contain all modern improvements. Also six 4-story brick houses, situate on the westerly side of 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., commencing at the corner of 15th-st. The houses are about 17 feet 2 inches, by about 50 feet, occupied as first-class tenement houses, with stores, lots 80 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 190 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, is the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by Joshua Kimura as a boarding-school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 64, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first-class in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 23.6x41. The house is arranged for one or two families. Portable furnace in basement; gas throughout; is in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 36 7th-st., west of 3d-av., a substantial 3-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one mile from 2d, 3d, and 4th-av. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' from Broadway. Gas and Croton Water. Two thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage. THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, with two lots, in Brooklyn, in a central location and first-rate neighborhood near Fulton-av. and Washington Park. Price $3,400, mortgage $2,000. A very great bargain. Apply to BRECK, STEELE & NEWMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 98 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brownstone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 99 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three street routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large elegant double house in 2d-place, Brooklyn, near Henry-st., will be sold or in part bargain, and in large portion remain on bond and mortgage. Also, two brown stone English-basement houses, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. One will be rented furnished from May to October. Address Post-office Box No 924.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is painted and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'TISKVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone-front house No. 301 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with all modern improvements. Inquire at JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Rent $700. The 3 story brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic-sts., provided with bath, furnace, gas, &c. suitable in all respects for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Is a good location for a physician.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 3d-av. All the improvements. Inquire of R. WILSON, the premises, or No. 46 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 18th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, guauding, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages, at Belmont, (Fordham,) one hour's ride from the City Hall by the Harlem Railroad, and ten minutes' walk from the depôt at Fordham—nearly all the way plank walk. Accommodations: one cottage, with nearly an acre of land, contains a large cellar, good well and cistern; kitchen, two parlors and six chambers, with ample closet room, good stable, &c. One smaller cottage, with a quarter of an acre of ground, (more if required,) good fruit trees and well of water; basement, kitchen, cellar and closets; parlor, dining room and four chambers. Stable if desired. Will be let, if not sold by March 15. Terms of sale easy. This offers a good chance to parties desirous of procuring a good homestead, and pay by yearly or half yearly installments. Apply in JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, or at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., office No. 5. Also to Mr. HURLEY, Railroad Agent, at Fordham.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 20 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 20 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit, with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A garden farm at Middle Village, about four miles from the Williamsburg ferries, omnibuses pass the door; about 9 acres of good land, good house and barn, &c.; large front on the turnpike. Inquire of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway, or DANIEL T. WHITE, at the coal yard, East Williamsburg.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 26 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE NEAR 5TH AVENUE—1 house on 15th-st., 25 by 64 feet, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000; 1 on 22d-st., at $16,000; 1 opposite Trinity Chapel, at $22,000; 2 on 29th and 30th sts, at $15,000 and $20,000; one on 26th-st., with stone front, 19 by 50 feet, at $10,000. Also 14 houses on 5th-av., and 2 on Lexington-av., at $10,000 each. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Several desirable building sites, containing from 1 to 7½ acres. Also, 2 houses, with barn, fruit trees, gardens, &c.; one containing 2 acres, the other about 5 acres. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-lane, Orange.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable building lots, 26 feet by 103 feet, 3 inches each, situated on the southerly side of 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot, on the east side of 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; size 26 feet 3 inches front by 118 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 823 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 100 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—16 acres of land, house entirely new, Italian Villa style, (5 rooms,) 70 rods from Post-office, church, academy and common school, at Greenfield Hill, town and county of Fairfield, Conn.; 3½ miles from two railroad stations, 48 minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. For map, sketch and full particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or to F. SMITH, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the late Charles H. Day, on the Hudson River, at Catskill. The house was built by him in 1854, in the very best manner; is double, two-story, stands on the bank directly above the river, and commands a view of it up and down, and of the surrounding country, of great beauty and extent. About two acres of land, with fruit, belong to and surround the house. A part of the furniture may be had with the house if desired. A new and excellent steam ferry boat is connected with the Catskill ferry. Inquire of J. DAY, No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn; C. NOBLE, No. 15 Water-st., New-York; or of E. B. DAY, Catskill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—The stock and fixtures of an old established ship chandlery store, where a good business has been done. A favorable lease of the store can be had at low rent. Or would exchange as above a good schooner of 230 tons. Also to let, in 11th Ward, a genteel house, at $350, and furniture for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LONDON-TERRACE.—The splendid residence, No. 1 London-terrace, (corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st.,) with large court, (garden,) &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two tenement houses in good order. Lot 114 by 25 feet. The above property is situated in Morton-st., (a good neighborhood,) and very desirable investment, as they are never in want of good tenants. Inquire of WM. HORTON & CO., No. 201 Chambers-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A two-story dwelling and store attached, together with a good barn, a good well of water and cistern. One acre of good garden soil with a variety of choice fruit. This is a very desirable place for business of any kind, being on a corner with five roads leading to it in West Haverstraw. It is three miles from the village of Warren, and three hours' sail to New-York by steamboats that ply daily to and from the City. Apply on the premises to J. CARSON, or to C. H. BAKER, No. 22 South-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. R. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two farms, containing together 333 acres, situated near the Lackawanna Railroad, about 70 miles from this City, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property; 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation; balance timbered, well watered, and contains two houses, two barns, one wagon-shed, &c. For particulars, address, by letter, V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—At Fishkill Landing, on Hudson River. Fine view of the River, Newburg and Highlands; ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Station; nearly new, in good repair, good garden, ice-house barn, &c. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 52 Wall-st.

MONROE-PLACE—Brooklyn Heights, one of the best brown stone houses in Brooklyn. Also, houses and lots on Clinton-av., Gates and Oxford sts., and on almost all the streets and avenues in Brooklyn, constantly for sale at exceedingly low prices, by

MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co. N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly located for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, 450 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Montague-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 30 acres, and 85 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm in Sullivan County New-York, containing 214 acres 80 improved and in good cultivation. The land is of the best kind, level, free from stone, well watered and fenced, and most beautifully covered in one of the healthiest portions of the State, where a cash home market may be had for produce at the highest rates. On the premises are necessary buildings and a good apple orchard. Stock, tools and crops sold with the farm, if required, and possession given any time. Price of farm $4,500. Terms easy. Title perfect. Apply to D. H. BINE, No. 561 6th-av.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance wood land. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses a tavern stand, sawmill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

FARM FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE for City property, of 30 acres of choice land, with good and tasty buildings; a very desirable property, and particularly suitable for a gentleman's residence; located at Near Rockaway, Long Island, eight miles from Jamaica and four from the Pavilion. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In Monmouth County, N. J., of 110 or 112 acres in a good neighborhood, in a high state of cultivation, and well watered, and abundance of fine fruit; one acre strawberries, 100 grape vines, all kinds. Inquire of A. M. CLARK, Real Estate Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

BARGE FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the barge COLUMBIA, of Milton, now lying at the foot of Murray-st., New-York. The barge's hull is perfectly sound and good, and in other respects she is in good running order. She has two decks, covered, and is well calculated for the freighting business, or for carrying lumber. She will be sold with or without her furniture. For further particulars inquire of the Captain, on board, or of PRATT, HANDLEY & CO., Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house, containing all modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, below (or near) 4th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if further up town, must be near one of the City railroads; would purchase part of furniture; rent $300 to $350. Address (giving full particulars) Box No. 3,882 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—For cash, at a low price, near the 4th or 6th-av. preferred. Address C., No. 108 West 45th-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT PORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 16 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500. MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—The HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, corner of Crosby and Houston sts., will be leased for a hotel, or for a school, or a manufactory. The building is 66 feet front on Houston, and 108 on Crosby-st., and is well situated for a hotel, or for any other business. Apply to N. BUNEL, on the premises, or to WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,400 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETT, Son Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let, at Jersey City, 200 feet north of the Ferry, a Slip and the south side of a Pier, 413 feet in length, 25 feet wide, with any quantity of yard room that may be required. There is 24 feet water at half-tide. This is one of the best locations of the kind within the vicinity of New-York, as there has not been a day during this severe Winter that vessels have been prevented from coming to or leaving those docks without any interruption from ice. Apply, at the Ferry, to C. A. WOOLSEY, or J. MALE. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 26, 1856.

COAL YARD TO LET, LEASE OR SELL—The well established coal-yard, No. 157 Goerck-st., between Houston and 3d sts., East River, well sheded and fenced, and near the dock. For further particulars, aquire on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A small two-story, double dwelling house, containing 13 rooms, with nearly a half acre of ground attached, in Water-st., one door east of the Methodist Church; paved walks to, and within five minutes of, the Depôt and 7 churches; the best of school's; 10 to 15 cars daily to the City. Rent $250. May be seen at all hours, by applying for the key at Mr. BEDELL'S store, opposite the Church, or to W. WILLIAMS, Agent, 111 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court-yards. Are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience—gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office, south-east corner Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET—In the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, two dwellings, pleasantly situated, and suitable for Summer residences. Apply to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn., or to V. MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip.

HOUSE TO LET—And furniture for sale, of a small convenient three-story and basement house on the east side of the City, (location unsurpassable,) with water, gas and Bulkee's range, in good order, and possession given on 1st of April. For particulars, inquire at No. 369 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first class, 4 story, brown stone front house, No. 86 29th-st., near Lexington-av. It has a high basement and sub-cellar, and is furnished with all the modern improvements, being new. It is 20 feet 4 inches by 60 feet.

J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story and basement marble front house on 1st-place corner Smith-st., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements, including chandeliers, &c. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new 4-story brown stone front house, on the east side of Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., one of the most desirable locations in the City; water and gas all through the house. Possession may be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 302 5th-av., directly in the rear.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the modern building No. 159 Broadway, west side, near Cortlandt-st.; width, 20 feet; depth, 100 feet; good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a potent hoistway constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 20 feet by 106, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

TO RENT IN NEWARK, N. J.—Five large stone-front three-story and basement modern built dwellings, recently erected, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, and in all respects suited to the wants of a large family. Situated in Bruen-place, north side of Hill-st., near Broad-st.

Also, three three-story brick houses No. 112 Broad-st., with gas, water, &c., a short distance from Centre-st. depôt.

Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce-st., just finished and fitted up with water, gas, bath, hot and cold water, and kitchen. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. R. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

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MONROE-PLACE—Brooklyn Heights, one of the best brown stone houses in Brooklyn. Also, houses and lots on Clinton-av., Gates and Oxford sts., and on almost all the streets and avenues in Brooklyn, constantly for

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.—The attention of the hardware trade is directed to the extensive assortment of Files, &c., to be sold by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 416 Pearl-st., by order of the Assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—At the Exchange, on MONDAY, March 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, in favor of whom it may concern,

$10,000 Western Union Railroad 8d mtge Bonds	$1,000
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1,000
4,000 Corporation to City 10 per cent. bonds	1,000
5,000 Fox River Valley Railroad 1st mtge Bonds	1,000
10,000 Chicago and Syracuse Railroad 7 per cent. 8s	1,000
3,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st mtge Bonds	1,000
18,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1,000
12 shares Sixth-av. Railroad	$100
174 shares Tradesmen's Bank (scrip)	40
20 shares Nassau Bank	100
20 shares New-York County Bank	100
10 shares Red River Bank	50
100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co. (hypothecated)	25
10 shares United States Mail Steamship Co	100
10 shares American Plate Glass Co	100
30 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co	25
100 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100
20 shares Park Fire Insura ce Co	25
10 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	25
10 shares Oriental Bank	25

TERMS.—Ten per cent, this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 3.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano-forte, &c., on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell, at auction, as above, the entire furniture of a family, consisting in part, of superior rosewood piano-forte, two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, with slip covers; one do., in maroon plush; elegant arm and reception chairs; richly carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors front and back, and marble tops; splendid rosewood secretaire bookcase; marble top centre, side and sofa tables; French plate pier glasses, with slab and brackets; fine oil paintings; elegant decorated China vases; mantle clock and ornaments; rich lace window curtains; French shades; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; hall and stair do.; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, easy chairs, rockers, cottage chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, &c.; dining room furniture—oak extension dining tables, sofa, chairs, arm do., gold band China dinner set, tea sets, crockery and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, no postponement. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

2D AND 9TH AVENUES, 30TH, 63D, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—Without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st., 46 feet 13 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,956 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, from April, 1856. Also, 1 lot each on 85th and 86th sts., running through from street to street between 4th and 5th avs. Also 4 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 30th-st.; also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 63d-st., adjoining the above. Terms of all, liberal, and title indisputable. For maps, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H MULLER Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 13TH STS. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Dennis Valentine, deceased:

12TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, with gas throughout, No. 112 East 13th-st., lot 20x51, house 21x34. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The three-story and attic brick house No. 71 East 13th-st., lot 24.6x85, house 24.6x40, with tea-room in rear 12x19. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

12TH-ST.—The three-story brick house, with basement and under cellar, No. 76 East 12th st., first house East from 4th-av., with gas and hot and cold baths; lot 25x100, house 25x55. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Permission to examine the premises can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

PETER VALENTINE,
WM. J. VALENTINE,
Executors.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture and Merchandize generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20, at 9 o'clock, when printed catalogues can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Mielke and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

D. S. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 79 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot, the most elegant, first-class furniture and costliest decorations offered at auction this season, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatels, bedsteads, bureaus, centre tables, curtains in lace and brocatel; pier glasses, oval do., gas chandeliers, Turkey velvet carpet, fine tapestry, Brussels do., also all wool ingrain rugs, mats, &c.; fine extension tables, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, English and French cut glassware, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, &c.; fine hair mattresses. For particulars see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH-ST. STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the property known as No. 288 Greenwich-st., west side, 41 feet 5 inches south of Chambers-st. This property being so near and in full view of Chambers-st., which, owing to the improvement now making and in contemplation, is becoming a most prominent and valuable thoroughfare, renders this one of the best and most desirable business locations on the west side of town. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, &c., comprising sofas sofa bedsteads, lounges, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, tables, clocks, silver-plated goods, mattresses, beds, stoves, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, office desk, 1 patent mangle, in good order, 1 rosewood piano, "Gilbert," 1 piano, "King," 1 harmonica, 1 wagon and double harness, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE, AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 28th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in fine order, and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and *Express*. Sale without reserve.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALES.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., an entire stock of files, embracing upwards of 10,000 dozens of every description and make. Also, 1,000 assigned lots, in 5 0 packages and lots Sheffield, Birmingham and German hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising a full assortment, for particulars of which see catalogues, which are now ready. Terms, 6 months. N. B.—The attention of the trade is directed to the above, as the sale is absolute.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co.—WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, at 12 o'clock, those two valuable lots on the 1st av., one being on the southwesterly corner of 115th-st., and the other adjoining the same on the 1st av. The corner lot is 25 feet 10 inches wide by 100 feet deep; the other is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and both are free from rock, on a good grade, and every way desirable. Sale positive, the owner having made arrangements for leaving the City.

TUNIS MONFELL, Auctioneer.

VARIOUS KINDS OF GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, MILLINERY, APPAREL, ORNAMENTS, &c., THIS MORNING, 10½, at No. 61 Nassau-st.—The catalogue for this day contains an excellent stock of household furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, dress goods, gold and plated jewelry, feather beds, bolsters and pillars, mattresses, cigars, &c. Bargains guaranteed. Satisfaction given to every purchaser. Boxing attended to at shortest notice. N. B.—Sales at private residence solicited.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

THOMAS B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 79 Diamond-st., near John, will be sold to pay expenses, an elegant assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and enameled household furniture, comprising every article in the line. Also, plated ware, fancy goods, and 10,000 cigars. Sale positive, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. For particulars, see *Herald*.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—FRIDAY, Feb. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, raisins, figs, prunes, coffee, tea, mustard, codfish, herring, mackerel, rum, gin, brandy, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, files, planes, chisels, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Gold, Navy, First and Carroll sts., and on Myrtle and Lafayette avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Bank and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, as required. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 84 Third-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety, City and Railroad Bonds and Dividends, Lecacies, Debts, &c. References—Commerce and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY BOUGHTON & MILLER—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 118 Nassau-st.:

ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE CABINET FURNITURE—Being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City manufacturer, removed from a private warerooom, and will be positively sold to pay advances. We invite the trade, country merchants and others to this really elegant sale of every article of elegance and richness in the house-furnishing line, viz.: Several rosewood armoires, French plate doors, latest style rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich material, the most approved patterns; extensions on dining tables, in oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut, and library and dining-room furniture en suites to match; rich carved rosewood centre tables, mahogany and walnut do.; Elizabethan style hall chairs and do. chairs; rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries lined with satin-wood; rosewood French and plate cheval glasses, elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture en suite to match; several enameled chamber suites, landscape painted, very rich together with an endless variety of medium-class furniture, viz., tête-à-tête sofas, easy, rocking and spring-seat parlor chairs, gothic and plain French bedsteads, ottomans, common bureaus, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold ten new and second-hand rosewood Piano-Fortes, being stock of a dealer—the whole for absolute sale—one of which cost $460, made by Wm Landeman & Son, and fully warranted; worthy the attention of the trade; now on exhibition.

A. J BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 84 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 5th-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to an alley to McDougal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said alley way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, in three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $250; subject to a further renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 2 North William-st., near Chatham, by virtue of several executions, a large assortment of fancy dry goods, laces, &c., silks, embroideries, trimmings, edgings and insertions, lace sleeves and collars, chemisettes, lace mitts and gloves, large stock of silk and satin ribbons, kid gloves, artificial flowers, lace and cambric handkerchiefs, hosiery, bindings, tapes thread, needles, &c., &c.

CHAS. F. WATTS, Constable.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, rich diamond jewelry, brooches, pins, finger rings, ear rings, &c., all set in the newest styles and warranted as represented. Also, a line of fine gold watches made by the most celebrated makers; fine gold guard, vest and fob chains, together with a general assortment of fine gold jewelry, manufactured for retail trade, consisting of cameo and mosaic brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, in connection with the jewelry, a fine assortment of Ivory Opera Glasses of various sizes and qualities.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of valuable, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all annecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1936, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michican Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

FLUSHING RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Each for $1,000—Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Mortgage for $2,000, on valuable improved Brooklyn property. Mortgage for $3,400 on new brown-stone front on 42d-st. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, 29 Wall-st.

$6.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Upon fee and improved property in this City, which must be worth double the loan. No broker need apply. Apply to BARNARD & PARSONS, No. 16 Wall-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.
GEO. W. CORNING, GEO. F. BRITTON.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE IN THIS CITY, THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, ON THE FOLLOWING NAMED SECURITIES, VIZ.:

THE BONDS OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE MILWAUKEE, FON DU LAC, AND GREEN BAY RAILROAD COMPANY;

WILL BE PAID ON PRESENTATION OF THE PROPER COUPONS, AT OUR OFFICE, NO. 8 WALL-ST., ON AND AFTER THE 1ST PROXIMO.
ATWOOD & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 338 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

DESMOINES COUNTY (IOWA) 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—The semi annual interest coupon due 1st March on these Bonds will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND OBREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW
No. 275 Pearl-st.
Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $13 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 2 Wall-st., (THOMPSON'S office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 325 Front-st. and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of scrofula, scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9 which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand & Ricord.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation free, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habilete.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my foot, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From Lt. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his convenient located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," and "blood" doctors, to the enormous injury of millions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as is expressed by reports in all empirical secrets and the pernicious employment of such prescribed specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations eo Francais

J. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. They don't help complaints, but they cure them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less effected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutric constituents and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the direction is improved and the whole framework of men moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion, and youthful follies. The whole forming a complete and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 3 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CURED OF A VIOLENT COUGH—And spitting blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court, J. I. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st.; lumber-dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, proprietor, is a physician of over twenty years' practice, No. 3 3 Hudson-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Fixtures promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. 1,000 reliable references at our manufactory, No. 111 East 18th-st. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO.
House No. 98 East 23d-st. for sale. Farm 3 miles from Tuckahoe Station, 98 acres, for sale or exchange.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 153 Grand-st. near Centre Market.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefoutaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. No Way Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Bufferus, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 11 A. M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing S

[illegible]

[illegible]—Lithographic Counterfeits—Anastatic Process—A New [illegible] of North America—The Irving Bank Diddled [illegible]—How to Protect Currency.

We have heretofore considered the dangerous nature of altered Bank Notes. We propose now to notice the other species of Bank Notes which are classed as counterfeits.

A perfect counterfeit note is not often seen. We mean a false note which is an exact *fac simile* of a true one. The reason is that the counterfeiter possesses neither the machinery nor the skill that is required to reengrave a bank note engraved in the highest style of the art. It is fortunate that he does not. The note thus engraved necessarily obtains the current value, more from the skill of the engraver that made it, than from the credit of the bank that issued it; and if the counterfeiter was as skillful and accomplished as the engraver, every true note would have its counterfeit, and our entire paper currency would be worthless.

Any one familiar with counterfeit money has observed that the number and variety of the dies, used in making counterfeit plates, is very limited. The same vignettes, portraits, counters and medallions appear on nearly all of them, varied only in their relative position; and often this remains unchanged, while the title of the location of the Bank alone is varied. Very recently, as our readers know a counterfeit $10 note on "Merchants' Bank," New-Haven, Conn., made its appearance in this City. It has already passed itself off as the Merchants' Bank, at Norwich, at Providence and at Boston; and will probably hail, in turn, from every town where there is a genuine institution of that name. But the note has no resemblance whatever to the notes of any one of these Banks. We have before us one of this class of counterfeits, which purports to be a $2 note of the Saugatuck Bank, Westport, Conn., and another, which purports to be a $2 note of the Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.—both of which are exactly the same thing, in all respects, except the title. The plate with the Saugatuck title was made first; and, after having played its game, this title was taken out, and the Farmers' title inserted; and with this title the location has been altered, to make the note a counterfeit on almost every Farmers' Bank in the country; though it bears no resemblance to any one of them. Nobody, exercising proper caution, need be deceived by notes of this class. They all look like wretched paupers; and if the community knew half as much as it ought to know, about the character of true Bank Note work, these notes would never get into circulation. The wonder, however, is not so much that they circulate, as that they are allowed to increase in number every year; when it is well known, not only who owns, but who uses the very dies from which these miserable plates are made!

We have seen a few notes of this class, which were very respectable *fac similes*. These were a five-dollar note on Casco Bank, Portland, Me., a five-dollar note on Webster Bank, Boston, and a two-dollar note on City Bank, Hartford, Conn. The plates from which these notes were printed were lately discovered and seized, at the West, by a private police from Boston, and have been destroyed quite recently in that city.

The best and almost the only *fac simile* counterfeits, are those made by LITHOGRAPHY. These are getting to be very numerous; and the attention of those interested in discovering the sources of counterfeit money might be properly directed to certain operations in the Mithographic art. The process of counterfeiting by lithography is as follows: A clean impression of the note to be counterfeited is lightly moistened and laid with its face upon the polished surface of the lithographic stone. It is then subjected to a heavy pressure passed over it several times, with care not to move the note from its position. This pressure transfers the ink from the note to the stone, which naturally absorbs all the oily parts of it. The transfer is made more complete by previously subjecting the note to a certain process which facilitates the separation of the ink from the paper when brought into contact with the stone. The pressure having been removed, the paper is gradually detached by skillfully moistening the back, and an impression of the bank note, more or less perfect according to the success of the operator, now appears transferred upon the stone, which is printed much in the usual manner of lithographic printing.

It requires a very skillful lithographer to execute this operation successfully, and to produce such a *fac simile* of the note as will deceive the public. Among the most successful lithographic counterfeits of recent date which are in circulation, we may mention a two-dollar note on the Bank of Westfield, a five-dollar note on the Leland Bank, a two-dollar note on the Rochester Bank, and a five-dollar note on the Unadilla Bank, all of this State; also fives and tens on the Iron Bank, Ironton, Ohio, ones on State Stock Bank, Jamestown, Indiana, &c. These counterfeits are exact *fac similes* of their originals in form, though not, of course, in artistic effect. The official signatures, dates and registered numbers, are nearly perfect, as they are either transfers or traces of plain black lines. But the spirit and effect of all the picture and lathe work is lost in the process, and consequently the appearance of the notes is very coarse, on a close scrutiny. The two principal agents in lithography are oil and water; the latter being used to limit and counteract the former. If, therefore, an ink for plate printing can be made without the use of oil, a note printed in such ink would be beyond the reach of the lithographic counterfeiter.

A few years ago considerable excitement was caused among those immediately interested in the perfect character of our bank-note work, by the announcement of a discovery, by means of which perfect copies of bank notes, as well as any picture or printed page, could be reproduced from the original with the minutest exactness, and in an indefinite number. This was called the Anastatic process of copying. Public attention was directed to its dangerous character by a statement in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, January, 1853; and in the same connection a remedy against counterfeiting by this process was proposed, in the use of a certain prepared paper. It was held that bank notes or pictures, printed upon this paper, were beyond the piratical reach of the new discovery.

The operation of the Anastatic process is as follows: The bank note to be copied, which must be a clean and fair impression, is moistened with a solution, in certain parts, of nitric acid and water. It is then placed between layers of bibulous paper, to absorb from it all the superabundant moisture. Then it is carefully laid, its face down, upon a delicately burnished plate of zinc, and subjected to a steady pressure, for a certain time. The bank note is now removed from the plate, uninjured. If the process has been successful up to this point, it will be found that the zinc plate is already corroded, where the white parts of the note came in contact with it; and not corroded at all where the printed parts touched it. If this corrosion or etching of the plate is sufficiently defined, no matter how shallow it may be, the whole plate is smeared with gum water, which will not stick to the printed or oily parts, but adhere closely to all the rest. After this gum is dried, a charge of printers' ink is carefully rolled to the plate, which will stick only to the dry part, now standing in relief. Then a solution of phosphorus acid is poured upon the plate, and is kept by a wax wall, as usual with etchers. This stands upon the plate until the parts previously corroded are etched ont to a sufficient depth; than the work is complete, there being a *fac simile*, more or less perfect, of the original bank-note on the zinc plate.

The result of this process, it will be observed, is the reverse of that produced by cutting with a graver, and transferring with hardened dies, after the usual manner of engraving bank-note plates. The Anastatic plate is, therefore, adapted only to a type press; but it can probably be printed on a plate-press, if skillfully inked.

We have seen several experiments in copying made by this process; but we have never seen a counterfeit looking counterfeit made by it. Whether this is owing to the fact, that the successful preparation of the plate may be more the result of chance than of skill, we do not know.

On the 14th inst., the bank of North America in this City, received through its exchanges from the bank of Commerce a counterfeit of its ten-dollar note. It was first detected by the clerk, who examined the exchanges, but on being submitted to the President and Cashier, its counterfeit character was doubted; and there were those who believed it to be the genuine note, of which it proved to be the *fac simile*. The official signatures were excellent, and were at first declared to be authentic by the officers of the bank. But on examining the note closely, many points were discovered which established it as a counterfeit, made possibly by the anastatic process!

This note is dated April, 1855. It is printed on a thin satten paper. The printing is blurred and muddy; and the color of the ink is somewhat like the burnt shades on a daguerreotype, which its appearance calls to mind.

A good deal of noise has been made, lately, about PHOTOGRAPHY, as a successful agent in producing counterfeit notes. We have witnessed several experiments by this process, and are satisfied that, in the present state of the art, bank notes cannot be imitated by it. All the penmanship on a note may be reproduced in an exact *fac simile*; but the printed parts cannot be copied so as to deceive anybody whose eyes are open.

It will be observed that there is no *raised surface* on a photographic counterfeit, as there is on all printed matter, especially that printed from any engraved plate; and that the face of the photograph has a smooth and varnished appearance, suggesting its false character. Moreover, the photograph copies every color black—a brown and dingy black—so that a bank note, printed in part with colored inks, as the usual Red Protectors, cannot be touched by it.

The Irving Bank, in this City, lately redeemed a counterfeit on its twenty-dollar note, which had been executed throughout with a steel pen, aided by a pencil brush! The *fac simile* was perfected with such consumate skill that it was long a puzzle even to the Engravers of the Bank.

Counterfeits of bank notes are a necessary evil. If their existence is to be attributed to anything in particular, it may as well be to the natural depravity of human nature; though some of our readers may believe in the one, who will not believe in the other. It is as foolish to decry; as some do, our system of bank-note currency because our bank-notes are so artfully counterfeited, as to decry our specie currency because every other man finds a counterfeit American coin in his pocket. The evil exists. What concerns us now is—How can we most successfully protect our bank-note currency against it?

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Poor Folks' Court.

SPECIAL SESSIONS....TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

CAPRON J., the City Judge, had only the Special Sessions to attend to this day, the other courts to which His Honor is appended being in vacation, and consequently, not being in a hurry, he permitted the legal fraternity to talk almost *ad libitum*, and various were the quibbles and intricate questions in and out of criminal jurisprudence which were gravely argued before His Honor, much to the edification and *ennui* of some hundreds of witnesses who had been subpœnaed to attend, then and there, for the purpose of upholding the arm of justice. The dock was filled to repletion. At 9½ o'clock A. M., the motley horde from the cells of the Tombs were marched across the narrow bridge which separates the great lock-up from the Sessions room, and herded in a cold pen somewhere in the northeast corner of the room aforesaid. There were nearly five dozen, all told, and, as evidently there had not been a remarkable surplus of coal in their dormitories during the preceding night, they tumbled into the dock as blue-nosed as Nova Scotia refugees.

This bridge, before spoken of, is not a bridge of "sighs," exactly; that is, it is not a bridge of much size, being not over twenty feet long, yet it is a bridge of sighs to the poor devils who travel over it to encounter the stern realities of the tribunal presided over by Judge CAPRON, "with niver the smell of a lawyer to help them, at all, at all;" and it is, also, most unmistakably a bridge of sighs to those forced to travel back again to ewalt the Black Maria, with from three to six months hanging over them on Blackwell's Island.

The Special Sessions, under a State law, takes cognizance of assaults and betteries, lercenies of less than $25 value, and a certain class of misdemeanors, like keeping disorderly houses, &c. It is a better arena for the study of human nature than are the larger and (so called) more important Courts, for the reason that the kaleidescope of crime and wretchedness turns more rapidly before the vision, and, if knotty pointe of law are not so often elucidated and expounded, the knots, warts and other excrescences on the moral body, are laid bare with peculiar swiftness, and the sanitary cautery applied with marvelous celerity.

A very full proportion of female prisoners were paraded this morning, and the witness lobby showed conclusively that the daughters of Eve were out in force for justice and woman's rights.

"Put Daniel Dunn to the Bar!" said Mr. Sperke, the Deputy Clerk—Mr. Vandervoort not having yet made his appearance.

"Daniel, you are accused of assaulting a Police-officer—are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty!" was the faint response.

The offence, however, was proved; but Judge C. remarked to the Policeman that "perhaps it would be a mercy to give the poor fellow another chance," and Daniel was let off. Judgment suspended.

Julius Brown pleaded guilty to the theft of two silver forks and two silver spoons. He had sold them to a fence, and Judge CAPRON, having no patience with people who dispose of stolen goods in that manner, gave Brown six months in the Penitentiary.

Andrew Rogers stole a sheepskin-mat from the back of a bobby-horse, somewhere on the sidewalk up Broadway.

"Have you a family, Rogers?" queried the Judge, compassionately.

"Yes, yer worship!" responded Andrew, brightening considerably and probably thinking that mercy had interposed in his behalf. "Yes, yer worship, a wife and four children."

"Tie him up in the Penitentiary for three months; his example will corrupt his family;" was the sentence.

A very black, bushy-headed negro did not deny that he had been guilty of an assault, as charged in the complaint.

"Well, John, what have you to say why I should not send you up?"

"Oh! I'se done gone on de land! I'se goin' to sail to-morrow!"

"You'd better never have come ashore! But I'll tell you what I'll do, and I believe it's the cheapest way to get rid of you—I'll let you off to-day, but if I catch you in New-York City to-morrow, I send you to the Island sure! Go!"

"Tankee, boss, you don't find dis nigger any more, no how!"

Mistress Mary Jane Warrall appeared to complain of her husband, Louis Werrall, whom she accused of beating her, and breaking things generally.

"Does he do anything for your support?" questioned the Judge.

"He drinks it all, yer Honor, and—"

"That's false!" retorted the accused.

"Whenever I have work I support my family well, and it was only last week that I took home five dollars' worth of provisions."

"I don't care," rejoined Judge CAPRON, "if you keep your wife in a marble palace, and feed her off a service of gold, you shall not have the privilege of knocking her down. Warrall, I shall relieve your wife of your company for six months!"

So the husband traveled back over the bridge of sighs.

A nice, plump little German frow of not more than nineteen summers, and quite pretty, took the stand, and swore roundly, through an interpreter, that her husband, a small, thin, sandy-moustached shoemaker, had stabbed her in the back with a pair of scissors.

"Was he drunk or sober?" asked the Judge.

"He was sober."

"Not drunk, eh! So much the worse."

A witness for the prisoner testified that the wife did not like her legal protector.

"Don't like him? Well, I don't think she has any reason to like a man who stabs her with scissors."

"But just please the Coort"—stammered the prisoner—"she is von poison! She poison me two, tree, feef time each day!"

"Penitentiary six months, Mr. Clerk!"

Some three or four boys had assaulted a mechanic while going home to his dinner, but he only succeeded in grabbing one of the rascals.

He was a wee bit of a little chap, and the Judge let him off, judgment suspended.

"But," remarked the Magistrate, "I have twisted and turned this thing every way, in order to satisfy the law and my own conscience. If you do these things while so young, you will, when you get older, commit some crime which will send you to the State Prison. I will let you go this time."

John Lockwood, with two or three other poor companions, went on a lark, about the time of the first snow. They soon found a Jehu, who, for ten shillings promised, was willing, after the witching hour, to take them to the corner of Grand and Bowery. Here the whip took a drink with his customers, got his bat blocked over his eyes, lost his fare and four buffalo robes. The latter were recovered by a policeman, who found the jolly fellows covering themselves with the same.

Lockwood was the only one arrested, but in consideration of his having been in the City Prison two months, he was let off. Judgment suspended, but with a very severe admonition.

Felix Fagan stole money from his mother and took a Penitentiary dose of three months. The Judge read the prosecuting parent a feeling lesson on the fact (which she admitted) of not bringing up the boy to stay at home o' nights and keeping him out of bad company. The poor woman saw her son led back, but took the matter quite philosophically.

A stalwart, and very decidedly sooty negress—with lips like a pair of rubber life-preservers—in calico and old straw hat hung back-a-la-fashionable-promenade, was placed at the bar to answer to the charge of stealing sundry articles of clothing—a breastpin and a few shillings from her employer, for whom she had worked for 10 years. She gave the name of Rachel Groomer. Rachel got ten days in the City Prison, but, unlike her namesake of old, she did not mourn over it a bit. "Pretty favorable dat, boss!" was her exclamation as the officer induced her to travel over the bridge.

A rather young and richly dressed female was invited to a stand inside the bar, while an investigation was made into an alleged infraction of the rules of strict morality, on her part, by acting as protectress of a house of disreputable character. (Mr. Vandervoort had come in by this time.) Her counsel, Jonas B. Phillips, made an earnest plea in behalf of the lady (?) stating that the "house had been closed, and Miss —— had reformed entirely,"—whereat her ladyship looked down—took a demure shade and tried to blush.

"I fear this is all a blind!" said Judge CAPRON. "These folks merely close their houses to avoid punishment. The complainant would be justified in pulling the house down over the heads of the inmates, and, if I was in his place I would do it and risk the consequences—oh! I know, Mr. Counsel!—she looks very sanctified in her furs and flounces! You need not talk. If ever this woman is complained of again, I will visit her with the severest penalties of the law. And I am only sorry that I cannot make the punishment greater than the Statute prescribes. She can go!"

A young Italian, by the name of Valerio Lansero, was charged with stealing a cane from an umbrella store in Broadway. Lansero was, apparently, not more than 25 years old; he had a somewhat attenuated face and a slight moustache and whiskers. He was below the medium size, but his face was an intellectual one, and the fact that he had been in the City Prison several days might well account for the rather rusty appearance of his habiliments. Nevertheless, his linen was clean, and it was evident that female fingers had ministered to his necessities in that respect.

The clerk, or proprietor of the store, testified strongly to his guilt. He had entered the shop in the morning, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing an umbrella. The price did not suit him. Another man—a stranger—was also present, and Lansero and the stranger left together. Presently a cane was missed. The prosecutor swore that Lansero dropped the cane from beneath his overcoat! It was picked up, the supposed guilty individual handed over to a policeman and, according to routine, locked up in the City Prison. He had no friends! *Yes, he had one!*

Just as Judge CAPRON made the observation—"The case is made out against the prisoner; I have nothing to do but to pass sentence," a beautiful, pale, but very chastely dressed girl, placed herself beside Lansero. She came from the lobby. Her neat little straw hat might have been fabricated by her own fingers, in her own native Tuscany. Her face was delicate, and eminently *spirituelle*. The dark, yet gleaming flash of Italy was in her eyes when she lifted the lids, but while their gaze was upon the shrinking, self-averted features of the prisoner, the case was only a softened expression of tenderness and love. She could not yet have seen twenty years. Yet, gently placing her small, delicate hand upon the shoulder of the prospective culprit, she bent her sweet face to his, and, in a language which we could not understand, but could very well interpret, whispered words of comfort and hope.

It was Lansero's wife, and that hand never left his shoulder during the trial.

"No, I will *not* suspend judgment!" said Judge CAPRON, sternly. "The men stole the cane—he was seen to drop it, and he must ——"

"But, your Honor," interpoeed a sympathizing counsel, "there may be some misteke—will you call the complainant again?"

"Certainly. Step forward, Sir!"

"Did you see Lansero drop this cane?"

There is a pause, and the Court waits for the answer.

"Are you a German?"

"Yew; I be von Sherman."

"Can you understand the English language?"

"Not mooch! not mooch!"

"Do you speak Italian?"

"Nein!"

"Is the prisoner an Italian?"

"Ya—he Italian!"

"How did he speak when he came into your shop—what did he inquire for?"

"Eh! what he ask? He say, 'Umbrella! von tollar!'"

"What did the other man say?"

"He only say 'Lager-bier!'"

"Well, do you know which one of these men dropped the cane in the street?"

"No; I don't!"

"That's all."

"Now I see," exclaimed Judge CAPRON, "I reverse my opinion. There is no proof to connect the larceny with the prisoner at the bar, and I ——"

"Me had no cane!" poor Lansero asseverated, weeping, while the wife was endeavoring to dry his tears as fast as they flowed.

"Me bed no cane!"

"I do not believe you had," the magistrate responded—"you may go!"

He quitted the court-room with a slow movement, for the beautiful being, who had so faithfully and tenderly stood beside her husband in the hour of peril, was now nearly in hysterics, and it required all the strength of his arm to support her to the open corridor.

Many other cases were tried, but none of so much interest as this we have last recorded.

The sword of Damocles was suspended over an innocent head, and, but for a fortuitous circumstance, the Italian exile would have been re-exiled to Blackwell's Island.

It is a great school, this Court of Special Sessions, and a parent could not better instruct his boy in the course of crime and its inevitable consequences, than by occasionally taking him to witness the adjudications of the Petty Sessions.

The space allotted forbids a more extended report to-day, yet it is hoped that it will not be entirely without its merit—the *exposé* of

THE POOR FOLKS' COURT.

Admissions to the Bar—Matsell an Esq.

The following gentlemen, who were examined last Monday, were yesterday admitted to practice at the New-York Bar:

David B. Ames, Adam Badeau, Geo. Blise, Jr., Geo. W. Brnen, Thomas A. Emmet, Jr., Edward Gilbert, William M. Grinnell, James R. Henry, Jacob C. Hortoa, Joseph Jewell, Erastus T. Lane, Joseph H. Neeb, Samuel W. Nicbols, Benjamin Page, Thos. G. Rich, Philip F. Smitb, Henry A. Taller, J. Everts Tracy, J. Spencer Van Cleef, Thaddeus B. Wakeman.

The above were examined in open Court. The following were examined on the 26th inst., and admitted: JOHN VANDERPOOL, GEO. W. MATSELL, (Chief of Police, and now an Esquire.) Also, on motion of HORACE F. CLARKE, Esq., S. F. BARGER, Esq.; on motion of WM. C. NOYES, Esq., BENJ. A. LAVENDER, Esq., of Baltimore, and RICHARD S. CUMMINGS.

Navigation of the Sound.

Owing to the snow storm yesterday, (Wednesday,) and the prevalence of a Northeast wind, it was not deemed prudent to start the steamer *Empire State* for Fall River *vid* Hurl Gate, as was intended. This morning, or as soon as the weather will admit, the *Empire State* and *State of Maine* will start from New-York *vid* the Sound. The *Bay State*, which left New-York at her usual hour on Tuesday, returns by way of the Sound.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—The Reservoir case, being No. 49 on the non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 169, 321, 325, 329, 128, 134, 154½, 213, 146, 82, 330, 337, 68, 71, 265, 203 243, 255, 253.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 761, 765, 783, 168, 169, 792, 309, 803 to 809, 811 to 817, 829, 18, 831, 833 to 842.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Feb. 23.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On the first Saturday of March, 1856, at 11 A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal trial term is held, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within an hour.

Such cases will be placed on a Special Calendar.

These cases will consist of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only.

So much of the last two weeks of the March Term as may be required for the purpose will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such Special Calendar.

During those two weeks four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury. A Day Calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar. When they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar causes was commenced. (Extract from minutes.)

GEORGE T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS—From their peculiar qualities, and mechanicel arrangement of ingredients, produce a genial warmth on the parts to which they are applied, often giving relief at once. In asthma, in paine and tightness of the chest, they are unrivelled. In lumbago and chronic rheumatism they give ease, when all other local applications have feiled. In epraine, bruisee, and affections of the kidneye they are beyond all praise. Recommended by all physicians who are acquainted with their warming, flexible and porous qualities.

Sold at 25 cents each by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at BURNTON'S book atoree, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-st.; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists in the city and country.

[Advertisement.]

THE HARBINGER OF SPRING.—The KNOX Hat for the Spring seasoa will be exhibited at his popular establishment, on the corner of Broadwey and Fulton-street, on Tbursday morning, the 28th inst. Notwithstanding the increased expense of this beautiful fabric, he has determined that the charge, as heretofore, shall remain at $4, trusting that by a largely increased patronage ito be remunerated for the heavy outlay he has incurred in its production. Strangers visiting the City, as well as his old patrons, are invited to make him an early visit, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*,
Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison,—while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind. Sold at the manufactories.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night again 'Herne, the Humbug," "The Magic Pills," and 'Day After the Wedding," at the National. Where can a better or more pleasing entertainment be found than at this neat theatre? Go early and get a good place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just ont, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas worke for private dwellings, churchee or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 41. Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWND'S patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, of New-York, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Rev. D. O. Morton, of Bristol, N. H.

At Southbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. S. S. Parker, C. A. PAIGE, Esq., to Mrs. E. J. SHUMWAY.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL E. RANDOLPH, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Messrs. Wm. Hagar Jr., & Co., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 East 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, SALLY S., wife of Hon. Clark Bissel, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, 28th, at 2½ o'clock.

At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, Mrs. SUSAN HOLLAND, widow of John Joseph Holland, in the 74th year of her age.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. REBECCA HURLEY, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, and son-in-law, Saml. Hurley and Jacob Miles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., from No. 63 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 23.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	Erie Railroad	59¼
5,000	do	95½	200	do	59⅝
11,500	Ohio 6s, '60	103⅜	100	do	s10 59¼
12,000	Ind. State 5s	84	750	do	s3 59⅜
1,000	California 7s, '70	100	100	do	s10 59⅜
2,000	do	s3 91½	300	do	b3 59⅜
2,000	Erie C. B. '71	b30 85	100	do	s60 59
3,000	do	84¾	5	do	59¼
1,000	Erie bonds of '75	89¾	100	do	b3 59⅜
25,000	H. R. 3d M. Bs.	b30 67¾	200	do	s3 59⅜
5,000	do	s3 67¾	50	do	s 59¼
11,000	N. Ia. 1st M. G. L.	19	100	do	s15 59¼
30,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	15	Harlem Preferred	61
5,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	91	210	Hudson River R. R.	34½
1,000	Galena & Chi. Bs.	99	200	do	b30 34¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. s. bs.	81¾	30	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	33
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	88	100	Reading Railroad	93
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101¾	100	do	93¼
2,000	C. & R. I. & R. Bs.	78	600	do	93⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	97½	2800	do	93¾
100	Del. & H. Can. Co.	124½	100	do	b10 93¾
100	do	b60 125	500	do	b60 93⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	118	200	do	b3 93½
10	Metropolitan Bank	107½	135	Mich. Cent. R. R.	94⅜
100	Florence & K't Joint	⅛	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R. b4	95¾
300	Harlem Railroad	s3 22	100	do	s3 96
200	Nic. Tran. Co.	s60 21¾	100	do	b30 96¼
100	do	21¾	100	do	b3 95¾
400	do	21¾	10	do	96¾
300	do	s60 21⅜	27	do	96
500	do	b10 22¾	103	do	96¾
100	do	s3 22¾	250	Pansma R. R.	b3 105
100	do	b3 22¾	62	Clev. C. & Cinn.	101¾
500	Gardiner Coal Mine	1¾	17	Sixth-Av. R. R.	80
200	do	b30 1¾	17	Galena & Chic. R. R.	113¾
300	Cum. Coal Compy.	25¼	56	do	113¾
400	do	s30 25¼	71	do	113
200	do	b3 25¼	100	do	112¾
100	do	b10 25¼	200	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	79¾
700	do	s3 25¾	100	do	b60 80¼
200	do	s20 25	100	do	79¾
500	do	s30 25¾	625	do	79⅝
1100	do	25¼	400	do	79⅜
200	do	b3 25¾	400	do	b60 80
50	Ward C. & I. Co.	b30 27	100	do	b6 79¼
100	do	27¼	677	Ch. and R. I. & R.	94¾
400	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	100	Wis. Lake Sh. R.	72¾
403	do	92¾	50	do	b60 73
7	do	92¾	10	do	73
50	do	92¾	15	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	85¼
100	do	b60 93			

SECOND BOARD.

10	Continental Ins. Co.	102	400	Erie Railroad	b30 59
500	Nicar. Tran. Co.	b60 22¾	200	do	58¾
200	do	b3 22¾	350	do	b3 58¾
250	do	22¾	100	do	b30 59
200	do	s4m 21¾	50	do	b90 59¼
100	Cum. Coal Co.	s30 24¾	360	do	58¾
300	do	b60 25¼	100	Reading Railroad	93¾
100	do	25¼	10	Sixth-avenue R. R.	80
200	do	s3 25¾	5	Hud. Riv. Railroad	34
100	do	b30 25¼	160	do	34⅜
400	Flor. & Key. Jt.	⅜	80	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94⅜
30	Chic. & Rock I. R.	b3 95	70	Panama Railroad	105
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 93¼	50	Gel. & Chic. R.	b10 118
100	do	b30 93¾	15	do	118¼
50	do	93	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 79¾
300	do	b3 92¾	50	Milwaukee & Miss. R.	85
200	do	b30 93	50	do	84¾
50	do	s3 92¾	250	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30 68

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The California mail steamer *Illinois*, from the Isthmus of Panama, with the mails and treasure from San Francisco of Feb. 5, arrived at this port this afternoon. She has $1,140,208 in Gold on freight, and it is reported that the Nicaragua packet, of same date from San Francisco, has $500,000 on freight. The mining accounts by this opportunity are to the effect that the weather was favorable to operations in the Northern Gold region of the State, and labor and capital amply employed. The receipts of Gold Duet at San Francisco were on the increase, and the Branch Mint was being worked to its utmost capacity in running the Gold into coin and bare. There was a fair trade doing at San Francisco, although the prices of goods were generally tending downward. Money was somewhat easier among the merchants, as owing to one or two recent legal decisions, the validity of mortgage security upon City property was being distrusted.

To-day the Boston steamers took no gold for Europe. The Custom Duties here were unusually heavy, the Sub-Treasury receipts being $415,107; the disbursements only $28,453, and the regular balance increased to $2,763,829. The *Ætna*, propeller, from Havre, is discharging a very valuable cargo of Continental Dry Goods. The Exchanges with the interior are running in favor of the city and a fair amount of Gold is brought in from the West by the Express Companies. The final closing of Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamers was not decidedly firm for London, and there were some transient bills left over for the packet on Saturday, at 109@109⅛. Some of the Stock Brokers supplied their money wants to-day at 6 ₱ cent., and we hear of very short prime paper being done at the same rate, but the general ruling of interest is 7 ₱ cent. The importers are able to have their long paper cashed at 8@9 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market opened with considerable firmness in the forenoon, and a large business done in New-York, Central, Erie and Reading Shares, at an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. Other shares, particularly Nicaragua Transit and Panama, sympathized, and there was a fair inquiry, well distributed, for State and Railway Bonds, at steady prices. In the afternoon, the Bears used certain vague speculations from Washington against the market, and part of the advance and buoyancy of the early Board was lost. Erie closed 58¾@59⅛; Reading, 93¾; and Central, 92¾. There were strong buyers for the last named Stock through the day. One or two of the Western Roads were weak. A demonstration, late in the day, was attempted against Cleveland and Toledo on a rumor that the Company may pass over their dividend in April, which, so far as we are advised, is without authority, from the officers of the Road. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Shares also fell off to 84¾ @85.

The Panama mail packet, this afternoon, brings encouraging accounts of the business of the Railway. The English treasure brought over the Road for the fortnight was $394,458 in Gold, and $206,294 in Silver. The British frigate *President* was daily expected at Panama from the coast of Mexico with $1,000,000 in treasure.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports.	2,215,000	1,628,000	1,706,000	2,227,000
Exports to G. Britain.	877,000	743,000	517,000	912,000
Exports to France	286,000	172,000	182,000	174,000
Ex. other For. Ports.	261,000	131,000	118,000	750,000
Total Exports	1,438,000	1,046,000	817,000	1,345,000
Stock on hand	566,000	408,000	692,000	750,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports.	123,000	77,000	107,000	126,000
Exports to G. Britain.	42,000	51,000	44,000	28,000
Exports to France	16,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Ex. other For. Ports	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
Total Exports	80,000	81,000	73,000	59,000

The receipts for the week are heavy. The aggregate is yet 112,000 behind the great crop of 1853, when the season footed up 3,262,000 bales. The exports are ahead of any previous season, and show 387,000 bales more than last year. The present estimates of the crop now range 3,250,000 to 3,400,000 bales. Since the foregoing table was made up, the telegraph reports pretty free receipts at New-Orleans and Mobile. In this market, the sales of Cotton *in transitu* between the Southern ports and Liverpool are reported by Mr. WRIGHT as 24,000 bales for the week.

The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road earned in January $37,383, against $28,504 same month last year. The Chicago and Galena line is reported to have taken $95,000 in January. The hard weather was much against nearly all the Illinois and Wisconsin Roads.

We are requested to state that the Legislature of Georgia has granted a million of dollars State aid to the main line of Road connecting Savannah and Brunswick with Pensacola, Fla. The calculation is now made that the first section of the Brunswick and Florida Road, 36 miles, will be opened to business by the middle of May.

CINCINNATI COMMERCE—1823 AND 1855.

	1823.	1855.
Pork, bbls. and hxs., exported	18,500	104,275
Flour, bbls.	60,000	199,276
Whisky, bbls.	15,000	243,551
Pork and Bacon, hhds. and tcs.	3,200	978,558
Lard (equ

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1388. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

No Apology Offered by England for the Violation of our Laws.

Recall of Mr. Crampton Positively Demanded.

The Action of the Administration Sustained.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1856.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to that body "the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain, in regard to the enlistment of soldiers within the United States by the agents and officers of the latter, for the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper to show the connection of these agents and officers with the alleged violation of our laws and sovereign rights," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY.

The first letter is addressed by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY, dated Washington, April 21, 1854, notifies our Government that no letters of marque will be issued by the Allies, and asks the United States to forbid the admission of Russian privateers into American ports; it also asks that our people be requested to observe a strict neutrality.

Mr. MARCY replies, under date of April 28, 1854, that the United States will remain entirely neutral, and intimates the desire of our Government to effect a settlement of the principle that free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war. A similar communication was transmitted to the French Minister at Washington.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 91.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1855.

SIR: Some time since, it became known that a plan was on foot to enlist soldiers within the limits of the United States to serve in the British Army, and that rendezvous for that purpose had been actually opened in some of our principal cities. Besides being a disregard of our sovereign rights as an independent nation, the procedure was a clear and manifest infringement of our laws, enacted for the express purpose of maintaining our neutral relations with other powers. It was not reasonable to suspect that this scheme was in any way countenanced by the British Government, or any of its subordinate authorities resident within the United States or in the British North American Provinces; but a further examination into the matter has disclosed the fact that it has had not only the countenance, but the active support of some of the authorities, and, to some extent, the sanction of the British Government.

When intimations were thrown out that the British Consuls in this country were aiding and encouraging this scheme of enlistment within our limits, Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to this Government, showed me the copy of a letter, which he had addressed to one of them, disapproving of the proceeding, and discountenancing it as a violation of our laws. After this act on the part of the British Minister, it was confidently believed that this scheme, however it may have originated, and with whatever countenance it might have been at first looked on by British functionaries, would at once have been abandoned. This reasonable expectation has not been realized; for efforts to raise recruits within the United States for the British Army have not been intermitted, but are still prosecuted with energy. To arrest a course of proceedings which so seriously compromitted our neutrality, prosecutions, by the order of the Government, were instituted against the offenders. This led to developments which established the fact that the Governor of Nova Scotia, apparently with the knowledge and approval of Her Majesty's Government, had a direct agency in this illegal proceeding.

I herewith send you a copy of an order or notification which has been published in our newspapers, and believed to be genuine, purporting to have been issued by that functionary. It clearly appears from this document that the recruits were to be drawn from the United States; that the engagements with them were to be made within our limits, in open violation of the second section of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818; and that British officials were the agents furnished with the means for carrying the illegal measure into effect. These agents have been engaged within our jurisdiction devoting themselves to the execution of this plan.

Notwithstanding the legal measures taken by the officers of the United States to suppress this procedure, the work is still going on. We have accounts of persons constantly leaving the United States for the British Provinces, under engagements, contracted here, to enter into the British military service. Such engagements are as much an infringement of our laws as more formal enlistments.

I am directed by the President to instruct you to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to this subject. He desires you to ascertain how far persons in official station under the British Government acted in the first instance in this matter with its approbation, and what measures, if any, it has since taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct.

In the early stage of the present war the British Government turned its attention towards our neutrality laws, and particularly to the provisions which forbid the fitting out and manning privateers for foreign service. Any remissness on our part in enforcing such provisions would have been regarded by that Government as a violation of our neutral relations. No one need be at a loss to conjecture how our conduct would have been viewed by the Allies, or what would have been their course towards this country if it had not denounced and resisted any attempt on the part of their enemy to send its agents into our seaports to fit out privateers and engage sailors to man them; but would this Government be less censurably neglectful of the duties of neutrality by permitting one of the belligerent Powers to recruit its armies within our borders, than by permitting another to resort to our seaports for the purpose of organizing a privateer force to take a part in the present war?

Notwithstanding the ceaseless efforts which this Government has made for several years past to restrain our citizens, and foreigners among us, from getting up enterprises to invade or disturb the neighboring possessions of a European power, the British press has loudly proclaimed, and the British public have been induced to believe, that we have acted in bad faith, and complaisantly looked on, if we have not countenanced, the organization of such expeditions. While England has been severe and strenuous in abusing the Government and people of the United States, on the false assumption that we have been neglectful, in this respect, of our duties as a neutral and friendly State, her officers are found among us busily engaged in carrying out a scheme in direct violation of our neutral duties, and of our laws providing for the rigid enforcement of these duties.

Under a consciousness of not deserving the reproach so gratuitously cast upon us by the British press and public, it would hardly comport with a proper sense of self-respect to refer in the way of complaint to these unfounded imputations; but it may not be out of place to notice them when called on to animadvert upon the conduct of these accusers for entering into our Territories, and openly violating our laws and neutral rights, at the same time they are severely arraigning this Government for not restraining and punishing others who have, as they allege, committed the same offence.

The excuse offered by the British authorities for enlisting or engaging soldiers to enlist within the United States, is, that her Majesty's subjects, and Germans resident therein, had expressed a desire to enter the British army. This fact, if it were unquestionable, would not justify the British authorities in converting the United States into a field for recruiting the British army.

Were not the proceedings in open violation of law, a respect for our obligations of neutrality, and the observance of the comity due to us as a friendly power, would render such a course by either belligerent disrespectful to us.

The value of such an excuse as is interposed by Great Britain in this case may be tested by its application to another in which there should be a change of parties. Would the fact that her Majesty's subjects, as well as Germans and Spaniards, and the subjects of most other nations resident in the United States, had a strong desire to aid the discontented Cubans in their efforts to throw off the domination of Spain, be accepted by Great Britain or the other nations of Europe as an excuse for the conduct of this Government if it had actually connived at, or for a moment intermitted its efforts to suppress expeditions attempted to be organized for aiding an insurrection in the island of Cuba?

Such an excuse, though sanctioned by the authority of the British Government, would not be at all satisfactory to other powers, and would be disdained by the United States. This Government expects that the conduct of the officers of Great Britain, who have been engaged in the scheme to which I have alluded, will be disavowed by Her Majesty's Government, and these offendors against our neutral rights and laws will be visited with its marked displeasure.

Though the proceedings of this Government to frustrate this scheme may have caused the manner of carrying it on to be changed, there is reason to believe that it is still clandestinely prosecuted by British officers with means furnished by their Government.

The President will be much pleased to learn that Her Majesty's Government has not authorized the proceedings herein complained of; and has condemned the conduct of her officials engaged therein, called them to account, and taken most decisive measures to put a stop to the illegal and disrespectful procedure.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, July 6, 1855.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been instructed to call the attention of the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the fact that numerous attempts have been made, since the commencement of the war between Great Britain and Russia, to enlist soldiers for the British Army within the limits of the United States, and that rendezvous for this purpose have been actually opened in some of their principal cities. When intimations were thrown out that British Consuls in the United States were encouraging and aiding such enlistments, Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, exhibited to the Secretary of State the copy of a letter which he had addressed to one of these Consuls, disapproving of the proceeding, and discountenancing it as a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. After this very proper conduct on the part of Mr. CRAMPTON, it was confidently believed that these attempts to raise military forces within the territory of a neutral nation, from whatever source they may have originated, would at once have been abandoned. This reasonable expectation has not been realized, and efforts to raise recruits within the United States for the British army are still prosecuted with energy, though chiefly in a somewhat different form. To arrest a course of proceeding which so seriously compromitted the neutrality of the nation in the existing war, prosecutions were instituted by order of the American Government, against the offenders. This led to developments establishing the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has had a direct agency in attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. This will appear from the copy of a notification issued by that functionary, dated at Halifax, on the 15th March last, and believed to be genuine, a copy of which the undersigned has now the honor to communicate to the Earl of CLARENDON. This notification has been published in the newspapers of the United States. In consequence, it is believed, of this document, purporting to be official, the practice of recruiting still proceeds with vigor, notwithstanding the legal measures adopted by the officers of the United States to suppress it. The American Government are constantly receiving information that persons are leaving, and have left the United States, under engagements contracted within their limits to enlist as soldiers in the British Army on their arrival in the British Provinces. These persons are provided with ready means of transit to Nova Scotia, in consequence of the express promise of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province to pay "to Nova Scotian and other shipmasters" the cost of a passage for each poor man, "*willing to serve Her Majesty*," "shipped from Philadelphia, New-York or Boston."

The disclosures made within the very last month, upon a judicial investigation at Boston, (a report of which is now before the undersigned,) afford good reason to believe that an extensive plan has been organized by British functionaries and agents, and is now in successful operation in different parts of the Union, to furnish recruits for the British army.

All these acts have been performed in direct violation of the second section of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, which provides, "That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years," &c.

The plain and imperative duties of neutrality, under the law of nations, require that a neutral nation shall not suffer its territory to become the theatre on which one of the belligerents might raise armies to wage war against the other. If such a permission were granted, the partiality which this would manifest in favor of one belligerent to the prejudice of the other, could not fail to produce just complaints on the part of the injured belligerent, and might eventually involve the neutral as a party in the war.

The Government of the United States, however, did not leave the enforcement of its neutral obligations to rest alone on the law of nations. At an early period of its history, to June, 1794, under the administration of General WASHINGTON, an act of Congress was passed defining and enforcing its neutral duties; and this act has been supplied, extended, and enlarged by the act already referred to, and now in force, of the 20th April, 1818. Under both these acts the very same penalties are imposed upon all persons implicated, whether the actual enlistment takes place within the territory of the United States, or whether an engagement is entered into to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States "with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince," &c., &c. Without the latter provision, the former might be easily evaded in the manner proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. If the law permitted any individuals, whether official or unofficial, to engage persons in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston to serve in the British army, and to enter into contracts to transport them to Halifax, there to complete the formal act of enlistment, then it is manifest that this law, to a very great extent, would become a dead letter.

The undersigned is happy to know that in this respect the policy of the British Government is identical with that of the United States. The foreign enlistment act, (59 Geo. 3, ch. 69,) like the act of Congress, inflicts the same penalties upon any individual who shall, within the British dominions, engage "any person or persons whatever" "to go, or to agree to go, or embark from any part of His Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with intent to be so enlisted," as though the enlistment had actually taken place within the same.

And here it may be worthy of remark, that neither the foreign enlistment act, nor the act of Congress, is confined to the enlistment or engagement of British subjects or American citizens, respectively, but rightfully extends to individuals of all nations—"to any person whatever." The reason is manifest. The injury to the neutral principally consists in the violation of its territorial sovereignty by the belligerent for the purpose of raising armies; and this is the same, no matter what may be the national character of the persons who may agree to enter the service.

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The Government of the United States can look back with satisfaction to the manner in which it has performed its neutral duties at every period of its history; and this often at the imminent risk of being involved in war.

In the early stage of the present war, the British Government very properly turned its attention towards the neutrality laws of the United States; and particularly to the provisions which forbid the fitting out and manning privateers for foreign service. Any remissness in enforcing such provisions would have been justly regarded by that Government as a violation of the neutral relations of the United States. It is not difficult to conjecture in what light the conduct of the American Government would have been viewed by the Allies had it not denounced and resisted any attempt on the part of their enemy to send its agents into the ports of the United States to fit out privateers, and engage sailors to men them. But would the Government of the United States be less censurably neglectful of the duties of neutrality were it now to suffer one of the Allies to recruit armies within its borders, than it would have been had it permitted the other belligerent to resort to American seaports for the purpose of organizing a privateer force to take a part in the present war?

In view of all these considerations, the President has instructed the undersigned to ascertain from the Earl of CLARENDON how far persons in official station under the British Government have acted; whether with or without its approbation either in enlisting persons within the United States, or engaging them to proceed from thence to the British Provinces for this purpose of being there enlisted; and what measures, if any, have been taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct.

The President will be much gratified to learn that Her Majesty's Government has not authorized these proceedings; but has condemned the conduct of its officials engaged therein, and has visited them with its marked displeasure; as well as taken decisive measures to put a stop to conduct so contrary to the law of nations, the laws of the United States, and the comity which ought ever to prevail in the intercourse between two friendly powers.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of CLARENDON the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 102.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1855.

SIR: Since my dispatch of the 9th ultimo, in relation to recruiting soldiers within the United States for the British Army, information has been received here that the business is not only continued, but prosecuted with increased vigor and success, and there is no doubt that it is carried on by the efficient aid of the officers and agents of the British Government. It was expected, after the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister near this Government was directed to this subject, and after he had presented Lord CLARENDON'S note of the 12th of April last to this Department, and given assurances that steps had been taken to arrest the illegal procedure, that we should have witnessed no further participation by British functionaries in the attempt to invade our sovereignty and defy our laws.

Something more than the disavowal then made to this department was looked for from the British Government, which had, it appears by Lord CLARENDON'S note, countenanced this aggression upon our rights. It was reasonably expected that Her Britannic Majesty's Government would have considered it due to the friendly relations between the two countries not merely to reprove its officers engaged in this scheme of raising recruits within our jurisdiction, but promptly to retrace the steps which had been taken, and at once arrest the illegal proceedings; but this Government is not aware that any such course has been taken: on the contrary, it has reason to believe that the machinery first put in operation is still at work, and is still managed by British functionaries. The notification of the Governor of Nova Scotia (a copy of which accompanied my dispatch of the 9th ultimo) is unrevoked; agents in our principal cities are now busily engaged in making contracts with persons to go into the British Provinces and there to complete their enrolment in the British army; liberal advances still continue to be made as an inducement for entering into such engagements, and a free passage to the British Provinces is provided for them. The facts that those persons receive compensation for their engagements, are taken to the provinces free of charge, and there treated as under obligation to perfect their enlistment in the British Army, show that what has been done in the United States was set on foot by the British officers in the provinces, and that this scheme was not abandoned after the presentation of Lord CLARENDON'S note of the 12th of April, 1855, but is continued down to the present time, and is prosecuted with more vigor and effect than at any previous period.

If an apology, grounded upon an alleged ignorance of our laws, could be offered for introducing this scheme for recruiting the British Army by men drawn from the United States, that excuse could not be available after the provisions of these laws were first made known to those engaged in the scheme.

Since that time many months have elapsed, and the British officers, with a full knowledge of the illegality of the procedure, and of its offensive character to the Government and people of the United States, as an open contempt of their sovereign rights, persist in carrying on this obnoxious scheme without any open disapproval by the home Government, or any attempt to arrest it.

This persistence of British officers, residents here or in the Provinces, in countenancing and aiding unrestrained by their Government, and apparently with its approval, is to carry out this device of drawing recruits for the British Army from the United States, gives grave importance to the subject, and calls, as the President believes, for some decisive reparation.

It is presumed that Her Britannic Majesty's Government will regard it as due to the friendly relations between the two countries, which are alike cherished by both, to explain the course it has pursued in this case—what countenance was given to it in the beginning, and what has been subsequently done to put a stop to it.

Having at an early stage in the proceedings become aware of the illegal conduct of its officials in this matter, and the objectionable light in which that conduct was viewed by this Government, it is not to be supposed that proper measures were not taken by her Britannic Majesty's Government to suppress all further attempts to carry out this scheme of enlistment and to punish those who persevered in it. It would afford satisfaction to be informed what measures were adopted by her Majesty's Government to arrest the mischief; but whatever they were, it is evident that they have proved ineffectual, for the ground of complaint still exists, and the practice is continued by the agency of persons beyond the limits of the United States as well as those within them, under circumstances which render a resort to criminal prosecutions inadequate to suppress it.

The President is disposed to believe that her Majesty's Government has not countenanced the illegal proceedings of its officers and agents since its attention was first directed to the subject, and will consider it alike due to itself and to the United States to disavow their acts, and deal with them in such a manner as their grave offence merits. As recruiting for the British army, in the mode alluded to, is still prosecuted within the United States by officers and agents employed for that purpose, the President instructs you to say to Her Majesty's Government that he expects it will take prompt and effective measures to arrest their proceedings, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United States under contracts made here to enter and serve as soldiers in the British army.

These measures of redress cannot, as the President conceives, be withheld on any other ground than the assertion of a right, on the part of Great Britain, to employ officers and agents to recruit her military forces within our limits in defiance of our laws and our sovereign rights. It is not anticipated that any such pretext will be alleged; it certainly cannot be permitted to be a subject of discussion.

The President instructs you to present the views contained in this dispatch to her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1855.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. BUCHANAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, addressed to him on the 6th instant, respecting attempts stated to have recently been made to enlist, within the limits of the United States, soldiers for the British army.

The undersigned must, in the first instance, express the regret of her Majesty's Government if the law of the United States has been in any way infringed by persons acting for with or without any authority from them; and it is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure Mr. BUCHANAN that any such infringement of the law of the United States is entirely contrary to the wishes and to the positive instructions of her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned, however, thinks it right to state to Mr. BUCHANAN that some months ago Her Majesty's Government were informed, from various sources, that in the British North American possessions, as well as in the United States, there were many subjects of the Queen who, from sentiments of loyalty, and many foreigners who, from political feeling, were anxious to enter Her Majesty's service, and to take part in the war. Her Majesty's Government, desirous of availing themselves of the offers of these volunteers, adopted the measures necessary for making generally known that Her Majesty's Government were ready to do so, and for receiving such persons as should present themselves at an appointed place in one of the British possessions. The right of Her Majesty's Government to act in this way was incontestable; but at the same time they issued stringent instructions to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality; the importance and sound policy of which law has been so well expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN, in whose remarks upon it, as well as upon the foreign enlistment bill of this country, Her Majesty's Government entirely concur.

It can scarcely be matter of surprise that when it became known that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to accept these voluntary offers, many persons in various quarters should give themselves out as agents employed by the British Government, in the hope of earning reward by promoting, though on their own responsibility, an object which they were aware was favorably looked upon by the British Government. Her Majesty's Government do not deny that the acts and advertisements of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were in many instances undoubted violations of the law of the United States; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed.

With respect to the proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, inclosed in Mr. BUCHANAN'S note, the undersigned can assure Mr. BUCHANAN, with reference both to the character of Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, and to the instructions he received, as well as to his correspondence on these instructions, that that officer is quite incapable of intentionally acting against the law of the United States; and in proof that he did not in fact do so, the undersigned begs leave to refer Mr. BUCHANAN to the legal decision given on this particular point adverted to by Mr. BUCHANAN, by Judge KANE, on the 22d of May last, in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The Judge says: "I do not think that the payment of this passage from this country of a man who desires to enlist in a foreign port, comes within the act." (The neutrality act of 1818.) "In the terms of the printed proclamation there is nothing conflicting with the laws of the United States. A person may go abroad, provided the enlistment be in a foreign place, not having accepted and exercised a commission. There is some evidence in HERTZ'S case that he did hire and retain, and, therefore, his case would have to be submitted to a jury. In PERKINS' case there was testimony upon which a jury might convict. In BUCKNELL'S case it appears that there was a conversation at which he was present, but there was no enlistment, or hiring, or retaining. The conversation related as to the practicability of persons going to Nova Scotia to enlist. If the rule I have laid down be correct, then the evidence does not connect him with the misdemeanor," "Mr. BUCKNELL is, therefore, discharged, and Messrs. PERKINS and HERTZ are remanded to take their trial."

As regards the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. BUCHANAN that Mr. CRAMPTON was directed to issue strict orders to British consuls in the United States to be careful not to violate the law, and Mr. CRAMPTON was enjoined, above all, to *have no concealment from the Government of the United States.* In the absence of Mr. CRAMPTON from Washington, Her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires placed in Mr. MARCY'S hands a dispatch from the undersigned on this subject, expressly stating that "Her Majesty's Government would on no account run any risk of infringing this (the Neutrality) law of the United States."

The undersigned has, however, the honor, in conclusion, to state to Mr. BUCHANAN that Her Majesty's Government—having reason to think that no precautionary measures, with whatever honesty they might be carried out, could effectually guard against some real or apparent infringement of the law, which would give just cause for complaint to the Government of the United States—determined that all proceedings for enlistment should be put an end to, and instructions to that effect were sent out before the undersigned had the honor to receive Mr. BUCHANAN'S note, as the undersigned need hardly say that the advantage which Her Majesty's service might derive from enlistment in North America would not be sought for by Her Majesty's Government, if it were supposed to be obtained in disregard of the respect due to the law of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. BUCHANAN the assurance of his highest consideration.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. CLARENDON.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1855.

SIR: Having ascertained that the scheme to raise recruits for the British Army, within the limits of the United States, was vigorously prosecuted after our first conversation on the subject, and that officers of Her Britannic Majesty's Government were taking an active part in it, notwithstanding the disapprobation of this Government was well known, the President directed Mr. BUCHANAN, the United States Minister at London, to be instructed to bring the subject to the attention of Lord CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord CLARENDON, in his reply to Mr. BUCHANAN'S note to him of the 6th of July last, admits that Her Majesty's Government did concur in and authorize some measures to be taken to introduce persons resident in the United States into the British Army, but places the justification of the proceedings thus authorized upon the narrow ground that "stringent instructions" were issued to the British officers and agents to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality; and his Lordship expresses a confident opinion that these instructions have been scrupulously observed. He is fully aware that volunteers have embarked in the scheme, who have violated our laws. Though it was anticipated, as he confesses, that such volunteers, assuming to be agents of Her Majesty's Government, would take a part in carrying out the authorized scheme of drawing recruits from the United States, and would be likely to infringe our laws; yet, as they were, as he alleges, self-constituted and unauthorized agents, he assumes that no responsibility for their conduct attaches to Her Majesty's Government or its officers.

In authorizing a plan of recruitment which was to be carried out in part within our territories, the British Government seems to have forgotten that the United States had sovereign rights, as well as municipal laws, which were entitled to its respect. For very obvious reasons the officers employed by her Majesty's Government in raising recruits from the United States would, of course, be cautioned to avoid exposing themselves to the penalties prescribed by our laws; but the United States had a right to expect something more than precautions to evade those penalties: they had a right to expect that the Government and officers of Great Britain would regard the policy indicated by these laws, and respect our sovereign rights as an independent and friendly power.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that this international aspect of the case was overlooked. As to the officers of the British Government, it is not barely a question whether they have or have not exposed themselves to the penalties of our laws, but whether they have in their proceedings violated international law and offered an affront to the sovereignty of the United States. As functionaries of a foreign Government, their duties towards this country as a neutral and sovereign power are not prescribed by our legislative enactments, but by the law of nations. In this respect their relation to this Government differs from that of private persons. Had there been no acts of Congress on the subject, foreign governments are forbidden by that law to do anything which would in any manner put to hazard our position of neutrality in respect to the belligerents.

The information which has been laid before the President has convinced him that the proceedings resorted to for the purpose of drawing recruits from this country for the British Army have been instigated and carried on by the active agency of British officers, and that their participation therein has involved them in the double offence of infringing our laws and violating our sovereign territorial rights.

If there were sufficient reasons to believe that by skillfully interposing private persons as ostensible actors in carrying out their arrangements, these officers have successfully shielded themselves from the penalties of our laws, still they, as well as their Government, if they have acted by its authority, are responsible as parties to a procedure which constitutes an international offence of such a grave character as cannot be passed unnoticed by this Government. While strenuously exerting its authority, as it has frequently done, and is still doing, to prosecute and punish its own citizens for infringing its obligations of neutrality, it could not allow itself to pass lightly over this like offence committed by foreigners acting as the authorized agents of another Government.

The case which the United States feel bound to present to Her Majesty's Government involves consideration not embraced in Lord CLARENDON'S reply to Mr. BUCHANAN'S note. The question is not whether that Government has authorized, or any of its officers have done acts for which the punishment denounced by our laws can be inflicted, but whether they participated in any form or manner in proceedings contrary to international law, or derogatory to our national sovereignty. It is not now necessary, therefore, to consider what technical defence these officers might interpose if on trial for violating our municipal laws.

This whole scheme of raising recruits for the British army within or from the United States, together with the agents and means used to carry it out, is now in the way of being developed, and I regret that this disclosure already made appears to implicate so many of Her Majesty's officers resident as well in the United States as in the adjacent British Provinces. The President perceives with much regret that the disclosures implicate you in these proceedings. He has, therefore, preferred to communicate the views contained in this note to Her Majesty's Government through you, her representative here, rather than through our Minister at London. This information in his possession does not allow him to doubt that yourself, as well as the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and several civil and military officers of the British Government of rank in the Provinces, were instrumental in setting on foot this scheme of enlistment; have offered inducements to agents to embark in it, and approved of the arrangements for carrying it out, which embraced various recruiting establishments in different cities of the United States, and made liberal provision for funds to be used as inducements for persons residing therein to leave the country for the purpose of enlisting in the British military service. These arrangements are utterly incompatible with any pretence that they were designed merely to afford facilities to British subjects or other foreigners in this country to carry out their wishes, prompted purely by "sentiments of loyalty" or "political feeling," to participate with the Allies in the existing war in Europe.

The information in the possession of this Government is so well established by proof, and corroborated by so many public acts, that the President feels warranted in presenting to the British Government this conduct of her Majesty's officers, as disrespectful to the United States and incompatible with the friendly relations between the two countries.

Among the solemn duties imposed upon the President is that of maintaining and causing to be respected the sovereign rights of the United States, and to vindicate before the world their good faith in sustaining their neutral relations with other powers; and from this duty he will not allow himself to be diverted, however unpleasantly it may affect his personal or official relations with individuals.

The course which the President would deem it proper to take, towards the implicated officers within the United States, depends, in some measure upon their relation to their Government in this matter. Lord CLARENDON'S note of the 16th of July does not make it quite clear that her Majesty's Government is prepared to disavow the acts complained of and to throw the entire responsibility of them upon its officers and agents. "Stringent instructions" were undoubtedly given to her Majesty's officers "to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality;" but it does not appear that respect for our territorial sovereignty, or the well known policy of the United States as a neutral, not specifically embraced in our municipal enactments, was enjoined. The instructions might therefore be formally complied with, and these officers, at the same time, do acts which constitute an offence against our rights as a sovereign power. Such acts, it is believed, they have committed; whether with or without the approval or countenance of their Government, does not authoritatively appear.

Lord CLARENDON, it is apprehended, was not well informed as to the proceedings which had taken place in regard to the recruitments in this country, when he expressed the opinion that the persons engaged in carrying them out, whose conduct he does not deny was illegal, were self-constituted and unauthorized agents. This Government has good reasons for believing that these agents had the direct sanction of British officers for their conduct, and were employed by them.

If these officers are sustained in what they have done, and authorized others to do in this matter, by their Government, the President will look to that Government in the first instance, at least for a proper measure of satisfaction; but if their conduct is disavowed, and declared to have been contrary to the instructions and without the countenance or sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the course imposed upon him by a sense of duty will in that case be changed.

The object of this note is to ascertain how far the acts of the known and acknowledged agents of the British Government, done within the United States, in carrying out this scheme of recruiting for the British army have been authorized or sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, upon the subject of alleged recruitments in the United States of soldiers for the British army.

As your note, although addressed to myself, refers in a great measure to a correspondence which has taken place between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, on the same subject, I have thought it expedient to defer replying at length to your present communication, until I shall have been more fully put in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to all the matters to which it relates.

I shall then do myself the honor of addressing to you a further communication; and I confidently trust that I shall be enabled altogether to remove the unfavorable impression which has been created as to the motives and conduct of Her Majesty's Government and their officers, including myself, (himself,) in regard to this matter." Lord CLARENDON'S note to me of yesterday renders it improbable that Mr. CRAMPTON will receive any such instructions; and I doubt whether the expression of his confidant trust to this effect has received the approbation of his lordship.

I also transmit a copy of my note of the 18th of July last to Lord CLARENDON, to which he refers in his note to me of yesterday. I communicated to you the substance of this note in my No. 81, of the 20th July, though at that time I did not deem it necessary to send a full copy.

I have not time at present, before the closing of the bag, to make some observations which I had intended to do on the subject. I may resume it next week.

. . . . . .

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1855.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, will probably have received from his Government a copy of a letter which Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, on the 5th of this month, on the subject of the communication which the undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had the honor to make to Mr. BUCHANAN on the 16th of July, in reply to his note of the 6th of that month, complaining of the proceedings of British agents and British Colonial authorities in raising within the States of the Union recruits for the British military service, in violation (as was alleged) of the Act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818.

The undersigned had hoped, from the answer which he received from Mr. BUCHANAN on the 18th of July, that the explanations and assurances which he had given on this subject in his note of the 16th of that month would have proved as satisfactory to the Government of the United States as they appeared to be to Mr. BUCHANAN; and it was therefore with no less disappointment than regret, that her Majesty's Government perused the letter addressed by Mr. MARCY to Mr. CRAMPTON on the 5th instant, of which the undersigned inclosed a copy to Mr. BUCHANAN in case he should not have received it from Washington.

In this letter, Mr. MARCY, laying less stress than Mr. BUCHANAN did upon the alleged infraction of the municipal laws of the United States, dwells chiefly upon the point, which was but slightly adverted to by Mr. BUCHANAN, of an assumed disregard of the sovereign rights of the United States on the part of his British authorities or the agents employed by them.

Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that such has been the conduct of any persons in the employment of Her Majesty, and it is needless to say that any person so employed would have departed no less from the intentions of her Majesty's Government by violating international law, or by offering an affront to the sovereignty of the United States, than by infringing the municipal laws of the Union to which Mr. BUCHANAN more particularly called the attention of the undersigned. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened Governments, will fail to establish any well founded charge against Her Majesty's servants.

The British Government is fully aware of the obligations of international duties, and is no less mindful of those obligations than is the Government of the United States. The observance of those obligations ought, undoubtedly, to be reciprocal; and Her Majesty's Government do not impute to the Government of the United States, that while claiming an observance of those obligations by Great Britain, they are lax in enforcing a respect for those obligations within the Union.

But as this subject has been mooted by Mr. MARCY, Her Majesty's Government cannot refrain from some few remarks respecting it.

The United States profess neutrality in the present war between the Western Powers and Russia; but have acts been done within the United States, by citizens thereof, which accord little with the spirit of neutrality? Have not arms and ammunition, and warlike stores of various kinds, been sent in large quantities from the United States for the service of Russia? Have not plots been openly avowed, and conspiracies entered into without disguise or hindrance, in various parts of the Union, to take advantage of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and to make the opportunity for promoting insurrection in Her Majesty's dominions, and the invasion thereof by an armed force proceeding from the United States?

[illegible] MARCY'S note.

But Her Majesty's Government think themselves entitled to claim the same credit for sincerity of purpose and uprightness of conduct which they readily allow to the Government of the United States, and to expect that their assurance should be received, that no measures have been adopted on all Her Majesty's servants, a strict observance of the laws of the United States, so they have no reason to believe that any of Her Majesty's servants, or any persons duly authorized by those servants, have disregarded those injunctions in respect to the matters which form the subject of this note.

The undersigned requests Mr. BUCHANAN to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

CLARENDON.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED [illegible]
LONDON, Sept. 28, 1855.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated on the [illegible] instant, from the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the note of the 5th instant, addressed by Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the enlistment and engagement of soldiers for the British army within

New-York Daily Times, Friday, February 29, 1856

...ed that the evidence establishing these ... against the officers and agents of the British ... was of such a character that this Govern... could not hereby doubt its accuracy.

...ment has given to the reply of Lord CLARENDON ... Majesty's principal Secretary of State ... adding to the case thus presented by this Gov... full consideration it is entitled to on ac... of the high source from which it emanates, and ha... to be obliged to adopt the conclusion that it is not ...

...Government had a right to look for something ... in that reply than an expectation on the part of Her ... Government "that their assurance should be ... that as they have enjoined on all Her Majesty's ... a strict observance of the laws of the United ..., so they have no reason to believe that any of Her ... have authorized by those ... to proceed to any agency in respect to ... the matters which form the subject of this [Lord CLARENDON'S] ... This is a very laconic, but certainly a ... satisfactory answer to the demand of redress by ... for a violation of its laws and so affront ... rights of this country. Lord CLARENDON is prese... adopted by Lord CLARENDON to all the evidence by which ... against the British officers and agents are ...

...declares that the "extraordinary" ... to obtain evidence against Her Majes... or their agents, though "sometimes resorted ... under peculiar circumstances, are disdained by all free ... Governments." This serious imputation ... with no specification or even vague al... condemned measures, nor is this Govern... by his Lordship with any information to ... as to his meaning.

...reply which can be made to an allegation so ... indefinite is, that this Government has an... need no other but ordinary and legitimate ...taining evidence against British officers, nor ... to believe or suspect that any persons, ... its countenance, have adopted any meas... for obtaining such evidences which would ... sanction in the established practice of ... administration of penal law in Great Britain. It is a ... fact that on the trials in Philadelphia and ... in which the accused were convicted for being ... in carrying out the scheme of recruitments with ... United States, no such objection as that by which ... CLARENDON would fain set aside all the evidence as ... was interposed or made to appear, though some ... Her Majesty's officers were present at these trials, took a deep interest in the defence of the criminals, and were ... implicated by the proofs as participants in the ...

...Regarding this charge of imitating "despotic institu... tions," and doing what is "disdained by all free and en... governments," it is proper to remark that, if it were sustainable, it would not warrant the conclusion which Lord CLARENDON has deduced from it, which is, that the evidence "will fail to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's Government." It is far from being certain that the measures adopted for obtaining the evidence, even if they had been extraordinary and exceptionable, would invalidate it, for it might still be of such a character as to carry conviction to the mind of the truth of the allegations.

Should Her Britannic Majesty's Government see fit to disclose any specific objection to the mode by which the evidence has been obtained, or attempt in any other way to impeach it, this Government will then feel called on to ... its course, and show its ability to sustain its charges by evidence to which no just exception can be taken. Either of these procedures would seem more effectually to dispose of Lord CLARENDON'S argument for setting aside the testimony against the implicated British officers, nor the inference he deduces from them, can be admitted by this Government.

Lord CLARENDON must, I think, intend to be understood as impeaching our neutrality in the present war, though there appears to be some indistinctness in his language. In commenting upon so grave a charge, coming from so respectable an authority, it is but fair to quote his own words:

"The United States profess neutrality in the present war between the Western Powers and Russia; but have ... done within the United States, by citizens thereof, which accord little with the spirit of neutrality ... have not laws and ammunition, and warlike stores of ... kinds, been sent in large quantities from the United States for the service of Russia?"

It is certainly a novel doctrine of international law, that traffic by citizens or subjects of a neutral power with belligerents, though it should be in arms, ammunition, and warlike stores, compromits the neutrality of that power. The enterprise of individuals, citizens of the United States, may have led them in some instances, and to a limited extent, to trade with Russia, to some of the specified articles, is not denied—nor is it necessary for the present purpose, for the purpose of vindicating this Government from the charge of having disregarded the duties of neutrality in the present war.

Lord CLARENDON is most respectfully asked to look on the other side of the case. Have the citizens of the United States had no traffic with Great Britain, during the present war, in arms, ammunition, and warlike stores? It must be known to his lordship, for it is a matter of notoriety, that citizens of the United States individually have rendered substantial aid to both England and France in the prosecution of hostilities against Russia. Though Lord CLARENDON may have momentarily forgotten, he will readily call to mind the fact that a large number of our merchant ships have been engaged, from the commencement of war down to the present time, in transporting troops and munitions of war for Great Britain, from the United States to the ports of the United Kingdom, to the Mediterranean, to the Crimea, to say nothing of the numerous American merchant vessels employed in conveying troops and munitions of war from the ports of France.

Private manufacturing establishments in the United States have been resorted to for powder, arms, and warlike stores for the use of the Allies, and immense quantities of provisio is have been furnished to supply their armies in the Crimea. In the face of these facts, could it have been expected that this Government would have imagined that the British Government would have alluded to the very limited traffic which some of our citizens may have had with Russia, as sustaining a solemn charge against this Government for violating neutral obligations towards the Allies. Russia may have shared scantily, but the Allies have undoubtedly partaken largely in bounties derived from the capital, the industry, and the lavish ... of American citizens in the progress of the war; but on the part of this Government has there been connection with these proceedings, neither belligerent has any just ground of complaint against it.

Lord CLARENDON further asks, "Have not plots been openly formed, and conspiracies entered into without disguise or hindrance in various parts of the Union, to take advantage of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and in which she is expending her resources in defending her Majesty's dominions, and the invasion thereof by an armed force proceeding from the United States?"

This Government replies that it has no knowledge or belief whatever of the existence of any such plots or conspiracies. It has only seen it stated in English newspapers that a few persons from Ireland had congregated together in Boston, or in its vicinity, adopted some resolutions in relation to the condition of their countrymen at home, and made some suggestions in relation to what they regarded as an amelioration of the condition of the land of their birth. It was not here considered a noticeable affair, and only became known to any member of this Government by the comments upon it which appeared in the British press. On inquiry, it is ascertained that a very few individuals were present at that meeting, and it was probably the result of the British scheme of recruiting which was at that time vigorously pressed in Boston. It was a thing so more noticeable, and far less harmful, than the daily machinations of foreign fugitives collected in London against the Governments of their native countries. These who assembled in Boston will probably rejoice at having effected much more than they anticipated when they shall learn that their proceedings have attracted the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and been regarded as a disturbing movement against the British dominions.

If the British Government believe that plots and conspiracies are really on foot in any part of the United States, and will furnish any clue by which they can be detected, it may be assumed that this Government will act promptly and efficiently in bringing them to light, and punishing the ... and it will not consider itself in any way relieved from its whole duty in this respect by what ... has taken place here in reference to recruitments for the British army.

This Government is not less mindful than that of Great Britain or France of the many ties and sympathies which connect the people of the United States with those two powerful nations, and it will go as far and do as much as either to strengthen and cherish those sentiments, in the hope of thereby rendering available for all legitimate purposes to maintain friendly relations, and increase social and commercial intercourse; but Great Britain ought not to indulge the expectation that those sentiments can be permitted to draw the United States over the line which marks their duty to themselves as well as to the belligerents and all friendly powers.

It would be an inexcusable perversion of such sentiments if they were permitted to induce this Government to have sanctioned the violation of its laws, or to throw open its territories to the recruiting officers of any foreign power.

The expectation that the United States would yield to such pretensions, or forbear to claim redress when such an affront to their sovereign rights had been offered, could only be founde on a belief that they were prepared to abandon their position or strict nautrality, and run the hazard of plunging into the struggle which now convulses Europe.

Regarding this Government is in the charge made against British officers and agents, of having infringed our laws and violated our territorial rights, and being able to sustain that charge by competent proof, the President would fail in due respect for the national character of the United States, and in his duty to maintain it, if he did not decline to accept, as a satisfaction for the wrongs complained of, Lord CLARENDON'S assurance that the officers were enjoined a strict observyance of our laws, and that he does not believe that any of them have disregarded the injunction.

This Government believes, and has abundant proof to warrant its belief, that Her Britannic Majesty's officers and agents have transgressed our laws and disregarded our rights, and that its solemn duty requires that it should be satisfied, before bestowing upon it proper satisfaction. The President indulges the hope that this demand for redress will be deemed reasonable, and be acceded to by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

This Government has indicated the satisfaction which it believes it has a right to claim from the British Government in my dispatch to you of the 13th of July last.

The President directs you to urge upon Her Britannic Majesty's Government the views contained in that dispatch, and to read this to Lord CLARENDON, and deliver a copy if he should desire it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[No. 99.] [Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 2, 1855.

SIR: . . . . . .

According to the appointment mentioned in my last dispatch, I met Lord CLARENDON yesterday at the Foreign Office. After some unimportant conversation, I told him that on my return to the legation on Monday last, I found a dispatch from yourself on the recruiting question, which I had been instructed to read to him, and furnish him a copy if requested. He said he had also dispatches from you on the same subject. I then stated that Mr. CRAMPTON, having promised, in his note of the 7th of September, to address you again after hearing from his lordship, I should be glad to know whether he had further instructions to Mr. CRAMPTON for this purpose. He told me he had not; that he had pursued the usual diplomatic course in such cases, in addressing me a note in answer to the note addressed by you to Mr. CRAMPTON; I said very well; then your note to me of the 27th of September is the answer to Mr. MARCY'S note to Mr. CRAMPTON of the 5th of that month, and the dispatch which I was about to read to him was your answer to his note to me of the 27th of September. To this he assented.

I then read to him your dispatch to me of the 18th of October, to which he listened throughout with great attention. After reading, he requested a copy, and I delivered him the duplicate which you had forwarded to me. He then asked what was the nature of the instructions from the British Government to which you had referred in your dispatch just read. I said that the best mode of giving him the information was to read to him this dispatch of yours to me, which I accordingly did. . . . .

I then stated, his lordship would observe that the Government of the United States had two causes of complaint: the one was such violations of our neutrality laws as might be tried and punished in the courts of the United States; the other—to which I especially desired to direct his attention—consisted in a violation of our neutrality, under the general law of nations, by the attempts which had been made by British officers and agents, not punishable under our municipal law, to draw military forces from our Territory to recruit their armies in the Crimea. As examples of this, I passed in review the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON, of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and the British consuls at New-York and Philadelphia.

I observed that, in his note of the 16th July, he had assured me that the individuals engaged in recruiting in the United States acted upon their individual responsibility, and had no authority for their proceedings from any British officials, by whom their conduct was condemned. In addition, he had stated that instructions had been sent out to Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to stop all enlistments in North America. [Yes, his Lordship observed, they were sent out on the 22d June last.] I said I had expressed the satisfaction which I felt in transmitting this note to Mr. MARCY, and was, therefore, sorry to say that satisfactory proof existed that Mr. CRAMPTON and other British officers had before and since been engaged in aiding and countenancing these proceedings and recruitments. In fact, WAGNER had been convicted at New-York for a violation of our neutrality law, committed at so late a period as the 3d of August.

Lord CLARENDON sat silent and attentive whilst I was making these remarks, and then took from his drawer several sheets of paper, containing extracts from a despatch of Mr. CRAMPTON, (received, as I understood, by the last steamer,) some of which he read to me.

Mr. CRAMPTON emphatically denies the truth of STRAUBEL'S testimony and HERTZ'S confession, as well as all complicity in the recruitments. I expressed my surprise at this, and said that STROUEL'S character was respectable, so far as I had ever learned, and that his testimony was confirmed by several documents implicating Mr. CRAMPTON, which had been given in evidence on the trial of HERTZ. I told him he would see this on a perusal of the trial itself, of which I gave him a copy.

I asked him whether he intended I should communicate to you my recollection of the particular extracts he had read to me from Mr. CRAMPTON'S dispatch. He said he would prefer I should not; that he would examine and sift the subject with great care, and preferred to present these to you in his own language.

In concluding this part of the conversation, Lord CLARENDON declared, in a sincere and emphatic manner, that nothing had been further from the intention of the British Government than to violate the neutrality of the United States by sending recruiting officers. He could also declare, in regard to himself personally, that he would not act in such a manner towards one of the weakest powers—not even towards Monaco—and certainly would not do so towards the great and powerful Republic of the United States, for which he had ever entertained the warmest feelings of respect and friendship.

I presume you may expect, ere long, to hear from Lord CLARENDON, through a note addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, according to what Lord is diplomatic usage.

We afterwards had some conversation about the invasion of Ireland, which I have never treated seriously. In regard to the Russian privateer alleged to be fitting out at the port of New-York. I told him that since our last conversation I had seen two gentlemen who had just arrived from New-York, who assured me they would be likely to know or have heard of it, were any such steamer building, and they treated the report to that effect on this side of the Atlantic as idle and unfounded. In reply, he informed me that the fact was substantiated and the steamer described in a particular manner, which he detailed. by three depositions which had been forwarded by the British Consul at New-York to Mr. CRAMPTON, who had brought the subject to your notice, and you had promised to inquire into it. . . . .

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

[No. 272.] FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1855.

In this letter Lord CLARENDON says, that the charges made against the officers and agents of Her Majesty's Government, are imperfect and indistinct, nor he requests a specification of said charges against particular individuals by name. With reference to the second charge made by Mr. MARCY—namely, that of violating the sovereign territorial rights of the United States, by enlisting recruits for the British Army within their territories"—Lord CLARENDON observes, that apart from any municipal legislation in the United States on the subject of foreign enlistment, Great Britain, as a belligerent nation, would commit no violation of the sovereign territorial rights of the United States," simply by enlisting, as soldiers, *within British Territory*, persons who might leave the United States territory in order so to recruit. Lord CLARENDON takes the ground that British officers who, within the United States, pointed out routes which intended recruits should follow, were not "recruiting that is, enlisting or hiring, and concludes by averring that the facts demonstrate that no offence to the United States was offered or contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed,) CLARENDON.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 124.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1855.

SIR: I have received from Mr. CRAMPTON, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government, a dispatch addressed to him by the Earl of CLARENDON, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my dispatch to you of the 13th of October.

The document has been carefully considered by the President, and I am directed to present to you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them laid before her Majesty's Government.

It is perceived with deep regret that there exists a very wide difference of opinion between this Government and that of Great Britain in regard to the principles of law involved in the pending discussion, and still wider differences, if possible, as to the material facts of the case.

It is due alike to the serious importance of the questions under consideration, and to the sincere respect entertained for it by the general declaration "that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by means of bribes, sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened governments, will fail to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's servants."

It is presumed that his Lordship's misapprehension as to the character of the evidence, and the means by which it was obtained, has been corrected; because, in the last note he not only calls for the names of the British officers implicated, (though some of them had been before given) and the specific charges against them, but for a particular statement of the evidence by which these charges are sustained, professing to have very imperfect information in regard to the matters complained of, although full four months had passed since his attention was first called to them by this Government.

The exposition he has given to the citizens of the United States against recruiting, and the restrictions he has placed upon our sovereign rights, show that his views on that subject have been greatly modified since his first dispatch was written.

As that law is now construed by him, scarcely any evidence, however obtained, or whatever be its character, will be sufficient to implicate any one in the offence of recruiting within the United States.

If the views of Lord CLARENDON as to that law and the sovereign rights of the United States can be maintained, the territories of this country are open, almost without restriction, to the recruiting operations of all nations, and for that purpose any foreign power may sustain a vigorous competition with this Government upon its own soil.

This Government does not contest Lord CLARENDON'S two propositions in respect to the sovereign rights of the United States—first, that, in the absence of municipal law, Great Britain may enlist, hire, or engage, as soldiers, within the British territory, persons who have left the United States for that purpose. This proposition is, however, to be understood as not applying to persons who have been enticed away from the country by tempting offers of reward, liberal commissions in the British army, high wages, liberal bounties, pensions, and portions of the royal domain, urged on them while within the United States by officers and agents of Her Majesty's Government; and, secondly, no foreign power has a right "to enlist and organize and train men as British soldiers within the United States." The right to do this Lord CLARENDON does not claim for his Government; and whether the British officers have done so or not is, as he appears to understand the case, a matter of fact to be settled, for an internal rights are involved, between the two countries.

In his view of the question as to the rights of territory, irrespective of municipal law, Lord CLARENDON is understood to maintain that her Majesty's Government may authorize agents to do anything within the United States, short of enlisting, and organizing, and training men as soldiers for the British army, with perfect respect to the sovereign rights of this country.

This proposition is exactly the reverse of that maintained by this Government, which holds that no foreign power whatever has the right within either of the specified acts without its consent. No foreign power can, by its agents or officers, lawfully enter the territory of another to enlist soldiers for its service, or organize or train them therein, or even entice persons away in order to be enlisted, without express permission.

This, as a rule of international law, was considered so well settled that it was not deemed necessary to invoke the authority of publicists to support it. I am not aware that any modern writer on international law has questioned its soundness. As this important principle is controverted by Lord CLARENDON, and as its maintenance is fatal to his defence of British recruiting here, I propose to establish it by a reference to a few elementary writers of eminence upon the law of nations:

"Since a right of raising soldiers is a right of majesty which cannot be violated by a foreign nation, it is not permitted to raise soldiers on the territory of another without the consent of its sovereign."—*Wolfius.*

VATTEL says, that of the man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country without the sovereign's permission, and, in general, whoever entices away the subjects of another State, violates one of the most sacred rights of the prince and the nation." He designates the crime by harsher names than I choose to use, which, as he says, "is punished with the utmost severity in every well regulated State." VATTEL further observes, that "it is not presumed that their sovereign has ordered them [foreign recruiters] to commit a crime; and supposing, even, that they had received such an order, they ought not to have obeyed it; their sovereign having no right to command what is routrary to the law of nature."

HAUTEFEUILLE, a modern French author of much repute, regards permission, and acquiescence implies permission, by a neutral power to one of the belligerent, though extended to both, to raise recruits in its territories, unless it was allowed in peace, to be an act of bad faith, which compromits its neutrality.

There can be no well founded distinction, in the rule of international law, between raising soldiers for a belligerent's army and sailors for its navy within a neutral country. HAUTEFEUILLE says, "the neutral sovereign is under obligation to prohibit and prevent all levying of soldiers upon its territory for the service of the belligerents." Again he says, "the neutral must prohibit, in an absolute manner, the levying of sailors upon its territory to complete a ship's company reduced by combat, or any other cause."

"The prohibition to engage sailors on the territory of a pacific Prince must extend to foreigners who are found in the ports of his jurisdiction, and even to those who belong to the belligerent nation owning the vessel that wishes to complete its crew or ship's company."

Reference to other writers might be made to sustain the position contended for by this Government, and to overthrow that advanced by Lord CLARENDON but the authorities of those presented is deemed sufficient for that purpose.

This view of the law on the subject was presented to Parliament when the foreign enlistment bill was under debate. On that occasion Lord GRANVILLE said that the object proposed by it was "to resort to a practice which, for the last hundred years, the opinion of European statesmen had not hesitated to condemn."

This is the doctrine on the subject of recruiting soldiers and sailors by belligerents on neutral soil, which this Government maintains, and insists upon applying to the present case.

There is another view of territorial rights which Lord CLARENDON has not distinctly brought out, but which has a direct bearing upon the questions under consideration. The extent of a nation's sovereign rights depends, in some measure, upon its municipal laws. Other powers are bound, not only to abstain from violating such laws, but to respect the policy of them. The British officers who set in operation the scheme for recruiting in this country, which has resulted in numerous acts against its laws, within its jurisdiction, did not, by such a proceeding, expose themselves to the penalties decounced by that law; but they violated its policy, and their acts, if done in obedience to the orders of their Government, or in carrying out its purposes, involved that Government in responsibility for their conduct. It is the sovereign right of every independent State that all foreign Powers should abstain from authorizing or instigating their officers or agents to do that, even within their own dominions, which would, as a natural or very probable consequence, lead to the contravention of the municipal laws of such State. Some of the proceedings by British officers and agents, in regard to recruiting within the United States, though conducted beyond the limits thereof, were considered by this Government an infringement of their sovereign rights, and constituted one ground of remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government.

But Lord CLARENDON'S exposition of the municipal law of the United States, in respect to recruiting thereto, has created much more surprise than the restriction he has laid on the sovereign rights of this country.

If I do not misconceive his meaning, Lord CLARENDON'S interpretation nearly annuls the clause in the act of Congress which prohibits enlisting within the United States for foreign service, and thus leaves British officers and agents full liberty to do almost anything for that purpose.

He says "that no enlistment in the British service is valid without attestation, and that, according to British laws, a recruit cannot be attested in a foreign country, nor even in the British colonies, without a specially-delegated authority for that purpose."

The other provisions of the law which forbid hiring or retaining persons within the United States to go beyond the limits thereof, for the purpose of enlisting in foreign service, are reduced to the same imbecility by a similar course of reasoning. Lord CLARENDON says: "No binding contract could, therefore, be made with any man within the United States—promises might be so made; but any money given to men to enable them to repair to places beyond the United States territory for the purpose of being enlisted, would be advanced at no risk."

In order to prevent misconception as to Lord CLARENDON'S views on this subject, and to show that the inferences here deduced from them are correct, I add another extract from his dispatch of the 16th of November:

"There can be no question that the men who went to Halifax were free, and not compelled to be soldiers on their arrival. Upwards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for instance, if Her Majesty's Government are rightly informed, refused to enlist on arriving there, and said they came in order to work on a railway. They were therefore not enlisted, hired or retained, as soldiers in the United States: no attempt was made to enforce against them any such contract or engagement."

Lord CLARENDON, it is true, uses language in other parts of that dispatch which seems to admit that enlisting into foreign military service within the United States, or hiring or retaining persons to leave the United States to enlist into such service, would be a violation of the United States neutrality law; but this admission amounts to nothing, when taken in connection with his definition of the terms enlisting, hiring, or retaining. In his view, as I understand it, each act must be the result of a valid contract. If the persons are not bound, when they have left the United States, to perfect their enlistment, then there has been no violation of the United States law. Such a contract made in the United States, being expressly prohibited by law, is void, of course, but I think this conclusion is fairly deduced from Lord CLARENDON'S language, or rather, is his own conclusion, stated by him in a different meaner.

This Government cannot concur in these views. They deprive the law of the United States of all stringency, and render it a dead letter. The earlier opinion of Lord CLARENDON in regard to that law is the one which this Government strenuously maintains.

In his dispatch of the 12th of April to which I have already referred, he admits "that the law of the United States, with respect to enlistment, however conducted, is not only very just, but very stringent;" but, as I understand his latter opinion, the law imposed very little restraint upon the British officers and agents who embarked in the scheme of recruiting in this country; it left them with all the liberty they had occasion to use for their purpose; they could penetrate every part of the country, open rendezvous in any city; publish handbills, ornamented with the emblem of England's royalty, presenting every inducement for enlisting which a United States officer engaged in recruiting troops for his own Government could offer; and yet, in doing all these things, they would comply with the strictest instructions—so often repeated to them, and now so much relied on for their justification—not to violate the United States law.

Under the construction given by Her Majesty's Government to that law, the injunction not to violate it could have had very little significance, and is not admitted by this Government as an available excuse for what was done by Her Majesty's officers and agents.

After the most deliberate and respectful consideration of Lord CLARENDON'S views, in his dispatch of the 16th of November, as to the sovereign rights of the United States, the effect of their neutrality law, and the conduct of the British officers and agents in carrying out the scheme of recruiting, this Government is constrained to differ most widely from them all.

It cannot but regard the original design, which led the sanction of the British Cabinet, as a dangerous measure, which should not have been ventured on without the consent of the Government. The scheme for carrying out that design, which it is presumed has resulted in the United States or the British Provinces, was framed in an utter disregard of the Act of Congress, and almost every step in the progress of executing it was attended by the transgression of that law.

The reasons offered by Lord CLARENDON for not having acted, on the complaint of this Government, against the British officers who were engaged in recruiting within the United States and the preceding condition to be performed before that complaint will be attended to, deserve particular consideration. Lord CLARENDON says, "they (Her Majesty's ministers) must, therefore, request the United States Government to make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name; and that Government will, I am confident, not deny the justice and the necessity of giving each person implicated the opportunity of knowing what is alleged against himself, and of dealing with the evidence by which the charge may be supported."

In your note to Lord CLARENDON of the 5th of July, the charges, as well as the designation of persons, were less distinctly presented than in the dispatches subsequently laid before Her Majesty's Government; yet in Lord CLARENDON'S reply to that note he did not object to the charges for want of definiteness, or to the designation of persons implicated for uncertainty. He did not deny that the United States law had been violated, but insisted that it had been done by self-constituted and unauthorized persons, for whose acts British officers were not responsible.

In my dispatch of the 5th of September, addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, the charges were repeated with more distinctness, and Mr. CRAMPTON himself and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT were both named.

Lord CLARENDON appears to have understood that Her Majesty's Consuls in some of the cities of the Union were included in the charge against British officers resident within the United States. Nothing was said in Lord CLARENDON'S reply to my dispatch of the 5th or September, concerning his imperfect information on the subject, or his uncertainty as to the persons complained of; nor did he then call for the evidence by which the participation of the British officials in the infraction of the laws of the United States was to be established; but he set aside the whole of the evidence by the sweeping allegation, that the practices resorted to for obtaining it, rendered it incompetent "to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's servants."

The ground taken in July—that the persons engaged in recruiting, who had violated the laws of the United States, were self-constituted and unauthorized agents—is abandoned in his dispatch of November. In the latter it is not denied that these persons have acted under the authority of the British Government; but Her Majesty's Ministers now propose to give their attention to the demand of this Government for redress, if it will make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name. Quite as much, and, indeed, more than is usual, has been done in this case in specifying the charges and indicating the persons implicated. The disclosures from this Government in the possession of the British Ministers made such disclosures as to the infringement of the law and rights of the United States, and as to the British officers and agents concerned therein, as called for a full investigation of the subject by her Majesty's Government. Such an investigation on its part was, in the opinion of the United States, due to the friendly relations of the two countries, and would have been in strict conformity to es ablished usages; but that Government has remained unaccountably inactive, and is, it seems, disposed so to remain until the American Secretary of State shall name the individual persons accused, describe the particular acts performed by each, with specification of time, place and the evidence relied on to sustain the charges; until the proceedings shall assume, as it were, the form, and be conducted by the legal rules of a criminal trial, in which the Government of the United States is to be arraigned itself as the prosecutor and the accused as defendants.

It is believed that such a course is unprecedented in diplomacy, and a dangerous departure from that hitherto pursued in similar cases. If generally adopted, it would introduce a new element of discord into international intercourse, which could not fail to disturb the peace of nations, and would inevitably lead to a prolific controversy, engendering at each step in its progress hostile feeling between the parties.

Though the example of this Government may not be much regarded, I will refer to an instance of a recent date, in a matter of less grave importance, but of similar character to that under discussion, as illustrating the course which, in the opinion of this Government, should have been pursued in this case. Not long since Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, represented to this Government that the bark *Maury* was being fitted out in the port of New-York as a privateer to depredate upon the commerce of the allies. The evidence, if it could be called such, to support the charge consisted of affidavits detailing loose rumors, and some circumstances about her equipment which justified a bare suspicion of an illegal purpose. If there could be a case which would warrant the course suggested by Her Majesty's Ministers in respect to the complaint of this Government against British recruitments within the United States, it would be that of the bark *Maury*; but this President, without the slightest hesitation or delay, ordered proceedings to be instituted against that vessel and against all persons who should be found to be implicated. All the alleged causes of suspicion were immediately investigated, and the result which showed the utter groundlessness of the charges, was promptly communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

If this Government, acting upon the rule now prescribed in the case of British recruitments in this country, had replied to that of Great Britain, on the complaint against the bark *Maury*, that inasmuch as Mr. CRAMPTON had not made any definite charge; had not named the persons accused, with a precise statement of their acts or when or where done, or produced the evidence on which he intended to rely to support his allegations, so that the persons concerned might have an opportunity to deal with it, nothing would be done, no step would be taken, until these preliminary matters should have been attended to; would such a reply in the case of the *Maury* have been what Her Majesty's minister might have expected; would it have been deemed courteous or friendly to the British Government?

Lord CLARENDON may be well assured that such a reply, in the case of the *Maury*, would have been quite as satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government as is his reply to this Government in relation to its remonstrance and complaint against British recruitments within the United States.

Until this Government was apprised by Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch of the 16th of November of the position adverted to in regard to its complaint with reference to that proceeding, it indulged a confident expectation that her Majesty's ministers would take the usual course in such cases. The grounds of the complaint were fully disclosed by the officers, bearing the highest evidence of the British officers assumed, and others with more than usual precision, indicated. Sufficient information was given to direct their inquiries, but her Majesty's Government has refused to do more than offer to pass on the issues which may be made between this Government and those officers, after the pleadings and proofs are laid before them, as prescribed in Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch.

For most controlling reasons, which, on reflection, will readily occur to Lord CLARENDON, this process of litigating the case is declined.

So far as respects the British officers and agents, whose acts in carrying out the project of recruiting in disregard of law were performed beyond the limits of the United States; and, also, those persons who acted within those limits, but have since left the country, nothing further remains to be done. This result is deeply regretted: the ... of wrong which led this Government most reluctantly to present their conduct to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, as a violation of the law and rights of the United States, survives the hope of redress.

Before I present the President's views in respect to other British functionaries who are implicated, and who now hold official positions here by the consent of the Executive, it seems to be proper that other parts of the dispatch of the 16th of November should be particularly noticed.

In that dispatch Lord CLARENDON has subjected to unfair suspicion the purpose of this Government in seeking redress, and insisting upon it after the proceedings complained of have ceased, and, as he alleges, by the interposition of the British Government.

The circumstances which led to the abandonment of the recruiting scheme will be adverted to hereafter.

That fact is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a favor for which the United States are not sufficiently grateful. If it be a favor, than the recruiting, carried on as it was by British authority in the United States, was the exercise of a right. The application was made to Her Majesty's Government to discontinue recruiting by its officers because it was a national offence. This Government cannot receive the mere suspension of wrong-doing, even if unintentional, as a favor, and consequently does not consider Lord CLARENDON'S reflection upon it for not so receiving it as at all deserved. As the proceedings for raising recruits for the British service in this country resulted from instructions to Her Majesty's officers here and in the British Provinces, issued by the Minister of the Crown for that express purpose, the order to discontinue them is regarded as a mere act of justice, but in no respect a satisfaction for a past injury.

This Government asked, as a part of the satisfaction due to it from Great Britain, that the men who had been enticed, contrary to law, from the United States into the British provinces, and there enlisted into Her Majesty's service, should be discharged. A casual reading of Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch of the 16th of November may convey an impression that this demand has been acceded to; but such is not the true import. The language of that dispatch is as follows: "If it can be shown that there are persons now in the foreign legion who have been enlisted, or hired, in violation of the United States Law, as well as of British Law, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to offer them their discharge." The offer is not to discharge them if it be shown that they were enlisted or hired in violation of the law of the United States. That fact, would be of no avail, unless it were shown that they were also enlisted or hired in violation of British law. This is no concession whatever to the Government of the United States; for, if the men were enlisted or hired contrary to the law of Great Britain, no antecedent transaction within the United States would strengthen their just claim to be discharged. The single fact of having been enlisted or hired in violation of the United States law would not be available under this offer, unless the further fact be shown that the enlistment was also in violation of the British law.

Notwithstanding the illegal means which were used to entice or decoy them to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted into the British Foreign Legion, their subsequent enlistment in the British Provinces would be valid according to the British law. Under this offer by Lord CLARENDON, probably not one of the many hundred men who were induced, contrary to law, to leave the United States and to go to the British Provinces, and were there enlisted, could obtain his discharge, either on his own application or on that of this Government. This offer of Her Majesty's Minister does not, therefore, in any respect, meet the demand of this Government.

Lord CLARENDON has placed on record "certain facts"—seven in number—the correctness of which he says he does not doubt will be admitted by me. After duly considering them, I am constrained to say there is scarcely one of them, bearing on the merits of the matter in discussion, which I can admit without essential modifications. Some of them I shall make the subject of remark. One of these alleged facts, or rather statements, which I cannot omit to notice, is, "that as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government was adverse to the scheme, and that it might lead to violations of the United States law, the project was abandoned out of deference to the United States;" and he adds an expression of regret that "this proof of good faith and good will of Her Majesty's Government has not been noticed or appreciated by the Government of the United States."

If the fact on which Lord CLARENDON relies for the proof of good faith and good will he shows to be essentially different from what he conceives it to be, he will understand the cause why this Government does not appreciate it as he does.

In the question of this kind dates are important. When did it become apparent that the United States Government was averse to the recruiting scheme, and how soon thereafter was it abandoned?

I hope to be able to convince Lord CLARENDON that they were not contemporaneous events; that far the greatest number of objectionable acts committed by the British officers was performed long after this Government had, in the most public and emphatic manner, reprobated the recruiting project; after prosecutions had been pending for months against the agents of British officers, with the full knowledge of these officers, and also, as it was fair to presume, with the knowledge of their Government.

Mr. CRAMPTON'S intercourse with these recruiting agents commenced in January. On the 4th of February he united STROUEL and HERTZ, by a note addressed to each, that they would be willing to receive precise instructions on the subject alluded to in a previous note, dated the 30th of January, and the other the 4th of February, 1855. The originals of both, in the handwriting of Mr. CRAMPTON, were produced to the Court at the trial of HERTZ. In the letter Mr. CRAMPTON says: "With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give you some more definite information on the subject to which it related."

This connection being established, it is also allowable to infer, from the testimony of HERTZ's account, and of what took place between himself and Mr. CRAMPTON in relation to recruiting in this country, Nothing is known of HERTZ which can effect his veracity, except that he was engaged in recruiting for the British army within the United States, contrary to law, and has been convicted for that offence.

HERTZ says, "All that I did in procuring and sending men to Halifax for the foreign legion, was done by the advice and recommendation of Mr. CRAMPTON, Mr. HOWE and Mr. MATTHEW; I was employed by Mr. HOWE, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. MATTHEW: Mr. MATTHEW knew of both the expeditions I sent; he approved and encouraged me in sending them away; he encouraged me by his advice and countenance, and in giving me money to send them away."

Mr. MAX F. O. STROUEL acted a more conspicuous part than Mr. HERTZ, and his conduct in the affair under consideration requires to be more fully traced. In the statement here presented in regard to his proceedings and connection with British officers, and among them with Mr. CRAMPTON, I intend to rely almost entirely upon original documents in possession of this Government. I do not mean, however, by this restriction, to cast the slightest doubt upon the credibility of Mr. STROUEL.

Mr. CRAMPTON'S letter to Mr. STROUEL was dated on the same day (February 4) as that addressed to HERTZ, and is expressed nearly in the same terms.

After Mr. STROUEL'S interviews with Mr. CRAMPTON in Washington, he embarked in the recruiting service, and suddenly rose to the rank of "captain of the first company in the foreign legion." He went to Halifax, at the head of a detachment of recruits, raised in Philadelphia, to Halifax; was exultingly received into fellowship with the military and civil officers of the highest position in Her Majesty's service there stationed; was invited to partake of the hospitalities of "His Excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT," of "Colonel CLARK, and the officers of the seventy-sixth regiment;" and of Colonel FRASER, Colonel WETHERALL, and the officers of the royal artillery and royal engineers, and the original cards of invitation, addressed to him, were produced on HERTZ'S trial.

After such an indorsement of his character, it would seem that the testimony of Captain STROUEL, even if it were uncorroborated, should command confidence.

Mr. STROUEL, who had then acquired the rank of "captain of the first company in the Foreign Legion," and Mr. CRAMPTON were again brought together at Halifax, and were engaged for some time in making further arrangements for recruiting within the United States.

Original documents, now in possession of this Government, show that there can be no mistake as to the object of Mr. CRAMPTON'S visit to Halifax, and that it had special regard to recruitments in the United States for the British service.

Mr. R. MCDONALD, who appears to have been a Secretary in the Executive Department of Nova Scotia, addressed a letter to "Captain STROUEL, first company, Foreign Legion," dated "Provincial Secretary's Office, 3d May, 1855," in these words:

"DEAR SIR: I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to introduce to you the bearer, Lieutenant KUNTZEL. He comes with a letter to Sir GASPARD from Mr. CRAMPTON. You will please explain to him the steps necessary for him to take to secure a commission."

On the 13th of May, the second or third day after Mr. CRAMPTON'S arrival at Halifax, J. W. PRESTON, lieutenant of Her Majesty's 76th regiment, who had charge of the depot at Niagara for the reception of recruits from the United States, wrote to Captain STROUEL as follows:

"MY DEAR STROUEL: I am directed by the General to acquaint you that Mr. CRAMPTON wants to see you, at his house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; be punctual. If you like, come up to my room at 9½ o'clock, and we will

[illegible] Department of State, that [illegible] As [illegible] by military agents, [illegible] critical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be paid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 29, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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The British Enlistment Correspondence.

We publish, this morning, the greater part, and all that is essential, of the Diplomatic Correspodence which has passed between our own Government and that of Great Britain, in relation to the Enlistment difficulty. The correspondence was communicated to the Senate yesterday; it is very volminous, bnt the whole of these documents deserve attentive perusal as well for the ability displayed in the discussion, as for the importance of the subject and the question involved.

It is not alone the question of what reparation shall be made to this country, for the infringement of our laws and the violation of our national sovereignty, bnt also its incidental bearing on the practice which England has pursued in other countries, in the enlistment of mercenaries to fight her battles, which invests this diplomatic correspondence with snch importance.

It will be seen hy the closing paragraphs of Mr. MARCY'S very long and able dispatch of the 28th of December last, to Mr. BUCHANAN, that the DAILY TIMES has been right from the beginning in predicting, as we have done since the commencement of this controversy, that the result of it conld not possibly fail to be a demand for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, a consummation which is distinctly arrived at in Mr. MARCY'S letter to that gentleman of the 5th of September last. It was abont this date that our attentive Washington correspondent announced the proceedings of our Government against the British Minister, and stated that his recall would be demanded, and if not complied with, that his dismissal would immediately follow. Though this statement was positively denied, and we were told time and again that there was no misnnderstanding between our Secretary of State and Mr. CRAMPTON, by those who should have known the truth of the case, we had no doubt of the reliableness of our correspondent's information, and have only to point to the documents now in vindication of his accuracy.

It will hardly be possible for any candid and intelligent mind to read these dispatches and follow the controversy from its origin to its close, without concurring in the opinion that the recall or dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and the Consuls BARCLAY, MATTHEW and ROWCROFT, was inevitably demanded by a proper sense of our national honor.

Our Courts of law have clearly established the fact that our laws and national sovereignty were violated, yet England, instead of offering any apology or reparation for her offence, justifies her Minister, and pleads "not guilty" on the ground of her own construction of our laws. And this is what the London *Times* calls a sufficient apology to satisfy ten European governments!

We are greatly mistaken in our estimate of the English character, if the intelligent people of Great Britain, after reading this correspondence, do not decide that their own Government has been altogether in the wrong in refusing to make the concessions which their infringement of our laws demanded as a slight reparation to our national honor.

Walker and Kinney—The Nicaragua News.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West* arrived, yesterday morning, from San Juan de Nicaragua. Though our columns are unusually crowded with other and important matter, we have devoted a great deal of space to the highly interesting news received by this arrival. It appears that on the 10th of February a decree was promulgated at the City of Granada, claiming and annexing the whole of the Mosquito territory as a part of the State of Nicaragua, and annulling every right or grant by which Colonel KINNEY had taken possession of that much-disputed land. The decree, moreover, declared that Messrs. SHEPPARD, HALEY and KINNEY, by their occupation of this Territory, were guilty of an attempt to destroy the integrity of Central America. Some intimation of this intelligence brought the Colonel in haste to Granada from his patriarchal retreat at San Juan. He speedily obtained an interview with WALKER, but his remonstrances made no impression upon the General, who, as usual, employed no more words than were necessary to inform the Colonel that his services were declined and his proposals rejected. KINNEY left with a warning against using any treasonable language; bnt, as he does not seem to have followed the General's counsel in this respect, we find him next in custody as a State prisoner, sent back to San Juan in charge of an officer, and finally banished (on paper) from *all* the Nicaraguas with an imposing solemnity that might be imitated with advantage by the most imperious Czar that ever sat npon tho Russian throne. It remains now to be seen what course the Colonel will pursue in the present emergency, and whether, submitting tacitly to WALKER'S decree, he will abandon the Colony in which he has established himself. If not we suppose that war between the two Great Filibusters will be the result—a result from which KINNEY must come out second best. In formally claiming and annexing the Mosquito Territory, the Administration, of which General WALKER is the secret spring, has taken a bold but justifiable step. The act abolishes with one blow the British Protectorate and its absurd assumptions, removes our most serious cause of quarrel with England, and annexes a tract of country to the State to which it legitimately and naturally belongs. In this view, as *El Nicaraguense* observes, the Cabinet of President RIVAS deserves credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

According to advices received by this arrival, it would seem that the political relations of Nicaragua with the neighboring Republics are by no means of a friendly nature. The probability is that an alliance of the Central American States has already been effected for the purpose of overturning the Walker dynasty. CABANAS, of San Salvador, makes no secret of his designs. He has sent a letter to WALKER advising him to leave the country, and is engaged in exciting the people against American residents, whose lives and property are said to be in considerable danger. It is impossible to foretell whether WALKER will be able to weather the storm now gathering abont him; bnt confidence in his own undoubted ability and in the men nnder his control, has been the chief element of his past successes, and will in all likelihood bring him future triumphs.

Unconstitutional Kidnapping.

A citizen of Virginia, named PARSONS, was last Snmmer arrested in Blair County, Penn., npon the charge of kidnapping a colored inhabitant of that State, and attempting to carry him off as a slave, into Virginia. He was held to bail, which he obtained without difficulty, at the place where the alleged violation of law was committed, and was discharged. The period for his trial approaching, the Virginia Legislature took np his case, and a great hubbub was raised, resulting in the appointment of a Mr. TUCKER, as a Commissioner on the part of the State, to attend the trial and defend the accused. Mr. TUCKER discharged this duty. His client was arraigned and tried on the charge, and a verdict of acqnittal was anticipated by a *nolle prosequi*. The Commissioner made his report, in which, after stating the facts in the case, he goes into an argument of some length, to prove the right of slaveholders to seize whatever colored persons, in a Free State, they may choose to designate as their property, and to carry off the same without any process of law whatever. He contends that this right is not founded upon any law of the Federal or State Governments, but is conferred by the Constitution, and can neither be limited nor controlled by mnnicipal law. In illastration of this claim, he presents the following snpposition:

"Take the simplest and clearest case—a citizen of Virginia wishes to reclaim a fugitive. No Commissioner under the Fugitive Act of 1850 is within one hundred and fifty miles. He meets his slave npon the street, seizes him, and is carrying him home, *as he may do without other warrant than the Constitution*. Fanaticism makes oath that he is a kidnapper—a disturber of the public peace; and he is arrested. What becomes of his slave? He is released *ex necessitate*. The prosecution for kidnapping proceeds to a *nolle prosequi*, and the accused is to be profoundly grateful that it does not end in remanding him to a State prison for a term of years!"

It is impossible that any intelligent man should fail to perceive that the very first question which must arise, and must be decided in sneh a case, is whether the person thus seized and attempted to be abdncted, is a slave or a freeman. Ostensibly, he is a free inhabitant of the place where the stranger who may thus lay violent hands npon him meets him. He is believed to be snch by all who witness the proceeding. He is snch in contemplation of the law of the State. What is there to rebnt this presnmption? Nothing but the word of the claimant, a foreigner and a trespasser on the community—that the person whom he, by his own individnal will, is forcing from his home and out of the State, is a fugitive from service. The man is asked for his proof; but he has none to offer. He is asked for his warrant. He can produce none. The outrage becomes palpable and unendurable. The peace of the vicinage is disturbed; the dignity of the State contemned; the sentiment of common humanity is violated. The assailant of the alleged slave is, of course, arrested for a breach of the peace, or as a kidnapper and abductor. If he be really the legal owner of the colored man, that is a fact that must be legally shown, and then, and not till then, his constitutional right to carry off his *slave* will vest. The pretension that slave owners can reclaim their human property from the Free States without observing the formalities of law is so monstrous that it could only have arisen in unbounded arrogance upon the one side, and pusillanimous submission on the other. If admitted, any professional negro thief, who lives by stealing slaves from their masters, and selling them to others, may come into any peaceful village of the North—"one hnndred and fifty miles distant from any Commissioner"—the further the better—and seize the first colored family he may meet, and hurry them off to a Southern market, though the whole neighborhood shall assert the family were natives of the place. This is an example of a not improbable abuse. There is another that would occur oftener: A slaveholder has lost slaves. He sends an agent into the adjoining Free State in pursuit of the fugitives. The agent seizes the first colored property which meets his eye upon suspicion, and attempts to drag it awny. He does not positively know the property he is in search of, but will do the best he can for his employer. The victims are, perhaps, known to have been born free, and the neighbors protest accordingly. They offer to submit the matter to judicial investigation. "No," replies the agent, "I throw myself on my constitutional rights. I scorn warrants, and I defy law. It is enough for me to claim this man or woman as somebody's slave, and though you may know him or her to be free, it is not for me to know it." This was very nearly the case with PARSONS. He did not claim the persons whom he had seized as his own slaves. He had no warrant from their supposed owner; and for anght the people of Blair County knew to the contrary, he was an imposter, or worse. Very properly and justly they compelled him to let go his hold, and held him to answer the charge of abduction. He was also properly and justly acquitted. Had he been the real master, or had authority to reclaim the alleged fugitives, then it would have been his duty to produce reasonable proof that the persons claimed were actually escaped slaves; after which his right to convey them beyond the limits of the State would have been clear. The pretence that the Constitution grants to citizens of the South the rights to take any human being, black or white, out of any free State, without dne process of law, never ought to be, and never will be, snbmitted to.

☞ A resolution was offered in the United States Senate, yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish additional information in regard to the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and a bill was reported making appropriations for new fortifications; after which the official documents in the British enlistment difficulty were received from the President, a notice of which will be found elsewhere. A resolution was then adopted, on motion of Mr. MASON, calling for information as to whether an offer had been made by Great Britain to snbmit the Central American difficulties to arbitration. The House adopted a resolntion instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making immediate provision for the construction of new vessels of war, and adjourned to Monday.

☞ A petition was presented in the State Senate yesterday, from the Board of Education, praying the Legislature to enact a law by which the City of New-York may be authorized to expend all the taxes raised therein for School purposes, in the City only. A favorable report was made on the application for an appropriation of $10,000 in aid of the Women's Hospital in this City. A more than usual number of bills were introdnced, which will be fonnd enumerated in another column. It was general order day in the Assembly.

☞ We learn by a special dispatch from Columbus, that B. F. WADE was yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, by the Legislatnre of that State.

☞ We have received our files of Havana papers to the 22d inst. They contain nothing new.

Amusements.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his seventh *soirée* last evening, assisted by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN and Mr. ARTOMMAS. Dodworth's room was, as usual, crowded to excess. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the rage, and every one goes to see him. His playing, last night, was faultless.

French Entertainment.

Mr. NAQUET, formerly associated with the Rachel *troupe*, delivers a lecture, to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, on the "Life and Genius of the great *Tragedienne*. A French vandeville will be performed. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play and Signor GILLIO will sing.

The Blockaded Fleet.

The vessels that have been fast in the ice above Hell Gate are now coming down to the City, passage having been made through it. Several propellers and other steamers passed through yesterday morning. The schooner *River Queen*, and sloop *Oregon*, from Providence, who have been detained near Hart Island for the past six weeks, came down to the City yesterday morning.

The navigation through the East River and Long Island Sound may now again be considered a "fixed fact," and the safe transit of a steamer or other vessel by this route will, in all probability, no longer be set down as an impossibility. The *C. Vanderbilt*, from Stonington, came in yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, and the *Bay State*, from Fall River, at 9¼ o'clock. The *C. V.* reports having met, between Sand's Point and the Gate, the following steamers in the order as they are named: *Empire State*, *Titan*, (steam-tug,) *Champion*, *Ansonia*, *Traveler*, *Cataline*, *State of Maine*, *Ajax* (steam-tug) and *Connecticut*. The propeller *Wamsutta*, which went out Wednesday evening for New-Bedford, was met further to the eastward. The *C. Vanderbilt* is the first boat of the Boston lines that has passed through since the recent ice embargo. Her consort, the *Commodore*, left here at noon for Stonington, and all the lines are now in full operation.

The great and unprecedented demand for transportation of merchandise causes at times the utmost confusion in the vicinity of the landing places on both sides of the town. West-street, near the Battery, is sometimes completely choked with vehicles of all descriptions. Yesterday morning, on the East River side, carts, drays, timber trucks, wagons and railroad cars were brought to a stand for about two hours.

Eight of the Railroad cars were in this situation, forming a row on South-street, from Peck-slip Ferry nearly to Roosevelt-street. A number of them reversed their horses and returned by the same way they came, through Oliver-street, instead of advancing through Peck-slip and Pearl-street as usual.

South-street was at one time clogged with teams of all sorts, from Burling-slip to Roosevelt-street, filling the street from curb-stone to string-piece, (five and six abreast,) some wishing to discharge on board of vessels, and others to cross the Fulton and Peck-slip Forrice. Peck-slip, Beekman and Fulton streets were also in the same condition, as far as Water-street, making the number of teams present about one hundred.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst.

On the 22d, at 7 A. M., passed sloop-of-war *Cyane*. Arrived off the Moro at 11 P. M. 22d. Left Havana next morning at 11 o'clock, and was hailed at the mouth of the harbor by ship *Albert Gallatin*, entering—wished to be reported.

The *Empire City* has experienced continuous fine weather since leaving Havana.

Large Fire in Exchange-place—Loss about $40,000.

A few minutes past 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 20 Exchange-place, extending through to No. 65 Beaver-street, occupied by CYRUS CLEVELAND & Co., finishers and repackers of cloths and dry goods. The flames spread rapidly throughout the entire building, which was, in a short time, almost completely "gutted." Every effort was made to save the valuable stock, but only with partial success. The loss was large. Some estimated it as high as $40,000. Mr. CLEVELAND, the senior partner, resides at Yonkers, and none of the other proprietors being present, we were unable to ascertain either the loss or amount of insurance.

☞ The Aldermen resolved, last night, to remonstrate with the Legislature against the sale of the State Arsenal. They concurred with the Councilmen in asking authority to raise $70,000 by loan, to build a new Tompkins Market with; also in an ordinance providing for the issue, to the highest bidder, of 5 per cent. bonds of $100 each, to the amount of $2,867,000, redeemable July 1, 1898, to pay for land taken for the Central Park.

☞ Yesterday was observed throughout most of the Evangelical churches of the City as a day of prayer for Colleges. A union meeting was held at the University in the morning, where a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. STEAD of Astoria; in the afternoon at Dr. CHEEVER'S church addresses were delivered by Prof. MARTIN, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, Dr. LUDLOW of Poughkeepsie. Meetings were held in the evening at Dr. CHEEVER'S and at the Broome-street Presbyterian Church.

☞ From WESTERVELT'S yard, yesterday, was launched a fine bark—the *John J. Palmer*—of 480 tons. She is owned by Messrs. OLLIGOS & Co., and is to go into the Rio trade.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—Nos. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. TOOMBS offered a resolution, (which lies over) calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the causes and charges, specifically set forth by the Naval Board, for the removal or disrating of Naval officers.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill making appropriations for new fortifications.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

A message was received from the President, communicating the official documents on the British enlistment cases. Six thousand extra copies were ordered printed.

[These documents will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.]

THE CLAYTON BULWER TREATY.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether an offer was made by Great Britain to this Government to arbitrate by means of some friendly power the differences regarding the construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and to transmit any correspondence touching the proposed arbitration.

Mr. MASON remarked that on a former occasion he stated that it was his impression no such offer had been made, but probably some suggestion of such character had been thrown out incidentally or unofficially to our Minister. The British Government, through its official organ, has announced that such an offer had been made, but not having been accepted, would be renewed. It was therefore important that the true state of the case should be made known.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS POLICY.

Mr. HALE denied the truth of the statement of Mr. TOUCEY, that it was impossible for the President to take another course than he had regarding Kansas affairs without the utter abandonment of his constitutional duty.

Mr. HALE insisted that the President had been derelict in his duty in not protecting the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas in the exercise of their rights. The condition of things there was such as to justify and demand the President's interference. He proceeded to show, by reading quotations from the speeches of Senators, that those who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed it on the ground that it was a great measure of freedom, and stated that the President's conversation with JEFF CLEMENTS, declared a similar sentiment. When resistance was made at Boston on the return of a fugitive slave, the President telegraphed to the Federal officers to incur any expense necessary to execute the law; but, when white men of Kansas were resisted in the exercise of their constitutional rights, we were told that the President had no authority to interfere. Was not the freedom of suffrage as important as the ownership of a slave? He showed that the Democracy of New-Hampshire of 1847, 1848, and 1849, declared themselves unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery over territory now free.

Mr. TOOMBS expressed his concurrence in the policy of the President relative to Kansas, and believed him to be entitled to the support of every friend of order in the country. He defended the Executive earnestly. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

Many bills were introduced and referred, and a number of resolutions adopted, including one introduced by Mr. FLORENCE, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an immediate provision for the construction of ten sloops or other vessels of war.

The deficiency in the Appropriation bill was being considered, when the House adjourned to Monday.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton—Death of a Judge, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The rumor that the President had determined to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON immediately, and that a letter for that purpose had been written, is entirely unfounded. This is not a mere assertion, but from an incontrovertible source. The ultimate determination of the Administration on the subject will depend on the tenor of the next foreign advices, unless Mr. CRAMPTON should previously withdraw.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Toledo *Blade*, elected Binder of Documents to the House of Representatives, has disposed of his interest to ROBERT FARNHAM, of this city.

Hon. ONSLOW PETERS, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Illinois, died here to-day of an attack of pleurisy.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

PETITIONS.

By C. P. SMITH, of HENRY RUGGLES, against the report of the Harbor Commissioners depriving him of the right to extend piers on his property, in the neighborhood of the Navy-Yard.

By Mr. SPENCER, from the New-York Board of Education, praying the Legislature to enact a law by which the City of New-York may be authorized to expend all taxes raised therein for School purposes, in education of the City only.

By Mr. BROOKS, for amendments to the laws applicable to the 1st Division of the New-York State Militia.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. SPENCER—by bill—to appropriate $10,000 in aid of the Women's Hospital, in New-York.

By Mr. BROOKS, bill amending the Charter of the city of Utica. Also, amending the act incorporating the Leffert's Park Association.

By C. P. SMITH, bill relative to the Flushing Female College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to increase the number of Directors of the Jews' Hospital at New-York.

By Mr. BROOKS, to compel Insurance Companies incorporated under the laws of foreign States to pay the amount required by law to the New-York Fire Department, which is $2 on each $100 of policies issued in this State.

By Mr. BROOKS, to amend the fire laws of New-York relative to keeping gunpowder, &c., by exempting from duty vessels that receive such combustible articles as freight, when said vessels immediately thereafter leave the dock.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to divide Erie County.

By Mr. RIDER, requiring the Flushing Bridge Company to widen the draw.

By Mr. KELLEY, to prohibit Banks of Deposit acting as Savings Banks.

By Mr. SPENCER, for regulating the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department, New-York.

By Mr. MADDEN, to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, in New-York.

An attempt was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that the Chairman of the Medical Committee is unfavorable to the measure.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, relative to the Mortgage or Sale of Real Estate by the order of Courts.

The bill provides that where the estates of infants are embarrassed, the same may be sold, instead of leased or mortgaged, the debts paid, and the balance invested for the benefit of said infants.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. KELLY, to amend the Act concerning Foreign Bank notes.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Railroad Law, and for the protection of baggage on railroads and steamboats.

The concurrent resolutions instructing members of Congress from this State to endeavor to secure appropriations for the Veterans of the War of 1812 were adopted.

Mr. CUTLER introduced resolutions for amending the Constitution so as to allow colored persons the right of suffrage. (Laid on the table under the rule.)

The act to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York was discussed, and Mr. BROOKS made a long and able speech in favor of the bill. At the close of his remarks progress was reported.

The bill to equalize the State taxes was then taken up and discussed.

GERRIT SMITH was in the Senate Chamber during the session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

To-day being general order day, nothing of interest was done.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 28—11 P. M.

We are still without any intelligence of the *America*, now over twelve days out.

Re-Election of Hon. B. F. Wade as Senator from Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Hon. B. F. WADE, whose present term as United States Senator from Ohio expires in March, 1857, was to-day reelected for a second term of six years, by the following vote:

Wade	102	Stansberry	1
Todd	36	Blank	1
			8.

The Fugitive Slaves at Cincinnati Delivered over to the U. S. Marshal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Judge LEAVITT decided to day that the fugitive slaves were in the custody of the United States Marshal, and they were accordingly delivered over to him, and have just been escorted by two hundred specials across the river. Intense feeling prevails among our citizens. R. D. M.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

No. 59—John J. Orton *vs.* Geo. Smith.—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the District Court of Wisconsin, with costs.

No. 62—Richard C. Stockton *vs.* James C. Ford.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 69—Conrad F. McRae *vs.* Jonathan S. Niles *et al.*—Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs, and damages at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid.

Adjourned until Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. Fillmore's Ratification by the American Members of the New-York Legislature.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The American members of the Legislature held a meeting at the Capitol last evening. Nearly every member belonging to the Order was present, together with a majority of the State officers. Mr. ODELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. ODELL, NORTHRUP, PAYSCOTT and others, all of whom declared that Mr. FILLMORE was not their choice, but that they would give their hearty support to the nomination as the action of the American Party, and would work earnestly for the success of the candidates. Resolutions to that effect were signed by all the members, and a call is to be issued for a grand Ratification meeting. Fifty-eight persons were present, and no dissenting voice.

Dinner at Boston in Honor of Mr. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

A dinner in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS came off at the Revere House this evening. One hundred and eleven persons were present. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW, Chairman, JOHN G. PALFREY, Esq., Hon. WM. S. DAMRELL, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, who blamed Massachusetts men for betraying the North at Philadelphia, and advocated the conciliation of all parties opposed to Slavery. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Ex-Governor KENT, and various others also spoke. The toasts were of a very jubilant character.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The bark *Clara Haxall* arrived here to-day, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 9th of January.

Favorable advices from the United States and Europe had caused activity in the Coffee market, and an advance in prices; sales 70,000 bags at 4,900@5,200. for round lots, principally for the United States. The closing transactions show an advance of fully 200.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived here from Havana on the morning of the 25th inst., and Key West on the evening of the same day. The news is unimportant. Sugars had advanced ½@¾ real. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 90,000 boxes, against 125,000 last year. The sales have curtailed the yield 200,000 boxes. There were no wrecks at Key West.

Falling of a Large Grain Warehouse.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The large grain warehouse of Messrs. BUSBY & Co., on Master-street, fell down this morning with an awful crash. Two men who were loading a car on the track are under the ruins and supposed to be killed. A wall fell on an adjoining building, killing TIMOTHY MURPHY, a porter. The building was only a year old, and an immense amount of flour and grain was stored in it.

The American Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The *Bee*, which is the organ of the American Party, and the official journal of the State, hoists the FILLMORE and DONELSON flag this morning. The Charlestown *Advertiser* does the same. The *Journal* speaks favorably of the nominations.

Opening of Navigation at St. Louis—Boats Crushed by the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Mississippi River at this place is now open. The Missouri is also open to Kansas, and boats will resume running next week.

The river broke up on the 26th, since which, eleven steamboats and a great number of smaller boats have been crushed through by the ice and sunk. The loss is over $100,000.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Navigation is fully opened, and steamers are running regularly. The water in the channel this afternoon is 25 feet in depth.

Dr. Beale and the New-York Dentists.

Dr. BEALE, of Philadelphia, is in the City. His brethern of the Dental profession give him a public reception to-night at No. 59 Bond-street.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has formally accepted the recent action of the Texas Legislature as the full and final release of the United States contemplated by the Texas debt bill; and the money will be duly paid to the holders of the bonds after the expiration of the required ninety days' notice.

The Common Schools.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The superintendents passed the whole of Tuesday in making a final examination of the Seventeenth Ward School No. 13, in Houston-street. The old building is to be torn down, and a new, first-class edifice erected in its place. the Board of Education having voted $35,000 dollars lately, for that purpose. This improvement is one that has been long needed, and one that will add much to the material prosperity and advancement of that part of the City. The Primary School, held in one of the most cellar-like of basements, had four hundred girls and boys present, under the care of Miss MARY L. HARRIS, with seven assistants.

The singing, order, and number of pupils ready for promotion, were quite up to the standard of any former year. This department was transferred on Wednesday to the basement of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss GEORGIANA M. WATSON, Principal, was next visited. The attendance was two hundred and six. The singing under the direction of the Vice-Principal, only lacked the accompaniment of the piano to be decidedly superior. The classes were examined in reading, in which they excelled,—in geography, grammar and arithmetic, in all of which they were prompt. The class in algebra was very highly complimented by the Superintendent. A large number of diplomas were given out by Alderman ELY, who expressed himself heartily gratified at the eminent success of his favorite old school, so soon to pass away. The closing exercises consisted of an original farewell address to the school by one of the pupils, and a farewell poem written by Miss —— and sung in chorus.

The Boys' Grammar School, under LEONARD HAZELTINE Esq., with five assistants, had an attendance of 205. The classes were examined in the branches of the regular course, and were pronounced fully ten per cent. higher in grade than at the last semi-annual examination.

The Boys are to be transferred to the basement of the Stillwell Church, in First-street and Second-avenue.

The Girls are yet unprovided for. We have but one word to say to the School officers, and that relates to the question of salaries, which are lower in the Seventeenth Ward than in any other, many of the younger teachers receiving from twenty-five to one hundred dollars less than teachers of the same grade in the Eighteenth Ward, for instance.

A young, active, ability should be employed, who thoroughly understands the value of time, and the worth of the services of teachers, and will pay liberal and fair compensation. Giving any salaries to a teacher is either robbery of the public or the teacher. A teacher that is not worth two hundred dollars per annum is not fit for a place in our Schools.

The names of the School Officers for the Seventeenth Ward are:

Commissioners—Benjamin R. Winthrop, James F. Henry.

Inspectors—Joseph Whitehead, William Wallace.

Trustees—Alderman Ely, William Hibbard, Joseph C. Pinckney, J. C. Chamberlain, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. H. Vandenhoof.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A little girl, 7 years of age, named ANNA GASSON, residing with her parents at No. 120 Front-street, Brooklyn, was on Wednesday evening sent by her mother to draw water from an open well on the premises, when she fell into the well, and was drowned before assistance arrived.

☞ During the past 18 years, 18,500 persons have signed he pledge to abstain from using intoxicating liquors, in the Bethel Church, Main-street, Brooklyn, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. BURNETT. A large majority of those who signed the pledge at this place were seafaring men.

☞ The Kings County Court of Sessions will resume business to-day.

From South Florida—The Indian Troubles.

The Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 9th inst., says the following information from Fort Myers is from an official source, and embraces all the news from that quarter up to the 3d inst. It will be seen by the report that the bodies of three of the missing men of the Wood party, attacked by Indians near Fort Deynaud, had been found, is confirmed.

Three of the bodies of the unfortunate party were attacked near Fort Deynaud on the 16th ult., have been found: Corporal LOVE and privates HANVIN and FANNING, of Company L. Nothing was known of BUSBY and MCKINNON, the other missing men. They were probably taken further and killed in some more remote place. Corporal LOVE evidently made stout resistance, as his clothes were in rags, and the place bore signs of a severe conflict. The privates did not fall without a struggle. The bodies were found in different places in the bushes in the vicinity of the first attack.

Lieut. MOLINARD, with company I, returned to Fort Centre, from an expedition to Lake Okee-chobee, on the 25th January. He reports having had a very boisterous passage around the Lake. Saw no Indians or signs of their having been there.

Fort McRae remains uninjured.

Sergeant SMITH, who commanded the detachment at Fort Centre in the absence of Lieut. MOLINARD, was at Fort Myers on the 3d. He reported to Col. BROWN that no Indians or signs were seen near the former post, and that the whole country was under water. SMITH left Fort Centre on the 1st inst.

An express rider from Fort Deynaud to Fort Centre was fired on, and on his return saw two Indians.

Fort Simon Drum, one of the Forts burned by the Indians, is to be rebuilt and garrisoned, for the purpose of establishing a dépôt there to supply troops to operate in the Big Cypress. The work is necessarily retarded in consequence of the country being inundated.

The surveying companies, for the safety of whom some solicitude has been felt, have all come in safe.

☞ M. M. HURD, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 1.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Hostilities Renewed—Appeal from Merchants of Kansas.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG—Complete Report of Proceedings.

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION—Report of Proceedings concluded.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION—Letters from JULIUS FROEBEL, No. II.—Natural Advantages of Central America.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Atlantic* and *Asia*—The English Press upon the Threatened Rupture with the United States—Peace Negotiations—Text of the Protocol.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

EDITORIALS—Mr. FILLMORE'S Nomination—What "Law and Order" mean in Kansas—The European News—Good News for Beef-Eaters—War and Wire Pulling.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 28, prepared expressly for this paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets. Sowing Clover for Manure—Why and How. Willow Culture—A Caution.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum;

1 copy for.....$1.

10 copies for.....$8; or 90 cents each.

25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for this day (Friday) will contain full details of the news from California, South America and Central America; Important news from Kansas; Agricultural Intelligence, &c., &c. May be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents per copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of merchants and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 245 Broadway, manufacturers of Window Shades, and Importers of Certain Materials and Upholstery Goods, invite the attention of merchants visiting the City to the large stock of Painted Shades, manufactured by them during the Winter. Their assortment embraces choice patterns and new designs, and offered to the trade at such low prices as to present unusual inducements.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 186 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres
EDWARD A. STANSBURY Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in

THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

Mr. Bailey Addressed in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 28.

A large meeting of the merchants and business men of the city assembled in the rotunda of the Exchange yesterday afternoon, to express their disapprobation of the course of THOMAS F. BLAIR at the Republican National Convention at Pittsburg, where he assumed to represent the views of a large portion of the merchants and business men of Baltimore on the Slavery question, as the delegate of a hitherto unknown Republican Association in this city.

Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS called the meeting to order and JOHN C. BRUNE was chosen President.

In reading the call of the meeting, the Chairman was several times interrupted by the applause of the large assemblage, which crowded the rotunda to its utmost capacity.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS proposed a committee of six to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: John Williams, William McKim, Hamilton L. Whitridge, Thomas W. Levering, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, and J. Hall Pleasants.

The committee retired, and after a short absence returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by the Chairman, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas we, the merchants, traders, and business men generally, of the city of Baltimore, in public meeting assembled at our Exchange, having learned through the public prints that the President of a political Convention, styling itself "the Republican Convention," held recently at Pittsburg, announced that he represented "the Merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore," and

Whereas this meeting comprises members of all political parties recognized in the Old and New, and whereas we desire to vindicate our commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either "Abolition" or "Free Soil."

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That we, the merchants, traders, business men, of the City of Baltimore, take this, the earliest opportunity, indignantly to disavow having conferred authority in any one to represent us in said Convention, and to declare that we have no sympathy with it or its principles.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore hold the strongest attachment to the Union and the Constitution of the United States—among the very first to adopt, Maryland will be one of the last to abandon. These sacred ties.

Resolved, That we have that affection for the State of Maryland, its honor and its institutions, that we shall ever cling to and preserve them, without spot or blemish, as they have been heretofore to us.

Resolved, That while our relations to the South cannot be doubted, we, the merchants of the City of Baltimore gladly avail of this occasion to declare our affinities with our friends in all sections of the country in their reprobation of all unnecessary and hurtful political agitation.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the President and Secretaries, be published in the daily papers of this city, with the request that their exchanges copy.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. BRUNE stated that there was no more business before the meeting, and as they were business men, a motion to adjourn would be unfortained. A motion to that effect was made, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment, several persons called for FRANCIS S. CORKRAN, whose name had been connected with the course of Mr. BLAIR, at Pittsburg, and who was known to be present. To this call cries of "put him out" went up from the crowd, and a rush was made for the centre of the rotunda, where he was standing. The crowd continued to press, and Mr. CORKRAN was forced out of the south door through the hall and into Exchange-place. The movement was one rather of good humor than violence, mingled with a desire to see the President of the unknown "Baltimore Republican Association," who had forwarded to Mr BLAIR his credentials. No violence, either of language or treatment, was shown towards him—he was merely hurried out.

TERRIBLE CRASH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fall of a Large Warehouse in Market-street and Loss of Life.

From the Bulletin, Feb. 28.

About 10½ o'clock, this morning, a dreadful crash took place in the Forwarding and Commission Warehouse of BUZBY & CO., No. 365 Market-street. The building, which was about thirty-five feet front, and one hundred and twenty-six feet deep, nine four stories in height, and it was stored in every part with flour, grain in bulk, and other produce. Upon the third floor there were also thirty sacks of salt.

The side walls of the building were eighteen inches in thickness, and the outer ends of the joists of all the floors rested upon the side walls. The inner ends of the joists rested upon the heavy girders which ran the entire length of the structure, and which were supported by iron columns.

At the time mentioned, a number of workmen were engaged in different parts of the building. There are two tracks that run into the warehouse from the Market-street Railroad, and upon these tracks, inside the building, five cars, loaded with grain, were standing. Upon two of the cars upon the Western track, several men were engaged in removing the load.

The first intimation of danger was a cracking noise heard in the joists and girder in the second story, and in a few seconds they gave way, letting down the upper floors with their heavy burthens and sending the second floor down to the first.

All the interior of the building, with the exception of about forty feet in front, came down in a heap of ruins, which rested on the first floor. The crash was most terrific, and the dust from the flour and rubbish gave rise to an alarm of fire. The falling floors threw out greater part of both the side walls, and a great deal of damage was done in this way. The western wall fell upon the three-story back building of LEONARD'S Pennsylvania Farmers' Tavern, cutting it down to the second story.

Two young men had been sent up to the roof of this back building, just before the crash, for the purpose of shovelling off the snow. One of them named TIMOTHY MURPHY, an Irishman, had just quit work and gone into the third story room for the purpose of writing a letter when the mass of ruins fell upon him, crushing him in a shocking manner. Sometime elapsed before his body could be got out of the ruins. He was found to be perfectly dead.

The remaining man narrowly escaped destruction.

The western wall fell upon the back building of the dry goods store and dwelling of JOHN TANGUAY, next door but one above the warehouse. The falling ruins struck the lower story of the back building of MR. TANGUAY, and dashed in the wall, breaking the furniture in the kitchen and covering the floor with the fragments of the walls. A domestic, named MARGARET WIDGAR, was in the kitchen, sewing, at the time, and was covered by the rubbish, but she providentially escaped with a few bruises. A large portion of the rear end of the building was thrown out, but the fall without doing any serious damage.

At the time the crash took place the persons in the building who were able to affect their escape, ran out into the street or into the counting-room on the southern end of the second floor; these persons escaped unhurt. It is impossible to ascertain at this time who may have been caught by the falling ruins, and some time must elapse before the rubbish can be sufficiently cleared away to ascertain the entire loss of life. It is known that three men were engaged in unloading one of the cars upon the western track. This car was completely buried in the ruins, and it must inevitably have been broken to pieces, and there is scarcely a hope that the men are not crushed to death.

In consequence of the critical condition of the ruins, the work of removing the rubbish to reach this car is progressing very slowly; great care has to be taken to prevent starting a fresh crash that will bring down the portions of the building that are still standing.

During the height of the excitement a burden car on the Market-street railroad got switched off the track, and ran on to the turn-out in front of the ruined warehouse. The turn-out was crowded with persons, many of whom came near being crushed to death. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt. This event caused a great shouting in the street, and the persons in the warehouse thinking the front was falling, rushed pell-mell into the street, adding to the terror and confusion.

The accident is attributed to the giving way of the floors from the vast quantity of goods stored in the upper stories. The building, which appeared to be very substantial, was erected about two-and-a-half years ago. It is said that the floors have been more heavily laden upon previous occasions. The loss of property must be very heavy.

LATER—THE BODIES NOT YET REACHED.

We have again visited the scene of the disaster in Market-street, and up to 2 o'clock, the time at which we left the spot, the bodies of the three men who are still under the ruins, had not been reached.

The names of the men are JOSEPH MILLER, car agent; MARTIN DONAHOW and JOSEPH CROWLEY, laborers. These, in addition to TIMOTHY MURPHY, who was killed in the tavern next door, make the number of persons who have lost their lives four.

BUZBY & Co. assure us that the building, which was erected especially for them, was put up in the best manner, no expense being spared to make it substantial. They are not a loss to account for the misbap.

The proprietors think the damage to the stock in the warehouse will not exceed $2,000, while the loss on the building itself will probably be about $5,000.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The person who addressed a letter to the undersigned on the 9th January last, care of R. M. Blatchford, is requested to afford an opportunity for a personal interview. Without this, or further explanation by letter, the matter cannot be properly or satisfactorily arranged. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

NOTICE—To lot owners in Morrisania, Melrose, and the adjoining villages. The Collector will be at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office corner Broome-st. and Bowery, to receive Taxes on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock. You are advised to come forward and pay up your Taxes, or the Lots will be advertised for sale.

OEO. R. TREMPER, Collector.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 685 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KEELE, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure as I can the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Fourth Lecture of Mr. CURTIS' Course, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 29, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell,) and the Position of Women in English Fiction.* Tickets 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the Door on the evening of the Lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Park Benjamin**—Having recovered from his recent illness, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on *Fashion*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S music-store, No. 23 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent** Accomplishes three desiderata:

1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.

Five sizes, from $2 to $3. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Influenza, Colds, &c.**—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Liverwort Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 16 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield property will be at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, for the last time. Each member must pay his tax whether he has his deed or not. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there with the deeds.

CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ **The Members of the Sigma Phi** are cordially invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references only,) especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants; also, experienced waiter-men, gardeners and coachmen may now be engaged immediately for gentlemen's families in city and country at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or has no objections to do the housework of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is competent to do either. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Grove-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, or several house servant; the other is a nice, tidy chamber maid and waiter, or nurse and sewing mistress. Both are well recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active boy 16 years of age who resides with his parents. Salary not so much an object as employment. Any security given, or cash if might be contributed, at 5 per cent. Address E. H. *Times* Office

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as a first-class waitress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young English women; one as cook, or chambermaid and waiter; one as seamstress. Also, by an American girl of 16, and a first class colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant German girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, a good maker of bread if required. Inquire at No. 126 Greenwich-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman, lately from Paris, as nurse or seamstress; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 166 East 14th-st.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can dranghi and out up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

SHIPPERS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A boy 15 years old, well educated, writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, and still at school, desires a situation at the above or a kindred business, in a good house where perseverance, honesty, truthfulness will be appreciated. Will reside with his parents. Address ARETAS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—An American women to take the whole care of four little children, one an infant. One well recommended will find a permanent home and fair remuneration, by calling at No. 261 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. Applications received until the 5th of March.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn one of the most beautiful arts in the world, only three weeks discovered; pays from $3 to $5 a day, and is salable in any part of the world, city or country. For terms and specimens of the art apply in person, at office No. 41 Hudson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady competent to teach the rudiments of piano music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. A note addressed R. M., at the office of this paper, stating name and residence, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—An educated and accomplished lady, to take charge of 3 young children (girls, aged 3 to 7,) in a western city. Such a person can find a good home, and receive a good salary. Address Box No. 2,141 Post Office, with address and reference.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy about 14 or 15 years old, to make himself generally useful in a crockery store. Applicants will address in their own hand writing, giving reference, C. & T., 82 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—About 15 years old; one who understands he oysters and fish business. An American preferred. Apply to WILLIAM KELLY, No. 1,008 Broadway, near 26th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a cloth importing house, 15 to 17 years of age. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply at Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay st.

SPALDING, VAIL & FULLER.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 731 Post-Office.

WANTED—In a gentlemen's family, a cook, nurse, laundress, chambermaid, men waiter, two waiters and groom; English or Scotch preferred; must be Protestant. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st., where employer can be seen.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted, a good general cutter. Apply to H. B. PETTIGREW, No. 1 Astor House, Vesey-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who can furnish the very best references for character and ability. Address Box No. 1,684 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms may be obtained at No 28 Livingston-st. The location is desirable and convenient to the ferries. No moving the 1st of May.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—For a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and servant, also a desirable country residence, within 25 to 30 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address, with real name, giving particulars of location and terms, Box No. 160, Post-Office.

ROOM TO LET—Without board, pleasantly located near Union-park. In a private family. No other boarders. Terms, including gas and bath, $14 per week. Address M. S. C., *Times* Office, with real name, &c.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

LUTHER B. MARSH—Attorney and Counselor, has removed his office to No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank; room, No. 14 and 15. L. B. MARSH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

From which has been dramatized

HERNE, THE HUNTER,

will be published this morning in one volume. Paper, with eight illustrations.

GET IT AND READ IT.

Price, 50 cents. H. LONG & BROTHER,
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KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

Old Habits compared with New.
"The Deluge" of the Editor: An Epistle.
My Campaign Reminiscences: Paper Eleventh.
Stanzas: "Christ is Risen." By W. H. C. HOSMER.
The Camp-Fire. By J. SWETT.
Eleanor Manton; or, Life-Pictures.
Red-Hot Lines on an Old School-House. By HENRY P. LELAND.
Letters to Ella: Number Six.
Lines: "She Died yet is not Dead."
The Grave of the Unrecorded. By CHARLES D. GARDETTE.
The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
Stanzas: The Parting.
Entrance of the Crimean Heroes into Paris.
Musings of a City Railroad Conductor.
Lines: "We Are not Old."
Reminiscences of Katie and I.
To Dye or not to Dye: That is the Question.
A Capital Paradox: The Speaker.
Fourth Ode of Horace.
Blackstone. By JACQUES MAURICE.
Rhyming Scrapings.
Literary Notices.

EDITOR'S TABLE:

"Thirty Degrees below Zero:" A Northern Fact.
A Day among the Ice-Lakes.
A Beautiful Composition by General Jackson.
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.

The KNICKERBOCKER for March may be had THIS DAY of all periodical dealers. Subscription, $3 per year. Single numbers, 25 cents.

S. HUESTON, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway.

5,000 SOLD IN ONE WEEK!
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Of the most brilliant and charming romance of the day,

ERNEST LINWOOD,

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A melancholy interest attaches to this charming volume, its gifted authoress having passed into the silent land without even seeing it in print. Her dying legacy to the world of literature, and the most fascinating and beautiful production of her pen is ERNEST LINWOOD.

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BE ON HAND
FOR
YOUNG AMERICA,
NO. IX,
Containing the First Chapter of
BROWN STUDIES.

Also, a capital Illustration of the old saying that it is a bad self (of Court) that don't work both ways. Besides, cuts, comical and quizzical, and jokes too numerous to mention.

Price, 6¼ cents.
For sale by all News Agents, and by
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

IN PRESS AND TO BE PUBLISHED MARCH 1:

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION;

OR, MEMOIRS OF ELKANAH WATSON.

Including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, WINSLOW C. WATSON. In one octavo volume of 460 pages. Price $1 50.

DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

BEST CHANCE YET.—Great book sale at No. 260 Bowery, where books can be bought cheaper than at any other place in this City, and with every book you get something else worth from 25 cents to $100. The object is to dispose of a large lot of books now on hand, without regard to cost, in consequence of hard times. Sale to continue only thirty days. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN.—JOHN MITCHEL ON "THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CELT."—The New-York *Citizen* of this week contains a verbatim report (Part I) of Mr. MITCHEL'S splendid Lecture on "*The Footsteps of the Celt*" from his own manuscript. Part 2d, being the conclusion, will be published next week. This is the only full report of the Lecture.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 122 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their office, Rotunda Park, until 30 o'clock P. M. of the 4th of March next, to furnish from 800 to 1,000 tons of best quality white ash stove coal, each ton to consist of 2,240 lbs., and to be delivered from the yards of the contractor to the carts furnished by the Department, (under inspection of a person appointed by the Governors,) in such quantities as may be required for distribution; if afloat, to be delivered at Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, to the carts provided for that purpose, free of expense, and proposals to be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, Potunda, Park, where further information can be obtained.

LIVERPOOL ORREL COAL—Alum discharging from ship *Enterprise*, a cargo of Hilliburnie's orrel coal, imported for family use and for sale at the lowest market price, delivered direct from the ship. Also, for sale, Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Cumberland and Cannel coals.

HENRY REEVE,
cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red ash, white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts. corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received and will be sold at $15 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 2 Wall-st., (THOMPSON'S office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 6th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 325 Front-st. and 141b-st., near Avenue B.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 5. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person so pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the wearable or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or cloths, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIAN PETITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PETITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."

O. H. MORRIS, President.

W. CON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—By order of the Committee of shareholders, there will be a meeting of the shareholders and other friends of the New-York Society Library, at the large chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., will preside, and addresses will be made by several gentlemen well known to the pulpit, the bar, and the reading community of New-York.

All interested in the diffusion of knowledge and in the public institutions of New-York are invited to attend.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNDATION OF THE EMPIRE OF OBEDIENCE TO GOD.—At the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING next, March 3, will be presented the subject of printing the Holy Scriptures, in newspaper form, for those not otherwise furnished with Bible truth. Some Five Point's children will sing and speak Scripture pieces and prologues. Admission free.

(Signed) E. W. ALLEN,
Of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission,
No. 42 Baxter-st.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Dr. BETTELHEIM'S first Lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, THIS EVENING. His long residence in Southern Japan enables him to impart information that cannot otherwise be obtained. A native of the Loo Choo Islands will be present. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY—Of the FRANKLIN DEBATING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 29, 1856. Exercises will consist of addresses, essays, poems, oration and debate. Music by Dodworth's Cornet Band and the Æolian Glee Club. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

NOTICE.—There will be an Annual Meeting of the members of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, at their rooms, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock FRIDAY EVENING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000.—A CHANCE—To make $10,000 by investing $3,000—one undivided sixth part of the interest in the Rotary Smoothing Iron Company, Messrs. FAIRBANK & CO., Agents, and large owners in the Company. For sale, on application for two days, at the *Inventor* Office. LOW, HASKELL & CO., No. 271 Broadway, third floor, New-York.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a Merchant Tailoring establishment in Broadway. A practical Tailor, with the above capital and good business connection, will find this a profitable investment. Address, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$2,000 PARTNER WANTED—In an established business in this City; per from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. An active business man desiring a permanent, safe and reliable business, will find it worthy of investigation. References exchanged. Address E. L. & CO., *Times* Office, with name, &c.

$12.000.—A THIRD PARTNER WANTED—In a long established and prosperous mercantile house, favorably and permanently located in this city. No notice taken of anonymous communications, but all responses will be treated confidentially. Address Box No. 3,869 Post-Office.

$1.000 TO $1,500.—The advertiser, a steady business man, wishes to invest the above amount in some safe business, or would accept a situation and loan the amount to his employer. References exchanged. Address FIDELITY, *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—The furniture and good-will of a select boarding-house, pleasantly located in West 14th-st.; rent is low, advantages considered, and a full complement of boarders at present in the house. Terms, cash. Apply at No. 201 West 14th-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, good will and fixtures of Coal-yard Nos. 486 and 488 6th-av. An old stand. Lease 8 years to run. Rent low.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS WHO WOULD INSURE THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.—A teacher, graduate of College, and posted in Belles Lettres, Mathematics and all the departments of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, would devote one or two hours each evening preparing boys for their classes, and thereby insuring their progress. Terms very moderate; references of the highest order. Address, COLLEGE, *Times* Office.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect—a system which not only ensures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University would like a situation as private tutor. He will receive at his rooms a few pupils, who may desire to prepare for college. The most ample and satisfactory reference given, both from this City and the University. Address INSTRUCTOR, *Times* Office.

A FEW VACANCIES—Have unexpectedly occurred in a small and strictly family school in the vicinity of New York. Parents desirous of placing their daughters where they will find a pleasant home and judicious training, may find it desirable to address D. D., office of this paper.

LAST DAY.—Mr. GOLDSMITH will receive new pupils THIS DAY, Feb. 29, for the nominal sum of $2 for the course. Private lessons given. Double Entry Book-keeping thoroughly taught.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway,
and No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 8 University place.

JOSEPH BARBER—Lectures again THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—*The Alleged Evidences of the Divine Authority of the Bible.* Admission 12½ cents. Mr. BARBER invites discussion.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT—By Mme. FORREL, (from Paris) Class for young ladies in the AFTERNOON; private lessons given. Terms moderate. No. 259 3d-av.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 8th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"

AUSTENS, Agents of the North American
Kerosene Co., No. 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.;
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light fm. equiv. amount of oil.	Retail Price at the present time.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene	Kerosene.	12.589	475	795	569	9.435	1 00	$1 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.692	377	870	433	1 298	65	4 85
Sperm Oil.	Sperm Oil.	1.100	140	970	144	1 298	50	6 66
Reformed Oil.	Mechanical.	0.999	389	920	357	1.660	1 50.	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.892	911	925	927	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	913	915	903	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	910	880	938	856	2 25	26 41
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	865	164	825	184	5661	87	99 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to Intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Ker

The Late Dr. Whittaker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There were some minor errors in your sketch of the late Dr. WHITTAKER. Will you accept from one who knew him well some additional notes?

Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, Esq., M. D., of Bleecker-street, was the third son of JOHN WHITTAKER, Esq., of Manoa Hamilton, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. He took out the degree of A. B., in Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards became successively F. R. C. S. of Dublin and London, and F. R. C. of Physicians in Edinburg. His eldest brother, WILLIAM, being then and now a physician in large practice, the subject of this sketch, determined to try another country, and pitched on New-York as the proper sphere wherein to develop his talents, skill and energies. Almost immediately after his arrival his worth was recognized, and in the yaar 1843 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of New-York, by PATTERSON, which he resigned in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy of the New-York Medical College, which he held till 1853, when increasing practice compelled him to retire from the more public path of his profession, to the great regret of the public and his numerous pupils, who testified their sense of his worth by annual tokens of esteem. He married on the 3d of March, 1851, MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late ROBERT BRATTY, Esq., of Santa Cruz, by whom he has one daughter. His death was occasioned by dropsy consequent on organic disease of the heart, brought on by his too assiduous labors in his profession.

☞ The *Elm City* started from New-York City at 3 A. M., on Tuesday, and arrived at New-Haven at 8 P. M. She was the first boat through, since the blockade. She went through *before* the *Westchester* arrived here. "Honor to whom honor is due."

☞ The O. S. Church in Yorkville (upper part of New-York City) are making an effort to erect an edifice, and the Presbytery have granted the pastor, Rev. E. C. BOSWORTH, a leave of absence of three months to promote the enterprise.

Bargemen Dismissed.

The following is from the Staten Island *Chronicle:*

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

A. B. VANDEMARK, Esq., AND DAVID MCLYMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sirs:* I am very sorry to learn that you have been recently convicted of the crimes of riotous conduct, and an attempt to interfere with the purity of the Elective Franchise, by unlawfully meddling with the ballot-boxes, at the recent town election at Castleton, County of Richmond.

I very much disapprove of the acts above referred to, and cannot consent that the public shall think that I sanction the same in the least. I am therefore compelled, out of respect to myself, and especially out of regard to the office which I have the honor to hold, to say to you, that on and after the first of March next your places as bargemen in the "Health Officer's boat" will be vacant.

Truly yours, R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Another Meeting about Flour Inspection.

A meeting assembled at noon, yesterday, at the office of ISAAC H. REED, Esq., No. 4 State-street, in response to the following call published in our last:

"A meeting of the Dealers, Receivers and Exporters of Flour and Meal, who are desirous of obtaining a responsible and reliable standard of inspection, and of establishing grades which shall not be inferior to corresponding grades in the Cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, will be held at No. 4 State-street, Thursday, 28th inst., (to-day,) at 12 M."

The attendance was large, and included many of our leading merchants. Being all in favor of the object of the meeting, the utmost harmony characterized the proceedings.

At about 12¾ o'clock the meeting was organized, —N. H. WOLFE, Esq., having been unanimously chosen to officiate as Chairman.

E. H. WHITE, Esq., moved that ISAAC H. REED, Esq., be elected Secretary.

Mr. REED declined the nomination on the ground that it would be more judicious and conciliatory to appoint new men to act as officers,—rather than redict those gentlemen who had occupied a somewhat conspicuous position, in connection with the apparently obnoxious movement so singularly resisted on Tuesday last. [Applause.]

P. H. HOLT, Esq., was next nominated, but he asked to be excused, as he could not conveniantly serve as Secretary, on account of the weakness of his sight.

Mr. WHITE asked Mr. REED if he ware reluctant to serve as Secretary?

Mr. REED replied that his only reason for declining the nomination, was that which he had already advanced; and as this did not seem sufficient to excuse him, he had no other objection to acting as Secretary. His nomination was than duly seconded and unanimously carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the call for the meeting be now read. This motion was carried without dissent.

The Secretary read the call, as it was given in the TIMES. The names attached to the call were not read, as it was considered unnecessary, to repeat what had become familiar to all present,—through the TIMES and other City papers.

Mr. WHITE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for carrying into effect the purpose for which this meeting was called, an association be formed, to be composed of the individuals and firms subscribing, or who may wish to subscribe hereafter, to said call.

ALFRED BARRETT, Esq., seconded this resolution.

It was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITE said that he had another resolution to offer, but that he should like to make a few observations before doing so. He had learned that a sentiment strongly in favor of some reform in the system of flour inspection was expressed in the Corn Exchange this forenoon; and that it was pretty generally desired that this meeting should be postponed to assemble at the Corn Exchange at 3 P. M. this afternoon, in order that the whole trade might have an opportunity of coming to some understanding about the subject of inspection. He was gratified to hear that many, who had so sternly opposed the former movement, had since changed their minds, and concluded to support the present one; but he deemed it improper and inexpedient, to entertain any suggestion to postpone this meeting, without first securing some plan of organization, such as the resolution, that had just been carried, provided for. When an organization should be completed, those, who liked to join the meditated association, would have every opportunity to gratify their desires in this respect. An organization was the greatest and most urgent necessity.

Mr. HOLT favored the resolution that had just met with the cordial approval of the meeting,—as expressing a definite object;—but he was desirous to have the resolution so amended, as to define the means to be employed for the attainment of that object. He believed that the proposed organization, if thoroughly understood by the trade, would receive very general encouragement and support.

Mr. WHITE was sanguine that the whole trade would eventually agree to maintain the contemplated organization; but he did not think it advisable to proceed any further, until said organization should have acquired a virtual existence. [Applause.] He wanted to see the organization formed, independent of every adverse influence, and without succumbing to the opponents of the reform which they had met to consider. He referred to the violent proceedings at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday last,—remarking thereupon, that,—if he might be permitted to become somewhat poetical, —they were of a character in which:

"The vanquished triumphed and the victors mourned."

[Much laughter.]

Mr. REED observed that before venturing further, it might be as well to more clearly define the objects of the meeting, and for that purpose he would offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The standard of superfine Flour in this City, as now made by the inspectors, is much below the grade of that quality generally known to commerce as superfine; and

Whereas, The existing mode of inspecting Flour, occasioned, perhaps, by improper influences in passing upon the various grades, without a proper discrimination, and also in not giving attention to the examination of the weight of the Flour, whereby light Flour is not unfrequently passed as full weight; therefore,

Be it resolved, That such a method of inspection is at variance with honest and upright principles, and needs a new order of inspection.

CHARLES H. H. CARTER, Esq., seconded this resolution.

Mr. WHITE objected to it, as he thought every one interested in Flour inspection had long since learned the object of those gentlemen forming the present meeting. Their exertions to secure a reliable system of inspection had given rise to one of the most protracted and exciting controversies, in which any portion of the commercial classes of New-York, or any other city, had ever been engaged. He did not think that, at this stage of their labor, it was necessary to inform any one what they sought to accomplish.

Mr. HOLT remarked that be considered the resolution a commendable one, as he believed that it was only requisite to clearly define the object of the present movement, in order to secure for it the cordial support of seven-eighths of the trade.

Mr. WHITE was confident that it needed but the establishment of an association to enlist in the cause of the inspection reform the "eight-eighths" of the trade. [Laughter.] He was in favor of first organizing those who had all along befriended the movement, into such an association as they meditated; and then leaving optional with the discordant elements outside, whether they would coalesce or not. [Applause.] He knew that many former opponents of the reform were now desirous to sign the call for the present meeting.

Mr. HOLT said it had been suggested to him that there were some gentlemen present who were desirous to sign the call. [Applause.]

The Chairman said he had not the original draft of the call with him, but any one inclined to sign might call at his office, No. 11 South-street, and do so.

The Chairman thought he would be consulting the wishes of the meeting by taking a vote on the resolution offered by Mr. REED, and seconded by Mr. CARTER. A vote was accordingly taken, and the resolution declared to have been carried without dissent.

Mr. WHITE moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the more complete formation and government of the Association. Also, a system for the inspection of Flour and Meal, to be reported at a future meeting,—such meeting to be called by the Chairman.

This motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. HOLT suggested that the next meeting be held on the Corn Exchange, so as to secure a full attendance of all interested in the subject.

A. KEMP, Esq., observed it would be right to complete the organization before venturing to assemble, where it had been so lately and so oddly decided they had no right, either as individuals, or in a body, to interfere with the system of Flour and Meal inspection. He did not want to have the present movement prematurely exposed to those, whom he had no hesitation in describing as the factionists who created the disturbance on Tuesday last. He was under the impression that some of these were bitterly opposed to the establishment of anything like a fair system of inspection.

Mr. WHITE hoped Mr. KEMP would let "by-gones be by-gones." [Applause.]

Mr. KEMP was quite willing to do this; but after winning the battle, he thought it would no very odd if the friends of reform would allow themselves to be undone by diplomacy. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. WHITE moved that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a Committee of five to carry out the object of his last resolution. This motion, having been duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman nominated on this Committee the following gentleman: E. H. White, John J. Kingsford, David Dowe, Henry Rowland, and John B. Wright.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to this Committee.

Mr. WHITE told the meeting that the Chairman wished to have the friends of the inspection reform understand, that they need not dread that those hitherto opposed to the measure would hereafter offer it any serious resistance. The Chairman, as well as other gentlemen present, had witnessed the gratifying change of feeling manifested in regard to the matter, on the Corn Exchange, during the forenoon. Some of the heretofore most uncompromising opponents of the establishment of a reliable system of inspection, had requested permission to sign the call for this meeting. They had likewise expressed a strong desire to have it held on the Corn Exchange, believing that its object would be now generally approved of; and they professed readiness to sustain a trustworthy standard of inspection. The Chairman confidently hoped that all interested in the flour and meal business would ultimately follow this laudable example.

Mr. WHITE moved an adjournment. He also moved that those gentlemen present proceed to the Corn Exchange, and if they should find any of their opponents there, to give them the right hand of fellowship. [Applause.]

The motion to adjourn was duly seconded and carried, and at 1 P. M. the meeting dissolved.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—Holders are firm, but the demand is not active. Prices exhibit no alteration of importance. The sales since our last embrace about 100 pkgs. Java, at 14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12¼c.; and 800 Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is rather brisker, but otherwise without essential variation, a fair business having been transacted to-day at about 10¼c. @10¾c. for middling Uptand; 10¾c.@10⅝c. for do. Gulf, ₱ lb.; and proportionate figures for other qualities, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, of desirable quality, are in improved request at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@	6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@	7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@	7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 37½
Fancy Obio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 50

Canadian is brisk and firmer, with sales of 2,200 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $6 87½@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern hue not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 3,000 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 25@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3,62½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in bottar demand, but not at prices to suit factors. Hence, business is restricted. The sales since our last include 5,400 bushels Red, part Southern at $1 71 ₱ bushel. Rye and Oats are plenty and heavy. Barley has not varied much. Corn is in moderate request at languid rates,—with sales since our last of only about 23,000 bushels at 71c.@75c. for mixed Southern and Western; and 73c.@75c. for Southern Yellow and White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is salable and steady at yesterday's figures.

HOPS—Nothing new.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $36@$36 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Nominal.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Some 600 bbls. New-Orleans have been sold at 42c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market presents no really new feature,

OILS—We have heard of no important movement in this line, since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, sales having transpired since our last of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is quiet and depressed—the sales including 300 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—being abundant and in slack request. The sales since our last consist of only 325 bbls., at from $8 75@$9 50 for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 50 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 25c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 23c. @30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

SUGARS—The demand is more animated, and prices possess rather greater firmness. The sales since our last reach about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7¾c.@8¾c., with 250 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 200 bbls. Ohio and Prieon taken, at 30½c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business, to day, was very moderate, but rates were sustained. Operators were desirous to get later European news before venturing much further.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Pianos to let. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURN'S, No. 4 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6⅔ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $100 and $175; new melodeons for $25, $35 and $90. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

AN ÆOLIAN PIANO—Rosewood, nearly new, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $350, will be sold for $250, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. Several fine second-hand pianos, very cheap. New pianos low. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HALLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 239 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE TRUSTEES OF CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LAND, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of securing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a deep, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. These are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the land now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT SIX ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, offered for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living on the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—30 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 95 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing. 92 acres at Hamptonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 140 and one of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 92 acres at Clarkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living on the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to

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A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 8 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit, shade trees, plants and shrubs vines, &c. The garden is in excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x30, with an extension, 3 stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 3 ranges, &c.,) also a large carriage house and modern dimensions, and a well fitted ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house has 9 rooms and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The garden is well stocked with the best variaties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ½ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2¼ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamet-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $5,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROE SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 34 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large and elegant Gothic Dwelling House, with about 3½ acres of ground, containing a variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. The property is eligibly situated for a gentleman's residence, being only ten miles from the City Hall, and but a few minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad, where the cars stop to and from the City nearly every hour in the day. For particulars, apply to

M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 190 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 20 by 76, with brick house; now rents for $600. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—Two four-story brick houses, adjoining, with stores, in South Brooklyn, and some merchandize to exchange for a dwelling in New-York, with improvements. Also the entire furniture of a house for sale. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, No. 190 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK—To exchange for property in Westchester County, Brooklyn or Newtown. A first-class four-story house and lot to exchange for a small farm or a house in Brooklyn. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to F. BROWN, 75 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story, attic and basement brick house No. 138 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for any kind of business; said house is 25 by 44 feet lot 25 by 80 feet; has sub-cellar, coal vault and rear piazza; is substantially built, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. Also to let, in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., 2 two-story attic and basement brick houses, lots 25 by 100, at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 135 Atlantic-st., or of CHARLES LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The four-story stone front house, No. 134 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. with full lot; the house is four stories, 25 by 70 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the location one of the best in the city. Also, four cottages on 32d-st., near the 4th-av., Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, lots 16 by 100 feet—they are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner,

N. T. PIKE,
No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built new the past Summer in the best manner, situated on 1st-av. about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 30, Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four four-story brown-stone front houses situated on Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts. The houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, lots 130 feet deep; contain all modern improvements. Also six 4-story brick houses, situate on the westerly side of 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., commencing at the corner of 15th-st. The houses are about 17 feet 2 inches, by about 50 feet, occupied as first-class tenement houses, with stores, lots 80 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 130 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 44th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 50, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Navine, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 90 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $6,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 43 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A 2-story and basement house, in a pleasant and retired neighborhood, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in good repair, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton-ev. cars and 1¼ miles of the Ferry. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of C. C. SMITH, No. 175 Sebermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 21st-st., in a good neighborhood. It has the modern improvements; is 23 by 100 ft.; house brick and three-story, and cost over $8,000, will now be sold for $7,000, immediate sale being more of an object than price. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 400 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior house on 7th-st., near 2d-av. Also one on 4th-st., near the Bowery. Also one on West Washington-place, near the square. Also 50 in good locations up town.

E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, sweating tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 19x101; house 19x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $800. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four-story, high stoop, modern dwelling, No. 104 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, in excellent repair throughout. Price $8,500. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of LOPER & DAVIS, corner of 16th-st. and Avenue B, for keys to view the premises, &c.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 308 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 18th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 165 East 23d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 13th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or ste

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELMSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELMSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

TUESDAY, March 4,

2,000 VOLUMES—A valuable Library of Standard, Theological, Medical and Biographical Books—Among them some very rare, old and scarce editions, all worthy the attention of gentlemen who desire to make valuable additions to their libraries. Also, a large collection of autographs of distinguished statesmen and others, amongst them those of James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Aaron Burr, &c. The trade and others are respectfully invited to examine the books which are now open for examination. Catalogues ready for distribution. Gentlemen who wish to send in any of their library books to be sold with the above, can have an open lot of doing so up to the 1st of March. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, and continue every afternoon until sold.

BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES AND STATIONERY.

The Second Regular Trade Sale of the Book Publishers' Association will commence on THUR DAY, 20th of March, with a large and attractive Catalogue of Books, to be followed by the larges; invoices of

STEREOTYPE PLATES

Ever offered at any trade sale, consisting of over 250 sets of plates, of good, valuable standard works among them Johnson's Rasselas, Swift's Tale of a Tub, The Sorrows of Werter, Bloomfield's Poems, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Schoolcraft's Red Men of the Forest, the Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Alexander Pope, Percy Bysshe Shelley, S. T. Coleridge, William Cowper, Byron's Don Juan, Shakespeare's Works, with Life and Poems in 8 pocket vols—20 illustrations on steel; Thiers' French Revolution 2 vols.; Payson's Memoirs and Sermons, 2 vols; two 2 vols.; Carlyle's Life of Schiller; Nichliet's Roman Republic, &c.

The invoices of STATIONERY are heavy and attractive, and wholesale buyers will have an opportunity of purchasing in large quantities.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and can be obtained of Phillips Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and J. B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; W. Miniffie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Steel, New-Orleans; and of ourselves—which will be forwarded to the trade prepid.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Piano-forte, &c., THIS (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell, at auction, as above, the entire furniture of a family, consisting, in part, of superior rosewood piano-forte, two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, with silk covers; one do., in maroon plush; elegant arm and reception chairs; richly carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and back, and marble tops; splendid rosewood secretaire bookcase; marble top centre, side and sofa tables; French plate pier glasses, with slab and brackets; fine oil paintings; elegant decorated Bohemian vases; mantle clock and ornaments; rich lace window curtains; French shades; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; hall and stair do.; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture—bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, easy chairs, rockers, cottage chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, &c.; dining room furniture—oak extension dining tables, sofa, chairs, arm do., gold band, China dinner set, tea sets, crockery and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, no by Apponament. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the House.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE, TWO PIANOS, AND SILK AND WORSTED GOODS.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, March 1, 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st, on the 3d floor, the entire furniture of a family removing from the City. It will comprise, in part, of two richly carved rosewood piano-fortes, but little used also, rich brocatel and lace curtains, and cornices, parlor suites, mahogany dining and extension tables, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, dining-room and basement goods, &c.; also at the same time, a very large stock of silk and fancy goods, from a dealer, which has been slightly damaged by fire. The goods embrace the ordinary stock of a furnishing store, such as silk scarfs, ties, stocks, linen and muslin shosts, gloves, hosiery, undergarments, suspenders, woolen goods, fancy goods, silks, muslins, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, buttons; together with every article usually found in the retail furnishing stores. Dealers and all others interested are invited. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

2D AND 9TH AVENUES, 30TH, 63D, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, Without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st., 46 feet 2 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,955 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, from April, 1856. Also, 1 lot each on 85th and 86th-sts., running through from 2d-av. to street between 2d and 3d Aves. Also 4 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 30th-st.; also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 63d-st., adjoining the above. Terms of all, liberal, and title indisputable. For maps, and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN C. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 FULTON-STREET, by order of James Horner and John T. Heffman, assignees of Pratt & Lansing, the entire stock of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German hardware, Heavy Goods, &c. contained in the above store. Terms—all sums under $100, cash; $100 and not exceeding $500, 3 months credit for approved notes or City acceptances, or 3 per cent discount for cash; $500 and upwards, 6 months, or 6 per cent. discount for cash.

N. B.—At the close of the sale, the store fixtures, Fairbank's Dormant Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c, will be sold.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, will be sold to pay expenses, an extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak and enameled household furniture, comprising every article in the line. Also, plated ware, fancy goods, and 50,000 cigars. Sale positive, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. For particulars, see *Herald*.

E. HORGHTON, Auctioneer.

BY THE MANHATTAN CO.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 98 Nassau-st, without reserve, best custom-made furniture. Housekeepers and the trade have now a great opportunity to make bargains. Rich rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites sofas, chairs, enameled suites, extension tables; elegant green tea, &c. Out-door sales, and at private houses, attended to promptly.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—The large sale of Hardware commenced on the 28th will be continued THIS DAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl st., and comprises a complete assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, table and small cutlery, &c., worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues now ready. Terms, 6 months.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dersst., corner of Greenwich coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, mackeral herring, codfish, rum, gin, brandy, raisins, prunes, knives, forks and scissors, candles, tiles, spoons, planes, chisels, pencils, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Second-hand, will be sold (without reserve) THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No 81 Nassau-st.—Consisting of desks, tables, lounges, chairs, maps, shades, clocks, iron safes, carpets, &c., after which various other kinds of goods as furniture, mirrors, furniture, jewelry, cigars, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO PAY ADVANCES.—Large stock of furniture, &c., tete-a-tetes, sofas, chairs, lounges, extension tables, book cases, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, mattresses, cottage furniture, tables marble tops, easy and rocking chairs, stands, &c. Buyers will rest assured that no humbug is practiced with customers.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CIGARS—WILL BE SOLD THIS MORNING, before usual time, so as not to conflict with other goods advertised 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st.—Embracing an excellent stock for City customers. Present consignment must be closed without any reserve, this morning 10½ o'clock. Attend prompt.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situate on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Martle and Lafayette aves, to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE IN THIS CITY, THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, ON THE FOLLOWING NAMED SECURITIES, VIZ.:

THE BONDS OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY;

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE MILWAUKEE, FON DU LAC, AND GREEN BAY RAILROAD COMPANY;

WILL BE PAID ON PRESENTATION OF THE PROPER COUPONS, AT OUR OFFICE, NO. 8 WALL-ST., ON AND AFTER THE 1ST PROXIMO.

ATWOOD & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—No. 338 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856—DIVIDEND—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

DESMOINES COUNTY (IOWA) 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—The semi annuel interest coupon due 1st March on these Bonds will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 41 Wall-st.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE Capt. Jewett and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River Line have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

WM. BORDEN.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1855:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement.		$2,859,077 58
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		115,330 18
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,734,747 37
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$699,719 06	
For interest and annuities	181,197 29—	880,916 35
Total		$3,615,608 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$296,699 99	
Paid additions to same being dividends	16,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,838 62	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes	53,858 37	
Commissions	28,229 99—	437,629 44
Total		$3,178,034 28
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,084,233 26	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,943 23	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,276 38	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,533 56—$3,178,034 28	
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$80,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,451 52	
Total	$121,051 52	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,498,545 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$24,594,170 00
Number of Policies issued the past year		1,698
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		8,778
Of which, 7,793 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		752
Increase in Term Policies		12
Total		8764
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	—104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		668
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,133 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman.
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sprouls,	Cephas H. Norton.
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham.
J. P. Velverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown.
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary,
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST

Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices No 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $200,000.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856 Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854		82,548 25
Balance from business of 1855		108,298 59
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 03	
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75	
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 69—194,030 80	
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.		10,302 93
Total		$496,370 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$72,618 00	
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,586 21	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	2 049 63	
Dividend on Capital	7,5 0 00	
Total	$114,703 84	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent, interest	156,602 88	
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	30,430 42	
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,830 68	
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued interest and Furniture	14,562 69	
	$496,270 51	

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,103 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 19, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THIRTY QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Morrimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Dennine Cuer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CUERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.

LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, he believes are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous cases at office No 49 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.

THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY

For scrofula, scrubic and cutaneous eruptions, used in connection with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. The public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will clear the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but what sold another; and for a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are many things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I retailed some about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels once a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. S. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general nervous debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age—the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIFSEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Solo in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valrean, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittence, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 1:22 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO, FOR CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Train run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A Lecture by Geo. W. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis' admirable lecture on Dickens was delivered on Wednesday night, in Clinton Hall, before one of the largest, most brilliant, and most appreciative audiences that we have ever seen assembled within the walls of that popular institution. Indeed, the occasion had a double attraction. There was not only a popular theme to be treated, but there was a congenial spirit by whom it was to be treated, and the unqualified admiration of the audience, as exhibited in the rapt attention with which they hung on every syllable, sufficiently testified to their appreciation of the manner in which the task was performed.

Mr. Curtis said: Ladies and gentlemen: On a survey of any literary epoch, it is impossible to see, or rather to avoid seeing, that it has a general character and collective meaning. It is the expression of what we call "the spirit of the age," and shows itself in every department of human activity. Thus, at the close of the last century, the French Revolution was in the books of Voltaire and Rousseau before it was in the streets of Paris; and Literature is thus a prophecy and an illustration of history. The French Revolution was a symptom of the age. The intellectual movement which led to that assertion of human rights had crossed the Rhine much earlier than the Channel. The Literature of Germany is not yet 150 years old, and its spirit is purely Democratic. The Literature of England was always genial, but a genuine and universal humanity was not recognized in it. There were men enough who sympathized with the French Revolution, and hoped much from its influence, but John Bull would have no prophet who comes in wooden shoes; and Godwin's original preface to Caleb Williams was suppressed, by the frightened booksellers, in the second edition,—for William Godwin had in that book the temerity to say: "It is of late that the importance of political principles have been adequately apprehended." This audacious book was written in 1794, but Godwin was a pioneer—not a representative. Dr. Johnson was the great literary Englishman of the end of the last century—Dr. Johnson, who said of America, "Taxation no tyranny;" and who said of Africa, "To abolish the slave trade would be to shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Sir Walter Scott was the great literary Englishman immediately after the French Revolution. He was probably more loved in his time then any other almost has been. His genius was simple and genial and hearty, and he is the last great story-teller in England before Dickens. I shall glance for a moment, not at his genius, not at his comparative power measured with Diokens, but simply at the tone of his writings. In literature Walter Scott was a border baron. His sympathies were exclusive. He assumed his social superiority as a final fact. It was the urbanity of Sir Roger de Coverley. This is not the sympathy of man with men, but the sympathy of a landlord with his tenants. It is beautiful and noble in its way, but it is not the best way. If a bad man be a good landlord, he has still a social consideration which he does not deserve. Any other relation among men than that founded upon actual character is bad the moment it departs and passes. However beautiful the relations of feudal society may be in certain instances, they are always sad upon the whole, because men are weak, and made proud by power and preference. In England the one great fact beyond all dispute was the Hindoo fact of caste, and the one protest against it was the rhyme of a man who was himself bamboozled by it:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man 's a man for a' that."

Sir Walter Scott was a Sir Roger de Coverley with genius. But although he lived a century later, he was not a century older. There would be nothing in the morals or the politics of Sir Walter's stories with which Sir Roger de Coverley would not heartily sympathize. Scott was essentially a Romancer. He was the last minstrel, and it is natural that the minstrel whose themes are knightly, and deal with feudal chivalry, should delight in what he describes, and believes, that Lords and Ladies and dependants and baronial halls have the same beauty as the trees and the stars. Scott, and we have his own word for it, aimed to do nothing but amuse. As a minstrel we have him sitting below the salt, and this is what he sings:

"My speech is rude, but speech is weak,
Such love as mine to tell,
Yet had I words I dare not speak,
So, lady, fare thee well.
I will not wish thy better state
Were one of low degree,
But I must weep that partial fate
Made such a churl of me."

Scott, as a literary man, deliberately accepted this part. He honored, without exception, things as they were. There is no sadder passage in the life of this great author than that which recalls to our minds—and which Mr. Thackeray has recently mentioned, that when [illegible] that great and good monarch" George the Fourth—[Laughter] came to Edinburg, Sir Walter begged to preserve the glass out of which the sacred lips had quaffed the regal toddy. Loyalty is good, but a man sighs to think that a man like Sir Walter Scott was not superior to the loyalty of these English, to a king like George the Fourth. In his own books, Scott disclaimed everything but positive immorality. His sympathy was not with man for man, but with quaint characters. His feelings were with the past. He was the last laureate of feudalism. He summoned the whole world to the last tournament, and the world looked on delighted. As epitaphs, which say the last things of the dead, say also the best, so Scott's stories, inspired by the spirit of feudalism, cry its worthiest celebration. Ladies and gentlemen, said the lecturer, I must beg you not to misunderstand me. You would much more readily forgive me than I would forgive myself if I would even seem to you to speak disparagingly of this genius that the world admires, and for this man that we all love. But in coming to speak of Charles Dickens, and to determine, not his character as a literary artist, but the significance of his writings in English Literature, it is impossible not to take this glance at Scott, and not to see, without any comparison between them, the essential difference of tone. Scott has the "ism," which was feudalism. He was essentially an aristocrat, and it must never be forgotten, in any estimate of the literary men of Great Britain, that it is not Walter Scott, but Robert Burns, who is dearest to the hearts of England. I cannot but regard Walter Scott, of course, as one of the greatest benefactors of the world. When he died the throne was left vacant, but there was no cry of "the King is dead, long live the King!" for he had no successor. The extent of his fame and greatness were beyond all account. It had apparently paralyzed all other ambitions. The men who followed him began by dedications to him, and then wrote stories that had a vague flavor of Scott. James inscribed to him his first novel; Bulwer inscribed to him his third novel. *Eugene Aram*. Disraeli was playing "Tancred" in the East, having already written *Vivian Grey*.

The Hindoo civilization still prevailed in England. English society was stagnant with snobbery. The circulating library dribbled out to the public as novels a dilution of the *Court Circular* and the *Book of the Peerage*. Sir Walter Scott had confirmed this tendency by his feudal partiality, and his investiture of the cruelest forms of society with the splendors of romance. Lord Byron had helped it by being himself a Lord, and loving his order. He had nothing of that hearty geniality with which Scott clasped the hearts of the world, and almost made it sigh for the bondage it was leaving.

The only men in whose works gleamed some echoes in the coming era in literature, were a group [illegible] termed by the public and hooted by reviewers of them. Leigh Hunt, who edited a liberal paper, said something disrespectful about the first Bunkey in Europe, was sent to jail, and I fear all the Sir Roger de Coverleys of the day thought he was served right.

The one among them whose genius was to be a beacon light on the new literature, lived a short life in Italy, and his heart was buried in Rome. That was Shelley.

With an intellect wonderfully acute, but betraying him into many errors of judgment—with an organization so sensitive that he seemed to touch life with bare nerves, he had yet a heart that loved the world, and loved most where there was most wrong. Coleridge and Southey had relinquished their dreams of a Susquehanna paradise. Moore was tinkling his guitar under duchesses' windows—Campbell singing sonorous odes at public dinners—Charles taking daguerreotype pictures of humble character—Rogers turning from poetry to Turner's pictures—the nightingale Keats had pressed the thorn to his heart, and the green sod was over him—Wordsworth, disgusted that the French revolution did not produce a Millennium, seemed to have thought himself justified in losing hope of the human race, and sat down in clammy disappointment to write sonnets in favor of capital punishment.

There seemed no prophet in English literature, Lord Byron's sadness might well be explained by his preference for heroes with which he would have nothing in common, and which he would instantly anticipate—Bulwer was dilating Byron—Disraeli writing political novels—James getting his two horsemen comfortably in the saddle for a long journey—[laughter]—Ainsworth saying mass at the altar of Richard Turpin—Miss Edgeworth painting cabinet pictures of a young lady—Mrs. Gore and her partners opening new styles of millinery—and Captain Marryatt making everybody seasick. There was no sound, humane, intellectual power in English fiction.

From the year 1827 onwards, there had been various articles in the reviews and magazines, especially one upon Burns and one upon Sir Walter Scott himself, which showed a remarkable grasp and power of critical analysis, upon high principles, and a hearty recognition of the humanity of literature. It was clear that, with such a critic, there must be better authors. When the reviews called upon literature to mean something, something would be meant; or such a critic would take to writing a book himself, which he did—and Thomas Carlyle published the Life of Schiller and Sartor Resartus. The Life of Schiller was written anonymously; and I have seen an early copy of it, with a memorandum on the fly leaf: "Written by one Carlyle, a schoolmaster, somewhere out of Scotland." Sartor Resartus was an indignant protest against the dilettantism and superficiality of the age—it was the cry of a strong man fed upon husks.

In the year 1833, eight years afterwards, a young reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, then 23 years old, and the author of some sketches published in that paper, signed Boz, opened his door in Furnivall's Inn to a well-known publisher in London, who came to propose that he should write a something, to be published in monthly numbers, adapted to drawings by Mr. Seymour, then a rising artist. The reporter of the *Chronicle*, Charles Dickens, agreed to the proposal, although his friends told him it was a low, cheap form of publication, and soon afterwards the first number of the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club was published. To know the date was like knowing a friend's birthday. If in a January night, a man should come into our house, and bring Summer with him, and grasp our hand with a heartiness that sent the blood tingling to the furthest nerves with the glad tidings that a friend had arrived, and should then tell us stories till the sparks went roaring up the chimney, and the old windows shook their sides as if they would burst, and we smiled away the sadness and forgot the pain in our head and heart, should not we be glad that the man should come in? But if, while he told the story, the stony heart in our breast melted and ran out of our eyes—if we found ourselves pleasantly convicted of knavish meanness and selfishness—if we were made to feel that society was only an aggregate of individuals, and the individual is therefore responsible for society,—if, when we asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" a sweet, strong voice, answered, firmly "You are," and at once persuaded us to begin to take care of him; and if, as we listened, we felt charity coming in the place of coldness, and wise sympathy in the place of shrewd heartlessness, and if we began to think, in that cold Winter night, that we heard the starry song the Syrian shepherds heard—should we not be glad that the man had come in: should we not get up and press him to our heart, prepare the best chamber, and ask him to stay forever?

This is the way Charles Dickens came into English literature, and the glance at its previous condition was necessary fully to understand its position. He came as unheralded as Fielding. He was even more unlike Scott than Fielding was like Richardson. The stage had been entirely changed; and instead of the scene being a Baron and his retainers, it was a small parlor, a prison cell; and men and women. Feudalism in English literature died with Scott, and the humanity of English fiction was born with Dickens; and ours is as much the great age of English fiction, as Queen Elizabeth's was the great age of the drama.

The sudden culmination of this era in English literary history is as remarkable as any other great facts of that history. Suddenly the best modern genius in England had entirely removed the old traditions, and obeyed a new spirit. Even Carlyle's moral and literary despotism was the most democratic ever known, for it was based upon real faith in human nature. The bitterness of his raillery at men gets all its force from his consciousness of their essential superiority; and while Carlyle, as we had seen, was storming and battling in the old reviews, the humorists, who were always kindly men, started *Punch*, the whole spirit of which was profoundly democratic; and while, as we had seen, Moore, Campbell and Rogers were trolling sentimental strains; and Bulwer, Disraeli, and the ladies of the company were gossiping about a passion for Lady Fuzbelow's white hand, there came a singular song in at my lady's boudoir window, which seemed the shiver of a breaking heart rather than a song:

"Work, work, work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work, work, work,
Till the eye grows heavy and dim,
Seam, and gusset, and hand,
Band, and gusset, and seam;
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream.

Oh! men with sisters dear,
Oh! men with mothers and wives,
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Stitch, stitch, stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt;
Sewing at once with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt."

And My Lord Fribble paused and turned pale, as a wail dashed up from the street, and mingled with his "Hip, hip, hurrah!"

"Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair," &c.

Here were the first audible echoes recognized by the world in English literature to Burns' song, "A man's a man for a' that." Elizabeth Barrett was singing with the same inspiration her famous poem, "The Cry of Children," and Mrs. Gaskell was about putting that "Cry" in scathing prose, in *Mary Barton*, and in *North and South*. Thackeray, though at that time unrecognized, was tragically true to the same humane spirit. Walter Savage Landor proclaimed the same in his books; Tennyson owned it in his poems; Charlotte Bronte and her sisters cherished it pleasantly in Yorkshire, in *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*; Charles Kingsley was writing *Alton Locke* and *Yeast*; and Robert Browning gave emphatic expression to the same thing.

These are the chief pure literary names in contemporaneous English literature, except Hallam and Macaulay; and their strain was a mingled tear and smile. English fiction, whether prose or poetry, still sings Hood's "Song of the Shirt." And the greatness of Dickens is not his humor, nor his affluence, nor his variety, but it is his humanity. His stories not only make us laugh and cry, but they make us better men. What do we want books for, or paintings, or statuary, or music? That our taste may be gratified? Or that the proper canons of criticism may be satisfied? The style pure, and the characterization perfect, that we may escape a tedious hour, or forget a passing pain? A juggler or a mountebank would do that. A foolish farce makes us laugh more than kindly wit; a sentimental ballad makes us cry more than the *Miserere*. What we instinctively want from every influence in nature and art, is to be touched so as to be made more kind and thoughtful for others, and less careful for ourselves. We feel when that is done, but we find it hard to say how it is done. It is through the heart the character is reached and the affections developed. "It is very fine," people say to one another, about a great singer, or actor, or preacher, or author, "but I am not touched." Why? Because the artist had not the happy secret of the greatest art. How strongly was this felt concerning Rachel.

The attitude of the heart towards Rachel was that of a Christian towards a superb Pagan goddess. In her wildest flights of tragic intensity, the deepest sympathy was wanting. It was the counterfeit of emotion, but emotion intellectually discerned. In the height of our admiration of greatness, we felt there was something greater than this—this incomparable art still lacked, alas! perfection. In spite of our love of art, we loved character more than genius.

A woman of less dramatic power, but livelier character, would attain the object of all art, namely, the real improvement of the spectator, a hundred-fold easier than the greatest mere actress—just as the crude picture of a boy, bursting with feeling and struggling with his colors, shall yet more deeply touch the heart and affect the life, than the coldest academic perfection—just as a burst of symphony from 10,000 instruments, if no heart be there, is powerless, as compared with the heart-reaching sighs of a serenade.

It is this quality which gives Dickens his immense power and popularity. It is this which brings him into the closest relations with the age, and settles the *dilletante* question about his art. He holds much the same relation to the world that Jenny Lind did to this country. We have heard that Jenny Lind was not as great an artist as some one else, but if music has any meaning to be measured, she is before all singers in all time the one who has done the human heart good. There is the same kind of misgiving about Dickens. But no stories are now told to which the world listens with such interest as those of Dickens, and none ever written have had a more direct influence upon human life. I do not select Dickens, by any means, as the representative of the Reform Novelists, which position belongs exclusively to Kingsley. Each of Dickens' stories has a moral.

Pickwick, with its infinite and delicious humor, is not only a story, a comedy of low life, but it is pointed like the finger of a great nobleman at a great national abuse in the treatment of poor debtors. *Nicholas Nickleby* is directed at boarding-schools, with hilarious jeers in which England and the world join, and Dotheboy's halls are laughed away. *Oliver Twist* turns the cold poor-house out, and warms it with the sun of human charity. *David Copperfield* looks into model prisons; *Bleak House* is a blow at the cruel delays of chancery; and his Christmas stories bloom like flowers in the frosty air, peal like angel chimes in the crystal stillness, ringing over London and Paris, Boston and New-York, as the angel's song at Bethelem, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

But Dickens' humanity is a wise humanity. He is full of common sense. He believes fully in helping the unfortunate. Mrs. Jellaby and the Borioboolahgah mission, and his clerical gallery of Pecksniffs, Stigginses, and Chadbands, show that he was not deluded by paradox of philanthropy, while your child starves in your room for the loaf which you fling over the street.

Much of this modern fiction is brought to bear on sleek sinners. I was once nervously asked by an uneasy clergyman why all the best novels now-a-days make fun of the clergy. I told him that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, and asked him in turn who had so great an interest in having quacks exposed as the members of the faculty. We must all like this hearty abhorrence in Dickens of religious humbug. But was there ever such a merry missionary as Dickens? Did a man ever go about the world pricking all beautiful bladders with such sparkling grace and with such an irresistible smile? He sits at table with us, chats, jokes and sings, and turning to his neighbor says suddenly, "What a preposterous pair of false whiskers; here, John, get the scissors and take these whiskers off;" the company laugh with sympathy, and Dr. Chaffle is delighted to be rid of his bushy ambush. This is all done with perfect sincerity, though with the utmost *bonhommie*.

The smile does not deceive any one into a want of honesty.

Dickens' books have more animal spirits than any other books in literature. They bubble and burst with fun; they overflow with humor. To him the whole world looks grotesque and funny. Here it is we touch his greatest fault as an artist, which arises from the very exuberance of his humor and sentiment. His characters are real,—not puppets, red-cheeked wax dolls, men made of doublets and ostrich feathers, like the population of novels before him. They are always men and women; but his humorous fancy, his sympathy, so exaggerate them that they are all a little distorted, and resemble natural objects seen through a mist or colored glass.

Dickens' characters, like the pictures of *Punch*, are admirable portraits and caricatures. No artist could give us a better likeness of Lord Brougham or Lord John Russell, but they are hardly the portraits which the wives of their bosoms would care to hang about their necks. [Laughter.] We can always pick out Brougham by the nose. It is a convenient handle for memory and observation. It is a defiant and supercilious nose; and if we were called upon to define Brougham from *Punch*, we should say an ugly man, smelling something unpleasant. If we went into the House of Lords, or were invited down into Belgravia, and Lord Brougham was at the table, we immediately recognize him as the man we had known in *Punch*. It is so in Dickens—so that his characters often seem caricatures. If he sees a funny nose on one of his figures, they gradually become nothing but nose. His humor and fancy seize it, and draw more sport from it than a conjuror draws ribbons from his mouth.

Every one is ready to introduce you to some Micawber of his acquaintance. Yet with Dickens' characters you always think you are dealing with the little dodger. There is some thimblerig about it. With all their essential reality of life there is an air of caricature in all Dickens' stories. They are not a falsification of life, but a fairy paraphrase of it. The resemblances are individual and characteristic, and the little deflections from the line of actuality never detract from the consistency of the book. Dickens is conspicuous among the great novelists for his partiality towards certain of his own creations. In the range of his works we could name his own favorites. His other great failure, as it seems to me, is shared by all the novelists that I know anywhere, and is a failure also of Scott; it is in his delineation of women. The portraiture of a really lovely woman seems to be beyond the power of any novelist. I suppose it is because loveliness is an aroma; we can feel it but we cannot catch or convey it.

The women of fiction are either like books which no man would care to endure, or like blank sheets which no man can endure. I am not surprised that David Copperfield married Dora instead of Agnes. Agnes always seems to be his aunt. The good young woman of novels always seem to be aunts. [Laughter.] The story-teller may relate that at thirteen Louisa was perfectly conversant with the musical glasses, that at sixteen she knew the use of the globes—(although I never saw a young lady who did know the use of the globes)—that at twenty she was as accomplished in mind as she was lovely in person. Still I can form no idea of Louisa. Why is it the women of fiction are so entirely inferior to the men? I would believe it is because they are described by men, if women described them better.

Dickens can always render beautiful, feminine traits, because he has a sympathetic nature. Being sentimental, Dickens is sometimes melodramatic; and I must confess it seems to me, also, as if he were occasionally working a vein of a story or character less because he was sincerely interested in them than because he had discovered that the public were easily moved with that kind of interest. The defects of St. Peter's are stated by all tourists, but St. Peter's remains one of the grandest temples in the world.

However distasteful and imperfect much of Dickens may be, we must grant that the affluence of his genius is Shakesperean. He has enriched literature and general experience with more characters than any other in the world except Shakespeare. Can we remember and name any of Bulwer's heroes except when they give the title to the book? Is common conversation familiar with them? But we know Pickwick, Sam Weller, the Fat Boy, the Infant Phenomenon, Peckeniff, &c., as we know Hamlet, Mercutio, Imogen—names which men who died thirty years ago in London never heard of, and which will be known intimately as long as there is a London.

Dickens is the Columbus of new English fiction. Others have dreamed, and speculated, and hoped about a loftier tone in that literature, but he has led the way into that better region. He does not sit below the salt, and soothe us gently after dinner; he does not embroider new and graceful figures upon the worn-out tapestry on the walls; he does not prefer "the roast beef of old England" to the human welfare of old England, nor honor Lord Dedlock with his ancestral gout because his gout is ancestral. He prefers the noble man to the nobleman, and he would not see Dr. Johnson standing in Lord Chesterfield's ante-room, without thundering at the door of my lord's cabinet, and shouting that he keeps his bettors waiting. This true Democrat takes us by the hand; and as he leads us through St. James', and points out the King and Royal Family, the gilded courtier and the weary maids of honor, he whispers, "these are men and women;" and as he leads us through St. Giles', he points out squalid sin, the red murderer, the stealthy thief, and whispers again, "these, also, are men and women." Should we despair of the world when the most Christian story-teller for the first time in history is also the most popular?

Mr. Curtis now proceeded to speak of Dickens' visit to America, and the grudge against him for the manner in which the kindness exhibited to him here had been repaid. He took the unpopular side of the question and illustrated his views by saying he remembered Dickens here at a ball, as boozy as the biographer of Dr. Johnson would have desired. It was an epitome of his American career. Everything was enthusiastically overdone. He wore an extraordinary red waistcoat; and he scorned to him (Mr. Curtis) like a man excessively got up, and was not used to it. He remembered his long beautiful hair, which swept easily about his forehead and hung carelessly over his ears; his eyes sweet and bright; and the face that of an eager and vivacious boy. He bowed and smiled courteously, and underwent a shaking of hands to which the most democratic of Presidents would have succumbed. But he was very quiet, and it was evident the sweet eyes were open; and before night was over he no doubt did what his own Capt. Cuttle advised, and "made a note of it." [Laughter.]

But, said the eloquent lecturer in conclusion, I will not think of revenge or recrimination in connection with this genial genius. His smile lights up the whole world. I don't envy the men who, thirty or forty years ago, used to have the good fortune to have Byron to sing and Scott to tell them fortunes. The now novel by Waverley made no man's heart leap higher then, than the announcement of a serial fiction by Dickens makes many hearts now. His name is a kind of good tidings. When I mention him, the world seems changed into a cheerful feast.

I can believe his name has drawn you here tonight, as to a Christmas banquet. The friends of Charles Dickens meet here: and as I resume my seat, after my too long speech, I feel like saying to you,—Fill your glasses, while I propose the health of "our friend and the world's friend," Charles Dickens,—with the hope he may live longer than the youngest of us, and he always writing a monthly something!

Mr. Curtis was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lecture, of which the foregoing is a mere abstract, and retired amid warm and prolonged applause.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 27.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke, and ——?

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW—SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Yesterday morning, four gentlemen being on the Bench, three of whom were Judges of the Court, and one who wasn't, the case of *The People ex rel. Charles J. Warren* vs. *Coleman and Stetson*, was called. This case, it will be remembered, was one arising under the present Liquor Law. Its history cannot be better given than in the words of the "case":

This is an complaint against the defendante for a violation of the first section of the Prohibitory law. The warrant was issued Sept. 3, 1855, by R. W. Osborne, Esq., a Police Justice of the City of New-York. The defendants, being arrested and brought before him, chose to be tried in the Special Sessions of the Peace of said City. The papers were duly certified to said Court, and the defendants appeared by their counsel, Miller and Devlin, Esqs., and pleaded *Not Guilty* to the complaint. The trial was without a Jury. Only one witness was sworn, viz.: Robert J. Cowen. The trial was had on the 21st day of September, 1855, at the Halle of Justice in the City of New-York, before Recorder Smith, and the Court took time to consider till the 2d day of November, 1855. The complainant claimed that defendants were liable to the penalty of $20 for keeping intoxicating liquor in an unlawful place, and for selling it in an unlawful place, and for selling without a compliance with the Statute; and claimed a judgment of forfeiture of the liquor so kept for sale. After deliberation, the Court, on the 2d day of November, adjudged the defendants not guilty, and refused judgment of forfeiture. The complainants served notice of appeal on the Recorder, on each of the defendants, and on their attorneys personally, on the 9th day of November, 1855, and the Recorder made and filed his return, according to law, on the 14th day of November, 1855.

The present action is an appeal from this decision, and is sustained by the following points:

First—The Recorder on the trial, improperly permitted the witness, Robert J. Cowen, to answer the following question, prepounded by the counsel for the defendants, viz.:

Question—"Did you go to the Astor House by previous arrangement with any person, for the purpose of purchasing intoxicating liquor?"

The counsel for the people objected to this question, on the ground of immateriality and irrelevancy; but his Honor, the Recorder, did overrule the objection, and to this ruling the counsel for the people excepted, and the witness answered "Yes."

Second—The Recorder improperly permitted the same witness to answer the following question propounded by the defendants' counsel, viz.:

Question.—"Where are the best brandies made?" To this question, the people's counsel objected, on the ground that it had not been proved, nor did the fact in any way appear that the witness was legally qualified to answer the question. It was not shown that the witness had any commercial knowledge whatever, especially, that he had any such knowledge relative to the article of foreign brandies, nor that he had any historical or other knowledge or experience, which qualified him to give testimony as a witness on this trial, on the subject to which the question referred.

His Honor, the Recorder, overruled the objection, to which decision the People's counsel excepted, and the witness answered: "The best brandies, I believe, are made in France."

Third—His Honor erred in deciding that the prosecution must establish the probative fact, that the intoxicating liquor in question was *not imported* liquor, and for the want thereof discharging defendants.

The counsel for the prosecution insisted that such proof was not necessary, even at common law, in this case; that the precedents in this State showed the law to be contrary to the ruling of his Honor; that the 17th section of the "Prohibitory Law" declared proof of sale to be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of *unlawful sale;* and, therefore, that the defendants must prove the sale made by them, to be within the exception respecting imported liquor, whatever may be its legal meaning.

His Honor decided as above stated, and to this decision and opinion the counsel for the people excepted.

Fourth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in his decision that the defendants were *not guilty* under the Statute, because the intoxicating liquor sold to witness, Cowen, *was imported* liquor.

Fifth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in his decision that the evidence of the witness, Cowen, was sufficient proof of the trial of the issue in this case, that the intoxicating liquor sold to him was imported liquor.

Sixth—The Recorder erred in deciding that the first period of the 17th section of the Prohibitory Law is, in its subject-matter, unconstitutional, and, therefore, void, and for that reason could not aid the prosecution in this action on the question of proof.

Seventh—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that imported liquor is not included in the prohibition created by the first section of the Prohibitory Law, and, therefore, that the sale proved in this case was lawful, and thereupon discharging defendants.

Eighth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that the defendants were not guilty, notwithstanding the proof made by the prosecution of the sale to the witness, Cowen, of "something less than a gill" of imported brandy.

Ninth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in denying the motion of the people's counsel that judgment be rendered in this action, declaring that all the brandy proved by the witness, Cowen, to have been in the defendants' bar-room, at the time he made his purchase, was kept in violation of law, and was forfeited, according to the provisions of the said law.

Tenth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that the law under which this action is brought, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, except for certain purposes, and the law authorizing the seizure and destruction of intoxicating liquor kept contrary to such prohibition, are unconstitutional, and on that ground denying the motion for judgment of forfeiture.

Eleventh—The said judgment is against law and evidence.

The papers were handed up, without argument. At the suggestion of the presiding justice, the counsel on both sides consented that the Court should make no decision in the matter until the decision of the Court of Appeals in a similar case now before them.

For appellants, Capron and Lake. For respondents, Miller and Devlin.

Whetmore vs. *Story et al.*—The argument in this case (usually called the Ninth-avenue Railroad Injunction case,) was postponed until Friday next.

Rowland vs. *Bennett, implicated, &c.*—Mr. Cutting, counsel for the appellant in this case, yesterday moved to have it sent into some other County for trial, on the ground of the doubt as to who was the third Judge on the bench, and the confusion which might ensue in regard to it. D. D. Lord, Esq., for the Respondent, opposed the motion, which was denied, and the case immediately called for argument, and continued on until the adjournment of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

ABANDONING A WIFE FOR A MISTRESS AND A DIVORCE.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Anthony Miller and August H. Sulitz.*—This was an action of debt on a recognizance entered into by defendants as surety in the penalty of $1,000. The recognizance was taken before Alderman Howard, of the Sixth Ward, on the 11th of August, 1854, and recited that Miller had been duly convicted of being a disorderly person, that is to say—a person who had abandoned his wife, or neglected to provide for her support according to his means. The condition was that Miller should be of good behavior for the space of one year. The breach assigned was that since the giving of the recognizance Miller had further neglected to provide for his wife, and had abandoned her, whereby an action had accrued to the plaintiffs, according to the provisions in the Revised Statutes. The defendant admitted the making of the recognizances, but denied that he had abandoned his wife as alleged. It appeared in proof, that Miller was married four years ago, in Delaware, that a short time thereafter he came to this City, leaving his wife behind him, and there has resided ever since, and that Miller had never provided any means for her support, that she refused to live with him here because he was keeping and cohabiting with another woman. That her objection in coming on here was to obtain a divorce from him, which has recently been procured.

On the part of the defence, it was shown that Miller was fully committed to prison, in default of bail, and a record of conviction duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County, before the taking of the recognizances. Defendant therefore contended,

1. That to entitle plaintiffs to recover, they must show an actual abandonment, and a refusal to support according to means, in this City.

2. That the suit should have been brought in the name of the Governors of the Almshouse.

3. That the recognizance is void, not being authorized by statute; it should be taken in the name of the Governors of the Almshouse.

4. That after a person has been convicted under the acts relative to disorderly persons, and committed to prison in default of sureties for good behavior, and a record of conviction has been made and signed, the committing magistrate has no power, acting singly, to discharge the prisoner or to take recognizance for his good behavior. It was also set up that the final commitment after the record of conviction has been signed exhausts the power of the magistrate and renders a recognizance void for want of jurisdiction. His Honor said the points were new, and he would look into the law and give a decision in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

The Hat Term.—The hat term of monthly cycles commenced on the first day of the present year; the January and February cycles were severely *felt*, and universal hatdom suffered considerable perturbation. The next cycle, which begins on the 1st of March, will not be so much *felt* by considerable; everything at present seems to indicate a very mild cycle, with a good deal less perturbation. It may appear egotistical in me to prognosticate the varying of the forthcoming cycles, but being self-assured of my prophetic powers, and also being a perfect hatometer, permit me to predict the state of the hatmosphere for next cycle. The two weeks comprising the first half of said cycle will be mild and still less *felt;* the two following weeks hatdom will fairly quake; beautiful cylindrical bodies, about seven inches in diameter, and nearly eight inches in length, with one end hermetically sealed, the other end with an oval opening surrounded by a narrow brim magnificently curved and curled; the exterior of these splendid bodies will be a brilliant jet black color, and the interior will comprise various hues intermingled with spots of gold, these beautiful bodies shedding a grand halo of refulgent brightness around them; can be seen with the naked eye—myriads of them floating in the hatmosphere—5 to 6½ feet from the surface of the earth. I have been at great expense in collecting the majority of these bodies in an embryo state, and I feel proud in the belief—excuse my superstition—that it will be my happy lot to distribute them in perfect form from my convenient Observatory, No. 11 Park-row.

The *quick* silver in this latitude reaches only... 4 D.
The *quick* silver in Broadway reaches only..... 5 D.
Telegraphic returns from California, St. Louis, and New-Orleans, says.....10 D.
N. B. The April cycle in my next.
Respectfully, Wm. Hoswell, Hatter,
No. 11 Park-row, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Novel, Brilliant, Original, Strikingly Elegant and Remarkably Cheap.—Knox's Spring Style of Hat will be ready on Thursday morning, the 28th inst. Knox's Spring Style of Hat is a novelty that must command admiration. Knox's Spring Style of Hat is as brilliant in manufacture as it is unique in conception. Knox's Spring Style of Hat, strikingly elegant, is sold at the economical price of four dollars. Knox's Spring Style of Hat will be ready for inspection at the aforementioned time, at Knox's popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and all will acknowledge it worthy of Knox.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (Lownd's patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and that best of all pantomimes, the "Magic Pills," together with the interesting drama of the "Ice Witch, or the Frozen Hand," are all these to be performed at the National to-night. Either of them should be sufficient to fill the house. Ladies should not forget that to-morrow afternoon "Herne the Humbug" and the "Magic Pills" are to be performed for their especial accommodation.

[Advertisement.]

Last Day.—The 29th of February comes but once in four years. The undersigned has set this day apart for the people's benefit. His rooms will be thrown open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for such as wish to learn to write a good hand for $2. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to receive their lessons. Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this great external remedy, rapidly discharge the poisonous particles which produce eruptions, sores, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. Donald Kennedy,
Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*,
Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rev. Dr. Vinton has a most interest theme for this evening's lecture at St. Paul's, to wit—"The Young Man of Understanding." Such a theme, in such hands, should not be missed by any young man susceptible and desirous of intellectual and religious improvement. The seats are open to all.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. Richard C. Hendrickson, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss Ellen, adopted daughter of Charles Hall, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Joseph C. Appleby to Mrs. Mary Thurson.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 28, by Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. Samuel M. Weeks to Miss Annie G., daughter of Charles Parker, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In South Cortland, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. H. R. Dunham, John W. Geer, of Cortlandville, to Miss Mary L., daughter of P. C. Rowley, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Julia Ann, wife of Oscar Purdy, aged 26 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 185 Allen-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery on the following morning, at 10 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral.

In this City, on Thursday night, Feb. 28, Catharine Lawrence, relict of the late Nathaniel Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, in St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, March 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Hannah, relict of the late John Gregory, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Lewis, No. 121 West 14th-st., on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, James Barker, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment, by the cars which leave Canal-st. at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, David Fleming, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow *Herald* please copy.

In Buffalo, on Thursday, Feb. 21, in the 28th year of her age, Mary D., wife of Charles Clark, and daughter of John and Jane M. Steele, of Clarkson, Monroe, Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, of consumption, Mr. Sam

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1389. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

Know-Nothing Ratification Meeting.

Twelfth-Section Sam and Rip Van Winkle in the Tabernacle.

HON. J. N. REYNOLDS' ADDRESS.

Andrew Jackson Donelson Defines his Position.

Speeches by Messrs. Bilbo, Jones, Burton, Cushing, and Others.

A FLAG AND A BASE DRUM, BUT NO SPREAD EAGLE

A FEW REPUDIATIONS.

There gathered at the Tabernacle last night about three thousand of those who are inclined to stand by the nominations for President and Vice-President made by the American National Nominating Convention, at Philadelphia, on Monday last. The meeting was harmonious and occasionally enthusiastic. It was such an assemblage as never gathered together before in New-York. Old Fogyism was there—the last remnant of the last fraction of the once glorious and now to be kindly remembered Whig Party. They sat like strangers in a strange land. Like their prototype, Rip Van Winkle, they looked about, and with refreshing innocence of all that has transpired within the past few years, asked for their old friends, and spoke with freedom of the certain success of forgotten issues. In an adjacent pew sat Twelfth-Section Sam, young and hearty, disposed to give three cheers for the American Eagle, and to imitate the renowned Kirby in his use of the stars and stripes. There they sat, the pale white horse of conservatism and Young America on a two-forty nag, in the same church and subscribing to the same creed. They were quiet, very quiet, until a hand which had been placed in the gallery, struck up

"Hail to the Chief."

Twelfth Section Sam then gave three cheers, and the Straight Whigs were confident they had heard that tune before, though they were not exactly sure of its title. Following this, a gentleman appeared with an American flag, which, with some difficulty, he placed near the organ. He was followed immediately by another gentleman, who raised the following:

NINTH WARD NATIVE AMERICAN
FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB,
Organized Feb. 28, 1856.

It was greeted with cheers; and soon afterwards those who were to be officers of the meeting, together with ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, ascended the platform, when cheers were given again.

As soon as quiet had been restored, Mr. J. W. BARKER arose and said:

We have met together, to-night, in pursuance of the following call:

"GRAND RATIFICATION MASS MEETING.—All persons in favor of the election of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President, are invited to attend a meeting of the citizens of New-York, to be held at the Tabernacle, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All citizens, without distinction of party, who have the interests of their country at heart, are requested to be present, to respond to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. Many distinguished gentlemen will be present to address the meeting—among others, Hon. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee; Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Hon. W. RANKHEAD, BILBO, PICKET, and BURTON, of Tennessee; also, Messrs. BARTLETT and JONES, of Kentucky, and many others."

In consequence, Mr. BARKER continued, of some error on the part of the Committee having the arrangements in charge, the call appeared in one paper only, which accounts for the fact that the house is not crowded to its utmost capacity. With a view to organizing the meeting, I have pleasure in proposing the following list of officers:

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. J. N. REYNOLDS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Wards.	
1..Henry Smith,	B. F. Weymouth.
2..A. J. Williamson,	J. H. Toone,
3..Geo. E. Sherwood,	Geo. A. Barney,
4..Robert Beatty, Jr.,	Wm. E. Fleming,
5..Chas. S. Tappan,	A. K. Maynard,
6..James M. M. Miller,	Henry Hume,
7..Zopher Mills,	Dr. J. H. Leveridge,
8..Geo. W. Morton,	Harvey Hart,
9..Hon. Geo. Briggs,	C. J. Holden,
10..James Griffith,	Jeremiah T. Brooks,
11..Leonard L. Johnson,	Jos. S. Southworth,
12..John Green,	E. H. Brown,
13..John H. Briggs,	Gilbert C. Deane,
14..Benedict Lewis, Jr.,	John Hoope,
15..Chester Driggs,	E. W. Andrews,
16..Isaac W. Smith,	Dr. Ranney,
17..Benj. F. Pinckney,	Chauncey Schaffer,
18..L. J. Oliver,	Wm. Gale,
19..H. J. Genet,	Richard Gray,
20..Daniel D. Conover,	Cummings H. Tucker,
21..Wm. H. Taylor,	James Owens,
22..Robert H. Shannon,	John C. Wandell.

SECRETARIES:

Wards.	
1..Jacob Roosevelt,	12..Dr. S. A. Hills,
1..Joshua G. Abbe,	13..John Cooper,
3..John Stiles,	14..Benj. W. Richards,
4..Dr. W. W. Woodward,	15..Samuel Hotaling,
5..Judge Lathrop,	16..George Merritt,
6..Joseph C. Souger,	17..Frederick Wagner,
7..J. H. Gray,	18..Lafayette Ranney,
8..Elphas Bootman,	19..Jos. S. Taylor,
9..Jas. A. Brown,	20..D. C. Nivens,
10..Cornelius Corson,	21..Frederick Perry,
11..A. H. Hamblin,	22..D. W. C. McCluskey.

The list of officers was adopted unanimously and with cheers.

REMARKS OF HON. J. N. REYNOLDS.

On taking the Chair, Mr. REYNOLDS said he had not been informed of the desire of the Committee that he should preside until late in the afternoon, but that notwithstanding that, he could not hesitate to respond. The duty of a President was to preside, not to speak; and yet, having been one of those who, after an eight days' struggle, had given to the world the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON, for President and Vice-President, a word from him might not be out of place. From the time when the best and purest men stood up in defence of their country, down to the present time, we had been troubled not so much by enemies from without as from enemies and traitors and spies within. [Applause.] Such men had troubled the great American Party of the present day. They were not content with sending their emissaries to the National Council of the Order in June last, but they sent them again to the Council and Convention that had but recently adjourned. [Applause.] But glory be to the name of FRANKLIN, who brought the lightning from the clouds, and to the name of MORSE, who made it speak along his telegraphic wires, the spies were discovered and their traitorous designs exposed. [Referring to Mr. SPOONER'S dispatch to the Republican Convention at Pittsburg.] In the nominating Convention there was shown, notwithstanding the presence of enemies, the complexion of the whole country. There was the fiery spirited South, and the sectionalism of the North, and between them stood New-York, like a rock, against which the stormy waves of sectionalism dashed harmlessly, and became calm as the waters of a sun-enlivened lake. [Great applause.] New-York stood firm on National ground, and before the might of her conciliating influence sectionalism was lost, and the Convention became harmonious. It required some one to stand in that position, for it was necessary that the disturbing elements should have some rock to waste themselves against, before the hearts that beat in sympathy with those who sought the best good of the whole country could be found and ranked together, and unite for its common interests. The only difficulty then was to agree upon candidates; and in that connection he could never forget the efforts of gallant JOHN SMITH, of Alabama, and others, of whom there was not then time to speak. Gentlemen, said he, it would be useless for me to attempt to speak of the men who labored for national principles in that Convention as they deserve. Let it suffice that after our struggle, the result is glorious to the American name. The party is now a unit—no fragment of a party, but a union of the true men of all parties; of men faithful to the Constitution and willing to stand by all of its requirements. [Cheers.] Could a better proof of the character of that Convention be needed, than the fact that a son of HENRY CLAY of Ashland [cheers] sat in it, casting his vote for the adopted son of Gen. JACKSON for the Vice-Presidency? It was a sublime spectacle, and the result was grand. From that time they took the banner of the American Party in their hands, and would carry their candidates through triumphantly. Their enemies were already in fear. In some of the Republican newspapers it was said, "Oh if the Americans had only united with the Republicans, something might have been done." But he had to tell them, that the American Party had nominated candidates for the express purpose of defeating the Republican Party. [Cheers.] Again, he wished to say that their enemies were on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1840, when that great convention met in Exter Hall, London, the Abolition orators were strong, voluminous in dangerous advice to the Abolitionists of the United States; and here at home our Abolition orators used such language as the following:

"May my tongue cleave to the roof my mooth before I call a glorious Union."

"I would not thank God for giving us a WASHINGTON."

"Brutal slaveholders! It is because Americans dare not call things by their right names; it is because we like the great of the present and past; it is because we spread a beautiful mist before the Union—that ideal which we worship—that Slavery still exists."

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That we reaffirm one old principle—immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave; and we also reaffirm, in connection, that there is no probability of that, except by a dissolution of the Union and the reconstruction of the American Church."

"Down with your Bible; down with your political parties; down with your God, that sanction Slavery. The God of MOSES STEWART, the Andover God; the God of WILLIAM H. ROGERS, which is worshipped in the Wintersteet Church, is a monster, composed of aggression, fraud, injustice, pollution and every crime in the shape of Slavery—to such a God I am an infidel."

At this point the Seventh Ward Young Men's Club entered, and the speaker was silent, while the audience gave them three cheers.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. REYNOLDS remarked that WM. H. SEWARD, in his Buffalo speech, said:

"Slavery, contrary to the expectation of the founders of the Republic, still exists, in this the seventy-ninth year of our Independence. Towards this Slavery the Republican Party fosters jealousy. The nation's whole breadth is the field of contest. A changeless sway of the Republic throughout its future existence, is the object of this majestic strife for an indefinite period of time.

The cause of the non-slaveholder is assumed by the Republican Party. They now demand the admission not only of Free States, but also of Free States only into the Union.

Where in this either of Government or Christianity do you find authority to hold three millions of men in bondage to promote the welfare, or even to secure the safety, of twenty-five millions of men?"

These were the sentiments of the enemies of the Union, and for their defeat the American Party would work, and in the end he triumphant. It was the mission of the great American Party to battle with sectionalism and to work for the Union, and in that they must triumph.

The speaker resumed his seat amid great applause.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS came forward and read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That heartily, cheerfully, unanimously—every one, and all together—we hereby confirm and ratify the nominations made by the American Party, assembled in National Convention in Philadelphia, and we earnestly recommend them to the support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That in MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, we, as Americans, have the best specimens of the old Whig and Democratic Parties—choice chips from the old blocks—and that we present their names not only to Americans, but to Democrats and Whigs, as representatives of the best men and best principles of their respective Parties.

Resolved, That, in MILLARD FILLMORE, we have the friend, the confidant, the associate of a CLAY and WEBSTER, and the inheritor of that patriotism, and love of country, that ever inspired them in Ashland and Marshfield; and in ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the confidant, the pupil, the bosom companion of the illustrious soldier and statesman of the Hermitage.

"OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY."

"ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

"I KNOW NO SOUTH, NO NORTH, NO EAST, NO WEST."

"THE FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

He added: As these were *their* maxims, *their* platform, so are they *ours*—and with God's help, we will stand our candidates upon them.

When Mr. BROOKS had concluded, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was next in order.

MR. DONELSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. DONELSON being loudly called for, arose, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes. When the applause had subsided, the speaker proceeded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my sincere thanks for this cordial reception. The delegates at the late Convention of the American Party have thought proper to place me on the American ticket for the second office in the gift of the people, and a distinguished and tried statesman of your patriotic State for the first office. I deem it a high honor to be thought worthy of an association with MILLARD FILLMORE in the effort to carry forward the principles of the American Party—a party which has been formed out of the necessity of the times, to correct the abuses which have grown out of the errors of the old organizations of party, and which have brought the country to the very verge of social disruption and anarchy. It was natural, gentlemen, that the people of the great confederacy of States should turn their eyes upon MILLARD FILLMORE, who, in his personal qualities, and in all the characteristics of a statesman, is justly ranked with the great men who have contributed to the honor and glory of our common country. It is different with myself, gentlemen. I have held but humble situations in the public service, and can, therefore, attribute my nomination to no other circumstance but my earnest devotion to the conservative and sound doctrines which form the basis of the American creed.

According to my understanding, gentlemen, of the cause which have constituted us a new party, they have but little reference to our antecedents as old Whigs or old Democrats. Under such designations we have each pursued in other days, our own views. We have entertained opposite opinions in regard to the necessity of a Bank, and other measures of national interest. But however we differed on such questions, whenever those arose of a purely sectional and disorganizing character, the leading patriots of our country were always united. CLAY and JACKSON united to modify the Tariff of 1828, in order to give quiet to the country, and secure the execution of the laws. They united to disarm the force of sentiments which were calculated to array one section of the Union against another, and if they were now alive they could not be otherwise than participants in the great American movement which is intended to check the current of the same sentiments. You see men at the North proposing to nullify the laws of the land. You have seen men at the South doing the same thing. What would WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON say to men engaged in such attempts to dismember our Union? Gentlemen, it would be waste of words to answer in detail this question. All who are acquainted with the public history of those great men, know that they would be with us laboring to check sectional agitation, and rebuking the heresy that a State or portion of the people can enforce a construction of the laws, contrary to the course pointed out in the Constitution.

To restore harmony to the various sections of our Union—to brighten the links which bind us together as sovereign States—to purify the ballot box—to cut off the dangers to which we are exposed by the immigrants to our shores from foreign lands—and to repudiate all the higher law influences abroad and at home which have contributed to obscure the landmarks of our old revolutionary forefathers—these, gentlemen, are the objects of the American Party. These are the considerations which have brought us together, no matter what we may have been heretofore. And these are the considerations which will bind us together until our Government is brought back to its original purity, and truthfulness is restored to the relations of public men to public measures. We have seen the present Administration of the Government employ its patronage to cement a party without reference to any legitimate standard of policy or principle. Men who have preached secession and disunion have been given the prominent offices and have been made strong when it was most important that they should be weak. Old fashioned men have been villified and slandered merely because they adhered to the maxims which governed our wise men in the best days of our Republic. Yes, gentlemen, we have been proscribed throughout this land for daring to say that we maintained the doctrines inculcated by our greatest statesmen. President PIERCE, professing to follow in the footsteps of JACKSON, has placed himself in direct antagonism to the leading sentiments of that great man.

JACKSON said that the patronage of the Federal Government ought not to be brought to bear against the freedom of elections, and that it was time we *were more Americanized*. Mr. PIERCE says directly the contrary. He proscribes from office large masses of his fellow-citizens for daring to exercise the privilege of uttering their opinions. He has ostracised national men, in order to build up the agitator; and no one can be surprised to see that under his fostering care the country is threatened with geographical parties far more dangerous to the integrity of the Union than they have ever been in any former period of our history. He has introduced the doctrine of "*Squatter Sovereignty*" in a form which, as recent events have shown, is but another name for civil war, and though disguised by the profession of respect for the sentiment which recognizes the right of the people to govern themselves, is in substance nothing but an abandonment of the constitutional duty of Congress to guard the rights of the territorial inhabitants until they are competent to form State Governments, and take their rank under the provisions of the Constitution in the confederacy of States as equal and sovereign members. Against such abuses we have protested, and as members of the American Party we feel that it is not only our right to protest, but to claim the support of our countrymen in giving us the power to correct them.

One more remark, gentlemen, and I am done. Our enemies have asserted that our organization could not be maintained because our ranks are composed of those who have belonged to one or the other of the old parties, and that we cannot escape the influence of former divisions. Those who thus assail us seem to forget that there is a country to serve which is above all parties, and that there are principles which cannot be assailed without weakening the pillars of our Union, and in defence of which all patriots ought to rally, irrespective of the designation by which they may have been known as party men. As in time of war, when the foreign foe invades our soil, every true hearted citizen should rally to the flag of his country, so when doctrines are put forward by party leaders which are calculated to render inoperative the checks and balances of the Constitution, every patriot should throw off party shackles and do what he can to render harmless such doctrines. It is on such grounds that we are constituted an American Party. Let us be true to the spirit of such a party, and let us forget that there were ever any differences between us as Democrats or Whigs. Let our triumph be that of our country, measuring our claims to the public confidence by no standard but that of honest devotion to the principles of our cause, which is no other than that of the Constitution and the Union. If we succeed, it will be mainly through the exertions of the hardy and manly energies of our young and middle-aged men, who are carrying on the great enterprises necessary to the development of our country, and who cannot be tempted by old party watchwords from completing the reform which they have commenced under the flag of the stars and stripes, and in defence of the sentiment which proclaims that, *Americans ought to rule America*. Such patriotic devotion must meet with its corresponding reward. Gentlemen: I was educated on the banks of your noble river and have always felt a pride in the prosperity of this great emporium of our country. You have always shown a just sense of the importance of maintaining the Constitution, by a strict adherence to the principles it was intended to perpetuate. You have always been national men, unwilling to disturb the harmony of those feelings which are necessary to the safety of our progress as a nation. It is flattering and encouraging, therefore, to the friends of the American cause, in other parts of our country, when they hear that the great City of New York is with them. I could not doubt that I was right when your approving voice was heard, in the formation of a party aiming to heal the dissensions in our land.

It was in this City, in 1819, that I first learned to discriminate between the more party man and the patriot. It was here that Gen. JACKSON, though the guest of the Tammany men, toasted DEWITT CLINTON, who was then considered by that ancient and venerable Society as not orthodox on the subject of State rights. The old Hero of the Hermitage said that parties were not always right, and that public men ought not to be rejected, because they went beyond the spirit of their party in the support of their country's interests. This, gentlemen, is our doctrine. We have left the old parties who were unable to tranquillize the land, and stand out on a platform national from beginning to end, and American in every feature of it.

MR. BILBO'S SPEECH.

The next speaker was Mr. BILBO, of Tenn. He commenced with an allusion to the Gracchi, and the Cymbri, and floundered about in old Roman and Tentonic history, apparently with a very dim comprehension of either. There were too great principles, (he said,) involved in the proclamation which they had just heard from the Vice-President, which met with his unqualified approbation. The first, which stood out in bold relief, was that the Great American Party was not a party of the past,—was not buried amidst the ruins of old ages, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, but was a party of the future, and of the future alone, and the second was, that, whether the American Party was or was not successful, they paid their devotion to the shrine of their country, as patriots, as national men, irrespective of any anterior consideration. Spirits gray and spirits red, spirits black and spirits white, let them be taken as they were—they had no platform but that of the American Constitution.

The Slavery question had crept into their councils. The great Democratic Party of 1852 had pledged themselves not to agitate the question of Slavery, but two years had not performed their revolution before that agitation had become excited and furious, and the Nebraska bill was sprung upon the country by the very party which had pledged itself to moderation and quiet. Æolus was unlocked from his cell, and everything was reduced to a chaos.

Mr. BILBO contended that American freemen had a right to their own lawe, whether they were single individuals or connected individuals, in spite of the treason of border ruffians and traitor Abolitionists. He was himself the child of a revered father. He, like every one in the room, had relatives who had stained every unsanguined plain of their country with their gore, and he was determined that he would not allow,—and he would ask the audience if they would allow, the European convict from the Penitentiary to meet the American freeman side by side at the ballot-box before he had stopped long enough in the country to become acquainted with a single American face, before he know anything of the glorious institutions of the country, before he had felt the first scintillation of the true Promethean fire? Such a man ought to be an abomination to every American who feels that his inalienate rights are higher and grander than ever distinguished the citizen of another country. For his part, (the Speaker said,) he could remember when the Grecian States loomed up like a full orbed sun from the desolation of antiquity. He could remember when the fame of a Roman citizen had the advantage of the Macedonian, but how soon did Grecce and Rome pass away like a fleeting meteor! Look, now, at Japan. Its constitution we could not admire, it was one of rotten and putrid despotism, but it had stood thousands upon thousands of years unimpaired, because it had shut out the foreigner, and had been a barrier against foreign stupidity, foreign putridity and foreign degradation.

He spoke of his personal relation to the Vice-President, having known him from his earliest infancy. He was a true representative, bone and sinew, of the young and middle aged men of the South, the devoted friend of Southern interests, possessing the best of the great qualities of the immortal JACKSON. It was in 1833, when for the first time in this country, there dared to exist a spirit of nullification south of Mason and Dixon's line; there arose a party of men that has ever been distinguished for patriotic devotion to their country, and of these men our distinguished Vice-President was the chief. He would ask any Democrat, who was within the sound of his voice, whether when he had lain down upon his pillow, and communed with his God, he could say that there was a principle connected with their platform, that he could not indorse? He would say to that Democrat, "Do you believe that in the hands of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the country will be perfectly safe, and can repose in their guidance as good men repose?" If Democrats believed this, why did they not any, Down with all animosities to men and parties, and forget that ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON was ever a Democrat, and MILLARD FILLMORE a Whig; and now when the foundations of Government threaten to be subverted, promise never to retreat from that rallying point of American freemen, Constitutional Liberty.

COL. JONES' SPEECH.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting Col. JONES, of Kentucky. He said that he was in no capacity to address the meeting, yet when Kentucky was called he could not remain without a response. He was proud to participate in the meeting. He was glad to come from his far home in the West to pass a day in the great City of New-York, reminded as he was that it was in that City that the Father of their Country was inaugurated the first President of the United States. It was refreshing for those who lived, as he did, far away in the backwoods, to come here and gather up these glorious recollections of the past.

Of the American party, he was proud to say, that, though it had yet such a brief existence, it was triumphantly in the ascendant, and had gathered into its councils the great, good and patriotic men of all parties, who, seeing the dangers to which we were exposed, both abroad and at home, had come forward with zeal and ambition, with inspiration and hope, determined by that standard to live or die. The principles of that party had been often discussed. He would only say that the men of Kentucky had come up to their support in the belief that the good men of all parties would forget old differences, and, seeing the necessity for such a party, would unite in sustaining the platform they had erected, determined, above everything, to protect the liberties of our beloved country. He trusted, notwithstanding the *isms* that had crept into the party, that its great basis would not be shaken.

In the Convention at Philadelphia there had been a steady determination on the part of the East, West, North and South, to harmonize in their Councils, if harmony was within the power of man, and to act together for the true interest and glory of their common country. But, though we were a great people, we were differently educated, and dwelt in vastly different degrees of latitude, and there was always one bone of contention between us—Slavery. I, said the Speaker, am a Southernor, born in North Carolina, and educated in South Carolina, though now I am an adopted son of Kentucky. But although all my instincts are Southern, yet I am proud to state that, devoted as I am to the institutions of my beloved section of the country, still I am not so sectional as not to have a true devotion also for the North, and a fervid devotion for the whole of our glorious Union. If we had mere intercourse between the North and South, we should indeed be a band of brothers, devoted to one end, the prosperity of our common country.

The speaker trusted, that in the providence of God, the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention would be successful. He went thither, as a delegate from Kentucky, with a preference, but still with a determination to allow a majority to select a man, upon whom all might agree, to fill the first office in the gift of the people. He had a preference, indeed, for one of the gallant sons of his own State—a man upon whom the Father of all had set the seal of greatness and goodness—one who had laid down a platform, and established a corner-stone upon which the American Party might stand incontrovertible. That man had staked his whole life on the principles of the American Party, and on a recent occasion had said, that come what may, he had planted himself on the principle of Native Americanism, and would be true to it at all hazards. That man had grown up amid the umbrageous shades of Ashland, and was the bosom friend of the immortal CLAY. [Cheers.] As the living embodiment of that glorious statesman he, (the speaker) in common with his fellow delegates, had presented that man, GARRETT DAVIS, to the Convention. Kentucky had also another noble son, J. J. CRITTENDEN, but seeing that these were not the preference of the Convention, the delegates from that State submitted, and indorsed with thorough zeal the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON. Although he (the speaker) had been devoted from youth to the American Party, he had taken fresh courage from that nomination, and every pulsation of his body beat with hope, and the anticipation of victory. We (he said) take your Northern man, FILLMORE, and ask you here, to-night, to receive from us our own true son of the South, DONELSON. [Loud cheers.] What better men could be presented for the support of a whole people!

With respect to the principles of the party, it was evident that our emigration laws must be corrected, and that while, with a noble hearted philanthropy, we throw open our doors to the oppressed of all nations, and bestowed upon them the blessings of our great and glorious system, we must tell them to remain here long enough to understand our Constitution, and to learn the lesson of the rise and progress of our liberty, and know how dearly and with what sacrifice it was bought, before we can allow them to administer at our altars and participate in our franchise.

The cry of the dissolution of the Union was all clap trap. No such thing could happen, if we were only true to ourselves and the Constitution. That Constitution was a rock upon which all the waves of faction might dash, and it would remain unmoved.

Of Slavery he would say, that though it was a bone of contention, he believed that it had been a blessing to mankind. God had taken the negro from his native land, where he was a mere savage and cannibal, and had brought him to this country to prepare the miasmatic swamps of the South for the use of the white man, and by the produce of his labor to give millions upon millions of wealth to the human family. Providence would, in time, restore him to his native country, there to build up wise and useful institutions, kindred to those which we here enjoy. We may talk of Kansas and Nebraska, but really the South,—Missouri perhaps excepted,—did not care whether they were free or not. For himself, he was a Pro-Slavery man, but he wished nature to have its course; and, while upon that topic, he could assure the North that every movement made here in favor of the slave, did but add another link to his chain.

COL. W. D. BURTON'S SPEECH.

Col. W. D. BURTON, of Tennessee, was next introduced, and was greeted with loud applause. He remarked that he was proud that he could come from the sunny South to the North and call its resident fellow-citizens and brothers; the more so when sensible that those Northern men make the best interests of the entire country their constant study, and have hearts which entertain the same patriotic sentiments of devotion to the union of the States as he found in the breasts of his Southern brethren. It was right that Americans should cultivate such respect and harmony and union, for all were of one great family, who had lived thus far together under the influences of the same institutions and enjoyed the same rights under like protection. He (the speaker) hailed from a State that had always been and always would prove loyal to those fundamental principles whereon are based the union of the States. The people of Tennessee—his home—loved, honored, and would ever cherish the memory of ANDREW JACKSON. They were not mistaken in saying that the people of the North were not wanting in respect for him. The North honors and cherishes the memory of his glorious deeds; his fame is bounded by no geographical line, and all America delights to contemplate it. But, while honoring and revering him, the heart of the American Party is broad enough to take in love for the whole Union.

Next to ANDREW JACKSON in the hearts of the people of Tennessee stands MILLARD FILLMORE, a son of this State. On him the men of Tennessee look as did the Grecians of old on ARISTIDES, as the pure and spotless, the man without one flaw or blemish. They regard him as a second WASHINGTON, and he (speaker) would venture the assertion that that dispatch, borne by telegraph to Tennessee which told of the Philadelphia nomination, caused a thrill of generous joy to course through the heart of the State. He (Mr. FILLMORE) has proved himself to be a statesman of the highest political intelligence, a patriot of the purest and most incorruptible integrity—a man that in the language of the resolution knew "no North, no South, no East, no West." When the horrors of impending dissolution were hovering over the Republic, MILLARD FILLMORE steered the ship of state to the haven of safety. If the American Party of this country had looked over the long catalogue of her illustrious statesmen, they could not have found or secured a better man—[applause]—a more loved man—one who is a conservative, Union loving man. [Cheers.]

He felt assured that if the American Party would but enter upon the fight with a determination to win, enlisting in the service somewhat of the spirit of their fathers of Revolutionary fame, then their efforts would be triumphant. Enemies say that the American Party is dead; they say it because they wish it,—they say in a spirit of derision that "Sam is no more."

A VOICE.—T'aint so.

The speaker continued—Now probably they suppose that we shall compromise, to raise us a little, by going over to them. What would the Americans say to that? He could not believe the Americans are so steeped in crime as to unite with a party that a few days since denominated them as the "cut-throats of society." That Pope-serving, foreign-pauper-loving party is mistaken; the American Party will not throw themselves away into the toils of such a thing as the Republican organization; but if they should be seduced by the syren song of Democracy, and, like Eve, be tempted to taste of the forbidden fruit, let them beware, for they will be lost in the commission of an unpardonable sin. Then he should indeed bid farewell to every hope; that day soon would go down to be forgotten in eternal perdition. FRANKLIN PIERCE is talked of for the Democracy. "Every dog has his day," and the speaker thought that PIERCE had had his. [Cheers.] The day of retribution had come for him. He had found his revengeful day, when his glory shall pass away, and the genius of gravitation shall smile at his descent, and not a bubble shall rise to show the spot where he went down. True, the Party of the Americans had met with defeats in some sections, but it did not follow that they would be defeated generally. Never let the true man despair, but rather let him take courage from defeat, remembering that the motto for the campaign is, "Americans never surrender." [Applause.] The watchfires of '76 never yet were thoroughly extinguished, and they have now been rekindled in the American Councils. He then strenuously advocated union in the party.

He was here interrupted by loud cries of, "BROOKS," "shut up," "cork up." Silence being restored, he continued, reiterating much that he had previously said—adding but little new.

Cries of BROOKS were repeated, when the Chair announced that he should go through—when

An old man, in the body of the hall, arose and said: "If it will not interfere with the programme, Sir, I would like to propose *three cheers for the South*." Allowed, and cheers given.

HON. S. R. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

Hon. Attorney-General CUSHING, of this State, was then announced amidst great applause. He stood there as the honored representative of the people in a responsible post, put in by fifteen thousand majority. For the second time he was to attempt to address the Americans; once he did so when twenty thousand American freemen gathered in the Park, when he made a proposition to have that meeting place enlarged, lest they should need to use it again. Mr. BARKER had been playing a trick on the people; he said that the meeting was only announced in one paper through an error. Why, had it been advertised in more, where would have been the room large enough to hold all the Americans who would have congregated? [Cheers and laughter.] The meeting is held to ratify the choice of FILLMORE and DONELSON for responsible trusts, [cheers;] to state to those who were chosen to the Convention, "Well done, you have done your duty, and a little small business remains for us to do, and that is to put these men through." The Party is proscribed by those who were mistaken in not rising to power through its means; but what of that? he (speaker) had in common with 100,000 freemen of the State sworn to be faithful and true to the Constitution, and not one honest man who has taken that obligation is there, but will keep his oath, so help him God. [Applause.] He could see nothing unconstitutional in that, and so he, as Attorney-General, gave it as his legal opinion. Those who object to the organization are Thurlow Weed and Seward men; and others object because they cannot use the party to their own glorification. He referred to the constant reports of the death of the party,—ridiculing the idea,—he did not think that the audience before him looked like a Coroner's Jury. He believed the State would show up a large majority in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON. But he was sadly afraid the American Party would consider themselves as all mankind; he trusted it would not be so, or else, in too much suspected security, would be found dismay. He recommended the audience to be careful to tell their wives of the attendance at this meeting.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS proposed an adjournment, which prevailed at 11¼ o'clock.

FILLMORE REPUDIATED.

Live-Oak Club "No. 1" Sticks to Law.

A meeting of the Pioneer Live-Oak Club "No. 1" was held Thursday evening, at its rooms corner of Broome and Mercer streets. There was an unusually large attendance, and the exercises were more than usually varied and spicy. H. N. WILD, Esq., the President, in calling the Club to order, made an introductory speech in his accustomed vein. This club was the pioneer club in the advocacy of GEORGE LAW for the Presidency. A most important crisis had arrived in its history. What they should do in view of the action of the late Philadelphia Convention was the question. Should they desert GEORGE LAW? No, Sir, God forbid! We launched the GEORGE LAW ship and we will buffet the waves with her; stoutest gales may threaten her safety, and fiercest lightnings play around her masts; we will cling to her still. If she goes down we will sink with her—but boys, she is not going down, is she? [Cries, no, no, and tremendous applause.] I knew this would be the voice of Pioneer Live-Oak Club. Mr. WILD continued in this impassioned strain some half hour, and terminated his remarks with the announcement that there were some resolutions to be offered.

The Secretary hereupon read some dozen resolutions. We give those that bore the points:

Resolved, That the recent gathering at Philadelphia, which resulted in the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, as the candidate of the *great American Party* for the Presidency of these United States, cannot be called a Convention, any more than six men can be called a Jury.

Resolved, That in repudiating the protest against the selection of MILLARD FILLMORE, by the majority of our State, as well as the *protest* of the majority of the American people, the Southern *fragment* of the American Convention forfeited all claim to have the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE by the minority of that Convention respected by the great American Party.

Resolved, That the American Party, inspired by the keen sagacity of national patriotism, penetrates the cunning disguise behind which were concealed the fossil remains of the late Whig and Democratic parties, and repudiate the abortive attempt thus to restore them to life by a corrupt species of political galvanization.

The concluding resolution expresses approval of the protest made by the New-York Delegates at the late Philadelphia Convention, repudiating FILLMORE because he had never been in a Council-room.

Speeches followed upon the resolutions.

Dr. LYONS, of LA., one of the delegates from his State to the Philadelphia Convention, led off. He indorsed the resolutions fully. The Philadelphia Convention was a most disgraceful juggle, and the whole action informal and illegal.

C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq., spoke next. He was not GEORGE LAW'S man, but his own man. He was an American, however—and went in for American Government and American principles. He dilated upon the past history of the American Party, and pronounced it now totally split—regretted it much, and asked that all true Americans stand upon the basis of pure nationality and the Canstitution.

Hon. HENRY HILDRETH, of Mass., followed with some remarks. He urged the repudiation of FILLMORE and a firm rally around the standard of GEORGE LAW.

A spirited discussion arose upon the adoption of the protest of the New-York delegation.

Mr. LESTER spoke against it as saying unnecessarily bitter things.

Mr. LYONS urged its adoption.

An outsider proposed three cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE.

Several voices—Turn him out.

Outsider—I should like to see you do it.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH here arose. He was not as great a man as some of the speakers who had addressed the meeting, and was not educated at college, and all that; but he was a citizen, and felt his position and privileges. He disapproved the *protest*. Mr. FILLMORE was a member of the Know-Nothing order.

Mr. LESTER—What is your authority?

Mr. SMITH—I know it because he was admitted in the Ethan Allen Chapter of Buffalo.

Mr. LESTER—"That's so, is it?"

SMITH—"Nothing shorter."

Mr. S. proceeded to inform the meeting that GEO. LAW was his first choice for the Presidency. He chose him because he was a mechanic, and, being a mechanic himself, he would like to see a mechanic in the White House. He would guarantee a severe chiseling of the Nothing-Doing Parties who lived out of the public treasury at Washington.

Mr. EVANS, who next spoke, opposed the protest. He considered it substantiated, beyond question, that Mr. FILLMORE was a member of Lodge No. 171, of Western New-York.

Colonel SEVIER said that the veritable GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, the honorable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, informed him the past week, at Philadelphia, of FILLMORE'S initiation, by himself, in his own parlor, and his having duly passed through three degrees. This fact was undoubted; but whether FILLMORE was a member of the Know-Nothing Order or not mattered not with him. GEORGE LAW was his candidate, and he should go for him.

A vote was now taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, and the same, protest and all, were adopted, with only a few dissenting voices.

Several others spoke. Frequent interruptions were made by outsiders, and one time there was quite a prospect of a lively little row. A peaceful adjournment, with three cheers for "Live-Oak George," finally took place, at nearly 12 o'clock.

Tenth Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward approving the recent nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON, in response to a call to meet last evening at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, to organize a campaign Club, met to the number of some seventy-five. The object of the meeting being stated, it was voted forthwith to consider themselves the Tenth Ward Fillmore Club, setting aside permanent organization to move at once to the Broadway Tabernacle, and unite with similar organizations from other Wards, in the grand ratification mass meeting being held there. ELIAS COMBS, Esq., was chosen temporary President, and with three cheers for FILLMORE and DONELSON and our American flag, the company left for the Tabernacle in accordance with the motion.

John Wheeler and the Know-Nothings.

A regular meeting of the Fifteenth Ward K. N. Council was held last evening at its rooms in Wooster-street. The only business of importance transacted, was the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, requesting Hon. JOHN WHEELER to resign his seat in Congress:

Whereas, JOHN WHEELER joined the American Party just previous to the election of Nov. 1854, and was elected to Congress by the votes of the Order from the pledges which he made in support of the principles of the Native American Party; and whereas, the said JOHN WHEELER has now withdrawn from the Order, a party to which he clung prior to his election, like a drowning man to a straw, and in whose favor he was blown like so much gas by a subordinate, pretty widely known to the legal profession as a "pettyfogger of the junior grade," thereby proving that he did not join us from true and patriotic motives, but merely for his own self interests. Therefore

Resolved, That this Council request the cooperation of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Ward Councils, comprising the said WHEELER'S Congressional District, in an expression of opinion that the said JOHN WHEELER be requested to resign his seat in Congress, he having shown by his conduct that he has been recreant to his obligation and solemn vows of the first, second, and third degrees, and is therefore unworthy of the confidence of the American Party.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER.

Decla

had been towards emancipation. Half the original thirteen States had taken measures at an early day, to free themselves from the blighting influence and the reproach of Slavery. Virginia and North Carolina had anticipated the Continental Congress [illegible] in checking the increase of their slave [illegible] than, by prohibiting the Slave Trade at any [illegible] ports.

OPINIONS OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING SLAVERY.

The Constitution, conferring upon Congress full power to prevent the increase of Slavery by prohibiting the Slave Trade, had, out of regard for existing interests and vested rights, postponed tha exercise of that power over the States then existing until the year 1808,—leaving Congress free to exercise itover new States and over the Territoriee of the United States, by prohibiting the migration or importation of Slaves into tham, without any restriction except such as its own discretion might supply. Congress promptly availed itself of this permission, by reaffirming that great Ordinance of the Confederation, hy which it was ordained and decreed that all the Territory then belonging to the United States should be forever free. Four new States were formed out of Territory lying South of the Ohio River, and admitted into the Union, previous to 1820:—but the Territory from which they were formed had belonged to States in which Slavery existed at the time of their formetion; and in ceding it to the General Government, or in assenting to the formation of new States within it, the old States to which it belonged had inserted a proviso against any regulation of Congress that should tend to the emancipation of Slaves. Congress was thus prevented from prohibiting Slavery in these new States, by the action of the old States out of which they had been formed. But, as soon as the Constitntional limitation upon its power over the States then existing had expired, Congress prohibited, hy fearful penalties, the addition by importation of a single Slave, to the numbers already in the country.

The framers of the Constitntion, although tho historical record of their opiuions proves that they were earnest and undivided in their dislike of Slavery; and in their conviction that it was hostile in its nature and its influences to Repnblican freedom, after taking these steps to prevent its increase, did not interfere with it further in the States where it then existed. Those States were separate communities, jealous of their sovereignty and unwilling to enter into any league which should trench, in the least degree, upon their own control over their own affairs. This sentiment the framers of the Constitntion were compelled to respect; and they accordingly left Slavery, as they left all other local interests, to the control of the several States. Bnt no one who reads with care the debates and the recorded opinions of that age, can doubt that the ultimate removal of Slavery was desired by the people of the whole country, and that Congress had been empowered to prevent its increase, with a view to its gradnal and nltimate extinction. Nor did the period of Emancipation seem remote. Slave labor, employed, as it was, in agriculture, was less profitable than the free labor which was pouring in to take ite place. And even in States where this consideration did not prevail, other influences tended to the same result. The spirit of Liberty was then yonag, generous and strong. The men of the nation had made sacrifices and waged battles for the vindication of their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and it was not possible for them to sit down in the quiet enjoyment of blessings thus achieved, without feeling the injnstice, as well as the inconvenience, of holding great numbers of their fellow men in bondage. In all the States, therefore, there existed a strong tendency towards emancipation. The removal of so great an evil was felt to be a worthy object of ambition by the best and most sagacious etatesmen of thet age; and WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, and all the great leaders and representatives of public opinion, were active and earnest in devising measures by which it could be accomplished.

But the great change produced in the industry of the Southern States, in the early part of the present century, hy the increased culture of cotton, the introdnction of new inventions to prepare it for use, and its growing importance to the commerce of the country and the lahor of the world, by making Slave labor more profitable than it had ever been before, checked this tendency towerds emancipation and soon pnt an end to it altogether. As the demand for cotton increased, the interests of the cotton growing States became more and more connected with Slavery; the spirit of freedom gradually gave way before the spirit of gain; the sentiments and the language of the Southern States became changed;—and all attempts at emancipation began to be regarded, and resisted, as assaults upon the rights and the interests of the slaveholding section of the Union. For many years, however, this change did not affect the political relations of the subject. States, both Free and Slaveholding, were successively added to the Confederacy without exciting the fears of either section. Vermont came into the Union in 1791, with a constitution excluding Slavery. Kentncky, formed out of Virginia, was admitted in 1792; Tennessee in 1796; Mississippi in 1817, and Alabama in 1819,—all Slave States, formed out of Territory belonging to Slave States, and having Slavery established in them at the time of their formation. On the other hand Ohio was admitted in 1802, Indiana in 1816, and Illinois in 1818, having formed State Governments under acts of Congress which made it a fundamental condition, that their Constitutions should contain nothing repugnant to the ordinance of 1787,—or in other words, that Slavery should be prohibited within their limits forever. In all these occnrrences, ae in tha admission of Louisiana in 1812, there had been no contest between Freedom and Slavery, for it had not been generally felt that the interests of either were seriously involved.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Tha first contest concerning the admission of a new State, which turned upon the qfiestion of Slavery, occurred in 1819, when Missouri, formed out of territory purchased from France in 1803, applied to Congrese for admission to the Union as a Slaveholding State. The application wes strenuously resisted hy the people of the Free States. It was everywhere felt that the decision involved consequencee of the last importance to the welfare of the country, and that, if the progress of Slavery was ever to be arrested, that was the time to arrest it. The slaveholding interest demanded its admission as a right, and denied the power of Congress to impose conditions upon new Statee applying to be admitted into the Confederacy. The power rested with the Free States, and Missouri was denied admission. Bnt the subject was reviewed. The slaveholding interest, with characteristic and timely sagacity, abated something of its pretensions, and settled the controversy on the basis of compromise. Missouri was admitted into the Union by an act bearing date March 6, 1820, in which it was also declared thet "in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30′ of north latitnde, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the partiee shall have been duly convicted, SHALL BE, AND IS HEREBY FOREVER PROHIBITED." In each House of Congress, a majority of the members from the Slaveholding States voted in favor of this bill with this provision, thas declaring and exercising hy their votes, the Constitutional power of Congress to prohibit Slavery even in Territories where it had been permitted by the law of France, at the date of their cession to the United States. A new Slave State, Arkansas, formed out of that portion of this Territory lying south of 36° 30′, to which the prohibition was not extended, was admitted to the Union in 1836. Two Slave States thus came into the Confederacy by virtue of this arrangement; while Freedom gained nothing by it bat the prohibition of Slavery from a vast region, which civilization had made no attempt to penetrate.

Thus ended the first great contest of Freedom and Slavery for position and power in the general Government. The Slaveholding interest had achieved a virtual victory. It secured all the immediate results for which it struggled; it acquired the power of offsetting in the federal Senate, two of the Free States of the Confederacy; and the time could not be foreseen when, in the fulfillment of its compact, it would yield any positive and practical advantage to the interests of Freedom. Neither then, nor for many years thereafter, did any statesman dream that, when the period should arrive, the Slaveholding interest would trample on its bond and fling its faith to the winds.

A quarter of a century elapsed before the annexation of Texas. Slavery had been active, meantime, in fastening its hold upon the Government, in binding political parties to its chariot, and in seeking in Congress to stifle the right of petition, and to crush all freedom of speech and of the press. In every Slaveholding State, none bnt slaveholders, or those whose interest are identified with Slavery, were admitted to fill any office, or exercise any authority, civil or political. Free whites, not slaveholders, in their presence, or in the midst of their society, were reduced to a vassalage little less degrading than that of the slaves themselves. Even at this day, although the white population of the Slaveholding States is more than six millions, of whom but 347,525, or less than *one-seventeenth*, are the owners of slaves, none but a slaveholder, or one who will act with exclusive reference to Slavery, is ever allowed to represent the State in any National Convention, in either branch of Congress, or in any high position of civil trust and political power. The slaveholding class, small as it is, is the governing class, and shapes legislation and guides all public action for the advancement of its own interests and the promotion of its own ends. During all that time, and from that time even to tha present, all slaveholding delegates in National Conventions, upon whatever else they may differ, always concur in imposing upon the Convention assent to their requisitions in regard to Slavery, as the indispeneable condition of their support. Holding thus in their hands power to decide the result of the election, and neing that power undeviatingly and sternly for the extortion of their demands, they have always been able to control the nominatione of both parties, and thus, whatever may be the issne, to secure a President who is sure to be the instrument of their behests. Thue has it come to pass that for twenty years we have never had a Preeident who would appoint to the humblest office within his gift, in any section of the Union, any man known to hold opinions hostila to Slavery, or to be active in resisting ite aggreesions and usurpations of power. Men, the most upright and the most respectable, in States where Slavery is only known by name, have been ineligible to the emallest trust—have been held unfit to distribute letters from the federal post-office to their neighbore, or trim the lamps of a light-house upon the remotest point of our extended coast. Millions of our citizens have been thus disfranchised, for their opinions concerning Slavery, and the vast patronage of the generel Government hae been eystemetically wielded in its service, and for the promotion of its designs.

It was by such a discipline, and nnder such influences, that the Government and the country were prepared for the eecond great stride of Slavery towards new dominion, and for the avowal of motives hy which it was attended.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Texas wae admitted into the Union on the 29th of December, 1845,—with a Coustitution forbidding the abolition of Slavery, and a stipnlation thnt *four more* States ehould become members of the Confederacy, whenever they might be formed within her limits, and with or without Slavery, as their inhabitants might decide. The General Government then made virtual provision for the addition of *five* new Slave States to the Union—practically securing to the Slaveholding interest ten additional members in the Senate—representing States, it might be, with less than a million inhebitants, and ontvoting five of the old Stetes, with an aggregate population of eleven millions. The corrupt and tyrannical Kings of Englend, when votee were necded in tho House of Lorde to eustain them against the people, created Peers as the emergency reqnired. Is there in this anything in more flagrant contradiction to the principles of Republican Freedom, or more dangerous to the public liberties, than in the system practiced by the Slaveholding interest represented in the General Government?

But a third opportunity was close at hand, and Slavery made a third struggle for the extension of ite domain end the enlargement of its power.

The annexation of Texas involved us in war with Mexico. The war was waged on our part with vigor, ekill and encccse. It resulted in the ceesion to the United States of New-Mexico, California, and Deecret, vast te ritories over which was extended by Mexican law a prohibition of Slavery. The Slaveholders demanded access to them ell,—resisted the admission of California end New-Mexico, which the energy of freemen, outetripping in ite activity the Goverument and even the Slaveholding intcrest, had already converted into Free States, and treasonably menaced Congress and the Union with overthrow, if its demands were not conceded. The free spirit of the country wae roused with indignetion by these pretensions, and for a time the whole nation roused to the tempest which they had created. Untoward events aided the wrong. The death of the President threw the whole power of the Administration into timid and faithless hands. Party resentments and party ambitions interposed egeinst the right. Great men, leaders of the people, from whom in better days the people hed learned lessons of principles end patriotism, yielded to the howlings of the etorm and sought shelter, in submission, from its rage. The Slaveholding interest wes again victorious. California, with her free Constitution, was indeed admitted into the Union; bnt New-Mexico, with her Constitution forbidding Slavery within her borders, wae denied admission, and remanded to the condition of a Territory:—and while Congress refused to enect a positive prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of New-Mexico and Deserct, it was provided that, when they should apply for admission as States, they should come in with, or without Slavery, as their inhabitants might decide. Additional concessions were made to the Slave Power:—the General Government assumed the recapture of fugitive slaves, and passed laws for the accomplishment of that end, subversive at once of State sovereignty, and of the established safeguards of civil freedom. Then the country again had rest. Wearied with its efforts, or content with their success, the Slaveholding interest proclaimed a truce.

When FRANKLIN PIERCE, on the 4th of March, 1853, became President of the United States, no controversy growing out of Slavery was agitating the country. Estnblished laws, some of them enacted with unasual solemnity and under circumstances which made them of more than ordinary obligation, had fixed the character of all the States, and ended the contest concerning the Territories. Sixteen States were Free States, and fifteen States were Slave States. By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Slavery was forever prohibited from all the Louisiana Territory lying north of the line of 36° 30′; while over that Territory lying south of that line, and over the Territories of New-Mexico end Deeeret, no snch prohibition had been extended. The whole coantry reposed upon this arrangement. All sections and all interests, whether approving it or not, seemed to acquiesce in its terme. The Slaveholding interest, through all its orgene and especially through the General Government, proclaimed that this was a final and irrepealable adjustment of the etruggle between Freedom and Slavery for political power: that it had been effected hy mutnal concessione and in the spirit of compromise: and that it should be as enduring ae the Union, and es sacred ae the Constitution itself. Both political parties gave it their eanction in their National Conventions: the whole country assented to its velidity: and President PIERCE, in his first official message to Congress, pledged himself to nse all the power of his position to prevent it from being disturbed.

But all these protestations proved delusive, and the equiescence and contentment which they prodnced efforded the opportunity, not only for new eggressions on the part of Slavery, but for the repudiation of engegements into which its agents had solemnly entered. Less then a year had elapsed before theee pledges were broken, end the adventages which they secured to Freedom withdrawn hy the Slaveholding Power.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

In tho conrse of time and the naturel progrese of population, that portion of the Louisiana Territory, lying weet of the Mississippi River and north of the line of 36° 30′, came to be desired for occupation: and on the 24th of May, 1854, an act was passed erecting upon it the two Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and orgenizing Governments for them both. From thie whole region the Slaveholding interest 34 yeare before, had agreed that "Slavery and involuntary eervitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, should he forever prohibited,"—and had received, as the price of this agreement, the admission of Missouri, and subeeqnently the admission of Arkansas, into the Union. By the Kansas and Nebraeka bill, this prohibition was declared to be "*inoperative and void*," and the intent and meaning of the bill wes further declared to be, "not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, *nor to exclude it therefrom*; bnt to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic inatitutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Thus, without a single petition for each action from any quarter of the Union, bnt against the earnest remonstrances of thousands of our citizens,—against the settled and profound convictions of the great body of the people in every portion of the country, and in wanton disregard of the obligations of justice and of good faith, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 waa repealed, and the seal which had guaranteed Freedom to that vast Territory, which the United States had purchased from France, was snatched from the bond. Oregon, Washington, New-Mexico, Deseret, and the new State acquired from Texas north of 36° 30′, hy compact, were all opened up to Slavery, and those who might first become the inhabitants thereof, were authorized to make laws for its establiehment and perpetuation.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS AND ACTION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Nor did the Slaveholding interest stop here in its crusade of injustice and wrong. The first election of members for the Territorial Legislature of Kansas was fixed for the 30th of March, 1855, and the law of Congress prescribed that at that election none bnt "actual residents of the Territory" ahould be allowed to vote. Yet, to prevent people of the Territory themselves from exercising the right to prohibit Slavery, which the act of Congress had conferred npon them, tha Slaveholding interest sent armed bands of men from the neighboring State of Missouri, who entered the Territory on the day of election, took possession of the polls, excluded the legal voters, and proceeded themselves to elect members of the Legieleture wlthout the slightest regard to the qualifications prescribed by law. The judges of election appointed nnder authority of the Administration at Washington, aided and abetted in the perpetration of the outragee upon the rights of the people of Kensae, and the President of the United States removed from office the Governor whom he had himself eppointed, but who refused to acknoledge the Legislature which the Slaveholding invaders from Missouri had thus imposed upon the Territory.

Thet Legislature met on the 2d of July, 1855. Its first act was to exclude those members, duly elected, who would not consent to the enactment of lawe for the admieion of Slavery into the Territory. Having thus silenced all opposition to its hehaste, the Legislature proceeded to the enactment of lews for the government of Kansee upon the subject of Slavery. The laws of Missouri in regard to it were at first extended over the Territory. It wes then enacted, that every person who shonld raise en insurrection or rebellion of negroes in the Territory; every person who ehould entice away a Slave with intent to procure his freedom; every person who ehould aid or eeeist in eo enticing away a Slave within the Territory;—and every pereon who ehould entice or cerry away a Slave from any other State or Territory of the Union, and bring him within the Territory of Kansas, with the intent to effect or procure his freedom, upon the conviction thereof ehould suffer DEATH. It was further enacted, that if any pereon should write, print or pnblish any book, paper, argument, opinion, advice or innendo, calculated to producc a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the Slaves in the Territory, or to induce them to escape from their masters, he should be deemed guilty of a FELONY, and be punished by imprisonment at herd labor for a term not lcee than FIVE YEARS;—and that if any free person, by speaking or writing, should assert or maintain thet pereons have not the right to hold elaves in that Territory; or should introdnce or circulate any book, paper, pamphlet or circnlar conteining any euch denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in that Territory,—he should be deemed guilty of felony, and be puniehed by IMPRISONMENT at hard labor for a term not lese than TWO YEARE. It wae still further enacted hy the seme Legislature that every free white male citizen of the United Statee, and inhabitnnt of the Territory, who ehould pay a tax of one dollar and take an oath to support the Conetitution of the United Stetes, the act organizing the Territory of Kansas, the Territorial laws, and the act for the recaptura of fugitive slaves, ehould be entitled to vote at any election in seid Territory,—thus making citizens of Missouri, or of any other State, legal voters in Kansas, upon their presentation at the polls, npon taking the oethe prescribed, and upon payment of one dollar—in direct violetion of the epirit of the ect of Congress, and in open disregard of the rights of the people of the Territory. And having made these enactments for the eetablishment of Slavery, the Legislature appointed Sheriffs, Judges and other officers of the Territory for their enforcement,—thus depriving the people of all power over the enactment of their own laws, and the choice of officers for their exection.

That these despotic acts, even if they had been passed by n Legislature duly elected by the people of the Territory, would have been null and void, inasmuch as they are plainly in violation of the Federel Constitntion, is too clear for argument. Congress itself is expressly forbidden hy the Constitution of the United Statee, to make any lawe abridging the freedom of speech and of the prees; and it is absurd to suppose that a Territorial Legislature, deriving all its power from Congress, should not be subject to the same restrictione. But these laws were not enacted hy the people of Kansas. They were imposed upon them hy an armed force. Yet the President of the United Statee, in a special message sent to Congress on the 24th of January, 1856, declares that they have been enacted by the duly constituted authorities of the Territory, and that they are of binding obligation upon the people thereof. And ou the 12th of Februery, 1856, he issued hie Proclamation, denouncing any attempt to resist or eubvert theee barbarous and void enactments, and warning all pereone engaged in such attempts, thet they will be opposed, not only by the local militia, but hy any availahle forces belonging to the regular army of the United States. Thns has the Federal Government solemnly recognized the usurpation set up in Kansue by invaders from Missouri, and pledged all the power of the United States to its support. American history furnishes no perellel to the crucity and tyranny of these acts of the present Administration. The expulsion of eliens, and the penalties inflicted upon citizens for exercising freedom of speech and of the press, under the alien and sedition laws, which were overthrown by the Republican Party of 1798, were lenient and mild when compared with the outrages perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, under color of law, hy the usurping invaders sustained by the Federal Government.

With a full sense of the importance of the declaration, we affirm thet the execution of these threats by the President of the United States upon the people of Kansas, would be an unconstitutional exercise of Executive power, presenting a case of intolerable tyranny; that American citizens cannot submit to it and remain free, and thet if blood shall he shed in the prosecution of eo unlawful a purpose, those by whose agency it may be epilt will be held to a etrict and a stern account by the freemen of the Republic. So plain, palpable and deliberate a violation of the Conetitution would justify the interposition of the States, whose duty it would he, by all the constitutional meane in their power, to vindicate the righte and libertiee of the citizen against the power of the Federal Government; and we take thie occasion to express to our fellow citizens in Kaneas, against whom these unconstitutional acts are directed, our profound sympathy with them in the resistance which it is their right end their duty to make to them, and our determination to make that sympathy efficient by all the means which we may lawfully employ.

Thus, for a period of twenty-five yeara, hae Slavery been coutending, under various pretexts, but with conetant enccess, against the tendencies of civilizetion end the epirit of our institutions for the extension end perpetuation of its power. The degree in which the General Government has aided its efforts may be traced in the successive steps it haa taken. In 1787 all the Statee in the Confederacy united in ordaining that Slavery should be forever prohibited from all the territory belonging to the United States. In 1789 the first Congress of the United States passed a law reaffirming thie ordinence end reënacting the prohibition of Slavery which it contnined. In 1820, the slaveholding interest secured the admission of Missouri, as a Slave State, into the Union, by acceding to a similar prohibition of Slavery from the Louisiana territory lying North of 36° 30′. In 1854 that prohibition was repealed, and the people of the territory were left free to admit or exclude Slavery, in their own discretion. In 1856 the Generel Government proclaims its determination to use all the power of the United Statee to enforce upon the people obedience to lawa imposed npon them hy ermed invaders, eetablishing Slavery and vieiting with terrible penalties their exercise of freedom of speech and of press upon that subject. While two-thirde of the American people live in Statea where Slavery ie forbidden by lew, and while five sixths of the capital, enterprise and productive Industry of the conntry reet npon freedom as their hasis, Slavery thus controls ell departments of their common government, and wields their powers on its own behalf.

THE PLEAS URGED IN DEFENCE OF THESE AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY.

Ae a matter of course, for all theee acts and for ell the ontrages hy which they have been attended, the Slaveholding interest pretends to find a warrent in the Constitntion of the Unjted States. All neurpation, in conntries professing to be free, must have the color of law for its anpport. No ontrage committed by Power upon Popular rights, is left without some attempt at vindication. The partition of Poland, the overthrow of the Constitution of Hnngary, the destruction of Irish Independence, like the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the conquest of Kansas, were consnmmated with a scrupnlous observance of the forme of law.

THE PLEA THAT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE WAS NOT A COMPACT.

1. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it is urged on behalf of those by whom it was effected, involved no violation of good faith, because that Compromise was merely an act of Congress and as such repealable at pleasure. Regarded as a legal technicality, we are not disposed to contest this plea. The Compromise was undonbtedly embodied in a Congressional enactment, subject to repeal. But in this case, by the very nature of the transaction, the faith of the parties was pledged that this enactment *should not be* repealed. The spirit of the law, whatever its form, was the spirit of a compact. Its enactment w s secured hy an exchange of equivalents. The Slaveholding interest procured the admission of Missouri into the Union, by consenting, and voting through its representatives in Congress, that north of its Southern line, in the Territory of Lonisiana, Slevery should be prohibited *forever*. Without that conecent and that vote the admission of Missouri could not have been secured:—nor would the prohibition of Slavery until 1854, or until any other date, or for any other time than that specified in the act—namely, *forever*,—have purchased the assent of the Free States to the admieion of Missouri as a Slave State into the Union. The word *forever*, therefore, was a part of the law, and of the considera-tion for ite enactment. Such a law may be repealed; bnt ite repeal is the rupture of a compact—the repndiation of a solemn covenant. The Missouri Compromise hee been regarded as such a compact, from the dete of its enactment, in all sections and by all the people of the country. Snccessive Preeidents have invokad for it a respect and an obligation scarcely inferior to that of the Conetitution itself, and Senator DOUGLASS himself, ae late es 1845, declared that it hed been "canonized in the hearte of the American people, as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb." Whatever, therefore, the mere form of the bond may have permitted, good faith on the pert of the representatives of the slaveholding interest required, that it should be kept inviolate.

II. Nor is this charge of bad faith, brought againet the Slaveholding intereet, for having repealed the Missouri Compromise, answered or evaded hy the plea argued in its defence,—that originally it wes forcibly imposed by the Free States upon the Slave States, without their consent;—that it was subsequently violated by the Free States, in their refusal to extend its provisione over New-Mexico and Utah;—or that its repeal, having been offered by the Free States themselves, could not be resisted or refused by the representetives of Slavery. (1.) Even if it were trne that the prohibition of Slavery north of 36° 30′ wes originelly enacted by the Free States against the votes of the South, the fact that the admission of Missouri was accepted as the price of that prohibition, would have made the Slaveholding intereet a party to the transaction, aseenting to its terme and bound by its obligatione. Bnt the fact ie not so. The act of March 6, 1820, which admitted Missouri and prohibited Slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30′, received in the Senate tho votes of *fourteen* members from Slaveholding States, while only *eight* were cast against it,—and in the Houee of Representatives *thirty-eight* members from the Slave Statee voted for it, and *thirty-seven* against it. A mejority of the votes from Slaveholding States, in each branch of Congress, were thus given for the bill; and so far were the representativce of Slavery from regarding it as having been forced upon them, that CHARLES PINCKNEY, one of their greateet and ahlest leeders, declared, on the night of its passege, that "*it was regarded in the Slaveholding States as a triumph.*" (2.) Still more absurd is it to say thnt the refusal of the North to extend the provisions of the Compromise over other regions, wee a violation of ite terms, or in any way released the perties to it from their obligation to abide by its requirements. (3.) It is true that the ostensible anthor of tho proposition to repeal it was a Senator from a Free State:—but that fact does not anthorize the inference that the sentiment of the free States wee justly and truly represented by his action. There was, indeed, no room to doubt thnt it wee condemned hy the nnanimous voice of the Free States, and that it would be regarded by them, end by the country at large, as a very gross and wanton violation of obligations which had been volnntarily assnmed. No matter from what geographical quarter of the Union it came, it was brought forward in the interest and on behalf of the Slaveholders. This, indeed, is among the worst of the effects of Slavery and among the most eignal proofs of its ascendency, that eble and ambitions men ehould enlist in its service end volunteer to perform offices on its behalf which its representatives would scorn to perform themselves—from the conviction that by that path the honors and dignities of the General Government are to be secured. The Slaveholding intereet owed it to honor and good faith to reeiet the temptations which such men might hold out for the repndiation of its obligations.

THE PLEA THAT CONGRESS HAS NO POWER TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

III. But it is urged that the original enactment of the Missouri Compromise, hy which Slavery was prohibited from entering a portion of the Territory of the United States, was a violation of the Constitution; that Congrees has no rightful power to make such a prohibition; but that into any territory over which the Csnstitution is extended, the slaveholder hes a right, by virtue of its provisions, to take his elaves.

In reply to this, we answer:

First—Thet, whether the plea be true or false, it comes too late; that the slaveholding interest conceded the constitutionality of the prohibition, hy aseenting to ite enactment and aiding it by the votee of its representativea.

Second—That, if the plea were true, the enactment wae null and void, by reeson of its unconstitntionality, and its repeal, therefore, was a needlese ostentation of had faith; and

Third—That the plea is not true, but is directly contrary to the plain letter, as well as to the spirit of the Constitution, and to the uniform practice of the Government from its foundation.

The Constitution declares that "the Congress shall heve power to meke all needful rules and regulatione respecting the Territories, or other property belonging to the United States." This language is very plain and very broad. It imposes no limitation upon the power of Congress to make rules end regulatione respecting the Territories, except that they shall be euch ae are "needful;" end thie, of course, it lies in the discretion of Congress to determine. It assumes that powor to legislate for the Territories, which are the common property of the Union, mast exist somewhere; and also that it may most justly, and moet eafely, be placed in the common Government of the Union. The authority of Congress over the Territories, is therefore, without any other limit than euch as its judgment of whet is "needful"—of what will best promote their welfare, and that of the whole country to which they belong, may impose. If Congress, therefore, deem it expedieut to make a rule and regnlation which shall prohibit Slavery from any Territory, we find nothing in the Constitution which removes such a prohibition from the sphere of its enthority. The power of Congress over the Territoriee of the United States is as complete and ee full aa that possessed by any State Legislature over Territory belonging to that State; end if the latter may prohibit Slavery within its Territory, so may the former aleo.

It hee hcen urged, we are aware, that the rules and regulatioas which Congress is authorized to meke respecting the Territories, ere restricted to them regarded as property; and that this cleuse of the Conetitution confers no governmental power over them whatever. But this cannot be so—because it is under this clause that Congrese does govern the Territories—that it organizes their Governments end providee for their ultimate admission ae Statee. There is no other clause of the Conetitution from which thie power of Government cen be inferred; aa it unquestionably exists, therefore, it must rest upon this provision. But from whetever eonrce it may be derived, the authority to govern necessarily implies the right to decide what policy and what lawa will best promote the welfare of those on whose behalf that enthority is exercised. If Congrees, therefore, believes that the well-being of the Territories and of the country at large will be promoted hy excluding Slavery from them, it has, beyond all question, the right thus to prohibit and exclnde it.

This view of the anthority of Congress over the Territories of the United States is enstained hy other clauses of the Constitntion. In the ninth section of the first article, it is declared that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States *now existing* may think proper to admit, ehell not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808." This is not a grant of power. On the contrary, it is a restriction imposed upon power aeanmed to exist. The language of the clanse takes it for granted that Congress had power to prohibit the migration and the importation of slaves,—a power doubtless conferred by the authority "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States,"—for, whether slaves are to be regarded as persons or as property, commerce of necessity relates to both. This clanse of the Constitution, therefore, imposes upon the anthority of Congress to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves, a specific and a limited restriction—namely, that this power should not be exercised over any of the States *then existing*, prior to the year 1808. Over any State *not* then existing, and by still stronger implication, over any *Territories* of the United States the exercise of its authority was nnrestricted;—and it might prohibit the migration, or importation of slaves into them, at any time in its own discretion.

Nor do any considerations connected with alleged rights of property in slaves, contravene the existence or the exercise of this authority. The Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, in any instanca or to any extent. In the clause already cited they are called "persons." In the clause respecting their escape into other States, they are to be returned, not as property, bnt as "fugitives from justice." And in the apportionment of repreeentation and of direct taxes, it is provided by tha Constitution that to the whole number of free persons, ere to be added three-fifthe of ell other "persons." In all its provisions which have reference to slaves, they are described and regarded ee persons. The idea of their being property, is carefully and intentionally excinded. If they are property at all, therefore, it is not by virtue of the Constitution, but of local laws and only within their jurisdiction. The local laws of eny State are excluded from the Territories of the United States, by the necessity of the case as well as by the exclusive sovereignty conferred upon Congress.

THE PLEA OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Failing thus to establish the right of the Slaveholder to cerry his elavee as property, by virtue of the Constitution, into territory belonging to the United States, the Slaveholding Interest has been compelled to claim, for the inhahitants of the territories themselves, the right to provide for excluding or admitting Slavery, as a right inhcrent in their sovereignty over their own affairs. This principle of Popular Sovereignty, as it is styled, was embodied in the bills for organizing New Mexico and Utah, and is made the substitute for the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Compromise, which it repealed; and the Slaveholding interest is now sustained by the Federal Government, in this new position, as it has been in all the positions it has successively assnmed. The principle of Popular Sovereignty is fundemental in our institutions. No one donbts that the People are sovereign over all the territories, as well as over all the States, of the Confederacy. Bnt this sovereignty is subject to limitation and definition, and can only exist within the limitations of the Constitution. The People are sovereign in the House of Representatives, bnt their sovereignty may be overruled by the Senate, or defeated by the veto of the President. The Statee are sovereign:—bnt only within certain limits, and in subordination to the sovereignty of the nation. Two sovereignties, over the same country and on the same subject, It is manifest, cannot coexist:—one must of necessity exclnde the other. Bnt the Constitution, in express and unmietakable terme, makes Congress sovereign over the territoriee, by conferring upon it power to make "*all* needful rules and regulatione respecting them." The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the people of the territories, finds no werrant or support in the Constitution. In the language of Mr. CALHOUN, "it involves an absurdity: if the sovereignty over the territories be in their inhabitants instead of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States the moment we permit them to be inhabited." So long as they remain territories, they are the possession and under the exclusive dominion of the United Statee: and it is for the General Government to make such laws for them as their welfare, and that of the nation, may require.

We deny that Congress may abdicate a portion of its anthority, and commit to the inhahitants of a Territory power conferred npon it by the Constitution. Such an abdication is an abandonment of duty, and cannot be justified on the pretended principle of popular sovereignty. That principle, indeed, is discarded in the very act of Congress in which it is claimed to be embodied. If sovereignty exists, it must be exercised through the organized departments of Government—the legislative, executive and jndicial. But the act to organize the Territories of Kansas end Nebraska prescribes the requisites of citizenship and the qualifications of voters, confers npon the President and Senate the appointment of a Governor, who is clothed with the veto power, and of judges by whom the comuon law shall be interpreted. Each department of the Government thus rests virtually in the power of the President of the United Statee. To style the small remnant of power which such a law leaves to the people "popular sovereignty," is en abuse of language, and en insult to common sense. Yet even this has been effectually destroyed, hy the inveeion of armed men, sustained by the General Government, in their high-handed endeavor to force Slevery into Kanses against the will of the hardy settlers who have made it their home.

This whole system of doctrine by which Slavery seeks possession of the territoriee of the United States, either by asserting the sovereignty of their inhabitents, or hy denying the power of Congress to exclude end prohibit Slavery from them, is novel and alien to the principles and the administration of our Government. Congrese has always asserted and exercised the right of prohibition. It was exercieed hy the vote of the first Congrese, in 1789, reaffirming the ordinence of the old confederacy hy which Slavery was prohibited from the territory northwest of the Ohio river. It wes exercieed in 1820, in the prohibition of Slavery from the Louisiana territory North of 36° 30′. It wes exercised in 1848, when Slavery wes prohibited from the territory of Oregon.

Nor is it in the least degree impaired hy the argument that these territories, when they become Stetes and are edmitted into the Union, can establish or prohibit Slavery in their discretion. Their rights ae States do not begin until their obligetions as territories end. The Constitution knows nothing of "inchoate States." Congress hae power to make "all needful rules and regulations" for them as territories, until they are admitted into the Union as members of the commou confederecy.

GENERAL TENDENCY OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

In all these eucceseive eets, in the admission of Missouri and of Arkensas, in the annexation of Texee and the provision for admitting four new States from her Territory, in the war with Mexico and the conqnest of her provinces, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in the cruel war now waged against the people of Kansas for the exteneion of Slavery into that Territory, we trace the footsteps of a powerful intereet, aiming at absolnte political power and striding onward to e complete ascendancy over the General Government. It finds powerful allies and an open field in the political arena for the prosecution of its purposee. Always acting as a compact unit, it finds its opponents divided hy a veriety of interests. Partizan alliances and personal ambitions have hitherto prevented any union against its aggreeions, and not feeling or fearing the displeasure of their constituents, representatives from the Free States heve been induced to aid in the promotion of its designe. All other interests have been compelled to give way before it. The representatives of Freedom on the floors of Congreee have been treated with contumely, if they resist or question the right to supremecy of the Slaveholding class. The labor and the commerce of sections where Slevery does not exist, obtain tardy and inadequate recognition from the General Government, which ie swayed hy its influence and for the accomplishment of its ends. The Executive of the nation is the willing servent of its behests, and sacrifices to ite fevor the rights and the interests of tho country. The purse and the sword of the nation are at its commend. A hnndred millions of dollars were expended in the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, which was part of its price. Two hundred millions have been offered for Cuba, and war with all Enrope is threatened, if necessary, to prevent the Emancipation of its Slaves. Thns is the decision of great qnestions of pnblic policy, touching vast interests and vital rights, questions even of peace and of war, made to turn, not npon the requirements of justice and of honor, hnt upon its reletion to the snbject of Slavery—npon the effect it will have upon the interest of the Slaveholding clase.

The people of tha Free States have cherished the hope that the efforts made to extend Slavery which have fallen under their notice, were accidental, and indicative of weakness, rather than ambition. They have trusted that the sagacious statesmen of the Slaveholding States would gradually perceive and acknowledge the inconvenience and danger of Slavery, and would take such measnres as they might deem wise and safe, for its ultimate removal. They have feared the effect of agitation npon this subject, relied upon the good fnith and honor of the Slaveholding States, and believed that time, the natural growth of population, and the recognized laws of political and social economy, would gradually and peacefully work out the extinction of a system so repugnant to justice and the national character and welfare.

It has seemed to them incredible that in this late age, when Christianity has for near two thousand years been filling the world with its light, and when almost every nation on earth has [illegible] own has abolished chattel Slavery, the [illegible] should be made, or the wish entertained, by any portion of our people, to make the interest of Slavery predominate, and to convert this Republic, the only Government which professes to be founded upon human rights, into the mightiest Slave empire the world has ever seen. But it is impossible to deceive ourselves longer. The events of the past two years have disclosed the designs of the Slave power, and the desperate means it is prepared to use for their accomplishment. We cannot shnt our eyes longer to the fact that the Slaveholding interest is determined to counteract the tendencies of the age of civilization, hy its own energy, by its bold appropriation of all the powers and agencies of the Government, and hy the violation, if need be, of the most sacred compacts and compromises. It is resolved that Slavery shall be under the protection of the national flag—that it shall no longer be the creature of local law, but that it shall spread unchecked with all the sanctions, and sustained by all the power of this great Republic. It is determined that the President shall do its bidding, and that Congress shall legislate according to its decrees. It is resolved upon the dethronement of the principles of Republicanism, and the establishment in their stead of an OLIGARCHY, bound together by a common interest in the ownership of slaves.

Nor have we any reason to believe that this policy will be content with this absolute supremacy over the Federal Government, which it has already so well-nigh achieved. On the contrary, the dark shadow of its sceptre falls upon the sovereignty of the several States, and menaces them with dire disaster. South Carolina, abandoned her cherished doctrine of State Rights, asserts the Federal supremacy over laws made by States, exclusively for the protection of their citizens. The State of Virginia is contesting, in courts of law, the right of the State of New-York to for

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Business....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times
Friday, Feb. 29—P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, at $7 75 for Pearls, and $8 for Pots, P 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—1,000 bs. American Yellow changed hands at previous rates.

COFFEE—Continues in fair demand at full prices.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for, and is stiffly held; other kinds are without any important change. The sales since our last include 1200 pkgs. Java, at 14½c.; 3,700 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; and 50 bags Mangalore, at 11¾c. P lb. The available stock of Rio now about 35,000 bags, against 11,000 bags same date last year.

COTTON—The demand has improved, but buyers do not offer prices satisfactory to sellers, and this circumstance impedes business. The sales since our last have been to a fair extent, reaching about 2,500 bales, at rather firmer rates, including middling Uplands at 10½c.; do. Gulfs, at 10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures.

FISH—The supply is still a very poor one, and the sales are merely of a retail character at unchanged prices. If the present genial weather continues for any length of time, we may soon obtain fresh stocks. These would occasion an improved trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened actively and buoyantly, but the *America*'s news got early into circulation, and occasioned a reaction, so that the trade lost most of its vigor. The sales since our last amount to about 7,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@	6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@	7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@	7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 50

Canadian is unaltered, with sales of 600 bbls. of Superfine to beat Extra at $6 87½@$9 50 P bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,300 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25 @$10 P bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 25@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, P bbl. Corn Meal appears in fair demand, at $3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 67½@$4 for Brandywine, P bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½ P 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are less abundant and held higher, but are not active. Other articles are unchanged in demand and value.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at steady prices, with sales reported since our last of 13,000 bush., including Canadian white, at $1 80; Southern red and mixed at $1 75; and Western red at $1 70 P bush. Rye is without any improvement—sales having transpired since our last of 11,000 bush., part at $1 13 P bush. Barley is in better demand, and desirable lots are on the advance. Some sales of Prime were reported to-day, at $1 27@$1 29 P bush. Oats are freely offered, and are quiet at 43c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; and 35c.@39c. for Jersey, P bush. Corn is plenty and heavy, with sales of 25,000 bush., at 72c.@75c. for mixed Southern and Western, 72c.@74c. for Southern yellow and white; and 70c.@73c. for Jersey do., P bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still active and advancing, sales having transpired since our last of 1,500 bbls. in lots, closing at $16 25@$16 87½for Mess, and $14 25 for Prime, P bbl., with more asked. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¾c.@8¼c. P lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, P lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@10¾c., as in quality, P lb. Lard is doing better, the sales including 500 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@ 10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¾c., P lb. Beef continues in favor buyers—being abundant and in slack request. The sales since our last consist of only 400 bbls., at from $8 75@$9 50 for Country Prime, $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11 @$13 50 for repacked do., P bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 P tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50, P bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for prime and choice do., P lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9c.@11c., P lb.

RICE—Is plenty and heavy, with only a limited inquiry, at prices ranging from $4@$4 75, P 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime here sold at former rates.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new feature. The demand is moderate, and prices are firmer. The sales for the week ending this evening include 990 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 2,050 Cuba Muscovada, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 550 Texas, 210 Melada, and 484 bags Port-au-Prince, no terms not disclosed, and 650 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. P lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at buoyant prices. The following is a comparative statement of the stock of Sugar on hand, here, March 1:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Cuba, hhds	1,682	1,705	3,082
New-Orleans, hhds	5,004	7,847	3,024
Porto Rico, hhds	891	189	120
Texas, hhds	120	189	228
Total hhds	7,897	9,741	6,454
Total bags	9,881	5,000	22,000
Total boxes	1,198	9,739	8,024

TOBACCO—The demand is good, and as the supplies are gradually diminishing, prices are strengthening. The sales since Tuesday include 56 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@13c.; 95 bales Havana at 23¾c.@ 30c.; 161 bales Segua on private terms; 30 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@14c., and 196 cases Florida at 22c. @35c. P lb. The following statement shows the movements in Spanish during the month of February:

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Segua. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock, Feb. 1856	2642	321	167	1208
Received since Feb. 1, 1856	1417	258	151	....
Total	4059	579	318	1208
Sales to Feb. 1, 1856	2491	321	161	478
Stock March 1, 1856	1568	258	157	730
Stock March 1, 1855	1186	2375	...	515

WHISKY—Sales of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30@30¾c. P gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of the *America*'s mails, operators are not inclined to engage. The engagements, to-day, were light; and rates were nominally the same.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods.

WATSON, CARTER & CO.....117 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

HOHLBAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 207 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

P. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. F. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers.) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 51 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

SHEFFIELD, SMITH & CO..Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

W. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. E. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.

HUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 208 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....122 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....388 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

E. ARIBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above lists should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise complete lists at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call either.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three very well recommended Protestant young women—one is Scotch, being a very superior person, would act as nurse and seamstress; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and assist in the washing; the third is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, a good bread baker, &c.; all have City references of the best standing. Call or address No. 24 8d-av., near 9th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; can do plain cooking, is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 223 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th-sts. 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A man and his wife want situations to take the charge of a dairy, who have the charge of a large dairy at present, and can bring a good recommendation from their last place. Address a line to D. W., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman, lately from Paris, as nurse or seamstress; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 160 East 14th-st.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE—Wishes to undertake the education of a family of motherless children, to bring them up usefully and instruct them in all the branches which constitute a good education. She also teaches music and drawing, and speaks four modern languages. A gentleman who would be desirous of spending some time in Europe with his family would be preferred. The best references will be given. Address, or apply personally, to No. 38 University-place.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 3,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can draught and nut up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

A PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED.—An English or Scotch woman preferred. One strong and able to look after two children, and bringing undoubted reference, may find a good home and permanent situation, by applying at No. 77 East 18th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, this day.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with good situations of various kinds in the City or country. We want from 50 to 100 good servants every day. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—Immediately, who has had practical experience in the manufacture of Mantillas, particularly in the trimming department. None other need apply, as the most satisfactory reference will be required. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal st.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted, a gentleman to fill the Professorship of Music and French, at a large Female Academy in the South. Apply immediately to WM. HALL & SON, Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Gardener, coachman, waiter, groom, are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family; the gardener must be first class, and understand all kinds of glass. Apply at No 149 Grand-st.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No 189 Water-st., New-York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—And Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., being the oldest office in the City has at all times the best class of servants for all kinds of service, in town or country. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO LEATHER AND FINDING DEALERS—A young man acquainted with the wholesale boot and shoe business, and with $2,000 in cash, is desirous of connecting himself with some person engaged in the above business. Address C, W., at this office.

BOY WANTED—In a cloth importing house, 15 to 17 years of age. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply at Nos 36 and 38 Barclay-st. SPAULDING, VAIL & FULLER.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy, not under 15 years of age, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who can furnish the very best references for character and ability. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young man, in a private family, where there are no boarders. Address M. E. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot; presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Seogatuck, Connecticut.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A private family will let with board the entire second floor, furnished in a superb manner, to a family without nurses or children, or to two gentlemen and their wives, permanently. The house is modern, beautifully furnished and decorated. Liberal terms expected and undoubted references required. Apply at No 42 West 19th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished, without board.—A large front room, with a small one and pantries attached, to let separate or together, to one or two gentlemen, in a family of two persons. No pains will be spared to make the parties comfortable. Apply to Mrs. MANNING, No. 64 Rivington-st, New-York. N. B.—No moving in May. Terms moderate.

ROOM TO LET—Without board, pleasantly located near Union-park, in a private family. No other boarders. Terms, including gas and bath, $4 per week. Address M. S. C., *Times* Office, with real name, &c.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a Merchant Tailoring establishment in Broadway. A practical Tailor, with the above capital and good business connection, will find this a profitable investment. Address, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$12,000.—A THIRD PARTNER WANTED—In a long established and prosperous mercantile house, favorably and permanently located in this City. No notice taken of anonymous communications, but all responses will be treated confidentially. Address Box No. 3,869 Post-Office.

$300—A GOOD BARGAIN—For a new, married couple, cigar store for sale, lease, stock, fixtures and furniture, now doing a good cash business, and in Summer does a rushing business in cold drinks, &c., No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Good room and cellar, rent $200 per year.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—The stock of cigars and tobacco in store No. 132 Water-st., for sale low for cash, to close an estate; also, the very fast horse called the "Yankee" mare, which may be seen at Tattersall's, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.
GEO. W. COLLAMORE, } Administrators.
GEO. WOODMAN, } No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—The furniture and good-will of a select boarding-house, pleasantly located in West 14th-st.; rent is low, advantages considered, and a full complement of boarders at present in the house. Terms, cash. Apply at No. 201 West 14th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, a business man, with a small amount of cash, in the wholesale and retail liquor business, as equal partner. The store is established and is doing a good business. For particulars, call to-day at the real estate office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, good will and fixtures of Coal-yard Nos. 486 and 488 6th-av. An old stand. Lease 8 years to run. Rent low.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—LOST in passing from the Bible-House, Astor-place, to Wall-st., and thence to the Chemical Bank, on Broadway, (supposed to have been lost in one of the 3d-av. Railroad cars,) $100 in $5 bills of the East River Bank. There was a ticket pinned to the package marked "$100—4 lox. W. Murray, Feb. 29, 1856." The above reward will be paid on returning the same to the owner at the office of the General Agent of the American Bible Society on the 4th-av.
ALEX. W. MURRAY.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, in Fulton-st. on Wednesday, the 27th February, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing $26 in bank notes, a gold pencil case, and a note payable to the advertiser, and signed by J. OVERACRE, for about $60. The finder will receive the above reward by handing the same, with its contents, to E. HUNT, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

LOST.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 29, in passing from the corner of Lexington-av. and East 41st-st. to 23d-st. and 3d-av., a MINK VICTORINE lined with brown silk. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and East 41st-st.

LOST.—A GOLD WATCH with a silk chain and hook attached to it, between 23d and Canal sts., either in a 4th-av. stage, or in Broadway after alighting, for which a suitable reward will be given by returning it to the owner at No. 92 East 23d-st.

LOST—A black PORTE MONNAIE, containing about fifty dollars in bills, one gold dollar, and one two-and-a-half gold piece, together with some papers, supposed to be dropped in the street. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by leaving it at Lovejoy's Hotel.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY!
THE EARLIEST DISPOSAL, AT EVERY SACRIFICE,
OF
THE REMAINING STOCK OF
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

The coming week must witness the close of business in the general clearing out of this extensive stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Housekeepers will also find an unsurpassed selection of the greatest variety of
PURE IRISH LINENS, COTTONS, AND OTHER WHITE GOODS.
It would be useless to reiterate the great sacrifice already made to
DISPOSE OF THIS ENTIRE STOCK,
as the past three weeks have convinced the greatest skeptic. The profession of immense
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
has been more than realized, and a still greater and
LAST REDUCTION FOR THE COMING WEEK,
will close the business
FOR THE SEASON.
REMSEN & DINGEE.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT.
GREAT BROADWAY CALAMITY.
AT THE NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS,
UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.
UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF WITHOUT REGARD TO ORIGINAL COST!
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Imported expressly for this house before the Assignment, are arriving by every steamer, and will be
SOLD AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION!
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

WET SILKS! WET LINENS!!
WET GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
HAVE YET RARE BARGAINS
IN
RICH SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOES,
MUSLIN DELAINES,
PURE IRISH LINENS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY,
Warranted free from stain or blemish at one-half the original cost.

REMOVAL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
have removed to their new Store, No. 472 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., and will open on MONDAY, March 3, with a new and splendid stock of Dry Goods, of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

CREPE SHAWLS—CREPE SHAWLS.
300 plain Crape Shawls, from $4 50 to $35.
400 embroidered Crape Shawls, from $4 50 to $35.
350 Stella Shawls, from $2 50 to $8.
Black Silks best quality; new English Calicoes, just received, 1s. per yard; Drapery Muslin, from 1s. per yard up; 5 cases Irish Linens, from 2s. to 4s; Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-case Muslins, at manufacturers' prices.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth, and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.—Ladies take notice.—Grand opening of Patterns of all the best Spring fashions for ladies' and children's apparel, on SATURDAY, March 1, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. The most extensive and brilliant display ever offered. The latest styles of waist patterns cut to fit the form.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING—Wholesale and retail. 10 to 20 percent less than general prices, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Garments made to order in the best style. Cutting taught. Patterns furnished to the trade. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont legee twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

ROBES—In Silk Grenadine, Barege, Monss. de Chine, Organdie, Jaconet, Calico, &c., &c., at retail. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 52 Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES OF THE N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The eminent lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:
MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom. (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome. (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose. (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St Augustine, (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo. (Pope.)
Tickets, ($2 for the Course—Ladies' tickets, $1,) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.
Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

GRAND RATIFICATION MASS MEETING.—All persons in favor of the election of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President, are invited to attend a meeting of the citizens of New-York, to be held at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All citizens, without distinction of party, who have the interests of their country at heart, are requested to be present, to respond to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. Many distinguished speakers will be present to address the meeting; among others, Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee; Hon. Daniel Ullmann, Hon. James Brooks, Messrs. Bankhead, Bliss, Picket, and Barton, of Tennessee; also, Messrs. Bartlett and Jones, of Kentucky, and many others.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and
Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,
Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."
O. H. MORRIS, President.
W. Cox, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—By order of the Committee of shareholders, there will be a meeting of the shareholders and other friends of the New-York Society Library, at the large chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., will preside, and addresses will be made by several gentlemen well known to the pulpit, the bar, and the reading community of New-York.
All interested in the diffusion of knowledge and in the public institutions of New-York are invited to attend.

THE BIBLE: THE FOUNDATION OF THE EMPIRE OF OBEDIENCE TO GOD—At the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING next, March 3, will be presented the subject of printing the Holy Scriptures, in newspaper form, for those not otherwise furnished with Bible truth. Some Five Points children will sing and speak Scripture pieces and prologues. Admission free. (Signed) E. W. ALLEN,
Of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission,
No. 42 Baxter-st.

GALVANISM.—The seventh lecture of the course for the benefit of the Apparatus fund of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, will be given by Prof. STONE THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 1. Subject—*Galvanic Electricity*. Six varieties of the galvanic battery will be exhibited and explained, with numerous experiments illustrating their electrical, calorific, chemical and magnetic effects. Tickets of admission 12½ cents.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pewable Mining Company will be held at the office No. 25 William-st, Room No. 23, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1856, at 12 o'clock.
H. W. NELSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—In consequence of the recent fire in our Warehouse, we have removed to Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., where we are now ready to transact any business in our line with promptness.
CLEVELAND & CO., Refinishers and Packers of Dry Goods, and Examiners of Auction Purchases.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.—Have removed their stock of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures from No. 85 John-st. to No. 526 Broadway, opposite corner from St. Nicholas, Prescott and Collamore Hotels.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO. (By brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By local application to the gum. No ether, chloroform or drugs used. Mode of application invented by C. S. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. 55 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. ISIDORA CLARK
WILL GIVE A
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in Brooklyn, at the Polytechnic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6 when she will be assisted by EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS, whose names, with full particulars, will be published next week. See programmes at music stores on Monday, 3d instant.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FOURTEENTH SEASON, 1856.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, 1856, at Niblo's Garden. The following distinguished artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their services: Mr. J. BURKE, (solo violin,) and Mr. R. HOFFMAN, (solo piano.) Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscribing, associate and professional members are requested to purchase their extra tickets on or before this day of the Concert at the usual places, in order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at the door on the evening of the performance.
To accommodate the members, doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock. Commencement at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING this week the Musical Burlesque of the
2 POMPEYS,
introducing several original musical compositions. Also the celebrated duet from "Linda."
Preceding the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—The great triumph of the Season. Shakespeare's Comedy of
A WINTER'S TALE.
With its lovely Scenery, splendid Costumes and capital acting by the whole of the present superior Company. Leontes, Mr. Perry; Antolycus, Mr. Burton, Florizel, Mr. Reynolds; Clown, Mr. Setchell; Hermione, Mrs. Parker, Perdita Miss E. Thorne.
With the Comic piece of
URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS,
Lotis, Mr. Burton; Jumbal a Mr. Setchell.
On MONDAY—A favorite Musical piece with Mrs. C. Howard in the principal character.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 1, the performances will commence with the Drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSIONS.
After which
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, March 1, 1856, will be presented, the Drama entitled
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Captain Cozens..Mr. Lester | Tom Titler.....Mr. Walcot
Mr. Smith...Mr. Brougham | Perella.....Mrs. Hoey
Leonerd D'Arey...Mr. Wheatley | Peggy Poplin..Miss Gannon
To conclude with the Comedietta of
TO OBLIGE BENSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, March 1, tenth night of
HERNE, THE HUNTER,
Herne, the Hunter.....Mr. Canoll
Henry VIII., King of England.....Mr. Harcourt
Duke of Richmond.....Mr. A. W. Fenno
Duke of Suffolk.....Mr. F. Sylvester
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam.....Mme. Ponisi

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 1, will be presented C. W. Taylor's Grand Equestrian Burlesque, entitled
HERNE, THE HUMBUG.
Herne, the Humbug.....G. L. Fox
Queen Katherine.....Miss Hathaway
To be followed by
MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with
THE ICE WITCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.
Lehmann's New Spectacle Pantomime,
THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
THREE GRAND PAS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Saturday, March 1,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the popular and brilliant drama of SATAN IN PARIS. AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the drama of SATAN IN PARIS, performed as in the evening. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE GREAT BURLESQUE—OF HERNE, THE HUMBUG, and the grand pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed at Purdy's National THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and also in the EVENING.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3½ P. M., at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 444 Broadway. Doors open at 7; passengers start at 7½ P. M. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS at 3½, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. HINE. The Athenæum was fitted up expressly for those beautiful panoramic paintings. Call and see them.

PAUL JULIEN'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL CONCERT—Will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, when he will be assisted by ADELINA PATTI, the celebrated pianist, and M. GARIULI, the eminent baritone. Tickets 50 cents, and programmes at the music stores.

LAST EXHIBITIONS OF SMITH & CO.'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA, at Hope Chapel, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, will open at Washington Hall, Newark, for five days only. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture by J. W. CLIFFORD, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Smyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—An elegant gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS WHO WOULD INSURE THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.—A teacher, graduate of College, and versed in Belles Lettres, Mathematics, and all the departments of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, would devote one or two hours each evening preparing boys for their classes, and thereby learning their progress. Terms very moderate; references of the highest order. Address, COLLEGE, *Times* Office.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers pay Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 60,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City Journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The President yesterday, in answer to the Senate's resolution, transmitted to that body all the correspondence which has transpired in relation to the reference of our Central American difficulties with Great Britain to arbitration—a very full abstract of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

☞ Petitions were presented in the State Senate yesterday against the establishment of an Insurance Department of the State Government, and for the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City. Among the bills reported favorably was one relating to insurances in the State by foreign corporations in this City; to restrain Banks of deposit from acting as Savings' Banks, and to make the husband the heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*. Notice was given of a bill to bridge or tunnel the Niagara River at Buffalo. The bill to form a commission for the purpose of equalizing the State tax was passed. In the Assembly, a petition from the Typographical Society of this City for relief was presented: a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the Act relative to the sale of Church property, and the Committee to whom the matter was referred made a majority report in favor of the repeal of the Prohibitory Law.

A Week Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax yesterday morning, we are put in possession of a week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is highly interesting, and in the present excited state of the public mind as regards our relations with England, the subject of the first importance is the feeling as relates to the difficulties with this country. But nothing of importance has occurred which tends to throw any new light on the affair, except a debate in the House of Commons on the 15th ult., when there was a very lively discussion of the Enlistment question between Mr. ROEBUCK and Lord PALMERSTON, the former gentleman warmly advocating our cause, and declaring we were right in demanding the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that the pretended apology of the Government for the outrage upon our National honor was a pretence and a delusion. Though Lord PALMERSTON warmly and angrily replied to the charges of Mr. ROEBUCK, he expressed no vindictive feelings towards this country, and very decidedly hoped that all the matter in dispute would be amicably settled. The *Times*, as usual, appears to be full of animosity towards us, and gives a review of Mr. SEWARD's speech on the Central American question. The Derbyites and the Gladstoneites, it is reported on the strength of a private letter received from Liverpool, had held a meeting in regard to the American difficulties, the former agreeing to maintain the Ministry in upholding British honor against "Repnblican insolence," and the latter determining to take measures to prevent a rupture of peaceable relations with the United States.

Lord CLARENDON, it would appear, has not yet made any response to Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th of December. There is nothing of an alarming character in the news, or to lead to any apprehension of serious difficulties. The Peace Conference was to commence on the 15th, but had been delayed on account of the absence of Count BUOL.

There is a glimmer of hope of the safety of the *Pacific* brought by the *America*. It is stated that on the third day from Liverpool, a gentleman on board, who was familiar with ships, saw a large steamer at a distance, resembling the Collins ships, heading to the eastward, under sail, and it could not have been any other vessel of the Collins line. It gives room for hope that it was the missing steamer.

The commercial accounts show a large business in Cotton at a further advance of ⅛d.@¼d. the pound. The English Funds are quoted lower, from the continued stringency in the Money market, and the fact announced in Parliament of a new loan. Flour is slightly down since the sailing of the previous packet. There is a reported decrease in the Specie reserve of the Bank of England.

Warlike from Washington.

We learn that Capt. WHITELY, of the Ordnance Department, Governor's Island, received orders on Thursday, from the War Department, to put the Island in War defence.

Philharmonic Society.

The third Concert of the present season takes place to-night in Niblo's Theatre. The programme contains a symphony by Mr. BRISTOW, and an overture by Mr. STERNDALE BENNETT. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN is the soloist.

Paul Julien.

PAUL JULIEN gives another farewell concert prior to his departure for Europe. It will be very interesting. BASILI, the baritone of OLE BULL's opera troupe, ADELINA PATTI, and AUGUSTE GOCKEL, the pianist, assist. The concert takes place on Monday next at the City Assembly Rooms.

Dr. Beale's Reception.

Last evening, upwards of fifty gentlemen, representing, as we believe, the respectability of the dental profession in this City, met at the house of Dr. BROWN, near Jones-street, publicly to recognize and congratulate Dr. BEALE, of Philadelphia, after the act of liberation awarded to him by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The proceedings were characterized by the greatest unanimity. Many explanations were elicitad, which, though unnecessary additions to a foregone conclusion, were so far useful, that the readiness with which they were given still more strongly endeared Dr. BEALE, his amiable lady, (who was present,) and his sight little ones, to the regards of all who heard him. The occasion did equal, if not greater honor, to the profession, than to the recipient of their sympathies.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT IN RELATION TO THE PACIFIC.

Continued Excitement in England Regarding American Affairs.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

New Dutch Treaty with the Japanese.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Cotton Active and Higher—Breadstuffs Lower.

Consols 90 1-4 a 90 3-8.

[By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 29.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. WAKEMAN, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday the 16th inst., with 99 passengers, arrived here at 2:30 this morning.

The *America* reports on the 17th, at 11.50 A. M., passed the R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived out at Southampton on the morning of the 10th inst. The Collins steamship *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 1:15 P. M., on the 13th.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, having in tow the Dutch brig *Anna Maria*, which she found in distress, with a valuable cargo on board, and towed her 350 miles.

The steamship *Arago* sailed from Southampton, for New York, on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

It is announced that the Liverpool and Philadelphia line of steamers will resume their trips next month.

A gentleman who came out in the *America*, and who appears to be intelligent and has a good knowledge of vessels, states that on the third day out from Liverpool, he saw a steamer without a bowsprit, and otherwise resembling the Collins boats, heading towards the St. George's Channel, with a signal set in the rigging, and as the *Baltic* (the only other Collins steamer which could have been in that neighborhood) arrived at Liverpool some days previous, after a good run of eleven days, there appears to be some slight grounds for hope that the steamer seen may prove to have been the *Pacific*, working her way back to Cork or Liverpool in a disabled condition.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Dejma is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an *entrepôt* for their trade with Japan, and it allows them to land goods and stores duty free.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Conferences were expected to open on Monday, the 18th inst., but the non arrival of Count BUOL and ALI PACHA would postpone the meeting till, probably, Thursday, the 21st inst. Baron BRUNOW has arrived at Paris, and the Russian embassy is once more brilliant. Marquis D'AZEGLIA has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary, in favor of Count CAVOUR. Lord CLARENDON leaves London on the 16th for Paris. ALI PACHA had left Constantinople for there, and Count BUOL was hourly expected.

The London *Advertiser* says that Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Lord PALMERSTON absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the Fifth Point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conferences if she attempt to make, as a *sine qua non*, the disarming of the Eastern Coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England, as to non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consuls into the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the razeeing of the Russian Forts on the Circassian coasts as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe.

Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port.

The London *Times* has an editorial, which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

TURKEY.

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" wouldn't believe it.

The English dragoon barracks had been accidentally fired and consumed. No lives had been lost. There had been a fire also at Varna.

THE CRIMEA.

The Allies have exploded the last of the docks at Sebastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians continue to fire heavily from the North. Five English regiments were preparing to return home. The French army received news of the peace with much dissatisfaction.

On the 29th of January six boats attempted a surprise on the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French. The peace news caused considerable excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations which were being made for an attack on Gen. D'ATTEMARI's Division were discontinued, the orders being countermanded.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to the Principalities are still uncertain, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.

The Russians gave a *fête* to Gen. WILLIAMS and YUSSEF PACHA, at Tiflis, Jan. 12. Advices from Trezibonde, Jan. 23, state that the Russians had retired to Erivan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, the 15th inst.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to call the attention of the House to "our relations" with the United States, and moved for the production of all the correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON.

Mr ROEBUCK commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained what was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic it had required a French Minister, of the period, to be removed for such an infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was, therefore, natural.

He proceeded to show, from documents read at the late trials in the United States, 1st, that Mr. CRAMPTON knew he was breaking the law; 2d, that he took means to evade it; and 3dly, that he was supported in his evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia, and the Governor-General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government. Under these circumstances, Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and the country. He therefore called, first, for a specific answer to this question: "What instructions were given to Mr. CRAMPTON?"—next, for an expression of opinion on the part of the House, that they were no parties to this violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last dispatch from the American Government had been answered. Lord PALMERSTON then launched into a fierce invective against Mr. ROEBUCK, whom he styled the mouthpiece of the calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord PALMERSTON then continued—"No man could more strongly feel than he did, the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment towards a kindred people, and another to entertain our feeling of self-respect. It was incumbent upon those who were charged with the public interest to cultivate both those sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and the calamities arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Government had to consider, was the justice of its cause, and what was benefiting the honor and dignity of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speech in America; and, notwithstanding such obuilitions as the House had just heard, which savored of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States, that they valued the friendship of the people of this Great Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations. He could not, under such circumstances, persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which was essential to an amicable settlement, and which, he trusted, would prevent any intemperate individual, on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war." [Loud cheers.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Mr. PALMERSTON and himself on Monday, the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of a new loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £20,000,000 ($100,000,000.)

The London *Times* reviews Mr. SEWARD's speech, and says England will not give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamor. Our Liverpool correspondent gives, from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby Party and the Gladstone Party had each held a secret meeting, as to the course to be pursued respecting American difficulties. The Derbyites decided to support PAMERSTON "to rescue English honor from Republican insult." These were the very words, as reported. The Gladstone Party decided to take every precaution to shun a rupture with the United States.

Messrs. ANDREW JACKSON & SON, corn merchants, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are seventy thousand pounds.

SPAIN.

Count MONTEMOLINO is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate has voted a loan of thirty millions, by fifty votes against seven.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short, owing to the limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Jan. 16 are at hand. The Santal troubles are over. The Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All was quiet on the Northern frontiers.

DOST MAHOMA was said to be preparing to resist the Persian seizure of Herat.

The Bombay market was mostly quiet, and money lighter. Gold and copper mines of value had been discovered in Cuttack and Assam. Details of the great fire in Rangoon, Dec. 12, received. The merchants were the chief sufferers. Troubles had occurred at Diddee and Mocha on the Red Sea, but were not important.

[For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29.

The State Department has no advices of any new movement in London in reference to the Central American question, foreshadowing a speedy adjustment of the difficulty, such as is said to have been intimated by Mr. BUCHANAN to a gentleman recently arrived from Europe.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured here, to-night, to one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled at the Capitol. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 29.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—ARBITRATION.

A Message was received from the President, in response to the resolution asking whether Great Britain had offered to arbitrate concerning the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The correspondence was read. The first letter is from Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, bearing date Nov. 2, 1855, in which Mr. BUCHANAN says that in the course of a conversation which he had with Lord CLARENDON, he stated to him that the most serious difficulties between the two Governments might arise out of the Central American question. CLARENDON replied that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third power. At an early period of the negotiations CLARENDON made this suggestion, but Mr. BUCHANAN jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only one sufficiently independent to act as an umpire in the case, and England had gone to war against him.

A letter from Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Nov. 23, details a conversation similar to the above, adding: "I urged on CLARENDON, as strongly as I could, reasons which I thought ought to induce the British Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. CLARENDON replied that these islands have not the least value to Great Britain, and the only question with them was whether the national honor did not forbid this course."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Nov. 9, says: "I had an interview yesterday with CLARENDON, by appointment. He said the best method to settle the question is by arbitration. I replied there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration. I told him I did not consider there could be any question as to the construction at all—the language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American people; but, that in writing to you I should mention what he had said, as I had done before concerning what he had said at our first interview on the subject."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 5, 1856, says: "Ere this can reach Washington you will have read the speeches of Lords DERBY and CLARENDON in the House of Lords on Thursday, which will speak for themselves. In relation to the Central American question, CLARENDON said: 'I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not been accepted, but I hope, upon further consideration, the Government of the United States will agree to it.'"

Mr. BUCHANAN resumes: "It is therefore proper for me to state, as a matter of fact, that I have reported to you in the most faithful manner every conversation which has passed between CLARENDON and myself on the subject of referring these questions to a friendly Power. As I have never learned that the British Government has made any such offer to the Government of the United States through Mr. CRAMPTON, I infer his Lordship must have referred to the general conversation between him and myself, which would by no means justify the broad terms of his statement. This much merely to vindicate the truth of history."

Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 8, 1856, says: On Wednesday last, 6th inst., I had an interview with Lord CLARENDON at the Foreign Office. I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday the 31st ult.—that the British Government had made to the American Government an offer which has been recently renewed to arbitrate concerning the Central American question—was founded on what had passed between him and myself in conversation, or whether he had instructed Mr. CRAMPTON to make to you, in writing, a formal proposal to arbitrate. He replied, his statement was founded on our different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me the reference of those questions to arbitration, and he expressed the hope that I had communicated his propositions to my Government. I informed him that I had faithfully reported to you all conversations we had held in reference to an arbitration but I had not believed that what he said on these occasions amounted to such an offer as could be recognized by our Government as a foundation for specific action on so grave a matter. I added, "I did not doubt you were of the same opinion, as I had never received a line from you on the subject." He observed that before holding these conversations with me he had consulted his Cabinet, and spoke their sentiments as well as his own. I remarked that this fact had now for the first time been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time, this would have given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to make a deeper impression on my mind. He said he had thought, as a matter of course, that I would consider what he said to me had been said after consultation with his Cabinet. In reply, I observed I had thought that when one nation desired to propose to another the submission of an interoational dispute to arbitration, it was done by writing and in due form; such had been their own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Oregon question.

Besides, the President might, if he thought proper, conceit the Senate on the question, and what would he thought by that body if such a proposition were presented them in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might through mistake or inadvertance, not have reported correctly? He said what he had done he considered a preliminary step, and if our Government had indicated any satisfaction with it they would have been prepared to proceed further; but from what I had said to him he did not think they had received much encouragement. I told him whenever I had spoken to him I had always been careful to assure him that I was expressing my own individual sentiments without any instructions or information from my government and these remained unchanged. I also observed his last letter to me, finally denying our construction of the Treaty, and forming the issue between the two Governments, might appropriately have contained a proposition for arbitration, and in this manner the question might have been brought in a regular form before our Government. He then for the first time informed me he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November, but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself, and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. CRAMPTON was, that the matter was in Mr. BUCHANAN's hands.

He proceeded to express a decided opinion in favor of arbitration, and said when two friendly Governments disagreed upon the construction of a treaty, the natural and most appropriate course was to refer the question to a third friendly power. He had ever believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to communicate to you their proposals for an arbitration, and how anxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request, but repeated that my own individual opinions remained unchanged.

I considered the language of the treaty too clear for serious doubt, and such I believed was the opinion of public men of all parties in the United States. This had been evinced by a recent debate in the Senate on the President's Message. Besides, the difficulty of selecting a suitable Sovereign as an arbitrator, seemed insurmountable—but this, I said, was a question for my Government, and not for myself.

Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY, Feb. 27, says: Observing that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord CLARENDON to Mr. BUCHANAN, to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, upon which the two Governments disagree, to arbitration, I think it well to send you the inclosed dispatch which I received from Lord CLARENDON on the subject in December last. I regret not having made you this communication before, but the truth is, the last paragraph of the dispatch escaped my attention until I referred to it lately, and as I was aware that the negotiation of the question regarding Central America was in Mr. BUCHANAN's and Lord CLARENDON's hands, I considered the dispatch as merely meant for my information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Lord CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON, Nov. 10, says: "Mr. BUCHANAN, having in the course of conversation, a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the nonsettlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence, or to obtain any territory in that part of the world, and reminded him that as the difference between this country and the United States, turned solely upon the interpretation of the Treaty of 1850, I had offered on the part of Her Majesty's Government to submit the case to the arbitration of a Third Power, but that he (?) had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Government, I said, would still abide by that offer, and I thought that would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr. BUCHANAN said he would make it known to his Government, and you are instructed to communicate this dispatch to Mr. MARCY."

Mr. SEWARD said this correspondence placed the subject of Central American affairs in a light somewhat different from what it occupied when the debate commenced. As the case stood when submitted by the President, the communications between the two Governments consisted of arguments able and deliberate on both sides, maintaining their respective positions regarding the construction of the treaty, the United States demanding the fulfillment of it, and Great Britain quite as positively, he might say, somewhat offensively, refusing compliance.

Under these circumstances, he thought it his duty to express his opinion, and decided concurrence in the position this Government has assumed. It now appears that Great Britain is willing to arbitrate. He congratulated the Senate on the more pacific and pleasing prospect concerning this changing but still most important question. As to the enlistment case, the correspondence shows that the British Government may, with plausibility, and perhaps conscientiously say, they had tendered what was regarded by them in the nature of an apology, which they may have considered as broad and as full as consistent with the honor of that Government to make. The President and Secretary of State may have thought the acknowledgment not sufficiently explicit, but it is equally certain Lord CLARENDON thought he had probably made all the apology which could be made by a power jealous of her dignity and honor. The point of difference is the effect of the language used. It is enough to form the subject of discussion between the parties, and fact counsels against the assumption, which would be a violent one, that Great Britain has made an explanation which ought not to be satisfactory.

Mr. PEARCE did not concur with the Senator, and was not willing that Mr. SEWARD's opinion should go to the country as the deliberate view of the Senate. Such apology as we should claim from Great Britain had not been made. The disclosures in the correspondence, on our part, exhibits manliness, spirit and frankness, of which all should be proud. He was sorry no such spirit characterized Great Britain. Not only has no satisfactory apology been made, but the language used by the British Secretary amounts to taunts, and is, therefore, offensive. Mr. CLARENDON says the United States have resorted to means to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened Governments.

Mr. PEARCE said he was not an advocate of war, and hoped we should maintain peace, but he should never acknowledge that the correspondence furnishes any satisfactory apology for what was done by Great Britain. The Power which invoked us to be neutral was the first to violate neutrality.

Mr. STUART remarked that notwithstanding the speech of CLARENDON in the House of Lords, it turns out, by the correspondence submitted, that no proposition to arbitrate was ever submitted to Mr. BUCHANAN, nor anything in any dispatch from CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON which comes up to that point. It seemed that CLARENDON had given the British people to understand that that Government had assumed a generous position by offering arbitration—which we declined, and which will be renewed.

Inasmuch as Great Britain does not intend to live up to that Treaty he confessed a strong inclination in his mind to abrogate it.

Mr. SEWARD said he had expressed no opinion that the British explanations ought to be satisfactory. He intended to show that Lord CLARENDON had disavowed an intentional affront, and that it should not be a foregone conclusion that nothing in the nature of an apology had been made.

Mr. MASON said, a grave offence had been committed against this Government by Great Britain. It will be found in some manner and to some extent that Great Britain has lent herself to a violation of her obligations to this country under international relations, and violated our domestic laws, made for the protection of our peace and nation. He understood Mr. SEWARD to say, that some apology had been made by Great Britain for her offence. He (MASON) conceived an apology to be due between nations as between gentlemen. When a gentleman does wrong and desires to make reparation, he apologizes, admits the wrong frankly and ingenuously, without reservation, and places himself where he would have stood if the wrong had not been committed. He evinces an honorable purpose. He (MASON) submitted to the Honorable Senator (SEWARD) whether such an apology had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered adds insult to the general injury. If ever a question occurred in our International relations demanding indemnity for the past and security for the future, it was here presented—but he placed reliance on the good sense of the people of England and our own people, and when there is really no cause for war between honorable men, none will arise. This he took for granted, and the people on both sides of the Atlantic will make up their minds jointly on the same terms.

Mr. MASON then moved that the printing of the British enlistment documents be increased to ten thousand copies, and the printing also of the same number of those received to day, both to form one volume. Agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 29.

PETITIONS.

Against the establishment of an Insurance Department of the State Government.

For the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the punishment of criminals within the Eighth Judicial District.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to create a loan for the purpose of completing the penitentiary buildings in that county.

In relation to the keeping of gunpowder, &c., in New-York.

Relating to insurances in this State by foreign corporations in New-York City.

To aid the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

To restrain Banks of Deposit acting as Savings Banks.

To appoint a Commission to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

To amend the act relative to Mutual Insurance Companies.

To make the husband the heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill to bridge or tunnel the Niagara River at Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON—Amending the general Railroad law.

By Mr. FERDON—To amend the act relative to the care of truent children.

By Mr. UPHAM—For an appropriation for the Rochester University.

BILLS PASSED.

To form a commission for the purpose of equalizing the State tax. (This bill authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the various Counties and report an equalized assessment. The Supervisors to act upon the report made. The Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The vote on the passage stood 18 ayes; 5 nays.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, in reply to the Senate resolution, calling for information.

The Bank Committee made a report in reply to Senate resolution, as to the policy of paying interest on deposits of foreign institutions in banks in this State.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 29.

PETITIONS.

From the New-York Typographical Society for relief.

To bridge the Niagara River.

Against the Albany Bridge.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ODELL, favorably for an appropriation to enlarge the locks on the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the act relative to the sale of church property.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

By Mr. WARNER, to incorporate the Yorkville (New-York) Library.

By Mr. ANTHON, favorably, on the Senate's bill incorporating the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.

By Mr. E. T. WOODS, to open River-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MATTESON, by report and bill, in favor of repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and reenacting the old Excise law, with some new provisions.

The report was signed by a majority of the Committee.

Mr. GREEN, from the minority, moved that the report be laid on the table until the minority should report.

The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion to lay on the table lost, by ayes 45, noes 69. This was considered as a test of the question, and insures the passage of the bill.

Assault upon the Editor of the Chicago Journal.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

THOMAS HAYNE, United States District Attorney, attacked CHARLES L. WILSON editor of the Chicago *Journal*, in the street, yesterday, striking him a severe blow in the face. Mr. WILSON returned the blow, knocking HAYNE through the window of the State Bank. The difficulty was occasioned by the comments in the *Journal* on the political course of HAYNE.

The Notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee Refused.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 29.

The notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are refused by the other Nashville Banks. The Bank is said to be owned in New-York. The Attorney-General of the State has been directed to examine into its condition. Their recent issues are payable at Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tenn.

The Ohio River.

NAVIGATION RESUMED—PROSPECT OF DAMAGE FROM HIGH WATER.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28.

Navigation has been resumed from Cincinnati down. There are prospects of the ice breaking here to-morrow. The Valley and Monongahela Rivers are breaking up. The water is very high at some points. At Brownsville it is sixteen feet and rising. Wheeling Creek is gorged at its mouth, large bodies of ice having become wedged in, damming up the stream. We expect damage from the high water, but as yet all is safe.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Injunction Refused

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

The injunction applied for to restrain the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from laying tracks across the dyke to Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, has been refused. The Circuit Court at Belleville, this week, decided that the track might be constructed immediately.

Coasting Vessels Wanted at Norfolk—Failure of a Lumber Merchant.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 28.

There is a great demand for coasting vessels to take the heavy supply of corn, which is daily arriving, to Northern ports. The store-houses are filled, and a large quantity is afloat.

A heavy lumber merchant of Hyde County, North Carolina, is reported to have failed. Liabilities over half a million. Assets very large.

Telegraphic Cables Across the Mississippi Carried Away.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 29.

All the telegraph cables crossing the Mississippi River have been carried away by the breaking up of the ice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CIRCULAR.

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of the PEN that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use.

Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, stand preeminent; their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of these Pens from long use of them, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the most convenient article in the Counting-Room:

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J. A. Beardsley, Teller, Bank of North America.
F. A. Platt, Cashier, Corn Exchange Bank.
Wm. A. Falls, Teller, Corn Exchange Bank.
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D. Randall, Teller, Mercantile Bank.
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J. M. Crane, Teller, Shoe and Leather Bank.
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P. S. Henderson, Cashier, Brooklyn Bank.
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Atwood & Co.
James H. Stebbins, of N. R. Cobb & Co.
T. Ketcham & Co.
Quick & L'Hommedieu.
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Isaac G. Ogden, Teller, Bank of the Commonwealth.
Harvey Fisk, Teller, Bank of the Commonwealth.
R. A. Tooker, Cashier, Nassau Bank.
F. M. Harris, Teller, Nassau Bank.
M. T. Brundage, Teller, Nassau Bank.
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John Wyckoff, Market Bank.
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Charles Newcomb, Vice-President, Mercantile Mutual

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Tyng** will commence a course of Lectures in the Church, [illegible] this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. He will continue the subject on MONDAY evening, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, and on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S [illegible] store, No. 93 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist.**—Special attention paid to Prescriptions, having had a practical experience of sixteen years in such firms as Rushton's, Crumble's, &c. Patent Medicines and Perfumery of every kind. Please give me a call. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, (formerly Mathison's,) southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. N. B.—Open at all hours.

☞ **"The Battle between Slavery and Freedom—What shall the North Do?"**—This will be the subject of a Lecture to be delivered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for EUROPE per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

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FREEMASONRY IN NEW-YORK—Its troubles and their causes, impartially reviewed by an inactive brother.

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YANKEE SULLIVAN AT COURT—A spicy letter from a New-York b'hoy now at Honolulu; "Artists" looking up.

THE NEGRO HOUSE, a Tale of Guerilla, by the author of the "Captain's Sketches;" A Mysterious Curiosity Shop.

SHORT SKETCHES.—The Friendless Prisoner in the Court of Special Sessions; Curious Facts in Regard to the Supposed Empire of the Azores; Raffle for a Young Lady—The Last Leap year Dodge; A Preacher of the Revolution before Congress; A Sad Story, or the Case of a Lunatic.

ORIGINAL POETRY.—Labor, by John Brougham; Passing Away, by Wm. H. Carow; Ode to Spring by Marie; Sing me the Song "Farewell," by Bell Bramble; A Dream of Shades, by Emily P. Lexcrmier.

DUW, JR.'S REPLY to an attack recently made on him by a Methodist Clergyman in San Francisco

OUR PORTFOLIO—A storm in the desert; Remarkable occurrences in January; Science brought to bear on rats; An important remedy for chest diseases; What is done by the Patent Office; Important uses of zinc; Solution of the great bug mystery; What one king saddled on the people; The moon's influence on the eye; How to cure a balky horse; The process of making gas, curious items; How a distinguished man lost his eye. Interesting experiments in the introduction of a new tree into the United States; Who to marry; The Fire King; Valuable paint; A monster steamer; Another deluge coming; Population of Russia; What is intellect? What a mother can and will do; What England has at the Crimea at present; How to preserve the eye; Curious geological discovery; Origin and history of pews; Singular changes in the definition of words; Extent of ancient cities and public buildings; Extent of the paper trade, etc., etc.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.—Under this head THE DISPATCH for this week will contain, in addition to the usual dramatic and musical criticisms, interesting sketches of the past history and present position of all the leading City theatres.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Notices and Reviews of the Current Literature of the day.

GOSSIP WITH READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS—What Mons. Gray thinks of Gallantry on our City Railroads and Ferry-boats; A young lawyer's first client out in the "Prairies;" The adventures of a Dutchman who was requested to deliver a small box to a lady on the way; An Illinois man on Woman's Rights; Uncle Josh and Uncle Commodore; Anecdotes of Casper C. Child, the man who has attended the funerals of all the defunct Democratic papers of this City for the last quarter of a century; Soliloquy of a rast Young Man; Scene between an Old Maid and a Stuttering Grocer; One of the stump speeches that sent a man to the Legislature, and his subsequent Eulogy on the death of a fellow member; The man who wanted to know who Daniel Webster was; Answer of a Dutch widow to a matrimonial advertisement; together with a variety of "scrapes" and items, some original and a few "burrowed" for the occasion from our funny neighbors.

CITY MATTERS—Rich developments in the confidence line—the whole matter reduced to a science; also a full report of the week's transactions in the City and suburbs.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Carefully compiled from the Mails and Telegraphic Dispatches of the week, together with Saturday's items by telegraph. Also a Report of the Doings of the Week in Trade and Finance.

NOTES AND QUERIES—A Department occupying two columns, furnishing useful information and facts in answer to correspondents

CRIMINAL ITEMS OF THE WEEK—As gleaned from the newspapers of the United States and Europe: A pair of Elopements, Illustrating High and Low Life in England; The Case of Palmer, the great English Poisoner; Another Disinterested Abolitionist made a Victim of; Murder of a Wife and Three Children; Another English Poisoning Case; Manslaughter in Self-Defence; A Singular Case of Murder on the High Seas; A Bold Piece of Revenge; A Shocking Tragedy in Virginia; A Horrible Picture of the Prisons of England; Assassinations in Spain, An Interesting Divorce Case in Ohio; Collision between the Spanish Official and Highwaymen in Havana etc.

EDITORIAL MATTERS—The two late Conventions, Nomination of Fillmore and Donelson; San Domingo and its Destiny; War among the Billionaires, Walker and Kinney; British Bobadilism, and the progress of that little quarrel between Brother Jonathan and Johnny Bull; Mayor Wood and the Mails; Kansas, Reeder and the patriotic Governor of Indiana; Great Land Case of Fremont; A Convention of Dress Reformers; What is the Duty of the Press? A French Idea of News; War between the News Agents and the Post-Office; Gilles vs. Flagg, who is to be Comptroller? When Is a Man Married? Dr. Griswold and his Wives, a curious Law Case on trial in Philadelphia; Tenants have no right to have Children; Important to Old Maids and Bachelors; John Bull is getting a "idea" on Education; A Community of Musical Beemers; Municipal Matters; together with a variety of paragraphs on the topics of the times, entirely too numerous to mention.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH for this week will appear in a new dress, with such improvements as its extensive circulation and business demands. Each number contains FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, and its Publishers challenge the world to produce an equal amount and variety of excellent reading in a single number of a newspaper! It is sold by all respectable news dealers at FOUR CENTS A COPY. Publication Office, No. 23 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

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"Tho Virgin orles, the God! behold the God!"

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has an article on "Liberty in Music." The following are some of the other contents of this week's number;

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	Public Sentiment on the Policy of the Tract Administration.
Events of the Week.	The Sabbath Movement in France.
The Kansas Appeal.	Commercial and Financial.
The Coming Peace.	ADVERTISEMENTS.
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NO. XIII.

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Portrait of Bishop Simpson, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.

Portrait of G. F. Pierce, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

Sketch from the Procession of the O. U. A. as it passed up Broadway, Feb. 22 1856.

Portrait of Gen. John A. Quitman, of Miss.

Portrait of Col. J. L. Orr, of S. C.—Orator at St. Tammany, Feb. 22 1856.

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From a letter in the Independent of Feb. 28.

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FOR SALE.

DO YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A CHEAP HOUSE?—The advertiser has two houses for each three stories high, 17 feet wide, and 33 feet deep, (30 feet deep,) which are admirably adapted to those [illegible] conveniently disposed. He will sell them on [illegible] to suit purchasers; and if any one will call upon [illegible] he will satisfy him that it is better to purchase than [illegible] Terms remarkably easy, as he is determined to sell, the opportunity is a rare one for persons of small means to secure a home. The property is located in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, within twenty minutes' ride of Fulton Ferry. Apply to KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

$2,300.—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2½-story frame house, No. 80 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs. House suitable for two families. Lot 25x100. Price, $2,300, if applied for immediately. Part may remain on mortgage. Also, a quarter acre of land, in the village of Greenfield, 4 miles from City Hall, Brooklyn. Price, $300. Inquire at No. 80 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—And eleven acres at Westfield, New-Jersey, 20 miles from New York City, and one mile from Railroad depot. Fine land and fruit. Price [illegible] Terms easy. Also
TO LET—A three-story brick house, No. 101 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, No. 157 Broadway, or J. CLARKE, broker, No. 308 Broadway, Room No. 3.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 26 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 522 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY, a desirable country residence a few minutes' walk from the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The place contains between 6 and 7 acres, with good buildings, in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Apply on the premises, to the subscriber, or a line left at No. 187 Greenwich-st., will receive attention.
R. TEN BROECK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—The stock and fixtures of an old established ship chandlery store, where a good business has been done. A favorable lease of the store can be had at low rent. Or would exchange as above a good schooner of 220 tons. Also to let, in VIIth Ward, a genteel house, at $250, and furniture for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—In Westchester County, on the Chappaqua road, a few roods from the Somerstown turnpike, on an eminence commanding a view of beautiful scenery, a pleasant and well-finished house, 30x34 feet, with 2 extensions, 22x13 and 18x9 feet, very convenient, with excellent spring, well and rain waters at hand. A desirable residence for citizen or farmer, being but 1 to 1½ hours from New-York most all hours of the days, and 2½ miles from Sing Sing, where the expresses and other trains of the Hudson River Railroad stop. The grounds about the house are well laid out with shade, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Also, a large house and grear, land workshop, and other outhouses, all nearly new; large barns, with granary, stalls, cellar, &c., and water brought in the yard for cattle, with 70 or 80 acres or by making 3 rods fence, about 8 acres rich lands, 12 in apple orchards, of choice fruits in full bearing, 6 or 8 in wood, remainder in meadow, pasture and tillage; also, a young peach and pear orchard. The whole in good order and great

AUCTION SALES.

R. L. DELMSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELMSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner Whitest.—For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

TUESDAY, March 4,

2,000 VOLUMES—A valuable Library of Standard, Theological, Medical and Biographical Books—Amongst them some very rare, old and scarce editions, all worthy the attention of gentlemen who desire to make valuable additions to their libraries. Also, a large collection of autographs of distinguished statesmen and others; amongst them those of James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Aaron Burr, &c. The trade and others are respectfully invited to examine the books which are now open for examination. Catalogues ready for distribution. Gentlemen who wish to send us any of their library books, to be sold with the above, can have an opportunity of doing so up to the 1st of March. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, and continue every afternoon until sold.

BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES AND STATIONERY.

The Second Regular Trade Sale of the Book Publishers' Association will commence on THURSDAY, 20th of March, with a large and attractive Catalogue of Books, to be followed by the largest invoices of

STEREOTYPE PLATES

Ever offered at any trade sale, consisting of over 250 sets of plates, of good, valuable standard works, among them Johnson's Rasselas, Swift's Tale of a Tub, the Sorrows of Werter, Bloomfield's Poems, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Schoolcraft's Red Men of the Forest, the Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Alexander Pope, Percy Bysshe Shelley, S. T. Coleridge, William Cowper, Byron's Don Juan, Shakespeare's Works, with Life and Poems, in 4 pocket vols.—30 illustrations on steel; Thiers' French Revolution, 2 vols.; Parson's Memoirs and Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. Carlyle's Life of Schiller; Nichlai's Roman Republic, &c. The invoices of STATIONERY are heavy and attractive, and wholesale buyers will have an opportunity of purchasing in large quantities.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and J. B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; W. Mielffe and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; and of ourselves—which will be forwarded to the trade prepid.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID PARISIAN FURNITURE at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, the most costly and magnificent furniture of every description offered at auction this season, the sale of which will be absolute to the highest bidder, and a deposit required of purchasers to insure the delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately from the premises. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at SALESROOM, No. 515 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer. The furniture consists in part of splendid pearl-keyed rosewood piano forte, stool and cover, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich Axminster and Aubisson carpets, four full suites rosewood parlor furniture of the most elegant description, two in embroidered brocade, nine pieces each, with silk covers, one in crimson velvet, and one in hair cloth, three elegant rosewood etageres, French mirror fronts and back with marble tops, beside rich lace curtains, elegant rosewood centre and pier tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, rosewood reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, Turkish and invalid do., French escritoires and music cabinets, with marble tops marble clocks mounted in ormolu, elegant Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, including many rare and valuable subjects worthy of special attention, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, statuary and unique parlor adornments of every description.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands and commodes to match, rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satin wood, rosewood armoire à glace, wardrobes, bevel glasses, Parian transparences and flower pots, elegant mahogany extension table, ivory and silver cutlery, China dinner set, 250 pieces, tea do., crystal cut glass ware to match of every description, rich silver ware, marble-top sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, large and elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds, Chiea and Dresden toilet sets, sewing seats and French chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany furniture of every description, all of which is in the best order, having been used but a short time, and may be relied on as being of the best description. Also, all the ordinary dwelling furniture, including portable furnace, &c. Also, about 200 yards English oil-cloth, hat stand, cost $70, velvet stair carpets, &c. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house. No postponement on any account.

D. S. HOFFR, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY AND WALNUT FURNITURE—at PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 70 Murray-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Sale positive. The goods are of the most elegant description, and consist of three different solid framed rosewood suits, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, bookcases, pier and oval glasses, reception chairs, ottomans, secretaire under mantel, extension dining, elegant Turkey velvet carpet, tapestry Brussels do., ingrain do., splendid rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French and Elizabethan bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, gilt mirrors, &c.; splendid mahogany extension tables, mahogany dining and tea tables, China dinner and tea sets 250 pieces English and French cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, fine silver-plate castors, waiters, silver ice cream forks, spoons & marks, waterbury, gothic inlaid clocks, elegant vases and bisque figures, fine mahogany sofas, maghogany chairs and rockers. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

52D AND 9TH AVENUES, 30TH, 63D, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—Without reserve, to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 52d-av. and 85th-st., 46 feet 12 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,936 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years from April, 1855. Also, 1 lot each on 85th and 86th sts., running through from street to street between 4th and 5th avs. Also 4 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 30th-st.; also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 9th-av., adjoining the above. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE, TWO PIANOS, SILK AND WORSTED GOODS.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the 2d floor, the entire furniture of a family removing from the City; it will comprise, in part, of two richly carved rosewood piano-fortes, but little used also, rich brocatel and lace curtains, and cornices, parlor suites, mahogany dining and extension tables, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, dining-room and basement goods, &c; also at the same time, a very large stock of silk and fancy goods, from a dealer, which has been slightly damaged by fire. The goods embrace the ordinary stock of a furnishing store, such as silk scarfs, ties, stocks, linen and muslin sheets, gloves, hosiery, underraiments, suspenders, woolen goods, fancy goods, silks, muslins, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, buttons; together with every article usually found in the retail furnishing stores. Dealers and all others interested are invited. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

TUNIS MOSERLL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED OPPORTUNITY—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st., to purchase household articles in large variety, including a number of superior paintings; copy of the most celebrated Child of Rubens, portrait of Rembrandt, portrait of a Dutch Woman, Capture of the Malakoff, portrait of Rembrandt, portrait of Rubens, by one of the school; View of Mount Vesuvius, rich gold frames, by D. E. Coates, Esq.; rosewood library bookcases, mahogany secretary, suite of mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, covered in hair-cloth and fancy covering; mahogany bedsteads, rockers, easy chairs, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, centre and side tables, hair mattresses, extension dining tables, oval mirrors, sofa bedsteads, lounges and bedsteads, cord, hair-cloth and damask; 5 oil-paintings, gilt frames; clocks, corner and book stands, 12 dozen parlor chairs, &c. To commence with second hand household furniture, and conclude with 40,000 cigars, of various brands. Catalogue is ready and can be had by calling at auction room. Boxing furnished.

JOHN G. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE STOCK OF HARDWARE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 FULTON-STREET, by order of James Horner and John T. Hoffman, assignees of Pratt & Lansing, the entire stock of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Heavy Goods, &c. contained in the above store. Terms—All sums under $100, cash; also and not exceeding $500, 2 months credit for approved notes or City acceptances, or 3 per cent discount for cash; $500 and upwards, 6 months, or 6 per cent. discount for cash

N. B.—At the close of the sale, the store fixtures, Fairbank's Dormant Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c. will be sold.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND CIGARS.—JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, at his store, No. 42 Ann-st., near Nassau-st., a choice assortment of the above liquors, which must be sold to close an estate. These goods are warranted as represented, and the attention of the trade and others is requested. Also will be offered some very fine brands of Scheidam and Holland gins Scotch and Irish whisky, Scotch ale, &c. Also about 35,000 choice Havana and German cigars. Catalogues now ready.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL—At auction, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 23 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of prime boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a full assortment of fresh and desirable goods, direct from the manufacturers, and adapted to the Southern, Northern, Western and City trade.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a line of oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, marine views, Summer and Winter landscape, &c., together with a line of engravings in gilt frames.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and 2 lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Myrtle and Lafayette ave., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, entered on the 9th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, on the corner of 42d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the Spring-st. and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with lease, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated. JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 63 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Gilded Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 84 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 5th-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to an allay to Methorpal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said alley way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, is three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $250; subject to a further renewal of 21 years at 6 per cent. on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Household Furniture.—Piano, "Geib & Walker;" mahogany sofa, chairs, bookcase, marble-top table, washstand, dressing bureau, bedsteads, walnut extension table, lounge, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cook stove and kitchen furniture.

Same day, immediately after the above, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No.— Hampden-st., near the corner of Harrison-place and Fulton-av. cars, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in use but one year.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, wines, brandies, clarets, champagnes, cigars, &c.; comprising the stock of a gentleman going to Europe, among which may be found fine old ntard and London Dock brandies, Madeira and sherry wines St. Julien claret, Bouzy & Mum champagnes, Jamaica rum, Irish whisky, preserves, teas, &c. Also, 5,000 Havana cigars, of various brands. The whole to be sold peremptory, to close consignments.

F. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CIGARS AND GREEN TOW.—The Manhattan Co. will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 66 Nassau-st., the remainder of their large stock of custom made furniture. Housekeepers and the trade have a chance for great bargains. 50,000 cigars and 51 bales of green tow must be sold. Large lot of goods at private sale. Out-door sales and sales at private houses attended to promptly.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING AND ASSFELITIN VARNISH IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell THIS (Saturday) MORNING, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, a lot of new and second-hand clothing, left by boarders at a hotel, the last two years. Also 500 gallons Asfelitin Varnish.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—March 11, 1856, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., the very desirable 2-story attic and basement house, No. 108 Monroe-st., with an unexpired lease of lot for 20 years. Ground rent $150. The house is well calculated for two families, has two sets of gas pipes and two meters throughout, marble mantels on 1st and second floors, folding doors and high ceilings. Croton water in back area, with front and back vaults. The property will rent for $650 to $700 per annum, formerly occupied by the owner, and now let to Rev. C. J. Hopkins till 1st of May. The lot is full sized, with a good garden, filled with choice roses, honeysuckles, grape vines, and flowers of all kinds. Part of the money can remain on mortgage.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS!—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford to sell at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos for selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $140. Pianos to let. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No 348 Bleecker-st., extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large and varied assortment at reduced prices, (and the great advantage in buying from first hands at the manufactory,) also to examine their Grand Diagonal Piano, superior to any now made. One second-hand Piano, $50, and one at $150.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $100 and $175; melodeons for $25, $35 and $50. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co's pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

AN ÆOLIAN PIANO—Rosewood, nearly new, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $350, will be sold for $250, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. Several fine second-hand pianos, very cheap. New pianos low. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged, Warerooms, No. 226 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinence passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or more than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place of which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or cloths, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING,
No 430 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure of" numerous plates $1. Office No 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.

THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY

For scrofula, scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions, used in conjunction with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. The public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patents of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and onbebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CANNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 daily. Attendance to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the invalid it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements, of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Francais

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 60 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some of distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec una extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, No. 56 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

They don't help complaints, but they cure them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils; often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their practices and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and its terrible consequences; DR. LAMONT'S PARIS and LONDON treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Dueno-st., (Chetham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chetham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them with perfect ease of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CURED OF A VIOLENT COUGH—And spitting blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne of Dr. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court, J. I. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., lumber-dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, proprietor, is a physician of over twenty years' practice, No. 3 3 Hudson-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consist of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

I. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 9 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in time to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Soldier Killed on Military Parade—Desperate Fight on board a Schooner—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

We have had some military performance in the past week given to illustrate our advance in the noble art and science of war. On the 17th, Gen. ALMANZA ordered a regular training, and a military "break-down" in the old-fashioned "sham fight" order—the volunteers for the sport, arrayed in opposition to the Queen's soldiers, whom they were to conquer—and they did it most gallantly, led on by the brave Colonel Commandant Jose MACIA MORALES. It was not all a dream—one soldier was killed, and several were wounded, by balls and buttons, that got by accident into the wrong place.

The affair came off upon the grounds between Fort Principe and the coast near Chorera. It was a God-shining day, and the scene was brilliant.

The U. S. sloop *Cyane* arrived here from a cruise the 17th, and sailed for Pensacola the 20th, after going through with the usual visit ceremonies. The officers were well received at the Palace, and well pleased. The British brig-of-war *Arab* arrived on the 21st, the British brig-of-war *Daring* on the 22d —all reported well, &c.

A dreadful fight occurred a few days since in the vicinity of Nuevitas, on board the Spanish steamer *Pelayo*, trading hence to St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer got ashore, and some disputs arose between the Captain and his Chief Engineer, which terminated by the first being shot through the head—killed immediately—the Engineer was killed by another discharge from a pistol in the hands of the First Officer. The particulars we have not. The weather has improved, and our planters are nearly all at work again. Sugar—70,000 boxes in store—prices not declined, although having that tendancy. Molasses is more decidedly touched by the late news from Europe as to peace prospects. Our health good, and the people content with military parades, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY

Fillmore Club in Brooklyn.

A National American Club was organized in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected:

President.—JOHN Q. ADAMS.
Vice-Presidents.—George Ingram, P. L. Pierce.
Secretary.—Robert Scrimager.
Treasurer.—William Pitbiado.

O. U. A.'s in Brooklyn.

A new Chapter of this order has been recently organized in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, as "Enterprise No. 92."

☞ Rev. Dr. VINTON delivered the semi-weekly lecture at St. George's Church, corner Broadway and Felton street last evening. His subject was, "The Young Man of Understanding." A large audience was present. During Lent, exercises will be held in this Church every Wednesday and Friday evening.

☞ Ex-Vice-President DALLAS, our new Minister to the Court of St. James, is in town, and took a stroll through the City Hall offices yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions.

Fires.

THE FIRE IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

The loss by the fire in Exchange-place last night was, as already stated, about $40,000. Of this amount about $30,000 was on the goods in the store of CLEVELAND & Co. The firm are insured for $28,500 as follows:

City Insurance Co		$5,000
Grocer's	do	5,000
Metropolitan	do	5,000
Equitable	do	5,000
Atlantic	do (Brooklyn)	5,000
Washington	do	5,000
Commercial	do	5,000
North River	do	5,000
United States	do	2,500
Total		$42,500

Messrs. John M. Farmer, Kuhn, Randskopf & Co., Heidelbuth, Seasongood & Co., McKenzie, Ceadow & Co., Jormes, Low & Co., and A. V. Ayres had offices in the building, which was damaged to the amount of about $10,000. It is owned by Geo. B. Dow, and fully insured in the North River Insurance Company.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

A fire broke out in the clothing store of Mr. BERNAU, No. 200 Bowery, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $3,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed both in that city and in New-York long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER from Baltimore in consequence of ill health. Patients in these cities will in future enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice and treatment by inhalation, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

It can scarcely be *necessary* for Dr. HUNTER to say anything as to the method of treatment employed, but as this is often misrepresented, it may not be out of place briefly to allude to it.

1st.—The *curative* treatment consists in the administration of medicines by inhalation, thereby bringing them into immediate application with the diseased air-passages and lungs.

2d.—The *palliative* means comprise careful attention to the relief of those *sympathetic* affections of other organs, which are ever present in a greater or less degree in all forms of pulmonary consumption.

3d.—In addition to the curative treatment of the pulmonary disease by inhalation, and the palliative means just alluded to, a good nourishing diet is enjoined; warm flannel ordered to be worn over the body, and free and regular exercise to be taken in the open air, the lungs being protected in cold and raw weather by a *respirator*.

These combined means comprise a treatment at once more rational, more in accordance with the principles of true science, and infinitely more successful than any ever heretofore employed for the relief of consumption, bronchitis and asthma.

The systematized practice of inhalation was introduced into the United States by Dr. HUNTER, in 1851, since which time its success has been such as to lead not only to its very general adoption by the profession, but in too many instances, to induce physicians, without either practical instruction or any adequate experience, to proclaim themselves its advocates and practitioners.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February, an extended explanation of this treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHEPMAN & Co., Astor House. Specimen copies will be sent to such as desire to judge of the work.

There are many persons throughout the country suffering from affections of the lungs, who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of inhalation, but are prevented by their health, the state of the weather, or other considerations, from visiting the City. These generally suppose a personal examination to be in every instance necessary, which is not the case. All that is absolutely required is that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms, the past history of his disease, and the opinions he has received from his physician. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent to those who desire it, on application to either of the following addresses: Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 628 Broadway, New-York; Dr. F. MORSON, No. 802 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, or Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street, Baltimore.

Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally at his residence, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

No. 628 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

NOT CLOSED YET.—The late accident, caused by the breaking of the hoisting apparatus of heavy iron sliding doors and shutters of Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, brown stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, led many to suppose the entire stock of that extensive establishment was already disposed of, and the partial suspension of business yesterday created considerable excitement among those who were ignorant of the cause. This morning, however, the difficulty will be remedied, and the usual inducements offered to purchasers. The stock still contains an unsurpassed assortment of the most costly fabrics of Rich Dress Goods, together with a general assortment of all that is useful in housekeeping. The immense reduction in prices of this stock, caused by the absolute necessity of the close of business, is a general theme of conversation among all classes. None should think of purchasing without first visiting Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "How le it, if it costs EBLING fifteen thousand dollars to partially clean Broadway, can KNOX, the Hatter, afford his Spring Style at the low price of four dollars?" This is one of the wonders of our times. For its elucidation visit his (KNOX'S) salesrooms, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—We learn that HORACE WATERS, of No. 333 Broadway, New-York, agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makes of pianos and melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known catalogue of music at one-third off from the regular prices, and will forward the same free of postage. His offers to the trade, teachers and schools, are of the most favorable character—all of which he will be able to fill to the letter, by having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters' pianos are known as among the very best. We are unable to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*New-York Evangelist.*

[Advertisement.]

WHERE'S THE POLICE?—The hatters who charge five dollars for an indifferent hat think it an outrage, that KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should sell his Spring Style for four. We think with the hatters. Where *is* the Police?

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Launch of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat followed closely upon the heels—figuratively speaking—of the frigate *Niagara*. The cost of the former is only four dollars, while the latter will tax Uncle Sam something over a million. Think of it; and visit KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. DONALD KENNEDY,

Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Erne, the 'Unter, and his 'Orse," as the Cockney says, draws immensely at the Broadway Theatre; but the greatest attraction of the day is KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL, BRILLIANT, ORIGINAL, STRIKINGLY ELEGANT, AND REMARKABLY CHEAP.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat will be ready on Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat is a novelty that must command admiration.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat is as "brilliant" in manufacture as it is "unique" in conception.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat, "strikingly elegant," is sold at the economical price of four dollars.

KNOX'S Spring style of Hat will be ready at the aforementioned time, at KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and all will acknowledge it worthy of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances are to be given at this favorite Theatre to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 in the evening. The great Burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug," will be performed on each occasion, for the last times. The Pantomime of the "Magic Pills" will also be presented with it in the afternoon, and in the evening the "Ice Witch" will be added, making one of the strongest entertainments of the season.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEMAND.—Everybody *must* have a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style. Everybody *will* have a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style. Everybody knows that to *procure* a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style only costs four dollars. And everybody who must procure a Hat of KNOX'S Spring style, at the low price of four dollars, *should* know that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Visit him.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HAT.—Call at his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and inspect it. Price four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember, for your Spring Hat, you must visit KNOX.

Remember, his price is but four dollars.

Remember, that his Hats are unapproachable in beauty, style and durability.

Remember, that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

In the language of the ghost of Hamlet's father, "Remember!"

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild yet thorough reparation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for Summer complaint, colic, worms, cholera morbus and all internal diseases of children, as well as of adults.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Navigation in Broadway is now open, and access to the City is free, even to the residents of Jersey, Hoboken and Brooklyn. No wonder that there is a rush for KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat. Those who are unsupplied should make an early visit to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES, of every variety and style, combining elegance and beauty with durability, &c., manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail, by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 18 Canal-st.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWNE'S patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST NOVELTY—KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HAT.—Price only four dollars. Cost of inspection—nothing. Place to examine it—corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Portraits of A. J. DONELSON on view at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb 27, by Rev. J. E. Searles, at his residence, Mr. J. OSCAR HARGER to Miss HARRIET MYERS, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JAMES A. SIMONS, of Montreal, and JULIA, daughter of Amherst Wight, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Mr. Marvin, Mr. JOSEPH L. PEERLY to Miss SARAH M. GILFILLAN, all of this City.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

In this City, on Feb. 28, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. ROBERT BLAIR to Miss ELLEN LOGAN.

In Morrisania, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. A. C. FOSS, JAMES BROWN to MRS. MARY HALL, daughter of Thomas Wicks, all of Morrisania.

At Sparkill Parsonage, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, by Dr. Cole, cent. B. LEWIS DIMMOW, of Trenton, N. J., to MINNIE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cole.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, MARGARET JANE TROTTER, only daughter of the late Peter and Elizabeth Trotter, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 87 Cannon-st., on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens

Thou art going to the grave—from our midst thou wert taken,
In youth and in beauty conveyed to the tomb:
But in that fair land where thou soon shalt awaken,
Thy youth and thy beauty forever will bloom.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, of croup, ADELPHIA SMITH DURFEE, daughter of Charles and Adelpha S. Durfee, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 105 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., this day, (Saturday,) March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES, infant son of Richard and Emma Pauling, aged 15 months.

Its remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 29, of cancers, JOHN GILMORE WATSON, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the members of Pacific Lodge, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 East 26th-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, Feb. 29, at his residence, No. 33 South 6th-st., HUGH O'REILLY, son of Wm. O'Reilly, aged 48 years.

Due notice will be given of funeral, &c.

In South Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 29, ANNE LOUISE, youngest child of Thomas R. and Susan T. Capen, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Carroll-st., to-morrow, Sunday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 22, Miss MARY ROSS, in the 84th year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JAMES BARKER, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment, by the cars which leave Canal-st., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, HANNAH, relict of the late John Gregory, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Lewis Gregory, No. 121 West 14th-st., on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, DAVID FLEMING, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow *Herald* please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 29.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	86¾	5	N. Y. Central R. R.	93½
1,000	Virginia 6s	95	10	do	b10 93½
5,000	do	94¾	50	do	93¾
2,100	California 7s, '70	91½	200	do	92
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	93¾	100	do	b30 93¼
12,000	Hud. R. 3d mt. bs.	68	50	do	b30 93½
5,000	do	68¼	210	Erie Railroad	33½
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87½	850	do	b3 57⅜
10,000	do	s30 87½	100	do	s3 57½
7,500	do	87¾	100	do	b30 58
21	Am. Ex. Bk	118½	50	do	b10 58
200	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	125½	100	do	s10 58
33	Union Bk	121	275	do	58
15	Mer. Bk	102½	500	do	s3 58
5	Corn Ex. Bank	102	100	do	s10 58¾
10	Canton Co	s3 23½	315	do	s3 58¾
200	Nic. Transit Co	21¾	17	Wis. L. S. R. R.	73¾
100	do	b60 21¾	100	Harlem R. R.	s60 21¾
200	do	21¾	400	do	s3 21¾
200	do	b3 21	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b3 36
25	do	21	200	Reading R. R.	b60 93
50	Ward C. & Iron Co.	31	500	do	93¼
250	do	31½	300	do	b15 93¾
200	Flor & Key. Joint.	b3 ¾	1000	do	93¼
400	Cum. Coal Co	b3 24	174	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3 34¾
300	do	b30 24	45	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¾
300	do	b3 23¾	150	Panama R. R.	b30 104¾
700	do	b30 23¾	65	do	b3 104¾
500	do	b3 23¾	38	Cleve. C. & Cin.	101¾
200	do	23¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.	87¾
100	do	b30 23¾	50	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	87¾
100	do	b60 23¾	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	112¾
1200	do	23¾	100	do	112
50	do	23⅞	100	do	111¾
150	do	s3 23¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 77
800	Gard. Gd. Mine	b30 1¾	200	do	s30 77¾
200	do	1¾	115	do	s3 78
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3 94¼	1150	do	b60 78¾
220	do	94½	200	do	b30 78¾
200	do	b60 94¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87¾	100	Harlem Railroad	21⅝
300	Flor. & Key. Jt.	b10 ¾	100	do	21¾
10	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	100	200	Reading Railroad	93⅞
200	Cum. Coal Co.	b30 24	100	do	b3 93¾
50	do	s3 24	6	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113
100	do	b30 24¼	5	do	112¾
12	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	50	Hudson Riv. R.	b3 34¼
100	do	b30 93¾	50	do	34¾
5	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	102	100	do	34¾
10	Erie Railroad	58½	100	do	b60 35
200	do	58¾	40	Cleve. & Tol. R.	78¾
100	do	b10 58¾	300	do	78¾
50	do	b3 58¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	94¼
100	do	b60 58¾	50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84¼
150	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	35			

FRIDAY, Feb, 29, P. M.

The telegraphic summary of the market and money accounts by the *America* at Hulifax, from Liverpool Feb. 16, report a heavy business in Cotton—92,000 bales for the week, at an advance of a *farthing*, which was had on the early sales, but not fully sustained at the close. Orleans Middling is quoted at 5 5-16the of a penny, and Orleans Fair 6¾d. The new English loan of £20,000,000 sterling was duly notified in Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Premier was to meet the London capitalists on Monday, 18th February, on the subject of the terms of the negotiations. This fact, and the rumors on the Stock Exchange which preceded it, caused a decline of about 1 ₱ cent. in the Funds. The Peace prospects continued to inspire confidence. The discussion of the American question in Parliament would indicate that Lord CLARENDON'S answer to the last dispatch of Mr. MARCY had not then been completed. Flour and Grain show a further slight decline. Money is represented as stringent and on quick demand. The circulars report an advance in American Stocks. Federal and State in improved demand, and Railway Bonds quite buoyant, the market closing on an active demand. Illinois Centrals, 80¼; Erie Thirds, 88; Erie Sinking Fund, 82; New-York Central Sevens, 96, and the Sixes 87; Illinois Free Lands, 85; California Sevens, 82; Virginia Dollar Bonds, 87, and Sterling 85.

The Stock Market was irregular and unsettled in tone to-day. In the forenoon a very favorable construction was put on the political news from Washington, and the published correspondence on the British Enlistment Controversy. Erie shares, which continue to be regarded as the standard by which the temper of speculation is judged, advanced to 59¼ ₱ cent. Then came various and undefined rumors of the news by the *America* at Halifax, and the quotation, 90⅛@90¼ for the English Funds being ascertained, the conclusion was jumped at, without waiting for the explanation of the cause of the decline, that something was very wrong and adverse in the political accounts, and so the market was sold down right and left. Erie touched 57¾; New-York Central, 92; Cleveland and Toledo, 77; Reading, 92¼, and Cumberland, 23½ ₱ cent. The sales were not extravagantly large, and most of the cheap Stock was put off by the *Bears*, except Cumberland, the holders of which have evinced some eagerness to sell for a day or two past. In the afternoon, on the publication of part of the details of the news, prices recovered ¾@1 ₱ cent., and closed steady at about the currency of Thursday afternoon.

The Foreign mail for the *Atlantic* to-morrow is likely to be a light one. The sales of Exchange to-day were only to a moderate amount, partly to the Importing trade, at 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent. on London; 5.20@5.18¾ on France. We hear of no sales of Bullion for shipment. Money was generally easy; a little more demand among some of the Stock Brokers, and a fair request for discounts from the Importers. The Custom Duties were comparatively light. The Sub-Treasury balance increased $63,566. We are indebted to Mr. CISCO and his Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the usual monthly statement of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Departments in this City for February:

Regular balance Feb. 1	$1,797,839
Receipts of the month	4,845,573
Total	$6,643,461
Disbursements	3,619,491
Sub-Treasury, Feb. 29	$3,023,970
Disbursing Officers	1,353,573
Interest Fund	61,938
Assay Office	1,347,436
Bullion Fund	6,404,419
Balance all Departments	$12,195,936
Custom Duties February, 1853	$3,532,588
Against February, 1855	2,707,016
Increase	$824,572
Deposits of Gold Dust, &c.	$1,020,000
(Foreign $19,500.)	
Deposits of Silver	12,683
Total	$1,032,683
Payable in Coin	$132,683
In Bars	900,000—$1,032,683
Bars stamped during month	$3,239,701
Remitted to Mint for Coinage	3,550,000

The increase of Coin and Bullion in the Sub-Treasury Department since Saturday afternoon, Feb. 23, is $782,273, principally from Custom Duties. The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,566,254, against $1,450,149 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED.	Pkgs	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,578	$429,545	53	$22,816	224	$59,933
Man. of Cotton	2,072	396,580	116	17,217	439	98,913
Man. of Silk	650	310,310	122	22,177	219	75,899
Man. of Flax	1,034	269,014	86	20,102	162	33,178
Miscellaneous	404	60,894	8	5,520	617	12,339
Total	5,538	$1,478,343	424	$87,912	1,664	$328,271
		87,912				1,478,343
Total entered		$1,566,255	Total marketed			$1,758,614

The March coupon of $10,000,000 of the New-York and Erie Loans, 1859 and 1883, will be paid to-morrow at the Manhattan Bank. The Ohio Trust Company pay the March coupon on the Bonds of the City of Wheeling, City of Toledo, City of Detroit, Dayton and Western Railroad, Indianapolis and Cincinnati or Upper Mississippi Road and Cleveland and Pittsburg Road. The Interest on the Little Miami Road, and that part of the principal of its loans due to-morrow will also be paid by the Trust Company. The Cleveland and Toledo Treasurer, No. 18 William-street, will pay the March coupon on the Bonds of the Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury has caused official proclamation to be made of the intended settlement of the Texas Debt, as assumed by the General Government, by act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1855, to the amount of $7,750,000, *on the First day of June next;* being 90 days after notice of the acceptance of the terms of the bill by the Legislature of Texas. The proclamation prescribes as follows:

And whereas the creditors referred to in said act of Congress are deemed identical with the holders of the debt described in the said act of the State of Texas; and whereas it is alleged that there exist forged certificates of said debt, the holders of which may assert to be genuine, and claim payment of; and whereas the third section of said act of Congress requires the holders of the certificates and other evidences of said debt, shall execute releases to the United States, and also to the State of Texas, before payment; and the fourth section of said act requires that public notice should be given for the space of ninety days of the time when said payment will be made; and whereas the Treasury Department has adopted the form A of a release to the United States, and the form B of a release to the State of Texas, notice is hereby given to said creditors that payment, *pro rata*, will be made at the Treasury of the United States, by means of treasury drafts on some of the assistant treasury or public depositaries of the United States, on and after the 1st of June, 1856, to such of the holders of the genuine certificates or other evidences of said debt, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, who shall have assigned their said certificates or other evidences of said debt to the United States, and executed the release in the form A to the United States, and the release in the form B to the State of Texas, and filed the same with the Secretary of the Treasury 30 days before the first of June next, the 30 days being required to investigate the genuineness of the certificates; for which purpose, the department is advised, Texas will send an agent who possesses knowledge of the debt as it was created, and the handwriting of the officials whose signatures are attached to them.

It is desirable that all the certificates and evidences of debt should be fixed 30 days before the 1st of June, and the holders will take notice that all certificates and evidences not filed before that time will be retained for examination and investigation until the department shall be fully satisfied of the genuineness of the certificates and evidences produced. The assignment and releases may be executed and acknowledged in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or the chief clerk thereof, in the presence of a notary public, and he witnessed by the Assistant Secretary or chief clerk and notary, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; but when the holders desire to make the assignment and execute the releases out of the city of Washington, it may be done in the presence of an assistant treasurer, or collector, or surveyor of the customs, in the presence of a notary public, and be witnessed by the collector or surveyor and the notary public, and be certified by the notary under his notarial seal; and if there be no collector or surveyor of the customs at the place where the party resides, the assignment and releases may be executed before any court of record, in the presence of the judge and clerk thereof, and he witnessed by them, and certified by the clerk under his seal of office; and if the holder be out of the United States, the assignment and releases may be executed before any United States Consul, and be witnessed and certified by him under his consular seal. All persons executing such assignments and releases must also declare, under oath before the notary, clerk, or consul, as the case may be, that they are the real owners of the certificates or other evidences of debt, or that the same have been assigned to them, *bona fide*, for collection; and the notary, clerk, or consul must include the fact of that declaration in their certificate of acknowledgment.

The *pro rata* dividend, when allowed by the accounting officers, will be remitted to the parties in accordance with their directions, or the drafts handed to their regularly-constituted agents for transmission.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Form A.

KNOW all persons by these presents, that —— has released, and hereby releases, the United States of America from all further liability or claim for the payment of certificate or evidence of debt number ——, for the sum of $——, issued by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by the United States in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850," approved the 28th day of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas, approved the 1st of February, 1856.

As witness my hand and seal.

Form B.

Know all persons by these presents that —— has released, and hereby releases, the State of Texas from all further liability or claim for the payment of certificate or evidence of debt number ——, for the sum of $——, issued by the late Republic of Texas, and redeemed by the United States in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," approved the 28th of February, 1855, and an act of the State of Texas, approved the 1st of February, 1856.

As witness my hand and seal.

KENTUCKY BANK MOVEMENT.

Yr.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits
1851	$7,030,000	$7,050,437	$1,711,927
1852	8,108,825	8,561,121	1,830,834
1853	9,076,436	11,702,767	2,422,646
1854	10,822,250	13,573,510	2,748,362
1855	10,843,988	8,628,946	2,196,624
1856	10,404,822	12,434,553	2,522,692
Yr.	Discounts.	Exchange.	Specie
1851	$4,852,960	$6,860,636	$3,475,153
1852	5,110,726	9,422,297	3,418,035
1853	5,288,283	11,953,755	4,891,241
1854	4,819,574	13,608,592	4,594,369
1855	4,421,264	12,405,171	4,143,541
1856	5,312,563	15,538,309	4,010,016

The Kentucky Circulation is one of the most popular and extensive in the whole West. It is now larger than the Bank Capital. The Exchange operations on New-Orleans and the East, are also very large and profitable. The Specie reserve has nearly doubled since 1851. The Bank Dividends range from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. a year. The Capital, Circulation and Coin are thus distributed, January, 1856:

Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Coin.
Bank of Kentucky	$3,700,000	$2,810,847	$1,025,307
Northern Bank Kentucky	2,250,000	2,338,601	939,959
Bank of Louisville	1,080,000	1,554,794	542,331
Southern Bank	1,405,000	2,149,983	848,499
Farmers' Bank	1,494,220	2,383,961	902,418
Commercial Bank	475,542	699,458	311,449
Total	$10,404,822	$12,634,533	$4,610,016

COMMERCE OF LOUISVILLE CITY.

	Tons.
Domestic Receipts, 1855	$36,321,344
Provision Trade alone	6,564,634
Tobacco Trade alone	1,293,805
Steamboat Tonnage	83,821,000
Steamboat carrying capacity	63,324,400

NCE TRADE OF THE WEST.

	1854-5.	1855-6.
Ohio	501,802	331,000
Kentucky	340,799	414,284
Indiana	435,663	447,870
Iowa	81,251	58,700
Illinois	335,672	372,836
Tennessee	14,200	62,400
Missouri	101,970	138,629
Total slaughtered	1,810,787	2,024,125

The above aggregates (says the Cincinnati *Price Current*) show an increase in number of 214,838. We have yet to hear from 20 places in Ohio, 19 in Indiana, 8 in Iowa, 22 in Illinois, 3 in Wisconsin, and 4 in Missouri; besides some new places, the return from which will, no doubt, increase the excess, this season, to 400,000. At 89 of the places reported the increase in the weight ranges from 3 to 40 ₱ cent., chiefly ranging from 9 to 30 ₱ cent., and at 17 places there is a decrease in weight reported, of two to ten ₱ cent.

The new Importers' and Traders' Bank was to-day admitted to the Clearing-House Association, with its full paid up capital of $1,000,000. This is the first addition made to the Association since the establishment of the Clearing-House in October, 1853. Of the original associated Banks, four have gone out by liquidation.

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

We issued our last Circular on the 16th ultimo, per steamer *Quaker City*. The *Canada's* advices, which were received on the 18th, caused holders again to advance prices—but not being met by buyers, the market assumed a quiet and, in a few days, a dull aspect—which has continued without intermission up to Thursday evening. The exceptions being sales of 2,500 bales in transit on the 18th, and about 1,000 daily until receipt of the mail per *Canada*, on which occurrence sales of 14,000 bales at full prices were reported. Since that there appears to have been considerable inquiry for Cotton afloat—sales of which, at satisfactory prices, could have been readily effected, but for an almost entire absence of samples. The advices per *Atlantic* and *Asia* to 9th, were both received early on Monday, 25th, and increased the desire to sell, without inducing exporters to come forward, although concessions of ⅛c. could easily have been obtained. The *America's* accounts to 16th ult. of sales of 92,000 bales in the week, at an advance of fully ⅛d., were currently known yesterday some hours before the official publication, but we could perceive no desire to speculate for an advance in

New-York Daily Times

VOL. V.....NO. 1390. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CINCINNATI.

The Judge's Decision in the Habeas Corpus—The Fugitives Returned to Kentucky—Scenes, Incidents, and a Row.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 29.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge LEAVITT gave the following decision on the Habeas Corpus case:

IN PARTE, E. H. ROBINSON, MARSHAL, ETC., HABEAS CORPUS.

Without taking time to set forth at length the facts appearing in the petition for this Habeas Corpus, and the return made to it, I may say, in brief, that the question involved is, whether the Marshal or the Sheriff of Hamilton county is rightfully entitled to the custody of the four persons named in these proceedings. At the time that this writ was sued out, a claim for these persons, with others alleged to be fugitive Slaves, was pending and undetermined, before a Commissioner of this Court. In the progress of the investigation of this claim, the Commissioner, for the safe keeping of the alleged fugitives, had ordered them to be confined in the jail of Hamilton county, to be brought before him from time to time, as he might adjudge necessary. The Commissioner, on the 28th of February, issued an order to the Sheriff requiring him to produce the bodies of all the alleged fugitives (seven in number) in the morning of the next day at 10 o'clock, to answer to his final judgment in the premises. In pursuance of this order, the Marshal made the attempt to get the possession of the persons referred to, but the Sheriff refused to permit him to take them from the jail, the four persons in reference to whom the writ of *habeas* issued. The return of the Sheriff sets forth as the grounds of his refusal, that the Grand Jury of Hamilton County having previously returned a bill of indictment against these four persons for the crime of murder in the first degree, a writ of *capias* was duly issued on the 20th of February, commanding him to take the said persons into his custody, to answer to said charge; and that on the same day, pursuant to the command of said writ, he arrested them, then being in the jail of Hamilton County, upon the order for their commitment by the Commissioner, as before stated, and made a return of such arrest on the writ of *capias*. And the Sheriff claims that he is rightfully in the possession of these persons in virtue of these proceedings, and cannot surrender it to the Marshal on his claim.

The question presented on these facts is one of conflict between the Marshal and the Sheriff, as to the legal custody of these persons. It is insisted by the counsel of the Marshal, that they were in his custody under lawful process from the Commissioner, and that it was not competent for the Sheriff to arrest them, under the process of the State, while they were so held under process issued by authority of the laws of the United States. On the other hand, it is claimed by the counsel for the Sheriff, that the proceedings against them under the Fugitive Slave Act, then pending, and their commitment to the jail of Hamilton County, did not shield them from the arrest on a charge of a violation of the criminal law of the State of Ohio.

In disposing of this question, I am free to confess I have had some anxiety to find a legal basis on which I could satisfactorily reach the conclusion, that these fugitives could properly be held in custody under the process of the State, notwithstanding the fact of their being in the prior legal custody of the Marshal. And my first impressions were strongly in favor of the position, that as the claim of the owner in the proceeding under the fugitive Slave Act, was the mere assertion of a civil right, it must be subordinate, and yield to the right of the State to assert and enforce its criminal laws. But upon a closer examination of the principle involved, and the cases referred to as bearing on the question, I am prepared to adopt a different conclusion.

If the question as to the rightful custody of these four persons could be controlled and governed with exclusive reference to the rights asserted by their owner and claimant, I should have no hesitancy in holding that those rights could not be protected at the hazard of infringing upon the rights and dignity of the State of Ohio. But there is obviously another phase of this subject, that presents it in a different and far more imposing aspect. In sustaining, as I am always inclined to do, the just powers and sovereign rights of the State, the claims of the national Government, and the necessity of sustaining and vindicating its laws, must not be overlooked. In our compound system, the National and State Governments have their appropriate functions and duties; and it is vital to the healthful action of the system that each should move within its constitutional orbit, thereby avoiding conflicts and collision.

But without extending my remarks in this direction, I may observe that if the four persons named in the writ of *habeas corpus*, came at the time of their arrest by the Sheriff, in the custody of the Marshal, under process issued by authority of a law of the United States, I do not see how that custody can be superseded. And I may here remark, that speaking judiciously, this question is not affected by the fact that the law of the United States under which the process issues, and these persons are in custody, may be viewed, even by a majority of community as inexpedient, unjust, or oppressive. Until repealed, or adjudged void on the ground of unconstitutionality by the proper judicial tribunal of the Union, it must be respected and observed as law.

In holding, as I must do in this case, that the right of the Marshal to the custody of the person in question must be respected, I am not to be understood as asserting that a fugitive slave is not responsible for the violation of the criminal laws of the State to which he may have fled. It is the undoubted right of every State to punish crime committed within its limits. A State destitute of this right in its freest and fullest exercise, could have no just claim to sovereignty. And, if an escaped slave could violate law with impunity, many of the States of this Union would be in a most defenceless condition. It is not asserted, therefore, that they are not liable to punishment, but merely, that if they are in custody of an officer, under a law of the United States before their arrest for crime against the State law, the latter arrest cannot be enforced till the disability existing by the prior arrest is removed. In other words, the slave being in the custody of an officer acting under the authority of another, and for the purposes of this question, a foreign jurisdiction, he cannot, by the mere force of a subsequent arrest, be delivered from such custody.

In Derr's case, 3 Howard Rep. 105, Judge MCLEAN, in giving the opinion of the Supreme Court, strongly sustains the position just stated. This was an application for *habeas corpus* to deliver DORR from imprisonment in the State of Rhode Island, under a sentence for treason committed against that State. Judge MCLEAN says: "Neither this or any other Court of the United States, or Judge thereof, can issue a *habeas corpus* to bring up a prisoner, who is in custody, under a sentence or execution of a State Court, for any other purpose than to be used as a witness. And it is immaterial whether the imprisonment be under *civil or criminal process*.

If it be true, as here asserted, that no Federal Court can interfere with the exercise of the proper jurisdiction of a State Court, either in a civil or criminal case, the converse of the proposition is equally true. And it results, that a State Court cannot take from an officer of the United States, even on a criminal charge, the custody of a person in execution in a civil case.

It is said in argument, that if these persons cannot be held by the arrest of the Sheriff under the State process, the rights and dignity of Ohio are invaded without the possibility of redress. I cannot concur in this view. The Constitution and Laws of the United States provide for a reclamation of those persons, by a demand on the Executive of Kentucky. It is true, if now remanded to the claimant and taken back to Kentucky as slaves, they cannot be said to have fled from justice in Ohio; but it would clearly be a case within the spirit and intention of the Constitution and the act of Congress, and I trust that nothing would be hazarded by the prediction, that upon demand properly made upon the Governor of Kentucky, he would order them to be surrendered to the authorities of Ohio, to answer to its violated law. I am sure it is not going too far to say, that if the strictness of the law did not require this, an appeal to comity would not be in vain.

But I cannot expand on this question. I should have been gratified if time and the nature of my arguments had allowed me to enter more fully into its consideration, and to have noticed the numerous authorities cited in the argument. In my present circumstances this has been impossible.

THE DELIVERY OF THE FUGITIVES.

About 4 o'clock the United States Marshal, with a large number of Assistants, went to the county jail to receive the fugitives. They were brought out into the reception room, one by one, by the jailers, and then delivered by the Sheriff, in person, to United States Marshal ROBINSON and his Deputies. Mr. RUSSEL carried in SILLY, the infant, while Mr. BROWN offered his arm to MARGARET, and J. BILL POLLOCK walked arm in arm with SIMON to the omnibus. When about to start, Mr. ROBINSON called to the driver to stop. Some of MARGARET's clothes (given to her since in jail) had been left. They were brought out, and the omnibus then moved on. H. H. ROBINSON and GEO. S. BENNETT led the way in a buggy, and the omnibus, surrounded by a number of Deputy Mashals, followed. They proceeded down Sycamore to Ninth, thence to Walnut, and down Walnut to the Covington ferry landing.

A large crowd which had gathered around the jail, followed, but with the silence and order of a funeral procession. They were attending the funeral of the sovereignty of the State of Ohio.

The moment the omnibus drove on the ferry boat *Kentucky* she was cut loose. MARSHALL, one of the claimants, was on the bow-deck surrounded by crowds of his friends, and warm congratulations were exchanged. "Oh," said one, "ain't this worth a thousand dollars?" "Yes," replied another, "we've got the d——d Abolition State under foot now, and by G——d we'll keep it there." "Oh, it's too good," said a third, in great exultation.

The omnibus drove up to the jail and deposited the fugitives. Women with children in their arms came to the door steps in the street, and beautiful, dark-haired girls, gleaming with jewels, filled the open windows—all to see the procession pass. It reminded us of the recent jubilee in Cincinnati on the 22d of February.

After the negroes were deposited, the white men went to the Magnolia House to hold a congratulatory meeting. The bar was opened, and for some time liquor flowed freely, without money and without price.

THE CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT COVINGTON—SPEECHES—ASSAULT ON A REPORTER.

Mr. ROBINSON, the United States Marshal, being loudly called for, took a position on the balcony of the Magnolia House, while the crowd gathered in the street below. He commenced by saying, "We in Ohio may well be proud this day that our sovereignty as a State has been maintained, by vindicating the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky." [Applause.] He then denounced, in good round terms, the Abolitionists of Ohio—spoke of his own personal courage, and his determination to do his duty. He did not claim that he had in this case done anything more than his duty.

Mr. FINNELL was next called out. He said, that though Mr. ROBINSON claimed no credit for doing anything but his duty, yet, in doing that, he had well merited the commendation in the good book, of "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Applause.] He said he loved the Union, and that it was far dearer to him then than it was two hours ago. [Applause.] "You may talk as much as you please about the chivalry of Kentucky—I tell you the salvation of Kentucky, and of the South, and the continuance of our domestic institution, depends entirely upon the integrity and continuance of our Federal Union." [Tremendous applause.]

"FLINN" and "GAINES" were then loudly called for. FLINN came forward, and was introduced by Mr. FINNELL as the counsel of the Marshal. He made a "glorious Union" speech, but stopped short, and said he was dry, and must go down to get a drink. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES was then called for.

Mr. ROBINSON came forward and apologized for Mr. GAINES' non-appearance by stating that he had been appointed a Committee of One to go over the way and invite Mr. JOLLIFFE to come over and get a drink.

This was received with shouts and laughter; but the multitude still persisted in calling "GAINES," and he finally came forward.

Mr. GAINES said, "I'm ten thousand times obliged to you, gentlemen, for your diligence in preserving the laws and carrying them out; but I am no speech-maker. Mr. FLINN will speak for me."

JACOB FLINN then said: He could assure them that no mercenary motive actusted Mr. GAINES in pursuing these slaves. It was a pure matter of principle with him, for they had cost him more money than would howlder the whole street with wooly-heads.

As it was getting dark and the crowd began to disperse, our reporter then left. While he had been standing in the crowd, with his pencil in his hand, he frequently heard such remarks as "See that d—d Abolition reporter," "What business has he over here from Ohio?" but thought nothing of them. He had gone two or three blocks from the Magnolia House toward the river, when he was suddenly struck behind. He turned around, but was immediately surrounded by a crowd, struck by a number of persons, and knocked down. One respectable-looking man remonstrated with the crowd, but with no effect. They cried "Tar and feather him," "Duck him." "He's a d—d Abolitionist, give him hell." "Take him down to the river, and put him on a cake of ice, and let him go to the d—l." The last suggestion seemed to delight them, and they surrounded him and proceeded toward the river. He noticed a number of men in this crowd whom he had seen in the Court-room, during the trial of the case, serving as special Deputy Marshals from Kentucky.

Just as they reached the levee they were joined by a small party, some of them Deputy Marshals from Ohio, who had come over to assist in bringing over the fugitives. Mr. LEE, late deputy City Marshal of Cincinnati, recognized our reporter; the Ohio party drew their shooters and ordered the Kentuckians to stand back. They obeyed. But the moment the ferry boat had left the landing the Kentuckians crowded on the wharf boat and shouted their curses and threatenings, swearing that if they ever again caught the d—d abolition reporter on that side of the river they would kill him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Buenos Ayres.

THE LAST INVASION BY FLORES—COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION—AFFAIRS AT MONTEVIDEO.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres, *viâ* England, to the 2d of January. It was generally believed that the negotiations at the Parana would end in nothing. Everything was dull and gloomy. The *British Packet*, of Dec. 29, publishes the following:

"The new invasion of FLORES must be held the event of the week. He disembarked at Las Piedras with some three or four companions, and on the 24th we find him about the sources of the Arroyo del Medio, some 10 leagues inland, at the head of a party numbering upwards of 100, including BUSTOS, LAMELA, CLAVERO, LUQUEZ, &c., &c.

On this occasion, judging from their published correspondence, the Santafecino authorities on the frontier appear to have acted with spirit and in good faith, which we hail as a welcome symptom of returning confraternity. Colonels ORONO and CARDOSA, advised of the assemblage, immediately started in pursuit; and to their cooperation the easy discomfiture of the enterprise must be mainly ascribed.

On the 24th a convoy of arms and ammunition, evidently intended for the invaders, was intercepted by Commandant CARDOSO, and the escort, consisting of an officer and eight men, made prisoners. This probably disconcerted the plan in a vital point; still, on the following morning, Christmas-day, they crossed the Rubicon—that is, the Arroyo del Medio, the boundary line between this State and Santa Fé, thereby consummating the invasion.

Having arrived at the Canada del Arbolita, apparently without pursuit or molestation, they there halted: and on the afternoon of the same day the party, from some cause or other, broke up and dispersed. Of the dispersed part some must have re-crossed the Arroyo del Medio, for we hear of 20 being captured by the authorities of Santa Fé. Meanwhile, FLORES, with his staff and some 60 followers, shaped a course southward, apparently in the direction of Pergemino. These are the essential facts, extracted from the series of communications that form the official bulletin published by the *Cronica*; in which, to be candid, we find some things we do not comprehend, and consequently cannot explain.

Nothing further is known of the movements of the invaders; but by the latest accounts they were still in the territory of the State; and, so far from being routed, had not even been attacked."

In the southern frontier Colonels GONZALEZ and OCAMPO, with a force of 1,000 men, had assumed the offensive, and penetrated into the desert to attack the Indians. Of the movements of Gen. HORNOS very little was said or known.

The monthly retrospect of affairs in Buenos Ayres for December, 1855, shows a decided languor in the local demand for manufactured goods. Little progress had been made in securing the frontiers against the Indians, although frequent invasions which had taken place shewed the actual dangers which were to be apprehended.

The *British Packet*, after illustrating many of the commercial and other difficulties, under which the Buenos Ayregne are laboring, says:

"In short, the evils are becoming complicated and chronic, and it is not in one or two months that we must expect to cease from them. The demand for the Interior Provinces and the Republic of Paraguay, has also fallen off during the past month. The rumored collisions and the warlike preparations being made, may have had a share in bringing about this sorry result. In military equipments they were exhausting, perhaps foreshalling, the resources that should have been devoted to immigration, internal improvements, and the development of the productive industry that could alone sustain a healthy and profitable foreign commerce."

From Montevideo our advices state that disunion, anarchy and prostration appear to have reached a climax. Señor VERGUE had arrived on his way to Rio Janeiro as Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay; and a similar mission had been confided to Gen. GUIDO, near the Government of Paraguay, as a representative of the Confederate Provinces.

News From Brazil.

THE CHOLERA—BRAZILIAN TRADE OF 1855—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND COMMERCIAL ARRIVALS.

Intelligence from Rio is to the 14th of January. The cholera had disappeared from that capital, but had broken out in other portions of the Brazilian empire.

The commercial news for the month from Rio states that the sales in coffee were unimportant, dealers wanting higher prices in consequence of the news from Europe and the United States.

Dates from Bahia furnish intelligence to the 19th January. The Christmas holidays were hardly over, and business had scarcely been resumed. The market was superabundantly supplied with dry goods, flour and fish.

From Pernambuco we learn that the month ending Jan. 21, although interrupted by the holidays, had been an important business one, and imports and sales had been heavy.

DELIBERATE MURDER BY A FEMALE.—At about 1 o'clock this afternoon, as CHRISTIAN EELINGER, residing at the southwest corner of Aliemarle and Flowman streets, was at dinner, a woman named CATHARINE EISENKNOCHER (who was on a visit to EELINGER's wife, and partaking of the dinner prepared) deliberately rose from the table, and, approaching EELINGER, plunged a sheath knife into his right side, under the fifth rib, causing his death in a few minutes thereafter. The knife was a new one, and was probably purchased for the purpose for which it was here used. No cause has yet been assigned for this murder—but, the parties being German, it was difficult to get at the facts. EELINGER was about 45 years of age, and was regarded by his neighbors as an inoffensive man. The woman was committed to jail to await an examination.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 1st.

☞ The *Evening Press* is a new daily, published in Hartford on an independent platform.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—Nos. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

The Committee on Elections intend to make an elaborate report on REEDER's case on Tuesday, setting forth important facts which they expect to prove by living witnesses, and renewing the application for authority to send for persons and papers. STEPHENS, of Georgia, will make a minority report.

S.

Mr. Crampton and the Offer of Arbitration—Contract for the House Binding—The Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. CRAMPTON has written a note to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, stating that he was not instructed by Lord CLARENDON to submit a proposition to arbitrate the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. MARCY that such a proposition had been made to Mr. BUCHANAN.

It was erroneously stated, a few days since, that Mr. WILLIAMS had sold out the contract for the House binding to Mr. FARNHAM. He has formed a partnership with Mr. FARNHAM for the execution of the work, and will remain identified with it to its completion.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft, in the various Treasuries, on the 25th ult., was $22,714,056.

British Diplomacy—Tampering with the Press—The British Public and the Enlistment Difficulty—Arbitration, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND.

British diplomacy has often in times past been justly subject to suspicions not creditable to the diplomatic agents of the Crown: but the developments of the last few days must overwhelm the present Ministry of England with shame and contempt. This language may seem to be strong, but I cannot doubt it will be deemed justifiable by every clear-headed man who has read with care the correspondence in the enlistment case, and the still later development of yesterday in regard to the Central American question. The former discloses to the public view a long series of evasions and prevarications, disgraceful to England as they are insulting to the common sense of the United States. No one can doubt now that the British Government and their agents, CRAMPTON, BARCLAY, MATTHEW, and ROWECROFT, have been engaged in a carefully concocted though bungingly executed scheme to violate the law and sovereignty of the United States, and to cover it up and save themselves from the responsibility of their acts, by resort to impudent equivocations and bold assumptions, oft repeated, that black is white, and that darkness is light.

TAMPERING WITH THE PRESS.

Nor have they rested here,—but in the hope of stemming the tide of scorn which was likely to roll over them, the most strenuous efforts were made to mislead and so to quiet the Press, by assurances repeated over and over again,—and by ingenious devices to get these assurances before the conductors of the Public Press in such way as to lull suspicion of their interested source—that there was no truth in the charges as brought against the parties *now convicted, and that nothing had passed between* them and our Government, or between the two Governments themselves, showing that there was the least dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British officials. This correspondence never failed to battle against these assertions; and a comparison of the specific statements of fact which I made from time to time, with the official correspondence now public, and especially with reference to the cases of Messrs. CRAMPTON and BARCLAY, will show that your correspondent must have had sources of information worthy of entire credence, and that he did not inconsiderately present such grave charges against high functionaries of a foreign Government, nor persist in pressing them, without *knowing* that time would vindicate his course. I call attention to the point now in an egotistic spirit, but for the purpose of bespeaking the confidence of your readers, when, in future controversies, your correspondent's assertions are again assailed with a pertinacity and positiveness bearing such marked semblance of injured innocence and truth.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY DESTROYED.

This enlistment controversy is a most important one, in many points. It is not merely a question of the reparation to be made to the United States for the infringement of our laws and of our national sovereignty; it has a world-wide interest, because its incidental tendency is to forever put an end to the practice which Great Britain has pursued in other countries during the present war, and which has heretofore constituted a part of her public policy—the practice of levying foreign mercenaries to fight her battles. The United States have in this affair made their points so distinctly and positively, they have so unanswerably demonstrated the unjustifiableness of the practice, that if the British Government could ever again think of condescending to it, the general sense of all the world would revolt against her pretensions. When her Foreign Legion Bill was pressed through Parliament, under the whip and spur of the War Party, it was ably resisted by the Earl of HARDWICKE and other statesmen, who opposed it as degrading and insulting to the people of England, and as a policy which could lead to no other than disgrace and dishonor. Experience has tested these predictions, and signally vindicated them. It is scarcely possible that the same policy can ever again be pursued; and hereafter England will be constrained to depend upon her own domestic resources for any war in which she may see fit to engage—and that necessity will of itself powerfully tend to promote the general peace, by depriving her of the capacity, by means of her mere wealth, to intervene when or where she wills, by means of hired soldiers, in the affairs of other nations. The day of the "Hessians" is past, let us hope, forever.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND?

The enlistment correspondence of course goes out to England in the steamer of to-day. The British Press cannot avoid its republication; and thus the British public will be able to get at the truth of the affair. When they have read these documents, the People of England cannot fail to perceive that their Ministers have, in this affair, done gross injustice, not less to the United States than to Great Britain herself; and we may expect that the public sense of the country will compel Lord PALMERSTON and Lord CLARENDON to desist from the futile attempt to escape the responsibility of their own deplorable errors of judgment, either by suppression of the facts or denial of their force,—and that they will thus be compelled to repair the wrong which *they*, as Ministers and individuals, and not the *People* of England, have inflicted upon the United States.

MORE TRICKS OF DIPLOMACY.

The correspondence in relation to the Central American question, telegraphed you last night, is certainly very curious. Nobody that I have talked with believes the story that Mr. CRAMPTON "overlooked" the instructions of Lord CLARENDON to propose an arbitration, and that for this reason alone, that formal proposition was withheld so long. The more general opinion is that there was some private understanding between CRAMPTON and CLARENDON, that the dispatch in question was to be filed in the archives of the British Legation at Washington, to be used as a sort of "manufactured evidence" if it should ever be wanted. There is evidently diplomatic rascality here somewhere. Notice this point. On the 10th November last, CLARENDON instructed CRAMPTON to propose arbitration to Mr. MARCY. BUCHANAN was kept in profound ignorance of this fact until on the 8th of February, when in an interview with CLARENDON he was informed of it by the latter, as thus stated by Mr. BUCHANAN in his dispatch to Mr. MARCY:

"He then, for the first time, informed me that he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November; but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself: *and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. Crampton was that the matter was in Mr. Buchanan's hands.*"

Now mark, that only on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock at night, Mr. CRAMPTON communicated the dispatch referred to to Mr. MARCY, with an apology and excuse for *never having done so before*. Under these circumstances, how came CLARENDON to tell BUCHANAN, on the 8th February, in effect that CRAMPTON and MARCY had had an interview on the subject, and that the American Secretary of State had only said the matter was entirely in Mr. BUCHANAN's hands? Here is a palpable inconsistency, once difficult to explain in a manner honorable to British diplomacy. If these strictures affecting the character of Mr. CRAMPTON or of CLARENDON are deemed harsh, I think I may refer confidently, for vindication, to the evidence of their pretenses to diplomatic falsehood furnished by the Enlistment correspondence.

WILL OR OUGHT ARBITRATION BE ACCEPTED?

But the proposition for an arbitration of the Central American question has been made at last. Will it be accepted? I think not; and for one, I sincerely *hope* not. There is no power in Europe to whose arbitration we could safely trust ourselves, unless it be to that of Switzerland. The political interests of every other power of Europe are identical as against the United States—and to trust our case to any one of them, would be to submit our clear rights and interests to the adjudication of a court already committed against us. As to Switzerland, it is questionable whether England would assent to her arbitration; and even if she would, it is doubtful whether we ought burden that little isolated and feeble Republic with the responsibility of deciding so important a question between two great powers, and of braving the danger which she would necessarily incur should she anger the monarchical powers surrounding her, by deciding the question at issue in favor of Republican America. Better declare the treaty null and void, at once, and make treaties with the Central American States recognizing their territorial and sovereign rights in defiance of the absurd pretensions of England,—far better do this than submit the issue to arbitration. But better than all will it be to insist upon the observance of the Treaty,—hack England out of the false position in which PALMERSTON has placed her, and so check the march of British aggression, and obtain a guarantee that British diplomacy shall be conducted for the future, at least with the United States, on the principles of common sense and common honesty.

I should really like to know what has become of two of my letters during the last week. Have they gone to hunt up some of their predecessors who were never seen after entering one of Postmaster CAMPBELL's mail-bags? I fear so,—and shall consequently despair of them.

S.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON IN REPLY TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: Though confined to my room by sickness, I take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 26th inst.

* * * * * * *

There never was any personal quarrel between me and Sir HENRY L. BULWER. He never wrote me any such letter as you speak of, asking me to retract anything, and of course I never wrote to him any such letter in reply as you mention. The story which you say is told of my having written to Sir HENRY L. BULWER demanding satisfaction is also a falsehood, of the whole cloth.

I never boasted of having outwitted him, and I do not believe that he ever boasted that he had outwitted me in the treaty. The vile wretches who feed and fatten on their newspaper slanders have often said that our Government was overreached in the Treaty. On the other hand, Lord CLARENDON, in his correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN, contends that under the American construction of the Treaty, (which, by the way, is the construction which, not Americans only, but all disinterested men who have examined it, have put upon it,) it is "unilateral," and divests Great Britain of rights of which there is no equivalent surrendered on our part.

The correspondence of Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN has substantially exhausted the argument on the subject of the treaty. It is marked by ability on both sides; yet it has been reserved for some scribblers on our side of the water to pretend to have discovered new facts to operate against their own country, and in doing so, they have invented excuses for the violation of the treaty by the British Government, to which the British Minister has not ventured to resort. I do not believe the British Government will adhere to their own construction of the Convention, however much they may be aided here.

I have suffered all misrepresentations to pass unnoticed—an exposure of the names of those who make them might, sometimes, be a public benefit; but that is a task which I leave to others.

My health has been wretchedly bad during several weeks. I have been unable to attend the sessions of the Senate, being confined to a sick room.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Inauguration of the Beethoven Statue in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 2.

The inauguration of the Beethoven statue took place on Saturday evening at the Music Hall. There was a large attendance, numbering about three thousand persons.

Mr. W. W. STORY delivered an appropriate prologue, with the first words of which the statue was unveiled amid repeated rounds of applause. A concert followed, but the music, although entirely BEETHOVEN's, failed to create enthusiasm. "Violini Concerto" was the only piece which was warmly applauded.

Mr. PERKINS, the donor of the statue, played in the fantasie, and was most enthusiastically received.

The performances were generally moderate in excellence.

C. S.

News from Salt Lake, Kansas, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 1.

The mail which left Salt Lake in December reached Independence on the 25th ult. News unimportant. The party were greatly detained by snow, the average depth of which was from two to three feet. They reached Fort Laramie Jan. 1. At Forte Laramie and Kearney they were trying to protect the troops against the intensity of the weather. At Independence, a dispatch had been received to send the militia to the border counties, and they would rendezvous at Fort Scott.

Intelligence from Kansas to the 29th ult. states that the Kickapoos had commenced making preparations to drive the Free-State men from their claims.

Navigation Resumed.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The Norfolk steamer arrived here at noon today, after a passage of 18 hours. A large number of vessels are beating up the Bay. The Wheeling River is clear of ice—no damage done.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 2.

Navigation is resumed on the Delaware.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRIG LINDEN ASHORE—THE SCHOONER GENERAL CLINCH.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVASINK, Sunday, March 2.

The brig *Linden* came ashore one mile north of Squan Inlet, at about 2 o'clock this morning. She belongs to New-Orleans, and is loaded with sugar and molasses. She is full of water, with her bows on the beach. The crew were all saved. No other vessels are ashore north of Squan Inlet.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

The schooner *General Clinch*, from Boston for New-York, put into Stonington yesterday, leaking badly, having struck on Watch Hill.

Acquittal of Lakeman at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 1.

LAKEMAN, the mate of the ship *Ariel*, who has been on trial here for the murder of Captain EAVES, has been acquitted. All the parties indicted for the crime have now been tried and acquitted.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, March 1.

COTTON has been in moderate demand during the week, and sold at unchanged prices. WOOL—The market has been firm and active at an advance. Sales for the week, 77,400 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Prices firm and stock light. Sales 4,400 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 1.

Our COTTON market has advanced ¼c., and with sales to-day of 2,500 bales.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

The following is a statement of the imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 29:

Dry Goods	$234,690	Wool	$32,857
Iron and Steel	33,159	Linseed	49,721
Sugar	97,075	Saltpetre	19,424
Molasses	44,816	Gunny cloth and bags	25,268
Hides and Skins	55,389		
Hair	20,462	Other articles	103,586
Total			$716,447

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 1.

Stocks are steady; quotations as follows: Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Long Island, 16¼; Morris Canal, 15¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Additional News.

The royal mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax, arrived in Boston at 7½ o'clock on Saturday, and her mails were forwarded over the New-Haven Road by the train which left Boston for New-York last evening, but they had not arrived in this City up to the time of going to press.

Captain WICKMAN, of the *America*, says there is no truth in the report of there having been seen a steamer, on the third day out of the *America* from Liverpool, heading towards St. George's Channel, as was reported from Halifax.

The *America* reports having passed on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in lat. 50°13', lon; 23°54', a large steamer, with two funnels, bound East, supposed to have been the *Fulton*.

The *America* encountered large fields of ice during the voyage, and on the 25th ult. passed a large field, and clear water could not be seen to the north from the masthead.

Captain WICKMAN thinks that if the *Pacific* got into the ice she will yet be heard from.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Count CAVOUR arrived in Paris yesterday. The sudden fall in the English funds yesterday was announced by telegraph to the Paris Bourse, and produced something like a panic. The cause was not known at first, and reports were circulated attributing the decline of the English funds to a complete rupture with the United States; to disturbances in the large towns; to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet, and to other improbable circumstances. The alarm diminished towards the latter part of the day.

The *Assemblée National* contains an article in which an attempt is made to inspire distrust concerning the defensive works in the course of construction at Portsmouth. It says they cannot be intended as a protection against either a Russian or an American fleet.

It is said that a difference has arisen in the Sardinian Cabinet on the question of concession to the Holy See. M. DE CAVOUR, the Prime Minister, is in favor of this policy, while M. KALFAZZI, Minister of the Interior, contends that it would be a display of feebleness not warranted by the circumstances.

The Flood in the Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

The coming down of this ice was one of the most striking events of the break-up. A heavy gorge at some higher point had given way; the water and ice above the gorge had accumulated enormously, and the consequence was the rushing down of a perfect torrent of water, hurrying in the most impetuous manner, and whirling along immense quantities of ice (mostly broken, but some of it in large fields,) at a vast rate. Some old river men say they never saw so rapid a current on the Ohio.

Immediately before this descent, the *Jacob Strader* had left her moorings on this side, to seek safety at the mouth of the Licking. As she was entering the mouth, the cataract of ice came down, the *Strader* was struck, but no serious damage inflicted. The escape was a narrow one. Had the immense torrent reached the Licking a few minutes earlier, the *Strader* would have been taken by the broadside, and must have been destroyed. Some other boats moved, before the *Strader*, from the foot of Broadway and Ludlow to the Licking, which is now crowded with boats.

On passing down the levee, a singular collection of wet merchandise, broken chimnies, pieces of machinery, doors, shutters, broken furniture, pilot wheels, and other similar objects, were seen piled up opposite the wrecked boats. They were being rapidly carted off, as the possibility of a sudden rise in the river, made it unsafe to leave anything on the banks.

Wreckers were hard at work on the broken boats, removing every object of value, and cutting up and carrying off the material of which the boats were built. Dutch and Irish, in crowds, contended with the ice-laden stream for the spoils. Boys where fishing up chairs, broken table-legs and bed posts, boards and other waifs, with long poles, and even venturing life in skiffs in search of empty barrels.

It is hoped the worst may be past. The ice now coming is more broken than previously. The Licking has ceased running out, and does threw the descending ice on our shore. The ice now coming from above will arrive from a greater distance, and will be less firm when it reaches us. At the breaking up of the many gorges above, the ice is shattered and made less dangerous. There may be more accidents, but we hope the heaviest troubles are over.

Col. Benton Against Abolishing Slavery in Missouri.

From the National Intelligencer.

CHESTNUT, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Will you please give this note a place in your *Intelligencer*, (a paper whose function corresponds with its title, that of giving national information,) for the purpose of correcting a reference to me, reported to have been made by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, in the Pittsburg Convention, to the effect that I was in favor of abolishing Slavery in the State of Missouri? As I never spoke a word with Mr. GREELEY on the subject of Slavery, he must have got his information from some third person, and from some one who is ignorant of my whole language and conduct upon the subject. Now it so happens that there is a clause in the Constitution of the State of Missouri which forbids the Legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners; and it further so happens that I was much instrumental (though not a member of the Convention) in getting that clause put in, and for the express purpose of *keeping Slavery agitation out of the State*. Some few years ago there was a movement in the State to abolish that clause. I condemned that movement, and for the same reason, *to keep Slavery agitation out of the State*. And now, if anything could be added to increase the misfortune of that State, it would be to add an inside Slavery agitation to the outside one which prevails on her border.

Respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fellow-citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Burning of the Ship Telegraph.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 22.

At an early hour yesterday morning, intelligence was brought to the city that the ship *Telegraph*, Capt. FULLER, was on fire. Orders were immediately issued, and "Washington" and "Young America," fire companies, were gotten ready on the shortest notice, and by the steamer *Lamar* and schooner *Lemat* taken to the scene of disaster.

Upon the arrival of the engines, the forward deck was completely burnt off, and the foremast cut away. The vessel was finally scuttled. A part of her cargo, which was flour, is burnt, and the other part badly damaged. The vessel is now lying on her bottom off Tybee.

The fire, we understand, was discovered at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. The flames were then issuing from the forward hatch. It is believed the fire originated in some tar, which had leaked from a barrel on the forward deck. The *Telegraph* put in here some months ago, in distress, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of flour, bound to Australia. She was a beautiful ship, clipper-built, and of a large size. Messrs. PEEBLES, FAY & Co. were her consignees.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

Progress Towards Peace.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

By the United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre and Southampton, with the French and English mails, we receive our usual dispatches and newspapers from our Correspondent at Southampton, giving intelligence to the 13th February.

The *Arago* has brought three dispatches—one from the British Government to its Minister at Washington, one from Mr. BUCHANAN, and one from Mr. MASON.

The *Hermann* from New-York to Bremen with the German, French and English mails, arrived at Southampton on the 9th. After coaling, she proceeded on her voyage the following day. The *America* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

There is no news by this arrival in reference to the diplomatic difficulties between the United States and England. The moderation of tone adopted by Lord PALMERSTON in his speech to the House of Commons on the 8th, caused a general feeling of satisfaction, and the advices received from this side were also favorably interpreted. Any fear of war between the two countries had evaporated.

A dispatch from Constantinople *viâ* Marseilles, states that the

chief, and whether they will have talent and ability to urge this coalition into a compact and manageable form for successful resistance in the country, before the day when they will be called upon to resist the power of the Minister of War with their lives in the

If so, there will be no struggle; the contest will not come to the appeal of arms. The triumph of the Liberals will be bloodless, and O'DONNELL will disappear from the scene of affairs like any defeated Minister in ordinary times.

The Coalition can outvote him already in the Chamber, but the Chamber is for them a plank of salvation, and it is for their interest to keep that arena open as long as possible for the privilege of talking and publishing what they have to say.

From day to day, people are expecting insurrectionary movements in Madrid, and one man warns another not to go out on such a night, or not to stay long absent from his house, lest he be caught to it. But, in my opinion, nothing of that kind can take place upon a great scale at present. Some partial disorders may occur, but they will be suppressed.

The Spanish emigrants of the absolutist and reactionary parties are very busy at present, and full of hope of realizing their ends. A formidable conspiracy exists here and in Madrid, having for its object the return of NARVAEZ to power. NARVAEZ has made peace with the Queen mother, CHRISTINA, and both himself and the latter are favored in their plans by the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON. There is little doubt that the last, if his efforts to make peace with Russia should be crowned with success, is preparing to take an active part in settling the affairs of the Peninsula to his own taste. Indeed, he is already giving to them a degree of attention which has filled the emigrants with enthusiasm, and set them into unwonted movement.

A part of the reactionary elements, however, do not work well together with the principal mass. A large branch of the Spanish conspirators have lost their confidence in NARVAEZ; they think him too old, say he has lost his energy, and are looking about for a new man to take the sword of tyranny and carry their banner. Many of them have fallen upon the name of Don JUAN PRIM, a General who has certainly proved himself valiant, and who is the same who went to Constantinople with the French armies, and made himself wholly agreeable in the Allied camp, and to the French Emperor; and who has since labored so zealously and vainly to urge Spain into the Western alliance, in the expectation of getting himself the command of 25,000 men—Spanish contingent in the allied force.

These divisions in the reactionary ranks are, of course, favorable to the cause of the Liberal Party or parties in the Peninsula, and ought to enable them to consolidate their power and save their cause and their heads. But the day the Emperor puts his heavy hand finally into the scales against them, will be a day of much trouble. Their great lack is the want of men of talent for their leaders. Such a penalty of intelligence and of every quality necessary to conduct the affairs of a State or of a political party, has not been displayed before in the history of Europe. The Turks who have just united themselves to the Democrats carry them no succor in this respect. There is not a man among them of higher capacity than that of an ordinary country lawyer or a militia General in our own country.

Even they themselves confess with sorrow that the advantage of talent and ability is with their enemies, and they trust only in their numbers and in the justice of their cause.

God help them!

There is one question, interesting to ourselves, dependent upon these phases of Spanish politics. In the case of war between the United States and Great Britain, what will be the attitude of Spain?

If the cause of the Liberal Party continues uppermost—if the Spanish people continue to exercise an influence in their Government, Spain will be neutral or friendly to the United States.

If NARVAEZ should return to power, she will be inimical to us.

If France and England should quarrel, then, in case of the return of NARVAEZ or any other tyrant favored by LOUIS NAPOLEON, Spain will be inimical to both parties and desirous to see both whipped soundly.

But the Spanish people hate England heartily, and they as heartily sympathize with ourselves, and look upon the United States as the model of everything desirable in political and social institutions.

They like us in spite of the efforts of the filibusters to make them hate us. Their friendship and sympathetic admiration for the great Republic is deep-seated, and has survived even the events of the last six years.

Spain would fight with us against England any day right heartily, if she could do so without certainly cutting her own throat. She will never fight against us with either England or France, or both united, whilst she can help it.

These are the dispositions of her people. What will come of them depends in a very especial manner upon ourselves.

We can always beat French and English diplomacy at Madrid entirely out of the field if we choose—so long as she shall not suffer a counter revolution which will put her Government into the tutelage of France. Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The Action of the British and American Governments Compared.

From the London Times, Feb. 18.

A few nights since, Lord PALMERSTON addressed the House on the differences that have arisen with America. In answer to Mr. COBDEN's arguments, he gave to the world a statement of the rise and present state of the dispute, and appealed to his hearers for a justification which will hardly be withheld. With respect to the affairs of Central America, he stated *what is well known to be the fact*, that the spirit of the treaty concluded was to prevent further acquisitions of territory by either of the contracting powers. As England has long possessed a colony of more or less importance on this coast, *her Ministers understood the treaty to refer to further settlements, and not to those already made.* The United States took a different view, and demanded the immediate evacuation of the territory we had fancied secured to us. Here was a difficulty somewhat hard to be overcome; "but," says Lord PALMERSTON, "we have offered to refer the matter to arbitration." Whatever may be the general opinion as to the merits of this mode of decision, it at least shews good faith in the party that proposes it, and the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON was received with a plause by an assembly which, while jealous for its own country's dignity, is not unmindful of what is due to the spirit of peace. With equal frankness did the British Premier point out the incidents of the second dispute. We are threatened with a suspension of international relations. The two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will only correspond officially by means of a consul, or, at most, a secretary. Possibly no great harm may arise from a short cessation of diplomatic activity, but the cause of this mutual interdict, and not the thing itself, is of grave importance. Such an interruption is generally looked upon as approaching nearly to a state of hostility. In fact, in such a case everything has been done which usually precedes the first irrevocable blow—the great leaning out of the waters of strife. The House then listened with attention to the words of the First Minister. He stated that in the directions for the enlistment in Canada, strict orders were given that nothing should be done to infringe the municipal regulations of the States, nor violate the laws of the Union. He added, moreover, that when it was found this enlistment might cause offence to the American Government and people, orders were given for its cessation, and this before any remonstrance was received. When official representations were made complaining of an alleged infringement of American law, the British Government expressed its regret, as once and without reserve. Lord PALMERSTON thus explicitly stated that his Government first did all that it could to avoid giving offence, and when one did with discourtesy, promptly apologized. This declaration was received with cheers by the British House of Commons. The temper of the Government and the national representatives was fully evinced at this sitting. The feeling of the public, we believe, we have expressed, and it fully coincides with that of the Ministry and the Commons. A sincere desire for peace, a wish to make any honorable concession, a regret that any alleged act of ours should have caused a difficulty between the two countries, animates all classes and will determine their future conduct.

Our answer to America. From the Five Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico we believe no thinking American would hesitate to perceive that, if his country be brought into hostilities with our own, the Central American affair will be a secondary consideration. Our recruiting officers *are not motives but pretexts*. The volunteers, principally immigrants, or children of immigrants, who detest England and look forward to a struggle with satisfaction, we suspect, upon the mass of Americans we are assured upon that point. But of the mass of Americans we would say, whatever their Government can disturb the peace of the world in these disputes without incurring the just reprobation of every free nation? Can we for a moment think that these matters might be settled at once if we were the wish of one or two men at Washington to settle them? Can it be denied that even in the President's Cabinet [illegible] moderate politicians are overborne by the restlessness of colleagues who wish to gain popularity at the expense of the nation's peace? We believe that the Ministers of President PIERCE are unwilling in their convictions and their motives of action. The following is said to be the state of parties. The Attorney-General, Mr. Caleb Cushing, has been the guiding spirit of these differences. He is said not to object to a war, or at least to such an approach to it as may give him popularity and a reputation for high spirit throughout the States. As a law officer of the Government, his language should have been cautious and his conduct moderate; how far both have fallen short of such an ideal, we may judge from the letters bearing his signature that have appeared in print. Mr. CUSHING has much influence with the President, and they are probably bonnd together by an identity of political objects. It is stated that Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, is opposed to the warlike demonstrations of his colleague and his chief. If the settlement of these disputes depended on him and the British Minister, matters would not long remain unarranged. *This prolonged stay of* Mr. CRAMPTON *in Washington is said to be due to his moderation.* Now, the present state of affairs seems to be, that Mr. MARCY has so far yielded as to join in the dispatch of a positive demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. The President and Attorney-General wished the demand to be categorical and so to necessitate a rupture, but Mr. MARCY is said to have prevailed so far as to frame it in a manner which will allow of further correspondence. We have thus a proof of the temper which rules the man on whom the destinies of the two nations for this time depend.

From this description of affairs, which we believe to be correct, it is impossible not to draw a conclusion in favor of our own Government. We are the less reserved in doing so, because the worst that can be said against their own politicians always comes from the lips of Americans. It is no invention of the British press that Senators and Secretaries of State are ready to bring their nation to the brink of war in order to prolong their own power or embarrass their successors. Even the phrase "political capital," which so well expresses what is called by such courses, is not of English origin. The debate in the Senate, which was in progress when the last steamer left, will probably be full of the usual invectives against England. The antipathies of the old and the enthusiasm of the younger speakers will both find vent in defience to this country. The American public, we learn, is pretty well aware of what each speaker will say, and we are happy to believe that some of the most acrimonious will have but little weight. Yet it cannot be doubted that the accusations will be many, and the apologies few. We cannot, however, but think that such an exhibition will lessen the character of the American Senate by its strong contrast to the moderation and good sense of our own representatives. Even in the opinion of Americans those men must sink who talk of war only through a belief that their words will be without effect, and who, perhaps, are only suffered so to declaim by the indifference of their countrymen; for that such paltry disputes should involve two such nations in a struggle which would be fought out on every sea, we cannot believe. Although it does not lessen the demerit of those who tamper with International good-will, yet we, in common with almost all Englishmen, think that the bonds of a common language and civilization are too strong to be broken by a dissension to which nine-tenths on both sides of the Atlantic are totally indifferent. Not through any fear of war, for England was never so strong or so well prepared as now, but from sincere love of peace and its inestimable benefits, we trust that American statesmen will be actuated by the same spirit which our own rulers have shown.

The Construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

From the London Chronicle, Feb. 12.

It is strange that none of the writers who have enlarged upon this subject should have reflected, that very simple means exist of ascertaining the true intent and meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It may not suit the purposes of the Democratic Government of the United States, to admit the wisdom that guided the councils of their Whig predecessors. Yet all the facts, intentions, and interpretations of the framers of that treaty are among the records of the Union. If they were produced, they would decide the question; *for it might appear that the very words in that Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which are now disputed, were purposely adopted from the written command of the American Government, to which it owed its origin*—and this for the express purpose of preventing future misconception. It happens that the author of such convention—then our Minister to the United States—is now in London. He is much esteemed by the Americans. Why is he not called on for an interpretation?

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN EUROPE.

The Instability of the Peace about to be Established.

Paris (Feb. 17) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

"Peace" is still the word in most people's mouths; but I doubt whether everybody is so sanguine as a week or two since, *that the peace about to be made will be as solid and as durable as is desired.* On this point there is a difference of opinion among men whose opinion is nevertheless entitled to respect. I have repeatedly recorded the sentiments of the confident and the sanguine; I may now say a word about the feelings of the diffident. The Emperor is very anxious to be enabled to announce to his Senate and Legislative Corps on the 3d of next month that *peace is made.* That grand solution, and another event which is hoped to follow happily soon after, will fill the measure of his joy. Yet there are some who say it is a pity that the good work is not carried further; and that the 300 and odd war ships of every size and power, which, without diminishing our Black Sea squadron, we could let loose into the Baltic—that these 300 and odd ships, and the enormous expense incurred in making them what they are, should go for nothing so far as Russia is concerned. They maintain that the war was begun not merely to wrest Turkey from the clutches of Russia, but to render it impossible that the tranquility and independence of the rest of Europe shall for a long time be disturbed—and they doubt whether more than half our task is accomplished. It will perhaps be considered *pessimism*, but it is certain that not a few think that the peace of the Paris Conferences *will be a peace without repose—the most unsatisfactory, the most unhealthy condition, by the way, into which a people can fall.* They fear that there are too many evil passions floating darkly in the air, and which, like the cause which has once issued from human lips, must fall, sooner or later, somewhere, on the innocent or on the guilty; that there is too much rancor, too much international distrust, too keen a remembrance of bad words, which a Spanish proverb tells us are even worse than evil actions, to allow Europe to confide in the future, or enjoy the delight of the repose which is promised us. You must know better than I can whether it be true or not, *that it is with sullen assent, rather than with heartfelt joy, that the result of the war is received in England.* France is indeed content with her military glory, and the feeling is not perhaps diminished by the share we have had of it; but we are painfully reminded that there are some great social questions remaining which are not yet resolved. We are told that the war has stirred up a great deal, without having settled anything; that, whatever some of your statesmen may say to the contrary, *the Allies have given Turkey (as a nation of Turks) her death blow*; and that we shall yet have to invent some process of metempsychosis by which the soul of the "sick man" is to pass into some new body, composed of more healthy and homogeneous materials.

A Stumbling Block for the Conferences—The Fifth Point.

The London *Chronicle*, in discussing the chances of Peace at the approaching Conferences, says:

Our "greatest difficulty" hitherto has been, that the actual demands of the Allies have not been formularized, at least not so officially made known that the public feeling with respect to them could be ascertained. The "Four Points" of settlement accepted by Russia would be satisfactory enough to all but those who desire a continuance of the war, only for the purpose of showing the naval and military prowess of Britain. There is, however, that mysterious "Fifth" Point, *on which all the Ministerial announcements have hitherto been so vague though so menacing.* Austria may or may not be disposed cordially to support the Allies at the Conferences, with respect to those parts of the proposed arrangement which may be said to have emanated from herself; but what will she say when the reserved demands of the Allies are brought to light? A German policy is essentially selfish. If Austria be satisfied with the emancipation of the Danube, and the erection of moral barriers against Russia on her frontiers, will she care to risk an universal war, in order to support the stipulations of the Allies, however reasonable they may be, that Bomarsund shall not be rebuilt, or that the Russian fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea shall be dismantled? Will Turkey, even with the prospect of deliverance at hand, act that manly part at the Conferences which would strengthen the hands of Lord PALMERSTON? And France? Magnanimous though the Emperor may be, will he stake the possible permanence of his dynasty on the chances of renewed strife, when now he might reap the double glory of having first surpassed us in war, then forced us into peace? These are grave and difficult questions, compared with which that of the formal admission of Prussia is so trivial as to lead to the suspicion that it was only set up as a decoy to draw attention away from the real danger.

Per Contra, a letter from Vienna, of the 5th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:

The most complete accord exists between the Allies of the 22d December with regard to the stipulations for future peace. I am happy to be able to announce to you that the fifth basis, which, according to some superficial minds, threatened to become the stumbling block at the approaching conferences at Paris, only served as a stronger proof of the perfect understanding which prevails between Austria and the Western Powers on all points involving a *casus belli*. As a conclusive proof of this, I may mention that the Court of Vienna has admitted, without dispute, that in the interpretation of the fifth basis is comprised the obligation of not rebuilding the fortifications of Bomarsund, as it was for the interest of the balance of power in Europe that the colossus of the North should not be able to exercise a too great pressure on Sweden by means of the Aland Islands.

The following passage, from an article in the London *Chronicle*, betrays a doubt that the Allies of the 22d of December (at least as far as England is concerned) are not so completely of one mind on the interpretation to be given to the Fifth Point:

The public hopes of peace run high, and we should be sorry to damp them, though it would be worse to encourage a settlement necessarily temporary and immediately disgraceful. It is needless to ask whether France and England are of one mind with respect to the demands hidden under the "Fifth" Point? *The British Government is resolved to stand or fall by these demands.* Lord PALMERSTON would ill vindicate his past reputation, as our Foreign Minister, if he did not rest on some abstract question of right—some intangible principle of policy—even at the risk of plunging the world in war.

Those who are in the confidence of the Government affirm, *that no consideration will induce Lord Clarendon, acting as the British Plenipotentiary, to yield on the Bomarsund question, or on that relating to the disarmament of the eastern coast of the Black Sea.* We doubt not that Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues believe this to be the patriotic and statesmanlike course, even though it might break off the negotiations, and imperil the alliance. Then, however, the Protean genius of the Right Honorable Gentleman who leads the Opposition would come into play; and there might be a chance, that the question would be decided on grounds utterly foreign to its real merits.

The Secret Understanding between France and Russia.

Vienna (Feb. 7) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

The incubus which now weighs upon the minds of Austrian politicians *is the Russo-French alliance, which they see looming in the distance*, but the Emperor NAPOLEON, who must be well informed of what is passing in the world, cannot think of making Russia his mainstay, the prop of his dynasty. The Russian Court looks on the present ruler of the French as neither more nor less than a fortunate adventurer, and LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot be ignorant that the Russian Grand Dukes received positive orders from their late father on all occasions to treat the Count DE CHAMBORD as the King of the French, and that they never failed to give him the title of Majesty, and to insist on his taking the place of honor.

Reception of the Peace News by the Armies in the Crimea.

The *Courrier de Marseille*, of the 10th inst., publishes the following intelligence from the Crimea, dated 29th ult.:

"The news of the acceptance of the Austrian *ultimatum* was at last announced to the army on the 22d, and only became known at Kamiesch on the evening of that day. The delay in the reception of the dispatch was occasioned by the rupture of the submarine telegraph. The news, contrary to our expectation, produced very little sensation. It did not impart to the camp a greater degree of animation than usual, and exercised no influence on the interests of the Kamiesch merchants. This fact is accounted for by the general incredulity with which the re-establishment of peace was received. '*Nobody*,' says our correspondent, '*even believes in the conclusion of an armistice, for warlike preparations are proceeding with unabated activity. No reliance is placed in the sincerity of Russia.*' 'Those gentlemen of St. Petersburg,' exclaimed one of our officers, 'Are making game of us with their conferences. Those,' pointing to the northern forts, which continued to fire upon Sebastopol, 'are the pacific dispatches addressed to us by the Czar.' The Russians have not interrupted that cannonade since the 16th, and for some days Fort Constantine has poured in a still greater number of its innocuous projectiles.

Are we to infer from that increased uproar that the Russians know nothing of what is going on, or that they are glad of the opportunity to get rid of their ammunition? There is nothing changed in the camp, where the greatest tranquillity prevails. It was lately rumored, and to-day it is generally credited, that a corps of army of 40,000 men, is to quit the Crimea for a destination still kept secret. This corps will form a complete army, and the regiments composing it are said to be already named. Attempts have been made to disturb the monotony of camp by fresh alerts, to which the reports of deserters have given rise, but most of these men adduce such bad reasons to justify their desertion that we are inclined to believe that they are sent by the enemy to spread alarm among the Allies. We did not require those alerts to hold ourselves on the *qui vive*, and we consequently begin to pay little or no attention to the statements of those deserters. The last dock has not yet been blown up in consequence of the difficulties experienced by our miners. The weather is still fine, and the sanitary condition of the troops slightly affected by recent atmospheric variations, is satisfactory."

Fashions for March.

That miserable old howler, the god Æolus, with his griping Marall, Jack Frost, has kept all the delightful anticipations of fresh fashions under a cloud. The pretty bonnets are lying *perdu* in the milliner's band-boxes, ready to be displayed at the first reliable symptoms of pleasant weather. The ladies, as one of the *artistes* exclaimed the other day, "will look perfectly stunning" under the light of a Spring sun, as they move forward under the glancing, glittering of crystal drops, besprinkled plentifully, in imitation of the bright dews of Nature, among the rose-buds and grass sprays, which form a portion of the ornaments on the hats, caps, and head-dresses of the fair charmers of society.

From the endless variety of styles, all faces, figures, and complexions may be suited. The arbitrary rules which were once in vogue with Mistress Fashion are done away, and every woman, be she thin or thick, short or tall, blonde or brunette, young or beyond it, will find her *modiste* and milliner ready to make a study of her face and figure, for her best personal advantage, both as to color and the shape of her dress and bonnet, as faithfully as an ambitious artist would employ himself in the designing of a picture and showing it up in the best light. This is as it should be. Women are not all rivals in symmetry and form of the Venus *di Medicis*. Flounces and treble skirts, which suit a tall figure, are little becoming to one of "diminished beauty," while the full bust of some *petite* figures requires not the aid of Grecian folds across the *corsage*, which slender forms may call in use to give the *air distingué*.

Chapeaux are are creeping slowly into their proper places, thus depriving impudent loungers from ogling the revealed charms of our mothers, sisters and sweethearts. We do not presume to blame anybody for looking at loveliness with a respectful consideration, or even a refined enthusiasm, but the chances are becoming beautifully less with the changes of fashion; for to wear the hat off the head, except in concert-rooms and at places of public amusement, will soon be deemed wholly out of *ton*. The true *artiste* in modes will be discovered by the formation of the Spring shapes. Our climate, and the glare of our vertical sun do not permit the extremes of Parisian modes to hold a place for any long time, when serious inconvenience and destruction of the complexion are the consequences. The *chapeau* ought to be some little protection against sun and wind; and a lady is ten times more fascinating under a modest bonnet than she can be when displaying a questionable profile by suspending an artificial deformity at the back of the head, which is a decided pull-back to anything short of a crane's neck.

Pattern dresses, either in flowers or border around the skirt, are greatly the rage, and of every imaginable shade of color. By Jason! never was the fierce of gold more needful than at this present Leap year, to support the magnificence of a lady's toilette—for the elaborate groupings of velvet, rich laces, and luxuriant flowers, charmingly rivaling the handiwork of nature, make one grand *sortie de bal* of almost fabulous costliness. So, therefore, let gold grow in the mine-cave, veining it with light, that beauty may not sigh in vain for the incalculable and unnameable adornments, lending ideal elegance to each reality.

The *coiffures* for full dress are composed of flowers, blonde and long crape leaves, intermingled with sprigs of grass, brilliant with diamonds. At least this is the reigning Paris style, and beautiful it is, as the gems are not a bad imitation of fresh-wept dews. They are worn quite at the back of the head, the pendents, with their jeweled tips, drooping low over the neck and shoulders. The effect is surprisingly pretty.

Corsages are worn very low, with a proclivity to a wingry width across the chest, which is gained by bias lappels, extending from the girdle of the *corsage* in front over the shoulders, and down the back to meet the girdle again. These, elegantly trimmed, lend an airy lightness to the figure, and give healthiness of expression to a slightly deficient bust.

For heavy trimmings velvets are most worn—for lighter ones blonde and crape ribbons.

Shawls will usurp the place of mantillas during the next month. This was to have been expected. They are more graceful than any cut drapery as yet devised. The patterns of shawls are numerous in the extreme—exquisite in fabric, and delicate in texture.

In gaiters for ladies an important change is at hand. Except in wet weather, the high-heeled feet will seldom tapping their approach upon the pavement. This indicates that Fashion must come down a peg or two, no matter what the boot makers' understanding may be on the subject.

NICARAGUA AND THE FILLIBUSTERS

The "Grey-Eyed Man" and His Army.

Incidents on the San Juan River—Lake Nicaragua—Officers of the Nicaraguan Army—Kinney, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GRANADA, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

Three hundred and thirty-three years ago, GIL GONZALES DE AVILA, a Spanish adventurer, first opened to discovery that rich and fertile tract of land, situated between San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic, and Realejo on the Pacific Ocean. A warlike tribe of Indians then inhabited that territory, which it was necessary for him not only to subdue, but, in fact, to exterminate, before he could obtain possession of their lands. In this he was completely successful; and, having penetrated to the very heart of the country, he founded, in the year 1530, the city of Granada. He had previously called the country Nicaragua, that being the name of a famous Indian warrior whom he had destroyed.

Towards the close of the year 1855, your correspondent landed at San Juan del Norte, for the purpose of joining that illustrious emulator of AVILA, General WILLIAM WALKER. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that I found there had been some little improvement in the appearance of the country since the advent of the great Spanish Filibuster of 1522. Landing at Punta Arenas, I perceived evidences of American skill and industry in the extensive workshops of the Transit Company, under the supervision of their agents, Messrs. SCOTT and A. C. HUTCHINSON. Here they manufacture their own steamboats for river and lake navigation, in addition to their business of transportation, which is of a most laborious character. There are some twenty Americans constantly employed here, and their appearance sufficiently evidences the general healthiness of the climate and situation.

THE KINNEY "EXPEDITION."

On the opposite shore of the bay is Greytown, the scene of the memorable *coup d'état* of FRANKLIN PIERCE. This was at one time a flourishing town, wealthy, by comparison with South American cities, and possessed of sufficient business to support a numerous population. Since the bombardment, however, it has been reduced to extreme poverty, and the absence of any trade gives it a dreary, deserted appearance.

At the point of debarkation our attention is arrested by a flagstaff from which floats the Mosquito colors; a little beyond this, to the right, a very small American flag, on a very tall pole, marks the house of Colonel KINNEY. In this direction we accordingly turn, and find a small frame-building, furnished in the New-England cottage style. The first floor is occupied by the printing office of the *Central American*, while the second or attic story comprises the establishment of Colonel H. L. KINNEY. This man is sufficiently well known, in some respects, to the public. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and afterwards a frontierman in Western Texas. Serving in the Mexican war, he acquired the rank of Colonel, and returning to Corpus Christi at the termination of the war, settled on a small plantation. In connection with FLETCHER WEBSTER and J. W. FABENS, he got up the "Nicaragua Land and Mining Company," and after considerable difficulty succeeded in reaching Greytown with a few followers. Here he has since continued to locate, sending out flattering descriptions of the country, for the purpose of obtaining an emigration to clear the land which he claims under the Shepherd grant, and to which in reality he has not the slightest title. And in fact, even if the title were good, the land, except for the purpose of cutting the wood, is utterly worthless. Numerous persons have been thus enticed to join what he terms his expedition, and after having expended every thing of which they are possessed, find themselves without means, in a most inhospitable and unhealthy country, where there is no possible way of earning a respectable livelihood, and without the means of returning, if the fever should spare them to do so. Two-thirds of those who became members of the "Kinney Union" now occupy in death the lands to which they came in the pride of youth and strength, and animated by the delusive hope of founding a home of ease and competence. And those who live, some eight or ten in number, are sickly, drunken wretches who spend their days in idleness, and their nights in debauchery. Beyond the pale of civilization, and almost of humanity, they seem to have renounced all claims to the respect of the world, and abandoned themselves to filthiness, misery, and despair.

It is charitable to suppose that Mr. KINNEY has been afflicted with insanity. During my interview with him, he expressed himself in such a wild manner as to convince me that his reason was not firmly seated. He spoke of owning millions of acres in Texas; of his haciendas crowded with cattle, his plantations stocked with slaves, and of associations in the United States, which it is impossible he could ever have enjoyed. Then, he claims nearly the entire Mosquito coast as his property, and says he is now negotiating with Great Britain to recognize the Government which he is about to establish! He entertains a jealous and violent hatred of General WALKER, and absolutely becomes fiery when speaking of him. He threatens, that if ever the illustrious Walking Billy should come down to Greytown he will "shoot him as he would a skunk." The comparison is suggestive, although it can scarcely be regarded as peculiarly odorous.

ON THE RIVER—DEATH OF LYNE.

Disgusted with my visit to Greytown, the points of which I have thus briefly given, I embarked on board the river boat connecting with the *Star of the West*. The first boat had already started with the California passengers, and I thus found myself compelled to take the filibuster packet, surrounded by the recruits sent out for WALKER. The men were a tolerably hard looking set, and I recognized many of the Sixth Ward short boys among the number. There was "Corky Jack," a notorious New-York thief,—"Goggles," "Simple Dick" and "Lyme," with about twenty-five others, under the command of Councilman KERRIGAN. I surmised that the passage up would not be very monotonous, and in the end, my surmises proved tolerably correct.

You are aware that in the vicinity of San Juan there are no cultivated lands. It is a low, unhealthy country, thickly interspersed with lagoons and sand flats, the banks of the river for a considerable distance being covered with *gamalotte*, or tall grass, only tenanted by the *iguano* and alligator. From this rank waste of foliage arise mists of miasma, which breed the pestilence that proves so fatal to strangers. After passing over about ten miles we find ourselves in the most beautiful portion of the river. On either hand, the bank is embowered in foliage—bright, healthful and beautiful. The mahogany tree, rose, satin, black cedar, brazilet, lima, and every species of valuable timber, form combinations of foliage wonderful for their brilliancy and massiveness. Here and there is scattered the *ceiba*, or wild cotton tree, looming up like a fat giant, and covered with creepers, the most prominent of which is the mystical sensitive plant. Around us, wild turkeys, parrots, macawe, and troops of monkeys, keep up a constant chattering. I observed, also, a number of orioles and flamingos. Occasionally, we came across an opening in the forest where a few *peccaries*, or wild hogs, lay reposing from the heat of the day. And thus, amid the beauties of this vast garden, passed the day, our frail boat pursuing its tortuous passage towards Castillo. Anon, the sun disappeared behind the trees; broad bands of purple and gold extended, like ribbons of flame, from one end to the other of the expansive horizon; and night slowly drew, one by one, her curtains of black gauze over the world.

In the meantime, the "recruits" had not evinced much docility. Their first exploit was to take possession of the bar; beat the bar-keeper, and got independently tight. LYME was the head devil in these proceedings, and Mr. Councilman KERRIGAN acted his part with characteristic blackguardism. They rioted in intoxication during the day and night, and during their mad debauchery committed numerous outrages upon their fellow passengers. One especially, a quiet-looking young fellow, named THOMAS B. CRAIG, a native of TEXAS, seemed singled out as the victim of their coarser jests and insulting allusions. This he bore very quietly; but during the night, LYME and some others robbed him of nearly all his wearing apparel, containing his money, and this roused the evil temper which he had for so long a time held in check. Early in the morning, just previous to our arrival at Castillo, my attention was attracted by loud words proceeding from the forward part of the boat. Accompanied by Colonel FABENS, I arrived on the spot, a modest afterwards, and perceived CRAIG surrounded by KERRIGAN's men to the number of twenty-six, standing his ground bravely, and accusing them of having robbed him.

"You are all thieves," he said, "and your leaders are as bad as you. LYME has lived by thieving in New-York, and JIM KERRIGAN is no better."

At this moment LYME made his appearance. Addressing the Texan in language the most filthy and insulting, he approached him, with clenched fists, in a menacing manner. Others of the party raised billets of wood, from the wood-pile, and surrounded CRAIG.

"Go in, LYME," said Corky Jack, and LYME, following his advice, made a spring upon the Texan. But in the twinkling of an eye CRAIG drew a revolver from his belt; two shots were fired almost simultaneously, the bullets entering LYME's heart. He doubled himself in two, and then, with incredible speed, ran twice around the boiler of the boat. Immediately after he fell into KERRIGAN's arms.

"The ——— has shot me, JIM," he said; "shot me right here,—do you think I can get over it?"

The next moment he stiffened in death.

There was an end to rampant blackguardism among the filibusters after this event. CRAIG was put under arrest, but was subsequently acquitted, and the body of LYME was buried in the old Spanish burial-ground near the Castle. He did not live to claim his two hundred and fifty acres, but slept (let us hope in peace) upon a little patch six foot by four, among the filibusters of an enterior age.

CASTILLO VIEJO.

There is no means of discovering the year in which this fortification was erected. It was, however, reconstructed by the Spaniards in 1747, and captured by the English, 1780. Portions of it are yet in a good state of preservation, as the Chapel, causeway, fosse and escarpments. It is now garrisoned by a company of Gen. WALKER's men, under the command of Capt. AVERETT and Lieut. HALL. On landing, my attention was attracted to a body of men, neatly attired in a plain but serviceable uniform, wearing a bat-hand on which was stamped a crest—the five volcanoes, with a rising sun—and the words,

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

These were the soldiers of the Republic. Above the battlements of the Castle waved a flag with three stripes—blue, white and blue—the national colors of Nicaragua.

You are, perhaps, aware that it is necessary for the passengers to change boats at this place, on account of the rapids. Thus, quite a little town has sprung up, under the patronage of California passengers, and three fine hotels now give the place a decidedly American appearance. A small railroad has been laid down by the Transit Company, and everything that could possibly conduce to the comfort and safety of the route has been effected under the superintendence of Mr. SCOTT.

LAKE NICARAGUA.

From Castillo the scenery of the river increases in beauty, until we reach that point where it opens into Lake Nicaragua. Upon a rising bluff is situated Fort San Carlos, another outpost in the hands of American troops. Here is stationed the Louisiana Company, commanded by Captain LINTON, and here was formerly the Spanish *Aduana*, or Custom-House.

Rarely, indeed, have I beheld a scene so varied and beautiful as that which here greeted the eye. The broad lake, still and transparent as a sheet of glass, dotted with fruitful islands, like emeralds set on a shield of purest azure; in the distance the volcanic mountains, Orosi, Ometepec and Madeira, like faint pencilings upon the sky, which was then assuming a roseate blush from the rays of the setting sun. And when, a few hours later, the moon arose, the enchantment of the scene was heightened by the soft lustre of her beams, and the mysteriously commingled light and shade.

In the morning, the sun looked out as round, plump, blushing, and beautiful as a young girl caught napping over a half-made toilet, but it was not too soon for me to catch—not its first ray, for the sun here has no first ray. In the morning it sends no *avant courriers* to tell its coming; neither at eve does it leave one lingering ray behind to solace us for a season after its departure, but it comes and goes unheralded. It is night, and then daylight; and night succeeds the day so suddenly, that one is often caught preparing themselves for an evening stroll, or sail by a pitchy darkness, when they fancied they might depend upon at least a good hour of daylight.

On reaching Virgin Bay, we bade adieu to our Californian companions, who mounted their mules, and set out across the Isthmus for San Juan del Sur. I was received by Mr. CUSHING, the Agent of the Nicaragua Company, at whose hospitable mansion I awaited the arrival of the steamer *La Vergin*, which was to transport our party to Granada. Late in the afternoon she arrived, and we continued on our journey. The following morning we arrived in the Capital.

THE CITY OF GRANADA.

At the base of the volcanic mountain Momobacbo, a confused mass of Moresque and incongruous architecture arrests the traveler's attention. This is the City of Granada, formerly regarded as the Gibraltar of Central America. It once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, which war and pestilence have since reduced to six thousand. The greater portion of the city is in ruins. The Cathedral, Church of Nuestra Señora de Mercedes, and the Convent and Church of San Francisco, formerly constituted the architectural beauties of the place; the devastations of a perpetual civil war has since destroyed their beauties and reduced them to the condition of heaps of picturesque but valueless ruins. Portions of each are now used as barracks for the American troops. The Parochial Church, in the Plaza, and the President's house, now occupied by Gen. WALKER, are the only buildings of consequence in a state of preservation. Scarcely a house in the city but has stood more than one siege, and everywhere the walls are riddled with bullet holes and begrimmed with powder.

"THE GRAY-EYED MAN."

It was at first difficult for me to realize that the little, insignificant-looking individual to whom I was introduced by our Minister, Mr. WHEELER, was the General WILLIAM WALKER, whom I had learned to regard as the Prince of Filibusters. He is rather below the medium height, very spare in figure, but with a well-developed chest and shoulders; straight yellow hair, very thin, and worn extremely short. His complexion is light, or what you would term sandy, and his features rather void of expression. In the eye of this man, however, is embodied his character. Large, and of a light gray color, and projecting in such a way as to appear pointed. From the moment his glance first rests upon you, you will feel that he is as cognizant of every weak point in your nature as you are yourself. They are, in fact, remarkable eyes, and we are led to believe, look out from a mind and soul as remarkable as themselves.

There is a strange tradition current among the Indians of this country, which they say has been handed down to them through generations. It is to the effect that a regenerator was to come among them in the future; a man who was to deliver them from tyranny and oppression, and whom they were to recognize by his large, gray eyes. This prophetic legend is well known to many Spanish natives of Nicaragua, and it is religiously believed by them. And they believe, too, the prophecy is fulfilled. The "Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as an Attila or a Guardiola; but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for last week I saw in Granada a delegation of them, who visited the city only to obtain an interview with General WALKER. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of their country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man" so long, and anxiously waited for by their fathers. There is in these facts a tinge of romance almost too charming to be real; but it is not to be denied that Gen. WALKER has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity than by his sword. They know and have seen, that he only wars upon oppression, treason and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence and encourager of industry and virtue.

THE ARMY OF GENERAL WALKER.

The American portion of the Army now numbers 1,200 men. Of these 300 are stationed at Leon; 200 at Virgen; 50 at San Carlos; 50 at Castillo; 80 at San Juan del Sur; 30 at Matagalpa; 50 at Elvas, and the remainder in the City of Granada. The following is a list of the officers [illegible] Major-General and Commander-in-Chief, WILLIAM WALKER.

Aids-de-Camp to the above—Capt. W. A. Scott, Capt. J. M. Tejada. First Lieutenant, H. B. Kingston; Second Lieutenant, Jas. F. Morgan.

Col. and Adjutant-General, Louis Schlesinger. Aids-de-Camp to the above—Second Lieutenant, Burwitt Clinton. Second Lieutenant, Ferdinand Flammood.

Colonel and Inspector General—Bruno Natorni. Aid-de-Camp—Second Lieutenant, Schell.

Quartermaster General—Col. Thomas F. Fisher. Assistant, Capt. John P. Waters. Paymaster General—Major J. B. Hambleton.

Commissary General—Capt. Francis Mabon. Commissary General of Rifle Battalion—Second Lieutenant, Gillis. Commissary General of Voltigeurs—Second Lieutenant Chas. West.

MEDICAL STAFF.—Surgeon General—Dr. Alexander Jones. Acting General—Dr. Ingraham. Surgeons—Dr.

system of the estimate is confirmed, and enabling owners to sue for the same.

Sec. 5. Enables the Supreme Court to fill vacancies in the Commission.

Sec. 6. Three of the Commissioners are qualified to act.

Sec. 7. The Commissioners are to be paid $4 a day and expenses, to be taxed by the Court.

Sec. 8. Provides for the creation of a public stock at 5 per cent. interest, redeemable by payment of $10,000 annually, to pay for the property taken, to be raised by taxation, after deducting premiums realized by the sale of stock.

Sec. 9. The Mayor and Common Council to determine the number and amount of shares of such stock, and it is to be sold at public auction at not less than par value.

Sec. 10. The money appraised is to be applied to no other purpose than the purchase of such property.

Sec. 11. Provides for raising by tax the annual interest and $10,000 of principal of such stock.

Sec. 12. Vests the carrying ant and management of the Park in a Board of five Commissioners, to be nominated by the Board of Aldermen by the Mayor, by the 1st December next.

Sec. 13. Such Commissioners are to receive no compensation, to be interested in no part of the work, and to make sworn statements of expenditures.

Sec. 14. Provides for raising $50,000 by tax to inclose the land, and $10,000 annually to lay out and maintain the Park.

THE WATER LINE OF BROOKLYN.

In the Senate, Mr. HENRY RUGGLES, of Brooklyn, through Senator C. P. SMITH, remonstrated against the action of the Harbor Commissioners, and says if their water line on the Brooklyn shore is adopted, he will be deprived of all the benefits conferred by the Land Commissioners of the State in their grant to him of land under water in the year 1852. He appeals to the Legislature to prevent so gross an injury to individual rights, as the confirming of the outer water line, recommended by the Harbor Commission, would occasion.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL MONEYS.

Mr. SPENCER presented the memorial of the New-York Board of Education, praying that hereafter all moneys raised by tax for school purposes, in the City and County of New-York, may be expended exclusively in that City and County, for the education of the children entitled to the benefits thereof. The claim that the City has paid annually, for a long series of years, from $150,000 to $300,000, for the benefit of school-in the State at large and deem it unjust to compel the citizens of one portion of the State to contribute so large a proportion of their Educational Moneys for the benefit of those who are equally able to sustain the expenses of the Common Schools.

THE FIRST DIVISION AGAIN.

The memorial of the officers of the 1st Division of New York State Militia, for an amendment of the Militia law so far as it relates to the City of New-York, was brought to Albany by a Committee of Officers.

BANKS OF SAVINGS.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill making it unlawful for any bank, banking association or individual banker authorized to issue circulating notes by the laws of the State, to put forth a sign as a savings bank or in any way to solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, and in case of offence against the above provisions, may be fined $100 in each and every case; said sum to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and one-half of such fine to go to complainant and one-half to the poor of the county where the offence was committed. Nothing in the act to prevent any bank from receiving sums of five hundred dollars and upward as deposits.

LANDLORDS' RIGHTS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill amending the law relative to leases, allowing the landlord to re-enter into possession when any covenant is broken, or in case the tenant attempts to hold over.

PAY OF ASSESSORS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill providing that the officers of the Bureau of Assessments in the Street Department in the City of New-York, known as the Assessors of the Street Department, shall hereafter receive a compensation to be fixed by the Common Council, which shall be in place of all fees now received by them; but such compensation for all such officers shall in no case exceed the sum of one per cent. on the amount of moneys collected for assessments made by them and confirmed by the Common Council, to be divided equally between them.

It also compels them to make a detailed statement quarterly of all assessments made by them, with the name of each and every person included in each assessment list, and the amount assessed on each, which statement must be filed in the Comptroller's office; and repeals the act of June 20, 1853, relative to assessors' compensation.

SALES BY SURROGATES.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill relative to the mortgage, lease or sale by the order of the Supreme Court and other Courts, the object of which is to prevent surrogates selling real estate when the sale shall have been made by order of a Court in a mortgage or partition case, or sale of infants' estate, &c.

A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Metropolitan Medical College, intended to promote botanical medical science. The corporators are JOHN LOW, HENRY S. LINCOLN, SOLOMON B. VAIL, DAVID BOYD, A. DOOLITTLE and GEO. W. JOHNSON, and allows them to hold property to the amount of $100,000. It confers all the usual powers incident to such a corporation.

REPORTS.

Mr SPENCER, from the Committee on Charity, reported by bill appropriating $10,000 for the Woman's Hospital in the City of New York.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, favorably on the bill relative to Flushing Female College.

Mr. BROOKS, favorably on the amendments to the Charter of the Lefferts Park Association.

NOTICES.

Mr. KELLY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill respecting the circulation of foreign Bank notes in this State.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CUTLER offered the following joint resolutions, amendatory of the Constitution, which lie over under the rule:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State be altered and amended by striking out all of said section in the 12th line which requires a property qualification for the man of "color" to entitle him to vote, and exonerates him from taxation.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That said amendment to said section be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The Assembly concurrent resolutions relative to the claims of revolutionary soldiers were adopted by a vote of 79 ayes.

After some time spent in considering (in Committee of the whole) the bill relative to Canal Superintendents, progress was reported, and the Senate adjourned. LEO.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

In the Assembly another flood of petitions was presented, and a large number of bills were reported and introduced. But few bills, however, had their third reading, and the reluctance usually manifested to continue long in that order of business was again observed. The rule adopted this session requiring the Clerk to read the bills in the order in which they are reported from the Committee of the Whole, brings the House each day upon claim and other bills which require the presence of two-thirds or three-fifths of members elected, and action is clogged, when the house is thin, thereby.

Among the memorials presented was one from the New-York Typographical Society, asking for aid.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A memorial was presented from the institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, showing the condition of their real estate. The amount expended thus far is nearly $250,000, of which the Legislature last session appropriated $26,750, having previously granted during a period of thirty years $75,000. The rest of the amount was raised by the officers of the Institution. They now state that $100,000 is absolutely needed to complete their new buildings.

NEW COUNTIES.

Petitions and remonstrances are presented in great numbers for and against the several new county projects over the State. The Hotels of members are besieged with these clamorous expectants, and every effort is brought to bear to induce action. It is, however, a dangerous kind of legislation, of which Legislators may well be cautious.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Mr. MATTESON, from the Select Committee on the bill to repeal the law for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, presented a report in writing, which he read in his seat. The report admits the evils of intemperance, but takes strong ground against the provisions of the bill of last year, which it characterizes as "arbitrary and despotic," and advocates the right of sale for intoxicating liquors as for other commodities.

The majority of the Committee report a bill which they recommend as a substitute, entitled, "An Act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating drinks."

This bill contains forty-three sections, and anything like a full synopsis is impossible. We understand from Mr. MATTESON, however, that the important features are as follows:

First—It repeals the old license law with some changes and new provisions, making it more stringent and susceptible of enforcement. It punishes drunkenness by fine and imprisonment; allows the wife of a habitual drinker to go before a magistrate and make oath to the fact of her husband's habits, when he is authorized to issue a public notice to liquor sellers, forbidding them under penalty from selling to him. A parent may secure the same notice concerning a minor child, or one citizen of another. It also forbids the drugging or adulteration of liquors.

Mr. GREEN moved to lay the report and bill upon the table, till the minority of the Committee presented their report.

This motion was lost—ayes, 45; nays, 69.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FOOT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon the following:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That section fourteen of Article six of the Constitution of the State be amended as follows:

Substitute for the last clause of section fourteen of Article six the following:

"The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe."

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That said amendment to said section be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that pursuant to section 1st of Article 13th of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

NEW-YORK GAS CONSUMERS.

Mr. REILLY introduced a bill to protect consumers of gas in the City of New-York, with provisions, briefly as follows:

SEC. 1. The New-York, Manhattan and Metropolitan Gas Companies shall furnish to the City and such inhabitants as desire, when the mains or pipes are now or shall be laid, a supply of gas of a quality as good and at a price as low, (the difference in the cost of materials and labor, if any considered,) as shall be furnished at any place within five hundred miles of New-York City.

§ 2. No person, persons or corporations shall be furnished at a less price than others.

§ 3. These companies shall not compel consumers to use any particular kind of meter; but the section shall not authorize the consumption of gas without some kind of meter, nor prevent the companies selling or renting to those who voluntarily use them.

§ 4. Prevents the Company from suing for the collection of a disputed bill, until two days after service of an affidavit of an officer of the Company, that the bill is correct.

§ 5. Every bill or demand for more gas than is consumed shall be forfeited.

§ 6. Companies shall not cut off gas for the non-payment of bills, until after judgment is obtained therefor, and an execution is returned unsatisfied; nor for any other reason without the consent of the consumer, except for wilful fraud, and when cut off, the gas shall immediately be restored upon payment of the judgment, or compensation for the fraud.

§ 7. Violations of this act, by the companies, incurs a forfeiture of charter.

STEAM ON RAILROADS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. REED brought in a bill, and secured its reference to the New-York City Delegation, to prohibit the use of steam in propelling cars through any opened and regulated street or avenue in New-York City. The act to take effect on the 1st of June next.

CLOSING OF BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE.

Mr. WILTSE introduced a bill to alter or amend the map of the City of New-York, so as to close Bloomingdale-square. It provides for the immediate discontinuance and closing of Bloomingdale-square, and the extension and continuance of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets across said square, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

TAXING INCORPORATIONS.

Mr. DENNISTON introduced a bill to repeal all acts, and all sections of the Revised Statutes, exempting incorporated companies (except religious and charitable societies) from taxation.

PROOF OF INCORPORATION.

Mr. PRESCOTT has introduced a bill making the fact that any Company acted in the capacity of a body corporate, *prima facie* evidence of its corporate existence under the laws of the State, in any case of action brought by or against the Company.

SUPERVISOR'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. DENNISTON proposes a bill requiring Boards of Supervisors to publish in pamphlet form, the journal of their proceedings, and to furnish the Clerks of the several Boards in the State with copies, and the Secretary of State with six copies, who shall cause the same in each year to be bound in one volume, and one copy deposited in his office, one in the Comptroller's office, one in the Assembly Library, one in the Senate, and two in the State Library.

FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. JENKINS brought in a bill to secure the proper return by certain Railroads within the State transporting property as freight to tide-water—of the quantity thereof.

It requires that the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Companies shall furnish, on the 1st and 15th of each month, to the Auditor of the Canal Department a statement of the following property delivered by them at tide-water: The amount of flour, beef, pork and whisky in barrels, grain in bushels, butter and cheese in pounds, wool in bales, live hogs, number, dressed hogs in pounds, cattle and sheep, number, and grass seed in pounds.

In default of this return the Companies shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each refusal, to be sued for and collected with cost.

The act is to take effect the 1st of March next.

WALLABOUT MARTYRS.

Mr. E. T. WOOD brought in a bill to assist in procuring a monument to the memory of the martyrs of the Revolution who died in the prison ships in the Wallabout Bay. It appropriates $1,000, when a like sum is raised by the "Martyr Monument Association."

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill to require the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to build a double track in the County of Westchester, and to regulate the rates of fare thereon.

It provides that the said Company shall construct a suitable second track from New-Rochelle to Williams Bridge, the Company to forfeit $250 per day for the failure to complete the second track with the prescribed time—now left blank.

The rates of fare are limited to two cents per mile for each passenger, and shall not be greater than the rates charged in Connecticut.

PREFERENCES IN ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. CARPENTER has introduced a bill to prevent preferences in assignment made by insolvent debtors. It declares no assignment valid unless it provides for an equal distribution of all the property of the debtor among all her creditors.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the remonstrance of 54 Fire Insurance Companies in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, representing a capital of over $12,000,000, against the passage of a bill now before the Senate to establish an Insurance Department. They object to it on the ground, first, it would necessarily be unequal and unjust in its operations; second, it will injuriously affect the practice of making loans for short periods and will prevent borrowers from gradually liquidating obligations against them, and in effect with companies meeting their losses promptly in case of large conflagrations; third, the expense to companies without any accruing benefits; fourth, that uncound companies can be easily dealt with without this cumbrous machinery, as the action of the late Comptroller abundantly proves.

Mr. SPENCER also presented the memorial of the New-York Prison Association for pecuniary aid. They do name a specific sum, but are willing to receive anything enlightened and philanthropic Legislature may be pleased to give.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a memorial from the Common Council of Buffalo, for the Legislature to grant the privilege of bridging or tunneling the Niagara River by any Company that may be chartered by the Canadian Parliament.

PAYING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Mr. KELLY from the Committee on Banks made a written report on a resolution of the Senate, inquiring as to the propriety of prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits made in banks of this State, by banking institutions incorporated elsewhere, and whether the effect of the existing laws and regulations in the payment of such interest does not alternately lead to great expansions and contractions in the currency, &c.

The Committee say they cannot find out, by returns from the Bank Department, how much of deposits bear interest, and are therefore unable to form any opinion, based on actual facts, as to the influence such practices have on the money market. They find, from New-York City Bank returns, that dues to other banks have fluctuated from $9,000,000 to $17,000,000, and in the short space of three months, and during the last nine months, dues to other banks have decreased from $17,245,483 to $13,683,039—hence the Committee conclude that these large and fluctuating deposits must have a most disturbing effect on the money market, unless managed with great prudence and discretion; and in the absence of any large governmental institution which can control smaller institutions, there should be that unity of action among banking institutions, which would lead to combined and prudent measures in anticipation of commercial disturbance. In the absence of that unity of action and the inducements of outside causes for contraction, instances of rapid curtailment often occur of which they give as example: Six New-York banks, (names not given) who, from Aug. 1, 1853, and Nov. 12, following, a period of three months, curtailed their loans to the amount of $15,017,090. One bank, with a capital of $2,000,000, reduced its loans 37½ per cent.; another, with a similar capital, 31 per cent.; and yet another, with a capital of $2,050,000, only reduced its loans 5 per cent. To sum up all in a word, the statement shows that six of the banks curtailed their loans from 20 to 37½ per cent., one of them having reduced from $6,654,984 to $3,692,420.

The Committee emphatically condemn the system of loaning on call large sums of money, with stocks for collateral, and, in conclusion, say there are three methods by which, in some degree, these sudden changes might be moderated:

First—By forbidding banks to allow interests on deposits.

Second—By restricting them in the amount of their loans.

Third—By limiting them in the amount they may loan on the hypothecation of stocks.

The first cannot cure the difficulty. The practice is the outgrowth of a greater evil, and can be cured most effectually by attacking and removing the cause of it.

The second measure would doubtless be productive of some good, though it would operate unequally, and fail to remedy the great difficulty. If the rule under the safety fund banks were revived, limiting their loans to twice and a half their capital stock, it would check the old and well established banks whose larger and regular deposits and circulation justify them in approaching that limit in the regular discount of commercial paper, but it would not serve in any great degree as a restraint upon banks which are less favorably established, for an ample margin would still be left them to employ in loaning upon stocks, and in many cases there would be a continuance of the objectionable feature of allowing interests on deposits.

The third measure the Committee almost unqualifiedly recommend; but yet are not prepared to recommend *entire* prohibitions as "the privilege to make such loans occasionally to a moderate extent will be found a convenience to the dealer as well as to the bank."

They recommend the passage of the bill, introduced in the early part of the Session, to restrain banks from loaning upon the hypothecation of stocks more than 15 per cent. of their capital stock, mainly on the ground that they believe that such a rule gives promise of a better result in regulating the money market than any other they can suggest.

The Committee do not wish to be understood as casting censure on the New-York Banks generally, as there are many of them who discourage the description of loans herein condemned, and who will rejoice in the passage of a law which will lessen or cure the evil.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, addressed to them and to the Governors of the Almshouse, inquiring into their expenditure and the nature thereof, also whether the interests of the State and City would not be enhanced by a consolidation of the two departments, report

That all the salaries are fixed by the Commissioners, except the salary of the Physician of the Marine Hospital, which is fixed by law at $5,000.

The total annual amount paid as salaries to officers, nurses, and others, at the Hospital and Refuge on Ward's Island, is.....$20,762
At the Marine Hospital..... 12,692
To officers, clerks, &c., employed at the General office of Commissioners in Worth-street, New York..... 12,280
At the Intelligence and labor Exchange in Canal-street..... 2,480
At Castle Garden..... 3,150
To agents at Albany, Buffalo, &c., as per schedule..... 4 660
Elsewhere..... 3,060
Total.....$69,010
Rents, for Castle Garden.....$10,000
For building in Franklin-street..... 1,400
No. 2 Canal-street..... 1,200
No. 81 Worth-street..... 4,000
Total rents.....$16,600

In relation to Castle Garden, the Commissioners have underlet to railroad and steamboat companies, "without any view to profit, but solely for the reimbursement of the cost of occupation, which object has been obtained."

Relative to the house in Franklin-street, the Commissioners say they were met by litigation in the first instance, and pending the suits the cholera broke out in the City, and the Health Commissioners appropriated the building for a cholera hospital, and in consequence, it was abandoned by the Commissioners, and they think the rent will eventually be paid by the City of New York.

The total cost, strictly chargeable to the support of the inmates of Ward's Island for the year 1855, was.....$191,848 50
Average weekly number of inmates..... 2,563
Average weekly expense..... $3,689 40
Cost of support of each inmate per week during the year 1855.....$1 42 9 mills
Marine Hospital—net expenses.....$45,718 73
Average number weekly inmates..... 305
Average weekly expenses.....$879 20
Cost of each inmate per week.....$4 29 9 mills

This as compared with the average weekly cost of the years 1852-53-54, per inmate of Marine Hospital, is as follows:

In 1852.....$2 96 5 mills
In 1853..... 3 58
In 1854..... 3 76 2 mills
Average for the three years previous to 1855, $3 65 2-10 balance against 1855, on cost per week..... 63 7 mills

In answer to the inquiry as to the benefits of consolidation with the Ten Governors, they reply: That in their judgment the consolidation of their Board appointed by State authority with that of the Almshouse Department of the City of New-York, would not be likely to conduce to harmonious action, and might be regarded as State intrusion on matters of local concern; and while they do not desire to express a decided opinion on the matter, they give some reasons why, in their opinion, it ought not to be done, the chief of which is, that "the concerns of the Commissioners are distributed over the whole State, and relate to its general interests. The administration of the Quarantine Hospital, while its concerns are not locally in the City of New-York, but in Richmond County, looks to the protection of the whole State from pestilence and from the consequent prostration of its commerce and domestic business." Also, that the Castle Garden landing, by protecting the emigrants from fraud, and the labor employment office, are of general and not of local interest; and further, that more than three-fourths of the annual expenditure of this commission is entirely out of the City, and most of the expenditures in the City relate mainly to purposes out of the City limits. "Even in Ward's Island Hospital very many persons entitled to relief from the Island are received from other counties, which could not well be done in a mere City Almshouse." "In effect," say the Commissioners, "about half of the expenditures must relate to objects beyond the limits of the City jurisdiction."

They adduce several additional arguments against consolidation, which we have not room for, but the above are the most important.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the purchase of O'CONNER'S Map of the County of Herkimer, for the Common Schools of that County.

Amending the charter of the village of Hempstead, Queens County.

To appoint Commissioners to equalize the State tax.

The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of the General Orders. LEO.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

In the Assembly, Mr. FOOT called up the resolution of Mr. DUGANNE to take the New-York Tax bill from the New-York delegation and refer to a select Committee of five. The pending question was upon the motion of Mr. B. BAILEY to refer to the standing Committee on Internal Affairs, which he to-day amended to cities and villages.

Mr. ANTHON opposed the reference to a select Committee, and urged either the New-York delegation or a standing Committee, as the proper committee to whom it should be referred. The petition from citizens of New-York for the proposed reference, he said, was an unwarranted and arrogant interference of a few men of wealth, and should not influence the House.

Mr. DUGANNE sustained his motion at length, animadverting upon the New York delegation in rather severe and sarcastic terms.

Mr. A. WOOD and B. BAILEY supported the reference to the New-York delegation, and Mr. MALLORY opposed it; when the previous question being ordered, the bill was finally referred to the standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

A MONUMENT TO TOM PAINE.

Mr. RAY introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of THOMAS PAINE. He asked the reference of the bill to a select committee of five. Mr. NORTHUP at once moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was carried by a vote of Ayes 54, Nays 27.

Mr. GUEST moved a reconsideration, on the ground that every bill introduced in the house was entitled to a proper reference, no matter what its character.

Mr. NORTHUP moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried, 39 to 37.

Mr. GLOVER said he had risen with the affirmative through misapprehension, and hence had been counted on both sides. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote. The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order, when he moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill was laid on the table.

The question on that motion being taken the CLERK announced the vote as decided in the negative.

Mr. HAYS challenged the count.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. NORTHUP and PRESCOTT as Tellers.

Mr. RAY objected to Mr. NORTHUP as a teller, but the objection was ruled out by the Chair.

The motion to take from the table was lost, 38 to 44.

BASIN IN GOWANUS BAY.

Mr. ANTHON, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a resolution for the reference of the petition for a basin in Gowanus Bay to the Harbor Commissioners, with a request that they report thereupon, which was adopted.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Mr. ANTHON introduced a bill in relation to the sale of lands in the City of New-York for taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and the redemption thereof.

It requires a notice of sale for twenty days before the sale, to be left at the residence of the owner, or tenant, or affixed to some conspicuous part of the premises, and extends the time for redemption to twenty years.

Mr. DUGANNE brought in a bill to punish the adulteration of drugs and medicines, and to regulate the sale of patent medicines.

It punishes by fine, not to exceed $500, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both, any injurious adulteration of any drug or medicine, or the sale of such article, which adulterated drug or composition is forfeited. It also requires manufacturers or dealers of patent medicines to file in the County Clerk's office where such medicine is made or sold, a true statement of the ingredients and proportions of each, made under oath. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than six months, or fine not exceeding $250, or both.

TOLLS ON MINISTERS.

Mr. NORTHUP introduced a bill for the benefit of ordained ministers of the Gospel, which provides that no ferry, plank-road, bridge or turnpike Company shall ask or receive toll from any regularly ordained minister of the Gospel while engaged in his professional duties.

In the Senate, little of interest transpired. A memorial was presented by Mr. BROOKS from the City of New-York, praying that a law be passed enforcing the sale of potatoes by weight, or to define what shall be the weight of a bushel of these esculents.

Mr. BROOKS also presented a new Charter of the City of New-York, as proposed by some members of the Common Council.

A long debate was had upon the matter of town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Also, upon the important question of the purchase of Red Books for the use of Senators.

THE HINDOOS GOING IN.

We had on Friday morning in the *Register* a demonstration of the hard road that the Hindoos have to travel during the coming canvass. In a calm, high-toned, evidently well-considered article, the editor of the *Register* reviews the past and the present of the Hindoo Party, and through that review arrives at a decision of what shall be his course for the future. I send the article for publication entire, and I attach to it seems considerable importance, for one reason that I know the leaders of the Order have been indefatigable in their efforts to prevent its appearance, and that now it has appeared, they propose to annihilate its author, and to wrest from his possession the medium through which it has reached the public. Senators here labored with him, State officers have importuned and Assemblymen have browbeat him, not singly, but in battalions. In the streets, at the Capitol, in his office, they have kept up one continued stream of mingled abuse and argument and remonstrance and solicitation. They even invaded the family circle, and sought to intimidate his household with their representations of the disaster that would follow his proposed rebellion against the mandates of the National Convention. But they wrought and fumed and fretted in vain; HAMMOND felt aggrieved, stricken down, not in his own person, but as the representative man, and he determined to maintain both his own integrity and the integrity of those whom he represents.

In all that he says, there is a mass of truth. Those truths others discovered and promulgated months ago, and though they have preceded HAMMOND in their utterance, and their application, yet still he is entitled to great credit, that he has had the foresight to make them out now, and the judgment and firmness to be prompted by them.

There are not a few threats thrown out of the efforts which will be made to dispossess HAMMOND of the editorial chair of the *Register*. I understand that STEVENS has threatened to sell out the paper to the highest bidder; others threaten to start an opposition journal, while there is a third project to issue another paper, to be called the *Register*—a counterfeit, but very unlike the Original Jacobs. I do not think any of these threats or suggestions will be carried out. If they are, they will only annoy and embarrass HAMMOND. They cannot arrest nor retard the decline and fall of Hindooism. So mote it be. LEO.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Is Mr. Fillmore a Know-Nothing?

This question, often proposed of late, has become a question of interest. With much difficulty, the facts, touching it, have been elicited. They shall be submitted for the benefit of such as care to be informed.

In January, 1855, the Know-Nothing Order was secret. Its Constitution and Ritual prescribed exact modes of procedure, and were as rigid in respect to the manner of admitting to membership as to the persons admitted. No departure from the one or the other was regarded with complacency. The derelict member became speedily the subject of discipline. And he who, by chance, got within the fold by some other way than by the strictly legal door, or occurred with a distinguished individual who now occupies a high position in our State, was accounted an intruder and refused recognition.

It was then imperative that all candidates should be proposed at a meeting of a subordinate Council; that their names should be referred to a Committee, which should report at the regular meeting next succeeding; that a ballot should thereupon be taken, when, if there should be no more than four adverse votes, the candidate should be declared elected, and *entitled to initiation at the next regular meeting.* (*Con. N. Y. State C., Art.* 11.)

The requirement was as absolute, that every subordinate Council should transact its business in the council room, with the warrant end private work of the Council in the council room at the time of such meeting.—(*Con. N. Y. State C., Art.* 13.)

The Ritual at that time in use, harmonizing with the Constitution, provided that the candidate should be received in the ante-room; that if found satisfactory, on examination, an announcement of his meetness should be made by the Marshal to the Council then in session; that a vote should thereupon be taken; that, if elected, the candidate should then be conducted to a seat within the Council; and that thereafter the further ceremony of initiation might proceed.—(*Ritual of the First Degree.*)

Such were the laws and rules of the Order in January, 1855; and, it is believed, they have in no material respect been altered. Whoso gained admission within the Order, otherwise than in conformity therein, was accounted illegitimate—a stranger, not entitled to place; whose voice should not be known in a Council; to whom the Porter should not open. Whether or not such judgment was just, others may decide. It would seem to be pretty clearly sustained, by a uniformly analogous judgment in respect to the matter of naturalization—a matter concerning which our American friends talk much, and therefore must feel the force of the analogy—that a naturalization obtained otherwise than in pursuance of the provisions of law is vicious, makes not a citizen, is void.

Here, it is understood, is the rule of judging in the case of Mr. FILLMORE, when he is asserted not to be a member of the Know-Nothing Order.

The facts, as they have been gathered, are these, to wit:

First—In the month of January, 1855, the President of Council No. 177, in the city of Buffalo, with some of the brethren, went to Mr. FILLMORE'S house, and there *privately* administered the obligations end imparted to him the work of the Order.

Second—Although Mr. FILLMORE did not leave the country until the month of June following, his secret was so kept as not by word or act to have been in the interim by him betrayed; he never advocated American principles, never entered an American Council, never avowed himself on the American platform, never made himself known as a member of the American Party. At the Spring election he was silent as to Americanism at home; at the Fall election he was silent abroad.

Third—From the date at which Mr. FILLMORE left the country to this present, he has done no otherwise—has not proclaimed the principles, nor avowed himself a member, nor placed himself upon the platform of the American Party. On the contrary, agreeably to the New-York *Express*—his fairest exponent—he "is presented to us as a candidate for the Presidency upon no other platform than that on which, with CLAY, WEBSTER, HOUSTON, CRITTENDEN, CORWIN and others, he stood as real President—a President of the United States—from 1850 to 1854"—*the Platform of the American National Council, be it noted, having been repudiated by the American Nominating Convention, after Mr. Fillmore's nomination!*

Fourth—And conclusively, Mr. FILLMORE himself, just before his departure for Europe, declared to gentlemen in this vicinity, who are prepared to testify, should his own memory fail to retain the circumstance, that he was not a member of the American Party.

Thus, the question at the head of this article has for its answer—that Mr. FILLMORE neither is, nor claims to be, legally or actually, a Know-Nothing.

The "straight-out Whigs"—the "Old Guard"—may well fire their hundred guns here and there, and be jubilant over, and ratify by showy demonstrations, their success with that of their Southern Pro-Slavery colleagues, in cheating a Convention, composed at the time of representatives of a portion of the American Party in the country, into the adoption, in the language of the New York *Express*, of "the best specimen of the old Whig Party" as a candidate—not more, indications being unmistakable that he will not be adopted by the masses, by the party generally, as *the* candidate—for the President.

The active agency in that Nominating Convention of Messrs. STEWART and KENNEDY, members, while Mr. FILLMORE was in the Presidency, of his Cabinet; of Mr. FILLMORE'S law-partner, Mr. HAVEN; and of sundry ex-officials, postmasters and the like, hoping for renewed consideration, was significant throughout, and, however unduly, contributed in no small degree to the result attained.

In connection with that result, two striking facts are to be noted;—1st, That 80 voters, against 92, actually made the nomination,—the adverse majority of 12 having been allowed to be overcome by the casting of the electoral votes of four Southern States by four persons who, having previously bolted, had returned for that purpose. (Is it not therefore a bolters' nomination?) And 2d, That 32 of the votes given for Mr. FILLMORE were votes from States that never cast any other than a Democratic vote in the electoral College.

On such a state of facts will the American Party in New-York—Eastward and Westward, we know they will not—will the Party generally in this State, account Mr. FILLMORE one of themselves, a progressive American, a live Know-Nothing, a member of their Party, an embodiment of its principles, justly and fairly its candidate; and likely, could he be elected, to be true to its interests, and zealous of its members, as be friends and brothers, according to the spirit and intent of the obligations of their Order? Or, will the facts stated, with the abrogation at Canandaigua, by a small body of delegates in the last week, of the Binghamton platform, with its pleck of Freedom, and the substitution therefor of another platform, with a plank of Slavery therein, be deemed significant of ones intended for the Party—ominous of that whereto Whiggery and Pro-Slavery, with their candidates, will seek to lead it—and cause hesitancy so to account, and slowness of heart thus to believe?

The developments of time will be waited for with anxiety. AMERICUS.

Repudiation of the American Nominee for the Presidency.

From the Albany State Register, Friday, Feb. 29.

WE CANNOT AND WE WILL NOT DO IT.

When the American Party, so far as this State at least, is concerned, sprang into existence, it was said by its opponents that it was but the National, or "Silver Gray" faction of the Whig Party, seeking a resurrection under a new name, and, under a new guise, to go forth recruited and strengthened by levies drawn from the American and Protestant sentiment of the country. It was said by its opponents that its claim to Nationality rested upon its proclivities towards the support and extension of the peculiar institutions of the South. That the same Pro-Slavery sentiments held by the Silver Gray portion of the Whig Party pervaded the American organization, and that, if successful, the end would be the elevation of the same old leaders, surrounded by the same cliques, and that its movements would be guided by the same hands which gave direction to the course of that party. We, in common with hundreds of others occupying responsible positions in the American Party, denied this. The great body of the party protested against and repudiated it. They said that the American Party was a new and original organization, based upon its own distinctive principles, originating and carrying out its own peculiar policy; springing from and embracing in its broad scope the masses of the people of all parties, it affiliated with no faction, would coalesce with none, be guided or controlled by none; that it would court the sympathies and invite the support of all, but that it defied all; that it would move forward to the accomplishment of its mission, ignoring the peculiar views of policy, as well as the leaders of the factions of the dead past. Such was the position of the American Party of the State of New-York, when it stepped into the political arena as a separate and distinct political entity. It was National in all its attributes. It knew no North, no South, no East, no West. It was not, in the modern signification of the term—it was not Whig—it was not Republican. It stood upon its own broad basis, refusing to be harnessed into the service of any of these political factions. Appealing as it did to the American and Protestant instincts of the people, it grew and strengthened with a rapidity unknown in the history of political organizations.

But that which was a libel upon the American movement, has come to be prophecy. The first Presidential Convention has been held, and what is the result? We see placed in nomination, and that almost exclusively by Southern votes, (now it was done we shall show hereafter,) the head and front, the great Silver Gray faction. We see clustering around him and rejoicing in his elevation, the same old cliques, clamorous for his success and eager to gather the spoils of his triumphe.

This would be bearable were the nominee identified with the American movement, pledged to its principles, or who had shared in its struggles, or contributed to its success. But of all this we have not a single evidence. He has never been to an American Council in his life—no man pretends that he has. He has never spoken a word, written a line, or published a sentiment, of which we have ever heard, showing that he is with the American Party, or will if elected sustain its principles or carry out its policy. He has never voted as American ticket, or said one word in favor of its candidates.

We know it has been said (and for the sake of the argument we concede the fact) that he was initiated into the American Order, in his parlor, in January 1855. We know, too, that he left the country in June, some five months afterwards. Surely here was time enough, in which to say something, or do something to testify his sympathy with the American movement, or his appreciation of the principles of the party whose highest honors he sought to appropriate. But we ask our American brethren who have borne the heat and burden of the day, if, as Americans, as members of the American Party simply, they are ready to confide the great future of their organization to these parlor-manners of the Order? The man who is too proud or too timid, we care not which, to go through the same ordeal, taking upon himself the same public pledges of fealty to our organization which we all took, is too proud or too timid to carry our standard.

By this nomination, we have not only been harnessed as a party into the service of a faction, but we have been committed to the propagandism of Slavery. We have got to fight the battles of Slavery—for embodied in the candidate, in whatever of the Pro-Slavery sentiment there is of the North. He is committed to it by his antecedents, by the great leading features of his Administration. We have got to fight for the Fugitive Slave law. We have got to sustain the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. We are compelled to stand in defence of Squatter Sovereignty, and uphold the long catalogue of wrong and outrage which have followed the breaking down the barriers against the extension of human Slavery. We have got to stand, from the beginning to the end of the campaign, side by side with Slavery Propagandism;—for we tell the American people that it was that power, and that alone, which placed the nominee of the American Convention in his present position. It was because it sees in the man himself, and in his antecedents, a platform which answered its purpose, that it gave him its support.

The first step to be taken is, to betray the fifty thousand Free-Soil Whigs and Free-Soil Democrats, who enlisted under our banner. We have got to falsify our pledges to them that the American movement was not a Silver-Gray or a Pro-Slavery movement. We have got to falsify our pledges to them that we ignore the Slavery issue, and stand upon our American principles, leaving the Ultraists, North and South, to settle that question among themselves. We have got to do all this, because in the man himself, at the North as well as at the South, we present the Slavery issue. Having thus betrayed our friends, and falsified our pledges, we have got to sweep from our American moorings into the service of the Slavery Propagands and fight its battles—for our candidate, by his antecedents, compels us to do so.

In this position of matters, the question arises: What is to be done? Others may do as they please. *We* will keep our faith. We will not falsify our past pledges. We will not betray a great cause, nor the friends who have confided in us. As an editor, we will not take back our assertion that the American movement in the State of New-York was not a Silver-Gray movement. We will not take back what we said in addressing, during the last campaign, more than forty public assemblies of American men, that the American Party was not a Pro Slavery Party. We have no stomach for the battles of the Silver-Gray faction—we have had enough of experience in that way. We have no stomach for the battles of Slavery—AND WE WILL NOT FIGHT THEM.

Let no man suppose that we intend to abandon the great American doctrines, the principles of the organization, or the party which upholds them. New-Jersey and New-York stand alone, of all the Northern States, in upholding the Philadelphia nomination. All the other States north of Mason and Dixon's line are true to American principles, true to the great American Party, while they are not false to the universal sentiment of the Free States on the subject of Slavery; we did what we could to banish from discussion the whole question and leave it where it belongs—to Congress (and the Federal Courts) but, driven from this position of neutrality, and forced to choose between the betrayal of the American Party into the service of Slavery, or the abandonment of a nomination in which the Free States had no voice, we choose the latter. We go with the entire American Party of the North, save New-York and New

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1856.

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☞ In the State Senate on Saturday, a motion prevailed that the Comptroller be requested to report the amount of stock paid in and secured of all incorporated companies in the State, the amount of real and personal property for which they are assessed, and the amonnt of taxes paid by them. The bill to prevent illegal voting in this City was debated. In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the New-York City Registry act, and to incorporate the Excelsior Medical College; a bill was introduced to punish by fine the adulteration of drugs, and to prohibit the sale of patent medicines, and the New-York tax bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

The Recruiting Question.

The publication of the correspondence between Mr. MARCY and the Earl of CLARENDON, unless we are greatly mistaken, will modify very essentially public sentiment in England, as well as in the United States, npon one of the points in dispute between the two nations. It has been said, by the English press and in the English Parliament, that Great Britain desisted from her scheme of recruiting her armies within the United States the moment she had reason to believe it did not meet the approval of our Government;—that she had since made the most ample and complete apology for this violation of our laws: and that what is now asked by our Government is in the highest degree unreasonable and offensive. We think that just and fair-minded Englishmen will concede that every one of these positions is conclusively disproved by Mr. MARCY in this correspondence, and that the course of Lord CLARENDON has been shuffling and evasive,—nnworthy of his position and indicating anything bnt confidence in the justice of his case. He began, in his letter of July 16, after acknowledging that the acts complained of were "in many instances undoubted violations of the law of the United States," by declaring, in the most emphatic manner, that the persons by whom they were done "had *no authority whatever* for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed." And in the face of this disclaimer he proceeds to argue, in his dispatch of Nov. 16, that these acts were *not* violations of international law, and that the American Government has no ground of complaint in the premises. His Lordship is guilty of the most remarkable inconsistency in the conrse of his correspondence;—and fails utterly to establish the propriety of the action taken by the British Government.

There is also a very marked difference in the one of the communications of the two parties. Throughout all of Mr. MARCY'a letters, there is not an expression nor a sentiment disrespectful in the least degree to the British Government. His remonstrances are eminently courteous and considerate, and he evinces throughout the most entire reliance upon the good faith and open dealing of the British Ministry. Lord CLARENDON'S letters abound in expressions of the most offensive character. Instead of confining the discussion to the points involved, he resorts to recrimination, and charges the American Government with having resorted to unusual and unjustifiable modes of obtaining evidence,—with seeking to excite public clamor against Great Britain, and with having permitted Irish enlistments to go on in this country against Great Britain with entire impunity. In his letter of Nov. 16, indeed, he charges Mr. MARCY with dereliction in his official duty, for not having notified Mr. CRAMPTON that these proceedings would be unlawful,—before he had any reason whatever to suppose that they were in progress. It is difficult to explain the evident irritation and the very undignified temper in which Lord CLARENDON'S letters were written, with his acknowledged diplomatic ability, and the ordinary proprieties of such a correspondence.

The English Press will see with some surprise that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement made in Parliament, as well as in the London *Times*, that ample acknowledgments and apologies have been made in this case by the British Government. Nothing of the sort can be detected in the correspondence. On the contrary, the conduct of the Government and of its agents is sought to be justified from the very beginning. The nearest approach to an acknowledgment is found in the statement, that the business of recruiting was ordered to be discontinued as soon as it was found that the American Government disapproved of it—and the force of this is somewhat weakened by the fact that the statement proves to be untrue.

Our Government has asked the recall of the British Minister and the other British agents connected with this affair. We think public sentiment in the United States will sustain the demand. It will probably be refused. All that will remain, therefore, will be for our Government to exercise its unquestioned right and send them their passports. Mr. CRAMPTON will probably be promoted in his diplomatic career,—his colleagues will receive distinguished marks of gratitude from their Government, and our own national honor will have been vindicated. The feeling which this incident will engender between the two Governments may embarrass negotiations upon the Central American question:—but of itself it cannot possibly lead to any serious consequences. But whatever may be the issue, thus far we think our Government is clearly in the right.

Mr. Fillmore's Nomination.

Judging from appearances, the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency is not destined to unite the party he is supposed to represent. Considering the circumstances of the case and the position of the candidate, it would indeed be a little singular if it should not have precisely the opposite effect. Mr. FILLMORE is not known to the party or to the country as a Know-Nothing. If he joined that Order at all, he did it by stealth, and for the purpose of commanding its votes rather than of maintaining its principles. He is the relic of an old political party—defeated in his efforts to secure its nomination in 1852, and resorting now to this new organization to achieve through it honors refused in other quarters. It would be strange if a large, new and ambitious party should be especially delighted at the prospect of being used for the accomplishment of ends so purely personal as these.

Bnt it is becoming evident, with every day's disclosures, that Mr. FILLMORE'S nemination was by no means the spontaneous act of the Convention. He was forced npon it by the delegates from the Slave States,—men who cared not one straw for the principles of the American Order, but who were there to control its action, and to force npon it n candidate npon whom the Slave interest, in any event, could safely rely. They accomplished their object. No man in the Union, not even President PIERCE, has given to the Slaveholding Oligarchy more conclusive and reliable assurances of his entire subscriveney to its behests than Mr. FILLMORE.

The Northern members of the Order very generally feel that they have been used as tools by their Southern brethren. They know that public sentiment in the Northern States will not sustain the action of the Convention, and that the present is the worst possible time for snch bold experiments upon the servility of the non-slaveholding section of the Union. We are not snrprised, therefore, to find that movements are on foot, in various sections of the Northern States, to repudiate the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and to present a platform and a candidate more acceptable to the great mass of the members of the Order throughout the North. We publish a communication in another column, which comes from a source entitled to the attention of members of the Know-Nothing organization, and copy also some very able articles upon the nomination from the central Organ of the Party in this State. They indicate, unmistakably, the deep discontent of the Order with the action taken, and their determination not to submit quietly to the impositions that have been practiced upon them.

It will be remembered that the regnlar annual meeting of the National Council is to be held in this City on the first Tuesday in June next. A Convention of Delegates has also been snmmoned for the 12th of the same month. We presume that some action will be taken at those meetings to put the Party in a position less directly hostile to the unanimous sentiment of the Northern States.

False Reports of the Pacific.

Of all species of inhnmanity which the curious in such studies encounter, the most inexplicable is that which finds pleasure in torturing the hopes and fears of people apprehensive of some terrible calamity. The steamship *Pacific* has now been missing for six weeks. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, with a direct personal concern in her fate. Members of families, and friends, were on board when she was last seen steaming down the Mersey. They have not been heard of since; whether lost or delayed, or by some unusual casualty, carried widely from the ordinary highway of trans-Atlantic travel, are questions of the acntest interest to survivors, and all tidings, rumors, conjectures, however remotely affecting their solution, are received with morbid eagerness. That there should be people willing to amuse themselves with this intense suspense, argues inconceivable depravity. Yet such is the miserable truth. A few weeks ago the Telegraph bore to the Press a pretended extract from a Liverpool letter, stating that the missing ship met with rough weather going down St. George's Channel, and was obliged to put into the Shannon, a statement, as we noted at the time, flagrantly absnrd, since the Shannon is npon one side of Ireland and the Channel on the other. No person residing at Liverpool, as the writer was represented to be, and a merchant, too, could have made so gross a mistake; or, if received from others, would have gravely reported it. The story must, therefore, have been a wicked invention, contrived on this side of the ocean, under the impulse of that cruel lash for inflicting torment we are referring to. When the *America* arrived at Halifax, over the same wires, and doubtless from the same laboratory, came the statement of a passenger that a disabled steamer had been observed entering the Channel, apparently *en route* to Liverpool, as the *America* passed ont, and that she resembled and was thonght to be the *Pacific*. Again, a thrill of hope vibrated like lightning through a thousand anxious hearts, only to subside in deeper gloom. The Commander of the *America* states that no snch vessel was seen, nnd that the story was deliberately false. This was the second bitter mockery and disappointment which these conspirators in the British Provinces inflicted, and no donbt enjoyed with a ghoul-like relish. A third, and from the same quarter, was perpetrated on Saturday. A person representing himself to be the mate of a vessel just arrived at St. John, New-Brunswick, presented himself at the office of a neighboring print, and told a tale of meeting on the banks of Newfoundland, Feb. 19, a damaged steamship; which, from an intimate knowledge of the vessels, he believed to belong to the Collins Line, and which he now believes to be the *Pacific*. The story was at once thrown out to the public as news of the probable safety of that steamer. Fate happily marks all such coinage with the stamp of suspicion. This deponent had never heard of the loss of the *Pacific* nntil Saturday morning, on Fulton-street. He had had charge of the ship; had landed several days before at St. John, where the first inquiry addressed to every arriving skipper is abont the missing steamer; had come all the way thence through a half-dozen large seaports to this City, without hearing any mention of the all-engrossing subject. This is all possible, bnt not at all likely. When inquired of as to the log-book, whether the usual entry of such occurrences had been made, the witness declared it had been made, bnt had been *wiped off the slate* by the captain before being reduced to paper. Here is suspicious circnmstance number two. And when we come to learn that the steamer in question was *going eastward from Newfoundland*; that she had *no signal of distress flying*, though severely crippled; and that she *expressed no wish to communicate with the homeward-bound brig*, we are confirmed in the belief that this is another of those ill-centrived stories, with which idle mischief-makers amnse themselves. Whether lost or in safety it is quite snre the absent ship has not been seen since she came ont of the Mersey.

If we were less disposed to believe what we ardently wish, the incongruities with which these fables are invested, would at once expose them. They are, however, unfortunately admitted to a momentary credit, and excite anticipations, upon which time is producing its salutary effect, only to renew a still deeper despondency in the seqnel. Those who have anything at stake in the ship will do wisely to receive any bnt the most direct and well-snbstantiated reports respecting her with entire incredulity. When the truth comes,—as it will come, unless the silent sea has locked it np forever,—it will be attended by no contradictory circumstances, no halting in the teller or the story. It may be distinguished from all its lying predecessors by the obvious plainness and consistency of its details. Until such a tale is told, it will be the safest plan to exclude nll rumors from credence—especially such as owe their parentage to Her Majesty's colonies at the East.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Welsh Festival—St. David's Day.

On Saturday evening, March 1, the day sacred to the patron saint of the Principality, the members and friends of the St. David Benevolent Society held their sixteenth anniversary, at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. About 200 persons were present, the dinner and wines being served in sumptuous style and in profusion.

Over the upper table a banner was displayed, Pandragon, a most fabulous dragon indeed, red as blood, and breathing firs and emeke. Over his head, a motto, in characters of no living language. We were told it was decipbered by those who knew the mode of writing in that age, as signifying "Treiddiawl heddawl hynt," or, in Englisb, "Let peace universally prevail."

The Chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Mr. MILES, supported on his right by Mr. NORRIE, the President of St. Andrew's Society, on his left by Mr. STEWART, President of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, also by Mr. BOSSING, a representative of the New-England Society, and Mr. VAN WAGENEN, the President of the St. Nicholas Society. The St. George's Society was not represented; Mr. YOUNG, its President, forwarded an excuse for his absence, stating that he was in immediate anticipation of one of his "usual weekly bilious attacks." Mr. YOUNG'S periodical biliousness was deplored, his better health was drunk "with all the honors." The President of tha "German Society" was also absent, hut also similarly honored.

At the upper table were also Mr. Alderman PUDDY, Governor DRAPER, Captain NYE, Judge WHITING and other interested in the charitable institutions of New-York. A band composed of a obrisking loud whistle, two feeble violins, a cornet-a-pieton, and contra-basso, (of whose performances tha less we say the better,) played Welsh airs during dinner, and the cloth being drawn, Mr. APTOMMAS delighted all present by his well-known masterly execution of similar melodies interwoven into a harp concerto.

The following were tha toasts proposed from the Chair:

The Day we Celebrate.
National Song.
Wales—While memory holds her empire, so long shall our hearts beat for thee.
Music by Mr. APTOMMAS.
The Queen—May her intercourse with other nations be as friendly as her relations to her subjects is happy. [Cheers.]
Trio, "God save the Queen."
The President of the United States. [Vehement applause.]
Song, "The Flag of our Union forever."
The Memory of Washington and the Patriots of 1776.
Drank in silence.
Our Sister Societies.
To this honor, Mr. NORRIE, of St. Andrew's Society, responded in a brief address.

Mr. STEWART, President of St. Patrick's Society, and a most unmistakable son of Green Erin, acknowledged the compliment in a brief, humorous and characteristic effort.

Mr. VAN WAGENEN did the honors for the St. Nicholas Society, and Mr. BOSSING for the New-England.

"The City of New-York" being proposed, Alderman PUDDY replied very neatly.

The "Press" being given, Dr. ALEXANDER JONES responded.

The Chairman now called up one of the "stout" friends of the suffering poor in Gov. DRAPER, to respond to the following sentiment:

The Charitable Institutions of the State and City—Extending the hand of friendship to all countries and all climes.

Gov. DRAPER in course of his responss said—For seven years he had been actively engaged officially, bnt had never been called upon to do anything of consequence for the suffering natives of this country represented by this Society.

To the "Judiciary," Judge WHITING replied.

A few other routine toasts were submitted, the Vice-Presidents were complimented, and the assembly—(frequent reference having been made to the approaching Sabbath)—broke up after a most joyous and hilarious gathering, just in time to save the credit of the "saints" for sanctity.

March's First Installment of Weather.

It began to snow Saturday noon, March 1, and continued till past midnight, the wind through the night blowing hard from the northwest. Several inches of snow fell. The men and boys who clean sidewalks for a shilling drove a lively business all Sunday morning. The weather had moderated by sunrise, so that all day the thaw went on, the gutters swelled with their dirty streams, and in some parts of the City cellars were flooded—EARLING'S manure heaps in Broadway were covered from sight for one day, for which let us be thankful. The traveling for people on foot was very bad in the morning, but the sidewalks that were cleared of snow before noon were dry as a bone by sundown. The churches were nearly empty in the forenoon, but the second service was quite well attended.

Still Missing.

Yonng E. M. PEACE, who disappeared so mysteriously on the morning of Friday, Feb. 1, having attended a party the evening previous, has not yet been heard from. Many have adopted the theory that he sailed with the *Baltic* on the 2d of February. The only foundation for this supposition is the fact that Captain COMSTOCK, of that steamer, is intimately acquainted with the PEACE family, and that the young man had often expressed a desire to go abroad. But Captain COMSTOCK was duly notified of the disappearance, and promised to institute a search before arriving at Sandy Hook. If Mr. PEACE had been found on board, he would, of course, have been heard from before this time. His leaving at so unseasonable an hour, and taking none of his wardrobe with him, is also unfavorable to this supposition. The family of the missing young man are as unable as the public to solve the painful mystery.

In Dock—Undergoing Repairs.

The following is a list of the vessels in dock undergoing repairs, at the commencement of the present month:

In the Sectional Dock, at the foot of Clinton-street, the large double propeller *Joseph Sherman*, of Albany.

In the Balanca Dock, at foot of Jefferson-street, Portuguese brig *Lonta*, of Lisbon.

In the Sectional Dock, between Pike and Rutger streets, propeller *Victoria*, of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. This vessel, after being repaired, will be employed as a tender to conveying supplies, &c., to the persons engaged in conetructing the line. She towed the ship which contained and ran out the submarine wire, when they attempted to extend it between Cape Ray, N. F., and Gaspee Bay, on Cape Breton, a distance of 74 miles. The wire was 100 miles in length, and parted, when 44 of it was run out. A new and stronger wire is now being formed, which is expected to be laid in June next, when a regular steamer will be used in running it out. The *Victoria* is a substantial vessel, and was built expressly to navigate the North Atlantic.

In the Sectional Dock, adjoining this one, is the old steamboat *Columbus*, of the Staten Island Ferry.

The Screw Dock, which is not so lengthy as some, is very wide: and contains three vessels, abreast—Brig *W. T. Dugan*, (of New-York;) bark *Shirley*, (of Baltimore;) and schooner *King Fisher*, (of Thomaston, Me.)

In the large Balance Dock, near Catharine-slip, is contained the East India clipper ship *Euterpe*, (1,900 tone register, and 2,500 tone measurement.)

Flushing Thawed Out Again.

The Flushing Railroad to Hunter's Point has been the least obstructed of any one in the country, the cars having been stopped by enow only one day (Jan. 7) during the entire Winter; but the steamer *Island City*, running from Hunter's Point to Fulton-slip, has been effectually "laid up" by ice since the great snow storm of Jan. 6. She resumed her regular trips again on Saturday, much to the relief of the ladies of Flushing, Bay Side, and thereabouts, who have, for two months past, been deprived of the facilities for City shopping. One of their "lords" gravely hinted to our reporter last week that "the ice had saved him a clean two bundred," and we are informed that several weddings and "housekeepings" have been deferred on the same account.

A large number of business men, (including about 70 commuters) reside in Flushing, and being obliged to visit the City daily, they have had a merry time of it in getting down from Hunter's Point *vid* the ferries of Green Point, Grand-street, Division avenue, Peck-slip, Fulton, &c. The exercise and excitement have contributed greatly to their improved health, if not to a cultivation of patience and sweetness of temper.

A New Offal Contract—Who shall receive the Prize?

Some months ago the City Inspector, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, advertised for proposals to carry off the City offal. Seventeen bids were received. The highest bid was $8,000 per annum for five years, this being the period specified. The bids ran from this figure to doing it for nothing, which was the lowest proposal. Upon notifying the parties putting in the highest bid to execute the contract, nobody was found forthcoming. So with the two next highest bids. Of these facts the City Inspector deemed it advisable to inform the Common Council, and did so by a communication sent in last week to the Board of Aldermen, which was published in the TIMES. In this communication the necessity was urged of an ordinance to prevent the Corporation being perpetually cheated by fraudulent bids. The bids in question, and the ordinance proposed, were referred to the Committee on Ordinances. This Committee met Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Statements from Ex-Councilman REED and Mr. DOWNING were heard, showing the incompetent nature of the parties putting in the three highest bids.

The fourth bid, by GEORGE A. FORBES, was for $4,600. Mr. DOWNING gave satisfactory assurances as to his personal liability and the responsibility of his sureties. Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN contended that this bid was also fraudulent, and urged, as entitled to the contract, Messrs. CARROL & CRANSTON, whose bid was put in next to FORBES', at $3,700. Mr. CARROL he stated, had been *removing the City offal since the 2d of last January, by a license from the Mayor, at his own expense.* This was novel information to the Committee, and they accordingly voted to investigate leisurely into these bids, and as the City was not contracting expanse, to be in no hurry in awarding the contract. They meet again on Friday, when some developments as to the way to get a contract may be looked for.

The Chamber of Commerce on Harbor Encroachments.

There was a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday, when resolutions with reference to the Harbor Commission were adopted, and a Committee of gentlemen appointed to go to Albany next Wednesday and represent to the Legislature its sentiments. The preamble says that the labors of the Commission, though but partially completed, have been already of great practical benefit to the commercial interests of the United States as well as to the State of New-York in particular, by furnishing more accurate and minute chart of the harbor and its approaches, by the development of a dangerous shoal hitherto imperfectly known, and by the ascertainment of other facts important to the safe navigation of the harbor.

It was resolved, as the sense of the Chamber, that the Commission should remain undisturbed by any legislative enactments. The proposition now before the Assembly was particularly objected to. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee to visit Albany: George Griswold, Thomas Tileston, Royal Phelps, James Lee, Wm. B. Aspinwall, E. D. Morgan, Peter Lorillard, Jno. C. Green, G. W. Blunt, John D. Jones, H. K. Bogert, M. H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, John David Wolfe, James F. Freeborn, A. B. Neilson, Russell Sturges, Thos. Suffern, A. A. Low, J. DePeyster Ogden, David Ogden, P. Perit.

The Sound Boats and the Storm.

On account of the storm on Saturday night, the boats of the Boston lines did not leave at 4 o'clock P. M.—their regular hour. The *C. Vanderbilt* for Stonington, and *State of Maine* for Fall River, went yesterday (Sunday) at 8 o'clock A. M. The *Connecticut*, for Norwich, went on the same day at 8 o'clock A. M. The *C. H.* took with her for the *Plymouth Rock*, which has been for a long time at City Island, a sufficiency of fuel to enable her to come to the City. She is alive at high water, as she lays; and will leave when the wind proves favorable for a good tide.

Robbed by Daylight.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

About 3½ o'clock Saturday afternoon, as my little daughter and myself were passing through Houston-street to the Bowery, on reaching the corner of Second avenue a man seized hold of my arm and wrenched my portsmonnaie from my hand, and ran up Second-avenue and First-street to the Bowary. A car passing at the time he jumped on and escaped. I followed as fast as I could run with my daughter, crying "*Stop thief*," but I could neither overtake him nor raise a policeman. Do policemen do duty on Saturdays? MRS. C. W., First-street.

☞ A "Fillmore and Donelson Club" has been formed in the Seventeenth Ward. The following is the list of officers:

President—JOHN W. T. VAN RIPER.
Vice-Presidents—Benjamin Jones and John B. Velsor.
Secretaries—J. H. Winegar and Edward Olin Burling.
Treasurer—Joseph B. Nones.
Executive Committee—Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., J. B. Nones, Walter Brigge, N. T. Hicks, A. S. Jones.

☞ At the Tabernacle, to-night, Mr. E. W. ALLEN, of the Five Pointe Mission, will present a plan for furnishing the Scripturee in newspapar form.

☞ Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS, our new Minister to England, and his family, were among the passengers for Liverpool by the steamer *Atlantic*, which sailed on Saturday.

☞ The house-hunt is now at its height. Snow nor slush, nor mud, nor the worst of weather, can keep house-hunting ladies in-doors.

☞ On several old houses that flank Chatham-street the notice is stuck up ordering owners to prepare for the grand opening of the Bowery through to Pearl-street at Franklin-square.

Mayor Wood and the Matter of the John W. Cater.

In the case of MARVINE *vs.* WOOD, we learn that the Referees to whom the matter was submitted, finally made their report to the Court last week. Their decision is that Wood shall pay some $8,000 damages, and nearly the same amount of costs. It will be recollected, that just on the eve of the election at which our model Mayor was elected, the *Courier and Enquirer* gave the public some rather astounding revelations in reference to certain California transactions had between Fernando Wood of this City, and Mr. R. C. MARVINE of Alabama. These allegations, we were then told by the Mayor and his friends, were entirely false, got up simply for the purpose of laying black-mail on Mr. Wood. After a careful hearing and investigation, however, a decision is at last arrived at, which declares the charges of Mr. MARVINE—alleging that he had been defrauded of a large amount of money by FERNANDO WOOD—to be true! And further, that WOOD is legally bound to pay about $15,000 to straighten the matter ont.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

The Irish Civic Societies—Celebration of St Patrick's Day.

On Thursday evening the various Civic (Irish) Societies in this City met at Montgomery Hall, Princs-street, to complete their arrangements for the celebration of the forthcoming Anniversary of the birth of ST. PATRICK, by a public procession. Mr. PETER R. GAYNOR presided, and Mr. JAMES SANDFORD officiated as Secretary.

Six societies were represented, and having each paid a sum of money necessary to meet the expenses required, announced their intention to turn ont on the 17th of March.

It was also announced that the 69th Regiment, and several Independent companies from Newark, N. J., would join in the procession, and probably the "Shamrock Association," and "Hibernia Benevolent Society," of Jersey City. The "Urania Benevolent Society," of Brooklyn, will not join in the procession, as they feel sore about some insult received last year from a sister association; the "Emmet Mutual B. B. Society" will also remain in doors, as their rules do not permit them to join any procession, except the burial of members belonging to their own association. Delegates from the "Quarry men's Association," and the "Long Shoreman's U. B. Society," also announced their intention to join in the proposed procession. It is understood that the first-named Association will appear about nine hundred strong.

The Convention then passed a resolution, to go into the election of a Grand Marshal, Deputy, and Aid, at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday next, after which the meeting adjourned to that evening.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS, in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of February to the 1st day of March, 1856: Men, 63; women, 59; boys, 128; girls, 130—total, 380. Adults, 122; children, 258; males, 191; females, 189; colored persons, 18.

DISEASES:

Albuminaria, & Bright's Dis'a of Kidneys....	2	Diarrhœa.....	1
Anemia.....	1	Dropsy.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1	Dropsy in chest.	1
Bleeding from Lungs.....	1	Dropsy in head..15	
Bleeding from Stomach.....	1	Dropsy in ovaries	1
Bronchitis.....12		Enlarge'nt heart	1
Burn'd or Scald.	2	Erysipelas.....	2
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, bilious...	2
Concres'n of the brain, by fall..	2	Fever, puerperal	2
Conges'n, brain.	3	Fever, scarlet...35	
Conges'n, lungs.	4	Fever, typhoid..	4
Consumption....44		Fever, typhus...	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Fracture, pelvis.	1
Convul'ns, infnt.34		Heart, disease of	8
Croup.....	11	Hooping Cough.	3
Debility, adult.	1	Hysteria.....	1
Debility, infant.	1	Inflam. bowels..11	
Delir. tremens..	2	Inflam. brain...	8
		Inflam. chest...	1
		Inflam. heart...	4
		Inflam. lungs...27	
		Inflam. stomach.	3
		Inflam. throat...	1
		Inflam. Tonsils.	1
		Lock Jaw, Infnt.	1
		Lungs, disease of	2
		Malform'n, anus	1
		Malform'n heart	3
		Marasmus, infnt.34	
		Measles.....	8
		Old Age.....	6
		Palsy.....	7
		Parturit'n, diffic	2
		Poison.....	1
		Polypus, heart..	1
		Premature birth	2
		Rheumatism....	1
		Rheum., heart..	1
		Scrofula.....	2
		Small-pox.....	4
		Soft'ng of brain.	1
		Sprue.....	1
		Stillborn.....	40
		Suffocation.....	2
		Variolold-.....	1
		Womb, dis. of..	1
Total.....			380

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.....	2	Stillborn and prem'a birth.	42
Brain and nerves.....	75	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs.....	48
Generative organs.....	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers.....	17
Heart and blood vessels.	17	Urinary Organs.....	2
Lungs, throat, &c.....	109		
Old age.....	6		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers.....	57	Total.....	380

Of which 6 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	8	IX.....	16
II.....	8	X.....	21
III.....	8	XI.....	23
IV.....	14	XII.....	25
V*.....	14	XIII.....	16
VI.....	25	XIV.....	9
VII.....	15	XV.....	28
VIII.....	18	XVI.....	29
		XVII.....	27
		XVIII.....	27
		XIX.....	16
		XX.....	21
		XXI.....	14
		XXII.....	12
		Total.....	380

*Includes City Hospital. †Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. §Includes Bellevue Hospital.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 144; 1 to 2 years, 39; 2 to 5 years, 31; 5 to 10 years, 12; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 14; 20 to 25 years, 18; 25 to 30 years, 20; 30 to 40 years, 34; 40 to 50 years, 19; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 1. Total—380.

NATIVITIES.—Austria, 2; Denmark, 2; England, 11; Germany, 24; Ireland, 47; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 2; United States, 283; unknown, 1. Total, 380.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 8; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 1; Lying-in Asylum, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 1. Total, 53.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 1, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A LAWYER IN CUSTODY CHARGED WITH SWINDLING—A MAGISTRATE ACCUSED OF BRIBERY—INTERESTING CASE.

The principal topic of conversation at the Police Courts on Friday, was the announcement of the arrest of a well-known lawyer on a serious charge of fraud. The charge was made the more interesting from the fact that a police magistrate was in some way or other accused in the same connection with bribery. An examination into the matter would, it was stated, take place at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and thither the curious hastened to learn the particulars of the case. No formal examination into the matter, however, was had yesterday. The legal gentleman, who stands charged with the commission of fraud is Thomas B. Barnaby, and the accusation against him is made by a Mrs. Kelly, residing in Seventh-avenue. Mrs. Kelly appeared at the Jefferson Market Court on Thursday last, and made the annexed affidavit.

MRS. KELLY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Ellen Kelly, of No. 322 Seventh-avenue, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the wife of John Kelly, and that her said husband was arrested on a charge of grand larceny on the 11th day of February, 1856; deponent further says that her said husband employed a lawyer by the name of Thomas B. Barnaby to defend him, and paid said Barnaby the sum of $50 as fees; and she further says that after the examination the said Barnaby told this deponent that he must have $35 more, as he had paid Justice Davidson part of the $50 he had received, and that the Justice wanted more money, and then he would discharge her husband and let him go home; deponent, upon these statements, believing them to be true, finally consented, after being urged by her husband, to let said Barnaby take the bank book belonging to her and her husband, to draw the sum of $25, her husband, as she was informed, having given to said Barnaby a power of attorney to draw that amount, and that the bank book has not yet been returned to deponent; deponent further says that she has been informed by Justice Davidson that the statements made by said Barnaby are false in every particular, and made for the purpose of defrauding this deponent and her husband, and that said Barnaby made these false and fraudulent statements, knowing the same to be false, and deponent therefore prays that the said Barnaby may be apprehended and dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

Her
ELLEN ⋈ KELLY.
mark.

The charges made in the above statement of Mrs. Kelly excited no little commotion in Court. A warrant for the arrest of Barnaby was at once placed in the hands of Officer W. F. Thorne, and in the meantime Justice DAVIDSON felt called upon to make the following affidavit:

JUSTICE DAVIDSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss: William S. Davidson, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the annexed affidavit of Ellen Kelly, and that the representations therein alleged to have been made by Thomas B. Barnaby, in so far as he relate to this deponent, are wholly untrue and entirely false; that this deponent never received any money from him for any consideration whatever, and that said Barnaby never proposed to this deponent to give him any money or other valuable consideration or thing whatever.

WILLIAM S. DAVIDSON.

Up to the hour of closing the Court for the day, the officer sent in search of Barnaby did not make his appearance, and at 5 o'clock the entire police force detailed at this Court were sent to hunt up the accused, with instructions to lock him up if arrested in the nearest Station-house. The officers pursued the search the entire night, but without success. Finally, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Officer Thorne succeeded in arresting the prisoner at his residence in Forty-fifth-street. Mr. Barnaby, when made aware of the nature of the charge upon which he was arrested, proceeded at once in company with the officer, to a Commissioner of Deeds, and swore to the following statement: after which the prisoner was brought before Justice FLANDREAU.

STATEMENT OF MR. BARNABY.

City and County of New-York ss.—Thos. B. Barnaby of said City, being duly sworn deposes and says: That he is a Counselor-at-law; that the charges brought against deponent by Ellen Kelly are wholly unfounded in fact and in law; that deponent never represented to her, as she has stated, and deponant has never kept possession of any bank book of John Kelly but by and with his consent; deponent further says that he has never in his life thought of approaching Justice Davidson with any money, under any circumstances or for any purpose, and never attempted in any way to influence his judicial decision in the case referred to, or in any other except in the most open, frank and candid manner, and by proper professional exertions, and never entertained any other opinion of said Justice than that he was of inapproachable character, judicial and personal, and that the charges were made to him by deponent were served rebuke and indignant [illegible]

Sworn before me this [illegible]

JOS. BUSH, Commissioner of Deeds.

No further testimony was offered on either side. The counsel for the defendant asked for his client an immediate examination, but the magistrate did not consider it desirable to grant the request. An urgent appeal was then made to discharge the defendant on his own recognizance to appear when summoned. But this the magistrate also declined to do, saying the charges were of too serious a nature to grant such leniency. He placed the bail at $1,000, and remanded the prisoner into custody until the necessary bond was produced.

Burglary in Broadway.

The night porter of store No. 38 Broadway was aroused at a late hour on Saturday night by hearing footsteps on the roof of the building. Thinking all was not right, he called in the Police, who on going to the roof of the building found half a dozen bags filled with silks and other goods amounting in value to several thousand dollars. No trace of the parties by whom the goods were left could be found. The property found on the roof was subsequently identified as belonging to the occupants of No. 44 Broadway. As no marks of burglars were found about the doors or windows of No. 44, it is presumed that the thieves must have secreted themselves within the store during the day, and at night, after collecting the goods mentioned, made their exit through the scuttle.

Miscellaneous.

IT WASN'T A FORGERY.

Mr. Clement Flint, of No. 3 Nassau-street, who was arrested on Thursday on a charge of forgery, made against him by Bridge & Remington, of No. 16 Day-street, desires us to state that the charge is without foundation, and that the transaction between him and the above-named firm was, in every respect, a legitimate one. The party making the charge made an affidavit before Justice CLEMENS on Saturday, in which he concludes by saying, "I now think the signature (to the check) is genuine."

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

Elena Roberts, a girl aged 6 years and 4 months, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 196 Eighth-street, from the effects of scalds received last Monday. The accident was caused by the giving way of a leg of the stove and the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water on the deceased. A coroner's inquest was held on the deceased, and a verdict of "death from scalds" rendered.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 325, 329, 337, 71, 205, 203, 248, 255, 253, 336, 11, 57, 8, 9, 213. *Special Term.*—The whole Calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 838, 846, 848, 849, 850, 853, 857, 620, 488, 877 to 906.

COMMON PLEAS BEFORE ALL THE JUDGES.—Appeal cases will be received and decisions rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brig Wm. F. Safford.

The brig *Wm. F. Safford*, recently sunk at the Gas House wharf, Brooklyn, has been raised by Captain MYERS, the wreck master, and was on Friday taken into the adjoining ship, where the work of pumping her ont was to be commenced on Saturday.

Coroner HANFORD and his man, Mr. BROWN, in compliance with the requisition of the Court, abandoned his claim to jurisdiction over the vessel, and gave up the job of raising her to Capt. MYERS, the representative of the owner and agent.

Sharp Practice.

A driver employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, during the great snow storm in January, was occupied until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning extricating his car from the snow, and worked until he was badly frozen; and, unable to go further, put his team up at the nearest stable. A few days after he was presented with a bill for $3 to pay for keeping the horses at the stable where he had sheltered them, and was told by the Railroad Company that if he refused to pay it he must leave their employ. Their drivers are paid twelve shillings a day for about 16 hours' work, with

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Photographic Materials and Photographic Apparatus.—M. Claudet's warranted pure and genuine Chemicals from Germany, Bromine, English Bromide, Iodine, Resublimed Iodine, Gelt Gold, Filter-Paper, Mirrors, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Columbium and Anthracoy; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

James J. Oliver, (successor to OLIVER & BROTHER,) No. 22 Beekman-st. is now giving personal attention to the reception and prompt execution of orders for BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BILLS of LADING, HANDBILLS, &c. COUNTRY MERCHANTS' ILLUMINATED STORE BILLS in great variety.

Special Notice.—A meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen in relation to the petition adopted by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company of throwing the snow from their tracks on both sides of the streets, will be held at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY, March 3, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested are respectfully invited to be present.

Ald. PETER FULMER, Chairman.
Ald. J. H. VALENTINE.
Ald. WM. McCONKEY.

New-York Medical College, East 24th-st. near 4th-av.—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the College Edifice. The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL.D. The Medical Profession, students of medicine, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.

R. OGDEN DORR US M., D., Secretary.
GEO. WOOD, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees.
Music by Dodworth's Band.

Special Notice.—A meeting of the COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of aldermen will be held on MONDAY, March 3, at No. 6 City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., in regard to the EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-ST. TO JAMES-SLIP.

Parties interested are respectfully invited to be present,

Ald. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Chairman.
Ald. JAMES GRIFFITHS.
Ald. JOSIAH W. BROWN.

$15 Only for a Homestead.—A few reserved building lots in the flourishing village of Lakeland, L. I., 50 by 200 feet, and fifty farms, will be divided among 250 subscribers on the 4th of March, 1856, giving to each, for only $15, payable in installments, a farm of two to twenty acres, or a building lot equal to four City lots. This village is building up fast. Merchants and mechanics are locating here. A steam engine of twenty-horse power is just put up. For a share, apply immediately, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

To the Sympathisers with the Freemen of Kansas.—Now is your time to give effectual aid to the cause of Kansas liberty. Donations for laudable object are solicited at the "New-York Kansas League" Office, No. 226 Broadway, where full information will be given to all desirous of contributing to wards the accomplishment of this great object. Now is the time, as a gentleman from Kansas will return in a week, and will faithfully appropriate the funds as desired by the donors.

Special Notice.—In consequence of the recent fire in our Warehouse, we have removed to Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., where we are now ready to transact any business in our line with promptness.

CLEVELAND & CO., Refinishers and Packers of Dry Goods, and Examiners of Auction Purchases.

Peterville Homestead Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, March 3. Punctual attendance is requested.

F. A. POTTER, President.

The Members of the Sigma Phi are earnestly invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at he Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The person who addressed a letter to the undersigned on the 28th January last, care of E. M. Blatchford, is requested to afford an opportunity for a personal interview. Without this, no further explanation by letter, the matter cannot be properly or satisfactorily arranged. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, No. 52 Wall-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced servants: Two sisters, both first-class private family cooks, one two the other seven years in last situations; also several other excellent cooks, washers and ironers, with unexceptionable City reference. Families in want of first-class help will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established DOMESTIC AGENCY, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS.—Experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references only,) especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants. Also, experienced waiter men, gardeners and coachmen, may now be engaged immediately for gentlemen's families, in City or country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls with excellent City references, one as nurse and chambermaid—is quick at the needle will wash and iron for the nursery—wages five to six dollars a month. The other is a neat housemaid—will do plain sewing, washing, and also the washing and ironing neatly. Wages $6 in the City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 339 2d-av., or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women, (sisters;) one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other is a chambermaid and waitress; they are highly recommended for honesty and capability. Any lady requiring such help will apply or send to No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very expert Protestant girls, with good City references; one, an English girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other, as American, as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at embroidery, childrens' clothing, &c. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English women; one as cook, one as seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two colored women; one as cook, one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter. Also, by an American girl of sixteen. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as wet nurse; has just lost her baby three weeks old; has plenty of milk, and quite healthy. Inquire at the Employment Society's, No. 13 Bible House. Inquire for MARGARET.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av. between 29th and 30th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best of City reference; will be found to be a thorough, good cook. Can be seen until suited, at HENDERSON'S Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron—is a good baker. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Apply at No. 13 James-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman, (a widow) who can tend an infant from its birth; also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, to do chamber work or chamber work and waiting; would not object to do fine washing; has the best of references from her last place; can be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A man and his wife want situations to take the charge of a dairy, who have the charge of a large dairy at present, and can bring a good recommendation from their last place. Address a line to D. W., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman in a small private family, as cook, washer, and ironer. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 Mulberry-st. fourth floor, room No. 16.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office, No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy emigrant girls wanted.

L. WATTS & J. SEAICH, Jr.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with good situations of various kinds in the City or country. We want from 50 to 100 good servants every day. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 146 Bowery.

CLERK WANTED.—A receiving and shipping clerk, who is well acquainted with the business, and also qualified to take charge of the packing room. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

NURSE WANTED—An American, English or German Protestant, a good seamstress, to take charge of several children. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn. City references required.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted, a gentleman to fill the Professorship of Music and French, at a large Female Academy in the South. Apply immediately to WM. HALL & SON, Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WANTED—For first-class situations, now ready at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No 149 Grand-st. Also wanted a first-rate head gardener.

WANTED.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in tuition, who was educated in Europe, and has long resided in Paris, wished for a few hours, as resident or visiting governess. Besides the higher branches of a superior English education, she instructs in drawing, painting, singing, the piano, harp and thorough bass; the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages, the latter of which she speaks like a native. R. M. L., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A man, possessing the necessary qualifications to do the out-door business of a large manufacturing house. He must be a good salesman, industrious and energetic, and of unquestionable integrity. Address MANUFACTURER, Lower Post-Office, stating what salary expected.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can draught and put up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WANTED—For first-class situations now ready, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also wanted a superior head gardener.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted a first-rate cutter, of ability and experience; one influencing trade preferred. Address, with name, reference, &c., ZENOBIA, *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER WANTED—In a fashionable tailoring establishment. Inquire at No. 179 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From 17 to 20 years of age, to learn the Dry Goods trade. Apply to J. & B., No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife—a furnished room, or parlor and bedroom connected, with partial board for the gentleman, between 12th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 7th-av. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, (not over $12 per week,) P. S. T., Box No. 1,842 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man in a genteel private family, up town, within 20 minutes' walk of Grace Church. Address F. M. B., *Daily Times* Office, with full particulars. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

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"JONAS CROCKEY" MAKING LOVE

to sweet "Bessey," and avincing appreciation of her delicate rejection of his magnificent proffer, by presenting her with a "silver piece," and remarking

"MONEY IS SCARCE AND HARD TO BE GOT, or I would give you more;" the sad, speaking face of the deaf mute, "Alice;" the

BEAUTIFUL "SUSY LORING,"

her

"CRAZED, BUT GENTLE SPIRIT,

groping round the walls of its tenement, searching the haunted cells of memory, in the mockery of vain endeavor;" the skinny, freckled "Mary Tibbs," who

NEVER CURLED HER RED HAIR

"but once, and that was when she 'back-slid;'" poor, bewildered "David Hill," who

"COULDN'T GET THE HANG OF 'PARADISE LOST,'"

and so lost his chance of Paradise with the winsome "Grace;" the

GRAND "QUILTING AT MR. VAN KOMP'S,"

where the "narrow face,

LIGHT BLUE EYES, WHITE HAIR,

short

NOSE, CHIN

that looked as if it was going to run away, long yellow vest, short-waisted blue coat, and

GREAT WHITE HANDS OF MR. POPPLETONY,"

made themselves conspicuous.

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J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

1856.—NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS will find the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, a most attractive and salable publication. We have reduced the price (having received a further large supply) to 25 cents, retail. Trade price, 20 cents. Send $1, and we will forward five copies, or larger quantities in same proportion. C. McKEE, Manager Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau st., New-York.

BEST CHANCE YET.—Great book sale at No. 298 Bowery, where books can be bought cheaper than at any other place in this City, and with every book you get something else worth from 25 cents to $100. The object is to dispose of a large lot of books now on hand, without regard to cost, in consequence of hard times. Sale to continue only thirty days. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

ENVELOPE WAREHOUSE.—ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

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WHAT THEY SAY OF IT.

Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, inventor of the Electric Telegraph, in a letter to Mr. PRINCE, says: "Your admirable invention seems now perfected. I wish you sincerely every success—a success which the intrinsic merits of your invention cannot fail to secure."

Rev. Dr. T. M. POST, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "Every time I sit down to write, I feel under obligations to you for your '*Princely*' invention. It is suited to my habits, in being ever ready at call in the varying circumstances of traveling, visiting, public conventions, and solitary excursions, in which the mood or demand for writing may come upon me. I need not say it is my constant companion in my study. It works admirably thus far. I should not know how to get along without it."

From the Portland Transcript and Eclectic.

We must regard this pen as one of the grand improvements of the age.

From the New-York Evangelist.

We are writing with one which does some six hours' service without failure or stoppage, and have found it inexpressibly convenient and comfortable.

From the New-York Tribune.

Exhibits throughout a high degree of perfection in every detail, as well as happy application of natural laws in its general principles.

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W. F. ROWLAND, No. 141 Broadway, (E. Douglass & Co.)
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Liberal inducements to Agents and the Trade. The attention of Booksellers and Stationers respectfully invited.

T. G. STEARNS, General Agent,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES OF THE N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The eminent Lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom, (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome, (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose, (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine, (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 31, St. Leo, (Pope.)

Tickets, ($2 to the Course—Ladies' tickets, $1,) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A. P. A.—The members of the Order will take notice that the R. W. G. Master, Brother JOSHUA ROBINSON, accompanied by the R. W. G. Lodge officers, will visit the W. G. Lodge of the State of New-York, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts. On TUESDAY, the 4th inst., will visit No. 8, in the Hall, Wooster-st., near Houston; on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, No. 6, in Granade Hall, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; on THURSDAY, the 6th, No. 5, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., at 8 o'clock, and No. 10, 8th-av. and 28th-st, the same evening, at 9 o'clock. The Brethren of the Order in particular are requested to be present at the different meetings. By order of the W. G. M., WALTER O'REILLY, M. D. 4

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—"*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost imporiance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."

W. COX, Secretary. O. H. MORRIS, President.

SINGING FOR THE PEOPLE.—A Free Lecture by Professor EDMOND ANDRADE, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 7½ P. M.

Singing, whether for the purpose of congregational worship or social amusement, in schools or in the family, acquired at an immense saving of time, labor and expense, in a course of lessons short and simple, yet insuring a thorough and practical acquaintance with the art, from the simplest psalm, hymn or chant, to the most elaborate composition. This will be proved by an exhibition of pupils at various stages of advancement.

Classes formed immediately after Lecture.

FRENCH LECTURES ON DISTINGUISHED FRENCH WOMEN.—By Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The three remaining lectures of the course will be delivered as follows:

THURSDAY, March 6—*Mme. Roland.*
SATURDAY, March 8—*Mme. de Staël.*
WEDNESDAY, March 22—*Mme. Guizot.*

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, No. 1 BOWERY.—The undersigned informs the public that his last course of French Lessons, particularly for the use of business men, commences on FRIDAY, March 7. A few pupils may also join the German Class. The knowledge of these languages can be imparted with great facility in consequence of his method. For particulars, inquire at the reading-room of the Institute.

JOSEPH LEHWESS, Professor.

GULICK GUARD.—The members, ex-members, and honorary are particularly requested to attend a meeting on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late Lieutenant, Henry S. Mansfield, at the corner Bowery and Hester-st.

JOHN CARLAND, Commandant.
MOSES O. ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. The collection of seeds from Russia will be distributed among the members

PETER B. MEAD, R. Sec. JOHN GROSHON, Pres.

BROOKLYN.—THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 7½ o'clock, EXHIBITION OF UNION-STREET MISSION. Interesting services and singing by the children and professed artists, who have kindly given their services. An address by Rev. Dr. VINTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO. Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag, superphosphate of lime, bone-dust, &c.
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No. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

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DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. MOHARG & CO., No. 185 Broadway.

Of March 14, in an article copying its own superiority over the New-York *Independent*, parades what purports to be copies of an insulting note from them and my rejoinder.

Neither of these are literal copies. Their undoubtedly answers its evident purpose of slandering the character of my Fever and Ague Cure. The garbled extract from my note seems designed to impute bad taste to me for applying such epithets to such saint-like conductors of a professedly religious paper; the whole of it would have conveyed a very different impression.

About a year since I addressed a circular request for rates, payable quarterly in advance, to about 2,000 newspapers. I accepted nearly one-half that number, among them nearly all the best religious papers in the United States. And out of that immense correspondence the only uncivil letter I received was from S. B. Morse & Co. I did so far yield to irritation as to write an indignant reply to it. It was soon forgotten, but now that with evident malignity they have publicly violated the implied confidence of all private correspondence, duty compels me to an equally public reply for several reasons.

First, because a reference to my Medicine as a "Nostrum" is an imputation upon the personal character of all who are concerned in its sale and manufacture. They would scorn any attempt to impose a worthless article upon the public, while they believe with myself, that a truly good and valuable remedy can with perfect propriety and respectability be made, advertised and sold for general use.

In fact, there is no other way for the public to get the benefit or use of it to the same extent, as a little reflection will convince any one.

A single bottle of the "Cure" cannot be got up or made as I make it by ague sufferers for the retail price of $1. I can afford it to the trade for less because I make immense quantities, and have made over 100 dozen daily for over six months past, and I have now orders on file that cover all that I can make at that rate for a month to come. Four orders recently received from four Southern and Western cities amount to 300 gross, or 4,680 dozen. Considering, therefore, that the Cure was introduced only last year; that it was generally warranted "no cure no pay;" that its sale depends solely upon its merits; it is evident that a great many people believe it to be a good thing.

I now contrast with the *unprovoked* statement of the New-York *Observer*, the following evidence from gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and want of space prevents my publishing more than a small portion of latest dates.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

KNOX, Ind., Dec. 30, 1855.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE is all gone. I think there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the Ague. Please send four dozen, and find inclosed the amount due from me. CHARLES S. TIBBITS.

OQUAKA, Ill., Jan. 16, 1856.

Your medicine has not failed in any case.

A. D. FRAZELL.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1856.

We have sold up to this time some two gross, and it gives us pleasure to state that it has given universal satisfaction. BRAGG & BURROWES.

CLINTON, La., Jan. 15, 1856.

What we have sold has given excellent satisfaction.
LANGWORTHY & TILDEN.

LOCKPORT, Hill Co., Ill., Jan. 24, 1856.

All who have used it like it very much. N. WEEKS.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 13, 1855.

All sold, and gave general satisfaction. I believe I introduced it by giving one bottle to a needy family.

G. H. DIECKMAN.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Jan. 3, 1856.

All that we have sold has done very well.

NYCE & MATHEWS.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856.

The Fever and Ague Cure has given very general satisfaction. JAY SMITH.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856.

Your medicine has worked like a charm—cured myself and family, and not one bottle failed out of the first six dozen sold. JOHN P. GLADDING.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1856.

Your medicine is sold and used with success.

HOUGHTON & LOUGHMILLER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 8, 1856.

Your medicine has given good satisfaction.

ALBERT PEIRCE.

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 5, 1856.

Your Ague Cure has given entire satisfaction to the many who have used it. W. W. CLARKE & CO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856.

Your Ague Cure has overcome all prejudices by its merits and given satisfaction. A gentleman just called who has been fully cured by only one bottle and desired me to recommend it to everybody. I shall do all I can in its sale. W. A. HAYLES,

PLYMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1856.

A PERMANENT CURE is the great thing, and your medicine has performed on myself, my son and several of my acquaintance to whom I have recommended it.

REV. A. C. DUBOIS.

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 9, 1856.

Your Cure is all sold and restored many to health.
W. J. B. CLARK.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1855.

All I have sold has given satisfaction.

H. A. BUNCE.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1856.

All parties in the place who have used your Cure recommend it very highly. H. B. STANLEY.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 31, 1855.

All that have used the Cure speak very highly in its praise. JOHNSTON & CO.

OWOSSO, Mich., Jan. 7, 1856.

The Ague Cure is all sold but one bottle, and has given satisfaction in every case. It has gained a reputation for real merit that will stand and insure its sale.

A. RUSSEL.

ALBION, Ill., Jan. 7, 1856.

The Ague Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Fever and Ague, and was very effectual in restoring to health those afflicted with prostration and general debility, complaints very frequent in the West. It will sell well, as it is new introduced and its good qualities known.

J. WILLIAMS.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1856.

Your medicine is a good one, and as the price puts it within the reach of all, I think it must sell wherever Ague prevails. I have great confidence in it, having closely watched its operation, and in every instance it had the desired effect, giving entire satisfaction. Please send a further supply. A. HESS.

ROCKVILLE, Ind. Jan. 10, 1856.

The Medicine gave good satisfaction.

J. G. COFFIN & CO.

SHEFFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12, 1856.

It is a safe article and will ere long become very popular. J. C. NILES.

LAPEER, Ind., Jan. 12, 1856.

Your Medicine is fast getting into use, and all who have used it recommend it very highly. W. VINCENT.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Jan. 7, 1856.

I warranted all "no cure, no pay," but it give very good satisfaction to all. ISAAC GILLETT.

MILROY, Ind., Jan. 8, 1856.

Your medicine has given satisfaction.

ALEXANDER & CO.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1856.

So far as heard from it has given good satisfaction.

EASTMAN & WESTCOTT.

BRISTOL, Ind., Jan. 21, 1856.

I was compelled to start the medicine on the terms "no cure no pay," but not one bottle came back. The people here now think that your Ague Cure stands the highest of any that has ever been in this place; and I fully believe that it is the safest and best family Ague medicine that is now in use. It is now a cash article with me.

A. LOVEJOY.

WALNUT HILL, Marion Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1856.

Your medicine has given full satisfaction in every case, some of which were very old and stubborn cases. One bottle cured three cases of Chill and Fever. I believe it to be the BEST and SAFEST Ague Cure that has ever reached our part of the country. WILLIAM ENGLAND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10, 1855.

Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New-York City, in favor of RHODES' Fever and Ague Cure, that it contained neither quinine, arsenic, mercury or strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. RHODES for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this city, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to be all that the proprietor represents. EDWARD S. WHEATON,
President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Missouri.

It is also unequaled for quick and permanent effects as a restorative, giving new life and strength to all whose constitutions have been shattered or weakened by Ague or Bilious diseases, night sweats, languor and debility or any kind of intemperance or dissipation.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in New-York, and A. P. CLARK, Wholesale Agent, No. 57 John-st.; Cincinnati, JOHN

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
FIRST
PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
In NEW-ARK,
Assisted by EMINENT TALENT.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give his first PIANO FORTE SOIREE in the city of Newark, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at LIBRARY HALL, in Market-st., near Broad.

For particulars see Newark Daily Papers of the 6th inst., and Programmes, at the Music, Book and Drug Stores, where tickets are left on sale.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Will give his
EIGHTH
PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, 1856, at DODWORTH'S ROOMS.

For particulars see Programmes at the Music Stores and the Daily Papers of SATURDAY, the 8th inst.—not Friday, as erroneously announced.

MME. ISIDORA CLARK
WILL GIVE A
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in Brooklyn, at the Polytechnic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, Baritone; Mr. APTOMMAS, harpist; T. F. BASSFORD, pianist; and HENRY C. TIMM, conductor. Tickets $1. A limited number for sale at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, New-York; at the Brooklyn music and bookstores, where programmes may be obtained, and full particulars; also, in the papers of the 5th and 6th instant.

PAUL JULIEN'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL CONCERT—At the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, takes place THIS EVENING, assisted by the eminent artists, ADELINA PATTI, AUG. GOCKEL and M. BARILI. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand Concerto, Piano-forte.....Mendelssohn
AUG. GOCKEL.
(The Orchestral parts arranged and performed on a second Piano-forte by Mr. Weitzeg.)
2. Duo from "Il Barbiere."..... Rossini
ADELINA PATTI and M. BARILI. (first time.)
3. Fantasia on Themes, from "La Favorita."..... Allard
PAUL JULIEN.
4. Aria from "Il Trovatore."..... Verdi
M. BARILI.
5. La Yota Aragonesa. (first time).....——
PAUL JULIEN.
6. Rondo, from "La Somnamboia."..... Bellini
ADELINA PATTI.
7. (a. Nocturne.....} Gockel
(b. La Triomphe, Grand Galop de Concert.} Gockel
(By particular request.)
AUG. GOCKEL.
8. La Cattemera Canzone Spagnola.....——
ADELINA PATTI. (first time.)
9. The Witches' Dance..... Paganini
PAUL JULIEN.
10. Cavatina, from "Il Barbiere."..... Rossini
11. Jenny Lind's celebrated "Echo Song."..... ——
ADELINA PATTI.
12. Grand Fantasia on the Prayer in Masaniello. Hsomae
PAUL JULIEN.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.—May be obtained at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, at Daroskin's Agency, No. 519 Broadway, and in the evening at the door

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE!!
A NEW PIECE, AND PERHAPS A GIFT TICKETS, received for the admission of four persons each.
GIFT TICKETS ONLY $1, OR 11 FOR $10!!
To be had at the box office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—The great success of the Season, A WINTER'S TALE.
With its lovely Scenery, splendid Costumes and good acting by the present excellent Company.
The undeniable hit made by this piece compels its representation three times during the present week.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. Burton as Autolycus, Mr. Perry as Leontes, Mrs. A. Parker as Hermione, Miss E. Thorne as Perdita.
On MONDAY—A Musical Piece called JENNY LIND, with the successful Mrs. C. HOWARD who will sing several songs. WINTER'S TALE.
On TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, with its capital cast, and a new Farce called the COZY COUPLE, and THE TOODLES. A new Comedy is in rehearsal.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—Late of the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 3, the performances will commence with the Drama of
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.
Sir Gervase Rokswood..... Mr. G. Jordan.
Ruth Ravenscar..... Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 1, last week of HERNE, THE HUNTER,
Herne, the Hunter..... Mr. Canol
Henry VIII., King of England..... Mr. Hircon
Duke of Richmond..... Mr. A. W. Penne
Duke of Suffolk..... Mr. F. Sylvester
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam..... Mme. Ponis

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.
Lehmann's New Spectacle Pantomime,
THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
THREE GRAND PAS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 3, will be presented J. Pilgrim's new Indian Drama, entitled
SILVER KNIFE.
Jonathan Futler, a Yankee..... G. L. Fox
Madelaine Leroy..... Miss Hathaway
To be followed by
ASPHODEL.
To conclude with
MATTEO FALCONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. BENEFIT OF MRS. BROUGHAM THIS EVENING, March 3, 1856, will be presented Mr. Brougham's Comedy, this
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Rupert Wolfe.....Mr. Lester Rose Greenleaf.....Mrs Hoey
Charterton Drake Brougham Widow Dorbell. Mrs. Brougham
Adam Greenleaf.....Mr. Brougham Mrs. Smiller.....Mrs. Vernon
After which will be performed.
POCAHONTAS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Monday, March 3,) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, JULIUS CÆSAR DE BAZAN and DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, THE SERGEANT'S WEDDING and the MILLINER'S HOLIDAY. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY.—MONDAY EVENING, March 3, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.—First night of the new piece entitled
THE COURT OF ICE-BURG,
(A la Poke-a-fun-tus)
OR, A DREAM OF KANE'S POLE-AR SEA.
Fernando fears our town will be loyal led.
Therefore the streets with ice I've barricaded.
Preceding the sketch,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets 25 cents. PERHAM'S Gift Tickets admitted to our Concerts.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE LADIES.—On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING of this week, two grand entertainments will be given at the favorite National Theatre as a Testimonial to Manager PUDDY. Another extra performance will also be given on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, for their especial accommodation. Therefore, do not forget the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2½ P. M., at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 664 Broadway. Doors open at 7; passengers start at 7½ P. M. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS at 3½, and on SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. REINE. The Athenæum was fitted up purposely for these beautiful panoramic paintings. Call and see them.

PAUL JULIEN'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL CONCERT—Will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, when he will be assisted by ADELINA PATTI, the extraordinary young vocalist; AUG. GOCKEL, the celebrated pianist, and M. BARILLI, the eminent baritone. Tickets 50 cents, and programmes at the music stores.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects will several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two afternoon performances at this popular theatre this week, viz.: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, when the grand pantomime of ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC FED, will be performed, with other entertainments.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—An silent gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM'L HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. JEWETT, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. BRAYTON, of the Fall River Line have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 2, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. WM. BORDEN.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very richest patterns and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Manufacturers and Manufacturers, No. 159 Grand-st., near Centre Market.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRAMES Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

FATTA AND CO'S CHOP HOUSE—Constantly on hand Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured soon, an English basement brick house, No. 289 State-st., Brooklyn; possession immediately; one year built, for the owner's residence, with hot and cold water baths, range, dumb-waiter, gas and chandelier, hot air heater from range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. The house is first-class, in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises, from 2 to 3 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 34 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 13 and 1, every day for one week.
JOSEPH R. WILKINSON.
P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
Also—The house and lease of lot No. 38 Clinton-place, with stable attached, west of and near 5th av.
Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story, attic and basement brick house No 185 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for any kind of business; said house is 25 by 44 feet; lot 25 by 80 feet; has stable, coal vault and rear piazza; is substantially built, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. Also to let, in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., 3 two-story attic and basement brick houses, lots 25 by 100, at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 38 Atlantic st., or of CHARLES LENZMANN, No. 34 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or on any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 85 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three story brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-s., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to
BARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 74th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to
HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 496 Broome st. near West-st. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 100. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 31st-st., in a good neighborhood. It has be matern improvements; is 23 by 100 ft.; house brick and three-story, and cost over $9,000, will now be sold for $7,000, immediate sale being more than an object than price. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 18th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 5 and 6 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,100 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on very easy terms or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or to Mr. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, sweating apparatus, baths, gas, and hot and cold water; is four story, lot 20x111; house 19x52. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 Nevs-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE. The first-class English basement three-story house, No. 222 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; has all the modern improvements and was finished for the owner's use; is now in perfect order; has one of Chilson's furnaces, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 234 Washington-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—That neat three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 53 West 31st-st. It contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 308 3d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6 h-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 3-story and basement, with good under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERRY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots 20 ft. 116 and 117th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 140 East 33d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3 story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 267 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Pearl-st., about 25 by 110 feet. Price $3,750. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING FARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT—With good barn, outhouses &c., in Hempstead L. I., within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad depot, churches, &c. Also, to let several very desirable places at Ravenswood and Astoria.
$20,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage City property.
WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Poughkeepsie, about 2½ miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 552 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wiegg's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story, brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 20th-st., between Madison and 5th ave.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depot; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich wood's, fine building sites commanding views for upwards of 30 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly painted, papered and painted, has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewar, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 4½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

FOR SALE.—An English basement house and lot in 19th-st., No. 125; said house is 16 feet 9 inches front, by 56 feet deep, and 4 stories and basement high; lot half of the block; containing all modern improvements. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 167 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—The premises Nos. 80 and 82 4th-av., lately occupied by the Manhattan Gas Light Company, the lot is 50x92 feet, with two houses on the front, and a large workshop 50x25 feet on the rear. Apply to
WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 813 West 8th-st., 19 years of first term unexpired, two renewals 21 years each. Ground rent $55 a year. Front and rear buildings. Price $2,800. Terms easy.
Apply to LEWIS BURST, No. 14 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 25x100 each; also 2 lots on Adelphi-st., between Lafayette and Greene avs., 25x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a responsible party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the southern end, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm products.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is generally rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked out as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago for the Eastern markets, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those in want of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that or those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the actual expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found near the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's certificates of location will be received as cash.

MEANS FOR FREE FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will furnish all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or Germae, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—30 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 86 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing. 92 acres at Hamptonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 140 and of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 93 acres at Clerkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for $3,000. A fine store property in Kingston, fitted up for a dry goods store and few offices—a capital stand for a druggist. 8 acres on 180th-st. and 11th-av., New-York. 395 acres in Morgan County, Ill. 160 acres at Madison, Ill., improved, for $35 per acre. 90¾ acres, with fine dwelling, large factory, machinery and water power at Glenn's Falls, New-York, for $8,000. 165½ acres at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. 370 acres at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., a fine grazing farm. 15 acres at Edgemont, Cayuga Lake. 65 acres at Claverack, near the river. Also, half interest in the splendid hotel, having a front of 40 feet, and handsomely furnished, at Carlisle, White Sulphur Springs, Pa., to exchange for stocks, western lands, or good paper securities. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depot at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ½ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depot at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c. easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a 2-story dwelling modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 1½ acres of ground, well fenced and improved with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber removing to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

FORTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Situated on Patchen-av. and Jamaica plank road, between Franklin and Division avs., in the IXth Ward, City of Brooklyn. On the premises there is a cottage house, a well of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J., an elegant cottage, 51 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 2 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county, New Jersey, 20 miles and a half miles from Philadelphia, and eight from Elizabethtown. (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depot is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 36 East Kinney-st. Newark, N. J.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern of fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 32x34, with four stacks, chimneys, and verandahs, and contains 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear also, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 100 yards from depot at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 38 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain,
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE in house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown store front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large map and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLEY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage, with extension rooms, and two lots of ground; very pleasantly located and within two blocks of Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BARGE FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the barge COLUMBIA, of Milton, new lying at the foot of Murray-st., New-York. The barge's hull is perfectly sound and good, and in other respects she is in good running order. She has two decks, covered, and is well calculated for the freighting business, or for carrying lumber. She will be sold with or without her furniture. For further particulars inquire of the Captain, on board, or of PRATT, HANDLEY & CO., Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn. Rent $700. The three-story brick dwelling on northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic-sts. Provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in all respects for a large family. Is a good place for a physician. To be seen after 10 A. M. Apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story and basement marble front house on 1st-place corner Smith-st., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements, including chandeliers, &c. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick house with all the modern improvements, at 61st-st., 150 feet east of 1st-av. Rent $450. Apply to
JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The first-class two-story and attic brick house, No. 736 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET—From the 1st of May, 1856, Three 3-story brick houses, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Allee-st. Inquire of ROBERT KNOX, cor 2d-av. and 23d-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—And furniture for sale. A two story cottage house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry and one block from two railroads. Furniture nearly new, and will be sold low. Possession given immediately if required. Address B. J. C., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The pleasantly situated 3-story brick house and furniture, No. 160 Joralemon-st., near the City Hall and Greenwood Railroad, to let from May 1, can be seen after 12 A. M. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 83 Remsen-st., or No. 34 Murray-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depot.—The house is large, of first-class, post built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500.
MARTIN & SMITH, No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

HIPPODROME STORES TO LET.—Five stores to let on the Hippodrome front, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to be constructed accordingly as plans to be seen at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Sons' Architects, northwest corner of Broadway and Grand-st. This central and commanding location is desirable for any kind of retail trade, or offices for professional gentlemen, artists, artisans, or agents. The building will have an attractive front, two stories in height, and will be ready for occupation on the 1st day of May next. Apply to A. R. ENO, No. 107 Liberty-st.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR A TERM OF YEARS—A beautiful country seat, at Dobbs' Ferry, in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad,

AUCTION SALES.

E. D. Dickinson, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, BELDEN & CO.—Nos. 327 and 329 Broadway, corner White-st.—For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

TUESDAY, March 4,

at 9:000 VOLUMES—A valuable Library of Standard, Theological, Medical and Biographical Books.—Amongst them some very rare, old and scarce editions, all worthy the attention of gentlemen who desire to make valuable additions to their libraries. Also, a large collection of autographs of distinguished statesmen and others—amongst them those of James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Aaron Burr, &c. The trade and others are respectfully invited to examine the books which are now open for examination. Catalogues ready for distribution. Gentlemen who wish to send one or two of their library books, to be sold with the above, can have an opportunity of doing so up to the 1st of March. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, and continue every afternoon until sold.

BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES AND STATIONERY.

The Second Regular Trade Sale of the Book Publishers' Association will commence on THURSDAY, 20th of March, with a large and attractive Catalogue of Books, to be followed by the largest invoices of

STEREOTYPE PLATES

Ever offered at any trade sale, consisting of over 250 sets of plates, of good, valuable standard works, among them Johnson's Rasselas, Swift's Tale of a Tub, The Sorrows of Werter, Bloomfield's Poems, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Schoolcraft's Red Men of the Forest, The Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Lord Chesterfield's Letters, Percy Bysshe Shelley, S. T. Coleridge, William Cowper, Robinson Crusoe, Shakspeare's Works, with Life and Poems, in 8 pocket vols.—30 illustrations on steel; Thiers' French Revolution, 3 vols.; Parson's Memoirs and Sermons, 3 vols., 4vo. Carlyle's Life of Schiller; Nicholet's Roman Republic, &c.

The invoices of STATIONERY are heavy and attractive, and wholesale buyers will have an opportunity of purchasing in large quantities.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and J. B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; W. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wistach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. R. Bissel, New-Orleans; and of ourselves—which will be forwarded to the trade prepid.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID PARISIAN FURNITURE at the residence No. 152 West 31st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, the most costly and magnificent Furniture of every description offered at auction this season, the sale of which will be absolute to the highest bidder, and a deposit required of purchasers to insure the delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately from the premises. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at AMBROSE STEVENS & CO.'S, No. 514 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer. The furniture consists in part of splendid pearl-keyed rosewood piano forte, steel and cover, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich Axminster and Aubisson carpets, four full suites rosewood parlor furniture of the most elegant description, two in embroidered brocade, nine pieces each, with slip covers, one in crimson velvet, and one in hair cloth, three elegant rosewood stanceres, French mirror fronts and back, with marble tops, bretade and lace curtains, elegant rosewood centre and pier tables with mosaic and statuary tops, rosewood reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, Turkish and Turkish do., French secretaries and music cabinets, with marble tops; marble clocks, mounted in ormolu, elegant Etruscan and Sweden vases, with a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, including many rare and valuable subjects worthy of special attention, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, statuary and antique parlor ornaments of every description.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Superbly carved rosewood and mahogany sideboards, marble-top washstands and accommodation matts, rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satin wood, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bevel glasses, Parian transparences and flower pots, elegant mahogany extension table, ivory and silver cutlery, China dining set, 300 pieces, tea do., crystal cut glass ware to match of every description, rich silver ware, marble-top sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, and elegant bedsteads, mattresses, bedding of all kinds, China and Dresden toilet sets, spring seat and French chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany furniture of every description, all of which is in the best order, having been used but a short time, and may be relied on as being of the best description. Also, all the culinary department, including range, portable furnace, &c. Also, about 200 yards English oil-cloth, hat stand, cost $70, velvet stair carpets, &c. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house. No postponement on any account.

W. T. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY ROUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 113 Nassau-st.—Superb sale of superior made carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut cabinet furniture, being the stock of a cabinet manufacturer. Also, eight superior toned rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of nine tone and finish, and fully warranted; several new style frame French plate, pier and oval mirrors, blocks, richly decorated French china vases, oil-paintings, silver ware, &c. The whole of the above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, and comprises as large a variet of first class goods as we have offered for sale this season, and is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing first-class houses, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite covered in the finest satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; magnificently carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite covered in the finest satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; magnificently carved recesses with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries lined with satin wood and richly carved; ladies' cabinets; rosewood and mahogany, marble centre and other tables; pole-screens, notas, divans, and ottomans; Voltaire, easy and rocking chairs; splendidly carved rosewood and oak hall stands; hall chairs; rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining-room chairs in morocco and plush; sideboards, library and secretary book-cases; library tables; card tables; rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; gothic sewing chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes to match; painted and enamelled chamber suites, with wirebound marble tops; rush, willow, cane, and upholstered sea cottage chairs; pure horse hair mattresses, &c. Every facility for packing for out of town buyers.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—THIS DAY, March 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Panama Railroad (second issue) 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Northern Indiana (Goshen Branch) Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
23 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.....$100
56 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co.....25
20 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.....50
20 shares Eutaw Fire Insurance Co.....25
86 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co.....25
10 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....100
10 shares Kidder's New-York Gas Regulator Co.....100
34 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....40
34 shares Tradesmen's Bank (scrip).....40
30 shares Nassau Bank.....100
15 shares East River Bank.....50

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 6.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE, EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.:

THIRD-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side 3d-av., 75 feet north of 13-st., having an unobstructed view of Harlem and various islands in Long Island Sound, 24 feet front by 100 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot on the north side of 84th-st., 175 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 85th-st., 225 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

John C. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN C. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 FULTON-STREET, by order of James Horner and John T. Hoffman, assignees of Pratt & Lansing, the entire stock of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Heavy Goods, &c., contained in the above store. Terms—All sums under $100, cash; also and not exceeding $500, 3 months credit for approved notes or 2% per cent discount for cash; $500 and upwards, 6 months, or 6 per cent. discount for cash.

N. B.—At the close of the sale, the store fixtures, Fairbank's Dormant Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c., will be sold.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 5 very desirable 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, situated on the South side of Willoughby-st., between Lawrence and Hoyt-sts. Houses to be 20 feet by 80 feet; lots 20 by 80 feet, containing all the modern improvements: gas, water, range, marble mantles, &c., &c. These houses are very desirably located in a pleasant and first-class neighborhood, convenient to the Fulton, South, and Wall-st. ferries. $6,000 can remain in bond and mortgage on each house, at 7 per cent. per annum. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, March 4 and 5, commencing at 4 o'clock, the entire private Law Library of the late H. S. Dodge, Esq., deceased, being one of the largest and most complete law libraries that has been offered, embracing, besides nearly all the modern law publications, many rare and choice English law books, &c.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, SOAP, LIQUORS—TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Day-st., corner of Greenwich—Coffee, tea, wrapping paper, mackerel, herring, codfish, brandy, rum, gin, cigars, candles, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, files, chisels, planes, coats, pants, collars, pencils.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA—TUESDAY, March 4, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and desirable stock all kinds W. G. blue, common and stone ware, cut and dressed glass, China, Britannia ware, silver-plated ware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

Alfred Bragg, Auctioneer.

A BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL—At auction, on TUESDAY March 4, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 83 Cortland-st., 500 cases of prime boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a desirable assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, and adapted to the Southern, Northern, Western and City trade.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Leases, Notes, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

Alfred H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

2D AND 9TH AVENUES, 29TH, 83D, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—Without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st., 46 feet 9 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,945 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, from April, 1855. Also, 1 lot each on 86th and 86th sts., running through from street to street between 4th and 5th avs. Also 4 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 29th-st.; also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 83d-st., adjoining the above. Also 2 lots on the north side of 85th-st., 175 feet east of 1st av., 20x102 feet 2 inches. Also 2 lots on the south side of 86th-st., 175 feet east of 1st-av., 25x1 3 feet 2 inches. Terms of all, liberal, and title indisputable. For maps, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

Jno. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—Catalogues of the large hardware stock of Messrs. PRATT & LANSING, to be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY March 5, at No. 201 Fulton-st., by order of Assignee, are now ready, at the store, or at No. 216 Pearl-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

AT BAZAAR—No. 51 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also second hand wagons, double and single harness, saddles, &c., &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

Anthony J. Bleecker Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES—Forty-eight Houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Myrtle and Lafayette avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION

OFFICE OF
STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the World.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 18 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 32 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis, by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by.....ALSO! & CO., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 13 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1856.)

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856.—The Subscribers to the advance for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, are hereby requested to take notice that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the Office of Messrs. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal on the part of the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act, to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," Passed 27th of January, 1847.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send to H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., the name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. P. S. CYPHERS, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.
GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

TO TEXAS CREDITORS.—Texas Securities purchased or collected for account of holders, by I. & R. MILBANK & CO., No. 62 Front-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold Blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—At retail. For sale by S. CONOVER, No. 226 Broadway, between Reade and Duane sts.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places at, Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of scrofula, scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes healthy circulation strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1848, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in had cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OLCOTT & CO., 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also, by the Mrs. GRAVES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S HOPE IS RENEWED! is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description. In youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Genital were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒAL SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

MEDICAL.

OLD DR. BONE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—A Medical Depot, No. 559 6th-av., near 34th-st., has been established for the sale of the above celebrated medicines:

These medicines are considered by persons using them the best now used for Consumption in its earliest stages, Pulmonary, Liver and Chronic Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fits, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruptions and all humors of the blood.

A trial of these medicines will convince the most skeptical of their beneficial effects.

These medicines are prepared and put up under the supervision of L. B. BONE, a son of the celebrated Dr. CHRISTIAN BONE.

For sale by Druggists generally. Depot No. 559 6th-av.

None genuine unless each bottle has the signature of LEWIS B. BONE written on the label.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:20 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 1:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis reaching there at 2 P. M. next day following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence 6:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:34 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 5 P. M., via Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The cars of this Road are again running to and from the corner of Church and Barclay sts. The cars run on the following time table:

From Depot cor. 42d-st. and 6th-av. to Barclay-st.:		From corner Barclay and Church-sts.	
First morning car leave at	5:30 A. M.	First morning car leave at	6:55 A. M.
Then every 10 min. until	6:10	Then every 10 min. until	6:50
" 5 "	7	" 5 "	7:40
" 4 "	7:30	" 4 "	8:10
" 3 "	8:0	" 3 "	10:10
" 4 "	9:30 P M	" 3 "	9:10 P M
" 3 "	10:30	" 3 "	7:10
" 5 "	11:30	" 5 "	10
" 10 "	11:20	" 10 "	13
Then first night car at		Then first night car at	12:20 A M
Then every half hour until	11:45 A. M	Then every half hour until	5:55
To Broadway and Canal.		From Broadway to Canal.	

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement]

Official Report on the Trial of the Vergennes Scale at the Crystal Palace.

At the Annual Fair of the American Institute, holden in the Crystal Palace, in the city of New York in Oct. and Nov. 1853, the Vergennes Scale Co. put on exhibition two of their Scales Manufactured at Vergennes, Vt., on the principle of Sampson's Patent. One, a 6ix ton Platform Scale, the other a Rail Road Track Scale of 100 tons capacity. During the progress of the Fair, this six ton scale, (with other scales of different construction and by other makers) was tested by a committee appointed for that purpose—under the test this scale was found to operate very unsatisfactorily. Under a weight of 3,360 pounds it would vary from 6 to 18 pounds, when the weight was put in different places on the platform, and would weigh too light in all places. The result of the test, was made the subject of a communication which appeared immediately thereafter in the New-York *Tribune*, and another subsequently in the *Pennsylvanian*. In both of these articles a strong disposition is manifested to detract from the character of the Vergennes Scale.

One or the other of these articles have found their way into newspapers from one end of the Union to the other.

As the agents of our Company, then in New-York, knew that this Scale was correct when it went from the factory, and as it had been on exhibition at the State Fair, at Camden, N. J., but a few days before, and had been in constant use there, proving itself correct, they were taken by surprise by the result, and knew that it must be from some other cause than a defect in the Scale itself. They at once commenced an examination and discovered the difficulty.

When the Scale was on exhibition at Camden, it had an apron attached to each end of the frame to facilitate the passage on and off of objects to be weighed. When it was put into the Crystal Palace, these aprons were taken off, but the bolts that held them to the frame were returned to their places, and passed further through the frame, than when the aprons were attached. One of these bolts extended through far enough to reach just under the edge of the platform—with a light weight on the platform, it did not bear upon the bolt or at least not enough to produce any perceptible effect, and, consequently, escaped the notice of the person having the charge of the Scale, but when the 3,398 pounds was put upon it the pressure on the bolt was sufficient to produce the above variation.

This would cause the Scale to weigh too light at all points, and the more the weight was brought over the bolt the greater the pressure thereon, and of course the greater the variation from the true weight. As the weight was removed from this point the less would be the pressure, and less the variation; and as in moving the weight the platform would be in constant motion, when the weight was returned, as near as practicable, to the same point, the pressure on the bolt and consequently the variation would not be the same.

That this was the cause, and the only cause, is fully proved by the fact that when the bolt was removed the Scale was found to be correct. The greatest variation that could then be made, by moving the weight to any point upon the platform was one pound, while the author of the article in the *Tribune* admits that Messrs. FAIRBANKS' Scale at the test trial varied *two pounds*.

These facts were at once made known to the officers of the Institute and the Committee, with a request that the Scale might be again tested, but we were informed that by the rules of the Institute a second test could not be had.

A request was then made for a Special Committee of the Institute to test our Scale, and we were informed that if we would remove our Railroad Track Scale on to a foundation sufficiently firm to admit of the application of the necessary weight to test it, the Institute would appoint a Committee to test that, and also our six ton Scale.

This was done, and the result appears from the annexed Report of that Committee.

This Report, from a Committee well known in the scientific world, issued under the authority of the most important scientific institution in America, speaks for itself. That our Scales were subjected to the test of ounces, shews the intent to test them severely. The result must be entirely satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind.

The fact that the first Committee awarded to our Scale the second premium of a Silver Medal, is proof that they were aware that the unsatisfactory performance of the Scale, was the result of a mere accident, and not of any defect in the principle on which it was constructed.

Our Railroad Track Scale was sent to the Palace in an unfinished state, solely to illustrate its form and principle, and show its adaptation to the use for which it was designed, without expecting it to be tested, and it was prepared for the test under great disadvantages. That so slight a variation should be found, in passing a weight of 15¼ tons over a space of 119 feet, on a Scale of 100 tons capacity, is all that its warmest friends could desire. On Scales of this capacity the beams ordinarily have 20 pound notches only; with such a beam, this variation would not be observed.

The strength of this Scale was tested by the application of 52 tons on *one end* of it without affecting its action or accuracy.

In view of these facts, the Company feel justified in claiming that their Scales are not the defective and worthless machines the writers of the above-named communications would have the public believe them to be.

The circumstance that the officers of the Institute meet but once a month for the transaction of its business, caused a delay in obtaining the report, that the company did not anticipate, and is the reason that this explanation has not been given to the public before.

We trust that those editors of newspapers, who have inserted the articles from the *Tribune* or *Pennsylvanian*, above referred to, will readily recognize the injustice and cheerfully give us the benefit of placing this explanation and report before their readers.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CRYSTAL PALACE, OFFICIAL REPORT.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 4, 1858.

At the request and by the authority of the American Institute, we have examined and made trial at the Crystal Palace of the *two scales* (one a six ton platform scale, and the other a 100 ton Railroad Track-Scale) both of which have been patented by ELNATHAN SAMPSON, 26th of July, 1854—and been Manufactured by the Vergennes Scale Manufacturing Company at Vergennes, Vermont, viz.:

First.—Two trials of Sampson's 6 ton Platform Scale.

The platform of this scale is 12 feet in length by 8 feet in width; the metal weighed by it was placed upon a 4 wheel truck, the bearing points of which were 3 feet apart in one direction, and 2 feet 9 inches apart in the other direction.

Two trials of weight were made by placing this loaded truck successively at each of the 4 corners of the Scale numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and on the middle thereof numbered 5, which gave the following results:

FIRST TRIAL.—The loaded Truck when placed at — Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.

No. 1 weighed 4,962 lbs.	12 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz. 4.10 oz.
No. 2 weighed 4,954 lbs.	8 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 oz. 4.10 oz.
No. 3 weighed 4,964 lbs.	0 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 oz. 6.10 oz.
No. 4 weighed 4,964 lbs.	5 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 oz. 6.10 oz.
No. 5 weighed 4,963 lbs.	4 oz.	—0 lbs. 8 oz. 4.10 oz.
Sum.... 5)24,766	14	
4,953	12 4-10	

SECOND TRIAL.—The loaded Truck at — Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.

No. 1 weighed 4,954 lbs.	0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 2 weighed 4,954 lbs.	0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 3 weighed 4,964 lbs.	0 oz.	—0 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 4 weighed 4,964 lbs.	2 oz.	—0 lbs. 2 oz.
No. 5 weighed 4,953 lbs.	14 oz.	—0 lbs. 2 oz.
Sum.... 5)24,770	"	0

Mean of the 5 weighings 4,954—0 mean wt. by 1st trial, 4,953 lbs. 12 4-10 oz. Result, lbs. oz. by 2d trial, 4,954 " 00

Mean difference of wt. by 1st and 2d trials, 0 lbs 6 oz. 6-10

Second—Two trials of SAMPSON'S 100 ton Railroad Track Scale.

This Railroad Track Scale is 119 feet in length, and — feet in width. The metal weighed by it was placed upon a railroad car, consisting of two ordinary railroad four-wheel trucks, resting upon railroad rails, placed 4 feet and 9 inches apart, which constitute the Track Scale. The wheels, or bearing points of [illegible] trucks upon this Scale, were 4 feet 6 inches apart, and the distance between the centre of [illegible] 11 feet 4 inches.

This Track Scale, of 119 feet in length, was tested at five points or stations, viz.: At each of its ends, and in the middle, and about midway between the middle and the ends of the Scale, and numbered successively 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Beginning at one of its ends. The trial of weight was made by placing the centre of this loaded car at each of these five points or stations, which gave the following results, viz.:

FIRST TRIAL.—The loaded Car when placed at — Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.

No. 1 weighed 31,148 lbs.	8 oz.	—4 lbs. 8 oz.
No. 2 weighed 31,128 lbs.	8 oz.	—5 lbs. 8 oz.
No. 3 weighed 31,140 lbs.	0 oz.	—2 lbs. 0 oz.
No. 4 weighed 31,142 lbs.	8 oz.	—4 lbs. 8 oz.
No. 5 weighed 31,183 lbs.	8 oz.	—5 lbs. 8 oz.
Sum.....5)155,900	0	
Mean of 5 wts... 31,188	0	

SECOND TRIAL.—The loaded Car when returning at — Difference between each weighing and the mean weight.

Station No. 4 weighed 31,138 lbs.	0 oz.	—3 lbs. 10 oz.
Station No. 3 weighed 31,147 lbs.	0 oz.	—5 lbs. 6 oz.
Station No. 2 weighed 31,139 lbs.	0 oz.	—3 lbs. 10 oz.
Station No. 1 weighed 31,185 lbs.	8 oz.	—0 lbs. 14 oz.
Sum.....4)124,566	8	
Mean of 4 weighings 31,141	10	

RESULT.

Mean weight first trial.....31,138 lbs. 0 oz.
Second trial.....31,141 lbs. 10 oz.
Difference in the mean wts. 1st and 2d trials, 3 lbs. 10 oz.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr., C. E.
THADDEUS SELLICK,
GEO. W. STANTON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—REGULAR MEETING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1856.

The annexed Report was read, approved, ordered on file, and that a copy thereof be given to the Company.

I certify the above to be a true extract from the minutes.
Feb 8, 1856. H. MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors le highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of n Pen that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and durability in use.

Those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of GOLD PENS and PENCILS, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, stand preëminent; their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

These Pens vary in size and price, viz.: $1, $1 25, $2, $3 and $4 each, without cases. An excellent pocket pen, with new style cases, pencil, &c., attached, are $2, $2 50, $3 and $4 each. The celebrated "John Foley's" Bank Pen are $3 and $4 each, including holders. Any of the above Pens (with or without cases) will be sent by mail or express to any address, on receipt of the price. Pens made to order for the trade on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THEY RUN!"—These historic words are applicable to the excitement manifested by the fairer portion of creation who daily throng the warehouse of M. H. LICHENSTEIN, at No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st., where he has now ready for inspection the most extensive, fashionable and superb assortment of ladies dress trimming ribbons ever imported into this country; including in the list all the latest novelties of the Parisian and English markets in bat and cap ribbons, gauze, satin and taffeta ribbons, orophene, fancy and plain crapes and leises, bonnet silks and satins, lawns, florences, marcelines, oiled silk, crown linings, black and colored silk trimming laces, plain and figured nets, French and American artificial flowers, bonnet frames and crowns, velvet ribbons, tarletons, pettern bonnets, velvets, &c., &c. The extensive nature of his arrengements enables him to place the most recent novelties of the European capitals before his patrons almost simultaneous with their introduction to their native mart of fashion. Every steamer that crosses the Atlantic brings him consignments from his agent, and the liberal support which he has hitherto received, has stimulated his efforts to merit approbation.

[Advertisement.]

TO HOSIERY AND THREAD AND NEEDLE DEALER.—A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—The subscriber, retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of Hosiery, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Thread and Needle and Fancy Goods, together with the good-will of the business, and lease of the premises, No. 27 Avenue D. To an enterprising person this offers an excellent and rarely equalled opportunity of stepping at once into a long established and profitable business. JOHN HACKETT, No. 27 Avenus D.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Dslainee, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseillss Quilts, Barages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghame, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new drama is to be produced at this go-ahead Theatre again to-night. It is founded on, and entitled "Silver Knife, or, The Hunters of the Rocky Mountains." The pantomime of "Asphodel," and "Matteo Falconi" will complete the bill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ringworm and other eruptive diseases.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of this new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWND's patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

At Tappantown, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, BENJAMIN LEWIS DISBROW, of Trenton, N. J., to MINNIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, at his residence, Union-square, HENRY PARISH, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, H. S. MANSFIELD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Fire Department, and the various societies to which he was attached, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, without further invitation, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services will be performed at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 29, Rev. WM. FORREST, Jr.

The friends and relatives of his father, and Nathl. M. Terry, his brother-in-law, are invited to attend (without further notice) his funeral, at No. 174 Henry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, of inflammation of the lungs, ABRAHAM BELL, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on third day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at Friends' Meeting-House, Rose-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of consumption, JACOB C. BRIDGES, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place from his brother's residence, No. 792 Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, Mrs. VICTOIRE BANTEL BINSSE, widow of LOUIS BINSSE.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Frith, No. 33 West 35th-st., at 9½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning. A solemn mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, in Canal-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 1, HELEN MARGARET, wife of Alexander P. Middleton.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Classon-av., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Marysville, Cal., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 29, HUGH O'REILLY, son of Wm. O'Reilly, Esq., aged 43 years.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 33 South 6th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, 3d inst., at 2½ o'clock, to Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, where funeral services will be performed, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, March 1, ANDREW MCROBERTS, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Smith and Frost sts., without further notice.

At Wheelock, Texas, on Saturday, Feb. 16, SIMON W. KELLOGG, Esq., merchant and postmaster of that town, in the 51st year of his age.

☞ Onondaga County papers please copy.

In the City of Grenada, Miss., on Friday, Feb. 1, EDWARD P. CLAY, of this City, aged 44 years.

☞ The remains of the late T. F. Emoes having arrived from San Francisco, will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, of which due notice will be given in the DAILY TIMES. For further particulars inquire of J. WINTERBOTTOM, No. 194 Spring-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 1.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	95	65	Erie Railroad	s3 58⅝
13,000	do	94¾	300	do	s3 59⅜
1,000	Missouri 6s	86¾	900	do	b10 59¼
4,000	do	86¾	300	do	s60 58¾
1,000	City 6s, '70	97⅜	50	do	s30 58⅝
1,000	do	97	100	do	58⅜
2,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	76	50	do	b30 58¾
3,000	Harlem 1st m. bs.	86	150	do	b60 59⅛
2,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71.	84¾	100	do	s30 59¼
1,000	Erie Bds. '75	82¾	250	do	s10 59¾
5,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs	69¾	250	do	59¾
20,000	do	69	100	do	s60 59
21,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs.	87¾	200	Harlem R. R.	b3 21⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101⅜	20	do	21⅞
25	Bank Commerce	110	100	do	s 21¾
30	Corn Ex. Bank	102	20	Harlem Preferred	61
100	Flor. & Key't J't.	b30 ⅜	26	New-Jersey R. R.	123
150	Bruns. C'd Co.	b3	40	Wis. L. Sh. R. R.	93⅝
110	Gold Hill Mine	1⅝	50	do	b30 93¾
100	do	1¼	300	Reading Railroad	92¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 24	800	do	93
100	do	b30 24⅜	50	do	s60 92⅞
150	do	24	400	do	s3 92¾
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	b3 21⅛	500	do	b10 92⅝
500	do	c 21½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30 35
200	do	b30 21¾	11	Mich. Cent'l R. R.	94⅛
100	do	s4m 21¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	94¾
500	do	s4m 20¾	100	do	b30 95
100	do	c 21⅝	400	do	94½
200	do	b60 21¾	250	do	b60 95
200	Ward C. & I. Co.	c 31	50	do	s30 94⅝
100	Chiriqua Co.	95	200	Panama R. R.	b60 105
55	N. Y. Central R. R.	92⅜	50	do	104⅛
100	do	b30 92⅝	25	do	b30 104⅜
50	do	b30 92⅜	100	do	b60 104½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 78¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	87¾
850	do	b60 79	122	do	87
550	do	78¾	155	Galena & Chic. RR.	112⅝
40	do	78⅝	50	do	113
100	do	s30 78¾	150	Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	94⅛
6	Mil. & Miss R. R.	85	150	do	b30 94⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100	Reading Railroad	92⅞
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	87¾	200	do	s10 92⅝
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B.	78½	500	do	b30 93
7,000	Hud. R. 2d m. b.	b3 69¾	100	do	s10 92⅝
200	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 21¾	200	do	s3 92¾
1000	do	b60 21¾	250	do	s30 93⅜
400	do	s60 21¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112¾
900	do	s30 21¾	100	Chic. & R. I. RR.	93⅝
500	Flor. & Key.	b3 ⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	b90 87½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅜	6	Hudson Riv. R.	34⅝
50	do	b3 92⅜	200	do	b30 35
100	Erie Railroad	58¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	78¾
100	do	58¾	100	do	b30 79
50	do	b3 58¾	200	do	b3 79
100	do	s10 58¾	50	do	s3 79

MONDAY, March 3—A. M.

The supply of Money to the Stock and Discount Brokers, through the past week, wee quite ample, at 6@7 ₹ cent. on temporary loan, and 7@9 ₹ cent. on mereantile paper, City made, first-class, from 90 days to 6 months. The ease in the market, at the close of the week, was generally felt through the Street. Foreign Exchange ruled very steady for both steamer days. There was some additional business done for the *Atlantic* early in the day on Saturday at 109⅛@109¼ on London, and 5.20@5.18¾ on Paris. The steamer took no Specie, and the Bullion Brokers have little or no demand for the Gold bars by the last California arrival, and although the Custom Duties have absorbed an unusual amount of Coin, taken from the Banks, the averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show an increase on the reserve of last week, which stood $15,835,874. The Stock Merket during the week was partially unsettled by political rumors from Washington and London touching our relations with Great Britain, but after the publication of the MARCY and CLARENDON correspondence, and the arrival of the *America*, at the close of the week, the feeling of distrust almost entirely disappeared. The diplomatic correspondence referred to, and especially the latest dispatch of Secretary MARCY has impressed the entire community, including many of the most respectable British merchants resident among us, with the weakness of the English Cabinet's defence on the Enlistment question, while the blunder of Mr. CRAMPTON in withholding an important proposition on the Central American difficulty, has caused an utter indifference to be felt, whether that gentleman is immediately dismissed by the President or not, as he must inevitably be transferred at no distant day, by his own Government, to a field of usefulness, better suited to his diplomatic abilities than Washington City. Aside from political influences, the Stock Exchange has been practically, for a week or two past, in the control of the Bears; the opposition to a further immediate rise in prices, at the Brokers' Board, being very decided. This does not arise so much from a conviction that the general course of money and political affairs through the Spring will prove unfavorable to Stock values, as from the circumstances that a number of large and influential holders of the leading Road Stocks, sold out on the first decided announcement of Peace in Europe, and are now willing to see the market flag with a view to fresh operations. Notwithstanding all this, however, prices yield reluctantly, and it will be noticed by the annexed comparison, that the difference, for the fortnight, is generally inconsiderable.

COMPARISON OF THE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Feb. 16.	Saturday, Feb. 27.	Saturday, March 1.
New-York Central	93	92⅜	92⅜
Eris Stock	58¾	58⅞	58½
Reading	90	92	92⅞
Toledo	79¾	80	79
Galena	111	113½	112⅝
Michigan Central	94	94⅛	94⅛
Southern Michigan	95	94	94⅜
Pansma	104	104	104⅜
Illinois Centrals	87½	87⅛	87⅜
Virginia	95½	95⅜	94⅛
Missourie	87¾	87	83⅜
Transit Company	22¾	21¾	21⅝

The daily sales of the past week were not remarkably heavy at any time, and on the State and Railway Bond list the aggregate is smaller than usual. The mail by the *America*, which will be delivered this morning, will probably advise an improved demand for some of the State and leading Railway bonds on the other side, judging from the tone of the London circulars, and the advices from the Continent received on Saturday. We understand that one or more of the leading German markets have been well cleared of American Railway Bonds of standard credit, although the new orders come over limited below our present currency; the recent advance here being greater than was anticipated.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week show an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,505,816, against $2,558,270 the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,106,955, against $1,084,053 same week last year. The Export of Specie was only $5,000 from New-York, and nothing from Boston, against $526,000 from Boston same week last year. The deliveries of California Gold during the week amounted to $1,601,416, against $1,113,547 same week last year. For the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the close of the month of January, the Import of

Foreign Merchandise amounted to	$105,036,000
Four weeks in February	12,681,080
Total to date	$117,717,080
Same time previous Treasury year	109,955,877
Increase about 7 ₹ cent	$7,761,203

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York, from the 1st July, 1855, to the 1st February, including Foreign Goods, reexported, amounted to $45,427,000

Four weeks in February	5,663,217
Total to date	51,090,217
Same time previous year	41,162,782
Increase this year	$9,927,435

The Export of Specie from 1st July last to 1st February inst, from this port,

amounted to	$10,047,000
Four weeks in February	1,166,740
Total to date	$11,213,740
Same time previous year	23,250 788
Decrease this year	$11,435,969

The advices of California Gold, by steamer manifest, from July 1, 1855, to Feb. 1, 1856,

were	$28,434,006
Four weeks in February	2,741,624
Total to date	$33,175,720
Same time previous year	31,433,769
Decrease this year	$3,490,048

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotten, bales	3,649	$182,083	3,877	$162,779
Flour, bbls	6,841	60,880	21,940	100,161
Corn Meal, bbls	841	4,167	1,196	4,854
Wheat, bushs			12,993	24,880
Corn, bushs	109,070	111,061	38,088	38,811
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	4,221	72,034	4,777	90,546
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	677	13,998	1,518	43,432
Total Produce		$443,658		$553,906
Miscellaneous		650,415		553,999
Total for the week		$1,094,053		$1,106.955

WEALTH AND FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Value of Private Real Estate	$386,975,866
Personal Estate	135,531,282
Personal Estate of non-residents	14,491,130
Total Texables	$486,998,278
Value of Public or City Property	42,684,769
Aggregate wealth of City	$529,683,047
Taxation levied in 1855	5,848,832
Funded Debt	$14,000,856
Less in Sinking Fund	5,595,720—$8,406,136
Yearly application to S. Fund in 1855	1,047,896
Revenue from Croton Aqueduct, 1855	700,000
Estimated cost of new Reservoir, area of 97 acres	1,708,000
Which will increase Water Revenue to	1,000,000
New Public Park, an area of 750 acres to cost	5,169,469
Population of the City	629,810
Qualified Voters	88,815
Property wealth to each voter	5,965

We repeat the foregoing interesting figures, which we recently compiled from the late Comptroller's Report and the Census Returns, for the purpose of referring, in this connexion, to the advertised Central Park Fund Loans of $2,800,000, in 5 ₹ cents, redeemable in 1898, and $1,600,000, in 6 ₹ cents, redeemable in three years, or on 1st of February, 1859, the interest payable quarterly, on 1st of February, May, August, and November. The proposals will be opened and the loans awarded, in sums not less than $100, on Monday, 7th of April next. We are quite sure that under such an exhibit as the above, of the resources of the City, and the fact that its Water loan of 1840-42, has already been reduced from $14,000,856 to $8,406,136, through the faithfully administered Sinking Fund, the new 5 ₹ cents of 1898 ought to command a handsome premium. There can be no more certain or better secured investment. The temporary 6 ₹ cent. Loan of $1,600,000 will, of course, readily command the money at, or above par. The people of New-York, with all the extravagance of their City Corporation, have abundant reason to be proud of this financial showing, and can readily afford themselves a new Park of 750 acres, at a cost of five or eight millions.

On further inquiry in regard to the rumor put afloat in Wall-street, that the Cleveland and Toledo Road would fall short of the usual Spring dividend of 4 per cent., we are satisfied it is without authority from the office of the Company, and equally without plausibility in the net results of the business of the line since October. It is yet six or eight weeks to the period when the exact statement of the business for the half year is made up, say 20th or 25th April.

We are requested to state, that the late fire at CLEVELAND & Co's. (Refinishers and Packers) will not interfere with their prompt execution of orders, as usual. It will be observed by advertisement, they receive goods for the present at No. 54 Broad-street.

We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, held at Bloomington, Ill., on the 28th ult., the lease of that Road, to Mr. HAMILTON SPENCER, was approved and confirmed, by a very large majority.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular Semi-weekly Anction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unfiltered. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 30 bbls. Pearls, and 363 bbls. Pots,—together 393 bbls.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, but steady. The stock on hand includes about 82,286 bags Rio, 83,745 pkgs. Java, 9,610 bags Bahia, 3,316 Laguayra, 1,206 Maracaibo, and 39 Porto Rico,—in all, 81,143 pkgs.

COTTON—The demand is fair, and prices are pretty well supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is still brisker and firmer,—with sales since our last of 9,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75 @ 6 87½
Straight State	6 87½@ 7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00 @ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 75 @ 6 87½
Common to Good Indian and Michigan	6 87½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 87½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½@ 7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50 @ 7 75
Extra Indian and Michigan	7 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 50

Canadian is unaltered, with sales of 750 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7@$9 50 ₹ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 2,400 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 25@$6 25 for fine and Superfine. ₹ bbl. Corn Meal appears in fair demand, at $5 62½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₹ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½ ₹ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand and is increasing in value. The sales since our last reach about 8,400 bushels, including Red, at $1 65@$1 80 for Southern, and $1 88 for Western, ₹ bushel. We heard that 4,500 bushels Rye were procured in part from the R. R. depot, at $1 10 ₹ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are more inquired for, and are about one cent ₹ bushel dearer. Corn is abundant and depressed; sales having transpired since our last of 204,564 bushels, chiefly at 72c.@75c. for mixed Southern and Western, and at 75c.@74½c. for Southern Yellow and White, ₹ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, at rising prices sales having transpired since our last of 830 bbls., in lots at $16 37½@$16 50 for Mess; $14 25 for Prime, and $15 75 @$17 25 for Prime Mess, ₹ bbl. Of the latter description a large quantity has recently been taken for export, at prices within our range. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¾c. @8c. ₹ lb. Cut meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₹ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c., as in quality. ₹ lb. Lard has not varied, the sales including 450 bbls and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¾c ₹ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—being abundant and in slack request. The sales since our last consist of only 350 bbls., at from $3 75@$6 50 for Country Prime, $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 50 for repacked do. ₹ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ₹ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50 ₹ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 22c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for prime and choice do., ₹ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8½c.@10½c. ₹ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at unaltered figures, though operators are somewhat reserved in their movements in the absence of the European mails. The latest charters have been: A ship from Mobile to Gottenburg, Cotton, 1¾c.; a Bremen brig, hence to Rotterdam, Rye, 13c.; a bark, 298 tons, to Leghorn and back, $5,500; a brig, 155 tons, to Montego Bay, Jam., and back, $1,350; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, and one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 42c., and Molasses ⅜; a schr., 1,000 bbls. to Havana and back, $950; one, 160 tons, to St. Thomas, $700 out; one, 224 tons, to Savanila and back, $1,800.

☞ Among the export clearances at the New-York Custom-House, the past week, were 11,611 bushels of Corn, valued at $11,411, for Dantzic. Some people would think it odd to send "Coals to New-Castle," but is it not as singular an enterprise to ship grain to Dantzic, well known as being a leading grain depot on the Baltic?

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—His Excellency George M. Dallas, Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, &c., &c., to the Court of St. James, lady, son, (Secretary of Legation,) 3 daughters and Miss Nicklin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Booth and child, G. H. Hyde; Miss Terrie, J. Goetz, C. Diggelman, John Potter, Philadelphia; P. Velay, G. W. Beach, J. A. Peck, Mr. Bingel, W. H. Smith, Wm. Selleck, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ebbs, Baron de Richshofer, Prussian Minister from Mexico, son and servant, O. W. Joslyn, J. N. Nelson, Wm. Niblo, New-York; Miss L. A. Aguilion,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1391. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Frauds in Making Change.

Quarantine.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

PROVISIONS FOR THE INSANE.

REGULATING RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3, 1856.

THE ANNUAL FARCE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, more than the usual progress in business was made, and the session protracted to a later hour than ordinary.

Owing to this fact, many members had left their seats for their dinners, when Mr. ARTHUR WOODS moved a call of the house, which was ordered, and the usual farce was entered upon.

At the time of writing, the House is acting under the call. One day of boys' play during the session may be allowed. Yet "a call of the house" has generally been conducted in so undignified a manner as to be almost disgraceful.

SHORT SHILLINGS.

Mr. DUGANNE introduced a bill to protect the people of New-York against frauds in making change, by regulating the use of non-legal tenders.

Sec. 1. Requires the legal specie currency of the State to conform to the federal regulations concerning a legal tender.

§ 2. Spanish or Mexican quarter dollars shall not be paid, transferred or received, except for the value of twenty-five cents federal currency.

§ 3. The transfer of foreign coin, known as New-York shillings, is forbidden, except as the value of twelve and a half cents.

§ 4. Requiring all persons having occasion to transfer the above foreign coin, to be provided with federal half-cent coins, and make even change with the same; and no Spanish or Mexican coin shall be used at any other value than that specified above.

§ 5. Imposes a fine of ten dollars on any one who shall represent the shilling to be of a higher value than 12½ cents, or who shall refuse, if required to return in federal money, such change as may be due, counting the shilling at twelve and a half cents.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE.

Mr. MATTISON introduced a bill providing for furnishing such persons as now possess four or more volumes of the Natural History of the State, with the remaining volumes, to complete the set, at $1 a volume, provided they show that the volumes were not obtained for the purpose of securing the benefits of this act.

FISH IN CROTON RIVER.

Mr. STRONG brought in a bill for the preservation of fish in the Croton River, making it unlawful to draw any seine or set any net in the Croton River, between the dam of the Croton Water Works and the Hudson Railroad Bridge, or to use any means to take fish except by angling. A fine of $25 is imposed for violations of the law.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Mr. GLOVER proposes to amend the law authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their Railroad from the Connecticut line to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by requiring.

1. The construction of an additional track from New-Rochelle to Williams Bridge, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1857.

2. The running of a daily train, to leave Portchester at 6½ o'clock A. M., reaching Canal-street at 7 o'clock, and on leaving Canal-street at 5½ P. M., to reach Portchester at 7 o'clock 57 minutes.

3. To stop way trains at all stations.

4. To allow residents in the State the same privileges of commutation as enjoyed by citizens of Connecticut, in amount to the same in proportion to the distance.

THE NEW-YORK HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the port of New-York report to this Legislature on oath forthwith, as soon as he can prepare the same, the number of vessels from foreign ports and the number of vessels from home ports that he or his deputies have boarded within the past year. Stating the amount received for such services, how many boatmen he employs, and how many persons, stating their names; whose bonds he has accepted, and licensed to lighten vessels from home and foreign ports.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

Mr. DUGANNE offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the responsibility involved in a thorough investigation of the New-York Tax bill, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of citizens of New-York, the Committee having the subject in charge are hereby authorized to subpœna and call before them such witnesses, and other evidence, as may be required to facilitate their action.

Adopted.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. HOWTON, in pursuance to notice, introduced to-day a bill to abolish the State Normal School.

The bill provides for its abolition at the expiration of the present term, and the sale of the public interest in the institution, under the direction of the State officers, and the application of the proceeds and the money heretofore appropriated for the support of the school to the Common School Fund of the State.

NEW-YORK HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported a bill to aid the American Female Guardian Society, which appropriates $10,000 to be applied, whenever a like sum shall be raised by the Managers, towards the erection of a new building as an addition to the "House of Industry and Home for the Friendless."

PROOF OF CONVEYANCES.

Mr. ANTHON brought in a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the proof and recording of conveyances when the grantor and witnesses are dead.

The 31st section of chapter 3 of part 2d of the Revised Statutes, is made to read as follows:

"The proof of the execution of any conveyance in such case shall be made by satisfactory evidence of the death of all the witnesses thereto, and of the handwriting of such witnesses or any one of them, which evidence shall be set forth by the officer taking the same, in the certificate of such proofs."

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Mr. ANTHON, from the Committee on Commerce, having in charge that part of the Governor's Message relating to the New-York Quarantine regulations, &c., presented a report in writing, with a bill, combining in one act the several acts in relation to that subject, but making no essential changes in the law.

ALABAMA UPON RAILROAD IRON.

The Governor transmitted a series of resolutions from the Alabama Legislature with reference to duty on railroad iron, asking of Congress the abolition of the tariff of 1846 on that article, or, if that stands, the postponement of duty collections, on a credit of six years, for all rails imported and laid down from 1850 to 1856.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented a petition from MOSES H. GRINNELL, DUNNING DUER, JOHN A. ISELIN, HENRY WELLS, S. C. BROWN, H. C. ADAMS and others, asking for a select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, whose Trustees, as appears by the public records, have largely increased the loans to themselves, and as these moneys are of the nature of trust funds, of a character equally sacred with those of Savings Banks, and other trust companies, they pray for the passage of a law similar to the provisions applicable to the Trustees of those institutions, and declaring the seat of every Trustee, who is or may become indebted to the Company, vacated.

It is also stated that the funds of this Company have been used in a manner not authorized by the charter, and for these reasons they want the Legislature to examine into the manner in which the change of the Board of Trustees was effected, and also as to the general management of the Company.

A SECOND INSANE ASYLUM.

The Committee on Charity and Medicine, this morning, presented a joint report and introduced a bill relative to the building of additional Asylums for the insane.

The bill names JOHN P. GRAY of Utica, ROBERT B MINTURN of New-York, and ROBERT LANSING of Watertown, as Commissioners to locate two additional Asylums for the insane, one to be located west of Utica and the other south of Albany,—such site not to exceed in amount for each site the sum of ten thousand dollars; and after the site is obtained, the Commissioners are to devise a suitable plan for the construction of the Asylum buildings with necessary specifications, and the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners to contract for the erection of such Asylum, in pursuance of such plan and specifications on such terms as they may deem proper, provided the Governor approves of the same. The last named Commissioners to give bonds to the amount of $20,000 for the faithful performance of their duties in such forms as may be prescribed by the Attorney-General.

The sum appropriated by the act for erection of the said Asylums is $50,000, to be drawn from the Comptroller, from time to time, in the usual manner, in sums not to exceed $10,000 at any one time, and vouchers to be furnished for the expenditure before additional sums can be granted. The Commissioners, on the first part, are to report annually to the Legislature, and are to receive their actual expenses; and the Commissioners, on the second part, three dollars *per diem* and their necessary and actual travel fare while in the performance of their duties.

The act, being general, does not limit the number of Asylums to be erected to two, if more are deemed necessary.

This Joint Committee enbmit a long, and from the character of the Committee, I believe an able report, showing the necessity of the immediate construction of one or more Asylums. They say that, according to the census of 1850, the number of insane in the State was 2,521; in 1825, 819, which shows an increase of 106 per cent.; and throughout the United States an increase of 200 per cent. After giving a history of the rise and progress of Asylums for the Insane in various sections of the country, they recite the action of this State in furtherance of the amelioration of the condition of the insane, and which eventuated in the passage of an act in 1836, authorizing the erection of a State Asylum at Utica, which was so far completed as to receive patients in 1843; and to show more effectually the economy used in the construction of this building, they furnish the following table, showing the costs of construction, accommodation, real estate, and the average cost of the institution, as relates to the accommodation of the patients:

State.	Name of Asylum.	No. of acres of land occupied.	No. of patients to be accommod.	Cost of construction	Average per patient. Cost
Maine.....	State Asylum..	115	175	$150,712	@861 21
N. Hempshire	State Asylum..	125	160	*70,000	437 50
Massachusetts	At Worcester..	100	350	175,550	502 43
Massachusetts	At Tannton....	120	250	*177,500	710 00
Massachusetts	McLean Asy'm		250	200,000	800 00
Rhode Island	Butler Hosp'al	115	140	105,000	757 14
Connecticut..	Hartf'd Retr't.	27	200	265,000	525 00
Pennsylvania.	State Hospital.	113	330	330,000	1,434 78
Pennsylvania.	Friends Asy'm	62	60	85,593	1,426 55
Maryland.....	Mt. Hope Hos'l	18	120	160,000	833 33
Maryland.....	Insane Hospit'l	12	130	213,600	1,643 07
Dist. of Col..	National Hos'l	190	225	*300,000	888 88
New-York....	State Asylum..	140	500	336,140	772 28
New-Jersey...	State Asylum..	100	250	*225,000	900 00
Michigan.....	State Asylum..	160	250	220,000	800 00

* Not completed.

From data furnished they judge that at least 312 may be expected to become insane annually, and that under an adequate provisional system for their proper treatment, 75 per cent., or 234, will annually recover, and 78 will sink into incurability. In the absence of such a system it is impossible to state what proportion would recover. Assuming it at 7 per cent., the proportion mentioned by Dr. MCDONALD, 21 would annually recover, and 279 would annually sink into incurability, and thus be thrown upon the public charge, not for a single year, but for a lunatic's life, averaging 18 years.

They then assume for sake of calculation that there are 1,000 lunatics in the Poorhouses of the State, of which 70 will recover without treatment, leaving 930 to be maintained a lunatic's life of 18 years, at the low estimate of $1 50 each per week, of $1,255,720 for the support of the 930 for the 18 years of a lunatic's life.

Under a proper and adequate provisional system, assuming 75 per cent. would recover, the number restored to mental health and usefulness would be 750 at an expense of $12 per month, a fair estimate for ten months; the average period of treatment would amount to.....$90,000

The remainder, 250, incurable at $12 for 18 years.....648,000

Total cost of provisional system.....$738,000

Leaving a balance of.....$497,720

in favor of a provisional system which would give timely and adequate care and treatment to the insane.

The Committee say that it is the care and support of the large number of incurable lunatics which create the great burden of lunacy, and earnestly recommend, as a matter of economy, aside from the dictates of humanity, greater accommodations for the poor insane of the State. After naming what in their opinion should guide the Commissioners in their choice of location, they conclude with the following peroration:

"Shall not our State, of unbounded wealth and prosperity, occupy the foreground in this glorious enterprise? We have the means and the power. It is only for us to act according to our means and our power to render complete the destiny of our high career."

RAILROAD REGULATIONS.

Mr. SWEET introduced a bill amending the 39th section of the Railroad Law in such a manner as to compel the engineer to blow the whistle, as well as ring the bell, when crossing any city or village street, to commence the same at least eighty rods distant from the point of crossing, failing which, the company to be mulcted in a fine of $20, to be recovered by process of law before any Justice of the Peace.

It also amends the 44th section, as follows:

"And every Railroad Corporation whose road is used for carrying passengers shall, on or before the 1st day of November, 1856, construct and keep in operation a telegraph along the entire line of such road, with suitable offices at convenient points not more than fifteen miles distant from each other, for the use of said road, and the like provisions shall apply to all railroads hereafter constructed and used for carrying passengers in this State."

The bill for the relief of LUKE P. BABCOCK was read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the law relative to illegal voting in the City of New-York, the Canal Superintendents' bill, and the bill incorporating the Homœpathic State Medical Society, none of which were fully completed.

The weather to-day is mild, with indications of a thaw. Already the slight fall of snow of Saturday night is disappearing from the streets. LEO.

Naval Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PENSACOLA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

The U. S. Surveying schooner *Varina* arrived here on the 18th, from St. Andrew's Bay. She is at the Navy-Yard, taking on board stores, and will sail for Cedar Keys about the 23d.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac* dropped down to the Naval anchorage, off the Navy-Yard, yesterday. She will leave here in about a week or ten days, and her destination is supposed to be Havana.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* is lying at the Navy-Yard, coaling and provisioning, and also undergoing some slight repairs.

The U. S. corvette *Saratoga* arrived to-day, from Havana.

The removal of a brace of civil officers, holding unimportant situations at the Navy-Yard, has given rise to quite an excitement at the small town of Warrington, as Know-Nothingism is said to have been the cause of this movement. The probability is, however, that the Navy Department was actuated by some other motive, not publicly known. The office held by one of them was altogether a sinecure, and wholly unnecessary. But the tempest is raging in the tea-pot, and Native Americanism is boiling over. D.

Fire and Explosion at St. Martinsville, La.—Twenty-three Persons Missing.

From the Planters' Banner.

On Sunday evening last a fire broke out in St. Martinsville, which not only laid waste the principal portion of the town, but was attended by a fearful loss of life. The circumstances, as far as we have learned them, are these: The fire originated in a stable in the rear of Mr. PONTANETTE'S store, to which the flames quickly reached, and spreading themselves in their destructive progress, in a short time the entire square was a mass of flame. This square embraced the principal business houses of the town, some of them fine brick buildings, containing a quantity of valuable merchandise. In one of these stores were forty kegs of gunpowder, which exploded with a tremendous report, blew down the walls, carried in the roof, and buried in the ruins thirteen persons, who were in the store at the time endeavoring to save what they could from the conflagration.

All these persons are said to have been instantly killed. We have not been able to learn the names of the sufferers. The gentleman who furnishes the information was an eye-witness to this awful scene, and estimates the probable loss of property to be about $200,000. We cannot learn that any of this loss was covered by insurance.

Since the above was written we learn from another source that twenty-three persons are missed since the explosion occurred, and the supposition is that they are among the victims. A gentleman who arrived here last night by the mail boat states that when he left St. Martinsville seventeen bodies had been found among the ruins, and that a diligent search was then being made for others who are supposed to be there.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nothing Important Received at the State Department by the Arago.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The State Department has received nothing important by the *Arago*. The indications are, however, that the British Ministry are disposed to refuse to recall Mr. CRAMPTON. The London *Morning Post*, "Ministerial organ," of the 12th ult., contains an article violently abusive of the United States in connection with this subject. S.

The Arago's Mails—Report of the House Committee on Elections—Binding the Reserved Documents.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The *Arago's* mails brought no dispatches of particular importance to the Government.

The report of the House Committee on Elections is voluminous. Considering that the Special Commission to take testimony would incite hostilities, they adhere to the original proposition to send for persons and papers in the REEDER case.

Mr. CULLOM, Clerk of the House, has given the profitable job of binding the reserved documents of the House to JOHN TREDLER of this City. The same contract had previously been awarded by Mr. FORNEY, Mr. CULLOM'S predecessor, to the proprietor of the *Evening Star*, who had entered a bond for the faithful execution of the work.

Foreign Affairs—Kansas—Governor Reeder—Legislation for Kansas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2, 1856.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The *Arago's* mails are looked for with a good deal of interest, as they are said to contain dispatches from Mr. BUCHANAN which *may* convey Lord CLARENDON'S answer to Mr. MASON'S demand for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. CLARENDON was to have left London for Paris on the 16th ult.—the day on which the *America* sailed—to attend the Peace Congress; and it is not probable that he would leave his post without first disposing of a question so seriously affecting the relations of Great Britain and the United States. Such a course by the Minister for Foreign Affairs would scarcely be dignified; although, should he have adopted it, there is little question that the subject has received prompt attention at the hands of CLARENDON'S Under-Secretary, Lord WODEHOUSE, under direction of Lord PALMERSTON. Lord WODEHOUSE, it will be remembered, was one of the earnest supporters in Parliament of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, out of which the Crampton controversy has arisen, and, of course, is fully committed to the sentiments of his chief, as already made known in the published enlistment correspondence. If the British Government attempts to temporize further in this matter, instead of withdrawing Mr. CRAMPTON, or proposing other equally satisfactory reparation for acknowledged wrong done to the sovereignty of the United States, the Minister will be dismissed at once. It is more than probable that a day or two will now dispose of this whole matter.

DON'T FORGET THE HOME QUESTION.

The interest attaching to our Foreign relations has quite withdrawn public attention, temporarily, from affairs in Kansas. This should not be. "Eternal vigilence is the price of Liberty." Let it not be forgotten when discussing our rights, and their vindication as against a foreign foe, that we have a domestic enemy to battle with, far more dangerous, because more wily, more insidious and more demoralizing than any across the water. The struggle with England is diplomatic and harmless;—the struggle in Kansas is between two vital principles, one of which, if triumphant, secures a great Territory to Freedom, while the success of the other loads it forever with degrading chains. This domestic war is a present, palpable, essential fact; the foreign difficulty is prospective, and in all human probability will never enlist sharper weapons than the pen. The issue involved in the former is one of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" the issue in the latter, though important in itself, is as nothing compared with that which has its centre in the Territory of the Far West. While, then, we keep a watchful eye abroad, let us not relax a muscle in the contest at home.

THE CASE OF EX-GOV. REEDER.

The Committee on Elections in the House are expected to report in the REEDER case on Tuesday, presenting a concise history of affairs in Kansas as connected with the election of Delegate to Congress, arguing some of the more prominent points made against Mr. REEDER, and stating satisfactory reasons why the living witnesses should be brought to the Capitol for examination. Among the suggestions of the report is one that the condition of the citizens of Kansas—virtually deprived as they are of the privileges of Freemen, by the interference of the Federal Executive and the Border Ruffians—is worse than the subjects of a despotism, because the latter have something like protection, while the former live with the knife at their throats. The report will be very long and interesting. It is understood to be the production of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, and COOPER K. WATSON, of Ohio.

A CHECK OF JUDICIAL TYRANNY.

One day last week, Mr. BARBOUR, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for an appeal in alleged cases of contempt of Court, but objection being made by Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, and others of the chivalry, it was not received. The purpose of this bill is to grant a trial by jury in case of contempt, when demanded by the accused, and thus to circumscribe the despotic power of a Judge to imprison a man at will, because *he* chooses to deem him guilty of disrespect. The unwillingness of Southern men even to discuss a question of this sort, does not argue much for their liberality, or confidence in the righteousness of the existing law. The bill must, however, get a hearing sooner or later. By the way, numerous petitions for the impeachment of Judge KANE, for his arbitrary conduct in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, have been sent to the House Committee on Judiciary—an evidence that such outrages are not to pass unnoticed by the people of the United States, who are jealous of any and all encroachments upon the liberty of the citizen, not sanctioned by the law of common justice and common sense.

LEGISLATION FOR KANSAS.

Two other bills of importance have been referred to the Committee of the Whole within the last few days, having been reported from the Committee on Territories by Mr. GROW. One was a bill to annul those acts of the Kansas Legislature which abridge the freedom of speech and of the Press, or which prescribe any oath as a qualification for voting or holding office other than that of fidelity in the discharge of the duties of office, and to support the Constitution of the United States, or which impose any property or religious test as a condition to the exercise of such right, or to serving on juries, or giving evidence in any Court of Justice. It strikes me that any "Democrat" will find it rather up-hill work to vote against a bill of this character. Mr. GROW'S other bill proposes to make all the offices filled by appointment of the last Legislature of Kansas elective by the people, to prevent disturbances at the polls, and keep non-residents from voting at all. At present there are no adequate penalties against election frauds. It is proposed also to fix the next election in Kansas on the same day with the Missouri election.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

Private letters from California express the conviction that no election of United States Senator to succeed Dr. GWIN can be effected at the present session of the Legislature, and that the *next* Legislature will choose Dr. GWIN to be his own successor. California could do nothing wiser, nor more consonant with her own political and material interests. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CASS made a personal explanation in relation to an article in to-day's *Intelligencer*, signed "J. W. W.," which he attributed to JAMES WATSON WEBB. It related to a conversation between Mr. WEBB and Lord CLARENDON in which the latter stated he had no unfriendly feelings towards the U. States. This statement was explanatory of a remark made by CLARENDON in the House of Lords, that the understanding between the English and French Governments was perfect in relation to all parts of the world, which was understood as a menace to this country regarding Cuba.

Mr. CASS asked, if Mr. CLARENDON'S language had been misunderstood, why did he not explain it in his place in the House of Lords, instead of leaving it to be explained in a private letter, which few, perhaps, would see or hear of.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD referred to several periods of our history—from the affair of the *Caroline* to the late dispute in regard to the fisheries—to show that the appearance of a single British vessel had frightened the country into a fear of impending war. He said he was tired of these things, and wished the people—especially the merchants of our commercial cities—to discuss questions of national interest without being alarmed, through fear of the inability of our Government to maintain them in their property, rights and interests. He would vote for this increase of the Navy irrespective of any question in regard to our foreign relations, simply because he thought it wrong to leave the seaboard exposed, and because there never had been a time so propitious as the present, when, without any alteration of our revenue system, we, receiving an immense surplus revenue, could do so.

Mr. HALE thought it absurd to undertake to put our navy on a footing to compete with those of other countries. It reminded him of a legacy of ten pounds bequeathed by an Englishman to pay the national debt. If there was any apprehension of war it originated in Congressional speeches. It was time to economise expenditures.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said the bill was unanimously recommended by the Naval Committee, and not founded on any existing alarm on the subject of war. The object was to supply a class of vessels really necessary for the protection of commerce.

Mr. HUNTER believed that the matters of difference between Great Britain and the United States were such as ought to be settled, if common discretion is exercised. The passage of the bill should not create a war alarm. We increase the chances of peace by preparing for war, thus diminishing the opportunity for foreign powers to speculate on our weakness, real or supposed.

The bill was passed. [The estimated cost of each vessel is $507,000, including equipment and steam machinery. Two millions are now appropriated.]

MR. TRUMBULL'S SEAT.

The Trumbull election case was considered.

Mr. CRITTENDEN favored Mr. TRUMBULL'S right to the seat, stating that the Constitution of the United States defines the qualifications of Senators, and no State has authority to require any other qualifications.

Mr. PUGH contended that the plain and obvious meaning of the State Constitution should govern the question. The State had a right to require any qualification it pleased, so long as there was no conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, and the House adjourned before the discussion was concluded.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3.

The Democratic Convention, held at Richmond, Va., adjourned on Saturday last, after adopting a platform. The platform reaffirms State Rights; deprecates the granting of the Public Lands for internal improvements; opposes an increase of duty on imports; indorses the Baltimora Platform; recommends the Cincinnati Convention to nominate the candidate most likely to be elected; denounces the American Party, and indorses the present Administration.

New-Bedford Municipal Election.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, March 3.

A very large vote was polled to-day at our Charter Election. The Mayor, GEORGE HOWLAND, (American,) the present incumbent, was elected, receiving 1,382 votes, against 1,342 for RODNEY FRENCH. The "Citizens" ticket for Aldermen was elected. The Councilmen being equally divided between the two parties.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 3.

Over 300 persons left this city last night, to attend the Democratic State Convention which assembles at Harrisburg to-morrow. Warm work is anticipated between the friends of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, to secure the election of Delegates to the National Convention.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was held at Bloomington on the 28th ult., and the lease of the Road to HAMILTON SPENCER, Esq., was confirmed by a majority of more than nine thousand votes.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 3.

At midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in Middle-street, near Market-square, destroying the stores occupied by DAMES & WHITE, Brushmakers; O. H. PERRY, confectioner; W. B. RICHARDS, harness maker; and WM. S. RUSSELL, tobacconist.

Marine Disasters.

BARK DAVID NICKLES AND SCHOONER LONSDALE SUNK.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 3.

The bark *David Nickles*, Capt. SWEET, from Cardenas, was sunk in our harbor this morning, by floating ice from Presumpscot river. The crew were saved by the Revenue Cutter, but Capt. SWEET was drowned. BOSTON, Monday, March 3.

The schooner *Lonsdale* from Providence for Philadelphia was sunk by ice near Nyat Point on Saturday night last. She had a valuable cargo of dry goods on board.

The Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER DELAYED.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 3.

The steamship *James Adger*, hence for New-York, on Saturday, has been delayed at the bar on account of the bad weather. She left this (Monday) morning, at 4 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 1.

The steamer *Knoxville* arrived here in 60 hours from New-York, all well.

Severe Gale at South Harwich.

SOUTH HARWICH, Mass., Monday, March 3.

Yesterday morning, during a gale of wind from the southeast, Commercial Wharf was completely carried away by ice, and a mackerel and salt store and a sail loft destroyed. Loss $8,000.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 3.

The river continues closed by ice from this point to Pomery, below Wheeling. The weather is cold.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3.

We have no mail this morning from south of Washington.

Through the *Union*, Mr. B. P. RANKIN denies that he was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention from the Territory of Nebraska, and is hurt that his name is going about the country in that connection.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Voyage of the Steamship Arago from Havre to New-York.

Ice-Fields—Icebergs—Perils of the Sea.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the United States Mail steamship *Arago*, held Feb. 29, 1856, at the close of her fifth voyage from Havre to New-York, the following paper, expressive of their feelings and views of the facts therein detailed, was adapted, and ordered to be printed in two or more of the New-York newspapers.

The steamship *Arago* left Havre on the 13th inst., and Cowes at about 2 o'clock on the following morning. Weather—as favorable as could be expected in a Winter passage—enabled us to make a prosperous run, without any remarkable incidents, to the morning of the 22d inst., when, at about 6 o'clock, icebergs were discovered in the northern and southern horizons. The usual interest was excited, though the surprise at so unusual a sight at this season of the year was less, from the fact that the ship had encountered ice in her outward passage, and had suffered some trifling damage in the contact. Yet none were prepared in the slightest degree for the formidable and dangerous obstruction that lay in our westward path. In the course of the morning, however, fragments and detached masses of all shapes and magnitudes began to appear, and so rapidly increased in number, that only by quick operation and skillful management of the helm and the engine were the dangerous encounters avoided. After running the gauntlet of these swarming enemies for several hours a clearer sea appeared before us, and we indulged for a moment the hope of having passed the danger. But very soon it was again discovered directly ahead, and a nearer approach showed it to be closely packed and utterly impassable. The ship was then headed to the North, with the hope of finding the end of the pack and doubling it. But, after steaming upon this course thirty miles, the most powerful glass could discover no limit to the barrier.

The attempt to find passage in that direction was therefore abandoned, and the ship returned to her former position. The weather, during the day, had been broken, and the afternoon looked gloomy, with occasional snow squalls, which added temporarily to our discouragement. Night closed in without the prospect of release from our embarrassing position. A moon, however, enabled us to feel our way in search of an escape, but with little success, and morning found us still in the icy neighborhood. A southeasterly course had taken us slowly along the broken edge, which was interrupted by occasional bays and indentations. During the twenty-four hours thus passed we had, with every other favorable circumstance, made scarcely any westward progress, and had but little, if at all, improved our position. Ice still inclosed us on every side, and the clear water in which we were working was but one of the deep bays which had at first the appearance of an open way to the westward. After steaming for some time in that direction, we were again stopped as upon the previous morning by a close pack ahead. The view, presented to the eye during this morning, was truly magnificent and, dissociated from the sense of peril which our position so well justified, the mind and fancy could dwell upon the scene with the intensest pleasure. A vast icy territory passed in review before us in our southerly course, which was now resumed as the only hope that seemed left of deliverance. Icebergs of varied sizes and shapes, that required but little effort of the imagination to convert into architectural forms, and bring to the eye the illusion of scattered hamlets, ruined cathedrals, columns and arches. The beautiful and grotesque forms of the floating masses added new details to the scene of which the *ensemble* was at once awfully grand and charmingly picturesque. But the mind was little disposed to such contemplations under the heavy anxieties that began to weigh upon it as time wore on without bringing any relief. The weather during this day, though still broken and unsettled, was more favorable than on the previous day, and was watched with intense solicitude, inasmuch as it was important to our safety as it was unusual in that locality. Its continuance was therefore devoutly prayed for as our chief dependence under God. Had a fog shut down upon us, or a gale arisen, and we thus become inclosed in the ice, we should have found little room for hope but in the special interposition of a kind Providence. Our course continued throughout the day to the southeast, with an occasional attempt to make way to the westward. As evening closed, the ship was hove to and remained quiet until 10 o'clock, when a full moon shed its clear soft light over the sea, revealing the smallest object and enabling us to get underway and move with comparative safety. Another night thus passed and Sunday morning found us 180 miles to the south from our course, and attempting to double what at last seemed to be the Southern Cape of the icy region. As we rounded it and retook a northwesterly course, a new but more scattered field lay before us, through which we finally threaded our way in safety, and a clear open sea once more revealed itself. Three or four hours passed, however, before our minds were reasoned, or our faithful Commander relaxed in the least degree his vigilance. A fear that we might again, and for the third time, find ourselves embayed, kept suspense alive for several hours, until night returned without bringing new difficulties, and finally hid from our eyes those we had so happily passed. Fifty-four hours had thus been worn away in danger and embarrassment, during which time we had sailed 220 miles from North to South before the great barrier, and penetrated it to the westward, a distance of thirty miles, to meet it again, densely packed as far as could be seen. From the extreme point of our northing, no glass could discern a passage beyond, and immense icebergs were seen stretching from the extreme southern point, where we finally passed the pack. It is, therefore, within the truth to measure the extent of this enormous icy barrier at two hundred and fifty miles in length, and fifty miles in breadth—stretching over more than three degrees both of latitude and of longitude.

It is for others to draw from this, our experience, the valuable cautions that may secure the safety of life and property to an incalculable amount. It is for us to bear most willing and emphatic testimony to the sagacity, fidelity, and prudence of him to whom alone, under Almighty God, we owe our preservation. And it is chiefly with the object of bringing forcibly to view the great resources of mind and body demanded by the exigences of our position, that the above facts are detailed. No terms of admiration could adequately express our sense of the devotion and skill with which our noble Commander maintained, for fifty consecutive hours, his most exhausting position and trying duty in the bow of the ship, exposed to the severe cold and penetrating winds, watching with incessant activity and patient care the dangerous enemies that threatened at each moment to disable us, and avoiding them with an unerring skill that exhibited the earnest self-possession and perfect command of his ample powers of mind and body. That but a single accident of a trifling nature to the port wheel occurred amid these difficulties, is sufficient evidence that Captain LINES was in every respect equal to an emergency utterly unparalleled in the same latitude. It is, therefore, our pleasure as well as our duty to tender to him thus publicly our profound gratitude, high admiration and cordial congratulations upon so successful and triumphant an issue for a voyage so perilous. For the noble ship we have nought but expressions of unqualified praise. The highest testimony to her qualities as a sea boat has done her no more than justice, and it is our gratification to be able to testify to the ease and enjoyment we have experienced in her ample accommodation, and in all these arrangements which her large-spirited and enterprising owners have multiplied for the comfort of the traveling public. To them we would tender our warmest congratulations upon the possession of a commander and a ship in whom our country may feel a just pride, and for whom we invoke a long and prosperous career.

(Signed) WILLIAM SETON, Chairman.
W. O. LAMSON, Secretary.

☞ It is proposed to start a train of saddle mules to run up and down Broadway, on the crest of the Andes of mud and manure that separate the carriageways of that once respectable thoroughfare. For speed and safety no other method of travel could compare with this.

Arrival of the Steamship Hermann, Hamburg.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

The Approaching Peace Conference at Paris.

The *America's* mails, which left Boston on Sunday afternoon, having been detained all night at New-Haven, did not reach the City until 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday. We publish below some interesting and important extracts from our London files, together with a portion of our Foreign Correspondence.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Rachel and the New World—The First Fusillade from Mons. Beauvallet's Bush—Yet another Work on America—The Russians in Paris, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

BRUSSELS IN MOURNING.

I heard a man the other day ask another the question, "What now is to become of Brussels?" I did not hear the reply, but it is not difficult to understand that the question applied to the Russian evacuation of that place. Since the commencement of the war, Brussels has been the residence of the Russian families who were forced to quit Paris. Of all the nations of Europe, the Russians are the most desperate in their love of Paris, and it may be said with truth that one of the greatest privations which they have experienced as a result of the war was the prohibition to enter France. So that the first pacific rumor inspired the Russian families in Brussels with such a desire to return to Paris, that many have not waited the result of the conference which is about to take place, but have hastened to Paris by express train. The saloon of the old hotel Talleyrand is already opened: the Muscovite opera has taken possession of the sacred fountain. The Russian Embassy has been aired, the furniture dusted, the carpet shook, and the glasses rubbed. The first of the two Russian Ambassadors, glad to get back to dear Paris, has already arrived and been installed into the ancient palace of the Menschikoffs, the Orloffs and the Kisseleffs. The butchers, the merchants and the dress-makers are in ecstacies, and a vibration has ran through certain other quarters which revives souvenirs of days of prosperity and of feasts in honor of Bacchus. If the peace project should fail, the emigration will have to resume its journey on the Northern Railway to the great despair of themselves and of the hotel keepers and merchants who for the last four weeks, be it said, dream of nothing but roubles, and who are determined to make their enemies, the Cossacks, pay the expenses of the war. As for the expenses of peace, it is Brussels that will pay, for it is Brussels that will lose more than any other city of Europe.

The *Abeille du Nord*, the leading journal of St. Petersburg, terminates a long article in favor of peace with these words: "God be praised! everything announces a speedy peace. Legions of Russians will precipitate themselves into Paris. 'Oh! la France!' as wrote the poet GRIBOUILLOUX, 'there is no more beautiful country!'" In the same article this journal says, in speaking of the development of Railroads in Russia: "The good Americans will lend us a helping hand, and will send us experienced builders and machinists."

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

The entry of Baron BRUNOW into Paris, eight before last, was the occasion of as much excitement almost as the entry of the returned soldiers from Sebastopol. The Prefect of Police, who knows his people, issued a special ordinance in advance, to prevent difficulties in the neighborhood of the Russian Embassy. The crowd was immense, and as His Excellency descended from his carriage at the door of No. 33 Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, at the side of the Embassy, he was received with loud cheers of "Vive le Prince!" "Vive le Baron Brunow!"

And now the Parisians believe in peace!

The Count ORLOFF, the associate of M. de BRUNOW, will arrive between Saturday and Monday, and will occupy also the Russian Embassy.

M. KISSELEFF will also return to Paris, and, without doubt, if peace is declared, will resume his duties as Russian Ambassador at the French Court.

Lord CLARENDON and suite will arrive to-morrow, and will occupy a portion of the new American Hotel, the Grand Hotel du Louvre. The part of the house, however, which he will occupy will be maintained separate from the balance of this great human *caravansérail*, filled with American and English travelers, and will possess a separate entrance. M. DE CAVOUR, the Envoy of Sardinia, who arrives also to-morrow, will occupy, with Lord CLARENDON, this portion of the

...this [illegible] will be entitled to the rank of Duke, Colonel of Division to that of Count, General of Brigade to that of Baron, etc.

BOSQUET, who has just been made Senator, will thus become Count—"Count Malakoff" I suppose—and this Aristocratic with the Liberal party will then be complete. PELISSIER will be Duke of Sebastopol, MAC MAHON, Count de Gisors, and NIEL, Count de Rome[illegible]. Prince NAPOLEON will gain the additional title of Count d'Alma! "*Gen. Plon-Plon*" will be swallowed in titles.

The first batch of students arrested for disturbances at the Sorbonne have been tried and sentenced; two of them to six months' imprisonment, and the balance, a dozen in all, to milder penalties.

This morning in passing a book-stand my eyes fell on a work just issued from the press, entitled "*Historie Parisienne ou: Etats Unis, par Alfred d'Aimbert*," which may be liberally translated "Parisian Loafing la the United States." I bought the book at once, but have only time to cite you one of its criticisms, which the author no doubt deems a *chef d'œuvre* in that line. Under the head of "Arts in the United States," there are three pages of blank paper, and that is all!

I send you the first gun from BEAUVALLET, which appeared this morning in *Figaro*, and which I translate at a gallop and *verbatim*. One more chapter of the same length will complete the *fusillade*, and it is to be hoped that you will live through it.

RACHEL AND THE NEW WORLD.

I.

Six months ago—seven if you wish—all the journals of Paris made it their duty to entertain their readers with the famous engagement of Mademoiselle RACHEL in the United States and at Havana.

Figaro, among others, published at length the fabulous treaty which assured to the great tragedienne the round sum of *six thousand francs* per representation.

We read also in *Figaro* the detailed list of the enormous expenses of the affair, the names of the artists composing the French company, and the salary of each.

All that is now as old as Herod, and as well known as the white wolf: and to speak of it here would be useless repetition.

We should say only that, in order to succeed in his projects, M. RAPHAEL FELIX, (brother of Mlle. RACHEL, and notwithstanding the relationship, sole and only director of the enterprise,) had to surmount difficulties without number.

Each day brought a new obstacle.

And it was not only the French theatre which raised up hindrances, it was Mlle. RACHEL herself, of whom the continual hesitations (and certainly she had the right to hesitate a little,) made us believe that the affair at each minute was going to fall into the water.

She had around her a number of persons who spared no efforts to retain her in France; she, on her side, did not make an image entirely agreeable of this long pilgrimage, so that it was not till the last moment that she consented to decide seriously.

At last, dazzled, fascinated by the splendid promises which America made her, through the organ of her brother RAPHAEL, she pronounced the "yes" so impatiently awaited.

She was blamed; but they were wrong.

Could she foresee, after all, that she should fall sick two months after her arrival in America?

As for ourself, we ought to declare here that, notwithstanding the results obtained are very far from having responded to the exaggerated anticipations that were founded on the affair, yet the campaign might have been terminated without losing a sou, and Mlle. RACHEL would really and positively have touched, for her part, the heantiful total of

Twelve Hundred Thousand Francs,

which is, between us, a sufficiently large dividend, and is worth the tronble of deranging one's self.

II.

And that is the reason why, the 27th of July, 1855, although scarcely 8 o'clock in the morning, the depot of the Northern Railway was already filled with a crowd of the curious.

RACHEL does not leave every day for America, and it appeared that it was definitively this morning that she was going to start on this grand voyage, people were not sorry to be present at a spectacle which they supposed would not soon be renewed.

All the artists of the company were exact at the rendezvous indicated by the director.

The families, friends and acquaintances of the new navigators pressed these latter on their breasts, and inundated them with protestations, good wishes and tears—a scene truly pathetic, which moved even the railroad employés and the *gens d'armes*.

RAPHAEL FELIX alone possessed an air of perfect satisfaction.

The traveling sack at his side, the cap on the corner of his ear, he rushed around, followed by his employés, through the depot; he counted his articles, saw their baggage registered, bought all their tickets, paid out money right and left, and seemed as happy as all the gods united!

Which did not, however, prevent some superstitious people from remarking, not without terror, that to-day was Friday!

Fatal presage?

"Ah! ah!" there is a movement in the crowd. "That is Mademoiselle RACHEL who descends from the carriage."

"Ah!" said the public, "this time she goes to America, decidedly! She has taken time to decide, but at last she has decided."

The news of the arrival of RACHEL ran from mouth to mouth; extraordinary couriers left in every direction.

"RACHEL is going to America!" repeated the crowd; "there is no longer any doubt"

In effect, she enters the depot; two minutes more and she will have entered the car.

But she hesitated; at the decisive moment she changed her mind. She will not leave by this train.

And, remounting into her carriage, she quickly disappeared from the gaze of the disappointed, who commenced on another tone.

"RACHEL is not going to America. Why the d—l have they stood us here all the morning for nothing?"

And each one moved off, perfectly convinced that never, never would the New World hear the declaration of *Phèdre* or the imprecations of *Camille*.

III.

However, Mlle. RACHEL left Paris the same day, and arrived almost at the same moment as the rest of us in the capital of England.

London is always the joyous city, which you know. I shall abstain, therefore, from giving you on its account the least detail.

Let it suffice to say that we remained there fifteen days, and that Mlle. RACHEL passed in review her best *rôles*.

The *Horaces*, *Phèdre*, *Adrienne*, *Andromaque*, at St. James' Theatre, *Athalie* at Drury Lane, brought magnificent receipts.

As for her success the entire English Press was eager to prove it.

Nothing more was desired, and the journals of London were immediately sent off to New-York.

It is well understood that at the moment of leaving England, all the irresolutions of Mlle. RACHEL recommenced strong as ever, and that, for a second time, the American campaign was on the point of breaking up.

At last, after many consultations, we left London the 10th of August, in the morning, and that same evening arrived at Liverpool, an ugly, dirty and smoky city, which possesses nothing remarkable but its docks, built at the mouth of the Mersey.

It was there that for the first time we had the honor of finding ourselves face to face with the famous American steamer which was to carry us towards the other world.

This steamer is called the *Pacific*! a gentle name, which gave us a little confidence for the future.

IV.

And yet, all that night, nearly all of us slept badly.

It was not difficult to dream of Robinson Crusoe, of his desert isle and of his man Friday. At 6 o'clock in the morning we were on our feet.

It rained in torrents. The city presented the most gloomy aspect in the world.

At 9 o'clock we were at the dock.

The rain continued to fall with a ridiculous persistence. Decidedly it rains too much in England! A little steamer conducted us, as well as the other passengers, to the *Pacific*.

Several ladies were already sea-sick. That promises!

Mlle. RACHEL does not say a word. She is very pale and appears suffering.

We reach the *Pacific*, of which the black and red chimney already smokes vigorously.

The entire crew is on deck.

They let down a species of ladder, which is adjusted to the deck of the little steamer.

The passengers, one by one, climb the steps with dangerous slowness.

It is astonishing how gray people are! RAPHAEL is still the only one radiant.

And he has reason! Notwithstanding the *Comédie-Française*, notwithstanding the members thereof, notwithstanding France entire, notwithstanding Mlle. RACHEL herself, he has arrived there, that cannot be denied. As his sister climbs, pale and silently, the long ladder which conducts to the deck of the ship, the joy of RAPHAEL augments visibly.

At last RACHEL is aboard!

This time she cannot recede!

The little steamer quits us. The parting scenes recommence—handkerchiefs are agitated—some laugh, some cry.

We start!

We commence to believe seriously that RACHEL is going to America.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the *Pacific* fires two guns, the infernal machine below begins to groan, the great wheels turn round, and our ship steams towards the New-World!

V.

The weather is now superb.

The sea is calm. Our steamer glides along with frightful rapidity, notwithstanding the immense freight with which it is charged. It is one of the fastest steamers of the Company. So much the better. At the sight of this magnificent steamer, which glides thus on the sea, or rather on the tranquil river, frowns relax, and one thinks only of being gay.

We sing, we chat, we laugh.

Each one is now furiously gay! There is but one passenger who does not seem to take part in the general joy.

The poor devil is dying, it appears.

The fact is, he is pale and of a frightful meagreness.

While we are on the dock, a species of lunatic comes out of a little glass cage placed behind, and with a hammer, strikes eight vigorous blows on a bell near him.

I was told that this man enjoyed his senses completely—which astonished me—and that he had come to announce thus that it was noon on board.

Eight strokes on a bell for noon? Here is something ingenious, you will agree.

Scarcely has the last stroke been given, than we hear from below a fracas without parallel in the world.

We believe that the boiler has burst.

Not the least in the world!

It is the noise of the tam-tam, nothing else!

It is with this fantastic instrument that they announce meal hours on board the American ships.

We descend to the dining-room to take lunch.

This room, although spacious, is much encumbered. People dispute places. All the passengers, without exception, have responded to the call.

We devour.

The waiters contemplated this spectacle with a malicious smile, which seems to say,

"Go ahead, my little children, eat; give your heart to it to-day: to-morrow you'll send up news from it."

The smile of these servants frightens me, and I can penetrate all the horror of my future position.

At 4 o'clock the lunatic again strikes eight times on the bell.

The gong sounds again.

It is dinner.

VI.

I confess that I waited this moment with a certain degree of impatience.

At lunch, not knowing a word of English, I was only able to get served by means of a pantomime, more or less expressive, and I must say that I was dying of hunger.

Without mentioning that many travelers had greatly boasted to me of the cookery on board of the American steamers, I was marvelously prepared.

Alas!

But let us not anticipate events!

In the first place every service takes place at the sound of the gong—which is not amusing.

They profess for this Chinese instrument a strange tenderness. Why?—I do not know.

I suppose it aids them to digest.

First Stroke—We are served with soup.

This soup being ornamented with coarse pepper and with pieces of meat, I deprive myself of it.

Second Stroke—They remove all the silver covers from the plates.

If you only knew with what rare precision, with what perfect concert the servants uncover the numerous aliments so preciously hid!

Once or twice I tried, before the stroke of the gong, to see what was under the cover nearest me; but the waiter flew towards me as if he would devour me.

Naturally, I thought that the food of which they took so much care must be something exquisite.

Ah, well, yes!

Vegetables cooked in water, in the English style; meats killed in advance and preserved in ice, and consequently without taste or savor.

It is atrocious.

Beef, mutton, fowls, all have the same taste. It is not to be wondered at.

The wine, be it understood, is extra. For a great deal of money, you have exactly the right to have a very little wine. Generally, the Americans drink only iced water throughout the whole meal. But they catch up largely at the dessert with numerous glasses of champagne. I remarked that they are very fond of this wine. It is their right; so much the more, as they are nearly all members of temperance societies!

VII.

You may suppose, perhaps, that to announce the *entremets*, we should be relieved from this infernal tam-tam.

Error! It is there that it rings louder than ever.

Then defiles before you a catalogue of nameless cakes, of impossible puddings, of extravagant pastry.

They mix rice with rhubarb, cream with gooseberries, and grapes with red peppers.

It is an inconceivable culinary mixture. The palate is completely at fault with these strange and unnatural marriages, so that one tastes everything and swallows nothing.

[N. B.—I do not speak here of the Americans; they eat of everything, and find it all good.]

I decide to take a piece of cake more human than the rest; but at the moment I am going to seize it the eternal tam-tam sounds again, and all the cakes disappear as if by enchantment.

Not content to carry away the plates, they take off the cloth.

I believe that the dinner is finished, I get up.

Not at all.

A procession of whiters issue from the office, bearing baskets of oranges, plates filled with nuts, almonds, and other dry fruits.

I take my seat again.

Two waiters place themselves at each end of our table.

As they still hold the dessert in their arms, I extend the hand, and try to take an orange.

The same jesting recommences.

The waiter drawe back frightened, like the wave in the story of *Theramenes*, he made me a fearful grimace, which made him resemble the illustrious guardsman called Jocko.

Last stroke of the tam-tam.

All the plates of the dessert fall on the table at the same instant.

It is comic beyond description.

VIII.

Champagne flows in torrents, cognac and coffee circulate all round.

We are as gay as a swarm of larks.

The conversation grows warm.

English, Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Chinese, Iroquois, Algonquins—everybody talks at the same time. No one understands a word of what his neighbor says.

It is a frightful charivari—an indescribable confusion of tongues.

I am confused, and as I have drank a little champagne, I close my eyes, and for five minutes I believe myself positively in the tower of Babel.

I await the burst of thunder which is to destroy all that.

I do not wait long.

The thunder bursts in the chamber at the side of us: it is the sick man of whom I have spoken, who receives it directly on the head.

The poor fellow renders up the last breath at the moment we achieve the last bottle of champagne. It was not possible to terminate worse our first dinner at sea.

IX.

The next day, very early in the morning, too early I ought to say, the sailors take a malicious pleasure in awakening us by scrubbing the deck over our heads.

It is they, the sailors, that are noisy, when they scrub the deck; without counting that they possess for the song a furious passion, and that all that united becomes for the passengers who wish to sleep a little tiresome.

We navigate now in St. George's Channel.

This locality being somewhat rough, *the Pacific*, *the Pacific!* in fine *the Pacific* commences to give herself up to extravagant evolutions.

That promises us pleasure.

Heads are no longer on their ordinary pivots.

The dining room becomes vacated after an admirable fashion. The rascally waiters! how well they knew that!

People remain willingly in the open air, towards the stern of the vessel.

Until noon, we hug the coast of Ireland.

These shores, of an aspect savage and desolate, are far from wanting in a certain style of the picturesque.

And then I do not know if it is because these arid shores, against which break with fury the waves of the sea, are the last which we are to see for a long while, but one feels a certain pleasure in looking at them; and against the will, looks still in that direction when they have totally disappeared beyond the horizon.

Mademoiselle RACHEL is little gay.

As we leave more and more the land, her sadness seems to augment.

From this day forward [illegible] sombre; [illegible] up in her [illegible] She is completely depressed.

Never, on the sea, is she seriously sick, but she is almost always unwell, which is worse.

What an odious thing is a sea voyage!

The sea is evidently one of the most frightful tortures that I know.

And to think that FELIX RAPHAEL, who might perfectly have refused this voyage, would undertake it whether or no.

What a bizarre project!

I made this observation to Mlle. RACHEL.

"What was to be done," replied she, "he could not keep still!" And she added, with a smile—"My brother, you see, is the Wand-ring Jew, and I am his five sous. LEON BEAUVALLET.

The end in another number.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Important Debate in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 15, 1856.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to call the attention of the House to our relations with the United States of America. The honorable and learned gentlemen said: It is incumbent on me to make an apology to the House for bringing forward a motion on this subject. It has been stated by the Government, through the medium of the noble Lord at its head, that the reason why no mention was made in the Speech from the Throne on the subject of America was that the negotiations were now in such a condition that they could not in fairness to all parties, be published at present. The noble Lord, therefore, appealed to the House and said, "Do you think, under these circumstances, that I ought to have made public an incorrect statement of the affairs in question?" I quite agree with the noble Lord that it would have been wrong to do so, but as I believe that silence would now only lead to confusion I am determined to break silence. It appears to me *that an incorrect statement of affairs has been laid before the public of this country*, that they do not know what has occurred, and I think I now hold in my hand the means of making them acquainted with the actual state of affairs. As my intention is to convey to the House and to the nation at large a correct statement of facts, I hope the House will bear with me while I attempt, feebly as I know it will be, to perform that duty. The noble Lord, taking an illustration from the honorable member for the West Riding, said that we had done all that a man of honor could have done in the case between ourselves and the American; that we had apologized for that which had been taken amiss by them, that we had expressed our sorrow for having trenched upon their inwe, and that we had done everything which, as persons desirous of peace and honorable men, we could be called upon to do. If the facts were as the noble Lord stated, I should have been the first to support him in his view of the case, *but as I believe they are very different, I have come forward to enlighten the ignorance of the world* (if I may so express myself) ["Hear," and a laugh] in this matter—*on ignorance fostered by the holding back of all that militated against England in the circumstances which have occurred.* We have been led to suppose that we have right on our side, and that our cousins on the other side of the water, taking advantage of our position, were nevertheless endeavoring to force us to make a sort of supplication to them for peace. Now, what is the state of the case? It is this: After the Parliament of Great Britain had passed an act for the enlistment of foreigners, the Government determined, under the provisions of that act, to enlist people in America. Being unable to intercept the emigration flowing from Germany to America, they went to America, and they gave instructions to our authorities there to form a foreign legion, to be composed of persons enlisted in America. One of the persons employed upon that occasion was our Minister at Washington, (Mr. CRAMPTON,) another was the Governor of Nova Scotia, and a third was the Governor-General of Canada. The noble Lord said that, as soon as Government discovered that umbrage had been given to the United States by the course they had taken, he gave instructions to our Ministers and agents not to trench in any way upon the municipal laws of America, and at the same time sent a full apology to the American Government. He then appealed to the House, and asked—could he do anything more? *If the noble Lord had only done what he stated, I should have answered his appeal by saying that nothing more could be done.* But Government did more, and what they did I will now state. Mr. CRAMPTON went from Washington to Nova Scotia, and he there entered into a sort of combination with the Governor and laid a plan by which the laws of the United States might be contravened, in order to obtain surreptitiously that which could not be obtained by other means. I will prove directly all that I assert out of Mr. CRAMPTON'S own mouth or rather out of his own pen, but I ought first to state the law of America upon the subject of enlistment; and the House will then see that it is in accordance with the opinion and feeling of the country. In the first place, it is illegal to enlist anybody in the United States for the service of a foreign State. The Government are not, however, charged with that offence, but with something more. Any person going to the United States and inducing people to leave those States for the purpose of being enlisted abroad also acts in contravention of the law, and this is the part of the law which Mr. CRAMPTON is accused of having broken through. He went to Nova Scotia, he there engaged persons going to the States to enlist people—that is, to induce them to go to Nova Scotia to be enlisted. Now, the very act of inducing people to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted, is a violation of the law, being a contravention of that neutrality to which the Americans wish to adhere. Mr. CRAMPTON thought he could do this without being discovered by the authorities of the United States. They did, however, discover what was taking place, and, in consequence of that discovery, Mr. CRAMPTON issued a proclamation from Nova Scotia, suggesting the means of evading the law of the United States, and giving the parties whom he employed a cipher by which they might communicate with him. How do I prove this statement? Why, I hold in my hand a document curious in many ways. It is a report of a trial that took place in Pennsylvania in which one HENRY HERTZ was the defendant, being charged by the United States Government with certain breaches of the law set forth in the indictment. One peculiarity of the indictment is that it is intelligible. [A laugh.] This HENRY HERTZ was a man who had been employed by Mr. CRAMPTON to crimp people—that is, to induce them to leave the United States and go to Nova Scotia, for the purpose of being enlisted there and then sent to the Crimea. Now, we are supposed to have made an apology to the United States, and it was supposed, too, and at one time supposed by myself, that the apology was one which the United States ought to have accepted; but it now appears that either Mr. CRAMPTON went beyond his instructions, and if so, the United States are fully justified in requesting his recall, or his instructions went beyond what the laws of the United States would permit, and in that case the United States would be justified in saying that the apology of our Government was disingenuous, and could not be admitted, and that they still insisted on the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. I will mention a circumstance known to every one familiar with the history of the United States, that during the revolutionary wars of France, and during the Presidency of WASHINGTON, an envoy from France, Citoyen GENET, went to America, and endeavored to fit out privateers contrary to the rules of neutrality which the United States had laid down. WASHINGTON and JACKSON complained of this conduct on the part of the citoyen, and they sent to the republican Government of France a requisition for his recall. He was recalled, and the demand of the United States was satisfied. The United States then did by a friendly Government—the Government of France—what they now do by England—namely, they demanded the recall of the man who had broken their laws of neutrality. *Now, I want to make it clear that Mr. Crampton has also broken through the laws of the United States, which laws he ought to have known*; and if he has broken through those laws without the authority of the Government here, the Government of the United States are fully justified in demanding his recall. If he has broken through them by the command of the Government here, *then I say that the Government in making their apology have endeavored to palm off a deception on this House and the country for which they are responsible.* It appears from the facts elicited in the course of the trial that one of the witnesses had been authorized by Mr. CRAMPTON to act as recruiting sergeant in America, and had received from Mr. CRAMPTON a paper which showed the system of deception practiced. The following is the paper:

"Memoranda for the guidance of those who are to make known to persons in the United States the terms and conditions upon which recruits will be received into the British army:—1. The parties who may go to Buffalo, Detroit, or Cleveland, for this purpose, must clearly understand that they must carefully refrain from anything which would constitute a violation of the law of the United States. 2. They must, therefore, avoid any act which might bear the appearance of recruiting within the jurisdiction of the United States for a foreign service, or of hiring or retaining anybody to leave that jurisdiction with the intent to enlist in the service of a foreign Power. 4. There must be no collection, embodiment of men, or organization whatever, attempted within that jurisdiction. 5. No promises or contracts, written or verbal, on the subject of enlistment must be entered into with any person within that jurisdiction."

Now, what was the inducement held out to men to go to Nova Scotia? Oh! there was a railway there, and in one breath they were told to go there to be navvies, and in another they were to go there to receive, according to the proclamation issued, $80 on enlisting, and a certain pay afterwards, while they served Her Britannic Majesty. The paper goes on to state:

"The information to be given will be simply that to those desiring to enlist in the British army facilities will be afforded for so doing on their crossing the line into British territory, and the terms offered by the British Government may be stated as a matter of information only, and not as implying any promise or engagement on the part of those supplying such information, so long at least as they remain within American jurisdiction."

Can it be said, I ask, to be in accordance with the dignity of the British Government to publish such a statement as that? As honest men ought we so to act? The document proceeded:

"It is essential to success that no assemblages of persons should take place at beer-houses, or other similar places of entertainment, for the purpose of devising measures for enlisting, and the parties should scrupulously avoid resorting to this or similar means of disseminating the desired information, inasmuch as the attention of the American authorities would not fail to be called to such proceedings, which would undoubtedly be regarded by

as an attempt to [illegible] within the limits [illegible] must be borne in mind that the institution of legal proceedings against any of the parties in question would, if they were to elude the penalty, would in fact be the success of the enlistment itself."

I ask whether the sentiments in this statement are consistent with English honor? It appears that the authorities of the United States did take umbrage at the proceedings, and what then occurred. Another paper was shown to the witness, and this is the evidence given:

"In whose hand-writing is this paper? At that time I also received this cipher to telegraph with to Mr. CRAMPTON, and to Halifax, about this recruiting business. I cannot swear as to whose hand-writing it is to, but I believe it is Mr. CRAMPTON'S. I did not see him write it, but he handed it to me."

Is anything more required to prove that Mr. CRAMPTON *knew the law*, and that he *took means to evade it*, and that he *was abetted therein by the Governor of Nova Scotia and the Governor-General of Canada*? It appears to me that a war between us and the United States would be a war between brethren, the evils of which would surpass anything that could be imagined. We are the only two great free nations at the present time, and shall it be said that we cannot preserve peace between ourselves? We had been led to believe that it was by ignorance that a breach of the municipal laws of the United States had been committed by us, and that for that breach we made every atonement in our power; but could this House believe that we committed that breach with our eyes open, and that when we made an apology we were attempting to evade the laws of the United States, which we promised to observe? It may be said that these are statements made at a trial by persons who turned evidence against their employers. That is true, I will allow; say, I will allow that the report itself is a discredit to the United States. I think it is, and will tell you why. Throughout the authorities show a feeling of violent hatred to England, [hear, hear,] and the defence of the parties charged is entirely excluded from the report. In itself, that report is not worthy of any regard, but it contains documents written by Mr. CRAMPTON, it contains statements which have never been contradicted, and which, in themselves, prove the case against our Government. I want to know distinctly what were the instructions given to Mr. CRAMPTON. It may be said that he was told not to break the law, but I want to know whether he was told to enlist men in the United States, because to tell a man not to break the law, and in the next breath to tell him to do something by which the law will be broken, is nugatory. *It is a farce—an idle direction, not worthy of any man who pretends to be a man of sense and honor.* Mr. CRAMPTON knew the law, as is proved by his own written statements; he knew that to do certain acts was to break the law, and he laid plans by which he fancied that law could safely be broken. He was aided in this by two high functionaries—Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT and Sir EDMUND HEAD, as well as by Sir JOSEPH HOWE, a gentleman of some celebrity in Nova Scotia. Sir JOSEPH HOWE was sent to the United States; by his intervention people were employed to break the law of the States, and by his hands they were paid for so doing. After spending about $100,000 he got together 200 men, when he might have had the same number of thousands for half the money. I may be asked what good I expect to derive from this motion. (Ministerial cheers.) I perfectly well understand that cheer. I know whence it proceeds and what it means, and my answer is, that I wish to obtain from the noble lord a distinct answer to this question—was Mr. CRAMPTON instructed, not simply not to break the law, but not to do the deeds by which the law would be broken? I wish further to draw forth an expression of opinion on the part of members of this House *which shall show the people of America that we are no parties to these dishonorable proceedings.* (Opposition cheers.) I want this House, on the part of the people of this country, to say to our brethren across the water, that we sympathize with them, that we rejoice in all their greatness and good fortune, that we are running with them the race of improvement as brethren and not as enemies, that we desire the good of humanity, and that we would work it out with their aid, *but that we feel that a war with America would retard the advancement of mankind for centuries, and that a war with any part of Europe would sink into insignificance compared with it.* I do not like to plead my own inefficiency, but still I cannot help wishing that some more powerful person had undertaken this question. My heart is so bound up in it, my feelings are so strongly enlisted in it, that I feel I am advocating the rights of humanity when I am endeavoring to lay bare *what I believe to be the misconduct of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the American people.* The honorable and learned gentleman concluded by moving that a copy of Mr. CRAMPTON'S instructions be laid on the table.

Mr. HANFIELD seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON—The honorable and learned gentleman who has made this motion began by reproaching and condemning Her Majesty's Government for not having either mentioned any differences with America in the Queen's Speech, nor laid on the table of this House the papers especially connected with the subject to which he has called the attention of the House.

Mr. ROEBUCK—I beg the noble Lord's pardon. I did not find any fault with the Government. I simply pointed out that they had not done what I said.

Lord PALMERSTON—The honorable and learned gentleman, I am glad to find, draws a distinction between an assertion of what the Government did not do, and a condemnation of them for not doing it. He is very much in the habit of animadverting on what the Government does not do, and I trust the House will understand for the future that, when the honorable and learned gentleman recites the omissions of the Government, he does not mean any censure thereby. [Laughter.] I must remind the House that the American Government did not think fit to lay before Congress the correspondence relative to this question, and the same reasons which induced the American Government to withhold the correspondence in the present state of the matter, were the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to pursue that course. [Hear, hear.] I stated upon a former occasion that Her Majesty's Government had thought until a few days before the meeting of Parliament that they would have been in a condition to lay that correspondence before Parliament, but that, either the day preceding, or two days before the commencement of the session, the American Minister at this Court gave to my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office a long dispatch, containing a great variety of statements and assertions touching the conduct of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and Her Majesty's Consuls in different parts of the United States, to which assertions and statements it was impossible for the Government to reply without referring to the parties themselves to know in what degree they were accurate. [Hear, hear.] I said then that this made it impossible to answer that dispatch, and that as on the one hand we could not give the correspondence without an answer to that dispatch, so on the other hand, it was equally impossible for us to give it with that important dispatch entirely omitted. That was the reason why Her Majesty's Government could not lay the correspondence before Parliament, and that was the reason why I declined to enter into a detailed discussion of the question. That state of things still remains. We have not yet received the information which will enable us to reply to that note. As the honorable and learned gentleman is aware, that note contains a demand for the recall of our Minister at Washington and for the recall of our Consuls, *and to a demand of such gravity and importance it would be unbecoming for Her Majesty's Ministers to reply, either one way or the other, until they had accurately ascertained the foundation on which it was made.* [Hear, hear.] The same reason which made it our duty to withhold the papers then would, of course, make it equally our duty to refuse to give them piecemeal in the manner proposed by the honorable and learned gentleman. I said then, and I repeat now, that I trust that no very short time will elapse before we shall be in a condition to lay the whole of that correspondence before this House, and it will then be able to judge whether Her Majesty's Government and its officers in the United States have done that which ought to expose them to its censure, or whether, on the other hand, their conduct has been such as to entitle them to receive its support. I therefore cannot now follow the honorable and learned gentleman through those details into which he has entered. All I can say is, that it was the desire and the instruction of Her Majesty's Government that nothing should be done which should be at variance with the laws of the United States. [Hear.] The honorable and learned gentleman says that giving information to persons who might be willing to go to our provinces that they would there be enlisted if found fit, that the offering and inducement to leave the United States, was a violation of their municipal law. Sir, the United States is not the Empire of Russia. *Civitas non coreer est.* The United States is a free country like our own, and would not impose upon any man the slightest restraint to prevent his quitting its boundaries for his own advantage. [Cheers.] I will not now argue a question which will be more properly examined when the papers, without which it would be unbecoming to enter upon it, are before the House; but this I will say, that during the course of these transactions offers were repeatedly made to Her Majesty's officers in the United States *by persons whose sole object was to entrap them into something which might afterwards be construed into a violation of the municipal law of the States.* [Hear, hear.] A conspiracy was got up for the purpose of entrapping and misleading them, and inducing them to do that which might afterwards be fastened upon them as a violation of the national laws. As to the trial which has been referred to, I think that, when the details are made public, the House will not be disposed to attach to the statements which were made upon it so much importance as has been given to them by the honorable and learned member. The honorable and learned member says that the apology made by Her Majesty's Government was insincere and treacherous. *The truth of that assertion I utterly deny.* [Cheers.] *I utterly and entirely deny that we made that apology, intending to continue the violation of the law for which it professed to be the satisfaction.* Sir, we had given directions that these proceedings, which might give umbrage to the United States, should be discontinued. The assertion made in the last dispatch from the American Government is that, after these directions were given, and after the explanation was tendered, some of these proceedings were continued. The truth of that assertion remains to be ascertained. *If such was the case, the proceedings were clearly against the intentions and without the knowledge of the British Government.*

Cheers.)

[illegible] that [illegible] of re[illegible] gentleman [illegible] laws had been violated, [illegible] did not believe that such a violation [illegible] anything should have occurred which could be considered by the American Government to amount to such a violation—was received by the American Minister at this Court, with an expression on his part of a belief that it would be deemed satisfactory by his Government. As a proof that such was his belief, *I may mention that he some time afterwards received a dispatch, directing him to make a second remonstrance, and that he put that dispatch into his pocket, and abstained from communicating it to this Government, because he believed that the communication which he had previously forwarded to his Government would be deemed satisfactory.* [Cheers.] Sir, I am forced to make these statements, prematurely, perhaps, because they belong to a part of the question, which cannot be fully explained—by the extraordinary conduct of the honorable and learned member. [Cheers.] The fact, then, is, that a considerable time after our communication, stating that we had discontinued these proceedings, and expressing our regret if anything had happened which was contrary to the laws of the United States, the American Government reopened the question, and it now stands in the undetermined position which I have described. Under such circumstances it really is very difficult for a person in my situation to deal with an honorable member who pursues such a course as the honorable and learned member (Mr. ROEBUCK) has adopted. [Cheers.] He knows that this question is still pending between the Governments; he knows that Her Majesty's Government has received a communication from America, calling upon them to do things to which none but the most valid reasons would induce them to consent; he knows that we are waiting to receive from those officers in America a report upon the grounds on which those demands are founded; he knows that but a short time will elapse before that report will be received, and a final answer one way or the other be given to these requisitions; he knows that this question deeply concerns the feelings and the interests of two great nations; [hear, hear;] he must know that to trifle with such feelings and such interests is a course unbecoming any man who belongs to a great national assembly like this; [cheers;] and yet, knowing all this, he rushes with hasty impatience to interpose between the two Governments, and, if it be possible, to prevent that amicable arrangement which on matters of so delicate a nature cannot be come to unless both Governments are left to their own action without being swayed one way or the other, either by popular clamor or by the expression of national feeling. There are differences which will easily be settled in an honorable way by the two parties examining with dispassionate judgment their respective cases; yet, in regard to them, the honorable and learned gentleman rushes with this impatient haste to deliver himself of opinions formed upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts, and without the full statement of the whole case between the two countries, of which he might be in possession in a fortnight or three weeks, if indeed so long a time should elapse before it is ready; and, rising in his place, and holding in his hand the brief of the antagonist of his own country, [cheers,] he makes himself the mouthpiece of calumnies which have been uttered by interested parties in the United States against Her Majesty's officers in that country; and not content with expressing his own opinions, calls upon the House, forsooth, to pronounce upon facts of which they are ignorant, and to draw conclusions from premises which have not been submitted to their judgment. [Cheers.] Sir, in this house every man is master of his own conduct. It is competent for any man to adopt such a course as he pleases. If he is so deeply imbued with the opinion that his country is wrong as to rise in his place and call upon the House to condemn by anticipation, and without knowledge of the facts, the Government and his country, I am bound to suppose that in doing so he acts from motives which are paramount to every other consideration, and that he believes that in taking that course he is performing a duty to those who sent him here and to his country. All I can say is that neither the spirit of party, the vehemence of opposition, nor any Government, nor any office, would induce me to take a part of which I should feel ashamed—to step between the House and the facts upon which an opinion is to be formed, and to call upon members ignorantly and without information to pronounce a judgment against my country in a matter in which it is at issue with another. [Cheers.] The honorable and learned gentleman concluded his address with the expression of a feeling which is entertained by the whole country—a sense of the calamities which would arise from a conflict between this country and the United States. No man can feel that more strongly than I do. I will not allow the honorable and learned member a monopoly of those sentiments. [Cheers.] *I will venture to say that those are the feelings of the people of this country, and that no American can traverse Great Britain from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End, nor pass from the northern to the southern extremity of Ireland, without finding that there is, on the part of every man of information, and of every man who has the slightest influence upon others, the most friendly disposition towards the people of America.* [Cheers.] It is, however, one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a neighboring and kindred people, and another to lose that self-respect which is due to ourselves. [Cheers.] Under circumstances like these it is incumbent upon those who are charged with the public interests to consider, not whether they feel the most kindly sentiments towards another country, not whether the interests of the two are equally bound up in the continuance of friendly relations—I say equally, because let it be clearly understood that the interest in the maintenance of peace is perfectly mutual, and that, if to us war would be distressing and calamitous, it would be equally calamitous and distressing to the inhabitants of the United States—but to consider what is the justice of the case, and what is right and befitting the dignity and honor of the country with the interests of which they are charged. [Hear, hear.] I am convinced that this good disposition is reciprocated on the other side of the Atlantic, and that, in spite of what we may have seen of speeches, which savored but little of such a feeling, the sentiment of friendship which prevails in this country is no stranger to the breasts of our American cousins. Notwithstanding these ebullitions, which have, in my opinion, a tendency to anything rather than the settlement of differences, [hear, hear,] I am persuaded that there is so much right feeling in the people of the United States, that they attach so much value to the friendship of the people of this great empire, and that they are so sensible that the interests of both are inseparably bound up with the maintenance of friendly relations between the two, that these matters of difference, when they are laid before the Congress of the United States, as they will be before the Parliament of Great Britain, will receive the calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration which is essential to their amicable settlement, and which will, I trust, prevent any individuals, either on the one side of the At antic or the other, from plunging the two countries into the calamities of war. [Much cheering.]

Mr. DISRAELI—I had hoped, Sir, that I should not have had to address you on this most interesting subject until all the papers relating to it had been laid upon the table of the House. I have ever felt that in all cases of this kind, where the conduct of a foreign Government is called in question, and especially where it is called in question under the circumstances which appear to apply to the present instance, it is of the highest importance that no opinion should be expressed upon it in this House until the House has been made acquainted with all the particulars of the case, and is in possession of such full, clear, and authoritative information as may enable it to arrive at a fair and accurate decision. [Hear, hear.] To that opinion, notwithstanding the speech just made by the noble Lord, the First Minister of the Crown, I still adhere, and, therefore, I shall most assuredly not support the honorable and learned member for Sheffield in the motion he has placed in the hands of Mr. Speaker. [Hear.] But I may be permitted to say that I for one most earnestly protest against the principle which the noble Lord has laid down as that which should govern the conduct of members of this House with respect to foreign transactions and the negotiations of this country with foreign Governments. I have always thought that if a member of Parliament believed, or supposed that he had reason to believe, that our affairs with foreign countries were not managed in a manner conducive to the interests and, above all things, to the honor of this country, it was his first duty to call the attention of Parliament to the subject. [Hear, hear.] I have ever held that if a statement were made by a Minister of the Crown, which a member of Parliament deemed to be inconsistent with certain documents in his own possession, it was the imperative duty of such a member to demand an explanation, and to ask for the opinion of that House on the question. [Hear, hear.] This doctrine is, I venture to submit, a sound one; but I cannot think it is the duty of a Minister of the Crown, filling the office of the noble Lord, to taunt an independent member of the Parliament with holding a brief from the enemy, [Cries of "Oh!"] or to call in question the motive that may have induced him to take a course which, however little I may be disposed to agree with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, I can have no doubt that he has adopted in fulfillment of that which he believes to be the obligation of his position. [Hear, hear.] I am of opinion that, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves with respect to this question, which so violently agitates the people and Government of the United States, the utmost forbearance and the most cautious reserve are duties incumbent on this House. This much I am willing to concede; yet I cannot say that I am surprised that the honorable and learned member for Sheffield should have made this motion to-night. From the very moment that the noble Lord at the head of the Government volunteered an *ex parte* statement in this House, while affecting to answer a question, I felt that it was inevitable that some information should be placed before the House to induce it to suspend its judgment, and to refrain from sanctioning the conclusions which, with some unfairness, and with great indiscretion, and in a manner and spirit most premature, the noble Lord attempted to make it adopt, before it was in possession of the documents which alone could enable it to arrive at a correct and deliberate decision. [Hear, hear.] Nor can I think that the tone of the noble Lord to-night will, in any degree, compensate for the indiscretion of which he was guilty in making

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

...ed to the Government, and will probably arrive on Friday; but the resident Sardinian minister, the Marquis de Villa Marina, is on the spot, and keeps a good look-out. Aali Pacha, the Ottoman plenipotentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th. Turks do not travel by the electric telegraph like Russians. It is still doubted whether it be possible for the conferences to begin on the 20th.

A very handsome table has been fitted up at the Foreign Office, for the Plenipotentiaries to sit at during the conferences. It is covered with rich crimson velvet, and, together with the chairs, forms a handsome piece of furniture. It was at first only large enough to accommodate eight persons; but then Sardinia and Turkey had only one Plenipotentiary each. Since the decision in favor of two it has had to be lengthened, and now is large enough for twelve. The two additional places are, no doubt, meant for Prussia, if Prussia behave herself as she ought. I have already mentioned that Count Walewski, as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the sovereign in whose capital the conferences are held, will preside.

It is said that one of the first acts of the Emperor of Russia, after the signature of the treaty of peace, should we be so happy as to see it, will be the formal notification to France and England of his accession to the throne. In diplomatic fiction, these ceremonies, it seems, are supposed to believe that the Emperor Nicholas is still living.

Paris (Feb. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Baron Brunow will not be left long on the field alone. Count Buol is probably by this time at Strasburg; he was expected there this morning, and he will be in Paris to-night or to-morrow early. M. Cavour arrived this day at Lyons, and we will have lost no time in pursuing his journey to this city. Aali Pasha, a telegraphic message informs us, left Constantinople on Tuesday, and will probably not arrive before the 22d. Mehmed Bey, who is Minister at Turin as well as Ambassador at Paris, "two gentlemen at once," and who is now in the former city delivering his credentials, will go on to Marseilles before returning, to receive the Plenipotentiary, and accompany him to Paris in due pomp.

Count Orloff is expected on Sunday or Monday. He was to have left St. Petersburg on the 9th, and, as the journey thence to Berlin is five days, he will probably have reached the Prussian capital this evening. Five days' incessant traveling fatigues any man, much more one who is near seventy, and we may reasonably suppose he will remain twenty four hours, if not more, at that half-way house. He will, of course, see the King and M. de Manteuffel, and may chance to talk with them of the state of affairs in general and of the Conference in particular. The Conferences will probably not begin before the 22d or 23d—so, at all events, well informed people suppose.

Lord Clarendon is expected on Saturday. Lord Cowley I believe, only intended remaining absent from Paris four days. It is said that during his stay in London he will attend the Cabinet Councils, and will receive his last instructions in company with Lord Clarendon.

The presence of a Russian Envoy once more installed in the well-known Hotel of the Faubourg St. Honoré has excited some curiosity, and a few groups stationed themselves there yesterday to see the show. They were disappointed, however, as far as Baron Brunow is concerned; the only exalted personage that showed himself in the street was Murphy, the Irish giant, who, it appears, is tall enough to light his pipe at the street lamps.

Baron Brunow keeps himself a good deal on the reserve. He has been visited by several political personages, but, I believe, has seen very few, and to none has been in the slightest degree communicative. Yet may suppose that people are anxious to learn his opinion on the result of the conferences, but this opinion he keeps to himself. To hear him speak one would suppose that he was as innocent of diplomatic business, or of the state of the present negotiations, as an infant a week old. He avows his innocence with such charming humility, and looks and speaks so innocently! He is reported to have said yesterday, to a personage who will probably have something to do with the conferences, that he really knew nothing whatever of the intentions of his Government beyond what the public at large knew; that his ministry is but a subordinate one; that Count Orloff is the only man who knows the *dernier mot* of his Imperial master, and that, in fact, he is as unacquainted with what is going on as the merest stranger.

Public Sentiment in Russia on the Peace News.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The expectation of peace, of course, excites very different feelings in different classes in Russia; of only two can the sentiments be predicated with any certainty. The commercial classes desire the return of peace; the military profession desire the continuation of war. The nobility appear to be divided between those whom the pecuniary sacrifices have already disgusted with the war, and those whose patriotic sentiments make them disgusted with the terms proposed for peace. In a private letter I find the following observation attributed to the Emperor Alexander: "I can't wage a war with a foreign enemy; I have enough to do with the enemy at home." This is understood of the corruption, incapacity, and thorough worthlessness of the whole system of Interior Government administration.

Two Ways of Telling the Same Story.

We published a few days ago an article from the London *Telegraph*, showing how England would burn our towns, sink our fleets, and destroy our commerce if we should go to war with her. The article has caused a good deal of merriment which will not be lessened by the subjoined one from the self-same paper on the same subject, but published a little earlier.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF NEW-YORK—INVASION OF CANADA.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 29, 1855.

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The United States possesses a nucleus of a navy, numbering seventy-four ships of war and some 3,000 and odd guns. This is not a very large navy, as compared with Great Britain and France. But let it not be forgotten that the maritime shipping of the United States rivals our own in tonnage. The United States are in a position to fit out a superb fleet from the merchant navy, composed of sailing vessels and steamers. The ocean would literally swarm with their armed clippers, and the commerce of England, within six months after the declaration of hostilities, would be almost annihilated. Not a ship that left our English ports for the East or West Indies, Australia, the Cape, or Canada, would ever reach her destination. This would be a consummation we should not at all relish. In point of fact, while we could assemble great naval squadrons, the United States would, at the same time, etiug us everywhere by a cloud of clipper hornets from which our commerce could not escape.

As to our being able to effect any military operations in a war with the United States, that is a farce. We have now some fifty thousand men in the Crimea, which constitutes the larger portion of the rank and file of the British army. The Americans, on the contrary, possess the finest organized militia in the world. Their riflemen are fruitless. It is not too much to say that, within one month of a declaration of hostilities, the Americans would, and could, muster an army of some five hundred thousand men on the British frontiers. And, although hastily summoned to arms, they would not be raw recruits, as ours, but well trained soldiers, for each one, in his adventurings in the backwoods, has handled the rifle with unerring aim; bivouacked Winter and Summer in the forest and prairie; pioneers of the wilderness; men inured to danger and hardship—trained with the long rifle in hand from earliest boyhood; their own commissariat and engineers; at home in every position—whether trailing the wild Indian, or engaged in the bear or moose hunt—on foot or on horseback—on the "long co'" or in the canoe; wild, determined, fearless, wiry, up to every work; each and every one of whom considers himself fit to be President or Commander-in-Chief—such would form the rank and file of an army of 500,000 down-Easters on our frontiers, and work well too. The Americans are peculiarly a military nation. They possess the qualifications for generalship, in which we are grievously deficient. There are hundreds among them who could command an army of invasion with the most brilliant genius. They are fully up to their work as soldiers, and, as tacticians, they have not one whit degenerated from their fathers who drove us from the Union in 1776, and combatted with us in 1814. As to martial enthusiasm, there is no bound to it. We are cold and phlegmatic, the American fiery and ambitious. The future of that people is to be a great military nation, which will sweep the American continent from Hudson's Bay, on the North, to Cape Horn, on the South, and no nation can stay their destiny.

An American army would advance from Maine into New-Brunswick, and St. John and Fredericton would fall without a blow. Another army would simultaneously cross the St. Lawrence, and invest Montreal and Quebec. From New-York State, Kingston and Toronto would be summoned to surrender. The lakes would sworm with American armed steamers. Bombard New-York, and the cities of Canada would be razed to the ground. The knowledge of this fact forms the strongest fortification necessary to protect the Atlantic cities. No power we have in the Canadas, with all their loyal inhabitants, could preserve them to us. They would be invaded at fifty points at once, and in one great combined movement the Provinces would be wrested forever from the mother country. So much for the commencement of the war: what would be the prospect at its termination? The West India Islands and the Bermudas, one by one, would fall to the Americans. Thus our transatlantic possessions would be lost. During this time Australia would improve upon our difficulties, and it is not too much to add that Tasmania would hoist the lone star of independence. Our Colonies lost to us in the Atlantic and the Pacific, England would, in truth, have achieved a grand success to remunerate her for going to war about Cuba. We would impress this fact upon our readers. The declaration of hostilities with the United States would sound the first knell to England's supremacy as a nation. Not only should we be wrested abroad, but at home—in the general commotion of affairs which would follow—dynasties might change, constitutions be overturned; that which is now below would rise uppermost, and, in the frothing cauldron of our "hell broth," things stranger might occur in the world's history than the child assuming the power and position once maintained by the parent.

Those who would urge a war between England and the United States are no friends of their country; and the Minister who would listen for such evil advice, would deserve at the hands of an infuriated people a punishment which could only be exploited by their lives. We have interfered between the Turk and the Russian—that is well and good—but emboldened by that successful experiment, let us not interfere between Spain and the United States. An ardent love of our country bids us exert our power, while there is yet time, to avert a calamity which no true patriot can reflect upon without a shudder.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.]

London, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856—5 o'clock P. M.

A moderate business has been transacted in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. Sugar dull and lower. Coffee and Breadstuffs quiet. Cotton and Indigo dearer—The demand for Money continues very active at 5@7 cent. and upwards. Consols have fluctuated considerably, and close 90¾@90¾ for money, 90¾@90¾ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.@5s. 1¾d.

Cochineal—350 bags sold steadily: Honduras Silver 5s. 9d.@5s. 10d. for low ord. to good, with good Black 4s.@5s. 10d.

Coffee—In stead demand at late quotations.

Cotton—Active; the sales for the week amounting to 8,400 bales, incl. 3,500 on speculation. At Liverpool the demand has been excessive, and mid. Orleans is now quoted 6d. ₰ lb.

Coffee—Quiet; 210 casks and 50 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction sold at about previous prices. Of 3,100 bags good ord. Native Ceylon only about 500 sold at 51s., being 4s. @5s. cheaper. 110 bags Padang brought 46s. 6d.@47s. for good ordinary. 400 pkgs. Mocha partly sold from 87s. @90s. 6d for very good yellow long berry, and 82s. for good clean pea-berry. 42 casks, 170 barrels and 170 bags Coorballum found buyers from 57s.@58s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary.

Corn—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was short, and owing to the damp weather, the condition generally was very inferior; the trade was quiet at previous prices, good dry samples, however, selling at full prices. For foreign there was also more inquiry. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 73s. 8d. or 58,656 qrs. returned. To-day not much doing, and prices enrhanged. White American Wheat 70s.@74s., Red 68s. @72s.; Flour 37s.@40s. ₰ bbl.

Dairies, &c.—The goods offered at the periodical sales yesterday met only a partial demand at reduced prices. Of 750 cases and 79 casks Castor Oil about half sold; middling to good seconds 6d.@6½d. with straw and yellow from 5¾@6d., being lower sales. Aloes—90 cases Cape chiefly sold at 1s. decline, good and fine 5s. 6d.@7s. 6d; good soft 5½s 6d.@6s., ordinary and middling 4½s@5s. Gum Arabic—34 casks sold at 3½s; 400 pkgs. Turkey sorts 3s.@4½s Gum Animi—8 cases East India, cask and ordinary 20s.@8½s. Senea—110 bales Tinnevelly sold at 9¼d.@7¾d. Humbago 283 pkgs. Ceylon sold, ordinary to good lump, 5s. to 6s. 6d. being fully 6d. cheaper. Cutch—More inquiry at 36s. Gambier also in better demand at 24s.@25s. 6d. Quicksilver 13. 9d. Turkey Opium dull at 14s. Saffron 29s. 6d.@2 s.

Indigo—The periodical sales of East India commenced on the 12th instant, and comprised 9,013 chests. The sales opened with spirit, and biddings continue brisk for all middling good, and fine shippies qualities of Bengal at 1s.@1s. 2d. ₰ lb. advance on December rates, and for Kurpahs at 6d.@9d. Fine chests have now a ready sale; of which 613 have been withdrawn, and 1,143 bought in, leaving 2,671 chests sold.

Iron—The demand for Welsh is moderate, and we quote Rails and Bars £8, six months, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs are quoted 68s.@70s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

Hemp—Russian, 40 tons at auction were bought in at £37 for clean. Manila—of 780 bales good current quality at auction about 300 sold from £36 5s.@£37 5s., being a decline of £4 ₰ ton from the previous nominal value; 300 bales imported from Singapore, of inferior quality, brought from £18@£22. Jute—236 bales partly sold from £13 14s. 0d. for common to good common.

Linseed Cakes have declined 40s.@50s. ₰ ton, with little inquiry.

Linseed—Arrivals this week, 10,347 qrs. from the East Indies. No business for arrival, and on the spot sales have been principally at forced prices, which makes quotations difficult. Fine Sired is well held, and Bombay has been sold for export at 65s.@66s.; no sellers now under the letter price, although the Calcutta offers at 60s., and inferior at 58s.@57s.

Oils—In Fish little doing; Sperm £125, Cod £49, Pale Seal nominally £56. Rape: foreign Refined has receded to £54, and Brown to £51, at which prices the market is steady. Linseed is quiet at 33s on the spot, and 34s. 6d. for forward months. Cocoa Nut 36s.@38s. Palm 40s@ 41s.

Lead firm at £25 15s.@£26 for common Pig.

Rum—Continues depressed; 350 puncheons brown Demerara sold at 2s. 3d. proof; 300 hhds East India, 2s.; Proof Leewards, 2s 2d.

Rice—In little demand; about 1,000 tons have been sold during the week. Bengal, 12s.@12s. 6d. for mid. to good mid. white, and 11s. 6d. for cargo; good picky Madras at 11s 6d.; Necranzie Arracan, 11s.

Saltpetre—1,100 bags Bengal at auction partly sold at irregular prices; 72 ₰ cent refraction 32s@36s. 6d., and 71 to 72 cent 33s. Nitrate of Soda is 6d. lower; 500 tons having been sold at 18s. 6d.

Spices—Pimento—300 bags sold steadily at 4¾d.@4¾d. Pepper—Of Singapore Black some sales have been made at 6¾d.@6¾d. Cassia Lignea—697 boxes sold at 3s. decline. 1st quality 136s, 2d do., 128s. Cassia Buds 16½@ 16¾s. 6d.

Sugar—We have to quote a further decline of 1s.@2s. ₰ cwt. this week; but at the public sales to-day there appeared to be more disposition to buy, and the whole of the 16,000 bags Mauritius and East India was disposed of. The sales on West India for the week are 600 hhds only, and the public sales of foreign have nearly all been bought in.

Tallow—Owing to speculative purchases, Y. C. has advanced to 61s for February to March. For April and May line price is 64s 6d., and for the end of the year, 52s.

Spelter quiet at £23 15s.

Tea is very flat. Common Congou, of low quality, has been sold at 8½d.@9d ₰ lb. We quote good sound, 9¾d.

Turpentine—Rough, from ship, has been sold at 28s. 9d., and some quantity from store at 29s. 3d. Spirits dull at 34s 6d.

Wool—Public sales Colonial commenced yesterday, with a full attendance of buyers, and prices of Australian range about 2d. ₰ lb higher than last October.

In Wualebone nothing doing. Polar, £24, nominel.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Per America.] Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 15, 1856.

Our last circular advices were dated the 8th inst. We are since in receipt of accounts per *Hermann*, *America* and *Baltic*; the latter in response to the more favorable reports forwarded from this per *Arabia*. Previous to these arrivals hopes were indulged in that antecedent advices would have had a depressing influence on prices at the American shipping ports, and that many orders at low limits would have been executed; the disappointment experienced in this regard, coupled with reduced estimates of the crop, caused a lively demand for the staple, amounting to excitement about the middle of the week—both speculators and exporters participating freely in the business. Yesterday and to-day there is not so much animation, and the market is scarcely so firm at the extreme elvance; prices, however, close about 3-16d to ¼d. ₰ lb higher than last week's quotations, especially on clean good staple Cotton, which is relatively scarce, and which has enlisted offers for, and sales of, parcels to arrive on the basis of 5¾d.@5¾d. for middling Orleans. A more active trade has transpired in the manufacturing districts, and the hopes of a pacific result to the Paris Conference inspire a feeling of confidence in the future, and a gradual relaxation of the existing stringency in money matters. The last-received East India accounts give promise of a good crop of Surat Cotton, which, later on, may influence the price of low American, although some time must elapse before any quantity can reach this country, and our requirements being large, we have need for heavy supplies from whatever quarter it may come. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, 3,000 to Speculators and Exporters.

The total sales of the week amount to 93,070 bales, of which 69,800 are American. Speculators have taken 27,530, and Exporters 9,440, leaving 55,100 balce of all kinds to the Trade.

The import for same time is 79,245 bales, of which 70,303 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 165,000 bales.

Prices to-day: New-Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 5 15-16d.; Ordinary, 13d.@5¾d. Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Ordinary, 5d.@5¾d. Atlantic Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Ordinary, 5d.@5¼d. Total taken for consumption, 1856, 303,130 bales; 1855, 253,260 bales. Export, (actual,) 1856, 24,945 bales; 1855, 18,368.

	Stock this day.	Same time 1855.
American	264 134	157,640
Brazil	47,580	39,500
Egyptian	34,420	47,320
East India	47,340	132,420
West India	2 470	2,690
Total	400,990	379,770

The Manchester market for both Goods and Yarns has been acted upon by the altered position of our Cotton market, and a corresponding advance obtained for most makes of both articles, with, however, greater activity in the latter than the former, and many spinners are so deeply engaged that they decline taking fresh orders.

Our Grain market still wears a quiet aspect, and business is confined to the requirements of local consumers. The demand and rates of prices is for the most part unrelated, but as transactions are circumscribed, and only the best qualities of Wheat and Flour are in any request, rates are scarcely tested. Indian Corn has been more pressed for sale, and, in the absence of demand, a decline of 2s to 2s. ₰ quarter must be made in order to realize. Business was very limited at to-day's market, and all articles were sparingly dealt in, prices tending downwards.

WRIGHT JUNIOR & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, Covington, Ky., Feb. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York on the 1st day of March, 1856, on the following named Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 72 Wall-st., to said City, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz:

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the CITY of COVINGTON, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS 7 per cents.

S. J. WALKER,
Treasurer of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, Saratoga Springs, Feb. 27, 1856.—The interest due 1st of March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company, given for the construction of the Rutland Extension, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy, on the presentation of the Coupons

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due the 1st of March, in this City, on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, (8 per cents.) will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

New-York, Feb. 29, 1856.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—No. 838 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND—This Bank has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

DESMOINES COUNTY (IOWA) 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—The semi annual interest coupon due 1st March on these Bonds will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement.		$6,850,077 54
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		115,339 13
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$6,734,747 37
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$698,719 06	
For interest and annuities	181,197 29	880,916 35
Total		$8,615,663 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$296,698 99	
Paid additions to same being dividends	16,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities.	42,836 62	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign State, and City taxes.	58,858 37	
Commissions	28,229 99	437,630 44
Total		$8,178,084 28
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 85	
Bonds and mortgages	3,064,333 26	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,943 23	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,276 38	
Due from agents, in course of transmission	39,533 56	$3,178,084 28
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$80,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,061 53	
Total	$121,061 53	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,498,545 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$24,904,110 00

Number of Policies issued the past year	1,698
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856	8,778
Of which, 7,783 are for the whole term of life.	
Increase in Life Policies	783
Increase in Term Policies	12
Total	8764
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6 —104
Net increase in Policies during the past year	668
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase	$4,133 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Wilson,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Detlih,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Eininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robieson,	Lycurgus Edgerton.
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Isaac Abbatt, Secretary.
Minturn Post, M. D., Medical Examiner.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$280,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
Philander Shaw, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856 Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854		83,548 25
Balance from business of 1855		108,298 58
Amount of premiums received during the year		$355,221 06
Amount of interest and dividends	31,924 75	
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 82	194,030 80
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.		10,892 88
Total		$496,270 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death		$73,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.		26,336 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies.		9 949 68
Dividend on Capital		7,500 00
Total		$114,903 84
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. Interest		154,602 88
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission		30,426 48
Cash in Bank and on hand		5,330 68
City Bonds and Stocks		4,650 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture		14,562 69
		$496,370 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $3,193 82 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. Wemple, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLEY SMITH,
JOSEPH R TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ASBAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL ROSE,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office, No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Ralphl,	Leo. R. Suares,	A. R. Low,
Joseph Van Cortlen,	Wm. E. Laing,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Smull,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'so Cushman
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Erving Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson.
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvestar L. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 296 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
Martin L. Crowell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful connection with the best of foreign ones, can with confidence be depend upon always obtaining any desired purple of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By Leavitt, Bleecker & Co.—No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Printing, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

TUESDAY, March 4.

2,000 VOLUMES.—A valuable Library of Standard, Theological, Medical and Biographical Books—Amongst them some very rare, old and scarce editions, all worthy the attention of gentlemen who desire to make valuable additions to their libraries. Also, a large collection of engravings of distinguished statesmen and others—amongst them those of James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Aaron Burr, &c. The trade and others are respectfully invited to examine the books which are now open for examination. Catalogues ready for distribution. Gentlemen who wish to send to any of their library books, to be sold with the above, can have an opportunity of doing so up to the 1st of March. Sale to take place at 3½ o'clock, and continue every afternoon until sold.

BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES AND STATIONERY.

The Second Regular Trade Sale of the Book Publishers' Association will commence on THURSDAY, 20th of March, with a large and attractive Catalogue of Books, to be followed by the largest invoices of STEREOTYPE PLATES

Ever offered at any trade sale, consisting of over 250 sets of plates, of good, valuable standard works, among them John on's Rasselas Swift's Tale of a Tub, The Sorrows of Werter, Bloomfield's Poems, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Schoolcraft's Red Men of the Forest, the Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Alexander Pope, Percy Bysshe Shelley, S. T. Coleridge, William Cowper, Byron's Don Juan, Shakespeare's Works, with Life and Poems, in 8 pocket vols.—8 illustrations on steel; Thiers' French Revolution 2 vols.; Parson's Memoirs and Sermons, 3 vols, 8vo. Carlyle's Life of Schiller; Nicholat's Roman Republic, &c.

The invoices of STATIONERY are heavy and attractive, and wholesale buyers will have an opportunity of purchasing in large quantities.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and can be obtained of Phillips Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and J. B. Smith & Co. Philadelphia; W. Miniffie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; and of ourselves—which will be forwarded to the trade prepaid.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID PARISIAN FURNITURE at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, the most costly and magnificent furniture of every description, offered at auction this season, the sale of which will be absolute to the highest bidder, and a deposit required of purchasers to insure the delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately from the premises. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at AMBROSE STEVENS & CO.'S, No. 514 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer. The furniture consists in part of a splendid pearl-keyed rosewood piano forte, steel and convex, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich Axminster and Aubisson carpets, four full suites rosewood parlor furniture of the most elegant description, two in embroidered brocade, nine pieces each, with slip covers, one in crimson velvet, and one in hair cloth, three elegant rosewood etageres, French mirror fronts and backs, with marble tops, brocade and lace curtains, elegant rosewood centre and pier tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, set of reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, Turkish and invalid do., French escritoires and music cabinets with marble tops, merble clocks, mounted in ormolu, elegant Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, including many rare and valuable subjects worthy of special attention, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures bronzes, statuary and antique parlor ornaments of every description.

Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.—Superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands and commodes to match, rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satin wood, rosewood armoire à glace, wardrobes, cheval glasses, Parian transparences and flower pots, elegant mahogany extension table, ivory and silver cutlery, China dining set, 200 pieces, tea do., crystal cut glass ware to match of every description, rich silver ware, marble-top sidehboards, library and secretary bookcases, large and elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds, China and Dresden toilet sets, spring seat and French chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany furniture of every description, all of which is the best order, having been used but a short time, and may be relied on as being of the best description. Also, all the culinary department, including range, portable furnace, &c. Also, about 200 yards English oil-cloth, hall stair carpets, velvet stair carpets, &c. Stages and carriages within a few doors of the house. No postponement on any account.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE, EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.:

THIRD-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side 3d-av., 75 feet north of 84th-st., having an unobstructed view of Harlem and various islands in Long Island Sound, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—One lot on the north side of 84th-st., 175 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 85th-st., 325 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 3d-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to an alley to McDougal-st. and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said alley way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, is three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $260; subject to a further renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS—As well as those wishing for their own use, will attend at commencement, (as there will be no reserve if compellion,) to take place this TUESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. The stock consists of sofas, rockers, parlor chair

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The steamship *Baltic*, now in her thirteenth day, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at 2½ o'clock this morning.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. CASS made a personal explanation in relation to the matters in dispute between this country and Great Britain, called out by a communication which appeared in the *National Intelligencer*; after which the bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war was taken up, and passed after some debate. The House was engaged all day in a discussion on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

☞ A memorial was presented in the State Senate yesterday, praying for the passage of laws restricting the powers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, and asking a Committee of Inquiry into its management. The bill to regulate the compensation of the Assessors in our Street Department was reported from Committee, with an amendment giving them $2,500 per year instead of n per centage. A bill was introduced to compel all railroad companies to construct telegraph lines on their roads, with stations not more than fifteen miles apart; and a debate was had on the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Canals.

In the Assembly, among the bills introduced, was one to abolish the State Normal School; to oblige the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a double track; to form the Jones Wood Park, and to protect the people against frauds in making change, by regulating the use of non-legal tenders. The resolution inquiring into the mode of erecting tenant buildings in this City was called up and adopted.

The Debate on the Enlistment Difficulty in Parliament.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper an important debate in the British Parliament on the Enlistment question—the difficulty which now seems to engross the attention both of our people and that of the people of England. The chief speakers on the occasion were Mr. ROEBUCK in attacking, and Lord PALMERSTON in defending the course which the Administration, of which he is the leader, has pursued in the matter.

Though the bitterness of party feeling is clearly visible in the remarks made by Mr. ROEBUCK, and may have prompted the motion which he offered, his speech may, nevertheless, be regarded as a pretty fair exposition of the American views on this question. The truth of his statements only rendered his sarcasms more pointed and more unacceptable to the members of the Government against which they were directed. It is unnecessary here to review Mr. ROEBUCK's speech, for, taking the ground that our laws were contravened and our sovereign rights violated, he simply held—what all maintain on this side of the Atlantic—that the demand for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON was the proper and only step for our Government to pursue under the circumstances, consistently with its own dignity and the honor and interests of the nation. The speech is an able one, and its arguments were thrust home with a telling accuracy. In point of ability the reply of the Premier is not inferior. His readiness in turning aside the shafts of his political opponent—his eloquence, and his fierce invective against the honorable member, whom he described as "rising in his place with the brief of his country's antagonist in his hand," were all loudly cheered, and gained for him a momentary triumph, which must be dispelled as soon as the whole facts of the case have been given to the British public. The reader will note that Lord PALMERSTON denies that the recruiting in this country was continued with the sanction of the British Government, after it had been notified thereof by the United States. And, therefore, when the fact is known in England, as it is known here, that recruiting *was* continued after we had remonstrated, it becomes still more necessary and is still more clearly right and proper that the parties thus notoriously engaged in the violation of our laws should be dismissed from their official positions. The British Parliament is greatly in the dark on many important facts connected with these enlistment transactions; and when they are fully brought to light, we have little doubt that the good sense of the people of England will make them admit the justice of our cause, and oblige Lord PALMERSTON, whether he likes it or not, to accede to our demands.

Increase of our Navy.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war, at a cost of $607,000 each, was passed in the United States Senate yesterday, and will, beyond a doubt, immediately be passed in the House, and the work of construction be at once commenced. This will be the largest and most important addition made to our Navy at any one time since the last war with England, and, in addition to the six steam frigates just completed, will give us as large a naval steam force as our present exigences demand. It was particularly stated by Mr. SEWARD, and the other Senators who advocated the passage of the bill, that it was not to be regarded as a war measure, or as specially called for by our existing relations with England, but as only the requisite force to give assurance to our commercial classes that their interests were properly protected. We believe that the country will hail this addition to our Navy with satisfaction, for, with our rapidly increasing commerce, and our vast extent of sea coast, our present means of defence from the sudden approach of an enemy are most absurdly small and inefficient. The large surplus in our treasury could hardly be disbursed in a way to do more good than in the construction of steamships, which stimulates our noblest branch of manufacturing industry, and develops our internal resources more effectively than could be done by expending double the amount of money in any other manner.

If the work of building these steam-sloops should be commenced at once, it is not probable that any of them would be ready for sea in less than a year, and by that time we may be sadly in need of them.

Pawnbrokers.

When the Prohibitory law was under discussion in the Legislature, the Mayor, it will be remembered, was seized with a consuming ardor for the enforcement of existing laws touching intemperance. Unlicensed shops were shut, and the sale of rum of a Sunday was suppressed for several successive weeks,—until, indeed, the passage of the Maine law was an established fact. A coincidence quite as curious and interesting may be observed at the present moment. It is proposed in the inscrutable counsels of our Legislature to pass an act prohibiting pawnbroking, or the loan of money upon the deposits of personal security. A bill to that effect is noticed in the Assembly. Simultaneously with the announcement of this project appears a proclamation in every city print, reciting the standing ordinances regulating pawnbrokers' shops, and threatening all violators with the terrors of prosecution. The signature is Mayor WOOD's. Are we not impelled by the rules of analogy to regard his Honor in this case as the voluntary screen of pawnbroking, as he was that of liquor-selling in the other?

Upon the iniquities of that venerable personage, whom poverty by common consent accepts as its "uncle," what new lights are just now thrown to stimulate agitation, we have no knowledge. The pawnbroker, like all the hard-hearted uncles of the story-books, is less apt to exhibit the benevolent features of the brothers Cheeryble, than the sterner, griping ones of the elder Chuzzlewit. He has strong temptations—too strong for human frailty in this vale of tears—to oppress his nephews and nieces; to despoil them of such necessaries of life as are not absolutely requisite to the keeping of soul and body together; to grind out the very amplest grist from the smallest amount of grain; and to extort a usury at which Shylock would shudder. Left to the mercy of their unnatural relative, it would be hard to conjecture the fate of the decaying poor in seasons of cold and famine. Legislation, therefore, intervenes. It requires the pawnbroker to be licensed; it hedges him in with a host of salutary rules and prohibitions, designed to secure the largest benefit to borrowers, and to protect them amply against the avaricious propensities of the lender. A glance at the proclamation of the Mayor will show that the legislation is quite sufficient for the purpose, if reduceable to practice. It only wants such reduction; it only wants informers, and an energetic prosecutor, and a public spirited jury or two, to make the actual system as perfect as its nature permits; and to leave open to the destitute the only means of preserving life through those intervals of compulsory idleness to which the laboring poor are always subject. The bridge that has carried many hard-working man over those gaps of employment, wherein he and his must have otherwise perished, lies through the shop of his "uncle." That it has much rotten timber, frequent air-holes, and trap-doors in it, like the bridge in the vision of Alciphron, it is most true; but they mainly exist by permission of the legal authorities, whose diligence might readily make safe the ruinous thoroughfare. A sign here and there, "beware of pickpockets," might also be useful.

We are very far from considering the present small-loan system as a perfect result of human reason applied to such matters. It is nothing of the sort. It is simply a necessary evil, the proposed abrogation of which we must regard as an evil of still greater proportions. Institutions to assist such suffering poor as are not actual paupers, without plundering them, are indispensable. The present customer of the pawn-shop would become, in its absence, the customer of the junk-shop, the slop-shop, the old-curiosity shop, where he would be all the more speedily stripped, and that without the hope of recovering his losses upon the return of better times. We may by legislation suppress the licensed pawnbrokers, but we cannot prevent the sale of personal and household articles, under the pressure of necessity. We cannot even prevent the shrewd money-lender from privately advancing on personal securities; we only enable him to do so on terms outrageously disadvantageous to the needy borrower, because unrestrained by the fear of penalties. Reason and charity equally demand for the poor the same right to borrow on whatever security they possess as is enjoyed by his less necessitous because wealthier neighbor. We may protect him as far as practicable by law, but we have no earthly right to forbid the loan.

What is really wanted is the strict enforcement of such laws as we have. We also want the establishment of *Monts de Piété*—public loan-offices, where sums under a hundred dollars may be had upon the deposit of a reasonable security. Such offices are established by several of the European Governments; they are so many alembics, where silver, watches, spoons, pictures, books, furniture, clothing, anything in fact, old or new, that a borrower has to bring, is by an easy alchemy transmuted into gold. And they possess another virtue unclaimed for the philosopher's stone; the gold can at any moment be reconverted into its original form at the option of the possessor. It is surprising that American benevolence, ingenious and unresting as it is, has neglected this most needful field for its exercise. It is surprising that capitalists, who have shown every disposition to help those who help themselves, by creating Savings Banks, should omit the erection of what might be called Banks for Losings; institutions to save the property of the decaying, or temporarily depressed, from the grasp of miserly Jews and Gentiles. Surely, beneficent considerations aside, the profit of such an enterprise is sufficiently tempting. Who will move in the matter? Who will procure an act incorporating a due number of our richest and most trustworthy citizens into a Small-Loan Company, with branch offices in each Ward of the City? Or, seeing the encouragement afforded by the system, as at present administered, to the petty thief and the wholesale robber, and the extortion to which it subjects the honest poor, is it not the duty of the State to create such loan-offices, not on grounds of benevolence, but of police? Such is our decided impression; and we are quite sure that if the gentlemen who are moving the matter in the Legislature will amend their bill unlegalizing the pawn-shops, by introducing clauses creating small-loan banks in their stead, they will achieve a reform as beneficial as it will be popular.

False Rumor about the Pacific.

A dispatch from St. John, N. B., dated March 3, says: "The report circulated in New-York respecting a steamship, (supposed to be the *Pacific*,) alleged to have been seen on the Banks of Newfoundland, by a person who represented himself as the mate of the brig *Bogert*, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, must be entirely without foundation, as no such vessel has been heard of at this port."

☞ We have received files of Bermuda papers to the 29th of January. They do not contain any news of importance. Accounts from St. Domingo had been received, *viâ* St. Thomas, confirming previous reports that SOULOQUE was preparing another expedition against the Dominicans. These accounts, however, are not so late as those already received here direct from Hayti.

☞ Under the new Quarantine laws of Venezuela, bills of health furnished to outward bound craft by the Venezuelian Consuls will not be received. Bills hereafter issued must be legalized by the authorities of the port, and indorsed by the Consul.

Hon. Edward Everett at the Academy of Music.

The cars were unfortunately full going up, and the stages were crowded, for an hour before the time appointed for the lecture of Mr. EVERETT at the Academy of Music last night. One of our reporters crossed Second-avenue at Houston-street at six o'clock, and the tide was visibly setting up. Another crossed Sixth-avenue at Waverly-place at the same time, and the drift upward was strongly marked. Nearing Fourteenth-street, the press was like that of a maelstrom. As the cars, omnibuses, carriages set down their loads on that parallel, foot walkers quickened their pace, and those who had ridden fell into a trot—men, women, and children raced together to the Academy. Hundreds who were late looked in and went home again. Those who had not secured tickets beforehand, didn't try to get them when they saw the rush, and of those who had them, only the early ones got seats. Six thousand tickets were sold, and probably there were some five hundred invited guest present besides.

We were favored with an entrance at the stage door, where half an hour before the time to commence, we found a very respectable congregation—a town-meeting for numbers—mostly composed of great men in the shape of renowned doctors, distinguished clergymen, high-falutin lecturers, superb millionaires, and a pleasant sprinkling of ladies,—all assuring at the back side of the great drop-curtain. They held a levee and enjoyed themselves until the bell rung, and up the curtain rolled—when such an audience was seen as we have seldom looked on before. Every spot visible from the stage was occupied by somebody. Every foot of floor was taken and nothing but a sea of heads was murmuring applause. The aisles were only to be recognized by a window-row of bonnets piled higher than the rest. The galleries could not hold another one. The sky-garret,—that upper loft which it needs great wind and a skillful pilot to attain to, was black with bats and red and blue and white with bonnets and ribbons and flashing with eyes.

The President of the Mercantile Library Association, to whose enterprise we are indebted for most of our finest entertainments of this sort lately, entered with Mr. EVERETT and a score or so of the most illustrious of our citizens. Mr. EVERETT has an imposing physical presence, is of about the usual height, has an amiable clean-shaven countenance, white short hair, which curls closely, and is wanting about the crown. He wore a black dress-coat, but was otherwise so "made up" that we doubt if twenty ladies who saw him last night can tell today how he dressed.

Mr. EVERETT was introduced to the audience amid rapturous and prolonged applause. His oration, which special request alone has deterred us from giving *in extenso*, dealt not so much with the topics customarily treated of in discourses on this great theme, as with the relation of WASHINGTON, not merely to the United States, but the age in which he lived, and with the true nature and moral foundation of his greatness. He alluded to WASHINGTON's first visit to New-York, in the latter part of February, 1756, when on his way to consult Gov. SHIRLEY in relation to matters connected with the war then being carried on upon the inland frontiers of the British Colonies in America. The seven years' war had not then been declared in Europe, but in America hostilities had been in progress for two years. His second visit to New-York was in 1776, when he entered the City as Commander-in-Chief of the American Union; and his third and last visit was when he was sworn in by Chancellor LIVINGSTON as first President of the United States.

The speaker then quoted a remark of Lord BROUGHAM that "WASHINGTON was the greatest man of our own or any age," and said that, if the first part of the remark were true, the last was necessarily so, inasmuch as the period dating from the commencement of the last century was unquestionably the richest in great events, great names, and the general progress of intelligence, in the history of the world. To illustrate this the speaker took a rapid and comprehensive survey of what may be called the age of WASHINGTON, commencing with the eighteenth century. Of all the great names connected with the events of this era, although many shone with brightness, each in its particular sphere, WASHINGTON, by general admission, on the whole, outshone them all. This was further enlarged upon by a masterly comparison of WASHINGTON with the three persons whom that age had distinguished by the appellation of great, namely, PETER the Great, FREDERICK the Great, and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The lecturer then passed to the inquiry in what the true greatness of WASHINGTON consists.

There could, he said, be no doubt that the essence and strength of WASHINGTON's character lay in two things—first, in his possession, in a due proportion, each in the golden mean, of all the powers and qualities required for the useful and honorable discharge of the duties of life; and, second, in the pure morality which lay at the foundation. The absence of dazzling traits which strike the imagination, so far from needing an apology, was in reality one of the chief excellencies of the character of WASHINGTON. But the pure morality of WASHINGTON's character was the most important feature; and Mr. EVERETT declared it to be his decided conviction, "that it was an important part of the design of Providence, in raising up WASHINGTON to be the leader of the revolutionary struggle, and afterwards the first President of the United States, to set before the people of America, in the morning of their national existence, a living example to prove that armies may be best conducted, just wars most successfully fought, and government most ably and honorably administered, by men of sound moral principle; to teach to gifted and aspiring individuals, and the parties they lead, that, though a hundred crooked paths may conduct to temporary success, the one plain and straight path of public and private virtue can alone lead to a pure and lasting fame and the blessings of posterity.

Mr EVERETT then referred to the eminent morality by which WASHINGTON was distinguished, contrasted him in this respect with the peculating MARLBOROUGH, drew a vivid picture of Blenheim Castle and the sentiments it suggested as compared with WASHINGTON's modest home at Mount Vernon, and wound up by a magnificent assertion of the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. GEO. BANCROFT eloquently moved a vote of thanks to the orator, and referred in flattering terms to WASHINGTON IRVING, who was present and vehemently called for, but could not make way to the platform from his seat in the parquette.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS seconded the motion, which was carried by a storm of cheering, again and again renewed; and the audience slowly dispersed.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Arrival of a British Fleet at Havana, supposed to be Bound for Nicaragua.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans 24th Feb. and Havana the 27th, arrived last evening at this port from Hav ana.

We have no political news to report. The town is very dull, the Captain-General being away on a tour of inspection of the military and civil Departments of the Government throughout the Island.

No change in the sugar market. On hand, 62,000 boxes.

A large detachment of the British fleet is expected at Havana, and every one is on the *qui vive* to welcome them. The *Terrible*, the *Daring*, *Available*, and *Powerful*, are already there, and are exchanging salutes with the Spanish war vessels in the harbor. Rumor says their destination is Nicaragua, to pay a visit to C. L. WALKER.

Among her passengers the *Black Warrior* brings Lieut. R. WEEDEN, U. S. N., Commander of the unfortunate bark *Amelia*, for whose safety so much solicitude was felt.

On the 1st and 2d the *Warrior* experienced a severe gale from the S. E. to N. W. On the 2d, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 37° 20', lon. 74° 40', passed the U. S. war-steamer *Merrimac*, steering southwest.

MUNICIPAL.

The Branch Festival.

The Jolliest Invitation Yet.

THE ALDERMEN.

TWO MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board last evening met at 5 o'clock. A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting his correspondence with the Postmaster, denying the request of the latter to be allowed to place letter boxes in the different station-houses. Another one giving the names of "members of the medical staff" of the Police Department, and the authority for their appointment. He considers that by section 17th of the Charter of 1830, he has the authority for their appointment, if the Police law of 1855 does not give it to him. He says that he has made nothing new, "only brought order out of chaos." The surgeons are engaged and paid as policemen, and then detailed for surgical service. For further particulars of the matter he refers to the address issued by him to the Police, on the arrangement of the plan. The surgeons are besides, entitled to the privilege of attending all cases among prisoners, lodgers, &c., requiring medical care, for which they are to be paid extra.

After a very long debate, the message was referred to the Law Committee, and ordered to be printed.

BRANCH IN HIS GLORY.

Alderman BRIGGS presented an invitation from Stephen H. Branch, Esq., inviting the Board to attend his "Grand Concert and Lecture" next Friday evening. The interesting document is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen and the Public at Large:

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen, with the concurrence of the Councilmen and the public at large, are respectfully invited to a concert and oration, by Stephen H. Branch, your Secretary, who finds himself minus about $3,000 in expense and official service, consecrated to the public welfare in the exposition and conviction of aliens and contumacious witnesses. The Special Police Committee invested me with unlimited power, and both branches of the Common Council, with the approbation of the Mayor, authorized the employment by the Police Committee of unlimited counsel, in which capacity I have acted. And yet I have no bills to present save those of Alderman Briggs, Alderman Brady, Alfred Carey, Samuel Sneden and George Steers for borrowed money amounting to about $1,000, which only provided me with bread, butter, lodging, shoes and clothes, during my honorable pursuit of Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster, for more than one year past. And even this bill of about $1,000, I shall not present until the Police Commissioners decide the fate of George W. Matsell, who, I learn from high authority, do not intend to render a decision until the Legislature adjourns, lest, if they retain Matsell, the Legislature will supersede the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, with new Police Commissioners, whose relations to the Police Department will be similar to the Fire Commissioners to the Fire Department—a system that operates with such perfection, and which has effaced those bloody *rencontres* that spread such terror and havoc through our streets.

But while we are all patiently awaiting the complex and mighty decision of the Police Commissioners, and preparing to reimburse myself for my pecuniary sacrifices through my own industry, I thought I would illuminate their minds with inspiring music and an oration at the Tabernacle, on Friday evening next, on the subject of London and Brandon, the established birthplace of little George Matsell. To this delightful music and oration I invite every official from the Battery to Harlem, with the exception of aliens, who will not be admitted at any price. I have gratuitously lectured them more than a year past, and they should be perfectly satisfied for the present with a sad perspective.

But all aliens who declare their intentions to become citizens before Friday next can come, provided they do not declare such intentions in the Marine Court. And all who were naturalized in the Marine Court cannot come as the naturalization records of that court have been mutilated. A few leaves cleaved and the index defaced. Hence, all who have ever been seen in the Marine Court cannot come. Legitimate attorneys of the Supreme Court can come, but aliens who have recently been admitted as members of the bar by the Supreme Court cannot come.

The following will be the order of the procession from the City Hall to the Tabernacle to hear my Concert and Oration:

Alderman John H. Briggs, Grand Master of Ceremonies, followed by Stephen H. Branch and Letitia Milligan of Brandon, arm in arm, and other witnesses against Matsell.

The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge will be permitted to walk in the procession three abreast, if they remove Matsell before the Concert and Oration.

Good Uncle David Valentine, followed by his clerks of both Boards; President Parker, Supervisor-President Ely and President-Councilman PINCKNEY, three abreast, followed by both branches of the Common Council with their staves of office; Chief-Engineer Alfred Carson, George Steers, Samuel Sneden and Alderman Christy, (my old bankers and backers,) in a barouche, talking about Carson, Patchen, fire engines, Matsell, *Amoore, Navarro* and *Adriatic* whipping, Fall River steamboats and fancy paper bencings; Messrs. Noyes, Stoughton and Nash, lawyers of the Police Committee, arm in arm, sounding themselves as to what each intends to charge the Corporation as counsel against Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster; Nash takes the lead.

Carey, Hayes and Hincke, reporters of the *Herald* and *Times*, three abreast, going to the Tabernacle to favorably report Branch's oration, with the understanding that Branch will soon report in favor of their bill for reporting the contumacious case.

James T. Brady, (very disconsolate,) followed by Matsell's witnesses, with crape on the left arm; urn, (with beggars) borne by twenty-two police captains.

The exercises at the Tabernacle will commence with "Yankee Doodle," by a whole band of Revolutionary music, consisting of a fife and drum. There will follow, on the piano, the stirring march of "Little George Matsell crossing the Brandon River in 1817, on his way to New-York to Hall'an and Perth Amboy." Oration by Stephen H. Branch, on London and the pretty village of Brandon, with its pleasing associations of little George Matsell. "Hail Columbia" by the entire band. The finale will be a dirge march of little George recrossing the river Brandon in 1856, to be performed by Stephen H. Branch. Tickets 25 cents—to be had only at the music store of Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, where the judicious will obtain tickets immediately, to avoid the crowd and rush on the night of performance.

To Hell's, then; to Hall's, then,
For fun, girls; for fun, men,
Such as you may never
See again from a pen.
STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The invitation was accepted.

ALDERMAN DRAKE SUSTAINED.

On the motion of Alderman TUCKER, the majority and minority reports in the Drake and Seagrist matter were taken from the table. The majority report, in favor of the claims of Alderman DRAKE, and the minority report against them, were then read. After this, Alderman VARIAN moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was lost by 9 to 10.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to adopt the majority report, which Alderman VARIAN moved to amend by substituting "minority."

A long debate ensued, Alderman VARIAN speaking for Seagrist, Alderman TUCKER for Drake, and Alderman FULMER against both. Alderman VOORHIS also spoke in favor of Alderman DRAKE. He stated that Alderman FULMER wished to send the election back to the people so that a friend of his, a "young Sam," might step in and be elected. After a further long debate, (Alderman VARIAN having withdrawn his amendment,) the question was taken whether Nicholas Seagrist be entitled to his seat. On Alderman DRAKE's vote being cast, Alderman VARIAN objected, but the President ruled the vote in order.

The President then declared it decided that Nicholas Seagrist was *not* entitled to the seat. The following was the vote:

For Seagrist—Aldermen Brown, Healy, Steers, Jackson, Monaghan, Fulmer, Herrick, McConkey and Varian, 9.

Against Seagrist—Aldermen Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffith, Briggs, Barker, Ely, Valentine and Drake, 10.

Absent—Alderman Meser, (R. N.) Clancy and Hoffmire, (Dem.)

Alderman VOORHIS moved to reconsider the vote, but the Board refused to do so.

THREE MEETINGS A WEEK.

Alderman TUCKER moved to continue the meetings twice a week.

Alderman VARIAN moved to amend by making the meetings tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The amendment was then carried by a vote of 11 to 8.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in offering the hospitalities of the City to Hon. Edward Everett.

THANKS FROM DETROIT.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting a letter from Hon. Mr. Ladyard, Mayor of Detroit, and resolutions of the Common Council of that city in favor of sending the City of New-York copies of the Detroit Charter, &c., and thanking the New-York Common Council for sending them copies of the New York Charter.

Alderman ELY expressed his surprise, as no such document had ever been sent.

The Alderman, however, accepted the thanks.

After some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and had an interesting session, although there was nothing of importance done.

ANOTHER CHARTER.

Councilman BOOLE presented a preamble and resolution relative to a new Charter for the City of New-York, together with a draft of a proposed Charter. They were laid on the table.

STREET INSPECTORS.

The following preamble and resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets:

Whereas, The work of the City under the Street Department has been neglected, and in many instances but partially finished, for want of some competent person to superintend the same; and

Whereas, Many contracts reported finished have been found not to comply with the specifications, for the reason above assigned; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 3, 1855, prohibiting the appointment of Inspectors, be, and is hereby repealed.

LETTING THE DEPOSITS.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and are hereby requested to take into consideration and report to this Board the propriety of letting out the public deposits at interest, that the City may derive some benefit from the large deposits now in the banks.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

A petition was received and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, asking to have a new City Hall erected in Madison-square.

CITY PRINTING.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Special Committee to report what information they have on the matter of printing for the Board.

HOSPITALITY TO HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

A resolution was adopted tendering to Hon. Edward Everett the hospitalities of the City, and the use of the Governor's room for the reception of his friends.

BRIDGING BROADWAY.

A resolution to bridge Broadway at Fulton-street was laid on the table, and soon afterwards the Board adjourned.

THE GAMBLERS AGAIN—PAT. HEARNE IN COURT.

Second Trial of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for Alleged Malfeasance in Office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Recorder SMITH sat, yesterday, in this Court, for the first time since the December term. It being rumored that Pat. Hearne, and others of the more renowned gamblers, would attend, and that Mr. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, would be put upon his second trial, the Jury on the former occasion having failed to agree, a very large number of curious citizens filled the Court room before the commencement of proceedings.

To bring sickness into a man's family, and have his wife, or ons, at least, of his children, in hourly danger of dissolution, it is only necessary to get Mr. Henry Vandervoort, the respected Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, to summon him as a petit juror. Or, if he has no family, he will be himself seized with a malady, and, unable to leave his house, will beg to be excused by deputy. A relative, friend or clerk, will plead his cause with the Court, though we have remarked that the said relative, friend or clerk, is usually tender in his consciences and objects to making oath to the truth of his statement. Often the poor invalid, looking (so deceitful are appearances) the very picture of ruddy health, with piteous plaint urges his own cause, producing a certificate from some man of medicine whose name is not in the Directory. A daughter's wedding, or a son going to college or to sea, will render it impossible for others to serve their country in the Jury box; or they have bought a piece of land or a yoke of oxen, or they have committed the most desperate of all acts and married a wife——for some one of these causes, they severally pray to be excused. Of the naturalized foreigners who are summoned, it may be noted that Irishmen are generally ready, not to say eager, to serve, while Germans who have resided in the country twenty years, suddenly discover that they cannot understand the English language, and entreat in very good vernacular to be sent home on that account. Most of these excuses were listened to yesterday by His Honor the Recorder, who, however, allowed very few of them. There was no Grand Jury impannelled, a sufficient number of the parties summoned not being present to form a quorum.

THE GAMBLERS—CASES OF SMITH, HEARNE, HILLMAN, BEERS AND HALL.

Mr. R. D. Holmes, addressing the Court, said he appeared as Counsel for Michael Smith, one of the gamblers, who wished to plead guilty, and throw himself upon the mercy of Court.

The District-Attorney would say, as he had said before, that in regard to those cases which the law calls *mala prohibita*,—of which gambling is one,—the ends of justice would, in his opinion, be subserved, if judgment were suspended, subject to the contingency that if the slightest fault were committed by these parties, in the matter for which they were indicted, he should move, as soon as it reached his ears, that a suspension of judgment should be vacated.

The Recorder thought that the object of the statute would be obtained, if judgment, instead of being inflicted is suspended over the heads of the offenders. He had known several instances, where parties, having been punished for a short time, have shortly repeated the crime, but he did not remember one instance, where, when judgment had been suspended, the parties appeared again before the Court. Most cheerfully in this case, did he fully coincide with the District-Attorney in the view he had taken of the matter. Judgment suspended accordingly.

The District-Attorney said he was not ready to proceed in the cases of Hearne, Hillman and Beers. He would add that as all these cases had been initiated before the City Judge, the ends of justice would be best served, and a repetition of long debates on questions of law prevented, by the postponement of these cases, till they could be resumed before Judge Capron. The Calendar for this term was very heavy. There were several homicide cases, and numerous charges of burglary and other serious crimes. He wished, therefore, the cases could be postponed till next term.

Senator SICKLES replied that he had no objection to a postponement for a few days, but he should greatly regret a postponement for the term. He could not see the force of the District-Attorney's remarks about the advantage of continuing the cases before the City Judge. His motion for arrest, for instance, was not made to the Judge, but to the Court. He proposed that the cases should be set down for some Saturday in the present term, when Judge Capron might be brought to attend. He would add that his clients, Messrs. Hearne, Hillman and Beers, were then in Court, and ready for their cases to proceed.

The Recorder said the disposition of the business of the Court was in the hands of the District-Attorney, and he could not interfere.

The District-Attorney would lay the cases over for the day, and in the meantime would consider the matter, and confer with the Court. As Hearne, Hillman and Beers had appeared in Court, he would order the Bench warrants against them to be withdrawn.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH E. EBLING.

The second trial of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling was then proceeded with, and the remainder of the day (about three hours and a half) was occupied in the procuring of a Jury. It was of course a difficult matter to find twelve man who had not read the report of the former trial in the newspapers, and expressed some opinion of the case. From 30 to 40 persons were called before 12, who in the opinion of the District-Attorney and the counsel for defence were fitted to be trusted with Mr. Ebling's fate. The grounds of challenge, beside that relating to reports in the journals, were one relating to some editorial comments of a contemporary print, by no means complimentary to the former Jury, and the connection of the parties challenged with the Reform, or the Know-Nothing Party. Had they read and been influenced by the comments? and as Mr. Ebling was known to be a Know-Nothing, did they belong to that order? This latter question was always put by the District-Attorney, who took occasion to say, that if there was any Hindoo-hater in the world it was himself for the last two years. He was a full-blooded Republican. On the side of the defence, the Jurors were asked whether they had ever acted with the Reform Party, who had made such a stir about official corruption? A man always got challenged if he were a Bindoo or a Reformer. The latter to get a proper Jury, indeed, some appointed an Abolitionist every man's competency as an impartial juror. Messrs. Stokes and Hoffman being the triers in the first instance, and after words the Jury themselves, as they severally took their seats.

The Jury that was at length impannelled consisted of the following gentlemen:

Daniel W. Kenna, Foreman, Fourteenth Ward.
Robert N. White, Eighteenth Ward.
Henry B. Ellis, Fifth Ward.
Thomas Ward, Seventeenth Ward.
John D. Jackson, Eighteenth Ward.
Jeremiah Loomis, Eighteenth Ward.
William Cothead, Seventh Ward.
Peter Duffey, Fifteenth Ward.
Samuel C. Evans, Eighteenth Ward.
Lazarus Mindtesheimer, Thirteenth Ward.
John C. McCollom, Eleventh Ward.
William Peterson, Eleventh Ward.

Nothing was done in the case, except choosing the Jury. The Court adjourned somewhat later than the usual hour. This morning, at 11 o'clock, the trial will proceed.

Reorganization of the Old Whig Party—Meeting at the Broadway House.

A very select meeting of Whigs was called by private circular, yesterday evening, at the established head quarters of the party, Broadway House. Dropping in at an early hour, before reporters were excluded, we met with some well-known City politicians. Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE was there; so were Messrs. MILLIKEN, TOMLINSON and F. A. CONKLING; so were R. T. HAWS, JESSE BUEL and Judge WELSH. It was a very select and comfortable meeting indeed—quite a political *conversazione*.

It professed simply to be a meeting of Whigs, who are strongly opposed to the fusion of the Whig and Republican Parties, and who are the organs of those Whigs who have ever rallied at the call of the Committee of the Broadway House. The object was to determine on the platform to be adopted for the reorganization of the Whig Party, or, as the circular of invitation stated it, "for the purpose of perfecting the Whig Party in the City of New-York." Those who were present declared themselves equally opposed to Know Nothingism and Republicanism.

As we have intimated, their proceedings last night were private. In a few days they will make public the platform they have decided upon—if, indeed, they decide on any.

The Society Library.

The Society Library is setting on foot a project to render that noble institution independent. For this purpose some $30,000 are needed. Last Saturday night a meeting of its friends gathered at the University, and listened to addresses from Drs. FERRIS, OSGOOD, BELLOWS, Mr. D. B. FIELD, Mr. J. G. PIERPONT, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., and others. No definite plan of action was adopted,—another meeting will soon be held with this object. Dr. OSGOOD gave in a few words a very good reason why this Library should be dearer to the people than some others more talked of here. He said:

"The Astor Library was a library for scholars. In the department of high scholarship it was magnificent. No man could enter it for purposes of reference without being astonished at the facilities afforded him. The Society Library was for families, or all. It allowed books to be taken out. A great feature of this library was the Reviews."

It allows ladies to use its reading-room, too,—this is another most praiseworthy feature.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 4.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—First day at term—return of process.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 248, 256, 236, 8, 9, 45, 684, 38, 294, 101, 150, 79, 100, 339.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 20, 24, 28, 34, 83, 84, 93, 183, 191, 214. When these causes are disposed of, the Court will hear causes not reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term adjourned to Thursday. TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 853, 483, 871, 881, 836 to 858, 893, 894, 902, 644, 841, 399, 440, 907 to 913, 917, 918, 920 to 930, 932, 933, 934, 937 to 943.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. The President, Alderman BACKHOUSE, of the Eleventh Ward, in the Chair.

FROM THE MAYOR.

After reading and approving the minutes, a communication was received and read from the Mayor, in which he presses a charge of neglect of duty against Captain KING, of the Second District Police, and six of the patrolmen in his district,—inasmuch as they witnessed and did not interfere with a disgraceful row which occurred at the Sands-street House, No. 131 Sands-street, on Saturday night last.

A Special Committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter.

THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

Two weeks ago the Council Chamber was flooded with communications from citizens asking that the Railroad Company be compelled to clean their tracks of snow and ice, and set their cars in motion. This general request was met by the adoption of a resolution requiring the Railroad Company to acquiesce. They did so, and now petitions are coming in complaining of the obstruction to the streets by the removal of snow and ice from the railroad tracks, and asking that the Company may be required to remove it from the streets altogether. Last evening, a resolution was adopted requiring this to be done on Sands-street. A motion was made to extend the same measure to all the routes, but it was lost on a division.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS O

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

But few matters of interest were brought before the Police Courts yesterday. At the Tombs a young man named William White, from Edgar County, Ill., appeared before Justice Connolly and made affidavit that he arrived in this City by the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday night, with the view of taking passage for California; that before leaving the cars he was accosted by a man named John Mellor, who inquired whether he was going to California, and that upon answering in the affirmative, Mellor recommended him to purchase his ticket at the office of John Enright, because it was the best place. The complainant promised to do as advised, and on Monday morning he went to Enright's office and purchased there from a man named Finnegan, for the sum of $125 a ticket, which he was told would entitle him to a forward cabin passage. Being afterwards told that the ticket so purchased was not one for the forward cabin, he applied to the regular ticket office, and there learned that the ticket which he had purchased was a steerage one, and was worth only $75. Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Finnegan and Mellor, and both soon after made their appearance in custody of Officer James Martin. Mellor said, in answer to the charge, that he did not intend in any way to defraud the complainant, and that the selling to him of a steerage for a cabin ticket was a mistake made in the haste of filling out the blanks. He said he was ready to refund White's money, or to supply him with another ticket. The further hearing of the matter was postponed till this morning.

LOST HIS MONEY

Tobias James, of the brig *Lucy Atwood*, now lying at the foot of Houston-street, went "bobbing around" on Sunday night, and during his peregrinations he went into the dwelling of Hester Cooper, a lady of color, living at No. 19 Mulberry-street. Tobias and Hester became very intimate on a short acquaintance, in very intimate that when Tobias was about to leave he couldn't either find his handkerchief, valued at 75 cents, nor his pocket-book, containing $36—at least so he said to the Magistrate. Hester denied the complaint against her. She said that Tobias only gave her 23 cents, and that she got no more of his money. However, she was locked up for trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Saltz Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in any quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 88 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **To Southern and Western Merchants—Important**—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 41 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STERMANS, MORGAN & AILEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 146 Greenwich-st.

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The eminent Lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom. (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome. (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose. (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine. (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo. (Pope.)

Tickets, ($2 to the Course, Ladies' tickets, $1,) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained at the Librarian.

☞ **New-York Medical College**, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the College Edifice. The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D. The Medical Professors, students of medicine, and the public generally, are respectfully invited.

R. ogden DORESUS M. D., Secretary.

Geo. Wood, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees.

Music by Dodworth's Band.

☞ **The Last Day.**—$15 ONLY FOR A HOMESTEAD.—A few reserved building lots in the flourishing village of Lakeland, L. I., 50 by 97 feet, and 50 farms will be divided among 300 subscribers. THIS EVENING, giving each one for only $15, payable in instalments, a farm of from 2 to 20 acres, or a building lot equal to four City lots. This village is building up fast; merchants and mechanics are locating here. A steam engine of 2 horse-power has just been put up for a share. Apply early to C. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

☞ **Park Benjamin**—Will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, 1856. Subject—*Money and Love—A Contrast.* A poetical lecture of humor and satire.

Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal South Brooklyn Music and Bookstores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The fifth Lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 5, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.* Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Library, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

☞ **Knickerbocker Hall**—A commodious public room, suitable for lodges, societies and public meetings, to rent on reasonable terms. Apply to L. MANY, No. 49 John-st., or W. B. FREEMAN, 9th-av. and West 34th-st.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

☞ **The Members of the Sigma Phi** are earnestly invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of HENRY SCHROEDER, GEORGE McLEAN and DANIEL H. JOHNSON, soldiers of the war of 1812, who obtained their land warrants in 1851. Apply personally or by letter to TRACY, POWERS & TAILWADGE, No. 50, Wall-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO. (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag, superphosphate of lime, hooedust, &c.
R. L. ALLEN,
No. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

BERRIAN & JONES,
Envelope manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, for halves, each.....$20 to $160 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$3 50 to $15 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle &c.....$3 50 to $35 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $45 00 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$3 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Breastpins.....$7 00 to $50 00 each.
Fob and Chatelaine Gold Rings.....75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$6 00 to $20 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$3 50 to $35 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.....$1 50 to $35 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$6 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $3 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$3 00 to $12 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $500
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $14 00

OFO. G. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of Billiard Balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by
WILLIAM M. WELLING,
No. 389 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable American woman, of middle age, as housekeeper or nurse for an invalid: is well brought up, superiorly educated, and most accomplished manners; or would be a saved, and most accomplished manners; or would be a companion to a lady traveling; is perfectly trustworthy, and faithful, and excellent, kind and good disposition. Inquire at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House. Can be seen for two days, and will give excellent reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Cath'c help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially several first-class cooks and laundresses, and some very efficient nurses, waiter girls and general house servants. (references secured direct from former employers.) at MANN'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—As foreman on a farm, or to take the whole charge of it, as the advertiser understands the business in all its respects, and is a good gardener and ploughman. Willing and able to make himself generally useful. Board, wages and cottage preferred, as the advertiser has a wife and two small children. The best of City reference. Address R. G. H., at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as nurse and chambermaid, will wash and iron for the baby, is 16 years of age, no objection to a lady who boards wages $1, excellent City reference; the other as plain cook, wants to go to the general work of a plain family, washing and ironing, gives excellent City references, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family. No objection to a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Call at No. 1 Norfolk-st., corner of Division, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as a good cook; also understands baking and pastry, willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country in a private family, is capable of taking charge of dairy; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place. Apply for KATE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women. One is a good washer and ironer, and a nice cook, has no object on to do general housework. The other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, can wash and make up fine clothes in the neatest manner. They are well recommended for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American man as steward on a farm; one that has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its various branches; understands the different soils, and can bring the best of reputation as to character and capability. May be seen and conversed with by direc ing a line to T. C., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, well-recommended woman; is a good plain cook, bread and pie baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give City reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, in a private family; would act as lady's maid, or take the entire charge of a baby. Is a Protestant young woman. If required can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of neat and tidy habits in a quiet family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory testimonials can be had as regards her capacity, at No. 203 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to attend in a store; has no objection to a confectioner's store; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 83 Essex-st., front house, between Hester and Grand sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American widow lady, as housekeeper, or would engage as nurse to an invalid. The best of reference will be given. Inquire at No. 238 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress or seamstress in a hotel. Understands dress making and children's clothing. Call at No. 129 East 8th-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address F. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as first-rate cook, and has no objection to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a dressmaker as a seamstress and chamber-maid. Inquire at No. 232 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., next to the drug store.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young Frenchman who thoroughly understands cultivating the kitchen and green-house plants; the cultivation of vegetables, grapes and other fruits under glass and out doors; also all ornamental flowers and trees, laying out grounds, and all gardening branches; well acquainted with the climate. Good references as to character and ability from two years in last place. No objection to go in the country. Address, for three days, L. A. C., GARDENER, *Times* office, Brooklyn Post-Office, or Flatbush Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office, No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy emigrant girls wanted.

I. WATTS & J. SEALY, Jr.

SERVANTS.—A great number of girls are wanted at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible-House, Astor-place, next door to the Post-Office. Girls with good references can be suited immediately.

Mrs M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED.—A Tip-er, bander and brimmer wanted, to whom constant employment can be given through the season, and good prices paid. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 476 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., and get one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately. J. H. FONDA, Manager.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with good situations of various kinds in the City or country. We want from 50 to 100 good servants every day. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery.

NURSE WANTED—An American, English or German Protestant, a good seamstress, to take charge of several children. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn. City references required.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 3,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

DRESSMAKER—Who is fully competent, in all its branches, wants to engage in a few families where she could have constant employment, as she can make children's clothes, and do all other kinds of sewing. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AND FRENCH.—Wanted, a gentleman to fill the Professorships of Music and French, at a large Female Academy in the South. Apply immediately to WM. HALL & SON, Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A man, possessing the necessary qualifications to do the out-door business of a large manufacturing house. He must be a good salesmen, industrious and energetic, and of unquestionable integrity. Address MANUFACTURER, Lower Post-Office, stating what salary expected.

WANTED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, basement, situations procured for clerks, salesmen, conductors, baggagemen, porters, barkeepers, coachmen and gardeners. Boys for trades, housekeepers, &c. Apply in ED. GILLEN.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, a native of New-England, and who has had eight years' experience in teaching mathematics in the New-England and Middle States, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant engineer. Address ENGINEER, *Times* Office, New-York.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can draught and put up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

TO LEATHER AND FINDING DEALERS—A young man acquainted with the wholesale boot and shoe business, and with $2,000 in cash, is desirous of connecting himself with some person engaged in the above business. Address C, W., at this office.

TO PRESSMAN.—Wanted, an experienced Adams pressman, one who can do work well and quickly. To a good hand, (and no other need apply,) a good situation is open. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A first-rate dressmaker wanted to take charge of an establishment; none but a competent hand need apply to Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted by a French Dressmaker, from Paris, work by the day or week. Apply at No. 118 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COPYIST.—A lady wishes a situation as copyist, to do the writing at home. Address, for two days, COPYIST, Lyceat Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—A small active boy to work in Printing Office. Salary, first year, $100. Address Box No. 181, Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So many present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

LAW CLERK WANTED—Who is familiar with the practice, and writes a good and rapid hand. Address Box No. 3,875, Post-Office.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED—Address Box 115, stating price.

ROOM WANTED.—A single gentleman wishes to obtain a room without board, in a good location in Brooklyn, near Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferries, or in New-York below 14th-st.; Brooklyn preferred; rent to be moderate; would like to make an arrangement by which the rent or part thereof would be received in instruction in piano and vocal music. A private family preferred. Address PROFESSOR, *Times* office.

CARE TO-DAY, BY EXPRESS.—The first grouse of the season; 1,500 pair large, fat prairie chickens, 75 cents per pair; quails $2 per dozen.

A. L. STIMSON, No. 38 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Somebody can have one handsome and one single room, with board, in a private family, in South Brooklyn, in a capital house, near the Wall-st. Ferries—two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife—for $10, or $12, or $14 per week. Only two admitted. Address, "TERTIARY," *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—By five young men; vicinity of Willow-st. preferred. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with card name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a furnished room, or parlor and bedroom connected, with partial board, for the gentleman, between 12th and 20th sts. and Broadway and 7th-av. References exchanged. Address (stating terms) F. B. T., Box No. 1,842 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A private family will let with board the entire second floor, furnished in a superb manner, to a family without nurses or children, or to two gentlemen and their wives, permanently. The house is modern, beautifully furnished and decorated. Liberal terms expected and undoubted references required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house, containing all modern improvements, a pleasant parlor and bedroom, on third or fourth floor. Spanish and English spoken; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor front, without board. Inquire at No. 37 Irving Place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. REESE'S
MEDICAL GTZETTE AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER, VIZ.:

1. Sketch of Sir James Clark, Physician to the English Queen.
2. Dr. A. K. Gardiner, on Sugar as Food, Candies, &c.
3. Syphilis and Prostitution, by the Medical Board at Bellevue Hospital.
4. Hon. responsible Treatment of Cholera.
5. Academy of Medicine and the City Inspector.
6. Consumption Hospital—its epitaph.
7. Hydro-Oxygen Blow Pipe, of New-Jersey.
8. Criminal Aborlonism in New-York and the Coroner.

With notices of the Woman's Hospital—State Medical Society—Specialties run other Quackery—Orthopedic Surgery—Homeopathic Proto-sorshi in Michigan—Medical Legislation at Albany—Ophthalmic Hospital—Letters from Paris, New Books, &c.

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. Single numbers, 25 cent. Annual subscription, $3 in advance.

BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

In press, and will shortly be published,

A BIOGRAPHY OF HON. M. FILLMORE.

It is well known to many of the intimate friends of the present nominee of the American Party for the Presidency that, at their suggestion, something over a year since, Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE commenced a Biography; his long personal and political intimacy with Mr. FILLMORE, added to the fact of his having occupied the chair of editorist of the *Commercial Advertiser*, during a great part of that time rendered him peculiarly capable of doing justice to the subject. In pursuance of this wish, so expressed, Mr. FOOTE has made considerable progress in the collection of memoranda and preparation of the work, when he concluded to embark upon his present tour to Europe. His mother thus prepared was left in our hands, and we have now the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. H. CHAMBERLAIN, who has for the past two years acted as both associate and principal editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has consented to finish up the work, in consequence of a wish so expressed by Dr. FOOTE, previous to his departure.

The Biography of Hon. M. FILLMORE will shortly be issued in a duodecimo of upwards of 200 pages, embellished with a portrait; and for extensive circulation, will be neatly got up in paper covers, and offered at the low price of $12 per 100 copies, or $100 per 1,000 copies, cash.

Orders from the Trade, or from Counsellors inclosing cash, will be promptly attended to, and furnished in the order in which they may be received.

THOMAS & LATHROPS,
Publishers, Printers and Stereotypers,
Commercial Advertiser Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

POE'S WORKS—A NEW VOLUME.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
ARTHUR GORDON PYM.
A Romance of the Sea, with Stories of Humor, and a few Essays.
BY EDGAR A. POE.

One volume, 12mo, cloth. $1.

The present volume contains some of Mr. Poe's most remarkable productions. The nautical story of "Arthur Gordon Pym" was written at an early period of his literary life, is the longest of his fictions, and the only exhibition we have of his abilities in a protracted and sustained narrative. The humorous tales which follow, were, in the author's own opinion, among the most perfect and successful of his performances; and all readers will agree that the discussion respecting the Automaton Chess Player of Maelzel is characteristically ingenious and conclusive.

The publisher has now finished the complete collection of the Works of Edgar A. Poe, originally contemplated. The series of volumes, of which this is the fourth, embraces, it is believed, everything written by him which he himself would have wished thus to preserve.

Also, a New Edition of
POE'S COMPLETE POEMS,
With a Memoir by RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, and Notices of his Life and Genius by N. P. WILLIS and J. R. LOWELL.
In four volumes. Price, $4 50.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK,
INDIA,
Will be published and for sale by all booksellers, on Saturday, March 8.

1856.—NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS will find the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, published at the office of the *Illustrated London News* a most attractive and salable publication. We have reduced the price (having received a further large supply) to 25 cents retail. Trade price, 20 cents. Send $1, and we will forward five copies, or larger quantities in same proportion. C. McKEE, Manager Foreign News Office, No. 69 Nassau st., New-York.

BEST CHANCE YET!—AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—The certificate that I bought a book and a gold watch for only $1, at No. 260 Bowery. SOLOMON THOMPSON, Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-st." Many others have done and may still do so well. Something valuable goes with every book, and is always delivered as soon as the book is sold. We have a list of many persons who have bought gold watches and silk dresses, with a good book, for only $1. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY,
No. 260 Bowery. (See Red Flag.)

NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz. 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz. 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube. 50 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Burge. 25 cts. "Louisa Lyne Polka." 50 cts. "Bobolink," by Eaton. 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook. 25 cts. The set 62, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 343 Broadway.

BEST CHANCE YET.—Great book sale at No. 260 Bowery, where books can be bought cheaper than at any other place in this City, and with every book you get something else worth from 25 cents to $100. The object is to dispose of a large lot of books now on hand, without regard to cost, in consequence of hard times. Sale to continue only thirty days. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—No. 13, issued Saturday, March 1, contains views of the launch of the *Niagara*, six Portraits of eminent men, View of the new Methodist Church at Newark, 14 other beautiful Engravings, and all the news of the week. To be had at all news Depots

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 125 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—The stock of cigars and tobacco in store No. 132 Water-st., for sale low for cash, to close an estate; also, the very fast horse called the "Yankee" mare, which may be seen at Tattersall's, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.

GEO. W. COLLAMORE,
GEO. WOODMAN, } Administrators,
No. 49 William-st.

FANCY AND VARIETY STORE FOR SALE—Consisting of medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy cutlery and stationery, including miscellaneous of all kinds. It is located in one of the most public thoroughfares in the City. Terms made easy. Apply at No. 288 Greenwich-st., or address, at this office, H. CLAY.

N. B.—Cheap rent with a lease.

BRUSH FACTORY FOR SALE—In full operation, with complete machinery; the whole will be sold a bargain and on a long credit; a first-rate chance for a practical workman to get into business. No money required if good security is offered. Apply at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st., corner of Howard, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 1 to 2 P. M.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can double $5,000 to $8,000 per annum, as can be shown. For particulars address O. DANFORTH, *Times* Office, with real name.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE UP TOWN FOR SALE—A good and fresh stock in a good neighborhood. Stock about $1,200. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address M. P. S., office of this paper.

TO MILLINERS.—The stock and fixtures of a neat millinery store for sale, an excellent opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 89 Canal-st.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES.—LUBIN'S Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Powder.
LOW'S Brown and White Windsor Soap.
LOW'S Honey Tablets, Ox Marrow, Pomatum, &c.
CLEAVER'S Honey Soap, Shaving Cream, Marrow.
HAIR GLOVES, Hair Straps, Rubbers, &c.
BRUSHES, English and French Tooth, Hair, Cloth.
TURKISH TOWELS, Toweling, Dusters, Combs.
SPONGES, a large assortment, fine, bathing, &c.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Perfumery, &c.
Imported and for sale wholesale at low prices by
SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William-st., corner Beekman-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LATE HENRY S. MANSFIELD.—At a Special Meeting of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, held at the Engine House, on the evening of Monday, 3d instant, convened for the purpose of sympathizing with the relatives of HENRY S. MANSFIELD, who departed this life, after a lingering illness of consumption, on Sunday, March 2, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, we are called upon to mourn the death of our late brother-fireman and fellow-citizen, H. S. MANSFIELD, who, for the past six or seven years, has been an active and honored member of the Fire Department of this City, and to condole with his relatives and friends who, with us, mourn his departure from our midst: therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Marion Engine Co., No. 9, regarding his memory with that sincere affection which only years of intimate intercourse with the deceased in his double capacity of citizen and Fireman warrants, feel called upon thus publicly to express our grief for our premature decease, and to console with his family in this, the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That in his death the City has lost an honest and upright citizen—the Fire Department an energetic and honored member—the poor a kind and charitable friend—and we an associate, beloved as a brother.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved mother and relatives in their great loss, and earnestly trust that an all-wise Providence will watch over and comfort them in this great calamity.

Resolved, That emblems of mourning and respect be placed in front of our Engine-House for the usual period, in respect to the memory of the deceased, and that the members of Marion Company, No. 9, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby authorized to transmit to the relatives of our late esteemed associate, the aforesaid resolutions.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the officers of the company, be published in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Daily Times*, *Standard*, *Leader*, and *Mercury*.

WILLIAM GORMAN, Chairman.
JOHN C. CASHEN, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."

O. H. MORRIS, President.

W. Cox, Secretary.

SINGING FOR THE PEOPLE.—A Free Lecture by Professor EDMOND ANDRADE, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 7½ P. M.

Singing, whether for the purpose of congregational worship or social amusement, is so cool or in the family, acquired at an immense saving of time, labor and expense, in a course of lessons short and simple, yet insuring a thorough and practical acquaintance with the art, from the simplest psalm, hymn or chant, to the most elaborate composition. This will be proved by an exhibition of pupils at various stages of advancement.

Classes formed immediately after Lecture.

FRENCH LECTURES ON DISTINGUISHED FRENCH WOMEN—By Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The three remaining lectures of the course will be delivered as follows:

THURSDAY, March 6.—*Mme. Roland.*
SATURDAY, March 8.—*Mme. de Staël.*
WEDNESDAY, March 12.—*Mme. Guizot.*

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the large Chapel of the University, this TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock.

Professor GEORGE W. GREENE will read a paper on the "Life and Works of Thomas Cole."

ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Secretary.

The galleries of the Chapel will be opened to the families of the members on this occasion.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 4, at noon. Subject—*Winter Feeding of Stock*, and *The necessary and most advisable preparation for Spring work in Farm and Gardens.*

Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. W. H. WILBURN will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—And Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., being the oldest office in the City has at all times the best class of servants for all kinds of service, in town or country.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LECTURE.—JOSEPH BARKER will lecture, in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, this EVENING, March 4, on *Professors and the Obstacles to Progress*, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Mr. Barker invites discussion.

NATURE AND ORIGIN OF EVIL.—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture on the above subject at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

FURNITURE.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, with our patent cushions, which are preferred to all others by the best judges in the United States. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—At No. 12 Murray-st., up stairs, shelving, drawers, desk, office table, platform scale, copying press, stool, chairs, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, at or near the City Hall, a large morocco POCKET WALLET, containing papers of no value except to the owner. Whoever will return the same to the office of WM. S. ROSS, No. 43 Wall-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST.—In an omnibus, of the Broadway and 42d-st. line, on Saturday afternoon, a lady's green velvet bag, with steel snap fastening and chain. Any person having found the same, will very much oblige the owner by leaving it at No. 90 Beekman-st., or No. 18 West 25th-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with a lease of 5 years, situated in Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Possession given immediately. Apply at 10 Broadway, up stairs

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,613,144 13
Average amount of Specie	933,121 15
Average amount of Circulation	3,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,049,578 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,180,219 13
Average amount of Specie	998,754 98
Average amount of Circulation	99,534 23
Average amount of Deposits	1,178,215 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,488,116 47
Average amount of Specie	711,313 41
Average amount of Circulation	233,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,091,731 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,566,595 65
Average amount of Specie	136,694 36
Average amount of Circulation	69,587 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,293,624 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, L. SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,157,450 86
Average amount of Specie	719,875 62
Average amount of Circulation	1,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,773,427 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,137,491 15
Average amount of Specie	699,315 44
Average amount of Circulation	462,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,463,534 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of March, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$390,586 75
Average amount of Specie	92,784 14
Average amount of Circulation	171,048 00
Average amount of Deposits	800,909 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,326,544 41
Average amount of Specie	156,193 69
Average amount of Circulation	231,146 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,213,361 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$363,543 30
Average amount of Specie	21,364 90
Average amount of Circulation	108,863 00
Average amount of Deposits	153,296 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,470,573 18
Average amount of Specie	126,736 56
Average amount of Circulation	73,005 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,044,376 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$932,169 74
Average amount of Specie	80,266 48
Average amount of Circulation	143,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	376,234 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,592,561 56
Average amount of Specie	258,270 33
Average amount of Circulation	247,564 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,303,650 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,398 63
Average amount of Specie	58,403 23
Average amount of Circulation	150,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	583,925 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,676,085 14
Average amount of Specie	311,196 48
Average amount of Circulation	51,817 26
Average amount of Deposits	1,370,926 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,647,848 33
Average amount of Specie	302,271 91
Average amount of Circulation	56,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,264,745 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,531,241 55
Average amount of Specie	121,643 81
Average amount of Circulation	80,647 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,532,129 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$471,054 55
Average amount of Specie	45,808 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,680 00
Average amount of Deposits	362,920 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoasts	$1,739,547 55
Average amount of Specie	249,563 10
Average amount of Circulation	128,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,476,100 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COEBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$596,362 35
Average amount of Specie	86,694 50
Average amount of Circulation	21,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	576,878 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$695,795 33
Average amount of Specie	177,854 93
Average amount of Circulation	89,708 00
Average amount of Deposits	814,125 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,376,732 98
Average amount of Specie	91,926 62
Average amount of Circulation	107,699 00
Average amount of Deposits	825,282 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,545,611 89
Average amount of Specie	132,617 68
Average amount of Circulation	87,484 33
Average amount of Deposits	960,132 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. TAORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$417,893 00
Average amount of Specie	39,191 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,258 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,415 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$513,761 76
Average amount of Specie	59,438 21
Average amount of Circulation	116,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,170 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,887,043 59
Average amount of Specie	175,736 06
Average amount of Circulation	1,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,364,399 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,127,354 43
Average amount of Specie	672,727 60
Average amount of Circulation	573,773 68
Average amount of Deposits	4,045,849 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best af my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
ERWIN F. COEZY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$417,181 54
Average amount of Specie	57,473 23
Average amount of Circulation	96,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	715,823 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COBIT, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,199,449 45
Average amount of Specie	116,531 70
Average amount of Circulation	118,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	993,579 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,875,139 83
Average amount of Specie	727,690 06
Average amount of Circulation	264,791 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,426,733 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIMEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoants	$1,968,354 85
Average amount of Specie	73,525 76
Average amount of Circulation	173,690 00
Average amount of Deposits	963,571 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 1, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$663,786 69
Average amount of Specie	53,948 88
Average amount of Circulation	99,338 00
Average amount of Deposits	444,154 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,370,139 96
Average amount of Specie	253,228 54
Average amount of Circulation	98,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,630,664 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4 386,332 40
Average amount of Specie	1,891,541 44
Average amount of Circulation	190,490 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,660,918 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,097,578 07
Average amount of Specie	449,776 83
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	136,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,164,317 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,793,219 83
Average amount of Specie	964,813 07
Average amount of Circulation	184,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,775,974 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworo before me, this 1st day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,129,679 00
Average amount of Specie	178,647 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	980,082 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoants	$1,569,701 97
Average amount of Specie	148,057 89
Average amount of Circulation	248,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	934,767 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworo, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,418 83
Average amount of Specie	13,589 86
Average amount of Circulation	79,123 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,943 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$429,335 33
Average amount of Specie	21,269 85
Average amount of Circulation	83,806 00
Average amount of Deposits	109,382 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JOHN ANDPESON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discoats	$224,440 14
Average amount of Specie	11,918 13
Average amount of Circulation	156,113 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,738 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,027,576 18
Average amount of Specie	130,125 19
Average amount of Circulation	150,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	877,518 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,606,751 83
Average amount of Specie	139,889 69
Average amount of Circulation	154,569 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,073,413 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$554,624 17
Average amount of Specie	50,538 41
Average amount of Circulation	108,121 67
Average amount of Deposits	376,387 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$851,842 20
Average amount of Specie	69,154 80
Average amount of Circulation	118,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,821 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworo before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Losns and Discounts	$719,985 00
Average amount of Specie	65,088 82
Average amount of Circulation	145,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,779 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLES' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
WM. E. SRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,303,657 55
Average amount of Specie	358,770 52
Average amount of Circulation	104,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,182,690 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
THOMAS SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$874,527 06
Average amount of Specie	43,330 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,033 00
Average amount of Deposits	423,375 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,118,443 86
Average amount of Specie	129,484 71
Average amount of Circulation	209,938 00
Average amount of Deposits	598,250 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,977,886 00
Average amount of Specie	104,328 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,506 00
Average amount of Deposits	833,102 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week and for Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,393,691 91
Average amount of Specie	134,439 05
Average amount of Circulation	268,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	795,875 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
E. H. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discoats	$2,095,860 90
Average amount of Specie	591,296 87
Average amount of Circulation	199,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,296,516 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARNOUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARNOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEBB. PACIFIC, Capt. BLEDDEN.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of axtra sized state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

P

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Teachers' Association.

At a meeting of the City Teachers held on Saturday evening, the project of establishing a uniform series of Text Books in our Public Schools by the Board of Education, was fully discussed. The Report of the Select Committee, THOMAS F. HARRISON, Esq., Chairman, takes the ground that a uniformity of books in our Schools was neither necessary nor desirable, and that the field should be open for the ingress, at all suitable times, of the very best text books, come they from what quarter they may. These positions were advocated with much clear and cogent reasoning. The Association would deem it impolitic, under any circumstances, to specify what particular books or authors should be used. The report was unanimously adopted,

Columbia College—Semi-Annual Celebration.

A semi-annual celebration, by the students of Columbia College, took place yesterday at Hope Chapel. As is usual on such occasions, the house was crowded with the relatives and friends of the students; and consequently each aspirant for favor received all the applause he could desire. The exercises were confined to declamation, which was equal in excellence to that generally indulged in at Semi-Annuals. The exercises concluded, the President, Hon. CHARLES KING, distributed testimonials to the meritorious, which were received with becoming modesty, and then the spectators retired.

Boyd's Expressing.

MONDAY, March 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Two weeks ago a note was deposited in one of the up-town boxes of "Boyd's City Express Post," and a second put into the same box last week, both prepaid and addressed to me and directed to the Mayor's Office, neither of which have, as yet, reached their destination, and have caused me great annoyance, not to say trouble and inconvenience.

Their contents happened to be of no pecuniary value, but their safe transit was a matter of great moment to the undersigned. A complaint has been lodged at the Mayor's Office, that proper measures may be taken to put the said notes in my possession. Something should be done to prevent such gross abuses. W. F. C.

☞ Governors DUDGO and DRAKE, we hear, have sent in their written letters of resignation to the Board of Governors of the Almshouse. What is to pay?

☞ ABRAHAM BELL, one of our oldest merchants and citizens, died on Sunday morning, the 2d March, of inflammation on the lungs, in the seventy eighth year of his age. Mr. BELL was a native of Ireland. He had been engaged in the English and Irish trade most of his life. He retired from business not long since.

☞ HENRY PARISH, Esq., late of the firm of PARISH & BENKOUGHAN, died on Sunday morning, at his residence, in Union-square. Mr. PARISH was a nephew of THOMAS POWELL, one of the wealthiest citizens of Newburg. He came to this City about 40 years ago, and embarked in the dry goods business, in which he accumulated vast wealth, his fortune being estimated at not less than $1,000,000. In 1837, when a commercial panic in this City was prevailing, and large quantities of goods were sent to auction, Mr. PARISH had the sagacity to buy very largely, and shipped to his agencies in New-Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, from which he realized very large profits. He has been paralyzed for some years past, and was rarely seen of late in business circles.

[illegible] paid, $25; [illegible] Mr. Reynolds, [illegible] Mr. W. G. Hunt, $10; [illegible] Hotel, $77; through Mr. C. G. [illegible] D. S. Conant, $5; Mr. C. W. Butler, [illegible] Dr. Doremus, $20; Dr. Doremus, $10; [illegible] Mrs. McBride, through Mrs. Jon. [illegible]; Mr. Archibald, and two other gentlemen, $10; John T. Adams, $20; Mrs. W. H. [illegible] friend, through Mr. H. H. Elliott. [illegible] *D. D. Smith*—Mr. W. P. Jones, $5; Mr. [illegible]; R. W. H., $2; L. H., $1; T. T. $2; Mr. L. [illegible]; Mr. C. S. Benson, $2 50; Mr. Edward Willets, $10; Mr. Daniel Willetts, $10; Mr. C. H. Lontrel, $1; Mr. George Trimble, $5; Mr. H. H. Elliott, $30. Also from Mr. John Payne, in abatement of rent, $50.

She desires him to express her fervent gratitude to those who have, in any way, contributed to her restoration—her deep sense of the kindness she has experienced from several of the medical profession, and for the practical sympathy evinced by the students of the University Medical College.

ROBERT G. DICKSON, No. 1 St. Mark's-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would call the attention of our readers and the public generally, to the superior style of pens manufactured at the celebrated Bank Gold Pen Manufactory. These pens are now extensively used in all our banks, banking houses, insurance companies, &c. In our travels through the commercial world we seldom go into a counting-room but we encounter the celebrated Bank Gold Pen. These pens vary in size and price; viz: $1, $1 25, $2, $3 and $4 each. Pens with new style cases with pencil, &c., attached complete, are $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 each; the $3 pen is the celebrated JOHN FOLEY'S "Bank Pen," manufactured only by the undersigned.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Gold Pens,
No. 167 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st.

The Trade supplied on the most advantageous terms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Big Rag must come down this week! This is the determination of Messrs. RAMAGE & DIXON, Nos. 204 and 203 Sixth-avenue, with reference to the immense canvass sign that covers the entire front of their extensive brown-stone stores of the above numbers, in Sixth-avenue. Consequently those who wish to profit by the announcement should remember the old saying, "*delay is dangerous.*" If the present ruinous sacrifice, already made to dispose of their stock of rich fancy and staple dry goods, is not sufficient, it certainly cannot be to the interest of the proprietors to extend the sales to the detriment of their Spring trade. Therefore, this week the big rag must come down.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING STYLE.—KNOX has got out his Spring style, and certainly it is the prettiest hat of the season. Its taste and elegance are visible at a glance. Its lightness and beauty force themselves upon your admiration. It is the beau ideal of grace, though sold at such a low price, and stamps with the air of unmistakable gentility all who wear it. KNOX is at 1 Astor-house, and his handsome establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is thronged with customers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The axe is not more necessary in new settlements than is this wonderful medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the stomach and the bowels which paralyze industry in unhealthy regions. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new Indian Drama of "Silver Knife; or, The Hunters of the Rocky Mountains," and well received at this popular Theatre last night, and will be repeated this evening with the pantomime of "Asphodel" and Drama of "Matteo Falcone."

To-morrow a Grand Testimonial is to be tendered to Manager A. H. PURDY, in two performances—afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This rare collection of paintings and statuary, located at No. 497 Broadway, is now daily visited by admiring crowds. In truth, there is not a more delightful place wherein to while away an hour, in this City. It is open day and evening, and should be visited by all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 14 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWND'S patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

MARRIED.

At Buffalo, on Thursday, Feb. 21, Hon. CHARLES E. BIRDSALL, of this City, to Miss MARY BLOOMFIELD, late of Montreal, Canada.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 3, WM. S. CLAFF, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. W. Parker, No. 131 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, ANDREW, son of Jas. N. Gifford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 116 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 2, after a short illness, MARY H., wife of Edward Schwerin, and daughter of the late Caleb Parker, of Poughkeepsie, aged 24 years. She bore her sufferings which were great, with Christian patience and fortitude; her wonderful courage never forsook her, even in death,—desiring her friends not to mourn for her, that she was ready to go and died in the full faith of a blessed and happy immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at her late residence, No. 237 State-st., on 6th day, (Thursday,) 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, and at 1½ o'clock to proceed to Friends' Meeting-House, Henry-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

At Sing Sing, on Saturday, March 1, EDWARD CLINTON, young st child of Joseph G. and Christina B. Isham, aged 1 year 4 months and 11 days.

At Varysburg, Wyoming County, on Friday, Feb. 22, after a long and severe illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, ALICE, relict of Daniel McBride, in the 78th year of her age. She died rejoicing in Christ her Saviour.

At Stamford, on Sunday, March 2, EDWIN S., son of William and Annette T. Pirt.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At New Orleans, on Saturday, Oct. 20, ROBERT COMBE

The funeral will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Spotswood, N. J., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends, and friends of his father, John Combs, are invited to attend. The steamboat *John Potter* leaves Pier No. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M., and returns in the evening.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, of inflammation of the lungs, ABRAHAM BELL aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on third day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at Friends' Meeting-House, Rose st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of consumption, JACOB C. STRADER, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place from his brother's residence, No. 732 Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, Mrs. VICTOIRE BANCEL BINSSE, widow of Louis Binsse, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Frith, No. 33 West 35th-st., at 9½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning. A solemn mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, in Canal-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 3.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s.	83¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 93¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	86½	164	do	c 93⅝
30,000	Virginia 6s	94⅝	100	do	b30 93¾
3,500	do	94¾	150	do	b60 93½
5,000	do	b3 94½	100	Erie Railroad	55½
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	89⅞	150	do	s3 54⅜
5,000	do	90	750	do	s3 55⅜
1,000	E. Con. Bds. '71-83	84	350	do	c 53⅝
5,000	do	84¾	100	do	b60 53⅝
2,000	do	b60 85	100	do	s60 54⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	69⅜	100	do	b60 53⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	360	do	b3 53⅝
1,000	do	87½	100	do	b60 53⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Cs	b10 93¾	100	Hudson R. R. R.	s60 34⅜
1,000	Ill. F. Bs. w.p. ex-i	87	300	Reading Railroad	s3 92⅜
30	Merch. Bk.	107	700	do	s3 93
18	Leath. Man. Bank	142	50	do	b3 93
5	Continental Bank	107	176	M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	94⅝
10	St. Nicholas Bank	98	300	do	b30 95
40	Ocean Bank	96⅜	50	do	s3 94⅜
10	do	96⅝	50	Panama Railroad	1 43½
58	Canton Coal Co	28½	50	do	b30 43½
700	Nic. Trans. Co	c 21⅜	50	Clev. & Pitt. RR	b60 63
300	do	s3 21⅜	50	do	b60 63⅜
200	do	c 21⅜	200	do	63⅝
450	do	b3 21⅜	80	do	s15 63⅝
300	do	b30 21¾	37	Gal. & Chic. RR	112⅝
400	do	b60 21¾	88	do	112⅝
100	do	s60 21¾	100	Cl. & Tol RR	s60d 80
200	do	21¾	100	do	at 60 79⅜
234	Penn. Coal Co	89¾	150	do	b30 80
325	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 24	300	do	79¾
200	do	c 24½	20	do	79⅝
300	do	s30 24	100	do	s30 79⅝
50	do	b15 24¾	100	do	b30 79⅜
200	do	b60 24¾	13	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	c 94¾
50	Wis. L. S. R. R.	b60 74	15	do	c 95
50	do	b60 73¾	25	do	95¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000 Panama Railroad, 7s.....Int. added. 104⅜
10,000 N. Ind'a (Goshen B'b) R R, 7s. Int. added. 85¼
5,000 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mort., 7s, Int. added 96
4,000 L. C. & Mil'kee R. R., 1st Mt. 8s. Int. ad'd. 85@90
10,000 N. Y. & H'm R. R., 2d Mt. Bds. Int. added. 75
2,000 Hartford City, 6 ₱ Cent. Bds Int. added. 97¼
22 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. 85
20 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co.... 71¾
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co..... 94
10 shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co..... 24½
10 shares Kidder's New-York Gas Regulator Co 50
24 shares Tradesmen's Bank..... 120
84 shares Tradesmen's Bank (Scrip Stock, 50 ₱ cent paid in)..... 111⅝
80 shares Nassau Bank..... 100⅝
10 shares East River Bank..... 67½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	b60 83	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3 79
9,000	N. Y. Central 6s	89¾	100	do	b30 79¼
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. '68 '76	109	200	do	b60 79¾
20	Home Insurance Co.	101	100	do	b45 79¾
500	Nic. Trans. Co	s4m 21	200	do	b30 79¾
100	do	s3 21¾	100	do	79¾
200	do	b60 22	100	do	b30 79¾
150	do	s60 21¾	200	do	b3 79½
50	do	21¾	100	do	79
100	Cum Coal Co	b60 24¾	100	Canton Company	23¾
100	do	24	300	Erie Railroad	b60 55¾
200	do	b30 24	250	do	55¾
100	do	23¾	150	do	s15 55¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10 93¾	200	do	s3 55¾
50	do	93¾	350	do	s3 55½
600	Reading Railroad	s3 93	200	do	s60 55¾
50	do	b20 93¾			

MONDAY, March 3—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the month of February at the port of New-York, as officially made up at the Custom-House to-day, present an import of

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$12,521,622
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,486,259
Free Goods	1,956,155
Total entries	$15,964,036
Against Feb., 1855	12,014,127
Increase this year	$3,949,909

There was also entered in Foreign Specie the sum of $72,247. The amount of Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse is $2,047,067, or $560,808 more than went into Public Warehouse. The total of Goods actually marketed for the month is thus made $16,524,844.

The Exports to Foreign States during the month of February were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,408,990
Specie	1,204,343
Foreign Goods re-exported	197,219
Total clearances	$6,810,552

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, from the commencement of the present fiscal or Treasury year, beginning July 1, 1855, to the present time:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$16,240,000	$20,034,000
August	16,458,000	22,819,000
September	13,915,000	14,103,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
November	11,933,000	8,593,000
December	15,416,000	9,277,000
January	15,523,000	12,855,000
February	15,964,000	12,014,000
Total, 8 months	$121,000,000	$110,744,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July	$6,961,000	$3,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
December	8,820,000	5,508,000
January	5,258,000	4,997,000
February	5,409,000	3,155,000
Total 8 months	$47,916,000	$35,019,000
Foreign re-exported	3,117,000	6,077,000

FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
[illegible]	$2,923,000	$2,922,000
[illegible]	2,690,000	4,518,000
[illegible]	1,882,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,859,000
November	1,012,000	3,538,000
December	987,000	57,000
January	105,000	156,000
February	1,204,000	2,124,000
Total 8 months	$11,851,000	$23,251,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$47,916,000	$35,019,000
Foreign re-exported	3,117,000	6,077,000
Specie	11,851,000	23,251,000
Total 8 months	$62,884,000	$64,347,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July	$3,787,312	$1,015,745
August	4,290,796	5,214,630
September	3,523,379	3,439,493
October	3,329,195	2,402,115
November	2,171,708	1,751,024
December	2,984,912	1,505,920
January	3,683,656	2,560,038
February	3,592,588	2,707,016
Total 8 months	$27,364,216	$23,595,986

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-56.	Manifests.	1854-55.	Manifests.
July 2	$828,977	July 10	$1,141,379
July 11	839,618	July 12	1,097,855
July 26	1,805,477	July 28	200,000
Aug. 5	940,085	July 24	1,734,901
Aug. 11	904,480	Aug. 7	663,875
Aug. 8	1,285,616	Aug. 11	1,147,033
Aug. 26	712,000	Aug. 24	1,996,009
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 8	1,032,000
Sept. 11	979,864	Sept. 12	1,088,786
Oct. 1	1,788,599	Sept. 26	990,800
Oct. 15	461,528	Sept. 27	1,202,272
Oct. 16	1,355,432	Oct. 8	960,491
Oct. 30	1,670,477	Oct. 12	598,455
Nov. 3	100,000	Oct. 27	1,873,792
Nov. 13	1,654,062	Nov. 9	1,679,288
Nov. 29	1,999,592	Nov. 14	554,405
Dec. 11	326,301	Nov. 24	1,563,644
Dec. 15	1,503,858	Dec. 2	737,259
Dec. 26	1,405,292	Dec. 9	1,394,005
Dec. 29	537,676	Dec. 15	883,706
Jan. 12	687,705	Dec. 26	1,451,648
Jan. 14	1,189,354	Jan. 5	1,208,498
Jan. 29	643,446	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 30	881,000	Jan. 24	847,391
Feb. 13	247,982	Jan. 29	976 137
Feb. 14	1,0[illegible]3,028	Feb. 8	1,229,209
Feb. 27	1,140,298	Feb. 14	476,405
Feb. 28	820,505	Feb. 25	1,118,647
Total 8 mos.	$28,174,820	Total 8 mos.	$31,683,768

The Official Averages of the City Banks of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, March 1, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present an increased movement in the department of Loans and Deposits, and a slight lose on the Specie reserve, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, Feb. 23. The exact changes are:

Increase in Loans	$1,836,789
Loss in Specie	195,188
Gain in Gross Deposits	923,899
Gain in actual undrawn Deposits	909,057
Increase in Circulation	89,704
Gross Deposits Feb. 2	$67,660,478
Less Checks, &c., cleared	21,350,807
Actual undrawn Deposits	$46,309,671
Gold Deposits, March 1	$36,604,317
Less Clearances	21,366,349
Actual undrawn deposits	$67,237,728
Increase actual Deposits	$909,057

Although the deliveries of California Gold during the week were larger than the payments into the Sub-Treasury for duties, they came into Bank later in the week than the others went out, and upon the average of the six business days a small deficit is the result. The week closed upon a rising average. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 3, '55.	March 1, '56.	Feb. 23, '56.
Loans	$92,366,103	$102,682,235	$100,745,447
Specie	16,831,234	15,640,696	15,835,884
Circulation	7,196,706	7,754,892	7,664,658
Deposits	75,964,320	83,604,377	87,690,478
Govern't Office	.....	12,239,586	11,415,668
Sub-Tre'y alone	4,596,857	3,099,863	2,220,990

The Foreign Exchanges for the Cunard Steamer sailing from this port direct on Wednesday, opened firm this forenoon, 109⅜@109¼ on London, and at the close of 'Change hour some of the leading Banking-houses were demanding 109⅜ per cent. As yet there has been only a moderate business done. The supply of transient Bank bills has fallen off this week, and but little local produce Exchange is making. The regular Bankers in the Foreign business are well supplied, from recent Southern remittances, but the rate for Money on the other side being quite as high, if not higher than it can be used here, they are indifferent about drawing except at full rates. There have been some purchases of Bullion, from the last California receipts, for Continental account, which will go forward on Wednesday and Saturday. The bars were taken at per@1-16th discount. French bills are quoted 5.18¾@5.17½ regular Bankers' names; 5.21¼@5.20 for transient. The Money market opens easy for the week. The Custom Duties were $236,070; the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury $99,549; regular balance this afternoon $3,236,384. The Stock Market, owing in part to the absence of the Foreign mail by the *America*, at Boston, which was not delivered at our Post-Office until after 2 o'clock, was steady in prices, without much decided movement. The full rates of Saturday were paid for Erie shares, and a fraction advance on New-York Central, Toledo, and Reading. About $50,000 State Stocks—Virginias and Missouris—were taken at lest week's currency, and the same amount of Erie and Illinois Central Bonds. For the 6 ₱ cents of the New-York Central, 88¾ was paid in the afternoon. The general market closed dull.

The mails by the *America* bring a full explanation of the sudden fall in the English Funds. The new loan, supposed to be for £20,000,000 or £22,000,000, was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer early on Friday, Feb. 15. The excitement which it created on the Stock Exchange, and the subsequent course of the Funds, are noticed in the extract below from the money column of the London *Times*. The French *Rente*, which had advanced to 74.05, sympathized with Consols, and fell to 72.45. The English Money market appears unusually stringent, and as much as 7@8 ₱ cent. had been paid on the Stock Exchange. Discounts ruled 6⅛ ₱ cent. The Bank of England lost on its last statement $460,000 in specie. The Bank of France monthly statement is a favorable one, showing a gain of $2,900,000 in Bullion. The Bank purchased during the last year—most of it in the Fall—seventy millions of dollars in Bullion, at a loss of $600,000. The Liverpool Cotton news and the Manchester trade reports are favorable. In American Stocks there was an improved business. One or two of the telegraphic ciphers from Halifax, quoted from BELL'S Circular, were erroneous. Business was done in New-York Central 6s at 82 ₱ cent., and for 7s the quotation is 94 to 96 ₱ cent. BARING remarks:

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have somewhat recovered from the depression caused by political fears. United States Bonds and Inscriptions, 1867-8, find buyers at 105; Massachusetts at par. Some Maryland 6s Sterling has been sold at 88, but no more is to be had under 87. A few Mississippi Union Bonds have been placed at 16. Pennsylvania without demand at 73@75 for Inscriptions; Bonds 80@82. Tennessee 85@86. Virginia 6s Dollar 86@88; Sterling 83@84. Canada 6s 107½@108. Nova Scotia 108. City Stocks without demand. Business has been done in Illinois Central at 79@80; Freelands 83@84. Michigan Central 96@97. New-York Central 90@92. Pennsylvania Central, 1st Mortgage, 86@88; do 2d mortgage, 75; do. Sterling, 90@92. Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859, 92¾@93¾; do. 1864, 94¾@95¾.

And the report of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE says:

Business in American Securities in London, which was very dull in the earlier part of the week, has greatly revived since the arrival of the three last packets from New-York, especially as a semi-official contradiction is given in the Washington *Union* to the reports of the desire of the President to embarrass the relations of the two countries. We note a strong demand for Illinois Construction Bonds at high rates, with a good inquiry for Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds and for Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds. We also note small transactions in Pennsylvania Central and Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds at previous rates.

Prices from New-York, per *Baltic*, had not advanced to so high a point as was anticipated would be the case when the intelligence of the bona fide character of the peace negotiations should be received; and we note, as a consequence, that although a larger amount of business has been transacted since her arrival, the quotations have not materially advanced on either side. The market is rather bare of first class Bonds. The very satisfactory nature of the half-yearly accounts, received from the Reading, Michigan Central, New-York Central, and other leading railroads, and the punctual payment of the Coupons on the various Loans, has produced a very salutary effect upon the holders of American Securities. The nonpayment of the Interest on the eastern section of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has done great injury to the introduction of Bonds of unfinished roads.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,356,548	£4,644,465	£11,999,684
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,888,205	11,904,498
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,289,580	11,983,224
Nov. 24	16,651,429	5,492,645	11,182,937
Dec. 1	16,993 757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	16,141,260	5,799,185	11,079,978
Dec. 15	16,560,761	6,856 925	11,906,838
Dec. 22	19,304,193	6,464,705	10,981,748
Dec. 29	19,777,660	5,963,980	10,890,818
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,920,375	10,534,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,897 005	10,416,981
Jan. 19	16 867,066	4,913,200	10,491,319
Jan. 25	16 750,656	4,874,975	10,844,106
Feb. 2	16,316,497	5,411,955	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,590	10,613,719

BANK OF FRANCE, FEB. 1.

	Francs.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750
Reserve of the Bank in Landed property	4,000 000
Bank-notes in circulation	831,265,100
Ditto in the branch banks	96,480,450
Bank notes to order	5,436,929
Receipts payable at sight	4,242,272
Treasury account current credit or	57,030,259
Sundry accounts current	107,067,115
Ditto with the branch banks	26,875,655
Dividends payable	12,932,611
Discounte and sundry interests	5,622,675
Commission on deposits	20,661
Rediscounted during the last six months	1,738,733
Protested bills	16,121
Sundries	1,513,322
Total	947,829,963
Cash in hand	94,699,695
Cash in the branch banks	119,587,230
Commercial bills overdue	476,377,016
Commercial bills discounted	227,030,052
Ditto in the branch banks	212,764 382
Advanced on deposit of bullion	1,378,500
Ditto by the branch banks	1,811,600
Advanced on French public securities	60,577,736
Ditto by the branch banks	6,532,800
Advanced on railway securities	33,783,200
Ditto by the branch banks	10,786,900
Advanced to the State	60,000,000
Discount of Treasury Bonds	40,000,000
Government stock reserved	14,980,750
Ditto disposable	59,198,783
Hotel and furniture of the Bank	4,000,000
Landed property of the branch banks	5,064,731
Expenses of the management of the Bank	439,070
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,064 434
Sundries	3,065,719
Total	947,829,962

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 8th inst.:

	For Money. Feb.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	9	91⅜	91⅝	91½	91⅜	91⅝	91½
Mon.	11	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜
Tues.	12	91⅜	92	91⅞	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛
Wed.	13	92⅜	92½	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜	92⅜
Thur.	14	92⅝	93⅛	92	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝
Fri.	15	90⅜	91⅝	90⅜	90⅜	91⅜	90⅝

PHILADELPHIA MINT—FEBRUARY.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

From California	$3,723,850
Other sources	7,950
Total gold	$3,731,800

GOLD COIN GIVEN OUT.

38,466 double eagles	$769,320
21,193 eagles	211,930
113,291 half eagles	567,655
93,156 quarter eagles	232,890
33,660 dollars	33,660
$60,398	Total $1,867,425

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Silver purchases	$105,709

SILVER COINAGE.

35,500 dollars	$35,500
1,660,000 quarter do	415,000
1,695,500	Total $450,500

COPPER.

30,190 cents	$301 90

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES—STOCK PLAN.

Amount of Capital Stock		$5,125,000
In Massachusetts Bank Stocks	$3,477,890	
United States and State Stocks	26,360	
Real Estate	350,000	
Mortgages on Real Estate	886,036	
Loans on Bottomry and Collateral	573,898	
Loans on Personal Security	497,160	
Railroad and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds	539,434	
Cash on hand	209,629	
Premium Notes on risks terminate	485,856	
Total	$7,046,225	
Less Discount on Railroad Stock and Bonds	$111,360	
Doubtful Notes	6.172	
Borrowed Money	17,500	
Premium received on fire risks not terminated	557,195	
Losses unpaid	554,701	—1,246,928—5,799,297
Surplus over Capital Stock		$674,227
Marine Losses paid the year ending Dec. 1, 1855		$1,653,443
Fire Losses paid same time		284 570
At Risk, Marine		76,936,987
At Risk, Fire		77,549,744

The New English Loan.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing the intention of Government to raise a loan, as well as to fund a portion of the floating debt, and inviting the attendance of capitalists at the Treasury next Monday, when the terms will be communicated, was received at the Stock-Exchange this morning at about 11¼ o'clock, and took every one by surprise. The funding of Exchequer Bills had been fully anticipated, but the raising of a loan, although considered certain in the course of the Spring, was wholly unexpected at the present moment. Consols, which left off yesterday with much heaviness at 92, had opened at 91⅝ to ¾, and immediately on the appearance of the notice they declined to 91.

Large sales were then actively pressed, and the downward movement continued until the price touched 90, from which there was scarcely any recovery, the final transactions being at 90 to ⅝ for money, and 90¾ to ⅞ for the account. The greatest eagerness was manifested throughout the day to learn the amount intended to be asked for, and a variety of conjectures were circulated on the subject. Some persons endeavored to create a belief that the loan will be for £20,000,000, besides a funding of £9,000,000 of Exchequer bills; but an impression subsequently gained ground that the total will be altogether moderate, and that, although the Government deem it expedient before the commencement of the Peace Conference to provide for all immediate wants, so as to complete the strength of their position, they entertain sufficient confidence to defer any further arrangement until a later period. Bank Stock left off at 213@215; Reduced, 90¾@90¾; New Three Per Cents, 91¾@91¾; Long Annuities, 3¾; Annuities, 1885, 16¾; and Exchequer Bonds, 97¾@98. The intended funding produced a good effect upon Exchequer bills, in which India Bonds participated, the last quotations for both being 5s. discount to par.

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New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Protest Against the Harbor Commissioners,

REPORT AGAINST REFUNDING HEAD MONEYS.

MORE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

GENERAL ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

THE REBELLION OF THE REGISTER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON and S. F. HOFFMAN, against the confirmation of the Report of the Harbor Commission, recommending a "wet basin" between West-street and Thirteenth-avenue, extending from Perry to Trey street. They approve of the report of the Commission in most other matters, but in their own particular case they deem it a peculiar hardship.

PASSENGER MONEY.

Among the reports was one from the Committee on Commerce, through Mr. C. P. SMITH, adverse to the petition of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and others, for the reimbursement to them of passengers' head money which they have paid to the State, which report was agreed to.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. KELLY reported adverse to the passage of the bill prohibiting bank officers and bank clerks from voting for directors as proxies. Agreed to.

Also adverse to the bill the better to protect depositors in Savings Institutions. Agreed to.

Mr. STRAHAN reported favorably on the bill to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run ferry boats.

POTATOES BY WEIGHT.

Mr. PRINDLE reported a bill to regulate the sale of potatoes in Albany: "In all sales of potatoes, sixty pounds shall be considered one bushel, and one hundred and fifty pounds one barrel; and in all transactions or contracts for the sale of potatoes hereafter made, the delivery thereof shall be by weight as aforesaid, unless a special contract be made otherwise."

ANOTHER JUSTICE.

Mr. SICKELS gave notice of a bill to repeal the law of 1853 creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Poor laws.

To incorporate the Homeopathic State Medical Society.

Mr. BROOKS called up the concurrent resolutions relative to the extension of the patent for Woodworth's planing machine, but at the request of Senator SICKELS it was postponed until Thursday next.

THE SECOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. KELLY moved a reconsideration of the vote of the Senate on the adverse report of the Committee on the bill to locate the second asylum for the insane in one of the counties bordering on the Hudson, which was agreed to, and the bill laid upon the table.

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented the petition of the American Guano Company for an act of incorporation. The petition sets forth that GEO. W. BEEBE, WILLIAM E. MORRIS, GEORGE HALL, THOMAS G. TALLMADGE, SAMUEL A. ROLLO, BERTRAM H. HOWELL and ALFRED G. BENSON have entered into an association and obtained from EDWARD W. TURNER, of Brooklyn, deeds for two islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by an American shipmaster, on which there are large deposits of guano, and in order to develop the wealth of those islands they ask to be incorporated as company with a capital of $10,000,000 with power to increase the same indefinitely, with other privileges usually accorded to such corporations.

The location of this Company is No. 39 South-street.

CANAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Senate (in Committee of the Whole) passed on a third reading, after a sharp debate, the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals and substitute therefor Resident Engineers, and creating two additional Resident Engineers.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The remainder of the session was consumed in debate on the bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits to test the validity of their title to certain lands in Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, on which progress was reported.

In the Assembly, the session was devoted to the consideration of bills on the General Orders.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading, were the following:

To provide means for the support of Government, (imposing a one mill tax.)

To provide for the preparation of the State Census of 1855, (Appropriates $6,000 for Clerk hire, &c.)

To amend the Act for the better regulation of the Firemen of the City of New-York.

For the relief and to reduce the Capital Stock of the East River Bank.

To create a new Ward in Brooklyn, (Nineteenth.) A warm debate took place between Mr. SPINOLA and E. T. WOOD, in reference to one of the proposed boundaries of the new Ward. The question was not disposed of upon a motion to amend the bill, at the hour of recess.

An evening session is had at 7 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Twentieth Annual Report of the New-York Institution for the Blind, presented to-day, furnishes the following items of interest:

The Institution has been in operation more than a quarter of a century, commencing with three blind children who had lost their sight by opthalmia in the Almshouse. It now numbers 163 pupils.

The instructors in the schools of the Institution are all with one exception blind graduates of the institution.

The Managers speak somewhat discouragingly of the success of the manufacturing establishment. They feel the want of sufficient capital to insure equal competition with other manufacturing establishments.

The health of the institution has been good, not one death having occurred. The Managers, however, allude to the loss by the blind of two highly valued friends, Dr. JAMES C. BLISS, one of the Consulting Physicians of the institutions and Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN, for several years a Manager of the institution.

The reports to the Managers show that the number of pupils at the close of the year 1854 was 142; 16 have left the institution, and 32 new pupils have been received, making the present number 162.

Eleven blind persons are employed as instructors.

The thorough knowledge of the subject, the habit of clear and analytic statement, and the finest speech acquired by the oral method necessary in teaching the blind, is an advantageous preparation for other professions, or for employment as teachers in academies, of the persons educated in the Institution. And the difficulty at first experienced, of a blind instructor conducting the recitations of a class of seeing youth from their own text books, has been obviated by a very simple method. A system of dots or raised points is adopted in place of the ordinary letters of the alphabet. By means of a sharp instrument, a sheet of thick paper is punctured from right to left. By reversing the paper, the corresponding elevations on the opposite surface are traced by the fingers from left to right, and read with even more ease than the ordinary print.

The invention belongs to the *Institut des Jeunes Aveugles*, at Paris. The Institution is indebted for its introduction here to Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS. A graduate of the institution has brought into use a modification of the invention. A blind man may now, by aid of a reader and a moderate amount of labor, render his own the pages of any work necessary in his profession.

The most flattering evidences of the success of graduates were given. Mechanical pursuits, teaching, in one instance the divinity, the profession of music, tuning pianos, &c., &c., are some of the employments in which they are engaged. Certain changes in the discipline of the inmates are suggested, such as employing the two last years of pupilage entirely in the work-shops, and reserving the profits of such labor for a graduating fund, to convey the graduates to their homes, and start them in business for themselves.

New-York Daily Times

VOL. V.....NO. 1392. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The amount received into the Treasury during the year was.....$67,691 68
The amount expended has been.....61,045 80
Leaving a balance of $6,645 80, with outstanding debts more than enough to absorb the balance.

The items of expenditure are as follows:

Expenses of the Committee on Supplies	$21,200 68
Expenses of the Com. on Manufactures	20,779 94
Expenses of the Com. on Music	1,869 57
Expenses of the Com. on Instruction	1,213 28
Expenses of the Com. on Repairs and Improvements	1,092 85
Expenses of the Com. on Finance	8,438 84

The sales from manufactures have amounted to $20,262 42. Receipts for State pupils, $19,581 59. Donations, $8,807 00. State appropriations, $7,000.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $80,000 for new fortications at Galveston.

THE TRUMBULL ELECTION CASE.

The Illinois election case was then considered.

Mr. STUART contended that the Constitution of Illinois renders Mr. TRUMBULL ineligible.

Messrs. BUTLER, TOUCEY and SEWARD severally spoke to the effect that the power to elect a Senator is derived from the Constitution of the United States, not from Illinois, therefore, the latter has no power to prescribe the qualifications of Senators—neither to add to, diminish nor modify the requirements of the Federal Constitution; consequently Mr. TRUMBULL'S claim to the seat should be maintained.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war was referred to the Navel Committee.

FOREIGN PAUPERS, ETC.

Mr. SMITH of Ala. introduced a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, and lunatics. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Among other appropriations is one of $150,000 for sick and disabled seamen. The proviso to abolish marine hospitals, and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the medical treatment, after a severe struggle, was stricken out.

Adjourned.

Contested Election Cases—Letter from Gov. Wise—Land Warrants.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The House Committee on Contested Elections meet daily. Ten contested cases are before them. It is understood that from Maryland, viz: VAN SANT against HARRIS has been abandoned.

Governor WISE has written to a friend here, indignantly denying that he ever said the "FILLMORE Administration was WASHINGTON-like."

The whole number of Land Warrants issued under the act of March 3, 1855, is now 100,853.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE STATE COUNCIL—EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION IN REGARD TO THE NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The American Council of Massachusetts commenced a special session in this city to-day. About 300 delegates were present. The council organized at 10 A. M. and adjourned till afternoon, when the delegates to the National Convention commenced to explain their course and position in that body with regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Mr. A. A. RICHMOND, of Adams, delegate at large, was the first speaker. After giving his account of the proceedings, and speaking of his opposition to the platform, he said that he remained in the Convention until they nominated a man for the Presidency whom he had least expected to see nominated—one, so far as he had yet been informed, who is not identified with the American Party. He left the Convention more in sorrow than in anger, for he could not be in favor of the Springfield platform, and yet support the nomination of one supposed to be opposed to that platform. If he could have assented to the nomination without a sacrifice of principle, he would have done it willingly. He was still warmly in favor of American principles, but it was for the Council to decide whether he (Mr. RICHMOND) was to be forced to cut aloof from his old friends, or whether the American Party lives or dies.

Mr. S. M. ALLEN, one of the District delegates, said that before he joined the American Party he was a Union Whig, and an admirer of DANIEL WEBSTER. He preferred Judge MCLEAN, of Ohio, as the American candidate, believing him to be a man the Americans of Massachusetts would support; and one who could carry the Union. He believed the protestations of the Southern delegates, that they would go home and work for the election of Mr. FILLMORE, were insincere, and expressed the opinion that they would labor for the success of the Democratic candidate, and thus sustain their Nebraska platform.

Mr. A. B. ELY, of the Fifth District, was the next speaker. He said that Mr. FILLMORE was not his choice. He voted for Commodore STOCKTON and GARRET DAVIS, and after the nomination he came home dissatisfied, but, upon considering the whole ground, he felt it his duty to support the nomination. He made some statements in reference to Mr. FILLMORE'S devotion to American principles, and announced his adhesion to the nominations.

Mr. J. M. KEITH, of District Four, followed in favor of indorsing the nominations. He believed that neither of the candidates would see the rights of the North invaded.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 4.

The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning and organized, with J. PORTER BROWLEY as temporary Chairman. After the disposal of the contested seats, a Committee was appointed to select permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on organization reported HENDRICK B. WRIGHT for President, with twenty-seven Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries. The roll was called, and members expressed their preferences in regard to the candidate for the Presidency, with the following result: BUCHANAN, 126; DALLAS, 5; and one for the nominee of the National Convention.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to report the names of fifty-four Representative and four Senatorial Delegates from each Congressional District to the National Convention, and also the names of Electors.

On motion of Mr. DAWSON, a Committee of thirteen was appointed to report resolutions.

Adjourned till evening.

Charter Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 4.

At our Charter Election to-day, Hon. SAMUEL G. ANDREWS was elected Mayor by 2,196 majority. Mr. ANDREWS was run on the Republican, Citizen and Reform tickets. The Ward officers elected are nearly all Anti-American by large majorities.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 4.

CHARLES F. WILLISTON, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this City by about 100 majority.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 4.

ALRICK HUBBELL, Republican, is probably elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority. The Republicans elect four of the six Aldermen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 4.

J. C. SHERMAN, Anti-Nebraska candidate for Mayor, with two wards to hear from, is 270 ahead. DYER, the Democratic candidate, is probably elected, but the result is doubtful. It is reported that a large number of illegal votes were polled.

Nominations for Regents of the University.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

The following nominations have been made for Regents of the University, the election for which takes place on Thursday next: *By the Democrats*—GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, and ROBERT KELLY, of New-York. *By the Americans*—STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D., of New-York, and MOSES CROW, of Geneva. *By the Republicans*—E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, and JOSEPH JULIAN, of Chenango.

Defalcation of the Treasurer of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 3.

Much excitement was occasioned in this city on Saturday, by the discovery that Colonel GARLAND, the City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of $200,000. Mr. GARLAND attempted to escape on board an outward bound schooner, but was caught at the Balize and brought back to the city.

The Treasury Office is closed in consequence of the defalcation.

The La Grange Troupe in Philadelphia—The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 4.

Madame DIDIEE made her farewell appearance in "Il Trovatore" this evening, to the most brilliant house of the season. She leaves for Europe to-morrow.

A violent gale of wind has been blowing all the evening, with occasional showers.

Destruction of the Bark Messenger Bird.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. HAWKES, from Boston for Valparaiso, before reported as having put into Bermuda in distress, is stated, in a telegraphic dispatch, to have been destroyed by fire at Bermudn on the 7th of February. No particulars.

Weather Westward.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 4.

The weather has been very stormy about here for several days past, and no trains have arrived here from Oswego or Binghamton since Saturday.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 4.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON,

Inauguration of Crawford's Statue of Beethoven.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The grand event which has stirred the musical heart of Boston for some months, and caused, for a time at least, all art talk to run into a worthy channel, came off on Saturday—namely, the inauguration of CRAWFORD'S statue of BEETHOVEN at the Music Hall. In New-York this event has been looked forward to with great interest. Much was expected from the Bostonians, and it was believed that the Athens of America would come out so particularly strong that poor New-York would hold its head in shame and self reproach. This conclusion was arrived at on very great promises. A liberal-minded citizen had stepped forward and generously given to his fellow-citizens an art monument, a work which should forever direct their attention to the excellent and the grand. A day had been selected for the acceptance of this gift in a proper musical way. The Statue was to be unveiled to the measured cadence of a rhythmical prologue, and the whole musical world of Boston was to unite in a worthy utterance of those sublime strains by which BEETHOVEN gained his immortality in Europe, and his first public honor in this country.

It was with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, that I took my place in the cars as your special correspondent. They were rather crowded, but this I did not object to. The promise of the coming event justified a crowd. I was a little astonished, I confess, when I discovered that most of my companions were "way passengers," whose direction was towards commerce rather than art. By the time we had reached Boston, I found that there would not be the slightest occasion to bivouac on the Common, (a fertile, but decidedly uncomfortable spot at present, for all the city snow is piled up there.) There was no unusual run on the hotels. They were *not* overflowing with excited worshippers of the heaven-smiling composer. All Boston wore its accustomed air of sedateness. Not a cigar was to be seen in the street; not a remarkable looking beard, not any one of those singularities of costume and mien which I have noticed in the attendants of all European Musical Festivals. Here and there I saw a few modest looking handbills, announcing that the Inauguration *would* take place on Saturday, the 1st, but there was nothing jubilant about them. They were as suggestive as texts, and as brief. Immediately after my arrival, I met Mr. SATTER, the eminent pianist, and in a spirit of perfect confidence, launched a hundred questions at him. To my surprise, he knew nothing whatever of the arrangements that had been made. He was not invited to assist, nor had he even received a ticket to attend the performance. I began to lose confidence. It was becoming evident the Inauguration would not gather together *all* the best representatives of the divine art in Boston. In any other city in the world the cooperation of an unquestionably fine artist like Mr. SATTER would have been considered indispensable.

The festival was organized by the direction of the Music Hall, and the Committee of the Orchestral Concerts. Its specific object, of course, was the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Statue, but it had a practical object also. The orchestral concerts have not been remunerative this season, and there is a slight arrearage. This it was hoped would be covered. Both objects have been effected, and that is all that can be said.

Why the 1st of March—a day that has no connection with the composer's birth or death—was selected, I am at a loss to imagine. The Statue is intended to perpetuate the memory of the great composer, to appeal to our coarser memory by *sight*, as he has appealed to our finer instincts by *sound*. There would have been propriety therefore, in inaugurating it twenty-five days later, namely, on the 26th March, the anniversary of the composer's death. But the event would have had more significance if it had taken place on his birth day. There were, I suppose, reasons for preventing this, and I only refer to it to remind our Boston friends that they may, if they are so disposed, renew their BEETHOVEN ovations with great propriety, at some future period—in December for instance. They need another opportunity, too, for in their first attempt at a Festival they have surely failed.

The ceremonies were of a somewhat rigid character, for the reason that the dramatic element was wanting. What should have been impressive, was, in consequence, somewhat slow. At 7 o'clock the Hall was filling, at 7½ it was full;—not crowded, but comfortably and excitingly full. A chorus of a hundred and sixty singers are in the orchestra, forming an animated background to the Statue which stands in the centre on a pedestal six feet high. In front stand the instrumentalists (fifty in number) at their desks tuning their instruments, and moving about the platform in an unpleasantly familiar manner. Every one is talking. The ladies in the orchestra pointing out to each other their various friends in the body of the house, whilst the latter are absorbed in the contemplation of the real flowers with which the platform is decorated, or in making more critical remarks on the *artificial* ones which adorn the heads of their neighbors. At the back of the orchestra, (against the organ screen,) is a semicircle inscribed with the name of BEETHOVEN, done in flowers in the horticultural show style. Underneath is a lyre, and beneath this, festoons, garlands and bouquets. The perfume from this floral display is plainly perceptible, and excites some comment, but I can hear no one conversing on the subject of BEETHOVEN—except that the name is neatly done.

Presently a gentleman with an oratorical beard is seen to make his way through the crowd. He carries in his hand a suspicious looking manuscript, which every man familiar with literary instruments of torture knows to be a poem. People are still talking very hard and making a great flattering, but they find time to give the orator of the evening, Mr. W. W. STORY, an encouraging round of applause. Everything is on the move, even the star spangled covering with which the Statue is enveloped. The orator of the evening lays his manuscript on the piano, and waits in vain for a pause. At last in desperation he turns to the Statue and utters the first three words of the prologue:

"Lift the veil!"

the envelope (which bears a greater resemblance to the green baize bag in which big fiddles are put than a veil) is plucked down, and CRAWFORD'S work of art is revealed.

The Statue is seven feet in height, and is cast in a brassy-looking bronze. The model was made in Rome, by Mr. CRAWFORD, about two years ago. It was, we believe, ordered by Mr. PERKINS, who intended bearing the whole expense of its invention and execution. But Mr. CRAWFORD declined taking any remuneration for his labors. This act of generosity has not been sufficiently made known by the Committee of Management. Indeed, I cannot find a single allusion to the fact, either in the programme or the prologue. The papers have dwelt on Mr. PERKINS' generosity with unction, and rightly, too, but they have said nothing about CRAWFORD. Now, I take the liberty of asserting that the greatest contributor to the present occasion was the gentleman who has been thus unworthily slighted—for the reason, I suppose, that he does not happen to be a Bostonian. To be sure Mr. CRAWFORD plucked some of the laurels which Mr. PERKINS had planted for himself. Like a true artist he was jealous of the opportunity of paying homage to a great Brother artist, and eagerly availed himself of it in spite of commissions and pay. He would take nothing for the model, and all Mr. PERKINS could do was to have it cast in bronze and transported to Boston. An event of this extremely gratifying character should have been dwelt on by the Committee with proper explicitness. Mr. PERKINS would not have received one round of applause the less, and a high minded sculptor would have tasted the sweets of public appreciation. His share of applause would have been none the fainter that they were wafted across the Atlantic.

From the newness and brightness of the metal with which it is cast, the Statue does not create a favorable impression at first sight. The features seem too smooth and fixed, and altogether deficient in that mobility and nervousness which was certainly characteristic of BEETHOVEN. Much of the delicate chiseling of the sculpter, however, will improve with time, particularly about the facial muscles; but there will always, I suspect, be a lack of force. The thoughtful, calm, almost resigned expression with which he is depicted, does not occur to my mind as being truthful—so far as I can gather the truth from Biography. A man of imagination hearing BEETHOVEN'S symphonies, would probably idealise the composer in the way that Mr. CRAWFORD has done; but in moments of inspiration BEETHOVEN was remarkable *not* for his quietude, but for the powerful expansion and animation with which every thought was reflected in his countenance.

The figure is draped in the inevitable blanket, and the left foot projects in the orthodox manner. These particulars are well managed, and do not call for remark. The head seems small for the body, and the body is longer than I expected. But as there are casts of the composer's head, and accurate measurements of his height, which Mr. CRAWFORD has doubtless consulted, I will not venture to say that one or the other is wrong. SCHINDLER says that his figure was compact, strong, and muscular, and that he scarcely exceeded five feet four inches, Vienna measure. The Statue is decidedly lanky and fibrous, and does not in the slightest degree embody the description of the biographer. Mr. CRAWFORD is indebted to STIELER'S portrait for a part of his composition. In this, and in the statue, the composer is represented with a pen in his hand writing on a piece of music paper. In other respects the portrait bears a greater resemblance to SCHIMON'S picture, taken when BEETHOVEN was in his forty-fifth year. As a work of art the Statue is creditable to Mr. CRAWFORD. Every person who looks on it will agree on this point, however much they may differ about its resemblance to the Great Master.

The prologue was sufficient to enrage a patient audience,—it was delivered so badly. It seemed interminable, and the one thousand pauses which Mr. STORY made when he had to refresh his memory from the manuscript, afforded the feeblest justification for applause. It was only on afterwards reading the prologue that I discovered how many excellences it contained. Every allowance must be made for Mr. STORY. He was not properly introduced to the audience. No one tried to obtain silence for him, no one led him on to the platform;—he had to fight his way through a crowd and then to do the best he could for himself. Under such circumstances it was not remarkable that he failed to impress the audience, and that instead of delivering a prologue he preached a sermon in couplets. The poem is too long for publication. I make an extract which will indicate the great ability with which it was written:

Topmost crown of ancient Athens towered the Phidian Parthenon;
Upon Freedom's noble forehead, Art, the starry jewel, shone.
Here as yet in our Republic, in the furrows of our soil,
Slowly grows Art's timid blossom 'neath the heavy foot of toil.
Spurn it not—but spare it, nurse it, till it gladden all the land;
Hail to-day this seed of promise, planted by a generous hand—
Our first statue to an artist—nobly given, nobly planned.
Never is a nation finished while it wants the grace of Art—
Use must borrow robes from Beauty, life must rise above the mart.
Faith and love are all ideal, speaking with a music tone—
And without their touch of magic, labor is the Devil's own.
Therefore are we glad to greet thee, master artist, to thy place,
For we need in all our living Beauty and ideal grace.
Mostly here to lift our nation, move its heart and calm its nerves,
And to round life's angled duties to imaginative curves.
Mid the jarring din of trade, let the Orphic tone of art
Lull the barking Cerberus in us, soothe the cares that gnaw the heart.
With thy universal language, that our feeble speech transcends,
Wing our thoughts that creep and grovel, come to us when speaking ends.—
Bear us into realms ideal, where the cant of common sense,
Dins no more its heartless maxims to the jingling of its pence.
Thence down dropped into the Actual, we shall on our garments bear,
Perfume of an unknown region, beauty of celestial air;
Life shall wear a nobler aspect, joy shall greet us in the street,
Earthy dust of low ambition shall be shaken from our feet.
Evil spirits that torment us, into air shall vanish all,
And the magic harp of David soothe the haunted heart of Saul.

I come now, not gladly, to the musical features of the Inauguration, and am reminded at once of an appropriate invocation by FANNY FERN, which I regret was not uttered in these columns *before* the Festival. "Hop out of thy peck measure at Boston, and take at least a *half bushel* view of things; so shalt thou be weighed in the balance and not be found wanting." Boston, I am sorry to say, did not "hop out of her peck measure" on Saturday, and was, in every musical respect, found wanting with a vengeance. To convey any other idea than that of an unmitigated failure, would be an injustice to the many able artists which Boston contains, and who did not, for some "peck-measure" reason, assist. There can be no doubt that, had the management been conducted in an able manner, there would have been no difficulty in drawing together a Congress of Artists that would have given to the event a national importance creditable not only to Boston but to America. The hundreds—I might almost say thousands—of citizen artists who abound in the Northern and Eastern States, and who remember and honor BEETHOVEN with tenderness and affection, would gladly have volunteered their assistance to add splendor to the occasion. It may be years before another opportunity occurs for so readily battering down the flimsy jealousies that too often keep artists apart. Very little management would have done this, and a splendid result would have been achieved. But the "peck measure" principle was too strong. Not an artist came from the adjacent cities, and, I suppose, as in Mr. SATTER'S case, no invitation was extended to them. If the musical resources of Boston were equal to the demands of a great Festival there would be less to object to; but this is not the fact, and what is still worse, the best of what can be furnished there was not secured. Not a solitary name was on the programme that is known outside the narrowest limits of the "peck measure" aforesaid. The Festival in short was nothing but an indifferent *soirée* characterized by mutilated instrumental music, and some praiseworthy but insufficient vocal effort.

The first necessity was a good interpretation of whatever work might be undertaken, and, above all, a conscientious regard to the author's text. I will show how the Bostonians interpreted this necessity. They played *three movements* of the ninth Symphony, thereby honoring BEETHOVEN with the intimation that the fourth movement was not worth playing. Every amateur knows that this sublime work is remarkable for massive vocal effects in the last or fourth movement. The introduction of these vocal effects is prepared by wonderful instrumentation in the three first movements, particularly for those instruments which nearest approach the human voice. In this way the vocal attributes of the Symphony increase with every bar in a perfectly natural manner, until at length they culminate and burst forth in a sublime choral "Praise of Joy" in the fourth movement. The Symphony was written expressly for this great effect, and was, in consequence, christened the "Choral Symphony." Imagine the barbarism of leaving out the very movement which justifies the name. I am aware that in the lager-bier gardens of Germany the three movements are very frequently played, the fourth being omitted for lack of a chorus. But this excuse cannot be pleaded by the Bostonians. They have a fine chorus. The more I try to account for this wanton mutilation of a great work, the more I am lost in surprise. With far less resources the entire ninth symphony was performed here three years ago by the Germania Society, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Why could it not be done now? Mr. ZERRAHN had an orchestra of 50 performers, and a chorus of 160 voices. Is Boston timid of its artists as well as its amateurs, or was it determined to perpetuate the joke of the play of "Hamlet" with the character of *Hamlet* omitted?

The three movements patronized by the Committee were taken in regular rotation, and were extremely well played, under Mr. ZERRAHN'S somewhat metronomic direction. The orchestra being numerically weak, however, the effects were necessarily thin (except the horn passages, which were thick enough.) Conceding that it was necessary to mutilate the Symphony, it would have been better, I think, to have changed the position of the movements, by placing the third between the first and second. The magnificent *Scherzo* would have made a more acceptable finale than the *Adagio*. By ending with a slow movement, everything that followed seemed to get slower and slower, and in fact everything did.

Mr. LONG, a lady who has a good and well-trained voice, but no dramatic style, sang the Grand Recitation and aria from "Fidelio," "To whet new and dreadful crime." This extremely difficult *morceau* has always been considered a test piece by all great singers, and requires something more than ordinary capacity. It was, I am bound to add, beyond Mrs. LONG'S powers. There was an orchestral accompaniment to this scene, but in the *next* piece, a Quartette from the same opera, the *piano only* was used. It was thought better to inflict another mutilation on BEETHOVEN than to exhaust the valuable energies of the instrumentalists. Mr. FIXIO, a very excellent violinist, played the Violin Concerto in an admirable manner, and succeeded in winning from the rapidly cooling audience a genuine round of applause. But even he expressed his dissatisfaction with plain BEETHOVEN by introducing a flashy cadenza. Then came the Hallelujah Chorus from the "Mount of Olives." Why this chorus was selected when a better could be found in the same oratorio, I am at a loss to imagine. The chorus was vigorously given, but there was a little uncertainty in the marching in of the parts. There are some splendid voices in the Boston Choral Societies; better than we have in New-York.

The last item in the programme was the *Fantasia* for piano, chorus and orchestra, entitled the "Praise of Harmony." The piano part was taken by Mr. C. C. PERKINS, the donor of the Statue, or rather the brass part of it. Mr. PERKINS is an amateur, a man of wealth, cultivation and private worth. He has studied music with true devotion, and has produced some quartettes, of which I am unable to speak. There can be no doubt that the presence of such a gentleman in any community is in the highest degree favorable to art, but his presence in the concert-room did not strike one as being equally advantageous. Mr. PERKINS is not a pianist fit for the concert-room, although he may be very acceptable in the parlor. I tried to detect one good point in his playing, but in vain. He is heavy, uncertain and expressionless. The latter defect alone is sufficient, for in this *Fantasia* expression is a *little* important. I should be more sparing in my remarks were I not informed on competent authority that Mr. PERKINS never played so well as on this night.

It is to be regretted that on an occasion like the present Mr. PERKINS should have desired to perform at all, for apart from considerations of capability the mere fact was apt to be ungenerously misconstrued. It would be a thousand pities that any gratitude to such a man should be cooled by criticism, and yet by appearing in the double capacity of patron and artist he exposed himself to that risk. How keenly the Bostonians are alive to the value of Mr. PERKINS as a citizen was testified in the genuine tumult of applause which greeted his entrance on the platform.

I have left much unsaid that might be said with perfect propriety; but in all probability have written more than will satisfy the good people here. I am sure, however, that I have not exaggerated the failure of the ceremonies attendant on the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Statue of BEETHOVEN, and I am sure also, that the musical community of Boston will indorse this assertion. The failure can be attributed to several causes, but to one in particular I must refer. Mr. PERKINS, the part donor of the Statue, has in reality had the entire conduct of the Festival. Trusting to his own infinence, and led away by a narrow estimate of the occasion, he has harmlessly enough placed the entire community in a ridiculous position. There were plenty here who knew that failure would result from the absurdly inefficient nature of the arrangements, but they naturally experienced a delicacy in remonstrating with a gentleman who *intended* to do good, however clumsily he set about it. Here, then, was the difficulty, Mr. PERKINS stood in the way, and no one liked to tell him of the fact. I feel no delicacy in doing so, for I confess that my respect for a patron that erects a statue to the honor of a man whose works he consents to mutilate, is by no means humbling. If the conduct of the Festival had been intrusted to competent hands, it would not have commenced with three movements of a Symphony, nor terminated with the cheapy strains of a piano.

☞ We don't realize what a blessing these cool mornings of March—the last lingering glances of Winter—are to us. The bracing air makes the blood circulate freely through the veins and lends a glow and ruddiness to the complexion which, for the matter of cosmetics, out-Phalons PHALON. The ladies look so bright and blooming as we meet them in our morning walk, that we have really been almost induced to believe them Goddesses of Spring come to scatter roses on the grave of the departed season. And as for the men—the young sprigs look *sprigger* than ever—the bucks forget for the nonce the miseries of tight boots and close-fitting garments, and march along with an unfashionably upright carriage and elastic step,

"As merry as a grig
And brisk as bottled ale."

Everything seems to feel the influence of the weather. Even the poor omnibus horses inhale the clear atmosphere as if it revived and enlivened them as much as the merciless goad which, from the same general cause, their drivers apply to their uncommiserated flanks with renewed energy and cruelty. The poor beasts have had a Crimean Winter of it; their ranks have been decimated; laboriously they have struggled over the ramparts of ice and snow which have obstructed their daily progress; Malakoffs and Bedans have been successively overcome only to bring them face to face with new battlements equally formidable. But at length "Sebastopol has fallen;" most of the fortifications have been leveled with the ground, and the prospects of peace in the shape of a general thaw are brightening with the sun every day. Meanwhile the enemy presents a determined front, but as long as he restricts his warfare to blowing gentle blasts on his Northern trumpets, which only serve to enliven us with their martial airs, we are content that everything should remain in *statu quo* until the preliminaries of the coming Spring are signed.

☞ The Board of Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting yesterday evening, at which the principal feature was a rather personal discussion in relation to certain removals and appointments in the Penitentiary, in which Governors DRAPER and DUENO sustained the principal parts.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ICEBERGS IN 43°.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE APPROACHING PEACE CONFERENCES IN PARIS

Speculations on their Probable Result.

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSALS TO THE GERMANIC DIET.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

Demolition of Fort Nicholas at Sebastopol.

COTTON STEADY.

BREADSTUFFS IN BETTER DEMAND.

Consols 90 1-2 a 90 3-4

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, 20th February, arrived at her dock about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, passenger, died on the 10th, on the voyage to Liverpool.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool, 9:05 morning of Monday, the 18th.

She brings no intelligence of the Pacific.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. [illegible] 20th February. On Sunday, 24th, in lat. [illegible] lon. 25° 45′, signalized ship *Anna Maria*, bound east.

On Wednesday, 27th, in lat. 46° 10′, long. 47° 11′, fell in with a large field of heavy ice, and was compelled to run 150 miles to the southward to clear it.

Passed a large number of heavy icebergs extending as far south as lat. 48° 30′, and west to lon. 51°.

At 11 o'clock P. M. Sunday, 2d, exchanged signals with steamship *Atlantic* in lat. 40° 40′, lon. 68°.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh* arrived in the Clyde on Friday, the 15th, in twelve days from New-York.

There is an entire absence of news, of any interest, excepting the following piece of "military intelligence."

The London *Times* says, under the head of military news:

"In addition to the 86th Regiment and a battalion of the Rifles which are about to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumored that almost every regiment now attached to the home stations has received private intimation that their services may be required in Canada; and such early notice has been given in order that the regiments destining, which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country."

The opening of the Conferences at Paris remains fixed for Saturday, the 23d February. Baron BRUNOW has already seen some of his friends, political as well as personal. Though still uncommunicative, he is reported to have said that RUSSIA is sincerely desirous of peace, but that if peace is not made without loss of time, if all be not over within three weeks or a month from the opening of the Conferences, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. COUNT CAVOUR, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conferences, arrived at Paris on the 15th, accompanied by a Secretary and two *attachés*. He alighted at the Hotel du Rhin, Place Vendôme. The persons who accompany him are the Marquis CENTURIONE, Secretary of Legation, Signor DE MARTIN, an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Piedmont, and the Marquis AUNARD DE CAVOUR, a diplomatic *attaché*, nephew of the Plenipotentiary. Count BUOL arrived early on Sunday morning, and has taken up his quarters at the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendôme. He is accompanied by Baron MEYENDORFF, M. DE KLETZL, Count CHOTEK, Secretary of Legation, and by M. BUHL and Baron WERNER, as secretaries. Lord CLARENDON arrived on Saturday, at midnight, and took up his quarters at the new Hotel du Louvre. Messrs. FANE, SPRING, RICE, VIVIAN, LESTER, of the Foreign Department, and PONSONBY, his private secretary, accompany him. CLARENDON, in company with Lord COWLEY, had a private interview with the Emperor, immediately on arrival. Count ORLOFF is reported to have just arrived, and ALI PACHA is alone wanting to make the Congress complete.

Letters from the Crimea are dated Feb. 9, and state that the Russians continued to fire heavily from Fort Constantine. It was said that 3,000 English were about to leave the Crimea for home, but a draft of 3,900 was

Duke Hamilton, to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Petrovna.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political, Personal and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS IN FRANCE TO CRY "VIVE LA LIBERTE."

I mentioned to you, some three weeks ago, that at the burial of DAVID D'ANGERS, a considerable number of young men, principally artists and students, made a demonstration somewhat political around the person of the aged poet BERANGER. The cries "*Vive Beranger!*" "*Vive la Liberté*" were heard by the police, and some arrests were made. M. GOUDCHAUX, editor of *L'Avenir*, was distinctly heard to cry, "*Vive la Liberté!*" and for this he was three days ago tried before one of the Paris Tribunals. In order that you may have some idea of the progress of liberal ideas under the Empire, I give you, in a condensed form, the judgment of the Court: I. "Inasmuch as any cry made in public, no matter what may be its isolated significations and its grammatical sense, may, however, be considered as a seditious cry if it appears from the circumstances that the one who uttered it designed to provoke disorder and to instigate a manifestation hostile to the Government; 2. Inasmuch as the cry of '*Vive la Liberté!*' may, more than any other, possess the character of a seditious cry, since it may be interpreted in the most diverse and culpable ways, according to the political doctrines and the passions of the one who professes it and in presence of whom he utters it; 3. Inasmuch as, proffered under these circumstances, the cry of '*Vive la Liberté!*' cannot be explained, as the prisoner urges, as an homage rendered to an individual, (BERANGER,) but rather as a seditious manifestation, sufficiently indicated, furthermore, by the antecedents of the prisoner;" the Court condemns GOUDCHAUX to three months' imprisonment and 200 francs fine.

A MANIA ON THE IMMORAL PRESS.

Justice in France, as everywhere else, has its paroxysms of virtuous indignation against violators of public morality. The Tribunal of Correctional Police has lately made a razzia on the press, which promised much and accomplished little. M. XAVIER DE MONTEPIN, author of a work in five volumes entitled *Les Filles de Plâtre*, "written with a moral view," CADOT, his publisher, and JACQUIN, the printer, were severely punished for the immoral allusions contained in the book. The quotations made in evidence of the immorality of the book in question are curious as giving an idea of what constitutes in France an "attack on public morals and good manners." But English types would not fear them.

The author received a verdict of three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine; his coadjutors less severe punishments.

Messrs. JOUVIN and VILLEMESSANT, editors of the *Figaro*, were also tried for an attack against the "public morals and good manners," and condemned each to one month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine. The offence on which this punishment was based was contained in an anecdote recounted of a certain lady, whose name was not mentioned, but in which "the foundation as well as the style contained an outrage on public morals."

Then M. COMMERSON, editor of the *Tintamarre*, was tried for an offence against public morals contained in the loose style of an article published in that journal; but the Court only reprimanded the editor, and condemned him to pay the costs.

So, for a month at least, we may calculate that the Paris press will be less equivocal in the form, if not in the sense, of its utterances.

A MAMMOTH BOOK.

A decree inserted in the Government journal orders the publication of "The Old French Poets," *at the expense of the Government*. The collection will comprise about forty volumes of 60,000 verses each. The first series will contain the national poems which recount the chivalric *souvenirs* of France and England, "associated in the imagination of our fathers as the exploits of our own time," that is to say, the cycle of CHARLEMAGNE and the cycle of ARTUS. It will be followed with the poems of antiquity, sacred and profane, shared between the remarkable episodes of the Bible and the most important epochs of Greek and Roman history, from HERCULES to ALEXANDER, and from CESAR to ATTILA. Then will follow the romances of adventures. The last will contain the satirical and allegorical poems, such as the "Romance of the Fox," and the "Romance of the Rose." A special series will be destined to the shorter poems, and another to the dramatic poems.

FINAL DECISION IN THE CASE OF MRS. RIDGWAY.

The Imperial Court has, within the last fortnight, been again occupied in hearing arguments in an appeal presented by the Duke DE VALMY and M. DE LEVY against a judgment of the Civil Tribunal declaring that Mrs. RIDGWAY, wife of an American gentleman, was a relative of the late Duchess DE PLAISANCE, and as such was entitled, as well as they, to share in the division of her property, amounting to about 2,500,000fr. The facts have already been published at length, but the following short sketch will show such persons as may not have borne them in mind the points of the case. The Duchess, it appeared, was the daughter of the late M. and Mme. DE MARBOIS, and the latter, whose name was ELIZABETH, was the daughter of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD, of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. RIDGWAY is the grand-daughter of THOMAS MOORE, son of the said WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD. The appeal was based principally on the allegation that the marriage of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD could not be legally proved, to the satisfaction of a French Court of Justice; that consequently THOMAS MOORE must be considered of illegitimate birth, and that therefore Mrs. RIDGWAY's claim to relationship to the Duchess through him could not stand. It was admitted that there was no formal registration by public authorities, such as are made in France, of the marriage of WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD; but a family Bible was produced, in which WM. MOORE had written that the said marriage took place in Pennsylvania on the 18th December, 1757, and that two children were born of it—THOMAS in January, 1759, and ELIZABETH in March, 1764. It was shown that WM. MOORE and SARAH LLOYD had always lived together and been considered as man and wife; that WASHINGTON himself, who was a friend of theirs, had so regarded them, and that they had executed deeds in that capacity; and it was stated that according to American and Protestant customs these circumstances must be considered proofs of lawful marriage; it was also shown that SARAH LLOYD, who was a Quakeress, had been expelled from the Quaker community partly for having been then too fond of dancing and of pleasure, and partly for having, contrary to the custom of Quakers, "allowed herself to be married by a priest." The Imperial Court yesterday decided that the Tribunal was right in its judgment, and it ordered the division of the late Duchess' property to be at once proceeded to.

Mrs. RIDGWAY thus falls sole heir to the Duchess of PLAISANCE on the maternal side, and is entitled to equal shares of her property with the two heirs on the paternal side, the Duke DE VALMY and M. DE LEVY. Mrs. RIDGWAY might also, if a French citizen, assume the title of Duchess DE PLAISANCE, but I learn that she will take no steps to secure this title. She already occupies, by her wealth, her beauty, and liberality, the position of a leader of society among the French and foreign aristocracy, and since she gained this position as an American citizen, she has no inducement to desire to change her nationality for the sake of inheriting the deceased Duchess' title.

MARRIAGES OF ROMANCE.

Mr. HOWARD, First Secretary of the British Legation in Paris, is about to lead to the altar the English beauty, Miss SMEAD. Mr. HOWARD's first wife was the celebrated Baltimore beauty, Miss MCTAVISH, so well known in the gay world of Paris, a few years ago. It was this Mrs. HOWARD, of Baltimore, who was so frequently confounded with the Mrs. HOWARD who lived many years with the present Emperor of France. Mr. HOWARD is a member of the distinguished family of that name in England, and is a man of some talent. His courage is commendable.

A French lady of great wealth, and fond of travel and adventure, was last Summer in a town on the borders of the Black Sea, which was surrounded by a detachment of French Zouaves. The lady was protected, under interesting circumstances, by a rough Zouave, for whom she at once formed an attachment. Upon the return of the Zouave's regiment, recently, to Paris, the lady sought out her soldier, bought a substitute to fill out his time, and, after putting him *à la mode*, furnished him with means to join him at the opera and amongst his friends. She appears perfectly satisfied with her bargain, and declares her Zouave to be the most amusing fellow in the world.

A CARGO OF "DEAD HEADS,"

(Not editors or reporters,) arrived in Paris a few days ago from Constantinople. M. SERRES, the learned Professor at the Garden of Plants, availing himself of the opportunity which the war in the East afforded of collecting a great variety of types of human heads, until now unrepresented in the museums of Europe, directed the persons in charge of the French Hospitals at Constantinople to make the desired collection and send it to him. These heads were preserved just as they were severed from the body by means of a new process discovered by Dr. ROLX, of Paris, a relative of the late distinguished Professor of that name. The process consists in placing around the dead matter—first, earth on which sulphuric acid has been poured, and with which flowers of sulphur have afterwards been mixed; and secondly, after the earth has been placed around the object to be preserved, in pouring over the earth a certain quantity of chloroform. The case must be in lead and hermetically sealed. I saw one of these heads, of an African type, which was in a perfect state of preservation, the same as at the moment of embalmment, three months ago, in the East. The only difference was a slight change in color.

But what is singular about this process is, that it is not only useful in preserving dead bodies in hermatically-sealed cases, but after remaining a certain time in this preparation, they resist the action of the atmosphere. The process is not only useful therefore for embalming purposes, but may be applied to the preservation of meats, for culinary purposes.

HORACE VERNET'S BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of being admitted to the studio of HORACE VERNET, a pleasure which I owed to an artist friend who had asked for me the privilege. I there saw the picture of the battle of the Alma, which the distinguished artist is in course of execution. In this picture the Prince NAPOLEON occupies the most prominent position. While he points with his sword in the direction of the enemy, he turns in his saddle to look back at one of his Aids who has just been struck by a ball, and is falling from his horse. The picture does not come up to some of the artist's previous efforts; but so long as the present dynasty shall remain, this will be one of the pictures *à la mode*.

BEAUVALLET ON RACHEL.

Another chapter of BEAUVALLET'S "Rachel and the New World" has appeared, but as it relates entirely to the voyage and the doings on shipboard, I do not send it to you.

PASKIEWITSCH AND THE POOR ACTRESS.

By the aid of two wafers, I send you the following bit of romance in the life of the deceased Marshal: Marshal PASKIEWITSCH, who has just died at Warsaw, allowed an annual pension of 200 roubles (800fr.) to an old female residing in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre. The origin of this liberality is rather curious. In 1814 this female, named ADELE P——, was a very pretty actress of 19, who performed the character of young girls at the Variétés. On the 15th of July of that year the foreign sovereigns who occupied Paris had a grand religious ceremony performed in the Place de la Concorde, by way of thanksgiving for the success of their arms. The sovereigns witnessed it from the balcony of the Hôtel de la Marine, and, as chief of the Holy Alliance, ALEXANDER of Russia occupied the seat of honor. Russian troops, 50,000 in number, surrounded the raised estrade which supported the altar where the Archimandrite officiated. The diversity of uniforms, the drums, the military bands, the salvos of artillery, the chanting of the clergy, and the presence of the sovereigns, formed a curious spectacle, to which the Parisians, and particularly the female portion of them, flocked, many of them designating the foreigners as "*nos amis, les ennemies.*" At the head of a guard of honor occupying the estrade was placed Major-General PASKIEWITSCH, and being fatigued by the length of the ceremony, he was amusing himself with looking through an opera-glass at the persons standing about. Suddenly he observed ADELE P——, whom he had noticed at the theatre, vainly endeavoring to get into the reserved inclosure. He immediately descended from the raised platform on which he had been standing and spoke a few words to an officer, and in a few minutes after the charming actress was well placed in the front row, and replied by a gracious smile to a wave of the hand of the General. Just after, the platform on which he had been a minute or two before standing gave way beneath the weight of the persons an it, and fell with a tremendous crash. A number of persons, among whom were several superior officers, were either killed or wounded. But for the appearance of the young *artiste*, General PASKIEWITSCH would probably have been among the sufferers. In the evening he paid a visit to ADELE P——, and gave her a handsome brilliant as a mark of gratitude for being the means of probably saving his life. He was also in a measure indebted to her for his advancement in life, and his fortune, for his adventure having come to the ears of ALEXANDER, that monarch was persuaded that a man favored in such a manner by his lucky star was predestined to great things, and he confided to him an important command. The stars continued to be propitious to the General, who owed to chance, more than to his talents, his rapid accession to honors and dignities. But a contrary fate attended ADELE P——, for while the General was rising in the world, the actress had been seized with illness, and was ultimately compelled to quit the theatre. She was deserted by those who had before smiled on her, and was at length reduced to great distress. A last gleam of hope remained to her. From her humble dwelling she wrote a letter to Marshal PASKIEWITSCH, reminding him of the above fact, which, she said, had perhaps long escaped his recollection. In a short time, she received a letter inclosing an order on a banker in Paris for 100 roubles, with a promise that a similar sum should be remitted to her every six months, and this promise was faithfully performed. The death of the Marshal might perhaps have again thrown her into distress, had she not preceded her benefactor to the tomb. She died suddenly a few months ago.

MALAKOFF.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Proposed Armistice—Distrust and Doubt.

From the London Morning Herald.

It seems to be now conceded that we are to have an armistice, and from that fact we may safely conclude that peace is determined on, as the advantages which will accrue to Russia from a cessation of hostilities are so great that no statesman could be blind enough or wicked enough to accede to such a measure if it be possible that hostilities are to be renewed.

These advantages consist of the following items:

1. A delay which will enable the armies of Mouravieff to be reinforced and supplied with *materiel* of war.

2. An opportunity of selling vast quantities of Russian produce for English gold, to assist her in carrying on the war.

3. Perhaps a facility of raising a loan upon the chance of peace.

4. An occasion for disturbing, if not breaking up, our alliance with France, and so isolating England in the councils of Europe.

5. A postponement of all military and naval operations to such a period as will render an advance upon Tiflis, the only true strategic point in Asia, difficult, if not impossible, from the setting in of the unhealthy season in the valleys of Mougrelia and Imeritia.

Surely, if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Russia, as if purposely to increase our own difficulties.

But if peace be made, for what, then, have we sacrificed 50,000 lives and 100 millions of money?

Was it for the purpose of securing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions! Surely not, for he is to forfeit his Danubian Principalities, which we may suppose will become, under our fostering care, like the last portion of his territory of which we assisted in despoiling him—Greece—a European nuisance—an anarchical nest of swindlers, pirates and brigands.

Surely, this example of our skill in organization is not one which wise men would wish to follow.

We could not have made the sacrifices alluded to, in order to secure the Sultan's independence; for all Europe, including Russia, is to interfere in regulating the internal arrangements of his empire.

The Christians, by the new improvements, are to have military service—which the great mass of them loathe—forced upon them, and are, in return, to have the *haratch* remitted, a tax which they willingly pay for the exemption they have hitherto enjoyed from an imposition which they are now desired to consider as a privilege.

The attempt to enforce these regulations may—nay, will—produce disturbances among all classes of Turkish subjects, which will render an occupation of the territory and coercion of the people necessary.

In the meantime peace will be declared, and Russia will be "invited" to assist in the *pacification* of the Turkish empire. We have no doubt that she will accept of the almost inevitable "*curb*" which must follow hard upon such proceedings, with the very greatest satisfaction.

By the treaty of the 9th of May, 1854, the Allied Powers are pledged to withdraw their troops from the Turkish dominions within forty-eight days after the signature of peace; but will the Austrians evacuate the Principalities, and leave the French at Maslak? Or, *vice versa*, will the French leave Constantinople while Coronini occupies Bucharest? We trow not, indeed.

But if we have not insured either the integrity or independence of the Turkish Empire, it will be said that we have got the *neutralization* of the Black Sea.

This certainly is a vast acquisition, if true; but how it is to exist while Nicolaieff remains intact, and the Sea of Azoff is not to be interfered with, it puzzles our poor brains to understand. Perhaps, however, it may mean that, as we have made Russia sink her ships, we should have a new Navarino for the Turkish, so as to start the two powers upon equal terms!

Russia, we are assured, laughs at the idea of giving up her claims to the Circassian coast; and as she has advanced, by the fall of Hsrat, five hundred miles—from the mouth of the Attruck, now navigated by her steamers—towards India, and is at this present moment *à cheval* on the high road of our commerce, from Trebizond to Tabriz—we do not see that she will have any great reason to complain of the proposed arrangements, and we willingly make a truce—to last until the anarchy of Turkey, occasioned by Western meddling, will render her interference in the character of a mediator, her favorite *beau role*, absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile, if a coolness should take place between the Western allies, and England, by Lord Palmerston's successful management, should be involved in an American war, the future disposal of the Sultan's dominions can be arranged between *the three empires*, and England's wishes or interests may receive but little attention at the hands of the Constantinople Congress.

Looking at all these complications, we cannot help thinking that a peace made at the present time will be very similar in its effects to the acquisition of Cabul by our troops in the Affghan war: of which event the great Duke is reported to have remarked—"As soon as you have got it, your difficulties will begin."

Let it not be said that the warnings we are giving are recent discoveries on our part, and that they come too late. Should the latter unfortunately prove to be the case, it is not our fault. As long ago as the 24th of May, 1854, nearly two years since, we anticipated that such a crisis as we now dread must come sooner or later, and although events have marched more slowly than we calculated on, still the very words we used then will require no alteration, although the period of their becoming applicable may occur in 1856, or be postponed till 1857. Those words were:—

"Towards the Spring of the year we much dread that disaffection will have advanced with giant strides within the Territories of the Sultan—that the approaching Summer will find the Turkish empire occupied by foreign troops, *to prevent anarchy*—200,000 Russians, 200,000 Austrians, and perhaps 150,000 French.

"To these we may add about 40,000 English bayonets, nearly isolated, and if the policy of the present Government be persisted in—totally distrusted by all parties."

Let Englishmen remember that the policy has been persisted in, and reflect whether these are not signs *that all these things are coming rapidly to a consummation.*

Denial of the Rumored Disagreement between France and England.

Paris (Feb. 17) Correspondence of the London Post.

Paris is full of gossip, which will no doubt lead to many false conclusions touching the views of the Governments of France and England. Every word and look of those who surround the Emperor is commented upon, and leads to speculations. I shall not repeat them; *but I must again record my sincere conviction that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James are united on all questions, and that the Emperor's decisions will be found perfectly in accordance with the assertions he has made*, viz.: that the peace shall be based upon such a treaty as will give Europe a secure and decided guarantee against the future aggression of Russia. Knowing the loyalty, frankness, and decision which has characterized the foreign policy of NAPOLEON III., we may be sure that, on this solemn occasion, the ruling mind, which has so happily directed the domestic and foreign affairs of France, will be found supporting the cause of Europe at the coming Congress. Those who entertain the slightest doubt on this subject, draw their conclusions and build their arguments on the imprudent eagerness for peace displayed by the French press, and the language of those whose words have not that weight, perhaps, which their elevated positions ought to command. Had they shown that dignified reserve which belongs to the great man who rules France, much of the pernicious gossip, which emanates from the lips of the enemies of the Empire, would have been received at its real value. It is asserted that France leans towards Austria and Prussia. Nothing can be more false. What has been the conduct of those two powers? The first has maintained a deceptive neutrality, and the second an ill-conceived hostility. The events of the war, and the appeal of the Emperor demanding Europe to declare "who is right and who is wrong," has brought them to seek for peace. The enemies of the alliance naturally seek to insinuate that France and England have diverging views about the terms of the Paris treaty. I repeat such speculations argue a knowledge of imprudent gossip rather than a just appreciation of the Emperor of the French. The envoys of France and England, obeying the inspirations of their respective Governments, will assume a firm attitude at the coming Congress; and if our enemies calculate on difficulties, they must turn to Russia and Austria to find them, and not to France and England, whose diplomacy moves side by side like those fleets and armies which, if again called upon to exercise their might, will demand from Russia augmented sacrifices in proportion to their augmented victories.

Russia's Expectations in the Conferences.

Vienna Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

Russia concedes the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund, but she desires the neutralization of the Isle of Heligoland, and wishes, in order to avoid their destruction, that the works on the north side of Sebastopol be considered as a land fort, the complete ruin of the south side of the city having removed all that affects its maritime character. As to Nicolaieff, Russia, it is said, does not expect that the suppression of this important dockyard (which can be devoted the more exclusively to merchant vessels, since it was at Sebastopol that the vessels heretofore were armed) will be insisted upon. Nicolaieff can no more be considered as belonging to the coast of the Black Sea than Rouen, in France, to that of the Ocean. Besides, the Consuls of the Maritime Powers would be able to insure a rigorous observance of the treaty.

ENGLAND.

British Ministerial View of the Anglo-American Difficulty—No Cause for War.

From the London Post.

The prospect of hostilities with America is not in itself serious; nor would so much be made of what there is if the public on both sides of the Atlantic would lay aside all petty anger and prejudice, and behave themselves to a calm and just review of the situation. Whatever feeling may at this moment exist between the two countries is due to misconception of the facts in some, and misrepresentation of them in others. *There is no casus belli.* There is nothing whatever that can for a moment justify two great Powers, like England and America, in having recourse to arms. Nations are bound by the same moral laws in respect of their quarrels as individuals. Many a cause for angry, and even menacing words may arise between two upright men, and yet nothing exist to justify them in proceeding to blows. Similarly, at the stage of civilization at which the nations of the West have now arrived, no cause of war can be admitted to be justifiable which does not stand upon a wrong committed or a right in danger, to such an extent as to leave no other means open for the vindication of the one or the defence of the other.

There is nothing in the American question which in the least answers these conditions. In the Russian aggression there was a tangible evil to which we could point as our justification for recourse to arms. We could point to a danger to universal liberty, to the peace of Europe, to the balance of power, to the faith of treaties, and to the honor of nations. But the attitude and temper of America are wholly without excuse. The case as between the two Governments is so ridiculously frivolous, that to suppose it possible to hang upon it an excuse for plunging into the wasting miseries of war is to assume Americans to be utterly void of all conscience of right, and all perception of their true interest. That they are not as a nation so void it is easy to believe; but it is also impossible not to see, that a people situated as they are, with a constitution so democratic in theory, so arbitrary in practice, without a preponderating conservative element, such as we possess in the House of Lords, or any principle of self-rectification, such as we have in the power of the Crown to dissolve Parliament—may without difficulty be lashed to madness by a few clever men, who find it their interest for the nonce to stimulate popular passion and raise a cry for war.

The more the American question is examined, the more it will be seen to be purely a matter of feeling. American dignity is wounded. Apologies have been made for the wrong inadvertently done. Such an apology, at any other time, would have been instantly accepted, and all would have gone on as before. But new elections being in prospect, and President PIERCE desiring a continuance of his chair, and those employed under him, the greater part of whom would be displaced by his removal, desiring his continuance also, they find it convenient to get up a cry against England, and to magnify the alleged offence to proportions which it would be inconsistent with their honor to tolerate, even after explanation, apology, and assurances of future circumspection. When this wicked attempt to create a quarrel was first made there was no prospect of peace with Russia. In the Eastern horizon everything looked dark and threatening. England was alive in every pulse with active preparation for the equipment of such an armament as, in the whole history of nations, the world has never seen. About the same time it was the fashion to magnify the resources and invincibility of Russia, and to infer thence the future embarrassment of England. This, doubtless, offered a good opportunity for a nation on the other side the globe to pick a quarrel with us about nothing. It was, doubtless, felt by some parties in America that we were so involved in the East that we were thoroughly defenceless and powerless in the West. No time then so propitious for taking down our national pride; for exercising a little pompous dictation; and for embarrassing, if possible, both our military and commercial proceedings. Any such embarrassment would be as much gain to Russia, and was sure to receive the support, even if it were not actually the creation of the strong Russian party in the State of New-York, who have on many occasions taken opportunity to sow the seeds of ill-feeling towards England. Again it has been the policy of the philo-Russian Party in America to inculcate a popular belief in the brittle nature of the alliance between this country and France. Anyone familiar with the most popular American papers is aware of this. The instigators of American irascibility doubtless drew a pretty picture of a rupture between the French and English Governments; of England compelled either to make a humiliating peace with Russia against the popular will, or else to carry it on without the aid of France, at a ruinous expenditure of men and money; and, putting all these circumstances together, conceived that we should be prepared to make any concessions, and consent to any terms demanded by the Government of the United States, rather than add to our troubles by provoking hostilities there also. But, alas! for these golden Yankee dreams! The French alliance was never stronger than at the present moment—the national self-respect was never higher—and, as if to make us strong beyond a shadow of doubt, there is a high probability that, in a very few months, we shall have a hundred thousand effective soldiers, a hundred ships of the line and frigates, and four hundred gun-boats, prepared to maintain the honor of England along the whole American seaboard, should that, unfortunately, turn out to be necessary.

Russia, by accepting the preliminary bases of peace, has given a totally new turn to affairs. This was not known to our American friends when the last dispatches left Washington. The tidings have reached there before this, and probably have done no little towards softening down the arrogant tone adopted a month ago. The attempt to precipitate that country into a war with England could not be more ill-timed for that country or more favorable for us than now. Our martial spirit is up, and we are more equal to a war with America than we have been at any time during this century. We have nothing, therefore, to fear.

But, with every means of going to war with that country, there is on the part of the English people a strong indisposition to do so. The people of England feel that the squabble is too contemptible. England can go to war for a principle, but not for a mere question of punctilio. Every overt act in that direction must come from Washington. We shall wait quiescent, giving our hot brother time to cool and think a little. If then passion triumph over reason, and our forbearance be misconstrued, we shall know very well how to act.

American Dispute.

(From the Press, Disraeli's Paper.)

Self-respect is the safest prevention against quarrelling. The man who is sure of his own position is the slowest to suspect another of any design to question it; and hence the art of avoiding altercations has generally been deemed one of the peculiar characteristics of a gentleman. When Mr. BLOUNDELL contradicted Major PENNENNIS on a point of fashionable gossip, how did the Major conduct himself? Did he endeavor to put down the impertinent blunderer? Did he even indulge in a sneer? Nothing of the kind. Few there present, we are told, could appreciate the melancholy politeness with which the veteran man of the world at once accepted Mr. BLOUNDELL's version of the anecdote, which he perfectly well knew to be wrong; and admitted with readiness that his memory must have played him false. This is a stroke of true satire, in which, by insinuating the worthlessness of the point in dispute, we ridicule the littleness of those who first thought it worth disputing. Never to seem afraid of being put upon, as the phrase goes—never to argue a question merely lest people should think you can't argue it—never to fight simply for fear the lookers on should think you a coward—these are some of the maxims on which all men of superior minds act, habitually and unconsciously; and it is this habit which gives to such man that air of repose and self-possession before which fools stand abashed and dandies are wild with envy.

Few men can have mingled, even in the slightest degree, in society, without noticing that one prominent feature in the character of a *parvenu* is his proneness to take offance. His angles are sharper, his corns are "more tender," than those of other people. There is really no knowing where to be safe with him. The moment you put your finger on him his bristles stand out like a hedgehog's. The best plan of course is to leave such a character alone. But unfortunately where nations, not individuals, are concerned, this cannot be done. Cool contempt is out of the question, and the bristles must be laid by the application of the national sawder.

Pulveris exiguii jactu compressa quiescunt.

At least we hope so. But we must take the opportunity of observing, at the same time, how foolish it is not to be very careful of provoking this irritation. When gentlemen meet a parvenu in the world they are scrupulously ceremonious to him; just as Mr. DISRAELI tells us the old nobility of Spain made a point of addressing a new-made grandee by the whole string of his titles, whereas they generally accosted one another by some familiar abbreviation. Such should be our conduct towards America. We should do our best to avoid impinging on their ramified irritability. It is senseless to provoke a man, whoever he may be, who has the power to be mischievous. And the unpleasant results of having done so, which we not long ago predicted, are already becoming apparent. The reinforcement of the West India squadron has not been without its effect. The augmentation of the American navy is in rapid progress. Brother Jonathan may subject himself to deserved ridicule by his excessive sensibility, and ignorance of the code of courtesy which governs older countries. He may show himself a parvenu to any extent, but for all that he is no fool and he is no coward. The man who wants to fight you in the streets because you push against him, may be a low fellow, but that will be no consolation if you go home with a black eye. Neither will it much mend the matter if you give him two in return. On the whole you will consider it a very disagreeable business, and wish devoutly you had never got into it.

We recommend these remarks to the consideration of our Premier. He should reflect that we can get very little glory out of a war with America. If this be best, and may reap considerable loss and discredit. We had best keep on good terms with these touchy gentlemen. We have not the slightest reason to be angry with them, and we ought if possible not to allow them the pleasure of being angry with us.

Proceedings in Parliament.

The House of Lords has again had under discussion the question of the Wensleydale peerage. Lords LYNDHURST and DERBY, the leaders of the party who deny the right of life peers to sit or vote in Parliament, have obtained further time to search for precedents in support of their views. Lord LYNDHURST has given notice of a resolution that neither the patent to Sir J. PARKE, nor the writ of summons issued in pursuance of it, could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament. Earl GRANVILLE stated that a steamer had been detached by the Government of India to suppress piracy in the Chinese waters. Earl GRANVILLE was not prepared to say when the papers relative to the fall of Kars could be laid before the House.

The Enlistment Affair in Parliament.

The London *Press*, of the 16th, which has the reputation of being the organ of DISRAELI, in alluding to the debate on the enlistment difficulty, says:

The discussion in the Commons last night, on the difference with America, produced an uneasy feeling, and was remarkable for the change in the tone and manner of Lord PALMERSTON, as contrasted with his address a week previously. Then he was spirited, sanguine, and confident in the goodness of his cause, and succeeded in carrying the House with him. Last night he was troubled and confused, and spoke with evident constraint. Mr. ROEBUCK showed that the dispute was really serious, and, so far as American documents could be relied on, he established a strong case against our authorities in America. The Government at Washington have demanded the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and two of our Consuls. The correspondence between the two Governments is proceeding, but there seems reason to apprehend that a diplomatic rupture will take place. Mr. DISRAELI spoke on the question with reserve, and helped the Government out of its difficulty by recommending Mr ROEBUCK to withdraw his motion for papers. It is singular to remark how exactly the predictions made when the Foreign Enlistment Bill was urged through the Legislature, more than a year ago, have been fulfilled by the results. One of the strongest objections to it was, that it would tend to embroil us with neutral States. The objection was overborne, and this caution it should have suggested was disregarded. The Foreign Legion has up to this time been not of the slightest service to us, though it has involved us in a serious difficulty with America, and has unfortunately placed us primarily in the wrong.

A Fugitive Slave in Liverpool.

Ship *Asterian*, Captain GAY, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. On overhauling the ship the customs searchers found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board, excepting the boatswain. A reward of $500 was offered at New-Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Bark *Proteus*, of Shelburne, N. S., Capt. HARDING, from Liverpool to Jamaica, with a general cargo, struck on the Blackwater bank, coast of Ireland, Feb. 12, and went to pieces; master and 11 men saved, and 1 drowned. The mate got adrift in a boat and has not since been heard of.

JOHN BRAHAM, the vocalist, is dead, at the age of 73. The Duke of NORFOLK is also dead. The decline and death was at one time the need of the Roman Catholic interest in England, but on the celebrated "Papal aggression" a few years since, he joined the Anglican Church.

JOHN SAVILLE, M. P., had committed suicide. His body was found on Hampstead Heath, near the Jack-Straw Castle Hotel. A bottle containing essential oil of bitter almonds, and a silver creamewer containing the same poison, were found beside him. He formerly possessed a large fortune, which he lost by recent speculations in mines and railways.

Lords CARDIGAN and LUCAN have each replied, in the London *Times*, to the allegations against them, founded on the report of the Crimea Commission.

Ship *Vanguard* had arrived at London with a cargo of rice, from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind direct from that island.

A company has been formed to work the Iron mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £900,000, in £5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade of Sheffield.

Hon. and Rev. MONTAGUE VILLIERS is the new Bishop of Carlisle. Archdeacon COURTENAY, of Middlesex, is appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

GEO. W. ENWARDS is appointed Governor of Lebeun.

FRANCE.

The Conferences—A Shade of Jealousy.

The Paris papers are duller than usual. They contain numerous dreary articles on the approaching Conference. The following paragraph, exhibiting as it does a suspicion of England's belief in the duration of the Anglo-French Alliance, is worthy of extract. The *Assemblée Nationale* says:

"If even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assured, it may be demanded in face of what danger are the formidable defensive works, now being constructed at Portsmouth, erected? Assuredly, the Russian squadron, now buried in the harbor of Sebastopol, was never a menace to this British coast, and the two remaining Russian squadrons, still afloat at Cronstadt and Helsingfors, have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defence and not in attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which is by no means probable,—notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment—could in no case expose the powerful squadron of Britain to be braved in port by the American Navy. It is in vain that we search for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth!"

The French Government has resolved upon the publication of a complete collection of the early poetry of France. An imperial decree to that effect has appeared in the *Moniteur*. From the report of M. FORTOUL, Minister of Public Instruction, upon which the measure is founded, it appears that the collection will extend to some forty volumes. Such a body of literature will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the age of CHARLEMAGNE are celebrated; the satirical poems, such as the *Roman de Renart*, and the allegorical, represented by the *Roman de la Rose*. Some historical poems relative to the crusaders, and to the life of JOAN OF ARC, by one of her cotemporaries, have been lately discovered in the Vatican.

AUSTRIA.

The Italian Amnesty.

Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian amnesty have transpired. It appears that, with few exceptions, the amnesty shall be general and unconditional; that it is to be made known individually to those whom it may concern, and not by Imperial decree. Those who choose to reënter and reassume their citizenship will be at once put into possession of their property. Those who do not return immediately may sell, and those who do neither, before the expiration of the present year, will be considered as dead, and their property handed over to their legal heirs, but it is not intended in any case to confiscate property to the Crown.

Austria's Proposals to the Germanic Diet.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the text of the declaration as to the peace propositions presented to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort by Austria, on the 7th of February. It is as follows:

"Conformably to the orders of his Court, the Imperial Envoy, President of the Diet, has the honor to lay before the High Assembly copies of a dispatch addressed by the Imperial Cabinet, under date of the 16th of December last, to the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg, Count ESTERHAZY; and of a document from Count NESSELRODE, Chancellor of Russia, dated the 16th January, and addressed to Count ESTERHAZY.

The High Diet will be convinced by these documents that the Imperial Court, after coming to an understanding with the Government of France and England on the preliminaries of a peace, which the three above-mentioned Powers deemed conformable to the object of their alliance and to the general interest of Europe, seriously recommended the acceptance of those conditions by the Court of St. Petersburg, and that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, actuated by the desire to restore to the world and to his Empire the blessings of peace, resolved to adhere without reserve to the Austrian propositions.

The Imperial Envoy has moreover received the order to present a copy of a protocol, signed at Vienna on the 1st February, enregistering that the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have paraphed the text of the above-mentioned preliminaries, and that at the same time they notified the intention of their Courts to nominate plenipotentiaries to meet at Paris within three weeks at latest, to proceed to the formal conclusion of a preliminary Convention, to the negotiation of an armistice, and to the opening of definitive negotiations for peace.

It is a lively satisfaction for the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to have it in his power to express, in the midst of the Governments of Germany, the hope that the moment is not far off when the unhappy complications of the last few years are about to receive a pacific solution. His Majesty is convinced beforehand that the high confederates will fully share his sentiments. If a guarantee in this respect were necessary, the fact would suffice for the Imperial Court that the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the august friend and ally of the Emperor, has employed all his influence to bring Russia to a conciliatory decision, and that the language which the other Courts of Germany employed at St. Petersburg contributed towards the same end.

Hailed with joy in every part of Europe, the return of peace—let the Imperial Government be allowed to put faith in it—will be welcomed with particular satisfaction by the High Diet, in consideration of the importance which the conditions destined to form the tenor of the treaty of peace will have for the political and commercial interests of the whole of Germany.

Those conditions are essentially the same as those already approved by the Confederation in general by previous resolutions, and which it declared its wish to adopt more particularly, and to maintain the first two in the point of view of German interests. If the bases for the maintenance of which the Confederation thus pronounced itself have now received a more complete development, the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, whose deliberation could only produce a programme of a moderate peace, had a double object in view—to prevent in the most efficacious manner the return of the disastrous troubles, which the world now desires to see terminate, and by a sufficiently precise draught of the preliminaries, to make sure of a stronger guarantee for the re-establishment of a definitive agreement. The high Government of the Confederation will recognize that the guarantees which the future peace must bring will not be the less precious, especially for Germany, by the development given to these points.

On the other hand, they will not disown that the said Powers, faithful to the principles the collective recognition of which constitutes the bond of their alliance, have conscientiously excluded any proposition which would not be fully justified by an incontestable European right, and which, for that very reason, would not be of a nature to be accepted with honor by each of the great Powers which divide between them, in the first rank, the responsibility of peace and of the prosperity of Europe.

The Imperial Court entertains the firm conviction that this spirit of moderation and solicitude for the general welfare of nations will also prevail at the Conferences which will shortly open, and that, consequently, the right expressly reserved in the fifth point for the belligerent Powers to propose, in addition to the four points of guarantee, new conditions in a European interest, will not be exercised in a sense which might have the effect of again compromising the work of peace so happily commenced.

As a member of the Confederation, the Imperial Court hopes that the High Assembly will see in the present communication a motive for declaring before Europe that the whole of Germany, united with Austria, accepts, and is resolved to maintain, the bases upon which the approaching conferences are to erect and consolidate a general peace."

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Demolition of Fort Nicholas, at Sebastopol

NEW-YORK CITY.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate into the affairs at Castle Garden met pursuant to adjournment in the Chambers of the Board at 2 o'clock, Chairman, Jacob L. Smith; Councilmen Cooper, McDonnell and Van Riper.

Annie Fenton, was the first witness examined. He was asked by the Chairman to state what his opinion regarding Castle Garden as emigrant landing depot was, in regard to the principle of forwarding passengers to the interior of the country. A. I consider that a separate landing place for passengers is essential for their protection.

Q.—Do you know how the prices they charge at Castle Garden? A.—I did know, but I don't now.

Q.—Do you know whether the Commissioners or employees at Castle Garden charge twenty per cent. on passengers? A.—I believe they do; at least they charge the railroads and steamboats that amount.

Q.—Do you recollect of any case where a German sent his wife would not be sent from Castle Garden because they had not money enough, and you sent them and they had money left? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you give orders to your head book-keeper not to receive any ticket when too much profit was charged thereon? A.—I have given such an order.

Q.—Did it make any difference whether that ticket came from a company or a runner? A.—No.

Q.—Were you in Albany in the Winter of 1854, when the new emigrant bill passed? A.—I was there when it was agitated.

Q.—Do you know what Commissioners were there? A.—I only remember seeing Capt. Crabtree and Mr. Develin, who acted as council for the commission.

Q.—Do you know of any meetings at the Astor House, at which one or more of the commissioners and some railroad men were present? A.—I attended such meetings.

Q.—What took place at these meetings? It was merely a discussion as to the propriety of using Castle Garden as a landing depot, and the best means of carrying it out.

Q.—Do you know that the Commissioners charge 20 per cent. more than you charge on your line? A.—The Commissioners do not make the charge, but the people at the Garden do. The railroad companies make a fixed charge and allow the Garden 20 per cent. for each passenger; I do not know what they charge at Castle Garden, as I do not receive the money there.

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with the manner in which business is done in Castle Garden? A.—I did know at the commencement.

Q.—(By Councilman Cooper.)—Do you know whether the emigrant is better protected at Castle Garden than when they were landed promiscuously about our wharves? A.—I certainly do.

Some discussion here arose between the Chairman and Councilman Cooper as to the propriety of this question, as they only met to investigate the present management. Mr. Cooper insisted that it was the duty of the Committee to find out the truth, and repeated the question in the following form:

Q.—Are you well acquainted with the forwarding business? A.—I have been in it thirty years.

Q.—Are you aware of your own knowledge whether the emigrant is better protected than he would be out of it? A.—Of my own knowledge I can say that facilities and advantages are afforded them there which they never could secure out of it.

Q.—To whom is this 20 per cent. paid? A.—I do not know; it is retained in the Garden.

Q.—Had the People's Line at any time an office in Castle Garden? A.—No.

Q.—By whom were the tickets sold? A.—By the chief clerk there, Capt. Cruttenden.

Q.—Would you have an office there next Summer if the business was carried on there as formerly? A.—I have no such anticipation.

Q.—Do the passengers lose by this 20 per cent.? A.—No.

Q.—Has Thurlow Weed anything to do with Castle Garden? A.—I do not know whether he has any pecuniary interest, but I saw him with some of the railroad men and the Commissioners of Emigration; I then saw him at several meetings at the Astor House.

Q.—Has any raising of the fare taken place by railroad people since the opening of Castle Garden? A.—The fare was raised one dollar from New-York to Buffalo. The tickets for those two routes are sold at Castle Garden.

Mr. Newton added, upon the close of his evidence, that he never had, has not, nor expects to have any interest in the Castle Garden organization. Mr. Newton further said that without such an establishment as Castle Garden it was out of the power of legislation to protect the emigrant, as an amount of infamy, pillage and villainy towards the emigrant existed before its opening beyond credence. He also said that within the space of ten days, a few years ago, he knew emigrants to be robbed to the extent of over $50,000. He would rather have his boats laid up than be a participant in the robbery practiced upon the emigrant. The Garden was opened against his interest.

E. Hahn, being duly sworn, testified: I am a clerk; I was engaged last in Castle Garden as Assistant weigh-master; I know of cases where persons applied for tickets at Castle Garden, and would not get them because they had not money enough; one of the cases was that of a man who was refused a passage to Cincinnati for less than $8 25; I afterwards got him a passage at Mr. Newton's office for $6; the regular fare is $7; I was about four months in Castle Garden, and left because I got tired of it; I think there is no difference between the protection afforded the emigrant at Castle Garden and that afforded by their landing at our public piers; I know of one case where an emigrant complained of having been robbed of a number of guns at Castle Garden; there was no misunderstanding between the Commissioners and myself when I left Castle Garden; I was four years in the employ of Mr. Newton; I never knew an emigrant to be robbed on his dock; I have known passengers to come direct from the ship, and he sent by my line without delay; passengers who do not travel into the interior are allowed to go in and out for a week; I knew of the man named Robert Walker who is allowed to go into Castle Garden to solicit passengers for his boarding-house; I do not know whether he pays for that privilege; there is a refreshment-stand kept there; I suppose it is kept by the Commissioners; there are some persons employed at Castle Garden who are paid by Mr. Conklin, who is the lessee; I don't remember having seen any sick persons there; there was one Commissioner (Mr. Kennedy) constantly there; he was there when I got down in the morning at seven, and he was there when I left at six in the evening; I have seen emigrants pay English crown pieces at the bread stand, which are current among brokers for $1 20, but for which they were only allowed $1 12; this practice was also carried on by the Cashier's office, but more extensively as regards half-crowns, shillings and Prussian thalers; those who have no money are turned out of Castle Garden at the expiration of a week; the emigrants make the Battery a thoroughfare after they are allowed outside the gate; they invariably charge more for the transportation of baggage at the Garden than the various railroad companies; for instance, Mr. Newton charges 20 cents per 100 pounds to Albany, whereas 25 cents is charged at Castle Garden; 40 per 100 pounds is the railroad charge by the railroad companies; they charge $3 at Castle Garden; there were runners employed in Castle Garden; two of them are still there, their names are Charles Schütte, and Philip Staats.

Dennis Tracy was next sworn and examined—I am a policeman; I have been stationed at Castle Garden; I consider the institution a good one if properly carried out; as a general thing the emigrant who is going West is well treated, but those who are not going to travel are unceremoniously turned out; I don't see any difference between the present system and that of the course pursued by the runners; I was once called upon by a man named Robert Murray to arrest a woman for a slight offence; he afterwards ordered me to release her, which he had no power to do; it is by intimidation on the part of the employee at Castle Garden, particularly Murray, that the emigrants submit to the ordeal they are obliged to pass through; I knew the ship *William Nelson* to be kept in the stream, with the passengers on board, without food, fire or bedding, for three days and nights, when the passengers of other ships that arrived later, but had more desirable passengers, were discharged; the passengers sleep on the benches; they are not fit places to sleep; the only carman allowed to remove the luggage from Castle Garden is William Conklin, who is brother to the lessee; the Commissioners and I are on friendly terms; I never had a high opinion of Mr. Kennedy, because I do not consider him adequate to perform the duties he undertakes; I have known the passengers' baggage to be locked up on Saturday, and they not be able to get near it till the following Monday, either to procure money, provisions, or a change of clothes; I do not think it is as much the fault of the Commissioners as the present manager; I knew of instances where passengers were robbed of part of their effects; in one case I knew of a man who had three dozen of shirts stolen from him; I have known persons who had money, to be kept in the Garden for three weeks; I knew Mr. Murray to turn out a woman and three young children on a Saturday night, who had been there but a few days; she was just after washing her children's clothes, and had them drying at the time; Mr. Murray, I think, had not the sanction of the Commissioners to act so cruelly.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday next.

The Trinity Church Controversy—Value of the Property.

The controversy in regard to the value of the property held by the Corporation of Trinity Church in this City, that has been for a long time carried on between Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, the Rector of Trinity, on the one side, and on the other by the editors of the *Protestant Churchman*, (Revs. Drs. TYNG, ANTHON, and CANFIELD,) has been recently switched off from its old and long beaten track, and the prominent opponent of the venerable rector is now Judge WILLIAM JAY. Dr. BERRIAN's pamphlet, entitled, *Facts against Fancy*, in which he makes statements of the value of all the property which now yields an income to the Corporation, has called forth a long reply from Judge JAY, in which he presents a great array of rebutting statistics.

From the Rector's pamphlet it appears that the yearly income from the Church property is not quite $70,000. Judge JAY replies, that although this was the actual amount due and accruing during the past year, yet to say that this is the largest total of the general annual receipts, will greatly mislead the public as to the intrinsic worth of the property involved.

He says, that from more than half the lots only nominal rents are now received in consequence of the remote periods of the giving of the leases, during which property was far lower in value than at present.

The Lispenard lease, comprising nearly one hundred lots, yields now a yearly rent of only $8 from each lot, whereas in six years from this date, or in 1862, when the lease will expire the rents will be immediately increased a *thousand fold*. Another lease of nearly four hundred lots, also given when property was very low, stipulated to run for ninety-nine years, yields but three quarters of a dollar annually on each lot. This lease will terminate in 1866, and the income from the lots now covered by it will be increased in a ratio no less than that of the new valuation of the Lispenard property. He says that "one lot on Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, gives one *pepper-corn* annually, and another in Murray-street supplies the corporation with the *same quantity of condiment yearly*." He remarks of the new valuations soon to be put upon these lots, that "the pepper-corns will be exchanged for thousands of dollars."

The whole property in the possession of the Corporation comprises about one thousand lots, which are worth, according to the calculation of Dr. BERRIAN, nearly $10,000,000. Dr. TYNG says that, even according to this estimate, there is no ecclesiastical corporation in England which has so much wealth in its treasury, and he questions whether any similar church organization in the world possesses so great an amount of moneyed means.

It is interesting to read in the *Protestant Churchman*, that the controversy, which has been so long waging, is *only just begun*.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

NEW-YORK, No. 351 Broadway,
Tuesday, 12 M., March 4, 1856.

Judge Livingston in the Chair.

GUANO.

In June last, resolutions were adopted by the Farmers' Club, recommending to all Agricultural Societies to ask our Government to take possession of certain uninhabited and unclaimed islands in the Pacific, valuable from their enormous deposits of guano, which had been first discovered by American citizens.

It is now proposed that all Agricultural Societies unite in a petition to the Government to take possession of *all other* islands which have been or may be discovered by American whalers or other Americans, for the benefit of the United States. And that this shall only apply to islands uninhabited and entirely out of the jurisdiction of any other nation.

Interesting extracts were read from the *Journal de la Societe Imperiale et Centrale d' Horticulture*, Nov. 3 and 4, 1855. The last of these had relation to the origin of the cherry. Mr. PELL then read a paper on stock, selecting for his subject—"Sheep." He spoke of their great value on account chiefly of the fleece; their flesh is affected by their food. He alluded to the diseases of the animal and the most approved form of treatment. If well kept, a flock will average four pound of clean wool to the fleece, worth thirty cents per pound, and will each coat to keep a year about seventy-five cents. The profit of raising sheep is about twenty-two per cent. of the capital invested, including the expense of keeping. Where sheep husbandry is conducted on any extensive scale, the sheep are divided into old sheep, two years old, and breeding and young sheep. The former are put upon the elevated and exposed pastures, and the latter on those that are fertile and sheltered. With all the grasses that do not decline from age, the more sheep you keep the more you may keep, and the more corn you will reap when such lands are ploughed.

Mr. ROBINSON denounced a bare-bellied, bare-legged set of sheep that could climb better than any goat; regular Shanghae sheep, a Chinese breed of "miniature little brutes," introduced by Capt. SMITH, of Connecticut. They were prolific, but so are many other useless Chinese animals, to say nothing of the Chinese potato. He would call attention to a new patent invention, to prevent omnibus horses from falling on the Knss Pavement. It is a sort of crane, that when the horse gives way, suspends him. A very small string will support a horse at the moment he is in danger of falling. The Consolidated Stage Company have indorsed the quality of the contrivance.

Mr. CARTER, of Brooklyn, was anxious to hear more about sheep, and made sundry observations as to their management.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR PREPARING FIBROUS PLANTS.

MON. JEAN BLANC, of New-Orleans, made a very interesting exhibition of fibres prepared from the stalks of some thirty kinds of wild and cultivated plants. The plants were shown in different stages of manufacture, some of them having parts of the whole plant at one end, and the beautiful flax at the other. Among others were the following plants: Cotton stalk, wild indigo asclepias, (milk-weed,) bolly-hock, mallow, marsh-mallow, nettle, wild cane four or hreame, althea, black mulbery, white mulberry, morus multicaulus, Otaheitan mulberry, yellow willow, manita, okra, passion-flower stalks, kentucky or ordinary hemp, flax, sugar-cane, grape vine, and eight or ten others, including several of the most common weeds and such as are in many parts of the country considered a nuisance.

The ball-prepared specimens showed conclusively that a good and strong fibre can be made from all these plants. How fine these may be made, or how well they may be adapted to fine fabrics is, perhaps, an open question. Some of them, if not all, are undoubtedly fitted to paper manufacture. A piece of rope made from the okra stalk showed to good advantage

We copy from the Letters Patent, dated Oct. 9, 1855, the following description of the process:

In my process I cut the plants in August or September, close to the ground, and sink a pit *in the field where the plants grow*, from six inches to two feet deep, throwing the earth outside, forming an embankment around the pit. I then commence in the centre of the pit, and set the plants in a perpendicular position with their buts downwards (and *as soon as the plants are cut*, before they have time to die, and while they are still green and alive) and continue to set up around the same, keeping them as near perpendicular as I can, and pressing them closely together until I have filled the pit with the plants or the sprouts of the trees which I cut when young and tender.

I then commence covering the sides of the same with leaves or straw, so as to surround it perfectly; then I commence throwing the earth against the sides on the leaves or straw, making it several inches thick, until the whole is encased in a wall of earth as high as the tops of the plants, leaving the top of the stack or pile uncovered. The reason for my doing so is, that by excluding the surrounding current of the atmosphere and the heat of the sun from the plants, I cause the gas contained in the natural state of the plants to be evolved by degrees, or slowly, and as it is carried off at the top of the plants, the moisture of the earth rises up and through the plants, and destroys the gluttnous particles thereof, and causes the fibre to separate from the woody substance, preserving its strength and elasticity, and changing the color to a light yellow. After I have prepared my pit or stack, which may be of any size that the quantity to preserve may indicate, I let it remain in this state from eight to fifteen days, when generally the process will be sufficient; this may be known by taking from the stack at different points and trying it,—if the bark will separate easily from the woody substance, and a light moisty appearence is visible, then it is time to break up the pit and spread it on the ground to dry.

When the plant is dry, which will be in from five to ten days, the woody portion is separated by passing the plants through any ordinary rollers or beaters, or by horses treading on them. By this process I get the fibre from the wood, and have all its strength and elasticity preserved, and am now able to manage it without having such great quantities to handle. Several of the fibres of the finest qualities will be perfectly prepared by this process for manufacturing. The coarser fibres can be waterrotted for a few days, say six to eight, when they can be fitted for market or manufacturing by the common process of breaking, scutching and hackling flax or hemp.

I do not claim burying the plant in dirt, sand or mud, as described in the "India process" found in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1854, page 174—nor do I claim simply setting the plants on the end with the buts down, as described in the *Southern Cultivator*.

The CHAIRMAN said if the fibres of the cotton stalk were found available in the making of good linen, it would prove a discovery of incalculable value. The specimens of fibre submitted by Mr. BLANC attracted the liveliest and warmest admiration.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. LAWTON, in which the Society expressed a very deep interest in the value of the discovery.

Mr. WARING thought it of sufficient importance for reference to a Committee, which seemed to be the opinion of the meeting.

Mr. ROBINSON asked why could not common Flax be prepared by JEAN BLANC's method, rather than by our old-fashioned water-rotting.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. LAWTON, Mr. GEISENHAINER and Mr. WARING.

A watermelon from Nicaragua, picked sixteen days ago, was exhibited. It was very heavy for its size, and the taste unusually delicious. This indicates that we may yet have delicious melons the year round, by importing them from the "Walker Kingdom" during the few months we do not grow them here.

☞ The house No. 478 Broadway, formerly and late the residence of Dr. CHEESEMAN, has been converted into a Dry Goods and Silk establishment.

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will receive his friends at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall to-day.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Examinations Continued.

There is no entertainment so rich and none which we come from feeling so much profited, as the examinations, exhibitions, receptions of the Common Schools. The sight is generally pleasing, but when we note the difference that marks some from others, the intelligent faces of some, the stolid look of others, the hopeful features of some and the scowling, cheerless countenances of others, the careful clothing of some and the rags of others, the sight becomes painful and sad. We asked a lad whom we met yesterday, if the boy who stood next to him in the class was a good scholar; he said "Yes! so good a scholar as any in the class, but his folks are very poor, and he can't dress very well, and he does not like to answer often when he can, because he don't want to be looked at. But I guess he'll go to the Free Academy this year, and if he does he'll turn out first-rate."

We turned into the Rivington-street School No. 4, yesterday, where the three Superintendents, most of the local Board and a host of visitors were found testing the qualities of the classes in the departments over which Mr. DEMILT, Miss CATHARINE WHITE and Miss EMILY A. WHITE severally preside. Now this is one of the best Schools in the City; but we suppose that if it had been only a "middling" one we should have felt very much the same emotions. For after all, we have scarcely a dozen Schools in the City of which we may not properly feel proud, and to which our children may not with great profit be committed. At least, in all of the superior Schools, there is sure to be upon Examination Day a good deal that will engage the sympathy of visitors and inspire them with a fresh love for these people's Colleges. The order strikes all visitors. The silence preserved through so many hours, the absence of restlessness or fidgeting, is wonderful. The movements of the classes are all made to the music of the piano. If a manœuvre is to be executed that would make a noise, some wee bit of a lass steps to the piano, and playing a waltz the noise is unheeded. If a class is brought from one to another part of the grand hall, Mr. NASH strikes the key and the whole school in chorus sing a song, while the class, keeping time, moves into place. The examinations may prove tedious to those who do do not follow the questions carefully; but no parent who has a child in a class can suffer any such feeling, certainly.

Once more, then, we beg our readers to look in upon their Public Schools. The Superintendents are not one-fourth through their programme, and an inquiry of almost any child at their table, or in the street, will post them as to the ones next to be visited. It does parent and scholar, teacher, and the public good.

The boys of No. 4 were found in excellent condition. In mental arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, and on the Constitution of the United States, they answered promptly and well.

The girls read and sung excellently. Their drawing was highly commended. The Primaries were marvelously well up.

No. 14, (Twenty-first Ward,) in Twenty-seventh-street, was visited on Wednesday last. This edifice is the last of the large buildings erected by the Public School Society, and is a substantial and comfortable house, only lacking suitable recitation rooms. The Primary School, under the care of Miss KATE MYERS, Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance of 394 girls and boys. The class for promotion was well advanced and unusually numerous. The order and tone of the school were satisfactory.

The Girls' Grammar School is taught by Miss C. F. WHITING, Principal, with seven assistants. The attendance was 235. There was less of routine observable than usual. The specimens of drawing, penmanship, composition and needlework were very meritorious—especially the needlework. Mr. CURTIS distributed a large number of six months' certificates. The visitors were more numerous than in any school yet examined.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of LAFAYETTE OLNEY, Principal, and six assistants, had an attendance of 276 present. The examinations were thorough, and the classes sustained themselves well. The examiners complained of the want of voice in some of the classes when on the stand. The geography taught by the practical method of drawing on the black board, was a fine exercise. The specimens of pen and pencil maps on the walls of the room, were unusually excellent.

Thursday was spent in the large Eleventh Ward School, (Number 22,) in Stanton-street, corner of Sheriff. The Primary Department, of 306 boys and girls, under the care of Miss H. J. NICHOLSON, with six assistants, was found in excellent condition, with but a small number in the class designed for promotion, owing to the fact that a number of advanced pupils were promoted about three months since. The class-rooms and accommodations generally are beneath criticism in this Department. The teachers are deserving of much credit for their success in sustaining the character of their School under the circumstances.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss FRANCES J. MURRAY, Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance of 240 girls present. The reading was very fine, and the grammar and algebra exercises were carried further than usual. No less than eight of the pupils of this school have been appointed teachers during the past year. The crowning performance was the recitation of a class in book-keeping which is not in the regular course of studies. The promptness and intelligence of the young ladies in the duties of this supposed-to-be unfeminine branch of study surprised the school officers and business men present. It will be recollected that the suggestion was thrown out in the TIMES some time since, that book-keeping ought to be introduced as a part of the regular course of studies in the girls' grammar and evening schools. This class in No. 22 is the first fruit of that suggestion. In the Evening Schools a single similar example presents itself in the Sixteenth Ward. Miss SARAH STUART, Principal of the Girls' School, held in No. 45, has taken lessons and commenced teaching quite successfully simple accounts and the rudiments of book-keeping in her school.

The specimens of fine needlework, in crewels especially, were of unusual excellence. MARIA HOLL for a beautiful piece of needlework, entitled "The Declaration of Independence," and SUSAN DOYLE for an excellent composition, distinguished themselves. ANNA WHITE and CORNELIA HOWE sang a duett with much grace and spirit. Miss C. GARVIE gave a fine reading that was much applauded. The school never stood at a higher grade than at present; the premises are very comfortable and the classrooms tolerable. The Boys' Grammar School, SENECA DURAND, Principal, with six assistants, had an attendance of 280 boys, in excellent order. The singing taught by the Principal was much commended. The classes in geography, reading, grammar, arithmetic, and algebra, were generally of a higher grade than at the last examination.

School Officers.

The following are the officers of the Wards in which the above named schools are located. They have not been published before:

OF THE ELEVENTH WARD:

Commissioners—Dr. J. Miller, George White.
Inspectors.—James H. Brennan, Jamse R. Sparrow.
Trustees.—Alderman Steers, John Mason, Dennis Garrison, John Anderson, Jr., William Cummings, John Pickford, Charles Feeley, Samuel D. Acker.

The School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward are

Commissioners—John Davenport, Layfayette Ranney.
Inspectors—Lewis S. Thomas, Elias H. Herrick.
Trustees—H. M. Schieffelin, Wm. P. Lee, Jasper Corning, John Stephenson, R. Stansbury, R. Kelley, B. B. Atterbury.

Of the Thirteenth Ward:

Commissioners—Andrew J. Case, Stephen Brooks.
Inspectors—Sandy Higgioe, Thomas Yonng.
Trustees—George W. Thurber, Jonathan L. Scofield, John Marrener, William Fick, Alonzo G. Reynolds, Wm. H. Romaine, Henry Bauscher, W. W. Young.

☞ The Normal School for training teachers is fast filling up. Its session will commence as soon as 100 females and 50 males are registered.

☞ Old No. 7, in the Tenth Ward had a reception on Friday. The girls here have got a piano on their own responsibility, and on the 2d of April they are to have a concert to get the funds to pay for it with.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS—ESCAPE FROM THE CELLS.

Some members of the Eighteenth Ward Police arrested on Monday evening a number of pickpockets, who were plying their profession at the expense of the audience who had assembled at the Academy of Music to hear Hon. Edward Everett's lecture. On being taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, the prisoners gave their names as James Moren, John T. Littlejohn, John Jones, William Quinn, James Foley, and James Williams. They were all locked up in the cells attached to the Station-house. During the night all the rascals, with the exception of Foley and Williams, managed to make their escape by breaking a hole through the wall of their cell. Foley and Williams, who were in a cell by themselves, were found safe. They were brought before Justice FLANDREAU, and committed for examination. No traces have been discovered of their companions.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAM-STREET.

The jewelry store of Adam Balk was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of about $700 worth of watches, rings, &c. No clue to the robber or stolen property has been found. A young man named Wm. Bachue was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. He was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Thos. Squire and John March were yesterday arrested by the Fourth Ward Police and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with passing two counterfeit $1 bills on the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They were committed for trial.

YOUTH STEALING.

James Garrett, James Doyle and Wm. H. Marks were, on Monday night, detected in the dwelling of Mr. James Kimball, No. 9 Monroe-street, which they had entered by forcing open the rear basement door with a "jemmy." Articles valued at $400, which they had stolen from the house, were found in their possession. Mr. Kimball called in officer Burch, of the Sixth Ward, and the prisoners were secured and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them to prison for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 877, 886, 888, 902, 841 899, 987, 929, 937, 940, 28, 34, 21, 15, 16, 421, 876, 945, 946, 947, 940, 931, 958 to 978.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 248, 258, 38, 204, 100, 209, 363, 364, 128, 104. 323, 329, 87, 343, 344.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 81, 142, 192, 208, 209, 216.

More Bogus Enlistments.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday morning Officer De Angeles, one of the *attachés* of Abm. T. Hilyer, United States Marshal, arrested William O'Brien for a violation of the much-talked-of Neutrality Law of the United States of America. The alleged offence is said to consist in the enlistment of twenty recruits in Philadelphia, and the dispatching of them by the steamer which left the Port of New-York, to join the army of Gen. Walker. O'Brien is said to be the same remarkable personage who spotted the passengers, about two months ago, on board the *Northern Light* and the *Star of the West*. O'Brien was sent on to Philadelphia.

Mr. Ebling's Second Trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Recorder SMITH presided yesterday. The following gentlemen were impannelled as a Grand Jury:

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Foreman.

Wm. Y. Clark,	John H. Lyell,	Jer. Lambert,
Sylvester Cahill,	Ira Hutchinson,	T. H. Messinger,
Abm. B. Davis,	Thomas Peters,	Orsadell Rich,
Benjamin Ellis,	Jos. G. Hamilton,	Lewis Radford,
T. H. Gilbooly,	Shepard Knapp,	Henry Spafford,
Henry W. Hurd,	Wm. H. Knapp,	John Wadeworth,
Russell E. Glover,	Jas. Kelly, Jr.,	Martin Waters.

Thomas M. Adrience.

The Recorder's charge was exceedingly brief. In relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, he repeated his former charges to previous Grand Juries, and opposed the recent charges of Judge Capron on that point. According to the City Judge, the Grand Jury may indict any person accused of violating the Prohibitory Law; according to the Recorder, they may not.

The trial of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling was continued. Two witnesses, Mr. Morgan L. Mott, and Mr. Robert A. Smith, were examined. We published their testimony in full, on the former trial of Mr. Ebling, in the January Term of the Court. The evidence yesterday did not vary from our former report. The trial will be continued to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 3.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Rowell vs. *Lyon*.—Report of referee confirmed. Surplus proceeds of the mortgage premises to be distributed according to the principles laid down by him; an order, with special directions, to be drawn and submitted for settlement.

Hempstead vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company*.—Motion to change the place of trial denied, without costs.

Mitchell vs. *Hendricks*.—Motion to set aside the sale under the decree of foreclosure denied, without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Clements vs. *Sheldon*.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, without costs.

The Breaking Up of the Ice at St. Louis.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

Immense Loss of Property—Ten Steamers Sunk and Others Crushed to Pieces—Great Excitement on the Levee.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 27.

Yesterday morning, the apprehensions of all connected with the river were excited by a dispatch from Alton, stating that a rise of ten feet had taken place at that point, caused by back water from the Missouri, which was pouring out a tremendous current—the gorge below St. Charles having been swept away. Predictions were then made that the ice here would break up about 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M., when the rise would have had time to reach this point. Accordingly, every boat commencing preparing for the crisis, by shipping a crew, and getting up steam. For several hours all was expectancy and suspense on the levee. Until 11 o'clock, A. M., the river continued to fall, probably on account of a gorge having given way below. The river then commenced rising very rapidly, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., had risen about three feet. Almost all the boats at the levee had steam up, and were turning their wheels.

Ice now commenced running in large cakes, and lodging against the gorge at the foot of Washington-avenue. The current became very rapid and swept and boiled under the gorged ice in the whirlpools, carrying much of the floating ice with it. The ferry boats across the river commenced weistling almost continually, and thousands of persons were attracted to the levee, all anxious to see the first movement of the ice. The boatmen were generally aboard of their boats. Presently the steamer *F. X. Aubry*, lying at the extreme upper end of the levee, raised a long whistle, and exclamations of "The ice is coming," were passed through the crowd—the whole length of the levee. The excitement now became intense, and the store windows were suddenly seen crowded with spectators, many of whom were ladies.

The first object that attracted attention was an old stove, which came down on a large piece of ice—which was instantly capsized and sunk. Then came an old steamboat hull, which, when it struck the gorge, was turned bottom upwards and carried under the ice. It swung around against one of the Alton wharf-boats, and together with a large field of ice, which came just behind it, broke the fastenings of the boat and drove it forcibly ashore. This crowd who had collected on the wharf-boat for a near view of the scene, immediately scattered, and at this instant, ten minutes past 2 o'clock, the whole body of ice opposite the city commenced moving in an unbroken mass. There was one simultaneous shout, and the crowd became quiet awaiting the result. The fire-bells were tolled, and the news that the ice was moving spread like wild-fire through the city.

The crowds of spectators became immense. Foot passengers had continued to cross on the ice up to the time of its moving, and about twenty persons were overtaken while crossing on the thoroughfare at the foot of Chesnut-street. They made their best possible speed to reach shore, and we believe all gained a safe landing, and had no time to spare.

The ice at first moved very slowly and without any perceptible shock. The boats lying above Chesnut-street were merely shoved ashore, and for the first 5 minutes sustained no damage. Messrs. Eans & Nelson's *Submarine No. 4*, which had just finished her work at the wreck of the *Parthenia*, was almost immediately capsized and became herself a hopeless wreck. The *Submarine* floated down lying broadside against the *Federal Arch*, which boat was being wrecked and of little value. Here the destruction commenced. The *Federal Arch* parted her fastenings, and at once became a total wreck. Lying below the steamers *Australia*, *Adriatic*, *Brunette*, *Paul Jones*, *Falls City*, *Altoona*, *A. B. Chambers* and *Challenge*, all of which were torn away from the shore, and in company with the *Submarine* and *Federal Arch* floated down with the immense field of ice. This fleet of ten boats were more or less damaged at starting, by crowding against one another. All the upper works of the *Brunette* and *Australia* were torn to pieces, and the *Altoona* was badly damaged. The shock of the crashing of these boats when they were driven together, can be better imagined than described. All their ample fastenings were as nothing against the enormous flood of ice, and they were carried down apparently fastened and wedged together. The first obstacles with which they came in contact were a large fleet of wood-boats, hargee and canal-boats.

These small fry were either broken to pieces, or forced out of the water upon the Levee in a very damaged condition. We are not able to state the number, but there could not have been short of fifty in all, which were either sunk, broken to pieces or carried away with the descending boats. About twenty of them met with the latter fate, and the whole fleet lodged about one mile below, against the point of the Island at the Lower Dyke. The *Adriatic* lost one of her wheels by swinging against the *Falls City*, after they landed upon the bar below. The *Falls City* is very badly damaged. The *Paul Jones* also badly damaged. The *A. B. Chambers* sustained but slight damage. The *Challenge* did not fare so well and was badly injured.

After these boats had passed down, the *Bon Accord* and *Highland Mary*, lying together, were carried off, and are both a total loss. The new *St. Paul*, on the docks, was slightly damaged, and part of the docks were swept away from under her. The *Highland Mary* struck against the *Des Vernon*, damaging the latter boat considerably. The *Louisville* was also torn away from her moorings, and at last accounts was lying broad side and across the current, with the other boats below. She is probably a total loss. The *Lamartine* was carried away in the same manner, and will doubtless be lost. The *Westerner* broke her fastenings and swung against the *Jeannie Deans*, injuring the latter boat considerably. Of the other boats, in what was considered the safe harbor above the dyke, there is scarcely one that did not receive some slight injury by the contact of the fleet as it passed down, but their damages were comparatively slight, and they are thought to be safe from further harm.

Some of the boats lying above Chesnut-street, fared badly in the meantime. The *F. X. Aubry* was forced into the bank, and had her larboard wheel broken. The noble *Nebraska*, which every one thought in a most perilous situation, lost her larboard wheel, and was not otherwise much injured.

forced [illegible] both the Alton wharf-boats to [illegible] Close, were forced away from their moorings and carried together, [illegible] not yet known. The [illegible] and [illegible] sunk, and the ice commenced running again. The current was now much more swift than it had been before, and the night was very dark, a heavy and steady rain having set in. It is now impossible to tell how many boats have been damaged, or to what amount. Of the boats that remained at the wharf at dark, the following have been sunk or swept down by the tide: *Regulator*, *F. X. Aubry*, *N. L. Milburn*, *Alice*, *Luella*, *Clara*, *Ben Bolt*, *G. W. Sparhawk*, sunk—*Polar Star*, *J. S. Pringle*, loaded for New-Orleans—and *Forest Rose*; leaving only three boats, the *Gossamer*, *Badger State* and *Nebraska*, at the Levee.

We are utterly at a loss to tell how any of the above named boats have fared, or to what point they will be carried. From a messenger who has just returned from the Arsenal, we learn that the steamers *Adriatic* and *A. B. Chambers*, are lying in a slough just above the Arsenal, safe. The *Falls City* has gone to the east side of the Island.

CORRECTED ESTIMATE OF VESSELS SUNK AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

There are numbers of our citizens, as well as others at a distance from St. Louis, who have formed erroneous opinions in reference to the extent of the damage done to the steamboats during the late terrible catastrophe, and in order to impart correct information to our readers, we have made out a statement of the facts, which may be relied upon as correct. The excitement incident to occurrences of the kind having passed away, we are now enabled to give reliable information as to the actual losses and damages.

BOATS SUNK.

Sam Cloon	$15,000	Highland Mary	3,000
G. W. Sparbawk	13,000	Fifty wood and canal boats	25,000
Submarine No. 4	20,000		
Federal Arch	1,000		
Bon Accord	2,000	Loss by sinking	$30,000
Shenendoah	1,000	Loss by damage	20,000
Total loss			$100,000

BADLY DAMAGED.

New *St. Paul* will break in two in all probability. She was badly broken last night. *Submarine No. 8*, *Alice*, *Wiggins' Ferry*, *Clara*, *Australia*, *Brunette*, *Folls City*, *Altoona*, *Niagara*, *Lamartine*, *Jenny Lind*.

MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

F. X. Aubry, *N. L. Milburn*, *Luella*, *Gossamer*, *Badger State*, *J. S. Pringle*, *Ben Bolt*, *Polar Star*, *Forest Rose*, *Paul Jones*, *A. B. Chambers*, *Challenge*, *Laclede*, *Die Vernon*, *Jeannie Deans*, *Louisville*, *Wm Laird*, *Minnesota*, *Westerner*, *A. C. Goddin*. There may have been other boats at the landing that were injured, but if there were, their injuries were so slight that it was not considered worth speaking about.

In addition to the sunken boats, we have yet to add the *Sonora*, but as she sunk up the Missouri River, we did not include her in our list of disasters at the St. Louis wharf.

Border Ruffianism in Chicago—An Assault on the Editor of the Journal.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the Border Ruffian Party in this city opened the ball, Pascal's District-Attorney, THOMAS HOYNE, leading off in the disgraceful game of attempting to intimidate Anti-Nebraska editors. As Mr. CHARLES L. WILSON, one of the editors of the Chicago *Journal*, was passing up Clark-street, he was met in front of the *Tribune* buildings by HOYNE, when the latter commenced abusing Mr. WILSON, threatening to pull his nose. Mr. W. advised this doughty "fight and crush" champion of DOUGLAS' of the danger of attempting anything of the sort, whereupon HOYNE struck Mr. W. in the face. Of course a fight ensued, the result of which must have been highly unsatisfactory to HOYNE, who found that he had "caught a Tartar" and a good drubbing into the bargain. The editor gave the District-Attorney decidedly the worst of the bargain so hastily *struck*.

We regret, for the sake of our friends of the State Bank, that Mr. WILSON should have so unceremoniously lended the United States District-Attorney into their banking-room, through the large plate-glass window; but we think if CHARLIE had thought a moment he would not have made a deposit of such depreciated currency. As soon as the circumstances rendered locomotion possible, the United States District-Attorney found a change of location decidedly advantageous, and the sooner made the better. Mr. WILSON waited upon the battle-ground until his assailant

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The United States Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating $80,000 for new fortifications at Galveston, and the remainder of the day was occupied in a debate on the Illinois election case. In the House, the Senate bill providing for the construction of ten sloops of war was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to prevent the introduction into this country of foreign criminals, paupers, &c. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, from the Committee to which the matter had been referred, to regulate the sale of potatoes, requiring that they shall be sold by weight. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act authorizing the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court in this City, designed to settle the DAVIES and PEABODY controversy by abolishing the office in dispute. The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the levying of a mill tax for the support of the State Government, was ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department.

The News by the Baltic.

The United States mail steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday, briaging four days' later news from Europe. She has had a rough passage, and reports having encountered large fields of ice and icebergs as far South as 43 degrees. The *Baltic* has brought no intelligence of the missing steamship *Pacific*. Indeed there seems now to be but a faint hope left for the safety of this splendid steamship, her passengers or crew. It may be that, seriously damaged, she has been unable to extricate herself from vast quantities of ice, by which she has been surrounded; but even this is looked upon as barely probable, and the most sanguine are giving up all expectation of ever hearing of the *Pacific* again.

The news brought by the *Baltic*, from Europe, is meagre in the extreme. Preparations for the approaching Conferences, which were to open on the 23d of February, were the chief topics of interest. Most of the Plenipotentiaries had arrived in Paris, and their presence there seems to have given rise to numberless speculations as to the probable termination of their deliberations on the great questions of the day. It is alleged, on the one hand, that Russia will come off conqueror in the diplomatic contest, seeing that France and Austria, each seeking peace, will be disposed to accede to her demands, and outvote England on the points upon which, at present, the greatest difference of opinion exists. On the other hand, it is emphatically declared, by the London *Post*, the British Ministerial Organ, that the alliance between France and England was never more firm than it is now, and that the report of France leaning to the side of Austria in the negotiations, is wholly without foundation. Within a brief space of time, however, the truth will be known: and the most important questions ever submitted, perhaps, to a European Congress, will finally be decided. Until then, it would be impossible to foretell whether, if there is to be Peace, it will be a sound or a hollow one, or whether the War will be recommenced with redoubled vigor.

The London Press is almost silent on the subject of the pending difficulties with the United States. An observation in the *Times*, (which will be found quoted among our extracts,) that the British Government intend, immediately, to augment the army in Canada, will attract attention.

The London papers publish the particulars of the new British Loan for five millions sterling, the leading features of which we have elsewhere transferred to our columns.

The financial accounts by this opportunity show an improvement of 1½ per cent. in the French Funds, and about ½ per cent. in the British Consols. The new English Loan is reduced, under the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to eight millions sterling; five millions being all that is immediately wanted for the extra expenses of the Government, and three millions to fund a corresponding amount of outstanding Exchequer bills. The markets at Liverpool are slightly better for Grain and Provisions, and steady for Cotton. Trade at Manchester continues encouraging.

Consulate at Havana.

Hon. THOMAS SYMMONDS, a member of the XXXIIId Congress from Mississippi, has declined the appointment of Consul at Havana. The nomination was sent to the Senate and confirmed a month ago. It was understood to have received the sanction of the nominee, whose ill-health it was represented required a change of climate. Whether the lateness of the season, or private causes have intervened, Mr. SINGLETON has, after all, added himself to that long roll of gentlemen, who, with the same honor tendered them, have preferred to stay at home. It is supposed that the Havana Consulship has now been offered to every white male of adult years in the State of Mississippi; and that it will have to stand over until the rising generation of that Commonwealth attain majority. In the course of three years it has been declined by a half-dozen Judges, Congressmen, and Militia Colonels—personal friends of Hon. JEFF. DAVIS—not one of whom seems to appreciate that snug bit of Government patronage. The defect is nevertheless in the market rather than in the article. Although its revenue has been greatly curtailed by the recent Consular Reform bill, the Consulate will still yield the incumbent a net income of $2,500 a year, which, with strict economy, may be made to cover the cost of housekeeping even in that costliest of cities.

Fortunately, in the person of the acting Consul, Mr. WM. H. ROBERTSON, the country has the best representative it could employ there; familiar with the language, habits, and national character of the people, and abundantly conversant with the politics of the island, Mr. ROBERTSON has conducted the office through four or five years of fillibusterism, ill-feeling, and jealousy, with a tact and discretion indispensable at a period so critical; has vindicated with uniform firmness and success the rights of American citizens invoking his protection; and acquired by his dignified self-respect, frankness, courtesy, the respect and friendship of the insular officials, as well as of the throng of Americans frequenting Havana in the Winter. Mr. ROBERTSON has, in fact, shown every qualification for his position, save political service to the Administration, which long residence abroad has prevented, had he been otherwise disposed to yield it. He has, therefore, no chance of elevation to the full honors of the Consulate; he can only keep the berth warm until some desperate individual is ready to displace him.

Shall we Arbitrate or Fight?

A series of most astonishing blunders, that bear the appearance in certain instances, which we need not here particularize, of intentional deception, in the diplomatic negotiations between our Government and that of England, in relation to the Central American question, has placed us in an unfavorable light before the eyes of Europe.

Lord CLARENDON, in the Peers, and Lord PALMERSTON, in the Commons, have silenced a lively opposition by asserting that a tender of amicable arrangement by means of arbitration had been submitted to our Government, and had met with no response. The effect of such a statement was inevitable. It convicted us of an implacable anxiety for war; a quarrelsome disposition to decline any peaceful accommodation; a resolution to stand uncompromisingly to the very letter of its bond. It is difficult to over-estimate the prejudice such a statement must inflict upon us in the public opinion of the world. It is between nations as among individuals; he who prefers to plunge at once into a lawsuit, rather than submit the issue to the opinions of unbiased referees, exposes his cause to serious suspicions of weakness. We cannot afford to embark in a contest with this censure affixed to us. No Government can afford to defy the sense of mankind. Hence in each of the wars we have entered upon a due regard to the opinions of other nations has required a declaration of the case upon which we act, with a defence of the motives. That despotic Governments are subjected to the same law has been evinced by the anxiety of Russia to justify every step of her progress throughout the war now closing. The Government of England has therefore placed ours in a false position; it has secured the attitude, always coveted in such cases, of defence. It has the vantage ground of having made an apology, (which was never made,) and an offer of accommodation, (which was never tendered,) and of being nevertheless thrust into the contest.

What then is the policy of the United States? We think there can be no hesitation about it. These announcements of offered abitrament on the part of England, and the allegation that we have not yet responded, certainly leave us the option of accepting or declining such a solution. On duly considering the subject we think the offer should be accepted,—not because the decision of the case is likely to be favorable; though we are by no means sure that either France or Russia is not sufficiently disinterested to make an equitable award,—not because we are friendly to such references, or that we can recall a single instance where they have been acquiesced in by the contestants. The experience we formerly had, in the award of the King of the Netherlands in regard to the Northeastern boundary, instructs us as to the futility of all such palliatives. But we must have the approbation of public opinion in our favor. Considering the strong monarchical prejudices uniformly against us, we cannot dispense with the strongest possible case. And that power, at this day of the world, when war grows daily more and more difficult of excuse, which insists upon an appeal to arms, before it has exhausted every means tending to a pacific accommodation—before it has pursued and finally satisfied itself of the unreality of the merest phantoms of peace, called up by juggling diplomatists—before the exhibition of the largest patience, forbearance, and anxiety to conciliate,—that Power surrenders to its antagonist all the indispensable sympathy and support afforded by universal public opinion. We were too young at the era of the Revolution to do without this aid; it was invoked, and insured us success. We are too young still to make war against the common sense of the race. And we must bear in mind the alternative, or rather the dilemma, presented to this Government, lies between arbitration, or war, or peace without arbitration. War, with or without arbitration, the American people are not prepared for. And the very bathos of absurdity would be reached if, declining a reference to any umpire, we sit down, wrapping our wrongs about us, hugging them to our breast, and refusing to adjust them in either of the only ways known to nations—the sword, or the award of equity.

Conceding, however, that war is inevitable—that any arbitrament, if submitted to, must eventuate in that—still, reason and expediency plead for the arbitration. The most creditable line of argument does not, perhaps, lie in the circumstance that we are unprepared for a conflict with England, and that any delay, however secured, is of the utmost moment. Such is, however, the honest fact. The reference *may* enable us to dispense with a warlike vindication of our rights. It will certainly enable us to provide for it. And, while the friends of peace may fairly hope that whatever belligerent heat exists will cool down and disappear in the interval of reflection thus secured, the advocates of war will admit that the period may be most profitably employed in arming for the conflict, to which an adverse decision might possibly give place. A notice of intention to expel the English from Central America has been advocated in the Senate. A submission to arbitrament must answer all the ends of such notice, would afford time for preparation, would set us right in the favor of the world. We are at a loss to conceive on what reasonable ground it can be declined. There is a candidly avowed disinclination to a rupture of our present relations, on the part of England, and we ought to have, on our part, a sufficient confidence in the justice of our claims, and the power to enforce them, to be able to act with that degree of magnanimous forbearance which is the characteristic of conscious strength.

The Premier Duke of England.

There was nothing either in the personal or political qualities of the Duke of NORFOLK, of whose death we have account by this mail, to challenge consideration. For many years his chief title to distinction was his being the Premier and only Roman Catholic Duke, as was the Premier Earl of England, Lord SHREWSBURY, also of the old creed. The Duke, however, parted with this solitary feather in his plume some few years since in affront at the celebrated Bull with which Cardinal WISEMAN invaded England. His life, indeed, was passed in most harmless exploits. One of his ancestors, so far back as 1643, the one upon whose gate before the battle of Bosworth was set the celebrated distich,

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold,"

was created Earl Marshall of England, with power to bear in the King's presence a golden staff tipped at each end with black, the upper part adorned with the royal arms, and the lower with those of his own family, for which arduous duty he was to receive £20 a-year. This precious privilege he bequeathed to his descendants. For some years the late Duke was equal to the task, and maintained sufficiently respectably the unsullied fame of his ancestors in carrying gold sticks. But, unfortunately, some short time since, one evening after dinner at Windsor, he exhibited a slight uneasiness of motion, the result of a too pleasant potation, to which gold sticks like other sticks, will sometimes give way, and Queen VICTORIA, who maintains a steadiness of deportment worthy of her good grandmother CHARLOTTE, dismissed the Duke for this accidental gayety, and deprived him of his mastership of horse. The subject created much merriment and some mention in the *Times*. The only other occasion on which he rose above the usual dull, dead surface of his order, was almost equally unfortunate. Beef and beer are held by all Englishmen as institutions, and they are peculiarly chary of their being touched. On occasion of an agricultural dinner, however, in Sussex some years since, the Duke undertook to promulgate the heresy that there was another diet far cheaper and almost as nutritious, and boldly exclaimed, that no Englishman need go to bed grumbling, as long as he had a basin of hot water with a notion of Curry powder sprinkled through. We need hardly say that this recommendation was received over England with indignant shouts of "Try it yourself," and the Duke was, by popular will, declared entitled to add to his many other titles, that of "Curry Norfolk," under which name he has been since in all places and many pantomimes known.

The secession of the Duke to the ranks of Protestantism, during the Roman invasion excitement of '49, was regarded as a heavy blow and great discouragement by the English Roman Catholics, who conceived that all disasters would follow, according to superstitious legends in old Catholic houses, on the departure of one of the NORFOLKS from the ancient faith. But the Duke's conversion, like many of those in the days of HENRY and ELIZABETH, was more the result of political feeling than strong faith, and of personal anger at the active part taken by his son in sustaining the arrogant pretensions of the Church of Rome. But the late was not the only Duke of NORFOLK who abjured. His grandfather, of whose wandering round the Brighton Pavilion THACKERAY in his lectures has so pleasantly told, took the Protestant oaths to obtain the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords. However, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the father towards Catholicity is sure to be more than compensated for in the fanatical devotion of his son, who unites to a singular sweetness and goodness of nature, a most bigoted surrender of every feeling and faculty to the interest of the Church.

The late Duke was married to the sister of the Duke of SUTHERLAND, BYRON's second love, of whom he speaks in his letters "as so beautiful and shy." The present Duke is married to the daughter of Sir EDMUND LYONS, who won such laurels in the East. She has become a convert to her husband's faith.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Subject of Missions under Special Consideration.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—known, in brief, as the A. B. C. F. M.—has its troubles, like other Societies and other people. And like them, too, it meets occasionally to ask counsel of its brethren. A lively time is in prospect here, and the signs of the times indicate that if, in the multitude of counselors there is safety, there is also likely to be great diversity of opinion in regard to the question that has brought the A. B. C. F. M.'s together, and that the clash of counter-interests will place the body in imminent hazard of producing a spectacle of brotherly counsel which is not precisely synonymous with brotherly unity and harmony. However, there is something always to be gained by the application of remedies that accelerate the circulation. A brisk medicine purifies the body from foul humors, and where the disease is deep-seated and has been long troublesome, no matter how harsh the remedy, provided it performs its work efficiently. In that case, the man is doubly strong, and his spirits doubly equable.

The questions which are immediately in dispute, and the discussion, or possibly the settlement of which will be the business of the special meeting of the American Board called for this meeting, touch the whole subject of Foreign Missions. It is to be decided, in the first place, whether the American system of evangelizing heathen lands will be rendered more effective by the adoption of a plan of early school education, or by itinerant oral preaching. Second, there grows out of this one question or multitude of smaller ones—such as the utility of teaching the natives of India the English tongue; whether the native helpers should be elevated to a prominent rank; whether houses for preaching should be provided; whether the Press is an agent to be developed, and whether the various fields of missionary labor in the East should be cultivated more carefully and zealously than they have been; or whether in view of the changes in popular sentiment among the heathens themselves, and in consideration of their increasing desire to attain a knowledge of the English language as a means of increasing their worldly possessions, and putting them all comfortably in the road to wealth, whether the school system now pursued should not be forsaken, and preaching at large through the country be resorted to. And thirdly, out of this last question grows another, which is nothing more nor less than a question of veracity; and this trouble has grown out of the following circumstances:

A Deputation was sent out to India, in August, 1854, by the authority of the American Board, for the purpose of examining into all the points which have been at issue. This deputation consisted of Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Senior Secretary of the Board, and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. These gentlemen went to India *viâ* England, explored, examined, instituted comparisons, held conventions in the Indies, and returned to this country six weeks since; bringing their sheaves with them, with specimens of the grapes of the land. Their report is what calls this body together here in Albany, on this memorable anniversary of Inaugurations. The Board, it is supposed, will endeavor to signalize the occasion by the inauguration of a composite system that shall meet the views of all, and offend the prejudices of none.

In short, there is to be a general overhauling of all the acts of the Prudential Committee of the Board. And the question of veracity comes in just here: Did, or did not the Prudential Committee empower their delegates to act as well as counsel? It is this point that gives trouble. Did the delegates order the Mission Schools to be closed as a consequence of their visit,—or did the delegates do nothing except advise and counsel? There is no present answer to these queries; and it may be distasteful to have anything said about them. Still, such things are talked of.

The sessions begin this evening at Dr. PALMER's Church, and will continue till the subjects in dispute are settled in one way or another; a work which will occupy two or three days at least.

A. M.

CITY POLITICS.

Grand Eighteenth Ward Demonstration in Favor of Fillmore and Donelson.

There was a very respectable meeting of the residents of the Eighteenth Ward, who are in favor of the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON to the Vice-Presidency, at the Demilt Dispensary, last evening. The Committee of Arrangements were fortunate in being able to secure an appropriate place for the meeting. The Dispensary, as our readers may have heard, and as the name implies, is a receptacle for those who are sickly, whose present and prospective condition entitles them to the commiseration and aid of the healthy and the benevolent. In such an institution, above all others, the Committee of Arrangements considered it desirable that that portion of the great American Party who talk of the possibility of electing Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON, should meet, and there they did meet. There were full thirty persons present—a very select and respectable party, and they had a very nice and quiet time. The American Party has heretofore been much spoken against because of its proscription and secrecy. It is not by injunction, proscriptive or secret, now. Since the adjournment of the National Nominating Convention, the doors of the American Party have been thrown open to all; and since the publication of the nominations, made by that Convention, there has been no need of locking them, for they are still as private and select as the wiliest Know-Nothing could desire.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who was the principal physician present last evening, fearing that such would continue to be the case, urged the most robust of the party to venture out, (as soon as the weather and the condition of the streets should render it consistent with a due regard for themselves to do so,) represent their case to the people, and ask the well-disposed to come in and help them. The suggestion was received with favor, and then he proceeded to tell them just what they should say to the people in order to secure their aid. They were first to tell them that the American Party does not make war against foreigners; that they welcomed them to our shores; and then to inform them that foreigners are not capable of self-government, and consequently totally unfit to take any part in the Government under which they live; that they did not war against the Roman Catholic religion, but denounced the Pope and all who obey his commands; and that they as a party had not sufficient confidence in their wives and daughters to trust an unmarried Priest with them, in a private room, for more than an hour at a time. At least he declared his unwillingness to submit those dear to him to such a test. Returning to the subject of labor and its interests, he stated that he was willing foreigners should be admitted to our work-shops on an equality with other mechanics, and that he was willing to share the profits of labor with them—a statement which gave comfort to a reporter in his employ, who soon after was seen to smile. In conclusion, he called upon them to stand by MILLARD FILLMORE as the signer of the Fugitive Slave law, and by ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON as a lover of the peculiar institution, and the owner of a hundred slaves.

The meeting adjourned soon afterwards.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening,—DOUGLASS TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman, presided. The only business done was the ordering of an election on the first Tuesday of next month for Chairman of the Committee, in place of SOLOMON B. NOBLE, who has gone to join the forces of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua.

THE SOFTS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The Herrick wing of the Softs of the Nineteenth Ward, held a meeting at DEWEY's Four-Mile House, last evening, "for the formation of an effective organization," and to protest against the rule of the *bogus* delegates admitted to the Tammany Hall General Committee, as the representatives of that Ward, in defiance of the expressed voice of the people.

☞ Mayor WOOD advertises for proposals to remove the dirt, ice and snow from Broadway, between the Astor-House and Union-square, the whole to be done between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., and completed by the 18th inst. The stuff is to be dumped "into the Battery Enlargement," "or the Park." What is wanted of it in the Park? But the proposals are welcome. We see the dawn of a decent day again for Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-street, took place last night. The lecture-room was filled to its utmost capacity by a mixed assemblage, comprising a large number of ladies. Dodworth's band supplied one of the most admirable features of the occasion, in the shape of a selection of popular airs admirably performed.

The College faculty, accompanied by some members of the Boards of Trustees and of Censors, entered at about a quarter to 8 o'clock. Mr. PETER COOPER announced that Rev. Dr. GEERS would preface the proceedings of the evening with prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer,

Mr. PETER COOPER again rose, and after a very sensible address on the duties, responsibilities and honors of the medical profession, introduced

Dr. CORNELIUS WALKER, who presented the report of the Committee on Thesis. A recent graduate of this institution, he said, Dr. GERARD VAN ARSDEN, donated a certain sum of money to be awarded to the author of the best thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the annual Commencement in 1856. It was deemed advisable to divide the donation into two prizes; the first of these was awarded to Dr. EDWARD M. DENT, of New-York, for a thesis on *Epilepsy*, and the second to Mr. BENJAMIN LEE, of Delaware, for a thesis on the *Mechanics of Medicine*.

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS then read a list of the graduates, which we subjoin:

James P. Cooper, Alabama; Levi Warner, New-York; F. C. Olavarieta, Cuba; Augustin Orihuela, Cuba; T. B. De Castro, Cuba; Gerard Van Arsden, Central America; William N. Hardin, M. D., Virginia; Edward M. Deey, New-York; George T. Dougherty, Mississippi; H. Gilbert Leigh, Virginia; John Grammer, Jr., Virginia; John J. Hixson, New-York; Warburton Hill, North Carolina; John Carey Selden, Virginia; Manuel Romagosa, Cuba; Ralph W. Cummings, Maine; William S. Howell, New-York; A. B. Foster, Maine; James W. Greene, M. D., Virginia; Geo. H. Perry, Rhode Island; Chas. J. O'Hagan, North Carolina; J. Henry Johnson, Rhode Island; H. Harris, Iowa; J. C. Kemp, New-York; Samuel R. Elliott, New-York; Adam Rossmann, New-York; Benj. Lee, Delaware; C. K. S. Millard, M. D., Kentucky; B. L. Budd, M. D., New-York; Wm. F. Casseday, M. D., Kentucky; Geo. B. Bouton, M. D., Connecticut; Wm. C. Williams, M. D., Missouri.

HONORARY DEGREES.—Abraham Robertson, M. D., New-Hampshire; Daniel Tilden, M. D., Ohio; Arthur Du Berceau, New-York.

Dr. HORACE W. GREEN, the President, on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of the Institution, made a very pertinent and admirable address to the graduates, after which he administered the medical pledge required by the faculty, and conferred the degrees.

Dr. DAVID MEREDITH REESE then rose amid applause, and proceeded to deliver the valedictory address. His discourse was eminently practical, and characterized both by strength of material and eloquence of expression. His strictures upon the croakers who are continually deploring the degeneracy of the profession elicited frequent laughter and applause. Were these lugubrious critics, he asked, among the best read, best taught, and best qualified of their peers? To ask this question was to answer it. It would be safe to predict of all such croakers not merely inferiority in their early training, but mediocrity as their utmost attainment. In spite of all that might be said about the retrogression of medical science, there could be no doubt that it was advancing *pari passu* with the enlightened progress of civilization and the light of Christianity.

The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid warm applause, and to the music of the band the audience dispersed.

The Central Park—How it looks Now.

New-York may be classified into three great divisions, Upper-Ten-dom, Loafer-dom, and Shanty-dom. The Fifth-avenue represents the first district, the Bowery the second, and the upper part of the island generally the last. Alas! what contrasts life presents of human misery, poverty, and degradation on the one hand, and luxury and extravagance on the other! Where now between Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets the former may be seen in their lowest and filthiest depths, the latter a few years hence will flaunt out in gay magnificence and elegant equipages, when the Central Park shall rival the Champs Elysées of Paris and the Corso of Rome. The 759¾ acres of land which are destined to be the pride and delight of the citizens, "if we only fence them in," are now inhabited principally by Irish families, who dwell in specimens of architecture so rickety in their disregard of rectilinear proportions, that they might make one tremble with apprehension for their inmates: but all the brogue of the latter, we are pretty certain, could not produce a *trimble* in the passers by. These little one-storied shanties are each inhabited by four or five persons, not including the pig and the goats; and indeed it would be a difficult task to distinguish the genus to which they severally belonged, so identified are they in the filth which is the garb alike of all.

The site of the new Park was selected by Alderman DONGE, one of the Committee on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, (appointed after a bill recommending the selection of Jones' Woods for the same object had already passed the Legislature,) to ascertain whether a more eligible location could not be procured for the purposes of the proposed improvement. In accordance with the suggestions contained in his report, the original bill was rescinded, and the present one substituted. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of choosing the grounds which have been finally set apart for the Park, in preference to any that could be obtained elsewhere on the island. The scenery is in some portions exceedingly bold and majestic; the inequalities of surface at different points vary by as much as two hundred feet; the Croton reservoir will be an ornamental feature in the landscape; and when the Commissioners—who, we hope, will be speedily appointed—shall have laid out an immense Park, with serpentine roads winding along the sides of the hills, and overhanging in some places deep ravines and very respectable precipices, with a new and ever-changing view at every turn; when they shall have planted and transplanted into the soil fine old trees of every variety; when they have created artificial lakes, and cascades, and fountains, all copiously supplied from the unfailing springs of Croton River; when all the resources of art, assisted by nature, shall have been applied in making this spot an oasis in the desert of brick and mortar that will very shortly surround it on every side,—then our citizens will honor and gratefully acknowledge the enterprise which has projected, and the energy which, as we trust, will have successfully prosecuted, this noble and vast undertaking. It is a particular source of pride with those who have grown to be old men among us, that they are able to look back to the day when the whole of New-York was bounded on the north by Wall-street. They have beheld the growth and improvements of their native City with joy and gratification. We would advise all our young men to pay a visit to the grounds of the Central Park before their metamorphosis begins. It will be to them hereafter a pleasurable reminiscence of their younger days, when they shall resort to these haunts of the gay and of the poor alike, to breathe fresh air and enjoy the scenery in common—that this paradise was once a barren waste, and that the fairy who has produced so much of beauty and elegance where all before was desolate, is the genius of our free institutions encouraging the industry and inducing the prosperity of their fellow-countrymen.

Snow Obstructions on the Line of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

The Special Committee of the Aldermen appointed to investigate the charge brought against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, of obstructing the streets through which the Road passes, by piling up the snow on either side of it, met yesterday, at 3 P. M. There was a large attendance present. Messrs. John Creighton, Edward Barlow, Councilmen Merrit and Samuel Hopper, James D. Allen, Charles Lyall, Stephen Tyson and John Hays stated that they were suffering loss in their business by the huge accumulations of snow and ice thrown by the Railroad in front of their stores. Mr. OLIVER CHARLOCK, the President of the Road, alleged that the Company had carted away more than was thrown in the streets outside their rails. He also stated that the Police Captains of the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards were empowered to employ men in their respective districts to level the snow, and that over one hundred men had been thus employed. The complaining parties insisted that they had seen but few of these men at work and protested that nothing worth mentioning had been done to clear the snow piled up on the sides of the track. The Chairman announced that the Police Captains referred to would be notified to appear before the Committee. Adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

Fires.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-AVENUE.

About 11¼ o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the upholstery store of E. [illegible], No. 348 Hudson-st. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.

About 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable in Water-street, near Greenwich. The building was totally destroyed, together with a valuable horse. Loss, about $1,000; no insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN GANSEVOORT-STREET.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the sash factory of MATTHEW KANE, Gansevoort-street, (Greenwich village,) and before put out, the building sustained a damage of about $600, and the stock therein about $200. Mr. KANE has an insurance on the building for $1,000, and $500 on the stock in the Park Insurance Company. The fire originated from the woodwork in front of the fire-place.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

At 6¼ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in an unfinished building, No. 408 Bowery. It was soon put out. Only a few dollars damage was done. The fire originated, it is thought, from the carelessness of some of the workmen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE—A SUGGESTION.

A few days since, in deciding a motion in the case of Story vs. Story, Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT made the following very sensible remarks in regard to the admission of evidence:

"I would also suggest that, considering the near relationship of the parties to each other, and the fiduciary character of the transactions between them, it would be proper—and, indeed, it is the only mode of getting at the whole truth—that each should, by consent, be allowed to testify as his own witness, subject of course to cross-examination. Has any other witness called by him. Two or three hours employed in this way would probably do more to attain the ends of justice, in this case, than as many years—four or five have already been spent—in the usual mode of groping in the dark with the poor rushlight of merely circumstantial evidence."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VALUABLE YORKVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—We desire to call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

CORNER 2D-AVENUE AND 85TH-STREET.—The large and valuable lot on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 85th-st, 46 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.

85TH-STREET.—2 lots on 85th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av.

86TH-STREET.—2 lots on 86th-st., 175 feet west of 1st-av.

85TH-STREET.—1 lot on 85th-st., 325 feet west of 4th-av.

ALSO,

8TH-AVENUE AND 63D-STREET.—1 lot south west corner 8th-av. and 63d-st.

ALSO.—2 lots on rear of the above, on 63d-st.

9TH-STREET.—Four 4-story brick houses, between 10th and 11th avs.

All of the above property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve; and all persons seeking to make permanent and profitable investments, will do well to attend the sale. Terms very liberal and titles unquestionable. For maps and further particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 106 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $200,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres't
EDWARD A. STANBURY Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only premium-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Herring Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. Reference as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspepsia, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal Office No. 246 Grand-st.: 75 cents per bottle. For sale by the druggists. Agent for Brooklyn, Miss. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashions for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilating lining, which, with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered by the public.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by HALL & C. HERRING, or its agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, only Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, in the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Intallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied in private rooms only at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WIEDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brunnan's Powder and Solar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, and the delightful ease they sit to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the grace and splendid artistic of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER OF THIS WINTER is producing Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Complaints. Parties have an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARE'S BALSAM for WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects, even in confirmed cases, is tested by a single bottle.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell's is the oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale Machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The Machines do this work far better and faster than any other. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

A CASE OF PARIS HATS FOR GENTLEMEN JUST received by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Chemical Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Doremus.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in Brooklyn are desirous of listening to a course of lectures from you on some branch of your favorite science, in which you have won for yourself a reputation most gratifying to the few who have the pleasure of knowing you. The same will be a place will be made agreeable to your convenience, and we hope that the course may be at an early date.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., W. E. Boerum,
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., R. H. Ogden,
Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., W. H. Appleton,
Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Chas. J. Lanman,
Hon. Geo. Hall Mayer, [illegible],
Hon. John [illegible], D. G. Rogers,
[illegible], [illegible] Brown,
[illegible], Edward Lambert,
[illegible], Woodward,
[illegible], Chittenden,
[illegible], York.

BROOKLYN, March 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to accept your polite invitation to deliver a course of lectures in your City on a subject allied to the science of Chemistry.

I take the liberty of selecting the "

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two very experienced Protestant servants, together or separately; one as good cook, is a most excellent washer and ironer, and makes superior bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter, which duty she will be found perfectly competent to discharge. Both have the best City references to first-class families. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls, one as laundress in all its branches. Is a competent chambermaid; can do all styles of shirt ironing, table linen, finery of every description. Best of City reference. Wages $7 to $8. The other is 18 years old, a neat girl; will mind a baby and wait on a lady who boards. Excellent City reference—wages $3. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two German girls, to cook, wash and iron; an American young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; and another young woman who has three years' reference from her last place, to do chamberwork or chamberwork and waiting; could go a short distance in the country. Will be seen at No. 293 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, as housekeeper in a genteel family, or would travel with the same, or to attend upon an invalid and travel with the same as companion; references exchanged. Can be seen at No. 135 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn City, L. I., second house from Fulton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American man as steward on a farm; one that has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its various branches; understands the different soils, and can bring the best of reputation as for character and capability. May be seen and conversed with by directing a line to T. C., Feltville, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be recommended. Call at No. 123 East 11th-st., third floor, front room, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 3 English women—one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by an American girl of 17. Also, by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 18 years of age, in a wholesale bookstore; has had a few years' experience in the business. The best of City reference can be given. Address B. B., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls in a private family, one as competent cook, and to take charge of the kitchen—the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references. Call at 19 Tray-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address F. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl either as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a private family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 33 Bntger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Girl, as nurse, or would travel with a family to France. Apply at No. 241 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young Frenchman who thoroughly understands cultivating flot-house and green-house plants; the cultivation of vegetables, grapes and other fruits under glass or out doors; also all ornamental flowers and trees, laying out grounds, and all gardening branches; well acquainted with the climate. Good references as to character and ability from two years in last place. No objection to go in the country. Address, for three days, L. A. L., GARDENER, *Times* office, Brooklyn Post-Office, or Flatbush Post-Office.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should come to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, next door to the Post-Office, where the best girls in the City can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Supt.
P. S.—Also, a great number of male help for City and country.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED.—Tip ar. bander and brimmer wanted, to whom constant employment can be given through the season, and good prices paid. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—And Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., being the oldest office in the City has at all times the best class of servants for all kinds of service, in town or country.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOOD, GROCERY OR BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.—A man twelve years in business in New-Jersey and on the Hudson River, wants a situation as salesman; can influence large trade in either of the above branches. Best City and country references given, as to integrity and business qualifications. Address L. L., Smithsonian House, No. 604 Broadway, or apply from 7 to 9 A. M., or 1 to 7 P. M.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., and get one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately. J. H. FONDA, Manager.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with good situations of various kinds in the City or country. We want from 9 to 10 good servants every day. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery.

A DRESSMAKER—Wishes a situation, in a first-class house, to conduct the dressmaking department; references satisfactory; would not object to go a short distance from the City. Address E. B. M., *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER—Who is fully competent in all its branches, wants to engage in a few families where she might expect constant employment, as she can make children's clothes and do all kinds of sewing. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Good City reference.

WANTED—A men, possessing the necessary qualifications to do the out-door business of a large manufacturing house. He must be a good salesman, industrious and energetic, and of unquestionable integrity. Address MANUFACTURER, Lower Post-Office, stating what salary expected.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, a native of New-England, and who has had eight years' experience in teaching mathematics in the New-England and Middle States, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant engineer. Address ENGINEER, *Times* Office, New-York.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can dracht and out up the entire and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

AN AMERICAN—With a small family, desires a situation as farmer. Is competent to take the entire charge of a farm, and can give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., up stairs. R. WESTLAKE.

COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED BY FREELAND, STUART & CO., corner Dunno and Church sts. None need apply except such as can furnish the best of testimonials as to character and capabilities.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Silk Store; one who can board with his parents preferred. Apply immediately to BLISS BROTHERS, No. 295 Broadway and No. 56 Reade-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A tidy, industrious girl; one who understands cooking, baking and washing and ironing well. Apply at No. 29 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as clerk in a Post-Office within 20 miles of New-York. Character must be unblemished. Address, in hand-writing, H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—Best references required. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, basement, situations procured for clerks, salesmen, conductors, baggagemen, porters, barkeepers, coachmen and gardeners. Boys for trades, housekeepers, &c. Apply to
ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—An American, English, Scotch or German girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st. Reference required.

COPYIST.—A lady wishes a situation as copyist, to do the writing at home. Address, for two days, COPYIST, Lower Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 42 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, two good job forwarders. None but extra workmen need apply. GEO. B. THORNE, No. 321 Pearl-st.

BOY WANTED—About 13 years of age; one that writes a good hand. GORDON & BOWDOIN, No. 266 Broadway, up stairs.

LAW CLERK WANTED—Who is familiar with the practice, and writes a good and rapid hand. Address Box No. 5,875, Post-Office.

FIRST RATE PIANO TUNER AND REGULATOR WANTED—Apply at the Music store, No. 333 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With 3 or 5 years' experience in a dry good store. Apply No. 238 Bowery.

MILLINERS WANTED—Work given out. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED—Address Box 115, stating price.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—Steamship JAMESTOWN leaves Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. TO-DAY, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 190 West Broadway.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES—A large assortment of new and original designs, all of our own manufacture, will be found at our new warerooms No. 336 Broadway.
MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHO IS MR. SMOOTH?

The popularity of Mr. SMOOTH seems to increase as he becomes better known. "Age cannot stale his infinite variety." The last tribute to his fame we find in a "poem," which we copy from "the papers." Thus it reads:

MR. SMOOTH was a "Yankee" and born in Cape Cod,
Who accepted a "roving commission" abroad;
His business was this, if you're anxious to knew,
To look sharp after SOULE, GEORGE SANDERS & Co.

With his t owsers tucked up and his collar turned down,
He roamed o'er creation from City to town,
And proclaimed "Yonng America's" doctrines abroad,
With the language and lungs of a "b'hoy" from Cape Cod!

And the "despots of Enrope" grew pale with affright
When SOULE, GEORGE SANDERS & SMOOTH hove in sight;
And the "knowing ones" winked and the "old fogies" sneered
When the "Manifest-Destiny-Trio" appeared!

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In press, and will shortly be published,
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It is well known to many of the intimate friends of the present nominee of the American Party for the Presidency that, at their suggestion, something over a year since, Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE commenced a Biography; his long personal and political intimacy with Mr. FILLMORE, added to the fact of his having occupied the chair editorial of the *Commercial Advertiser*, during a great part of that time, rendered him peculiarly capable of doing justice to the subject. In pursuance of this wish, so expressed, Mr. FOOTE had made considerable progress in the collection of memoranda and preparation of the work, when he concluded to embark upon his present tour to Europe. His matter thus prepared was left in our hands, and we have now the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. I. CHAMBERLAIN, who has for the past two years acted as both associate and principal editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has consented to finish up the work, in consequence of a wish so expressed by Dr. FOOTE, previous to his departure.

The Biography of Hon. M. FILLMORE will shortly be issued in a duodecimo of upwards of 200 pages, embellished with a portrait; and for extensive circulation, will be neatly got up in paper covers, and offered at the low price of $12 per 100 copies, or $100 per 1,000 copies, cash.

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REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 125 and 127 William-st., between John and Fulton.

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will offer a very extensive and elegant assortment of
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At unprecedentedly low prices.
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The subscriber has just opened the new styles of
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Will open, MONDAY, March 3,
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Rich Fancy SILKS, BAREGE
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LAWN ROBES
of every description.

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Samples of their fire coats and pants can be seen at their stores.
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NEW SPRING SILKS,
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. All persons desiring the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, without distinction of Party, are invited to attend and become members of the Club.
ZOPHAR MILLS, President.
GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM,
GARRETT BRAISTED,
RICHARD BARNABY,
WM. D. ANDREWS, Treasurer.
EDMUND P. BARROW, Corresponding Secretary.
GEORGE W. WAGNER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Recording Secretaries.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—*Whereas*, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and
Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,
Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M."
O. H. MORRIS, President.
W. COX, Secretary.

NATIONAL CHAPTER NO. 180, U. A.—The members of National Chapter No. 180, U. A., are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter rooms No. 187 Bowery, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12½ M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother H. S. MANSFIELD. Members are requested to appear with crape on the left arm, without regalia.
The members of the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order S. S. DAY, Jr., Sachem.
J. H. DUDLEY, C. of the C.

REV. ETHAN B. CRANE—Of Saybrook, Conn., will deliver the last lecture but one before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week. Subject—*The Siege and Capture of Quebec: Its Religious and Political Influence Upon this Country.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, No. 1 BOWERY—The undersigned informs the public that his last course of French Lessons, particularly for the use of business men, commences on FRIDAY, March 7. A few pupils may also join the German Class. The knowledge of these languages can be imparted with great facility in consequence of his method. For particulars, inquire at the reading-room of the Institute.
JOSEPH LEHWESS, Professor.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—The members will please meet at the Office of the Chief Engineer No. 21 Elizabeth-st., on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late associate, HENRY S. MANSFIELD.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MARION ENGINE COMPANY No 9.—Active and Honorary Members of the above Company are requested to meet at their house, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, HENRY S. MANSFIELD.
WILLIAM GORMAN, Foreman.
JOHN C. CASHEN, Sec.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE—Of the Methodist Protestant Church, of the New-York and Vermont District, will commence their session in the Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) the 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., between Delancey and Rivington-sts.

WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—The public are requested to attend a meeting of this association, on next and every THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 1 Bowery, when its peculiar advantages will be stated. A punctual attendance of members is requested.
J. STEVENS,

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. W. H. WILBUR will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS IMPERIAL RICE—White variety, seed of American growth in parcels at $5 to $10 each, in tin cases that go safely by express. JAPAN POTATO, or DIOSCORFA JAPONICA, (entirely distinct,) $10 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed will be sent immediately. A treatise on culture therewith. N. B.—There are no other Chinese Potatoes for sale in the Union, and some recent advertisements are a fraud on us and on the public. 2,000 Lawton's N. R. Blackberry.
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J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st.
Also, new annual Chinese Sugar Cane, Japan Peas, now Orange Water-mellon, Brown Peas, &c., &c., with every approved variety of vegetable, flower and field seeds, of only superior qualities.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and circulars will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

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J. H. POLLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

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Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

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From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 256 South-st.

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Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

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Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

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☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has water-front of about ½ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c., easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a 2-story dwelling modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 1½ acres of ground, well fenced and improved with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber removing to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the occupant on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE FOR SALE—Near the South Orange Depôt.—A handsome property on the ridge fronting the Orange Mountains; fourteen acres; air pure and healthy, and one of the most desirable locations to be found. Everything in good order, and will be sold a bargain. Terms easy. Address Box No. 289 Jersey City, or call at No. 48 Montgomery-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st. Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 32x34, with four stacks, chimneys, and verandahs, and contains 13 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 100 yards from depôt at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 28 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the depôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st, near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 46 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 25 acres: Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various other of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 3 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 55 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, sawmill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—A good improved Farm, 70 acres. New house and good outhouses, fruit, &c., well watered, at Pompton Plains, Morris County, N. J., 16 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Paterson Depôt. Would be exchanged for city property, or sold for cash on easy terms. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 1,087 Broadway near 31st-st.

$8,750.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-rate situation for a man of business to make money on. It consists of ten acres of land, located on the line of a railroad about 50 miles from City. It is at a regular depôt where several stages bring and receive passengers daily. There is a large and commodious house, with two barns, toolhouse, large shed, fine garden, fruit trees, well of water, &c. A number of building lots can be sold at a high figure. Also, for sale, near the same place, about 40 building lots, on which there is a steam engine of 20 horse power and a large well capable of supplying any quantity of water. For further particulars, apply at No. 208 Broadway, room No. 5.

STORES TO EXCHANGE—For merchandise suitable for the Western market, 4 good 2-class stores, well located; also, a good-class house on 32d-st., and a good corner store on 2d-av., all lightly incumbered. The above will be exchanged on fair terms, as the owner wishes to locate a mercantile house West. A jobbing stock would be preferred. Some cash would be given with the above if a desirable stock should offer. The owner can be seen by applying to P. J. THOMAS, No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 14.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE—264 acres of good land, intersected by the Harlem Railroad, which gives a freight and passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by the same train; well fenced, with a good supply of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a milk farm, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well known Dover Furnace, which, with the mill, blasting apparatus, and water power, is in complete order. Also, nine dwelling houses, two barns, besides corn house, coal houses, &c., &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN, VILLIAM, ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron Works, 67 Chatham-st., or BUCCHER & DUCCHER, on the premises, or ALEXANDER S. COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY, situated on [illegible] between Fulton and [illegible] Brooklyn. On the premises there are two cottage houses, a quantity of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—BARGAIN—If procured immediately. The House and Lot No. 239 State-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton-sts.; one year built, for the owner's family, with hot and cold water baths, range, furnace, gas and chandeliers, hot air heater from parlor, &c., &c. The house is first-class, in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Baltic-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview can be found at No. 34 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Stone-FRONT.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 52th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Also—The house and lease of lot No. 86 Clinton-place, with stable attached, west of and near 5th-av.

Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with five marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water, &c.; lot 25x100, house 22x32, situate on the west side of Bedford-av., 240 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price, $4,000. Also, two similar houses on the east side of Skillman-st., 100 feet north of Willoughby-av. and near the said Railroad. Price, $3 000 each. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the Skillman-st. premises, name on the door.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 84th-st., between Avennes A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 85 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brownstone steps, &c., gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and fashionable built three-story and attic house, No. 99 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st, in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first-class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 23.6x49. The house is arranged for one or two families. Possession in September; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story brick house with modern improvements, on 33d-st., good location, price $5,000. Also, one on West 24th-st., $5,500. Also, one on East 29th-st., $6,500. Also, one on East 26th-st., $6,000. A number at $7,000. Also at $8,000 and $10,000.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

8 to 10 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large mansion (furnished) on one of the highest hills on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view; also, a large cottage containing fourteen bedrooms, two parlors, dining and bathing rooms. Good security wanted for the lease. Inquire of Mrs. GRYMES, on the premises, or of Mr. AARON HOFFMANN, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on very easy terms, or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or of WM. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A splendid brown-stone house on Henry-st., Brooklyn, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, finished in the best style with all the modern improvements. House 22x50. Inquire of WARREN BEMAN, No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn, or SAMUEL S. STAFFORD, No. 54 William-st., N.Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story English basement houses, Nos. 304 and 306 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The houses are 55 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or, No. 164 West 21st-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 180 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, marble-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 12 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 14th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 3 and 9 A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st. near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water; fourth story; lot 19x81; house 19x62. Price $16,000. Terms easy. Rent $1800. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the south corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, $3,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class English basement three-story house, No. 223 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has all the modern improvements and was finished for the owner's use; is now in perfect order; has one of Chilson's furnaces, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 234 Washington-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 193 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 3-story and basement, with good under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERRY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side. Nos. 13 and 17; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, with all the modern improvements; built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New York. Inquire of J. A. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 156 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. H—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Fulton-st., about 25 by 110 feet. Price $3 750. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING FARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 382 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern fine prospect and healthy location; good cunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. On terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTH WARD—The first-class three-story and finished attic dwelling-house and lot No. 13 Rutgers-place. Size of lot 26 by 110 feet, 16 feet court-yard in front. House 26 by 55 feet, with party wall, built in the best manner, and complete with all the modern improvements. The location is delightful, overlooking the grounds of the old Rutgers estate, with a view of the East River. Terms easy. Inquire of SAM. R. PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—The five stone-front houses on the north side of 38th-st., between Broadway and the 6th-av. The houses are 20 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement, just finished, and ready for occupancy. Also, the house No. 46 Clinton-place, with stables attached. Also, a farm of 41 acres at Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT—With good barn, outhouses, &c., in Hempstead, L. I., within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad depôt, churches, &c. Also, to let, several very desirable places at Ravenswood and Astoria.

$20,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage City property.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 312 West 20th-st., 12 years of first term unexpired, two renewals 21 years each. Ground rent $55 a year. Front and rear buildings. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Apply to LEWIS HURST, No. 14 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 25x100 each; also 2 lots on Adelphi-st., between Lafayette and Greene avs., 22x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a responsible party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

FOR SALE.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x56 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad, or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich wood's, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 6½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 8 Abingdon-place, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., very pleasantly located. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,600 and $2,100; one with stable, $3,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $8,500. Cottages and houses to let.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—Situated on Gowanus Canal Brooklyn, between Centre and Hill sts., 100 feet on the Canal by 171 feet on Hill-st., with more lots if desired, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for brick, lime, lath, or stone yards. Inquire of WARREN BEMAN, No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn, or SAMUEL S. STAFFORD, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—At Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from the depôt, containing 13 rooms, with gas, bath-room, &c.; half an acre of garden, with choice fruit in great variety. A delightful suburban residence. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Buildings, 15 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¾ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; on elegant cottage, 51 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—In Jersey City near the ferry, for sale or lease, for dwellings or factories, 100 feet square, fronting on Railroad-av., near Grove-st., 100 feet square on Steuben, between Prospect and Warren sts. One plot 110 feet on Railroad-av., running through to Steuben-st. 200 feet. Two blocks on Morgan-st., between Warren and Provost, with front on Morgan-st., flagged and curbed and partly filled, the balance flowed by the tide. A rare chance for some manufactory to be built and then fill with rubbish. Gas and water-pipes are laid. The above are all near the ferry, and will be sold low and on liberal terms. Apply to CHILES J. SMITH, No. 60 Maiden-lane.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villas, houses and village lots for sale, or lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, 223 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from 12 to 15 acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 22 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of E. BOE & CO., Nos. 39 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT YONKERS—A large 2-story and basement house, nearly new in modern style, well built, with every convenience, elegantly situated on Broadway, commanding an unobstructed view of the river. Would answer if desired for a select boarding house or school. A carriage house on the lot and numerous trees. If sold, terms accommodating. Apply to W. M. P. LYON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Reebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Nos. 67 and 69 Forsyth-st., between Grand and Hester, on the west side 50 feet by 100, with a 10 horse-power steam engine and boilers now on the premises. There is a large quantity of building materials on the premises, which will be sold with the lots. The adjoining lot can also be purchased, which will make this plot of ground desirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to

BENEDICT & CO.T,

Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage, with extension to a room, and two lots of ground; very pleasantly located and within two blocks of Fulton-av. Railroad. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $2,000 per year. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET ON A LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A very fine free-to-choose house in Lexington-av., on a lease of four years from May next; the house is in complete order throughout. The furniture will be sold at a price much below its present value, and the time given to suit parties. Possession can be given in modernize if required, or in April or May. For more full particulars, inquire of

F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

Also, for sale in Brooklyn, within 8 or 5 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a small two story and attic brick house in perfect order which is offered very low and on easy terms. Also, for sale, exchange or rent, a large free-stone house on Court-st. Will exchange for a small cottage in the country. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET.—A splendid double house in Henry-st., between Union and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. The house is 34 feet front, 45 feet deep, inclosed piazza, four stories, basement and under-cellar, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. If desired, 10 or 12 lots of ground, in a fine garden and stable, could be rented with the house. The house commands a fine view of the bay, and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of one of the ferries. Is well calculated for a large private family, or a first-class boarding house. Apply to WARREN BEMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine, New-York, or No. 284 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Stores Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., also a fine basement corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., also the store No. 231 Broadway, also the houses and stores Nos. 143, 145 and 147 1st-av., also the house No. 13 Cornelia-st., the houses in Broadway, near the corner of 27th-st. For sale, the brown-stone front house in 34th-st., the first one from the East River, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. & J. F. HEALTH, No. 20 Chambers-st., front basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn. Rent $500. The three-story brick dwelling on northwest corner of Clinton and Pacific-sts. Provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable in all respects for a large family. Is a good place for a physician. To be seen after 10 A. M. Apply to R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class house, No. 65 Hammond-st., three rooms deep, inclosed with glass, under-cellar flagged, and with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Sewer through Hammond-st. It will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two houses with all the modern improvements, just finished, Nos. 131 and 166 West 38th-st. Rent, $700. Also, two houses in the new row, Nos. 280 and 288 West 37th-st. Rent, $450. Both finished, gas, &c. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st., before 10 or after 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn having gas throughout, and in good order, at the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class two-story and attic brick house, No. 736 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 345 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET—From the 1st of May, 1856, Three 3-story brick houses, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Alleo-st. Inquire of ROBERT KNOX, cor 2d-av. and 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable dwelling-house No. 183 Crosby-st., for a private family. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Buildings, No. 31 Pine st.

COTTAGE TO LET—And furniture for sale. A two story cottage house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry and one block from two railroads. Furniture nearly new, and will be sold low. Possession given immediately if required. Address B. J. C., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500.

MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy-Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

TO LET.—The house, with 64 lots, on 8th-av., between 149th and 150th sts., at the bend of the road to McComb's Dam—delightfully situated on high ground, in view of the High Bridge, and commanding an extended prospect of the river and contiguous scenery. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET.—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—The Mansion House, with about thirty lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st. and Avenue A. The house is large and commodious, and is of easy access by the 2d-av. Railroad. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, for one, two or three years, situated on Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, one mile from depôt, with carriage house and stable, an excellent garden and an abundance of fruit. The house has 8 rooms, a hall through, besides kitchen, washroom, servants' rooms, bathroom and furnaces; well shaded, pleasantly to and in full view of the Sound, with land adjoining if desired. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to CYRUS LAWTON, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y., or to NEWBERRY DAVENPORT, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Of the late BENJAMIN CHURCH, at Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad, about 2 acres of ground, house large and in fine order, beautifully situated fronting the green; in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Apply to W. R. PETERS, Esq. on the premises, or to BENJAMIN CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c., situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address

W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 86th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 2½-story brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and in perfect order, No. 14 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Rent $350, price $3,350. Inquire on the premises.

**TO STEAMSHIP COMPAN

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

2D AND 3D AVENUE LOTS, 83D, 85TH AND 86TH-STS.

A. H. MULLER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ex. change, New-York, the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.: Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 3d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 86th-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 85th-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 83d-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 83d-st. and 3d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 3d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 85th-st. and 3d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 3d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 3d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 86th-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 85th-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 83d-st. and 2d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 2d-av. by 102 feet deep. Also 1 lot on the south-west corner of 83d-st. and 3d-av., 100 feet 11 inches front on 3d-av. by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot on the north side of 84th-st., 175 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 85th-st., 225 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—Executors' Sale.—Notice to Builders.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 6 lots, with the buildings thereon, situated on and near the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 33d-st.; the brown stone front house and lot of ground No. 70 West 26th-st.; 2 handsome dwelling houses and lots on north side 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one desirable lot on west side of Hudson-st., near the junction with 8th-av.; the leasehold property No. 265 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.; the lot of ground, with buildings thereon, on East 104th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Also, a very desirable house and lot in the village of Portchester. Maps can be had at the auction rooms No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

PARIS FURNITURE.—Second-hand, will be sold THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st.—Consisting of ladies' secretary, (papier maché,) gentlemen's secretary, marble top (costly) wardrobe, chairs, table, paintings, &c.; also round-corner second-hand pianofortes, rosewood book-cases, hall stands, hair mattresses, extension dining tables, sofa bedsteads, sofas, tête-à-têtes, rocking and easy chairs, parlor chairs, bedsteads, cottage furniture, feather beds, &c., mirrors, cradles, commodes, dressing-cases and wash stands, clocks, gas chandeliers, including many extra articles besides usual assortment, consigned voluntary, to be sold at auction; no the least underbidding practised; every provision for shipping to the best advantage and smallest expense.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SOFAS.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Franklin-st., west of Broadway, all the furniture of that first-class private house, consisting in part of one elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich satin brocade; 50 yards good Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany Elizabethan bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, patent sacking, rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, ottomans, hall-rack, hall lamps, oil-paintings, large gilt French plate oval mirrors, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.; also, one costly rosewood 7-octave piano, city-made, and warranted.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the large three-story house, by virtue of a mortgage. The sale will comprise every variety of English, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, large quantity oil-cloths, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas and sofa-bedsteads, elegant super mahogany dining and extension tables, marble-top dressing and pier mirrors, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, centre, card and other tables, China and glass ware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 5 very desirable 3 story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, situated on the south side of Willoughby-st., between Lawrence and Jay sts. Houses 20 by 40 feet; lots 20 by 80 feet, containing all the modern improvements; gas, water, range, marble mantles, &c., &c. These houses are very desirably located in a pleasant and first-class neighborhood, convenient to the Fulton, South, and Wall-st. ferries. $6,000 can remain in bond and mortgage on each house at 7 per cent. per annum. For maps and farther particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

VALUABLE 50TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Six very valuable and desirable lots of land, situated on the north side of 50th-st., commencing 520 feet west of 5th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, well worth the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

SALE OF COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, in 85th-st. next door to corner of Broadway,—The entire stock of richly sculptured statuary Italian marble mantels, unsurpassed in design and execution, and finished in the most artistic style, many of them received premiums at the Crystal Palace. 30 Italian marble mantels, modern designs, of the usual description of Italian, Portuguese, Pyrennean and Spanish marbles. Terms, 4 months, over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues at sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, sale of superior cabinet made furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of every variety; also, an extensive assortment of other household furniture, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, paillasses, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. For particulars, see *Herald*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his Weekly sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; a large and valuable list of first-class insurance and Bank Stocks will be sold. Catalogues can be had at the office, No. 38 Wall-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 2½ Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Myrtle and Lafayette avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. 278 Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appurtenants belonging to said yard, viz.:—2 brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Dividends Lost s, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Leases, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND OBELL COAL—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 272 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and delivered by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 272 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $15 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 2 Wall-st., (THOMSON'S office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 226 Front-st. and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTEN, are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our customers on the usual terms. Our establishment on said will be continued as heretofore.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Broker's Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1856.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK.—$2,800,000 FIVE PER CENT. REDEEMABLE IN FORTY-TWO YEARS, $1,600,000 AT SIX PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN THREE YEARS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, April 7, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two million eight hundred thousand dollars of Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a Public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853; and by an ordinance of the Common Council of said City, approved by the Mayor, February 29, 1856.

The said Stock will consist of twenty-eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each shares, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principle redeemable on the first day of July, 1856.

Sealed proposals will also be received and opened, at the same time and place, for a loan of one million six hundred thousand dollars, for which certificates will be issued, to be called "The Central Park Assessment Fund," consisting of sixteen thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, in pursuance of the one hundred and nineteenth section of the act entitled "An Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 9, 1813; and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed February 26th, 1856, which stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the fifth day of February, 1860.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Those persons who have awards due them on the Central Park, if they offer terms more favorable to the interests of the City than those who make cash bids, can receive certificates of stock for the amount of their awards immediately after the bids are decided on, carrying interest from the date of the confirmation of the awards. In case the same person or property is assessed, the person claiming the award will be required to pay the amount of assessment, with interest thereon, from the time of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, to the Collector of Assessments, before the delivery of the certificate.

The Act of 1853, for laying out the Park, provides for levying a tax annually for the payment of interest on the stock to be issued; and the Act of 1812, made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, *the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax,*" such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. In addition to this, the 7th section of the Act of 1853, for taking land for the Park, declares that all the land thus taken shall be "irrevocably pledged" for the payment of the debt created therefor.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for five per cent. Central Park Fund," or "Proposal for Central Park six per cent. Fund," as the case may be. And the proposition for one or both funds may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 9 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value; with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1886, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA.—NEW-YORK Feb. 15, 1856.—The Subscribers to the advance for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, are hereby requested to take notice that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the Office of Messrs. JAMES G. KING'SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal on the part of the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville." Passed 27th of January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 19th, both days inclusive.

WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING THIS DAY OF THE BOARD of Directors of THE PACIFIC MAILS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mr. WM. H. DAVIDGE was elected President in place of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, resigned. Mr. J. W. RAYMOND was elected Vice President, and Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary. All of the appointments to take effect on the 6th instant. By order

WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the LING DOCK COMPANY, at the office of A. O. ZABRISKIE at Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., and will be kept open until 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. By order of the Board.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. P. S. CYPHERS, Sec'y.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$5,000—$3,500, $3,000 and $2,500 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

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CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Leases procured on securities.
GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

TO TEXAS CREDITORS.—Texas Securities purchased or collected for account of holders, by I. & R. MILBANK & CO., No. 61 Front-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M.D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" in numerous places. 81. Office No 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 9 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, GRIVS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, whether recent or chronic. For Renal Diseases, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely eradicates the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 cases, 100 colored plates. Almost every thing is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st. New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that comes like a flood of fire, driving poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $10, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $5. Forwarded by the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville." Passed 27th of January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 19th, both days inclusive.

WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. PARMOUCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 616 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospitals of Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs, as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, senseless, hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 49 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED,—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are acceptable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
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CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and North Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:30 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO, FROM CLEVELAND,

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, including on St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:0 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P

New-York Daily Times

THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

Gerrit Smith, F. P. Blair and W. S. Corkran.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 1.

A card from Mr. F. P. BLAIR appears in the Sun of this morning, in which he makes a statement of what he did say in reference to Baltimore, in contradistinction to what he was reported to have said, at the Pittsburg Convention, by the newspapers. As we published the latter, common justice requires us to give his version of the affair. He is reported to have assumed to be "the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore." His statement is, that he said to the Convention that he had "received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth," and characterised this association "as a body of business men of Baltimore."

The principal difficulty here seems to be that nobody knows anything of such an "association." At present Mr. CORKRAN stands as the representative of them all, whatever their number may be, and bears the odium of the "association," whatever its character and design may or may not be. He is either standing up and bearing the brunt of the thing for the sake of all his associates, or he has none. If there is a "Republican Association" in Baltimore it would do better to make itself known and act openly, or else disband at an early day. As a private institution it will only excite suspicion and fall into trouble.

MR. BLAIR'S CARD.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

SIR: I observe in your paper of this morning, in which he makes a statement of what he did say in reference to Baltimore, in contradistinction to what he was reported to have said, at the Pittsburg Convention, by the newspapers. As we published the latter, common justice requires us to give his version of the affair. He is reported to have assumed to be "the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore." His statement is, that he said to the Convention that he had "received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth," and characterised this association "as a body of business men of Baltimore."

So, by express designation, I confined my right of representation to a particular "Association," whom I truly described as "a body of business men" composing it; thus most clearly separating it from the mass of men who charge me with arrogating the character "of the representative of the business and wealth of Baltimore," which implies, in the generality of the phrase, all the business and wealth of Baltimore. Every one who reads what I said will see I meant no such thing.

The insinuation in the resolutions, that anything said by me rendered it necessary that they should "*vindicate their commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either to Abolitionism or Free-Soil*," is equally unjust to me. The whole aim of the paper laid before the Pittsburg Convention was to restore the great compromise in regard to Slavery, which makes the surest guaranty against agitation—against abolition—against civil war—which the repeal has broached throughout the Union—the compromise which the most illustrious man—and one who gave renown to Baltimore—contributed by his eloquence to establish, and which he proclaimed to be necessary to the Union and all that it secures. Your most obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

MR. CORKRAN'S CARD.

In redeeming my promise to appear before the public in justification of my course as the presiding officer of the Republican Association of Baltimore, I desire to say that upon taking the chair I emphatically declared that "if this meeting is to be considered as having anything to do with abolitionism I would have nothing to do with it; that I was there as the friend of the Slaveholder as well as the friend of the slave; that I had ceased to be a politician, not having cast a vote for the last 10 or 12 years, except for the temperance ticket two years ago, and did not know that I should ever cast another. I regretted the present excited state of the public mind in relation to Slavery, and would do anything in my power to aid in restoring peace and quiet to the country." The resolutions adopted at the meeting are as follows:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States, but that outside of State jurisdiction the Constitutional power of the National Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty and happiness, to all men, and, therefore,

Resolved, That there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the people are the rightful source of all political power, and all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., be requested to represent this meeting at the Convention of Republicans to be held in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., on the 22d inst.

We received a letter of acceptance from F. P. BLAIR, which has been published in this city, and in an interview which I had with him on his way to Pittsburg, found him, as I thought then and as I think now, a national man, holding national sentiments, and, so far as I can judge from his published remarks, he faithfully represented his constituents.

In reference to my expulsion from the Exchange, one of the daily papers remarked that it was not done at the instance of the "merchants." I was very glad to be made acquainted with this fact; and as the proceedings which resulted in my leaving the rotunda, (*not escaping,*) did not receive their countenance, it follows, of course, that there were others than "merchants" present on the occasion, ready to put the gag law in force, and prevent those explanations which would have satisfied the most sensitive that they were the dupes of a misrepresentation.

I take this opportunity of returning my acknowledgments to the editors of the Baltimore *Patriot* for their kindness in opening to me their columns in order to correct a false impression made upon the public mind by their reporter, and which was copied into the columns of the *Democrat* and *Clipper*, *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim*, and even without the usual editorial courtesy of an acknowledgment. I did not, however, avail myself of their offer, telling them to let it go, having long since come to the conclusion that editors' pens may be converted into daggers, if they should, unfortunately, not be guided by a sound intelligence and a thorough knowledge of the facts they profess to represent.

F. S. CORKRAN.

The Pittsburg Convention and the Baltimore Merchants.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just arisen from the perusal, in your paper of the 1st inst., of the most able and lucid address to the people of the United States, emanating from the late Anti-Slavery Pittsburg Convention, and cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my entire satisfaction and concurrence with its contents. Never has the history of this subject been presented in such clear, impartial and impressive tones; firm, dignified and fearless, candid, though conciliatory, truthful and unanswerable as it is, it cannot fail from sinking deep into the hearts and honest convictions of every true friend of Republican institutions, North and South.

In good old Maryland—the Middle State—there are thousands who will re'cho its sentiments, and the friends of Freedom within her borders, although as yet in a minority of numbers, will be encouraged to buckle on their armor with renewed vigor, and a hopeful prayer for the ultimate and triumphant success of this most righteous cause.

In connection with this subject, I may be permitted to say a few words in reference to the late so-called Town Meeting in this city, called for the purpose of repudiating Mr. F. P. BLAIR at the Pittsburg Convention. It now turns out that Mr. B's statements, as to his position is that body, were *entirely misinterpreted*, and that both he and Mr. CORKRAN, the President of the Baltimore Republican Association, are triumphantly vindicated from ever having arrogated to themselves aught but that they were the representatives of a *body of merchants and others*, banded together to do battle in the cause of Freedom. The proper explanation would have been made to the public, after the adjournment of the meeting, by Mr. CORKRAN, (himself a merchant, of respectability and probity,) had not a party of rowdies and ruffians absolutely forced him from the Exchange, and prevented him from having a hearing, to the everlasting disgrace of those who connived at and permitted it. You will have seen that our high-toned morning paper—the *American*—stated that "neither discourtesy of language or gesture were shown him," a willful misrepresentation of the facts of the case, which is attested to by five hundred persons who witnessed the affair, and who are perfectly aware that, had Mr. CORKRAN made demonstrations of resistance, he would probably have been beaten to death.

With this, of course, no merchant or citizen of good standing had any hand, and heartily mortified and ashamed are most of our mercantile community at the occurrence, and, in fact, at the whole affair of the meeting, uncalled for and unwise as it was.

That there were many of our best people who honestly conscientiously persuaded themselves to take part in it, is true—but it is also true that it originated in, and was brought through the selfish interest of certain speculators, as a lawless medium of advertising their wares to the South.

Business is looking up very much, under the genial influences of the commencement of Spring, and our principal thoroughfares are crowded with pedestrians.

CARROLL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Friends, Foes & Strangers, are Invited!

To Hayden & Miranda, our Departed Friends!

We gave our last Concert last evening, and are now very busy in preparing for our departure for Havana in the steamer of Monday next, but as you have always been very kind to us during our residence in America, for several years past, and as we have often heard our esteemed friend, the lamented Madame Sontag, speak very kindly of you, in whose pleasing society we have often met you, it is with no ordinary emotions of pleasure, in view of all these happy recollections of the past, that we are enabled to proffer our musical services at your lecture at the Tabernacle on Friday evening next, March 7, 1856, (as a slight testimonial of our affectionate regard for you,) which will positively be our last public appearance in New-York, prior to our departure for Southern Isles.

PAUL JULIEN.
AUGUST GOCKEL.

The "Prohibitory Law" and the "City Ordinance."

BEFORE THE JUDGE AT CHAMBERS.

MONDAY, March 2.

The People on the complaint of G. W. Walling vs. *James McCormick*.—The complaint runs as follows:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—Second District Police Court, Jefferson Market.—George W. Walling, Captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the 11th day of January, 1856, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, one James McCormick, who keeps a liquor store at the northwest corner of Twenty-Second-street and Second-avenue, did wilfully sell and dispose for sale at retail at his place of business, and did permit, consent and allow to be drunk on his premises at the aforesaid place, strong or spirituous liquors, without being licensed according to law, and that on the 11th day of January, 1856, at said place of business of said McCormick, deponent purchased from said McCormick's bar-keeper one *glass of ale*, and paid him three cents therefor; deponent drank the said ale on the premises and in the presence of the said McCormick's bar-keeper.

GEO. W. WALLING.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1856.

WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Indorsed, $300 to answer.

The facts alleged in this complaint being substantiated by the deponent, he was interrogated by Mr. Taylor as to whether he was sent specially to McCormick's? Witness replied he was not, and said he had been asked by Mr. Warren whether he could get him a case. Witness said he had replied to Mr. Warren that he could. The Mayor had issued a general order, but witness had received no special order founded upon any excise law or ordinance. Does not remember that McCormick had given any security, or that he had demanded a Jury trial. The case was then argued by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Warren. At the conclusion, His Honor remarked, within a fortnight we shall get a great decision. If the law be repealed, all this argument goes for nothing. If they affirm it valid, my duty will be to examine the case. No harm can arise from a little delay.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances will be given at this prosperous Theatre today as a Testimonial to the enterprising Manager PURDY, tendered him by his Company. In the afternoon will be performed the "Muleteer of Toledo" and the pantomime of "Asphodel." In the evening will be presented the new Drama of "Silver Knife," the grand pantomime of "Asphodel" and the Comedietta of "Domestic Economy."

[Advertisement.]

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?—As a matter of course, KNOX, the lulmitable KNOX, of the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose Spring style is a perfection af airiness, elasticity, durability and economy. A citizen, wearing one of KNOX'S handsome hats, may be considered a man indeed, and if there be any virtue in elegance and taste, every man having an eye to beauty, should secure his Spring articles.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years' standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescant and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels, to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil, together with an infinite variety of Gold and Silver Pen Cases, of every style, are being continually manufactured by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, and are offered to the trade and public at extreme low rates.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (LOWND's patent,) the best case made W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings in the Case of Alderman Tyrrell.

On Saturday last Messrs. RANSOM & JELLIFFE, counsel for Mr. TYRRELL, recently reelected an Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, and denied his seat, applied to the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, now in session at Trenton, for a *mandamus*. The Court granted a rule to show cause why a peremptory *mandamus* should not issue against the Common Council of Jersey City, compelling them to allow Alderman TYRRELL all the privileges of an Alderman. This motion is to be argued on Thursday of this week, before Judges RYERSON, VREDENBERG, and POTTS. Counsel for the city, I. W. SCUDDER and R. D. MCCLELLAND, City Attorney; for Mr. TYRRELL, ASA WHITEHEAD and RANSOM & JELLIFFE.

Opening Montgomery-street.

A new movement has been started to endeavor to secure the opening of Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, from Warren-street to Van Vorst-street, one block, so as to connect the two portions of Montgomery-street which are now open. Gregory-street would in that event be closed up, from Warren-street to Van Vorst street—as much of its area would be included in Montgomery-street, if thus opened. A public meeting with reference to this subject will be held in the public school house in Mercer-street, on Friday evening of this week.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb 27, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. JOSEPH G. SAUNDERSON, of Taunton, Mass., to Miss ISABELLA S. WALKER, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, at Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, by Rev. Dr. Elizhalet Nott, EDWARD T. POTTER to JULIA M., daughter of Richard M. Blatchford.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, MARY EVA, daughter of Ellen and George Caulfield, aged 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 76 4th-av.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Mr. CHARLES S. ARNOLD, of the firm of Pudelford, Fay & Co., Savannah.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, E. H. Arnold, No. 65 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, after a short illness, ANDREW, son of James N. Gifford, aged 8 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 118 West 11th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Theron J. and Mary A. Sweet, aged 3 years.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 3, WM. S. CLARK, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. W. Barker, No. 121 Monroe-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Jno. Hodgson, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, Fulton-av., near Grand-av., at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 4, JOSEPHINA TEMPLEMAN, wife of Edward C. Allen, aged 32 years. Also,

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In Trenton, Feb. 26, after a short illness, MARIANNA, wife of William J. Allen, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Thursday, March 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, Edwin S., son of William and Ann Eliza Hall, aged 1 year, 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 4.

$7,000	Missouri 6s	88¾	150	Ward C. & L Co	84
20,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	50	do	84½
7,000	do	95	50	do	84¼
1,000	Erie Ba of '83, ex l.	94¼	10	do	s10m 10
6,000	Erie Bonds of '75	90	10	do	s90 10
5,100	do	90¾	105	N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B	89½	310	do	c 92⅝
4,000	Hud. 2d M. B	89	100	do	s10 92⅝
6,500	Mich. S. Rds. 2d	80	100	do	h60 98
26,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	88	18	do	92⅝
4,000	do	88½	200	do	b60 92¾
10,000	do	s60 88	10	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	84½
500	do	88½	100	do	b30 86
1,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. with't p	84½	91	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 148
2,000	Gal. and Chi. Bds	98	89	do	112½
6,000	New-York Cen. 6s	89	100	Erie Railroad	s10 58¾
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	1400	do	b60 58⅝
40	Fulton Bank	142	200	do	s2 58½
200	I sl. & H. Can'l Co	s3 125½	400	do	s30 58⅝
6	Bk. of N. America	104	100	do	s10 58⅝
5	Metropolitan Bank	71¼	300	do	s10 58¾
20	do	107¾	250	do	s3 58¾
100	Coal Hasenclever Bank	107	1100	do	s30 58
10	Home In. Co	101	100	do	s60 58
200	Flo. & Keyp. Joint	⅜	50	do	s30 58½
100	Canton Co	23¾	300	Harlem R. R.	s3 21¾
100	do	b60 23¾	300	do	b60 23
200	do	23¾	100	do	s3 21¾
700	Nic. Trans. Co	s3 21¾	300	Reading R. R.	s8 93½
10	do	s90 21¾	300	do	s10 93¾
150	do	b30 21¾	100	do	s30 93
100	do	s3 22	50	do	b30 93¼
100	do	s3 22½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½
950	do	s3 22½	30	Panama Railroad	104½
200	do	b60 22½	115	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	90¾	12	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	96
100	Cum. Coal Co	b30 24	50	do	s10 85½
150	do	s3 23½	50	do	b30 85½
100	do	s30 23¾	300	Cl. & Pittsb. R. R.	b30 67¾
100	C. & Tol. R. R.	b30 79	338	do	67½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94¾	200	do	b60 67½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 Block R. & Utica R. R. 1st Mtg, int. added 77
6,000 Harlem Albany Extension Bs, int. added 40
5,000 Evansville & Ill. R. R. 1st Mtg, int. added 72½
5,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. Inc. 10s, int. added 62½
2,000 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 10s, int. added 32½
4 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company..... 59
46 shares Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad.. 57
24 shares Oswego & Syracuse Railroad..... 70
10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 75
20 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company..... 33
150 shares New-England Mining Co. per share.. 7½

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A most desirable list of securities will be offered by order of trustees and administrators.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	California 7s '70	90	25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 92¾
23,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	b30 88	200	do	b60 92¾
5,000	Erie Ba of '83, ex l.	94	300	Reading Railroad	92¾
100	Nic. Trans. Co	22¾	300	do	93
200	do	b30 22¾	200	do	s30 93¾
300	Cum. Coal Co	s3 23¾	370	Mich. Central R. R.	94
300	do	s3 23¾	300	do	b15 94
100	do	b3 23¾	16	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94½
100	do	s30 23¾	46	Panama Railroad	104½
150	do	23¾	10	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112¾
200	do	b30 23¾	24	Cleve. & Tol. R.	78¾
800	Erie Railroad	58¾	300	do	78¾
100	do	s30 58	100	do	b60 78¾
100	do	s30 58¼	100	do	s30 77¾
150	do	s60 58	100	do	s30 78
5	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	85			

TUESDAY, March 4—P. M.

The steamer *Baltic*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool Wednesday, Feb. 20, arrived at this port early in the forenoon. When she left Liverpool, twenty-eight days had transpired from the sailing of the missing steamer *Pacific*, and nothing had then been heard from her. The announcement of this fact to-day has greatly increased the apprehension felt for the safety of the crew and passengers of the unfortunate ship. The ship and cargo are heavily insured in Wall-street and in England, and if gone down will involve a loss of from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000 to the underwriters. There is, however, yet much time left for hope that no such disaster has attended this noble and favorite steamer. The money and market accounts by the *Baltic* show a slight improvement in the former, and a decidedly better feeling in some of the latter than the previous advices by the *America*. The stringency in discounts was a little less severe, and the price of the English Funds, under the announcement that the new loan would not exceed £8,000,000 Sterling, improved full 1 ₰ cent., though part of the advance was lost at the close. The particulars of the arrangement of the New Loan we have copied below from the Money column of the London *Times*. The French *Rente* is quoted 73.95, or 1¼ ₰ cent. higher than by the previous packet. The Grain and Provision markets at Liverpool, particularly the former, evince a better spirit, and the English Wheat growers, at the provincial markets, manifest less eagerness to press their supplies. The sales of Cotton for three days are reported 27,000 bales at steady prices, buyers for some descriptions having slightly the advantage. In political affairs, the confidence of the public, both in Paris and London, continued to increase in the pacific result of the Conference of nations about to assemble at Paris. The American question was less thought of in English commercial circles, though it had somewhat affected trade in the Iron and Linen districts the week before this steamer sailed.

In the Stock Market, to-day, while the superior influence or determination of the party opposed to a rise in prices at the Brokers' Board was again successful in arresting any positive advance on the Share list, there was more done in the leading Railway Bonds, and a number of European orders in City loans was filled by private sale. The transactions in the active Road shares were mostly on time contracts; Erie 58⅛@58¼ cash; 58 seller's option, and 58⅛ buyer's option. After the official list at the Second Board was printed, 1,000 shares were taken at 58⅛@58¼ ₰ cent. The sellers of Cleveland and Toledo, who stood off at the morning session, made sales in the afternoon as low as 77⅞, option to deliver in 60 days. Reading was also sold down ½ ₰ cent., Illinois Central Bonds brought 88 ₰ cent., Erie Sinking Funds 90, and New-York Central 7s, 102 ₰ cent. The general market closed steady. We have to repeat that the position of many of the leading members of the Stock Exchange appears, for the moment, to be opposed to a rise, although the easy state of the Money Market is against their views, and no concern appears to be felt in Bank about the export movement of half a million of Specie by the steamer to-morrow, or the stiffness of Exchange. The increase in the line of Loans and Discounts exhibited in the Official Averages published this morning is commented upon in the Street. The result is one that has not unreasonably followed the accumulation of local deposits and country bank balances, since the first of the new year, without having a very direct relation to the Specie reserve, which is felt to be quite strong for the present season of the year. A comparison of the movement from the close of December will show the basis of the increased employment by the Banks of the Money which has accumulated on their hands:

	Dec. 29, 1855.	March 1, 1856.
Capital	$48,042,000	$49,042,000
Actual Deposits	66,736,000	67,231,000
Specie	10,588,000	15,640,000
Loans	95,114,060	102,632,060

The increase in Banking Capital and in undrawn Deposits since the New-Year is $11,501,000, of which $4,852,000 has accumulated in Coin, while the increase in Loans and Discounts is only $7,518,000. Last year in March the export of Specie from New-York and Boston was $4,228,000, of which the New-York Banks appear to have lost only $634,000—the remainder being supplied from California.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $193,666; disbursed $49,042, and held at the close a regular balance of $3,381,007.

The business in Government Land Warrants is thus quoted to-day by Mr. J. THOMPSON, Banker, No. 2 Wall-street:

	Buying.	Selling.
60 and 120 acres	$1 05	$1 07 ₰ acre.
80 and 160 acres	1 10	1 12½ ₰ acre.
40 acres	1 12½	1 15 ₰ acre.

We correct for our paper, that goes to Europe by the packet to-morrow, the quotations for the following securities by the latest sales at the Stock Board, and by Money Dealers of the Stock firms engaged in European correspondence:

N. Y. 6s, 1862	101	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. 6s, 1867	101	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. 5s, 1877	95	95½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. coupon	95	95½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	103½	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	96	96	Mich. Cen. R. R.	101½
Virginia	95¾	96	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	101½
Indiana	84	84	Ohio & Penn. R. R.	89
Illinois, 1847	106½	110	Penn. Central 6s	95
Louisiana	96½	80½	Reading 6s, 1870	89
Missouri	87	86½	N. Y. Cen. shares	92
California	90	90	Erie shares	58¾
Ohio, 1876	110¾	110¾	Illinois Central	97¾
Ohio, 1860	103¾	113¾	Galena	113
N. Y. City 6s, long	101	99	Michigan Central	94¾
Philadelphia	98½	98	Mich. Southern	94
Baltimore	96¾	98½	Panama	104
Cincinnati	90	90	Reading	92½
Chicago	90	90	Toledo	80
Louisville	79	79¾	Hudson	78¾
Milwaukee	84	86	Milwaukee	87
Pittsburg	96¾	77	Ohio Trust	93
St. Louis	80	80	Del. and Hud	126
Sacramento	80¾	80½	Penn. Coal	100
San Francisco	100	103	Bills on London	109¾
N. Y. Central 7s	101½	102	Paris	5.18¾
N. Y. Central 6s	87½	89	Bremen	78¾
Erie, 1868	97½	94½	Hamburg	36¼
Erie, 1875	89½	90	Frankfort	41¼
Erie, 1871	84½	84½		

The Treasury Department of the Federal Government continues to buy United States Stocks of 1867-8 at 116 and interest. The Third Mortgage of the Erie Company and the Illinois Free lands are quoted ex coupon by the present packet. The sales of Foreign bills to-day were within the above quotations. The importing trade were not large buyers. Yesterday, the Bankers took up nearly all the first-class bills offering at or below 109¼, and advanced their own rates to 109⅝@¾. The steamer takes $500,000 in bullion.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

For two or three days after our advices of the 25th February, various rumors, about the state of relations between the American and English Governments, created in our Stock market a feeling of uneasiness; but since the publication of the diplomatic correspondence between the two Cabinets in relation to the Enlistment question, a general conviction of the pacific solution of present difficulties has again affected the market favorably. Had it not been for the increasing abundance of money, fluctuations no doubt would have been greater, but owing to this circumstance the Stock market has varied but little, as may be noticed in our subjoined table of daily quotations; and with the exception of a fractional decline on some of the State securities, rates are well maintained since last week. The news by the steamer of 20th February, from Liverpool, has not sensibly affected the firmness of the market. The Secretary of the Treasury, having been notified by Texas of the acceptance by that State of the terms imposed by the act making appropriation for the Texas indemnity amounting to $7,750,000, announces that payment of claims will be made on and after the 1st of June next. The larger portion of these claims being held in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, these payments in specie insure the certainty of a considerable accession to the metallic reserves of the Banks of these cities during the course of next Summer. State Stocks—moderate transactions have taken place in Virginia 6 ₰ cents., Missouri 6 ₰ cents, Indiana 5 ₰ cents., with a slight decline, and, also in Ohio 6 ₰ cents., 1860, without change in rates

City and County Bonds—There has been a demand in small amounts for various securities of this class. Transactions in Milwaukie and St. Louis Cities have been among the most important, the former at a rise of 2½ ₰ cent, the latter at fully maintained rates. San Francisco 10s are scarce and higher. We notice also some sales of bonds of some of the Kentucky counties. Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central Construction have been in moderate demand at advancing rates. New-York Central 6s, Erie 7s, 1871 and 1875, and Hudson 3d Mortgage, the latter have risen 2½ ₰ cent. Erie, 1871 and 1875, and also Illinois Freeland, and are quoted *ex interest*. In Bonds at private sale, we have nothing special to notice. Railroad Stocks—Our quotations of Railroad Stocks are well maintained. Transactions in Erie, Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, New-York Central, and Hudson River, have been animated. In Michigan Southern, Panams, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Galena and Chicago, the business has been moderate. Money is easy at 6@7 ₰ cent. for loans on call. Discounts of business paper from 7@9 ₰ cent. Exchanges are not abundant, but the demand is limited. Principal sales on London 109¾@109¾. Bankers hold as high as 109¾. Paris 5.17½@5.18¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

The misunderstanding between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States has checked the buoyancy and activity which existed at the date of our last report, 19th ult., and imparted a rather feverish tone to the Stock market. Some anxiety naturally exists as to the result of the questions at issue, but it is generally expected that they will be amicably settled. The confidence felt on this point, in connection with the increased probability of the restoration of peace in Europe, having sustained prices, the fluctuations, although frequent, have not been important, and the annexed quotations show generally but slight changes from those contained in our last list. The business of the fortnight has been comparatively limited.

The principal changes in State Stocks are a decline of ¾ ₰ cent. on Virginia and 1 on Missouri 6s. Kentucky 6s are 1 ₰ cent. higher. For Illinois internal improvement 6s, 107 is bid, without sellers. City Stocks continue firm, with an upward tendency in some instances. The Comptroller of the City of New-York advertises for proposals, to be received until April 7th, for $2,800,000, 5 ₰ cent. Stock, redeemable 1st July, 1898, interest payable quarterly, and $1,600,000, 6 ₰ cent. Stock, redeemable 5th February, 1859, interest payable semi-annually. Both loans are designated as "Central Park Fund Stock," and for the payment of the debt thus created, the land taken for the park is irrevocably pledged. The law provides for the levy of an annual tax to pay the interest.

In Railroad Bonds we have to notice an improvement of 3 ₰ cent. in Reading 1st Mortgage, 2 ₰ cent. on Erie Convertibles of 1871, and 1 ₰ cent. in New-York Central 6s and 7s, Illinois Central Construction, and Freeland and New-York and Harlem 1st Mortgage Bonds. The recent negotiation, by the last-named Company, of $750,000 2d Mortgage Bonds, at 75 ₰ cent., has had a favorable effect on the price of both its bond and preferred stock. The Bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroads have also an upward tendency; 154 miles of the line are now in operation, and 16 miles additional will be opened by 10th inst. For other descriptions of securities of this class prices are unchanged, but generally firm.

There is but little animation in the market for Railroad Shares. The only important changes are an advance of 2 ₰ cent. on Reading, and a decline of 3 on Cleveland and Toledo.

In Money matters there is no important new feature. The supply on call continues abundant at 6 to 7, and in some instances Loans have been made at 5 ₰ cent. Discount on first-class paper ranges from 6 to 8 ₰ cent. The Banks discount freely, and the weekly returns show a rapid increase of Loans.

The increase of Loans during the last fortnight is $3,220,920, and the loss of Specie $338,050.

Foreign Exchanges are higher and firm. The shipments of Specie for the fortnight have been small, $745,730, while the receipts of Gold from California amount to $1,469,713. CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

Since our advices of 25th ult. the stock market has been held in check by the rumors circulated on the enlistment difficulties now occupying the British and American Governments. Business, in consequence, has been restricted, and quotations unsteady. Since the official correspondence has been made public a more confident feeling has prevailed, but thus far without giving more life to the stock market. Money continues abundant, and the export of coin unimportant. On the 1st of June the United States Government will pay out the $7,750,000 reserved for the Texas creditors. The steamer *America*, whose mails were delivered last night, brought out considerable orders for American stocks. The news per *Baltic*, received this day, has produced but little impression on the market. State stocks have been dull, with a slight decline. Illinois Internal Improvement, of 1847, in demand at 110. City and County Bonds are in active and increasing demand, both for home and foreign account. By the *America* and *Baltic* the orders in these have been quite important. By Lowry, City have been active at former quotations. Milwaukee 6s have been largely dealt in from one point changed, with a further rise of ¾ cent. Sink Tuscaloosa 10 ₰ cents. are wanted, but the supply is limited. Some County Bonds of Kentucky have been dealt in, without change of prices. Railroad Bonds are generally higher, but not active; Erie, 1868, ¾ ₰ cent. higher; Hudson 3d Mortgage, 1¾; Illinois Central, 1; Freeland, 1; New-York Central 6 ₰ cent., 1¼. In Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange we note some sales of Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgage, Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage. Railroad shares are generally firmer, without much speculation, except in Cleveland and Toledo and Reading. Exchanges are firm, with a small supply. Transactions not large; Sterling, after selling as high as 109¾, closes at 109¾; France, 5.17¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

The New English Loan.

From the London Times, Feb. 19.

MONDAY EVENING.

This being the day for the announcement of the conditions of the new loan, the English funds have experienced considerable fluctuation. Consols for money, which left off on Saturday at 90½ to ¾, were first quoted 90¾ to ⅞, whence, in consequence of some heavy sales, they declined to 90¼. They then recovered to 90⅝, but presented an unsettled appearance until a telegraphic message from the west-end notified that the loan is to be for only £5,600,000, when a sudden rise took place to 91 to ⅜. It had not been stated that there was also to be a funding of 3,000,000 of Exchequer bills, and when this additional intelligence was received the market partially lost its buoyancy, and a reaction occurred to 90¾ to 91, which was the final quotation. For the account, the last price was 91½ to ¾. The favorable effect produced by the smallness of the loan was, to some extent, counteracted by the haste with which it is to be called up, the interval between the payment of the deposit of 20 ₰ cent. on Tuesday next and the final instalment being scarcely more than eight weeks. The last loan was called up at an average rate of about a million a fortnight, while in the present instance the average will be about a million and a quarter a fortnight, and its influence, therefore, as regards the demand for money and the press

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1353. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

TOMPKINS MARKET—THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

A CANAL THROUGH BROOKLYN.

The Inter-Oceanic Railroad in Honduras.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

A LIBRARY IN WANT.

Bill to Reduce Expenses of Canal Repairs.

BAGGAGE ON RAILROADS.

BARNBURD AND THE REGISTER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The first Evening Session of the season was held last night. It was consumed in the consideration of the General orders. The only bills of interest acted upon were the Brooklyn Nineteenth Ward bill, and the bill for the rebuilding of the Sing Sing Prison building.

The former bill was reported to the House, when Mr. SPINOLA renewed his amendment to amend one of the boundaries by striking out "Bedford" avenue, and inserting "Nostrand." After debate by Messrs. SPINOLA and E. T. WOOD, the amendment was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The State Prison bill was debated at great length, when, at a late hour, the Committee reported progress upon the bill, and the House adjourned.

PETITIONS.

This morning in the Assembly a large number of petitions were presented. Among which we may notice the following:

TOMPKINS MARKET.

By Mr. ANTHON, from the Common Council of New-York, for leave to issue stock to an amount not to exceed $170,000 for the erection of Tompkins Market. The memorial was accompanied by a bill heretofore published in New-York, providing for carrying out the purpose of the petitioners.

THE NEW-YORK HARBOR COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, with the Resolutions adopted by that body, remonstrating against the repeal of the act establishing the Commission upon the encroachments of the New-York Harbor.

RIVER-STREET CANAL IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. E. T. WOOD presented a mammoth petition some 35 feet long, we believe, of citizens of Brooklyn for a law authorizing the construction of a canal in River-street, from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek, in that city.

REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

Mr. FOOT presented the petition of HENRY DWIGHT and 85 other citizens of Geneva, for an act incorporating an Asylum for the Reformation of Inebriates.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The petition of JOSEPH FENNER, setting forth cause of grievance from the Mohawk Valley Insurance Company, and asking an investigation by the House, was presented by Mr. WAKEMAN, who moved its reference to a Select Committee of three.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to amend, to allow the Committee to sit during the recess.

The question was discussed by Messrs. WAKEMAN, DUGANNE, DENNISTON, FOOT, NORTHUP, COLE, DICKINSON and VAN SANTVOORD.

The petition was finally referred to a Select Committee of three, empowered to investigate affairs of this and other Insurance Companies, and report to this House by the 1st of April next.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HOYLE, from Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the petition of Hon. SILAS SEYMOUR, and a bill to repeal the Act to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners, presented a report in writing, concluding by recommending the passage of the Repeal bill.

COMMISSIONERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. ANTHON from the Judiciary Committee reported adversely a bill providing for increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds in the City of New-York. It adds one hundred to the present number.

HONDURAS STEAM AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill incorporating the Honduras Interoceanic Steam Navigation and Railway Company was reported to-day from the Railroad Committee, with sundry amendments upon the Senate bill. Mr. ANTHON stated that all the papers on the subject had been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee understood the bill to have been referred to them also. He was surprised to see it reported from the Railroad Committee.

The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following:

For the relief and to reduce the stock of the East River Bank.

To provide means for the support of Government, (one mill tax.)

To provide for the preparation of the State Census.

NO MORE EVENING SESSIONS.

A resolution was adopted to hold two daily sessions after the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M., and to hold no evening sessions.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ODELL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the annual bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1856. It appropriates,

From the General Fund Revenue,

For Salaries of State Officers, Clerks and Members of the Legislature	$139,180
Stationery for Legislature	26,000
Stationery for Public Offices	3,500
Furniture, &c., for State Offices	6,500
Postage of the several Departments	2,500
Fuel of Capital and State Hall	2,500
Incidental Expenses of Government	750
Constables, &c., of Court of Appeals and Supreme Court	3,000
Printing for the State	105,000
State Cabinet of Natural History	600
Expenses of the Capitol	9,750
State Hall	4,500
Apprehension of Criminals	2,000
Apprehension of Fugitives from Justice	3,500
Commissary Department	12,000
Keepers of Arsenals	200
Agricultural Societies	8,000
Regents of the University printing	600
Salary of Secretary do., &c	1,900
Books for State Library	2,800
Binding Books for State Library	800
Contingent Expenses for do	900
Salaries Librarians	3,450
Exchanges of Regents	600
Salaries of State Lunatic Asylum	6,000
Support of Insane Convicts	2,500
Support of State Prisons	250,000
Transportation of Convicts	16,500
Prison Agents' traveling expenses	500
Apprehension of Convicts	300
Books for Convicts	100
Transportation of Convicts	16,500
Prison Agents' traveling expenses	500
Apprehension of Convicts	300
Books for Convicts	100
Incorporated Orphan Asylums	35,000
Hospitals in the State	25,000
From the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.	
Per Interest on Stocks	$347,367
Indian Annuities	4,934
From the School Fund.	
Dividends to Schools	$145,000
Refunding Surplus Moneys	1,600
From the Literature Fund.	
Dividends to Academies	$12,000
Purchase Books, &c	2,500
From the United States Deposit Fund.	
Dividends to Common Schools	$165,000
Dividends to Academies	28,000
Addition to Capital of School Fund	25,000
Refunding Moneys	700
Normal School	12,000
Instruction of Teachers in Academies	18,000
Teachers' Institutes	3,000
Support of Indian Schools	2,250
From the Bank Fund.	
Interest on Stock	$20,000
Redemption of Bills	50
Contingent Expenses	300

A LIBRARY IN WANT.

In the Senate, Mr. PETTY presented the memorial of the New-York Typographical Society for aid to its Free Library. They state they were the first to institute a Free Library in the State of New-York, and that they are desirous of raising a permanent fund of $10,000, to carry through their object, and respectfully petition the State to aid them to carry out the design of this, the pioneer institution of the kind in the State, by appropriating such sum for its benefit as may be deemed proper, giving assurance that the money thus appropriated will be sacredly devoted to the object set forth in the memorial.

ANOTHER DASH AT THE H. O'S.

Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of THOS. and I. T. WILLIAMS and ISAAC E. SMITH, against confirming the recommendation of the Harbor Commissioners, so far as relates to the formation of a wet basin between Twenty-second and Thirtieth streets, east of the Thirteenth-avenue, for the reason that they will be compelled to excavate from ten to fifteen feet, over a large area already filled in, at great cost and detriment to the petitioners and the hurt of other business men in the neighborhood.

FOREIGN BANK BILLS.

Mr. KELLY, from the Bank Committee, reported in favor of the bill amending the law relative to Notes of Foreign Banks in this State.

BAGGAGE ON RAILROADS.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill, the title of which reads as follows:

"An act for the better protection of baggage carried on railroads and steamboats in this State."

The provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. No Railroad Company in this State shall be liable for any baggage lost on their respective lines, unless the same shall be plainly marked with the owner's name and place of residence.

§ 2. Any Railroad Company and Steamboat Company, who shall have baggage left on their hands, shall, within twelve days thereafter, cause notice to be sent to the address on said baggage, and to the Postmaster of the said town or city, and the postage and other expenses shall be paid by the owner of said baggage on delivery of the same, unless such lose was occasioned by the neglect or carelessness of said Company.

§ 3. Any Railroad Company or Steamboat Company, not complying with the provisions specified in the second section of this act shall, after the expiration of said time, pay to the owner of said baggage all expenses which he may pay out, searching for said baggage, providing the same does not exceed the sum of $10

§ 4. No Railroad Company or Steamboat Company, shall be liable for baggage destroyed by fire or otherwise, after reaching the destination to which said baggage was directed, unless destroyed by the carelessness of the said Railroad or Steamboat Company.

§ 5. This Act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1856.

Mr. NOXON also gave notice of a bill to amend the general manufacturing law, so as to release manufacturers of salt from the provisions of the general law compelling a certain sum to be paid in before commencing operations.

THE BILL TO REDUCE CANAL EXPENSES.

The bill to provide for the better regulation and superintendence of the canals, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

AYE—Messrs Bellinger, Bradford, Clark, Cuyler, Halsted, Hunting, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Towne, Upham, Wadsworth, White—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Petty, Smith—6.

Absent or not voting, 6.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered a concurrent resolution inviting the American Association for the Advancement of Science to hold their next annual session in the City of Albany, and tendering them the use of the public buildings of the State wherein to hold their sittings. (Laid over under rule.)

The remainder of the session was spent in debate on the bill to prohibit Banks loaning more than 15 per cent. on the hypothecation of stocks, &c., on which progress was reported.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the petition presented on Tuesday for a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of this Company:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent that in the year 1842 an act was passed creating the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appointing thirty-six of the most respectable and well-known citizens of the State, of various pursuits, Trustees of the Company, and establishing the Company, without capital, upon the simple principle of Mutual Insurance by the contribution of premiums

That, induced by the high character of the Trustees, the undersigned insured their lives in said Company, and have paid the premiums, which have contributed to make up the large amount of funds now under the control of the Trustees. That they have witnessed with regret the changes that have been made from time to time in the Board, which from selecting the new Trustees from a particular class of merchants, seem to have been made with a design to some object not openly avowed, until, three years since, the administration of the Company was placed in other hands, in a manner well calculated to excite general distrust. This change was effected by means of proxies, obtained by an agent of the Company, to whom, it is said, a large sum of money was paid of the trust funds, shortly after the accession of the present administration. Since that change it appears from the public records that the loans to the Trustees have greatly increased; and as these moneys are trust funds, of a character equally sacred with these of savings banks and other trust companies, we desire the passage of a law similar to the provision applicable to the Trustees of those institutions, and declaring the seat of every Trustee who is or may become indebted to the Company vacated.

It is also stated that the funds of this Company have been used in a manner not authorized by the charter, and we respectfully ask the appointment of a Committee by the Legislature to examine into the manner in which the change of the Board was effected, and into the general management of the Company.

JOHN A. ISELIN, J. TUCKERMAN,
W. M. CLARK, H. C. ADAMS,
HENRY WELLS, M. H. GRINNELL,
F. S. LATHROP, W. M. ABBOTT,
W. S. HOYT, S. C. BROWN.
DENNING DUER,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

THE REBELLION OF THE REGISTER.

The organ of the American Party still continues its assaults upon those who so wantonly sold out their birthright at Philadelphia. As may well be imagined, the undeniable truths to which it gives utterance do not sit particularly well on the stomachs of the friends of dear FILLMORE. But I guess they will have to listen to the entertainment, and take out their revenge in growling. They have tried to oust HAMMOND from the chair editorial—they have failed. They have tried to frighten him from his purpose—they couldn't come that. They tried to cajole him into delays—HAMMOND bethought him of the old maxim, "delays are dangerous," and so they had to give up that effort. At one time, when STEVENS offered to sell out, they thought they had HAMMOND in a tight place—but it turned out that STEVENS was acting without authority. I have never been particularly mindful of the condition of the *Register*, caring little about its successes or its reverses; I do, however, take some interest in its present struggle, because I think its triumph or failure will in a great measure be indicative of the beating of the public pulse upon the issue between Freedom and Slavery. Thus far I am glad to know that the friends of Freedom have heartily responded to the call to arms. When one Pro-Slavery doughface has stopped his paper, some true friend of liberty, some advocate of Northern rights, has stepped in to fill his place. Thus far, I believe the account balances somewhat to the side of free thought, free speech, free action. It will, I hope, take more energy and vitality than the old Silver Gray faction has ever yet possessed, to turn the scale.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st. and No. 181 Broadway.*]

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE CONVENTION—REFUSAL TO RATIFY THE NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5.

In the evening session of the American Convention, yesterday, A. O. BREWSTER, of this city, Delegate from the Fifth District, took the stand. He began by alluding to Gen. WILSON, who at the Banks banquet charged him with betraying the North and of being false to the principles of his party. He denounced Mr. WILSON as having been false to every party to which he had belonged He thought that some of the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Connecticut and New-Hampshire were influenced in their course by the State elections soon to occur, having no idea of the vast extent of territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. He asserted, that had the men of Ohio, Connecticut, &c., remained true to their duty, they could have controlled the Convention, and compelled the nomination of JOHN BELL, GARRET DAVIS, Judge MCLEAN, or some other man more acceptable to the North. It was the seceders, therefore, who betrayed the North. We believed that Mr. FILLMORE was eminently calculated to administer the affairs of the nation with credit to himself and the country. He (BREWSTER) would sooner go to his grave than vote for the extension of Slavery over one inch of territory dedicated to freedom. Let every State act upon its own sovereignty in the matter of platforms, but let not each State attempt to foist its preference in this respect upon the nation. The only chance of freedom to Kansas, and of freedom to three millions of slaves at the South, is in the perpetuation of the Union of these confederated States. He (BREWSTER) would go for that party which was true to the Union end true to American principles. If all would give up their personal differences, and come up in line with New-York and the great West, they would achieve a victory unparalleled in the history of the country.

Rev. A. C. ARNOLD, from the Sixth District, spoke on the same side.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Seventh District, was favorable to, and Mr. TEMPLE, of the Eighth District, opposed the nomination.

At 1¾ o'clock this morning, the Council, by a large majority, adopted the following resolutions, offered by Hon. E. C. BAKER:

Resolved, That the American Party in Massachusetts already possesses a satisfactory platform, and that it sees no good reason to change it for another,—it therefore simply reiterates its adherence to the platform adopted at Springfield in August last.

Resolved, That the American Party in Massachusetts will not support the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON until assured that they do heartily indorse our American principles, and that they will stand by and vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North as well in the Territories as the States, under all the principles and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The passage of the resolutions in this shape was considered a victory of those opposed to the nomination.

A motion was then made adjourn, and it was carried, and at 1¾ o'clock the Council adjourned after ten hours' almost continuous session.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Council those delegates who were in favor of sustaining FILLMORE and DONELSON met in one corner of the Hall and proposed to organize at once a Fillmore Club. After consultation it was moved, and the motion was put by JONATHAN PEIRCE, that they adjourn to Monday evening next, to meet then at Chapman Hall. This motion was carried.

Prominent in this meeting were Messrs. KEITH, of Roxbury; STEDMAN, of Boston, and EAMES, of Malden

The meeting then dissolved.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

The bark *Lapwing* has arrived at this port with Rio Janeiro dates to the 22d of January. The quotations for coffee was: Superior, 5$800@6$; Good Firsts, 5$200; late for the United States, 5$500. But little really good was to be had. The cholera, which had again appeared among the negroes on the plantations, had caused a falling off in the receipts. No vessels in port were receiving coffee for the United States. The *Lapwing* brings but half a cargo.

The *Lapwing* left in port ships *Amelia* and *Oneida*, and schooner *North Point*, from New-York; and bark *Maria Law* and brig *George Harris*, from Boston.

Know-Nothing Ratification Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

The Americans held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting in this city this evening. THOMAS SWANN presided, assisted by a large number of old-line Whigs as Vice Presidents. Mr. DONELSON declined addressing the meeting, but sent a letter, which was read. Governor CALL and many others addressed the meeting.

Chicago Municipal Election.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

Mr. DYER, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected at our city election yesterday, by 400 majority. The vote was 2,000 larger than at any previous election. The election of the officers chosen for the Seventh Ward will probably be contested, 500 votes more than the legal number of voters having been returned, all for the Democratic candidates.

The Common Council will consist of four Republicans and five Democrats.

Messrs. Coburn and Dalton Sentenced.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5.

Judge NASH, of the Municipal Court, this morning sentenced EDWARD O. COBURN to ten months' imprisonment in the jail, and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. BENJAMIN F. DALTON was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the jail, and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars The parties were tried for killing WM. SUMNER and found guilty of assault and battery.

Schooner David Crowell Ashore—The Brig London.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 5.

The schooner *David Crowell*, of Squan, is ashore near the Ocean House. She is loaded with wood, and bound for New-York, and came ashore about 10 o'clock last night. It is thought the schooner will be got off when her cargo is discharged.

Two lightere are alongside the brig *London*, ashore at Squan, receiving cargo, and the molasses on board her will probably be saved, but the sugar and vessel will be lost.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 5.

The Supreme Court has overruled Mr. BARSTOW's plea to jurisdiction, without deciding as to the finality of the canvass. Mr. BARSTOW has leave to put in further pleadings within four days.

The Merrimac at Norfolk— Arrival of Shipwrecked Seamen.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 5.

The new United States steamer Merrimac has arrived safely at this port on her trial trip.

Fifty shipwrecked seamen, belonging to the ships *Alaco* and *Calcutta*, and the brig *Neptune*, lost on the Bahama Islands, have arrived here.

Weather Westward.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 5.

Yesterday we were visited with the most severe snow-storm that we have had this season. The snow has badly drifted, and all the Railroads leading into the City are blockaded. No Eastern or Western mail has been received since yesterday noon.

Proposition to Divide Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

A memorial has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, desiring Congress to divide that Territory on the line of 45° 10', from St. Croix to the Missouri River.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Rise in the Tributaries of the Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received. Many of the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi are rising rapidly.

The Straight Whigs of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

The Old-Line Whigs of the Maryland Legislature have called a State Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 31st of March.

Oswego Municipal Election.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 5.

At the election held in this city yesterday, the entire Citizens' ticket was elected, headed by L. B. CROCKER for Mayor.

Binghamton Charter Election.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 5.

The American ticket was elected at our city election to-day by 350 majority.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

James Buchanan for the Presidency—Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian, (Buchanan's organ.)

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 4.

The Democratic State Convention met this morning, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. There probably has never been a finer body of men assembled in Harrisburg. The attendance of Delegates was full, and a very large number of Democrats, from all parts of the State, were present. The utmost enthusiasm for the success of the great principles of our party, and for the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, to carry out those principles, was maintained. Every person with whom we conversed felt the most positive assurance that, with Mr. BUCHANAN as our candidate for the Presidency, Pennsylvania would give a majority for him of not less than forty thousand. A more animated scene than the assembling of the Convention, nor one filled with more good fellowship, we have never witnessed. It is the precursor of victory, lasting and beneficial to all parts of our country, and of every wholesome interest, with Mr. BUCHANAN as our standard-bearer. No one who mixed with the thousands assembled, could escape the inspiring zeal which animated the bosom of the friends of Pennsylvania's great statesman. This feeling is confined to no particular locality, but pervades all parts of the State. If the Democracy of the Union desire a victory as glorious as it will be permanent, JAMES BUCHANAN should be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, without a moment's hesitation. The good fruits of such a course would immediately become apparent.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH.

Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, who was chosen President, made the following remarks on taking the Chair:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We come here today, gentlemen, from all parts of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—and great she is—influenced by circumstances under which a Convention never before assembled in Pennsylvania. We come here as a unit—we come here undivided—we come here to carry out a single purpose, and that purpose is to present, through this Commonwealth, to the nation at large, a man who is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the first position in the Republic, and who in all probability will occupy it before another Convention shall assemble here. [Great applause.] Need I say to you that the name of that distinguished man is JAMES BUCHANAN. [Applause.] A man, who at this time, not only Pennsylvania, but the whole nation, is ready to honor. [Renewed applause.] Heretofore it has been said that Mr. BUCHANAN was presented by the politicians of Pennsylvania. To-day, gentlemen, he is borne to the capital of your State on the shoulders of the people. [Cheers.] No politician in Pennsylvania, as a politician, has had an exclusive hand in bringing about this great, this mighty, this signal triumph in our Commonwealth. Mr. BUCHANAN, this day, in Pennsylvania, is enshrined in the hearts of her people. [Applause.] He is stronger, to-day, in Pennsylvania than he ever was before; he is stronger, to-day, in the Nation than he ever was before. [Cheers.] Having met here for the purpose of selecting delegates who will cast an unanimous vote for this man, whom we delight to honor, in the Convention which is to meet in Cincinnati, in June next, it becomes important that no man should be entrusted with the message to be carried there, unless he be a true man in every particular. As for myself, I am frank to acknowledge that I know no second choice. [Applause.] I have but one choice, and that choice the distinguished man of my own native State. What is to be the effect of our proceedings to-day? Before you shall adjourn to-night, the unanimity with which this Convention has been organized—the moral grandeur and power that is presented here—goes over the wires to all parties of this country, and it will carry with it into the public mind elsewhere, a conviction which we hope will make the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention a unit. Also, in presenting our distinguished son, let us, gentlemen, in sending our delegation to the Convention at Cincinnati, entrust them with a platform worthy of the great State of Pennsylvania, and worthy of the great man that is to stand upon it when they get there. Let a platform go with that delegation National in its character—let it not be circumscribed by narrow, selfish and local interests. Let it be a platform, wide as our country, from ocean to ocean, that every Democrat throughout the land may join hands with us in support of it. In that platform, which we are to entrust with our delegation, let us concede nothing to the South, but let us do the South equal and even-handed justice—that is all they ask, and that is what we are willing to give. Embodied in that platform, let there be the great principle of the age, of popular sovereignty, as embraced in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. [Terrific applause.] Let there be embraced in that platform this great principle—taxation only to meet the wants of a well conducted Government, sufficient to defray all of its expenses with a strict regard to national economy. [Applause.] Let there be embraced also in that platform, which these gentlemen shall carry there, a war of extermination against that sect or party of men opposed to religious toleration in this land. [Applause.] Let there be no dark spot on this glorious platform—let it be illuminated by reason, and no dark lanterns—let every portion of it stand out in "bold relief," and let the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who carry to Cincinnati the ark of our national covenant, take one they may be proud of when they get there with it, and be cheered by thousands who meet there for one common purpose, and with one common object. I said to you that I would discharge the duties of the Chair with impartiality; what I mean by impartiality is, that no man is to participate in that great business, unless he is under thorough pledges, and has manliness enough to carry those pledges out. Gentlemen, it is about time, I think, in the history of this country, that this old Commonwealth—one of the thirteen of the original States of the federal compact—should have a delegation of other portions of the confederacy in favor of one of her own men. We have been postponed from time to time; but when has Pennsylvania faltered? In the time that tried men's souls, she won the proud name of the Keystone of the Federal Arch; and now, when we are in the midst of times similar to those past, she will again, as she did before, preserve the Union. [Great applause.] And here is the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania—God knows I am proud to look upon you. I have frequently been in Conventions here for the last twenty-five years, and have never before seen so much intelligence displayed. Men come up from all quarters, old and young, to participate in bringing about the restoration of things that, unluckily, two years ago, were subverted, and the country involved in disaster. We come here operated upon by no local feelings; we come here, operated upon by no sectional feelings; we come here, having a due regard for the white freemen of this Union, and a due regard, I trust, for the black men of the Union. But I am one of those who think we had better look to the welfare and happiness of twenty-seven millions of white men than to that of three millions of black men. [Tremendous applause.] Our politics here in Pennsylvania are National. We do not take a one-sided view of this great question, which presented itself in fanatical Abolitionism, and in religious intolerance. We occupy the whole ground. We stand upon ground, too, occupied by our fellow-Democrats throughout all parts of the country; and no Pennsylvanian, in his support of JAMES BUCHANAN, if he is fortunately nominated, will more heartily cast his vote for him at the ballot-box, than the freeman who lives upon the golden shores of California, in Texas, or in the most remote parts of our country. We present a national man upon a national platform, without isms of any kind, and upon that platform let him stand or fall. If we succeed in nominating that man, and sustaining that platform, who doubts but what the country is safe? No sound man. I do not think, gentlemen, that we have much to do. Our battle has been fought, and we have only to throw up our hats in exultation that Mr. BUCHANAN is nominated—and Mr. BUCHANAN nominated in Mr. BUCHANAN elected. [Great applause.] It is a mere formal matter that we are now going through—to show Mr. BUCHANAN our good-will, and other parts of the confederation that Pennsylvania is in blood-earnest, and determined to have her choice—a point that the National Convention has never conceded before. I again return my thanks to you, gentlemen, for electing me to this position, the duties of which I shall faithfully administer. [Cheers.]

The sense of the Convention was then taken on a candidate for the Presidency, and resulted (as announced in our telegraphic dispatches yesterday) in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 5.

The Committees reported Delegates to the Cincinnati and Presidential elections, at the session last evening, and the Convention adjourned until the morning, at a late hour, after listening to numerous speeches.

To-day the Convention adopted a series of resolutions by acclamation, which in substance are as follows: Strongly for the Union, deprecating the agitation of Slavery, indorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and denouncing Free-Soilism and Know-Nothingism.

The Convention then voted for a Canal Commissioner, but no one was chosen on the first ballot. On the second ballot, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia, was nominated.

JACOB FRY was nominated for Auditor-General on the fifth ballot.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of TIMOTHY IVES for Surveyor-General.

Numerous congratulatory speeches were then made, and a resolution adopted congratulating Virginia on the election of HENRY A. WISE. Adjourned *sine die*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The number of commitments for drunkenness at all the Police Courts has been for the last few days unusually large. Cases of petty larceny and assaults and battery are also quite numerous. It is worthy of note, however, that not a single case of burglary was reported by the Police yesterday. In view of the astounding frequency of this crime of late, this fact is as singular as hopeful. The most important police matter, yesterday, was the arrest of a man, named William Gosson, on a

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

The complaint was made by John B. Holmes, surveyor, of No. 157 Broadway, who alleged that, on the afternoon of the 3d inst., instruments, amounting in value to $323, were stolen from his office by the complainant. The prosecutor and the defendant were, it appears, on very intimate terms, and the latter was in the habit of visiting the former at his office, and by this means was enabled to perpetrate the offence with which he stands charged. The stolen property was afterwards sold to a scientific instrument maker in Broadway for $75. The prisoner was arrested in Duane-street, on Tuesday evening, by Officer McMenus. When taken in custody the sum of $27 was found secreted in the sleeve of his coat. He was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

DRIVING OVER A BOY.

Myers Welsh, a lad of 12 years, residing at No. 96 Baxter-street, was run over on Tuesday evening in front of French's Hotel, by stage No. 89, of the East Broadway line, and taken to the Hospital. William Fuller, the driver of the stage, was arrested, and yesterday morning taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's office, who, on investigating the circumstances of the occurrence, decided to discharge him.

Miscellaneous.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A WATCHMAN—PROBABLE MURDER.

Mr. William Stevens, a member of the Merchants' Police, has not been heard from since last Sunday. At 4 o'clock on the morning of that day, he was seen at his post on board the brig *Hannibal* by the captain of a vessel lying near by, who shortly after called to him, but received no answer. All trace of him has been lost since then, though the slip has been dragged for his body under the supposition that he had fallen overboard. Not long since he had a serious difficulty with a gang of emigrant runners, who then said they would be revenged on him. The circumstance leads to the supposition that the missing man may have been foully dealt with. This, it is said, is the fourth member of the Merchants' watch who has mysteriously disappeared within the last year.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Charles Smith, a carpenter on board the steamship *Baltic*, while in the hold of that vessel on Tuesday evening, was fatally injured by the falling of a box upon him. He was removed to the City Hospital, and died there yesterday. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

An Alderman Arraigned for Bribery.

Alderman THOMAS EAMES, of the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn, (E. D.,) was arraigned in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to plead to an indictment for bribery. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial, it is expected, will come off at present. Alderman EAMES, it is understood, does not stand alone in this position, but several of his associates are indicted for the same offence—growing out of the controversy in the widening of Atlantic-street. It is said that one Alderman received $1,500 to buy votes, but by practicing a little cunning kept the lion's share, which caused a jealousy, or else the public never would have heard of the transaction.

News from Texas.

Galveston dates to the 23d ult. have been received.

N. M. BURFORD, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the Sixteenth District of Texas by a large majority. Judge BURFORD is said to be one of the ablest Democratic speakers in the State.

Some effort had been made in the West to resuscitate the San Antonio Railroad charter. The charter expires by limitation in this month, but was extended one year by the present Legislature. Gov. PEASE, however, had not approved the act, and probably would not.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons had been organized in Gonzales.

Judge DAVIS, of Laredo, writes a letter to the Corpus Christi paper, detailing outrages by the Lipan Indians, who had crossed the Rio Grande, stolen fifty horses near Laredo, and killed FELIPE FLORES. A few days before, Judge D. and others had visited a party of these Indians, on the Mexican side, to ascertain their feelings. The chiefs said that they would like to be at peace with the Americans, but that we always blamed them for outrages on our frontier, whether they were guilty or innocent, and, therefore, they were now determined to give us cause to do so. The above depredations followed.

The want of protection on that frontier is deeply felt.

The Galveston *News* says it appears to be pretty well ascertained now, that the late severe cold weather has killed the lemon trees down to the roots, and also many of the orange trees, though some of the latter do not appear to be much injured.

The Gang of Horse-thieves in Western Pennsylvania and New-York—Another Arrest.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of March 1 has the following notice of the arrest of another of the gang of horse thieves whose existence has recently been discovered in the western part of this State:

On Wednesday evening Mayor BINGHAM, having ascertained that JOHN R. HARPER, who was mentioned as an active member of the horse-thieving gang by RUTTER, in his confession, was in Buffalo, N. Y., telegraphed to the officers of that city and had him arrested. He was about starting High-Constable KING after him, when two officers from Indiana County, who were on the hunt of him, arrived in the city and called upon the Mayor, having learned that he had already caused HARPER's arrest. The Mayor handed over the correspondence to them, and they left last night for Harrisburg, to procure a requisition to remove HARPER to this State. While in prison, awaiting trial in Indiana County, some four years ago, HARPER, aided by RUTTER, BROWN, and a man named GREER, broke jail, and since that time has been living by depredations on the public. An indictment has been pending against him at Evansburg, and RUTTER says he was with him engaged in stealing horses in Westmoreland and other western Counties. He is the same man who, according to RUTTER's account, was at one time employed in one of the railroad depôts at Buffalo, and stole goods, which he sent to BROWN to be disposed of. Thus far RUTTER's statements have proved literally correct, and have already led to the recovery of a large number of stolen horses by their owners, and will doubtless result in breaking up one of the most extensive and thoroughly organized bands of rascals which has ever existed in this part of the country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

The reading of the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Elections, to day excited intense interest.

I cannot learn that the *Baltic* brought any important dispatches from London. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

FORTIFICATIONS, ETC.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and the repair of barracks and quarters.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The bill establishing the collection districts in the United States was passed.

MR. TRUMBULL CONFIRMED.

After debate, the Senate confirmed Mr. LYMAN TRUMBULL in his seat for six years, from the 4th of March last, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tennessee, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, James, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Yulee—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pugh, Slidell, Stuart and Weller—8.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—RATHER PERSONAL.

Mr. BUTLER defended Mr. ATCHISON from the charges of his interference in the affairs of Kansas.

Mr. TOUCEY took similar ground.

Mr. HALE replied, and drew a sketch of some New-England politicians, who seemed to think that the curse originally pronounced upon the Tempter, belonged to them, namely: "Upon thy belly thou shalt crawl, and dust shalt thou eat." (Laughter.) Thus they bow down before the slave power, which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country, and making great pretensions of devotion to the constitution themselves, they accuse every man of treason who dares to assert his manhood, and claim the right to speak and act for himself.

Mr. TOUCEY, having used the words mean and despicable, explained to Mr. HALE that he meant them to apply to those who are not willing to accord to others what they claim for themselves relative to rights in common territories.

Mr. WILSON took exception to some of Mr. TOUCEY's remarks, intimating that he considered Mr. TOUCEY as beneath contempt. [Sensation.]

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know whether this was to be a free fight. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON—Then I move an adjournment. Carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report presenting the reasons for renewing their demands for authority to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case. Concurred in by Messrs. WASHBURN, of Maine, WATSON, SPINNER, HICKMAN, COLFAX and BINGHAM:

The Committee on Elections, in obedience to the resolution and instructions of the House, respectfully report the following as the reasons and grounds upon which they ask the authority of this House to send for persons and papers in the case of the contested election from the Territory of Kansas.

The relative position of the contending parties, and the disputed questions of fact, appear in the memorial of the contestant, who denies the entire validity of the election law under which the sitting delegate obtained the certificate of the Governor of the Territory. This denial is based on the alleged fact that the Legislature

...ceptable truth from falsehood, and furnish ... [illegible] ... which shall be remembered and tranquilized ac... [illegible] ... the Court, now defended by device of its ex... [illegible] ... it cannot be that Congress or the public will find much difficulty in pronouncing upon the case a ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... further investigation in a matter of such general interest and importance, and especially for reasons which might be considered by the public mind trivial or insufficient, we would but expose ourselves to the ... [illegible] ... of timidly shunning a plain duty, and seek... [illegible] ... the question in doubt and uncertainty.

If the opinion of your Committee, no reasons ought ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... urged, against an entire ... [illegible] ... investigation, unless those reasons are ... [illegible] ... substantial and convincing.

Your Committee have requested the contestant to ... [illegible] ... among other things, in writing, and with rea... [illegible] ... detail, the facts he purposes to establish before us by the witnesses and papers he asks to have procured, and he has submitted a paper from which we make the following extract:

"That immediately before the 30th day of March last, being the day fixed for the election of a Legislature for the Territory of Kansas, large bodies of men without pretensions of residence in the Territory, came over from the neighboring counties of the State of Missouri, armed and accompanied into companies, with their proper leaders, and fully provided with provisions, fodder, accommodations for ... [illegible] ... ammunition, and in one case, at least, with artillery. That they marched into the Territory with banners and martial music, and encamped in parties in the vicinity of different election polls shortly before the said election, for the purpose of preventing the people of the Territory from electing Members of the Legislative Assembly as provided by the Act of Congress, of taking the power into their own hands, and by intimidation or violence ... [illegible] ... possession of the polls, and themselves going through the form of electing Members of the Legislature; ... [illegible] ... whom, thus elected, were non-residents of the Territory.

"That the country having been so recently settled, and the people as yet few and sparse and comparatively unorganized, to each other, unorganized, and unprovided with ... [illegible] ... of peopled, were of course compelled to submit.

"That in the First Election District there were from six hundred to one thousand of these invaders on the ground, who declared that they came to vote and would vote at all hazards of life and property, and accordingly did vote, outnumbering the inhabitants, and by their violent conduct deterring them from voting.

"That in the Second Election District a party of several hundred of these persons, on being refused leave to vote without identifying to their residence, made an effort to demolish the house in which the election was held, and ... [illegible] ... by threats and violence, drove the Judges from the ground and substituted others from their own body, while the actual residents of the District generally retired to their homes and declined voting.

"That in the Third Election District several hundred of these took possession of the polls with similar manifestations of violence and intimidation, substituted election officers from among themselves and took the entire control of the election, the inhabitants retiring from the ground.

"In the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Districts similar bodies of men appeared at the polls with more or less of military organization, and more or less of intimidation and violence; in each case voting for members of the Legislature as though they resided in the Territory, and producing a result different from that which would have happened if the elections had been controlled by the qualified voters of the districts.

"That in the Sixteenth Election District, the election was controlled by a large number of non-residents, some of whom had come in organized companies a day or two before the election, and established themselves in camps near the polls, and who returned to their homes in the State of Missouri immediately after the election; and some of whom had come from Platte County, Mo., by steamboat in the forenoon, voted, and returned home by the same boat in the evening. And thus over eleven hundred votes were polled, of which, not over three hundred votes were cast by actual inhabitants of the Territory. In the Thirteenth Election District very few, if any, of the actual inhabitants participated, in consequence of the presence of a large body of strangers, who took the control of the election and polled nearly the entire vote.

"In the Eighteenth, (a small district of some twenty or thirty voters,) a well-armed body of strangers appeared on the election ground, to the number of about sixty, who voted and immediately after took up their line of march out of the district, and toward Missouri, under the leadership of the Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON. In the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Election Districts, the undersigned will endeavor to prove, and believes he can prove, similar illegal voting.

"On the day fixed for passing upon the returns of these elections, to wit, the 5th day of April, complaints were made to the Governor from some of the districts, setting forth these facts, and there appeared to be defects in some of the returns. Seven of the said districts were set aside, and the Governor, finding cause for rejecting in four, and no complaint being made of illegal votes, as provided in the Proclamation, certificates were granted according to them. The facts in regard to the uncontested districts have come to the knowledge of the undersigned since that time, and he has also learned that the reason why the same were not contested was, that the inhabitants were terrorized by intimidation and fear of injury to life or property from doing so, considering it unsafe to assume the risk of contesting. One gentleman, who came forward to bring up a contest in the Sixteenth District, and to whom a challenge was given, was, after much ... [illegible] ... forcibly seized by a party of men, carried off into the State of Missouri, and there lynched with gross indignities and brutal violence.

"An election having been ordered for the 22d of May, 1856, to fill the vacancies created by setting aside certain of the returns, persons were then elected, and in the Sixteenth District, as your memorialist has since learned, the ... [illegible] ... was again carried for the same candidates and by the same means as it had been on the 30th of March, but ... [illegible] ... was then made. In the other districts the ... [illegible] ... were unmolested, and elected other ... [illegible] ..., who, as well as those of the Sixteenth ... [illegible] ... received their certificates from the Executive. ... [illegible] ... assembled on the 22d of May, however, ... [illegible] ... excluded from the Sixteenth District (elect... [illegible] ... strangers) were rejected and their places ... [illegible] ... whose election had been set aside and who ... [illegible] ... of the Governor as required by the ... [illegible] ... the Legislature had not the power ... [illegible] ... upon legislative bodies, to judge of the ... [illegible] ... of its own members.

"The undersigned takes leave to prove that notwithstanding the ... [illegible] ... by the Organic Act fixed a certain place ... [illegible] ... seat of Government of the Territory, ... [illegible] ... Act forbade the Legislature to exercise ... [illegible] ... intent with the provisions of said Act, ... [illegible] ..., in disregard of said Congressional ... [illegible] ..., assumed to change the temporary seat of ... [illegible] ... to a place entirely different from that which had been designated by Congress, and at that place, so selected by themselves, enacted all their laws with two exceptions.

"The undersigned also desires to prove by said witnesses and papers that at the election in October last, at which the sitting delegate, J. W. WHITFIELD, claims to have been elected, he received many hundreds of illegal votes, principally non-residents, and that the said election was not conducted according to law."

These are startling allegations, and when the contestant offers to prove their truth, your Committee shrink from the deep and solemn responsibility of declining to allow him the opportunity to do so, or of casting the least obstacle in his way. When facts are proclaimed to exist, striking to the very root of our institutions, and tending to the total subversion of Republicanism, it is no time to be dredging among technicalities or abstractions for the material out of which to construct equivocal objections. We conceive that the rights of the contestant personally, the rights of the citizens of the Territory whom he claims to represent, and upon whose behalf he appears here, the right of this House to know whether the people, under their right tutelage and protection, have been despoiled of that self-government which Congress conferred upon them, and the duty which the House owes to their constituents and country, all concur to demand the proposed investigation, and that too in the most thorough and effective mode that can be devised.

The objection to this investigation on the ground that the contestant is estopped from denying the legality of the Territorial Legislature, seems, to your Committee to be entirely too narrow and untenable. The Doctrine of estoppel is pronounced by all judges and lawyers to be an odious one, even in Courts of Justice, bound down by strict rules of law which they cannot transgress, and is never treated with favor in this House, which is bound by no rule but its own sense of right and conscientious discretion, it would be most singular, at least, to select one of the most obnoxious dogmas of the common law—one not binding upon us and which we can adopt or reject at pleasure—one which the Courts have desired to get rid of—and make it, unnecessarily and gratuitously, the means of shutting out the light from ourselves and our people, and of effectually smothering an investigation of facts which have convulsed the country. But, again, if we concede the doctrine of estoppel which we are thus asked to adopt, the next question to be met will be whether this doctrine applies at all to public official acts, and whether a person acting in an official capacity can estop himself from the performance of any duty which he may afterward owe to the public, as a private citizen, or in another and different official capacity. Your Committee consider it perfectly clear that he could not. The doctrine of estoppel is applicable only to matters of private right; and all ... [illegible] ... to apply it to public official acts and political questions can effect nothing more than the ... [illegible] ... an issue of personal consistency, with ... [illegible] ... House has nothing to do. But we go further still and say that even if all the objections already ... [illegible] ... abandoned, and for argument's sake ... [illegible] ... to hold good against Governor REEDER, the sitting delegate in the least degree affected by it. The people of the Territory, of course are not estopped; and although this is admitted, as we understand it, yet it is replied that none of them are contestants.

The contesting delegate appears before the House ... [illegible] ... representative of the people of Kansas—he ... [illegible] ..., and in their behalf he states that ... [illegible] ... deny the validity of the Legislature which was even elected by them. All this ... [illegible] ... by his memorial, and the House has ... [illegible] ... right to do so, by receiving that memorial without objection and referring it to your Committee. It is too late now to deny his right to speak for the people of Kansas. He comes before the House as the mouth-piece and agent of that people, professing to have the right to speak for them; and in that capacity the House has granted him a hearing. There is no more familiar principle than that, when a petition is entertained, the capacity in which the petitioner claims to appear is admitted. If the House would deny the contestant's right to speak for the citizens of Kansas, they should have rejected his memorial in the shape it was offered. Not having done so, to adopt the arguments of the objectors they are themselves estopped. But this is not all. This House needs no parties to keep it ... [illegible] ... on the record to guard its own ... [illegible] ... and privileges; nor any extrinsic action to qualify it in the exercise of the exclusive power to judge of the "elections, returns and qualifications" of those who claim seats on this floor, and they may inelegant and often have instituted investigations of the right of members to seats without any contestants at all. It is not only their right but their duty to see that none shall occupy a seat on this floor whose title is fraudulent, and to investigate, of their own motion, whenever there is reasonable ... [illegible] ... cause for it.

It has been familiarly urged that the Book of Acts and the Journal prove the existence of a legal Legislature. This, your Committee suppose, will scarcely be pressed. They cannot understand how the framing of a Journal and a Book of Acts is referable to a *legally* elected any more than an *illegally* elected Legislature; nor how the existence and production of those books can throw any, the least light upon the subject, when both parties admit there was a body of men professing to be a Legislature, differing only in that most material question, as to its legal title to the office.

The remaining question to be examined is, whether the evidence can be had satisfactorily and efficiently in any other mode than that suggested by the Committee; and your Committee would here report the following extract from the paper submitted by the contestant:

"The undersigned states that the papers which he desires are among the Executive minutes and Executive files of the said Territory, and that he made frequent effort to procure certified copies from the same, by calling upon and sending to the Secretary of the Territory; that the said Secretary having made one of the copies desired by the undersigned, promised to make some others, but delayed doing so until the undersigned had left the Territory, after which he for some time evaded the requests of messengers and letters, and at last positively refused to furnish them. The undersigned, knowing that Congress had by the organic act required the Secretary to forward to the President of the United States, semi-annually, full copies of said minutes, expected to supply from the said semi-annual returns what the Secretary had refused. In this reasonable expectation, however, he has been disappointed, as he has ascertained that the said returns, due on the 1st of July, 1855, and the 1st of January, 1856, have been withheld in direct violation of the act of Congress.

The undersigned also states that he did, in the month of October last, endeavor to supersede the necessity of bringing witnesses before the Committee, by an arrangement, which he supposed was well matured, to take depositions in the Territory, and caused notice of various times and places to be served on his opponent in this proceeding. One of these places was in the State of Missouri, where he had engaged a resident of the place, and also a lawyer, to attend to the taking of them for compensation. Why they were not taken at that place, the undersigned has never learned and does not know. In the Territory they were taken at some places; but, there being no person within fifty miles to administer an oath, and not even a Justice of the Peace under the disputed laws, they were sworn before private individuals. In other places they were not taken, because it was considered impracticable. The only judicial officer in the Territory, whose power to administer oaths is undisputed, is the Chief Justice, and it could not be expected that he would, to the neglect of his official duties, and without the right to receive any compensation, spend three or four weeks in a trip of several hundred miles, amid the discomforts of the Territory, merely for the purpose of administering oaths. The two seats of Associate-Justices are in dispute between two gentlemen, all claiming that they hold commissions from the President which are still in force. The Justices of the Peace appointed under the act of Congress have gone out of office by expiration of their commissions. Those who are to succeed them by the Territorial laws are to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, and their appointments as well as the laws under which they were created, the great mass of the people of the Territory refuse to acknowledge as binding, and would not voluntarily recognize the authority of such a Justice by going before him to take an oath. As the want of legality and binding force of these laws is a part of the position assumed by myself and the people of the Territory in this case, it would be grossly inconsistent to invoke the authority of those officers to our aid in assailing that authority, and upon this point, it would seem from the answer of my opponents, both parties agree.

In addition, it may be stated that the said County Boards, either because they doubted their own authority, or because they considered Justices of the Peace unnecessary, or for some other reason satisfactory to themselves, have exercised their power in very rare cases, and although the undersigned is willing to admit that there may be Justices who are unknown to him, and although the Executive minutes, the only certain source of information, have been closed against him, yet he has some knowledge of the Territory, and is aware of only three Justices in it.

Other reasons might be adduced for the failure of the attempt to take depositions, drawn from the fact that the settlements of the country were not more than sixteen or eighteen months old, and that there was an absence, not only of officers, but also of facilities for bringing and keeping witnesses together, and transacting business at the different points where depositions should be taken. But upon these reasons it is unnecessary to dwell.

The undersigned did not ask for a commission to take testimony in the Territory, for a number of reasons. It would be liable to all the objections stated heretofore in regard to depositions, except the absence of an officer to administer the oath. The difficulties to be encountered by the Commissioner in the want of business accommodations and travelling facilities would cause great and serious delay. There would be difficulty in keeping together and accommodating a number of witnesses at the requisite number of places, especially in the Winter; and, above all, the state of society is such, that the depositions could not, in all probability, be taken satisfactorily. The public enunciation of a time and place for taking them would attract attention and create excitement. Others than the witnesses would gather, and a strong interest would be felt and manifested in the result.

The will of men has been already almost entirely substituted for the administration of justice, and, as I have shown, there seems to be no disposition on the part of those who have seized upon the legislative power, to put in motion any system of law in the administration of justice. Trespasses, assaults and murders are openly committed, and no one thinks of appealing for redress to the law, because from that source no redress can be had. Witnesses would probably be intimidated and made to testify under serious apprehensions, and in many cases their evidence, if truthfully and boldly given, would undoubtedly produce exasperation, and perhaps conflict. The present intelligence from the Territory brings strong and portentous indications of a renewal and continuance of lawless violence such as has not recently converted its plains into encampments, and suspended all the peaceful pursuits of life by making the rifle and the strong bend the only arbiters of men's lives and destinies. And meantime, while the one party are satisfied that the slightest thing will be made the pretext for precipitating a hostile force into the Territory, the other are arming themselves of this apprehension to encroach upon and destroy the few rights which have survived to the people of the Territory from the unheard-of tyranny and oppression under which they have lived for the past year.

In a word, menace, intimidation, and improper influences are rife in the Territory, especially along the border; men's rights are held in no regard; official authority commends no respect, and seems to have no restraining tendency or power; and the peace of the country hangs by a thread.

These are the principal reasons why the undersigned did not ask for a commission to be sent into the midst of these extraordinary scenes.

The names of witnesses have been already submitted. By going over that list carefully and critically, it is believed that the number can be reduced."

The reasons assigned for the failure of the attempt to take depositions have appeared to your Committee satisfactory and sufficient; and we may add that had there even been the most undoubted neglect in that particular, you Committee would have deemed it their duty to obtain evidence of the facts, not so much for the sake of the contestant as for the grave issues made up before the House and the whole country. The severe allegation made by the contestant of a most extraordinary and deliberate attempt on the part of a high officer of the Government—the Secretary of the Territory—to withhold all copies of papers in his office, and even those required to be forwarded, semi-annually, under the organic act, and thus to hide the truth and embarrass the action of Congress, would seem to be almost incredible, did not the contestant deliberately aver the fact, and his readiness to prove it. Your Committee have no further remarks to make upon this subject until the fact shall be established, and they shall have heard what is to be said in explanation or justification of the conduct of the Secretary. It is sufficient now to say that the allegation referred to is a sufficient excuse for the non-production of the papers. Your Committee cannot consent that their action should be baffled and thwarted in this manner, and are of opinion that those papers must be had.

Your Committee are further informed by the statement of the contestant that the testimony cannot be otherwise procured—that, in truth, there are such obstacles to encounter as to prevent the taking of it in any other way than that contemplated by them. This, we are convinced, is entitled to credit. The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation and sent his orders to the military officers of the United States, looking to the employment of their forces in hostile conflicts throughout the very country where the witnesses must be collected and their testimony taken. If we are to judge from the general tone of the public press, and opinions found in messages and debates of the Governors and Legislatures of several States of the Union, it would seem that parties there are actuated by a bitterness of feeling unparalleled in our history, and that there is imminent danger of a serious collision. We cannot perceive the propriety of sending a Commission to take testimony in the midst of a scene of strife, or impending strife, and, particularly, when the execution of the Commission would necessarily bring adverse elements in contact, increase excitement, and present a constant point of conflict, where Commissioners would be powerless in the midst of masses of armed men, and where every circumstance would be unfavorable to elicit long truth.

It would also appear, if the recited statement of the contestant be correct, that not only has this infant settlement been disfranchised and deprived of all civil rights and civil liberty—not only has it been deprived of that privilege of making its own laws and electing its own officers, but that they have been denied the ordinary privilege accorded to an enslaved people, of living under a system of Government which shall, at least, secure them peace and tranquillity in their subjugated condition. Despotisms usually pride themselves upon preserving peace and good order within their limits, and endeavoring to command their subjects to the state of vassalage under which they labor, by a careful provision of all the tribunals necessary to preserve all the rights which remain. In this case, however, it is contended that the functions of Government have been usurped not to be exercised and carried out in this usurpation, but principally to be neutralized and extinguished; that the people are left without the protection of law, because they are without efficient agents, system of police, or administration of justice to vindicate its remedies or enforce its penalties; and thus under a pretence and form of law, the country is surrendered a prey to violence, anarchy and bloodshed. Your Committee do not undertake to assert that these things are true, but we allude to the fact of their being alleged as tending strongly to prove the necessity of a thorough investigation.

It has been objected that the cost of this investigation will be large; but the objection, we doubt not, derives most of its force from the exaggerated estimates of those who make it. The expense of the proceeding should certainly be looked to, but not to the exclusion of all other and higher considerations. Those charged with the administration of the Government have not been in the habit of estimating cost so closely as it seems to be calculated in this case. [illegible] ... of the nation ... [illegible] ... for the purpose of reclaiming a single fugitive from service. This was done in a controversy about property, and the amount of the property was insignificant. This reference is not made for the purpose of casting censure upon the Executive action, but simply to show that in sustaining the laws, the expense to be incurred is measured by the dignity of the law itself, and not by individual rights which may be affected.

In the case now before us, matters are involved which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. We have to deal with a community professedly governed by Congress, over whom we claim to appoint the entire executive and judicial departments, and to whom we have guaranteed the right to elect two dominant portion of their Legislature, and through them, to a limited extent to make their own laws and their own officers. The General Government insists on the right, thus to govern and control them, and to chastise them with the army unless they submit quietly to such government. The duty of protection follows the governing power in all cases—political and domestic—as the shadow follows the substance. This is a principal of which no tyro is ignorant. When it is urged, then, that this weak and infant settlement is assailed by strangers and deprived of the very rights which we have provided for them, and that, too, at the very moment when we are exacting from it the most implicit obedience to our authority, it becomes a solemn duty on our part to protect, as well as to govern, and that without regard to cost. If we should turn coldly and selfishly away from an ascertainment and a vindication of the rights of the assailed, we would prove ourselves false, utterly false to our duty, our dignity and our honor.

Your Committee do not hesitate to say, however, that they have determined, should the power asked for be granted, that they will exercise every reasonable precaution not only to limit the number of witnesses, but also the time of producing and examining them. In short, their effort would be to promote economy of time and money, so far as it would be consistent with a discovery of the whole truth. The details of this process must, of course, be left to the Committee, who alone could arrange them accurately and satisfactorily by means of informal consultations between themselves and the parties to the contest, and who must be supposed desirous of incurring no expense which should not be actually necessary.

For the reasons stated, your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections in the contested election case from the Territory of Kansas be, and are hereby, empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine upon oath or affirmation.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the same Committee, presented a minority report, which sets forth that Mr. REEDER's sole object in his application seems to be to devolve upon the Committee and the House, an inquiry into the validity of the Territorial law and z which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected, and this bing g on the ground that the members of the Legislature who passed that law, were not themselves properly elected and returned. It is to establish this that Mr. REEDER wishes to send for persons and papers, making the House not only the judges of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but also of the members of the Territorial Legislatures, and (which of course follows) of the State Legislatures. This would be assuming a position not properly pertaining to the House, and establish a precedent of a dangerous tendency. Finally, if the House conclude that the examination shall be made, the end would be better attained by sending Commissioners to Kansas to take such testimony as may be pertinent and competent, whereas, sending for persons and papers, would occasion much delay and inconvenience, even if it did not prove impracticable.

Accompanying the report is a paper from Mr. WHITFIELD, who submits that Mr. REEDER has no right to be heard, as he was not a candidate when Mr. W. was elected, nor was he a candidate at any election authorized by law.

The testimony proposed to be taken is not competent to prove the truth of Mr. REEDER's statement. Mr. REEDER was Governor when the members of the Legislature were chosen, and the election was concluded by judges appointed by Mr. REEDER, who took the prescribed oath to reject the votes of non-residents. The members of the Kansas Legislature took their seats without cavil or complaint from Governor REEDER, who commissioned these very members by whom was passed the law under which WHITFIELD was elected. The pretext of Governor REEDER is, that the members of the Legislature were illegally elected, which estops him, in view of the facts stated, from further proceedings.

The report is signed by Messrs. OLIVER of Missouri, STEPHENS of Georgia, and SMITH of Alabama.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GROW rose and assailed the President's special message in regard to Kansas, maintaining that the people have a right to call a Convention and frame a State Constitution. He earnestly condemned the effort to extend Slavery over free territory.

Mr. CADWALLADER argued that legislation under the Constitution had always been to make a mutually beneficial partition of territory between the North and South, and to leave to the people the moulding of their own domestic institutions. He defended the Nebraska-Kansas act.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The London Post's Abuse—A Republic and no Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The Senate bill, authorizing the construction of ten new sloops-of-war, passed that body to-day, after a discussion of an hour, by an overwhelming vote. It should be remembered that this is not a war measure; nor was it pressed upon that pretence. On the contrary, all the arguments adduced in its behalf looked to the necessity of constructing some new vessels in order to keep the peace establishment in a condition of effectiveness at all adequate to the protection of our rapidly extending commerce. Nevertheless, the bill will meet greater opposition in the other House. Many even of those who are friendly to the liberal increase of our naval equipments, are opposed to authorizing them just at this time, and thus throwing several millions additional patronage into the hands of the Administration, to be used in the Fall elections of the present year.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SEAT.

The question of Senator TRUMBULL'S title to his seat came up in the Senate to-day. As I have on former occasions stated the point at issue in this question, there is scarcely anything more to be said about it at present, except that Mr. CHITTENDEN made a speech in favor of Mr. TRUMBULL'S title, and that Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, read a speech against it. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, also contemplates an adverse speech. From what I can learn, Mr. BUTLER, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will vote in favor of Mr. TRUMBULL, as also will Senators JAMES, HAMLIN, BAYARD, and a number of others who are politically opposed to him; so there can be no doubt that he will be sustained.

BRITISH CALUMNIES.

An article in the London *Post* (Ministerial organ) of the 12th, violently abusive of the United States, charges our Government, among other things, with secretly favoring the movement of WALKER in Central America. Nothing can be more unjust; and if England should choose to plant a couple of frigates down at San Juan del Norte, and two more at San Juan del Sur, blockading the ports, cutting off supplies to WALKER and his band, and so starving them out of their enterprise, the non-interference of the United States would soon satisfy her that our Government has no sympathy with the Walker movement in its present condition. It would be very convenient for the United States, in the present juncture, if WALKER could put himself and associates in such condition that they can be recognized as a Government.

EVIDENCES OF GOVERNMENT WANTED.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that up to the present time we have no evidence whatever that RIVAS is the head of any *de facto* Government—that he is, indeed, anything more than the political chief of a band of marauders who have surprised and now hold possession of a small portion of the Republic of Nicaragua. When LOUIS NAPOLEON usurped the power of France, and set himself up as its Government, he lost no time in securing recognition by the popular vote, and confirmation by a popular Legislature. He was also recognized by every public and private corporation of the country; and these steps having been taken, it was matter of course that his Government should be recognized by foreign nations. Where have we any such evidence that the Walker and Rivas Government, so called, is acquiesced in by the people?

A "REPUBLIC" WITHOUT A CONGRESS.

Nicaragua is a Republic—so WALKER calls it. But where is its Legislature—its Congress? What steps has WALKER taken to secure any popular expression of the country for or against his rule? What has he done to give him the right of a ruler, save his participation in the mere Military Convention which made RIVAS President, resulted in the murder of MAYORGA, the late Secretary of State of Nicaragua; the flight of its President, ESCRADA; the subsequent execution of the native General, CORRAL, who participated in said Military Convention? All the circumstances lend force to the conviction that WALKER dare not trust his title for an hour to the people of Nicaragua, and so established a Government of foreigners, (or of natives who, like PIERRE, were already mixed up in foreign filibustering enterprises against the sovereignty of the Republic,) and appointed a disreputable American citizen, rather than a native Nicaraguan, to represent the new State at Washington. When WALKER gets his Government recognized by a Nicaraguan Congress, and sends a decent native of the country as his Minister at Washington, his chances of being admitted to the privileges of the most favored nations will be largely improved—but not before. S.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Pronunciamentos—Bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa—Engagement between the Castle and the Steam Frigate Guerrero—Final Surrender of the Castle—The Revolution at Puebla.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

The condition of this country is rather unsettled at the present time. Pronunciamentos and rumors of pronunciamentos furnish abundant material for the journalists of the country. Just as hope had become aroused in the minds of all classes of industrious people that the liberal policy of COMONFORT would regenerate the country to its utmost ability by encouraging immigration, manufactures, commerce, and most of all, by relieving the cultivation of the soil of its long burdened tithes and restrictions, a few hot-blooded seditious officers of the army commence pronouncing against the policy of such an intelligent statesman. The recognized power in the land has been successful in putting down most of these seditious movements. Puebla is now the stronghold of the opposition, where DE HARO has succeeded in holding out for nearly a month. Advices from there are favorable to the success of the Government troops.

The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa pronounced on the 13th inst. A number of convicts imprisoned in the Castle, led on by one SALCEDO, a man who is represented as a bandit, rushed upon the officers in charge of the Castle on the night previous, threatening them with instant death if they did not join with them in a revolt. Three of the number accepted their terms and the balance were put in irons. A number of prisoners on a brig near the Castle were liberated and all joined the pronouncers, except a nephew of Gen. SANTA ANA, who was treated with irons like the balance of those who would not join in the revolt.

At daylight two shots were fired over this city to notify the Governor that the castle had pronounced, and an order was soon after sent to the city to surrender by 11 o'clock, threatening to bombard the place if it did not join with them. The city did not surrender, and at 11¼ o'clock the castle opened fire in earnest. The forts on shore returned the fire. The cannonade lasted for about three quarters of an hour, during which time considerable damage was done to buildings. The only person wounded that I have heard of, was a waiter in the hotel I am stopping at. The first shot fired from the castle passed through a thick wall of brick, across the dining-room, breaking in its way the legs off the chair usually occupied by Col. PICKETT, U. S. Consul at this port, and the leg of one of the waiters. The ball is to be forwarded to the East by the Mexican express, as a trophy of this eventful day.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the whole afternoon and evening. The women and children of those families who had not left for the country, took refuge in the cathedrals for safety, relying on the prayers of the holy fathers to save them from harm. Beds, cots, and blankets were carried to these places of refuge for the comfort of the inmates. The following day crowds left the city for places in the interior, and the streets presented a woebegone appearance. Stores were closed and all kinds of business suspended. The shipping had hauled off to Sacrificios on the day the bombardment commenced.

On the 14th, the French frigate *Penelope* sailed in between the castle and the city, at the request of the Consular Agents of foreign Governments resident here, for the purpose of protecting the foreign residents in the city. Since her arrival there has been but little done except talk. Hardly a day has passed but the Governor has planned some assault upon the castle, and not a night has come but the plan has been abandoned, on account of the want of pluck on the part of the officers of the army to carry it out. Gen. WHEAT, who is here awaiting orders, has offered to lead an attack at any time, but for some reason—most likely jealousy—has not succeeded in getting officers and men to follow him.

On the 19th the steamer *Guerrero*, of the Mexican service, came between the castle and the city to tow off the steamer *Ben Franklin*, which had been abandoned on the 13th, the day of the bombardment. When she was within a few hundred yards of the object of her solicitation, the Castle opened fire on her. The first shot carried away all the fore part of the body of the first officer of the steamer. The *Guerrero* at once took her course for Sacrificios, to get out of the reach of the guns of the Castle as soon as possible. In her flight she was struck several times; four men were killed on board the steamer, and two mortally wounded.

While this was going on, the Fortress of Santiago fired upon the Castle, one shot dismounting a gun, creating some disorder among the soldiers in the Castle. The shots from Santiago were well aimed, and kept up a lively confusion with the pronouncers.

During this engagement a magazine exploded in the Castle, killing two and frightfully wounding sixteen more. So soon as the *Guerrero* was out of reach, the firing ceased on both sides.

On the 20th the French frigate *Penelope* left port on a cruise, having been informed by the Governor of Vera Cruz that she was a nuisance, inasmuch as she had done nothing, after promising so much. She had hardly left port when a revolt commenced in the Castle. The white flag was run up, and remained their for a few minutes. The news spread with electric speed through the city that the Castle had surrendered. Crowds flocked to the Mole, but their joyous countenances were soon shadowed by seeing the white flag torn down, and a signal of war hoisted! There was evidently trouble going on in the Castle, and the Governor was seen in conference with his advisers on the corners and in the streets. The crowd was retreating from the Mole, with their eyes turned back, expecting every moment to hear the report of cannon from the Castle. This scene lasted about an hour, when the white flag was again raised, and the flags of all nations, except the universal Yankee, exhibited on the signal arms.

This produced another rush to the Mole, and a boat soon left the Castle for the shore with news that a revolt had taken place, and that SALCEDO was a prisoner, with a number of his adherents. Boats were sent off for the wounded, who were brought to the hospitals in the city. Many of them were frightfully burned.

Report says that SALCEDO and three others of the ring-leaders are to be executed on Saturday, the 23d instant. As yet no official notice has been made of this interesting part of this disgraceful affair, the like of which, for barbarity, finds no equal in history. It must be borne in mind that this whole affair was caused by outlaws, persons who were condemned by the Mexican law. It is nearly as disgraceful to the Mexican Government, as some of the scenes at Costa Mederia are to that of California.

Gen. WHEAT—once known in the United States as Col. BOB WHEAT—distinguished himself in the eyes of the natives a few nights since by horse-whipping a Spanish gentleman in the presence of Governor LLAVE. The best of the joke was that the *gentleman* apologized to the General afterwards for the offensive language which brought this chastisement upon him. The General speaks often of his old associates of the California Guard in San Francisco, and wishes he had a few of them with him here.

The new tariff, which has just been published, is extremely liberal, compared with that imposed by various administrations. There are many things contained in it which are of interest to California merchants. Among the articles which are admitted free of duty are: whale oil and bone from the Pacific coast, quicksilver, stone and anthracite coal, designs and models, vessels for use in the republic, guano, wood, books not prohibited from importation, lumber for buildings, spars, masts, &c., silver and gold in bars, ore or coin, stone and bricks. There are in all thirty-four articles excepted from duty. Among the prohibitions are: brandy, except grape, sugar, rice, coffee, flour, except in the ports of Acapulco, Yucatan, Tampico and Matamoras; lard, saddles, mountings, &c., tobacco, raw or manufactured, wheat and small grain—in all there are about eighteen. Whaling vessels are allowed to enter any port to winter, water, provision, &c., without the payment of any of the usual port dues. The greatest evidence of the liberality and intelligence of the present Administration is manifest in the abolition of the passport law. Hereafter foreigners entering the Republic of Mexico will not be required to have passports to secure to them protection and a safe passage through the country.

The communication with the City of Mexico has been very imperfect for some time, on account of the revolt at Puebla. The robbers have also been busy on the road, but these terrors to travelers will undoubtedly be cleared off the track as soon as the present revolution is subdued, which will unquestionably be done in a short time. The Mexicans, with all the abuse they have had heaped upon them by American travelers, are friends of peace and order. If it were not for the few bad men in the country, who are similar to the political demagogues of the United States, the people would be as peaceable and happy a set as inhabit the globe. They lack the enterprise of the universal Yankee nation, but the chances for foreigners would bring enterprise sufficient for the business of the country, if the country could ever get a substantial Government.

The long-talked-of Tehuantepec route is likely soon to be opened, as I have every reason to believe from several interviews with a gentleman who sailed from this place yesterday for Manatitlan, to go to work on the preliminary wagon road across the land portion of the route. He has the contract for the job, and as he is a thorough go-ahead New-York contractor, there may be some hope of the work being put through. This route will do much for Mexico—especially Vera Cruz, where the steamers are compelled to stop by contract with the Government. SOPILATE.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ITS MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Schools vs. Oral Preaching.

SPECIAL MEETING AT ALBANY.

Report of the Delegation to India.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

The special meeting of the American Board of Missions, called by virtue of the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting at Utica, commenced this evening at Dr. PALMER's Church, in South Pearl-street. The attendance, particularly of ministers from New-York and the East, is large, and the Albany people looked in, in respectable numbers, notwithstanding a howling wind and a blinding snow.

The resolution which calls them together is couched in the following words:

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to call a special meeting of this Board whenever the matters connected with the visit of the deputation to India shall be ready for its consideration.

From New-York, besides laymen, are the following clergymen: Dr. ADAMS, Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Dr. PRIME, Mr. BRADFORD, Dr. PATTON; from Brooklyn, Mr. McLEAN; from Newark, Rev. Mr. POOR, son of the late lamented Missionary at Ceylon; Rev. Dr. COX, who is much the same—scarcely any older in appearance than he was a dozen years ago; and among the prominent laymen so far present are ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York; Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN took the Chair at the opening of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. EONY of Massachusetts; and the body then proceeded to transact the business that lay before it.

THE TAMIL MISSION.

Some brisk discussion was occasioned by a motion of Rev. Dr. RIDDEL, of Pittsburg, to take up the Report on the Tamil Mission.

Dr. RIDDLE claimed the paternity of that report, and had no doubt that it would be fairly treated—whenever it had a chance to be heard. He twice renewed the motion for its consideration, but the Board declined the proposition. Inuendoes were thrown out, to the effect that the report had been suppressed. It certainly does not appear in the last Annual Report of the Board, which gives otherwise a very full account of the proceedings at Utica; and common rumor says that the reason of the omission lies in the fact that some of the new measures have been introduced into the Tamil Mission.

This Tamil Mission, it may as well be explained, is a general appellation signifying a cluster of stations in Southern Asia, comprising Madras, Arcot, Madura, Ceylon, and others, in which the native language is the Tamil. Among these people, Dr. POOR has labored; and there Mr. MEIGS, Mr. HOWLAND, Mr. SPAULDING and their colleagues, still remain. It is upon this field that the peculiarities of the school system have been effectually tried. They have certainly not been found wanting.

A single paragraph in the Report of the Utica meeting alludes to the Tamil report and the difficulties to which it has had reference:

"The report of the Committee on that part of the Annual Report which relates to the Tamil missions, occasioned some debate; and remarks were made which are believed to have originated in a misapprehension of certain facts connected with the visit of the Deputation to India. But the final disposition of the question,—whereby the above-mentioned report was laid upon the table, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Prudential Committee to call a special meeting of the Board, whenever the proper time shall come—seemed to give universal satisfaction. It is hoped that a frank and fraternal discussion of the matters which may come before such a meeting, will result favorably for the great work in which we are engaged."

This is the only mention the Board makes of this matter, and the question was essentially blinked this evening by the refusal of the Board to entertain the motion of Dr. RIDDLE. The Doctor returned gallantly to the charge, but was unsuccessful.

THE REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO INDIA.

Drs. ANDERSON and THOMPSON's report on the state of Missions in India was loudly called for, and in response to the call, with an apology for the illness of his colleague, Dr. ANDERSON commenced the reading of the Report. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter, the reading was suspended until morning.

The Report is formidably long. It would occupy full twenty-five columns of the DAILY TIMES. The following abstract of its leading features has been carefully prepared, and embodies all that is essential to a proper understanding of its contents.

The delegation, consisting of Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, Senior Secretary of the American Board, and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Rox

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily Times, *by* Messrs. Wheeler, Old Wemmer & Trimble, *by a careful and authorized Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 45th-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales-day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Grove Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1684	1934	57	230	1869	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street..	.....	409	56	60	2033	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st..	.....	213	27	43	2722	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street..	.....	102	126	124	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	2908	266	457	6775	.....
Last week.....	2352	2803	234	377	5134	.....

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,949
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	1,984
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,031
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,908
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,933

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	974	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	558	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	175	57	230	1860	.....
Philadelphia Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	151	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	600	Pennsylvania	64
New-York	630	Texas	—
Illinois	230	Connecticut	16
Kentucky	163	Michigan	—
Indiana	100	New-Jersey	23
Virginia	87	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Massachusetts	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 58 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. ℔ lb higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 12c.@13c.
First quality, 10½c.@11½c.
Medium quality, 9½c.@10½c.
Poor quality, 9c.
Poorest quality, a few below 9c.
General selling prices, 9½c.@11c.
Average of all sales about 10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8c.@10c., supply good. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c.@11c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another most beautiful day. The supply of animals was rather short, though most butchers appeared to get what they needed. Several bought an over-supply last week—and wisely.

The yards were cleared out pretty well at an earlier hour than usual. Considerable difference of opinion prevailed as to the comparative prices of to-day and last week. Two only put it at 1c. advance; a few at ½c., and many said no advance on common cattle. We witnessed more sales than usual, and the allowed weights, quality, &c., considered, we think there was on the whole a slight rise. Some very good animals sold quite as low as last week, and there were fewer sales below 9c. There seemed to be no special demand for premium cattle. In proof, note below the sale of 16 by Tilden & Bailey.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Vol.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	80..	Ohio	E. R. & I. D. Glenn.	T. White & Son.
2..	78..	Ohio	Baldwin Roberts	Geo. Avrault.
4..	85..	Ohio	.....	Miller, Har'og & Co.
5..	62..	Ohio	Tilden & Bailey	Miller, Har'ng & Co.
6..	72..	N. Y.	Geo. Toffey	Owner.
7..	61..	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett.	Weilling & Marston
8..	83..	N. Y.	Maburdy; Tolman.	Owners
9..	82..	Ohio.	A. Milestone	James Gilchrist.
10..	17..	N. Y.	J. Frank	Owner.
11..	26..	N. Y.	Parmlee & others..	Baldwin & Hunne.
15..	40..	.....	Several owners....	Phillips & Smith.
16..	64..	Ohio	Reowles & Rector.	Barney Bartram.
17..	54..	Penn.	Geo. Harlan	D. L. Belden.
18..	8 ..	Ohio.	B. & D. Williams..	C. G. Teed.
19..	78..	Ky.	W. Moreland & Co..	J. A. Merritt.
20..	71..	Ky.	John Bush.	Henry Hurd.
21..	50..	Ill.	Eli Virgin	Simon Ullery.
21..	31..	Ohio.	E. B. Lee	Simon Ullery.
22..	23..	N. Y.	Phillips & Smith..	Owners.
23..	27..	N. Y.	Barton; Spencer..	S. Shermen.
24..	21..	Ohio	L. Pickering	John Purchase.
27..	25..	N. Y.	Wm. A. Mills	Owner.
5*..	14..	Ind.	J. Hersey	J. H. Williams.
6*..	78..	Va.	Sol. C. Van Meter..	J. H. Williams.
8*..	10..	Ohio.	Trotter & Crahill..	Williams & Gurney.
9*..	30..	N. Y.	John Burns	Cur'l'd & Gurney.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

S. Ullery was selling two lots, one of 50 head, owned by Eli Virgin, of Menard County, Ill., the other of 31, owned by E. B. Lee, of Licking County, Ohio. Virgin's lot weighed at home, on an average, 1,503 lbs., and were estimated to average 750 lbs. here, though varying from 700 to 900 lbs. They were sold at 10c.@11c. This lot was shipped at Lincoln (three miles from pasture) on Chicago and Mississippi Railroad: cost per car to Joliet, (on Michigan Central Railroad,) $27 50; to Detroit, $50; to Suspension Bridge, through Canada, $45 per car; to Albany, $70; to New-York, $35. Four cars were required to Detroit; from that point onward three cars carried the 50 cattle. Whole cost per head for freight, $15 20; other expenses about $2 per head. Whole time from home 12 days. Lee's drove weighed at home, 1,350 lbs. Estimated here, by buyers, at 650 lbs.; mixed quality, selling at 9c.@10½c.

Felix Renwick had 43 cattle at Dunkirk on Saturday, which have not arrived yet. The snow on Saturday evening stopped the cattle trains.

Knowles & Rector's drove, Barney Bartram salesman, consisted of 64 mixed cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio: about one-half the drove were fine Durhams. Of these, John Harris (who supplies St. Nicholas Hotel with beef) took 18 at $1,700—estimated at 11½c. The drove varied from 600 to 900 lbs., averaging about 725 lbs., and sold at 9½c.@11@c.

John Burns brought in 30 very good cattle from Farrington, Monroe County, N. Y., in good flesh, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs., average say 950 lbs. Six of them, three-quarter Durhams, were raised and fed by John Avrault. One pair of three-year-olds weighed 4,000 lbs. at home. One pair of four-year-olds, three-quarter Durhams, were raised and fed by Gideon Ramsdel. Oswald, of Brooklyn, paid $650 for five, which were estimated by seller at 12½c., and by buyer a little higher. Wm. Kelly paid $400 for three, estimated by buyer and seller at 12c. The whole drove were sold by Culver, Hurd & Co., at full 11c. average.

Trotter & Crabill, of Champaign County, Ohio, had on sale 70 young, smallish animals, in fair flesh; fed by Jacob Mumpher; average live weight at home 1,236 lbs.; net weight allowed by buyers, to-day, about 650 lbs.; selling by Williams & Gurney pretty uniformly at $67 50 ℔ head, or 10½c.

W. M. Tilden and E. L. Bailey brought in a very superior drove of 68 from Geauga County, Ohio. Fifteen of them, crosses of Devons and Durhams, were large, heavy and fat. One pair of 7-year-olds weighed at home 4,000 lbs. Nobody could ask for better beef than will be furnished by one pair of steers 3 years old last July. They weighed at home 3,640 lbs., and are as "fat as butter." Charles Teed will take this pair into the country to keep and fatten for the spring trade.

Jas. McCarty, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of only 304 Sheep and Lambs at prices ranging from $4 67 to $5 50 ℔ head.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Sam'l McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
18	$99 00	6	$30 00
5	29 50	11	108 00
25	250 00	2	16 50
38	264 00	25	200 00
1	15 00	6	42 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at James Dorman's Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c., and, in this weather, ½c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

We have to report still another upward notch in the price of hogs. Western arrivals are unusually light. New-Jersey pigs, corn-fed and small, are in especial demand at 9¾c.@10c.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Watkins, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for heavy, and 9c.@9c. for light. Western, dressed, 7¾c.@7¾c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

Both live and dressed Hogs are arriving sparingly. The Railroads have been obstructed so long and so badly that Western dealers have stopped shipping in a great degree.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The Dry Goods trade has been favorably affected since our last, by the increasing mildness of the weather. Country dealers have operated with renewed spirit, and local jobbers have made more extensive purchases. The receipts of goods have been to a fair extent, but have not been largely in excess of the wants of consumers, and the general stock here has not been seriously augmented. Factors are not so eager to realize, and prices have acquired a little more firmness and regularity. The belief in a vigorous Spring traffic is again spreading among operators, and confidence in the future is now much more generally and distinctly manifested than at any previous period within the last two months.

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are in fair request at steady prices, while the execution of orders is somewhat retarded by the imperfect assortment in market. Cotton flannels, Denims and Drills attract increased attention, and are quite firm. Duck is more inquired for at full rates, from which factors refuse to deviate, calculating, as they do, upon a heavy consumption as soon as navigation becomes general, and the shipping trade revives. Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins have been in rather better request at unchanged figures. Osnaburgs are in scanty stock, and are stiffly held, but the demand is not very brisk. Printing Cloths are in reduced supply and hold ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ yard higher, but buyers are reluctant to do much at the improved prices. Prints are offered and purchased with greater freedom; they are essentially unchanged in value. Stripes and Ticks are purchased more rapidly than they reach the market, and command fair rates.

Woolens are still free from any alterations, worth noticing in a general way. Manufacturers continue to send forward their goods with some difficulty; but the receipts are, on the whole, quite adequate to the pressing requirements of buyers; and, as holders are free sellers, prices are without any essential improvement. Country merchants are beginning to make larger purchases; and, as navigation is being once more resumed, this branch of the business cannot fail to increase. Blankets are moderately inquired for and are steady. Cassimeres, Clothe, and Doeskins, are not very active, yet remain firm. Flannels are quiet at old figures. Jeans are selling more freely at unchanged prices. Linseys are in slack request at previous rates. Muslin de laines find ready buyers at full quotations. Satinets are in pretty good request and are held with firmness. Tweeds appear in fair demand at former figures.

Foreign productions are plentier and are more inquired for; but the trade therein has not as yet acquired that vigor which most operators calculate up-

Canker and Measure Worms.

Those having charge of shade trees on their own, or on public grounds, should give immediate attention to the destruction of the eggs of the canker and measure worms. These two species of worms are often confounded. According to the observations of A. E. Gardner, M. D., of this City, whose opinions were indorsed by the late Dr. Harris, of Harvard, the canker worm is bred by a male moth and a female grub; while the measure worm is bred by a male and female moth.

Owing to this peculiarity, the eggs of the *canker worm* are found upon the trunk and lower branches, since the female grub climbs up from the ground, and she is generally found by the winged male before ascending very far upward. But the female producing the *measure worm*, being winged, flies to the upper extremities of the branches, where she deposits her eggs, after being found by her mate, also winged.

The eggs of both the above species of worms may now be seen in patches, attached to the stems and twigs, particularly in the crotches of the boughs. These patches are of all sizes, and often contain one to two hundred eggs or more. They are readily perceived by the eye on a clear bright day, especially if the light be strengthened by a white mantle of snow upon the ground beneath. They may be rubbed off with the fingers and destroyed by crushing or burning. If thrown upon the ground they are apt to hatch out there, and the worms then find their way up the trees. The work of destroying

Assault and Battery at Yale College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of those unfortunate disturbances which sometimes mar the harmony of College life, took place last evening. The streets [illegible] men have been stationed around the College buildings, seemingly for the purpose of watching the movements of the students. Their hesitation at this first found vent in playful attempts to trouble the watchmen themselves. Last night for the first time it assumed a serious form, when a number joining together proceeded to show their disregard for the watchmen and their dislike for ons of the tutors, who had incurred their displeasure by breaking the windows in the room of the latter. Usually such demonstrations have stopped here, but on this occasion, meeting with no resistance and emboldened by their numbers, they carried the matter further than the most headstrong among them probably intended. Going to the door of the room, they forced their way in and began to demolish that which they could not reach from the outside. The occupant, Mr. F. P. Brewer, had in the meantime succeeded in summoning assistance, and as he was returning, to arrest any further destruction, seized one of the students whom he found near the door of his room, and demanded his name. Upon his calling for assistance one of his comrades came up and dealt Mr. B. a blow with a club which felled him to the floor. Those who had been engaged in the fracas then speedily dispersed. In the meantime others of the students, who had been aroused by the tumult, coming to ascertain the cause, assisted Mr. B. to his room and summoned physicians. Though considerably bruised, he is thought not to be seriously injured. One of the students, who is suspected of being a ringleader in the affair, was to-day arrested and held to answer to a charge of assault and battery, and the College authorities are busily engaged in endeavoring to ferret out the guilty parties. Such are the facts as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them in the present excitement. It is needless to say, that by far the larger and better part of the students condemn the whole procedure and deeply regret its occurrence. INCOG.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I suppose the prizes drawn at the Cosmopolitan Art Association come under the head of news, and I inclose, therefore, the only correct list of the gems for your paper.

Parke Godwin, Esq., delivered the Oration, and the ballots were drawn from the wheel by four little girls, all dressed like fairies, viz.: Nettie Wethercll, Emmn Cooke, Helen Frisbie, Mary Hutchins.

The "Genoe Crucifix" was drawn by Francis Bolan, Brimfield, Pa.; "The Bust of Washington," by Powers, (name unknown at the drawing,) Dr. C. Salter, New-York; "The Bust of Franklin," (Powers,) James Patterson, Alliance, Ohio; "The Amazon" in Bronze, after Heits, Mrs. Maria Sample, Chattancoga, Tenn., &c., &c.

It was stated the number of members has increased from 22,418, last year's subscription, to 24,188, this year, and that the intention was, soon to commence a monthly Bulletin.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO, DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—Just received, a few thousand. In prime condition, of this new excellent Price $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100. Printed description, with directions for its culture, furnished to purchasers and other applicants. J. M THORBURN & CO, No. 15 John-st.

Also, new annual Chinese Sugar Cane, Japan Peas, new Orange Water-mellon, Oregon Peas, &c., &c., with every approved variety of vegetable, flower and field seeds, of only superior qualities.

NEW CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—We warrant these articles advertised by us to be the true and genuine white variety of the so-called Chinese Potato (Imperial Rice.) They came to us direct from the parties mainly instrumental in introducing and disseminating it on through France and Europe, and may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A limited quantity of fresh Pear Seed in excellent order; price $4 per lb. Also a few copies of *Le Bon Jardinier* for 1856, price $2 50.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,

No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF POULTRY—BLACK SPANISH FOWL.—A few trios of that beautiful and prolific breed for sale. Address J. T., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

REMOVAL.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

REMOVAL.—Dr. CHAS. D. SMITH has removed to No. 31 West 19th-st., oetween 5th and 6th avs.

REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 23 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 178 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
Philander Shaw, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1856.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1856	$2,033,859 47
Premiums received during the year 1855	504,868 78
Interest received during the year 1855	121,456 57
Total receipts for 1855	$626,315 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death	
unpaid, Jan. 1, 1856	$42,500 00
Paid claims by death of the year 1855	165,657 29
Paid cancelled Policies	24,453 82
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	23,055 57
Paid commissions to agents	30,587 49
Paid physicians' fees	2,434 54—$288,788 81—$337,826 54
Total	$3,371,285 01
Paid dividends during the year 1855	141,380 54
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1856	$3,230,005 47
Claims unpaid, not due and awaiting proof	$50,709

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$65,273 53
Newark City 7 per Cent. Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City 6 per Cent. Bonds	25,000 00
Troy City 6 per Cent. Bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City 6 per Cent. Bonds	50,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,137,953 80
Real Estate in Newark	19,078 01
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	866,225 96
Loans on Scrip	6,925 06
Premiums Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	12,043 11 $2,230,005 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1856	$3,230,005 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date	715,492 66
Total amount of claims by death	1,336,990 84

The Directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on Premiums paid in 1854, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1854, to be paid on at the time premiums become due in 1856.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, HENRY McFARLAN,
ANDREW S. SNELLING, CHARLES S. MACKNET,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, RANDALL H. GREEN
LEWIS C. GROVER, EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOEL W. CONDIT, JOSIAH O. LOW,
JOHN R. WEEKS, NEHEMIAH PERRY.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary.
Joseph P. Bradley, Mathematician.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH R. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $3,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.
Reinsurances, premiums and policies.
Dividends on Capital.
Total

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Company, New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned
Premium loans at 7 per cent, secured
Agents balances for premiums in course of collection and transmission
Cash in Bank and on hand
City Bonds and Stocks
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture

The Directors have, after appropriating a sufficient fund of $271,198 97 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of Interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1855, payable to holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. Partee, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become [illegible] Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-SEVEN PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

The have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Aster, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delmat,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Ewen Sickels,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peter Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stuart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Joseph Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foulke,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
B. F. Curry, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 128 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES H. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 8 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandize, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart G. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Roe,
Joseph W. Corlies	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alex Quackenbos,
Alfred Willis,	Alve R. Laing,	Sam Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	R. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willetts,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah L. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd,

HUGH LAING, President.
James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

Office of Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 55 Wall-st., Feb. 11, 1856.

AT AN ELECTION held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	John H. Lee,	Josiah Roberts,
Abm. B. Fmbury,	John P. Moore,	Samuel Millward, Jr.,
P. Hanford,	B. R. Robson, M.D.,	Joseph Aiken,
James Gillespie,	John A. C. Gray,	John J. Boorum,
Thomas Price,	James F. Holmes,	James Morrell,
Wm. K. Thorn,	James J. Crain,	Joseph Denny,
George Jones,	John O. Woodruff.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, MOSES TUCKER was unanimously reelected President.

This Company has a Capital and Surplus of over $300,000, and insures against Fire on the usual terms.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 288 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures dwellings, merchandize, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. Martin L. Crowell, Sec. Maron Thompson, Pres.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes 3 to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. This No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—At retail. For sale by S. CONOVER, No. 296 Broadway, between Reade and Duane sts.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 88 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enamaled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $30 per set and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 88 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. P. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in various terns and colors, and elaborately decorated in the finest figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Prince and Houston.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 6 north William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 184 77 Hill-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 West-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.

J. E. THOMPSON & CO.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MESS BEEF, City of Beef Master, ready and for sale to the trade and purchasers, by PECOLAH P. DARROW, 344 Washington-st., 62 Market, from animals selected.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 60,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in *Advance*.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman-st. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported making appropriations for fortifications, &c., and the bill establishing the Collection Districts was passed; after which, by a vote of 35 to 8, Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL was confirmed in his seat for six years from the 4th of March last. A rather personal debate on Kansas affairs, between Messrs. HALE, TOUCEY and WILSON, occupied the rest of the day. In the House, majority and minority reports from the Committee on Elections, in relation to the Kansas contested seat, were presented, consideration of which was postponed until to-day.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Chamber of Commerce against the repeal of the bill creating Harbor Commissioners. The bill concerning foreign bank notes, which was introdnced on Saturday, was reported favorably from Committee. Notice was given of a bill to amend the general law for the incorporation of manufacturing companies. The bill abolishing the office of Canal Snperintendent was passed. In the Assembly, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of all insurance companies, to report by the 5th of April. A long report was submitted in favor of the repeal of the law creating a Railroad Commission, accompanied by a bill for that object.

Palmerston and Roebuck.

SIDNEY SMITH, whenever he encountered in after-dinner argument an angry friend, was in the habit of recounting an incident of which he was witness, at a theological discussion which came off in one of the lecture rooms of Edinburg, between two learned and conflicting divines. There happened to be among the audience a gentleman who, though well known as having been from childhood entirely deaf, appeared to exhibit a singular delight and interest in the conflict, and an apparent appreciation of the victor, for which the witty canon could not account. Stimulated by curiosity, he ventured to approach him and throw ont a few delicate inquiries as to how, with his affliction, he could understand or take pleasure in the debate. "Oh!" exclaimed his deaf acquaintance, "I always watch who loses his temper first, and I immediately understand that he is beaten in the fight." It is only necessary to place in contrast the cool temper and clear argument of Mr. MARCY with the petulant tone and irascible ingenuity of Lord CLARENDON's dispatches, to point the moral of this tale. When so cautious and courtly a diplomatist as the English Foreign Secretary has been tempted into such exasperated expressions as his late dispatches contain, he must have been stung by a nettle of no ordinary difficulty. Nor is this contrast more strongly marked in the correspondence of these statesmen than in the striking difference of tone in the Press of the two countries and the speeches of Mr. ROEBUCK and Lord PALMERSTON in the debate in the British Legislature on American affairs. While the British Press, one and all, have been with a dash of the pen sweeping our vessels off the sea, desolating our seaports, and throwing upon every side tableaux of horror and consternation, we have regarded here all their bungling and bluster with a feeling of quiet which has occasionally risen into mirth. Nor do we see occasion to bate one jot of this pleasing tranquillity. All this sound, we are well aware, signifies nothing. A war with America would be to England ruin, and it will never come.

It is true that she might in and for a moment sweep our vessels from the sea; but whose property do they chiefly carry? Who would be the chief losers by this pirate devastation, England or ourselves? It is true that with what, judging from her recent exploits, appears her favorite modern mode of warfare, and which has certainly safety to commend it, she might desolate some peaceful commercial seaport towns, and destroy a good deal of property, to the loss of her Manchester and Leeds manufacturers; but we are accustomed to such desolations here, and regard them very lightly. We have seen at San Francisco some half-dozen cities burned down, and new ones springing from their dust as if by the touch of the enchanter. Indeed, the destruction of a few old towns, with the opportunity of rearing in their stead cities of more beauty and healthfulness of design, would be of the two a national delight. But, when the English Press and Government find that all these fireworks thrown across the ocean have broken in the air and created among us not a thrill of alarm, they will begin, perhaps, to look to their own side of the picture and ask what a war with America means to them? In 1853, according to the returns of the English Board of Trade, the value of the manufactures exported was £98,933,781; and of this aggregate not less than £23,658,427 was the value of British exports to the United States. Suppose this stopped by a declaration of war. Out of every hundred thousand men employed in manufacturing for foreign markets, twenty thousand would be thrown into idleness, and twenty per cent. of all the capital and machinery, the toiling brains and busy hands, would rust in inactivity. There is not an interest in the empire that would not feel the shock. An Englishman has little sensibility. He is a practical man, and carries his feelings in his stomach. Satisfy that, and he is a lamb; wound it, and he becomes a lion. How long before the cry of a hungry multitude would England's institutions last? At the start, perhaps even for a year, England might gain the advantage, but how long, loaded as she is with debt, crippled by a cumbrous and worn-out governmental action, would she be able to withstand the pressnre of her own nnemployed population, not to speak of the energy of a nation young, vigorons, ready in the creation of resources, and quick in their application? How far could England draw on her chief recruiting farm of Ireland in a war with this country, or even count on the fidelity of a large portion of her soldiers, who are of that country, in the field?

It may be said, indeed, that if England cannot do without America, America cannot do without her. If England wants to bny America's cotton, she wants to sell it. Now, the valne of the cotton exported annually to England, from this country, amonnts to £16,000,000. Suppose our Treasury, with its bnoyant resources and overflowing treasure, as we have seen suggested, were to pay this sum to the planters, and, after the fashion of old Hickory, devote our cotton bags once more to the fire—it is a less sum than one single do-nothing Baltic campaign cost England, and would be gladly given, if occasion called, to strike a decisive blow.

While thns strong in the conviction that a war with America would be to England more disastrous than the first in which we were engaged, and that, if entered on, her children in the fnture would sorrow over the neglect of the warnings of BRIGHT and ROEBUCK and GLADSTONE, as those of the present day of the warning of CHATHAM and of BURKE; and while assured in the confidence that snch a war would bnt strengthen this country, in throwing her on the development of her own manufacturing resources, ample for the supply of every lnxury and comfort, let it not be supposed we are desirous to encourage a hostile feeling, or believe that any end would justify the means. To the feelings of national regard which a nnity of language, literature, religion and descent inspire, commerce, that great peace-maker, has added a tie of self-interest in which former feuds would have been long since forgotten, were it not for the snpercilions impertinence and the ignorant prejudice which characterize English statesmen, English authors, English editors, and even English residents, when speaking or writing of this conntry. Commerce has created too many and too strong links between America and England to permit the jannty PALMERSTON, even were he so inclined, to lightly snap the chain. There are few commercial securities in this conntry in which many Englishmen, and even many members of the Legislatnre, do not hold some (often large) interest, from which they have reaped, in many cases, golden gains. Every pound so invested is a hostage given to peace.

Indeed, the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion has fully justified our impression of last week, that in the tone assumed by the English Government and adopted under direction by the English press, Lord PALMERSTON was simply carrying ont his favorite bold and bullying policy. Without attempting to dispute Mr. ROEBUCK's position, he simply chafes with anger at an interference which may interrupt the full play of his policy and open the eyes of onr Government to his game. He will find, however, he makes the mistake of applying to a young, bold, generous people a policy which has been sufficiently successful with the effete diplomatists of Sovereigns, in terror of their own subjects, and that spirit of revolution which PALMERSTON has always been ready to look when it suited his purpose, as to permit to be extinguished when some other end was to be gained.

In his speech on the American qnestion, Mr. ROEBUCK has not only reflected the opinions of all the thinking classes of this country, but we confidently believe of his own, and will find himself sustained in every statement of the correspondence forwarded by the last mail. What may have been the motive which indnced our Government to track with such nnexampled energy this enlistement case, it is now needless to inqnire. Enongh that the case has been brought clearly home and imposes upon us the duty, however painful as far as the individuals, all personally nnexceptionable, are concerned, of demanding the recall of the British officials engaged in violating our laws. A severe maintenance of nentrality is not only essential to our dignity, and to the preservation of peace, bnt has been bequeathed by the fonnders of onr Constitution as of all their admonitions the most sacred and to be the most religiously observed. Let us suppose that, peace established, a war was to break out between this country and France, arising out of the Cuban or any other difficnlty, and that any of our officials were to proceed to Ireland, and, nndor the pretence of sending emigrants to this conntry, enlist a number of soldiers to engage the army of England's present august ally, how long would snch official be permitted to hold foot on British ground?

We know not how far Lord PALMERSTON may feel his pride committed to allow of his retreating from the position he has assumed, or how far public opinion, both in the House of Commons and ont, may, on the prodnction of the correspondence, compel him to yield to the requirements of President PIERCE. It is possible that the Tory Party, nnder DISRAELI, may snpport him in a refusal, under pretext of sustaining national honor, bnt really to promote party ends. If so, and if he falls into the trap thus set, it is then possible that we shall have to endure, as the darkest result, the absence of of a British Minister at Washington for some six months. The very party, however, who may thus support him will be the first to avail themselves of the disaffection such a rupture of relations would create against his Government to oust him from office, and, appointing a Minister to this country, claim the gratitude of the world for "restoring friendly feelings between two great kindred powers."

Shillings and Sixpences.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. DUGANNE, one of the City Delegates in the Assembly, for the abatement of that nuisance, the Spanish currency. It contemplates the enforcement of a penalty for receiving a shilling for less than twelve and a half cents, or a Spanish quarter-dollar for less than twenty-five; imposing a fine of $10 for refusing, in making the change, to treat these antique coins as of those precise legal values. The only difficulty about this measure is a serious one—namely, that it is impracticable. The Mint of the United States is, nnfortunately, not controlled by the Legislature of New-York. To make Mr. DUGANNE's reform admissible a deluge of half-cents would have to be showered from that Institution,—a coin, we suspect, long ago "out of print," and unknown to the management. Here would be an insurmonntable obstacle. Were half-cents abundant—it is to be hoped they never will be—the people would not require the aid of legislation to put them in use. As they are a numismatic rarity, any act requiring their common use is merely absurd.

The fact is, the only relief we are to hope from this vexatious evil must come from the Government of the United States. Senator FISH, of this State, has already brought the subject to the notice of the United States Senate, and submitted, we presnme, to the Committee of Finance, some project for reform. It is easy to devise one, and easy to execnte it. Let there be an act of Congress requiring that all payments into the Post-Office shall be made in Spanish currency at the rate of twenty-four cents for the two-real piece, or quarter; twelve cents for the real, or shilling; six cents for the half-real, or sixpence; these values being very nearly (though possibly exceeding by a trifling fraction) that of the coinage referred to, considering, on the one hand, its depreciation by wear, clipping, and boring; and, on the other hand, its appreciation relative to gold, and to the more recent silver coinage of the United States. They also represent the price of postage stamps, and its multiples, thus obviating the present inconvenient incongruity between the decimal system and postal charges. The act should further provide, that the coin thus attracted to the Treasury should be sent directly to the Mint for recoinage; and that it should continne to be so sent, and the act remain in force nntil fifty millions of dollars should have been converted from Spanish into American coinage. It is snpposed by those acqnainted with matters of currency, that some sixty millions of this exotic medium are afloat in the country. Whatever might be left after the withdrawal of the smaller amount we have named could only pass in commerce at the postal rate, since traffic would be obliged to adjnst its prices to the decimal scheme, in the absence of the vast bulk of the other. Nor would the inconvenience be more than temporary. Seven millions of dollars of the objectionable money would be absorbed the first year; and with the increasing revenne of the department five years would rid us entirely of the stuff. The plan is simple and feasible: what better is there for freeing ourselves from a cleaving mischief, which threatens otherwise to be perpetual?

The Climate of Kansas.

Among the clap-trap arguments by which the Wilmot Proviso was defeated in 1850, after having been applied to Oregon Territory in 1849, with the sanction of Mr. POLK and a portion of his Party in Congress, was one, that the laws of nature had exclnded Slavery from New-Mexico and Utah, and that it would be folly or impiety to "reënact the will of God." That was the pretence by which Mr. WEBSTER sought to palliate, or to justify, his desertion of the principles which had governed him through a long political life. The assumption, entirely gratnitous and unfounded as it was then shown to be, that local situation above a given geographical line and the absence of certain natural prodnctions were a sufficient guarantee against the inroads of Slavery into these Territories, was accepted by a great nnmber of intelligent and well-meaning persons, as an apology for Mr. WEBSTER's conrse.

Mr. EVERETT, a disciple of the same school, followed the perfidious light which had lured his master to his fall, and upon a still greater occasion announced the same doctrine, that climate and situation were barriers against the aggressions of Slavery that rendered snperfluous and needless all legal precantions. There was no danger that Slavery would go where the cotton and tobacco plant and sugar-cane would not flourish.

It is two years since Mr. EVERETT gave to the world his opinion that Kansas was too cold for Slavery. Those two years have been filled with events. Kansas has been the scene of the fiercest political struggle hitherto experienced in this Republic. It has been the arena of a bloody and doubtful strife between Slavery and Freedom, while the elements have seemingly enlisted in the contest to confonnd and defeat the votaries of the former. The coldest Winter and the hottest Summer have intervened, as if on parpose to demonstrate the hopelessness of the effort to force npon this Territory an institntion which the South has horetofore claimed as peculiarly its own.

We have before us a letter furnishing some striking illnstrations of the effects of climate in Kansas. It is dated Feb. 14, and is from a place in about the middle of the Territory. It opens with the following pleasant picture for the children of the sunny South:

"The extreme coldness of the season has caused a subsidence of all that political acrimony and social discord which characterized and gave material for letters from our very unsettled and unfortunate, though glorious young Territory. The whole face of the earth, in plain and forest, is covered with snow to the depth of eighteen inches, and the thermometer for several weeks has ranged from 10° to 30° *below zero*. In one instance, *the mercury congealed within and burst the bulb*."

Let anybody who in our own more Northern clime has faced, during the past Winter, a stinging northwester with the mercury at zero, imagine the sensations of the new settlers of Kansas in their half finished cabins, when even the mercury burst its bonds, and the climate defied all the powers of man to measure its intensity.

But here are other proofs of the peculiar adaptedness of the territory to slaves and slave-labor. The writer from whom we have quoted above says:

"Mr. PRIVET, who lives about two miles distant in Wathena bottom, in a cabin which was not well chinched, was taken sick. Her husband rode to St. Joseph for a doctor. When they came, they found that two fine boys had been born into the world, and were rigid with cold, and that the mother was nearly in the same conditlon. Dr. CATLETT at once drew off his heavy overcoat and placed it upon her, and used other means, which proved successful in saving her from freezing; but his highest skill and most assidnous exertions could not reetore the babes to warmth and life. *I have heard of three deaths* in Burr-oak bottom from the same cause."

Snch facts as these indicate either that Slavery must fail in its present desperate crusade against the free settlers of Kansas, or that it will, in triumphing over them, practically assert its snpremacy in every territory, if not in every State of the Union. We confess to the opinion that this is not a qnestion of climate or agricultural prodnctions. The institntion which is the subject of dispnte and agitation between the North and Sonth has many ramifications; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri have 1,200,000 slaves, yet they raise neither cotton, sngar, nor rice; nothing which is more peculiarly the prodnct of slave labor than corn or wheat. They are devoted to a branch of the bnsiness for which Mississippi, Georgia and Lonisiana are not adapted. They are slave-breeding, and slave-selling States. The crops ripen in from fiftcen to twenty years, and at the present price of the staple, is the most profitable culture known in the world. Kansas, though so terribly severe in climate, that it requires all the vigor of the hardy Caucasian race to sustain life, will make one of the best breeding States in the whole Union. The slaves of Northern Missouri compete with the free native and immigrant white laborers for work at low wages, and are yet sonrces of wealth to their owners. The reason is plain. They are at once labor and capital. They are available cash merchandise, as much so as State Bonds, and when the breeder desires to realize he has only to transfer his servant to a slave-broker and receive his money. For such a bnsiness Kansas presents facilities which can only be impaired by the presence of a numerous body of citizens educated in the belief that the deliberate breeding of men and women for market is the most horrible and degrading employment tolerated in the civilized world. It is not expected that men who live by snch a business can consent to rest its defence upon argument. Their appeal to arme is consistent and natural, and logical when considered with reference to their course of life.

We have seen nothing in the events of the last six months, nor in the present attitude of affairs, to change the opinions we have frequently expressed as to the future of Kansas. Freedom can only triumph there after a contest calling forth the noblest devotion and the highest powers which animate and strengthen mankind.

Beef and Other Meats—Potatoes—Eggs.

There was a moderate supply of beeves offered at the markets yesterday, not enough to prevent a slight advance in the price. A snow storm in Western New-York on Saturday evening detained some droves, or we should have had jnst abont what was needed. The total receipts at the principal yards were 2,908, which is 317 less than the weekly average of 1855. The receipts of the week at Forty-fourth-street were 1,984, or just three cattle more than the average weekly receipts at that market during all of last year. We have the prospect of a fair snpply of beef hereafter, as many droves at the West have been kept back during the past Winter.

Good sheep are coming in more plentifully, and prices are down a little, though single sheep have sold for $15 during this week.

Pork is going up a little. Our stock on hand has been much diminished by the difficulty of getting animals forward during the cold season, best fitted for transporting slanghtered hogs.

If anybody wants veal they can get it now, bnt there is a *choice*. Among a few first-rate calves, and more of good ones, there is a large sprinkling of those which appear never to have had a chance to eat anything. Perhaps their age has something to do with this.

Venison is still as plentiful and cheap as ever.

Potatoes and turnips are flowing in from the conntry, and prices are falling almost daily.

Eggs are getting within the reach of common people.

The live stock and wholesale produce market reports will give further information regarding what we eat and the prices.

Commercial Prospects in St. Petersburg.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.

You will do a good deed by advocating measures tending to increase the direct trade between Russia and the United States. The chief obstacles to it now are the difficulty of purchasing cotton in the States, on long credits, and the want of a mercantile or banking-house here, with ample means for passing Bills of Exchange directly between St. Petersburg and New-York. The Foreign trade here, yon are aware, is mostly in English and German honds, and is exceedingly lucrative to their factors in this city. Some American importing houses, of reliable credit, and fostered a little at first by merchants at home, would not fail to be welcomed and supported by the Russians, at the present juncture, who are not desirous to see our trade, on the completion of peace, return to its old channel throngh England. Peace is awaited here without much rejoicing: the Funds have risen steadily, especially Scrip of the new loan; silver is plentiful enongh; provisions are abundant, and not dear. The Italian and Russian opera, the ballet, the French theatre, the masqnerade, the ice-hills, are in the full tide of popularity and success, increasing in the "Butter-week," (the Carnival commencing March 2,) draws near.

☞ The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have appointed EMORY WASHBURN University Professor of Law; HENRY W. TORREY, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History; and JOHN L. SIBLEY, Librarian, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. HARRIS. Mr. SIBLEY has been for many years Assistant-Librarian, and was the compiler of the Triennial Catalogue of the College. Prof. TORREY occupies the chair last filled by JARED SPARKS, its first incumbent, who was called from it in 1849, after having held it ten years, to assume the Presidency of the University, since which time it has been vacant.

☞ Fifty-two gentlemen graduated with the honors at Dr. AYLETT's Medical School last night.

DEATH OF ALVARADO HUNTER.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Lieut. CHARLES G. HUNTER, better known as "Alvarado" HUNTER, is no more. He was admitted to the New-York Hospital on Friday last, suffering from a disease contracted in Mexico during the war, and died there on Tuesday last.

The life of Lieut. HUNTER has been most strange and curious. He was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1812. His father was an eminent lawyer of that place, and there the subject of this sketch resided until sent to West Point, where he was educated, and from which he graduated with high honors. After leaving West Point he entered the naval service as a midshipman. Having passed through the necessary examination, he was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of Passed Midshipman. Not long after this promotion, and while sojourning in Philadelphia, the young gentleman first gained public attention by fighting a duel with a well-known personage named MILLER, a resident of Philadelphia. The occurrence originated from an insult alleged to have been given by HUNTER to a young lady—a sister-in-law of MILLER's. HUNTER, it appears, while looking from the window of his hotel, espied the face of a lovely young woman at a window of a house opposite. Fascinated by her appearance he attempted, too persistently, to attract her attention. For this "imprudence" he was called to account hy MILLER, and, refusing to make a satisfactory apology, was challenged to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted and the place and time designated. MILLER was a famous shot. He was so skilled in the duelic as to be able, so 'tis said, to split a card, or snuff a candle, at the distance of ten paces. His prowess in this particular was so well known, that his friends did not donht that he would kill his antagoniet on the first fire. So confident were they of this, that they had prepared a bounteous repast to celebrate the event. The meeting took place at Red Bank, a few miles from Philadelphia. MILLER was killed on the first fire. HUNTER escaped without a scratch. When the affair became public HUNTER was dismissed the service (in 1830) by Gen. JACKSON, then President. Warrants were issued for his arrest, and he was forced to flee to avoid apprehension. He first went to Boston, and from thence to Montreal. He soon after returned in disguise to New-Jersey, and remained for some time secreted in the house of a Mrs. GRIFFITHS, in the town of New-Brunswick. While so secreted he became enamoured of his protector's daughter, and was subsequently married to her. When the commotion caused by the duel had in some measure subsided, he went to Washington, obtained an interview with Gen. JACKSON, explained all the facts connected with the duel, and solicited to be restored to his former position. The President listened silently to the young man's appeal, and answered it by saying, "I will think of the matter." The next day young HUNTER received notice that through the partiality of the President he was restored to his former post and entitled to all the arrears in his pay from the time of his dismissal.

We next hear of him in the year 1842, as First Lieutenant of the *Fairfield*, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, under command of Commodore RIDGELY. He discharged the duties of this position faithfully, and after the lapse of three years returned to the States.

When the Mexican war broke ont, he earnestly solicited to be appointed to a command in the fleet which was fitting out to bombard the City of Vera Cruz. An old hulk, the *Scourge*, was fitted ont and placed in his command, with instructions to join the blockading squadron. During the voyage to the Gulf he was compelled to put into Havana for repairs. Finally, he reached his destination, and reported to Commodore PERRY, hy whom he was ordered to go to Alvarado and watch the proceedings there. Alvarado contained at that time ten thousand inhabitants, and its strong defences were guarded by 3,700 regular troops, with 60 guns. Several partial attempts had already been made hy the American squadron to take possession of that stronghold, but they all failed. Lieut. HUNTER arrived off the city in the night-time. He had with him but 56 men, all told, and one gun, a 22-pounder. Notwithstanding this disparity of strength he at once resolved, with that reckless daring for which he was noted, to atone for his previous shortcomings, hy attempting to capture the city. He sent a boat on shore, with a message to the General of the forces, commanding him to surrender the forts and city within thirty minutes. If not, he would destroy the city by a powerful fleet which he had moored outside to attack the forts, and 10,000 men, who were awaiting orders from the beach, would march on and destroy the city. The particulars of this affair have been so often told, that it is now only necessary to say that the *ruse* had the effect intended. The forts and city capitulated, and in the morning the American flag waved triumphantly above them. Not satisfied with this exploit, the gallant lieutenant hastened on next morning to the town of Chpcalo, some miles distant, and succeeded in frightening its defenders to surrender. When Commodore PERRY arrived in front of Alvarado the next morning, he was astonished to see the American flag waving from the forts and city, which he expected to meet with such difficulty in capturing. This famous exploit, however romantic and daring, was nevertheless a clear disobedience of orders, and for such disobedience its hero was court-martialed and dismissed from the squadron. He returned home, and on his arrival at New-York was honored with a public ovation. He was met at the Battery hy a large concourse of citizens who escorted him to the City Hall, where, in the Governor's Room he was presented with a costly sword.

Soon afterwards, Judge MASON, then Secretary of the Navy, gave him command of the *Toney*, in the Mediterranean. While holding this command, he was also acting Purser of the vessel; and npon settling his accounts, was returned as a defaulter to the extent of eight or ten thousand dollars, and was dismissed the service in consequence. By the influence of Com. STOCKTON, his uncle, and Senator CLEMENS, an act was passed through Congress, wiping out the amount of defalcation, by crediting him therewith. Personal influence induced President FILLMORE to again reinstate him, and he was put in command of the brig *Bainbridge*, with which vessel he returned, from the Brazilian Station in the early part of January, 1855, because Com. SAUNDERS refused to send him to Paraguay, to interfere in a difficulty between the authorities of that place and an American Consul.

This singular action on the part of Lieut. HUNTER was severely commented on by the public press. When he started for home with the vessel under his command, he was nnder positive orders to make a cruise. The Regulations affix the penalty of death to the crime of leaving a port without orders or being relieved. The Government was not disposed to visit him with the full penalty, hut he was peremptorily dismissed from the service by the Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding influential friends pressed earnestly for his trial by Court-Martial.

Previous to his dismissal, Lieut. HUNTER felt called upon to make a public defence of his conduct. The defence was characteristic of the man. "Vessels of war," he said, "are sent abroad for the *sole purpose* of protecting the lives, property and rights of onr citizens; and any man who would consent to remain in command of a vessel of war where her use *was perverted*, i. e., sent where she was not needed when great necessity existed for her elsewhere, would be acting unworthy of his position. After his dismissal he took npHis abode in this City, and has since continued to dwell here. The failure of his hopes, and his great misfortune weighed heavily on his mind. His hair became rapidly gray with grief, and all his acts betrayed him to be a broken-hearted man.

No one who knew him had any but feelings of respect for him. His faults, if they were faults, were errors attributable to an impulsive disposition, and were far outweighed hy his manly and solid virtues. He was as generous as brave, and impetuous. His melancholy demise will be regretted by all who knew him, as well as hy those acquainted with his singular and romantic career.

He leaves behind a wife and daughter. Both are now in Spain.

The funeral will take place to-morrow from Trinity Church.

☞ We hear of three distressing cases of insanity induced by an undue anxiety as to which way to go on Friday night. The sufferers are literary people, who must hear CURTIS on THACKERAY, but cannot lose the great Branch treat at the Tabernacle. Cannot the "Howadji" be prevailed upon to postpone, as the Aldermen doubtless will, so that no secular engagement whatever may distract from the greatness of the gathering upon the occasion of the Branch Festival?

[illegible]

Complimentary Supper to [illegible]

A select party from [illegible] of General WALKER and his [illegible] Nicaraguan army, met at the [illegible] last evening, for the purpose of [illegible] Captain a sword, as a testimonial of [illegible] for his conduct as a gentleman and a soldier, [illegible] army of General WALKER.

Prior to the presentation an excellent supper was partaken of; at the conclusion of which, Col. [illegible] B. HALL presented the sword, with a pertinent address, which was signed by the following:

George B. Hall, William Wilson, William [illegible], Henry C. Hope, William Walsh, Thomas [illegible], James M. Turner, Charles M. Lamb, Peter [illegible], James Nesbitt, George Alexander, [illegible] and John [illegible], G. H. Wines & Co., Joseph Berthier, John [illegible], Jr., Hy. Hamilton Sevinal, Asst. C. Merrill, [illegible], A. Suydam, Stacy M. Eldridge, William [illegible], Richard B. Dermsby, William Garland, Charles [illegible], Walters, Alfred A. Phillips, Alex. G. Lawrence, [illegible], Mason, H. W. Armstrong, Addison Farnsworth, [illegible], K. Leggett, E. J. Jenkins, Francis B. G. Healy, [illegible], Claypole, James Reed, William Hill, James [illegible], Mather Hall, A. Callahan, M. D., Hy. Eder, G. [illegible], ilton, Conklin Titus, William Dayton, Richard [illegible], Alex. Morton, —— Seeley, Isaiah Rynders, [illegible], phen Gordon, John Creighton.

Capt. ANDERSON replied in handsome terms.

Col. HALL then read the first toast as follows:

The Republic of Nicaragua—Now under the benign influence of our American Democracy, guided by the great ability of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER.

The toast was received with cheers, after which Col. SEYMOUR, of Col. KINNEY's party, responded. He spoke in high terms of the climate and resources of the country, and, in speaking of the presence in Nicaragua of Gen. WALKER and Col. KINNEY, he remarked that if Col. KINNEY had sent a good man to Col. WALKER, he might have succeeded in coming to an advantageous understanding with the General. After eulogizing Gen. WALKER, he sat down amid cheers.

Other sentiments were read and other speeches were made, all of which were received with enthusiasm; and at a late hour the meeting separated.

The Live Oaks and the Fillmore Clubs.

GEORGE LAW is not dead. Fifth-avenue may yet be represented in the White House. Two or three Live Oak Clubs have gone over to the enemy, but Nos. 1, 2, 8, 17 and 4 remain steadfast in the faith, and will, under no circumstances, desert their standard. Sachem BARKER, President of "the other No. 1," has "caved in," and was last seen fraternizing with the friends of the present nominee at the late ratification meeting in the Tabernacle.

The Association over which he presided at No. [illegible] Broadway, is now in a dormant state, but it is well known that some of its most active members refuse to transfer their allegiance. Our friend, Ex-Councilman HORATIO N. WILD, Esq.,—a host in himself—and at least 24-48ths of the old original "Fremont Club No. 1," believes that Mr. LAW was thrown overboard at Philadelphia by treachery. He will not recognize Mr. FILLMORE, whom he believes to be an effete politician, galvanized into political existence by a section of the Know-Nothing Party. His creed inculcates a belief in GEORGE LAW, if the latter will allow his name to be used as the independent candidate; if not he goes in for some new man—at any rate not Mr. FILLMORE.

It was announced that the National Club of New-York and its subordinates in the different Wards of the City, who had recently organized under the banner of FILLMORE and DONELSON, were to hold a grand assembling last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, to ratify the Philadelphia nomination. The National Club was there and its banner and a band of music. The subordinate clubs, for some reasons did not appear, though, with the exception comprising the National Club and others in attendance, the gathering was numerically respectable.

WALDO HUTCHINGS, Esq., who presided with dignity, J. C. CHANDLER, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, and President VAN RIPER, addressed the meeting.

☞ In the terrible gale of the 5th of January last, the schooner *Grace Darling* was wrecked near Long Branch. The crew, seven in number, would inevitably have perished, but for the humanity and daring courage of JAMES GREEN and his companions, as mentioned hereafter; who, at the hazard of their lives, brought all safely to the land. The Life-Saving Benevolent Association has presented to JAMES GREEN, JORDAN GREEN, JOHN GREEN, CURTIS TALLMAN, PITMAN S. LLOYD, DANIEL PERRIS, CHARLES HULICK, and ALFRED TAYLOR, each the sum of ten dollars; and also the value of the boat, which was entirely destroyed, to mark its sense of their humanity and courage.

False Rumors of the Pacific Yesterday.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that the *Arctic* was coming in outside the Narrows with the *Pacific* in tow. It turned out without foundation. The announcement that a British propeller arrived yesterday and brought news of the *Pacific*, was also incorrect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 BROADWAY AND 85 READE-ST.
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To purchasers of the above Goods. All kinds of Window-shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the State.

BY ORDER OF REFEREES AND OTHERS.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following real estate: Houses and lot on Thompson-st.; house and 2 lots on 23d-st.; 1 lot on 28th-st.; 1 lot on 37th-st.; 1 lot on 112th-st.; 2 lots on 116th-st.; 2 lots on 1st-av.; also, in Brooklyn, 4 brick houses and lots on Front-st.; 4 brick houses and lots on Gold-st.; 6 brick houses and lots on Myrtle-av.; house and lot on corner of Fulton-av. and Navy-st.; 2 houses and lots on Navy-st.; 2 houses and lots on Fulton-av.; 6 houses and lots on Lafayette-av.; also, a large number of houses and lots on Atlantic, Nevins, Carroll, Fleet, and other streets, as well as the valuable property Nos. 191 and 193 Pearl-st. This sale will be peremptory. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL PURE-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in tin cans, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. *Japan Potato*, (entirely distinct,) $18 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity, Sarsaparilla, New annual Chinese Sorar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

"The stormy March has come at last,
With winds and clouds and changing skies."—Bryant.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH FOR YOURSELVES OR children Alpine Button Boots, with good thick soles, or Gaiter Boots and Shoes of any kind, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DR. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations where it is known. Prepared by C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale their Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, Mr. Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Bramman's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the United States and Europe for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—adding to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell's is the oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1808.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale Machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The Machines do the work better and faster than any other. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

DAGUERREOTYPES ARE SCARCELY SURPASSED at since JUBE, of No. 83 Bowery, is taking Ambrotypes (including cases) for $3 each. Only gallery where a "Whole Length" can be had for the above price, is No. 83 Bowery, Hester and Walker sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.
PATRICK & [illegible]
[illegible]

A CASE OF PARIS HATS [illegible] received by [illegible]

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia—Darting a current through the affected parts, by means of [illegible] of water, overcomes pain in a few minutes. Sold by [illegible] at 48 Mr. Cattermole, [illegible] Thirty Minutes from Broadway, Chatham-st., the [illegible] Partridge in the rotten Mr. Cattermole, and [illegible] three children and two young girls. One of the children was rescued. The [illegible] continued in the night. A barn was also [illegible] and eighteen head of cattle killed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. Gelatine Bromine, English [illegible]; Sole Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering [illegible], Muriate and Cyanid Silver, Black and [illegible] Iron, Cyanid Potassium, [illegible] at manufacturer's by

[illegible] FREDERICK WANGER, No. 99 Maiden-lane.

☞ [illegible] Muriate and Oxide of Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, [illegible], Quicksilver and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, [illegible] Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, [illegible] Wintergreen, &c.

☞ To Southern and Western Merchants—Important—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and [illegible] all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

[illegible] TARR'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

Furnished by the manufacturer's prices by the following [illegible] dealers in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
GATCHELL & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
P. C. WELLS & CO., No. 116 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 45 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 180 Greenwich st.

☞ For all Diseases of Lungs and Throat—RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is a remedy of no inconsiderable power, and is the only one, to any extent, that possesses the valuable qualifications to suit the above diseases. F. V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which none is genuine. Buy at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ One Strike more for American Liberty.—The Undersigned, workingmen of the City of New-York, under an earnest conviction, that some important measures are necessary, in order to secure prosperity for the great masses of the workingman of the United States, which will afford some kind of certainty, it possible that they shall not be again obliged to pass through another Winter like those of 1841-53, and 1855-56, would hereby call upon the workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn, to unite with them in a public demonstration, in behalf of

AMERICAN LABOR.

Although the commercial press is endeavoring to make the country believe, that "trade" is in a prosperous condition, they are generally silent to the fact that there are tens of thousands of men and women now in this City without means or employment, and that this Winter has been above all severe and distressing as the last. The "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" [illegible] said lately

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

on the books, while there are many other thousands who will not make their wants and destitution known to the public. The scarcity of work, the high prices of the necessaries of life, and the suffering condition of the workingmen, render it indispensable that some measures should be adopted to make the true state of the case known to the country.

The Conventions of the three great political parties have met and have adjourned, without taking the slightest notice of the interests of the free workingmen of the country. They seem to think, that a few negro questions are of more consequence than the [illegible] of hundreds of thousands of men and women [illegible] starvation and wretchedness beyond [illegible] at the same time there are more white [illegible] and orphans in New-York and Brooklyn, than [illegible] widows, destitution, and high prices, than there will be black slaves in Kansas in a whole generation to [illegible]

We have determined therefore to appeal to Congress, [illegible], or otherwise, for an immediate [illegible] of the depressed condition of the labor of [illegible], and we call upon the workingmen of New-York, Brooklyn, to meet in the Park at 10 o'clock, [illegible] on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, to take these matters into consideration, and we invite the merchants and [illegible] men of every class, to unite in our demonstration.

WM. CLAND BOURNE, JOSEPH COHEN,
JOHN W. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN LEVI,
JOHN LEONARD, ACORN & WHITE,
EDWIN F. FOWLER, ANDREW J. CASE,
ALEX. MORAND, WILLIAM MITCHELL,
R. H. GRAY, GEORGE SANGSTER,
CHARLES LESTER, EDWARD WALKER.

☞ Chemical Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Boremus.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in Brooklyn are desirous of listening to a course of lectures from you on some branch of your favorite science. In which you have won for yourself a reputation most gratifying to all who have the pleasure of knowing you. The time and the place will be made agreeable to your convenience, but we hope that the course may be in an early date.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., W. K. Brown, M. D.,
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., E. N. Chapman, M. D.,
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., W. H. Dudley, M. D.,
Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Chas. J. Lowrey, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Hall, Mayor, Prof. A. Crittenden,
Hon. John Dikeman, Prof. D. G. Eaton,
Hon. A. Greenwood, L. B. Bruen, Esq.,
Charles Lowrey, Esq., Edward Lambert, Esq.,
[illegible], Esq., J. S. Woodward, Esq.,
[illegible], Esq., E. R. Chittenden, Esq.,
Prof. R. W. Dwight, [illegible]
[illegible] Syme, Esq.

To Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to accept your polite invitation to deliver a course of lectures in your City on a subject allied to the science of Chemistry.

I take the liberty of selecting the "Chemical History of Creation, as illustrated by modern discoveries, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account."

The Lectures to be delivered on the evenings of THURSDAY, the 13th, MONDAY, the 17th, THURSDAY, the 20th, and MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the Packer Institute in Joralemon-st.

With cordial thanks for your flattering request, I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

To Revs. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.; R. S. Storrs Jr., D. D.; Francis Vinton, D. D., and others at Brooklyn.

N. B.—Particulars of each lecture will be given as soon as the arrangements can be completed.

☞ Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The eminent Lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom. (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome. (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose. (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine, (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 21, St. Leo. (Pope.)

Tickets, 62½ to the Course—Ladies' tickets, 31½ to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

☞ Teachers' Library Lectures.—Professor R. L. Youmans will lecture on *Carbonic Acid in the Lungs and Plants*, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HASKINGS, Ch'n of Lecture Committee.

☞ Prof. Bonfamin.—Will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, 1856. Subject—*Money and Love—A Contrast.* A poetical lecture of humor and satire.

Tickets 50 cents each, may be obtained at the principal Book Stores in Brooklyn Music and Bookstores, the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The sixth and last lecture of Mr. Curtis' course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Pleasure*. Tickets, 50 cents, can be had at the library, No. 6 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. E. B. TIMPSON, Chairman Lect. Com.

☞ "The Battle between Slavery and Freedom—What shall the North Do?"—This will be the subject of a Lecture to be delivered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of HENRY SCHNEIDER, GEORGE McLEAN and DANIEL H. JOHNSON, soldiers of the war of 1812, who obtained their land warrants in 1851. Apply personally or by letter to TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, No. 50 Wall-st.

CHARLES ANDERSON—Formerly from Baltimore—is requested to call on me at my office, 3d floor, Jefferson Market Court, or send me his card.

W. E. SMITH, Esq., No. 508 Hudson-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Wishes the acquaintance of a respectable lady of good appearance and [illegible] with a view to matrimony. One [illegible] is 24, is of good [illegible] by his own industry in fair circumstances, [illegible] any money. Address THOMAS [illegible] Post-Office.

GENUINE ITALIAN MEDICATED [illegible] FRENCH CHAIN, CRAYON [illegible], &c., besides being the very best [illegible] ever invented. [illegible] DOUGLAS'S FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH restores hair, from [illegible] to grey hair, [illegible] to its natural color, [illegible] and [illegible] one application. [illegible] HAIR DESTROYER [illegible] and cheek. [illegible] HAIR DESTROYER [illegible] instantly [illegible] hair or beard [illegible] to a beautiful black or brown [illegible] to grow and makes [illegible] soft, silky hair. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S Gold Establishment, No. [illegible] of WALKER-ST., first store from [illegible] HAYNE, Brooklyn.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] SUPPORTERS, Belt and Bandages for the very [illegible] at extremely low prices at BRIDGE [illegible] and Manufacturers, No. 154 [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, in city or country, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses. Any lady requiring such help will find her an acquisition. She is neat in her person. Also, by a woman as cook, washer and ironer; can make pastry. Both are well recommended. Please apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country, viz.: Professed cooks, first-class cooks, washers and ironers; a so, a few thoroughly efficient chambermaids and waiters, and a Scotch nurse and seamstress of considerable experience, (references produced direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two cousins, who wish places in one family or separate; one does the general work of a small genteel family; is a good baker of bread, a good washer and ironer; gives excellent City reference; wages, $6 a month. The other is a seamstress and chambermaid; will do the fine washing and ironing neatly, and is quick at the needle. Wages, $6. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook; can give the best of City reference from her last place, or would take that of a chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a respectable family, as cook; has lived with the best of families, and has the best of City reference; understands cooking in all its branches, likewise preserves and jellies in all its branches, &c. Has no objection to a hotel or a respectable boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., second floor, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant women; the one is an excellent cook, bakes well, and would assist in the washing; she would act as laundress if required; the other would do chamberwork and waiting; all have references. Call at No. 24 3d-av.

SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a young man, who is a good accountant, and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of neat and tidy habits as chambermaid or seamstress in a quiet family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 Charlton-st., room No. 11, 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a colored woman, to do general housework, and a colored girl or 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French Girl, as nurse, or would travel with a family to France. Apply at No. 201 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 374 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German nurse and waitress, who would be willing to travel to Europe with a family. Can be seen at the Emoloyment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED.—Tipper, binder and brimmer wanted, to whom constant employment can be given through the season, and good prices paid. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—And Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., being the oldest office in the City, has at all times the best class of servants for all kinds of service, in town or country.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A DRESSMAKER—Wishes a situation, in a first-class house, to conduct the dressmaking department; references satisfactory; would not object to go a short distance from the City. Address E. R. M., *Times* Office.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, a native of New-England, and who has had eight years' experience in teaching mathematics in the New-England and Middle States, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant engineer. Address ENGINEER, *Times* Office, New-York.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical machanic, can draught and suit up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. References satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 3,977, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a Protestant young man, to work in a wholesale store or hotel as porter. Understands carpenter work and box making; wishes a permanent situation and would make himself generally useful to his employer. Best City reference can be given. address a line for this week to P. L., Box No. 1,541 Post-Office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Wanted, a first-rate mechanic, to superintend the construction of a large building down town. He must be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of the building—masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, &c. He must be a perfect driver. With such a one, a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address BUILDINGS, *Times* office.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should become to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, next door to the Post-Office, where the best girls in the City can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Supt.

P. S.—Also, a great number of male help for City and country.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse; an English or Scotch woman preferred. One strong and able to look after two children, and bringing undoubted references, may find a good home and permanent situation by applying at No. 77 East 18th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4 this day.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—An Englishman, 22 years of age, who has been in the drug business from his boyhood up and who thoroughly understands it in all its forms, compounding, prescribing, &c., wishes an engagement. He has had 5 years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory reference. Address DRUGGIST, Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

AN AMERICAN—With a small family, desires a situation as farmer. Is competent to take the entire charge of a farm, and can give the best of refereece as to character and capability. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., up stairs. R. WESTLAKE.

TO LEATHER AND FINDING DEALERS—A young man acquainted with the wholesale boot and shoe business, and with $2,000 in cash, is desirous of connecting himself with some person engaged in the above business. Address C, W., at this office.

COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By FREELAND, STUART & CO., corner Duane and Church sts. None need apply except such as can furnish the best of testimonials as to character and capabilities.

GIRL WANTED—A young Protestant girl, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 56 West 18th st.

BUSINESS WANTED—By an active man of general mercantile experience; in or out-door clerk, or both; any respectable business. W., S., or North City and country reference. Address BUSINESS, *Daily Times* Office. Master of lumber business also.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, 15 to 17 years old, in an importing house. Salary, first year $50. Apply, after 9 o'clock P. M., to THOMAS N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A man and wife for a farm, 3 boys for a saloon; places procured for clerks, conductors, men for steamers, porters, barkeepers, coachman, boys for stores and trades, housekeepers and chambermaids. Apply to ED. GITLEN, No. 4 East Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced buyer and salesman of fine laces, embroideries and dress trimmings; also a hosiery salesman. Apply to S. H. LASELL, No. 128 Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Silk Store; one who can board with his parents preferred. Apply immediately to BLISS BROTHERS, No. 205 Broadway and No. 56 Reade-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as clerk in a Post-Office within 20 miles of New-York. Character must be unblemished. Address, in hand-writing, H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. Sub say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—Of experience. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 114 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An American, English, Scotch or German girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st. Reference required.

AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—To attend in a fancy store; one who is used to the business preferred. Apply at No. 165 3d-av., near 18th-st.

TWO BOYS WANTED—About 15 or 16 years of age, to learn a trade. Apply to O. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester-st.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A thoroughly competent workman may find a permanent situation at No. 111 John-st.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED—Address Box 118, stating price.

IN OLDER TIMES—Cards were considered too expensive for general use, but the man of business who [illegible] to succeed without their aid in these days is behind the age, and should immediately call at THOMAS E. [illegible] Printing Office, No. 141 Fulton-st., where job and card printing of all kinds is done on the go-ahead principle.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, this morning, a GOLD SEAL, with crest engraved on a bloodstone. The above reward will be paid on delivery at the office of Cozzens' Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SHIPWRECKED CARPENTER'S FAMILY.
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
BY W. H. WHITMAN.
One Volume, cloth, illustrated. Price $1.
Will be published soon.

This is one of those highly interesting narratives which necessarily take a strong hold of the popular mind. It tells in simple, truth-like terms, of the numerous struggles and disappointments to which the humble mechanic is subjected who has a large family dependant on his unaided exertions for support. It shows how honest, patient, unwearied industry is sure of success at last in this country, where perhaps labor holds a nobler position than it does in any other land. It will be read with equal interest by all classes, and by persons of all ages—and no one will lay the book aside without feeling that he has, morally speaking, benefited by its perusal. One of our most popular authors and lecturers has declared it to be the best work of the kind he has ever read, and he has been so delighted with it that he has consented to write the preface himself. It should not only be read in every family, but should be found in every Sunday School Library, for no work of the day inculcates better teachings to the young.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The Trade will please send in their orders at once, as a limited edition will be printed.

BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

In press, and will shortly be published,
A BIOGRAPHY OF HON. M. FILLMORE.

It is well known to many of the intimate friends of the present nominee of the American Party for the Presidency that, at their suggestion, something over a year since, Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE commenced a Biography; his long personal and political intimacy with Mr. FILLMORE, added to the fact of his having occupied the chair editorial of the *Commercial Advertiser*, during a great part of that time, rendered him peculiarly capable of doing justice to the subject. In pursuance of this wish, so expressed, Mr. FOOTE had made considerable progress in the collection of memorande and preparation of the work, when he concluded to embark upon his present tour to Europe. His matter thus prepared was left in our hands, and we have now the satisfaction of announcing that Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, who has for the past two years acted as both associate and principal editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has consented to finish up the work, in consequence of a wish so expressed by Dr. FOOTE, previous to his departure.

The Biography of Hon. M. FILLMORE will shortly be issued in a duodecimo of upwards of 250 pages, embellished with a portrait; and for extensive circulation, will be neatly got up in paper covers, and offered at the low price of $12 per 100 copies, or $100 per 1,000 copies, cash.

Orders from the Trade, or from Councils, inclosing cash, will be promptly attended to, and furnished in the order in which they may be received.

THOMAS & LATHROPS,
Publishers, Printers and Stereotypers,
Commercial Advertiser Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

POE'S WORKS—A NEW VOLUME.
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
ARTHUR GORDON PYM.
A Romance of the Sea, with Stories of Humor, and a few Essays.
BY EDGAR A. POE.
One volume, 12mo, cloth. $1.

The present volume contains some of Mr. Poe's most remarkable productions. The nautical story of "Arthur Gordon Pym" was written at an early period of his literary life, is the longest of his fictions, and the only exhibition we have of his abilities in a protracted and sustained narrative. The humorous tales which follow, were, in the author's own opinion, among the most perfect and successful of his performances; and all readers will agree that the discussion respecting the Automaton Chess Player of Maelzel is characteristically ingenious and conclusive.

The publisher has now finished the complete collection of the Works of Edgar A. Poe, originally contemplated. The series of volumes, of which this is the fourth, embraces, it is believed, everything written by him which he himself would have wished thus to preserve.

Also, a New Edition of
POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
With a Memoir by RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, and Notices of his Life and Genius by N. P. WILLIS and J. R. LOWELL.
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NEW TYPE
This week, and looks remarkably well. Its columns are full of highly interesting matter, and we notice that it has the most complete report that has been published of the GRISWOLD DIVORCE CASE
in Philadelphia. In the selection of its
CRIMINAL NEWS
great care is shown. The most interesting cases, either in Europe or this country, are always published in full. The correspondence is ample and highly entertaining, and for general information and superior
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MEMOIR OF ADELAIDE LEAPER NEWTON.
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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK,
INDIA,
Will be published and for sale by all booksellers, on Saturday, March 8.
IRVING'S
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G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.

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1856.—NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS will find the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, a most attractive and saleable publication. We have reduced the price (having received a further large supply) to 25 cents, retail. Trade price, 20 cents. Send $1, and we will forward five copies, or larger quantities in same proportion. C. McKEE, Manager Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEST CHANCE YET.—Great book sale at No. 220 Bowery, where books can be bought cheaper than at any other place in this City, and will every book you get something else worth from 25 cents to $100. The object is to dispose of a large lot of books now on hand, without regard to cost, in consequence of hard times. Sale to continue only thirty days. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

LANDLORD AND TENANTS' REGISTER.—The subscribers will publish on SATURDAY next a complete list of all the houses for sale or to let in Brooklyn. Landlords who have not already handed in their lists, are requested to do so by Friday.
T. REID & CO., No. 21 Court-st., (up stairs,) Brooklyn.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—No. 11, issued Saturday, March 1, contains views of the launch of the *Niagara*, six Portraits of eminent men, View of the new Methodist Church at Newark, 14 other beautiful Engravings, and all the news of the week. To be had at all news Depots.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 133 and 135 William-st., between John and Fulton.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

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ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 124 William st., N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board; house first class and central; terms moderate. N. B.—Two boarders accommodated. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 219 8th-av., near 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bedroom, also rooms suitable for single gentlemen, to rent, at No. 112 Ninth-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With furnished rooms, in a first-class house, having all modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife; a private family with no other boarders would be preferred. Location convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address W. S., box No. 866 Post-Office. None but private families need apply.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home could be enjoyed; would furnish their own rooms. Address, HOME, Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of obtaining board in a small private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. preferred. Address for 3 days C. & S., *Daily Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—In a genteel house, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant. Location must be between 6th and 9th avs., and in 22d or 23d-sts. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,943 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A private family having a large well furnished room with large closet, would take one or two single gentlemen. The house is supplied with baths, gas, pleasantly located near the City Hall. None need apply but with real name and place of business. Address E. GORDON, Office of *Daily Times*.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot; presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house, containing all modern improvements, a pleasant parlor and bedroom, on third or fourth floor. Spanish and English spoken; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, fronting, on the second floor, to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements, near the 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 148 11th-st. References exchanged. Stages and cars every few minutes.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD.—A widow lady having a house replete with all the modern improvements, would let, with board, a room on the first or second floor to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 143 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 685 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. All persons desiring the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, without distinction of Party, are invited to attend and become members of the Club.

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.
GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM, GARRETT BRADSTED, RICHARD BARNABY, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. D. ANDREWS, Treasurer.
EDMUND P. BARROW, Corresponding Secretary.
GEORGE W. WARNER, JOSEPH H. GRAY, } Recording Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen in relation to the practice adopted by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company of throwing the snow from their tracks on both sides of the streets, will be held on THURSDAY, March 6, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 3 City Hall. Parties interested are respectfully invited to be present.

Alderman PETER FULMER, Chairman.
Alderman JACOB H. VALENTINE.
Alderman WILLIAM McCONKEY.

NATIONAL CHAPTER NO. 18 O. U. A.—The members of National Chapter No. 18 O. U. A. are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter rooms No. 187 Bowery, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12½ M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother H. S. MANSFIELD. Members are requested to appear with crape on the left arm, without regalia.

The members of the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order S. S. DAY, Jr., Sachem.
J. H. DUDLEY, C. of the C.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The next regular meeting will be held in the Lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (first floor) on MONDAY, March 10, at 7½ P. M. An essay on moral volition will be read by DWIGHT R. OLMSTEAD. To be followed by a discussion on the subject of the essay. The public are invited.

CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Rec. Secy.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The business to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor METCALFE. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. ETHAN B. CRANE—Of Saybrook, Conn., will deliver the last lecture but one before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week. Subject—*The Siege and Capture of Quebec: Its Religious and Political Influence Upon this Country.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets twenty-five cents.

NATIONAL LODGE No. 30 I. O. of O. F.—Members are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, H. S. MANSFIELD. By order of the N. G.

THOS. J. WOOLCOCKS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—The members will please meet at the Office of the Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 1½ P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late associate, HENRY S. MANSFIELD. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MARION ENGINE COMPANY No 9.—Active and Honorary Members of the above Company are requested to meet at their house, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, HENRY S. MANSFIELD. WILLIAM GORMAN, Foreman.
JOHN C. CASHEN, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. ALEX. H. WILBURN will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—New-York University, Washington-square.—THURSDAY, March 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., a paper of Commodore M. G. PERRY, U. S. N., on *Geographical Science, Consequent on Commercial Extension*, will be read.

I. O. OF O. F.—The fraternity and their friends are invited to attend the Eleventh Anniversary of DIAMOND LODGE, No. 46. The third of the Friendly Greeting of Diamond, Covenant, Howard and Temple Lodges, at the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway. Members are requested to be punctual.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—In Westchester County, on the Harlem River, at Woodlawn Station, 16 miles from the City Hall, 5 miles south of Yonkers, near Jerome Park Reservoir, and 1 mile from the Bronx River; 2 minutes' walk from the station; 2 trains each way hourly; 1 hour to the city; 2 churches, 2 schools, 2 stores, and 1 post-office in the village; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 8 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 7 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 6 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 5 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 4 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 3 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 2 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, and stable for 2 horses; 2 lots, 100 by 200 feet, with 2 new houses, 1 room

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] THIS DAY WILL SELL— [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of whom it may concern:

[illegible] and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mtge. [illegible] $2,000

[illegible] Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad 1st mtge. [illegible] $500

$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$4,000
$3,000 Winifreda Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....
$200,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$60,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....
$25,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$500 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....
$7,000 new fresh certificate Certificate.
20 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....
[illegible] Knickerbocker State Company.....
[illegible] Rensselaer Fire Insurance Co.....
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.....
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.....
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.....
[illegible] River Bank.....
[illegible] Diamond Coal Co.....

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale MONDAY, March 10.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY BOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, hair-cloth and plush; carved oak buffets, oak extension dining tables, of the most approved pattern; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror doors and bask etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly-carved rosewood centre tables; side, pier and fancy do. card tables; chamber furniture in great variety, richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings, marble tops, suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; solid walnut and mahogany do.; richly-carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair rods, French plate pier, carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries, mirror doors; rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs; rich China tea sets, dessert and glass vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave Piano-Fortes, of rich tone and finish. Catalogues on morning of sale.

D. S. ROUGH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT FURNITURE at public auction at No. 19 Warren-st., near College-place, and opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Sale positive. The goods are of the most elegant description and consist of three different solid-framed rosewood suites, upholstered and mahogany centre and side-tables, rosewood sideboards, book-cases, pier and oval mirrors, refrigerators, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, elegant Turkey-velvet carpet, tapestry Brussels carpet, ingrain carpet, splendid rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French Elizabethan bedsteads, washstands, toilet-sets, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, gilt mirrors, &c., splendid mahogany extension tables, mahogany dining and tea-table, China dinner and tea-sets, 200 pieces English and French cut-glass, Sheffield cutlery, fine silver plate, casters, salvers, gilt ware, carvers, forks and spoons, mats, &c., costly marble inlaid clocks, elegant vases and bisque figures, fine mahogany sofas, mahogany chairs and rockers. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE, EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable property, viz.:

THIRD-AVENUE.—One lot on the west side 3d-av., 75 feet north of 84-st., having an unobstructed view of Flushing and various islands in Long Island Sound, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—One lot on the north side of 84th-st., 175 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 85th-st., 225 feet east of 3d-av., 25 feet front by 102 feet deep.

For plans and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 160 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the administrator, the valuable leasehold property known as No. 34 Clinton-place, near the 6th-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to an alley to Mitchell-st. and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said alley way. The house is 25 feet by 51 feet, in three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $250; subject to a further renewal of 21 years at $ per cent on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, RICH DECORATED CHAMBER SUITES, &c. &c.—RUSSELL & DAY will sell THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of cabinet furniture, &c., including several elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, custom made, and 12 richly decorated enameled suites for chamber, superior extension dining tables, with a general assortment of well manufactured and useful furniture. Particulars in catalogues. Terms cash. Goods carefully packed for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 20TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Six very valuable and desirable lots of land, situated on the north side of 20th-st., commencing 331 feet west of 5th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those seeking for locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 98 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the large three-story house, by virtue of a mortgage. The sale will comprise every variety of English, Brussells, three-ply and ingrain carpets, large quantity oilcloths, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas and sofa-beds, made one very superior mahogany dining and extension table, marble-top, dressing and plain bureaus, fenders and fine bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, centre, pier and other tables, China and glass ware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

SALE OF COSTLY ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Ernst, in 35th-st. next door to corner of 3d-av.—The entire stock of richly sculptured statuary white marble mantels, unsurpassed in design and execution, and finished in the most artistic style, many of them received premiums at the Crystal Palace. 80 Italian marble mantels, modern designs, of the usual description of Italian, Portuguese, Pyrennean and Spanish marbles. Terms, 4 months, over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues at sale.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE OF READY MADE CLOTHING.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, near Wall-st., will sell on FRIDAY, March 7, at their Auction Rooms, a large and handsome assortment of clothing all newly made for this Spring's sale, including everything in the line of coats, pants and vests, and would call the particular attention of out-town and City buyers to the same catalogues and samples morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture. Also, part of the stock of a house-furnishing store, comprising wooden ware, tin ware, crockery and glass, hardware, Canary birds and cages, silver-plated goods, 8,000 Havana cigars, &c., &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW, (Friday morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John.—Peremptory sale of piano-forte, Brussels carpets, new and second-hand furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites, and a general assortment of everything in the line. Also, plated ware, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., &c. *For particulars, see Herald.*

TOBIAS MONSELL, Auctioneer, No. 81 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO MATCH MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 149 East 23d-st., a lot of machinery, together with the patent right for the State of New-York, to one of advanced moneys. Any information can be obtained at the above residence. Terms, cash; deposit of $50, to consider within 24 hours.

W. A. CASTER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLIVE CODFISH, SOAP—Liquors, &c.—TUESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.—Coffee, tea, raisins, prunes, cocoanut, brandies, rum, gin, brandy catsup, Bologna sausages, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, files, chisels, planes, shovels, pantaloons, coats, pants, collars.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—March 11, 1856, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., the very desirable three story stone and basement house, No. 108 Monroe-st., with an unexpired lease of lot for 20 years. Ground rent only $130. The house is well calculated for two families, having two sets of gas pipes and two meters throughout, marble mantels on first and second floors, folding doors and high ceilings. Croton water in back area, with front and back yards. The property will rent for $600 to $700 per annum, formerly occupied by the owner, and now let to Rev. C. J. Hopkins till 1st of May. The lot is full sized, with a good garden, filled with choice roses, honeysuckles, grape vines, and flowers of all kinds. Part of the money can remain on mortgage.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 32 and 35 Wall-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. [illegible] Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., will be sold a valuable and desirable stock of furniture, new and second-hand mirrors, paintings, bedding, cigars, &c. N. B.—Bargains guaranteed. No time lost. Select wheat can [illegible] and will be sold. Be prompt, as bargains may be expected.

B. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 2nd Broadway.

B. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton Myrtle and Lefevere-avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure of Rheumatism," at Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early sexual excess. Its effects are effectual and salutary, beyond description. In youth manhood and old age; in fact the virile powers would no become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it a blessing to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S GONORRŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its virulent forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes all the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at 61 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Dividon-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates, among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of DR. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Dividon-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—Be great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying it; poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least res riction in diet, drink, exercise or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all unsealing qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the case of 1, 2, 3 or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $20 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered in Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating symptoms and occupation are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the unprincipled charlatan of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well as the modern and only rational system (combining nullity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11 h-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. Levi has extracted a corn for me with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 63 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From Fair Fortune, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. They don't help complaints, but they cure them. One Box has cured Dyspepsia. Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula. Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas. One Box always cures the Jaundice. Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Bolls; often less than one does it. Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers or the face. Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles. One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach. Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less affected with this scourge. As a gentle Physic, they have no equal. One Box cures derangement of the Liver. Half a Box cures a Cold. They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease. As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world. They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 240 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 398 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 223 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE AND OIL OF TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUTIATING TORMENTS of Toothache can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth. It acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

2,000,000 NAMES WANTED.—Any one hundred adult persons, with their Post-Office address, shall receive by return mail no cost of the "Hand Book of Health," and one of the "Cabinet of Curiosities," for their trouble. All names must be genuine as few at one office as possible, and in no case more than fifty at the same office. Address Dr. J. M. LOVEALL, Box No. 4,590, New-York City.

MEDICAL OFFICE—14, COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. Its medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took on its shade herein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See blackboard in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers take dinner at Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis Rock Island, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Lawton, Superintendent, Fort Wayne, Ballentontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7:30 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 5 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 1:25 P. M., in season to take the trains for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Homellsville this train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M. 8:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arrives 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:15 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Bidwell's Railway Guide.*

Tickets arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train 11 A. M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Manch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Manch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South-st., Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 15 M., $2; stoppings at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18.50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the stores of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVICOIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick. The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never grout the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 50 to 60 gallons each. The only agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The above composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Matthews.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Comstock. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, to first-class cabin, $100. To second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $125; from Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 Guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1.....	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12.....	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15.....	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26.....	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29.....	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12.....	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19.....	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23.....	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2.....	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6.....	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16.....	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20.....	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1.....	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5.....	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15.....	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19.....	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29.....	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2.....	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12.....	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16.....	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26.....	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30.....	1856
Saturday, May 10.....	1856	Wednesday, May 14.....	1856
Saturday, May 24.....	1856	Wednesday, May 28.....	1856
		Wednesday, June 11.....	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
G. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

**THE BRITISH AND N

New-York Daily Times.

THE AMERICAN BOARD,

ITS MISSIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

SECOND DAY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

Before the opening of the session of the Board this morning, a season of spiritual exercise was enjoyed. Gentlemen gave their experience of religious [illegible] in different sections of the country, and [illegible] counsel was taken upon the questions which have called the body together. The exercises concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. SMITH, of New-York.

The meeting of the Board opened at 9¼ o'clock, with prayer by Rev. Dr. HUMPHREYS.

Among the new arrivals is Dr. LEONARD BACON.

TAMIL AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, Recording Secretary, desired to make an explanation of the reasons why the report on the Tamil Mission (referred to yesterday) was not published. The report, he said, was *not adopted at the Ulica meeting*, and, accordingly, it was not embodied in the official proceedings.

Rev. Dr. RIDDLE instantly returned to the charge, requesting to know whether the report in question was to lie among the papers of the Secretary?

Dr. WORCESTER replied that the report was a matter of record upon the minutes of the Board, but it was not adopted, and so did not come up officially. The subject then dropped.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION.

The reading of the report of the delegation to [illegible] was resumed by Dr. ANDERSON, and completed [illegible].

Chancellor WALWORTH suggested that some of the [illegible] brethren present lead the congregation in prayer; and prayer was accordingly offered by Dr. ADAMS.

Hon. LEWIS CHILDS moved a reference of the report to a Committee, to suggest a mode of action.

Rev. Dr. COX doubted the wisdom of this motion at this time. A Committee would have no proper function unless put in possession of the sentiments of brethren.

Chancellor WALWORTH favored the reference; and [illegible] the Prudential Committee. The Board [illegible] not until the Committee had passed upon [illegible].

The motion to appoint a Committee was carried, and the following gentlemen selected: Chief-Justice [illegible], Rev. Dr. BACON, Hon. LINUS CHILDS, [illegible] WALWORTH, HARVEY ELY, Rev. BENJAMIN [illegible], Rev. ASA D. SMITH.

The Committee were requested to remain, and the Board adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADDRESS IS BEGUN.

The Board reassembled at 3 o'clock, and the agitation began.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, from the Committee on [illegible] of the Delegation, reported the following:

[illegible] that the governing object of the Mission [illegible] among the heathen should be the [illegible] chief instrumentality to be the [illegible] proclamation of Divine truth, by [illegible] native pastors and teachers; but [illegible] such schools and the press, [illegible] auxiliaries.

[illegible] the appropriate office of these [illegible] is the governing object; however [illegible] of events, they may be [illegible] or modified, as the providence [illegible]

[illegible] intending to interfere with [illegible] Prudential Committee in relation [illegible] that may demand their [illegible] be appointed, to [illegible] the report on the Tamil Mission [illegible] annual meeting of the Board, [illegible] presented at this [illegible] to investigate all questions [illegible] and to make their report at [illegible] of the Board.

The [illegible] resolutions were adopted, *nem con.*

[illegible] considered, for the Committee, that they [illegible] signified to regard a discussion of the question as proper and even necessary.

[illegible] manifest accorded with this view, and the President declared the question open for discussion.

Dr. ANDERSON was somewhat surprised to hear no plan for discussing the subject-matter of the report. [illegible] purpose of indicating the manner of [illegible] he conceived the last Committee [illegible] The Committee, he supposed, would [illegible] for instance, a consideration in [illegible] of the educational system as a [illegible] representation of the world, as over [illegible] and preaching. There is a [illegible] sentiment in regard to the pro- [illegible] other of these systems. This is [illegible] more important than any that [illegible] the hill were engaged in dis- [illegible] more important, he meant [illegible] was to take precedence of man's [illegible] in reference to [illegible] the plenipotentiary pow- [illegible] Delegation, the Doctor suffered an [illegible].

Dr. STORRS suggested that he hear the [illegible] read.

Dr. ANDERSON said he did not wish to be interrupted. [illegible] said that resolution had been adopted, [illegible] only to explain.

Dr. STORRS—I am always ready to be instructed.

The second resolution was read again.

Dr. STORRS got up to resume, but could not be heard, and was requested to ascend the platform. He did so and responded. He reviewed quite sharply the acts of the Prudential Committee. He was anxious to know whether *the Prudential Committee was the Board*. It had sent out the delegation to India a few weeks before the annual meeting of the Board at Hartford, without instructions or direction from the Board itself.

Chancellor WALWORTH argued that the Prudential Committee had not exceeded their powers by [illegible] this Delegation, for the precedent had [illegible] for forty years.

Mr. CHILDS moved a reconsideration of the vote on the second resolution, for the purpose of opening the discussion; and sustained the motion earnestly.

Rev. Mr. [illegible]AIRE, of Rochester, said there was a question of importance in this matter which interested his brethren in the Board, and elsewhere, in regard to the Schools. We want to know whether the Board is to exercise the rights and privileges of [illegible] corporation; whether the clergy are to be compelled to say to their people that the interests for which their sympathies have been entreated are now entirely changed, because the policy of this Board is hereafter to be greatly different from that which it has heretofore pursued? Are these changes to be sanctioned as valid? Will this system of changing a policy, without consultation with those who *pay the Board its money*, commend it to the favor of the public?

Rev. Dr. COX thought many gentlemen would feel better if they were assisted in delivery, [illegible] time discussion he was much in favor of. In [illegible] with many others, he had been held by the [illegible] by the report of the delegation [illegible] Still, that report was *quasi*, at [illegible] experts document. He wished that the miss[illegible] themselves could be here, *habeas corpus*, and [illegible] here. But a veteran missionary—MYRON WINSLOW—of Madras, was present, and he hoped he would speak.

"*Gaudeo te videre!*—I am glad to see you"—said the Doctor, as he espied Dr. WINSLOW.

Dr. COX (aside)—I have raised, not a ghost, but a man!

Dr. WINSLOW is now speaking. A. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Curtis' Lectures—Kingsley.

Again, last evening, the Mercantile Library Lecture-room was crowded to hear CURTIS. No man could have more flattering audiences. The very cream of our best society go early to secure good seats, and we see in the very worst seats many men whose presence is a high compliment. We notice there more literary men, more women who are willing to be thought intellectual, larger hoops and more spectacles over ladies' noses than anywhere else that we go. When the seats are all filled, the [illegible] lounge in chairs—and when the chairs are all taken, they fit the supplementary backless seats across the middle; and so those that are well forward, [illegible] thoughts of slipping out before the lecture is over, [illegible] experience miniature counterpart [illegible] that CURTIS and AMYAS LEIGH [illegible] when they burned their ships behind [illegible] every way of retreat cut off. At three [illegible] there is a buzzing, and moving, [illegible] and clapping in the [illegible] working his way [illegible] speaking over seats, [illegible] to the desk, he looks over [illegible] reaches to a reporter who is crowded into the very desk, is introduced by the Chairman afterwards, and

[illegible] Author and Orator," who never has a slight "mental embarrassment" when he has a well, but it is Gale-like, smooth, and is filled with perfect distinctness in every corner of the room. He reads very rapidly, for readers get over more pages in so little time—yet, by "slowing the engine" when going through a remarkably fine field, and by leaving each syllable completely before the next is undertaken, few would think, until they attempt to report him, how rapidly the Hewadji travels. In his personal appearance CURTIS is a model man in the eyes of all literary ladies. Tall, well-proportioned, with smoothly-shaven face, flanked by light whiskers, of which the anterior boundary is a perpendicular, a mild blue eye, or rather two of them, brown hair, which, if the nose points north, was swept into position by a kind north-easter. Every woman's husband, and every lassie's beau pales in her eye into a common-place looking fellow, unless some slight likeness be discovered between them. As he turns his collar, she insists that collars must be turned, and he wears just such a vest as she will implore him to wear for weeks to come.

When Mr. CURTIS gets fairly under weigh, everybody who heard THACKERAY, remarks a curious likeness between them in certain inflections of voice and methods of expression. THACKERAY had a curious method when reading a succession of nouns or verbs, of omitting the conjunction that usually connects the last two of the series, and after a succession of rising inflections, giving the last with a sudden circumflex and falling inflection. CURTIS reads in the same unusual way. THACKERAY surprised us by recognizing none or few of his "full points," according to that orthodox style which, as school-boys, we were farruled into appreciation of. He stopped long enough to count six, but seldom let his voice fall. CURTIS practices the same peculiarity. Then the vices which he lashes are precisely the ones that THACKERAY would be sure to scourge, and the language in which he does it might readily be taken for Becky Sharpe's own father's. But the concluding sentence last night was of all most eminently Thackeresque. We see in this no effort at imitation, but only an evidence of that involuntary likeness that an admirer acquires to his friend, whom he has intimately associated with.

Mr. CURTIS began his lecture on "CHARLES KINGSLEY and the Reform Novels" last night, by characterizing the Sherwood style of fiction, with its spectal moral, in a strain of pungent sarcasm and sparkling ridicule. The author, he said, who could write a special improvement to his story and label it "the moral," had no more claim to serious consideration as a literary artist, than he had as a painter who wrote under his picture of a lion, "this is a lion." There was no doubt that if a work of art aimed at a particular moral, it failed of general excellence, because nature was all alike moral, and the highest art demanded the universality of nature. Ideally, man was made to advance altogether. Ideally, nature craved proportion. But it was better to be disproportionately good than to be symmetrically bad. In the great battle with wrong, if we did not succeed in shooting down the great Sultan, Sin, we did good by shooting down the meanest of his soldiers. Art should be as ideally universal as nature, but suppose PAUL POTTER had refused to paint a bull because he could not paint a transfiguration. Some men cried out "Consistency," and did nothing because they could not do everything. If this principle were carried out, the moral world would return to chaos, and life would be paralyzed. This was true of art and of literature. A work of literature might be such, though its aim were special, that its humanity would be universal. Of this character were the novels of Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversham, whose name was a recent one in English Literature. He was more pamphleteer than novelist, and more poet than either. He always intended a particular moral. He chose to throw the social questions that most profoundly affect the English mind into an English novel. This was done before, as with GODWIN'S, CALEB WILLIAMS' and Miss MARTINEAU'S later illustrations of political economy. JOHN BONOLD and PLUMER WARD'S novels attempted the same thing. The moral of WARD'S novels was the Church of England; the moral of KINGSLEY'S, who was by profession a minister of the Church of England, was the Church of Christ. KINGSLEY and his friend, Rev. T. DENNISON MAURICE, who was two years since suspended from his Professorship in the London University on a charge of heresy, believing in the spirit of practical Christianity, were the leaders of the school called Christian Socialists, the aim of which is to Christianize Christianity.

The lecturer passed in review KINGSLEY'S novels of *Alton Locke*, *Yeast* and *Hypatia*, dealing, not so much with their literary excellence, which he allowed was very great, as with their significance in literature. The literature of the time was a complexion and a symptom. It indicated the national spirit. The cotemporary English novelists had a collective meaning. They showed what the wise men thought of the sham chivalry and its consequences; what thoughtful and cultivated men thought of the great English question. What was their verdict? When CARLYLE gave his great growl in twelve barks called the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," everybody said, "Well, suppose you are right, and that we are all being strangled with red tape; but what do you propose? I suppose you would make ROBERT BURNS Prime Minister?" He growled again: "I propose national virtue," and England shook and reeled with laughter at what it called a colossal joke. The social condition of England, however, was betrayed by her literature. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was the key-note of it, and TENNYSON'S *Maud* was the antistrophe of the strain. In the Crimean war the national demoralization was exposed to the world; and it was interesting to note what CARLYLE had said before the war of the follies and wrongs of the system which had led to this, with what KINGSLEY had said at the end of it in one of his sermons in which the perpetuation of the system was attributed not to one man nor to a class, but to every man. Mr. CURTIS read with very graceful elocution, and in a very impressive style the scene from *Yeast*, in which is introduced that remarkable poem "A Rough Rhyme on a Rough Matter." KINGSLEY, he resumed, was not a grim and catarrhine Reformer; if he did not love the fields, and rivers, and horses, and dogs, and fishing, and swimming, and riding, he would not have that hold upon us that he has. KINGSLEY was an able-bodied Christian, and it was a pity that so few of us belonged to his church. In conclusion, and as a specimen of the striking artistic power of KINGSLEY, Mr. CURTIS read the vivid description of the hunt in *Yeast*, which winds up with the remark by one of the characters, that the fox must be a polite one, because he was leading the squire directly home for dinner. A polite fox, said the lecturer, who brings our effort to an end, and takes us home to supper.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board held its first meeting last night under the new rule of three times a week.

A remonstrance of property owners in the Seventh Ward, against placing the balance dock in Pike-slip, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, after a very long debate.

The Board conanrred with the Councilmen in appropriating $800 to Wm. H. Matthews, for services to the Committees on Roads, Public Health, etc. Also, in denying the application to change the location of piers used for dumping nocturnal soil.

On motion of Alderman CLANCY, the matter of the $15,000 for cleaning the streets was taken from the Committee on Streets and made the order for Friday next, unless they report by that time.

On motion of Alderman HERRICK, amanded by Alderman ELY, it was resolved to take all the papers concerning the paving of Chatham-street, the Bowery, etc., from the table and refer them to the Committee on Streets.

The Board then adjourned till Friday next.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and passed upon the following:

A remonstrance to the Legislature against the sale of the State Arseual was adopted.

A resolution was referred to the Street Committee, directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to have the snow and ice in Greenwich-street removed from Battery-place to Chambers-street.

A resolution directing the Special Committee on Amendments to the Charter to report at the next meeting of the Board was lost.

An ordinance was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, prescribing the duties of the Chief Engineer. The principal change proposed is to give the Chief control over repairs to engine-houses, &c., when the expense does not exceed $100.

An invitation to attend the oration by Stephen H. Branch was received and filed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Clerk furnish this Board, by Monday next, the entire list of names of persons now holding the office of Commissioner of Deeds, with the date of their appointment and expiration.

After passing a resolution to meet at 6, instead of at 5 o'clock, as heretofore, the Board adjourned.

Mr. Ehling's Second Trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAYOR TERM.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Joseph E. Ehling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for alleged malfeasance in office, in having gaining to receive a consideration in money for his official influence in favor of the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co., of Philadelphia, for the cleansing of the streets of our City with their street-sweeping machines, was advanced a little. Mr. Smith, of the above firm, who was called to the stand, on Tuesday, by the prosecution, was cross-examined by Mr. James T Brady, yesterday, on the part of Ehling. The case for the defence was then formally opened by a speech from Mr. Busteed, in which he took occasion to abuse the TIMES, for certain remarks in an editorial article on the disagreement of Juries.

Mr. Morgan L. Mott, who, as in the former trial, had been previously called on the stand for the prosecution, was next examined for the defence. His testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, was substantially the same as that which we reported at length in January last. It is expected that some new and important evidence will be offered to-day.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Conference of the New-York and Vermont Methodist Protestant Church sat yesterday. Rev. W. H. MILLER, President, in the Chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the President. After which the certificates of delegates having been presented and approved, Rev. H. W. WEBBER, of Boston, was appointed Secretary; Rev. P. A. MORRIS, of Tarrytown, as Assistant Secretary. Rules of order were adopted and the Conference went into an examination of the character of members. The examination being of a private nature cannot be published. Revs. Messrs. HANKS and MILLER were passed, and the Board adjourned.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mr. NOTT, of Tompkins Cove. Other delegates were then approved and took their seats. Examinations of character were continued.

Committees for the ensuing year were appointed, as follows:

Pulpit Services—E. Yeocam and R. Hanks.

Unfinished Business—R. Woodruff and J. P. Johnson.

Boundaries—T. Brown, R. K. Dissy, and D. N. St. John.

Itinerary and Order—P. A. Deceive, J. J. Smith and R. Hanks.

Finance—P. Weaver and S. M. Maine.

Numbers—W. F. Harris and A. W. Nott.

The Board then adjourned.

The Sound Steamers.

The Sound Steamers due last Tuesday evening from the East, did not arrive until the next morning, on account of the high western winds that prevailed during the night. The *Commonwealth* left Allyn's Point at the usual hour, but became lodged in ice at a mile and a half this side the point. She got clear at 11 P. M., and proceeded on her voyage. The *Commodore* did not leave Stonington till about 4 P. M., of yesterday, and the *Empire State* remained at Newport till about the same hour. There is freight enough at all the landing places to keep a dozen such steamers constantly running for some time to come.

Mr. Everett's Reception.

A large concourse of citizens waited upon Hon. EDWARD EVERETT yesterday, at the Governor's Room in the City Hall. At 2 o'clock, the Mayor in behalf of the Common Council, welcomed the distinguished statesman in a speech, and Mr. EVERETT briefly replied. The crowd was not diminished until 4 o'clock. During its continuance, the National colors were displayed from the City Hall.

☞ Mr ELI CHARLIER'S course of lectures in the French language appear to be very much admired by those who know enough of the languags to "get the hang of them." Three lectures have been delivered, if not to large, certainly to select and fashionable audiences. The next one is upon the "Life and Character of Mme. ROLAND."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember, for your Spring Hat, you must visit KNOX.

Remember, his price is but four dollars.

Remember, that his hats are unapproachable in beauty, style and durability.

Remember, that his establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

In the language of the ghost of Hamlet's father, "Remember I"

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Soothing yet searching. Free from mineral ingredients, these pills soothe and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and the bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hotel and house-keepers, wishing to replenish their stock of Linen Goods, will not fail to examine the extensive stock now offered at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, consisting of Linen Sheeting, Pillow Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, &c. Also, a large stock of Toilet Quilts, which the Messrs. TOWLE & Co. are offering at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in the country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This rare collection of paintings and statuary, located at No. 497 Broadway, is now daily visited by admiring crowds. In truth, there is not a more delightful place wherein to while away an hour, in this City. It is open day and evening, and should be visited by all.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil, together with an infinite variety of Gold and Silver Pen Cases, of every style, are being continually manufactured by WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, and are offered to the trade and public at extreme low rates.

[Advertisement.]

BANK GOLD PEN.
Mannfactory
No. 167 Broadway,
JOHN FOLEY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES, of every variety and style, combining elegance and beauty with durability, &c., manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail, by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal-street.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the new drama of "Silver Knife," and the great pantomime of "Asphodel," are to be performed at this pleasant Theatre. Go early and get a good seat.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, by Rev. J. T. Taggart, ROBERT P. COREY, to MARGARET M., daughter of the late George P. Brush, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Lieut. CHARLES G. HUNTER, late of the U. S. N.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, FREDIE J. CAPE, only son of John J. and Mary J. Cape.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 24 6th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, JAMES MCELRAY, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 365 Broome-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, MINNA H., youngest daughter of Dr. H. Bostwick.

Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 35 East 12th-st., 6 doors west of Broadway. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, J. C. M. VAN BUREN, M. D., in the 41st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, this day, (Thursday,) 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, H. S. MANSFIELD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Fire Department, and the various societies to which he was attached, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, without further invitation, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services will be performed at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Mr. CHARLES S. ARNOLD, of the firm of Pudelford, Fay & Co., Savannah.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, E. H. Arnold, No. 69 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 4, SARAH MINTURN, daughter of John and Catharine Wendell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Clinton and Sidney-pls., without further notice.

At Adrian, Michigan, on Friday, Feb. 29, Joseph N. VAN BRUNT, Esq., formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 5.

$2,000	Ohio 6s, '70	107½	550	Erie Railroad	c 58
12,000	Virginia 6s	94⅞	450	do	s2 58
4,000	do	94⅞	350	do	c 58⅛
2,000	Erie R of '85 ex l	90¾	50	do	s10 58
4,000	Hud. R 2d M. bds	88	100	do	b30 58⅛
1,000	do	88⅜	50	do	b60 58⅛
9,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	92¾	100	do	b30 58⅛
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	87⅛	150	do	b30 58
1,000	do	87⅛	100	do	b30 58
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	78	250	do	57⅞
1,000	Har. L. t. Mtg. Bs	86	100	do	b60 58
20	Bank New-York	119	500	Harlem R. R	b30 21⅞
50	do	120	300	do	b30 21⅝
10	Pat. & M. Canal Co.	125⅜	33	Mil. & Miss. R. R	84⅞
40	do	125½	100	do	b5 84⅝
20	Bk. of Commerce	108⅜	100	Reading R. R	b60 92⅝
50	Metropolitan Bank	107⅜	300	do	92⅝
100	Canton Co	b60 23¼	600	do	s30 93⅛
100	do	23½	100	do	b30 92⅝
50	do	120	300	do	b60 92⅝
300	Flo. & Key't J't	b60	100	do	b60 92⅝
224	Penn. Coal Co	s3 99	33	do	92⅝
150	Ward C. & I. Co	c 39¼	400	do	s30 92
150	do	c 38	200	do	92
150	Nic. Transit Co	b3 23¾	200	Read. R. R	s3 94⅜
50	do	23¾	100	do	b30 94⅜
100	do	b60 23¾	50	Mich. Cent. R. R	b30 93⅛
400	do	b30 23⅝	200	do	s3 93¾
100	do	23⅝	250	Panama Railroad	104
150	do	22⅝	300	do	b60 104
100	do	b10 23	300	do	b30 104
250	Cumberland Coal Co	23⅛	2	Clev. C. & Chi. R.	101⅝
500	do	23⅛	5	do	101⅝
150	do	s3 23⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 67⅛
800	do	b60 23⅛	50	do	b60 67⅛
250	do	s30 23⅛	100	do	b60 67⅛
200	do	s30 23⅛	50	do	67
200	do	b3 23⅛	14	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	119¾
140	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 92¼	20	do	113
250	do	b60 92⅝	600	Cleve. & Tol. R R	b3 78
10	do	92⅝	500	do	s3 78
50	do	s30 92¾	200	do	77¾
100	do	92¾	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s3 95
100	do	b30 92¾	50	do	b30 95⅞
68	Little Miami R. R.	94⅝			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

60 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....136¾ to 137½
29 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company..174
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company....162
30 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co....151⅜
45 shares New-York Gas Light Company.....144
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....91⅜
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company....136
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....90½
25 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad.....80
30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....83½
55 shares Manhattan G. L. Co., full st'k 120½ to 121
160 shares Manhattan G. L. Co., full stock.....119½
87 shares New-York Bowery Fire I. Co. 176½@178
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....95
10 shares New-York County Bank.....102
15 shares Santa Clara M. A., Balt., per s. o. $1,000 $100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	94⅞	150	Erie Railroad	b3 58
9,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87⅜	100	do	s30 57⅝
	do	87⅜	50	Harlem Railroad	c 21⅞
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102¼	200	do	22
150	Del. & Hud. Can.	126	300	Reading Railroad	92
200	Nic. Trans. Co	b60 23	400	do	91⅞
50	do	22⅞	200	do	92
100	do	22⅞	130	Mich. Central R.	s3 93⅜
50	Wis. L. Shore R.	b30 73¾	5	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112⅝
15	do	73⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 77⅞
400	Flor. & Key. Joint	100	100	do	b30 78
100	Cum. Coal Co	23¼	100	Chic. & R'k I. R.	b60 95⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92½	6	Third-av. Railroad	52¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94	25	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The Bank measure, moved in the Legislature to restrict loans upon Stock collaterals to 15☜ cent. of the capital of the Bank making such loans, has attracted some attention. It appears to have been recommended by the Committee of the Senate, in lieu of another proposition looking to the same object—the imposition of a legal restraint upon excessive Bank movements at certain seasons of the year—to the effect that interest shall not be allowed upon country Bank balances. Either remedy would be liable to serious objection, as being inconsistent with the spirit of the General Banking Law, which aims at perfect freedom of competition. The bill proposed is, perhaps, least objectionable, in a public view of the question; though we do not see that the ratio of capital to loans upon a particular class of securities could be uniformly enforced, without great injustice *to the country interest*; the very objection which would, with good reason, be taken to the doing away with all interest upon country Bank balances. It is absolutely necessary, in the nature of the financial relations between the City and the interior, and to provide, properly, for the periodical changes which take place in the Cash balances of the interior Banks, that a fair proportion of these deposits should be employed on short and promptly available loans, if employed at all. And, if the balances be not equally distributed among the City Banks, which they are not, nor cannot be, then the injustice of forbidding such loans, beyond a very limited given point, must be palpable. Another objection to the law is, that it would either be indirectly evaded by the City Banks, by lending on personal credit to the private Bankers or Brokers, *who in turn would lend on Stocks*, or directly contravened by a transfer of country balances to private Banking Houses, to be loaned in the same way.

Then, it may be said by the advocates of Bank restraint, let us have the other remedy, and make it illegal to allow interest on country balances. These, it may be argued, will be left in the City at all events, and a good part of them in Bank without interest. If this would certainly remove the temptation to use the money, thereby inflating the Bank movement, there would be some plausibility in the proposition. But the remedy, depend upon it, would work but partially. Besides, it is charged with gross injustice to the Country Bankers and Banking Associations, and is utterly inconsistent with the essence of the Free Banking Law, and the received practice in the enlightened Banking of the Old as well as the New World. The business has been reduced, in this modern time, to a mercantile science. The Joint-Stock and Private Bankers of London treat the accounts of their Provincial and Foreign Banking Correspondents, as BARING, or BROWN, or PEABODY, who are merely merchant bankers, treat the accounts of their Colonial and American correspondents who consign Sugar or Cotton for sale, or direct Goods to be purchased in England. An agreed rate of interest, rising or falling with the state of the money market, is rendered on both sides the account current. The London Joint-Stock Bank, for instance, with a capital of only $3,000,000, (or £600,000 sterling, and that invested in Public Stocks,) has *thirty millions* of deposits, upon which interest is allowed. This Bank does the business of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans and CONVING & Co., of this City. The interest allowed is a primary object to the American parties. Their sterling account would otherwise be unprofitable. And so with the Union Bank of London, with a capital of only $3,750,000, (or £750,000 sterling,) and deposits on interest of over *thirty millions*. This Bank has the valuable account of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. of this City, who are allowed an agreed interest on their balances, and who, in turn, are enabled to allow interest to their own interior correspondents, and to their importing dealers who rely upon them for European and India and South American credits. This house, and others of like high credit and responsibility which would grow out of any successful enactment to prevent the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banking Associations from accommodating the country interest, would doubtless be willing to do the City business of the 220 Banking Associations and Individual Bankers of the State of New-York. And they would assuredly fall heir to the best of it, if the Legislature should take the trade from the Banks that now conduct it.

But we confess we have not looked upon any of the recent propositions to change the spirit of the General Banking Law as likely to receive much favor from the present Legislature. And certainly nothing will be done in the shape of a retrograde movement, either by way of restoring the old principles of close corporations or destroying the competition and popular usefulness of associate bank-

[illegible]

We base our conclusion partly on [illegible] recommendation of the [illegible] the fewest number of [illegible] periments with, the general [illegible] should receive the favor of the Legislature. The country has called for no such change. The City does not want them at the expense of the country, as the measure under notice would certainly be.

The following is the section of the new banking bill moved in the Senate by Mr. KELLY, to which the foregoing remarks apply:

"It shall not be lawful for any incorporated bank, banking association or individual banker, either directly or indirectly, to *make loans or have under loan at any time* upon the *pledge or hypothecation of stock and bonds of States, municipal or private incorporations or associations, or either of them, an amount exceeding fifteen per cent.* of the capital stock of such bank or banking association actually paid in by the shareholders thereof: or fifteen per cent. of the securities in deposit with the superintendent, by such individual banker; and any bank, banking association or individual banker which shall offend against this provision, shall, for each offence, *forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars*, to be sued for and collected by the superintendent of the banking department, in his name of office, and be by him paid into the treasury of the State, and applied toward the expenses of the bank department; and it shall be the duty of any bank, banking association or individual banker, in each of the quarterly reports to be made by them or him, to state the amount loaned directly or indirectly, upon the pledge or hypothecation of such stocks and bonds, on the day for which such report is made; and also the largest amount which has been under loan directly and indirectly, upon the pledge or hypothecation of such stocks and bonds, at any time since the time designated for the quarterly report next previous thereto."

The Stock Exchange was dull and lower today. The sales were only to a moderate aggregate, and much of the business continues to be done on contract. The four or five leading Road Shares were ¼ to ⅜ ☜ cent. down from the prices of Tuesday. The closing quotation for Erie, 57¾@58, cash; sales at 57¾, seller 60 days; Reading, 91⅞; New-York Central, 92@92¼; Toledo, 77¾; Michigan Southern, 94. The transactions in Hudson River were at 34½. The receipts of the Road in February, under all the drawbacks of hard weather, we understand, reached $201,000. The bond list was generally ½@½ ☜ cent. weaker, with a limited business. The fight between *Bull* and *Bear* on Nicaragua Transit Stock appears to be renewed, and much is said in the Street about the short sales made on time by an influential party, lately in the administration of the Company, and now running a tilt against VANDERBILT and his friends. We know nothing of the merits or the true condition or prospects of the concern. When VANDERBILT went out a few years ago, he had the credit of selling down the stock against his successor, MORGAN, and certainly spared no effort to depreciate the new management. MORGAN has now the pleasure of reciprocating the kindness. Both gentlemen have, in times past, alternately reaped a rich harvest of profits or commissions while in the concern, leaving few and far-between dividends to the outsiders—as in most steamship associations—but how it has been or is to be with their enterprising efforts to *Bear* the Stock while *out* of it, the public have no means of knowing. The Stock, we believe, since its introduction, has proved most profitable to the uninitiated speculator when treated as a confirmed Fancy, and permitted a wide berth in Wall-street accordingly.

It will be seen in our advertising department that WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, are paying, the over-due coupons on the Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. We learn that the large debt due to the State of Indiana, which has operated as a lien on the Road, has been fully paid off and the lien removed, the State accepting a less sum than that due in discharge, by virtue of an act of the late Legislature of that State. We also learn and are requested to state, that the large floating debt of the Company created to make Branch Roads and construct the new plain, has been greatly reduced and will shortly be paid off altogether. It is thought under the judicious management of Mr. FREDERICK H. SMITH, who has lately been elected President of the Road, that the floating debt of the Company will be paid off in a reasonable time, and the shareholders once more enjoy the prospect of at least moderate dividends.

Hon. JAMES M. COOK, the new Bank Superintendent, was in town to-day, and made the personal acquaintance of a number of our leading Bank managers.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Length, Pittsburg to Crestline.....187 miles.
Cost of Road and equipment.....$5,900,000
Revenues of 1855.....976,923
Operating expenses.....449,553
Net Income.....526,770

Year.	Passenger.	Freight.	Total.
1851	$350,074	$2,288	$352,543
1852	231,681	84,056	315,118
1853	476,066	191,947	668,004
1854	684,725	426,871	t.111,626
1855	644,649	331,473	976,323
Total	$2,066,828	$1,036,587	$3,103,416

The receipts

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE ELECTION OF REGENTS.

NOTHING MORE.

Inner Legislation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the following Select Committees: To examine into the affairs of the Mohawk Valley Mutual and other Insurance Companies, Messrs. WAKEMAN, THORNE, and NORTON. To examine into the manner of constructing tenant houses in the City of New-York, Messrs. Reed, Shea, Curtis, Duganne, and Hanford.

SALE OF LANDS.

The session was spent in debate in Committee upon the bill authorizing the sale of certain lands in Oswego to the Oswego and Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company. At the hour of the special order, progress was reported.

ELECTION OF REGENTS.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly, pursuant to resolution, proceeded to nominate two candidates for Regents of the University, in place of JAMES D. HAMMOND, deceased, and P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, resigned.

The House proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a candidate to fill the "vacancy," with the following result:

George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, (Dem.).....42
Moses Crow, of Ontario, (Amer.).....33
E. W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga, (Repub.).....33
S. Greenback, of Albany, (A.)..... 2
S. R. Kirby, of New-York, (A.)..... 1

There being no choice another vote was had with no change.

On the third vote the result was as follows:

Geo. W. Clinton.....61|E. W. Leavenworth....13
Moses Crow.....38|S. H. Hammond..... 1

Whereupon GEO. W. CLINTON was declared nominated.

The nomination to fill the first vacancy was made on the first vote, as follows:

Robert Kelly, of New-York, (D).....67
E. W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga, (R).....35
S. R. Kirby, of New-York, (A)..... 6
Isaac McConihe, of Troy..... 4

ROBERT KELLY, of New-York, was declared duly nominated.

The Senate and Assembly then met in Joint Convention, the Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair, to compare nominations, which were found to disagree.

The Joint Meeting then proceeded to *ballot* for a Regent to fill the first vacancy, which ballot was declared as follows:

Number of votes cast, 142; necessary to a choice, 72.

Geo. W. Clinton.....86|J. Juliand..... 3
E. W. Leavenworth....48|M. Crow..... 2
Robert Kelley..... 3

The second joint ballot to fill the second vacancy resulted:

Robert Kelley.....84|S. R. Kirby..... 2
E. W. Leavenworth....54|H. R. Selden..... 1
J. McConihe..... 2

One hundred and forty-three votes cast; 72 necessary to a choice.

GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, and ROBERT KELLEY, of New-York, were then declared duly elected, when the Joint Convention was dissolved.

Upon the announcement of the result in the Assembly that body adjourned.

INNER LEGISLATION.

Bodily pains and a consequent incapacity to hide myself has forced me for the past week to confine my jottings to a close narrative of the outer appearances of legislation. Though conclusions are necessarily public, they are seldom so satisfactory as when you have something of the mode and manner by which those conclusions are reached. Let me illustrate. For instance, yesterday, while looking over the official proceedings of the Assembly, I find the following paragraphs:

"Mr. HOYLE made a written report, with a bill, to repeal the act creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. WILSEIE, to incorporate the Honduras Interoceanic Steamship and Railroad Company. [Referred back to the Committee on Commerce."]

Apparently, nothing more than routine work, and yet, around those paragraphs, there clusters quite a history. Mr. HOYLE, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the Assembly, (for why I shall narrate hereafter,) is quite anxious to wipe out the Board of Railroad Commissioners. After an active canvass, he enlists two other members of the Committee—Messrs. NORTHUP and J. B. CLARK—in his company, and they three agree to report in favor of repeal. This was a bare majority of the Committee, and not sufficient to carry that moral force which attaches to full members. Mr. WILSEIE, of New-York, a also on the Committee, but he had professed opposition to the views of his three colleagues. How do you suppose they convinced him. By some charm, a bill which had passed the Senate to incorporate a Steam Navigation Company in Honduras, came to the possession of the Railroad Committee. WILTSIE thought this a good opportunity to make a strike. If he could chalk over the names of some of the Directors chosen by the grantees, and put in those of his friends, whose company might not be agreeable, there would be grounds for negotiation that perchance eventuate in lucrative financiering. Of course, you will not expect me to recite the details of the talk which resulted in the Railroad Committee, agreeing to let WILTSIE thus amend the Inter-Oceanic, and in WILTSIE'S signing the report for the repeal of the Railroad Commission. I know that the two results were attained, to the apparent satisfaction of all the parties to the contract, except? Exactly. That except has an appendix. After WILTSIE had reported his bill, and got his pins nicely set, Mr. ANTHON quietly raises the objection that the incorporation of Steam Navigation Companies would seem to be a question for the Committee on Commerce to pass upon, and not within the province of the Railroad Committee. The Assembly appeared to be struck with the propriety of this suggestion, and ordered the bill to be sent to its legitimate reference. And there went HARRY'S hopes, and to the tender mercies of stranger hands were committed the names of HARRY'S four friends. When the bill finally becomes a law, I hardly think the member from New-York will feel as deep an *interest* in it, as he has heretofore manifested.

This *is not* the way in which reports are generally made up. It is the way in which two were concocted, and I have samples of others equally *striking*, which I intend to give an airing, at my earliest convenience.

LEO.

A Deputation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York appeared to-night before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, on the subject of the Harbor Commission.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., stated briefly that the object of the delegation was to urge on the Legislature the deep importance of the question to the citizens of New-York and the Union at large, and the necessity that existed for the completion of the work commenced by the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. LYMAN OTHEL, Chairman of the House Committee, stated that, although the Committee had reported a resolution for the repeal of the act creating the Commission, they did not actually contemplate the immediate abolishment of the Commission, but desired to bring up the matter for discussion before the House, believing, as they did, that the power of the Commission, both as to its existence and business, was too indefinite and unlimited.

Remarks, tending to show the vast importance of the Commission to the whole State, as well as to New-York City, were made by Messrs. GEO. W. BLUNT, A. A. LOW and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

The Committee of the House stated that the remarks of the delegation had enlightened them on some subjects, and the impression made seemed decidedly favorable to the Commission.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

The Canal Board have made the following appointments: LEVI BEARDSLEY, Collector at Oswego; [illegible] ALLEN, Collector at Schuylerville; JOHN [illegible] Inspector at New-York,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1394. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from a point on Mississippi River south of lat. 37° to the Pacific at San Francisco. The bill grants about 40,000,000 acres of land, for which the Company are to pay 50 cents an acre before obtaining title, and are to be required to deposit $500,000 as security that the work shall be faithfully performed.

According to the provisions of the bill, within eighteen months one hundred miles of the road must be completed—the Government to pay $600 per mile for carrying the mail until the road is finished, and for ten years thereafter, and such reasonable sum as the Secretary of War may determine for carrying troops, munitions of war, etc. The road is to be forfeited if not completed within ten years, and all lands, excepting those paid, to revert to the United States. The bill grants the right of way, 400 yards wide—gives no exclusive privilege, but allows any company to construct roads when and where they please, and obtain such favors from Government as they can. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WELLER said the Committee would endeavor to report next week.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill was then considered.

The Senate passed the usual fortification bill.

The bill providing for new fortifications was postponed.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of some act of legislation to effectively abrogate the treaty with Denmark, and repudiate the payment of the Sound Dues was then considered. The bill to be reported is to be concurred in by both Houses.

Mr. SUMNER argued that the notice given by the President, by direction of the Senate in Executive Session, for the termination of the treaty, was defective, inasmuch as treaties are part of the supreme law of the land, and can only be abrogated by the action of both houses of Congress, approved by the President.

Messrs. SEWARD, FESSENDEN, COLLAMER, CRITTENDEN and STEWART sustained Mr. SUMNER'S views, and Messrs. MASON, TOUCEY and CASS opposed them.

The resolution then passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

BILLS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Speaker submitted a communication from the Court of Claims inclosing bills making appropriations, with the evidence and the judgment of the Court in the several cases.

This is the first case of the kind originating under the act creating that tribunal.

A debate followed, regarding the proper disposition of the bills. As a precedent is now to be established, one side contended they should be sent to the Committee on Claims for examination, while the other argued that the action of the Court superseded the necessity of so doing.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject of reference, the House passed the Military Academy and Invalid Pension bills.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The request of the Committee on Elections, for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case was considered.

Mr. BOYCE thought that the effect of irrelevant matter in the Majority Report of the Committee was calculated (though, perhaps unintentionally,) to still more inflame the public mind on this agitating question. The Committee had given undue confidence to rumors. He did not believe that taking testimony in Kansas by Commissioners would be attended by such sanguinary consequences as the Committee apprehended. The testimony should be taken among the people of the Territories who are at home attending to their business, and who have something else to do than running here on a crusade of evidence. He contended that the Act under which Gen WHITFIELD was elected was legal. The office of Delegate to Congress was created by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and whoever claimed it should show that he was elected under the original law, which is not the case with Mr. REEDER, who was a traitor if he gave members of the Legislature certificates of election when he did not believe them entitled to seats. He had better by far have retreated to the forest of Fort Leavenworth, than falsified his position.

Mr. BINGHAM said the Committee, in asking for power to send for persons and papers, desired only to elicit the truth, which can wrong no man. This is demanded by the interests of nations and the sacredness of law which has been violated. It is not claimed in the report of the minority that this power is not within the discretion of the House. The only question is whether sufficient cause is apparent to authorize such an investigation. It is evident, from the memorial, that either Mr. WHITFIELD or Mr. REEDER claims the seat in violation of law. The simplest and most credulous man in the House cannot believe it was legal to hold two elections within the same month, and that the legal voters would go through the farce of voting for Mr. REEDER if they had already voted for Mr. WHITFIELD. It struck Mr. BINGHAM that, in one of these elections, the organic law was wantonly trampled on and disgraced, and, if this is true, it concerns all the people in the land to know it.

The question is, have the people of Kansas chosen WHITFIELD, or have they been interfered with by invading armies, and is Mr. WHITFIELD here in violation of the law and by the acts of lawless invaders?

Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to make out the probable cause for sending for persons and papers, saying the usurpers assuming to be the legislators of Kansas had violated the organic act of the Territory. He severely criticized their acts in support of Slavery, which support, he said, was the utterance of sentiments unfavorable to Freedom, and in other respects violated the Federal Constitution.

Adjourned.

Reform in the Navy—The Action of the Retiring Board—Kansas Matters—Senator Trumbull—Railroad to the Pacific, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

THE NAVAL REFORM BILL.

The report recently made by the Committee on Naval Affairs on the memorials of officers who complain of injustice at the hands of the late Naval Board, has been printed and extensively circulated. Wherever read it is producing a most salutary effect, in satisfying unprejudiced minds that the demand for the repeal of the law of last Congress authorizing the Board, is unreasonable and ought not be entertained. As I have frequently suggested, there can be no doubt that some errors were committed by the Board. These the amendatory bill proposed by the Committee will effectually correct. Every man who deems himself aggrieved by the finding of the Board is offered a trial by Court of Inquiry, if he desires it. True, the verdict of such a Court would not of itself restore the officer who has been "dropped;" but if satisfactory, in the estimation of the President, the latter is invited to restore the injured man by renomination, for which purpose additional offices are created temporarily,—and there can be no doubt that such an invitation would be cheerfully accepted by the Executive, and faithfully and justly executed.

THE OBCUBLESS DON'T LIKE IT.

This, however, don't satisfy some of the gentry who have been hanging around Washington Hotels and Congressional lobbies all Winter, boring members to death nearly with the tale of their grievances, and their demands for justice. These insist upon being restored to the Navy first, and tried afterwards, thus proving conclusively that they have no confidence in their own merits. These strictures do not apply to all the gentlemen here who feel themselves aggrieved, by any means. Many of them have been exceedingly modest in their deportment, but too-hole-ing nobody, but satisfying themselves with a judicious statement of their cases to the members of the Committee when called upon. As usual, the most deserving are the most retiring,—and those whose title to reinstatement is the most questionable have been loudest in offensive denunciation of the Board, and of everybody who don't happen to look upon their particular cases as instances of severest persecution. I have in my eye a few such whose presence in Washington has vindicated the action of the Board in their own cases, while, absent, their written appeals might possibly have touched some chord of sympathy. Let them be assured that the bill proposed will pass, without material modification, and that it will lead to the restoration of the worthy only, while no power can resurrect the commissions of those who, for immorality, excessive rashness, tyrannical disposition, mental imbecility, or any other good reason, are unfit to be intrusted with the command of a ship, and the power to make better men feel dissatisfied or uncomfortable. If it were possible to pass an irreputable law, authorizing an advisory Board to be called once in every ten years, there is little doubt that the public service would profit thereby.

A HARMLESS SHELL.

A few days ago, a resolution passed the Senate, calling out from the Navy Department all the documents on file, showing that charges were preferred years ago against several of the officers who sat upon the Naval Board. The object, of course, was to show that these officers had themselves been the subject of charges affecting their character as officers and gentlemen. The correspondence came in to-day, and exhibits the fact that such charges were made years ago against Commander PENDERGRAST, and Lieutenants DUPONT, MISSROON and GORDON; but it shows also that, after investigation, these gentlemen were entirely justified by the Department in the acts complained of.

KANSAS SPECULATIONS.

The Committee on Elections could not get the desired opportunity to make their report in the Reeder case to-day, but hope to do so to-morrow, when the subject will doubtless be the theme of an interesting debate. Meantime, great anxiety is felt here for news from Kansas. This, you will remember, is the day on which the State Government was to be set up, and it is altogether probable that exciting occurrences have transpired in connection therewith. I do not find that anybody anticipates the arrest of the new State officers on the charge of treason, as was threatened should they take the oath of office. But there is a law of the Territory making it an offence to "assume the functions of any office illegally," under which it is thought an attempt will be made to take into custody Governor ROBINSON and the members of the Legislature. Should this be so, the whole question of the validity of the Territorial laws is again raised, in the most exciting form, and desperate resistance may be made by the Free-State men. On the other hand, if the Proclamation of the President and the orders to the federal troops shall have had the effect to prevent lawless irruptions of Missourians, it is thought that the members of the State Legislature may quietly submit to arrest, give bail for their future appearance, and then proceed with their legislative duties, while they wait to see what "may turn up." A few days, however, will bring us the facts.

SENATOR TRUMBULL SUSTAINED.

The speeches of Senators BUTLER and TOUCEY, today, in favor of Judge TRUMBULL'S title to his seat as a Senator from Illinois were very able arguments, and conclusive of the whole question. I doubt whether there will be five votes in the negative. As soon as this case is decided, the Governor of Illinois will be compelled to receive Mr. TRUMBULL'S resignation of the seat in the other House, to which also he was elected, and call a special election to fill that vacancy. Heretofore, you will remember, the Governor has held that Mr. TRUMBULL was ineligible to Congress, and that his election in each case was null. Of course under these circumstances he could not accept his resignation, because he professed to believe that Mr. TRUMBULL had nothing to resign.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad are hard at work, and hope to be able to report next week. They will probably report in favor of a single route, competition for the selection of which shall be open to bidders, to be decided by the Secretary of War, and probably some other of the heads of Executive Departments. Grants of land will also be made, and perhaps an advance of money, to aid in the construction of so much of the Road as passes through the Territories of the United States, to be reimbursed by mail and transportation service; but these details are not yet definitively settled. There seems to be a growing feeling in behalf of this measure, augering its early success.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES—NATIONAL BALL.

The Winter season just closed has been prolific of public and private entertainments in Washington. Many splendid parties have been given by the families of various officers of the Government, members of Congress, and wealthy private citizens. The hotels, too, have vied with each other in weekly parlor "hops," or more pretentious balls. The "crowning glory" of the season, however, was unquestionably achieved last evening by our hosts of *Gurt's National*, who threw open their extensive rooms for the entertainment of their numerous guests and a crowd of friends. The occasion was modestly designated a "hop," upon the five hundred cards of invitation which were issued—but the universal verdict is, that no ball of the Winter has equaled it, in all that tends to make such an occasion gay, attractive and agreeable. I could not think of particularizing the scores of fair ladies who graced the scene, nor the equally numerous gentlemen, famed in the world of Politics, Diplomacy, Science or Art, who honored the occasion with their presence. Suffice it to say, it was a goodly company of Intellect, beauty and fashion, such as is not often grouped together even in this gay capital. At midnight at least seven hundred guests sat down to a supper table spread under the artistic eye of Mr. GUY himself, laden with a profusion of all seasonable delicacies, and ornamented with confections and flowers, arranged in the most tasteful and gratifying forms. Surely the liberality of our enterprising host deserves fitting commemoration; and should I withhold this tribute, our lady guests, who were so delighted with the *fête*, would scarcely forgive me.

S.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 6.

The morning train from Baltimore met with an accident to-day, when about five miles above Wilmington. The driving-wheel gave way, throwing the engine from the track. The fireman was severely hurt, and the mail agent was thrown from the window of the car, but escaped with slight bruises. None of the passengers were injured. The engine was rendered a complete wreck, and two passenger cars were forced up an embankment and considerably shattered. The wreck on the track prevents the passage of trains, but passengers are sent through by changing cars.

The Defalcation of the City Treasurer of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 5.

Col. GARLAND, the defaulting Treasurer, has been held to bail in the sum of $500,000, in default of which he was sent to prison with two accomplices, who also failed to obtain $25,000 bail each. The examination will take place on Saturday.

Railroad Obstructions.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 6.

The Lake Shore and Buffalo, and the New-York City and Niagara Falls Railroads are nearly impassable in consequence of the recent snow storm. A train over the Central road arrived this morning twenty hours behind time. A dispatch from Dunkirk reports the Erie road in the same condition.

Vessels in Distress.

PROVINCETOWN, Cape Cod, March 6.

The following named vessels are in the ice back of Long Point, and unless the wind changes soon, they will go ashore: Schooners *Orrad, Edith Estella, Samuel Appleton, West Wind, Anna K. Cox*; brigs *Rideout, Amanda Jane, Shibboleth* and *Caroline*. Also three schooners, name unknown. No assistance can reach them.

Fatal Accident on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 6.

Two engines and a snow-plow ran off the track on the Grand Trunk Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near Stanns, twenty miles above Montreal. One man was killed and two others badly injured. Their names have not transpired.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

CORRECTION.—The report of a Municipal Election at Binghamton, in this morning's paper, should have been dated Ithaca instead of Binghamton.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

The Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, in session this morning, debated on the third resolution reported by the Select Committee. The resolution relates to the management of the India Missions.

Troy City Election.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, March 6.

The newly-elected Common Council of this city consists of fifteen Americans, six Democrats and one Whig. Mr. SLOCUM, the American candidate for Mayor, received 386 majority.

Paper Mill Burnt at Watertown, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The paper mill of LEONARD WHITNEY & SON, in Watertown, was burnt last night. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, $6,000.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 5.

The steamer *Florida* arrived here last night from New-York. She was detained on the passage by a severe snow storm.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ITS MISSIONS IN INDIA.

FRESH INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSIONS.

Did the Deputation leave the Missionaries Free?

SECOND DAY—CONCLUDED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday Evening, March 5, 1856.

The Board has received intelligence direct from its Missionaries in India; and the questions in dispute have been pretty thoroughly examined to-day.

Mr. MIRON WINSLOW, Missionary of the Board at Madras, arrived by the *Baltic*, and made his appearance in the meeting this afternoon. He is an old gentleman, apparently near 70; has a pleasant face, a taking manner, and in height is of the middle size. He talked long and answered questions fluently.

In discussing the question of schools *vs.* oral preaching, he declared that there are many places on missionary ground where oral preaching cannot be made effective. Expressing the highest respect for the Deputation, he still claimed to possess opinions of his own in regard to the proper means of carrying on the mission work. It would be an immense injury to the cause to break up the work of 35 years. That act would but show that the Missionaries are mere weathercocks. Many of the children who are educated in the schools become converted, but all are not so. Still, in Jaffna, sixty teachers have been converted. If you give up the system of female boarding schools, you must give up all hope of India. Dr. W. held that the school at Oodooville has done more than any other agency for the mission work in that region, and had the Seminary at Batticotta been better sustained by the churches at home, its influence would have been far more powerful. Schools in India are preaching the Gospel, and the Doctor begged that with such a people to deal with as those of India, some attempts would be made to *improve* upon present systems, but that *sudden changes* might not be made. His own school at Madras was one of the most interesting facts of his mission. Four to five hundred pupils came together every Sabbath morning, and the congregation is delightful. A superior class of native youths, educated in the English language, is essential to get tracts and translations which are adapted to the native mind. The terms "sin" and "heaven" convey to the native no clear meaning; he is prepossessed with the prejudices of caste, and nothing does more to shake off this shackle than the preaching of the Gospel.

WERE THE MISSIONARIES FREE?

Several questions were asked Dr. WINSLOW. Among others, this: "Were the Missionaries *free* in their decisions while the deputation was among them?"

Dr. WINSLOW—(sententiously)—Of course we were *free*. But if we were overshadowed, what can I say? I would not dare to have an opinion contrary to Dr. ANDERSON. [Great laughter.]

A VOICE FROM BOMBAY.

Rev. SAMUEL B. FAIRBANK (a returned Missionary from Bombay) considered itinerant preaching of the Gospel the most effective expenditure of time and labor. He spoke warmly in favor of the participation of the wives of Missionaries in the labor of preaching, particularly among the women, and in the streets if necessary. But if a man devote himself to teaching, confine himself to instruction in English, he may be there ten years, and effect little. Very few natives wish to learn English for any other reason except that its acquisition enables them to obtain employment. The enlightenment of the mind has nothing, or comparatively little, to do with the enlightenment of the heart.

A DISSENTING MISSIONARY.

In answer to many queries, Mr. FAIRBANK stated the following facts:

1. That one Missionary at his station objected to the line of policy adopted by the deputation, but that nine were in favor of it.

A call was made for the name the dissentor.

The Chair considered it improper to call for names here.

Mr. FAIRBANK said he was not at liberty to give it.

The request was repeated from another quarter of the house, and again refused.

Mr. FAIRBANK finally stated that the dissenting brother was strongly in favor of schools, with heathen teachers, especially in new stations.

OTHER FACTS.

2. There was entire freedom in the expression of opinions during the visit of the deputation.

3. There are no Jesuit Missionaries in the Mahratta region, who would be likely to take up schools which are abandoned.

4. The Deputation gave the Missionaries to understand that their acts were in accordance with the feeling of the Board and of its supporters, viz.: that changes must be made.

5. It is more difficult to labor in the native cities than in the country.

6. An application of a modified School system in Bombay would be desirable.

Dr. SCOTT, of Newark—How many pupils did your school contain?

Mr. FAIRBANK—175.

Dr. SCOTT—If you, then, came into contact with 175 minds in that School, with how many adult minds would you come in contact by the ordinary preaching of the Gospel?

Mr. FAIRBANK—In going from village to village, we meet with two, and perhaps three congregations a day—an average of 100 persons.

Dr. SCOTT—But this is a question of quantity and number.

Mr. FAIRBANK—The numbers reached by preaching far transcend any other, for we have in a year 365 times 100.

Dr. SCOTT—Do you find that the adults possess any intelligent idea of the Gospel scheme?

Mr. FAIRBANK—I have found in my experience, particularly in the Deccan, that the native adults have a very intelligent idea of Christian truth.

Dr. STEARNS—Do you know if many conversions take place in the villages through the agency of occasional preaching?

Mr. FAIRBANK—I have known, I may say, hundreds of such cases.

Mr. FAIRBANK underwent a catechism from all sides of the house. I have condensed his replies; written out, they would fill a couple of columns. He has just arrived from his mission, is very ready at answering questions, and indorses with great apparent heartiness the acts and policy of the Deputation and the Prudential Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

A BIT OF SPORT—THE DEPUTATION WHILE AT WORK.

It is rather to be believed than contradicted, in view of the developments of to-day, that the Deputation went out to India charged by the Prudential Committee with executive powers, and that those powers were exercised. A shrapnel was fired into the Committee's boat by Rev. DANIEL W. POOR of Newark, a son of Dr. POOR, Missionary at Ceylon. He produced sundry private letters of his father and others, which put a new face on matters.

All this, however, happened at the close of the evening. At the opening, Mr. HORACE HOLDEN defended the action of the Prudential Committee on the ground of precedent, and Gov. CLARK entered the church, and was escorted to the platform; immediately after which event, Mr. FAIRBANK again mounted the stage, and explained how the changes came about in the Bombay Mission, and then there was a long cross-fire of questions aimed at Dr. ALLEN, a returned missionary from Bombay, who was called upon by the space of one hour, to give his views upon every conceivable topic connected with that Mission.

Dr. ALLEN returned in 1833, having been absent 36 years. He was engaged, not in teaching, but in itinerating and in general missionary labor. He dwelt to-night upon the paucity of the native languages to convey ideas that are freely expressed in English. In order to give the natives a thorough educational system, something better than their vernacular must be employed. The European missionary societies, which constitute the great bulk of missionary enterprise in India, (the Missions of America numbering only one-sixth, and those of the American Board but one-eleventh, of the aggregate,) possess a great number of educational establishments. Cases frequently occur where native youth, after becoming acquainted with Christian truth, enter the service of the Missions. Were the vernacular sufficiently copious, as especial necessity would exist for teaching English to persons who are to be set apart as catechists; but no man now living, in Dr. ALLEN'S opinion, will ever see that improvement in the language which is essential before English can be dispensed with. He added that there should be one educational establishment in the Mahratta Mission, with English as a branch of instruction, to enable native youth to qualify for preachers.

In answer to another question, in regard to the expediency of a High School, Dr. A stated that the want of funds had prevented the fulfillment of that project.

Many important questions were put and answered during the next half hour.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY observed, that the ground seemed to have been plowed, cross-plowed, and harrowed, [laughter,] and intimated that the discussion was becoming irrelevant.

THE DEPUTATION AT WORK.

Rev. DANIEL W. POOR rose to vindicate his father's memory from the imputation that he fully countenanced the proceedings of the deputation. [The Report alludes several times to Dr. POOR'S indorsement of their projects.] Mr. POOR produced an enormous package of letters, documents and memoranda, from which he demonstrated that the Deputation had mistaken the drift of his father's sentiments; that his father's great idea had been the nurture of the schools; that the acts of the deputation were such as to give the missionaries the idea that their salaries and places were in danger in case they resisted; that the whole matter in dispute was cut and dried in Boston before the Deputation sailed; that the two delegates were clothed with full powers; and that no conferences were held by the Prudential Committee with the full Board before the definite action was taken which has produced the existing difficulty. This is the substance of the *exposé* which occupied upwards of an hour to detail.

Extracts of letters from six or seven missionaries on the field were read, containing passages like these: "The line has been chalked out;" "we are compelled to submit, or we lose our salaries and forfeit all we have done," &c. The presentation of this testimony occasioned great excitement, and the evening session was prolonged to a late hour.

The Board sits again early to-morrow morning.

A. M.

THE DEPUTATION IN ITS OWN DEFENCE.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

THIRD DAY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

The morning session, to-day, was highly interesting. The rasping which the Delegation underwent at yesterday's meeting brought out both its members to make elaborate explanations of their course of action. Mr. THOMPSON, junior member of the Deputation, took the lead, and was followed by Mr. POOR, who spoke so effectively last night, and developed some other curious facts to-day.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the opening of the session, Dr. STEARNS, of Newark, proposed that the Board alter the time of its annual meeting at Newark. The early days of September are hot, and many citizens are still absent from home. He suggested a later day.

The question of postponement was warmly discussed, and it was finally agreed to empower the Prudential Committee to alter the time of meeting, if deemed expedient.

MODIFICATIONS.

Dr. RIDDLE proposed a modification of the second resolution, introduced yesterday, so as to declare the preaching of the Gospel *in its various methods* as the grand instrumentality for the conversion of the heathen.

He was desired to reduce his motion to writing. Meanwhile, the discussion took another direction, and so continued for a long time.

THE DEPUTATION DEFENDS ITSELF.

Rev. ANS. C. THOMPSON spoke for the Deputation, canvassing the whole ground, and reviewing in detail the objections that had been raised.

In regard to the assertion that the plan of action for the Deputation was sketched at the Mission House at Boston, he stated that the condition of affairs at Ceylon was unknown to the Prudential Committee before the departure of the Deputation, and hence the delegates could not have received any definite instructions. Touching the letters of Dr. POOR, (referred to by young Mr. POOR last night,) Mr. THOMPSON made explanations. He read extracts from letters of Dr. POOR and Mr. SPAULDING, on pages 12 and 37 of the Deputation's report, to show that the brethren felt the need of going up to the help of the Missions.

Rev. Dr. POMEROY (one of the Secretaries of the Board) interrupted Mr. THOMPSON, to explain that the paper read at the Hartford meeting was *not* prepared before the Deputation sailed; that it was *not* a part of any plan, ready "cut and dried," as had been asserted.

Dr. ANDERSON said he had not seen that paper to this day.

Mr. THOMPSON said the same thing. And then, (the momentary sensation having subsided,) he proceeded with his explanations. The suspension of the Batticotta Seminary was soon resolved upon after the Deputation left the Island, and that not was in the first place recommended by the oldest missionary there, Father SPAULDING. Thus the act of "killing the Seminary" was *not* the work of the Deputation, but of the Mission itself. The Prudential Committee simply exercised the privilege it had exercised in former years. The number of pupils had been reduced not once, but twice and oftener, and no objection had been offered. In reference to the rights of the Alumni, a part of a speech, by a graduate, was read, to show that the Alumni were deeply grateful to the Board for the business education afforded them, thus indicating the class of motives which actuated a considerable part of the Alumni of that Seminary. It was also denied that the Common Schools in Jaffna are abolished; the number has not been reduced. In short, after free conference and careful consideration, the conclusion was arrived at that the Preacher is among teachers much the same as the Palm among trees—imposing, prominent, fruitful, luxuriant and useful. The undergrowth is decaying and entangling and smothering. [A pause and applause, which was immediately checked by Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN, exclaiming, "Silence," "Silence." "We can have no demonstration of applause." Sensation subsided.] Accusations of an overshadowing influence upon the missionaries had been made. The following extract of a letter addressed by the Deputation to the Ceylon Mission, was introduced as a reply:

"At the opening of your meeting we stated, with all possible frankness, what appeared to us to be the actual posture and relations of the mission, and what were the measures that seemed most likely to be advantageous to your working system."

Mr. T. dwelt upon this extract, to prove that the Deputation consulted with the the Missionaries on all points, and consulted freely. There was no dictation on the part of the Deputation; no effort to overshadow. The aim and effort was one of cooperation. If ever the presence of God was manifest, it was so during these conferences. No doubt the Deputation had influence. The Board could scarcely elect a member of the Prudential Committee who would not have influence. In regard to the despotism of interrogations, no doubt the Board would take the Socratic view. In regard to the Deputation not having waited to submit the questions at issue to the Board, it was impracticable to attempt one change and not undertake all simultaneously. The feelings of the Missions toward the Deputations came under review. The most studious regard was paid to the opinions of the older missionaries. The interviews of the Deputation with them were tearful and tender. Nothing occurred which could be construed into a want of respectful consideration. Passages of letters were read from Messrs. SAUNDERS, HOWLET, HASTINGS, SMITH and others, to show that those gentlemen cordially approved the doings of the Deputation.

NEWSPAPER COMMENDATIONS.

A remark was made last night that deputations were at a discount in India. To meet this, newspaper accounts were produced from the *Friend of India*, for Nov. 15, 1855, speaking in terms of commendation of the work of sundry deputations, including this one. Coming from the source it did, Mr. T. had no delicacy in producing the testimony, for he did not make the acquaintance of the Editor in Calcutta. The article in question was copied into the London *Times*, and was read to the meeting from that.

DO NEWSPAPERS PUFF FOR HIRE?

A query arose, "Was the article in the *Friend* an editorial?"

Answer—It was.

Dr. RIDDLE understood it was a custom of the [illegible] to publish any article under its editorial head for which [illegible] pay compensation. Did a similar practice exist in India?

Gentlemen [illegible] not. But nobody was sick, and the reply failed to come. The Doctor's remark, by the way, is an inspiration. The [illegible] enlightened, bought up? Absurd; nothing of the kind was ever known!

PRAYER-MEETING.

Mr. THOMPSON again resumed. The personal Senior Secretary of the Board (his colleague) had been in service 30 years, and was accountable to the brethren and sisters. There was joyful Christian acquaintance. They met together in heavenly places. They united in joint supplications to their common Redeemer, Father and Sanctifier. Tears of fraternal love did fast. Tears of unalloyed Christian joy and exultation. Pearls that will one day bear witness to the honest Christian satisfaction of those brethren and sisters.

After a speech of nearly an hour, Mr. T. sat down.

DR. ANDERSON IN DEFENCE.

Dr. ANDERSON rose. He had intended to keep silence—to hear what brethren had to say—to leave to others to state facts as they chose; but explanations had become necessary. It had been stated that "the Deputation took pains to convince the Missionaries that unless they agreed to the adoption of the new system, their allowances would be cut off." This assertion Dr. A. indignantly denied. It was not founded on fact. He could conceive no reason why it should have been uttered "He never," said he, "could have been guilty of such folly as this."

ANOTHER ATTACK.

Dr. RIDDLE was up again. He read the following extract from the instructions of the Prudential Committee to this Deputation:

"At present, it is the strong persuasion of the Prudential Committee, that no school can properly be sustained by the funds of the Board, in which the vernacular language is not the grand medium of instruction; and the Deputation will not feel at liberty to do any thing contrary to this persuasion, without what shall seem to them very coercive reasons—*page 6.*"

Rev. Mr. POOR again came forward to defend his father and those who had acted with him, produced additional documents, and took up and examined in detail the assertions of the members of the Deputation. He argued that the letters from Missionaries, which had been read by the delegates, were written by young Missionaries, who were not so well qualified to judge of the comparative utility of Gospel instrumentalities as the older brethren. No young men in this country are commissioned to reform a single college, and it is manifestly improper to confide a matter of such importance as this to the judgment of the younger men of the Missions. Mr. POOR replied to the assertion of the Deputation that they refrained from the exercise of any overshadowing influence upon the Missionaries, and demonstrated by extracts from certain private letters, one of them from Mr. MILES that the brethren certainly received the impression of being overshadowed—whether they were so in reality or not.

In other words, if the Deputation *followed out this course*, they would be supported by the Prudential Committee. Similar action was taken on former occasions in reference to the Missions in Syria, and Dr. R. was ready to indicate the time and place of the records of that act upon the minutes of the Board. Those records, he understood, were all here, at this meeting, and he bound himself to put his finger upon the documents.

A SHARP LETTER.

Dr. LEONARD BACON followed in support of the ground assumed by Mr. POOR, and read a long and important letter from Dr. DE FOREST, of the Syrian Mission, the purport of which was to establish the assertion of Dr. RIDDLE, that the Prudential Committee had threatened to *withhold funds, if instruction in the English language was not at once dispensed with.*

The reading of this letter produced extraordinary excitement. A synopsis of it by next mail.

A. M.

NEW-YORK CITY

The Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, with Committees appointed from the Representatives of the Fire Department and the Board of Firemen and Engineers, met last evening at the Firemen's Hall in Mercer-street, to enter upon their duties as a joint body of consistency, to reorganize the entire present laws controlling the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Relative Values of Slave and Free Labor—Slavery Unsuited to Nicaragua.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROBEEL.

LETTER NO. III.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may be objected to my reflections on the former civilization of the Caucasian race in hot climates, that those ancient nations had slaves. They had, and some of their slaves have been negroes. But Slavery, at those times, had nothing to do with the question of race. Prisoners of war, of whatever race or nation they might be,—and the most useful of their number were of the noblest races of mankind,—did the work which, according to the theory of our slave holders, would not have been possible for white men to perform under the burning sun of Egypt, Nubia and Mesopotamia. And did they perish by being employed in such a manner? By no means. Were not the Jews slaves in Egypt? Were they not employed in making bricks, and building pyramids and palaces? And had they not, during the very period of so severe a servitude, even multiplied to such a degree as to become dangerous to their masters? Or are the Jews no "white men," no branch of the nobility of mankind? What do we see in our own times? Do the laboring classes of British India consist of slaves? Are not the fields of Bengal, Deccan and Hindostan worked by free labor?

I am, however, far from denying that certain races are better adapted to hard work in certain climates, than others. What I deny, is simply this: that such a fact could prove the necessity of Slavery. No doubt certain races, like individuals of the same race, are better fitted to perform hard work in general, in any climate, than others; and exactly such races and individuals are generally those which do not excel in intellect or in the higher degrees of culture. It is, moreover, true that the difference in capacity for hard labor is still greater, where races live together in a climate congenial to the one and uncongenial to the other. But from this fact it does not follow that the physically stronger, who may be mentally weaker, should be the property of the physically weaker, who may be mentally stronger. It only follows that, under certain circumstances, a diversity of races and castes, inhabiting the same country, is a very desirable condition of society—and such a condition fortunately exists in Central America. It is not climate by which the necessity of Slavery can be established, and in Central America the perversity of such an attempt is more obvious than in many other countries, because a diversity of castes exists there, which, when it is the arbitrary work of violence, oppression, and injustice, is one of the greatest of evils, but when it is the natural consequence of historical conditions, and corresponds to the natural feelings of those concerned, it is one of the greatest benefits of society.

THE COLORED RACES.

The colored population of Central America, consisting chiefly of civilized Indians and Mestizos, not only know how to labor, but do labor. They are a people of essentially industrious habits, although their industry is not characterized by high intellect or great energy. These qualities the new adventurer must bring with him. But do they not manufacture, even now, many fine and useful articles with neatness and ingenuity? Do they not cultivate the beautiful gardens of Massaya and Nindiri? Do they not work the extensive corn fields in the plain of Leon, which, for many miles, present as perfect as cheering as any of the kind in the United States? Did they not surround their fields with well-made ditches, and regular hedges of wild pineapple? Is not the noise of the *tropiches*, or primitive sugar-mills, heard for miles around the Indian town of Jinotépec? Is not the sugar manufactured by them as good as that of Louisiana? Do their women not make cigars, and would they not soon learn to make them as well as the manufacturers of Havana or of Bremen? Do they not work the cacao estates of Nicaragua, which yield one of the best articles in the world? Do they not cultivate the coffee of Costa Rica, next in quality to that of Mocha?—and do they not produce the indigo, the cochineal and the anise seed of San Salvador and Guatemala? Do they not attend to the herds of cattle roaming over the savannahs of Chontales and Matagalpa? Do they not work the mines of Nueva Segovia? Are they not the boatsmen on the lakes of the Interior, and the mahogany cutters on the Coast?

SLAVE AND FREE LABOR.

I do not deny that, with all this industry, they are very far from having the energy and industrial intelligence of the North Americans. But will an Anglo-Saxon gentleman of our Southern States presume to say that he could instil the energy and intelligence of these people into his slaves?

Thus much is certain: the free Indian and Mestizo laborer of Central America can be induced to do more, to do better, and to do cheaper work than can be done by slave labor. If the native population need energy and application, it is because they have had no inducements to it. Under the misrule of their government, under the war of parties, and in the absence of an occasion to turn the fruits of greater exertion to profit, they could not hope to better their situation. But when, in 1850 and 1851, great numbers of Californians traveled through the country from Realejo to San Juan del Norte, and when the early realization of the Canal project was generally expected, hundreds of acres of land were cleared and cultivated at once, from the free impulse of native speculation and energy. An increased activity was observed along the whole road, and speculation assumed even something of the character of Yankee extravegance. New houses were erected and old ones restored at Granada and Rivas. New roads were opened through the primitive forests—one from Rivas to Granada, another from Leon to the new port of Polvon, south of Realejo. All these improvements were made by the natives, then following the momentary impulse of expectation of better times.

It was not their fault if they were deceived in their expectations. Civil war, instigated by foreign influences, raged again through the country. The men were forcibly taken from their occupations in the fields, and in the villages, towns and cities; and instead of cultivating the former, they had to tinge them with their blood. The transit road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, passing through a very small portion of the country, (the rest of the passage being made by water,) could have but little influence on industrial development. Even the contact into which the natives are brought with foreigners, by that road, is of very inconsiderable effect. Passengers are transported in a rapid and wholesale manner, and generally not even a conversation is possible; few travelers speaking more of the Spanish language than two or three ill-used words. All this, however, will change. A numerous native population will be restored to the occupations of peace, and will develop an industrious activity far beyond common expectation, which would make any attempt at the introduction of Slavery appear the most wanton act of human perversity. For native free labor will not only satisfy the necessities of life, but will also prove greatly cheaper than slave labor.

SLAVERY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Unnecessary as the introduction of Slavery in Central America would be, the accomplishment of the task would be attended with extraordinary difficulties. Slavery once existed there, and was abolished. This places the country at once in a peculiar position. Not that I should doubt the possibility of North Americans being reckless enough to overturn the laws of the country in favor of civilized barbarism, against a step of progress made by a race of very modest claims to the proud glories of Civilization. But that race is chiefly composed of colored people—the offspring of the slave and of the oppressed Indians, who are now free, nay, have acquired equality of political rights and social respectability, equal to that of the remnants of the pure Spanish stock. Some able men who raised themselves to the higher stations in social and political life, have been mulattoes or mestizos. The interest of nearly all the native population is virtually opposed to Slavery. The nature of the country is in the highest degree favorable to the escape of slaves, even if all the five Central American States were at once subjected to slave rule. The whole native population will take the side of a fugitive slave. The attempt to enforce Slavery, under such circumstances, would produce a war of caste, in which the whole colored population, slave and free—the Indians of Gnetemala included, who might become a dangerous enemy—would form one common army. From the nature of the country, the struggle, even with a strong power on the part of the whites, would be of some duration, and it could not be prolonged without the interference of the European Powers. In fact, the result would be that the whites who made such a criminal attempt, would be exterminated or driven out of the country; and the whole civilized world would applaud the act.

INTERMARRIAGES.

There is another circumstance to be brought into the account. The attempt, if it be made at all, could not be made at once, for reasons which, after what I have stated, must be obvious. But in the meanwhile, a natural link between the North American settler and the native population, strong enough to prevent a definite rupture, will be formed. I refer now to *the connections of the settlers with the native women*. The proportion of females to males is a very extraordinary one in Central America, as in most Spanish-American countries. Our adventurers, coming chiefly from California, find there the mates they are in need of; and certainly there are thousands of young women in the country of whom a decent man need not be ashamed. I have seen enough to know from observation that Anglo-Saxons are not too prond to form marriage alliances with those black-eyed daughters of a tropical sun, in whose veins roll the mixed blood of the Iberian, the Roman, the Goth, the Moor and the Aztec, even though there should be some occasional drops of the blood of Ham in the mixture. These women generally possess considerable attractions for the North American, and I have seen even the best educated of the latter take a lively interest in them. Till now, the difference of religion was the great obstacle to legitimate connections; though I know of North Americans who have even disavowed their Protestantism for the purpose of removing the chief obstacle to matrimony. This obstacle is now removed at once, as there can be no doubt of the propriety of the introduction of civil marriage. If WALKER's men remain in the country, more than half of them will be married to native women in less than two years; and a union of the interests of the immigrant and native population will ensue, which will work entirely against the introduction of Slavery, making it less desirable and less practicable than it would be without the occurence of these circumstances.

If Slavery is decidedly unnecessary and unprofitable in Central America, should we suppose, then, even an acknowledged defender of the system to have so bad a moral taste as to prefer it from mere predilection? To say, as perhaps will be said in reference to the native population of Central America, that the slave is in better condition than the free laborer, is to say that a virtuous person may be worse than a vicious one. Granted even that the North American conqueror would be unwise, unjust, and powerful enough to ill-treat the free laboring classes of Central America, as he has done in California, under circumstances which do not exist in Central America, their situation, and the whole state of public morality in this country, would nevertheless be as much superior to Slavery as bad matrimonial life is superior to free license.

WHO AND WHAT IS WALKER?

After this general investigation of the question in reference to Slavery, we may put the more practical question: What are the ideas of WALKER and his friends and followers; is he a mere tool of our Southern chivalry; or is he himself a chivalrous character, in the better sense of the word? I do not know him personally. There are, however, facts which may suggest an opinion.

First, in his doings in Sonora, there is nothing personally disreputable that I could learn at San Francisco or elsewhere. Some of the Sonora filibusters did not behave well, but I could not hear that it was WALKER's fault. Certainly he who believes it his duty to condemn a filibuster for the mere fact of being such a person, must condemn the man for it; but he has no right to condemn him for anything unknown. Conot RAOUSSET DE BOULBON was a filibuster, and still he was a man of a noble mind. According to those who know WALKER, he is, as far as I can learn, a very well educated man, of noble aspirations, though he may understand them in a different manner from most other people. Mental capacities are ascribed to him, too high for the mean occupation of doing the dirty work for our slaveholders, and high enough for understanding that to conquer land for the slave interest would be about as honorable an occupation as kidnapping girls for houses of prostitution.

Then, I learn from different sources that WALKER has really no connection whatever with KINNEY. Of the latter I never doubted that he is in the slave interest, although he, too, would find greater difficulties in the execution of the scheme than he may have expected.

A COLORED COLONEL UNDER WALKER.

Moreover, there is proof of freedom from prejudice, in reference to race, in the actions of WALKER, and of the fact that he is entertaining views in that respect which are opposed to the interests of Slavery. Among his higher officers I see the name of Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. THOMAS, a member of a very respectable commercial firm in Granada, is a gentleman of good education, speaking the English, French and Spanish languages equally well, and in whose library you may find *Shakspeare* and *Byron* by the side of *Cervantes*, *Victor Hugo* and *Lamartine*. But Mr. THOMAS is nevertheless a "colored gentleman." The family are natives of Jamaica. Among other good qualities, Mr. THOMAS is distinguished by his hospitality, which has been received by more than one of the diplomatic agents of the United States for Central America. This at once shows the social condition of that country, and it shows likewise that WALKER, either from original liberality of views or from prudence and necessity, is wise enough to conform to it.

Should I be mistaken in either of these suppositions, I am sure that ere long the true interest of the new settlers will be found out, and will show the scheme of introducing Slavery in Central America to be an utter miscalculation.

JULIUS FROBEEL.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

A Diary of Interesting News and Gossip—San Francisca and San Franciscans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

I have kept a sort of journal of matters and things of interest that have transpired in California since the departure of the last steamer—and in that form I transmit it to you.

THE RAINS—REINFORCEMENTS TO WALKER.

JAN. 22.—Last night, after the departure of the Atlantic steamers, the windows of heaven opened, and the rain up to this hour, midnight, continues to pour in torrents. The *Sierra Nevada* yesterday took one hundred and ten men down to WALKER, without any opposition on the part of the United States authorities; although Captain LOOR, Commender of the Company, was arrested and detained for debt just as she was cutting off her lines. What benefit all these poor fellows who have gone and are going to Nicaragua, are to derive from the hardships they are bound to encounter, in the shape of exposure, fatigue, hunger and sickness, is hard to imagine, even if WALKER succeeds in permanently establishing himself there. They are paid $25 per month—in paper promises—which they can never realize five cents on the dollar from, and are granted two hundred acres each in land. *Fighting* for wild land, forsooth, in Central and South America! when they can get it for a song in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota—for the mere asking in Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica—and are actually *paid* for settling the richest lands in the world in the best governed country in all Spanish America, viz.: Nicaragua! And who believes that WALKER will permanently establish himself and his fillibusters here in Central America? Nicaragua, with its three poverty and war-stricken cities—its 300,000 population, with less than 20,000 whites and property holders—with its fevers and fervent sun, its morasses and fatal miasmas—is not the prize WALKER is contending for. Costa Rica—with its delightful climate, its rich cattle ranches, its coffee, cocoa and cochineal—is the end and aim of this unnatural and wicked contest. But in Costa Rica WALKER will meet a brave and united people—a people well governed and satisfied with its rulers—not one worn out by civil wars, and divided into two or three parties, each one hating the other worse than it hates *him*, as in Nicaragua. And the result of all this strife, and all these sacrifices, will be the gibbet and the stake. And who will say the punishment is not meet for the offence? or who will shed tears over the graves of the deluded men who carried the robber's and the murderer's doom?

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S NON-RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT.

The refusal of the President to recognize the Government of WALKER will probably affect his fortunes more than some people imagine. A fact within my knowledge illustrates the importance of this refusal. By its contract with Nicaragua, the Transit Company agreed to pay $150,000 in cash for the privilege conceded, and made several other stipulations for the benefit of the country. This debt has now run up to the sum of $285,000. After Minister WHEELER had recognized the new state of things, it was supposed, of course, that his action would meet the approval of the American Cabinet; and that thus WALKER's Government would become the heir of this snug little sum, the payment of which was yet in abeyance. With this view, WALKER sent a sort of Ambassador, in the person of E. J. C. KEWEN, to San Francisco, and he was charged, among other things, with the duty of settling this debt with Hon. C. K. GARRISON, the Agent of the Company. Mr. GARRISON happened to have the Ocean steamship *Brother Jonathan* up for sale, and had agreed with KEWEN to turn her in against the $285,000. The news by last steamer of the non-recognition upset the trade, and KEWEN went back as poor as he came. Had the action of the President and his Cabinet been the reverse, WALKER would have taken away from here a fine steamship, filled with fillibusters—and would have been enabled to land in any port of Costa Rica, at any moment, a force of one thousand men; and besides, would have had a certain means of escaping from the country in case of failure, and of renewing the attack at his leisure. With such an auxiliary as a large steamship, indeed, the fate of Costa Rica might have been sealed. Many persons think WALKER's scheme of fillibusterism embraces the Island of Cuba. It is probable, however, he has no fixed plan beyond the conquest of Costa Rica, but will extend or contract it in accordance with the success he meets.

THE LIMANTOUR CLAIM.

To-day there has been great excitement in the city. Placarded on every bulletin-board is the announcement: "The Limantour claim confirmed!' One can scarcely believe his eyes as they run over the lines. JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, a Frenchman residing in the City of Mexico, came to this country in 1843, during the rule of Governor MICHELTORENA, with some money and a cargo of goods. The Governor having a force of 500 men to support, was hard run for money and provisions, and so undertook to negotiate with LIMANTOUR for both, offering him drafts on Mazatlan in return, or grants of land in California, as he might choose. The trader, it appears, accepted the latter, and located four square leagues in what is now San Francisco County and City, and a large portion of which is now compactly built over in the heart of the city. The County Assessor estimates the amount of taxable property on this claim, including the land, to be at least $13,000,000—one half of which may be set down as the value of the lands! The Commission found his papers all right, and, as they believe, his title unquestionable, although not ten men in a thousand believed the claim to be anything more than a stupendous attempt at fraud. It is averred by many, and even proofs are said to be forthcoming, that blank grants of land were given and sold by the Mexican Governor, and that the possessors of these grants only located them years after, when they had become worth locating, and when they had selected the best points, both in respect to value and the ease with which they might contest the case with the occupants. The matter will, of course, go into the United States District Court, and then into the Supreme Court, as the decision of the Board of Claims is only final so far as it affects the title of the claimant as against the United States.

To-day there is also some excitement among a numerous class in San Francisco—*les filles de joie*. An ordinance has been passed by the City Council, imposing a fine of $500 a day on the owners of houses occupied by disreputable persons, for each and every day they may be so occupied. The stringency of the law will kill it.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

JAN. 23.—The day opened brilliantly and beautifully, and the bright, warm sun called into the streets hundreds of lovely women, to the great joy of millioers and shopkeepers. Night was coming on apace without any special excitement, when a flash of electricity from Sacramento set the political world in a blaze. The State Senate, after several votes, all demonstrating a settled determination of that body to elect a United States Senator this Winter, finally adopted a resolution, 18 to 15, postponing the election till Jan. 1, 1857—and a motion to reconsider was voted down. The Know-Nothings have been out-generaled, and the battle is irretrievably lost. The election of *two* United States Senators, and of President, enters into the next contest, and there will be a gay time. If Dr. GWIN lives till February, 1857, he will occupy his accustomed seat on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

JAN. 24.—The papers to-day are full of the Senatorial question—the Democratic ones exulting over the failure of the Know-Nothings to elect—the Whig journals not endeavoring to conceal their satisfaction at the result, while the Know-Nothing organs have exhausted all the unpleasant adjectives at their command, in their vituperations against the "traitor FLINT." Mr. FLINT was nominated to the Legislature by the Democrats, but was considered pledged to the American Party who elected him, and has the credit of defeating their candidate. He defined his position, previous to the final vote, by stating that he would oppose any man for the Senate who entertained ultra-Southern views, as all the Know-Nothing candidates before the Legislature were known to possess—believing that the interests of California must look for support from the Northern and Western Atlantic States, and not solely from Southern abstractionists and strict constructionists. After it became a fixed fact that no election could be had this Winter, by the vote for indefinite postponement, *and not before*, a Know-Nothing Legislative caucus paid Gen. FOOTE the doubtful compliment of nominating him by 36 votes, against 32 for MARSHALL, for the Senate!

THE CONSULAR DIFFICULTY AT HONG KONG.

JAN. 26.—The leading topic of newspaper discussion yesterday and to-day has been the consular difficulty at Hong Kong. It appears that Captain E. W. NICHOLS, of the American ship *Reindeer*, punished one of his crew, a British sailor, on board his ship in the harbor, for mutinous conduct; whereupon the captain was cited before the British Colonial Court, and fined $50. By advice, however, of Mr. KEENAN, United States Consul, Captain NICHOLS, instead of paying the fine, went on board the American war steamer *Powhatan*, and put himself under protection of her commander. The sailor, thereupon, was forcibly taken from the *Reindeer* by the authorities, and the Consul arrested for "obstructing the course of justice," and personally recognized to appear and answer. It is unfortunate that the rights of American seamen and shipmasters, and the duties of American Consuls in their protection, are not more clearly defined by international law or by special treaties. But precedent, on our side, will early settle this Hong Kong difficulty. Last Summer, while I was in Lima, Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *John Cumming*, was arrested by the authorities of Callao for killing one of his men in port while in the act of mutiny. The [illegible] managed to get himself out of the hands of the officers of the law, and sought an asylum in the house of Mr. CLAY, our Minister. He was found guilty of murder, however, by the Court, and condemned to death. Mr. CLAY contended that the act having been committed on board an American ship, the jurisdiction was with the United States; and supported his position by sending Capt. ADAMS to sea under protection of the guns of the United States ship *Independence*. [*Vide* the letters in the TIMES of your Washington correspondent, "S," who was then in Lima.] Mr. CLAY's course met the approval of the President—and thus we have maintained the rule that the jurisdiction, as between a master and crew on board ship in a foreign port, lies first with the American official, and after with his Government.

INDICTED OFFICIALS.

JAN. 29.—B. C. SANDERS, Collector of Customs under FILLMORE, and R. P. HAMMOND, who has just been superseded by Hon. M. S. LATHAM, have both been indicted by the Grand Jury, for embezzling the public funds—the first in the sum of $48,000, and the latter $78,000.

THE AFFAIRS OF ADAMS AND CO.

Are still fruitful subjects of litigation. Mr. COHEN is still in prison for contempt, in refusing to answer in regard to the disposition of the large fund known to have been in the house at the time of the failure—and to-day Mr. JONES, of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., was imprisoned for contempt, in refusing to deliver over the Adams fund, $150,000, to the Receiver appointed by the Court.

The District Court has decided that the collection of taxes by the Sheriff, who is *ex officio* Tax Collector, is illegal—the Constitution providing that the Collector shall be elected by the people.

TOM PAINE'S BIRTHDAY—INFIDELITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 30—The birthday of THOMAS PAINE was celebrated yesterday by a public dinner. The attendance was thin. The following toasts will serve as a sample of this feast of *reason*:

Religious Creeds—Wanted, a new supply. All the old stock are dead, or hollow at the butt.

Bible Societies—We should encourage them. The more the people know of the Bible, the less they believe it.

The Failure of Hell—The Christian hell having become bankrupt and unservicable for the laudable purpose of terrifying evil-doers, it is proposed that the orthodox establish a Vigilance Committee of forty-niners, to take vengeance on all sinners as soon as they leave this world.

Benjamin Franklin—"A model for young men," infinitely better than any old fogy of a Daniel.

The Chairman should have read to the feasters GRANT THORBURN's reminiscences of PAINE, in order that the more ignorant of his admirers present might have known what a deep ditch the principles of their master led him into at last.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

JAN. 31.—The *Sonora* arrived last evening with the President's Message. Having reached her wharf after dark, the passengers were obliged to wade through the mud knee-deep to their hotels, and no less than five of them fell into the deep water through holes in the streets and wharves. One man was drowned—and the other four rescued with difficulty. A sailor from the clipper *Black Warrior* was also drowned by falling through a hole in Davis-street. The papers this evening apprehend that others must have been drowned from the *Sonora*, as "several inquiries for lost friends were made this morning at the Coroner's office." What a horrible city Government!

FEB. 2.—Yesterday Mr. JONES was liberated from prison, he having complied with the order of the Judge by paying into the hands of the Receiver of ADAMS & Co. the $150,000 deposited with him.

Another arrival from China brings information that our Consul at Hong Koog appeared for trial on the day appointed, but the Judge *being sick*, Mr. KEENAN was given his choice to consider the case dismissed, or to give fresh bonds to appear again on Dec. 29. To the great disgust of the Court, he chose the latter course.

FEB. 5.—The wharves are very bare of shipping at present, but few vessels having lately arrived. Thirteen clippers from Boston and New-York are now due.

THE INDIAN WAR.

There is no news of any importance from the seat of the Indian war—except that two or three more white settlers have been murdered. The Oregon papers are hard upon Gen. WOOL, for declining to place the regular troops in the field before Spring. From lauding him as a proper candidate for the Presidency, they have taken to calling him hard names—such as "imbecile," "old granny," "fair-weather soldier," etc. The opinion, however, seems to gain strength that the importance and extent of this Indian outbreak have been exaggerated. Charges have also been made that the excitement is kept up for purposes of speculation, and the prices paid for supplies seem to favor the idea. Contracts have been entered into to supply the volunteer forces for 250,000 bushels of oats at $3 a bushel; 2,000 horses at from $50 to $800 each—and in one instance $1,250 was paid for a stack of hay, which any private individual could have purchased for $50.

KATE HAYES loses $40,000 by the failure of SANDERS & BRENHAM, bankers—money she deposited with them for investment when she left here for Australia.

The captain of the Nicaragua Company's steamer *Cortes* has been fined $1,100, at the rate of $50 each, for having an excess of passengers on one of his trips. F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Arrival of some Sauntee Sioux Indians—Reception by the Governor—Proceedings at the Omaha Indian Village upon their arrival.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

Yesterday, a band of about 42 Sanntee Sioux warriors reached this place from Minnesota, and, passing through, camped within about one mile from town, and near where the Omaha Indians were encamped. With these Indians the Omahas have been at war, and these and the Brulé band of Sioux are the principal Sioux with whom Gen. HARNEY has to deal. They have been amongst the most troublesome of the frontier Indians. They came down to make peace with the Omahas, and feast a few days with them. This morning, about twenty of their warriors, with WAH-KE-TON, their chief, at their head, marched in procession to the State House, with an American flag borne at the head of the procession, to hold a talk with his Excellency, MARK W. IZARD. Upon their arrival at the Governor's room they seated themselves around on the floor, but having no interpreter with them, and there being no one here who could converse in their unintelligible lingo, of course their real intent was unknown. By signs, &c., they expressed, however, their desire to maintain friendly relations with the whites. The pipe was passed from time to time from the braves to the Governor, and some two or three hours were thus spent. The Governor presented them with some money, with which they seemed quite pleased. Finally they left for their encampment, and after dinner quite a number of citizens visited the Omaha village to witness the reception of the Sioux by their enemies, the Omahas. The Omeha village is about two and a half miles to the south east of the town. About three o'clock the Sionx Indians came in procession toward the Omaha village, bearing the Star Spangled Banner at their head, singing, and decorated in their fanciful array. Just at the outskirts of the village they arranged themselves in single file upon the snow, with their chief seated in front. Then they commenced singing, and drumming upon their rude tamborines, shaking their "jingles," ringing their bells, &c. The Omaha chiefs, however, were absent in town, and the invitation to feast and dance, and make friends generally, could not, of course, be extended. In the meantime, however, many of the Omahas had gathered in front of them, painted and bedecked in Indian finery. The Sionx Indians finding no invitation was extended, then pitched their lodges near by, and to-morrow, I presume, will be their gala day, one of feasting and dancing.

The intention of their visit is, I presume, to secure the friendship of the Omahas, who are friends of the whites. They (the Sauntee Sioux Indians) are aware that Gen. HARNEY intends to prosecute the war, in the Spring, with redoubled vigor, and these steps are taken to secure a general peace with the whites and Indians friendly thereto. The Sauntee Sioux Indians have been on the tramp from Minnesota to this point *thirty-five days*, through snow drifts three feet deep, and suffering terribly with cold and hunger. They will probably spend some days with the Omahas previous to returning to their Minnesota home. That time will be spent in feasting and dancing and other demonstrations of a friendly character. The whites here treat them with that kind regard which common hospitality requires. The "moccasin trade" is their principal proclivities at present.

Your correspondent "Jake," in this week's paper of the unpopular Nebraskian, a little seven-by-nine sheet here, catches "Jesse." But he can stand it. Particularly when he feels convinced that his statements are honest and true, and sustained by a majority of the settlers of Nebraska. He has "traveled the rough side of Jordan" too long to be frightened either for himself or the TIMES, by the puerile effusions of a little, unprincipled, discarded, sectional pampered sheet like the one allnded to. Its master, the *pretended* Administration Democrat elect from Nebraska, BIRD B. CHAPMAN, should watch closely over its declining moments. Its dying, discordant yelps will not deter "Jake" from writing now and at all times an accurate and truthful description of "Nebraska as it is," without fear or affection from speculators or officials. He will write just what he believes and just what he believes to be correct in the eyes of the squatters, and trust to an honest heart and a willing nerve to carry him through. *Viva la* TIMES and JAKE.

Peace Treaty between the Sioux and Omaha Indians—Feasting and Presents.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The Sassiton or Sauntee Sioux band of Indians are still on a visit to the Omaha Indians, and dey before yesterday the Council set. After some talk and a piece of good advice from the agent of the Omahas, the Sauntee band and Omahas formed a treaty. They are to fight each other no more, (I don't believe it,) and the Sioux Indians were then feasted and presented with some ponies, flour and blankets. The *modus operandi* of their Council was purely Indian, of course. The chiefs of the Omahas and the chiefs of the Sionx met in one of the Omahe chiefs' lodges, painted and fixed in holiday attire. They seat themselves in a circle round the lodge—the Omehas on the right and the Sioux on the left—the pipes are filled with kin-ak-a-nink and lighted. They smoke in silence for some time, passing, meanwhile, the pipes around the circle, from which each one takes a few whiffs, then passes it to his neighbor on the left. Finally they begin to talk through their interpreter—for the language of the two tribes differs as widely as Irish and French. They shake hands, smoke and shake hands again, and smoke and shake hands again. When something of a pleasing character is said by either party, the opposite party express their approbation by an Indian grunt, which signifies, of course, "them's my sentiments," or all O. K. They spent a day thus, then feasted them with buffalo meat and venison.

The Sioux band here are fine-looking Indians. They were thirty-five days in coming from their homes in Minnesota, the snow in many places two and three feet high on a level. The origin of their visit is to show a friendly disposition to the whites, make peace with the Omahas, and then make peace with Gen. HARNEY before the Spring campaign opens. They have found that Uncle Sam is not half as afraid of them as they supposed, and that the "Mad Bear"—Gen. HARNEY—is an ugly fellow among red skins. Some time this month there is to be a grand council of the chiefs of the Sioux tribes with Gen. HARNEY at Ft. Pierre, which will, I think, if Gen. HARNEY is so disposed, result in peace, for a season at least.

To-night a number of Omaha Indians accompanied by a few of the Sioux warriors came up to town, painted and bedecked in all their fanciful Indian finery, and in the dining-room of the Douglas House held a peace dance, accompanied by Indian songs and Indian music. White folks paid their 50 cents. Their dancing and singing is purely Indian—the former a mincing, hopping step, stooping a little, keeping excellent time, however, to the beating of a rude drum, accompanying it by their gutteral song, blowing whistles, and shaking a short stick loaded with pieces of steel or something of the kind to jingle. At the close of each dance they seat themselves around on the floor until the signal is again given for their uncouth dancing. A tolerably good idea can be gained of Indian war and peace dances by reading BURN's "Tam O'Shanter." BARNUM ought to be here and engage a troupe of the Omahas to travel one season through the States.

The weather is moderating, and to-day for the first time in about two months it has thawed a little. JAKE.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Adventures of the Military Expedition sent from Lawrence to Easton.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

Last Saturday the dragoons sent from Lawrence to protect the Free-State men in the vicinity of Easton, returned without a collision. They were welcomed by our citizens and several military companies, with general rejoicing, and as they came in at the head of Massachusetts-street, about 100 rifles were discharged, and our little howitzer spoke twice. Three cheers were given to Col. DICKEY, three to Capt. WALKER, and three to Capt. GROVER, who had commands in their detachment. It was no fool-hardy step to go into that district where the Kickapoo Rangers hold supreme sway, and where the few Free-State men who reside in the vicinity, live in the most servile fear every hour. Our company found some who had not been out of their houses for three days, for fear of being shot by the Rangers, and they met others who dared not tell them whether they were Pro-Slavery or Free-State men, till after they had first found out the sentiments of our party.

They found no cause of imminent alarm, except that the Rangers had been through the country and left a written notice, signed by about forty Pro-Slavery men, at the houses of Free-State men, warning them to leave immediately or they would be *compelled* to leave. They generally were disposed to fight it out, rather than leave—only one man whom they met said he would go. Mr. MINARD, who came to Lawrence about the time BROWN was murdered, is probably one of their bravest men, and is a leader of our men in that vicinity. He collected about 30 men at his house, and kept them there several days, but thinking the danger was over, they left the day before Col. DICKEY and his party arrived, and they found him alone with his wife; but he had sixty shots at his side, and his wife had been drilled in the art of loading, so that he felt safe in his block house if any number less than thirty came to take him.

About the time our men reached Easton, a stage-driver left for Kickapoo, and reported that 600 men were on the way from Lawrence to show them fight, and the notable Kickapoo Rangers, so renowned for piratical depredations, *vamosed* for Missouri, and left the town nearly tenantless. Thus ended the Easton war.

An incident worth relating occurred there the day before our men arrived. The Dr. MOTTER who was principal in the murder of BROWN, and another gentleman, were standing in the door of a house near the road, and saw a company of armed men in regular uniform approaching but a short distance from them. They decided at once that they were the Lawrence boys, so one ran down cellar and found his way into a large box and covered himself with loose papers—the other ran up stairs and hid in a similar way, but when the bubble burst, they found it was a company of Fort Riley troops passing by, so the Doctor concluded he had a while longer to live, and breathed easier.

Mr. MINARD and others fear there will be difficulty there next Saturday at the polls, as a new election is called to fill the vacancy occasioned by the butchery of Mr. BROWN, member elect of the new Legislature, and they requested a force to come from Lawrence to guard the ballot-box, or there would be but few attempts to vote. It is yet unsettled whether our men go over or not. The policy is yet doubted, whether Lawrence had better undertake, in her present feeble state, to become the dispenser of justice for the whole Territory.

To-day our military companies fired a national salute of seventeen guns, with our trusty howitzer, that made the welkin ring, in honor of the election of BANKS. The men who had the work in charge displayed extraordinary activity and skill in managing the gun. They fired about seven times per minute, and everything was conducted in perfect order by Captain BROKERTON. It "awoke the sleepers" for many miles around, and through the whole day, messengers have been coming into town to inquire the wherefore. At Bloomington, ten miles distant, they heard every report all plainly there, it being only a little more than they could distinguish when the cannon was fired in town, the wind being in that direction. I have seen citizens who heard it very plain fifteen miles from us, and without doubt the report was heard full thirty miles. Some thought the Missourians were "pitching" into us; others that our new guns from the East had arrived; others that Reason had obtained his seat, and so on. After so much thunder in this air we have seen, who had a better right to *let it smoke* than the Lawrence Artillery?

To-day the several military companies were released on parole, and will only drill on Saturdays hereafter, unless by order of Gen. ROBINSON. This will curtail our war expenses greatly, and it is hoped enough will be raised from some source to indemnify these men who have sacrificed so much in time and money for our common defence. Many thousands of dollars have been expended since the death of Mr. BROWN, that has seemed unavoidable, and money is now very scarce, and hundreds are almost destitute of the the "staff of life." *Scripture* is now the principle currency, and we are not yet able to decide what per cent. it will bear until we hear further from Eastern donations.

We have heard nothing new from Missouri since my last, and there is some good ground for hoping the second war will be like the first—*bloodless*. The question will be settled before the middle of March, and if the slave oligarchy backs down completely, Kansas will thrive beyond all precedent. We have everything to recommend that could invite the emigrant to settle in our Territory, and if our affairs only terminate favorably, we will have one hundred thousand inhabitants within one year, and take our place as one of the first and most intelligent of the Free States. RANDOLPH.

An Important Accession to the Border Ruffian Ranks—Definition of a Border Ruffian.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SHAWNEE RESERVE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

A late batch of news from Washington enables us to chronicle the accession of a most notable champion to the ranks of the Border Ruffians; no less a high and mighty personage than FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, who, in the second edition of his message, revised and corrected by his Southern friends, declares the validity of the Kansas-Missouri laws, and his determination to enforce them to the letter. Now, as this is, of course, not a bid for a nomination for the next Presidency, but the temperate language of an impartial Chief Magistrate, sworn to uphold the Constitution of his country, we, the "armed and lawless mob," can, in future, expect no mercy from him or his "law-abiding" crew on the frontier; it is possible, not probable, that we may have another invasion, and even be honored with President PIERCE's own august presence; in which case, it is devoutly to be hoped that he will not *faint* before the fighting is over. Some evil-minded person has suggested to me, that the first-named supposition was the true reason for his virtuously-indignant language; but if that be so, I would ask, how, in the name of woolly horses and mermaids, can not the distinguished exhibitor of such claptrap understand, that every man of sense, both North and South, perfectly comprehends every move he makes, and can see every wire he pulls? As the *morale*, as they call it in Europe, of the Ruffian army is likely to be highly elevated by the support of such a towering name, your readers will perhaps be curious to know more of the character and natural history of the Border Ruffian, the friend, *par excellence*, of law and order. I will attempt a sketch of them.

In the first place, it is impossible to classify him; he defies it; he is a solitary genius, like the great Saurian race of the oölitic era, brought into being only to persecute, devastate, and devour, and destined, let us hope, to disappear with the great institution that shelters and protects him. Externally there is nothing remarkable about him, except, perhaps, a swaggering gait and a general redundance of untutored hair, beard and moustaches; he does not affect dress, preferring the loud pattern of the ready-made slop-shops; if he is very cowardly, a pistol-stock projects from the overcoat pocket; but, in every case, whether defiant or diffident, he always teems with concealed weapons. His moral nature is but slightly developed,—the articles of his faith are, first, a firm uncompromising belief in Slavery; secondly, in the Bible, which sanctions it; thirdly, in the liberal consumption of whisky and tobacco as encouraging its extension; fourthly, that Abolitionism is the synonym for total depravity; the fifth article is borrowed from the Koran—it allows to dissenters the only choice of Slavery or the sword;—this does not, however, prevent him from patronizing the Church—he is often a member, and may always be found at camp-meetings, where his stentorian voice, exaggerated language and uncouth gestures produce a telling effect upon the miserable sinners. His notions of justice are not at all complex—he has a few State laws for general guidance, but in dealing with all but intimate friends, might makes right, even to the bowie-knife. He seldom shows fight, unless well supported by superior strength or numbers,—and in his mode of fighting resembles the prairie-wolf hunting the buffalo; a herd of these cowards surround the enraged monarch of the plain, barking and snarling, and giving surreptitious snaps at his heels, till, one by one, each sturdy sinew parted, the noble brute falls hamstrung and impotent. His intellectual acquirements are on a very limited scale, consisting principally of the first four rules of arithmetic, the geography of his own and other Southern States, sometimes reading and writing, and an ample collection of choice oaths and ribaldries. His process

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEDICAL.

...Meeting of the Academy.

...'s NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

...monthly meeting, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, ...in the Chair. Letters were read from ..., the late President, and Dr. PARKER ...ranking the Academy for the complimentary resolutions requesting the publication of their late inaugural addresses, but refusing on the ground that they contained little novelty, and would unnecessarily add to the expenditure of the Academy. A letter from the late Secretary, Dr. F. O. STEWART, now in Edinburg, was received, containing a communication to the Academy from Prof. SIMPSON, of Edinburg. Prof. J. M. SMITH then read a letter from Dr. HOUGH, Medical Missionary to Siam, in which in the name of a Siamese Prince, a brother of the King, and a medical man, who was a year ago made a corresponding member, he thanked the Academy for the honor.

Dr. SHARPS, as Chairman of the Prize Committee, for the best essay on *Cholera Infantum*, then reported in favor of a MS. which he held in his hand indorsed with a quotation from HORACE. By the order of the Academy the corresponding sealed letter was broken, and Dr. JAMES STEWART, of Bleecker-street, New-York City, was declared to be the writer, and to him was awarded the prize of $100.

THE MICROSCOPY OF THE KIDNEY.

Dr. ISAACS read a long paper on the anatomy of the kidney, reporting the result of long and minute examinations of the microscopical anatomy of the kidney, undertaken by him in consequence of the great difference in the opinions of the distinguished microscopists of the world. The paper was illustrated by numerous drawings, and is the result probably, of more accurate investigation, prolonged and careful research, and toilsome labor, than any similar paper ever produced in the United States, if we may except the late Dr. BURNETT'S prize essay on the Cell, and possibly, Dr. DALTON'S renowned essay on the *Corpus Luteum*. The paper was referred to the Committee on Anatomy and Physiology, and when it shall ultimately be printed, will do more to elevate the Academy in the merits of the erudite of Europe than anything that has yet appeared in its transactions. It is universally considered to be a like honorable to the writer and creditable to the Academy.

DR. SIMPSON'S NEW ANESTHETIC.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the communication from Dr. SIMPSON, which was listened to with attention and interest. Its title was, "On Carbonic Acid Gas as an Anæsthetic in Uterine Diseases." The paper stated that in some cases the use of Chloroform Vapor was found to excite temporary pain and a sense of burning heat, while this agent produces a sensation of cold decidedly pleasant and refreshing. The production of this gas is made by the admixture of carbonate of lime and sulphuric acid in proper proportion mixed in an ordinary bottle carefully stopped; the cork being perforated by an India-rubber tube of any desired length. Dr. SIMPSON then went on at some length to show the antiquity of this use of carbonic acid gas by the Ancients, who used it in many ways unwittingly;—especially in the fumigations by the burning of perfumed woods and aromatics the virtue of which arose, if at all, from the gas evolved in the combustion. Various cases were given of diseases cured or of symptoms relieved by the administration of this historical anæsthetic.

Dr. DETMOLD said that he had previously stated what the subject of chloroform was introduced to the Academy several years since that he conceived that the beneficial effects of all the various anæsthetics used was due to the presence of carbonic acid gas.

Anæsthetics were of three classes: First, *carbonic acid gas*, (as stated in this paper, and which, as will be seen, is the active principle in all the others.) Second, *carbon* in the form of various ethers, which, in its admixture with hydrogen, is exceedingly inflammable. Third, the *per oxide of hydrogen*, or the laughing gas.

That the active principle is carbonic acid gas is demonstrated from the chemical changes effected by its use. The carbon is burnt in the lungs and the product is carbonic acid gas. When the *per oxide* of hydrogen is inhaled it takes carbon from the blood, and the result is alike carbonic acid gas.

A proof of this is found in the condition of the patient, and in the means used for resuscitation when too freely used.

Dr. GRISCOM commended the paper, and indorsed the chemical theory above enunciated; and proposed that, instead of sulphuric acid being used, he would recommend muriatic acid, as the former creates an insoluble sulphate of lime upon the exterior, and thus preventing further action, while the development of gas with the use of muriatic acid will continue until the materials be entirely exhausted.

Dr. WATSON had seen the gas used as a remedy for phthisis more than twenty years ago.

The thanks of the Academy were voted to the distinguished author, and the paper was referred to the Committee on Theory and Practice.

After the transaction of incidental business—the election of some half score of new members, &c.—the Academy adjourned.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Conference were opened with prayer, by Mr. MORRIS, after which several other delegates presented themselves and were admitted to seats. The titles of Wilton and Baltimore circuits were then respectively altered to Georgetown and Saratoga. A communication was received from Dr. BROWN, President of Madison College, soliciting aid. The communication, which was long, states that the College has every requisite for the full collegiate course. "The College has lost nearly all its Southern students and patronage by means of a rival College at Lynchburg, Va. The North and the South seem disinclined to work together in voluntary association." Since the Southerners drew off some ninety students, the Professors have been gathering up the fragments which remained. About sixty students have been enrolled this session, and many more are preparing to enter. In view of endowing the College, the Ohio, Muskingum, Michigan, and Genesee Conferences, as a beginning, have each purchased a perpetual scholarship at $1000, and last week Rev. C. AVERY, of Pittsburg, bought three perpetual scholarships at $500 each. All these have been invested, the interest payable half yearly. Mr. S. STONER, of Pittsburg, proposes to be one of thirty to give $33 50 per annum, for three years, to meet the current expenses, so as to allow time to make up for the loss sustained by the defection of the South in this respect. Mr. AVERY has paid for three shares in such proposed payment. The communication was referred to the Committee on Educational Interests.

Rev. Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, R. BALLOW, formerly a minister in the New-York conference, was for gross immorality suspended indefinitely from the exercise of all ministerial functions, by a properly organized court of trial, under the direction of the President, and

Whereas, Such suspension has never been remitted, consequently is still binding, and

Whereas, The Onondaga Conference has received into its fellowship said R. BALLOW, and does still amply said R. BALLOW as an accredited itinerant minister in good standing, notwithstanding information of his suspension has been forwarded to the President of said Conference, and said Conference thereby utterly disregards the judiciary and executive doing of a sister conference, therefore

Resolved, That we with kindness, yet with firmness enter our protest against the doing of the Onondaga Conference in reference to R. BALLOW, as complained of above, and further,

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be forwarded to said Conference through its President by the President of the New-York and Vermont Conference.

Considerable discussion arose as to the propriety of the above resolution, but it prevailed, after which the Conference adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday was the regular day for the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. At the stated hour some half-dozen members only were present, which not constituting a quorum, an adjournment took place, without any business being transacted. The President, and several of the leading members of the Chamber, are in Albany, fighting against the bill for the repeal of the Harbor Encroachment Act, which accounts for the number of absentees yesterday. It was intimated that a special meeting would be called in a few days, to take some action relative to the present misunderstanding between the English Government and the United States, similar to the meetings of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce.

Funeral of Lieut. Hunter.

At one o'clock yesterday the remains of Lieut. HUNTER were conveyed to Trinity Church, where the last offices of religion were performed previous to interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The service was read by Rev. Dr. HALSEY, assisted by Rev. PETER CHARDON, of Yorkville, (son of Commodore CHAUNCEY.) The immediate relatives of the deceased who were present were his sisters, Mrs. GRIFFITHS and Miss HUNTER. Among those present at the solemnity were Edwin Forrest, Esq., Richard Steel, Esq., and several ... many members of the ... vice, including Captains NICHOLSON, MORRIS and BROWN, Lieutenants HARMON, WOODWORTH, CRANSON, and HANCOX, Chief Engineer RAY, and Purser HARRIS.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Examinations—The Colored Schools—The Winding up of the Evening Sessions.

EXAMINATION AT NO. 34.

The Superintendents visited No. 34 in Broome-street near Sheriff, in the Thirteenth Ward, Wednesday. The Primary under the care of Miss JANE RUTHERFORD, Principal, Miss M. F. MAGUIRE, Vice-Principal, with nine assistants, had an attendance of 460. The reading was excellent, and the other exercises fully up to the usual grade in the first-class schools. Mr. SETON examined at great length, and made a very commendatory report in the Minute book.

The Girls' Grammar School, HARRIET N GOLDY, Principal, Miss A. A. RUTHERFORD, Vice-Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance present of 319, and a register of 327, a regularity of attendance without parallel. The singing was, as usual, very good. The singing master we have no occasion, however, to compliment. Music should be taught in the best style, or more harm than good may result. The reading, history, grammar and algebra were pronounced by Mr. MCKEEN to be fully up to the established grade, and better than ever before in most particulars. A class in French, taught by Miss GOLDY in person, composed of the members of the graduating class of fifteen, made a very intelligent display. The compositions were in various styles, from grave to gay, and elicited commendation from all present.

The drawing specimens and needlework were equal to the best we have yet seen. Mr. JONES and Father CURTIS made brief addresses.

The Boys' School under the direction of H. C. MARTIN, Principal, and WM. M. JELLIFFE, (late of No. 45,) Vice-Principal, with five assistants, had an attendance of 195 (out of a register of 210) in excellent order, and as well posted as could be desired. We have met no class more ready in algebra, fractions and practical arithmetic. The Free Academy grade was passed by several of the boys. The bookkeeping was fine.

The school building is a substantial edifice, but should be re-arranged with wings front and rear, and large well-lighted recitation rooms, in place of the miserable packing boxes about 10x12 feet square now in use. The site is fine, and the number of children to be accommodated requires that early action be taken to enlarge and improve this otherwise first-class school. At the close of the exercises Rev. T. J. SAWYER made a sensible address, and Mr. SETON followed. Among the visitors we noticed Mrs. C. M. SAWYER and several other literary celebrities.

OLD NO. 3.

The Superintendents visited Old No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, in the Ninth Ward, on Monday. This house is one of the oldest in the City, and has been raised a story, and otherwise much improved in the size of its recitation rooms and furniture. The play-grounds are extended under the building, in what was formerly the Primary Department. The house is heated throughout by means of stoves, in which wood only is used.

The Primary School had an attendance present of 450 girls and boys, under the charge of Miss MARY C. BROMLEY, Principal, with eight assistants. The exercises were very satisfactory here. The number ready for promotion is large. An additional class or two on each floor would make No. 3 all right.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss ISABELLA MCCORMICK, Principal, and six assistant teachers, has an attendance of 375 girls. There is a fine piano in this school, and vocal music is very effectively taught. The examinations were thorough, and the result was satisfactory. The class in algebra, which is the basis of classification in our schools, went farther than any class yet before the examiners. The appearance, order, and organization of the school were all good, and in some respects better than on any former occasion. The Principal was absent from illness, and the school was found in charge of the Vice-Principal, Miss LOUISA DREW, who sustained her charge admirably.

The Boys' Grammar School, Dr. DAVID PATTERSON, Principal for nearly thirty years, had an attendence present of 326 boys, making a total of 1,162 in the school, with six assistant teachers. Old No. 3 and Dr. PATTERSON have for years held a high place in public estimation, and the classes nobly sustained their old reputation to meet of their exercises on this occasion. The singing, taught by Miss LOUISA BARTON, was good. The order and discipline of exceptionable. Numerous specimens of penmanship and drawing were on the tables in the recitation rooms, which were fair—one by Master DAVID COX decidedly so.

The School Officers of the Ninth Ward are:

Commissioners—William S. See, Albert Smith.

Inspectors—Solomon Barton, John D. King.

Trustees—William H. Gedney, George P. Nelson, James W. Booth, Jacob C. Bryant, James H. Townsend, Charles S. Wright, McDonough Bucklin.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The closing exercises of the Evening Schools in all the Wards of the City where they are held have been going on during the past week. We visited the Twenty-second Ward Evening Schools, held in No. 48, in Fortieth street, on Tuesday evening, in company with the Chairman of the Evening School Committee, A. J. PERRY, Esq. Commissioner R. H. SHANNON, many members of the Local Board and visitors were present. The attendance in the Girls' School was 250, and the order and general "style," were, as BILLY BOWLEGS used to say, "first-rate." Some unusually fine readings were given by a select class, taught by the Principal, Miss MARY M SLATER.

The class in arithmetic, taught by Miss FLANNEGAN, the First Assistant, acquitted themselves well. The singing, under the direction of the First-Assistant, who accompanied on the piano, was the best we have ever heard in an Evening School. Misses C. CAREY and BARBARA OSBORNE sang each a solo, with much effect. The specimens of drawing were far beyond any we have seen in these Schools. The other teachers here are Misses KENNEDY, HILL O'CONNELL, PANOBORN, and LOUISA J. SHANNON. The certificates were not given out, but will be in due time.

At the Boys' School, in the same house, the number on register is 397; largest number present at one time, 320; average attendance, 256. The number who receive certificates, 130; the number who study drawing, 48. The attendance during the term has been remarkably uniform and regular. The teachers have labored zealously and successfully, without exception, to sustain the school. The class in arithmetic is unusually well advanced, and the class in book-keeping, under Mr. BARTRAM, proved well posted. The singing is fair—there being a piano in the school.

The teachers are: John W. Boyce, Principal; Gillespie Miller, I. H. Baden, C. McGregor, Lewis Kolh, William H. Aldis, P. Kiernen, J. A. Tracy, Sarah Wilson.

The school officers of the Twenty second Ward are:

Commissioners—R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards. *Inspectors*—S. J. Hopkins, A. Ingraham. *Trustees*—Samuel Fleet, Wm. Deeling, Jr., N. S. Ming, J. F. Fay, W. Holmes.

On leaving the Twenty-second Ward schools we proceeded to the boys' evening school held in No. 11 in West Seventeenth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, which held its closing exercises on Tuesday evening. The declamation by Master J. C. CAMPBELL was capital.

Some elegant specimens of Book-keeping were shown, also some fine architectural drawings in perspective,—a branch taught by Dr. WILKINSON. Eighty-eight certificates were given out. The attendance was 175. The school is under the care of Geo. W. COOPER, Principal, with five assistants. Mr. JELLEFF teaches Book-keeping and Oratory here and has made some of the best speakers to be found in our schools.

The Girls' School in this Ward (in No. 45 in Twenty-fourth-street) Miss SARAH STUART, Principal, held its closing exercises on the same evening. The pupils were examined in Reading, Arithmetic, Singing and Compositions and passed creditably. A class of nine in Book-keeping, taught by the Principal, made a fine show of work. The advancement of the pupils generally has been most cheering in this school and the order is unexceptionable.

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 1.

We passed an hour, on Tuesday morning, in the Colored School No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, in the Fourteenth Ward, in company with Commissioner R. H. SHANNON.

The first class gave some creditable readings and singing, under the direction of Miss LAURA JANE WILLIAMS, accompanied on the piano. The order and lady-like appearance of the pupils was very gratifying. A large number of drawings and flowers in water colors, were shown. Our of many good, one, a moss rose, by Miss MARY C. SPAGUE, was especially worthy of note. The imitative faculty seems to be well developed in these colored children; they execute fine needlework, copying, sketches, &c., well, while they fail to attain any high point in Arithmetic or Grammar. The merely descriptive sciences, such as Geography, they seem to learn speedily. Also Music, to a certain point.

The Girls' School is under the care of Miss ELIZA GWYNNE, Principal, aided by Misses M. L. GOMIAH, M. A. GRIFFIN and M. F. ALLEN. The attendance present was 109—usual attendance 150.

The Boys' School under the care of JOHN PETERSON, assisted by PETER S. EWELL, J. H. MOORE and P. H. LEVERAGE, had an attendance of 159 present—usual attendance 180. The school-house is a rented building, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will reorganize the three colored schools in the lower wards, and make one large, well arranged school where the colored children may have a fair chance. Such a school conducted, and in the vicinity of the Hall of the Board of Education, would do more than anything else to demonstrate to Southern men visiting our City, that the colored race is capable of being educated and commanding respect in a Northern community.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL.

The newly reorganized Sixth Ward School, No. 24, in Elm-street, is making good headway under the supervision of Commissioner SINCLAIR. The girls have a fine-toned piano, and are making preparations for a concert to pay for it. The attendance is 125; that of the boys' department is 160. The boy

The Primary is rapidly filling up.

The Monthly School Report for the term of Mr. GALLAHER, Vice Principal of the Day School, is the most successful triumph of the new order of things. The attendance having increased regularly until it amounts to 250, of whom over 200 are regularly present.

Commissioner WM. JONES, of the Evening School Committee, read his lecture on BENEDICT ARNOLD before the boys last evening. Good school houses, good recitation-rooms, good furniture, thoroughgoing school officers and teachers, will insure a good school in any neighborhood. Children are much alike in point of ability when considered as the raw material for a school. The cant about "a bad neighborhood" is fully disposed of in the success of No. 24, in the Sixth Ward, at the rear of the Tombs, as anyone can see who will call there.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education was held Wednesday night at the Hall of the Board.

The Monthly Report of the City Superintendent of Schools was presented and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. SHANNON presented the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward for permission to select a new site for a School. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the officers of the Ninth Ward, relative to vacancy in the seat of A. E. DATER, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from ABRAHAM E. DATER, on the same subject, took the same direction.

Communications from Thirteenth Ward, nominating NATHAN ROBERTS, as Trustee; Fourth Ward, nominating JOHN LYNCH, as Inspector; and Fourteenth Ward, nominating JAMES LYNCH as Inspector, were also referred to the same Committee.

An application from the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, for wings to Ward School No. 50, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from J. BOND, relative to a new Map, was referred to the Committee on Studies and Books.

The Committee on Furniture reported in favor of advertising for proposals for new furniture for Ward School No. 25.

A report of the Committee on Supplies to appropriate $10,000 for supplies, was approved.

The report of the Finance Committee on the petition of WM. B. RHOADES, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs, favorable to plans and specifications for repairing Ward School No. 24, was adopted.

Also, report of the same Committee favorable to altering and repairing Ward School No. 12, in the Seventh Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, approving the plans and specifications for Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of approving the contracts for rebuilding Ward School No. 13, was adopted.

A resolution offered by R. H. SHANNON, of the Twenty-second Ward, relative to bills for work on school houses in that Ward, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution making an appropriation of $55,000, for salaries, which was adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of appointing ARLES S. CHURCH and FRANCIS B. GUEST, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

The quarterly report of standing of pupils, from the Committee on Normal Schools, was submitted by WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

After some unimportant matters the Board adjourned to attend the closing exercises of the Evening Schools.

Meeting of the Historical Society—Professor Greene's Address on Thomas Cole, the Artist.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, and one of more than ordinary interest, was held on Wednesday night at the large chapel of the University. Several ladies were present, and there was a large attendance of members. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided.

After the usual preliminary proceedings had been duly observed, Colonel SHAFFNER presented the Society with a model of an inventiou for the elevation of canal boats on inclined planes, which he discovered at St. Petersburg, and which was constructed by no less a person than our own ROBERT FULTON. How the model got to Russia was not explained.

The address of the evening, on the "Life and Works of THOMAS COLE," by Professor GREENE, was next in order. The Professor drew a graphic picture of COLE'S privations and struggles in early life—struggles not only for physical wants, but for the needs of the artist soul. His early companions were men who lived for the day, and who felt that its duties were ended when its stated task was done. His only glimpses of better things were caught from holiday rambles with his sister through the green lanes and over the flower-spangled meadows. It was only after many vicissitudes, and, as it were, by successive revelations, that his special talent was revealed to him, and the first to minister to the growing wants of his imagination was one who had grown gray in the profession upon which he panted to enter. No sooner had he become conscious of his talent than he devoted himself to its cultivation with an enthusiasm which no obstacle could check, and with a purity and singleness of purpose which raised him above the allurements of vanity and the love of gain. Even in his most prosperous years his life was chequered with anxiety, but when it closed the name that had been first lisped in an humble cottage was associated with the great names of art.

COLE'S success as a landscape-painter was sudden, but it was enduring. His reputation never broke on him, when once his talent was recognized. His wanderings in the Catskills, his close communing with Nature, his ardent love of the sublime in scenery, his affection for the hill-tops and the solemn gorges beneath, were appropriately dwelt upon by the Professor. Art, to COLE, was a shrine which he wooed devoutly, and on which he immolated himself for the service of his fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, in reply to a resolution of thanks, for the presentation of several pictures to the Society, made a speech on Art. He read a letter from GORHAM D. ABBOTT, accompanying the gift by that gentleman of four engravings of COLE'S Voyage of Life; another from D. HUNTINGDON, who presented a portrait in oil of the Earl of CARLISLE, better known in this country as Lord MORPETH; and another from THOMAS HICKS, who sent to the Society a fine portrait of its President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. Of these two men, Mr. OSGOOD said: "Would to God that to them, or to men like them, all pending difficulties between Great Britain and America might be referred for settlement."

The resolution to which Mr. OSGOOD responded was to the effect that a Committee of Nine, including the President, Librarian and Secretary, should be appointed to receive and take charge of such works of art as may be presented to the Society.

Shameful.

For a week past the boys have been vending around the streets a little paper, the principal article in which, as cried by the little paper merchants, with stentorian lungs, is the life of a certain notorious woman, whose debaucheries all New-York is familiar with. The word "life," as pronounced by the newsboys, so nearly resembles the word "arrival," that we have seen old gentlemen, business men, who were probably a little hard of hearing, eagerly purchasing these miserable sheets, which no gentleman of respectability would wish to be seen purchasing, under the delusion that they were buying an Extra with the last news from Europe, containing an account of the safety of the *Pacific*, and a thousand other items of interest and importance, which had not been heard of at all. We are surprised that the Police do not put a stop to this shameful traffic, by which our wives and sisters are offended, if they dare to walk in the streets, and men of decency are imposed upon. Where is our proclamation loving Mayor?

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during February, 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions filled.
New-York Dispensary	2 02	674	3176	1966	1210	176	7182
Northern Dispensary	721	334	1055	593	462	87	5012
Eastern Dispensary	1 68	468	1636	991	645	247	5072
Health Dispensary	1183	274	1607	511	629	76	....
North Western Dispensary	824	268	887	350	537	8	1657
Totals	6048	2118	8161	4551	3261	596	14503

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month, 3,638 males, 4 433 females. Nativity—2,748 patients were born in the United States, and 5,041 in foreign countries. Partial Results—Sent to hospital, 239; died, 66. The principal causes of death were consumption, convulsions, croup, hydrocephalus, marasmus, scarlatina and variola. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, intermittent fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, scarlatina and variola.

☞ The cost of loading and carting the snow from that portion of Broadway, between Liberty-street and Bowling Green, was $650, or about $50 per (short) block. Eighteen hundred and sixty cart loads were taken away in that distance. The refuse from the lower part of the street was dumped into the North River, and that from the upper part piled

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A communication from the officers of the Ninth Ward, relative to vacancy in the seat of A. E. DATER, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from ABRAHAM E. DATER, on the same subject, took the same direction.

Communications from Thirteenth Ward, nominating NATHAN ROBERTS, as Trustee; Fourth Ward, nominating JOHN LYNCH, as Inspector; and Fourteenth Ward, nominating JAMES LYNCH as Inspector, were also referred to the same Committee.

An application from the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, for wings to Ward School No. 50, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from J. BOND, relative to a new Map, was referred to the Committee on Studies and Books.

The Committee on Furniture reported in favor of advertising for proposals for new furniture for Ward School No. 25.

A report of the Committee on Supplies to appropriate $10,000 for supplies, was approved.

The report of the Finance Committee on the petition of WM. B. RHOADES, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs, favorable to plans and specifications for repairing Ward School No. 24, was adopted.

Also, report of the same Committee favorable to altering and repairing Ward School No. 12, in the Seventh Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, approving the plans and specifications for Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of approving the contracts for rebuilding Ward School No. 13, was adopted.

A resolution offered by R. H. SHANNON, of the Twenty-second Ward, relative to bills for work on school houses in that Ward, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution making an appropriation of $55,000, for salaries, which was adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of appointing ARLES S. CHURCH and FRANCIS B. GUEST, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

The quarterly report of standing of pupils, from the Committee on Normal Schools, was submitted by WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

After some unimportant matters the Board adjourned to attend the closing exercises of the Evening Schools.

Meeting of the Historical Society—Professor Greene's Address on Thomas Cole, the Artist.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, and one of more than ordinary interest, was held on Wednesday night at the large chapel of the University. Several ladies were present, and there was a large attendance of members. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided.

After the usual preliminary proceedings had been duly observed, Colonel SHAFFNER presented the Society with a model of an inventiou for the elevation of canal boats on inclined planes, which he discovered at St. Petersburg, and which was constructed by no less a person than our own ROBERT FULTON. How the model got to Russia was not explained.

The address of the evening, on the "Life and Works of THOMAS COLE," by Professor GREENE, was next in order. The Professor drew a graphic picture of COLE'S privations and struggles in early life—struggles not only for physical wants, but for the needs of the artist soul. His early companions were men who lived for the day, and who felt that its duties were ended when its stated task was done. His only glimpses of better things were caught from holiday rambles with his sister through the green lanes and over the flower-spangled meadows. It was only after many vicissitudes, and, as it were, by successive revelations, that his special talent was revealed to him, and the first to minister to the growing wants of his imagination was one who had grown gray in the profession upon which he panted to enter. No sooner had he become conscious of his talent than he devoted himself to its cultivation with an enthusiasm which no obstacle could check, and with a purity and singleness of purpose which raised him above the allurements of vanity and the love of gain. Even in his most prosperous years his life was chequered with anxiety, but when it closed the name that had been first lisped in an humble cottage was associated with the great names of art.

COLE'S success as a landscape-painter was sudden, but it was enduring. His reputation never broke on him, when once his talent was recognized. His wanderings in the Catskills, his close communing with Nature, his ardent love of the sublime in scenery, his affection for the hill-tops and the solemn gorges beneath, were appropriately dwelt upon by the Professor. Art, to COLE, was a shrine which he wooed devoutly, and on which he immolated himself for the service of his fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, in reply to a resolution of thanks, for the presentation of several pictures to the Society, made a speech on Art. He read a letter from GORHAM D. ABBOTT, accompanying the gift by that gentleman of four engravings of COLE'S Voyage of Life; another from D. HUNTINGDON, who presented a portrait in oil of the Earl of CARLISLE, better known in this country as Lord MORPETH; and another from THOMAS HICKS, who sent to the Society a fine portrait of its President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. Of these two men, Mr. OSGOOD said: "Would to God that to them, or to men like them, all pending difficulties between Great Britain and America might be referred for settlement."

The resolution to which Mr. OSGOOD responded was to the effect that a Committee of Nine, including the President, Librarian and Secretary, should be appointed to receive and take charge of such works of art as may be presented to the Society.

Shameful.

For a week past the boys have been vending around the streets a little paper, the principal article in which, as cried by the little paper merchants, with stentorian lungs, is the life of a certain notorious woman, whose debaucheries all New-York is familiar with. The word "life," as pronounced by the newsboys, so nearly resembles the word "arrival," that we have seen old gentlemen, business men, who were probably a little hard of hearing, eagerly purchasing these miserable sheets, which no gentleman of respectability would wish to be seen purchasing, under the delusion that they were buying an Extra with the last news from Europe, containing an account of the safety of the *Pacific*, and a thousand other items of interest and importance, which had not been heard of at all. We are surprised that the Police do not put a stop to this shameful traffic, by which our wives and sisters are offended, if they dare to walk in the streets, and men of decency are imposed upon. Where is our proclamation loving Mayor?

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during February, 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions filled.
New-York Dispensary	2 02	674	3176	1966	1210	176	7182
Northern Dispensary	721	334	1055	593	462	87	5012
Eastern Dispensary	1 68	468	1636	991	645	247	5072
Health Dispensary	1183	274	1607	511	629	76	....
North Western Dispensary	824	268	887	350	537	8	1657
Totals	6048	2118	8161	4551	3261	596	14503

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month, 3,638 males, 4 433 females. Nativity—2,748 patients were born in the United States, and 5,041 in foreign countries. Partial Results—Sent to hospital, 239; died, 66. The principal causes of death were consumption, convulsions, croup, hydrocephalus, marasmus, scarlatina and variola. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, intermittent fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, scarlatina and variola.

☞ The cost of loading and carting the snow from that portion of Broadway, between Liberty-street and Bowling Green, was $650, or about $50 per (short) block. Eighteen hundred and sixty cart loads were taken away in that distance. The refuse from the lower part of the street was dumped into the North River, and that from the upper part piled

...by private ... are ... nexed: Fulton to Ann, $45; Chambers to ..., $25, (exclusive of hands;) Pearl ... Leonard to Franklin, $60; Franklin to White, $15; Front of St. Nicholas Hotel, $800; Spring to ..., $500; Fourth-street to Washington-place, $100. The following side streets were cleaned by private parties: Cortland-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, $600; Dey-street, for the same distance, $400; Maiden-lane, from Broadway to Nassau, $500; and John-street, from Broadway to Nassau, about $175.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

An unusually large amount of interesting proceedings were had yesterday before the Police Justices and Coroners. Among the record annexed, will be found an account of an attempt at wife-murder in Greene-street, of a homicide in Sixth-avenue, of the discovery of a large amount of counterfeit bank bills, and the arrest of the utterers, besides a list of other crimes and casualties incident to metropolitan life.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

A great commotion was created in the upper part of the Fifteenth Ward yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that a man had attempted to murder his wife, at No. 210 Greene-street, near Bleecker-street. A large and excited concourse of people had soon collected on the spot. On entering the house designated, a terrible spectacle presented itself. Mrs. Downing, the wife of Thomas Downing, the occupant of the premises, was found lying on the floor covered with blood, which was flowing from a deep gash across her neck. The wounded woman was able to talk faintly, and in answer to the queries put to her, she stated that her husband had attempted to murder her by cutting her throat with a razor. The husband, who had not attempted to escape from the house, was at once arrested by Officer Rockwell, and brought before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed him for examination. The prisoner, when in Court, looked wildly and acted most strangely. He said that his wife attempted to commit suicide, and that he had no hand in the matter whatever. But faint hopes are entertained of Mrs. Downing's recovery.

DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS—ARREST OF THE UTTERERS.

Amasa Reynolds, a seaman residing at No. 144 Baxter-street, and Martin Develin, residing in Mott-street, were yesterday brought before Justice WOOD, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit bills on the Ocean Bank of this City. From the statements made for the prosecution, it seems that Reynolds went into a store in Grand-street on Wednesday evening, (accompanied by Develin,) and proffered to the clerk in payment for a yard of muslin, a bill purporting to be for $5 on the Ocean Bank of this City. Not liking the looks of the bill, the clerk went to a store near by to inquire about it. The person to whom he applied pronounced the bill bad, and said that a similar one had been offered to him about half an hour previous, in payment for a pair of boots. The clerk obtained the services of an officer, but on returning to the store found that Develin had fled. Reynolds, who remained, was locked up in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. He denied his guilt, and said that while going into the store to purchase a yard of muslin for his wife, he was accosted by Develin, who told him to make the purchase with that bill, and that when he came out with the change he would make it all right. Mrs. Reynolds, on hearing that her husband was in custody, applied at the Station-house, and protested that her husband was innocent. She said he got the bad money from Develin, and offered to conduct the police to his residence. Two policemen were accordingly detailed to accompany her, and they soon arrived at Develin's apartments. Develin was at home at the time. When he discovered the officers ascending the stairs, he leaped up, took from his overcoat two rolls of bills, and threw them into the stove. But the officers were too quick for him. The rolls were taken from the fire but slightly charred. On opening them they were found to contain 37 counterfeit $5 bills on the Ocean Bank of this City, and $45 in counterfeit $5s on the Westerly Bank of Rhode Island. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Miscellaneous.

HOMICIDE IN THE NINTH WARD.

A young German named Christian Halsenberger, died on Wednesday at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Waverley-place, from a hearing received about three weeks ago, from the hands of some persons at the coffee-saloon No. 91 Sixth-avenue. An inquest was held yesterday on the body by Coroner GAMBLE. From the evidence taken on the occasion, it appears that the deceased was in the employ of a grocer, and was by him sent to deliver some goods at the coffee-saloon. When he arrived there some parties in the store began to banter him as to his physical powers. A wrestling match between him and one of the parties was agreed upon, and Halsenberger succeeded in worsting his antagonist. The result, as is expected, greatly exasperated the defeated party, and when Halsenberger attempted to leave the premises, he, with one of his companions, fell upon him and beat him in a most cruel manner. Halsenberger, when relieved from his cowardly assailants, went to his home, corner of Sixth-avenue and Waverley place, where he lingered till Wednesday when he died. The Coroner's Jury declared that the deceased came to his death from pulmonitis, the result of injuries received at the hands of Henry Chestner and John Brimm. The Jury also corroborated the physician, by whom deceased was attended, by giving a certificate for his burial immediately on the rendition of the verdict, Chestner and Brimm were arrested and committed, to await the action of the Grand Jury. A man named Peter Ryerson was also committed as a witness in the case.

DO THEY KNOW THEIR CATECHISM?

His Honor the Mayor issued, the other day, an order that each and all of his policemen shall be examined as to their knowledge of their catechism, known as the book of "Rules and Regulations." An old adage says, that too much familiarity breeds contempt. Every member of the Department is alleged "to have and to hold," at all times, a copy of these rules and regulations. We heard a policeman remark last night, that the rules and regulations alone said were a humbug! He said further, that the parties by whom they were concerned were not immaculate, and he doubted the infallibility of the Head of the Department. How audacious!—and contemptuous! This policeman is evidently a heretic, and should be excommunicated for "incompetency," or for permitting a burglary on his beat.

THE AXE HAS FALLEN.

One of the Second

...YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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☞ A bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate yesterday, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific at San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi River south of lat. 37°. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The usual fortification bill was passed, but the bill providing for new fortifications was postponed. Mr. Sumner's resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of some act of legislation to effectively abrogate our treaty with Denmark, and repudiate the payment of the Sound Dues, was then passed after debate, and the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, a communication was submitted from the Court of Claims, inclosing bills making appropriations, and as it was the first case of the kind occurring under the act creating the tribunal, a discussion took place regarding their proper disposition, but no conclusion was come to. The Military Academy and Invalid Pension bills were passed. The request of the Committee on Elections, for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the day.

☞ A petition from the Order of Odd Fellows, for an act of incorporation, was presented in the State Senate yesterday, and after a variety of other business, principally of local interest, the two branches of the Legislature went into joint convention for the election of Regents of the University. Messrs. George W. Clinton and Robert W. Kelly were chosen—the latter to fill a vacancy.

☞ The R. M. steamship *Africa*, now fully due at this port, had not been seen off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Presidency—Mr. Buchanan.

The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has put forward the name of James Buchanan, as its choice for the next Presidential term. There seemed to be entire harmony in the final vote; the few advocates of Mr. George M. Dallas readily yielding their personal preference to the overwhelming sentiment in favor of him of Lancaster. It is sufficiently remarkable that the name of Mr. Pierce was not once mentioned. He was without a friend; even the resolutions drew it quite mild in commendation of the Administration; and the phraseology was painfully constructed so as to exclude the possibility of becoming available as political capital. It was here as in Virginia—the actual President got his indorsement under solemn protest that the backing was not designed to make him negotiable. It was merely a "memorandum note." Two of the three largest States of the 31 have thus pronounced against the reelection of Mr. Pierce. New-York will very surely fall into the same line. What else could be expected? Mr. Pierce, like Mr. Polk, was a make-shift, a warming-pan, a temporary ground of postponement, without which the Baltimore Convention of 1852 would have shared the fate of that of 1848. The old hat that is thrust into "a hole to keep the wind away," the shirt-upon-a-pole that stands on the wall to counterfeit a scanty garrison, fulfill their respective uses, and are then flung aside.

Mr. Buchanan is now better known, thanks to our entangled relations with England, than at any previous period. He has long figured, not with any considerable distinction, in the United States Senate. He has been classed as a politician, in the technical sense of the epithet, rather than as a statesman. His views have never been original, or striking, or profound; they have simply been an application of the last Democratic platform to passing events. When the Senate contained giants, Mr. Buchanan was regarded by contrast as a little, though always respectable man. Since those sons of Anak have disappeared, your pigmies loom up wonderfully, and really impose themselves upon the world as Brobdingnags. Had not Mr. Buchanan filled the British mission, he would still have been a Brobdingnagian. He would have been a great man, as the world goes. But, having throughout this difficult business displayed sound judgment, self-command, and fine sense, which a long senatorial career had failed to manifest, he addresses himself to the people with much safer pretensions to statesmanship than he could ever before have justified. He is a plausible candidate. It is reasonable to suppose that, if nominated, he will secure the same electoral vote that any other good man upon the same ticket can get—to wit, the vote of the South and of Slavery. And apparently the cordial unanimity of his supporters at home ought to insure him the nomination.

Will it?

Pennsylvania, from the foundation of the Government, has never presented a candidate for the Presidency. Since the crystallization of the mainstamed Democratic Party of modern times, none of her claims, even for the barren honors of a nomination, have been listened to in a National Convention. Good old Dutch or Quaker names have sometimes been discussed as available outside, but they were uniformly argued or pooh-poohed away before the conclave assembled. No one, big or little, of the thirteen original States has enjoyed less share and influence in Federal affairs than Pennsylvania. There is a show of reason therefore for supposing that at last her claims will be conceded. But the argument on closer examination leans the other way. The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania is too closely united, too faithful, too superstitious in political matters, if we may use the phrase, to quarrel with any action of the party at large. To any national platform, and any candidate, it is equally obsequious. It will work as faithfully for one man as another; and under as heavy a burden of wrongs, and blows, and humiliating spurns, as its master chooses to impose. It is so well understood, in fact, that no ill-treatment, however chronic or degrading, can there create the repented disruptions by which the party in New-York frequently asserts its independence, that on the principle that no pains need be taken to conciliate a non-resistant, and that wages may be frugally withheld from a willing slave, the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania is expected to work perpetually for nothing and find itself. Expediency, therefore, does not require acquiescence in the choice of the late Convention. No capital will be made by such nomination. Justice has nothing to do with the business; and Pennsylvania, for stupidly refusing to kick over the traces occasionally, must toil on unrewarded. Mr. Buchanan will in all likelihood enter the Convention as a candidate, and some leading Southern politician leave it with the nomination. Gov. Wise rumor indicates as in a much more eligible way for the honor than the returning envoy to St. James'. He or any other will collect as large a vote among the traditional party of Pennsylvania as Mr. Buchanan himself; and will, of course, bring up the Southern electors in a solid phalanx. On this reasoning the choice will be determined. The respectability of the Pennsylvanian will not save him; he must make way for younger men, whose better title to a Pro-Slavery support rests upon actual birth on slave soil.

The European Peace of 1856.

There is hardly room for a doubt, now, that the negotiations at the Congress of Paris will result in the establishment of peace between the great powers which are parties to it. Without attempting to survey the difficulties which must surround the present momentous conference of the great European powers, we will take it for granted that they are to have a peaceable solution, and consider what will be the nature and signification of the arrangement about to be effected.

The treaties of peace made since the year 1648 may be divided into two classes; they are either general, treating of the position and interest of all the States, and accordingly framed, and subscribed to by all the Governments; or individual, having reference to the relations of single States to one another, and therefore requiring the participation of none other than the powers concerned. The treaties belonging to the first class are always met with at the conclusion of the great epochs, after a great overturning in Government has taken place, or at the formation of some new political phase. Those of the second order are found at the end of shorter periods, which they conclude by arranging secondary questions for the future. They resemble each other in this respect, that they are not voluntary acts, but are brought about by actual necessity, in virtue of which the parties at variance find themselves forced to discontinue hostilities, and to extend to one another the hand of reconciliation. This absolute force of circumstances is particularly visible in the treaties of the first class, the so-called main-treaties of peace, which were often preceded by years of consultations, negotiations and preliminaries, and during which all difficulties had first to be thoroughly weighed and theoretically disposed of, before the parties proceeded to subscribe to them. They are also distinguished from the treaties of the second order by the fact that they are not brought to a conclusion so long as one of the two combatants is capable of offering any resistance. We may cite examples of such treaties: that of Westphalia, in 1648, by which the thirty years' war was concluded; then that of Utrecht in 1713, which followed the repeated attacks of France upon her neighbors; and, finally, the first and second peace of Paris, 1813 and 1815, by which the balance of power in Europe, so shaken by Napoleon, was again restored. All these treaties were only brought about after lengthy negotiations, continual interruptions, and withdrawals of diplomatic assent before their final signature. To the second series belong all treaties of peace made by Louis XIV., during his wars with Spain, Germany and the Netherlands, from 1672 to 1712, as well as all dictated by Napoleon to the conquered from 1792 to 1812, at Campo Formio, Jena, Vienna, Tilsit, &c. The Napoleonic Treaties, especially, possess the most essential features of this class, as they are almost invariably the result of a sudden and inevitable resolution. The enemy loses a decisive battle, usually in the neighborhood of its capital; immediately after that a cessation of hostilities is granted for the burial of the dead; negotiators are going from one camp to another, in order to ask a truce; peace preliminaries are soon proposed, and also signed, without further discussion; and a week later a treaty of peace is concluded, by which the defeated party must submit to all the conditions of the conqueror. Such treaties of peace are only recorded in wars of conquest, where the aggressor, by their means, sanctions to himself the already contemplated seizure of the possessions of his opponent.

If, now, we compare with these various treaties that which is to be carried out at the Congress in Paris, we find that it cannot be said to belong to any of the categories mentioned. The contemplated peace between Russia and the Western Powers lacks the first and most important feature, namely, that of absolute necessity. The war had just begun in earnest, had been before only local and partial, had by no means exhausted the strength of the belligerents, and was just about to demand all their energy. Russia, moreover, declares that she does not yield out of weakness or fatigue, but because it seemed the wish of public opinion. The second important characteristic of the present work of peace, which distinguishes it from all former ones, is the peculiar attitude which it assumes towards the other States who did not take part in the war. Whilst the war was participated in only by three or four Powers, yet all the States which would solicit their admittance will be allowed to join the Conference; and whilst the Eastern question, though essentially a European question, had not yet assumed the dimensions of this, still it is entertained to give to the negotiations in Paris the character of such a bearing and magnitude. The assembling of the diplomatists in Paris is, in fine, an exception in a military point of view. During the whole of the two years in which the war was carried on no decisive battle was fought, nor did any action take place important enough to suggest and necessitate to either party a truce. It seemed rather to be a tacit understanding between both to avoid to strike a mortal blow, whilst even at the present moment, when the conferences are to be opened and peace regarded as certain, no truce has been arranged between the hostile armies. Thus the peace of 1856 in Paris will constitute an exception from every rule and practice of politics hitherto known in history, and seems to be nothing but a farce, in regard as well to the Government as to the people and public opinion. It has some likeness only with the war which preceded it, and in connection with which it forms a worthy episode in the long range of events which fill Europe since 1848. Selfishness and mediocrity must be regarded as their common basis and elements, and should even these not prove strong enough to recognize their true interests, and to prefer a sound decision of recommencing war to an illusory confidence in its solution, all hope must be given up that the Eastern crisis would put an end to the miserable state of things in Europe, and bring forth a period of higher consciousness.

The Victoria Cross.

Following the blunder into which most of the English journals have fallen, some of our cotemporaries speak of the Victoria Cross as "The new Order of Valor"—which it certainly is *not*. It is simply "a new Naval and Military decoration," (as the royal order of institution designates it,) and possesses none of the elements of a Chivalric Order, except that it confers some personal distinction on the wearers, and that, instead of being a silver *medal*, as heretofore, it consists of a Maltese cross of bronze.

In 1815, at the special instance of George IV, (then Prince Regent of England,) who was desirous of preserving the remembrance of the great and closing history of his time, a sum of money was voted by the British Parliament for providing a silver medal, to be worn by every British soldier, whatever his rank, who had personally "assisted" in the Battle of Waterloo. Each medal, about the size of an English half-crown, bore the effigies of the Prince Regent on one side, an allegorical design in *relievo* on the other, and the recipient's name, regiment, and rank, engraved on the rim or edge. This distinction was the same for all ranks; Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who was Commander-in-Chief, receiving and wearing precisely the same description of medal as adorned the breast of private John Smith, or drummer Thomas Brown. The money value of the medal was intrinsically very small, but the honor was something—particularly as it was the first instance on record in England where, while the officers won rank and glory, there was any recognition of the valor, the devotedness, of the rank and file who had actually won the battle.

The example thus commenced has since been followed in several instances. In the British army are now worn medals for the Peninsular, Indian, and Crimean campaigns. In France, too, after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, a Napoleon medal was expressly instituted—though the recipients, not thinking it any very honorable distinction, have been very shy of wearing it.

The French have the means, in the Legion of Honor, of acknowledging any and every description of merit, no matter how high or how low the station of the individual. It is a *civil* as well as a *military* decoration, and has been distributed by the elder Napoleon, (its founder,) Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon with lavish liberality. But it would appear as if a personal distinction, such as the Legion of Honor particularly is, can scarcely be made too common or too cheap in France. The number of persons with the cross or red ribbon of the Order, whom one encounters in Paris, is very considerable. But, for all this, the undecorated are extremely anxious to be similarly ornamented. When the great number of soldiers decorated with the Cross of the Legion in consequence of the Crimean campaign, it added to the rest, we dare say that there are over 100,000 Frenchmen entitled to sport the red ribbon.

In England, the case is materially different. The instrument for the organization of the decoration of the Victoria Cross, which has been made public, under the Royal Sign Manual, expressly declares "That there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services of either officers of the lower grades in the naval or military services, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen and marines in the Navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Army;" that the third class of the Order of the Bath "is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both services;" and that, in the granting of medals, "Those who have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades." Up to the present time, there has been no means, lower than by conferring Knighthood upon him, of royally recognizing eminent merit in any British subject. The Victoria Cross, bestowed as it is to be for personal valor, still leaves much to be done;—if fighting men merit distinction, why shall not others also receive it?

"Peace hath her victories no less than war."

And civil merit deserves at least as much honor as that which performs deeds of valor on sea or shore.

There are, at this moment, about five hundred Knights Bachelors in Great Britain and her dependencies. They are not enrolled in any Order, and are presumed to have received their titles from the Sovereign, on account of their personal merits. Of these, not more than one-tenth of the whole number are scientific, artistical, and literary persons. The residue consists of military and naval officers, members of the legal profession, civic functionaries, diplomatists and official persons. No poor man—no man in moderate circumstances, whatever his desert, is ever Knighted. Money, the Alpha and Omega of English position, must be possessed before a man obtain the privilege of having the distinguishing "Sir" placed before his Christian name.

The regular Orders of Knighthood are even yet more exclusive. The Garter, established over five hundred years ago, consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, with some of the leading European Sovereigns as extra members. Among those who have lately been in this Order were Louis Philippe and Nicholas of Russia, while the last person instulled in this 'noblest chivalric institution" was Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the affectionate "friend and brother," as well as the assured "ally" of Queen Victoria. None but the highest British nobility are Knights of the Garter. At present, two Earls (Aberdeen and Carlisle) are in the list. Since the time of Sir Robert Walpole, no Commoner has worn the Garter, though it was offered to and refused by Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

The Order of the Thistle includes only seventeen Knights, all of them members of the Scottish nobility. The Order of St. Patrick, in like manner, is composed exclusively of twenty-two Irish noblemen. The Order of St. Michael and St. George is confined to natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands. The Order of the Guelphs, established by George IV. in 1815, has become an exclusively Hanoverian institution since the accession of the late Duke of Cumberland (Queen Victoria's uncle) in 1837.

In 1815, the military Order of the Bath, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., in 1399, was opened to civilians. To this hour, the Military members, as numbered with the Civil, are in the proportion of two to one. But no civilian can be admitted into even the lowest grade, ("Companion of the Bath,") unless he had been "distinguished by personal services to the Crown, or by the performance of public duties, had merited the Royal favor." There was a curious illustration of the working of this exclusiveness, in 1851, after the closing of the Crystal Palace of London. One of the most able, active, useful and influential of the Commissioners under whom "the World's Fair" had been organized, was Mr. C. W. Dilke, of the *Athenæum*, a literary journal published in London, and well known in this country. When the distribution of honors was made, on the winding-up of the Exhibition, the name of Mr. Dilke was handed in, together with that of Dr. Lyon Playfair, a distinguished working chemist, who had also been one of the Commissioners. Playfair, because he also was gentleman-usher to Prince Albert, was made Companion of the Bath, (his being an out-of-livery servant of royalty brought *him* within the rule of "personal services to the Crown,") while Dilke, who was simply a man of letters, was declared ineligible for the "honor" of putting the letters "C. B." after his name, and of wearing a bit of red ribbon in his button-hole. He then was offered knighthood, which he declined.

It was requisite, therefore, (when no military man under the rank of field-officer, no sailor of lower station than commander, could receive the lowest distinction of the Bath,) that some such decoration as the newly-instituted Victoria Cross should be bestowed, for the purpose "of rewarding individual instances of merit and valor." But the question will arise, is bravery all that should be recognized and rewarded? Michael Faraday, the great chemist and electrician, Thomas Spencer, the poor picture-frame maker, who discovered and applied the electrotype, and a great many others whom we could name, stand forth, in England, as "individual instances of merit," wholly unrecognized by the Government. There has long been a prevailing opinion that an Order of Merit, for *all*, should be instituted in England, and it is scarcely likely that an exclusively military decoration should have been introduced without some idea of making a compensating honor, in like fashion, for those not belonging to the army and navy who deserve public distinction. At the same time, it strikes us, that chivalric orders, knighthoods and such relics of the feudal system, when ignorance was predominant, might better be abolished instead of increased.

Within five weeks of Henry Brougham's taking his seat as Lord Chancellor of England, he took measures for obtaining the opinion of eminent persons as to the best mode of giving Government encouragement to literary and scientific pursuits. He doubted whether it would be better to bestow pecuniary aid as the most desirable means of helping genius, or of instituting an Order of Merit to be bestowed on men of letters and science, confined to their own lives. To the latter suggestion Southey and Scott gave negative replies, and the national excitement on the Reform question, which occupied the Government and the people for a long time after, prevented Lord Brougham's bringing his views into any tangible form.

Many circumstances combine to indicate that the British Government are resolved to make some concession to the democratic principles which, steadily and surely, are in course of progress in the realm of Victoria. The recurrence to the long-abandoned practice of life-peerages is one "straw in the wind," and the decided recognition of "individual instances of merit and valor," no matter how low the rank of the person, may be taken as another. It is, in effect, an "Order of Merit" for the humblest persons in the army and navy, and an extension of the principle, as applied to honoring and rewarding civilians, may be looked for, as a matter of course.

Laura Keene's Benefit.

Mr. Tom Taylor's excellent and original drama of "Two Loves and a Life," has been produced here with success. This fortunate result has been achieved entirely by the good acting of the fair management, for although Mr. Taylor's play is good it would have been entirely crushed beneath the heavy load of bad acting and bad scenery, but for the one meritorious *artiste*, Miss Laura Keene. That lady's energetic impersonation of the heroine is sufficient to redeem any amount of stupidity, clumsiness and bad taste. The plot of the play may be briefly summed up as follows:

Two Jacobites, *Sir Gervase Rokewood* (Mr. G. Jordan) and *Father Radcliffe*, (Mr. Hall,) under the assumed name of *William Hyde* and *Reuben Fisher*, are discovered secreted in the pretty little village of Sliverstone, in Cumberland. *William Hyde* has the misfortune to be good-looking, and consequently two young girls, *Ruth Ravenscar*, (Miss Keene,) adopted daughter, and *Anne Musgrave*, (Miss Reignolds,) daughter of *Musgrave*, (Mr. Wemyss,) fall desperately in love with him. On this incident hangs the plot. *Musgrave*, the Postmaster of Ulverstone, whose suspicions are aroused, tampers with the letters directed to *Hyde* or *Fisher*, and makes himself master of the contents; that is, he would do so, but being unable to read, he presses his daughter *Anne* into his unlawful service, and through her means discovers that *William Hyde* is no other than *Sir Gervase Rokewood*, a Jacobite and a traitor. *Ruth*, who had overheard the reading of the letter, reproaches *Anne* for discovering *William Hyde* to her father; however, there is no time for parleying. The only thing left to be done is to try and inform *William* of his danger, but being locked in by *Musgrave*, the only way left to accomplish this is to escape by the window. *Ruth* being a brave girl, succeeds by jumping from the sill to a tree, and thence descending to the ground. *Anne*, being of a gentler mould, escapes by the door, which she is enabled to do by putting her arm through a barred window, and pushing the bolt back with a crook. All the bravery and love is of no avail. *Hyde* is taken and condemned to be executed, but escapes through the assistance of *Anne*, whom he has married in prison. Is recaptured, and about to be decapitated, when *Ruth* arrives with the pardon which she has obtained from the *Duke of Cumberland*, given to her on account of having saved him from perishing while crossing the Seven Sands near Ulverstone. *Ruth*, hearing that *Rokewood* and *Anne* are married, is about tearing the pardon to pieces, but is prevented by *Radcliffe*, whom she discovers to be her father, or rather he discovers that she is his daughter by a small cross she wears about her neck. Mutual embraces take place, and all ends happily.

Mr. Jordan's part is too slight to be greatly expanded. What was necessary to be done, he does well. Mr. Johnston, as a village pedagogue, was remarkably droll, and contributed largely to the toleration of the piece. All the other characters are sustained with great feebleness. A great deal of attention has been paid to the incompleteness of the scenery, and the violation of good taste in every other way. It is not often that we see a good play so badly put on the stage, or so much good acting (in one character) thrown away.

Literary Items.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mr. Samuel Lover.

Messrs. T. Carlyle, Charles Dickens, and John Forster publish the result of their appeal on behalf of Samuel Johnson's god-daughter, the aged Miss Lowe, and her sister. The sum raised is still but a little over £250.

A correspondent writes: "Why should our children be taught geography according to the maps imagined by Russian ambition? I visited a school the other day, and on examining the maps, among the best of those in popular use, I found, as I expected, Varanger Bay and a considerable slice of contiguous territory given to Russia. Of course, all Circassia was so also, and Poland deprived of her last pretences to a separate existence."

A copyright case is up in London. Mr. Cassell, publisher, of Ludgate Hill, brings suit against the London *Journal*, in the Vice Chancellor's Court, to prevent that journal's publication of letter-press and drawings from the French periodical, *L'Illustration*. The suit is brought under the International Copyright Convention between France and England. Cassell was to pay 12,500 francs annually for the English copyright, and defendants transferred the pictures and letter-press. The Vice Chancellor denied the motion to grant an injunction; there is liberty to bring an action.

Hon. Wm. W. Campbell, late Justice of the Superior Court in this City, has retired from public life, to occupy and improve his family homestead at Cherry Valley, Otsego County. It is understood that Judge Campbell intends to devote himself to literary pursuits. He is well known as the author of a *History of Tryon County* and other works.

A manuscript copy of the will of Capt. John Mason, a Pilgrim of 1620, and a copy of the Bible on vellum, have been added to the collections of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society. This Society has lately been presented with two manuscripts in Japanese characters, illustrated by curious drawings.

"Lays of the War" is a small London bundle of martial poems, tending to glorify the Crimean struggles. The dailies quote from "Sebastopol is Won," with applause.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Ebling's Second Trial.

FOURTH DAY.

The second trial of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, when a witness, who did not appear on the former trial, was called by the counsel for defence. That witness was Mr. Abram G. Seeeles, of the late firm of Smith, Seeeles & Co., of Philadelphia, the proprietors of the street-sweeping machines, which have figured so largely in this interesting case. Mr. Seeeles stated that the firm was dissolved in April, 1855, and that he was not at present on amicable terms with Smith, one of his former partners. His testimony was not material, except in as far as it tended to invalidate the previous evidence of Smith. So far, it was favorable for Mr. Ebling. Mr. Seeeles stated that he lost $85,000 by the street-sweeping machines, and at the rate they were going, he said, the firm would have lost over $400,000. Smith put in no capital whatever, but drew out about $4,000. Smith's dealings with Mr. Ebling were somewhat of a private nature. The firm expected that they were to get the contract through Mr. Ebling's influence, but the terms on which the contract was to be obtained were not definitively stated by Mr. Smith. Mr. Seeeles never told any one that Mr. Ebling was to get $80,000 for his official influence.

Mr. James T. Brady addressed the Jury for the defence in a speech of two hours and a half. The District-Attorney then replied, and the Court at 5½ o'clock P. M. adjourned. The Recorder will deliver his charge this morning. The trial will then have occupied five days.

In our report of the proceedings of this trial on Wednesday, we stated that Mr. Busteed in his opening to the Jury, commented on certain articles published in City journals on the disagreement of the Jury on the former trial, and took occasion to abuse the Times. Mr. Busteed disclaims any such intention, and merely takes exception to the particular article referred to, which advocated the majority rule in the verdict of juries.

Anniversary of the Ophthalmic School.

The fourth Anniversary of the New-York Ophthalmic School, was held last evening in the Thirteenth-street Medical College building. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Ferris opened the proceedings with a brief prayer, and then read a sketch of the history of Ophthalmic institutions, from their origin in Austria and other European countries, tracing also their formation in America.

Ophthalmic institutions ought to be viewed in two aspects; first as charitable institutions, but more especially as schools for the study of disease. Affections of the eye are more especially incidental to the laborious poor, to the seamstress toiling unceasingly for a scanty pittance, and to many chiefly in the same pitiable condition.

He addressed the young men of the Graduating Class of the New-York Ophthalmic Institute. The benefits of their study would be carried out into every widely extended section of the country.

Dr. John P. Garrish then read an Address.

Dr. Mark Stephenson addressed Dr. Ferris as the President of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, congratulating him upon his appointment.

About 60 members had attended the lectures and practice, and 42 of them had gained satisfactory testimonials.

The testimonials were then delivered by the President, after which another address was delivered by one of the graduates.

The proceedings terminated with the Benediction.

A Large Meeting of the Democracy

was held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of reorganising for the approaching Presidential campaign. Some two-thirds of the Hunkers assumed to be supporters of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Capt. Rynders was elected President of the Club by acclamation.

A New Broadway Hotel.

A new hotel, called the La Pierre House, on the site of the Lafarge, which was burnt down some time since, has just been completed, and will be thrown open for public inspection to-morrow evening. The La Pierre is designed as a family hotel, and will be conducted on the European plan, with this difference from most others of the kind in the City, that the restaurant will be accessible only to those occupying rooms in the house. All the luxuries and appliances which contribute to the comfort of travellers are of course not omitted. The building will probably be enlarged in the course of the year by an extension to Amity-street. The lessees of the hotel are J. H. Goodwin & Co.

☞ Lard is made a great deal more wholesome and less greasy by the judicious admixture of its own weight of farina and Indian meal. To spare trouble to housewives, this is kindly done by the dealers before it is sold. Both articles have the advantage among others of being cheap. It increases the profit upon lard, and goes to make hogs profitable.

☞ Tea ought to be cheap—sand, brown paper, &c., with which it is said to be largely adulterated, being very abundant. Copperas, which gives the strength to the green tea, is not quite so plenty—still, comparatively, it is so, and none ought to be too poor to revel in this luxury.

☞ At a Nassau-street restaurant they serve up beautiful pea-soup, in cups, for sixpence. The best way to take it is with cream (¼ a milk and water equal parts) and sugar. It really has quite the flavor of coffee, and is not near as likely to make one sleepless.

☞ The City Hospital has issued an eloquent appeal for donations to the amount of $100,000, which are required to pay the debt incurred in adding a new building to the Hospital in Duane street, and in making improvements for the Asylum of the Insane in Bloomingdale.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 8.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER—address of the Republican Convention at Pittsburg, Feb. 22, 1856.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—the news by the Baltic—Progress of the Peace negotiations—The Anglo-American difficulty.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—a chapter from Beauvallet's new book on Racism and the United States.

SPANISH AFFAIRS—special correspondence.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Banishment of Col. Kinney and annexation of the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua—a very interesting letter on Walker and his army.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—San Francisco Correspondence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECENT BATTLE AT SEATTLE, W. T.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

CONGRESSIONAL—Special Washington Correspondence.

STATE AFFAIRS—Special Albany Correspondence.

LECTURE BY HON. ED. EVERETT IN NEW-YORK.

DEATH OF ALVARADO HUNTER—Sketch of his life.

VOYAGE OF THE ARAGO FROM HAVRE TO NEW-YORK—Interesting narrative—Perils among the ice.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

PRESIDENTIAL—Is Mr. Fillmore a Know-Nothing?

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS—Carefully condensed.

EDITORIALS—The news by the Baltic. The Recruiting Question. Mr. Fillmore's Nomination. Increase of our Navy. The Climate of Kansas. Beef and other Meats.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending March 6, prepared expressly for this paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets. Farm Manures. Canker and Measure Worms. Report of Farmers' Club Meeting. Report of meeting about Flour Inspection.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be directed to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN
Fire Insurance Company.
No 186 Broadway,
Corner of Fine-street.
Cash Capital, $200,000.
James Lorimer Graham, Pres
Edward A. Stansbury Secretary.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL RICE-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in fine order, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Peas, (entirely distinct,) $25 per bbl. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full description and picture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity. Also, new annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution Gardeners against imported Dioscorea's so demand an exhibit of the tubers, that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which last has been rejected by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fairs, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853-54, and this is the fact, and the only Safes in America that received a medal at the London World's Fair, as all others were on exhibition and not advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
F. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of some of our wealthy and other gentlemen cured by the Elastic Truss can be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

WINDOW SHADES.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 96 Broadway, invite the attention of Southern and Western merchants to the large stock of painted shades manufactured by them during the Winter. Their assortment consists entirely of choice patterns and new designs, and are offered at such low prices as to warrant immediate purchasers. Also on hand, wholesale and retail, a full assortment of all widths, shade fixtures, cornices and curtain materials and upholstery goods of every description; for sale at the lowest market prices.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, renders their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the inventor, Mr. Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Intallible—the admiration of disappointed, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in Private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their own, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale Machines for binding every kind of hats all other kinds of hats. The Machines do the work far better and faster than any other. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—75 CENTS A PAIR; QUAILS, $1 75 per dozen. Also, Butter from 22 to 30 cents. A. L. & SIMSON'S Farmers and Dairymen's Agency, No. 13 Broadway.

A CASE OF PARIS HATS FOR GENTLEMEN JUST received by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. Most [illegible] during the year the regular meetings of the Board have been devoted for the most part to the filling of petty offices and making appointments. This evening was particularly devoted to business, and a large number of reports from Standing Committees were presented and acted upon.

Improvements Ordered—To open Green-avenue from Fulton to Division avenues; Colyer-street from East River to Stephen-street; Ninth-avenue from Ninth-street to Greenwood Cemetery; Bush wick-avenue from its junction with Beaver-street to its southeast termination at East New-York; Willoughby-avenue from Franklin-avenue to Cumberland-street.

Prospect-square.—The Committee on Opening Streets, &c., reported in favor of erasing Prospect-square in the Ninth Ward from the Commissioners' map, and that Union street be extended through the same. The report was voted down.

Canal in Navy-st. This Square is wanted by the Atlantic Water Works Company to place a Reservoir.

Water Works.—In the discussion of the above it was incidentally stated by Alderman FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, that ward had been sent here this morning by the efficient chief of the Brooklyn Police, the bill now before the Legislature to reorganize the Brooklyn Police Department could be killed, or it could be carried through if the friends of the bill would furnish a like amount.

Brooklyn sends a Lobby Member.—A resolution was adopted authorizing a Committee to employ a messenger to proceed to Albany, whose duty shall be to keep the Aldermen posted upon all matters that have or may come before the Legislature affecting the interests of Brooklyn. His pay to be the same as members of the Legislature—less the perquisites.

Burglary.

Store, No. 142 York-street, Brooklyn, occupied by J. G. Cowles, dealer in dry goods, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and about $500 worth of goods stolen. The thieves effected an entrance through the cellar, and escaped with their booty without causing any alarm.

Child Burnt to Death.

A little child, two years of age, of Dutch parentage, residing at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was so severely burned on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire, that death ensued in about two hours. The child was locked in a room by its mother, and when she returned she found it wrapped in flames.

NEW-JERSEY.

Redemption of Property Sold for Assessments.

To-morrow, March 8, is the last day allowed for the redemption of property in Jersey City sold for assessments in 1854.

Lodgers.

During February, 145 persons were admitted as lodgers into the Jersey City Police Station-house. Of these, 12 reported themselves as natives of this country; 61 of Ireland; 32 of Germany; 11 of England; 8 of Scotland, and 1 of Wales.

☞ Alderman JAMES R. THOMPSON has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, in the Jersey City Common Council, in place of Alderman R. R. RAPPELYEA, who has resigned.

☞ The Jersey City Treasurer reported $150 as the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and of the most modern brands. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 88 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Cassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **For all Diseases of Lungs and Throat**—RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is a remedy of no inconsiderable power, and is the only one, to any extent, that possesses the valuable qualities alone to suit the above diseases. F. V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which none is genuine. Buy at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Who Makes Your Boots?**—A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., where you can get fine French calf boots, with steel shanks, made to order for $3 75; stout boots, $4; double water-proof boots, $4 50; best French patent-leather boots from $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give them a trial.

☞ **Chemical Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Spremus.**

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in Brooklyn are desirous of listening to a course of lectures from you on some branch of your favorite science, in which you have won for yourself a reputation most gratifying to all who have the pleasure of knowing you. The time and the place will be made agreeable to your convenience, but we hope that the course may be at an early date.

With great respect. Your obedient servants,

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D.,	W. K. Brown, M. D.,
Rev. E. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.,	E. N. Chapman, M. D.,
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.,	W. H. Dudley, M. D.,
Rev. Henry C. Van Dyke,	Chas. J. Lowrey, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Hall, Mayor,	Prof. A. Crit enden,
Hon. John Dikeman,	Prof. O. G. Eaton,
Hon. J. Greenwood,	L. B. Bruen, Esq.,
Charles Lowrey, Esq.,	Edward Lambert, Esq.,
C. G. Van Wagenen, Esq.,	J. S. Woodward, Esq.,
Prof. B. W. Dwight,	S. B. Chittenden, Esq.,

Geo. Syme Esq.,

To Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to accept your polite invitation to deliver a course of lectures in your City on a subject allied to the science of Chemistry.

I take the liberty of selecting the "Chemical History of Creation, as illustrated by modern discoveries, associated with the theories of astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account."

The Lectures to be delivered on the evenings of THURSDAY, the 13th, MONDAY, the 17th, THURSDAY, the 20th, and MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the Packer Institute, in Joralemon-st.

With cordial thanks for your flattering request, I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

To Revs. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.; R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.; Francis Vinton, D. D., and others of Brooklyn.

N. B.—Particulars of each lecture will be given as soon as the arrangements can be completed.

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The eminent Preacher, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom. (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome. (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose. (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine. (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo. Pope.)

Tickets, $3 to the Course. Ladies' tickets, $1, to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

☞ **Teachers' Library Lectures.**—Professor E. L. YOUMANS will lecture on *Carbon a Acid in the Laboratory of Nature*, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Ch'n of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The sixth and last lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray*. Tickets, 50 cents, can be had at the library, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lect. Com.

☞ **Rev. T. Ralston Smith**—Will lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Eldridge sts. The same person will preach in the same place next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Lodge Rooms to let for Wednesday and Friday nights of each week, fitted up in good style, and rent moderate. Apply at the Union Buildings, No. 128 Bowery, a few doors above the Bowery Bank.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, No. 1 BOWERY.—The undersigned informs the public that his last course of French Lessons, particularly for the use of business men, commences on FRIDAY, March 7. A few pupils may also join the German Class. The knowledge of these languages can be imparted with great facility in consequence of his method. For particulars, inquire at the reading room of the Institute.

JOSEPH LESWESS, Professor.

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SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

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A RESIDENT GOVERNESS—Is required in a gentleman's family residing on Long Island. She must be an Episcopalian, and thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music and Drawing. Apply at No. 139 Grand-st.

GARDENER—WAITER, GROOM, COACHMAN—are wanted in a private family; all four must be first-class servants: English or Protestants preferred. Can see the advertiser this morning at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRL WANTED—A young Protestant girl, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 56 West 18th-st.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, 15 to 16 years old, in an importing house. Salary, first year, $50. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., to THOMAS N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

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RESPECTABLE WELSH WOMAN WANTED—Who is a good cook, washer and ironer, who can bring good recommendations, at No. 23 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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CLERK WANTED.—A young man as clerk in a Post-Office within 20 miles of New-York. Character must be unblemished. Address, in hand-writing, H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

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A GOOD COOK WANTED—Who will help wash and iron; none need apply without good references. Call in person at No. 178 West 28th-st.

COOK WANTED—A good cook and laundress wanted to go to Staten Island. Apply at No. 31 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

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VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the corps will be held at headquarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of A. W. JONES,
Lieut. Col. Com'g.

TO MILLINERS.—The stock and fixtures of a first-class millinery store for sale, an excellent opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 39 Canal-st.

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Fresh from Franklin's Kitchen Councils;
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REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 58 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor MAY ALEF. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers of this Society, and Delegates to the American Medical Association.

BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 6.

A REPETITION—Of the First Anniversary of the Sunday School, belonging to the South Third-st. Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING. The exercises will be very interesting. They will consist of Addresses, Dialogues, Recitations, Poems, Eulogies, Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartette, &c., &c. The doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock, and the Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Tickets 12½ cents. No half-price.

PROF. EDM. ANSTRADE'S FIRST LECTURE—Introductory to his classes in singing, by the simplified and wonder working French method, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon class will be formed for one hundred subscribers.

BARKER AND THE BIBLE AGAIN.—A CHALLENGE TO THE CLERGY.—JOSEPH BARKER will lecture THIS EVENING, March 7, in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Substitute for the Bible.* Admission 12½ cents. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. W. H. WILBURN will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

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BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board; home, first class and easy of access. Terms moderate. N. B.—Large boarders accommodated. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 219 8th-av., near 21st-st.

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BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, of domestic habits, with one child, want permanent board, with parlor and bedroom, in a location convenient to Fulton-st. Ferry, in Brooklyn. Address, with location, at this office, NEW-ENGLAND.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in some private family down town. Best of reference given and required. Address *Commercial Register*, No. 140 Fulton-st. stating terms, &c.

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BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By a gentlemen and his wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home could be enjoyed; would furnish their own rooms. Address, HOME, Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a genteel house, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant. Location must be between 6th and 9th avs., and in 22d or 23d-sts. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,943 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A private family having a large well furnished room with large closet, would take one or two single gentlemen. The house is supplied with baths, gas, generally located near the City Hall. None need apply but with real name and place of business. Address E. GORDON, Office of *Daily Times*.

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BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman occupying one of the most delightful country residences, within an hour's ride or sail of New-York, having more room than he requires, would be willing to accommodate one family of four or five persons, with splendid rooms and board, for six months from May 1, provided they would pay liberally for the same. This is an opportunity for a gentleman of wealth, looking for comfort and luxury rather than economy, seldom met with. Address, name, &c., H. S. W., Box No. 562 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN—Wishing a quiet home, can find a large, nicely furnished parlor on first floor of a comfortable house, with grate, gas and bath, owned by the occupant, near 8th-av. cars. Stages pass the door below Bleecker-st. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. BREWSTER, *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depôt presents good inducements to those desiring private summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, fronting, on the second floor, to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements, near the 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 148

Shooting Affair in the South Carolina College—Several Lives Lost.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Commercial, March 6.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 18, 1856.—A tremendous excitement now prevails in Columbia. Last night, about 9 o'clock, some of the students of the South Carolina College were walking around the college with murderous object in view, it is supposed. As three of them were strolling down Richardson-street, immediately in front of the market-house, one of them yelled out the name of the Chief of the Police, whom they intended murdering that night. This gentleman, hearing considerable noise in the street, proceeded to the spot to arrest the parties disturbing the peace. One of them pretended to be almost beastly drunk. The officer commanded the peace, and laid his hand in the meantime on the shoulder of the intoxicated person, and as he did this, one of the students punched him in the abdomen with his stick; the policeman, thinking he had been stabbed, immediately struck the student with his bludgeon, splitting his skull dreadfully.

This being done, he commanded his fellow-policemen to assist in conveying him to the guard-house. As soon as he was lodged there the cry of "College" was raised by the students, and in less than two minutes 150 students were present, all armed with pistols, bowie-knives, swords, hatchets, and clubs, and rushed to the guard-house, crying, "out! out!" After cutting all the doors and windows into fragments, they rushed in upon the Chief, each student giving him a wound with knife, bludgeon, or sword, and then threw him out of the second-story window on the brick pavement. The alarm bell was thou rung to call the citizens together, but too late to be of any service to the police. This morning, about 10 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung again. On arriving at the guard-house I found the students and citizens "going in lemons" with pistols, swords and bowie-knives. Several of the students were carried to their various homes, dreadfully cut and bruised.

The students had sworn to kill the policeman, and they broke into the guard-house, where he had been put for safety, and pulled him out in front of it, where they were each giving him a blow with their clubs, and some of them settling him with bowie knives. The few citizens that were present rushed upon them, and they had a dreadful mess. The alarm bell was again rung to summon the military companies, and in a short time five military companies were present, including the artillery, clearing the side walk.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 19.—The military are now stationed around the guard-house and jail, prepared to give the students a warm reception. The students have made several threats to night, and the military will be kept under arms, I think, several days. The Mayor says they shall not disperse till peace is declared. The students say they will not submit to any peace proposals till they have murdered BEDELL, the Chief of the Police.

One of the students died this afternoon, and others are expected to die to-night. BEDELL, I understand, died to-night. Three of the police have been murdered by these ruffians since my arrival here.

It is so late that I cannot give you the full details of this exciting affair.

THURSDAY, 20.—The students have dispatched one of their number to Charleston for the purpose of purchasing ammunition, fluding the citizens of this place will not sell to them. They have also procured rifles from a neighboring town, under false pretences, and were moulding bullets last night and all to-day. The Mayor having secured the key of their armory on Tuesday, they sent a messenger to him this morning, stating that if he did not give up the key they would break open the armory. He refused to do so, and they broke it open and procured the weapons therein.

FRIDAY, 21.—The Governor went to the campus this evening and demanded the arms from the students, telling them if they did not surrender he would fire upon them. This being done, they gave up their arms.

There was a College meeting held to-day, and some of the students were expelled. I do not think the matter will end here. The newspapers have said nothing about this this affair, as they fear the students will he down upon them with "sharp sticks."

Deliberate Murder of an Editor.

Mr. CHARLES S. LOUNSBURY, Editor and Proprietor of the *Chronicle*, published at Kosciusko, Miss., was murdered at that place on the night of the 26th ult., by a young man named RICHARD W. PAYNE, who escaped the officers of justice. He is thus described:

"About five feet five or six inches high, twenty-three years of age, square built, and weighs between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His hair is of a dark yellow color, his eyes of a greyish blue, his front teeth rather wider than common and slightly separated from another, his hands and feet small, his complexion of a sallow white; quick spoken in conversation, but not loud; very genteel in his dress and manners; stands very erect; has a scar just below his left temple, about an inch and a quarter long, ranging from his eyebrow to his ear."

The *Chronicle* gives the particulars of the murder, as follows:

"About 18 months since PAYNE undertook to belittle and run over LOUNSBURY, and for that purpose sought a quarrel with him, in which he nearly lost his life. LOUNSBURY inflicting a severe and dangerous wound with a dirk-knife over his left eye, and for which he was indicted, stood his trial, and came clear, in the Circuit Court of this country. Baffled in this attempt, PAYNE's vicious mind could ill bear the reproof, but seemed to be what with a keener thirst for revenge. On Tuesday last he came to town, gun in hand, and his saddlebags well packed, ready for an emergency. He took a stand in the evening near the Kosciusko Hotel, and law in waiting for LOUNSBURY to go to supper. LOUNSBURY, who has been sick for the last five or six weeks, and confined to his room until a few days past, was just able to crawl about, and started from the office between dusk and dark for the hotel, when, just as he was going up the steps, PAYNE discharged a double-barreled gun at him, loaded with mixed shot, from small squirrel shot to buck and shot, hitting him with 78 on the right side, ranging from the hip up to the shoulder, and then mounted his horse and made off, with all speed to parts unknown. LOUNSBURY lived after being shot about 25 or 30 minutes. He was a peaceable, well-disposed, law-abiding citizen, attending to his own business and never intermeddling with that of others: such a one as would do credit to any community."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

CEREALS—Hudson River is in good demand at $1 20@$1 20 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Pending the public sale of Rio announced for to-morrow, (Friday,) the market is dull of animation, but is very firm. The report of the auction sale of Java is our last should have read, 500 pkgs. only, out of an invoice, at 14¾c. ₱ lb. the bulk of the offering having been withdrawn, the bidding being unsatisfactory to owners. These now claim 15c. ₱ lb. for what prime fava they have to dispose of,—being all that remains in first hands.

COTTON—The demand is more animated, but at reduced prices,—the sales reported since our last comprising nearly 5,000 bales, on a basis of 10¾c. for middling Uplands, and 10¾c. for do. Gulfs ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands continues pretty actively basoant, with sales reported since our last of about 9,200 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed ranges:

Ordinary State	$7 00 @ 7 06
Straight State	7 06¼@ 7 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 18¾@ 7 50
Mixed Western	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 12½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 02½@10 75

Canadian is unaltered, sales having been made of 500 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied much, sales of the week since our last amount to about 2,300 bls. Inferior Mixed at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling in lots at $4@$6 25 for fine and Superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and held very firmly, but is not active. The sales since our last do not exceed 4,700 bushels, chiefly Southern Red at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 12, but is held at $1 15 ₱ bushel. It is not so plenty. Barley is unchanged in rate are dull and obtainable at 43c @44c for Western; 48c.@51c. for State, and 54c @57c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered and with a livelier inquiry! sales higher. The sales since our last amount to about 29,000 bushels, at from 78c.@79c. for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, with mixed Southern, ₱ bushel.

HOPS—About 50 bales have been disposed of since our last at 7@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is unchanged in demand and value.

MOLASSES—We have to report sales of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@46c. ₱ gal.

OILS—Remain about the same as noticed yesterday.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still inactive and tending downward, sales having transpired since our last of only about 400 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$16 for Mess; and $14 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 350 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime at 10¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—being abundant and in slack request. The sales since our last consist of only 200 bbls., at $5 62½@$6 25 for Country Prime, $7 75@$8 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 50 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $13@$13 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@25c. for Common to very good State; and 27c.@30c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Rules dull and nominal at from $3 75@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is gaining vigor. The demand is fair and, with moderate supplies, owners are obtaining full prices.

WHISKY—There have been 370 bbls. Ohio and Prison delivered of, at 28½c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dearer better. For Liverpool the engagements included Cotton, at ½d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 2s 3d @2s. ₱ bbl. added; Grain at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Provisions at 42s @43s. 6d.; and Heavy Goods at 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton. For London and Glasgow the shipments were light, but ships owners were asking full rates. For Havre a moderate business was transacted, at unchanged figures. For other foreign ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—If procured soon, an English basement brick house, No. 59 Scarborough-st., Brooklyn; possession immediately; one year built, for the owner's use; lot 25x100, with hot and cold water baths, range, dumb-waiter, marble chimney-pieces, hot air heater from range, stationary wash-tubs &c. The house is first-class, in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 34 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—A fine house with convenient outbuildings and some ten acres of excellent land therewith, excellent fruit and delightful shades, with all the conveniences of comfortable living, in the pleasant village of Manchester, Vt., on the line of the Western Vermont Railroad; 50 miles north of Troy, N. Y., and 30 miles south of Rutland, Vt. There is no purer air or more glorious mountains than here. It is a cherished Summer resort from the cities; the seat of Burr Seminary, one of the very best schools in New England. Taxes light and living (for the times) cheap. Inquire of the subscriber, at Burlington, Vt., or W. P. BLACK, Cashier, at Manchester.

DANIEL ROBERTS.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Also—The house and lease of lot No. 86 Clinton-place, with stable attached, west of and near 6th-av.

Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with five marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas gas, water, &c.; lot 25x100, house 22x32, situate on the west side of Pedford av., 240 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price, $4,500. Also, two similar houses on the east side of Skillman-st., 100 feet north of Willoughby-av. and near the said Railroad. Price, $3 600 each. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the Skillman-st. premises, name on the door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., (one door from 4th-st.,) has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold or let on moderate terms. Apply on the premises, or to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 4-8 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three-story and basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Hammond-st., or to lease for a term of years, with the furniture. The house is three years old and was thoroughly ornamented last May; has all the modern improvements; the house is 21 by 56 feet deep, lot 21 by 50 feet; the furniture was entirely new last May, and of the very best and latest style. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A new two story dwelling-house, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, sink-room, closets, &c. On the place is a new barn, well, garden, and plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. It is about ten minutes' ride from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt. Rent $200 per year. Possession given 1st of April. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two good dwelling houses and barn, and about six acres of good land, located upon the banks of Coonecticut River, in Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn., within five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; boats pass four times a day. The place has a plenty of fruit and is near church and good schools, &c. Apply to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 10 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER No. 4-8 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 3d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story, high basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. House, 19 feet 4 inches front by 51 feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 98½ feet; also a store lot adjoining the above, and laid out in garden. The whole will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises or to STERLING SMITH, No. 271 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story brick house with modern improvements, on 32d st., good location, price $5,000. Also, one on West 29th-st., $5,500. Also, one on East 26th-st., $6,500. A number at $7,000. Also at $8,000 and $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

8 to 10 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large mansion (furnished) on one of the highest hills on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view; also, a large cottage containing fourteen bedrooms, two parlors, dining and bathing rooms. Good security wanted for the lease. Inquire of Mrs. GRYMES, on the premises, or of Mr. AARON HOFFMANN, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story tenant house, situated No. 213 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., finished in good style, with marble mantels, pump water, &c.; store on first floor; terms easy. Apply to L. FISH, No. 134 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M., or at No. 134 East 41st-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on very easy terms or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or of WM. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and basement houses, Nos. 289 and 291 West 24th-st., between 8th and 7th avs. The houses are 55 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or, No. 164 West 28th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 400 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, sneaking tubes, baths, gas and hot and cold water in lower story. Lot 18x81; house 18x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $800. Apply to JOSEPH LUVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 14th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 3 and 4 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3 story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class English basement three-story house, No. 222 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements and was finished for the owner's use; is now in perfect order; has one of Chilton's furnaces, gas fixtures, &c. All on the premises, or at No. 234 Washington-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good three-story brick house, with nice basement and cellar, and all modern improvements; lot 21 by 92, house 21 by 50, No. 173 East 20th-st.; pleasant neighborhood, &c. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, 56 John-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and full lot, No. 130 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a vacant lot in South 6th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 3-story and basement, with cool under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERCY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 110 and 112 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., north side. Nos. 13 and 17; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, with all the modern improvements; built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William New York. Inquire of J. J. BRAURON & SON, to watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Delancey-st., about 25 by 100 feet. Price $3,750. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GLENN PARK—Township of Yonkers, a small country seat of one acre of ground, cottage, barn, fences, wells and out-houses and trees and shrubbery complete. Location healthy, elevated and picturesque, 17 miles from the City Hall, New-York, Harlem or New-Haven Rail roads; 10 minutes' walk from the depôt. Furniture if required. Terms easy. J. COLEMAN HART, No. 167 Broadway. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT LOW PRICES.—Two three-story and basement first-class brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; one four-story English basement, first-class house, No. 229 West 35th-st; one four-story store and dwelling, No. 449 3d-av.; eight tenement houses on 36th st., near 7th-av. Apply to

JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 25x100 each; also 3 lots on Adelphi-st. between Lafayette and Greene avs., 22x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a responsible party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCE.—A good three-story brick house and lot, with store, on the west side of 9th-av.—in good order, well located and improving property. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, 23 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¾ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very allsible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c., easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a 2-story dwelling, modern style, 14 rooms, 1 acre of land, with good well, 150 feet deep, 2 acres of ground, well fenced and improved with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber removing to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two genteel houses at Roseville, N. J., (one with commodious stable,) and good gardens adjoining, will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. Distant about 15 minutes' walk from the Newark Railroad Station. The location is pleasant and healthy. For particulars, address J. M. L., Box No. 927 New-York Post-Office, or inquire of JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 143 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE FOR SALE—Near the south Orange Depôt.—A handsome property on the ridge fronting the Orange Mountains; fourteen acres, all pure and healthy, and one of the most desirable locations to be found. Everything in good order and will be sold a bargain. Terms easy. Address Box No. 233 Jersey City, or call at No. 48 Montgomery-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New-Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st. Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A two-story dwelling and store attached, together with a good barn, a good well of water and cistern. One acre of good garden soil with a variety of choice fruit. This is a very desirable place for business of any kind, being on a corner with five roads leading to it in West Haverstraw. It is three miles from the village of Nyack, and three hours' call to New-York by steamboats that ply daily to and from the City. Apply on the premises to J. CARSON, or to C. H. BAKER, No. 22 South-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co. N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the depôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and tool house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A good three-story brick house, with nice basement and cellar, and all modern improvements; lot 21 by 92, house 21 by 50, No. 173 East 20th-st.; pleasant neighborhood, &c. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, 56 John-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and full lot, No. 130 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a vacant lot in South 6th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 3-story and basement, with cool under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERCY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 110 and 112 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No 166 East 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., north side. Nos. 13 and 17; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, with all the modern improvements; built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William New York. Inquire of J. J. BRAURON & SON, to watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Delancey-st., about 25 by 100 feet. Price $3,750. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GLENN PARK—Township of Yonkers, a small country seat of one acre of ground, cottage, barn, fences, wells and out-houses and trees and shrubbery complete. Location healthy, elevated and picturesque, 17 miles from the City Hall, New-York, Harlem or New-Haven Rail roads; 10 minutes' walk from the depôt. Furniture if required. Terms easy. J. COLEMAN HART, No. 167 Broadway. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT LOW PRICES.—Two three-story and basement first-class brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; one four-story English basement, first-class house, No. 229 West 35th-st; one four-story store and dwelling, No. 449 3d-av.; eight tenement houses on 36th st., near 7th-av. Apply to

JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 25x100 each; also 3 lots on Adelphi-st. between Lafayette and Greene avs., 22x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a responsible party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCE.—A good three-story brick house and lot, with store, on the west side of 9th-av.—in good order, well located and improving property. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, 23 Spruce-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Stores Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., also a fine basement corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., also the store No. 82 Broadway, also the houses and stores Nos. 141, 143 and 159 8th-av., also the house No. 13 Cornelia-st., the houses in Broadway near the corner of 28th st. For sale, the brown-stone front house in 9th-st., the first one from the East River, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH No. 26 Chambers-st., front basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 51 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.

Also, the three-story and attic house No. 45 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the ferry; have subcellars and front court yards; are modern-built, well-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, hot baths, &c. They front on a park, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office south-east corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $250.—A good house and eleven acres of land, only three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt in Rahway, N. J. The house has a large parlor and kitchen, large open corner cupboards, &c., and a good cellar. The garden has an abundance of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c. &c. The land is under a good state of cultivation. Apply to J. K. HORA, No. 80 Nassau-st., or to W. MANN, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story house, No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Is supplied with gas throughout, range, hot and cold water bath, &c.; has a high basement and under cellar, and is well suited for the residence of a small genteel family. May be seen after 1 o'clock P. M. Apply to

J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—THE CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY.—Four comfortable three-story brick houses, containing 12 rooms each, situated at the junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Persons desirous of escaping the large rents of down town, more savy, will do well to apply soon to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 197 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four story house and store, No. 83 8th-av. This property is situated on the best of the up-town avenues for business; it is in the most desirable part of the street, immediately adjoining the New-York Cornet Band, and therefore offers unrivalled facilities for a retail business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 197 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two first-class four story high basement brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway, with gas, water, &c., and commanding beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. R. H., Box No. 282 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 3½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance wood and. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE —By S. COCKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 52 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,850 and $2,100; one with stable, $3,600; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000. No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—At Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from the depôt, containing 13 rooms, with gas, bath-room, &c.; half an acre of garden with choice fruit in great variety. A delightful suburban residence. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Building, 15 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Favorites, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease as a manager or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Situated on Patchen-av. and Jamaica plank road, between Fulton and Division avs. in the IXth Ward, City of Brooklyn. On the premises there is a cottage house, a well of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value.

New-York Daily [illegible] March 7, 1856.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. GILLET, Auctioneer.

PERREMPTORY SALE—(To close the concern) of the LARGE FIXTURES AND STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, contained in the store No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, HAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the lease (5 years from March 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the lease (5 years from March 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the lease (5 years from

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

THEODORE PARKER.

The Relics of the North Towards Slavery.

A Lecture at the Tabernacle.

We do not wonder that everybody wishes to hear THEODORE PARKER once, nor that having heard him once, every body aches to hear him again, for he is one of the most remarkable men of the age. The pastor of a Congregational Church, he preaches a doctrine at which almost every other church in the land shudders—an infidel as he does not resent it to be called. Henry WARD BEECHER said of him, not in words, but substantially, a month or two since, in the Plymouth Church pulpit—"In his gropings through history for the right, and unillumined by a Bible, he has found more truth, and felt closer to the hand of God than many clerically orthodox fogies, fumbling and stumbling over their Bibles, have ever dreamed of doing."

Personally, Mr. PARKER is of middling size. With his shining bald crown, a white beard worn quite long under his chin, and a cincture of short iron gray hair, he would look easily like a monk, if this were the Ninth instead of the Nineteenth Century; and instead of being out on the field tearing up the roots of great sins, he were in his library studying the Scholastics, and sowing the seeds of the great thoughts and strange principles which were to spring up and bear fruit a thousand years afterward. He dresses in the plainest black as a clergyman should, but wears a black cravat instead of white, as should a sensible man. Light spectacle boughs hug his temples firmly, and perhaps it is they, perhaps the murky twilight which the Tabernacle affords, when its darkness is illuminated and made plain by the few feeble gas burners, that make you wonder perpetually whether you see all his face, or whether he is masked. When he rises to acknowledge the applause—for your extreme radis, whom nine-tenths of the world think all are erring, are always applauded when they come personally before the people—with semi-graceful bows. He lays his crushed and creased MSS. before him on the desk, and reads, or recites, or extemporises, in about the same tone throughout, and you are not sure whether he reads or whether it is written at all, except as occasionally the leaves are turned. His gestures are abundant and rather forcible. His method is entirely unpretending, a very poor preacher with a very poor sermon, might read it in the same way and you would call it stupid. He speeks very slowly, very distinctly, very easily, and uses such plain terms that you marvel how such a common dress of wording can wrap and keep clothed so much stirring thought. His speech is full of illustrations, but they are rather etchings than pictures. One sentence, two, or three, at most, finish his most elaborate illustrations. Sometimes a word, or the mere snapper of a sentence does it all. His brief sentences seem as tough as oaks and as sapless as oak-planks; but the next minute he has unbent one of them and shown a rich, fat, nutty sentiment in it. He has a great advantage over every other man except GARRISON or WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his perfect unbleachness. He says things and is applauded for them which would doom a less gifted man to popular contempt and perpetual hissing. He cannot his reckless to his own character and consistency of course, but of that there is no danger, he being a thorough master of his grand "one idea." He treads boldly where all others go unsingly and with breath held in.

The audience last night was hushed when he spoke of WASHINGTON, and breathed freer when that passage was over, after, thankful that he had uttered a eulogy and not seen fit to malign the Father of His Country. He has no sympathy with those weak souls of Israel who went backward to their drunken father and covered his nakedness. Catching the old man thrust by Japhet steadfastly, and then pointing out his disgrace here all the world to curse him. In this way it was he uncovered the dead body of Washington, made a mock of the feelings that grateful countrymen felt it a duty to ignore. If he had lived in Rome, he would have delighted to bray each of the gods as were done in marble to powder, and if he found one in which there was breath, he would have dissected him alive, and proved that the gods had bowels, even as weak men. Yet, THEODORE PARKER is human—he smiles when he says a very good thing, at which all laugh, and he is sensitive, evidently, to cheers or hisses. His characteristics as a lecturer were never more plainly put on exhibition than last night. He spoke two hours to a breathless audience, and for one we would have sat out another hour without one feeling of weariness, or even of willingness to have him close.

The lecture was the one which he arranged with the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, to deliver just after the great snow-storm. The house was well filled.

He was introduced by Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, who instituted a comparison between the clergyman at Boston, who advocates Slavery from motives of Christianity and philanthropy, and that other clergyman, who opposes it on the same grounds, though he has the reputation among certain classes of being an infidel.

Mr. PARKER rose and advanced to the desk amid vehement and prolonged applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your friend, Mr. JOHNSON, has introduced me to you as one who labors under the name of Infidel, while others get the praise of orthodoxy by taking a South side view of all iniquity. If I, through taking a Northern view of wickedness, rebuking the wrongs of the oppressed, get a different name, I shall bear it with becoming meekness. (Laughter.) Sufficient is it for me if the blessing of those who are ready to perish rests on my head.

"The battle between Slavery and Freedom—What shall the North do?" This is the theme, ladies and gentlemen, to which I ask your attention to-night. A few weeks ago we were startled by a strange tale—but not a strange one—which came to us from Cincinnati. We were told that a mother, rather than suffer her children to go into bondage, overcame in a moment what is supposed to be the strongest instinct in a woman's heart, love of her children, and slew with her own hand her first-born son. When asked, whether she would prefer to go back to Slavery, or stand her trial for the murder and incur the risk of being hung, she replied, "I would go dancing to the gallows first." Judge LEAVITT, however, decided that she should be returned to Slavery, and thus the laws of Ohio were trod under the hoof of the slave power. It was very plain, the speaker said, that either Freedom must go down, or bondage perish; and this generation had to decide which of the two must prosper. The fourth clause of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides that the United States shall secure a Republican Government to each of the States, put Slavery as completely in the hands of Congress as it put Slavery on the high seas into the hands of the Federal Government. South, by its pecuniary power, easily controlled wealthy population of all denominations. Antiantism in this country might be divided into great classes: that of Trinitarians, who worship God as three; that of Unitarians, who worship God as one; and that of Nothingarians, who worship God as nothing or nobody. It was a very large sect, and popular, and wealthy, and rich, this sect which worships the divine nullity, accounting God as nobody, nothing, and nowhere. In the pulpits which are high-bottomed on the dollar, the Pope of all these denominations was Slavery. The same power which was lord of the pavement was lord of the pulpit—lord also of the forum. The old political parties were Pro-Slavery. Even the Know-Nothing Party, which we did not understand at first, as soon as it got fairly on its legs, was found to have the same spirit in it, and joined with Whigs and Democrats for the sake of putting Freedom down and making Slavery national, spreading it everywhere. [Applause.] The greatest triumph Freedom has had in late days was the election of Mr. BANKS. [Renewed applause.] But the Slave power controlled and filled the public offices of the General Government. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, the nearest to the polestar of Freedom of any President ever elected, had gone down crawling on his belly like the serpent in Genesis, crawling below the equator of Slavery that he might do his master's will and eat the devil's dust. [Tremendous applause and laughter.] So Slavery controlled the House of Representatives, and the Senate, and the Committees of the Senate. Look at the position of WILLIAM SEWARD in these Committees. [Loud applause.] WILLIAM SEWARD was the profoundest and ablest statesman in all the United States. [Renewed and prolonged applause.] He had a place on the Committee of Commerce, which was not a political Committee. He had no place on the Committees which were political. But he was put at the tail of the Committee on Pensions. That was about as important an office as if the City Government had appointed him to fill the tumblers with water on the desk in the tabernacle. [Loud laughter and applause.] Once only in the speaker's life he saw the United States Army do service in Boston. And what was the service? It was to make ANTHONY BURNS a slave. The Pope would have been ashamed of it; the Czar of Muscovy would have coughed at it. Slavery first came before us as a suppliant worm, and when Mr. JOHNSON was going to put the foot of the United States on this worm, it turned, and in human words, cried out, "Don't kill me now," and the nation, shame on it, spared it. That worm had rebelled, and magnified itself into a ghastly dragon, and now spreads its wings over the whole land, and opens its mouth looking to swallow up all the liberties of the people.

In Massachusetts, even, so universal was the spirit of Slavery now, that there were found not only Doctors of Divinity who defended the iniquity, but also Doctors of Medicine. But the Doctors of Medicine might have been satisfied with killing the body, and let the soul alone. [Great laughter.] The American press fostered the slave system, for the American press was the most servile in the world; its cry was, "Let bondage prevail." And with the pulpit it joined in rendering the command of the Saviour: "Suffer great kidnappers to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." [Loud laughter and applause.] The rawest Irishman was always the friend of Slavery. His loved to tyrannise over somebody; and weary with kicking his wife and beating her, he sought an opportunity to beat a black man. [Applause.] But he did not blame the poor Irishman so much. He had been trodden down so many years that it would take a generation or two before he could respect the noble Democratic institutions which our forefathers established here, while persons with the more generous Germanic blood in their veins, which always throbbed with a love of freedom, could sooner come to feel reverence for justice or Democracy. The American snob was just of the same opinion as the rawest Irishmen. [Laughter.] The snob was the man who starts poor and gets rich without becoming also manly and humane. He has him in the gutter once, he has got our of it now, but he has not got washed. [Laughter and applause.]

The Satanic Democracy was made up out of these two elements—the raw Irishman and the vulgar snob. The slave-hunter's dog lived always at the North. The Fugitive Slave bill was the slave-hunter's dog-call, and whenever it blew in it out came the slave-hunter's dog and seized its prey. They had a whole family of them in Boston. [Loud laughter.] Some short time ago he (the lecturer) had received in an envelope the following notice:

LOOK OUT!

[Here there is a great hand pointing to four black men running away.]

"The undersigned would announce to the public generally that he has a splendid lot of well-broke negro dogs in couples, and will attend at any reasonable distance to the catching of runaways at the lowest possible rates. All those who have slaves in the woods will do well to address WM. D. GILBERT. FRANKLIN, Simpson Co., Ky., Jan. 29, 1856.

Take particular notice—Please post this up in a conspicuous place."

(The reading of this advertisement, which the lecturer pinned in front of the desk, was received with great laughter.)

It seemed, the lecturer continued, that some of the slave-hunter's dogs had gone South, and when he went back to Boston he should miss them from the streets.

He then entered into a long and highly interesting disquisition on the abstract merits of Sharpe's rifles, and the uses to which they might be applied in Kansas. The Federal Government, he said, could hardly hinder volunteers from arming themselves to go there and protect the rights of the people, when it no longer hindered filibusterism, although at first it had reached its staying hand down even to the New-York Harbor, but took care to hold its fingers wide enough to let the filibusters pass through. [Laughter.] He next took up the arguments advanced in favor of Slavery on political, commercial, and theological grounds respectively, and after disposing of them *seriatim* in his customary manner, stated that the conclusion of all this was that as Slavery was perpetuated it became more and more a Slavery of white men, and that it was the duty of the North to put Slavery down—peaceably if it could, forcibly as it must. [Immense applause.] The Anglo-Saxon race had already been engaged in three great struggles, in each of which it came off the victor. The first was the war between intellectual freedom and papal pretension, in which the English Church asserted its independence of Rome. The second was the uprising of the people against regal despotism, striking off the head of CHARLES STUART. The third was the assertion in the New World of the independence of thirteen States against foreign power and misrule, and the establishment of a Republic. Now, this same Anglo-Saxon race had to engage in another great struggle—the struggle for Freedom; and should it at last be said that it caved in, and caved in to Slavery? [Applause.] To prevent this event, there were two ways of going to work. One was to dissolve the Union. Some advocated this measure; some did not. Among the former was WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—[Loud applause mingled with hisses.]—but he was a man whom the country did not yet appreciate, although as to the advisability of a dissolution of the Union, he (the lecturer) differed from him. The Union would not be dissolved without bloodshed; but he did not think it would last long. It was contrary to the instincts of the Anglo Saxon race to keep together in large masses for a great length of time. But he would "let the Union slide," rather than prevent its sliding by sacrificing four millions of men, or one million men, or one single man. [Enthusiastic applause.] The plan which might now be adopted would be the choosing by the Free States for their own officers men that were men, and not the mere parodies of men, whom we might suppose Nature's journeyman had made, to imitate human natures as adulterously.

Mr. PARKER then stated the means which he proposed the State and Federal Governments should adopt, in the way of legislation, to secure the entire abolition of Slavery. The State government, he said, should enact a law by which every man who attempted to hunt and seize a slave in a free State, should be punished with not less than five years imprisonment in the State Prison; then punish them proportionately for dealing in men on New-York soil—(which he had no doubt was done in Wall-street every week-day)—then punish every man in New-York who should engage in the American slave-trade. The National Government should then repeal the fugitive slave laws, enact laws making human service illegal, unless for good consideration, (which Slavery was not,) abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories. [Applause.] These things, to be sure, could not all be done at once, but a beginning might be made within the next six months, by choosing an Anti-Slavery Administration. [Renewed applause.] And thus beginning, and thus continuing, the desired consummation might at length be attained. And then, said the eloquent lecturer, America, the youngest of the nations, sitting on the summit of the Cordilleras, as the faithful mother of the Continent; behind her the Northern lakes and the Northern forests, hoary with snow; on her left hand spreads the Atlantic, on her right the Pacific, both beautiful with the white lilies of commerce, spreading fragrance all around the seas; while before her stretches out the Southern Continent, from the *terra firma* on the North to the Isles of Fire on the South, blessed with the Saxon mind, and conscience, and heart, and soul; underneath her eye into the lap of the hemisphere, the Amazon and the Missouri will pour the riches of either continent; and behind her, before her, on either hand, underneath her eye, will spread out the New World of Humanity, the commonwealth of the people, justice the law thereof, and the Infinite Father, the God; a Church without a Bishop, a State without a King, a Community without a Lord, and a family with no holder of slaves; and we shall show the nations how divine a thing a people can be made. [Vehement and protracted cheering, amid which the lecturer retired.]

M. Charlier's Lectures—Mme. Roland.

M. CHARLIER delivered last night, at Clinton Hall, his fourth lecture, the subject being Madame ROLAND. There was a fair audience, mostly of French people, but many present we recognized as Yankees, who have a fancy for the language of the *parlez-vous*, and like to hear it rolled off from thoroughly French tongues. M. CHARLIER's drift may be guessed from the following translated and abstracted notes.

In no country, said he, have women acted a more important part than in France. We see them, meet with them, everywhere. That epoch so full of the revolution, seemed, even more than any other, to have abounded in them. It might, indeed, be almost said that it was the *women* of France who caused the revolution. Active and earnest, considering in a serious light the opinions of the day, they wished to see words become acts.

The society of 1791 was ardent. It seemed to feel a burning breath as it entered upon it. Love ruled this period; love of opinion, love of women, love of country and of the human race. Woman reigned in '91 by sentiment, by passion, and by the superiority of her initiative. The heart of France beat vigorously at this epoch. In '89 every heart throbs. In '90 federation, fraternity, tears. In '91 the crisis, discussion and the impassioned struggle. Yet everywhere might women be found, dictating, correcting, and preparing the harangues to be pronounced before the clubs—before the National Assembly. Following them, she went to hear them delivered at the tribunes, and seated, an impassioned judge, sustained by her presence the weak or timid orator. Does he raise his eye, he beholds the delicate smile of Madame DE GENLIS,—and is not that dark eye glowing with animation that of Madame DE STAEL? How could eloquence lack strength, sustained by such looks, or how could courage fail before Madame ROLAND? The latter was not, like the other two, of noble birth. A certain brightness and carnation hue proclaimed this; her hand, though well shaped, was not small; her mouth was rather large, her chin somewhat *retroussé*, her waist elegantly formed and of a graceful sweep, while there was a fullness in her hips and bosom rarely possessed by ladies of high rank. The daughter of an engravor, educated in a convent, her mind nourished by the courses of *Plutarch*, she had espoused with zeal the doctrines of JOCKSEAU. Virtuous, pure and industrious, France was her idol. A sacred idea, the idea of duty, mingled itself with her whole life. She assists her husband, twenty-four years older than herself, and loves him with an affection almost filial. ROLAND was a zealous citizen, who had at heart the welfare of France, and both together had occupied themselves during long years in ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes. The beautiful and courageous wife, in her little room in an obscure street, translates and compiles for her husband. And when, in later years, ROLAND occupied the spacious halls of the Minister, his wife is as much at ease in her position as if she had been born to it. Attached to the party of the Girondists, the Queen was odious to her, she wrote the famous letter to the King which caused the dismissal of her husband. Not could hardly, however, have expected any other result. Madame ROLAND conversed well—too well; wit, good sense, propriety, expression, keen reasoning, flowed without effort through ivory teeth and rosy lips. With her venerable, Quaker-looking husband, and her child, with tresses drooping to her waist, the group seemed a sober family from Pennsylvania. Hated by ROBESPIERRE, detested by MURAT, she was prepared at any moment to lay her head upon the scaffold. Her soul was exalted, and terror found in her a foe he could not vanquish. Indefatigable and continually at work with her pen, she was an object of fear to her enemies. Arrested at length, she still finds courage to write from behind her prison walls the memoirs of her youthful days, and while under her very window she heard the cries proclaiming the condemnation of "*la femme* ROLAND," to call to memory the most artless and interesting scenes of her life. These memoirs seem written rather by the pokmard of CATO than by the pen of a woman; but here and there a word wrenched from the maternal bosom, an affecting allusion to irreproachable friendship, renders it at times painfully evident that this great men is a woman,—that this soul, strong as it is, is not the less sensitive.

We are all familiar with the last sublime night and the last repast of the Girondists. Those who had poison, and cast it away to die with their friends; they walk to the scaffold chanting hymns to the glory of France—the *Marseillaise*, which the French soldier still sings as he advances to meet his enemy. Mme. ROLAND follows them to the same scaffold which had witnessed the execution of the beautiful CHARLOTTE CORDAY. She concealed all her anguish in her own heart, leaving behind her her infant daughter and her husband. She listened almost with enthusiasm to the order for her execution, and aroused in the hearts of all who gazed upon her an admiration which rose almost to worship. She was clothed in white, and as she walked to the scaffold, terminated the sinking heart of a companion in misfortune, who was to suffer with her, and, it is said, twice even made him smile. Arrived at the place of punishment, she bowed herself before the statue of Liberty, crying, "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" She suffered death with unfaltering courage.

Brave and lovely woman—she had crowned by a martyr's death her beautiful life.

The Indicted Filibusters.

On Wednesday, FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, one of indicted filibusters, was discharged from his bail on his own recognizance to appear for trial at the next April term of the United States Circuit Court. His bail was recently reduced from $5,000 to $1,500. Of the original indicted parties but three now remain in the City, Major HALL, Captain FARNSWORTH, and WM. WALTERS. CREIGHTON, MORRISEY and LYSTER are in Nicaragua, where they will doubtless remain, oblivious of the bail bonds they have left behind them. As two more steamers are to sail for Nicaragua before the opening of the April term, it would not be surprising that when the filibuster cases were called on, the United States District-Attorney and his worthy assistant were the only parties appearing.

The Geographical Society.

The regular weekly meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held last night at the University. An interesting paper "On Geographical Science, consequent on commercial exteosion," written by Commodore PERRY, was read by Rev. Dr. HAWKS. The Commodore thought that the colonization of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, would result to great advantages to the commercial interests of all nations, and especially to America, offering as they would a port of safety, refreshment and rest, for the weary crews of ships which had been long traversing the Pacific. America could receive news from Canton and Shanghae very many days sooner by a direct mail communication via San Francisco, with those places, and even England would get her news several days in advance by adopting the same route. The Bonin Islands were wonderfully fertile, and enjoyed a climate equal to that of the Canaries.

President KING, of Columbia, offered the usual testimonial of thanks for the paper, and Dr. HAWKS announced that Rev. Mr. JONES, Chaplain of the Japan expedition, would read the next week's paper, which would contain some valuable remarks on the Zodiacal Light.

Phrenocosmian Society Anniversary.

The Phrenocosmian Society, composed of students and graduates of the Free Academy, celebrated their Anniversary, last evening, in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. The audience was very large and highly respectable. The exercises, which consisted of music, a poem, orations and addresses, were, speaking generally, of more than ordinary excellence. The closing address, by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, on "Young Men's Purposes," evinced much knowledge of the thoughts and inclinations of young men, and a due appreciation of the benefits to be derived from good example and Christian care. It was well delivered and well received.

Paul Julian and August Gockel.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: Your genial note, published in the journals, proffering your valuable services at the Tabernacle, on this (Friday) evening, is truly grateful to my heart. You allude to the chaste and beautiful SONTAG, as speaking in encomiastic terms of me, which is also grateful to my feelings. And this reminds me of my admonitions to her, (in presence of yourselves and Count ROSSI,) not to visit Mexico, which she assured me she would not do. But adverse counsels prevailed in Cincinnati, and she crossed the boundaries of our Southern frontier, and soon passed to her silent and eternal repose. But I fervently hope that her happiness was increased with her exchange of worlds.

I accept your musical services with gratitude, and trust that I can reciprocate your kindness ere your final return to your native land.

Sincerely, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

☞ Our reporter who wears specs—the sharpest sighted of our corps, could not find a light at the corner of Mercer-street, where "Live Oak No. 1" whilom met on Thursday night. Has the Club, as one of their most brilliant orators said, at its last meeting, of the American Party, "split on a rock and foundered in said ocean?"

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL, BRILLIANT, ORIGINAL, STRIKINGLY ELEGANT, AND REMARKABLY CHEAP.—KNOX'S Spring style of hat is now ready.

KNOX'S Spring style of hat is a novelty that must command attention.

KNOX'S Spring style of hat is as "brilliant" in manufacture as it is "unique" in conception.

KNOX'S Spring style of hat, "strikingly elegant," is sold at the economical price of $3.

KNOX'S Spring style of hat can be had at KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and all will acknowledge it worthy of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This rare collection of paintings and statuary, located at No. 497 Broadway, is now daily visited by admiring crowds. In truth, there is not a more delightful place wherein to while away an hour, in this City. It is open day and evening, and should be visited by all.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialistis* devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LOWNDS' Patent Pen and Pencil, together with an infinite variety of Gold and Silver Pen Cases, of every style, are being continually manufactured by WILMARTH, CUTTSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, and are offered to the trade and public at extreme low rates.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The dry eruptions so annoying to many aged persons, as well as boils, ringworm, scald head, fever sores, bruises, and all external inflammation, whether the result of accident or of disease, heal rapidly under the application of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand Indian Drama of "The Silver Knife," and the beautiful Pantomime of "Asphodel," together with a laughable Farce, will be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Tic Doulourcux and Neuralgia, a cure is warranted by using DE GRAFF'S NERVINE. The effect is magical, and cures when all other remedies fail. Buy it and become convinced. Price $1; principal depôt No. 306 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

Emancipation, by Will, of Slaves in Virginia—Debate in the Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 3.

The House entered upon the consideration of the bills to amend and reenact the 26th and 38th sections of chapter 196 of the Code.

Mr. CLAIBORNE moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "all emancipations of slaves, made or directed to be made, by last will and testament, shall be null and void."

He objected to this clause because of its interference with the personal right of a citizen to dispose of his slave property, at his demise, as he thought proper.

Mr. GARNETT was in favor of retaining the clause. He maintained that public sentiment in the Commonwealth held the condition of the slave to be superior to that of the free negro, and the object of this clause was to prevent, as far as possible, the further increase of the free-negro population of the Commonwealth, and the consequent perpetuation of the institution of Slavery.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Giles, was in favor of the motion to strike out the clause, holding it to be in conflict with the purposes of the Convention. He did not think the Constitution intended that the General Assembly should exercise any such power as that contemplated by the clause in question. The Constitution provides that "slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth."

Mr. MALLORY believed that any doubt, regarding the constitutionality of the provision, would be cleared up by reading the following clause of the Constitution: "The General Assembly may impose such restrictions and conditions as they shall deem proper, on the power of slave-owners to emancipate their slaves; and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth from the free negro population, by removal or otherwise." With reference to the policy of the measure, the remarks made by Mr. CLAIBORNE, that there were three or four thousand free negroes in the city of Petersburg, was sufficiently conclusive of the necessity of imposing some restrictions upon the emancipating power. He maintained that the clause ought to be retained, for the reason that it would tend to check this growing evil of free negrodom in the Commonwealth.

The question on the motion to strike out was then put and decided in the negative, as follows: Ayes 54, Noes 52.

Mr. CLAIBORNE asserted the right of any man to dispose of his slave property in any way that he might think proper—by emancipation or otherwise. He also contended that any citizen had the right to annihilate his property in the manner indicated by Mr. J., and to illustrate his position, he inquired if it was competent for the law to compel an individual who had no relations, to bequeath his slaves or other property to some indifferent person. Mr. C. took occasion to remark that he did not recognize any equality between the white and the black races. Their respective anatomical configurations forbid the idea. The knee joint of the negro is not like the knee joint of the white men. It was made for supplancy, and illustrated his inferiority.

Mr. HOGE also replied to the arguments of Mr. JOHNSON in regard to the "right of annihilation." No one, in his opinion, could deny the right of a man to convert his property into gold, by the sale thereof, and, if he then thought proper, to cast the proceeds of that sale into the ocean, no law could prevent him; and this was "annihilation."

Mr. LANGFITT contended that a man had the same right to dispose of his property by will, that he could exercise by deed during his lifetime. If one right was controverted, the other would also be necessarily controverted.

Mr. CLAYBROOK advocated the pending amendment. He did not concur with Mr. GARNETT in the opinion that the action of the House, yesterday, in adopting that amendment, after declaring further emancipations void, involved an inconsistency. It was a qualification of that declaration, in which a majority of the House concurred.

Mr. BURWELL, of Bedford, also supported the amendment proposed to be inserted, because, if emancipation was prohibited unconditionally, the sacred right to dispose of property would be trenched upon. He expatiated at some length on the inequality of the negro race, and favored the exportation of free negroes to the Northern States.

Mr. GARNETT replied to the various arguments adduced in support of the proposed amendment. A law absolutely prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will had passed the Legislature of Georgia during the past Winter, and in some of the Southern States emancipation was forbidden altogether. Mr. G. was opposed to the further emancipation of slaves in this commonwealth, by will, at least. The privilege of emancipation had filled the State with a class of population which was generally regarded as a nuisance, and had planted a handful of negro colonists on the coast of Africa, who would lapse into barbarism but for the sustaining hand of the white man. He appealed to those who desired the consolidation of the institution of Slavery—those who believed the condition of a slave to be more conducive to the welfare of a negro than the condition of a freeman, to vote, from motives of humanity to the slave population, against the amendment which had been proposed.

Mr. STANARD next obtained the floor, and addressed the House at some length in a discussion of the subjects involved in the question at issue. He advocated the limitation clause, which had originated with himself, and was proposed yesterday, but had been withdrawn temporarily to facilitate the vote on the motion to strike out the prohibitory feature of the bill.

The question was then put on adhering to the clause as above, submitted yesterday by Mr. MUSGRAVE, and was determined in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas, 60; Nays, 36.

Mr. GARNETT then proposed to fill the blank in the bill with "200."

Mr. NEWTON moved to insert the sum of "100."

After some discussion, the vote was taken on the motion to fill with "200" and resulted—ayes 33, nays 61. The motion to fill the blank with "100" was then agreed to.

Mr. FLOYD then proposed to strike out the following clause of the bill: "The 17th section of the 107th chapter of the Code is hereby repealed." The section of the Code referred to is as follows:

"The Court of any County or Corporation, upon satisfactory proof, by a white person, of the fact, may grant to any free person of mixed blood, resident therein, a certificate that he is not a negro; which certificate shall protect such person against the penalties and disabilities to which free negroes are subject as such."

Before taking a vote upon the proposition, the Speaker, on motion, vacated the chair until 7 o'clock P. M.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. T. A. Farley, Mr. FRANCIS ENNICOTT to Miss CAROLINE E. POLLARD, both of New-York.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

In the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. J. F. Berg, D.D., Hon. JACOB S. MILLER, M. D., of the City of New-York, to Miss CHARLOTTE GODDART, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 6, HENRY, infant son of Henry and Sarah E. Moore, aged 11 months and 8 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 329 Broome-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 6, SARAH, widow of the late Ezekiel Porter, in the 83th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her son-in-law's, M. C. St. John, No. 170 West 13th-st., this (Friday) evening, at 6½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Clarkstown for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday, March 2, Mrs. MARGARET E. MORRIS, relict of the late Wm. F. Morris, of this City, in the 61st year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 5, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. MARY A. ANDREWS, wife of Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Her friends are invited to be present at her funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from No. 37 Irving place, this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, FRANKIE B., only son of Harriet A. (deceased) and Lewis Warren, aged 8 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, March 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 165 Bridge-st. Ear Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, March 2, JOHN WHITE, father of John H. White, Esq., of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

In New-Haven, on Wednesday, March 5, at his residence, EDWIN SHERMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, March 5, Miss SARAH S., eldest daughter of the late Stephen Cahoone, Esq., of that city.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, MINNA H., youngest daughter of Dr. H. Goodwick.

Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 35 East 12th-st., 6 doors west of Broadway. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 6.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	85	75	Erie Railroad	57⅝
10,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103½	100	do	58
5,000	do	103⅝	50	do	57⅞
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '68	94	250	do	57⅝
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86	200	do	b3 58
21,000	Virginia 6s	84⅞	100	do	b10 58
8,000	Erie C. Bs. '71-'80	84⅞	250	do	c 58⅛
500	Erie Bds. of '75	90	50	do	s10 57⅞
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	83⅜	100	do	s30 57⅝
15,000	do	87⅛	200	do	s30 57⅞
6,000	do	87⅜	100	do	b10 58
1,000	do	87⅛	100	do	b17 58
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bs	89½	250	do	b3 58
500	New-York C. 6s	85⅝	200	Harlem Railroad	21
85	Mechanics Bank	117	300	do	b60 21
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	107	365	Michigan Cen. R. R.	95⅝
50	Home Ins. Co	101	100	do	b10 94⅜
200	Nic. Transit Co.	b10 23	200	do	s30 93
110	do	s3 22⅞	105	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112⅝
500	do	s3 22⅝	500	Read. R. Railroad	91⅝
200	do	s3 22⅜	378	do	s2 91⅝
100	do	b60 22	50	do	b30 91⅝
200	do	s2 22⅛	50	do	b10 91⅝
100	do	s60 22⅛	150	do	91⅝
50	Canton Company	23½	200	do	b10 91⅝
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 99	500	do	s5 91⅝
100	do	98⅜	200	do	s30 91⅝
110	do	s3 98⅛	300	do	91⅝
400	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 23½	200	do	91⅝
150	N. J. Cen. R. R.	b30 92½	110	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	94
24	do	92¾	100	do	b30 94⅛
50	do	s10 92⅝	100	do	b10 94
50	do	s3 92¾	200	do	s3 94⅛
150	do	s30 92	32	Clev. C. & Chic.	101½
7	Stonington Railroad	48	18	do	101⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3 94¾	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3 67
100	do	s90 94⅜	556	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	78
50	do	s3 94⅜	400	do	78⅛
200	do	s6m 94	100	do	78⅜
10	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	73	100	do	b12 78⅝
8	Mil. & Miss. R.	s3 84⅞	32	do	78⅜
6	do	84⅞			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$14,000	Winifred Mining and Manuf'g Co.	Fiat. 12
5,000	Marietta & Cin. R. 1st mort.	Int. added 73¾
4,000	Syracuse & Bing. R. 1st mort.	Int. added 59
5,000	Lackawena & West. R. 1st mt.	Int. added 85½
10,000	Cent. New-Jersey R. 1st mt.	Int. added 94⅝
20,000	L. Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. 1st mt.	Int. ad. 77@77⅛
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. Construction 7s,	Int. added 85⅝
15,000	Hartford City 6s, 1876	Int. added 97
7,000	Breckenridge Canal Coal Co.	$1,040
20	shares Galena and Chicago Railroad	112⅜
20	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	105⅛
4	shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	150
40	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	90⅜
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	91⅛
20	shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Company	85⅜
18	shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	100⅛
40	shares Chatham Bank	87
50	shares East River Bank	65@65⅛

SIMEON DRAKE'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Virginia 6s	85	650	Flor. & Key. Jet.	b6) 2
10,000	Ohio 6s, '70	103⅜	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87⅜	100	Erie Railroad	b3 58⅛
5,000	do	b30 88	200	do	s30 58⅛
5,000	do	88	100	do	58⅛
3,000	Ill. F. Bs., with p.	89⅛	350	do	" 58⅞
6,000	do	89	100	do	b15 58⅝
2,000	Hud. Riv. Sd. M.	83⅜	50	do	s10 58⅜
400	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 23⅛	200	Reading Railroad	b10 92
100	do	s60 22⅞	100	do	s30 92
100	do	23⅛	150	do	s3 92⅛
100	do	b

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BILLS REPORTED---BILLS PASSED

Compliments---Over the Right and Left.

Vermont on Kansas.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE.

The New Park---Central alias Manhattan.

A GATHERING OF CITY MATTERS.

The Attorney General on New Counties.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

DELEGATION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7, 1856.

In the Assembly this morning a large number of bills were reported from Committees, among which we may notice the following:

To incorporate the Touro Literary Institute.

To repeal the act providing for the formation of Building Associations.

To legitimatize children born out of wedlock.

To authorize the Mayor and Common Council of New-York to loan $170,000 to rebuild Tompkins Market.

To alter the map of New-York to close Bloomingdale-square.

To establish office hours in Kings County.

To legalize the new bridge of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, over the Harlem River.

To incorporate the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Steam and Railway Company.

For relief of the New-York and New-Rochelle Railroad Company.

VERMONT ON KANSAS.

The Governor sent in a series of resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Vermont upon the subject of Kansas, which has doubtless been published.

COMPLIMENT TO HENRY GRINNELL.

Mr. Dickinson had consent this morning to offer, out of order, the following resolution, which was at once adopted unanimously.

This House, in being informed that HENRY GRINNELL, the patron of the Kane Expedition, is now in this city:

Resolved, That the privileges of this House be tendered to HENRY GRINNELL, during his stay among us.

THE COMPLIMENT NEUTRALIZED.

The SPEAKER soon after announced the appointment of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. DESHLER, SNOW and B. BAILEY, to wait upon Mr. GRINNELL, and tender to him the privileges of the House.

Mr. GUERT said he had a similar resolution he wished to offer, which was read, as follows:

Whereas, A Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, by a resolution of that body, is now in attendance upon the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the members of said Committee to seats within the bar of the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. BENNETT desired to know why these gentlemen were entitled to more consideration than other persons.

Mr. CARPENTER inquired if the resolution was in order at this time.

The SPEAKER decided that it was in order.

Mr. MARSH objected to its consideration at this time.

Mr. CARPENTER appealed from the Speaker's decision, but this appeal was not sustained by the House.

Mr. BENNETT rose to debate the resolution, but the Chair decided debate not in order.

It was then adopted, 98 to 15.

A LEFT-HANDED ONE.

A short time after, Mr. GLOVER asked consent to offer the following:

Whereas, The House of Assembly is informed that H. MCCARTY, Esq., a distinguished officer of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, is at present in the city of Albany, commissioned to attend to a business of the said Court; therefore,

Resolved, That the privileges of this House be extended to him.

This resolution was lost, 31 to 34.

BASIN IN GOWANUS BAY.

A communication was received from the Harbor Commissioners, in answer to a resolution of the House, relative to a Basin in Gowanus Bay. They report that they have not yet taken sufficient surveys to state as to the practicability of building a basin. They design to continue the surveys, and suggest that if the basin be authorized, it shall be within such lines as the Commissioners may deem necessary for the preservation and safe navigation of the Harbor.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills had their third reading and passed.

For the relief of NEWTON CHAPPEL, (a soldier injured by a ball cartridge in firing a salute on the 4th of July last.

To empower the congregation of B'nai Jeshurun of New-York City, to change the number of their Trustees, and to alter and to protect their Cemetery.

To provide against the erection of unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

To create a new Ward in the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the act for the better regulation of the firemen in the City of New-York.

Making appropriations for rebuilding the Prison buildings at Sing Sing.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the memorial of a portion of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, who pronounce the memorial of a portion of the stockholders of the said Company, recently presented to the Senate, "in every particular, destitute of even the shadow of truth," and inviting the most searching investigation. They also state that "no loans whatever are made upon personal security," and loans to the Trustees "do not amount to more than four and a half of the invested fund, and are made under the same rigid rules, and secured in the same manner as all others." They further say that the number of policy holders are nearly 9,000, and that "ten of these have chosen to present to your honorable body the memorial above referred to, the effect of which may be to excite the fears or shake the confidence of others," and conclude by demanding, as a right, an investigation.

THE BRIDGE.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, submitted a written report, accompanied by a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson at Albany. The report is quite voluminous, (some fifty closely written foolscap pages,) and commences with a history of the bridge project, which, according to the report, originated in 1814, and was designed for military purposes, and which the inhabitants remonstrated so strongly against, styling it "a Pandorean project," and "a child of mischief," that the Committee to whom it was referred reported adversely on the subject. The application was renewed in 1835—repeated in 1841, 1845, and 1854. Three of the applications were reported adversely upon, but that of '54 received favorable consideration. The present Committee say, in effect, after setting forth their reasons at great length, that such an additional mass of evidence has been adduced that they are compelled, by a due sense of justice to the community at large, to recommend the passage of the bill presented.

The bill they preface with the following preamble:

Whereas, In the judgment of the Legislature the objects of the corporation hereby created cannot be attained under a general law, and the same are of public urgency and importance, therefore the People of the State of New-York, &c., &c.

The first section gives the corporation the name of "The Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany," and the power to erect and maintain a bridge "for the purpose of railroad travel and transportation."

SEC. 2. The capital stock to be $500,000, with power to increase the same to $1,500,000, to be divided into shares of the par value of $100. Allows railroads to subscribe and become owners of stock with the same rights as individuals, each subscription not to exceed 6 per cent. of the capital stock of the road so subscribing.

SEC. 3. Names the Commissioners to determine the location and receive subscriptions as follows: Moses H. Grinnel of New-York, Joseph D. Morrell of Hudson, William Chamberlain of Hudson, Dutchess Co., Palmer V. Kellogg of Utica, Hamilton White of Syracuse, Delos De Wolfe of Oswego Co., Orville V. Brainard of Watertown, Jacob Gould of Rochester, Jas. S. Wadsworth of Geneseo, Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo, and William Keep of Lockport.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, define in detail the duties of the Commissioners under the Act. Also, the Directors, how to be elected, duties, &c.

SEC. 8. Compels them to keep the draw open (which shall be at least 200 feet wide) at all times during the season of navigation—except when the trains are to pass—and also to keep one or more steem tugs, suitable for towing sail vessels through said draw, whenever requested to do so by the officers of said vessels, without charge, and afford such other facilities as in the judgment of the Canal Board may be deemed requisite, under the penalty of treble damages to any party aggrieved.

SEC. 9. Compels them to remove all bars or other obstructions that may be caused by reason of said bridge, under penalty of $500, to the people of the State, and to pay all damages to any party aggrieved or injured thereby.

SEC. 10. Gives them power to hold the real estate necessary for the erection of said bridge.

SEC. 11. Gives the right of "eminent domain" in case parties refuse to sell, under the provisions of the General Railroad law.

SEC. 12. Gives power to establish rates of toll for foot-passengers, horses, carriages, &c., &c., subject to the approval of the Canal Board.

The remainder of the bill is matter of police regulation to prevent injury to the bridge.

THE NEW PARK.

Mr. SICKLES, from the Committee of the New-York Delegation, reported favorably the bill relative to Central Park, with amendments. The first changes the name from Central Park to Manhattan Park; the other curtails the power of the Commissioners in regard to leasing the buildings within the boundaries of the Park, giving them power only to lease from year to year. All others are verbal or technical amendments.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. WADSWORTH gave notice of a bill relative to the printing of the Colonial History of the State, and to regulate the distribution thereof.

ROLLING THEM ALTOGETHER.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate "The Kelemen Hygiene and Healing Institute of New-York," the object of which is for the "alleviation of the sick by the combined influences deducted from all the various systems of medical practice, and for an improved home for invalids." The corporators are Drs. KELEMEN, KINTZER, WOSI, KRAETZER, Rev. Dr. DUDAS, and Messrs. HUZMAN, HERRICK, COLLINS, VANBOSKERCK, and others. This is giving a man a chance to die by a combination of disorders, instead of being carried off according to any one person's whims.

CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. PETTY, by consent and without previous notice, introduced a bill making it an offence finable in a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, if any railroad company or any employe thereof shall obstruct the street or highway through which a railroad may pass, by piling up snow or other material in clearing their railroad track, said fines to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction on due proof. The act to take effect immediately.

BATTERY-PLACE.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to legalize the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York providing for the widening of Battery-place.

DISPENSING WITH BOTH.

He also introduced a bill to repeal the law of April 16, 1852, creating the office of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. It is intended to cut the Gordian knot which now embarrasses the Supreme Court of the City of New-York in the cases of Judges DAVIES vs. PEABODY.

SUSPENSION OVER THE HARLEM.

He also introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Harlem River Suspension Bridge Company—the location to be "at any point or place between the northerly side of the present stone High Bridge over said river, and One hundred and Nineteenth-street, in the City of New-York," and any land opposite in Westchester County. The corporators are Samuel F. Butterworth, Lewis G. Morris, Richard F. Carman, John B. Haskin, G. M. Wilkins, Wm. G. Giles, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Jas. Murphy, T. B. Myers, A. B. Tappan and John Dickinson. The capital stock to be $500,000, with power to increase the sum to $1,000,000.

NEW COUNTIES—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General reported to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body inquiring as to whether, in the formation of new counties, the basis of representation should be founded on the census of 1845 or that of 1855, that in his opinion there can be no doubt but that the census of 1855 must be that basis, and in support of his opinion quotes section 5 of article 3 of the Constitution.

NOTICES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SICKLES gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing the law of 1855 granting to the Morris Canal and Banking Company the right of eminent domain in a certain case in the State of New York.

Mr. SPENCER's resolution for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York was called up, when

Mr. NOXON asked to have the question laid over until Tuesday, to allow him to bring in a bill which he deemed would obviate the entire difficulty by providing for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a Commissioner to examine into the affairs of Trust Companies generally.

Mr. BROOKS moved both memorials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was carried.

Mr. NOXON offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Supreme Court Judges for a catalogue of the law libraries used by them belonging to the State.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole took up the bill to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York, and Mr. SICKLES delivered a long and argumentative speech.

Messrs. BROOKS and WADSWORTH participated in the debate, when the Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, which report was agreed to.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS—DEPUTATION FROM COMMERCE.

The Finance Committee of the Assembly held a meeting last night for the purpose of hearing what a Delegation of your citizens had to say in favor of the continued existence of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and on behalf of the commercial interests, it would have been difficult to obtain a more strictly representative body; a trifle tinctured with the conservatism that always seems a component part of thrift, and an air of solid respectability that indicates position at home and commands respect and attention abroad.

When your GRINNELLS and your TILLSTONS, and ODENS, and FAILES, and LIVINGSTONS gather hereabout, I always have a fancy to intrude myself upon their company. To us of the pen and pencil, there is a fascination in their converse that is almost irresistible. They talk so glibly of their ventures by sea and land, wherein are at the hazards of the elements untold millions of dollars—heart's idols to so many, but to them apparently nothing. I hear them tell of hundreds of the thousands that have changed hands, borrowed and loaned, without the scratch of a pen, nothing but personal integrity and mercantile honor to stand security for its return; and then I think of the last little financial operation with "my uncle," how carefully he weighed in his mind's balance the security I had to offer, and how cautiously he drew out the details of the obligation which bound me to the redemption of my pledged word. Or when they recount the thousands they lost by one operation or gained by another, I fell to reducing the amounts, by calling thousands hundreds, and hundreds fifties, and dollars halves, and halves coppers, and coppers farthings, and when I thus have it dwindled down to the smallest representative value, I multiply up all the farthings that I can recollect to have passed inward or outward through my thumb and dexter finger, and wonder if I have ever felt the weight of as many little farthings as they have wasted dollars, in a singlerace for a profit or a pleasure. And so, if the wine be sparkling, and the tarrying thereat long, I travel on until I am lost in a labyrinth, in which my simple farthings and their bright dollars become inextricably blended, and, for the nonce, I am as gorgeous in my fancies, as rich in my conceits, as the best among them. Anon, hesure, there comes the dull reality, when the farthings grow dull and few, and the dollars recede into an impenetrable obscurity.

I thought to tell of the coming, the doing, and the going of some twenty of your citizens, and I have chattered of dollars and cents. Not the first time that a correspondent has wandered from the channel of his calling, or gabbled of things whereof he knew nothing.

LEO.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motion day. Decisions in the Superior Court.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1395. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[*The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—Nos. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.*]

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, addressed the House in opposition to the request of the Committee on Elections, to send for persons and papers. He maintained that the responsibility for all the strife and bloodshed rests upon the head of Mr. REEDER, and other persons who have joined the extraordinary movements in aid of sending Sharpe's rifles to Kansas, and getting up emigrant aid societies, their single object being to defeat what they term the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill. These movements are calculated justly to excite the indignation of the people of Missouri and the residents of Kansas. Mr. OLIVER indignantly repelled the term—"border ruffian"—as applied to patriots conscious of their rights and determined to maintain them. He did not know any Missourians who voted in Kansas. He had witnessed hundreds of Eastern men returning from the Territory, who said they had seen the elephant, had fulfilled their contract to vote, and were going home. To authorize the Committee to send for persons and papers would be to give countenance to revolution, and defiance of law. He trusted the House would refuse this request, made at the instance of a man (Mr. REEDER) who has smeared his hands with the blood of his butchered fellow-citizens, and who is the foundation of treason which only needs the overt act to justify his being hanged as high as Haman.

Mr. CUMBACK (Indiana) admitted, as charged by Mr. OLIVER, that the design of the Emigrant Aid Societies was to make Kansas a Free State. The doctrine proclaimed by Northern Democrats before the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act, was, that the act was intended not only to make those Territories free, but also to establish a cordon of Free States to the Pacific. He (Mr. CUMBACK) never had any desire or intention to go to Kansas until he saw an effort made to force Slavery there. He submitted to Messrs. OLIVER and PHELPS, who had addressed the House on this subject—has it come to this, that we must ask them how many men may emigrate to Kansas, and at what time they can go there to become citizens? Has it come to this, that if men entertaining sentiments favorable to Freedom go thither, it is to be considered as warring on Missouri?

Mr. CULLEN said this Kansas question should be considered with calmness, and settled according to the principles which regulate Courts of Justice. He maintained that the House cannot impugn the act of the Legislature under which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected. Mr. REEDER himself decided that the members were duly chosen—having commissioned them and seut to them after their organization messages recognizing their acts as legal. The House has no right to open that investigation, because they cannot go beyond the record.

Mr. WALKER concurred in the views expressed by Mr. CULLEN.

Adjourned till Monday.

Our Relations With Great Britain—Kansas Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

AN UNFORTUNATE PREDICAMENT.

The relations of the United Statee and Great Britain are placed in rather an awkward fix in consequence of the temporizing policy of the Administration with reference to the British enlistment question. The correspondence has brought the two countries, their people, and their political and commercial relations up to a point of extreme tension,—and the adroit management of PALMERSTON in putting off the finale a month or two longer, seems likely to hold them up to this inconvenient and injurious point for sometime to come. What are the facts? The President long ago became thoroughly satisfied that Minister CRAMPTON and certain Consuls of Britain had been guilty of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. Instituting proceedings to bring them to punishment, their acts were avowed by England, who admitted that their agents had acted under instructions from the Government, and so made out a case at once of the violation of the sovereignty of the United States. What was then to be done? I think events have shown that the true policy would have been to dismiss the British Minister, and revoke the *exequatur* of the offending Consuls forthwith, as our Government had the perfect right to do. That would have ended the matter, and the rebuke thus administered would have proved a warning to all foreign Governments for the future, not to attempt to "crimp" recruits from the United States, in violation of the highest attribute of our national sovereignty.

A BLUNDER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

But a milder and a mistaken policy prevailed. Notwithstanding our courts of law, in convicting HERTZ and WAGNER, had established the guilt of the official parties implicated, Mr. MARCY entered into a diplomatic discussion of the questions at issue, which PALMERSTON and CLARENDON have eked out into long months of delay, until everybody is sick and tired of the whole affair. At last the American Secretary—who certainly in the management of the discussion has achieved great credit—brought the case, as he thought, to a point, and in his dispatch of the 28th December, convicted CRAMPTON, BARCLAY, MATTHEWS, and ROWECROFT, and pronounced upon them, in effect, the sentence of dismissal, graciously still offering to their Government the alternative of recalling them. What then? Why Lord PALMERSTON rises in Parliament and states that Mr. CLARENDON has referred some of the *questions of fact*, presented in Mr. MARCY's last dispatch, back to the criminals themselves, for their consideration and report, and must hear from them before he can reply to our demand for the execution of their sentence! This is like permitting a convict to reargue his case, after the verdict has been rendered, and the sentence against him pronounced; and yet it is difficult to see how our government can now do otherwise than wait Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON's time—in which case it must be at least a month yet before the two countries can be quieted again by means of a termination of the vexed question. It is difficult to see what has been gained by this long forbearance. The peremptory dismissal of the offending officials last August would have been perfectly just. Our Government is no better satisfied of their guilt now than they were then; the dismissal would have been no cause of unfriendly relations between the Governments then,—and, indeed, this long correspondence has made it *more* embarrassing for Great Britain to submit to the dismissal quietly, because it has committed her to a thousand arguments why she *ought* not submit, which she would then never have made.

CENTRAL AMERICA—TROUBLE FOR WALKER.

I perceive that you announce the arrival at Havana of four British ships-of-war, part of a fleet destined to the vicinity of Nicaragua. This demonstration, simultaneous with the dispatch of large reinforcements of troops to Canada, would seem to be the commencement of the British policy foreshadowed by the London *Post* of the 12th ult.—of undertaking to suppress filibusterism from the United States, by asserting the right of search in its most offensive form, and risking its consequences. The article in question assumes most ridiculously, that the Government of the United States secretly encourages the WALKER movement in Nicaragua, and suggests a European alliance for its suppression, as well as resistance to and defiance of the Monroe doctrine. From other indications which have transpired, I should not be surprised at an absolute blockade of the Isthmus by British ships, with a view to cutting off men and supplies from reaching Col. WALKER. Of course any attempt to examine American vessels and interrupt the progress of American citizens suspected of being filibusters must sooner or later lead to serious complications,—because our people are not disposed now to submit to the "right of search" doctrine, and all its annoyances. It may be, however, that the squadron now on its way to the Gulf, is not designed to take any steps towards a blockade, until the policy which such an event inaugurates, has been agreed upon by the conference at Paris. Meantime WALKER and his comrades in Nicaragua, may reasonably fear the approach of an important crisis in their affairs. Should the British Government be discreet, it will become an easy matter to starve them out of the Isthmus.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

These speculations have another point of interest to the United States. Should England interfere to rid Central America of WALKER and his band, and restore the power to the old native Governments, disclaiming the while any purpose to acquire any advantage or any influence there whatsoever, or any motive other than the suppression of marauding violations of public law, she cannot fail in fact to acquire an immense influence with all the Central American States, which may be used to the serious detriment of the interests of the American Union. And yet we shall have no right of interference to prevent this result. We have refused to recognize the WALKER Government for want of evidence that it has any vitality; and we cannot change our policy in that regard merely because England also treats it as a band of Pirates, and acts against it accordingly. We certainly lost Lower California, or at least important privileges in the Gulf of California in consequence of the filibustering interference of Col. WALKER in *that* region; and it will not be surprising if our interests should be seriously and permanently damaged by his present movement in Central America,—notwithstanding the boastful declaration that he has summarily set the Mosquito question at rest forever, after years of quarrelling had failed to bring it to conclusion as between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

THE KANSAS CONTEST.

I send you the Report of the Minority of the Committee on Elections, in the Reeder case. I think you will find it an argument upon the merits of this contest between REEDER and WHITFIELD rather than one against the proposition to summon witnesses. The argument that Gov. REEDER's alleged recognition of the legality of the Kansas Legislature estops him from making any contest against WHITFIELD upon the basis of such illegality, seems to me to be fully answered by the simple suggestion that the present issue is not one merely personal to REEDER. It is not a question whether *he* shall be admitted to the privileges, and to receive the emoluments of a delegate, but whether the *people* of Kansas are rightfully represented in his person or in the person of the sitting delegate. Great interest was manifested in the House when the reports were read to-day, evidencing the fact that all the members look upon the Kansas question as the great issue.

QUALIFICATIONS OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The vote of yeas thirty-five to nays eight, by which Mr. TRUMBULL was, to-day, declared entitled to his seat as a Senator from the State of Illinois, settles the important principle that the qualifications of a United States Senator are fixed by the Constitution of the United States, and that no State Constitution can impose any other condition to Senatorship than that the candidate shall be thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification Bill, reported in the Senate to-day, provides for expenditures in the State of New-York as follows: At Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, New-York, $100,000; Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, $15,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $100,000. For purchase of land for defensive purposes at Staten Island, New-York, $42,250; repairs of Fort Ontario, near Oswego, New-York, $6,000; repairs of Fort Niagara, New-York, $10,000; repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New-York Harbor, $10,000. The total appropriations proposed by this measure amount to $2,792,000 S.

American Ratification Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7.

The American Ratification Meeting in this city to-night was numerously attended, about 2,500 being present at its organization. The capitol Assembly Room being too small to contain the number, another meeting was organized outside. The principal speakers were Messrs. ODELL, CUSHING, HEADLEY, NORTHRUP, PRESCOTT, BROOKS, DUGANNE and E. T. WOOD. Resolutions were adopted warmly indorsing the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON. Much enthusiasm was manifested; several bands of music were in attendance, and bonfires outside.

There were representatives present from about three hundred councils.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Friday, March 7.

The Essex Cotton Mill, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $90,000. Insured between $50,000 and $60,000, principally in Boston offices.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL AT DARBY, VA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 7.

Kelly's Cotton Mill at Darby, Delaware County, Va., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is over $150,000; insured for $60,000. Nearly four hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

BURNING OF A WOOLEN MILL AT MANAYUNK, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 7.

The woolen factory of Messrs. DOBSON, LEE & SHAW, of Manayunk, near this city, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Prohibitory Law in Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, March 7.

Resolutions in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law were thrown out of the House of Assembly last night, by a vote of 51 to 50. A stringent license law, however, was adopted by a large majority.

The New Frigate Merrimac.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, March 7.

The frigate *Merrimac* remains at Hampton Roads, awaiting orders from Washington. Her sailing, both under canvas and with steam, has proved perfectly satisfactory.

The Tremont Insurance Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 7.

The Tremont Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, on account of heavy losses, has voted to issue no more policies, and will probably wind up its affairs. The assets will cover all demands.

State Auditor of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 7.

WM. R. STAPLES, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, has been elected State Auditor, an office just created by the General Assembly.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

The drug establishment of BUSH & GALE, No. 116 Greenwich-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $30,000, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was caused by the boiling over of some melted beeswax. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Great Mercantile Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART SECOND.

Before Hon. Judge SLOSSON.

Wm. Hielman vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—This is an action to recover about $30,000, which plaintiff alleges to have lost in the sale of the steamboat *Columbus*, through misinformation, or withholding of information by the defendant. The plaintiff owned six-twentieths of the *Columbus*, which was employed in trading and carrying passengers on the Pacific Ocean. The defendant was agent for her owners, and, it is alleged, withheld from plaintiff a correct statement of her earnings, which induced the plaintiff to part with his interest in her for $32,000, and his share of her earnings for $13,000, which was considerably below its value, it being alleged that George Law and others, who assumed to be owners of the vessel, had, prior to the plaintiff having parted with his share of her, agreed to sell her for $120,000.

The case occupied the Court over two weeks. The testimony was voluminous. Counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit. Judge SLOSSON granted the motion.

THE ALLIGATOR IN THE TABERNACLE.

ORATION BY STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Sublimity "and So Forth."

Republics are not ungrateful. The enthusiasm with which STEPHEN H. BRANCH was received at the Tabernacle last night erased that charge from the records, and no unsatisfied demagogue will ever dare to utter it again. What the City—what the country—what the nation—aye, what the world owed to the single well-developed arm and singularly well-balanced head of Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, the readers of the local department of the TIMES have again and again been told. They know that with a brown bear in his rear, he fearlessly, and with a disregard of consequences which has marked his whole life, twisted the tail of an Alligator that had tried in vain to escape his manly grasp, by climbing up a tree, until the reptile squealed. All this he did in his Country's cause. They know that he attacked, and that boldly too, a Mnemotechnic foreigner who came over here and gained our oath by promises that we should remember all things if we would but count our fingers and our toes. All this he did for his beloved Country. They know, too, that in his youthful days he did wonderful things and was afflicted as children often are. All this he did and all that he suffered for his Country's glory. And they know, too, that for his later years was reserved far greater deeds than had previously been done.

The last act (and we could wish it had been so with all our great men) was the greatest one of all. It was an herculean task; and it is well that he was not called upon to undertake it, until his bones were well knit, his muscles tough, his nerves strong and steady, and his brain in a condition to conceive and work out gigantic problems. The occasion required a man of great mental and physical power, and it found STEPHEN H. BRANCH. Fortunate occasion! What other man could have extricated the Special Police Committee from its sea of difficulties? What other man could have known that our Chief of Police is an alien, from the shape of his whiskers and the elasticity of his step? What other man would have known just where to find LETITIA MILLEGAN? What other man would have braved the dangers of the deep, in a dense fog, in search of the Brandon Records? What other man would have succeeded in finding them, if he had gone there? What other man would have been threatened by ferocious bull-dogs, while in search of an affidavit? And, last of all, what man could have anticipated that after all his dangers passed, mutilated records of naturalization would have been produced from the Marine Court shelves. STEPHEN hath done, and suffered and discovered all these things, and last night he appeared in the Tabernacle, accompanied by a fife, a bass and a kettle-drum; asked the people to ratify and they did it.

The preparations were consistent. The organ was shrouded in an American flag, the stripes running crosswise. That august body, the Common Council of the City of New-York, occupied the orchestra seats. Alderman BRIGGS, in bas-relief, was in the Chair. Ex-Councilman WILD occupied, with his usual dignity, a distinguished position in the body of the house. A splendid rosewood piano adorned the platform, and the bass-drum, kettle-drum, and fife, lay in humiliation beside the enshrouded organ. A larger audience has seldom, and a better-natured one never gathered in the Tabernacle. The intense anxiety to see the Alligator was evinced by certain strange noises, before the performances commenced, but as soon as AUGUST GOCKEL took his seat upon the Brandon records, and touched the piano, all was peace. The "Bohemian Romance" received its due quota of applause, which was increased to a storm when little PAUL JULIEN appeared. He played a "Grand Fantasia on the Prayer in Masaniello," as it has seldom been played before, and after an *encore*, the Orator of the evening appeared. It has been our fortune to witness the reception of many distinguished orators, but the reception of STEPHEN H. BRANCH was unlike any reception seen before. He bore his honors meekly—as became a man who had deserved well of his country. There he stood with his feet about two feet apart, calm and placid as an unruffled lake, until the storm of applause had passed over. There he stood in all his majesty. And now all was quiet as the grave. Enthusiasm gave place to expectancy. The fame of the orator had given the audience a faint idea of his power, and they awaited in sublime silence the first grand rolling sentence. It came as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! You have caged the alligator at last, and I tremble all over. I have never addressed an assemblage like this, and I may break down; but in my downfall, I shall regret to see you all go down with me. There may be some awful long pauses, but you must be patient until the ideas flow. I once broke down at a college debating society. I had committed my speech, but in ascending a lofty passage, I exclaimed: "What! does the gentleman!" What! is it possible! What!" and on the third what, I stuck fast. It took my speech from my pocket, but I couldn't find the place, and sat down with extreme mortification. But if I make an utter failure to-night, you can all get your 25 cents as you pass the ticket office. If one of you should come on the stage and strive to convince me that MATHELL was not an alien, I think my hair would bristle, and that I could talk with much fluency; but to stand before this sea of heads and entertain you, is no easy task. But to the purpose: On Feb. 5, 1855, Alderman BRIGGS presented a resolution to the Board of Aldermen, which was adopted, requiring GEORGE W. MATHELL, Chief of Police, to report the number of Americans and foreigners in the Police Department, to which the Chief did not respond for several weeks. Alderman BRIGGS presented another resolution, appointing a Committee to ascertain why he did not respond. The Committee subpœnsed the Chief, who said he would report soon, which he did, returning himself as a native of America. His report was referred to the same Committee, who again summoned him, who swore that he was born in 1811; that he never knew where his parents resided in England; that he was a native of America, and that his mother told him so, who died about two years since. The Committee then appointed STEPHEN H. BRANCH, its Secretary, to ascertain the truthfulness of the Chief's report, who obtained affidavits from those who emigrated to America with the Chief in 1817, when he was six years old, and affidavits from those who knew him from 1817 to the present time, who were always assured by the Chief and his parents that he was born in England. When these affidavits were published, letters were received corroborating them, and a letter was received from Geneva, N. Y., stating that LETITIA MILLEGAN of Geneva, was a native of Brandon, Norfolk County, England, who came to America about nine years since, who knew the Chief from his birth in 1811 to 1817, when the entire MATHELL family left Brandon for America. Mr. BRANCH soon departed for Brandon, where he ascertained from the citizens of Brandon, and from the Parish baptismal records, that the Chief was born and baptised in Branden in 1811, and AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH, his brother and sister, in 1813 and 1817. He also obtained affidavits from the Postmaster, Parish Clerk, and others, who went to school with the Chief, and an affidavit from Mrs. ESTHER HUBBARD, who was present at his birth. Soon after Mr. BRANCH returned to America he obtained from the clerk of the Common Pleas Court of this City, the naturalization report and blank affidavit of the Chief's father, dated in 1819, returning himself, wife and six children (including the Chief) as aliens, and that he, the father, was a native of Walsingham, Norfolk County, England, (a few miles from Brandon,) the report giving the names and ages of his children, which precisely corresponded with the Brandon Register, and with the oath of the Chief himself, before the Police Committee, that he was born in 1811. After these disclosures the Committee again twice summoned the Chief, who came twice but refused to answer any questions. An attempt was then made to subpœna his sister, residing at Williamsburg, L. I., who was twenty years old at the emigration of the MATHELL family in 1817, but those who strove to serve the subpœna were bitten by ferocious dogs and threatened with bullets by a daughter of the Chief's eldest sister. The Committee then reported to the Board of Aldermen, who removed the Chief, who denied the right of the Board to remove him. The Board then requested the Mayor to nominate his successor, who refused, and denied the power of the Board to remove him. A member of the Legislative Police Committee then complained to the Police Commissioners that the Chief was an alien, and requested his trial for usurpation, which was conduct unbecoming a policeman. The Commissioners granted his request, but when the complainant appeared with his own legal partner to conduct the prosecution, (thereby very impudently superseding, usurping and paralyzing the further action of the Municipal Police Committee,) the complainant was immediately suspected of collusion with which STEPHEN H. BRANCH was received at the Tabernacle last night erased that charge from the records, and no unsatisfied demagogue will ever dare to utter it again. What the City—what the country—what the nation—aye, what the world owed to the single well-developed arm and singularly well-balanced head of Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, the readers of the local department of the TIMES have again and again been told. They know that with a brown bear in his rear, he fearlessly, and with a disregard of consequences which has marked his whole life, twisted the tail of an Alligator that had tried in vain to escape his manly grasp, by climbing up a tree, until the reptile squealed. All this he did in his Country's cause. They know that he attacked, and that boldly too, a Mnemotechnic foreigner who came over here and gained our oath by promises that we should remember all things if we would but count our fingers and our toes. All this he did for his beloved Country. They know, too, that in his youthful days he did wonderful things and was afflicted as children often are. All this he did and all that he suffered for his Country's glory. And they know, too, that for his later years was reserved far greater deeds than had previously been done.

The last act (and we could wish it had been so with all our great men) was the greatest one of all. It was an herculean task; and it is well that he was not called upon to undertake it, until his bones were well knit, his muscles tough, his nerves strong and steady, and his brain in a condition to conceive and work out gigantic problems. The occasion required a man of great mental and physical power, and it found STEPHEN H. BRANCH. Fortunate occasion! What other man could have extricated the Special Police Committee from its sea of difficulties? What other man could have known that our Chief of Police is an alien, from the shape of his whiskers and the elasticity of his step? What other man would have known just where to find LETITIA MILLEGAN? What other man would have braved the dangers of the deep, in a dense fog, in search of the Brandon Records? What other man would have succeeded in finding them, if he had gone there? What other man would have been threatened by ferocious bull-dogs, while in search of an affidavit? And, last of all, what man could have anticipated that after all his dangers passed, mutilated records of naturalization would have been produced from the Marine Court shelves. STEPHEN hath done, and suffered and discovered all these things, and last night he appeared in the Tabernacle, accompanied by a fife, a bass and a kettle-drum; asked the people to ratify and they did it.

The preparations were consistent. The organ was shrouded in an American flag, the stripes running crosswise. That august body, the Common Council of the City of New-York, occupied the orchestra seats. Alderman BRIGGS, in bas-relief, was in the Chair. Ex-Councilman WILD occupied, with his usual dignity, a distinguished position in the body of the house. A splendid rosewood piano adorned the platform, and the bass-drum, kettle-drum, and fife, lay in humiliation beside the enshrouded organ. A larger audience has seldom, and a better-natured one never gathered in the Tabernacle. The intense anxiety to see the Alligator was evinced by certain strange noises, before the performances commenced, but as soon as AUGUST GOCKEL took his seat upon the Brandon records, and touched the piano, all was peace. The "Bohemian Romance" received its due quota of applause, which was increased to a storm when little PAUL JULIEN appeared. He played a "Grand Fantasia on the Prayer in Masaniello," as it has seldom been played before, and after an *encore*, the Orator of the evening appeared. It has been our fortune to witness the reception of many distinguished orators, but the reception of STEPHEN H. BRANCH was unlike any reception seen before. He bore his honors meekly—as became a man who had deserved well of his country. There he stood with his feet about two feet apart, calm and placid as an unruffled lake, until the storm of applause had passed over. There he stood in all his majesty. And now all was quiet as the grave. Enthusiasm gave place to expectancy. The fame of the orator had given the audience a faint idea of his power, and they awaited in sublime silence the first grand rolling sentence. It came as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! You have caged the alligator at last, and I tremble all over. I have never addressed an assemblage like this, and I may break down; but in my downfall, I shall regret to see you all go down with me. There may be some awful long pauses, but you must be patient until the ideas flow. I once broke down at a college debating society. I had committed my speech, but in ascending a lofty passage, I exclaimed: "What! does the gentleman!" What! is it possible! What!" and on the third what, I stuck fast. It took my speech from my poc

[illegible] TO JESSE HAWLEY.

The True Originator of the Erie Canal.

Historical Sketch of the Progress of Internal Improvements.

Having lately seen a notice of the presentation, in the Legislature of this State, of a petition for a monument to the memory of JESSE HAWLEY, the projector of the Erie Canal, we are induced to make an appeal which will contain [illegible] and statements as we trust will command the subject to respectful [illegible] The present occasion is deemed the [illegible] appropriate, as among several works of [illegible] improvement first promulgated by the [illegible] HAWLEY, besides the Erie Canal, [illegible] and opened the past season. We allude to the Canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, making steamboat navigation between [illegible] of Green Bay, of the Lakes, and those of the Mississippi; and second, the Ship-Canal and locks at the foot of Lake Superior.

Mr. HAWLEY's writings embraced, not only the "tapping" of the lakes to connect by Canal with the Hudson, but the "tapping" the lakes to connect with the Mississippi, and thus open a continuous line of navigation from the ocean at New-York to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Such a magnificent continuous line *has been opened on the precise route which his writings indicated.* His large and [illegible] views of promoting human happiness [illegible] were yet fixed [illegible] as his writings themselves testify, upon the growth of the City and port of New-York, subsequent upon the opening of such a [illegible] trade.

At the time of the conception of the original and [illegible] Mr. HAWLEY was a merchant in the western part of this State, in the act of shipping [illegible] to New-York by the imperfect navigation [illegible] Schenectady, and portage thence to Albany. We shall consider briefly his writings: 1st. As to the Erie Canal. 2d. As to the other Canals. 3d. As to those connecting the lakes with the Mississippi.

First—As to the Erie Canal. In 1805, having taken a wheat at his store in Geneva, he sent it by [illegible] to Colonel WILHELMUS MYNDERSE's mills at [illegible] Falls, to be floured. While at the mill [illegible] to shipping the flour, (boats came [illegible] to the mill at the foot of the Falls,) conversation between him and the Colonel turned upon improved water conveyance of produce. The Colonel observed that it was important in this matter to have a *head of water*. Mr. HAWLEY mind fixed upon this thought, and muttering to himself "a head of water," revolving it in mind [illegible] minutes he stepped to a map of the State suspended in the mill office, and calling the attention of Col. MYNDERSE he placed his finger on the map at the foot of Lake Erie, and drawing it across the map to Utica he exclaimed, *there is the head of water.* In January, 1807, he wrote and published an introductory article elaborating his idea. In October following, he commenced a series of articles in continuation, fourteen in number, in the Ontario *Messenger*, a paper published in Canandaigua. The last of the series was in April, 1808, with the progress of these publications, the Editor declared he could not go on with the articles, as the public considered them "the effusions of a maniac."

Of the [illegible] of these writings over all others on the subject of "the overland route," DEWIT CLINTON [illegible] indorses: "The first hint on this subject which I have seen in print, was suggested by JESSE HAWLEY, Esq., of Ontario County, a gentleman of an ingenious and reflecting mind. On the 17th of October, 1807, he commenced a series of essays on internal navigation under the signature of 'Hercules,' in the Ontario *Messenger*, which extended to fourteen numbers."

ELKANAH WATSON, who had traveled on the canals of Flanders, Holland and England in 1781-82, was a leading and active director of the old Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company of the Mohawk, and, in his history of the canals, thus writes March 26, 1829: "I have not been able to trace any measures, public or private, tending towards this great enterprise, till the 27th October, 1807, when an anonymous publication under the signature of 'Hercules,' appeared in the Genesee Messenger, which is attributed to JESSE HAWLEY, Esq., now collector of the port of Rochester. These invaluable essays continued through a course of fourteen weekly numbers, to the 2d March, 1808. They are evidently original, and display deep research, views vastly expanded, —indeed they may be pronounced prophetic;—striking out nearly the track of the Northern route of the canal."

In the introductory article Mr. HAWLEY says: "I will presume to suggest that improvement which would afford the most immediate and consequently the most extensive advantages which any other in the United States could possibly do. It is the connecting the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers by means of a canal. This project is probably not more than twelve months old in human conception. The navigation of the four largest lakes in the known world, together with all their tributary streams—the agricultural products and the commerce of all the surrounding country would pass through this canal." In No. 1 he says: "In my next number I intend to point out that improvement which I conceive to be of the greatest importance of any which can be undertaken in the United States—*a canal from the foot of Lake Erie into the Mohawk.*" In No. 5 he estimates the cost of the Erie Canal at $6,000,000, which was the fact. In No. 6 he says: "It would command the trade of Upper Canada—it would greatly facilitate emigration to the Western new lands. The trade of almost all the lakes in North America, the most of which flowing through the canal, would centre at New-York for their common mart." In this number he points out canalling the smaller lakes—also the Genesee and Oswego canals all uniting with the main trunk. He speaks of the Champlain Canal, and suggests a ship canal by the Chambly to the St. Lawrence.

Second—Other Canals. At the close of the eighth essay he says: "Having finished my remarks on the Genesee Canal, I shall in my next suggest some projects for other improvements of the kind in different parts of the United States." He suggests the damming of Chautauque Lake, to give a supply to the Ohio in Summer; a canal from Cleveland to the Ohio; one from Maumee to Cincinnati; one from Maumee to the Wabash. These three have been built. He speaks of the port of New-York, through these channels, being able to supply trade for all the shores of the Ohio and its northern branches, until it was met by arrivals from New-Orleans.

The ship canal at the falls of St. Mary, which, Mr. HAWLEY suggested, is thought to be a work superior in size and style to anything on this Continent—the locks the largest in the world. The inside length of the two locks, and the two wings, measure one-third of a mile; walls of massive stone, 25 feet high and 10 feet thick; gates 40 feet wide. This Canal was opened last June, and lines of large steamers, [illegible] of propellers and sail vessels, run from Cleveland to the mine ports and to the head of Lake Superior. A large trade has already set in from Cleveland and other ports, to Lake Superior. The return trip brings back in bulk to Cleveland the [illegible] of that region. Almost simultaneously the first horse starts to bring ore from Iron Mountain to the Harbor.

In No. 11 Mr. H. proposes the Raritan Canal. "It will be a desideratum to the United States to have a water passage opened between the Delaware and the Hudson for the purpose of continuing the chain of inland navigation coastwise from South Carolina to Long Island Sound. Also, a canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake."

Third—Those connecting the Lakes with the Mississippi. The completion, last season, of the Fox River and Wisconsin Canal, has been referred to. In No. 10 Mr. H. writes: "Another important improvement could be effected by tapping Lake Michigan and throwing a canal into the Pleine River, the west branch of the Illinois, thence down that river into the Mississippi, by which commerce would be continued into as yet unknown regions. This would give New-York a share of the trade in supplying the Missouri with foreign merchandise and with a participation in the fur trade." The Illinois and Michigan Canal was commenced many years ago, but for some time the work was suspended, at length resumed, and completed in April, 1848, on a scale of reduced dimensions. It admits boats of 150 tons burden, has one lock near Lake Michigan of 8 feet lift to the summit level. For awhile the water of Lake Michigan was pumped to supply, partially, the summit level. The original intention was to use the lake as a feeder south; when the canal shall be deepened this can be done, and the Illinois River "pooled" as is proposed for the Ohio. The canal is 100 miles long, descending by 16 locks 160 feet from the summit into the Illinois. On the opening of the canal a Chicago paper stated that 8,000 packages of merchandise had been forwarded south by the canal in a few weeks. The St. Louis *Republican* stated that "the great thoroughfare East was now by the way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Lakes, and within the past ten days it was computed over 1,000 tons of merchandise had arrived by that route in that city direct from the Eastern cities *via* Buffalo to Chicago, and the exports of sugar, syrup, furs, robes, &c., are astonishingly on the increase." Here there was the merchandise from New-York and the furs from the Missouri *in transitu* at the levee in St. Louis; the former, as Mr. HAWLEY predicted in 1807, on its way "into almost unknown regions." The project of Mr. HAWLEY to connect the Lakes with the Mississippi, also connected, interiorly, the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. CLINTON, in his letter to Mr. HAWLEY, March 4, 1822, writes: "The Board of Canal Commissioners, which made the first tour of observation and survey in 1810, were possessed of the writings of 'Hercules,' which were duly appreciated as the work of a sagacious, inventive and elevated mind; and you were, at the same time and since, considered the author." The *Ontario Messenger*, in which these essays are published, being the *same copy* which the Canal Commissioners carried in 1810, together with the original manuscript and letters of correspondence between Mr. HAWLEY and the various persons, and his painted likeness, were deposited, several years since, in the archives of the New-York Historical Society.

Dr. HOSACK, in the appendix to his Life of CLINTON, republishes these essays, prefaced as follows: "As these essays of Mr. HAWLEY appear to have been the *first publication* of the plan of a direct overland communication from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and have been found highly useful to the first Board of Commissioners, as they have publicly acknowledged, while they were exploring the route which Mr. HAWLEY designated, and which has been adopted as the course of the canal, I am induced to give them a place in this work."

When the western section was finally located, the maps of the entire line were compared by Mr. CLINTON, Mr WATSON and others of Albany, and the striking coincidence of the located line with the prophetic one of "Hercules," was the theme of remark and admiration. When Mr. HAWLEY prepared these articles for the press, engineering, as a science, was not known in this country. He had not even traveled over the ground. It but evinces the profound study and thought which he bestowed on the subject.

The resolution of the Legislature, in 1808, directed "the Surveyor General to cause an accurate survey to be made of the rivers, streams and waters in the usual route of communication between the Hudson River and Lake Erie." His instructions to JAMES GEDDES to make the survey directed him to begin at Oncida Lake, following thence down the Oswego River to Ontario, and then to survey Niagara River, between Ontario and Erie. The "usual ronte" of communication was what it had been for 150 years, viz.: from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, Oswego River to Ontario, and thence by Niagara River to Lake Erie. This was the route of the fur traders and afterwards, at different periods, of several military expeditions both to and from Canada and Fort Niagara. On this ronte commerce moved its fleets of canoes, and war its flotillas of moving armies. Now, HAWLEY's grand conception and project was the *direct* "*overland route*" from Lake Erie to the Mohawk and the Hudson by a continuous canal without any transhipments, uniting, by a single link, the lakes with the ocean. The instrument afterwards ascertained that the descent from Erie to Ontario was 334 feet—the ascent from Ontario to Utica 124 feet, making a lockage of 458 feet. Lake Erie, "the head of water," proved to be 210 feet above Utica. In making the "enlargement," the proposition was entertained of continuing the Utica level west to Lyons by raising the one at Syracuse 28 feet and making an embankment at the Cayuga marshes of 52 feet. (The Irondequot embankment east of Rochester is 70 feet.) This would have admitted the flow of the waters from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

THE "HEAD OF WATER."

The Lakes Erie and Michigan, with their intermediate connected waters a distance of 1,000 miles from Buffalo to Chicago, are a grand *plateau* of waters, a vast extended *summit level* between St. Lawrence and the Hudson on the one hand, and the Mississippi on the other, at an elevation, at the surface, of nearly 600 feet above tide. This great reservoir, 5,000 miles in circuit and an area of 85,540 miles, is from 120 to 1,200 feet deep; and if we estimate the medium depth at the ocean's surface, 600 feet, we have its cubical contents, 1,630,831,001,600,000 feet. The waste water from this reservoir running over Niagara Falls is 100,000,000 tons per hour. HAWLEY's great project was to "tap" this great *fountain head* on opposite sides; at the eastern, leading its waters to the Hudson; at the western, conducting them into the Mississippi. Such was HAWLEY's stupendous proposition to open by means of this magnificent reservoir, a continuous line of inland navigation from the port of New-York of 4,000 miles, besides all the multifarious and subsidiary conuections of that line.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was a great industrial and commercial epoch. Before this a man in Western New-York made potash in a small kettle, drew it on a hand-sled to the merchant to raise money to pay his tax of $1 25—no other article of produce would bring money. Later, a bushel of Wheat in Ohio was bartered at 25 cents for half a yard of calico.

The whole quantity of produce shipped East on the Canal at Buffalo for 1826, the first year after the Canal was opened to that point, which had come off from Lake Erie, was bnt 5,134 tons, by the Canal Collector's statement. The annual tonnage trade of the Erie Canal, over 4,000,000 tons, exceeds that of the whole foreign trade of the United States. The Lake trade, auxiliary to the Canal, has an actual tonnage transportation of 5,000,000 of tons, and the valne of the property transported is $500,000,000 annually. Inland cities have grown up to a valnation of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The site of Rochester had not a house when the Canal Commissioners were there in 1810. Long lines of Railroads have their termini upon the Lake coast, or pointing in that direction—It is difficult to say whether the lake coast or the sea coast is to be taken as the base line. To what extent the railroad will augment the lake trade, and consequently that of the canal, is beyond computation.

Mr. HAWLEY states (1807) that the Canal, if built, would, in 20 years after its completion, pay the principal and interest. This was done in 1846—fulfilled to a year. Again: "Buffalo would exchange her forest trees for a thicket of marine spars." The crowded state of her harbor with shipping and the large area added by extensive excavations, are the fulfillment. She claims to be the largest inland commercial city of the country. One of her journals gives the business of 1855: Imports, $196,000,000, Exports, $165,000,000. She is asking the Legislature to set her off from Erie County into a new one, bounded by the city limits, the County city which HAWLEY proposed as the "tapping" point.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Again, Mr. HAWLEY states that, if the Canal were built, "its island, Manhattan, in a century would be covered with the buildings of its City and population." As he so often speaks of the great influence the Canal, if built, would have upon New-York, in her growth and greatly extended trade, we shall go a little into the consideration of *Hawley's text* on this subject. Internal trade is the basis of foreign trade—it feeds it. We shall consider the population and business of the City at three periods—the time when Mr. HAWLEY wrote, the opening of the Canal, 1825, and the present period.

At the time of his writing the City was on the south end of the island. He did not state that other cities, as Williamsburg, Brook'yn, Jersey City and Hoboken, would, in a little over a quarter of a century from the completion of the Canal, encompass and surround the great primary. Further, large numbers of the population doing business in New-York, reside at still greater distances, as the city of Newark of 55,000, Yonkers 19,000, and other villages in New-Jersey, Westchester, Long Island and Staten Island. The population must be 1,000,000. The island is fonrteen miles long, by an average width of 1 3-15 miles—circumference 26 miles, area 14,000.

The consolidated city of Brooklyn has an exterior line of 22 miles—8¾ miles being shore line on the river and bay, its westerly boundary—area 16,000 acres—population 205,000. Some estimate that its population will exceed New-York 25 years hence. The shipping of New-York harbor lies mostly on North and East rivers, in a distance of six miles, from foot of Troy-street, North river, to Corlaer's Hook, on the East river. In this distance 120 piers have been built into the rivers, some of which are 600 feet in length, the value of some $100,000 each. While the shore line is but 6 miles, the length of the pier line is 20 miles, trebling, thereby, the amount of dock berth for the shipping in this same 6 miles, increasing, in the same rate, the facilities of shipping business. A line drawn from the foot of Troy-street across the city to Corlaer's Hook, would give an area, southerly of that line, something less than 2,000 acres.

The "exterior line" at the end of the piers at an average of 500 feet from bulk heads will give, in this six miles, an area of 350 acres; and from the original shore line of the island 600 acres as the area of "encroachments" in this section; still the harbor is very capacious. But the piering, in conjunction with the continued increase of shipping, has called for a Board of Harbor Commissioners to make survey and report to the Legislature. The area of the harbor, without piering even, is larger than the area of New-York and Brooklyn combined, 30,000 acres. The "docks" of London are basins excavated on the margin of the River Thames, varying from 30 to 270 acres. The completed and contemplated ones comprise 1,071 acres, costing $65,000,000. The "docks" of Liverpool cover an area of 610 acres with a quay frontage of 14 miles.

The question is agitated in the Legislature of deepning Harlem River so as to admit ships to pass the eight miles from East to North River. In the report of the Harbor Commissioners the growth along East River above Hell Gate is stated to be very great since the survey of Mr. REYNARD in 1838. "There are now large and flourishing villages and manufacturing places, where then only single and scattered farms could be found. Cities, even, are laid out, where he must have found marshes and forests."

The strides of the City in growth is very palpably seen in the figures of population and wealth at the three successive stages, as follows:

BROOKLYN.

Year.	Population.	Valuation.	Foreign Imports.
1807	4,000	.....	.....
1825	10,000	$2,000,000	.....
1855	205,000	94,588,665	.....

NEW-YORK.

1807	86,000	24,959,630	.....
1825	166,000	101,600,000	$34,000,000
1855	700,000	581,586,665	164,776,000

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN COMBINED.

1825	176,000	103,600,000	.....
1855	905,000	581,586,665	.....

The valuation of 1855 is 1-12th of that of the census of the whole United States for 1850. The imports of New-York are more than half of the amount of those of the United States. The arrivals and clearances of vessels are in the like ratio of increase as imports.

The merchants of the City voted their first service of gold plate in 1854 to an individual who had established one of the many lines of the ocean steamers converging to this city. Ship timber from the lakes is reshipped from New-York shipyards to supply those of Maine. Lumber from northwest Wisconsin through Fox River Canal will come to the seaboard. About two-thirds of the descending tonnage of the Erie Canal for 1855 was of the products of the forests, and more than one-third of the entire transportation.

Mr. HAWLEY stated that merchandise from New-York, having reached the Illinois Canal, would be carried thence into unknown regions. About the time of opening the Erie Canal, expeditions with goods started from the Missouri River for Santa Fé. At the beginning of the present century, HUMBOLDT mentions the arrival in the city of Mexico weekly, of several thousand mules laden with the products of the north, hides, tallow, flour and silver as far as Santa Fé, 1,300 miles. Goods were taken on the return trip to Santa Fé. Has New-York diverted trade from Mexico by this long interior route? As we have mentioned, Mr. H. projected the Raritan Canal. Through this avenue New-York receives the greatest supply of coal from Pennsylvania mines, so important an element in the very foundations of her prosperity and comfort. From an authentic statement, it appears that for 1855, 4,000 boats were loaded on the Schuylkill with 630,000 tons of coal for New-York and "the towns on the harbor." They go down the Schuylkill, up the Delaware and through the Raritan Canal. The City is one blessed with abundant and cheap fuel. Her lines of ocean steamers could hardly exist but that she is the coal dépôt for their supply. Canal boats, towed from Albany, to the number of 5,887, bringing 686,304 tons of produce, arrived at New-York for 1855, and the number moored the present Winter in the slips is 760, yielding acres of storage room whence their loads are retailed during the suspension of Canel navigation.

At the time of Mr. HAWLEY's writings on the Canal, the tide of emigration had set in to PIELPS & GORHAM's and the Holland purchase. Ohio was the only organized State north of the Ohio River. The large tract of territory of Louisiana had just been purchased, an unexplored wilderness. The whole country through which his pen traced the great inland route of navigation did not contain over a quarter of a million of inhabitants. It now has a population of 12,000,000—50 for 1 in fifty years, more than half the white population now of all the States.

Such are some of the amazing results of thirty years of HAWLEY's "century" as to the City of New-York, which he predicted to transpire from the influence of the canal upon a single point in a seaboard line of 3,000 miles. The Harbor Commissioners, in their report to the Legislature, say: "The area which will be tributary to New-York when the Erie Canal shall have been enlarged embraces 800,000 square miles. The commerce of New-York, since 1830, has so rapidly increased as to indicate the ultimate centralization of the forsign trade of the Continent at that point." Again: "It is manifest that the commerce of the Harbor of New-York will be greater than that of any city in ancient or modern times—that it must become the centre of trade and exchanges, the storehouse and metropolis of the world."

There is a passage in the letter of Col. STONE to Dr. HOSACK, in 1829, giving a history of the passage of the Canal bill in the Legislature of 1817, of thrilling interest in reference to the future prosperity of New-York. The bill was being discussed, and its fate was uncertain. Col. STONE says, "At this critical point of the struggle, ELISHA WILLIAMS, of Columbia, stepped forward in its favor. Altogether, he is one of the most eloquent, popular and commanding public speakers in our country. He appealed to the members from New-York, who were almost to a man hostile to the project. The glowing picture which he drew of the future greatness and splendor of New-York, when the great channels of inland navigation then under consideration should be completed, is *yet* floating in my mind, *like the fragments of a bright and glorious vision.* 'If,' said he, turning to a leading member of the New-York Delegation, 'if the Canal is to be a shower of gold, it will fall upon New-York; if a river of gold, it will fall into her lap.'"

New-York has built her Croton Canal, at a like cost of the Erie Canal at first. Another ample reservoir is to be added to those already constructed to receive its waters. She is building still more magnificent Ocean steamers, of 5,000 tons each. She erects lofty blocks of polished marble for the stores and shops of her tradesmen. One of her merchants, at his own expense, sends an expedition to the Arctic regions to find, if possible, a distinguished lost mariner. That expedition, at great peril, penetrates and passes through a barrier of ice, hitherto supposed to extend to the pole, and discovers an open polar sea. The men return; geographical societies sit down to listen to their wondrous tale. The facts narrated become matters of profound speculation for philosophers in all coming time. Her receipts of revenue are $7,000,000—an annual tax of $5,000,000—her public property $42,000,000. She buys 760 acres of land at $6,000,000, at the original cost again of the Erie Canal, for her contemplated "Central Park." The grounds are to be improved and embellished by the expenditure of additional millions more, rivaling in beauty the Gardeu of Eden. Shades of HAWLEY and WILLIAMS! What is the future of New-York—the emphitheatre City, and her brood of "towns on the harbor." New-York, long may the forests of masts that fringe thy shores, the representative and symbol of thy wealth and greatness, the messengers, too, of thy good will to all people of the earth, continue to be also the thickly studded pencilings on the soft and gorgeous canvass of thy horizon at evening's sunset. Long may thy spires be the channel-way of thy prayer for blessings upon the human family.

Mr. HAWLEY before his death advocated by his pen the "enlargement" of the Canal. When in the Legislature he labored to procure the famous $2,000,000 loan, to continue the progress of its first construction, which was threatened to cease. As Chairman of the Delegation from Rochester, he was called upon, by courtesy, to make the opening address at Buffalo, celebrating the completion of the Canal Oct. 26, 1825. The splendid pageant, such as earth never before saw, moves oceanward. The telegraphic cannonade announces the great event; the consummation, in part, of his project twenty years before. HAWLEY devised—others built. He officiated at the impressive baptism of Erie's new-born stream; he the father, henceforth to run perpetual as Niagara's flow; consecrated evermore to the heavenly mission of dispensing world-wide subsistence, comfort and happiness to countless millions.

WASHINGTON's project for drawing Western trade to the Chesapeake was never realized, because the route was physically impracticable; yet the Legislature instantly gave him $40,000. On the other hand, HAWLEY's longer and magnificent line was triumphantly successful. DE SOTO discovers the Mississippi, his sinuous path across the country marked by the chains, the robbery, the slavery, the blood of the natives, and Congress pays $10,000 for a painting commemorative of the fact, placed in the rotunda of the Capital. The tomb of NAPOLEON has been many years in building, the cost already over $40,000,000.

Does not the infinence of the great line of inland navigation, of which we have briefly spoken, enter into and become in fact the great throbbings of a nation's welfare, and so to have given to the labors of Mr. HAWLEY a consideration that justly entitles them as being *preëminently national?*

In the name of justice, let justice be done to the memory of JESSE HAWLEY. COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ITS MISSIONS IN INDIA.

END OF THE SPECIAL MEETING.

Sharp Discussions—The Delegation Attacked.

The Whole Subject Referred to a Committee of Thirteen.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday night, March 6, 1856.

There was barely time, before the closing of the mail this afternoon, to announce the reception of a stirring document by Rev. Dr. BACON of New-Haven. It was a letter from Rev. Dr. DE FOREST, a Missionary of the American Board in Syria, prepared for presentation to this meeting, and handed by Dr. DE FOREST himself to Dr. BACON, at his residence, as late as Saturday last. In this letter the veteran Missionary gives the result of his experience with the Board; and expressed, through Dr. BACON, a hope that the newspapers would take no notice of it. My summary shall be brief: the whole document is a brace of columns.

Dr. BACON, in introducing the subject, said that Dr. DE FOREST was one of the men who had grown gray in old age prematurely brought about by his labors and sufferings. Dr. DE FOREST says a communication was received at the Syrian Mission from the Prudential Committee of the Board, which announced that unless the Female Seminary at Beirout was made *strictly Arab*, the Committee would feel bound to withhold the means of sustaining that institution upon its present scale. (This fact confirms Dr. RIDDLE's assertion, noted in my last letter.) A letter from Dr. ANDERSON, dated July 5, 1854, says:—"Why should the female pupils learn the English laoguege? It will but tend to disqualify pupils for the posts the prospective demands of which alone justify the expenditure." When in Syria, Dr. ANDERSON reiterated that the Prudential Committee would withhold funds if English were taught. The Committee seemed to consider that the desire of the Arabs to acquire the tongue was altogether morbid, and the incentives which led to it altogether worldly; apparently forgetting the proverb, beautifully expressed in the Arabic, that "while we seek the oyster we may find the pearl." A converted wealthy Damascene removed his son from a Jesuit school, where he was learning French, in order to place him in an Irish establishment where he could be taught English. English opens inexhaustible treasures of wisdom, and the heathen mind begins to understand that it is so. In Beirout, a large number of native youth have already become infidel, from reading VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, and the school they represent, in French.

The Deputation of the Board allowed a certain portion of the male students, under the care of the American Missionaries, to learn the rudiments of English, but the females, with a despotism truly Oriental, were deprived of this boon.

The condition of the native literature has been improved by the infusion of religious works in English; chiefly volumes from the American and London Tract Societies. Nor has the substitution of these works for the imaginative, licentious literature of the country, at all disqualified women from becoming partners of Ministers of the Gospel. Yet the Committee declared the merest American common school education too high for the Arab girl. One native girl, whose English reading was confined to the *Day Spring* and the *Child's Paper*, was heard to exclaim, "I am glad that I have got the language in my head, and the Committee cannot get it out!" [Laughter.] Another woman, married, was seen on Mount Lebanon by the writer, rocking a cradle—a vernacular cradle, by the way, [renewed laughter,] swung by ropes from the rafters—and helping her husband to comparisons of an Arabic Bible and an English reference Bible. Her woman's wit often suggested new phases in which an English word might be adapted to the Arab idiom, and she was delighted to be able to assist her husband. On one side of their plain apartment were a few bookshelves. They contained a curious medley—Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Edwards' Works, complete; Calvin's Institutes; Bunyan; Barnes' Notes on the New Testament; Sunday School Union publications; the Yale Course of Mathematics; and a number of volumes in Arabic.

Dr. ANDERSON rose to explain. He wished it to be understood that all he had said or done personally while in Syria, was simply as Secretary. No special powers had been delegated to him.

The Board took a recess till 3 o'clock, Dr. ADAMS having the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. ADAMS, having secured the floor before adjournment, made a most effective address. In a temperate and argumentative style, he discussed the questions in which the Board is especially interested at this juncture. He considered schools an essential feature of the Missionary system. Churches are good and indispensable, but it is not only the man who should preach, but the children who should become familiarized with Christian truth. The pastor, rising in his place at 10½ o'clock in the morning, again in the afternoon, and again in the evening, to occupy just so much time, and to follow such a system of speech, does not find that his duties end there. In the Sabbath School here, and in the Mission Schools, he is to work again. The agency of the school was warmly recommended. In regard to the question of teaching English, the Doctor thought it had scarcely received the attention it merited. He argued ably that English was very essential. The more languages any man knows, the more is he reduplicated. We should be ashamed that we do not know more languages. His theory was that we should leave the question open, subject to the judgment of the Prudential Committee and the noble band of missionaries, in all of whom he had the utmost confidence. He would be glad to see a resolution adopted to congratulate the Deputation upon their safe return and the completion of the important work they had undertaken.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION.

The following minority report, from the Committee to which was referred the report of the Deputation to India, was presented by HARVEY ELY, Esq.:

The undersigned, one of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Deputation to the American Board, on their return from the East, begs leave most respectfully to present a minority report thereon: That, while yielding assent to the first three abstract propositions of the Committee, his convictions of duty to his Divine Master and to this Board, its officers, missionaries, patrons, and friends, require him to object, in the most emphatic manner, against any further postponement of the adjustment of the great questions which have now called us together. He cannot speak for New-England—but throughout Western New-York, and at least some, if not all, of the States south and west of it, great dissatisfaction exists, and confidence is, in a greater or less degree, impaired in the officers of our Board, for the reason that important changes which have been made, and which, it seems, were contemplated by the officers in the Summer of 1854, were not communicated to the Board at its annual meeting in Hartford that year, nor again at its annual meeting in Utica in 1855. It is most deeply to be regretted that the report on the Tamil Mission was not fully discussed and acted upon at the last meeting. This feeling of dissatisfaction was intensified when the annual report of that meeting was published, WITHOUT THE REPORT.

Our Board had its origin in the piety and benevolence of Christians; it has been sustained through the blessings of our Divine Master, by the prayers, confidence, contributions and warm affections of thousands of the children of God, of several denominations, in this and other lands. The good it has accomplished, and, he trusts, is still destined to accomplish, is far, very far beyond the apprehension of any dweller upon earth. Eternity alone will reveal it. Brethren, if we do nothing else this side of eternity, we must preserve the integrity and enlarge the usefulness of this organization. The undersigned has lived long enough to see that he has committed a thousand mistakes, some of a very grave character, but it has not fallen to his lot to find the man who has not made any. He is unwilling to believe the officers of our Board free from some of the infirmities of our common nature. If they have erred in the cases before us, it is due to them as men and Christians to attribute it to their deep anxiety and zeal to carry forward the blessed work in which they are engaged.

The convictions of the undersigned are clear that this Board should not and cannot adjourn till these questions are fully discussed and decided; and he trusts we can ultimately arrive at a unanimous decision upon all the perplexing questions now before us. By postponing this decision till next Autumn, the contributions and prayers of multitudes of Christians will have been directed into other channels and organizations. While we are discussing theories souls are perishing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HARVEY ELY.

ALBANY, March 6, 1856.

The report was laid on the table, and no action taken upon it.

DR. BACON'S VIEWS.

Dr. BACON rose to make a long speech. He discussed the entire ground in dispute, and argued that the line of distinction should be drawn in missionary enterprises very much the same as in military tactics. If General SCOTT, while conducting a campaign, receives instructions from Secretary MARCY which go directly counter to his plan of operations, and if he is required to follow the directions of the Secretary instead of pursuing the system of tactics in which he is an expert, he would probably resign his commission rather than obey the mandate. So with missions. The veteran missionary, by virtue of his experience and the length of time he has been engaged upon the ground of his work, is rendered a better and more reliable judge of the measures which will best advance the interests of his mission than any Secretary at a distance from the scene of action can be. Dr. B. held that there should be unity of action among persons interested in missions.

He reviewed the plans of the opposing sections. The phrase "oral preaching" is not in the Bible, and that fact seems to be sufficient to explode that theory. Preaching alone did not convert the honorable Secretaries. Dr. WINSLOW himself, whose name is redolent of the *Mayflower*, was not convinced of Christian truth by simple preaching; it is not alone the stated preaching from the pulpit that is to convert men. To depend simply upon "oral preaching," seems (he did not mean any disrespect) to be the merest nonsense. [Laughter.] He believed in breaking down the distinctions between clergy and laity. We are all brethren. Clergy and laity should act together. He did not believe in binding burdens that are heavy and grievous to be borne, and laying them on other men's shoulders, while we ourselves do not touch them with one of our fingers. He did not believe in the policy of abolishing the schools. The Deputation say that the Batticotta Seminary had been "suspended;" but it sometimes happens that when a man is suspended there is not much life left in him. [Laughter.] The attempt to abolish the English language he deprecated very severely. It appeared to be placing a premium on ignorance. The idea of initiating the natives into the practice of self-support also found favor in his eyes. The pauperizing influence of our missions is deadly, and would last till the knife is applied. We are to watch this influence.

Chancellor WALWORTH indorsed that portion of the Delegation's report which declares that too much time had been devoted to instruction in the English language.

Dr. LYON of Erie, Pennsylvania, urged an immediate decision of the questions at issue.

Dr. TODD suggested a congratulatory vote to the Delegation upon their return.

Dr. WORCESTER urged the necessity of acting definitely upon the report before the session closed; and to further this purpose offered a series of resolutions. They adopted the general principles of the report of the Delegation, but recommended a resuscitation of the Batticotte Seminary at as early a period as practicable.

Pending the question, the Board again took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE BUSINESS ENDED AND THE REPORT REFERRED TO A LARGE COMMITTEE.

The Board reassembled in still larger numbers at 7 o'clock, it having been generally understood that this evening's proceedings would be the conclusion of the matter.

Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Hartford, came forward with a third batch of resolutions, slightly different from those of Dr. WORCESTER, and offered as an emendment to them. They were read and afterwards voted down.

An animated discussion now took place.

Hon. LINUS CHILD urged the adoption of the original series of resolutions reported by the Committee on the Report, (published in Thursday's *Times*,) and that the Committee of Thirteen should be appointed. Mr. CHILD gave a historical sketch of the history of the Deputation's enterprise. He scouted the idea that an over shadowing influence had been exerted. That would be a curious over shadowing influence which would not only cause gentlemen to agree with the action of a deputation, but should also induce them to proffer the strongest possible commendations. He asked if the Board felt itself qualified to reverse the action of the Ceylon Mission, in regard to the Batticotta Seminary, after that Mission had debated the question long and earnestly? Mr. CHILD here manifestly assumed the ground that the changes in the Seminary had been effected by the Mission itself. Was it wise, he asked, to reverse the action of the brethren, or by that act to place the venerable Senior Secretary of the Board in a false position with the missionaries on the ground? He considered it highly important to refer the subject to the Committee, who shall be requested to institute a thorough examination, question all returned missionaries, and present to the Board and our churches the united opinion of the best and wisest members of this Board. We have arrived at a time when we have to consider some of the great principles which have guided us in the work we have undertaken, and to decide them as deliberately and justly as we can. He agreed with many of the sentiments expressed by Dr. BACON, but had he time to reflect upon them he should dissent. For instance, it was improper to compare Batticotta Seminary with our American Colleges. The principles which should govern our own educational institutions and those in heathen countries, should be carefully considered. Many regulations which would be necessary for one class would not answer for the other. He appreciated the importance of an educated and enlightened ministry, but was it not possible that native preachers in heathen lands could preach with power and effect? He would like to see the questions at issue brought before such men as Dr. ELI SMITH and other veteran missionaries, competent to consider and qualified by experience to judge. It is far better that a Committee be appointed, to proceed with the same Christian feeling and Christian principle as actuated the Deputation. He hoped therefore that neither set of resolutions presented would be adopted.

The original series of resolutions was read again.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH, of New-York, called attention to one view which should be and must be introduced. He opposed both series of amendments. The original resolutions should be adopted. We are not yet prepared to act definitively. He was not prepared as yet even to vote on the Batticotta Seminary. We are not *prepared* for a decision. Do you think, by a few generalizations to lull to repose the stormy ocean around you? Do you think to stop discussion in the present? In this view, the official report from [illegible] Reporters were present, and they would point the record. What we say, what we do here, is to go before the public, is to be [illegible] on the wings of the wind; and it is well that it should be so. Nothing will be gained by coming to any specific decision this evening. There were five or six points comprised in the series of resolutions already reported to the Board. The first resolution every one agreed to; and on general principles declared in those resolutions all [illegible] did not fully agree with Dr. BACON, that all men are called to be ministers. He believed that a certain class of men are called to the ministry. That the utterance of divine truth was after all the great instrumentality. The good that laymen do in helping on the divine truth is by oral preaching. The man of God proclaims the truth with the living.

Dr. BACON—Is the catechism oral?

Dr. SMITH—The catechism is printed, but it may be spoken. When it falls from the mother's blessed lips, then it becomes doubly effective.

And then in regard to schools. The main question is in regard to schools where secular science is the main thing. Undoubtedly this is a useful auxiliary. It is a point on which there is great diversity of judgment. The extent to which instruction in English should be carried, depends upon future developements. There should be time to study and reflect upon it. Touching the power of the Prudential Committee, that matter should be referred by the Committee to which the subjects are referred. In regard to the 19th section (laughter and recollections of Philadelphia) of the Report of the Deputation, there was some trouble, too. The section relates to the relation of Missionaries to the native pastors and churches. There was a body formed at Ceylon by the title of a "Consociation or Presbytery." The first name, for the sake of Dr. BACON and his people; the last for me and those who sympathize with me; but I think Presbytery would be better for those who hold, as Dr. BACON does, to the Cambridge Platform, which does not mix heaven and earth together, as his speech did. (Laughter.)

Dr. COX—I wish Dr. SMITH would not be so Baconian in his dialectics.

Dr. SMITH—Though not Baconian, I believe in intuitions. I am a bit of a transcendentalist.

THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE DEFENDS ITSELF.

Mr. HUBBARD, Chairman of the Prudential Committee, came to the defence of the Prudential Committee. It did not shrink from investigation. It would be happy to have all its acts, the record of its weekly doings, examined, to show whether the office of a member of the Committee is a mere honorary office. It is, by no means, a mere honorary office, but one of high responsibility, requiring care and attention. It is not merely that it is

...consent of the...
...Jas. who have so long...
...would earnestly request the wishes of the...
...ers, by making the Board be instrumental the number of...
...fastened in their fate.

Your Committee further have to regret that the report given [illegible] attention to points of great moment, which we have learned from other sources, in regard to vital changes in the method of carrying forward the [illegible] work in this region, and they are constrained to express the [illegible] that there exists in the Christian community, loving and supporting the Board, a wide-spread feeling of solicitude, if not of dissatisfaction, showing that changes of such magnitude, in regard to which diversity of opinion exists among our wisest and best men and missionaries, should not be inaugurated without previous full discussion by the Board itself, involving, as they do, the abandonment of the use of the English language, the relinquishment of schools for the [illegible], a total change in the ecclesiastical [illegible] of the Mission, and, in a word, a new [illegible] of missionary effort.

In view, of the whole case, your Committee recommend the appointment of a Special Committee, who shall examine the facts pertinent to the whole case, from all available sources, and report to the next meeting of the Board; and that, in the meanwhile, the changes adverted to and now in progress, be suspended till the full mind of the Board [illegible] thereon.

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J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Look out for the Phototype! The largest portraits ever taken with the camera from life will be exhibited, next week, at HOLMES' Gallery, No. 289 Broadway. Patents applied for them.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER—No. 61 Fulton-st., New-York—Wedding at Home Cards, Visiting, Address and Autograph Cards, Business Cards, Billheads, Notes, Labels, &c. Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange neatly lithographed. For sale, some new copperplate presses, the best in market.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomatics, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 168 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant object seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee No. 5 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

REMOVAL.—Dr. CHAS. D. SMITH has removed his No. 21 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Servants (with reliable references) suitable for gentlemen's families in city or country, viz, professed cooks, first-class cooks, waiters and ironers, a very thoroughly efficient chambermaids and waiters, an English and a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, (to be capable of taking entire charge of infants;) also several neat young nurse girls and general servants at MANNING'S Established Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young women in the city or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes excellent bread, understands milk and butter; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she sews well and is a competent laundress. They are well recommended, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 271 Bowery this day or Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women. The one is Scotch, and is a very superior cook, is an excellent baker, and will assist in the washing if requisite; the other is a very fine chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Both have very good references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., near 8th-st., where they can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant woman, who is a good cook and baker, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family in the City. Also, by an experienced laundress, a situation in that capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer. Both have good references. Will be seen to-day or Monday at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a young man, who is a good accountant, and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 21 years of age, in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store; is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. References given if required. Address B. C., Box No. 3,627 Post-office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, to do general housework; also, by a woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, by a colored woman, to do general housework, and a colored girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address P. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 30th-st., top floor, front room.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house. A merchant tailor or cutter, well qualified in every respect to cut his own patterns, receive and examine work, and direct in the cutting department, who has a reputation for taste, skill and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. S. J., at this office, stating name and references, and compensation expected. A person of experience preferred. All communications strictly confidential if desired.

INSTRUCTION.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a School or Family. The best of references can be given; a position as private Tutor would be preferred. Address, J. T. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Wanted, a first-rate mechanic, to superintend the construction of a large building down town. He must be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of the building—masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, &c. He must be a perfect driver. With such a one, a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address BUILDINGS, *Times* office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man 21 years of age, is desirous of obtaining employment either in a wholesale bookstore, (in which business he has had some experience,) shipping house, or any other respectable business that may offer. The best of testimonials as to character, &c., can be given. Address B. B., this office.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, to learn a beautiful art, newly discovered. It is light, clean, and respectable, and is done in your own house; pays from $4 to $6 per day; is salable in all parts of the world. City or country persons knowing this art are independent. Apply, in person, to Prof. STEVENS & CO., 44 Hudson-st.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches. Also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

A CONTRALTO SINGER—Desires a situation in some Protestant church in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars, apply at the Music Store No. 335 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, 15 to 16 years old, in an importing house. Salary, first year $60. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., to THOMAS N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As salesman of fancy goods; one understanding the daguerreotype business preferred. The most unexceptionable references required. Address FANCY GOODS, at office of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So say present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

NURSE WANTED—A Protestant woman who can come well recommended, and is competent to take charge of several children. Apply at No. 88 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—Of experience in City trade. Apply to JUDKNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a silk goods jobbing house; one who can reside with his parents; salary first year $50. Address box No. 1,206.

BOY WANTED—Immediately at No. 45 Werren-st. Age, from 16 to 18 years. One residing in New-York with his parents preferred.

WANTED.—A Protestant woman, French, German or Scotch preferred—one used to children, and a good washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 75 Amos-st.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 151 Chester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And a good suite of furnished rooms up town wanted on or about April 1, for a family consisting of a gentleman, lady, child and nurse; and also rooms for a single gentleman. Address SUFFIX JONES, Broadway Post-Office, with terms and full particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish permanent board, at from $10 to $14 per week, in a pleasant family, occupying a modern-built house, in the vicinity of Broadway or 5th-av., and below 20th-st. A private family who live well preferred, and the best reference furnished. Address, post-paid, Box No. 162 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to procure a home for his son in this City or Brooklyn, and would take a boy under 12 years of age to his home in the country in exchange, and board and educate him, the terms being equal. Distance from the City 15 miles. Address YOUNG, at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, of domestic habits, with one child, want permanent board, with parlor and bedroom, in a location convenient to Fulton-st. ferry, in Brooklyn. Address, with location, at this office, NEW-ENGLAND.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A private family having a large well furnished room with large closet, would take one or two single gentlemen. The house is supplied with baths, gas, pleasantly located near the City Hall. None need apply but with real name and place of business. Address E. GORDON, Office of *Daily Times.*

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman occupying one of the most delightful country residences, within an hour's ride or sail of New-York, having more room than he requires, would be willing to accommodate one family of four or five persons, with splendid rooms and board, for six months from May 1, provided they would pay liberally for the same. This is an opportunity for a gentleman of wealth, looking for comfort and luxury rather than economy, seldom met with. Address, name, &c., H. S. W., Box No. 508 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

A GENTLEMAN—Wishing a quiet home, can find a large nicely furnished parlor on first floor of a comfortable house, with grate, gas and bath, owned by the occupant, near 6th-av. cars. Stages pass the door below Bleecker-st. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. BREWSTER, *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

TO LET WITH BOARD—In a new house, containing all modern improvements, a pleasant parlor and bedroom, on third or fourth floor. Spanish and English spoken; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 7th-av., one door above 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, fronting, on the second floor, to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements, near the 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 118 11th-st. References exchanged. Stages and cars every few minutes.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near 4th.

ROOMS AND BOARD, Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

FALL RIVER LINE—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. JEWETT, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. BRAYTON, of the Fall River Line, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 2, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. WM. BORDEN

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 480 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

THE SACRIFICE COMPLETE!

REMSEN & DINGEE,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR 14TH-ST.,

AS A LAST RESORT

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,

Will offer for a few days:

Rich Broche Shawls, worth $35, at $10.
Rich Stella Shawls, worth $12, at $5.
Rich Wool Shawls, worth $7, at $3.
Rich Plaid Silks, worth $1 50, at 6s.
Rich French Merinos, worth $1 50 at 6s.
Pure Irish Linens, worth 62c. and 75c., at 31c.
Marseilles Quilts, worth $5, at $2,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and other
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
In every variety,
REDUCED TO THE SAME STANDARD.
Never, in the HISTORY of any similar
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
has there been such reckless and indiscriminate sacrifice made to dispose of goods, as in the present case.
Housekeepers and others will make a note of it, and call at once.

REMSEN & DINGEE,
BROWN STONE STORE,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

STRONG & SMITH,
No. 48 Broad-st. and No. 46 Naw-st.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Offer for sale, by the package—
English Prints, Brilliants, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Challis, Lawns, Jaconets, Barèges and Poplins, Coburgs, Alpacas,
Flounced Dresses, in great variety.
French Fancy and Black Silks
Ribbons, Printed Barèges, Nankeens.
Stella Shawls and Ginghams.
BLANKETS.
Crimean Army Blankets, Negro and Horse do.
LINENS.
Irish Shirting, Blays Drills and Handkerchiefs, of the seals of
A. & G. Harkills,
York-st. Flax Spinning Company,
A. Mulholland & Son.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Rumford Mills Heavy Madder Ginghams.
Lancashire Power Loom Quilt Co.
S. & T. Ashton's Cords, Moleskins and Velveta.
Atkinson's celebrated Checked Cambrics.
Ferguson's Dyed Jaconets and Cambrics.
Calla Mills Domestic Shirtings.
Rubinacci's and Ricciardi's Italian Sewings.
Holdsworth's Patent Linen Thread.
Brooks' Ivory Polished Sewing Cotton.
WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Of the manufacture of the La Vieille Montagne Company of France.

WET SILKS! WET LINENS!!

WET GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A. G. COLBY, No. 989 Grand-st.,
HAVE YET RARE BARGAINS
IN
RICH SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOES,
MUSLIN DELAINES,
PURE IRISH LINENS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY,
Warranted free from stain or blemish at one-half the original cost.

SPRING VARIETIES—1856.

On and after Monday, March 3,
LORD & TAYLOR
will offer a very extensive and elegant assortment of
CHEAP DRY GOODS,
selected with much care expressly for their Spring sales, and to be disposed of at a
REMARKABLY SMALL ADVANCE.
Particular attention is directed to
20 cases high lustre REAL INDIA CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, (just opened,) being the newest and choicest Spring styles. About 25,000 yards at from 50 to 75 cents per yard.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 219 Grand-st.,
Consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES,
CALICOES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, SHIRTING LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BAREGES, PRINTED MUSLINS,
LAWNS, GINGHAMS—And a Large Stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS;
All to be sold at a great sacrifice.
By order of the ASSIGNEE.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.

M. CAFFE, Importer, No. 408 Broadway,
Will open on TUESDAY, March 11,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
of the latest Paris shape and style. Also,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
the largest and most select assortment in the City.
Milliners are solicited to call and examine.

FIRE SUITS—FIRE SUITS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.
A large assortment of drab and blue Kersey beaver constantly on hand.
Samples of their fire coats and pants can be seen at their stores. SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of Oil-Cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. WILL OPEN
2 cases rich Plaid Silks, at 6s,
1 case Chene Silks, at 8s,
2 cases Black Silks, at 8s,
THIS DAY, at No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six cord white thread, from JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent,
No. 98 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont leege twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP,
Sole Agent, No. 57 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—WANTED—By a man accustomed to keeping books, an interest in some well established paying business in city or country. Would invest the above amount or more, or would lend the money on good security to secure a clerkship. An out-door agency, shipping goods or collecting bills would be accepted. Satisfactory references given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 226, Newburg Post-Office, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—PATENT RIGHT FOR MANUFACTURING WASHING SOAP of superior quality, surpassing all other inventions of the age. Rights $50 to $2,500 each. Also, splendid bar-room, Myrtle av., Brooklyn, doing fine business, $125. Splendid old-established fancy goods store, 8th-av., $1,000. Grand chance. Also, superior new furniture, all of a well furnished house, hardly used, Williamsburg, worth $800, will be sold for $175. Apply at No. 85 Chambers-st., room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Having from $10,000 to $20,000, to engage in the sale of coal, lumber, lime, lath, brick, stone and cement. The situation is on the Hudson River, and unsurpassed by any other location in the vicinity of New-York for an extensive and profitable business. The yard has a front of 350 feet for vessels to land. Apply to
JACOB CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Doing a good business, in an improving neighborhood. On the premises are excellent sheds and fences, a good brick office; also, brick stable, room for four horses, and a good brick house. Good reasons given for selling out. Inquire corner of 29th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

$3,000.—A SPEEDY AND IMMENSE FORTUNE to be realized by any one who will advance the above sum to start a patent which will yield $50,000 within the first six months. Reference given to engineers of the highest standing. Address, with real name, also where an interview may be had to secure immediate attention, W. R., *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale at a very low price, a first-rate Job Office, comprising two hand presses, a job rotary press, and a large assortment of job type nearly new. The office is well located and doing a first-rate trade. Inquire of WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

FOR SALE—A patent right for the State of New-York, together with the machinery for manufacturing matches. Sold to pay advanced money, on MONDAY, 10th of March inst., at 10 o'clock, without reserve, at No. 149 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

$3,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN—With $3,000 in cash may make $10,000 within six months by applying with real name, also where an interview may be had to secure attention, K. C. R., *Times* Office.

LETTERS PATENT—Just issued, for a very useful invention, applicable to all parts of the country, pertaining to household furniture; by its use life and property are saved. A controlling interest is for sale. Address Box No. 3,776 Post-Office, with address.

TO MILLINERS.—The stock and fixtures of a neat millinery store for sale, as excellent opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 89 Canal-st.

WIRE WINDOW-SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any LANDSCAPE, LETTERS, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Fixtures promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. 1,500 reliable references at our manufactory, No. 111 East 18th-st. JOHN JOBSON & BRO.

House No. 88 East 33d-st. for sale—Part 2 miles from Tuckahoe Station, 90 acres, for sale or exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

EIGHTH PIANOFORTE SOIREE,
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
Mr BERNARD BERGSON,
ON
MOZART HALL, 672 Broadway,
At Dodworth's Assembly Rooms, adjoining Grace Church,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, 1856.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture of "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," Transcribed for two pianos by Gottschalk, and performed by Mr. SANDERSON and the author..... MEHUL
2. Fantasie on Monteschi e "Semiramide"..... APTOMMAS
3. { (a) Serenade..... } { (b) La Jota Arragonesa..... } { (c) Souvenir D'Andalousie..... } GOTTSCHALK
4. Scotch Melodies..... APTOMMAS
5. (By request.) Transcription of Finale of "Lucrezia Borgia"..... GOTTSCHALK

PART II.

6. { (a) La Scintilla, (Mazurka)..... GOTTSCHALK { (b) La Danse des Sylphes..... GOUFFROID
Performed by GOTTSCHALK.
7. Sindlo, in imitation of the Mandolin..... APTOMMAS
8. Sermont and Benediction, (by request,) from the symphony "Benvenuto Cellini" BERLIOZ
Transcribed by..... LISZT
And Performed by GOTTSCHALK.

Tickets, $1; ladies' tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the music stores and at the door.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, concert to commence at 8.

The grand piano-fortes used on this occasion are from the warerooms of Chickering, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Director of the ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE has the honor to announce that

TEN PERFORMANCES ONLY

will be given at the Academy of Music previous to the closing of the contracts of the present Operatic Season, on the 31st inst.; commencing on

MONDAY,

the 10th inst., with Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

MME. DE LA GRANGE, as Leonora.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, as Amoena.
(Being her first appearance here, and first appearance in this Opera in America.)
SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, AMODIO AND GASPARONI,
In their original rôles.
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Commencing at 8.

Reserved seats may be had at the Box-Office, Academy of Music, or at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M., daily.

Entrance to all parts of the house (without seat).....$1 00
Second Seat, extra..... 50
Second Tier..... 50
Amphitheatre..... 25

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY—SUNDAY EVENING, March 9, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.—First night of the new piece entitled:

THE COURT OF ICE-BURG,
(A la Poke-a-Fun-Tus.)
OR, A DREAM OF KANE'S POLE-AR SEA.

Fernando fears our town will be invaded,
Therefore the streets with ice I've barricaded.
Preceding the sketch,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

NOTICE.—Holders of PERHAM'S Gift Tickets must present them before Saturday, March 8, or they will not be admitted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1856.

THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.

Mlle. THERESA ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.

Lehmann's new Grand Pantomime,

THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.

Principal characters by Antoine, François and Jerome.

To commence with the South American Pantomime of JOCKO; or, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

After which, Mlle. ROBERT and the Ballet Troupe, in THREE GRAND PAS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 8, the performances will commence with the Drama of

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.

Sir Gervase Rokewood..... Mr. G. Jordan.
Ruth Ravenscar..... Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with

NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 8, last night of

HERNE, THE HUNTER,

Herne, the Hunter..... Mr. Conati
Henry VIII., King of England..... Mr. Harcourt
Duke of Richmond..... Mr. A. W. Fenne
Duke of Suffolk..... Mr. F. Sylvester
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam..... Mme. Ponisi

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 8, at 2½ o'clock, will be presented the Drama of

THE WIZARD SKIFF.

To conclude with the GOLDEN AXE.

The EVENING Performance will commence with J. Pilgrim's new Indian Drama, entitled

SILVER KNIFE.

To be followed by ASPHODEL.
To conclude with MATTEO FALCONE.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—Three capital pieces.

GRIST TO THE MILL

With Mr. Ferry, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. C. Howard.

TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY,

With Mr. Burton and Mr. Perry.

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS,

With Mr. Burton and Mr. Setchell.

On MONDAY—Two new pieces will be performed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, March 8, 1856, will be presented the Comedy entitled

HEIR AT LAW.

Daniel Dowlass..... Mr. Holland
Cicely Homespun..... Mrs. Hoey

After which, the Comedy of the

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Captain Harcourt..... Mr. Walcot

AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT.—Ladies and families must not forget that an excellent entertainment is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Mme. Celeste's grand drama of the WIFE'S TRIAL; AND THE SKIFF, and the beautiful pantomime of the GOLDEN AXE are to be performed. The evening performances will consist of SILVER KNIFE, ASPHODEL and MATTEO FALCONE.

NEWARK THEATRE.—Spring season opening SATURDAY, March 22. Ladies and gentlemen wishing engagements, will address W. HENDERSON, Lessee and Manager, at Post-Office, New-Brunswick, N. J. Stars treated on liberal terms.

W. HENDERSON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Saturday, March 8,) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock and also in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the great Comedy of THE COUNTRY SQUIRE and the capital Farce of 'TWAS I. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATIONS.—The eighth of the series now being given by Prof. STONE, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, for the benefit of its apparatus fund, will be given THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Galvanism and Terrestial Magnetism.* A large galvanic battery and other corresponding apparatus will be used in the experiments. Also, a magnetic telegraph will be put in operation and explained. Tickets of admission 12½c.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS.—The contract existing between the undersigned having been THIS DAY cancelled by mutual consent, the holders of Perham's tickets for admission to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway, must present them for admission on or before SATURDAY NEXT, 8th inst., otherwise they will not be received. JAS. BUCKLEY & SONS

J. PERHAM.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1856.

MADAME THERESINA RANK'S AMERICAN NOVEL ENTERPRISE—New Organization, originated New-York, Aug. 1, 1852.

Dieu est mon tout,
Charity est ma devise,
Justice est mon droit.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Broadway Athenæum, No. 354 Broadway. Doors open at 7; passengers start at 7½ P. M. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS at 3½, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. HEINE. Call and see them.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—An elegant gobel

[illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH 8 1856.

Supplement to the Daily Times.

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☞ The *Africa* is now in her fourteenth day, with three days' later intelligence from Europe.

☞ Kansas affairs again occupied the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday, in connection with the application of the Committee on Elections for authority to send for persons and papers in the contested election case. Adjourned to Monday.

☞ The bill to create the Central Park in this City, was reported in the State Senate yesterday, with a proposition, in accordance with a generally expressed desire, to change the name to Manhattan Park. The eighth section of the bill has also been changed, so as to restrict the power of the Commissioners in regard to the leasing of the buildings within the Park. The bill to prevent illegal voting in this City, was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced by Mr. A. J. Bloss, to prohibit the publication of anonymous letters in newspapers. A large amount of business was transacted in both Houses.

☞ We publish this morning the concluding proceedings of the special meeting of the American Board at Albany. It will be observed that the questions at issue have been referred to a Committee of Thirteen, who are to report at the annual meeting at Newark in the Fall. The Committee is composed of prominent and able men.

A Railroad to Kansas.

A bill relative to the Pacific Railroad has been introduced into the United States Senate by a Senator from Mississippi, the prominent feature being the submission of the question of route to public competition. Bidders, if we understand the telegraphic abstract, are to include the designation of track among the other conditions of their tenders. Government, as in all the various projects, is to give whatever public land is required, and to pay handsomely beside for the transportation of mails and the military. This scheme is referred to the Committee upon the subject, who promise to report at large in the course of next week.

Since the first agitation of this business by Mr. ASA WHITNEY, there has never been a moment when the need of an overland thoroughfare has been more pressing than to-day. At no time, moreover, has the propriety of selecting a Northern route been more clear. The extraordinary causes leading to the sudden settlement of Kansas have extended the outposts of civilization very nearly to the frontier of Utah; Utah continues the chain to California, on the one hand; to Oregon and Washington, on the other; and that crowning desideratum of the railroad interest, a way business, already offers itself abundantly, and promises still more largely over the whole of the Northern emigrant trail. Reference to the map supplies all necessary proof. Three railroads,—among the most profitable in the country—are already required for the infant State of Iowa. The extension of two of them from the Mississippi onward towards the Missouri is in energetic progress. Through Wisconsin a railway, to which Minnesota will be tributary, is in course of construction. Nebraska is filling up as rapidly as defective means of travel and transportation thither admit. Kansas, a wilderness two years ago, has more than 30,000 inhabitants. The process of settlement is so rapid that in a few years the shadow of the Rocky Mountains will rest on thickening farms, and log cabins, and the busy life of industry, which now cluster along the shores of the Upper Mississippi.

These are general considerations appealing equally to every candid man everywhere in the Union in favor of a Northern in preference to a Southern route to the Pacific. They address themselves also to those who view the question simply from a prudential stand-point; the best railroad speculation of the day clearly exists in the Northerly track. And yet, at the present crisis, these are feeble arguments, compared with those which ought to act on Northern men with any interest in the fate of Kansas, or the salvation of its people from extermination, and its soil from Slavery. The great need of Kansas is a means of interconrse with the East. In possessing the only road thither, the Missourians master a most important agent to the prevention of Free-State immigration. Thousands, who would otherwise have gone to the new Territory, have been deterred by the reported dangers and hardships of a middle passage up the Missouri River, and through the pickets of a hostile camp on the border. The cost of the transit has been an obstacle to great numbers who would have visited the ground, and satisfied themselves of its character and position, before deciding whether to assume the risks of a frontier settlement, with the steadily increasing chances of its becoming a spot of safety and comfort. And had not Yankee cunning outwitted the obtuse malignancy of the border ruffians who keep watch and ward at the water-gate of Kansas, and introduced rifles as writing material, powder as pepper, and a six-pounder as a mill-shaft, who can doubt that the last raid of the Missouri hordes would have resulted in the massacre of the entire population of Lawrence? The emigration of this Spring, to which alone we can look for the preservation of those soldiers who have gallantly exposed themselves in the van of this contest, under our guarantees of support and protection, would be easily doubled, could the volunteer be pointed to a completed railway to the battle-field; and be told that the only dangers to be met by the way are such as are incidental to all travel by rail; that, if disappointed, or home-sick, or cowardly, the avenue for return is always open; that by that road the lands of the Territory are doubled in value; by it, the results of his skill and industry will find a ready market; and the means of defence and reinforcement will always reach him, if needed, with all haste and abundance. It is because Missouri is a hard road to travel, that comparatively few travel it. Assure him who hesitates to start, that a railroad through Southern Iowa will be put at once under contract, and rushed to completion with all the haste that Northern wealth and patriotism can inspire, and he will hesitate no longer. We cannot, indeed, avoid regarding all the instrumentalities now used or suggested for the preservation of Kansas, as feeble, compared with a railroad over the free soil of Iowa. The hopeful promise of it, justified by actual operations, would have an immense moral effect of itself.

Men experienced in Railroad matters will judge of the subject and the mode on principles peculiar to themselves. They will see, perhaps, in the astonishing rapidity with which the Southern and Southwestern counties of Iowa are filling up, temptations of immediate way-traffic authorizing the enterprise. They will see that a Railroad tending towards Kansas, rather than to middle or northern Nebraska, is the facility wanted, because years must elapse before the Northwestern portion of Iowa, through which such line must go, can invite, with its innumerable pounds and impracticable soil, a "paying" population. They will possibly recommend the three great Companies, whose lines now pause at Galena, Rock Island and Burlington, to unite in a single enterprise through the southern tier of counties. But for the slow movement of cautious and rival capitalists, the interests of Kansas ought not to wait. Nor will it do to wait until Congress may undertake the business as a portion of the Pacific Railroad. While the United States Senate remains what it is, there is no hope of Federal encouragement to any measure beneficial to Kansas. The Senate must remain what it is, until by the admission of several Free States the Southern preponderance be destroyed. It is by pushing forward Railroads to the crystallizing States of the Northwest, that we can bring them into the Union; and thus in the laying of rails upon Free soil between the Mississippi and the Missouri, lies, in all likelihood, the solution of the political problem, the difficulties of which now convulse the nation. This line of reasoning is founded upon no logical trick. It is a plain dictate of common sense. Kansas may be saved, the Senate regenerated, and the balance of power between North and South restored, by enlarging facilities for the settlement and organization of the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The subject deserves the immediate attention of all interested in the great issue. It is an enterprise upon which they may safely go both to mere moneyed men, and to men of philanthropic and public spirited promptings; for it is equally paying and patriotic. Who will move in the matter? Who will circulate the subscription books of the Patriotic Railroad Company? Who will head the list?

Free Trade for Wool-Growers.

When JOHN RANDOLPH declared, in the Capitol, that he would walk a mile to kick a sheep, the wool-growers of the United States trembled. But, though the eccentric gentleman of Roanoke was a famous pedestrian, as well as a bitter politician, his declaration was not merely a personal one. He foreshadowed a policy in the administration of our Government, that, however plausible it appeared, tended not only to ruin the woolen trade of the country, but to destroy entirely the culture of native wool, which, as an agricultural production, is destined to form an important element in our commerce.

The policy, vindictively declared by JOHN RANDOLPH, was revived and embodied in a legal form by the Tariff of 1846; not, however, from any of that peculiar hatred to sheep which the Roanoke pedestrian boasted of; but apparently from the most kindly desires towards the wool-growing interests of the country. It was supposed by the framers of this Tariff, that a high tax upon the importation of foreign wool—amounting to an exclusion—would benefit the American wool-growers and increase the production and demand for wool at home. With this conviction, our wool-growers hailed the tariff of 1846, with its thirty per cent. tax on foreign wool, as a great protection to their interests. But the sequel has told a very different story. Whatever may have been the theory of the tariff of 1846, its benevolent purposes have most signally failed. It has damaged both the production of native wool, and the manufacture of woolen goods. It has carried our industry back, in these respects, to the days of JOHN RANDOLPH; and now all sensible farmers and manufacturers, having experienced the disastrous effects of this tariff, are casting about to find that relief which their unfortunate circumstances require.

This relief, however reluctant some of our farmers may be to accept it, lies in the recommendation of Secretary GUTHRIE's last report; to establish a tariff that shall, in all respects, counteract the hostile legislation of foreign countries, admitting WOOL FREE under our laws, as it is under theirs. There is no relief for the wool-growers or the manufacturer, except in this policy.

The operation of the tariff of 1846, has clearly demonstrated a truth, which our farmers have never yet been disposed to acknowledge, and which it is worth their while now to remember: that *the interests of the wool-grower and the woolen manufacturer are identical.* It is plain to all who will regard the experience of the past ten years, that in spite of protective tariffs and all government bonuties, there is no prosperity for the producer of wool, except in its profitable consumption by the manufacturer; and, therefore, if our woolen manufacturers languish, our wool-growers are impoverished, and the culture of wool must die out.

Now, under the "protective" system of 1846, which is still in force, the interests of these two parties are directly hostile. They are constantly conflicting with each other. Whenever American wool commands a price which is *very remunerative* to the wool-grower, the cloths which the American manufacturer makes from it will cost more than those which the foreign manufacturer (who buys his wool thirty per cent. cheaper) can furnish. Consequently the foreign manufacturer overruns the market, ruins the American manufacturer, and stops his mills. Then, because the mills are stopped, there is no demand for American wool; the value of which immediately falls even *below the value of wool abroad.* This discourages the wool-grower, who has no longer a care to increase his flocks, that have now become a profitless burden, and who at last feels a strong sympathy with JOHN RANDOLPH in his vindictive feelings towards sheep:

Thus, there is, under the present tariff, a continual see-saw between the interests of the wool-grower and the manufacturer, which is ruinous to both. It is well known to many who read these columns, that when, at a certain season, the farmer has sold his wool for fifty cents per pound, the same wool, at the very next season is a drug at thirty cents. The fifty cents killed the manufacture, stopped the demand, and brought the value down to thirty cents; which now, in turn, kills off the sheep, as they are no longer profitable for their fleeces. The farmer having destroyed his sheep, wool becomes scarce, its value rises, and at the very next season it is up to fifty cents again! And so it goes, year after year, in a continual see-saw between the producer and the manufacturer. When the one rises, the other falls; and the higher the rise of the one, the lower is the fall of the other, until both are finally ruined.

Now what will remedy this state of things—what will rectify this disastrous relationship? The remedy must give to the wool-grower, what he most needs—a steady and remunerative demand for his wool; and to the manufacturer, what he most needs—a profitable consumption of it. The remedy must create a harmonious and healthy equilibrium between these conflicting interests. This, we believe, can only be accomplished by FREE TRADE IN WOOL. Remove every tax upon the foreign article which our manufacturer requires to work in with the domestic, and these two interests will harmonize, as they ought. Then our manufacturer can afford to pay a liberal price for the raw material, because his competitor, the foreign manufacturer, has to pay the same. Then a high advance in price would not ruin the manufacturer, as it does now, because, as the wool markets are free to all, the foreigner would necessarily pay the same advance, and his competition would stand on an equal footing; and all this would directly benefit the wool-grower by creating a steady demand for his produce.

Donelson on Fillmore.

Curses, like chickens, says the Eastern proverb, come home to roost; and the truth of this venerable saying must, just now, strike the mind of the gentleman who has been nominated to ride on the same ticket with Mr. FILLMORE, at the next Presidential race, with peculiar force. When Mr. FILLMORE was President of the United States, Mr. DONELSON was editor of the *Union*, the organ of the Opposition, and could no more have dreamed of being nominated to run on the same ticket with him for the Presidency, than of becoming some day the husband of Queen VICTORIA, or the successor of LOUIS NAPOLEON. But politics, like misery, make one acquainted with strange bedfellows; and Mr. DONELSON now finds himself the political twin of a gentleman who, but a few years ago, was the special object of his almost daily attack. Either Mr. FILLMORE or Mr. DONELSON must have greatly changed since, or else they were not half so much opposed to each other as they pretended to be. Mr. FILLMORE, being still absent in Europe, refreshing him in classic lands, and strengthening his Anti-Papal principles under the very shadow of the Vatican, is innocent of all knowledge of his felicity, and no more imagines that he is to ride double with his old political opponent of the *Union*, than of being the successor of PIUS IX.

The *Union*, with a malicious kind of jocularity, is reprinting from its old files a series of articles written by Mr. DONELSON on Mr. FILLMORE, to prove his unfitness for the Presidency, his want of statesmanship, patriotism, and, above all other essential qualities, his lack of a proper respect and appreciation for the South. These articles are now republished under the title of "Charcoal Sketches of MILLARD FILLMORE, by ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON," in the very columns in which they originally appeared as editorial leaders. But they will not probably do any more harm to the object of their attack now, than they did when they were first written.

Mr. Ebling's Second Trial—The Jury Again Unable to Agree.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of Mr. JOSEPH E. EBLING was resumed. The Recorder delivered his charge, and the Jury retired about noon. At 5 o'clock they communicated with the Court, stating that they were unable to agree, and asking to be discharged. This request was refused by the Recorder, and at 10 o'clock they were locked up for the night. They stood, at that time, ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

☞ They are slowly getting out the long winter of ice and dirt which disgraces Broadway, and dumping it in the Park or in the side streets. There'll be little sledding left when this generation gets under the sod.

☞ A Spring bonnet was visible in Broadway yesterday. It was a grateful sign of Spring.

NEW-YORK CITY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

Grave Charge against Ministers.

The session of the third day was opened with prayer by W. SEEBING of Tomkins' Cove, after which the roll having been called and the minutes read, the Committee on unfinished Business reported progress. The rule of conference, which stipulates that no preacher shall be appointed to the same station for more than two years, was after some debate abolished.

It was then resolved, "that in view of the peculiarities of the New-York and Vermont District, that it is deemed impracticable for the President, to travel over the district regularly." The election of President for the ensuing year was then made—Rev. R. HANNA being chosen. The retiring President, W. H. MILLER, returned thanks for the assistance given him during his term of office, and vacated the chair in favor of his successor.

A complaint was then received from WILLIAM SWAY, a trustee of the Methodist Church at Milton, near Rahway, N. J., against Rev. WILLIAM L. JERMAN, the Pastor of that church. It contained three specifications. First, that Mr. JERMAN representing himself as an unmarried man, though having a wife living at Philadelphia, had paid his addresses to a young lady of the village. Second, that while in New-York he had falsely represented the affairs of the church, and under plea of debt had collected money for his own account. Third, that he repeatedly made application to one of the trustees to draw the church from the jurisdiction of the Protestant Methodist Conference, and to make it a free church.

Appended to these specifications was the following affidavit:

County of Middlesex.—On the 23d day of February, 1856, before me, Jacob Martin, one of the Justices of Peace in and for the above County, personally appeared Syntha Ann Taylor, of the Township of Woodbridge, in said County, who then and there deposed and said: That about the beginning of the present Winter she was visiting at the house of Charles H. Taylor, in the village of Milton, in the above Township. During the time of which visit Sarah Ann Taylor was at the said Charles H. Taylor's, and told her, the said Syntha Ann, that she, the said Sarah Ann loved William L. Jerman, Pastor of the Protestant Methodist Church in that place, and hated her husband, and that the said William L. Jerman loved her the said Sarah Ann, and had told her that if she loved another man better than her husband it would not be sinful to leave her husband to live with the man she loved. That the said Jerman had told her not to have conjugal connection with her husband, lest she should, by becoming pregnant, be prevented from leaving the place in company with him. That he had advised her to take her present child when she should come to live with him, in order that she might be more contented. That the said Sarah Ann said that when Jerman was in Philadelphia, she was informed of the time when she would again see him by secret marks put on a letter or letters sent to another person, with the request that the letters should be shown to her, the said Sarah Ann, who was previously taught by Jerman to decipher the said marks. That the said Sarah Ann, on the receipt of one of the above description of letters, gave a letter to deponent directed to Jerman, then at Philadelphia, to carry to the Post-Office. That the letter began with the address, "Dear Willie," and closed with the words, "Pet, all things are right." And deponent further saith that the said Sarah Ann Taylor showed her a likeness of the said William L. Jerman, which she, the said Sarah Ann, repeatedly kissed, and told deponent that it was left by Jerman, with directions for the said Sarah Ann to take it, and that it was kept by her in a straw bed.

her
SYNTHA ANN ✕ TAYLOR.
mark.

Signed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written. JACOB MARTIN,
Justice of the Peace.

The character of W. W. STICKLAND, of North-Hebron, was next taken into consideration. The charge previously preferred of keeping a house of improper character, next to the College at that place, was renewed, and a motion made to raise a special committee to investigate. Motion lost and character refused to pass. Adjourned.

OUR SCHOOLS.

School Examinations Continued.

The Superintendents visited No. 44, on North Moore-street, in the Fifth Ward, Thursday. This is one of the leading schools of the City, and its high reputation called out hundreds of visitors.

In the Primary, the first class, numbering fifty, was of a more advanced grade than any similar class yet called before the examiners. The second class was about equal to ordinary first classes in the Primary Schools. There were 750 girls and boys present, filling every seat in the class-rooms, as well as in the main assembling-room.

A large addition to the class-rooms is imperatively demanded, and steps have been taken to erect a wing 25 by 80 feet on a lot adjoining the present edifice, connecting with it, which will make No. 44 all right. They have a fine Piano, the first ever introduced in a Primary, and Mr. BRISTOW acts as general teacher of Music in all the departments.

The Primary is under the care of Miss CATHERINE CONNOLLY, Principal, Miss EMMA DAVIS, Vice-Principal, and nine assistants. The order, classification and general appearance we do not expect to see excelled this season.

The Girls' Grammar School had an attendance of 480.

The programme of the day was long and select. There were *two good* readers, and about twenty-five others who read better than most people ever succeed in doing. The class in Algebra were thoroughly posted. The class in History were also ready. The tests in Grammar were well sustained. The compositions were creditable, and some of them had unusual merit. The singing was equal if not superior to, the music of any other school we have yet visited.

The movements about the room were all made to music, and the tread of but one person could be distinguished in the whole school when changing places. This fine Boys' School is under the care of Miss JANE A. A. EBBETTS, Principal, Miss EUPHEMIA WARREN, Vice-Principal, with eight assistants. Miss WARREN examined her class in Natural Philosophy and Physiology, at considerable length and with gratifying results. The exercises closed by reading the Scriptures and an affecting hymn of parting.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Boys' Evening School in the Twentieth Ward, (Thirty-fifth-street,) held its closing session on Wednesday evening. Reading, recitations, exhibitions of specimens in book-keeping, &c., constituted the exercises. Decided advancement during the past term.

The Schools in the Seventh Ward, No. 31, in Monroe-street, Mr. ANDERSON, Principal of the boys', and Miss MATILDA MOSHER, Principal of the girls' school, closed on the same evening. The exercises in the boys' school consisted in a debate, singing and giving out certificates.

The girls' school has been open only two months. The average attendance has been 74, and the improvement very great. This closes the list of Evening Schools.

University of New-York—Commencement of the Medical Department.

The larger Chapel of the University was completely filled last evening, the occasion being the commencement of the session of the Medical Department. Many ladies were present.

On the platform were the Chancellor and members of the Faculty.

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., opened the exercises with reading an appropriate psalm and prayer. A brass band in attendance in the gallery, then played a few bars of solemn music. After which, Dr. FERRIS, in his capacity of Chancellor, and wearing the official black gown and cap, read over the names of the gentlemen (ninety-seven in number) about to receive the highest titular honors.

The diplomas were then distributed with the usual Latin salutation to the new graduates, as in parties of six they approached the elevated platform.

This ceremony being concluded, the Chancellor proceeded to read the certificate accorded to those among these graduates who had merited notice for having attended diligently extra courses of lectures beyond those required for examination for the diploma. These gentlemen were numerically *thirty-four.*

Music intervening, Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, then proceeded to read the annual address.

In elegant diction and tones of earnest feeling the learned Professor reminded the young candidates for public confidence, of their high responsibilities; and enunciated a code of medical ethics consonant to the elevated position of the scholar and the gentleman. He alluded approvingly to the recent investigations of Dr. ALISON, of Guy's Hospital, London, in reference to an obscure affection. The efforts of various scientific medical institutions in all countries had tended to draw closer the bonds which ought ever to unite those engaged in the study and prosecution of the medical science. The writings of Dr. JAMES JACKSON, of Boston, were quoted in advocacy of the common and generous feeling which ought to animate the medical community, himself a bright example of so just and liberal a policy, and personally one of the best and wisest of men. Directing the future course of their reading and study, and the *principles* which ought to guide them in practice, the Professor concluded an able address, well worth remembrance by those to whom it was more directly addressed. We may add, that he remarked, that, as to the profession being overstocked, there neither *are*, nor *ever will be* a greater number of *really* good physicians than can find remunerative employment.

Music and the Benediction closed the exercises of the evening.

The following is the list of Graduates:

Emil Aichele, N. J.; Aaron Alward, N. B.; William R. Andrews, Ala.; William L. Armstrong, Can.; Thomas S. Bahan, N. Y.; Andrew J. Bailey, Me.; Thaddeus O. Bannister, N. Y.; Peter M. Barclay, N. Y.; David E. Beadle, N. Y.; Albert A. Bostick, Ga.; Samuel S. Bowers, Can.; John A. Brady, Ky.; Peter R. Breinig, Penn.; Patrick Brennan, N. Y.; James I. Brown, N. Y.; William G. Bulger, Miss.; Ed. Byrnglen, N. J.; John H. Carroll, Ala.; William A. Castleman, Can.; Romeo F. Chabert, N. Y.; Marcellus P. Christian, Va.; William C. Cleveland, Ala.; Reuben Cobb, N. C.; William Z. Cock, Ga.; Daniel W. Cooper, N. J.; Richard Corcoran, S. C.; James Crawford, Peru.; Robert H. Davis, Can.; Jacob J. Denman, N. Y.; George S. Dilts, N. J.; Kinsman C. Divine, Mich.; Eras. W. Dunson, Ga.; Henry R. Durelle, N. Y.; Michael A. Finnelt, N. Y.; James M. Ford, Ala.; John Herman Forsyth, N. Y.; Albert H. R. Frederick, Ga.; Guido J. F. W. Fuhrmann, Ohio; Gabriel A. D. Galt, Va.; John P. Gilbert, N. Y.; Herman Gnaiendorff, N. Y.; Roger M. Gray, Conn.; John W. Gray, N. Y.; Thomas A. Gregory, N. H.; Wesley Grinder, N. Y.; George A. Hamilton, N. B.; Thos. M. Harbison, Ohio; Amos H. Hardcastle, Md.; Reuben I. Hickey, Can.; James Holland, Mass.; Nathaniel R. James, N. Y.; Wm. F. Jenkinns, Ga.; James E. Jenks, N. Y.; Thomas Kennard, Md.; Philip S. Leaming, Mass.; Morris Leftwich, Va.; Samuel W. Little, N. C.; Daniel C. Logue, N. Y.; John A. Love, Miss.; Charles H. Mason, N. Y.; John T. McCone, Ala.; Andrew J. Mead, Mich.; Charles J. F. Meriwether, Mo.; Duncan Metcalfe, N. Y.; James A. Minlch, Ind.; Lettsom Mott, N. Y.; James Nicholson, N. B.; Charles J. Nordquist, N. Y.; Arminus Ozmler, Ga.; Henry J. Parramore, Fla.; Frederick H. Perry, N. Y.; Rolling A. Pope, Ga.; Francis W. Potter, N. C.; George W. Ribble, Va.; John T. Richardson, Ind.; Wilberry R. Rose, N. C.; Dudley D. Saunders, Ala.; Joseph W. Schell, Penn.; Joseph G. Shaw, N. B.; John W. Shinholser, Ga.; Daniel W. Smith, N. J.; Abraham Smith, N. C.; Elias A. Stockton, Ohio; Milton H. Thomas, Ga.; Henry T. Thomas, Ala.; James G. Thomas, Ky.; Jonathan C. Trescott, Mass.; Charles Van Allen, N. Y.; Levi Warren, N. Y.; Washington J. Wellman, N. Y.; Washington A. West, Ga.; George F. Wetherell, N. Y.; Henry Williams, Ga.; Samuel E. Winnemore, Ala.; Addison, W. Woodhull, N. J.; A. Emple Wright, N. C.; Simeon J. Zabriskie, N. J.

HONORARY DEGREES.—Dr. J. P. Litchfield, C. W.; Dr. J. S. Cossitt, Pa.; Dr. James Parker, Me.; Dr. J. Olympius, Greece; Dr. Rillet, Geneva; Dr. Barthez, Paris.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Investigation.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to inquire into the use of Castle Garden as an emigrant landing dépôt, met in their Chamber yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Capt. J. W. BENNETT, formerly the chief boarding officer at Quarantine, but now Lieutenant of the Third Ward Police, was the only witness examined. His evidence tended to show that the system of management at Castle Garden was very defective in providing for destitute persons arriving there, and related some instances of inhumanity and gross neglect. He was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination at the hands of Councilman COOPER.

AFFIDAVITS CONCERNING CASTLE GARDEN AND EMIGRANT TREATMENT.

A French emigrant named AUGUSTE BRANOOURT, together with his son, a young man, arrived Monday from Havre, and with some hundred other emigrants, were landed at Castle Garden. An acquaintance residing in this City met BRANOOURT and his son just as they were on the point of leaving the City for St. Louis. Upon inquiry he ascertained that they had been charged $14 each for their tickets to St. Louis, and $4 per hundred pounds for their baggage. Knowing this was too much, and, to give publicity to the exorbitant charges, he induced the parties to remain over with the view to enter complaint against the Commissioners before the Mayor. The depositions of the parties have been taken, setting forth not only the facts of the exorbitant charge for fare but that they were not allowed to leave Castle Garden before purchasing their tickets. It was added that neither themselves or the emigrants with them were asked to bathe upon landing.

The regular fare to St. Louis, is $11 50, and 25 cents per hundred pounds a hundred miles.

In connection with the above affidavit was one of LEOPOLD LORINO, Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who states that he endeavored, on behalf of his Company, to make arrangements with the Commissioners of Emigration to carry emigrant passengers, but as the Company would not allow the Commissioners twenty per cent. on all passengers, they utterly refused all negotiation with them. This affidavit states, further, that emigrants are not treated alike in respect to prices for tickets to the same destination. The uniform price of the Commissioners is stated as about twenty-five per cent. over their charges. The restrictions, in not allowing the emigrants to select their own routes, is sworn to as causing serious loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Meanwhile, Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the Councilmen Committee, to whom inquiry into affairs at Castle Garden has been referred, have taken the foregoing affidavits, and others of similar purport, with him last evening to Albany. He designs to have them laid at once before the Legislature, that the Commissioners may be brought to an account for the violation of their trust. One of the affidavits states the fact that the Commissioners have carried on quite extended robbery in not allowing the emigrants but $1 12 for a crown, whose market value here is $1 20. It states that the average daily receipt of crowns is from $1,000 to $10,000.

The Steamer Plymouth Rock Afloat.

The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington line, which has been ashore at Hart's Island for some time past, is once more afloat. She was hauled into deep water on Thursday, an easterly wind having produced a very high tide; and yesterday she steamed down to the City without assistance. She leaks but little, and her engines and boilers are uninjured. She is to be put on the large balance dock, at the foot of Pike-slip, and in a few days, no doubt, will be ready for service on the Sound, as good as new.

Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, and the Committee lately appointed from the representative of the Fire Department and Board of Firemen and Engineers, organized on last Thursday evening at Firemen's Hall, and elected Councilman JOHN H. BRADY permanent President, and C. A. S. HOLDEN as their Clerk. They meet every Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Firemen's Hall.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, of the Firm of VIRTUE, EMMONS & ROBERTS, is among the passengers who left Liverpool on the steamer *Pacific.*

☞ Ex-Alderman JOHN DOHERTY has been selected Grand Marshal for St. Patrick's Day.

☞ The sunken brig *William F. Safford* has been pumped out, and will be taken to Wall-street, where she will be sold on account of the underwriters and whom it may concern. None of the bodies of those that were drowned were found within her; and all the damage which her hull received from the ice was the staving in of her timber port in the bow.

☞ The first annual *soirée* of the Frontier Volunteers came off at Poplar Hall on Wednesday evening last. The room was well filled. The music was excellent, under the direction of R. STEWART. The Committee did everything in their power to make all happy, and we hope to see the Frontiers have many more as happy reunions.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 8.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER—address of the Republican Convention at Pittsburg, Feb. 22, 1856.
AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—the news by the *Baltic*—Progress of the Peace negotiations—The Anglo-American difficulty.
PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—a chapter from BEAUVALLET's new book on RACHEL and the United States.
SPANISH AFFAIRS—special correspondence.
IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Banishment of Col. KINNEY and annexation of the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua—a very interesting letter on WALKER and his army.
NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—San Francisco Correspondence.
DESCRIPTION OF THE RECENT BATTLE AT SEATTLE, W. T.
NEWS FROM HAVANA.
CONGRESSIONAL—Special Washington Correspondence.
STATE AFFAIRS—Special Albany Correspondence.
LECTURE BY HON. ED. EVERETT IN NEW-YORK.
DEATH OF ALVARADO HUNTER—Sketch of his life.
VOYAGE OF THE ARAGO FROM HAVRE TO NEW-YORK—interesting narrative—Fools should see her.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
PRESIDENTIAL—Is Mr. FILLMORE a Know-Nothing?
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS—Carefully condensed.
EDITORIALS—The news by the *Baltic*. The Recruiting Question. Mr. FILLMORE's Nomination. Increase of our Navy. The Climate of Kansas. Beef and other Meats.
CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.
COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending March 8, prepared expressly for this paper. Professional Live-Stock Markets. Farm Matters. Cattle and Measure Worms. Report of Farmers' Club Meeting. Report of meeting about Flour Inspection.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by MAIL or EXPRESS, at the following rates for mixture:

1 copy for.....
10 copies for.....
25 copies for.....

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers at the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 129 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMSHIPS JAMESTOWN and ROANOKE will, on and after this date, leave at 4 o'clock every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 23 Broadway.

GENIN'S HATS FOR THE SEASON.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1856.
GENIN, in introducing his superb DRESS HATS
for the present season, would draw especial attention to the design, quality and finish of the fabric. Its shape and proportions will satisfy the artistic eye, and as a specimen of faultless workmanship in the department of personal adornment to which it belongs, it unquestionably surpasses all previous issues from the GENIN establishment. A light and elegant modification of the regular Dress Hat of the season, intended as a
HAT FOR YOUNG MEN,
is also brought out to-day. Young gentlemen who are now, for the first time, assuming the hat compare with their transition fabric more appropriate to their youthfulness the full dress style. It is lower in the crown, and less altogether a more dashing appearance.
For the accommodation of gentlemen, who prefer a hat *strictly French* in its style and finish, GENIN has imported a splendid assortment of
PARIS HATS
for the present Spring, from the first manufacturers in that city.
In the department of
SOFT HATS,
the variety in style, color and quality, will be found unequaled. Business men, sportsmen, travelers, boys and youths, may select from the extensive stock manufactured for the season, the articles adapted to their peculiar tastes and ages.
GENTLEMEN'S CAPS FOR THE SPRING,
of new and elegant designs, also forms a portion of the stock of the establishment, and the department for
CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS,
home made and of Paris manufacture, the styles include every foreign fashion, together with many rich and beautiful novelties from the GENIN factory.
Notwithstanding the improvements in the manufacture of his dress and undress hats for the present season, the old and moderate scale of prices is still adhered to by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL [illegible] WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, this season, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Potatoes, (or the Dioscorea Batatas,) per bbl. Directions for culture inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantities. Scarce, New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.
N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase imported Dioscorea's to demand an exhibit of proofs that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which has been rejected by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS,
BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 BROADWAY AND BRADY-ST.,
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To purchasers of the above Goods. All kinds of Window-shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 46 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 126,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal Office No. 646 Broad-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations for their new LATENT radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

HOSTETTER—THE SURPRISING EFFECTS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should use it at once. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CRE

[illegible]

Missionary Meeting—[illegible] addresses [illegible] W. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the [illegible]th-st. Presbyterian Church. he Address a sermon to Young [illegible] EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]. The public are invited.

Church, New-York—Divine service will be [illegible] Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th [illegible] MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the [illegible] o'clock. Subjects of discourse next [illegible] *Inspired Estimate of the Character of Christ*; and in the Evening, [illegible] *Character.*

Church—Orchard-st., near [illegible] J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will deliver [illegible] TO-MORROW MORNING on the corruptions [illegible] to the flood; and, by request, in the EVENING on Matthew xxv., 41: "Depart from me ye acursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Service 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

French Lectures—On distinguished French Women, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris. The Fifth Lecture of the Course (last but one) will be delivered TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) at 8 o'clock P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Madame de Staël.* Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

Rev. James Prestley, of the 4th A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson s s., will preach TO-MORROW, March 9, service commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ EVENING. Subject of the Evening discourse—*The Angels as Ministering Spirits.*

Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., of Union Church, Newburg, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW, March 9. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Sabbath Evening Lectures on the Woman of Samaria in the 2d Baptist Church, Williamsburg. Rev. JOHN BEGG will deliver his third lecture of the series in the above Church TO-MORROW EVENING, service to begin at 7 o'clock.

Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, Secretary of the American Bible Society, will preach at 10½ A. M., and make the annual collection for the Bible cause. And Rev. Geo. S. HARE will preach at 3 P. M.

At a Meeting of the Congregation of the 36th-st. Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City, called together in view of selecting a Pastor for this Church, when the Rev. Dr. M'CARTEE, of Newburg, was proposed as a candidate and unanimously elected as their Minister.

Rev. Charles E. Harris—A Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Mulberry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. The Jews are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at 3 o'clock.

Centenary M. E. Church—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M.—Subject—*Christianity of Divine Origin*, being of a series, and at 7 P. M.—Subject—*Treasure in Heaven.* Rev. Mr. CHRISTOPHER will preach at 3.

Are the Souls of the Departed Unconscious—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM will deliver, SABBATH EVENING next, a discourse on the above subject, at the Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st. (Services at usual hour in the morning.)

The Seven Last Plagues.—Bishop [illegible], of New Jerusalem, will preach the Word of God TO-MORROW, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*The Pouring out of the Seven Vials of the Wrath of God.* Hear ye him!

Seventh Presbyterian Church—(Late Dr. HAWKES'S) corner Broome and Ridge-sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Will deliver the fifth of his discourses on the Tree of the Bible, (as illustrating the Christian life,) in the Market-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, is expected to preach in the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Bayard Taylor will deliver the last lecture before the Young Men's Association of the 30th-st. Congregational Church, on next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*India.*

Rev. P. F. Jones will preach for the West [illegible] Baptist Church, corner of West 23d-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 9. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Catholic Apostolic Church—In 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Elder Goff—Of New-Jersey, will deliver discourse TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN-ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.

Dye Ribbons, Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.

Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grape colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.

Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

To Southern and Western Merchants—Important—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:

CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich st.

RAINBOW HOTEL,
Beekman-st., New-York.

The Undersigned having taken the saloon over of the bar) in the above hotel, for the purpose of carrying on the business of hair-dressing, &c., &c., takes the present opportunity of acknowledging his thanks for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, which has and will be his study to retain.

The saloon is much larger, and offers far more comfort and convenience than the former establishment in the Clinton Hotel.

WM. PRANKARD,
formerly of Clinton Hotel.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most modera'e terms. German Bromine, English Gyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c,

For all Diseases of Lungs and Throat—RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is a remedy of no inconsiderable power, and is the only one, to any extent, that possesses the valuable qualifications to suit the above diseases. F. V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which none is genuine. Buy of No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by the Doctors. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Corns, Cuts, Palms, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Rashes, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Chilblains, Sore Feet, Fleas, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, and Mosquito Bites, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Eyes, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., or any wholesale druggist.

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Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Easy, Rapid and Beautiful Execution of Handwriting from Nature, is accomplished by the Penmanship of Mr. WOOD'S novel system, as taught by himself, at his residence, No. 221 6th-av. Individual instruction in Rivers, which insures success. Pupils received from the age of 15 to 70. Room for a few only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Let One Strike more for American Labor.—The Undersigned, workingmen of the City of New-York, under an earnest conviction, that some important measures are necessary, in order to secure prosperity for the great masses of the workingmen of the United States, which will afford some kind of certainty, if possible, that they shall not be again obliged to pass through another Winter like those of 1854-55, and 1855-56, would hereby call upon the workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn, to unite with them in a public demonstration, in behalf of

AMERICAN LABOR.

Although the commercial press is endeavoring to make the country believe, that "trade" is in a prosperous condition, they are generally silent to the fact, that there are tens of thousands of men and women now in this City without means or employment, and that this Winter has been about as severe and distressing as the last. The "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" has nearly

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

on its books, while there are many other thousands who will not make their wants and destitution known to the public. The scarcity of work, the high prices of the necessaries of life, and the suffering condition of the working classes, render it indispensable that some measures should be adopted to make the true state of the case known to the country.

The Conventions of the three great political parties have met and have adjourned, without taking the slightest notice of the interests of the free workingmen of the United States. They seem to think, that a few negro slaves in Kansas are of more consequence than the interests of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have suffered starvation and wretchedness beyond description, while at the same time there are more white laborers, widows, and orphans, in New-York alone—the slaves of want, destitution, and high prices, than there will be black slaves in Kansas in a whole generation to come.

The undersigned therefore propose to appeal to Congress direct, by memorial, or otherwise, for on immediate consideration of the depressed condition of the labor of the country, and we call upon the workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn, to meet in the Park at 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, to take these matters into consideration, and we invite the merchants and business men of every class, to unite in our deliberations.

WM. OLAND BOURNE.	JOSEPH COHEN.
JOHN W. THOMPSON.	BENJAMIN LEVI.
JOHN LEONARD.	ACORN & WHITE.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER.	ANDREW J. CASE.
AUGS. MORAND.	WILLIAM MITCHELL.
R. H. GRAY.	GEORGE SANGSTER.
CHARLES LESTER.	EDWARD WALKER.

Lectures of the New-York Young MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The eminent Lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom, (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome, (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose, (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine, (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo, (Pope.)

Tickets, ($2 to the Course—Ladies' tickets, $1,) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

Consumption can be Cured.—Sir JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists."

The mere fact that such o disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope and reanimate faliiug conrage in the heart of every sofferer from this disease.

The remedy which we offer has cured thousands. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY not ony emonate from a regular physician, but has been well tested in a the complaiols for which it is recommended.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Teachers' Library Lectures.—Professor E. L. YOUMANS will lecture on *Carbonic Acid in the Laboratory of Nature*, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Ch'n of Lecture Committee.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer *Arago*, touching at Southampton to land the British Mails, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

I. O. of O. F.—Lodge Rooms to let for Wednesday and Friday nights of each week, fitted up in good style, and rent moderate. Apply at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, a few doors above the Bowery Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL,
DEPICTING A NEW PHASE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Will be published on Saturday, March 8,
SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS;
A WAYSIDE GLIMPSE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
BY WALTER MARCH.

"The scene of this story is laid in Detroit, commencing at that period when it was an antiquated, picturesque French town, its inhabitants mostly composed of French settlers, fur traders, Indians, half-breeds—the few Americans consisting of the officers of the Government, and those of the military, with their families and dependents. The progress of the story, however, brings us down to the transition of the town from its ancient aspect into a modern, smart, thriving American city. The scenes of the story are exceedingly fresh, and its interest quite absorbing. Its picturesque descriptions, its odd characters, marked by broad and humorous individualities, its new and novel incidents, and the really very superior merit which it manifests in its style and treatment, combine to afford us a delightful picture of a phase of American life but little known All who read the work, we are assured, will find o profound pleasure in its perusal, and, for a good book and a fresh book, we heartily recommend it."

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17	Wild Oats.	35	The Battle of Windsor.
18	The Jumpsea.	36	The Shoepacs.
19	A Denouement.		

Published in one handsome 12mo. volume. Price $1.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

FANNY FERN is an independent woman, and takes original views of things. She also expresses her ideas in a unique and telling manner. Her ideas of Fashion and the Fashions, fops and flirts, tawdrily-dressed ladies and gandily-dressed gentlemen, may be found in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for March 15, which is NOW (Saturday morning) being sold with great rapidity, at all news-rooms, for only Four Cents a copy.

THE SHIP-CARPENTER'S FAMILY.
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
BY W. E. WHITMAN.
One Volume, cloth, illustrated. Price $1.
Will be published soon.

This is one of those highly interesting narratives which necessarily take a strong hold of the popular mind. It tells in simple, truth-like terms, of the numerous struggles and disappointments to which the humble mechanic is subjected who has o large family dependant on his unaided exertions for support. It shows how honest, patient, unwearied industry is sure of success at last in this country, where perhaps labor holds a nobler position than it does in any other land. It will be read with equal interest by all classes, and by persons of all ages—and no one will lay the book aside without feeling that he has, morally speaking, benefited by its perusal. One of our most popular authors and lecturers has declared it to be the best work of the kind he has ever read, and he has been so delighted with it that he has consented to write tha preface himself. It should not only be read in every family, but should be found in every Sunday School Library, for no work of the day inculcates better teachings to tha young.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The Trade will please send in their orders at once, as a limited edition will be printed.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has got ahead of its own time at last, and is now out, bright and early, THIS (Saturday) MORNING. It is a splendid number; contains SIX ILLUSTRATIONS. Price only four cents.

BANVARD'S SERIES.—TRAGIC SCENES IN THE HISTORY OF MARYLAND AND THE OLD FRENCH WAR. By JOSEPH BANVARD. Price 50 cents. Published this day by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston; and SHELTON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

Sent by mail on receipt of price above.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 138 and 139 William-st., between John and Fulton.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 92 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

IVISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 23 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING.
CONTENTS OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
FOR MARCH 15.
NOW READY.

NORMA DANTON; OR, THE ORPHAN OF THE LIGHTHOUSE: A Tale of Fraud and Revenge, beautifully illustrated. BERTHA; OR, THE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE, handsomely illustrated. LUCY COLEMAN; OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE. EMILY LAWRENCE; OR, THE INTERRUPTED WEDDING. TWO LOVES AT A TIME; OR, A DIVIDED HEART NOT DIVIDED. "OUR DOCTOR." Extraordinary Personal Resemblance: He Didn't Come; Marshal Pelissier and the Sorcerer; Extract from a Batchelor's Diary; The Burials; The Deserted Maiden; Health—High and Low Life; Man's Inconstancy.

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THE LEDGER is NOW READY, (Saturday morning, and for sale by all news dealers. Price only Four Cents.

ROBERT BONNER, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
INDIA:
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READY AT 8 O'CLOCK THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING.
WHAT IS LOVE?

Asked a young lady in Albany, of a distinguished editor, who shall be nameless on this occasion. The answer to the young lady's question may be found in

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

of March 15, which is NOW READY and for sale by all news-dealers at Four Cents a copy. It also contains the latest Fashion Plates, five beautiful Illustrations, six splendid stories, and more wit and wisdom generally than can be found elsewhere in a year. And yet it only costs Four Cents.

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The popular FANNY FERN not only contributes a weekly instollment of her racy articles to the NEW-YORK LEDGER,

but tha Editor, this week, gives them

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS.

So much for FANNY'S LEAVES. Now for more of something else. The LEDGER for March 15 (READY THIS MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK) contains the commencement of a NEW STORY of the City and Coast, entitled

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OR, THE ORPHAN OF THE LIGHTHOUSE,

that will excite more intense interest, and produce a better and more lasting effect, than any tale ever published. Besides these, the LEDGER contains the LATEST SPRING FASHIONS, and hosts of the most beautiful stories ever published in New-York or elsewhere. The LEDGER will circulate of this number not less than

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THE SECRET of the Empress Eugenie's crying so bitterly on the 17th of February last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, is out at last. SOMEBODY HAD TORN HER FRESH COPY OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. No wonder she cried, poor thing! A handsome copy of THE LEDGER for March 15, which is NOW READY, and for sale at all News Offices, will be sent to the Empress by the next steamer, which will probably assuage her grief.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-street, (Franklin-square.)
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

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From the London Literary Gazette.

Mr. Mahew has followed up his former excellent book of entertainment and instruction for young people, "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," with another volume, somewhat similar in its scope. But more definite in its contents, which present the leading facts of modern chemistry connected with the name of Sir Humphry Davy. The early biography of the Cornish philosopher is taken as the basis of the narrative, and the most interesting facts of his life are embodied in the work, the object being to present such points only as are most likely to inspire in the young a love of science and an intelligent zeal for its pursuits. The pleasant style in which the book is written, as well as the remarkable facts which it contains, are well adapted for this object. The volume contains many clever and appropriate illustrative wood-cuts.

From the London Examiner.

In this tale, as in his clever story of "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," Mr. Mayhew caters for boys who have a taste for scientific knowledge, and embeds, in a fascinating narrative, so many and such well-chosen details of Inquiries and experiments, as to suggest a very complete sketch of the birth of knowledge and philosophy in a fresh intellect. The safety-lamp, sun-pictures, heat and light introduced as subjects of investigation and experiment, all is told strikingly and simply, explanations are adapted to the boy-reader's capacity, and the book is not only ornamented with good pictures, but besprinkled liberally with illustrative diagrams and sketches. In many a young reader the wholesome spirit of inquiry will be stimulated by a book like this, which belongs to a class of its own.

From the London Critic.

The career of young Davy "the Cornish boy, who taught himself natural philosophy, and eventually became President of the Royal Society," cannot but afford a hopeful lesson to rouse the sluggish and encourage the ambitious. Mr. Mayhew's book is a very original book; it presents the laws of light and heat in a very attractive form; and is altogether about as useful a present as could well be given to a lad of scientific tendencies.

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II.

ABBOTT'S HERNANDO CORTEZ. The History of HERNANDO CORTEZ. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illuminated title-page and numerous Engravings. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

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NEW-YORK LEDGER.

I could give up Central America and the other points, but the LEDGER I MUST have—especially now that FANNY FERN writes for it exclusively; and then LADY PALMERSTON prizes it highly for its Illustrated Stories, which her Ladyship says are much better than the French." His Lordship is a sensible man, and so is her Ladyship. THE LEDGER costs only Four Cents a Copy, and is NOW for sale everywhere.

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BARGAIN.—M procured [illegible] No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, a [illegible] one-year built, for [illegible] with [illegible] cold water [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—At the residence, No. 72 Bleecker, near 10th st.—M. W. WESCOTT will sell on MONDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant household furniture of the above house, all in first-rate order, having been used but four months, and to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost or value, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano-forte, tête and sofa cover, rich tapestry, Wilton and other rooms and stair carpets; 1 elegant suite rosewood parlor furniture, de couleur, covered in rich brocade, with strip covers; 1 fine solid rosewood, covered in green velvet, 9 feet long; 2 large French plate pier mirrors with slabs and brackets; French shades and cornices, rich lace curtains, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back; rosewood reception and arm chairs, rich Dresden mantel vases, ormolu clock, card and sofa tables, oil-paintings, bronzes, &c.; solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 11 elegant hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with marble tops; wash stands to match; China toilet sets, mahogany and French chairs, sofas, table-à-tête, rockers, oval mirrors, library bookcase, &c., with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture; 1 enamelled cottage suite, dining and tea-tables, rich China sets, rich cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, oil cloth, hat stand, &c., as the entire furniture will be sold and removed immediately. A descriptive bill is required of all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, will sell, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, a country residence, with about 1½ acres of ground, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. The property is beautifully situated, overlooking the Sound, and having the old Boston Turnpike and Mr. Baldwin's residence. The size of the house is 36 by 26 feet, two stories, with good cellar, and kitchen in rear; well finished throughout, with marble mantels, &c. The same is now in use, and has only been occupied six months. Unless previously disposed of at private sale, it will then be sold at auction. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, part for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—(To close the concern) of the STOCK, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, contained in the stores No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & HOYT will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a lease of 3 years from May next of that first-class store and basement, No. 165 Atlantic-st., size 26 by 75, together with the fixtures of same, which are of the most complete and modern character; consisting of large plate glass front, mahogany counters, shelving and drawers all round, stationary seats covered with broadcl, mirrors, clock, gaslustres and gas fixtures, &c., &c., the nominal rent of which is $550 per annum. The stock in complete, fresh and well assorted. The store has been established for a number of years, and is well and favorably known, and possesses peculiar advantages for parties desiring to engage in the Dry Goods trade. The above property is unquestionably the most desirable offering for competition that has been put up to auction for years. Terms at the time and place of sale.

D. S. HORTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT FURNITURE at public auction at No. 70 Murray-st., THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Sale positive. The goods are of the most elegant description, and consist of three different solid-framed rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany centre and side-tables, rosewood etagere, book-case, pier and oval mirrors, recess chairs, &c.; also, one elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, elegant Turkey-velvet carpet, tapestry Brussels carpet, ingrain carpet, splendid feather beds and mahogany bureaus, French Elizabethan bedsteads, Wilton, &c., toilet-sets, pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, gilt mirrors, &c., splendid mahogany extension-table, mahogany dining and tea-table, China dinner and tea-sets, 250 pieces English and French cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, fine silver plate, casters, salvers, silver services, forks and spoons, mats, &c., costly gothic inlaid clocks, elegant vases and bisque figures, fine mahogany sofas, mahogany chairs and rockers.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering it worthy the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the looseness of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The catalogue is now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (8th inst.) March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d story, a very large assortment of both new and second-hand furniture, in part, among the assortment may be found several suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel; large mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, dressing bureaus, with and without marble tops; French and Elizabethan bedsteads, dining and extension tables; two sofa bedsteads, several sofas and tête-à-têtes, velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofa and centre tables; several very fine oil-paintings, looking-glasses, rosewood and mahogany, cane chairs, mahogany do., beds and mattresses, mirrors, cane maple chairs, 100 cottage bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, balance of goods from State-st. Also, balance of fancy and staple goods remaining from last sale. Sale peremptory.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO BOOKSELLERS,—THE FORTY-SIXTH PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, March 11, and continue daily until finished. The catalogue comprises liberal contributions from all the leading publishers of the Union, besides stationery, paper, &c. &c.

BIBLE PLATES.—On TUESDAY, March 13, will be sold with a reserve, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the stereotype plates of HOGAN & THOMPSON'S ILLUSTRATED QUARTO BIBLE, LIFE OF CHRIST and SCRIPTURE GALLERY, with 128 splendid illustrations in tinted colors. These plates are new and in perfect condition, and the embellishments, designed and executed by PETERSON, are of the highest order. They will be positively sold, without reserve or limitation.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 84 Clinton-place, 9th-st., near the 5th-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to a side-alley to McDougal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said alley way. The house is 25 feet by 51 feet, is three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $260; subject to a further renewal of 21 years at 6 per cent. on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

VALUABLE 50TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Six very valuable and desirable lots of land, situated on the north side of 50th-st., commencing 520 feet west of 5th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 93 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worth the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Friday morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John.—Peremptory sale of piano-fortes, Brussels carpets, new and second-hand furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites, and a general assortment of everything in the line. Also, plated ware, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald*.

W. C. ALBURTIS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBURTIS will sell, on SATURDAY MORNING, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, of every description, by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

S. CLAYTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS &c.—and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

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No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1856.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK $2,500,000 AT FIVE PER CENT., PAYABLE IN FORTY-TWO YEARS, $1,600,000 AT SIX PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN THREE YEARS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, April 7, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two million eight hundred thousand dollars of Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a Public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853; and by an ordinance of the Common Council of said City, approved by the Mayor, February 29, 1856.

The said Stock will consist of twenty-eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principle redeemable on the first day of July, 1893.

Sealed proposals will also be received and opened, at the same time and place, for a loan of one million six hundred thousand dollars, for which certificates will be issued, to be called "The Central Park Assessment Fund," consisting of sixteen thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, in pursuance of the one hundred and ninetieth section of the act entitled "An Act to reduce several laws relating partiendarly to the City of New-York, into one law," passed April 9, 1813; and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed February 29th, 1856, which stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the fifth day of February, 1859.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, soon on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, he will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Those persons who have awards due them on the Central Park, if they offer terms more favorable to the interests of the City than those who make cash bids, can receive certificates of stock for the amount of their awards immediately after the bids are decided on, carrying interest from the date of the confirmation of the awards. In case the same person or property is assessed, the person claiming the award will be required to pay the amount of assessment, with interest thereon, from the time of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, to the Collector of Assessments, before the delivery of the certificate.

The Act of 1853, for laying out the Park, provides for levying a tax annually for the payment of interest on the stock to be issued; and the Act of 1813, made applicable to this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that, in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, *the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax*," such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. In addition to this, the 7th section of the Act of 1853, for taking land for the Park, declares, that all the land thus taken shall be "irrevocably pledged" for the payment of the debt created therefor.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for five per cent. Central Park Fund," or "Proposal for Central Park six per cent. Fund," as the case may be. And the proposition for one or both funds may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway in the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley; opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It completes especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, the Company will issue in new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds, by order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court entered on the 9th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, on the corner of 53d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 24 day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the Spring-st. and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with licenses, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated. JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

AT A MEETING THIS DAY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mr. WM. H. DAVIDGE was elected President in place of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, resigned. Mr. J. W. RAYMOND was elected Vice President, and Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary. All of the appointments to take effect on the 5th instant. By order

WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1856.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of Bonds issued by this Company, and all persons having information as to the ownership of any of such Bonds, are particularly requested, in behalf of said Company, to communicate to the undersigned, through the Post-Office, the amount of the same, stating the date of the issue and the number of the Bonds.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
March 1, 1856. No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 52 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Conpon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the LONG DOCK COMPANY, at the office of A. O. ZABRISKIE at Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., and will be kept open until 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. By order of the Board.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000—$5,000, $2,000, WANTED—On bond and Mortgage on City property worth double the amount. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would no: become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the irretrievable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his Establishment, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premeture decay, and all the accompanying consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaviæ and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," mercurialists, hooks, "no-mercury," and other effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases cured effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations of the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the afflicted it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE is to cure all diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—in the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous emporment of each pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured with but one bottle, and the most exhausted constitution given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations as Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England having been specially invited to attend some of the distinguished families intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 9 Union-place, 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté.

NAPOLEON NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.

LANSDOWNE.

No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 5 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 5, 1848.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 9 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL; OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; situating all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that state of tension which is requisite for to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on to a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Eleven th edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Eleven th edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Eleven th

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY

THACKERAY.

A Lecture by George W. Curtis.

The last lecture of Mr. CURTIS' admirable series on the English novelists was delivered, last night, before an audience unprecedentedly large. His subject—barring the introductory matter, which had reference to the secondary novelists—was THACKERAY. He said: In our brief survey of cotemporary English fiction I have not mentioned many well-known novelists and novels, because my intention was to ascertain, if possible, the general significance of that literature. I have, therefore, considered the authors who seem to me the most striking representatives of its spirit. I have, doubtless, often seemed unjust to the details of literary excellence. If my object had been to present, ever so imperfectly, a panorama of present English fiction, how many authors I ought to have named who are much more widely known than KINGSLEY and Mrs. GASKELL, or even Miss BRONTE!

There is Captain MARRYATT, who has written very amusing sea stories, and whose heroes seem to be as much like seamen as the traditional Tom Bowline of the stage, who is always shivering his timbers, and addressing everybody as "my hearty," with a profusion of oaths and nautical imagery, is like the actual English sailor.

There is also LEVER, who tells military and Irish stories of the same nature and of the same reality, and whose Irishmen are as true to the life as Sam Slick's Yankees, but no truer.

Mr. AINSWORTH, also, is one of the most popular and widely read of English novelists. Even in this country the sale of his books is enormous. I do not know whether many of my hearers have tried AINSWORTH, but, if they have, they will understand that there is nut much to be said about him. The utmost that I can find in his novels is a tolerable familiarity with the tailoring of the earlier centuries, ingenious forms of robbery, of torture, and of murder, and good grammar. These points, with his vulgarization of high life, sufficiently explain his popularity with his peculiar audience—a popularity which, in extent, I am assured by competent judges, equals in England that of DICKENS. The names of AINSWORTH's stories, the *Tower of London*, *Life of Jack Sheppard*, *The Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne*, *The Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts*, *Pictorial Gay Decades*, *Dick Turpin*, &c., are strikingly suggestive of old armor and a sinful aristocracy, and bewhiskered foot-pads going gaily to the gallows with a cheerful joke in their mouths, and a rose in their button-hole.

AINSWORTH is a kind of inverted BULWER. He feeds the most marvellous taste in the kitchen that Sir Richard gratifies in the parlor. Of course, in all points of cultivation, learning, industry, construction of story, and general literary skill, Sir EDWARD LYTTON is the peer of any story-teller; but, with equal certainty, *Eugene Aram* and *Paul Clifford* are only *Dick Turpin* and *Jack Sheppard* better done. And in his later novels, *The Caxtons* and *My Novel*, Bulwer has merely shifted his scenes; he has not changed his spirit.

It is easy enough to make a moral novelist, that be puts noble sentiments into the mouth of one of his characters. The character must be so essentially noble—such a true, human, real being, that his sentiment gets its force, where all sentiment gets its force, from the general tone of the man. This tone of character, genuine reality is what is always wanting in BULWER, although many of his characters are splendid and fine things. And his candid admirers will never forget that he wrote his *Caxtons* at the time he was writing *Lucretia*, which are certainly his best and worst books he ever wrote. And if BULWER was the same man, the essential spirit and significance of these books, however veneered with philanthropic sentiment, are obviously the same.

There is one other well-known name among the living English novelists, Mr. G. P. R. JAMES. I suppose we have all read some of his stories. Probably we remember quite sure whether we have or not. One never knows precisely when or why he began reading Julius Cæsar, or why he stopped. We take his novels as we take sermons. We expect two a year, and we expect two sermons a week. We do not suppose they are going to be good or very bad, and we certainly have no hope of remembering them. They stop by the next year's stories, or last year's sermons. It would be a ludicrous literary experiment for Mr. JAMES to plunge his hand and see if the world would find it out. He has grown to be an amiable literary institution. We have a perfectly kindly feeling toward him, and we would be toward a good old family horse. Give him an oat, and take a little airing in the sunshine. It is not dangerous; and it is certainly not very exciting. We dismount; we have spoiled neither a little ride, although it has had no remarkable effect on our lives and characters. We suppose that JAMES has not enriched English literature, but he has presented it with a pair of untiring hands, who, at any time during the afternoons of the last four or five centuries, "might have been seen slowly ascending a hill." They seem as far from the city as ever. All these novels and novellists, and many more recent names, I should have mentioned had not my purpose been to characterize, not to catalogue, the English fiction of our day.

I come to speak of THACKERAY with some trepidation, because I know all the fans and flounces are ready. I already hear their indignant rustle. I dare say Miss Blanche Amory ask if there can be such a thing as Becky Sharp, and protesting that she will not think better of human natnre. Yonder in the corner I see the Rev. Charles Honeyman sitting by the side of the lovely widow of the late Captain George Osborne, new the happy wife of Major Dobbins; the reverend gentleman whispers to her in the most pastoral manner that to draw a character so replete with milk and water as Amelia, is to libel the sex. Lady Beatrice Desmond also could no longer countenance a story-teller who so habitually misrepresented women; and insinuates that even ladies of birth and position have sometimes an eye to the spoils in their marriage treaties. Major Pendennis, too, who has read a few numbers of the *Knowall*, thinks it bad taste to speak so seriously of a highly respectable family, and trusts, as he puts in his last teeth, and slips on his brownest wig, and fits the plumpest calves to the back of his legs, that the world is not getting false and fond of delusion in its old age. And so, when we have called him a cold-blooded anatomist, a grinning surgeon flourishing a scalpel, a traducer of women, and a dealer in humorous gossip, and law morals, and trivial details, have we quite disposed of that sad sagacity, that tender humanity, that tragical truthfulness, that exquisite wit, that quaint simplicity, that genial wisdom, that charity and humor? Here Mr. CURTIS gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of Mr. THACKERAY's literary career, from his earliest sketches in *Punch* and *Frazer*, to his novels of *Vanity Fair* and its successors.

N, he continued, DICKENS is the exponent of the peculiar humanity which marks English fiction at this day, THACKERAY is as truly the exponent of its reality. He is a great novelist, because he is a great realist. Humanity and reality necessarily coexist in literature and art, and the literary and artistic tendency of the time is towards the restoration of art to its true basis, a faithful adherence to nature. The same ingenuity of the genius of the time which produces the various forms of the daguerreotype—the earnest demand for the genuine thing and its unstinted resemblance, produce the novels of THACKERAY and the modern school. When THACKERAY began to write, the English novel was utterly oblivious of this spirit. Its moral, covertly or openly, whenever there was a moral, was meretricious and false. The novel, like the society it depicted, worshipped wealth and position. We are fond of blaming America for its respect for the dollar, but what is the American love of money compared with the English combined reverence for money and rank? Every traveler, every one of us knows how the Britons, who never, never, never, never, will be slaves, bow down to a coronetted carriage; and how, if a lord comes to see us in our hotels, we instantly become "distinguished guests," although the lord may be a puppy. The moment the words snob and puppy were uttered in THACKERAY's early sketches, they expressed such a universal fact that they were universally understood. England, which was fed upon the rose-pink fiction, exiled Tom Jones and believed in BULWER. It was clear that this serious disease required vigorous treatment. THACKERAY was a man of the world, living in "the world" of England and the Continent. His honest English heart was outraged by its inhumanity, as DICKENS had been by the same thieg elsewhere. So THACKERAY stepped out of the Club, planted his batteries, and rained hot shot upon this Sebastopol of society. Chain shot and slug, old nails and junk, whatever came to his hand, he flung at the enemy; squibs, parodies, burlesques, rhyme—every form of literature served his purpose. The onslaught was prodigious. This cannonade was uninterrnitting and in every direction. THACKERAY's satire blazed all along the line of society. It turned upon everything which the spirit of snobbery had tainted. The soul of the snob had no rest. And as THACKERAY considered SWIFT to be the great literary expression of this Jewish spirit which was demoralizing England, so pursues him upon every occasion with relentless fury. THACKERAY's satire did not respect scutimentality, the dearest thing to an Englishman; it did not touch its hat to the most respectable insinuation; it did not quail before brutality, ignorance, or vice, however hoary with age, or lawful with sanction. His dangerous and universal democracy had trained at a puadilanimous literature, and shot with cold scorn, ignoble Kings, and a demoralized aristocracy. Such tremendous truth-telling was to obtain recognition if the mind of the nation were not actually moribund.

At how slowly it came—how slowly it comes even now! It was perfectly natural it should be so, for he had courted no one. HORNE's *Spirit of the Age*, which was published a dozen years or more ago, and which speaks of such gentlemen as HARRIET MARTINEAU and RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, does not even mention the name of THACKERAY. To shrewd eyes, the germ of the novels was in the sketches; and therefore it is not surprising that, while THACKERAY was only generally known as a "funny man" in *Punch*, and a clever man in *Frazer*, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, the shy Yorkshire governess, intently fixed her eye upon him just after he had published *Vanity Fair*, and turned him in the remarkable dedication to the second edition of *Jane Eyre*. It was the sharpest-eyed little woman in England recognizing the sharpest-eyed man.

The lecturer now proceeded to consider how far THACKERAY was censurable as a satirist. He is no more a satirist, he said, for drawing *Becky Sharp*, than SHAKESPEARE is a satirist for drawing *Iago*.

That there are no perfect persons is his story, does not make it a satire. I do not ask, whether there are perfect persons in the world; I ask, is this picture of one aspect of the moral world true? For the limits of a novel must always be remembered. It can only deal with certain characters in certain relations to the world. Seeing how the hero conducts himself in certain circumstances, you infer how he would behave in others. It is a portrait, which can only fix a single expression, but that expression must show an indication of the whole character, or it is not a good portrait.

Mr. CURTIS now addressed himself to the task of proving that THACKERAY is not satirical. THACKERAY's novels, he said, are strictly panoramas of life, like *Gil Blas*, *Roderick Random*, *Don Quixote* and *Nicholas Nickleby*. "I have watched him with my eyes," THACKERAY once said to me. He sees and he describes. But he has a heart below his eyes, and that neutralizes the glory.

His characters are all so real in themselves and so real to him, that he preserves them by name in all his books. We make their acquaintance and we know them forever. The tale advances like life, silently and unsuspectedly. There is none of the old hack machinery of novels. We read the book as we gaze upon the world it describes. If the author stops to moralize, it is with a tear, not with a grin. The tale is steeped in exquisite humor, as all life is, and as all the works of genial minds must be. But there is a steady tragical persistence in it.

When we, young men, see the vanities and slips of Pendennis, who is just the modern youth whom BULWER failed to draw in *Pelham*, and DISRAELI in *Vivian Grey*, we see our own failings. When we see Pendennis we see our average selves; so we take our revenge by calling the author an odious satirist, drawing only the Caliban and never the Ariels; or, with bland inconsistency, sneer at him as one who merely serves up the life around us. If THACKERAY inclines to draw the Iago in life, rather than the Prince Prettyman, it is because he hates the Iago, not because he loves him. And as Prince Prettyman has sat so many times for his picture, and as THACKERAY cannot paint Iago, and knows that there is no charm against his deadly magic so sure as his faithful portrait, he does that. Hence comes his melancholy moral. Hence the closing of his story with a sadness beyond tears.

Mr. CURTIS ran hastily over the characters in the *Newcomes*, characterizing each by the social genus which it represents. As we look at these, he proceeded, I think we shall turn out neither Diogenes nor Mephistopheles, but bowing four heads and saying, "God be merciful to me a sinner." This is the still, sad music of humanity that I hear, sounding through all the stories of THACKERAY, and this is his essential significance in English fiction. Has he not, himself, shown how clearly allied are charity and humor? And certainly, as there is no more humorous, so there is no more charitable English novelist.

Mr. CURTIS wound up his lecture, which, in the reporting, we have necessarily curtailed to the dimension of a meagre abstract, by reciting some "misanthropical verses," (as he called them,) of which THACKERAY himself is the author, and the last stanza of which runs thus:

"My song, save this, is little worth—
I lay the weary pen aside—
But wish you health, and love, and mirth,
As fits the soleme Christmas-tide—
As fits the soleme Christmas-tide—
As fits the holy Christmas birth.
Be these, good friends, our carols still:
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,
To men of gentle will!"

Mr. CURTIS closed, as he had begun, amid warm applause.

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Spectabist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

☞ KNOX's New Establishment is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.
His Spring Hat is now ready.
His price is only Four dollars.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—DANGEROUS SALVES. Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external disease into the system. This unguent is entirely vegetable. It expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under tht cicatrice it leaves behind, there lurks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

☞ KNOX will sell the best Hat of the Spring Style, obtainable in this country, for four dollars.
Strangers and citizens, remember this, and make him a visit on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barogos, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

☞ KNOX! KNOX!! KNOX!!! KNOX!!!! KNOX!!!!! Four dollars only! Four dollars only!! Four dollars only!!! Hats of the Spring style, at this price—the best article to be found in the City, can be bought of him at No. 212 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two grand entertainments are to be given at this pleasant and favorite Theatre to-day. In the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, the drama of "Wizard Skiff," and the pantomime of the "Golden Axe." The evening performance will commence with the Indian drama entitled "Silver Knife," to be followed by the pantomime of "Asphodel," to conclude with the drama of "Matteo Falcone."

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.—Everybody does, everybody should, everybody must wear a KNOX hat. His Spring style is now ready. Price four dollars. His establishment is corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Dr. AMBLER, Dentist, No. 31 Washington-place, (adjoining the New-York University,) by a recent discovery in Anæsthetics, (which is applicable in most cases, and free from all objection,) is now extracting teeth without pain. Extracting hours from 3 to 6 P. M.

THE LATEST ATTRACTION.—Novelty is in demand and its last offering is the KNOX hat, elegant in style and manufacture, and of the richest materials. Price four dollars. KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

THE DARKEST HOUR IS JUST BEFORE, &c.—The Mayor's edict insures promenaders a pleasant walk on the 18th inst.; and, in this connection, it is well to know that KNOX's Spring hat is now ready. Price $4.

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

SPLENDID STYLE.—Four dollars will secure you one of KNOX's beautiful style of the Spring fashion. Competition, by the production of this artistic fabric, is fairly distanced. His establishment is corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

TEAS AND COFFEES.—When you visit Washington Market, just call in at PERCY's old-established tea store, No. 214 Greenwich-street. You will get a better article, at a cheaper rate, than can be obtained elsewhere. Try it—first tea store from the corner of Vesey-street.

ARE YOU ECONOMICAL?—If so, visit KNOX's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.
His Spring hat, elegant, light, durable, matchless in style and of material, is sold for $4 only.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLAR ÆOLIAN PIANO—T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, richly carved legs and mouldings, and pearl keys, will be sold for $525, if taken on or before Tuesday next. Can be seen at WATERS', No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent. Music at reduced prices.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.—KNOX's new issue—Spring style—is pronounced by everybody, which includes upper and lower tendom, as the perfection of beauty. Price $4. Buy your hats of him, at No. 212 Broadway.

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer this day a large stock of plain and embroidered Canton crape shawls, which for quality and price cannot be equaled in the City.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE EXCITEMENT.—KNOX's new hat is a "sensation" article, as the desire to possess a copy is almost universal. Price $4. Visit him, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and make your selection.

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, have received per late arrivals, a choice stock of lace goods and embroideries, which they are selling at prices lower than the same goods can be obtained in any other house in the City.

LONG ISLAND.

Suit Against an Express Company.

A case is on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, to recover $5,000 from WELLS, FARGO & Co., Express agents, alleged to have been stolen from their messenger while on his way from San Francisco to New-York, in October, 1852.

The suit is brought by the assignee of AUGUSTUS SPENCER, who swears that he delivered, in the month above stated, while on board the steamer *Tennessee*, and near Panama, to WILLIAM H. BACKUS, messenger of WELLS, FARGO & Co., as such, a package of gold dust, coin, &c., valued at about $5,000, for safe transportation to New-York; that the same was stolen from on board the steamer *Georgia*, at Jamaica, W. I.

The defence set up is that the messenger did not receive the package as agent of the Express Company, but merely as a matter of accommodation to SPENCER, who had no convenient way of carrying it, and that if he did receive it as their agent, he had no right to do so, as he was only authorized by the Company to take charge of merchandize and not treasure.

The case was tried several years ago before Judge BAROUD, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff.

Considerable collateral testimony has been introduced by the plaintiff showing that the agent considered himself responsible; that he tried to make some settlement, and that he alleged the amount could not be obtained from the Company, as he had given no receipt therefor.

The case occupied the attention of the Court all day yesterday, and is still on. For plaintiff, E. D. Culver and —— Fancher, Esqe.; for defence, T. Romaine, Esq.

Rev. Zachariah Greene.

The Donation Visit to this venerable old man, on the evening of the 22d of February, says the Jamaica *Farmer*, was a successful affair. Many citizens of Jamaica chartered an extra train of cars, and, together with a large number of ladies, made a trip to the village of Hempstead, to honor the old gentleman. The party found him at the residence of his daughter, seated in the centre of a large room, in an arm chair, exchanging salutations with all who were presented to him. It is hardly possible to realize that any individual, at 97, would be healthy, active, of sound mind, and even jocular. Yet such is the case with Father GREENE. Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Hempstead, addressed the veteran in an appropriate manner, and the reply was appropriate, distinct and impressive. A bountiful repast was provided for the visitors by the ladies of Hempstead, and all left highly delighted with the evening's entertainments.

Letter from Sanxay.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your edition of this day, quoted from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, entitled "Legal Rencontre," in which the undersigned is alluded to. This article is wholly false and malicious. Nothing therein stated has occurred. There has been no altercation, fight, or difficulty, between Mr. SCHUMAKER and myself. Yours, &c., S. SANXAY.

☞ CIRCUIT CALENDAR, (Brooklyn,) this day, March 8.—Nos. 6, 11 to 19.

☞ A Brooklyn Policeman was recently dismissed the service for refusing to pay his debts.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. J. Thompson, Mr. JOHN DICKIE to Miss JANE MCCLINTOCK, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, GEORGE W. DUBOIS, of Rondout to WILHELMINA, daughter of the late Rev. Ava Neal.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, at St. Bartholemew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, WILLIAM WESTMORE to ANNIE E., daughter of William E. Dougherty, Esq., all of this City.

In Hoboken, on Thursday, March 6, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. JOHN IBELAND to Miss MARGARET A. VAN WINKLE, all of that City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 7, JANE A., wife of Jeremiah Towle, aged 46 years, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude and Christian resignation.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, in 61st-st., near the East River.

In this City, on Thursday, March 6, aged 10 months and 18 days, of inflammation of the lungs, JULIA ESTELLE DURFEE, daughter of Charles and Adelpha S. Durfee.

The funeral will take place at No. 105 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., this day, (Saturday,) March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 7, SOPHIA, wife of A. S. Quackenbush, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 332 West 31st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 5, suddenly, OLIVER JOHNSTON, of Lowtherstown, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 8th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 8 Broadway.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, in the 26th year of his age, JAMES COPLAND, JR., son of Capt. James Copland, of this City.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Judge Copland, Clinton-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, on Monday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Keyport, N. J., on Sunday, March 2, in the 88th year of his age, NICHOLAS VAN VRANKEN, eldest son of Rev. S. A. Van Vranken, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

At Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, March 5, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH AIRES, widow of the late Major Roger Alden, of West Point, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7.

$606	Virginia 6s	96	400	Erie Railroad	58¾
1,000	do	94⅞	800	do	b30 58⅝
4,000	do	b30 95	200	do	b30 58¾
20,000	Tennessee 6s 90	96	200	do	b30 58⅞
3,000	Erie Cn. B. 7	b30 94	13	do	58¾
3,000	Erie Bds of 75	90¾	300	Harlem R. R.	b30 21
2,000	H.R. 3d Mtg. Rs	88¾	50	do	c 21
6,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bs	86	200	do	c 20¾
2,000	N. I. R. R. Bs 1st Is.	91½	88	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	95
28,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88	300	Reading Railroad	92
10,000	do	b60 88¼	400	do	91¾
10	Corn Ex. Bk	102½	200	do	s60 91⅝
8	Bank New-York	120	400	do	b60 92¼
25	Fulton Bank	142	100	do	s60 91¾
100	Canton Co.	b60 23½	16	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¼
14	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 93½	5	do	93¾
55	do	93¼	100	do	b60 93¾
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	b60 23½	35	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	95
50	do	b30 23⅝	180	do	s3 95¼
100	do	b60 23¾	7	do	95¼
25	do	b3 23½	50	do	s3 95½
150	Penn. Coal Co.	99⅞	5	Panama Railroad	103¾
100	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 23¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 88
200	do	s30 23⅝	200	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 87
100	do	b30 23¾	150	do	66¼
100	do	b30 23⅞	30	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	78¾
100	do	b60 24	25	do	78¾
100	do	b60 24	100	do	79
300	do	c 23¾	100	do	b60 79¼
100	do	s30 23¾	50	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	b3 73¾
100	do	s15 23¾	10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	64¼
300	do	s30 23¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by SIMEON DRAPER:

$3,000	Harlem R. R. Albany Exten...Int. added 37
5,000	B. R. and Utica R. R. 1st mt...Int. added 74
2,000	Chi. and Rock I. R. R. 1st mt...Int. added 93
5,000	Flushing R. R. 2d mortgage...Int. added 57
4,000	Buffalo and State L. R. R. In...Int. added 85
10,000	Jeffersonville City 6s, 1880....Int. added 55¾
5,000	Memphis City 6s, 1885.....Int. added 60¾
50	shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.. 75
50	shares St. Nicholas Bank..... 95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100 Reading Railr'd. s30 91¾
10,000	Freeld. bs. w. p.	b3 90	1150 do s3 92
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b60 22	600 do b30 92⅛
50	do	s30 21¾	150 Mich. Central R. R. 98¾
200	do	s60 21⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 79¾
200	do	21¾	50 do b30 79¾
160	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3 98¾	100 do 79¼
375	Erie Railroad	58¾	100 do s60 79
50	do	58⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. 95¾
450	do	s3 58¾	10 do 96
100	do	s10 58¾	48 do 95¾
200	do	c 58⅝	20 Galena & Chic. R. R. 112¾

FRIDAY, March 7—P. M.

There was a light business at the Stock Exchange, at the early Board to-day, and not much spirit manifested at the afternoon session of the Brokers. The changes in prices are unimportant, and the contest between the parties operating for a rise or fall in the market appears to be pretty equally matched. Compared with the sales of Thursday, Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern, each improved ⅛ ₰ cent., and Erie and Reading ruled very nearly at the same figures as the previous transactions. State Stocks were a fraction dearer; sales of $20,000 Tennessee at 96, and a few Virginia Sixes at 94⅞@95. The Bond list was steady in prices, without much business. The general market closed with a tame feeling, neither party being disposed to enter upon large engagements at current quotations. About 1,200 shares Reading were taken at 92 ₰ cent. cash. The movement in Nicaragua Transit shares was downward; sales at 21⅞ at the close, against 22⅝ yesterday afternoon.

The Money Market continues easy. The Domestic Exchange Brokers complain of dull times. The Western and Southern mails are again thrown behind by the hard weather. There were few transient Foreign bills offered for the *Arago* sailing to-morrow, and the regular Bankers were enabled to draw at the full quotations of Wednesday, 109⅝@109¾ on London, and 5.17½ on Paris. The *Ætna*, screw propeller, for Havre, took $193,146 in Bullion to-day, and there is about $400,000 engaged for the *Arago* to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury received $50,000 in Coin from Chicago, and $100,000 for a transfer draft on Boston. The receipts otherwise were $116,063; payments, $86,099; regular balance this afternoon, $4,047,851.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is quite large—amounting to $3,532,502, against $1,193,773 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mac. of Wool.	2,268	$722,629	77	$23,760	115	$35,671
Man. of Cotton.	1,943	374,747	104	12,663	456	89,241
Man. of Silk.	2,096	1,898,603	518	111,426	168	40,326
Man. of Flax.	456	103,960	29	7,439	264	53,637
Miscellaneous.	1,420	351,003	4,265	26,972	2,185	16,784
Total	6,713	$3,350,942	4,993	$182,260	2,138	$230,559
		182,260				3,360,242
Total entered		$3,532,502	Total marketed			$3,590,801

We find the following figures, showing the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, March 6, 1856, in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of to-day:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	10,049	17
From Pottsville	1,624	10
From Schuylkill Haven	10,638	13
From Auburn	226	05
From Port Clinton	6,245	18
Total for week	28,776	03
Previously this year	256,398	02
Total	285,174	05
To same time last year	334,862	08

The Bill Against Stock and Loans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I intended to have written to you about KELLEY's bill for regulating Banks, but you have done better in your remarks to-day than I could have done for you. The true ground you have taken exactly. Banking is free, as to anything except securing the bills, and it is as monstrous to impose restrictions upon the Loan, as to amount or kind in associated Banking, as it would be to interfere with the business of private firms, whether Bankers or Merchants. Mr. KELLEY is a retired gentleman of fortune, and remembers the business of New-York when the Banks were special charters under the management of the ROBERT WATTS, REDFIELDS, DELAFIELDS and FLEMINGS. He cannot or will not comprehend the spirit or scope of the Free Banking Law, which is the safest and truest policy ever adopted for Banks issuing currency, and formed the basis upon which Sir ROBERT PEEL amended and modified the charter of the Bank of England. Nearly every section of Mr. KELLEY's bill is in direct antagonism with the spirit of the Free Banking Law. How unreasonable to require evidence that the Capital is all paid up, when stockholders are personally liable for twice the amount. Of what use is such evidence to restrain or prevent fraud?

Why should a borrower, who can give a good stock security as his indorser, be compelled to resort to the name of a friend as his security, and thereby incur the necessity of indorsing in return? I have been always opposed to what is called "accommodation paper," and supposed sound Banking under the restrictions of the Free System required an abandonment of that system—yet Mr. KELLEY's bill brings us back to it by forbidding us to take Stock securities.

Again, as the liability of Directors—when under the Safety Fund Charters, each bank had thirteen, there was at least an equality in the provision that their aggregate liability should not be over one-third of the capital. Under the general law you may have twenty-five Directors or three, and the limit becomes absurd when applied to them. Yet, Mr. KELLEY's bill requires Free Banks to report liabilities of Directors, whether as drawer or indorser by way of putting them under that one-third rule, which was enacted for Safety Fund Banks especially, and still holds good against them.

Pray observe the 18th section, the words "Amount due depositors, distinguishing the amount held under special deposit, whether to be *returned itself*, or bearing interest." Can any one tell what this means?

AN UP-RIVER BANKER.

Financial View of European War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My reasons for coming to the conclusion that Russia, after eighteen months', is completely used up. 1st. The enormous expense entailed on England in supplying 60,000 or 70,000 soldiers and supernumeraries in the Crimea alone, with 40,000 horses and mules, with provisions, munitions of war, as heavy cannon, shot, shells, powder, &c., &c., wooden huts, stoves, coal, clothing, Winter and Summer, and constant reinforcements of men; the national debt has been, or will be increased, and the extra taxes and expenditure, up to the present time, at least to sixty or seventy millions. The transports required in October, 1854, to land 50,000 troops, amounted to 200. The steam vessels now employed constantly in supplying troops, munitions of war, &c., &c., &c., number, at 30,000 tons, equal in efficiency to 150 sailing vessels—150 sailing transports are also fully employed. Russia had 150,000 men in the Crimea, including, at least, 60,000 horses, besides cattle, to feed, clothe, and many hundreds of miles distant from her resources, over Winter and Summer roads, while England landed her stores and men within six miles of the seat of war, and in full condition. The commerce of Russia was destroyed, her admit male population scattered, and all her sources of wealth and prosperity dried up. Russia Proper extends some 2,000 miles from north to south, and as far nearly from east to west, and her millions of men are scattered over this vast surface and at the extremities—the east, labor and time, therefore, required to support her vast armies, and replenish them, must be beyond the power of any nation for more than a short period, or any combination of nations, including England. Peace, therefore, I consider a necessity for Russia, and whatever the demands of the Allies may be, she must submit to them, being—*used up.*

A MERCHANT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

From the Evening Post.

The following memorial was presented from the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, respectfully represent: That they have learned that a certain memorial has been presented to the Senate, purporting to be signed by ten policyholders in this Company, inferring charges alike injurious to the Company, and dishonorable to those who are intrusted with its management. It must, doubtless, have been observed by your honorable body that these charges are based upon no fact pretended to be known by the memorialists, but upon mere alleged rumor—a vague "it is said." On such grounds alone it is insinuated that the funds of the Company were paid to an agent for obtaining proxies, and that they have been otherwise unlawfully used by the present Trustees. We deem it unnecessary to take any further notice of these extraordinary insinuations than to pronounce them in every particular destitute of even the shadow of truth, and to invite the most thorough and searching investigation which it may please your honorable body to institute.

The undersigned are well aware of the sacred character of the fund intrusted to them, and being personally and largely interested in its safety and wise management, have endeavored to rescue it from the rule of incapacity and negligence, and to place the Institution, where it now unquestionably stands, in advance of all others of a similar character in this country. To this end, during the last three years the By-laws have been made more restrictive, and the business details of the Company more systematic, and the most effective checks have been imposed on all receipts and payments of money; the bonds and mortgages, and titles held by the Company, have all been carefully and rigidly reexamined, and all errors corrected; the mortgaged property has all been reappraised by careful and competent appraisers, and in every instance where it was found to be less than twice the amount of the loan, enough has been called in to bring it within that rule. No loans whatever are made upon personal security. The loans to trustees do not amount to more than about 4½

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

[illegible] are. [illegible] is favorable [illegible] in a very obvi- [illegible] these two conditions. I [illegible] in itself, without any [illegible] is highly dangerous to the [illegible] and it is fortunate that [illegible] parties, who otherwise [illegible] the general welfare, tend to [illegible]

[illegible] may be entertained of the [illegible] by the operation of the slave question, it is certain that any acquisition of new territory must contribute to increase that danger. This, however, is not the only thing to be consid- ered.

PREVIOUS ANNEXATIONS.

So far, the acquisition of territory from Hispano-American countries has been connected with two favorable circumstances. Such territory, without exception, has been contiguous to that which was already in possession of the United States; and, moreover, it had always with that contained popu- lations which although this population was unlike that of the United States (much more so than any European immigration can be), still there was no danger, because the new element was too weak, and its connection with the centre of Mexican life too distant. Some portions of Northern Mexico may still be annexed without changing this po- sition in a very sensible degree, because they have an equally thin and scattered population. But as annexation draws nearer to the centre of Mexican life, the case begins to be different. By previous annexations, Mexico has lost, it is true, an im- mense territory, but only a trifling proportion of its population has been taken away. The popu- lation on the last territory had never been very numerous, and even of the small number lost, a certain proportion has since returned to Mexico. This has been the case in Texas and in New- Mexico. And if California can boast of having received a considerable immigration of Mexican thieves and robbers, chiefly from the neighboring State of Sonora, decent families of the old Mexican stock have also left the country, and are still doing so. A society, to assist this immigration, has been lately formed in California. If annexation con- tinues, therefore, the United States will be com- pelled to swallow at last the eight or nine millions of Mexicans still remaining; and I fear this might be a dangerous experiment. If we get the dose down, the question will then be, How can we di- gest it? Central America has about two millions of inhabitants. This added to the former, will make up a population of ten or eleven millions, whose existence is based on conditions of race and society entirely different from those existing in the United States. Who is sanguine enough to believe that, by annexation, Mexico can be Anglo- Americanized? If there is such a man, let him go to the Rio Grande and see how Anglo-Americans may become Mexicanized; adopting even the Mexican style of building, marrying or living with Mexican women, who, being generally unable to learn the English language, oblige their hus- bands to learn at least as much as "*vamos*" and "*mucho bueno*," and raise their offspring in the Catholic religion and in the use of the Spanish language. Certainly there are exceptions in this latter respect, but they are few. One thing is cer- tain: annexing Mexico would be annexing a com- pact nation, with another language and with a state of society entirely antagonistic to that of the United States. Then let the Know-Nothings keep their tongue about the immigration of Dutch- men and Irish Catholics! Here are eleven mil- lions of Catholics coming in at once! And how many among them are what we may justly call "white people?" Shall these have full political rights as they have now? Shall they send their representatives to Washington? Or shall they be kept in an eternal state of territorial subjection,— perchance, as it might become necessary, under the rule of military Governors; thus repeating the present state of Mexico in a new form? It is fully sufficient to put these questions—there is no need for answering them.

ANNEXATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

What holds good in refcreuce to Mexico, holds good in reference to Central America; which, in this respect, is but an appendix to Mexico. An- nexed without Mexico, it would have the incon- venience of territorial incontinuity, a fact which would tend to increase the necessities for annex- ing Mexico too. That country, in snch a case, would be attacked from four different points: from the Rio Grande, from Lower California and the Gadsden Purchase, from Acapulco and other pla- ces on the Pacific coast, where Anglo-American in- terference has already begun to work; and from Central America. The process would so much the soonet result in the same general difficnlty.

Now, such an annexation would add a third to the two contending social systems which already exist in this Union, Slavery and Free labor, viz: a system of *Peonage:* and if the antagonism of the two former systems already disturbs the peace of the Union, what would be the consequence of add- ing a third? It would not only increase the diffi- culties of our situation, bnt it would come to the aid of the spirit of disunion.

There is a certain natural measure and limit to every movement in history, beyond which there is a revulsion of feeling. Not even an absolute monarchy can extend its territory beyond measure, without this effect. The present events in the Old World are a proof of it. What Turkey is to Rus- sia, Mexico and Central America are to the United States. If Russia was allowed to annex Turkey, no man of any degree of foresight would doubt that the ultimate result would be a division of the Russian Empire. Such has been the course of events in the history of Rome. How much more is such a resnlt indicated in the case of a Repnblic with a constitutionally weak Government!

But this is not all. Ideas of secession are not at all unpopular in California and Oregon. I have seen the question of disunion discussed in the pub- lic papers, and have heard disunion sentiments expressed in private society. I could quote pass- ages from Oregon and California journals which, it strikes me, have not received proper attention in the Atlantic States. I do even venture to say that the connection which undoubtedly existed between Gen. ALVAREZ and certain interests in California, had something to do with this idea. Maritime in- terests in North America are stronger than those of a Continental character; and maritime interests tend to alienate the Pacific slope of our Continent from the Atlantic side. The Mormons between them, and a thousand miles of desert, do certainly not form a *connecting* link.

In respect to the *prevailing* maritime interest, Central America is thrown on the Pacific side. The States of Central America are essentially Pa- cific States. South of California, the whole region adopts the Peon system; and even in Southern California that system still exists, *de facto* if not *de jure*. I leave it to yon to draw the conclusions, restricting myself to the single remark, that Cen- tral America, annexed to this Union, would only increase the forces tending to an ultimate forma- tion of a separate Pacific Confederation.

On the other side it is easily to be understood that the annexation of the whole North American [illegible] if it could be realized, would be very far from being a favorable condition for the develop- ment of the population. Just as the social inter- course with individuals of an independent charac- ter, and not belonging to the same family in the civil sense of the word, is an indispensable condition to the development of individual character, in the same manner is the international intercourse of different States or Confederations who are neigh- bors, but form distinct sovereignties, an indispen- sable condition to the full development of political and social life in each; so that to have no neighbor is just as much a misfortune in international po- litics as it is in private life.

A regeneration of the Spanish American countries in the form of an independent political existence, would be as much a benefit to the United States as it would be a benefit to those countries themselves. The political tendency to expand may be justly de- nied as the instinctive feeling of the want of oppo- sition. If opposition is the nerve of business—and opposition in the world understands this better than the Anglo-American—it is likewise the nerve of progress and of international politics just as well as of party politics.

PROBABLE ANNEXATION OF NICARAGUA PROBABLE?

Though the annexation of Nicaragua is not commendable, the question only remains whether it is not, nevertheless, probable. To this my an- swer is decidedly negative.

First of all, the Slave interest will be opposed to annexation in the most decided manner, so soon as the impossibility of introducing Slavery shall become a conspicuous fact. How could the Slave interest allow a country to be united with this Confederation in which colored persons are in full possession of political rights—a country in which Abolition has practically succeeded? How could they allow sugar, and cotton, and coffee, and cocoa and indigo to be raised by Free Labor within the confines of the Union?

Then, the interests of our Western States would be opposed. If Nicaragua should become annexed, there would be one reason more for placing obsta- cles in the way of the Great Western Railroad through the interior of the Continent. The influ- ence of all the interests invested in Nicaragua would come to the aid of the shipping interest, to frustrete the realization of that great project.

California would be opposed to annexation from these very considerations; and even these secessi- sional instincts mentioned before would have an influence in that direction.

The whole Know-Nothing Party will be most violently opposed, from reasons of race as well as religion; and all true statesmen would be opposed, from political considerations, either stated or not stated here.

Ultimately, the ambition of all those men who are now prominent in Nicaragua, and of those who may hope to become so hereafter, must be opposed, or become so on mature reflection, as it is perfectly obvious that the arena for high aspirations is more open in the formation of a new and independent Confederation, than in playing a secondary part in the Union. There is more ambition to be sat- isfied, and an easier way of doing so, in becoming the regenerator of Central America and the first leader of her destinies, than to be a secondary man in Congress. For, in case of annexation, Nica- ragua, for the first time, would not be *the* State to furnish Presidents and statesmen of decided influ- ence. There are even sentiments in Texas, still existing and sometimes openly expressed, which show that such reflections are very natural; and yet the events in reference to Texas have been very different from those which affect Nicaragua. The Anglo-American settlers of the latter country, when once identified with its interests, will be stronger opponents of Annexation than even the natives themselves.

INTERESTS OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

It is the place here to say a few words in refer- ence to the interests of European powers in this question. If I am not wrong in my conviction that neither Slavery can be introduced nor annex- ation take place, all real cause for European inter- ference vanishes; and if it is true that the British Government was about to give up all claims to an interference in Nicaraguan matters, and to resign the Mosquito Protectorate, there is no reason why England could not do the same under such circum- stances as those produced by the late events.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

REMINISCENCES OF CONNECTICUT.

Dr. Nott of Franklin.

The City of Norwich, in Connecticnt, is the centre of many of those interesting associations, humorous and historical, of which the old nutmeg State is so fragrant. It is a thriving and sub- stantial city, "at the head of sloop navigation,"— as our district school geography used to say—on the Thames, and is somewhat emnlous of New- London, its rival et the mouth of the river. Some of the most worthy citizens of New-York are natives of that vicinity. Half a century since it was one of the best of our Eastern customers, and was then, as now, the point from which a good part of the limited travel of New-England em- barked for this City. We remember, some thirty years ago, how the stege coaches from Boston, by way of Providence or Worcester, whipped up at Norwich landing, heavily loaded with New-York passengers; and how the "splendid steamboat" *General Jackson*, Cept. COIT, cast off her lines and steamed hlnsteringly down the Thames, bound on her semi-weekly voyage to the Empire City. In the eyes of our fathers she was the crack boat, and good for ten miles an hour. But her magnificent successor of our day—the *Commonwealth*—that rushes nightly through the Sound at flashing speed, must silence her pretensions forever.

Some eight miles back from Norwich landing there was, in the good old colony times of a hun- dred years ago, a small farming settlement, known as Norwich West Farms. It is now the town of Franklin. On the 13th March, 1782, SAMUEL NOTT, a young graduate of Yale College, was "ordeined in the ministry" over the First Eccle- siastical Society in this place. He was the third pastor of the Society, to which each of his prede- cessors had ministered about thirty years and then died. The new minister, according to the custom of our ancestors, who were less ambitious of change than we are, was settled for life, on an annual salary of one hundred pounds, Colonial currency— or three hnndred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. He was evidently an indus- trious and faithful pastor.

We have before us his sixtieth anniversary ser- mon, delivered in 1842, which is "most affection- ately addressed to the children, grand-children and great-grand-children of those who invited me to settle with them in the gospel ministry." Here reviewing, as an old patriarch, the events of the sixty years past, he quaintly says that he has "not been kept from the house of God during that long period hnt eleven Sabbaths—six of them by the lung fever, in 1812, and five by breaking a little piece of skin npon the back of my right hand."

On the occasion of this sermon the church choir sang the seme hymns, and in the same old famil- liar tunes of *Lenox* and *Stockbridge*, that were sung at the ordination, sixty years previously. Bnt there were none of that old choir now in the sing- ers' seats. They were all dead hnt two; two in- firm old ladies, seated near the anclent pulpit, in- sensible to that music which they sang before the rose color of life was blanched, and straining their dull ears to catch the old Pastor's story.

It is remarked that the Senior Deacon of the Church, at this time, was an infant in arms when Dr. NOTT was ordained.

Dr. NOTT continued his pastoral labors in Franklin, unaided, until 1849, on the same yearly salary of $333 33. He had long since passed the three-score years and ten. All his first parish ioners were dead, and he stood alone. For sev- eral years he had been inter-marrying the third generation of those that settled him. He had likewise married four of his own children, and, what is more remarkable, had married his own father to a second wife. His life had now extend- ed from the old and contented into the modern and changeable state of society; and the time had come when the Church naturally desired a new minister.

Some facts are narrated concerning the manner in which they accomplished their desires, which do not generally travel beyond the bounds of so small a country pariah. The old doctor held that he was "settled for life." But as he continued to live far beyond the ordinary limits of his race, and contra- ry to the example of all his old parishioners, the young people were troubled, and found it necessary to make some compromise. After mutual consul- tations, they succeeded in arranging the matter ac- cording to their own satisfaction; agreeing to con tinne the old pastor on half-pey, and to settle a new pastor, as colleague, on a yearly salary of $400, which was to be increased to $500 as soon as the old pastor should die! It was a regular Yan- kee bargain—"a cute one" on the part of the so- ciety—and smacks very strongly of the land of werming pans and wooden clocks.

Dr. NOTT died in May, 1852, at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years—of which he had preached nearly seventy years from this same pnlpit. He had accnmulated a small property by economy, by a little farming, and hy preparing young men for College—after the custom of Connecticut clergy- men of the old school, who were the best educated men in the country.

After the doctor's death, the executor of the estate found that he had never received any of the half-pey, on which he was retired, from regular service, three years before. The executor, of course, made claim of the society; hut the society declined payment. The matter was protracted through two or three years; and, at last, the executor, antici- pating no amicable settlement of the claim, called to his aid that mysterious master—the law. The fore-casting shadow of a law-suit started the eccle- siastical society of Franklin to their feet. They desired to compromise—genuine Yankees, that they were—and, after many vestry cancuses, and much running to and fro, they offered to settle hy paying one-half of the claim. The executor, de- siring to avoid the labyrinths of the law, accepted the offer, and the payment, we learn, has just been made; and so the contract formed in 1782 is just completed and closed.

We apprehend that many of our readers, in country parishes, can appreciate this bit of finan- cial history. Snch experiences are, to the shame of parishoners, very common. *Mutatis mutandis, de te fabula narratur!*

DR. NOTT was well known to many of our read- ers. He was born on 23d January, 1754, at Say- brook, Conn., and gradnated at Yale College in 1780. Among his classmates were ROGER GRIS- WOLD, who became Chief Justice and Governor of Connecticut, and died in 1812, and JONATHAN OGDEN MOSELEY, who was a member of Congress from Connecticut, and died in 1838. Dr. NOTT, at the time of his death, was the sole survivor of his College class. He was a brother of Rev. ELIPHA- LET NOTT, the President of Union College, Sche- nectady, who invented the famous "Nott Stove," which was all the rage, as a hall stove, years ago, before house-furnaces and patent heaters became fashionable, and which is still used hy some of our old families, and in the Reading Room of the Mer- chants' Exchange, in this City. His son is SAM'L NOTT, an aged and retired clergyman, living in the ancient town of Wareham, Mass., the anthor of *Slavery and the Remedy*, a new book just published in Boston. This gentleman, we believe, has ex- perienced a financial trade, similar to the one above mentioned of his father.

Dr. NOTT is remembered as a sound scholar, as a faithful pastor, and, what is no less honorable, as a perfect gentleman of the Old School.

Uncle Murray on Words.

My Uncle is *great* on Language. He says that words, though not leaden, are types—and though not vitreous, are mirrors. They enter the heart through the ear, and the eye cannot resist their magic influence. "How potent, then, are *words*, and how necessary is it that they have a precise and definite meaning!"

Among other objects of hatred, my Uncle abhors the word *Slaveocracy*. Not because he is an Abol- itionist, or because he upholds the principle involv- ed in the old Missouri Compromise; bnt because he is opposed to all amalgamations. The word, he declares, is of a mongrel breed—partly Slavonic and partly Grecian. If, he maintains, certain her- maphrodite papers would alter their tone and ex- press themselves classically, they would speak of the Slave power as a *Doulocracy*. They might as well use Best-ocracy for Aristocracy, and People- ocracy for Democracy, as Slave-ocracy for Doulocracy.

My Uncle being questioned as to the *Nebrascals*, said that their cognomen was an unfortunate one; it was a compound term, and a mongrel. *Neb* was a contraction for Nebula, which signifies a *cloud*. All those Northern men, therefore, who voted for the abolition of the Missouri Compromise, were much to be pitied, as their doings, whether rascally or not, had pnt them under a cloud. He then re- quoted the saying of Dr. JOHNSON, as quoted hy SYDNEY SMITH, that "Every man is a rascal when he is sick;" and expressed the opinion that the proposition was true of at least *some* sick politi- cians. Be that as it might, he disliked the mix- ture of languages as much as he did the mixture of races:

"Greek, Latin and Tentonic,
Gothic, Celtic and Slavonic."

Uncle MURRAY deeply laments the influence in conversation, as well as in manners and tastes, of what in vulgar *parlance* is styled the Codfish aris- tocracy. Through that influence, he says, writers and speakers who hy cultivation are *refined*, be- come gradually corrupted; they are led to the em- ployment of words which do not indicate their meaning. For example, for the adjective *irritat- ing*, which is a stirring one, they will substitute an edjective of congestion, viz.: *aggravating*. "The conduct of the Fullerites in Congress, (they exclaim,) is very aggravating," not knowing what they are saying. Samson's conduct towards the Philistines (my Uncle thinks) was in many in- stances exceedingly *irritating*. Bnt it was abso- lntely *aggravating*, when with the jawbone of an ass, *heaps upon heaps*, he slew a thonsand men! The misconduct of the Fullerites in preventing the election of a Speaker, was *aggravated* by the con- sideration that they were principally Northern men with Southern principles.

My Uncle was much gratified with a critique which he noticed in one of the papers on the word *transpire*, which originally signified *to be emit- ted*, and thence was very naturally used to denote the *escaping from secrecy to observation*. He is very sure that Dr. NOAH WEBSTER made a great blun- der when he said that one meaning of "transpire" was *to happen*. Who doubts that some man's cour- age would ooze out or transpire, or that the secrets of the United States Senate will undergo the same process?

My Uncle is averse to a play upon words, when truth is sacrificed to sound. What right, he asks, had the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH to declare ironically, upon seeing a lump of American ice, that he was glad to see anything from America that was *solvent*? None in the world. *He* very well knew that on the 4th of July, 1776, America had produced a solvent which astonished all Europe!

Of all improper modes of speech, *that*, to my Uncle, is one of the most offensive in which the present participle *Being* is lugged in, *nolens volens*. He renounces the unnecessary use of that word as unscriptural, as anti-liturgical, and as absolntely incompatible with all correct rules of translation. Which, he emphatically inquires, is the better mode of expression: "Forty and six years was this temple *in building*;" or, "Forty and six years was this temple *being built*?" Which is preferable; to say, "Whilst these sentences are *in reading* the Deacons shall receive the alms;" or, "Whilst these sentences are *being read* the Deacons shall receive the alms?" Not to insist, however, on the Gerund- form of the Scripture and the Prayer-hook, he ob- stinately vindicates his notions on this point by at- tempting to translate certain passages into Latin, and then calling upon Latin scholars to determine whether the translation is elegant or otherwise. Three short sentences will serve as examples, viz.: "An effort is being made (conamen *est ens factum*) in Philadelphia to retrench the public expendi- tures." In Ireland, "even the favorite clerical field of the hustings is fast being abandoned;" (arena est celeriter *ens rolicta*. "While this robb was (being) prosecuted, (dum hic latro *fuit ens prosecutus*,) the Jury were half asleep." If clas- sical scholars will testify that these literal trans- lations will *pass*, my Uncle will yield. If not, he will continne to hold that the little word "BEING" is often, very often, used improperly by those who are repnted to be good writers and speakers.

Reported by NICHOLAS BOSWELL.

When he hears such sentences, he cries out *Quamdiu?* "*How long* has that effort been *being* made, &c.?

Manufacturing Towns of New-England.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—ITS MANUFACTURES AND PRO- GRESS.

Among the numerous cities which have sprung into existence within the past ten years throughout the New-England States, not one, per- haps, has made such astonishing progress as that of Lawrence—one of those wonderful creations of the manufacturing enterprise of New-England, un- der the influence of which barren wastes become suddenly converted into populous cities. An al- most uninhabited tract of land ten years since, Lawrence has now become one of our chief manu- facturing cities, having not less than six cotton and five woolen mills, beside other manufacturing establishments of various kinds, giving employ- ment to over 8,000 persons. During a late visit to this busy place, we were enabled to gather some statistics as to its business and progress, which we proceed to lay before our readers as matter of in- terest and information.

Lawrence is admirably located on the Merri- mac and Spicket rivers, the former dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The northern por- tion, containing 2,050 acres, was formerly a part of Methnen; the southern portion, containg 1,980 acres, was a part of Andover. The city was planned, in 1845, by the Essex Company, and im- mediately incorporated, continuing a town abont eight years, when, the amount of its population having reached that prescribed by the laws of Massachnsetts for a city organization, (12,000,) a city charter was granted and accepted in 1853. The city was named in honor of the Lawrence family of Boston, members of which have been identified with its manufacturing interests from the beginning. The streets run mostly at right angles, thus dividing the city into sqnares, having a very handsome common near the centre, com- prising 17½ acres. At the present time Law- rence has a popnlation a little over 16,000.

In 1835 DANIEL SAUNDERS, Esq., made a survey of the Merrimac River to ascertain the best point for the location of a manufacturing place, hnt the matter was allowed to rest till 1844, when another survey was made of the Falls, where the dam is now located; and it was determined on hy the Messrs. LAWRENCE and others to bond np the property in the vicinity of the Falls, to the extent of 4,000 acres, for the location of the town and mills. In 1845 a charter was granted to SAMUEL LAWRENCE, DANIEL SAUNDERS and EDMUND BARTLETT, their associates and successors, for a Corporation, to be called the "Essex," with power to build a dam across the Merrimac River, and to construct one or more locks and canals in con- nection with said dam, and for other purposes in- cidental to the furtherance of their designs, with a capital not to exceed $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. They commenced their operations on the dam on the 1st of August, 1845, and on the 19th of Sep- tember the first stone was laid. It is built of granite, and when completed cost $250,000. Its length is 1,629 feet, of which the water-fall occu- pies 900 feet of the centre; it is 35 feet thick at the base, by 12½ feet at the top. By means of this dam a fall of 28 feet in the entire volume of the river was obtained, and the amount of water passing over it is about 50,000 cnbic feet. A canal of a mile or more in length, 100 feet wide at the head, 60 feet at the mouth, and 14 feet deep in the centre, conducts the water from the dam to the different mills. This canal runs at a distance of 400 feet from the Spicket River, leaving the inter- vening space for mill-sites. Lake Winnipisiogee, in New-Hampshire, is owned and nsed as a reser- voir to eqnalize the snpply of water in this city and the manufacturing cities and towns above it, the surface of the reservoir covering 120 square miles.

The principal buildings of Lawrence are a City Hall, 120 by 62 feet, containing city offices in the lower story, and in the npper a large hall for public meetings, the desk of which is seldom unoccupied once or twice a week during the lecture season. A jail has jnst been completed of granite, containing all the modern improvements in prison architecture, and erected at a cost of $80,000. There are twelve churches, two of which (Congregational) cost $25,000 each. The Church organizations are as follows: Congregational, 2; Episcopal, 1; Free- will Baptist, 1; Baptist, 1; Methodist, 2; Unita- rian, 1; Universalist, 2; Second Advent, 2; Ro- mnn Catholic 2. Lawrence has an excellent sys- tem of pnblic schools. They are arranged in four grades, which extend from simple elementary in- struction to a preparation for college, comprising high schools, grammar schools, and intermediary and primary departments. The principal is the Oliver School, which is one of the largest and best in New-England, and which is named in honor of Gen. HY. K. OLIVER, who endowed it with a complete philosophical apparatus, costing about $1,800. A public Library is also established here, incorporated April 28, 1847, the volumes in which were mostly presented by the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE. There are other libraries attached to the several mills for the use of their operatives respectively, of which we shall speak under their several heads. Lawrence is in communication, by telegraph, with all parts of the United States and British Provinces, and has about 30 railroad trains coming into the city daily. There are three newspapers published here—the *Courier*, *Sentinel* and *True American*, but the news dealers do quite a business in supplying the inhabitants with the leading New-York papers—the TIMES and *Tribune* circulating quite extensively. The Law- rence *Courier* is a handsome semi-weekly sheet, and was commenced in 1846, while the town was yet in its infancy. The two others are of later date.

The following tables of the increase in popula- tion and in valuation of property, give some idea of the unexampled progress of this City in wealth and business, which is doubtless destined to in- crease in the same wonderful ratio as heretofore:

Increase in Population.		Increase in valuation of Property.	
1845	100	1847	$1,714,204
1847	3,577	1848	3,814,496
1848	5,947	1849	5,730,714
1849	7,225	1850	5,902,741
1850	8,283	1851	6,408,996
1853	18,000	1852	6,274,205
1854	14,951	1853	6,937,166
1856	16,000	1854	8,645,551

Amount of taxes raised in 1855, $80,000.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Murder in Nebraska by Residents in Iowa—Misdemeanors of Iowians—Absenteeism—Republicanism in Nebraska.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1856.

Day before yesterday, JESSE WINN, Esq., a respected and wealthy citizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was murdered at an emhryo town site npon the Elk Horn River, known as Elk Horn City, hy some person, snpposed to be, I under- stood, a man hy the name of TABOR, from the same place. Some gentlemen in connection with Mr. R. P. SNOW, a merchant and anctioneer from Coun- cil Bluffs City, went out to the Elk Horn River to attend to their claims. Whilst there, and at the house of Mr. DODGE, at Elk Horn City, Mr. WINN and a small party arrived from Council Bluffs, and went into the house occupied by SNOW and his party. Between SNOW and WINN there had been an old grudge, originating in Iowa; and immedi- diately npon the arrival of WINN and his party, SNOW commenced abusing him in an unpleasant manner, ending finally in a fight, in which WINN stabbed SNOW twice—once in the pit of the stom- ach, and once in the thigh, not dangerously, how- ever. SNOW immediately let go of WINN, who started for his team near hy, and whilst there, or close by one of the party with SNOW, fired a rifle or gun at him—the charge taking effect near the throat, traversing diagonally across into the lungs, and causing almost instant death.

These are simply the ontline facts as we have gathered them. Yesterday the body of Mr. WINN was brought in here and a Coroner's inqnest held npon the same. The general impression is, and based, we understand, npon good authority, that Mr. TABOR, a father-in-law of Mr. SNOW, shot the gun that caused the wound and death of Mr. WINN.

Mr. WINN was a bachelor, rather an old resident of the West, and had amassed a comfortable for- tune. He was probably about 45 or 50 years old.

This is the second murder that has occurred in Nebraska and gone heralded to the States as a Nebraska mnrder, while really neither is, literally speaking, a Nebraska mnrder. Both indeed—I now refer to the Fort Calhoun tragedy of last Sum- mer and the present one—were brought abont hy citizens of Iowa, and residents of Iowa. And yet poor, innocent Nebraska must bear the blame and obtain the unjustified name of a barbarous coun- try. It is not right. Nebraska may have sins enough of her own to father without bearing those which pertain directly to Iowa.

Indeed—excepting your respectable correspon- dent—the settlers of Nebraska are, as a body, men (and women, too,) of intelligence and respect- ability, and will compete favorably with the set- tlers of any territory or State not only in these qualifications, bnt for their general peaceable de- portment; and when our belligerent neighbors from over the river, who, so eager after claims and memmon-serving, come hither, quarrel, fight and get killed concerning old grudges, most assuredly our Eastern brethren should not ley the charge at the door of progressive Nebraska. The effect of snch stories when garbled into the Eastern press, and through ignorance, there misrepresented, has an nnpleasent effect on Nebraska, and as a simple act of justice to the Territory, I have, as above, stated facts.

The result of the Coroner's inquest in the above case, I am just now informed, is that Mr. WINN came to his death hy a gun-shot wound, said gun in the hands of Mr. TABOR. The officers of jus- tice will probably catch him. The citizens here will hold an indignation meeting in a few nights.

The arrival of circulars from the Department of the Interior to officials in these parts, concerning "absenteeism," has caused considerable talk among the knowing ones. Nebraska's officials have be- come somewhat celebrated for this. The early management of the Territory, as conducted by act- ing Governor CUMING, was mostly transacted from the Iowa side of the river. Last season, during our Indian troubles, the Governor, Secretary, Marshal, and, I believe, two out of the three Judges, were mostly absent—the former in Arkansas, the second in Washington and elsewhere, the third in S. C., and the latter attending to their own business some- where. Now two of the Judges are absent, and so indeed they have been for months. I am glad to see these remodeling steps taken hy the President. Governor IZARD has been for some weeks preparing for a start to Washington, in compliance with a resolntion from the Legislature, bnt I presume if he can do the Territory any good by going, that now, during "dull times" in his official capacity, President PIERCE wouldn't scold him much for va- cating his post. The circular will have a good effect in all the Territories, I imagine.

The Sioux Indians, after arranging a treaty of peace with the Omahas, and receiving a number of presents, took their departure some days since for the land of Dacotahs.

The organization of a Republican Party in Ne- braska has, I understand, been effected in Nebraska City. This is one of the effects of the policy pur- sued by Secretary CUMING. A number of true Democrats, unwilling to acknowledge him as the head of the Democracy here, may join such an or- ganization.

JAKE.

INCIDENT.—The Rev. JOHN H. GODE, a mission- ary in Nebraska Territory, writing from Omaha City, on the 7th of January, mentions the following inci- dent that occurred while attending a religious meet- ing held in the State House in, that place:—

I believe and love the sentiment, that "moral ef- fort never is lost." Occasional and unexpected in- cidents through past life have contributed to strengthen the sentiment. One such has just occur- red. Last evening—Sabbath—was cold and stormy. The winds were raging fearfully. Still a few were found at the place of worship, not, however, without some marks of injury from the frost, even in the short walk from their lodgings. During the period that elapsed before the service commenced, a gen- tleman to whom I had been previously introduced, seated himself by my side, and introduced a conver- sation in substance as follows: "Do you recollect in the Summer of 18—, to have traveled by stage through the counties of —— and ——, in the State of I——?" "I do," was my reply.

"You got on board at the village of I——, at a late hour of the night, to a seat outside with the driver, and rode to G——'s station?" "I remem- ber it perfectly well." "You conversed freely and familiarly with the driver on the way, and gave him some moral and religious advice." "I have some recollection of this also." "Well," said he, "I am the young man who was then driving; I have often wished to know who that stranger was. I have de- sired to meet him, that I might give him my thanks, and I now have the opportunity." I only add that the gentleman referred to is now the head of a fam- ily, a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and occupies a seat in the Nebraska Legis-

[illegible] Office here? Had not [illegible] appeal [illegible] chance of [illegible]

BIOGRAPHICAL [illegible]

The late Prof. Zadock Thompson, of Vermont.

ZADOCK THOMPSON, who died at [illegible] in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 25 inst., was [illegible] water, Vt., in 1796, and graduated at [illegible] of Vermont in 1826. He was in many [illegible] of natural science the most learned [illegible] and had few superiors anywhere. At [illegible] time of his decease, the office of State [illegible] which place he was first appointed by [illegible] ROBINSON in 1858, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, which authorized and [illegible] pointment "as State [illegible] duty to institute a survey of the [illegible] the results of it, embracing the [illegible] scientific geology and mineralogy, [illegible] eral zoology of the State. In this work [illegible] been engaged, with his characteristic zeal and devo- tion, having suspended his labors in his Professor- ship of Natural History and Chemistry, in the Uni- versity of Vermont, to which he had been appointed two years before, that he might bring to this great public work his undivided purpose and strength. It is perhaps not too much to anticipate that had his life been prolonged, he would have accomplished it to the entire satisfaction of all—which, in these times of intermeddling pretension and ignorant hypercriti- cism, is indeed saying very much, more far than we should dare affirm for any man less learned, less de- voted and painstaking in his work, or less humble minded. Bnt he is cut off in the midst of this most indispensable undertaking. And although we are assured the work is already far advanced, it is scarcely possible that another can take it up, where death decided the preparation, and finish it with either the same facility, or the same symmetry and perfection as the original projector.

Soon after he left the University he received Dea- con's Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but his sense of his own deficiencies was so over- whelming as always to deter him from assuming the responsibilities of the Priesthood, for which the sa- cred offices were places of deep and [illegible] sponsibility. For many years he devoted [illegible] the instruction of youth with university [illegible] untiring zeal and assiduity. We very well remember our first opportunity of seeing him, at this same period, while holding a service in a retired school- house by the wayside, miles from any place of public worship, where the services of the Church at the time were almost unknown, and consequently little appreciated—with few attendants, and they, for the most part, wholly unable to assist in the [illegible] and he the more earnest, the more solemn, and the less hesitating in regard to his own shame in the worship, inasmuch as he felt that he was [illegible] upon the field of no more experienced [illegible] of the Word. With far more ability than the [illegible] Christian ministers, we recollect almost no one so distrustful of self, so self-sacrificing, so little self- seeking.

He has devoted a large portion of his life to the study of Natural History and the kindred sciences, in which he made eminent proficiency, so much so as to have been the recipient of more honorary mem- berships from abroad than any other in the State, perhaps; and, notwithstanding the rare, marked plainness and want of ornament in all that he said or wrote, and his great diffidence of manner, which made him very far from being an attractive speaker, he was sometimes called to address the members of the more distinguished scientific Societies, in our large cities, where he was much known and greatly respected by the most eminent naturalists upon the Continent.

He has probably contributed more to the Natural, Civil, and Political History of the State than any other person. His *Gazetteer of Vermont*—a work of considerable research and accuracy—first appeared in 1824. It was thoroughly revised in [illegible] at which time he published in connection his [illegible] finished work, upon the Natural, Civil, and Political History of the State, embracing its [illegible] as it is,) its literary, scientific and [illegible] stitutions, which evinces great accuracy [illegible] oughness of research. The Natural History contains nearly two hundred closely [illegible] columned pages, of the descriptive [illegible] of our quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles, with about one hundred and fifty accurate [illegible] taken from the captured specimens of the [illegible] cies, chiefly by his own hand. In consideration of this portion of the work, and its great public utility the Legislature voted him a liberal gratuity, after the work was published, which is the more uncommon, and consequently the more creditable to them and to him, inasmuch as it could only have been prompted by a deep sense of the utility and value of the work as a contribution to the permanent history of the State.

For more than twenty years he has made and pre- served the records of meteorological observations, both with the barometer and thermometer and other requisite aids, at different hours of the day, for every day, through the whole period; devolving the duty upon the other members of his family, in his absence. The results are certainly curious, and, at- tended with the observations and reflections of one so sagacious and discriminating, of no inconsiderable value.

His cabinet contained many very rare specimens, and among them some fossil bones, or rather actual bones, more or less tending to petrifaction, of al- most inexplicable wonder. One, of a species of whale, found imbedded in the clay, in the valley of Lake Champlain, many miles from the present bed of the lake. Another, comprising parts of the bones of the veritable elephant of the eastern continent, found imbedded in a marl cut, upon the line of the Rutland and Burlington Railway, near the summit of the Green Mountains. This was first deposited in the museum of Cambridge College, but beginning to crumble, the prince of naturalists, Prof. AGASSIZ, surrendered it to Prof. THOMPSON, with the hope that he might be able to preserve it, which we fear he succeeded in doing.

Prof. THOMPSON'S specimens of the different woods of Vermont, prepared in the shape of 8,000 12mos and 18mos, and labeled, with descriptive catalogues containing the botanical and common names and qualities, obtained honorary medals, both at London and Paris, at the World's Fairs in those cities, and, in the latter place, we think a gold medal, a such distinction as was conferred upon very few upon this continent. He attended the Exhibition in London and visited some of the most interesting localities in Great Britain, and elsewhere as time permitted, and published, on his return, a brief ac- count of his travels and observations for the grati- fication of his friends.

But in all things he did, everywhere and under all circumstances, at home and abroad, in the house and in his Cabinet alone, or with a friend, he was always the same modest, unaspiring, unpretending Christian gentleman and scholar. Few men in the state made less figure or attracted less notice on State occasions, or at public gatherings. He was almost a study for a painter to see him in a great public library, or in one of our large City hotels. The fashionable, the gay, the rich, the bold, the more homely and unpretending ones, claimed their full share of deference and attention. But it was enough for him, and all that he demanded, to take and gladly to accept the place, which, like a poor board, was left unclaimed by others. He was too intent upon his work, too natural in his com- missions, to dwell much upon his deficiencies by the way. To him

Life was the starting point and death the goal. Towards which he looked for his reward. And doubtless, with the good and great of all ages and all climes, he hath now entered into rest. I. F. R.

Mexican Ports!

From the National Intelligencer.

Some of the newspapers of other cities having given inaccurate statements in reference to the Mex- ican ports open to foreign commerce induces us to give publicity to the subjoined correct list, of all the ports opened to such commerce by decree of the Government published on the 31st of January last:

On the Gulf of Mexico—Sisal, Campeachy, Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, [illegible] (only for the commerce of this port) Guaymas, Mexico.

On the Southern or Pacific Coast—[illegible] *California, or Cortes*—Loreto, San Josef, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Yenlpa, [illegible] swells from 20

On the Northern Frontier or Boundary—Matamoras, Camargo, Mier, Piedras Negras, Monterey, Laredo, Presidio del Norte, Paso del Norte.

On the Southern Frontier or Boundary—Tenala, Ya- paluta.

The Coast trade can be carried on at the following ports:

On the Gulf of Mexico—Alvarado, Tecolutla, Tux- pam, Santecomapan.

On the Pacific—Libuatanejo, La Escondida.

On the Gulf of California—Cabo de San Lucas, La Paz, Navachista, Alpata.

MCLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—Dr. BELL, who for nineteen years has been the devoted and efficient physician and superintendent of the Mc- Lean Asylum for the insane, declares his intention not to be a candidate for reelection. By a table ap- pended to Dr. BELL'S report it appears that since the establishment of the asylum, eleven hundred pa- tients have been admitted, of whom [illegible] during his superintendence. Out of this [illegible] per 328, or 19

THE DRY GOODS' TRADE.

How it is Carried On—Importers, Jobbers—The Credit System, &c., &c.

Drummers—Shinning—Mercantile Agencies and Other Obstacles.

"There is cheating in all trades but ours," and hence, none will be surprised to hear that there are rogues even in the Dry Goods' Trade. Still, perhaps, honest men are about as frequent within this circle that lives by buying and selling Dry Goods as in any other that goes to make our brave town a metropolis. But, honest or sharp, the circle is a most stirring one, and its business immense. We will give some brief account of it for the benefit of those who cross its thoroughfares and pass its warehouses daily, yet know little of its mi nutiæ. Any flourishing department of trade grows so fast, that unless we often take careful note of it, like up-town and the Brooklyn suburbs, we come to be strangers concerning it, while we fancy we know it all.

IMPORTERS.

Foreign goods are bought by the importer in this wise: A confidential clerk, or member of a firm, is dispatched to Paris, Lyons or Manchester, as the case may be, once or twice a year, to purchase fashionable and seasonable fabrics of the manufacturer; or one of these parties resides abroad permanently, whose exclusive duty it is to buy and forward goods at discretion, or as ordered from home. Frequently a foreign agent is employed to transact the same business, in lieu of one specially sent out for that purpose. The importer here, in New-York, sells his goods to the jobber by the box, piece or case, or to the retailer if he wishes to purchase by the quantity. Jobbers often complain that the importer sells directly to the retailer, in violation, probably, of some imaginary rights of theirs to victimize the latter exclusively. The country merchant, or retailer, finding it necessary to keep on hand an almost endless assortment of articles, is for the most part unable to purchase by the box or whole piece, and, therefore, patronizes the jobber. A few of our large firms, such as A. T. STEWART & Co., BECK & Co., and LORD & TAYLOR, are engaged not only in retailing, but also in importing and jobbing; in fact the former house does a more extensive importing and jobbing business than any other in this City.

AMOUNT OF IMPORTS.

The importation of dry goods is regulated, in general, by the laws of supply and demand; but taken year by year it is far from being uniform as respects amount. For the first ten months of 1853 the estimated value of imported dry goods at this port was $[illegible]; for the corresponding period of 1853, $[illegible]; for the same of 1854, $76,000,000; and for the same of 1855, $97,000,000. The falling off during the past year was doubtless consequent on the excess of importations for previous years.

WHY WE IMPORT CERTAIN FABRICS INSTEAD OF MANUFACTURING THEM.

To those unacquainted with the subject it must appear singular and unnecessary that a nation so civilized and enlightened, possessing a country so rich in vast natural resources as ours, should still go abroad every year to purchase a hundred millions worth of dry goods. Our cotton enjoys almost a monopoly of the markets of the world, and we can produce an abundance of the finest wool and flax. We manufacture unsurpassed steam engines and shooting irons, and we have built vessels to vanquish, in point of speed, our most formidable rival on her own element. But, for all this, our broadcloths, our silk goods, and even much of our iron is put up for our use three or four thousand miles off. There is no doubt that the time will are long arrive, when, through the multiplied inventions and improvements in machinery, the advantages now possessed by foreign capitalists on the score of cheaper manual labor, will in a measure be neutralized. A high tariff might virtually transplant to our soil the work-shops of Europe, and accelerate the period when our manufactures shall be able to hold their own against foreign competition; the relief anticipated from the former source, however, is more or less remote, and from the latter, too protectionist to be regarded as important. To time, evidently, must be allotted the task of developing our national resources, and augmenting our commercial and financial strength. A cause which greatly retards the approach of the manufacturing millenium, is the prestige enjoyed by imported fabrics, of possessing unequaled finish and quality. A lady would think it a cheat if a kid glove had been sold her which didn't come from Paris or thereabouts. Hosiery, for example, of the very best quality, is manufactured in this City, which can scarcely be sold at a remunerative figure, because, it isn't British. Broadcloths, more particularly of the coarser grades, are now produced here to a considerable extent, but every tailor knows what virtue resides in the name of French doeskins and cassimeres. Half of our milliners, boot-makers and even barbers are—on their signs—*de Paris*. Stroll up Broadway and you will see that innumerable foreign shop-keepers represent themselves as a branch of some house in the *rue de Rivoli* or *Boulevard des Italiens*, half of whom, perhaps, never saw the French Capital. In a word, the preference, in many cases unreasonable and even absurd, awarded by our people to foreign fabrics, is one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the development of manufactures in this country.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Twenty years ago, when this branch of business was more humble in its pretensions, Pearl and Beaver streets furnished all the requisite facilities for importers and jobbers. Since that time the latter have been gradually leaving their old quarters, and having traversed South, William, Pine and Cedar streets, have at last intrenched themselves on the west of Broadway. The comparatively small and dingy warehouses of a quarter century since are regarded as incompatible with the present extent and dignity of the trade. Nothing less than marble and brown stone can realise the exalted notions of to-day; and the spacious and elegant structures erected within a few years past between Liberty and Chambers-street, are at once an index of the magnitude of our commercial transactions, and a mark of the general progress of the age. Most of the importing houses are now located in Broad and Beaver streets, Exchange-place and the lower part of Broadway. The retail trade is scattered all about the City, but a large portion of it is concentrated in Broadway, Canal, Grand and Bleecker streets and the Eighth-avenue.

TERMS ON WHICH JOBBERS BUY AND SELL.

Importers usually give a credit of eight months to jobbers and others, except in case of goods coming from China, and countries equally remote, when six is the limit. Settlement is invariably made by note, as soon as convenient, after sale; and, while the greater portion of such paper is retained by the importer until due, or discounted in bank, much of it gets into the street and is peddled about by note-brokers. New-York being the great commercial emporium of the country, buyers flock hither from Maine to Iowa, from Iowa to Texas. For a portion of the goods bought cash is paid; but in general country merchants purchase on time, ranging from sixty days to twelve months, and sometimes two years. The machinery of business seems to move slower at the South than elsewhere, for the merchants there are proverbially "long winded," and the majority of them great on "extensions." If inquiry should be made of houses doing considerable Southern trade, it will be found that many of their customers have a remarkable weakness for paying up about once in twelve or fifteen months; but the tariff of prices usually put on such follows it is painful to think of.

DRY GOODS OUGHT TO BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

The nominal time on which jobbers sell is usually six months. Although a system of credit is indispensable in commercial transactions generally, there are doubtless some cases where it would be well to dispense with it, and the dry goods trade seems to be one of these. The vast losses—ranging from two to five and even ten per cent. on sales—sustained by the jobber, through the failure of country dealers, calls for a safer mode of doing business than the credit system. There appears to be no good reason why transactions between the jobber and the retailer should not be made on a cash basis—which, in business parlance, is equivalent to a period of thirty days. If a want of sufficient capital be urged as an objection, it might be said in reply, that if the business was in favor, and, in many cases, more reliable hands, and conducted on cash terms, it would soon attract to it all the capital required; for then it would unquestionably prove a good financial investment. As it is, this view is gradually coming into favor, and the proportion of jobbing now done on short time business, is larger than at any previous period.

HOW COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE VISITED.

When a buyer has a reputation of being "shaky" and is "in" to the jobber a little further than is pleasant under the circumstances, the latter—Skinner, Shark & Co.—undertakes gently to "choke him off." He is informed that the firm has already given as large a "line" as is consistent with their invariable practice; and that with his credit he can unquestionably buy all the goods he wants over the way or in the next street. The retailer—Mr. Ely—takes the hint at once, proceeds to Sharpe, Fox & Co., "lays under" a few hundred or thousand dollars worth of "traps," and refers to the house aforesaid. Mr. Sharpe sees Mr. Skinner; "Do you know Ely, who does business at Buffalo Creek, Coon Co.?" "O yes, we sell him all he wants, and he has always paid up." "All right," says Sharpe, "that's sufficient—thank you." Perhaps Mr. Ely settles with Skinner & Co. in full, or at least reduces the account somewhat before he [illegible] up, and Messrs. Sharpe & Co. have to chase after another "lame duck."

Suppose Albras & Raskell go into business somewhere in the United States, and their acquaintance and credit here is limited. They happen to know Doubledealer & Co., and, having made out a pretty handsome bill with them, step around to several other houses, select whatever their "memorandum" calls for, and refer all these inquiring gentlemen to the above mentioned. Messrs. D. & Co.—colloquizing, and laying their finger by the side of the nasal organ—mentally remark that, though this new country firm probably isn't worth a tinker's commission, it will be safe to sell them for a year or so, and then—"stand from under." Presently these various interested parties individually make their appearance, and desire information touching the solvency of Albras & Raskell. Mr. Doubledealer—assuming a dignified and easy attitude, with thumbs in his waistcoat arm-holes—says, "Gentlemen, all I know is—new firm—some capital—enterprising young man—have considerable credit—we sell them what they want."

From all this the reader may perhaps infer that it is not a herculean task to get credit in New-York—at least among dry goods jobbers; and he will not be a mile out of the way if he does. The fact is, there is so much competition in the trade, and such an excessive anxiety to swell the amount of sales, that great risks are taken with astonishing recklessness.

DOMESTIC AND SILK HOUSES.

There are two kinds of houses in the jobbing trade, dealing respectively in domestic and silk goods. Sometimes the two are combined to a limited extent, but such cases are not frequent. The stock of a domestic house consists of all descriptions of cotton, woolen and linen fabrics, while the various goods which are composed wholly or in part of silk, together with kid gloves, and perhaps hosiery, are the staple of a silk house. The amount of manual labor expended in the domestic business is necessarily far greater than in the other, on account of the difference in the bulk and weight of goods. A domestic house can generally be distinguished by the large number of "cases" lying about on the sidewalk in the business season—contrary to law.

THE RENT PAID BY JOBBERS.

An impression has long been current among out-of-town buyers, that jobbers on Broadway are compelled to charge extra prices for their goods, on account of being under enormous rents. It is no more than just to them to say that such an idea has little foundation in fact. The pecuniary altitude of rents there, is indeed frightful, but sellers look to a proportionate increase of custom, to enable them to meet such extra expenditure, rather than to exorbitant prices. The sums for which the new warehouses west of Broadway are let, seem likewise almost apochryphal, and the same suspicion might lie with nearly equal probability against *their* occupants. The rent paid by jobbers—occupying as they do, with very few exceptions, the ground floor and or the whole building—ranges from about $3 000 to $10,000 per annum—a figure, which, twenty years ago, would have been thought totally ruinous.

THE BUSINESS SEASON.

Buyers from the far West, South and Southwest, "begin to make their appearance in the market" about the middle of January. The distance to which goods are to be sent, has considerable influence in determining the period of buying. Merchants from this end adjoining States seldom arrive in numbers until the last of March; and the two succeeding months are the busiest of the Spring season. For a few weeks of June and July, the slack water of the jobbing trade occurs, and business begins to revive again for the Fall campaign before the end of the dog days. Owing to the increased facilities for traveling, dealers located within a few hundred miles of New-York now come on to purchase goods three to five times a year; while formerly the average number of their annual visits did not exceed two. It would at least be a point of some curiosity to know how many different merchants visit this City in the course of twelve months. If we estimate the number of those who deal in dry goods, wholly or in part, at one in every 500 of the population of the country—which is probably not far from the average—the result will show something like 50,000 customers for the dry goods jobbers alone.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

There are at present three or four of these establishments in the City, whose province it is to furnish data respecting the capital, standing, credit, &c., of all merchants and principal business men throughout the country. It is not positively known to the public in what way such information is procured, but the impression is that lawyers are usually the "mediums." The agencies are designed for the especial use of wholesale dealers in every department of business in New-York; and access can be had to the archives of each by any firm, for something like fifty dollars per annum. These institutions are regarded by country merchants with something like the affection bestowed by slave-owners on conductors of the underground railroad. But whatever opinions may be held in regard to their utility, the very fact of their existence serves at least to illustrate the imperfections of the credit system.

Step into one of these offices and you see before you a row of heavy folio volumes lying at regular intervals upon a long desk, something in the manner of the newspapers in a hotel reading-room. A young man enters and hands to one of the clerks a slip of paper on which is written the name of a firm and place of business. The latter receives the paper, glances over it and proceeds to open one of the books. In a few moments he takes a pen, jots down something and passes it to the young man aforesaid, who perhaps finds written the following: "Peter Mullen, ——, —— Co., Illinois. Has done business in the same store for the last thirty-five years—made some money—owns a lot in Chicago heavily mortgaged—is the eldest of two children—has lately married his second wife—is professionally a Methodist, and enjoys a general reputation for honesty." Sometimes the proprietors of Mercantile Agencies are prosecuted for alleged libel. A year or two ago a firm in Ohio obtained judgment in one of our Courts against TAPPAN & DOUGLASS for $10,000; the case has been appealed and is not yet decided. A suit was lately brought against the same Agency—now B. DOUGLASS & Co.—by a gentleman having an office in Wall-street, and heavy damages laid. It is understood that Messrs. TAPPAN & DOUGLASS have collected evidence bearing on the case, and are confident of being able to verify their statements.

SHINNING.

One of the comic features of business is borrowing money to meet notes or other imperative obligations—technically called "shinning." If a man is seen, previous to 3 o'clock P. M., puffing and blowing through Wall-street; or rushing frantically from store to store; or hurrying along with an abstracted and melancholy air, ten to one he is trying to make a "raise." Those who are "troubled with the shorts" may be classified as follows: First, there is the systematic borrower, who gets the loan of large sums—generally from creditors—for an indefinite period, to save himself from incontinently "[illegible] under;" and whose "assets," when suspension at last comes, are found to be swallowed up by the "confidential." Then there is the occasional borrower, whose bank account now and then gets below zero, but who makes prompt repayment. The last is the chronic borrower, engaged in the California trade or some other equally hazardous venture. Shinning with him is a science, a necessity, an integral part of the daily routine; and going down town to business is virtually synonymous with going down to shin.

As a general thing, shinning is one of the most trying and vexatious of all the duties falling to the lot of a man of business. If a husband comes [illegible] is unaccountably and haggard, the wife suspects he has had a heavy note day. If an acceptance is broken, "had to shin" is pleaded in mitigation. In short, this same thing is productive of about one-half the financial ills that business men are heir to. Abolish shinning, and marvelous results would follow. The flushed and eager crowd of Wall-street would be cooled off and thinned out; the interminable throng on Broadway be reduced to skeleton dimensions; the stages would no longer be delayed by the thousands dashing madly across that great thoroughfare, and numerous detailed policemen would be recalled to the Mayor's Office.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD FAILURE.

Some one has calculated that about ninety-six per cent. of the merchants in New-York City make a failure once or more while in business. But this fact—if indeed it be a fact—by no means shows, as some actually believe, that ninety-six out of the hundred are rascals. On the contrary, the greater part of the ninety six may have sustained an unblemished character for legal honesty, and scrupulously conformed to the common law of the trade. If from gross negligence or reckless expenditure the money of creditors has been indirectly squandered, a compromise is the breakwater behind which a debtor may take refuge, if he possesses the least degree of tact. The act stigmatized as peculation or robbery when committed by a public officer or other *employé* in the exercise of a trust, loses the bulk of its enormity if done under the cloak of a business failure.

In the opinion of some, perhaps, a "good failure" would consist in religiously surrendering every thing to creditors, and reserving nothing. To do so would doubtless be just, but it seems to be practically regarded as bad policy. As the world goes, the bankrupt who pays over his last farthing as a tribute to principle, is of no account. His credit is gone, his prestige lost, and he is looked upon as a poor, miserable devil altogether. To make a good failure, in the popular sense of the word, is to do the thing up handsomely; to "go in" on a large scale; to owe princely sums; then to stop payment and compromise for a mere nominal amount—and fall you will, if fall you must, with a snug capital in your breeches pocket, and all the necessary facilities for resuming business. The smaller the per centage paid in settlement, the better your credit will be thereafter; for though suspected of having made money by the transaction, you will be considered the safer to sell to.

SALESMEN, AS FOUND IN THE DIRECTORY.

Every one tolerably familiar with the City Directory must have observed a singular disproportion therein between the number of firms and the number of salesmen. Some, doubtless, have thence inferred that the labors of a "clerk" are perfectly herculean. But last this class of young gentlemen should be mistaken for martyrs to their profession, be it known that Mr. Shangbai has an eccentric fashion of appending "dry goods" to his name in the Directory, instead of "salesman;" and he is therefore often unjustly suspected of being a principal.

RENT ADVERTISE FOR SITUATIONS.

If a salesman desires to change his situation, he usually procures sufficient recommendations from the house he leaves. But if a green hand, having no acquaintances, comes to town in search of a place, he tries what virtue there is in advertising, thus:

"Wanted—A situation by a young man from the country, of moral training, and strict integrity; writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address Mr. Green, Lovejoy's Hotel."

Mr. Green waits patiently for an answer until what money he has about him is gone; and leaving, expresses a belief that the supply of clerks in the market is slightly in excess of the demand.

Sometimes a nervous and unphilosophic youth, after vainly spending two or three months in arduous endeavors after a situation, sits down in a desperate mood and pens the following notice:

"To MERCHANTS.—I am now reduced to the last solitary dollar, after applying to most of you personally for a place. This is my last call; if a favorable reply is not received, the bed-cord or strychnine will make another customer for the Coroner. I am told the deepest water is at the foot of Barclay-street. Address, Dernier Ressort, Box No. 1."

Occasionally when a salesman has been dismissed, and is *minus* references, he "runs his face" something in this way:

"OUT OF BUSINESS.—A salesman, at present out of employment, wishes to form a connection with a house of average respectability, where his services will be appreciated; he has no references, and relies entirely on his physiognomy."

WHAT PAY THEY GET.

The salary of a clerk is about as difficult to be ascertained from his personal appearance as the age of Paul Pry—which was somewhere between eighteen and eighty. But it may be set down as a general rule, that the fast young man who lives at the rate of fifteen hundred per annum, is paid from five hundred to a thousand. How he does this, is a problem easy of solution, doubtless to his landlady, tailor and laundress. When Mr. Wilkins Micawber said that the man was ruined who spent a shilling more than his income, he showed very clearly that he was not up in the Dry Goods line, and had no acquaintance with salesmen.

THEY OUT UP CARDS.

When a salesman changes his situation, he expects to take most of his customers with him. As a preparatory measure, therefore, he orders a large number of cards printed for general circulation:

PERFECT BRICK,
with
EUSHER, CRACKER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Silk and Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
New-York.

THEY DO A LITTLE "DRUMMING."

During the business season, numerous individuals may be seen at the down-town hotels, about meal-times, moving around somewhat suspiciously, and invariably looking over the register. A stranger might suppose they were watching an opportunity to slip into the dining-room without being observed. They nod familiarly to the book-keeper in the office, and frequently engage in earnest conversation with guests of the house—generally ending with a visit to the bar. These mysterious gentlemen are known as "drummers," and visit the hotels to look after their customers. Drummers are not composed exclusively of petty clerks, but among their number are salesmen of all grades, and members of firms. Occasionally, when a poor fellow is in anxious expectation of the advent of a country merchant, he ransacks the hotels morning, noon and night; and after traveling up and down for two or three weeks perhaps, at last finds the object of his search in the hands of a more lucky rival. It is said that buyers have as intense a dread of these lynx-eyed gentry, as strangers in general, of the New-York huckmen.

THEY MAY NOT PAY THEIR BILLS.

A young man who receives only a few hundred a year for selling dry goods, really can't be expected to give oyster suppers, buy cigars by the box, dress in superfine broadcloth—and pay all his bills. Accordingly it happens quite often that salesmen are affectionately inquired after at their places of business by tailors, bootmakers, washerwomen and others. Indeed the calls of these importunate people sometimes become so annoying that clerks are compelled to beat a retreat and get another situation.

THEY TAKE CUSTOMERS OUT TO SEE THE "ELEPHANT."

Country merchants, as they generally have a high appreciation of the sights in Gotham, are fond of indulging in nocturnal recreations. The drummer, who thinks it politic to play the *cicerone* to his customer, invites him to the theatre, or if he happens to be of a literary turn of mind, to a lecture. Sometimes they go on a "bu'st," which means to drink at all the fashionable saloons on Broadway between Vesey and Houston-street. But whatever they do, the drummer usually "pays the shot," and in return expects to "stick" his friend for a large bill of goods the next day.

LASTLY, THEY TRAVEL ON BUSINESS.

During or about the months of January and July, salesmen frequently make a tour somewhere through the country, to drum up customers, and be lionized a little. They arrive at a remote country town, redolent of "Lubin," and shiny with an elegant "harness" from FOX's or MUNROE's—perhaps not paid for. Mr. Country Merchant is very much delighted, and introduces his friend from the City to all the select society of the place. Shanghai does the agreeable to the young ladies, and talks generally of the Russ pavement, Mayor WOOD and STEPHEN H. BRANCH. He quite gains the confidence of the daughters, but the fact of coming from New-York is sufficient with mothers to excite suspicion of his morals. After spending a few days pleasantly, he at last hurries away, having previously borrowed twenty or twenty-five from his mercantile friend, payable on *sight* in New-York.

Charlotte Bronte and the Jane Eyre Novels —Position of Woman in English Fiction.

A LECTURE BY GEO. W. CURTIS.

Mr. CURTIS' brilliant lecture on the subject indicated above, was delivered on Friday night to an overflowing audience in the Clinton Hall, Astor-place. He began by saying, that in WARD's novel of "Tremaine," which used to be much read a few years ago by superior young ladies and young women of mind, it was stated that the hero held everything masculine, even though it were her sense, to be a derogation from female character. "We would forgive you," he had been known to say to the daughter of NECKER, Madame DE STAEL, "to be so much wiser than ourselves, but with such wisdom we cannot forgive your petticoats." In that respect, we were all Mr. Tremaines; we could not forgive the petticoats. It might be very unfair, and ungentlemanly, and unmanly, but men in general regarded literary women very much as the faculty regarded quack doctors. They remembered Mrs. HANNAH MORE, and trembled. Mrs. HANNAH MORE was probably the particular woman in history whom it would be repugnant to the taste of most men to think of marrying. She was the type, in the general estimation, of the unmarrying female. But then, Mrs. HANNAH MORE was not so much a pair of blue stockings as an entire pair of blue pantaloons. (Laughter.) And yet few women had lived who had done more good. She was a prose translation of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. After having made, according to Dr. JAMIESON, some $150,000 of our money by her various writings, she and her sisters stopped keeping school, and began to build schools. Despite Mr. Tremaine, and the immense family connection of Mr. Tremaine, we must see in Mrs. MORE the goodness of her heart, rather than the color of her stockings. As a man he (the lecturer) wished to believe there was some better reason than vanity for this bitter feeling against the literary woman. He supposed that the reason was the old one—that he was the head and she was the heart. Upon this final fact of nature rested the instinctive claim of every man on every woman, that she should be entirely woman. There could be no greater contempt cast upon a man than to call him Miss Nancy. It was equally so with the other sex. Every he-woman put men to flight. [Laughter.] In this instinct lay the secret of the unavoidable ridicule which belonged to the firm, strong-minded woman. He was sure that the indifference which many liberal and wise men felt to what is called Woman's Rights was not the wish to be unjust to any man or woman, but simply the instinctive conviction that it was as much a man's right to command as ship, as for a woman to mind her cradle. He should hope to be the last man to join the chorus of small wits and solemn divines who exclaim against women's conventions and women's lectures, for no man could read history without seeing that we men are immense autocrats. History, from the beginning, was the story of the subjugation of woman.

Our civilization was Hindoo in the spirit of social organization. Look at France for a moment, and see the organization of its society. Clotilde was taken from her convent at eighteen, and married to a man whom she had never seen, and whom, when seen, she hated. The French novel was but the history of Clotilde—her temptations, her weakness, and her fall. In Merry England, all the News and Farintoshee exclaimed against the French novel; while in America, where we all marry for love—[laughter]—we groan as we read, and thank God we are not as Frenchmen are. [Renewed laughter.] The French novels were very bad only because French life was bad, and French life was bad only because French women were not respected. In his book upon China, HUC, the French missionary, said the intelligent natives he saw were horribly delighted with one remark of his, and declared it was the best joke they ever heard in China. The remark was that women also had souls. But if we looked through English literature, we would find it singularly Chinese in this respect. There was always plenty of adulation, but no true appreciation. We must, in truth, go all the way back from SCOTT's "Jeanie Deans" to SHAKESPEARE, if we wished to find a really noble woman in English Literature. SHAKESPEARE's homage was the worthier because he was a man of the world, and knew women. Of infinite variety, and charm, and temper, his female characters were, all of them, possible women. And yet to his own time, and until the restoration, SHAKESPEARE's women were represented by boys, and the reason was not so much out of respect for the sex which would not allow them to play upon the stage, as contempt for their power which did not think them competent. With the Essayists we began to discern a change in the estimation of women. And the author of *Robinson Crusoe* wrote a passage which gave him another eternal claim to our love and reverence, for as man was never so noble as in loving a woman, so an author was never so admirable as when recognizing the beauty, and amiability, and grace of women. The English law held and yet holds a man's wife to be his serf. Men wrote complimentary verses upon woman and made coercive laws—laws which showed the quality of their estimation of women. When we turned from the men's books to the women's, thinking to find something better, thinking that women would be juster to their own sex and to themselves, we were disappointed. Mrs. BEHN's and Mrs. MANLEVILLE's were not only such as women would not now write, but such as men would not now venture to read, save very privately. Where, in the whole range of English fiction, did we find a really noble portrait of a really noble woman? FIELDING's *Amelia* was but the grandmother of THACKERAY's *Amelia*; and RICHARDSON's *Pamela*, whose history was now regarded as unfit to be read, and who accepted a man after enduring the grossest persecution from him, was considered a model young woman when that history was published—a fact which strikingly illustrates the time. He might mention the name of almost any English novel, or, he might say, almost any female character of English fiction, from SHAKESPEARE to SCOTT, and it would not represent a woman. There was one sad fact in all this. The literature of a nation, like its laws, represented the average moral condition of its people. When women were painted as pretty puppets, or were merely smeared with gross compliments, both by themselves and men, it was because they were merely considered as being only divine dolls, and were accepted on that divine estimate. The great want of woman in themselves was, that they had no divine idea of life. And yet why should we mind? Chinamen that we were, why should we complain of this? We either complimented women, or talked to them out of the primer. And withal, a sensible woman was hurt by nothing so much as by an implied condescension of a man's manner to her.

We all knew noble women who felt the want of a career. He did not wonder that Venus married Vulcan, but he wept at the wedding. This great sadness—this tragedy of the human heart, which a consciousness of the want of a career produced, did not get into literature until lately. And that was the greatest wonder of all. Did we suppose it was benevolence sent FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE to the Crimea? No; it was the natural nobility of the woman seeking a sphere large enough for its exercise. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE was not a spectacle that saddened, but inspired, and every noble man thanked God for the sight. But if we Americans reverenced FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, should we forget MARGARET FULLER? And did he not know that as long as the heart is loyal to loveliness, as long as there are those who believe in affection that hopes, and endures, and is patient, so long will the grateful human heart repeat EVANGELINE's story, while, from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighboring ocean speaks, and innocents disconsolate, answers to the wail of the forest?

But the most indignant protest ever written against the social degradation of woman, was found in the *Jane Eyre* of CHARLOTTE BRONTE or Currer Bell. Had we not a tear for this woman, who is dead now, as well as a crown for its author? Should that short, sad, solitary life end so soon? Should the soul of this great performance cease forever, and we fling no flower on its grave? The lecturer then gave a brief sketch of Rev. PATRICK BRONTE, an Irish clergyman, who settled down in a curacy in Yorkshire, married, and became the father of six children, the youngest of whom was CHARLOTTE BRONTE. Their mother died of consumption, their father, who was devoted to his books, utterly neglected them, and their youth was spent in poverty, wretchedness and sorrow. CHARLOTTE became a governess and went to Brussels. After her return she agreed with her two sisters that each of them should write a story. "You cannot have a heroine interesting who is not beautiful," said the two pale, pining sisters. "I will make a small, plain woman as interesting as any heroine," said the youngest sister of them all. So they each of them wrote a story. Hurried on by her interest in her work, CHARLOTTE wrought herself into a fever. Rev. PATRICK BRONTE, who was a scholar, sat in his own study, and knew nothing of the literary revolution that was brewing in his own entry.

The books appeared, entitled *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights* and *Wildfell Hall*, with the names of the authors, as Currer, Acton and Ellis Bell, respectively. These stories announced the fact, which was beginning to be surmised, that English rural life was not all picturesque lanes and velvet lawns; that rural England was not one vast placid pasture, and rural English people one vast flock of sheep, placidly pasturing upon it. More clearly than any English stories ever written they revealed the one great shadow in the lovely picture of country life. They showed that the family of Squire Western had immensely extended itself, and very plainly showed in what manner woman was martyrized by Squire John Bull, and his friends, who swore, and rode to cover in the morning, and then came home, boosed, and were carried to bed at night. A little shy governess from Yorkshire, with soft lightish brown hair, a reddish complexion, a wide mouth, a broad, square and overhanging forehead, hands like birdclaws, and so short-sighted that she could see nothing that was not close to her eyes, but with the sweetest light in those eyes, and a radiant heroism beaming all over the little face, shining over the corpse of a lost youth which lay in her memory as heaven shines over a grave; this woman came and shook the world by the heart and said: "This is Jane Eyre; no goddess, but a governess; she owns none of your sympathy, if you give it, to the red of her cheeks or the yellow [illegible] of her gold, but every throb of the indomitable and pure [illegible] of her character, [illegible] in vivid characterization, its [illegible] tion, its fiery glow and [illegible] novelty of the plot, [illegible] its profound humanity, its [illegible] ventional accessories of success in fiction, its bold faith in human nature, its perfect freedom from dandyism and dilettanteism and its tone of religious earnestness without cant or meanness, which instantly gave Jane Eyre that hold of the heart which it would not let go.

So general was the recognition of this new literature, Mr. CURTIS went on to say, that it was a woman and to one that the last novel would be written by a woman, and it was ten thousand to one that it would be a copy of *Jane Eyre*. The pen of the ladies flew as merrily as their needle; but it was singularly circular, like the sliding of Mr. Wardle in *Pickwick*. *Nathalie* was a fair type of the immense drift of female fiction in which English literature was now struggling. *Nathalie* was a second-hand *Jane Eyre*; it had a general resemblance to nature, but it was only a pretty platitude after all. If we multiplied Miss JULIA KAVANAGH by twenty, and distributed the result through England, we should have an accurate idea of the female novelist of the moment.

The moral of these novels was suspicious because it was not pure; it was a temporal beatification of virtue. They reminded one of what the teacher told Miss Jane Eyre, when her "benefactress," Mrs. Reed, sent her to Lowood School: "I have a little boy younger than you who knows six psalms by heart, and when you ask him which he would rather have, a gingerbread nut to eat or a verse of a psalm to learn, he says: 'O, the verse of a psalm. Angels sing psalms.' Says he, 'I wish to be a little angel here below.' He then gets two nuts in recompense for his infant piety." [Loud laughter.]

THACKERAY was the most powerful protestant against this mistaken view of human life. Next to him came Miss BRONTE. Jane Eyre was still the most striking heroine in English fiction since SCOTT's Jeanie Deans. The great value of *Jane Eyre* in the fiction of to-day in English literature was in the splendor of its vindication of woman—of woman deprived of all the incidents which generally investigate interest. The portrait was a man's companion, not a peacock's tail which was only fit to be deposited in a corner of his parlor. *Shirley* and *Villette* were of the same spirit. Compare *Jane Eyre* with *Eveline*, and with all Eveline's successors. Compare it too, for the comparison was forced upon us, with the novels of the greatest French writer of fiction, GEORGE SAND. GEORGE SAND's stories were not more intense than Miss BRONTE's novels; but they were more morbid. GEORGE SAND's genius was superb and impassioned, but CHARLOTTE BRONTE's was sweeter and stronger. Compared with the splendors of DE STAEL and the lurid brilliancy of GEORGE SAND, and with all the flickering, fading gleams of the English female novelist, CHARLOTTE BRONTE's life shone pure and planetary. It was by that life that female character had been ennobled; it was to that calm power that the literature of England would long be indebted for a truer tone, and the lives of Saxon women for a sweeter inspiration.

Mr. CURTIS concluded amid the warmest applause. During the delivery of his lecture he elicited the strongest expressions of admiration and approval, and at times excited a much deeper emotion than people are wont to exhibit on such occasions. Our sketch of what he said is, of course, but a mere outline, and conveys but a very imperfect notion of one of the best lectures we ever heard.

Slavery and Southern Trade—Influence of the Latter upon New-York Merchants and their Opinions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the remarks of Mr. PRESTON KING before a public meeting at Pittsburg, some comments on the subserviency of New-York mercantile interests to Southern trade were made. Mr. KING appears to regard the state of sentiment prevalent here five or six years ago as a fair test of cotemporary feeling. He is certainly mistaken. A radical change has taken place in public opinion since the era of the last compromise, relative to the questions embodied in that compact; and justice requires that the mercantile community of our City should be vindicated from the charge of perpetuating a foolish tenderness for slave institutions, after the utter want of faith among Southern men, and the utter worthlessness of all compromises, have been demonstrated in the late territorial bills. Merchants who headed the Castle Garden list, are now fervent Republicans. Merchants who clamored about the perils of the Union, and were proud to call themselves National men, because disposed to tolerate any degree of Southern usurpation, are now equally ashamed of their fears and the tirade those clamors procured for them. There is not a practical business man of New York who believes disunion a possibility. He reasons thus: The South, who alone threatens dissolution, dare not reduce it to practice—because with the Union would go *all* security for slave property, for which greater security is sought by these very threats. If a slave became indisputably free the moment he set foot north of Mason and Dixon, Slavery must perish forthwith. The perpetuation of the Union is the only means, therefore, of perpetuating Slavery; dissolution would annihilate it. This fact binds the South over firmly to the maintenance of the Union. The North has never proposed or threatened disunion, although it might regard it as a fair penalty upon the blustering and bestoring of the other section. Disunion is, therefore, out of the question; and no one knows better than a New-York merchant that any men who advocates further concessions to the South, or refrains from joining the Republican movement, under the plea of apprehensions for the Union, is either a portentous hypocrite or a hopeless blockhead. There is no merely political conviction, therefore, to authorize that charge of sympathy with the South which elicits these remarks.

Nor do considerations of pecuniary interest control the ideas of the mercantile community in the premises. The South has lost much of the commercial credit it was once thought to merit. Southern custom is not the favorite custom of this market. If, in fact, we were to lose all Southern trade beyond what our capital and credit, and geographical position *command*, I very much question whether New-York would not be richer for the apparent loss. At the risk of boring you, let me detail a conversation, overheard by me not long since, between a pair of very intelligent gentlemen, one of them a prominent and energetic importer and jobber of the City. It will illustrate, I think, the prevalent view of such things among our business men. I confess to the eaves-dropping. How could I help it? The place was the cabin of a ferry-boat late at night; the colloquists were seated beside me, and there was a half hour of waiting and voyage to be killed. When, therefore, a tall, middle-aged gentleman, whom I knew by sight as one of our leading merchants, joined my next neighbor, and talked without reserve, I had nothing to do but listen. I heard very nearly thus:

"You are out late to-night, Mr. A. Have you any idea Mrs. A. will credit your matter-of-course excuse of business detaining you?"

"Very little; and that is the only apology I have. We are overrun with work. To leave, as I do, at 11 o'clock, after a long day's toil, is almost criminal; for every other hand in the store—with clerks, porters and packers, there are thirty-five in all—is at his post, with no chance of leaving to-night."

"This, then, must have been an unusually busy day!"

"No, not at all so for the busy season. We average a daily sale of thirty thousand dollars, and are obliged to pack the goods between dark and dawn."

"No doubt you owe a line of custom so heavy to your Southern connections?"

"Very little, Sir. We have reduced our Southern line as much as possible, and in a few years expect to have not one customer from a Slave State."

"You surprise me. Is that the temper of other large houses in the trade?"

"Very generally. They weed out the Southern buyers, or else sell them sparingly."

"And yet there is a vast traffic with the South in your branch of business?"

"Certainly; but it is mainly by young houses over-anxious to build up trade, and reckless of profit and loss. It is such custom that breaks half our young firms. The fault is not with the retailer, who comes to make his purchases here for the Southern market. He is as punctual as circumstances permit. But circumstances half the time do *not* permit. *His* customer is the planter. The planter is a panper ten months of the year, and a reckless spendthrift the other two. He lives on the longest credits he can beg. When flush, his money is thrown away on all manner of tom-foolery, and the last use he applies it to is the payment of his debts. If the dealer gets something on account, he is fortunate. The odds are to the contrary. He, therefore, is disappointed by his customer; and he in turn disappoints us, and that time and again, until the failure of our Southern friend is a matter of course. The whole planting interest of the South, with occasional exceptions that only strengthen the rule, is undeserving of credit. And it is with it we deal, when we sell to the Southern trader."

"But, Mr. A., you are a Southerner yourself."

"Therefore, I know all about it. I was born on a cotton plantation, reared among planters, passed the early half of my life among them, and studied them thoroughly. My opinion of them is the result of life-long experience."

"And I am not to charge any part of it to Abolitionist predilections?"

"Hardly, Sir. I own a large plantation at this moment on —— River, and it is well stocked with negroes."

"May I ask what market you prefer to the Southern?"

"The Western States, Sir. *I regard the great State of Illinois alone as worth more to New-York City than all the States south of Mason and Dixon put together.*

There, Sir, is the naked fact, unsolicited, and, as far as the writer is concerned, the candid testimony of one of our soundest [illegible]. Its criticality and disposition to bid against Philadelphia in the [illegible] rious competition for Southern trade. It is [illegible] timony of one unquestioned with every [illegible] subject he talks about. And let me [illegible] is prevalent among [illegible] merchants the conviction is general, [illegible] beyond our [illegible] the great Southern staples, which the most [illegible] antipathy of the South cannot destroy, [illegible] for New-York merchants, shippers and [illegible] as indispensable to the cotton, rice, [illegible] sugar grower, as they are to the builders [illegible] Southern railroads, and the officers of all [illegible] loans,—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prescott's Philip the Second.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP THE SECOND, King of Spain. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. 1 vol., 8vo. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

PRESCOTT is a better historian than MACAULAY, though not such a brilliant writer. As a laborious searcher after facts he is his equal, at least. As an impartial relator of events he is his superior. His style, too, has that statelier progression which has always been preferred for history. At times, too, he becomes picturesque in his word-painting, though he generally keeps the tone and color of his narrative subdued. MACAULAY, all through his history, never allows us to forget his reputation as an essayist, and appears constantly on the watch for opportunies of producing startling effects. He is diffuse, too, where PRESCOTT would be concentrated—sometimes sacrificing the breadth of his narrative by running into a variety of trivial details, heaping circumstance on circumstance until the broad effect is weakened and constantly diverging into episodal sketches of character which, although ably and often eloquently written, interfere with the straightforward recital of events. With PRESCOTT, on the contrary, the leading thought is to proceed with his relation, without thinking it necessary, whenever any new actor appears, to interrupt the narrative in order to describe his person and character. In a word, MACAULAY presents us with a mosaic, most elaborately wrought, while PRESCOTT draws a complete picture, in which the relative importance of persons and things is artistically preserved. Both writers have high reputation—but their characteristics are widely different.

The volumes before us contain a portion of the history not merely of the life, but also of the reign, of PHILIP the Second of Spain; a reign, the events of which had the greater part of Europe, as well as portions of Africa and America, for their scene. The period of time treated of in these volumes covers a variety of important occurrences, chief among which are the abdication of the Emperor CHARLES the Fifth, the marriage of PHILIP with Queen MARY of England, the wars with the Pope and the French King, the revolt of the Netherlands, the career of the Duke of ALVA, the siege of Malta—one of the most brilliant episodes of modern history—and the sad tragedy of Don CARLOS, who is popularly believed to have been murdered by the command of PHILIP, his father. These events are laid before the reader in language well adapted to their importance, and it has been remarked that the book is at once pictorial and sober, critical and dramatic.

The materials have been drawn not only from a variety of published works in different languages, to be found in the public libraries of Europe and in the possession of individuals, but from the archives and private collections of Spain, Germany, England, Italy, Holland, Belgium and France. To a great extent, therefore, this is an original work—inasmuch as it brings before us the records of the time, connected and enlarged by a vast quantity of evidence never before brought before the world. In this respect PRESCOTT is as fortunate with Spain as MACAULAY has been with England; both have had access to sources hitherto kept secret; but while MACAULAY is liable to the imputation of exalting his hero, WILLIAM III., in something like a spirit of partisanship, PRESCOTT writes of PHILIP very dispassionately, as if resolved to "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice."

It is curious enough that both historians are addicted to commencing sentences with disjunctives: *but* or *yet* being the commencing words, on this average, in one ont of every eight sentences of both writers.

In the space which we can now devote to the notice of this history we cannot give qnotations to a sufficient extent to show the quality of the materials or the manner in which they have been artistically worked up. The most interesting portions of the work are those which treat of PHILIP's English marriages, the Italian campaign, the French war, the Siege of Malta, and the life and death of Don CARLOS. There are passages in his account of ALVA's devastating career in the Netherlands equal to anything yet written by Mr. PRESCOTT, bnt the whole of that narrated is too painful to dwell npon. We shall look with great interest for the further portions of this history, which will treat, among other snbjects, of the "Invincible' Armada, and the Morisco revolt.

Portraits of PHILIP, his sister, Don CARLOS, and the Duke of ALVA are the suitable and well-engraved illustrations of these volumes, which, we take satisfaction in noticing, are most beantifully printed.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GŒTHE; with Sketches of his Age and Contemporaries; from published and unpublished sources. By G. H. LEWES, author of "The Biographical History of Philosophy," &c.—2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

There is very little hero-worship in this biography. Mr. LEWES discriminatingly admires the undoubted genius of GŒTHE, bnt declines slurring over or apologizing for his equally undoubted frailties and follies. He freely expresses opinions unfavorable to some of GŒTHE's works, while he as freely commends others. Thus he bestows liberal praise on the first part of *Faust*, while he does not indorse the second part; greatly admires *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre*, bnt dislikes the dulness and incoherence of the *Wanderjahre*; claims a first place for him as a poet, bnt denies that he possessed dramatic power; does not go the whole length of accepting his scientific endeavors; and, even while vindicating his moral character, admits that he was a male flirt, very careless in his relations with women, and only marrying CHRISTIANE VULPIUS years after he had sednced her, in order to legitimise their natural son. Even his writings are not very moral—he was in the habit of exhibiting the persons who figure in them living or connected with women who were not their wives. At the same time, Mr. LEWES does not depreciate the character of GŒTHE, either as man or anthor. He has collected his materials for this biography with industry, and used them with skill. He has given sketches of the leading public events which bore, even relatively, npon the poet's career, and of the more prominent co-temporaries who may be said to have moved around him. Much that was apocryphal in the generally received belief respecting GŒTHE, has been rejected by Mr. LEWES; much that was obscure he has cleared up; much that was hitherto unknown he has now bronght before the public. He also gives an account of each of GŒTHE's works, so as to enable every one, even if ignorant of German, to have a generally correct idea of each. He exhibits GŒTHE in private, as well as in public, and has rescued his memory from many slurs which ignorance, hostility and prejndice have cast npon it. In a word, this biography really makes the reader well acquainted with, and much interested in, GŒTHE, and it is scarcely too much to say that it ought to supersede every other memoir of that author.

An interesting letter from Mr. THACKERAY giving his recollections of GŒTHE and literary life at Weimar "five-and-twenty years ago," (it is dated April, 1855,) appears in the second volume. Mr. THACKERAY speaks of himself as one of "a score of young English lads" who, in 1830, "used to live at Weimar, for study, or sport, or society." Is there not some error of memory here? Was Mr. THACKERAY only a *lad* at that date? We should have snpposed him to have been four-and-twenty some "five-and-twenty years ago," judging from the period when he first broke into authorship (*before* 1830, we had heard,) and also from his looks. If he were "a lad," in 1830, so much the better for the public, who will thereby have some additional years' writing and talking out of him.

An excellent index, which occ twenty pages, gives additional value to this work. No history, no biography, should be issued without such an aid to reference.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY; included in a Critical Examination of LOCKE's Essay on the Human Understanding, and in the additional pieces. By VICTOR COUSIN. Translated from the French, with an Introduction and Notes, by CALEB S. HENRY, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

This is the fourth edition, revised according to the anthor's last corrections, of a work which was first placed before the American public by Professor HENRY, as far back as 1834. A considerable nnmber of new pieces are now added to the selections previously made from M. COUSIN's other writings. Dr. HENRY says: "Although it has not the form of a regular systematic treatise, and by its title does not pretend to have, yet it comprises the elements, and all the elements, of a complete system of Psychology and of Philosophy, as contained in Psychology. It embraces the fundamental principles and most important questions in ontology, in logic, in morals, and in æsthetics."

Of a work snch as this is well established as the *chef d'œuvre* of the most emiuent among the metaphysicians of France, and naturalized here by means of Dr. HENRY's translation, it might appear sufficient to state that this new editlon, revised according to the anthor's last corrections, had been published. But it may be remembered that an article in the *Princeton Review*, in 1839, made a strong attack npon M. COUSIN, representing him "as a Pantheist, denying the Personality of God; as denying, also, the essential Difference of Right and Wroug; and as maintaining a schemb of Fatalism." To this attack, Professor HENRY made a memorable and unanswerable reply, in which he showed that COUSIN's opinions on these points were diametrically the opposite of those imputed to him. This reply was prefixed to the third edition of the work, in 1841. In the present publication, he gives additional remarks on the *Review* article, in which he enters more fully into the discussion of the snbject, and his remarks constitute a trinmphant vindication of M. COUSIN. A biographical and critical notice of that author and his works, appropriately, is incinded in the Introduction by Dr. HENRY. Our only doubt is, whether too mnch importance has not been hereby given to such a fugitive and demolished article as that in the *Review*. In other words, was it worth while thus, a second time, to "break a hntterfly upon the wheel." However, as it undoubtedly settles the *questio vexata* of COUSIN's philosophical faith, perhaps it may be better as it is.

A MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY—By Sir CHARLES LYELL, M. A., F. R. S., anther of *Principles of Geology*. Reprinted from tha fifth edition; greatly enlarged. Illustrated with 750 wood cuts. 1 vol., 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This work, one of the most important and reliable contribntions of modern Science to general knowledge, treats of the *ancient* changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illnstrated by geological monuments. It is the most complete and recognized text-book among the scientific men of Europe, and its reproduction in this country, at a price which makes it generally accessible to all, may be considered a boon indeed. Now that Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE is no more, and Dr. BUCKLAND's mind overshadowed by a clond, Sir CHARLES LYELL—though MURCHISON and SEDGWICK have high claims for consideration—stands at the head of the Geologists of England. In this volume, which treats of the *ancient* changes of the earth and its inhabitants, (as his *Principles of Geology* does of the *modern* changes,) he has embodied the results of a life-long and most snccessful pursuit of knowledge. This new edition, containing 200 additional illustrations and 140 new pages of text, is enriched by the anthor's continuous observations and correspondence during the last five years—including the resnlts of tours in France, Belgium, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. The book is n sort of Cyclopædia of Geology.

In justice to the American pnblishers, we must express our satisfaction at the superior manner—quite eqnal to the English edition—in which this book has been got np. Paper and typography are unexceptionable, and the numerous engravings (many of them very delicate) are admirably worked.

CASES RELATING TO THE LAW OF RAILWAYS, Decided in the United States Supreme Court and the Courts of the several States. Edited by CHAUNCEY SMITH and SAMUEL W. BATES. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. Vol. II., 631 pp.

This is the continuation of the series of "American Railway Cases," of the general plan and design of which we had occasion to speak with epproval on the appearance of the first volume. In this volume we have cases from the Courts of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New-York, selected chiefly from the Connecticut Reports, Watts', Wharton's, Watts & Sergeant's, and Barr's Reports, the Pennsylvania Reports, and Wendell's, and Paige's. The selection of cases is apparently very judicious; and the notes of the editors, though not very numerous, are most elaborate and useful. The series cannot fail to be of great service to those members of the profession who are interested in the department to which it relates. To the managers of railway enterprises the work may also be serviceable.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON LOGIC. By W. D. WILSON, D.D., Trinity Professor of Christian Ethics and Professor of Logic, of Intellectual Philosophy, and of History in Hobart Free College at Geneva, Western New-York. New-York: APPLETON & Co. 12mo, pp. 435.

This is on the whole hy far the best elementary book on logic extant for the uses of pnblic instruction or of private study. It embreces all that should be found, and excludes all that should not be found in an elementary work; each topic has its proportionate treatment; and the exposition is adequate and clear. It is in every respect immeasurably superior to the treatise of WHATELY, which, for the lack of a better, has been for some years extensively used in this country. In short, it is just snch a book as we shonld have expected from Dr. WILSON, than whom it would be hard to find a man mere competent to the task.

REPORTS OF DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. WITH NOTES AND A DIGEST. By B. R. CURTIS, one of the Associate Justices of the Court. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. Vols. XIII, XIV, XV.

We have already referred to this series as one of the most important and nseful pnblications which has appeared, in the department of legal literature, for years. The decisions of the Federal Snpreme Court are here to be redneed, in hulk, from nearly sixty volumes to twenty, in price from upwards of two hundred dollars to abont sixty. No greater service could be rendered to the legal profession of our country. This series comprises all the heretofore reported decisions in the Supreme Court. It is hy no means to be regarded as a selection. The opinions of the Court, however, in each case are reported in full.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS—Vol. 21. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

This volnme of these valuable Reports contains only cases in the House of Lords and in the Courts of Chancery. It contains reports of one hundred and five cases in all. We have often noticed these reports before, and find nothing in this volnma to detract from the commendations which wa hava heretofore expressed.

Meister Karl's Sketch-Book could have been written hy none except "a scholar, and a ripe one." CHARLES G. LELAND is the anthor, and may be warmly congratulated on having prodnced a book very novel in its plan and very good in its novelty. It is a *mélange* of qnotation, translation, and adaptation, set, as it were, in the framework of much original writing. It has a freshness of style joined with a depth of reflection and an extent of varied information (respecting men, books and things) snch as are rarely fonnd united. The author ranges over various parts of Europe, picking up legends, traditions, personal anecdotes and historical facts as he goes along, and stringing them for us like pearls. We have not been so gratified with any volume for many a long day. It is surprising that (as its author states) the greater part of it was written at intervals from his sixteenth to his twenty-fifth year: (Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.)

Iowa as it is in 1855, hy N. HOWE PARKER, is a handsome duodecimo, with nnmerous well executed engravings and a very large township map of the State. A few years ago, Iowa wes beyond the *ultima thule* of civilization, a wilderness sparsely inhabited by the Indians. Now it has risen to be one of the most promising and prosperous States in the Union. This volume, containing a vast amount of every description of information about Iowa is very creditable to its author, and will be of great ntility not only to travelers and emigrants, but even to residents. It is one of the best books of its class we have met, and, above all, is free from the misleading fault of exaggeration. (Chicago: KEEN & LEE.)

The twentieth and revised edition of BAYARD TAYLOR's *Views A-foot* has just been published by Mr. PUTNAM. Nine years have elapsed since this work first appeared, and it continues extremely popular. As a hand-book for tourists in Europe its valne is very great, for the author observed keenly and described clearly. In this edition a new prefatory chapter, (a charming bit of autobiography by the way,) supersedes the notice, from the pen of Mr. WILLIS, which originally stood as an introduction. In its present form the volnme is uniform with the rest of BAYARD TAYLOR's prose-writings issued by Mr. PUTNAM.

The Smitten Household; Or, Thoughts for the Afflicted, consists of discourses, followed hy illustrative selected poems, on the ordinary bereavements of life. The snbjects and anthors are as follows: "The Loss of a Child," hy Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME; "The Loss of a Wife," by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE; The Loss of a Husband," hy Rev. Dr. G. W. BETHUNE; The Loss of a Parent," hy Rev. Dr. J. B. WATERBURY; and the Loss of a Friend, by Rev. Dr. C. M. BUTLER. This is a well executed work, and eminently calculated to turn the minds of the afflicted to the consolations of religion. (New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.)

What may be called the Literature of Agriculture appears well attended to by C. M. SAXTON & Co., Publishers, New-York. Among their more recent issnes are an enlarged edition of S. L. DANA's *Muck Manual for Farmers*, (an excellent book, at once scientific and clear;) and *The Stable Book*, by JOHN STEWART, with notes and additions, adepting it to American food and culture, by A. B. ALLEN, editor of *The American Agriculturist*. This last is one of the best works of the kind ever pnblished, eminently practical, and written with intimate knowledge of all that relates to that nohle animal, the horse.

A few years ago, a series of artlcles, by Mrs. L. M. SARGENT, entitled *Dealings with the Dead*, hy an old Sexton, appeared in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, and deservedly obtained great popularity. They have been revised hy the author, and collected into two 8vo volnmes, extremely worthy of perusal. They present a large amount of personal, antiqnarian, local, and anecdotal reminiscence, combined with refined scholarship and out-of-the-way reading, In the manner of the elder DISRAELI's best writings. (Boston: DUTTON & WENTWORTH.)

A handsome 12mo edition, (well printed on good paper, and with the portraits of the more expensive issue,) of the *Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence*, has just appeared. This may emphatically and distinctly be characterized as a book for the rising manhood of the country—for young men starting into life, who have here a record of industry and probity, working ont the realization of an ample fortune, a generous use of it, and a well-deserved reputation. (Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.)

The Homestead on the Hillside, is the principal story in a new volume hy MARY J. HOLMES, of whose *English Orphans* we had occasion to speak in high commendation last year. Mrs. HOLMES writes with ease and spirit, and her stories here collected are very good. Our particular favorites are "Rice Corner" and "The Thanksgiving Party and its Consequences." There are strong indications, in this book, of high dramati talent. (New-York: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.)

The Abbe RATEBONE, a French ecclesiastic, has snceeeded, in his *Life of St. Bernard*, in prodncing a volume full of interest and largely illustrated, of the history and faith of the Roman Catholic Church. He has gone seven centuries back, and prodnced a vivid picture of the man and his times. A translation of this, hy Rev. Dr. MANNING, which is before us, is handsomely got np, and, no doubt, will have an extensive class circulation. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER.)

The Lances of Lynwood—By Miss YONGE, anthor of *The Heir of Redcliffe*—is a tale of chivalry, of the time of EDWARD III., partly drawn from FROISSART, and worked np with artistical effect, into a delightful atory. The Black Prince and the gallant Bertrand dn Gnesclin figure largely in its pages. Sir Eustace Lynwood is himself a chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*. The engravings are unusually good. (New-York: D. APPLETON.)

The Merchant Vessel, which carries a sailor-hoy in various voyages to see the world, is an excellent book for youth, describing different conntries and people, and showing the details of the merchant-service. It is enriched with several of the "tough yarns" which sailors are so fond of, and contains a number of well-exeented and well-printed wood engravings. (Cincinnati: MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & Co.)

Notes of a Volunteer, is the autohiography of a Frenchman, who was twenty-one years old when the *first* revolntion hroke out, and, joining with the nation, commenced a military career, some seven or eight years of which are graphically described and narrated in this volume, which abounds in incident, and gives a lively view of France and Frenchmen at the time when they first cast off the Bourbons. (Buffalo: A. BURKE.)

DONALD MCLEOD, who is well known by *Pynnehurst*, and other works of imagination, has perpetrated the *Biography of Fernando Wood*, and, even in dealing with snch a matter-of-fact snhject, cannot help writing well. The work is rather an Eulogy than a Memoir, and exalts Mayor WOOD to the seventh heaven of civic greatness and goodness. It is well got np, with a fine portrait on steel. (New-York: O. F. PARSONS.)

Home Garner is the name of an 8vo volume consisting of extracts from the best moral poets and prose-writers, made, with considerable jndgment, hy MARY G. CLARKE. The intention was to produce a volume for the domestic circle, which would instruct as well as amuse. It is so liberally and handsomely illustrated, that it may well pass into extensive circulation as a gift-book. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT.)

Lanmere, by JULIA C. R. DORR, is a domestic story, better planned and more artistically executed than *Farmingdale*, her first work, although that had no ordinary merit as a story of New-England life. Mrs. DORR sketches end developes character with great skill, bringing out the lights and shades with great effect. The story itself is well developed, and has no deficiency of incident or Interest. (New-York: MASON BROTHERS.)

Of COCKBURN's *Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey*, (well known as editor of the Edinburg *Review* for many years,) a new edition, two volumes in one, has been published by LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. This work is indispensable to all who desire to be intimately acquainted with the history of English literature during the first fifty years of the present century.

MASON BROTHERS have brought ont *The New-York Glee and Chorus Book*, hy W. B. BRADBURY, which contains a judicions selection (with the music) of glees and part songs, arrangements from operas, and grand choruses from oratorios by HANDEL, BEETHOVEN, ROSSINI and others. There are a few of Mr. BRADBURY's own compositions, which exhibit marked ability, science and taste.

One of the oldest legends of Germany is that which is based npon the Pilgrimege of the Three Wise Men to Bethlehem. GUSTAV NIEBRITZ, a living novelist of celebrity, has written a story on this legend, called *Erna, or the Forest Princess*, of which we here have a translation hy Mrs. H. C. CONANT. It is a beantifnl story, in all points. (Rochester: E. DARROW & BROTHER.)

The third number of *Buckley's Song Book* contains a collection of the popular melodies sung by the Buckley Family, with the music of a great many of them. It may be remembered that MENDELSOHN, the composer, was extremely fond of the negro melodies which Messrs. BUCKLEY first made known in Europe during their visit there, ten years ago. (New-York: P. J. COZANS.)

A new edition of *Alone*, a serious domestic story by MARION HARLAND, of Richmond, Va., has been issned by DERBY & JACKSON, New-York. When we add that this makes the nineteenth thonsand of a work first published nearly two years ago, the fact may stand as a snbstitnte for criticism. Bnt, indeed, *Alone* well deserves the popularity it has won.

Of Mrs. SIGOURNEY's *Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands* a new edition has appeared, with careful revision hy the author, and numerous additions from her journal, which increase the correctness and completeness of her sketches. The book, with its pleasant alternation of prose and verse, is practical as well as poetical. (Boston: J. MUNROE & Co.)

JANE AUSTEN was the novelist of his own time who was thought most favorably of by Sir WALTER SCOTT. Her novels are of home—homely. They are pen-pictures of English domestic life. One of the best of them is *Sense and Sensibility*, just issned hy BUNCE & BROTHER, who are publishing the whole of her works.

Edith Allen, by LAWRENCE NEVILLE, is a story embracing sketches of Life in Virginia, full of reality and vigor. The writer has large constructive power, together with a dramatic terseness of dialogue, a clear perception of character, and an abounding affluence of incidents. (Richmond: J. W. RANDOLPH.)

There is a new edition of *a Collection of Familiar Quotations*, principally in poetry. Living as well as dead anthors are largely and judiciously drawn npon. With its donble index, (of anthors and of snhjects,) this book will be of great use to writers as well as readers. (Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.)

The new and nniform People's Edition of COOPER's Novels, (pnblished hy STRINGER & TOWNSEND, New-York,) is nearly completed. *Satanstoe* is the last volume issned—a work strongly tinged with politics, but containing some passages of great merit.

The Westminster Review, for January, (repnblished by LEONARD SCOTT,) is on our table, with several articles of interest. The best of these are "German Wit," (a notice of HEINRICH HEINE,) "Lions and Lion-hunting," "Military Education," and "Athenian Comedy." We also have No. 3 of the new (and greatly improved) series of *The Schoolfellow*, with its pretty engravings, and well-written articles, admirably adapted to amuse and instruct youth. DIX & EDWARDS, its publishers, have also issned the March number of *Dickens' Household Words*, in which we commend to our readers the story called "The Sisters," the satire entitled "Nob and Snob," and the various tales on "The Holly-Tree Inn," among which the charming narrative of a Gretna-Green elopement, by a couple of children, stands out, in sharp relief, as one of the very best *nouvelettes* ever written by "Boz." Here, also, we should state that the sixteenth of *Harper's Story Books*, containing the history of "John True," a noble-minded New-York boy, has just been issued, written in Mr. ABBOTT's best manner, and liberally illustrated. "Learning to Think" (being the second number of *Harper's Picture Books*) is also out, with 190 first-class engravings. This series is adapted even for children who cannot read.

Rev. JOHN G. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, has translated (from the German) *The Blind Girl of Wittenberg*, which is pnt forth as "A life-picture of the times of LUTHER and the Reformation." Foremost among the characters is LUTHER himself, and though the story is fictitious, every word which le put into his mouth had really been uttered by him in soma other connection. The incidents, which are supposed to have occurred within the first ten years of the Reformation in Germany, compose a religious novel, with Margaret, a blind girl, for the heroine. After submitting to a great deal of heavy talking from LUTHER, this excellent and truly pious maiden happily marries the man she loves. (Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.)

The Boat Club, by WILLIAM T. ADAMS, of Dorchester, was so popular in its day, among young people, that its author has brought out a seqnel (which yet is independent of its precursor) under the title of *All Aboard; or, Life on the Lake*. It will instruct as well as amuse, being written with a high moral purpose, and containing plenty of adventure. (Boston: BROWN, BAZIN & Co.)

Kit Bam's Adventures, written by MARY COWDEN CLARKE, and illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, consists of various stories related, as incidents in his own life, by a sort of English Sinbad the Sailor. They are fanciful enough, in all conscience, and well calculated to amuse and astonish young people. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.)

The Communion Sabbath, by NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., Pastor of Essex-street Church, Boston, is a volnme of religious reflections, intended as a companion for Communicants, before and after they become partakers of the Lord's Supper. It appears well adapted for that pnrpose. (Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.)

Scientific Items.

Magnetic Telegraphs along the seaboard are of incalculable service to shipping. A new line, connected with which is a system of *Coast Signals*, has been adopted in the Vineyard Sound and at Cape Cod. Signal Stations are to be established, in pursuance of this plan, at the west chop of Holmes' Hole, at Tarpaulin Cove, Chatham, and Provincetown, Mass., and from these points a constant report of wind and weather changes at the Westward will be signaled to the fleet passing those parts of our coast. The work is under the care of Mr. ELIAS SMITH. Tha Storm Signals are very ingenious and simple.

A new plan to attain perpetual motion is exhibited. Soma thirty others have preceded it, from year to year, as candidates for the favor of the public. This ona is the invention of Mr. WIBLIS, of Connecticut, and may safely claim to be a remarkable piece of mechanical ingenuity, whether it be a perpetual motion, never by any possibility to run down, or not. The principle is one of the simplest known in mechanics, the lever movement. The machine, of which a handsome model in brass is exhibited in Broadway, consists of two wheels, with cog and ever movements. The supports are four posts, connected by rods, and from these rods proceeds a shaft, formed of four converging wires, revolving upon upper and lower pinions. There is a large horizontal wheel, supporting four or five rods loaded at each end with weights of five ounces each. The outer edge of this wheel is cogged, and the machine receives momentum from a cog-wheel working beneath another horizontal wheel, actlog the part of a fly-wheel. As the levers revolve, in unison with the motion of the wheel upon which they rest, they are successively brought into contact with an apparatus connected with the cog movement, a smart blow of which sends each lever-rod from its centre, sinks the long projecting arm of the lever down towards the descending side of the wheel, and so repeats the momentum of the machine. The inventor claims to have hit upon a plan which obviates the disadvantages under which similar contrivances have labored, and holds that the motion of his machine does not vary essentially from that of the earth.

Forgeries of Bank of England Notes are not ended yet, it appears. A £10 note, No. 79,086, dated 4th May, 1855, has just been discovered; and another for £5 was passed previously.

Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, a distinguished geologist of the American family of the name, has laid before the Edinburg *scans* a letter received by himself from Dr. A. A. HAYES, of Boston, giving evidence that pure native iron exists abundantly in the country back from the central part of the Colony of Liberia. This fact, stated on excellent authority, confirms the statements to the same effect which were put forth some time since, by the Colonization Society. Announced with much triumph by the parties peculiarly interested in the Colonization enterprises, it failed, nevertheless, to attract the general attention which it is now likely to receive. Dr. HAYES, whose analytical skill is admitted on all hands, gives the results of his examinations. A mass, sent to Massachusetts by a working blacksmith, who cut it with a chisel from a mass of larger size, connected with rock, yielded the following result upon analysis:

Pure iron	98.40
Quartz, magnetic oxide iron and silicate lime	1.60
Total	100.00

Prof. ROGERS, in announcing the result, stated to the Society that the absence of carbon indicates that the mass is not of human fabrication, while the absence of nickel proves it not to be meteoric. "Should it really be shown by further exploration to exist in quantity," he adds, "its occurrence on tha frontier of a Liberian Colony, by presenting another incentive to the settlement of that region by civilized men, pursuing the arts of peace, cannot bnt be regarded as full of good omen for tha cause of humanity in Africa."

By no means preserve your choicest specimens in *cedar drawers*. Dr. JOHN FLEMING, Professor of Natural Science in the New College at Edinburg, tells us the reason why it should not be done. In examining tha conchological collection of Lady ASHBURTON, placed in drawers of cedar-wood, he discovered that the texture af many shells had been changed, as though a coating of dissolved caoutchouc had been supplied. The cabinet in which they were kept was manufactured from Havana cedar—and Havana cedar is pernicious. Watches, placed in cedar drawers in the Royal Observatory at Kew Gardens, in King GEORGE III.'s time, stopped, and the oil that lubricated them was changed into gum. Many years ago, a collection of the minerals of Derbyshire was covered with a gummy coating from a similar cause. In 1819, Sir JOHN HARVEY made a cedar bedstead; bnt, in 1842, it was with difficnlty that the corroded screws were removed. Collections of coins and medals at Banchory House were served in the same way. Microscopic objects, mounted in Canada Balsam, and placed in cedar drawers, were detached in consequence of the deliquescence of the balsam from the effects of the wood. Roman casts, in plaster of Paris, were turned from white to brown. Tha inference is, that resinous wood, and particularly that which we call cedar, (generally juniper,) is wholly unfit for purposes where great care is to be taken of choice and rare objects. Be it dried never so thoroughly, it appears it still throws ont gum; evidently in the form of vapor, which condenses and produces the disagreeable results already mentioned. A sufferer writes that American fir is free from the evils which attach to cedar woods. This fact is worth remembering.

Notable instances of famine, compared with visitations of the Plague in Scotland, demonstrate the fact that deficient nutrition is a predisposing cause of pestilential fevers. The subject has been elaborately discussed, with special reference to the years in which the Plagus ecourged the Scotch people, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburg, by Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS. Mr. CHAMBERS was at the pains to adduce, from cotemporary chronicles, the records of that dreadful disease from its appearance in 1568 to the year 1645; and found that while there were several instances of famine not followed by the pest, there was scarcely one instance of the pest which was not immediately preceded by a famine.

An example, excellent to follow, has been set in Edinburg, by the establishment of an *Industrial Museum for Scotland*, under the direction of the Board of Trade. Dr. GEORGE WILSON, Regius Professor of Technology in the University, has been elected its Director, and has delivered his inaugural address. This Museum is to embrace everything that can be included under the term of Industrial Arts. Dr. WILSON's lectures, as Technological Professor in the University, will find their text in the contents of the Museum. Application of practical Science to Mechanics is tha aim of the enterprise. It is a very important and necessary movement.

A new work by Dr. LANGREBE, on Volcanic Mineralogy and Geognosy, (*Naturgeschichte der Vulcane*,) published at Gotha, is attracting attention. Dr. LANGREBE is a Geologist who has bestowed much time npon the study of the phenomena of Volcanoes, and is an authority on that snbject.

The Physical Geography of the Old Red Sandstone Sea of the Central District of Scotland, is treated of at length in the Edinburg *New Philosophical Journal*, by Mr. SORBY.

Colburn's New Monthly for January has a sensible article on the utility of plain *free* lectures to the working classes, npon subjects in which they need to be instructed.

The products contribnted to the Madras Exhibition, show that Southern India is rich in remedies adapted to the treatment of tropical diseases.

The London Times on Miss Murray's Travels in America.

The London *Times* is very severe npon the Honorable Miss MURRAY's account of her visit and observations in the United States. It couples its notice of her book with that of enother on the same subject, "hy an Englishwoman," who differs from Miss MURRAY in choosing to remain anonymous. The preference in every point is given to the latter. The contrast In their opinions is thus stated on the subject of

SLAVERY.

"The Englishwoman condemns Slavery in principle, hnt admits the difficulty of dealing with it as a fact. She has heard even Abolitionists condemn the tendency of exciting pleas for its immediate removal, and acknowledge, for example, that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin had thrown the cause back for many years.' The slaves are generally unprepared for freedom, so much so that 'whole bodies of emancipated slaves, after a few days' experience of their new condition, have entreated for a return to servitude.' The other lady, who saw more of the Southern States, has signalized herself hy her eulogy of Slavery as an institution. Whatever its advocates have proffered she adopts uncompromisingly. She does not appear to have been a reinctant convert, or even a convert at all, as, even at Boston, at the commencement of her book, she sympathizes chiefly with the vilified slaveholders. Bnt she develops her predilections for a slave population with remarkable celerity and emphasis as she goes South. She remarks the resemblance of the negro to the monkey, maintains that 'Uncle Tom is a myth, but Topsy a reality;' that slaves are a privileged class; that they are proud of their privileges, and despise 'the d——d niggers without a master;' that, on the other hand, the masters who emancipate only escape from the responsibilities of poor-law guardians, parents, and patriarchal governors; and that Slavery, in fine, is a productive instrument designed by *Providence*, without consulting Mr. CLARKSON or Lord CARLISLE. As our readers will infer, the lady who professes these opinions collects all the truth and falsehood of a most complicated issue, and heaps them into the scale against the 'pumpkin-eating Cuffy.'

The "Englishwoman," notwithstanding the *Times'* admiration of her, and its indorsement of her truthfulness makes some statements concerning matters of fact [illegible] in the United States. Take as an example, the following account of [illegible] place in the City of [illegible]

"While she was [illegible] were election riots, in consequence of a quarrel between the Know-Nothings [illegible] ists. Very little notice was taken of these occurrences by the English [illegible] pears, by the authoress' [illegible] *for three days a dropping fire* [illegible] tinually to be heard in New-York [illegible] It was stated that the hospitals received [illegible] dred and seventy wounded men, and that [illegible] more were carried off by their friends. The [illegible] self saw two dead bodies, and in one street [illegible] *both the sidewalks and the roadway were* [illegible] *blood; it was five days* [illegible] *restored*. This was, of course, an [illegible] rence, bnt the authoress elsewhere gives [illegible] other glimpses of the ordinary [illegible] and property in the United States."

As an offset to these astounding developments of the violence and danger prevalent in our [illegible] the authoress commends the genuine kindness which she frequently encountered during her journey through the United States. Of Hon. Mrs. MURRAY's experiences, by way of contrast, the *Times* thus tartly speaks:

"We don't know whether the "Englishwoman" was peculiarly agreeable, but her experiences appear to have been more pleasing than those of the other lady. People were frequently rude to the latter; they asked her impertinent questions; they interrupted her while sketching, &c.; and also to severe to the extent of her ability on their [illegible] ons inattention to the common rules of politeness. And yet she, too, received such kindness and hospitality as made her 'sometimes fear she might be inclined to overvalue herself, and that before her return to England she might be puffed up by conceit and vanity'—*a fear which, we are sorry to say, we believe to have been signally justified* by the injudicious publication of her narrative."

And still more sharply it winds up its criticism with the following notice of the two books:

"In taking leave of our country-women [illegible] not sing "How happy could we be with [illegible] Of the one, all that we know is [illegible] favor. She has written a sensible [illegible] ing book, containing some [illegible] which we have not, however, [illegible] to quote. With her companion we [illegible] clude as concisely. She has spread her [illegible] substance into a couple of volumes. [illegible] her best to make Slavery popular and [illegible] dious, but she has principally succeeded in [illegible] tardepartment. Thus we kiss hands and part."

More Fillmore Republicans.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD PROTESTS AGAINST FILLMOREISM.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I ask a small space in your columns to enter my solemn protest, as a member of the American Order, against the action of the late Nominating Convention held in Philadelphia. I have attended the American Order almost from its beginning, and [illegible] the Order of United Americans for some years previous, and to the Native American Party before that. I have labored in and with them under different conditions humbly, but earnestly and [illegible] for mere political successes or party triumphs, but for the permanent establishment of American principles—not as laid down in platforms for expediency, but as inborn to the American heart and [illegible] by the American mind. I doubted the [illegible] taking the arena as a political party at so early a day, believing that the American Party, [illegible] their country, and how jealous soever of their [illegible] right, required a longer training to eradicate the bad lessons with which they had been so deeply [illegible] doctrinated by a long and corrupt party rule; but, yielding to the will of a majority of those [illegible] acted with me, I associated myself with the organization known as the American Party. Our professed object was the establishment of those conservative principles in our national policy, which, however they may have been misconstrued or deformed, to suit temporary platforms, obtain at this moment as potent and [illegible] as when with all true and honest members of the American Order, as when, ardent neophytes in the glorious cause, they first invoked the Almighty to witness the consecration of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the service of their native land! To [illegible] these cardinal principles of our Order seems superfluous, especially since at present I am allowed no space for their discussion or the vindication of the Order from the low and hackneyed party charges which have been heaped upon it; but suffice it to say, through means which appeared to be most conducive to these ends, we sought to establish a pure American nationality to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States, and to defend our inestimable birthright of civil and religious liberty, guaranteed by the constitution, from the danger of subversion through foreign influence and domestic factions. For this patriotic purpose we took upon ourselves solemn obligations, which, while they did not compel us to one act which was in derogation of the rights of any of our fellow-citizens, imposed on us sacred duties, for the evasion of which no mere political success, or hopes of personal preferment, can ever compensate an honest and true American.

Now what, I ask, has this Philadelphia Convention done? Nominated a candidate who, according to the statement of a highly respectable and well informed member of the New-York delegation, does not even belong to our Order, but who, if he has received initiation, (a most pernicious and reprehensible practice,) has certainly never mingled in our councils, or given any public evidence of devotion to our principles. Without any disposition to detract from Mr. FILLMORE's just merits as a public man, there seems to me an entire and influential absence of proof that he indorses the principles of the American Order, while I have satisfactory testimony which at a proper time I may bring forward, that during his Administration its members were regarded with disfavor, and treacherously used by him and his friends. Was it loyalty to our Order, or fealty

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Poor Folks' Court.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Yesterday, (it being the last day of the last Winter month, and also the last special session which Judge Capron will hold for a month to come, during the month granting the duties for the March term is more than usually full, deals omitted, he has several times, to the slight annoyance of Prison Keeper, unduly adjourned, but several parties were this time remanded, pending to-morrow. It is [illegible] Special Sessions [illegible] cases where the accused [illegible] that they cannot procure [illegible] and, after these—if [illegible] have their liberty, on re- [illegible] when their trial is called, are [illegible] latter trials are generally [illegible] many wealthy individu- [illegible] Justice plan of the Poor Folks' [illegible] the Star Inquisition of the General Ses- [illegible] wealth gives them the means to pro- [illegible] counsel learned in all the intricacies of the law, [illegible] magistrate be not a pretty keen lawyer himself, he is liable to have the wool pulled over his eyes most scientifically.

Judge Capron, however, seems to be pretty fairly [illegible] in matters of legal chicanery, and while ex- [illegible] perhaps, rather too much patience with [illegible] and counsel, he usually manages to sift the wheat from the chaff, sufficiently to render a righteous verdict.

[illegible] tell their stories—complainant, prisoner [illegible] lawyers—after which Judge C. goes [illegible] to which, in his way, and by a few, plain, [illegible] deduces the knotty problem to a [illegible] where any school-boy might cipher [illegible] There are, however, two or three [illegible] functionaries in the constellations of *Blackwell*, [illegible] who, who might suffer occultation [illegible] to the brilliancy of the legal [illegible] and around the Tombs. They would [illegible] usually as much as is the lost Pleiad, [illegible] the absence of the light they shed upon the administration of criminal justice be appreci- [illegible] unless read from a very accurate and delicate [illegible].

It is truly a subject for serious reflection—the [illegible] that at each semi-weekly term of the [illegible] Sessions, some forty or fifty miserables are [illegible] up for trial. Nearly five thousand cases of petty crime are here adjudicated upon, each year—[illegible] one of which has passed the ordeal of a Police [illegible] investigation, and a commitment made [illegible] by the affidavits of the complainant and other witnesses. If each one of the accused were [illegible] to the penitentiary for three months only, the [illegible] would prove vastly inadequate, and some more extensive buildings be imperatively demanded. But Judge Capron is most splendidly lenient, and where one is, [illegible] up, half a dozen go clear, judgment suspended, but with a very severe admonition.

Two boys, named Dennis Buckley and John Reed [illegible] at the bar, charged with stealing a keg [illegible], valued at $5. The case was a clear one [illegible] Stealing, and the presumption was strong [illegible] were guilty.

"Hold [illegible] minute?" said the latter, evident- [illegible] thinking that he was, even then, more than half- [illegible] the Island.

"Certainly, my lad!" responded Judge Capron, [illegible]

"Well, sir, I had nothing to do with the lard—I was only trying to keep the other boys away from [illegible]."

"Just so. Seems to me that somebody has said [illegible] to me in relation to your case. Reed, you can go; the Court do not think you guilty."

"Thank you, sir!" And John Reed vamosed the ranch in double quick time.

"Well, Buckley, what have you got to say for yourself; have you a mother?"

"No, sir! not in this country."

"Have you any relatives?"

"There's two brothers in Bridgeport."

"Will I let you off, will you go back to Bridgeport?"

"I suppose I will! (snivelling.) I never was in a [illegible] like this before!"

"When will you go?"

"To-morrow, sir!"

"Well, we don't want you here in New-York. We [illegible] you away from your brothers,—but, re- [illegible] this, Dennis, if you are found in this City [illegible] week, I will have you arrested and sent to the Penitentiary, on this charge. Mr. Clerk, put down Buckley—judgment suspended; go, Sir!"

Elizabeth Colwell, a small middle-aged woman, with traces of former beauty, and the mother of seven children, was found guilty of stealing a handkerchief. Her husband, who was a coal carter, stood beside the tearful prisoner, and plead earnestly for her release.

"Judge!" said he, "this is the first time, and I know not why she did it! Yes, yer Honor, I support her well, and she is a good wife and mother. Judge, I don't know what I shall do if she is taken from the children!"

"Neither do I know what to do with *her!*" remarked Judge C., "I fear that I have too much sympathy in such instances; I have before me a letter from Justice Connolly, which gives the woman a good previous character—and, I don't know!—the amount was small, and the complainant has got his property back. But this business of petty stealing from stores must be broken up!"

Here an extra shadow came over the poor delinquent's face. The Judge continued:

"If I release you, it will be on account of the seven children, and the fact that your husband appears to be an honest, hard-working man. I will let you go. Judgment suspended. But let this narrow escape be a warning. It is not hardly right to punish the husband and seven innocent children, merely for the theft of a handkerchief. Never let me find you here again, however—your second appeal for mercy will be of no avail!"

Chas. Conner, Chas. Wallack and John Maypotter were tried for stealing a tub of butter, valued at $11. Maypotter was acquitted—while the two Charleys took four months each.

"It seems as though the thieves had a peculiar affection for butter and lard this year!" remarked Judge Capron—half soliloquizing.

John Chrisan stole harness-maker's tools to the value of $15, which the complainant had recovered. John was a German, and had been in this country [illegible] eighteen months. He had traveled South for [illegible], he being a harness-maker himself,—but could find none, and had applied extensively in this City, with no better success—the last shop he visited being the one from which he stole the tools. The prisoner was a young man, and evidently was not an adept at stealing, having, probably, been forced to commit the crime from destitution.

"You are a stranger," commenced the Judge, "and I am going to give you a little advice. You may, perhaps, have been allowed to steal in your own country, but even lack of employ is no excuse for stealing here. Under the circumstances, however, I do not know but that the ends of justice would be fully as well satisfied by your release on, by your detention in Jail. Go now, but if ever you are caught in a similar act, I shall visit you with the severest penalties of the law."

Chrisan bowed and retired, undoubtedly grateful for the leniency.

Two small boys, some 12 or 13 years of age, were placed at the bar, charged with petty larceny, the crime, in reality, however, being burglary. Their sorrowing mothers stood behind the youthful vagabonds, and with earnest words pleaded for mercy towards their erring offspring.

"Yes," said Judge Capron, sternly, "I shall let the boys go, though they richly deserve severe punishment; but, women! I look upon you as more to be blamed than your children. If you had exercised a mother's care, kept these boys at school, and out of the streets o'nights, they would not have been [illegible] hemp, as criminals, at this time! I have no [illegible] with fathers and mothers who come here [illegible] their children, when the crimes with [illegible] such young things are charged can be fairly [illegible] as criminal remissness in family discipline. Go all of you, and do you two mothers so conduct your households as to keep your boys out of bad company, in future."

Andrew Rafter and John Carey were arraigned for stealing two bundles of paper from a railroad depot. It was the old game of porter and employer, but there being some doubt as to the guilt of Carey, he was discharged, while Rafter went up for six months.

Another aged German, his hair plentifully sprinkled with the frosts of years, was accused of striking [illegible] with a boot, knocking her down, &c. The [illegible] witness examined was the prisoner's own daughter, quite a pretty girl, of perhaps eighteen years, and dressed with much neatness and taste. There was a discoloration about her eye, perhaps the effect of recent weeping, but, through the interpreter, she told a straight-forward story, fixing the bestiality upon her father beyond peradventure. The wife then took the stand, and testified that the prisoner works well when sober, and that she was willing to forgive him if he would keep from drink.

"The kindness was in him when the liquor was out."

"Tell him," said Judge Capron to the interpreter, "that if he will take the pledge and promise to keep it for three months, I will let him go this time, since his wife is willing to forgive him."

"He says, your Honor," was the interpreter's response, "he will never take another drop as long as he lives!"

"No! no," rejoined the Magistrate, hastily, "I will not take any such promise—he won't keep it. He may take the pledge for three months or the Penitentiary for the same time."

"He says he will take the pledge."

"Very well. Tell his wife if he does not keep it for full three months to come to me, and I will put him where he will be forced to keep it. Mr. Clerk, enter the case judgment suspended."

Somebody complained that Anna Croninin struck him with an axe. Anna had been charged by the complainant with stealing a quilt, and to avenge her outraged character used the hatchet.—Penitentiary three months.

Flora Meisen, for stealing a bed, went to the Island for four months.

John Burks pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat.

"John, have you got any family?"

"No, your Worship!"

"I'm glad of that. What was you going to do with the overcoat?"

"I don't know!"

"Why did you take it?"

"I suppose I was in liquor!"

"Yes. Well, it will do you good to retire from active life for a season. You can go to the Penitentiary for four months."

William Small and John Keefe got four months each, for an assault on Mr. Peckham.

Captain Carpenter, of Fifth Ward Police, testified that they were two of the worst rowdies in his District, one of them being a leader of a shortboy gang. Counsellor Voorhis attempted a defence, and, to prove the peaceable character of Smell, called the father of the prisoner. But this only made matters worse, since the old man's testimony showed that he himself had made complaint to Captain C., some time since, in relation to the conduct of his son. Counsellor Voorhis attempted a plea in abatement, but Judge Capron remained firm and stern. He would not abate a single day. So the two young bruisers traveled over the bridge of sighs.

John Token, a lad of 15, was let off from a conviction of petit larceny. Judgment suspended—the Judge stating that the villain who bought the property of the boy was worse than the juvenile thief, and that he should use the accused as a witness, so soon as the Fence could be arrested.

Ellen Hessner pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of sheeting.

"Where is the sheeting, Ellen?"

"The owner has got it!"

"Have you a family?"

"Yes, three children."

"Where is your husband?"

"I don't know."

"Can you believe in future, if I let you go to-day?"

"Oh, yes, yer Honor—sure and I can."

"I am inclined to pass this offence over, but never come here again—do you hear? I say, if you are before me again I will certainly punish you for this offence. Go away now—you and such as you cost me a great deal of trouble."

A motley group of near a dozen were then paraded at the bar in a lump, but as there were no witnesses against them the Court-room was unceremoniously cleared of their presence, and the general jail delivery was completed.

Two or three bail cases, involving assaults and batteries, were then called on, in one of which Mr. Wm. B. Moffat, the pill man, appeared as the accused party, but as no convictions followed the trials—although protracted to a most tedious length—afforded too much dearth of incident to interest the general reader. It was rather a dull and spiritless affair—this entire session of

THE POOR FOLK'S COURT.

Gastronomic Miseries of New-York.

Blessed are they who live in the country, where fresh butter, and fresh eggs, and tender meats are plenty, for they know not the miseries of the City epicure. It is a great deprivation for one who has an intense fondness for music but does not understand how to make it, to live where there is no possibility of having his darling passion gratified—worse yet, to inhabit the same building with an untuned piano, and a young lady without the least sensibility of nerves, who delights in the incessant annoyance of constantly drumming upon it. How much more woful is the wretchedness of him who, possessing a keen relish for delicate viands, is compelled to *earn* his living by extracting nutriment from India-rubber steaks. Here butchers say mercy? A lady recently determined to try them. She had sent the servant to market with instructions to the market-man to send home a very tender beefsteak, among other things, for breakfast. She had friends from the country staying with her, and she was doing her best to entertain them. The meat was brought home, and next morning broiled for breakfast. We have somewhere read of a scythe which was so sharp that when hung on a tree its shadow cut off the end of a man's nose who was walking by. Nothing but that veritable scythe could have carved that beefsteak. An ordinary carving-knife glanced from it like a bullet from an alligator's hide. The lady determined to be even with the butcher. She wrapped the meat up nicely and sent it back to him, directing the servant to tell the knight of the cleaver, with her compliments, that *he* might eat that for *his* breakfast—it was not what she had sent for, and she hoped he would send in return the article which she had before specified. The butcher had no more gallantry than the hog he was chopping up into pork steaks. He would neither return the lady her money nor the steak. She waited a few days and then sent her husband to the same market, who selected a beautiful piece of meat, had it weighed and put into the basket and sent home by the servant. Then he turned to the butcher, explained to him that he was already paid for what had been purchased, and lest he had not received sufficient remuneration for the piece of meet, he gave him a piece of his mind to make up the deficiency. Didn't he serve him right? If all honest men would make it a rule to deal summarily with rogues, this world would be nearer Heaven.

Trying to Find the House.

Citizens do not recognize the importance of having house-numbers readable in the *night*. We are often annoyed in trying to find a given number after dark, and to get out of the difficulty are frequently compelled to annoy others; and the later the hour the worse it is. It is no desirable matter to haul up some dozing door-tender to find out what figures adorn the domicil. True, at very late hours very few except physicians have occasion to do so. But the physician is the very man who should not be hindered one moment while looking for those who are in distress. That moment may be the very last in which he can be of any service to the sufferer. But the great majority of these cases of vexation occur during the business hours of the evening, and all classes have a share of the annoyance which might very easily be prevented. In the first place, many houses have not even a chalk-mark to reveal by day or by night their numerical standing. In the next place, the figures of a large proportion of those which are numbered cannot be read in the night by one standing on the door-step, though there be a lamp in full blaze in front of the dwelling; and simply because they are placed so high that the reflected rays of light fly over his head instead of reaching his eyes. Some put their numbers on the glass over the front door, which admirably serves those without, so long as the gas burns within. Another simple device would do much toward remedying this evil. Paint upon the glass of the street lamp the number of the house directly opposite, on the same side of the street; and if the lamp post happen to stand between two, let the number of the lamp be the representative of the first house in the direction in which the numbers increase; if a ☞ be added to reveal that important fact, especially on the corner lamps, so much the better, for that alone will be of service to many, both by night and by day. With this simple arrangement any pedestrian could at once go to any number, by simply counting the houses from the last lamp that he would be likely to pass.

Special Meeting of the Top-boot Club.

It may not be firmly fixed in the minds of the sensible people of the City of New-York, though they may have heard of it before, that the "Top-boot Club"—or as it was formerly called, "The Association for the direction of Fashions for male garments"—is one of the oldest of our local Societies—its organization dating back to March, 1789. During the earlier days of its fame, the attention and care of the Association were bestowed upon shoes and shoe-buckles, stockings and breeches, ruffles, coats, wigs, hats and canes. The members (then twenty in number) devoted their entire time to the objects of the Association; they had a President and Secretary, and the remaining members were divided into Committees, consisting each of two members, and each Committee had one or the other of the articles under its care. So organized and made up of men well qualified to direct in such matters, the Association soon put down all opposition; and for nearly fifty years, during which nearly all of the original members died and gave place to others of good taste, it reigned supreme as the leader of the Fashions. But after our Independence had become well settled, and the people somewhat familiar with its blessings, the glory of the Association began to fade. Certain vulgar persons who happened to be wealthy and (singular though it may appear) rather good-looking, allowed their tailors to cut their garments to suit their forms. They were followed by others, until, finally, instead of being governed by men of taste, the Fashions fell almost exclusively into the hands of mere tailors.

Nevertheless, the old Association was kept up, although with diminished numbers. But they seldom met, and when they did, it was rather to mourn over the vulgarity of the age, than to sit together on the toe of a boot or to meditate upon the effect very tight pants would have upon morality. It remained for Commissioner EBLING to breathe new life into the Association, through the medium of mounds of snow and ice and dirt, which for that purpose he suffered to remain upon our favorite thoroughfare, until, in common with all other classes of society, the Association for the direction of fashions for male garments became exasperated and resolved to act. On the very same day that the Mayor resolved to take the responsibility and advertise for proposals to clean Broadway, the Association for the direction of fashions for male garments, held a very interesting and important meeting, in room No. 40, Astor House. There were seven members present, and after a few appropriate remarks from the President, and speeches from others, it was agreed unanimously, that:

Whereas, The present condition of the streets of our City render it absolutely impossible for gentlemen of elegant leisure to promenade Broadway without soiling their pants; and

Whereas, We have no good reason for believing that the said Broadway may not be in a similar horrible condition again; therefore be it

Resolved, That all gentlemen who have credit at their boot makers, or who can by any means obtain it, are bound in honor to appear as soon as may be in top boots, of a style similar to those now worn by the President of this Society.

Resolved, That, for the benefit of those desiring to appear as gentlemen, the President of this Association be requested to promenade Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4, of each day, for nine days, that the style of his tops may become familiar to gentlemen, before giving direction to their several boot-makers.

Resolved, That, with a full appreciation of the difficulties which many gentlemen may encounter in procuring a pair of handsome tops, every gentleman failing to appear as aforesaid on the 1st day of April next, will be cut.

When the resolutions had been passed, and a copy ordered to be made on scented vellum for the use of the members, the President remarked that, as the duties of the Association would doubtless be confined to an improvement in the appearance of boots, it might be well to adopt a more rigidly appropriate name than the one by which they were known. The other members, after some debate, agreed with the President; and it was

Resolved, That hencefourth this Association be known as the "Top-boot Club."

After transacting some other business of no immediate public importance, the Club adjourned.

"The Modern Eve."

On Thursday night, a poem, entitled "The Modern Eve," was read by its author, Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, at the Congregational Church, Twentieth-street, to a select and attentive audience. It was in the heroic stanza, and occupied an hour and a quarter in delivery. Mr. BULKLEY first sketched the features of that fabled Eve of the Grecian muse, Pandora; then passed to the modern daughter of the real Eve, and amused his hearers with a picture of the flimsy character of modern female education and accomplishments. The flippant woman of fashion, who "cons her *Harper* for the Paris styles," the unintellectual housewife, careful and troubled about many things, the scold, were severally dealt with, before the reader came to his model woman, his modern Eve, the Christian housewife, faithful to the duty that is required of her in the household, but finding time for deeds of mercy and missions of charity—becoming even, in shining instances, a DIX, a FRY, a NIGHTINGALE,

"A bright exemplar, rich in noblest deeds,
A woman worthy of the century's needs."

The poem was well delivered, and greatly interested all who heard it. By request, it will be repeated, in the same place, on the 20th of March.

Harmonize Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By section 68 of the Code of Procedure, upon filing with the *Clerk of the City and County of New-York* a transcript of a judgment, rendered in a District Court, or in the Marine Court, the judgment is docketed in the County Clerk's Office, and acquires "the same effect as a lien, and is *enforced in the same manner as, and is deemed* a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York," except that it is not a lien upon real estate, unless it be for at least $25 exclusive of costs. This section was enacted while the County Clerk was also Clerk of the Common Pleas, and while one office was considered sufficient.

In 1854 (Session Laws, ch. 198,) the Clerk of the County ceased to be Clerk of the Common Pleas, a new office was created, and the papers appertaining to the Common Pleas were transferred. In framing the Act which wrought the change, § 68 of the Code seems to have been overlooked. An execution issued upon a judgment docketed, as provided for by the above-mentioned section, must be issued as from the Common Pleas, and be made returnable to the Clerk of the Common Pleas, although he has no record whatever of any such judgment. Suppose that the Sheriff should return the execution "satisfied." The Clerk of the Common Pleas could not satisfy the judgment "of record," for he has no record of it. A "satisfaction piece" filed with the County Clerk would answer the purpose, but many judgment debtors are too negligent to attend to that, and others would prefer to leave it unsatisfied as a bugbear to creditors. Two evils result: the one that the judgment, if for $25 exclusive of costs, stands as an apparent lien on real estate, to the perplexity of those who may be examining the title; the other that creditors are discouraged from prosecuting their claims by the apparent want of success of those who have preceded them. But, aside from this, a "decent regard" for an approximation to symmetry in our practice should prompt to the harmonising of this matter. ONWARD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

What will the Hudson River Railroad be Built?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Every observing person that travels upon the Hudson River Railroad, and the entire community living near it, is aware that there is, in the aggregate, an important portion of it resting on "*Pile bridging*," which bridging forms the road across many a wide bay. But all the people that travel upon this road, and all that live near it, are not aware that this bridging *was not intended to be the final, the permanent structure.*

For the time being, it was the most facile and rapid mode of construction—at the same time an economical one, in view of the fact, that said bridging, *during its life*, would be *a means*, or *an instrument*, by which the permanent road would be made.

Said bridging has now been in place some seven or eight years, and it would seem about time to see active operations on foot for the substitution of *the permanent* road.

It may not be known what was *really* and *in full* the cause of the recent misfortune at Spuyten Duyvil. In part, it may have been attributable to the action of the ice. The ice may have raised the longitudinal sticks from their bearings—the ice may have raised the road altogether from the piles, or otherwise deranged the proper adjustment of superstructure, with the piles; but, however and whatever, the operation was no doubt facilitated by *the decreased strength* of the work, induced by *its age*.

How many like occurrences upon this *bridging* would be required to shake the confidence of the public and drive it from the road to the river—when navigable—when otherwise, to other ways of intercourse? And, withal, driving many a family now pleasantly, and supposed permanently, located in the country to the City. All which would be a great disappointment and expense to said public, and withal would prove ruinous to the Company.

Would not the [illegible] (though much more might here now be said,) by way of suggestion or hint to the officers in charge of said railroad.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1856. DAILY TRAVEL.

Religious Condition of the Colleges.

The following tabular statement of the religious condition of our Colleges was compiled by the Society of Inquiry of Andover Theological Seminary:

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF COLLEGES.

COLLEGES.	No. of Students.	No. of Professors Religious.	No. of Undergraduates who have joined the church during the past year.	No. who intend to be Ministers.	No. who intend to be Foreign Missionaries.
1. Amherst	315	156	27	103	28
2. Beloit	104	42	11	18	....
3. Bowdoin	198	82	7	30	....
4. Brown University	236	80	5	24	....
5. Carroll, Wisconsin	88	14	....	11	....
6. Cumberland University	310	150	40	46	....
7. Dartmouth	260	63	5	53	4
8. Davidson, North Carolina	74	21	....	13	....
9. Delaware	6.	12	....	4	....
10. Hamilton	121	48	9	34	1
11. Illinois	96	35	....	11	8
12. Iowa	74	19	7	9	....
13. Jefferson	240	84	3	50	....
14. Knox	55	36	....	18	....
15. Lafayette	106	43	3	29	....
16. Madison University	144	122	1	100	12
17. Marietta	90	30	....	18	....
18. Middlebury	76	45	7	25	3
19. Oglethorpe University, Ga	54	20	9	11	....
20. Princeton, New Jersey	327	87	....	59	....
21. Rutgers	92	37	4	26	2
22. Trinity	80	30	....	15	....
23. Union	300	89	3	43	....
24. University of North Carolina	338	85	....	5	....
25. University of New-York City	98	2	....	15	1
26. University of Vermont	108	33	18	22	....
27. Washington, Penn	90	37	....	20	....
28. Washington, Virginia	71	26	....	20	....
29. Wesleyan University	116	74	....	40	2
30. Western Reserve	30	16	....	10	4
31. Westminster, Missouri	100	30	8	15	....
32. Williams	295	115	18	57	15
Total	4533	1727	185	949	82

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION IN DELAWARE BAY—LIBELANT MUST SHOW HIMSELF FREE FROM BLAME.

William H. Wells vs. *The Schooner Ann Caroline.*—This libel was filed by the owner of the schooner *John C. Wells*, to recover the value of the schooner which was sunk by a collision with the *Ann Caroline*, which happened about 2 or 3 o'clock P. M., on the 11th of February, 1854 in Delaware Bay. The two vessels had got under way with several other schooners, from their anchorage near Cape May, all being bound into the Bay. The wind was fresh from the N. W. or the N. N. W., and the tide was making up, though not at full flood. Both vessels had tacked near the buoy at Crow Shoal, and were running up the channel, there not more than a mile wide. The *Wells* was making a long stretch heading N. N. E., close-hauled on the larboard tack, and the *Caroline* was heading W. by N., close-hauled on the starboard tack. The day was clear. The *Ann Caroline* was going at greatest speed, being light, and the collision took place nearer to the shoal than to the Jersey shore, though far enough from it to leave the *Wells* sailing-room enough to go about if she desired to do so. The *Wells* did not see the *Caroline* when she came upon her starboard tack, nor until she was so near that her crew testified they could do nothing to avoid the collision. The *Caroline* struck the *Wells* aft the mainmast, sinking her instantly.

Held by the Court—That the libelant cannot recover unless he makes out a case against the *Ann Caroline* and shows that the *Wells* was free from blame.

That the *Wells* was in fault in not having seen the *Ann Caroline* when she came into her starboard tack.

That the *Wells* being on the larboard tack was bound to keep out of the way of the *Ann Caroline*, which was on the starboard tack, and the Court finds nothing in the circumstances to relieve her from this general doctrine.

That the *Wells* being in fault must bear the consequences.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants—Messrs. Owen & Voss and Mr. Donohue.

COLLISION—PLEADING—VESSEL SAILING FREE MUST GIVE WAY.

William E. Dodge et. al. vs. *The ship John Stuart.*—This libel was filed by the owners of the bark *Greenpoint*, to recover the damages occasioned to the bark by a collision between her and the ship, on the third of August, 1853, by which the bark, valued at about $40,000, was sunk, and the ship much injured. The collision happened in the Pacific Ocean, near the Chincha Islands. It was in the night-time, and the vessels were running in contrary directions, the bark being free before the south south-east trade-wind, and the ship, close-hauled, beating against it.

Held by the Court—That the law imposed the duty on the bark of giving way for the ship, and gave the ship the right to hold her course. If there to a distinction where vessels are approaching obliquely, it does not apply here.

That the libel does not state facts charging fault upon the ship, but *prima facie*, on the libelant's pleading, the blame is on the bark.

That the cases do not support the proposition that a vessel when close hauled loses her privilege as to one sailing free, when they are not approaching head to head.

That on the facts, as proved, the libelants do not discharge themselves from the fault of the collision, or show that any act or omission of the ship produced it.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Stoughton and Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel. For claimants, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Morton and Mr. Fullarton.

SALVAGE—CONTRACT—TENDER.

Joseph Bounty vs. *Patriak Kerrin.*—This libel is filed to recover $218 50, as a salvage compensation for several days' services, at $75 a day, in raising the machinery from a sunken steamboat. The respondent proved by his agent, who was not discredited, that the libelant agreed to do the whole job for $25, although that would not cover his actual expenditure. That amount was tendered him before suit was brought, but it was not pleaded or paid into Court.

Held by the Court—That, on the proofs, the libelant cannot recover more than $25; that the tender would only avail him in diminution of costs, if the Court deemed the suit vindictive or unreasonable, and that the Court does not so consider it, but looks upon the defence as sharp dealing.

Decree for libelant for $25 and interest, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. A. Nash. For respondent, Mr. F. C. Bliss.

WAGES—ADMISSION IN PLEADING.

James Berry vs. *The Schooner Montezuma.*—This libel was filed to recover wages due the libelant from the vessel. He alleged that he was a seaman on board from Feb. 1, 1855, to July 2, at $18 a month, and claimed a balance due. The answer admitted his service from Feb. 6, to July 7, and alleged payment of a part and a tender of the rest with costs.

The libelant proved that he entered on board of the vessel in December, 1854, and was afterwards seen on board for two or three weeks here and also in Norfolk, Va. No evidence was given of the payments alleged by the claimant.

Held by the Court—That the evidence was sufficient, unanswered, to show that the libelant's service began as stated by him; that the libelant is entitled to avail himself of the admission in the answer that he stayed on board till July 2, without being compelled to take with it the assertion that his service began on Feb. 6. The facts are entirely independent, and denying one no way qualifies or affects the admission of the other.

That on the testimony the libelant is entitled to recover the difference between the amount alleged by him to be due and the amount tendered, and a decree is ordered in his favor for that amount, unless the claimant shall elect to take a reference at his own expense as to the payments which he alleges to have been made.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimant, Mr. McMahon.

EXCEPTIONS—EVIDENCE.

Peter Butler vs. *The Steamboat Liberty.*—Exceptions were taken on the part of the vessel to the Commissioners' report of $126 63, due the libelant, a shipwright, for repairs and alterations put by him on the steamer.

Considerable proof was offered to show that the work was imperfectly done, and the Court might, on the evidence of the various witnesses, consider the fact doubtful whether the libelant had fulfilled his contract according to its apparent import.

But the claimant superintended the work personally, and expressed his satisfaction with it. This ought to outweigh any doubts arising upon the inspection by the Court of evidence alone, and particularly the judgment of the Commissioner in favor of the libelant on those facts, after hearing the witnesses personally, should have weight against such doubts. Under these views of the case, the conclusion of the Commissioner is adopted by the Court.

The exceptions are overruled, and the report is ordered to be confirmed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Ridgway; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

WAGES—SHIP-KEEPER.

Michael Collins vs. *The Sloop Liberty.*—The libel in this case demands wages at $8 per month, and $2 per week for board, for his services as mariner on the vessel from April 26, to Sept. 17, but he wholly fails in the attempt to prove any balance due for that service beyond the money he had been paid.

He only gives evidence that he was an uncertain period of time on board the sloop after she was out of employment and laid up at a dock in Greenpoint. This would scarcely be ranked as a maritime service, if rendered for hire, and in any way would be cognizable by this Court only by force of the State statute, (3 R. S., 405, sec. 1, and Sessions act, March 29, 1855, p. 174,) and the demand could not claim a privilege under the statute unless proved to amount to $50. There is no evidence that such debt, if any, was contracted.

The suit is not sustainable in this Court, and the libel must be dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Mallahan; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

LIEN—ADVANCES TO VESSEL—REMEDIES OF SEAMAN.

James C. Church vs. *The schooner R. L. Benjamin.*—The libelant claims recovery of a payment of wages made by him to a cook hired for the ship. The evidence of a sufficient agency, in the libelant to charge the vessel for his advances is meagre, but is *prima facie* sufficient to put the owner or master on defence. The man was shipped as cook, and was taken on board the schooner in that capacity, after having been paid $25 advance wages by the libelant. The master objects to paying the demand on the allegation that the cook did not perform the voyage, but deserted the ship in this harbor. His continuance on board after being placed there by the shipping broker, was at the risk of the ship, and she is equitably and legally chargeable with the advance by accepting him as one of the crew.

Ordered a decree for libelant for $25, with interest from Aug. 20, 1854, and costs.

For libelants, Mr. A. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

LIEN—STATE LAW—BUILDING CONTRACT.

John H. Harbeck et al. vs. *The Ship Francis A. Palmer.*—*By the Court*—There is no important disagreement between the parties in relation to the facts connected with this case. The exception taken by the claimants to the jurisdiction of the Court presents the only question now necessary to consider. Indeed it may be fairly intended that no substantial defence exists to the essential merits of the case, nor but that the libelants are entitled under the assignment to them by Perine to a large balance payable by the claimants. They oppose this form of remedy by the defence that the libelants have no right of action *in rem* in the Admiralty for the recovery of the money due them. It is admitted by both parties that the libelants have the same, but no other or higher rights or privileges in respect to this demand than would have been possessed by their assignor, Perine, had he continued to hold the rights acquired under his agreement with the claimants in his own right and unassigned.

The ship is an American vessel. The first position for consideration then is, whether the State statute making provision for the collection of demands against ships or vessels, (3 R. S., 405, § 1,) or the act in emendment thereof, passed March 29, 1855, (78 Sess. Laws, 174,) secures Perine a lien on this ship for the price of building her under his contract.

The provisions of the two acts united, present the enactment as the existing law on the subject: "Whenever a debt amounting to $50 or upwards, shall be contracted by the master, owner, or his agent, builder or consignee of any ship or vessel within this State, on account of any work done, or materials or articles furnished in this State for, or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing, or equipping such ship or vessel, such debt shall be a lien upon such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture," &c.

It appears to me that the contract between Perine and the claimants does not constitute a relationship which brings them within the provisions of the State statute. That plainly contemplates that the person setting up a lien against a vessel, shall have furnished materials, or rendered services for her to the benefit of her owner, she being the property at the time of some other person than the mechanic or material man.

The act takes effect only "whenever a debt shall be contracted." Accordingly, the status of creditor and debtor is indispensable to the vitality of the statutory privilege. It does not arise only if the fact solely that the property or labor of one person is in and part of a vessel owned by another; but rests upon the consideration that the betterment to the ship was obtained by means of a direct or implied credit given her owner on her responsibility.

The pleadings in this cause, the contract and specifications thereto attached, with the admissions of counsel on both sides, present the parties in the following relation:

Perine was a shipbuilder, and on the 1st of February, 1854, contracted with the claimants to build the ship in question and furnish the materials, &c. She was built in his yard, in this port, was launched on the 21st August, 1854, and delivered the same day alongside a dock in the East River into the actual possession of the claimants, although not then in an entirely finished state.

The contract was that the ship should be delivered alongside the dock afloat on or about the 1st day of August, 1854, finished complete, (with certain specified exceptions.) And it was further stipulated that Perine had sold, transferred, assigned and delivered over to the claimants, the keel of said ship and all her timbers, beams, planks, bolts and every other part, parcel and material of said ship "*so soon as the same shall be put up and constructed as a part of said ships.*" In consideration whereof the claimant agreed to pay Perine $60,000. The contract was accompanied with a detail of specification and directions respecting dimensions, materials, workmanship, &c., and the modes of payment, which was to be made in eleven successive instalments—first one of $5,000 when the keel was laid, and so on as the building progressed, in seven subsequent instalments of $3,000 each, two of $6,000 each, and the last one of $8,000 when finished and delivered, as per contract.

Perine failed in business about the 1st of August. The ship was launched on the 21st. Perine was bound to keep the ship insured against fire while she was building, and to assign the policies to the claimants.

Giving the contract set up its natural operation, it may well be taken to be one of purchase and sale prospective and executory in part, but executed and complete as each part was constructed. The claimants were to acquire a ship not then in existence. Perine was to create and construct it progressively by his own labor and with materials supplied by him, and a transfer by contract in full property may result from the terms of the agreement. So soon as a specified portion of the vessel was constructed by Perine, that part might by force of the stipulation become the property of the claimants, and so on from step to step as its building advanced until the ship was launched and delivered complete. In that sense of the contract the claimants did not become owners of any part until the work was done, and the materials furnished for or towards the building of such part, because it was that very work and those particular materials, after they had been supplied by the builder, which constituted the subject of their purchase and property. It is not alleged or proved that Perine furnished labor or materials to any part of the ship under that acceptation after it had become the property of the claimants.

The transaction between the parties, in that view of it, was not in my judgment one contemplated and described in the statute as entitled to the privilege of lien. Perine was the vendor of his own labor and materials, not in the way of the reparation or betterment of a ship in the ownership of the claimants, but for the purpose of constructing and bringing into existence a ship of which the claimants were thereby to become owners. Taking then the language of the contract to be so definite as to amount to a positive sale, and to render the ship, in its various parts, when each was constructed, the property of the claimants, I am of opinion the lien claimed cannot be maintained, because the credit intended to be secured by the statute was not given, and could not, in the nature of things, come into existence. The act protects a debt contracted by the *owner, master or agent* of a ship for work or materials furnished for or towards the building of *such ship*, and does not cover a bargain to buy a ship to be built thereafter by a shipbuilder with his own materials.

The Courts in this State, if not controlled by unequivocal stipulations of the parties, will hold this contract a prospective and executory one, and that the claimants did not become owners of the ship until she was completed and delivered according to the conditions of the contract. (Andrews vs. Durant, 1 Kern., 35.)

Furthermore, as a general principle, Admiralty Courts enforce municipal liens in respect to domestic vessels to the same extent only that the maritime law gives the lien on foreign vessels. (1 Curtis, 253.) I find no authority out of the text of the civil law which accords a lien upon a foreign vessel which can be enforced in Admiralty in favor of her builders. This point, however, is not intended to be passed upon in the present case.

Independent of the considerations already suggested, I am of opinion that the contract rested upon a personal credit given by Perine to the claimants, and displaces all implication of a lien upon the ship for her price. (17 How. 53.) The periods, manner of payment, the terms of the agreement, and the situation of the parties, denote a bargain of sale in this instance in no conditions different from that of a sale of a ship already in service. If the ownership of the ship did not rest in the claimant *pari passu*, as her construction proceeded from one stage of instalments to another, then she became their property only by virtue of a general purchase of her when finished, and the law does not impart to a vendee any lien for the purchase-money of a ship after her first delivery to the purchaser. In either construction of the contract, it appears to me the claim of the libelants rests upon that of a vendor of a ship, and not upon that of a mechanic or a materialmen furnishing necessaries to a ship already in being. In my opinion, the libel cannot be supported.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Owen & Voss.

William Thwing vs. *Charles B. Duncan and others.*—The ship *Zaretan*, owned by the libelant, was chartered on the 3d of April, 1854, to the respondents, to freight a cargo of sugars from

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1396. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Banking Laws---Security of Public Moneys.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Pure Milk.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

Among the petitions presented was one from E. G. Barney, praying that the Harbor Commissioners might be furnished with the necessary money to pay him for the use of his boat chartered by them. Another, by Mr. Stanford, from 125 colored citizens of Brooklyn, for the right of suffrage. Several were presented from Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, for the bridge across the Hudson at this place.

NO "GRINDING COMMITTEE" THIS YEAR.

Mr. Matteson called up the resolution offered some days since for the appointment of a Committee of Nine, to examine bills and report those suitable to be referred to Select Committee to report complete.

Mr. Dowling moved an amendment naming the persons to constitute the Committee, as follows: Messrs. Prendergast, Cole, Jnliand, Northup, E. T. Wood, Jenkins, Scott, Glover and J. B. Clark, being three of each party. He urged his amendment, expressing his greater confidence in this Committee than one to be appointed by the Speaker. He said the gentlemen named had not been consulted, but he assumed the responsibility for himself.

Mr. Odell followed in an able argument against the "Grinding Committee."

Messrs. Northup, Cole and Prendergast, also took strong ground against the practice, and expressed their unwillingness to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Footestyled the 'Committee of Nine" on "infernal machine," destructive to all purity of legislation, and cited examples of its bad effect.

Messrs. Snow, Hoyle and others, also opposed the measure, and it was indefinitely postponed by a unanimous vote, not, we trust, to be called up again this session.

The practice of conferring full Legislative powers upon nine members, or in fact six, as only a two-thirds report is necessary, which is the effect of the measure, is most dangerous, and we are glad to see the disposition made of it.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. Glover introduced a bill to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of New-York, relative to a railroad on Broadway and other streets of said City. It provides:

Sec. 1. The resolution passed by the two Boards of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the final action of which was had on the 30th day of December, 1853, giving the authority and consent of the Common Council to Jacob Sharp and others to lay a double track for a Railway in Broadway, and Whitehall or State-street, from the South Ferry to Fifty-ninth-street, and to continue the same along Bloomingdale-Road to Manhattanville, as provided in the resolutions, is ratified, confirmed and established, and shall be held to be legally valid and effectual, and the said Jacob Sharp and others, their associates or assigns, are authorized to construct and run such railway until otherwise provided by the Legislature, or until the right shall cease by the provisions of Section 8 of this Act, notwithstanding any objection or action commenced to the contrary; nothing in the section, however, shall be construed to impair the obligation of any contract.

§ 2. Ferdando Wood, Cornelius W. Lawrence, James Harper, Jacob A. Westervelt, Stephen Whitney, William Kent, Edwin D. Morgan, Cyrus Curtis, James O. Boulton, and Benjamin F. Pinckney, are constituted a Board of Commissioners to decide on the effect of the said railway upon the interests of the public, and of the owners of real estate along the same. If, at the expiration of one year from the completion of the railway, a majority of the Commissioners shall file with the Secretary of State a certificate that they have examined into the effect and working of said railway, and that in their judgment it has proved injurious to said interests, the right to run the railway shall cease, and this act become null and void, otherwise the same shall continue. Vacancies in the Board are to be filled by the Governor.

§ 3. The said grantees or their assigns shall groove a space fourteen feet wide, through that part of the carriage-way of Broadway laid with Russ or block pavement, or shall pave such space with rough stone, so as to afford a safe footing to horses.

§ 4. This act takes effect immediately.

BATTERY-PLACE.

Mr. Mahen introduced a bill to confirm and legalize the resolution of the Common Council of New-York City, providing for the widening of Battery-place.

The bill confirms the resolution passed Dec. 31, 1855, authorizing the widening of Battery-place, and directs the Street Commissioner to proceed with said opening in conformity with the resolution.

COLLECTION OF COSTS.

Mr. Scott brought in a bill authorizing the issuing of process for the collection of costs in certain cases. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever a Judge out of Court, or other officer authorized to perform the duties of such Judge, awards costs in any action or special proceeding in any Court of Record in the cases provided by Law, process in the nature of an execution against personal property may be issued for the collection of such costs, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such costs had been awarded by the Court.

REQUIRING CLERKS TO MAKE CERTAIN ENTRIES.

Mr. Scott also brought in the following:

Sec. 1 Whenever a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate shall be entered, the Clerk of the County in whose office such entry shall be made, shall forthwith make a note in writing, upon the margin of the record of such mortgage, if such record be in his office, referring to the page and book where such judgment is entered.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Mr. A. J. Mills proposes to prohibit the publication of anonymous letters and communications in newspapers, by an enactment like the following:

"Any editor or publisher of any daily, weekly or semi-weekly newspaper in this State who shall permit or cause to be published in his paper any anonymous letter or communication, shall upon conviction be fined a sum not exceeding $50, and if such article be slanderous, or derogatory to the character of any individual, imprisonment, not to exceed six months shall be added to the fine.

It won't pass.

BANKING LAW.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill, declaring it unlawful for any banker or banking association to hoard up the notes of any bank; to compel them to redeem the same on any other terms than as the law requires. The penalty imposed, is a fine of $1,000; imprisonment not to exceed one year, and a forfeiture of the privilege of Banking; the violation to be determined by a Jury.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Fenn brought in a bill for the better security of the public money in the hands of certain public officers.

Sec. 1. Provides that the Supervisor of each town in the State shall, before he enters upon his duties, execute to the town, and file in the Clerk's office, a bond in double the amount which came into the hands of his predecessor, for the correct payment of all moneys received by him.

§ 2. Overseers of the Poor, in such towns as are entitled to any part of the public moneys for the support of the poor, shall enter into bonds with sureties to the amount which came into the hands of their predecessors, &c., to be approved by the Supervisors.

§ 3. Provides that persons having an action against any Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor, when they neglect or refuse to pay over the moneys in their hands, may sustain an action against their sureties, and a recovery thereon shall be no bar to a subsequent recovery on the same bond for another cause of action.

ANOTHER RACE-COURSE.

Mr. Curtis has introduced a bill to incorporate a Company under the law of April 15, 1854, for encouraging the breed of horses, to establish a race-course in one of the following counties: Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New-York, Richmond, or Westchester. The provisions are similar to those of other organizations of that character.

FERRY AT ELSO CITY.

Mr. Stevens brought in a bill to authorize Abram Hyatt to establish and continue a ferry across the Hudson, from Sing Sing to the opposite shore in Rockland County.

KELEMEN HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. Jenkins brought in a bill to incorporate the Kelemen Hygienic and Healing Institute of New-York. It incorporates A. J. Kelemen and sundry others a medical corporation for the alleviation of the sick by the combined influences deducted from all the various systems of medical practice, and far an improved house for invalids. Similar powers are conferred to those enjoyed by like corporations.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. Wakeman, the Standing Committee on Commerce and Navigation were authorized to proceed to New-York and Brooklyn in the investigation of matters connected with the Harbor Commission, and pending before the Legislature.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, Mr. Spencer presented a memorial from the American and Foreign Bible Society for an amendment of their charter so they can hold additional or more real estate.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Noxon reported favorably on the Criminal Code of Procedure, and urged its passage. He said he came here prejudiced against it, as he knew a great number of our lawyers and judges were. He was prejudiced because he had never read it—since perusing it he had become a convert. This, he believed, was the case with most who oppose it. He concluded by urging the Senators to read it for themselves.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Also, by bill, relative to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, obliging them to make a report to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, and giving the Court power to appoint a referee to examine into all their present and past acts, which report is to be filed with the Comptroller within 30 days after it is made.

Mr. Madden reported favorably on the bill creating an Insurance Department, (introduced by Mr. C. P. Smith.)

Mr. Sickles, favorably on the bill to legalize the widening of Battery-place.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

Mr. Brooks reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill amending the New-York City Charter, with amendments. The bill, as reported, is substantially that adopted by the Board of Councilmen, with two additional sections, as follows:

Every concurrent resolution, act and ordinance which shall have passed either Board, to be valid, must be concurred in by the other Board prior to the first Monday in January next after its passage.

All officers mentioned in section 19 of this act and now in office, and all heads of bureaus now in office, in the departments mentioned in said section, may hold their offices for the residue of the time to which they were respectively elected or appointed, subject to be removed only by impeachment or by the Common Council, as provided in section 30 of this act, but in other respects subject to all the provisions of this act, excepting that the compensation of no such officer or head of bureau, now paid by salary, shall be changed during his term.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill giving the Regents of the University sole power and control with regard to the future publication of the Colonial History of the State, and gives to each member and officer of the present Legislature to do with as they chose and to furnish all the colleges, academies and public libraries with copies, and then the Regents may sell the remainder at a not less price than $1 50 per volume, and if any are then left the Regents may give them away as they please.

NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company. The corporators are Jonathan A. Weller, Robert M. Stratton, David T. Coon, and associates, and the object to supply the City of New-York with pure and wholesome Milk—the Milk to be placed in metallic cans and secured under lock before placing the distributors in charge thereof, the Milk in all cases to be drawn by means of a faucet. The cows from whence the said Milk shall be obtained, shall be fed exclusively on hay, grain, grass and other vegetable provender, and shall be allowed such free air and exercise in the open fields as shall be deemed necessary to preserve in a good, sound and healthy condition. The capital stock to be $150,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each.

THE BANKING LAW, ETC.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill amending the general banking law by requiring a certificate from individual bankers, sworn to and filed with the Secretary of State, giving in detail the name of the firm they are connected with, (if any,) location, &c., the amount of their deposits, discounts, &c. [This is intended as a means to ascertain the amount of their property with a view to taxation.]

Mr. Sickles introduced a bill to repeal Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1854, in relation to insolvent debtors.

Also, a bill to repeal Chapter 296 of the Laws of 1855, relating to lands to be acquired by the Morris Canal and Banking Company in this State.

Also a bill to facilitate the determination of certain equity suits pending in the Court of Chancery on the first day of July, 1847, by transferring them to the Court of Appeals in like manner as they would have been reviewed and determined by the late Court for the correction of errors.

Also a bill to determine the rights of children of American parents borne in foreign countries, giving them the same power to hold and convey real estate as if born in this State.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The bill for the better security of the purity of Elections in the City of New-York, commonly called the "Registry bill," was read a third time and passed, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Lee, Nichols, Noxon, Potty, Ramsey, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sweet, and Towne—16.

NOES—Messrs. Bellinger, Clark, Cutler, Halstod, Huntingdon, Kelly, Madden, Patterson, Sicklos, Spencer, Upham, Wadsworth, White—13.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee of the last Senate, composed of Senators Bishop, Pratt and Bube, appointed April 13, 1855, to examine into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, was presented to-day. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed directs them to examine into all facts connected with the arrival of emigrants at New-York, their mode of transit to the West, the treatment they receive from emigrant runners and others, whether ship-owners sell permits to board their vessels and take off passengers, what price if any is paid, and all facts connected with the emigrant runners which would become a proper subject of legislation.

The Committee report that they have visited New-York and made a personal examination of the Institutions under the care of the Commissioners and instituted inquiry upon the questions directed, and from the report the examination seems to have been faithful and impartial.

The selection of Castle Garden as a depot for the landing of emigrants, which occurred subsequent to the appointment of the Committee, has removed many of the causes of complaint existing at that time, while a new class have sprung up in consequence of the occupation of the Castle, by owners and occupants in that vicinity.

The Committee regard the subject of great moment to the emigrant and to the State, and recommend frequent investigations by the Legislature into the manner in which the responsible duties of the Commission are discharged.

Real Personal Property.—The Commissioners own in fee, one hundred and three acres of land on Ward's Island, the site of their buildings for the poor and sick. The buildings and improvements in building a dock, and introducing Croton water here, cost about $200,000. The whole real property and fixtures on this Island, worth not far from $200,000. They also own in fee, four acres on Staten Island, worth $4,000.

The State assigned the Commissioners twenty-five acres on Staten Island, at the Quarantine ground, worth some $250,000, which by the consent of the Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney General, they may mortgage.

The Commissioners have paid from the Commutation Fund, for buildings and extra work principally on Ward's Island, $218,718 92. The buildings could not be used to much advantage for other purposes, but the improvements are valuable.

They have a lease of a building on Worth-street, and for an office and a Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office on Canal-street, at a rent of $1,200; also, a building on Franklin-street, leased till May 1, 1857, from which the Board of Health removed them, and took for a cholera hospital in August, 1854. They pay a rent of $1,400, and claim damages against the Board of Health.

The personal property of the Commissioners is worth $80,000. Ward's Island property and four acres on Staten Island, and the personal property, make $254,000 held in trust for the State. The Staten Island Quarantine property is worth $300,000.

Debts.—The Commission are indebted by bond and mortgage to Mutual Life Insurance Company, on real estate on Ward's Island and Staten Island, in the sum of.....$150,000 00

Over-drafts due Mechanics' Bank, Dec. 1, 1855..... 69,935 50

Due counties for expenses of emigrants.. 43,778 84

Bills from Kings County not adjusted.... 16,000 00

Total.....$278,714 34

The Ten Governors have a claim of $52,318 93, of the following items:

For supporting criminals at Penitentiary.	$14,665 53
For supporting Lunatics.....	22,794 96
For supporting Idiots.....	78 35
For supporting Aliens at Work-house.....	14,948 23
For supporting Aliens at Bellevue Hosp...	302 28
For Intermits from Ward's Island.....	181 56
Total.....	$52,318 93

The Governors also claim $48,000 for supporting vagrants and hospital patients in 1855. This is contested by the Commissioners, and, not being a legal claim, probably will never be paid. A suit is pending for part of the $52,000, the justice of a part of which is denied, and a set-off is claimed for the balance.

INSTITUTIONS.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange.—The Committee speak well of this auxiliary located at No. 2 Canal-street, and point out its utility in several important particulars.

From Jan. 1, 1855, to Dec. 17, the day the Committee examined the office, there were males employed in the City and vicinity..... 638

In the County not on public works..... 2,857

In the County on public works..... 2,072

Total males..... 5,567

Females in City..... 5,581

Females in the County..... 2,728

8,309

Total..... 13,876

Marine Hospital and Quarantine at Staten Island.—The Commission have spent some $44,000 for the care and support of aliens. The beneficial effect of this Institution on the health of City and County commends it to the Legislature. By the action of the Legislature of 1849, the Hospital was devoted to treatment of patients infected with contagious diseases.

The Emigrant Refuge and Hospitals on Ward's Island.—There are forty-two separate buildings which have been erected by the Commissioners an Ward's Island. They are well arranged and convenient, and afford ample room to accommodate all that will be needed. There were 3,106 inmates on the 1st of Jan., 1855, and 3,164 were admitted during that and the two following months. This shows the capacity for relief of this Institution.

Castle Garden Depot.—The Committee present a long and clear argument in favor of the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot. No laws could protect emigrants from imposition and fraud if landed promiscuously on the docks. The selection of a place for the landing of passengers, from which runners, hotel keepers, &c., could be excluded, was essential for their protection. No other place could afford equal advantages to Castle Garden, for securing the comfort and safety of the emigrant. The abuses heretofore practiced upon emigrants had become a national disgrace, and all should take a pride in affording the protection humanity requires.

In seeking, however, to accomplish a great public good, private rights should not be invaded. The Committee have, therefore, felt called upon to examine the causes of the complaints of residents and owners of property in the neighborhood of the Castle. They give a large amount of testimony, and refer to the evidence taken in the case of Mr. Phœnix against the Commissioners.

They present briefly the causes of complaint, as follows:

First.—That the Corporation of New-York had no authority to lease the Garden for the purpose to which it is applied.

Second.—That the collection of such crowds of destitute and filthy passengers in streets leading to the Castle and on the Battery creates a nuisance and reduces the value of property.

Third.—That the health of the City will thereby be endangered.

They reply to the first, that the Courts will decide that point. So far, decisions have been with the Commissioners.

To the second cause of complaint they suggest that if the Commissioners should abandon the Castle, they would be compelled to find a Depot elsewhere which would result to the equal disadvantage of the property-holders and others who have lived upon emigrants landing there.

3. The danger of the vicinity to infection is a point upon which "Doctors differ." They however conceive the location to be a favorable one, in this respect, from its distance from other buildings, the fine air, &c. The former practice of landing and conveying the passengers and their luggage through the streets to various parts of the City, was obviously more hazardous than the present. They are satisfied that the present location ceuduces to the health of the City, and lessens the danger from contagious diseases. They refer to the decision in Mr. Phœnix's case, Abbott's Reports, 1st vol., page 466.

Any attempt at removal would involve greater hazard and more inconveniences.

To go above the business parts of the City would compel ships to go up and return. The emigrant also must then return to the City to take passage to the interior. To the occupancy of any pier, the same objections at present urged, would apply. The Commissioners, in a former year, were driven from the occupancy of a pier, in an insulated position, by property owners in the neighborhood.

Frauds.—The Committee state that the fraud in selling tickets on this side the ocean is now in a great measure prevented, but they are conducted to some extent on the other side the Atlantic. Tickets are there sold of no possible value, at prices greater than the actual fare to the points named on them. The Committee recommend engaging the efforts of Consuls and others to correct this evil.

It is thought by some that the Commissioners desire a profit from the sale of tickets to emigrants. The Committee could elicit no proof of this, the evidence being only rumor, and the Commissioners distinctly testify that no member of the Board, or any person connected with them, desire any profit from the sale of tickets or landing of emigrants. As far as can be learned, the emigrant obtains his ticket as cheap as he could outside.

Amount due to Counties.—Fifty cents of the commutation, by the law of 1849, goes to the several counties. This has not been paid during the last year, and there was due Jan. 1, 1856, the sum of $72,047 96. The sudden decrease of emigration curtailed the resources of the Commissioners, and it was beyond their power to pay the counties and support the poor dependent on them.

They were compelled to turn loose upon the City or country the poor and rich, or to use the money belonging to the counties; they chose the latter alternative, as dictated by humanity; and the counties must wait.

The Commission has been in operation nearly nine years; during this time 2,082,819 alien emigrants have arrived at New-York, from whom $3,302,429 has been received as commutation, and $62,478 82 from special bonds, penalties, &c., making in all $3,364,907 82, with which they have purchased the property mentioned, and relieved the State of the burden of the pauperism, &c., following in the train of so large an immigration.

Their plans were laid with reference to a future increase equal to the past, but the sudden falling off shows their arrangements to have been on too extended a scale, and disaster to their finances has been the result. If the emigration continues to fall off, the fund cannot meet the charges upon it, and the burden of the great emigration of '53 and '54 will be felt for two or three years to come. If it continues moderately, by rigid economy the fund can ultimately meet the burden.

The real and personal property of the Commission is nearly equal in value to their indebtedness.

The Committee do not recommend an increase of the Commutation Fund, but that the time for which the emigrant is a charge on the fund be shortened from 5 to 4 years.

During the months of August, September and October last, 34,199 emigrants arrived, bringing $1,602,-969 16, or an average of $47 each, after paying passage.

Of these, 10,342 reported that they designed to remain in the State, being $429,137 19 in cash. The others, 23,857 in number, would pay, if they all passed through the State, four dollars each, or nearly $96,000, for passage.

The Committee think a proper curtailment of expenses has been effected, and that, if present embarrassments are overcome, and affairs are managed with economy, the institution will, with a reasonably uniform emigration hereafter, be what it was intended to be, self-supporting.

Death of Senator Pratt.—The report, which is signed by Senators Bishop and Bare, concludes by alluding to the death, after the termination of the labors of the Committee, but before the report was signed, of Senator Ebenezer N. Pratt, a pure-minded legislator, a just and amiable citizen, and a true and worthy man.

THE K. N. DEMONSTRATION.

The Telegraph statement of the numbers in attendance upon the "Fillmore and Donelson Ratification Meeting" last night, is a most strange and extravagant misrepresentation of the truth.

A very respectable audience was gathered here, quite equal to that in attendance upon Frederick Douglas' lecture a few evenings since. But the capacity of the Assembly Chamber is known to not exceed 600, and but one or two hundred persons assembled outside.

Here the report sent to the Associated Press is regarded simply in the light of a good joke, or an attempted exaggeration so far without the bounds of reason as to be simply ridiculous. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Affray in the Ladies' Parlor of the National Hotel..

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

A serious affray occurred in the ladies' parlor of the National Hotel to-day, between a boarder named Stuart and a Mr. Mahon, who had called. Some ill-feeling previously existed between the parties. Stuart fancied that Mahon treated him disrespectfully, and, approaching him while sitting on a sofa with a mutual lady friend, he remarked: "You are an insolent puppy!" at the same time presenting his card, which Mahon threw in Stuart's face. Stuart immediately struck him a blow, and the parties clinched and fought a few seconds, when Gov. Reeder interfered and separated them.

Immediately afterwards the scuffle was renewed-when Mahon drew a small pocket pistol, placed it against Stuart's side, and fired. Stuart pushed Mahon's hand aside just in time to save himself, the ball glancing across his abdomen close enough to burn and tear his pantaloons, but inflicting no other injury.

Stuart, who is a very tall and powerful man, received no blows from Mahon, whom he held with one hand while he beat him severely with the other fist, cutting and bruising him seriously. The parties were finally separated by Reeder, Broom of Pennsylvania, and the hotel clerks.

When the affray commenced, several ladies were present, who fled the room.

The proprietors are deeply mortified at the occurrence, and have requested Stuart to leave the house, and forbid Mahon from visiting the ladies' parlor.

S.

The Danish Sound Dues.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

A very interesting and important debate occurred in the Senate to-day, on a novel question. It will be remembered that during last Congress the Senate, in Executive session, passed a resolution authorizing or advising the President to give to Denmark one year's notice of the termination of our treaty with her under which we were deemed committed to the admission of the right of the Danish Crown to levy tonnage dues on American commerce at Elsinore Sound. The President accordingly gave the notice, and informed the Senate of the fact in his last annual message.

A few days ago Mr. Sumner introduced a letter of inquiry as to whether such notice of the termination of a treaty can be constitutionally given except by authority of an act of Congress, and whether, therefore, some legislation is not necessary in order to give effect to the notice already issued by the Executive. Mr. S. called up his resolution this morning, and addressed the Senate in a brief, elegant, and forcible speech in its support. The treaty in question provided that it should continue in force for ten years, and that after that time it might be terminated by either party, on one year's notice to that effect.

Mr. Sumner maintained that the parties to a treaty are the two Governments primarily interested, and that it was not competent for the treaty-making power, but for *Congress* only, to give the notice of abrogation provided for. It is Congress which represents the "party" to the treaty on our side, and Mr. S. repudiated the idea that because the President and Senate can make a treaty, therefore they have the power to abrogate it also. The Constitution makes a treaty, after its ratification, part of the Supreme law of the land, and it thus not only derives all the *force* and high authority of statutory law, but is surrounded by the same *safeguards* as are the statutes, and can be got rid of only in the same way. The war-making power, which abrogates all treaties, is lodged by the Constitution in Congress, and so, by parity of reasoning, the power to abrogate a *single* treaty must rest in Congress. Mr. S. also cited from Story's Commentaries, and other authorities, to show that, under the Constitution of the United States, a treaty has all the force, sanction and quality of law, and that the Executive might tear a leaf from the statute book with just as much propriety as he could undertake to put an end to a treaty.

To show the practice of the government in other cases, he referred to the Treaties with France, which were abrogated by the United States for non-performance, in 1798, by an act of Congress, which originated in the Senate, and the discussion of which showed the general opinion of that day to have been that the Constitution of the United States required an act of Congress to repeal a treaty just as much as to repeal a law. So, too, in 1846, the celebrated notice to England of the termination of our Treaty of joint occupation of Oregon, was recommended by the President to be given by law, and a Joint Resolution was passed to effect the desired object. In conclusion, Mr. Sumner submitted some observations in condemnation of the attempt by the President to illustrate the boast of Louis XIV., when, in the pride of his conscious power, he exclaimed, "I am the State!" He was opposed to these encroachments upon the power and the rights of the popular branch of Congress, and desired to know where or when, if unchecked, they might be expected to stop.

Mr. Mason, in reply, seemed to adopt the idea that the Senator from Massachusetts had fallen into error in supposing that the "notice" given by the President, under authority of the Senate, terminates the Treaty. This he did not consider to be true; on the contrary, the notice simply causes the treaty to terminate by its own limitations, its ten years of continuance having expired. The case of the treaty with France was a different one,—because then a treaty was abrogated forcibly by Congress, without the operation of any self-terminating clause.

Mr. Seward said his mind was perhaps not convinced, but it was much prepossessed by the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts. The present was a good occasion upon which to discuss the question, because the whole country was in favor of the termination of the treaty now in question. This treaty has reserved within itself a power for its termination or abrogation. Two branches of the Government—the Executive and the Senate—have assumed to act for the United States, and given this reserved power effective vitality. Whence did the Senate derive its authority to authorize the President to give this notice? The Constitution carefully defines the powers of the Senate,—and with respect to treaties simply authorizes it to *make* such instruments; but nowhere does it give any power to alter, repeal or abrogate them when once made. The power of the Senate is exhausted when the treaty is ratified; and it could not be concerned with the President after the treaty was perfected, in abrogating it, any more than it could undertake to reconsider it after ratifications have been exchanged. So, if the abrogation of the Treaty with Denmark is accomplished through the notice given by the President, it has been done by the act of the Executive alone,—an act defining no additional vitality from the concurrence of the Senate. The question remains—has the President alone any such power?—and the answer is in the negative, for no authority for the power can be shown anywhere. His only duty is to execute the treaties and laws, or to see that they are executed. It certainly would seem then that the notice of the termination of the treaty with Denmark is invalid and of no effect.

Mr. Fessenden repudiated Mr. Mason's construction of the treaty with Denmark, holding that it is a continuous treaty, and that the provision for its termination, after ten years, upon one year's notice of either party, does not restrict its continuance. The condition is, *not* that the treaty shall *terminate* in ten years, but that it shall continue at least that long, and as much longer as the parties thereto may choose to permit it. This being so, of course Mr. Mason's argument that the "notice" does not terminate or abrogate the treaty, if properly given, falls to the ground. If the treaty then is continuous, and a "notice" terminates it, the question arises, by whom must the notice be given? The treaty provides that it may be given by either of the parties. Who *are* "the parties?" The Treaty-making Power on one side, or the United States? If the latter, then the "notice" can only be given by Congress, and as it has not been so given, it has not been given at all.

I have devoted my letter to this subject, because of its novelty, importance and interest. It looks now as though the Senate would be compelled to the conclusion that the "notice" to Denmark has not been properly given; and so it may be, after all, that instead of our commerce being freed from the Elsinore exactions from and after the 14th of April next, the case will be thrown open again for another year. This must be so, of course, unless Congress shall conclude that it has the power now to legalize and make effective the notice already given. S.

The Affray at the National.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

A disgraceful affray occurred in the Ladies' Parlor of the National Hotel this afternoon. A Mr. Stuart of Louisville knocked down Mr. Mahon, a resident of Washington, who retaliated by firing a pistol at his antagonist. The ball did not take effect, and the interference of bystanders prevented further difficulty. The matter originated in a fancied affront. The lessees of the hotel have requested Mr. Stuart, who boarded at the hotel, to withdraw from the house; and have also forbidden Mr. Mahon the privilege of frequenting the Ladies' Parlor. The latter is not a boarder at the National.

The Senate Naval Committee—The President and a Renomination.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

The Senate Naval Committee have been all day investigating the case of Lieutenant Bartlett. They will not report before the middle of next week. Nothing as yet has been found against him.

The President to-day, in conversation with a gentleman as to his prospects for renomination, said that if he was not nominated no Northern man would be.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 8.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned to-day, after a session of eight weeks. The Railroad Bill was lost between the two houses.

News from Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

A telegraphic dispatch from Weston, Kansas, says that the Free-State officers were installed at Topeka on the 4th inst.

Fire in Philadelphia—The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 9.

Mr. Phillor's sash factory, on Christian-street, was destroyed by fire, last night, together with ten or twelve small buildings contiguous. Loss about $10,000.

It snows in Philadelphia and Washington this evening.

Propeller Burned at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 8.

The propeller *Henry L. Gaw*, of the Baltimore Canal Line, took fire at the Chestnut-street wharf this morning, and the wood-work was nearly destroyed. She had a large amount of freight on board, having been loaded in anticipation of resuming her trips to Baltimore, on Monday. The boat was nine months old. No insurance.

Heavy Robberies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 8.

The store of D. & B. Curtis & Co., in this city, was robbed last night of silks amounting to $10,000 in value.

The store of Shupp & Weenwa was also robbed of $2,000 worth of bonnet silks, satins and velvets.

A Cotton Press Destroyed by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 7.

The lower cotton press in this city has been destroyed by fire. Loss $180,000. Partly insured in New-York.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Saturday, March 8.

The draw-bridge of the Providence and Bristol Railroad, at Warren, was carried away by the ice last night.

The Star of the West and 150 Fillibusters Off.

The *Star of the West* left Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Nicaragua, carrying with her some 150 fillibusters. The officers of the vessel scrutinized the tickets in advance, so that none were set on shore—as the custom is—at Sandy-Hook. The present party was decidedly of a better class than most of their predecessors. Francis P. O'Keefe, Esq., one of the "original indicted," was among the passengers. He was fortunate enough within the past week to get his bail (previously reduced from $5,000 to $1,500) discharged on his own recognizances to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. Captain Anderson, of the Nicaragua Army, was another of the passengers. That sword presented at the St. Nicholas Hotel a few evenings since the Captain took with him *for use*. An immense crowd was present on the wharf, and the usual cheering was given.

Commissioner Ebling's Second Trial—Discharge of the Jury.

On Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Recorder Smith came into Court and discharged the Jury in the case of J. E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. They had been locked up in the Court Room during the night, having been twenty-three hours in deliberation. The Recorder expressed his sorrow at their inability to agree, especially as the Jury had disagreed on the former trial. Still, as there was no likelihood of their coming to a better understanding, he felt it to be his duty to discharge them. They separated accordingly, and in this unsatisfactory manner has this second trial come to an end. The Jury on Saturday, when they were discharged, stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. On the former trial the Jury stood nine for conviction, and three for acquittal. Will the District-Attorney try Mr. Ebling a third time?

☞ Dr. Pennington's (the Colored N. S. Presbyterian) Church of Marion-street had a handshaking with him on Saturday night last, and yesterday afternoon he preached his farewell sermon to them. He removes to Hartford, Conn., where a church is awaiting his pastoral services.

☞ Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell has leave of absence and a full salary meanwhile from his Church, for a year's visit to California. His bad health brings him to this relaxation.

☞ The Gift Enterprises still flourish—flourish in spite of the law and the Ten Governors. They do their share towards disgracing us.

☞ We see it stated that Rev. Dr. Cheever, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, is to have a colleague.

☞ Weather very cold yesterday. The ice scarcely thawed in the sun at midday.

☞ Horrible traveling in the City—a terrible season it has been for horses.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCES AT PARIS

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Alleged Consent of Russia to the Dismantling of Nicolaieff.

The French Press on the Third and Fifth Points.

STRONG ANTI-RUSSIAN ARTICLES FROM THE MONITEUR.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE EMPIRE.

The British Loan Taken at 90.

COTTON STEADY—GRAIN FIRMER.

Consols 91.

The Cunard mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She left Liverpool at 7¼ o'clock on Saturday morning, the 23d ult.

The *Africa* brings no news of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

On the subject of the difficulties with the United States we have nothing new to report, excepting that the London *Morning Advertiser* professes to be aware that Mr. Dallas carries out very satisfactory demands in regard both to the Central American and the enlistment questions.

The Vienna correspondent of the Paris *Siècle*, writing on the 27th, says:

"The evident desire of the Washington Government to pick a quarrel with England excites attention here, and people in office are strongly inclined to suspect the President of endeavoring to kill two birds with one stone.' In plain English, his partisans are believed to have two reasons for agitating against England: the one to secure the re-election of their leader; the other, to make a diversion in favor of Russia. Austria is at present on very decent terms with the Washington Government, but she regards its continual [illegible] to find a pretext for meddling in European affairs with such a jealous eye that the good understanding is not likely to be of any great duration."

The Peace Conference, it was supposed, would meet on the day that the *Africa* left. Anxiety was daily increasing as to the result.

It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaieff.

Paris editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conferences sit.

The new British loan had all been taken by Rothschild, at 90.

Nothing of any special importance had transpired in the British Parliament. In both Houses official announcement was made that it is the intention of Government to appoint a Board of Officers to inquire into the charges contained in the report of the Crimean commission. Lord Raglan, of the House of Lords, brought up the subject of the mutual duties of the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief.

It was reported that the Ministry, finding considerable opposition raised in the House of Lords, are disposed to recede from [illegible] the Wrottesley-dale Peerage.

Sir Joshua Walmsley's motion for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays was discussed in the Commons, and negatived by a vote of 276 against 68. Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution, but without stating his reasons.

Lord John Russell gave notice that he should move resolutions on the subject of national education in England and Wales. Mr. Ormsby gave notice that he should move for information as to the intentions of the Government of India, with regard to the territories of the King of Oude. Lord Palmerston laid upon the table papers relating to the Danish succession.

General Kmety, of Hungary, writes to the London papers contradicting certain expressions attributed to him derogatory to the officers at Kars. Kmety protests against his name being mixed up with the Jersey refugees and socialist newspapers. He is a soldier, he says, who tries to do his duty according to his conviction and to the best of his power.

The official accounts of the trade and navigation of Britain for the year 1855 have been published, and show a satisfactory result. The exports amounted in value to £97,164,435; the value in 1854 having been £97,164,726; and in 1853, £98,988,781 sterling.

The Austrian Credit Bank has agreed to take shares in the Western or "Empress Elisabeth" Railroad, to the amount of 20,000,000 florins. The houses of Rothschild will be concerned to half that amount.

An official return of the Spanish debt has just been published in Madrid. The total amount of indebtedness is 12,580,406,110 reals. Among the items is one of "inscriptions in favor of the United States, 12,000,000 reals." The total sum of redeemable debt purchased from 1851 to the end of June, 1855, was 924,925,271 reals, and cost the State 67,166,154 reals.

Constantinople advices report much excitement and confusion in commercial affairs. All things have fallen in price, and merchants who have heavy stocks fear to incur heavy losses.

The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline in cotton during the week of about 1-16d., chiefly on the middling and lower qualities, on account of large arrivals. Sales of the week, 51,000 b

[illegible] Turkey. Thus the first in the [illegible] and the last comes first. Destiny and the alphabet unite against the "sick man."

The second difficulty grows out of the fact that the death of NICHOLAS and the accession of ALEXANDER have never been officially notified to the French Government, and the French Government is not, therefore, supposed to know that any such Government as that of ALEXANDER of Russia exists. The Russian Ambassadors cannot notify NAPOLEON of the accession of their new sovereign till the state of war has ceased and that of peace been declared. How, then, can they be received in official assemblies, and ranked with other Ministers, the representatives of nations *known to exist*? It is not a question of the Conference, but one of social position *vis-à-vis* the French Government.

To obviate this difficulty, it was at first proposed to consider the Russian plenipotentiaries as the guests of France, received by her in the name of the allied powers, and thus to do her the honors of the different reunions to which they shall be invited. Under this arrangement it would have been a question of courtesy and not one of precedence. But it was thought that this manner of proceeding, which would give Russia a position different from the rest, would be neither proper nor agreeable to that power, and that it was better to consider the plenipotentiaries of each State as equals in the work of peace. It was, therefore, decided that they should maintain outside, as well as in the sittings of the Conference, the alphabetical regulation. Whether, therefore, peace is declared or not, the Russian ministers will enjoy all the privileges in every official assemblage which would belong to them as regularly accredited and recognised ministers.

It is useless to suggest to you that this is the work of the practical-minded Emperor of France, and belongs in no way to his advisers.

THE KING OF ALGIERS.

The first Emperor NAPOLEON called his son King of Rome. Italy was then a dependency of the French Empire. The present Emperor is going to call his son King of Algeria, since Algeria has grown into a respectable and negatively flourishing colony. I think I told you long ago that the sex of the forthcoming BONAPARTE had been decided on, and I can only add that each day seems to convince people, more and more, of the correctness of this first decision. Why, I will not pretend to tell you.

In this connection I should mention that the Government has ordered the publication of a notice that no foreign doctors will be consulted; and also, to "quiet the anxiety of its subjects," that it is not true, as reported, that an epidemic of puerperal fever exists at this moment in Paris. Dr. BARTHEZ, of the Hospital St. Eugenie, is to be the Physician of the young Prince, as was his father to the King of Rome.

STRANGE ENCOUNTER.

The Count TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Master of the Empress' Household, gave a few nights ago in the Tuileries, where he lives, a masked ball. Before the ordinary hour for the arrival of guests, the Chaplain of the Palace, M. MENJAUD, Bishop of Nancy, who lives in the Palace, went into the apartments to see the decorations. He did not intend to visit the ball, and thought the moment between the lighting up and the arrival of the first guests as the most favorable to see the apartments. But one person, a particular friend of the Count, had already arrived, and by a singular hazard was dressed as the devil. A green material, fitting tight to the skin, covered his whole person, the face included; two horns ornamented his head, and a long tail, terminating in a fiery and barbed extremity, completed His Satanic Majesty's toilet. The Bishop wore the ordinary black robe of the Catholic Church, and the meeting of these two individuals in the large and vacant room of the Palace produced a strange effect upon each. I do not know if, in seeing this strange vision, the worthy Bishop had the idea of resorting to exorcism, but the mask, who was well posted in his rôle, and who was no doubt desirous of keeping the advance of the prelate, approached and saluted the latter humbly with these words: "*Monseigneur, permit me to seize this occasion to offer you the hand of reconciliation!*"

Could anything more grotesque than such an encounter be imagined?

"THE MOST SPIRITUAL PEOPLE IN THE UNIVERSE."

Madame FERNANDE DE LISLE has just published a work which she calls "stories wrong side out," that one may read from end to end without losing an interest in the book. In the first chapter I find the following homage:

"The wisdom of nations detests being of its own country. Thus it repeats every day: Drunk as a Swiss; beggarly as a Spaniard; vindictive as an Italian; coarse as an Englishman; quarrelsome as a German; avaricious as a Jew; thievish as an Arab; silly as a Chinese. On the other hand the French repeat continually, witty as a Frenchman.

But here are the elements that compose the talent of the French nation, which carries so lofty the torch of civilization,—according to the University discourses. (The names are those of the French provinces.) The silliness of a Champenois; the braggadocio of a Gascon; the duplicity of a Norman; the intemperance of a Provençal; the trickery of a Lorain; the obstinacy of a Picard; the stupidity of a Briton. And this is how the French form in the mass the most civilized people in the world."

GEORGE SAND.

The activity of this lady increases with her years. In less than twelve months she has finished her Memoirs, written a cosmical romance entitled *Evenor et Leucippe*, written and superintended the rehearsals of *Maître Favilla* at the Odeon, *Lucie* at the Gymnase, and *Françoise* at the Comedie-Française, (not yet played.) In all, five works.

AN AMERICAN ON THE STAGE.

In GEORGE SAND's last piece, *Lucie*, a young American is the hero. It is the first time I have ever seen at Paris an American character introduced on the stage. Heretofore the Englishman stood the brunt for the entire Anglo-Saxon race. John Bull, on the French stage, is a classic character. An evening's entertainment in a French theatre without the appearition of a blustering Englishman would scarcely be complete. Neither would a theatrical company possess the requisite *ensemble* without one or more artists who could say "Yes," "No," "Thank you, Sir!" "Very good," and "Very well."

Yet it must have astonished every one that, with the French love for abstractions and refinements in the arts, they had not before thought of separating the American from the Englishman on the stage. The American character, or especially "Young American" character, shows itself distinctive enough on the Boulevards of Paris, not to be confounded with the English character, and all French writers have themselves made the distinction. But whether it be for ridicule or flattery, we hail the innovation of Madame SAND with pleasure, since it is a recognition of nationality, apart from the English. As the French Theatre exerts a wide influence, the installation of the American character, whether well or badly represented, cannot but operate advantageously in a national point of view.

The piece of Madame SAND is the history of a quiet, chaste, severe family, without any straining at effect. A young seaman returns to the paternal house; he finds his heritage devoured; a servant-mistress, during his absence has taken possession of the head and heart of his father. A child is the result of the relations of the master with the servant, and in place of this child, dead-born, they substitute the daughter of an old huntsman, the interesting *Lucie*, whose dream is to restore to him whom she believes to be her brother, his lost property. All this work of captation is hid behind the curtain. The action, from the moment it commences, brings only the sweetest emotion. The young sailor recovers his heritage and naturally shares it with his supposed sister. This result causes a lively displeasure to a young American, violently in love with *Lucie*. The original element of the piece is in this personage. Madame SAND has given him a phlegm purely Britannic, with an abstinate pretension to the most violent passions. He is, no doubt, her most perfect conception as an American; and I must confess that of the innovation of Madame SAND is to be followed up on the French stage, I hope never to see a worse travestie than the one in question. But it is to be hoped, also, that the coarser varieties of American products will not alone figure on the French stage; for there is something revolting in those personages who swear as much against society, as against society, who carry willingly the advertisement of their character pinned to it and around their neck, and whose efforts upon the scene are produced by a studied commonness.

The piece is a complete success, and is played by DUPUIS, LAFONTA, ARNAUD and Mlle. LAURENTINE. LAFONTA (who but LAFONTA!) plays the American.

MADEMOISELLE LAURENTINE AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

At the moment when Mlle. LAURENTINE had found a piece which insured to her a permanent popularity, her engagement at the Gymnase expires, and she is going to forsake the youthful and charming *Lucie* for the capital of the King of Sardinia, where she is called *par ordre*. When the King was in Paris, he went to see the *demi-monde* at the Gymnase, as one would naturally expect, and there he saw and admired, as many had seen and admired before him, Mlle. LAURENTINE. In the *rassle*, which the vandal afterwards made on the beauties of Paris, this young lady was included, and she will soon leave for the capital of Piedmont, with the title of *prima donna* of the *comédiennes ou ordinaires* of his Majesty VICTOR EMMANUEL.

THEATRE DU PEUPLE.

A plan is organizing for the building of an immense and beautiful Theatre on the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, between the Boulevard St. Denis and the river, to be called the People's Theatre. While it will be larger than the Grand Opere, it will be fully equal to it in perfection of scenery and decorations, and only good actors will be engaged. It will contain from four to five thousand persons, and all the places will be let at much lower prices than prevail at the other large Theatres of the city. Its location on this grand thoroughfare, and in the centre of the artisan population of Paris, will, it is believed, make it a sure speculation.

LA RISTORI,

Not RISTORI, as JULES JANIN persists in calling her, has just made her *début* at Vienna, and although at first her audience was slow to receive the play, and did not readily comprehend her style, she finished, as she does everywhere, by carrying away applause such as no woman has ever yet awakened in the Viennese. Certainly the play of "Mirra," as an audience awakens to its plot for the first time, is an atrocity which disgusts the house; but the fact that RISTORI is capable, by her actiag, of neutralizing this effect, only shows the more the power of the actress.

RISTORI is to open in Paris, the 5th of March, at the Italian Opera House. The bills are already posted announcing the names of the Company; but, accepting the opinion of Italian critics, her Company, although larger than last year, is not so good. It was expected that she would engage SALVIANI; but she has neither engaged him nor ROSSI. So that, although she may be respectably supported, there will positively be no interest in the Company beyond herself.

MISS DAVENPORT.

The well-known American actress, continues in Paris, laboring hard to advance herself in the profession in which she has already gained so high a place. She takes lessons daily from Mlle. GEORGE, and goes from theatre to theatre taking notes upon everything that may be useful to her on the American stage. She is awaiting, with a feverish anxiety natural to a true artist, the arrival of RISTORI, whom she has never yet seen, and whose style she is anxious to study. Miss DAVENPORT will return to New-York in June or July, thoroughly posted in her profession, and with one or more new French pieces, translated and adapted by herself for the American stage.

THE BOUFFES PARISIENS.

If I have failed to mantion the emigration of JAQUES OFFENBACH'S accomplished company from the Champs Elysées to the Passage Choiseuls it was not certainly because I had not often enough gone over the road to the latter place. The new theatre of this company is a perfect *bijou*, style LOUIS XV, and is now *à la mode*. A fashionable gentleman or lady who has not seen *every* piece produced by JAQUES OFFENBACH, is horribly behind the times.

OFFENBACH has found at the Conservatoire de Musique as great a *bijou* as his theatre, in the person of a young cancatrice named Mlle. DALMONT, not Dalmond, as the incorrigible JULES JANIN will have it. Mlle. DALMONT has in her face, what I have never yet seen on the French stage, and which gives her a particular charm, the sentiment of modesty, amiability and goodness. She is natural and sincere, without affectation and effrontery. There is a remarkable charm in her voice; she vocalizes with much taste and agility; the decency of her acting, and the honesty of her face, make of her an actress and a singer who excites the sympathy of her audience. But she has the cough and the suffering look of a consumptive, and it is to be hoped that so fleetering a *début* before the public may not be prematurely destroyed by disease.

The new theatre has made a sensation, and with its operettes and lyricsi buffooneries, perfect in their style, and its accomplished *figurantes*, a fortune is certain.

"THE AMERICAN."

Madame BARRERA, a Spanish-English lady, has brought out *The American*, published in this city, by CH. L. FLEISCHMANN, Esq., and after depositing the caution money, has undertaken the enterprise with the view of making it a permanent newspaper.

THE AMERICAN BALL.

All the members of the Peace Conference have accepted invitations to the American Ball to-morrow night, at the Hotel du Louvre, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It will be the first occasion on which Count ORLOFF will be seen in public, for it is only this evening that he arrives. MALAKOFF.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Paris Conferences.

RUMORED CONCESSION OF NICOLAIEFF BY RUSSIA.

Paris (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

I was informed this afternoon, by a person whose authority I have little reason to question, and who could hardly be deceived on so important a subject, that the point which was expected to present the greatest difficulty during the Conferences, namely, *that of Nicolaief, has been given up by Russia.* If this be confirmed I see no serious obstacle in the way of peace. Indeed, a diplomatist who is Russian, if not by birth at least by feeling, said last night that nothing was more certain than that peace would be the issue of the Conferences; and that the Conferences themselves were little more than matter of form. That such a result is owing to the union and identity of views between France and England there can be little doubt. The fact which I have already announced of the satisfactory interview of the English Plenipotentiary with the Emperor on Sunday night is confirmed in another quarter not too apt to credit anything favorable to such an alliance. On that occasion it is stated that the Emperor declared that no change had taken place in him; that there was no foundation for the rumors which attributed to him a leaning to any other Power; that to the alliance with England he should adhere throughout; that this would be made apparent at the Conferences by his not abandoning for an instant the line of policy they had traced out together, and which they would follow up to the last; and that the position assumed with respect to Russia should be maintained as firmly by him as by England. If this report of what passed during the hour and a half's conversation be correctly reported, it is not strange that the English Plenipotentiaries should feel relieved from a weight of care sufficient to press down any man in the same circumstances. It now is the general opinion that the submission of Russia to our demands must necessarily follow from the firm attitude of both Powers. It is also stated that the question of the "Nationalities" was touched upon during the conversation, and on this also their opinions, which inclined to its not being mooted at all, coincided. If Russia he really in the condition described in my letter of Monday, and my information was derived from an unquestionable source, she has no alternative, and the peace of Europe is secured for a long time to come.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Paris (Feb. 20) Correspondence of the London Post.

The confidence in pacific results is *certainly not so decided as it was in Paris immediately after the nominal acceptation by Russia of the Austrian ultimatum.* In diplomatic circles, every one anticipates difficulties of a very serious nature, and the unbending attitude of England and France begins to be understood. I believe it will result *that Austria has not fully represented to Russia all the demands which England, France, Turkey and Sardinia consider it necessary to impose.* An over-anxiety to bring about peace has induced the diplomacy of Vienna to play tricks; but these are not the days for concluding treaties independent of public opinion in France and England. It may suit the interests of German Courts to forget the sacrifices which the Allies have been compelled to make on account of the ambition of a Russian Czar, but such losses will not be overlooked by France and England. I must continue to caution your readers against too confident a hope in peace. *All depends on Russia.* According to what little news we get from St. Petersburg and Odessa, peace is believed in, but German and Russian diplomatists shake their heads and confine themselves to hopes.

POSITION OF THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

As might be expected, many reports are afloat as to the result of the Conferences, on none of which, however, can much reliance be placed. The only thing I believe to be certain is, that Lord CLARENDON has come to Paris determined to assume, and not only to assume, but to maintain, under all circumstances, a high and firm position—one befitting the country he represents. If the English Government has determined on demanding that Nicolaieff, for instance, shall be comprised in the arsenals on the coast of the Black Sea which are to disappear, I do not think that our Plenipotentiaries will abate an iota of that demand. It is possible that Count ORLOFF and BARON BRUNOW may affect astonishment, and declare that they had no idea of such a demand being put forward. If they do so their surprise can only be affected, as is evident from the modification made by M. DE NESSELRODE in the article on that subject. Nicolaieff will probably be one of the first points, and I think the most difficult, which will have to be discussed. It is said that Lord CLARENDON is very well satisfied with the Emperor, and according to all appearance there is no chance of the two Governments disagreeing on any important question which may have to be considered by the Plenipotentiaries.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCES.

Paris (Feb. 20) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

It is officially announced to-day that the formal opening of the Conferences is deferred till Monday. This short delay may be accounted for by the non-arrival up to the present time of Count ORLOFF in this city, and of AALI-PACHA at Marseilles. The Count will probably reach here to-morrow, but it is hardly possible for AALI-PACHA to get here till Saturday. Then there are the formal presentations to the Emperor to take place, and possibly some other matters of ceremony to arrange; so that no surprise need be felt even if a day or two's still further delay should be necessary.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the Paris Debats.

The Russian journals observe the most complete silence on the most important points which are to be discussed at the approaching Conferences, and they cautiously attach much importance to the taking of Kars. As to this latter point, we learn from a good authority that General MOURAVIEFF has caused a part of the fortifications of Kars to be destroyed, and that the army has retired on Erivan. The importance of the place is much lessened by this act, and the taking possession of this town can now be scarcely called the conquest of a Territory. On the other hand, the silence of the Russian journals leads to the supposition that a part of the Turkish army still occupies a portion of the Territory of Mingrelia, and that the Turks may thus offer a territorial compensation for the restitution of Kars."

The French Press on the Third and Fifth Points.

ARGUMENT AGAINST DEMANDING THE DESTRUCTION OF NICOLAIEFF.

From the Paris Debats.

Article three is thus expressed: The Black Sea will be open to merchant vessels, and closed to ships of war. Consequently there will not be created nor preserved any military or naval arsenals. M. DE NESSELRODE had discovered that this article was wanting in precision of form and was open to different constructions, and he proposed to express it thus: No naval arsenals will be created or preserved *on the shores of the Black Sea.* M. DE BOUL declared that he could not accept the change, and M. DE NESSELRODE returned to the primitive text, without commentary or explanation, restriction or reserve. But it was not without motive that M. DE NESSELRODE wished to substitute for the interdiction relative to the Black Sea, that limited to the *shores* of that Sea. It is to be presumed that M. DE NESSELRODE, who had consented to sacrifice the establishments possessed by Russia on the shores of the Black Sea, attempted to find the means of preserving those erected by her on the rivers which throw themselves into that sea; that is, above the months of those rivers—for example, the docks and arsenals of Nicolaieff. Nicolaieff is situated on the Bug, twenty leagues above the mouth of that river; it is the greatest dockyard that Russia possesses in the Black Sea provinces. The Russian Government has accumulated there immense stores of every nature; there are constructed its vessels of war, which received hitherto their finishing touch at Sebastopol. The destruction of Sebastopol has diminished the importance of Nicolaieff, but the Turks contemplate always with fear her arsenals, which seem to them to menace Constantinople, and it is certain that they will formally demand their destruction. In order to justify that demand, the Turks, it is said, will not fail to point out the cause of the war; they will affirm that no independence can exist for Turkey as long as Russia is enabled to prepare at Nicolaieff an expedition which would not take a longer time to proceed to Constantinople than from Sebastopol. They will also say that the destruction of Nicolaieff is necessary to the free navigation of the Black Sea, and that if that arsenal is to exist, the preponderance of Russia in the Euxine will remain undiminished. The Turks will argue that the unsuccessful attempt of M. DE NESSELRODE to modify that article proves the future importance attached by the Russian Government to the preservation of Nicolaieff. It is reported that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is prepared to combat the Turkish proposition, as implying an aggravation of the conditions, and that it will refuse to respond to the demand. The Russians will in their turn invoke the terms in which article three is conceived. It is a question of locality amounting to this—is Nicolaieff on the Black Sea? *Evidently not.* Nicolaieff is as much in the interior of Russia as Rouen is in the interior of France; and it is a remarkable fact that the Bug is not more navigable than the Seine; a Russian vessel of war could no more sail up to Nicolaieff than a French one to Rouen. Russia will insist on the consideration that, in admitting the Turkish demand, the locality of the debate will be changed, whilst it should remain limited to the circle traced in the Vienna protocol.

REPLY TO THE DEBATS—REASONS WHY THE DESTRUCTION OF NICOLAIEFF SHOULD BE INSISTED ON IN THE CONFERENCES.

The following article from the *Siècle* derives its importance from the fact that it was copied by the *Moniteur*. Its appearance in the official organ created a vast sensation in Paris:

"There are journals which imagine themselves to be members of Congress, and which lay down and solve the most complicated diplomatic difficulties with imperturbable *aplomb*. The *Débats* is of this number, and we would willingly pardon the little weakness which leads it to play the plenipotentiary, as it played the general before, during, and after the siege of Sebastopol, provided the difficulties it enumerates were solved in a national manner. But the diplomatists of the *Débats* are far from having the same tendencies as its generals. The military editor used to carry the Russian positions with flying colors. The diplomatist, on the contrary, leaves to the enemy, with a remarkable liberality, everything he may desire.

Now, according to the *Débats*, the Turks, starting from the clear and precise text of the Third Point, are about to demand that the arsenals and dockyards of Nicolaieff be transported elsewhere. According to our ideas, right and sense are on their side. Nicolaieff is as dangerous to them as Sebastopol, and, moreover, from its slips have gone forth exclusively the Russian navy in the Black Sea. But the *Débats* does not think so. Nicolaieff, it argues, is not on the Black Sea; it is a few leagues inland, on the Boug. Consequently, it is not comprised in Article 3. We need not prove the hollowness of this argument. It is not only the shores of the Black Sea that are to be liberated, but the Black Sea itself is to be emancipated, and, above all, the Ottoman empire is to be placed beyond attack. Now, to close the Euxine to armed navies, it is evident that the Boug must be closed. If that river remains open, there will be no closing the Euxine. Let us admit that is closed by a treaty; who in the world will guarantee that fact, if Nicolaieff remains erect with its menacing arsenals and dockyards? No large vessels will be constructed there, but smaller ones will make up by their number for their want of size. Simope expeditions will leave the Boug and Nicolaieff, instead of leaving Sebastopol; that alone is the difference. The arguments of the *Débats*, even if presented by MM. DE BRUNOW and ORLOFF, will, we believe, shatter against the good sense of all. No closing of the Boug, no Article 3. Nicolaieff extant, no security. This is beyond doubt. With respect to Bomarsund, the *Débats*, which has studied the treaty of Frederickshamn, asserts that the Russians possess the right of fortifying the Aland Isles. But it thinks that, out of consideration for Sweden—not England—Russia will not be intractable on that point. If she does act thus, she will, whatever may be her reasons, act with good sense; for the question of the possession and fortifying the Aland Isles is interesting not alone to Sweden and England, but also all Europe. Mistress of these islands, Russia not only dominates Sweden and the passage of the Sound, but she also menaces the commerce of Europe in the Baltic, and could at any time impose her law on it. Finally, within reach of the passage of the Sound, she has fleets which might throw themselves on any given point of England, Holland, or even France. All Europe is, therefore, much interested in the question of the Aland Isles.

Lastly, the *Journal des Débats* has proposed, by its correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, a third difficulty, which is as follows. As we have constantly remarked for more than a year past, it has been constantly forgotten in the guarantees to say anything of Asia. The Russians intend to profit by this circumstance, and as this important point has not been thought of, they will be disposed to set a high value on all they hold in Asia. It is nevertheless evident that if the Asiatic question is not solved, nothing will have been done. We know not the price at which the Russians will consent to come to an understanding as to their trans-Caucasian frontiers, but if it be too high public opinion will not accept it.

We, however, attach but very slight importance to these difficulties of detail. We think that the correspondents at Vienna and Berlin have only one object in showing themselves to be so well-informed. They wish to divert public attention—to draw it towards points of detail—and make it lose sight of what is more particularly ought to look at in Art. 5 of the Ultimatum, and all that it contains.

It is here, in fact, that all the virtual difficulties lie—those connected with nationalities, reparations, and balance of power in Europe. This is what ought to be considered. In raising to mountains trifling difficulties relative to the Boug and Bomarsund, public opinion would be really drawn astray, and it would be led to consider the smallest and the most natural concessions of Russia as great victories. It is our duty to defeat this tactic. We shall only regard as serious, real and incontestable advantages, those which will fully and entirely satisfy the object for which the war was undertaken.

The war has not been undertaken alone to save the Ottoman empire. It has been said and repeated everywhere in official regions, that it was a question of the re-establishment of European equilibrium and the prevention of any future invasion on the part of Russia. We demand that the conditions of peace shall strictly coincide with the programme of war.

EXCITEMENT CONCERNING THE CIRCLE'S ARTICLE REPUBLISHED IN THE MONITEUR.

Paris (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

A good deal of curiosity, not to say excitement, as I have already told you, followed the publication in the *Moniteur* of the article in the *Siècle*, refuting the Russian pleading in the *Journal des Débats*, and which I have already sent. The subject might have dropped, but for the insertion of a few lines in the *Constitutionnel* this morning, to the effect that an error had been committed by the *Moniteur* in inserting it. What particular error was committed is not stated, but the emendation was regarded as conveying no assurance of anything, and hardly any meaning. Thereupon various stories began to circulate, for the truth of which it would be difficult to vouch. It was affirmed that a *mistake* was committed as to the date of the article in the *Siècle*, and that what really was intended for publication in the official journal was a previous article commenting on some observations of the *Times*, and that the mistake was made by the Emperor. His Majesty is not liable to such mistakes, and for my part I disbelieve the story.

Again, it was said that the article was inserted by order of a certain high functionary, who is believed to have undisputed power over the *Moniteur*, and that Bourse speculations had something to do with it. The purity of the person in question is too exemplary, too transparent, to give the slightest color to such a story, and therefore it may be dismissed. The fact more generally believed, and certainly more probable, is, that the article was inserted at the express desire of the Emperor, who on each occasion does not invariably consult his Ministers. The unmeaning rectification in the *Constitutionnel*—as the *Constitutionnel* alone—has produced no effect; and so firm is the conviction that the production of the article in the *Siècle* was in obedience to the Imperial will, that even a formal contradiction in the official journal itself would not effect it. Whether a remark will be made in the *Moniteur* to-morrow on the subject I do not know. Some think there will. What I am assured is, that the papers have been informed by the proper authority not to reproduce the correcting paragraph of the *Constitutionnel*, and a general recommendation has been given to their editors not to enter on any discussion of the points which are to be brought before the Conferences. This recommendation had previously been given to the *Siècle*.

Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.

It is impossible to describe the sensation created in Paris to-day, by the reproduction in the *Moniteur* of a certain article of the *Siècle*. That, after all the recognised organs of Government have been for many days assuming that peace was as good as made, the official journal should adopt, by publishing it in its first page, the most determined anti-Russian article that has yet appeared in the leading opposition journal, which has unflinchingly supported English views of the war, is felt to be something astounding. The effect on the little Bourse in the morning was to put Rente down nearly a franc. At the regular Bourse it also produced a great effect. But people are so thoroughly persuaded here that the French Government is resolved upon peace, that suggestions explaining away the matter were readily listened to. It was said that Lord CLARENDON had made a representation to Count WALEWSKI that, in the present state of the French press, foreigners would find it difficult to believe that the *Débats* would dare to assume the tone it does if its arguments were displeasing to the Government, and that the *Moniteur* published the article in the *Siècle* merely to give a barren satisfaction to England. However this may be, I am informed, and believe the fact, that the *Siècle* yesterday received from a subordinate in the Government, a private warning for this very article, the sentiments of which are now adopted by the *Moniteur*. I am, also, told that the article was, in fact, communicated to the *Siècle* as the only paper whose politics it would suit. On the other hand, it is asserted in Ministerial circles this evening, that the publication of the *Siècle*'s article in the *Moniteur* was the result of a mistake, and that the intention was to have replied to another article of the *Siècle* instead of citing this one. The affair is most extraordinary—what can we believe?

Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

From the moment of the acceptation of the Austrian *ultimatum* by Russia, I have endeavored to point out the evident eagerness for peace displayed by the Parisian semi-official journals, and, at the same time, endeavored to show that they did not represent the sentiments of the Emperor, the army, and the people of France generally. The *Moniteur, by quoting the reproving article of the Siècle, officially accords a dissent from that humiliating tone of a press, which, being supposed to represent the sentiments of the Government, was doing infinite injury to the diplomatic action of the Allies*, by supposing that while England was determined to prosecute the war unless its objects were fully obtained at the coming Congress, France, on the contrary, was desirous of peace at any price. I have reason to know that the insertion of the *Siècle*'s observations in the official organ *was commanded, it is said, by the Emperor*, who has long observed with regret many Parisian journals falsely inspired by those who have so ill interpreted the Imperial will.

Effects of the War in Russia.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have lately conversed with an intelligent and well-informed Englishman, formerly of Manchester, a resident in Russia for many years, and especially during the last two years, in the capital of one of the Ukraine provinces, a flourishing place, where the people are generally well off, though there is but little manufacturing industry, it being chiefly an agricultural district, where an immense breadth of rye is cultivated; and there is also a considerable growth of beet-root, for conversion into sugar. Having been in that city before the war broke out, our informant, whom we will call Mr. A., had ample opportunities, not only in the city, (which, for obvious reasons, we shall not more particularly indicate) but also for a considerable distance around it, of observing the effects of the war both upon the condition of the people and upon public opinion, and a few of the result of his observations he has given us.

First, it occasioned very great scarcity of money, and in this way affected all classes, from the noble to the serf. Secondly, it vastly increased the price of provisions, and so led to much privation and suffering. This burden fell heavily upon all classes, and not least upon the nobles, who have, as we shall shortly explain, to feed for months the conscript soldiers and militia, levied from their predial and other serfs. To give some idea of the increase in the prices of provisions, we may quote the staple food of the Russian soldier and peasant, the rye flour of which their black bread is made. Before the war commenced this flour was 20 copese silver the pood of 40 Russian or 36 English pounds. As 32 silver copecs are about equivalent to an English shilling, this would be about 11¼d. for 36 pounds. In December last the price of this rye flour had risen fully 200 per cent., namely to 90 copece per pood. Thirdly, the effect of the war on commerce and manufactures generally has been most disastrous. Both trade and commerce began to languish immediately after the commencement of the war, and they are now almost wholly at a stand.

No branch of manufacture has suffered more severely than that of cotton. Dependent almost wholly on Liverpool and the United States for its raw material, the blockade of the Baltic effectually "stopped the supplies," and the manufactories have now been shut up for upwards of a year. The only raw cotton obtainable,—being that from Bokaria, which is only fit for very low numbers, for which there is little demand; being used chiefly for candle-wicks. A friend of Mr. A., a large landed proprietor, a wealthy man and the owner of cotton mills, told him last summer, that if the war continued, he should lose not less than 300,000 silver roubles a year (£45,000) by his cotton mills alone. The only manufacture which has not suffered immensely during the war is woolen manufacture, and that has been chiefly brisk in the coarser departments, especially in the manufacture of coarse cloths for the army. Fourthly, one of the most seriously disastrous effects of the war has been the immense drain of able-bodied men, taken from the tillage of the soil, for the army and for the militia. This evil has made itself felt in various ways. It has deprived wives and children of their protectors and support, and brought them to great distress. It has left many districts without an adequate amount of labor to insure the due cultivation of the soil, and thus involved not only a deficient supply of food, but for want of care has greatly deteriorated the quality of the short crops grown. Considerable as has been this result during the last year, Mr. A. says it will be much more severely felt next year, from the larger drains of men having still more extensively lessened the breadth sown. It has deprived the nobles and landed proprietors of large bodies of useful laborers, at the same time (as regards the militia) saddling the owner with the heavy cost both of clothing and feeding his conscript serfs, during a period of nine months, while the maintenance of the families of such serfs falls direct upon the State.

We have heard much in England of the serfs volunteering to serve in the army, but these are gross fictions. The levy of soldiers in Southern Russia, Mr. A. says, is like nothing in our experience in this country, except the stealthy secrecy and art practised by experienced detective policemen in the apprehension of a gang of London thieves. The process is this: When a ukase is issued for a levy of troops, the noble receives from the authorities an intimation requiring him to provide so many men per thousand of his serfs. The noble communicates this secretly to his chief steward, who fixes a rendezvous where a number of the old men on the estate (themselves past the age of military service) secretly assemble in the dead of the night, and in one night the whole of the number required are seized, not in their bed, for they have none, but in their cabins, torn half asleep from their families, and fastened together in couples by shackles at the ankles. These consist of a log of wood, hollowed at each extremity to receive the right leg of one man, the left of another, and then a bar and padlock hold both fast. In some cases, when they are to be marched to a considerable distance, chains are added to these "material guarantees" that they shall not escape. They are first conveyed in a gang to a building on the estate, used expressly for the purpose of their recention, and there they are kept, clothed and fed at the cost of their owner, till Government requires them to be delivered up.

These seizures are generally made one or two months before the men are wanted; as experience has shown that if the fact of an impending levy reaches the knowledge of the serfs, they run off in great numbers, and will conceal themselves for five or six months in the woods, where it is very difficult to find them, and where they lead a precarious life till they think all danger from the levy is over. So much for the zeal of the serfs to serve in the armies and to fight for the cause of "Holy Russia." The next movement is from the estate to the receiving depôt; and here, Mr. A. says, the scenes of distress, where wives and children take a last farewell of their husbands and fathers, are harrowing beyond description. He thinks there were two levies in 1854 and three in 1855, making altogether five levies in two years, each averaging about eleven men per thousand, or in the whole, fifty-five out of every thousand serfs throughout Russia. This is wholly exclusive of the levy of twenty-five men per thousand for the militia throughout six governments in what is called Great Russia, Moscow, Nishi-Novgorid, &c.

The city where Mr. A. resided, being on the high road from the north to the Crimea, he saw many bodies of militia pass through on their way to the seat of war. On one occasion, he says, there arrived there and departed daily 2,000 militiamen during 21 or 29 days. Each body of 2,000 men, as it arrived, was billeted for the day and night upon the inhabitants, and the next day it continued its march southward, to be succeeded in the course of the day by another body equally numerous. This feeding and lodging of such large [illegible] during nearly a month without [illegible] compulsory on the inhabitants, who [illegible] very heavy and grievous tax, from which there was no escape. During this month or fewer, there [illegible] passed through the city on their way towards the seat of war. They were usually met at the entrance of the city by the priests, who performed a religious service, blessing them and consecrating them to the service of their country, and sprinkling their superior officers with holy water. Notwithstanding all these appeals to their pious and patriotic feelings, these poor fellows, it asked whither they were going after leaving the city, would answer: "We are going to be butchered." One story, current in the city, and there believed, whatever our readers may think of it, was to the following effect: When the militia was first sent to the Crimea, to swell the numbers of the Russian Army, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, expecting an attack from the French, placed 12,000 of them in front.

As the story goes, PELLISSIER wrote to GORTSCHAKOFF that he would rather fight soldiers than raw peasants, to place whom before his troops was nothing short of dooming them to wholesale murder, as they could know nothing of handling a musket; and he asked that they might be removed, and replaced by men accustomed to fight; and the story adds that GORTSCHAKOFF's only reply was to order 12,000 more militia to the front, the result being that, on the next encounter, they were slaughtered by the French in enormous numbers. This story, however apocryphal its facts, sufficiently attests the popular notion in the city referred to, as to the unmartial character of the militia. As we have hinted, every noble, besides supplying twenty-five men out of every thousand of his serfs for the militia, is bound by law to clothe them in a set of uniform, and to feed them, at his own cost, for a period of nine months, during which they are subjected to incessant drilling and military exercises. The noble has always, at his own cost, to forward the provisions of these men to the general depôt of the district, in certain fixed quantities, so many poods of rye flour, &c., per month, according to the number of men. All the cost falling upon Government in connection with the embodiment of the militia, and sending them to the seat of war, has been to supply them with arms, chiefly consisting of the old musket, with flint locks, which have been abandoned by the regular troops for percussion muskets or rifles.

Mr. A informs us that the change in popular opinion throughout all classes, as to the war, has been very great, especially since the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS. At first he was regarded with a reverential homage very closely approaching worship; he was regarded as infallible and honored not merely above every earthly potentate, but as a sort of demigod. Since his death, wherever men dare speak to each other, and believe themselves safe from the espionage of the police, they do not scruple to abuse not only the war, but also the domestic policy and the entire rule of the late Emperor, and to say (what Mr. A. adds, is doubtless true enough,) that ALEXANDER, if the war were once over, would govern Russia with much more satisfaction to the people generally than his father had done. Indeed, they anticipate great things from him, if only the war, now become hateful to all classes, were over. That it was a popular war at first, Mr. A. says is certain, and there were large voluntary contributions made to it, not only by the wealthy nobles and landowners, but by the merchants in some of the large cities.

In this way Moscow especially distinguished itself, as might be expected from being the very centre of the old Muscovite Party. Both the merchants and the municipality contributed very largely; but for the last twelve months nothing has been heard in Russia of really voluntary donations in aid of the war. Nor has there been that pervading faith in the inviolability of Russian soil against the arms of invaders, which it has been the object of Russian prints to persuade Europe is unanimous. In the city where Mr. A. resided, there was at the beginning of the war a fortification, with arsenal, &c. But during the war, although the city is several hundred miles from Perekop, such was the apprehension on the part of the military authorities of danger from invasion, that various forts and outworks were added, so as very grestly to strengthen the defences of the place.

Though not connected with the war, we may mention the serious damage sustained during the last Summer by the vast fields of beet root throughout the district round the city and the adjoining Governments. This was two-fold—consisting of an immense flight of locusts during several days, and the still more destructive ravages of a grub. These destroyed the crop entirely. There is in the district an extensive building of five stories, for the manufacturing of sugar from beet-root, which is said to produce some 350,000 poods (12,600,000 lbs. English) per annum. During the locusts' flight, for three days the air was darkened, and the insect cloud so dense that a person living not 100 yards from this large pile of buildings could not see it, so effectually was it obscured by the locusts on the wing. Such a visitation is exceedingly rare, even in southern Russia. The grub was a soft, green, caterpillar-like insect, from an inch to an inch and a quarter in length; and these covered the ground to the depth of five or six inches, so that for miles pedestrians had to wade through an artificial swamp of green living slime and mud.

A traveler in a vehicle, during a journey of 280 versts, (about 183 miles,) passed through several tracts of beet-root fields, in which his course was impeded by a similar deposit covering the ground. What seems remarkable is, that neither the locusts nor the grub seem to have injured the rye crop materially. Their destructive effects on the beet-root may be estimated by the consequent enormous rise in the price of sugar in that district. Previously to these visitations, it was worth nine roubles per pood; and in December last, the price had reached fourteen to fifteen roubles, and likely to go higher. The culture of flax had been recently commenced in the district, and Mr. A. saw some exceedingly fine flax, the growth of last Summer.

If the above be, as we have not the slightest doubt it is, a faithful and unexaggerated picture of the effects of the war on that condition of all classes of the people, in one district of southern Russia, and of the great change of opinion and feeling which the war and its evils have wrought in the minds of the more intelligent portion of the population, we need not wonder that, at length, peace becomes

[illegible] Cotton market presents little or no change in its general features. A steady rather than extensive demand has been experienced, which holders have met with a liberal supply. In prices, little alteration is made, but the lower grades being more plentiful are more difficult of sale at the quotations of last week, and rates having attained a high elevation, induces speculators to observe more restricted action. The import is limited by the prevalence of easterly winds; an early change, however, promises considerable augmentation to our stock.

Since the following was written, we have telegraphic advices to the effect that Russia would concede the question of the destruction of Nicholaieff, and that the Conference was a mere matter of form, peace being certain. This is represented to be from an authentic source, in anticipation of the meeting of Plenipotentiaries. The Government loan has been accepted at a price equivalent to Consols at 90.

To-day there is rather more inquiry, and the sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing steadily at a decline of 1-16d. to ¼d. on qualities below fair.

The total sales of the week amount to 50,870 bales, of which 34,240 are American. Speculators have taken 7,420, and exporters 3,990, leaving 39,560 bales of all kinds to the trade. The import for same time is 57,580 bales, of which 50,880 are American. The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 106,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¾d.	5¼d.	4¾d. to 5¼d.
Mobile	6¾d.	5¼d.	5d. to 5⅛d.
Atlantic	6¼d.	5 13-16d.	5d. to 5⅛d.

Total taken for consumption in 1855, 296,119 bales. Total taken for consumption in 1856, 342,580 bales. Export actual, in 1855, 13,561 bales; in 1856, 23,903 bales.

	Stock this day.	1855.
American	263,520	145,760
Brazil	33,620	40,870
Egyptian	38,260	47,470
East Indies	36,340	129,100
West Indies	3,420	2,640
Total	419,160	365,840

The recent advance in price of the raw material incites a similar action on the part of spinners and manufacturers, which tends to check business, the engagements already existing extending over three or four weeks, causes much firmness to prevail, particularly of yarns, which sell at full rates, though the demand is by no means active. Goods are more sensibly affected and the inquiry curtailed, but the absence of stock goes far to support the market. WRIGHT, Jr., & CO.

American Securities.

Relative to the market for American Stocks, Messrs D. Bell, Son & Co., London, report that during the week there had been less activity in the market, but prices remained without alteration, at the following quotations:

United States 6 ₰ Cents, 1867-8	105	@ —
United States 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@ —
Massachusetts 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	98	@100
Maryland 6 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	96	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling	74	@ 75
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent Bonds, 1877	80	@ 83
Virginia 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1886	86½	@ 87½
Mississippi 6 ₰ Cent. Fl. R R. Bonds, 1841-71	43	@ 45
Mississippi 5 ₰ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
California 7 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1870	80	@ 82
Boston 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds	90	@ 92
Montreal 6 ₰ Cents, 1856-65	83	@ 85
New-Orleans 6 ₰ Cent. Stock, 1883	75	@ 77
Illinois Central 7 ₰ Cent., 1875	79½	@ 80¾
Illinois Cen. 7 ₰ Cent. Freeland Bonds, 1860	83	@ 85
Michigan Central 8 ₰ Cent., 1860	95	@ 97
New-York Central 7 ₰ Cent. Conv., 1864	94	@ 95
New-York Central 6 ₰ Cent. not conv., 1883	80	@ 82
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent., 1st Mortgage, 1877	98	@100
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent., 2d Mortgage, 1883	86	@ 88
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Convertible, 1862	75	@ 77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₰ Cent. Sinking Fund, 1875	80	@ 82
Pan. 7 ₰ Cent., 1st Mtg. St. Bds., not con., '59	93¾	@ 93¾
Pan. 7 ₰ Cent., 1st Mtg. St. Bds., not con., '64	94¾	@ 95½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ Cent. 1st Mtg., 1880	86	@ 88

Freights.

Messrs. Jacot, Taylor & Tifter report Freights from Liverpool to New-York, as follows: Pig Iron, Bars and Rails, 17s. 6d.@? s; Salt, 15s @17s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Earthenware, 17s.; Passengers, £3, 17s.@£4, gross.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication made by your reporter in the Times of the 8th inst., in relation to the doings of the Methodist Protestant Conference, I wish to state that there are several errors which I beg leave to correct. First, the Restrictive rule is not abolished. Second, the charge against Rev. W. W. Sweeland must have been misunderstood, as he was not charged with keeping an improper house, but as he had absented himself from the Annual Conference, his case was referred to the President for investigation.

In the case of Rev. Mr. German, permit me to say that the affidavit printed in the communication was simply a document sent to the Conference, the validity of which we know nothing, but being found on the table by the gentleman who visited the Conference for the purpose of reporting its doings, and probably copied by him without knowing its real nature. The case of Rev. Mr. German has not yet been investigated. By giving this a place in your widely circulated paper, you will oblige yours, H. W. WEBBER,

Secretary of the Conference.

☞ The great question in very small circles now is,—Who was the very little man who inhabited the big Automaton man lately exhibited on Broadway? Was he an alien? Has he ever taken a premium? Who will investigate him?

☞ On Thursday evening, at the house of a friend, Mrs. Mary Andrews, wife of Stephen Pearl Andrews, died, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Andrews was, in earlier life, a member of Rev. Joel Parker's Church at the South. During her later years she has, with her husband, been interested in some of the more-talked-of reforms of the day. In all her domestic relations she was without reproach.

NEW-YORK CITY

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Evening Schools—Their Close for the Season.

The evening schools have made a more decided progress in every respect during the past five months than ever before, and must now be fully recognized as among the necessary elements in our system of popular education. Some improvements, however, are needed. In future, but a single term should be held, and certificates should be given out only at its close. It would insure attendance throughout the term. A much more complete organization is demanded for them. None but first-rate teachers should, in any case, be appointed to situations. The few hours that are snatched from toil or rest by those who specially need their benefits should not be wasted under incompetent teachers. The very highest grade only, and the most successful instructors, should be thought of. We finish, this morning, our notice of the winding up of the Evening Schools.

FIRST WARD.

Those in the First Ward closed Wednesday evening, a large company of visiters being present. Mr. L. W. Ames and Miss Frances A. Comstock are the Principals here. The attendance of pupils has been large, but not quite so large as last term. The locality of these schools is on Greenwich-street, right back of Trinity Church—a dirty neighborhood, but a cleaner, more intelligent company you find nowhere in town. The whole thing is a marvel, and stranger and citizen are alike surprised at the sight of the young men and women—not boys and girls—here gathered. The singing, reading, cipheriug and book-keeping were the best features of the examination.

FOURTH WARD.

Those of the Fourth Ward, held in No. 26, (James-street,) Miss Lynch and Mr. Lavelle, Principals, had a fine levee. The singing was admirable, and other exercises to match, the reading being specially excellent. The Girls' is one of the largest and most successful of evening schools.

FIFTH WARD.

The school in the Fifth Ward, which has done a deal of good this Winter, under the charge of Hugh Carlisle, Esq., closed with a fine display on Wednesday evening. It has been unusually successful the present term.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Colored School in Laurens-street, near Second, under the care of Mr. Wake and Miss Tompkins, was visited by the officers and many citizens of the Eighth Ward, and made a satisfactory appearance. The people of this Ward have no prejudices against this excellent institution—indeed it is rather a favorite of theirs—to their credit be it said. The large school in Clarke-street, under the charge of Mr. M. J. O'Donnell and Miss Van Zandt, had a fine attendance, and over 200 certificates were given out in both schools, which have been successfully managed in spite of some prophecies to the contrary.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward School held in old No. 3, Hudson-street, corner of Grove, had a very fine time at its closing session. Commissioner Lee, Mr. Buoklin and other school officers, and a number of visitors were present. The certificates were given out, examinations were held in arithmetic, book-keeping and reading. Declamation and singing enlivened the occasion. The attendance here has been less than at the former term, but the pupils generally have made fair progress, and maintained good order.

TENTH WARD.

The large and well-organized schools in the Tenth Ward, under the care of Commissioner Wm. Jones, had a capital time at the closing of the Girls' school on Tuesday evening, and of the Boys' on Wednesday evening. The girls are under the care of Miss A. A. Rutherford, and have done well. The boys, under the special charge of John Walsh, Esq., had some fine debates, speeches and singing. This school is among the very best, and has attained a higher grade than usual. A crowd of visitors were present.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The large Evening School for boys, held in No. 15, in Fifth street, Seneca Durand, Principal, with an attendance present of 481, closed its sessions on Wednesday night with interesting ceremonies. A large number of certificates were given out by Dr. Miller, and Commissioner White. The boys gave some admirable songs and speeches, which were received with great satisfaction. Master Steers gave a declamation, and another pupil gave a specimen of violin music of considerable excellence. The two most talented of the performers were Irish and German.

A beautiful arm-chair was presented, in a neat speech, to the Principal by the boys.

The Girls' School closed with music, after giving out certificates, and a speech by Mr. Sparrow. The number of girls present was 180. The advancement of the pupils has been very satisfactory, and the order was without reproach. Miss Frances J. Murray is the Principal in charge.

TWELFTH WARD.

The School at Carmansville had a very small attendance, and closed without any unusual exercises. Mr. Graff has charge as Principal.

That of Harlem (Jacob Warnes, Principal) had an attendance of thirty-five, and made a fair exhibit of their progress.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Girls' School in Marion-street, under the care of Miss Bammon, in the Fourteenth Ward, and the Boys' School, held in No. 52, in Baxter-street, under the charge of Mr. John Boyce, received their certificates on Wednesday night, after appropriate addresses from H. P. West and others. The advancement in both has been fair.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The school, of first-rate reputation, held in No. 35, in West Thirteenth-street, near the Sixth-avenue, under the care of Mr. Hunter and Miss Boyers, proved itself up to its rate in point of scholarship, order and thorough organization. The classes in drawing and book-keeping were admirable.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The large well-managed schools in the Eighteenth Ward, under the care of David B. Scott, Esq., and Miss Jane M. Gracken, Principals, assembled in the Chapel Hall, on Wednesday night, and had their farewell exercises. A little more attention to these, on the part of the officers and citizens of this Ward, would secure a larger attendance, and give to scores whose thoughts it now escapes, yet who sorely need them, the benefits of the Evening Schools. This ends the list.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A QUIET DAY.

Sunday was as quiet and peaceful as it was windy and cold. Scarcely anything of moment was done at any of the Police Courts. The Magistrate and his Clerk, the sergeant and his squad, had thus an opportunity to pass the time in that calm reflection befitting the day, save when interrupted by the insane ravings of some miserable drunkard who, from time to time, was dumped by a patrolman on the prisoners' bench.

BAD MONEY—BEWARE.

The City is "flooded" with counterfeit banknotes, and almost every day during the past week some one engaged in putting them in circulation has been arrested by the Police. The greater part of these bills purport to be "fivea" on the Bridgeport Bank of Connecticut. On Friday night two men, named Charles Storey and Jacob Schaffer, were arrested by Capt. Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, charged with attempting to pass one of these counterfeits upon John Mooding, of No. 259 Sixth-avenue, in exchange for some articles of merchandise. The prisoners were committed by Justice Davidson, of the Second District Police Court....On Saturday evening, information was given at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house that parties were traveling about the Ward engaged in passing counterfeit money. Two Policemen were detailed by Capt. McKee to hunt up the guilty parties, and they soon succeeded in arresting a man named William Blauvelt, and a girl aged 15 years, named Emma Louisa Johnson, who was in his company. Blauvelt, when arrested, attempted to get rid of a roll of counterfeit fives on the Bridgeport Bank. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house. Subsequently, on information given by the girl, a young man named Daniel Ackerman was arrested at his residence in Forty-first-street, charged with being an accomplice of Blauvelt. The prisoners were all committed for examination.... Patrick Corcoran and Catharine Corcoran were arrested on Saturday evening by the Fourteenth Ward Police, and brought before Justice Wood, who committed them for examination, on a charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Bridgeport Bank.

BAD POLICY.

A man named Lane, of No. 25 Laurens-street, was brought before Justice Davinson, the other day, charged with assaulting John Lehert, of No. 10 Watts-street. The accused was bailed by a colored gentleman of means. On Wednesday last, Lane was again arrested, charged with selling lottery policies to John S. and Daniel W. Hodges, of No. 114 Grand-street. Again, on Friday last he was arrested on charge of selling a policy ticket to John Lebert. Lane gave bail to appear for trial.

Miscellaneous.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A patent-lever gold watch, belonging to Mr. Mark Banks, of No. 173 Tenth-avenue, was stolen in July last from a place where it had been temporarily left. A reward of $25 was offered for its recovery, but without success. On Saturday last the stolen watch was returned to the owner, through the Post-Office, without note or comment. Verily, there is honor among thieves.

DANGEROUS EXERCISE.

Catharine Griffin jumped to the pavement from a second-story window of house No. 336 Pearl-street, on Saturday evening. She was badly injured and was sent to the City Hospital.

A COLD BATH.

A man named Charles Smith was fished out of the [illegible] on Sunday morning. He said he fell overboard, and none could dispute it.

[illegible]

Three cases of dry goods were found in New-street by the Police on Saturday evening. They were taken to the Station-house.

FATAL FALL.

A Belgian carpenter named Michael Walt was killed Friday by falling from the first story into the cellar of the new building No. 21 Warren-street, in which he was employed. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body at the City Hospital. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was 34 years of age. He lived in Avenue B, where he leaves a wife.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.

Mr. Charles Banks fell into an open vault at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets on Thursday afternoon, and was seriously injured. He was sent to his home, corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 to 19.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 32, 33, 218, 19, 20, 67, 242, 95, 97, 128, 189, 200. *Circuit*—Nos. 38, 204, 100, 355, 329, 37, 134½, 150, 344, 4, 346, 337, 349, 350, 246.

Superior Court.—Nos 937, 421, 946, 947, 949, 951, 958, 960, 962 to 964, 966, 968, 977, 846, 687, 984, 986, 990 to 992, 997 to 1000, 901, 619, 757, 1001 to 1003, 1007, 1008, 172, 101, 104, 108, 453, 737, 893, 264, 790, 676, 239, 651, 440.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ On Tuesday evening last, the members of the Brooklyn City Cadets assembled at their Armory, and presented their worthy Captain (B. G. Edmonds,) with a very handsome sword, sash and epaulettes. The presentation address was made by Charles N. Pred, and Capt. Edmonds happily responded. After the presentation, the Company marched to Derrick's Hotel, in Poplar-street, and partook of a fine supper with their Captain, accompanied by several guests.

Burglary.

On Thursday night, house No. 379 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, who stole $300 in gold, and a quantity of jewelry and silver ware. No arrest.

Military.

Wm. R. Brewster has been elected Colonel of the 72d Regiment, (Kings County,) and Dr. Frederick Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Letter from Capt. Nye concerning the Pacific.

The following letter from Captain Nye, formerly of the steamship *Pacific*, will be read with interest:

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

As there seems to be a general impression, that the steamship *Pacific* was not in good order when I left her, and I often meet inquiries on the subject, I beg leave to state through your columns, that said ship was thoroughly overhauled last Spring, both in hull and engines, and fitted with new wheels. Shortly before I resigned the command, that clever and indefatigable engineer, Horatio Allen, made an ingenious application of a new cut off to the engines, which materially increased the security of their working, and added to the speed of the ship. I considered her in as good if not better condition for the Winter work, than ever before. My further remarks are not intended to apply to the *present* state of the *Pacific*, whatever it may be, or to detract from the merits of my successor; they have been delayed till the appointment of Capt. Oliver Eldridge, to the command of the *Atlantic*, was made public. A report has been widely circulated, by parties interested, that I resigned the command of the *Pacific, because* I had not the offer of the new ship. I will give a statement of *facts* showing its utter falsity. And here, let me say, that though my decision was *made* and *expressed* far in advance of the appointment to that ship, I should, most assuredly, never have held an inferior command, which, under the circumstances, I should have considered, *peculiarly* degrading.

In October, 1854, Capt. Oliver Eldridge was a passenger with me from Liverpool to New-York; during the passage I observed to him, that but for the loss of the *Arctic*, I would take my family with me in November, and (if he could get the command) I would resign the ship to him in Liverpool, but in consequence of that misfortune I could not think of deserting the Company at present. On arriving at New-York, by my advice, he applied to Mr. Collins', agent of the line, (and the proper medium of communication with the Directors,) for the *Pacific* when I should resign. In conversation with Mr. Collins, he expressed to me his entire approbation of Capt. O. Eldridge as my successor. In the Spring following, Capt. Eldridge sailed for London and the Crimea. During the Summer he communicated with me on the subject, and I stated to him my intention to resign in November, also naming certain conditions regarding the disposal of a part of my stock, to which he acceded, saying he would be in Liverpool to return with me in November, on my intended last voyage, not doubting, from what had passed between him, Mr. Collins and myself, that he would receive the appointment. Immediately on my arrival at New-York, in August, I notified Mr. Collins of my intention to resign, after making two voyages more. On my return in October, I learned, to my great surprise, that Capt. Asa Eldridge had been appointed to the *Pacific*, waiving the condition originally imposed on the commanders of these ships, of taking a certain amount of the stock—thus depriving me of the advantage I should have derived from the appointment I had every reason to suppose would be made. Having ascertained from Mr. Collins that this appointment had been made by the Messrs. Brown, not only without his approval, but contrary to his wishes, I called at their office, and learned they were absent in the country. I afterwards forwarded a request to them that, as there would soon be a vacancy in the *Atlantic*, they would reconsider their action in this matter and give her to Captain Asa Eldridge, and the *Pacific* to his brother. This was not noticed, and on my return in November, finding no change in the appointment, I resigned the ship.

The successful results of six and a half years' unremitting exertions in the service of the company, are well known to the public. They might have entitled me to some consideration from the directors, as their giving the *Atlantic* to Capt. O. Eldridge, proves their approbation of the *man*. I will now state some of the consequences of their not giving him the *Pacific*. He was detained in the Crimea till January, and I should have remained in the ship two voyages more. Having made a passage with me, he was known and particularly acceptable to the officers, who would all have retained their situations with him. On the contrary, most of them left with me; as an instance, the Chief Engineer,—who assisted in the construction of the engines, entered the ship on her first voyage as a subordinate, worked his way up, and performed his duties as chief for the last two years to my entire satisfaction,—could not he prevailed upon to remain. The man who filled his place, however competent he may have been, was totally unacquainted with the ship and engines, and was his first voyage as Chief Engineer. Not to enlarge, the organization I had completed was broken. With all due deference to the Messrs. Brown, would it not have been better if they had allowed some weight to the opinion of E. K. Collins, a man who has the commercial *experience* which they lack, and whose judgment and success entitle him to the confidence of the community. He was building ships, comparing and combining models, planning and executing the great enterprise which bears *his* name, while they were engaged in the drygoods and banking business. It was stated by Brown, Shipley & Co., in their great but unsuccessful contest with the shipping merchants of Liverpool, in the Winter of 1853 and 1854, that these were their *own* ships and they would do what they pleased with them. This may appear plausible, and might be true, were there not other parties who have a deep interest in their success. The large amount appropriated from Government, gives every American citizen an indirect claim to their judicious management. Importers, underwriters, travelers, and their friends, the wives and children of the crew (too often overlooked in our estimate of suffering from the loss of a ship) have a deep stake. Every reverse in this line materially affects our whole ocean steam marine, and lessens the confidence in American ships, as I have daily evidence, and is a deep blow to our national pride. It is apparent, from the fearful responsibility which rests on the managers of this line, that they should be men of judgment, experience and unprejudiced minds.

Yours, respectfully,

New-York, March 6, 1856. E. NYE.

Other Missing Vessels.

The *Courier and Enquirer* had on Saturday a complete list of vessels now due at this port from Europe. Of these sixty vessels—

Two have been at sea from 35 to 40 days.
Thirteen have been at sea from 40 to 50 days.
Twenty have been at sea from 50 to 60 days.
Fourteen have been at sea from 60 to 70 days.
Four have been at sea from 70 to 80 days.
Four have been at sea from 80 to 90 days.
One has been at sea from 90 to 100 days.
Two have been at sea over 100 days.

The following list gives the names of the vessels and their masters, with the port of departure and the date of sailing:

SHIPS.

Pacific, (steamer.) Eldridge, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Ebling, Ulrich, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Fearless, Milton, Cardiff, Jan. 9.
Goths, Jans, Newcastle, Jan. 11.
Germania, Wood, Havre, Jan. 2.
Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Harpswell, Stover, Messina, Nov. 21, (put into Fayal Dec. 19.)
John Ravenel, Morrison, Bordeaux, Nov. 28, (put into Cadiz Jan. 20.)
John Rutledge, Kelly, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Johansa, Emilia, Bordeaux, Jan. 18.
J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Havre, Jan. 28.
John Hermann, Bornhorst, Hull, Jan. 25.
Louisa, Touberg, Newcastle, Jan. 26.
Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, Jan. 21.
Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Anna, from Helvoet, Jan. 19.
Armies, Kruger, Shields, Dec. 28.
Ancona, Shields, Sunderland, Dec. 28.
Alliance, Cole, Newcastle, Jan. 4.
Poland, from Marseilles, Jan. 1.
City of Brooklyn, Mitchell, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Cohesion, Austin, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Camilla, Soller, [illegible] Jan. 14.
Constantine, Macodrick, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Chicago, Chase, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Escort, Lynch, Liverpool, Jan. 8.
Mary Chester, Cadwell, Sheffield, Jan. 4.
Memphis, Davis, Havre, Jan. 4.
Marion, Gibbs, Palermo, Dec. 15.
Barrage, Alexander, Havre, Jan. 14.
Medallion, Theobold, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Nombre, Anderson, Marseilles, Jan. 1.
New-Hampshire, Sheldon, Glasgow, Jan. 9.
Neptune, Bjones, Shields, Jan. 15.
Northumberland, Spencer, London, off the Start, Jan. 8.
Norma, Schutt, Sunderland, Jan. 24.
Onward, Wade, Deal, Jan. 30.
Pioneer, Montgomery, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Robert Center Arnold, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Rachel Lottings, Liddle, Sunderland, Jan. 13.
Richard Cowles, Bordeaux, Jan. 13.
Richard Cobden, ——, Cadiz, Jan. 13.
Sarah, Cole, Flushing, Jan. 1.
Splendid, Higgins, Flushing, Dec. 8. [Since arrived at Bermuda.]
Tahiti, Buckman, Queenstown, Jan. 7.
Victoria, Champion, London, Deal, Dec. 31.
Wild Pigeon, Hanson, Portsmouth, Jan. 27.
Wabamo, Doty, Antwerp, Jan. 27.

BARKS.

Ann, Patterson, Marseilles, Jan. 27.
Annis, Day, Palermo, Jan. 15.
Emblem, Davis, Palermo, Jan. 16.
Georges, Magune, Palermo, Dec. 15.
Laura, Watson, Palermo, Jan. 8.
Union, Horstmann, Bremen, Jan. 22.

BRIGS.

Anna D. Torrey, Morse, Messina, Dec. 24
Atalaya, Noonan, Malaga, Dec. 24. Touched at St. Thomas Feb. 19.
Albert Adams, Willis, Cette, Jan. 22.
Ignazia, Palermo, Jan. 17.
St. Asam Gallonberg, Palermo, Dec. 12.

A Letter from Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, on the Republican Movement.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I have observed in several of the city papers, a notice of my appointment upon a Committee by the Republicans, at their recent Convention at Pittsburg. I have no information of such an appointment but this announcement, and the comment with which it is accompanied makes it necessary for me to say that no person has authority to assign me any position different from that which I have always occupied. I am and ever have been a Democrat of the Jackson and Benton school, and I do not intend to abandon that faith, or surrender that grand title.

Although I have been frank and open in the expression of my sentiments, I cannot flatter myself that they have possessed sufficient importance to make them generally known even in the community in which I live. Since, therefore, the papers of the city have seen proper to make my position the subject of comment, I hope I shall be pardoned for putting the matter in such forms as will leave no room for doubt or misrepresentation.

I am well aware that the servile tools of the present administration, have sought to proscribe every Democrat who opposes its dogmas upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and on the Kansas act. I know, too, that by the same test Mr. Jefferson and the illustrious statesmen of every age of the Republic, would be excluded from the party which they founded and made triumphant. The success which has attended the administration in this effort, serves to illustrate the servility of those who have so readily adopted its dogmas, and will teach a lesson of caution to the honest Democracy when they shall again be tempted to place renegades and demagogues in power. But the platforms tinkered up by Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Cushing will never supersede the principles inculcated by Mr. Jefferson, nor will these worthies be likely to take his place in the hearts of the Democracy.

I have no hesitation in avowing that I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that I am in favor of its restoration. I maintained this position when a candidate before the people of this county for the Legislature, and whilst a member of that body I held the same ground. It is due alike to the honor and interests of both of the great sections of the country. The Compromise was in the nature of a bargain or compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and it concerns the honor of both that it should be held sacred. It was made at the instance of the South, by the earnest labors of her greatest and best men. The South has received and long enjoyed the portion set over to her by this solemn agreement, and it concerns her honor most nearly that it should be performed in letter and spirit. The violation of the Compromise by Southern votes, is a stain upon the honor of the South, which can only be removed by its full and complete restoration.

I hold, moreover, that the Compromise was just and fair at the time it was made. It was the appropriate, equitable and honorable mode of adjusting the dispute which at that time arose in reference to the division of the Territory. The Territory belonged to the nation, by reason of a supposed or real incompatibility in the institutions of the two great sections of the nation, it could not be enjoyed by the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in common. The Territory was therefore divided between them. This was what the plain common sense and common honesty of the case required. The South said to the North, in the language of the Patriarch: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me, and between thy herdmen and my herdmen—*for we are brethren.* Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." In this spirit the Territory was apportioned, and the South was more than satisfied. It was a triumph for her, and it was the glory of the great Southern statesmen, Lowndes, Pinkney, Clay, and others, by whom it was accomplished. It was something of which these truly great men might well be proud: for whilst the division of the Territory between the North and South was fair and honorable in itself, it also quieted the strife then raging wildly, and threatening disaster to the country.

The rule of common sense and common honesty, which would dictate an equal division of property owned by two individuals, but which they could not jointly occupy in peace and harmony, applies with still greater force, under the same circumstances, to nations and communities. It is the path of wisdom and safety in things both great and small. It is plain and obvious in the ordinary affairs of life. It is the most consummate wisdom and the loftiest statesmanship when applied to the affairs of nations. Those who disregard it in their daily walks are looked upon as knaves and simpletons, and those who violate it in affairs of State are as much worse as the mischief, which it surely entails, is the more widely extended.

Not only has the honor of the South been tarnished by this departure on the part of our representatives from every principle of fair dealing, but in my judgment it is a heavy blow to the best interests of the southern people. The cessation of Slavery agitation and the goodwill and friendship of our neighbors in the Free States, are essential to the security of Slave property and our own repose. This fatal act has aroused the wildest excitement, converted our staunchest friends into bitter enemies, and given existence to a Party which, unless appeased by the restoration of the Compromise, will present a front of opposition to every plan for strengthening the Southern frontier by the extension of its boundaries or the acquisition of adjacent islands.

What is there to admire in the principle of squatter sovereignty which has been substituted for the broken compact? A brief experience has taught us, what men of sense prudicted would be the case, that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, is the doctrine of turbulence, bloodshed and civil war. Two hungry tiger cats would be as likely to discuss a dead carcass in peace and amity, as the extreme and ultra men, who have been invited to contend upon the plains of Kansas, for mastery in the establishment of its Government, to limit their strife to peaceful arguments and the ballot. The bill was an invitation to a contest. It threw open the Territory to two hostile parties, and invited both to come in and struggle for the establishment of their own favorite systems. The first to answer this invitation, as a matter of course, were those of both parties most thoroughly devoted to their own peculiar views, and the result was that at the first election the friends and the foes of Slavery found themselves confronted; each party deeply exasperated against the other, not only by recent events, but by the rooted prejudices of their whole lives. What could be expected from such a collision? And what is to be thought of the legislation which has wantonly and without cause invited and provoked a contest of this description between the friends and foes of Slavery in Kansas?—a contest in which the combatants have the sympathy of their respective sections, and in which every blow that is struck vibrates from one end of the country to the other. It would be a mild term to call such legislation folly. It is in the highest degree criminal, and its authors deserve the infamy which attaches to those who wantonly cause enmity between brethren, and put at hazard the peace of a country.

If the principle of Squatter Sovereignty is to prevail, and Congress is to abdicate its powers in favor of the few who shall be first in the race to reach the Territories, or leave their fate to be determined by such contests as we now witness in Kansas, what is to prevent the North from demanding the application of the principle to the District of Columbia, where the institution of Slavery exists under the laws of Maryland, and not by the will of the people in the District? Will the South thank the originators and inventors of this pernicious doctrine when it shall be applied to plague them at the very seat of Government? Will the valorous fire-eaters of Virginia and Maryland, who now look with such calm indifference upon the trouble and injury which this bill has inflicted upon Missouri, remain unmoved when the hideous phantom of Squatter Sovereignty raises its head in the District of Columbia, menscheir own borders? When

"This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips,"

we shall find it mingled with the bitterness of death.

It is true, beyond all doubt or denial, that the very men to whose influence and exertions the passage of the Nebraska bill is due, have already practically repudiated it and trampled it under foot. The same House of Representatives which enacted the law, received Mr. Whitfield as a delegate from the Territory, who was elected by men residents, who not only acted in violation of the law, but who proved (by Atchison, the actual resident,) that none were entitled to vote, or even sojourning their families. Yet Atchison, who really originated the law, he himself, came into the Territory, in person, and by brutal violence trampled upon the law and the actual resident's rights under it. His accomplices in the scheme to pass the bill, have been his accomplices in its violation, for they have become his apologists from one end of the country to the other. And the President, misled by his advocacy and approval of the repeal of the Compromise, forfeited his solemn pledge given to the country to discountenance the agitation of the Slavery question, has witnessed for more than a year repeated violations, by Atchison and others, of the law which he had sworn to see executed, and has not raised a finger nor opened his mouth to prevent it. But, on the contrary, he witnessed the invasion of the Territory and the usurpation of its government, and remained unmoved until a code of laws were enacted by the usurpers which disfranchised all who differed with them in opinion. And then, and not until then, the President interfered to confirm the usurpation, by maintaining the laws which take the right of suffrage from all who favor the formation of a free State—thus openly and officially stultifying himself, and frustrating the principle which he pretends to adore. What honest man would take Mr. Pierce's place, if compelled to take Mr. Pierce's character along with it?

The difference between Atchison and his accomplices, is the difference between the bold brigand and the skulking assassin. He boldly avowed his object, and boasted of the violence he used in its accomplishment—they concealed their object and deny that any violance was used. The following extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Atchison, on the 4th day of February, 1856, at Platte City, will show that he at least is free from the sin of insincerity, and that he scorns the mean artifices and false hoods resorted to by his accomplices. He says, speaking of the proposition to organize the Territory:

"But meetings were held, resolutions were passed, declaring it was our wish to open that territory, and I, being a true Democrat, promised to go for it on one condition, and that was, the Missouri Compromise, so called—the Missouri restriction properly called—be repealed. I addressed the people here in this Court House at Parkville, at Westport, in fact all over the State, and told them that if the Compromise was repealed, I would go for a bill to organize the Territory, and in a speech at Independence, that unless that restriction is repealed, I would see them d—d before I would go for it. That was the English of it."

Speaking of the first election under the law of squatter sovereignty, he says:

"When the firs election came off I told you to go and vote. You did so and beat them. We—our party in Kansas—nominated Gen. Whitfield. They—the abolitionists—nominated Flenniken; not Flanegan, for Flanegan was a good, honest man but Flenniken. Well, the next day after the election that same Flenniken, with 300 of his voters, left the Territory, and have never returned—no, *never returned.*"

Mr. Atchison might have added that Brown, of Leavenworth, and some others, have also left the the Territory, *and have never returned and never will return.* The hand of violence has dismissed them to that land "from whose bourne no traveler returns."

But Mr. Atchison proceeds thus:

"Well, what next? Why an election for members of the legislature to organize the Territory must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground and beat them at their own game again; and cold and inclement as the weather was, I went over with a company of men. My object in going was not to vote. I had no right to vote, unless I had disfranchised myself in Missouri. I was not within two miles of a voting place. My object in going was not to vote, but to settle a difficulty between two of our candidates; and the Abolitionists of the North said, *and published it abroad, that Atchison was there with bowie knife and revolver; and by G—d 'twas true. I never did go into that Territory—I never intend to go into that Territory, without being prepared for all such kind of cattle.* Well, we beat them, and Gov Reeder gave certificates to a majority of all the members of both Houses."

Remarkable as the language and conduct may be thought, there is still one virtue about the bold "Border Ruffian," that elevates him immeasurably above the "Doughface."

It is well known that the flagitious act by which the Compromise was repealed, was dictated by a squad of nullifiers, (Atchison, Mason, Hunter & Co.,) to the doughface Presidential aspirants from the North—that when Atchison, as he himself boasted, gave "Douglas twenty-four hours to bring in the bill," and the other doughfaces had been won to the scheme by similar persuasives, operating upon their anxiety for Presidential honors, of which being unworthy, they could only hope to gain by truckling and subserviency, the adhesion of these men thus gained was used upon the Southern members of Congress to obtain their assent to the overthrow of the Compromise. It is believed that a majority of the Southern men were opposed to the measure, and were coerced into it by the fear that they would not be sustained if they refused an advantage offered to them by the North. Thus the treachery of Northern men to their own constituents was made to work upon the honorable scruples of the Southern men, in order to accomplish an act which no respectable portion of any section desired should be done.

It is well, therefore, for the Northern people to recollect that if they have cause of complaint in the violation of the Compromise, their own representatives have been chiefly to blame, and that they themselves have given prominence and importance to the doughfaces, to the exclusion of better men, and thus enabled them to influence even the action of Southern men.

Mr. Douglas especially has taken the trouble on several occasions within the last two years to visit the State of Missouri, to give aid and comfort to the "nullifiers and rottens"—the "shinplaster Democracy" who have been warring on old Bullion here since the advent of Tyler. They deserve to be betrayed who harbored and cherished this restless intriguer, whilst he was assailing the most illustrious of our Democrats. The North should begin by disposing of her doughfaces. It will add very much to her respectability and insure a more honorable and courteous treatment, to be represented by respectable men; and none will look with greater satisfaction to see the doughfaces swallowed up in the storm they have raised, than the people of the South.

To Western men, whose false-hearted representatives contributed to the abrogation of the Compromise, I would commend the following extract from a letter recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, and by

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening. (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

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☞ The new Charter for this City, was on Saturday reported to the State Senate from the Special Committee. No action was recommended. The bill to preserve the purity of elections in this City was read a third time, and lost by one vote. The Broadway Railroad was again brought to the attention of the Assembly, a bill being introduced to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council, relative to the matter. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, and it was finally referred to the Railroad Committee.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Africa*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 28d ult., we have three days later European news. The Paris Conferences, upon which public attention is altogether centred, were to open formally on the 25th of February, and the fact had been officially announced. Peace prospects, according to outward appearances, continued to look bright, and,—if we are to believe the report that Russia has consented to the dismantling of Nicolaieff, for the truth of which the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* vouches—the war may already be considered at an end. There are, nevertheless, many who still maintain, and with some show of reason, that the Czar is insincere in his professions, and that the pending negotiations have only been brought about in order to gain time. Within a couple of weeks, perhaps, we shall know how far these assertions are well-founded, but, in the meantime, it is vain to speculate on the probable result of the approaching Conferences. One fact alone seems to be established, viz.: that it rests with Russia to say whether there shall be Peace or War.

While the present state of suspense exists, it is not surprising that the reproduction of one of the *Siecle's* anti-Russian articles by the *Moniteur* should have created a great sensation in Paris. The article in question, written in reply to some Pro Russian arguments in the *Debats*, maintains that a perfect unity exists between France and England as to the terms upon which alone Peace is proffered to Russia, and asserts specifically that the annihilation of Nicolaieff will be positively demanded by the Allies as a *sine qua non*. From the appearence of this article in the *Moniteur* it was, of course, at once believed that the opinions it expressed had received the Imperial sanction, and though it was subsequently rumored that the *Moniteur* had committed a blunder in the reproduction, this was not generally credited. We have published elsewhere both the article from the *Debats* and that from the *Moniteur;* and they will attract attention as indicating that the destruction of Nicolaieff, upon which France and England are now said to be united, will be the principal debatable ground in the approaching conferences. If Russia, for the sake of Peace, should submit to a condition so obviously humiliating, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that she is utterly prostrated by the war.

We find in the London journals no allusion to the pending difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. When next they undertake to discuss the question, they will in all probability have received the enlistment correspondence recently submitted to Congress, and from it they will learn a few facts of which they have hitherto been profoundly ignorant.

Among the miscellaneous news from England is the announcement that the last British loan has been accepted by Baron ROTHSCHILD at the minimum price fixed by the Government, viz.: for every £100 in money to receive £111 2s. 2d. consolidated annuities, which is taking the money price of Consols at 90. The London Money market continues stringent, but the Funds advanced ¼ per cent. notwithstanding, and closed at 91 per cent. The Liverpool grain market is reported firmer, and Cotton a little easier, with a fair demand from the trade.

Another Stupendous Commercial Fraud in England.

Another case of gigantic fraud has come to light in England, which for the boldness, ingenuity and coolness with which it was conceived and executed, surpasses aught that has perhaps ever startled or shocked the commercial world. About a week before the departure of the last Liverpool steamer, a gentleman was found one morning on Hampstead Heath, lying dead upon a way-side knoll, with a silver cup, and a bottle of oil of bitter almonds beside him. It proved to be a Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, a member of the British Legislature for the borough of Sligo in Ireland, and Chairman of the London and County Bank, the Swedish Railway, and director of various other undertakings of considerable magnitude, both in England and abroad. This unfortunate termination to a career illustrated with considerable commercial and political success, appeared to have excited, on the first generous impulse, universal sympathy and regret. From being an Irish solicitor without fortune, he had carved his way by untiring energy and labor to a high position, and became in the breadth and boldness of his speculations second to no other of the many daring designers who have figured in the annals of monetary romance. At one time he is said to have realized a fortune of a million of dollars, though we are inclined to question this fact; but incited by his success and that passion for acquiring wealth which grows by what it feeds on, he plunged into a sea of complicated commercial schemes, [illegible] and in the end to a series of frauds of unparalleled magnitude.

Mr. SADLEIR's connection with a large banking house in the South of Ireland, which was almost exclusively under the influence and direction of members of his family, enabled him, it would appear, to procure the large securities required for the agencies under the Courts of Chancery on the other side, and he became receiver of the Portarlington, Kingston, and, indeed, most of the large incumbered estates in Ireland. As agents under the Courts are not required to account for rents received, except at stated periods, and it is possible easily to protract these periods by legal trick, large sums of money were placed in Mr. SADLEIR's hands, with which he commenced his career of speculation. During the first years of his entering on this field, his transactions appear to have been marked by sound judgment and severe integrity. He confined himself exclusively to transactions connected with loans and legitimate banking, and carefully eschewed the many temptations presented to him during the railway mania of 1844, '45 and '46, to venture out of his proper business pursuit. The steadiness and energy for which he soon acquired a reputation, marked him out to the London and County Bank, whose affairs were brought into considerable complication by the failure of their chairman, who had induced, by his influence, the cashing of a multitude of worthless paper, presented by other parties, but virtually his own. Mr. SADLEIR was chosen chairman, and within six months brought the affairs of the bank into so prosperous a condition that the shares rose from six to sixteen. Up to this period his career was illustrated by almost unbroken success. He was general manager of several of the largest estates in Ireland, chairman of a prosperous banking institution, and had also acquired a seat in the House of Representatives. At what period, or from what particular undertaking, his first difficulties arose, it is impossible as yet to surmise. We should, however, conjecture that they were chiefly caused, as in the recent failure of PAUL, STRAHAN & Co., and the great majority of all such cases, by usurious discounts, paid both in interest and law expenses for money to meet too close and complicated engagements. He has been known as the purchaser of large estates in Ireland, but it was always understood they were made on the account of some wealthy relatives and an association of Manchester merchants which he had formed with this object. In foreign railways, in France and Sweden especially, he was a deep speculator and was largely mixed up with the Paris goldsmiths. He had also at one time a large interest in California mines, having dispatched an agent to that country in 1850, who purchased the Carson Creek and some other supposed gold deposits. None of these properties were at any time, however, so depreciated as to account for such a giant defalcation as that of one million of pounds, the securities for which are stated to be all fraudulent and forged. It has been ascertained beyond all question, as stated, that he forged no fewer than 50,000 Royal Swedish Railway shares, of £5 each, on which large sums of money were raised, but the precise amount is not yet known. The most daring act of any is, however, represented to be the forgery of several deeds of purchase of property under the Irish Encumbered Estates' Court. These documents are obliged to carry the signature of three Commissioners, two Registers, the Chief Clerks and various Solicitors, all of which are said to have been executed with such perfection as to defy the detection of the most experienced sege. Other unfortunate circumstances of a private and less extensive character appear also to have come to light, and of course the feeling of sympathy and sorrow, at first entertained, has changed into a sentiment of far different character.

Mr. SADLEIR appears to have for some time contemplated self-destruction. Among his papers was found a copy of *Taylor on Poisoning*, with the description of that particular potion with which he committed suicide specially marked; but circumstances having occurred which made a discovery imminent, precipitated the event. He left behind him a letter admitting his crimes, and declaring they were his, alone and unaided.

On Mr. SADLEIR's brief political career it is almost unnecessary to touch. He rose but for a short time on the stormy surface of Irish politics—political eminence being always secondary to commercial, with him. He, however, for a short time played rather a prominent part upon that angry stage, and was a Lord of the Treasury for a few months under the Coalition Government. He has scarcely taken any part for the past few years either in the debates in the House of Commons or agitations outside, and his name, once a watch-cry with one large section of Irish politicians, and an object of bitter reprobation to another, had been both by friends and enemies almost unmentioned and forgot.

The quick succession of this case on the disclosures in the Hudson and Eastern Counties' railway affairs, and the frauds of PAUL, STRAHAN & Co., exhibiting as they all do, the frightful corruption which is preying on the Commercial heart, have naturally wakened through England a deep distrust and anxiety. In many particulars this case resembles that unfortunate one, which occurred some 18 months since in our own City, and which has brought such sorrow and suffering to so many of our own community. It appears likely in England to be productive of similar misery-creating results, as the unfortunate gentleman in a letter previous to his suicide declared "that sooner than witness the ruin he had created, he had resolved to die.' He would seem, indeed, from the feelings the first intelligence of the act awakened, and from the love and respect in which he was held by many relatives and friends, to have been a man of gentle, kindly nature. So were FAUNTELROY, STEPHENSON and ROBERT SCHUYLER; and among the commercial community of England the question is being eagerly asked, how much of the temptation to weak human nature for the commission of such crime is afforded in the confiding or perhaps careless neglect of directors and shareholders to look after their property, which in most joint stock companies is committed to the under-guarded control of one strong, bold man? This is a question which we should equally apply. Mr. SADLEIR, himself, had been some years since more than once heard to say, "That the great difficulty with the temptations which English over-confidence threw in a man's way was not to be dishonest."

The Missions of the American Board.

A theological controversy, bearing upon the relations of the American Board to the Missionery enterprises in India, occupied several days of the past week at Albany. A special meeting of the Board was called to meet in that city, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Report of the Deputation which was sent out to investigate the condition of the mission field. The questions at issue related to the expediency of affording instruction in the English language to the native population, and the comparative value of a system of school education or of itinerant preaching. These were the principal points in controversy, and to their consideration was brought a remarkable array of lay and clerical talent. The conduct of the Deputation itself was canvassed with much warmth of feeling, but the final conclusions of the meeting were pacific, so that harmony and good fellowship grew out of the collisions of opposing parties.

The opportunity for the exercise of Christian effort in India is unlimited. Many hundreds of missionaries are scattered over the land, representing the Anglican Church, the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the American Board, and other agencies, to omit all mention of the movements of the Roman Catholics, who appear ready to profit by the dissensions of Protestant brethren. The proportion of American enterprise in the field to European effort is stated at one-sixth of the whole, while the American Board makes an exhibit of only one-eleventh part of the general aggregate. Yet with this disproportionate number of laborers, the missions of the Board have been effective. Dr. POOR has done a noble work in Ceylon, as Dr. DUFF is doing in Calcutta; the former representing the American Board, and the latter the Free Church of Scotland;—and both have accomplished their end in great measure through the agency of the school. Upon this point turns the controversy. The Board at Boston conceived the idea that schools in which the native children were taught the English language, were taught by heathen parents, mainly because in them their children could be qualified to enter Government service, and that the necessary consequence of this system of tuition was, not so much to furnish instruction in Christian truth as to fit children for clerkships under the patronage of the English. It is for the purpose of correcting this alleged evil that the Board, through its Deputation, has so strongly recommended the abolition of the Schools in India and the establishment of a system of oral preaching in the towns and villages of the country.

The Deputation consisted of Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, Senior Secretary of the American Board; and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Prudential Committee. These gentlemen were commissioned in April, 1854, to visit the Missions of the Board in India, and to examine with care the conduct of those enterprises. They sailed from Boston in the following August, were absent a year and a half, and returned to lay the results of their labors before the full Board, at this special meeting, which was called for the purpose of receiving them. A condensation of the report has been published in our columns. The Deputation appear to have explored with great thoroughness the entire missionary field occupied by the Board, visited Ceylon, Madras, and all prominent stations; held conferences with the missionaries, examined the school systems, and passed judgment in favor of oral preaching. Their report is very voluminous, and, aside from the opinions it expresses, furnishes a vast mass of useful information which will interest the Christian public, upon whose liberality the Board relies for the accomplishment of its work. The report recommends that English be excluded from the native schools, and that oral preaching take the place of daily instruction; it does not avow that the Deputation exercised plenipotentiary powers, but rather that their work was wholly one of consultation and comparison of views. The opposition which sprang up at the meeting found its origin in a belief that these assertions were unfounded in fact, that the Deputation *did* exert executive power, and that definite instructions to that effect were given them by the Prudential Committee of the Board. The inevitable result of this diversity of sentiment was the formation of two distinct parties at Albany; one representing the views of the Prudential Committee, and the other opposing an alleged or implied assumption of power. Upon this point opinions remain divided. The reference of the whole question, however, to a Committee which is acknowledged to be very able, and abundantly qualified, by numbers and character, for the decision of the knotty points, has quelled the dissension for the present. The report of that Committee will be presented at the annual meeting of the Board next Fall; so that an interval of six months is afforded for comparison of views and adjustment of all questions in dispute.

The discussions at Albany were characterized by earnestness and ability. The grounds in dispute were reviewed very thoroughly, and the proceedings ended harmoniously, a fact which was perhaps owing to the postponement of a final decision upon the acts of the Deputation.

The question lies in a nutshell. Shall schools be encouraged on mission ground? Are they efficient Christian help? Are the pupils converted? Do the Missionaries labor with effect? Or, are the schools useless except as nurseries of commercial enterprise; and is oral preaching by itinerating Missionaries the only effective means for the conversion of the heathen? From the tenor of the debates it is clear that the present set of the current, among friends and supporters of the American Board, opposes the abolition of the school system, while at the same time the agency of ministerial exhortation is accepted as an indispensable auxiliary. The friends of Missions in this country will watch with much interest the progress of the controversy.

How to Relieve Broadway.

Broadway certainly demands relief. No plan hitherto suggested has at all palliated its chronic strangulation. The opening of thoroughfares on either side, and at a distance from it—as the Bowery to Franklin-square, or Sixth-avenue to Greenwich-street—will barely serve to draw off an amount of travel equal to the yearly increase. The capital of travel with which the intermediate channel is over stocked, will remain about the same. The relief must be topical; must be applied immediately to the seat of congestion; must be of such nature as to compel property-holders on the one hand, and the drivers of carts, stages, and private vehicles on the other, to terms of accommodation. For if the truth should ever be brought to light, we fancy much of the responsibility for the existing evil will be found divisible between these two classes. It is the interest of the Broadway shopkeeper to maintain the tide of transit perpetually at flood. He has been found a sturdy dissenter from every plan promising to divert the travel elsewhere. The frequently proposed opening of Mercer and Crosby streets through, and the confinement of the stages to those avenues has found no sympathy on Broadway. Equally unpalatable has been the plan of withholding licenses from some of the stage lines unless they will consent to travel the side streets. For similar reasons, the stage companies insist on crowding Broadway. All the horrors of the passage for the last five weeks have been insufficient to drive them away. No action, therefore, that is not compulsory, can induce these gentlemen who live upon and out of the thronged street, to sacrifice their little perquisites to the public welfare.

What shall therefore be done? Unless the public is content to part the eastern and western sides of the City, beyond possibility of intercourse between them, some plan very different from any yet proposed must be adopted. Unless the public is willing to see the extreme confusion and inconvenience produced by the EBLING Alps converted from a momentary exception into an unalterable rule, it cannot consent to allow Broadway to remain as it is. The antagonism to the extension of Crosby and Mercer streets is too serious to be overcome. If then there is to be no Railroad, and no side outlets for the vehicles, what relief is possible? But one—Broadway must be made broader; it must be widened.

We have no idea of knocking down any of those superb fronts with which the street is now beautified. It is not in our minds to work the same radical revolutions on Broadway that have brought out several of the side streets better and wider than now. But the carriageway must be widened, and it can only be done at the expense of the sidewalk; and the sidewalk must recover the lost width at the expense of the buildings behind it. It must be at the cost of the cellar steps, stone stoops, iron railings, projecting sigas, prominent windows, awning posts, hydrants, lamp posts, that now deduct from the pavement on either side full six feet of width, and which, thrown into the middle, would add twelve feet to the wagon track. It is quite possible to have a fine and showy store without any of these inconvenient projections into the footway. Were it not invidious we could point to several of the largest establishments on the street, whose windows are not bowed, whose cellars are only open at the rear, or from the inside, and which thrust out no stumbling-block in the shape of a door-step to incommode the pedestrian. It is quite possible to leave the whole space between wall and curb at the service of the public. Entrances, both upward and downward, may and ought to be made at the expense of the building and not of the street; signs and windows need not project, at least below the second floor; curtain-irons and lamps may be attached to the walls, hydrants may be removed around corners into the lateral streets. With this sacrifice, trifling as it is, Broadway may gain room for the passage of two more lines of vehicles; will cease to be jammed and motionless for hours, as it has been repeatedly of late, and may be crossed by the foot-passenger with some probabilities of safety in his favor. With it the traffic of the street may be retained and increased indefinitely, and the clamor for relief silenced. Without it, some means will and should be devised forthwith to force travel into other avennes, or to try desperately any experiment, even a railroad, that offers the possibility of improvement. Nothing would add more decidedly to the beauty of Broadway than the removal of these sidewalk obstacles. It would add equally to its convenience, and that its morals must be vastly ameliorated no listener to the prevalent blasphemy of drivers and policemen when aneurisms occur need be assured.

Will the property-holders of Broadway act voluntarily upon this suggestion? Will they submit cheerfully if the proper legislation be obtained enforcing the change? Or will they retain these architectural impertinences at the expense of trade, convenience, and the public comfort. Let us see.

News from Bermuda—The American Ship "Splendid" at St. George's.

By the arrival of the bark *Maraval*, from Bermuda, we have files of the *Royal Gazette* to the 26th of February. In its issue of that date the *Gazette* mentions that the American ship *Splendid*, (about which some anxiety has been felt in this City,) when 75 days out from Havre, bound to New-York, had put into St. George's, leaking badly, and that her cargo would have to be discharged. The weather in Bermuda had been very changeable, with occasional violent north-westers. There had been frequent falls of hail, but the crops, as far as known, were uninjured.

A Long Train.

The mail train on the Hudson River Railroad which left Albany on Saturday, at 7½ A. M., consisted of 12 passenger and 3 baggage cars. The mail brought down was the largest that ever left Albany at one time.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Italian Opera Company has returned to a legitimate home after its Bohemian wanderings in the East and West. Mr. PAYNE, the Manager, announces ten performances previous to the closing of the present contracts. To-night we are to have the first consisting of the "Trovotore" with Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS of Boston celebrity as *Azucena*. The interest of this *debut* will be sufficient to fill the house. The cast is the same as last season. We are glad to observe that the prices have been reduced to a popular standard.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Helping Hands" will be the first piece here to-night; after which, for the first time, the fairy extravaganza of "Fortunio." New scenery, dresses, &c., have been prepared for this comicality, and a very strong cast has been made.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Game of Life" has been revived here with success, and it is on the bills for to-night, together with the farce of the "Boarding School."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Herne the Hunter" has retired into private life, and is succeeded to-night by the famous spectacle piece called the "Cataract of the Ganges." This horse drama created a sensation when it was produced here some two years since. Considering the additional facilities now enjoyed by the Broadway, it cannot fail of winning a similar reception.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The successful comedy of "Two Loves and a Life" will be repeated to-night, together with the elegant, agreeable, and funny extravaganza called "Novelty."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very attractive bill is offered here to-night, containing three pieces, "The Arabian Nights," the "Frisky Cobbler," and the "Silver Knife." To-morrow evening Miss HATHAWAY takes her benefit, an intimation that will most surely fill the house.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This afternoon the drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester." This evening the new romantic drama "The Foundling of the Forest."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. This admirable band of Minstrels still presents the most attractive programmes, freighted with novelties and comicalities. A local extravaganza, called "The Court of King Iceberg," will be given to-night in addition to the usual minstrelsy.

DUSSELDORFF GALLERY.—This splendid collection of modern paintings is still on exhibition, and should be seen by every lover of art.

THE EUDORA MYSTERY.

Possible Discovery of the Captain's Body.

Saturday afternoon, while several boys were at play near the foot of North Second street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, they discovered a sack in the water and immediately gave information to the Police of the fact. The sack was taken from the water and found to contain the remains of a man in a partially decomposed state. Coroner HANFORD, having been notified, caused the body to be removed to the First Ward Station-house, on South Second-street. During the afternoon several persons viewed the body who were acquainted with Capt. PALMER, of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, supposed to have been murdered before the sinking of this vessel near City Island, last November, and declare that they believe the body to be that of the missing captain.

The body has been shockingly mutilated, and it is doubtful if it can ever be identified. On the right side of the neck is a gash some two and a half inches in length, apparently made with a sharp instrument, and severing the carotid artery. This is tied by a large piece of twine just below the wound. There is an appearance of a wound on the left side of the head about two inches above and a little forward of the ear. The body has evidently been in a fire; the legs and hands particularly have this appearance. When taken from the sack the body was pressed into the smallest possible compass, and in that position tied with strips of coarse cotton cloth, two inches wide and some eight feet in length. The arms were bent at the elbows, and hands tied together to the neck. The knees were pressed upon the abdomen and there confined.

The face is somewhat distorted and there is no hair upon the head. Under the chin on the left side is a bunch of hair, apparently once black, and a few straggling hairs are visible on the left side of the face.

If Captain PALMER was six feet high, as has been stated, this certainly cannot be his body, and does not measure that now. If it is the body of a man of small limbs, very slim. The hands and feet are particularly small and well formed; still it is possible that whatever caused the partially roasted appearance may have shriveled these parts so as to make them appear smaller than when in life. The sack in which the body was encased is made of coarse grass cloth, and the body was covered with what appears to be coal-dust. One end of the sack was open when found, and it is probable that when the body was placed therein it was filled with coal to sink it, and the action of the water and coal caused the sack to give way, and, being relieved of most of the coal, floated to the top. A monkey-jacket lined with blue flannel and bound with binding of the same color, and a piece of India rubber cloth, were also found in the sack.

Coroner HANFORD carried the body to be washed and straightened yesterday, and a close examination was made to find some mark by which to identify it, but without success. To-day Drs. SCHAPPS and KRACKOWIZER will hold a post-mortem examination, and on Tuesday Coroner HANFORD will hold an inquest. As some have supposed the body to be that of the missing Captain PALMER, several persons, most likely to identify his remains, will be summoned to testify.

Our readers must remember what mystery shrouded the *Eudora* matter. The sinking of the schooner, the arrest of the negro, the suspense of the public, during the two weeks that elapsed before the vessel was raised, the discovery of the blood-stained clothes of the captain and mate, all the circumstances that surrounded the terrible mystery, and which pointed, with a strong index finger, to the negro cook, GEORGE WILSON, as the guilty party, do not need to be republished. The sensation which they created had not subsided when it was known, about a month ago, that the negro had been removed from the prison of Westchester County, at White Plains, where he was first taken, to the Tombs, in this City, and that his trial in the United States Circuit Court was determined upon by Mr. MCKEON, the United States District Attorney. Our well-known citizen, Capt. DE GROOT, engaged Mr. MILLIKEN to defend him—whether from any strong conviction of his innocence, or from a determination to see simple justice done, we know not.

The negro was indicted under the Admiralty Act of 1804, which made the scuttling of a vessel on the high seas, by any person not the owner thereof, a crime punishable with death. The body, either of the captain or the mate, not having been discovered, after the most vigilant search, the negro could not be indicted for murder. There was a doubt in reference to the indictment for scuttling, whether the Admiralty Act would apply. The schooner *Eureda* was at anchor in Long Island Sound when the captain and mate so mysteriously disappeared. His counsel argued that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, the vessel not being on the high seas, in the ordinary construction of the act. The Judges (NELSON and BETTS) took time to consider, and, on Friday last, decided in favor of the prisoners, as follows:

The United States vs. George Wilson.—The decision of the Court on the demurrer to the indictment in this case was this morning delivered by Judge BETTS.

The prisoner, as will be recollected, was the cook of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, whose captain and mate he is supposed to have murdered, and which was sunk by him. For this latter offence he was indicted under the Act of Congress of March 30, 1804, which enacts that any person, not being an owner, who shall *on the high seas* wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn or otherwise destroy any vessel to which he belongs, being the property of any citizen of the United States, shall suffer death. The prisoner demurred to the indictment, thus admitting the fact charged. It was conceded by the United States that the vessel was destroyed at a point between City Island and Hart Island in the East River, within the territorial limits of the County of Westchester and town of Pelham, and thus within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York.

The question raised by the demurrer is whether the place where the act was done is within the criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

Held by the Court—That it is assumed as a notorious geographical fact that the breadth of water there is not more than two miles.

That the civil jurisdiction of the United States Courts, under the Constitution, embraces tide-waters within the bays, inlets and harbors along the coast and in navigable rivers.

That it is, however, a fundamental doctrine in re-

[illegible] or direction of a postive law.

That under the Act in question, the place where the offence is committed, however [illegible] ment in the description of the offence; and [illegible] accused is not subjected to punishment [illegible] Act unless the vessel was "on the high seas," this Court has no jurisdiction of the offence.

That Congress, before and subsequent to this enactment, has in its criminal legislation, consistently evinced the intention to use the term high seas in its popular and natural sense, and in contradistinction from that of mere tide-waters and rivers, ports, havens, and basins. (Crimes Act of 1790, Sec. 8; and Act of 1825, Sections 4 5. 6, 7. 8. 11.); and the adjudications of the Courts have shown that construction to be in consonance with the principles of general jurisprudence, (4 Mason, 397; 5 ib., 290; 1 Strong, 251; 2 Sumn., 1.)

That the offence charged in this indictment, therefore, is not within the provisions of the act in question, cognizable by this Court.

Judgment therefore for the prisoner, on the demurrer.

Ordered that the prisoner be remitted by the Marshal, to the custody of the proper State authority, by which he was detained when arrested on this indictment.

The prisoner accordingly escaped from the liability of a capital penalty, by this decision, as he could not, if tried in Westchester County, be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress of 1804. There was every probability that the alleged perpetrator of one of the most terrible tragedies that have ever revolted the public, would meet with his just punishment. Whether this new discovery will convict him remains to be seen.

Pickpockets at Church.

On Friday evening last, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER's (Presbyterian) Church was visited by a special deputation of sinners of that degree which is not often found in the sanctuary—being decidedly below the zero of respectability. A band of professional pickpockets had conspired to rob the congregation, whose reputed wealth and liberality indicated a good field for the purse-picking fraternity.

At the hour of service, four young men, of rather seedy and semi-genteel style, entered the church and went up into the galleries, which were dimly lighted, as the body of the house only is used in the evening. Here they remained, occupying themselves in scanning the congregation below, until the Rev. Doctor, touching the depths of his eloquent discourse, had completely absorbed the attention of his hearers. Three of the rogues then quietly left the gallery, and entering the body of the house, one after the other at each of the three separate doors, trod on "slow and noiseless" tiptoe up the aisles. They entered certain slips, as though they belonged there, crowding down the ladies seated at the ends, and immediately assumed the air of earnest listeners.

So graceful and gentle was the entry of the rogues, that the devout worshipper, if he heard their tread at all, might have fancied, with POE, that they were

"Angels, whose faint foot-falls
Tinkled on the tufted floor!"

But the sexton fancied something else. He had noticed the fellows from the first, and as he had never seen them before, was somewhat uneasy respecting the character of their visit. While he was perplexing himself about their last manœuvre, the private watchman of the Church came in and startled him by the announcement that there were four noted pickpockets in the congregation, pointing out these devout young men as the rascals! Four policemen were immediately summoned and stationed at the doors, and, as the congregation passed out, had the pleasure of nabbing the light-fingered strangers and exposing them to public gaze. As the pickpockets had, in some mysterious manner, been made aware of the presence of the Police, they did not venture to ply their trade upon the unsuspecting ladies whom they had selected as their victims.

Church-goers must hereafter beware of certain very devout strangers that crowd into their slips at unseasonable hours.

☞ The La Farge House, which is to occupy the site of the old La Farge, is to open about the 1st of May. It must not be confounded with the La Pierre, just opened on the same block, which is a smaller house.

☞ The health of the City is excellent now-a-days, though the March weather brings influenza.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL RICE-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in store, at $2 and $5 and $10 each. Go nicely by express. *Potato*, (entirely distinct,) $15 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity, annuals, New annual Chinese Sugar-cane seeds, Japan and Chinese Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
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N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase imported Dioscorea's to demand an exhibit of the tubers, that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which last has been rejected by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the sole, and the only powder-proof locks that received a medal at the Late Crystal Palace Fair. All others were on exhibition and never advertised as "Hall's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Fire Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
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BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale their Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, supplied with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS AT reduced prices, at No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.
6,000 French gold paper, 4s., worth 8s.
6,000 French and American satins at 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d., worth 4s.
8,000 blank for 5d., 10d. and 1s., at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
R. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY. PROF. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will restore gray hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, prevent premature decay. For a toilet [illegible] it takes the lead of all other preparations known. Prepared by J. C. [illegible] Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the only one of the kind in the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to cure the evil effects of all bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, the delicate ringlets at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 16 Bond-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD INFORM THE public and our customers that the fire of the 7th inst. will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be as promptly put up and shipped as heretofore. BUSH & GALE,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 120 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the finest establishment of its kind. His wigs, toupees and wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. A trial is a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS AT No. 379 BROADWAY, BEFORE REMOVAL.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will sell their entire stock of carpets and oil-cloth, at a tremendous sacrifice, during this week, as they intend to have new stock at 334 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 17.

TO FIREMEN.—THOSE IN WANT OF A [illegible] Coat or Pants, should give Quinn a call, at [illegible] and 140 Fulton-st., N. York. They have just received a large assortment of Dark Beaver, which they are making up in Fire Clothes.

NEW-JERSEY.

...Wisest for Hoboken.

The Hoboken Council has empowered a Committee consisting of Councilmen WHITE, BROWN and WARNER, to draft and submit to the New-Jersey Legislature such amendments to the City Charter as may seem to them proper, authorizing the people of Hoboken to make arrangements with the Jersey City Water Commissioners for the introduction of Passaic water into Hoboken.

...TICES.

...its being bald, and to ...LE'S CELEBRATED ...ld its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, P. BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; KING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Malden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **City and Country Merchants**—Preparing for the great Spring trade, must not overlook the unsurpassed facilities of PHAIR & CO.'S STEAM JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 19 Beekman st., for the rapid production of CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, &c., &c., in first style of the art, and at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. A splendid collection of designs for merchants' store bills, circulars and cards—the most attractive and elegant ever shared.

Remember the name and number.

PHAIR & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ **Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,**

No. 65 Broadway,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

☞ **One Strike more for American Labor.**—The Undersigned, workingmen of the City of New-York, under an earnest conviction, that some important measures are necessary, in order to secure prosperity for the great masses of the workingmen of the United States, which will afford some kind of certainty, if possible, that they shall not be again obliged to pass through another Winter like those of 1854-55 and 1855-56, would hereby call upon the workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn, to unite with them in a public demonstration, in behalf of

AMERICAN LABOR.

Although the commercial press is endeavoring to make the country believe that "trade" is in a prosperous condition, the fact generally allows to the fact that there are tens of thousands of men and women now in this City without means or employment, and that this Winter has been about as severe and distressing as the last. The "Association for Improving the condition of the Poor" has nearly

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

on its books, while there are many other thousands who will not make their wants and destitution known to the public. The scarcity of work, the high price of the necessaries of life, and the suffering condition of the working classes, renders it indispensable that some measures should be adopted to make the true state of the case known to the country.

The Conventions of the three great political parties have now all been adjourned, without taking the slightest notice of the interests of the free workingmen of the United States. They seem to think, that as for negro slaves in Kansas are of more consequence than the interests of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have suffered starvation and wretchedness beyond description, while at the same time are more white orphans, widows, and orphans in New-York alone—the cries of want, destitution, and high prices, them there will be black slaves in Kansas in a whole generation to come.

The undersigned therefore propose to appeal to Congress first, by memorial, or otherwise, for an immediate consideration of the depressed condition of the labor of the country, and we call upon the workingmen of New-York and Brooklyn, to meet in the Park at 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, to take these matters into consideration, and we invite the merchants and business men of every class, to unite in our demonstration.

WM. OLAND BOURNE, JOSEPH COHEN,
JOHN W. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN LEVI,
JOHN LEONARD, ACORN & WHITE,
SCOTT M. FOWLER, ANDREW J. CASE,
JOHN MILLARD, WILLIAM MITCHELL,
C. H. GRAY, GEORGE SANGSTER,
CHARLES LESTER, EDWARD WALKER.

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The eminent lecturer, Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five lectures on the great fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, as follows:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom. (Orator.)
THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome. (Monk.)
MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose, (Prelate.)
THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine, (Theologian.)
MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo, (Pope.)

Tickets, (all to the Course, Ladies' tickets, $1,) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents. CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

☞ **Post-Office Notice—Sunday Mails.**—The Sunday mail trains on the Hudson River and Erie Railroads having been discontinued, no mails by these routes will be made up at this office on Sunday.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The person who is making GEMMIL'S RADIATORS, in New-York, will please address "STOVE," No. 636 North 3d-st, Philadelphia, immediately, stating lowest price per dozen.

SAMUEL UNWIN.—Should he happen to see this, his friends at Bradford, Yorkshire, in England, would be very glad to hear from him as soon as possible, especially those in Hope-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

NEW-YORK CITY ADVERTISING AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR THE NEW-YORK CITY PRESS,

Will be happy to call upon Manufacturers, Merchants and others, desiring to attract the attention of buyers and consumers of their wares and merchandise through the medium of advertising, and to offer with them, in regard to the ECONOMY and ADVANTAGES of using the NEW-YORK CITY PAPERS.

The object sought in advertising is to bring the article advertised to the attention of the largest class interested in said article, with the LEAST POSSIBLE EXPENSE.

Some of our City papers have the LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY JOURNALS IN THE WORLD, and their circulation being scattered over the entire Union, among all classes of our people, it is evident that SELF-INTEREST prompts a careful consideration of the different advertising mediums. The subscriber will give full particulars in regard to the different papers and different departments of the same papers.

Parties called upon at their places of business. One copy of an advertisement is sufficient for any number of papers.

Reference is made to the following parties:

Messrs. Greeley and McElrath, Publishers of the New-York *Tribune*.
Messrs. Raymond, Wesley, & Co., Publishers of the *New-York Times*.
Robert M. Strahigh, Esq., *Tribune* Office,
Messrs. H. G. Wilder & Co., Pateotees and Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, No. 122 Water st.
Wm. O. Mumford, Esq., Office of *Courier and Enquirer*.
Messrs. S'earns & Marvin, Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.
Messrs. Grovesteen & Truslow, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 8 Broadway.
Messrs. William Hall and Son, Piano-Forte Manufacturers and Music Publishers, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Taylor Brothers, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.
Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., Piano-Forte Manufacturers and Music Publishers, No. 1 Franklin-square.
Messrs. Bradford, Publishers of the New-York *Evangelist*, No. 120 Nassau-st.
Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., Paper Dealers, Nos. 110, and 112 Nassau-st.

Orders and communications should be addressed to
P. K. DEYO, City Advertising Agency,
Room No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
N. B.—All the principal City papers kept on file.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That any and all powers of attorney heretofore given by me to either PETER LAWSON, of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, or JAMES W. SMITH, of the City of New-York, are hereby revoked; and no act or deed of either of them will be recognized, or held valid by me.—March 8, 1856. JOHN BULL, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 110 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains weakness or contraction of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 568 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 5 Empire, Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; EVANS, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. G. CHEESEMAN, M. D.—Having returned from Europe, has resumed the exercise of professional duties at his former residence, corner of Union and Hamilton, Brooklyn.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced and well-recommended female servants, (some of them Protestants,) viz: Protessed and plain cooks, th rough, good plain cooks, first-rate laundresses, general housekeepers, chambermaids, seamstresses, nursery governesses, superior first class chambermaids, an excellent selection of waiters, and general housework-ers, also a few very nice young girls for nurses and upstairs work. (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st. near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For experienced servants, with unexceptionable City references—professed cooks, th rough, good plain cooks, first-rate laundresses, general housekeepers, chambermaids, as wood neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class se vants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established servant's office, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits; one as plain cook to all its branches, a good baker, understands all sorts of meats and poultry; washing and ironing in the best style. Wages $7. Excellent City reference. The other as neat, capable chambermaid and waitress. Wages $5 to $6. Will go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable protestant young man, in a dry-goods store, who can produce the best of testimonials as to character from his last employer, for sobriety and general good behavior. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address a note to W. P., *Times* office, for two days, which will be immediately attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, as housekeeper in a genteel family, or would travel with the same, or to attend upon an invalid and travel with the same as companion; references exchanged. Can be seen at No. 135 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn City, L. I., second house from Fulton-av.

SITUATIONS—To learn the carriage-making; four experienced weavers, a coachman for a private family. Places procured for clerks, conductors baggagemen, porters, barkeepers; boys for stores and saloons; house keepers, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to No. 4 East Broadway, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a large number of experienced and well-recommended female servants, (some of them Protestants,) viz: Professed and plain cooks, housekeepers, chamber waiters, nurses, small girls, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 249 Williamst. near Pearl, up stairs, back room; seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As head waiter in a saloon dining-room or hotel. A very competent man is now disengaged; can give the best references as to character and ability; is well known and can influence custom. Full particulars can be had at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged woman, as cook. Understands baking, washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Prince-st., front room over the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as porter, or to work in a store; can write and keep accounts, and would make himself generally useful. Address for 2 days F. K., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nurse maid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 120 West 2d-st., top floor front room.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house. A merchant tailor or cutter, well qualified in every respect to cut his own patterns, receive and examine work, and direct in the cutting department, who has a reputation for taste, skill and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. S. J., at this office. Nothing same and references, and compensation expected. A permanent experience preferred. All communications strictly confidential if desired.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at "The Protestant Employment Office," No. 470 Sixth-av. (between 29th and 30th sts.) and leave your order, thus securing one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately, to fill various situations. I. H. FONDA, Manager, formerly with Mr. Young, of No. 7 Carmine-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a School or Family. The best of references can be given; a position as private tutor would be preferred. Address J. T. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., and the care of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 3,877, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

WANTED FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES—The following servants: Six professed cooks, two English nurses, seven chambermaids and seamstresses, twelve protestant laundresses, an English groom, two gardeners, &c. Apply immediately at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

CANVASSER WANTED—For a Life Insurance Company in this City; none need apply unless they have had experience in the business, and can give satisfactory assurances that they possess the requisite qualifications. Address Y. at this Office.

CUTTER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a sober, steady man, of long experience in town and country, custom, shop and children's clothing; a nice employer will meet with a good man; wages moderate; can give the best of reference. Can be seen or address No. 375 Pearl st. Country preferred.

CAPTAIN AND CABIN HANDS.—WANTED—A young man about 18 years of age, to take charge of a yacht of 25 tons, one who understands coasting Long Island Sound preferred. Address WAVERLY, Yonkers, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a gentleman who has recently lost his wife, for a young child: must have some ability as a teacher, and be of good sociable disposition; companionable society is very much desired. Address EDWARD ROMAINE, *Times* Office, with particulars.

FIREMEN WANTED.—Three upright and one flat sheet iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE T. JONES & CO., or to VAN BELSEN & CHARLES, No. 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches; also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 6 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

GOOD CHEMIST WANTED—Well acquainted with Organic Chemistry, to go 150 miles into the country. Expectations as to salary must be moderate. A single man or one with a small family preferred, living not expensive. Address, with name, terms, and references, CHEMISTS, Box No. 3,908 Post-Office.

COOK WANTED.—(Protestant.) to go to a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. None need apply without a good City reference. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A competent man may have a permanent situation, and good wages as deliverer or country agent. Apply to MARTIN JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Beekman-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR INFANT'S NURSE—Is now disengaged and desires a situation in a gentleman's family. No objection to go South or to travel. Apply to the Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A young man about 18 or 20 years of age as Clerk in a dealer's Store. None but those that have had experience in the business need apply. F. BROWN & MAIESTERS, No. 112 Chatham-st.

WANTED—Several good Salesmen, those well acquainted with the City retail trade preferred. Apply after 5 P. M. to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a silk goods jobbing house; one who can reside with his parents; salary first year $50. Address box No. 1,206.

HAT FINISHERS WANTED.—Four wool-hat finishers wanted, by W. C. WARING & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—WANTED—By a man accustomed to keeping books, an interest in some well established paying business in city or country. Would invest the above amount or more, or would lend the money on good security to secure a clerkship. An out-door agency, shipping goods, or collecting bills would be accepted. Satisfactory references given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 225, Newburg Post-Office, Orange Co., N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Having from $10,000 to $20,000, to engage in the sale of coal, lumber, lime, lath, brick, stone and cement. The situation is on the Hudson River, and unsurpassed by any other location in the vicinity of New-York for an extensive and profitable business. The yard has a front of 350 feet for vessels to land. Apply to
JACOB CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Doing a good business, in an improving neighborhood. On the premises are excellent sheds and fences, a good brick office; also, brick stable, room for four horses, and a good brick house. Good reasons given for selling out. Inquire corner of 29th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale at a very low price, a first-rate Job Office, comprising two hand presses, a job rotary press, and a large assortment of job type nearly new. The office is well located and doing a first-rate trade. Inquire of WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—The lease and furniture of a strictly first-class boarding house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $22,000 per year. Apply to
CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 99 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store in a good location for business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply No. 13 Broome-st., New-York.

TO MILLINERS.—The stock and fixtures of a neat millinery store for sale, an excellent opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 69 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY G. BOHN,
Of London, Proprietor and Publisher of the series of Books known as BOHN'S STANDARD, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ANTIQUARIAN and other LIBRARIES, having directed that the

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NEW BOOKS

Received by WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway.

THE OCEAN, by P. H. GOSSE, author of "An Introduction to Zoology," the "Canadian Naturalist," &c., with 52 illustrations; 12mo. $1.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.—The Betrothal; 12mo. Price 75 cents.

LECTURES ON THE MORNING PRAYER, by ROBERT A. HALLAM, D. D.; second edition; 12mo. $1.

RECENT SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, by CHAS. SUMNER; 12mo. $1 25.

EVENING INCENSE, by the author of "Morning and Night Watches," etc. 75 cents.

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A HISTORY OF HERKIMER COUNTY, including the Upper Mohawk Valley, from the earliest period to the present time. by NATHANIEL S. BENTON; illustrated with numerous colored maps; 8vo. $3 50.

WOLFSDEN, an authentic account of things there and thereunto pertaining, as they are and have been, by J. B.; 12mo. $1 25.

EDITH HALE; a Village Story: by THRACE SALMON; 12mo. $1 25.

The trade supplied on favorable terms.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE POST-BIBLICAL
HISTORY OF THE JEWS,
From the close of the Old Testament, about the year 420 B. C. E., to the destruction of the Second Temple, in the 70th year of the Christian Era.
BY MORRIS J. RAPHALL, A. M., PH. DR.,
Rahbi Preacher at the Synagogue, Green-st., New-York.
MOSS & BRO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

The Publishers have great pleasure in announcing this work, both from the intrinsic interest of the subject, and the distinguished merits of its author. Few men are better qualified by character, acquirements and personal interest, to do justice to such a theme.

No STUDENT OF HISTORY but will desire to read a well authenticated detail of the life of that nation, whose sufferings and wrongs give added interest to so many scenes in the great drama of human existence, while to the general reader it presents thrilling scenes and striking incidents, detailed in language worthy of the subject.

The work is in two duodecimo volumes of over 400 pages each, printed on fine thick white paper, neatly bound in cloth, price $3 50. For sale by
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AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THINGS THERE AND THERETO PERTAINING, AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN.
"Clever chiels an' bonnie bizzies
Are hid in places sae thairin."

In 1 vol., 12mo. with Illustrations by Billings. Price $1 25.

The publishers believe this to be a book of an original character and

PERMANENT VALUE,

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This story of New-England life has the elements of a wide-spread popularity, and will be welcomed in every house. In 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

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PRODUCTION OF A CULTIVATED INTELLECT AND TASTE.

In all respects it is creditable to the author, and, in my opinion, would be received with a considerable share of public favor."

DERBY & JACKSON,
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And Narrative of the Circassian War of Independence against Russia, by J. MILTON MACKIE, Esq. Price 75 cents. Is published this day by
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SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.

With increased facilities for manufacturing, and recent improvements in the process, we are now able to keep pace with the increasing demand for our Envelopes, and at the same time to furnish an article of superior workmanship.

To large buyers we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements by reason of our large contracts with some of the best paper mills in the United States.

WRITING PAPERS.

BILLS, COMMERCIAL NOTE, LADIES' NOTE, LADIES' BATH, BATH POST, QUARTO POST, CAP, FLAT CAP, ETC.

The above gilt or plain, ruled or unruled, wove, laid and fancy laid, White, Buff, Canary, Lilac, (colors separate or assorted,) &c., embracing various shades of quality and price.

Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER,
No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

VISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 23 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—We warrant these articles advertised by us to be the true and genuine white variety of the so-called Chinese Potato (Imperial Rice.) They came to us direct from the parties mainly instrumental in introducing and disseminating them through France and Europe and may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., Nos. 15 John-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A limited quantity of fresh Pear Seed in excellent order; price $4 per lb. Also a few copies of *Le Bon Jardinier* for 1856, price $2 50.

NEW CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO. DIOSCOREA BATATAS—Just received, a few thousand, in prime condition, of this new esculent. Price $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100. Printed description, with directions for its culture, furnished to purchasers and other applicants. J. M THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st.

Also, new annual Chinese Sugar Cane, Japan Peas, new Orange Water melon, Prairie Peas, &c., &c., with very improved varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, of only superior qualities.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Ware Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Ware Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of bone fertilizers for flower gardens, &c., may be had gratis with directions for use.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Field and garden seeds, guano and other fertilizers. The largest assortment in the United States.
WRITING PAPERS.
R. L. ALLEN,
No. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HYDE, INSURANCE AND NOTE BROKER, at Messrs HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co.'s, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., New-York. Fire and Life Insurance effected in good Companies, at the best rates. The entire Fire Insurance of Business Houses attended to promptly, without any expense to them. Fire Insurance in thirty Companies, with a Capital of Eight Millions of Dollars and a large Surplus. Life Insurance in four Companies, with Capital and Assets of Six Millions of Dollars. Business paper negotiated. Money procured on collaterals of Stocks, Notes, &c. Particular attention paid to orders out of the City. Will call on you when requested.

REFERENCES to Houses in various branches of business: Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Chambers & Heiser; Gravdon, Swanwick & Co.; J. B. Sheffield & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Ralph Mead & Co.; Hanford & Brother; T. Victor & Duckwitz; Abernethy, Collins & Co.; C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.; A. & A. G. Trask; Samuel Roosevelt. Also, Bank of America; Enfus L. Lord, Esq.

Direct letters: "Care of Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co."

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM E. WELLING,
No. 490 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST RESORT.
AND THE LAST CHANCE,
ON THURSDAY next, March 13,
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., near 14th-st.,
Will close their sales of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

As this will be the last opportunity we shall have of speaking of these sales,

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS
HAVE FOUR DAYS YET OF
BUYING AT HALF THE COST
Any and every article of
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
To enumerate each article and price
WOULD REQUIRE A VOLUME.

Enough at the stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK LINENS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS and COTTONS,
HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
all marked in plain figures,
AT HALF THE COST.

is a sufficient guarantee of the immense importance of a speedy visit to REMSEN & DINGEE,
Brown-stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

STRONG & SMITH,
No. 48 Broad-st. and No. 46 New-st.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Offer for sale, by the package—
English Prints, Brilliants, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Challis Lawns, Jaconets, Barèges and Poplins, Coburgs, Alpacas,
Flounced Dresses, in great variety.
French Fancy and Black Silks
Ribbons, Printed Barèges, Bankeens,
Stella Shawls and Ginghams,
BLANKETS
Crimean Army Blankets, Negro and Horse do.
LINENS,
Irish Shirting, Blays, Drills and Handkerchiefs, of the seals of
A. & G. Barklie,
York-st. Flax Spinning Company,
A. Mulholland & Son.
ALSO, AGENTS FOR
Rumford Mills Heavy Maulder Ginghams,
Lancashire Power Loom Quilt Co
S. & T. Aslton's Cords, Moleskins and Velvets.
Atkinson's celebrated Cheeks Cambrics.
Ferguson's Dyed Jaconets and Cambrics.
Calla Mills Domestic Shirtings
Rubinacci's and Rhodardi's Italian Sewings.
Holdsworth's Patent Linen Thread.
Brooks' Ivory Polished Sewing Cotton.
WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Of the manufacture of the La Vieille Montagne Company of France.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—NOTICE.
G. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., begs to intimate that his buyer has just returned from Europe,
PER STEAMER BALTIC,
with a splendid assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
which he has arranged to have
CONFINED TO HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY.
He also begs to inform
COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
of the arrival of another shipment of 100 dozen
CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES PER BALTIC.
This lot embraces an immense variety of shapes and designs, from $3 to $25, manufactured expressly for his trade, from designs got up under the
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF HIS BUYER.
G. B. guarantees that none of his patterns in Lace Goods can be found elsewhere in the United States.

PURE IRISH LINENS
FROM AUCTION.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
Would call the attention of
Hotel and Housekeepers
To an Extensive Invoice
of
Pure Irish Linens, in Variety,
Recently Bought at Auction
at Reduced Prices.
Consisting of
Plain Shirtings and Frontings,
Plain and Damask Diaper Cloths,
Snow-Drop Damask Table-Cloths,
Damask Napkins and Towelling,
Pillow Casings and Sheetings, (all widths,)
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
And will be sold at a small advance.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

FROM THE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
DAMAGED SILKS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, MONDAY, March 9,
A choice lot of
New Spring Silks,
Very slightly damaged,
At the following Prices:
RICH STRIPE SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard, cost 65 cents.
RICH BROCADE SILKS, at 3s. per yard, cost 80 cents.
RICH STRIPE SILKS, (superior quality) at 3s. 6d. per yard, cost 90 cents.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for flounced dress, (light colors) at 4s. per yard, cost $1 00.

In order to prevent confusion in the regular sales, the above goods will be exhibited in the Shawl Room and the prices marked on them in plain figures, from which there will be no deviation.

NO DISCOUNT MADE TO JOBBERS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK CRAPE DE PARIS AND CRAPE DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
Nos. 13 Cortlandt and 13 Dey sts.
Have now in store and daily receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
CHOICE DRESS GOODS,
With a large stock of
HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS and DOMESTIC COTTONS AND WOOLENS;
Also, a fine stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Made in the best manner, and got up with reference to the City and near-by trade.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Will open this morning 75 cartons new Spring shawls, stella borders, rich colors and entirely new designs.
20 cartons high colors, sewed on borders, $4 50, worth $7.
15 cartons finer and richer goods, only $5.
12 cartons superb designs, $6 50 and $7.
25 broche long shawls, all wool, $12, worth $18.
$70,000 worth new goods in silks, shawls, challies, de laines, prints, and other dress goods at astonishingly low prices.
Domestic goods by the bale, piece, or yard.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe-st., successors of JUST & CLAPP.

BUY YOUR CARPETS NOW
Before another advance takes place. Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, of Halifax, England, have again advanced the prices of their celebrated
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS.
We have received, per recent arrivals, about 100 Bales of their
CHOICEST SPRING STYLES,
and shall offer them at retail on and after MONDAY, March 10,
AT THE OLD PRICES,
without regard to the recent advance in England.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
CHARLES

FOR SALE.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—A new two story house, with convenient outbuildings and about two acres of land thereto, with excellent fruit ranged in rows of excellent kind, with all the necessary fixtures of comfort and convenience, in the pleasant village of Manchester, Vt., on the line of the Rutland and Vermont Railroad, 30 miles south of Rutland, Vt., 30 miles north of Troy, N. Y., and 30 miles south of Saratoga. The location is as pure air as is known, and the most glorious mountains that can be seen in New England. There is a good school in the village, and the place is in the midst of a community of the very best schools in the part of Bart Vermont. Terms light, and living (for the times) very low. Inquire of the subscriber, at Burlington, Vt., or at Manchester.
W. F. BLACK, Cashier, at Manchester.
DANIEL ROBERTS.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and basement house, No. 90 Amos-st. (one door from 4th-st.,) has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold or let on moderate terms. Apply on the premises, or to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three-story and basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Hamilton-pl., or to lease for a term of years, with the furniture. The house is three years old and was thoroughly overhauled last May; hasall the modern improvements; the house is 21 by 56 feet deep, lot 21 by 90 feet; the furniture was bought new last May, and of the very best and latest style. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A new two story dwelling-house, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, sink-room, closets, &c. On the place is a new barn, well, garden, and plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. It is about ten minutes' ride from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Rent $28 0 per year. Possession given 1st of April. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN—Only five minutes' walk from the ferries; an elegant three-story brick house, 25 by 40 feet, lot 25 by 100, situated in a fashionable street. The house is finished in the best manner, and is fitted with water, gas and gas fixtures, range, &c. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN, Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway.
Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER HOMAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 37 SEVENTH-ST., west of 3d-av., a substantial three-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage.
THOMAS B. DIBBLEE,
No. 51 Wall-st., cor. William.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to
HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 20th-st., near the 3d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $18,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story, high basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. House, 19 feet 4 inches fro nt by 63 feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 98½ feet; also, a store and dwelling in the above, and laid out in garden. The whole will be sold for $24,000. Enquire of Mr. Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A very handsome brown stone front house, on 25th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial manner, for the present owner. Also, a very desirable brick house, with high stoop, in perfect order, in 32d-st., near 6th-av.
HENRY FRANKLYN,
No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway,

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement brick house and lot No. 101 Sackett-st., near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Lot 20x120 feet, house 38 feet deep, in good order. It will be sold cheap, as the owner removes to the West. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Building, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 23.6x40. The house is arranged for one or two families. Portable furniture in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Jerolemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A great bargain, in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, south side of the street, near 6th-av.; every improvement, and in the very best order; is three rooms deep, and 21 feet front, lot 103 feet. It will be sold a bargain and on easy terms, on immediate application, to LINDSLEY & HADDELL, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story tenant house, situated No. 213 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., finished in good style, with marble mantels, Croton water, &c.; store on first floor; terms easy. Apply to J. GROVE, No. 154 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M., or at No. 134 East 41st-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms, or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or of WM. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—First-class houses, 14th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th-sts., from $15,0 0 to $20,000. Also houses in a great variety of locations, from $6,000 to $15,000. Very eligible lots on 7th, 21th and 28th sts. and 5th-av. Apply to JOHN B. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story English basement houses, Nos. 90½ and 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is 25 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or, No. 154 West 21st-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy: For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 3 and 4 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and full lot, No. 120 South 3d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a vacant lot in South 5th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large house, No. 159 West-st., near Grand-st. This building is arranged expressly for a large boarding house, containing thirty rooms, fitted up with range, gas, baths, &c. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BRAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The first-class, two-story and basement brick house, No. 348 South-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Apply to N. G. BROWN, No. 68 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT LOW PRICES.—Two three-story and basement first-class brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; one four-story English basement, first-class house, No. 229 West 35th-st.; one four-story store and dwelling, No. 449 3d-av.; eight tenement houses on 30th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to
JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal st.

MESSRS. GASSNER BROTHERS—Real Estate Agency, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, offer for sale a well located and very desirable home and four full lots, (title perfect,) in the City of Brooklyn, on Bushwick-av., within twenty minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Also, a fine country seat in the town of Greenwich, Conn., within thirty-three miles of this City, and 1¾ hour's ride by the New-Haven Railroad. House is complete, with bath, range, hot and cold water; has a fine healthy location, on the banks of the Mianus River. We have also to let the house No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., suitable for a physician; and would purchase for cash a two-story and attic house, if in a good and central location, in this City, undoubted title, &c.

FARM FOR SALE—TO LOSE AN ESTATE. —Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the dépôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st. Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated 1¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two miles walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND. —A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; price $6,000. Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, $20 per acre; one mile from the village, containing a brick manufactory, various other buildings, and 40 acres and upwards, at $100 per acre. Apply to PETER C. COOLEY, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 20 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park road. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY COOLEY, Hempstead.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 352 West 37th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from dépôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 24 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, sawmill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and most of it new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered; the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $35,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the dépôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Sangatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the Sound waters. Attached to it is a fine barn, stable, dairy, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. B., Box 2262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8¾ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—At FORT WASHINGTON, on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt, with fine river view.
One House is completely furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the house. It contains nine rooms, beside kitchen, basement, bath room, &c.; is supplied with water throughout, and has a good carriage house and stable, with about three-fourths of an acre of land. Price of the entire, including furniture, $11,500.
The second house has seven rooms beside kitchen and basement, and will be sold with four-fifths of an acre for $8,000.
A portion of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM E. LALOR,
No. 24 William-st., third floor, room No. 13.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, gig, and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE—284 acres of good land, intersected by the Harlaem Railroad, which has a freight and passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by the time table; well fenced, with a good supply of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a milk farm, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well-known Dover Furnace, which, with the mill, blowing apparatus, and water power, is in complete order. Also, nine dwelling houses, two barns, besides corn house, coal houses, &c., &c., &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at auction on the premises, at 2 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856. Apply to STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron Works, LUTHER S. DUTCHER, on the premises, or ALEXANDER S. COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Reebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Six tenement four-story houses, in East 30th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, and two double houses on 21st-st., for sale, all in good order; can be made to pay from 15 to 30 per cent, on price asked; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to H. HUTCHINGS, No. 35 John-st., or to A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—The premises known as No. 337 3d-av., corner 26th-st., consisting of a good brick front dwelling, with stable in the rear fronting on 26th-st., are offered at private sale to close an estate. Depth of lot 100 feet, by about 25 in width. A portion of the purchase money can remain at 7 per cent. For further particulars inquire of Mr. ROOME on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 22x34, with four stacks, chimneys and verandahs, and contains 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 100 yards from dépôt at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 38 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the dépôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TRADE—Of about 42 acres of excellent land, in New-Jersey, 18 miles from New-York, with a large two-story house, piazzas in front and rear, with brick carriage and ice-house, &c., all in good order; a large apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, in full bearing; also all kinds of small fruit trees. It is within a few minutes' walk of a railroad dépôt, and a very convenient place for any one desirous of doing business in this City, as the cars run almost every hour. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $2,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 26x100 each; also 2 lots on Adelphi-st., between Lafayette and Greene avs., 22x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a responsible party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH ST. LOTS—At private sale; 23 lots lying together, 8 of which are on 10th-av. 11 on 123d, and 4 on 124th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

THE SCHOONER ONEIDA FOR SALE. —Centre board, 148 tons, copper-fastened, in good order and one of the best built vessels; fast sailer; now lying at the foot of Amos-st. Inquire of G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st.

FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing 275 acres of land, situated in Queens County, two miles from Wing's Ferry, on the Eastern Railroad, and 23 miles from New-York. For terms apply to STEPHEN T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—That very desirable 2-story and basement brick house, with every improvement and in perfect order, No. 188 West 26th-st. Possession 1st May. Terms easy.
HENRY FRANKLYN,
No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—One of the very best confectionery and fancy cake and ice-cream establishments in the United States, all in full and successful operation, doing $500 per week, with a long lease and low rent. A part of the purchase money can stand for a reasonable time. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A very handsome cottage, with carriage house, &c., with about half an acre of land, mostly shaded with large trees, within about 15 minutes' walk from a dépôt, on high ground, a fine view of river, in the neighborhood of Messrs. WILSON, Brown and Bonn—3½ acres can be had, if required, of J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 39th-st., between Madison and 4th ava.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

SPLENDID FARM—130 acres in a beautiful Sterile valley, 25 miles from New-York per railroad. Buildings large, numerous, and in perfect order. 30 acres heavy wood, balance highly cultivated. Apple orchard and other fruits in abundance. Watered by living springs. Price $8,500, terms easy. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large six-story store and lot No. 261 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st. The upper stories are well lighted, suitable for a printer, bookbinder, or other machinery. Apply on the premises.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A lease for three years, from 1st of May, 1856, of six offices, and a large show-room on Broadway, near Wall-st., well adapted for almost any business; also $5,000 to loan. Apply at office, end No. 11, No. 52 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—By a widow lady and two small children, a small house, rent not exceeding $30, or part of a house, not exceeding $250; if in Brooklyn, between Fulton Ferry and Atlantic-st.; if in New-York, not above 22d-st. Address M. Y., No. 134 Madison-st., New-York, stating terms and location.

WANTED TO RENT—A good house in the village of Orange, N. J.; it must be within ten minutes' walk of the Dépôt, well shaded, a good well of water on the premises, and with at least half an acre of land attached. Address ESSEX, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Stores Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., also a fine basement corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., also the store No. 821 Broadway, also the houses and lots Nos. 146, 148 and 150 8th-av., also the house No. 13 Cornelia-st., the houses in Broadway near the corner of 26th st. For sale, the brown-stone front house in 30th-st., the first one from the East River, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 20 Chambers-st., front basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 53 Bleecker-st., corner of Wasley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.
Also, the three-story and attic house No. 46 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, 22x56, (three rooms deep,) with all the modern improvements; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 125 feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house in the city of Newark, located within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. dépôt. The house is large, nearly new, and replete with every convenience—it having been built by a gentleman of this City for his own residence. To a desirable tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of RALPH MEAD & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Counties-alip.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the ferry; have sub-cellars and front courts; are modern built, well-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office south-east corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $350.—A good house and eleven acres of land, only three minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt in Rahway, N. J. The house has a large parlor and eight other rooms, large open garret and fine dry cellar. The garden has an abundance of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c., &c. The land is under a good state of cultivation. Apply to J. K. HORA, No. 80 Nassau-st., or to W. MANN, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three first-class houses, brown stone fronts, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Carlton-av., one of the most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., or, No. 16 Fulton-st., New York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story house, No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It is supplied with gas throughout, range, hot and cold water bath, &c.; has a high basement and under cellar, and is well suited for the residence of a small genteel family. May be seen after 1 o'clock P. M. Apply to
J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—THE CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY.—Four comfortable three-story brick houses, containing 13 rooms each, situated at the junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Persons desirous of escaping the large rents of down town property, will do well to apply soon to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four story house and store, No. 83 8th-av. This property is situated on the best of the up-town avenues for business; it is in the most desirable part of the street, immediately adjoining the New-York County Bank; it therefore offers particular facilities for a retail business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, three houses, one of which can be rented with its furniture complete and possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y., up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling-house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 25x60 feet, three rooms deep, has bath, furnace, gas, &c; gas fixtures go with house, which is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Two of those two-story attic and basement brick houses, with under-cellars, in Hudson-av., near corner of Sands-st., containing thirteen rooms each. Rent $350. F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large three-story, attic and basement house No. 66 3d-av., above 11th-st., and near the Bible House and Cooper's Institute. Gas and water in the house. The STABLE in the rear, fronting on an alley, to let with or without the house. Apply to Mr. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 135 Hudson-st., fronting on St. John's Park, with some of the present furniture. The price to a small family will be $1,100 a year, the tenant to pay the Croton water and the park taxes and gas. Inquire of JOHN E. BISHOP, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, having gas throughout, and in good order, or the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two first-class three-story high basement brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, with gas, water, &c. One four-story English basement and sub-cellar house, No. 229 West 35th-st., with the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class house, No. 65 Hammond-st., three rooms deep, inclosed with glass, under-cellar flagged, and with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Sewer through Hammond-st. It will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—Three first-class brick dwelling-houses, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., 2 of them within one minute's walk of the ferry; also several other houses in various parts of the City. Inquire at the Hoboken Land Office.
W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two houses with all the modern improvements, just finished, Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st. Rent, $700. Also, two houses in the new row, Nos. 280 and 288 West 37th-st. Rent, $450. Both finished, gas, &c. Apply at No. 204 West 23d-st., before 10 or after 3 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 186 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The full size brick house No. 16 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts. The most desirable location for a private residence. Rent $500. A. BLANCHET,
No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 53 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two-story house No. 151 Wooster-st. Also, four houses with stores on Canal, st., east of Broadway, four rooms with a sky-light, entrance on Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st-sts., and between 1st and 2d-avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat 2-story brick dwelling No. 94 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements. Apply to
BRADY & SPRAUL, No. 87 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story brick house, with basement and sub cellar, No. 127 Christie-st., Rent $225. Also, a part of a house up town, to a small family. Apply at No. 176 East 19th-st.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walnut Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the 1st of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary outbuildings. The views of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence Apply to WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With an good garden, beautifully situated, 22 miles from the City of New-York, one minute's walk from a dépôt on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The building is in good order, nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. A convenient location for a person doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND. —A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. To a small, genteel family, part to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address
W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—one of those desirable cottages, No. 455. It is well arranged for a small, genteel family. Rent $300. Also one on East 32d-st., near 4th-av., No. 64—rent $265. Inquire at No. 9 East 32d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The three story brick house No. 8 Rutger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way. Gas, Croton-water, bath, &c. Can be seen from 11 to 4. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 56 deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house or private family-hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas-fixtures, &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasant part of the city, on high ground, and only 5 minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant Apply to WILLIAM WALL, Esq., No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad dépôt.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land to let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500.
MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Of the late BENJAMIN CHURCH, at Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad, about 3 acres of ground, house large and in fine order, having a fine lawn in front of the green; in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Apply to W. R. PETERS, Esq., on the premises, or to
BENJAMIN CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The hotel corner of Broome and Elm sts., possession immediately; also, stores Nos. 93 and 105 6th-av., near Jefferson Market; also, the desirable and convenient dwelling-house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, Nos. 7 and 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st.; also, Nos. 341 and 383 6th st.,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—March 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$6,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Harlem Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$6,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$1,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. 1st mortgage Bond.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bond.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mtge. 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000
$500 California State 7 per cent. Bond redeemable in New-York in 1861.
$14,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.....$7,000
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$100
25 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....25
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25
10 shares Mechanics Bank of Williamsburg.....50
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island 25
2 shares East River Bank.....50
15 shares Metropolitan Bank.....100
15 shares Bank of Commerce.....100
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....100
18 shares Knickerbocker Stage Company.....100
300 shares The Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Co. 10

Also, by order of an executor:

9 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50
7 shares Long Island Insurance Co.....50
25 shares Howard Insurance Co.....50
230 shares Firemans' Insurance Co.....17
7 shares Manhattan Bank.....50
1? shares Merchants' Bank.....50
6? shares Mechanics' Bank.....25
8 shares North River Bank.....50
$123,176 Illinois new Internal Improvement Stock.
$1,800 Indiana 5 per cent. Stock.
$3,000 Illinois Internal Improvement Stock.
$646 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
$2,700 Indiana 5 per cent. Canal.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds, with exception of those sold for account of an executor, will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 13.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, will sell, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, a country residence, with about ⅓ acres of ground, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. The property is on high ground, overlooking the Sound and fronting the old Boston Turnpike, and is in the neighborhood of Mr. Samuel B. Jary's and Mr. Bathgate's residences. The size of the house is 38 by 36 feet, two stories, with good cellar, and kitchen extra; well finished throughout, with marble mantels, &c. The same is new, and has only been occupied six months. Unless previously disposed of at private sale, it will then be sold at auction. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, part for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—(To close the concern) of the LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, contained in the store No. 195 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, by OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 10, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., the lease (3 years from May next) of that first-class store and basement, No. 195 Atlantic-st., size 25 by 75, together with the fixtures of same, which are of the most complete and modern character; consisting of large plate glass front, mahogany counters, shelving and drawers all round, stationery seats covered with brocatel, mirrors, clock, furnace and gas fixtures, &c., &c., at the nominal rent of $650 per annum. The stock is complete, fresh and well assorted. The store has been established for a number of years, and is well and favorably known, and possesses peculiar advantages for parties desiring to engage in the Dry Goods trade. The above property is unquestionably the most desirable offering for competition that has been put up to auction for years. Terms at the time and place of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery, papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 29.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The catalogue is now ready.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—THE FORTY-SIXTH PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, March 11, and continue daily until finished. The catalogue comprises liberal contributions from all the leading publishers of the Union, besides stationery, paper, &c., &c.

BIBLE PLATES.—On THURSDAY, March 13, will be sold without reserve, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the stereotype plates of HOGAN & THOMPSON'S ILLUSTRATED QUARTO BIBLE, LIFE OF CHRIST and SCRIPTURE GALLERY, with 128 splendid illustrations in tinted colors. These plates are new and in perfect condition, and the embellishments, designed and executed by DARRIGHT, are of the highest order. They will be positively sold, without reserve or limitation.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 20TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a

five story, valuable and desirable lot of land, situated on the north side of 20th-st., commencing 520 feet west of 5th-av., being 36 feet front and rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MILLER & MORRIS—Will sell: at auction by order of the Assignees of I. I. COSTAR, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Coal Exchange No. 34½ Pine-st., the lease of the long-established Coal Yard Nos. 33 and 35 Stanton-st. having two years to run from the 1st May next. The premises are admirably adapted for the coal business, having all the appurtenances for conducting the same, such as stables, sheds, office, scales, &c. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, at the seed-store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., a choice collection of Camellia Japonicas, Dentzias, Cinerarias, &c., with a large assortment of choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition, from Wenham Wilson, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria. Also a few of the new and beautiful Chinese plant Dieletrya Spectabilis, in full flower, for which orders will be received at No. 43 West 14th-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: London, 206 feet; length, 180 feet; breadth, 32 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOWERY PROPERTY—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M., the large and splendid lot No. 54 Bowery, with the building thereon; lot 25 feet front and rear by 125 feet deep. Terms easy. Assessment for widening Walker-st., and for the extension of the Bowery, is paid by the seller.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO.—WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising, in part, the stock of a retailer, together with a desirable lot of goods fresh from the factories, suitable for the Spring trade.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, March 11, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and desirable stock, all kinds white granite, blue, common and stone ware. Glass of all kinds, French China, silver plated ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, PAPER, LIQUORS, SOAP, &c.—TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, mackerel, herrings, codfish, rum, gin, brandy, tobacco, cigars, soap, candles, bologna sausage, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, files, chisels, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 398 Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 55 feet 8 inches front, on Broad-st., and 187 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 18 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 300 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and under-cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $22,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 23 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of RUSSELL H NEVINS, deceased.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. 207 Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appointments belonging to said yard, viz: a brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular Daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number of pupils will have been enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may send themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASON,
WM. S. SEE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Will be sold, THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 81 Nassau-st., a valuable stock of cabinet furniture of all kinds, for genteel housekeeping, including choice articles fully described on catalogue, which is ready. Shippers will be served with packing.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE HORSE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., auction sales of horses, wagons, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Persons having property to dispose of will please call and have it registered. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st., a large stock of elegant custom-made furniture, parlor suites, hureaus bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on MONDAY, March 10, a large sale of damaged Dry Goods, from the late fire at the store of Cleveland & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place. The above are to be sold for account of the companies interested, for cash, without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Liberty-st., a large assortment of all kinds of China, white granite and common ware, by the package or in lots to suit, from the shelves; also, 250 cases glass ware, assorted; goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT TO MATCH MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ precisely, without any reserve, at No. 149 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., a lot of valuable machinery for making matches, with Patent Right for State or New-York, all in one lot, to pay cash advanced. Deposit of $100 required, remainder within twenty-four hours.

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SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY SYLVESTER STOVER.—TO-MORROW, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., a large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz: Rich willton and tapestry carpets, rosewood piano-forte, pier glasses, rich lace window curtains, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocade and velvet, costly rosewood etagers, &c. centre and pier tables, secretary bookcases, French mirrors, with mantel vases, oil paintings and other ornaments, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, &c., bureaus and washstands with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, superior hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oval mirrors, French sofas, cottage and spring-seat chairs, hall stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, extension table, elegant gold-band China dinner set, do. tea and coffee sets, ruby and crystal-cut glassware, rich cutlery and silver ware, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

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He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a morning sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

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Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

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In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1848, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

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MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

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A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 809 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

$5 WRITING.—THIS DAY, DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 689 Broadway. Double-entry Bookkeeping is taught on plans of real business. By an accomplished practical book-keeper, who guarantees to qualify students for any situation, before the first of May. Seats secured this day, only $10 for the full course.

OLIVER R. GOLDSMITH'S—WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMIES, No. 889 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies or gentlemen may receive class or private instruction, during the day and evening. New pupils received daily this week, at reduced charges.

TO YOUNG AMERICANS.—C. FABREGON, a French teacher, will deliver, in the morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock, a course of French lessons. Apply between 12 and 6 P. M., to office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st. Translations in French attended to by the same.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 918 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

INSURANCE AGAINST BURGLARY!!
EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORE DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and rebeated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES—A large assortment of new and original designs, all of our own manufacture, will be found at our new warerooms No. 526 Broadway.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by

C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9 on the separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and occupation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and necessary form for the effectual and speedy cure with entire safety to the constitution) is recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations on French.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 322 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Etats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the fiend malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

**AMERICAN L

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire and Loss of Life.

At 10¾ o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a feed store in Fifteenth-street, one door from Avenue A. The rear hall doors having been left open, the fire rapidly communicated to a grocery and tenement on the northeast corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth-street, which was soon enveloped in flames. A German woman named DIETZ attempted to escape from the tenement by getting out of a rear third-story window to the shed beneath, and when the firemen succeeded in getting a hose-pipe upon the shed they discovered that Mrs. DIETZ had her child in her arms, and was endeavoring to protect it as best she could. Both mother and child were finally taken from the shed by Assistant-Engineer KINGSLAND, and removed to a house near by, when the child was found to be dead from suffocation. The mother was shockingly burned. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Some hopes are entertained of her recovery. Assistant-Engineer KINGSLAND was badly burned in his brave efforts to rescue the mother and child from their perilous position.

LIEUT. BENNET, of the Eighteenth Ward, in his report of the above melancholy occurrence, says: "While the woman was lying in the dwelling-house opposite, the party living there ordered the woman and child to be immediately removed, saying they were afraid the woman would die in the house. They also refused to allow us to take the cot and bedding on which the woman was lying for the purpose of conveying her to the Hospital, and it was not until I promised to pay for anything that might be lost that they would consent to the cot being used for such purpose. I never before saw such heartlessness."

Mrs. DIETZ could have escaped in safety by the stairway had she not been frightened.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.

About 10 o'clock Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of R. WAMSLEY in Grand-street, and before it could be extinguished the stock was damaged some $2,000, and the building $100. The loss to stock is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Jefferson, and $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Companies.

Mrs. DARROUCELLI, who lived in one of the upper stories, had her furniture damaged about $100. The fire is supposed to have been lighted by an incendiary.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

About 11 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a barber's shop in Houston-street, near Norfolk-street. It was soon put out. The damage done was not large.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

About 10 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the stable of JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 373 Washington-street. It spread rapidly, owing to the prevalence of a high wind. Mr. VAN BUREN'S stable and several others adjoining it were destroyed, and the roof of a two-story brick dwelling near by was somewhat damaged. Two horses were burned to death in the stables, and several others were rescued with great difficulty. The horses belonged to different parties. The entire loss is not large.

Broadway to be Cleaned.

The bids for cleaning Broadway from the Astor-House to Union-square, were read at noon on Saturday in the presence of the Mayor and Comptroller and a large number of spectators. The contract was awarded to WILLIAM BAIRD, he being the lowest bidder. The following is a list of the bids:

[illegible] Leary	$1.00¾	Blaesiers More	$1 750
[illegible] Sauerbrier	1,800	William Baird	2,835
[illegible] Hackham	2,000	John Duke	2,859
[illegible] Brady	2,000	Peter Connolly	3,500
[illegible] Levy	4,000	Charles Van Tine	4,850
[illegible] Darrell	5,250	Edwin Bouren	5,150
[illegible] Vermilyee	5 500	John P. Cumming	5,975
[illegible] Crowley	6,000	George Denniston	7,500
[illegible] Morrell	7,700	John B. Morrell	7,750
[illegible] Thomas	7,750	James Robinson	7,750
[illegible] Healy	8,000	F. W. Robinson	9,020
[illegible] Myers	8,500	B. B. Cutter	9 500
[illegible] Seagrist	10,000		

The distance to be cleaned is less than a mile. According to the terms of the contract the work must be done between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., and be completed before the 17th inst. All the dirt taken from below Canal-street must be dumped into the Battery Enlargement, and the balance in the Park, fronting on Chambers-street. The Street Commissioner and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Messrs. J. TAYLOR and ESLING, were invited, but declined being present at the opening of the bids. Mr. ESLING, indeed, has protested against them all.

Note.—During the operation of this contract, omnibuses will not be permitted, after 6 o'clock, P. M., in Broadway. Bear that in mind, ladies and belated gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 802 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND SALOONS, BROADWAY.—To the ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto so liberally bestowed their patronage upon this establishment the proprietor tenders his sincere thanks. The saloons are now open to the public in a new dress, affording a place of resort unsurpassed in the world. Numerous rare and beautiful improvements have been effected during the past Winter season. The fresco paintings, and gilded and ornamental work, have been embellished and newly decorated by eminent artists, from the establishment of Messrs. BUNKER & LEWIS. An entirely new arrangement of gas fixtures has been completed, making altogether more than six hundred lights. A large collection of valuable oil-paintings adorn the saloons; they are original, by FERNALL. The bill of fare in the saloons occupies thirty-two large pages and catalogues—over five hundred dishes. Near the western window, in the grand saloon, dinner and supper parties will observe a private table, beautifully adorned. There is also in the fountain saloon a table to accommodate parties of forty; and altogether, the saloons will seat at one time 1,200 persons—affording to the guests an opportunity to obtain meals at all hours, on reasonable terms, and luxuries in profusion. The language of almost every nation is spoken at this establishment by the proprietor, superintendents, male and female waiters. Ladies and gentlemen and families will find in the hotel department a completeness which makes it equal, at least, to any—while the saloons far surpass any in the New or Old World. JOHN TAYLOR,

Corner of Broadway and Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Since the introduction of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of liquor mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the naiwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and call on the Press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts, and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists and grocers in the City.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

Nos. 19, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. D. H. Haight and the Broadway Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement of Mr. D. H. HAIGHT, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, has a right of course to summon New-Yorkers to the rescue as often as his interests, fanciful or real, requires their aid, but he has no right to misrepresent others. It is not true that I have boasted that two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have been secured to vote for a Broadway Railroad. I have neither boasted nor intimated any such thing. The Broadway Railroad application rests wholly upon its merits and its necessities. The argument in its favor is apparent to all who fall, either in vehicles or as pedestrians, into the stream of human life that rushes through that great thoroughfare. The question has been submitted to the members of the Legislature to be decided according to their sense of usefulness. It is expected to encounter the hostility of purse-proud and arrogant individuals who admit that, with a grant of which they were the proprietors, a Broadway Railroad would be much less objectionable.

JACOB SHARP.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't wait until the last day. What can be done to-day should not be deferred until to-morrow. We notice by our advertising columns Messrs. REUSEN & DINGEE'S intention of closing their sales on Thursday next. The actual loss on their stock since the commencement of these sales must be immense. The prices marked in plain figures must convince the most indifferent judge of Dry Goods of the enormous sacrifice submitted to in order to dispose of this stock. During the four remaining days, some $40,000 worth of rich Dress and Housekeepers' Goods may be obtained at one-half their intrinsic value. What an advantage to purchasers!

[Advertisement.]

THE LATE DAMAGED SILKS.—By reference to our advertising columns our lady readers will notice the sale of those damaged silks commences this morning at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. The great interest manifested by our dry goods merchants at the Underwriter's auction sales proves their great importance. We also notice another important feature in these sales: jobbers and those in the trade have no advantage over those who purchase a single dress. Go early if you wish a chance.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Callcoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barages, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer, this day, a large stock of Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Damasks, Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, Toilet Quilts, Blankets, Embossed Table Covers, &c., at prices which defy competition. Hotel and housekeepers will find great bargains at Columbian Hall.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new grand musical spectacle Drama from the pen of a young student of Law, of this City, is to be produced in gorgeous style at this neat and pleasant Theatre; it is entitled "The Arabian Nights, or the Green Bahoon." The new Indian Drama of "Silver Knife," and the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," complete the programme.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Dr. AMBLE, Dentist, No. 31 Washington-place, (adjoining the New-York University,) by a recent discovery in Anæsthetics, (which is applicable in most cases, and free from all objection,) is now extracting teeth without pain. Extracting hours from 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 126, 127 and 130 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Mr. Robertson, Mr. JOHN NEIL to Mrs. SARAH JANE MAXWELL, the eldest daughter of James Maxwell, all of New-York City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 6, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., HENRY HUNGERFORD, of Brooklyn, to MARY E., daughter of Wm. Churchill, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 6, by Rev. Mr. FOX, A. G. WASHINGTON to Miss CATHARINE L. ADAMS, all of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 9, JAMES M. NUNGEZER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the 7th st. Methodist Church, near 3d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, after a short illness, JOHN T. WILSON, carman, aged 52 years and 9 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 329 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 36 and Mamre Encampment, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, MARY, wife of Alexander Robinson, aged 50 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 714 Water-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 8th, SAMUEL EDWARD, son of James and Martha A. Young, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 105 Ludlow-street, on Monday the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 7, MARY E. BAILEY, wife of David F. Lee.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 9, HENRIETTA L., wife of Oliver Bulkley, and daughter of Hon. S. B. Leonard, of Owego, Tioga Co, N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 21 Baltic-st., this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 8, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SOPHIA R ELLIS, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, No. 23 Prospect-st., this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 8, ELISHA B. BAKER, aged 52 years.

His funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Pineapple st.

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, March 9, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA, youngest child of Richard C. and Mary Louisa Sherman, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Warne-st.

Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
God came with friendly care;
The infant bud to Heaven conveyed.
And bade it blossom there.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 8.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	95	50	Erie Railroad	58⅞
18,000	do	b3 95	300	do	s3 57⅞
2,000	do	b3 95	200	do	s15 57⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s	89¾	100	do	b3 58
3,000	do	c 89½	300	do	b10 58
3,000	Harlem 1st mtg.	73¾	100	do	s3 58
5,000	do	14d 76	100	do	b6 58
7,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	84	250	do	c 58
5,000	Erie bds. of '75	93¾	250	do	b7 58
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	93¾	400	L. S. Railroad	s7 32
5,000	do	b60 69	750	Reading Railroad	b3 93
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87⅞	400	do	b30 92½
12,500	do	b3 88	500	do	s60 91⅝
5,000	Fld. Bs. with prv.	90	700	do	s3 91⅞
109	N. Y. Central Rs.	101¼	200	do	b20 92
30	Home Ins. Co.	102	5	Hudson Riv. R. R.	c 33⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	107	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93
10	St. Nicholas Bank	95	120	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3 95
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 125⅜	72	do	94⅝
300	Nic. Transit Co.	21⅜	300	do	s10 94⅝
400	do	b60 21½	215	do	94⅜
38	Penn. Coal Co.	99	50	do	c 94⅜
100	do	b60 99	20	Panama Railroad	104
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	22⅞	5	do	b60 104
100	do	b3 23⅜	150	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	66
100	do	b60 23¾	300	do	b60 66⅝
600	do	s3 23⅜	200	Clev. & To. R. R.	b60 79
100	do	b60 23⅜	400	do	s3 78⅜
100	do	23⅜	100	do	b30 78⅜
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	b60 92¾	100	do	b60 78⅜
150	do	c 92⅞	100	do	s10 78⅜
5	do	93½	5	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	112¼
100	do	b60 92¼	125	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	85
150	do	s30 92	100	do	b60 95¾
200	do	s60 92¼	50	Wis. Lake Sh'e R. R.	73⅜
10	Sixth Av. R. R.	90	10	do	73⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	s10 94¾
5	Bank of America	119	8	do	94⅜
900	Fla. & Key. Joint	b60	200	do	s10 94⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 78⅜	13	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112⅝
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	23⅝	15	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84½
250	Erie R. R.	s3 58⅝	13	Third Avenue R. R.	58
250	do	b30 58⅝	300	Reading R. R.	s60 91⅜
150	do	b60 58⅝	50	do	91⅝
50	do	s10 58⅝	500	do	s60 91
250	do	s3 58⅝	200	do	b60 91¼

MONDAY, March 10—A. M.

The Foreign Money and Market accounts by the steamer *Africa*, at the port from Liverpool Feb. 23, are to the effect that the English Funds are ¼ ₱ cent higher; money in quick demand in London; the new loan of $40,000,000 taken by ROTHSCHILD at a rate equal to 90 ₱ cent for Consols to be paid for in the months of March and April; the Liverpool Cotton market a fraction easier with a fair trade demand, and Breadstuffs selling at rather improved figures. There is nothing new in American Stocks, and little or nothing said in the English press about the political relations between the two countries. In Paris, the Funds were partially influenced by the appearance in the official journal of an article on the Eastern question of a less pacific temper than was looked for on the eve of the assembling of the congress of the great Powers. But the effect was but temporary; while in London, the taking of the new loan at a high figure, and the very large and excessive list of subscribers to it through ROTHSCHILD, together with the disposition of the Stock Exchange to take Consols freely at full rates against a stringent market for money, were all indicative of a strong and general confidence in peace. The Bank of England statement shows a loss of $405,000 in bullion. The Bank of France has resumed 90-day discounts, and some of the financial reports from Paris speak of the early prospect of a decline in the rate of interest. The manufacturing accounts from both England and France are encouraging; particularly so to the Silk trade in Lyons, where heavy orders for the United States were being executed. The export trade returns of Great Britain for the month of December, just officially published, show a remarkable degree of activity for a state of war, the aggregate value for the month being $44,075,000, against $36,720,000 for the corresponding month in 1855. The export of Cotton fabrics alone amounted to $15,240,000, against $10,355,000 in December, 1855—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The metal, linen and woolen trade also show a liberal increase.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,855,548	£4,644,435	£11,299,634
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,886,705	11,204,488
Nov. 17	17,787,160	5,232,760	11,263,224
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,492,645	11,189,987
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,495	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,239	5,789,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,556 025	11,306,338
Dec. 22	19,204,123	6,464,705	10,991,745
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,963,950	10,820,112
Jan. 5	19,871,874	5,530,575	10,536,909
Jan. 12	17,418,554	4,887 005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16 857,056	4,913,200	10,495,819
Jan. 25	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,946,103
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,965	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,615,719
Feb. 16	17,742,632	5,643,365	10,532,404

The following table will show the fluctuation in Consols since the 15th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 16	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝
Mon. 18	90¼	91	91	90⅜	91⅝	91⅝
Tues. 19	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
Wed. 20	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
Thur. 21	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛	91⅜	91⅜
Fri. 22	90⅜	91	91	90⅜	91⅝	91⅝

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons, on the 22d of Feb., that the cost of the war, for twenty months, was $217,820,000. He also stated that the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, or £20,000,000 sterling, would be wanted in the course of the present year by way of extraordinary loans, and having pointed out that the resources of the country remained unimpaired, moved the authorization of the sum of $25,900,000, being part of the loan that day taken by the ROTHSCHILDS. The estimates of the Chancellor, last Spring, were, in means, including the loan of $80,000,000 and exchequer bills, $15,000,000, the sum of $431,695,000. The expenditure $440,420,000. The deficiency in these figures is ascertained to be about $17,800,000. The defalcation of Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, Member of Parliament, and Chairman of the London County Bank, and Swedish Railway Company, was creating considerable excitement, and some embarrassment in financial circles. The aggregate fraud is double the famous Schuyler defalcation in this City, or about *five millions of dollars*, of which $1,250,000 is by way of overissue of the shares and obligations of the Swedish Railway. A letter appears in the money column of the London *Times*, from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City, on behalf of the American and Transatlantic Submarine Telegraph Company, complaining of the manner in which his Company have been treated by the Underwriters at LLOYD'S, in reference to the loss of the cable, off the northeastern coast, last Summer. The cable was insured in London, at the ample premium of 4 ₱ cent., for $75,000, on 74 miles of cable, on the bark *Sarah L. Bryant*, for Newfoundland, "the same to be laid down between Newfoundland and Breton Island and Nova Scotia." The circumstances under which 44 miles of the cable were lost, in a storm, while being laid down, are of course remembered. The high premium paid was clearly intended to cover this risk, and application was made, through GEORGE PEABODY & Co., for indemnity. Mr. FIELD adds:

In consequence of the evasive manner, however, in which they met this application, I, as one of the directors, and on behalf of our company, came to England to obtain payment of the policy. Like our agents, I also met with evasion from the underwriters—a principal one actually declining an interview with me, and another giving the insulting reply, "that there was no loss, the cable being at the bottom of the sea, just where you wish to put it." I was therefore obliged to ask Messrs. FERSFIELD (our legal advisers) to put themselves in communication with the lawyer of the underwriters, and offer to settle the matter, either by reference to arbitration or according to any one of the following propositions: "1. The underwriters to lay down a perfect cable between Cape Ray Coast, Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, by the last of July next, the present cable being a failure and [illegible] The underwriters to pay a total loss, and the assured will, without any charge for commission, give the underwriters the benefit of their assistance in doing what can be done to recover and dispose of the cable; or, 3, the underwriters to pay a total loss on 44 miles of cable actually lost, and the assured to take the remaining 30 miles of cable as it lies at Sydney at a valuation, in ascertaining which all the circumstances are to be taken into consideration; or, 4, the underwriters to pay total loss on 44 miles, the assured to order that length and send it out, and the underwriters to pay all expenses attendant upon the sending out, joinings, repairing and laying down the cable, (if feasible,) including all risk of failure and consequent necessity of supplying, joining and laying down a perfect cable.

After several postponements in giving a promised answer, these propositions were declined. As we considered that the assured had been trifled with, I requested the Messrs. FERSFIELD to inform the lawyer of the underwriters that they would commence legal proceedings at once, but still he open to an amicable arrangement. After this an opportunity occurred, in order to give a new cable, to dispose of the sections of old cable, which, under all the circumstances, would have been favorable to the underwriters, and of which we informed their attorney, but who (on behalf of his clients) declined availing himself of the opportunity, and added, that "they were advised that they the assured's duty was to join that part of the cable already laid down to the part saved, and thus complete the line." We then informed them that this was wholly impracticable, and that, as every means had been used to assist the underwriters in decreasing their loss, there was now no course open to the assured, without seriously injuring their undertaking, but to order an entire new cable, which I have done.

In regard to American Stocks in London, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes by this steamer:

"There has not been much activity in American Securities during the past week, the attention of all parties having been diverted to the terms of, and taking of, the Loan for £5,000,000, and the funding of £3,000,000 of Exchequer Bills. The Loan and funding has to-day been adjudicated at £111 2s. 2d. Stock for each £100 money, being at the rate of 90 ₱ cent., which is considered a high price for the Government to realize, indicative of confidence in the restoration of peace, and in our internal resources. Less anxiety is felt about the American dispute, but all parties connected with the financial and commercial interests regard the agitation as a perfect nuisance, and would rejoice to see it settled."

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week at the port of New-York present an import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,728,658 against $2,399,232 the corresponding week in 1855, and $4,216,450 the year before. The feature of this large business is, that $2,010,036 of the aggregate was in Silk Goods. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, amounted to $1,650,321, against $1,882,899 same week last year. Owing to an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. in foreign bills, and the limited offering of transient-made Exchange on England and France, the Export of Specie, for the week, including $404,000 by the Havre steamer *Arago* on Saturday, amounted to $1,204,746, against $1,488,490 the same week in March, 1855. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March. inst, show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$121,000,000

First week in March, as above.....4,728,658

Total to date.....$125,728,658

Against same time last year.....113,143,232

Increase about 11 ₱ cent.....$12,575 426

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the reexport of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to.....$51,038,000

First week in March.....1,650 321

Total to date.....$52,688,321

Against same time last year.....42,478,899

Increase to date.....$10,204,422

During the same there was a Specie Export from New-York of.....$1,851,000

First week in March.....1,204,746

Total to date.....$12,955,746

Against same time last year.....24,759,490

Decrease to date.....$12,683,744

The exports of Cotton from all the ports of the United States to Foreign States from the 1st September, 1855, the commencement of the crop year, to the present week, amounted to 1,515,000 bales, against 1,118,000 bales same period last year; the difference being equal to an Exchange, in the settlement of Foreign balances of about *sixteen million of dollars*. The regular Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury department of the Government office, on Saturday afternoon, was $4,190,742, and the aggregate Specie and Bullion to the credit of all the accounts in the office, including the above, was $12,712,817, against $12,239,586. This difference or gain of $473,231, and the outgo of $1,204,746 to Europe, will, of course, in the absence of further receipts from California, lessen the Specie reserve in Bank, from the statement of last week, which stood $15,640,000, though the loss has in no wise affected the supply of Money, which continues easy, by reason of the rising balances left on deposit by the interior banks and local dealers, and which have reached the unexampled aggregate of $67,287,000, after deducting the interexchanges among the City Banks, or $88,604,000 in gross.

The Stock Exchange ruled through the week somewhat inactive for this season of the year, but remarkably steady in prices, which indeed has been the characteristic of the movement for the past four weeks, as will be noticed by the following:

COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday Feb. 16.	Saturday Feb. 23.	Saturday March 1.	Saturday March 8.
N. Y. Central	93	92½	92¾	92
Erie	58¾	58⅞	58⅝	58⅛
Reading	90	92	92¾	91¾
Toledo	79½	80	70	78¾
Galena	111	113¾	112¾	112¾
Michigan Central	94	94½	94½	93
Southern Michigan	95	94	94¾	94¾
Panama	104	104	104¾	103¾
Illinois Centrals	87½	87¼	87¾	89
Virginia	95¾	95¾	94¼	95
Missouris	87¾	87	86¾	86¾
Transit Company	22¾	21¼	21¾	21¾

The market closed generally steady on Saturday afternoon; the business limited, owing in part to the announcement that the steamer *Africa* had been telegraphed off Sandy Hook. Foreign Exchange closed 109¾@109¾ on London, 5.18¾@5.17½ on Paris. Money 6@7 ₱ cent. on Stocks, 7@9 ₱ cent. on first-class mercantile paper, 60 days to 6 months.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,866	$186,638	4,956	$373,216
Flour, bbls	3,673	33,115	39,787	346,250
Corn Meal, bbls	1,098	4,893	9,370	10,538
Wheat, bush	3,643	6,214	63,485	117,459
Corn, bush	96,405	97,829	69,841	64,425
Pork, bbls. and tcs	7,623	130,091	7,404	166,734
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,981	54,654	3,469	76,530
To'al Produce		$521,119		$1,047,993
Miscellaneous		861,780		603,058
Total for the week		$1,382,899		$1,650,831

We alluded a few days since to the memorial to the Legislature from certain policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for an investigation into the trust funds of the concern. In our last paper we inserted the counter memorial of the Trustees, denying the charges, but inviting such an investigation as the Legislature shall deem proper and most thorough. A further communication on the subject is inserted below, charging, in effect, a want of candor and earnestness upon the Trustees. In giving it place, we beg to state that we are assured, on competent authority, that the Trustees *are* willing and anxious that the most searching examination shall be had of all their past and current proceedings and investments, *and in any way* that the Legislature may direct—by bill or resolution, by select Committee or special Examiner.

The new La Crosse & Milwaukee Road earned in February $20,128 on the section of 51 miles recently opened; the weather being exceedingly unfavorable through the entire month.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place today, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

In apparent response to the appeal of the memorial of the policy-holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, the Trustees of the Senate invites an investigation into their affairs by a Legislative Committee or otherwise; but Senator NOXON, who opposed the motion originally, opposed it again, and proposed in its stead an *ex parte* inquiry by a referee, annually appointed by the Supreme Court, as in the case of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust and the United States Trust Companies. Such an inquiry would not be in conformity with the petition. That stated positively facts pretty generally known in relation to the change in the Board, and that such change was produced by proxies obtained by an agent, to whom it was rumored a large sum had been subsequently paid by the Company after the change. What this sum was paid for, is not stated nor implied. The facts, when known, may justify a favorable or an unfavorable inference. [The memorial further stated the report that the funds had been used in an unauthorized manner.] The Trustees' memorial does not deny the facts in relation to the charge, but avers that it is insinuated in the memorial that the trust funds had been paid to an agent for obtaining proxies, and that that charge is without the shadow of foundation. It also asserts that no loans whatever *are made* upon personal security. It does not deny that such loans *have been made*, although a careless reader would suppose the whole charge denied. In the investigation proposed by Senator NOXON, (who is a brother-in law of one of the Trustees,) the facts charged in the first memorial would not be inquired into; and, if he is a well-wisher to the character of the Company, he will not prevent the full investigation asked for through a Legislative Committee. In that mode only can the public be satisfied, and a remedy applied, if any abuses exist, and such an investigation should be had.

W.

Latest London Money Market.

London News City Article, Feb. 22.

Upon the news that Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS' offer for funding had been accepted by the firm at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's minimum, which is equivalent to about 90 ₱ cent. for consols, the market at once experienced an unfavorable reaction. A total fall of ½ ₱ cent. from the opening prices was at one period shown; towards the close more steadiness was manifested, but the final quotations were still ½@¾ ₱ cent. below those of yesterday. The aggregate of the subscriptions as announced to upwards of £80,000,000. Notwithstanding the temporary withdrawal of so large a sum from the money market, quietude prevailed to-day in Lombard-street, and elsewhere, but no pressure was experienced.

At Paris the three per cent. rentes closed at an average recovery of about ½ ₱ cent.

According to the return of the Bank of England, the diminution in coin and bullion amounts to

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1397. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Court of Claims.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL—STRANGE IN-ACTIVITY.

NEW COUNTIES.

Boards of Supervisors to have Power to Make them.

MARRIED WOMEN AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

NO SENATE—OR NONE IN SESSION.

THE REGISTER.

A Question of Privilege.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10, 1856.

Among the bills reported in the Assembly this morning was the one to confirm the action of the Common Council of New-York relative to the widening of Battery place.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. NORTHUP the Judiciary Committee were instructed, if they found on examination such a measure practicable, to report a bill to establish a Court of Claims, having sole jurisdiction over disputed claims.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. BAILEY renewed his attempts to make the bill for the suppression of Intemperance, &c., the special order on some day, by proposing an amendment of the rules so as to allow a majority—instead of two-thirds—to take any bill out of its order. The proposition was negatived by a vote of 52 to 4.

FUNNY ENACTMENT.

Mr. RAY this morning offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Insurance Companies of this State be made responsible in a like manner as the Banks by a pledge of Real Estate.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. RAY perhaps conceives that the enactment is a law. Easy legislation that!

THE PRISON CONTRACTS.

The bill to renew the contracts of CHARLES WATSON, for labor of convicts at Sing Sing, was again taken up in Committee, but no progress was made upon it.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS AND NEW COUNTIES.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to extend the Legislative powers of Boards of Supervisors to the erection and division of counties. It provides nearly as follows:

SEC. 1. The Boards of Supervisors of any county (excepting New-York and Kings) at their annual meeting or at a joint meeting of the Boards of the several counties affected by the proposed change, may, by a three-fifths vote, alter the bounds of two adjoining counties, or erect a new county. But they must not create a new county or diminish an old one that shall contain a less number of representatives than would entitle them to one [illegible] by the ratio of the last census. Nor divide a town to place parts of it in two Assembly districts, nor divide any Assembly, Senatorial or Congressional District to take effect before the next census.

SEC. 2. Provides in detail the proceedings necessary in effecting the new county.

SEC. 3. The joint meeting of Boards of Supervisors will designate the time and place for the first election in the new county; and the Board of Supervisors of such county first elected shall fix the site of county buildings.

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. PIKE proposes to "limit the liability of married women on contracts made by them during coverture," as provided in the following bill:

SEC. 1. No married woman shall be liable on any note, bond, covenant, contract, or promise made by her during coverture for any further amount than the value actually received by her.

SEC. 2. Her separate property shall not be charged by reason of her making any bond during her coverture for a greater amount than the true cash value received by her.

SEC. 3. No judgment shall be entered upon the confession of a married woman without action.

SEC. 4. No married woman can create a lien upon her separate property as security for her husband or other person, and any promise to answer for the debt of her husband or other person shall be void.

SEC. 5. A married woman may be sued during coverture with her husband, on any note or bond on which they shall be liable under this act. The suits if for less than $100, to be brought before Justices of the Peace, and if for a greater sum before the Supreme Court.

SEC. 6. In such actions if judgments shall be recovered by the plaintiff, the same shall be rendered solely against the wife, and bind her real estate, and be docketed so as to become a lien upon the same.

SEC. 7. Such judgments may be collected by execution.

SEC. 8. Such judgments may be inforced by supplementary proceedings until the estate of the wife shall be exhausted except as hereafter exempted.

SEC. 9. Exempts from execution, wearing apparel and jewelry.

SEC. 10. Allows her to retain, also, property or money to the amount of $500.

SEC. 11. The separate property of the wife shall be liable, with the above exemptions, to satisfy judgments against her or her husband, for wrongs committed by her before or during coverture.

SEC. 12. The above property exempted shall remain exempt after the death of her husband.

SEC. 13. No form or manner in which a married woman shall agree or bind herself, shall prevent inquiry as to the consideration received by her, and no contract shall bind a married woman, unless it be fair and equitable as against her rights and interests.

ATTENDANCE OF JURORS.

Mr. COLE proposes to amend the Revised Statutes relative to Jurors of Justices Courts, so as to impose the same penalties for non-attendance as are imposed on witnesses.

NO SENATE,

Or rather the Senate was not this day in session.

THE REGISTER.

Mr. JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, appears in Albany this morning as the publisher of the *Albany State Register*, vice Mr. LACY, whose attentions are to be hereafter absorbed in the editorial department. We have all the varieties of rumors to account for this change. The most listened to is that which intimates that it is the result of the discovery that some money which should be of the concern were not in it—that they had been abstracted by some party or parties not publicly connected with the paper, who had a right to receive them, but who had no right to let them stick fast. The *Register* don't appear to improve in its liking for Mr. FILLMORE, under the new régime. I think there is to be another journal issued before long, which will go it strong for the Hindoo nominees. There is abundance of will, and the only thing wanting is the way. If money was only a little easier to be obtained, I would give a written guarantee that a paper would be out in eight and forty hours. As money does not come by calling, I am afraid its issue is to be slightly delayed. "True, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The first of the season, was raised in the Assembly on Friday afternoon, by Mr. NORTHRUP, of Washington County, who appeared to feel aggrieved at some remarks of mine touching a brace of reports that were worked through the Railroad Committee last week. It will be recollected, I charged that the name of Mr. WILTSIE was obtained to a report, and in consideration therefor, Mr. WILTSIE was permitted to amend and report the Inter-Oceanic bill to suit his own views and to further his own purposes. A very simple story, and I thought the language in which it was told was sufficiently plain to forbid the possibility of a misunderstanding.

And yet I do not find that the parties most implicated have thought proper—have ventured—to notice or refute the charge. But instead, Mr. NORTHRUP rises in his place, goes slashing about generally, hitting right and left, denouncing your correspondent, who he proclaims is Mr. SWAIN, and getting excited, and asseverating his own honesty and integrity and innocence, and all that sort of thing, which I had not heard *publicly* questioned before. Now Mr. NORTHRUP may be honest, he may be incorruptible, he may be as full of integrity as a calf's head is of brains, and all these virtues he may proclaim—(I rather think should do it, else perchance they may not be discovered)—but at present I think he is mixing up unnecessarily in a fight in which he is not directly interested, and I would advise him to hold on for a time, mindful of JANE's fate. "Is this a free fight?" asked JANE, and they answered "it was." "Count me in," said JANE, and he prepared for going in. Just then JANE caught a side-winder, that sent him out of the ring. "Is this a free fight?" says JANE, and they answered "it was." "Count me out, then," said JANE, and he mizzled. Just now, being not over strong, I would prefer to take one at a time, and to settle old scores before I open any new. If Mr. NORTHRUP will stand aside so long, I promise him an early attention, and I promise to stay by him until he is perfectly satisfied. "One at a time," is just now a personal favor that I have to ask of him, which, if he will grant, I shall feel much obliged. Meantime, if it does him any good to indulge in any such Billingsgate exercise as he fancied on Friday, he may do so in welcome. Some years ago I was terribly frightened at such stuff, but I believe I have recovered from, and got so case-hardened as to kind of like it. "Paid correspondents," "menial," "minion," "black falsehood," and such like epithets that come from the end of Mr. NORTHRUP's tongue so smoothly are quite harmless—orthodox words, according to WEBSTER, and if their utterance serves to aid Mr. NORTHRUP's digestion, I hope he will out with them. And I take to myself no great merit for liberality in giving this assent. If he knew anything of a higher language—if he could imagine high-toned sentences, and give them a raiment of refined and polished words, and could make choice between decency and blackguardism, and I still accorded him the privilege of being a blackguard, I should claim high consideration for himself—but to deny him the utterance of a blackguard when he can utter nothing else, is a refinement of cruelty of which I cannot be guilty.

LEO.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The Senate met at 6½ o'clock this evening.

A petition was presented by Mr. SPENCER relative to the Episcopal Fund of the City of New-York, asking to increase the annual income to $15,000, and that no lands shall be conveyed away without the order of a Convention of the Diocese.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to provide for the distribution of the *Colonial History*.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the Charter of the American Bible Society, by enabling them to hold more real estate.

By Mr. SICKLES, by bill, to amend the act relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, by repealing the eighth section, which allows companies to commute that have not earned five per cent. Also, to repeal the law creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADFORD—A bill altering the time for the election of School Trustees, making returns from Districts, and amending the mode of distribution of School Money.

By Mr. SPENCER—A bill regulating the compensation of Collectors of Assessments in New-York. It provides their compensation shall be fixed by the Common Council, and for all such officers shall not exceed $8,500.

By Mr. RICHARDSON, to amend the Statutes relative to limited partnerships, by preventing the special partner's signature from binding the partnership; limiting their liability to the amount of capital contributed by him, and giving them a prorata claim for money advanced to the partnership in case of bankruptcy.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BRADFORD, that the Attorney-General and Associated Counsel appointed by the Governor, be requested to report to the Senate their opinion as to the title of the State to the King's farm, at present held by Trinity Church. Adopted.

Mr. BRADFORD stated he offered this resolution by request.

The Albany Bridge bill was made the special order for Monday evening next, and for every evening thereafter until disposed of.

Under the general orders, nothing of importance was done. Adjourned.

St. Chrysostom, the Orator.

A LECTURE BY REV. JOHN LORD, A. M.

The first of a series of lectures on the "Great Fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries," got up under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, last night, to a large audience in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The subject of this introductory address was "*St. Chrysostom, the Orator.*" The Rev. gentleman, in opening his address, said:—In this course of lectures I have ventured to discuss the great fathers of the Church—the Ecclesiastical Doctors of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, the lights of a very corrupt, very mournful, but very great age. They were men summoned by extraordinary circumstances, and by the voice of their cotemporaries, sometimes from monastic cells, sometimes from senatorial palaces, but always for their remarkable virtues, talents and attainments, to come to the rescue of the Church, endangered by heretics, schisms, and the fanatical passions of the contaminating influences which the devil, as he was then called, strayed against the cross. These men, thus summoned to sustain the Christian world in great crises, under the most perplexing difficulties, the Church, in admiration and gratitude for their services and characters, has canonized, and called Fathers and Saints. We, Protestants, do not like these titles, especially when we detect among these fathers,—all of them, the best and wisest of them,—weaknesses, errors, infirmities, in some cases merging into crimes so numerous and so marked, that occasionally we almost doubt their virtues and their genius. But when we remember the circumstances in which they were required to act, we are compelled to own that they were men sent from God, to gather his elect into new organizations, and to preserve for us for all future ages what we really valuable in the doctrines and discipline of the early church. The most eminent of the fathers received the first impulse of their honorable career, which has given them immortality, from the influence of their pious mothers, thereby showing the true destiny and glory of woman as the guardians and the instructors of children, eager for their salvation, rather than ambitious for the empty honor of enrolment among the strong-minded. So it was with St. CHRYSOSTOM. His mother, ANTHUSA, taught him the earliest lessons he received of morality and truth. At Antioch, he was admitted to the study of the bar, then, as now, an honorable profession. He soon became disgusted and disappointed with the ordinary avocations of the forum, retired to a distance from the city, and joined the monks speculating in the mysterioe of existence, and communing with the only source of good. He was a monk without losing his humanity, a philosopher without losing his taste for the real, a Christian without repudiating the culture of the schools. He led a life of study and active philanthropy, learning from the accomplished DIONOSUE the best manner of interpreting the Scriptures, and from the learned THEODORE the systems of ancient philosophy. After he had dwelt six years in a cave, the Bishop of Antioch pressed him into the service of the Church, and ordained him deacon, and gave him time to prosecute his theological inquiries, and stimulated him to write those treatises which fifteen centuries had preserved. He was ordained in 381 presbyter in the Cathedral Church of Antioch, and his active life as a minister began at the age of thirty-four. Upon him chiefly was laid the duty of preaching to the people—the most arduous, the most honorable—sharing with the Bishop alone the most important functions recognized in the early Church.

The lecturer went on to relate the leading events in CHRYSOSTOM's life, his call to Constantinople, his boldness in denouncing the sins of the great as well as of the lowly, the powerful enemies he created thereby, his arraignment before an ecclesiastical synod, and his condemnation to exile. He then related the events following CHRYSOSTOM's recall at the demand of the populace, the vehemence with which he renewed his denunciations of the vices of the Court, his second and final banishment through the influence of his enemy the Empress EUDOXIA to Caucasus, his removal thence to Pomona in Pontus, and his death in the 60th year of his age, a martyr to the cause of Christ. After delivering an eloquent eulogium of the great Saint's powers as a preacher, and of his unbending virtues as a Christian, the reverend lecturer concluded by announcing as the subject of his next lecture, "JEROME, the Representative of Monkish Asceticism."

New-York Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Last evening the valedictory exercises of the New-York Medico-Chirurgical Society took place in the lecture room of the New-York Medical College, East Thirteenth-street. There was a very respectable attendance. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD opened the exercises with prayer, when Mr. GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, of the recent graduating class, delivered the valedictory address. It was a well written production, dwelling principally upon the peculiar requisites of the young physician, and the labor of the practitioner. Professor CARNOCHAN followed with an eloquent and practical address. Subject—"Uses and Abuses of the Systems of Medicine." He was warmly applauded throughout. Music by Dodworth's Band, enlivened the occasion, which, altogether, was unique and very interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph.—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

INCREASING THE ARMAMENTS, ETC.

The Senate considered the bill appropriating three millions of dollars for increasing the armaments and munitions of war, and for the manufacture and alteration of small arms, in accordance with the recent recommendation of the President.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 22 against 12.

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Fish, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Maliory, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell of Tenn., Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Summner, Wade and Wilson.

Mr. COTTENNEN wished to know how recent improvements are to be applied to arms in the States.

Mr. WELLER replied that it is proposed to call them in. There are about 300,000 muskets in the States which are to be rifled; supplied with new locks and MAYNARD's primers, which alterations will make them most efficient weapons.

This alteration will cost $3 each.

Mr. BELL (Tenn.) did not think the exigency had arisen for such an appropriation. He did not wish to have it go abroad that the little speck of war has stimulated such proceedings. Besides, the object of the expenditure was not sufficiently stated to accord with the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic.

Mr. WELLER was willing to make the bill more specific. He did not apprehend war, but, while the Treasury is full, it is well to make preparations for any emergency which may arise.

Mr. SEWARD would vote for the bill if amended, so as to make definite appropriations for specific purposes.

The vote ordering the bill to be engrossed, was reconsidered, when Mr. WELLER moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. SEWARD's suggestion.

Mr. HUNTER spoke in favor of increasing the National defences, so as to be prepared for attacks from every quarter.

Mr. CASS said, England has suffered so much in the war with Russia that it is not at all unlikely she may try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. Mr. CASS addressed the Senate relative to the aggressions and audacity of the English Government, quoting from the London *Times'* recent article against this country, and making thereon, a sarcastic, running commentary. He did not see how the Central American controversy could be referred to arbitration. It was not a question of boundary or indemnity, but a more question about the meaning of a word. No arbitrator, whether understanding the English language or not, could tell us what the word "*occupy*" means better than we know already.

Mr. HALE said he could not believe in the propriety of the National Armories. He could see no more necessity of having national arms manufactured in national machine shops, than of having naval uniforms made in national tailor shops, nor did he admit the necessity of such an increase of the efficiency of the army at this time. Alluding to Mr. CASS' quotations from the London *Times*, he said little dependence was to be placed on foreign newspapers. He read an extract from the London *Telegraph*, which represented Mr. SEWARD and Mr. FOOT as being extremely belligerent, and another from *La Patrie*, LOUIS NAPOLEON's organ, which represented Mr. BANKS, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a black man, saying, that in the double capacity of a colored man and Abolitionist, he had inspired profound disquet in the minds of the Southern members. [The reading of these extracts occasioned excessive laughter.]

Mr. IVERSON defended the bill, and thought there was imminent danger of a war with England. He did not believe the Administration or the American people were in favor of arbitration in the Central American question.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting public buildings in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston and New-York, suitable for Post-Offices and for United States Court rooms, in accordance with the suggestions in the President's Message.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported Consular, Diplomatic and Army Appropriation Bills.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House to show that it was improper that the Committee on Elections be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

Mr. CRAWFORD argued that Mr. REEDER represents a revolutionary monement, outside of the regularly established Government of Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the resolution of the Committee, accusing those on the other side of an intention to stifle such investigation as was necessary to a proper understanding of the question.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, contended that the Committee on Elections had abandoned the issue raised by Governor REEDER, and called on the House to give them power to contest the legality of the election of every member of the Kansas Legislature, thus sheltering their real purposes behind the shadow of one men, who had proved himself an arch agitator, and by various speculations committed such enormities, as to induce the Executive to remove him from his high position.

Mr. RUNKEL advocated the resolution to send for persons and papers, and during his remarks said that notwithstanding intimidations, emigrants from Pennsylvania will still continue to settle in Kansas, and if the time comes when an invading force from Missouri shall interfere with their rights, it will be found that they will maintain their rights to death.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, in behalf of the people of that State, said that if emigrants from the East go to Kansas for the purpose of controling the elections, in open defiance of the principles of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and prejudicial to the institution of Slavery in Missouri, strife, contention and perhaps bloodshed will result. The people of Missouri are conscious of their rights, and have nerve enough to maintain them.

Mr. RUNKEL—In Pennsylvania we form no Emigrant Aid Societies; people go to Kansas of their own accord, and have a right to go.

Mr. OLIVER—Was not a society of that kind formed here by members of Congress, before the Kansas bill was passed?

Mr. RUNKEL—I am not here to say whether such societies were formed in Massachusetts or elsewhere.

Mr. OLIVER—Does not the gentleman know that Massachusetts chartered a Company for controlling the institutions of Kansas, with a capital of five millions of dollors?

Mr. RUNKEL—I know nothing about it. Settlers are there now, and others on their way, notwithstanding the violence in Kansas. Freemen are not easily frightened. He could tell the gentleman that there are no men on earth who will more firmly maintain their rights than Pennsylvanians, or, if necessary, sell their lives more dearly. He (OLIVER) must not involve them in illegal acts.

Mr. OLIVER explained, and said that wherever it was seen that the elections and institutions of Kansas were controlled by *bona fide* settlers he, and every man in the South, was willing to abide by the will of the majority, though it might be against the institution of Slavery—that is the position of his constituents, and the whole South. If troubles ensue they will be mainly attributable to the intermeddling of the Emigrant Aid Societies at the East.

A message was then received from the President, asking an appropriation of $300,000 for the suppression of hostilities in Oregon. Adjourned.

From Washington.

MINISTER WHEELER AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Col. WHEELER, the United States Minister at Nicaragua, notwithstanding his perseverance in the endeavor to convince the State Department that he was justifiable in recognizing the new Government, has failed to satisfy the Secretary of State of the propriety of his course. Mr. MARCY places little or no confidence in the testimonials—the signatures—which Col. WHEELER has transmitted to him in this connection—justification of the conduct of an officer resting, according to usage, more on the official statement of facts than the indorsement of private individuals. It has heretofore been stated that Col. WHEELER was specifically instructed not to recognize the new Government of Nicaragua, but he acted in advance of their receipt—a precipitancy on his part which is emphatically condemned by our Government. The recent instructions are explicit, and he is required to adhere to them strictly. In the unsettled condition of affairs in Central America, his functions will, for the present, be confined to an overeight of our interests in that quarter, as it is well known he has no official intercourse with the Nicaraguan Government.

THE SPANISH RELATIONS—INSTRUCTIONS TO COM. M'CAULEY.

According to documents sent to the Senate today, the instructions to Commodore M'CAULEY, Commander of the Home Squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Ferrelona* had fired into the United States steamer *El Dorado*, were to the effect that in case of a similar outrage committed on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force—the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in boiling and searching our vessels, cannot rest on the plea of territorial jurisdiction over the high seas in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, this Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities, by the State Department.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections in the House, have prepared a report adverse to the claims of Mr. FOULKE, who applied for admission as the representative of the eighth Congressional District of Illinois. The report denies that he was duly elected, and recommends that his seat be declared vacant.

WITNESSES DETAINED FOR UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

The bill recently introduced into the House by Mr. WHEELER, relating to witnesses detained for U. S. Courts in New-York, provides that, instead of being confined in prison, as now, they shall be comfortably accommodated at the Navy Yard, or at the nearest Fort. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Government received no dispatches of particular importance by the *Africa*.

The Destination of the Steam Frigate Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The destination of the new steamer *Merrimac* (now at Norfolk) is not determined, although she will go on a cruise for six months. It is in contemplation to send her to Annapolis for a few days, that members of Congress may examine the vessel, which, to-day, has given the highest satisfaction to the Executive Department.

The Disputed Governorship of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 8.

The Legislature, to-day, received a message from Mr. BARSTOW, the acting Governor, transmitting a copy of a notice which had been served upon the Supreme Court by the counsel of Mr. BARSTOW, in the contested election case. The notice protests against the action of the Court, denies its jurisdiction of the case, and recommends that it discharge its legitimate functions, and not arrogate the prerogatives of the Legislature. Finally, the counsel gives notice that they take leave of the Court and its unwarrantable proceedings.

The Governor, in his Message, states that he deems it his duty to repel, with all the power of the Executive Department, any infringement upon his rights. He declares the proceedings of the Court a dangerous assumption of power, and asks that action be taken on the matter by the Legislature.

The Message was referred to a Special Committee of Five.

The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a meeting last evening, and determined to sustain Mr. BARSTOW.

Saco Charter Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SACO, Me., Monday, March 10.

Mr. SOMES, the Anti-Administration Candidate, was elected Mayor of Saco to-day, by over 100 majority.

Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 8.

The Legislative Council of Canada has passed to a second reading a bill to permit money to be loaned by all parties, excepting banks, at any rate of interest which may be agreed upon, and interest to be recoverable in Courts of Law.

Great Severity of the Weather.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The thermometer in this city ranged from zero to 7° below zero, this morning.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

At sunrise this morning, the thermometer in this city stood at zero.

At White River Junction, Vt., the mercury was 26° below zero.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 10.

Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season that we have had here. The thermometer this morning stood at 15° below zero—at Cleveland it was 10° below.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

The mercury, at daylight this morning, had fallen to zero.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 10.

The mercury stood at 12° below zero in this city this morning. Railway travel is much interrupted.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

The weather here is very cold. One inch of snow fell yesterday.

Steamboat Collision—Twenty Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

On Saturday morning the steamer *E. Howard* came in collision, near Troy, Ia., with the steamer *Henry Lewis*, from Cincinnati for New-Orleans. The latter boat sunk. The *Howard* was but slightly damaged.

All the cabin passengers of the *Lewis* were saved through her hurricane deck, but twenty of the hands and deck passengers were drowned. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total loss. Insured.

Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed and several Injured.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 10.

The Express Train from here to-day for Weldon, went through a curve in the bridge near Marnaretville, killing Messrs. ADAMS & Co.'s Express Messenger, Mr. DONOHERTY, Mail Agent, and CHARLES NEAL, a boy. The Engineer and several of the passengers were severely injured. The train, after the accident, took fire and was entirely destroyed.

Travel from Washington South.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The boats on the Potomac, connecting Washington with the Southern Railroad, now run regularly two trips per day. The boats leave immediately after the arrival of the Northern trains, morning and evening.

Hon. Edward Everett and Dr. Kane.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 10.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Dr. KANE arrived here to-day. The city Government have tendered the hospitalities of the city to both. President PIERCE is expected here to-morrow to attend Mr. EVERETT's oration.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 10.

By the arrival of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, from Galveston, we learn that in the Municipal Election in that city the Democrats were successful.

Indian depredations continue without abatement on the frontier.

Strike of Laborers in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

The stevedores in this city, numbering about 1,200 men, mostly Irish, are on a strike, refusing to assist in unloading vessels where steam or horse power is employed. The movement causes great inconvenience to consignees and ship-owners.

Bangor (Me.) Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 10.

At the Municipal Election in this city to-day, Mr. H. BOWMAN, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 1,144 votes, and LEONARD MARCH, Opposition, 1,121. The Republican ticket was elected in five of the seven Wards.

The Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners, according to appointment, met yesterday, in this City—Messrs. PATTERSON, KING, VANDERBILT and BOWEN being present. Several parties interested in the Bulkhead and Pier Lines, belonging both to Brooklyn and New-York, were heard. The following Report, as finally concluded upon by the Commissioners, was read by Mr. PATTERSON, as the Exterior Line, as far as the Commissioners have completed their work.

The Committee on Commerce, in the Senate, having adopted a resolution asking the Commissioners to review their reports of the 8th of January and 26th of January, and they answered as follows:

That, on receiving the resolution of the Committee, they communicated a copy thereof to Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, with such suggestions respecting the lines as were deemed important by the Commissioners, and asking the advice of himself and Gen. JAS. G. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of U. S. Engineers, in regard to the matters embraced in the resolution of the Committee, and have received from these gentlemen a reply of which the following is a copy:

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, March 3, 1856.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners, the Auditors respectfully report as follows:

1. That it may be expedient and even convenient, in reference to the final determination of the wharf line in the vicinity of the Atlantic Dock, to withdraw the recommendation of the line from Harrison-street to Atlantic-street.

2. That the line north from Atlantic-street to Fulton Ferry, formerly recommended, should be adhered to.

3. So also the line from Fulton Ferry to the Navy Yard, excepting that the rounding off at the gas works wharf by the blue line, marked on the Commissioners' Chart No. 1 b, is admissible.

4. In regard to the line from Corlear's Hook to Seventeenth-street and thence to Thirty-eighth-street, they refer to their former report in which an admissible line was drawn through the northeast corner of the present bulkhead at Seventeenth-street, gently curving towards Thirty-eighth-street, and also towards Corlear's Hook, so as to form a continuous and gentle curve from Rivington-street to Thirty-eighth-street.

5. It will be impracticable to estimate the cost of removing the encroaching structures within the time allowed, nor is it necessary since the Advisors have recommended that the structures be permitted to remain until a removal is necessary, when they be required to conform to the Commissioners' lines.

In respect to the line between Corlear's Hook and Thirty-eighth-street, East River, the Committee, by reference to the Report of the Commissioners made on the 8th of January, will observe that a majority of the Commissioners recommended a line commencing at Thirty-eighth-street and running southerly to the northeast corner of the bulk head, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, and continued to a point opposite the foot of Fourteenth-street, and about 250 feet distant therefrom; but inasmuch as this line failed to obtain the assent of all the Commissioners, this section was reserved for further examination.

On the 26th of January the Commissioners made a second Report, in which they said that "upon consultation with their advisory counsel, they are of the opinion that the exterior line between Corlear's Hook and Thirty-eighth-street, as shown on the diagram, and laid down on the map, is the best line that can be adopted. The adoption of this line involves the removal of the bulk head between Thirteenth and Seventeenth streets, which, though an expensive structure, is unauthorized either by the State or the City of New-York."

In conformity with the resolution of the Committee the Commissioners have again had that section under consideration, and at the next session of the Legislature will not decide it except upon the plan first proposed, the removal of the bulkhead, they submit a new line, running from Thirty-eighth-street to the northeast corner of the bulkhead at the foot of Seventeenth-street, and about 100 feet outside of the bulkhead at the foot Fourteenth-street, and thence to Corlear's Hook, agreeable to the blue line laid down on the drawing herewith submitted.

And we further recommend that piers may be extended to such exterior line as may be adopted by the Legislature, between Corlear's Hook and Seventeenth-street, but no further bulkhead, or solid filling shall be authorized between the points above mentioned.

The Commissioners do not recommend any change in the line from Minetta-street to Atlantic-street, Brooklyn shown, but they adhere to the line as heretofore recommended and laid down on their map submitted to the Legislature.

This is the pier-head line established by law in 1raa.

The line south of Atlantic-street the Commissioners reserve until full examinations shall enable them to complete the recommendation of exterior lines.

They recommend a line between the Hudson-avenue and the Navy-Yard, by expanding the curve around the end of the Gas Works' wharf, and terminating the same at a point about 100 feet from the end of the Navy Yard wall, as laid down on the drawing herewith submitted.

The Commissioners recommend that the parts of piers outside the exterior lines, as laid down on their map, be allowed to remain without any change of the legal rights of the parties.

The Commissioners have expressed in behalf on each of the extension of the exterior lines, and in full accordance with the Commissioners in allowing the piers already constructed to remain, such estimate may not be required.

The undersigned suppose that the resolution of the Committee relates to a wet basin between Perry-street and Troy-street, and not to an exterior line. The recommendation contained in their report of the 8th of January in regard to wet basins on the North River side was intended to arrest the attention of owners of property therein described to the importance of reserving such areas for wet basins. They had conferred with some of the owners, and based their report upon the expectation that property holders would see the importance to themselves as well as to the public, that such areas should be kept open for the accommodation of commerce in that part of the City. Of the great utility of such basins the Commissioners do not entertain a doubt.

All which is respectfully submitted, Mr. VANDERBILT dissenting from the line from Middaugh-street to Atlantic-street, Brooklyn shore.

GEO. W. PATTERSON,
on behalf of the Commissioners.

MARCH 5, 1856.

The Duel between Alvarado Hunter and Mr. Miller.

The following letter from Mr. MILLER appears in the Philadelphia *North American*:

To the Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette:

In the New-York DAILY TIMES, of March 6, appeared a sketch of the life of CHARLES G. HUNTER, who died lately in a New-York hospital. This notice was copied into the *Pennsylvanian* of this city, of March 7, and will probably be repeated in numerous other journals.

It is not my purpose to comment upon the general career of this somewhat notorious person, but it is my painful duty, as the brother of WM. MILLER, Jr., who fell by his hand twenty-six years ago, and whose memory is slandered by the sketch in question, briefly to recall some facts which are, doubtless, still fresh in the memories of those who then resided in Philadelphia.

In the TIMES' article my brother is disrespectfully alluded to as a well-known personage named MILLER. The quarrel is said to have originated in consequence of an alleged insult given by HUNTER, then a sojourner in Philadelphia, to a lovely young woman, a sister-in-law of MILLER; and it is said that HUNTER, refusing to apologize for his "impudence," was challenged by MILLER, who was a famous shot, able to split a card or snuff a candle at ten paces; that MILLER's friends were so confident of his killing his antagonist at the first fire, that they had prepared a hounteous repast to celebrate the event; that the meeting took place at Red Bank, a few miles from Philadelphia, and that MILLER was killed at the first fire.

With the exception of the last sentence, there is not a single word of truth in the entire statement. The duel took place at Naaman's creek, in the State of Deleware. My brother had no sister in-law, nor had the quarrel the slightest reference to any lady connected with him or his family. HUNTER was not a sojourner in Philadelphia, but was specially invited by others from another State, for the express purpose of forcing a duel upon one who had never seen him.

He was the challenger, and my brother refused in the first instance positively to fight, because there was no ground for quarrel; but this moderation was misconstrued, and he was impudently and injuriously accused by HUNTER of falsehood and cowardice, which charge was accompanied by a second public challenge.

Unfortunately this second defiance was accepted, and he, who instead of being a dead shot, had rarely, if ever, handled a pistol in his life, fell a victim to a vicious and barbarous miscalled code of honor, by the hands of one whose conduct then, and whose whole subsequent life, proved him to be a reckless desperado.

It hardly becomes me to speak of the social position and character of my lamented brother, who had just stepped into a manhood full of promise, and was well known and much beloved. Those who are too young to remember the thrill of horror which filled our city at what the universal press denounced as an "atrocious murder," can refer to the files of that press, March, 1830, for the facts.

That the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a great majority, requested the President and Secretary of the Navy to strike the homicide from the rolls of the Navy "as the challenger and aggressor in a needless duel," that these officers did so before this resolution was officially before them; and that the Legislature thanked them for the prompt manner in which they had vindicated the violated laws of the land, are matters of official record.

Why this lamentable tragedy, which filled so many hearts with mourning, should have been revived in two respectable journals, and perverted in every possible particular, it is difficult to conceive; but I presume that all those papers which have in any manner given currency to the slander, will not hesitate to do justice to the memory of the dead, and the feelings of the living, by publishing this vindication.

EDWARD MILLER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1856.

NEW POST-OFFICES ESTABLISHED.—Blue Point, Suffolk County, N. Y., HUMPHREY A. TUTHILL, Postmaster. Shortsville, Ontario County, CORNELIUS SALISBURY, Postmaster. The office at Butler, Wayne County, discontinued.

Meeting of the Peace Conference—Probability of an Adjournment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

The members of the Peace Conference are assembled. On your receiving this the [illegible] mined issue will in all probability be announced in form. England feels uneasy about the [illegible] affairs have taken; so much is clear. Under the pressure of this uneasiness, some still cling to the old adage that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. May be. But such slips presuppose the interference of accidents; and these cannot enter human calculation. Within the reach of human foresight, I can discover nothing to warrant the anticipation of a "slip." England dare not think to mention "Nicolaieff," or show such propensity for taking the "fifth point" in earnest; but she knows but too well that in anything of that kind she will have to confront not only the opposition, but the joint hostility of France, Austria and Russia; and to say the truth, too much and too long has she allowed herself to be pressed into "the knotty entrails" of a most false position, to allow us to think her either able or disposed to take a firm, independent stand. Lord PALMERSTON may perhaps resign, (it would be a farce and at all unlike him,) but time has been and is no more, when this now declining England has known how to act as great nations on great occasions ought.

Since, therefore, they are likely to come to an adjustment at Paris, it is a question not altogether inopportune whether the peace, confined to the limits of the stipulated preliminaries, is likely to answer the ostensible objects of the war.

I confess it is rather a puzzling task to [illegible] What in reality has been the object of the war on the part of England? The people meant one thing, the Government meant another thing; but [illegible] with the fumes of generalities, neither of them were at any time right conscious of what they precisely did mean.

Still I shall try to establish my argument on official authority. Time has been when Lord JOHN RUSSELL (then

[illegible] I shall, however, invite the attention of the reader to a very significative [illegible] another not less significative alteration, even in this point. [illegible] the suppression was explicitly attached to the purpose of "preventing the recurrence of the late complications." At present this expression is entirely dropped. The omission is ominous, not on account of the words in themselves, but because it [illegible] stipulation which had been assented to by all parties. Diplomacy never does the like without some design. It would appear as if the negotiating powers thought the time come to avow, unreservedly, that they have done with the professed design of "preventing the recurrence of the late complications," or to use another expression of theirs, (likewise dropped from the third point,) the intention of "connecting Turkey with the system of European equilibrium; and securing her independence and integrity from being encroached upon by Russia." Such is the omission; the alteration is this, that the right of producing special conditions, formerly reserved for the Allies, now stands received for "*the belligerent powers*;" consequently for Russia likewise. Of course. What more natural than that should England dare to speak "Bomarsund," Russia must have the right of speaking "Heligoland"—and the like?

At all events it is clear to demonstration, that the new preliminaries of peace, in spite of their fifth point, are but the olden four points, (rather mutilated.)

However, as for well answering the question I have put, this is an essential point to establish. I will yet invoke the testimony of Austria. She thus expresses herself in her recent declaration to the German Bundestag:

"These conditions are essentially the same as those already approved by the confederation in general by previous resolutions."

Now as the conditions formerly approved by the confederation are the notorious four points, it is evident that in the estimation of the contracting parties, the present conditions of peace are nothing more than the olden four points.

Well, since they are but the four points, the question under discussion stands reduced to this: Do the Four Points answer the ostensible objects of the war, or do they not? I will not say, in my estimation, (that would be of no consequence,) but in the estimation of the contracting parties themselves?

I will not reason, I will quote: "*Et exit confessio ex ore:*"

L. N. BONAPARTE, previous to his visit to England, April, 1855, published his blustering revelations in the *Moniteur*. Blustering as they were, he acknowledges therein that *the only reason of his contenting himself with the Four Points was consideration for Austria.* He owns that the Allies should have expected more, but that the "interest of an alliance with Austria overruled the inspirations of *legitimate exactions.*"

We possess a like confession from the British Government. Lord CLARENDON, in a dispatch to the Earl of WESTMORELAND, English Ambassador at Vienna, under date of June 2, 1855, and published in the Blue Books, makes the following confession: "*It was solely out of deference to Austria that England and France had agreed to the four bases, and adopted a course which they would not have otherwise pursued.*"

A like confession, almost in the same words, is to be found in the Circular of the French Minister, COUSTES WALEWSKI, dated May 23, 1855.

These confessions are worth a thousand arguments for establishing the fact that England and France never, from the very beginning, had estimated the Four Points to be such as would secure the ostensible objects of the war; they accepted them solely from considerations for Austria.

This has been placed in such a glowing light that though, after the failure of the Vienna negotiations, the British Ministry wanted to use every diplomatic subterfuge to defend their conduct, they never dared to affirm that the Four Points, if accepted by Russia, would have secured the objects of the war; they pleaded rather the argument of necessity. "The conditions of the military operations did not exhibit more satisfactory demands"—that was the plea, and under the cover of that plea Lord CLARENDON distinctly acknowledged in the House of Lords, May 25, 1855, that "*the attainment of all contained in the Four Points would offer no security to Turkey if Russia remained determined to act on the aggressive towards her.*"

Now that's clear enough. This general acknowledgment of the insufficiency of the Four Points has been further confirmed in details. With regard to the First and Second Point, (the Principalities and the Danube,) WALEWSKI as well as Lord CLARENDON confessed in several dispatches that these *do not so much as bear on the real question at issue.* Austria, in all her communications to the German Confederation, claims these two points to be especially German (consequently not Turkish.) NESSELRODE professes the same view in his circulars; and CLARENDON (to WESTMORELAND, May 8, 1855) goes so far as to speak complainingly of the Russian concessions on these two points, inasmuch as Russia "was but endeavoring to *elude the real question at issue.*" In fact, these two points may be something or nothing in any other point of view, but that with regard to the "future security of Turkey" they are absolutely nothing, no man in his senses will dispute.

The fourth point is not a concession to Turkey, but a concession wrested from Turkey. There is much hypocrisy in that point on the part of the Allies; it encroaches by its compulsory nature on the independence of the Sultan, while I fear it makes the condition of his Christian subjects worse in reality than it was before. But be this as it may, thus much is clear, that it has nothing to do with the objects of the war, which so far I know was pretended to be directed, not against Turkey, but against Russia.

Rests the famous third point. Now, as to the insufficiency of this, I have the most conclusive testimony to offer, that of Austria, the "*diabolus rotæ*" herself. *Count Buol* (May, 1855) thus writes to C. COLOREDO at London and B. HUBNER at Paris: "*The common efforts of the Allies should be directed to limiting the political power of Russia, so as to render it if not impossible at least eminently difficult for her to abuse her material resources, but the cessation of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea—the diminution or even the total destruction of her fleet—would not alone be sufficient to deprive Russia of the advantages over Turkey which she derives from her geographical position.*"

This has been communicated to CLARENDON and WALEWSKI; and the first expressed his entire concurrence in the view.

That's conclusive, I think. After this we cannot wonder at the general condemnation of the four points. I beg to quote a few specimens of it of more or less authoritative character.

Lord MALMESBURY (House of Lords, May 25, 1855): "The original objects of the war were not even touched upon in the course of the Vienna negotiations."

Lord DERBY: "I regret not so much the failure of the negotiations as rather the fact that such propositions have been made, because they imply such concessions to Russia that, even if accepted by Russia, they would not have given the security which England ought to have; would have rather rendered useless—if not worse than useless—the great expenditure of blood and treasure which England and France have been put to."

Lord LYNDHURST (June 26): "I rejoice at the failure of the Vienna negotiations, because, if *the terms proposed by the Allies at Vienna*, had been accepted, Russia would have ascended in the scale of power."

You will notice that it is not the opinions of some liberal or ultra-liberal M. P. (If such there [illegible] I have elected [illegible] of conservative aristocrats: LYNDHURST, a grave octogenarian statesman; the former two men, who have been and are likely yet to be ministers, who consequently have a situation to manage.

Well, the actual ministry not only did not controvert these statements, but their organ, the London *Times*, actually chanted a *de profundis* to the four points, in these very words (June 11, 1855):

"It is now pretty plainly admitted that the celebrated four points were the result of a compromise, and if adopted by Russia would have turned out little better than a delusion—and therefore we trust they were finally scattered to the winds, by the dissolution of the Conference of Vienna."

I leave you now to judge whether I have been successful in substantiating the imputation that the celebrated four points never did, in the estimation of the contracting parties themselves, constitute such an issue as would secure the professed objects of the war.

And yet, those delusory conditions supposed to have been scattered to the winds, are here again; here they are, after the dreadful sacrifice of one year's campaign more; here they are at a moment when England just begins to stand prepared for acting an efficient part; not only here they are again, but they are actually curtailed truncated, softened, as I have proved to demonstration in my last letter.

Am I then not right in saying, that neither BONAPARTE nor England had ever thought, or do think, that a peace on such conditions can answer the ostensible objects of the war; and yet they accept that peace, nay they have sued for such a peace, though they claim to be the victors—consequently are not under compulsory necessity; there needs must be some other motive, foreign to the objects of the war, to explain this trickery *denouement?*

There is, there must be such a motive.

The motive on the part of England is clear: Mr. ROEBUCK has defined it, "the ally, the big brother of England, chooses to lead the way." Poor England! thy glory has departed from thee!

As to BONAPARTE, I took the lamp of logic in my hands, and made my way to the secluded recesses of secret diplomacy. I have given you my explanation, and I look with confidence for confirmation to history.

The London *Punch* has a precious article, headed "Rules and Regulations for the Peace Congress." It *is* precious. "No. XI. No strangers to be admitted, with the exceptions of Lords CLARENDON and COWLEY." Quite true, they *are* strangers—uninitiated strangers; only they are not spectators—they are the dupes. KOSSUTH.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The News of the Union of Louis Napoleon with the Spanish Absolutists received in Madrid—Its Effect—Truce Between the Contending Factions of the Liberals—Position of the Czar Alexander on the Spanish Question—General Course of Affairs in Spain.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

The news of the somewhat alarming state of the *moderado* conspiracy here for overthrowing the power of the *progresistas* in Spain, and returning themselves to power under NARVAEZ and the protection of the French Emperor, of which I spoke to you in my last letter, has been disseminated in Madrid, and produced a great sensation. One of the first fruits of the news of this danger, which threatens alike every fraction of the great Liberal Party, has been naturally to check the fierceness of the struggle going on among themselves. O'DONNEL is beginning to be less vigorously attacked—and the *puros* and the *democrats* are beginning to ask themselves whether after all he is not necessary in the actual state of things to prevent the triumph of a reaction which shall ruin everything—and to defend the positions already gained—the ground already won for the cause of Liberty in Spain.

So they have suspended for the moment their frenetical and unpitying opposition in the Cortes, and have even named a Committee which has waited upon the Ministers to offer them their adherence and support against the common enemy.

This new truce or union among the contending fractions of the Liberal Party, has produced a momentary pause in the operations of the Absolutists. But the latter continue plotting and are not dismayed. The support of the Emperor is every day more clearly apparent, and they are confident of success in a future not long to be waited for. One of the little matters to be arranged in the Congress of Paris, is the recognition of Queen ISABEL II. by the Czar ALEXANDER of Russia, and his support of the dictatorial or arbitrary Government to be set up in Spain in her name. Communications have already taken place on this point, and the consent of the Czar is reported, on authority which I consider good, to have been already expressed.

Meantime, it remains to be seen whether the Spanish liberal party will be able to defend themselves and the cause of free institutions in their country against this formidable combination of politicians within and without her borders. They are strong enough in numbers and in spirit to do so, but unfortunately I must repeat the odds of talent and governmental ability is sadly on the side of their enemies. Intrigue and money are also in their hands, and lacking in the camp of the liberals.

Meantime Madrid has begun to blossom with handbills, pasquinades, and proclamations of the most subversive description.

This is always the prelude of a movement in that Capital, and it is certain that the Government is in daily and nightly expectation of such an event.

Several great works are projected, or already commenced by the Government and the Council of the City, to occupy the idle hands in the Capital, but these things go slowly. There is no money, and the efforts making to raise it do not display that astonishing ability which the authors of the projects may themselves suppose.

The new Minister of Finance has already made a *faux pas* of the gravest character, which will, probably, sooner or later, cause his downfall without having effected anything in aid of the distressed treasury.

The same old project of his predecessor for levying a tax at the gates of towns upon the food of the people is simply renewed in another form, if anything, more objectionable than the first. It will be vigorously repelled by the people, and, probably, the bill will be lost even in the Cortes, which Assembly is already nearly half composed of the *employés* of the Government.

A premature Spring has dawned upon the wastes of Castile after the floods and tempests of the last three months. The weather for the last week had been delightful, and a clear sun, warm as that of May, was rapidly drying the roads and restoring to trade and industry the animation which they had not felt since September of last year.

Nevertheless, the political condition of the country is so unstable that capitalists are afraid to venture on any enterprises of moment—and operations are principally limited to supplying the natural wants of the people, which had become in some districts of the most pressing character—from the utter impossibility of adequately supplying the demands. The improved state of the roads, however, tends now to restore the natural equilibrium, and the words *famine, misery, starvation*, are not heard so frequently as they were three weeks since.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

A Kansas Man on Kansas.

Mr. S. N. WOOD, who was the Kansas Delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, writes as follows to the Sandusky (O.) *Register:*

"The invasion of Kansas by Missourians is, apparently, for the time being, abandoned, whether in good faith, or merely to lull the North again to sleep, of course I cannot say. The effort of the South now seems to be to throw an immense Southern emigration into Kansas in hopes of again getting control of Kansas affairs. Let the North continue their efforts, place the *means* to meet any necessary expense, at the disposal of Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON. Let the four or five thousand Free-State men of Kansas be well armed and formed into military companies pledged to sustain each other, and set an immense Northern emigration, numbering thousands, pour into Kansas this Spring, and the contest will be ended—Kansas *will* be FREE—peace be restored to the country, and that *without* a war."

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Public Sentiment on the Threatened Rupture with the United States.

RUMORED TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

THE DISAFFECTED AND THE LOYAL.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

A portentous story is at the present moment passing from month to month, and meets with some degree of credence. It is confidently stated that a plot has been discovered, having for its object the placing of Canada under the banner of the stars and stripes, and that a number of men holding high office in this country are implicated in it. It is said that when Mr. SEWARD, sometime ago in the United States Senate, spoke of the probable conduct of Canada, in the event of a war with England, he proceeded not on a vague estimate of the state of public feeling, but on tangible documentary evidence, in the shape of letters from influential parties on this side, then actually in his hands. And it is added, that the conspiracy has been blown upon, and that the Governor-General is now in possession of the names of eight members of the Canadian Parliament, and of a number of Canadian Magistrates, who have been engaged in treasonable correspondence with Mr. SEWARD!

FEELING IN CANADA TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

Nor is the story at all an improbable one. Perhaps Mr. SEWARD would err egregiously if he took those letters as a reliable index to the general sentiments of the Canadian population, but there can be no doubt that in the event of a war there would be in Canada a considerable number of sympathizers with the United States. In the first place, taking the state of feeling in our Parliament, there are some five or six members of it who are Americans by birth, and one or more of them have been known to give utterance to the idea that, in the event of a war, the interests of Canada are wound up with this continent rather than with England. Then there is the French *Rouge* Party, numbering in Parliament some 15 to 20, who are, almost to a man, Republican in theory, and who take no pains to conceal that the notion of having to fight for England against our Republican neighbors is abhorrent to them. Moreover, the Governor-General's unguarded speech at Hamilton, a few months ago, in which he took occasion to stigmatize the French of Lower Canada as being an "inferior race" to the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada, has tended very much to spread dissatisfaction among the French, beyond the limits of the *Rouge* Party. Many of the extreme Radical Party of Upper Canada also hang loosely to England, whom they have not forgiven for violently suppressing the insurrection of 1837, the justice of the demands made at that time having been made apparent by the fact that almost every one of them has since been conceded; and, should the present misunderstandings come to blows, the loyalty of the Irish Catholics would be more than doubtful. Whether their hatred of England for her alleged misrule in Ireland, or their indignation at the treatment of their fellow countrymen and co-religionists by the Know-Nothings in the States, would prove the stronger impelling motive, it would be difficult to say, but on the receipt of the late war news, some of them have been heard to express themselves in a manner not at all satisfactory to the lovers of British connection.

LOYALTY OF THE MASSES.

But, notwithstanding all these sources of disaffection, I have not the least hesitation in saying that, in case of a rupture, the mass of the Canadian population would be found true to the mother-country. Among the vast majority of those who had their birth on the other side of the Atlantic, loyalty is almost a passion, and if Brother Jonathan should set a foot on Canadian soil, bent on hostile purpose, the backs of Canadians would be up at once, and peaceable annexation would be out of the question—as for conquest, Canadians boast "a few" about what the last generation did in 1812-13, and declare that if the worst come to the worst, they will not show themselves unworthy of their predecessors. But, however that might be, you might hear on every hand, the possibility of a fratricidal war between men of the same blood, north and south of the lines, deprecated as the greatest calamity that could befall either people. The news just received by the *Baltic* of a large body of British troops being on the way to Canada looks ominous, but we can scarcely yet believe in the probability of an actual collision.

SCHEME FOR THE POLITICAL UNION OF THE FIVE BRITISH PROVINCES.

There are many indications that the present Union of the Canadas, as established in 1841, cannot last much longer on its present footing. Perhaps Upper Canada suffers most from it, as the French, holding as they do the balance of power, introduce into her legislation in ecclesiastical and educational matters their own priestly notions, and secure for themselves grants for ecclesiastical purposes, and much more than their fair share of the general taxation. On the other hand, neither do the French Canadians like a union which brings them to legislate at Toronto, where their language is tabooed inside of Parliament, and unintelligible out of it, and where their Roman Catholicism brings them into constant collision with Protestant feeling. There are, therefore, various schemes now being discussed for altering the relations in which the British Provinces stand to each other. The latest of these is that of Hon. Mr. CROOKS, who is to introduce it in the shape of a motion into the Legislative Council on Thursday. Hon. Mr. CROOKS proposes the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying that a measure may be laid before the Imperial Parliament for the dissolution of the Union now subsisting between Eastern and Western Canada; and that the Provinces of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and the two Canadas be united under one general Government. That her Majesty appoint a Governor-General for the whole, and under him a Lieutenant-Governor for each of the Provinces. That there shall be one Legislature, of two Houses, for the United Provinces, the members to be elected by a majority of legal voters, according to population. That the Municipal Councils be charged with the internal concerns of each of the late Provinces; the by-laws they may pass being subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governors. And that Her Majesty be asked to give a name to the said United Province, and to fix in it a permanent seat of Government. Some such scheme as this meets the views of a large number of the population, but the chief practical difficulty is the absence of railway communication with the Lower Provinces. It is not at all likely, therefore, that anything will in the meantime result from Mr. CROOKS' resolutions.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Parliament has now been in session for nearly three weeks, but nothing of any great importance has been done. The first fortnight was occupied with the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which the Ministry finally carried over the Opposition by sweeping majorities. The number of members is 130, of whom the proportion of Ministerialists is two to one—the supporters of the Ministry numbering about 85, and their opponents about 45. In Canada, under our system of Government, almost every Ministry, having at their disposal patronage and fat offices without number, can command a large majority in the House, until the country becomes thoroughly tired of them, and then, at the last moment, their followers flock over to the other side, deserting their old friends, like rats running away from a falling house. This point in the history of our present Government has not yet arrived, but public feeling is running so strongly against much of their policy and many of their acts that it cannot be very far distant.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.

The most interesting Parliamentary occurrence since the House met, was a personal rencontre last week between Attorney-General MACDONALD, the most prominent member of the Government, and Mr. BROWN, the leader of the Opposition. In the course of the previous debate, Mr. BROWN had delivered a powerful speech, in which he had not only reviewed the blamable acts of the present Ministry, but exposed the tergiversations of several of its members. The effect of the speech was manifest by the burst of applause which greeted its close, from the crowded public galleries, as well as from the body of the House. The Ministry had the disagreeable consciousness that, though they were victorious, numerically, at the vote, they had sustained a moral defeat in the debate. Two or three days afterwards, when the last paragraph of the address was being put to the House, Mr. BROWN rose to make a general reply, and again severely attacked several members of the Government for inconsistencies in their political career. This second speech had almost unexpected effect. It brought up Attorney-General MACDONALD, who, wild with excitement, launched the most furious invectives against his opponent, and went the length of charging him with having been guilty of atrocious crimes in his capacity as a Penitentiary Commissioner, eight years ago—falsifying evidence—suborning perjury—obtaining the pardon of a murderer, to induce him to give false evidence, &c. The excitement produced was intense, and the Speaker, to prevent the continuance of a disgraceful scene, adjourned the House. On the following day, Mr. BROWN demanded a Committee of Inquiry, declaring that he could prove that the charges brought against him were without the shadow of a foundation in fact. A committee was accordingly nominated, but they are so dilatory in going to work, that it is the general impression that the Attorney-General, feeling that he has placed himself in a fix, and that he will be liable to be expelled the House as a slanderer, if he fails to prove his charges, is desirous of as much delay as possible, trusting that the chapter of accidents may do something to get him out of the difficulty.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

An investigation, which for the last two or three months has been a fertile theme of conversation in this City and throughout the province, has, at length, been brought to a close. Rumors, charging Rev. Dr. MCCAUL, President of University College, with acts of gross immorality, had long been in circulation, and the Governor-General at length appointed a Commission of Inquiry. The Commission received evidence for a period of about three weeks, and their report is published this morning, fully and honorably acquitting him on all the charges.

THE WEATHER.

The Winter in this region has been unusually severe, there having been more constant sleighing for a longer period than has been known for many years back. The ice generally clears out of the Bay before the end of February, but this year it still holds fast. Within the last few days there has been another considerable fall of snow. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

American Art—Statue of the Republic, by Mr. Stone.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

Among the new works in progress at the studio of the distinguished American sculptor, HORATIO STONE, which it has been my good fortune to examine, I have been especially impressed with the grand study of his statue of "The Republic,"—a conception which cannot fail to render the artist's fame secure. It is a work of remarkable strength in sculptural representation, and will be recognized by every American as a just and beautiful expression, in the language of art, of the essential spirit and life of the nation.

The work consists of a single figure—a man above the middle age—a well-preserved man, who looks as though he would never fall into decrepitude, or cease to grow stronger. There is manifest in his figure, bearing, and the lineaments of his face, the comprehensive type of the national man. He is in an upright position, in the act of moving forward, as is the case with the Republic which he so well personates. He wears the civic costume of the time of our revolution. His left hand grasps the emblem of control, the only sign of a sceptre so American sovereign would think of wielding, and makes him an equestrian without the necessity of having a horse in the composition:—it is a bridle which he is taking from the handle of a plow standing before him in the furrow.

In his right hand he holds the great seal of the Nation, and those precious manuscripts which constitute the nation's heart and soul—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—which gave the Republic form, strength, and the vitality to endure. To these few accessory signs is only added the Executive portfolio, containing State papers, to one of which is attached the national seal.

The work is treated with severe simplicity and entire freedom from affectation. From whatever point of view the figure is seen, the combination and flow of lines are harmonious and effective. The anatomical definitions are exceedingly fine and give the whole figure the feeling of mobility and vital action. The base of the statue contains a series of four groups in relief, designed to carry out the illustration of the subject in the fullest manner. The one occupying the part of the base fronting the statue illustrates the establishment of the Government, and is thus designed: The inauguration of WASHINGTON is taking place. He is taking the oath of office. The people are getting up the symbolic insignia of the Republic, and directing the attention of the President to the Chair of Administration which they have erected for him, while his Ministers of State, Marshals, &c., are conducting away from the scene the bearers of the insignia of royalty—the British arms reversed, &c. This relief is a noble conception, and worthy of being wrought in colossal size for the principal pediment of the Capitol.

This statue of the Republic is designed to be wrought in marble of colossal size and to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol. The base or pedestal is to be wrought in bronze, and to contain within it a fire-safe casket holding the original parchment scroll of the Declaration of Independence. The work has the unqualified approval of the best judges in these matters, both citizens and officers of Government, and there is no doubt the artist will soon be commissioned to execute the work for the Capitol. S.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

Curiosities of Contracts—What Law we are Under—Things that Won't be Understood Out of Town.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen (Alderman ELY in the Chair) held a session Saturday afternoon, to take into the consideration the recommendation of the City Inspector as to the passage of an ordinance to prevent fraudulent bidding for contracts, and to inquire more especially into the offal contract. Mr. City Inspector MORTON was present on the one side, Mr. DEVLIN appearing in behalf of Messrs. CORNELL and CRASTO, whose petition started the inquiry:

The petition itself was read; it states that the petitioners are engaged in the removal of the offal, &c., from the City. That they were the only legal bidders for the new contract, and that the parties to whom the contract has been awarded are wholly irresponsible.

City Inspector MORTON was cossidersbly exercised that the petition should be accepted as a basis for proceedings which he considered as impugning his official character without being verified on oath.

Mr. DEVLIN's remarking that the securities, as far as he could learn, were not responsible for over $10,000 while they stand for $60,000, caused some personal altercation, in course of which Mr. MORTON exhibited much warmth. He read a communication from the Corporation Counsel to him, to the effect that as head of the Department it was his right and duty to be absolute judge of the responsibility of securities offered. He remarked that he would not allow all the transactions of his Bureau to be published to the world, and he did not consider it the business of the opposite side how he did his work. He was here called to the stand by Mr. DEVLIN.

Mr. *Morton* being sworn, objected to the right of counsel to question him. He would reply to the Chairman of the Committee, but he understood that it was the duty of the petitioners to prove their allegations. He thought that if every lawyer was allowed to get up proceedings without oath and thus question public officers on whatever they chose, it would tend to bring them into contempt.

The CHAIRMAN thought they could not be in much greater contempt than they had of late.

Witness then testified: There were seventeen bids for the offal contract; the Corporation Counsel advised me that all of them were formal; I thought one of them informal, but abide by his decision; have no distinct recollection of seeing one person deposit more than one bid; notified the various bidders down to Mr. Forbes in order, that the contract was theirs; Mr. Lacey did not answer; Mr. Scherff was the next; he replied that he was disappointed in his arrangements and could not accept the contract; Forbes was next; he came forward and said he would produce his securities within three days; he brought forward John A. Tauber, Philip Bissinger, and Edward F. Leinau, and they justified, each one swearing that he was worth $20,000 free and clear of incumbrance; in case of the default of either of these securities, have an additional bond of John Pettigrew for the sum of $30,000; Mr. Pettigrew was offered as collateral security, after rumor had been sent abroad that the former securities were worthless; caused inquiries to be made as to the standing of these securities; put the matter in charge of Richard C. Downing, who reported that he had called on Armstrong & Son, who stated that Tauber, of Day-street, was a man of property and means and a good business man; that Peckham & Dennis represented Bissinger, of John-street, as a business man in good standing, who could procure as much credit as he [illegible]; Mr. Leinau is spoken of [illegible] a first-class reputation. [illegible] examination [illegible] of George A. Forbes, who [illegible] contract; if I had not got it [illegible] deposit for my principal; during the [illegible] days left me after the making of the acceptance, my bid, before the time for closing the contract tried to get such a place, but not before; Mr. Kahtenhorne, of the Sugar Refinery, was to be my partner in the work, and he found the securities; don't know Reynolds or any of his partners; after receiving notice that the contract was mine tried to buy out Mr. Reynolds' interest in Barren Island on the one side of the City, and another island on the East River side; Reynolds asked $34,000 for the lease of Barren Island, the steamboat, dock and some three or four horses and shanties; asked so much, I suppose, because I was one of the first to call the attention of Mr. Comptroller Flagg to the impropriety of paying for the removal of offal; Reynolds did not say he had a bid in for the contract.

Mr. Morton resumed—Refuse to give the source of my information as to the references of the securities; never heard Reynolds say he wanted the contract; he said he wanted his money; have seen George A. Forbes, but do not know him; he has never been identified before me and I never looked at his linen or pocket handkerchief to see how it was marked; after the bids had been opened and I had declared Cornell and Crasto's to be informal, they put in some paper which said I would receive as I should a paper from any other citizen; they had not appended their names to the affidavit in the proposal; nor had their securities signed the agreement to become bound for them; their names were embodied and the Commissioner's signature appended. They offered to correct the informalities, but I refused to allow them to have the papers in their hands; neither refused nor consented to let them correct their bid; might have said there was little use of their correcting it, as there were so many bids above theirs; they would have opportunity to remedy informalities when this contract should be awarded to them, if at all; have left the prosecution of the higher bidders and their securities to the Counsel of the Corporation; the securities accepted for George A. Forbes were not those at first proposed.

Lefferi R. Cornell, one of the petitioners, was then sworn by request of the City Inspector. He says: I made a proposal in reference to this contract; have been performing the work by authority of the Mayor and former City Inspector. Produce the contract, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

L. R. CORNELL, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your last proposition to remove the dead animals, &c., from the City, free of expense, is accepted until further notice.

I will give you the use of the pier at the foot of Forty-fifth street for that purpose. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

In compliance with the foregoing, I hereby authorize and license L. R. Cornell to remove dead animals, &c., from the City of New-York, until a contract is made with the City for such purposes, or until further notice.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

Do not know under what law such authority was granted; had conversation as to collusion of bids; saw Dykes, Frith, and Riddle, all bidders, on the day proposals were given out; Dykes said if I would agree with them others would be but one legal bid, and we should get it at any price we wanted; Dykes said he should put in a bid for $1,800, but he had one above and one below that; asked how many parties were joined with him; he said four; asked him who they were; he said, Frith, Horatio Reed, Riddle, and himself; he said nothing about Forbes, at that time; he asked me to meet him next morning, at No. 15 Bowery, Reed's place of business; told him I should put in one honest bid; made no agreement to meet the parties, but said we might come together again, perhaps; did not mean to be understood that we would again confer on the matter; refused to, and did not show my bid; Dykes gave me to understand that Reynolds was indebted to Frith, and he could get Reynolds' apparatus in payment of the debt; Weterbury once proposed to sell me his part of Barren Island, and said he would go partner in the contract, if I would purchase; had conversations with the Mayor, Comptroller and Aldermen Ely and Tucker about the continuance of the work under my agreement.

By City Inspector—Have you ever said that the security of Mr. Forbes was not sufficient? A.—I decline to answer.

(Petition presented to him.)

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you swear to the truth of thet petition?

Objected to by counsel.

Mr. Crasto here whispered to witness, who, thereupon, says: That is not my signature; I had thought it was.

By Mr. Morton—Was it signed with your approbation? I have gone according to my duty, Mr. Chairman, and have not exceeded my authority as advised by the Corporation Counsel. I have taken ample security, but unauthorized parties have come in and criticized the doings of my department, and so I want to protect myself. I must go into this matter now to its utmost limit. Was this signed Mr. Cornell, by your approbation? A.—Yes, Sir; I acknowledge it as my act.

Q.—How did you come to the belief of the insufficiency of the securities of Mr. Forbes? A.—I called into Mr. Morton's office one day and asked him in conversation where he got information respecting the sufficiency of the securities; he told me that Mr. Bissinger was a jeweler, and he knew him very well.

Mr. Morton—I said that I did not know him.

Witness—Do not interrupt me.

Mr. Morton—But I want to correct you.

Witness—He said he was satisfied with him; he said he knew something about him by other parties down in the Swamp.

Mr. Morton—Mercantile men in the Swamp?

Witness—From men in the Swamp; I am well acquainted in the Swamp, and went there and asked about them; I went to E. L. Bushnell, of Bushnell & Johnson, and to Melville, Knapp & Co.; Mr. Bushnell said he would find out for me; I went the next day, and he gave me the names of parties where I could find out if I would go and inquire; I did so, and from information I received from them—

Mr. Morton—What are their names, Sir?

Witness—One moment, now, till I answer this.

Mr. Morton—Be minute, though; let us have the particulars.

Witness—I learned that they were not considered responsible for the amount.

Mr. Morton—I shall want to subpœna these parties, so I want their names.

Mr. Devlin submitted to the Court, that his client should not be compelled to give the names, as they have spoken disparagingly of the parties. To reveal these conversations might injure their business relations.

Mr. Morton contended that he should be entitled to the names, as he was compelled, on his side, to give his authorities. He was of opinion that suit would be commenced, resulting from these proceedings.

Mr. Devlin again objected for that very reason. Mr. Morton evidently desired to draw his (speaker's) client into a trap.

Alderman Ely delivered the decision that the option remained with witness to reply or not, as he chose.

Mr. Morton—Do you feel at liberty to state who gave you the information? A.—I do not.

Mr. Morton—Did you call on Godfrey & Co? A.—I did not—I do not know them.

Mr. Morton—Did you call on Armstrong & Son? A.—I did.

Mr. Morton—What did they say? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Morton—I have a right to know what was said. He is one of my authorities for the good standing of the parties. A.—I saw Armstrong, Sen.; I asked if they knew Tauber; he said yes; I asked if he was a responsible man, and what business he was in; the answer was that he was agent for Mr. Somebody or other—I can't recollect the name—a German house, and that they did a considerable business with him, and bought a great many goods of him; I asked them if they would take his individual note for $20,000, and they said they would not; I asked them if they would take it for $10,000—if they considered him responsible for $10,000 on paper; they said no; then he asked me a question, whether this was in reference to other parties that had been there to inquire about Mr. Tauber; I said that I had no knowledge of what had been done by others; I then asked if they would sell him goods to the amount of $10,000?

Mr. Morton—Did you put the question as to his general business responsibility? A.—They said he was a good business man; I did not say eoything of his business responsibility.

Mr. Devlin—I advise my client not to say anything more about this thing.

Mr. Morton—I think that you will have them about your ears on Monday. Have you told any person that either of these parties were not worth the sum of $2,000?

Witness—Decline to answer under advice of counsel; I truthfully believe these parties are not good and sufficient security for $50,000, let alone $60,000; I decline to give any other reasons for this belief; my bid was for $8,700; I am the next below Mr. Forbes; I did not purposely omit to sign the affidavit; I swore to its truth and thought it was signed; I am not paying the City anything for the privilege of removing offal, &c., at present, and have carried it a way from Jan. 2 to yesterday, March 7. No other party but Mr. Crasto was interested with me in my bid, as I have sworn; I conversed with the Mayor as to the continuance of my existing contract, once in January and on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March; I might have spoken about Forbes' contract, but cannot say; I can't say whether the Mayor said anything about the worth of the parties; the Comptroller gave me the names of Forbes' securities, and I carried them to the Mayor by request of Mr. Flagg, as I was going over; the Mayor told me yesterday to continue my work and instructed the Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police to protect me in so doing; he countermanded the order this morning, saying that Forbes had furnished his securities.

The Committee then adjourned, after a session of five hours' duration, Mr. Morton declaring that he would have a "rich time yet" out of it.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—March 8.

DECISIONS.

Lachaise vs. *Lord.*—Judgment that complaint be dismissed with costs.

Forbeaks vs. *Bloomfield.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Blakiston vs. *Dudley.*—Judgment that complaint be dismissed with costs.

CITY ITEMS, ETC.

Nobody doubted that the Democracy would support Mr. FILLMORE and the Silver-Gray ticket. Nobody doubted that the Democracy would be largely in the majority at the election. They would advertise his election merely. We do not grudge them their right, nor even the pleasure of it, if they have a taste that way. They [illegible] him by ties older than the [illegible] appointment; and if he shall be elected, [illegible] nations, and mutual services, will bring the Editor of the *American* into the line of patronage and influence. He is linked to the Fillmore Candidate by ties older and stronger than those which bind him to the American Order, or which associated him with the American Party. But there was no [illegible] in rendering his support to his Silver Gray proclivities, whom he had aided to foist upon the American Party, that he should forget the courtesies of discussion; nor was it necessary for him, on embarking in the service of Slavery, to come to be a prostitute.

We have not stopped, nor do we intend to stop, to defend ourself against the attack which the Silver Gray presses are teeming. We shall leave that for the present, to exhaust themselves in scurrilous personalities. When we shall have leisure from graver employments, we may take occasion to lash the mangy and cowardly curs that are howling on our trail, back to their filthy kennels. We refer now to the accusation of the *American*, only for the purpose of showing how political fraud and villainy sometimes seeks to shield itself from merited reproach by assailing the course of frank, straightforward honest men. The *American* says, in reference to the course of the Massachusetts State Council in repudiating the Philadelphia fraud:

"We notice that in the American State Council, in Boston, on Tuesday, Mr. RICHMOND, who was a delegate at Philadelphia, stated that 'so far as he was informed, Mr. FILLMORE is not identified with the American Party.' Mr. RICHMOND, evidently, was informed by HAMMOND, and HAMMOND knew that the information was false."

Now, we do not happen to know Mr. RICHMOND—have never, to our knowledge or recollection, passed a word with him in our whole life. So much for that branch of the accusation.

But we say now, what we have said before, that MILLARD FILLMORE has never yet been inside of an American Council, and no man—not even the editor of the *American*—pretends that he has. No friend of his, from Buffalo or anywhere else, makes any such pretence—Mr. FILLMORE himself will not pretend it. The editor of the Rochester *American* knows that he has not.

He has never, since the commencement of the American organization, said one word, written one line, or published one sentence showing that he was in sympathy with the American Party, of which we have ever heard—and if the editor of the *American* knows of any such, he will enlighten us by giving it in his columns. In the paper from which we quote, he gives a letter from Mr. FILLMORE to Mr. CLAY, dated in 1844, some twelve years ago, which, to our reading, shows that he was even then anything but a Native-American.

But the *American* says:

"Mr. FILLMORE is a member, in good and regular standing, of a Council in Buffalo, and full evidence of that fact was presented before the recent State Council, at Charlestown."

Why not tell the simple fact, if there be any fact in regard to this matter? Why not tell the whole truth, if any truth there be, in regard to his connection with the American Order? If Mr. FILLMORE was ever initiated at all, it was in his parlor—and that, when there was a Council in session only three blocks from his door—Why was this? If the editor of the *American* was half as earnest in the American Cause as he is in his Silver-Gray proclivities, he would know that the ritual of the Order requires that the pledges shall be given, and the initiation take place, in open council—that men shall come forth in the presence of their brethren, who shall be witnesses to their plight and faith.

It is said that Mr. FILLMORE was initiated in January, 1855. That was while an exciting contest was going on for the election of a United States Senator. Why did he not speak out then? Why not say something, do something, write something, showing his sympathy with the American cause? Why he opened not his mouth. The American Party has since passed through a campaign which tortured its very existence. Why was his voice silent? If he said anything, wrote anything, or did anything showing his sympathy in its struggle for life, let us know what it was.

But it is said he was initiated in his parlor. Why, when we remember his subs

MARKET REPORTS.

Special Dispatch for N. Y. Daily Times.

ASHES—Sales 200 bbls. Pots, 7 00@7 06 for Pearls, and 7 12½@7 25 for Pots.

BREADSTUFFS—Receipts 2,100 bbls. The receipts and stocks are limited, but equal to the requirements of buyers.

BUCKWHEAT—1,000 lbs. American yellow brought 3½c.; 2 lbs.

CORN—Rye—The market remains quiet, but steady. Holders refuse to sell at any decline from previous figures, which buyers consider somewhat too high. Hence the inactivity. The sales since our last have been confined to about 40 pkgs. Java at a price equivalent to 15c.; a small lot of Jamaica at 12c.; 200 bags Laguayra on private terms; 130 Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; and a small parcel of Maracaibo at 11¾c. ℔ lb. St. Domingo is scarce, and wanted by shippers. 1,600 bags were taken for export on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—The market is very dull and heavy. Operators disagree about prices. The sales since our last have been quite moderate, at, if anything, a fraction off our qnotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	9¾	8¾	9
Middling	10	10	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11¾	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are a little brisker and firmer, the home and export inquiry being more animated, while owners are less anxious to realize, especially on good ordinary and the cheapest of the medium qualities. The sales since our last comprise about 7,800 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	7 00	@	7 12½
Straight State	7 12½	@	7 25
Favorite and Extra State	7 25	@	7 50
Mixed Western	7 00	@	7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 12½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 75	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian is unaltered; sales having been made of 750 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is doing better. The sales since our last amount to 2,000 bbls. inferior Mixed to Extra at $7 87½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is brisker and firmer, at $4@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, but is pretty stiffly held, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at $1 25@$1 75, ℔ 100 lbs, with an increased amount offering.

FRUIT—The cold weather, to day, occasioned a postponement of the auction sale of the *Dency's* cargo of fresh Messina Lemons and Oranges. The private sales of the day included 400 boxes Bunch Raisins at about previous figures; 250 Valencia do. at 5½c.; and 300 bags Brazil Nuts at 4¾c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers. Hence, it is rather inactive. The sales since our last embrace only a few small lots of Southern Mixed at $1 80 ℔ bushel. The receipts of Wheat are light, and prime parcels are not freely offered. Rye is quoted up to $1 14@$1 17 ℔ bushel, but is quiet at these figures, which exceed the limits of purchasers. About 5,000 bushels changed hands on terms not made public. Barley is moderately inquired for at full rates. Oats are plenty and heavy at 41c.@43c. for Western; 38c.@41c. for State; and 34c.@38c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is actively sought after at strengthening prices,—sales having transpired since our last of about 58,000 bushels at 68c.@72c. for White and Yellow, Jersey and Southern, and Mixed Southern, as in quality, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is in light supply and demand at $1 12½@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 34 bales disposed of at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling in a small way at $36 ℔ ton, usual terms. Nothing of any consequence reported in other kinds.

LATHS—Are scarce and nominal.

LEAD—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported.

LIME—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

MOLASSES—Is more freely offered at drooping rates, yet is in but limited request. The sales since our last include about 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c. @45c.; and 177 do., (by auction,) at 41½c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly dealt in, yet it rules pretty firm, at $3@$3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine in quite abundant, but though the demand is rather limited, holders are not anxious sellers, and prices are sustained. A moderate business was reported to-day, mainly at 46¾c.@47c. ℔ gallon. Tar is quiet at old figures. Resin is in request, and in steady in price.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Linseed, with favorable advices from England, is again attracting considerable attention, and is selling at 82c.@84c. ℔ gallon. We have nothing new to notice in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk, but prices thereof are somewhat unsettled—Mess being rather lower, and Prime a shade higher than on Saturday. The sales since our last amount to about 730 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $14 12½@$14 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¼c.@ 8¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 9c @ 10¾c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 300 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at heavy prices. The sales since our last consist of 295 bbls., at $8 62½@$9 25 for Country Prime, $9 75@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@ $13 50 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 22c @25c. for Common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for Prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—We learn that 210 tcs. were disposed of, to-day, at $4@$4 87½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The ample stock and fine arrivals work against a firm market. The demand is not sufficient to counteract the depressive influence. Prices are heavy and tending downward. The sales since our last embrace about 540 hhds Cuba, &c., mostly Cuba, at from 7c.@8¾c.; and 107 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 6¾c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime obtained at 10¾c.@10¾c., ℔ lb

WHISKY—Sales of 240 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 30c.@30¾c., ℔ gallon, showing an improvement.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active; rates were gathering strength. For Liverpool, the engagements include Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s. asked; 33,000 bush. Grain at 8d.@9d., in bulk and bags; and heavy goods mostly at 50s. ℔ ton. For other ports the shipments were moderate, at proportionate figures. The latest charters were: ships *Governor Morton*, (1,500 tons,) and *State of Maine*, (700 tons,) from London to Australia, the former at the round sum of £4,000; and the latter at £3 ℔ register ton; and from Chincha Islands, with Guano, back to England, at £4 10s. ℔ ton; also ship *Morning Light*, Guano, to the United States, at $20 ℔ ton.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

A. F. De Luze's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per America, via Boston.] NEW-YORK, March 10.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last advices were of the 4th inst. per *Asia*. Much firmness prevailed in our market during the week past, owing to the existence of a good demand for the home and Eastern trade, and on speculation, with a fair inquiry for export. Very full, and, in some instances, slightly advanced prices have been paid By the *Africa*'s arrival on the afternoon of the 8th inst., we are in possession of Liverpool dates to 22d ult.; her advices have strengthened our market, and a nominal advance of 6¾c.@12½c. can be reported. *Clearances from New-York, from March 4 to March 8, both inclusive:* To London, 44,144 bbls.; Liverpool, 10,508; Glasgow, 2,100; Havre, 3,900; Brest, 1,017; Gibraltar, 2,353; Amsterdam, 500; British Provinces, 1,608; South America, 2,585; West Indies, 2,534.

WHEAT—A good inquiry has existed for milling since my last, but for export little has been done, owing to the firm and advanced views of holders. Sales of good Canadian White have been made at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ 60 lbs.; Choice do., $1 95@$2. Prime Missouri White, $1 95; Good to Prime Southern Red, $1 70@$1 75. To-day no transactions of importance have taken place—holders seeking to obtain an advance of 3c @4c., which buyers are not prepared to give. *Clearances from New-York, from March 4 to March 8, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 65,186 bushels; Havre, 6,906.

INDIAN CORN—The demand has been fair for the local and Eastern trade, with some inquiry for export—but at lower prices. Since the receipt of the *Africa*'s advices, a part of the decline has been recovered. The closing quotations are: Southern white, 68c @70c., $ 56 lbs.; do. yellow, 70c.@71c; do. Mixed, 68c.@68c.; Western mixed (old) nominal; Jersey yellow, 70c @71c. *Clearances from New York, from March 4 to March 8, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 80,619 bush.; Hamburg 10,489; Amsterdam, 252; British Provinces, 400; South America, 280; West Indies, 948.

EYE—Has been in moderate request for export, but with a small supply in market, receivers have manifested less disposition to realize, and the transactions have not been large. For delivery on opening of river navigation, $1 19 has been paid. Nothing has been done since arrival of the *Africa*. The nominal quotation for immediate delivery is $1 13@$1 15 ℔ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from March 4 to March 8, both inclusive*—None excepting to Hamburg, 50 bushels.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 10d @11d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, 3s. 9d.@3s.; 3d @3¾d. Glasgow, 3s.@3s. 3d.; 3d.@3d. Havre, 75c.; 1c.@20c. Marseilles, $1 25; 25c.@27c. Antwerp, 3s. 6d.@4s.; 10d.@11d.

Barrette & Co.'s Provision Circular.

Per America, via Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10—5 P. M.

Our last advices were of the 25th ult., per steamer *Canada*. Subsequently owing to a prospect of milder weather and the opening of our Eastern navigation, Pork became in better demand, and an advance was realized of 62½ cents ℔ bbl. in Mess, and 75 cents per bbl. in Prime, which continued up to the 3d inst., at which time Mess and Prime Pork sold at $16 00 and $14 25 ℔ bbl. respectively; during the advance the sales were large, in part for export, but chiefly for our Eastern trade, which during the last several weeks, has been cut off from its regular supplies, excepting by rail at a greatly increased expense.

On the 3d inst., with a dull market, a reaction took place, and 25 cents per bbl. of the previous advance was lost; this decline has since been followed up by further concessions, and on Saturday, 8th inst., the market closed with only a moderate demand at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess and $14 for Prime Pork.

The morning we were in receipt of advices by the *Arabia* from Liverpool 23d ultimo. The news by this arrival being very similar to that previously received, the market experienced no change, closing dull but firm.

CUT MEATS—Are in better demand, and since our last advices, with only a light stock on the market, an advance has been realized in most descriptions of ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb.

LARD—Prices since our last have been unsteady and fluctuating, although the variations have not been very important; the extreme rates of the fortnight being 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. for Prime. To-day the market closes quiet; Prime to strictly Prime in tierces and barrels, 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

BEEF—Continues dull and depressed; the sales since our last have been mostly in small lots for consumption, at a decline in price of 67½c. ℔ bbl. The demand is very limited, and prices tend in favor of buyers.

LARD OIL—Owing to the continued cold weather and the difficulty of obtaining Lard free from frost and in a fit state for manufacturing, the stock of Oil has become decreased and held at an advanced price; the recent sales have been at $1 ℔ gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Up to the last inst. continued dull, and was sold at 80c. ℔ gallon, but since with a fair demand and more encouraging advices from abroad, better prices have been realized, closing firm at 85c. ℔ gallon.

Bernay's & Cohen's Provisins and Oil Circular.

Per America.] NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10—P. M.

Our last Circular was per *Canada*, 25th ult. The demand for all kinds of Provisions from the Eastern States has been very brisk since the resumption of the Sound navigation, and in the beginning of the fortnight under report, quite a speculative feeling prevailed on change, but as the supplies, detained on their way to the seaports for nearly two months, were fully adequate to the demand, the advance obtained was lost again, and the market relapsed into the dullness consequent upon the unsettled state of the European markets. The Hog crop raised last season exceeded by far that of the previous one, both in numbers and weight, but as we are as yet without any authentic statements as to the result of the packing, we abstain for the present from giving any particulars.

PORK—Previous to the publication of the monthly statement, the market exhibited an upward tendency, but the large increase in the stock (6,623 bbls.) and the expected supplies, together with the peaceable news from Europe, caused a reaction, and at the close the current rates were: $14 for Prime, $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, $16@$17 50 for Prime Mess, for the latter, however, almost nominal.

BEEF—As for some time back, dull in the extreme, and the holders have accepted lower rates. In Prime Mess but very little can be done.

BACON—Though arriving more freely, sells readily at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Middles, rib in, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Longnecks Middles. Cut Meats have been rather buoyant and sold at an advance, but close with less firmness at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Pickled Hams, and 7¼c. @7¾c. for Shoulders.

LARD—Has been quite neglected by exporters, but as a large home demand keeps the stock of Prime pretty low, prices are well supported. Strictly Prime 10¾c.@10¾c., and No. 1 10c.@10¾c. The nefarious act of adultering Lard, charged upon our City by some English firms, has been perpetrated by somebody hailing from the quarter whence so grave a charge had been made against a community which entirely disowns parties who so shamefully disgrace such a respectable class of our trade as our Provision houses.

WHALE OIL—Early in the fortnight large sales of lots afloat were made, and prices advanced 3c., but within a few days both buyers and sellers are holding back. Crude Whale 83c. Sperm Oil is quiet, but very firm at $1 83 ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil declined since our last to 80c., but rallied again under an improved demand and better advices from Europe, and closes steadily at 83c.@84c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil —The continued cold weather prevents manufacturers from operating yet; the supply being very limited, good qualities are firm at 95c. ℔ gallon. Red Oil, 65c.@70c. ℔ gallon. Oil Cake is almost nominal; Country thin oblong $35@$38, and City thin oblong $44@$45 ℔ ton of 2000 lb.

WHALEBONE—Large sales at advanced rates are reported from the Eastward; we quote Arctic Polar 55c.@57c., Ochotsk 50c.@52c., South Sea 45c. ℔ lb.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 north William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., JUNE DEPOSIT, March 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29,'54-law3yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North river, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 18 Broadway

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $28.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamer for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY March 15.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMES FOWNES, Captain LEWIS PARKISS, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South need apprehend no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare with stateroom to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st. New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 98 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles and at prices varying from $20 per suite and upward. Finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 98 Canal-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE Capt. Jeuney, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. BEATTON, of the Fall River Line have resumed their regular daily trips with Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 2, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. WM. BORDEN

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular Daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number of pupils will have been enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASON,
WM. S. SEE, S. R. WINCHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $216 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.

D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 16th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, being assisted by no accomplished practic l bookkeeper, guarantees to quality students for any situation as head book keepers before the 1st of May. Gentlemen may rely on having practical business like instruction, rather than text-book theories.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 499 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

TO YOUNG AMERICANS.—C. FABREGON, a French teacher, will deliver, in the morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock, a course of French lessons. Apply between 12 and 6 P. M., to office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st. Translations in French attended to by the same.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 27th-st., 2 doors from 5th av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk for $225; 7-octave, do. do. for $255, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $8 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

ORGANS.—HENRY CRABB, Flatbush, (near Brooklyn, L. I.,) is prepared to furnish Church Organs of any size, at short notice, and of a quality not exceeded by any, and on as favorable terms.

He has now completed an Organ in a black walnut case) worth about $750, suitable for an ordinary-sized church, and has also a number of Organs nearly finished, of larger size, from 20 stops up to 30, with 2, 3, and 4 rows of keys, and 32-feet pipes, which he can furnish at short notice.

Application by letter will receive prompt attention. Omnibuses run from Fulton Ferry every few minutes to the factory in Clarkson-st., Flatbush.

He refers to some of the best organs in our cities for specimens of his work, such as the organ in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, and others.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*S. B. Woodbury.* During an experience of forty years in the musical profession I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. Its terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 831 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $185; second-hand do. for $85, $100 and $175. melodeons for $25, $35 and $60. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bought for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6¾ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston piano for sale at $325, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 141 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, in elegant case, made by best maker, and cost $450, will be sold for $250, been used a few months, can be seen at No. 124 West 25th st., from 10 to 3 P. M. Considered, by best judges, superior to any other piano made.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successor to BACON & RAVEN. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 249 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241 to 251 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Ware rooms, No. 365 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and retreated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for sheets, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more sand, and for all purposes is unsurpassed by any Scotch Pig, for sale by the Agents of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—Nearly new, one of Wilder's Patent. Apply at No. 61 Mangin-st., in the Turning Shop.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 98 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents,
No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

PROPRIETORS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 128 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.

Cash Capital $250,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices No. 54 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856 Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	82,548 25
Balance from business of 1855	102,396 58
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 66
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,186 92—194,033 33
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	10,393 93
Total	$496,370 51
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Claims by death	$72,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,656 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,049 63
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,703 84
ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	165,800 06
Premium loans at 7 per cent. Interest	156,602 58
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	35,430 43
Cash in bank and on hand	5,830 66
City Bonds and Stocks	4,950 00
Deferred Premiums accrued interest and Furniture	14,103 63
	$496,376 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,198 81 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 5 per cent on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. S. WESTON, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 488 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETT,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES P. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETT, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.

LOSSES PAID, $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $716,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOB. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles F. Swords,	Stuart G. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Snares,	A. R. Sne,
Josephus Cortes	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Smull,	Geo. T. Townsend,	Dr. Alpheus Cushman
Alfred Willis,	Alex E. Laing,

New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in Brooklyn, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at three o'clock P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday. TERMS, Two Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Five Cents a copy. Eight Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Dollars, to one address.

THE PACIFIC, FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 16th of every month, by steamer. Price, in wrappers, Twenty-five Cents a copy; Six Dollars a year, or Three Dollars for six months.

Office, No. 154 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

DAYTON, WORMELEY & CO., Publishers.

A very interesting debate occurred in the Senate yesterday, in connection with the consideration of the bill for increasing the supply of arms and munitions of war, and for the improvement and alteration of small arms, in which our relations with Great Britain were discussed by Messrs. SEWARD, CASS, HALE, [illegible], and others. In the House, the [illegible] of the application of the Committee on Elections for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, occupied most of the day.

A petition was presented in the State Senate yesterday, relative to the Episcopal Fund of this City, asking an increase of the annual income to $25,000, and that no lands shall be conveyed away without the order of a Convention of the Diocese. A bill was introduced regulating the compensation of Collectors of Assessments in this City. A resolution was adopted directing inquiry to be made as to the title of the State to the King's Farm, now held by Trinity Church. Nothing of special importance was done in the Assembly.

A Feigned Issue.

Those who have gone patiently through the [illegible] the Election Committee in the House of Representatives, with the report of the minority and the pleading of Mr. WHITFIELD, will have observed how entirely the whole question turns upon a *tour de finesse*, a logical juggle, invented by the opponents of investigation. The real issue is, shall the facts in regard to the legality of Mr. WHITFIELD's election be inquired into or not? The issue is between Mr. WHITFIELD and the people of Kansas. The latter have sent an agent thither, who denies on their behalf the right of the former to represent them. The plain and patent course, and the one sure to be adopted if the spirit of the debate were uninterested, would be to procure and submit all the evidence, all the light, the contestants have to bring, or can indicate. But the majority, at whose head we regret to see the name of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, a gentleman once too candid to indulge any such verbal legerdemain, refuse to recognize the question as between WHITFIELD and his alleged constituents; refuse even to ascertain whether they are right or wrong in this gratuitous assumption, as the slightest inquiry might inform them, and selecting out of the unverified rumors of the day such statements as it suits their purpose to use as facts, discard all the rest, though supported by reams of evidence, and the promise of as many witnesses and public documents as they may choose to send for. And all because REEDER, the Governor, they insist upon confounding with REEDER, the delegate; as if personal were the same as official identity, and as if the mistake of one officer were a binding precedent for another. They refuse to allow REEDER, the delegate, to quarrel with the validity of the Shawnee Mission legislation, because acts, existing nowhere outside of their imaginations, are alleged as a recognition of that body by REEDER, the Governor. If President FRANCIS can be bound now by the language, arguments, and official errors of the Mexican Lord of the same name; if the private opinions of an advocate, even though publicly expressed at some past time, are to estop his plea for a client and shut client and attorney alike out of Court, then there is some reason in this course. Otherwise not a shadow of it.

For the actual state of facts, let us substitute an hypothesis. Let us suppose John Doe, not REEDER, to appear as the contesting delegate of Kansas. He presents his case, namely, that of the people who sent him. He disputes the validity of WHITFIELD's claim, by alleging that the Legislature, who dictated his election, was not a legal body; was a violent usurpation; and that the people of Kansas did not recognize it or any of its farcical enactments. Would this plea by way of *estoppel* have been used? Would it have answered to say that Col. REEDER, the Governor, recognized the Legislature as legal, and therefore it was legal, and all it did, or that was done under its authority, is as obligatory as an act of Congress? Admitting the people of Kansas, who alone had the right to choose it, had no hand in its choice; and although the few Delegates they elected were excluded in utter defiance of law, it suffices that a *Governor, appointed by the President*, recognized it as regular, and the people have no right to complain. Would even the minority venture to give any such definition of Popular Sovereignty? Would they dare to lay down the proposition that the will of the people of a Territory is supreme over the Federal Legislature and Judiciary, but wholly subservient to the will of the Executive, and its meanest servant?

Now, granting that REEDER, the Governor, did acknowledge the Legislature as valid—and the fact is historical that he publicly denied its validity, and refused to correspond with it officially—that would have been an act binding only the Federal Executive who sent him: but of no force against the people of Kansas, who alone contest the right of WHITFIELD to a seat. Against their direct repudiation of the usurpers, is set up an admission of an Executive creature. Why? Because the agent who speaks for the Kansas population happens to be that very creature; and, forgetting that when he made the concession—and remember always that no such concession was ever made, and that we argue a *feigned* issue—he spoke for the President; and that now when he repudiates

[illegible] barred, and all investigation precluded. Was ever nonsense, so flagrant nonsense, thrust forward with cool effrontery to defeat the ascertainment of truth? And, on this willful confusion of an agent of an Executive at war with the people of Kansas, with an agent of the People itself, rests the whole case of Mr. STEPHENS and his associates. The trick prospers because one person happens to have filled successively both characters, and because the facts are utterly perverted, and falsified, and revamped to suit the exigencies of the case.

What could alone make the legislation of the Shawnee Missionaries, and, therefore, the claims of WHITFIELD, valid, was an election by the people of the Territory. If there was no such election, the certificate of a half-dozen Executive appointees could not make the legislation legal. The people of the Territory offer, through Col. REEDER, to prove that there was no such election. Will the House venture to refuse them a hearing because an official, for whose acts the people are not responsible, denies the allegation? But when, so far from denying it, that official agrees with the people, and points to his official action as a continued protest against the legality of the Shawnee Legislature, will the House venture still to refuse? Such is the true issue.

Our Relations with Denmark.

It begins to be considered by many a matter of serious question whether the uncompromising rejection of Denmark's capitalization scheme, by our Government, may not have been too precipitate. Although it was impossible to admit the "right" so often claimed in BLUHME's memorandum, a recurrence might have been had to our own proposition, made at the instance of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1848, by which we agreed to pay two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Denmark, if she would comply with our demands. The amount required from the United States, as her share of the indemnification for opening the entrances of the Baltic to all nations, falls short of a quarter of a million, and, provided no absolute surrender of principle were required, it might have been wise to consent to so small a sacrifice in order to dispose of an embarrassing question, and to secure the triumph of American doctrines in relation to the freedom of the seas. Without recognizing, in the smallest degree, the pretensions of Denmark to collect tolls from vessels passing through the Sound and Belts, the money could have been paid for light-houses, and the hundred facilities to navigation which may be rendered in all future time, and for which it is conceded that compensation may be justly rendered.

Nearly eleven months of the year have elapsed since Mr. BEDINGER gave notice to the Court of Copenhagen of the termination of the treaty between the two countries. The necessity will be inevitable of providing, between now and the close of April, for the wants of American vessels entering the Baltic. From a Danish point of view, the United States will then stand in the category of "unprivileged" nations, and our ships may possibly be required to pay higher, more numerous and extended dues than at any previous period. If American vessels attempt to pass the Sound without paying dues, they will simply be fired at and sunk, and then war must ensue. An officer of our Navy recently remarked that, with our contemptibly small and inadequate naval force, we should be unable to cope successfully with even such a Power as Denmark. The whole of our Navy sent to Copenhagen would not be able to compel her to succumb, and would be obliged to retire from before the Fortress of Kronenburg, far more ingloriously than the Baltic Fleet of the Allies have sailed away from Cronstadt. We can seize the Danish islands in the Gulf of Mexico; but it is more than probable that Denmark would be glad to get rid of them. We can also lay an embargo upon Danish vessels, and sweep her commerce from the ocean; but even this would appear but a petty vengeance in the eyes of the civilized world, and might still fail to effect the object we have in view. The questions, therefore, what is to be done? and how is it to be done? are of no small importance, and call for a deep consideration at Washington, which we hope will speedily be given to them by both Houses of Congress.

Additional interest has, just now, been imparted to the subject by the debate which occurred in the Senate on Thursday last, occasioned by a speech of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, who took the ground that the President had no authority to give notice to Denmark of the abrogation of the existing treaty between the two nations. The power to abrogate a treaty, he contended, did not lie with the treaty-making party.

The impending pacification of Europe will not add to the chances of settling our difficulties with Denmark upon favorable terms. There is probably no point upon which Russia would show herself more unfavorably disposed towards us, than in our endeavors to thwart her ambition to make of the Baltic, at some future period, a closed Russian lake; nor can we, apparently, look for much practical aid or sympathy from those other nations which, without being bound by treaty, still continue to bow before the old Viking tax which Denmark has for ages levied upon nations. The last treaty on the subject, in which England, France and Prussia were involved, expired on the 23d August, 1851, and every exertion on the part of Danish negotiations to procure its renewal has signally failed. That treaty was brought about by the political jugglery of Russian diplomatists, interested to maintain the Sound tolls in consequence of the reversionary title of the Czar to the Danish crown. It consisted of a convention in favor of Denmark, with which NICHOLAS was so pleased that he conferred a Russian decoration, set in diamonds, upon the Danish Ambassador in England, for the skill he had displayed in baffling the policy of the Court of St. James.

Since the latter half of the last century mighty Powers have protested and threatened, against the barbarous tax by which Denmark closes the Baltic to free trade, and in every instance the diplomacy of Europe has thrown its weight into the scale, and prevented the abolition of this relict of middle-age piracy. Such was the result of the endeavors of FREDERICK the Great of Prussia; of the negotiations at Vienna in 1814; of the English ministry, at the instance of Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. HUTT, and the petitioners from Hull, in 1841. The success, too, of Russia, in sustaining Danish interests against England, France and Prussia, encouraged like interference with the negotiations which our Secretary of State, Mr. UPSHUR, initiated with Copenhagen in 1843, and enabled her to paralyze the effect of the energetic protest made by our Government. Mr. UPSHUR declared, in his instructions to our Minister at Copenhagen, that the Sound duty has in its favor no principle of international law, nor any other than a traditional basis, without even the recommendation of being levied by a power able to enforce it. He failed, however, in his efforts, as every succeeding administration has done, and none, we begin to fear, will have done, more signally than that of President PIERCE.

No conjuncture could have been more favorable to the accomplishment of our ends than that which has existed during the past two years, while Russian diplomacy has been dissevered from coöperation with that of England and France, and its influence in Denmark has been comparatively small. Peace, however, once declared, the strife of our Government will no longer be with the Court of Copenhagen alone, but with Denmark and Russia united—aided perhaps by France, though not by England. Every avenue to the Baltic is strongly fortified. The cannons of the fortress of Kronenburg control even the opposite Swedish coast, and can sink vessels passing close to the Swedish shore which may seek to evade the payment of imposts. The Great Belt is fortified by the stronghold of Norburg, and the Little Belt by that of Fredericia. What is to be done? If in the midst of so many difficulties principle is maintained, and an energetic course is pursued by our Washington Government, which will secure our rights without involving us in the embarrassments of a foolish and unprofitable war, it will merit the gratitude of the commercial world.

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

The slave-mother at Cincinnati, who killed her boy to save him from the patriarchal blessings of servitude, was claimed as a fugitive from Slavery, and delivered up. She was given up, notwithstanding a strong *prima facie* case existed to show that having been permitted at former times by her master to visit free soil, she had so become free; notwithstanding a higher claim over her person was urged by the laws of Ohio, on whose soil the homicide had been committed; notwithstanding the warmest sympathy of the whole population of Cincinnati, and indeed of the whole North, with the heroic confessor of liberty. There was no popular resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Law; and compliance with its requirements was carried so far, that the service of regular legal process from a State Court for her arrest upon the charge of felony was suspended in order that the Federal authority might be thoroughly vindicated in her rendition.

The same act of Congress—that of Feb. 12, 1793—which creates the right of reclamation for fugitives from service, creates the right of reclamation for fugitives from justice. The duty of surrendering slaves and criminals is enforced by one law. Accordingly, the Chief Magistrate of Ohio, Mr. CHASE, has addressed his requisition to the Governor of Kentucky, Mr. MOREHEAD, for the person of the murderer. She is required to stand trial for her life. Will she be surrendered? We do not for a moment believe so. By so much more elevated as are the exactions of Slavery over those of justice, are we to measure the probabilities of such compliance with the laws of the Union. By the fidelity with which every compromise touching Slavery has been complied with by the slaveholders are we to judge the future execution of this. By the Constitution, slaves were to be enumerated and represented, on condition of being taxed; they have always been represented, and have never been taxed. By the Missouri act, Slavery was to be perpetually excluded from one side of a line, on condition of its admission upon the other. The whole energy of slaveholding is directed to its introduction upon both. So obvious and uniform is the disposition to submit only to so much Federal legislation as accrues to their benefit, and to nullify all the rest, that to indulge the hope of fairness in the present case is the part of extreme credulity. We have no idea that Gov. MOREHEAD will deliver up the infanticide. What he would do if HENRY CLAY were alive, and the honor, and justice, and chivalry of Kentucky alive with him, we very well know; but such influences no longer rule in the State. We shall await the event with interest. Should the requisition be responded to, the general feeling will certainly be one of profound surprise. If it be denied, curiosity will be keenly excited to learn upon what tissue of special pleading and sophistry this specific form of nullification is grounded. The subject is as interesting as it is important.

☞ We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Boston, that a large number of residents of New-Hampshire who have been in Boston on business the past week, left for home yesterday, for the purpose of voting at the State election to-day.

Robert Schuyler Alive?

In a Washington letter to the Wilmington (N. C.) *Commercial*, dated the 4th inst., the following paragraph appears:

"By this morning's package of German newspapers, published in my birth-place, I find a positive statement that ROBERT SCHUYLER lives in the little town of Brugge, in the Principality of Rudolstadt, Germany."

☞ The 5 o'clock passenger train from White Plains, while coming through the Yorkville tunnel yesterday morning, had her engine thrown off the track by an accumulation of ice. The engineer stopped the train so quickly that no serious accident occurred. The passengers did not even know that anything was the matter.

☞ The "Young Men's Christian Union" held a meeting last night. The eminently practical subject of discussion was "Moral Volition."

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A clever art drama called "Helping Hands," written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, was produced here last evening with good success. The plot is not singularly new, being in fact nothing but an expanded version of "Monsieur Jacques." There are some incidents, however, of a telling character, and one or two situations which might be made much of. The hero of the piece is a blind old German musician, whose love is divided between a daughter and a Straduarius violin. In consequence of domestic difficulties, and partly with the object of saving his daughter's life, he has to submit to a temporary separation from his instrument. He recovers it in the end through the "Helping Hands" of unexpected friends. In an art country a piece of this kind would meet with its greatest success, but here it is a little hard to excite emotion on a fiddle—without playing it. The sentiment which impels this decrepid old man (who is afflicted with three evils, *i. e.*, blindness, rheumatism and top-boots,) to howl after his Straduarius, and submit to frequent painful attitudes of woe, is not easily appreciated by the practical audience of the Chambers-street Theatre. Such a character as *Lord Quarerly*, thank Heaven! is unknown here. We have no musical amateurs who collect violins like autographs for the mere sake of names. There are many reasons of this character why an art drama like Mr. TAYLOR's should not meet with very great success on this side of the Atlantic. The reception last night was warmer than we expected, but it was the comic, and not the art element that fired the audience,—the shoe-black, not the Straduarius. Mr. BURTON, with his exquisitely humorous cockney *Ingo*, carriad the piece through buoyantly and triumphantly. Mrs. BURTON contributed also, in no slight degree, to this result. Of the other characters we cannot speak so favorably. Mr. RAINFORD is utterly deficient in the pathetic requisites of the character of the old musician. His herd unsympathetic voice, and his stiff manner on the stage, leave a great deal to be desired, and still more to be regretted. Mr. LEFFINGWELL as *Lord Quarerly* was probably as bad as any man could be without great study and effort. He seemed to be imitating himself in his celebrated imitations of Mr. FORREST. A prairie would scarcely be large enough for the looseness and magnitude of his gait, and no echo in the world be expected to repeat his broken sentences without quarrying itself into silence. Mr. LEFFINGWELL is a good actor, and he will, we are sure, feel deeply grateful to us for making these remarks. We do so simply because he *is* a good and promising actor and worth curing of bad habits.

The comedy was announced for repetition on Wednesday.

PLANCHE's burlesque of "Fortunio" was the afterpiece,—produced for the sake of the music we presume—certainly not for the scenery or costumes. Mr. and Mrs. HOLMAN can sing nicely and in tune; Mrs. HOWARD (a capital burlesque actress) is more ambitious, and infinitely more painful. The production of this burlesque is altogether elemental.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The grand romantic equestrian drama of the "Cataract of the Genges" was produced here last night with distinguished success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In consequence of the indisposition of BRIGNOLI there was no performance last night. Announced for Wednesday.

Musical and Dramatic News.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his eighth piano-forte *soirée* on Saturday evening, to the customary crowd. The programme contained no novelty of importance, except the overture to NIOHOLL's "Jenne Henri," transcribed for two pianos by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, and played by that gentleman and Mr. SANDERSON. We have, on several occasions, spoken of this overture, and need only add now that Mr. GOTTSCHALK's transcription is eminently characteristic. Mr. SANDERSON is a young performer of promise, who only needs patience and study to be good. Mr. ARTOMMAS assisted in his usual brilliant manner. The next *soirée* takes place on Friday evening. It would be well, by the way, to change the evening now that the Opera season has commenced. We see no reason why these *soirées* should ever come to an end; there is no diminution of enthusiasm, and the room is always crowded. What more can be desired?.....Our remarks on the Boston Inauguration do not appear to be relished. Truth is seldom palatable, and often comes at unwelcome times. We can easily understand that it was particularly unseasonable in this instance, bruising as it did the private feelings of many estimable, but unsolicitously unconscientious, people. It was nevertheless truth, and in view of this fact we can pardon any restlessness under its infliction. A correspondent from Boston, after pitching into the TIMES' report as "unfair and abusive," and "a gross prevarication of the facts," (which we distinctly deny,) says: "The Festival was got up as an American testimony to the great composer, and with the exception of some of the instrumental portion of the parties taking part in it, was *wholly* by Americans." The exception strikes us as being rather a sweeping one, seeing that all the members of the orchestra, the Conductor, Mr. ZERPAHA, and the Soloist, Mr. FRIES, are included in it. It would be considered rather cool here to call a concert *wholly* American, on the strength of half a dozen indifferent vocalists, against the odds we have mentioned. We notice, by the by, that Mr. PERKINS has *not* given the Statue to the Music Hall—only loaned it. The *Musical Review* (to whose tender mercies we hand over all grumblers) makes this statement on the authority of the Boston *Courier*. Is it so?.....WILLIAM MASON's beautiful impromptu, "Silver Spring," has been published by FIRTA & POND, and in a worthy manner, too. It is a chaste and beautiful composition, and worthy of all the care that has been bestowed on it by the publishers. For accomplished players we know of no better piece in this exceedingly effective style.....PAUL JULIEN and AUGUST GOCKEL have gone South on a final Concert tour. Mr. DANSKIN (of JOLLIE's store) accompanies them as traveling agent—and we venture to say it would be difficult to find a more competent or agreeable man for the purpose.....Miss HODGSON, of Wallack's Theatre, has suddenly disappeared. She was missing on Monday evening, when "Pocahontas" had to be done without a *Pocahontas*. No alarm is excited by Miss HODGSON's disappearance, and, so far as we can learn, no desire expressed for her return. She is said to be ruralizing with her husband and family. (How domestic secrets do come out in those horrid papers.) Her place will be more than filled by Miss LOUISA HOWARD, who has been secured by Mr. WALLACK.....Mr. J. M. MCVICKER, the admirable Yankee Commedian will shortly return to Burton's Theatre. A new play has been written for him, in which he is to sustain the principal character.....The celebrated acting Elephants from London are undergoing the pains and penalties of a sea voyage, *en route* to New-York. These distinguished foreigners, will, we are sure, meet with a flattering success. New-York is fond of seeing the elephant.....The Pavilion Theatre, London, has been burnt to the ground. No great loss to the moral drama, but a pecuniary one to the Lessees, who were not insured.....There are at present in Germany 165 theatres, employing about 8,000 actors, dancers and vocalists, and 9,000 choristers and musicians of the orchestra.....The Pyne and Harrison Troupe is in the South, exchanging bad notes for good ones.....Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is announced to appear in New-Orleans at the St. Charles. BOUCICAULT does not seem to flourish at the Gayety. The stockholders want to turn him out on the ridiculous plea that he has not paid his rent. There are, doubtless, good reasons why he has not done so.....The Hutchinson Family is traveling South. Their Abolition songs are not particularly relished.....The scenery for ARNIT's new American opera, "La Spia," is finished, but the opera will not be produced this season, (of ten nights;) it will be the opening feature of the next campaign. We have no doubt of its success.....Mrs. MACREADY, assisted by Mlle. CAMILLE URSO on the violin, is giving dramatic readings in the South.

Sunk in the Harbor—Lives in Peril.

The brig *Demerara*, of Boston, HANSON, from Cardenas, arrived on Sunday, and anchored in the North River, sunk yesterday morning, on the edge of the mud flats, between Robbins' reef light and Bedlow's Island. The wind during the night was from N. W. The vessel was struck by the ice at about 3 A. M., or a little after the first of the ebb-tide. She had an anchor watch, and at 5 A. M. she was found to be settling forward. In 20 minutes she keeled over and sunk, having only sufficient time for all on board to take to the small boat. All the loose ice had passed by when the vessel sunk. It was very rough and cold. The Captain and crew made for Governor's Island, to leeward, were they arrived with their boat half full of water; and the Captain's wife, who was with him, had nearly perished on reaching the Island. Nothing was saved, besides the persons on board, except a trunk belonging to the Captain's lady, which contained a few of her dresses. The Pilot did not apprehend any danger from ice, as but little had been drifting out to sea for the last week or more.

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To Jurors—That wound was sufficient to cause death; do not suppose that the same wound that divided the vertebra cut the artery—a long knife must have been used to cut the vertebra; the artery could have been cut with a small knife; the man must have been very quiet when the incision was made; it was done scientifically and very smooth; the wound could not have been made with a hatchet; it has the appearance of having been done by a surgeon, or I, perhaps, should say a medical student; there is too much deliberation shown in the cut to have been done in a hurry; think the artery was tied before it was cut; there is but little blood in the integuments; the body is so far decayed that it cannot be ascertained whether death was caused by disease or violence; cannot tell whether this wound was made before or after death; I cannot say how old a man deceased was; think, the body has been burned; it is burned sufficient to have caused death if alive; but cannot say certain; think, if exposed to fire, it was after death. The incision is such, that the man must have been perfectly quiet when made; deceased was rather a small man, not robust. My impression is, that the whole operation of cutting and tieing was since death.

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MEDICAL NOTICES.

Photo-... Throat.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S ... Liverwort Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Alum and Kino Lozenges, &c., &c. The above prepara... stand the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical ... Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 168, 172, 511, and 756 Broadway, Chemists and ... and Sole Manufacturers of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

Water-proof Boots—Made of the best French calfskin, and doubled, which will keep your feet warm and dry without rubbers, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., for $4 the stout boots, $4; dress boots, $3 75; best French patent-leather boots from $5 to $7

Chemical Lectures by Dr. Dore—... course of four lectures on the "*Chem... History of Fraction*, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordances with the Mosaic account." Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in ... -st., at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of

THURSDAY, March 13. MONDAY, March 17.
THURSDAY, March 20. MONDAY, March 24.

Single tickets for the course, $1 50. Course tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $3. Single admission, 50 cents, to be obtained at Messrs. ... Broadway, New-York; R. J. DAVIES, ... Fulton-st., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn; ... Periodical Depot, No. 69½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn. MARSH'S Athenæum Bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

Hon. George W. Curtis, Esq., in compliance with the request of a number present at his lecture on ... commenced to deliver the remaining four lectures of the course upon *Contemporary English Novelists*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on the following evenings, at o'clock:

TUESDAY, March 18. THURSDAY, March 25,
SATURDAY, March 20, SATURDAY, March 29.

... the course, $1. May be obtained of C. A. ... Exchange-place, New-York; H. F. ... No. 139 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL SLOAN, ... -st., Brooklyn; R. H. BERDELL, No. ... New-York; A. COOKE HULL, corner Clin... sts., Brooklyn; and also at the principal ... and of the Librarian at the Athenæum.

Young Men's Christian ... monthly meeting will be ... the lecture-room of the ... (Dr. Scudder's), commencing at ... read by Mr. B. V. ABBOTT; *... Christian Citizen*. Also, Mr. A. ... from an original poem, J. T. CONKLING, Chairman Lecture Committee.

... of Physicians and Sur... annual Commencement of the College ... the new edifice, at the corner of 23d-st. ... on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1858, at 7½ ... and the public are invited to attend. ... THOMAS COOK, M. D. ... M. D., Secretary to the Faculty.

... Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 97 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

... of Design.—... EXHIBITION will ... at No. 548 Broadway, ... on FRIDAY next, the 14th ... Corresponding Sec'y.

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... UNWIN.—Should he happen to see this ... friends at Bradford, Yorkshire, in England, ... would be glad to hear from him as soon as possible, ... in Newark.

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ROOM TO LET—Without board, in a small private family, to a gentleman of retired steady habits. Location central and genteel. Terms, insinding gas and bath, $7 per week. Address, with real name and references, A. J. C., *Tyngs* office.

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... SUPREME COURT.—... was brought on for ... W. H. Browne, Esq., ... on March 1, a final ... by which Mrs. ROSEN... granted a complete divorce.

... KELLER.—Founder of the ANA... OF MEDICINE, can be con... No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., from Mon... ... all Saturday evenings, the 23d of ... particularly of the insane ...) Ladies and gentlemen

TO WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, in a small respectable private family, one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid and waiter; can do the best of fine washing and ironing, and plain cooking, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 20 years of age, in a dry goods or wholesale grocery store; is a good penman, and quick and correct at figures. Salary moderate; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address E. E. V., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English-man, as porter, in a store, or to take the charge of a horse and cart, or pair of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address in C. C., No. 158 Fulton-st., in the drug store, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 36th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 413 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as seamstress—understands making ladys' and children's dresses. Apply for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av. second floor, back room. City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house. A merchant tailor or cutter, well qualified in every respect to cut his own patterns receive and examine work, and direct in the cutting department, who has a reputation for taste skill and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. S. J., at this office, stating name and refereeces, and compensation expected. A person of experience preferred. All communications strictly confidential if desired.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at "The Protestant Employment Office," No. 470 6th-av., (between 28th and 29th sts.) and leave your order, thus securing one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately, to fill various situations. J. H. FONDA, Manager, formerly with Mr. Young, of No. 7 Carmine-st.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 3,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

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SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN.—SPECIAL TERM, March 9, 1858. Before Wm. ROCKWELL, Esq., Justice. ANNIS J. WALSH, by her next friend, against OLIVER WALSH.—Decree of Divorce granted.
JOHN G. LAMBERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Very slightly damaged,
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RICH STRIPE SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard, cost 65 cents.
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By order of the ASSIGNEE.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY, MARCH 10,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks,
the newest styles,
at
4s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
Also,
a magnificent assortment
of
Barège and Lawn Robes,
To which particular attention is called.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—NOTICE.
G. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., begs to intimate that his buyer (Mr. MITCHELL) has just returned from Europe, PER STEAMER BALTIC,
with a splendid assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
which he has arranged to have
CONFINED TO HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY.
He also begs to inform
COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
of the arrival of another shipment of 100 dozen
CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES PER BALTIC.
This lot embraces an immense variety of shapes and designs, from $3 to $25, manufactured expressly for his trade, from designs got up under the
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. MITCHELL.
G. B. guarantees that none of his patterns in Lace Goods can be found elsewhere in the United States.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
SILKS AND SHAWLS JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
3,500 yards ¾ rich Brocade Silks, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.
1,250 yards ¾ rich Plaid Silks, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 6s.
800 yards ¾ rich Plaid Silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
750 yards Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, from $4 50 up.
4,000 yards Brocade de Bage, 1s. per yard, worth 2s. 6d.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, cor. Forsyth, and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th-st.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS
ON SALE THIS WEEK:
Damask table cloths,
Dimesk tabls napkins,
Sheetings and long-cloths,
Huckabacks and other towellings,
Irish and Scotch linens,
Marseilles quilts and counterpanas.
All at tremendous bargains, to close the assignment accounts. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
No. 347 Broadway.
Ten cases of beautiful new styles of Spring Dress Silks, ordered by the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO., especially for their Spring sales, will be opened and on sale this week, by order of Assignees, at the same low prices that have characterized the disposal of the other portions of the estate.
BEAUTIFUL PLAID AND CHINE SILKS at 5s. and 6s.
EXTRA PLAID AND CHINE SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS
In real Axminster, Wilton Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and superfine Ingrain
CARPETS,
Manufactured by CROSSLEY & SONS, TEMPLETON & CO., and others, imported this Spring. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SATIN DAMASK. LAMPASETTES,
BROCATELLS, SATIN, LAMBREQUINS,
PAPESTRIES, LACE, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, TASSELS, GIMPS,
&c., &c., &c.
NEW GOODS THIS SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

A SUPERB STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Received by the recent steamers, comprising
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BAREGES,
GRENADINES, TISSUES, FLOUNCED ROBES, &c.
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
No. 347 BROADWAY.
DRESS GOODS.
Five cases Barège Delaines, at 1s. 6d.
Two cases very rich Barège Delaines, at 2s.
Exquisite new French Prints, yard wide, at 1s. 6d.
All on sale at tremendous bargains, to close the assignment accounts. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

RICH LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Several cases of superlative qualities in Lace and Muslin Curtains, ordered by the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO., on sale THIS WEEK, at the same LOW PRICES as the remainder of the stock.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

PARIS CRENOLIN SKIRTS.—Just received a few Paris manufactured cassolin skirts, also improved patterns of whalebone, hair cloth, florentine, machine plaiting, covering, &c. Crenoline skirts made to order and to take orders. A ladies' dressing room adjacent to the store. Corsets, embroideries, laces, &c. THOMAS, No. 745 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
On WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock,
THE GREAT ... SALE
Will take place at
REMSEN & DINGEE'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Will close their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
As this will be the last opportunity we shall have of speaking of these sales,
HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS
HAVE FOUR DAYS YET OF
BUYING AT HALF THE COST
Any and every article of
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
To enumerate each article and price
WOULD REQUIRE A VOLUME,
But a glance at the stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK LINENS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS and COTTONS,
HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
all marked in plain figures,
AT HALF THE COST,
is a sufficient guarantee of the immense importance of a speedy visit to REMSEN & DINGEE,
Brown-stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door below 14th-st.

STRONG & SMITH,
No. 48 Broad-st. and No. 46 New-st.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Offer for sale, by the package—
English Prints, Brilliants, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Challis, Lawns, Jaconets, Barèges and Poplins, Coburgs, Alpacas,
Flounced Dresses, in great variety.
French Fancy and Black Silks
Ribbons, Printed Barèges, Nankeens.
Stella Shawls and Ginghams.
BLANKETS.
Crimean Army Blankets, Negro and Horse do.
LINENS,
Irish Shirting, Blays Drills and Handkerchiefs, of the seals of
A. & G. Barklie,
York-st. Flax Spinning Company,
A. Mulholland & Son.
ALSO, AGENTS FOR
Rumford Mille Heavy Maddar Ginghams.
Lancashire Power Loom Quilt Co.
S. & T. Ashton's Cords, Moleskins and Velvets.
Atkinson's celebrated Checked Cambrics.
Ferguson's Dyed Jaconets and Cambrics.
Calia Mills Domestic Shirtings.
Ruhinacci's and Ricciardi's Italian Sewings.
Holdsworth's Patent Linen Thread.
Brooks' Ivory Polished Sewing Cotton.
WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Of the manufacture of the La Vieille Montagne Company of France.

PURE IRISH LINENS
FROM AUCTION.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
Would call the attention of
Hotel and Housekeepers
To an Extensive Invoice
of
Pure Irish Linens, in Variety,
Recently Bought at Auction
at Reduced Prices.
Consisting of
Plain Shirtings and Frontings,
Plain and Damask Diaper Cloths,
Snow-Drop Damask Table-Cloths,
Damask Napkins and Toweling,
Pillow

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Consisting of a convenient outbuildings and [illegible] land there with, excellent fruit [illegible] with all the conveniences of com- [illegible] the pleasant village of Manchester, Vt., [illegible] Western Vermont Railroad 40 miles [illegible] N. Y., and 30 miles south of Rutland, Vt. [illegible] pure air or more glorious mountains than [illegible] a cherished summer resort from the cities; [illegible] Burr Seminary, one of the very best schools in [illegible]. Taxes light and living (for the times) [illegible] desire of the subscriber, at Burlington, Vt., or W. F. BLACK, Cashier, at Manchester.
DANIEL ROBERTS.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The [illegible]-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 134 Madi- [illegible]-av., with all the modern improvements, and in one of [illegible] best locations in the City—house 25x69 feet. Also to [illegible] with furniture, for two years, the 4-story brick house [illegible], with furniture, near 34th-av. Rent $2 000 per annum—[illegible] 50x100 feet, near 34th-av. Also for sale four cottage [illegible] the furniture nearly new. Also for sale four cottage [illegible] houses and lots, Nos. 56, 60, 62, 64, East 32d-st., near 4 h- [illegible]-av.; lots 18x100 feet; price $6,000 each; well calculated [illegible] small families. A large part of the purchase money [illegible] remain on mortgage. Inquire of the owner, N. T. [illegible], No. 8 East 33d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—And on easy [illegible] terms. A cottage framed house in Adelphi-st., near [illegible]-av., Brooklyn. Lot 26 feet by 100. Also, for sale [illegible] acres of arable land in Jamaica, on the road to Rocka- [illegible] acres of arable land in Jamaica, on the road to Rocka- [illegible] way, lying beautifully situated, with a full view of the [illegible] Bay, Jamaica Brook, Newtown and Rockaway. Apply to [illegible] Jamaica Brook, Newtown and Rockaway. Apply to Rob't Sandy Brook, Newtown and Rockaway. Apply to W. H. S. WILLIAMSON, for 10 days, corner of Clermont [illegible] and Fulton ave., Brooklyn, or of E. & E. F. BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] commodious and substantially built three-story and [illegible] house, 20 by 90 since-st. (one door from 4th-st.,) has [illegible] all the modern improvements convenient to three stage [illegible] routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable [illegible] residence. It will be sold or let on moderate terms. Ap- [illegible] on the premises, or to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three- [illegible]-story and basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Ham- [illegible]-mond-st., or to lease for a term of years, with the furni- [illegible]ture. The house is three years old and was thoroughly [illegible] overhauled last May; has all the modern improvements; [illegible] the house is 21 by 56 feet deep lot 21 by 80 feet; the furni- [illegible]ture was entirely new last May, and of the very best [illegible] latest style. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on [illegible] the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN [illegible]**NORWALK, CONN.**—A new two story dwelling- [illegible]house, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, sink-room, [illegible]closets, &c. On the place is a new barn, well garden, and [illegible] quantity of fruit and ornamental trees. It is about ten [illegible] minutes' ride from the New-York and New-Haven Rail- [illegible]road depôt. Rent $3 a per year. Possession given 1st of [illegible] April. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises
JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN [illegible]—Only five minutes' walk from the ferries; an ele- [illegible]gant three-story brick house 25 by 50 feet, to 25 by [illegible] feet, si- [illegible]uated in a fashionable street. The house is finished in [illegible] the best manner, and is well watered, gas and gas fix- [illegible]tures in the [illegible]. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a [illegible] good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN,
Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining
Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five [illegible] three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses [illegible] 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improve- [illegible]ments, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north [illegible] side of 38th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway.
Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield [illegible] Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to [illegible] pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER [illegible] MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No 9 West 35th-st., 1- [illegible]foot 8 inches front by 56 feet deep, in complete order [illegible], brown-stone house No. 27 same street, 20 feet front, [illegible] 56 feet deep. Also five brown-stone houses on next [illegible] 33d-st., 18 feet east of Broadway; houses 34x47, three [illegible] stories high, with good under-cellar. For permission to [illegible] examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 [illegible] Broad-st., 13 to 2.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—A convenient and desir- [illegible]ably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of [illegible] ground. Handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, [illegible] and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will [illegible] be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to
HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story [illegible] brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East [illegible]-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, [illegible] containing all the modern improvements, and strictly [illegible] first-class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. [illegible] Price $18,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if de- [illegible]sired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. [illegible] BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story, [illegible] high basement, brown-stone front house, No 75 East [illegible]-st., containing all the modern improvements, and [illegible] built in the best manner. House, 19 feet 4 inches front [illegible] by 50 feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 99½ feet; also a [illegible] gore lot adjoining the above, and laid out in garden. The [illegible] whole will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on [illegible] the premises, or to STERLING SMITH, No. 371 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement [illegible] brick house and lot No. 161 Sackett near Hicks-st., [illegible] South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. [illegible] Lot 20x100 feet, house 38 feet deep, in good order. It will [illegible] be sold cheap, as the owner removes to the West. Apply to [illegible] WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Build- [illegible]ing, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 [illegible] Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three [illegible] stories, brick with brown-stone basement, 20.6x61. The [illegible] house is arranged for one or two families. Portable fur- [illegible]nace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. [illegible] Apply at No. 31 Jamaica-pl., or to A. J. BLEECKER & [illegible] CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A [illegible]-st.-class English basement house, No. 197 West [illegible] 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in a most respecta- [illegible]ble neighborhood, worth $9,000 and upward. It is for [illegible] sale, or would be exchanged for a good house in the city [illegible] of Brooklyn, price not to exceed $6,500. Address "B," a. [illegible] Box No. 4,389 New-York City Post-Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A great bar- [illegible]gain, in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, south [illegible] side of the street, near 6th-av.; every improvement, and [illegible] in the very best order; is three rooms deep, and 21 feet [illegible] front, lot 8 feet. It will be sold a bargain for cash, [illegible]cash, or on immediate application, to LINDSLEY & HAD- [illegible]DELL, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good four-story English [illegible] basement house, with he modern improvements, in [illegible] West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Gas fixtures, [illegible] parlor carpets and oil-cloths will be sold with the house [illegible] if required. Inquire at No. 432 Houston-st., from 8 to 11 [illegible] in the morning.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first- [illegible]-class house No. 203 West 31st-st.; has all the modern [illegible] improvements. If sold, terms accommodating; if let [illegible] will be put in first-rate order. Can be seen from 9 A. [illegible] M. to 3 P. M. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom-House, [illegible] or JAS. W. OGDEN, corner 11th-av. and 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That neat, three-sto- [illegible]-brown stone house and lot, No. 73 West 31st-st., near [illegible] 6th-av., contains all the modern improvements, and in [illegible] complete order, and will sell for $11,000, and $6,000 [illegible] can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., [illegible] second-story, or on the premises after 11 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat 3-story brown- [illegible]-stone house and lot, located in one of the finest neigh- [illegible]borhoods, containing all the modern improvements, and [illegible] the lot is 22x100, and house 50 feet deep; will sell for $7,000 [illegible] and leave $4,000 on mortgage. For particulars apply to
S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 3d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No 153 Law- [illegible]rence-st., Brooklyn, second door from Fulton-av., 3- [illegible]-story and basement, brown-stone front, contains thirteen [illegible] rooms, with all the modern improvements, bath room, gas, [illegible] &c., in an excellent neighborhood. Price $3,000, part [illegible] of which can remain.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The sub- [illegible]-stantial three-story house and lot of ground, No 41 [illegible] Sterling-pl., near Worcester House, 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75, [illegible] wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is [illegible] marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered [illegible] throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 1 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement [illegible] brick house and lot No. 161 Sackett near Hicks-st., [illegible] South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. [illegible] Lot 20x100 feet, house 38 feet deep, in good order. It will [illegible] be sold cheap, as the owner removes to the West. Apply [illegible] to WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Build- [illegible]ing, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 [illegible] Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three [illegible] stories, brick with brown-stone basement, 20.6x61. The [illegible] house is arranged for one or two families. Portable fur- [illegible]nace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. [illegible] Apply at No. 31 Jamaica-pl., or to A. J. BLEECKER & [illegible] CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WIL- [illegible]**LIAMSBURG.**—The two-story cottage house and [illegible] lot, No. 189 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape [illegible] vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a [illegible] vacant lot in South 5th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large house, No 15 [illegible] Mott-st., near Grand-st. This building is arranged [illegible] expressly for a large boarding house, containing thirty [illegible] rooms, fitted up with range, gas, baths, &c. Apply to [illegible] HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO [illegible]**LEASE.**—Nos 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William. [illegible] New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEARON & SON, in watch- [illegible]maker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The [illegible] first-class two-story and basement brick house, No. [illegible] 202 State-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Apply to N. G. [illegible] BROWN, No. 68 Broadway, New-York up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, [illegible] H—A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., be- [illegible]tween 8th and 9th avs., has all the modern improvements. [illegible] Inquire in O. MOWBRAYS, No. 20 Grand-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible]**FOR SALE**—With furniture, carriage, &c., and [illegible] twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, [illegible] New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent [illegible] view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, [illegible] can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 1 [illegible] Exchange-place.

MESSRS. GASSAER BROTHERS—Real [illegible] Estate Agency, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Park- [illegible]place, offer for sale a well located and very desirable [illegible] house and four full lots, (title perfect,) in the City of [illegible] Brooklyn, on Bedford-av., within twenty minutes' walk [illegible] of Peck-slip Ferry. Also a fine country seat in the town [illegible] of Greenwich, Conn., within thirty-three miles of this [illegible] City and 1¾ hour's ride by the New-Haven Railroad. [illegible] House is complete with bath, range, hot and cold water; [illegible] in a fine healthy situation on the banks of the Mianus [illegible] River. We have also to let the house No. 260 4th-av., be- [illegible]tween 30th and 31st-sts., suitable for a physician; and [illegible] would purchase for cash a two-story and attic house, if in [illegible] a good and central location, in this City, undoubted [illegible] title, &c.

FARM FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, at Cro- [illegible]ton Point, Westchester County. Contains 80 acres, [illegible] within half a mile of the Railroad Station; has a view of [illegible] the River from Stoney Point to Fort Washington; will be [illegible] sold cheap or exchanged for City property, previous to 23d [illegible] inst., when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at auction. [illegible] For particulars, inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 66 Maiden- [illegible]-lane.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing-room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and ever-green trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 566 West 37th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of A. HOLDRUM, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR [illegible]**SALE.**—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and most of it new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery is unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to CHARLES T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to S. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible]**FOR SALE.**—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich wood, fine buildings, and commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 2262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 4¾ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of E. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—In the village of Rye, Westchester County, four minutes' walk from the depôt, a convenient and modern styled house, well and substantially built, with outbuildings, barn, stable, ice-house, &c., all in good condition and in excellent order. The grounds and garden, through which is a running stream of water, have shrubbery, fruit trees, grape-vines, &c., in abundance; the whole forming a very desirable and very cheap residence for a person doing business in the city. Schools and churches of convenient access. Distance from New-York 26 miles by railway, with facilities of communication six times a day each way. Address box No. 1,769 Post Office.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Six tenement four-story houses, in East 24th st., between 1st and Avenue A, and two double houses on 31st-st., for sale, all in good order; can be made to pay from 15 to 2 per cent, on price asked; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, to A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 35 John-st., or to A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—In the beautiful village of Tarrytown—5 acres of highly improved land, good house, stable, ice-house, pond, fruit, vines, &c., in abundance—price $5,500. One of 3¼ acres, new house, fruit, &c.; possession immediate. Also, large house and 3¼ acres of ground in the village, new stable, plenty of fruit, fine view of the river. Two houses to let, pleasantly situated. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, General Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

3,500 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBERED [illegible]**LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY**—Containing a very large and valuable shook mill, very large steam saw mill, capable of sawing twelve to fifteen thousand feet of lumber per day; a store, cooper's shop, blacksmith's shop, ten or twelve good dwelling houses, a very large barn, together with all the necessary appendages and implements to conduct a large and profitable shook and lumber business. The timber is abundant, consisting of oak, chestnut, pine, sugar maple, white maple, white and black ash, black birch, white and red beach, hemlock, &c.; a large quantity of ship timber can be cut.
The above mills are in complete running order, and at present in operation.
One million feet of lumber will be sold with the land if desired. Over two thousand acres of this land is excellent for farming, and especially for grazing farms. A very large amount of money has been expended on the improvements. The property is now producing a large income, and to any party capable of conducting this kind of business, the above is an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment such as seldom offers. Apply to
PEET & NICHOLS, Attorneys, &c.,
Broadway, corner John-st.
P. S.—The property is unincumbered, and a first-class dwelling-house, in a location to suit, in Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment for it.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—VILLA AND [illegible]**COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.**—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 20 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with large front-yards. These are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $2,000 to $5,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON [illegible]**THE PASSAIC RIVER**—Containing 15 acres, with river front of 700 feet. The house is two-story, 40x40, with an addition 25x40 feet; has Moorish columns and battlements and about 200 feet of piazzas; contains 12 rooms, 6 of them with Egyptian and statuary marble mantels, has bells, speaking tubes, Espy's ventilators in the roof, furnace, range, &c.; hall has double flights of stairs and gallery around the second story; splendid lawn of about five acres, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees. 300 feet fronting round the house garden with about one mile of box edging; has boat, bathing, ice, carriage and poultry houses, barn, &c. Is only seven miles from Jersey City.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Wharf-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 297 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN JERSEY [illegible]**CITY.**—The very desirable cottage house, with two-story back building, No. 136 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. It contains hot and cold baths, gas, &c.; and in the yard is a variety of fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; size of lot 25x100 feet. Will be sold with or without most of same size in the rear, fronting on Montgomery-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A five cottage house situated in a very good locality, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in complete order, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and about 15 cents from the Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,500. For particulars, apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible]**FOR SALE.**—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 286 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SCHOONER ONEIDA FOR SALE.—Centre board, 148 tons, 8 up per-fastened, in good order and one of the best built vessels of her size; now lying at the foot of Amos-st. Inquire of G. E. SMITH, No. 191 West-st.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of
FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.
Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.
OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.
Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.
CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.
The best of references given.
CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with timbered tracts of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of; that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the entire cost of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be required for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.
READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.
They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $160 in addition to cost of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and all such provisions in kind as they will at the *lowest wholesale prices*.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, by personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 97 [illegible]**ACRES at Jamaica, L. I.**—It overlooks the village, with fine views of Staten Island, the ocean, Sandy Hook and Navesink—large double house, 52 by 34 feet, with large parlor, sitting-room, dining, bed and wash-rooms, pantries, &c.; on second floor six large sleeping rooms, three large rooms in attic; water in kitchen and wash-room, with sewer to take waste water; piazzas front and rear; water closets, &c. Basement house and servants' house 30 by 21 feet; with rooms above. Farm-house 24 by 20; cow-stable, poultry-house, shed 53 by 20, well of never-failing water, 20 acres of wood land, with walks, &c. The lawn, shrubbery and shades are extensive. Will be sold for cash or exchanged for property in Boston or New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE.—On easy terms; a 2-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, in great abundance. It is a quarter of a mile from the New-Haven depôt on Long Island Sound, with fishing, gunning and bathing in abundance, and would be desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. R. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Premises No. 34 Hudson-st., corner Duane. Lot 25x66; house and store built of brick; three stories high, with cast iron pillars in front having a fine cellar and vault. For further particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A country Seat in Newtown, of about 30 acres; Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER U. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 30 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A very handsome cottage, with carriage house, &c., with about half an acre of land, mostly shaded with lime trees, within about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt, on high ground, a fine view of river, in the neighborhood of Messrs. WILSON, BROWN and BOND—3½ acres can be had, if required, of J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR [illegible]**SALE.**—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, [illegible]**L. I.**—From 15 to 16 acres of land. It has a front of 5 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large six-story store and lot No. 261 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st. The upper stories are well lighted, suitable for a printer, bookbinder, or other machinery. Apply on the premises.

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A pew (six seats) for sale in above Church. Apply No. 44 Liberty-st., up stairs.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water and in good order. Can be seen lying at the foot of Amos-st. Inquire of G. E. SMITH, No. 191 West-st.

FOR SALE.

$14,000.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TO FARMERS, TANNERS AND MILLERS.—There is now offered for sale the homestead farm of JAS. WHEELER, deceased, consisting of 114¾ acres of land, situated in the heart of one of the most beautiful, healthy and fertile valleys in the State, 2 miles from Warwick village, 10 miles from Chester, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 35½ hours from New-York, and daily stage to and from the Railroad. On said farm there is a large and splendid dwelling, store house, 2 tenant houses, ice house and all necessary outbuildings, with an abundance of choice fruit; also, a splendid water-power flouring-mill, with 3 run of stones, having a large country custom; a good saw-mill, a new tannery, 45x65, 3 stories high, containing 80 bark vats, with all necessary leech, lime and water

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,075,679 88
Average amount of Specie..... 926,738 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 712,544 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,852,776 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. C. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $656,819 00
Average amount of Specie..... 39,501 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 275,121 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,548,264 06
Average amount of Specie..... 1,448,177 32
Average amount of Circulation—notes of [illegible] Bank [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,190,647 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, Deposit and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,667,797 09
Average amount of Specie..... 1,026,779 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,371,018 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,283,467 94
Average amount of Specie..... 173,362 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,266 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,314,444 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,531,683 35
Average amount of Specie..... 689,345 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,612 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,196,833 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,690,745 36
Average amount of Specie..... 144,355 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,446 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,330,213 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,239,123 81
Average amount of Specie..... 686,599 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,914 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,678,413 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY

The Weather—The Ice—Dumping in the Docks.

The thermometer, yesterday morning, a little before sunrise, was eight degrees below zero, and during the day it had little ambition to rise, though it did get up at times, eight and twelve above zero. The wind blew strong from every quarter but the warm one. Along Broadway it brought a deal of dust with it. It met you at every corner with a smart rebuff, and your ears grew speedily as cold as beggars' toes. At noon, the sun, shining from an unclouded sky, failed to thaw an icicle. A day of more persistent and penetrating cold has not been experienced this season.

We have heard various causes assigned for the excessive cold weather that we have endured now for about eleven weeks. A friend assures us that we are rapidly getting nearer the North Pole, and that the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN may be ours in a year or two. Less imaginative persons point to the ice-fields in the Atlantic, while others talk of stellar influences, and the moon in apogee and perigee. We do not pretend to decide, but we know that a good fire of red-ash coal offered a strong temptation yesterday for people, not constitutionally lazy, to invest house-slippers and dressing-gowns with a more than ordinary charm.

For vigilant workers, however, yesterday offered a grand opportunity for energy. The nerves and tendons of industry were braced by the searching air. The men in Broadway, employed by Mr. KELLOGG and his rival, BAIRD, to remove the ice-heaps, actually sweat at their labor. A great many score of them were employed, and at one time they were so numerous that a loose wag, whose state of mind is productive of much uneasiness to his friends, declared that this great street of the city reminded him of the earliest British history—it was all *Picts and Cilts*. They did very good service, and the long central line of ice, which has so long obstructed travel, disappears slowly before them. They had reached Prince-street at the last accounts. Below that point omnibuses run again, and not always stop or walk. Now, below that spot, the old question is revived—how shall the Russ pavement be made passable for horses? Shall it be grooved or ripped up, or experimented with? Fortune has favored us with a long remission from this particular grief, but we donht whether our vacation has brought us much wisdom—whether we shall be any more ready with a remedy than when the great snow came and covered it and the slippery pavement from sight.

The ice that is cut out of the street they are dumping into the docks! The practice is so stupid and unreasonable that it is hard to believe, and certainly harder to apologize for. Better dump it in the clean cross-streets, as they did in Bond-street the other day, or on the flagging in the Park, as they did for two or three days to, the great detriment of foot passengers, but not in the docks. The Harbor Commissioners need to look into this. It cannot be that any suppose the ice is simply frozen water—anne are so innocent as that. At least half of it is dirt, manure, sweepings, ashes, garbage, er so forth, and no Equatorial sun will ever melt it. Dump it into the river and it sinks to the bottom, and must be dredged out or add to the encroachments upon our harbor, which have so much alarmed all thinking people. One fact will make this evident. Before the great snow came, the sweepers of Broadway swept up 40 loads nightly of dirt; all that and the tons of ashes and the like that have not since been removed, are now frozen into the compound that they call ice and dump into the rivers! Stop it at once—or let us go in for a new water front, and construct our charte for new channels in both rivers.

The tight weather has had the usual effect upon our excellent old weather friend, Mr. E. M., who sends us the following:

The cold, as the fifth great circle was completing its round, gathered up its strength, and between the hours of 6 and 7 this morning, was within 40 of zero. The cold term, reckoning from the 26th of December, between 6 and 7 A. M., to this morning at same hour, has continned eighteen hundrad (1,800) hours, equal to five full circles of 360 hours each. The cold is now moving in the sixth circle, which runs to the 26th, between 6 and 7 A. M., and the seventh will extend to the 9th, and the eighth to the 20th of April. How long the cold will continue no one can tell, hnt thus far, during the present protracted cold term, the changes have been in accordance with the lines dividing the great circle of 360 hours into 45 hour sections. We have accounts of the cold during this term from numerous places on the Continent, which we shall notice in one connection, after it shall have been completed. Our memoranda of the dates on which the Hndson River has broken up for a period of 39 years, show that in but five years in that time, has it remained closed till April, viz.: 1819, April 3; 1829, April 1; 1830, April 4; 1843, April 13; 1847, April 6, and on 21 other years of the 39, it has remained closed after this time in March, and thirteen of the last named years, the river has remained closed after the 20th of March. The cold at the southwest, west and northwest has been intense and of long continuance; but at the far north, northeast and east, the Winter has been mild. In Minnesota, the present Winter, the temperature has fallen lower than any recorded by Capt. DR HAVEN during his Arctic cruise, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, in the Winter of 1850-51. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, March 10.

☞ The Board of Pilot Commissioners, and also the Board of Underwriters, advise ship-masters not to give np control of their ships, coming, in until they are within range of the marks and ranges of the harbor. They urge, too, the more frequent use of the log and lead on approaching the coast, and the comparison of the soundings with the chart. More care in these matters would save much property.

☞ The splendid steamship *Baltic* of the Collin's Line, is now on the dock of the New-York Balance Dock Company, at the foot of Market-street, for coppering. She will remain there till Thursday. To raise her, the dock uses less than two-thirds of the lifting power.

☞ The petty swindle of demanding militia fines from those who are well enough known to be exempt, is going on about these times. It is highly creditable to all concerned.

☞ We are informed that one of the conductors of the Harlem Railroad during the Winter measured a snow bank fifteen feet high at Chatham Four Corners.

☞ Very many of the sidewalks are covered with ice. Gentlemen, ash your icy sidewalks, and M. P.'s do your duty by reporting the lazy ones who omit it.

☞ Rev. Dr. BOND, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, of this City, is now lying very ill at his residence.

☞ The ice in the slips made crossing ferries a very tedious job yesterday.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Corporation Counsel sent in the draft of an Act to be submitted to the Legislature, to be passed by them, authorizing the Common Council to appoint Commissioners, and to raise funds for the purpose of building a new City Hall. Referred to the Common Council.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Mayor sent in the report of the Chief of Police for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1855. It was ordered to be printed. In the twenty-two Wards, 1,853 lost children were restored to their parents, 442 sick and injured persons aided, 51 persons rescued from drowning, 29 fires extinguished, 711 stoves and dwellings found open, 15 stray cattle restored, 221 stray horses restored, $38,537 65, 256 watches, 18 chains, and one diamond ring taken from and restored to lodgers and drunken persons. There were 4,856½ days lost by Policemen, on account of sickness, for 4,698½ of which pay was allowed. 545½ days were lost without leave, 366½ of which were paid. The average loss of men was 30 per day, for the whole year 24. The total number of men in the department is 1,165. On the 1st of Jan. there were nine vacancies. The effective force on the same day was only 1,147, so that 58 men were "not effective." 188 men were detailed for special duties, among others 10 detectives, 3 drill-sergeants, 8 physicians, 26 "regulating stages," 30 "special duty," 5 scriveners.

The total number of arrests for all offences, for the six months, were 25,991.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in authorizing the paving of Pine street, between Broadway and William street, with the Belgian pavement.

The Corporation Counsel submitted an act to be passed by the legislature, in relation to contracts and administering oaths and examining the persons offered as securities, in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Board resolved to increase the salary of its Messenger, H. N. PARKER, from $750 to $850, and of the Assistant Messenger, THOMAS FLEMMER, from $600 to $700.

It also concurred with the Councilmen in raising the salary of *their* Messenger, JOHN E. GREENE, from $400 to $500.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Governer's of the Alms House, for the year 1855, was received and ordered on file.

An effort was made to change the days of meeting again, but in vain.

The Comptroller was directed to provide rooms for the First District Court, and the Board adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last night,—President PINCKNEY in the Chair.

CENTRAL PARK.

The following, concerning Central Park, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, The action of the Commissioners of the Central Park has been confirmed, and as it is desirable to improve the same by laying out roads, paths, &c., and making it of some benefit to the present generation, that they may, as well as their children, enjoy its benefits, and as by its immediate improvement the health and comfort of the citizens would be much benefitted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and are hereby requested to take into consideration, and report to this Board at an early day, the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to pass an act for the purpose of borrowing money, payable at some remote period, for the purpose of improving the Central Park, and to be known as the Central Park Improvement Debt.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The following was read and laid over:

Whereas, There is now before the State Legislature an act to confirm the grant of the Broadway Railroad; and

Whereas, The owners of property on Broadway, and a majority of the citizens of New-York are opposed to the same. Therefore be it

Resolved, That if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Corporation Counsel be, and is hereby directed, to forthwith prepare a suitable memorial, transmit it to the Legislature, remonstrating in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against the same.

CLEANING BROADWAY.

The following, concerning the cleaning of Broadway, was laid over under the rule:

Whereas, The head of the Department of Streets and Lamps has already caused the greater portion of Broadway to be cleaned, and was having the same completed as speedily as possible, notwithstanding which the Mayor assumed the authority to advertise for proposals and make a contract with private parties without consulting the said head of Department, who only is authorized by the City Charter to perform said duty; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed not to make any payment for cleaning Broadway upon the contract entered into by the Mayor.

Resolved, That the head of the Department of Streets and Lamps be directed to complete the work now in progress with as much dispatch as possible.

A resolution to close Bloomingdale-square and extend Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

THE OTHER NEW CHARTER.

The last new charter was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

CARMEN MAY RESIDE OUT OF TOWN.

In Committee of the Whole there was an interesting debate on a report and resolution in favor of permitting carmen to live out of the City, but requiring them to reside in the State.

Councilmen MERRITT thought there was a good deal of talk about carmen, and he didn't believe any of them knew anything about them; in fact he didn't know as he knew much about them, but he thought they were human, and that they ought to have as much privileges as chimney sweeps, any how. Talk about carmen, why, because a man happened to be unfortunate concerning his business, did that effect his moral character or the chagram of his senses? He thought the cart business was as good as any other laboring business, and he thought they should have privileges equal to other citizens.

Councilman HEMPHILL thought the subject was one not to be trifled with. It was a fact that carmen now had to pay from $25 to $35 per annum for a stall which a few years ago could have been rented for $10; and it was also a fact that when carmen could not procure a place for their carts, they were fined if they let them stand in front of their own door. For these and other reasons, there were now many carmen doing business in New-York City, who resided in Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City, who had no licenses, and who were afraid to take them out, for fear they should be fined; and they were obliged to work at carting, in order to support their families.

After some further debate, the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

After transacting some other business of no general interest, the Board adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 24, 21.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 38, 294, 325, 329, 13½, 130, 337, 213. 324. 101, 79.253, 346, 336, 37. *Special Term*.—Nos. 97, 182, 209, 18, 25, 26, 61, 70, 102, 108, 139, 140, 143, 164, 185. 188.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 977, 846, 964, 986, 990 to 992, 997 to 1000, 901. 619, 757, 1001 to 1003, 1007, 1008, 172, 101, 104, 109, 737, 893, 264, 790, 676, 651, 440, 10, 798, 891, 935.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Since the introduction of Schiedem Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of liquor-mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and call on the Press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold hy the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts, and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale hy all the wholesale druggists and grocers in the City. UNOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING STYLE.—KNOX has got out his Spring style, and certainly it is the prettiest hat of the season. Its tnete and elegance are visible at a glance. Its lightness and beauty force themselves upon your admiration. It is the beau ideal of grace, though sold at such a low price; and stamps with the air of unmistakable gentility all who wear it. KNOX is still ahead, and his handsome establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is thronged with customers.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be a grand gala time at the pretty National. It being for the benefit of Miss HATHAWAY, (a great favorite with the New-Yorkers,) a great array of attraction is announced, viz.: "Savage and Maidon," "Arabian Nights," "Love and Physic," and "Momentous Question." Miss HATHAWAY is a most deserving lady, and, of course, her friends and the admirers of good performances will turn out *en masse* to-night.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delainee, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres. Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barogoe, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Prejudice vanquished.—The dispensaries and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in diseases of the exterior integuments and the secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas Fixtures, of all the latest and most elegant styles, in gilt French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & ALEXANDER, manufacturers, No. 13 Canal-street. Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

LONG ISLAND.

Suicide—Destruction of a "Dead-house."

Mrs. NANCY CONWAY, an inmate for [illegible] months past of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, committed suicide about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, by hanging herself to the bars of a window in her room—using a rope made from her apron and under-clothing. Once previous, before she came to this Hospital, she attempted to take her own life, hut this was not known here, and the usual extra precautions were not taken in her case to prevent self-destruction. The body was not discovered until the usual morning visit by an attendant, when it was quite warm, but life was extinct. Deceased was a native of Orange County, and about 40 years of age.

On Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the "deed-house" attached to the Kings County Buildings, in Flatbush, was consumed by fire, together with seven bodies, placed there preparatory to interment, and among the number was that of Mrs. NANCY CONWAY, who committed suicide in the Insane Asylum Saturday morning. The scene was rendered more painful hy the arrival, during the fire, of this woman's friends, to take her body away. The building was a small two-story frame, and one half was occupied as a dissecting room, and it was here that the fire originated, but from what cause is not known. A quantity of dissecting instruments and preparations, the property of the County, were destroyed. Loss on building, $250.

Sudden Death.

A daughter of Mr. WM. F. DEMAIR, of No. 61 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, aged 16, on Friday night last was taken sick on board one of the Fulton Ferry boats and died soon after reaching home. Deceased was a member of the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church Sabbath School, and the whole School in a body attended her funeral on Sunday.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 8th inst., 61 deaths are reported to have occurred in the City of Brooklyn. Males, 30; females, 31; adults, 16; minors, 45. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 6; croup, 4; convulsions, 5; scarlet fever, 6; inflammation of the lunge, 8; dropsy in the head, 6.

Fatal Accident.

WILLIAM GRAVES, a man aged 80, who was run over on Myrtle-avenue a few days since, died at the City Hospital yesterday, from the injuries then received. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of February, 494 patients were treated at this Dispensary for the following diseases: Females, 23; eye and ear, 28; surgery, 147; children, 42; heart and lungs, 77; skin and vaccination, 34; head and digestives, 88; out-of-door patients, 55; natives, 120; foreigners, 374. 1,170 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 6 of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have had their engines restored to them hy the Mayor.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—STRONG J.
Calendar to-day.—Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.
Calendar for to-day.—Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.
The trial of Alderman Esmes of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, is set down for to-day, before Judge STRONG.

HAYTI.

Departure of the Emperor for Port-au-Prince—A High-Flown Proclamation.

By the arrival of the *Clara Windsor* we have dates from Hnyti to the 23d of February.

The officinl journal says, His Majesty the Emperor arrived at the Capital on the 14th, amid the acclamations of his people.

On Sunday, 17th, His Majesty received in solemn audience, at the Imperial palace, the constituent bodies, and the civil and military functionaries of all grades.

The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, to the People and the Army:

Hnytiens, when some weeks since, at the head of my army, I quitted the Capital, I believed it necessary to acquaint you with my determination.

Everything obliged me, as soon as possible, to undertake the campaign of the East. My obedience to the oath which I had taken to maintain our constitution; my certitude of numerous sympathies in the East; above all, the imminence of a foreign invasion of this port—these were the pressing motives which guided me.

No sacrifices would I have spared to insure the well-being of my soldiers and the success of that campaign, but I had counted without reason.

Already at Manuel Rivo the Imperial soldiers had received the double baptism of blood and fire. Already at Las Damas, Balle de Lamile, our enemies, driving everything before them, had penetrated into the town of Saint Jean de Negre, when some traitor from the ranks of the army paralyzed my efforts, and caused us to lose the fruits of our first successes. The cowards! They did not perceive, in their blindness, that they trampled under foot that constitution which they had sworn to defend! They have not felt—these unworthy descendants of the founders of our independence—that, repudiating the heritage of our fethers, they delivered to foreigners the seat of their country, yet warm with the blood of their ancestors!

Under these circumstances, I retrace my steps, putting off for a time the accomplishment of the oath I have taken to maintain the integrity of our territory.

Haytiens, he calm! Your Emperor watches over you. I have given you tranquillity; I shall know how to preserve it.

Already the traitors have paid with their lives their infamous conduct.

Officers and soldiers who have remained faithful to your oath, I am satisfied with you. But for these traitors our mission had been accomplished. So return to your homes with your heads high, for you have done your duty.

Long live the independence! Long live the Constitution!

Given at the Imperial Palace of Anaxaminthe, the 27th January, 1856—53d year of the independence, and 7th of our reign. FAUSTIN.

L. DUPRESSE, Minister of War.
SALOMON, Minister of Finances.
D'HYPOLITE, Minister of the Interior.

Owing to recent bad weather the roads are impassable, and no produce comes to market. No coffee, whatever has come in for several weeks, and the price is nominal. Logwood may be quoted at $72, and owing to the unsettled state of the country, is likely to advance.

MARRIED.

At Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., at the Church of St. James the Less, by Rev. Wm. W. Olssen, on Saturday, March 8, JAMES BLEECKER to JANE CLARKSON, daughter of the late Wm. S. Hill.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, Mrs. MARGARET MANSFIELD, wife of John Mansfield, aged 59 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Canal st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, MARIA O'GARA, wife of John O'Gara, and daughter of the late Andrew O'Connor, aged 26 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, West 34th-st., near 9th-av.

In this City, on Saturday, March 8, after a brief and severe illness, JAMES MCNAUGHTON, of the firm of Wallace, Wickes & Co., in the 40th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of Mr. N. B. Lane, No. 124 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, SARAH M., youngest daughter of Alfred and Rebecca Lingle, aged 5 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 4 Prince-st.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, of a lingering and painful illness, Mr. SAMUEL ROCKENBURG, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th-av., on Thursday next, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 10, ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 300 Adelphi-st., near DeKalb-av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 9, after a severe illness of three days, ELLA WALTON, eldest daughter of Francis D. and Esther Ann Norris, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 11th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 59 Nevins-st., one door from Dean-st.

At Fort Hamilton, on Monday, March, 10, Col. JAMES C. CHURCH, aged 59 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Fort Hamilton.

In Flatbush, L. I., after a short illness, CATHARINE L. DUYCKE, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Flatbush.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, after a short illness, JOHN T. WILSON, carman, aged 53 years and 9 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 289 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 36, and Mamre Encampment, No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

STOCKS AT PUBLIC SALE.

1,000 City 6s, [illegible]	97	62	do 91⅜
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	75¾	295	do 91⅜
8,000 H. Riv. 2d M. Bs.	66⅜	65	do c 81⅜
4,000 N.Ja.R.R.bs. 1st Ln.	91⅜	100	do 91⅜
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	b30 89⅜	200	Panama Railroad 108¾
5,000 do c	88	200	do b30 104
20,000 do s60	88	700	Erie Railroad b90 58
64,000 do	88¼	350	do 57¾
5,000 do b60	88⅜	115	do s3 57¾
10,000 do b30	88⅜	200	do b90 57⅜
5,000 Ill. F'd Bs. w. p.	90	970	do b30 57¾
9,000 L.C.R.R.F.B.w.pr.	85½	100	do s10 57¾
5,000 New-York Cen.	89¼	230	Harlem Railroad
2,000 New-York Cen.	91⅛	200	do b90 30⅜
2,000 do	101¾	300	do c 30½
1,000 C. & R. I. R. R. bds.	93	200	do s3 30⅜
15 Del. & Hud. C. C.	125¾	200	do b30 30¼
40 Ocean Bank	96½	100	Reading Railroad, b3
25 Am. Exchange Bk.	119¼	50	do b30 91
13 Continental Bank	113	600	do 90¾
100 Canton Co.	s3 23½	200	do b3 90¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	b60 21½	20	Chi. & Mild. R. R. 26
100 do	21¾	19	Third Avenue R. R. 58
220 do	21¾	100	do h60 90¾
300 do	c 21¾	500	do s60 90
900 Cnm. Coal Co.	b3 23½	200	do b3 90¾
600 do	s3 23½	100	do 90¾
650 do	s30 23¾	100	do s60 90¾
100 do	b30 23¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R. b60 93
250 do	h60 23¾	50	do b30 93
100 do	b3 23¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R. s3 94
115 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112¾	100	do c 95
200 Ill. Central R. R.	92⅞	100	do s3 94¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Chic. & Rock I. R. R. 1st Mtg., Int. ad.	93½
10,000 Harlem R. R. 2d Mtg., Int. ad.	75¼
5,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 2d Mtg., Int. ad.	77½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 7s, 1866, Int. ad.	75½
1,000 Great Western Ill. R. R. 1st Mtg., Int. ad.	94¾
5,000 La Cross & Mil. R. R. 1st Mtg., Int. ad.	83
5,000 Virginia Sixes, 1887 Int ad.	94¾
500 California Sevens, 1861, Int. ad.	87¼
3,000 Illinois Internal Imp., 1870, flat	112
1,021 Illinois Internal Imp., 1877, flat	110¾
1,500 Indiana State Fives, flat	83¾
540 Indiana Two and a half, flat	57
1,500 Indiana Canal Loan, flat	18½
450 Indiana Canal preferred, flat	13½
450 Indiana Canal special, flat	10¾
300 Indiana, Wabash & Erie Can. Loan, flat.	76
14,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co	$1,025
80 shares Excelsior Insurance Co	102½
0 shares National Insurance Co	204¾
32 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co	96
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	89¾
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	64
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bk. of L. I.	63
5 shares East River Bank	68¼
15 shares Metropolitan Bank	101
15 shares Bank of Commerce	108¾
18 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	63¾
300 shares Jersey Little Falls Manu. Co	10
7 shares Long Island Fire In. Co	179¾
5 shares Howard Fire In. Co	163¾
80 shares Howard Fire In. Co	161¾@164
180 shares Elremen'e In. Co	193
7 shares Manhatian Co	133
17 shares Merchants' Bank	144¾
21 sheres Mechanics' Bank	117
7 shares North River Bank	101¾

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	s30 88	100	Erie R. R. s15 57⅜
5,000 do	83¾	100	do s10 57¾
1,000 Ill. Fre. bs with p	90	50	do s3 57½
500 Cle. & Pit. div. Bs.	66	10	do 57¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	b60 21¾	20	Chi. & Mild. R. R. 26
100 do	21¾	19	Third Avenue R. R. 58
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 23	300	Reading R. R. b3 90½
100 do	b30 23¼	250	do b60 90¾
100 do	s3 23¾	200	do s30 90¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 92	650	do 90¾
300 do	91¾	50	do h10 90¾
50 do	s10 91¾	100	do 90¾
30 Ill. Cen. Railroad	92¾	100	Mich. Sou. & N. L. R. R. b60 94¾
50 Panama R. R.	b30. 104	18	do 94¾

MONDAY, March 10—P. M.

The Official Averages of the City Banks of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday last, March 8, present in the aggregate, as compared with the previous statement of March 1, the following changes:

Increase in Loans	$1,277,453
Decrease of Specie	469,740
Increase in Circulation	133,784
Increase in Gross Deposits	145,248
Gross Deposits March 1	$88,604,377
Less Checks, &c., exchanged	21,356,849
Actual undrawn Deposits	$37,227,728
Gross Deposits, March 8	$88,749,625
Less Checks, &c., ex. or cleared	20,868,561
Actual undrawn deposits	$67,881,064
Increase actual Deposits	$643,336

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 10, '55.	March 8, '56.	March 1, '56.
Loans	$92,856,103	$103 969,688	$102,692,235
Specie	16,531,234	15,170,946	15,640,686
Circulation	7,106,708	7,888,176	7,754,392
Deposits	75,964,820	88,749,625	88,604,377
Govern't Office	.....	12,712,817	12,239,586
Sub-Tre'y alone	4,536,457	4,190,742	8,099,863

The loss of Specie in the foregoing exhibit is less than was generally looked for, in view of the fact that $1,678,000 went to Europe and into the Sub-Treasury last week. The continned increase of Loans and Discounts is not regarded with favor by all parties in the Street, because the aggregate line has now reached a point from which it is feared the reaction must sooner or later be both sudden and mischievous. The expansion, as we have endeavored to show for several weeks past, is the result of an early and large accumulation of Deposits at this point from the interior Banks and from local dealers who have been made strong from country collections. The consideration of most importance involved in the increase of Bank facilities, based upon these Deposits, is, whether or not it is to infinence materially the future draughts to be made on the Specie reserve of the Banks, for foreign remittances, beyond the income in actual Gold from California and the South and West. That it facilitates the importer and banker in paying off their foreign balences is undeniable; but it is questionable whether these have not been already greatly reduced by the efforts made by all parties connected with the foreign trade for the past eight or ten months to remit *close*, and even in advance of their dues.

That the interior Bank and local individual Deposits have accumulated earlier than usnal, and that, from the prosperous condition of the country and the mass of produce yet to come forward, they are likely to continue to accumulate—so that the line of gross Deposits will swell to ninety-two or ninety-five millions of dollars—is deemed almost certain. It will be for each City Bank, for its own safety, to determine how far these shall be discounted upon, or to what extent retained in Specie for future exigencies. We here repeat the relative position of Capital and Coin and actual undrawn Deposits to the line of Loans and Discounts since the New-Year.

	Dec. 29, 1855.	March 8, 1856.	Increase.
Loans	$95,114,060	$103,909,688	$8,795,628
Specie	10,788,099	15,170,994	4,382,847
Together	$105,902,159	$119,080,682	$13,178,475
Capital	$46,042,420	$49,042,420	1,000,000
Actual deposits	56,736,775	67,881,064	11,144,289
Together	$104,779,195	$116,923,484	$12,144,289
Gross Deposits	$90,488,627	$88,749,625	$3,310,998

From the above, it will be noticed that the Banks, since the new year, have discounted about *two-thirds* the additional means placed at their command, and retained the other third in Specie. Another feature is remarkable, that the actual undrawn or reliable Deposits left in Bank have gone up more rapidly that the gross balances which are reported in the weekly statements before the clearances or exchanges through the Clearing House are deducted. These actual Deposits are the true index of the accumulated wealth of the country at this common money centre. They have gone up *twenty per cent.* since the 1st January last, and *fifty per cent.* since 1st January, 1855, when they stood.....$45,203,020
Against March 8, 1856.....67,881,064
Increase 50 ₱ cent.....$22,678,044

The week opened upon a dull Stock Market, and at the early Board there was a strong disposition evinced to sell down several of the Railroad Stocks, prominent among which was Reading at 90, seller 60 days, and 90⅝ cash, against 91 to 92¼ last week. The sales about 4,000 shares, about one-half on contract 30 to 60 days. Erie and New-York Central shares sold to a moderate amount at a decline of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. as compared with the operations of Saturday. There were strong buyers for Illinois Central Bonds, who took $160,000 at an advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent., supposed in part on European order. State Stocks and Western Road shares were generally steady. Cumberland Coal and Transit shares dull and lower. No [illegible] except the return of the severe [illegible], which will interfere in some [illegible] railway traffic in March, when it was expected to be most active. The Money Market was again easy, and without marked demand from the Brokers. The Foreign Exchanges firm at 109⅝@109¾ on London; 5.18¾@5.17½ on Paris; but we could not learn that much business has yet been done for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday. The last mail closes to-morrow afternoon. About $200,000, in bullion, will go to Boston for shipment. We correct, for this opportunity, the following quotations for a number of the Stocks and Bonds dealt in in Europe, or known to European buyers.

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.		Last Packet.	Present Packet.
N. Y. 6s, 1873	118	118	Hudson, 1st mort	100	99½
N. Y. 5s, 1874	106½	107	Hudson Conv'e..	89¾	68¾
Penn. 5s, old	86	84¾	Illinois Centrals	88	86¼
Penn. coupon	90	89	Ill. Freelands	88¾	90
Kentucky	101	101	Gal. & Chic. 2dm.	90	90
Tennessee	96	96	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101¾	101¾
Virginia	95	95¾	Panama 7s	104¾	104
Indiana	84	84	Ohio & Penn. Inc	80	80
Illinois, 1847	110	110	Penn. Central 6s	95	93½
Louisiana	90¾	90	Reading 6s, 1870	89	88
Missouri	86¾	87	N. Y. Cen. shares	92½	91¾
California	90	90	Erie shares	58¼	57¾
Ohio, 1875	110¾	110¾	Illinois Central	92¾	92¾
Ohio, 1860	103¾	103¾	Galena	112½	112¾

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1398. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

SALES OF STATE AND INDIAN LANDS.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND—ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

Davies vs. Peabody—Pay of Tax Collectors.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

School Moneys and School Laws.

THE KING'S FARM.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

Some Other Things.

A NEW ORGAN—COUNTY PROJECTS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

In the Assembly, this morning, the entire session was devoted to the consideration of two bills.

The first was that authorizing the sale of certain State lands, in the city of Oswego, to the Oswego and Binghamton Railroad Company, at a price to be fixed by appraisers. The bill was amended so as to limit the number of acres which should be apportioned to the Company, and, as amended, reported to the House. Pending the decision of the question, on agreeing to the report of the Committee, the House adjourned.

The bill to pay the St. Regis Indians for ten Islands which the State had sold, and which it is claimed belonged to the red men, was had up, discussed and laid down again.

EPISCOPAL FUND.

In the Senate last evening Mr. SPENCER presented a petition to allow the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York to increase their annual income to $15,000, and to further increase the powers of the Convention of the Diocese to sell and convey real estate.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to allow the American Bible Society to hold additional real estate.

ASSESSMENTS OF CORPORATIONS.

Mr. SICKLES reported a bill to amend the act relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies and the commutation thereof, passed July 21, 1853, which repealed so much of the said act as allows commutation by companies whose profits are less than five per cent., except so far as relates to bridge and turnpike companies.

YOUR FIFTH-WHEEL JUSTICE.

Also, favorably to the repeal of the law creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. If this passes, it decapitates both DAVIS and PEABODY.

PAY OF TAX COLLECTORS.

Mr. STRAHAN introduced a bill, that the officers of the bureau of assessment in the street department, known as the Collectors of Assessments and Deputy Collectors, shall hereafter receive a compensation to be fixed and apportioned by the Common Council, but such compensation for all such officers shall in no case exceed the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill, as he said, at the request of many Commercial men in the City of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, which provides that the special partners may take part in the management and conduct of the business of the partnership, but the general partners only can sign for the firm—neither shall the special partner, by reason of such action in the management, be responsible beyond the fund contributed by him, but if the special partner shall sign the name of the firm he shall be liable as a general partner upon every such signature.

Any special partner may loan or advance money to the partnership and stand upon the footing of a creditor therefor, and in case of insolvency shall be entitled to pay pro rata same as other creditors for money thus loaned and advanced.

This law is not to affect any limited partnership now in existence—only to affect future partnerships.

SCHOOL MONEYS.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill to alter the mode of assessing taxes for school money by taxing the property in the State, according to valuation, three-fourths of one mill, instead of raising the specified sum of $2000,000, according to the taxable property, which, according to the present apportionment, amounts to nearly five-eights of a mill on the dollar.

CODIFYING SCHOOL LAWS.

Also a bill amending and codifying the general school laws, compelling town Superintendents to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction all matters now required by law, on or before the 1st of October in each and every year, and making all school districts corporations, capable of suing and being sued, instead of the trustees, as at present. The remainder of the amendments are purely explanatory.

WHO OWNS THE KING'S FARM?

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General and his associate counsel for an opinion as to the validity of the title of the State to what is commonly called the "King's Farm" in the City of New-York, now held by Trinity Church.

Mr. BRADFORD stated that he introduced it by request, and he did not wish to be considered as in favor of the passage of the resolution or committed to it in any way.

Laid on the table.

THE BRIDGE.

The Albany Bridge bill, after considerable debate, was made the special order for Monday evening next, and every evening thereafter until disposed of. The vote stood 20 for, 7 against, which is a fair indication of the strength of the bill in the Senate.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the discussion of general orders of a local nature.

PETITIONS.

This morning, in the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of the officers of the Society for the relief of destitute children of Seamen for an appropriation of $10,000.

REPORTS.

Mr. BRADFORD, from Committee on Schools, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to change the mode of taxation in raising school moneys.

Also, the bill amending and codifying the laws relative to Common Schools.

Mr. SPENCER reported favorably on the bill amending the Charter of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York.

BILLS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the law relative to bastardy, compelling Justices in the City of New-York, before whom a case of bastardy shall be brought, to proceed at once to investigate and decide the same without waiting for an additional Justice as the law now requires.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill relative to abandoned canals, authorizing the Canal Board to sell and convey the same, and deposit the money so received in the fund for the enlargement of the canals.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, Mr. LEE in the Chair, reported the bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company to the Senate, and it was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The same Committee reported progress on the bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits in the Supreme Court as to the validity of their title to certain lands in Rensselaer and Columbia Counties.

Also, progress on the bill in relation to Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.

I am reliably informed (can a Hindoo give reliable information?) that arrangements have been consummated which will inevitably secure the forthcoming of a paper to be devoted to the repairing of the breaches made in the ranks of the Order by HAMMOND, through the *Register* batteries. If the birth of a new journal is a fixed fact, I think it mistakes its mission in endeavoring to build up what has been torn down. Better let bygones be bygones, and hold on to what little may be left by the time it gets in running condition. Better learn some of its rudimentary lessons the first rudiments of decency, and a few genial precepts in honesty, and if successful in that, it will have accomplished all that can reasonably be expected of it.

NEW COUNTIES.

There are something less than a dozen project for dividing up old counties, and increasing the entire number by five. The cloak room of the Assembly Chamber is papered all round about with huge outlines of the State as it is, and the State as it should be, to accord with the views of the thousand and one individuals that are hereabouts in behalf of these new divisions. This universal tendency to a new ont is one of the most noticeable evidences of the march of internal improvement. In ancient times the tendency was to squares. Have all your borders equi-distant from the county buildings, was considered to be about the most accommodating arrangement that could be consummated. Now the tendency is just as streagly to elongations. The iron horse travels only the one track, and on the line which he traverses must be located the jails, and the court-houses, and the County Clerks and the Surrogates. Ten miles wide and a hundred miles long, with a railroad, is the geographical equalization, and to so shape their county outlines as to conform to this new order of things is now the universal mania.

It seems that but few of these projected divisions will have a climax in enactments this year. The Legislature always gets sadly perplexed with the multiplicity of conflicting interests which follow in the train of a new county, and naturally desires to shirk the responsibility of deciding between them. In the general desire to please all, they throw all overboard. I think I can already see the entire array of this year going down the banks. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Anti-Nebraska Senators and Representatives—False Rumor in regard to the Nicaragua Steamers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11,

The Anti-Nebraska Senators and Representatives are holding a meeting to-night at the Capitol, for a conference relative to future political movements on the National stage. No distinct organization or other step is immediately contemplated, however.

The rumor that the United States cruisers are to seize and bring home the Nicaragua steamers for a violation of the Neutrality laws is unfounded. S.

LATER.

The Anti-Nebraska Conference adjourned to Tuesday night next. There was quite a full attendance, and the meeting was very harmonious. Brief expressions of sentiment from each State showed a general concurrence in the propriety of invitiag all the elements of opposition to the Administration and its Slavery-extension policy. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, by direction of the Naval Committee, reported an order, that the Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, to enable them to investigate matters relative to the Memorial of Officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board in their cases.

Mr. STEWART said it seemed to him this was opening a door which was never to be closed. He did not perceive how the granting of this power could lead to beneficial results.

Mr. BELL replied that every individual who feels that his character has suffered under unjust imputations, and who demands investigation, has a right to it.

THE THREE MILLION APPROPRIATION.

The subject was laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to appropriate $3,000,000 for alteriag and manufacturing small arms, and providing the sea-coast and garrisons with guns, accontrements, munitions of war, &c.

Mr. BROWN spoke, supporting the views of the Government relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He did not desire to assist in exciting a war spirit. The treaty was susceptible of but one interpretation. England's construction of it is a palpable violation of common sense, and if such conduct was resorted to by a private individual in his dealings with his neighbors, it would be very apt to communicate the impression to all impartial witnesses that fraud was intended. He condemned the conduct of Great Britain in the enlistment case. He was opposed to submitting our difficulties with England to arbitration, for the reason that a great Republic like ours could scarcely expect justice with a crowned head as umpire.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

DR. KANE'S WORK.

On motion of Mr. TYSON, the Library Committee was instructed to inquire into the character of the work about to be issued by Dr. KANE on the Polar regions, with the view of ordering copies for members.

REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

Twenty thousand copies of the Reports of the Majority and Minority of the Committee on Elections in the contested Kansas seat were ordered to be printed.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

Mr. DUNN introduced a bill enabling Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, to improve the navigation of the Ohio River, granting lands in aid thereof. Referred to a Select Committee of Seven.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, gave notice that he would endeavor to bring the House to a vote on Thursday next, on the resolution of the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

The House then resumed the consideration of that subject.

Mr. STEPHENS argued against the power asked for by the Committee, saying that the House had no right to inquire into Gov. REEDER'S allegation that the members of the Kansas Legislature, which passed the law under which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected, were illegally chosen. To inquire into the election and return of the members of the State or Territorial Legislature would be a usurpation and set a dangerous example. The matter presented is to be decided by the House, like the decision of a Judge, stripped of all fear and prejudice.

Mr. STEPHENS said, the object of Mr. REEDER was revolutionary—Sharpe's rifles and the sinews of war having been prepared to resist the legally constituted power of this Government. He trusted the good sense of the people will return and peace prevail, and that his eyes shall not rest on a traitor upon American soil.

Mr. DUNN agreed that there should be a full investigation; not to ascertain who shall occupy the seat as delegate, but that the whole truth relative to Kansas affairs may be thoroughly and reliantly understood. He objected to sending for persons and papers, but was in favor of adopting the less expensive and equally beneficial mode of sending commissioners thither to take testimony. The examination should be so conducted as to exert a moral influence on the public mind.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, contended that if the power to send for persons and papers was granted, witnesses would be summoned to prove all the acts of the Kansas Legislature, including land and even marriage contracts, void. He denied that this could be done by a single branch of Congress. He earnestly attacked the views in the report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, and regarded Governor REEDER'S course as revolutionary and traitorous.

Mr. DUNN proposed a resolution, which was declared out of order, that the Speaker appoint three members of the House to proceed to Kansas, with full powers to investigate into all the troubles in that Territory and alleged frauds.

Adjourned.

Fire in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Two new four-story brick buildings, on Twenty-first street, between E and F streets, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. JOHN ANDERSON, of Western Hose Company, was killed by the falling walls. Several other firemen were slightly injured. ANDERSON leaves a wife and five children. The buildings were owned by Mrs. TAGGERT, formerly of New-York, whose loss is not less than $15,000—insurance unknown.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11.

We have returns from various parts of the State of the Election held here to-day. The following is the vote in the principal towns:

Concord—Metcalf, American, 1,148; Wells, Democrat, 876; Goodwin, Whig, 62. American gain of 25 from last year.

Dover—Metcalf, 794; Wells, 646; Goodwin, 57. Democratic gain 179.

Somersworth—Metcalf 432, Wells 265, Goodwin 68. American gain 120.

Exeter—Metcalf 404, Wells 207, Goodwin 85. Exeter is the residence of Mr. Wells. American gain 60.

Portsmouth—Metcalf 683, Wells 763, Goodwin 51. Democratic gain 279.

Nashua—Metcalf 874, Wells 623, Goodwin 181. Democratic gain 274.

Other towns received show, some of them American gains, and some Democratic, but are as yet no such decided gains as to indicate a recovery of the State by the Democrats.

So far the election of fifty Opposition and fourteen Democratic Representatives has been ascertained

Mr. GOODWIN, the Whig candidate, is elected to the Legislature from Portsmouth, which also elects four Democrats and three Opposition.

Concord elects nine Opposition Representatives and one Democratic; Dover four Opposition and one Democrat; Somersworth four Opposition; Nashua nine Opposition and one Democrat; Exeter three Opposition.

In the First District the Democratic candidate for Senator is probably elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11—10 P. M.

We have returns from 71 towns, nearly every one of which gives large net gains for Wells, the Democratic candidate, making a total of about 4,000. These towns represent the following summary: Rockingham County, 19 towns, 97 gain; Strafford, 5 towns, 360; Belknap, 6 towns, 191; Merrimac, 15 towns, 589; Hillsbore, 4 towns, 935; Cheshire, 1 town, 70; Sullivan, 3 towns, 232; Grafton, 15 towns, 515; Coos, 5 towns, 40. Whole number of towns, 71. The gain, 3,909.

One hundred and twenty Representatives have been heard from, giving a gain of 49 to the Democrats.

The House of Representatives contains about 310 members and stood last year Democrats 80, Opposition 230.

The character of the Legislature cannot be predicted with certainty.

Destructive Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 11.

The Tremont Block, on Warren-street, near the Central Railroad Dépôt, in this city, was injured by fire last night to the extent of about $2,000. The building is owned by SAMUEL LARNED, whose insurance policy expired yesterday. The fire breks out in the dry goods store occupied by J. BENDERSON, and communicated to the adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. ADLER, THAYER & Co., dry goods dealers. Mr. BENDERSON'S loss is estimated at $5,000; Messrs. ADLER, THAYER & Co., $15,000. The Tramont Boarding-House, in the upper part of the building, kept by JAMES DURNFORD, was injured to the extent of about $500. The occupants were all insured.

Rhode Island American State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 11.

The American State Convention of Rhode Island met, to-day, and nominated the present incumbents for general offices, as follows: *For Governor*—WM. W. HOPPIN; *Lieutenant-Governor*—ANDERSON C. ROSE; *Secretary of State*—JOHN R. BARTLETT; *Attorney-General*—CHARLES HART; *Treasurer*—SAMUEL A. PARKER.

Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general course of the administration towards Kansas.

From New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 11.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last, received here, state that the Government ships *Potomac*, *Cyane*, *Saratoga* and the store-ship *Fulton* were at Pensacola. The *Saratoga* had been ashore in the Bahamas. She will have to be docked.

The defalcation of Mr. GARLAND, late Treasurer of New-Orleans, amounts to $90,000.

American Organization in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Fillmore and Donelson Club No. 1 was organized last evening, by a number of Americans assembled in American Hall. Mr. J. G. SANDERSON was chosen President, with twelve Vice Presidents, representing each Ward in the city.

Bank Suspension.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 10.

The Commercial Bank of Chicago closed its doors this morning.

The thermometer stands at zero this morning.

We have received no New-York mail later than March 1.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 11.

The Ministry sustained a defeat last night, by a vote of 48 to 44, on a motion for an inquiry into Judge DUVAL'S charge on ST. SYLVESTER'S murder trial.

Coburn and Dalton Sentenced.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Messrs. COBURN and DALTON were to-day sentenced for the assault on JOSIAH PORTER, to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars each. DALTON has applied for a divorce from his wife.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 11.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York, with all on board well.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The United States Mail Steamship *James Adger*, arrived here from New-York, at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Railroad Traveling in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, March 11.

The railroads in this vicinity are still blocked up by snow.

Frightful Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, March 11.

This morning, about 9½ o'clock, the vicinity of Tenth and Master streets was thrown into excitement by an explosion that took place in Alder-street, above Master. Alder-street is a small street running north and south, above Tenth-street. The shock of the explosion was so great that the buildings in the neighborhood were shaken, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

The explosion was followed by a frightful crash, caused by the tumbling into a heap of ruins of the cabinet-maker shop of EUHARD BECK, on the east side of Alder-street, about fifty feet above Master.

This mishap was caused by the explosion of a steam-boiler in the cellar, which shattered the walls, and brought the entire structure in ruins to the ground.

As it was known that a number of persons were at work in the building at the time of the explosion, the most intense excitement ensued, heightened not a little by the presence at the spot of some of the workmen. The Police and citizens and one or two fire companies hastened to the scene of the disaster, and efforts were at once made to rescue those who might have survived the frightful crash. Some three or four persons crept out from among the ruins and escaped with slight bruises. Others were rescued more or less hurt, while the bodies of two—a father and son—were taken out dead, and horribly scalded and mangled.

The proprietor of the factory was in the cellar within a few feet of the boiler which exploded. He was dashed to the ground, but was not deprived of his senses. He says the building crashed down all around him, but he found openings among the ruins through which he crept out safely.

There were, it is believed, eight men and two boys, all Germans, in the building, at the time of the explosion. Their names are as follows: Eubard Beck, proprietor; Charles Eckhard and two sons, Herman and Charles; Valentine Bowers, Gastavus Hanshley, John Kompie, —— Ackerman, Casper Hanshall, —— Strohel.

Mr. ECKHARD, and his son HERMAN, a lad of fourteen, were both employed in the building. They were both, it is believed, at work upon the first floor, in the front building, at the time of the disaster. Their bodies were taken out scalded and crushed in a dreadful manner. Their remains were taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at the corner of Tenth and Thompson streets.

JOHN KEMPLE was considerably bruised about the head. His injuries, it is thought, will not prove fatal. He was taken to his home in Ogden-street, between Ninth and Tenth, in a deranged condition.

GUSTAVUS HANSHLEY escaped serious injuries. He was rescued from the ruins, and was able to walk to Fourth and Franklin streets, with assistance.

VALENTINE BOWERS was at work in the third story; when rescued he was found covered up with ruins near the stove on that floor. He was carried to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that his left knee was dislocated, his head badly bruised, and his left wrist sprained. His injuries, though serious, are not fatal.

—— ACKERMAN was in the second story at the time, and crept out back. He was not seriously hurt.

CASPAR HANSHALL went home to Franklin and Fourth streets; he was not much injured.

The building which was blown to pieces was a three-story brick. The front building was 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep. There was also a two-story back building, which was 30 feet deep and 16 in width.

The engine was but three-horse power, and it, as well as the boiler, stood in the cellar of the front building close to the southern wall. The boiler was an upright boiler, and the head was blown completely out. The top is taken off close around the edges, as though it had been cut out with a chisel.

The explosion was so severe as to dash down the southern wall, foundation and all, and throw it over upon a shed that adjoined it. The front and rear walls were also blown completely out. North of the building was the dwelling occupied by the ECKHARD family. This escaped serious injury. The joists of the second floor of the factory rested upon the side walls, but the upper floor rested upon the rear and front. The destruction of the walls was of course followed by the falling of all the floors and the demolition of the entire structure.

NEW-YORK CITY

THE EUDORA MYSTERY.

The Body not Identified—Another Mystery.

Yesterday Captain ARNOLD, brother-in-law of Captain PALMER, of the schooner *Eudora*, arrived in this City, from Deep River, Conn., for the purpose of viewing the body discovered in a sack in the East River, which was conjectured to be that of Captain PALMER. We learn from him that it is *not* the missing Captain's body. Nor is it that of the mate of the *Eudora*. Captain ARNOLD was accompanied by a relation of the mate, who at once decided that it in no degree resembled that individual. Whose body it is remains a mystery—another mystery added to that of the *Eudora*. It was examined carefully by our reporter, but the state in which it was found would render identification, especially from a description of its appearance, very difficult. It is the body of a man from forty-five to fifty years of age, eight in figure, and not, at the most, over five feet five inches in height,—probably five feet four inches would be nearer the stature. The skull is bald, and the whiskers, from the little that remains of them, would seem to have been gray; at any rate, several gray hairs are visible. The body has been considerably burnt. The nose is missing; the eyes are burnt out, and the sockets filled with charcoal and ashes. The teeth, some of which are decayed, are much exposed by the shriveling of the gums. The abdomen and interior of the thighs are frightfully burnt, the bones of the legs being exposed, partly reduced to a white-ash. The left hand is entirely burnt off; the left side, from the arm-pit to the hip-bone, is roasted to a brown color, and the skin of the entire body is dried by heat to a state resembling parchment. From this description it will be evident that identification must be a matter of exceeding difficulty.

It is, however, now certain that the body, either of Captain PALMER, or of the mate, GIDEON PRATT, has not been discovered. The appearance of the remains do not in any way resemble those missing seamen. The mystery of the *Eudora* is, therefore, as far from a solution as ever.

But whose body is it that has been thus discovered? Another frightful murder would seem to have been committed. The gash in the throat, severing the carotid artery, and the attempt to consume the body by fire, are presumptive evidences of violence and an unnatural end. That the deceased had died a natural death, and his corpse been obtained by medical students for dissection, is a theory that has been started, and which is partly favored by the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination for the Coroner. But it is singular that the severed artery in the neck should have been tied with a common piece of tarred rope, such as is plentifully used on shipboard; and that a sailor's monkey jacket should have been found in the sack which contained the body. Moreover, if it had been procured by students for dissection, why was it not dissected? Why was the throat cut and the body nowhere else mutilated? And why was the body exposed to the fire for a long period, with a view to its destruction, as is evident from its present condition?

The Coroner's inquest on the body was continued yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was taken:

Capt. Justus Arnold sworn.—I reside at Deep River, Connecticut; have examined the body of a man now lying dead at the old cells in this City; it is not the body of Captain Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Imogen*; I could have recognized Captain Palmer; there was the figure of a lady in India ink on his left arm; there is no such figure on the arm of this body; the arm is sufficiently preserved that I could have seen the figure if there had been any; Captain Palmer's ears were perforated and he always wore rings in them; there was no perforation of the ears of this body; Captain Palmer was five feet eleven inches in height in his boots; his head was rather round, rather high forehead, inclined to be bald on the top of his head; the mate of the *Eudora* was a young man with red hair and no whiskers; Captain Palmer was not gray, his hair was black, his whiskers rather reddish.

No further testimony was taken, and the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in some manner unknown to them.

They were then discharged. The body will be buried at the expense of the county.

The City Hall Extension.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the proposed extension of the City Hall, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining some of the plans that have been presented. The plan by Messrs. GILBERT & JACKSON was again examined.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN was present and presented and explained his new plan. He proposes,

Elevating the present Hall one story, and then erecting, in addition, three buildings of the same style and about the same size—one on Broadway, one on Chambers-street, and one on Centre-street—connecting at the inner corners, and forming a quadrangle with an open area in the centre, in the form of an octagon, 170 feet in diameter, giving eight inner fronts of 72 feet each. On the principal floor is an open corridor round the court-yard, 12 feet wide, supported by iron columns, the bases of which rest upon the area walls; and corresponding corridors on each floor, not less than 5 feet wide. The elevation on the Broadway side will be 430 feet; the same on Centre-street; and on the other two sides, 440 feet. At the junction of the buildings, there will be a recess of 106 feet from each outer angle. The piazza on the first or principal floor, on the Broadway side, will be 118 feet from all to all, 11½ feet wide at each end, and 22 feet in the centre—giving a balcony of the same dimensions on the second floor, overlooking Broadway, with a 50 foot piazza 11½ feet wide on each of the other floors. The elevations on Centre and Chambers streets will be the same as that on Broadway. The height of the principal or first floor from the basement floor will be 18 feet; of the second floor from the first, 18 feet; of the third floor from the second, 23 feet; of the fourth floor from the third, 23 feet—corresponding with the floors of the present building. The height of the arcade from the fourth floor will be 25 feet. The height of the cornice on the main building will be 76 feet from the ground; of the cornice on the arcade, 168 feet; of the clock, 163 feet; and of the cupola, 200 feet—the cupola being surmounted by a figure, 14 feet in height. If the fourth or arcade story should be dispensed with, the height of the clock and cupola would be reduced 29½ feet. The Broadway and Centre-street fronts will set each 100 feet from the railing.

The halls of the building are 10½ feet wide in the clear, the stairs all passing from the vestibules. On the basement floor will be 38 rooms exclusive of water-closets, wardrobes, &c. Four of these rooms are 45½ by 68½ feet; four, 45½ by 56 feet; two, 47 by 53 feet; six, 38 by 44 feet; two, 33 by 61 feet; six, 20 by 32 feet; eight, 21 by 37 feet; and six, 18 by 32 feet. There are also eight water-closets, and eight wardrobes with wash-bowls in each. There are two entire brick walls, firmly anchored with iron anchors, with an open space of six inches between the walls, through which hot air will be conducted in iron pipes to every room in the building. This opening between the walls also furnishes advantages for ventilation. An area, 8 feet wide, 27 inches deep, and extending 6 inches below the basement floor, is represented around the entire building. There is a carriage way on the Chambers-street side, 36 feet wide, leading to the court-yard, where it will be 16 feet in breadth, extending around the entire yard, in the centre of which may be constructed a fountain, with a basin 50 feet in diameter.

The first floor will contain the same number of rooms as the basement. The second floor is a perfect duplicate of the first or principal floor. The third floor will form an additional story to the present City Hall building, and contains 92 rooms, well lighted and ventilated. The arcade is an open gallery, 25 feet high, with arched paneled ceiling, 40 feet wide, and extending round the entire court-yard or piazza, being 800 feet in circumference.

The whole number of rooms (not counting the present City Hall building) will be 206 court-rooms and chambers, together with 52 water closets, 24 wardrobes, and 32 archives, making in all 294. The basement will contain 38 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the first, or principal floor, 38 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the second floor, 38 rooms, eight water closets, and eight wardrobes; the third floor, 92 rooms, eight water-closets and 32 archives.

The Committee did not decide in favor of either of the plans, but as they desire to get the matter before the Legislature in season to obtain action, they will probably make a report at an early day.

Our City Fortifications.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Feb. 12, talks of the fortifications of New-York after this wise.

"If we enter the port or bay of New-York through the Narrows, there are certainly various forts visible, whose situation is well chosen and could be made impregnable, but whose present constructions are worthless. On the right-hand side is a half-round tower, connected by a bridge with Long Island, which could scarcely resist the broadsides of a few frigates, and would be sooner silenced than Bomarsund was. Above it on a hill is constructed Fort Hamilton, charmingly situated, but its efficiency towards the seaside is doubtful, and could scarcely bring twenty cannons to bear on the Narrows.

Now the Yankee, who has not the slightest idea of European fortifications, firmly believes that any vessel approaching the Narrows can be stopped and sunk. He still more knows that on the left-hand side of the entrance, on Staten Island and opposite Fort Hamilton, are several batteries, but he neither knows their situation nor their capacities. There is, in fact, an open battery of forty-nine cannons, connected with a new and probably not yet finished fort, which may be formidable as long as it is not assailed. A hostile fleet is generally provided with a sufficient army, and in case serious obstacles should delay the capture of the port, nothing could be easier executed than the capture of New-York, Long Island and Staten Island, which have both beautiful landings, and whatever troops the United States could gather together, their performance against any European army, I value at nothing. We are morally persuaded that one thousand picked troops of Europe would make easy work of any ten thousand natives, particularly now, when the foreign population would certainly not fight in favor of America. A landing therefore would be the easiest thing in the world, and some companies of chasseurs would not only kill in a short time the cannoniers and silence the forty-nine pieces of heavy calibre, but would even use them for the capture of the newly-erected forts.

It must be doubtful whether Fort Hamilton could be taken by a *coup de main*, but it is clear that a few earth batteries could monopolize its attention and prevent it from affording the Narrows any protection. Such a plan would be preferable, because the army and the fleet could take possession of that point which it might choose to make the basis of future operations. From this point the fleet be regularly besieged and the fleet prevented from entering, the army would be obliged to advance to Brooklyn. Here it must take not only possession of the Arsenal, but occupy and fortify a hill, which is known under the name of Fort Green, and is now used as a public promenade. By this operation the enemy would at once command New-York and its picturesque environs, and by the complete domination of such an important point, half America would be in the hands of the enemy, who could there easily prevent the fitting out of privateers."

Suit against Col. Duryea.

It will be remembered that, last Summer, the National Guards encamped at Kingston, where one day, during loading and firing exercises at Battalion drill, a Mrs. CASSEZ, who, holding a child in her arms, was standing directly in front of the corps, was shot, a ball cartridge having been accidentally used by one of the troops. The child was killed, and Mrs. CASSEZ lingered for a long time. The sad affair caused the termination of the encampment sooner than was intended. A subscription for the sufferer, amounting to $1,000, was raised in the Regiment, and she was attended by the Regimental Surgeon, and all the medical bills paid by the Guard. Having now entirely recovered, she has instituted a suit against Col. DURYEA, laying her damages at $5,000 additional.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Shad Fisheries.

The proprietors of the shad fisheries in the North River, opposite Jersey, are commencing their preparations for the fishing season. The first shad are usually caught about 1st of April. Last year the first shad were taken on the 26th of March. This year the ice and severe weather will delay operations, and it is not probable that shad will be in market before the 10th or 15th of April. At present the floating ice will prevent the setting of the poles to which the net is attached.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire space for a brief comment on an article signed "Jerseyman," in the TIMES of 9th February, praising the management of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. No one acquainted with the Vice-President and Manager of this railroad will hesitate in attributing the authorship to him, notwithstanding the disinterested disclaimer at the conclusion of the article. Its self-confident, almost arrogant tone, its enumeration of the particular improvements of the road, its allusion to breadth of beam and narrow seats, its side thrust at the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the cunning which clothes its acts of grasping monopoly with the garb of liberal improvement; are characteristic of that distinguished man.

"Jerseyman" makes a very fair show for the New-Jersey Railroad, by stating only a part of the case. Let me supply some of the omissions.

Its motive power has been entirely insufficient for its business during the past season, so that passengers from New-York to Newark have frequently been taxed 50 or 60 minutes instead of 30 minutes on a 10 mile route.

Wherever it could it has endeavored to crush local competing enterprises, such as stage and steamboat lines, not by fair and manly competition, but by fixing fares at a losing rate till the rival is destroyed, in order to monopolize business.

It has uniformly exhibited the character of a greedy monopoly instead of a beneficent public institution, by opposing all local improvements in the way of plank-roads, bridges, and railroads, however strongly required by public sentiment and the public interests. Thus the Newark and Jersey City Plank-road charter was defeated by its influence in the Legislature, session after session, till at last the popular voice triumphed.

So when a bridge over the Passaic was required to facilitate the travel on the Plank-road, it encountered the fiercest opposition of the New-Jersey Railroad, and the point was only yielded when it could no longer be maintained.

Then when an omnibus line was established on the plank-road for conveying passengers to Jersey City, at a cheaper rate than had ever been known before, the New-Jersey Railroad immediately issued excursion tickets at a rate (with the ferriage) a fraction lower, until they succeeded in driving off the Omnibus Company, when the rates went up to about the former standard.

In the same spirit the New-Jersey Railroad opposed in the last Legislature, and is now opposing in the present, the bill for chartering the Newark and Hudson River Railroad, although men of ample means stand ready to build it, and the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous for it.

These instances illustrate and characterize the course of the Company, and have gained for it in East Jersey, among the people, a reputation, such as the Camden and Amboy Railroad has in West Jersey, of being a soulless monopoly that violates the spirit if not the letter of its charter, by improperly influencing the legislation of the State, by opposing useful and necessary public improvements, and by withholding from the business public the full measure of accommodation which they can and should afford. ANOTHER JERSEYMAN.

Letter from Governor Robinson, of Kansas.

GOV. ROBINSON writes from Lawrence, K. T., under date of Feb. 15:

"I am glad to learn that our cause has so many true friends in Congress. I regard that body as now holding the destiny of Kansas in its grasp, and I assure you that every act and word of every member is watched with interest by every Free-State man in Kansas.

Tell our friends to admit us into the Union if they can, but, if they cannot do that, get us through the House, if possible, and at all events stop all appropriations for the Territorial Government, both House and all. Pass no law for the Territorial Government; accept us into the Union or nothing. We can live another year, if necessary, out of the Union, but it is useless to attempt to patch up any Territorial Government whilst Pierce appoints the Governor and Judges.

The Pro-Slavery men are trying to come, bully and frighten the State officers, from taking the oath of office on the 4th of March. They are very anxious we should let the Constitution fall in that way. They say we may meet and memorialize Congress, or do anything else, if we will not take the oath of office. Their plan is to get another Constitutional Convention, and then hire a few thousand men from Missouri and the South to come here and live till a State Government is formed.

But we must never be made to go back again and begin *de novo*. It is said that private instructions have been received to have every member of the State Government arrested for treason, as soon as he takes the oath, but I do not believe it, and if I did, it would make no difference—the oath will be taken, if life is spared.

We are in a constant state of excitement. We have rumors that war has actually commenced at Easton, and some of the people in this vicinity have gone to the assistance of the Missourians. We are threatened with invasion on the 4th of March, and we are drilling and organizing for the defence. Gen. DEITZLER will give you a detailed answer to your welcome letters and furnish the news.

The war at Easton has blown over. The Kickapoo Rangers concluded to wait, when they heard that Sharp's rifles were after them."

The *Eclectic Magazine* for March, (W. H. BROWELL, Editor and Publisher,) contains the usual well-selected variety of articles from the leading British periodicals, with a portrait of J. F. COOPER, the novelist, finely engraved by SARTAIN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF THE HIGH SEAS.

Andrew Wilson, one of the crew of the American brig *Rattler Pomeroy*, was arrested by Officer Nelson, for making a mutiny and revolt on board that vessel, on the 29th of February. The accused was committed.

A [illegible] dead," is married in Boston to [illegible] Cooper, [illegible] forty are original.

A proposition to [illegible] to enact a law for the [illegible] risques and deaths.

Professor BERARD has had a stroke of [illegible], but is recovering.

The celebrated Physiologist HUXLEY [illegible] shipwrecked, and only saved himself from [illegible] by swimming. He was returning [illegible] steamer, which was run down by a [illegible]

MAGNUDIN'S late place in the Institute [illegible] sought after The nominees of the Institute [illegible] are CLAUDE BERNARD, LOUDET and BROWN-[illegible]. Beside these JOBERT, MALGAIGNE and GUERIN [illegible] candidates. It is thought that BERNARD will be the successful man.

MARSHALL HALL has been complimented with the election to the corresponding membership of the French Academy of Medicine, vacated by the death of FODERE. CELLIUS and CHOMEL were among the nominees for the honor.

To remove the stains of nitrate of silver, one of the following solutions may be employed. A solution of eight parts each of bichloride of mercury and muriate of ammonia in one hundred and twenty-five parts of water, or one of five grammes (77 grs.) of cyanide of potassium, and fifty centigrammes (7.72 grs.) of iodine in forty-five grammes (694 grs.) of water. Rubbing the stain with a solution of iodine, and washing off the iodide of silver formed by ammonia, is also effectual.

Horrible Murder in Woodbury, Conn.

*From the Woodbury American

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Moral Aspect of the Question—Conclusion.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROEBEL.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is only one point of view remaining, under which this question is to be considered, viz.: that of the *Moral Principles* involved in it. In considering this point, I shall not refer to the moral character of acts committed, or said to have been committed, in connection with the conquest of Nicaragua by WALKER. Whether the execution of CORRAL was unjust, cruel and wanton, or not, may be a question very essential in judging the individual character of WALKER, but it is not essential in judging the conquest of Nicaragua by Anglo-American partisans, in its more general bearing on the morals of history.

I call it a conquest; though I am aware of the fact of the fact that WALKER has been called into the country by a native party, organized in the form of a separate Government.

There were two Governments in Nicaragua, and certainly it did not behoove a foreigner to decide which was the legitimate one. I know that WALKER acted by commission of one of these two Governments; and that, by the efficient aid he lent them, he acquired certain rights of which we do not know the extent. But, at the same time, we may be sure that, as matters stand now, he is the [illegible] ruler of the country, restricted alone by what degree of wisdom he may possess,—and it would be foolish to suppose that he would submit in case the present nominal Government of Nicaragua should try to withdraw his commission. It is the old story of a foreign mediator called into a country by one of its contending parties,—the story of the Moors called into Spain; or of the Spaniards interfering in the dissensions between the rival Incas of Peru.

But then the fact must be judged in the same manner as the historian judges those occurrences. It is not the past alone that falls within the scope of the historian. The present is a legitimate object of his consideration, and claims an appreciation from higher principles than those of the mere lawyer or moralist. Our abstract opinions of right and wrong—however just they may be—should never embrace us to forget that an historical fact has acquired a right to our consideration and must be dealt with accordingly. How came it to pass? Will its consequences be good or bad? Will it stand, or shall and can we remove it? These are the questions raised by history, and by politics guided by history. The moral value of the actions by which the fact was produced, or of the individuals who committed those actions, may be an interesting question to the moral philosopher, and may suggest considerations which even the politician cannot allow to pass without allowing them due influence in his guidance of public affairs. But he cannot allow himself to be directed by those considerations alone; else his wisdom would be merely that of the moralist. And if the fact is complete, and no will is entertained and no power at disposal to remove it, moralizing about it and condemning the actions by which it was produced, would be an utterly valueless occupation.

In history, men are merely instrumental. The historian may have an interest in weighing the moral value of a character who plays, or has played, an important part in the drama of the present or of some former period. But he must not forget that [illegible] the qualities of [illegible] beyond the [illegible]y, we judge elements in a chemical [illegible] neither blame nor praise oxygen or [illegible] for producing carbonic acid. Their qualities may be good or bad in other respects; in reference to the process they are neither the one nor the other,—they are simply the causes of an effect.

It is possible that the conquest of Nicaragua by a handful of Anglo-Americans may soon appear as a transitory episode in the history of America. This is possible; but, as no outside forces or influences are brought into action, it is not probable. I have shown the connection between this event, and the political state and course of the history of Central America. That such an event was to happen at no distant period, was foreseen by many. When the character and the behavior of a nation is in opposition to all the interests of a more progressed civilization as existing in other countries, no abstract right of independence can save it. You may dispute the justness of the phrase, that such a nation *must* be conquered; but you cannot dispute the correctness of the phrase that it *will* be conquered. Such has been the fate of Nicaragua; and such, most probably, will be the fate of other Hispano-American countries. Anglo-Americans will not be able alone, to perform such feats on a more extensive scale; but they will find native parties to support them. ALVAREZ has tried to enlist foreign partisans against SANTA ANA. CARAVAJAL has repeatedly succeeded in doing so. Anglo-Americans fought in the last civil war of Peru. A similar scheme has been spoken of in reference to Ecuador. If the consequence is not a forced annexation—and another one would not be possible—if the consequence, then, is merely the breaking down of those old parties who have so long been the misfortune of those countries, and whose fruitless civil war has caused their ruin, or put an obstacle in the way of all attempts at progress; and if the consequence will be, (as it must be,) the removal of those religious and civil restrictions which have prevented immigration,—such a course of events need not be complained of.

In these remarks, however, I neither intend to defend nor condemn. My intention is only to show the historical purport of the matter. Nor can this be restricted to the confines of American politics. Our present time is rife with occurrences of a far reaching interest. This interest springs from the fact that the political history of mankind has lost the character of disconnected action and result, as commerce has long since done, and that it has united into one common process, in which every action and reaction affects the whole of our race in the most positive manner. The universal interest now taken in the affairs of the world, whenever they occur, is not that abstract one which the philanthropist and cosmopolitan of former days had in regard to the general welfare of humanity; nor is it merely that less noble, but more positive interference in the matters of distant countries, to which the Governments of powerful nations, such as England or Russia, feel inclined to display from motives of national selfishness. Our interest is less general than the former, and less narrow than the latter. Philanthropy and cosmopolitism could not avoid the ridicule which [illegible] never fail to be attached to mere theories, without reference to the reality and the possibilities of power, and to good intentions towards the world in general, without reference to space and time. But in our days we speak of the politics of the world in the same positive and practical sense in which we were wont to speak of the politics of a particular system of States; and as [illegible] balance of power among the [illegible] as they have existed, there is now [illegible] power of the world, in which the United States of America takes the position of a principal weight in one of the two scales.

Indeed, the [illegible] in the character of politics has been produced chiefly by the political development of the United States. The political structure [illegible] grew, like a Western Russia and the United States, the two hemispheres of the whole system; and the States of Western Europe as the centre between them. On the other side of our globe, there are the Indo-Chinese and the Mohammedan countries intermediate, but not repre-

senting an active principle of their own. They are merely acted upon by all the others. Each of the three great [illegible] of [illegible] has its subordinate members and dependencies, and it is natural that these are under the influence of the ruling power of the system to which they belong. This influence need not take the form of political incorporation; it may take merely that of a ruling principle of life; and it need not be established by the aggressions of a Government, for it may be established by the spontaneous action of private life. But spread it will, to its natural confines, in one way or the other.

There is no vital principle in history which has not a natural tendency to expand its influence and rule. Expansion is an essential part of its life, just as growth is an essential part of the life of an organism. This is the case with Anglo-Saxon self-government, as it is with Russian absolutism, and with all that may be intermediate between these. The Russian war is nothing but an exhibition of the natural conflicts produced by this law of history. It is natural that the expansion of a principle must take the form of that principle itself. If Russian absolutism has expanded by the method of absolutism, which is that of Government conquests and Government intrigues, it is natural, too, that Anglo-Saxon self-government cannot expand by any other method than that of self-government; which in this respect takes the form of private conquest and private intrigue. If, in Russian conquest, the people are compelled to follow the Government, in American conquest the Government has to follow the people.

If I should be reproached for writing in this way an apology for *filibusterism*, I have to answer, that I am as far from doing so as I am from writing an apology for Russian aggrandizement. I repeat, that I have nothing to do with the good or the bad in one case or the other. I am merely showing how things are going on, with an intrinsic necessity derived from the logic of facts—for facts have their logic, just as men have. A time will come, no doubt, when the people of the United States will not be able to make conquests without the permission of their Government, as a time will come, perhaps, when the Russian Government will not be able to make conquests without the permission of its people. At those times, however, we have not yet arrived.

As to America, her political system is still in a nascent state, a state in which the atoms are still in free motion, and the original attractive and repulsive forces still in action. If it were not—if that state were passed over,—if the history of America were beyond the period of establishing the premises from which the rest must follow as a conclusion, as it does in the history of any nation of a greater age,—then Nativism would be vindicated and Filibusterism ought to be condemned. But the logic which rules the internal development of a nation, will also rule its external development. When the history of a nation has reached its period of origin, *then* two great elements of the material of its existence must be derived. These are *race* and *territory*. If the question of race should be kept open, it is but consistent that the question of territory should be kept open likewise. If, in reference to the question of ethnology, American nations are still in an embryonic state, then, in reference to geography they must be considered as being in an embryonic state also.

This, I repeat, has nothing to do with political incorporation or annexation. Central America may become Anglo-Americanized without being annexed to the United States. According to my opinion, the time has arrived when this process will go on in a new form; not in that of annexation as heretofore, but in that of the regeneration of Independent States, or in the formation of new federations, in which the spirit of Anglo-American life will be introduced as the active principle, giving the impulse to further developments. And it is from this point of view, I think, that the conquest of Nicaragua by WALKER should be considered.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

A Chronicle of Cold Weather.

It is not always March, and happily for us, every March is not like the one we are now tasting the signs of. There may have been as cold weather before in this Spring month, but we doubt it. If, however, there has never before been so cold a March, it may be some consolation to those who have shivered through the past two months, to know that in the good old times they had a taste of Winter such as we have not imagined in these wild and degenerate days. A correspondent in Kentucky has very obligingly sent us the following chronicle of the most remarkable spells of bitter weather known in the old world:

In the year 301, the cold was so intense in Europe, that the Black Sea was frozen entirely over.

In 401, the Pontus Sea, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari in Turkey, were entirely frozen over.

The Danube was frozen over in 462, so that a whole army crossed on the ice.

The Black Sea was again frozen over in 765, and the snow drifted to the depth of 50 feet.

Carriages crossed the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, in 859, and in 860 the cold was so intense that cattle froze to death in their stalls. The Mediterranean Sea was so thickly frozen over, that it was passable for carriages and horses, and merchandize was transported across it on the ice.

1153. This year the river Po, in Italy, was frozen from Cremona to the sea; wine burst the casks containing it, and the trees split with a loud report.

1216. The river Po was frozen to the depth of *sixteen* feet.

1234. The Mediterranean was again frozen over; and a whole pine forest was killed by the cold.

1282. This year the snow was so deep in Austria that the houses were entirely buried beneath it, and many persons perished.

1292. The Rhine was frozen over, and the snow is represented as being of an "enormous depth."

1323. The Baltic Sea was frozen over so as to be passable for six weeks.

1344. All the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

1349, 1492 and 1408. The Baltic Sea was frozen over in each of these years.

1384. The Rhine and Gulf of Venice were frozen over.

1423, 1426 and 1459. In each of these years the traveling from Lubec to Prussia was performed on the ice.

1620. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on the ice.

1670. The cold was intense throughout Europe.

1681. This year the cold was so severe as to split whole forests of oak trees.

1690. Scotland this year was visited with an awful snow storm, which lasted *thirteen* days and nights, during which time nine-tenths of the sheep were frozen to death, and many shepherds lost their lives.

1692. Wolves came into Vienna, and attacked men and women, owing to the intense cold and hunger.

1729 and 1730. In one of these years another snow storm visited Scotland, in which about twenty thousand sheep and many shepherds were lost—"by a single day's snow."

1776. This year the Danube was frozen over *five feet* thick below Vienna.

Scotland was the scene of another terrible snow storm in 1794, which is the most extraordinary one of which there is any record. In one single night snow fell to the depth of eight or ten feet, and in some places the most lofty trees were entirely covered. By this one night's storm seventeen shepherds lost their lives, and thousands of sheep, besides other animals, were destroyed. One farmer alone lost fourteen hundred sheep. After the storm had somewhat disappeared, there were found collected together (by its violence) in one spot, the dead bodies of two men, one woman, forty-five dogs, three horses, nine black cattle, one hundred and eighty hares, and one thousand eight hundred and forty sheep.

The above contains the most remarkable accounts of severe weather in the old world; and some of them could hardly be believed were they not well authenticated by the histories of the times. They contrast strangely with the weather of recent times there, and of the present, in the new world, until the Winter we are now passing out of.

The Proposed Relief to Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your suggestion in the TIMES of this morning, as to the best plan for the relief of Broadway is, in my judgment, the best that has been proposed.

My business is on that thoroughfare, and has been for more than a third of a century. I own the property I occupy, and hence I should deprecate any mode designed to divert the travel into any other avenue, whether on the eastern or the western side.

The property-holders and business men of Broadway would, I doubt not, be willing to make temporary sacrifices in order to secure their present advantages.

The carriage-way might be widened ten or twelve feet, and, by a judicious change in the sidewalks, closing the areas, &c., pedestrians would be as well accommodated as at present, and storekeepers would have the advantage of passengers coming directly up to their doors and windows.

Permit me to suggest, also, that you will not let the subject drop, but that you will keep it before the community until it has been fully examined and discussed. Very respectfully,

ROE LOCKWOOD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Railroad to the Pacific—The $3,000,000 Appropriation for Small Arms.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9, 1856.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The subject of a Pacific Railroad is beginning to attract a good deal of attention again, and the Special Committees of Congress having the subject in charge are holding meetings every few days to consider and devise suitable legislation for the promotion of this great work. As I stated a few days since, the Senate Committee proposes to report a bill soon, which leaves the selection of the route open to competition, the bids to be decided by the Secretary of War, and perhaps some other members of the present Cabinet. There is a rapidly increasing sentiment in the country in favor of some effective action by Congress for the commencement and rapid prosecution of this much-needed improvement. At least two-thirds of the people of the country seem to be in favor of such a road,—but they differ widely as to its location and the means by which it shall be carried into succesful operation.

WHY IT IS NOT CONSTRUCTED.

Here is the great stumbling-block in the way of the enterprise. Political dogmas on the one hand, and sectional jealousies on the other, render exceedingly difficult any selection by Congress of the route for the road, or the extent and character of the assistance to be rendered by the General Government. The last of these difficulties may readily be overcome,—but the choice of route is a far more difficult matter to deal with. The Southern States insist upon an extreme southern route,—and the last purchase of territory from Mexico was made by the United States Government more for the purpose of getting a practicable road to the Pacific than for any other. The Secretary of War is evidently deeply committed in favor of this extreme southern route. The Middle, Northern and Eastern States will never assent to this, unless it can be shown that there is no more central route, equally as favorable in all respects.

A CENTRAL ROUTE.

Is there a central route of this description? Information collected within the last year would seem to establish the fact that there *is* a route somewhere near the parallel of 39° North, superior in all natural facilities to the Southern route, and so central that a line from New-York to San Francisco, *vid* Great Salt Lake City, and through the new Territories of the Northwest would involve a deflection of scarcely two degrees. One of the officers of the recent Exploring Expeditions, (Lieut. BECKWITH, I believe,) makes mention of this route, and of Bridger Pass, by which it penetrates the Rocky Mountains,—a pass wherein the rise is scarcely perceptible. It is a little remarkable, however, that the Secretary has not ordered a survey of this route,—probably because he considers it too far north. Among its great advantages we may enumerate its contiguity to the line of settlement already stretching through Kansas, and half way across the Continent upon this parallel—its numerous springs and streams of water—and its abundance of coal, wood, iron and labor.

HOW SHALL THE ROUTE BE DECIDED?

It is truely remarkable that Secretary DAVIS has not taken more pains to secure a thorough report upon this route. His failure to do so promotes the suspicion that his Southern prejudices render him incompetent to decide justly and fairly any question between hiddere for the construction of the road, so long as the selection of the route is one element in the bids. On the other hand, it will be next to impossible ever to secure a majority of Congress for the passage of any bill which names any particular route. There are two ways of avoiding the difficulty. The first of these is by selecting say thirty-five or forty of the heaviest and most experienced railroad capitalists in the United States, who shall organize a company under charter from some State, and receive from Congress whatever aid it may choose to give, and bind themselves under suitable bonds and forfeitures and restrictions to construct the railroad within a given time—the Company to select for itself the most favorable route. Capitalists, under such circumstances, could not fail to choose the route most favorable, with a view both to construction as well as to the business of the road after completion. To avoid such a company becoming an oppressive monopoly, it would be necessary to establish a sufficient system of guards and restrictions. Such a measure would be objected to as special legislation for the benefit of a few; and yet it is not a whit more so than is the election of a printer by Congress, or many another act of legislation to which I might point. The end sought would be the early completion of an important public work; and there is no good reason why Congress should not delegate to a special company of competent men the duty of carrying forward such an enterprise.

ANOTHER PLAN

Is to throw the whole matter open to competition,—the bill specifying that San Francisco shall be the one terminus of the road, and that the terminus in the Mississippi valley shall be St. Louis or some other city already connecting by railroad with the central States of the Union. The bill should offer to bidders the right of way and a certain amount of bonds—the contract to be awarded to the parties (selecting their own route) who shall agree to construct and stock the road within a given time, (say ten years) and transport the mails of the United States, for the lowest sum per annum, for ten or fifteen years, and troops and munitions of war, and Government supplies at the smallest rates. These bids should be received and opened, and the contract be awarded by a Joint Committee of Congress.

Either of these plans, if its details were properly guarded, would insure the choice of the most favorable route, and secure the largest amount of efficiency and practical ability to the prosecution of the work. Whatever else is done, let the true friends in Congress, of a Pacific Railroad, refuse to place the selection of a route in the hands of the Administration, directly or indirectly; and let them also avoid any attempt to carry a specific route upon the face of any bill which they may desire to pass.

$3,000,000 FOR SMALL ARMS.

The proposition of the President and Secretary of War for the appropriation of $3,000,000 for improvements and alterations in small arms don't meet with very extensive favor. The fact is, it looks a little suspicious just at this time. There can be no doubt that our Army ought to be supplied with the improved breech-loading rifles and the revolving six barreled pistols. But what nonsense, in a practical point of view, is it to take the old rifles and muskets of the service and attempt to alter them into the modernized weapons! Why not reserve the Mississippi rifles now in use for supplying the Indians, and replace them in the Army with new rifles of the Sharpe or other improved patterns? This is what is doing in the British and French service; and we must do the same thing, if the purpose is to put ourselves on an equal footing with them. But, then, if the three millions asked are appropriated, and the Secretary of War sets himself to order the alteration of the old arms, he will be able to set two or three hundred men at work in each State of the Union, and so wield a political power of some importance in the approaching Presidential election! I very much fear that this consideration has more weight with him than it ought. And, by the way, if he really, honestly believes these improved arms are needed for the service, in such haste as to call for a special message from the President, how happens it that he does not avail himself of the means already within his control for that purpose? For I happen to remember that an appropriation of $90,000, for the purchase of three thousand breech-loading rifles, was made by Congress at the close of the session before last, *which Secretary DAVIS has never touched to this day!* The matter needs looking after, gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

S.

☞ The London *Standard* of Feb. 21 says: "The daughter of the late Mr. SAMUEL BLACKWELL, of Bristol, has just completed her medical studies in Paris, and obtained a diploma to practise as a physician. She has a sister who pursued her studies also in Paris, who is acting in a similar capacity in New-York, under the title of Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. The lady who has just obtained this honorable distinction is Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL. Her studies have been principally directed to the diseases of women and children."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Trial of a Brooklyn Alderman for Bribery.

ALL ABOUT STEAM ON THE L. I. R. R.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MARCH.

Before Judges Strong and Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The People vs. *Thomas Eames.*—This case was called on for trial, upon agreement of Counsel, at the opening of the Court this morning.

Defendant is an Alderman of the City of Brooklyn, elected in the Fifteenth Ward and is a member of the Assessment Committee of the Common Council. This Committee is composed of five Aldermen. The subject of permitting the Long Island Railroad Company to use steem over the road on Atlantic-street and avenue and chaoging the track from the side to the centre of the asme was before them. Alderman Esmes was seldom in attendance and the four who did meet occasionally were equally divided upon this subject of steam. The indictment alleges that Aldermau Eames entertained a proposition and did actually receive a certain amount of money for signing the report with two of the Committee in favor of the use of steam.

District Attorney Underhill appeared for the prosecution and Ex-Judge Moore for defendant.

The following Jury was impanneled, the defence interposing only one challenge, in obtaining it:

Charles Wilson,	Abraham Still,	Bernard O'Neil,	
Absalom Roper,	Abraham Powell,	S. Hegeman,	
Isaac Lewis.	Benj. S. Welch,	John Pearsall,	
Andrew Morgan,	Benj. F. Meeker,	Francis S. Fitch.	

The District Attorney opened the case briefly, stating what he expected to prove, and submitted the following

TESTIMONY.

Samuel J. Burr sworn: I am Deputy City Clerk of Brooklyn; I have been so since the 1st of January, 1855, (produce minutes of Common Council, vol. 23, embracing from Jan. 1, 1855, to April 9, 1855;) on 23d January, 1855, a communication from the Corporation Counsellor relative to the agreement with the Long Island and Jamaica Railroad Co., was referred to the Assessment Committee; the members of that Committee were Aldermen Fowler, Barnard, Eames, Campbell and Bannon; on the 30th March, 1855, the report of the Assessment Committee on the same subject was submitted to the Council; the report is signed by Alderman Campbell, Eames and Bannon; it was laid on the table; on April 2 it was taken up, and amendments offered and acted upon; on April 4 it was again taken up on the "special order" and passed by a vote of 26 Ayes, to 9 Noes; Alderman Eames voted in the affirmative; the assessment was finally consummated.

The District-Attorney admitted that the action of the Common Council was vetoed by the Mayor, and that it had been repassed by a two-thirds vote.

Richard Gallagher sworn: I reside at No. 61 Lucqueer-street; I am at present sexton of the "Star of the Sea" Church; have seen Alderman Eames several times; am not acquainted with him; I introduced myself to him in Williamsburg something over a year ago; he was Alderman then; met him at his own door, a butcher's shop; don't know the name of the street; I have property in right of my wife, and had a personal interest in changing the location of the Railroad track on Atlantic-street; my business with Ald. Eames was in relation to this matter; the measure was then pending before the Common Council; I asked him if he was aware of the position of Atlantic-avenue and those who had lots in it; asked him to go and see it, and not to vote either one way or the other until he had seen the avenue, and if not against his conscientious scruples, he would vote for it, as I might be able to use some influence for him; I received no answer; am slightly acquainted with Francis Swift; saw Eames at the City Hall some time after—probably two weeks—in the evening; I asked him if he had seen the railroad, and he said, yes; don't think I saw Mr. Swift prior to second interview; there was an opposition to the proposed agreement; I know all the members of the Committee.

Q.—Had you any money transactions with Swift while this matter was pending before the Common Council?

Question objected to, and ruled out by the Court until Swift's evidence should be heard.

Francis Swift—I live at No. 153 Grand-street, Brooklyn; I keep a hat-room there; I have not been a contractor during the last year; I was previously; I have known Eames several years; I saw Gallagher Winter before last; I never saw him before; Eemes was an Alderman at the time; Eames lives about 500 feet from me in the same street; I became acquainted with Gallagher at my house; Gallagher spoke to me about the Railroad a couple or three times at my house; in consequence of something he, Gallagher, said, I spoke to Eames on the subject; I told him Gallagher was anxious to have something done about the Railroad; he made an offer to come down pretty freely; he told me to see what it was; and if he thought well of it, we could make something out of it; I think *I* said *I* could make something out of it; Eames told me the Committee was to meet that afternoon; I come in my wagon with Alderman Eames to the City Hall; Alderman Eames and I went up the steps, and there we saw Gallagher; we might have said something, but I don't recollect what it was; I think I introduced him to Eamee, who said he had seen him before; when I told Eamce Gallagher would come down freely I stated he said he would give $150, and he thought he could raise more among other property owners; I do not recollect that Eamee made any reply; he said, I think, he would see how things stood; this interview lasted a few minutes; it took place at Eamee' house; no one else was within hearing; it was about one or two o'clock; I have related the substance of my conversation with Eames at that time; can't say where the measure was then pending; I afterwards had some conversations with Eamee about Gallagher; can't recollect what he said; he said very little; he might have made answer to some remark of mine; these last conversations were after the measure had passed; I spoke of Gallagher sometimes as "Gallagher," and sometimes as "the old butcher;" he had told me he was a butcher; immediately after it was passed, he "came up to the mark;" he gave me $150; Eames never inquired as to the whereabouts of Gallagher.

District-Attorney—Did he ever ask "What has become of the old butcher?"

Objected to; and objection sustained.

Examination Resumed.

I met Eames on several occasions after the measure had passed, and said I had not seen Gallagher yet, or something like that; at the first interview I had with Eames after the passage of the measure I said I had not seen Gallagher and had a great mind to go down and see him; I introduced the subject of Gallagher at mostly all of these conversations; I never saw Gallagher after the final passage until he paid me the $150; I brought some of this home; I gave Gallagher $10 back; I took the balance home; I took the most of it home; I saw Eames two or three hours after I received the money; I don't recollect where; I think it was first in the street; I said Gallagher was sound; I gave him some money; can't recollect how much I gave him that day; there were a good many people round, and but little was said; I can't recollect all that was said; I said Gallagher was sound, and handed Eames $35 or $40; Eames said, I think he did not expect it; it was long after the passage of the measure; Eamee asked for no explanation as to why I gave him the money; some time after I squared up, and gave him the half—$70; it was in my own house; don't recollect what was said at the time; my impression is there was something said; am not sure that I told Eamee how much I got; don't think I told him what proportion I was giving him; think I might have said I was giving him half; I have no recollection about the matter; after this prosecution was commenced, Eames spoke to me of the affair; don't think I had any conversation with him about it except what I have stated; he never made any complaint about the amount he received; I suppose I told him that was his share of what I received; my impression is that I said so; I testified in pretty near the same way as I now do before the Grand Jury; defendant asked me what my testimony was before the Grand Jury, but he never asked me what I would testify here; Gallegher said he would make me sure of $150 himself, and he expected to be able to raise $2,000 or $3,000, from the other property owners; Eames and I are not in partnership now; I did not tell Eames the precise share I would give him; I saw no other member of the Committee on the subject; I told Eames, Gallagher had made this offer; did not tell him I would give him any part of the money; I don't recollect all I said to Eames; he answered he would see how the matter stood.

Cross-examined—I have known Eames for a number of years; we have been neighbors for a long time; I told him the offer had been made; he never said he would vote one way or the other, and never agreed to receive any sum of money for his vote; there was no propositon and no agreement on the subject; I did not then, and do not now know how he voted.

Daniel P. Barnard—I was an Alderman of the city of Brooklyn, and a member of the Assessment Committee of the Common Council when this question was pending; I was present at a meeting of the Committee a week or two before the report was presented to the Common Council; the question was before the Committee twice; at the first there were but four members present; I do not know in what position he stood in regard to the question; I did not know it until the report was presented.

Cross-examined—Alderman Eames is not in the habit of speaking much; he is generally silent; he is not a debating, but a voting member.

Charles O. Fowler—I am an Alderman and was a member of the Assessment Committee when this matter was pending; Mr. Eames was present at one meeting of the Committee; I did not know his position on the question, except from the report while this question was pending before the Committee; I think I had one conversation with him subsequent to the last meeting of the Committee, and before the Report was presented to the Council; at that conversation he inclined in favor of the Railroad Company without giving any reason; I did not ask him to state his reasons; this was in the Common Council Chamber; I was curious to know his position from the fact of that being the only time during the year he attended a meeting of the Committee.

Richard Gallagher recalled—I never authorized Swift to make any offer to Alderman Eames; I told him I would give him (Swift) what I received, to take the Williamsburg Alderman ever to see Atlantic-avenue; don't recollect that I named any [illegible]; I paid him $100 after the measure was finally passed; I don't say how long after the passage; I think I called at Swift's residence, but may not at home; he afterwards called on me and I paid him the money.

Cross-examined—I gave Swift the money with the view of his taking the Alderman of Williamsburg to see the state of the avenue; I never gave it to him for the purpose of bribing Eames or any other Alderman.

Alderman Barnard recalled—I was not present when the report was signed; the usual course with reports was for the Committee to agree upon what the report should be, and then draw it; I am not sure that I did not draw this report; I may have done so at the request of Alderman Campbell; I never was asked to sign the report.

The prosecution here rested.

The defence produced no witnesses.

Counsel for defence then submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the indictment, which alleged that Alderman Eames did wickedly and feloniously entertain a proposition from Richard Gallegher to use his vote and influence in favor of a certain agreement with the Long Island and Jamaica Railroad Companies. There were three or four counts in the indictment, but they were substantially the same. There was no evidence of any proposition having been made or entertained by him. At the first interview, Gallagher swears that he only asked Eamee to go and see the Railroad, and at the second, he asked him whether he had been to see it. Gallagher swears he made no promise, and that he gave the money to take the Alderman to see the state of the avenue, and that there was not a word about bribery. Swift swears he never promised Eames a single cent. Eemes had never told him how he would vote, and when he paid him over the money, he did not know how he had voted. Counsel then moved the Court to instruct the Jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

The Court denied the motion.

Counsel agreed to submit the case without argument, and Judge STRONG proceeded to charge the Jury. He said that for two years past there had been a strong impression abroad that many of our public officers have acted corruptly, especially officers connected with the municipal governments of our cities. In order to check this the Legislature have passed an act in relation to bribery, the provisions of which he would read to them in order that they might be able to apply the evidence to them. His Honor then read the section of the statute under which the indictment was found, and said these are the provisions of the law, and it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the accused is guilty of a violation of the law as charged in the indictment. He then briefly recapitulated the principal points of the evidence. In commenting upon Gallagher's statement that he had said to Alderman Eames that he might perhaps be able to advance his interests politically, Judge STRONG said that this would not come within the range of the act. The Statute contemplated some compensation in goods, money or other valuables. Political compensation does not constitute bribery. It is not necessary that the offer be made in direct terms. All that is required is a hint from which a reasonable conclusion might be drawn that he would be compensated. The amount is also immaterial. The indictment laid the amount at $150, but it mattered not whether it was $150 or $70. He then reviewed the testimony bearing upon the question, as to whether any offer had been made by Gallagher, or by Swift as his agent. The main question appeared to be, whether an offer, direct or implied, had been made by Swift, either for himself or as agent for Gallagher, that the accused should receive any part of the money received from Gallagher. If there had been, it would come within the provisions of the Statute. He also commented on the fact of the accused having attended only one meeting of the Committee, as seeming to give some color to the charge, but it was by no means conclusive. If no offer, direct or implied, had been made to Alderman Eames before the final passage of the measure, then, however improper the act of the defendant in having received the money, and the act was extremely improper, this would not constitute the offence contemplated by the Statute. He concluded by impressing upon the Jury the importance of the case both as regards the accused and the public, and cautioned them if they had any doubts to give the prisoner the benefit of them.

The Jury retired at 2 o'clock, but not having agreed upon a verdict when the Court adjourned, they were locked up for the night, and will hand in their verdict at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

Are There Frauds?—Examination of the Cashier, Emigrants and Others—Protest of Mr. Garrigue.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board, to hear further testimony relative to Castle Garden as an emigrant landing dépôt.

TESTIMONY OF THE CASHIER AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Robert G. Cruttenden, sworn, testified as follows: I am called cashier at Castle Garden; I have charge of all the money received there; after tickets are sold in Castle Garden I deduct twenty per cent. before I pay the railroads; it goes to pay the expenses of the Garden; I lodge it in the Phenix Bank; my pockets ain't large enough to hold it; I pay all expenses when I have money enough; this twenty per cent. may have amounted to $8,000; it may be more or less, as I cannot tell to a certainty; I mean by paying all expenses, all who are employed about Castle Garden, except Dr. Casmmerer and Robt. Murray, which number about fifty or sixty persons; these include laborers, interpreters, clerks, &c.; Mr. John A. Kennedy is the General Superintendent; he is the man to whom I look for orders; in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Garrigue is there; the other Commissioners visit there but do not give any orders; I never paid any of the Commissioners a salary; I always understood that the law prevented them from receiving any; I never knew of any men in Castle Garden solicit passengers to go by certain routes; I could not say that any particular railroad is represented there; I do not know that any Railroad Company has a man stationed there to represent their interest; we deduct twenty per cent also for luggage; I never met at the Astor House, with Mr. Thurlow Weed, Erastus Corning, or others, in relation to Castle Garden affairs; I know that Mr. Thurlow Weed has a favorable feeling towards Castle Garden; I do not believe that he has any pecuniary interest in it; a broker buys up the foreign money I receive; I suppose he pays me Wall street prices; I am certain of having taken in $200 worth of English coin; I allow sometimes 22, 23 and 24 cents for an English shilling; I allow 66, 67 and 68 cents for Prussian thalers; Mr. Roilman represented me when I was absent; he is assistant cashier; I allow $3 83 for twenty franc pieces.

By Mr. Perry, Counsel for the remonstrants—The premium on foreign coin averaged from $60 to $75 a month; most of the passengers arriving come provided either with American money or bills of exchange; I cannot tell in dollars how much foreign coin I received since the opening of Castle Garden; I never heard of any means being resorted to to compel emigrants to divulge the amount of the means they possess; I collect the amount of the drafts and bills of exchange brought by emigrants, without fee or commission; I do all that business; I am in the employ of the railroads and Emigrant Commissioners combined; the Erie, Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads form this combination; we have sent emigrants, also, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad; I have nothing to do with influencing emigrants to go by any particular route; they come to me with a slip, and I give them a ticket; Philip Staats and a man named Wentzel do all the drumming; Mr. Corning was the man who sent me to Castle Garden, with, as I was told, the concurrence of the Commissioners of Emigration; he is President of the New-York Central Railroad; my salary is paid out of money received from emigrants, and conetitutes part of the expenses of the Garden; I had no business transactions with any of the Commissioners previous to my appointment at Castle Garden; we never sent passengers to Boston; the emigrants were pretty equally divided between the New-York Central and Erie Railroads; efforts have been made to equalize the traffic between those two roads; the two men Wentzel and Staats employed to solicit passengers for those roads are paid a salary; their salary is also paid out of the money received from emigrants; all persons paid by me are paid out of the same fund; I do not know who employed those engaged there; I cannot tell why the preference is given to the Erie and Central routes; the proportion sent by the Pennsylvania Railroad is considerably smaller than by the two roads mentioned; we sent the largest proportion by the Central route; say fifty to one.

To the Chairman—I do not know whether Staats and Wentzel were ever emigrant runners; Conklin does the carting; I do not know whether other carmen are allowed in; others were allowed in, but not at present.

To Councilman Cooper—The twenty per cent. is deducted from the gross receipts; passengers procure their tickets as cheap at Castle Garden as they can elsewhere; I know Mr. Heim; he was employed at Castle Garden; he partly asked for his discharge; he then relented, and Mr. Kennedy insisted upon his going; I never sold any regular tickets for the Pennsylvania Railroad; I sold only coupons or orders. All the tickets issued have the *fac simile* of my name stamped on the back.

AN EMIGRANT'S TESTIMONY.

Fred. Hanselman—A German emigrant, was next examined, officer Samuel Rotchchild acted as interpreter—I arrived here a week ago, on the 4th of March I landed at Castle Garden; somebody there asked me where I was going, and how much money I had; some person then gave me a slip of paper and sent a man with me to the place where I could get my ticket; I paid $7 for my ticket to Crestline, Ohio; I paid no extra charge for baggage, as I had only fifty pounds; I was shown the boarding-house by some person outside the Garden. [Mr. Cooper thought this question irrelevant. The Chairman said his reason in asking the question was to show that the people at Castle Garden did not care what becomes of emigrants after they get their money.] I saw in the newspaper that the prices were cheaper than what I paid at Castle Garden; I read it in the *New-York Demokrat*; the regular advertised price stated in the paper to Crestline, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for which I paid $7, was $6 41; when I saw the difference in the price I went back to Castle Garden to seek redress; I showed the paper to the same man that I paid the [illegible]; he would not [illegible] would not take the thirteen bank and give me three; I paid him; I was told that Leonid make a report before the Committee; I wish to leave the City to-morrow or the day after; I would have gone before this to Crestline, were it not that I saw in the papers that this Committee was in session; I pay $4 a week at my boarding-house.

COMMISSIONER GARRIGUE'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was then read by Rudolph Garrigue, one of the Commissioners of Emigration:

To the Special Committee on Castle Garden of the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Having been served with a second subpœna to appear before you for examination, I beg leave respectfully to state, that I must decline submitting to any examination on the part of your Committee, or any Committee of the Common Council, relating to my official duties at Castle Garden, or elsewhere, simply because I deem it improper, as a State Officer, to be questioned by a local Committee.

The Commissioners of Emigration, of whom I am one, have frankly and cordially responded to the call of the Senate Committee, who have but lately reported to the Senate, upon the very subject which seems to be intended to engage your attention. They will do so again whenever the State Legislature may see fit to instigate new inquiries. But I believe that I do not differ in opinion with any of my colleagues in holding it improper, as a State Officer, to answer any inquiries of a local Committee.

Whilst, therefore, I am very desirous that correct information about Castle Garden should be spread before the public, and whilst I should encourage rather than dissuade any of the employes of Castle Garden whom you might send for to appear and say all that he knew about that beneficent institution, I must respectfully decline answering any question of your Committee myself.

Andrew Vogel, another German emigrant, was then placed on the stand: His testimony coincided with that of the last witness; he said that he was charged $2 55 for 85 pounds of extra luggage to Crestline.

The Chairman was of opinion that the evidence of the last witness was sufficient to establish the abuses said to exist in Castle Garden, and accordingly proposed an adjournment which was agreed to. The Committee then finally adjourned.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Salaries—A Droll Proposition that Unconstitutional Prayer for a Better Salary be Equivalent to a Resignation, &c.

The Board met yesterday.

The sum of $300 was appropriated for materials to construct a vault or temporary receiving house for the bodies of infants dying and unclaimed, at Randall's Island; and $1,200 for the inclosure of land for a

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT McKENN'S REPORT.

What Schools are Too Much Crowded—Precocious Children—Good-For-Nothing Teachers.

Superintendent McKENN's Report on the Condition of the Public Schools, has not been published in any of the New-York papers. It is an admirable document, and from it we glean several matters of interest. It says:

"Only about eight per cent. of the whole number belong are over fourteen years; and fully one-half are under nine years of age, and most of these are in the Primary Schools. It is important, in view of this large proportion of primary children, that the school accommodations for such should be proportionately increased, and these schools relieved from an undue pressure, when it may be done without additional cost, and with evident advantage to all parties concerned. Grammar Schools Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 21, 26, 28, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39 and 43, might each accommodate larger numbers than they now have. Nos. 25, 27 and 30, though classed as Grammar Schools, are really, with the exception of a small class in each, respectable Primary Schools, and ought to be so graded. The following Grammar Schools are well attended, but not usually overcrowded, viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42 and 49. The only Schools that are really *too* full in all the departments are Nos. 20, 44 and 45. No. 40, now the largest male Grammar School in the City, is amply accommodated with good rooms, as is also the female school No. 50."

Mr. McKENN says that almost every person who has gone through with the prescribed Normal School course is a good teacher. About "crowding" schools ahead he says:

"It is a sad mistake, common in the schools of our time, that children are benefited by having many studies at the same time, carried on collaterally. The evils of numerous feeble *impressions* upon the brain, instead of a few that are deep and lasting, are all unsuspected. A precocious display of various scholarship exhibited on some public occasion is taken as proof of the superiority of the school. Partial friends and parents come to the conclusion that the school is an extraordinary one, or that the children are prodigies. Little do they suspect that instead of a thorough knowledge of rudiments that will be useful in the prosecution of scientific studies, the children have been allowed and encouraged to anticipate conclusions, and have thus been trained to sciolism and superficiality. This *appearance* of early ripeness is a misfortune. It allows us to take too much for granted."

About a certain class of teachers he says:

"Female teachers are more employed in male schools than formerly. These should be mature in years and of good judgment, and then they exert a happy influence upon small boys, and are successful. Some who are employed are rather youthful and inexperienced. Practical wisdom and prudence are necessary in a teacher of the young. That kindness that confers appointments to teach upon persons lacking these qualities, is nothing short of unkindness and injury to the pupils. There is a class of persons who have detached specimens of knowledge and facts, on all scholastic subjects, but who have had no systematic training. These persons obtain the lowest grade of certificate of qualification from the Superintendent, and are appointed to teach in some subordinate place in a school. Content to receive their monthly stipend, they have no aspirings to become principals of schools. Such persons do not like study; they are not benefited by the Normal School; they retrograde when they ought to advance. These ought to be dropped from the list of teachers after they have been tried and found wanting."

But of getting "stuck" with such there is no great danger.

"Many persons, both male and female, get into the schools as assistant teachers, who are unfit for such calling; seldom, however, do they rise to the first positions, or continue long in the profession. There are now in our schools tests and ordeals beyond the examinations and the license. Teachers are graded, and must rise step by step as they increase in capabilities for their calling. They must be diligent in business, polite in manners, regular and exemplary in their habits, studious out of school, or punctually at the Normal School provided for their benefit, willing to receive instruction, and ready to communicate to others. Formerly persons having physical defects, or persons who were unfortunate in business, or had failed in other professions, betook themselves to private school-keeping, without having had any special training for their new business. These persons, having some natural smartness, drew from the sympathies, or from the want of discrimination of the public, a tolerable livelihood for awhile. It is not so at present. A higher standard of attainment is now demanded."

School Examinations Continued.

NO. 44, FIFTH WARD.

The Superintendents continued their examination of the Fifth Ward School, No. 44, in North Moore-street, on Friday. The large boys' grammar school is under the care of WILLIAM BELDIN, Jr. General Principal, THOMAS W. CONKLIN; Vice Principals, CHARLES E. AYMAR, C. D. B. SIMONTON, EZRA BEACH, Misses MARY E. HIGGINS, S. A. SMITH, E. A. BURR, L. BURCHMORE, and ANGELINA QUERELL. The exercises were commenced at ten o'clock A. M., and were continued until three o'clock P. M. The first class, taught by the Vice Principal, was examined in history of the United States, grammar, arithmetic, and algebra. Most of these boys will be able to enter the Free Academy, should they desire to do so. The exercises were enlivened by vocal music, accompanied by the piano, under the direction of GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Professor of Music to the whole School.

The second class was examined in Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Algebra. The class sustained itself well in nearly all these branches.

The third class, taught by Mr. SIMONTON, was examined in History, Arithmetic and Astronomy. In these it was found up to the standard. In fact, one marked feature in this School, is its thorough classification, as was shown by the general uniformity of advancement in the various classes.

The fourth class, taught by Miss HIGGINS, a capital teacher, was tested in Geography and Practical Arithmetic. The promptness and intelligence of her boys was warmly commended.

The fifth class, taught by Miss BURR, was exercised in reading and definitions, with fair results. Several compositions were read and declamations given by the boys during the exercises, which were of more than average merit. The grade of the school, in all respects, is ten per cent. higher than it was one year since. Of drawing taught, many specimens of high merit were shown—some of the best bore the names of Masters GOODWIN, WEST, DARRAH, HAGGARTY, WHITLOCK, WELLS and SWAIN.

A fine class in French, numbering 30 boys, taught by Mr. BERGEN, was called up, and made a very good appearance in reading and speaking. A class of 40 scholars was examined in Latin. These two branches are extra, not being in the regular course of studies. In the Female Department we learn there were some 100 pupils in French, but they were not examined publicly. The organization of No. 44 is unexcelled, and the systematic and thorough official supervision a model for imitation. The attendance here is 455. The School officers of the Fifth Ward are:

Commissioners—Charles S. Tappen, James M. Tutbill. *Inspectors*—Lemuel W. Parkes, James S. Scofield. *Trustees*—Timothy Hedges, Andrew W. Leggett, Seth Grosvenor, William B. Eager, Jr., Albert L. Do Camp, Charles C. Nott, James M. Wilson, Charles C. Curtis.

ELEVENTH WARD.

On Monday the Superintendents visited the fine large School, No. 15, (old Public School, No. 16,) on Fifth-street, between Avenues C and D, in the Eleventh Ward. This building was altered, and wing class rooms added at the front, and otherwise improved last Summer. New furniture was given it too, throughout. The Primary School, laid in the basement—half in the ground—has elegant furniture in the front main-room and class rooms. The gallery is comfortable for the little ones as far as it goes. A serious mistake was made in the plan adopted for this improvement. It was originally built on piles, on low wet ground, and should have been raised a story, the basement turned into the play-grounds, the Primary school carried up to the next floor, and the main body of the structure carried back ten or twelve feet to the outer line of the lot, and thus added sufficient space to have given two large class rooms in place of the miserable little affair, ten by twelve feet, that are now crowded beyond all counting in order to get in the large number of pupils who throng to this school. This improvement is now imperatively demanded, and will soon have to be made. No such stupid policy should again be indulged in.

Only well considered plans should be in any case adopted in the attention or alteration of school buildings. Whatever else may be tolerable, costly architectural blunders are not.

The Primary School, under the care of Miss HELEN MARAH, Principal, with six Assistants, had an attendance of 456 girls and boys. The order and grade of the big bar classes were very fair and the teachers deserve special praise for their industry and devotion to their duties. The health of some of them is, doubtless, injured by the dampness and want of proper ventilation in their cellar like quarters. Quite a large number of visitors were present.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss URANIA DOWNS, Principal, had 378 girls present, with seven Assistants. The accommodations here are fine and pleasant, but much too limited for a comfortable organization. The Principal of this department is one of the most conscientious and successful teachers in the service of the Board of Education, and as was expected its grade was very high indeed—seldom excelled in most respects. Numerous specimens of needlework, penmanship, sketching with pen and pencil, and water color flower pieces were on the tables. Some of the most noticeable of these were those of Misses MARY COLE, U. D. SHOORD, H. SUGAN, ANN C. EGAN and ELIZABETH DOYE. A basket of paper flowers, by Miss FOX, was noticeable. The grade of the school is full fifteen per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Music is taught by Mr. NASH. There is a good piano in the room.

The Boys' Grammar School, with 681 boys present, under N. P. HAM, with seven assistant teachers, (and at least two more pending,) made an admirable display, moving in all their changes like clockwork. The order, readiness, and general intelligence of the classes brought on the stand, was such as to win the warm applause of the Examiners, and the large number of school officers and visitors present.

The declamation and compositions were very fine.

The DAILY TIMES is to be filed in the highest Class Rooms, as a text-book of reference on current events, in future, and the system suggested by us some time since, and which is found to work so successfully in the large schools of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, is to be adopted here. No. 15 must be placed among the most successful of the schools under the care of the Board of Education, having raised its numbers and grade during the past six months more decidedly than any school we have yet visited.

The Third-avenue.

We would suggest, with great deference and respect for the superior wisdom of our City Fathers, that this growing thoroughfare of the eastern portion of the Metropolis, should be graded without delay, throughout its whole extent. It has become within a few years, one of the most important streets in the upper part of the City. Running in a straight line from the point of its intersection with the Bowery—through which it connects with the lower extremity of the island—it is continued without deviation, a broad highway directly to Harlem River. It requires very little foresight to perceive that this, in time, must become one of the greatest business streets of the City. Already the large stores are creeping up Chatham-street and the Bowery,—lofty banking buildings and warehouses of brown stone and marble are even now beginning to displace the inferior buildings which have heretofore lined these misappropriated streets.

It is very desirable that the Third-avenue Railroad should be continued all the way to Harlem. At present, the rails are laid only as far as Sixty-fourth-street. The Company is waiting for the avenue to be graded. This is a source of very serious annoyance to the inhabitants in the vicinity, from thence upward through the well populated district of Yorkville to Harlem. The cars of the Harlem Railroad stop, at stated hours, at Harlem and Yorkville, and all who desire to come to the City proper, must be ready at the moment to take the train, or else make use of the very irregular connection, which by means of three different vehicles, at length brings you to your destination *via* the Third-avenue, as matters are at present necessarily managed on that road. These vexatious difficulties in the way of reaching Southern New-York, are loudly complained of by the good people in the upper portions, and it is certainly the duty of the officials who are elected by the people of the *whole* Island to legislate for the whole.

The American Labor Meeting.

The extreme cold of Monday, together with a difference of opinion among those who desired to be prominent, had a bad effect upon the "one strike more for American Labor" meeting, which was held in front of the City Hall, at 12 o'clock. While those under the lead of Mr. BOURNE were considering the propriety of adjourning to another day, another party, in favor of Free Farms, took possession of the stands and proceeded to declare their principles through a series of resolutions. The Bourne party, not liking the conduct of the Free-Farm men, called out Dodworth's Band, which they had employed, and moved into a cosey angle of the building. Here the band struck up a lively air, which drew away the principal portion of the Free-Farm audience. As soon as this was done, Mr. BOURNE read a long address on the necessity for protecting American labor, and then adjourned. The protection audience then returned to the Free Farm meeting, which did very well until an aged German, fearing things were not going on properly, insisted upon reading a series of resolutions, of his own manufacture. He stood about six feet from the Free Farm speakers and roared quite as loud as any of them, much to the amusement of a majority of those present. When he had concluded reading, he retreated into the hall, and two-thirds of the meeting followed, expecting more fun. The result was, an adjournment of the Free Farm meeting. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present, and had it not been so very cold the proceedings would doubtless have been more regular. It was not wise to attempt an organization out of doors on such a day.

A Choir in a Synagogue.

A novel feature in the religious services of the Jews in this City is the introduction of choir-singing. Some of our readers have probably attended the Greene-street Synagogue, and have heard the "readings" of Rev. ANSELM LEO. His engagement having recently finished, a new man, fresh from Germany, has temporarily filled this place as a candidate for election as a permanent officer. The especial qualification which he presents for election is his musical ability. This he has manifested by the education of some dozen boys and men as a choir. No instrument is allowed in the Synagogue worship, a simple pitch-pipe being hardly tolerated. This of course does not make the efforts of a choir any less delicate, yet they were very successful. When time has tamed somewhat the extravagance of young throats, this addition to the services will be generally conceded to be an improvement and advance upon the past. Curiously indeed sounded in our ears, sang by Jews, was the air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The Sound Steamers.

The steamers *Commonwealth*, from Norwich, and *Lay State*, from Fall River, did not arrive to-day until 11 o'clock A. M., in consequence of the heavy westerly and southwesterly winds which have prevailed latterly, and which blew during the whole of last night with increased violence. The *C. Vanderbilt*, due from Stonington, did not leave until 5 A. M. to-day. She is expected in this evening. On account of this, the line will probably postpone a trip. If so, she will go out again to-morrow at the regular hour, and the *Commodore* will come out from Stonington at the same time.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 1st day of March to the 8th day of March, 1856: men, 72; woman, 77; boys, 137; girls, 106. Total, 394. Adults, 149; children, 245; males, 209; females, 185; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES:

Abscess, of the abdomen	1	Dropsy	2
Abscess, of the thigh	1	Dropsy in head	14
Abscess, of the thigh	1	Dropsy in ovari's	1
Amputation, of the thigh	1	Dysentery	2
Apoplexy	4	Enlarg. of heart	2
Brain, disease of	1	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	12	Erysipelas	3
Burned or Scald	3	Exposure	1
Cancer	2	Fever	1
Cancer of stom.	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer of brain	1	Fever, hectic	2
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, puerperal	4
Catarrh	1	Fever, remittent	2
Casualties, run over by railro'd	1	Fever, scarlet	2
Cholera infant'm	2	Fever, typhoid	1
Comp. of brain	1	Fever, typhus	4
Coag. of brain	10	Frac. of pelvis	1
Cong. of lungs	6	Frac. of skull	1
Consumption	66	Frozen feet	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Fungus, bleed'g	1
Convul'ns, infat	3	Heart, disease of	4
Convul'ns, puer.	3	Hooping cough	1
Cramp	3	Inflam. bowels	5
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. injuries	2
Debility, infant	10	Inflam. brain	6
Delirium trem	1	Inflam. chest	2
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. heart	1
		Inflam. kidneys	1
		Inflam. liver	1
		Inflam. lungs	27
Total			394

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	5	Stillborn and prem'e birth	36
Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	49
Generative organs	7	Uncertain seat and general fevers	36
Heart and blood vessels	9	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, throat, &c.	123		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	46	Total	394

Of which 11 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	8	IX	25
II	1	X	9
III	1	XI	19
IV	1	XII	15
V	13	XIII	20
VI	28	XIV	19
VII	28	XV	15
VIII	21	XVI	23
		XVII	31
		XVIII	15
		XIX	16
		XX	24
		XXI	25
		XXII	22
		Total	394

Including City Hospital, † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. ‖ Includes Bellevue Hospital.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 129; 1 to 2 years, 37; 2 to 5 years, 47; 5 to 10 years, 24; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 25 years, 15; 25 to 30 years, 25; 30 to 40 years, 37; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 10; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 11; 80 to 90 years, 5; unknown, 1. Total, 394.

NATIVITIES.—Belgium, 1; Denmark, 1; East Indies, 1; England, 6; France, 2; Germany, 37; Ireland, 64; Italy, 2; Prussia, 2; Scotland, 2; United States, 264; Wales, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 394.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 8; City Hospital, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lying-in Asylum, 11; New-York Orphan Asylum, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 15; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1. Total, 48.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 8, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MORE ABOUT THE BRIDGEPORT BANK COUNTERFEITS—A STRONG-FISTED WOMAN.

A woman named Julia O'Shaughnessy was arrested last Saturday evening for attempting to pass, and having in her possession, two counterfeit $5 bills on the Bridgeport (Conn.) Bank. When brought before the Magistrate, she refused to tell him how she came in possession of the bad bills. She was accordingly locked up in the Tombs. After being incercerated until Monday, she relented of her obstinacy, and made an affidavit, in which she stated that one Mrs. Riley, living with her husband in the rear of No. 17 Forsyth-street, gave her the bad notes, with instructions to pass them to a groceryman in the vicinity, and that while endeavoring to do so she was detected and thrown into prison. A warrent for the arrest of Mrs. Riley was accordingly issued, and on Monday night she was visited by Sergeant Jourdan and Officer McManus, of the Lower Police Court. When Mrs Riley was made aware of the nature of the visit, she became most furious in speech, and suiting the action to the word, she planted her feminine fist, with great vigor, athwart the countenance of the Sergeant and sent him staggering across the room. In attempting to follow up her advantage, by a determined clinch, she got floored and secured from doing further mischief. Mr. Riley then advanced with club and hand to the rescue of Mrs. Riley, but his pugnacious intentions were speedily ended by a gentle reminder from Officer McManus, and he was thereupon taken in company with his wife to lodge in the Tombs. Mrs. Riley, after being taken in custody, made several desperate attempts to escape, but failing in this, she amused herself by spitting in the Sergeant's face. On searching her, two counterfeit bills on the Bridgeport Bank were found in her possession. Both prisoners were taken before Justice WELCH yesterday morning and committed for examination.

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—STRANGE VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

A young Prussian, named Augustus Boulse, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, from wounds received on Tuesday last in a rencontre in Henry-street. Coroner Connery summoned a Jury to hold an inquest on the body, and from the evidence elicited it appears that between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday, March 3d, the deceased, while driving a baker's cart through Henry-street, met another cart driven by a young man named Henry Treboil, the street being so piled with snow on either side that but one vehicle could pass at a time. A man, named Patrick Connery, who was in the wagon with Treboil, swore that the wagon in which he was had proceeded more than two-thirds the distance of the narrow avenue. When the wagons met, an angry discussion ensued as to which should back out. Boulze called Treboil "a d—n Irishman," and attempted to force his vehicle on. Terboil resisted, whereupon Boulze struck him on the neck. Terboil then struck Boulze a powerful blow on the head with a bottle. Boulze fell to the ground, and was taken to a drug store near by. He was afterwards conveyed to the Hospital where he died. Treboil was brought before Justice WOOD and committed to answer a charge of felonious assault. The Coroner's Jury having heard the evidence, retired, and after a few moments absence reported the following verdict:—

"That deceased Augustus Boize came to his death by being struck on the head with a bottle by James Troiboil, but that the wound which was inflicted was done in self-defence. We therefore pronounce the act justifiable homicide."

Enlightened jury! A homicide is, according to Blackstone, justifiable only when it proceeds from an unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence. But at any rate it is no part of a Coroner's Jury to decide whether a case of homicide brought before them for investigation is justifiable or not. Their jurisdiction extends no farther than investigating into and declaring the *cause* of death. When they do more they overstep their bounds and infringe on the jurisdiction of the criminal authorities. A few more such enlightened verdicts as the above will spread an opinion rapidly becoming popular, that the Coroner's Jury is as useless as it is expensive.

When the decision of the Jury was rendered, the Coroner dismissed Treboil, who is a native of this City, and only 18 years of age, with a touching admonition. Boulze was 41 years of age.

WHERE WAS THE POLICE?

While a man and his wife were quietly proceeding to their home in Frankfort-street, at a quarter past 1 o'clock on Monday morning, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of young desperadoes, and treated in a most outrageous manner. The woman was pulled away from her husband's arm, and the bastard, in trying to rescue her, was roughly handled. Both woman and man cried lustily for the Police, but not a Policeman answered the call. A private watchman, who happened to be near by, interfered, and repeatedly sounded the alarm with his club, but not a Fourth Ward Policeman made his appearance. Officer Boland, of the Eighteenth Ward, at present on special duty about the City Hall, finally came to the rescue of the private watchman, and with his aid quiet was restored. The uproar created by the scoundrelly proceeding could be heard for a great distance and lasted fully a quarter of an hour, but, notwithstanding, not a single Fourth Ward policeman was anywhere to be seen, although several persons went in pursuit of one. What possible excuse can be made for this shameful neglect of duty on the part of the police of the Fourth Ward?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A PAINT SHOP.

A very serious accident occurred about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, at the paint-shop of Mr. James C. Curran, No. 142 Grand-street. Mr. Francis Bird, one of the workmen, was mixing a pot of asphaltum; while so engaged, a portion of the fluid poured over on the stove, and blazing up, ignited a can of spirits of turpentine which he had in his hand. Mr. Bird was instantly enveloped in flame. He rushed into the street, and tried to put out the fire by rolling in the gutter, but the flames were not extinguished until the unfortunate man was shockingly burned about the hands, breast and face. He was removed to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed, and was afterwards removed to the City Hospital. Mr. CURRAN, in endeavoring to rescue Mr. Bird, was also badly burned.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water Monday afternoon, at the foot of Pier No. 26, East River. Coroner Perry held an inquest. The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was very well dressed. In one of his pockets was found a small piece of paper, seemingly part of a letter, having written on it the words: "Direct to John McCaffrey, State of Indiana, Leporte town."

BURNED TO DEATH.

An inquest was held on Monday upon the body of Mary Robinson, at No. 714 Water-street, who died from injuries received a few days since by having her clothes accidentally set fire to. She was a native of England, aged about 50 years.

DEAD.

The German woman Dietz, who was so severely burned a few nights since, while attempting to escape with her infant from her burning dwelling, at the corner of avenue A and 15th-street, died from her injuries yesterday, at the City Hospital. Her infant died of suffocation, on the night of the fire.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 97, 8, 10, 13, 16, 27, 21, 22, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 18, 48, 17, 20, 21, 22, 50, 52, 53, 54, 67, 96, 100, 106, 111, 132, 144, 174, 186, 222, 289. *Circuit.*—Nos. 325, 326, 37, 130, 837, 213, 324, 753, 336, 209, 214, 351, 152, 358, 355.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 977, 901, 757, 172, 101, 104, 106, 737, 893, 671, 10, 798, 648, 785, 929, 855, 958, 932, 912, 443, 511, 1011 to 1023, 1026, 1029 to 1030.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court on Monday, Edward Allen, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Andrew J. Barney, at No. 199 West-street, and stealing therefrom a watch and chain, and other articles, valued at $100, pleaded guilty of grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

Charles Brown pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in having stolen a coat, in a pocket of which was a purse and money to the value of $250, the property of James A. Dorr, and was sentenced to the State's Prison for two years.

John J. Dietz was then put to the bar, charged with burglary in the first degree, in breaking into dwelling-house of Ferdin and Blanke, and stealing thence copper coin, to the value of $22. On trial he was found guilty of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in the State's Prison.

Bernard Bradley was next tried under indictment for having received stolen goods, 22 soldering irons, 9 indices for gas meters, and 50 pounds solder, in all valued at $70, the property of Joseph Richard, knowing the same to have been stolen by a lad named Price. After trial he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Yesterday, the trial of Aldermen Healy, for bribery, was postponed till next week. John Ketchell, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Thomas Price pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was sentenced to State's Prison for three years and six months. Thomas Donahue was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree, and convicted. He was sent to the House of Refuge. Some other minor cases were tried, but no other sentences were passed.

☞ The expenses of the late Slave trials at Cincinnati were $32,400.

☞ A Republican Association has been formed in Providence, for the State of Rhode Island.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday Ordinance in Brooklyn.

A case was tried in the City Court before Judge CULVER, yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, JOHN B. BRAHM, by a gang of his peers, who mulcted him to the tune of $250. Defendant is keeper of a well-known saloon on Fulton-street, and it was proved on the part of the prosecution that he had violated the Sunday Liquor Law at divers times during the last year. His counsel asked Judge CULVER to charge the jury that the ordinance under which the action was commenced conflicted with the State law. The Judge refused, and charged that the law was a valid one.

The Brooklyn Cars.

The Brooklyn Common Council have refused to order the City Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday. They have legal, moral, and constitutional objections.

Burglar Arrested.

At an early hour, Saturday morning, Officer FERRY, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, succeeded in arresting a man, who gives his name as GEORGE EDWARDS, while in the act of breaking into a house in South Brooklyn. The party arrested had two companions, but they succeeded in making their escape.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-eight patients were admitted to this Hospital during the last week, and 45 were discharged. There were six deaths: CATHARINE FOY, 54; CATHARINE LIPPELL, 26; JANE INGRAHAM, 18; JOHN BONNER, 29; ROSINE SUOHER, 70; JOHN DERRER, 34.

Total remaining, 503.

Accident.

Mr. WM. WIGGINS was thrown from a wagon in Stagg-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, by which he had his right leg badly broken below the knee.

☞ The anniversary of the Union-street Mission (in one of the worst sections of the city) was held Tuesday evening at the Athenæum, presided over by Bie Honor the Mayor. After prayer by Rev. J. WEST, Rev. Dr. VINTON addressed the audience and the Sabbath-School children of the Mission. Mr. POST read the report of the Mission, and the children gave some fine dialogues and songs.

☞ A questionable character, who gave his name as CHARLES GEORGE ROBINSON MAHON, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, yesterday, in Brooklyn, by Justice SMITH, for stealing one boot.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

Charles Thurman vs. *Wells, Fargo & Co.*—This case, which was on trial Friday and Saturday, in the Circuit Court, before Judge STRONG, a report of which appeared in the TIMES on Saturday morning, was concluded Saturday evening, the Jury rendering a verdict for plaintiff, for the amount lost ($5,000) and interest.

CIRCUIT COURT (Brooklyn) COURT CALENDAR —*For this day*, March 12, Nos. 30 to 40, inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Trot.

There is some trouble about the trot on Monday last, between Mr. BOYD's horse and JOHN FRANCIS' mare from Hoboken to Hackensack. At the appointed time the Judges and Mr. BOYD were on the spot, where they waited eight minutes, and FRANCIS not coming up, they started the horse. Mr. BOYD went through to Hackensack, and now claims the stake, $300. FRANCIS has served a notice upon the stakeholder not to give it up to Mr. BOYD.

Sowing Clover with Spring Crops.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article in the DAILY TIMES of last Thursday, headed "When and How to Sow Clover," you omit to mention, (unintentionally doubtless,) that it may be sown advantageously with Spring grain, *i. e.*, with oats, barley, or Spring wheat. Indeed, in our vicinity, where these crops are raised in preference to Winter grain, it is more commonly the course to "seed down" one load in this way. When this plan is pursued, the usual way is to sow the clover immediately after the grain is harrowed in, and either give a very slight harrowing or brushing, or as is more common, not to harrow at all—merely leaving the seed on the surface of the earth, for the Spring rains to wash in. In pursuing this course the seed has the advantage of having a fresh plowed and mellow bed, and perhaps is more likely to "catch" well, than when sown with Winter grain on the hard earth. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Ct., Monday, March 3, 1856.

REMARK.—Unless the ground is quite mellow, and the sowing is immediately followed by rain, and even then, there is danger of a part of the seed being left uncovered, and some portions of it will be picked up by birds. Again, if the seed is left upon, or directly at the surface, and dry weather succeeds its germination, the young shoots are in danger of being dried up and killed. When sown so late as the time of putting in Spring grain, we think it always preferable to go over the ground with a light, short-toothed harrow, or at best with a hoe, as is practiced by many farmers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

New-Jersey Mercers still come in freely. Within the past week some 10,000 bushels have been frozen on the way. These are selling out to street pedlars at 9c. ℔ bushel.

Parsnips are very scarce; the continued frozen condition of the ground prevents digging them out. There were some sold, yesterday, at wholesale, as high as $3 ℔ bbl.

Red Onions are a trifle higher. We found no White Onions in market.

Russia and White Turnips are up a little.

Apples are unchanged in price. Lower rates are looked for as soon as warm weather arrives.

Butter is active, but prices are a little down.

Eggs are lower, with a prospect of a little rise for a few days to come, in consequence of Easter. No preserved Eggs come in, and there is little demand for them since fresh have become more abundant.

Poultry rules considerably higher, with limited receipts.

Venison is freely offered at the same low rates that have prevailed for several weeks past.

Light Jersey corn-fed Pigs are a little higher, and sell well.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	55	@	70
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	2 00
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ hhl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ℔ hhl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californias	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ hhl.	3 00	@	3 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	—	@	—
Onions—Yellow, ℔ hhl.	1 88	@	2 00
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Leeks—℔ dozen bunches	50	@	75
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@	4 50
Celery—℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 75
Spinach, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 25
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips—White, ℔ hhl.	62	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Swaar, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Further's) ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ℔ lb.	5	@	5
Dried Peaches, ℔ lb.	15	@	16
Cranberries, scarce, ℔ bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 00
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in tubs	28	@	31
State, ℔ lb.	24	@	28
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Lard, in bbls.	10	@	10¼
Lard—Kegs	11	@	11½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	19	@	20
Western—Preserved	—	@	—
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
Fowls, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
Ducks County, ℔ lb.	17	@	17
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	28	@	28
Widgeon, ℔ pair	50	@	56
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Canvas Backs, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
Geese, ℔ lb.	9	@	11
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Quail, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Venison, (whole carcasses,) ℔ lb.	8	@	9
Rabbits, young, each	12	@	18
Bear Meat, whole carcass, (with entrails out,) ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz.	1 75	@	2 00
Wild, ℔ doz.	—	@	—
Young Pigs, small, each, scarce	2 00	@	3 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½

Flour Inspection.

The Committee appointed last Thursday week to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the new Flour Inspection Association, and to determine upon a standard of inspection, to be recognized by the Association, have partially closed their labors—having drawn up their report and placed it in the hands of the printers. They are to hold a private informal meeting for the revision of the report in a day or two, and will be ready to lay it before the public at any rate by next Saturday. We have heard several versions of the substance of the forthcoming report; but as we shall soon have the report itself, and as we have been asked to refrain from giving currency to any unauthorized representations of it, we are not now disposed to speculate upon its contents. We have been assured that it is very likely to receive the sanction of the bulk of the Flour Trade of New-York. We sincerely hope this assurance may not prove deceptive.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 11—6 P. M.

ASH

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is issued in [illegible] Cents a week. Single Copies [illegible] Advertisers are hereby a [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] One edition will be [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. It [illegible] rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] Dollars a year.

[illegible] published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] to one address.

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] Cents.

[illegible] and Advertisements [illegible] Office, No. 129 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. [illegible] REDMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The Naval Committee of the United States Senate yesterday made application to be [illegible] to send for persons and papers to [illegible] to investigate complaints against [illegible] the Naval Retiring Board. The [illegible] laid aside for the consideration of [illegible] bill to appropriate $3,000,000 for arms, [illegible] &c. A bill was introduced in the [illegible] to enable the States bordering on the Ohio to improve the navigation of that river. It was referred to a Select Committee. A discussion of Kansas affairs occupied the rest of the day.

☞ In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported favorably to alter the time for the election and reports of School Trustees, and also to change the mode of distributing school moneys. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to appropriate the avails of the State tax for the support of the schools was ordered to a third reading.

The Future of the American Party.

The Know-Nothing leaders at Washington who compassed the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE by a fragment of the Philadelphia Convention are understood to entertain doubts whether their selected candidate will accept the honor tendered him, and consent to his own immolation, in testimony of his devotion to a political myth, to which he has not been heretofore committed, and which he cannot be supposed to regard as of sufficient importance to demand any sacrifice at his hands. Mr. FILLMORE has always been distinguished by prudence and for that unimpassioned temperament which enables the possessor to weigh well the advice of friends without being misled by more sanguine natures than his own. It is also a fact very favorable to a correct decision that he is now removed some thousands of miles, and by some weeks of time, from the intrigues and schemes which agitate the political capital and swell the hopes of his partisans. Their representations can only reach Mr. FILLMORE after experiencing the mellowing influence of an Atlantic passage and an overland journey, which must take off something of the warmth and brilliancy of their coloring.

To the cautious mind of the late President it cannot fail to appear that the party which has placed its banner in his hands has lost its unity and been deprived of the chief elements of its strength by surrendering the principle of secrecy in its organization and the test of religious exclusiveness. These were not elevated motives to action, but they secured discipline and furnished to the American Order that power of cohesiveness which was the chief guaranty of its efficiency. We think it will exercise all the sagacity of Mr. FILLMORE to discover how their places can be supplied.

But the most important fact in the position in which Mr. FILLMORE has been thus involuntarily placed, is the actual relations of the gentleman who nominated him to the party for which he is nominated. The Know-Nothings of the South have long been looking for a ladder by which they could descend from a situation of isolated independence which they perceive and acknowledge that they cannot maintain. Having repudiated any responsibility for their Northern associates, they preserved a nominal connection only by means of the 12th section, which, singularly enough, was rudely thrown into the stream by the Northern members of the party, who alone had made any professions of a desire to promote the union and harmony of its sections. The destruction of the platform of June, 1855, seems to us equivalent to a formal act of dissolution between the Northern and Southern wings of the so-called American Party. Could the Southern delegates, then, have desired to re-unite themselves with the North by the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE when the North had just deprived them of that which constituted their only justification at home for having originally formed the alliance? Is it not more probable that the nomination was an expedient adopted to precipitate the catastrophe of the Know-Nothing movement in the South, and so to exonerate them from the obligations which they had incurred in entering into it?

It is clear that the Slavery agitation, commenced by the South two years ago in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has had the desired effect of uniting that whole section in the political support of the Democratic Party. It has swallowed up all the other issues, and made Slavery the only political question which enters into the public contests of the section. This fact was proved by the course of the twenty or thirty Southern Know-Nothing members of the House in the late contest for Speaker. They were repeatedly compelled to unite in the support of Democratic candidates, in the face of the most scornful demonstrations from the party which brought them forward. Thus, they deliberately voted in a solid body for AIKEN of South Carolina, BOCOCK of Virginia, BOYCE and OLIVER. Their policy, it is therefore evident, is complete identification with the Democracy, and it was to effect that object with the least practicable sacrifice of consistency and self-respect, that Mr. FILLMORE was nominated in the hope and expectation that he would decline. That result would, as all admit, promptly bring Know-Nothingism to a close South of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Returning northward, we perceive that the policy of the Know-Nothing [illegible] is precisely the reverse of that which [illegible] the South in the nominations of Mr. FILLMORE. The leaders do not want to merge their existence with either of the other parties. They are in earnest, and look to some degree of party success, not without hope. It would be a violent presumption to assume that they anticipate the election of Mr. FILLMORE, or indeed of anybody whom a connection of Northern and Southern delegates could have agreed upon. At the worst, however, they might and probably do hope to continue the power they have acquired in this and some other States.

In the present attitude of parties, we are compelled to turn from representative men to their constituents, the masses, and it is a question which we confess enlists our liveliest concern, what course the commonalty of the American organization will take. The tendencies of this numerous division of our Northern people, we are happy to believe, are toward the Republicans. It is natural and gratifying that it should be so. We have not hesitated to admit on all proper occasions, that the American movement was not without its provocations and uses. It has not been able to effect any great national purpose, but yet it has done some good. The very discussion to which the movement has given rise, has proved beneficial. It has elicited much previously undeveloped truth; it has corrected opinion; it has characterized, if not eradicated, religious bigotry and intolerance, on both sides, and it has impressed the different classes of our population with juster views of their relative rights, privileges and duties. It has checked a grievance to which our native population were properly sensitive, that of interference by foreigners, as such, and in assertion of their distinct nationalities in our elections and other political contests. These are among the results of the late Native American demonstration, from which the country will derive advantage, and which have obviated the liability of future conflicts.

The able and laborious discussions, too, by which the controversy has been maintained on either side, have developed the value and importance of immigration to the country, and what is equally important, have removed, to a considerable extent, the reasonable apprehensions of our people produced by the extraordinarily rapid influx of foreigners during the four years preceding the organization of the Know-Nothing Order. The sudden decline, also, of this immigration has had its influence in producing this latter effect. In 1854 there arrived 460,474 passengers; in 1855 only 230,476, exhibiting a falling off in one year of 229,998 persons. Now the natives of the United States surely cannot anticipate serious danger from the annual accession of less than a quarter of a million of foreigners of their own race, to a nation containing 28,000,000 souls!

From these facts and considerations we conclude that the American Party has fulfilled its mission, and that the projected Union between its Northern division, with the Republicans on the one side, and its Southern wing, with the Democrats on the other, cannot be much longer delayed. The necessities of the times forbid the existence of more than two parties, and prescribe the character of each of those. The first is a party organized for the defence of freedom and the rights of the States. The other is a party devoted to the propagation of Slavery, the extension of the powers of the Federal Government, and the suppression of the rights of the Free States.

The Way They Make English Bishops.

The visitor to the English House of Lords, either past or present, could not fail to have observed in a sort of pen, in the rear of the Ministerial bench, a number of Peers, clad in white garments, and, though sometimes of rather rosy, jocund look, wearing a certain cathedral air about them. These are the Lords spiritual, and that pen the fold of the Shepherds of England's Established Church. To a seat in this fold, the young curate is taught to look in his dreams, as the young barrister feeds his sleep with visions of the woolsack. A seat in this fold, independent of the power of doing religious good, which doubtless is the inspiring incentive of most Churchmen, confers, also, a small trifle of fortune, varying from five to forty thousand pounds a year, which even to spiritual minds may sometimes not be wholly ungrateful, besides the gift of small livings and a vote in the Upper House, that on close party divisions may be exercised for the benevolent and charitable object of providing for some poor relative or friend. It can hardly, then, be a matter of wonder, or "overcome us like a Summer cloud," that a position uniting with such large spiritual opportunity the few material advantages we have mentioned, is an object most devoutly wished for among the pastors of the Established Church.

In this country our brethren of the Protestant Episcopalian Church have caught sufficient of the Republican spirit in the air around them to select their bishops by the good democratic rule of election, and there may be from time to time witnessed within the walls of old Trinity almost as many ballots and as strong excitement as Congress sometimes affords in the nomination of a speaker. On the other side of the water, however, they manage matters in a more royal and despotic way. There the appointment is vested in the crown, which having of late years been so shorn of its privileges as to be a mere paid pivot, on which the wheels of Government turn, the nomination really rests with the Premier of the time. After running over the different personages who, even within a short period, have held the helm of English affairs, and watching the frequent and rapid changes in the thermometer of their orthodoxy, from the zero of latitudinarianism to the blood-heat of High Church, we can scarcely feel surprise at the extraordinary diversities of belief, almost as wide asunder as the two poles, which prevail even among the bishops of the Established Church, and justify the description of VOLTAIRE, "that the Roman Catholic religion was one dish with a hundred sauces, and Protestantism a hundred dishes without any sauce." Where can we find, for instance, two greater contrasts than the High Church Bishop of Exeter, a Tory creation, and the Low Church Hereford, a Whig; than the Puseyite WILBERFORCE, of Oxford, another Tory, and the liberal WHATELEY, of Dublin, a Whig? Though many of the bishops who were created by the Whigs, so far abandoned, after they had attained their object, the political principles and party who nominated them as to induce Lord MELBOURNE to exclaim once, in the House of Lords, "that a Bishop was always the first to forget his maker," still, much of this diversity of belief, which at present distracts the Church of England, is owing to the appointment of the rulers of the Church being in the hands by turns of men of all shades, and sometimes no shade, of religion, and being chiefly influenced by political rather than religious deserts. Thus we have seen within even the last ten years the guardianship of the Established Church pass through the hands of PEEL, who was in religion a decorous hypocrite, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, in early life a Deist, has become of late years a Calvinist of the CUMMING school; from him to Lord DERBY, High Church, because he believed High Churchdom was aristocratic, and any other Churchdom Republican and low; again from him to Lord ABERDEEN, a stubborn old Scotch Covenanter, the sincerest of the lot, and, lastly, to the pleasant PALMERSTON, who takes a cheery view of everything, and not only believes that men instead of being born bad and made good by church practices and teachings, are born good and often made bad by ecclesiastical trumperies and tricks, but with the arrogant pluck, which is his characteristic, has openly avowed it. It is this latter quality which has wakened considerable curiosity in England, as to the selection the present Premier would make to fill the maiden vacancy of his reign. It is likely that orthodoxy sat as lightly on many a preceding Premier's bosom's throne. PEEL, for instance, though reputed to be a Unitarian in belief, was always wont to announce such appointments with the solemn and, in this case, sincere preface of Rev. Mr. ABBOTT to his Napoleonic history, that it was made "under a deep sense of responsibility to his country and his God." But there is so little of the Pecksniffian stuff about PALMERSTON, and he has done so many jaunty, reckless things, that men were quite prepared to see him pick his Bishop from such men as MAURICE, or KINGSLEY, or FROUDE. Perhaps, for the purpose of puzzling the world, which is a keen pleasure to some minds, he has, however, selected for the Bishopric of Carlisle a clergyman of much eloquence, good sense, and that medium orthodoxy between High and Low Church, in which the safest path is found. Of the two, perhaps, Hon. Mr. VILLIERS inclines to the Low Church. In the Anti-Puseyite storms which shook the Establishment, he went in strong against surplices and bowing to the East, and would not tolerate a candle either in lighted or unlighted shape. He is a brother of Lord CLARENDON, Mr. MARCY's forgetful friend, and of Hon. CHARLES VILLIERS, who is at present Judge-Advocate-General, and whose annual motions for many years for Free Trade has earned for him in England the soubriquet of "corn-crake." This appointment is sure to give satisfaction, for, while Low Church will derive confidence from the tone of his religion, High Church will be softened by the elevation of his rank.

Rectification of the Russian Boundary.

It has been a pleasant, fashionable fiction, of late, with a portion of the English Press, to characterize the preliminaries of peace, recently signed at Vienna, as a triumph of Austro-Russian diplomacy over the Allies. This is equally absurd, whether it is ascribable to policy, or, what is probably nearer the mark, to bitter feelings of mortification and jealousy that the war should close with so much honor for France and so little for Great Britain. The question of peace or war for the next year, and probably, in either case, for several years to come, has been settled ere this at Paris, and every capital of Europe is ringing with rejoicings over a treaty which revolutionizes the Continent, or else contemplating with solemn despondency the grim preparations which are making for more extended campaigns and bloodier conflicts than any that have yet been witnessed. If peace be made upon the conditions laid down by Austria, and assented to "purely and simply" by ALEXANDER II., a blow of incalculable importance will have been struck at Russian greatness, and her power to encroach will have been effectually fettered for a long period to come. The treaty between the Allies and Sweden checks her progress at the North; her reversionary right to dominion in Denmark is no longer to be recognized; with her power in the Principalities, her *prestige* in the Sclavonic provinces of Austria is also swept away; Anapa and Sebastopol are already destroyed, and if Nicolaieff shall be dismantled, the last hope of extending Cossack rule into Turkey and Asia Minor will have perished. But, more humiliating than all, by the surrender of half of Bessarabia, including the fortress of Ismail—one of the strongest fortifications in the world—her control of the mouth of the Danube will be lost, and that check will be removed upon commerce by which she has partially paralyzed the industrial energies of Austria for over a quarter of a century.

There is not one condition of peace with regard to which Austria, France and England will be more united than the entire enfranchisement of the mouths of the Danube from Russian supervision, and there is not one which the representatives of ALEXANDER will be more loth to yield. Previous to the treaty of Adrianople, the Turkish Government had, in its own interest, bestowed care in fostering commerce between the Principalities and foreign nations. Exports of wheat and other produce from Wallachia and Moldavia had increased the wealth of those provinces, and added to the revenues of the Sublime Porte. The accumulations of sand at the mouth of the Danube were yearly removed, at great expense, and ships of considerable tonnage were able to sail up the river. The free access possessed by Turkey, Russia and the Austrian Empire to the Black Sea by the Danube, added less than might be supposed to the aggregate of trade in that direction. The natural difficulties of navigation augment beyond Widdin, and the river, further up, is, during a large portion of the year, so shallow that exports to the Principalities and the coasts of the Black Sea, even from Germany, can be more advantageously sent from Mediterranean ports, by the way of the Dardanelles. The report of the Danube Steam Navigation Association, published at Vienna in 1858, shows an astonishingly small amount of trade in that part of the river which flows through Germany, and railroad competition will destroy it altogether, as Southeastern markets sufficiently open to support them. It is only after the Danube enters Turkey that it can with ease be kept open as a highway of which Austria can take partial advantage in interchanging her commodities with those of Servia, Bosnia, Moldavia and Wallachia. For the Principalities themselves, however, the Danube is a necessity, and its navigation a question of commercial life and death. This fact was fully appreciated by Turkey, and has also been appreciated, in a fatal sense to their interests, by the Czar during his Protectorate.

The third paragraph of the Treaty of Adrianople contains the following singular item of agreement: "And it is understood that the right (the Turkish) bank, at the point where the St. George separates itself from the Sublime branch, shall remain uninhabited for four miles from the river." Thus the Turks were excluded from any future proximity to the months of the Danube. The paragraph continues: "And upon the islands ceded to Russia there shall be no other settlements than such as are necessary for quarantines, and there shall be no fortification whatsoever." This cunningly devised exception in favor of Russian quarantine is a specimen of Russian diplomacy and the use it is put to, for the accomplishment of otherwise unattainable ends. The usefulness of quarantines may be considered, in any case, questionable; but they were never intended to be established by one nation, in order to exclude from ingress into another. The Russian quarantine at the month of the Danube has had, since the Treaty of Adrianople, the exclusive end of preventing foreign commerce with the Principalities and indirectly with Germany. Vessels from healthy foreign ports, as well as from nations afflicted by disease, have been prevented from proceeding to their destination, until they had submitted to delay, and a heavy, indiscriminate tax for the benefit of the Russian exchequer. More favor has been shown to those with a Bessarabian destination; and the Imperial plan of transferring such commerce as would naturally flow into the Principalities, to Odessa and Southern Russia, has been unsparingly pursued, against the spirit of the Treaty, against continued protestations on the part of Austria, and to the impoverishment of the Provinces the Court of St. Petersburg had guaranteed to protect. Nor can the future recurrence of this same state of things, under the shadow of heavy Russian batteries, be prevented excepting by taking away sufficient territory to prevent such a possibility.

Article number 113 of the Congress of Vienna provides that, in the interest of the Christian Powers, it shall be the duty of both Russia and Turkey to keep the channel of the Danube open, and to remove every impediment to its navigation. Turkey faithfully performed her obligations in this particular; but, for the last twenty years, sand has been allowed to fill the entrance of the river, until scarcely the smallest vessel can enter it, even by unlading. Large vessels cannot approach sufficiently near to unlade. Austria has reiterated remonstrances, and Russia has never denied the wrong she was committing. The Court of Vienna have received, it is supposed, scores of hypocritical regrets and promises, none of which have been fulfilled. In the Treaty, of the 25th of July, 1840, between Russia and Austria, stipulations were made of the most stringent character, that delays and taxes upon vessels entering the river should cease; and that the agreements relative to clearing away the obstacles to its navigation should be fulfilled. Not one step was subsequently taken by NICHOLAS toward the performance of this duty, nor is it probable that there ever would have been, until the Principalities, ruined by this indirect oppression, had been annexed to his dominions.

In a few days we shall know all—what turns and quirks and quibbles have been resorted to by all parties, and how they have succeeded, been futilized, and what has been the result of the anxiously expected negotiations in the *Place de la Concorde*; but we think it may be assumed that no knottier point will have arisen, nor involving greater difficulty of adjustment than that guarantee of the free navigation of the Danube, which can only be afforded by the rectification of the Russian boundary.

An Elevated Railroad for Broadway.

The times are fruitful of projects for the relief of Broadway, and among the many novel propositions for aiding the stream of human life and business, which daily flows through this great artery of our metropolis, to run smoothly and rapidly, is a new scheme for a suspended railroad, the carriages of which are to be propelled by a stationary engine. There have been dozens of propositions for an elevated road, but the one in question differs from any other we have heard of in the manner of suspending the rails by single posts with a gooseneck, and the cars being suspended from the top instead of running on wheels.

As there is an attempt now made to renew the old plan of a Broadway Railroad, the gentlemen who have projected the scheme for the suspended road will doubtless be in the field with their startling scheme at once.

Sam's Festival and Nothing to Pay the Piper.

In the Marine Court the trial in relation to the festival of the 8th of January, at the Academy of Music, was continued yesterday, and the testimony closed. Messrs. VAN RIPER and LOVEL, two of the party, were released from their liability by the Court ordering a nonsuit. It then came out from their evidence that Mr. BARKER advanced his check for $500 to pay for the house, or there was a prospect of Sam being bereft of his festival altogether. VAN RIPER said he ordered the supper, but that he could not say who was responsible to pay for it. The Judge will charge the Jury this morning.

[illegible] One of the [illegible] which is to be seen in New-York, the [illegible] part of the [illegible] ing, is presented [illegible] of the efforts of [illegible] who are an industrious [illegible] of people, working very hard with very small profits, as any that exists among us. Their carts are drawn by some very interesting specimens of the canine species, after the fashion of the country called Kamtschatka. These animals which yelp very much more than they pull, still have very much cause for the former employment, and very little encouragement to persevere in the latter. These cold windy mornings of March are especially unpleasant for them; for their owners, are called upon in the exercise of their vocation to let many steams of consumed coal-afloat in the atmosphere around them. They (the dustmen,) are very careful, of course, to get to windward of the flying particles, but the poor brutes wanting the intelligence of man, have not the means of following the example of their drivers in this respect, and are compelled to stand in the most unpleasant of all storms—a storm of dust—and receive the air, laden with ashes, into their eyes, nostrils and lungs, until one would think the functions of the several parts must be entirely suspended. How they manage to breathe through it is a problem. The whole paraphernalia of the sifter-of-ashes, who is generally a German, consists, first, of a pipe, a suit of clothes, which, whatever may have been its original color, has long since ceased to be distinguishable from the dust with which it is covered; a wagon filled with various barrels, and a sifting apparatus, consisting usually of a pail with a wire bottom; and, finally, a wife or vrow to push; and sundry dogs, including himself, to pull the vehicle. With these necessary articles as his stock in trade, the Kamtschatkau of New-York feels himself as independent as most men.

Potatoes at Nine Cents per Bushel.

All in quest of *low priced* (we don't say *cheap*) potatoes, can get them now by hailing the first street peddler passing—providing they live on *passable* streets. But we don't vouch for the quality or condition of the potatoes, further than to say they are genuine New-Jersey Mercers, and good looking at that—providing the sun does not shine.

The key to this announcement lies in the fact that during the last few days some *ten thousand* bushels of potatoes, forwarded to this market from various parts of New-Jersey, especially along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, have been nabbed by Sir Jack Frost, whose touch has literally petrified them. On their arrival they have been bought up by the street peddlers who always hover round the markets—like crows around carrion,—ready to seize upon every damaged article. They find customers among that large class of persons who have yet to learn that *low priced* and *cheap* are not synonymous terms. Yesterday we saw a lot of 5,000 bushels of frozen New-Jersey Mercers selling to the class of peddlers alluded to at nine cents per bushel. They will be retailed out in the streets at fifteen to twenty cents a peck. If we had a Police, these fellows would very properly be arrested.

The Metropolitan Medical College.

"The introductory lecture to the fifth session of the Metropolitan Medical College" was delivered last night by Prof. J. M. CORNING, in the fourth story of the house No. 63 East Broadway, to an audience of precisely six females, twenty-three men, including eight or nine "graduates," or pupils, and three little boys, who prematurely vamosed. The address dealt with the Allopathic practice in a manner somewhat markedly approximating to the celebrated proceeding of the three tailors of Tooley-street, whose tremendous pronunciamento, unrivaled by anything save BRANCH's manifestos in the Matsell business, began, "We, the people of England, &c."

Prof. CORNING was awfully severe on Allopathy, and thundered savage anathemas on the compromising rogues who would dare to countenance it. He stated, at great length, in very equivocal grammar, and with a profusion of illustrations, the claims of the Botanic or Electric treatment, to the favorable consideration of the diseased public, and adduced, as one of the improvements of the new medical reform, the superiority of its mode of treating fevers, by administering stimulants instead of debilitants.

Leap Year at Harlem—Hop at Leslie's River House.

The ladies of Harlem have set an example to their sisters in the more densely populated portion of our City, in celebrating the year which the fair sex delight to honor. Earlier in the season, while the ground was covered with snow, they invited their gentlemen friends to the enjoyment of a sleigh-ride, got up entirely at their own expense, and on Thursday evening last they provided another entertainment for the lords of creation, which proved to be quite a brilliant little affair. About a hundred invitations were issued to the beaus of Harlem and Westchester by the Committee of lady managers. The spacious dancing rooms of Col. LESLIE were thrown open, tastefully ornamented and draped for the occasion. The festivities were conducted in perfect accordance with the object for which they were projected. The fairer half of the assemblage asserted the prerogatives which Leap Year confers upon them to the fullest extent. They selected their own partners for the dance, and very probably some of them exercised their privilege of choosing a partner for life. We cannot affirm this of our own knowledge, but we can say, that had it been our destiny to receive a proposal from some of the belles who were present, they certainly would not have been jilted. At about 12 o'clock a bountiful repast was provided by the host. The dancing was afterwards resumed, and it was not until a late hour that the guests thought of retiring.

Death of Capt. Baker.

Capt. ELISHA B. BAKER, of the Corps of New-Jersey Pilots, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, and his funeral took place yesterday afternoon, when his remains were carried to Greenwood Cemetery. Capt. BAKER was one of the most experienced and skillful men in his profession, and had the esteem and respect of the commercial class of the City, to which from his occupation he was best known. In his private life and domestic relations he was a man above reproach, and he leaves an amiable and interesting family to mourn his loss. The flags of the pilot-boats in the harbor, and on some of the public buildings of Brooklyn, were displayed at half-mast yesterday, in respect to his memory.

The Weather.

The weather was a little highfalutin' yesterday—the wind high, the temperature low, the thawing quite insignificant, though at midday it was sufficient to make the crossings dirty. But to the official report:

THE WEATHER.—The temperature on Saturday, 8th, at 6 P. M., fell below the freezing point, and at midnight was at 14 degrees; next morning from 5 to 8, 8 degrees, and did not rise above 18 degrees during Sunday, and from 9 P. M. till midnight was at 13 degrees, and at 6 and 7 A. M. of Monday was at 4 degrees, and during that day did not rise above 15 degrees; at midnight was at 14 degrees, and in equilibrio for eight consecutive hours, and this morning at 6 was 11 degrees, at 2 and 3 P. M. 23 degrees. This cold perturbation was without doubt immediately connected with earthquakes. High winds have attended the cold for the last four days. My weather memoranda of yesterday contained an error—1830 should read 836, as the year in which the Hudson River continued closed till 1st of April.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, March 11, P. M. E. MERIAM.

☞ Ours was a dust beleaguered City yesterday. If one had the temerity to open his eyes for an instant, to see whether he was steering his course in the right direction, a cloud of minute particles of the constituent elements of the Ebling Alps, borne with a whirl within the uplifted portcullis of his visual organs, warned him to reconnoitre with greater care before he dared to open his gates again. His beleaguered nostrils in vain sneezed forth the thunders of their artillery against the unconquerable foe. No sooner was one battalion of atoms blown to still smaller atoms by the cannonade, than another army of besiegers swarmed into their places, and, unwarned by the fate of their comrades, vigorously continued the attack. Old Boreas stalked out in great glory, yesterday. All the good people who had noses of their own were his involuntary and reluctant trumpeters. March, the drum-major, leading a band of musicians that played on all manner of fifes and whistling instruments, blustered out in all the importance of his office, puffing and blowing with a full knowledge of his self-consequence. The silk dresses of the ladies fluttered in the breeze like unfurled banners, and, as if in grief for departed Winter, most of the flags were at half-mast. March made a great fuss, and still looked very blue—for unlike St. Patrick, for whose Day Broadway is to be cleaned, he has very dirty streets to match in.

[illegible] Committees, on Monday, took a tour of observation, in a small steamboat, from Atlantic Dock up to the Navy Yard, on the Brooklyn side, and from Twentieth-street down to Fulton Ferry on the New-York side.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—TWO WOMEN BADLY BURNED.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred from some accidental circumstance, in a room of the dwelling corner of Fifty-third-street and Broadway, occupied by a German and his wife, named FICKER. Mr. FICKER was not at home at the time, and Mrs. FICKER being confined to her bed from sickness was unable to make her escape. A Mrs. WOLLEY, also an occupant of the same room, in discovering smoke issuing from Mr. FICKER's room, ran immediately in, when she discovered the entire bed on fire and Mrs. FICKER burnt in a terrible manner. She attempted to extinguish the flames, but unfortunately her own clothing caught fire and before assistance arrived she also was dangerously burned. On the fire being discovered, the two women were found lying on the floor in a helpless condition. The flames were, however, soon extinguished and medical attendance procured, but little hopes are entertained for the recovery of the sufferers. Only a trifling damage was done to the building or furniture.

The "Resolute" at New-London.

The *Resolute*, one of the few vessels dispatched in 1852 in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, which was brought a few weeks since into New-London (Conn.) by a whaling ship that found her abandoned at sea, still remains in New-London in possession of the Custom-House officers, who received her in charge there. A description of the vessel and the particulars connected with finding her, as given in the Times immediately subsequent to her being brought to New-London, are doubtless fresh in the recollection of our readers. Our reporter paid her a second visit on Friday last. Some pains have been taken to make her interior more presentable. A great many visitors daily board her, not a few of whom avail themselves of the opportunity to test the quality of liquors found upon her and still remaining on board. Some unscrupulously curious visitors, too, have borne away as relics many handsome pieces of her splendid dinner service. Some of the most valuable books from her library (one of the choicest nautical libraries, by the way, ever put on board ship) have been stolen. For these reasons, the parties having the vessel in charge cannot be as polite as they would to those whom they do not know. The *Resolute* will be retained in New-London until [illegible] to her disposition are received from the English Government. Unless some orders are received soon, she will be abandoned, according to rules governing such cases, to the parties finding her, for salvage. She is valued at $75,000, or thereabout.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL RICE-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in the ear, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. *Japanese Potato*, (entirely distinct,) $18 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on all matters therewith. Licorice plants in quantity, Sorgho, New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase imported Dioscorea's on demand an exhibit of the specimen, that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which last has been adopted by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, No. 136, Bowery (Dry Goods Store, No. 136,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulcerations of nine years' standing, after the same had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal Office No. 216 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The manufacturers are the only persons authorized to make and sell this Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibitions of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Trusses. At the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others to the large and peremptory sale of valuable property at auction THIS DAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. By order of retiring [illegible] House and lot on 16th-st. Valuable property in front-st., known as the Soap Stone Works; also, the machinery belonging thereto; also, house and lot on [illegible]-st. Maps and particulars can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 498 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS AT reduced prices, at No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.
5,000 French gold paper, 4s., worth 6s.
6,000 French and American satins at 5s. 6d., 8s., and 9s. 6d., worth 4s.
3,000 blank for 6d., 10d. and 1s., at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD INFORM THE public and our customers that the fire of the 7th inst. will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be as promptly put up and shipped as heretofore. BUSH & GALE,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 189 Greenwich-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their forms, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, and are to be had at a charge. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand preëminent above all competition. A variety of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the world's best and standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT [illegible] improved fluted [illegible] Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the depot No. 128 Water-st., [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS, [illegible] WAY, [illegible] Removal, [illegible] will sell their entire stock, [illegible] Tapestry, Brussels, [illegible] Ingrain Carpetings, [illegible] Oil-cloths, [illegible] their new stock at the Broadway, [illegible]

...Railroad Company, with ... to the removal of snow from the track, not in ... Philadelphia character. There was a ... present who resides in Madison ... on the line of the road; all of whom agreed ... Railroad Company were permitted to ... from their track to the side of the ... snow from the sidewalk were to be ... piled, it would be impossible ... private carriages, cars, &c., to use the street. ... when there is an unusual amount ... upon the streets, the Railroad Company ... not break it up to run their ... A medical gentleman appeared from the ... and gave it as his opinion that the ... of the streets had been improved by the ... and that the people would prefer that the ... to thaw up from the track, and the ... to run, rather than be obliged to ride ... After hearing some other persons the ... adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Insurance Against Burglary!
EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORE DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Compound Liverwort Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Alum and Kino Lozenges, &c., &c. The above preparations have stood the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical Faculty. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 541, and 751 Broadway, Chemists and Druggists, and Sole Manufacturers of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

As a Cure for Consumption Rushpon's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia.

Chemical Lectures by Dr. Doremus.—A course of four lectures on the "*Chemical History of Creation*, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account." Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in the Lecture-room, at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of
TUESDAY, March 18. MONDAY, March 24.
TUESDAY, March 25. MONDAY, March 31.
Single tickets for the Course, $1 50. Course tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $2. Single admission, 50 cents, to be obtained at Messrs. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 198 Broadway, New-York; R. J. DAVIES, Pharmaceutist, No. 260 Fulton-st., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn; BARNES'S Periodical Depôt, No. 69½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn; HARRIS'S Athenæum Bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

Notice to Kansas Settlers.—COUNCIL HOUSE, COUNCIL CITY, KANSAS. WM. LORD (formerly of Connecticut) proprietor. This house has been fitted up under the supervision of the Trustees of Council City, for the temporary accommodation of travelers, where they will find good accommodations at reasonable prices. Mr. LORD is engaged as agent to render gratuitous information and assistance to new comers in the selection of claims, &c. For further information, apply to
G. WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, Office 24.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—The Annual Commencement of the College will be held in the new edifice, at the corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, 13th March, 1856, at 7½ P.M. The profession and the public are invited to attend.
Attest: by the President, THOMAS COCK, M.D.
ROBT. WATTS, M.D., Secretary to the Faculty.

The Minnesota Settlement Association.—Now numbering 119 members, will leave New-York about the 15th of April. Members will take 160 acres and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. Meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Business of importance will be transacted this evening.
W. WILDE, Secretary.

For French Lectures on Distinguished French Women.—By Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris. The fifth and last lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Mme. Guizot and Mme. de Sevigné.* Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Real estate worth $2,000 and paying 10 per cent, and $5,000 cash, will be exchanged for dry goods. Reference will be given as to the real estate, which is worth the above in cash. Address ROSWELL H. BROWN, No. 84 Remsen-st., Williamsburg.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society will be held at their rooms, No. 66 Court-st., March 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

National Academy of Design.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be opened (for a short season) at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts., on FRIDAY next, the 14th inst. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, AGED THIRTY, wishes to marry; and, as social and pecuniary situations are good, he seeks only amongst the wealthy and refined for a wife. No interview desired until mutual eligibility and sincerity is proved. Address, for one month, M. O. E., care of Swart's Express.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman who occupies a high position as teacher of the organ, piano and guitar, desires to obtain breakfast and tea in a private family in Brooklyn, adjacent to the ferries, or in the upper part of New-York, where his services as teacher would contribute towards the payment of his board. Address QUINTUS, at this Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Permanent board can be obtained at No. 141 Amity-st., at Dr. *Adams'*. Patien's and Hygienic boarders will do well to call and see the accommodations, which are not surpassed in the City. Between Henry and Clinton sts., five doors from Clinton.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 95 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 368 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

TO GENTLEMEN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on moderate terms by addressing J. H. L., Box No. 3,068, Post Office. Location 19th-st. near 4th av.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL, situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depôt, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, boating and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address W. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

NO. 175 BROADWAY—Mrs. KEMBLE'S, between 36th and 36th sts., commanding a view of Madison-square, one of the most convenient and healthy locations in the City. The house is elegantly furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Two splendid suites of rooms, suitable for families, can be had on immediate application.

ROOM TO LET—Without board, in a small private family, to a gentleman of retired seadi habits. Location central and genteel. Terms, including gas and bath, $7 per week. Address, with real name and references, R. C., *Times* office.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near 4th.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentleman with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 43 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 805 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 30 Hudson-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

GAS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—It is no longer a question whether this gas will answer the purpose. Houses are now lighted with it near this City to the perfect satisfaction of all who use it. The entire apparatus costs but a few dollars. In operation at No. 305 Broadway.
A. ARNOLD.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; the one is a German, speaks English, would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; the other an American, is a very superior person, would act as nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit; both have very good City references. Call at No. 94 3d-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In the grocery or shipchandlery business, by a young man who is a good accountant, and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Has had good experience in all kinds of sewing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 319 East 23d-st., 3d floor, between 1st and 2d-avs. The best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and his wife, with one child, to take charge of a dairy; are in a similar situation at present, and perfectly understand the management of a dairy and the raising of cattle. A line addressed to D. WILLIAMSON, Feltville, N. J., will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, and to wash and iron, by a respectable woman who lived several years in her last place; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods store, or hardware—one who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Can produce City references. Call or address R. M., No. 14 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended young woman. Is a good cook, bakes good bread and biscuits, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Don't object to do general housework. Will be seen at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress, or seamstress and ironer. Can cut and fit children's dresses if required. The best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 115 Christie-st., between Broome and Grand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Englishman, as porter, in a store, or to take the charge of a horse and cart, or pair of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address to C. C., No. 158 Fulton-st., in the drug store, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, with good references, as seamstress and embroiderer; a permanent one preferred, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at her last place; also specimens of her work. Apply at No. 128 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English women; one as first-class cook; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by an American woman, a colored woman, and a nice girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 374 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, industrious young man, as general clerk. Salary not so much an object as a chance to rise. He can offer the best of reference. Address A. B., this office.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three-[illegible] and basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Ham[illegible], or to lease for a term of years, with the furni[illegible]. The house is three years old and was thoroughly [illegible] last May; has all the modern improvements; [illegible] house is 21 by 58 feet deep, lot 21 by 90 feet; the furni[illegible] was entirely new last May, and of the very best and [illegible] style. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on [illegible] premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN [illegible]—Only five minutes' walk from the ferries; an ele[illegible] three-story brick house, 25 by 10 feet, lot 25 by 100, sit[illegible] in a fashionable street. The house is finished in [illegible] best manner, and is fitted with water, gas and gas fix[illegible] ranges, &c. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a [illegible] good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN, Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five [illegible] story attic and basement, stone-front houses, [illegible] 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improve[illegible]ments, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north [illegible] side of 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, [illegible] Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to [illegible] pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, AT CASTLETON, S. I.—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is nearly new, containing six rooms, painted and papered throughout. The lot is 40 by 120 feet, with a choice lot of fruit and rose trees, and adjoining a fine sheet of fresh water. Price $1,100, part on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. HEALD, No. 2 Front-st., or inquire CLUTE, Castleton, S. I.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 37 SEVENTH-ST., west of 5th-av., a substantial three-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d and 4th-avs. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage.
THOMAS B. DIBBLEE,
No. 51 Wall-st., cor. William.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 34th-st., near 5th-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 35 by 50, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $18,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story high basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. House, 19 feet 4 inches by 98 feet; also a [illegible] acre lot adjoining the above, and laid out in garden. The whole will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to STERLING SMITH, No. 271 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement brick house and lot No. 161 Sackett near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Lot 22x76 feet, house 20 feet deep, in good order. It will be sold cheap, as the owner removes to the West. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Building, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 91 Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three-stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, $3,650. House is arranged for one or two families. Portable furnace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. 20 Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirable located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good four-story English basement house, with the modern improvements, in West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Gas fixtures, parlor carpets and oil-cloths will be sold with the house if required. Inquire at No. 432 Houston-st., from 8 to 11 in the morning.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That neat, three-story brown stone house and lot, No. 73 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., contains all the modern improvements, and in complete order, and will sell for $11,000, and leave $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second-story, or on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat 3-story brown stone house and lot, located in one of the finest neighborhoods, containing all the modern improvements and the lot is 22x100, and house 50 feet deep; will sell for $7,000 and leave $4,000 on mortgage. For particulars apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 49 Greene-st., near Woosster. House 35 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 16th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 2 and 3 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The elegant 3-story English-basement brown-stone house No. 2 East 37th-st, comprising every convenience and built in the most thorough manner. Also the first-class house No. 116 West 34th-st., and many others in good locations. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—In 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., six country brick houses and lot. Size 21 by 103 feet. Now rented so as to pay 10 per cent. on the purchase price. A good investment in an improving location. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner of Pine-st and Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 5th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the Village of Morrisania. Two-story frame cottage house. Lot 60 feet front by 150 feet deep, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Price low. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 249 Grand-st., or No. 447 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and lot, No. 120 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grapevines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a vacant lot in South 5th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The first-class, two-story and basement brick house, No. 244 State-st., with gas fixtures, range, &c. Apply to N. G. BROWN, No. 63 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the depôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained; the premises are one large and two smaller dwelling-barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the choicest fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 32x34, with four stacks, chimneys, and verandahs, and contains 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the lot, with gas, good barns and carriage houses, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 30 yards from depôt at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 38 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

J. H. MARTIN'S REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSION OFFICE—Mechanics' Institute Building, No. 1 Bowery—Having been located in one of the best business thoroughfares in New-York, offers unsurpassed inducements for the purchase, sale, or exchange of real estate, or business of any description—renting and leasing property, or collecting rents, debts and accounts. Eligant residences for sale cheap, and on easy terms in Brooklyn, E. D. Also valuable coal lands in Pennsylvania, for sale or exchange. Also, half interest in two new and profitable inventions, being articles of hardware used in every house.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; Farm of 120 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. KELLY, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also—A Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 20 acres, and 60 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $2,250 and $2,400; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $3,000; brick houses, $3,800 and $4,200; one with lot 100 feet deep, $5,000, No. 14 Ludlow-st., $6,000. Corners for Groceries. Two Drug Stores. Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $2,500. Cottages and houses to let.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 362 West 37th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and most-ly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $35,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for nearly a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings, &c., commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Thirty-second Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 3½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

A TASACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Six tenement four-story houses, in East 20th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, and two double houses on 21st-st., for sale, all in good order; can be made to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on price asked; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 35 John-st., or to A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—The very desirable cottage house, with two-story back building, No. 136 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. It contains hot and cold baths, gas, &c.; and in the yard is a variety of fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; size of lot 25x100 feet. Will be sold with or without a lot of same size in the rear, fronting on Montgomery-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A fine cottage house situated in a very good locality, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in complete order, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and about 15 yards from the Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,500. For particulars, apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE TO LET—Known as the parsonage of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, 15 miles from the City by New Haven Railroad. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of Mr. STATES BRIGGS, East Chester.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Situated 10 minutes' walk from the depôt at Sing Sing, and commanding a complete view of the most picturesque scenery on the Hudson River; a new house, the main part 45 feet square, two stories, attic and basement; an extension, two stories high 20 feet square, all filled in, and resting on arches in concrete, double piazzas on all sides, except 20 feet occupied by extension; a large cistern within, and a good well of water without the building. The grounds contain about two acres, and are well stocked with the choicest kind of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; barn, carriage house, stables and other buildings. Also, a privilege to purchase, if desired, two acres adjoining at a moderate price. The premises are in complete order and if applied for before the 15th of April next, will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply, for full information, to M. K. COUZENS & CO., No. 237 Broadway, over Broadway Bank, New-York.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from depôt. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of a city house, gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-house, carriage house, countre-house, &c.; with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York, in part payment.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE.—Three full lots of ground, situated on the north side of 80th-st., commencing 225 feet west of the 3d-av. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st., or No. 82 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, three acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 70 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern; fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A very handsome cottage, with carriage house, &c., with about half an acre of land, mostly shaded with large trees, within about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt, on high ground, a fine view of river, in the neighborhood of Messrs. WILSON, BROWN and REND—3½ acres can be had, if required, of J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found near the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any one city, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

CLUB BOAT-HOUSE FOR SALE—With two boats, each 30 feet long, with fixtures. Apply to R. C., Box No. 2,780 Post-Office, or No. 53 Henry-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three-story basement and sub cellar brown-stone front house, 22x50, (three rooms deep) with all the modern improvements; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnaces, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 120 feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 53 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.

Also, the three-story and attic house No. 45 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house in the city of Newark, located within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. The house is large, nearly new, and replete with every convenience—it having been built by a gentleman of this City for his own residence. To a desirable occupant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of RALPH MEAD & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the ferry; have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern-built, well-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office southeast corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three first-class houses, brown stone fronts, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Carlton-av., one of the most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., or, No. 16 Fulton-st., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—THE CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY.—Four comfortable three-story brick houses, containing 12 rooms each, situated at the junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Persons desirous of escaping the large rents of down town property, will do well to apply soon to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four story house and store, No. 83 8th-av. This property is situated on the best of the up-town avennes for business; it is in the most desirable part of the street. Immediately adjoining the New-York Coming-house; it therefore offers particular facilities for a retail business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, three houses, one of which can be rented with its furniture complete and possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y., up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large three-story, attic and basement house No. 66 3d-av., above 11th-st., and near the Bible House and Cooper's Institute. Gas and water in the house. The STABLE in the rear, fronting on an alley, to let with or without the house. Apply to Mr. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Colombia-st., Brooklyn, about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, having gas throughout, and in good order, and can be let on easy terms. Apply to T. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw's. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 180 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic framn houses in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $200, the other for $250. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 53 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—On 26th-st., for $550; on 4th-av., $700 and $500; on 26th-st., $800; on 28th-st., $700 and $1,200; on 32d-st., $700; on Lexington-av., $900; on 31st-st., $800; on 16th st, $750; also, 100 in other locations—parts of houses, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 70 Christopher-st.; it has gas and Croton introduced. Apply to
CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 722 Greenwich-st., near Charles-st., in first-rate order. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, 245 Water-st.

FARM TO LET—27 acres of land, large house and barn, carriage house, &c.; plenty of fruit—situated in East Chester, near the New-Haven Depôt at Mount Vernon, 15 miles from this City. Also, to let, 3 dwellings situated at Fort Washington, near the High Bridge, 10 minutes' walk from the Depôt by Hudson River Railroad. Rent $175. Each house has 9 finished rooms. Inquire at No. 57 Bowery.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 36th and 37th-sts., and between 1st and 2d-avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two-story house No. 151 Wooster-st. Also, four houses with stores on Canal-st., east of Broadway, four rooms with a sky-light, entrance on Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walnut Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the 1st of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary outbuildings. The views of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence. Apply to WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house or private family-hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas-fixtures, &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasant part of the city, on high ground, and within 5 minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house in this line in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM WALL, Esq., No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plat of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 20 Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In West 28th-st., near 9th-av., with all modern improvements, to a small genteel family. The location is good and convenient to cars and stages. Inquire between 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of J. T. WILLIAMS, No. 225 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of dwelling No. 186 Delancy-st. For particulars inquire at the above number

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 267 Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depôt.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the finest views on the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500.
MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With a good garden, beautifully situated, 22 miles from the City of New-York, one minute's walk from the depôt on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The building is in good order, nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. A convenient location for a person doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—To a small family.—A cottage house, with garden, coal, &c., at East Orange, 1½ miles from Newark, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, near a depôt. For particulars inquire of JAS. L. PLACH, No. 20 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or of W. S. WALLACE, on the premises, East Orange, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 20th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz.:

On Fourth-avenue—Four lots on the south west corner of 87th-st., and 88th-st., each 25 by 100.5 feet; four lots on the east corner 87th-av. and 88d-st., each 25 6 12 by 100.

On Broadway—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On Third-avenue—Four lots on west side 3d-av., including the northwest corner of 79th-st., each 25.5½ by 100.

On Tenth-avenue—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 50th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On Fifty-fourth-street—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th ava., on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On Fifty-sixth-street—Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing 250 feet west of 5th-av.

On Fifty-seventh-street—Eight lots on the south side of 57th-st., between 5th and 6th ava., each of full size, commencing 150 feet from the 5th-av.

On Seventieth-street—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st. commencing about 150 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full size.

On Eighty-second-street—Eight lots on the north side of 82d-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.5.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 20th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

Spring-st.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 26; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 69 feet 10 inches on west side, and 76 feet 3 inches on east side, to the same more or less.

Also—The lot, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 28 Spring-st.; said lot is 22 feet 8 inches front, 22 feet 3 inches rear, by 76 feet 8 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, to the same more or less.

Mott-st.—The lot, with the 2-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 262 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

Spring-st.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 2-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 23 feet 3 inches rear, 114 feet 3 inches on west side, and 134 feet 7 inches on east side, be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, exceeding 12 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ROBERT D. ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSES ON CLERMONT-AVENUE AND DUFFIELD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—COGSWELL & ANDERSON will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st., the following property: Two English basement houses on Clermont-av., between Green and Fulton ava., 21 feet by 36, each 16 21-48 by 100, with the modern improvements, gas, range, hot water boilers, copper pumps, cast-iron sinks, dumb waiters, speaking tubes, and bells, &c. Also, a two-story and basement frame house in Duffield-st., 19 by 30, and two-story extension, 11 by 16; lot 19 by 85.69 feet north from Fulton-av., containing 9 rooms, 6 pantries, gas-pipes and fixtures, lot wall laid out with various kinds of shrubbery, grape vines, &c. For terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneers.

COGSWELL & ANDERSON,
Merchants' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st.

Also, a full lot of ground and frame dwelling, containing seven rooms, situated on east side of Spencer-st., 300 feet north of Myrtle av.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery, papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

Trade list of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on TUESDAY, March 25.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The catalogue is now ready.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAM-BOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burthen, 336 tons; length, 161 feet; breadth, 35 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 67½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASTORIA PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four lots, containing together 100 feet on Broadway, and 134 feet on 1st-av., with the house thereon, in the village of Astoria, L. I. The house is conveniently arranged and well built, two stories high, with cupola above and wings attached, and the situation is one of the finest in the village, commanding an extensive view of New-York City, East River and the surrounding country. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MILLER & MORRIS—Will sell, at auction by order of the Assignees of L. J. COSTAR, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Coal Exchange No. 34½ Pine-st., the lease of the long-established Coal Yard Nos. 33 and 35 Stanton-st. having two years to run from the 1st May next. The premises are admirably adapted for the coal business, having all the appurtenances for conducting the same, such as stables, sheds, office, scales, &c. For fu l particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, at the seed-store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 1½ A. M., a choice collection of Camellia Japonicas, Dantzias, Cinerarias, &c., with a large assortment of other choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria. Also, a few of the new and beautiful Chinese plant Dielytra Spectabilis, in full flower, for which orders will be received at No. 43 West 14th-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., near John.—Extensive and peremptory sale of piano-forte, new and second-hand furniture, comprising all articles in the line; also, paintings mirrors, clocks, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale positive; for particulars, see *Herald*.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—On THURSDAY morning, 13th inst., 1856, at 9 o'clock, at the private dwelling-house, cor. of Broadway and 31st-st., the whole of the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture, comprising every article required in housekeeping. For particulars see *Herald*.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, of a general assortment, finished in the most substantial manner. Parlor, dining-room, chamber and basement furniture in rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany. Also, piano-fortes, mirrors, paintings, China ware, &c., worthy of attention.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st., a large stock of elegant custom-made furniture, parlor suites, bureaus bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF PLATED WARES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Ann-st., near Nassau, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large lot of plated forks, spoons, ladles, and baskets, &c., together with a large assortment of household furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE HORSE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., auction sales of horses, wagons, harnesses, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock. Persons having property to dispose of will please call and have it registered. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A desirable list will be offered.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 56 feet 8 inches front on Broad-st., and 187 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 116 feet has a width of about 75 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 6 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, bounded with a commodious alley on the west. The hotel has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner, and covers the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and attic.

The property will be set up at the price of $30,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor
of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if required. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—This Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MESSRS. C. S. FRANCIS & CO.—Beg leave to inform the trade that their invoice has been withdrawn from the Philadelphia Trade Sale, and that the only invoice of their books to be sold this spring will be in the regular New-York Trade Sale, by Messrs. BANGS, BRO. & CO., on the 18th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN S. BERRY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GERARD & BETTS will sell on MONDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 189 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—(By order of the Assignee)—STOCK OF DRUGS, ELEGANT FIXTURES, LEASE OF STORE, &c.—The entire stock, fixtures, lease, goodwill, &c., of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, &c., contained in the above store. The fittings of the store are of the most elegant kind, being exceedingly rich and elaborate in design and finish. Plate glass show-windows, marble tile floor, marble top counters, plate glass show cases, French platform scales, &c., including all the fixtures, fittings &c., of a first-class store.

The lease (which will be sold immediately after the above) is a very valuable one, having three years to run from 1st May next.

The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder. All particulars in relation to stock, lease, &c., may be obtained on the premises any day prior to the sale.

C. P. RELKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. RULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK will SELL on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 130 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 25 by 93 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Banks-st.; house 21 feet 4¾ inches by 35 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4¾ inches by 81 feet. 74th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 76th-st., between 1st and 2d ava.; each 25 by 103 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn—Nos. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, built in the best manner; houses 20 by 35 feet, in a 30 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NINTH-AVENUE LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 3 lots on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 48th-st., each 25 feet 1¾ inches front by 100 feet deep.

Also, 2 lots on the east side of 9th-av., commencing 31 feet 4 inches north of 49th-st., each 25 feet 1¾ inches front by 100 feet deep.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TENIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD THIS MORNING.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a new stork of household articles, consisting of tête-à-têtes, easy and rocking chairs, sofas, Grecian and gothic bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany rosewood cottage bedsteads, centre and sofa tables, marble tops; rosewood library bookcases, spring and curled hair mattresses, dress and plain bureaus, wardrobes, lounges, and lounge bedsteads; coal pictures, 20 handsome oil-paintings, hall stands superior pillar and octagon extension dining tables, book stands, etageres, crockery and China; 20,000 Havana cigars, matting, feather beds, bolsters and pillows—with 2d-hand articles from counting-rooms and dwellings. Storage free until 1st May.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 25th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

250 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 250 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The numbers and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New-York, Feb. 28, 1856.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER F. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. S. Councilmen, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. 277 Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appointments belonging to said yard, viz.: a brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway Gilbert's bondoir Pianos for small rooms, 6⅔-octave large front, round fronts, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $275; 7-octave, do. do., for $290, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos, for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

HARMONIUMS OF ALEXANDRE OF PARIS.—A few of these splendid instruments just received. They are the best substitutes for the organ yet known, and are admirably adapted for the use of small churches. Prices from $80 to $235, according to the size and number of stops. Illustrated price lists with full description of the instruments, forwarded free, on application to THOMAS BAKER, 327 Broadway, New-York. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchasing.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone, delightful touch of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6⅔ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $80, $100 and $175; melodeons for $35, $35 and $60. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates. by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bought for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6⅔ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $225, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, in elegant case, made by best maker, and cost $450, will be sold for $250, been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d st., from 10 to 3 P. M. Considered, by best judges, superior to any other piano made.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. Gilbert & Co.'s much-admired instruments, with or without the Æolian, with the new diagonal scale, are not equaled by those of any other make. A fine assortment at all prices, on easy terms, at the Warerooms No 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE CHANCE.—A first-rate Rosewood round-corner Piano forte, of most beautiful touch and tone, and fully warranted, will be sold exceedingly low for cash. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

A BARGAIN.—Half cash, a new 7-octave Piano, No. 112 Macdougal-st., second floor, rear.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 7½ Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contraction of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 7½ Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1851, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WELD & KINGSLEY, Attorneys Albany.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has for many years been truly successful cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M.D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and consequently recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So state as water will a miasmal fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that—appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Malden-lane; RAVLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOVER & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; in short, the whole system would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages. Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 296 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 322 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years is a specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

THOSE SUFFERING—From billous attacks, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure—call at No. 188 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors No. 188 Front-st.; DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway; GUION, No. 127 Bowery, HOWLAND, No. 234 Canal-st., and druggists generally.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change to application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in this specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and no mercury used. Information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reprodection; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 296 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 322 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and Intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, and Buffalo, and

From the St. Cassville (Ohio) Freedonian, 6th ult.

SUICIDE BY A BOATMAN.—An affair of the most revolting nature has just been made public, which occurs in the vicinity of Coal Valley upon the night of the 29th ult. A boatman, possessed of the insane idea that his wife was not only accomplished in the art of witchcraft, but had succeeded in taking away her child's life and irreparable treasure which should have given her, and which to him should have been as sacred as the apple of his eye, to gratify that about ten months ago, at rainfall brother, who is a young man, and his sister, a little younger, were living with their parents, when the brother assaulted the sister. About two weeks ago, "the sister" as we shall now call her, gave birth to a child. The parents of "the sister," ignorant of the cause of their shame, intended bringing the sister before a court of justice to make her tell who was the father of the child. The brother employed a congenial spirit to take her across the river to this place, where she is at present. In the meantime the above facts leaked out, and the "brother" took caution to vacate the premises. He has not been heard of since.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.—The Ravenna (O.) *Democrat* contains the following account of the brutal treatment of a little boy by his father, one Thos. Lewis. Lewis is a drinking man, and a man of the most furious passion. He struck his boy with a barn shovel, cleaving his scalp to the skull. He then kicked him out of doors, kicked him in the mouth, rubbed his face in the snow, afterwards dragged him into the house, swore he would cut his head off, and made a deadly thrust at him with a butcher-knife, which the boy, by a quick movement, escaped. His father then knocked him down, and left him bleeding upon the floor. On a former occasion, Lewis pointed a loaded gun at the boy, and under a threat to shoot him made him climb a telegraph pole. A short time before the death of his wife, they lost a young child. While his wife was on her sick, and, as it proved, death bed, Lewis went to the grave, dug up the child, took it from the coffin, tore off its shroud, and thrust the child into the bed of his dying wife, saying, with horrid imprecations, "that she might have her child if she made such a fuss about it." This he did because his wife moaned immoderately for her child.

From the Freeman's Journal, Marion, Grant Co., Ia

A CHILD'S BODY EXHUMED—INHUMAN TREATMENT—MUTILATED CONDITION OF THE CORPSE—FREEZING, STARVATION AND ULTIMATE DEATH.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle a most revolting affair in this village. On Monday, 10th inst., an Irishman living in the west suburbs, going by the name of MOSES NEEMAN, called at the cabinet shop of S. WHEELER, and wanted a coffin for a child by 10 o'clock, and seemed in much of a hurry for it, as he said the corpse was swelling, and he wanted to put it away. The workmen told him that he could not have it before 3 o'clock, at which he seemed disappointed, but finally he waited for it. At the hour he called to take it, when, the workman, WILLIAM WILSON, offered to go to the house and open and close the coffin, as is usual for the undertaker to do, which was also objected to by the Irishman, saying he could do it himself. The child was accordingly buried that evening, none but a very few Irish persons attending its interment.

The *Journal* says: The body was exhumed. A gash in the head near the crown, which had been done some time since, and partially healed before death, first met our view. Another through the skin just over the right eye, of an inch in length and much distended, was evidently from a more recent blow, perhaps from the sharp corner of a stick of stove-wood. Under the left eye was a blood-shotten spot the size of a quarter, while on the eyebrow the skin was cut through to the bone. We noticed another cut on the face, but from recollection cannot locate it. The rump had the appearance of having been frozen or bruised, and sloughed off. It was now dark and very much seared in appearance. The flesh around it, and up the small of the back, was red and much inflamed. Upon application of the knife it was found to be rotten and suppurated. Passing down the inside of the left thigh was a eschar or wound that the finger could have been laid in, having the appearance of being burned by a hot round iron, or bruised by a stick of considerable size, and sloughed out. The wound terminated just below the knee in two oblique marks which were also suppurated. Both heels were gone, as though cut off by a knife—having been frozen and sloughed off to the bone. All the toes, except the fourth one on the right foot, were sloughed off from being frozen, and were very black. Some fingers were in the same condition—the ends having sloughed off to the bone. Hands and feet had the appearance of being much swollen, and now like the hands of a washer-woman in the hot suds.

The deceased was a fair-skinned, sandy-haired *little girl of eight or ten years*, the daughter, as they were, of MOSES NEEMAN and wife. It is rumored, and the facts seem to be confirmed by the Coroner's investigation, that the child was abused and neglected during the winter; at any rate so exposed as to cause the most severe freezing of the extremities, and excruciating misery. The other marks of violence bear a corresponding degree of cruelty, either of which (the freezing, or beating and maiming) would have been sufficient to have caused death. But in addition to this torture, the little creature was inhumanly *starved!* A post-mortem examination by Drs. LOMAX and HARTER, proved the entire absence of sufficient food in the stomach or intestines, which were found to be in a healthy state, and not diseased by dysentery, as would be the case if it had died of that complaint, as alleged by the parents.

The Irishman ran away when the examination was resolved upon, but, with his wife, was arrested and examined on Friday last.

From the Louisville Democrat.

BLOODY RENCONTRE—NOSE BIT OFF—STABBING.—Hardly a day passes without recording a scene of violence in our heretofore peaceable city. At a late hour on Thursday night two young men, W. R. MORRISON, of Lexington, and BECKET KEMP, of this county, had a bloody fight in the hall of the Galt House, resulting in the mutilation of the one, and the desperately wounding the other. From what we can learn of the affair, it appears that both parties were intoxicated, and had just gone into the Hotel from the Theatre. KEMP was in the act of registering his name, when the other gentleman jostled his arm. This led to an altercation, and from words they proceeded to blows. In the melee MORRISON drew a bowie knife, or dirk, and cut KEMP three or four times on the head and neck, and inflicted an ugly stab in his left side. The latter, on being separated from his opponent, found he had his nose in his mouth, which he spat out upon the floor. In the morning it was picked up on the floor and restored to its owner.

The parties were taken to their respective rooms, and physicians sent for. The wounds of KEMP are not considered dangerous, though the one in the side came very near proving fatal. MORRISON is not much hurt, but will be mutilated for life. As soon as the parties are able to be moved we suppose an examination of the affair will be instituted.

KEMP was recently fined in the Police Court for carrying a concealed weapon, or rather confessed judgment, which, perhaps, accounts for not being armed on this occasion, and resorting to his teeth.

STABBING AND DEATH IN NEBRASKA.—We are greatly grieved, to be compelled to record this week, the occurrence of a serious affray on the Elk Horn River, in Nebraska Territory, about 35 miles west of Omaha, on Friday evening, which resulted in the death of JESSE D. WYNN, and the serious stabbing of R. P. SNOW, both well-known residents of this [illegible] however, that [illegible] at an unlooked for [illegible] at an unlooked for [illegible] at an unlooked for

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1399. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

NEW COUNTIES—NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

House for Inebriates.

NEW-YORK TO HAVE PURE MILK.

The County of Kent---Canvassing Votes.

TEN MINUTE RULE.

Extra Justice of the Supreme Court.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

But little of interest transpired in the Assembly during the morning session. A large number of local bills were reported, and several had their reading, among which were the bills

For the better preservation of notices of lis pendens in the City and County of New-York, and to authorize the sale of certain lands in Oswego to the Oswego, Binghampton and New-York Railroad.

NEW COUNTIES.

Adverse reports were made upon the petitions for two different projects for new counties from parts of Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatanqne, and were agreed to. The other projects will probably share a like fate.

PACIFIC DOCK COMPANY.

Mr. ANTHON reported a bill incorporating the Pacific Dock Company with a capital of $1,000,000. It has the usual provisions of incorporations, and authorizes the corporaters, DANL. RICHARDS and others, to construct piers, bulkheads, &c., for the purposes of commerce.

Another bill was reported by Mr. WAKEMAN, authorizing DANL. RICHARDS and others to construct docks, piers and basins in front of their own lands in Brooklyn. If, in the opinion of the Harbor Commissioners, their lines shall be found to interfere with the harbor, they may cause the same to be changed, &c.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. ODELL this morning asked that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from the consideration of the petition of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers for relief, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The motion was agreed to.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES.

Mr. MALBORY from the Committee on *State Charitable Institutions*, to which was referred the petition of citizens of Elmira for the establishment of an Institution for the reformation of Inebriates, presented a long report in writing. The report contained the following words:

"This subject commends itself to the Committee with peculiar force at this particular juncture, for, since an attempt is being made to repeal the law for the Suppression of Intemperance, Panperism and Crime,' your Committee deem it a 'God-send' to those who are engaged in this work of repeal, as it presents to them an opportunity to wipe away in a measure the stain that must forever attach to them for opening the flood-gates of ruin, and with one full sweep blighting the hopes and prospects of suffering humanity, in an overwhelming and desolating tide of woe."

The Committee report a bill "To establish a Home for Inebriates," and recommend its passage.

It incorporates the "Home for Inebriates" in the village of Geneva, allowing the Corporation to hold 200 acres of land, or property to the amount of $200,000. The affairs are to be managed by nine Trustees, three to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and hold their office three years, and the others to be selected by the Stockholders. The first Board of Trustees is made to consist of WM. H. DELAMATER and WM. N. CLARK, to hold their office for three years from 1st of July next; MILES P. SQUIRES and CHARLES E. SILSBEE, two years; and WM. S. DE KING and A. R. SNOW for one year, their successors to be chosen by the Stockholders; and GEORGE W. HOUGH, for three years; THOMAS HILLHOUSE, two years; and WM. E. SILL, one year, successors to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. Shares shall be $100 each. Elections to be held on the 1st Tuesday of June.

The Corporation shall be deemed organized when $20,000 shall have been subscribed, and 25 per cent. paid in. The bill also appropriates $10,000 to be paid when $25,000 shall have been subscribed and paid in to the Trustees.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

In the Senate, Mr. UPHAM presented the petition of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, for exemption from attachment upon filing security They say that since the completion of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, their trains pass over into the State of New-York, to the great convenience of Western traffic, and thus necessarily become subject to the Foreign Corporation enactments, whereby their trains and property are liable to attachment and seizure. And although they acknowledge the justice of these enactments, they beg leave to advance that in their peculiar position they are extremely burdensome, as they fear the law is generally exercised vexatiously, by the seizure, attachment and detention of their trains about the period of their departure, and cause great detention to the traveling community, and much expense and disorganization to the petitioners.

They therefore pray that a law may be passed to exempt the personal property of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, upon their depositing and filing with the Clerk of the County of Niagara, a bond in the penal sum of —— thousand dollars, executed by two or more sureties, who shall be freeholders in the State of New-York, and justify in the amount of the penalty of such bond, conditioned for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered against such Company, in any of the Courts of this State, on demand, and they will appoint a resident agent in the County of Niagara, empowered in behalf of said Company to receive and admit the service of process issued against the said Company, and to appear for them in any Court in this State. The bond above mentioned to be executed in the name of the People of this State, the recovery on such bond not to be a bar to other actions thereon, for different breaches thereof.

PURE MILK.

Mr. FREDON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company, with an amendment as follows:

Sec. 3. If any member of said Company shall adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, any milk sold by them, he shall be fined a sum not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars; to be recovered in the manner that such fines are usually recovered One half of such fine to be paid to the person giving information.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill to repeal the law of 1854, relative to insolvent debtors.

THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Mr. RIDER, from the Committee on the division of towns and counties, reported a bill to erect the County of Kent from the southern part of Steuben County. The said County of Kent will contain the following towns, viz: Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Canton, Canisteo, Corning, Erwin, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Lindley, Thurston, Troupsburg, West Union, Woodhull, and a small part of the town of Dansville, containing a representative population of 35,907, residing in the valleys of Canisteo and Cohocton.

The Committee state that from the railroads traversing these two valleys the proposed shire towns will be rendered very easy of access at all seasons of the year. The representative population that will be left in the County of Steuben is 23,192, being an excess of 338 above the ratio required for a member of the Assembly, thus preserving to the two Counties the three representatives they now have.

NOTICES.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to provide for the more certain and correct canvass of votes in the City of New-York.

Also a bill to facilitate the service of process in certain cases which provides that any claims contested by any person having the charge of erecting any building, or making improvements on any lands, or tenements held in trust, which has been, or is intended to be consecrated for religious worship for any congregation or society not incorporated in pursuance of the laws of the State—the process for the commencement of an action may be served upon the person holding the title, if he can be found, if not, to proceed in same manner as though he was a non-resident or absent defendant.

In case of judgment the defendant's property not to be liable, but may be enforced against all such property held in trust in the same manner as against individuals.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

For the relief of ROYAL C. MOORE.

COLORED PERSONS VOTING.

Mr. CUTLER'S resolution to amend the Constitution relative to the property qualifications of colored citizens, was referred to the Committee of the Whole Senate.

Mr. BROOKS called up the resolution introduced by him, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the extension of the patent of Woodworth's Planing Machine, which after a long debate was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH, the bill to incorporate the Transatlantic Telegraph Company was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred back to Committee on Commerce.

THE TEN MINUTE RULE.

He also moved that on and after Monday next, no Senator shall speak more than ten minutes at any one time, nor more than twice on the same question, except by permission of the Senate. Adopted.

THE EXTRA JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. NOXON, the bill to repeal the law of 1852, creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, was taken from the Committee of the Whole and referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It was understood this action was taken to allow Judges DAVIES and PEABODY to be heard before the Committee, and it was also suggested that it would lead to an amicable arrangement of the difficulties now existing between these gentlemen.

Adjourned. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Movement for the Enforcement of The Fugitive Slave Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The Pro-Slavery members of the Judiciary Committee have been endeavoring to get a bill reported from said Committee, authorizing United States officials engaged in the execution of the Fugitive-Slave Law to use the jails of neighboring States for the temporary confinement of their victims, in cases where the laws of the State in which the case arises prohibit the use of its jails for such purposes. During the absence of some of the majority members of the Committee, there was some danger that the friends of this scheme would get it before the House, but it will now never see daylight.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

KANSAS MATTERS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, made a report on Kansas matters, and proceeded to read it.

The report embraces the history of African Slavery in this country, entering into its constitutional relations. The institution existed in all the colonies of the original States. Six have retained it, while in the others it has been abolished. Since then eighteen new States have been admitted into the Union, nine of which chose to come in as Free and nine as Slave States. Every new State desiring admission has the right to be received on terms of equality with old States, regulating her domestic institutions and internal concerns in her own way, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The report refers to this principle as embodied in the Kansas bill, condemns the combinations entered into in the Eastern section of the country to control the destiny of the future State of Kansas, and quotes from a pamphlet entitled *The Organization, Objects, and Plan of Operations of the Emigrant Aid Society, and a Description of Kansas, for the Information of Emigrants.* The report then argues that no State has a right to pass a law relative to any Territory which it could not pass with reference to any State or any foreign Government, and gives a detailed history of the elections held in Kansas at which the Territorial Legislature was chosen; denies that the illegal votes said to have been cast nullify the election, or that the removal of the seat of Government renders the action of the Legislature void. The report discusses the Topeka Convention, and declares that the power to govern the Territory being vested in Congress, the people have no right to annul the Territorial laws by action in a primary capacity. It professes to carry out the recommendations of the President in his special Message, by the passage of an act providing for the election of delegates by the people to assemble in Convention, and form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States as soon as the population shall amount to 93,420 inhabitants. The Committee will also move an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, voting such amount as may be found necessary for the purpose of maintaining good order, and enforcing the executive laws in Kansas.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Mr. COLLAMER read a minority report, which discusses the Slavery question in the Northern view, declaring that the system gives political supremacy to a practical minority of the people of the United States. The friends of peace and quiet had hoped the Compromise measure had settled the agitation of the question, but the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill re-opened it, in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, from which all the present trouble has emanated. The repeal of that restriction gave a prospect of the unlimited extension of the institution of Slavery; and the North very naturally tried to devise means to avoid that result. It is the right and duty of all who oppose Slavery to use all legal means to prevent its extension into free territory.

The report states that the people of the Territory were overawed and prevented from casting their votes by armed invaders from Missouri. Thus the Legislature was constituted in a fraudulent manner, and GOVERNOR REEDER gave members certificates without a full knowledge of these facts. This Legislature passed acts by which Slavery was recognized and protected as an existing institution. The Free-State people were thus either driven out, or reduced to submission. Finding the Government had become the engine of tyranny and oppression, the people assembled peaceably at Topeka to take measures preliminary to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. The proper course now would be, either to repeal the act of 1854 and organize Kansas anew as a Free Territory; or, if Congress will not do that, let them declare all the acts of this spurious Legislature utterly inoperative and void, and provide a new Government for that Territory.

The reading of the report occupied more than three hours.

Mr. SUMNER had no desire to precipitate discussion on this important question before the reports are printed. Both ably treated the subject, but one was calculated to smother the true issue, while the other placed the issue in living light before the country. Let them be published together. Error can go abroad safely while reason is left free to combat it. The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts had done nothing which would in the least degree violate either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution or the laws of the land. He denied the charges contained in the majority report and declared them untenable.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that there were facts in it which could not be successfully denied. Violence, fraud and treason shall be punished. The report of the minority justifies foreign interference in Kansas, while that of the majority condemns such interposition. The laws must be executed.

Mr. SEWARD was prepared to stand by and defend the minority report, its statements of facts, and the conclusions at which it arrives. He tendered his thanks, and the thanks of the friends of freedom throughout the Free States and the world, for the ability, dignity, moderation and wisdom with which Mr. COLLAMER has prosecuted their views. It was quite unnecessary for Mr. DOUGLAS to tell them that the laws shall be enforced by this Administration. Mr. SEWARD gave notice that the Administration have but 350 days left in which they will have the power to wield the military and naval forces of the country.

Mr. WELLER—When did you find that out? [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—The people will be consulted on that subject—and, resuming, he said that his belief was that there was no necessity for violence, but that prudence and moderation will attain a settlement of the question without disturbing the peace of the country or endangering the Union. He proposed to keep cool and meet the question on its merits. He trusted soon to admit Kansas as a State, there being already 25,000 people in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS the reports were ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee of seven, to which was referred the bill of Mr. DUNN, introduced yesterday, to enable States bordering on the Ohio to improve the navigation of the same, the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Dunn, Stanton, Allen, Ritchie, Cox, Taylor and Carlisle.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, repealing the present laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

OVERLAND MAIL TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi to San Francisco. Referred to Post-Office Committee.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to empower the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

Mr. TRAFTON defended the Emigrant Aid Societies, the *animus* of which he said was liberty, and the objects aimed at, the possession and peopling of our Territories with free men and free women. He denied that they have hired or paid the passage of a solitary man to Kansas, neither have they purchased rifles, muskets, or arms of any kind. The Emigrant Aid Societies peopled Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern States; and, but for them, many Southern Congressmen, to say the least, would not now be here.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers, there being no case presented which can be decided by any evidence thus produced.

Mr. WAKEMAN controverted the legal positions assumed by Mr. DAVIS, and said that the Administration were endeavoring by sharp practice and chicanery, to induce the House not to send to Kansas for persons and papers, through fear of exposing the villainy of the Administration, the like of which has never before been known since the existence of this country.

Adjourned.

Rhode Island State Republican Nomination.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 12.

The Republican State Nominating Convention, held in this City to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WILLIAM W. HOPPIN.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Sylvester Robinson.
For Secretary of State—John R. Bartlett.
For Attorney-General—Charles Harf.
For General Treasurer—Benjamin Mumford.

The ticket is the same as that nominated by the Americans, except the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and General Treasurer.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, March 12.

The Republican State Convention, which met in this city to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—GIDEON WELLES, of Hartford.
For Lieutenant-Governor—HENRY B. HARRISON, of New-Haven.
For Treasurer—JOSEPH B. GAY.
For Secretary—JOHN BOYD, of Winsted.
For Comptroller—JOHN F. ADAMS, of Norwich.

Affray between Messrs. Deshler and Guest—The Largest Lobby of the Season.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12.

After the adjournment of the Assembly this afternoon, Mr. DESHLER, of Erie, and Mr. GUEST, of New-York, had high words concerning a bill that had been before the House, when Mr. GUEST made use of an expression considered insulting by Mr. DESHLER, and thereupon Mr. DESHLER applied his fists to the head of Mr. GUEST. After recovering from the staggering effect of Mr. DESHLER'S blows, Mr. GUEST returned to the attack, when the combatants clinched, and both being large and powerful men, they were separated with great difficulty. The damages that both parties sustained proved not to be very serious.

The largest lobby of the season is in town.

There is one headed by JOHN N. GENIN, Esq., opposing the Watson Prison contracts; another by Messrs. HAIGHT, STEWART and PHALON, opposing the Broadway Railroad; another by Mr. PHENIX, in favor of that work, together with a host of canal contractors endeavoring to lobby through the bill repealing the 15-per-cent drawback on contracts.

The city is completely crowded.

News from Kansas.

MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S MESSAGE—VIOLENCE APPREHENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 12.

The correspondent of the *Republican* telegraphs that the Kansas Legislature met, and organized at Topeka on the 4th inst.

Gov. ROBINSON'S Message reviews the history of Kansas, and endeavors to justify the action of the Free-Soil Party. He says it is understood that the Deputy United States Marshal has private instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and State officers for treason, and that in such an event no resistance will be offered. He adds, let what will come, not a finger should be raised against the Federal authority until there be no hope of relief but revolution.

Exposed as the people are to the scalping knife on the Western borders, and bowie knives and revolvers on the Eastern, a thorough organization of the military is called for.

A correspondent at Independence telegraphs as follows:

The Free-State Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, and was in session there on Saturday, the members fully determined to carry out their measures. Gov. SHANNON has gone there to ascertain what is being done. Violence is apprehended, but there is but little excitement along the border. One hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon have been intercepted at Lexington, and will be held subject to the order of Gov. SHANNON.

From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 12.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have later dates from Rio Grande, which represent affairs as quiet on the Mexican frontier. GARAOIA and VIDAURI were reconciled and had joined in supporting the Government against the Puebla revolutionists.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 11.

The schooner *Eliza*, from Rio, with coffee, spices and logwood, bound to New-York, put in here with loss of main foretopmast, sails, rigging, &c. The schooner *Alabama*, from Baltimore for the West Indies, has been driven ashore in the bay by ice, and is a total loss. Part of the cargo has been saved. The cargo was insured for $16,000 in the Great Western Company of New-York. The vessel was insured for $9,000 in Philadelphia.

American Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, March 12.

An American Mass Meeting was held here last night. The Nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON were ratified, and the platform of the Convention that nominated them adopted.

American Mass Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 12.

The Americans held a Mass Meeting in this City on Monday night and ratified the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

The Arabia's News at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 12.

At a few moments before 2 o'clock, this afternoon, certain parties here received dispatches from New-York, professing to give the main features of the news by the *Arabia*, and as Consols were falsely quoted at a decline of one per cent, the speculators are understood to have lost heavily.

Mr. Everett in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. EVERETT has a public reception to-day, and will be generally called upon by our citizens.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed at noon today from this port, with 44 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She took out $300,000 in specie.

Sam's Festival and Nothing to Pay the Piper—Not Even a Verdict.

Yesterday morning, his Honor, Judge MAYNARD, charged the Jury in the case of *Bowles* vs. *Barker and others*, and very positively informed the Jury that there was no evidence to prove that the defendants ever ordered the supper or made themselves responsible for the payment thereof. His Honor reviewed the evidence and the Jury retired, and were kept together three hours, and then discharged without a verdict, but with the consent of the litigants.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

Portions of a Wreck Seen on the Ice.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rumored Break Up in the Conferences.

MOVEMENT FOR A GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Official Announcement of an Armistice.

Reported Resignation of Omar Pacha.

Interesting from Great Britain.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Unchanged---Breadstuffs Lower.

Consols 91 1-8a91 1-4.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 1 P. M., on the 1st inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, bringing 133 passengers.

She encountered no ice on the passage.

The *Arabia* sailed at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, with a fresh northerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Havre on the 20th of February.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, the 27th ult., with 90 passengers, and a large cargo, partly transhipped from the steamer *Belgique*.

The steamer *Quaker City*, from New-York on the 16th of February, in place of the *Pacific*, had not arrived out at Liverpool.

The following dispatch was sent to Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., the Liverpool Agents of the Collins line:

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Edinburg*, which arrived here from New-York on the 14th inst., passed on Feb. 7, a large quantity of broken ice, and on it saw a quantity of broken cabin furniture, fine ornamental doors with white or glass handles, a lady's work-box, and some other articles such as would be sure to be found in the cabin of a first-class ship or steamer. The *Edinburg* was then out five days from New-York, in lat. 40° 36', lon. 45° 40'. Time 9¾ A.M.

Insurances had been made on the cargo of the *Pacific*, at Liverpool, at £26 6s., free of average.

[We are informed by the Agent of the Collins Line, in this City, (New-York,) that the doors referred to in the above dispatch, correspond with those in use in the deck cabins of the *Pacific*, but as they are also common to most of the trans-Atlantic packet ships, it is quite possible that they may have belonged to some sailing vessel.]

The ship *James Baines* was overdue at Liverpool from Melbourne, having been 94 days out, and some anxiety began to be felt for her safety.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The Conferences.

The Plenipotentiaries held their first meeting at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, on Monday, the 25th. There were present Counts BUOL, HUBNER, WALEWSKI, ORLOFF, CLAYOUX, VILLAMARINAC, Baron BRUNOW, Lord CLARENDON, and ALI MAHOMET. Count WALEWSKI presided. The session lasted three and a half hours, and was opened by an introductory speech from Count WALEWSKI. Credentials were then exchanged and a written guarantee signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded. A discussion took place on the armistice, and it was settled that it should last until the end of March, but without affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally paraphrased as the basis of negotiations, and the meeting then adjourned.

On Tuesday there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate and ratify the armistice agreed to on the previous day.

On Wednesday the second meeting of the Congress was held, but nothing was known with certainty of its proceedings. Many rumors abounded.

It is now asserted *that Russia, while assenting to the destruction of Sebastopol, Bomarsund, and even Nicolaieff, refuses to cede the Protectorate over the Greek Christians.* Thus far the indications are favorable to the supposition that Russia really desires peace.

A Vienna letter asserts that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had stated that the Russian Government considers the convocation of a general European Congress, immediately after peace is signed, as the best means of settling all questions. France and Austria favor the idea. England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria and Russia against England is surmised as not an improbable incident in the future.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The Congress has not met today, it will sit to-morrow. There is a rumored break-up in the Conference, and considerable agitation in the money market.

From the London Morning Advertiser, March 1.

It is deemed not improbable that the result of the new moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia, may be the immediate breaking up of the Conference. A very grave hitch in the Conference has already occurred. Though the fifth point is the last of all, it had been agreed to take it first. It was accordingly on the second meeting of the Conference submitted for the consideration of the Plenipotentiaries. No sooner had it been formally laid on the table, than Count ORLOFF and Baron BRUNOW took objection to its being taken into consideration with a view to its being decided by the Conference. They proposed that it should be referred to a Congress of the Representatives of all the crowned heads in Europe, and if so referred, they pledged themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might come to. This new and unexpected phase in the Eastern question has produced consternation in Paris and caused a further fall in the French Funds. It has also surprised and alarmed our own Government. We were informed last night, that Lord COWLEY is expected in London this afternoon, to take the instructions of his Government on the subject.

From the London Times.

A number of rumors were circulated that the Conferences at Paris had taken an unfavorable turn, and as some persons were ready to believe that all the precautions that were taken for secrecy had merely proved useless against the means of information possessed by a few of the speculative dealers in stock exchange, a fall occurred of more than one per cent.; but as the close of business approached, and none of the rumors put forth received confirmation, a rally occurred. Looking at the agitation of the London Stock Exchange, the Paris Money Market may be considered to have exhibited great firmness.

THE WAR.

ARMISTICE—RUMORED RESIGNATION OF OMAR PACHA—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Orders have been forwarded to the allied Generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice. It is said that NAPOLEON has intimated to the Generals and Admirals now in Paris, that they probably need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to officers in the Crimea. The Allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in the harbor, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water. The general health of the troops continues good.

It is stated, *viâ* Vienna, that ISMAIL PACHA supercedes OMAR PACHA in the Asiatic command. OMAR recently demanded from the Porte the appointment as Minister of War, with the power of Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces. On being refused, he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. Private advices do not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree in favor of Christians has been read in presence of Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

Three thousand Russians are employed day and night in constructing a triple row of piles across the Gulf of Finland, twelve miles across, and six miles from Cronstadt, with but a few openings. Behind is a steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes, and 70 gun boats.

A Russian ukase orders the immediate issue of Treasury notes in seven series, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-one million roubles.

Within the next few weeks, large amounts of specie had been forwarded across the Prussian frontier to the address of STIEGLITZ & Co., Petersburg, Russian Court Bankers.

Count NESSELRODE has had a voluminous report prepared, as to the present state of affairs in the northwest of Finland, and particularly as to the rights of fishing, which Russian Laplanders have acquired on Swedish coasts. The inquiry is supposed to be relative to Gen. CANROBERT'S Swedish treaty.

Great energy is manifested in Russia in advancing railways.

The relations between Russia and Prussia increase in cordiality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is some talk of an early dissolution of Parliament for change of Government. The rumor had affected the funds.

On the 27th ultimo, the Lord Mayor of London assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, previous to his return home. Unfortunately on the same day Mr. BUCHANAN was invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required that he should give VICTORIA'S dinner the preference. The Mayor's company consisted of members of parliament, representing leading commercial constituencies, and, also, American and Colonial merchants.

The Lord Mayor made a speech regretting the absence of Mr. BUCHANAN, because the reception he would have met with from the representatives of leading interests would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in Great Britain as regarded America, and shown, that though big words might arise on either side, the interests of commerce, peace, civilization and humanity were too powerful to permit a collision between Great Britain and the United States.

Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, among them Mr. COBDEN and the Earl of ELGIN.

Mr. BUCHANAN and the Brazilian, Peruvian, Mexican and Haytien Ministers, were present at the Queen's levee on the 27th.

The proceedings in Parliament are of some interest. It is reported that the Government succumbs in the matter of the Wensleydale life peerage, and will issue a new hereditary patent. Lord DERBY, meantime, has induced the Committee of Lords to define the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. In the Commons, Sir DE LACY EVANS has given notice of a resolution disapproving the course of the Government in having refused direct offers of troops from Canada, while, at the same time, abortive attempts were made to enlist in the adjoining neutral territory of the United States, contrary to international law.

The Military Court of Inquiry into the report of the Crimean Commissioners is to be an open Court.

The liberal electors of London have under consideration whether again to contest the question of Jewish enfranchisement in the person of Baron ROTHSCHILD, or to elect a more serviceable representative.

Mr. LOWE'S Local Dues or Shipping bill is withdrawn, and its author offered his resignation, which Lord PALMERSTON refused to accept.

Mr. MUNTZ, of Birmingham, had moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present monetary system. The motion was refused by fifty majority against it.

On Friday night Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appointment of a Committee of General Officers to report upon the report of Sir J. MCNEIL and Col. TULLOCH, is to substitute an inefficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such appointment will be to hide the misconduct of those by whom various departments of our army have been subjected to command of officers who have been inculpated by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into their conduct.

This resolution was intended to defeat the Ministry, on a division, but, after discussion, it was withdrawn.

The protocol of Warsaw of 1852, relative to the Danish succession, was laid before the Commons.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January had been published, and exhibited a considerable improvement over the preceding month.

The extent of the frauds of the late JOHN SADLIER is yet unknown, but the amount will probably be immense, as new developments still continue to be made.

Messrs. ALLEN & GILLESPIE have applied for permanent berths in the Wellington dock for the vessels of the Liverpool and Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Fog-guns are to be placed at Holyhead.

FRANCE.

Paris is extremely gay. A continued round of festivities are given in honor of the assembled diplomatists.

It is announced that if NAPOLEON'S child is a son, the Emperor of Austria will be god-father by proxy; and the Pope will come to Paris to baptise it.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was duly celebrated by Americans in Paris.

The following American transports are at Marseilles: *Great Republic, Albion, Tempest. William Dole, Lady Suffolk*, and steamer *City of Manchester.*

SPAIN.

It is reported that General CONCHA will be created Count or Marquis of Havana.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea; including the valley of Maalar.

DENMARK.

The trial of the Ex-Minister has resulted in acquittal. The expenses will be paid by the State.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic intelligence from Trieste gives advices from Bombay to Feb. 2, and from Canton to Jan. 12. The Kingdom of Oude had been annexed.

The Bombay Banks had raised their rates of interest to 12 per cent.

At Calcutta the Money market had improved. Exchanges on London were 2s. 2¾d.

A great fire had occurred at Macoa.

Exchange on London at Canton was 4s. 11d., and Shanghae, 6s. 9½d.

HONG-KONG, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—The exports of Tea to date have been 54,000,000 pounds, and of Silk 28,000 pounds. The stock of Teas generally is light. Common descriptions are scarce, and prices of fine well maintained. The rates for Silk are also firm. There is an improved demand for imported goods, especially metals.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Broker's Circular and that of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that during the early part of the week the COTTON market was quite active, but subsequently became dull and closed quiet, at the prices current on the departing of the *Africa*. The sales of the week amounted to about 60,000 bales, including 13,000 on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 13-16d. The sales on Friday were estimated at about 8,000. The stock in port was 395,000 bales, including 270,000 American.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester are rather more favorable.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report a general decline in prices, with a dull market and a continued downward tendency. The decline in WHEAT is called 3d.@4d. per bushel; of FLOUR, 1s. per bbl., and on Corn 1s @1s. 6d. per quarter. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted 32s.@36s.; Ohio, 34s.; Canadian, 35s @36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 34s.@37s. White WHEAT 11s. 7d.@12s. 10d.; Red, 9s. 9d.@9s. 11d. White and Yellow CORN, 34s.; Mixed, 33s. 6d. Some circulars quote 9s.@9d.@10s. 2d.; Canadian, 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market generally unchanged and closing steady. Prime Mess Beef quoted at 120s., with an improved demand. Pork—sales small—lots of Western at 8s. 6d., and Eastern 84s., but arrivals must reduce the price. Lard quiet at 55s. Bacon firm and market cleared.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

COFFEE—Wholly unchanged. SUGAR—Advanced 1s. MOLASSES—Dull. RICE—Unchanged, but the market is dull at 22s.@24s. 3d. for middling to fine. Pearl ASHES—Quiet at 45s. for new; Pots, 33s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Sales at 34s. 6d., with a steady market; Crude Turpentine quiet, at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. TAR—Nothing doing. RESIN—Quiet; sales 700 bbls. at 4s. 6d.@7s. 6d. LINSEED OIL—Active at former rates, viz: 34s. 6d.@35s.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 34s., and Rough at 9s. 6d., ex store, with little speculative demand. SUGAR advanced 6d.@1s. LINSEED OIL opened active, but closed dull at 34s. 6d. IRON —Wholly unchanged. Welsh Bars and Rails £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 67s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the money market active at unchanged rates. Consols for money closed at 91⅛@91¼, and for account 91⅛@91¼.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report American Stocks quiet and wholly unchanged, except for Illinois Central Railroad Stocks, of which there were sellers at 85.

Massachusetts Sterling		100
Maryland	88 @	89
New-York Fives		93½
Pennsylvania Fives		75
Pennsylvania Bonds		66
Virginia Bonds	86 @	88
Virginia Sterling	83½ @	85

Havre Markets.

The Havre COTTON market was steady at former rates. Sales of the week ending 26th February, 5,500 bales. Tres Ordinaire quoted at 98f.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

RELATIVE POWERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF [illegible]

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. [illegible]

In the Senate of the United States, Feb. 7, 1856.

The following resolution, which had been submitted by Mr. HUNTER, was under consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to prepare and report such of the general appropriation bills as they may deem expedient."

Mr. SEWARD rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—This is a practical question, which relates to the transaction of the fiscal business of the Government, and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance is altogether right in pressing for an early decision upon it. It is, moreover, at once a grave question and a new one. The resolution proposes that the Senate shall instruct the Committee on Finance to prepare and report such of the general appropriation bills for the support of the Government, as in their discretion shall seem proper; in effect, to prepare and report all of the general appropriation bills for the support of the Government, if they shall deem it proper to do so.

Such a resolution would be quite unnecessary, if it was the present practice of the Committee on Finance to prepare and report any of the general appropriation bills. The resolution itself is a notice to the Senate that such is not now the practice here. The consideration shown by the Committee on Finance, in asking the instructions contained by the resolution, proves that they regard the question involved as a new one, and not only as a new, but also as an important one; for, certainly the Committee would otherwise, without asking or waiting for instructions, prepare and report general appropriation bills.

Having thus ascertained the present practice of Congress, let us next inquire how long that practice has existed. That practice has existed always. From the foundation of the Constitution until now, the general appropriation bills for the support of the Government have been prepared and passed, in the first instance, by the House of Representatives, and then sent to the Senate for amendment and concurrence; and they have never originated or been prepared and passed, in the first instance, by the Senate. Since this is the case, I presume that those who advocate the resolution will admit that what it proposes is an innovation—a specific, direct and effective innovation.

The next inquiry is, "What is the nature of the innovation?" Among the European monarchies which existed when our Constitution was established, there was only one that was truly a limited monarchy. Practically, all others were despotisms. But such had not always been the case. Three or four hundred years earlier, even republics existed in Europe, and practically all its monarchies were limited. All were based, as the British Government was then founded and as it still continues to rest, on these principles conservative of freedom

[illegible] of the Government.

We can easily understand why they so continued [illegible] for, while the design was to restrict the [illegible] to the public [illegible] of [illegible] a check upon the Executive, the popularity of [illegible] Liberty, the constitutional provision would [illegible] and [illegible] for their purpose, if it [illegible] this power to originate the general appropriation bills, as well as that of originating bills for raising revenue. We [illegible] to consider that the purpose was important and beneficent. Let us now see how utterly it fails. If the power is confined to bills for raising revenue. Practically, the Congress of the United States passes bills for raising revenue only once in three, five, ten or fifteen years. We have never, at least for very many years, except in time of war, passed a bill for raising money by direct taxation, which power is practically obsolete. At the time when the Constitution was made, it was expected that here, as in Great Britain and all other [illegible] countries, the money required for the support of the Government to-day, would need to be raised to-morrow; that the money required to build a capitol, or [illegible] or enlarge a navy, or organize or increase an army, would need to be raised when the laws directing such expenditure were passed. This is the only Government, I think, which has ever existed, in which, owing to the almost uniform prevalence of peace, together with the enjoyment of prosperity derived from the application of many millions of free hands, under the direction of free minds, to the improvement of vast national resources, the revenue raised to-day, or for the purposes of the present day, continues to pour into the Treasury abundant funds for the unanticipated purposes of to-morrow, of next year, and even of the next ten years.

Sir, under these considerations, the exclusive power of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is valueless. If it is confined to bills for raising revenue only. Because we do indeed so seldom and infrequently pass bills of that sort, that the House of Representatives practically has no useful check upon the Executive Government by means of that provision. But the restriction is effective, and the purpose of it is saved, if the provision is practically held to cover general appropriation bills for the support of the Government.

Is the purpose worth saving? Can it be solely defeated? To answer these questions, let us seize it, and study it carefully. I read from a speech of Dr. FRANKLIN, in the Convention, his description of that purpose:

"Mr. FRANKLIN did not mean to go into a justification of the measure; but as it had been asked what would be the use of restraining the second branch (the Senate) from originating money bills, he could not but remark that it was always of importance that the people should know the men and disposed of their money, and how it had been disposed of. It was a maxim, that those who feel can best judge. This end would, he thought, be best attained, if money affairs were to be confined to the immediate representatives of the people. This was his inducement to move for it in the report."

I submit to the candid judgment of the Senate, whether I have not shown satisfactorily, that although the letter of the Constitution allows us to adopt the principle embodied in the resolution under consideration, the spirit of the Constitution, as ascertained by the light thrown upon it by contemporaneous history and debate, and by the uninterrupted practice of the Government through a period beginning with its organization, and lasting seventy years, forbids us from assuming a power to originate the general appropriation bills, and commands us to leave it where it always hitherto has been, and where it now is, in the hands of the House of Representatives, the Commons of America.

Mr. President, I am sure, at least, of this: that I have cast on those who advocate this innovation, the responsibility of showing why it should be made. I know, indeed, that they can give some plausible reasons. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRODHEAD) has already told us that the House of Representatives is accustomed to delay, until a period too late in the session, the preparation of the general appropriation bills, so that the Senate is denied a full opportunity to examine their voluminous details, and propose desirable amendments. I know that the advocates of the measure may also question the practical uses of the [illegible] of the Senate from the exercise of this power, and they will have the authority of some very good and very wise men, who were members of the Constitutional Convention, and who differed from Mr. MASON of Virginia, and Dr. FRANKLIN, on that subject. But I submit, in reply to these and to all similar arguments, that the simpler the form of any Government is, the more easily the public business is transacted; that the financial system of Russia is conducted with more convenience and promptness than that of the United States or of Great Britain; that I have no doubt that the financial affairs of France, under "the despotic sway" of NAPOLEON III., are conducted with much greater facility and dispatch than they were under the Republic which that usurper has subverted. But all this is foreign from the question. It is enough for me that the House of Representatives can and does originate and prepare, and send to us the general appropriation bills, and that the Senate also enjoys and exercises its power of proposing amendments to and concurring in those bills. The object of the establishment of two separate Houses, constituting the Legislature, was not to facilitate business, certainly not to facilitate the passage of bills for either raising revenue or for expending it.

[illegible] bills, any bills, would pass [illegible] more easily [illegible] one House than through two Houses; and [illegible] would be passed far more promptly [illegible] Council of a King, an Emperor, or a [illegible] Legislative [illegible] two independent but [illegible] Chambers. The object of [illegible] division of the Legislature into [illegible] was altogether different from the mere [illegible] of business. It was in accordance with [illegible] principle which ALEXANDER HAMILTON pro[illegible] the chief maxim of Government—to raise [illegible] interests whose interests and inclinations [illegible] to be opposed to each other, so that though one, yielding to some peculiar pressure, might prove false or faithless to the interests of the [illegible], or the liberties of the people, another, remaining independent and unmoved, might defend, maintain and preserve them. This is the reason, the true reason, why we have a Senate as well as a House of Representatives, or why we have a House of Representatives as well as a Senate. Mr. JEFFERSON predicted a peaceful as well as triumphant success to the French Revolution, notwithstanding it committed the Government of France to one legislative body only, contrary to his own just opinions; while JOHN ADAMS, who had studied perhaps more deeply the philosophy of Government, although less profoundly than the nature of men, foresaw all the disasters in which that revolution ended, as inevitable results of the concentration of all legislative power in a single Assembly.

It is therefore essential to the maintenance of liberty, that there should be two departments in the legislative body. But when two such departments are established, they are necessarily rival bodies. Indeed, they are designed to be so. You must, therefore, establish a balance between them, and adjust it so that each shall be able to preserve its own existence and efficiency. If they are not thus balanced, one will subvert and crowd out the other. Such a change is now going on in Great Britain, where, by slow, but sure advances, the Commons are undermining the House of Lords.

It was a difficult and nice task to establish such a balance between the Senate and the House of Representatives, in our system. When we study it closely, we shall be apt to conclude that our fathers builded more wisely than they knew. The Constitution gave some to various and controlling advantages to the Senate. Its members were to hold their places six years, while the members of the House were to serve only two years, under one election. Hence the Senate would derive the advantages of greater experience and practical ability. The Senate was to be a small body, in which the widest freedom of debate could be combined with the facility of bringing all questions debated to an early decision; while the large number of the members in the House of Representatives would render restrictions on debate and complex rules of order necessary. To the Senate was assigned a power of rejecting all the administrative officers nominated by the President for office—practically, a potential share in the Executive administration of the Government. It is a power of transcendent importance and influence. If a time shall ever come when a President shall meditate, by a *coup d'etat*, a subversion of the Constitution and of public liberty, the Senate, remaining uncorrupted, will have the power to prevent the atrocious design, by the exercise of its constitutional power to control the civil, military, and naval agents of the Government, and even the counsellors of the President himself. To the Senate was assigned another and distinguishing power, legislative in its character, and comprehensive in its action. That is the power of ratifying or rejecting treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers—through which power the Senate actually controls the course of the Government in the conduct of our external regulations. Besides this, the Senate of the United States is a High Court for the trial of impeachments. The House of Representatives, to sustain itself against the Senate, has three exclusive powers, namely: 1st. A right to originate money bills for the support of the Government. 2d. A right to elect a President of the United States, when the people fail to effect an election. 3d. The exclusive power of presenting impeachments against public agents.

I think it must be admitted that the relative importance and influence of the Senate are continually increasing, while those of the House of Representatives do not increase. Much the largest share of talent, as well as those of minor importance, as those which are general and comprehensive in their character, originate in the Senate. I think that the people at home, and foreign nations, are accustomed to look with more respect to the Senate than to the House of Representatives. If this be so, then it is [illegible] to take care that we do not, by enlarging the [illegible] range of action of the Senate, diminish [illegible] which is essential to the independence of the House of Representatives. However [illegible] it may be to the Senate, and even to the country, that the public business shall be transacted promptly and wisely, yet the equilibrium of the Constitution must be preserved—for when there shall cease to be a House of Representatives, retaining its just and designed integrity and importance, then there will also soon cease to be a Senate, and a Republican Government. The independence and importance of the Senate will be enhanced by this measure; and when it shall have divested the House of Representatives of the exclusive right to originate general appropriation bills, which it has hitherto enjoyed, the independence and importance of the House of Representatives will be diminished in just the same proportion. And even while that great main balance of the constitutional machinery was preserved, the disadvantage of the exclusive power to originate money bills, would not but remark that it has always been

AGRICULTURAL.

THE Secretary, Professors, and other Prominent Members of the General Agricultural Association.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, March 13, 1856.

Our produce markets have not varied essentially during the past week. The European news per *Africa* was generally favorable for Breadstuffs and Provisions, though adverse to Cotton; but its influence has not been very decided. Last evening the telegraph furnished a brief summary of a week's later intelligence from the Old World, per steamship *Arabia*, at Halifax, in which Breadstuffs are quoted cheaper, with Cotton and Provisions essentially unchanged. How these advices are to affect our markets remains to be practically demonstrated, though we do not think they are likely to serve trade on this side of the water, even with the accompanying assurance that the excitement which recently arose in England out of the Anglo-American controversy, appeared to be at an end.

The extremely changeable weather has worked strongly against a revival in business. It was comparatively mild and favorable to outdoor operations in the early part of the week; but during the past two or three days, it has been unusually cold, and consequently opposed to active trade. Our streets continue in a very bad condition, and the moving of produce is still a task of no ordinary difficulty. Our harbor is not so choked up with ice,—yet navigation is only partially freed from the impediments by which it has so long been checked; and some weeks must elapse, especially if the present stormy term endures for any length of time, ere the loading and unloading of vessels can be carried on, systematically and without interruption.

These circumstances have materially restricted transactions in produce, as purchasers have not manifested any inclination to extend their operations beyond the limits of their most urgent necessities. The demand for most articles has mainly emanated from the regular home trade. Shippers have had no encouragement to move freely, while prices of produce and rates of freight have ruled so much above their views. Speculators have been without confidence in the future,—more because of the uncertainty connected therewith, than on account of any actually anticipated revulsion. Hence such parties have been notably reserved in their operations,—which has sensibly contributed to protract the dullness, so long a predominating feature of general business in this neighborhood. Nor is New York the sole or chief sufferer, in this respect. From all parts of the country, the complaint is general, that the season is unusually backward, and but little expectation is entertained of any change for the better before the close of April.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, reached about 64,450 barrels of Flour, 19,000 bushels of Wheat, 240,000 bushels of Corn, 28,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,000 bushels of Barley—indicating a decrease of about 3,000 barrels of Flour, 28,-100 bushels of Wheat, and 10,500 bushels of Rye, with an increase of about 78,000 bushels of Corn, and 600 bushels of Barley, as compared with reported transactions of the preceding week, which embraced about 67,450 barrels of Flour, 47,100 bushels of Wheat, 162,000 bushels of Corn, 38,500 bushels of Rye, and 3,500 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed, are shown to be only about 94,900 bushels more than those of the preceding week. As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour, Wheat and Corn close a little firmer, though not quotably dearer; while Rye is 5c. @ 6c. ₱ bushel higher, and Oats are about 3c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Barley is held with greater confidence at former prices. The receipts of Breadstuffs have generally been quite moderate, while the available stocks are still, on the whole, pretty ample for the Season.

Cotton has been less sought after, and it has deteriorated ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. during the week. The available supply now here is only about 54,000 bales, against 82,000 bales at the same period last year; but Cotton in transit from Southern to English ports is very freely offered, though not in brisk request, at the reduced prices which now obtain here. The receipts of the Cotton ports since 1st of September last, to latest dates, are 2,695,700 bales, against 1,697,128 to the corresponding time last year: 1,961,907 in 1854, and 2,228,576 in 1853. The total export to all foreign ports is 1,666,316 bales, against 1,189,801 last year, showing an increase of 410,515 bales. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 486,574 bales, against 377,895 last year; and the stock on hand, in all ports, 657,627 bales, against 394,178 last year.

The trade in Provisions has been a little brisker, though at rather easier prices—the market for such closing generally dull and heavy. The arrivals of Provisions are moderate, but the available supplies of most articles in this line are at least adequate to the requirements of purchasers.

Groceries have come forward more freely, and prices thereof have partially given way a fraction—the demand not being equal to the ability or willingness of factors to satisfy it. Coffee and Teas alone retain their firmness and buoyancy—Molasses and Sugars being plenty and depressed.

The business in Fish is without any noticeable improvement. The supplies are limited, but the demand appears to be almost equally so, and prices are barely supported.

Hemp remains inactive, factors refusing to accept the prices offered by purchasers.

Hay is in moderate supply and demand at former rates.

Hops are pretty freely offered and bought at old figures. Shippers are purchasing a fair amount, though brewers operate rather cautiously.

Hides and Leather are in reduced supply and held firmly, with a fair inquiry.

Lead is the only article in the metal line that is active and buoyant, having been freely purchased mostly on speculation, at a shade firmer prices.

Rice is in better request, but at a decline from last week's rates of about 25c. ₱ 100 lbs.

Grass Seeds are less sought after, yet they continue firm, the general stock being a very light one. The severe weather is a serious impediment to the usual Spring demand.

Wool is decidedly brisker and is advancing, the supplies in market being on the decrease.

Domestic Whisky has been less freely offered and has risen about 2c. ₱ gallon, but it closes tamely and languidly. The receipts from the interior are not large, and our local distilleries are not producing more than half the customary amount, but there is quite as much on the market as is requisite to satisfy the wants of buyers.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

The Dry Goods Trade the past week has been greatly influenced by the remarkable changes in the weather. The early part of the week was comparatively mild, and this circumstance contributed materially to stimulate business. The last two or three days, however, have been extremely cold and stormy, and on this account, operations have not been continued with any degree of spirit. Buyers are numerous enough in the market, but they have no encouragement to move freely, while the weather is so unfavorable and the transportation of goods is a matter of so much difficulty. Hence, they operate with caution, hoping for a more auspicious season soon. Holders are in possession of pretty ample supplies of most articles; yet, as they still calculate on an extensive Spring trade, they are not overanxious sellers, and prices of desirable commodities are but slightly, if at all, affected by the temporarily unavoidable inactivity in business.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are rather more freely offered at previous figures, while the demand is without improvement. A moderate traffic is reported in desirable styles of Bleached Goods at steady rates. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills are in pretty fair request at essentially unchanged prices. Duck is attracting increased attention and is quite firm. Ginghams are slowly but regularly purchased at full quotations. Lawns are in better supply and demand, though being otherwise unaltered. Nankins are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs are rather brisker, but are not dearer. Printing Cloths are in reduced stock and are stiffly held, yet they are not actively inquired for. Prints are pretty freely offered at former rates, while being in moderate demand. The assortment now here includes some very beautiful productions, indicative of even a marked improvement upon the standard of previous seasons, in the matter of tasteful coloring, much credit upon whose originals is due to their fabrication. Shipments and sales are coming forward very slowly and irregularly, so that the demand keeps ahead of the receipts, and factors are getting very full prices for such lots as are immediately available.

Woolens are not very active, suffering as they are from the unfavorable weather, which prevents manufacturers from getting their productions regularly into market, and greatly impedes the forwarding of goods to the interior. The supplies here are tolerably large, but the assortment is by no means complete, and on desirable articles owners are realising quite satisfactory prices, especially in view of the recent rise in the value of the raw material, which induces the belief that goods bought now will not cost buyers as much as they would be likely to do some time hence. Blankets are unchanged in demand and value. Cassimeres are quite abundant, and but moderately active at old figures. Cloths are in rather light supply and lively request, at steady rates. Doeskins are selling to a fair extent at previous quotations. Flannels are quiet and heavy, as before quoted. Jeans, Linseye and Muslin de Laines appear in slightly improved demand, but are otherwise unaltered. Satinets and Tweeds are moderately inquired for, at, however, drooping rates.

Foreign goods have been somewhat less extensively dealt in during the past week; but holders have shown no greater desire to realize, and the changes in price are not important. Importers and commission merchants have experienced a less vigorous demand from their customers, than jobbers. The latter have had about as many orders from country dealers, to satisfy, as they could conveniently attend to; and they seem not to be discontented with the present course of trade. Indeed, no one can have much reason to murmur, as yet, for it is a pretty general admission that this branch of business is now in an unusually sound condition, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season. Failures are unfrequent and unimportant—although such occurrences are now more generally reported than they have heretofore been. The mercantile agencies of this City—having representatives in nearly every part of the Union—are early apprised of all instances of bankruptcy, however trivial, transpiring throughout the country; and one or two of our cotemporaries have come to the conclusion to secure this kind of information and give it publicity. We do not consider it either prudent or advisable to circulate reports of every trifling case of insolvency that comes to our knowledge, as we believe such reports ever tend to beget unnecessary distrust, one of the greatest banes of business, and on this account we regard their publication as productive of more evil than good. It is this opinion that influences us in excluding them from our columns, of course we are glad to perceive the majority of our leading City journals likewise adopt. The auction sales of foreign goods during the past week have been quite extensive, and characterized by the same features as the private trade. The recent imports have exceeded those of the same time last year, but they do not seriously affect the stability of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,

and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards,	744	903	27	252	635	.....
Forty-fourth-st. Browning's,	.....	146	56	36	736	.....
Sixth-street. Chamberlin's,	.....	110	85	41	1131	.....
Robinson-st. O'Brien's,	.....	136	134	134	.....	.....
Sixth-street. Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	1395	352	463	2502	.....
Last week.....	1684	2908	386	457	6476	.....

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855.....	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855.....	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day.....	903
Receipts for corresponding week last year...	1,833
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855.....	3,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day.....	1,395
Total receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,739

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad.	338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	152	27	252	695	.....
Philadelphia Railroad..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio.....	125	Pennsylvania.....	28
New-York.....	753	Texas.....	—
Illinois.....	—	Connecticut.....	—
Kentucky.....	—	Michigan.....	—
Indiana.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Virginia.....	80	Wisconsin.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Maryland.....	8

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1¾c.@2c. ₱ lb higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 18c.@14½c., or higher.
Fine quality, 12c.@13c.
Medium quality, 10½c.@12c.
Poor quality, 9½c.@10c.
Poorest quality, none below 9½c.
General selling prices, 11c.@13c.
Average of all sales about 12c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@14c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 10c.@13c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The Cattle yards to-day showed very plainly that Winter is not over yet. During several years past we have constantly watched the meat markets of this City, and we have no recollection on record of a week when there were so few animals offered. The average of weekly receipts of last year, were beeves 3,225, and sheep and lambs, 10,940, while for the past week the beeves have only numbered 1,395, including 100 sold to Butchers at Bergen; and the Sheep, 2,502, not one-fourth of the weekly average of 1855.

The snow storm at the West prevented owners of Western stock from sending them forward at all. We hear, however, that there are some 30 car-loads of stock on the New-York and Central Railroad, somewhere between Suspension Bridge and Albany.

The prices went up to-day, we hardly know how much, as the cattle was much scattered about in small lots, and the butchers and sellers, in each case, struggled hard for the best bargains on either side. Buyers in many instances thought they paid 3c. advance upon last week, and few bought who were not under the necessity of doing so to fill their standing contracts. We think the advance in price over last week just about as stated above, or say 1¾c.@2c. on the average, and for the same quality. One thing is certain, the prices given to-day are no criterion for country buyers or sellers. It will, doubtless, be a long time before the Wednesday morning's market will open with only 744 cattle in the yards.

We will here remark, once for all, that the prices given in the table above are those which should govern buyers and sellers. In our special notes below, we give in each case, as nearly as possible, the selling prices, but there are so many motives to exaggerate or lower the actual prices obtained, that we are not always perfectly sure that our special reports of sales are entirely correct, though we suppress all those which we have reason to believe are not strictly reliable. We make this remark because we have in two instances received letters from the country owners, that the nominal prices at which their animals were sold did not agree with the actual returns to them. We have to-day the first report of Cattle from Maryland, and fine ones they were—see below.

Most of the Beevee offered to-day were of fair quality. It generally takes more time to sell out a small supply of cattle than a large one, as the holders yield their ground less readily. To-day, however, there were not 100 cattle in the yards unsold at 2 P. M. About 8 P. M., WILLIAMS received an expected drove of 100 Ohio cattle, which were put on sale. These will be included in next week's report and summary of receipts. We do not find any reason to think there is any scarcity of cattle in the country; the small supply is simply owing to the condition of the railroads, and this must be bettered very soon.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

There were so few cattle that the yards were not drawn for to-day as usual, but each seller put his animals wherever he could find the most convenient location. The following were the principal lots on sale:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
20	Ohio	N. C. Baldwin	David Allerton.
20	N. Y.	David Allerton	David Allerton.
15	Penn.	S. G. Woodward	Owner.
16	N. Y.	Gilman Dickey	C. G. Teed.
15	N. Y.	B. F. Colvin	C. G. Teed.
16	N. Y.	S. Harwood	Owner.
31	N. Y.	A. B. Parmelee	Owner.
32	N. Y.	Henry Hurd	Owner.
46	Penn.	Alexander & Chandler	Culver, Hurd & Co.
25	Ohio	Chas. McClure	Valentine, Martin & Co.
80	Va.	Geo. Harlan	Barnard & Merritt.
14	N. Y.	Geo. Mehuro	E. Gazely.
21	N. Y.	Archer, Cook, Baines	Owners.
63	N. Y.	Belden Brothers	Owners.
46	N. Y.	Pruyn & King	Geo. Ayrault.
16	N. Y.	A. L. Fergerson	Geo. Ayrault.
19	N. Y.	P. McCarty	Geo. W. Martin.
57	N. Y.	Ackels & Lauryeach	Owners.
19	N. Y.	Wm. Leeds	Owner.
14	N. Y.	C. Philips	G. White & Son.
66	N. Y.	Toffey & Carpenter	Owners.
16	N. Y.	Aeron Haviland	Owner.
16	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.

In our report of Feb. 21, we noticed a monster four-year-old Durham steer, raised by Mr. JONES, of Madison County, Ohio, from whom he was purchased by MORRIS HOLCOMB last Fall, fed by Messrs. NOTT & WRIGHT, of Canaan, Conn., and sold on that market day to Messrs. WILLIAM and GEORGE COOPER, of Westchester village, for $450—the largest price we have ever witnessed paid for a single beef animal. There were hundreds of guesses as to his live and net weight, and at our request the brothers COOPER furnished us the dressed weight, which is as follows:

1 fore-quarter.....	599 lbs.	1 hind quarter.....	468 lbs.
1 fore-quarter.....	603 lbs.	1 hind quarter.....	474 lbs.
Total.....			2,144 lbs.

This is a lower weight than the estimates of most, even of the oldest butchers. Giving the hide and tallow for profit, the meat cost nearly 21c. ₱ lb., but it was worth even that, as we can testify after having tried one of the "steaks."

GEO. MAHUEN, of Dutchess County, N. Y., had a small lot of very good beeves, 800 to 1,200 lbs. weight, which were sold by BENEDICT and GAZLEY at 11c.@12c., sellers' estimate. CHEVA. GEORGE paid $575 for four, estimated by seller at 12½c.

T. BLOOMER sold a lot of 18, gathered in Westchester County, N. Y.; fair quality, mostly oxen; 800 to 1,000 lbs. weight, average about 850 lbs.; selling at 11c.@12c., seller's estimate. LALOR paid $245 for a pair of the best, estimated by seller at 12½c.

A. B. ARCHER offered 18 cattle from Columbia County, N. Y., mostly oxen, but including some very fine, heavy steers. There were few of them sold at the time of our visit to this yard. We saw a pair of the poorest go at full 11c.

AARON HAVILAND, of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., sold ten mixed cattle on his own account Weight 700 to 1,100 lbs., average about 850 lbs., sold at 10c.@12½c. One pair, fed by EDWIN KEELER, estimated by seller at 2,200 lbs., was sold to ISAAC ANDERSON for $275. Buyer and seller at 12½c.

By far the finest lot offered to-day was 46, brought in by ALEXANDER & CHANDLER, and sold by CULVER, HURD, & Co. Eight of them from Cecil County, Md., and 38 from Chester County, Pa. The 8 were fed by WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, and an equal number of such animals is seldom produced by a single feeder. They were weighed "empty" at Philadelphia, and averaged 2,080 lbs. each. One pair weighed 4,950 lbs. The same pair weighed at home 5,100 lbs. The 38 from Chester County were mostly fine animals in good flesh. They were all weighed at Philadelphia, and we give the names of the feeder with gross weights:

Feeder.		Gross Weight. lbs.	Average. lbs.
W. Alexander	4 pairs	16,240	2,030
W. Baker	4½ pairs	16,960	1,885
Jacob Huey	1 pair	4,950	2,475
O. Jackson	1 pair	4,180	2,090
H. Heretberg	1 pair	4,080	2,040
T. Phillips	1 pair	3,700	1,850
L. Pennock	1 pair	3,950	1,975
S. Hughe	1 pair	4,100	2,050
W. Witchroff	1 pair	3,925	1,962
E. Hicke	1½ pairs	4,025	1,642
W. Jackson	1 pair	3,800	1,650
B. Scivenridge	1 pair	3,130	1,565
H. Stackhouse	1 pair	3,160	1,580
J. Taylor	1 pair	2,910	1,455
W. Witcroff	1 pair	2,625	1,312
B. Nuley	1 pair	3,220	1,610

Total weight of 46 animals, 84,880 lbs.
Average gross weight, 1,845 lbs.
Probable average net weight, (at 60 lbs. to 100 lbs.,) 1,107 lbs.

HARNEY BARTRAM and J. A. MERRITT were selling together a lot of 80 Virginia cattle, sent in by GEO. HARLAN. They were raised by Mr. WILLIAMS, of South Branch; quality fair; weight about 725 lbs.; sold at 12c.@12½c.

BELDEN BROTHERS brought in sixty steers, mostly three and four years' old, which they bought in this market a while since, with the design of feeding them a year or so. The prospect for to-day induced them to bring them in. They, doubtless, made a good "spec" by this course, as the lot, although averaging less than 700 lbs., and in medium flesh, were sold to-day at 11c. or 11½c.@12c.

FRUYN & KING contributed 46 distillery cattle, of medium quality, which were sold at 11½c.@12c., sellers' estimate.

CHARLIE COOPER purchased 46, in three lots, of good fair quality, the whole averaging about 850 lbs. He paid $95 to $98 ₱ head, or about 11½c. for the lot. These are to be shipped to Bermuda.

F. EDGESTEIN & LAUENSTEIN sold on their own account a very good lot of 57 from Monroe County, New-York. Weight 700 to 1,300 lbs., average about 960 lbs. The sellers estimated the sales at 12c.@13c., with none below 12c.

GILMAN DICKEY brought 16 cattle from York, Livingston County, N. Y., which were sold by TEED yesterday at about 12c. average, owner's estimate. HARRIS took 11 at $110 each, estimated by owner and buyer at 12½c.

PHILLIPS & SMITH sold 6 Columbia County cattle at $112 each. They were 8 year-old oxen of fair quality, weighing about 950 lbs. each, or 11¾c.

CHARLIE MCCLURE sent in 25 cattle from Marion County, Ohio, which were sold by VALENTINE & MARTIN, and others to help them. So few of the brokers had anything to sell on their own account to-day, that they were quite ready to assist their brethren, from force of habit, if nothing else. MCCLURE'S lot averaged about 700 lbs.; quality somewhat mixed with a number of good cattle. He sold at 10c.@12c., according to quality.

TOFFEY & CARPENTER, owners, sold at 10½c @13c. a mixed lot of 56, weighing 500 to 1,100 lbs., and averaging about 750 lbs.

HENRY HURD had a lot of common New-York cattle, averaging about 725 lbs., which he sold at 10c.@11c., and 12c. for some of the best.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $25@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$80.

The market for Milch Cows is almost at a stand still; Milkmen are waiting for improved weather before taking in their Spring stock.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows at $35 to $75. Scarce and in good demand.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows at $35@$80; are selling very high to private purchasers—Milkmen are holding off for a better supply. $80 was refused for a 5-year-old Durham Cow with a calf at her side this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows at $30@$50, and extras as high as $65.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $20@$55, and dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The Veal Calves offered this week are of a better quality than one week ago—still there are some infant animals, the sale of which should be prohibited by law.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 5c.@7c.; extras, 8c. Supply very small for the season—not equal to demand. A good Calf will bring almost any price asked.

BROWNING reports Calves at 5c.@7c.; extras, 7¾c. @8c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Calves at 6c.@7c.; extras, 7¾c. @8c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c.; extras, 7¾c. @8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head, as a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

We have never found so few Sheep in market nor prices so high. If anybody in the country has good Sheep they will be lucky if they can get them here soon.

ALLERTON reports Sheep and Lambs at $4 50@$14. Character of the stock offered is generally first class. We saw a lot of 129 sold at these yards to-day, by JOHN TANER, for $680, or $5 ₱ head all round. These were of fair quality, but not this best.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs, at $3 50@$18 ₱ head. Forty-one sold in a single lot, $18 each. About 1,500 Sheep left Marion, Ohio, three weeks since, which have not yet reached Dunkirk. About 200 head came in this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $5@$7; extras $7@9 ₱ head. Rather steep prices that, if there were none sold lower, which were not reported.

The Brokers generally report receipts so small and irregular as not to be worth recording.

BALDWIN & HUME, Sheep Brokers, report the following sales for the week ending March 11:

38 sold for.....	$150 00	80 sheep sold for..	$197 75
248 sheep sold for T.		189 sheep sold for..	863 87
Hosberey, Ohio.	1 930 46	50 sheep sold for..	380 00
76 lambs sold for..	265 10	140 sheep sold for.	1,392 25

Forty-one sheep, fed by BENJ. J. WENET, of Albany County, and brought here by BENJ. M. TODD, of Albany, were sold as follows:

10 to Mr. Conelin.....	$200
21 to John Harris.....	378
10 to B. Larurance.....	169
41 (average $18 ₱ head) at.....	$788

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DOREMAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered hogs, which are brought in in the car-case and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c., and, in this weather, ½c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get hanged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

No hogs have been received at ALLERTON'S for some weeks.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8¼c.@8½c. for heavy, and 8¾c.@8½c. for light. Western, dressed, 7¾c.@7¾c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

There are very few arrivals, owing to the continued blocked up condition of the roads. When these are freed, the receipts will, doubtless, be liberal, with a consequent decline in prices.

WM. MCNEIL (No. 43 Jay-street) reports Hogs worth 8¾c. net, none in the market, in consequence of the recent snow-storm—prices nominal. Receipts for the week about 1,000, against 4,050 in corresponding week last year. Distillery Hogs are worth 8c.@8¼c. net.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in very light supply and limited request at $7 75@$8 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is scarce and nominal in this market.

BEESWAX—American yellow is in moderate supply and fair demand at 26¾c.@27¼c. ₱ gallon.

BOOTS & SHOES—Are in reduced supply and moderately inquired for at very full rates.

BRICKS—North River Hard sell more freely at $4 75, cash, ₱ thousand. Philadelphia and foreign are inactive at old rates.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate and prices are without any quotable change.

CEMENT—The market is now pretty well supplied, yet is firm,—though the inquiry is not an active one.

COCOA—Remains quiet and nominal in price.

COAL—The business in course of transaction is a very limited one, though prices are without alteration.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no really new feature,—the demand being good, but at rates to suit factors—which accounts for the restricted transactions. The sales since our last have been confined to Java, in lots, at 14½c.@15c.; 30 bags Laguayra, at 12½c.@12¾c.; 50 Jamaica at 12c.; 100 Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 3,750 Rio, mainly at from 11¼c.@12¾c.; and some St. Domingo at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is less sought after, and is now procurable at 32c.@32½c. for New Sheathing; 26c.@26½c. old do.; 26c. for Yellow do.; 28½c. for Chili Pig; 31c.@32c. for American Ingot; and 35c. for Bolts and Braziers, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is pretty brisk, but infirm, with more sellers than buyers, especially of Cotton in transit from Southern to European ports. The transactions since our last are estimated at nearly 4,000 bales, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling.....	9¾	9¾	10	10¾
Middling Fair.....	10¾	10¾	11	11¾
Fair.....	11	11	12¾	12

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are nearly out of market, and are wanted at fully previous prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet and languid, at $4 12½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod are quoted at $4 25 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Mackerel are in fair request and are worth $22 50@$23 for large No. 1, Mass.; $17 for small do; $13 50 for large No. 2 do.; $7 50@$7 75 for small medium do.; $7 50@$8 for large No. 3 do.; and $4 25@$5 50 for small and medium do., ₱ bbl. The stock is light. Salmon and Scad are inactive and nominal, at old figures. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. They are sparingly offered. Smoked Herring are abundant and depressed at 55c.@40c. for Scaled; and 25c.@28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Jersey is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour is but moderately active at about previous figures, the demand being mainly for home use, and readily met by factors, particularly of common qualities. The arrivals are not very heavy, but owners are free sellers, the available stock being a good one for the season. The transactions since our last include about 7,000 bbls. mainly at rates within the annexed range.

Ordinary State.....	$7 00 @ 7 06¾
Straight State.....	7 06¾ @ 7 12½
Favorite and Extra State.....	7 12½ @ 7 87½
Mixed Western.....	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 12½ @ 7 25
Fancy Michigan.....	7 25 @ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio.....	7 00 @ 7 25
Fancy Ohio.....	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio.....	7 50 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	7 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee.....	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee.....	8 50 @10 75

Canadian is unaltered; sales having been made of 1,000 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,500 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium Extra at $7 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, but is pretty stiffly held, at $3 50@$3 56¼ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at $1 25@$1 75, ₱ 100 lbs., with an increased amount offering.

FRUIT—Raisins are less freely offered, and are quoted by owners at $3 50@$3 62½ for Layer, and $3 25@$3 87½ for Bunch, ₱ whole box; but they are not in much request at those figures. Other articles are quiet at previous quotations. MINTURN & PAYNE sold to-day the fruit cargo of the bark *Denoy*, comprising 820 boxes Messina Lemons, at $2 87½@$3 25; and 2,500 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 25@$2 56¼ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive—its general value restricting operations. A small parcel of Southern Red brought $1 60 ₱ bushel. The nominal range is from $1 50@$2 05 for common to choice white; and $1 55@$1 60 for do. red, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce, and held at $1 18 ₱ bush., but is not active at this rate. Barley is in light supply and fair demand, at from $1 20@$1 30 ₱ bush., according to quality. Oats are dull and heavy, at 41c.@42c. for Western; 39c.@42c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey; and 30c.@32c. for Southern, ₱ bush. White Beans are selling at from $2@$2 50 ₱ bush. Peas are in request at $1 07@$1 25 for Canadian, ₱ bush.; and $2 12½@$2 87½ for Blackeyed, ₱ bag of 2 bush. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant—with a supply of desirable lots better proportioned to the requirements of buyers. The sales since our last add up nearly 84,000 bush., at 67c.@69c. for Southern mixed; 68c.@70c. for do. white; 70c.@71c. for do. yellow, and 72½c. for old Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is still freely bought, at full prices. The supply is much reduced. Nothing really new can be noticed in Mexican.

HAY—There were 850 bales Rivor obtained at $1 12½@$1 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quite dull—parties not agreeing about prices.

HIDES—The diminished supplies sustain prices, though the existing demand is only a moderate one.

HONEY—Cube is dull and heavy, at 13c @15c., free, for home use, and 58c.@58½c. in bond, for export, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are in fair supply and demand, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Is but very moderately inquired for, at our quotations: Bengal, $1@$1 30; Madras, 70c.@$1 20; Manila, good to prime, 55c.@$1 20; Caracas, 95c@$1 05; Guatemala, $1@$1 15.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, yet steady, at $36@$36 50, unusual terms, ₱ ton. English Bar attracts but little attention and is somewhat nominal, at $62 50@$65 for common, and $67 50@$70 for refined, ₱ ton. Swedish Bar is worth from $100@$102 50 ₱ ton. American Pig is in fair demand, at steady rates. American Bar remains as last noticed.

[illegible] Wanted, a Partner with a capital of $[illegible] to engage in the Hardware business. Address [illegible]

[illegible] Wanted immediately, a Partner with a capital of $[illegible] to engage in the Hardware business. Address [illegible]

DANCING. [illegible] the Hall of the Board of [illegible] Nine [illegible] for males, on [illegible] same hour [illegible] last. The regular Daily [illegible] are the [illegible] All [illegible] who intend to [illegible] cent [illegible]

WM. H. MELLEN,
WM. S. REY,
J. DAVENPORT, } Executive [illegible]

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.—The Trustees of [illegible] have the satisfaction to announce that [illegible] open on May 7, under the auspices [illegible] cipal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, [illegible] unlimited ability and success as a [illegible] assurance for the [illegible] cipal's family will enjoy monthly [illegible] $5 0 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, [illegible] way; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

MONOCHROMAT

[illegible] THURSDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] DAILY TIMES, is published [illegible] P. M. It [illegible] DAILY TIMES. [illegible] nearly all [illegible] published Tuesday and [illegible] a year.

[illegible] Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] to them.

[illegible] CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] each to Advance.

[illegible] No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The latest returns from the New-Hampshire Election show 29,241 votes for METCALF, (American,) and 28,560 for WELLS, (Democrat.) Towns yet to come in will run up these figures about even for both candidates; so there is probably no choice by the people. The Opposition lead the Democrats in the House, so far as heard from.

☞ The Republicans of Connecticut and Rhode Island held their respective Conventions yesterday for the nomination of State Officers. The Know-Nothings and the Republicans of the latter State have the same ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and General Treasurer.

☞ Majority and Minority Reports from the Committee on Elections, on Kansas affairs, were presented to the United States Senate yesterday—the former by Senator DOUGLAS, and the latter by Senator COLLAMER. Their reading occupied several hours, and was followed by a discussion, participated in by Senators SUMNER, DOUGLAS and SEWARD. Abstracts of the documents will be found under the Congressional heading. In the House, a bill was introduced to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and another providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi to San Francisco. The Kansas contested election case was again discussed.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to determine the rights of children of American parentage born in foreign countries. Notice was given of a bill to provide for the more correct canvassing of votes in this City. The bill authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint a person to investigate the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was passed. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to amend the Act to promote Medical Sciences, by requiring bodies to be kept forty-eight hours before delivering for dissection, and notice of death to be published in the Daily papers; also, one to provide for for the better security of life, in the erection of buildings in this City.

The News from Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday night, making a remarkably quick passage for this season of the year. A full summary of her news—being one week later than previous advices—will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

It is with deep regret that we have yet again to announce that no tidings are received of the missing steamship *Pacific*. There is a report, it is true, that the screw steamer *Edinburg*, on her passage from New-York, encountered large fields of ice upon which there was a quantity of broken cabin furniture, which, it was thought, might have belonged to the *Pacific*. But even this hope of having discovered some trace of the missing steamship rests on a very slender foundation.

The Peace Conferences had assembled in Paris, and, when the *Arabia* left, had been in session four days. On the authority of the London *Advertiser*, a report had been spread abroad and had created no little consternation, that the Conferences were about to terminate in a break-up. It was said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries had advanced the new and unexpected objection that the proposals should not be decided upon in the present Conferences, but in a general assembly of the representatives of all the European Powers. The London *Times*, however, contradicts this statement, and when we remember that the *Advertiser* has quite earned a reputation for announcing the most startling, but, unfortunately for itself, the most incorrect information upon the exciting topics of the day, we are not disposed to place much reliance upon the story it has now, in all probability, concocted. It is also alleged that Russia, while she is even willing to concede the dismantling of Nicolaieff, refuses to abandon her Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte. This is also highly improbable. From the contradictory opinions that prevailed in relation to the Conferences at the time the *Arabia* left Liverpool, it seems to be pretty certain that nothing definite was known of what had been said or done by the Plenipotentiaries during the four days they had been in session. It was considered likely that if Peace followed upon the pending negotiations, a general European Congress would immediately be convened to readjust the Balance of Power.

Among the miscellaneous news reported by the telegraph, is the rumor that OMAR PACHA had resigned his command of the Ottoman Contigent. In the Crimea, an armistice until the end of March had been officially announced to the armies. It was not, however, to affect the existing blockade of Russian ports.

All excitement in relation to the threatened rupture between Great Britain and the United States seems to have subsided in England for the time being.

The Three-Million Debate.

In giving the highly important debate in the United States Senate on Monday last, on the bill to appropriate three millions of dollars, at the recommendation of the President, to be expended in increasing the armaments and munitions of war, and for the manufacture and alteration of small arms, we publish also, as a necessary prelude to right understanding of the importance of this debate, the very able and statesmanlike speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD on the first instant, upon the bill, to strike out the appropriation bills in the Senate. Taken in connection with the fact that this Three-Million bill is the initiatory step towards the most radical and dangerous innovation that has been attempted by Congress since the adoption of the Constitution, the debate appears to have been conducted with a very remarkable absence of passion and strong feeling, and the people do not appear to regard it with any peculiar interest, such as it certainly ought to excite. But, perhaps, the certainty of the bill being rejected by the House of Representatives, as we cannot doubt it will be, may be one reason why the subject has not caused more excitement. Even though the bill had originated in the House, the proposition to place three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to be employed for such indefinite purposes as those specified in the bill, ought to excite a most strennous opposition. If there were any necessity for an appropriation to increase our means of defence, growing out of our difficulties with England, a much larger one than that asked for would be absolntely required. Bnt, as no snch necessity has been pretended, or shown to exist, except by Mr. CASS, who appears to be undnly excited by the terrific leaders in the London *Times*, the exigencies of the time hardly call for such a doubtful expenditure of the public money, which may he nsed to furnish small arms to the execution of a very different character from any to be fonnd in our forts or arsenals.

Mr. HALE made a most sensible and excellent suggestion, in proposing that, instead of appropriating three millions of dollars to meet the warlike articles of the London *Times*, the belligerent leaders of the "thunderer" should be handed over to the editor of the *Union*. We may, at present, safely let the newspaper press of the two countries conduct their part of the war, and allow Mr. MARCY and Lord CLARENDON to go on with their encountor; and, when affairs begin to wear a more threatening aspect than they have yet done, there will he no difficulty in passing appropriation bills for any amount of money that may he required by the exigencies of the occasion.

The last thing to be feared in either branch of Congress is an unwillingness, or backwardness, to furnish the utmost that may be demanded by the Executive to defend the country from a foreign foe, or to maintain the honor of the nation.

Whitfield and Reeder.

We observe that the minority of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives at Washington, have adopted the statement of WHITFIELD, the sitting delegate, as the substance of their report against the request of the majority of that Committee, calling for testimony on the facts of the Kansas Election case. This is characteristic of the manner in which the controversy on Slavery has been conducted at the seat of Government for many years past. The majority of the Committee ask for authentic testimony upon which to fonnd their judgment in the case, and to enable them to do justice between the claimants. The minority, composed exclusively of Southern men, declare themselves perfectly satisfied of WHITFIELD's right, without any testimony, and deprecate any inquiry which could elicit the facts in a legal manner. This is politic. WHITFIELD has told his story, but has presented no evidence of its truth. Gov. REEDER has related his, bnt thongh probahle, and though supported by many notorious facts, the Committee refuse to receive it unless anthenticated by legal evidence of its truth.

WHITFIELD has one very great advantage over Gov. REEDER. He is backed by a host of Government officials in the Territory. They may be regarded as, and they actually are, the retained agents and attorneys of WHITFIELD, engaged to aid him in making up his case. It is a part of their reasonable service to prepare any required nnmber of affidavits and depositions, and the hills for the same are discharged at the Federal Treasury. The whole governmental machinery of the Territory being in the hands of persons of this class, it is obvious that Gov. REEDER has no chance whatever of procnring any legal testimony of the acts which support his claims, except what may be obtained hy the special anthority of Congress. While the people of Kansas are almost unanimous in his favor, the salaried employes of the Government are quite unanimons against him. From the Judges appointed by President PIERCE down to the Constables appointed by the mock Legislature of Missouri Ruffians, the office-holders of Kansas are for Slavery and WHITFIELD. Their services are gratnitous, at least, in behalf of WHITFIELD. There remains bnt one chance for the people's representative. It is in the interposition of Congress against Executive patronage.

As between the contestants, the case is a simple one. It is no question of legality. The organic law of Congress was suspended by the invasion of the Missourians and by the usurpation of the functions of the Legislature by the mob from that State. To assert that the abominable enactments sent forth in the name of that sham Assembly were obligatory upon the people or upon Congress, is a libel upon American legislation. Apart from their brntal and savage character, it has been demonstrated that the acts of the pretended Legislature in respect to elections were grossly unconstitntional, and designed to exclnde all hut Pro-Slavery voters from the polls. They are therefore void.

There is no excnse whatever for the refusal to invest the Committee with full power to investigate the facts involved in this most remarkable case. WHITFIELD and his confederates have themselves admitted facts which prove the invalidity of his pretended election. We call attention to the following passage in WHITFIELD's manifesto, adopted by the minority of the Committee as part of their statement of the case in his favor: The sitting delegate says:

"It is said by this man who would be forced upon them by a vote of the House as their representative on the floor, though upon trial he was found to be nnfit to be their Governor, 'that menace, intimidation, and improper influences are rife in the Territory—especially on the border. Men's rights are held in no regard, official authority commands no respect, and seems to have no restraining tendency or power, and the peace of the country hangs on a thread.' Trespasses, assaults, and murders are openly committed; and no one thinks of appeal for redress to the law; because from that source no redress can be had.' To whatever extent this statement may be true, Gov. REEDER ought best to know why it is so. Who but himself, and those deluded victims who have linked their fortunes with his, since his removal from office, setting themselves up against all law and order in the Territory, *have produced this state of things?* Who but those under his influence—not *bona fide* settlers in Kansas, bnt emissaries of mischief, sent by his colaborers elsewhere for purposes of civil strife—are now engaged in insurrectionary movements with a view to overthrow the constituted authorities of the Territory, and to break down the only Government and system of laws to which the people can look for the protection of life, liberty and property? The actual residents of Kansas have a just appreciation of good Government and a reverence for law. If *they have lately been unduly excited by matters originating* more with others than themselves, they are not to be censured therefor, and particularly by those wicked projectors of the evils by which they are molested. *No society or community can be altogether quiet*, when treason against its very existence is plotted in its bosom."

Here is a clear confession of the truth of Governor REEDER's allegations by the very man who has profited by the frands and outrages denonnced in the Governor's charges. WHITFIELD concurs with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, and with Mr. OLIVER on the very floor of Congress, that the picture of crime and violence drawn by his opponent is a faithful and graphic one. WHITFIELD acknowledges that "trespasses, assaults and murders" are committed in Kansas by the miscreants on the Missouri side of the border, and that the law of the Territory yields no redress.

But one course, then, remains open to the House. It is to summon witnesses from this theatre of violence and outrage to the seat of Government, where the law does furnish some sort of security, feeble though it may be, that the truth may he spoken without peril to life or limb.

WHITFIELD, and the three Committee-men, as his sponsors, close their appeal to the House with a fearful intimation that, although things are now quiet in the Territory, the admission of Gov. REEDER would he followed hy a terrible outbreak, which might involve the whole Union in a conflict of arms. This is the old song—"Don't provoke me, or I shall commit some terrible deed." On the contrary, it seems perfectly obvious that the way to dispose of Mr. WHITFIELD and his pretensions is promptly to reject him.

Bad News for Meat Eaters.

It has been a very long time since our Live Stock Market Reports exhibited so scanty a supply of beef cattle and sheep as they record this morning, and what is worse, we had no surplus last week which we can now fall back upon. There were bnt 744 beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-st. yesterday; and only 903 received during the week, while the average weekly receipts at that market for the whole of 1855 were 1,981. The average total weekly receipts at the four principal city markets during last year were 3,225, and for the week ending yesterday only 1,285 are reported, and abont 100 sold to butchers. There is the same falling off in sheep. During a week past only 2,562 have been brought in; the average weekly receipts of 1855, being 10,940, or more than four times as many. As might be expected, prices have taken a sudden leap upward, amounting to almost one dollar in every five. Few sheep of the lower grades have been sold for less than $5 a head, while many others have cost the butchers $10 to $18 each.

But the long Winter is at the bottom of all this, and that *must* soon be over, if our almanacs are not sadly out of the way. Let us live and wait a few days longer. In tho meantime we can clear out a few hundreds of those venison carcasses, piled up all over Washington Market.

Flour is cheaper than it *was*, and potatoes are comfortably down. We shall not starve.

Academy of Music.

Italian Opera *is* a necessity of civilized life. Without it, refinement languishes and hides itself in solitude and common-place; sheltered beneath its sunny wing, it warms into health and beauty. Where can you see so many pretty girls, so many handsome men, so many admirable coats, so many unimpeachable neck-ties, so at the Italian Opera? Where can you find a fashion-plate vitalized, except there? Where can you practice virtue and study morality so excellently as in the lobby of the Academy, where every one looks down upon you? Everything that is refined, from patchouli to lagerbier, can be found at our Academy, and our Academy opened last night. There was a crowd. Every seat had an occupant, and lots of money was refused at the door. So, the opening was a success, and gave good promise of a prosperous Spring campaign.

The Opera was VERDI's "Trovatore," cast with all the familiar artists of last season, and a new aspirant for DIDIER's *rôle* of *Azucena*. This was Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. Unfortunately, this lady was unwell, (an announcement ought to have been made before the commencement of the Opera,) and could not appear—Signorina ALDINI sung in her stead. But this did not detract from the enjoyment of the audience, who soon got over the disappointment.

We have nothing to add, except that a newly organized orchestra, under MAX MARETZEK, performed its duties in a creditable manner, and that Mme. LAGRANGE and her associate artists were welcomed back to their proper home in a genial way. On Friday, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Peach Prospects.

Notwithstanding the very severe weather, the prospects of a good crop of peaches are reported as being quite equal to the most sanguine calculations. The New-Jersey *New-Brunswicker* says that the cold weather has not hurt the buds any yet, except in those orchards situated in low, wet grounds. There the buds are somewhat injured, though not so badly as they are some years. If the buds are not blasted with cold winds and wet weather in April and May, the peaches will probably be very plentiful.

The Emigration Commissioners Short of Money.

The Commissioners of Emigration are having no little difficulty in sustaining the burdens that the public puts upon them. They have an immense load to carry, and little help to bear it. They need money to meet their every-day expenses. Their debt on the last of Dec., was $285,000, and since then it has increased $57,762—less than for the corresponding time last year, but still too much for the greatly diminished Commutation Fund—through which has been received since New-Year's Day, only $11,500! A great many delayed ships are on the way to this port, and with them will come a large crowd of the sick, which, added to the 2,000 persons now in their charge, are all to be cared for. To meet the urgent demand of the present time, and to relieve the Commissioners from debt, a grant from the Legislature of $200,000 is needed. With this, under the improved *régime* of its affairs, it is thought that except in times of great depression its expenses need not exceed its receipts.

☞ There was nothing important done by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Contested Seat—Senator Brown's Speech on the Illicit Recruitments—Proceedings against Fillibusters, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

THE REEDER CASE.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, gave notice to the House, this morning, that on Thursday next he would endeavor to get a vote upon the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, giving said Committee authority to send for persons and papers in the Reeder case. Certainly it is high time that the debate upon this merely preliminary question was brought to a close, and that the House and the country should know whether the needed investigation is to go on, or is to be stifled at the threshold. A very inconsiderable portion of the speeches made, thus far, have been addressed to the simple question before the House, to wit: whether or no the Committee are to be permitted to take the testimony desired, or not. Gentlemen seem ambitious of discussing the antire Kansas question, *without* the testimony, rather than of getting at authenticated facts by authentic means. It is to be hoped that the opponents of the Administration and its Kansas-Nebraska policy will take care to be in their seats on Thursday, and that no man of them will, even by indiscretion, aid STEPHENS & Co. in preventing the essential facts from being fully brought out under circumstances which shall place their character beyond dispute.

AN ERRONEOUS POLICY.

The Chairman of the Committee on Elections (Mr. WASHBURN, of Me.) desired the floor to-day to reply to the pettifoging argument of Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga. Every rule of courtesy as well as precedent made it his right; but by some strange fatality his wishes were disregarded, and the floor was assigned to DUNN, of Ind., who comforted the Nebraskals by the notification that he was against the admission of Mr. REEDER. Another result of this error is, that the entire day was given up to the opponents of the party of men who so long and so gallantly fought and who finally won the battle for the Speakership. It may be good policy to sacrifice earnest, faithful, never-flinching friends, and make them feel justly aggrieved and uncomfortable for the purpose of conciliating open enemies, or enemies in the disguise of semi-friendship,—but it is a policy which has broken down every party and every public man who has persevered in it for any length of time. Take care of the true men and let the shaky ones take care of themselves, is the better course. Indulge a wayward child by attempting to buy him into good behavior, and you ruin him altogether; whereas, if the consequences of his waywardness and folly are permitted to fall upon his own head, he will soon see the advantage of reform and of following good advice. The same thing is equally true of the child of larger growth who attempts an eccentric or zig zag course in politics;—coax him and you drive him off; but let him feel that he must rely on himself to retrieve his errors and remove its disabilities, and he will soon sink out of sight and consequence, or become a wiser, better and truer man. In this course of remark I utter the sentiments of many an older and more experienced observer than your correspondent.

THE ILLICIT RECRUITMENTS.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, made an excellent speech in the Senate to-day, upon the illicit recruitment question, showing up with a master hand the errors, inconsistencies, evasions and equivocations of the British Ministry, Mr. CRAMPTON and other agents of the British Government, who are implicated in this violation of the law and sovereignty of the United States. The Senator's argument was very similar in character to that of a lawyer at the bar engaged in summing up a case, and examining, comparing and sifting the evidence, bringing together all the different points relating to and hearing upon each other, though widely separated upon the record, showing their relation, and drawing the conclusions which they thus suggest. In this way, for instance, he was able to expose most clearly CRAMPTON's duplicity, and the insincerity and folly of CLARENDON's repeated assertion that the British instructions to their Minister were, to have no concealments from the United States Government in his recruiting proceedings, and to take care not to violate the law of the United States. Thus it was shown that while no concealments from our Government were to be had, the greatest care was taken by Mr. CRAMPTON in all his instructions, as well as by his coadjutors, to keep their movements secret. So CRAMPTON's instructions to his agents were, not to converse on the matter in beer houses, *for the reason that such conversation would draw the attention of the United States Government to the matter, and so defeat the entire scheme!* So, too, a cipher was furnished by Mr. CRAMPTON, to be used by his agents in communicating with him on the subject,—an instrumentality which honest frankness would not have required.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

It has been stated with a good deal of positiveness that a treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain exists, by which the former, in 1849, bound itself never to assume nor attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over San Juan del Norte, or any part of the Mosquito Territory. If this be so, of course, the obligation of the stipulation rests upon the Rivas Government—if it be a Government—just as much as it did upon the Government of Nicaragua which entered into it; and its recent violation by a decree of RIVAS annexing Mosquitia, would give to Great Britain ample pretext for waging an exterminating war against Nicaragua, or the parties assuming to be its present Government. I cannot find any such treaty, however, and am satisfied that it does not exist, but that a military convention, made in 1849, has been mistaken for a treaty. Of course, a convention of that character has not the continuous and binding force upon a nation which is the characteristic of a treaty. A military convention may be looked upon as a sort of truce, which may continue as long as the parties thereto continue be the *de facto* Governments; but when one of these parties is changed by revolution, or from any other cause, the obligations of such convention do not necessarily devolve upon its successors, as in the case of a treaty.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FILLIBUSTERS.

There has been a rumor afloat, that our Government had taken steps to have the Nicaragua steamers which sailed from New-York on the 24th ult. and 8th inst., seized by American cruisers and brought back and libeled for violation of the neutrality laws, in carrying men and munitions of war to WALKER. I am satisfied from inquiry that no such action is contemplated; nor is there any apprehension here that British and French cruisers will venture to search these vessels, or any other carrying the American flag, for the purpose of intercepting fillibusters or fillibuster *matériel* war—the bluster of the London *Post* to that effect notwithstanding.

DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

The accounts of Ex-Collector HAMMOND, recently indicted at San Francisco, on the charge of embezzling United States moneys, show a balance against him at present of over $400,000. There is no doubt, however, that this amount will be largely reduced as soon as he shall have opportunity to make good his vouchers. Still, it is feared that unfortunate speculations with the Government funds in his hands have involved him inextricably. S.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Threatened Rupture Between Buenos Ayres and Paraua—Senor Pena's Mission—An Ultimatum—The Whole Country in Arms—News from Montevideo.

We have received our files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th of January.

Politically, one of the chief topics of interest was the mission to the Parana, confided to Señor PENA. In the *Tribuna* of the 8th of January, we find it announced that the following points had been submitted to the Government of Buenos Ayres as a sort of ultimatum:

1. An abandonment of all persecutions against those parties who are only accused of having differed in opinion concerning the mode of organizing the nation since the fall of ROSAS, so that every one may be restored to that position in society to which his character and capacity entitles him.

2. That a Provincial Convention be convoked to examine the National Constitution, and to consider its inconsistencies as regards the incorporation of Buenos Ayres with the rest of the Confederation.

3. Offer of military aid to defend the frontiers against the Indians and against every invasion subversive of order.

4. To regulate the unity of the foreign diplomatic representation, so that the Provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres may have previous knowledge thereof.

"Such," adds *La Tribuna*, "are the four points which we are assured have been submitted to the consideration of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and their acceptance or rejection will naturally greatly influence the result of the pending negotiations."

The *Tribuna*, of a subsequent date, discusses this question at greater length, and stoutly opposes the Parana propositions. It objects principally to the third point, and says, justly enough, that to admit the enemy's soldiers into the country, on any plea whatsoever, would only be to enslave the people. "Is there," it asks, "any man in Buenos Ayres so lost to honor, as to believe [illegible] naval Squadron would [illegible] of Buenos Ayres?"

It is therefore to [illegible] from the President [illegible]

The *Tribuna*, of [illegible] following news [illegible]

FLORES is at present [illegible] having marched into [illegible] over one hundred men. [illegible] in possession of this [illegible] morning. It is said that [illegible] towards the Fortress of Mercedes [illegible] approaching Pergamino.

Col. FELIAS marched immediately [illegible] Pergamino, with fifty men, to give the invaders battle. All the militia of the neighboring towns and villages were under arms, and were hastening to incorporate themselves in the division of Col. PERGAMO. FLORES had issued a proclamation, the point of which seems to be a fierce denunciation of the Government of Buenos Ayres. This proclamation has created a great sensation, but, like most Spanish documents of a similar origin, contains little more than high-sounding words, and alludes solely to matters of local interest. It had been printed at the office of the *Nacional* of Montevideo, and was being extensively circulated.

The latest intelligence from the seat of the disturbance reaches to the 10th of January. At that date, several of the enemy had been taken prisoners. According to information received from deserters from the camp of FLORES and other sources, it was believed that he had a thousand man at his command. The whole of the militia of the North were under arms.

From Montevideo our advices are to the 9th of January. The censorship of the press was so complete, that any opinions on the political condition of affairs there are looked for in vain. The *British Packet*, of Buenos Ayres, says: "In Montevideo, disunion, anarchy and prostration, seem to have reached a climax. We need not stop to speak of its social or commercial prospects." The same paper, under the head of "Horrifying Catalogue," gives a list of at least a dozen murders committed in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres between the 20th of December and the 18th of January.

POLITICAL.

National Republican Committee.

A meeting of the National Republican Committee has been called at Washington, for the 26th inst. The Chairman has issued the following circular to members:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Republicans of the Union, called by the Chairmen of Republican organizations in several of the States, and held at Pittsburg, on the 22d inst., in addition to resolving on the 17th day of June next at Philadelphia, as the time and place for holding a delegated Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, a National Executive Committee was appointed, the names and residences of which are herewith annexed, as also the authority given said Committee to fill vacancies and to add to their number.

Upon consultation with such of the committee as were present at Pittsburg, it was deemed advisable to call the first meeting in Washington, which will afford an opportunity for consultation with members of Congress, and with others of our friends of the Republican party who may be temporarily sojourning at the national capital.

You having been unanimously chosen a member of said National Executive Committee, I respectfully invite you to attend its first meeting, at the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March next.

Permit me to express the hope that it will be convenient and agreeable for you to attend said meeting, that its members may have the benefit of your counsel and experience. If convenient to be present, please inform me of the fact at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.

In Republican National Convention at Pittsburg, 22d February, 1856, the following gentlemen were appointed a

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

EDWIN D. MORGAN,	of New-York,	Chairman.
A. R. Hallowell,	of Maine,	Bangor.
George G. Fogg,	of N. Hampshire,	Concord.
L. Brainard,	of Vermont,	St. Albans.
N. P. Banks, Jr.,	of Massachusetts,	Waltham.
Wm. Chase, Jr.,	of Rhode Island,	Providence.
John M. Niles,	of Connecticut,	Hartford.
C. M. K. Paulison,	of New-Jersey,	Passaic.
David Wilmot,	of Pennsylvania,	Towanda.
A. J. Stevens,	of Iowa,	Fort des Moines.
A. P. Stone,	of Ohio,	Colombus.
Willism Grose,	of Indiana,	Newcastle.
John J. Foe,	of Kentucky,	Cabin G'k, Lew. Co.
F. S. Leland,	of Illinois,	Ottawa, LasalleCo.
Charles Dickey,	of Michigan,	Marshall.
Wyman Spooner,	of Wisconsin,	Elkhorn.
Francis P. Blair,	of Maryland,	Washington, D. C.
Charles Robinson,	of Kansas,	Lawrence.
Lewis Clephane,	of Dist. of Colum.	Washington.

Ordered, That the National Committee be authorized to add to their number one member from each State and Territory not represented in said Committee, and to fill vacancies.

PITTSBURG, 22d February, 1856.

F. P. BLAIR, President of the Convention.

JNO. C. VAUGHAN,
ISAAC DAYTON,
JAMES W. STONE,
} Secretaries.

Michigan.

A Republican State Convention is to be held at Ann Arbor, on the 26th, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the National Convention.

Rhode Island.

The Know-Nothings of Rhode Island held their State Convention at Providence, on Tuesday, and put the following ticket in nomination:

For Governor.—WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, of Providence.

For Lieut. Governor.—ANDERSON C. ROSE, of New-Shorebam.

For Secretary of State.—JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence.

For Attorney-General.—CHARLES HART, of Providance.

For General Treasurer.—SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport.

These are all the present incumbents of the offices for which they are again proposed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Union was formed and the Constitution adopted for the purpose of securing the blessings of liberty, not for extending the cause of Slavery; that under this Constitution Freedom is national, Slavery is sectional; that the Union will be most truly preserved, the blessings of the Constitution most beneficently extended, by upholding those principles of liberty and justice, that were made their early corner stones.

That the true danger to the Union proceeds from an abandonment of the spirit in which it was formed; from the warfare waged upon Freedom, not from any warfare waged upon Slavery; that while declaring our devotion to the Union, our fidelity to the Constitution, we will "oppose the extension of Slavery at all times and under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitations of great interests, against all combinations, against all compromises."

Republican Victory in Bangor.

The Bangor *Whig* says:

"The Republicans have carried five out of the seven Wards, and the City Council stands accordingly. Thus it will be seen that the city has been handsomely carried by the Republicans, in a contest where the lines were drawn and the Opposition fought with the utmost desperation. This is the first municipal election in this city, where the Republican flag has been raised."

New-Hampshire Election.

From the Boston Courier, Feb. 12.

The election yesterday was close and very spirited, the stake on both sides being very great. The result, so far as can be judged from our dispatches, indicates that there has been no choice by the people. As we anticipated, however, the opposition element seems to preponderate largely in the House of Representatives, which will doubtless elect the American candidate for Governor. A dispatch from the office of the Concord *Patriot*, however, claims a large Democratic gain, but thinks the election of WELLS, Democrat, as doubtful.

The vote in the State, as the returns given below show, was quite large. Hon. JOHN S. WELLS was the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, and his principal opponent for the office was the present Governor, Hon. RALPH METCALF, who was generally supported by the opposition, including Americans and Republicans. Hon. ISHAMOR GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, was the straight Whig candidate.

The following are the returns, so far as heard from:

Counties.	Metcalf.	Wells.	Scattering.
Strafford	2592	2293	216
Rockingham	2206	2190	198
Merrimac	1910	1776	131
Grafton	1686	1349	109
Coos	677	698	23
Belknap	690	751	60
Sullivan	987	708	54
Carroll	655	948	33
Hillsboro'	929	669	181
Cheshire	3167	2275	127

RELATIVE GAINS.

11 towns in Strafford Co., Democratic gain.....639
7 towns in Merrimac Co., Democratic gain.....138
3 towns in Grafton Co., Democratic gain..... 9
14 towns in Rockingham Co., American gain..... 96
8 towns in Sullivan Co., American gain.....110
4 towns in Belknap Co., American gain..... 18
3 towns in Cheshire Co., American gain..... 48
9 towns in Coos Co., Democratic gain.....293

Latest by Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 12.

The latest Election returns foot up as follows:—One hundred and eighty-six towns give for WELLS,

[illegible] BUSH [illegible]

THE MOST IMP[illegible] to suit timselves [illegible] WILDER'S [illegible]

For the [illegible] pressed at [illegible] NO. 128 WA[illegible] Or [illegible] and obtain one [illegible] WILDER'S [illegible]

WINDOW-SHADE [illegible] IMPORTERS OF [illegible] MUSLIN CURTAINS [illegible] BUFF [illegible]

ARE OFFERING [illegible] To purchasers of the above goods [illegible] SHADES made to order. Our superior [illegible] cilities enable us to keep the reputation we have had, of being the cheapest house in the States.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL RICE-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, by the pound, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Potato, (entirely distinct,) $15 per lbs. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity, Japanese New, annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and [illegible] Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and [illegible] sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase imported Dioscorea's to demand an exhibit of the [illegible], that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which last has been rejected by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

FOR INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, CONSTIPATION, sick headache, liver complaints, &c., use HILL'S STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general depôt, 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent the premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior, it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of fine velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings. Among this assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered: also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 154 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale their Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combining with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS AT reduced prices, at No. 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.

6,000 French gold paper, 4s., worth 6s.
6,000 French and American satins at 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., worth 4s.
3,000 blank for 6d., 10d. and 1s., at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder-proof Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the criticul, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Whig Factory, No. 223 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD INFORM THE public and our customers that the fire of the 7th inst. will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be as promptly put up and shipped as heretofore. BUSH & GALE,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 136 Greenwich-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their manufacture excel all others. They are celebrated all over the literary world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, equal to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PARIS HATS.—A CASE OF PARIS HATS JUST received by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ To Southern and Western Merchants—Important—CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain and acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intermittent Fever, is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this City:
CHARLES H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.
CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. 149 Chambers-st.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st.
BUSH & GALE, No. 136 Greenwich-st.

☞ To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 26 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Compound Liverwort Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Alum and Kino Lozenges, &c., &c. The above preparations have stood the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical Faculty. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 786 Broadway, Chemist and Druggist, and Sole Manufacturer of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

☞ As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Chemical Lectures by Dr. Bergmann.—A course of four lectures on the "Chemical History of Creation, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account." Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of
THURSDAY, March 13. MONDAY, March 17.
THURSDAY, March 20. MONDAY, March 24.
Single tickets for the Course, $1 50. Course tickets admitting lady and gentleman, $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] of Committee.

[illegible] and Surgeon of the College [illegible] corner of 23d-st. [illegible] 1856, at 7½ [illegible] are invited to attend. [illegible] M. D.

[illegible] the Faculty.

[illegible]—Founder of the ANA-[illegible]RING, can be con-[illegible] 4th-av., from Mon-[illegible] evening, the 22d of [illegible] particularly of the lungs, [illegible]) Ladies and gentlemen

[illegible] Clinton Hall, Astor-[illegible] French method, under Prof. [illegible] receive one sing; young and old. [illegible] at 7½ P. M. New scholars at 2 [illegible] afternoon classes should send [illegible] ANDRADE, Clinton Hall.

[illegible], Tumors, and Wens cured [illegible] No. 9 Canal-st. Tumors and Wens [illegible] 4 hours, without pain and without [illegible] the knife, and with but [illegible] pay required unless the cure is effected.

[illegible] Gold Pen Manufactory, [illegible] 167 Broadway. GOLD PENCILS, JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Of HUGH Mc[illegible] came about 6 months ago, from [illegible] Co., N. J.; height about 5 feet 8, [illegible] from County Manahan, Parish of [illegible] a part of Ireland. Any informa-[illegible] will be thankfully received by his [illegible] 10 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

[illegible] DAY.—This partial diso-[illegible] unavoidable. COMPLEX FRACTION.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] GUANO.—Just received by this brig [illegible] from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo [illegible] of which is the first cargo arrived [illegible] Shakespeare in 1845.) This [illegible] excellent order, and will be sold [illegible] cheaper and analysis will be [illegible] as the quantity is small. [illegible] Price $40 per ton of [illegible] A. LONGETT, [illegible] Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

[illegible] FROM ENGLAND [illegible] South Down ewes, with [illegible] ship Escort, selected from [illegible] Earl of Essex. Also, a quanti-[illegible] from the Birmingham cattle show, [illegible] a greater number of prizes [illegible] The above stock can be view-[illegible] DAY, on board the Escort, Pier [illegible]

[illegible] With Government brand [illegible] (by brig Wave Spirit.) [illegible] OF LIME.

[illegible] ITY, No. 94 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. [illegible] of above fertilizers for [illegible] use, may be had gratis.

[illegible] PRICE.—HOMINY AND [illegible] PSON & CO. have reduced the [illegible] hominy and samp, 50 cents per [illegible] A. THOMPSON & CO., [illegible] Depot, No. 206 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

[illegible] BEAVER HOUSE.—A suite [illegible] of rooms on the first floor may be had [illegible] at No. 40 East 19th-st. [illegible] Broadway. Also rooms for the [illegible] The house has the modern [illegible] unchanged.

[illegible] BROOKLYN.—Per-[illegible] be obtained at No. 141 Amity-st., [illegible] Hygienic boarders will do [illegible] to call and see the accommodations, which are not surpassed in the City. Between Henry and Clinton sts., five doors from Clinton.

[illegible].—A gentleman and wife may find [illegible] a room, second-story front, in a [illegible] family, at No. 84 Madison-st., near Bleecker, [illegible] Chamber optional on moderate terms.

[illegible] HOUSE.—Registered and sup-[illegible] with conveniences at the most liberal terms. Board [illegible] elevated grades. The BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 5 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

[illegible] WANTED.—Five young gentlemen, [illegible] of order and neatness, private family preferred; [illegible] parlor and bedroom in front; location to be [illegible] west of Broadway and not above Forty-1st. Address with full particulars and terms, PARDEE, New-York Times Office.

[illegible] BOARD IN NORWALK, [illegible] CONN.—Possible chances of obtaining board for the summer in the above named pleasant village, in a large and pleasant house, but a few rods from the railroad depot, can apply at No. 306 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, by note or in person. Steamer runs the house to and from each train to New-York.

[illegible] ROOMS TO LET.—A family of three persons, [illegible] having more room than they want, would let to two or three gentlemen three furnished rooms on the second floor with or without partial board; or rent the same to a gentleman and wife, without children. The house is situated in a very desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn, about 15 minutes' walk of the South Ferry. For terms address E. T., Times Office.

FINE AND AIRY APARTMENTS TO LET.—In No. 9 State-st., opposite the Battery. Also, two handsome parlors would be let cheap for offices, and will be properly attended to by the lessee who lives on the premises. Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near Bleecker.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 46 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last fifteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled	35 00
Gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	35 00
Gold hunting case jeweled patent levers	50 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	60 00
Fine gold chronometer balances, for ladies	80 00 to 100 00
Fine gold repeating chronometers	125 00 to 300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	200 00 to 250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	125 00 to 150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	120 00 to 200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	45 00 to 180 00
Silver English patent levers	16 00 to 40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	15 00 to 30 00
Fine, full jeweled, hunting case military time-keepers	100 00 to 175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	8 00 to 17 00

E. Tobias, Harrison, E. & G. Seeseley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

WILLIAM HYDE, INSURANCE AND NOTE BROKER, at Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co.'s, No. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., New-York. Fire and Life Insurance effected in good Companies, at the best rates. The entire Fire Insurance of Business Houses intended to promptly, without any expense to them. Fire Insurances in Choice Companies, with a Capital of Eight Millions of Dollars and a large Surplus. Life Insurance in four Companies, with Capital and Assets of Six Millions of Dollars. Business paper negotiated. Money procured on collaterals of Stocks, Notes, &c. Particular attention paid to orders out of the City. Will call on you when requested.

REFERENCES to Houses in various branches of business: Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Chambers & Heisler; Graydon, Swanwick & Co.; A. Schofield & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Ralph Mead & Co.; Mumford & Brother; T. Victor & Dunkwitz; Aberdeen, Collins & Co.; C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.; A. & A. Low; Samuel Roosevelt. Also, Bank of America; Right Hon. Lord, Esq.

Direct letters: 9 Care of Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & Co.

HUDSON-RIVER RAILROAD.—All persons interested in the daily travel upon the Hudson River Railroad, and who feel any interest in the contemplated rise of 50 per cent upon commuters, are requested to attend a meeting at the Yonkers Library Rooms, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock.

KANSAS, NO!—The New-York Kansas League Aid and Colonization Steamer as follows: First-class trains depart the 1st and 15th of each month. Second-class trains depart 1st, 10th and 15th of each month. Individuals or parties, less than twenty, sent daily. Persons going in trains will give, at least, four days' notice. Apply to REV. WALTER, 280 Broadway, N. Y., Office No. 24.

BEING THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We invite buyers to call and examine our splendid stock, made for private and public use. Trimmings for sale. Send orders by mail attended to. Two second-hand tables for sale. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and for sale wholesale by RUSH K. McHARG & CO., No. 158 Broadway.

FIRST-RATE CART HORSE WANTED [illegible] for a piano. Apply at the Music store [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By the following [illegible] of exceptional servants:—1st thoroughly good cooks and first-class pastry cooks, both Protestant; 2d, a good cook and laundress; 3d, a good cook; 4th, a good cook and [illegible] of the above's parents in their last places. Also, several Housekeepers, chambermaids; several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of excellent servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established servants' office, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) suitable for gentlemen's families, especially some very experienced cooks, nurses and seamstresses; several thoroughly efficient chambermaids, waiters, and general house servants; also, a few nice young girls for nurses and up-stairs work, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of excellent City reference; one as cook in all its branches, understands baking and pastry, soups and jellies, meats and poultry of every description; does part of the washing and ironing; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; gives City reference. Will be found competent. Call or address at No. 359 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who is a good cook, understands baking and pastry making; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Can take charge of a dairy if required. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 883 Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, 20 years of age, lately arrived from England, as clerk, or porter, or in any other situation, in which he can make himself useful. N. B.—Small salary at first required. Address W. BORROWS, Market Hotel, Nos. 17 and 19 Catharine-slip, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as waiter or chambermaid in a private family, or would like to go to any part of the country with a family, to mind children for the Summer, or can take any situation up stairs. Can produce good reference. Call for two days at No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a married man of a small family, as gardener and coachman, or to take the whole charge of a place. The advertiser understands farming in all its branches, and has the entire charge of a large place for the last five years. For other information of capabilities and business, direct a note for D. B., to the office of this paper, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. She thoroughly understands her business, as can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 211 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant sisters, as chambermaids and seamstresses; also a good cook and several general housekeepers and situations. They are well recommended and can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—In the grocery or shipchandlery business, by a young man who is a good accountant and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and his wife, with one child, to take charge of a dairy; are in a similar situation at present, and perfectly understand the management of a dairy and the raising of cattle. A line addressed to D. WILLIAMSON, Fellville, N. J., will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman as laundress. She understands fluting, &c., well, or she will do chamberwork and fine washing. No objections to a boarding-house. Has the very best of references. Will go into the country if required. Call or address, No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, with good recommendations as chambermaid and seamstress. She can do all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, Union-place between 12th and 13th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Englishman, as porter, in a store, or to take the charge of a horse and cart, or pair of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address to C. C., No. 158 Fulton-st., in the drug store, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well educated girl from Switzerland, where she could teach the children French or German, and has no objection to do sewing or chamberwork. Wages $10 a month. Apply at No. 80 Butler-st., in the rear, near Smith-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress, by an industrious and capable young woman. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 263 West-21st-st., to whom she refers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate cook. Would go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as meat and pastry cook. Has the best of recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a protestant woman, as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 97 East 16th-st., second floor, front room. City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as lady's maid and waiter. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 22d st., 2d floor, back room

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidality and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or lady's companion. Address A. L., HOUSEKEEPER, General Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a fancy goods house, one who can influence good country trade Address by letter, Box No. 3,978 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—As waiter—a man and his wife, without any incumbrance, is desirous of engaging with a family about to go to California; the woman is an excellent chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference, and would be willing to pay part of their passage. Address A. B., No. 639 Broadway.

TINMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet-iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, No. 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—The advertiser, having an extensive acquaintance with the trade, acquired by traveling over four years through the East, South and West, would accept a situation, and would not object to travel a portion of the time. Address JEWELRY, Times Office.

TO PARENTS.—A tutor, graduate of College, and Postgrad in Belles Lettres, Mathematics and all the departments of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, would devote one or two hours each evening preparing boys for their classes, and thereby insuring their progress. Terms very moderate; references of the highest order. Address COLLEGE, Times Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches; also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

FEMALE TEACHERS—Competent to give instruction in the various English branches, are wanted to go to the State of Arkansas. For further particulars, call or address Mrs. ESTES, No. 14 Varick-place, N. Y.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Mail Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 233 Broadway, room No. 4.

TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—To go a short distance out of New-York City; one of them must understand washing, ironing and cooking; and the other waiting upon table and taking care of children. Apply at No. 186 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., before 12 o'clock on Thursday and Friday mornings.

MEN WANTED THIS DAY.—Head farmer and overseer, 3 farm hands, an English, Scotch or Protestant groom, 3 vegetable gardeners. All must be Protestants. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash and iron in a private family living a short distance from the City. None but a competent person wanted. Apply at No. 169 East 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent boy, 13 to 15 years of age, who writes a good hand, is wanted in the office of a merchant closing up business. Salary first year, $78. Apply from 11 to 12 A. M., at No. 53 Broadway, front office, second story; or address Box No. 159, Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman, who enjoys good health, and accustomed to children, to take charge of an infant and two other children. Apply, personally, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 12 West 21st-st.

GIRLS WANTED—To sew on mantillas; none but good hands need apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WANTED—Immediately for first-class situations, now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

HATS.—RHINALDO M. WATERS, (late with Leahy & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Soft Hat Warehouse, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Wholesale Department, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Soft Beaver Dress Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

BOOT BLACKING.—HENRY SEWELL, formerly of Grand House, has now a stand located at No. 97 Duane-st., where he would be pleased to see his friends. Boots and shoes on a new plan. Feels grateful for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
BY MISS WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel. A Family History."

The New-York *Independent*, of last Saturday's issue, speaks as follows of this delightful work:

"It is an unexpected pleasure to meet so pure and pleasing a book as this before us, in the midst of the mass of turgid, unchaste, and detestably silly books now inundating the country. It is a Lady among the Satyrs; one charming pearl among heaps of offal. * * * It is simple, genuine, true to life, and has enough of vigor and variety combined in it, in its description of nature and its characteristics, to fascinate and reward the attention of every reader. * * * The total impression left by it is very happy. * * * We are confident that none of our friends who shall purchase this book on our recommendation will regret having done so."

1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

FANNY FERN'S CHALLENGE,
In this week's
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Is not yet accepted. Will anybody pick up her glove? The LEDGER also contains six splendid Illustrations, a superb Fashion Plate, a host of Stories, Sketches and Editorials, and the commencement of a NEW AND INTENSELY THRILLING STORY OF LIFE ON THE COAST AND IN THE CITY. For sale at all the Newsrooms. Price only four cents.

HENRY G. BOHN,
Of London, Proprietor and Publisher of the series of Books known as BOHN'S STANDARD, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ANTIQUARIAN and other LIBRARIES, having directed that the
ORIGINAL ENGLISH EDITIONS
of his Publications shall in all cases be supplied to the American public as low as any reprinted copies—the price of the following volumes of
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HORACE.	VIRGIL.
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N. B.—The English Editions are printed on linen paper, with a fine steel engraving in each volume, and have "BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY" stamped on the cover.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES now comprise over 250 volumes of the best and cheapest books in the English language. Their high character is established by the use made of the name, style, &c., in imitations and copies of the originals. Complete catalogues may be had, and single volumes or the whole series supplied, through any bookseller in the country, or by Mr. BOHN'S American Agents, BANGS BROTHERS & CO., No. 13 Park row, New-York.

FANNY FERN'S CHALLENGE,
In this week's
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Is not yet accepted. Will anybody pick up her glove? The LEDGER also contains six splendid Illustrations, a superb Fashion Plate, a host of Stories, Sketches and Editorials, and the commencement of a NEW AND INTENSELY THRILLING STORY OF LIFE ON THE COAST AND IN THE CITY. For sale at all the Newsrooms. Price only four cents.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE POST-BIBLICAL,
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NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered; the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery magnificent. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, the property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 89 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich wood, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. The stable is a conservatory, and well filled with choice fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 231 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 36 miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Bache's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 337 Broadway, New-York. Brown's farm maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection or citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—The very desirable cottage house, with two-story back building, No. 136 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. It contains hot and cold baths, gas, &c.; and in the yard is a variety of fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; size of lot 50 feet. Will be sold with or without a lot of same size in the rear fronting on Montgomery-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within five minutes' walk of the North Branch Depôt, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 21 miles from Elizabethport, (several trains of cars passing daily,) with a new cottage house, barn and other out-buildings, on a lot of five acres, situate on a height overlooking the north branch of Raritan River, in an excellent neighborhood and healthy locality; mills, churches and schools close at hand. It will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going to the West. For particulars apply to P. Q. BROKAW, near the premises, or WM. H. BARNUM, No. 12 6th-av., New-York City. If not sold by April 1, it will be to rent.

JOHN S. NEVIUS.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Containing 36 acres of choice lands, finely situated in Clinton, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via Newark, and near the residence of Capt. Ezra Nye. The house and out-buildings are all new and in complete order. For full information, inquire of C. H. BALDWIN, No. 25 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or WM. LYON, near the premises.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—At FORT WASHINGTON, on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, with fine river view.

One House is completely furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the house. It contains nine rooms, beside kitchen, basement, bath room, &c.; is supplied with water throughout and has a good carriage house and stable, with about three-fourths of an acre of land. Price of the entire, including furniture, $10,500.

The second house has seven rooms beside kitchen and basement, and will be sold with four-fifths of an acre for $8,000.

A portion of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM E. LALOR No. 24 William-st., third floor, room No. 12.

LOTS FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE.—Three full lots of ground, situated on the north side of 9th-st., commencing 225 feet west of the 3d-av. Inquire at No. 120 Orchard-st., or No. 32 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. R. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE—A genteel three story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x38 feet, inclosed piazza, 12 rooms, hard finished, carved, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, &c., &c.; lot 20x100; situate in Gates-av., near Classon—the most desirable location in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$3,150 FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDEN, on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New-Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st. Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, at Croton Point, Westchester County. Contains 82 acres, within half a mile of the Railroad Station; has a view of the River from Stoney Point to Fort Washington; will be sold cheap or exchanged for City property, previous to 23d inst., when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at auction. For particulars, inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

TWO NEAT FRAME COTTAGES FOR SALE—Filled in with brick, on East Baltic, near Court-st., Brooklyn, 25 by 45 feet by 100; marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water ranges, &c. Terms easy; price $3,750. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Premises No. 34 Hudson-st., corner Duane. Lot 20x56; house and store built of brick; three stories high, with cast iron pillars in front, having a fine cellar and vault. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two very desirable country residences; one near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle; the other near Chatsworth Station, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to WELL & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or of JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equalling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY.
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the north-east, to Cairo, at the south, and from Dunleith, on the Mississippi River, to the north-west extreme of the State, and all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first year, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago for the eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the choice lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at all 50 to 84 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who take up lands in Illinois for cultivation should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, other than those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the differences in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and of the traffic which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract. INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $180 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

$14,000.—VALUABLE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—TO FARMERS, TANNERS AND MILLERS.—There is now offered for sale the homestead farm of JOS. WHEELER, deceased, consisting of 114½ acres of land, situated in the heart of one of the most beautiful, healthy and fertile valleys in the State, 2 miles from Warwick village, 10 miles from Chester, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, and daily stage to and from the Railroad. On said farm there is a large and splendid dwelling, store house, 2 tenant houses, ice house and all necessary out-buildings, with an abundance of choice fruit; also a splendid water-power flouring-mill, with 3 run of stones, having a large country custom; a good saw-mill, a new tannery, 45x65, 2 stories high, containing 30 bark vats, with all necessary leech, lime and water vats, all under cover. Bark ground and pumping done by water. An abundance of bark to be had at $5 for hemlock, and $6 for oak, per cord. Hides plenty at about 12c. to 13c. Title indisputable. Terms very easy. This is a rare opportunity for investment for a business man. It will be sold cheap if purchased by April 1, when possession will be given. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. FALLS, Esq., President of Tradesmen's Bank, J. J., or D. C. WHEELER, of Hunter, Buckley & Co.'s, No. 31 Vesey-st., or GRENNELL BURT, Esq., Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the city, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian villa cottage houses, fitted with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out with expensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages well built and very conveniently arranged; plot 50 by 150 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $3,800 and $2,100; one with stable, $2,200; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,600. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.

Five 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Rush-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on northerly side of Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars on southerly side of Rush-st., near Kent-av.

The above are all new and in complete order, having just been painted throughout.

Inquire of R. W. LOWBER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—IN BROOKLYN—A very desirable residence near the City Hall, well adapted for physician; house 2½-story and basement, (nearly new,) containing 13 rooms, replete with modern improvements. Lot 25 by 104 feet with a two story and cellar brick stable with carriage way to the street. All built in the most substantial manner for the present owner. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing about 4 acres of choice land, situated in the village of Tappan'own, N. Y., 22 miles from this City, and about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Upon the premises there is a two-story, attic and stone basement house, 26 by 36 feet, with a wing attached 14 by 33 feet, kitchen, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; also grape vines and a variety of plum, cherry and apple trees, all beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises about 80 yards from the house. Apply to D. J. BLAUVELT, City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

LOT AND TWO HOUSES—Front and rear—on Church-st., first house from Smith. South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for country property. Apply on the premises in the rear.

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—64 per cent gain sold; for sale in above Church. Apply No. 44 Liberty-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat Landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—On easy terms; a 2-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, in great abundance. It is a quarter of a mile from the New-Haven depôt, on Long Island Sound, with fishing, gunning and sailing in abundance, and would be desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—In the beautiful village of Tarrytown—5 acres of highly improved land, good house, stable, ice-house, pond, fruit, vines, &c., in abundance—price $3,500. One of 3½ acres, new house, fruit, &c.; possession immediately. Also a large house and 8 acre of ground in the village, new stable, plenty of fruit, fine view of the river. Two houses to let, pleasantly situated. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, General Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.

Also, the three-story and attic house No. 45 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house No. 218 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, near Niver-st., with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., &c., and gas-fixtures. It has a fine dry under cellar. The neighborhood is very desirable, court-yard in front, worthy the attention of those desiring a neat and handsome residence. It will be put in thorough repair. Rent moderate. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house in the city of Newark, located within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. The house is large, nearly new, and replete with every convenience—it having been built by a gentleman of this City for his own residence. To a desirable occupant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of RALPH MEAD & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Counties-slip.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, ten minutes' walk to the ferry; have subcellars and front court yards; are a modern-built, wall-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park, and commend a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office southeast corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 36th and 37th sts., and between 1st and 2d-avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent walk of pony water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 21st-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three first-class houses, brown stone fronts, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Carlton-av., one of the most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, ON THIS DAY, March 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

- $12,000 Rio Grande and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $12,000 Rio Grande and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $17,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
- $5,000 Putnam County 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
- $5,000 Rio Grande Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $5,000 Rio Grande and Belle Fontaine Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $5,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $5,000 New-Orleans City 6 per cent. Bond.....
- $10,000 Memphis City 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
- $11,000 Terre Haute and Indiana Railroad 1st mtge. Bond.
- $11,000 Rio Grande and Milwaukee Railroad farm Bonds.....$1,000
- $11,000 Rio Grande Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
- $11,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
- $11,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....
- $11,000 Memphis City 10 per cent. Bond.
- $11,000 Illinois State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
- $11,000 Illinois Central Railroad 1st mtge. Bond.
- $11,000 Cambridge Coal Certificates.....$7,900
- $11,000 Lawrence Gas Light Co.....$35
- $11,000 Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....101
- $11,000 Delaware Avenue Railroad.....101
- 25 shares East River Bank.....50
- 25 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....25
- 20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....50
- 40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....2
- 10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co.....100
- 40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....35
- 15 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co.....20
- 20 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....35
- 20 shares Bowery Insurance Co.....93
- 12 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....50
- 12 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....26
- 25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....51
- 60 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....17

Also, by order of an executor:

- 40 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....37 50
- 7 shares Manhattan Company.....350

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 17.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker.
No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY DOUGHTY & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of a general assortment of the most fashionable styles, and finished in a substantial manner, viz.: Parlor, chamber, dressing-room, dining, and basement furniture, in rosewood, walnut, and oak; parlor suits covered in damask, brocatel, plush, hair-cloth, and fancy de laine; solid rosewood centre-tables; etageres, music cabinets, bookcases and secretaries; one solid walnut library-table—cost $250; chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut, with marble tops and plain; two elegant chamber suites, richly decorated; lounges, hair-cloth, hair mattresses, palliasses, one Chinese bedstead—cost $600; richly carved and ornamented extension dining-table, fifteen feet long, and fully warranted; sideboard to match; chairs covered in crimson plush, and cane-seat; library, bookcases, tables, wardrobes, hall-stands, showcases, chairs, &c. Also, a large variety of French-plate mirrors, in richly ornamented frames; choice oil-paintings, engravings, &c. Also, a 12 n'clock, will be sold, to pay advances, nice rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, new and second-hand, one of which cost $600, made by William Lindemann & Son, fully warranted; gold watches silver-plated ware; elegant French China dinner services, vases, tea sets, &c. The trade and those about refurnishing are particularly invited to attend.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Ernest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

Spring-st.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott-sts., known as No. 28; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 80 feet 11 inches on west side, and 76 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Mott-st.—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.; said lot is 20 feet 5 inches front, 21 feet 3 inches rear, by 76 feet 2 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Mott-st.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No 202 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

Thompson.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Prince-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 2-story addition thereon. The goo l order; the lot is 21 feet front, 33 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 3 inches on west side, and 124 feet 7 inches on east side; be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 13 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 58 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY SANGS, BROTHER & CO., Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

The other trade sale, the stationery papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The printers' stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be sold on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is always a large increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The invoices announced in the catalogue are not to be sold at any other Trade Sale in this City.

The catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the administrator, the valuable leasehold property known as No. 84 Clinton-place, 8th-st. near the 3d-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to a carriage-way 25 feet wide to McDougal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said carriage way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, is three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is subject to a fully unexpired lease, and contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $350; subject to a renewal every 21 years forever at 5 per cent on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH—Will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at No. 70 Murray-st., all the elegant contents, consisting of solid rosewood suites, in brocatel, hookseat, heavy English tapestry velvet carpets, centre tables, side and fancy do., Gothic clocks, elegant pier and oval mirrors, escritoire, etageres, rosewood and wal. fancy scroll-top French and Elizabethan bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, &c., mahogany sofas, dining tables, extension do., crockery, and cut glass-ware, fine silver-ware, &c., &c.; also, an elegant 7-octave rosewood piano. All to be positively sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASTORIA PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the four lots, containing together 100 feet on Broadway, and 124 feet on 1st-av., with the house thereon in the village of Astoria, L. I., the house is centrally situated and well built, two stories high, with cupola above and wings attached, and the situation is one of the finest in the village, commanding an extensive view of New-York City, East River and the surrounding country. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 58 Wall-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MILLER & MORRIS—Will sell at auction, by order of the Assignees of L. J. COSTAR, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Coal Exchange No. 54½ Pine-st., the lease of the long-established Coal Yard No. 33 and 35 Stanton-st., having two years to run from the 1st May next. The premises are admirably adapted for the coal business, having all the appurtenances for conducting the same, such as stables, sheds, offices, scales, &c. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

G. G. HOSTER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

G. G. HOSTON WILL SELL—AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., by virtue of a mortgage, all the handsome household furniture in the above house, consisting in part of tapestry and Ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, book-cases, wardrobes, bedding, mirrors, paintings, China and silver ware, and gas chandeliers, with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

BROADWAY AND GREAT JONES-ST.—We desire to call particular attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at the Exchange, by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, of that valuable property situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., having a front on Broadway of 29 feet, and 130 feet on Great Jones-st.

This sale is made by order of the Superior Court, and under the direction of JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell FRIDAY, March 14 at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 462 Broadway, near Grand-st., a large stock of elegant custom-made furniture, parlor suites, bureaus bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—March 11, 1856, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., the very desirable 2-story attic and basement house, No. 108 Monroe-st., with an unexpired lease of lot for 20 years. Ground rent $160. The house is well calculated for two families, has five sets of gas pipes and two meters throughout, marble mantels on first and second floors, folding doors and high ceilings. Croton water in back area, with front and back vaults. The property will rent for $300 to $700 per annum, formerly occupied by the owner, and now let to Rev. C. J. Hopkins till 1st of May. The lot is full sized, with a good garden, filled with choice roses, honeysuckles, grape vines, and flowers of all kinds. Part of the money can remain on mortgage.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Accountants and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1, 7 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 85 and 88 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MESSRS. C. S. FRANCIS & CO.—Beg leave to inform the trade that their invoice has been withdrawn from the Philadelphia Trade Sale, and that the only invoice of their books to be sold this Spring will be in the regular New-York Trade Sale, by Messrs. BANGS, BRO. & CO., on the 19th inst.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE—OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d floor, the entire furniture of a large house removed for convenience of sale; the stock will embrace in part two full sets of rosewood parlor furniture in satin brocatel; two rolls of velvet carpet, three-ply and Ingrain; de; mahogany and black walnut book-cases and wardrobes; marble-top dress bureaus; centre and sofa tables; dining room chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, enameled and solid oak chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, hat stands, clocks, china and glass-ware French plate mirrors, paintings, engravings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and rich assortment of cluster and single-stone diamond finger and ear rings, brooches, studs, crosses, pins, &c. Also, a fine line of 18 carat gold case watches, made by the most celebrated makers, together with a line of the gold guard, vest and fob chains. Also, a line of 18 carat gold jewelry, lockets, cameo and lava; 85 brooches; ruby, opal and enameled finger-rings, gold bracelets, lockets, sleeve buttons, studs, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SALE THIS MORNING—AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of large and desirable stock of household furniture, together with jewelry, dry goods, cigars, &c. Shippers can find staple articles in abundance. Boxing and matting provided at moderate charges. Shipping promptly attended to. Catalogue is ready for examination. Particulars in *Herald* this morning.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, LIQUORS, CIGARS, CUTLERY.—FRIDAY, March 14, 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, soap, candles, codfish, herring, mackerel, raisins, prunes, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, files, planes, clocks, chisels, poucils, cocoa, pens, collars, stocks.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—On THURSDAY morning, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling-house, cor of Broadway and 31st-st., the whole of the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture, comprising every article required in housekeeping. For particulars see *Herald*.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 15th, 21st and 35th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

H. H. LEDDE, Auctioneer.

BOOKS.—Old, rare, curious, and illustrated books. H. H. LEDDE & CO., will sell by auction at No. 19 Nassau-st., FRIDAY, March 14, an extraordinary collection of old books. Among them a Roman Missel, 1,000 years old. The books can be seen and catalogues had at the salesroom.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL—On Friday, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, carpets, beds and bedding. Also, a lot of new furniture of every description.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the Seed Store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of camellias and other choice greco-house plants in full bloom, from W. M. WILSON, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

AUCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 Franklin-st., fourth house west of Broadway, one rosewood piano, of brilliant tone and finish; parlor furniture, of solid rosewood, rich carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, large oval pier glasses, rocking and easy chairs mahogany and maple chairs, sofas, dining and tea tables, rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; hair mattresses, crockery, glass ware, &c.; three enameled cottage suites. JAMES H. WATTS, Attorney for mortgagee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. 277 Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appointments belonging to said yard, viz.: a brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS IN USE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SPERM OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick. The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long a term and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity. It will never clog the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 70 to 80 gallons each. The only agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and re heated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in stock, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, wa'er, &c. Manufactured by

C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior Iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERGIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William-st., N. Y.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are safe, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to exposure, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON declares to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Dr. W. WATSON, M.D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. 27. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages. Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st. New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book for sale sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters; many of whom are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HERNIA.—DR. E. B. GRAHAM'S PATENT GRADUATING TRUSS possesses the most perfect gradnating principles of any Truss now in use.

Dr. GRAHAM'S Utero-Abdominal Supporter, Adjustible Shoulder-brace and Female Bandage, have especial reference to cheapness and utility combined. For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 170 William-st., New-York, and by HORTON, GRAHAM & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CATARRH.—Catarrh in the head and throat cured, which never has been effectually and permanently cured by any other treatment. This new method has always been successful. Certificates can be seen (from those who have been afflicted and cured by this sure remedy, after trying for many years the best physicians in vain,) by calling at No. 26 8th-av. R. WILKINSON.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By the aid of a benumbing agent applied to the gum. No injurious or unpleasant effects, and no extra charge. Mode of application invented by C. S. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. 25 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland, 3:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7:40 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, is at No 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars, at Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division, and with 9:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Corning, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 3 o'clock A. M. 8:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:45 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Mar 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 2 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 8 A. M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peek-kill, 3:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Elmira, Corning, Painted Post and Dunkirk, commencing Nov. 10, 1855. Leave New-York for Manch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK & VERMONT, RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leaves by Hudson River Railroad at 10 noon; arrive at Troy at 12:45 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; or live at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., to dgen at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 78 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. No orders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 80) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 4 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 32d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 138 Broadway, corner Day-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $3 50. The 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after March 4, 1856, the Sunday Mail Train will be discontinued.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, AMBROTYPISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—We have for sale—nitrate silver, pure; cyanide potass, fused; cyanide potass, granular; chloride gold, chloride gold and sodium, hypo sulph. soda, sulphuric ether, collodion, bromine, quicksilver, acids chemically pure, resublimed iodine, and a full assortment of pure chemicals, American and foreign SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR EUROPE

THE ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Will sail from and arrive at the following dates:

ATLANTIC, Capt. Wm. PACIFIC, Capt. Rasmussen.
ARCTIC, Capt. Comstock. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $140. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $225; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Satur

New-York Daily Times. Wednesday, March 19, 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Mayor's Broadway Contract Repudiated.

AN AMENDED CHARTER ADOPTED.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair. Among other matters the following were considered:

A petition was received and referred, from the Fire Commissioners, in behalf of several laboring men, asking that their pay *per diem* be increased to 12 shillings.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The following resolution was presented by Councilman SWAN, and laid over under the rule.

Whereas, A resolution, as amended in words following to wit:

Resolved, That the resolution which was finally passed by the Common Council of this City on the 29th day of December, 1853, in relation to the construction, establishment, &c. of a Railroad in Broadway, Bloomingdale-road, Whitehall and State streets, by JACOB SHARP and others, associates therein named; be, and the same with all powers and authority conferred thereby, is hereby rescinded, vacated and annulled.

And be it further resolved, that all grants, licenses, and other privileges heretofore made by the Corporation of New-York, to lay rails in Broadway, of which the construction has not been already commenced, be, and the same are hereby repealed and annulled," was adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York on the 22d day of April, 1854:

Resolved, That this Board does concur with the action of the Board of Aldermen, and that said resolution as amended be, and the same is, hereby adopted.

Mr. CLINTON moved to refer to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. GRAY opposed the reference. He thought the subject was sufficiently well understood to be acted upon immediately.

Mr. SWAN, also, opposed the reference. The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 22 Ayes to 30 Noes, as follows:

Ayes—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Banloh, Bickford, Wands, Barney, Crane, Murray, McKinley, Warner, Marsh, Avery, Cooper, Whitlock, Boole, McConnell, Farren, Van Riper, Pinckney, Ryer, Noyes, Cargill.

Noes—Councilmen J. Reilly, Gray, Phillips, Kennard, Hemphill, Rochner, Van Tine, Colyer, Skeats, Raymond, Hart, Floyd, Reed, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Brady, Swan, Archbold, Morris, E. Hopper, Watrous, Miller, Odell, B. Reilly, Wallace, Taylor, Baxter, Maynard, I. A. Hopper.

On motion of Mr. SWAN, the resolution was laid over until Friday night.

THE MAYOR'S BROADWAY STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT REPUDIATED.

The resolution offered on Monday evening, directing the Comptroller *not* to pay for cleaning Broadway, under the contract made by the Mayor, came up again, when Mr. WARNER spoke in favor of its adoption.

Mr. GRAY thought the people wanted Broadway cleaned, and that they would support the Mayor in his course.

Mr. HOPPER remembered that but a short time since, the Mayor sent in a communication, stating that he had no power to expend one cent unless an appropriation was made by the Board. Now he had made a contract which could only be made properly by the head of the Department; and no one had done so when he knew the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps was cleaning Broadway.

Mr. SWAN thought the proper time to consider the matter would be when the unfortunate Contractor came in for his pay.

Mr. COMAN hoped the resolution would be adopted. The Board could not have confidence in the Mayor, who promised to pay the expenses of the *Joseph Walker*, and did not; and they could not trust the Comptroller, when they knew his name was signed to the advertisement for proposals.

Mr. SWAN defended the character of the Comptroller; he believed him to be a faithful public officer.

After some further consideration, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 ayes to 19 noes.

THE OTHER NEW CHARTER.

In Committee of the Whole, the draft of a Charter presented by Councilman BOOLE came up as special order. On motion, the draft was considered, section by section, and adopted, with amendments, as follows:

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, who together shall form the Common Council of the City.

Sec. 2. Each Ward of the City shall be entitled to elect one person, to be denominated the Alderman of the Ward, and three persons to be chosen, together shall form the Board of Aldermen; and each Ward shall also be entitled to elect one person, to be denominated an Assistant Alderman, and the persons so chosen, together shall form the Board of Assistants; and no person shall be eligible to office unless he shall not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the Ward for which he is chosen.

Sec. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, as now constituted, who shall be elected by the people of the respective Wards, for two years; the Aldermen of Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall continue to discharge the duties of their said offices until noon of the second Tuesday in May, 1857; and the Aldermen of Wards having an even numerical designation, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until noon of the second Tuesday in May, 1858. The Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall elect Aldermen at the charter election in 1857, and every two years thereafter; and the Wards having an even numerical designation, shall elect their Aldermen at the charter election in 1858, and every two years thereafter.

Sec. 4. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman from each Ward, who shall be elected in like manner as the Aldermen, and shall also hold office for two years. The Councilmen now in office; and the persons to be chosen to discharge the duties of their said offices until noon of the second Tuesday in May, 1857. The members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, first elected under this act, of those Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year; those of the Wards having an even designation, to hold for two years. The Wards having the odd numerical designation, shall elect Assistant Aldermen at the charter election in 1856, and every two years thereafter. Those of the Wards having an even numerical designation, to elect their Assistant Aldermen at the charter election in 1857, and every two years thereafter.

Sec. 5. The annual election for charter officers shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the officers elected shall be sworn into office on the second Tuesday in May thereafter; and all the provisions of law now in force, in regard to the notification, duration and conduct of general elections, and in regard to the appointment, powers and duties of the inspectors holding the same, shall apply to the annual election of charter officers; but the Common Council may, by law, extend the time for the canvass of the votes.

Sec. 6. The first election for charter officers, after the passage of this law, shall take place on the second Tuesday in April, 1857; and all those persons who shall have been elected to the several offices, (excepting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this law, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this law shall be entitled to be sworn into office.

Sec. 7. The Mayor shall hold his office for two years, and Mayor now in office shall continue to discharge the duties of said office until noon of the second Tuesday in May, 1857. The first election for Mayor, under this law, shall be held at the charter election in 1857, and every two years thereafter.

Sec. 8. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any Alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the City, resignation or otherwise; and the Board of Assistants shall also have power to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Assistants; and in both cases the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

Sec. 9. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and choose its clerk and the other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions and reports of Committees which shall recommend any special improvements involving the appropriation of public moneys, or touching or respecting the citizens of said City, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Common Council, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

Sec. 10. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the member so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

Sec. 11. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board shall be regulated by its own ordinances, and the Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as may be necessary or expedient.

Sec. 12. Any law, ordinance or resolution of the Common Council may originate in either Board, and when it shall have passed one Board, may be rejected or amended by the other; and no act or resolution passed in one Board, shall be acted on the same day by the other, unless by unanimous consent; except in case of invasion, insurrection or pestilence.

Sec. 13. No member of either Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be nominated to hold any office of which the emoluments are paid from the City and County treasury, or by fees directly to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the expenses or consideration whereof are to be paid under any ordinance of the Common Council; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any Alderman or Assistant of any emoluments or fees which he is entitled to by virtue of his office.

Sec. 14. Every act, ordinance or resolution which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the City for his approbation. If he approve he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Board in which it originated, within ten days thereafter; or if such Board be not then in session, at its next stated meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the public newspapers of the City.

Sec. 15. The Board to which such act, ordinance or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of said ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the Corporation. In all such cases, the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the measure reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively.

Sec. 16. If the Mayor shall neglect or refuse to pay over, or account for any money received by him on account of the City within the above limited time, he shall forfeit and pay the like sum as the same amount of the City's money.

Sec. 17. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City of New-York shall be a member of the Common Council thereof.

Sec. 18. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City for a longer period than one day, or be prevented by sickness or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the Mayor,

First—To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

Second—To recommend to the adoption of the Common Council all such measures, connected with the Police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

Third—To be vigilant and active in causing the laws and ordinances of the Government of the City to be duly executed and enforced.

Fourth—To exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation and neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed to him by the charter and City ordinances, and the laws of this State and the United States.

Sec. 20. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council, for every branch and object of City expenditure; nor shall any money be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it was drawn. And all appropriations shall be based upon specific and detailed statements in writing, of the several heads of the Departments, through the Comptroller. Nor shall any expense or liability be incurred by any Department or officer thereof unless an appropriation shall have been previously made therefor.

Sec. 24. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than one hundred and fifty dollars, shall, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, or be otherwise ordered, be by contract, under such regulations as established by ordinance of the Common Council, and founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, who gives such security as shall be prescribed by ordinance. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the Comptroller and the Officer advertising for them, in the presence of such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, and such other persons as the Common Council shall by ordinance designate. Such officer shall immediately thereafter arrange such bids or proposals and submit the same, with his report thereon, in writing, to the Common Council, which Council shall determine to whom the award, if any, shall be made; and no contract shall be entered into or liability incurred, until after such determination.

At this point, leaving 21 sections to be acted upon, as it was near 11 o'clock, the Committee rose and the Board adjourned.

THE ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR AND THE POST-OFFICE.

The Board met last evening at 5 o'clock. On motion of Alderman VOORHIS a resolution was adopted requesting the Postmaster to submit to the Board any correspondence on the subject of an uptown Post-Office which may have passed between him, the Mayor and the Postmaster-General, which Mayor Wood has not already transmitted, and calling also for information in regard to improvements in the letter delivery which Mr. Fowler has recently made. Alderman VOORHIS stated that he had understood that there were several letters which the Mayor had not sent to the Board. A remonstrance was received against allowing Columbia College to close Forty-Ninth-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Referred to Committee on Roads.

The minority of the Special Committee on the up-town Post-Office reported favorably, and also in favor of the Mayor's communicating with the President on the subject. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to prevent the removal of the large belance dock into Pike-slip. The report and resolution were not adopted, the vote being 10 to 10.

On motion of Alderman ELY, the Special Committee on an up-town Post-Office, were directed to inquire into the propriety of establishing the general Post-Office in the Peter Cooper Buildings, and a branch at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street.

The Board then adjourned.

Greer, the "Respectable Confidence Man."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Benjamin F. Greer was arraigned yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder SMITH, on a charge of grand larceny. Greer is the celebrated "confidence man," of very gentlemanly addrees and highly respectable appearance, who, under various *aliases*, contrived to swindle several tradesmen out of a quantity of valuable goods, jewelry, &c. There were altogether eight indictments against him, bnt, on the understanding that he should not be tried on the others, he pleaded guilty to the first, which was for grand larceny. The indictments, as they were enumerated on the calendar, were as follows:

The People vs. *Benjamin F. Greer.*—Grand Larceny.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias Jas. R. Treadwell.*—Grand Larceny.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias Thomas Bancroft.*—False Pretences.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias P. B. Bigelow.*—False Pretences.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias James H. Merrill.*—Grand Larceny.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias Thomas K. Wilson.*—False Pretences.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias James R. Treadwell.*—False Pretences.

The same vs. *Benj. Greer alias Thomas Bancroft.*—Grand Larceny.

On being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him according to law, he addressed the Recorde and stated that he had brought his wife to this City for medical advice, that his means were consumed during the first three months that he remained here, and that he could obtein no employment. Just as he had reached his last dollar, the doctor applied for an installment of hie money, threatening to discontinue his services unless he were paid. Unwilling to leave his wife without medical assistance, he planned a scheme for obtaining goode under false pretencee, and for which he was ultimately arreeted.

The Recorder remarked that he could see no palliation in the case. It was not the first time Greer had been arraigned and imprisoned. If he had not pleaded guilty to the first charge, if he had been tried and convicted on all the indictments (and he would undoubtedly have been convicted, if he had been tried,) the term of imprisonment which it would have been within the power of the Court to have awarded would have been forty years. As it was, the eentence of the Court would be—imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

Groer is evidently a meu of good education, and well connected. The eystem of swindling which he practiced was one of a very daring character, and must he freeh in the recollection of our readere.

GRAND LARCENY.

Catharine Driscoll was charged with stealing, on 7th February, a gold watch, worth $100, from Patrick Gilroy. She went into Gilroy's liquor store, as he alleged, and bought a gill of brandy. After eerving her, he proceeded to warm himself at the stove, when she approached him and threw her arms around his body. After she had left the store, a friend came in, who told him that his watch-ribbon was broken. He then missed his watch, and his friend accompanied him into the etreet where they saw the prisoner and gave her into custody. The watch was not found on her. The counsel for the prieoner endeavored to prove that the prosecutor had taken improper liberiics with her, and that he had trumped up the charge of larceny to screen himself from the conseqnences of his act.

The Jury, after being out some hours, could not agree npon a verdict, and were discharged.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomae Eastwood, an old offender, wae charged with stealing clothing and other articles from a trunk belonging to a Mr. Clapp, at Riell's "Star," in Lispenard-street, on the 17th November, 1855. The evidence was conclusive, and the Jury convicted the prisoner. It being his second conviction in tbnt Court, the Recorder sentenced him to three ycars and six months in the State Prison.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

William H. Howard, a boy only 15 years of age, was charged with burglary, in breaking into the store of Julian Crevier, and stealing $50 in quarters, a gold watch, a silver watch, and some jewelry.

George Miller, a boy, aged 14, admitted that he received the silver watch and $20 in quarters from the prisonsr, who told him he had robbed Mr. Crevier's store. This little follow was very adroit in giving his evidence, generally declining to answer questions lest he shonld criminate himself. He had been in prison himself, and had made his escape, bnt, upon being questioned thereupon, he replied that it had nothing to do with the present case. By consent of counsel, the Court withdrew a juror, to enable the prisoner to plead guilty to petit larceny. Both the boye were then sent to the House of Refuge.

Harbor Encroachments.

The Legislative Committee bas heard and seen all it deemed necessary on the subject of its investigations, and gone back to Albany.

The exterior line of bulkheads surveyed and marksd out by the Commissioners thus far, take in the North River side of New-York, from the Battery to Hammond-street, the East River side from Whitehall to Thirty-eighth-street, and on the westerly coest of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, from Atlantic Dock to near Newtown Creek. The lines will compel the shortening of bnt few piers, while they will allow the lengthening of a very large number. As soon as the requisite surveys and soundinge have been made above Hammond-street on the North side, and Thirty-eighth-street on the East River side, the lines will be laid above those points.

☞ The Hall of the Panorama of China and Japan was visited by the girls of Mrs. POLLOCK'S school, No. 50, yesterday afternoon, in great force. This is an excellent means of obtaining a practical idea of manners and things on the other side of the world at trifling cost. The artists who got up the panorama have generously let the managers of the Shirt Sewers' and Needlewomens' Union an exhibition to-morrow afternoon, for its benefit, when BAYARD TAYLOR will repeat his lecture on the Japanese.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 97, 8, 10, 12, 16, 27, 21, 22, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 14, 16, 88, 89, 97, 129, 134, 135, 159, 164. *Circuit.*—Nos. 225, 229, 27, 150, 337, 218, 324, 253, 334, 209, 214, 251, 152, 352, 355.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 172, 757, 101, 104, 106, 898, 651, 10, 796, 646, 795, 929, 855, 958, 932, 913, 511, 1011 to 1015, 1019 to 1021, 1023, 1026, 1029, 1030, 892, 245, 328, 913, 239, 863, 864, 927, 915, 916, 944, 564.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

This Court adjourned yesterday until Saturday, having heard all the causes on the argument and appeal Calendars. Decisione will be rendered on Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

renders it nsedful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & Co.,

Leadere and Introducere of Fashion for Gents' Hats,

ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?—As a matter of conrse, KNOX, the inimitable KNOX, of the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose Spring style is a perfection of airiness, elaeticity, durahility and economy. A citizen, wearing one of KNOX'S handsome hats, may be considered a man indeed; and if there be any virtue in elegance and taste, every man having an eye to beauty should secure his Spring articles.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co. would respectfully call the attention of the ent-of-town and City trada to their stock of new goods, comprising every variety of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, gold pens, &c. Salesroom, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found the famous "Lownds' patent pen and pencil," in gold and silver.

[Advertisement]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discuseion of the nature, cauees, prevention and cnre of all forms of pulmonary diecase, and ie pnblished on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through theee, as the Ointmsnt melts under the hand, it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly rclieves asthma, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and all eruptione and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet yonr shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful scft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtnres of new and heantifnl designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another grand entertainment will be given at this favorite Theatre to-night, viz.: "The Arabian Nights," "Knights of Arva," and "Frisky Cobbler." Go early.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Bribery Case.

KINGS CO. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The Jury in the case of Thomas Eames, Alderman of the Fifteen Ward, indicted for bribery, after being out all night, came into Court this morning, when the foreman stated that there was no possibility of their ever agreeing upon a verdict; that they stood the same as when they first went out. The Jury were then discharged, and the hall of defendant, on motion of his counsel, was redneed from $8,000 to $1,500.

It ie understood that the Jury etood eight for acquittel and four for conviction.

Fillmore and Donelson Club.

One of these Clnbs has been organized in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, and the following gentlemen elected to fill the officee:

President—A. B. BAYLIS.
Vice-President—Wm. A. Keeler.
Secretaries—J. S. Milford, B. S. Cooper.
Treasurer—John G. Bolen.
Executive Committee—Smith Fancher, C. L. Franklin, C. J. Sprague, W. Vandsrveer, John Reed, W. R. Brewster, Lewis B. Reed, John Hodgkins, W. W. Dowd, Weshington Disbrow.

A Child Scalded to Death.

On Tuesday lest, a little son of Mr. LEWIS CORNELL, No. 213 Adams-street, Brooklyn, fell backward into a large pail of hot water, and was so badly hurned as to cause death in fifteen hours. Deceassd hed approachod his father, and while talking to him a servant who was washing the floor placed a pail of bot water behind him, and as the boy stepped back to leave his father he stumbled against the pail.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The snniversary proceedings of the Bridge-street Primitivo Methodist Church Sabbath School were commenced Tuesday, and were continued last evening. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues and singing, in which the echolars acquitted themselves with credit and to the entertainment of large audiences. This is now one of the most flourishing schools in the city.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Culver.

James W. Bouton vs. *Samuel B. Chapman.*—This wae an ection to recover damage alieged to have heen done to plaintiff's property through the negligence of defendant. The parties each own a building in East Brooklyn which are contiguous. The plaintiff alleges that his house has been damaged and rendered partially untenantable by reason of water running from the roof of defendant's building during the past year. This fact was shown, and the jury rendered a verdict of $200 for plaintiff, the full rent of the house.

For defendant, E. H. Nichols. For plaintiff, George Shea.

CIRCUIT COURT (Brooklyn) CALENDAR—*For this day*, Thursday, March 13.—Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 13.—Noe. 9, 25, 36, 37, 38 to 53.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 11, at the 1st Baptist Church, by Rev. D. W. Briggs, H. C. S, JERVIE to MARY LOCKHART, both of Brooklyn.

At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 11, in St. George's Church, by Rev. John Carpender Smith, Mr. THOMAS PILBLADDO, only son of William Pilbladdo, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of Gen. James Brown, of the former place, who distinguished himself in the battls of Lundy's Lane, on the 25th of July, 1814.

At Harlem, N. Y. on Tuesday morning, March 11, by Rev. J. S. Lord, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq., of New-York, to EMILY M. WILSON, of Harlem.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 11, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY RANDALL, eldest son of Samuel S. Randall, aged 21 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The deceased was a young man of the most amiable and exemplary character, a ripe and finished scholar, and the ornament and hope of a large circle of friends. His early departure from among ne has cast a deep shade of gloom upon the hearts of those who knew and loved him best.

"He, the young and strong, who cherished
Nobls longings for the strife,
By the road side fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

The friende and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 88 East 31st-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, JOHN A. F. RACHAN, of Hamburg, Germany, for many years a resident of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, George M. Lewis, are requceted to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 11, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL HARRIOTT, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, James C. and John V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Market and Henry sts.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, after a lingering illness, Mrs. FRANCES, wife of Alexander Yates, of this City, aged 56 years.

"Tho' lost to sight,
To memery dear."

☞ Boston and London papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, Mrs. ELLEN NOAR, in the 75th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from her late residence, No. 41 White-st., on Friday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, of hydrocephalus, MARY AMELIA, only child of George and Sarah Stout, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 346 Broome st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 11, JANE BROWER, in the 4th year of her age; also, HENRY PINCKNEY BROWER, youngest son of Charles L. and Julia E. Brower.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral from the residence of their parents, Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, between Cumberland and Carlton avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

Nipped by the wind's untimely blast,
Parched by the sun's direct ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

Yet these new rising from the tomb,
With luster brighter far shall shine;
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from disease, safe from decline.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 19, suddenly, WILLIAM N., eldest son of William and Anna Maria Attsbury, aged 11 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 19, of scarlet fever, IRAETT, only daughter of Daniel and Mary E. Lamberson, aged 2 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friendeof the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 315 Court-st.

At Bedford, on Monday, March 10, WM. GRAVES, a native of England, aged 82 years.

At Fort Chadbourne, Texas, Feb. 11, Capt. BENJAMIN HAIGHT ARTHUR, U. S. Army.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, of croup, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest child of William H. and Louisa M. Lee, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 12, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of the parents, No. 60 West 26th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 12.

$6,600	Ohio 6s '60	s3	103¾	100	Harlem Railroad
2,500	Virginia 6s	s3	96	100	do
8,000	Missouri 6s	s3	86¾	250	do
19,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs	s3	88	150	Chi. & R. Isl'd R. R.
20,000	do		88½	100	do
10,000	do	s60	88	14	Mil. & Miss. R. R.
5,600	do	b3	88¾	8	do
20,000	do	b60	88½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.
20	Bank of Commerce		109	500	Reading Railroad
60	do		109¾	1100	do
50	Metropolitan Bank		107½	300	do
5	do		107¾	100	do
12	Commonwealth Bank		98	100	do
12	Merchants' Bank		145	150	do
100	Nic. Transit Co.		22	100	do
1150	do	s60	23	100	do
150	do		22¾	500	do
500	do	b60	22¾	250	do
100	do	b30	22¾	100	do
100	do	b3	22¾	300	do
115	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		91¾	25	Hudson R. Railroad
100	do	b60	92¾	408	Mich. S. & N. I. R.
200	do	b60	92	100	do
100	do	s60	91¾	55	Panama Railroad
200	Erie Railroad		56¾	10	Cleve. C. & Cin.
100	do	s3	56¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts.
100	do	b15	56⅝	100	do
400	do	b60	56¾	55	Galena & Chic. R.
50	do	s10	56¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.
200	do	s3	56¾	300	do
450	do	c	56¾	100	do
50	do	b3	56¾	300	do
100	do	b60	56¾	500	do
30	do		56¾	100	do
900	do	s3	56¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.
400	do	s10	56¾	300	do
100	do	b10	57	200	do
250	do		57	300	do
150	do	s3	57	300	do
100	do	s10	57		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000 Junction Railroad 1st mtge., int. add... 81
53 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... 190
100 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.. 90⅝
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad..... 91¾
20 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad..... 77
4 shares Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad..... 101
50 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.. 60
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co..... 66
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 103½

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'e regular semi-weekly anction sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	s3	95	400	Reading R. R.
1,600	Hurriford City 6s		93	400	do
10,000	Ill. Central Bs.	s3	88	400	do
5,000	do	s30	88	300	do
10	Corn Exchange Bk.		102¾	400	do
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b10	22½	25	N. H. & Hart. R. R.
100	do	b30	22¾	400	Harlem R. R.
100	do	b60	22¾	200	do
95	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91¾	100	Mich. C. & R. Road.
100	do	s60	91¾	60	do
50	do	b30	91¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.
50	do		91¾	100	Cal. & Ch. R. R.
100	Erie Railroad		56¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.
100	do	s15	56¾	200	do
150	do	b3	56¾	600	do
275	do		56¾	100	do
100	do	s15	56¾	100	do
400	do	b30	57	200	do
50	do		56¾	200	do
150	do	b10	56¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.
200	do		56¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.
200	do	b60	57	92	

WEDNESDAY, March 12—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, March 1, arrived at Halifax early this forenoon, and although the news was not given to the press nntil 2½ o'clock, its general tenor was so far understood in the Street as to be acted npon by certain parties before 12 o'clock. Urgent complaints were made, as usual when the Halifax arrival takes place early in the day, of the arbitrary rule, for which the Associated Press is held responsible, though no direct act of their own, under which a synopsis of the news is withheld from the bulletin boards until the real or pretended details are rumored for honrs through the Street, and not unfrequently acted upon by favored parties on the Stock and Corn Exchange. The accounts advise some excitement on the Paris Bourse in consequence of rnmored difficnlties in the Peace Conferences, but these were not generally believed, and both the French and English Funds closed steady; the latter 91½@91¾ on money saica of Consols, and 91⅜ for the account. The Money Market in London continued active, but without change in the rates of Discount. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, 60,000 bales for the week, at the full ratee of the previous report. Orleans Fair, 6⅜d. In Grain and Flour there waa an unfavorable reaction; Wheat comea over 3d.@4d. lower; Flour, 1s., and Corn, 1s. 6d. The accounts from Manchester continue satisfactory. In American Stocks there wss no particular variation, except in Illinois Centrals, concerning the price of which the telegraphic qnotation is a little blind.

Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 36 Wall-street quote Land Warrants, to-day, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$1 11 ₹ acre	$1 13 ₹ acre.
120 acres	1 07 ₹ acre	1 09 ₹ acre.
80 acres	1 12 ₹ acre	1 14 ₹ acre.
60 acres	1 07 ₹ acre	1 09 ₹ acre.
40 acres	1 15 ₹ acre	1 20 ₹ acre.

From the Washington Star.

The demand for warrants has been very active for the past ten daye, and the price has risen one to two cents per acre since our report of the 6th inst.

Persone intending to make large investments in Western lands, delayed purchesing, in the expectation that werrente would fall below one dollar per acre. Being disappointed in this, they are now pressing on the markst for their enpplies. This demand, added to the large nmount of orders soon to be received from the West, for the Spring trade, must, we predict, cause a further advance of from one-half to one cent per acre, per day, until the rates of last Fall are reached.

It is understood among those who have closely investigated the subject, that there are not over from six to seven millioce of acree subject to private entry in Iowa and Minnesota. If the Government should postpone bringing other lands into the market until thie quantity shall be absorbed, which is highly probable, dealers may anticipate, in July or August next, a panic among the holders of warrants similar to that which occurred last December, when they fell below ninety cente per acre.

New-Orleans Branch Mint, Febrnary.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

California Gold	$39,540 40
Gold from other sources	1,715 03
Total Gold Deposits	$41,255

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Silvor parted from California Gold	$232 26
Silver from other sources

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1400. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

EARTHQUAKES!

JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

THIRTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS LOST.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUILDINGS SWALLOWED UP.

Earthquake in San Francisco.

EARTHQUAKES ELSEWHERE.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamboat Belle.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

LATER FROM OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The steamer *Northern Light*, Capt. WARNOCK, arrived at this port last evening, from San Juan del Norte, the 1st of March 5th, and Havana, the 8th inst., with Gold Dust and Passengers on James E. Ward.

Treasure List.

[illegible] Co.	$16,000	Drexel & Co.	$100,000
[illegible] Co.	15,000	Hamberger Bros.	12,970
[illegible] Co.	13,000	G. W. Schenkberg	8,300
[illegible] Co.	7,000	A. Berwin	6,500
[illegible] Co.	4,000	J. B. Weir	4,213
			$207,983

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

From the Alta Californian, Feb. 20.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the morning of the 15th. The people were aroused from their sleep, and hundreds rushed [illegible] into the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted some twenty-five seconds, and was preceded by a rumbling sound, like distant thunder. No material damage was done to property. The [illegible] from one brick store, the plastering was [illegible] cracked in a good many buildings, and, in [illegible] instances, slight fissures are created in [illegible]. A great many timid people were terribly frightened for a time, but they were soon led to believe that there was no danger. It was the most severe shock of which we have any account in San Francisco.

[illegible] of the Engineer who made a preliminary survey for a railroad from Sacramento to Benicia, has been published. The distance is 30 miles, and it appears that the road can be constructed [illegible]. The first division—22 miles—of the "Sacramento Valley Railroad" is now completed, and a grand celebration is to take place on the 23d, from the town of Folsom, the present terminus of the road. A survey is about being made for a railroad from Stockton to San Francisco, and a petition for a railroad from Marysville to Benicia is receiving a good deal of attention at the former place.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested in consequence of the recent appointment of J. Y. McDUFFIE to the office of United States Marshal for the Northern District of California. The party named was [illegible] to be a professional gambler in Marysville, and it is supposed the President has been imposed upon, or he would not have made such an appointment. Strong petitions for his removal, signed without distinction of party, will be forwarded to Washington—so strong, indeed, that a removal is considered certain to follow.

[illegible] persons were fined $2,350 in one Court, for keeping gambling houses.

The last mail took out the news of the explosion of the steamer *Belle*, on the Sacramento River, on the morning of the 5th inst., but without any of the particulars. About thirty lives were lost.

The steamer *Columbia*, on her last trip from Oregon brought to this market the first lot of bacon that ever received from that quarter. The business of pork packing has been commenced extensively in San Francisco.

It is said that the Governor of Oregon has already issued $4,000,000 in scrip, to defray the expenses of calling out volunteer soldiers to fight the Indians on his own premises to prove a very expensive matter to the General Government.

The steamer *Page*, from Japan on the 14th, brings news of a violent earthquake which took place at Simoda on the 11th November, and destroyed 160,000 houses and 60,000 people. This may be an exaggerated account, although it was obtained at Simoda from the Dutch Interpreter.

JAPAN.

Jeddo Destroyed by an Earthquake.

From the Alta Californian, Feb. 20.

The schooner *Page*, Captain MORRHOUSE, sailed from this port Oct. 19, for Japan; touched at Honolulu Nov. 8; arrived at Simoda Dec. 2, and sailed on the 14th for Hakodadi; entered the latter port on the 28th, and sailed from thence Jan. 6 for San Francisco.

On the 18th of January encountered a heavy gale from the southeast; on the morning of the 20th the wind changed, and blew a hurricane from W. S. W.; at 6 o'clock P. M., send under bare poles; at 2 o'clock P. M., 20th, the *Page* was boarded by a tremendous sea, which struck her aft and swept her decks, carrying with it the cabin companion way and binnacle, galley, store-room, pumps, brakes, boat and bulwarks. All the outside sheathing which was fastened to the transom timber, the quarter post and water-way on the larboard quarter, was entirely broken off, and the deck aft settled about four inches. The stern near the water line was all open, and took in water so fast that it was found necessary to throw overboard the cargo from the after hold to keep from sinking. After discharging several tons of sugar, rice, beans, &c., a cable and straps were lashed around the stern, in which condition she entered this port. Her pumps have been kept constantly at work, making over two thousand strokes per hour, since the disaster.

The captain, who had charge of the wheel at the time, was missing, and it was believed was lost. He was afterwards found insensible, lying beneath the aft cabin transom, with a frightful cut on his chin, and otherwise severely injured. The men who composed the watch were carried forward; one lodged in the chain box and the other caught in the rigging.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants.

Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

IZAWA, Prince of Idzu, Governor of Simoda, has been removed.

TAKENOUCHI, first Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and is on trial at Jeddo.

The supercargo of the (captured) brig *Greta* is at Simoda.

The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

There have been 78 arrivals of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 2d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth in and around Hakodadi Jan. 6.

Earthquake at Jeddo—Another Account.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner *Page*, Dec. 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of that city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are large, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Earthquake in San Francisco—Incidents, Accidents, &c.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 20.

The severest shock of earthquake ever experienced in this vicinity since the settlement of California by Americans, occurred on Friday morning, at just 24 minutes past 5 o'clock. In this city and vicinity every building shook to its foundation, and in some quarters the houses were swayed and rolled as vessels in a heavy sea. The inmates of every dwelling were awakened, and some were even thrown from their beds, so violent was the shock. Many persons rushed into the streets, and but that the circumstance of their sudden appearance was of a character to produce sensations of terror rather than merriment, the scene would have been most ludicrous. The large hotels were depopulated instanter, and in the general rush articles of furniture were thrown down, occasioning noises which added considerably to the clatter and confusion caused by the earthquake.

In the upper stories of the large brick buildings the violent motion produced a general commotion among crockery ware. Vessels containing liquids were turned over, either by the shock or in the hurry of the inmates to escape. Every disturbance was credited to the earthquake, however, and it appeared to be an almost unanimous impression that San Francisco was about to share the fate of Jedde. The howling of dogs, and fearful bellowing of cattle in the suburbs, produced a fitting accompaniment to the scene. Even the pigs broke from their pens and ran away grunting with fright. The horses tied in stalls fairly shrieked with terror, and tried to break their halters. Indeed, everything animate and inanimate was more or less affected by the shock. We hear of some very remarkable incidents of birds seeking refuge from the impending danger by flight through open windows. From night-watchmen and others, whose duties kept them from sleep, we learn that there were several slight shocks previous to the heavy shock.

The last shock was preceded by a sound as of a heavy gust of wind passing through the cordage of a vessel, and the motion was accompanied by a rumbling noise like that which is produced by a heavily freighted vehicle passing rapidly over a wooden bridge. The shock occurred at twenty-four minutes past 5 o'clock, apparently ranging from southwest to northeast, and lasted about fifteen seconds. The motion was horizontal and undulating. Some persons describe the motion as of a whirling nature, but this could not have been the case without occasioning much greater damage to the masonry of the brick and stone buildings. It is evident that the violence of the shock was differently experienced in various parts of the city. In some localities in the suburbs its degree of violence was much greater than in others. In several instances the vibrations were so great as to overturn heavy pieces of furniture. Again, the motion is compared to that produced on shipboard when the side of the vessel is struck by a heavy sea—a sudden shock without vibration. Very few persons escaped being aroused by the shock, but some there are of whom it is said that they slept on undisturbed through the whole.

VIOLENCE OF THE SHOCK.

Some estimate may be formed of the violence of the shock, when it is stated that a man sleeping on the third floor of the Custom-House building, was thrown from his bed to the floor. The walls of this building are composed of masonry capable of resisting a broadside from a ship-of-the-line. Notwithstanding its immense bulk and strength, the building was tossed like a feather on the wave.

SCENE IN MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

There was a scene of unusual terror and excitement in Montgomery Block, the large and substantial building on Montgomery-street, between Merchant and Washington streets. As soon as the first movement in the building occurred, the inmates of the various rooms were awakened and leaped to their doors in the greatest imaginable haste.

The different halls in the successive stories of the building were soon filled with the terror-stricken occupants—each running hither and thither in their sleeping habiliments towards the various stairways which lead down into the street. Some of those who occupied apartments in the fourth or highest story, rushed from their rooms regardless of their nudity, and came jumping, leaping, and tumbling down the first and second flight of stairs, clearing them in a bound or two, at the most, and with white lips and chattering teeth, held their way until they reached the ground—where they stood in amazement and doubt, until the cold air and the absence of terrestial commotion calmed their fears and reminded them that the apartments which they had vacated were more comfortable than those into which they had so suddenly precipitated themselves. The building was certainly jostled with great violence by the quake, but it moved as though it stood upon elastic springs. Not the slightest cracking or evidence of a collapse was heard or seen in any part of it.

An amusing incident occurred whilst the commotion was at its greatest height. A gentleman who occupies a room on the third story, and is perhaps blessed with more than an ordinary share of resignation and fortitude, was aroused by the shock and was seen leisurely opening his door as the inmates were flying hither and thither and jumping down the stairways. He calmly asked what was the matter, and was answered by the flying occupants in this wise: "An earthquake! an earthquake! Run! the building is coming down! Don't you feel it?" Mr. ——, with the greatest apparent astonishment, replied, "An earthquake! Oh, d—n it; is that all, I'm going to bed again," and slamming the door violently as if indignant at the alarm of his friends, retired and was seen no more until 10 o'clock A. M.

AN IRISHMAN'S ALARM.

A favorite young Irishman who attends to a suite of rooms in the building, was seen flying from his apartments in the utmost terror, and in a state of half nudity, to the street. When he returned, about 8 o'clock A. M., to his morning duties, he was asked by a gentleman upon whom he attended whether he felt the earthquake. "Did I feel it?" said PAT—"Faith, didn't I? and didn't I run like a hare? Be jabers, and if that was an yearthquake, I niver want to see the likes of it agin." By-the-way, PAT never stopped running until he reached the Plaza, where he found a multitude of strong-minded and strong-nerved men, and women and children, who had sought it as the great Palladium of safety.

SCENES AT THE HOTELS.

The consternation among the inmates of the large hotels occasioned scenes which may be better imagined than described. The population of the Rassette House rushed, tumbled or precipitated itself down the stairways and into the street; and such an array of beauty unadorned was never before witnessed in San Francisco. This edifice, it is said, shows no marks of injury by the shock. The scene at Wilson's Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, and International Hotel, were equally remarkable. The occupants of Wilson's Exchange took refuge in the Tehama House, which is a frame, and consequently in less danger than the other. Many of the inmates of the International found their way *en masse* to the Plaza, where, like their companions in misery, they shared each with the other such articles of apparel as had been caught up in the hurry of flight.

THE RUSH TO THE PLAZA.

Hundreds of the residents of the central portion of the city rushed to the Plaza, naturally thinking that the open space would afford them greater refuge than the roof of a toppling building. Many were almost in a state of nudity—and others whose overpowering sense of modesty suggested the propriety of a little clothing, even in this emergency, might have been seen making their hasty toilet under the shadow of the Plaza fence with as much haste as their trembling limbs would allow. The scene would have been extremely ludicrous under other circumstances. When the shock was over, the rush for pantaloons and petticoats was quite as great.

CLAMOR FOR COFFEE.

As an evidence of the alarm which had seized most of the residents about the Plaza, for squares distant they were found at the New-York Bakery, near the corner of Clay and Kearney streets, clamoring for coffee as a sedative for their almost palsied nerves. The same scene took place at other restaurants in the vicinity of the various markets, which are usually opened at an early hour, in order to accommodate the butchers and stall-keepers of various kinds. The proprietors dealt out the soothing beverage unsparingly, as if equally rejoiced at being able to relieve the excitement of their patrons, and the consciousness that mutual danger had passed away.

BUILDINGS INJURED.

The fire wall of the north side of the brick building at the corner of Oregon and Front streets, occupied by GOODWIN & Co., fell over into the street. The wall was but eight inches in thickness, and badly put up at that.

The front wall of WILSON'S Exchange Building, on Sansome-street, near the south end, is cracked from the foundation to the roof. In its present condition, the southern portion of the building is quite unsafe.

The walls of the building No. 76 Front-street, occupied as a stove store by BEITTAN & Co., are cracked in a number of places. The building will probably have to be taken down.

The southern wall of the City Hall Building, on the line of stairway ascending to the upper stories, is cracked from the foundation to the roof. The wall plaster has fallen off in a number of places. A number of brick buildings in the lower portion of the city are slightly cracked, but in most instances the damages may be easily repaired.

EARTHQUAKES AND DOG'S IN ST. ANN'S VALLEY.

The shocks were particularly severe in that portion of the city known as St. Ann's Valley, being the continuation of Market-street from its intersection with Dupont-street to the vicinity of Yerba Buena Cemetery, and lying between the low range of sand-hills through which Post and Geary streets are extended on the other. From 5 o'clock up to the commencement of the earthquake, the entire canine population of the valley, (which unluckily happens to be only too numerous for the comfort and peace of the other classes of inhabitants,) were up and busy with their throats. It is a little singular that with the commencement of the unearthly rumbling (which sounded like the passage of a siege-train or heavy artillery wagons) the clamor gave place to a complete stillness, only broken by the subterranean growlings referred to, and the creaking and wearing of the various habitations of wood which most abound in this vicinity.

One of the *attaches* connected with this office, who had gone home desperately endeavoring to comprehend the extent of the Jeddo calamity, of which news had been received in the evening, suddenly woke to the consciousness that a veritable earthquake (with a power and oscillation that put all fable-tippings and spiritual manifestations to the blush) was possessing the Japanese visitation with a degree of truthfulness vastly more convincing than it was comfortable. Throughout the valley, pictures and mirrors were jarred from their places on the walls, the plastering cracked, and in some instances—in stores—whole shelves of bottles thrown on the floor. The shock lasted for some seconds, and occurred and recurred with a vehemence that threatened us "let up" whatever. Any person who has had the doubtful pleasure of a stage ride over the heavy roads in the Western States during the Spring, and remembers the peculiar jostling occasioned by the passage of the vehicle over rustic bridges or sloughs covered with round poles or logs, can form a very truthful idea of the motion imparted in the present instance. It did not seem to come from east to west or from north or south, but was a general rotary up heaving. On the final dying away of the last tremulous and vibratory motion of the earth, one loud and shrieking howl, prolonged some seconds, by some terrified dog, gave the signal for as general opening, and every "mongrel puppy, whelp and hound, with cur of low degree," within the entire circumference of the valley, gave vent to a series of the most diabolical and frantic barkings and yelpings that human ears ever listened to, and thus terminated the night and the adventure in this locality.

AN AFFECTING SCENE AT SOUTH PARK.

In the vicinity of South Park the shock was particularly great. Many of the dwellings were severely shaken, and some of them partially stripped of the plastering of the ceilings. At the house of Captain RITCHIE a most affecting and beautiful incident occurred. It appears that the chambermaid in the employ of the family arose a few minutes previous to the shock and was engaged in dressing. The window of her room was open. Immediately after the vibration of the earth had ceased, she was startled by a rushing, fluttering noise in the room, and on looking round observed a pretty, white tufted pigeon fly in at the window and fall apparently lifeless on the floor. She approached it, picked it up, and discovered that life was not extinct in the frightened bird, by the violent palpitation of its heart. In a few moments it recovered and gave evident symptoms of relief. The bird was undoubtedly frightened by the quaking of the earth, and was perhaps lucky in falling into the hands of a kind family, who will, or ought to, treasure it as a memento of the great shake of February, '56.

A HARVEST FOR THIEVES.

The old adage, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," was fully illustrated to the boarders at the Rassette House: upon returning to their apartments yesterday morning, after the shock, a number of them took up their quarters in other houses; and upon returning to their rooms an hour later, found that the time of their absence had been well improved by the thievee. Some dozen rooms were robbed during that time.

AMUSING MISTAKE

A lady occupying a room with her husband, situated in the second story front of the American Theatre building, was awakened suddenly by the shock, and under the impression that robbers were breaking into the apartment, shouted loudly for assistance.

Earthquake at Mission Dolores.

At the Mission, the shock was very great. Most of the occupants of the adobe buildings were thrown from their beds, and every article of furniture in the rooms was displaced. The church walls, and portions of the walls of the other buildings were rent in various places.

Earthquake at San Jose.

Through WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Messenger we learn that the shock was very severe at San José. The Clinton Hotel building swayed like the bough of a tree in a gale of wind, and decantere and crockery ware were dashed in fragments from the shelves. We have a similar account from Santa Clara.

Earthquake in Alvarado.

ALVARADO, Feb. 15, 1856.

Editors Alta.—GENTS.: At about 5 o'clock this morning a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, preceded by a low whistling or groaning sound, which for severity and length of duration surpasses any shock heretofore felt in this vicinity. Slight shocks have been of frequent occurrence for the last two years—the one this morning lasted full fifteen seconds, and the earth vibrated from North to South; atmosphere clear and unclouded.

A shock of equal severity in your city would test the firmness of some of your brick edifices.

Respectfully, A. M. C.

Earthquake at Contra Costa.

From all accounts the shock in Contra Costa was even more severely felt that in this city. The destruction of window-glass at Oakland was quite fearful, very few houses escaping. Accounts from San Antonio, Alameda, and Clinton are to the same effect.

The Earthquake in Stockton.

The shock of the earthquake, says the San Joaquin *Republican*, was sensibly felt by our citizens on Friday morning, about 5.25. The shock was of sufficient force to produce nausea of the stomach in some, and awoke others who experienced it. The vibration was horizontal and from east to west.

Earthquake at Monterey.

The Monterey *Sentinel* of the 16th says: "A hard shock of earthquake, coming apparently from the northwest, was felt in this town at twenty minutes east 6 o'clock yesterday morning."

Earthquakes.

The most remarkable earthquakes of modern times are those which destroyed Lima in 1746; Lisbon in 1755, in which 20,000 persons were killed; Calabria in 1783; Caracas in 1812; Aleppo in 1822; Guatemala in 1830; and San Salvador within the last year. The motions of an earthquake occur in different ways and in various degrees of violence. Sometimes it is perpendicular, throwing portions of the ground into the air, and making others sink. Sometimes it is a horizontal, undulating motion, and sometimes it appears to be of a whirling nature. It has been ascertained by those who have devoted their attention to the subject, that earthquakes cannot proceed from external causes, and that they arise from certain powers operating within the crust of the earth. It is apparent also that the phenomena of earthquakes bear a great affinity to those of volcanoes, and there can hardly be a doubt that both proceed from the same causes, acting differently according to the difference of situation or different nature of the surface on which they operate. All the phenomena of a volcano, such as the subterranean-like noises, the shaking, raising and bursting asunder of the earth, and the concussion of electric fluid, the fire and flames, the ejection of mineral substances, all occur as frequently in earthquakes as in volcanic eruptions. All the observations that have been made on the subject, go to prove the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are produced by one and the same chemical process, which must have its seat at a great depth beneath the surface of the earth.

Volcanic Scoria.

The Placerville *American* says it is well known that many of the best paying tunnels in the State, penetrate the hills sometimes many feet below a continuous and wide-spread stratn of scoria or volcanic rock, that seems to have been poured out in a melted or fluid state, and usually of a dark brown color, sometimes porous, though hard. There is a striking similarity in the under strata of earth and gravel, wherever this volcanic rock is found; we say volcanic, because it is generally believed to be such; and as recent and repeated explorations have proven the existence of a like strata covering most of the hills and ridges a distance of 16 miles or more from this city eastwardly, there is every reason to believe that gold deposits are yet to be laid open in these vast ridges, equal to any yet known.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Explosion of the Steamboat Belle—Thirty Dead, Wounded and Missing—The Boat a Wreck—Incidents.

Later accounts than before received, give the following:

The *State Journal* contains full particulars of the late explosion near Sacramento, from which we make the following extracts:

"There were no women on board. The survivors all agree on that. Mr. POWELL, one of the uninjured survivors, states that there were about sixty persons on board, which includes passengers and crew. Major BIDWELL thinks there were twenty-five to thirty passengers on board, and, as is stated by some of the hands on board, the officers and men numbered some twenty-five, which would make the two statements agree. Rev. I. S. DIEHL also says there were thirty to forty passengers on board, so that the whole number on the *Belle* at the time of the occurrence, may be set down at between fifty and sixty.

THE KILLED.

C. H. Houston, Captain, from Mobile, Ala.

William Green, fireman. One-half his remains—from about the small of the back, down—was taken out of the water in the hold of the wreck, showing that he had been cut right in two. The other portion of the body not yet discovered. There were $60 on his person.

John White, a deck-hand, from Sweden.

Louis Conkler, miller, formerly engaged in the Lumbard Mills, on I-street.

THE WOUNDED.

Major John Bidwell, of Chico; skull fractured—will survive.

Rev. I. S. Dehl, temperance lecturer; compound fracture of the right leg, below the knee—will recover.

John Cunningham, second engineer, from Pennsylvania—slightly.

William Daly, watchman; severely; no hope of his recovery.

Clay Wilson, passenger; slightly.

W. D. Shellcross.

J. R. Britnell, passenger; painter in the employ of Rivett & Co.; slightly about the head.

Joseph Cappeck, deck hand, from Mobile, Ala.; much bruised.

Charles Yoky, second cook, from Adams county, Pa.; seriously scalded and left leg broken; since died.

A. S. Wilson, deck hand; head and shoulders scalded, and otherwise badly injured.

Henry Christian, passenger, latterly of San Francisco, but formerly of Denmark; bruised about the head and breast, but not dangerously.

Peter H. Myers, passenger; a carpenter from Red Bluffs; seriously.

Wallace Miller, a lad of 14 years, whose parents reside at Red Bluffs; will recover.

Isaac Wilson, passenger; arrived in the last steamer from the Atlantic States, slightly.

MISSING.

P. Taylor, Clerk. His brother, Capt. W. S. Taylor, offers a reward of $500 for the recovery of his body.

McCabe, Wines & Co.'s Messenger.

Eli Sheats, Mate.

These men are doubtless killed.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

Three or four small boats furnished with grappling irons, were at work from 1 to 5 P. M., searching in the stream for the bodies of the missing, but without success. The *Cleopatra* came from the wreck at dark last night, and reported no further discovery.

SEVERAL THINGS.

Several papers, such as blank bills of lading were carried by the force of the explosion several rods inland on the Yolo shore.

The only upper works of the *Belle* left standing sound, were the flag or steering staff, and the wheel. All else, save the aft-bottom, was completely mashed.

The passenger list, if there was one, which is not likely at such an early stage of the trip, could not be found.

ADAMS & Co.'s and Pacific Company's Expresses had a large amount of treasure on board, all of which was saved.

The dry goods portion of the freight was much damaged by the water. Much other freight was partly or wholly lost.

GEO. REDDINGTON was everywhere, working, commanding, consoling and doing all that man could to succor the wounded and recover the dead.

The *Cleopatra*, on her downward trip from Marysville, brought to the city from the wreck seven wounded and three dead.

There were in the Hospital, last evening, four dead and three wounded, but we could only learn the names of these which we give elsewhere.

There was none at the Hospital to give any information, and we hunted for the physicians at the Hospital, and out of it, from dark to midnight, but could not lay eyes on them.

Further search for the missing will be made to-day.

It was reported, last evening, that ELRICKS, the first engineer, had left for parts unknown, but the report has since been contradicted.

When the explosion took place, Mr. MCALPHIN says a man was sitting pretty close to the stove, with a leg on either side of it, and that the stove was forced through the hurricane deck, while the man was uninjured.

Several parties leaped into the water immediately after the occurrence, most of whom were drowned.

From all the evidence before us, we are inclined to think there must have been ten or twelve persons killed or drowned, whose bodies have not been recovered.

SAVED.

Crew (uninjured) Wm. Harvey, carpenter; James Hyland, steward; Washington Elricks, first engineer; ——, barkeeper; John Hearn, fireman; Peter Nicols, deck hand; James Bryan, do.

STRANGE INCIDENTS.

Immediately before the explosion Mr. MIX, of Shasta, was standing in the main saloon conversing with a friend, and was just in the act of turning to leave him to go aft, when it took place. A piece of iron struck his friend on the head, and dashed his brains over Mr. M's coat.

Mr. POWELL, of Colusa, had but a few moments before risen from the breakfast table, and had gone aft to hunt a seat where he might read in peace; the explosion came and forced him through the lattice door of the wash-room.

The bar-keeper was standing in the vicinity of a number of persons at the moment, and not one of those around him escaped uninjured—most of them were killed—while he came off without a scratch. It was, however, a hair-breadth escape, for a portion of the rim was cut off the hat on his head by an iron missile, and the leg of one of his boots was torn from the top to the bottom.

Mr. HYLAND, the steward, was walking through the main cabin aft, and his hat on his head was cut in two, while he was not touched, and did not even fall.

A passenger, who came off unbruised, states that, but a moment before, one of the waiters politely asked him to leave his seat in the cabin while he would clean up. He did so, and had got but a little back towards the wheel when the havoc commenced. To this circumstance he says he is indebted for his life.

THE CAUSE.

The cause seems to be a kind of public mystery. The fact is, however, that the boiler bursted and consequently did the damage, but whether the water was too low, the steam too high, the boiler too thin, or the material too brittle, each must and will judge for himself. Pieces of the boiler iron, some three feet square, were brought down from the wreck and it certainly appeared tough, judging from the manner in which it was twisted and torn. The engineers were sober, careful men; all parties agree on that; and it is in evidence that there was sufficient water in the boiler. It is said the boiler was tested within a year and bore 120 pounds to the inch. The Coroner told the Jury not to screen any parties by their verdict, but to put the blame where they thought it belonged and let the guilty suffer. Their verdict shows the result.

The Coroner's Inquest held upon the body of Capt. HOUSTON elicited no facts going to show the cause of the explosion. The following is the evidence of the inspector:

Samuel W. Green, sworn: Was not present at the explosion; am an inspector of steamboat boilers; had examined the engine and boiler of the *Belle* a short time ago, and found them all right; knew they were in good order when she left; was acquainted with the engineer and fireman; they were competent, careful hands, and sober men; I found a portion of the boiler, and a boiler tube with a scale on it, and from it I judge there was no lack of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion; the iron would have shown it if it had been heated red hot; my belief is, the explosion was caused by defect of the iron; the boiler was inspected during the present year, and stood the test of 120 pounds pressure; I have been so engaged seventeen years; came round the Horn in the steamer *Confidence*.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on the 5th of February, 1856, from injuries received from the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Belle*, and from drowning, about nine miles from Sacramento.

Another inquest has been held at Sacramento on the body of GREEN, the fireman. No facts were elicited which tend to show the cause of the explosion. Inquests have also been held on JOHN WHITE, a Swede, one of the deck hands; CHARLES YANKY, and LOUIS CONKLIN. Two more bodies were found on Wednesday: that of MCCABE, the Messenger of WINES & Co. and a man named THOMAS J. NEWTON, of Vermont, and formerly of Clarkson County, Ala. The dead, those whose bodies have been found, and those who have died under treatment, number nine.

From Oregon.

In addition to the news published in the *Herald* of yesterday we extract the following from the Oregon papers. The Weekly *Times* says:

"From a letter received from Col. MCCRAKEN from Salem on Thursday last, we learn that the Indians in the South are still occupying the field. A party of Indians in the Grave Creek Hills had surprised one hundred and fifty volunteers, of BAILEY'S, GORDON'S and CHAPMAN'S companies, in the night, killing Mr. GAGE of Umpqua, and Mr. GARDNER of Eugene City, and dangerously wounding A. M. TAYLOR of Lane County. The Indians ran away without any loss. They had attacked a settlement on the South Umpqua."

Order from Gen. Wool.

Maj. HALLER, Commandant at the military post at the Dalles, we are credibly informed, has positive orders from Gen. WOOL not to permit a single party of troops (regulars), under any circumstances whatever, to leave the quarters, not even to defend the town of the Dalles, in case of an attack from the Indians; and on pain of court-martial, not to lend the least assistance to any volunteer movement!

[The above we pronounce, on our own authority, an absolute falsehood from beginning to end.—*Ed. San Francisco Herald.*]

Militia Organized.

By telegraph to the *Times* it is stated that more Indian depredations are reported to have been committed on Cow Creek, in which two men were killed and one wounded. The following named gentlemen are, under the new military law, elected respectively to fill the offices here specified: Brigadier-General, Capt. LANDRUM; Quarter-Master General, J. W. DREW; Commissary-General, M. M. MCCARVER; Surgeon-General, Dr. BARKWELL.

From Umpqua.

A correspondent of the *Statesman*, writing from Deer Creek, Umpqua, says:

"For a few days 'quiet has reigned in Warsaw,' but the quiet will be broken by an engagement which is to come off with a large band of Indians, now encamped in the bend of Cow Creek. Col. MARTIN has taken the necessary steps to give battle to them, and it was expected to take place about the 15th of January, between the volunteers and those Indians. No news from that locality has as yet arrived. Our hopes and best wishes are with the volunteers. The chances that Mrs. WAGONER and Mrs. HAINES are alive and with the Indians at the Meadows, does not prevail here to a great extent. But that those ladies were destroyed by the Indians, there can be no doubt whatever.

Burial of Captain Bennet.

The remains of Capt. CHARLES BENNET, killed by the Indians in the Northern war, arrived on the Canemah, on Friday. A salute was fired by the citizens of Salem. The body was interred, with Masonic honors, on Monday.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

We have dates from Honolulu to the 2d inst. The news is unimportant. The bark *Francis Palmer*, PATT, 26 days from this place, arrived on the 30th of January. The news of the death of ARCHIBALD BARCLAY, Esq., the King's Commissioner in London, had been received. Also, the intelligence of the recognition of G. T. ALLEN as Vice-Consul, to the city of Oregon, and other ports on the Columbia, and W. G. DUNLAP, for Olympia, and other ports on Puget Sound. Public notice was given that Saturday, the 9th instant, would be observed as a holiday, being his Majesty's birthday.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua Transit Company's Grant Annulled.

THE NEW DEED OF CESSION.

Refusal of Costa Rica to Receive the Nicaraguan Envoy.

THREATENED WAR.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light*, from San Juan, we have interesting and important news from Nicaragua.

Gen. WALKER has seized all the boats of the Nicaragua Transit Company, annulled their charter and granted a new charter to another Company.

It is said that the Costa Rica authorities have refused to receive Colonel SCHLESINGER, the Nicaraguan Envoy, on the ground that Costa Rica did not recognize the foreign party in Nicaragua.

Colonel KINNEY has published a letter in substantiation of his Central American claim.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY'S GRANT ANNULLED.

New Cession to Edmund Randolph.

We translate the following document, ceding the Nicaragua Transit to EDMUND RANDOLPH, from the *Nicaraguense* of the 1st instant:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants:

Whereas, by a decree of the 18th inst., the Grants to the Company for canal navigation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, under date of Sept. 22, 1849, that of the Accessory Transit Company, dated 29th of August, 1851, together with the acts of reincorporation, dated 9th of March, 1850, were repealed and reveked—the Government, desiring to replace these, and secure the continuation of the Transit in the exercise of its rights,

DECREES THE PROPOSITIONS FOLLOWING.

1. The Republic of Nicaragua cedes to the Señor EDMOND RANDOLPH and his associates, the right and exclusive privilege for the term of 25 years from the date hereof, to transport across its territory, by one route alone, passengers and goods, from the port of San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua, or any other more practicable port on the Atlantic side, to the port of San Juan del Sur, or any other more practicable port on the Pacific side, at the option of the grantees, and also the right and exclusive privilege to navigate by steamships, all the rivers, lakes and interior waters of the Republic during the above term of 25 years—the grantees binding themselves to point out to the Government of the Republic within a month from the date hereof, the route they shall elect, &c.

2. The grantees, in consideration of the privileges conceded to them, oblige themselves to pay to the Government of Nicaragua one dollar for each passenger whom they transport across the Territory of the Republic.

3. All the articles that the grantees require for use on the route for the purpose of transporting passengers and goods, such as coal, wood, instruments, &c., shall be admitted to the Republic free of all duty, and may be discharged at any of the ports in the Territory that the grantees may elect, and said grantees will give notice in such cases to the Government officers, furnishing a list of the articles introduced; but the grantees shall not be permitted to introduce into the Territory of the Republic any article of commerce for the purpose of selling the same without paying the dues thereon as established by law, under penalty, &c.

4. The Republic concedes to all the steamers and ships of the grantees the right to enter or sail upon its ports, rivers and waters, either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific side, as well as in the interior, without any impost or duty whatsoever; and it concedes to the grantees the use of such lands in the immediate neighborhood of such ports, rivers and waters on the transit, as may be necessary to establish work-shops, wharves, offices, &c., provided that no military stations shall be so occupied without the previous consent of the Government.

5. The Republic stipulates that all the ships and steamers of the grantees, and all goods and persons transported by said route from one sea to the other, shall be free and exempt from every impost and duty, and shall be secure and protected against any detention or interruption on the part of the Government.

6. The grantees are obliged to obtain from the Government one patent for every ship that the Company uses in the interior waters of the Republic, and also to furnish the Government every year with a list of all the places of embarkation occupied in the navigation of the route, mentioning their number, extent, &c., the Government giving a certificate of registration for each vessel, which certificate will be a sufficient passport to the ports therein named.

The grantees, moreover, agree to establish within six months from the date hereof, a line of ocean steamers between the City of New-York and the port of San Juan del Norte, in Nicaragua, or such other port as the grantees may select on the Atlantic side, and between the City of San Francisco and the port of San Juan del Sur, or such other port on the Pacific side that the grantees may select; and in case the line be interrupted by any unforeseen disaster, the grantees are obliged to reorganize the line as soon as possible, &c.

8. Provides that the privileges herein conceded do not exclude the Government from any of its natural rights.

9. The grantees are obliged to convey in their steamers in the employment of the Government, mails and troops without exacting any indemnification.

10. The Republic obliges itself to protect and defend the grantees in all the rights and privileges conceded in this decree, and moreover, binds itself not to cede to any other Government, individual, or company, the right to transport passengers or goods across its territory, nor to permit any other to navigate by steam, any of its rivers or lakes, while the present agreement is in existence.

Given at Granada, 19th of February, 1856.

(Signed) PATRICIO RIVAS.

Published by order of the Government.

FERRER.

Retirement of Mr. Cushing from the Agency of the Transit Company.

VIRGIN BAY, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Hon. COURTLAND CUSHING: *Dear Sir:* The undersigned, citizens of this place, regret having heard that you are about retiring from the Agency of the Accessory Transit Company, so long and faithfully filled by you, to the entire satisfaction of the traveling community, as well as to the residents of Nicaragua; and being desirous of tendering to you some mark of our esteem and good wishes, would respectfully invite you to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, on such a day as may best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. H. MILLS,
G. MCMURRAY,
And many others.

VIRGIN BAY, Feb. 26, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor inviting me to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, as a mark of your esteem and good wishes, and expressing your approbation of my conduct as Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, is very gratifying to me. The approbation of the traveling community, and residents of Nicaragua and of yourselves, is ample to satisfy me, and I beg you will excuse me for declining your letter as an individual compliment, and will, and pardon me for declining your kind invitation to dine. With kind regard for [illegible]

I remain your [illegible]

To Messrs. [illegible]
John A. Bowman, [illegible]
Miller and C. G. [illegible]

[illegible]

We have dates from [illegible]

In the *Restaurador* [illegible] tion from the Supreme [illegible] tailing the seizure of [illegible] and setting forth at length [illegible] nature of their views, which [illegible] upon VIVANCO to send [illegible] vernment. VIVANCO [illegible] lar

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Report from the Minority of the Senate Committee on Territories.

PRESENTED MARCH 12, 1856.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Minority of the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the President's Message on affairs in Kansas, makes the following REPORT.

Thirteen of the present prosperous States of this Union passed through the period of apprenticeship or nonage of Territorial training under the guardianship of Congress, preparatory to assuming their newly-dawn of manhood as sovereign and independent States. This period of their pupilage was, in every case, a period of the good offices of parent and child, in the kind relationship sustained between the National and Territorial Government, and may be remembered with feelings of gratitude and pride. We have fallen on different times. A Territory of our own is that is now convulsed with violence and disorder, and the whole family of our nation is in a state of excitement and anxiety. The National Executive power is put in motion, the army in requisition, and Congress is invoked for interference. In this case, again all others of difficulty, it becomes necessary to inquire what is the true cause of the trouble; in order to apply efficient cure. Not temporary palliations to deal with the external and more obvious manifestations and developments, while the real prevailing cause lies unchecked and uncorrected and unredressed. It is apparent that organized opposition to law exists in Kansas which, existing, may probably be enppressed by the President, by the aid of the army; and so, disorderly violence by armed bodies from Missouri, if the Executive be sincere in its efforts; bnt when this is done, while the cause of trouble remains the same, will continue with renewed and increased determination of danger. Let us then look fairly and resolutely into the subject in its true character and history. Wherein does this Kansas Territory, differ from all our other territories, which have been successfully and successfully carried through, and have developed into the manhood of independent States? Can that difference account for existing troubles? Can that difference as a cause of trouble be removed?

The first and great point of difference between the Territorial Government of Kansas and that of the original Territorial Governments before-mentioned, consists in the subject of Slavery, the undoubted source of present trouble. The action of Congress in establishing all those Territories was conducted on a certain wise prudent principle, to wit, to settle, by the act of legislation, the law in relation to the subject of Slavery, to be operative in the Territory while it remained a Territory, not leaving it in any of those cases, to be a subject of controversy within the same, while in the plastic gristle of its youth. This was done by Congress in the exercise of the same power which moulded the form of their organic laws, and appointed their executive and judiciary, and, at the proper time, their legislative affairs. It was the power provided in the Constitution in those words: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States." Settling the subject of Slavery within the country remained a Territory was a mere exercise of power in Congress, than the exercise of the functions of the territorial Government, actually appertaining its principal functions. This practice commenced with this national Government, and was continued with uninterrupted uniformity for more than *sixty* years. This contemporaneous construction of the *power* of this Government is too strong for doubt or opportunity for cavil. To peace, prosperity and success which have attended, and the results which have followed its adoption and admission of the thirteen States, are most conclusive and satisfactory proofs also, of the wisdom and propriety with which this *power* was *exercised*. Delnsed indeed must be the man who, in the pursuit of plausible theories, is *deaf* to lessons and blind to the teachings of their own experience. Let us then see what rule of uniformity in the exercise of this power in the creation of each Territory as to the Slavery question, as manifested by the acts of Congress. An examination of our legislation was not done, from time to time, by any party triumphs in Congress, but was uniformly clear, and, as it were, settled it, peace and prosperity have followed that rule was this: Slavery existing in a country, to a certain extent, it was not interfered with as to further importation, as in Mississippi and other States, but was left to remain. The fact that it existed there, was taken as an admitted fact and local utility. When Slavery did not exist, to any appreciable extent, Congress expressly prohibited it. In either case, the country settled without doubt as to the character of its institutions. In no instance was this difficult question left to the people of the Territory who might settle in the Territory, to be thus an everlasting bone of contention, as the territorial government should be, or was evan regarded too as a subject in which the country had an interest, and, therefore, a proper subject for local legislation.

Thus, whenever the people of a territory formed their own organic law as an independent State, they would either before or after their admission into the Union as a sovereign State in their own way, yet it was respected, and has always proved true, that every State has taken the character her pupilage has formed her for; as well in respect to Slavery as in other respects. Hence, six of the thirteen States are Free States because Slavery was prohibited in them by Congress while Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Seven of the thirteen are Slaveholding States because Slavery was allowed in them by Congress while they were territories, to wit: Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkaneas and Missouri.

On the 6th of March, A. D. 1820, was passed by Congress the act preparatory to the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. Much controversy and discussion arose on the question, whether a prohibition of Slavery, within said State, should be inserted, and it resulted in this, that said State should be admitted, without such prohibition, but that Slavery should *forever* be *prohibited* in all that country ceded to us by France, north of 36° 30' north latitude; and this compromise is known as the Missouri Compromise. Under this arrangement Missouri was admitted as a Slaveholding State. The same having been a Slaveholding Territory. Arkansas, soutu of the line was organized into a Territory, and Slavery allowed therein, and afterwards admitted as a Slaveholding State. Iowa was made a Territory, north of the line, and under the operation of the law, has settled up without slave, and admitted as a Free State. It was so done. The country now making the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska in 1820 was almost entirely uninhabited by settlers of said line, and whatever settlers entered the same before 1854 did so under that law forever forbidding Slavery therein.

In 1854 Congress passed an act establishing the two new Territories, Nebraska and Kansas, in this region of country, where Slavery had been prohibited for more than 30 years, and instead of leaving said law against Slavery in operation, or prohibitingly expressly allowing or establishing Slavery, Congress left the subject in said Territories, to be discussed, agitated and legislated on, from time to time, and the elections in said Territories to be conducted with reference to that subject, from year to year as they should remain Territories. Other laws might be passed by the Territories on this subject must be subject to be altered by those of the succeeding years. The Territorial Governments it was provided their laws were subject to the revision; so that they would be made In these Territories that was omitted. The provision in relation to Slavery in Nebraska was as follows: "The eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of said act not to legislate Slavery into said Territory or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of March 6, 1820, either protecting, establishing or abolishing Slavery."

Under this act a clear field was opened for the race of emigration, settlement and competition for the ultimate success or failure of Slavery, as the result may be, in the one Territory, as well as the other. Each party was entitled to the reward of its own enterprise, labor and perseverance. The principle was clear and satisfactory, and conformed to the general practice of the country in the settlement of its Territories. Under it, perfect freedom was given to the people of the Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and nothing herein contained was to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of March 6, 1820, either protecting, establishing or abolishing Slavery."

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If this sacred experiment, it was provided that all

whits man who became inhabitants in Kansas, is entitled to vote, without regard to their former residence, equally was this right [illegible] as well as of would declare on oath, their intention to become citizens. This was the proclamation to the world to become inhabitants of Kansas, and enlist in the great enterprise by the force of numbers, by votes to decide for it, the great question. Was it to be expected that the great proclamation for the political tournament would be listened to with indifference and apathy? Was it proposed and presented in that spirit? Did it relate to a subject on which the people were cool or indifferent? A large part of the people of this country look on domestic Slavery as "only evil and that continually," alike to master and to slave, and to the community, to be left alone to the management or enjoyment of the people of the States where it exists, but not to be extended, more especially as it gives, or may give, political supremacy to a minority of the people of this country in the United States Government. On the other hand, many of the people of another part of the United States regard Slavery, if not in the abstract a blessing, at least, as now existing, a condition of society best for both white and black, while they exist together: while others regard it as no evil, but as the highest state of social condition. These consider that they cannot, with safety to their interests, permit political ascendency to be largely in the hands of those unfriendly to this peculiar institution. From these conflicting views long and violent has been the controversy, and experience seems to show it interminable. Many and probably a large majority of this nation lovers of quiet, entertained the hope that after 1850 the so called Compromise Measures, even though not satisfactory to the Free States, would be kept by their supporters, and made by them what they were professed to be, a finality on the subject of the extent and limitations of Slave territory, more especially after the assurances contained in the Inaugural Address of President PIERCE. This hope was fortified with the consideration that, at that time, Congress had, by different provisions, settled by law, the conditions of freedom or Slavery for all the territory of the United States. These hopes have been disappointed, and from this very provision for repose has been extracted a principle for disturbing the condition of things on which its foundation of finality rested, that is the permanence and continuance of the then existing condition of legal provisions. The establishment of the Territorial Governments for Utah and New-Mexico, without a prohibition of Slavery was sustained by many on the ground that no such provision was required for its exclusion, as the condition of the country and its laws was a sufficient barrier, and therefore this sustained them, because it would complete the series and furnish the provisions as to Slavery in all our Territories, and make an end of controversy on that subject. Yet in 1854 it was insisted by the friends and supporters of the law of 1850, and, it is actually asserted in the law establishing the Territorial Government of Kansas, that the then laws for New-Mexico and the Compromise measures then adopted contain a *principle* utterly at war with their great and professed object of finality, and that instead of completing and ending the provisions of Congressional action for the Territories as to Slavery, it really declared a principle which unsettled all those where Slavery had been prohibited, and rendered it proper, and only proper, to declare such prohibition all "*inoportune and void.*" The spirit and feeling which thus perverted those *Compromise laws* and made them the direct instrument of renewed disturbance, could not be expected then to leave the result to the decision of the people of Kansas, with inactivity and indifference. The Slaveholding States in 1850 secured the admission of Missouri as a Slaveholding State, and all the region south of 36° 30' to the same purpose, by enjoining and enacting that all north of that line should be *forever free*, and by this they obtained only a sufficient number of votes from the Free Stste, as counted with their own, to adopt it. In 1850, they agreed that if New-Mexico and Utah were made Territories without a prohibition of Slavery, it would, with the laws already made for the rest of our territory, settle forever the whole subject. This proposition for such a termination also secured votes from the Free States enough, with their own from the Slaveholding States, to adopt it. In 1854, in utter disregard of their repeated contracts, both those arrangements were broken, and both those compromises disregarded, and all their provisions for freedom declared inoperative and void by the vote of the Slaveholding States, with a very few honorable exceptions, and a minority of the votes of the Free States. After this extraordinary and inexcusable proceeding it was not to be expected that the people of the Slaveholding States would take any active measures to secure a favorable result, by votes in the Territory of Kansas. Neither could it be expected that the people of the Free States, who regarded the act of 1854 as a double breach of faith, would sit down and make no effort, by legal means, to correct it. It has been said that the repeal of the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, and the breach of the Compromise of 1850, should not be regarded as measures of the Slaveholding States, because it was presented by a Senator from a Free State.

The actions or votes of one or more individual men cannot give character to, or be regarded as fixing a measure on their section or party. The only true or honest mode of determining whether any measure is that of any section or party, is to ascertain whether the *majority* of that section of party voted for it. Now, a large majority, indeed, the whole, with a few rare exceptions of the Representative from the Slaveholding States, voted for that repeal. On the other hand, a majority of the Representatives from the Free States voted against it. This subject of Slavery in the Territories which has violently agitated the country for many years, and which has been attempted to be settled twice by Compromises, as before stated, does not remain settled. The Missouri Compromise and the supposed finality by the Act of 1850, are scattered and displaced by the vote of the Slaveholding States; and it is not to be disguised that the uncalled for and disturbing measure has produced a spirit of resentment, from a feeling of its injustice, which, while the cause continues, will be difficult to allay. The subject, which Congress has been unable to settle in any such way as the Slave States will sustain, is now turned over to those who have or shall become inhabitants of Kansas to arrange, and all men are invited to participate in the experiment, regardless of their character, political or religious views, or place of nativity. Now what is the *right* and the *duty* of the people of this country in relation to this matter? Is it not right in all who believe in the blessings of Slaveholding, and regard it as the best condition of society, either to go to Kansas as inhabitants, and by their votes to help settle this good condition of that Territory; or if they cannot so go and settle, is it not their duty, by all lawful means in their power, to promote this object by inducing others like-minded to go? This *right* becomes a *duty* to all who follow their convictions, all who regard an establishment of Slavery in Kansas as best for that Territory, or as unnecessary to their own safety, by the political weight it gives in the National Government, should use all lawful means to secure that result, and clearly the inducing men to go there to become permanent inhabitants and voters, and to vote, as often as the elections occur, in favor of the establishment of Slavery, and thus control the election and preserve it a Slave State forever, is neither unlawful nor censurable. It is, and would be, highly praiseworthy and commendable, because it is using lawful means to carry forward honest convictions of public good. All lawfully associated effort to that end is equally commendable. Nor will the application of opprobrious epithets, and calling this *propagandism*, change its moral or legal character, from whatever quarter or source, official or otherwise, such epithets may come. Neither should they deter any man from peaceably performing his duty, by following his honest convictions. On the other hand, all those who have seen and realized the blessings of universal Liberty, and believe that it can be only secured and promoted by the prohibition of domestic Slavery, and that elevation of honest industry can never succeed where servitude makes labor degrading, should, as in duty bound, put forth all reasonable exertions to advance this great object by lawful means, whenever permitted by the laws of their country. When, therefore, Kansas was presented by law as an open field for this experiment, and all were invited to enter it, because the right and duty of all such as desire to go there as inhabitants for the purpose, by their numbers and by their votes, lawfully cast from time to time, to carry or control, in a legal way, the elections there for this object. This could only be lawfully effected by permanent residence, and continued and repeated effort during the continuance of the Territorial Government, and permanently remaining there, to form and preserve a Free-State Constitution. All those who entertained the same sentiments, but were not disposed themselves to go, had the right and duty to use all lawful means to encourage and promote the object. If the purposes could be best effected by united efforts, by voluntary associations or incorporation, or by State assistance as proposed in some Southern States, it was equally lawful and laudable. It was not the officious intermeddling with the internel affairs of another nation or State, or the territory of another people. The territory is the property of the nation, and is professedly open to the settlement and the institutions of every part of the United States. If lawful means so extensive as to be effectual, used to people it with a majority of inhabitants opposed to Slavery, is now considered as a violation of, or an opposition to the law establishing the territory, then the declarations and provisions of that law were but a premeditated delusion, which not only allowed such measures, but actually invited them by enacting that the largest number of the settlers should determine the condition of the country; thus inviting efforts for numbers. Such an invitation must have been expected to produce such efforts on both sides.

It now becomes necessary to inquire what has in fact taken place. If violence has taken place as the natural and perhaps unavoidable consequence of the nature of its experiment, bringing into dangerous contact and collision inflammable elements, it was the vice of a mistaken law, and immediate measures should be taken by Congress to correct such law. If force and violence have been substituted for peaceful measures there, legal provisions should be made and executed to correct all the wrongs such violence has produced, and to prevent their recurrence, and thus secure a fair fulfillment of the experiment by peaceful means as originally professed and presented in the law.

A succinct statement of the course and progress of the material events in Kansas, is this: [illegible] passage of this law, [illegible] the Territory of Kansas, a [illegible] said Territory [illegible] herein. [illegible] the Free States of the West and North, by public meetings, their votes and influence, to establish there a Free State, agreeably to this law which invited them. Some part of these from the Northern States, had been encouraged and aided in this enterprise, by the Emigrant Aid Society, formed in Massachusetts, which put forth some exertion in this laudable object, by open and public measures, in providing facilities for transportation to all peaceable citizens who desired to become permanent settlers in said Territory, and providing therein hotels, mills, &c., for the public accommodation of that new country.

The Governor of Kansas having, in pursuance of law, divided the Territory into districts, and procured a census thereof, issued his proclamation for the election of a Legislative Assembly therein, to take place on the 30th day of March, 1855, and directed how the same should be conducted and the returns made to him, agreeably to the law establishing said Territory. On the day of election, large bodies of armed men from the State of Missouri appeared at the polls, in most of the districts, and by most violent and tumultuous carriage and demeanor, overawed the defenceless inhabitants, and by their own votes, elected a large majority of the members of both houses of said Assembly. On the returns of said elections being made to the Governor, protests and objections were made to him in relation to a part of said districts, and, as to them, he set aside such, and such only, as, by the returns, appeared to be bad. In relation to others, covering a majority of the two Houses, equally vicious in fact, but apparently good by formal returns, the inhabitants thereof, borne down by said violence, and intimidated, scattered and discouraged, and laboring under apprehensions of personal violence, refrained and desisted from presenting any protest to the Governor in relation thereto,—and he, then uninformed in relation thereto, issued certificates to the members who appeared by said formal returns to have been elected.

In relation to those districts which the Governor so set aside, orders were by him issued for new elections. In one of these districts the same proceedings were repeated by men from Missouri, and in others not, and certificates were issued to the persons elected.

This legislative assembly so elected assembled at Pawnee on the 2d day of July, 1855, that being the time and place for holding said meeting, as fixed by the Governor by authority of law. On assembling, the said houses proceeded to set aside and reject those members so elected on said second election, except in the districts where the men from Missouri had, at said election, chosen the same persons they had elected at the said first election, and admitted all of the said first-elected members.

A Legislative Assembly, so created by military force, by a foreign invasion, in violation of the organic law, was but a usurpation. No act of its own—no act or neglect of the Governor, could legalize or sanctify it. Its own decision, as to its own legality are, like its laws, but the fruits of its own usurpation, which no Governor could legitimate.

They passed an Act altering the place of the temporary seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission, on the border, and in near proximity to Missouri. This Act the Governor regarded as a violation of the organic law establishing the Territory, which fixed the temporary seat of Government and prohibited the Legislative Assembly from doing anything inconsistent with said Act. He therefore, and for that cause, vetoed said bill, but said Assembly repassed the same by two-third majority, notwithstanding said veto, and removed to said Shawnee Mission. They then proceeded to pass laws, and the Governor, in writing, declined further to recognize them as a legitimate assembly sitting at that place. They continued passing laws there from the 16th day of July to the 31st day of August, 1855.

On the 15th day of August last the Governor of said Territory was dismissed from office and the duties devolved upon the Secretary of the Territory; and how many of the laws passed with his official approbation does not appear—the laws as now presented being without date or authentication.

As by the law of Congress, organizing said Territory, it was expressly provided that the people of the Territory were to be "left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and among these institutions Slavery is included, it was, of course, implied that that subject was to be open and free to public and private discussion, in all its bearings, rights and relationships. Among these must, of course, be the questione of what was the state of *the existing laws*, and the modifications that might be required on that subject. The law had declared that its "true intent and meaning was not to legislate Slavery into the Territory or exclude it therefrom." This would, of course, leave to that people the inquiry—what then are the existing rights under the Constitution? Can slaves be holden in the absence of any law on the subject? This question, about which so much difference of opinion exists, and which Congress and the Courts have never settled, was thus turned over to the people there, to discuss and settle for themselves.

This territorial Legislature, so created, by forces from Missouri, utterly refused to permit discussion on the subject, but assuming that Slavery already existed there, and that neither Congress nor the people in the Territory under the authority of Congress, had or could prohibit it, passed a law, which, if enforced, utterly prohibits all *discussion* of the question. The 11th and 12th sections of that act are as follows:

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiments, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to promote a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious dissatisfaction among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

This act further provides that no person "conscientiously opposed to holding slaves" shall sit as a juror in the trial of any case founded on a breach of the foregoing law. The act further provided that all officers and attornies should be sworn not only to support the Constitution of the United States, but also to support and *sustain* the organic law of the Territory and the Fugitive Slave Law; and that any person offering to vote shall be presumed to be entitled to vote until the contrary is shown; and if any one, when required, shall refuse to take oath to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, he shall not be permitted to vote. Although they passed a law that none but an inhabitant, who had paid a tax, should vote, yet they required no *time of residence* necessary, and provided for the immediate payment of a poll tax, so providing in effect, that on the eve of an election the people of a neighboring State could come in, in unlimited numbers, and by taking up a residence of a day or an hour, pay a poll tax, and thus become legal voters, and then after voting return to their own State. They thus, in practical effect, provided for the people of Missouri to control elections at their pleasure, and permitted such only of the real inhabitants of the Territory to vote as are friendly to the holding of slaves.

They permitted no election of any of the officers in the Territory to be made by the people thereof, but created the offices and filled them, or appointed officers to fill them for long periods, and provided that the next annual election should be holden in October, 1856, and the Assembly to meet in January, 1857, so that none of these laws could be changed until the Lower House might be changed in 1856; but the Council, which is elected for two years, could not be changed, so as to allow a change of the laws or officers until the session of 1858, however much the inhabitants of the Territory might desire it.

These laws, made by an Assembly created by a foreign force, are but a manifestation of the spirit of oppression which was the parent of the whole transaction. No excuse can be found for it in the pretence that the inhabitants had carried with them into said Territory a quantity of Sharpe's rifles. First, because that, if true, formed no excuse. Secondly, it is untrue, as their Sharpe's rifles were only obtained afterwards and entirely for the purpose of self-defence, the necessity for which this invasion and other acts of violence and threats clearly demonstrated.

These laws were obviously made to oppress and drive out all who were inclined to the exclusion of Slavery, and if they remained, to silence them on this subject and subject them to the will and control of the people of Missouri. These are the laws which the President says must be enforced by the army and whole power of this nation.

The people of Kansas thus invaded, subdued, oppressed and insulted, seeing their Territorial Government (such only in form) perverted into an engine to crush them in the duet, and to defeat and destroy the professed object of their organic law by depriving them of the "*perfect freedom*" therein provided, and finding no ground to hope for rights in that organization, they proceeded, under the guaranty of the United States Constitution, "peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for the redress of [their] grievances." They saw no earthly source of relief but in the formation of a State Government by the people, and the acceptance and ratification thereof by Congress.

It is true that in several instances in our history the people of a Territory have been authorized by an act of Congress to form a State Constitution, and after so doing, were admitted by Congress. It is quite obvious that an such authority could be given by the act of the Territorial Government. *That*, clearly, has no power to create another Government paramount to itself. It is equally true that in numerous instances in our history the people of a Territory have without any previous act of Congress, proceeded to call a Convention of the people by their delegates, have formed a State Constitution, which has been adopted by the people, and a State Legislature elected under it, and then have applied to Congress, and then have been admitted into the Union. Such was the case of Michigan, where the people not only formed a State Constitution without an act of Congress, but actually put in State Government into full operation, and passed laws; and then applied to Congress for admission as a State, and the people of Florida formed a Constitution without any act of Congress therefor, six years before they were admitted into the Union. When the people of Arkansas were about forming a State Constitution without a previous act of Congress, in 1835, the Territorial Government applied to the President on the subject, who referred the matter to the Attorney-General, and his opinion, as then expressed and published, contained the following:

"It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, nor to do any other act, directly or indirectly, to create such Government. Every such law, even though it were approved by the Governor of the Territory, would be null and void; it passed by them, notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch, it would still be equally void."

He further decided that it was not rebellious, or insurrectionary, or even unlawful for the people peaceably to proceed, even without an act of Congress, in forming a Constitution, and that the so forming a State Constitution, an so far organizing under the same as to choose the officers necessary for its representation in Congress, with a view to presenting the same to Congress for admission, was a power which fell clearly within the right of the people to assemble and petition for redress. The people of Arkansas proceeded without an act of Congress, and were received into the Union accordingly. If any rights were derived by the people of Arkansas from the terms of the French Treaty of cession, they equally extended to the people of Kansas, it being a part of the same cession.

In this view of the subject, in the first part of August, 1855, a call was published in the public papers for a meeting of the citizens of Kansas, irrespective of party, to meet at Lawrence, in said Territory, on the 15th of said August, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Convention of the people of the whole Territory, to consider that subject. That meeting was holden on the 15th day of August last, and it proceeded to call such Convention of Delegates, to be elected and to assemble at Topeka, in said Territory, on the 19th day of September, 1855, not to form a Constitution, but to consider the propriety of calling formally a Convention for that purpose. The proceedings of this meeting of the 15th August were as follows. [Here is inserted the official report of proceedings as published at the time.]

Agreeably to these proceedings, the people of the different districts did, as therein recommended, proceed to appoint delegetes to this meeting at Topeka, to be holden on said 19th day of September, 1855. The delegates so appointed did assemble at Topeka, on said day, and proceeded to consider said subject, and they took the following proceedings. [The official report of proceedings at the Convention is here set forth.]

Delegates were elected agreeably to the proclamation so issued, and they met at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday in October, 1855, and formed a Constitution, which was submitted to the people, and was ratified by them by vote in the districts. An election of State officers and members of the State Legislature had been had, and a Representative to Congress elected, and it is intended to proceed to the election of Senators, with the view to present the same, with the Constitution, to Congress, for admission into the Union.

Whatever views Individuals may at times, or in meetings, have expressed, and whatever ultimate determination may have been entertained, in the result of being spurned by Congress and refused redress, is now entirely immaterial. That cannot condemn or give character to the proceedings thus far pursued.

Many may have honestly believed that usurpation could make no law, and that if Congress made no further provisions, they were well justified in forming a law for themselves; but it is not now necessary to consider that matter, as it is to be hoped that Congress will not leave them to such a necessity.

Thus far, this effort of the people for redress is peaceful, constitutional, and right. Whether it will succeed, rests with Congress to determine; but clear it is, that it should not be met and denounced as revolutionary, rebellious, insurrectionary, or unlawful—nor does it call for or justify the exercise of any force, by any department of this Government, to check or control it.

It now became proper to inquire what should be done *by Congress* For it is asserted by the President, in substance that he has the power to correct usurpations, and that the laws even though made by usurped authority, must be, by him, enforced and executed, even with military force. The measures of redress should be applied to the true cause of the difficulty. This obviously lies in the repeal of the clause for freedom in the act of 1830, and therefore the true remedy lies in the entire repeal of the act of 1854, which effected it. Let this be done with frankness and magnanimity, and Kansas be organized anew as a Free Territory, and all will be put right. But if Congress insists on proceeding with the experiment, then declare all the actions by this spurious foreign legislative assembly utterly inoperative and void, and direct a reorganization providing proper safeguards for legal voting and against foreign force. There is another way, however, to put away all this trouble there and in the nation, without retracing steps or committing violence, or by force compelling obedience to tyrannical laws, made by foreign force, and that is, by admitting that Territory as a State with her Free Constitution. Then, indeed, her numbers are not such as gives her a right to demand admission, being, as the President informs us, probably only about twenty-five thousand. The Constitution fixes no number as necessary, and the importance of never sifting this question will justify Congress in admitting this as a State *at this time*, especially, as we have great reason to believe, if admitted as a State, and controversy ended, it will immediately fill up with a numerous and successful population. At any rate, it seems impossible to believe that Congress is to leave that people without redress, to have enforced upon them, by the Army of the nation, those measures and laws of violence and oppression. Are they to be degraded into submission? Is that a pleasant experiment to execute on our own free people? The true character of this transaction is matter of extensive notoriety. Its essential features are too obvious to allow of any successful disguise or palliation, however complicated or ingenious may be the statement or however special the pleadings for that purpose. The case requires some quieting, kind and prudent treatment by the hand of Congress to do justice and satisfy the nation.

The people of this country are peacefully relying on Congress to provide for competent measures of redress which they have the undoubted power to administer. The Attorney-General, in the case of Arkansas, says, "Congress may, at pleasure, repeal or modify the laws passed by the territorial legislature, and may at any time abrogate and remodel the legislature itself, and all the other departments of the Territorial Government."

Treating this grievance in Kansas with ingenious excuses, with neglect or contempt, or riding over the oppressed with an army and dragooning them into submission, will make no satisfactory termination.

Party success may sometimes be outwardly secured, by adroit devices, plausible protences, and partisan address; but the permanent preservation of this Union can be maintained only by frankness and integrity.

Justice may be denied where it ought to be granted; power may perpetuate that vassalage which violence and usurpation have produced; the subjugation of white Freemen may be necessary, that African Slavery may succeed; but such a course must not be expected to produce peace and satisfaction in our country, so long as the people retain any proper sentiment of Justice, Liberty and Law.

J. COLLAMER.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Tour of the Captain-General—The United States Consul in her B. M. Ship Powerful—Colonist Importations—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

While the steamer is preparing breath for a start, I have a word or two only in news to give. The Captain-General we heard from yesterday along shore, getting on his tour round the island pretty well. The people at the east end generally get the rough end of our soldiership, so they have something new to relish now in the bland manners of the courtier tapping at their hearts. It is the most manly portion of Cuban population, uncultivated, but full of kindness—having nerve and firmness for emergency. The Concha is sounding the affections, to-day, of the people at St. Iago de Cuba. There will be no earthquakes while he remains, or, if so, he will not stay to temper them.

The Consul of the United States visited the British ship-of-war *Powerful*, by invitation, on the 5th; was favored with the usual honors and a good John Bull reception, so that much of peace omen we have had out here, to make our hearts less tremulous.

One hundred and ninety-six voluntary colonists, stolen from Amoe and vicinity, we have received by the British ship *Samuel Enderby*, consigned to the house of TOVORRE, the head of the third enterprise for the introdnotion of this class of labor into Cuba.

Senator BAILEY will be taken on his way home by the steamer *Isabel*, the 10th, but he may not reach the United States alive—he is very low.

The receipts of sugar and molasses are yet light, both slightly declining in price. Operators for the United States, begin to make their figures. Health good. Strangers going—and so is the steamer.

☞ The following telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received by ELWOOD WALKER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

Bark *David Nickles*, from Cardenas, which was sunk while going into Portland Harbor, has been raised, and the cargo is being landed in a salvable condition.

Brig *Liberty Gill*, with a full cargo, from New-York, went ashore, this morning, at high water, near Portland Light. Lighters and tug alongside. Hope to have her off at high water.

[illegible] Full Statistics of the Inmates.

HUMAN BEINGS CROWDED LIKE SHEEP INTO PENS.

112 Families in One House.

A Committee of the Legislature having been appointed to visit the City to make examination as to the propriety of legislation in the matter of tenement houses, they have applied to the Mayor for information whereon to base their calculations. The Mayor accordingly issued a general order to the Police, requiring a report of "the locality, and street, and number of the houses, of the most populous tenement houses in" each patrol, district or ward. The returns have been received at the Central Office, excepting only that from the Eleventh Ward. The results, which name only houses containing upwards of eight families, are furnished below.

In the Fourth Ward there are reported 47, one of which, Capt. DITCHETT remarks, (No. 38 Cherry-street,) "when full has 112 families in it. The streets principally favored in this respect are: Madison, 6 houses; James, 7; and Oliver, 8. Oak and Roosevelt streets each have 5, and Vandswater and Frankfort, 4.

In the First District, Capt. HALPIN reports 62 houses answering the description, 17 of which are in Washington-street.

Capt. LEONARD reports 8 tenement buildings in the Second Ward, distributed mainly between Spruce and Ann streets. Gold and Pearl streets each have one such house.

Liberty and Washington streets, in the Third Ward, have each one, and Greenwich-street has 5 tenement dwellings—in all, seven for the Ward.

The Fifth Ward has in all 33. Of these 13 are front and rear, 14 are front and 6 rear houses. In the Sixth Ward Capt. DEWNING reports 107 houses.

In the Seventh District are 65 front and 10 rear tenement houses, containing in the aggregate 1,232 families, averaging 16 families each house. The rear house on lot No. 237 Madison-street, contains 32, while the front house on the same lot shelters 12 families. Cherry-street has 233 families penned up in a dozen houses.

The Eighth Ward, independent of a large number of four-story buildings not included in the list furnished to the Mayor, has 7 front and rear, 6 rear, 20 front, and 1 double, houses, in all 43 houses, of large size. The Captain of the Ninth District furnishes an extra classification, as to the condition of the tenement houses in his ward. He reports 49 front, and 14 rear, in all 63 tenement buildings, containing the average number of nearly 9, or an aggregate of 568 families in the whole.

The houses on lot No. 16 Downing-street, are the most densely crowded in this ward; they contain 74 families. "This place is called Jackson-alley, or Smith's court. The building on a lot of 35 feet front contains fifty families, all in a filthy condition." The Captain further reports twenty of the houses included in his list as public nuisances, owing to their filthy state. House No. 98 Christopher-street, in this ward, was built last Fall expressly for a tenement house, and when occupied it is to contain 24 families; it is fast filling up.

The Captain of the Tenth Ward has been more precise in his statement. He furnishes the following interesting account:

No. 103 Hester-street, two houses, one front and rear; front has 22 and rear 32 families, mostly German Jews, who are dirty in habits. This house is a great nuisance in the Summer months.

No. 85 Eldridge contains 10 families, composed of Germans, Irish and a few Americans, of clean habits and the house kept in a fair condition.

No. 46 Forsyth, a five-story double house with 24 families, in dirty, filthy condition.

No. 13 Forsyth, a new five-story double house, containing 24 families of respectability.

No. 22 Chrystie, a single house with 13 German families, moderately clean.

No. 20 Chrystie, a double house with 24 families, of a low order and mostly of dirty habits.

Nos. 26 and 28 Chrystie, two double houses, each inhabited by 20 families of very poor Germans.

Nos. 25 and 27 Chrystie, two single houses, each having 10 families.

No. 152 Chrystie, a front and rear house on one lot, with 36 families, pretty bad, especially the rear.

No. 313 Broome contains 13 families, and is apparently well conducted.

No. 98 Forsyth has 20 families. In the rear house they are a poor miserable set and very filthy.

Nos. 17 and 19 Forsyth, two houses, having 50 families. These are dirty places.

No. 71 Allen contains 10 families of respectability.

Nos. 9 and 11 Ludlow, a double house of seven stories, recently built, but having about 70 families of poor persons.

No. 27½ and 28 Chrystie, single houses, with each 10 families. No. 28 Chrystie, a double house, having 30 families in the rear, composed of the lowest class of persons, a positive nuisance during the Summer months.

Nos. 5 and 7 Norfolk, two lots, with front and rear houses, containing 70 families, to whom the preceeding description applies.

No. 178 Division-street, a double house, sheltering 30 poor families.

No. 9½ Essex-street, a single house, with 10 families, principally Americans, who keep the house clean and in good condition.

Nos. 35 and 37 Essex-street, contain respectively 20 and 26 families of a poor class of Germans.

Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68 Division-street, are one building and contain 60 families of Germans, who keep their habitation in fair condition.

Nos. 44 and 46 Essex-street, contain respectively 54 and 20 families—house unclean.

Nos. 116, 118 and 120 Delancey, has 32 families, who, being respectable, keep their house in good condition.

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Delancey, in front building there are 86 miserable families, who let their house become a standing nuisance; the rear house covers 50 families, still poorer than their neighbors.

No. 19 Rivington, one lot with 44 families, who keep their place in good condition.

The Captain of the Twelfth District reports only one tenement house in his Ward, located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues. In the Thirteenth Ward we have 29, distributed around pretty equally.

Captain KIERNE's (Fourteenth) Ward, is a very town of itself. He reports 121 tenement houses of the largest size, as being most populous. Together, he finds them to contain, 2,237 families, giving an average population to each house of 18½ families, besides which, many of the houses use portions of their ground-floors as stores. The houses having the fewest number of families, which he includes in his report, contain ten, and the highest number in one house is, at No. 81 Marion-street, a six-story house, with 41 families under its roof.

In the report from the Fifteenth District are included 33 front and rear, five rear and two front buildings, in all 73 tenement houses.

Captain MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, reports but one house, No. 165 West Twenty-fourth-street, with 24 families. He adds, however, that "there are tenement houses in this District containing from 16 to 20 families."

In the Seventh District 17 such houses are reported.

Captain WALLING (Eighteenth Ward) furnishes the location of 46 five-story, 4 six-story, and 11 four-story houses, in all 61 houses, containing 883 families—an average to each story of each house of nearly three families.

Of the Nineteenth Ward we have a full report as follows:

No. 146 East Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, 7 families,

The Great Metropolis of the West.

Under a Compost Heap.

HOW TO HELP IT.

It is an old subject—old as the dirt hills that have [illegible] New-York at brief intervals, ever since [illegible] servants learned to love money [illegible] a good name less, and to give their great [illegible] to studying how to get ahead politically [illegible] about the laws they swear to see [illegible] We return to it without any pleasure or [illegible] of comforting any body. Nor do [illegible] it for the sake of enlightening the public [illegible] some of their servants—that they [illegible] all about. But for the sake of our present [illegible] profit, and of our future health, the [illegible] be cleaned.

[illegible] that the City is any dirtier than [illegible] ago to-day; but that it is horrible now, [illegible]. Nor will it be much improved unless [illegible] keep the dirty subject before the people, [illegible] authorities from very shame take measures [illegible] the nuisance.

[illegible] the weather is cold, the ice is like rock, and [illegible] garbage only offends the eye. But as the season advances, the little of pure ice that is yet left will melt, run into the cellars and basements, and the residuum of filth, which it will take a month, at any past rates of working, to clear off, will be the plague of our City. It is the very food of pestilence. All the quarantines in the world can't save us from a terrible [illegible], while our streets are all open sewers, and every house has its cesspool at its front door. All heavy responsibility rests upon our lazy, [illegible], and useless officials. The Yellow Fever, [illegible], has been coming nearer and nearer to us. Last year it was within a six hours' ride, and the best-informed of physicians and students of the public health judge that it will pounce upon us this Summer, unless we take every precaution against it. Providence has very kindly favored us, of late. Two Summers since we were threatened with Cholera. The streets were long lines of garbage, rottenness, and filth: Other cities not half so dirty were terribly afflicted. But it was an unusually dry season, and that saved us. For on all hands it was agreed that if there had been imported a single case of yellow fever to start it, the disease would have blazed up in spite even of the favoring dryness. But it was not imported, and the drouth forbade its starting without foreign aid.

Last year, under the impetus of a new Mayor, who swept all clean, New-York enjoyed the novelty of cleanliness, and the paving stones were visible! Quarantine was rigidly enforced, and though a few cases of yellow fever did slip by it, the cleanliness of the City saved us. Next Summer we shall be like a heap of tinder, safe enough, probably, unless some spark should fall into our midst. With clean streets, with the ordinances carefully enforced concerning cesspools and all household nuisances, and Quarantine as rigidly enforced, we may expect a healthful season. But the relaxation of either must be fraught with the greatest danger. We have none too much time left to prepare for Summer. We must have efficiency in Mr. MATSELL's department—every Police Officer faithfully reporting every violation of the health ordinances. We must have Inspector Monson's most vigorous assistance—the Health-Wardens compelling obedience to the regulations which they are to see executed. We must have Commissioner ERLING's men out in full force, every main street cleansed faithfully, and every alley-way kept clear of ashes, garbage and dirt. We must have the Offal Contractor rigidly doing his duty—removing dead horses, &c., the day that they fall, not leaving them a week to offend every sense and corrupt the air. There will be needed no new appropriations to secure these points. The money usually set apart for this purpose is simply to do it all and well.

The way to do it is to begin at once to make the streets passable. Every street that is not so now should be attacked with picks as soon as possible—the hills leveled—the holes filled in. This is absolutely necessary. Horses are dying by the score, and the damage to carriages is immense. Instead of carting off indiscriminately, let those parts where the garbage most abounds be visited first. Then, if the dirt carts are not out daily on their routes, let citizens who are neglected by them make a fuss about it—complain of them to the Police or the Mayor. If nothing comes of each notice, the press will not refuse to quicken the sensibilities of the negligent.

The season has been unprecedented in its dryness. We went over January without a "January thaw," and we had no rain in February to melt the snow or wash the loose waste matter into the sewers. This has greatly deranged Mr. ERLING's plans, and made much of his work useless. But there must come rain soon, and to prepare for it the gutters should be cut, and from this time on kept clean. Unless they are, a great deal of suffering and loss must accrue to the cellar population. Not to find food for scolding, but simply to show citizens how matters stand now, and how our beautiful City is defaced, our reporters have been out scouring the city, and making a note of its appearance. We reject, as unnecessary to the purpose, a good deal that they bring in, and only use that which describes the streets best known, or which may be taken as representative streets:

BROADWAY.

Broadway, from the Battery to Union-place, is clear of ice; at least ERLING and BAIRD together—the latter coming in at the eleventh hour—have finished the job, which it was a disgrace to us ever to have suffered to grow up at all. Now, we have no complaint to make of it, except that it is exceedingly dirty—on a sunny day rather muddy for pedestrians, and on a cold and windy one full of dust.

UP CHATHAM-STREET.

The triangle of which Tryon-row is the base looks like a well-ploughed lot, upon which some thrifty farmer means to plant early potatoes. It is rich with sundry heaps of ashes and compost apparently carted out from the City Hall stables and sties. When the spreading and the harrowing will commence we are not informed. A fine crop evidently awaits somebody. Descending Chatham hill, thanks to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, we have a very passable road. This company deserves credit for obeying orders and quite punctually removing the snow while it was snow—a secret that Mr. ERLING didn't know the virtue of—from their line, not piling it up along it as some did. Indeed, it may be said, once for all, that wherever a City railroad runs the streets are models. Another such a Winter, with such results, would make railroads popular. Lay one down in Broadway, one in each avenue, one everywhere, rather than suffer as we have in the aristocratic quarters, where a month ago we thought they ought never to go. Anything but a blockade.

North William-street backs down upon Chatham, a bank of black ice. Carmen have come to be skillful, however, and they drive over it without deadly peril. Roosevelt-street, ie some four feeet deep under the compost. Carts can't meet in it and pass, except at the crossings. There are foolish fellows who buy ships and send them ecouting over the Pacific to get guano. Melt ont the ice in these crose streets, and there is an untold wealth of manure lying ready for the farmers, better than guano an hundred fold. James-street is equally wealthy in its filth and equally terrible to inexperienced drivers. Oliver-street is better, because the Second-avenue Railroad tunneled it, and when the arch caved in made it alongside its line. When the cars come to the brink of the hill, a look-out stationed on the front platform gives a signal to hold up if the road is occupied ahead, and the car stops; for there is no entrance to the street except on the track and only where the crossings are, is there any exit.

UP DIVISION-STREET.

Here the Corporation is doing a good thing. Eight or ten men were handling their picks to good advantage. The ice is some three feet thick on an average, but was terribly rough. It was of no use to cut the gutters, unless along the whole line of the street they are cut. Indeed to have cut them last week would have endangered the teams that traversed the precipitous ridges. The eight or ten men, however, at times lay down their picks, and handle shovels, and thus Division-street, for nearly its whole length, is like a newly-Macadamized road, covered a foot deep with broken chunks of ice, the size of ordinary cobble stones. This work is needed all over the City.

Looking up Chrystie it seems like a [illegible] Forsyth [illegible] condition. Mulberry-street was cleaned [illegible] sliding sections from each [illegible] walk in the [illegible] would make it a model. [illegible] is marked with ash heaps as far as Grand-[illegible] a railroad track is laid, and it is passable throughout. Orchard is viable. Ludlow is a mill trough, with its contents frozen stiff. Thlow it cost and all Cincinnati might fatten its hogs there handsomely.

PASSING UP HESTER.

Hester-street, though dirty enough, lets carriages meet in almost any part—a wonder. Grand-street has a Railroad in it, and is only dirty. Broome is garnished with the relicts of thousands of dinners. A young Layard was excavating at the Stanton-street crossing, and went into ecstacies at discovering his pet kitten in the bank where it was buried New Years' week.

Houston-street has a furrow cut for the stages, in which alone wheeled vehicles can pass. Looking up, we saw two lame horses led off limping badly, and looking down, a dead "rack-o'-bones" adorned the landscape. Second-street has a channel out through its length for its line of stages, at the proprietors' expense. Above Avenue A it is free from garbage; below that point it is especially rich in it. Limping horses greatly abound here, the roadway being worn as slippery as glass. There is a great deal of cursing going on in this vicinity, because the blocks are very long, and when teams do meet, one or the other has to back out to the nearest corner. The stages have to turn off their routes very often, to avoid the obstruction thus created. Eesex, at Houston, runs into Avenue A, which, like all the Avenues, from its great width, is tolerable. The nuisances here are so spread out that they do not obstruct travel.

FULTON-STREET.

Of all the great thoroughfares of the City, there is noue in a worse condition than Fulton-street from Broadway to the Brooklyn Ferry. Of the great snowfall of Jan. 5, and of the subsequent snow-squalls and snow-storms, but little, if anything, has been removed by manual labor. The heaps have remained there to be trodden down, ground down, worried down, by multitudinous wheels of vehicles, by runners, by countless feet of horses, and at the crossings of streets, by desperate pedestrians. In the middle of the street it is no longer snow, but snowdnet, which, warmed by the rays of the sun, growe tearful in its affection for the boots of pilgrims. How many oaths have been wasted over the traveling condition of Fulton-street,—how many evil passions of drivers have been excited; how many threats of violence, from omnibue driver to omnibus driver, have been exchanged with angry frown and shake of whip, we could not possibly count in a week. We fear the great snow-storm has not improved the morals of the City. And, if hundreds of horses have succumbed to it—fallen down and yielded up the ghost—how many of these faithful animals have gone at night lamenting to their stalls—too weary, almost, for sleep—unable to relieve themselves by writing letters to the newspapers, suggesting measures for improving locomotion. Poor quadrupeds!

Up and down—up and down; now on the summit of the ridges—now far down in the intervening valleys—go the wheels of a hundred vehiclee, straining towards Broadway. The horses' fetlocks disappear altogether—the rims of the wheels are seen only as they emerge, in their circuit, from the depths through which they are revolving. On each side of the street the snow remains nearly as it was first thrown up, (making, of course, allowance for the thaw,) and thus rednces the space for vehicular progression to quite a narrow limit. The sidewalke of Fulton-street, however, are in a pretty good condition. Not much ice or frozen snow. A man need not stumble or fall, if he take heed where he walketh.

ANN-STREET.

The lesser streets about the City, down town as well as up town, are generally very bad. Take Ann-street, for instance, below Nassau. If there are any strangers in town who are curious to know what Broadway was like a week ago, let them take a glance at Ann-street. Yet the Celts are diligently at work there, and will, in the course of a few days, level the immense snow heaps. But there are few streets in the City in a worse condition than Ann-street.

The little boys, it is true, don't think so. They run up the snow hills and down again, shouting to each other to come on, venturing challenges of prowese, and sometimes, we are afraid, making bets. If they slip and bump down, they are not hurt, when was ever a boy hurt with ice and snow in play-time?

NASSAU-STREET.

From Fulton-street to Maiden-lane we cannot say much for the condition of Nassau-street. The peaks are lofty—the gutters are invisible—the ruts and holes resemble the stars in the firmament only in their number, while at the corner of John-street, there are two profound valleye with alternating ridges, that may find some comparison in the Bernese Alps. Surely there are no ench valleys and mountains elsewhere in the City.

GRAND-STREET.

If Broadway, thanks to the energy of the residents thereof, and a little to the Mayor, is perfectly clear of obstruction, we cannot say as much for the side streets. Grand-street, for instance, (and it only represents the condition of the others, except Canal-street,) is passable with difficulty, owing to the ridges which have be thrown up on either side. Even in the centre where it has been worn down by traffic, it ie uneven and full of ruts and holes. Could not Mr. ERLING, now that the District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the Bribery Cases, and his attention is no longer divided between the lawyers and the jury-box, do something for Grand-street? and not for Grand-street only, but for Broome, Bleecker, Houston, Bond? or must we still further depend on the public spirit of our citizens?

THIRTEENTH-STREET.

At the Broadway end of Thirteenth-street, on the North River side, Thirteenth-street, (which may fitly represent other streets, for half a mile or so, above Grace Church,) is in a very bad conditisn, conseidering the length of time that the snow has encnmbered our thoroughfarss. Not only is the snow piled in heaps on either side of the street, but the sidewalk is dangerene from the ice and frozen snow which has been allowed to remain there. Ash barrels and carts have stood there so long that they are half snowed in, and altogether the prospect, either to a pedestrian, or a Jehu, is a very unlovely one. It is true that this state of things does not continue longer than three or four blocks out of Broadway, after which there is a sensible improvement. But why does it endure so far? Why should we not get rid of our snow before Summer comes? Lovers of the picturesque who wish for snow in June, can usually find it in certain shady recesss of the White Mountains. It will be altogether out of place in the City. Will not Mr. EELING look to it?

PEARL STREET.

The upper part of this street, starting at the Broadway Hospital, on to Elm, is blocked with an immense accumulation of hard-frozen ice, snow and filth—averaging five feet deep, its surface extremely uneven. It is passable with difficulty by a single vehicle, simply because from the hard frost, the wheels cannot enter. Sidewalks tolerably clean. An alley adjoining No. 555 choked up with dust, ice and filth.

From Elm to Centre the sidewalks are free. The ice in the readway is more level and less deep, (say two feet.) Vast quantities of ashes and filth have been thrown on the roadway. There are many obstructions from broken and useless carts, barrels, ash-boxes, tubs and heaps of ashes.

From Centre to Chatham, much as above. The frozen snow is two feet deep, the gutters are choked. At the foot of City-Hall-place there is a heap of at least twenty tons, and along the steep incline of that short street are many thousand tons of hardened snow and filth. The way in City-Hall-place is all but impassable, even for one carriage, no passage for two that may meet. Sidewalks cleansed and thrown into the centre.

From Chatham onwards, the track of the railway is well open; the sidewalks are well cleaned. William street on the right and on the incline to Pearl, is incumbered with many thousand tone of accumulation. In some places eight feet high. Rose street, also leading into Pearl, is barely passable for an empty cart. This street is in a line with the incline down the head of Madison, and when the thaw comes there will be a deluge down that wide street and into all the basements.

Next, we pass on the right Vandewater-street which is in a horrible condition. The street is narrow, and the accumulation is from four to six feet deep.

[illegible] of Pearl, is in the same predicament, ashes and [illegible] and ice forming a mass in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

...EW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... monthly for Cash. Single Copies ... Mail Subscribers four Dollars a ...

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☞ By the arrival of the *Northern Light* at this port late last evening, we have been placed in possession of a fortnight's later news from California, Oregon and Central America. The intelligence from California is unimportant; from Oregon it is reported that the Indian troubles still continued, and that new volunteer companies were being raised. The Nicaraguan news is interesting. Gen. WALKER has seized the books of the Nicaragua Transit Company, annulled their Charter, and it will be seen by the documents we publish elsewhere, granted a new Charter to another company. Costa Rica has refused to receive the Nicaraguan Envoy; consequently, we may shortly expect to hear of a rupture between these two Republics. According to previous advices, it will be remembered, they were both making preparations for a struggle which was generally thought to be inevitable. Col. KINNEY has published a letter, maintaining his right to the territory from which he was so summarily banished by the Government of Nicaragua.

☞ Among the news from California is the startling piece of intelligence that Jeddo, one of the largest cities of Japan, was visited by a severe earthquake on the 11th of November. One hundred thousand houses are said to have been destroyed, and thirty thousand lives lost. Full particulars, together with accounts of other shocks of earthquakes, felt at San Francisco and elsewhere, will be found in this morning's paper.

☞ Resolutions were presented in the United States Senate yesterday, from the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia—those from the former in favor of the modification of the laws granting pensions and bounty lands to Revolutionary soldiers, and those from the latter in favor of the law giving retired and disabled naval officers opportunity to vindicate their tarnished honor. Senator BROWN concluded his speech, commenced on Tuesday, on our difficulties with Great Britain, and was followed by Senator MALLORY, on the same subject. The Senate passed two bills amending the act establishing the Court of Claims. In the House a bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to remit and refund duties on railroad iron. The application of the Committee on Elections in the Kansas contested election case was again discussed.

☞ A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday to provide for the more certain and speedy canvass of votes in this City; also one to provide for the election of Common Schools, and to amend the Common School law. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was passed. In the Assembly, the bill to renew the Prison contracts was killed by a vote of 50 to 44.

Kansas in the Senate—The Majority Report.

Allow your opponent in controversy to manufacture his facts, and it will go hard if he fails to beat you. The majority report of the Territorial Committee in the United States Senate upon Kansas affairs is a felicitous instance. Mr. DOUGLAS, to whom the authorship may, without impropriety, be ascribed, has dogmatized, through a space equal to two closely printed pages of this paper, upon constitutional law, dogmatized upon the law of nature and nations, and prescription; argued elaborately through vast tissues of subtle word-spinning; and constructed upon the whole a highly plausible apology for such sentiments as he and his friends profess in regard to the issues involved in the Kansas difficulty; and all upon assumptions in logic and fact equally foundationless and absurd. It is impossible, indeed, to characterize the flagrant unfairness, and unblushing audacity of the whole document, in terms strictly parliamentary. To be told, as we are at the outset, that the right to regulate territories, granted to Congress by the Constitution, is not conveyed by the clause in that instrument, which in terms empowers Congress to regulate Territories, but by another clause which provides simply that "new States may be admitted by Congress into this Union," is an average sample of the whole commodity. We become still more strongly impressed with the feeble inconsistency of the paper, when we compare a solemn postulate that "there is no authority for putting a restriction upon the sovereignty of a new State which the Constitution has not placed upon the original States," with a subsequent denial of the right of admission to Kansas, until she be ascertained to have a population of 93,420; no stipulation in regard to population finding place in the Constitution, or in the terms of original association among the thirteen constituent sovereignties who first accepted that Charter. Proceeding further among the dialectic monstrosities which the Senator musters, we are still further surprised and confounded. We ... of Massachusetts, in her municipal ... charged with all the measures ... States to populate the ... companies of settlers who ... North for the de... as armed troops ... to effect ... belong... going ... of the ... lence, ... through ... ; that the room is filthy ... now constituting a small minority; that the Territorial Government is the creation of a mere unimportant handful of the people; and that no attempt has been made by Missourians to interfere with the sanctity of the ballot-box; that those much-suffering people have from the first occupied a position of the meekest self-defence, while a single New-England State has pushed forward her unreasonable and treasonable purposes of territorial acquisition. It is needless to add that the validity of the Shawnee Mission Legislature and all its acts, together with the election of Mr. WHITFIELD as Delegate, are recorded as indispntable; and that the repeated and acknowledged invasions of the soil by armed bodies of ruffians, headed now by an Ex-Vice-President of the United States, and now by the Step-Governor SHANNON, are passed in utter silence.

On what array of facts is this new version of the latest page of history founded? The attempt to incriminate Massachusetts, in her municipal character, is the only one for which any evidence is produced; and all of that consists in the circumstance, that a petition of certain citizens of that State for an act of incorporation, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society," for the general object of forwarding emigrants to the West, was granted by the Legislature. It is not worth while to treat this *niaiserie* seriously. If sensible and correct, then the State of Missouri is engaged in the same business on the same side; for the great body of emigrants dispatched from the East go up the Missouri River, with the aid of Steamboat Companies incorporated by that State. We are amazed that Mr. DOUGLAS dares to venture his case upon such patent pettifogging. The remaining statements are wholly at variance with official documents; with reports of speeches and actions, words and deeds, as derived from the Missouri press, including the Border Ruffian organs, the St. Louis papers in particular, and the entire correspondence of the Northern press at large. The President, press, and people of the country have been systematically misled, and deceived, and by those most interested to set them right, if one in ten of the statements upon which the polyped logic of Mr. DOUGLAS runs, has any substratum of truth. And, curiously enough, no attempt to support the new version by testimony is deemed necessary. The report abounds with assertions wholly contradictory to what we know, and we are not even indulged with a glimpse at the proofs. If, therefore, we denounce the document as an impudent antithesis to historical fact, garnished with reasoning appropriately fallacious, we employ the gentlest phrases it is entitled to. The intelligent reader will no doubt, as he makes the perusal, employ much stronger language.

The upshot of the whole is a free and unquestionably authentic interpretation of the President's latest message and proclamation touching Kansas. It understands those papers as recommending the employment of armed force for the repression, not of Missourian aggression, but of the general popular movement pointing to the erection of a Free State, and places the Treasury of the nation at the discretion of Government to effect it. Congress is directed to regard the issue as not between Congress and the inhabitants of Kansas, but between Congress and the Legislature of Massachusetts. The troops sent thither by the latter are to be expelled from the soil by Federal armies. And then, as Slavery moves slowly when it moves towards the frontier of Freedom, time is to be given for Southern emigrants to move in sufficient numbers to insure the perpetuity of servile institutions, and occupy the seats from which the more rapid enterprise of the Free States has been forcibly expelled. To this end, the report recommends that Kansas be denied admission as a State, until her population, which the Federal Government undertakes at once to reduce from 25,000 to 6,000, shall reach the vicinity of 100,000 by the tardy influx of slaveholders. Such is this remarkable document, epitomizing the territorial theories of an extremely modern and immature school of political speculators; such is the platform upon which the Democratic Party proposes to enter the approaching canvass. Can any man of ordinary sense, discernment and honesty be brought to indorse it?

"Tenement Houses."

In another part of this morning's TIMES we give a very full and detailed statement of the large Tenement houses in New-York City, and the number of people that inhabit them. These statistics have been gathered by the Police, under the order of the Mayor, for presentation to a Committee of the Legislature who, we understand, are to meet to-day, (Friday,) at the Mayor's Office, to consider the subject of under-letting "tenement houses" to poor tenants,—whether some restriction can not be placed upon this subdivision of large houses among the poor. We are rejoiced that public attention is so far called to this evil, that a Committee from Albany can at least consider the matter. It is full time. We have been assured by gentlemen, familiar with the life of the poor in this City, that next to Intemperance and Licentiousness, the greatest curse to the lowest class of New-York is, *the houses* they dwell in. The wise legislators and philanthropists of England have long since found that they can do nothing with the poor and vicious, on a large scale, unless they improve their habitations. There seems something in the influence of *close contact*, in such classes, which ontbalances all the best influences of Charity and Religion. Then impurity of air has a close connection with impurity of morals; and experience shows that amid filth and offal, in close and packed rooms with bad air and water, the invisible growths of honesty, decency and morality are withered, even as would be herbage and green leaves and flowers. The truth is, not even a virtuous and industrious family could long preserve its chastity and good character in company with three other virtuous families, in a room 15 feet by 18. Men are not made to live so near to each other. ... ore you add to that, the fact that all four ... ne by organization and inheritance ... ; that the room is filthy, that there are not even the proprieties which ... means to separate them; and what is ... consideration, that every other room of a large house is equally packed with idle, dirty, profligate human creatures, and that the cellar is a rum-shop, whose keeper is the agent of the landlord, and therefore has a double hold over the pockets of the wretched tenants, one can see that the natural result would surely be, a horrible wickedness—a sort of geometrically progressing and intensifying depravity. And yet there are scores of quarters of this kind in New-York.

So strongly has the evil been felt in London that about three years since Parliament passed an act, especially limiting the number both of tenants and lodgers in either boarding or tenant-houses, giving so many inches of area to so many persons; regulating the ventilation, the water and the sewerage in every lodging-house, so that now, every night, "Inspectors," with almost despotic power, can search every large tenement and boarding-house in London for the poorer classes; measuring the apertures for ventilation, opening the sewer-drains, probing the water-closets, counting the sleepers, and if all be not right, summoning the keepers or landlords.

The English have been fairly driven to this by the bestial immorality of the low London districts, and by dread of pestilence.

The Model Lodging-houses of London and Liverpool have been erected under a like feeling of this fearful evil, of over-condensation of population in badly-built filthy houses. We are glad to know that already in New-York some of those men whose wealth is a public blessing, have constructed similar houses in the lower part of the City, for a class—not our poorest, but the most oppressed—the poor *colored people*.

Still the evil here is immense. We trust this Committee will make a thorough investigation. We are assured by parties, acquainted with the matter, that there are houses in the Five Points so packed and crowded with tenants, that, vile and ricketty as they are, they return to the agent or landlord nearly 125 (*one hundred and twenty-five per cent.*) on a fair assessed value. There are tenant-houses for Germans in Second and Third streets, which are estimated to pay full fifty per cent. There is a house, fronting, we believe, on Cherry-street, near Franklin-square, whose tenants we have heard estimated in number, roundly, at 1,500. Such notorious rows, too, should be searched, as "Rotten Row," in Lanrens street, and the district on Tenth-avenne, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. These houses and hundreds of others, are well known through the City as crowded and packed with tenants, while the conveniences of good drainage and water are often not granted them by the landlords. The whole *cellar-population*, of the City, nnmbering, probably, from 15,000 to 20,000, should have their condition investigated. For our part, we cannot envy the feelings of that man of wealth, surrounded though he be with luxuries and comforts, whose incomes are reaped from the rents of such houses, To know that I am living in splendid saloons, while he who feeds my wealth, rots in a pestiferous cellar! To live on the *poison of the poor!* Of course, many—perhaps the majority of those who own these houses, know nothing of how they are used. Their agents let and underlet, and hand the proceeds to the landlords. Still, with a humane man, even ignorance here is no excuse. He *should* know. And the law should see to it by its penalties, that he does become aware of the abuses of his power.

We trust this Committee will be able to prepare such a Report, that an act can at once be passed, limiting the number of tenants, and enforcing certain privileges and comforts, nnder heavy liabilities, so that the evil may at least spread no further.

Twenty-First Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club.

"Sam" was expected to be around in the Twenty-first Ward on Wednesday night, but he fell far short of the anticipation of his friends. An adjourned meeting of the "Fillmore and Donelson Club," was called at TOMPSON'S Hall, in the Fourth-avenue, by public advertisement, but not more than fifteen or twenty persons attended. Some said there was a mistake in the night, and that it would be all right in a week or two, but from appearances, we should judge there were not many persons in the Ward "desirous of aiding in the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON." Some by-laws were drafted on this occasion, but no regular meeting was organized, owing to the paucity of the attendance.

☞ The sugar in the sunken brig *Wm. F. Safford* was very much damaged—there being but two or three hogsheads of a good quality in all that remains. A part, or all of the cargo was sold yesterday, and the vessel will be sold to-morrow, (Friday,) Captain BELL, (wrecker,) who superintended the raising of her, is now about commencing operations on the schooner *Williams*, sunk last Winter by the ice.

☞ Last evening Rev. JOHN LORD delivered, at the Church of the Puritans, the second of a course of five lectures on the early Christian Fathers. The church was filled with a highly intelligent and attentive auditory. The subject of the evening's illustration was "St. Jerome," as the type of the monastic system.

☞ Hon. RUFUS CHOATE delivers a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston on Wednesday evening next, the subject, "The Last Days of the Poet ROGERS." Who will bring Mr. CHOATE to our town that we may hear it?

☞ The Chamber of Commerce had a special meeting yesterday, to get up a memorial to Congress asking the protection of Commerce along the coast of China, from pirates. They also passed resolutions urging immediate Legislative action upon the Usury Laws.

The History of Hernando Cortez, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, gives us, in point of fact, a narrative of the Conquest of Mexico, by the Spaniards. It is illustrated with numerous engravings, and may be safely, as well as improvingly, placed in the hands of young people. (New-York: HARPERS.)

☞ They are tearing down the Hippodrome. Neighbors are not sorry.

☞ All the steamers of the Boston line are now running regularly, and arrived here this morning (Thursday) at an early hour—the *C. Vanderbilt* among the rest.

Money Out West.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated Feb. 23, says: "There is nothing of public consequence here. Money 5 per cent. *per month*, and 'tight' at that. Oh, that Wall-street was within gunshot."

The above paragraph floats about among our exchanges. We "know a man" whose money in the same region is "out" on good security at 25 per cent. per annum. He does not trouble himself to manage it, but leaves that part of the business to a friend in whose honesty and capacity he reposes confidence of this kind are not rare.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beekman-st., and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Contested Election Case, and the Application of the Committee on Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

The debate on the resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the REEDER case, was allowed to continue today, at the especial request of gentlemen who desired to speak.

To-morrow, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, intends to press the previous question. If this should be sustained, the resolution will probably pass by a close vote. I fear, however, that it will be defeated by DUNN, MOORE and HAVEN sustaining the proposition to send a commission to take testimony, and thus investigation will be crushed.

GALLOWAY, HOWARD of Michigan, and several others, are desirous of speaking upon the resolution, and may vote against the previous question to-morrow for that reason. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. SEWARD presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of the modification of the laws granting pensions and bounty lands to Revolutionary soldiers.

DR. KANE'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. BIGLER's resolution for the purchase of copies of Dr. KANE's narrative of the Arctic Expedition was discussed, but no action taken.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HUNTER presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature in favor of a law giving retired and disabled naval officers opportunity to vindicate their tarnished honor.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

Mr. BROWN concluded his speech commenced on Tuesday, in vindication of the conduct of the Administration relative to the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and the Enlistment question, bearing severely on the want of faith of the British Government.

Mr. MALLORY agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. BROWN. He did not believe there would be war; there ought to be none, but if war should arise, there would be no limit to our resources. He referred to the action of Spain in 1846, when the English Minister was ordered to quit the Capital within 48 hours, or sooner if possible. He could see no impropriety in pursuing the same course with regard to Mr. CRAMPTON.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims; also the bill to authorize two judges to hold court as a quorum, and providing for the appointment of an assistant Solicitor, and a clerk for the Solicitor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. READY introduced a bill to remit and refund duties on railroad iron.

Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PUGH spoke in favor of granting Committee on Elections power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested Election cases, arguing that the House has the constitutional right to go behind the record in order to procure information to properly determine the question.

Mr. TAYLOR argued that, in the proper sense of the term this is no election contest, therefore Mr. REEDER has no right to be heard.

Mr. TODD insisted that the validity of the laws of the Kansas Legislature should be investigated in the manner proposed. The allegations being utter disregard of law and order in the Territory, and the substitution of the bowie-knife and rifle for the ballot box, thus striking a vital stab at free government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice of his intention to press a vote on the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., contended that Mr. REEDER had not a single inch of ground to stand upon. By shirking the true question the majority of the Committee on Elections seek to entangle the House with a false issue. The object of the Committee is to unduly excite the public mind, and carry the black flag of Abolition over the land in the coming Presidential election. Mr. REEDER sought to be smuggled into the House only when he supposed that a majority here affiliate with him in his pretensions.

Mr. LETCHER said that after Mr. REEDER had been foiled in his scheme of plunder at Pawnee, he, in a forlorn condition leagued himself with the party to which he before professed to be opposed, and now sets up these extravagant pretensions. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

PETITIONS.

To enable the Executive officers of New-York to take testimony.

To incorporate the Jamaica Island Navigation Company.

REPORTS.

To change the name of the Broadway Baptist Church, and to increase the number of Trustees.

To amend the Revised Statutes relating to the support of illegitimate children in New-York.

To establish a Normal School at Buffalo.

To exempt the property of foreign corporations from attachment in this State, on bonds being filed to secure the plaintiffs in action.

The Governors of the Almshouse sent in a report of expenses.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to provide for the more certain and speedy canvass of votes in New-York. Also, to facilitate the service of processes in certain cases.

By Mr. SICKLES, to provide that the exemplification of the record of any will proved before the County Surrogate prior to the 1st of January, 1830, properly certified, shall be received as evidence, the same as the original will. Also, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions, New-York.

By Mr. BEARDSLEY—To provide for the better Inspection of Common Schools, and to amend the Common School Law.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH—To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

By Mr. J. A. SMITH—To amend the code of procedure by providing for the taking of evidence by reference where the witness resides in the State, but a hundred miles distant.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was then passed by—Ayes, 17; Nays, 8—not voting, 6; excused, 1.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. KELLY's bill to amend the General Banking Law was discussed, and sought to investigate the action of private individuals.

Motion to reconsider laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole, the Prison Contract bill, authorizing the renewal of the Watson Contract, was taken up and discussed.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the 17th section of Mr. KELLY's bill was stricken out.

Various smaller amendments were then made—and the bill was ordered printed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. COLE moved the reconsideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. NORTHRUP, yesterday, and adopted, inquiring into the acts of the General Railroad Conesolidation in 1853, and appointing a Committee to investigate all matters connected therewith with power to send for persons and papers, on the ground that the same was adopted without proper reflection.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to renew the Prison Contract being reported from the Committee of the Whole, a motion was made to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, of Brooklyn, took strong ground against the bill, urging the discharge of the Committee.

The motion was carried by a vote of ayes 50; nays 44. So the bill was killed.

Mr. NORTHUP rose to a question of privilege, saying he had found in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES another attack upon the Railroad Committee by the Railroad Commissioner. After making remarks upon the attack, he moved, in order to express the disapprobation of the House of the course of the TIMES, that the bill to repeal the act creating the Railroad Commission be [illegible] the table in general orders and ordered printed.

Mr. [illegible] ... stated that ... [illegible] ... and that if the Committee reported favorably they ... ly. D. RAFAEL B. DE COLINA is HARO's Secretary.

... ordered to a third reading.

... was reported from the Committee as amended, engrossed.

The engrossed bill to enable the officers of New-York to obtain evidence, after an unsuccessful to include Brooklyn, was ordered to third reading.

Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad Bill in Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

The Committee on the Broadway Railroad bill met last night. Messrs. HILTON, STUART and WALDO appeared against the bill, and Mr. SHARPE in favor. Mr. HILTON endeavored to postpone further consideration until next week, but, on application of Mr. SHARPE, the Committee adjourned to meet again to-day.

The Broadway Railroad bill was further considered to-day before the Assembly Committee on Railroads. D. D. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, appeared on behalf of the granters. He argued mainly on the good effect the railroad would have in relieving the street from the large number of omnibuses at present in use, causing the blockade of the thoroughfare and great difficulty in crossing to foot passengers, and said it would be an additional convenience to the business community in traveling between their homes and places of business. Mr. HILTON appeared as counsel for the opponents of the road. Messrs. THOMAS A. DAVIS, A. T. STEWART, J. HOXIE, Mr. HAIGHT and Mr. WALDO were present among the opposition.

The defeat of the Sing Sing Prison Contract bill excites much feeling. It is attributed to the active part taken by the lobby. The opponents of the bill were entertained to-night by JOAN N. GENIN, Esq., and others, at a supper at the Stanwix Hall.

Kansas Meeting at the Capitol.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

A Kansas meeting held at the Capitol this evening, was attended by a large number of persons. The Assembly chamber was well filled, many of the audience being ladies. The speakers were warmly applauded: and at the close a contribution was taken in aid of the Free State cause.

New-Hampshire Election.

STATESMAN OFFICE, CONCORD, Thursday, March 13.

The State has been carried by the American Republicans. They will have a majority in the Legislature, and Governor METCALF, if not chosen by the people, which is yet doubtful, will be by the House and Senate in Convention next June. It has been the most remarkable contest ever waged in New-Hampshire.

Honors to Hon. Edward Everett.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. EVERETT left here for Washington to-day. An effort is to be made to obtain a repetition of his lecture in this city, many more being desirous of hearing him than could attend at a single delivery. He was serenaded last evening.

The Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 13.

The Ohio Legislature have agreed to adjourn from the 9th of April to the first Monday in January, 1857.

Canadian Politics.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 13.

The reconsideration of the vote on Judge DUVAL'S charge on the Sylvester murder, comes up in the House of Assembly to-morrow, and if the vote already referred to as defeating the Ministry, is not rescinded ministers are expected to resign.

Connecticut Whig State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, March 13.

The Whig State Convention met in this city today, and nominated:

For Governor—JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich.

For Lieutenant-Governor—JOSHUA M. CARTER, of Norwalk.

For Secretary of State—J. H. TRUMBULL, of Hartford.

For Comptroller—ALBERT N. BALDWIN, of New-Milford.

The Convention was not a large one; Hon. GREEN HENDRICK, of Waterbury, presided.

Large Amount of Cotton Destroyed at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 13.

The Southern mail is received from all points as late as due. The New-Orleans papers state that 28,000 bales of Cotton were destroyed by fire at the burning of the Lower Cotton Press. The property was insured for $37,000 in New-Orleans, and the remainder in New-York.

The fire broke out in Yard No. 3. The *Picayune* says:

This yard was devoted to the receipt and storage of FELLOWES & Co.'s cotton; their loss is, however, fully covered by insurance. The risks are, as we learn, divided as follows: $25,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company; $20,000 in the Louisiana Insurance Company; $12,500 in the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, and the balance in New-York offices. That which is insured in New-York had already been sold by Messrs. FELLOWES & Co., and, as far as risk was concerned, had passed out of their hands.

Fire and Loss of Life at Quebec.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 13.

A Mr. GARDINER, an infant child, and two women, were burned to death in the house of Mr. G., which was consumed by fire in St. Paul-street, Quebec, on Wednesday morning.

The residence of THORNTON SMITH, Esq., at Smithville, near Quebec, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $12,000—no insurance. The family barely escaped.

Weather at Montreal—Railroad Travel, &c.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 13.

The weather here is extremely cold, the thermometer ranging at six degrees below zero. The railroads are still blocked up.

Departure of Fillibusters from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 12.

Two hundred fillibusters, including Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH, left this port yesterday in the *Daniel Webster*, to join General WALKER, of Nicaragua.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 13—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* was signaled ten miles outside the lower station at 9 o'clock this evening. The tide in our harbor is low, and it is doubtful if she comes up to the city until after midnight.

BOSTON—10½ P. M.

The *Arabia* has anchored below the light-ship, and will not come up to port until to-morrow morning.

Railroad Travel West.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 13.

The first train which has arrived in this City since Sunday, came in this noon, over the Central road. It consisted of twenty-one cars, containing seven hundred passengers, and brought the first mails which have arrived from any quarter since Sunday.

Later from Mexico—Progress of the Revolution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 12.

By the arrival of the steamer *Texas* at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 8th inst.

Affairs remain comparatively quiet. HARO Y TAMAREZ was still at Puebla, awaiting the arrival of the Government troops, eight thousand of whom are expected. In other places the revolution was effectually crushed.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Congress met on the 17th, with eighty members in attendance. At 2 P. M., on the 18th, President COMONFORT was to deliver his message.

The state of the capital is said to be very bad, although there was abundantly "much ado about nothing,"—*muchas barricades pero nada de accion.* The troops which had left under the command of Gen. VILLAREAL had not yet advanced beyond Ayutla.

According to accounts in the *Tamaulipeco*, of the 23d ult., the position of HARO in Puebla was critical, and his cause everywere to the last degree unpopular.

The insurgents are publishing a paper entitled *La Libertad y el Orden*, with D. JOAQUIN VARGAS Y VALLE as its editor. HARO, through it, declares the Government inimical to the Catholic religion. He has appointed prefects and sub-prefects for places not at all patronizing his movement. It is said to be announced in his organs that reaction had triumphed in Morelia; that the whole State of Puebla obeyed his orders; that the greater part of the Ghilardi brigade had gone over to USARAS; that he was expecting reinforcements from all quarters; that Zacapoaxtla had pronounced in favor of the Government; and that in Mexico a law had been promulgated depriving the church of all its property.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S HATS FOR THE SEASON.
SPRING SUITS FOR YOUTH.
GENIN, in introducing his superb
DRESS HATS
for the present season, would draw especial attention to the design, quality and finish of the fabric. The shape and proportions will satisfy the artistic eye, and as a specimen of faultless workmanship in the department of ... adornment to which it belongs, it will ... all previous issues from the GENIN ... light and elegant modification of the regular ... the season, intended as a
HAT FOR YOUNG MEN,
is also brought out to-day. Young gentlemen who ... now, for the first time, assuming the ... will find this transition fabric more appropriate to their ... the full dress style. It is lower in the crown, and has a ... together a more dashing appearance.
For the accommodation of gentlemen who prefer a ... strictly French in its style and finish, GENIN has ... a splendid assortment of
PARIS HATS
for the present Spring, from the first manufacturers in that city.
In the department of
SOFT HATS,
the variety in style, color and quality, will be found unequaled. Business men, sportsmen, travelers, boys and youths, may select from the extensive stock, manufactured for the season, the articles adapted to their particular tastes and ages.
GENTLEMEN'S CAPS FOR THE SPRING, of new and elegant designs, also form a portion of the stock of the establishment, and the department of CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS, home made and of Paris manufacture, the styles including every foreign fashion, together with many rich and beautiful novelties from the GENIN factory.
Notwithstanding the improvements in the manufacture of his dress and undress hats for the present year, the old and moderate scale of prices is still adhered to by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

IMPORTANT!
THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 23 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, that have been awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853-4, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "Powder Proof Locks." The subscribers are the sole agents and only persons authorized to make and sell the Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 3½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until P. M.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE INVITE the attention of capitalists and others to the large and peremptory sale of valuable real estate at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., on TO-MORROW, Friday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: house and lot on Rivington-st.; 8 lots on 67th-st.; 3 lots on 1st-av.; 4 building lots on 45th-av.; 14 lots on 68th-st.; 1 lot and 2 tenements on Cherry-st.; house and lot on Water-st.; 1 building lot on 2d-av.; 6 choice building lots on 39th-st.; house and lot on 83d-st. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CREATED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the bile, force off secretions, impart tone to the system, give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels, &c. BARNES & PARK,
Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 497 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, of which the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale their Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's wear, together with their improved ventilator, which, combining other improvements, render their hats lighter than ever, comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

LADIES' GAITER BOOTS AT 12s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., and 18s. per pair, with boys', youths', misses' and children's boots and shoes. India-rubbers, &c. The largest assortment of any store in New-York, (wholesale and retail.)
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 187 Canal-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

FINE TEAS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW CROP green and black Teas, including choicest Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperials. Also, Oolongs and English Breakfast Souchongs for sale, at a liberal discount for cash, or on usual credit for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 128 Front-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A CHOICE LOT OF FRENCH and English fancy Shirtings, which will be made up to measure at short notice. Also the latest Spring styles of fancy silk cravats, ties, De Joinvilles, &c., at No. 349 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.
GEO. E. ROUNDY.
A. E. SHAW.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 3 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ... public and our customers that the firm of ... not cause any delay in our business. ... arrangements that orders will be ... shipped as heretofore.
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WIGS, WIGS, WIGS ... Tourist ... Comb ... Made and sold at ... Broadway.

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STORM DOORS.
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

BEADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
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[illegible] warranted pure and on [illegible] German Bromine, English [illegible] Iodine, Salts Gold, Filter-[illegible] Chloride and Cyanid Silver, Black [illegible] Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, [illegible] by
[illegible] TROTT & WANGER, No. 86 Malden-lane.

H. [illegible] metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, [illegible], Chromium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, [illegible], Wintergreen, &c.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Compound Liverwort Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Almond Rice Lozenges, &c., &c. The above preparations have stood the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical Faculty. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 148, 278, 511, and 756 Broadway, Chemist and Druggist, and Sole Manufacturer of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

For a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever established a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Chemical Lectures by Dr. Dorcas.—A course of four lectures on the "*Chemical History of Creation*, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account." Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in Jerusalem-st., at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of
THURSDAY, March 2. MONDAY, March 17.
THURSDAY, March 30. MONDAY, March 24.
Single tickets for the Course, $1 50. Course tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $2. Single admission, 50 cents, to be obtained at Messrs. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 198 Broadway, New-York; R. J. DAVIES, Pharmaceutist, No. 260 Fulton-st., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn; BAKER'S Periodical Depôt, No. 69½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn. HARSIE'S Athenæum Bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

New-York Prison Association.—The annual meeting for the election of officers, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 15 Centre-st., on FRIDAY, 14th inst., at at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

Lectures on Phrenology.—Prof. L. N. Fowler will lecture on *Phrenology and its Bearings*, before the New-York Hygeian Medical and Physiological School, at their Lecture Room, No. 15 Laight-st. THIS EVENING, Friday, March 14, and SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Yacht Boat-House for Sale—With two boats, each 30 feet long, with fixtures. Apply to R. C., Box No. 3,780 Post-Office, or No. 53 Henry-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of HUGH McKENNY, who left his home about 6 months ago, from Phillipstown, Sullivan Co., N. J.; height about 5 feet 8, about 25 years of age; from County Monahan, Parish of Argyle, Louth, in the north part of Ireland. Any information relative to him will be thankfully received by his wife and family, at No. 20 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINCHA POTATO—Imperial Rice-White variety, [illegible] sound, of American growth, in tin cans, [illegible] Go safely by express. *Japan* [illegible] $18 per 100. Orders with cash [illegible] Bermuda potatoes, Italy. A full treasure on culture [illegible] plants in quantity, Sumach, New-Zealand [illegible] Rose-Cane seeds, Japan and Dragon Pear, [illegible] Floral Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

CHINCHA GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of the superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. A pamphlet and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—HOMINY AND SAMP.—A. N. THOMPSON & CO. have reduced the price of their choice Southern hominy and samp. 50 cents per 100 pounds. A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, No. 208 Fulton-st.

HOMINY AND SAMP—Phalanx Mills—steam-dried. Prices reduced 50c. per 100 lbs. For sale at Phalanx Depôt, No. 86 Barclay-st.
DREW & FRENCH.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING—Of the FLOUR DEALERS, RECEIVERS, EXPORTERS and others interested in the reform of the Flour Inspection of this City, who have signed the call for the previous meeting, will be held at No. 4 Pine-st., on SATURDAY 16th instant, at 12½ o'clock P. M., when the report of the Committee will be presented. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order.
ISAAC H. REED, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never been exhibited in this City. Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y. N. A.

BAYARD TAYLOR—Will repeat his remarks on *Ultima Japan and the Loo Choo Islands*, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in connection with the Illustrated Sketches of those countries now on exhibition at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 664 Broadway, for the benefit of the Shirt Sewers' Union.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 6 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 277 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.
Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest prices, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William-st., N. Y.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of our celebrated playing cards of all qualities, at the Factory of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 4 Bunker-st., opposite Astor House.

ENTIRE STOCK OF FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS SELLING OFF—At and under cost, gold band French dining sets, $60, worth, $75; tea sets, $7 50; white French dinner sets, $25; Bohemia coffee cups and saucers, $1 dozen. Gilt plates, White French china plates, dishes, turrenes covered dishes, &c., by the dozen or piece; also invoice of Canton china plates, dishes, covered dishes, &c., at cost. The lease of Store and Lofts, with the fixtures, for sale, rent low; first-class retail stand for any business requiring room—all in perfect order. No. 512 Broadway, above 11th-st.
J. K. KERR.

MONOCHROMATIC PAINTING—Improved and modified by its author, Mr. A. G. SHAVER, who, during the past eight years, has given instruction in the above named styles of Painting, in many of the cities and large towns of New-England, as well as New-York, with unbounded success. Mr. S.'s predictions have received the highest encomiums from the Press wherever they have been introduced. Classes are now being formed at No. 3 [illegible] WHEELER'S Writing Academy, No. 335 Broadway, a few doors north of 18th-st.

TO RUSSIANS.—A few pounds Gum Mastic for sale. Inquire at No. 38 Beekman-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of tidy habits, one for general housework; can wash and iron, can make good bread, and is fond of children; gives excellent City references; wages, six dollars. The other is 17, a neat girl, fond of children, does chamberwork and light waiting; will wait on a lady who boards; wages, five dollars; has excellent City references. Call at No. 339 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an exceedingly neat and well-disposed young woman, an English Protestant, as chambermaid and waiteress, or nurse and seamstress; will be found willing and obliging. Also, by another, as cook, would assist to wash and iron. Both are highly recommended for character and capability. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man on a farm. Has worked in this country and in England. Understands the care of cattle, and understands repairing all farming utensils, and can make himself generally useful as blacksmith, painter and carpenter. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a respectable girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing and shirt-making. Also, as lanndress or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very experienced young woman, and as chambermaid and waiter, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls as chambermaids and seamstresses; also a good cook and several general housework'rs want situations. They are well recommended, and can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—In the grocery or shipchandlery business, by a young man who is a good accountant, and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 28½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women; one as first-class cook, the other as upper nurse; also by two English young women as chambermaid, waiter or laundress; also by a nice colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a colored man as waiter; also a great many good girls are waiting for situations for City and country; also a great number of men for farmers. Can be had at Nos. 10 and 11 Bible House. MRS. YORKSTEN, superintendent.

SITUATION WANTED—By a boy aged 16 years, in some kind of office or store. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address FILIUS, Newark, N. J., Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 674 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to do the work of a small family. Wages no object; but a good family. To be seen at No. 144 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or lady's companion. Address A. B., HOUSEKEEPER, General Post-Office.

TINMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet-iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN REUBEN & CHARLES, No 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

TO PARENTS.—A tutor, graduate of College, and versed in Belles Lettres, Mathematics and all the departments of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, would devote one or two hours each evening preparing boys for their classes, and thereby insuring their progress. Terms very moderate; references of the highest order. Address COLLEGE, *Times* Office.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash and iron in a private family living a short distance from the City. None but a competent person wanted. Apply at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—5nd Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HOUSEKEEPER'S OR TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a lady in every respect qualified. Letters may be addressed to M., and left at the office of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

GOVERNESS.—Two ladies experienced in tuition, who were educated in Europe, and have resided nearly 20 years in Paris, wish for situations as governesses, or (if possible together) as teachers in a first-class seminary. Besides the higher English branches, they give instruction in painting, drawing, the harp, piano, singing, harmony, the Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and German languages, the two latter they speak like natives. Address F. E. M. L., *Daily Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

LADY WANTED—To go to an eastern City, one fully capable to take charge of a Millinery and Embroidery Store. Address, for two days, L. X. O., this Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—To instruct four children in music, French and English. Salary $150 a year and board. Address C. B. F., Newtown Post-Office Kings and Queens County, Va. References required.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman, who enjoys good health, and accustomed to children, to take charge of an infant and two other children. Apply, personally, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 12 West 21st-st.

WAITER WANTED—A Protestant, a single man who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring good recommendations from his last place, may apply at No. 787 Broadway.

TO RULERS.—Wanted a ruler, at piece work. A steady man can make good wages. Also a smart feeder. Inquire at No. 74 Fulton-st. GEO. C. MANN.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Dry Goods Store, Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, by a competent dressmaker, work by the day or week, in private families. The best of references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 15 3d-av., near St. Marks-place.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 25 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Hood-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—From 1st May. Partial board for a gentleman and full board for his wife, one large room on second floor, unfurnished, within one mile of the Well-st. ferry, the comforts of a home wanted and will be paid for. Address for two days, stating full particulars, REDWOOD, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few pleasant rooms on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders, at No. 28 Livingston-st. Location near the ferries. References given.

SUMMER BOARD IN NORWALK, CONN.—Families desirous of obtaining board for the Summer in the above named pleasant village, in a large and pleasant house, ten minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, can apply at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, by note or in person. Stages pass the house to and from each train to New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family of three persons, having more room than they want, would let to two or three gentlemen three furnished rooms on the second floor, with or without partial board; or rent the same to a gentleman and wife, without children. The house is situated in a very desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn, about 15 minutes' walk of the South Ferry. For terms address E. T., *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—The following notes having been lost, and the payment stopped, the public is cautioned against negotiating the same:
Nelson Randall, dated Buffalo, Sept. 10, 1855, at 6 months, payable at O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, for $200.
C. Hartley, dated Utica, Oct. 22, 1855, at 6 months, payable at the Ontario Branch Bank, for $325 08.
Brant & Byrs, dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1855, at 5 mos., payable at Rahway, N. J., for $738 40.
A. E. Wood, dated Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1855, 6 months, payable at the Susquehannah Valley Bank, for $200.
All the above notes were payable to, and indorsed in blank, by J. D. Gale.

LOST.—A note given by WILLIAM E. HAWS to the order of GEORGE HAWS, and indorsed by the latter for $2,500, dated Jan. 11, 1856, at 90 days, No. 37. Payment has been stopped.

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A NEW NOVEL,
DEPICTING A NEW PHASE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
JUST PUBLISHED:
SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS,
A WAY-SIDE GLIMPSE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
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Is this truth or fiction? was the question we asked ourselves at the end of the first chapter. We couldn't answer it; there was such a pleasant though odd, "mingle, mingle," of what seemed real names with fictitious circumstances. It was not until the fifth or sixth chapter that here dawned upon us the horrible possibility that it might be a novel. And it was a novel. We were fairly trapped—interested in the story before we knew there was a story. * * * It is a novel presenting persons and manners truly American. * * * It is one of those fine delightful books that bring up a well-spring of happiness in the heart, to which it goes so straightly. It is fine in every sense. * * * This exquisite story, this fine and faithful history of a family. * * * We think many will agree with us when we call this Glimpse of American Life the best view we have had.
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Publishers, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

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The New-York *Independent*, of last Saturday's issue, speaks as follows of this delightful work:
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Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

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LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!—GIFT SALE OF BOOKS, AND PRESENT OF A VALUABLE PACKAGE.—Several Gold Watches having been taken in the Gift Packages without much notoriety, we determined the next time one was taken to request permission to make it public; and we have in our possession a certificate, of which the following is a copy: "This is to certify that on the 6th day of March, 1856, I purchased from John Monroe & Co. a book called the Lamplighter, numbered 5,318, for which I paid 25, and received with the book a Gift Package, containing a very elegant Gold Watch, which this is with about $200. I have no objection to show the Watch to any person who will call upon me. (Signed) FRED. M. SILBER, No 358 6th-av."
All the new books are received as soon as published, and every purchaser of a book receives a Gift Package worth from $50 down to 25 cents. Several more Gold Watches, as well as other valuable presents, are on hand waiting for customers. Circulars may be obtained on request, giving full particulars, and also the rules adopted for orders received from distant places.
JOHN MONROE & CO., No. 444 Broadway,
Adjoining Christy & Wood's Minstrels.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.
With increased facilities for manufacturing, and recent improvements in the process, we are now able to keep pace with the increasing demand for our Envelopes, and at the same time to furnish an article of superior workmanship.
To large buyers we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements by reason of our large contracts with some of the best paper mills in the United States.
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The above gilt or plain, ruled or unruled, wove, laid and fancy laid, White, Buff, Canary, Lilac, (colors separate or assorted,) &c., embracing various shades of quality and price.
Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER,
No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz. 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz. 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube. 50 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Burge. 25 cts. Louisa Pyne Polka." 50 cts. "Robolink," by Eaton. 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook. 25 cts. The set $2, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 343 Broadway.

SPANISH DICTIONARIES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—I have a lot of Dictionaries of the Spanish and English languages, by MARIANO VELAZQUEZ, Professor of the Spanish language and literature in Columbia College, New-York and which I am enabled to sell at about one-half the usual price. The books are new and warranted perfect. G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP.—Beautiful engravings of the PACIFIC and her saloons, will appear in No. 15 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, issued next Saturday, March 15, together with magnificent Winter Views of Niagara Falls, and 20 other engravings, and all the news of the week.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

IVISON & PHINNEY.—Have removed from No. 175 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and engraving studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c., neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 81 Broadway.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—For sale, a new Paris made instrument for taking [illegible] or views. It has a four-inch glass, [illegible] round and square frames, glasses and all the [illegible] apparatus; everything complete; will be sold very cheap for cash. Applied in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. Apply, by letter or in person, to T. E. LYLE, No. 730 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST SHOT
AND THE LAST CHANCE,
On SATURDAY, March 15,
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., near 14th-st.,
Will close their sales of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

As this will be the last opportunity we shall have of speaking of these sales,
HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS
HAVE FOUR DAYS YET OF
BUYING AT HALF THE COST
Any and every article of
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
To enumerate each article and price
WOULD REQUIRE A VOLUME,
But a glance at the stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK LINENS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS and COTTONS,
HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
all marked in plain figures,
AT HALF THE COST,
Is a sufficient guarantee of the immense importance of a speedy visit to
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Brown-stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door below 14th-st.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE—CLOSING SALE.
FURTHER REDUCTION

In prices of MOURNING GOODS. A few days grace The subscriber begs to say that the remaining portion of the stock of MOURNING GOODS at No. 551 Broadway, will be sold without reserve; and, as this unprecedented sale must close in a few days, ladies in want of Mourning Goods will find this an invaluable chance for bargains.
WM. JACKSON, Successor to C. F. Bartholomew.
No. 551 Broadway.

COLBY'S SALES
OF
DAMAGED GOODS
FROM THE LATE WRECK.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
ALL THE REMAINING STOCK
OF WET GOODS,
Comprising
WET SILKS,
WET SHAWLS,
WET DE LAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
WET SHIRTING LINENS.
WET LINEN DAMASK,
WET LINEN TOWELING
AND NAPKINS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, SLIGHTLY WET.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
Hotel and Housekeepers can save 50 per cent, at
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING
LACES, FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BELOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS,
The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—NOTICE.
G. BRODIF, No. 51 Canal-st., begs to intimate that his buyer (Mr. MITCHELL) has just returned from Europe,
PER STEAMER BALTIC,
with a splendid assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
which he has arranged to have
CONFINED TO HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY.
He also begs to inform
COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
of the arrival of another shipment of 100 dozen
CHANTILLY LACE VEILS PER BALTIC.
This lot embraces an immense variety of shapes and designs, from $3 to $25, manufactured expressly for his trade, from designs got up under the
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. MITCHELL.
G. B. guarantees that none of his patterns in Lace Goods can be found elsewhere in the United States.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
Nos. 12 Cortlandt and 13 Dey sts.
Have now in store and daily receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
CHOICE DRESS GOODS,
With a large stock of
HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS and DOMESTIC COTTONS AND WOOLENS;
Also, a fine stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Made in the best manner, and got up with reference to the City and near-by trade.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 80 and 83 Chambers-st.

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

RICH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
M. CAFFE,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL AND SOIREE WREATHS, ORNAMENTS,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
No. 408 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
SMITH BROTHERS, 122 and 140 Fulton-st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE CLOTHES,
Have now on hand a large assortment of
DRAB KERSEY BEAVERS.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

CHINE SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., will open a heat iful assortment of SILK ROBES this morning, purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, which they will offer at a reduced rate.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.
Several cases just received, ordered last Fall. 15 per cent. less than present prices, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MADAME FERRERO, No. 6 Great Jones-st., will open SPRING MILLINERY on THURSDAY, the 20th of March.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six-cord white thread, from JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent,
No. 98 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont leges twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP,
Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

NETS AND NETTING.—All kinds of seines, nets, sikes, drag-nets and netting on hand and for sale at J. & J. C. CONROY'S fishing and shooting-tackle store, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY—No 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., have on hand a splendid line of NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the ladies.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale, J. B. CLOSE BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 152 West Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 516 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 T

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The house and store and 2 acres of good land, at the west end of the village of Seldon, L. I., with the dwelling and healthy village of Seldon, L. I., with the dwelling and store occupied by Mr. Wm. Wavery Seldon, and six miles from Port Jefferson, where boats leave several times each week for New-York. The store is a good one, and is situated near the door every day to the steamers and the building are all nearly new. The house is a good one, with a garden of S. R. Fox, Esq., and is but a few rods from the garden of S. R. Fox, Esq. It would make a good stand for a grocer or shoemaker, or it would be a good place to keep boarders in the summer, or for the man of leisure. For further information, call or address the owner, Mr. H. S. MARLOR, Esq., No. 59 4th av., near 9th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—A very desirable cottage house, with all the modern improvements, and five lots of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The location is excellent, first-class city improvements all around. To view, apply on the premises, Gates-av., northwest corner of Franklin-av. Price very low. For particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 64 Wall-st., Brooklyn. Cars from Fulton ferry pass the door.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN within 5 minutes' walk from the ferries; an elegant three-story brick house, 25 by 40 feet, lot 25 by 100, situated in a fashionable street. The house is finished in the best manner, and is fitted with water, gas and gas fixtures, range, &c. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN, Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSES FOR SALE—32nd-STREET.—Five three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 32d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A 3-story and sub-cellar brick house, containing all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, marble mantels, grates, range, &c., inclosed piazza in rear, fine yard: lot 21x100. Location is unsurpassed; within 5 minutes of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Price only $6,250. The house is in most perfect order; the basement grained oak color, and walls painted and papered throughout. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, AT CASTLETON, S. I.—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is nearly new, containing six rooms, pantry and cellar, painted throughout. The lot is 40 by 120 feet, with a choice lot of fruit and rose trees, and adjoining the best of fresh water. Price $1,000, part on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. HEALD, No. 3 Front-st., or Squire CLUTE, Castleton, S. I.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—The modern built, 3-story brick house and lot, No. 49 Bank-st; lot 20x92, house 20x40, dry counter-cellar and basement in with marble mantels in parlors; gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,000, two thirds of which may remain on mortgage for five years. Possession on the 1st of May. Rent $550. Inquire of R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story high-stone basement and brick-front house in East 34th-st., near the 3d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 80, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $13,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For pursuit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East 20th-st, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. House, 19 feet 4 inches front by 55 feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 98½ feet; also, an extra building in the rear, and laid out in garden. The whole will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to STERLING SMITH, No. 271 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brown-stone front houses, on Oxford-street, near Washington Park, Brooklyn, one block north from Fulton-av. Lot 20x93, house 22x48. Furnaces, wash trays, hot and cold water baths, plate glass, 7 marble mantels, marble tile vestibules; built in best manner. $2,000 to $5,000 can remain. Inquire of T. W. ROLLINS, near the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Five houses and lots and other buildings situated in the most public part of Auburn City, near the New-York and Central Railroad Depôt, will exchange for a farm or good Iowa or Wisconsin lands. Apply to DUNCAN & SHACKELTON, No. 71 Nassau-st., or to A. J. GLOVER, Auburn, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement House, stone and lot No. 101 Sackett near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Lot 20x100 feet, house 36 feet deep, in good order. It will be sold cheap, or the owner removes to the West. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Building, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 23.6x40. The house is arranged for one or two families. Portable furnace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply to Mr. Engelman-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Cheap for cash or good paper, a few first-class brown-stone front houses, well situated, with all modern improvements, on 56th-st., near Broadway. This property will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Buildings, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located corner on 7th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, all fenced in with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to DE GARMENDIA & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on the west side of 4th-av., in fine order, modern improvements; lot 110x22; price $12,500. Also, one on 39th-st., near 4th and 5th avs.; price $10,500. Also, one on 39th-st., near 6th-av., $9,500. Also, others at $5,000, $6,000, &c.

HENRY GRIMSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 62d-st., 5th house from the 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story frame house nearly new, containing seven rooms, with 1 acre of ground attached, on the east side of Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam and the High bridge. Inquire of GEORGE HART, No. 14 Whitehall-st., on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, furnace, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marble, and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. E. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A genteel house of 13 rooms, and half acre of ground, on Broadway, Yonkers, with very fine views of the river and mountains. Will be sold cheap, or let, as the owner goes West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Broad.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class three-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 3d-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. J. DUELVEANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 20 Ann-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements, is in perfect order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Ten first class houses, with brown-stone fronts, in elegant locations on west end side of City. A variety of medium class cheap, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auction corn. No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the northeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story brick house and lot, with basement and under-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, and baths, on the corner of Avenue B and 7th-st.—No. 109 Avenue B. Inquire at No. 193 6th-av., of SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Nos. 15 and 17, three-stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies, with all modern improvements, built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Farm.—Two good-class houses on 32d-st., near 3d-av., and for a dwelling, two good lots on 4th-av. Apply to DUNCAN & SHACKELTON, No. 71 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET in Beekman-st., near William. Rent low. Apply to BEARDON & SON, in watchmaker's store.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—The first-class, two-story and basement brick house, No. 246 State-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Apply to N. G. BROWN, No. 63 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat and convenient three-story brick house, in good location, near 8th-av., in 36th-st., by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Situate in the village of Rye, Westchester County, one mile from the depôt, a convenient and substantially built, with ice-house, &c., all in good condition. The grounds and garden, with a stream of water, have shrubbery, &c., in abundance; the house is one of the best in the city. Schools and churches near. Desirable and very cheap residence for a gentleman. With facilities of communication. Address box No. 1,749 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a delightful house in the Italian style, 2½ story in front, 50 feet by 30 for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and outbuildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order, and most of them new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $35,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 331 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 107 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 90 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villas-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 227 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Containing 35 acres of choice lands, finely situated in Clinton, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via Newark, and near the residence of Capt. Ezra Nye. This house and out-buildings are all new and in complete order. For full information, inquire of C. H. BALDWIN, No. 205 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or WM. LYON, near the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE—A genteel three story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x38 feet, inclosed piazze, 12 rooms, hard finished, cornices, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, &c., &c.; lot 20x100; situate in Gates-av., near Classon—the most desirable location in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 32x34, with four stacks, chimneys, and verandahs, and contains 13 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 100 yards from depôt at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 33 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain,

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Bridgeport, Conn., containing about 1½ acres, with house 42 feet front, on Division-st., running back 78 feet on Black Rock-av., with barn, carriage house, &c. The grounds are ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, and abundantly stocked with choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH C. LEWIS, on the premises, or ABNER GILBERT, No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¾ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with first-class buildings, adjoining the flourishing village of Mendham, Morris County, N. J. One of 95 acres, on the North Shrewsbury River, Monmouth County, N. J. Also 20 acres near Morristown, N. J. Apply to DUNCAN & SHACKELTON, No. 71 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 852 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt: a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 130 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—No. 95 21st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; lot 25 feet by half the block, house 21 feet wide; the house stands a little back from the street, with arbor and grape vines, &c., and a wide piazza in front; gas and Croton water introduced, but not carried through the house. Terms, $6,500, half cash and half bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to

JAMES MORROGH, No. 5 Wall-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 92 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with lot 25x100, $2,900; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depôt is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars, inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 30 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.

Five 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Morton-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on northerly side of Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Rush-st., near Kent-av.

The above are all new and in complete order, having just been painted throughout.

Inquire of R. W. LOWBER, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A very desirable residence near the City Hall, well adapted for physician; house 3½-story and basement, (nearly new,) containing 13 rooms, replete with modern improvements. Lot 25 by 104 feet with a two-story and cellar brick stable with carriage-way to the street. All built in the most substantial manner for the present owner. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A lot of ground in the beautiful village of Greenfields, (Flatbush,) L. I., situated on Franklin-av., between 1st and 2d sts., 21 feet in front and rear by 109 feet 7 inches in depth. Inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer, at the Central Sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—Tenant and other property to exchange for Western lands by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, Nos. 442 8th-av. and 13 Wall-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to M. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL FIFTY TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS in the State of Illinois.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from there to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very great profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield of corn per acre, which Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit or provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE—284 acres of good land, intersected by the Harlem Railroad, which has a freight and passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by the time table; well fenced, with a good supply of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a milk farm, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well-known Dover Furnace, which, with the mill, blowing apparatus, and water power, is in complete order. Also, nine dwelling houses, two barns, besides corn house, coal houses, &c., &c., &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at auction on the premises, at 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856. Apply to STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron Works, LUTHER S. DUTCHER, on the premises, or ALEXANDER S. COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from depôt. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of a city house, gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York, in part payment.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

LOT AND TWO HOUSES—Front and rear—on Church-st., first house from Smith, South Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for country property. Apply on the premises in the rear.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water, and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 New-st., Newark.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—A very handsome suite of offices in the Corn Exchange, Bank Building, consisting of three spacious rooms on the second flight, all well lighted, and now occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Also, one suite in basement, consisting of two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—First-class offices with fixtures to let in the new Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. Two large rooms suitable for Bankers and Insurance Companies, and suites for lawyers, engineers, coal agencies, brokers, &c. Apply on the premises, Room No. 7, to ROBT. G. RANKIN.

OFFICES TO LET.—Four rooms, communicating by folding-doors, on second-floor of building No. 60 Wall-st. Also, two rooms on the first-floor of same building, to be let from 1st of May. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 12½ Warren-st., third-story, front room.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—one of those desirable cottages, No. 455. It is well arranged for a small genteel family. Rent $300. Also one on East 32d-st., near 4th-av., No. 64—rent $265. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A neat cottage, with handsome trees and grounds, on New-York-av. Apply to DANIEL LOW, 31 Broadway.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease. The undersigned proposes to build a large brick building at Yonkers for manufacturing purposes, provided proper applicants offer for the same. There is a large water front; about 300 feet from railroad steamboat landing. For further particulars apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WAREROOMS TO LET.—The splendid suite of warerooms on second floor of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortland-st., with third and fourth floors of No. 48. Also, 4 rooms on third and fourth floors of No. 175 Greenwich-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM TO LET.—Two large and admirably-located rooms, Nos. 124 and 126 Grand-st., (next the Broadway House,) suitable for a manufactory and showrooms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

FARM TO LET—27 acres of land, large house and barn, carriage house, &c; plenty of fruit—situated in East Chester, near the New-Haven Depôt at Mount Vernon, 16 miles from this City. Also, to let, 9 dwellings situated at Fort Washington, near the High Bridge, 10 minutes' walk from the Depôt by Hudson River Railroad. Rent $175. Each house has 9 finished rooms. Inquire at No. 57 Bowery.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st., complete with all improvements. Rents moderate. Apply at No. 294 West 33d-st. before 10 or after 3 o'clock. Houses to be seen at all hours.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET—No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn. The rent taken in board. Price $450. Address O., Brooklyn Post-Office.

THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH FLOORS TO LET—Of No. 144 Centre-st., with steam power. Dimensions 25 by 76 feet. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HUNTER, KELLER & CO., on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three-story basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, 22x50, (three rooms deep,) with all the modern improvements: gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 12½ feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND STORES TO LET.—The large 5-story building corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, formerly occupied by Madame MONDON, as a first-class hotel, is complete order; also, the handsome stores Nos. 93 and 100 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Also, the houses 123 and 125 Hammond-st. Also, No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal. Also, No. 381 and 383 6th-st., near Avenue D. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house No. 218 Dean-st., Brooklyn, near Niven-st., with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., &c., and gas-fixtures. It has a fine dry under-cellar. The neighborhood is very desirable, court-yard to front, worthy the attention of those desiring a neat and handsome residence. It will be put in thorough repair. Rent moderate. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house in the city of Newark, located within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. The house is large, nearly new, and replete with every convenience—it having been built by a gentleman of this City for his own residence. To a desirable occupant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of RALPH MEAD & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st-sts., and between 1st and 2d-avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three first-class houses, brown stone fronts, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Carlton-av., one of the most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to R. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., or, No. 16 Fulton-st., New York.

HOUSES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, three houses, one of which can be rented with its furniture complete and possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y., up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—With immediate possession, a very desirable two-story and attic house and stable on 57th st., with about sixteen lots laid out in garden, with fruit trees, grape vine, &c., suitable for a respectable family; easy communication day and night by the 2d and 3d av. Railroads. Inquire of Dr. SCHMIDT, No. 5 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at 9 A. M., or 3½ P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—On 25th-st., for $350; on 4th-av., $700 and $500; on 26th-st., $900; on 28th-st., $700 and $1,200; on 33d-st., $700; on Lexington-av., $900; on 31st-st., $800; on 16th st., $750; also, 100 in other locations—parts of houses, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET VERY CHEAP.—The house, No. 256 West 32d-st., three doors west of 9th-av., 13 rooms for $468; or the lower part of the house, consisting of 10 rooms, for $370. The house is 25 feet front, 50 feet deep; has bath room, sliding doors, good yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, having gas throughout, and in good order, or the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, TO CLOSE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz:

On Fourth-avenue—Four lots on the southwest corner of 38th-av. and 54th-st., each 25 ft 9 in by 100.

On Broadway—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 43d and 43d sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On Third-avenue—Four lots on west side 3d-av., including the northwest corner of 78th-st., each 25.5½ by 100.

On Tenth-avenue—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 10th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On Fifty-fourth-street—Twenty-eight lots of ground, covering the whole front from 4th to 5th ave., on the north side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100.5-12 feet.

On Fifty-sixth-street—Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing 325 feet west of 6th-av.

On Fifty-seventh-street—Eight lots on the south side of 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing 325 feet from the 5th-av.

On Seventieth-street—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st., commencing at about 100 feet west of the west side of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full size.

On Seventy-eighth-street—Eight lots on the north side of 78th-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.2.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 26th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

Spring-st.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 26; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 80 feet 10 inches on west side, and 76 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Also—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 28 Spring-st.; said lot is 24 feet 8 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 76 feet 2 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Mott-st.—The lot, with the 2-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 202 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

Spring-st.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 3-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 33 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 3 inches on west side, and 194 feet 7 inches on east side; be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 12 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of Hotel Property in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 56 feet 3 inches front, on Broad-st. and 127 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st. and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 65 feet 4 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and entire cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $39,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 33 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a further examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H Nevins, deceased.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the above catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The invoices announced in the catalogue are not to be sold at any other Trade Sale in this City.

The catalogue is now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN respectfully requests the favor of an early notice from those who may desire his services during the season. Fifteen years' experience in the business has made him familiar with the value of nearly every article brought under the hammer, and he can confidently say that the success enjoyed by him several years ago, of requiring a satisfactory deposit from every purchaser, enables him in all cases to guarantee to settle with his owners without delay, and without the annoyance and loss of a resale of the goods not called for by ignorant, careless or dishonest purchasers. Sales conducted either in Brooklyn or New-York, City, at the residence of owners, or goods received for immediate sale without charge for storage, at the premises and elegant Central Salesrooms corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, where regular weekly sales are held every FRIDAY during the season. Our customers are respectfully notified that no unbankable money or Spanish quarters will be received at our sales this season. N. B.—Furniture received on storage.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell at auction TO-MORROW, Saturday, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 4th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire rich furniture of the family; it will comprise, in part, of velvet and Brussels carpets, one or two full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, one very fine rosewood piano-forte and stool, the base and damask window curtains, French plate and oval mirrors, several very rich oil-paintings by eminent artists, in carved and gilt frames, velvet-covered sofas and couches, Voltaire and gothic chairs, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany wardrobes, full French and gothic bedsteads, Elizabethan do., hair mattresses, feather beds, one very fine black walnut dining and extension table, tête-à tête and parlor chairs, sofas, marble-top washstands, bath, China and glassware, carpetery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on Saturday morning, and no postponement.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, piano-forte, &c., &c., consisting in part of parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, soft seat chairs, rockers, ottomans, lounges, Voltaire chairs, centre, card, sofa and fancy tables; bookcases, etageres, sideboards, extension tables, dining room chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, enameled and solid oak chamber suites, hair mattresses, pellisse hat stands, clocks, china and glassware, French plate mirrors, paintings, engravings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 13th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burthen, 396 tons; length, 181 feet; breadth, 25 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock removed for convenience of sale, the stock of a fashionable clothing emporium, consisting in part of cassimere, cloth and satinet pants of the latest styles and patterns; frock, sack and dress coats; velvet, cloth and silk vests; a large lot of Summer clothing, together with handkerchiefs, cravats, collars, shirts, drawers, and various other articles in the line, silks, satins, linings, cloths, cassimeres. By order of

J. PRESCOTT, Assignee.

TUNIS MOGRELL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED SALE—OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING ARTICLES OF VARIOUS KINDS, WITH JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, CIGARS, &C.—THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., by catalogue, which is ready for examination. Storage free until the 1st of May. Boxing and shipping attended to at moderate charges. N B.—Not the least bidding by owner or auctioneer. For particulars see *Herald*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 24th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 120 West 24th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 20 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, LIQUORS, CIGARS, CUTLERY.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—coffee, tea, mackerel, herring, codfish, candles, rum, gin, brandy, scales and weights, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, chisels, clocks, files, plated, pencils, coats, pants, collars, stocks, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. They will also hold SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. 58 Third-st., between Main and Walnut, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds; also, Securities Loans, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and Gold and Silver Coin. Dividends collected, &c. References—Commercial Bank, Cincinnati, and Bank Commerce, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—[illegible] from 1st May next, [illegible] Horatio, near Broadway, [illegible] GRAND as a Piano-Forte [illegible] at auction, at 12 o'clock on [illegible] the Merchant's Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office, No. 46 Pine-st. corner of William. FRIDAY, March 14:

$2,000 New-Albany and Salem 6 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Michigan Southern Railroad (Sinking Fund) bonds, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Bonds of Black River and Utica Railroad Company.

$5,000 income bonds of Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.

$5,000 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company, $100 each.

50 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each.

$2,000 Evansville and Illinois Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Mariotta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each.

By order of Assignees to close a Trust,

5 receipts, $80 each, for building a Hotel in Hudson.

Note of Peter Rea or Ray, for $78.88-100.

Note of William Dinnegar, $10 and interest.

15 acres of land in Mayfield patent, Fulton Co., New-York.

All as described in another advertisement.

By order of Ferdinand Schuchardt, administrator of F. W. Havre—$7,000 New Albany and Salem 10 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.

C. F. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 130 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 45 by 92 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Banks-st.; house 21 feet 4½ inches by 36 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4½ inches by 81 feet. 74th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; each 25 by 100 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn.—Nos. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, built in the best manner: houses 20 by 36 feet, lots 20 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st and 25th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARES and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the store No. 42 Ann-st., near Nassau, the balance of the plated-ware, furniture, carpets, looking glasses, hair mattresses and paillasses. Also, 10,000 Opera and other cigars.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell, THIS DAY, March 14 at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 342 Broadway, near Grand-st, a large stock of elegant custom-made furniture, parlor suites, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. C. AUCHETTES, Auctioneer.

W. C. AUCHETTES WILL SELL—On Friday, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, carpets, beds and bedding. Also, a lot of new furniture of every description.

F. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the Seed Store of McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of camelias and other choice green-house plants in full bloom, from WM. WILSON, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 51 Cedar-st.

THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., by virtue of a mortgage, all the household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of a large and varied assortment.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND GOLD LECTION
OFFICE OF
STEVENS & MORRIS,
NO 25 WILLIAM-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS and business paper negotiated.
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELLERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No 43 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway to the centre.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all annoyances of transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 29 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not secured by mortgage*, bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by an only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 53 Wall-st.

MONEY LOANED—In large and small amounts upon all descriptions of valuable property, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, horses, carriages, harness, cloths, laces, hardware, works of art, &c., &c., by applying at the New-York Loan Office and Real Estate Agency, No. 365 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., third floor. JOHN COREIGAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 275 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$25,000 LOUISIANA CITY 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first mortgage on first-class property in this City of $6,000 or $6,500, for which will be given in exchange a good dwelling house and lot in 39th-st., and the residue in cash. None but principals need apply.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 15 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$10,000 TO LOAN—In two or three sums on property south of 34th-st. and west of the Bowery. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.

GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents,
No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

VERMIFUGE. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL [illegible] the discoverer of the pro- [illegible] from the human body, is at No. [illegible] only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in [illegible] rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, [illegible] of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his individual attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by dress, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M.D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous cases at. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this valuable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OLYIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; RAILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: BARNES & FARES, No. 204 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and solutary, and if the virile powers could not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒAL SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at the only established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 5 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 5 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—Mercury, great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying it is poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, DRS. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements, of these organs, as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical treatment heretofore so much in vogue, and by resorting to the specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and scorned by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in 20 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No 31 Greene-st near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 23 Reade-st., corner of No. 200 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 323 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imbeciles, many of whom are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 21 Tremont, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in this profession. Treatment guarantee speedy and permanent cure. The great Parisian treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken finished with the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

HERNIA.—DR. E. B. GRAHAM'S PATENT GRADUATING TRUSS possesses the most perfect graduating principles of any Truss now in use.

Dr. GRAHAM'S Utero-Abdominal Supporter, Adjustible Shoulder-brace and Female Bandage, have especial reference to cheapness and utility combined. For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 170 William-st., New-York, and by HORTON, GRAHAM & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are equitable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread maladdy took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By the aid of a benumbing agent applied to the gum. No injurious or unpleasant effects, and no extra charge. Mode of application invented by C. S. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. 35 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 12 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at

NEW-YORK CITY.

PURGED OF CORRUPTION.

Prosecution of City Officials Abandoned by the District Attorney—A Nolle Prosequi Entered in the Cases of Ebling, Healy, Herrick, Drake, Moser, and four Others.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MARCH TERM. Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Alderman Healy being present in Court with his counsel, ready for trial on a charge of bribery, the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., read a long [illegible] to the Court, in which he announced the [illegible] of entering a *nolle prosequi* on all indictments charging official corruption, pending against City officials, under the Bribery Act of 1853. The parties thus released from trial were Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets [illegible] already tried twice without obtaining a verdict, through the disagreement of [illegible] AARON HERRICK, Alderman of the [illegible] Ward; BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, Alderman of the Fourth Ward; WM. B. DRAKE, Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward; JOHN C. WANDELL, ex-Councilman of the Eleventh Ward; [illegible] PURDY, ex-Commissioner of Streets; WM. B. REYNOLDS, the late offal contractor; FRANCIS M. CURRY, ex-Councilman of the Twentieth Ward; SAMUEL H. MOSER, Alderman of the Third Ward. The District-Attorney said that inasmuch as he had sustained a principal part in these prosecutions, he desired to state his grounds for such a motion, and in order that these grounds might be correctly understood, he had reduced his conclusions to writing, so that they might be filed and made a matter of record. The learned gentleman then read the following:

[illegible] there are several Indictments [illegible] against the Bribery Act of 1853, [illegible] committed by divers officials. [illegible] to trial three indictments of a [illegible]. Upon these trials there ensued [illegible] and two disagreements of juries. [illegible] there has been two trials and two disagreements recently, in a parallel case in [illegible] there has been a like disagreement. The [illegible] which have been prosecuted to trial [illegible] to be sustained by documentary [illegible] which it was alleged went to fasten the [illegible] upon the accused. The remaining [illegible] they are all drawn under one section [illegible], and are controlled by charges of the [illegible], with only necessary variation of [illegible] places and persons — are supported [illegible], evidence of understandings, [illegible] which repose in the memory. [illegible] instructed, on the trials of the [illegible] that the evidence of the accomplices [illegible]. The documentary [illegible] to corroborate this. Upon the [illegible] would have to add a further [illegible] evidence of conversations was [illegible], and controlled by the infirmities [illegible] memory.

[illegible] are familiar as students of the law or [illegible] know that in all State trials of officers [illegible] of trust and profit, the element of [illegible] justly or unjustly, is thrust upon [illegible] the jury-box; that it pervades the [illegible] by counsel, and tincaures the elo- [illegible] of summings up. When a [illegible] want of peremptory challenges [illegible] of the English "setting [illegible] is exhausted, is as poor to [illegible] political friends of an accused from [illegible] disinterested arbiter, as a de- [illegible] twenty peremptory challenges [illegible] suspected to be political [illegible] a prosecution, I repeat, is [illegible] the political element necessarily [illegible]. I care not how strong a case [illegible] is always a [illegible] possibility of disagreement [illegible] of acquittal.

[illegible] remarks upon general principles [illegible] especial application of them. It [illegible] me to believe that the Jury, who [illegible] beyond my representation and [illegible] have—by disagreements, at all [illegible] there is a reasonable and rational [illegible] in the cases untried it is my [illegible] maxim of law, that every man is [illegible] innocent until guilt is proven. [illegible] gentlemen—indictments against [illegible] hand—have always professed [illegible] and have bitterly remonstrated [illegible] which I deemed advisable for [illegible] in preferring to try the indictments [illegible] documentary evidence existed before [illegible] only by oral proof—especially to [illegible] I bound to reiterate that maxim.

[illegible] existing circumstances—and since [illegible] the responsibilities for the people in [illegible], by legal implication, that these [illegible] shall cease; and since I have reason to [illegible] there may be a danger of justice being [illegible] frequent thwartings of her charges [illegible] have concluded to abandon the [illegible] existing under the Bribery Act of [illegible] to the sense of the people to elect [illegible] suspicion—asking the Legislature [illegible] a prosecution by giving it in [illegible] equal advantage with the defence—[illegible] the trials already had may convince [illegible] any really exist, discovered or [illegible] whether punishments follow [illegible] exposure certainly can.

[illegible] present these considerations to your [illegible] support of my official motion for leave to [illegible] in each of the following cases [illegible] against Anson Herrick—two indictments.

[illegible] People against Joseph E. Ebling.
[illegible] People against Bartholomew Healy.
[illegible] People against William B. Drake.
[illegible] People against John C. Wandell.
[illegible] People against Bartholomew B. Purdy.
[illegible] People against William B. Reynolds.
[illegible] People against Francis M. Curry.
[illegible] People against Samuel H. Moser.

[illegible] are entitled to trial. Having arrived [illegible] not to try them, for the reasons [illegible] have no right to hold the indictments [illegible] as a matter of arbitrary power. The [illegible] "the unwilling to prosecute" of the [illegible] kills the pleading only, but not the [illegible] will die only through the menace of [illegible] limitations.

The motion of the District-Attorney was granted.

[illegible] is the *Independent* a religious newspaper? [illegible] *Intelligencer* this week, and, having [illegible] the point lovingly, comes to the conclusion [illegible] analysis of the *Independent* does not [illegible] of its claim to be classed among *re*- [illegible] the designation should be applied [illegible] the *Tribune*, and the *Herald* [illegible] that they would not feel complimented [illegible] association."

[illegible] our Dutch neighbor means sleepy, [illegible] particularly meek, then he is right, and [illegible] is not very religious. But it slaps [illegible] away as nuisances, and charges as [illegible] heavy humbug that has a cloak [illegible] it never stole, that livery. As [illegible] paper it le not only full of interest, [illegible] but its editorials have the rare merit [illegible] that this century and our own [illegible] care a twopence about. We trust that [illegible] of the world as it is, and events as [illegible] will not impair its influence or spoil its [illegible]. Meanwhile the *Intelligencer* is [illegible] a capital paper too, trenchant and [illegible] crowding the *Independent* in such [illegible].

The "Soprano" in Court.

Wife vs. *Wm. H. Paine.*—In this [illegible] defendant appeared yesterday to answer [illegible] of the plaintiff for refusing to pay [illegible] to Madame PATANIA for services at the [illegible], in this City. There were two questions [illegible] in the case; first, was Madame competent [illegible] in the first-class theatres of the world; and [illegible] was she competent to appear as *secunda* [illegible] and entitled to play the part of *Berta*, in "Le [illegible]?" Two witnesses were examined for [illegible], Signors ALESSITTI and MAZLENCHI, who had both heard Madame sing, and seen her play various parts of Italian Opera, and deemed her vocal talent to be such as to entitle her to the rank beyond that of *Seconas Comprimarias*. His Honor promised to [illegible] into these intricate questions, and give his decision in a few days.

Miscellaneous.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

[illegible] was next arraigned, charged with passing [illegible] bill, on the Winchester Bank, [illegible] New-Hampshire, to Catharine [illegible] beer saloon at No. 80 West- [illegible] passed a few nights since. On [illegible], it was alleged, again [illegible] and when asked to return [illegible] having passed it. An [illegible] officer arrived Moore [illegible] on the floor, [illegible] be a counterfeit [illegible]. The ac- [illegible]

[illegible] from his cart, run over, and so severely injured that [illegible] it thought he cannot recover.

[illegible] A man was killed yesterday by falling down a hatchway in building [illegible] Broadway.

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From what we can learn of the affair, it appears that the signals of the respective pilots were misunderstood. The pilot of the *E. Howard* who was at the wheel, was Doc Woon. The boat was coming up under a sort of point at the head of Anderson's bar, when he discovered the other boat descending along the Kentucky shore. She was so much covered up with freight around decks and on the roof that he did not immediately discover her lights. He blew the whistle once, signifying to go to the right, when the other boat answered by blowing the whistle twice, which was to go to the left. The boats were [illegible] one hundred yards apart, and a collision [illegible]. Both reversed their engines and [illegible] they struck, the bow of the [illegible] *Lewis* on the starboard [illegible] the forward end of the [illegible] her guard and into the [illegible] from her mark, run over, and so severely injured that [illegible] it thought he cannot recover.

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JOHN MCGEARY, the cook of the boat, caught a woman just as she was sinking, and saved her from a watery grave. He also saved his brother, who had fallen into the river, and was much bruised by being struck by the falling packages that were knocked from the roof. A vast number of chickens in coops, the whole valued at $3,000, were on the roof, and all lost in the general crash. The books, papers, and several packages of money were got out of the office by MCGEARY, who went down through a hole cut in the roof and brought out the articles and gave them to the clerk. Among the passengers saved was C. J. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH & HAWLEY, Cincinnati. He lost all his baggage, and a valuable watch, and like all the rest, was truly glad to escape with life. He went back to Cincinnati yesterday on the mail boat.

The loss of life by this disaster will probably never be known. Many of the survivors think that twenty or twenty-five were drowned, but from all the information we could get we can enumerate but fifteen. It is the most complete wreck ever seen, with her chimneys overboard, cabin crushed in; and the river for five miles covered with articles and portions of the wreck.

From what we can learn of the affair, it appears that the signals of the respective pilots were misunderstood. The pilot of the *E. Howard* who was at the wheel, was Doc Woon. The boat was coming up under a sort of point at the head of Anderson's bar, when he discovered the other boat descending along the Kentucky shore. She was so much covered up with freight around decks and on the roof that he did not immediately discover her lights. He blew the whistle once, signifying to go to the right, when the other boat answered by blowing the whistle twice, which was to go to the left. The boats were [illegible] one hundred yards apart, and a collision [illegible]. Both reversed their engines and [illegible] they struck, the bow of the [illegible] *Lewis* on the starboard [illegible] the forward end of the [illegible] her guard and into the [illegible] Several of the passengers and crew of the *Henry Lewis*, state that the boat was going down along the Kentucky shore, when the other boat was discovered coming out from the same shore below, and they whistled twice, but were answered by one whistle from the other boat. 'Twas them too late to manœuvre. After the collision, she made two or three revolutions ahead, and sunk in about three minutes, with her bow up stream, within seventy-five yards of the shore, and the stern quartering out in the river.

The only harm received by the *Howard* was to knock down her jack staff, and spring her stern a little, causing her to leak, but not enough to damage her cargo.

The loss of life on the *Henry Lewis* would not have been so great if her cabin had not been broken by the accumulated mass of freight of all kinds stowed on the roof. She had about forty passengers and a crew of twenty-four men, in addition to the officers and cabin crew. The books of the boat and all are sunk together—hence the names of the passengers are not known.

Capt. EMERSON, we understand, entered protest at Hawesvills, Ky.

The Louisville *Courier* states that Mr. JAS. PATTERSON was at the wheel of the *Henry Lewis* at the time of the collision. We are informed by his associates, Mr. A. C. PATTERSON, that such is not the case. On the contrary, the former had retired from his watch over half an hour when the collision occurred. According to the statement of Mr. A. C. PATTERSON, the *Henry Lewis* was descending in the middle of the river, and after the collision, went ahead hard of her engines, making for the bar on the Kentucky shore, when she finally sank.

MARRIED.

At WAUWATOSA, Milwaukie County, Wis., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. S. A. Kingsbury, Mr. EDWARD SANDERSON, of Milwaukie, to Miss E. A. BYRON, only daughter of Wm. H. Byron, of Wauwatosa.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CATHARINE, wife of Wm. Doughty, aged 70 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 347 Grand-st. Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CELIA E. GARDNER, wife of E. D. Rosecrantz, aged 42 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Saturday's papers.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, ELLEN, widow of the late Joshua Naar, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Mr. Frederick S. Schiessinger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 White-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, March 13, suddenly, SARAH S., wife of Peter H. Diamond, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 42 Hammond-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, after a lingering illness, JUDE FIELD, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also Ocean Lodge No. 321 I. O. of O. F., and the Veteran corps of Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the 2d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 11, of consumption, CHARLES HARVEY RANDALL, eldest son of Samuel S. Randall, aged 21 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 88 East 31st-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, JOHN A. F. RACHAU, of Hamburg, Germany, for many years a resident of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, George M. Lewis, are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, Mrs. ELLEN NOAR, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from her late residence, No. 41 White-st., on Friday, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 12, suddenly, WILLIAM N., eldest son of William and Anna Maria Atterbury, aged 11 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	95	250 Cum. Coal Co	22⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	98	100 do	b60 22⅝
3,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	140 N. Y. Cent R. R	91¾
8,500 do	86¾	150 Erie Railroad	56⅛
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. Bs	99	150 do	b30 56⅜
16,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88	250 do	56⅜
15,000 do	88⅛	200 do	b30 56⅛
6,500 do	88⅛	100 do	s3 56⅝
5,000 do	b5 88⅛	1360 do	56⅜
6,500 Ill. Fr. bs. wpiv	b3 90	100 do	b10 56⅜
1,000 do	89⅝	100 do	b30 56⅜
1,700 do	89⅞	100 do	a10 56⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. 6's	88¾	50 do	s30 56⅞
1,800 Ch. & Rock I. R. Bs	93	100 do	s3 56⅝
15 Bank of America	120	200 Harlem Railroad	19¾
40 Broadway Bank	119	200 do	b30 20
7 Bk. of Commerce	109	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R	123
35 do	109¾	1800 Reading Railroad	90¾
400 Gard. Gd. Mine	b30 1⅝	400 do	b60 91⅛
500 do	b30 1⅝	25 Hud. R. Railroad	33⅜
5 U. S. Trust Co	107	10 Mich. Cen. R. R	92¾
100 Nic. Transit Co	22	50 do	93
50 do	21⅜	50 do	92⅞
200 do	s3 21	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R	94⅛
100 do	b10 21	50 Panama Railroad	103⅜
10 do	20⅜	20 Clev. C. & Cin	101
1300 do	20⅜	12 Little Miami R. R	85
200 do	s10 20⅜	7 Gal. & Chic. R	s3 112¼
100 do	b10 20⅜	318 do	112⅜
1400 do	b60 21	350 Cleve. & Tol. R	78
1150 do	20⅜	1400 do	b60 78
500 do	b60 20⅝	100 do	77⅞
10 do	20¾	100 do	s30 77¾
100 do	20⅛	400 do	b10 77¾
50 do	19¾	26 Chic. & R. I. Rd	95
150 do	19¾	20 Ohio Life & Tr. Co	32

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment af the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by E. H. LUNLOW:

$8,500 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s, 1875	74¾
5,000 Junction Railroad 7s	78¾
21,000 Northern Indiana R. R. Gosben Line	86
5,000 Lake Erie, Wab'h & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mt.	79¾
127 certificates H. Riv. R. R., payable in stock	32¼
9 shares Bank of the State of New-York	107
26 shares Seventh Ward Bank	132
25 shares North Am. Trust and Banking Co	9¾
113 shares North Am. Trust and Banking Co	9¾
5 shares East River Insurance Co	93
5 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	106¾
20 shares Com'l and R. R. Bank of Vicksburg	7¾
24 shares North Am. Fire Insurance Co	130
10 shares Jeffersen Insurance Co	196
30 shares Fireman's Insurance Co	193
60 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co	74
20 shares National Bank	132

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 N. O. City Consolidated 6s, 1nt. added	75¾
10,000 San Francisco City 7s, 1865, int. added	69
20,000 Hartford & N. Co. 6s, 1878, int. added	95¾
184 83 Sacramento City Water 10s, 1856, int. add. 85	
80,000 Virginia State Sixes, 1887, int. added	97
10,000 Lake Erie Wab. & St. L. R. R., 1st m. int. add. 76	
3,000 Indianap. & Bellfont. R. R., 1st m.	81¾@81⅝
2,000 New-Albany & Salem R. R., 1st mort	84
3,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st mort	69
1,000 La Fayette & Indianap. R. R. 1st mort	87¼
28,000 Brock'dgs Canal Co., $7,000 cert. each	$1,020
$295 80 note of Chas. A. Westerbury	590
50 shares Second-Avenue Railroad	40
20 shares East River Bank	65
40 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co	98
80 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	103
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	94
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co	94½
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	89
15 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	97½
60 shares Beekman Insurance Co	100¼@100½
20 shares Bowary Insurance Co	100
12 shares Arctic Insurance Co	99¾
12 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co	70½
25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	104
60 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	193
40 shares National Insurance Co	199@200
7 shares Manhattan Co	132½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 California 7s, '61	86	200 Erie Railroad	s3 56⅛
3,000 Har. 1st M. Bds	86	450 do	s3 56⅛
2,000 Ill. Central Bs	88	150 do	b60 56⅜
5,000 do	88⅛	100 do	b10 56⅜
77 Pennsyl. Coal Co	98¾	100 do	s60 56
100 Nic. Transit Co	18⅝	200 do	s3 56⅛
500 do	18⅝	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b6 78
500 do	18¾	200 Reading R. R.	h3 90⅝
200 do	19	300 do	90⅜
155 Cumb. Coal Co	22⅞	100 do	90⅝
500 Canton Comp'y	b60 23¼	200 Huds. Riv. Railroad	33⅜
500 do	23	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 94⅜
100 do	b5 23	100 do	94
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91¾	200 do	b30 94
100 do	b15 91¾	50 do	93¾
80 do	2d 91¾	5 Panama Railroad	103¼
160 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b60 112¾	12 Ill. Central R. R.	87⅛

THURSDAY, March 13,—P. M.

The speculators in Wall Street were unusually exercised to-day by the Central American news of the seizure by General WALKER of part of the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company. One or more private dispatches were received very early in the morning, dated New-Orleans, March 11, advising that the transports and other property of the Company had been seized, and a charter granted to another concern by the Nicaraguan authorities. This was confirmed later in the day by the publication at 2½ o'clock of the dispatches of the Associated Press, dated New-Orleans, March 12, although in the meantime considerable doubt was expressed in the Street as to the genuineness of the [illegible] news. The [illegible] from 92¼ yesterday to [illegible] noon. About 1,000 shares changed hands. The heaviest sales were at 20¾@20⅞. The particulars of the trouble with the WALKER Government are not yet known, nor the motive or claim to confiscate the property understood, though it will probably be found that the Company have been in default to the Government for the transit dues or per centage of the business, agreed to be paid under the original grant, for a series of years, and that General WALKER, unlike Mr. MARCOLETA, the Minister of the late Government at Washington, is not disposed to be trifled with on the subject. We have heard it stated that the claim for arrearages, in this way, amounts to over $100,000, and that the late Government were at all times ready to have it arbitrated and equitably adjusted. If any new grant has really been decreed, absolute or conditional, it has probably been on the ground that the long neglect of the Transit Company to recompense the Government has worked a forfeiture of the charter.

The Stock Market, otherwise, was tame in spirit, and lower in prices. The leading Road Stocks were ½ @ cent. down from the transactions of Wednesday; the latest sales of Erie, 56¼ @ cent.; New-York Central, 91½; Reading, 90¾; Toledo 78, buyer sixty days. Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., a few day since, closed out by private contract to Mr. LITTLE, about 23,000 shares of Erie and Reading; the largest single transaction in Stocks, we believe, ever recorded in Wall-street. The exact terms were not made public; the price of the day on which the operation was consummated, in Erie was about 58, and Reading 91 @ cent. The cash involved was about *a million and a quarter of dollars*. The sales of Illinois Central

New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

RESULT OF TWO DAYS SESSION.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Paris.

DINNER TO MR. BUCHANAN IN LONDON.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Washington's Birthday Ball in Paris—Congress of Nations—American Beauties and European Notorieties—Splendid Festivities—Dickens Rejected, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

THE GREAT WASHINGTON BALL IN PARIS.

Last year the celebration in honor of WASHINGTON's Birth Day, was undertaken by the Committee of Management, with many misgivings as to the result. Antecedent efforts in the same way had not been assuring. They did not know precisely in what light the authorities would view the enterprise, how far they would lend it their patronage, or whether their own countrymen would give it the required support. It was an experiment on untried ground; there was really no precedent, since no other nation is in the habit of celebrating in Paris in any other than a private manner, any of its national anniversaries. But the name of WASHINGTON, and perhaps the reputation of the people who were to be the hosts on the occasion, afforded, to a certain extent, a guarantee of its success. Further, it was managed by a Committee of gentleman who had been, for the most part, long residents of Paris, whose names were known, and who knew from experience how to surmount many of the difficulties they would have to encounter. It was a self-constituted Committee, but it was constituted upon the basis that each member should consider his purse pledged for any deficiencies that might exist at the end of the *fete*. The *fete* was a success; so complete that even the most sanguine were astonished. It was *the* event of the season.

The anniversary of this year was organized in the same way as that of last year. Many of the same gentlemen served on its Committee of Management, but it eclipsed, in every particular, its predecessor. The success of the first reflected its influence on the second, and increased its attractiveness. The Annual Washington Ball has become one of the institutions of the country. If it was not repeated next year, Paris society would be disappointed; there would be a want unsatisfied. I will endeavor to tell you what this ball was, and why it has gained such importance.

In the first place, Frenchmen are glad to find a spot of neutral ground on which all factions can meet. The name of WASHINGTON disarms political prejudices, and Bonapartists, Legitimists and Republicans alike respond with pleasure to a call which is to do honor to this great name. Besides, there still exists a certain degree of romance around the American name, which excites the curiosity of Europeans. The Americans are known to be princely in their liberality—they never do things by halves, and their women have a fixed reputation for beauty. But above all, there is a curiosity to see a people whose whole history is a wonder to old Europe, whose progress and accomplishments are incomprehensible. Thus it was that out of the three hundred and fifty of the most distinguished men of France invited—statesmen, writers, warriors and financiers—scarcely a dozen failed to attend.

The new Hotel du Louvre was selected this year for the anniversary, and a better selection could not have been made. The immense dining saloon and foyer, with their deeply-paneled gilt and frescoed walls and ceilings, their ample *buffets* and admirable arrangement for circulation, fulfilled completely the requirements of such an occasion. The elaborate finish of the rooms did not permit much decoration; but the few flowers that were employed for this purpose were of the choicest kind. At the bottom of the grand Hall, opposite the entrance, was placed the portrait of WASHINGTON, surrounded by the American and French flags, and immediately under the portrait was again placed the unfortunate pendant of last year: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his *fellow*-countrymen!" On WASHINGTON's right was the portrait of LAFAYETTE; on the left that of FRANKLIN. At the other extremity of the room and over the door of entrance, exactly facing WASHINGTON, was suspended HEALY's fine picture of Gen. PIERCE, (an original,) and on each side were copies of WINTERHALTER's pictures of the Emperor and Empress of France. The flags of America and France surrounded Gen. PIERCE's picture, but the Committee did not venture upon a motto. When the company was all assembled the scene was remarkable. The freshly-finished walls and ceilings, the brightness of the rooms and the elegance of the *toilettes*, made the general effect brilliant and dazzling.

The following are the names of the Committee of Management:

The American Minister; Mr. O. J. Wise, Va., Secretary of Legation; Mr. J. B. Wilbor, N. Y., Private Secretary American Minister; Hon. Duncan McRay, N. C., United States Consul at Paris; Messrs. F. P. Corbin, Va., Chairman of Committee; John Munroe, Paris, Banker; B. H. Hutton, N. Y.; C. F. Moulton, N. Y.; W. S. Caldwell, Cincinnati; Charles Stewart, N. O.; A. Lonhat, Jr., Paris; G. T. Richards, Paris; John A. Post, N. Y.; John Ridgway, Philadelphia; N. Berry, Paris; A. G. Vanzandt, N. Y.; Charles G. Greene, Paris; Alfred Montgomery, N. O.; E. V. Childe, Jr., Boston; R. Berney, Paris.

The ticket of invitation read as follows: "The Minister of the United States and the Committee, beg M—— to do them the honor of attending a Ball, given by their countrymen, Friday, Feb. 22, in commemoration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday," &c.

The number in attendance was about eight hundred. Of these there were only 321 subscribers—202 American gentlemen, and 119 American ladies. The number of invited guests were 367. The balance of the company was made up from tickets bought by subscribers and presented to friends, not Americans. (The number of Americans this year in Paris is much less than last year, and does not reach five hundred, all told.)

Among the members of the Peace Conference present were the following:

Lord Clarendon, England; Lord Cowley, England; Count Buol, Austria; Baron de Hubner, Austria; Count de Cavour, Sardinia; Merquis Pes de Villamarina, Sardinia.

Neither of the Russian, French, or Turkish members of the Conference were present. Count ORLOFF, for the Russian Plenipotentiaries, wrote a lengthy note of excuse, full of kind feeling, in which he stated that as the Court of Russia was still in mourning they were not allowed to accept invitations to [illegible] beyond the civilities which their position as [illegible] Ambassadors required. The French and [illegible] Ambassadors accepted the invitations, but were detained at the last moment by the labor [illegible] for the approaching Conference. A large proportion of the *personnel* of the Special Embassies were in attendance. Ladies CLARENDON and COWLEY accompanied their husbands.

The Count DE HATZFELDT and Baron MANTEUFFEL, who will represent Prussia if she is admitted to the Conference, were present. The Countess of HATZFELDT accompanied her husband.

The other Embassies were nearly all represented by their principal members. M. LIGHTENVELT, Minister of Holland; Col. BARMAN, Chargé of Switzerland; M. DE LURCHY, Chargé of Costa Rica; Count DE FRAUN, Secretary of Austrian Legation, and his beautiful daughter; Baron D'ATTENFELS, Austrian Legation; Count DE MOTTKE, Minister of Denmark; M. FIRMAN ROGIER, Minister of Belgium; PHOCION ROQUE, Chargé of Greece; AGOB EFFENDI represented Turkish Legation; BARON DE SCHWEISER, Minister of Baden; Count SARTIGES, French Minister at Washington; Baron DE WENDLAND, Minister of Bavaria; Baron SEEBACH, Minister of Saxony; Baron DE STEINSEDER, Chargé of Hanover; Baron DE WAECHTER, Minister of Wurtemburg; Count RUMPFF, Minister of the Free Cities of Germany; Count DE PIPER, Secretary of Legation for Sweden and Norway; M. O'BRIEN, Mexican Consul-General; Chevalier Marquis LISBOA, Minister of Brazil; M. VICTOR STERRAN, Minister of Honduras and San Salvador; M. MARCO DELPONT, Consul-General of Peru and Chili; Gen. MARTIN, Minister of Guatemala; M. PEDRO MON CAYO, Charge of Equador; Admiral ENCALADA, Minister of Chili; M. de OLOSAGE, Minister of Spain; M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, former Spanish Minister to the United States.

Of the LAFAYETTE Family: Count REMUSAT, Viscounts PAUL DE REMUSAT and PIERRE DE REMUSAT, M. EDMOND LAFAYETTE and the Countess REMUSAT.

Of the DE GRASSE and ROCHAMBEAU families: Count DE GRASSE, Count CHASTEIGNE, Admiral Count D'ESTAIGNE.

Officers of the Tuileries: M. FOULD, Minister of State, and of the House of the Emperor; Duke DE BASSANO, Grand Chamberlain to his Majesty, Duke DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Baron DE CHATANBOURG, Master of Ceremonies, Marquis DE TOULONGEON, Aide-de-Camp of his Majesty, etc. etc.

The Financial World was represented by Baron JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD, now the head of this great house, M. EMILE PEREIRE, the brothers FOULD, M. HOTTINGUER, and others.

The Army by Generals CANROBERT, BOSQUET, NIEL, ST. JEAN D'ANGELI, FOREY, and others of the French Army, Gen. HERRERA, of Mexico; Gen. SAN MARTIN, Buenos Ayres; Prince HENRI XIII., REUSS, of Prussia; Captain BENHAM, United States Topographical Engineers; JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, (Baltimore) Lieut. Seventh Dragoons, etc., etc.

The Navy by Admiral Sir EDMOND LYONS, Admiral Sir FLEETWOOD PELLOW, Admiral CECIL, Count WACHTMEISTER, Lieutenant of Swedish Marines, Mrs. Commodore STEWART and son.

Among the long list of distinguished gentlemen, whose names have not yet been mentioned, I will only enumerate a few who are more generally known to the public: Baron Ch. Dupin, Michel-Chevalier, Count De Morny, Hon. W. Spring Rice, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Villiers Licter, (Conference,) Hon. Julian Fane, (Conference,) Charles Dolfuss, Viscount Olivier Walsh, Count De Hon, L. Visconti, Count Loewenthal, Count De Rochebrune, Marquis De Latour Marbourg, Prince Poniatowski ills, Marquis Castiglione, Hon. H. C. Vivian, Count Roger De Riancourt, Count Murat De Lestang, Fordinand De Lesteyrie, Marquis De La Ribera, Count De Gréhan, Baron Boyer, etc., etc.

Among the ladies, Baroness Ch. Dupin, Madame Lightenfelt, Baroness de Seebach, Baroness de Wendland, Countess de Lowenthal, Madame Firman Rogier, Madame Featherstanhaugh, Madame Amédée Thayer, Duchess Dolores de Urquiza, Mademoiselle the Marchioness Louisa d'Elpas, Mademoiselle the Countess Amelia d'Elpas, Countess Tiefenbach and daughter, Madame Gen. Herrera, Madame Mildmay and daughter, Countess Lestang, Princess Radali, Countess d'Aumont, Marchioness de Listoa and daughter, Countess Le Hon and daughter, Miss Crampton, niece of Minister, Miss Hemane, Lady Clay and two daughters, Miss Addison, Madame Junot, Madame Orfila, Marchioness de la Ribera, Countess de Sayre and daughter, Countess Tuchini, Madame de Beauregard, Madame and Mademoiselle del Valle, Countess de Gretry, Marchioness de Latour Marbourg, Lady Augusta Bruce, the young and beautiful Baroness Boyar, &c.

Of the American ladies most remarked for their beauty or the elegance of their toilettes were, Mrs. Meeon and four young daughters, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Lesieur and Miss Josephine Lesieur, Mrs. Ridgway and daughter, Mrs. Corbin and daughters, Mrs. Hutton and daughters, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Jones and daughters, Mrs. Langdon and daughter, Miss Richardson, Mrs. George, Baltimore, Mrs. Pille, Mrs. Livingston and daughter, Mrs. Brooks, Boston, Miss Barton, Boston, the Countess Caumont, the Baroness de Waechter, (Miss Lee,) the Countess Sartiges, Madame Bal Carce, daughter of General San Martin, of Buenos Ayres, Miss O'Brien, daughter of the Mexican Consul General.

Miss SNEAD, the celebrated English beauty, was present, and as usual attracted great attention. Her time seemed about equally divided between a young American, whose name appears in the list of the Committee of Management, Baron SEEBACH, and her future husband, the Secretary of the English Embassy.

Mr. DICKENS, a friend informs me, *would* have been pleased to have received an invitation, but the Committee did not see fit to invite him. The "Boy Ball" and "American Notes" are not yet forgotten.

Messrs. LAMARTINE, GUIZOT, and DE TOCQUEVILLE pleaded their feeble health, and the necessity they felt under of denying themselves all such pleasures, as an excuse for declining the Committee's invitation.

The Emperor, there is reason to believe, would have attended, had it not been for the occupations of the moment.

Count DE MORNY, half-brother of the Emperor, President of the Corps Legislative, and after PEREIRE the greatest railroad speculator in France, came in early, and paid much attention during the course of the evening to one of the Misses HUTTON, of New-York. It was this circumstance no doubt, that gave rise to the story published in the London *Globe* of Monday, that the Count was about to marry this young lady. The two sisters are very young, and besides having an ample fortune, are very handsome. The Count will never do better.

But the lion of the evening was General BOSQUET. Not even the members of the Peace Conference attracted as much attention as he. He is the man whom one would choose out of a thousand to take the Malakoff. He has an iron frame and an iron will; every movement, every lineament, proves it. He is taller than CANROBERT, and stronger and more powerfully built. The General remained four hours, almost constantly promenading with his mother on his arm, and was evidently highly pleased. Notwithstanding his new Senatorial honors, his friends insist that he remains a Republican.

Gen. CANROBERT also remained late. He is a short, strong and well-built man, but his face indicates nothing so prominently as *bonhomie*. He promenaded constantly with a lady and her daughter, whose names I did not learn. He appeared delighted with the cordiality of his reception, for he was recognized by some one at almost every step.

After Lord COWLEY had entered and had reached as far as the entrance from the *foyer* to the grand saloon, he was seen suddenly to drop the arm of Lady COWLEY and rush back to the door. In a state of great excitement he asked the man who received the cards to allow him to look over those which had just been handed in. It appeared that in handing his card of invitation, he had included a highly important dispatch he had just received from his Government, and which was in the same packet with the card. The last dispatch was soon found, greatly to his Lordship's relief.

Lord and Lady COWLEY and Lord and Lady CLARENDON remained quite late and seemed disposed, as well as the large number of distinguished English people present, to prove that they at least did not wish other than good feeling to reign between the people of the two countries. I thought they seemed as proud of the brilliancy of the ball and of the distinguished assemblage it had collected, as the Americans themselves.

The anxiety to get to the Ball was intense among English and French people. Thousands of tickets might have been sold, but the Committee were determined not to depart from the rule, to sell only to Americans. I heard of one ticket merchant, however, who had got hold of three tickets by some means, and who held them at 200 francs. A Pole bought them at 100, and took two English ladies to the ball. The greatest anxiety appeared to reign in the hotel itself, and one gentleman and lady (English) attempted to get in with false tickets. They were stopped and handed over to the police.

The principal feature of this ball was that, although in some sense it might be called a public ball, it yet had the air of a private party. It was more select, even, than the halls of the Tuileries, and there was an air of quiet elegance, and good breeding, about it that one does not often see. And yet there was not half the coldness that would have been found in an exclusively French or English company.

The Committee of Arrangements certainly deserve great credit for the complete success which they achieved. Every one seemed disposed to give them a full meed of praise, and I should not omit to mention a curious fact, which was observed by many, that the Committee, although composed of twenty men, were all strikingly handsome men. They could not boast one ugly man. I should not like to particularize, but when we have such an *avant-poste* as that which received the company in the *foyer*, composed of Messrs. MASON, MONROE, CORBYN, and MCRAE, there is no danger but that the visitors will enter with a good opinion of the rest.

The *buffets* and the supper did honor alike to the Committee and to the Hotel. STRAUSS led the orchestra, which was composed of forty musicians.

MALAKOFF.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Opening of the Conferences.

The first sitting of the Congress, as already announced, took place on Monday, the 25th of February, at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 1 P. M. The Powers represented, and the Ministers representing them, are as follows:

THE ALLIED POWERS.

1. France—Represented by Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs (who is to be the President of the Conferences:) and Baron BOURQUENCY, the French Ambassador at Vienna.

2. England—Represented by the Earl of CLARENDON, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord COWLEY, the English Ambassador at Paris.

3. Turkey—Represented by AALI PACHA, the Grand Vizier, and MEHEMET DJEMIL BEY, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

4. Sardinia—Represented by Count CAVOUR, the Prime Minister.

THE MEDIATING POWER.

5. Austria—Represented by Count BOOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron DE HUBNER, Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

THE HOSTILE POWER.

6. Russia—Represented by Count ORLOFF, Member of the Council of the Russian Empire and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, and Baron BRUNOW, Russian Ambassador to the German Confederation.

DIPLOMATIC PREPARATIONS.

Paris (Feb. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Russians were at their work early this morning. Baron BRUNOW was stirring betimes, and M. DE SEEBACH was seen to issue from his house some time after 8 o'clock, and accompany his friend to the residence of the chief Plenipotentiary, Count ORLOFF. The three were for hours closeted together, and no doubt "got up" their lesson well before starting for the rendezvous. The spirits of people in general seem to be elated, and confidence in the pacific result of the conferences is gaining strength, on what particular ground I cannot find out, except that at the Tuileries last night the Emperor was very gracious. He chatted in an animated manner with his guests, smiled gracefully at Count BUOL and Baron BRUNOW, and the sterner ORLOFF was heard to declare that nothing could be more satisfactory than the Emperor's reception of him, and His Majesty is said to have looked the very picture of pence. If you can believe what you hear in public, almost every difficulty is already removed, the task left to the diplomatists is of the lightest possible kind, and the wonder is how they will manage to occupy even the first week of their meeting.

This is the very exuberance of optimism. I do not mean to say that peace will not be the result of the conferences, *but I should hesitate before pronouncing it as certain.* There are, so far as I can understand, serious matters yet to be discussed, but which will be successfully got over if France, England, and Austria remain firm and united to the last moment. If they do so Russia has no alternative but to yield, for the simple reason that she cannot help herself. She is desirous of peace because she is anxious to attend to her internal concerns, to the improvement of her means of communication from the centre to the extremities of her empire, that if she he engaged hereafter in such a war as the present her armies may not perish on their way to encounter their enemy.

I will not trouble you with the various rumors that have been flying about during the day, as none of them rest on any authenticated fact. I persist in what I have already said with respect to the issue of the conferences—that no safe opinion can be formed *till after the lapse of eight or ten days.* I may say, however, that probably not much time will elapse before the preliminaries are signed, and probably an armistice will be proclaimed immediately.

The First Sitting.

Paris (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

I sent by telegreph last night a short message, of which I trust no accident or design has retarded the arrival, announcing the important fact of the signing of the armistice, and which my previous letters will have led you to expect. The *Moniteur* of this morning confirms the fact in the following words:

THE ARMISTICE.

The first meeting of the Congress took place this day, at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at 1 o'clock. The sitting lasted till 4¾ o'clock. It was agreed that an armistice, which will of itself expire on the 31st of March next, shall be concluded between the belligerent armies. This armistice shall be with out effect on the blockades established or to be established.

The additional official information in the preceding, of hardly less interest, you have, I trust, also received by this. The *Moniteur* will, no doubt, be as sparing as possible in the communications it makes to the public of the progress of the Conferences, but I learn that besides the above the Austrian propositions were *paraphed* by the Plenipotentiaries as preliminaries of peace, establishing their identity.

Count WALEWSKI, as President, opened the proceedings with a brief speech, explanatory of the important business before the Congress, and no doubt containing the usual good wishes for success. The sitting lasted but three hours and a-half, and, as we presume that a sincere desire for peace animates all parties, it is probable that all unnecessary and tedious etiquette was dispensed with on the occasion. That space of time was not too much for the exchange of the credentials of the Plenipotentiaries, the opening address of the President, the reading and affixing the *ne varietur* to the preliminaries of peace, and the discussion as to the armistice. It appears, moreover, that a delaration in writing was signed by the Plenipotentiaries not to reveal directly or indirectly what passes at the conferences until the whole shall be concluded.

This last is the only point to which a journalist may object, but there is no help for it, and any protest he might make would very probably be considered as *non avenu*. With this exception, all the rest appears satisfactory, and you will appreciate the importance of the armistice expiring on the 31st of March next, when the operations may be resumed without the necessity of any new order being given, and also its being limited in its effects to operations by land. I communicated yesterday the fact of the Russians continuing to fortify themselves in the Gulf of Finland. This fact has been confirmed to me in another quarter since I dispatched my intelligence; and, though the enemy only imitate us in continuing the construction of their defences, yet it shows that they are not yet so completely exhausted as is supposed in one direction at least.

THE ORDER IN WHICH THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES WERE SEATED.

The Plenipotentiaries have taken their places at the Congress table in alphabetical order, as was at first stated. The usual rule admits, it appears, of two forms of proceeding,—one alphabetically, as relates to the countries represented, the other according to the order the Plenipotentiaries are officially presented to the Sovereign. I mentioned on Sunday week last, that though Baron BRUNOW had arrived in Paris first, yet that Lord CLARENDON was presented at the Tuileries before him; and I have reason to know that this precedence was not the result of chance but of design. Before the presentation took place I was informed that such would be the case, and that it was in order to show that France and England remained, as before, the most prominent and most united in their alliance.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the latter form was followed yesterday; that the places to the right of the President of the Congress were occupied—first by Lord CLARENDON, then by Count BUOL, then by Count CAVOUR, and then by Count ORLOFF and AALI PASHA; that in the same order on the left were Lord COWLEY, Baron HUBNER, the Marquis de VILLAMARINA, Baron BRUNOW, and the resident Turkish Ambassador, MEHEMED BEY. This is not correct. The places follow each other in alphabetical order, thus—Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey. It was rumored this morning—and the rumor may be repeated—that nothing like serious discussion took place at this first sitting, everything having been previously known and probably agreed on, and that conversation rather than discussion took places. I am informed that the contrary is the fact, that the various points which were to be brought before the Plenipotentiaries at the first meeting were in reality seriously discussed, and that it was only after such discussion that the armistice was signed.

WILLINGNESS OF RUSSIA TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

I mentioned in a previous letter that the armistice would follow without delay the signing of the preliminaries. Indeed, I am informed that in the certainty of no difference arising on this point the order for a suspension of hostilities was sent to the Crimea a day or two before the opening of the conferences. As yet everything looks well, though I have no doubt that some difficult matters will have to be discussed. By the Russians themselves it is affirmed that the Czar is disposed to make any concessions demanded of him, short of what is "too humiliating." A good deal depends, of course, on what they consider to be "too humiliating." On Russian authority, too, it is stated that Austria will hardly support any proposition the object of which is the demolition of the arsenals of NICHOLAIEFF, or the closing up of the Bug, because such a measure would completely annihilate Russian trade in those parts. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement. The Congress did not meet to-day.

NO SESSION ON THE SECOND DAY.

Paris (Feb. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

The second sitting of the Congress, which was believed to be fixed for to-day, has not taken place. This fact has given rise to a variety of rumors, which I believe to be unfounded, because of the strict obligation of silence in all that relates to the proceedings of the Congress imposed on its members. A week at least before the conferences opened I mentioned that the sittings would not follow each other consecutively day after day; and, that two, three, and perhaps more days, might very probably intervene between two sittings. Neither are these sittings fixed beforehand for particular days in each week. They depend a good deal on the progress of the negotiations, and are determined by the Plenipotentiaries themselves.

The *Constitutionnel* is therefore mistaken in saying that the Congress would invariably meet three times a week. The members do not know till the close of each sitting the particular day or hour at which the next will be held. With respect to the issue of the negotiations I can add nothing to what I have already said. The public is full of expectation that peace must come of them, and there are few who venture to affirm the contrary. Many chances are in its favor, of that there is no doubt; but until six or eight days of conference pass over it would be hazardous to affirm anything positively.

The Second Sitting.

Paris (Feb. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Congress met for the second time at 1 o'clock to-day. We shall have to-morrow many versions of what occurred, with a number of minute details, which, however deficient in truth, will, I doubt not, do much honor to the inventive faculties of the sportsmen whose pursuite are directed to one particular kind of bird—the *canard*. Remembering the strict obligation the members have adopted about not revealing to any one the points that are discussed, or the decision that has been come to on them, I hardly venture to repeat half of what is said. It was nevertheless stated last night that the next discussion, that is, the one of this day, would be of a really serious character, inasmuch as it would turn on the fifth point.

One or two persons not likely to give easy credence to any of the rumors that are incessantly flying about, affirmed that on this point an important difference of opinion was anticipated. The first day's daliberation was for the most part one of formalities. Count ORLOFF is said to have made some observations on the armistice, with reference particularly to the transport of soldiers and military stores, and also on the territorial limitation in Bessarabia, in which he pretended to show that those who drew up that condition were unacquainted with the geography of the country. He did not dispute the principle, it is said, but merely referred to details. I must not omit to mention that in most of what is reported there is evidently a desire, on the part of interested persons, to show that when any dissension or delay occurs it is to be attributed to the English Government.

But whether the subject of this day's deliberation be the territerial limitation or the fifth point—Bomarsund or Kars—it was stated confidently last night that the English, French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries would really enter into the subject, and make certain demands which it was expected would not be granted by Russia. A long and earnest discussion was looked for, and it was at the same time doubted whether the sitting would close so satisfactorily as that of Monday. It may be thet Count ORLOFF and Baron BRUNOW would ask to refer to St. Petersburg (by telegraph, I presume,) before acceding to these demands, or that the points on which the dissension was anticipated, would, by common consent, be dropped, but to be resumed at an early sitting. It was further said that Count ORLOFF felt disquieted at the idea that some things would be pressed of a peculiarly unpleasant nature, and to which he could not accede. You will easily understand how difficult it is to distinguish truth from fiction on this subject. I merely repeat that the facts I allude to proceed from a person in a position to have very fair information.

Nothing is more likely than that Russia will demand some compensation for Kars, but what that particular compensation is I cannot say. In allusion to the subject of this day's conference, and to the demands that would be boldly placed before the Congress, my informant did not make mention of Austria, but only spoke of France, England and Sardinia. One is unwilling to suppose that Austria is showing any backwardness on this occasion, but it is certain that M. BUOL is spoken of in some circles as not quite acting up to the hopes entertained of him. That the Russian Plenipotentiaries will do their utmost to weaken the alliance, or even to make it appear as if it were weakened, is certain. They must have long since given up any hope of the kind as regards France and England, but perhaps they have not done so as regards Austria.

It is admitted that nothing can well be more loyal and straightforward throughout than the conduct of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and with France and England united to the last, we need fear nothing. In the meantime every Russian, from the Plenipotentiary to the Pope who serves the Russian chapel in Paris, declares the earnest desire of the Czar to make peace almost on any conditions. We know that Russia is not in a condition to carry on the war. She wants men, though she may have money, and all she can now trust to is the chapter of accidents or the possibility of a division in the Congress. I still think peace is probable, though I do not venture as yet to affirm that it is certain, but I am pretty certain that the present negotiations will not flow on so smoothly as optimists imagine.

The *Patrie* of last night has the following paragraph:

"A letter from London mentions that there circulates in the *salons* of that capital a rumor of a slight incident which occurred at Paris between Lord CLARENDON and Lord COWLEY, and which some ill-informed journals have transformed into a conflict. It refers to a question of precedence, to which the other members of the Congress were strangers, raised between the two Plenipotentiaries, and which for a moment excited the susceptibility of the British Ambassador. The difference, however, soon disappeared, and it was but that incident which prevented Lord COWLEY from being present at the diplomatic dinner, from which the Turkish Ambassador was also absent."

I am assured that there is no truth in the foregoing statement, and that no such incident, whether "difference" or "conflict," occurred between Lord CLARENDON and Lord COWLEY. Besides it is hardly probable that any matters relating to diplomatic etiquette would have remained unsettled till the moment of the meeting of Congress.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 29.

The Congress has not met to-day; it will sit to-morrow.

Dinner at the Mansion House, London, to the American Minister—Mr. Cobden's Speech.

On Wednesday night, the 29th of February, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress assembled a numerous party of distinguished ladies and gentlemen at the Mansion House to meet Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, previous to his Excellency's departure from the Embassy in London for his own country. Great disappointment was, however, occasioned to the guests by the unavoidable absence of the principal personage in whose honor the banquet was given, Mr. BUCHANAN having received a gracious invitation to dine with Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on the same evening, a summons, we need hardly add, to which Court etiquette gives the precedence over all other engagements. The company at the civic festivity consisted of those members of the House of Commons who represent the largest commercial constituencies of the country, together with the leading merchants of London connected with the American and the Canadian trades.

In introducing one of the preliminary toasts the Lord Mayor said, that he should have wished that Mr. BUCHANAN, before his departure from this country, might have taken from him (the Lord Mayor) the assurance that England desired nothing with America but relations of friendship and peace, so long as peace could be preserved without loss of national honor. [Hear.]

The Earl of Elgin, in answer to a toast, made a happy speech, in the course of which he said, he could not help thinking it was a remarkable proof of the comprehensive hospitality of the Lord Mayor that he should meet in that room so many who reminded him of pleasant days spent, and important duties fulfilled, 3,000 miles away. And, in addition, had the American minister been present, they would have had in the time-honored loving cup something to illustrate the great truth which told them that the courtesies of commerce conspired with its interests to promote harmony and good will amongst mankind. [Loud cheers.] He should have felt the more rejoiced if that had taken place, because it had always been his desire that the great provincee with which it had been his good fortune to be connected should be a bond, not a cause of estrangement, between the two great nations that stood upon either side of the Atlantic. [Loud cheers.] He trusted that the American Minister would carry away with him from this country the conviction that if there was one sentiment upon which all classes in this country were united, one feeling in which all sympathized, it was the desire to maintain friendly relations with our kinsmen on the other side of the water—[loud cheers]—a feeling which, he trusted, was reciprocated in America. [Continued cheering.] The noble Earl, previous to resuming his seat, proposed, amid loud cheering, the "Health of the Lord Mayor."

In answer to a compliment paid the City of Manchester, Mr. COBDEN said, there was considerable appropriateness, in his opinion, in placing this toast on the list in connection with the name of Mr. BUCHANAN, for Manchester, although it had contributed as much as any town in the kingdom to our wealth, power and reputation, was at the same time almost as much an American town as it was an English one. The industry of Manchester and its million and a half of inhabitants depended on the supply of a fibre which must arrive in this country at the average rate of 25,000 bales per week, in order that permanent employment and subsistence might be found for the population. He need not say another word to show the importance of friendly relations with America from which nearly all that raw material was derived, nor need he say on the other hand that America was nearly as depeadent upon us. [Hear, hear.] They all knew that not a steamer arrived in New-York but there were gazing eyes, and ears eager to catch the first news from this country, and that whether they brought disaster or the reverse, there was a thrill of sympathy in America which the wires of the telegraph carried to the remotest corners of that country. [Hear.] Nor was this a state of things to be regretted; on the contrary, it was one at which, in his opinion, they ought greatly to be rejoiced. He believed that it had happened by God's own ordinance, and that free trade was an international bond ordained by Providence itself. [Hear, hear.] When he heard threats and absurd flourishes, with rumore of war, between two countries that were so intimately connected and so mutually dependent, he only said in reply, what God had joined let no man, or body of men, put asunder. [Cheers.] He did not know whether Mr. BUCHANAN would see through the ordinary channels of commonication an account of what was passing in the Mansion-House that evening; he only regretted that he was not present to witness the kindly feeling that was evinced by every one present as regarded both himself and his country. [Cheers.] It had been welle observed that there was no class in this great community amongst the members of which any sentiments hostile to America would be received with favor—indeed there was not a rational man in the country who would not hail the opposite sentiment with unanimous applause. He said this is no servile spirit of adulation, but he believed that we could not lift America in the scale of nations without obliquely conferring advantages on ourselves, for America must always owe its most distinguishing traits of character to its descent from this country. He did not mean to say that our American descendants had freed themselves from all our faults, or that possibly they might not have exaggerated some of them, but in the main the similarity was not to be mistaken. Amongst others they had certainly derived from us their aggressive instinct. He once met an American lady in Italy, to whom he remarked how strange it was that her country, with its millions of acres of waste land, was not contented, but was constantly craving after the lands of its neighbors. "Well," she said, "the habit is certainly a bad one, but we came honestly by the propensity, for we inherit it from you." [Laughter.] The fact was, that in his travels he had found very little difference between the two peoples. If he were asked what reminded him most that he was in America (when there) and not in England, he would answer, their greater care of the ladies and less of the men. Certainly if the age of chivalry might be said still to exist, its home, as far as deference to the ladies was concerned, must be looked for in America. He remembered being on a Fourth of July in Boston, the day being the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when all the great orators in the country were employed in descanting on the iniquities of GEORGE III., and he approached a church, being anxious to hear a popular orator who was holding forth inside. The beadle—the *fac-simile* of an English beadle—refused him admission, stating as a reason that the corporation had not yet arrived. [A laugh.] He remonstrated, observing that he saw several persons passing in, when the beadle, looking at him with surprise, said, "Those gentlemen have ladies with them; do you bring a lady with you, and you will be admitted too." [Lenghter.] In short, he had never seen the ladies held in such respect and deference in any country as in America. Whether he went by steamer, coach, or rail, every one was obliged to give way for the accommodation of the ladies. So much for the superior care of the ladies. He would just give one illustration of the less care they took of the men. He remembered once accompanying an American friend to an English Railway station, at which was posted up a request that no one would attempt to cross the line except accompanied by the guard. His American friend remarked, that such a notice would be seen nowhere in America, because they thought that if a man was not able to take care of himself he was not worth taking care of. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Mr. COBDEN said, that the relations between England and America reminded him of the quarrels of Dr. JOHNSON and GOLDSMITH. The Doctor often scolded, and GOLDSMITH often murmured, but neither would allow a third party to speak ill of the other. So it was with England and America. They often railed at and scolded each other, but the moment a third party chimed in they were both in arms in defence of the honor of their common Saxon race. [Lond cheers.]

The Steamship Pacific.

From the Liverpool Times.

A good deal of needless alarm has been caused by a statement which comes from Glasgow, to the effect that the *Edinburgh*, steamer, which plies between New-York and the Clyde, saw, on the 7th of Feb., a good deal of broken ice, and a quantity of cabin furniture, such as might be supposed to belong to a first-class steamer like the *Pacific*. The people on board of the *Edinburgh* have taken abundance of time before they gave this statement to the world. The vessel reached Glasgow on the 14th, and nearly a fortnight after they publish a piece of news which at any time would have been remarkable, but is most remarkable after the *Arabia* has arrived with the intelligence that when she left Halifax, N. S., the *Pacific* had not reached New-York. No doubt, the anxiety about the *Pacific* is extreme; but, under the circumstances, we attach very little importance to this statement of the "Glasgow bodies."

It appears that the statement respecting the fragments of the steamer supposed to be lost, rests exclusively on the testimony of one of the passengers by the *Edinburgh*, uncorroborated by any other evidence. The *Edinburgh* has since returned to New-York, and the captain, when in Scotland, made no official report of the circumstances. The Liverpool consignees, in a communication with which we have been favored, say:

FRIDAY, Feb. 29, 1856.

Gentlemen,—All we know of the report about the *Pacific* amounts to this: That the *Edinburgh* reports having seen in the ice, longitude 45° 50', latitude 40° 36', on Feb. 7, some furniture belonging to the cabin of a ship.

The handles of the doors of the *Pacific* are similar to those described; but so we believe are they in almost every large vessel sailing out of New-York. We attach much importance to the report, as we think there would have been a much larger quantity of wreck about had it been the *Pacific*. Still we are not in a position to deny that it may have belonged to her.

Messrs. WILMER & SMITH. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

This explanation is gratifying, as far as it goes, for it shows that the handles of the doors referred to are not peculiar to the *Pacific*, but belong to all the large vessels sailing out of New-York; and secondly, that the eminent firm from which this note emanates, attach little importance to the rumor. The next arrival will be looked to with more than ordinary interest for the clearing up of this point, for which we will have to wait until Sunday, or it may be Monday morning. Yesterday the rate of insurance on the *Pacific* had risen to 40 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Speech of Mr. Wakeman on Kansas Affairs—The Contested Seat—Meeting of the Anti-Nebraska Members, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

A GOOD SPEECH.

One of the very best speeches of the session was made to-day by Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, of New-York. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, yesterday labored very hard to show that as a Court of law had no power to investigate the validity of a Legislature, therefore the House of Representives, which sits as a Court to try the qualifications of its members when contested, has no power to inquire into the validity of the Legislature of Kansas in investigating the claim of a Delegate to his seat. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, also a Nebraska man, in a neat, eloquent and logical speech, to-day, took the wind completely out of STEPHENS' sails, showing that his premises were all wrong, and that his argument would not hold water. Mr DAVIS, however, also arrived at a wrong conclusion—maintaining that Congress parted with its power of deciding whether the Legislature of Kansas was a true Legislature or not, when in the Kansas-Nebraska bill it delegated this power of decision to the Governor of the Territory; hence, he argued, that as Gov. REEDER had recognized the Legislature of Kansas, and issued certificates to its members, the power of decision was exhausted, and the record closed, so that it is now beyond the power of Congress to inquire into the validity of said Legislature or its acts.

It was at this point that Mr. WAKEMAN took the floor. He denied that the House was forsclosed from inquiring into the validity of the Kansas Legislature, under whose auepices WHITFI

ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

OUR GRANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Revocation of the Transit Company's Grant

THE MISSION TO COSTA RICA.

COLONEL KINNEY'S DEFENCE OF HIS CLAIM.

Public Sentiment on the Recent Revocation of the Transit Company's Grant—The Mission to Costa Rica—Gold Mining Companies—New Bank—Price of City Lots.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GRANADA, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.

By the arrival of the steamers *Star of the West* from New-York, and *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, about 250 persons were added to the population of this city on the 22d inst., near 200 of which entered the army of Nicaragua soon after their arrival.

The decree for the seizure of the property of the Transit Company was received with general satisfaction here; but I cannot anticipate the feelings of the people either of the United States or Nicaragua when they learn that in a decree of the 25th of this month, not yet published*, which decleres the formation of a new Company for the purpose of carrying out the original intention for which the Transit Company was established, and to assume the management of the line till the Commissioners appointed for the purpose report the result of their Investigation, they find such names as VANDERBILT, MORGAN, and RANDOLPH, as the managers of the new company. What can all this mystery mean? Did VANDERBILT assume the Presidency of a Company while he was in negotiation for its destruction, and did MORGAN retire for a few weeks so that he might again resume office under a different regimen? Time will solve the matter.

News has been received that L. SCHLESINGER and his aids have received notice to quit Costa Rica, and they may therefore be expected every hour in this city. This result of the mission has been prognosticated, and it is said, was from the first intended as a justification for the commencement of hostilities. However correct this opinion may be, the sound of preparations for war in this city will justify it. The next news from this city may therefore be of some importance.

Two Gold Mining Companies have been formed here; one is to leave on Saturday, March 1, with the approval of the Government, which volunteers them a boat to carry them across the Lake, and supplies them with tents, implements, and provisions for thirty days; at the end of which time they are to report to the Government. They go to Chantales, about forty miles from the Lake. Another company is also preparing, who propose to pay their own expenses.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a Bank by the 1st day of May next in this city, with Government security, and parties are now in New-York procuring the necessary printing, &c. A Cuban gentleman named LAMART is said to have been the prime mover in this business. He left New-York on the 9th of February for this city, and arranged his business so promptly that he returned in the next steamer. It is also said a Mint is to be established immediately by the Government.

City lots are now selling fast at $300 each, 100 feet front by 200 deep. Houses are becoming scarce in the market, and rents have gone up 200 per cent. in four months.

Farms have also been taken up rapidly. San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan River, and one of the best positions on the lake for a city, has been surveyed, and is now in the market.

Sickness is prevalent among the new comers, and the deaths among the American population run from four to eight per day, out of a population of some six hundred.

Money is scarce, and therefore there is not much business. The Government have not yet made any payments to the troops. Returning Californians are coming through the city in large numbers, and many of them have settled here. S.

*A translation of this decree was published in the DAILY TIMES yesterday.—ED.

ANNULLING OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The Decree.

Whereas, the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 22d day of September, 1849, granted to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, certain rights and privileges, which said rights and privileges were subsequently modified, by decree of the 15th day of April, 1850; and, whereas, in consideration of said rights and privileges, said Company agreed to construct a Ship Canal across the Territory of the Republic from the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or any more feasible point on the Atlantic to the port of Realejo, Gulf of Fonseba, Tamarindo, San Juan del Sur, or any point on the Pacific Ocean, which the Engineers of the Company might decide upon; or in case that the construction and completion of said canal or any part of it should become impossible, by any unforseen want or insurmountable obstacle of nature, to construct a railroad, rail and carriage road and water communication between the two oceans; and

Whereas the said American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, have not conetructed the said Canal, nor commensed the same, but, on the contrary, have abandoned the undertaking, and declared it impracticable; and have also failed to construct a railroad and carriage road, as they agreed to do; and

Whereas the said American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was bound by the terms of said Charter to pay the Republic of Nicaragua, ten thousand dollars annually, and ten per cent. on the net profits of any route the Company might establish between the two oceans, during the term allotted for the completion of the Canal, and in furtherance thereof; and

Whereas the said American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, have failed to pay annually said ten thousand dollars, together with the ten per cent. net profits, falsely and fraudulently alleging that no profits were made, and no commission due; and

Whereas, by the said Charter it was stipulated that, for the purpose of settling all matters in dispute between the State and the Company, Commissioners should be appointed by the State on the one part and the Company on the other; and

Whereas, on the 12th day of November, 1858, the Republic of Nicaragua notified the said Company to appoint commissioners, under the charter, and the said Company expressly refused the same; and

Whereas, by the decree of the 9th day of March, 1850, the said Company was made a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and description of "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company;" and

Whereas, on the 14th day of August, 1851, the Republic of Nicaragua, with the sole object of facilitating the maritime canal, and in accordance with the desires expressed by the Company of said canal, to divide and separate from the contract of the 22d September, 1849, the part therein relating to the navigation by steam of the waters of Nicaragua, did constitute a new Company, designated by the name of "Accessory Transit Company," and consisting of the same persons comprising the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and subject to the same obligations. Now, therefore, the Supreme Provisional Government of Nicaragua, in virtue of its faculties,

DECREES,

1. The grant to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, of date 22d September, 1849, and the modification thereof, made 11th April, 1850, and all the privileges therein contained, are revoked and annulled. The acts of incorporation, of date 9th day of March, 1850, and of the Accessory Transit Company, of date 14th day of August, 1851, are annulled; and the said American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company and Accessory Transit Company, are dissolved and abolished, except for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

2. Sr. Don Cleto Mayorga, Sr. Don Edward J. Kewan, said Sr. Don George F. Alden, (any two of whom may act,) are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, with full powers to examine, liquidate, and ascertain the amount due by the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company and Accessory Transit Company to the State, with full powers to send for persons and papers, and to enforce respect and obedience to all their orders and decrees.

3. The said Board shall proceed at once to discharge their duties; and for this purpose shall notify the agents of the Companies, residing in Nicaragua, to appear before them forthwith; to give all evidence that may be required of them, and with the privilege to defend the interests of their principals.

4. The said Companies shall be considered as still in existence, for the purpose of conducting this examination, and for the purpose of being held collectively responsible for such sum as may be ascertained to be due to the State, but for no other.

5. For the purpose of securing the payment of such amount as the said Board find due, they are hereby commanded to cause all the property of said Company to be seized forthwith, and held by responsible persons, subject to the order of said Board.

6. That the transit of passengers across the Isthmus may suffer no interruption, the Board are authorized to deliver to such responsible persons as may make application, all of said property so seized, upon their executing a bond in a sum one-fourth greater than its appraised valuation, with the condition that the same shall be forthcoming when called for by the said Board, and that the [illegible] the bond shall continue to transport the [illegible] may arrive on the side of the Pacific and [illegible] Ocean, and the expenses of transporting said [illegible] charged against the said companies.

[illegible] allowing the property said to be bonded, the [illegible] same to be fairly appraised by three [illegible] for the purpose.

[illegible] Board shall proceed summarily and with dispatch [illegible] the amount due from the [illegible] and report their proceedings immediately to the Government.

8. The Composition of the Board of Commissioners, as well as of the appraisers by them appointed, will be hereafter determined.

9. Let this be communicated to the proper authorities.

Given at Granada, this 18th day of February, 1856.

(Signed) PATRICIO RIVAS.

The temper of the preamble and decree of forfeiture is not, in itself so objectionable as the official article in *El Nicaraguense* newspaper, on the motives and policy of the movement. This reveals a bitter animosity towards WHITE, VANDERBILT and ASPINWALL, and no very amiable spirit toward the Government of the United States. It reads as follows:

From El Nicaraguense, Feb. 20.

In another column we publish a decree of the Government of this Republic, annulling the contract with the Nicaragua Steamship Line, or, more properly, the Accessory Transit Company. The decree appoints three Commissioners, Don CLETO MAYORGA, Don EDWARD J. C. KEWEN and Don GEORGE F. ALDEN, as a Board of Commissioners to wind up the affairs of the old Company, and to contract with other parties for the instant commencement of a line of steamers to the Atlantic States and California. We are informed that no suspension of the regular communication will take place, but that a new and better line will commence at once.

In order to facilitate the new arrangement, and to secure the Government against loss from the Transit Company, the Commissioners have full authority to seize all the property and steamers belonging to the Accessory Transit Company now in, or that may come within, the jurisdiction of the State; and it will be turned over to the agents of the new line, on their giving bonds for the safety of the property and the continuance of the communication. The steamers at San Juan del Norte and San Juen del Sur, together with those on the Lake, and the property of all kinds, both at and between all these points, will be seized immediately, and held to satisfy the claims of the Government against the aforesaid Company. The decree has been discharged as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and we are very certain its execution will be as prompt as human energy will allow. The Accessory Transit Company is a thing of yesterday, for to-day its property is in the hands of Government.

As the Decree sets forth, the Government of Nicaragua, in 1849, in its great anxiety to perfect a junction of the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, by means of a maritime canal or other speedy method of conveyance, granted to the above Company, although under a different name, the right to an exclusive navigation of the inland waters of this State for twelve years. This contract also included a specific right in the Company to construct a canal on certain terms therein set forth. At least, these privileges are granted in the present charter, though they may have been conceded at different times. The Company stipulated, however, to pay this Government $10,000 per annum, together with ten per cent. of all net profits of the line. These conditions have never been fulfilled, and therefore, in its right, the Government annuls the contract, and seizes the property to indemnify it for the amount due by the Company.

Two considerations have prompted the Government to this action—right and policy. The Accessory Transit Company failed and refused to comply with its agreements, and therefore the State was bound to see its interest and dignity respected; the company had threatened to suspend the line, and break up all communication with the ports of Nicaragua, and, therefore, the State was interested in seeing that this thrsat was not executed. The loss of what the Accsseory Transit Company owes the Government is of small concern; but it is of vital importance, at the present time, that the line of communication between California and the Eastern world, should be maintained unimpeired and regular. Thus, in the pursuit of its duty and its policy, the country has done this act; and the future will show to the people of Nicaragua the wisdom of the step.

The Accessory Transit Company has not only forfeited its boud, *but its honor is held in slight esteem in the State at present.* We are in possession of convincing proof that the Company has not only acted dishonestly, but it has been guilty of treason, if an incorporated body can be charged with such a crime. Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, with Mr. MARCOLETA, have not only violated the neutrality laws of the United States, in shipping an armed force of fifty men to this State, ready armed and officered, but they have been guilty of fomenting the internal discords that have prevailed in the country. They had their policy to accomplish, and had it not been for the interference of Gen. WALKER, it would have been successful. The fifty Germens sent to this State, and stationed at Castillo first, and secondly at Rivas, were intended to advance a grand speculation; but a new game was made before the hand was dealt out, and to-day Messrs. ASPINWALL and VANDERBILT are losers on the deal.

Both of the last-mentioned gentlemen—grand speculators in steamship and railroad stocks—are now interested in the Panama Railroad stock. There is a capital of eleven millions of dollars in that enterprise, which at present pays a merely nominal per centage. In order to get out of that speculation, they know it is necessary to break down the Nicaragua line, and thue drive passengers *vid* Panama. This would inflate the value of their stock, and enable them to sell out at a large advance. In order to accomplish this object, the usual discords of this State have been fomented, the best steamers withdrawn and old ones supplied, the climate of the country traduced, and, in fact, everything done which could injure us.

They have conspired with WHITE and MARCOLETA to injure the line, and through the influence of Mr. VANDERBILT, who holds a share in the Nicaragua steamship stock, every impediment has been thrown in the way of the transportation of men to this State. In pursuance of this plan, it has been the policy of the Company to withdraw its best boats from this line, and put them upon the Panama route. And quite recently, when Minister FERNCH demanded a settlement in New-York, Mr. WHITE refused to come to terms, and subsequently wrote a letter to this place, threatening, in the event the Government did not come to a proper settlement, that he would break up the line.

We have no doubt, if this Government would connive at the proceading, that VANDERBILT and ASPINWALL would ultimately succeed in inflating and selling their Panama stock, when they would invest in the Nicaragua line; but we have no disposition to become parties to such a speculation, nor are we interested in that they should patronize the enterprises connected with Nicaragua. Other capitalists are willing to invest permanently in the works of this country, and therefore we are indebted to none for the favor of their assistance. This must eventually become the great and only route from the East to the West, and the present movement is but calculated to accelerate that important consummation.

A further result from this step must be the immediate organization of a line of steamers which will merit and receive the patronage of the public, at the same time that it will greatly conduce to the benefit of this State. It is necessary that every facility should be offered to emigrants desiring to come to Nicaragua; and in order to secure such a consummation, the Government will hold an eye upon any new company. Thus arranged, the miserable failures that have hitherto marred the fortunes of this line will be remedied, and public confidence restored. Prices will be regulated here, too, and not at the whim of a combination in New-York.

The speculators and politicians of the United States will ultimately open their eyes to the existence of an order of things somewhat in advance of sem their progress. A few more movements on the part of Nicaragua, such as the suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States, the seizure of property belonging to a powerful company, and the celerity with which these things are devised and executed, will impress upon them the fact that a Government has sprung into being here such as has never had an existence on this continent before.

No private interests are allowed to combat with the settled policy of the Government, but all its ends are consummated with energy, breaking down the personal aims that stand in the path. The nation is the first object of consideration with the Chief Executive power, and while its greatness can in no wise conflict with the just rights of individuals, then speculations of men are not allowed to interfere with any of its plans of improvement and advance. Messrs. ASPINWALL and VANDERBILT may therefore reconcile themselves to a considerable loss, for they have met an obstacle *that cannot be surmounted by money nor cuttwitted by negotiations.*"

[The decree ceding the transit anew to EMMOND RANDOLPH and his associates was published in yesterday's TIMES.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The Failure of Colonel Schlesinger's Mission.

From El Boletin, of Costa Rica, Feb. 23.

COL. SCHLESSINGER'S CREDENTIALS.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GRANADA, Nov. 3, 1855.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the treaty of peace which was executed on the 23d ult. between General WILLIAM WALKER and D. PONCIANO CORAL, chiefe of the belligerent forcee in Nicaragua.

In conformity thereto, was installed in thie city on the 30th of the same month, the Supreme Provincial Government of the Republic, DON PATRICIO RIVAS having taken possession of his high destiny of President.

An event so fortunate and flattering for this country, because it insures her the inestimable benefit of peace, which the people so anxiously desired, nothing less could be done than to celebrate it with demonstrations of ineffable rejoicing, and not doubting that it will be equally satisfactory to the President of that republic, my Government hastens to communicate it for your high consideration and worthy guidance, declaring at the same time that it is animated with a sincere desire to cultivate the relations of harmony and paternity, which are so necessary, with the supreme Government of that Republic, as well as with the other portions of Central America.

All which I have the honor to report to the Minister that he may be pleased to transmit it to the President of that Republic, and upon its verification, will remain to me the satisfaction of offering you the assurances of my esteem and consideration, with which I subscribe myself.

Your very obedient servant,

MAXIMO JEREZ.

La Virgen, February 12, 1856.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY DON JUAN R. MORA, PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, Jan. 17.

SIR:—Mr. JONAS GLENNON proceeds for San Juan in a few days, and I embrace this opportunity to say to you that they entirely misstate my character if they suppose that I harbor hostile intentions towards Central America. I have come to Nicaragua for the purpose of maintaining in it good order and supporting the Government. Believe me when I say this, that I shall never deviate from my genuine intentions.

It is certain that my plan and my conduct have been maliciously interpreted, and I regret that the Governor of Costa Rica should have attended to the false representations of my treacherous enemies. Time and my faithful history will henceforth vindicate my conduct, and I entertain the hope that your excellency will not refuse in the slightest degree to do justice to the cause which I have supported.

With fervent and weighty desires for the peace and good accord of the sister republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant, WM. WALKER.

To his Excellency DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, President of Costa Rica, Punta Arenas.

FROM THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA NEAR TO THAT OF THAT REPUBLIC.

SIR: It is very satisfactory for me to inform you that the Supreme Provisional Government of Nicaragua has done me the honor to name me, by a decree of the 9th inst., its Special Commissioner near that of you, to regulate in a pacific manner the questions pending between this and that Republic. In consequence, I have put myself *en route* for that capital, where I expect to arrive in a few days, to have the honor and satisfaction to present to your Government the diploma accrediting my mission, and it will be very gratifying to me to have the opportunity of expressing, in person, to the President of Costa Rica, the wishes of my Government in relation to the important commission it has been pleased to confer upon me, as well as of offering my wishes of friendship and esteem.

I hope the Minister will be pleased to bear these expressions to the high considerations of the President for his information, and to accept the assurances of esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient, humble servant,

Col. LOUIS SCHLESSINGER,
Commissionor and C. R.

Colonel SCHLESSINGER has proceeded in the pilot boat *Amapala* for San Juan del Sur, as the Governor of Costa Rica has refused to admit him as minister plenipotentiary from what is called the Government of Nicaragua. Mr. SCHLESSINGER swears that now, that Costa Rica does not wish the peace which he came to offer her, he will bring her war the same as Guatemala.

Col. Kinney's Defence of His Claim.

From the Central American, March 3.

To the Editor of the Central American:

I beg to refer your readers and the public in general that take any interest in matters relating to the Mosquito Territory, to the above Proclamation. What is it? Ostensibly it purports to be an edict issuing from the supreme executive power of Nicaragua; but every unprejudiced and impartial reader at all familiar with the basis upon which is founded the present government of that State, cannot fail to detect the emanation from the dictatorial will and power now controlling and directing all the acts of the Nicaragua executive, the object of which it is not difficult to conjecture.

The grant to SHEPPARD and HALY in the Mosquito Territory has been in existence since the year 1839, and it has not been publicly questioned or cried down by the Government of Nicaragua until after a lapse of seventeen years, and then only when the ruling Government has been overturned and another substituted under the dictation and control of an invading military power.

It would be superfluous to repeat all the arguments that have been from time to time published in the public prints in proof of the complete independence of the Mosquito Territory, of its never having been conquered or taken possession of by Spain or the States of Central America since the acquisition of their independence, and the total absence of forts, castles or churches, or their remains or ruins, in any single quarter of the Mosquito dominions, in proof of the country having ever been held in possession by Spaniards; but I would, however, recommend to the attentive perusal of your readers the translation in Nos. 7 and 8 of the *Central American*, of records from the city of Carthage, when these very Spanish archives themselves incontestably prove the vigorous and persevering effort, unremittingly put forth, but in vain, to conquer the native Indians and subjugate them to the dominion of Spain.

By this Proclamation the title of Nicaragua to the Territory of Mosquito is asserted to be "notorious and incontestable;" here is a simple assertion, unsupported by a single proof or argument to ground a claim to the Territory; could Nicaragua bring forward incontestable proof to establish her claim, she would not be slow in doing so—under the authority of this title from the King of the aboriginal inhabitants and sanctioned by his chiefs.

Messrs. SHEPPARD & HALY, it cannot be questioned, have every right to make any sale or disposition of the lands so granted to whomsoever it may please them, and in which they are sanctioned by the highest legal authorities of the United States of America and Great Britain, and who ought certainly to be more competent to judge of the validity of titles than any parties composing the existing Government of Nicaragua; consequently I deny that either they or myself are guilty of any attempt against the integrity of Central America as thue groundlessly alleged.

I shall not further trespase on your columns than by quoting from a pamphlet that has just issened from the press, a paragraph which speaks volumes in support of the title of the Musquito Indians to the lands they have ever held in uninterrupted possession.

It is usual to speak of the Central American states as if Spain had diveested the Indians of their title to the land. All Spain had for a stock in trade in the way of claime was the Bull of Pope ALEXANDER the VI. Spain—not even Spain ever acquired any actual dominion, either by conquest, by purchase, or by treaty. This fact should be borne in mind, as a grand simplifier and elucidator of the tortuous diplomacy we read of about these daye.

With regard to the Mosquito territory, Great Britain made a sort of tacit admiesion of the claim of Spain when the treaty of Paris wae drawn up in 1783. But Great Britain has, for two centuries at least, continued to maintain the authority of the Indian King of the Mosquitos. At the present hour she acknowledges his flag as it waves at Greytown and at Bluefields.

In 1848, a party of colonists, who had the unity of the Central States in view, left their head-quarters in Nicaragua and proceeded into the Mosquito Territory.

Great Britain sent a military force, and dislodged the Nicaragua colonists, who then gave up the attempt.

Not satisfied with this, Great Britain compelled Nicaragua to make a formal renunciation of any claim to the Mosquito Territory, and this also has been done. This is the sum and substance of the voluminous correspondence on these subjects.

We cannot undertake to unravel the policy of Great Britain, but really we feel under great obligations to her Government because it has taken up the very ground advocated by this pamphlet—that the "true sovereignty yet remains with the Indians."

Your ob't servant, H. L. KINNEY.

GREYTOWN, Feb. 25, 1856.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Terrible Earthquake at Jeddo—American Trade with Japan—Inefficacy of the Perry Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

Your San Francisco files by this steamer will give you a brief account of the partial destruction of Jeddo in Japan by an earthquake in December last. The schooner *Page*, which brings the news, is commanded by an intelligent gentleman from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. He reports that 100,000 buildings were destroyed, including 57 temples, and that 30,000 persons lost their lives. Whole streets and quarters were in an instant engulfed by the opening of the earth. Captain MORENOUSE was in both ports, Hakodadi and Simoda, which were *supposed* to have been opened to American commerce by the Perry treaty, and says the interpreters at both places agreed as to the terrific character of the disaster. Jeddo is supposed, you know, to contain 2,500 000 inhabitants.

I had a long and very interesting conversation with Capt. MORENOUSE. He thinks we have got to do our work over again in Japan. He could not purchase cargo in Simoda at all; and was barely able in Hakodadi to get about half enough to fill his small vessel by giving out the idea that he was purchasing to supply whalers at the Bonin Islands. He filled up the balance by purchasing from the bark *Greta* a portion of the cargo she brought from China to Japan, and which she was obliged to discharge there that she might take in the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, wrecked some months since on the coast of Japan. They have advanced their prices 200 or 300 per cent. on almost all kinds of articles, to keep off purchasers. The least thing has to be purchased through the Government agent, even to an apple in the street or a fish caught in the harbor. As an instance of the vexatione suffered: Capt. MORENOUSE, finding one of the planks in his bows needed renewing, took out the rotten one, and sought to buy a piece of oak plank, of which there was a plenty on shore, and a few copper bolts. He was answered that he could have pine plank and copper bolts at once—but if he wanted oak and copper he must wait until permission could be had from Jeddo, which would require fourteen days. Capt. MORENOUSE says the people are kind and appear anxious enough to sell, but their Government have the most absolute control over them; and besides, the officers require two-thirds the price of everything taken away, as the share of the Emperor. The price of labor among themselves is about eight cents a day. They helped the Captain repair and load his vessel, agreeing to receive at the rate of twenty-five cents a day, but when the job was done, required half a dollar for each day's work. He says they are excellent mechanics, and their tools exceed in fineness and beauty any he has ever seen. No money could induce them to sell any of them. The *Page* brings some three or four thousand large apples and pears. Both are the color of our russets, are extremely juicy, or, rather, watery, and almost tasteless. She brings also a liquor called Saki, in pint jars, bought at about 18 cents a jar. It partakes something of the character of the German maraschino. She also has rice of an excellent quality, and nice looking white and colored beens. Captain MORENOUSE saw beautifully finished mahogany and rosewood furniture—particularly bedsteads, made in the French style, and inlaid with silver. Some four or five American whalers had been in Hakodadi, but on account of the high prices, took little but water.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE HAT CONTRACT AGAIN.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

SUITS OF UNINCORPORATED COMPANIES.

THE BONE BILL.

SALE OF HAY—BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

Report from the Ten Governors.

A BILL TO SECURE PURITY AT ELECTIONS.

THE CODE.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG.

A New School Law.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

The first and only bill upon which any time was spent in the Assembly to-day,—this being general order day—was the bill to authorize the Inspectors of the State Prison to cancel the contracts of CHARLES WATSON, for convict labor at Sing Sing Prison, and to renew the same.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, giving the Inspectors discretionary power to let the contracts to others than Mr. WATSON.

Mr. DENNISTON moved to amend, to require the Inspectors to report to the Legislature the bids offered, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. RAILLY moved to require all articles to be manufactured there, to be conepicuously marked "Chas. Watson, Manufacturer, State Prisan." Lost by a close vote.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, then proposed to require them to be marked "S. S. State Prison."

A long debate followed involving the merite of the whole bill. Messrs. PRESCOTT, SIMONS, and NORTHUP supporting its provisions, and Messrs. SNOW, CURTIS, MATTICE, DUGANNE, MCKEWAN, A. WOODS, R. H. S. HYDE, and HAXTUN advocating the amendments. Without taking any question, on motion of Mr. FOWLER the Committee reported progress on the bill, and in the House he moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the bill, and to refer to a select committee to report complete. This motion pending, the House took a recese to 3½ P. M.

I am glad to feel able to say that there is a strong prospect that this gigantic attempt to swindle the people is likely to be defeated. I do not think it can possibly pass the House, and there is not the ghost of a chance for its going through the Senate.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Just before adjournment, at the afternoon session, on Wednesday, Mr. NORTHUP offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Under the act of the Legislature of 1853, authorizing the consolidation of certain Railroad Corporations between the cities of Albany and Buffalo, the Commissioners appointed to carry out such act, allowed the introduction of certain Railroads in the consolidation of rates which were manifestly to the detriment of the stockholders of the other roads entering into such consolidation,

And, *whereas*, it is publicly stated, and never contradicted, that some of the prominent capitalists engaged in promoting that enterprise, made large purchases of stock in said companies, as were not remunerative, and turned such stock into said consolidation at enormous advances, and at great inequality of valuation; therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the manner and mode of said consolidation, and all matters pertaining thereto.

This morning, Mr. COLE, under a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to the resolution, which he thought was inconsiderately adopted. It proposed an inquiry into the business of private parties, and was out of place here. He moved to reconsider the vote had on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. WARNER, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, which suspends the proposed investigation.

SUITS OF UNINCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr. WAKEMAN brought in a bill last evening in relation to suits by and against unincorporated companies and associations. It provides that whenever any unincorporated company of not less than seven persons, is a proper party in an action, such company may sue or be sued in the name of the President or Treasurer of such company, and the service of a summons on such officer shall have the same effect as if served on all the members, and judgment shall have the same effect as if all the members were made parties.

In case of the death of such President or Treasurer, the action may be continued against his successor. The action shall not be affected by the death of others.

The provisions of the act shall apply to cases heretofore occurring, as well as future cases.

THE "BONE" BILL.

Mr. DIXON proposed to amend the Act of April 1, 1854, "To promote Medical Science," allowing medical societies to take bodies for dissection under certain restrictions, by requiring that the body shall be kept "forty-eight" instead of "twenty-four hours," and also a publication of the notice of the decease one day before the delivery of the remains. The failure to inter the remains is punished by imprisonment from six to twelve months, and a fine of from $100 to $250, instead of simply a fine from $25 to $50.

DAY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAHEN has brought in his bill relative to the sale of hay in New-York. It requires all persons bringing in hay to the City by the load, to have the same weighed and certified, under penalty of ten dollars, by the City Weigher, who is to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and have charge of all the City scales, and hold his office two years, and receive twenty-five cents for every load weighed.

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. WILTSE introduced a bill to provide for the better security of life in the erection of buildings in the City of New-York. It provides:

SECTION 1. For a Board of five Commissioners, who shall have been practical and master builders for five years, who shall supervise the erection of buildings in New-York. They shall have power to judge and decide upon the construction of such buildings. Persons erecting buildings without their permission, shall be fined not to exceed $500, and $25 for every day it continues.

SEC. 2. JOHN MCCLAVE, BOLTIS M. FOWLER, JAMES BERRIAN, JOHN DE LAMATER, are constituted said Board to hold their office five years from July 1, 1856. Upon the termination of their office, the Mayor shall nominate, and the Board of Aldermen confirm candidates to fill their places, as well as all vacancies.

SEC. 3. Requires the Common Council to give them an office, directs them to meet once a week, employ a clerk, and keep a record of proceedings open to the public.

SEC. 4. Gives the Commissioners five dollars per day for actual service.

The Board of Commissioners shall once a year or oftener report to the Board of Supervisors a statement of their proceedings and all violations of this Act.

The Act takes effect, so far also as repealing other Acts is concerned, on the 1st of July next.

PETITIONS.

In the Senate Mr. RIDER presented a petition to be allowed to construct a canal from Beaver Pond to Jamaica Bay, and thence to Gravesend Bay in the harbor of New-York, thus shortening the distance some six to eight miles, and avoiding the delays and dangers of an outside passage which they are now compelled to encounter.

REPORTS.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to change the name of the "Broadway Baptist Church" to the "Calvary Baptist Church," and to increase the number of their trustees to nine—seven being the present number.

Mr. LEE, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely to several claims for canal damages, which reports were agreed to.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

In compliance with the resolutions of the Senate, the Governors of the Alms House sent in statements of the expense connected with the administration of the Departments. The report says:

"In regard to the consolidation of the Boards of Commissioners of Emigration and of Ten Governors, the Board of Governors unite in the opinion, that under present laws the two interests would be best served by the continuation of the two distinct organizations. Probably a saving of money might be made in the amount of salaries, &c., of the various employes, but the increase of patronage through the increased expenditure, would tend in the opinion of this Board, to stimulate the ambition of man, and lead to peculation and unworthy action. The interference of the State with the county organizations, would seriously involve the two interests on their administration and expenditure."

The following is a synopsis of the detailed account of expenses of the different institutions under charge of the "Ten Governors:"

ALMSHOUSE—(Blackwell's Island.)

Expenses, including salaries	$77,749 43	
Daily number of inmates	1,254	
Average daily expenses		202 05
Av. daily expense per individual	16 1 10 cts.	

WORKHOUSE—(Blackwell's Island.)

Expenses, including salaries	$132,814 36	
Salaries	13,490 96	
Number of inmates, &c., not given.		

STOREHOUSE—(Blackwell's Island.)

Expenses, (salaries)	$3,903 97	

LUNATIC ASYLUM—(Blackwell's Island.)

Clothing, provisions, &c.	$46,614 20	
General repairs	5,662 10	
Salaries	11,618 40	
Value of buildings	350,000 00	
Average number of patients	674	
Average cost per annum, per individual	111 31	

The Warden says that many of the inmates are not justly chargeable to the institution, as per his report of 1855.

PENITENTIARY—(Blackwell's Island.)

Net expenses	$61,293 86	
Less salaries	20,998 93	
Average daily number of inmates	366	
Average daily cost of inmates	45 9-10 cts.	

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL—(Blackwell's Island.)

Gross expenses	$32,650 55	
Average number of patients	380	
Average cost per day	23 6-10 cts.	

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Expenses	$70,630 58	
Salaries	10,904 52	
Value of lands and improvements	490,257 09	
Value of repairs	1,913 41	
Expense per diem for each patient		82

CITY PRISON.

Total expenses	$28,178 73	
Salaries	13,100 00	
Expense per day for each inamate	20½ cts.	

NURSERY DEPARTMENT, (Randall's Island.)

Paid for provisions	$36,819 84	
Paid for dry goods and clothing	13,299 58	
Paid for miscellaneous articles	33,196 23	
Paid for salaries	15,460 67	
Catholic Cemetery	2,859 04	$101,519 46
Receipts from Randall's Island		3,597 97
Catholic Cemetery		2,859 04
Total cost of Nurseries		$95,062 45
Value of land and improvements		$300,000 00
Value of land and improvements on Ward's Island Catholic Cemetery		$125,000 00
Average population during the year		1,114
Average cost, including interest, per day		26 39-100
Average cost, not including interest, per day		23 39-100

OUT-DOOR POOR.

Expenses, including salaries and rent	$121,861 14	
Salaries and rent	14,294 69	
Total number of adults and children relieved to money		15,589
Total number of adults and children relieved with fuel		69,547

COLORED HOME.

Expenses	$9,980 80	
Average number of inmates	272	
Average expense each per week		70

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Expenses	$5,621 48	
Average number supported	140	
Average expense each per week		(?)

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF ALMSHOUSE.

Salaries	$ 4,324 92	
Steamboat	5,477 50	
Stationery, printing, and incidental expenses	17,373 85	
Total	$27,075 24	

PURITY OF ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROOKS has introduced another bill to protect the purity of the ballot box in New-York, by providing a more certain canvass and estimate of votes. Its provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. Provides for the election of three district canvassers at each election in New-York City in the same manner as inspectors of election are now filled and vacancies in the same shall be filled as in the case of Inspectors. For the next ensuing election said District Canvassers shall be appointed in each election district by joint resolution of the Common Council, before the fifth Tuesday in October.

SEC. 2. The duty of each District Canvasser is to attend at least 15 minutes before the poll closes in each district at the place of holding the poll, and the three Canvassers, or two of them, shall then organize as a board to canvass and estimate the votes, and shall choose one of their number as Chairman, but shall have no clerk. If only one Canvasser be present, he shall choose two citizens to act with him, who can read and write, and who shall be sworn in. The Inspector shall deliver the ballot-boxes to the Board of Canvassers, and shall then be dissolved. The Canvassers shall then proceed, at the place of holding the polls, without adjournment or recess, to canvass the votes. All laws relating to Inspectors are applied to Canvassers, and all other persons are prohibited from assisting in the canvass. Any infringement of these provisions is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. The original statement and copy of the result of the canvass to be enveloped in strong wrappers and sealed and countersigned by canvassers, and not opened until produced before the Boards of Ward or County Canvassers.

SEC. 4. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall notify each Inspector and Canvasser to attend between the third Tuesday of October and the Tuesday preceding the election, at his office, to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is a citizen of the United States, and can read and write English. The oath or affirmation shall be filed with the County Clerk, who shall charge the County therefor, ten cents. The Clerk is also required to provide each election poll with paper, blanks, stationary, sealing wax and lights, at the expense of the County.

SEC. 5. This compensation to each Inspector and Canvasser shall be $5 for each election, to be paid by the City Comptroller, provided the Inspector or Canvasser has taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required in the preceding section.

SEC. 6. Any Inspector or Canvasser who shall act without having first taken or subscribed the required oath, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

MURDER OF A TWIN SISTER.—The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of ELIZABETH EAGAN, in Boston, has resulted in bringing to light another chapter of drunkenness and brutality of which too many are discovered in our midst. The woman, though but 28, was a drunkard, assaulted her brother, who beat her severely with a slab with a knob in the end, from the effect of which beating she died. The jury returned a verdict in conformity with these facts, finding her brother guilty of her death.

HIRING OF SLAVES—IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided at last term that the hirer of a slave was not authorized to rehire him without the assent of the owner, and if he did so, and the negro died or was injured, the hirer might be sued by the owner and recovered against for the whole value of the slave. They also decided that a negro hired in this State could not, without the assent of the owner, be removed from the State or even from the County where he was hired, and if he was so, it would be a conversion.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidary Silks, Fringes,
Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
MOHLMAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 267 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 226 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. B. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers) 44 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 51 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
W. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 391 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO.....28 Gold-street.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....69 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 288 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
BYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....388 Washington-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt'a & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise copies cheaply at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call anthem.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waiter, and to do the fine washing and ironing; one who understands her business and can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 211 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.; for one day, hack room, top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a boy aged 16 years, in some kind of office or store. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address FILIUS, Newark, N. J., Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess in a small family, or as music teacher in a school. Would be willing to go South. References given and required. Address Box No. 958 New-York Post-Office.

TINMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet-iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, No. 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

CALIFORNIA—A lady wishes to find a situation for a nurse who has lived with her nineteen months, in a family going to California. She will serve as child's nurse or general housemaid, and can be well recommended as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 91 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WANTED—Well acquainted with dry goods, to superintend a large retail establishment in this City. Unexceptionable references as to character and business qualifications will be required. Salary liberal to a suitable person. Address Box No. 739 Lower Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LADY WANTED—To go to an eastern City. One fully capable to take charge of a Millinery and Embroidery Store. Address, for two days, L. X. O., this Office.

WET NURSING WANTED—A respectable married woman, residing in 20th-st., wishes a child to nurse. Milk two months old. Reference, Dr. DOUGLAS, No. 18 Howard-st.

WAITER WANTED—A Protestant, a single man who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring good recommendations from his last place, may apply at No. 787 Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED.—Two tidy German Protestant girls, one must be a good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 166 Avenue B, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

FIRST-RATE PACKER WANTED—Accustomed to packing glassware in a Drug Store. Apply at No. 59 Warren-st.

COOK WANTED—In a small family, one who is a good washer and ironer may apply at No. 71 Amity-st.

TO RULERS.—Wanted a ruler, at piece work. A steady man can make good wages. Also a smart feeder. Inquire at No. 74 Fulton-st, GEO. C. MANN.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Dry Goods Store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-Office.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest prices, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William st., N. Y.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....$2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....$2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....$9 00 to $85 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....$7 00 to $50 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings.....$3 00 to $18 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....$2 50 to $25 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles.....$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals $1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils.....$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils.....$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Port-monnaies.....$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....$2 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....$2 00 to $18 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....$1 75 to $10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....$9 00 to $500
Gold Lockets, Seal Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to $140

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms (the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 95 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

BOARDING.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room can be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. Exchange of reference required.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Bond-st.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG—For a gentleman and lady; private family; location unequaled; rooms furnished or not. Address A. M., Union-square Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD IN NORWALK, CONN.—Families desirous of obtaining board for the Summer in the above named pleasant village, in a large and pleasant house, ten minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, can apply at No. 266 Elicks-st., Brooklyn, by note or in person. Stages pass the house to and from each train to New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depôt, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—In Jersey City, by two young men, who will be in New-York during business hours. A private family preferred. References given. Address H & A., Jersey City Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family of three persons, having more room than they want, would let to two or three gentlemen three furnished rooms on the second floor, with or without partial board; or rent the same to a gentleman and wife, without children. The house is situated in a very desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn, about 15 minutes' walk of the South Ferry. For terms address E. T., *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—SPECIAL CAPITAL.—Two young men of experience in banking, are desirous of forming a partnership with some person who can furnish the above amount. They desire to open a banking office in some new and flourishing village of the West. Both at present are engaged in one of the most successful banks of this City, and can give undoubted references as to character and ability for such an undertaking. The great demand for capital at the West will undoubtedly (with proper management) secure to the parties making such an arrangement profitable returns. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B. and W., *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A desirable opportunity to purchase a Job Office, containing a good assortment of material, with power, hand and card presses, run by steam. Price $4,000. Terms of payment easy. Located in the best portion of the City, and well established. Address PRINTER, at this Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, an experienced Job Printer, with a capital of $2,000, to engage in the publication of an established daily and weekly paper, and flourishing job office, in Minnesota. Address PIONEER, Girard House, where an Interview can be had and further information given.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of Saloon No. 113 Fulton-st. will be offered on the premises, and can be viewed from 10 to 2 o'clock daily, until the 19th, when, if not sold, it will be disposed of at auction. For particulars, inquire at No. 191 Reade-st.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of from $5,000 to $8,000 in a stationery and printing establishment in this City, doing a profitable business. Address S. & P., Box No. 3,415 Post-Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A fine country practice, with horses, carriages, office fixtures, &c., for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars address DOCTOR, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—The following notes having been lost, and the payment stopped, the public is cautioned against negotiating the same:

Nelson Randall, dated Buffalo, Sept. 10, 1855, at 6 months, payable at O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, for $200.

C. Hurley, dated Utica, Oct. 22, 1855, at 6 months, payable at the Ontario Branch Bank, for $525 08.

Brant & Eyre, dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1855, at 5 mos., payable at Rahway, N. J., for $728 40.

A. R. Wood, dated Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1855, 6 months, payable at the Susquehannah Valley Bank, for $200.

All the above notes were payable to, and indorsed in blank, by A. D. Gale.

NOTE LOST.—In New-York or Brooklyn, a note for $1,060 made by GEO. H. ELLERY, to the subscriber, dated October, on eight months. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to AUG. J. BROWN, No. 24 Williamst., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING—Of the FLOUR DEALERS, RECEIVERS, EXPORTERS and others interested in the reform of the Flour Inspection of this City, who have signed the call for the previous meeting, will be held at No. 4 State Street, on SATURDAY 16th instant, at 12½ o'clock P. M., when the report of the Committee will be presented. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order,
ISAAC H. REED, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the Xth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for Xth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.

WM. JONES, Jr.,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.
JACOB LEON.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 12, situated in Madison, near Scammel-st., in accordence with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
J. B. BRINSMADE,
Z. C. INSLEE,
WADE B. WORRALL, } Building Com.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1856.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, March 3, 1856.—Interest due 15th inst., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, March 11, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cents, payable on demand at their branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 3, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollers per share, payable on demend. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Made to Order, by
LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A few pounds Gum Mastic for sale. Inquire at No. 25 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST RESORT
AND THE LAST CHANCE,
On SATURDAY, March 15,
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., near 14th-st.,
Will close their sales of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

As this will be the last opportunity we shall have of speaking of these sales,

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS
HAVE FOUR DAYS YET OF
BUYING AT HALF THE COST
Any and every article of
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
To enumerate each article and price
WOULD REQUIRE A VOLUME,
But a glance at the stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK LINENS,
DOMESTIC PRINTS and COTTONS,
HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
all marked in plain figures,
AT HALF THE COST,
Is a sufficient guarantee of the immense importance of a speedy visit to
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Brown-stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door below 14th-st.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE—CLOSING SALE.
FURTHER REDUCTION
In prices of MOURNING GOODS. A few days grace The subscriber begs to say that the remaining portion of the stock of MOURNING GOODS at No. 551 Broadway, will be sold without reserve; and, as this unprecedented sale must close in a few days, ladies in want of Mourning Goods will find this an invaluable chance for bargains.
WM. JACKSON, Successor to C. F. Bartholomew.
No. 551 Broadway.

COLBY'S SALES
OF
DAMAGED GOODS
FROM THE LATE WRECK.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
ALL THE REMAINING STOCK
OF WET GOODS,
Comprising
WET SILKS,
WET SHAWLS,
WET DE LAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
WET SHIRTING LINENS,
WET LINEN DAMASK,
WET LINEN TOWELING
AND NAPKINS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, SLIGHTLY WET.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
Hotel and Housekeepers can save 50 per cent. at
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—NOTICE.
G. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., begs to intimate that his buyer (Mr. MITCHELL) has just returned from Europe, PER STEAMER BALTIC,
with a splendid assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
which he has arranged to have
CONFINED TO HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY.
He also begs to inform
COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
of the arrival of another shipment of 100 dozen
CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES PER BALTIC.
This lot embraces an immense variety of shapes and designs, from $3 to $25, manufactured expressly for his trade, from designs got up under the
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. MITCHELL.
G. B. guarantees that none of his patterns in Lace Goods can be found elsewhere in the United States.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 BROADWAY.
Ladies desirous of selecting a traveling bonnet, or a dress made from the beautiful pineapple goods, will have an opportunity by making immediate application, as the variety will soon be broken. The above is the most elegant and desirable material ever offered for Summer wear. Milliners and merchants, by sending their orders immediately, will have them promptly attended to. Mr. F. is now opening a choice assortment of East India Dress Goods, China ware and Fancy Articles, for wholesale and retail. N. B.—India Goods imported to order.
Salesman wanted, if well recommended.

BELL'S SPRING MANTILLAS,
FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
The stock, as usual, comprises all the novelties of the season, in
MORE ANTIQUE, SILK AND LACE GOODS,
Which will be sold to first-class buyers on the most favorable terms.
The stock of Chantilla and Guipure Lace are composed of exclusive patterns, designed expressly for him.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 20 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

RICH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
M. CAFFE,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL AND SOIREE WREATHS, ORNAMENTS,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
No. 408 Broadway.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
SMITH BROTHERS, 122 and 140 Fulton-st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE CLOTHES,
Have now on hand a large assortment of
DRAB KERSEY BEAVERS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
On MONDAY, the 17th inst., we shall offer a large assortment of new and desirable Spring Mantillas, especially adapted to immediate wear.
J. BECK & CO., Nos. 355 and 786 Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open SPRING MILLINERY on THURSDAY, the 20th of March.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six-cord white thread, from JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent,
No. 98 Malden-lane.

SPRING STYLES.—J. SPENCE & SON, Nos. 27 and 29 Division-st., will open on TUESDAY, March 18, a splendid assortment of PARIS PATTERN BONNET RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., of the latest importation.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont legee twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP,
Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

NETS AND NETTING.—All kinds of seines, nets, likes, drag-nets and netting on hand and for sale at J. & J. C. CONROY'S fishing and shooting-tackle store, No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE POTATO—Imperial Rice-White variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in tin cans, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. *Japan Potato*, (entirely distinct,) $18 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity. Sumach, New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

ALLEN'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.—These never clog in the wettest, finest grass, are strong, not liable to get out of order, and are of the lightest draught. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—No. 351 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—Special attention paid to preparing and compounding prescriptions, pure and genuine medicines; 16 years experience with Rezuron, Clark & Co., Chemists, &c.; strict personal attendance at all hours, day and night. Leeches, brandy and wines for medicinal use, perfumery, &c.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

MARBLE MANTELS—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has got some neat marble mantels, which he will sell at nearly half price for cash, or a good note taken for any amount over $100. Inquire at No. 136 Essex-st., in the marble shop.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils, and will commence its regular daily sessions on MONDAY the 17th instant.

The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The registration of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upward, if females, and sixteen and upward, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, B. R. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $50 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished, practical book-keeper, guarantees to make elegant writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Applicants may rely on receiving the best instruction, and being qualified for any situation.

TO YOUNG AMERICANS.—C. FABREGON, a French teacher, will deliver, in the morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock, a course of French lessons. Apply between 12 and 6 P. M., to office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st. Translations in French attended to by the same.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

INSTRUCTION.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, is desirous of making an arrangement either in a school or family. The best of references can be given. A situation as private tutor is preferred. Address J. T. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of Jannary, 1854		83,548 25
Balance from business of 1855		108,286 58
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,221 06	
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75	
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 62—194,030 86	
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	10,392 88	
Total		$496,270 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$73,618 00	
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,836 21	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,049 63	
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00	
Total		$114,769 84
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	169,806 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	156,502 88	
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	20,420 42	
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,330 63	
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,562 69	
		$381,476 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $277,196 67 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WYMAN, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. LEVERICH,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES E. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,336,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. March,	John Compton,
D. Henry Hatght,	Leo. S. Suares,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'so Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. B. Nicoll,	John Watson.
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week.—Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers 6¼ cents for single Copies.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ In the letter of our Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," will be found a very lively and entertaining description of the great Washington Ball which was given in Paris hy our conntrymen on the 22d ult.; but, there is a paragraph in the letter which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed, but our silence might possibly be construed into an approval of the act which it mentions. It is stated that DICKENS wonld have been glad to have been present at the ball, but was denied a ticket hy the Committee. We trust there may be a mistake in this, for we can hardly hring ourselves to believe that a Committee of American gentlemen would have been guilty of such a piece of nnmitigated snobbery, as to deny a ticket of admission to the most illustrious of living anthors, whose name is a household word in this country, and whose works have been the solace and delight of the present generatioa, while they extended invitations to all the titled nobodies in Paris, and thonght it necessary that the moneyed class shonld be represented hy a Jewish Banker. We must confess to a feeling of mortification, that, in the list of names at this commemoration of the hirthday of WASHINGTON, there should be so large a preponderance of nnrecognized titles, while there are so few of the representatives of art, literature and science.

☞ The *Arabia* reached her dock at Boston at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails, forwarded in the morning train, arrived in the City last evening. Beyond the telegraphic summary previously received from Halifax, there is little news of interest. All that is known of the proceedings, so far, of the Plenipotentiaries in the Paris Conferences will be found among our extracts. The speech of Mr. COBDEN at a dinner given hy the Lord Mayor of London to the American Minister previous to his departure from England, will be read with special interest.

☞ Petitions were presented in the U. S. Senate yesterday, from merchants and importers of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, asking for a revision of the tariff. A report was then made in favor of printing 31,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Territorial Committee on Kansas affairs, which led to a somewhat personal debate between Senators TRUMBULL, DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, SUMNER and others. It is richly worth perusal. The resolation empowering the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case was again before the House. Both houses have adjourned over to Monday.

☞ Petitions against the Broadway Railroad were presented in both branches of the Legislature yesterday. A favorable report was made in the Senate on the hill to amend the Common School laws, and also on the hill to amend the General Railroad law so as to require locomotives to blow a whistle at crossings, &c. In the Assemhly, a favorable report was made on the bill to protect the citizens of New-York against the usurpations of City Railroads. The hill repealing the act creating a Railroad Commission was passed. A bill was introduced to enable the corporation of this City to lease Reservoir-Square as a site for the Crystal Palace for a longer term; another to provide for licensing watermen, and another to regulate the duties of Port Wardens.

☞ The New-Hampshire Election has probably resulted in the choice of METCALF, Opposition candidate for Governor, hy a small majority over WELLS, Democrat. The returns are only partial, but from 186 cities and towns show 28,580 votes for METCALF and 28,160 for WELLS. The Senate is tied. In the House the Democrats are decidedly in the minority, having 114 Representatives to 146 Opposition. The contest has been hot, and the result is remarkable, the Anti-Nehraska issue having triumphed.

The Peace Conferences.

No less than four of the contradictory rumors which "abounded" in the English and French capitals, at the time of the sailing of the *Arabia* from Liverpool, respecting the proceedings of the Paris Conferences, (concerning which, be it remarked, every participator was bound in honor to preserve inviolahle secrecy,) are given with more or less distinctness, in the London papers. It is true that the Plenipotentiaries had held but two meetings—on the 25th and and 27th ultimo—of which the first was consumed in formalities, and of the second of which nothing could be certainly known; nevertheless from these scanty matorials, patched ont hy the shrugs, winks and nods of *attaché* mercurialities, the *quidnuncs* had reaped no inconsiderable harvest.

It was asserted that, at the second meetiag of the Conference, Count ORLOFF and Baron BRUNOW had objected to the consideration of the fifth point; although, according to the same authority, it had been accepted two days before as one of the bases of negotiations, and had certainly been signed, equally with the other preliminaries, at Vienna. There is no little look of absurdity in this story of so sudden a change in the views of the representatives of the Russian Government.

Rumor number two, attributes to Russia, Austria and France, in opposition to England, a desire for a general European Congress to adjust all Continental difficulties. This may be founded in fact, and it may be false; but, as it can have no immediate hearing upon the settlement of the Eastern question, it deserves no very grave discussion for the present. It is doubtless an appendix to the story, circulated several weeks ago, that NAPOLEON III. was the anthor of the pamphlet, published in Paris, calling for a Congress of Monarchs, and it of course finde favor with those in France who wish for the ahrogation of the settlements made at the Congress of Vienna, as well as with the Prusso-Russian party, whose diplomacy would be more effectual among greater nnmbers and with more divided interests.

The report that a triple league was about to be formed between France, Austria and Russia, hostile to Great Britain, is the evident product of the policy of conciliation towards Austria, which has been pnrsued since the beginning of his reign hy the French Emperor, and need not be laid to the account of the Conferences. In the midst of all the doubts which have been expressed hy the English press dnring the last year and a half, of the sincerity of FRANCIS JOSEPH I. and Count BUOL, LOUIS NAPOLEON alone has continued to declare his implicit reliance npon the representations of the Court of Vienna, and has proposed to trust in its faithfulness to the engagements it has made since December 2, 1854. By this course of policy, he has done as mnch to conciliate the feelings of the Austrian Monarch, as England has to wound them, and it is not astonishing that the intimate relations which have grown np between Paris and Vienna, shonld excite the jealousy of those who cannot think of Austria without distrust.

The most serions item of news with respect to the Confereaces, would, if it be correct, be coatained in the announcement that Russia positively refuses to relinquish her Protectorate over the Greek Christians of Turkey. That is, she insists upon retaining the spiritual and qnasi-temporal sovereignty over a qnarter of the subjects of the Porte, with the implied right to interfere in their behalf, at such futare time as her ambitious philanthropy may deem expedieat. We earnestly trust that this last rumor is groundless, for, if it is not, all hopes of the pacification of Europe are, for the present, at an end. Arms were taken up hy the Allies with the express object of destroying the exclusive Protectorate over the Greeks which NICHOLAS claimed, and the war cannot come to an end nutil that point shall have been satisfactorily arraaged.

It cannot be said that piety, in the strict sense of the word, formed any part of the charaater of the late Emperor NICHOLAS; yet it was he who impressed npon the policy of Russia, more than any of his predecessors, the sagacious idea that it was the mission of the Sclavonic race to destroy Moslemism, aad also to unite, under one temporal rule, all members of the Greek Church. He even pretended to believe in certain obscure prophecies, to the effect that he and his dynasty were predestined to extirpate error, and spread over the earth the Orthodox faith. The fanatical followers of AMURATH and MAHOMET II. were not inspired with a more misguided bigotry, in extending the sway of the Crescent, than has been instilled into the old Muscovite blood, with regard to "Holy Russia," and the shrines of Moscow. With whatever skill snch sentiments may be concealed, the Court of St. Petersburg has not less regarded the acquisition of the Turkish Principalities as by "Divine right" her "manifest destiny," than all other Sclavonic provinces in Europe, hy whomsoever held, and at whatsoever risk to be finally attained. Bohemia, Moravia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Galicia, Pomerania, and even Hungary, have all been looked at for over a quarter of a century, with that greedy piety which is the inevitable accompaniment of an armed creed.

The Conrt of Vienna knows what it has to fear from the cunningly devised scheme of a Greco-Sclavonic protectorate. The true guarantee which the French Emperor has possessed of Austria's faithfulness, has been the consciousness that the internal aggrandizement as well as external reputation of the latter, are dependant npon an attitnde adverse to the interests of the Czar. Great monsters digest slowly, and it was necessary that Poland should be thoroughly denationalized before Russia could devour another nation; bnt every one knows that, even previous to the last Polish Revolntion, it has seemed only to depend upon a fiat from St. Petersburg, whether or not the talismanic words "Greek unity" should cause a general Austro-Sclavonic revolt. When, in 1828, a deputation of notables from Lemberg waited upon NICHOLAS, and offered in behalf of the people, to rise up in favor of Russia, the crafty monarch rejected their proposition; but the individnals composing it received the decoration of St. Anne. They were simply invited to *wait*. Not a blow, therefore, since the beginning of the war, has been struck by the Allies, which has not told infinitely more for the enfranchisement of the diplomacy of Austria, than for the independence of Turkey. It is only, in fact, since 1853, that the house of Hapsburg has began once more to breathe, and Count BUOL will never permit peace to be made, upon terms which will leave his Imperial master more enslaved than he was before.

Prince SCHWARTZENBURG boasted of the "stupendous ingratitude" with which Austria would, one day, repay the services of Russia, in Hungary, in 1848. The Arch-Duke FRANCIS JOSEPH is said to have wept bitterly when he heard that the intervention of a Cossack army was needed to save his dominions. The proud Arch-Duchess SOPHIA, his mother, a worthy sister of LOUIS of Bavaria, had instilled into the mind of her son not only hostility to Russia, hut even, in accordance with the Metternich plan, in 1815, at Vienna, a wish for the restoration of Poland, in order to oppose a barrier to the holy inundation which was slowly surging westward from the dominions of the Czar. Poverty, the exposed state of her eastern frontier, and a willingness to have her battles fought by others, prevented Austria from taking an active part with the Allies; but her end has always been clear before her—her own complete emancipation from the toils with which Russia had surrounded her. Without the abolition of the Protectorate over Greek Christians, she would be worse off than before, and to this her Emperor will never consent.

On the other hand, it will be a bitter humiliation for Russia, if she is compelled to loosen her hold npon the most powerful lever hy which she has hoped to move the world. The ambitious policy of the Czars has been uniform and consistent, althongh patient and slow. In no case have they ever yet abandoned an acquisition once obtained. The Russian nobility may favor peace; bnt we fear they will scarcely consent to retrograde the prosperity of the Empire, however wise they may deem it to have its progress simply retarded. There are some reasons to suspect, therefore, thongh the signing of the preliminaries prevents their being very powerful ones, that neither party may see its way to consent, without dishonor, at the present jnncture, to the necessary terms of peace, and that the Paris Conferences may possibly be dissolved without having led to the wished for result of the settlement of the Eastern difficulty.

The Napoleon of Nicaragua.

General WALKER undonhtedly possesses many of the qualities of a great conqneror, and, if he should fail to pnt them to a good nse, it will be owing to his misfortune in being born ont of time, and in a country where there was no call for his peculiar talents. He has a truly Napoleonic method, but, nnhappily for him, not a people suitable to his purposes. He is quick to conceive, bold in his projects, prompt to act, and as audacions as JULIUS CESAR in carrying ont his projects. At present he is supreme Dictator of Nicaragua, and, unless some ontside power should interfere, he will very soon have all Central America under his thumb. Without apologizing in the slightest degree for his lawless fillibusteriag, we cannot withhold onr admiration of the man's vigorons executive abilities. His success in Nicaragua cannot be considered even problematical, for, unless he can change the nature of the vagabond popnlation of that Territory, and nentralize the enfeebling tendency of the climate, he cannot succeed in founding a State, where there are none of the raw materials of enterprise to work with. His last *coup d'état*—the seizure of the boats of the Transit Company, annulling their charter and granting a new one to one of his friends—has created a greater excitement in Wall-street, amoag stock jobbers, than any event of the past ten years. Whatever the motives of General WALKER may be in his last escapade, we can hardly believe that he has gone to work in a thoughtless manner, and involved himself in a scrape which will compel the iaterference of this country or Great Britaia. He cannot be so mad as to dream of defying the power of the United States, or of making it a point of honor with this Government to interfere to protect the rights of our citizens. Whatever his motives or expectations may be, he has succeeded, hy his andacions movements, for a while, at least, in diverting public attention from our difficulties with England.

The cause assigned by WALKER for his conduct, is the failare of the Transit Company to fulfill their engagements, but his error consists in his not resorting to the stipulated means of redress in such an emergency, which was, according to the charter of the Company, to refer the matter in dispnte to a commission of arhitration; and, unless he has acted in compliance with the wishes of our Government, he has laid himself liahle to being taken in hand by this country and Great Britain, both being bound by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to protect the Company in the prosecution of their business. As the affair now stands, it presents a very puzzliag aspect for the public, the movements of the Nicaraguan Dictator being so involved with immense stock jobbing operations in Wall-street, and the private speculations of all manner of adventurers. WALKER'a organ, the Nicaraguan newspaper, asserts that he was induced to deprive the Transit Company of their charter because the Company was controlled by Messrs. ASPINWALL & VANDERBILT, who wanted to ruin the ronte for the sake of raising the stock of the Panama Railroad, to enable them to sell ont at a profit.

Without this new difficulty with the Transit Compaay, General WALKER appears to have work enongh on his hands already, and he must have a genius for overcoming difficulties which will make him the foremost man of tho time if he can succeed in qnieting his hostile neighbors, in keeping his rival, Colonel KINNEY, at hay; in quelling domestic insurrections, and in fighting his powerful adversaries of the Transit Company. Perhaps the General is growing tired of his position, and is looking out for a new field of enterprise, and desires to abdicate with *éclat*. If such be his intentions, he will be likely to succeed to his entire satisfaction.

The Expected Treasure from California.

The shipment of gold from San Francisco oa the 20th of February by the mail steamer *Sonora* amounted to about $1,200,000, so that allowing for what is ordinarily dropped at the Isthmus, the consignment for this port will probably be about $1,000,000.

☞ The Stoniagton steamer, *Plymouth Rock*, which was ashore last Wintor on City Island, was on Friday morning, taken up by the Balance Dock for repairs. Both sides of her hull forward under the water lines and near the beads are badly stove; and her fore foot is slightly damaged. But she does not appear to be strained, nor in the smallest degree out of line.

☞ Rev. JOHN L. SIBLEY has been confirmed by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College as Librarian of that Institution. Mr. SIBLEY was the associate of the late Dr. HARRIS, for fifteen years, and his appointment has given great satisfaction to the patrons of the College.

☞ Mr. EDWARD WORRELL publishes in the Delaware *Republican* an elaborate vindication of his official course in the United States Consulate at Matanzas. He exposes certain wrongs, alleged to have been committed by Spanish officials.

☞ Rev. Dr. S. H. COX is now in Brooklyn delivering a course of lectures on subjects connected with the Bible, before the Brooklyn School Union, in the Presbyterian Church in Henry-street.

☞ Norwalk harbor is now open, and the steamboat *John Hart* came out on Thursday, for the first in the present season, to resume her regular trips.

☞ GOV. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, April 10, as a day of fasting hnmiliation and prayer.

☞ A shock of an earthquake was felt at Clinton, Conn., a few days ago. It lasted 15 seconds.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"Charley," the Boy-Girl, discharged from Custody.

ELLEN LINDEN, the boy-girl, who for the last four years has dressed in male attire, and been known as "Charley," was yesterday discharged from custody by Recorder SMITH, on application of her counsel, Mr. SPENCER, on the ground that the affidavit was not sufficient to sustain the commitment. The affidavit set forth that she was a vagrant and a prostitute. There was no evidence to corroborate these charges. On the contrary, it was shown that she had always earned her living, and had paid her way wherever she went. The counsel referred to the decision of Judge MORRIS in the case of MATILDA WADE, who had no lawful employment, bnt against whom there was no proof of vagrancy, and who was therefore discharged by that Judge. ELLEN LINDON was arrested, withnut a warrant, in her own room, at the hotel where she boarded, while she was engaged in reading. The Recorder, in discharging her, advised her to leave the City immediately, to escape the persecutions to which the notoriety she has obtained through this arrest would subject her. She stated, in reply, that she was shortly going to her sister in California.

The Recorder heard the argument and gave his decision at his Chamber. It got noised abroad that the "boy-girl" was inside, and a crowd soon collected in the street, and up the steirway leading to his Honor's offices. "Charley" had to wait a long time in the Recorder's Chambers before the people grew tired of waiting and dispersed; and when she did leave, it was under the protection of the police.

Suicide of a Mexican Officer.

LOUIS GIRSO, a Captain in the Mexican Army, committed suicide about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, at the boarding-house of Mrs. HARRIS, No. 18 Walker-street. The deceased was 33 years of age. He has been sojourning in this City for the past six months, and was sent on here, it is said, by his Government for the purpose of purchasing and transporting to Vera Cruz a quantity of firearms. About two months ago he began to betray signs of insanity and the symptoms continued so to increase that it was determined to make an inquiry as to his sanity. When GIRSO became aware of this determination, he got greatly incensed, and declared that he would never submit to such humiliation. Despite his protestations the inquiry was to have been held to-day, and GIRSO, there is no doubt, put an end to his existence in order to avoid what he believed to be so great a humiliation. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the body at 10 o'clock this morning.

Charge against Captain Joseph T. Cometock of the Steamship Baltic.

A charge was made at the United States Commissioner's Office, by one of the crew of the ship, of a violation of the act of Congress, by leaving the complainant in the port of Liverpool, unprovided for in the month of November last. On the examination of the sailor it appeared that shortly after the arrival of the vessel out, he asked for permission to go on shore for twenty-four hours, which was granted, but he overstaid his time twenty-four hours, and was then paid off and discharged from the ship. The complaint was dismissed.

☞ The disputed Comptrollership was yesterday brought up in the Supreme Court, before Judge ROOSEVELT, on a motion by the defendant for a struck Jury. Mr. O'CONOR, counsel for Mr. FLAGG, stated that he was willing that one person should be selected by the opposite side to strike this Jury; but His Honor thought that the law required two persons to be selected, and he, therefore, mentioned MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, Esq. Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, who, with Messrs. EDMONDS, JORDAN and GLOVER, appeared for the plaintiff, selected Ex-Judge WILLIAM KENT.

☞ The packet ship *Guy Mannering*, Capt. S. H. DOLLARF, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of 44 days, during which she has experienced a continual succession of westerly gales. Captain D. reports encountering icebergs and ice fields from the lat. of 45°20', and lon. 47°35' to lat. 42°18, and lon. 56°30', and was obliged to go southward to clear it. She brings only 89 passengers.

☞ To remedy the Sunday sleepiness which bothers so many good people who want to keep awake, the *Christian Intelligencer* says "the patient must lift his foot seven inches above the floor, and hold it there in suspense, *without support to the limb.* Repeat the remedy as often as the attack comes on."

☞ Not many houses are to let yet. This is not because houses are scarce but because almost every street is in such a filthy condition that landlords fear to advertise theirs, lest house hunters who cannot endure other people's dirt, should be disgusted and turn away hastily from them.

☞ It is "kite time" now and the boys are making the most of it. This is a sign of coming Spring.

☞ The three-masted schooner *Hartstein* will be launched to-day at 4 P. M., from WEBB'S ship-yard, Greenpoint.

☞ Yesterday was a warm, Spring-like day, the streets were muddy, of course.

☞ This is capital weather to get cold. A great many have gone in for the article.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy made a quiet business visit to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday.

☞ The Aldermen couldn't get a quorum last night.

Legislative Committee on Tenement-Houses.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the State Legislature to inquire into and report on the condition of the tenant-houses in this City was held yesterday in the Mayor's office, at 3 P. M. Mr. JOHN M. REED, Chairman, presided. The other members of the Committee, all of whom were in attendance, are: Mr. DUGANNE, New-York; Mr. SHAW, Richmond; Mr. CURTIS, Westchester, and Mr. HANSFORD, Kings County.

The attendance was not large. Ex-Alderman ORISON BLUNT submitted to the Committee a set of plans of tenant houses, which he considered much superior to the buildings commonly constructed for that purpose. Three of these houses are built on two blocks—that is, with fifty feet frontage. They have a depth of fifty feet, and are four stories high. The walls are eight inches thick, forty feet high, and *well built*. Mr. BLUNT has houses of this sort at the corner of Norfolk and Broome streets. The lower story of each is let as a shop at $12 a month, the two next floors at $10 a month, and the fourth floor at $8. This makes the yearly rental of each house $480, or $1,440 for the three. The value of the ground and buildings in this locality is abou $17,000. Such an income, in the shape of rent from so much invested capital, was quite satisfactory, and preferable, in Mr. BLUNT'S opinion, to an investment in the five per cent. bonds. He never experienced any difficulty in ejecting the tenants. He let his houses monthly, on an agreement to which the tenants had to subscribe before entering, and generally found that they left on being noticed. He was particular, however, in the selection of his tenants in the first place, and employed no agent; neither did he permit sub-letting. Sometimes the tenants did not leave until compelled by warrant; that never cost more than $1 50. In one or two cases he was obliged to spend $10 before he could succeed in dispossessing the tenant; that happened only in the case where the parties demanded a jury trial. For a house affording tenant accommodation, at cheaper rents, Mr. BLUNT recommended the five-story building and 12-inch wall, 25 feet frontage, 80 feet in depth, and 12 rooms on each floor, giving accommodation to four families, and with ventilation at the sides. The present law providing that no wall shall be less than 12 inches in thickness, would, he was convinced, materially affect the scale of rents. In places out of the City the rents would be lower, but not lower in proportion with the smaller price of land. For a colony of rag-pickers he suggested a sort of hollow-square, built round with pens on each side, a cess-pool in the middle, and a plentiful supply of Croton water to be let on at stated periods, every morning, by the policemen, so as to wash everything away that was not cleared off the floors. For poor people he imagined the best sort of dwellings would be houses built in courts, and let in floors or flats, well ventilated. A good deal of very loose information was extracted from Mr. BLUNT, in a very loose way, by members of the Committee, and eventually, at about 5 o'clock, an adjournment took place.

The National Academy.

There was a great throng in the rooms of the National Academy of Design all yesterday and evening—it being opening day. The contributions, of course, are of various excellence and interest, there being some choice pictures, and some which are of the tea-tray order. DURAND'S magnificent *Symbol*, and KENSETT'S "Franconia Mountains," attracted all. There is a large portrait of WASHINGTON HUNT, with hat and cane in hand, starting "to go out of politics," we suppose, by ELLSWT. There are several characteristic portraits by HUNTINGTON, BOOTH, BARNS, MOUNT, and others. The brilliant picture of BAYARD TAYLOR on an Eastern house-top, excites much wonder how a man could travel so largely with such a wooden leg. EMMONS has two pictures that were much admired, and Mrs. SPENCER two in her usual humorous style. We saw several of the gentlemen and ladies who adorn the walls with their "counterfeit presentments" moving amidst the crowd. It was quite amusing to see their faces when not the artist's work, but his subject, was sometimes pretty boldly criticised by the visitors who did not recognise the originals.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Another Heated Term on the Broadway Railroad.

THE LIE DIRECT.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and after passing a number of resolutions of no general importance,

STREET NAMES ON THE LAMPS.

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets be, and he is hereby directed to have painted legibly on the lamps on the corner of each street and avenue, the name of each street or avenue, and also the number of the house painted on the frames of each side of all the lamps directly opposite the same.

STREET CLEANING.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps cause the snow and ice to be removed from Greenwich-street between Battery-place and Chambers-street; also, in Nassau-street where necessary, as soon as practicable.

REMOVAL OF THE CASTLE GARDEN PIER.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee of the whole, together with a favorable report thereon by the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to have the pier on the outside of Castle Garden removed forthwith.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The resolution of the President relative to a special election to supply the vacancy caused by the demise of ROBERT S. DIXON was then called up and passed after being amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That a special election is hereby ordered in the Twenty-fourth Council District, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th of April, 1856, for the election of a Councilman to represent said District for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby authorized and requested to take the necessary steps by advertising, posting notices, &c., to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD—ANGRY WORDS.

Mr. SWAN then called up his resolution relative to the Broadway Railroad, already published in the TIMES. He presented the following to be added to it:

Resolved, That the resolution purporting to give to Jacob Sharp and others therein named and mentioned, the authority and consent of the Common Council to lay down the track for a railway in Broadway and Whitehall or Stat'e-street, from the South Ferry to Fifty-ninth street, and also thereafter to continue the same from time to time along the Bloomingdale Road to Manhattanville, voted by the Board of Aldermen, December 29, 1852, and by the Board of Assistant Aldermen December 30, 1852, together with all authority, consent, power and privileges, (if any such there are or ever were,) in any wise conferred or given by or derivable from, or under said resolution, be and the same is hereby revoked, rescinded, vacated and repealed.

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken as an expression either for or against the construction of a railroad in Broadway, when duly authorized in a legal manner.

He made some lengthened remarks in support of the immediate passage of the resolution as amended. His object in amending was to obviate a difficulty.

Mr. BARNEY called the speaker to order, the question not having been stated by the Chair.

The Chair decided debate in order.

Mr. SWAN continued. He said the Board of Aldermen had rescinded the grant, and subsequently, while the document was *in transitu* between the Boards, it had been mislaid or lost. He amended his former proposition, so that at no future time the paper, if found, could be produced to annul this action. The resolution, as amended, would require the concurrence of the Aldermen, and would effectually cancel any alleged grant previously made. He then reviewed the action of previous Councils on this question from the first presentation of the matter in 1852. The courts of law had decided the grant to be void; but parties without fear of consequences desire to galvanize it by the action of the Legislature, through which body it was now proposed to enact an exceptional law, not only usurping the chartered rights of the New-York Corporation, but overriding any future action by the legal tribunals. He reviewed the proposed measure at some length, and severely animadverted on the conduct of lobby members.

Mr. BARNEY followed. He thought the last speaker could not have done better had he been before a Jury at the Tombs. He did not think Mr. SWAN had advanced one point worthy of reply. The gentleman had truly said that what could not be done in the Common Council in New-York is done at Albany. Never were words more true, for when Mr. SWAN had failed to pass his Peter Cooper Reform Charter through the Board, he packed it closely under his arm and sped off to Albany with it.

Mr. SWAN rose to explain.

Mr. BARNEY desired to know who had the floor.

Mr. SWAN was anxious to explain.

The CHAIR told Mr. SWAN to sit down.

Mr. BARNEY promised to see Mr. SWAN right.

Mr. SWAN would prefer to hear the speaker set himself right.

Mr. BARNEY continued—Mr. SWAN had already stated that he so appealed at Albany, and that he had no right to do as one of a Committee appointed to report a draft to this Board. As to lobbying, which the last speaker so denounced, he wondered that Mr. SWAN should say a word about it, for it is a fact that he has made himself a *positive bore* by button-holeing every member of the Board, and canvassing the passage of his resolution.

Mr. SWAN objected to these personalities.

The CHAIR desired the speaker to confine himself to the question.

Mr. BARNEY would if he could. He said Mr. SWAN has stated *what is false* as to the reference of a paper sent to this Board from the Aldermen. The records show that that paper was given over to the Railroad Committee, where it can doubtless be found. Every member had without question made up his mind as to what his action would be in regard to this measure, and he would not detain the Board by long speeches. Mr. SWAN had stated that if anybody but Mr. Sharp had to do with the bill he would not object to it.

Mr. SWAN denied the statement.

Mr. BARNEY resumed—He (Mr. S.) had stated that if Mr. John Smith applied for the grant he should have no interest in the matter. In conclusion, he moved "that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Railroads."

Mr. SWAN objected, because of the necessity for immediate action. He considered it but a poor compliment to the Board from Mr. BARNEY when he said they had all made up their minds.

Mr. BARNEY was at a loss to know what Mr. SWAN means by that, when he had himself told a person in the room that it was "no use to try and convince him, as his mind was made up."

Mr. SWAN declared that Mr. BARNEY had stated what was false. On coming into the Board he had met a person of no very enviable character, who had tried to talk him into believing that there was no corruption in the Boards of 1852, '53, and '54; to which he replied that his "mind was made up," meaning on that point.

The question was now loudly called for, and the reference was put and carried by the following vote:

AYES—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Gavitt, Banlon, J. Reilly, Bickford, Waugh, Barney, Crane, Murray, McKinley, Warner, Barry, Martin, Avery, Kennard, Skaats, Boole, Raymond, Hart, McConnell, Reed, Farran, Van Riper, Pinckney, Miller, Odell, Wallace, Ryer, Dunn, Noyes, Maynard, Cargill, and I. A. Hopper—34.

NAYS—Councilmen Gray, Hemphill, Roehner, Whitlock, Flood, O'Reilly, Brady, Swan, Appleby, Merritt, S. Hopper, R. Reilly, Taylor, Baxter, Bradley—15. Majority, 19.

The Committee were instructed to report on Wednesday next, and the Board adjourned.

THE LIE DIRECT.

As the members of the Board were leaving, a gentleman met Mr. HEMPHILL at the bar, and asking him what he thought of it, received for reply that "it was a fraud all through." Upon which said gentleman announcing himself as Mr. SHARP, gave the Councilman the lie direct, which, by way of emphasis, he coupled with an oath. A serious demonstration was only prevented by the speedy interference of other members of the Board.

☞ A decision in the U. S. Court at Baltimore settles the question that on ship-board blows may be inflicted with any proper weapon in a proper degree, if honestly done, to enforce obedience to a present order, and not to punish for past disobedience.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS.—HATS AT THE WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 138 Canal-st. These hats will be found to combine all the improvements of the age, less the exaggerated charges. Boys caps, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 462 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

IMPORTANT!

[illegible] PATENT CHANDELIERS AND BURNERS, WITH LOCK.

For the protection of [illegible] proceed [illegible] to the [illegible]

NO. 192 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,

Or No. 18 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one before it is too late, manufactured with one or WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Giller, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 128,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal Office No. 262 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, CONSTIPATION, sick headache, liver complaints, &c., use HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general depôt, 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find D. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure—call at No. 198 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors No. 198 Front-st.; DUNHAM, No. 496 Broadway; GUION, No. 127 Bowery, HOWLAND, No. 234 Canal-st., and druggists generally.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find D. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 198 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO. Proprietors, No. 198 Front-st., and druggists generally.

A RARE CHANCE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We have over 500 different patterns of chandeliers, all new and handsome style, that we offer twenty per cent. less than the usual prices, in order to close them out within the coming sixty days. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

FINE TEAS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW CROP green and black Teas, including choicest Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperials. Also, Oolongs and English Breakfast Souchongs for sale, at a liberal discount for cash, or on usual credit for approved paper.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A CHOICE LOT OF FRENCH and English fancy Shirtings which will be made up to measure at short notice. Also the latest Spring styles of fancy silk cravats, ties, Te Joinvilles, &c., at No. 339½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

A. E. SHAW. GEO. E. BOUNDY.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 18, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each; to be had on the occasion at the church door. This will be one of the best opportunities to hear Mr. GOUGH, which has ever been offered to the public.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 223 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—dying to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

BANTA WILL INTRODUCE TO-DAY THE SPRING styles of Silk and Felt Hats, for Gents and Boys, at his long-established stand, No. 106 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st. N. B.—The new styles of Children's Straw Goods will be open for inspection on Tuesday, March 18.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 198 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!

New models of French China dinner sets, just received per ship *Admiral*. Prices very low. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 17, TRAINS WILL LEAVE FOOT OF WHITEHALL-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

☞ Eye Ribbons, Silks, Woolens and Shawls Goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description: Black superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known.
Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed.
Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 2 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

☞ Insurance Against Burglary!
EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORE DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

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who known but I may be guided to the saving of some poor, drowning wretch. There is no other hope for me, but to trust the elements. If I reach the point, I can make my way to some habitation where I may find succor."

She went into the house—through the din of the storm there was no danger of being heard—and took from a peg, where they hung, a warm woolen mantle and hood, in which she wrapped her shivering form; and then for the boat which lay in a snug cove, and which she reached, by good fortune, just as it was drifting from its fastenings. To seize upon the prow, to leap in and grasp an oar, was, but the work of an instant.

More than human strength and energy seemed vested in that slight girlish form.

The winds and waters tossed the little boat, like an eggshell, between them. What seemed her change was her best safety—and, strange to say, Norma's effort was to shape her course toward the desired and not far distant point were not altogether unavailing. As if in kindness for her purpose, there was a slight lull in the tro ubledness for her and she thought she heard, between the pipings of the winds, voices hallooing from the shore, she had just left, and she concluded that the men were going to venture in search of sufferers from the wreck.

A few more bold strokes, brave girl, and you will have compassed your design. But Boreas and Neptune together—as if to laugh at so frail a pilot—made a sad lumbering of the little craft, landing it far up on the pebbly shore, with a single lurch, which crushed it in twenty pieces, leaving Norma, bruised and exhausted, to scramble for her life to get out of the way of the next wave, which might wash her from the face of the earth forever. With the desperate energy indnced by the emergency, she gathered herself up and hurried forward, groping, with outstretched hands, to find some place of safety.

The above is all that will be published in our columns of this interesting original story. The continuation can be found in the New-York *Ledger* of March 22, which can be obtained at all the newspaper and periodical depôts throughout the United States. The *Ledger* is a large, beautiful, and splendidly-illustrated family paper. Fanny Fern writes exclusively for it; Mrs. Sigourney and other celebrated writers contribute regularly to its columns. It publishes the best stories of any paper in the world. Remember to ask for the *Ledger* of March 22, which is now ready, and you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—With three acres of good land, at the low rent of $60, in the pleasant and healthy village of Selden, L. I., four miles from Waverly station, and six miles from Port Jefferson, where boats leave several times each week for New-York; the stage runs near the door every day to the railroad, with the mail and passengers. On the place is a new barn and some fruit trees, with good water near the door; the fences and the building are all nearly new. The place is but a few rods from the mansion of V. H. Fox, Esq. It would make a good stand for a grocer, or shoemaker, or it would be a good place to keep boarders in the Summer, or for the man of leisure. For further information inquire of H. S. MARLOR, Esq., No. 59 4th av., near 9th-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 4-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 124 Madison-av., with all the modern improvements, and in one of the best locations in the City—house 25x58 feet. Also to let, with furniture, for two years, a 3-story brick house No. 9 East 33d-st., near 5th-av. Rent $2,600 per annum—the furniture nearly new. Also for sale four cottage houses and lots, Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, East 33d-st., near 4th-av.; lots 16x100 feet; price $4,000 each; well calculated for small families. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A 3-story brick house and lot; the house contains two stores, Nos. 66 and 68 Carmine-st. Also, at No. 80 West 35th-st., a 4-story brick-front house, with a rear ex ension; and a 3-story brick shop on the rear of the lot, with the lease of the lot on favorable terms. Also, a most desirable cottage house and lot, No. 311 Grand-st., near Grand-st., Williamsburg. Prices moderate, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 178 Spring, or No. 177 Bleecker-st., of D. STEVENS.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—This three-story brick house No. 9 West 35th-st., 19 feet 9 inches front by 58 feet deep, in complete order and in a genteel neighborhood. Same street, 20 feet front, 94 feet deep. Also, five brown-stone houses on north side 43d-st., 25 feet east of Broadway; houses 20x47, three stories high, with good under-cellar. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN—Only five minutes' walk from the ferries; an elegant three-story brick house, 25 by 40 feet, lot 25 by 100, situated in a fashionable street. The house is finished in the best manner, and is fitted with water, gas and gas fixtures, range, &c. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN, Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The modern built, 3-story brick house and lot, No. 99 Bank-st; lot 20x92, house 20x40, dry cellar and basement is with marble mantels in parlors; gas and Croton water in the house. $2,000, two thirds of which may remain on mortgage for five years. Possession on the 1st of May. Rent $600. Inquire of R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brown stone front houses, on Oxford-street, near Washington Park, Brooklyn, one block north from Fulton-av. Lot 22x100, house 22x48. Furnaces wash trays, hot and cold water baths, plate glass, 7 marble mantels, marble vestibule; built in best manner. $3,000 to $5,000 can remain. Inquire of T. W. ROLLINS, near the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A rare bargain and very easy terms, is above 44th-st. and near 9th-av.; brick, 3-story and basement, 20 by 49; lot 20 9in; 6 rooms on floor; is now a family on each floor; Croton in house; in good order, nearly new; about $800 or $1,000 down; balance can remain; immediate application necessary. LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement brick house and lot No. 101 Sackett near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Lot 20x100 feet, house 36 feet deep, in good order. It will be sold cheap as the owner removes to the West. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Building, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 23d-st., near 4th-av., in fine order, modern improvements, &c.; lot 110x22; price $12,500. Also, one on 20th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; price $10,500. Also, one on 22d-st., near 8th-av., $9,500. Also, others at $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 205 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., hallways from the basement to fourth story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $9,500; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A new 3-story brick house, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Canton-st., near to Fulton-av., a central location and in a first-class neighborhood. Price $3,250; mortgage $1,700. Apply to BRECK, STEELE & NEWMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class English basement house, No. 197 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in a most respectable neighborhood, worth $9,000 and upwards; it is for sale, or would be exchanged for a good house in the city of Brooklyn, price not to exceed $4,500. Address "B," at Box No. 4,289 New-York City Post-Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 171 19th-st., near 2d-av., a modern style brown-stone and brick-front, 2 dwelling-house and lot. Lot 16ft 8in feet; house four stories and basement, bath, gas, range, speaking tubes, furnace, pipes, &c., all in perfect order. Price $7,500; $4,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new 4-story brick house with basement and under cellar, and with all modern improvements, well built; situated on 44th-st., near 8th av. Possession immediately. Price $8,000, terms easy. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class house No. 263 West 31st-st.; has all the modern improvements. If sold, terms accommodating; if let, will be put in first-rate order. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom-House, or JAS. W. OGDEN, corner 11th-av. and 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located English basement brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 52d-st., 5th house east of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story frame house nearly new, containing seven rooms, and half an acre of ground attached, on the east side of Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam and the High Bridge. Inquire of GEORGE HART, No. 14 Whitehall-st., or on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A genteel house of 13 rooms, and half acre of ground, on Broadway, Yonkers, with very fine views of river and mountains. Will be sold cheap, or let, as the owner goes West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 139 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 16th-st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. RYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The elegant 5-story English basement brown-stone house No. 2 East 37th-st., comprising every convenience and built in the most thorough manner. Also the first-class house No. 116 West 34th-st., and many others in good locations. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—In 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., six four-story brick houses and lots, size 21 by 103 feet. Now rented so as to pay 10 per cent on the purchase price. A good investment in an improving location. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner of Pine-st and Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 5th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 64 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP.—A three-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Lewis-st., well calculated for a mechanic to manage so as to live rent free. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom House, or J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., corner of 29th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The valuable three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 101 Avenue B, near 7th st. and Tompkins-square; bath, range, gas, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Lexington-av., east side, between 35th and 36th sts., south side of Murray-hill, one of the handsomest marble houses in the City, three story and basement; all the improvements. Price, $10,000. Inquire of the owner, R. GIBBONS, No. 172 West 40th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story brick house and lot, with basement and under-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, and baths, on the corner of Avenue B and 7th-st.—No. 109 Avenue B. Inquire at No. 193 6th-st., of SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Nos. 15 and 17, three-stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies, with all modern improvements, built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Four two-story and attic houses on Bedford-av., between Lafayette-av. and Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two or three brown stone-front houses, corner 42d-st. and 7th-av., $9,000; also two houses in 45th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., $9,000. Apply at the office, No. 114 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 126 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various rooms on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 3½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Containing 36 acres of choice lands, finely situated in Clinton, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via Newark, and near the residence of Capt. Ezra Nye. The house and out-buildings are all new and in complete order. For full information, inquire of C. H. BALDWIN, No. 205 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or WM. LYON, near the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wiug's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE—A genteel three-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x38 feet, inclosed piazza, 12 rooms, hard finished, corniced, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, &c., &c.; lot 16x100; situate in Gates-av., near Classon—the most desirable location in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat Landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing about 4 acres of choice land, situated in the village of Tappantown, N. Y., 23 miles from this City, and about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Upon the premises there is a two-story, attic and stone basement house, 25 by 33 feet, with a wing attached, 14 by 33 feet, kitchen, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; also grape vines and a variety of plum, cherry and apple trees, all beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises about 50 yards from the house. Apply to D. J. BLAUVELT, City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—No. 95 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; lot 25 feet by half the block, house 21 feet wide; the house stands a little back from the street, with arbor and grape vines, &c., and a wide piazza in front; gas and Croton water introduced, but not carried through the house. Terms, $6,500, half cash and half bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES MORROGH, No. 5 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 16 acres unincumbered, in exchange for an unincumbered house and lot in Brooklyn; the farm is pleasantly situated on the New-Haven Railroad, 2 miles from the City, good dwelling, and all of the necessary out-buildings, and a great variety of choice fruit. Apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.

Five 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Morton-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on northerly side of Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Two 3-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Rush-st., near Kent-av.

The above are all new and in complete order, having just been painted throughout.

Inquire of R. W. LOWBER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A very desirable residence near the City Hall, well adapted for physician; house 3½-story and basement, (nearly new,) containing 13 rooms, replete with modern improvements. Lot 25 by 104 feet with a two-story and cellar brick stable with carriage-way to the street. All built in the most substantial manner for the present owner. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots between Grand and Hester sts., CORT, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all this lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of figuring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing homedemand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre, and if judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands are, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, actually reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract. INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 5 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be constructed at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

$14,000.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—TO FARMERS, TANNERS AND MILLERS.—There is now offered for sale the homestead farm of JAS. WHEELER, deceased, consisting of 114½ acres of land, situated in the heart of one of the most beautiful, healthy and fertile valleys in the State, 3 miles from Warwick village, 10 miles from Chester, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, and daily stage to and from the Railroad. On said farm there is a large and splendid dwelling, store house, 2 tenant houses, ice house and all necessary out-buildings, with an abundance of choice fruit; also, a splendid water-power flouring-mill, with 3 run of stones, having a large country custom; a good saw-mill, a new tannery, 45x65, 3 stories high, containing 30 bark vats, with all necessary leech, lime and water vats, all under cover. Bark ground and pumping done by water. An abundance of bark to be had at $5 for hemlock, and $6 for oak, per cord. Hides plenty at about 22 lbs. Title indisputable. Terms very easy. This is a rare opportunity for investment to a business man. It will be sold cheap if purchased by April 1, when possession will be given. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. FALLS, Esq., President of Tradesman's Bank, J. J., or D. C. WHEELER, at Hunter, Buckley & Co.'s, No. 31 Vesey-st., or GRENNILL BURT, Esq., Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well-known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the bank of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 200 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE—284 acres of good land, intersected by the Harlem Railroad, which has a freight and passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by the time table; well fenced, with a good supply of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a milk farm, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well-known furnace, which, with the mill, blowing apparatus, and water power, is in complete order. Also, nine dwelling houses, two barns, besides corn house, coal houses, &c., &c., &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at anction on the premises, at 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856. Apply to STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron Works, LUTHER S. DUTCHER, on the premises, or ALEXANDER S. COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE PASSAIC RIVER—Containing 15 acres, with river front of 700 feet. The house is two-story, 40x40, with an addition 26x40 feet; has Moorish columns and battlements and about 200 feet of piazza; contains 13 rooms, two of them with Egyptian and Italian marble mantels; has bells, speaking tubes, Espe's ventilators in the roof, furnace, range, &c.; hall has double flight of stairs and gallery around the second story; splendid lawn of about five acres, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 3,000 feet flagging round the house, garden with about one mile of box edging; has boat, bathing, ice, carriage and poultry houses, barn, &c. Is only seven miles from Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Bridgeport, Conn., containing about 1½ acres, with house 42 feet front, on Division-st., running back 78 feet on Black Rock-av., with barn, carriage house, &c. The grounds are ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, and abundantly stocked with choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH C. LEWIS, on the premises, or ABNER GILBERT, No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—In the beautiful village of Tarrytown—6 acres of highly improved land, good house, stable, ice-house, pond, fruit, vines, &c., in abundance—price $8,500. One of 3½ acres, new house, fruit, &c.; possession immediately. Also a large house, and ½ acre of ground in the village, new stable, plenty of fruit, fine view of the river. Two houses to let, pleasantly situated. Apply to S. N. THOMAS, General Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Belmont, half a mile from railroad depôt, at Fordham, nearly all the way plank walk—a new cottage, containing fine basement kitchen, cellar and closets, large parlor, dining room and four chambers. Good well of water and fine fruit trees on the premises. Stable, if desired. Will be sold on easy terms. If not sold by 15th inst., it will be let to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises; or at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., office No. 5; or to Mr. HURLEY, Railroad Agent, Fordham. Harlem Railroad cars leave Centre and White sts. at all hours daily.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE—With superior improvements, in the richest portions of Orange and Rockland Counties—one near Middletown, of 60 acres, $4,500 if bought soon. Also farms and country seats to exchange for City property. Also cottages on the banks of the Hudson. 10 to 12. C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., corner of 40th-st.

STORE FOR SALE.—The tea, coffee and spice store, No. 65 Vesey-st., two doors from the corner of Greenwich-st.; and also three years' lease of the store, from the 1st of May next; this is one of the best locations on the North River side for the above business; in a great thoroughfare. WM. SMITH, Jr.

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pew (six seats) for sale in above Church. Apply No. 64 Liberty-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

FARMS FOR SALE—In Clarkstown, Rockland County, New-York, 30 miles from this City. Six of different sizes, very cheap. One of 60 acres, in the best possible order; splendid buildings, price $3,500; $2,000 cash: this is called the garden farm of the county. Also a lot of Village Property at Nyack. One great farm in Westchester County, 160 acres, $14,500. One of 83 acres, near Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., $10,000; two crops can be raised on it every Summer; there is no better place for a market gardener in the Union; a large house can be fitted with boarders every Summer at this place, who will pay $6 and $7 per week. 14 Farms in Sullivan County, N. Y., 25 to 45 acres; price $375 to $5,000; 50 to 800 acres good unimproved land, at $4 25 to $5 50 per acre. One great Farm in Sussex County, N. J., 1,000 acres, four houses, good outbuildings, saw and bark mill, doing a large business; price $10,500, $1,200 cash, balance five or ten years; the wood and bark will sell for $25,000. Three Farms on Long Island, cheap. Three by Otisville depôt, Orange County, at a bargain. Six in Pennsylvania, near Cochecton and Berlin Town, Wayne County, very cheap. Three good two-story houses in Brooklyn; $2,000 and $3,500, $500 cash, balance seven years. All the above property to be very cheap. The most of it will double in value soon. The time for plowing and planting is near; persons wishing to locate on farms should not delay. Apply at Land Office, No. 57 Fulton-st.; Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Two small farms on Staten Island at a bargain.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—On easy terms; a 2-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, in great abundance. It is a quarter of a mile from the Rye Station, on the Long Island Sound, with fishing, gunning and sailing in abundance, and would be desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence, with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, at Croton Point, Westchester County. Containe 83 acres, with lu half a mile of the Railroad Station; has a view of the River from Stoney Point to Fort Washington; will be sold cheap or exchanged for City property, previous to 23d inst., when, if not disposed of, it

AUCTION SALES.

W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE—OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the [illegible] house, No. 18 West 31st-st., near 7th-av. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture of the above house, all of which was made for the present owner, and is of the most expensive and elaborate workmanship, comprising large and magnificent collection, worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing first-class furniture. The sale will be absolute and without reserve, consisting in part of amour, rosewood, Lachaise, with French mirror-fronts, English, velvet and ashmuson carpets, splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French plate and mantel mirrors, coat and, don ble suit rosewood parlor furniture, covered in embroidered brocatel with covers, cost $400, 1 do. 9 pieces, covered in rich tapestry with covers, 1 rosewood Elizabethan etagere mirror-fronts and marble-tops, elegant lace curtains, French escritores, lined with satin, marble-top music cabinets, reclining Turkish chairs in rich tapestry, reception and divan chairs, in rich embroidered velvet satin, marble cook mounted in ormulu, costly Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a number of unique and valuable parlor ornaments, Mosaic-top centre and pier tables, gold and merble bleau de tians with marble-tops, statuary, bronze, &c., with a collection of superb oil paintings richly framed. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant rosewood amour wardrobe, mirror front, statuary, marble-top rosewood bureaus and washstands, China and porcelain toilet sets, rosewood secretary and library book cases, costly rosewood bedsteads complete, suit rosewood furniture covered in crimson velvet, elegant tête-a-têtes, arm chairs in moquet, elegant carved extension table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, French chairs, costly silver plate and tea service, ivory and silver cutlery, elegant French china dinner set, 284 pieces, cut-glass and ruby ware, 4 rich chandeliers, oil cloths, &c., with a large quantity of elegant mahogany furniture, all made to order. Also the usual variety of kitchen utensils—range, furnace, splendid marble top bat-stand, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at T. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 126 William-st. near Fulton-st., or at the house. No postponement on any account.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Ernest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott-sts., known as No. 208 the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 8 inches rear, 20 feet 10 inches on west side, and 16 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.: said lot is 24 feet 5 inches front, 22 feet 3 inches rear, by 75 feet 10 inches on west side, and 71 feet 4 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 209 Mott-st.: the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 2-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 33 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 3 inches on west side, and 124 feet 7 inches on east side be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 13 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY HANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The invoices announced in the catalogue are not to be sold at any other Trade Sale in this City.

The catalogue is now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Roberts, assignee, the following desirable property:

85th-av.—4 lots, on north west corner of 8th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park.

85th-st.—Sstory brick house with all modern improvements and lot, on south side 85th-st, east of 6th-av., known as No. 58.

83d-st.—1 lot on south side of 83d-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av.

An undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d and 3d avs., and also an undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d-av. and East River, and 97th and 98th sts., with water right in front.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 64 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 7th-av. The lot is 25 ft. running back to a clear rising of 20 feet wide to McDougal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said carriage way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, is three stories in height, with cellar basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $250; subject to a renewal every 21 years forever at 5 per cent on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday), March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 439 4th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., the entire rich furniture of the family; it will comprise, in part, of velvet and Brussels carpets, one or two full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, one very fine rosewood piano-forte end stool, rich lace and damask window curtains and corners, French plate and oval mirrors, several very rich oil-paintings by eminent artists, in carved and gilt frames, velvet-covered sofas and couches, Voltaire and gothic chairs, marble top dressing and pier bureaus, mahogany washstands, tufted French and gothic bedsteads, Elizabethan do., hair mattresses, feather beds, one very fine black walnut dining and extension table, tête à tête and parlor chairs, sofas, marble-top washstands, hat do., China and glassware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on Saturday morning, and no postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ALSO—4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ALSO—4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on south side 124th-st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAM-BOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 13th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, 396 tons; length, 181 feet; breadth, 25 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 31th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 129 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

No. 442 BROADWAY.—The above rooms are unequaled for the exposition and sale of furniture, paintings, mirrors, &c. Sales by Auction on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Sales of furniture and merchandise at residences and stores personally attended to.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VORHEES, Chairmen Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. B. Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, entered on the 9th day of February, inst., J. JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, on the corner of 59d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effect's of a line of stages known as the Spring-st. and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with licenses, good-will, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated. JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1856.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; desirable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.—CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, to be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, No. 519 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, as above, without reserve, on account of removal, the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above warerooms, which is manufactured in the best possible manner for custom trade, and which upon examination will be found to be well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and the trade, and comprises a very handsome assortment of carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture in suits for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries and chambers, rich rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture covered in rich satin brocade, brocatelle, rich plush, and hair-cloth; also, unfinished in muslin, green plush, and fancy tables, easy and reception, marble-top, centre and fancy tables, easy and reception chairs and lounges, library and secretery bookcases, etageres, extension and dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, extension and dining-tables, dining-room chairs, hall stands, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oak chamber sets complete, richly painted and enemeled chamber sets, hair mattresses, paillasses, fancy chairs, and other articles. We would invite our friends and purchasers generally to call at the warerooms, No. 519 Broadway, the day before the sale and examine the goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City, will be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge, or the furniture can remain on storage until May, free of charge.

C. P. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 130 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 35 by 92 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Bank-st.; house 21 feet 4½ inches by 38 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4½ inches by 81 feet. 75th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; each 25 by 102 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn.—Nos. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, holit in the best manner: houses 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, will sell, THIS DAY, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, rosewood suite covered in satin, brocatel, rosewood, marble-top, centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood etageres, tête-a-tête sofas, Voltaire chairs spring seat, parlor do., sofas, mahogany and rosewood secretary and library book-cases, oak and black walnut extension tables, China vases, engravings, paintings, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, lounges, office and counting room desks, &c. The whole to be sold peremptory to close consignment.

D. S. HEUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HEUGH—Will sell, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at No. 10 Murray-st., all the elegant contents, consisting of solid rosewood suites, in brocatel, bookcase, heavy English tapestry velvet carpets, centre tables, side and fancy do., Gothic clocks, elegant pier and oval glasses, escritoire, etageres, rosewood and mahogany scroll-top French and Elizabethan bedsteads, bureaus, washstands toilet sets, mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, &c., mahogany sofas, dining tables, extension do., crockery, and cut glass-ware, fine silver-ware, &c., &c.; also, an elegant 7-octave rosewood piano. All to be positively sold without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of English velvet carpeting, furniture, paintings, dry goods, mirrors, jewelry, cigars, &c.; the variety and quality of which are attracting, and every article will be sold. Seldom an equal opportunity is offered. Storage free until 1st May. Boxing, &c., at small expense. Examination is requested early.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 27th-avs., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising, in part, the stock of a retailer, together with a good assortment of fresh Spring goods, direct from the factories.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—The unexpired term of four years, from 1st May next, of the lease of premises No. 83 Spring-st., near Broadway, lately occupied by ROBERT GLENN as a Piano-Forte Manufactory, will be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY the 17th inst., at the Merchant's Exchenge, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander,

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 19.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No 13 N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers wishing to take this agreeable and expeditious route, need not apprehend any delay in reaching their destination. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Richmond and Petersburg, $10. Steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCK, will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 21, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 o'clock precisely, from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, as individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to the creditors entitled to the same.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-1aw2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

10f.'55-1aw2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 8, 1856.—The AUBURN EXCHANGE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and less than $5.6; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this Bank are respectfully requested to pay the final instalment of 90 per cent. upon their subscriptions, on and after MONDAY, March 31, 1856, at their banking house, at the head of Beekman-st., near the Park, at which time the Bank will be opened for business.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. A. MACY, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick. The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CORBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous diseases. 21. Office No. 60 Walker-st., 1st brh door west of Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, buboes and stricture; is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Cantion—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 21 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 84 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted five corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 8, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," and "cooling" doses, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements, of these organs, as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Gonorrhœa, constitutional, nervous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the saloa of the Ecola de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 167 Prince-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. Its appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 322 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HERNIA.—DR. E. B. GRAHAM'S PATENT ELASTIC SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS possesses the most perfect gradnating principles of any Truss now in use.

Dr. GRAHAM'S Utero-Abdominal Supporter, Adjustible Shoulder-brace and Female Bandage, have especial reference to cheapness and utility combined. For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 170 William-st., New-York, and by HORTON, GRAHAM & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 15 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'S SALT-RHEUM REMEDY.

FOR SALT-RHEUM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S-ITCH, RING-WORM, BLOTCHES AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Over 2,000 ounces can be ascribed to this celebrated external remedy, which quickly penetrates the pores and absorbs the virus from these disfiguring complaints. Although vigorous in extirpating all disease, it is perfectly harmless and may be applied with perfect safety to the skin of an infant. Price $1 per jar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their disease if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured almost, for all diseases.

Take this best of all the purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more: the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where.

CATARRH.—Catarrh in the head and throat cured, which never has been effectually and permanently cured by any other treatment. This new method has always been successful. Certificates can be seen (from those who have been cured) and can be had by mail, or (if more convenient, after trying for many years the best physicians in vain,) by calling at No. 26 8th-av. R. WILKINSON.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By the aid of a benumbing agent applied to the gum. No injurious or unpleasant effects, and no extra charge. Mode of application invented by C. S. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. 35 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—8 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Motion for the Previous Question in the House—The Scene in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

The motion for the previous question was lost in the House to-day, simply because of the desire of gentlemen to speak on the question.

Mr. TRUMBULL's speech in the Senate, reviewing DOUGLAS' report, was admirable. DOUGLAS replied so abusively that CRITTENDEN several times called him to order for language derogatory to the dignity of the Senate. TRUMBULL maintained his ground with great skill and decision.

Subsequently CRITTENDEN replied to DOUGLAS' flings at Know-Nothingism, declaring himself a member of the American party, and hurling back his contumely with defiant scorn.

SUMNER, also being assailed by DOUGLAS, appealed to the Senate to sustain him in the opinion that he ought not to go to the Senator from Illinois for instruction in gentlemanly deportment.

The scene was quite exciting. CRITTENDEN is aroused, and DOUGLAS will hear from him soon. S.

Meeting of the American Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

The American members of Congress held a meeting here, to-night, to deliberate on what measures were best calculated to advance the interests of the American Party in the coming Presidential campaign.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Petitions were presented from merchants and importers of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, asking for a revision of the tariff.

PRINTING THE REPORTS ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. JOHNSON reported in favor of printing 31,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Territorial Committee on Kansas affairs—being 500 copies for each member.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion. He thought the minority report presented the Slavery question in a masterly manner—its positions being unanswerable—but it was not written as a reply to the details of the majority report, and he was unwilling to send out, with the indorsement of the Senate, a document containing so many unwarrantable assumptions, erroneous deductions and inconsistencies.

Mr. WADE asked Mr. TRUMBULL to yield the floor for adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I hope not; the courtesies of the Senate have been taken advantage of on account of my known absence to make an assault on me.

Mr. TRUMBULL—No, Sir; I knew not whether you were present or absent when I was commenting on the report. I did not introduce the subject, nor did I know it would come up to-day.

Mr. DOUGLAS—My colleague dares to say, in face of the fact, that he did not know I was absent. He acted with unfairness in attacking the report when I was detained from the Senate by ill health. I would ask him, within what reasonable time his speech will be printed?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I think it will be published by Monday.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If I can ask a postponement of the question till Monday, I will reply to Mr. TRUMBULL's speech on Tuesday.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Take your own time.

Mr. DOUGLAS (quickly)—I understand that game; "take your own time." The Senator from Massachusetts took his own time to write and circulate a libel on me when the Nebraska bill was reported. I understand my colleague to say he came here as a Democrat. That will be news to the Democracy of Illinois, and is a libel on the Democracy of that State.

Mr. CRITTENDEN interposed, saying the debate had transcended the rules of decorum. The Senator had charged a libel on Mr. TRUMBULL. [Sensation.]

Mr. DOUGLAS—I should have been better satisfied if the Member from Kentucky had, when Black Republicans denounced us in coarse terms, rebuked them for want of courtesy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—To what do you allude?

Mr. DOUGLAS—When they made coarse and vulgar political assaults on the Democratic side of the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—It was no more my business than that of others to call Senators to order for personalities. This is not the place for vituperation. Such matters should be settled elsewhere.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I do not regard the Senator as good authority in Illinois politics. I was speaking of events of which I am better capable of judging than he.

After further colloquy, the Chair decided that Mr. DOUGLAS' remark was not personal.

Mr. DOUGLAS—So far as I am advised, and as I believe, my colleague was the candidate of a miserable sect of Abolitionists and Know-Nothings—which are one and the same thing.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—I wish the Senator to understand that I cooperate with the American party, and, standing here as a gentleman and a Senator, and claiming all the respect due to my honesty as a freeman, I spit with scorn every imputation of that kind, as intended to embrace me and my political associates.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained—I spoke of what Know-Nothingism was in Illinois, and said it might be otherwise in the South. Every Know-Nothing Lodge in Illinois had adopted an Abolition creed, and that is the miserable faction which sent my colleague here. The Senator from Kentucky misunderstood me, else he would not have conceived my remark as personal to him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—The gentleman did not make the explanation in new shoes.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Every gentleman must have understood me as making a distinction. I said nothing about Southern Know-Nothings.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall not permit such remarks as these, from my colleague, to pass unanswered. I shall suffer no man here or elsewhere to state of my things which are absolutely and totally unfounded. If he means to say I am, or ever have been a Know-Nothing, or connected with any secret political organization, the charge is basely —— I will not violate the rules of the Senate, but say—untrue. He proceeded to speak of the politics of Illinois; saying she was and had always been a Democratic State. In the Eighth Congressional District, which gave Pierce nearly 5,000 majority, He (TRUMBULL) was elected a Member of the House by more than 5,000 majority. He ran as the Anti-Nebraska candidate. How did his colleague know he received every Know-Nothing and Abolition vote—he (Mr. TRUMBULL) did not know it.

Mr. DOUGLAS—My colleague said the reason why he did not accept at Salem my proposition to resign our seats last year to test, by reelection, whether he or I represented Illinois, was that Governor MATTESON would appoint me and another Democrat to fill the vacancies. I tell him I will sign a resignation now to take effect at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. BROWN—That's right.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I'll give him till Monday morning to think of it.

Mr. WELLER—That's better.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I said my colleague received every Abolition and Know-Nothing vote in the Legislature. He dare not deny that statement. Why equivocate?

In further remarks Mr. DOUGLAS said that his colleague had become a Chief of the Black Republicans.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I ask my colleague to explain.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Was not the gentleman voted for by Abolitionists and Know-Nothings from all parts of the State.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I tell him no to his teeth. I never was a candidate of the Abolitionist or Know-Nothing Party. I have been voted for by members of the American Party; and it was so with the gentleman—but that I was their candidate is not true.

The colloquy was continued further, when Mr. SUMNER replied to the remark of Mr. DOUGLAS, that he (SUMNER) had obtained a week's delay of the Nebraska bill in order to circulate a libel on him, (DOUGLAS.) Mr. SUMNER said that it was untrue—that he had united with other members of the Senate in reading an address to the people of the United States, expressing the true character of the bill, and denouncing many of the evils which have since occurred.

Mr. SUMNER said that both Messrs. CHASE and GIDDINGS, the occasion referred to, came to his lodgings and asked him to postpone the Nebraska bill one week, in order to give them time to examine it. He did so; but the day after he discovered they had written an exposition of that measure and circulated it broadcast. It was the false statement, that they had not had time to examine the bill, of which he (SUMNER) complained. That address attributed to him a base purpose, self aggrandizement, and not a proper sense of public duty. The Senator from Massachusetts did not consider that Mr. SUMNER had any thing in common with his ideas of a gentleman and a Senator.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall not enter into personal contest here or elsewhere as to the character of a gentleman. The Senate shall decide whether the Senator from Illinois is the proper judge of this matter. It is not true that I went to the Senator's seat to make the request to which he alludes.

Mr. DOUGLAS repeated that Mr. SUMNER while pretending he wanted time to read the Nebraska bill, had previously franked a grossly libelous pamphlet on that subject.

Mr. SUMNER said the address was predicated on the first bill and not on the last.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked, that the reasons assigned by Mr. SUMNER for the postponement of the Nebraska bill were not true in fact.

Mr. JOHNSON's motion was then adopted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine, argued in favor of the resolution empowering the Committe on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case. He said Mr. REEDER was removed because he would not be the slave and tool of the President, who had offered him the mission to China or Great Britain if he would resign the Governorship.

Mr. SMITH of Va.—Do I understand the gentleman to make that charge?

Mr. WASHBURN—I have seen such a statement in the newspapers; the correspondent who made it dared the Washington *Union* to deny it, and I dare the gentleman from Virginia to make the denial.

Mr. SMITH—I believe it to be a hold and unmitigated falsehood, and it is unbecoming in any member to repeat such newspaper statements.

Mr. WASHBURN—I believe every word of it. There are gentlemen here who can speak for the Executive.

Mr. MATTESON continued to defend the Emigrant Aid Societies, and severely criticized the positions of the minority report, condemned squatter sovereignty, and expressed the opinion that the difficulties in Kansas were attributable to the "let alone" policy of 1850 on the Slavery question. But for their there would have been no flaming proclamation by the President, and no orders from the Secretary of War to enforce the laws.

Mr. WASHBURN argued that the Committee must have plenary power, in order to give an impartial hearing and arrive at an honest, intelligent judgment. He moved the previous question.

The motion was negatived; 78 voting for and 96 against.

Mr. BENNETT of Mississippi, contended that Mr. REEDER has set up an extraordinary claim, without a shadow of law or justice.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. SPENCER, from the residents on Broadway, against a Railroad through that thoroughfare.

By Mr. BROOKS, for aid to the Inebriate Asylum, New-York.

By Mr. SPENCER, to aid the Mechanics' Institute, New-York.

REPORTS.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH—Favorably on the bill authorizing the sale of abandoned Canal Lands.

By Mr. NIXON—Favorably on the bill for the better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery. Also, to incorporate the Order of Odd-Fellows.

By Mr. BRADFORD—Favorably on the bill to amend the Common School Laws.

By Mr. RAMSEY—Favorably on the bill to amend the General Railroad Law, by requiring locomotives to blow a whistle at crossings, &c.

To amend the Common School Law.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BROOKS, for the benefit of minors—also to incorporate the Order of the United Americans.

By Mr. FERDON, relative to Bridges over the Harlem River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the act consolidating the Cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The Stockbridge Indian Bill was lost by a vote of 16 to 12, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A bill authorising the District-Attorney of King's County to appoint a clerk, was passed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

In relation to Savings Banks and Institutions.

Compelling Magistrates and Officers to pay over fines.

To prevent the sale of Liquor in New-York and Brooklyn on the Sabbath.

To incorporate the New-York Hydropathic College.

The bill to amend the Usury Laws was then debated and progress reported.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

PETITIONS.

Against the Broadway Railroad.

For an investigation into the affairs of the Harlem Railroad.

Against the formation of the Twenty-third Ward, New-York.

For an appropriation to the Asylum in aid of Destitute Children.

From the Chief Engineer and others against the election of a Fire Marshal, by the New-York Fire Department.

REPORTS.

By Mr. B. SMITH, favorably, on the bill to protect the citizens of New-York against the impositions of City Railroads.

By Mr. J. B. CLARK, to amend the act relative to the Second-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. KETCHAM, favorably to incorporate the Association for the improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. FOOT, against the bill for the better protection of married women.

Also, report and bill amending the Act incorporating the Metropolitan Gae Company. The report states that special privileges granted in the Act were procured in Special Committee, after the passage of the bill through the Committee of the Whole.

The bill amends the act by providing that the permission of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be obtained before the streets are dug for laying the pipes; takes away the privilege of obtaining exclusive permission and authority to lay pipes in any streets of the City; limits the real and personal estate of the Company to such an amount only as is absolutely necessary for manufacturing and business purposes; limits their debts and liabilities to fifty per cent of the amount of capital actually paid in, and renders the stockholders personally liable for any excess; the Company to be deemed organized only when 10,000 shares are subscribed for, and $5,000 actually paid in. The bill takes away all special privileges, and renders the Company subject to the liability of general law.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to amend the Police Law of Brooklyn.

By Mr. GRAY, by bill, to purchase swords for the surviving New York Mexican Volunteers.

By Mr. G. A. DUDLEY, the minority report of the Temperance Committee, repeating the usual arguments in favor of prohibition.

The report was debated.

Mr. MATTESON repelled the charges of unfairness made in the report against the majority of the Committee, and stated that every facility had been given to the minority to make a reply to the majority report, at the time the same was presented.

The bill repealing the act creating a Railroad Commission was read a third time and passed, by Ayes 74; Noes, 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable Executive officers of New-York and Brooklyn to obtain evidence.

To renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy in New-York.

Mr. MILLER gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules for the purpose of moving forward the bill to suppress Stock gambling.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BREVOORT: To enable the Corporation of New-York to lease Reservoir Square to the Crystal Palace for a longer term, on such conditions as may be deemed equitable.

By Mr. LEE—To compel the Rensselaer, Saratoga and Whitehall Railroads to reduce their fare to two cents per mile.

To provide for licensing watermen in New-York. The bill gives the power to the Mayor to license, fixes the license at $2, which takes the place of all dock fees, fixes the license for assistant watermen at $1, and imposes fines for running boats without a license, and for refusing to produce the same, &c.

By Mr. MABEN, to regulate the duties of Port Wardens in New-York. The bill makes it the duty of the Wardens to make surveys of all vessels and cargoes, and charge fees, as now established; and imposes a fine of fifty dollars on any person who performs the duties of a Warden, as above stated, or interferes with him in the performance of his duties.

Mr. MATTESON moved to suspend the rules, in order to put forward the bill repealing the Prohibitory law.

Motion lost, for want of a two-third vote.

Mr. ANTHON moved that the Railroad Committee be required to ascertain and report whether Spuyten Devil Bridge and other points on the Hudson River Road are safe for travel, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved the appointment of a Committee to report to this or the next Legislature the financial condition of Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD called up the resolution of inquiry into all the acts and matters connected with the consolidation of the Central-Railroads.

Messrs. NORTHUP and ANTHON were in favor of investigation, and Mr. FOWLER against it.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution of inquiry, the House refused to do so by Ayes, 40; Nays, 4.

Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad Bill in Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

The Broadway Railroad bill came up again before the House Committee to-night. Mr. HILTON argued against the Road, and J. S. SLUYTER appeared for the grantees. D. D. FIELD, Esq., speaks in favor of the grantees on Monday next.

The Virginia Legislature—Navigation, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 14.

The Virginia Legislatnre have passed a hill, appropriating a million of dollars to the Virginia, Tennessee and Covington, and Ohio Railroad. The appropriation for the Central road was reduced to $300,000.

Our harbor ie open, and large nnmbers of vessels are arriving and departing. The Norfolk boats leave daily with passengers for the South.

New-Jersey Legislature Adjourned.

TRENTON, Friday, March 14.

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned *sine die* at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Kansas Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 14.

A meeting of the friends of freedom in Kansas was held at Faneuil Hall last evening. Gen. POMEROY of Kansas, Mr. CONWAY, late of Maryland, and Judge SMITH of Pennsylvania, made speeches, showing the wrongs of the people of Kansas and the necessity of giving them material aid and assistance. No resolutions were offered. The attendance was small.

Free State Contributions.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

The subscriptions at the Kansas meeting in this city, last evening, amounted to $4,940, of which GERRIT SMITH gave $3,000, E. C. DELEVAN, $1,000, and the State *Register* and Evening *Journal* each $100.

Triumph of the Canadian Ministry—Fire in Kingston.

TORONTO, Friday, March 14.

In Parliament last evening, the Ministry gained the superiority, beating the opposition 72 to 42 on a motion to rescind the resolution of inquiry into Judge DUVAL'S charge on St. SYLVESTER'S murder trial.

A fire occurred at Kingston this afternoon, destroying the building on the corner of Brock and King streets. The block contained several stores, and the lose is considerable.

The Grocers' Bank, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 14.

In regard to the Grocers' Bank, which suspended some time since, Judge MERRICK, of the Supreme Court, to-day made a decree appointing Mr. S. G. REED, the President, and Mr. E. M. ROBINSON, a stockholder, agents to take custody of the property from the Receivers before appointed, with authority to pay off immediately all the liabilities of the Bank—they having sufficient assets for that purpose. The agents are to report to the Court on the 28th of April, when, if everything appears satisfactory, they will be allowed to continue the business of the Bank if they see fit.

The Accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 14.

The mails destroyed by the recent railroad accident near Margaretsville, N. C., were unusually large. The contents of ADAMS & Co.'s car were valued at $50,000. Ten passengers were badly injured, and one of them, named OCTAVIUS COOK, subsequently died.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SHOOTING STAR ON THE ROCKS.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The ship *Shooting Star*, from the Sandwich Islands for New-York, touched at this port for provisions. On sailing again she struck on the rocks about forty miles from here, but we have no further particulars. She has a valuable cargo, which is insured in New-Bedford, Boston and New-York for $400,000.

THE SCHOONER BALTIMORE ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 14.

The schooner *Baltimore*, from Baltimore, bound for New-York, with a cargo of flour, rice, cotton, &c., is ashore near Old Point Comfort. A steamer has been sent to her relief. She is laying easy, and her cargo is being taken out.

The Steamship Alabama Detained.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 14.

The steamship *Alabama* has been detained here by storms since Wednesday, her regular day of departure. She leaves at noon to-day (Friday.)

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FEYRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE FASHIONABLE PUBLIC.—KNOX, the hatter of Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, has issued a hat designed for the Spring season, that is an art-offering worthy the appreciation of the fashionable public. Price four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE PRUDENT PUBLIC.—A durable hat, combining elegance, style and cheapness, can be procured at KNOX'S fashionable establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for four dollars. Think of it.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE ECCENTRIC PUBLIC.—Have you a desire for a hat for each hour in the day, differing in style? Visit KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He can accommodate you.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.—If business drives, and you have no time to exhibit your own taste in the selection of a hat, trust to KNOX. He is infallible, and his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is patronized by all men of intelligence.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE ECONOMICAL PUBLIC.—If you wish to save a dollar in the purchase of your Spring hat, buy it at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He is *the* Broadway hatter.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE THOUGHTLESS PUBLIC.—Buy a good hat, and buy it cheap, which you can do by patronizing KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE LITERARY PUBLIC.—All men who live by the pen, when in want of a hat, that in style, fashion and price is peculiarly nice, should spend dollars four at KNOX'S popular store, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, the first pleasant day.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.—Every intelligent man familiar with the extent of KNOX'S trade, will understand that it is to his (KNOX'S) advantage to sell his hats cheap, and make them of the best quality. This is the way he has achieved success and maintains it.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR EVERYBODY, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, ACTORS, ARTISTS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.—KNOX is now selling his Spring style of hat, artist-like in its construction, and faultless in style, material and manufacture, at the standard price of four dollars. Is it not to your interest to patronize him? If you coincide with us, and we say it is, visit his elegant establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ALADDIN, OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—We hear that they produce this magnificent Oriental Spectacle at Barnum's Museum, on Monday night. They have had it in rehearsal for some time, and it is said to be one of the most superb things of the kind ever placed before the public. Money has been freely expended to render it worthy of admiration, and Chinese dresses, Chinese banners, Chinese lanterns, &c., have been imported from Canton expressly for the purpose. Public curiosity is on tiptoe to behold the gorgeous representation.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A mammoth entertainment will be given at this popular place of Amusement to-night. Four pieces, including singing and dancing. "The Arabian Nights," "Michael Earl," "Mountain Sylph" and "Frisky Cobbler," are announced. Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hathaway, Mrs. S. B. Wilkins, Miss Herring, and the whole *corps dramatique* appearing.

[Advertisement.]

NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASES IN GOLD AND SILVER.—The attention of the out of town and City trade, is solicited to our new stock, comprising an infinite variety of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c. WILMARTH, CLISEMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may also be found Lownd's famous patent pen and pencil.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fashionable and elegant hats can always be obtained at BANCKER'S, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. All hats are made under the personal supervision of Mr. BANCKER, who has practical experience of 40 years standing. A single trial will convince the most fastidious. Spring styles now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases, not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ I wonder why it is I can never get good tea or coffee? 'Tis your own fault. Go to PERCY'S old-established Tea and Coffee Store, No. 214 Greenwich-street. You will get a better article at a cheaper rate than can be obtained elsewhere. First store from the corner of Vesey-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions in the Supreme, Superior Courts and Common Pleas.

☞ Brooklyn Calendar for March 15—Nos. 53, 55, 56, 68, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at the Jane-st. A. R. Church, by Rev. John Brash, Mr. ARCHIBALD FLEMING, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE MCLAUCHLAN, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, by Rev. H. Mattison, Mr. WM. B. HARDING to Miss ELIZA JANE VAN CAMP, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. J. Spor, JOHN R. ARMSTRONG, Esq., to Miss KATE F. HOGAN, both of Brooklyn.

At Greenville, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. HOWARD BROWN to Miss ELIZABETH ANN DECKER.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 14, Dr. THOMAS E. BOSWORTH, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 Hudson-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CELIA E. GARDNER, wife of E. D. Rosencranz, aged 42 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 409 Broadway.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 14, FANNY FORRESTER, youngest daughter of David and Charlotte D. Webb, aged 5 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 29 Montgomery-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 14, PENELOPE PARKER, wife of Edward Dunham, and daughter of Jas. Parker, of Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place at Perth Amboy, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 17th inst. Friends of the family who may desire to attend, can leave in the steamer *John Potter*, at 10 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 1, North River, and return by the same boat, at 5 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 13, Mrs. SARAH PAYN, widow of the late Isaac B. Payn.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 3d-st., on Sunday, her 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Fort Hill, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 12, Mr. GEORGE MARSTON, aged 37 years, only son of John M. Marston, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Palermo.

☞ London *Times* and Galignani's *Messenger* please copy.

In Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, March 14, Mrs. OLIVER CLARK, aged about 34 years.

At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, March 14, DAVID KIRBY, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 13, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Capt. Thomas Robinson, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, W. R. Robinson, Esq., Clarkson-av., Flatbush, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Boston, on Tuesday morning, March 11, Mrs. ELIZA DEHON, aged 72 years, widow of the late William Dehon.

At Santander, Spain, on Sunday, Feb. 10, in the 28th year of her age, STEFFANIA, wife of Adolph Finot, and daughter of the late H. W. Livingston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MARCH 14.

$1,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	85½	550	Erie R. R.			55¾
4,000	Mich. So. Sink. F.	85	100		do		55⅛
29,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	850		do	b67	56¼
10,000	do	b60 88¾	400		do	b60	55⅞
5	Bank of Commerce	109	650		do	s30	55⅞
10	Metropolitan Bank	107½	200		do	b30	56
20	Merchants Bank	145	650		do		55⅜
1000	Nica. Tran. Co	14	200		do	s10	55⅜
300	do	14½	100		do	b30	55¾
450	do	14⅜	300		do	b3	55⅝
100	do	14⅜	70	Wis. L. Sh. R. R.			73
725	do	15	75		do		72¾
800	do	14⅜	10	Mi. So. & N. Ia. R. R.			93½
50	do	14⅛	1650	Reading R. R.		b3	90
550	do	15	1000		do	b30	90
100	do	14⅞	800		do	b60	90⅝
100	Canton Co	22¾	400		do	s3	90
950	do	b60 23	300		do	s10	90
450	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	23¾	100	Ill. Central R. R.			97¾
1300	do	23½	15	Gal. & Chic. R. R.			113
100	do	s60 23½	450	Clev. & Tol. R. R.			76¾
500	Gardiner Gold Mine	1¾	850		do		76⅝
500	do	b10 1¾	100		do	b30	76¾
25	New-York Cen. R. R.	91	100		do	b30	76¾
50	do	91¼	100		N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b60	95
100	Panama Railroad	163	50		do		94¾
5	do	bk 109¾	350		do		94¾
50	do	s3 109	400		do	b60	94¾

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMMONS-DYKMAN:

$6,000 B. R. and U. R. R., first mort., int. add., 78
3,000 C. and W. R. R., first mortgage, int. add., 49
5,000 E. and Ill. R. R., first mortgage, int. add., 72
5,000 M. and C. R. R., first mortgage, int. add., 61
5,000 B. and S. L. R. R., Incomes, interest add., 83
10,000 M. S. and N. I. R. R., Sink. Fund, in. ad., 88¾
2,000 New Alb. and S. R. R., 8s, interest added, 72
7,000 New Alb. and S. R. R., 10s, interest add., 72
86 Shares Oswego and Syracuse R. R., in. ad., 62⅛
450 Shares Hamp. Coal and Iron Co., in. add., 3⅛
100 Shares N. E. M. and Q. Co., per ch. of $10, $7⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	88⅛	100	Erie Railroad		b30	56
5,000	do	s90	88	1200	do	b60	55
2,000	Ill. F. Rs. with p.	90		200	do		55¾
150	Canton Comp'y	22¾		150	do	b3	55⅜
75	do	b15	23	200	do	s30	55⅜
100	Nic. Transit Co	15½		100	do	s30	55⅜
100	do	15¾		100	do		55⅜
1050	do	15		200	Reading R. R.	b60	90⅝
100	do	b30	15	600	do	s3	90⅝
550	do	14⅞		200	do		90⅝
300	Cumb. Coal Co	22¾		1150	do	s3	90⅝
100	do	b30	22¾	200	do	b30	90⅝
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10	76¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60	94
100	do	b30	77	100	Panama Railroad		163
100	do	s30	76¾	100	do	b60	163¼
100	Ill. Central R. R.		97¾	25	Gal. & Ch. R. R	b60	113

FRIDAY, March 14—P. M.

The details of the extraordinary news from Nicaragua, which appeared in the morning papers, caused additional excitement on the Stock Exchange, in regard to Transit shares, and some few sales were forced as low as 13 ₱ cent., being a decline of *nine* ₱ cent. or $9 the share from the opening price on Thursday. A prominent operator, however, soon came in and took 500 shares at 15 ₱ cent., and although this price was not sustained at the early Brokers' Board, the stock finally closed at 15@15¼, or $3 lower than the closing price of yesterday. The decree of the Walker Government for a forfeiture of the charter has been received by the Company in this City. The preamble sets forth that the Canal rights are forfeited by reason of *non user*; that is, no steps have been taken by the incorporators to build the Canal. The revocation of the Accessory Transit Grant, is, as surmised yesterday on the first receipt of the news, because of the failure of the Company to pay the agreed dues of $10,000 a year and 10 ₱ cent. on the profits, to the State of Nicaragua. The amount of arrearages is not set forth, but a commission is named by the Government, to ascertain the true sum for which the Company are liable, and to make attachment of the property found on the Isthmus.

The official paper of WALKER in commenting on the decree, is quite severe upon JOSEPH L. WHITE, VANDERBILT and ASPINWALL, for their late combination with the Panama interest. The article appears to be shaped, in temper and argument, to produce the impression that the Accessory Transit Company has actually and forever ceased to exist—that the connection of the Company with the Nicaraguan Government is at an end, and that a "better Company" are to take their place. Yet on a close reading of the new grant to RANDOLPH and his associates, it will be found that a voluntary surrender of the grant for want of means to establish full steamship lines on the Atlantic side to New-York and on the Pacific side to San Francisco, is provided for, and it is not unreasonable to infer that such a surrender may be found convenient at an early day; in which case, all other interests being agreeable—and the means of making them so will readily suggest themselves to the reader—the whole proceeding, from first to last, may, and we dare say will, be reversed. There has been nothing done yet at least, to prevent such a mutual settlement of the difficulty. No property has been confiscated; none taken out of the actual possession of the Company; the attachments were *pro forma*, and the new grantee, RANDOLPH, has taken no steps to put on the "better line" either of steamships or lake and river transports. The Government Commissioners, after acknowledging the delivery of the attached property by inventory, write as follows to the Agent of the Transit Company on the Isthmus:

VIRGIN BAY, Feb. 23, 1856.

To Captain Scott of Transit Company:

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of an inventory of property, furnished by yourself, as belonging to the Accessory Transit Company. As it is the desire of the Government that there may be no obstacle in the way of facilitating the transportation of passengers, &c., from ocean to ocean, and that no interruption

New-York Daily Times.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Burning of a Ferry Boat on the Delaware River.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

List of the Dead, Injured and Missing.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Extra, March 16.

One of the most fearful disasters which has happened upon the Delaware since the burning of the Steam Poss, some twenty years ago, occurred on Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The Camden ferry boat *New-Jersey*, belonging to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, with passengers to the number of nearly one hundred, mostly residents of New-Jersey, started for Camden.

The boat was headed for the canal, but on reaching that point, Captain Corson discovered that the ice was so jammed between the banks, that to go through would be almost an impossibility.

The boat was then turned northward, so as to cross the bar some distance above Smith's Island. When nearly opposite Arch-street Wharf, the boat was discovered to be on fire near the smoke stack. An effort was made to check the flames, but without avail. A scene of wild excitement ensued, the passengers all pressing forward to escape the flames, and to be the first to jump ashore, as soon as the boat should touch the wharf, the Captain having directed the pilot to steer direct for the Arch-street Wharf. When within about thirty feet of the wharf the wheel-house fell, rendering her steering apparatus useless. A strong ebb tide was running, and with it up the river, which caused the boat to sheer off from the wharf, and float towards the island again. Before this time, however, most of the passengers had jumped overboard, some of whom managed to get upon cakes of ice, and others were taken from the water by persons in small boats. Many of the passengers, among whom were some females, remained on the boat until the burning of their clothes drove them to leap into the water,

Mr. SAMUEL GOVERSON, of this city, was on board with his wife and child, about fourteen months old; was separated from his wife when the fire was first discovered. He immediately made search for her; but, getting in the midst of the excited throng, was hurried overboard without obtaining any knowledge of the whereabouts of his wife and child. He was soon rescued, and, on reaching the wharf, he was overjoyed to hear that his wife had been saved and taken to the Weatherby Tavern, but the child was drowned. Its mother held on to it until exhaustion compelled her to relinquish her hold.

Mr. NIXON, of Camden, was on board with his wife and child, and both remained on the deck until their clothes took fire. Mrs. NIXON was considerably burnt. She states that when her husband was separated from her, and forced overboard, his coat was all in a blaze. She has not seen or heard of him since.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY, of Camden; THOMAS HOOPER, of Philadelphia; Mrs. ELLEN STOWE, of Camden; THOMAS STEARNS and wife, and WM. P. WILSON, were all rescued from the water in an exhausted state, and taken to Newkirk's, where the proper remedies were applied to prevent any serious results.

Mr. JAMES M. STERLING, of Camden, escaped with his life, notwithstanding the boat passed over him. When taken from the water he could scarcely move.

Two men, named EDWARDS and NEAGLE, residing about six miles from Camden, managed to get upon cakes of ice, and floated until picked up by a person in a small boat. They were taken to the Cherry-street Station-house, in company with a Mr. CRISPIN, who was also rescued, where they remained during the night.

Mr. JOHN C. LITTLE, of Camden, was found dead, floating upon the river. Efforts were made to resuscitate life.

Mr. RICHARD MITCHELL, residing in Camden, but whose place of business is at No. 93 South Second-street, was under the boat for a short time, but escaped without injury, and was also instrumental in saving one of the female passengers.

Mr. JAMES W. FERGUSON thinks there were about sixty persons on the boat, and when the fire was first discovered he was talking with a fellow-clerk of his, named HOWARD. When the place became too hot for them FERGUSON, in company with HOWARD and some gentlemen unknown to him, slipped over the steamboat into the water, and held on to the rudder chains until nearly exhausted, when he let go and commenced swimming for the shore. He was taken by persons on the wharf, and a rope was thrown to him, and thus saved. He could not tell what had become of his companions.

The Engineer of the boat did not quit his post until he was forced to fly by the heat from the burning of his clothes. The pilot, Mr. CARTER, remained at his post until within a few moments of the falling of the wheel-house.

Thomas Lewis and William Gallagher, members of the Vigilant Engine Company, deserve great praise for their efforts to rescue the passengers from the river, both of whom jumped into the water, and saved two or three who were nearly exhausted.

Miss JOSEPHINE FIDELL, of South Camden, was crossing in company with her father, JOHN FIDELL. Both were together when they jumped from the boat, and the father struggled hard to keep his daughter from sinking. She was picked up, but he is missing, and it is supposed was drowned.

Mr. WM. AGNEW, a resident of Camden, gives a terrific description of the melancholy disaster, as follows:

Mr. Agnew's Statement.

I was standing conversing with Mr. MUSCHAMP, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, when he discovered the flames bursting out around the "smoke stack." Making an exclamation that the boat was on fire, he sprang forward to the windward. He saw the captain in the pilot house with the pilot. Almost the moment the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the Arch-street wharf. A wild, heartrending scene of terror ensued. There were, as nearly as he could remember, over one hundred persons on board, including twenty or twenty-five ladies. By a common impulse they rushed to the windward to avoid the intense heat of the flames, which had now enveloped the whole after part of the doomed vessel. Mr. AGNEW clung to the guards as long as he could. Around him, frantically endeavoring to wrench loose the stanchions which were yet free, from the devouring element, were the horror-stricken passengers who, but a few moments before had been so full of hope and happiness. There was nothing that he could see save a bench or two that could in any way be made available as a float or life-preserver. The flames, as the wind drove them about, increasing in volume every moment, caught the dresses of the women, whose shrieks for assistance were appalling. One young girl, Miss CARMAN, was the only one he recognized, and the last he saw of her she was enveloped in fire and screaming piteously. This scene was now almost too awful and appalling for reality. One by one—sometimes five or six at a time—they made the fearful leap from the burning wreck into the scarcely less terrible chances of death amid the ice and water.

The boat had struggled up to within twenty or twenty-five feet of the wharf when the pilot-house fell, and all command of it being lost, it swung out head down. There were at this time not more than six or eight persons remaining on board that he could see. He leaped into the stream, and says his only fear at the moment was of being struck by the wheels. He swam about one hundred yards, when he providentially reached the bow of a clipper ship and was rescued by the prompt ness of those on board. He is positive that not more than ten minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery of the flames around the smoke-stack until the boat was completely wrapped in fire. The captain, as far as he could notice in the confusion, was doing his utmost to save the lives of those on board and the pilot remained at his post to the last.

The fire originated in the fireman's room; does not think the least blame can be attached to the captain or pilot; nor, to his knowledge, to any of the employés. The firemen's room was not fireproof. Mr. AGNEW was at Bloodgood's Hotel, foot of Walnut-street, from whence, after receiving through the kindness of Mr. B. a change of clothing, he proceeded to Camden, to allay by his presence the apprehensions of his family regarding his safety. Mr. AGNEW's friend, Conductor MUSCHAMP, was unable to swim, and it is feared that he is lost.

Mr. William Copeland's Statement.

I think there were fifty passengers, part of them colored; twelve or fifteen were females. The boat left the wharf and got fast in the ice in the Canal. They then backed out and undertook to go up the channel to go around the Bar. When they got up about opposite to Arch-street the fire was discovered blazing around the smoke-stack. The engine was stopped, and in one or two minutes was started again. The pilot steered her straight for the Philadelphia shore, and we came to alongside of the foot of Arch-street, within about eight feet of the wharf. The passengers then crowded each other overboard to get ashore. I suppose that at least two or three were drowned. A few children were on board. The boat was all on fire then, and a panic ensued. The flames were insupportable, and some of the passengers' clothing was on fire. I was on the pilot deck, and the flames had not reached that spot, but the pilot-house was surrounded with smoke and flames, so that no person could remain there. The pilot remained until the smoke and flames drove him out. The engine run, and could not be stopped in consequence of the fire.

Mr. James W. Ferguson's Statement.

I was on the stern of the boat when it started, in company with Mr. HOWARD, a fellow clerk. There were, I think, at least sixty persons on board. I recollect Mrs. ALEX. CARMAN and Miss SALLY CARMAN to have been among them. When the fire broke out I determined to stay where I was as long as I could, and fixed the collar of my overcoat around me. I staid at the stern until the fire drove me away, when I slipped down and hung on the tiller chains and receipte, were found this morning, and are said to be in the possession of Mr. MAGUIRE, at Kensington Screw Dock.

EDWARD MURSHAMY, 35 years of age, a hook-keeper in the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Mr. M. resided in Fourth-street, below Mickle, in Camden; has a wife and four children. At the time of the collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near South-Bridge, 7 miles from Amboy, in July, 1853, Mr. M. was conductor on one of the trains. The wife of the missing man went to New-York on Saturday, to attend the funeral of a friend.

The body of a little girl was found floating in the river, near the island, this morning.

Investigation by the Coroner.

A Jury of Inquest, consisting of CHARLES W. PACKER, CHARLES S. CALVERT, RUDOLPH HAMPION, WM. H. BROWN, BENJAMIN MASTERS and THOMAS HADERMADL was summoned by Coroner DELAVAN to investigate the facts of this sad disaster. After viewing the bodies of ABRAHAM JANNIE and JOHN LITTLE, at Arch-street wharf, and the Twelfth Ward Station-house, the investigation was commenced at NEWKIRK'S Hotel.

TESTIMONY OF THE CAPTAIN.

William S. Corson, of Camden, being sworn—I was Captain of the steamboat *New-Jersey*; she was rebuilt in the Summer of 1855; she was a substantial boat, and had not been cut through; the laws of the United States do not require ferry boats to keep life preservers and life-boats we left Walnut-street wharf at half past eight; we went into the canal, but the ice being too heavy we were compelled to go around the Island; were abreast Arch-street wharf when an alarm of fire was given; I told Mr. SPRINGER, the pilot, that we would make Arch-street wharf; we steered for the wharf; when about two lengths I went down to take a line ashore; at that time the upper deck was all in a blaze; I got down and had the line in my hand when the boat took a sheer off from the wharf, the passengers then attempted to leap off, some few leaping to the wharf; I leaped off when the boat was about 100 yards from the wharf; I got on to a cake of ice, and the hands on board the *Morning Light* threw me a line; there was a gentleman about 20 feet from me, and I threw the rest of the line to him, and we were both saved. I should judge there were from 75 to 100 persons on board; the boat was originally built about fifteen years ago; I take the fares at the gate, but, having made a trip before, the money for both trips became mixed together; I have not counted the money, and suppose I must have lost part of it, so that the money would be but little guide in judging of the number on board; the hands on the shipping generally aided us in every way, but a small tug passed when the boat was in a light blaze, without stopping; one of the passengers was the first to discover the fire; I have no idea how the fire caught; the space around the smoke stack, where it commenced, was protected by sheet iron, which I consider sufficient, as the only heat there would be from the steam; coal was burned in her furnaces; the boat was provided with water buckets; there were no hoats on board; the boat was owned by the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company; it is separate from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with different directors; the boiler was examined by the Inspector of Boilers about three months since; the boat was only used at night, except on emergencies; we carried the same amount of steam last night as usual; there was no extra firing; there was no cotton waste on board; the cloths used in wiping the machinery were kept in the forward part of the boat; a number of passengers leaped overboard at the first alarm of fire; when I leaped off I saw no one on board, the flame and smoke had driven them all off, though I suppose there were several burned up in her; there were a few loose benches on the deck, which were made use of by the passengers in saving themselves; the seats in the cabins were permanent; I should judge there were from 15 to 20 females on board; I saw a number of ladies leap overboard and some got upon a bench that was thrown over by a gentleman; the boat went through the canal in coming to the city, but it being flood tide a large cake of ice had drifted in; we tried ten minutes before giving up the attempt; the fireman spends part of the time on deck; there was a fireman named FERGUSON in the fire room at the time; he was not the regular fireman; the fireman employed was not there at the time; the engineer was at his post, until driven away by the fire; I do not consider it the duty of the fireman to be always in the fire-room; used oil lamps on board, and the wood work above is protected, so that there was no danger from them; between the time I went down to cut the rudder and went down to get the hoat, I went down on deck to change the pins of the rudder, necessary in returning to the upper deck; I passed the spot where the fire subsequently broke out; I saw no fire, nor did I smell any smoke; there was a sheet-iron case six or eight inches from the smoke stack, fastened to the wood work; I have been attached to the boat about five years, and never had any idea of danger from the boat taking fire; there was a horse and wagon on board; I suppose the horse perished in the flames; the owner of the wagon, Mr. SHANE, was saved; his wife and child were lost; the fireman was nancy JESTER; he was injured, and is now over at Camden.

TESTIMONY OF THE PILOT.

John Springer, of Camden, the pilot, deposed—We left Walnut-street to go through the Canal, but the ice having jammed there I went to the other pilot-house and steered while she backed out; the alarm of fire was given when opposite Arch-street, and we made for that wharf; when within two hundred rods of the wharf the steering apparatus became useless, I suppose from the wood work burning away from the chain and rods; all the hands on board, four in number, were saved; the boiler was protected from the wood work in the usual manner; the fire came up amidships; I saw the flames come up alongside the smoke stacks; the boat was not jarred by striking the ice; there was a young man, named Chas NIXON, a printer by trade, on board, and was in the pilot-house with me; he was saved; the ash-pan above the boiler was removed since the boat was rebuilt; the ash-pan has a stream of water running through it; it is the duty of the firemen to keep this supply of water running.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER.

Barney Carter, of Camden, the engineer, deposed—After leaving Walnut-street, the pilot thought it best to go around the canal; the alarm of fire was given when near opposite Arch-street; I tried to draw water, but the ice prevented me; the boat was headed for Arch-street wharf, and the bell was rung to go fast; the fire would not let me get into the engine-room, but with my foot I kicked the cut off, so that the engine would go at full stroke; also came straight for the wharf, when the pilot was driven from the pilot-house; I first discovered the fire coming through where the steam chimney came through the deck; the fire, I think, came from below, apparently from something burning beneath the deck; I can stand at the engine and see the fire-room and the furnace door; the furnace is at a distance of two feet from any wood-work; the boat I understood to be the property of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company; there was no extra steam or fire on previous to the fire; there was no fire-wood or kindling beneath the deck; the upper-deck is about fourteen feet above the main-deck; the steam-chimney comes about three or four feet above the main-deck; there is no casing around this, at a distance from the wood-work; the ash-pan extends eighteen inches beyond the furnace-door; when the fire broke out I put the fireman at the engine and went below; the deck above the boiler was then on fire; we were in the canal about ten minutes before the boat was backed out; the person was below at that time; he had not seen the fire when I went below; the boiler and the wood work around it had been inspected by the regular inspector, who gave a certificate that all was sound and safe; I think the boat was built in 1584 or 1585. I have been on her about one year.

TESTIMONY OF ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

John C. Bullitt, Esq., one of the Directors of the Ferry Company, deposed that the boat belonged to the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Company; I am a Director, and represent about one-fourth of the stock; the only connection that the boat had with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was the carrying over crates belonging to the way-lines; some of the Directors of the Ferry Company are also Directors of the Camden and Amboy Company but there is no connection between the two Companies. The Company, he stated, were anxious to ascertain where the responsibility of the accident rested, and would aid the investigation as far as laid in their power.

The inquest was then adjourned to meet at the call of the Coroner.

Latest by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 16.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the number of lives lost. Three bodies have been recovered, and recognized as the remains of JOHN LITTLE, Camden; ABRAHAM JANNIE and FRANCIS FITZPATRICK. Among the missing are the following: SALLY CARMAN, of Camden; EDW. MESCHAMP, formerly conductor on the Amboy Railroad; JOHN FIDELL, of Camden; MATTHEW MILLER, Jr., broker; Mr. HOWARD, clerk; Mrs. SHADE and child; an infant daughter of SAMUEL GIVENSON, Philadelphia, and a large number of colored persons. The boat belonged to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company.

The loss of life is chiefly owing to the neglect of the Company to furnish the boat with small boats and life preservers, not one of either being on board. Capt. JAMES ROBINSON saved eight men and two ladies in a boat launched with the assistance of another person. It is feared that the loss of life will reach thirty. Many leaped into the water with their clothes on fire. When Miss CARMAN was last seen her clothing was in a blaze.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames burst suddenly from the fire room, and spread almost instantly. The pilot house fell in as the boat was nearing the wharf, which disarranged the tiller chains and rendered the boat unmanageable. The bow sheered off from the wharf, the engine could not be stopped, the engineer having been driven from his post by the flames, and the boat carried the passengers remaining on board away from the land.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE ARABIA.

ENCOUNTERS WITH ICE FIELDS.

Narrow Escape from an Enormous Iceberg.

RECKLESS RUNNING THROUGH FOG AND ICE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

We left Boston on the 13th of February; had an uncommonly fine run to Halifax—arriving there at midnight of the 14th. Nothing had been heard of the *Pacific*, and there were additional reports of ice met with by coasters. Leaving Halifax on the morning of the 15th, it was understood to be the intention of the captain to take us far to the southward, in hopes to keep below the ice.

Reaching the Banks, we took southeasterly winds, and encountered thick fogs, and thus we were running, during Sunday forenoon, the 17th, heading southeasterly, carrying maintopsail, roofed foretopsail, and all fore-and-aft sails, with a fair strong wind, and going very rapidly, *fourteen miles an hour*, I believe, by the log—*the fog all the time so dense that vision of the sea extended seldom so far as the ship's own length before us.*

It was chilly, damp, and altogether unpleasant on deck, the ship plunging and rolling a good deal, and few of the passengers showing themselves. The captain stood constantly under the lee of the weather paddle-box, looking ahead; the officer of the deck walked near him, keeping his eyes on the look-outs, two of whom stood at the cat-heads and one on each paddle-box. Another man was stationed near the mainmast, and the third and fourth officers relieved each other as quarter-masters, near the wheel. No other precautions were taken. *No bell, no gong, no steam whistling, no gun firing*, and there remainder of the watch on deck were permitted to lounge or *caulk* under shelter. Thus we went driving on more rapidly than the *Arctic* or the *Vesta* before their fatal collision, and with less precaution—less precaution, but not less vigilance.

I think it was about 2 o'clock; I was standing between the paddle-boxes with a friend, looking forward, when I heard the captain quietly say to the officer of the deck: "All hands, Sir, shorten sail." At the same moment he stepped backwards and touched the engineer's alarm bell.

The lookouts had said nothing; the wind had not increased; the fog not thickened. "What can this be for?" said I, looking to windward. The watch on deck were clewing up, men standing by sheets and halyards, and the boatswain was piping up the sleepers, when I cast my eye forward on the turbid water. "Ice, there is a bit of ice;" it was not larger than a tumbler; "it's the first I have seen, and there is another—oh! that is what the captain saw; he is afraid we are approaching a body of it. There—there! there is more; oh, there it is, plenty of it!"

"Hard a port!" shouted the captain in a voice to be remembered. "Hard a-port!" was repeated aft; the engineer's bell sounded "stop, turn back;" the sails swung aback or flapped idly, but in a moment the *Arabia* was rushing, yet at full speed, into the close white field of ice; in another moment clear water was beyond our vision on any side.

The captain rang "stop," and the engine rested as the ice struck the paddles. After the ship had lost headway, they were again turned forward slowly, while the crew furled the sails. Slowly we parted the surging surface of ice, which was so broken that the pieces averaged in size not larger than a bucket; slowly moved on, heading southwest, until at length we ran out into clear water again. About fifteen minutes afterwards, the look-outs forward shouted "More ice!" The helm was put down to bring the wind against me; paddles stopped and backed, as before; but again, though we were then moving much more slowly, we had presently run some ship's lengths, I judged, into the "field." Again the ship's course was made southwest, and the engineer's bell was rung to turn forward slowly. I walked to the stern and leaned over the counter to see if the paddles were at all injured. While I was in this position I heard an exclamation, and, raising my head, beheld the most frightful object that in more than fifty thousand miles sea-sailing I ever encountered—*right abreast of us, and not a hundred yards distant, yet spectral in the fog, a dead, ghastly and unblemished white iceberg, just about as large above water as the City Hall in New-York.*

We passed it quickly and silently; many of those on deck, even, did not see it; a few minutes afterwards the ship ran into clear water, and we went driving on, still heading towards Boston, however, at full speed. An hour later we, passengers, went to our dinner. The steward had exerted himself as usual on Sunday. Champaigne flowed freely, the ladies, who were well enough perfidiously kissed Charlotte of Russia, and then demolished calf-foot Maintenons, and *blanc mange* Bedans highly creditable to the ship's confectioner. The Jews and Gentiles withheld for the day, by the good law of the sea, from their usual recreation of gambling, exerted themselves to unusual hilarity, to kill the tiresome old enemy, Time. If, approaching from windward, we had run upon the berg we had so closely shaved, as we first did into the field-ice, beyond a doubt, every man and woman of us would ourselves have been, long before dinner-time, food for codfishes and perhaps back again in New-York, trying the thin skin of our spiritual knuckles on the mahogany of "Mrs. JONES' Medium."

We ran southwesterly till 6 o'clock, when the temperature of the water was found to be 280 Farenheit warmer than at 4. We then came back to our southeast course. At 8 o'clock the fog had become a mere haze; at 12 it was clear, we were off the banks, were carrying sail, and the captain had left the deck.

Had we in the circumstances, under which we were running before we first saw the ice, met the disaster of the *Arctic* and had the Captain of the *Arabia*, afterwards reached New-York alive, it would have gone hard with him, if his life were not demanded as the only meet punishment for such recklessness. For he was driving his ship with all the speed he could command blindly forward in the fog and it would, at any time, have been quite impossible to avoid a collision with anything first seen directly before her. Only the usual night lookouts were set. Before, when I have been crossing the Banks, in fog, even when no ice was apprehended, men have been placed aloft and even on the bowsprit-end, and the ship's bell constantly rung and the steam-whistle sounded at short intervals. Even in sailing vessels I have seen these precautions taken as far as possible. Such precautions had been taken, if I recollect rightly, by the master of the *Arctic* and of the *Vesta*; yet the master of the *Arctic* was most severely and incessantly berated by hundreds of scribbling landsmen, because he did not use them more freely and constantly. That was the judgment of wiseacres after disaster.

Before we reached Liverpool, a paper was drawn and largely signed by our passengers—denouncing the recklessness of Captain STONE, of the *Arabia*? Not at all: but eulogizing, in the usual fulsome manner of such "testimonials," his success in getting his ship safely through the ice, and enumerating, as his, every imaginable qualification of the perfect shipmaster, inn-keeper, hospital nurse, ladies' cavalier, and good fellows' companion.

I declined to sign it. Need I say why? There are occasions in which the testimony of passengers to the sobriety, watchfulness, coolness and untiring energy of a shipmaster, may be of essential service to him, proper, useful and commendable; but in the majority of cases these testimonials are given by men who know as much of seamanship as a sow does of Theology, and yet pass judgment upon grave points which the most accomplished seamen would hesitate over. Under most circumstances these testimonials simply make the unfortunate object of them ridiculous in the eyes of those whose judgment is of consequence to him.

That Capt. STONE neglected all advisable precautions to avoid collisions, while running in the fog, in this much frequented water, I do not mean to assert—that is a fair question for a seaman's judgment; I only say he neglected some of the usual precautions, and I believe if he had not been successful, instead of receiving public credit for his skill and judgment, he would have been most severely and universally reprimanded. I defended Captain LUCE, in the columns of the TIMES, against similar accusations, at the time of the *Arctic* disaster, (though I by no means justified his conduct subsequently,) and, if there were occasion, I would apologize for Captain STONE. Fortunately, no one thinks of blaming him at all.

Let, nevertheless, what I have said should seem to reflect injuriously upon Captain STONE, I am glad to add that there is no ship-master afloat to whose care I would prefer to trust a dear friend; that I have never known a ship-master who inspired me with so much confidence, and that, if I were obliged to cross the Atlantic again, in the Winter, I would put myself to much inconvenience to sail under his command, rather than that of any one else. And, as to the *Arabia*, I am sailor enough to have been delighted with her—positively delighted. I have never seen the vessel I would prefer to trust myself in to her, unless it were one fitted, as was the *Vesta*, (to her salvation,) as is the new Havre steamer *Fulton*, and as is to be (am I not right?) the new Collins steamer, with water tight bulkheads. I would gladly have quadrupled my passage-money to have had the *Arabia* so fitted when I first raised my eyes and saw that berg; and I advise all who can, in planning to go to Europe, to so fix their departure that it shall be in a bulk-headed steamer.

As to the minor, but still highly important, question of discomfort; the *Arabia* was deficient in one or two exceedingly trivial particulars, on the whole we wonderfully well provided with everything she could carry to relieve the inevitable wretchedness (to most persons) of a Winter's Atlantic passage. The officers, crew, engineers, stokers and stewards constantly excited my admiration by their modesty and conscientiousness.

Captain STONE has been held up to public odium in American papers for his silence and want of companionship with his passengers. Commend me to the ship-master who bears this reputation. Capt. STONE is a modest man, and a quiet, but watchful, vigilant, and the best disciplinarian by far that I have ever seen. He did not speak to me once on the passage, though I had a seat at his table, but I saw him most kindly attentive to the ladies, and when he had occasion to address a passenger, invariably courteous and accomplished in word and manner. After we got inside of Cape Clear, with calm, fair weather, he made a fine short speech in reply to the toast in his honor, and in the afternoon hilarity, sung a good song, confidently and loudly, when called upon. He is a good fellow, I'll be bound, but he understands better than most ship-masters the real responsibility upon him. YEOMAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Steam-tug for Vessels in Distress—Mr. Everett to Lecture in Washington—Railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives has favorably considered the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, asking Government to purchase a powerful steam-tug to be employed upon the Atlantic coast for the relief of vessels in distress, and Mr. PELTON will report a bill for the purpose as soon as he can get the floor.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the solicitation of Mr. MAURY and many distinguished gentlemen of all parties, has consented to deliver his lecture on *Washington*, in this city, on the 25th inst.; the proceeds of the tickets to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Purchase fund.

Mr. DIMMICK, the Member elect to the House under the State Constitution of Kansas, has in hand a proposition for grants of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé,—which has the countenance and support of Mr. DOUGLAS and other prominent Senators. S.

Central American Alliance Against Walker's Government.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

Information from official sources confirm the statement that an alliance has been formed between San Salvador, Costa Rica, Gautemala and Honduras. It is said that the alliance is complete, and that those States are now prepared to defend their own territory, as well as to assist their brethren in Nicaragua against WALKER's Government. It is supposed that hostilities have already commenced. It is also true that instructions have been issued by several of the European Governments to their squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific with reference to events in Central America.

The Late Affray at the National Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

We take pleasure in removing any injurious impressions which may have arisen against Mr. CHARLES MAHON, of this city, in consequence of the affray at the National Hotel on Sunday last, by stating that we have seen letters from every gentleman present at the encounter, and from others acquainted with the circumstances, which completely exonerate Mr. MAHON from blame; his action in the matter being solely in self-defence. We have also seen a very complimentary letter from the lady boarders of the "National" inviting him to continue his visits. Mr. MAHON had no acquaintance with Mr. STUART; and has even yet to speak the first word to him.

Marine Disasters.

THE DISASTER TO THE SHIP SHOOTING STAR.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 15.

The ship *Empire*, HENRY, from Honolulu, *via* Pernambuco, arrived at New-Bedford, this afternoon. She reports that the ship *Shooting Star* was ashore near Pernambuco, but had got off slightly hogged. The cargo was saved, and a part of it would be returned in the ship *Minnesota* and the balance in the *Shooting Star*. The passengers of the *Shooting Star* came by the *Empire*.

SCHOONERS IN DISTRESS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 15.

The schooner *Selvina and Charles Crummer*, from New-York, put in this port with rigging damaged and anchor lost.

The schooner *Baltimore*, from New-York, will be got off.

Meeting at Charleston to Promote Emigration to Kansas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 15.

A large meeting was held in this city, last night, to promote emigration to Kansas. An address and resolutions were adopted declaring Slavery to be a political element of the confederacy, inseparable with the present system of government, and claiming the right to promote emigration to Kansas as private individuals, but disclaiming any State attempt at armed interveution in the affairs of Kansas. Committees were appointed to collect funds, &c.

The Criswold Divorce Case—Appeal of the Liquor Dealers Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 15.

The Court of Common Pleas this morning decided that so far as it had been made to appear to the Court, no divorce had been granted to Mr. GRISWOLD.

In the Supreme Court, the appeal of a liquor-dealer for reversion of sentence of imprisonment, for violating the Sunday Liquor law, was denied, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Fire at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, March 15.

The dwelling of SAMUEL SAWYER, Collector at this port, was destroyed by fire last night, and the family barely escaped with their lives.

Fire at Remington, Va.

REMINGTON, Va., Saturday, March 15.

The furnace of Messrs. GROVER & HERRINGTON, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $7,000. No insurance.

American State Organ.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

The State officers have to-day purchased the Albany *Morning Express*, and will enlarge and publish it as the American State paper, in place of the *Register*.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Question of our Quarrel with England in the Spanish Press—Sympathies of the Spanish People with us—The Aristocracy against us—French Intervention in Spanish Affairs—Important Revelations.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856.

The question of our differences with Great Britain continues to occupy the Press of Madrid. Some of the journals express a simple kind of amazement that we should dare to think of going seriously to war with Great Britain, and more amazement still that the latter Power should seem to be backing down and crying *enough* before the prospect of such an event. Nobody, however, seems to think it is quite probable that war will actually be declared, and in case it should be, the sympathies of the Spanish people will be with the United States, and not with England.

The sympathies of the governing classes, or what were the governing classes before the Revolution of 1854, and which still hope to regain their power before the present year is closed, are, on the contrary, wholly adverse to us. We shall be obliged to give them a thrashing some day, or, better still, thrash one or two of the bullies who crow over them, before they will believe in us. I suspect, however, that they really do respect us more than they pretend to, but it would take a beating to make them confess it.

These are the men and women whose true representation is now at Paris, supplicating and inviting in every possible way the intervention of the Emperor in the affairs of Spain. I beg again to assure you that LOUIS NAPOLEON is seriously occupied in this business; that the subject of Spanish affairs is also the object of attention in Vienna and in St. Petersburg; that the desire has been expressed on the part of the Emperor of Austria to see the affairs of Spain arranged by agreement among the great Powers, and that their aid should be given to establish on a firm basis the monarchical or absolutist Government in the Peninsula; that this subject has been touched upon in the Austrian communications with the Czar of Russia, who has been solicited to give his support to this arrangement by proceeding, when it shall be accomplished, to formally recognize the Queen ISABEL II, which he has never before seen fit to do, and that the Czar has received this instance with favor.

Meantime the refusal of General O'DONNELL to become the instrument of this conspiracy, has checked the immediate development of the plan. O'DONNELL has no particular affection for popular institutions himself, but it seems to be pretty well understood at present that he will not serve either the projects of foreign powers nor the plans of Queen CHRISTINA and the Spanish emigrants against the interests of his country.

This attitude of O'DONNELL has bettered his own position with the Spanish people. The General is stronger than he was a fortnight since.

There has just been published here a pamphlet written in Spanish under the title of "*England and the United States in Central America*," and signed by one MANUEL ORTIZ URRUELA, which has excited some attention and been well received in certain high circles.

Señor ORTIZ URRUELA claims the faithful execution of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the sacred duty of the two contracting powers, as the safeguard of the independence of Central America, which, he says, is interesting to the world, and most especially to France and Spain.

"These two Catholic nations," adds the writer, "natural friends of Central America, are the only ones which can save, with the independence of that country, the interests of a race condemned to perish the day it shall fall under the domination of the Saxon. *But it is not advisable for Spain to intervene in any manner in questions relative to her ancient colonies, above all, when the United States are mixed up in them; and it is evident that to* FRANCE ALONE PERTAINS THAT NOBLE AND GLORIOUS MISSION. FRANCE ALONE IS CALLED UPON TO CARRY OUT TO A FAVORABLE CONCLUSION THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE."

This warlike nation, continues Señor URRUELA, covered with glory and recommended by an immense *prestige*, is called upon to save, for the interests of the entire world, the independence of Central America, and to cause the reign of anarchy and disorder in that beautiful country to cease.

In order to secure the first it will be sufficient for France to exert her influence with Great Britain and the United States, so as to obtain, what is no more than strictly just, the faithful fulfillment of the treaty of April 19, 1850, (Clayton-Bulwer.) In order to accomplish the second, she needs do nothing more than to make use of the natural influence which she might exercise in Central America.

The Government of NAPOLEON III. would not need to combat in that field its *prestige*, and its moral force would give it the victory from the start.

Such is the substance of the pamphlet of Señor ORTIZ URRUELA.

To those who remember the pamphlet signed and published in London, 1847, by LOUIS NAPOLEON himself, as head of a company for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic Canal through the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, and for the colonization of that "beautiful country," presenting most vivid pictures of the advantages of the undertaking and some valuable statistics and well-drawn plans of the route of the canal, nature of the soil, cost of construction *per kilometre*, &c., &c., prepared by two expert French engineers sent out by the association to study the route; to those who remember that pamphlet and witness now the kind of attention which is paid to the well-written paper of Señor URRUELA, it might occur that, perhaps, the Emperor of the French had not wholly forgotten what occupied so much of his attention before his advent to the throne—and that, perhaps, Señor URRUELA had had the advantage of very valuable and *recherché* information about the affairs of Central America, and what was proper for that "beautiful country" before putting his ideas on paper.

This pamphlet, as I have said, is written in Spanish, and will doubtless be heard from in Central America itself as well as in Madrid. At the latter point I have told you repeatedly the idea that France is the natural protector of Spanish interests in that part of the world, including Cuba, has been more or less industriously circulated, according to the other occupations of His Imperial Majesty, ever since NAPOLEON came to the throne.

You can put two and two together, Dear TIMES, for the benefit of your readers as well as I can; but there is one other little cypher which I would add to the account, which is of very little importance standing alone but which will aid you to make up a correct result to be stated to the American people.

In the Paris correspondence of the *Espanol* newspaper, dated Paris, Feb. 12, I find the following paragraph:

"The differences which have arisen between England and the United States have taken recently a character very serious. I believe, nevertheless, that they will not produce war.

What appears to me most probable is, that when the peace is made (with Russia,) if the question pending between the two nations continues in its present acrimonious state, THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON WILL OFFER TO BOTH HIS FRIENDLY MEDIATION. *It is not to be supposed that, the war with Russia being terminated, the Americans will dare to go war with England and* TO DISREGARD FRANCE."

I must remind you, in conclusion, that the *Espanol* newspaper is the reported organ of the Queen-mother CHRISTINA, now in exile here at her palace of Malmaison, and that for some time past Queen CHRISTINA and the Emperor have been as close as flesh and nail, according to the Spanish expression.

It is a fact also that this Paris correspondent of the *Espanol* is a gentleman personally known to me, and that he is known to be a paid agent of Queen CHRISTINA, both before and since her and his exile from Spain. Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 76 deaths in the city of Brooklyn: Males, 39; females, 46; adults, 25; minors, 51.

Principal diseases—Consumption, 10; convulsions, 10; congestion of the lungs, 6; scarlet fever, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 4; marasmus, 4; dropsy in the head, 4.

VOL. V.....NO. 1402. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Troy and Schenectady Railroad.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Remonstrance against Putting Out the Justice.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA.

Property of Misers—New-York Watermen to be Licensed—Reservoir Square—New-York Railroads—The Judiciary—The City Tax List—Northup at Home.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1856.

In the Assembly, this morning, among the petitions presented were two for the appointment of a Committee to examine the affairs of the Harlem Railroad Company; two remonstrances from the New-York Fire Department against the bill providing for the election of a Fire Marshal by the Department; also, two against the Broadway Railroad.

TROY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Common Council of Troy, respecting the stock of the old Troy and Schenectady Railroad, in the Central Consolidation, and urging the adoption of Mr. NORTHUP's resolution of inquiry as to the manner of the consolidation.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. WARNER, during reports from Standing Committees, called upon the Judiciary Committee for a report on the bill relative to the rights of married women, which was referred to them.

Mr. FOOT then reported adversely to the bill, upon the ground that the present laws are sufficient. When on motion of Mr. WARNER the report was laid on the table, and the bill ordered printed.

Mr. FOOT also submitted a report with reference to the petitions for equal rights to women.

The report represents the Judiciary Committee to be composed of married men and bachelors—the latter, from motions of delicacy, waiving all connection with the subject, left it for the consideration of the married men of the Committee.

Judge FOOT, as the representative of that part of the Committee, submits as the result of his experience, that ladies are always favored with the choicest bits at the table, the best seat in traveling, the warmest situation in Winter and the coolest in Summer. They have also the choice as to the side of the bed they will occupy—the front or back. Their dress costs three times as much as that of men, and with the present style they occupy three times as much room! They therefore come to the conclusion that the males are the greatest sufferers, though they do not apply for redress, having made up their mind to submit to an inevitable destiny. On the whole the Committee have concluded to recommend no measure, except that in cases where both husbands and wives have signed the petitions, the parties be advised to apply for a law to allow them to change their dress, the husband wearing the petticoats, and the wife the breeches, that they may thus indicate the true relation in which they stand to each other.

This dignified (!) report was agreed to, with but slight objections from one or two members.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. GRAY reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of swords for the officers of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, to be distributed by the Governor, for their gallant conduct in the war with Mexico.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Mr. G. A. DUDLEY, from the minority of the Select Committee to which was referred the bill to repeal the Act, "for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," submitted a report in opposition to that of the majority, made some days since. The minority deprecate any action until the decision of the Court of Appeals, and take strong ground against the bill reported by the majority. The report had already been ordered printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, asking an appropriation to meet the expenses arising from the falling-off of emigration.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

Mr. FOOT, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens and taxpayers of the City of New-York, for the repeal of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," presented a report. The Committee state that they have heard counsel in behalf of petitioners, and examined Mr. JAMES BOWEN, the President of the Company. They see no reason why the Company should have applied for a special charter. They withhold all expression of opinion as to the constitutionality of the law, which question is now pending in the Courts.

They find the act of incorporation, however, to contain extraordinary and unwise provisions, which ought to be materially modified or repealed.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed was one to renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy in the City of New-York. And to repeal the act creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

AID TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented a petition from the Mechanics' Institute of the City of New-York for aid from the State in the shape of an appropriation of $10,000 conditioned that the Institute shall raise a like sum, the whole to be invested in first-class mortgages, or in unencumbered real estate in the City of New-York as a permanent fund, the income of which is to be applied to the furnishing free instruction in the mechanic arts to youth from all parts of the State, but more especially to the mechanics and apprentices of the City of New-York.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of the Directors of the Inebriate Asylum and citizens of New-York, for an appropriation of $30,000 for the immediate establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in the City of New-York. They state as one of the incidents attending acute, chronic or constitutional inebriety, is insanity, and of all insanity more than 50 per cent. can be traced to inebriety,

Mr. SPENCER presented the remonstrance of John David Wolfe, Peter Lovullard, Benjamin L. Swan, Thomas Tileston, B. Aymar, Samuel S. Sands, C. V. S. Roosevelt, James Brown, and W. H. Aspinwall, against confirming the grant of the Common Council of New-York, for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, on the ground that there is no necessity for it.

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Chair presented the report of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate:

Amount received on deposit in the year 1855	$3,893,894 83
Amount paid to depositors in 1855	3,975,168 91
Amount of Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages received in 1855	220,968 83
Amount of Interest received on Stocks, &c.	237,477 68
Amount of Interest paid Depositors (rate from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum)	150,963 04
Amount of yearly expenses including taxes	35,217 43
Number of Deposits received	3,505 00
Number of Drafts paid	2,889 00
Number of new Accounts opened	769 00
Number Accounts closed	779 00
Number of open Accounts	614 00
Aggregate of Deposits, Jan. 1, 1856	3,710,099 85
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages, Jan. 1 '56	3,107,483 80
Amount of Stocks $100,000 New-York State 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 1873, (present value 16 ₩ cent. premium)	83,848 77
Banking House and other Real Estate	83,298 09
Cash on Deposit in Bank of the State of New-York, Jan. 1, 1856	43,876 09
Amount loaned on Stocks, Bills of Exchange, Notes and Negotiable Paper, Jan. 1, 1856	2,837,747 59
Number of Depositors from the 1st day of January, 1855, to 1st of January, 1856	993 00

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Mr. NOXON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Northern New-York. The corporators are FRANCIS SEGER, EDGAR C. [illegible], ABRAHAM GLEN, WILLIAM H. H. PSALL, SULLIVAN KARRI and their successors in office. The [illegible] officers, with Secretary and Treasurer for the [illegible] being, shall always be the Trustees, and [illegible] the management of the concerns of the Grand [illegible] provided that all appropriations of the funds [illegible] Grand Lodge shall be made by the Trustees [illegible] the consent of a majority of the members [illegible] Lodge present at their meetings.

[illegible] with Secretary and Treasurer [illegible] the management of the con[illegible] bodies, subject to rules and [illegible] the Grand Lodge made from time to [illegible]

[illegible] It allows them to hold and convey real estate to the amount of $50,000; for themselves and subordinates, [illegible] is compelled to file with the [illegible] Secretary of State a copy of its [illegible] the preceding year, and its transactions to be open to the examination of the Legislature, or to a Committee appointed by either branch hereof.

Also, favorably on bill for the better security of persons repairing or furnishing machinery.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. BROOKS, for the benefit of minors.

Also, to incorporate the Chancery of the Order of United Americans, of the State of New-York.

Mr. FERDON, relative to bridges over the Harlem River.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The bill to allow the Stockbridge nation of Indians to bring suits in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the titles to certain lands, was read a third time and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bellinger, Briggs, Cuyler, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Nichols, Noxon, Pettersoo, Richardson, A. M. Smith, J. A. Smith, Towne, Upham and White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradford, Brooks, Ferdon, Halsted, Kelly, Lee, Madden, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Sweet and Wadsworth—12.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved a reconsideration, and that that motion lay upon the table. Carried.

The bill to authorize the Attorney of the County of Kings to appoint a Clerk, was passed.

In General Orders, the bill in relation to Savings Banks, was ordered to a third reading.

After a warm discussion, the bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, in the Counties of New-York and Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 21 to 5. Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of George Wood, Greene C. Bronson, Samuel Beardsley, Daniel Lord, Charles P. Kirkland, Ambrose L. Jordan, Lewis S. Chatfield, Edward P. Cowles, James T. Brady, and other members of the New-York Bar, against the repeal of the act authorizing the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. They give as the principal reason why it should not be repealed, (among several others,) that "the particular case sought to be affected by the proposed repeal does not call for legislation, general or special, inasmuch as the Constitution and laws of the State and the ordinary course and practice of all higher Courts furnish simple and speedy remedies.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA AT BUFFALO.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, a bill to incorporate the International Bridge Company, from some point in the city of Buffalo to some point near Fort Erie, in Canada—said Bridge to have two draws of ample width to pass any steamboat, one across Black Rock Harbor and the other across the main channel near the Canada shore. The capital stock to be $300,000 in shares of $100 each. The Commissioners to receive subscriptions are Messrs. F. P. Stevens, Orlando Allen, C. S. Pierce, Ralph Canster, C. A. Milleken, Silas Hemingway, Fayette Rumsey, J. L. Hatch and Edwin Thomas, all of Buffalo, and are to meet on the first Tuesday in June to open the books, and may adjourn from time to time and from place to place in the County of Erie—any adjournment not to be for a longer time than one week.

BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM.

Mr. FERDON introduced a bill in relation to bridges over the Harlem River. It gives to the Counties of New-York and Westchester, or either, or any other body corporate, the right to take possession of the "Morris" Bridge, for the purpose of maintaining it as a free bridge, on the expiration of the present charter, upon giving the owners three months' notice, and furnishing satisfactory security to the Supervisors of Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania, that they will perpetually maintain the same as a free bridge; provided, that the Counties of New-York and Westchester do not agree to maintain the same as a free bridge, and provided further, that if the charter is extended to the assigns of MORRIS and COLE, they are to execute a writing, that certain persons shall have the right of free passage, and that all excess of toll received over and above the maintenance of the bridge, shall be expended in improving the roads in Westchester County, leading from the bridge and be subject to all the liabilities prescribed by the Revised Statutes.

PROPERTY OF MINORS.

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill relative to minors, giving any male person of the age of eighteen years and upward the same power to make contracts and do business in the manner and with the same liabilities as though he were twenty-one, provided the consent of his parent or guardian is obtained, said consent to be acknowledged before a person competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, said acknowledgment to be recorded in the same manner as deeds are recorded.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill amending the 352d section of the Code in relation to appeals from the Marine Court in the City of New-York so as to read as follows: When the judgment shall have been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, or by a Justice of the Justices' Court of that City, the appeal shall be to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and when rendered by any of the other Courts enumerated in the last section, to the County Court of the County where the judgment was rendered. The appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court, prescribed herein, shall be from an actual determination at such General Term only, and shall be taken within twenty days after judgment by such General Term.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: Giving certain cases on the Calendar preference.

To incorporate the New-York Hydropathic Medical College.

Relative to fines and penalties.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussion of General Orders. Among the bills ordered to a third reading were: To incorporate the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, and making appropriations in aid of Genesee College.

NEW-YORK CITY WATERMEN.

In the Assembly, Mr. MAKIN introduced a bill for the regulation and licensing of Watermen in the City of New-York. Its provisions are briefly as follows:

SECTION 1. Denominates all persons keeping boats for hire, or using boats for conveying persons or baggage, in the harbor of New-York, as the Watermen of the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. Gives the Mayor power to license such Watermen who have a certificate from the Board of Inspectors, and are citizens, &c.

SEC. 3. The Mayor may examine such applicants, on oath, as to their qualifications.

SEC. 4. Licenses expire on the first Monday of June, and are not to be renewed without evidence that the person still owns or keeps the boat, &c.

SEC. 5. Every Waterman shall pay $2 for a license, to take the place of all dock fees.

SEC. 6. All licenses and boats to bear corresponding numbers. Every boat not distinctly numbered shall pay a fine of from $2 to $10.

SEC. 7. From one to five dollars fine is imposed for a refusal to show a license, on reasonable request.

SEC. 8. Watermen may employ two assistants not less than 16 years old. They shall only solicit employment in the absence of the Master Waterman. They shall be fined $2 for violations.

SEC. 9. The Mayor shall give certificates to all such assistants, and they pay $1 for each.

SEC. 10. Same as 7th Section, applying to assistants.

SEC. 11. Gives licensed boatmen the right to keep row-boats for hire, well equipped, &c., for use in the harbor.

SEC. 12. Any licensed Waterman failing to comply with the provisions of the 11th Section, or who shall be intoxicated on duty or who shall commit any depredation on the dock, shall forfeit his license, and the Mayor or any Police Magistrate shall have power to revoke the same.

SEC. 13. Any Waterman forfeiting his license shall not be relicensed, unless upon due cause shown and the recommendation of twelve Watermen, and a majority of the Board of Inspectors.

SEC. 14. The Mayor shall appoint a Board of Inspectors, of three practical Watermen, to hold their office one year. Thereafter, they shall be elected by the licensed boatmen. Provision is also made for such election. The Board shall meet once every month to grant certificates to persons entitled to a license. They may make regulations, to be approved by the Mayor. They shall also inspect the boats, and report to the Mayor.

SEC. 15 deprives the Inspector of his office, and imposes a fine of ten dollars, for receiving any bribe or unjustly refusing to give a certificate.

SEC. 16 imposes a fine of $25 for acting as Waterman without a license.

SEC. 17. This act takes effect on the first Monday of June.

RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

Mr. BERGOOT proposes to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York to lease Reservoir-square, or extend the lease for such time and upon such terms as they deem just.

PORT WARDENS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAHER brought in an act to regulate the duties of Port Wardens of the Port of New-York. Its provisions are:

SECTION 1 makes it the duty of Port Wardens to make surveys of all vessels and their cargoes, when notified to do so.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to interfere with them in their duties, and any person who shall, unauthorized, make any surveys of vessels or cargoes, shall, on conviction, be fined $50 for every offence, one-half to be paid to the informant, and the rest to the City Hospital. If the fine is not paid, the person convicted shall be imprisoned, not to exceed sixty days.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. GUEST offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By permission of the people of the City of New-York, certain Railroads have been allowed to be built upon several of the avenues of said City. And whereas, it is believed that certain of said Railroad Companies here overstepped the bounds intended to be given to said Companies by trespassing upon the rights of the citizens of said City. And whereas, it is believed that said roads were constructed at a comparatively small cost, and that certain of said Railroad Companies have issued an enormous and unreasonable amount of stock, and as is reported (and not contradicted) do continue to issue and sell such stock to the great injustice of the public, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the financial and general affairs of said Companies, to ascertain the original cost of construction of said roads, the original and present proprietors of said roads, and the actual amount of stock, bonds and other evidences of debt sold by them to the public; that said Committee have power to send for persons, books and papers.

MONEYS DUE ON ASSESSMENTS.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a concurrent resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to publish a list of persons to whom any moneys are due for over or double payments on assessments, with the amount due the same.

ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MADEN offered a resolution calling upon the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages to report forthwith upon the bill relative to the collection of taxes in the City of New-York.

The resolution was adopted, and the House refused to reconsider.

EMIGRANT SUPPORT.

Mr. FOWLER brought in a bill to secure equal justice to towns and counties under the Emigrant Law, providing essentially that the fifty cents head tax belonging to the counties shall be kept distinct from the General Fund.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. W. S. SMITH brought in a bill to amend the act in relation to the Judiciary.

The following clause is added to Section 31 of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, amending the act of May 19, 1847, which was amendatory of the act relative to the Judiciary:

"And whenever a cause or matter shall be pending in any Court of Session in any county in which the County Judge of such county shall have been Attorney or Counsel, it shall be his duty to make a certificate stating such fact and file the same in the office of the Clerk of such Court, and thereupon such cause or matter shall be vested in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of said county in which such proceedings shall be had therein according to the practice of such Court as might have been had in such Court of Sessions if such cause or matter had remained therein.

RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Mr. FOWLES brought in a bill relative to Railroad and other Corporations. It provides that the 7th section of title 3d, chapter 18, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to any Act incorporating a Railroad or other Company, having in its own provisions the terms and time in which it shall be forfeited for non use, nor shall the time during which said Company is restrained by injunction be counted as part of the year mentioned there. Nor shall the year begin till the Company be in a position to commence operations.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. JOHNSON desires to facilitate the collection of taxes, by enacting that when the Supervisor of any town shall neglect or refuse to approve of the Bond of the Collector of that town, it shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors to approve the same and deliver the tax list and warrant to the Collector, and when any Collector shall neglect or refuse to give his bond as required by law, or to collect the taxes on the tax list, the Board of Supervisors may deliver the warrant and tax list to the Sheriff, who may collect the same, with the same fees and provisions as the Collector.

THE CITY TAX LIST.

The Select Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the City Tax Bill, has been busily engaged since its organization in sending for persons and papers to throw light upon the question of what are the City's necessities, and what are its wastes. They have had up all the heads of departments—closing their labors with the examination of the Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG. The upshot of all is that the Committee think that the City expenses may be reduced $700,000, and that $200,000 of this is to be taken from the amount set apart to the support of the Almshouse. It seems to me that this item was the last that should have been curtailed by the Committee. I suppose the ten Governors *can* limit their expenditures to any sum that the City Treasury may give out, but is it wise thus arbitrarily to dictate what that amount shall be? I think not, and that if the sum total of our taxes must be reduced by so much, that the reduction might be made in some departments where the loss would be more easily borne, and where its withdrawal would not take from the suffering poor the aid that might keep from starvation the sick and the needy.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

Yesterday forenoon the Assembly voted to repeal the law creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners. The reason assigned was that the State had no right, or that there was no necessity for exercising any supervision over the management and affairs of the various railroad corporations existent in the State. In a few hours after this vote was declared, the same Assembly raised a Committee to inquire into the manner in which the Consolidation Act of 1851 was carried out, and another to inquire in what manner a purchase and sale of the Troy and Schenectady Road was effected some years ago. This morning a resolution is introduced, raising a third Committee to inquire into the condition of the Railroads in the City of New-York. All these Committees are to have power to send for persons and papers. If it would not be considered an unwarrantable impertinence I might suggest that the information which the last Committee is raised to elicit can be found in full in the files of the members, and much more clearly given than it can be obtained by any Committee of the House, in the limited time which they can devote to the research. That this information should be under the eyes of the members during the entire session, and not be discovered may seem strange—nevertheless, it is so.

NORTHUP AT HOME.

It is said that a prophet is not without honor except in his own country. By the following notice of Mr. NORTHUP, which is extracted from a paper published at his home, it will be noticed that he forms no exception to the old saying. Speaking of his speech in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON, the Greenville *Press* says:

"We supposed that a decent regard for the opinions of mankind would have saved Mr. N. from such political degradation as this. The last time we heard Mr. N. make a speech, was in reply to Mr. GIBBS at Argyle, in which he undertook to make himself out a better Anti-Slavery man and greater Abolitionist than Mr. C. But it seems that *that* fact was merely one of *dough* assumed for the occasion, while *now* he unblushingly announces himself as bearing the *real* stamp of the genuine *putty-face* order."

They evidently know NORTHUP up there in Washington County. If GERRIT SMITH catches him again in the Capitol, he will be pretty well known here. Don't you think so? LEO.

Mr. Everett and Dr. Kane at Baltimore.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Dr. E. K. KANE had a public reception at Baltimore on Thursday. In response to a complimentary address, Mr. EVERETT said:

"GENTLEMEN: The cordial greeting which you have extended to me is an honor which I fully appreciate, but language fails to express my obligation. I have always regarded the city of Baltimore as one of the most improving cities of our Union, and since my arrival I have marked with wonder the rapid strides which you have made. I look out upon monuments erected by you to the memory of those who fell in defence of our common country, and am gratified that the memory of those patriots are cherished by memorials so lasting. The merchants of Baltimore enjoy a wide reputation for their sterling integrity and energy, and they do credit to their city. The city of Baltimore has done much in the way of improvements, not the least of which is the chain of railroad which connects her with the great west, and which should be fostered for the bringing of that important trade to your own merchants. Gentlemen, again I thank you for your very kindly reception.

Dr. KANE said:

SIR—This unexpected honor takes me completely by surprise. It is with a painful sense of my own unworthiness, and only as the representative of my comrades that I can thank you.

It was to the practical sympathy of the citizens of Baltimore that the late Arctic Expedition largely owed its origin. It was a citizen of Maryland who directly organized our little party, and in the midst of the high official duties of Secretary of the Navy, could yet combine the interest of science and philanthropy.

I take a peculiar pride in sharing the hospitality of your city with the distinguished gentleman whose polished yet fervid eulogium has so kindled within us the memory of a venerated name. Is it presuming too much upon my accidental association with Mr. EVERETT to say that I too have given my more uncouth and humble tribute to the name of WASHINGTON in placing it upon the northernmost land yet trodden on the American continent.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Meeting at the State Capitol.

Nearly $5,000 Subscribed.

GERRITT SMITH ON SLAVERY.

GERRITT SMITH ON NORTHUP.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1856.

The friends of Free Kansas had a glorious meeting last evening, in the Assembly Chamber. It was glorious in the numbers that were there—glorious in the character and position of those who had gathered—glorious in the enthusiastic response which it gave back to every sentiment uttered in favor of hostility to the increase of Slavery, and of a determination to stand firm in opposition to the encroachments of the Slave power—and most glorious in the noble contributions it invoked of that material aid which puts arms in the hands of the friends of Freedom, and nerves them to stand firm for the support of the right.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, of Richmond, to be President, and the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Barney, of New-York; Carpenter, of Dutchess; Masters, of Rensselaer; Clark, of St. Lawrence; Goodrich, of Oneida; Wright, of Cayuga; Cook, of Schuyler; and Wadsworth, of Erie.

Secretaries.—Messrs. Barnes, of Albany; Cole, of Orleans; and Snow, of Madison.

Messrs. Wright, of Cayuga; Ridsr, of Queens; Gage, of Yatee; Gleason, of Fulton, and Wright, of Albany, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. While the Committee were out, Gen. SHANKLAND, of Kansas, was called out. He narrated, briefly but concisely, the difficulties which settlers from the free States had to encounter in their new homes—the annoyances to which they were subjected by the border ruffians from Missouri, and the efforts made by the Slavocracy to overawe and intimidate the free sentiments of the actual residents. Gen. S. having concluded, Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting appoint a Committee of fifteen persons, who shall be residents of the city of Albany, to be called the NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That this Committee shall, without delay, make an appeal to the people of the State of New-York for prompt liberal contributions of money for the relief of the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That said Committee shall appoint a Treasurer, and that the money which shall come into his hands shall be expended in such ways as they shall judge best for relieving the urgent personal wants and securing the threatened personal safety of that oppressed and outraged people.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said Committee to adopt such measures as they may deem proper to encourage emigration to Kansas, and to aid those who are disposed to settle in that Territory.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the people of Kansas in the sacrifices to which they have submitted, the hardships which they have endured, and the perils which they have encountered on account of the efforts which they have made for the preservation of Freedom; and that their bold and manly courage evinced under circumstances of great apparent danger, their prudent and discreet bearing under circumstances of great provocation, command our most cordial approbation, and our entire confidence and respect.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to the people of Kansas, that we will uphold the latter all lawful and proper assistance for the preservation of liberty and the establishment of free institutions in that Territory; and we call upon the friends of Freedom and Justice throughout the State to aid in the accomplishment of these ends.

Resolved, That the highest obligation rest upon all the friends of Justice and Liberty to assist the people of Kansas in resisting, by all lawful means, the insolent attempt of a foreign people to impose upon them the despotism of laws, which would be a disgrace to the most savage people; and we pledge ourselves to do all that true men and law-abiding and free citizens of right may do, to assist them in their contest with the insolent Slave power which has so long and so ully ruled this Republic.

Hon. GERRITT SMITH seconded these resolves in the most thrilling, impassioned sentences that I have ever heard uttered. He passed in review and held up to ridicule the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. He recited the history of the efforts made by the Missouri invaders to subjugate the Territory, and to force Slavery upon it. He denounced the Administration, and was especially severe upon MILLARD FILLMORE, for signing the Fugitive-Slave Law. He expressed the thought that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in view of what might result from it, may not be the worst of things. Slavery in grasping so much had lost its hold of what it already had. The institution of the Missouri line was a grand mistake. They should never have allowed Liberty to enter into a bargain with Slavery. They should have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied not only that it had no right to *do*, but no right to *be*. It should have been proclaimed a most atrocious piracy, an unqualified and most naked outlaw. What if a farmer find a wolf in his sheep pen, will he enter into compromises with him by saying, "You take the half of the flock and leave me the other half?" No; he would deem the wolf a gentleman entirely incompetent to make a bargain—would insist that, as a wolf, he had but one right—and that, *the right to be killed*. That one right only has Slavery—*the right to be killed*. The gentleman concluded his eloquent denunciation of Slavery and those who uphold it, by declaring that there never was such an opportunity, as the present state of affairs in Kansas presents, of killing Slavery. Let us improve it. "Now is the day and now is the hour."

Mr. HAMMOND, of the *Register*, being recognized, was called upon. He said he had come here to listen and not to speak, nor would he now make a speech. But deeming this a meeting of the people and not of a party, he desired to utter his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting. [Applause.] He had had some experience in battling for Slavery. He had fought *for it* as long as he would fight for it. He had backed, and backed, and backed, until he was backed to the wall, and he now stood not to fight for, but to fight against Slavery. [Applause.] He had recently been in National Convention, and had tried to secure a triumph for Freedom. But he had been beaten and foiled. Now, he could not and would not fight for Slavery; [applause;] but he could and he would fight for Freedom. [Applause.] He had but little money now; he never had had much, and, from past experience, he never expected to have a great deal. [Laughter.] But that little he was willing to share in a good cause. He believed the people of Kansas needed arms, and, poor as he was, he would give the price of a rifle to enable them to defend themselves in a contest for their rights. [Applause.]

Mr. NORTHUP spoke next in a strain of half denunciation of Slavery and half eulogy of MILLARD FILLMORE. When he had concluded, Hon. GERRITT SMITH arose and said:

Mr. Chairman, that speech must not go unanswered. [Applause.] I must "search out" the gentleman on the instant—[applause]—now, while he stands before me, with his strange and wicked logic still fresh in the minds of those who heard him. [Applause.] Mr. NORTHUP declared himself an Abolitionist.

Mr. NORTHUP—I beg the gentlemen's pardon. I made no such declaration.

Mr. SMITH—Nevertheless, you made the avowal, as I shall show before I have done with you. [Applause.] He said he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery, until the slaves should have learned to read. This was an absurdity. The slave code says no slave shall be taught to read—not even the holy Bible. If a man is not to be allowed to come out from Slavery until he shall have learned to read and to enjoy Freedom, then he will never come out of Slavery at all. But Mr. NORTHUP, by admitting that slaves should be taught to read, avows himself an Abolitionist, by claiming for the slave a right which Slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slaves have *any* rights, is to demand that Slavery shall cease—[applause]—because, while slaves, all rights are denied to them.

Mr. NORTHUP said he would vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, and, at the same moment demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which MILLARD FILLMORE is the author! MILLARD FILLMORE is for dragging back the fugitive into the hell of Slavery, while Mr. NORTHUP says *he* will bid the fugitive God-speed! Monstrous inconsistency! Alas, for the kindness which such a vote would extend to the oppressed slave! [Applause.] An indorsement of the Fugitive-Slave Law, or its author, is an indorsement of that which is more cruel than murder. For would not Mr. NORTHUP rather see his child fall beneath the dagger of the assassin than to see her dragged into Slavery?

Mr. NORTHUP, do you believe the mother has a right to her child? Answer, if you please, for I have promised to sift you and search you out. [Applause.] Do you, Mr. NORTHUP, believe that the mother has a right to her child?

Mr. NORTHUP: I do.

Mr. SMITH—Then you are an Abolitionist; [Applause] for the moment you admit that a slave has *any* right—even the slave mother the right to her own child—then are you an Abolitionist; for this right—given of God as a right to humanity and as an instinct to the brute—is denied by Slavery. Under that accursed institution, not even the mother has the right to her helpless infant. It is the property of her master. And yet you, Mr. NORTHUP, admitting this right, say you are no Abolitionist. But, Sir, you are an Abolitionist, when you admit this right. [Applause.] Hence, you are not as bad a man as you believe yourself to be. [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. NORTHUP, do you believe in the right of the slave to the rite of ma[illegible]

Mr. NORTHUP—Yes.

Mr. SMITH: Then, Sir, you are an Abolitionist. [Applause.] For Slavery denies the right. The master claims the wife as his property, and denies to the husband the authority which the word of God confers upon him over his wife. If the master says to the wife, "go there," she must go, whatever protest may be interposed by the husband. You deny that this is right; and in making this denial, you avow yourself an Abolitionist, and you *are* one, though you may not know it. [Applause.] For the moment any man admits that slaves have rights which Slavery denies to its victims, that moment he becomes an Abolitionist; for the moment one of these rights is conferred upon a slave, that moment he becomes free; because he could not, at the same moment, enjoy that right and remain a slave. [Applause.]

Any man who believes that slaves have a right to be taught to read, is an Abolitionist.

Any man who believes that a mother has a right to her child, is an Abolitionist.

Any man who believes in the sacred rite of matrimony is an Abolitionist.

He may not know it—as in the case of my friend NORTHUP—[laughter] but he is none the less an Abolitionist;—an Abolitionist not merely, but an *immediate* Abolitionist. [Applause.]

Many sincere men and women scout the idea that they are Abolitionists, who are Abolitionists in heart and soul and utterance. There is not even a Slaveholder in the South who is not an Abolitionist, and the more a man knows of Slavery the more intensely is he an Abolitionist. Let a band of pirates break into Mr. NORTHUP's chamber this night, and inform him that they have come to carry him into Slavery. His knit brow, his pallid cheek, his trembling limbs and his clinched fists would proclaim him an Abolitionist, as he resolved to be free or die. [Immense applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, in this case, Mr. NORTHUP might only be an Abolitionist in regard to himself. [Laughter.] That, he regretted to say, was the case with too many. They would never, *themselves*, submit to Slavery; but they can look on and see others enslaved.

Mr. SMITH referred, (Mr. NORTHUP having retired,) in closing, to the pernicious influence exerted upon Freedom by the spurious and false interpretations put upon the word of God by Slavery-defending Divines. They had not the spirit of the Master; for the spirit of Christ was not in sympathy with Slavery; and he who had most of the spirit of Christ—he who most perfectly loved his neighbor as himself—was the most perfect Abolitionist.

This is but a meagre sketch of this most masterly philippic. It exerted, in the progress of its delivery, mingled admiration for its author and pity for its excoriated victim, whose remarks had elicited it.

Hon. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben, was recognized and called out. He responded in a few eloquent remarks, to enforce his position that the pending controversy was not whether negroes should be slaves, but whether free white men and women should be the Slaves of Slavery. His remarks were directly to the point, and were received with enthusiasm.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN spoke briefly, a mere prelude to presenting his check for $1,000 to aid in procuring arms and to assist emigrants in reaching Kansas.

GERRITT SMITH gave $3,000 for a like purpose, and the following smaller sums were announced:

Albany Evening Journal	$100
Albany State Register	100
Thomas W. Griffin & Co.	25
Thomas S. Walker	25
L. Chapin	25
S. Whipple	25
Andreas Clark	25

And other less amounts. The entire subscription exceeded *four thousand nine hundred and forty* dollars! Is not this an evidence that there was some earnestness of manner in those who held counsel last evening? I think it does, and I believe it is but the beginning of the bonfire that ere it dies out is to destroy every vestige of the Slave power.

I understand that at a meeting to be held at Peterboro' next week, GERRITT SMITH will report the proceedings of that evening, and give another thousand dollars to aid emigrants from that vicinity in reaching Kansas. LEO.

Aid for Kansas—Large Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis.—$2,000 Subscribed.

At a very largely attended meeting, held in Milwaukee on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe the history of the past, the blessings we now enjoy, and the prospects of the future, alike attest that freedom is national, and as an element in government must become universal, while Slavery in any form is sectional, and can only exist so long as ignorance and chains shall bind the enslaved; And, whereas, the Missouri Compromise of 1820, held for more than thirty years to be a sacred barrier against the encroachments of Slavery into the Great Western Territories north of 36° and 30', and which forever consecrated to Freedom the Territory of Kansas, has been repealed against the will of the people; And, whereas, the Territory of Kansas has been invaded at different points, by bands of men from a neighboring State, with no other purpose than to interfere with, and control the election, and thereby force Slavery into the same; And, whereas, the present Administration has failed to enforce its avowed principles of popular sovereignty, as embraced in the Nebraska bill, in protecting the citizens of Kansas in the exercise of their political rights; Therefore resolved:

1. That we sympathise with the citizens of Kansas in their struggle for freedom and in their efforts to make Kansas a Free State.

2. That the central position of Kansas should secure to her the blessings of liberty, and that we believe it to be our duty, as also that of the General Government and all good citizens, to see every effort consistent with the constitution to make Kansas a Free State.

3. That we, who can, will immediately become citizens of Kansas, and those of us who cannot leave our homes will aid the young men of our City and State to emigrate to that Territory.

4. That all parts of the State be invited to unite in the movement, to call township meetings without delay, to organize auxiliary societies; and where action cannot be had before, to press these objects on the attention of the people on town meeting day.

5. That this meeting do now proceed to organize a Kansas Emigration Aid Association for the State of Wisconsin, by the appointment of an Executive Board, consisting of twenty-one members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, until the board shall have perfected its organization, and established its bylaws, as follows:—E. D. Holton, Dr. E. Wnnderly, Rufus King, Dr. J. S. Douglas, F. B. Mason, Milwaukee: William Dawes, Waukesha; A. Banvey, Ripon; General Blake, Fox Lake; H. Marsh, Kenosha; A. C. Spicer, Milton; S. C. Crolley, Beloit; W. A. White, Madison; Chas. Roser, Manitowoc; J. F. Mills, Grant County; William Willard, Watertown; Dr. Wilson, Racine; Dr. M. M. Davis, Fort. City; Dr. Cameron, La Crosse; Judge Howe, Green Bay; D. Taylor, Sheboygan; Brooks Dunwiddie, Green County.

The following contributions were then made on the spot:

E. D. Holton, Milwaukee	$500		
Wm. Dawes, Waukesha	100		
H. J. Biel

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,219,653 in Freight from California.

News from New-Granada, San Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Chili, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Brazil and the Scilly Islands.

Steamship *George Law*, WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 7 o'clock on P. M. of the 5th inst., and arrived at Havana at 7 A. M. on the 10th. Left Havana at 1 P. M. same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 12th. She brings the California mails of Feb. 20, $1,219,653 in treasure on freight, and 310 passengers, besides leaving 121 passengers at Havana, the greater part of whom were for New-Orleans.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sierra*, E. L. Whitney, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., with 373 passengers and $1,200,000 in treasure, ($366,996 of which was on English account,) and arrived at Panama at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst.

The *John D. Stephens*, (with United States troops, passengers and mails from New-York per *Illinois*, Feb. 5,) left Acapulco Feb. 23, for San Francisco, all well.

JOSEPH SALBOT, late butcher of steamship *Philadelphia*, fell overboard on the night of the 2d instant, in the harbor of Aspinwall. His body had not been recovered up to the time of the *George Law's* leaving port.

March 12, at 2:50 P. M., lat. 35° N., long. 75° 38' W., passed an American bark, showing a white signal with a green tree in it, believed to be the *W. L. Howland*.

March 14, at 5 P. M., lat. 37° 20' N., long. 74° 41' W., passed schooner *Plandome*, of New-York, for Savanah.

Treasure List per George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$382,80	Wm. Heller.....	13,500
Drexel & Co.....	250,000	David Nevins.....	12,000
Metropolitan Bank..	136,10	Yerdman & Sons..	10,100
Wm. Heye & Co....	120,000	Freeman & Co....	10,000
G. Bergan & Co....	87,600	John Phelan, Jr....	8,300
James Fairlie.....	45,000	J. B. Woodward....	7,000
E. Kelley & Co.....	39,50	F. Probst & Co.....	6,029
Howland & Aspinwall	38,337	H. King & Sons.....	6,000
Bank of America....	30,000	Wellington & Abbot.	6,000
Wm. Selgman & Co.	21,000	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.	5,000
Howes & Crowell....	18,000	John Durand & Co...	4,533
Ulmers Palmerhawn	18,000	F. Spies.....	3,700
J. Stuart Bros. & Co.	16,729	Tilton & McFarland.	3,000
Treadwell & Co.....	16,000	Henry Stryking.....	2,500
Schelle & Bros.....	14,245	Mosquera & Co.....	2,000
Wm T. Coleman & Co	13,000		
Total.....			$1,219,653

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from New-Granada.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES AT HERRERA—BUSINESS ON THE ISTHMUS—PANAMA AS A WHALING STATION—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICA—LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, in its summary of news for the last fortnight, ending 4th of March, says:

The health of the foreign community is about the same as when we last mailed for the United States—good. Political matters and local business are in a depressed condition—Aspinwall City has neither money nor efficient Government, which condition of things everybody takes very coolly, especially since the arrival of the bark *Lorey*, Capt. SMALLEY, with the cargo of ice, considerable of which is already stowed away in the new and neat house of the Aspinwall and Panama Ice Company where Mr. W. B. JOHNSON cuts it out to customers for cash, daily (except Sundays) at the average of *eight cents* per pound.

True to their Yankee instincts, a few whole-souled Americans celebrated the 22d of February.

The New-Granada Canal Company's Agents at Carthagena are pushing on their work with vigor, and obstacles and misfortunes do not pall their energy.

The political difficulties in the department of Herrera, in the State of Panama, are not yet adjusted. Some parties who have been engaged in former revolutionary movements in the Republic are returning to their homes, and from the whispers of rumor, we should be led to anticipate another outbreak soon.

The Iron Wharf of the W. I. R. M. S. Co., the wharf of the U. S. M. S. S. Co., and the Dépôt of the P. R. R. Co., progresses slowly, but as fast as circumstances of use and locality will permit.

The Aspinwall market as usual, experiences but little change—for there is always some unforseen outlet or supply. Rice is declining—Flour—good—is high; poor, we have considerable in use, if not in market. It is a pity, indeed, that speculators, who flood our market with damaged provisions, can do so with impunity. Vegetables are scarce at present, and fresh beef is above fair rates.

It is rumored that the U. S. Consul will soon leave the Isthmus for a visit to the United States.

In an article maintaining the adaptation of Panama as a station for whalers and man-of-war, the *Star and Herald* says:

Whalers coming in here can place their cargoes in the New-York market, at any time within fifteen or twenty days after their arrival in port, at from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, including all charges; whereas the very shortest time they can get it home, either from San Francisco or Honolulu, *via* Cape Horn is four and frequently six months, and the lowest rate 9 cents per gallon.

This of itself is a very important consideration, and should be a strong inducement to whalers to come in here; but aside from this is the fact that, in the event of repairs being required, there is not on the whole Pacific Coast, a more commodious, more suitable or safer place for examining a vessel and overhauling her thoroughly, than at the Island of Taboga, nor a point where such good water can be procured with so much facility; and as regards the procuring of supplies, the very proximity of Panama to the United States and the West India Islands is of itself a sufficient guarantee that a vessel can procure a better and cheaper outfit here than at any other point on the Pacific.

The steamer *Columbus* had arrived at Panama on her return voyage from Central America. In noticing her trip, the *Star* says:

We are glad to be able to state that the object of the voyage of the *Columbus* has been entirely successful, and that there is every prospect of a regular steam line between this port and the Central American States being established, the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala (the only three visited) having evinced every desire to forward the undertaking, making contracts and concessions to the satisfaction of the Agents, that only await the approval of the Board of Directors of the Railroad Company in New-York. By every Government the Agents were received with courtesy, and their business concluded with the greatest possible promptitude.

From Bogota we learn that Congress had assembled and elected its officers.

In the Senate Sr. MARIANO OSPINA, President; Sr. BENIGNO BARRETO, Vice-President; and Sr. MANUEL M. MEDINA, Secretary.

In the House of Representatives, Sr. MANUEL ANCIZAR was elected President; Sr. JOSE MARIA MALO BLANCO, Vice-President; and Sr. MANUEL CORMO, Secretary.

The law abolishing the punishment of death, and limiting the maximum penalty to ten years imprisonment, passed the third reading in the Senate, and will soon become the law of the land, having passed the Chamber of Representatives last year.

In the Chamber of Representatives the project of law for a Colombian Union, introduced by Sr. SANTER, was negatived, as was also the project of the same Deputy, relative to the abolition of the stamp tax. The Amnesty bill had passed the first reading.

"In regard to the Isthmus," writes a correspondent of the *Panameno*, "the necessity of assisting it on its financial difficulties is admitted, and some are in favor of appropriating $50,000 of the Government interest in the Railroad to the State, whilst other Deputies support a tonnage rex."

The Message of the Vice President gives a favorable account of the State and prospects of the country.

News from Guatemala.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The President, Gen. CARRERA, had returned to the capital after having made a tour through some of the interior provinces, where he was well received. The Legislative Assembly had dissolved, and the people were enjoying the festivities of the Carnival. On the 8th of January the Volcan de Fuego discharged a vast quantity of fine ashes, that fell thickly over a vast extent of country, being carried as far as forty leagues from the crater, and causing some damage to the cochineal crop. A general uneasiness in regard to WALKER and his party was manifested, and all *Noris Americanos* were looked upon with suspicion.

News from San Salvador.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT—CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

Dates to the 14th of February. Don RAFAEL CAMPOS, the newly elected President, was inaugurated on the 12th of February. His first official signature was affixed to the contract with the Agents of the Railroad Company. In this State the cultivation of coffee is on the increase, and new plantations were being made in many parts of the State.

News from Costa Rica.

THE NICARAGUAN MISSION—COFFEE CROPS.

Col. SCHLESSINGER, Capt. SUTTER, Col. ARGUELLO and Sr. MARTINEZ had arrived, by way of Guanacasta, as Commissioners from the Nicaragua Government to treat with Costa Rica, but the Government refused to receive or acknowledge them in any way, and ordered them to leave the country by way of Punta Arenas. At this mode of treatment the Commissioners "waxed wrath," and were about taking their departure in the Honduras schooner *Ampala*, vowing all sorts of vengeance against Costa Rica for the insults put upon them, and talking very big about rifles and revolvers, sieges, mutiny, courts-martial, hanging, shooting, and so forth. Magnificent feeling in Punta Arenas was that they were just served as they ought to be. Punta Arenas presented a busy scene, it being the season of the coffee shipping. Three English barks were loading in port, and the streets were literally blocked up with ox-carts laden with coffee from the interior. As many as three hundred wagons, each averaging 14 sacks of 125 pounds each, arrived on the day the *Columbus* anchored. (23d,) and sometime the arrivals reached as many as five hundred in twenty-four hours.

There is no political news of importance. The prospect of a regular steam communication gives great satisfaction to the mercantile community, who are quite alive to its advantages. The coffee crop of this year is about an average one, and is estimated at 90,000 quintals (100 lbs. each.) Price in Puntas Arenas, from 9c. to 11c. ₩ lb.

PREPARATIONS THROUGHOUT CENTRAL AMERICA TO ATTACK WALKER.

The establishment of WALKER's Government is considered certain to be permanent if he can only hold ont six weeks longer—or, in other words, if he can resist the force coming down upon him from Honduras, consisting of over 5,000 men WALKER has 1,200 foreigners, and a considerable native force—and with the most vigilant discipline he is drilling and keeping them together. No one who goes to Grenada without a special permit previously given, ever returns. He presses them all into the ranks of his forces.

In the absence of our Central American exchanges we learn from the *Panameno* that Guatemala, San Salvador, Hundnras and Nicaragua have celebrated a treaty, offensive and defensive, against the Nicaragua Walker Government.

A strong force has been raised in Honduras with the intention of marching against Granada.

General CABANAS, who formerly was leagued with the Rivas Administration, has joined the allied States against WALKER.

The Guatemala Government has purchased some vessels, with the intention of keeping an armed force in her harbors. She is increasing and drilling her army, and sparing no pains to place herself in a position to sustain the Central American treaty.

The French frigate *l'Artemise* had reached Punta Arenas, with strict orders to put down any filibuster expedition she might fall in with on the high seas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

The British steamer *New-Granada*, Capt. WILD, from Callao, reached Panama at noon on the 21st of February, bringing 30 passengers, the mails and $320,000 in treasure.

From Valparaiso we have dates to the 31st January, and from Peru to the 10th February.

The preliminary surveys of the Southern Railroad are going forward in Valparaiso. The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad is now in operation about 15 miles.

A splendid ball was given on board Her Majesty's frigate *Monarch* on the 25th.

From Copaipo we learn that the mines of Chanaccillo are daily increasing in value, as well as those of San Blas. The Rothschild and Cantiva are also said to be becoming valuable.

We have no political news from Chili.

Trade continues steady, and considerable sales of imported goods have been made for the coast and Bolivia. Flour is declining in price, having fallen from $10 to $8 25. Copper ₩ ql. $23. Silver ₩ mark, $10 31. Hides $16 ₩ q. Coal, coronel $8 on board.

From Peru we hear reports of disturbances and dissatisfaction; considerable difficulty is anticipated at the coming Presidential election.

We find nothing in our exchanges worthy of note.

From Ecuador our dates are to the 15th, but the papers before us have not a word of interest.

News from Brazil.

THE CHOLERA—COFFEE MARKET—U. S. SHIPS-OF-WAR AT RIO, ETC.

By way of England we have Rio de Janeiro advices to the 20th of January. At that city the cholera deaths were thirteen *per diem*. The epidemic had appeared at Parahybuna, in the province of San Paulo, as also at Ubatuba. Letters from Santa Catherina stated its existence at San Antonio da Patrulha, sixteen leagues from Torres, and it was supposed that the cholera, which passed from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande, had advanced by the Jaquarao River, leaving the intermediate points free from infection.

Coffee quotations are the same as those previously announced, but no purchases had been made, holders being firm. The course of the market appeared to rest with the shippers, who, by holding off and allowing the stock to accumulate a few days longer had every expectation of causing a decline rather than the advance which was likely to accompany eager purchases. Freights could not be quoted during the uncertainty of the coffee market.

From Bahia and Pernambuco no particular commercial or other news is reported. The markets continued without any alteration of consequence, and the exchange at both places was 28¾@28¾ on London, with transactions limited.

The following is our Correspondent's letter:

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DA JANEIRO, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

In the way of general news we have nothing of particular interest. Commercially, we are in a flat state and unprofitable fix, Flour bringing less than the invoice price in the United States, and Coffee being worth quite as much here as it is with you. The shipment of Flour hence to the Mediterranean may save the cargoes now arriving from a loss on the invoice, but nothing will be left for the ship.

The flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron is still here, and her Commodore was placed on the retired list more than four months ago, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy indorsed the finding of the Board. Is it to be understood that these functionaries are disposed to back down from the position they assumed last September; or are sea-going captains so scarce that a successor to the present incumbent cannot be found. No station demands a more able man than this, and we hope the next best man will be sent.

The ship *Amelia*, from New-York, arrived here in 32 days.

The United States Flag-ship *Savannah*, and the sloop-of-war *Germantown* were at Rio, Jan. 13. The *Germantown* was expected to sail in a few days for Monte Video.

In the way of freight there is nothing doing at any place in the river, and vessels are coming to Rio in ballast, where just now there is nothing doing, and whence vessels are returning to the United States in ballast.

News from the Scilly Islands.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BARK JULIA ANN—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES—SUFFERING OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

From the Panama Herald, March 4.

The master of the American bark *Julia Ann*, of San Francisco, Captain B. F. POND, who arrived in Panama by the Southern steamer, has furnished us with a very interesting account of the total loss of his vessel on the reefs of the Scilly Islands, on the 3d of October last, since which time he has been endeavoring to make his way back to San Francisco, after placing his passengers and crew under the care of the Consul at Tahiti.

The bark *Julia Ann* was bound from Sydney to San Francisco, loaded with coal, and having over forty passengers on board, most of whom were women. On the night of the 3d of October, whilst off the Scilly Islands, she struck on a reef, and it was found impossible to get her off; as there was every prospect of her going to pieces speedily every effort was directed to saving the lives of those on board, for which purpose a rope was taken to the reef by one of the sailors and made fast to a rock, by which a portion of the people effected a landing on the reef; the rope, however, soon parted; leaving the remainder of those on board, including the captain, to what appeared inevitable destruction. Just as their last hopes were dying out the vessel broke in two, and a heavy sea striking her, carried the quarter-deck, upon which they were all collected, high up on the reef, thus enabling them to escape beyond the reach of the breakers.

Out of fifty-six souls on board five were lost in getting from the wreck; those who were saved remained on the reef forty-eight hours, up to their waists in water, without food or drink, and exposed to a scorching sun. The captain succeeded, after much difficulty, in constructing a couple of rafts from the floating spars and pieces of the wreck, and finally the party reached one of the adjacent uninhabited islands, some ten miles distant, where they remained two months, subsisting principally on turtle, sharks and cocoanuts, and a supply of water which they procured by digging. Having saved one of the small boats in a damaged state it was repaired, and after waiting eight weeks for a suitable opportunity, (the trade winds constantly blowing from the East) the captain, with nine men, undertook the exceedingly hazardous attempt of reaching one of the Society Islands, some 350 miles distant, dead to the windward, which they accomplished after four days incessant labor at the oars, night and day, and reached in safety the island of Borabora.

Mr. CHISHOLM the British Consul at Reatea, having heard of the disaster, and the deplorable state of the passengers and crew, and finding no means of communicating with the United States Consul at Tahiti, immediately dispatched an express to Captain LATHAM, of the schooner *Emma Packer*, lying in Huanea, who started without delay for the relief of the sufferers. Touching at Borabora he took Captain POND on board and proceeded to Scilly Island, received the passengers and crew on board, and conveyed them safely to Tahiti, where they arrived in the most destitute condition, having saved literally nothing from the wreck; from the captain to the cabin boy they were shoeless, and with barely sufficient clothing to cover their persons. The residents of Tahiti contributed liberally for their relief, the masonic lodge voted them a fund, and the citizens generally provided them with clothing, and every possible aid was rendered to make them comfortable until an opportunity might offer to convey them to San Francisco.

Captain POND got a free passage from Tahiti to Callao on the French ship *Alfred*, Captain JOSS, from whom he received the greatest kindness.

The chronometer in the *Julia Ann* is valued at $10,000, besides which the captain had $15,000 and the passengers about $8,000 in gold dust, all of which is totally lost. The captain was half-owner of the ship and cargo, and sole owner of the coals. The other half of the vessel was owned in San Francisco.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—None.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 87, 150, 837, 219, 224, 253, 536, 214, 246, 104, 6, 101, 256 to 268. *Special Term*.—Nos. 240, 111, 39, 97, 129, 184, 135, 154, 17, 29, 25, 26, 55, 56, 60, 62, 84, 106, 169, 199, 177, 161, 169, 184, 185, 188, 200, 205, 210, 234, 228.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 773, 819, 931, 926, 948, 952, 956, 971, 974, 983, 986, 993, 1024, 1025, 1035, 1043, 1046, 1062, 1068, 1071, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1089, 1093, 1116, 1128, 1131, 1134, 1146, 1149, 1153 to 1168, 1170, 1175, 1176, 1181, 1188, 1195, 1199, 1206, 1211, 1222, 1223, 1240, 1255, 1252, 1258 1257, 1261.

The "Soprano" all Right—Judgment in her favor in the Marine Court.

Saturday morning judgment was rendered in the case of *Patania and Wife* vs. *Payne*. His Honor found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed for her services in a theatre of the first-class in the world, viz: the Academy of Music in New-York. The case assumes an importance from the fact that there are other parties who have suits ponding against the defendant, and which will most probably abide by this decision.

P. T. Barnum's Difficulties and their Cause, as Detailed by Himself.

SUPREME COURT.

Joseph Cushing vs. *Phineas T. Barnum*—*Ebenezer A. Upson* vs. *The Same*—*George A. Wells* vs. *The Same*.—This was a supplemental proceeding. The examination was taken before counsel, by an order from Judge Roosevelt. The examination was objected to by the defendant's counsel, Mr. J. W. Jerrard, Jr., on the ground that the affidavit on which the order was obtained does not state that the judgment debtor has any property whatever which may be made the subject of examination, as rendered necessary by the statute to confer jurisdiction.

Mr. Barnum, in answer to interrogatories, says: I reside at present in New-York, and have no particular occupation; I am in no business; I was at one time the owner of the contents of what is called Barnum's Museum; I have owned it for the last fourteen years down to the 27th day of last November, when I sold it to John Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler; the consideration was double what I gave for it; I gave $2,000, and sold it for $24 000; I sold it on a credit of seven years; I took the promissory notes of these parties, payable annually, secured by a confession of judgment; these notes I have in my possession, and am ready to make such disposition of them as the Court may direct; the contents of the Museum had been invented about time previous, for the purpose of insurance, and the sale was effected in a *bona fide* manner from such inventory; Messrs. Greenwood and Butler are now in the actual possession of the Museum; I have no interest in the cash, receipts, or earnings; the fee of the building belongs to the widow Olmstead and the wife of Mr. Sargeant, of Fishkill landing, and the daughter of Mr. Olmstead.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. B. Wilson—I own some real estate in the City of New-York, but it is placed in a special assignment for the benefit of my creditors.

[This question was objected to by defendant's counsel, on the ground that under these proceedings the Court cannot compel any assignment or conveyance of real estate.]

Q.—Will you specify where the real estate is? (Objected to.) A.—It is on the northeast corner of Houston-street and Broadway; I own about 80 by 200 feet in depth; there is an encumbrance by way of mortgage on the property to the amount of $113,500; it cost me $70,000 over and above this incumbrance, but I think it would not bring much, if any, more than the incumbrance, subject to my wife's right of dower in the estate; this is all the real estate in the City of New-York; I own a piece of property in Bushwick, consisting of 20 acres of land, which cost me $25,000; there is an incumbrance on that of $17,000; this, also, is specially assigned for the benefit of my creditors; and the real estate that I have specially assigned is not half enough to pay the specific debts for which such real estate was assigned; before the assignment was executed there were judgments against me to the amount of $23,000.

Q.—What has become of your real estate in Connecticut? [Objected to.] A.—It is there yet; I own it; I consider, if I had the control over it, that it is worth from $500,000 to $700,000; it is mortgaged for between $200,000 and $300,000, which is probably more than it would bring at a forced sale, besides which it is in the hands of assignees; I cannot go to Connecticut; my creditors there threaten me with arrest if I have no property; I have property; there was very little stock in the place; the oxen I fattened and sold, and I also sold the cows and horses.

Q.—Please give me the details of your failure, the amount of your liabilities at the time, and the value of your assets. A.—In June last I considered myself fully worth $500,000; the principal part of my estate was in Bridgeport, Conn.; it consisted mostly of building houses, factories, &c.; I have expended $60,000 per annum on that property for the last nine years, principally in building houses, bridges, docks, opening streets, planting trees, &c.; I sold some lots there on condition that the style of architecture was to be approved by me; in the month of June, 1855, I contracted with the Jerome Clock Company, upon certain conditions, to finance and accept their paper for an amount a little over $100,000, and continued to do so until I was prostrated, for renewals, until I found at last, to my utter astonishment, that my name was on their paper to the amount, as they say, of $464,000; as most of the paper was signed by me in blank, I do not know that there is not $1,000,000 against me; they called on me in December last to raise them $100,000 in cash, by mortgaging my estate, they agreeing to pay me within twelve months, and to pay all costs and sacrifice which I made by the operation; with this intent I borrowed for them nearly $300,000 in the shape of bonds of various States, towns and counties; but upon having a business friend to investigate the matter, he found them bankrupt, and declared to me that I was ruined beyond all hope; I then offered the Jerome creditors $100,000, if they would release me from all liability; this they found impracticable; I was then compelled to sell the bonds at a loss of $30,000, in order to pay my personal debts; I also sold and secured liabilities for the Clock Company to the amount of $70,000 or $80,000; my hands are now tied, my property is stripped from me, and my power to do business destroyed.

Q.—When did you fail and what is the amount of your liabilities? A.—I do not consider that I have failed, as I think I shall be able to pay all my personal debts; if by failing you mean my inability to pay clock debts that occurred in Germany, I cannot tell; my personal liabilities were something like $300,000 there for the clock Company; I cannot tell, but I suppose from a half to a million of dollars. The value of my assets at that time, if subject to my control, was fully $500,000. I held Crystal Palace stock to the amount of $150,000, or future returns in my house in Connecticut which cost $10,000, a bond against H. D. Beach for $13,000 or $18,000, for money placed in his hands. I am now indebted to the Nassau Bank in this City, but have secured them by mortgage in Connecticut, and by Pequonnock Bank stock; I had 67 lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, which retail at $5 each; I had a debt against the Fire Annihilator of $30,000, besides other debts amounting to several thousand dollars.

Q.—What assets and property have you now on hand? A.—I have three hundred and fifteen Crystal Palace bonds at $100; all the Cemetery lots and the claims against Beach, the Annihilator Company, and others which I don't remember; all the bonds for which I mortgaged my Connecticut land are disposed of; I have a claim against Duncan, Sherman to about $17,000.

Q.—Please state the nature of the claim against Duncan, Sherman & Co. A.—An injunction was brought against the Crystal Palace by Orson D. Mann and others to prevent their paying to Duncan & Sherman the sum of $35,000. Watts Sherman, of that firm, came to me to get that injunction removed by compromising with plaintiff, Mr. Sherman agreeing to indemnify me against any loss by a certain agreement to be made with Mann; I made the agreement; Mann used me on it and recovered judgment; the case is still pending on appeal, but the judgment is a lien upon my real estate in this City, and I hold Duncan & Sherman responsible for any amount I may eventually have to pay.

Q.—Have you any other claim due you? if so, please specify the same. A.—I have a claim or judgment on Henry Bateman, the father of the Bateman children, which I consider good for about $2,000; Bateman is conducting the theatre at St. Louis; I have written to a lawyer in reference thereto, and am informed it probably can be collected; I have a claim against A. P. Boardman, of Memphis, Tenn., for $1,000. (Mr. Barnum specifies several other claims of trifling amount.)

Q.—With regard to the Museum, have you not, since you have owned it, greatly increased its value by repeated improvements and additions to its collection? A.—I suppose I have, by outside appearance, painting and decorating the theatrical room, and for scenery, &c.; but as the lease of one half the lecture-room expires in one year from the first of May next, the entire contents thereof would not probably bring $1,000.

Q.—Did you not make a large and valuable addition to the contents of the Museum by the purchase of the Chinese collection at Philadelphia? A.—No sir, it never belonged to me on the Museum; it was fitted at a high rent of the son of Alderman Peters of this City.

Q.—When you say you sold out all your interest in the Museum for $24,000, does that include the good-will of the establishment? A.—Yes what there is; but there is not much good-will to it, for the reason that the most profitable part of the Museum must be broken up in one year.

Q.—Show me how you live, and where you get your funds for immediate use from day to day. A.—I live in a furnished house in Eighth-street, of this City, and keep boarders; and that is the only means of present support, except that I am furnished with meat by my son-in-law from Connecticut, and vegetables raised last year on my farm in Connecticut; I have also some friends left, who will not let me starve this year; I have received various letters from friends at a distance, offering to send me money.

Mr. Barnum then stated that he now owned no property in Alabama, but he had a mortgage on some slaves in Tennessee. He had a mortgage on some real property in Cleveland, Ohio, to secure a debt of $3,000, which had been assigned to the estate of S. F. Stratton, the father of General Tom Thumb. He added:

I own no other property in any other part of the United States, except $7,000 worth of stock in the Waterville Cutlery Company, which I consider worthless; I own about $200 in worth of stock of the Jerome Clock Company, and also five or six thousand dollars in the French Hat Body Manufacturing Company, located in France, which is Bankrupt; I can pay all my personal debts, but not the clerk debts.

Q.—What has become of the furniture at Iranistan? A.—I sold it, as before stated, for $4,000.

Q.—Have you a gold watch? A.—I have.

Q.—What is it worth and where is it? A.—It is in my pocket, and cost me at one time $240; I have, also, a diamond pin and ring, which cost together about $200; I can produce them if compelled to do so.

Q.—Have you a piano-forte? A.—I have, but it is mortgaged for all it is worth; I had the money and have spent it; I owned five horses on my place at Iranistan; I sold them all for less than $600, which was all I could get for them.

Adjourned to to-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Appleton vs. *Huntington*—Judgment affirmed on terms.

Quirk vs. *Rodrigo*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mills vs. *Hartmeyer*—Order affirmed. Plaintiff have liberty to amend replication on payment of costs of demurrer and of the appeal.

New-York Lodge No. 2 of Templars vs. *Jacob Wolfe, et al.*—Verdict set aside. Order to be settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN.

Payne vs. *Woodcock, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, upon the demurrer.

Judson vs. *Shattuck*—Motion granted without costs, unless plaintiff to procure consent to a read judgment by that day.

Plummer vs. *Leland*—Motion for discharge of an arrest denied.

Snyder, Jr., vs. *Monell*—Motion to change place of trial granted, costs to abide event.

Sandford vs. *Van Cott*—Withdrawn by consent.

Williams vs. *Van Buskirk*—Motion to strike out answer granted, and judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Lay vs. *Lay*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Wilson vs. *Cohin et al.*—Order staying proceedings granted on order just vacated.

Richard vs. *Brown*—Motion denied, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to apply for an attachment against Brown for taking possession of the store.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

At a special meeting of this Board the following gentlemen were appointed as members of the Board of Education for three years:—Abraham B. Baylis, De Hart Bergen, John X. Brown, John Greenwood, John W. Hunter, C. A. Lay, Henry R. Pierson, Wm. Poole, Thomas H. Rodman, George W. Parsons, Fitch Taylor, Charles F. Tuttle, John M. Phelps, Robert M. Whiting, Jr., James Hall.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—FRIDAY.

Before Judge Mitchell.

John Cassidy vs. *The late City of Williamsburg*.—This was a suit brought to recover $5,069 80 due plaintiff, who in 1853 was contractor for paving Graham avenue. Upon commencing the work he found that there was considerable grading to be done, which fact he reported to the Common Council, and they authorized him to complete the work, which he did. The Common Council of Williamsburg passed his bill, when it was vetoed by Mayor Wall, and was again passed by a two-thirds vote. But for some reason or other could never get his pay. No one appearing for the defence, an loquest was taken and a verdict of $5,636 58, principal and interest, was rendered for plaintiff.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Edwin N. Colt vs. *George C. Bennett and Aaron Smith*.—Plaintiff is a physician, practicing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. In October, 1854, a patient largely indebted to him for services was about leaving for England with his family, and while passing through New-York to take the steamer at Jersey City, he caused his detention, so that the patient's family sailed leaving him behind.

Defendants are proprietors of the Brooklyn *Times*, and on the 19th of October published a statement of the above case, characterizing the doctor as a Shylock, with other language expressive of their indignation at the conduct of the doctor. On the 20th the same defendants intimated that their plaintiff was to be hung in effigy. The present suit is to recover damages done to the doctor's reputation, estimated by himself at $5,000.

Upon the opening of the case no counsel appeared for the defence, and plaintiffs counsel proceeded with the case. He read the obnexious articles, and then the complaint and answer. After which he proceeded to "sum up," first giving the character of "Shylock," as portrayed by Mr. Wm. Shakespeare, and then enlarged upon the enormity of the offence committed by the defendant. About the time it is supposed the Jury were ready to award the full amount of damages claimed, in comes, in hot haste, Counsellor Briggs, who, tapping the Speaker upon the shoulder, informed him that he appeared there for the defence, and was not aware that the case was to be tried to-day. Plaintiff's counsel was somewhat taken aback, but he finally agreed, upon defendant paying costs, to back out and commence anew on Thursday next.

Flour Inspection Meeting.

In response to the call published in our last issue, a considerable number of dealers and others interested in flour and meal, assembled about 12½ o'clock on Saturday, at the office of ISAAC H. REED, Esq., No. 4 State-street, in this City, to receive and act upon the report of the Committee, appointed at a meeting in the same place over two weeks ago, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new Flour Inspection Association, and to suggest a standard of inspection for its adoption.

N. H. WOLFE, Esq., called the meeting to order about 15 minutes before 1 P. M., and said that if it were desired, the Secretary would read the minutes of the previous meeting.

This intimation was received with satisfaction, and the reading of the said minutes having been duly called for, ISAAC H. REED, Esq., the acting Secretary, complied with the request. It was moved and seconded that they be adopted. The vote was unanimous; and in support of this motion

The Chairman announced that the Committee appointed on the 28th ult., to frame by-laws and devise a system for the adoption of the new Flour Inspection Association, had completed their report, which should now be read.

E. H. WHITE, Esq., read the report.

PETER J. NEVINS, Sr., Esq., asked for information on the section of the report, referring to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. WHITE said that the report would be taken up regularly in sections, and when the section referred to came under their attention, it should receive due consideration.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. WHITE's suggestion to act on the report in sections, be adopted. Carried without dissent.

Mr. REED proceeded to read the report, and the first six sections were unanimously adopted without remarks. They read thus:

I. This Association shall be known as—"The New-York Corn Exchange Flour Inspection Association."

II. The Officers of the association shall consist of a President and Secretary, to be elected at a general meeting.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings, and have a casting vote; and at the request in writing of any five members of this association shall call a meeting.

IV. The Secretary shall receive and hold all communications relative to the affairs of this association, shall notify all the members of the time and place of meeting, and keep a correct record of its proceedings.

V. In case of any vacancy occurring, the same to be filled as originally created.

VI. The President, at a general meeting of the association, shall nominate, individually, a committee of five persons for confirmation, to be called the "Flour Inspection Committee," whose duty it shall be to regulate and determine the standard of inspection for the various grades of flour and meal, and to receive all complaints, and examine into the facts of all alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the Inspectors, and take such action in the matter as in their judgment the case may demand.

THEO. PERRY, Esq., desired permission to make a few observations. He thought the meeting was acting somewhat too hastily. Few of those interested in the matter of Flour Inspection, were familiar with the nature of the report they were considering. Some of them had not seen a copy of the report, and therefore these were not prepared to act upon its suggestions intelligently. He would move an adjournment to afford time for the proper circulation and study of the report, so that all parties might know what they were required to agree to. He offered this motion as one friendly to the proposed Inspection reform.

Mr. WHITE objected to the motion made by Mr. PERRY, as unnecessary and inexpedient. As the report was being read, all present could hear and understand it. Hence, there need be no difficulty in judiciously considering its various provisions, as they were laid before the meeting. It was not required to circulate the report. Every one interested in the subject of Flour Inspection knew the objects of the proposed Inspection Association. A considerable portion of the trade oppose the reform,—those friendly to it, would but endanger it by now agreeing to adjourn. The report, if adopted, would furnish a reliable system of inspection. Those in favor of such a system were present, those opposed there to, were not. Mr. WHITE concluded it would consequently be useless and unwise to adjourn.

A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., agreed with Mr. WHITE, but to facilitate business, he thought Mr. PERRY's motion, might be put to the meeting, for its judgment.

The Chairman felt inclined to second Mr. PERRY's motion, that the sense of the meeting thereupon might be clearly ascertained. A vote was taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was decidedly negatived.

Mr. REED continued the reading of the report, and the meeting unanimously adopted it, by sections, from section 7 to 10, both inclusive, without comment. These sections read thus:

VII. The Flour Inspection Committee shall, as soon after their appointment as practicable, appoint a person who shall act as Chief Inspector.

VIII. The Chief Inspector shall nominate to the Committee, for their confirmation, such person or persons as he may require for deputies. Such inspector and deputies shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

IX. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to provide suitable and convenient offices, tools of inspection, and all other articles and instruments used in the inspection of Flour and Meal. He shall have a general supervision of the business, and exercise a suitable control over the other Inspectors, and direction in all matters appertaining to the inspection, such as designating the place of inspection for each Inspector; the inspection of certain parcels of Flour and Meal for the convenience of the parties offering them; collection and disbursement of all moneys received and paid out; payment of persons employed for the necessary and convenient transaction of the business, and such other matters as require the supervision and direction of a general officer.

X. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector, whenever required, to certify, under his hand, the quality of any flour, and the state and condition thereof, specifying the brands or other marks upon the casks inspected, and the value of the consignees thereof.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Esq., supposed the word *consignees*, in the last section, meant sellers or factors.

The Chairman considered such to be the obvious meaning of the word.

Sections 11 and 12 of the report were then read and adopted as follows:

XI. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to keep a regular set of books of account, in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid out, stating from whom received, to whom and for what paid, and generally keep for such purposes as shall be opened to the inspection of each inspector, and members of the Flour Inspection Committee, whenever required.

XII. Also to make a statement to the Secretary of the Association on Monday of each and every week, of the quantity and quality of flour and meal inspected during the preceding week, and the number of inspectors employed, together with such other matters connected with the business of inspection as may be required by the Committee.

Sections 13 to 21, both inclusive, were read and adopted, as follows:

XIII. The Chief Inspector shall keep at all times in his office, and furnish to all who desire, samples of the various grades of flour and meal corresponding with the standard established by the Flour Inspection Committee.

XIV. All fees for inspection, weighing, and other emoluments of the office, shall be collected by the Chief Inspector, out of which shall be paid all the expenses incurred, and the residue shall be divided and paid over to each Inspector share and share alike, which division shall be made each and every month, estimating the amount over and above expenses as near as may be.

XV. The charges for inspection shall be as follows: For inspecting, boring, branding and plugging every hogshead, three cents; every barrel or half-barrel, one cent; for weighing and ascertaining the light weight of any hogshead, twenty cents; of any barrel or half-barrel, three cents each.

XVI. Application may be made to the Chief Inspector of Flour and Meal, and

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at one, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies [illegible] to one address.

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☞ In the State Senate, on Saturday, a bill was introduced in relation to minors, giving males of the age of eighteen years power to make contracts and to do business, the same as if they were twenty-one, with the consent of parents and guardians. In the Assembly, a report was made in favor of abolishing pawnbrokers in this City. A motion to reconsider the vote repealing the Railroad Commission act was lost. At the afternoon session, the death of Hon. WILLIAM PARMELEE, Mayor of Albany, was announced, and the Assembly adjourned, as a mark of respect for his memory.

☞ We publish in another column the particulars of a terrible disaster which occurred on Saturday evening on the Delaware River at Philadelphia. The ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, while crossing the river to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice, much difficulty was experienced in managing her, but she was finally run upon a sand-bar. A great number of passengers were on board, many of whom jumped into the water and were rescued by small boats, and others saved themselves on floating ice. It is feared that about 30 lives are lost. The boat was burned to the water's edge.

☞ The mail steamship *George Law*, with one million two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars on freight from California, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Though the news by the *Law*, presented in this morning's paper, will be found to contain an interesting variety, it is without any feature of marked importance. A summary of later intelligence is given from New-Granada, various Central and South American States, and the Scilly Islands.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Hermann* arrived yesterday morning from Bremen on the 23d, and Southampton on the 27th ult. Her European advices are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Arabia*.

The Nicaragua Bubble.

From a notice which appears in another column it will be seen that the Nicaragua Transit line of California steamers, *is, for the present, withdrawn*, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of General WALKER "in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens." The managing agent states that he deems it a duty to the public, to the country, and to the Transit Company, to remain quiet by letting the ships of the Company lay at the wharves until our Government has time to examine and look into this outrage committed upon their property. He adds that as he does not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus, he cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passage.

The history of the Nicaragua Transit Company has been a remarkable one—bold and singular in its initiation, eventful in its progress, and violent in its sequel. It is, in brief, a modern Mississippi scheme with a well-known lawyer by the name of WHITE as the *John Law* of the speculation. WHITE was originally associated in the affair with Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who had a purpose of his own beyond Stock jobbing—though this he has never lost sight of as the main chance—to accomplish. They went out together to Europe in 1850–51 to negotiate the Canal grant, which WHITE had secured from the Masquito or Nicaraguan Government, and some favor was found in London for the separate project of a Ship Canal, under promise of the joint protection of the two Governments, which WHITE had brought about in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—but no use was made of the Accessory Transit grant, until after their return to the United States, when, in the Spring of 1852, the idea occurred of putting the Canal and Transit Stock separately upon the New-York market. Meanwhile, Mr. VANDERBILT had established his line of California steamers on this new Central American route, giving to the Accessory Transit Company, as a basis of profit on their stock, the transit tolls up the San Juan and over the Isthmus and Lake of Nicaragua, from ocean to ocean. The stock of the concern was created in this wise: The Canal grant was divided among the patentees into 192 grand shares or "rights." To each was assigned 200 separate Accessory Transit shares, making the latter 38,400 shares of the nominal par of $100 each. *Capital* there was none, not even the prospective value of the Canal rights as they were reserved and sold separately in the market. There was probably an outlay, between the projects, of about $390,000 in engineering the grants from the semi-savage rulers and "diplomats" of the country; in defraying the expenses of the commission to London, and in putting on a few "hunkoes" or river boats, mules, jackasses and baggage accontrements on the transit route. The whole, if assessed on the Accessory Stock alone, would have amounted to less than *ten dollars* the share. The first sales at the Stock Board in March, 1852, were at $20 for the Transit shares, and $800 for the Canal rights. By the 20th of the same month they ran up, under a speculative fever, the intensity of which defies description at the time, and which is now scarcely credible in the retrospect, to *fifty dollars* for the shares, and *five thousand dollars* each for the rights; making a grand total, at those values, of $3,000,000!

From this culminating point the Canal rights went rapidly down—and, to use an inelegant but expressive phrase, often *played out*. The Transit Stock underwent a [illegible] vicissitudes between 50 and 25 per cent., until the Fall or Winter of 1852, when another happy thought occurred to Mr. JOE WHITE and his *fides achates* of steamship notoriety. This was none other than to buy out the Vanderbilt boats, which, on the first year's experiment, had been found to pay the owner over *eleven hundred thousand dollars* clear profit. He would sell them "a great sacrifice" to the Transit Company, and take most of the pay in four millions of their stock, at seventy per cent. disconnt! In other words, 40,000 new shares at the valuation of $30 the share, and $150,000 of the short bonds of the Company. The bargain was struck; the property transferred; and VANDERBILT, after steaming the stock to 33 or 35, and selling out, and after a few months' additional service as managing agent at New-York, retired to fortune and a steam yacht. None but his like could supply his place, and such a man was found in Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, who assumed the New-York agency of the steamships, though greatly, it was said, to VANDERBILT's displeasure, who suddenly discovered that the Transit Company owed him largely for coal supplies, hack commissions, reclamations, &c.; that they were, or would be, embarrassed generally, and that the whole concern was only fit for a shuttle cock on the Stock Exchange, with which he commenced incontinently to play, by selling the shares short at seventy-five per cent. discount, or $25 the share.

There was a subsequent discovery made by Mr. VANDERBILT's son-in-law in regard to the speculation, the value of which development he esteemed so highly as to go in the market and make himself the nominal owner of a few hundred shares, to legally qualify him as relator or prosecutor in the Supreme Court! This occurred only a year ago, and the nature of the pleadings, reported at the time, is such as to illustrate the value which the family set upon the charter of the Company before the *coup d'état* of General WALKER. The cardinal plea was the total irregularity and invalidity of the business of the Accessory Transit Company—in the steamship line particularly. They had no authority to buy VANDERBILT's boats, and less right to use them when they had bought and doubled their stock to pay for them! The other allegations had reference to the excessive commissions paid to MORGAN, at New-York, and GARRISON, at San Francisco, and although the Court denied the injunction prayed for, which was to "hurst up" the concern while in MORGAN's hands, by a process not unlike the decree of WALKER, since visited upon VANDERBILT, the opposition to the management was unrelenting until MORGAN was finally and recently superceded; and justly so, as far as the outrageous commissions paid to GARRISON and himself were the cause of grievance.

This change of rule, by the restoration of the Old Bourbons to the pickings and profits afforded by the concern, though advised by another powerful steamship clique, whose rivalry against MORGAN had been equally unfortunate for their own stockholders and disastrous to the Nicaragua Company, came at a most inopportune moment for VANDERBILT, being cotemporary with the fillibustering achievement of WALKER in Nicaragua, which had been closely watched by GARRISON and MORGAN, and turned to their personal advantage, in contemplation of what *might* occur under the double revolution in New-York and Nicaragua. GARRISON duly advised his co-agent and partner of the movements on the Pacific side, and it was said at the time that he gave him practical proof of what they were to expect from WALKER, in the event of his complete success, and at what cost, by inclosing a check in blank, limited to twenty thousand dollars, to make good any box or boxes of treasure that might be abstracted on the Isthmus on a certain trip of the Nicaragua boats! Rumor has it that the noted Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH came down the Pacific to San Juan del Sud on the same steamer with *that* check; that he stopped at Virgin Bay to join his friend WALKER; that one or more boxes of gold were quietly left in the same vicinity; and that the shipment to the Company here was about $14,000 short, until Mr. GARRISON's check was produced to make it "all right!"

It was now MORGAN's turn to play the Bear on the Stock Exchange, and to contract heavily to deliver the Accessory Transit shares ahead on the prospect of a revocation of the grant or a decree in his own favor for a new Company. He knew the real weak place in the charter, which was that the Canal had never been earnestly undertaken, nor the tax of $10,000 a year and the transit toll of 10 per cent. paid to the Government. He relied upon this, no doubt, and the false position in which VANDERBILT, by his cooperation with the Panama route and his relations to the Government at Washington, had placed the Company toward the Walker rule in Nicaragua, to effect his object. The first mistake of the speculators in the bubble, who, under the prestige of VANDERBILT's name had run the shares up from 13 to 25, was, in supposing that the Company, and not MORGAN and GARRISON, had made themselves all right with WALKER. The second was in believing that VANDERBILT would sacrifice everything else to carry up the Transit scheme; forgetting that he has other and more strictly private views upon our own Government. He would like no doubt to have a fat mail contract for the Transit route to California, but would like much more to have a mail contract for the VANDERBILT steamers to Europe. He seeks the overthrow of the COLLINS contract, as he sought it once before, but in order to compass this end or any other by favor of the Administration, it was necessary to play fast and loose with the Young Fillibuster in Nicaragua. Of his every movement WALKER has no doubt been duly advised, and being already out of temper with Secretary MARCY—and played upon, perhaps, by the parties seeking, as a stock speculation, the ruin or temporary consternation of the Transit Company, and for another or the same end, the decree of a new grant—he seems to have jumped to the conclusion that it would be best, by a startling *coup d'état*, to show "the speculators and politicians of the United States" that he is not to be trifled with, and that a few acts of this daring nature are necessary to teach us that he is able to take the advance of even our great progress in statesmanship and enterprise!

The moral of all this is, that while New-York with her rival and mammoth jobbers and contractors in steam-lines, transit and mail routes and the harvest of commissions and perquisites which flow from their management—profitable to all *except the shareholders*—is a very great place from which to originate gigantic schemes of speculation, we should take due care to observe the integrity of Foreign Charters, if we would have our own Government protect our property in Foreign States, and exercise a reasonable degree of individual caution in trusting everything to the good faith of great managers, who to-day *may* be with their stockholders, and to-morrow, *certainly* against them. As between the two gentlemen who have figured most prominently in this Nicaragua bubble, it would probably be difficult, as we are quite sure it would be unprofitable, for mere outsiders to attempt to choose. There is, however, some little interest felt to know where the *John Law* of the scheme is ultimately to land. Most likely, with feline adroitness, upon his feet, though, as my *Lord Duberley* would say, "mayhap his fate lies in another direction!"

Missing Ships.

That is a painful mystery which enshrouds the ship that sails from port and never returns. Curiosity and anxiety prey upon our feelings as we wait long for her coming, and then ponder over the probabilities of her fate. Days wear into weeks; and Hope ventures forth at morning, stretching her eager eye over the sea to catch the returning signal; but Despair comes home at night bringing no intelligence from the missing ship. Weeks wear into months; and imagination begins to picture the horrors of storms and famines, and icebergs and flames. We resist the painful convictions, and restlessly wait for the dark mystery to be solved. Months wear away; and as our anxiety is still unsatisfied, we speculate upon chances. We interrogate every mariner that comes in from sea; we scrutinize every wreck that drifts on the currents of the ocean; we look into distant and obscure ports; we follow the devious tracks of ships from the frozen zone to the tropics, in search of the object of our solicitude. At last the months wear into years; but sleepless Hope will not yet give up the chase. Affection loads it forth, from time to time, to weigh improbable chances and to trust in impossible events. Then, years wear away, but

"The ship is still missing! Her mariners sleep,
Far down in the depths of the fathomless deep;
And no tidings shall tell if their death-grapple came
By disease or by famine—by flood or by flame."

Such experiences as these have been familiar to some of our readers. They are becoming more general every year with the growth of our spreading commerce and the increasing number of our ships. As the vessels that we successively launch multiply the ties, so they multiply the sorrows that connect us with the sea; for year after year, some of them are added to that mysterious fleet that sails from port and never is heard from more. This fleet is larger than most of us imagine. It is not composed alone of the proud steamers and favorite packet-ships that have disappeared in the sea, as it were, before our eyes. Humble cod-fishermen and coasters, Cape Horn whalemen, East Indiamen, foreign, traders and Arctic explorers are in it. We can only realize their number when we reflect upon the adventurous character, and the far-reaching enterprise of our marine commerce. On the rugged sea-coasts of New-England, which furnishes the bone and sinew of American seamen, are villages of orphans and widows, waiting and watching for a return from this fleet. In some of these the watch-fires have burnt for years, and will be extinguished only by the death of the watchers!

Now, it is painful to think of these things. As they pass through our minds we cannot help inquiring, Are the dangers of the sea more omnipotent than when the sails of our commerce first tempted them? or are our ships less strongly fitted for service than they were in those days when all our packet business with Europe was successfully transacted by crafts of a hundred tons burden? Are our ships constructed as much for endurance as they are for speed or for stowage? Are their models as safe as they are elegant? Are our shipmasters as accomplished, in the practical duties of their profession, as were those who sailed in the generation before them? If we could answer these questions, we might be able to throw some light upon the mystery of missing ships.

It must be acknowledged that, like many other things under the influence of our progressive age, ships and seamen have degenerated. The sterling qualities, that belonged to them in former days, are now rare with us, who build for show and sail for reputation. As our commerce makes us more familiar with the ocean, we entertain less fear of its power and dangers, and so become habitually more reckless in meeting them. The consequence is, that disasters multiply, and ships are lost or missing, because all those who are interested have not been competent or faithful to discharge their duty. This duty belongs alike to the shipbuilder and to the sailor, to the owner and to the master. When they discharge it faithfully, there is as much safety in navigating the sea as in traveling the land. It is when one or all of these are careless or incompetent, that a sea voyage becomes dangerous and results in dreadful disaster. The carpenter left an auger-hole unplugged, and the caulker a seam unsealed, and the ship sailed and never reached her destination. The owner over-loaded her, or cleared her when she was unseaworthy, and she never returned to port. The master obtained his command, not because he was a practical seaman and an accomplished navigator, but because he had the influences of family or wealth to purchase the station; and he went to sea and never was heard from!

There are now nearly one hundred sail of coasting and foreign vessels over-due at the port of New-York. Many of them have doubtless been detained on their voyage by unusual stress of weather, and will arrive, in time, more or less disabled. But it is more than probable that there are some of these vessels of which we shall never hear again.

On the 23d of January last, the United States mail steamship *Pacific*, Captain ASA ELDRIDGE, sailed from Liverpool for this port, with forty-five passengers and a ship's company of one hundred and forty-one—officers and men. She has not yet arrived. Where is she? Our hopes and fears alternate as we strive to solve this mystery.

The British steamship *Persia* sailed from Liverpool three days after the *Pacific*, and, after fourteen days, arrived here in a crippled condition, reporting an uncommonly severe passage. The same report has been brought in by the United States steamship *Arago*, from Havre, and by other packets that sailed from Europe in January and February. Storms and icebergs have obstructed the Atlantic as never before, and it is not possible that the *Pacific* has altogether escaped their power. The ship was in good trim and the machinery in good order when she sailed. But her commander and her engineer were new men in their stations. With a new rival steamer close at his heels, Captain ELDRIDGE must have felt a proper ambition to sustain the character of the ship he had assumed, and would naturally be tempted to try her best qualities, in the headlong race that has been running for years over the highway of the ocean. He knew that he would be expected to make a good passage. He knew that the *Pacific* and the *Persia* would be watched from both shores of the Atlantic; and he must have felt that the reputation of his ship, and of the American line, was put at stake in the voyage.

But days have worn into weeks, and weeks are wearing into months, and the *Pacific* has not arrived! In her swift race, did she strike and founder on the icy harriers that stretched across her course? She was provided with "water-tight compartments." So was the *City of Glasgow*, which sailed on the same voyage long ago, and has never arrived. The *Arago* only escaped destruction by almost a miracle.

The Last Great Fraud in England.

The adjourned inquest on Mr. SADLIER, of whose gigantic defalcation we recently recorded the story, and the developments of the case as by the last steamer unfolded, serve as an additional evidence, if any such were required, of the little reliance which is to be placed on the statements of the London *Morning Advertiser*, either on personal, political or commercial matters. The story, as told by that journal and copied by some of our cotemporaries here, was painted with a pen of most unbounded sweep and exaggeration of color. With respect to the forgeries of title deeds under the Incumbered Estates Courts, said to be of such magnitude and executed with such diabolic exactitude, it has been discovered, after the most minute inquiries, that only two such cases have occurred, and in these the attempt is described to have been such as could not, if submitted to investigation, have escaped detection for a moment. The losses on this head do not appear likely to be large.

With respect to the 250,000 shares of the Royal Swedish Railway, stated to have been forged, it appears that though issued without authority, they all were perfect instruments and bore in every instance, genuine signatures. Mr. SADLIER having obtained possession of a large unissued quantity for the purpose of completing them with his signature, seems to have got rid of them in any way in which he could raise funds upon their security; and though the number may probably reach that stated, the amounts advanced will not be found to be more than one-fourth of their issued price. Indeed the SADLIER case in this particular of fraud, appears exactly analogous to that of ROBERT SCHUYLER, which is stated to be the precedent on which he built up this huge edifice of crime, and the English journals compare with much self-satisfaction, the readiness already evinced by the shareholders to assume the responsibility of these shares, issued through their over-confidence or neglect, with the refusal of parties in this country to assume a similar responsibility. They neglect, however, to state that our Courts of law have decided that the shareholders are liable, and that known decision may naturally operate in inducing the English determination. In every country the ruling feeling of self-interest in all such instances prevails. No parties will be found in our country overready to assume a responsibility, contracted without their knowledge in fraud.

The chief loss in this, as in all such cases, appears, melancholy to think, likely to fall on those least able to sustain it. "The Tipperary Joint Stock Bank," an Irish institution founded by Mr. SADLIER's family, in which the savings of many of the farming and trading classes in the south of Ireland were deposited, has suspended payment, and the losses which its failure has occasioned, is but too likely to bring want and suffering to many an humble hearth.

Some of the Irish journals which were politically or personally opposed to this unfortunate gentleman, absolutely riot over his grave with a boisterous delight, and horrible exultation, but the good and the gentle, instead of cheering or chuckling, or indulging in idle vengeance over such a fall, will reflect rather on the lesson it teaches, and endeavor to guard against permitting to weak, frail men such opportunity for crime as seduced Mr. SADLIER onwards to so fearful an end. The compensation Mr. SADLIER offered was small. Life to him covered as he was with such terrors, must have been a burden, and to part with it a relief.

But who can record or write the agony which such a mind must have suffered with the dark shadow hanging over it of detection, and the endless exile which discovery would bring. Mr. SADLIER was a bold and reckless speculator and endeavored, instead of honestly toiling up to the golden apple, to grasp it in a bound. Let every man who is captivated by the golden fruit of sudden wealth into daring speculations, or who, perhaps, has already entered on such a career, read the stories of SADLIER and of SCHUYLER, and pause before he plunges or rides on further on a stream which may carry him to [illegible] not where. These are not solitary instances, though they may be the most glaring beacons of our day. May the great lesson which they teach not be neglected.

Amusements.

Under the genial influence of Spring weather, business is improving at all our places of amusement. Managers will now reap some substantial return for their enterprise—and it is time, too. The severity of the Winter, the impassability of the streets, and the disinclination of sensible people to take cold by way of amusement, have militated seriously against the growth of Theatrical treasuries. If the books of the various management could be inspected, there would be a sad uniformity in the entries on the wrong side. Things would have been much worse, if there had been any unusual or expensive enterprises. But fortunately for themselves, the managers were not carried away by Art-yearnings. Novelty has not been the rage. Indeed, it would puzzle the oldest inhabitant to remember a season so dull and stupid as the past one. In the way of originality, nothing whatever has been effected; not a single American play of consequence has been produced, and as for revivals they have been of the cheapest kind, and remarkable for their flimsiness. In view of these facts, it is almost to be regretted that some of our City potentates have not failed, and made way for bolder and better men. There is an opening yet for a theatre in New-York that will devote some attention to native drama. We have plenty of dramatists to supply such an establishment with a constant succession of novelties, and the exclusive privilege of representation, would make the speculation profitable. The European market, although by no means exhausted, has been largely overdrawn. If a good play *is* imported, all our managers have a scramble for its possession, and, to speedily profit by the theft, hurries it on the stage without proper care and expenditure.

The Spring campaign opens with indications of better spirit. Several novelties will be produced during the week at the various theatres, and among the number an original play written for Mr. J. M. MCVICKER, the Yankee Comedian, by "a gentleman of this City." This will be played at Burton's Theatre (to which establishment Mr. MCVICKER has returned after a highly successful provincial engagement) on Wednesday next. It is described as a Comedy and bears the title of "Taking the Chances."

At Burton's Theatre to-night, three excellent comic pieces will be performed, "Fortunio," "That Blessed Baby," and "Urgent Private Affairs," Mr. BURTON appears in the two last pieces.

At LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES the melo-drama of "Camille," (already known to our readers,) is to be produced, with Mr. JORDAN and Miss KEENE in the principal characters. Pieces of this cast are exciting for a time, but with their novelty their merit disappears. Whether this revival will create a sensation remains to be seen. For the sake of better works we hope it will not. We are certain, however, that Miss KEENE's impersonation of the heroine will be dramatically interesting, and for that reason we recommend our readers to see the play.

At WALLACK'S THEATRE there will be a round of sterling old comedy during the week with the promise, (if it is exciting to any one,) of Mr. WALLACK's appearance towards its close. To-night SHERIDAN's comedy of the "Rivals" will be performed with a most powerful and admirable cast. Entertainment concludes with the farce "To Oblige Benson."

At NIBLO'S THEATRE the Ravels are still in the ascendancy. Their ballet entertainment is the best afforded in the City, although by no means remarkable.

At the BROADWAY THEATRE the horse drama continues to draw well. Two grand spectacular pieces will be given to-night—"Timour, the Tartar," and the "Cataract of the Gangos."

At the MUSEUM will be produced the grand oriental spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." Over a hundred performers will assist in the rendering of the piece, dressed in genuine costumes. The manager says that real Chinese dresses, real Chinese banners, real Chinese lanterns, &c., have been imported expressly for this piece.

At BUCKLEY's (the only place where you can hear good negro minstrelsy free from vulgarity) the last local comicality of the "Court of Ice-burg" will be given during the week, with an Ethiopian entertainment. BUCKLEYE are about removing to a new Hall, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—built expressly for their increasing business.

The Opera.

The Academy of Music gave a performance on Saturday evening, but in consequence of another 'indisposition" the opera had to be changed from "Norma" to "Lucrezia Borgia." Miss HENSLER was to have sung in the first opera, but like Miss PHILLIPS she was indisposed. Theso American prima donni seem to be more affected by the weather than foreign artists. What a treasure is LA GRANGE! It would be a perfect compliment to our climate if she would only condescend to be sick for once. It is of no matter how hard she works, or how severe the weather may be, she is always ready. The more we see of this admirable *artiste*, the more we are convinced that her place will with difficulty be filled when she takes her departure. Saturday has never been a good night for opera, and this social circumstance added to the disappointment occasioned by Miss HENSLER's illness, caused the house to have a meagre and hungry look. The opera was got through as well as could be expected. D'ORMY, who was the *Orsini*, received an *encore* in the drinking song. To-night the "Trovatore" will be performed for the last time. The Academy will be closed for the remainder of the week, to afford ample opportunities for the rehearsal of ARDITI's new opera. This looks like enterprise. It is an indication of an improved spirit when a manager is bold enough to have his operas made on the spot. There are three or four men in our midst who are equal to the task of supplying the public with good music. Let them have an opportunity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Seat—Mileage—The Doorkeepership—Army Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13, 1856.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Congress has presented no points of interest today, except the speeches in the House on the proposition to authorize the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Reeder Election case. Mr. PUTNIANOF, of Pennsylvania, as well as Mr. TODD, of the same State, sustained the power of the House to make this investigation, and to go to the very foundation of the proceedings, by virtue or in consequence of which the respective claimants assert that they have been elected. The former of these gentlemen especially urged this doctrine, and to sustain it cited from a speech made in the Georgia case by Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virginia—in his time one of the beacon lights of the Virginia Democracy—who held that in the examination of the qualifications of its own members, the House had a right to break through every State restriction or barrier, and go even direct to the ballot box, if necessary, and count the ballots. He also referred with effect to the recent action of the Senate of the United States in the case of Mr. TRUMBULL, where that body asserted its right to go behind the Constitution,—the organic law of the State of Illinois, and did give that gentleman his seat in direct defiance of said Constitution, in the view of many gentlemen. I think the question of the legal and constitutional right of the House to go into the investigation asked is abundantly established; and being so, I ask how any honest man can *refuse* the investigation into specific charges of wrong and outrage which, if true, establish the fact that every principle of a free Government has been disregarded for the supremacy of a reign of terrorism and usurpation unequaled in the annals of this Continent.

WHY PAY THE MILEAGE?

Among the questions to come before the House for consideration at an early day, is a resolution from the Committee on Elections, to pay the usual mileage and per diem to FOULKE, an unsuccessful claimant of the seat as Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Ill. It seems to me that this proposition has scarce the shadow of a claim to respectful consideration. FOULKE was the Democratic opponent of Mr. TRUMBULL for the seat in question, before the people. Mr. T. was declared elected, but was subsequently chosen to the United States Senate. Meantime the Governor of Illinois [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] ty under [illegible] against him in the Senate. Further, under circumstances, although he had [illegible] his competitor, came to Washington [illegible] the seat. The Committee on Elections have suppoed against his claim, of course; but [illegible] good ground it is prepared to give him [illegible] misgeo I cannot conceive.

EXPULSION OF THE DOORKEEPER.

I understand that an effort is proposed to be made, with fair prospect of success, to expel ASA DARLING from his position as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Never, in the course of my experience, have I known a public officer to lose the confidence and respect of his political friends so completely and so suddenly as has the present Doorkeeper. The chief cause of his unpopularity is the reckless violation of an hundred promises which he might have been excused from making in the beginning, but which subsequent events would seem to indicate, that he never had the slightest intention of fulfilling. This, added to an offensive supercilliousness of manner towards those whom he has so needlessly disappointed, would only be justly rebuked by his expulsion. Certainly no man should be retained in an official position about the House, who does not command the confidence and respect of its members.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

I learn through private letters from Fort Mason, Texas, that the 2d Regiment of Cavalry arrived there from Jefferson barracks in very good condition, notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the past Winter. A memorial was in circulation among the army officers in that department, praying Congress to increase the commutation price of the ration from twenty to forty cents. The prices of all the necessaries of life are very high in the interior of Texas and, it is difficult to see how it is possible for officers to sustain themselves in the most modest style, unless Congress affords the relief now asked. Flour is selling at San Antonio at $27 per barrel; potatoes are ten cents per pound, and other things are in proportion.

The nine Companies of the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, which have been for some time at San Antonio, are ordered to return to the Rio Grande, to Ringgold Barracks, Fort McIntosh, Fort Duncan and Fort Clark. The six Companies of the Second Cavalry, with the Head-quarters of the Regiment, remain at Fort Mason for the present, but are expected to go to the Wichita Mountains by the Spring. The Indians come down occasionally in small parties to steal horses, and not long since they approached the post at Fort McKavitt and shot one of the men employed there. The rascals seem to know that there are no troops at that post to pursue them, and so feel that they can rob and murder with impunity.

On the 20th February, Winter was breaking up at Fort Mason, the warm rains having commenced; and lettuce, radishes, and other Spring vegetables were beginning to be abundant, much to the joy of the Winter-fed troops.

Patrick's Day.

To-day is the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. The 69th and 9th Regiments will celebrate the day by a parade. "Look out for rain about this time."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FIRE COAT OR PANTS, go to SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY PURCHASERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their [illegible] stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either Hemispheres, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY [illegible] MAN to ask himself is, "am I [illegible] with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 21 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late). [illegible] cost of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Publishers and Manufacturers.

A GOOD JOKE.—STOCKDALE'S [illegible] the same of articles upon which [illegible] has become a popular method of [illegible] with medicine men. The proprietors of [illegible] SAM have extensively posted [illegible] "USE DR. PARR'S BALSAM OF WILD [illegible] for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. An [illegible] MILE off or second. Advertising [illegible] effective way of attracting [illegible] wise adopted it; but unfortunately [illegible] immediately under the above [illegible] meet the God." We [illegible] the Balsam man acknowledge the joke, [illegible] contemplate action for libel against poor [illegible] every where admitted that this article has [illegible] wonderful cures in such complaints, and is actually the most powerful medicine ever known.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and this is the [illegible] that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 498 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring patterns of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make Gray hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

A RARE CHANCE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
We have over 500 different patterns of chandeliers, of new and handsome style, that we offer twenty per cent less than the usual prices, in order to close them out within the coming sixty days. W. J. Y. DAILEY & CO., Marble Store, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BREED & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 302 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their Improved Ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Rev. HENRY WARD Beecher's) on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets [illegible] on the occasion at the [illegible] the best opportunities to hear [illegible] offered to the public.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1st at No. 40 Murray-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

FINE TEAS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW CROP green and black Teas, including choicest Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperials. Also, Oolongs, and English Breakfast Souchongs for sale, at a liberal discount for cash, or on usual credit for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 126 Front-st.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the great est standard article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
CARPET DEALERS, have removed to their new store, No 124 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and will open with an entire new stock of carpeting on MONDAY, March 17.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved [illegible] constantly on hand and for sale, at FACTORY and Warehouse, No. 191 Broadway.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!
New models of French China dinner sets, of the most [illegible] patterns, [illegible] very low. W. J. Y. DAILEY & CO., Marble Store, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, 24 Ann-st., N. Y. Send for sample.

ENVELOPES—The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in boxes and packages, manufactured by us, at the lowest wholesale rates.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
THE AMERICAN ENVELOPE CO.,
Nos. 41 to 47 PARK-PL., N. Y.

ENVELOPES—Best quality, lowest prices. Samples and prices sent on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Manufactory, 16 Spruce-st. Office, 24 Ann-st. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER.

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ENVELOPES—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, 24 Ann-st., N. Y. Send for sample.

PERSONAL.

W. C. WILLIAMS, of Norwalk, Ct., will hear of something to his advantage on application to H. W. & Co., Box 3,764 Post Office, or at 83 Barry-st., New-York.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—The undersigned, having re-entered the jewelry business through the old stand, 189 Broadway, will be pleased to see his friends and former customers. Orders solicited. Repairing done promptly and satisfactorily. Terms cash. C. F. HOYT, 189 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL—A widower of middle age, but good health, and of the highest social standing, with a handsome income, desires to correspond with a lady of refinement, with a view to matrimony. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 1,000, Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A gentleman of middle age, of unexceptionable habits, recently from England, would be glad to meet with a respectable widow lady, or single lady, who would treat him as a friend and object to travel. Address E. J., Times Office, where references can be exchanged.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—Two large stores, 41 and 43 Beekman-st., between Nassau and William-sts., are now reopened to the trade with the best assortment of envelopes and paper to be found in the city. Prices low. Terms cash. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next; also, a few rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A gentleman may find pleasant, unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family at 96 Madison-av., near Bleecker, at the low rate of $4 per week, and no questions asked. Also, a few rooms at 25 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., at $3 per week.

BOARDING—TO LET OLD TOPS OF MORRISANIA rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 20 King-st.

A CARD—TO LET OLD TOPS OF MORRISANIA rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 20 King-st.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 7 Clinton-pl., (St. Clement's-place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

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BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

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FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

DOVER FURNACE AND FARM FOR SALE—296 acres of good land, interspersed by the Harlem Railroad, which has a convenient passenger station on the premises, less than four hours from the City by the time table; well fenced; [illegible] of fruit, in excellent order, and well adapted for a gentleman, or for dividing up into country residences. On the premises is the well-known Dover Furnace, which, with the mill, blowing apparatus, and water-wheels, is in complete order. Also, nine dwelling-houses, five barns, besides corn-house, coal-houses, &c., &c., &c. If not disposed of at private sale, the above will be sold at auction on the premises, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856. Apply to GUILLAM ALLEN & CO., Novelty Iron Works, LUTHER R. DUTCHER, on the premises, or ALEXANDER S. COFFIN, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine country residence at Jamaica, L. I., near the railroad depôt, one hour from the City Hall. The house is large, two-story, attic and basement, containing 25 rooms, with conservatory, baths, ranges, and all the modern improvements; recently built by day's work, and in finished rate order; surrounded by shade-trees and shrubbery, with gardener's house, barn, ice-house, and other outbuildings adapted to a convenient residence. There are 3 acres of ground adjoining the house. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., in Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1½ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. Smith's, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

YONKERS.—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Situated on Warburton-av.; a fine two-story wood cottage, neat, substantial, and convenient in every particular, and at present in perfect order. The grounds (about one acre) are beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade and fruit trees and shrubbery of many choice varieties. Any person desiring a complete and finely-located house, at a moderate price, with easy terms of payment, can be suited. The furniture and carpets (all nearly new) will be disposed of, if wanted; possession given as soon as required. Apply to C. C. GARDINER, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from depôt. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of city house, gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York, in part payment. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 13¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STORE FOR SALE.—The tea, coffee and spice store, No. 65 Vesey-st., two doors from the corner of Greenwich-st.; and also three years' lease of the store, from the 1st of May next; this is one of the best locations on the North River side for the above business; in a great thoroughfare. WM. SMITH, Jr.

FURNISHED HOUSE—In the City of Brooklyn, for sale. The advertiser will sell his house, which is a frame building, filled in, containing 10 rooms, fitted up with every convenience for the owner two years since. The furniture is in good order. This is a rare chance for a small genteel family. The house is a good neighborhood, not far from the City Hall. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Address QUERY, *Times* Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic Cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, L. I., with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellars, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is furnished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE.—Two cottages in Yonkers, close by the Depôt, ten to twelve rooms in each; gas and water in the houses; will be sold very low; price, $4,500, from $1,000 to $1,500 in cash wanted, balance on mortgage. Also, a number of other houses. Inquire at No. 289 Broadway, Room 25, P. H. F.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.—It is quite new—used but two weeks. Apply immediately to EDWARD WINSER, No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or, at No. 12 Ann-st., (4th story,) New-York.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—At Bath, adjoining the Bath House property, Long Island; a beautiful plot of ground, about 80 feet front on Franklin-st., running down to the beach 200 feet, with water-right in front—the most delightful bathing place and Summer resort to be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York or elsewhere. Apply to GEO. J. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st.

$6,500.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—With all modern improvements, convenient to 8th-av. railroad. Also a high stoop house, near 6th-av., handsomely built and in perfect order. Price $7,500. Terms to suit purchasers.
HENRY FRANKLYN,
No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 4 of the Act "for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, the Trustees of the St. Nicholas Building Association will on the 28th day of April next proceed to declare forfeited all shares of stock on which six months dues shall at that time remain unpaid, together with all the payments made thereon. Payments may be made at the regular monthly meetings, held at No. 168 Bowery, or at the office of the Association, every MONDAY EVENING, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
R. D HART, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKBURT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,850 and $2,100; one with stable, $3,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 1 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Living Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, 22x50, (three rooms deep) with all the modern improvements; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 125 feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND STORES TO LET.—The large 5-story building corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, formerly occupied by Madame Moulson, as a first-class hotel, in complete order; also, the fine large stores Nos. 93 and 109 Bleecker, near Jefferson Market. Also, the houses 122 and 124 Hammond-st. Also, No. 11 Latght-st., opposite Canal. Also, No. 341 and 343 6th-st., near Avenue D. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Three and four-story English basement-houses, in 52d-st., between the 10th-av. and the North River—rent, $300 or $335, with stable. Possession given immediately. Also, the 3-story and basement house, directly in the rear, fronting Happer's-lane. They have a fine view. Also, one 3-story and basement brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, No. 67 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to JOHN E. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Sung Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLANCHFORD, No. 55 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—Two miles in the country, on the Bergen Point and Jersey City plank road, a cottage house, barn, and ten acres of garden land. Rent of house and land, $250. House, without the land, $150. Inquire of J. P. WILKINSON, at No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

HOUSE TO LET—With immediate possession—The convenient 4-story house, No. 37 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It is supplied throughout with hot and cold water, gas, chandeliers, &c., and is in excellent order. Apply at No. 118 East 12th-st or No. 158 Water-st., to CARLE & STRONG.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 163 Lexington-av., English basement, and three-story, mastic front, with all the modern conveniences of water, range and heater, the use of the gas chandeliers included for the rent. For terms, &c., call at No. 278 Pearl-st., or address Box No. 1,433 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED very handsomely (or only partially) for six or seven months; a moderate-sized house, in a fashionable neighborhood, not far from Union-square. To a desirable tennant it would be let low, the owner going to Europe. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 3,529 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET VERY CHEAP.—The house, No. 296 West 52d-st., three doors west of 9th-av., 15 rooms (or $468); or the lower part of the house, consisting of 10 rooms, for $870. The lot is 25 feet front, 50 feet deep; has bath room, sliding doors, yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses, in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $300, the other for $260. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—TO LET—For one, three, or five years, the first floor, basement, and most of the sub cellar of a large store, (with a northern light,) in a desirable position. Also, a large and well-lighted room, in a desirable position, suitable for two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 18 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A very handsome suite of offices in the Corn Exchange, Bank Building, consisting of three spacious rooms on the second flight, well lighted, and now occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Also, one suite in basement, consisting of two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 18 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—For many years occupied by A. S. FOSTER, Esq., in the Seventh Ward Bank building, corner of Pearl-st. and Burling-slip, and directly opposite to the premises to be occupied for the ensuing year by the Fulton Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease. The undersigned proposes to build a large brick building at Yonkers for manufacturing purposes, provided proper applicants offer for the same. There is a large water front; about 800 feet from railroad and steamboat landing. For further particulars apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE TO LET.—Two large and admirably-located rooms, Nos. 124 and 126 Grand-st., (next the Broadway House,) suitable for a manufactory and showrooms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET—Of the Gutta Percha Factory, Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 100 feet front, 45 feet deep. Also the rear building. Rent cheap. Apply to HANFORD & BRO., No. 29 Park-row, New-York.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walnut Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the first of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary out-buildings. The view of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence. Apply to W. H. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plat of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 20 Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Petrona, Rye, Westchester County—The large dwelling house at the steamboat landing, good garden and large water front; handsome beach, with bathing house, &c. Inquire on the premises of JOHN H. MINUSE.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—one of those desirable cottages, No. 455. It is well arranged for a small, genteel family. Rent $300. Also one on East 32d-st., near 4th-av., No. 64—rent $265. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, New Upper Morrisania. Lot 100 by 200 feet, commanding a view of East and North Rivers. Fine garden, grafted fruits, grapes, &c. Terms low. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—In 43d-st., near 5th-av., two stories and basement. Rent $250. Also a house on 32d-st., near 6th-av. Rent $270. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—The building No. 118 Fulton-st., and No. 9 Ann-st., 20x120 feet, will be let, together, or the store floor and basement will be let separately for one or more years.
Also, the splendid offices, comprising the whole first floor of the granite basement house No. 15 Centre-st., next to the corner of Chambers-st., suitable for public offices, wholesale merchants, counting-rooms, &c. They will be put in complete repair, and let low to a first-rate applicant. The basement is also to let for a respectable business. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—Building Nos. 84 and 86 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being 50 by 80, four stories, well lighted front and rear. Possession immediately if required. Also, 4 cottage houses on 31st-st., Yorkville. Inquire of J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d-st., or of S. THOMPSON, 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A nice house and 14 lots at Morrisania, delightfully situated; rent $375. Also, a house and garden on a railroad route up town; $500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 28th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—On favorable terms, the house and store No. 76 Carmine-st. For particulars apply to UBSDELL, PERRSON & LARE, 471 Broadway

THIRD FLOOR OF A HOUSE TO LET—In 13th-st., west of 5th-av., 5 rooms and bedroom in the attic, suitable for a small family without boys, water up and waste pipe; rent $200 per annum; it may be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. Apply No. 182 4th-st., in grocery near 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—Upon the bank of the Hudson, within an hour's ride from 31st-st., having five good chambers, a suit of parlors, &c., pleasant, nearly new, and in good condition. Address Box No. 4,346.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From the 1st of May, or furniture will be sold, No. 71 East 16th-st., between 3d and Irving-place. Apply at No. 154 3d-av., in the shoe-store. L. J. HALL.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New York Society Library, to be had from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. F. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 202 Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th st., complete with all improvements. Rents moderate. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st. before 10 or after 3 o'clock. Houses to be seen at all hours.

TWO LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—With steam power, each 44x60 feet, corner Howard and Centre-sts. Apply on the premises, to S. K. PARKHURST, Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.

THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH FLOORS TO LET—Of No. 144 Centre-st., with steam power. Dimensions 25 by 75 feet. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HUNTER, KELLER & CO., on the premises

STORE TO LET—With immediate possession; the 1st floor, basement and sub-cellar, No. 289 Pearl-st., one door above Beekman. This store was originally intended for the iron business and built very strong, as well as fire-proof and dry; it is well adapted for any business. HANNA & BEEBE, No. 27 Beekman-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 80 John-st., near Gold. Apply to R. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—At No. 227 Fulton-st., on the northwest corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts. Good stand for any kind of business. Apply to MAIN & REYNOLDS, in the basement.

STORE TO LET.—The large 3-story brick store corner Hudson and Charles sts., formerly occupied as a furniture store. Apply at No. 269 Washington-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 23d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Situated at the junction of 9th-av. and corners of Hudson, 13th and 14th sts.; lately occupied by the Salamander Marblized Iron Company. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting new and rents low. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depôt. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by R. Mr. GAUDU No. 169 Walker-st.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & COX'S Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 15 Canal-st. near Ogden Market.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire this Spring or next Fall, for a term of years, by a gentleman and wife, without children, a house between Washington-square and 23d-st., and the 6th and 8th-avs. Rent about $1,200. Address W. H., Saturday-post-Office, 382 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED—For a first-class boarding house—two four or five story houses that are or can be connected—located between Barclay and 29th sts. Address A., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A modern two-story and Mattie house, located below 20th st. and west of the 1st-av., or in the Seventh Ward. Rent about $600. Address D. K. B., Box No. 536 Post-Office.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS WANTED—Two Prentiss and Page's flouring and grist mills, with stones, from 30 to 38 inches in diameter. Also, about 10-foot 18-inch shafting. Apply at the office of the Salamander Works, No. 64 Cannon-st.

ROOMS WANTED—By a small family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife and one child—four or five rooms in a respectable neighborhood, on the east side of the town. Address A. B., No. 89 West 26th-st., stating rent, &c.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY & HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, *President Bank of the Republic*; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
We will fill orders for warrants with promptness.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils, and will commence its regular daily sessions on MONDAY the 17th instant.
The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
The registration of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upward, if females, and sixteen and upward, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.
WM. H NEILSON, B. B WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB.
WM. ALLASON,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Summer session will commence MONDAY, April 21, and continue 21 weeks. Terms, for Board and Tuition in English branches, $120 per annum. There are two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct, in location and management. Circulars of each department may be had at HENRY & CHRISTMAN'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principal at Florida. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—MR. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in department the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ELOCUTION, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, AND COMPOSITION, including Spelling, the French, Spanish and German languages. The subscriber's charges are moderate. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen meet in the evening. Private lessons given. Apply from 3 to 9 o'clock, at No. 772 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. C. HOBBINS ELLENWOOD.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 569 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify gentlemen for business in the shortest possible time. Applicants may rely on receiving the best instruction and being qualified to fill any situation as head book-keepers.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

HOW TO KEEP A SECRET.—A secret is a secret but 'tis no secret to employ another to write your secrets for you; then go and learn to write them yourself for only $3, at Mr. PAINE'S Writing and Book-keeping Academy, No. 333 Grand-st.; corner of Bowery, or No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Professor J. GOVIN, from Havana, continues receiving ladies and gentlemen for thorough instruction in the above language, at No. 96 Degraw-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., at his Academy, No. 77½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms—$5 per month or $14 per quarter, all in advance.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York, or by address ing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours to the week disengaged. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEIN WAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He has offered to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 148 and 150 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6½ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $105 and $175; melodeons for $25, $35 and $60. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, to rent for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $60 to $150; several new melodeons to let; a 6½ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $235, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HEADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS TO LET—New and second hand; both with or without seven octaves attached. Liberal inducements offered to those wishing to hire with a view to purchase. T. GILBERT & CO., No. 419 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241 to 251 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 326 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 296 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in rosewood ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 114 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of their own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

HARP FOR SALE.—A perfect gem: 6¾ octaves; in good order; double action; will be sold for half what it cost six months ago, the owner having lost Europe on the 25th. Address HARP, *Daily Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION
OFFICE OF
STEVENS & MORRIS,
NO 25 WILLIAM-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS and business paper negotiated.
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.
These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest line of railway on the continent.
The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the west line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.
The attention of all parties purposing investments to a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 20 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of New-York, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:
AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co.....LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co.....PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.....NEW-YORK, made
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by.....Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by.....Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by.....Messrs. McKim & Co.
In St. Louis by.....Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co.
In Chicago, by.....Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by.....Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by.....Bank of Michigan.
In Milwaukee, by.....State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by.....Messrs. St. John, Fowers & Co.
In Charleston, by.....Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by.....Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., California.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by on only mortgage on the Company's road, frauchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to
C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 16 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st

MONEY LOANED.—In large and small amounts upon all descriptions of valuable property, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, horses, carriages, harness, cloths, laces, hardware, works of art, &c., &c., by applying at the New-York Loan Office and Real Estate Agency, No. 306 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., third floor. JOHN CORRIGAN, Proprietor.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 Wall-st., (above their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$30,000 UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1868 WANTED—At Government price. Due and accrued interest, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—In two or three sums on property south of 14th-st. and west of the Bowery. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, TO LOVERS INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz:

On FOURTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southwest corner of 41th-av. and 54th-st., each 25 by 100.5 feet; four lots southeast corner 41th-av. and 39d-st., each 25 6 12 by 100.

On BROADWAY.—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 43d and 43d sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On THIRD-AVENUE.—Four lots on west side 3d-av., including the northwest corner of 78th-st., each 25.5½ by 100.

On THIRD-AVENUE.—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th ave., on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 6th-av.

On FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Eight lots on the south side of 57th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing 225 feet from the 5th-av.

On SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st. commencing about 180 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full dimensions.

On SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on the north side of 78th-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.2.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 20th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott-sts., known as No. 28; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 80 feet 11 inches on west side, and 76 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.: said lot is 22 feet 5 inches front, 23 feet 3 inches rear, by 76 feet 3 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST.—The lot, with the 2-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 203 Mott-st.: the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 2-story and attic back building thereon, in good order: the lot is 21 feet 9 inches front, 23 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 3 inches on west side, and 134 feet 7 inches on east side: be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 12 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery, papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, as graved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The invoices announced in the catalogue are not to be sold at any other Trade Sale in this City.

The catalogue is now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Roberts, assignee, the following desirable property:

86th-av.—4 lots, on northwest corner of 86th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park.

86th-st.—3-story brick house with all modern improvements and lot, on south side 35th-st, east of 6th-av., known as No. 58.

83d-st.—1 lot on south side of 83d-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av.

An undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d and 3d avs., and also, an undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 3d-av. and East River, and 97th and 98th sts., with water right in front.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ALSO—4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 122d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ALSO—4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on south side 124th-st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall st.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH BEGEMAN—TUESDAY, March 18, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Atlantic and Smith sts., Brooklyn—The fixtures of a Lager Beer Saloon, one Bagatelle Board, the furniture of a Boarding House, Kitchen Range; also a good Cow and Cow shed. TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Williamsburgh sts. Large collection of Miscellaneous Books, comprising many new and popular publications, with a great variety of books suitable for Sunday School Libraries, in all about 800 volumes, mostly as good as new. The Catalogues will be ready and the books on view on Tuesday Afternoon, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 13 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of rich diamond and gold jewelery; consisting of cluster and single stone diamond pins, finger and ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c. Also, a line of fine gold-cased watches, independent seconds, &c., made by the most celebrated makers. Also, a line of fine gold guard, vest, and guard chains; together with a fine line of gold jewelery, manufactured for Broadway trade, consisting of gold bracelets, richly-set cameo, mosaic and lava pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., by catalogue, consisting of a general assortment of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, curled-hair mattresses, feather beds, looking glasses, oval mirrors, English velvet carpeting, in patterns to suit, from 6 yards upwards; an equal opportunity seldom offers to purchasers, from an equal variety of fancy and staple household goods, mostly all new and warranted, and will give great satisfaction to purchasers. Packing, &c., furnished.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, 396 tons; length, 151 feet; beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CATSUP, PAPER, LIQUORS, SOAP.—TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—teas, cigars, tobacco, Bologna sausages, fish, herrings, brandy, rum, gin, knives and forks, scissors, saws, pocket knives, scales and weights, clocks, shirt collars, coffee mills, India rubber over coats, &c.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—On TUESDAY, March 18, 1856, at the mansion known as the Woodland, between 150th and 151st sts., at Carmansville, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, crockery, plated ware, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, March 18, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and desirable stock, all kinds W G blue and common ware, glass, china, britannia ware, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Goods well packed for shipping; sale positive.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

PLUMBERS' WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at the salesroom, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of plumbers' ware, for account of whom it concerns. Sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—NO. 21 CROSBY-ST.—Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of the Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., that valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 55 feet 8 inches front, on Broad-st., and 187 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 75 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and under-cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $20,800, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 23 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE—OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the five-story first-class house, No. 153 West 31st st., near 7th-av. B. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture of the above house all of which was made for the present owner, and is of the most expensive and elaborate workmanship, comprising a large and magnificent collection, worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing first-class furniture. The sale will be absolute and without reserve,—consisting in part of amonr. rosewood, Lachelle, with French mirror-fronts, English, velvet and auhusson carpets, splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French pier and mantel mirrors, cost $400, double sultrosewood parlor furniture, covered in embroiderd brocatel with covers, cost $450, 1 do. 9 piece covered in rich tapestry with covers, 2 rosewood Elizabethan etagere mirror-fronts and marble-tops, elegant lace curtains, French escritores, lined with satin, marble-top mosic cabinets, reclining Turkish chairs in rich tapestry, reception and divan chairs, in rich embroidered satin, merble clock mounted in ormals, costly Brussean and Dresden vases, with a number of unique and valuable parlor ornaments, Mosaic-top centre and pier tables, gold and marble bleau de flaus with marble-tops, stetnary, bronze, &c., with a collection of superb oil paintings richly framed. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant rosewood amour wardrobe, mirror front, stetnary, marble-top rosewood bureaus and washstands, China and porcelain toilet sets, rosewood secretary and library book cases, costly rosewood sideboards with large and elegant hair mattresses and bedding complete, suit rosewood furniture, covered in crimson velvet, elegant tete-a-totes, arm chairs in moquet, elegant carved extension table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, French chairs, costly silver dinl. gand tea service, ivory and silver cutlery, elegant French dinner set, 384 pieces, cut-glass and ruby ware, 4 rich chandeliers, oil cloths, &c., with a large quantity of elegant mahogany furniture, all made to order. Also the usual variety of kitchen utensils—range, furnace, splendid marble top hat-stand, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at T. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 136 William-st. near Fulton-st., or at the house. No postpoonement on any account.

C. P. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 130 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 25 by 92 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Banks-st.; house 21 feet 4¾ inches by 36 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4¾ inches by 81 feet. 75th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., each 25 by 100 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn—No. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, built in the best manner: houses 20 by 34 feet, lots 20 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 34th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 129 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $6,500 can remain on mortgage.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND BRITANNIA WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit dealers, a large assortment of best white granite and common ware, also 250 packages glass ware assorted, also a fine lot of britannia ware, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 25th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans and clothing, in part, the stock of a retailer, together with a good assortment of fresh Spring goods, direct from the factories.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jul 0'54-1sw2yM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 8, 1856.—The AUBURN EXCHANGE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. OODK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $25 and less than $5 0; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN. ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

Signed, W. H. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. JONA. MORRISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st.

Signed, J. MORRISON,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. A. A. THOMSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE F. JEROME,
JACOB ELLISON.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1856.

The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 195 and 197 Water-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. JEROME.

OFFICE ALBANY FLOOR OIL-CLOTH WORKS,
ALBANY, March 15, 1856.

NOTICE.—We have this day changed the name and style of our firm to that of CLAASSEN & BARCLAY, instead of as heretofore. CLAASSEN & CO.

Floor Oil-Cloth Manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y.
JOHN BROOKS, No. 43 John-st., New-York City.
Sole Agent there for our works.

PETER I. CLAASSEN, G. CARSY BARCLAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at No. 68 Water-st.

NATHANIEL COLES.
JAMES B. HODGES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. BENJAMIN S. WEEKS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates. 21. Office No 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure an water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I would sold a bottle of it for that sold another after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 10 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As the same can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OLYIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC COMPOUND is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at the long established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 220 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HERNIA.—DR. E. B. GRAHAM'S PATENT GRADUATING TRUSS possesses the most perfect gradnating principles of any Truss now in use.

Dr. GRAHAM'S Utero-Abdominal Supporter, Adjustible Shoulder-brace and Female Bandage, have especial reference to cheapness and utility combined. For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 170 William-st., New-York, and by HORTON, GRAHAM & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'S SALT-RHEUM REMEDY.

FOR SALT-RHEUM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM, BLOTCHES AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Over 2,000 cures can be ascribed to this celebrated external remedy, which quickly penetrates the pores and absorbs the virus from these distressing complaints. Although vigorous in exterminating disease, it is perfectly harmless and may be applied with perfect safety to the skin of an infant. Price $1 per jar. Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for Rock Island, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

R. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont, and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and Intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 6 o'clock A. M. 8:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence to Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M.

Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Og

New-York Daily Times

Arrival of the Hermann from Southampton.

The U. S. mail steamship *Hermann*, EDWARD MYGGINS commander, has arrived, with 90 passengers, and a full and valuable cargo of German, French, and British merchandise, (572 tons) Dates, Bremen Feb. 22, Southampton 27th. Her advices are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Arabia*.

SIX first-class screw steamships and others are being fitted up for colonial service. It is rumored in Southampton that these ships are being prepared for the embarkation and immediate transportation of a large number of troops and 6,000 horses to the Canadas.

March 4, sea time, then in lat 45° 01', lon. 31° 19', exchanged colors with the American ship *Southampton*, standing to the eastward. March 5, sea time, when in lat. 41° 58', lon. 32° 16', exchanged colors with the American ship *Amelia Warren*, standing to the eastward. March 6, sea time, when in lat. 42° 50', lon. 40° 36', exchanged colors with the American ship *America*, standing to the eastward.

The *Hermann* took the southern route, and met no ice. She encountered a severe gale to the westward of the Banks.

The Late Disturbance in Yale College.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 14, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The excitement arising out of the late disturbance in College, has not subsided yet. The investigation of the affair was handed over to the civil authorities, and thus far has been prosecuted with more perseverance than success. So reluctant are the students to divulge anything which may in any way implicate their fellows, that though a large number have been examined by the Court of Inquiry no testimony of importance has been elicited. Considerable amusement has been afforded by the attempts of different persons to avoid being summoned to give their testimony, and the following lines are supposed to express the feeling of the one whom the officer is endeavoring to subpœna:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How you wonder where I are."

Justice BENNETT, to day, tried one of the students held to answer to the charge of being engaged in breaking the windows in the room of the tutor, and bound him over to appear at the May term of the Superior Court, fixing the bonds at $100. Another of those supposed to have been engaged in the affair is to be tried next week. INCOG.

The Old Mississippi.

The work of demolishing the old *Mississippi* is progressing at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She is to be rebuilt and have new engines placed in her of iron, and not copper as before. Many of the soldiers who served in the war with Mexico entertain a great affection for this steamer, as it was from her that Gen. SCOTT, with the New-York Volunteers and other troops, landed near Vera Cruz, in 1847. A large quantity of wood from her upper works has been carried away as "keepsakes." The tedious hours passed in her while going at a snail's pace through the Gulf, are all forgotten, now that she is being demolished.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mayor Parmalee of Albany.

From the Albany Journal, March 15.

Hon. WILLIAM PARMALEE, Mayor of our city, who has, for more than two months, suffered painfully and patiently, and with the assurance of his medical attendants, confirmed by his own convictions, that his malady must terminate fatally, expired at 1 o'clock to-day. Although this event has been daily and almost hourly anticipated throughout the city, it will fall heavily, not only upon the hearts of those immediately connected with him, but upon a community with which he has been so long and in so many relations associated.

Mr. PARMALEE was a native of Lansingburg, where he was educated in an Academy of which Hon. Mr. SMALLEY was, now a member of Congress from Essex County, was principal. He graduated at Yale College in 1817, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1820, and commenced practice in this city. In 1826 he was appointed City-Attorney by our Common Council. In 1839 he was appointed a [illegible] Office, from which [illegible] which office now becomes vacant by his death.

During the whole period of Mr. PARMALEE's residence in Albany, close relations, political and social, have existed between him and the writer of this brief chronicle. It would be a grateful privilege to recall and to dwell upon the generous manliness, cultivation, refinement and fidelity which, with other useful elements, were so harmoniously blended in his character.

But we obey an earnest injunction of our deceased friend in announcing his death in the simplest and briefest terms. The silence, however, which withholds from him the justice of saying that he discharged all his public duties with ability and integrity, would be too expressive.

Death of Dr. T. E. Bond.

Dr. THOMAS E. BOND, Editor of the New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, died at his residence in Hudson-street, opposite St. Johns'-Park, on Friday afternoon. Dr. BOND has filled important offices in both Church and State. A native of Maryland, long a resident of the city of Baltimore, he filled with great acceptance important city trusts. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, we believe, in the year 1805, and occupied an important position in that body to the day of his death. For many years he had been chief editor of the New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

We may be allowed, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, to speak of his last sickness. Although comparatively short, it was severe, yet he never murmured or complained. His was composure that was here seldom seen in like conditions. It was our privilege to spend a part of last Sunday with him. No gloom or doubt rested upon him. He possessed his mind in all its vigor, and looked calmly upon the future as he did benignly upon the present. To his family the loss will be irreparable. Few men were so beloved, where they are best known, in the home circle, and the memory of his genial temper and Christian urbanity will there long survive.

NEW-YORK CITY

Legislative Committee on Tenement Houses.

On Saturday, the members of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into and report on the condition of the tenement houses of this City, made a series of visits under the guidance of Mr. R. C. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and Captain SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward, to tenement Houses in Cherry-street, Water-street, Goerck-street, Stanton-street, Third-street and Forsyth-street.

The first place to which they were conducted was a building on Cherry-street, occupying the lots Nos. 26 and 28, and extending backwards 250 feet. The front on Cherry-street is occupied by liquor [illegible] On each side of the building is a court, eight feet wide, through which the tenants have ingress and egress. Into these courts, named respectively East and West Gotham place, open the doors by which the interior of the vast building is reached. It is five stories high, each floor being laid off into sets of apartments, each set consisting of two rooms—a kitchen, the area of which is about 10 feet by 14 feet, and a bedroom, about 7 feet by 12 feet. A dark, dirty staircase, hardly 30 inches wide, and abruptly winding, leads to these upper floors. The bedrooms are innocent of fresh air, and utterly destitute of any means of obtaining it.

They are filled with a fetid vapor, so thick that you can see it. The building swarms with wretched-looking Irish people. It contains apartments for probably not less than 120 families; the population cannot be much under 400, although a good many of the rooms are now untenanted. Five is the lowest average number of persons in a family. Who rents for these dens vary from $4 to $6 per month. The entire building, including a wing on Roosevelt-street, which is in a horrible condition, produces a yearly rental of something like $4,800. Underneath the Court is a subterranean passage furnished with water-closets, which are kept in tolerable order, everything considered, by a current of Croton-water.

In No. 410 Water-street the Committee found a still more lamentable state of things. The rear of the basement is let to two families, one of which consists of four, and another of six persons. Each family is huddled into two rooms, or rather holes. The kitchen is about 9 feet by 12, and the bedroom, which is a dark, damp, deadly cell, is not over seven feet square. For this the rent is $4 per month. The entire building is 60 feet wide, 25 feet in front, and six stories high. It purports to have rooms for 25 families, and is now inhabited by 81 persons. The stair is dark and narrow. No human effort could save half the people in the event of a sudden fire.

A variety of other places were visited, among them the "Barracks," extending from Goerck to Mangin-street; the Dutch rag-picking hive in Third-street, the Bagdad Hotel, on the corner of Forsyth and Stanton, and Polsom's Barracks, Nos. 144 and 186 Third-street. Some of these places were better, some much worse than those described; but generally they seemed to have been constructed on the principle of extorting the largest possible amount of money for the smallest possible amount of air, light, space and accommodation—a principle in the realization of which, it must be said, they are quite successful.

Meeting of the Mormons.

Yesterday morning, afternoon and evening, there was a gathering of the Mormons who are in the City, for public worship, in the hall of the Broadway House. There were about 50 persons present on each occasion. There was nothing in the form of service, nor in the declarations of belief, to gratify the curiosity, which, doubtless, caused the presence of one half the audience. During the evening the meeting was addressed by Elder SAVAGE, who commenced by informing those present who were not numbered among the Latter Day Saints, that he had no doubt they would be disappointed, as nothing would be said about polygamy. They would, however, have an opportunity of hearing in what the Mormons, so-called, do believe. He then went on to say that they believed in the Bible; that it is the Word of God, and that no man has a right to interpret it to suit his own convenience. They believed that man must conform to the ordinances of God, as they are revealed—not endeavor to make God's ordinances conform to their own desires.

He was followed by Elder FELT, from Salt Lake who stated that the Latter Day Saints believe that God is a material God, a literal Father, not a spiritual essence, a divine nonentity. They believe that when the kingdom of Heaven is spoken of in the Scriptures, a material kingdom is meant, and that in the fulness of time such a kingdom will exist, when all the people will be gathered together in one faith and ruled over by the great Father of All. In conclusion he stated that they would continue to hold meetings in the Broadway House, every Sunday until Spring-time shall have passed, at least. During that time Elders from England, Utah and elsewhere would, he said, pass through New-York on their way to other stations, and would probably remain here long enough to preach one discourse each. On Elder TAYLOR's return to the City, he thought the people would have an opportunity of hearing the Mormons' defence of polygamy. After singing a hymn and prayer, the meeting separated.

Holy Week.

To-day is the first day of the last, or Holy Week, of Lent. During its continuance, the Faithful are specially commanded by the Catholic Church to resist all temptations of the flesh and the Devil and devote themselves to spiritual reflections. Yesterday being Palm Sunday, the rites usual to the day were celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, and numbers were to be seen in the streets with sprigs of the blessed palm in their hats or buttonholes. Next Sunday is Easter Sunday, the last day of Lent.

☞ The weather was raw, moist and not very uncomfortable yesterday. Wind Southwest.

Fire.

INCENDIARISM IN CLINTON-STREET.

An attempt was made, on Thursday afternoon, to burn the dwelling-house No. 184 Clinton-street. The fire was first discovered in a closet on the first floor. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. A few weeks ago a fire occurred in the same closet, and under similar circumstances. On Friday afternoon the same building was discovered to be on fire in the cockloft. The flames were soon extinguished, but not before the roof was burned off. The roofs of the two adjoining houses were also more or less burned. The Fire Marshal is investigating this determined case of incendiarism.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

REMSEN & DINGEE'S SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.—While most of our fashionable belles, with plethoric portmonnies, are anxiously crowding the many "*Exposé de mode magnifiques*," in search of the latest styles, Messrs. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, are offering a choice assortment of rich Dress Goods, "French fabrics," at 8d., 9d. and 1s. per yard. These goods, in connection with others of more practical utility in domestic economy; such as pure Irish Linens, English Long Cloths, French Prints and Marseilles Quilts, sold as damaged goods, at the late auction sale of Messrs. W. TOPPING & Co., may be obtained at one-quarter of their actual value, at the above house.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING TO ASTONISH.—Expect a delighted crowd to witness "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," first produced to-night at Barnum's Museum. Such gorgeous splendor! Such Oriental magnificence! Real Chinese dresses—real Chinese banners and lanterns, imported from Canton for the purpose—entirely new scenery and decorations—rare comic songs, curious Eastern dances, wonderfully gay and glittering processions—in short, the piece is one mass of dramatic brilliance. Nobody should miss seeing it.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE of Books by Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & Co. will be held to-day. An unusually large number of invoices will be offered to the trade, among which is one of Family and Pulpit Bibles from JASPER HARDING, Philadelphia. They are finished and bound in the most beautiful style; in fact they will favorably compare with those issued from any other establishment in this or any other country, not excepting the noted Oxford Edition.

[Advertisement.]

DAMAGED SILKS.—Our readers should not forget that Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 501 Grand-street, are now offering the greatest bargains in rich Spring silks, of the newest styles, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. The almost perfect condition of these beautiful fabrics, and the extremely low prices at which they are sold, has created no little excitement among the shopping public.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A REMEDY IN ALL CLIMATES.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities these famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious diseases, dyspepsia and bowel complaints.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC.—The subscriber will receive pupils daily for a thorough course of counting-house instruction. Terms for a full course, $25, and no extra charge. Ladies' writing classes at 11 A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons. GOLDSMITH, No. 302 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASES IN GOLD AND SILVER.—The attention of the out of town and City trade, is solicited to our new stock, comprising an infinite variety of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c. WILMARTH, CLUGSMAN & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may also be found Lownd's famous patent pen and pencil.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLES.—J. SPENCE & SON, Nos. 27 and 29 Division-street, will open on Tuesday, March 18, a splendid assortment of Paris pattern bonnet ribbons, silks, crapes, artificial flowers, &c., of the latest importation.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Excitement.

Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement on Saturday evening last, by the arrest of a young woman in male attire, under the *nom de plume* of *Frank Shanley*, who had for several hours perambulated Fulton-street, and visited various saloons on that thoroughfare. She was arrested by Officer BABE, of the First District Police, and taken by him to the Station-house, where she was committed for examination. The fact of this young woman being a native of Brooklyn, and driven to her present course of life, as alleged, by an unnatural father, no doubt has much to do with the sympathy which was loudly manifested for her about the Station-house.

☞ Dr. DOREMUS has commenced a course of four lectures on *Chemistry and the Creation*, in the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. The first was delivered to a house crammed full of the *élite*,—the aisles, lobbies, and so forth, no less than the seats, being filled. The Doctor's exceedingly popular method, and the brilliancy of his experiments, draw admirably.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. T. Demerest, WM. H. BETTS to Miss HELEN E. BERDAN, daughter of John Berden, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 15, ELIZA, wife of Wm. Burgoyne, and daughter of the late Dr. Philip Meser, of Charleston, S. C.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, MERCY, widow of the late Cornelius Schenck, Esq., in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, March 15, after a short illness, Mr. SARAH MCFARLAN, relict of the late Alexander McFarlan, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, J. and A. McFarlan, and of her son-in-law, Geo. Carpender, John B. Hall and David W. Hale, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of George Carpenter, No. 10 East 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, March 15, MARY AGNES, the beloved wife of Wm. H. Brown, and only daughter of James Quin, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 61 Attorney-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, of scarlet fever, HARRY W., son of Henry and Margaret L. Allen, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 128 Christopher-st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 15, at his residence, No. 213 Bleecker-st., DAVID T. GREENOAK, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Astoria for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, March 15, Mr. STEPHEN WHEELER, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 197 West 16th-st. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 15, of concession of the brain, EDWARD A., son of Edward A. and Jane Miller, in the 8th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Yorktown, Westchester Co., for interment. The funeral services will take place at their residence, No. 45 Monroe-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday, March 16, CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Wm. and Emma Roberts, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 45 Summit-st., South Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 16, after a short illness, Mr. J. D. BERNSMADE, in the 53d year of his age.

The notice of his funeral will be given in the papers of Tuesday morning.

In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, March 14, after a severe illness, N. A. C. SEWARD, aged 30 years, son of Henry Seward, formerly of Orange Co., N. Y.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at Morristown, from the residence of his father-in-law, D. Rockwell, Esq., this day, (Monday) 17th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Fort Brown, Texas, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of inflammation of the bowels, Capt. CHARLES T. WOOSTER, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late Charles W. Wooster, Admiral of the Indian Navy, grandson of the late Simon Sicklins, merchant of this City, and great grandson of Gen. David Wooster, of the Revolutionary Army, in the 40th year of his age. He was buried with military honors at the foot of the flag-staff of the Fort.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 15.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	95	100	C. & T. R. R.	b30	77
8,000 Missouri 6s	86⅜	200	do		76½
5 000 do	86⅝	300	do	b60	76⅝
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	95½	350	do	s3	76⅝
3,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	150	do	s3	76⅝
4,000 Erie Bonds of '83	84	300	do	b30	77
14,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	89¾	200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		94¾
2,000 do	89⅝	200	Ills. C. R. R.		97⅛
25,000 do	89⅜	100	Cleve. & P. R. R.		64
5,000 do	89⅝	47	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		111¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. Bs. w. p.	90	200	Erie Railroad	b30	66
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs	88½	250	do	c	66
15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	122½	100	do		65⅞
71 Bk. of Com.	163	250	do	s60	65⅝
200 Hanover Bank	94¾	50	do	s60	65⅝
32 Bank New-York	120	500	do	s3	65⅞
75 Commonwealth Bk.	98	800	do	c	65⅞
1000 Gard. Gold Mine	1⅛	100	do	s30	65⅝
400 do	1⅛	100	do	b30	66⅛
100 Canton Co	b60	27	200	do	b60	66⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¾	200	do		66⅛
200 Mich. Tansit Co.	59	50	do	s30	66
50 do	15⅜	150	do	s3	66⅛
650 do	16⅛	200	do	s3	66⅛
150 do	b30	16	100	do	b60	66⅛
350 do	16	400	do	b30	66⅞
500 do	s3	15⅝	200	do	b60	66⅞
200 do	b60	16⅛	100	do	s15	66
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	c	22⅝	200	do	s60	66
250 do	s3	22½	100	do	b30	66⅞
150 do	b60	22⅝	295	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		93⅝
250 New-York C. R. R.	b5	91	100	do	b30	94
8 do		91⅛	100	do	s30	93¾
50 do		91⅜	50	do	b30	93⅞
200 do	s30	91⅜	5	do		93⅞
50 do	140	91⅝	150	Panama Railroad		102
10 Marcy and W. R. R.	120		50	do	b60	103½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	94⅝	250	Erie Railroad	s3	67⅛
20,500 Indiana State 5s	84⅜	100	do	s60	66⅞
52,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	90	350	do		67⅜
10,000 do	b10	90	350	do	s3	67⅜
20,000 do	s30	89⅞	100	do	b30	66⅞
2,000 do	s30	89⅞	200	Reading R. R.		89⅝
100 Mic. Transit Co.		15⅝	50	do		90⅛
700 do		15⅝	150	do		90⅜
200 do	b3	15⅞	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		93⅛
2500 do		15⅞	100	Hudson Railroad	b3	84
300 do	b7	15⅞	100	do	s3	84
500 do	b10	15⅞	70	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		111¾
10 Wis. Lake S. R. R.		73	8	do		111¾
400 Comb. Coal Co.	s30	22½	5	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.		94⅝
100 do	b60	22⅝	10	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		84⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91⅜	5	do		84⅝
100 do	b30	91⅜	19	Cleve. C. & C. R. R.		101½
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3	77	50	do		102⅜
100 do	b45	77⅜				

MONDAY, March 17—A. M.

We have received, and publish in another place, a notice from Mr. C. VANDERBILT, the manager of the Nicaragua Transit line of steamers, to the effect that *the ships are, for the present*, WITHDRAWN, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of General WALKER, in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens. The ships, it is stated, will be laid up, until the Government has sufficient time to examine and look into this outrage committed upon the property of the Transit Company. In the meantime, Mr. VANDERBILT adds that he does not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and he cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passage. We are induced to hope that no serious inconvenience to passengers or gold shippers will result from this sudden step. The *Uncle Sam* steamship on the Pacific, leaving San Juan del Sud about the first of March, would bear to San Francisco the news of WALKER's proceeding, and this should arrest the further shipment of treasure by the route—already reduced to less than $300,000 the trip—while the other steamer leaving San Francisco on the 5th of March will connect with the *Star of the West* on this side. If the *Uncle Sam* should return on her regular day, March 20, with any considerable amount of passengers, their case will be a bad one, unless the New-Orleans ship is sent to their relief. The chances are, however, that the risk will not be taken at San Francisco.

The course of Stock and Money affairs the past week was less steady than during the previous fortnight. Prices on the Stock Exchange were first depressed, early in the week, by the unfavorable effect upon the March traffic of the Railways from the renewal of snow storms and freezing weather out West. Upon the business of the present month, liberal calculations had been indulged to make good the drawbacks from the severe weather in January and February, as it was known that Produce at the West and Merchandise at the East had accumulated in large quantities awaiting transportation. But the first week in the month and a portion of the second have been lost by the embargo from the snow storm, on and near the Lake Shore. Following this course of depression came the news from Nicaragua of the confiscation of the charter of the Transit Company, which created intense excitement in the Street on Thursday and Friday, and besides knocking down the Transit shares $6 to $8, injuriously affected the entire Stock list, until Saturday, when, from the calmer feeling on the Nicaragua affair and the tone of the Foreign letters received in the *Arabia's* mails, there was a marked reaction. A rise of 2 ₰ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds with very heavy sales, resulted from the London report that large parcels had been taken as high as 84@84¼ ₰ cent. sterling, for the Hollend markets; equal to 91@92 per cent. federal money. There was also a recovery of 1@ 1½ ₰ cent. in Erie Road shares, and the general list closed firm in the afternoon. We annex the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday March 8.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday March 15.
N. Y. Central	92	91	91¾
Erie	56¾	55	56⅝
Reading	90	90	90¾
Toledo	78⅜	76½	77
Galena	112½	111½	111¾
Michigan Central	93	99½	93
Southern Michigan	94½	93¾	93½
Panama	103¾	103	102½
Illinois Centrals	88	88	90
Virginia	95	95	95
Missouris	86⅝	86¼	86½
Transit Company	21⅛	13	15¾

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week show an Import of Foreign Goods, including the Dry Goods summary in our last paper, of $3,081,614 against $1,361,729 the corresponding week last year, and $4,188,851 the year before. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,333,841 against $857,647 same week last year. The Export of Specie entered at the New-York Custom-House amounted to $275,661, the whole by steamer *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday. There was an Export from Boston on Wednesday, of $300,000, the bullion being sent from this City by express. These two sums make $574,261 for the week, against the sum of $1,267,855 shipped the corresponding week of last year *via* Boston. The deliveries of California Gold for the week amounted to $1,491,646. The increase of Specie in the Government Office in this City for the week amounted to $220,952, the balance in all departments on Saturday afternoon being $12,933,769 against $12,712,817 at the close of the previous week. As the California receipts did not get into Bank until Saturday, and the business of the week commenced on a declining average, a reduction of the Bank revenue may be looked for on the statement to be made up this afternoon as compared with the average of the previous week, which stood $15,176,994. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, instant, show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to $121,000,000
Two weeks in March 7,813,272
Total to date $128,813,272
Against same time last year 114,604,969
Increase about 12½ ₰ cent $14,208,303

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the reexport of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to $51,032,000
Two weeks in March 2,984 162
Total to date $54,017,162
Against same time last year 43,336,546
Increase to date $10,680,616
During the same there was a Specie Export from New-York of $11,851,000
Two weeks in March 1,478,407
Total to date $13,329,407
Against same time last year 24,739,490
Decrease to date $11,410,083
During the same time the deliveries of California Gold at New-York amounted to $23,174,826
Two weeks in March 1,491,646
Total to date $26,666,472
Against same time last year 33 491,675
Decrease to date $8,828,203

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,537	$201,154	5,424	$396,681
Flour, bbls	7,123	38,871	17,705	114,678
Corn Meal, bbls	385	1,230	449	1,921
Wheat, bush			92,269	84,545
Corn, bush	53,196	34,168	75,4 6	62,099
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2 185	23,067	1,747	19,762
Beef, bbls. and tcs	274	2,691	1,700	14,264
Total Produce		$268,255		$693,958
Miscellaneous		68,352		598,873
Total for the week		$337,657		$1,335,541

ERIE RAILROAD EARNINGS, RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-56.	vs.	1854-55.
October	$408,158		$341,425
November	285,616		491,492
December	389,980		454,431
January	402,818		427,536
February	362,719		340,751
Total, 5 months	$2,494,261		$2,255,439
Increase this year			238,822

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-56.	vs.	1854-55.
October	$359,610		$432,450
November	347,677		399,119
December	293,014		441,515
January	370,211		191,809
February	216,299		211,513
Total, 5 months	$1,586,914		$1,677,695
Increase this year			80,881

The February receipts of the Pennsylvania Road amount to $298,442, against $191,014 same month last year. For the two months of the fiscal year of the Company, (same as the calendar year,) the receipts are $596,551
Against January and February, 1855 489,791
Increase $106,760

During the month of February, 30 miles of the northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad were opened for business, in connection with the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Road. We are authorized by Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, one of the management, to state that the entire line of this road, from Chicago to Janesville, Wisconsin, 92 miles, will be completed within the next 90 days, or before June 15. Only 35 miles of track are to be laid. The work is far advanced—the iron and other materials are on hand and the means provided for the purpose.

Suppression of Important News.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Mr. CRAIG may fancy that he has sufficiently answered the charge of foul play with the New-Orleans dispatches on Thursday, but the business public down town will hardly believe so, without further explanation. The case is even worse than the Halifax steamers. The Nicaragua news was received by the *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans on Tuesday, March 11. Private dispatches, dated on that day, and marked as received here on the evening of *Wednesday*, the 12th, were in private hands early on *Thursday* morning. There was not a whisper of the *Webster's* arrival in the Associated morning papers of Thursday. Where were your dispatches between Tuesday, 11th, and Thursday *afternoon*, 13th, while other advices came through, on Wednesday? If they were placed in Mr. CRAIG's hands too late on Wednesday night for the use of the papers, or not received at all until Thursday morning, I ask in the name of common enterprise and honesty, if they were not important enough to place at least the simple fact of the arrival of the steamer on your bulletin boards. That would have saved part of the public concern and loss growing out of the momentous nature of the news. It would have so far confirmed the private dispatches which were understood to be in town, as to put the country on their guard against unfair advantage being taken of the news. But it was next to impossible to learn at the newspaper offices or at the telegraph in Hanover-street whether or not a steamer from Nicaragua was really in at New Orleans. Inquiries made as late as one o'clock could not be answered. But the fact did get out, and as one of your afternoon neighbors reported through the Associated Press. It has been stated also that Mr. CHARLES MORGAN sent in word to the Transit office early on Thursday that the steamer was at New-Orleans, and that when asked how he learned the fact, he replied as above.

It is to be hoped that such arbitrary and suspicious proceedings on the part of one who signs himself the *Agent*, but really appears to be the *master*, of the Associated Press of New-York, will be put a stop to, if there be any way of doing it. The nuisance is really growing to be intolerable to the public, besides bringing reproach upon the enterprise of the New-York papers. A. B.

Insuring Rents Against Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe under your money article of this morning, a notice of a recent circular of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, in which they offer to insure *rents* against fire, and in which you speak of it as a new feature in insurance.

Permit me to remark that it has long been practiced by the older companies of the City, and if I mistake not, by the newer ones also. It certainly has been quite extensively for the *last twenty* years by the Company of which I am an officer, and its principle is well understood by most of the large owners of Real Estate in this City,

AN INSURANCE SECRETARY.

The Excelsior Company Insure Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to solicit the correction of a statement, or rather mis-statement, made in the TIMES' money article of this morning.

In noticing the Circular of the "Liverpool and London Insurance Company," respecting the insurance of rents against loss by fire, you say that the "principle is a new one"

This remark, if it be your own deduction, is as unjust as it is injurious to the many local Companies that have, for years, insured against loss of rents by fire. If it is a suggestion, or rather if the principle is claimed as a new or original one by the parties noticed in your paper, it deserves serious reprehension—for the claim, either as to novelty or originality, is unfounded. This Company, for one, has not only insured rents, but leases, &c., since its organization. And while we of the Companies that are "native and to the manor born," frankly and cheerfully acknowledged the rights of our foreign brethren to participate in our business facilities and profits, and even to avail of the fruits of our experience, we cannot allow such an evident "theft of thunder"—whether intentional or not—to pass unnoticed.

We believe, and as far as the "Excelsior Fire Insurance Company" is concerned, we know, that the principle of insuring rents, on a much simpler basis or form of policy than on terms equally liberal as those noticed by you, has been operative for years.

In this respect, Sir, as in all others, our desire is merely to be set right before the community, in a matter of business interest to that community as well as ourselves.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 16.

The following is a statement of the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending March 14:

Dry Goods	$612,272	Gunny Cloth and Bags	$27,102
Tin Plates	22,919	Sugar	69,285
Chains, Cables and Anchors	21

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1403. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Davies vs. Peabody—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

EXTENSION OF THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

THE CITY INSPECTOR.

COUNTY OF IROQUOIS—THE HARBOR COMMISSION

NEW-YORK WATER LINE.

A Call for the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Ups and Downs of Hindooism.

A Specimen of Legislative Composition.

Special Correspondence of the N. Daily Y. Times

ALBANY, Monday, March 17, 1856.

In the Assembly, this morning, a communication was received from the Attorney General, in answer to the resolution of the Assembly, as to the decision in the case of the people on the relation of HENRY F. DAVIES against EDWARD P. COWLES, what execution, if any, has been made of such judgment, and, if none, what the reason is, &c.

The Attorney General replies, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals has been rendered; that E. P. COWLES is not a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, but that HENRY C. DAVIES is such Justice, and entitled to discharge its duties; that said DAVIES has entered upon his duties, but is not recognized by two associates, Judges ROOSEVELT and CLARKE; but CHARLES A. PEABODY is recognized as such Justice, elected in place of R. H. MORRIS.

The Attorney-General is ignorant of the grounds of their refusal, but deems it contrary to the will of the electors and the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The powers of the Attorney-General are in his judgment exhausted, and if Justices of the inferior Courts will not regard the decisions of the highest tribunal in reference to the title of their associates, it is for the Legislature to apply such remedy as in their judgment is suited to the case.

Mr. ANTHON moved the reference of the communication to the Judiciary Committee, to report what legislation if any is necessary. The matter was so referred.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL CONSOLIDATION.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee upon the resolution of Mr. NORTHUP, instituting an inquiry into the manner of the consolidation of the New-York Central Railroad, Messrs. Northup, W. S. Smith, Prendergast, Moyle and Matteson.

THE STREETS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. DIXON brought in a bill for the preservation of the public health in the City of New-York, by providing for the clearing of the streets of the City. It provides, that all owners and occupants of buildings or lots on paved streets, shall as often as twice a week cause to be swept the sidewalk and street to the middle, so that the dirt and rubbish may be easily removed.

Upon proclamation of the Mayor, they shall also remove snow, ice, or rubbish that may have accumulated, under penalty of ten dollars per day, after the expiration of the notice.

If the owners cannot be found, then the authorities shall clean the streets, and make the expense a charge upon the property, to be added to the tax.

EXTENSION OF GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. H. SMITH introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal.

It empowers the State Engineer and Surveyor and Canal Commissioners to make surveys for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal from the first lock northeast of Olean to the Millgrove Pond in the Allegany River, and then if the Canal Board so decide and approve to construct the same to the above point.

The distance is only some seven miles, and through a fine section of country favorable for construction. At the "Millgrove Pond," a dam is reached, communicating by slack water navigation with the coal districts of Pennsylvania.

THE CITY INSPECTOR.

The bill introduced some days since, providing for a re-organization of the New-York City Health Department, was to-day reported by Mr. DENNING, from the Committee on Medical Affairs, under the title, "To amend the Charter of New-York.

It provides that the superintendant of the Health Department and his Deputies, (now termed Wardens,) shall be educated physicians admitted to practice. Makes no other changes.

COUNTY OF IROQUOIS.

Mr. SNOW brought in a bill to day to erect a new county, to be called the County of Iroquois, from parts of Madison and Oneida Counties. It takes from Madison County the towns of Lenox, Sullivan and Stockbridge, and parts of Casenovia, Fenner and Smithfield, and from Oneida County, Vernon and Verona.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

The Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Harbor Commissioners, was discussed in Committee to day.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, it will be remembered, incorporated a repeal provision in the bill. Mr. DENNISTON (a member of the Committee) to-day offered a substitute, limiting the continuance of the Commission to the 1st of January next, and the entire expense to $50,000 with that already expended. Without coming to a vote, the Committee, after a long debate, reported progress.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of WM. WHITE, M.D., and sixty others for an act of incorporation of the College of Veterinary Surgeons in the City of New-York. He afterwards gave notice of a bill.

AID TO PACKER INSTITUTE.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, from the Committee on Literature reported a bill appropriating $2,500 for two years to the Packer Collegiate Institute in the City of Brooklyn, on condition they educate free from charge of tuition fifty pupils six months in each year who shall signify their intention to teach (in writing) previous to being admitted as pupils of the Institute.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Authorizing AUGUST WILHEM to change his name.

To amend the act to incorporate the Yonkers Water Works Company.

To construct a bridge across the South Bay, in the County of Washington.

Appropriating money to Genesee College.

To amend the Charter of Sandy Hill Village.

SHORT LEGISLATION.

Mr. LEE introduced a resolution for the formation of the usual "Grinding Committee," of one from each Judicial District, which was tabled.

EXTERIOR WATER LINE.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish water lines for a part of the harbor of New-York and to define the duties of the Harbor Commissioners. It directs them to describe and lay down on maps the bulk head line of solid filling, and also the exterior or pier-head lines which they have recommended, commencing on the easterly shore of Hudson River at Hammond-street, in the city of New-York, and running thence southerly around the Battery to the East River to [illegible] and also on the Brooklyn shore from [illegible] to the upper pier at Fulton Ferry; [illegible] as near as may be to existing [illegible], and also to be as near as may be to [illegible], recommended by the Commissioners to the [illegible] on Commerce, and according to the report presented by them to the Legislature.

After such lines are duly established, if any obstructions are attempted, any Judge of the Supreme Court may issue an injunction on complaint, restraining any erection beyond the lines laid down, and no bond or security shall be required of the complainant in any such procedure.

The Commissioners are to report to the next Legislature a system of harbor, port and dock regulations, and to recommend such measures as will tend to increase the facilities to commerce and the lading and discharge of cargoes, and afford better accommodation for canal boats and river craft.

THE BRIDGE.

The consideration of the Albany Bridge bill was postponed till Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. SICKLES offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has appeared in evidence before a Committee of Investigation appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, that a per centage of 20 per cent is received by the Commissioners of Emigration or by their agents and servants upon Railroad and steamboat passage tickets purchased by emigrants at said depôts, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to inform the Senate whether such per centage or any per centage has been so charged; by whom the same has been received; to whom it has been paid, and how appropriated; the aggregate amount thereof received since the establishment of the depôt at Castle Garden; whether a special and separate account of the amounts so received has been kept; whether such or any per centage has been charged in pursuance of any arrangement, understanding or contract with any railroad corporation, steamboat companies, or owner, or any agent of such corporation, company or owner, and if so a full statement of such arrangement or understanding or copies of the contracts if any have been made, and with what corporations, companies, owners or persons; also that the Commissioners report whether emigrants landing at said depôt are so compelled to buy their passage tickets at the depôt; what prices are charged for railroad or steamboat passage tickets at the depôt, and whether their prices exceed the prices charged outside the depôt.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF HINDOOISM.

Was there ever a political organization that built up and tore down as fast as the Hindoos? How many bright stars have shone out in their firmament—for a moment illumined the darkness, and then shot madly from their spheres! Their great men

"Come like spirits—so depart."

You can scarcely remember the names of the many that have been giant Americans in their ranks. I am minded forcibly of this by hearing of the melancholy fate of JAMES W. BARKER. Ten months ago he was the oracle of the Order—its great High Priest. President of the Grand Council of this State—President of the National Council of the United States—his word was law to the faithful, his frown the destruction of any who might presume to disobey. And here, within the month, he has been tried, found guilty and expelled from the subordinate Council with which he has fellowed. I do not know what were the nature of the charges upon which Mr. BARKER was convicted and punished, but I presume they were such as, being guilty of, would do honor to him as a man, though they have cost him the fellowship of the Hindoos.

A SPECIMEN OF LEGISLATIVE COMPOSITION.

I went to call to your notice the following paragraphs which I find in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending the repeal of the law appointing the Harbor Commissioners. Would you conceive it possible for legislators to give publicity to such stuff. I have read it crosswise and endwise, and up and down, and it goes as well one way as another. In any direction it seems to be equally unintelligible:

"There is always something attractive in enlarged ideas, and exteaded associations, la comprising within a very simple proposition, references to the accomplishments of nations and of continents, in uniting the past and the future, in the present, by researches prospective and retrospective, in giving range to thought and imagination, as it wanders in speculation far beyond the time or the occasion; but, after all, the delightful reverie must come to an end, poetic visions terminate, fanciful ranges reach their limits, and plain prose, stubborn facts, and stern realities intervene."

Again:

"When once a foothold is obtained, even though it be a halkhead, from whence to leap into a speculation, the impress of the foothold passes from the mind, as it passes, from scene to scene, in its onward course. It is fortunate that intervals of sober thought take place, when more direct purposes intervene, when we cease to range above plain realities, and go about small matters to do them up like ordinary men, and in an ordinary manner."

I refrain from making the other extract. I let "stern realities intervene." There "is something attractive in enlarged ideas," and I am afraid if I copy any more, the readers of the TIMES may obtain a foothold from which to "leap into a speculation" that might prove dangerous.

Query? If the "impress of the foothold passes from the mind," what becomes of the bulkhead? Like ordinary men I pause for a reply. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 761 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Privateer Brig General Armstrong Case in Favor of the Claimants.

Senator Douglas' Kansas Bill—The President and the Senate Internal Improvement Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The important case of the privateer brig *General Armstrong* against the United States was decided to-day in favor of the claimants in the Court of Claims.

Chief Justice GILCHRIST delivered the opinion of the Court, the points in which are as follows:

First—That the evidence proved that in the engagement between the boats of the British Squadron and the American brig, the British were the aggressors.

Second—That Portugal being neutral in the war between Great Britain and the United States, as she claimed the right, so she was bound by the obligations of neutrality.

Third—That when a vessel belonging to a belligerent is destroyed by the other belligerent, in a neutral port, the neutral is bound to protect by her neutrality, by all means at her disposal.

Fourth—That the Portuguese Governor used no means whatever to protect the neutrality of the port, except by expostulating with the British commander, although to a considerable extent he had means at his disposal.

Fifth—That even if a neutral be unable at any particular point to resist successfully the force of one of the belligerents, she is nevertheless bound to redress the injury sustained by the belligerent, by making compansation for the injuries sustained.

Sixth—That by the law of nations all independent Powers stand upon an equality as regards their rights and duties, whether they be relatively weak or relatively powerful.

Seventh—That in the circumstances of this case there was no call upon the United States to submit to arbitration.

Eighth—That the United States have a right to submit to arbitration a claim of one of their citizens upon a foreign Government, either with or without his assent, but they are bound to see that in the submission his rights are carefully protected, and that he has full and fair opportunity of being heard.

Ninth—That it is a principle of universal application, that no one shall be condemned unheard, and that every citizen, however humble, has a right to be heard in defence of his rights; and if he is not permitted to be heard before a tribunal that is to pass judgment upon his rights, the judgment of such tribunal cannot be held valid.

Tenth—That when the United States submits the claims of a citizen to arbitration, if he is not permitted to appear before the arbitrator and be heard in defence of his rights, and the award is adverse to him, the United States become responcible for the damages he has sustained.

Eleventh—That whether the question in the present case was a question of law or a mixed question of law and fact, the claimant had a right to be heard before the arbitrator.

Twelfth—That even if it were doubtful which party was the aggressor, and even if it were a doubtful question whether he had a claim upon Portugal, he had equally a right to be heard.

Thirteenth—That the United States having made a treaty, which by the construction precluded the claimant from being heard, and having refused their sanction and authority to him to appear and present his case before the arbitrator, and the award having been against him; under these circumstances the United States are liable to him in damages.

This decision, though preliminary, is conclusive as to all the disputed points.

Senator DOUGLAS' bill, introduced to-day, authorizing the people of KANSAS to form a Constitution and State Government, is in the usual form of such bills, and provides that in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, voters must have resided six months in the Territory and three months in the district. It fails to provide penalties, however, for illegal voting.

The Senate passed several internal improvement bills to-day by overwhelming votes, but it is generally understood that the President will veto them almost invariably. S.

The Correspondence between the Secretary of War and Lieut. General Scott.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

A mass of documents were transmitted to the House to-day in compliance with the resolution calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Lieut. General SCOTT, relative to the pay of the letter as Lieutenant-General.

In a letter dated March 8, 1855, Gen. SCOTT sends to Paymaster-General LARNED, a memoranda, asking payment in accordance therewith.

General LARNED to General SCOTT, the same day, informs him that he (Paymaster LARNED) cannot do so, owing to important questions involved.

Gen. SCOTT to Secretary DAVIS on the subject.

Secretary DAVIS to Gen. SCOTT in reply, in which he states:

"The resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General is of the most limited character. The grade is revived, not to be filled like other grades, but for the purpose of being conferred on an acknowledgment of past services, rendered in a war expressly designated; and the authority conferred is so limited that when once exercised it is gone forever."

Mr. DAVIS, however, then applied to the Attorney General for his opinion on the subject. General SCOTT, meanwhile, learning by rumor that a Treasury functionary at Washington had captiously suggested that his claim might be rejected on the ground that the statute originally creating the rank of brevet Lieutenant-General had been repealed, endeavors to anticipate that suggestion in Mr. DAVIS' mind by another statement, fifteen days later than the one previously sent.

Mr. DAVIS replies, saying:

"In regard to the confidence which you express with regard to the claim, it is proper to apprise you that I have not come to the same conclusion, and hence the necessity of a reference to the Attorney-General."

The documents comprise the opinion of eminent counsel sustaining Gen. SCOTT'S views as to pay, together with a long written argument of the Attorney-General, with the President's sanction of the same, &c., and Gen. SCOTT'S receipt of $10,405, as awarded under the decision of the President.

General SCOTT to Paymaster-General LARNED, Nov. 6, last, says:

"I have learned that Mr. Secretary DAVIS withheld from the Attorney-General every point springing from the face of the accounts themselves, and substituted a loading question, in bar of all compensation whatever, namely, whether there is in force any law fixing the compensation. The Secretary retained them in his own hands, and, after another delay of more than nine weeks, has obtained from the President a decision against the double rations, and the higher rate of forage to my loss of about $3,000 per year."

The Secretary of War, in communicating these documents, says:

"The greater part of the correspondence is not within the scope of the resolution calling for information, and therefore cannot be properly extracted."

The suppressed papers, it is supposed, embrace a fierce epistolary conflict between these distinguished gentlemen.

Honors to Dr. Kane and his Associates—Mr. Everett, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The British Government has through Mr. CRAMPTON, extended to this Government cordial congratulations on the safe return of Dr. KANE and his gallant associates, and desiring to confer some token of thankfulness on the Naval officers thus engaged, with permission of the Executive for that purpose. As the power to give permission rests with Congress, the correspondence between Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. MARCY has taken that direction.

Mr. EVERETT has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Washington to repeat his oration on the character of WASHINGTON here next week, the proceeds to be devoted towards the purchase of the Mt. Vernon estate.

We have no mail to-night, south of Philadelphia.

News from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

A gentleman just arrived from Kansas reports that Gov. SHANNON was twelve days reaching the border territory from St. Louis. He was detained three days on the river bank, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by ice. The Free State Legislature assembled before Gov. SHANNON reached the place of meeting. The gentleman above alluded to has no doubt, judging from information obtained there, that the officers of the new Government have ere this been arrested by the federal authorities.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR KANSAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government—preparatory to her admission into the Union when she shall have a requisite population.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke in relation to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Central American affairs. He was gratified at the extraordinary degree of unanimity shown during the discussions in the Senate with regard to the construction of that Treaty. All gentlemen had agreed in repudiating as utterly unworthy their regard the new construction given by the British Government, namely: that it was only to have prospective operation, thus leaving Great Britain in undisturbed possession of that country and all the rights she had prior to 1850, while it debarred the United States from any right or possession whatever. Such a construction was an after thought and an attempt to evade treaty obligations.

Mr. CLAYTON alluded to the great importance of an inter-oceanic canal. He had looked at the reports of explorations for the Pacific railroad, and while he was sorry to dispel an illusion so pleasant, he believed no railroad to the Pacific will be built for many years to come. If such a road should be made it would not give the facilities which we desire and which we should obtain by a passage through the Isthmus. Unless this country be blessed more than any other, we shall, before this road could be built, be involved in a war with some of the greatest Powers of the earth. He approved the whole conduct of the Administration relative to the difficulties with England, and highly eulogized the State papers of Messrs. MARCY and BUCHANAN. He was also gratified at the energy with which the Administration had put down Filibustering schemes; and he denounced Mr. WALKER as a ruffian, buccanier and pirate.

Mr. CLAYTON was no partizan of the President, but when our foreign relations are conducted with signal ability, he was willing to give the Administration due credit.

Mr. CLAYTON having alluded to WALKER'S seizure of the roads of the Transit Company—

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether that Company had not combined at WALKER'S proceedings in Central America.

Mr. CLAYTON had seen such statement, but did not know whether it was true or not; if it was true, though, even had such justice was likely to restore the poisoned chalice to their own lips.

Mr. WELLER gave notice that he should have something to say; for he differed very widely from the Senator from Delaware, relative to the character of Mr. WALKER.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate considered and passed bills for the improvement of the St. Clair and St. Mary Rivers in Michigan; for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, and for the improvement of the Harbor of San Diego, California.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

THE KANSAS CASE.

Mr. GALLOWAY advocated the resolution to allow the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. He said the country demands a full investigation in order to expose the rascality by which the will of the people of the Territory was thwarted.

While defending Governor REEDER, he said that Governor SHANNON had been buried above ground by the people of Ohio, but that the President had put out his angling rod and golden bait in Belmont County, fished him out, breathed into him new life, and sent him to govern the people of Kansas.

Mr. GALLOWAY contended that the organic law of the Territory had been violated, and its legislation throughout founded on fraud.

Mr. VALK said the Committee on Elections asked the extraordinary power of sending for persons and papers on no other testimony than the memorial of Mr. REEDER, there being no evidence in any manner sanctioning his position. It is Mr. REEDER pleading in his own behalf, telling the doleful tale of Mr. WHITFIELD'S offences and his own justification. Mr. WHITFIELD was elected at the time appointed by law, but Mr. REEDER, in violation of all law, was chosen at a pretended election, and now claimed his seat. Mr. VALK spoke of the wailings of those who claim to be the special guardians of Freedom, and who have sent out their agony in speeches as destitute of argument as they were deficient of foundation. It was Mr. REEDER himself who had planted the seeds of discord, anarchy and confusion in Kansas.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favor of the resolution, arguing that Mr. REEDER was not estopped from further proceedings.

Mr. RICHARDSON insisted on the legality of the Kansas Legislation, and the validity of Mr. WHITFIELD'S election.

Mr. MILLSON saw no necessity for continuing the discussion, which has lost interest.

Mr. SIMMONS said Mr. REEDER was not a contestant in a legal sense, but a remonstrant for the pole of KENSAS against Mr. WHITFIELD'S right to the seat. He contended that the House can inquire whether the organic law of Kansas has been violated, and whether proper elections were held under the Nebraska-Kansas Act.

Adjourned.

The Debate in the Senate on Friday—The Latest News from Nicaragua, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

SENATORIAL TILTS.

The debate in the Senate yesterday was one of the events of the current session. Mr. TRUMBULL achieved great credit for the masterly manner in which he dissected and exposed the enormities of DOUGLAS' Report on Kansas affairs made on the day previous,—and still more, by his bold and effective maintenance of his ground in defiance of his colleague's tirade of abuse, and his overbearing dictatorial manner. Mr. DOUGLAS charged Mr. TRUMBULL with discourtesy in attacking his report, while its author was absent from the Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL denied that he knew of his absence. Mr. DOUGLAS *seemed* to convict him of falsehood by saying that his colleague's attention was called to the absence of the Chairman of the Territorial Committee by Mr. RUSK, of Texas; but was triumphantly answered by Mr. TRUMBULL that his attention was *not* called to the fact until he had already spoken nearly an hour, and had committed the offence, if it *is* an offence, of differing seriously with the Senator's Report, in its issues of fact and argument.

WHY AWAIT HIS COMING?

The inquiry is pertinent just here, whether Mr. TRUMBULL was bound to withhold his speech, even if he had known that his colleague was absent? It seems to me that any such claim is absurd. Mr. DOUGLAS had drawn up a voluminous report upon the Kansas question, full of perversion of facts, and calculated, as his opponents believe, to infuse the poison of untruth and of false reasoning into the minds of the people. And, in order to be the more prompt and certain in getting it before the country, he sent it off to the Pro-Slavery organ in New-York, at least twenty-four hours in advance of its communication to the Senate, so that it might be published at once. So, too, he hurried it into the hands of the Senate's Pro-Slavery printer, and urged its printing with all haste, so that he and his friends might the sooner disseminate the falsehood from this point. All this he had a perfect right to do, of course. But what folly is it for him to plead that, in addition to all this advantage, if he chose to absent himself from the Senate Chamber for a week afterwards, for the very purpose of preventing a reply being made which should show his inaccuracies of fact and reasoning—what folly, I say, is it to plead that he was entitled, by such means, to seal the mouths of his colleagues, and so secure for his perversions immunity from all exposure until they should have succeeded in their errand of mischief and wrong, and have prejudiced the public mind against the truth, permitted to follow only after Mr. DOUGLAS is satisfied that his error has stalked over the land in its seven-leagued boots?

KENTUCKY FLASHES SCORN AND DEFIANCE.

But to the debate. The grossness of Senator DOUGLAS' attack upon his colleague, compelled Mr. CRITTENDEN to call him to order, which rather added fuel to Mr. DOUGLAS' flame, who took occasion soon after, apparently smarting under the rebuke of the Senator from Kentucky, to speak in contemptuous terms of the Know-Nothings. Here, again, he soon found himself in deep water, for Mr. CRITTENDEN, with great moderation, but an air of cool and defiant determination, rose, and after again stating that in vindication of the dignity of the body, he had called the Senator to order for transcending the bounds of decorum, (no compliment, surely,) avowed himself a member of the American party, and retorted with "scorn" the imputations cast upon it. A scene of apologies and smoothings soon ensued, DOUGLAS evidently not relishing a storm from that quarter. The latter resumed, and again charged his colleague with being the candidate of the Abolitionists and Know-Nothings; but Mr. TRUMBULL coolly met the charge of his antagonist, and looking him firmly in the face buried back his shaft, in effect, saying, "I tell the Senator to his teeth, that what he states is untrue!" DOUGLAS is bold, and able, as he is dictatorial and unscrupulous in his partisan warfare, but he came off second-best in this encounter, notwithstanding the *Union* of this morning suppresses any report of the scene, and publishes an editorial article abusive of Mr. TRUMBULL, and asseverating a DOUGLAS triumph.

MASSACHUSETTS ON GENTLEMANLY DEPORTMENT.

But still the "little giant" was not content. Illinois and Kentucky had proved rather heavy guns for him, so he fell back upon Massachusetts, and launched a philippic against Mr. SUMNER, calling forth from the latter the stinging declaration—couched in the most gentlemanly terms—that upon the relative claims of the Senator from Illinois and himself to recognition as gentlemen, there could be no issue between them; the Senate would decide for itself. If this debate and its result would have the effect of teaching Mr. DOUGLAS a little tolerance towards others, and of inducing him to lay aside a tone and air of arrogance towards his equals which, however becoming a plantation overseer, ill befits the senatorial character, the Senator would have occasion of superior gratitude, and the country certainly would not be the loser.

GENERAL WALKER—THE TRANSIT COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The news from Nicaragua by the last packet excites much interest here, and already the question is raised as to what steps the United States Government may be induced to take, if any, in protection of the interests of American citizens which have been damaged by WALKER'S annulment of the Transit Company's grant, and the seizure of their property. Certain it is, that the Transit Co. stands in a very unfavorable position at Washington, having evidently and openly connived with the Walker party to carry its men and munitions of war despite the efforts of the Government to stop them. The quite recent controversy between Counselor WHITE and the District-Attorney, in which the former defied the Federal authorities in terms rather less conciliatory and respectful than might have been, is fresh in the minds of all, and will unquestionably be remembered by the judicial officers of the Government. But can our Government interfere in behalf of its citizens? Yes, some will answer,—because having refused to recognize the Walker Government, Mr. Secretary MARCY must necessarily hold that, even though the TRANSIT Company was indebted to the Government of Nicaragua, and had forfeited its charter, still the Walker Party were not entitled to assume the rights and powers of such Government, and that the United States, as a consequence, are bound to protect the interests of their own citizens as against WALKER and RIVAS, just as they would be bound to protect them against any other band of lawless marauders.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT MAY DO.

Not so—at least not necessarily. The Walker Government is the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, notwithstanding it is not such a Government as the United States are justified in recognizing and treating with on the footing of "the most favored nations." So, American citizens, doing business in Nicaragua, are, for the time being, subject to the acts of this *de facto* Government, as much as they were to that which preceded it. On the other hand, this *de facto* Government is not without responsibility to the United States for any wrong which our citizens suffer at its hands; and if the Transit Company can show that any *tort* has been committed by it, Mr. MARCY cannot well avoid receiving their complaint, and, upon proper proof, pressing a demand for suitable redress. Such, at least, seems to me to be the true state of the case. If violence and fraud can be shown, WALKER & Co. are responsible; but if *any* Government of Nicaragua had the right to seize the property and annul the Charter of the Transit Company, the Walker Government had the same right, notwithstanding our failure to recognize the latter. S.

The Broadway Railroad Bill before the Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17.

The Broadway Railroad Bill was again before the Assembly Committee on the subject to-night. Mr. HENRY HILTON, for the owners of property on Broadway, stated, upon the meeting of the Committee, that Messrs. D. H. HAIGHT, A. T. STEWART, HORACE WALDO, and other owners, desired to be heard in person, and inquired if the Committee would give them the privilege to appear to-morrow evening if Mr. FIELD replied to-night for the grantees? Mr. FIELD objected to reply until all the opposition had closed.

After some discussion the Committee agreed that the property owners should be allowed to appear to-morrow, and have till 9 o'clock to close their arguments, after which Mr. FIELD is to reply.

The Virginia Legislature Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 17.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Saturday. The House refused to extend the session. The Bank bill, requiring banks not to issue notes except to be redeemable at par in specie, was passed.

Destructive Fires at the West.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 17.

The Lard oil store and Candle Factory of N. G. ROPES & Co., in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire, at an early hour yesterday morning. The estimated loss is $50,000; insurance $30,500, in Eastern offices.

At the same hour a fire occurred in Covington, Ky., destroying the Planing Mill of LINDSAY, SMITH & MAYOR. Loss $25,000; no insurance. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

Murder in Madison County.

UTICA, Monday, March 17.

A farmer named BUCK was murdered at his residence, near Morrisville, Madison County, on Friday night last. His body was found on Saturday morning, horribly mangled, with a bloody axe near by. A man who worked for deceased, and who had had some difficulty with him, has been arrested on suspicion.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 17.

The boiler of a steam saw-mill in Oakdale, Ia., exploded on Friday last, killing four persons and wounding three others—names not known. The building was shattered to pieces.

THE DISASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.

DEVELOPMENTS OF YESTERDAY.

More Bodies Recovered.

Lists of the Dead, Missing and Saved.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17.

The bodies of nine persons had been recovered at noon to-day; their names are as follows: John C. Little, Francis Fitzpatrick, John S. Newton, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Riley, Abraham Jannie, James Shermen, Mr. McCaffery, Mrs. Bailey.

All of the above mentioned were white persons.

The following are the missing, so far as ascertained: Samuel Briggs, John Parsons, Charles Witherly, Sallis Carman, Charles Beale, John Prince, Edward Meuschamp, Henry Lelarge, Elizabeth Fullerton, Mary E. Massey, Mrs. Shade, Miss Jones, Meyer Reinbeak, Albert Robinson, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Lodge, Charles Keyser, Mr. Sharp, Oliver Weeks, Mr. Rynberg, Mr. Riddle, Thomas Allen, a German boy named Crisp, a child of Mr. Samuel Gibson, a colored lad and a young girl, names unknown. Matthew T. Miller, reported missing, is safe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17—1½ P. M.

Seven more bodies have been recovered, including a boy named FREDERICK THOMPSON, and two brothers named COLEMAN. The others not yet identified.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday—10 P. M.

Parties have been engaged all day in dragging the river. Fifteen bodies were recovered to-day, making twenty in all. About 30 persons are still missing. The Coroner's investigation has not been concluded.

The names of those recovered to-day are: James M. Shermer, Alexander Claxton, John S. Newton, Varwaser Nixon, Frederick Attemue, Mrs. Shade, Mayor Rynburg, Francis Baird, James McCaffrey, (all white;) and Emory P. Riley, Morris Bailey, James A Reinard, Jacob Campbell, James Williams and Henry Johnson, (colored.)

From the Evening Bulletin.

By daylight this morning the work of dragging the river was recommenced. The steam ferry-boat *John Fitch* and a number of small craft were engaged in the work. The wharves were crowded with anxious lookers-on, and as each body was taken from the water the excitement was rendered still more intense. During the morning the bodies of a number of persons were taken from the river and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where they were ranged side by side upon benches, presenting a ghastly spectacle.

As each body was brought in, the friends of those who are missing crowded around anxious to learn whether the lifeless corpse was that of the object of their anguish. When the remains were recognized, bitter tears were shed. The bodies, with the weeping relatives of the dead and the missing ones, made up a picture that wrung the stoutest hearts, and the like of which we hope never to be compelled to witness again. The lamentations of some of the relatives were dreadful to hear.

The following are the names of the persons whose bodies were taken from the river and carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house this morning:

—— MCCAFFEY, a dyer of Camden.

JAMES M. SHERMER, 38 years of age, a gilder, who had a portion of Natt's building in Chestnut-street. Mr. S. leaves a wife and three children, living in Fourth-street, below Mickle, Camden. Mr. S.'s coat was mostly burned off.

MRS. MARY ANN DIGGS, aged 23, colored, the wife of WM. H. DIGGS, barber, of Camden. Mrs. D. was married but two weeks since. She was remarkable for her intelligence and exemplary character.

JOHN S. NEWTON, aged 33, pottery-dealer, of Cooper's Hill, N. J. Mr. N.'s coat was badly burned, and he had a frightful gash in the left temple.

EMERY RILEY, a young colored man, a barber of South Camden.

MORRIS BAILEY, colored, Camden.

—— ALTEMUS, a lad aged 15, a step-son of Mr THOMPSON, living in Mickle-street, below Fourth, Camden.

Two unknown men, apparently Germans, were taken to the Station house. They are strangers to the people of Camden. These men were stout built and appeared to be about 35 or 40 years of age.

They were dressed alike and resembled each other, and from these facts it is inferred that they are brothers. Both have on gray mixed overcoats, black satin vests, dark pants and laced boots. The clothing of both is much burned. One is also badly burned about the hands. These men were doubtless strangers in this part of the country, and their names have not appeared in the lists of the missing hitherto published.

The following is a list of the saved and the missing so far as they can be ascertained;

MISSING—Miss Elizabeth Fullerton, Mr. Fidel, Chas. Wetherby, Henry Lelarge, Thomas Allen, Miss Sallis Carman, Mr. Crisp, S. Briggs, Edward Muschamp, Albert Robenson, J. P. Parsons, Chas. Hollingshead, John Purvice, Mr. Beale, Mrs. Shade and and child, child of Mr. Giverson, J. W. Steward, (colored,) Myer Rambourg, Rudolph Carlin, Miss [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible] SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE [illegible] WITH [illegible] adopted:

[illegible] adopted:

[illegible] By the Divine Providence to visit by [illegible] our brother, [illegible] and [illegible] Rev. Samuel B. Brunson, [illegible] vocal hymns in the Temple, as well as during [illegible] valuable counsel and long experience,

[illegible] By this sudden stroke of mortality, his family [illegible] deprived of his company, his affection and [illegible] therefore, be it

[illegible] That in consequence of said bereavement, the [illegible] of the Ward shall be adjourned immediately on [illegible] together on to-morrow, (Tuesday) for

[illegible] That this Board, when it adjourns, shall adjourn in a body at the house of his son, Mr. E. L. [illegible] in Brooklyn, to attend his funeral.

[illegible] That in his death we lose at once a father, [illegible] friend, in the cause of popular education, [illegible] a commissioner of which, we ask to appear at the funeral [illegible] wearing crape upon our left arm.

[illegible] That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved [illegible] and friends, and that a copy of the proceedings of [illegible] meeting, duly authenticated by the officers of this [illegible] be forwarded to his family, asking the privilege to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

[illegible] That a copy of these resolutions be prepared [illegible] them or more papers, to be published to-morrow morning, as a mark expressive of this Board, in token of our esteem and friendship for our departed colleague.

[illegible] That we respectfully invite the members of the late Public School Society, members of the Board of Education, and school officers generally, to attend his funeral, agreeable to notice in papers of this day.

WM. S. TUDRALL,	THOS. LAWLER,
DAVID WEBB,	JAS. W. BARKER,
ABM. DENIKE,	BENJ. PARKHURST,
JAS P. BREMNER,	THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr.
ZEBULON C. INSBEE,	
GEO. W. KING,	

AMERICAN INSTITUTE — FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 18, at [illegible] Subjects—"Winter feeding of stock," and "The [illegible] and most advisable preparations for Spring [illegible] in soil of farms and gardens." Members will bring [illegible] of their best seeds, grafts, &c., for exchange. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS, 1856.—The first regular meeting of the XIXth Ward Republicans will take place at Geo. Connell's, 24-av., on THIS DAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, and those friendly to the cause are requested to attend. JOHN OSBORN, Chairman p. t.
O. J. GUNNOT, Secretary p. t.

SARATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Seventh Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Sabbath School, in New-York, will be celebrated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in their Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., at 7½ o'clock. Speaking, singing, &c., by the children. Admission, 12½ cents.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. McLEOD will deliver the Eleventh Lecture of his Course THIS EVENING, to the Lecture Room of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*Scotland—the Second Reformation*. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

SHAKERISM AT THE TABERNACLE.—The second lecture will be delivered by FREDERICK W. EVANS, an Elder in the New-Lebanon Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25¢ cents. Profits of the course devoted to charity.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 95 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Bond-st.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board cheaply directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 298 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—From May next, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders, and the comforts of home may be realized. Location, East Broadway or vicinity. Dinner hour from 2 to 3. Address, stating terms, &c., STARR, Box No. 4,050 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a genteel private family. Terms must be moderate. Address P. J. M., *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD IN NORWALK, Conn.—Families desirous of obtaining board for the Summer in the above named pleasant village, in a large and pleasant house, ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot, can apply at No. 296 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, by note or in person. Stages pass the house to and from each train to New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE POTATO—Imperial Rice-White variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in tin cans, at 25 and 50 cts. each. Go safely by express. *Japan Pumpkin* (entirely distinct), $15 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture, [illegible]. Licorice plants in quantity, Sumach, Very general Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Corn, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Lobos Islands, a cargo of Peruvian Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landing at PRINCE'S order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
LOBOS GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
Sold only by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

ALLEN'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.—These never clog in the wettest, finest grass, are strong, not liable to get out of order, and are of the lightest draught. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

CHINESE POTATO.—NOTICE.—No persons who apply to us through any seed store in New-York, or elsewhere, will be supplied with this root. Orders must come direct to us. WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Flushing, N. Y.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAFAHOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and re-heated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅝ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first mortgage on first-class property in this City of $6,000 or $4,000, for which will be given in exchange a good dwelling house and lot in 20th-st., and the residue in cash. None but principals need apply.
SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 13th-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in this country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Hudson will melt more easily, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by
C. W. STEARNS, No. 340 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to
No. 374 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,
where may be found the largest and the best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

REMOVAL.—GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON have removed from No. 58 Wall-st. to No. 54 William-st., [illegible]

MODERN EYE SALVE.
[illegible] OINTMENT FOR [illegible] EYELIDS, [illegible] can be [illegible] and Eyelids. [illegible] cure of the [illegible] cyelid; [illegible] magic [illegible] all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—FIRE, MARINE, INLAND INSURANCE AND NOTE [illegible] Agency [illegible] Insurance Company of [illegible] Houses [illegible] Capital of Eight [illegible] Surplus. Life Insurance [illegible] and Assets of Six Millions [illegible] Bonds and Mortgages [illegible] Money procured on [illegible] of Stocks, Notes, &c. Particular attention paid to [illegible] out of the City. Will call on you [illegible] for [illegible]
[illegible] Agencies in Missouri [illegible] various branches of business: [illegible] Hardigan, Phillips & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Cumming & Ferguson; Graham, Morgan & Co.; J. A. Stevens & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Miller, Mead & Co.; Hasfield, Coffin & Co.; T. Vietor & Duckwitz; Abercrombie, Collins & Co.; C. W. & J. T. Morse & Co.; A. & A. Raftus L. Lord, Esq.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S [illegible] IMPROVED IRON-FRAME [illegible] Warerooms [illegible] Broadway. "I am [illegible] to say that I have found Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos at [illegible] Centennial Exhibition excellent instruments.—*George Root.*" "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Eichberg.*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior toee delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great indecements offered the trade.

BARGAINS.—Now round-corner 6¼ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $160 and $175; melodeons for $35, $35 and $90. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bought for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6¾ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $225, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTER, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 427 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS TO LET—New and second hand; both with or without æolian attachment. Liberal inducements offered to those wishing to hire with a view to purchase. T. GILBERT & CO., No. 419 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY—Nos. 241 to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 135 Fourth-st., near Broadway, have a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, Cabinet-makers, No. 455 Broadway, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the peculiar preference shown them in their line of business during the past twenty-five years. They having determined to retire from business on or before the 1st of May, will offer their entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture at auction, (through A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,) on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The stock embraces every article in the line to furnish a house complete, including parlor, library, and bedroom furniture, of the latest and most fashionable styles, made of the very best materials, and by superior workmen. Those who prefer purchasing at private sale will find it much to their advantage to call and examine this stock, as the proprietors are determined to dispose of every article before the 1st of May.
M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—Has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 38 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $35 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all styles, terns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.
HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN. ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.
Signed, W. H. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. JONA. MORRISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st.
Signed, J. MORRISON,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. A. A. THOMSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE F. JEROME,
JACOB ELLISON.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1856.

The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 195 and 197 Water-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. JEROME.

OFFICE ALBANY FLOOR OIL-CLOTH WORKS,
ALBANY, March 15, 1856.

NOTICE.—We have this day changed the name and style of our firm to that of CLAASSEN & BARCLAY, instead of as heretofore. CLAASSEN & CO.,
Floor Oil-Cloth Manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y.
JOHN BROOKS, No. 43 John-st., New-York City,
Sole Agent there for our works.
PETER I. CLAASSEN, G. CADET BARCLAY.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of L. & H. CRAMPTON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners. L. H. CRAMPTON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1856. A. E. CRAMPTON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at No. 69 Water-st. NATHANIEL COLES.
JAMES R. HODGES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. BENJAMIN S. WEEKS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVESTER'S OIL LAMPS can be had by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.
AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. have now ready for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. R. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'s, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 12 Grand-st. near Centre Market.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils, and will commence its regular daily sessions on MONDAY the 17th instant.

The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The registration of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upward, if females, and sixteen and upward, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, B. R. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB.
WM. ALLASON,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $240 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clifton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Summer session will commence MONDAY, April 21, and continue 21 weeks. Terms, for Board and Tuition in English branches, $120 per annum. There are two departments, male and female, entirely seperate and distinct, in location and management. Circulars of each department may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principal at Florida. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,—Two gentlemen, one a graduate of the University of Madrid, the other a graduate of the University of Paris, intend opening new courses in the French and Spanish. Both have had many years' experience in teaching in this country. Terms moderate. Private lessons if desired, either at the Academy or at the residences of the pupils. Apply from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 Walker-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify gentlemen for business in the shortest possible time. Applicants may rely on receiving the best instruction and being qualified to fill any situation as head book-keepers.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which, not on y insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 809 Broadway, New-York, and No. 197 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Professor J. GOVIN, from Havana, continues receiving ladies and gentlemen for thorough instruction in the above language, at No. 96 Degraw-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., at his Academy, at No. 77½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms—$3 per month or $14 per quarter, all in advance.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 27th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 172 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$280,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854	82,543 25
Balance from business of 1855	193,298 58
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,381 03
Amount of interest and rents	31,694 75
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,185 02—194,080 80
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.	19,892 88
Total	$495,270 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$72,618 00
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,536 21
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,049 63
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00
Total	$114,703 84

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent interest	156,602 88
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	80,490 42
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,330 63
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,562 69
	$495,370 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $371,103 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent, on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. S. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DREVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
BENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
RALPH TUCKER, Jr.,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq. was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID $1,336,990 84.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 32 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Maxwell,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles Edwards,	Samuel C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Ridley Bleight,	Leo. S. Stuart,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph Gallien,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Suckell,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'en Cushman,
Alfred Wagstaff,	Alex R. Laing,	Sam Ludlow, Jr.,
Edmund Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Josiah Macy,	Joseph Nicoll,	John Watson,
J. R. Whiting,	Hiram Barney,	Noah L. Hunt,
R. H. Ogden,	Robert M. Bruce,	S. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John S. Boyd.

JAMES B. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary. HUGH LAING, President.

THE LIVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 2 Wall-st., and 80 Greenwich-st.—Cash Capital $500,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. COMSTOCK, MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

NOTICE OF MEMBER GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of HENRY BOSWORTH, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys Albany

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, TO DIVIDE IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS TO INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz.:

On FOURTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southwest corner of 41h-av. and 54th-st., each 25 by 100.5 feet; four lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 53d-st., each 25 6 12 by 100.

On BROADWAY.—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 53d and 53d sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On THIRD-AVENUE.—Four lots on west side 53d-av., including the northwest corner of 78th-st., each 25.5½ by 100.

On TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th avs., on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing 325 feet west of 6th-av.

On FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on the south side of 58th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing 325 feet from the 5th-av.

On SEVENTIETH-STREET.—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st. commencing about 100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full dimensions.

On SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on the north side of 78th-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.2.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent, of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 20th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 28; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front; four lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., each 25 6 12 by 100.

On BROADWAY—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 53d and 53d sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots on west side 53d-av., including the northwest corner of 78th-st., each 25.5½ by 100.

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Maps of the property can be obt

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times, by Order of the Bank Superintendent and the Clearing House Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—CITY BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,111,980 18
Average amount of Specie..... 360,238 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 804,8-9 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,645,723 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $345,855 00
Average amount of Specie..... 60,402 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 23,382 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 294,014 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,657,944 35
Average amount of Specie..... 1,292,872 60
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 49,504 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,169,300 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 350, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,533,311 43
Average amount of Specie..... 912,762 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,919,805 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,231,141 79
Average amount of Specie..... 307,415 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,449 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,246,419 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,969,961 96
Average amount of Specie..... 630,470 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 943,612 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,630,438 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,593,050 69
Average amount of Specie..... 154,614 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 75,527 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,295,315 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,343,824 85
Average amount of Specie..... 617,872 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 75,929 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,092,886 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,840,838 22
Average amount of Specie..... 474,948 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 504,057 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,310,980 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $983,235 84
Average amount of Specie..... 122,523 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,549 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 859,622 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,416,560 90
Average amount of Specie..... 154,950 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,522 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,246,839 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $267,109 34
Average amount of Specie..... 28,533 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 165,599 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,146,487 15
Average amount of Specie..... 105,789 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,654 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,024,017 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $613,062 62
Average amount of Specie..... 40,626 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,468 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 364,956 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,556,471 83
Average amount of Specie..... 317,382 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 146,316 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,324,591 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $763,127 12
Average amount of Specie..... 51,047 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,102 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,326,315 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,736,665 82
Average amount of Specie..... 236,737 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 43,733 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,379,690 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
W. C. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,396,146 04
Average amount of Specie..... 408,684 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 64,910 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,519,481 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposed and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. CORBY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,589,304 43
Average amount of Specie..... 148,693 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,163 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,598,132 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $469,433 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,156 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,617 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 338,286 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,779,629 19
Average amount of Specie..... 163,934 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,208 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,460,015 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $605,429 67
Average amount of Specie..... 35,416 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 24,877 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 557,157 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $652,400 23
Average amount of Specie..... 151,691 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,821 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 606,485 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,365,820 04
Average amount of Specie..... 161,874 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,508 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 811,614 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,635,206 28
Average amount of Specie..... 113,762 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,608 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,029,411 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $426,945 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,990 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,054 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 243,442 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $554,141 18
Average amount of Specie..... 56,349 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,457 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 487,358 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,252,845 15
Average amount of Specie..... 153,843 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 242,102 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,316,211 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,993,009 45
Average amount of Specie..... 640,524 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 373,145 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,756,774 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $920,803 16
Average amount of Specie..... 87,838 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,878 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 710,566 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,737,757 57
Average amount of Specie..... 160,038 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,018 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,160,288 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,924,610 43
Average amount of Specie..... 647,063 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 367,898 77
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,414,781 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,215,390 44
Average amount of Specie..... 66,434 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,596 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 921,438 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 15, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $666,113 40
Average amount of Specie..... 53,985 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,771 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 456,860 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,481,475 61
Average amount of Specie..... 745,455 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 144,961 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,730,695 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 350, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,505,985 89
Average amount of Specie..... 1,606,471 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,491 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,676,870 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,945,385 54
Average amount of Specie..... 372,168 99
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 134,834 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,338,460 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,105,354 96
Average amount of Specie..... 543,761 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 189,897 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,730,695 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,153,542 00
Average amount of Specie..... 135,352 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,537 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 941,784 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Ceebier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge end belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Casbier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,526,542 24
Average amount of Specie..... 178,028 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,247 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 910,959 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $332,521 14
Average amount of Specie..... 10,775 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,087 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 172,352 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS LELAND, President.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $423,913 00
Average amount of Specie..... 16,175 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 68,262 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 105,785 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $234,758 51
Average amount of Specie..... 10,895 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,074 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 178,619 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,029,349 42
Average amount of Specie..... 103,503 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,869 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 844,656 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,635,641 01
Average amount of Specie..... 116,058 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,918 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,131,697 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $559,556 75
Average amount of Specie..... 48,116 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,860 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 376,494 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $942,020 02
Average amount of Specie..... 61,515 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,845 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 644,082 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $710,255 42
Average amount of Specie..... 64 294 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 150,607 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 515,171 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,290,044 99
Average amount of Specie..... 502,873 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,073 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,374,910 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
THOMAS SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $689,082 69
Average amount of Specie..... 30,006 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 438,981 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,163,104 54
Average amount of Specie..... 176,916 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 326,194 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 668,577 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,846,151 61
Average amount of Specie..... 91,915 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 263,192 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 793,137 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,045,520 46
Average amount of Specie..... $66,801 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,227 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,079,696 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefountaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leavoe Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 7 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single [illegible] TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be [illegible] at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It [illegible] be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al[illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers [illegible] Copies.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Mr. DOUGLAS yesterday reported a bill from the U. S. Senate from the Committee on Territories, authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government when she shall have the requisite population. Mr. CLAYTON then spoke in relation to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Central American affairs, and expressed himself gratified at the extraordinary degree of unanimity shown during the discussions in the Senate on the subject. He took occasion in the course of his remarks to denounce Gen. WALKER, calling him a ruffian, buccanier and pirate, and complimented the Administration on the energy with which fillibustering schemes had been put down. Mr. WELLER gave notice that he should defend Gen. WALKER. The Senate passed several bills for River and Harbor improvements. In the House, the Kansas contested election case occupied the day.

☞ The report of the New-York Harbor Commission was presented to the State Senate yesterday, with a bill for the establishment of a water line for a part of the Harbor. The bill to incorporate the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City was passed. The Attorney-General made a report to the Assembly in relation to the disputed Judgeships of the Supreme Court, stating that it is for the Legislature to apply the proper remedy in the case. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislative action is necessary, and giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers. A favorable report was made on the bill for the relief of the survivors of the New-York Volunteers. A bill was introduced to provide for cleaning the streets of this City. A bill was ordered to a third reading which provides that the New-York Harbor Commission shall cease to exist on the 1st of January next, and limiting the expenditure to $50,000.

☞ The case of the privateer brig *General Armstrong* was yesterday decided by the Court of Claims at Washington in favor of the claimants. The points of the decision, which was delivered by Chief Justice GILCHRIST, and is very elaborate and conclusive, will be found under our Telegraphic heading.

Perils of our Ferries.

One of those distressing accidents which seem to be inevitable to the employment of steam, and which are the more lamentable from the reflection that a very small degree of caution might prevent their occurrence, took place at Philadelphia on Saturday night last.

It was stated by the Captain of the unfortunate ferry-boat, on his examination before the Coroner's Jury, that it was unprovided with row-boats, or other means of preserving life, because the act of Congress requiring such additiments on all steam passenger vessels, made a solitary exception in favor of that class of transports. The statement is correct, and is quite as remarkable as it is true. The boilers of ferry boats, as if less subject to explosion than others, are exempt from inspection; while, in fact, the danger of explosion is much greater in such vessels, exposed as they are to violent jars, collisions, and want of "trim," than upon larger steamers. The absence of life-saving furniture is accounted for by the assumption that the routes are so short, and the proximity of help so immediate, that other provision against danger is superfluous. No assumption could be more thoroughly gratuitous. The appalling calamity on the Delaware River utterly refutes it. It is refuted by a disaster in our own harbor a few weeks ago, where a Staten Island ferry-boat sunk within a few hundred yards of her landing, the passengers only escaping destruction through the happy accident of a block of ice large enough to bear them up, floating near and saving them. The repeated loss of life from persons accidentally, or with the design of self-slaughter, falling into the water, and who might have been recovered were there floats, or boats, or ropes, or life-preservers with which to assist them, is a perpetual and ever recurring argument against the wisdom of the exemption. May we not hope that Congress will at once amend the Steamboat Passenger act of 1852 by striking out so much of section 42 as dispenses with these securities?

In the meantime, the proprietors of Ferries are bound by every obligation of humanity and public spirit to provide against such perils. With the breaking up of the rivers ferry travel necessarily becomes hazardous. In forcing their way through fields of ice, boats may be cut through, and dispatched at short notice to the bottom. To obtain the requisite power the steam has to be driven to the highest figures on the gauge, which involves extraordinary raging of the furnaces, with great hazard of fire, and augmented risk of explosion. It is criminal, therefore, to omit any reasonable precaution; and we cannot regard as precautionary those sieve-like *batteaux* sometimes seen bottom upwards on the ferry-boats, warped and worthless through long exposure to the sun and without means of lowering them down, if needed and not useless. Until obvious provision is made for the salvage of as many passengers as a ferry-boat may carry, the public should reiterate its demand for it; notwithstanding the clamor is as unregarded as that relative to safeguards against jumping to and from the boat when in the slip.

There is no other City in the world where so many of the inhabitants are daily afloat as that [illegible] the streets are canals, but quite a floating population, and the terrible disaster which has just occurred in Philadelphia should be a warning to the managers of our Ferries to provide every possible means for preserving life in case of an accident from fire, or explosion, or a collision. Had such an accident befallen one of our own ferry-boats, in either the East or North River, as that which befell the Camden boat in the Delaware, the loss of life must have been much greater, as our ferry boats carry their thousands of passengers, and, though help may be close at hand, yet fire and water are quick in destroying human life, and minutes are as fatal as hours to human beings exposed to these merciless elements.

Two Paths—Which Shall be Chosen?

In the reports of the majority and minority in the Senate Territorial Committee, two lines of action are submitted to the Government.

One—the report of the majority suggests it—proposes the subjugation of the inhabitants of Kansas, as if they were outlaws unentitled to Federal protection. It authorizes the President to make war upon settlers invited by the Kansas-Nebraska act to the soil, for having accepted the invitation. It forestalls the privileges of the House by appropriating an indefinite sum for the prosecution of the war. Apprized of the fact that the excitement and sympathy of both sections of the Union are raised to that extraordinary pitch, that a conflict in Kansas can only be the signal for civil war, the extent, and theatre and results of which no one can foresee or anticipate without the profoundest horror; assured that the materials of revolution are so inflammable as to need only the spark the proposed measure will apply to set the whole nation in a blaze; the Committee, nevertheless, desires to inaugurate the conflict, and kindle the spark, subjecting the Union wilfully and causelessly to the hazard of violent dissolution. And this incendiary plan has no object, apparently, but the wanton perpetration of the largest possible mischief. To make it plausible, the organic law of the Territory, conferring rights of sovereignty on actual settlers, has to be nullified; the indisputable facts of history have to be denied or reversed; the alleged designs, intentions and hopes of these very men, when they created the Territory, have to be declared the grossest, the most shameless impostures ever practiced upon an unprepared people; and the right to declare war, denied to the Executive, when a foreign State is concerned, has to be conceded to it, as against an unoffending member of our own municipal family. The course recommended by the majority of the Committee involves all these atrocities, inconsistencies and eventual dangers; it involves the highest crime known to the law of God, liberticide; and yet it finds every creature of government, and every member of a great popular party to help it forward.

The other plan—that offered by Mr. COLLAMER, the minority of the Committee—is just, obvious, and pacific. It forever lays the popular excitement to rest; it quiets discussion, and agitation; it settles the last open question between the North and South. Accepting the Constitution, and all the laws of the Union in their whole length and breadth, it proposes to grant honestly to the Kansas settler that privilege of self-government, which the organic law pledged to him. It proposes to put a stop finally to both insurrection, if there be any, and invasion: it proposes to quench the flaming embers, that must otherwise consume the fabric of government. The means suggested are strictly within the letter of the Constitution, and of precedent; it is the instant admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

For the former of these projects, what one candid argument can be offered in mitigation of its formidable evils? To the latter, what one practical objection can be urged as offsetting its incalculable benefits? No objection founded on the Constitution can be pleaded; for the Constitution requires no qualification for admission, except that the applicant possess a republican form of government; on the other hand, as Mr. DOUGLAS in his report has distinctly asserted, the Constitution *demands* the admission of every applying State, without question or delay. There is, accordingly, no act of Congress erecting a criterion for the admissibility of new members to the Union. The practice of the Government has been to receive them without inquiry.

It is true that no State asking entrance has, upon an enumeration of its people, been found to fall short of the population entitling it to a representative in the popular branch; but there is no reason to suppose this is not merely accidental, since some States, when admitted, have been entitled to two at the onset, which argues against the existence of any such test of admissibility. Conceding it, however, to be the practice in such cases, Mr. DOUGLAS and his faction are in no position to use that as a ground of cavil. They stand distinctly on the platform of denying the most time-honored practices of the Government and the States, even when such practices assumed the shape of the most solemn ordinances, acts, and compacts. They are in open warfare upon the most sacred traditions of the people. It was the practice, from the days of Revolutionary struggle, to regard Slavery as a temporary evil; to provide for its extinction; to tolerate it on fresh soil only upon consideration of everlasting prohibition elsewhere; to forbid it in the Territories. It has been the practice of the Federal Government to legislate for, and control, the embryo States. It has been the practice to regard the Compromises, from the Constitution downward, as of that binding validity, that the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity of our whole people, might be safely rested upon them. The objectors to the admission of Kansas are in avowed conflict with all these practices, and therefore precluded by every rule of fairness and right reason from citing practice against the plan of the minority.

There is no hope that that plan will be adopted. The fatuity of party, or of the faction which controls the Democratic Party, is so immedicable, that having once sailed away from the old sea-marks of our wiser fathers, they are madly bent upon plunging into the maelstrom of civil strife. With people who are eager for war, all peaceable considerations are flung away. The incendiary report of the majority will no doubt receive the sanction of a no longer conservative Senate; and while the House will doubtless repudiate it by a sufficient majority, the President, accustomed to dispense with popular approbation, will feel strengthened by senatorial sympathy, to carry on the fratricidal warfare vigorously. And we should not be surprised if additional vindictiveness be found to characterize his action, in view of his defeat in New-Hampshire. It will be the fury of baffled hopes, and just condemnation, not unattended by keen self-reproach.

The Times and the State Assembly—Veracity of a Member.

OFFICE OF THE "DAILY TIMES,"
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1856.

DEAR SIR: We perceive, by the report of the proceedings in the Assembly on the 13th, that a Mr. WILTSE, said to be a member of the Railroad Committee of that body, stated in debate that "before the Committee reported on the bill for repealing the Railroad Commission, the Railroad Commissioner had waited on him and threatened that if the Committee reported favorably, they should be followed the whole session in two columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES."

We have been informed that you were the Railroad Commissioner referred to by Mr. WILTSE in this statement. As we do not intend to permit any person to use the columns of the TIMES for the redress of private wrongs, or the gratification of private resentments, we cannot allow such a threat as you are reported to have made, to pass unnoticed.

We desire, therefore, to know from you whether Mr. WILTSE's assertion in regard to this matter was true.

Very truly, yours,
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

JAMES B. SWAIN, Esq.,
Railroad Commissioner, Albany.

MR. SWAIN'S REPLY.

ALBANY, March 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th inst.

The statement made by Mr. WILTSE is entirely untrue. I have never, in any conversation with that individual, or with anybody else, uttered one word which could, by the most malignant invention, be tortured, without positive falsehood, into a threat to use the columns of the TIMES to punish him, or any of his associates on the Railroad Committee, or in any way to influence their action.

Respectfully yours, JAMES B. SWAIN.

Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

The statement which is thus proved to have been false, was made by Mr. WILTSE after Mr. NORTHUP had asked the Assembly to abolish the Railroad Commission, because a paragraph in the TIMES, which he suspected one of the Commissioners of having written, made less respectful allusion to him than he thought he deserved.

The correspondence given above disposes of one of the actors in this legislative farce. And when it is understood that the other, Mr. NORTHUP, is the person who acquired some notoriety a few years since, by first lobbying through the Legislature a bill to secure him payment in advance for rescuing from Slavery an old servant and namesake of his father, and then refused to undertake this task, upon which any man of ordinary humanity would have entered with eager alacrity, until he had haggled with the Governor of the State for his compensation—nothing more will be necessary to expose the nature of his connection with this affair.

The most discreditable and ridiculous feature of the whole thing, is that the Assembly, upon this solemn appeal of Mr. NORTHUP, and on the strength of WILTSE's false statements, without a syllable of inquiry or of discussion as to the merits of the case, or the remotest reference to the public welfare, should have voted to abolish the Railroad Commission! When important interests are intrusted to men who yield to such influences, it is not surprising that their action should be regarded with apprehension by all who have anything at stake.

Academy of Music.

The "Trovatore" was repeated last night to a brimming house. The *début* of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS in the fine *rôle* of *Azucena* was the especial attraction of the evening. This lady has acquired an enviable popularity in Boston—a City that claims to have some judgment in musical matters. Miss PHILLIPS visits us therefore to demand an indorsement of the favorable verdict rendered by her Eastern friends. It is an ungrateful and perhaps unjust task to criticize the nervous efforts of a first night, especially where the *débutante* is young and diffident. Whatever geniality can suggest, is permissable on such an occasion. We are not disposed, therefore, to be very critical on the present occasion—especially in view of Boston opinion, which, we suppose, has been based on larger grounds than our own. Miss PHILLIPS was unfortunate, we think, in selecting the *rôle* of *Azucena*. It has been sustained by so many able artists that comparisons of a severe character were scarcely to be avoided. In a less arduous part she would have shown to better advantage. Miss PHILLIPS has a powerful contralto voice, and one which must develop itself with practice. She has the advantage, also, of being perfectly familiar with stage business. Here our present commendation must end. She has much to learn, and many serious defects to correct, not only in the delivery of the voice, but in preserving a correct intonation. We shall await with some eagerness another opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Miss PHILLIPS' merits. Nervousness breaks through the barriers of art, and renders dull and timid the keenest perception. For the present, we are content to attribute every defect to nervousness. We advise Miss PHILLIPS to summon all her courage for the next effort, if she would achieve the position she aspires to in Italian Opera.

The Varieties.

The drama of "Camille,"—newly set on a nightmare—was produced here last evening. Our readers will remember the play in connection with Miss DAVENPORT, an admirable *artiste*, who has not been eclipsed on the present occasion. A great deal of ingenuity has been displayed in England and here to adapt this play to the moral exigencies of a fastidious audience. The present version is, we think, the best and most ingenious, although the poetic machinery is rather antiquated. All the incidents in the life of *Camille* transpire in the course of a dream, and the heroine who goes to sleep virtuous awakes in the same happy condition.

Miss KEENE gave a powerful interpretation of the character of the heroine, but it was overwrought and heavy in the last act—so much so, indeed, that the attention of the house was very equivocal. She was not, we think, in any portion of the play equal to her predecessor, Miss DAVENPORT. Mr. JORDAN as *Armand* achieved the best triumph of the evening. The fire and manly impetuosity of this gentleman were admirable, and evidenced perfect study and appreciation of the part. No artist in New-York makes such rapid strides in his profession as Mr. JORDAN. His last character is always his best.

The other parts were filled in a creditable manner. Scenery and costumes good.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The HUTCHINSON Family announce a Concert in New-York....We are likely to have plenty of music during the Summer. The Academy will [illegible] presume be open. JULLIEN will in all probability be here; there is some talk of a French Opera Comique, and a certain prospect of a German Opera. The latter is already nearly organized, and some of the principal artists have arrived. We have not heard where the representations will take place, and in all probability the parties themselves do not know. This is one of the difficultlee of small musical enterprises. The Prima Donna, Madame VON BERKEL, will, we fancy, create a favorable impression. She has a good voice, and a style eminently dramatic. Miss PIOKER, the *comprimaria*, is also good. Herr MENGIS (recently returned from California) is to be the baritone, and the tenor (whose name we have forgotten) is now *en route* for New-York. CARL BERGMANN, the able director of everything that is worth directing in New-York, is to be the Musical Conductor. If this Company will make proper preparations, and rehearse a good German *répertoire*, it will meet with success. But if it begins with one opera, done insufficiently with bad tenor, bass and chorus, there will be another *fiasco* to add to the long list of German Opera failures.....Mr. BOURCICAULT has retired from the management of the New-Orleans Gaiety. His first managerial enterprise in America has not been very successful. New-Orleans is scarcely the place for a man of Mr. BOURCICAULT's antecedents. Notwithstanding its spasmodic gayety, it is provincial. Nothing short of a large metropolis can afford scope enough for Mr. BOURCICAULT's unquestionable talents.....The London *Era* denies, on authority, that Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has taken the lease of the Haymarket Theatre. All the gasconade of a City paper in connection with this subject has been thrown away. Among other felicitous things it was stated that Miss CUSHMAN intended visiting New-York for the purpose of making engagements—the artiste here being far superior to those in London. On the strength of this item all the little vanities of the profession have been airing themselves, and commiserating the London managers in a truly ludicrous manner. No one familiar with the English stage need be told that the statement is simply ridiculous. There are some excellent actors here, but they can be counted up on the tips of the fingers, and are driven into obscurity by the mention of such names as FARREN, W. LACY, EMERY, VINING, ROBSON, WIGAN, C. MATHEWS, BUCKSTONE, KEELEY, WRIGHT, and a score of others we could mention. Some very bad samples of English actors have arrived in this country, it is true, but the reason is obvious,—really good artists are better paid there than here. No; if Miss CUSHMAN really did want to make arrangements in this City, she could only find one gentleman who would make an impression on a London audience. We refer to Mr. BURTON, an an actor so admirable, and so infinitely above any other artist, comic or sentimental, in this City, that we are almost ashamed to drag him into a discussion of this character. *He* would be worth coming for....The Sacred Harmonic Society has at last got a good musical conductor. Mr. BERGMAN now wields the bâton, and we may expect something more than a yearly performance of the "Messiah." It is really a disgrace to our City that sacred music is so much neglected. A society like the one in question ought to give at least six performances in the year. "Judas Maccabeus" is the oratorio in rehearsal....CORNELIUS MATTHEWS' Comedy of "False Pretences" has been produced at the Providence Theatre, and has met with great success....PARODI and STRAKOSCH are meeting with great success on their musical prearrangements. ALBERT MARETZEK—brother of the *chef d'orchestre* appears to be managing their business with great tact and propriety. He is one of the few agents whose pertinacity is not annoying.... Several attempts have been made to establish Sunday Concerts in New-York, but they have all failed, owing, we venture to say, to inefficient management and scanty means. There is no reason why Sunday Concerts should not succeed, provided they are addressed to the proper class, and are free from objectionable trivialities. There are no blue laws in New-York to prohibit such entertainments, and we cannot see that they violate the sanctity of the Sabbath more than hundreds of other things that are tolerated. The first of a very excellent series of Sunday Concerts came off last Sunday evening in the City Assembly rooms. Mr. CARL BERGMANN was the Conductor, (how that man's arm must ache when he goes to bed!) and Miss BEHREND and Mr. OTTO FEDER were the principal artists. There was a good orchestra, not very large but remarkably ambitious and efficient. Three overtures (by CHERUBINI, SPOHR and BEETHOVEN) and an entire Symphony (the "Jupiter" by MOZART) were performed. Think of that ye lazy Philharmonists? The performance was in the highest degree creditable to the Conductor and the artists. Mr. OTTO FEDER sang MENDELSOHN'S sacred aria, "Oh! God have Mercy," in an artistic manner, and some other pieces of less importance. Miss BEHREND sang a grand aria with ability. This lady deserves a greater popularity than she enjoys. She has talent and only lacks opportunity. The Concert was keenly relished by the audience, and will be repeated on Sunday next....EISFELDS 32d Classical Concert takes place on Saturday next.... GOTTSCHALK's Tenth Soiree is announced for Thursday evening; MASON and BERGMANN's Fifth Matinée for Thursday week....ANDERSON, the "Wizard of the North" has not been prosperous at Covent Garden Theatre. He placed too much confidence in the virtue of his Pantomime, and when the day of trial came it was found wanting. The last resort of embarrassed London Managers is English Opera. ANDERSON has given this a trial without any good result, for the simple reason that his principal novelty was the "Bohemian Girl." It is feared that he will act himself next. Pending this calamity, and doubtless with the object of averting it a Grand Testimonial Benefit, has been gotten up. A great deal of good feeling has been exhibited by the profession, and the affair (which occupies two days) will beyond a doubt be remuncrative. It is the cleverest trick ANDERSON has ever invented.

FROM HAVANA.

Church Going—The Steamers—The News from Mexico—The War of the Roses, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, March 10, 1856.

The business of yesterday was church-going, and it was tolerably well attended to, it being fashionable to pay that respect to "Passion Sunday." The Cathedral of San Carlos was crowded at an early hour, and throngs continued for the odd hour masses, closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The *Northern Light* entered port and left at 2 o'clock P. M., after coaling. I should have sent a note, but was rather mulishly told that I must pay twenty or twenty-five cents for the priviledge—so I declined the honor—and you did not lose much, nor did I, save of temper, which easily mends if let alone. This want of accommodation to the press, will not gain much advantage for the enterprize, I should think; but I am not aware that there is any *obligation* on the part of these common carriers to be obliging, if there is no other interest to serve.

The *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday morning, and leaves to-day for Aspinwall, to take the *Granada*'s passengers down; and to make good her time by connection with the Pacific steamers.

The *George Law* is to stop here with the passengers for New-Orleans from Aspinwall, to be transferred to the *Empire City*—looked for early this morning. The British steamer *Dee*, from Tampico and Vera Cruz, arrived on the 9th also, and brings us lots of unfavorable news as to progress in Mexico, except towards destruction. It was said several executions were to come off—the victime those who could not determine which side they liked best, or which the safest, in the reticulate political web thrown over the community through foreign influences.

General CONCHA has not yet returned from his coast survey and inspection of the island, but if at Cuba to-day, this week will return him to his headquarters in the palace, where they begin to want him.

The war of the roses has raised up various feude in our midst, although the principals (officers of the *Powerful* and the two ladies of Philadelphia,) have hurled the hatchet, and entertain only the kindest feelings in their bosoms—fair and rough—but a duel case will not derive.

General BAYLEY leaves this morning in the steamer for Charleston, not improved. As ever, &c.

☞ The *Staten Islander* announces that Gov. CLARK has granted a full pardon to PETER BUTZ and THOMAS GARRETT, who had been fined $150 each and sentenced for fifteen days to the County jail; also to ABRAHAM B. VANDERZEE and DAVID MOLYNEUX, indicted for disturbing the town meeting, sentenced to be imprisoned in the County jail for three months [illegible] each, and to pay a fine of $50 each; also, RICHARD GARDNER, indicted for assault and battery upon Officer [illegible], who was fined $50 and sentenced to be imprisoned in the County jail for seven months.

NEW-YORK CITY.

St. Patrick's Day—How it was Commemorated.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day. Our "Irish fellow-citizens" had intended to celebrate it with more than the usual show, but, when their arrangements for a turn-out were made, the Civic Societies discovered that the 17th fell this year in Holy Week. They therefore determined to postpone their display till Monday next. The Irish military, however, were not so scrupulous. They determined to celebrate the day, and did so, by a parade through some of the principal thoroughfares. The 69th, 75th, and 9th Regiments were pretty fully represented in the display.

In the evening the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick had their annual festivity at the Metropolitan Hotel.

St. Patrick Not a Bit Moist.

St. Patrick's Day has hitherto been a rainy day, almost without exception, as everybody knows. Yesterday, owing perhaps to the fact that Bishop HUGHES had the "celebration" put off, it was clear as a bell—warm, genial, soft, and good to give a body a cold. According to the weather record kept at the New-York Hospital the St. Patrick's Days of the last seven years have been meteorologically as follows:

1849—March 17—Foggy in the morning; cloudy in the afternoon and rainy in the evening.
1854—March 17—Cloudy in the morning; rain from 11:20 A. M.
1851—March 17—Sleety, snowy and squally at night; very high tide.
1852—Rain, hail and snow.
1853—Cloudy, but no rain.
1854—Clear in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon, and showery in the evening, attended by thunder and lightning.
1855—Snow early in the morning; rain at intervals all day.

☞ St. Patrick was hung in effigy Sunday night, on the Union Market Liberty-pole. That accounts for the fact that there was no rain yesterday.

Hudson River Navigation.

Preparations for the opening of navigation have been going on for some time among the steamboat people, and the various steam crafts are now about ready for the business of the coming season. The only exception is the *Isaac Newton*, which is to be spliced, making her length in all more than 400 feet—the longest steamer afloat. Another story of state rooms will be added, and her beautiful dome of stained glass raised to correspond. She is now waiting for the prevalence of easterly winds—which usually occasion a rise of one or two feet of water in the lower part of the Sound—before being drawn upon the Marine Railway at Hunter's Point.

Unless the weather should change materially from what it has been during the last week or two, it is hardly probable the Hudson will be opened to Albany before the middle of April. The ice is still firm as far south as Tarrytown, and teams continue to cross at Sing Sing. The following are the periods of the opening of navigation on the Hudson for the last nine years:

1847	March 8	1852	March 28
1848	April 7	1853	March 21
1849	March 22	1854	March 23
1850	March 19	1855	March 20
1851	Feb. 24		

Meeting at Yonkers—Remonstrance to Railroad Charges.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the inhabitants of Yonkers, the largest and most influential ever held in the village, took place in the Library Rooms on Saturday last.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M., by R. P. GETTY, Esq., who stated that they came together to consider the announcement of the Hudson River Railroad Company, that they would raise the commution 25 per cent. in May next, being in addition to 40 per cent. advance last May.

As he understood it, this meeting assembled to consider whether the people of Yonkers can obtain as good and regular a communication with New-York City, at a lower rate, than by the present railroad, through some other means.

An animated discussion ensued as to the action of the Railroad. While it was admitted they ran their cars with praiseworthy regularity, and were generally civil and obliging, it was contended that they broke faith with the commuters, who were induced to settle along their line by a low rate of commutation, when they advance the rate from year to year, and the public cannot say where it will stop. If it be good policy to issue commutation tickets at all, the rate, it was urged, should be *established* low, and *kept there*, so that men with limited means can tell where they are. The present action of the Railroad will drive all their commuters, and all their friends, to the bonts; a large proportion of the latter, and the freight, now comes by rail. A gentleman calculated that $100 would be a low estimate for each commuter's *indirect* contribution to the Railroad, besides his commutation of $70. Many persons of limited means would settle along the road, if certain what it would cost, and if the rates for young persons were lowered, boys and girls under age should commute lower than the parents. Take, said one, a clerk with a salary of $1,200 or $1,500, who has three children (over 12) who require to come daily to the City, it will cost him $350, or one-third to one-quarter his entire income! Is it desirable or not to have settlers on the line of road? London Railroad Directors seem to understand this matter better, when they give free tickets to heads of families, who will build on their line of road. If our directors are so blind to their interest as not to be satisfied with four times the amount of steamboat commutation, why the people of Yonkers have nothing for it but to establish *first rate, swift boats* to run, any four times up and four times down daily, made with iron cut-water for Winter ice, and running at early and late hours so as to accommodate all. And it is well known that proprietors of boats now stand ready to contract to give all the accommodation wanted, at a less cost than present commutation, while all know that boat traveling is much pleasanter than dusty or overheated cars. If the people of Yonkers will just act with the same unanimity exhibited at this meeting, and stand by each other, the thing is *done*, and well done, and they may thank the Railroad Company for opening their eyes to their true interest while they closed their own to that of the Road.

The Resolution adopted by the meeting and Committee appointed may be found in our advertising columns.

The Licenses for 1855-6.

The issue of licenses for 1855-6 has been as follows:

Issued from the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

492	Pawnbrokers, at $50 each	$2,100
119	Dealers in second-hand articles, at $25 each	2,975
11	Keepers of Intelligence Offices, at $25 each	275
23	Keepers of Intelligence Offices for renewals, at $12 50 each	287
266	Keepers of Junk-shops, at $25 each	6,500
395	licenses have also been granted, in connection with those to junk-shop keepers, to allow them to keep junk-carts and boats, at $10 each	3,950
565	2-horse stages for omnibus routes, at $20 each	11,300
1	4-horse stage for omnibus route, at $20	20
371	Hack licenses, at $20 each	7,420
218	Hack licenses, special, at $20 each	4,360
	Total received by Clerk C. C. for licenses	$23,700

Amount of Money received at the Mayor's Office during 1855-6.

167	Tavern Licenses at $10 each	$1,670 00
10	Brokers' Licenses at $25 each	4 0 00
69	Runners' Licenses at $20 each	1,380 00
80	Boarding-house Licenses at $10 each	800 00
172	Express Licenses at $5 each	500 00
44	Express renewals at $2 50 each	110 00
1,125	Public Cars Licenses at $2 50 each	2,830 00
3,691	Public Cars renewals at 50c. each	1,945 50
83	Carmen's Licenses at $1 each	413 00
146	Carmen's renewals at 50c. each	73 00
94	Porters' Licenses at $1 each	94 00
99	Porters' renewals at 50c. each	24 75
100	Charcoal Peddlers' Licenses at $2 50 each	250 00
89	Charcoal Peddlers' renewals at 50c. each	44 50
396	Dirt Cart Licenses at $1 each	396 00
189	Dirt Cart renewals at 25c. each	47 25
	Total	$10,733 00
	Fines collected on above	1,902 00
	Total	$12,641 00

Number of violations of Corporation ordinances disposed of in the Mayor's Office.

January	164	July	178
February	158	August	156
March	308	September	110
April	228	October	100
May	198	November	112
June	158	December	81
		Total	1,964

5,783 persons, also qualified at the same office, applicants for various licenses with their sureties.

*In consideration of the passage of the Prohibitory Law during the last Winter, which went into effect on the 1st of May last, (as far as concern liquor licenses) no tavern licenses were issued since that date. The receipts from that source in 1854 amounted to $35,400.

Fined $50 for Contempt of the Marine Court.

Yesterday morning, Mr. PARSONS, who was counsel for the ex-proprietor of the Irving House in a cause brought up before Judge THOMPSON on Friday last, appeared to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in refusing to take his seat when ordered by the Court. As the delinquent did not show satisfactory reasons for his contumacy, the Court inflicted upon him a fine of $50. The cause was then adjourned to Wednesday.

Stephen H. Branch to Mayor Wood.

BRANCH is out with a manifesto—a personal letter addressed to Mayor WOOD. He charges him with being a K. N., a Hard and a Soft, and in good and regular standing with all three when he was nominated and elected Mayor. If his Honor denies all this, BRANCH is going to prove it all.

☞ "*Harpers Magazine*, with cut edges," is the notice stuck in his window by a shrewd bookseller on Broadway, who knows that the people don't want to spend half an hour sawing leaves open with their fingers before they can begin to read.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH is delivering a series of "last lectures." The last one was at the Tabernacle last night. More are to come.

☞ The Br. steamship *Edenburg*, from Glasgow, which was lying at Quarantine since Saturday last, came up to the City yesterday morning.

☞ A dying horse stood all day in Broome-street, near the Bowery, yesterday. Nobody had any authority to kill or to send him up.

☞ MEAGHER starts a weekly newspaper, the *Irish News*, on the 12th of April.

☞ A few Democratic politicians have thrown out as a feeler sundry advertisements to the effect, that "the Buchanan General Committee meets as usual". Probably it does.

☞ It was PETER NEEFUS, Esq., not PETER J. NEVINS, Jr., who "asked for information" at the Flour Inspector's meeting last week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 42 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, or No. 23 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentee and Manufacturers.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE JURORS OF THE American Institute have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chinese jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated, that LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS are the best in the world, by awarding them, separately, the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing Safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions, by examining LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES AND BANK LOCKS, and comparing them with the sheet iron Safes of whatever make or nature. A full assortment at the Depot of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, ETC. KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS To purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-SHADES made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had, of being the cheapest house in the States.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 68 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of P. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 186,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after she had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal Office No. 216 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CREATED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the bile, force of secretions to their tone to the system, and give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels, &c. HARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

FINE TEAS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW CROP GREEN AND Black Teas, including choicest Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperials. Also, Oolongs and English Breakfast Souchongs for sale, at a liberal discount for cash, or on usual credit for approved paper. JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 125 Front-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 18, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—to be had on the occasion at the Church door. This will be one of the best opportunities to hear Mr. GOUGH which has been offered to the public.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 BROADWAY—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAmander Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennen's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

ONE PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE. YOU

[illegible]

[illegible]

Over the valorous Light-horse Indians,
Who shall say,
What the entangled glories
Of the day
What the evil that shall perish
In the heavy
All the darkness and the [illegible] and Pain!
All the Relief of Hancock Men!
And the Parish, All the Tyres!
ADD IT, FOR THE HOUR IS RIPE!
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play!
Men of Discovery, and Men of ACTION!
CLEAR THE WAY!

THE "IRON DEMOCRACY."

The Undersigned, believing the doctrines of Republicanism to be those best calculated to promote the interests of the WORKING-MEN of the United States, would respectfully call upon the REPUBLICAN PARTY of the United States to reject the name by which they have become hitherto known, and adopt that of

THE IRON DEMOCRACY.

Arrangements are now progressing for a grand demonstration and inauguration of THE IRON DEMOCRACY, at as early a day as practicable.

A splendid

IRON PLATFORM,

which will neither break nor bend, large enough to hold representatives from each State and Territory in the Union, made of AMERICAN IRON, by AMERICAN WORKING-MEN, and paid for in AMERICAN GOLD, will be used on the occasion.

The Republican Clubs of the several Wards are requested to adopt the name of the "IRON CLUBS," with which we shall demolish the whole army of the enemies of Freedom and pure DEMOCRACY.

WM. OLAND BOURNE.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1856.

A CARD.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Mass Convention of Workies-Men in favor of the Prosperity of AMERICAN LABOR, hereby tenders thanks to H. B. DOWORTH, Esq., and his accomplished performers, for their valuable services, voluntarily given, at the Mass Convention held on Monday, March 10, 1856. The rain-storm, that the unexpected and severe change in the weather, which rendered it almost impossible to speak in the open air, served to prevent a full and grand organization, which would have given the performers more satisfaction in their attendance on the occasion.

WM. OLAND BOURNE,
On behalf of the Officers of the Convention.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1856.

BEADS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 126 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK

Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

At a meeting held Saturday, March 15, in the Library Rooms, Yonkers, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The late and prospective rise in the rate of communication on the Hudson River Railroad has disappointed the just expectation of the residents of this village, and

Whereas, it is believed that other as convenient and expeditious modes of convenience can be effected by means of steam boats on the construction of another Road, and

Whereas, it is of the highest importance to the welfare of this community that the cheapest, most accommodious and convenient means of intercommunication between New-York and Yonkers shall be put in operation expressly as possible; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with other parties interested in other villages along the road, and to ascertain what arrangements can be made and at what cost, either by steamboat or Railroad, to increase the facilities of transit with New-York City, for the inhabitants of this village, and that said Committee report to a future meeting to be called by them.

The Committee were then appointed by the Chairman, consisting of Capt. Lnce, Messrs. Rich, Cozzens, Merchant and Dubois, to which, by consent, were added the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting. It is expected the Committee can report on Saturday next.

Dr. C. W. Curtis, Esq., will deliver the first lecture of his course on *Contemporary English Novelists*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Bulwer and D'Israeli*. Tickets for the course $1. To be had at the principal bookstores, and of the Librarian at the Athenæum.

PERSONAL.

Dr. E.—At the National Academy of Design, TUESDAY, 3 o'clock P. M. D.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A widower of middle age, in good health, and of an affectionate disposition, sincerely wishes a partner of kind heart and warm piety; he would prefer an orphan, in comfortable circumstances, or a widow without children. One residing beyond the City preferred. Entire confidence expected and returned. The very best references asked and given. Address PRESBYTERIAN, at the Broadway Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL.—Two young men of experience in banking, are desirous of forming a partnership with some person who can furnish the above amount. They desire to open a banking office in some new and flourishing village of the West. Both at present are engaged in one of the most successful banks of this City, and can give undoubted references as to character and ability for such an undertaking. The great demand for capital at the West will undoubtedly (with proper management) secure to the parties making such an arrangement profitable returns. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B. and W., *Times* Office.

FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—FOR SALE.—The rich and fancy store-fixtures of the jewelry store No. 481 Broadway, (firm of MARCHAND, GUILEMOT & CO.) consisting of carved rosewood counters, casings, a fancy parquet, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, ornamenting the store above named. These articles are all imported from Paris, and are made in the best and most artistic style. Also, a jewelry safe, all the tools and working utensils of the jewelry shop of the said firm—the furniture part to be delivered on or a few days before the first of May.

NORTHRUP IMPROVED CYLINDER PRESS.—To NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—We have two of the above Presses (new) for sale—size of bed, 33 by 46 inches. One of this style of press has been in use for several months, in the "Steam Printing-Office" of Mr. John Thomas, No. 59 Ann-st., in this City, to whom reference is made as to the character of work they will do. Will be sold on accommodating terms.

WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

FINE OPENING FOR A LITERARY MAN.—A well-established first-class family paper, published in New-York City, with a large circulation and extensive advertising patronage, is hereby offered for sale, the present proprietor's health obliging him to relinquish the business. Applications by letter to Box No. 4,197, New-York P. O., will be answered, with full particulars, and a personal interview can then be arranged. Some capital will be positively required.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—In an established business in this City. A man of business tact, desiring a pleasant, permanent and safe business, can find an opportunity to realize from $2,500 to $4,500 per annum. Address IRONWARE, *Times* Office, with name, &c. References exchanged.

$2,000—GOING TO KANSAS—For sale, a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulation 3,500, and a JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, with an excellent run of work. Office in central location, with steam power, gas and water fixtures complete. Address for one week, A. STARK, Norwich, Ct.

BUSINESS AND CAPITAL.—A well-educated, first-rate business man, wishes to engage in some extensive business, to which he could devote all his time and energies for a few years, with a salary and an interest in the business. Would go to any part of the country or the world, if inducements were sufficient. References unexceptionable. Address METAL, office of the *Daily Times*.

BAKERY FOR SALE—With valuable house and lot, vaults, &c., all now in successful operation—owner's poor health is the only reason for selling and leaving the business—on northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE.—The lease and furniture of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $21,000 per year, for sale. Apply to

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, an experienced Job Printer, with a capital of $3,000, to engage in the publication of an established daily and weekly paper, and flourishing job office, in Minnesota. Address PIONEER, Girard House, where an interview can be had and further information given.

$5,000.—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANT—With a good and increasing business, wishes to meet with a partner who has this amount of capital. Address M. M., *Times* office.

UNDERTAKERS.—A man with a little capital wanted to assist in introducing coffins of a superior style, which can be secured by patent right and will commend to all others. Address H. & CO., *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, fully qualified to teach French and English branches, is desirous of procuring a home in some private family (in New-York or Brooklyn) where her services as instructress (for a few hours each day) would be a compensation for her board. The highest testimonials as to character and abilities will be given. Address Box No. 3,394.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, would like a situation in a private family in this City or in Brooklyn, where two hours' daily instruction in the common English branches and music will be considered a compensation for her board. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN LECTURE.—Dr. DOREMUS' Third Lecture on the *Chemical History of Creation*, will be postponed from Thursday Evening, March 20, to MONDAY EVENING, March 24, at the request of the audience, in consequence of a Charitable Concert given in behalf of the Home for Aged and Indigent Females.

MARBLE MANTELS.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has got some neat imported designs, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Also, a few second-hand Mantels, which will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 1 Bleecker-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By the advertiser, a young Protestant lady, who would like to meet with a good home, where she could be useful in the family. She has had considerable experience in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and puddings; making preserves, jellies, &c. Can do good plain work, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has also been used to children. Two efficient chambermaids and waiters. One as chambermaid and nurse, and one as nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Each of these servants has the most reliable City references to first-class families, and may be seen, till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) suitable for gentlemen's families, especially some very experienced cooks, nurses and seamstresses; several thoroughly efficient chambermaids, waiters, and general house servants; also, a few nice young girls for nurses and up-stairs work, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits—one as cook in all its branches; a most excellent baker; understands pastry, soups and jellies, all styles of meats and poultry, the washing and ironing of a private family; has excellent City references—wages $8; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, will do neat sewing, go a few miles in the country—wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and industrious young women, (Protestants,) one is a good, general servant, can cook, wash and iron well; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. is a nice hand to wash and iron fine clothes. Both are willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference. Address P. E., *Times* Office, or Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, No. 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., in the saddle and trunk store.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher or governess by a young lady, a graduate of one of the largest and best Female Seminaries in this country, and for some time a teacher in another large Seminary; is perfectly capable of teaching English, Latin and Greek, and partially French and Music. The best of references given. New-York or vicinity preferred. Address G. T. N., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in the City or country, by a very experienced young woman, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and laundress, or a chambermaid and waiter by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker. No objection to go in the country; the Hudson River route. Good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 James-st., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman, in this City or Brooklyn, for general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in the neatest style. Call at No. 66 41st-st., west of the 7th-av., for two days, or apply at No. 231 East 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a chambermaid and waitress; is a thorough English-trained servant. She can be seen at her present employer's, on the south side of President-st., first door west of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two German girls; one as waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a woman to cook, wash and iron; an Englishwoman as nurse, and a nice Protestant girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can make excellent bread. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 335 6th av., one door from 21st st., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a boy aged 16 years, in some kind of office or store. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address FILIUS, Newark, N. J., Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children' dresses. Apply at No. 235 6th-av., 2d floor, back room. City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, in a respectable private family, to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 3d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and waiting, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the bookstore.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 298 Broadway, room No. 4.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WANTED—Well acquainted with dry goods, to superintend a large retail establishment in this City. Unexceptionable references as to character and business qualifications will be required. Salary liberal to a suitable person. Address Box No. 729 Lower Post-Office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Wanted by a lady who is fully competent, an engagement to teach the piano-forte, and assist in the common English branches; or would give music lessons in a private family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address M. H., No. 562 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., three days.

HAVE YOU A GOOD DOMESTIC?—If not call at the Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., bet. 28th-st. and 29th-st., and get one immediately who is both willing and competent. There is a separate room for employers who desire it. N. B. Protestant girls wanted to fill various situations in respectable families.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

MAHOGANY—SALESMAN WANTED—Acquainted with the mahogany trade, and a good judge of wood. A liberal arrangement will be made with one who can command a fair share of City trade. Apply at the lumber yard, No. 24 Tompkins-st., corner of Broome, East River.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER WANTED.—One good dressmaker and one good milliner to go South. Good references required and given. Good wages, also. Apply to CAMPBELL & BEEKMAN, No. 76 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—The advertiser, having an extensive acquaintance with the trade, acquired by traveling over four years through the East, South and West, would accept a situation, and would not object to travel a portion of the time. Address JEWELRY, *Times* Office.

STRAW HAT TRIMMER WANTED.—None but those who have been accustomed to trimming on straw hats need apply.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From 16 to 20, to attend in a country store; must be a correct reckoner, have good character. Salary small first year. Tuesday and Wednesday only. Address MERCHANT, *Times* Office.

AMERICAN FARMER WANTED.—An American coachman, an American gardener, an American nurse, cook and man waiter. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN—Having a fine healthy female child, would like to find some respectable person to adopt it. She can be seen for a week at No. 33 Pearl-st., attic room.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with first-rate situations of various kinds in the City and Country. We want about 100 good servants. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED.—One who has good City references, and is a Protestant, can apply at No. 120 West 11th-st., Monday or Tuesday before 1 o'clock.

GOOD GAS FITTER WANTED—At No. 148 Washington-st., Hoboken. Apply this day, March 18. J. H. W.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1826, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carstine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 Jane-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOY WANTED—In a law office, between 12 and 16 years of age, and of neat personal appearance. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,591, Post-Office, New-York.

BOY WANTED—Of about 15 years of age, in a dry goods jobbing house; must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 122 Broadway, up stairs.

ENGRAVER AND CHASER.—Wanted, a situation in a jewelry shop; no objection to go into the country. Address to Mr. LEONHARD & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—In a Dry Goods Jobbing House. Give your references, and name amount of salary required. Address P. B. & C., Office of *Journal of Commerce*.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn the house and sign painting. Apply (with reference) at No. 98 6th-av., New-York.

WAITER WANTED—A young man wanted as waiter, best references required. Apply at No. 227 6th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

TWO OR THREE ACTIVE BOYS WANTED—Of good character and habits, not over 15 or 16 years old. Also, an entry clerk. Apply to BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—One that lives with his parents. 14 to 16 years old. Salary $50 the first year. Apply to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.,

would invite the attention of the Trade to their list of miscellaneous and standard works, and also to their very extensive assortment of cheap Publications, which they will furnish at very low prices.

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A tremendous exposition of Convent Life. Price $1.
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By WM. H. RANLETT,
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By Mrs. MOODIE, author of "Roughing It in the Bush," &c. Price $1.

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By the author of "Salad for the Social." Price, $1 25.

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By LAURA J. CURTIS.
Price $1. A most remarkable and original Work.

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A DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN POLICY.
By Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, Member of Congress from this City. Price $1.

THE WHITE CHIEF.
With Illustrations. By Capt. MAYNE REID, author of "The Hunter's Feast," &c.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

A NEW NOVEL,
DEPICTING A NEW PHASE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
JUST PUBLISHED:

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS.
A WAY-SIDE GLIMPSE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
From the New-York Criterion.

Is this truth of fiction? was the question we asked ourselves at the end of the first chapter. We couldn't answer it; there was such a pleasant though odd, "mingle, mingle," of what seemed real names with fictitious circumstances. It was not until the fifth or sixth chapter that here and there upon us the horrible possibility that it might be a novel. And it was a novel. We were fairly trapped—incrested in the story before we knew there was a story. * * * It is a novel presenting persons and manners truly American. * * * It is one of those fine delightful books that bring up a well-spring of happiness in the heart, to which it goes so straightly. It is fine in every sense. * * * This exquisite story, this fine and feitbful history of a family. * * * We think many will agree with us when we call this Glimpse of American Life the best view we have had.

One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.

BUNCE & BROTHER,
Publishers, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
HENRI DE LA TOUR;
OR, THE COMRADES IN ARMS.
BY J. F. SMITH,
Author of "Minnie Gray," etc. Large octavo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

This well-written work has been pronounced by good judges to be the best of all Mr. SMITH'S productions. This is saying a great deal, considering that gentleman is the author of "Minnie Gray," and "Woman and Her Master,"—works which have become famous with novel readers. The scene of the present work is laid in England and the Crimea, and the time is at present. In fact, it is a tale of the pending war, waged by the Allies against the Empire of Russia. With such dramatic material, the author could not write a poor book.

The following novels, by the same popular author, are issued by GARRETT & CO., and are for sale by all Booksellers in the United States:

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GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Ann-st.

A TALE OF THRILLING INTEREST.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE OCEAN QUEEN;
OR, THE SEAMAN'S BRIDE.
By the author of "The Pale Lily," etc.
Price, 25 cents.
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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured immediately, a first-class basement brick house, No. 200 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; possession immediately; one year lease for the owner's residence, with hot and cold water pipes for the owner's use; bath, water, gas and chandelier, hot air furnace, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. The house is in a good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. To view the premises the key may be found at No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire at No. 54 Murray-st., 2d floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock, every day for this week. JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Plans and lots on Remsen-st. between Hicks-st. and the Heights, lot 24 feet 9 inches in front, a most thorough, complete and perfect house. Also nine between Hicks and Henry-sts., lot 37x150 with 3½ feet carriage-way on Hicks-st. Also one in Willow-st. near Pierrepont three-story basement and cellar, brick. Also two large stone front house in Montagne-st. between Henry and Hicks-sts., south side. Also 2 lots in Remsen-st. near Clinton, and one in Columbia near Cranberry-st. All the above will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st. New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A 3-story brick house and lot; the house contains two stores, Nos. 66 and 68½ Carmine-st. Also, at No. 80 West 35th-st., a 4-story, brick-front house, with a rear extension; and a 3-story brick shop on the rear of the lot, with the lease of the lot on favorable terms. Also, a most desirable cottage house and lot, No. 211 Graham-av., near Grand-st., Williamsburg. Prices moderate, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 130 Spring, or No. 177 Bleecker-st., of D. STEVENS.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A 3-story and sub-cellar brick house, containing all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, marble mantels, grates, range, &c., inclosed piazza in rear, fine yard; lot 21x108. Location is unsurpassed: within 5 minutes or the City Hall, Brooklyn. Price only $8,3&0. The house is in most perfect order; the basement grained oak color, and walls painted and papered throughout. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLECKER & CO., 407 Broad-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 30th-st., 18 feet 9 inches front by 56 feet deep, in complete order. Also, brown-stone house No. 27 same street, 20 feet front, 56 feet deep. Also, five brown-stone houses on north side 33d-st., 18 feet east of Broadway; houses 21x47, three stories high, with good under-cellar. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brown stone front houses, on Oxford-st. and near Washington Park, Brooklyn, one block north from Fulton-av. Lot 22x100, house 22x48. Furnaces wash trays, hot and cold water baths, plate glass, 7 marble mantels, marble table vestibule; built in best manner. $3,000 to $5,000 can remain. Inquire of T. W. BOLLINS, near the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two good dwelling-houses and barn, and about six acres of good land, located upon the banks of Connecticut River, in Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn., within five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; boats pass four times a day. The place has a plenty of fruit, and is near church and good schools, &c. Apply to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 171 10th-st., near 3d-av., a modern style brown-stone and brick-front, dwelling-house and lot. Lot 16.8x93 feet; house four stories and basement, bath, gas range, speaking tubes, furnace, pipes, &c., all in perfect order. Price $7,500; $4,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new first-class house and lot, No. 92 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., four-story, basement and sub-cellar; brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, interior decorations, &c.; house 21 ft. 5 in. front by 80 ft. deep; lot, 100 ft. 8 in. deep. Terms easy. Apply to J. W. CLARK, No. 194 West 23th-st., or on the premises, from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 23d-st., between 4th-av., in fine order, modern improvements, &c.; lot 110x23; price $ 2,500. Also, one on 30th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; price $ 0,500. Also, one on 42d-st. near 6th-av., $9,500. Also, others at $6,000, $6,000, $7,000, &c.

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HOUSES FOR SALE—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar houses, Nos. 206 and 208 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98; houses 20x35. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 206 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., hallways from the basement to fourth story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $9,300; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The first-class four story English basement house, brown-stone front, known as No. 160 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing all the modern improvements; built entirely by days' work; possession can be had immediately; will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 158, second door adjoining above, on same block.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class English basement house, No. 197 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in a most respectable neighborhood, worth $9,000 and upward. It is for sale, or would be exchanged for a good house in the city of Brooklyn, price not to exceed $4,500. Address "B," at Box No. 4,269 New-York City Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 37 SEVENTH-ST.—West of 2d-av., a substantial three story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d, and 4th av. railroads and stage-lines, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage.

THOS. B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., cor. William.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class, highly finished dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 114 East 21st-s., with privilege to Brewery Park. Terms of payment can be made easy. Inquire of WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new 4-story brick house with basement and under cellar, and with all modern improvements, well built; situated on 44th-st., near 6th av. Possession immediately. Price $8,000, terms easy. Apply to PUGSLEY & BAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 36th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 153 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements; 2d house from Fulton-av., in an excellent neighborhood. Part of the purchase money can remain. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements and fine location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison-ava., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. BYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located English basement brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 32d-st., 5th house east of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story frame house nearly new, containing seven rooms, and half an acre of ground attached, on the east side of Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam and the High Bridge. Inquire of GEORGE HART, No. 14 Whitehall-st., or on the premises.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st., between 3 and 9 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 8th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Nos. 15 and 17, three-stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies, with all modern improvements, built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP.—A three-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Lewis-st., well calculated for a mechanic to manage so as to live rent free. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom House, or J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., corner of 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL THE TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing homedemand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in dep h, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced this first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be for varied at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is found at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the ordinary cost of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $20, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due to two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to HORACE WILLIAMS,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every convenience, of furnaces, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity to Flushing in New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c., easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a two-story dwelling, modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 15 acres of ground, well fenced and improved, with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber moving to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises call on the occupant on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The spacious mansion and grounds known as Woodland, on Washington Heights; entrance 10th-av. and 145th-st., 8½ miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of the 152d-st. Harlem Railroad Station; will be let or sold to a responsible party on favorable terms. The house is equally adapted for a private residence or first class hotel, both in Summer and Winter. For particulars address H. F., Hotel St. Germain, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat Landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 852 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1½ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. Smith's, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenads, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 200 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND CHOICE FRUITERY FOR SALE—With new house and barn, in a perfectly healthy location, with all kinds of tools for gardening and farming purposes; all new. Containing about 24 acres of land, only 200 yards from a railroad station, with 170 choice kinds of imported pear trees, between 200 and 300 choice grafted apple trees, between 300 and 400 grapevines from the north of France, a fine peach orchard, large number of choice cherry trees, quince trees, apricots, nectarines, &c., &c.; large number of imported currant bushes, gooseberry and white raspberry bushes and strawberry vines. The above property is situated 23 miles from the City of New-York, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for a small house in the City. For terms, or to see engraving of buildings, apply to L. BURKE, room No. 1½, No. 229 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing about 4 acres of choice land, situated in the village of Tappantown, N. Y., 22 miles from this City, and about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Upon the premises there is a two-story, 8 rooms, and attic house, 35 by 33 feet, with a wing attached 14 by 33 feet, kitchen, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; also grape vines and a variety of plum, cherry and apple trees, all beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises about 60 yards from the house. Apply to D. J. BLAUVELT, City Fire Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE PASSAIC RIVER—Containing 15 acres, with river front of 700 feet. The house is two-story, 40x40, with an addition 25x40 feet; has Moorish columns and battlements and about 200 feet of piazza; contains 18 rooms, 6 of them with Egyptian and statuary marble mantels, has bells, speaking tubes, Espy's ventilators in the roof, furnace, &c. Also a double flight of stone stairs and gallery around the second story; splendid lawn of about five acres, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees. 3,000 feet flagging round the house, garden with about one mile of box edging; has boat, bathing, ice, carriage and pantry houses, barn, &c. Is only seven miles from Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden of all the small fruits. Good water and cisterns. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STORE FOR SALE.—The tea, coffee and spice store, No. 65 Vesey-st., two doors from the corner of Greenwich-st.; and also three years' lease of the store, from the 1st of May next; this is one of the best locations on the North River side for the above business; in a great thoroughfare. WM. SMITH, Jr.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the north side of 78th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story and attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic Cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, L. I., with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellars, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is furnished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—On easy terms; a 2-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, in great abundance. It is a quarter of a mile from the New-Haven depôt, on Long Island Sound, with fishing, gunning and sailing in abundance, and would be desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 200 acres, within one hour's ride of New-York, with 60c mansion and extensive out houses, a deck for boats, and everything desirable for an elegant residence; also, 174 building lots in Newark, N. J., would exchange for unincumbered real or personal property; a farm of 30 acres in Westchester County; a farm near Elmira; 500 acres land in Pennsylvania; houses in the upper part of the City and Williamsburg, on easy terms. Apply at J. H. MARTIN'S Real Estate and Commission Office, No. 1 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, at Croton Point, Westchester County. Contains 83 acres, within half a mile of the Railroad Station; has a view of the River from Stoney Point to Fort Washington; will be sold cheap or exchanged for City property, previous to 22d inst., when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at auction. For particulars, inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For New-York or Brooklyn property. A splendid farm of 115 acres, and under a high state of cultivation. It overlooks the magnificent Lake Skaneateles, and 16 miles from Syracuse. For further particulars inquire of GEO. SCRIVEN, No. 1 Cedar-st.

TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, FOR SALE—In the rear, 16x25, No. 278 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with full bearing vines on each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 84 acres, seven of which are wood land, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depôt. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—At Bath, adjoining the Bath House property, Long Island; a beautiful plot of ground, about 80 feet front on Franklin-av., running down to the beech 200 feet, with water-right in front—the most delightful bathing place and Summer resort to be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York or elsewhere. Apply to GEO. J. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000 each, with stable, $3,500 each; one, $3,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Drug Stores. Cottages and two lots on

FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The elegant and valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; containing about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly coated, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnaces, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 363 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 109 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 5¾ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A one-story brick shed, with a slate roof and a cellar underneath, suitable for a carpenter shop, or any other manufacturing purposes, having in connection a small three-story brick dwelling, with a carriage-way underneath. Situated in 25th-st., near 1st. av. Inquire on the premises, or at the stone yard corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 New-st., Newark.

TO LET.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

TO LET—Two rooms at No. 535 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott House, for Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables and Shooting Gallery. Call and see them.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The four-story, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 Madison-av., near 3 st.-st., house 25 by 68 feet, and full lot; the house has all the modern improvements; two sets of bathing apparatus, &c., and is one of the best locations in the City. Also, to let for two years with furniture, which is nearly new, the four-story modern built brick house, No. 9 East 33d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND STORES TO LET.—The large 5-story building corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near Broadway, formerly occupied by Madame MONDON, as a first-class hotel, in complete order; also, the hondsome stores Nos. 93 and 100 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Also, the houses 123 and 125 Hammond-st. Also, No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal. Also, No. 381 and 383 6th-st., near Avenue D. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Three and four-story English basement-houses, in 52d-st., between the 10th-av. and the North River—rent, $300 or $325, with stable. Possession given immediately. Also, a 3-story and basement brick, directly in the rear, fronting Hopper's-lane. They have a fine view. Also, one 3-story and basement brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, No. 67 West-25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to JOHN E. DAVISON, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

HOUSES TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE VILLAGE, N. Y.—Three beautiful houses, nearly new, of various sizes, pleasantly situated on Centre-av., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, in the vicinity of the new Public School and churches. Carriage houses, stables and one or two acres of land can be had with two of the above dwellings. Rent moderate. For full particulars, apply to J. H. WEAVER, No. 85 Pearl-st., New-York, or to J. G. HORTON, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Long Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT HARLEM.—A new 13-story house, with stable, hen house, garden, with six or twelve lots; also a 5-story house, with all modern improvements, and several small houses, from $100 to $150. Also a brick store on a corner, fine stand for a grocery. Also for sale several neat houses for $400, $1,200, $1,400, $2,000. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 126d-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story brick dwelling, 25x60, on the Northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 3 rooms deep, has gas, furnace, bath, &c; gas fixtures belong to the house, which is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three story and basement house, with gas and furnace, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton ferry. Rent $475 per annum. It will be leased advantageously to a first-class tenant. Has always been lived in by the owner. Apply to HENRY W. LAW, No. 66 Fulton-st., or on the premises, No. 91 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Replete with every convenience and in perfect order. Bath, cold and hot water. Rented for a genteel family. With about 100 lots of ground inclosed, situated on the north side of Myrtle-av., the second house above the depôt of Myrtle-av. Railroad cars; rent $400; will be leased. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—Two miles in the country, on the Bergen Point and Jersey City plank road, a cottage house, barn, and ten acres of garden land. Rent of house and land, $450. House, without the land, $350. Inquire of J. B. WILKINSON, at No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

HOUSES TO LET—Three houses, at Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 163 Lexington-av., English basement, and three-story, mastic front, with all the modern conveniences of water, range and heater, the use of the gas chandeliers included in the rent. For terms, &c., call at No. 278 Pearl-st., or address Box No. 1,433 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED very handsomely (or only partially) for six or seven months; a moderate-sized house, in a fashionable neighborhood, not far from Union-square. To a desirable tenant it would be let low, the owner going to Europe. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 3,629 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET VERY CHEAP.—The house, No. 256 West 32d-st., three doors west of 8th-av., 15 rooms for $468; or the lower part of the house, consisting of 10 rooms, for $370. The house is 25 feet front, 50 feet deep; has bath room, sliding doors, good yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $200, the other for $250. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANN

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 3, 170, 237, 213, 234, 253, 226, 214, 244, 164, 6, 101, 256 to 258. *Special Term*—Nos. 242, 111, 59, 97, 139, 124, 136, 164, 17, 22, 25, 26, 44, 45, 6, 33, 84, 108, 109, 120, 177, 161, 129, 184, 185, 198, 200, 208, 210, 224, 228.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 919, 936, 953, 956, 971, 989, 1033, 1123, 1170, 1178, 1206, 1232, 1240, 1267, 1274, 1275, 1281, 1286, 1301, 1308, 1311, 1317, 1319, 1337, 1349 1350, 1353, 1360, 1378, 1380, 1381, 1385, 1396, 1404, 1411, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1456, 1468, 1472, 1478, 1482, 1485, 1495, 1503, 1510, 1520, 1526, 1527.

Cruel Robbery—A Thousand Dollars in Gold Stolen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Recorder SMITH sat on the bench yesterday. The only case of importance, and one which occupied almost the entire day, was the trial of three women, named Catharine Farley, Sarah Murray, and Ann Kelley, for grand larceny, or rather for *very* grand larceny, the amount alleged to have been stolen being $1,000 in gold, and property, consisting of a snuff-box, a bracelet and a Colt's revolver, valued at $134. These women were indicted with John Kelly, the husband of Ann Kelly, and a man named McMullen, who were previously at large, but who venturing into Court yesterday to hear the trial, were pounced upon by Officer Walsh, and locked up before they had time to expostulate much to the satisfaction of all who understood the iniquity of the case.

The facts connected with this cruel robbery will be gathered from the following evidence:

Wm. CONROY examined by the Assistant District-Attorney: I lived at No 302 West Thirty-first-street on 17th February last; it is a tenant house; I work at the plastering business, and am twenty-six years of age; I was born in England, and have been eight years in this country; I occupied a room and bed-room in the top story of that house; in my trunk there was over a thousand dollars in American gold, a silver watch, two ball bracelets, and a Colt's revolver; the snuff-box and bracelet were worth $45 each, and the revolver was worth $35; I saw the trunk last on the morning of the day that I missed it, the 17th February last; I left my room in charge of my sister; I found some soap and a bottle of hair-oil which I recognized as belonging to me; also, a receipt of my brother's watch which had been in the snuff-box; I found this property hid in Mr. Kelly's ceiling between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; we searched the room all over, and one of the officers noticed that one of the laths on the ceiling, where the mortar had been removed, was loose; I climbed up on the stove, put my hand between the laths, and drew out the soap and hair-oil; some children met me and told me that my trunk had been carried away; the prisoners were living in the same house where I was; when I went to the house and to their room, they told me to go to h—ll, for I should never see the trunk; I got two Police Officers and had them arrested; I could not get a search warrant that night; I had been earning the money since I was able to work, for many years past; I never got back any of the money.

Ann McDonnell—The sister of the last witness, showed that after her brother had left the house, and she was left in charge of the room, she was enticed into the room occupied by the prisoners, by a pretence made by one of them, that Ann Kelly was nearly dying; she sent her some soup, and went down to see her; she was lying on the bed with only her shoes off; the other woman and John Kelly were in the room and pretended to be drunk; a man named McMullen was standing in the landing; Ann Kelly said that she had nearly killed her with bad liquor, and hoped witness to go out and fetch some good liquor; she refused ten or twelve times, but at last, when the other prisoners and the man Kelly persuaded her to go, she consented; she was gone about a quarter of an hour, and when she returned, she found her room door open, her brother's dogs barking fiercely, and her brother's trunk gone; she ran to the prisoners' room and found the man Kelly and the man McMullen gone; when she accused the prisoners of having stolen the trunk, they beat her and threatened to stab her, driving her out of the room; the prisoners had previously advised witness to rob her brother, and said they knew he had money in his trunk; Ann Kelly one day came into the room and lifted the trunk; she had some keys with her, which she wanted to fit to the key-hole of the trunk, and when witness would not let her, she said again to witness, "Oh, what a fool you are that you don't rob your brother."

Other witnesses were examined, whose evidence corroborated the previous testimony. The Jury found the prisoners guilty without leaving their seats. The Recorder said that he would defer sentence until Saturday, and if the money which had been stolen, the savings of a lifetime, was not restored by that day, he would impose the severest penalty of the law

Landlordism in New-York.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

David Banks vs. *William C. H. Waddell, tenant, and several under-tenants.*—This was a summary proceeding in ejectment to recover possession of ten lots of land in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the non-payment of $312 50 for the rent due on the 1st day of February last. The landlord's agent set forth in his affidavit that he had demanded the rent from Mr. Waddell's agent, Mr. W. appeared by his counsel, and moved to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the affidavit does not show a sufficient demand of the rent. The Judge sustained the objection, and dismissed the proceeding, holding that the rent must be demanded from the tenent personally, or by leaving a note at the usual place of residence of the tenant, (he being absent therefrom,) with a person of suitable age requiring the payment of such rent or possession of the land.

The Same vs. Same.—Like proceeding to recover possession of twenty lots in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the non-payment of $750 rent due the first of February last. Similar affidavit as above as to the demand of rent.

Like objection and decision.

IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE.

Case of Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen Catharine Cox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 17.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

A suit for divorce, which has been for some time pending, and in which the plaintiff is Rev. Dr. Cox, a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church, known as Zion's Church, on Murray Hill, came up for trial yesterday, before Chief Justice OAKLEY and a Jury, in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall. The audience, as is usual on such occasions, was very large and very attentive. A large number of ladies, present as witnesses, were supplied with seats within the railing which bars the inroads of the *ignobile vulgus*

Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, with whom was Mr. F. W. Stonghton, conducted the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Frank Byrne, with Mr. J. W. Gerard as acting counsel, represented the defeoce.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Schaffer rose and opened the case as follows:

May it please the Court: Gentlemen of the Jury:

This is an action brought by Richard Cox against his wife, Ellen Catharine Cox, for the purpose of procuring a divorce from the matrimonial obligation, on the ground of the adultery of the defendant. The parties at least the plaintiff—assume that relation to the community that makes it absolutely necessary that his wife, if not chaste in thought, should be chaste in conduct. And, having discovered infidelity on her part without doubt, and of a long continued character also, no resource is left to him but to present his application, or, in other words, to present a suit of record for the purpose of obtaining deliverance from that bad woman. The history of the case, in many respects, is somewhat startling, and I might almost venture to affirm that the case will, of necessity, disclose a boldness of daring and a wantonness of outrage on the part of this defendant that has very few, if any, parallels in this or in any other city.

THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Cox, the plaintiff, is the pastor of Zion's Church on Murray-Hill, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, I believe, and has sustained that relation for a long number of years, becoming connected with it in the lower part of the City, accompanying it in all its fortunes, and building it up until it has obtained a position in society that is imposing as well as useful. At the commencement of his life as a minister he was blessed with a wife who, in every sense of the term, was a wife, his own wife and not another man's. In the labors incident to his profession she bore a woman's part. In all his pastoral labors she encouraged him and participated in them as far as she could, and as only a true woman can.

THE DEFENDANT.

At length she died, and, in the course of subsequent events, he became acquainted with this defendant, who represented herself as the widow of a Mr. Van Wyck, deceased, and, by the use of various arts she succeeded not only in blinding his eyes as to her true character, but she also succeeded in securing his affections and his hand. They were married on or about the 14th day of May, 1851, by Rev Dr. Hawks, in Calvary Church, I think. The doctor at the time of his marriage was the father of two children, a son and a daughter. He discovered shortly after his marriage a fatal want of affection towards these children, and, in many instances, brutality. That, of course, would not of itself be a ground for a divorce under the laws of this State. It is an item to show with what feelings and with what a heart this woman entered upon the discharge of the most sacred duties of life. The result was, that he led an unhappy life and bore it all quietly and patiently; in common parlance, he put as good a face on the affair as he could for the partnership. And he had every reason to believe, was for life, not knowing her character.

THE PLAINTIFF MAKES A DISCOVERY,

And so he continued to endure existence until sometime in the Fall of 1855, when it was made known to him that he had become allied in the bonds of matrimony to a woman who, as far back as the age of fifteen, had been the tenant of a house of ill-fame; and this we shall prove. And from that time down to, or about the time of her marriage with this plaintiff, she had been the visitor of houses of ill-fame in this City; had been the mistress, kept in unholy lust, of various men; had been married into respectability by Mr. Van Wyck, a short time before he died. And about that there is merely this fact to be kept in mind, that from his open and notorious intercourse with this lady, those with whom he dealt, declared against his protestations that she was his wife. He owned a large amount of real estate in this City, and persons who wished to purchase from him in his selling circumstances would not take a deed signed by him alone; they required the signature of this wife, as they supposed she was, and, under those circumstances, he was married to that woman. I am informed, and I believe it, that after that alleged marriage was formed, and I believe it, that after that alleged marriage was formed, and this abandoned course of life on her part was continued down to the time of her marriage with this man. And while she stood in the church, pledging her heart and her hand for weal or for woe during the remainder of her natural life to this man, one of her lovers was in that very church, looking upon the ceremony. I have sometimes been greatly perplexed in studying the features of this case. I have not been prepared for those developments of depravity. I am compelled, however, to believe it on proof. The proof is circumstantial, I admit. But it is of that character that will not allow any man who is in the habit of thinking to avoid drawing the irresistible conclusion that Rev. Dr. Cox, the plaintiff in this suit, when he was married to this defendant, married a genteel prostitute, that she has, since that marriage, used her husband as a mere cover for her crimes, and thrown the sanction of religion round her life of prostitution.

A REMARKABLE MODE OF SPENDING THE SUNDAY.

We shall show to you, gentlemen, upon evidence, that she was to the habit of remaining at home on Sundays, and on communion days especially. The reason of that is this: on these occasions the services are long continued, and she knows to a certainty the hour at which he will reach his house. On these occasions men have visited the house. They have been seen by some members of his parish, on their way to church, to go into his house singly and alone, and they have been seen to come from that house at or just before the time of his return. And I am informed and further believe, that we shall show to you that they have deposited in his house, in the absence of this plaintiff, intoxicating liquors, and that, frightful and licentiousness have been perpetrated on the Sabbath in his house, while he was engaged in the solemn duties of the Church of which he is a pastor.

SHE PROVIDES AGAINST HER HUSBAND'S "OBNOXIOUS APPROACHES."

We can prove to you further, gentlemen, that for some reason best known to herself—(it is the reason which we can readily see)—she took the precaution to have upon a large number of bolts placed on the inside of the door of her bedroom, and that on one occasion, when a rather good-looking man, an acquaintance, called at the Doctor's house, he residing in Troy, she took the liberty to introduce him to her bedroom, and there point out to him the bolts that she had upon the door on the inside; and when asked as to the reason, she said it was to guard herself against the approaches of her husband. When we prove that fact, we shall ask you to construe it. My construction of the whole circumstance of the bolts is this: she took that method of informing that gentleman that everything was safe, and that, if the elements of manhood still remained in his nature, he might proceed with perfect safety and certainty, against any sudden surprise. We shall show you that men, from ladies who were in the habit of visiting that house, calling upon Dr. Cox, and this defendant as their clergyman's wife, that their attention, or at least that of one of them, was attracted to that large number of bolts on her door, and that the only reason she could assign for taking that precaution, was for keeping off her husband. When a man's wife comes to that you need not look for any more proof of infidelity on her part. It is then time that he was rid of her, or that his duties should call him off to Central America. We shall show you, gentlemen, by other proofs, that the time when she has met her friends at these various houses of bad repute, has usually been on Saturday; the reason is this: Saturday is the day on which her husband has been most engaged in preparing for the duties of the Sabbath. He is shut up then in his closet. She would not then be watched. A man abstracted in his studies is presumed not to be careful of what is going on out of doors.

THE LADY'S "DODGES," AND MORUS OPERANDI GENERALLY.

And she has conducted matters very ingeniously in carrying on her amours. She has in the first place dressed usually in deep mourning. Let me remark, at this part of the case, that there was no occasion for dressing in that mourning. Nobody related to her has departed this life since her marriage to the plaintiff. And so deep was the mourning on these occasions that one veil would not ensure the purpose. It required two veils. And when she, in the course of going into the house of friends, members of the Church, in the immediate vicinity of those bad houses she visited, she has been seen in great haste to grab one veil and crowd it into her pocket, and go into the house and sit a few moments, and then go off. On two or three occasions her conduct was so very strange that it excited the attention of the ladies of the house, and, as a matter of interest and curiosity combined, she was followed, and traced directly to a house of ill-fame, and a notorious house, as we shall prove to you. On other occasions she was followed, and she would manage in the crowded streets to dodge out of sight, but it was in the immediate vicinity of those houses. We have other evidence of this character.

HER NOM DE GUERRE, AND WHAT "TWO YOUNG MEN" KNOW OF HER.

Two young men, who, like most young men, I am sorry to say, sometimes visit these places, it seems became acquainted with her by the name of Kate Van Wyck. She had a latch-key, it was established. She was called Old Kate Van Wyck. They called her, in their vulgar vernacular, "the old Bruiser." [Laughter.] She would go into these places, dodge in, pass up stairs, remain an hour or two, sometimes longer and sometimes shorter, and go away, return to her home, and look as innocent, I have no doubt, as though she had not committed perjury against the marriage vow, and, in meeting her husband, would play the agreeable and full suspicion. A great deal has already been said in advance about the nature of the proof of these two men who have seen her in these houses of ill-fame.

A "DODGE" ON THE OTHER SIDE.

I should say that, after the developments made to Mr. Cox in the Fall of 1853 or 1854, he went to a person connected with the Police Department,—connected with the Mayor's Office or the Police Office, it is immaterial which—and stated the case to him. Under the direction of this Policeman, whom we shall have on the stand, a Mr. Carhart was employed to watch that woman. The Lieutenant of Police, a Mr. Bell—I don't know whether he is a Lieutenant or no—went with him to the house of this woman, pointed her out to him. Carhart knew her, for he had seen her, and he was employed by Mr. Bell to watch this woman, which he did for two or three months. On several occasions he traced Mr. Cox to houses of ill-fame, as the proof will develop to you. On one occasion he saw her coming out of the house in the morning. She recognised him. He followed her down to the corner of the street, when she turned, fronted him, and faced him, and then, by some circuitous route got up to Thirty-sixth-street or Thirty-seventh-street, or in that neighborhood. We shall show by the testimony of another man also, that she visited other houses of prostitution; and, in fact, gentlemen, this trial I hope will prove the truth of the case, that she has been connected with a set of abandoned women, some of them moving in what is called high-life, but it is, perhaps, the lowest life that any while being can follow—women who have been carrying on their intrigues with rich fools, on whose means they live—and that when she entered into the bonds of matrimony with this man it was to secure him as cover for her crimes. We here charged in our complaint, as we are compelled to do, for a man in such circumstances does not usually employ a drummer-boy to go around and beat the drum; the persons employed in these affairs are what is denominated, I believe, "stillhunters—we have been compelled, I say, to charge her with adultery committed with persons unknown; and we have specified locations, and the times when and the places where, as near as possible. I may here say, once for all, that our pleadings are so broad, that if we show that in any one instance, during the time since she has been married with this plaintiff, and prior to the commencement of this suit, she was in circumstances from which a jury will rationally infer that she had been guilty of illicit connection with some men, though unknown to us, we have your verdict the same as though we knew the men. I will say, that with regard to the proof, the allegations in the pleadings are broad enough to admit any proof that this case can furnish, at any time since the marriage of the plaintiff and the defendent.

WHAT THE DEFENCE IS.

You, probably, by this time, have asked what defence is interposed here? Gentlemen, it is a defence that, when it was interposed, I supposed was put in merely to gain time. It is contained in about six folios of writing. It is no more than this: "The defendant, for answer to the complaint in this action, says that each and every allegation therein contained, is and are untrue, except the allegation of marriage respectively set forth in the first and second paragraphs of said answer. Now, that is all that there is of that answer. They merely throw us upon our proof of the adultery of this woman. I understand that attempts have been made—and I wish to set that at rest once for all—that attempts have been made to blacken the character of this plaintiff since it was ascertained that this trial must go on. Allow me to say that they can produce no proof of that kind or character. His character is above it.

THE REV. PLAINTIFF'S YOUTHFUL ENERGIES AND PRECEDENTS.

He has been known in this City from a boy. He commenced life poor; by industry, fidelity and integrity he was enabled to procure money enough to help himself to an education. He graduated at Columbia College, entered upon Holy Orders and has ever since been one of the most faithful and laborious of men, and devoted to his calling with a tenacity worthy of all commendation. And all that has been said by way of innuendo and large assertion in men, has been said merely for the purpose of shielding this defendant against evidence that would not leave the shadow of doubt upon the mind of an honest and a sensible man. If the pleadings would admit it they might attack his character if they chose, but I call your attention to the fact that all that is said when parties choose to shirk the responsibility of charging improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff when they bring such an action, all that is said after that, shirking the responsibility should go for what it is worth, and that is just nothing at all.

THE LAW.

There are a few points that it is proper I should call your attention to at the outset of the case. The first and principal question for you to try is this: Has the defendant been guilty of the adulteries, or any part thereof, charged in the complaint in this action.

Second—Was such adultery committed without the knowledge, privity, or procurement of the plaintiff?

Third—Has he cohabited with her, or condoned those offences since the knowledge thereof was acquired by him?

On these points I merely take the liberty to remark, that we must prove the adultery. We must show such circumstances as will convince a jury that adultery was committed without his knowledge, privity, or procurement. On that point, gentlemen, really and in truth no proof is required. The presumption is against any one situated like this plaintiff, cohabiting with a woman after knowledge that she has played the harlot with other men. Has he forgiveo the offence? We will prove to you most conclusively that he has not. for, before he was aware of these recent acts of adultery, in the month of December, 1855, upon ascertaining that she had been guilty of the bad life to which I have referred, he sat down, wrote a letter of repudiation, and from that time until this, has never applied to her, in such a manner as the term wife would understand that at that time articles of separation were drawn up, and they agreed to live separate and apart.

SOMETHING ABOUT A WIDOWER AND SOMEBODY WHO IS NOT A "PRACTICAL WIDOW."

He is in fact an unmarried men. He is in fact, for the second time in his life, a widower; but the proof in this case will show that she is by no means a practical widow. It was after these articles of separation were signed and duly executed in law, that this knowledge of her subsequent acts of adultery was communicated to him and acquired from time to time. She, as if conscious that retribution would sooner or later overtake her, has endeavored to pursue such a course of conduct as would furnish her with some proof that he had condoned or forgiven this offence. For instance, while living with her friends on Long Island, in the neighborhood of Jamaica, she would manage to get come to the City just about sundown, or menace to get come to the Plaintiff's house at that time, and would announce her intention to stay there in spite of him. She would stay there, notwithstanding their efforts to get rid of her, and leave late in the morning. He and his son would either leave the house, or go and shut themselves up in a separate apartment. She would stay there over night, she would leave in the morning, but he never cohabited with her. (Mr. Stoughton made a suggestion to the counsel in an undertone, and the letter proceeded.) I stand corrected. That was before the separation. It never occurred after the separation. There will be no trouble on that score, because we were not acquainted with acts of adultery whilst she sustained the relation of wife to him, until after the separation. So that they will not make so much on that point as I have already suggested they have attempted to make. Since that letter was written, I am just informed, he has never cohabited with her. They have never sat together in the same room unless it be a Court-room. They have never been together an evening. And, though she now sustains to him the relation of wife, there is not money enough, or influence enough on the face of the globe, to induce him to embit himself again to the touch of that moral leper. And he comes before you, gentlemen, and asks you to sift the evidence, weigh it candidly, and aid the Court in delivering him from this body of corruption that taints the very atmosphere in which she moves, that came into his family a moral pestilence, that has made of his house a brothel, that has brought disgrace and opprobrium upon him. And lucky has it been for this man that the law has said that he is not compelled to live in the annexed communion with a religious body of men who knew him from a boy and know him now. They can sympathize with his misfortunes and sustain him where a stranger could not have been sustained. You see at once, that it is important for him to be delivered from this vile woman and I have no doubt, but that after you shall have heard the proofs that we shall adduce, and the law as laid down to you by the Court, and all that counsel can possibly say in extenuation of that which allows of no apology, you will find that she has been guilty of the crime against the social relations that is charged against her in this our complaint; that those crimes were perpetrated without his knowledge, or privity, or procurement; and that he has not forgiven this offence, and cannot, and will not, and never can or will live or cohabit with her again, whatever the verdict of this Jury may be. I believe now, gentlemen, that I have opened the case to you as it will be sustained by the evidence; and it will afford me more pleasure to introduce the evidence than it can to state to you what we expect to prove on this trial.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Schaffer now introduced the certificate of the marriage of the parties on the 14th May, 1851, in Dr. Hawk's church. Counsel for the defence offered no objection.

THE DEFENDANT TAKES SUDDENLY SICK.

Mr. Gerard here rose and said: I have heard with great regret of the defendant's sickness. She was to have been here at the opening of the Court, but she has taken ill in the meantime. A lady has come here who states that Mrs. Cox is very ill indeed, and apprehends that she will have to apply blisters to her head.

The lady who was the bearer of this intelligence was sworn and called to the stand to be examined. She gave her name as Mrs. Rebecca Sherwood, and testified as follows:

The Court—Where do you reside? A.—In No. 103 Twenty-second-street.

Mr. Gerard—Do you know Mrs. Cox, the defendant in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Counsel—State to the Court everything you know connected with Mrs. Cox's illness. A.—She resides at No. 69 Christopher-street; I called there this morning to come to Court with her; she was very sick, and had sent for blister plasters to put to her head; I applied them, and went for nurses in Twentieth-street, and came back, and then she wanted me to go for a Doctor; I told her that my Doctor would not be in until three o'clock; then she asked me to come down and tell Mr. Byrne that she was very ill.

The Court—In what situation did you find her A.—I found her in bed with a pain in her head and a roasting fever, as I should think.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Q.—Do you reside in the immediate neighborhood of Mrs. Cox? A.—I reside in Twenty-second-street.

Q.—When did you last see her before this morning? A.—I saw her on Saturday

Q.—Do you know whether she had been in the habit of wearing blister plasters? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you see her last Saturday? A.—She was at my house.

Q.—Was she in good health then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not go after a physician to-day? A.—No, Sir; I was to go after I should get back.

Counsel—(To the Court)—I would like to have the plaintiff, himself, examined on that subject of sudden sickness. We have been expecting something of this kind.

Defence objected to such an examination.

Witness—I think she is sick; I think it is nervous fever.

Counsel—(To the Court)—I would like to have the plaintiff dismissed, and if the plaintiff chooses, a physician can be named to visit her.

Mr. Gerard—Excuse me. This morning, being very much struck that she was not here, I sent a carriage after her. She is a very stout lady, with a strong nervous system, and I was not at all surprised that she was affected. She has had a great deal of fatigue, and great excitement. I ask the counsel go on, however, and when I think proper I will apply for an adjournment.

Mr. Stoughton—The Court sees that this is nothing but—

The Court—I don't want any reasons or explanations.

Mr. Stoughton—If we are right in our suggestions as to this professed illness, we have witnesses in this Court who, we say, are under the influence of this defendent.

Mr. Gerard—My God!

Mr. Stoughton—One moment. Nobody can feign better than my learned friend.

Mr. Gerard—Go on! Go on!!

Mr. Stoughton—We all understand that. We say they are under the influence of this person. If it should turn out to-morrow morning that she would know they were not here, and come here herself, it would be a very great hardship to us, and an expense that this man cannot well bear. These witnesses we would wish to have examined now, therefore. And it seems to me, that in the absence of a suggestion that they are unable to cross-examine a witness whom we will put on the stand, we should be permitted to go on, or, at all events, to go on and examine on the direct. It seems to me that is but reasonable under the circumstances.

The Court—No, Sir. I must treat this case as I treat every other case. It would be an unheard of thing if I were to proceed with a trial, where the plaintiff is not present. No precedent could justify it.

Mr. Byrne—Go on, then. We will go on.

Mr. Schaffer—I am very averse myself to giving my skillful friend a chance to say that we have in any way crowded the case

Mr. Gerard—Go on with your case, gentlemen.

Mr. Byrne—I think that he was afraid when he made the motion that it would be granted; I now propose to deprive my friend of a chance to get up sympathy where there is no use for it, and I therefore take the same view that the Court does.

The Court—Gentlemen, this is irregular; proceed, or let us adjourn.

The prosecution proceeded.

Jane Bloom was called to the stand and sworn.

Her testimony was to the following effect:

I reside at No. 3 St. Mark's Place; my age is 60; I know the defendant, having seen her in my sister's house; I first became acquainted with her in 1837.

Q.—What was her maiden name before her marriage to Mr. Cox?

Mr. Gerard objected to the question, on the ground of irrelevance. He contended that the prosecution could not go behind the marriage.

Mr. Shaffer said, the only object with which he wished to obtain an answer to this question, was for the purpose of proving identity.

The Court ruled, that the prosecution was not at liberty to go behind the marriage for any fact bearing on the question of adultery, but that the question was proper for purposes of identification.

Mr. Shaffer continued:

Q.—Are you related to the defendant? A.—My brother married her sister.

Q.—Please inform us what her maiden' name was? A.—Catharine Fletcher. Her sister's name was Jane Fletcher; I don't know what her mother's name was; I don't know whether the defendent's name was Rachel; I don't know whether Ellen was any part of her name; I don't know whether she has been called by any other name than Catharine Fletcher; Mrs. Jane Swift is the sister's name; I think I saw Mrs. Cox last week; when I first became acquainted with her as Catharine Fletcher, she was about 20 or 23 years of age.

Q.—Do you know of her passing by any other name than Catharine Fletcher, or Catharine Van Wyck?

Mr. Gerard—Don't answer that.

Witness—I don't know; I left for Tennessee in 1828, and did not return until 1835.

To Mr. Gerard—I don't know whether she was ever called Catherine Ellen, or Ellen Catharine.

Mr. Schaffer—Don't you know whether she was ever named Ellen? A.—No Sir; I never knew anything against her.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Schaffer called on Jane Swift. The lady did not appear, and application was made by the prosecution for an attachment, which was granted by the Court.

Whilst the affidavit was being prepared,

Mr. Schaffer read the direct interrogatories of the deposition which follow, Mr. Gerard reading the cross-examinations.

DEPOSITION OF CATHARINE BROWN TAKEN ON COMMISSION.

I reside in the city of San Francisco, in Chatham-place; I am 39 years of age, and my occupation is entirely of a household character, taking charge of my husband's house; I did reside in the City of New-York for 15 years, and last resided in Wooster-street; I left the City of New-York, Oct. 4, 1854; I know the parties, plaintiff and defendant; have known the plaintiff about eight years; have known the defendant since her marriage with the plaintiff—that is, from the time of her marriage with the plaintiff; I was a communicant of a church of which said Richard Cox was the pastor, from December, 1850, until I left the City of New-York; the said Richard Cox and Ellen Catharine Cox resided in the City of New-York, in Lexington-avenue and West Thirty-sixth-street during a portion of the years 1852 and 1853; I did see a man at the residence of said Richard Cox on a Sunday morning during the last part of the Spring of 1853; it was, I think, the first Sunday in May, 1853, about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; I saw a man go up the steps of Mr. Cox's residence, ring the bell and go in the door; I do not know the name of the man, and could give no description except that he was about the size and appearance of said Richard Cox; the said Richard Cox, on said Sunday morning, to the best of my belief, was in Zion Church, New-York; I was then on my way to said Church, and when I arrived there he was engaged in reading service, which was partly through; I do not know where Mrs. Cox was; she was not in church; I am the person referred to in the annexed communication, and my name was Catharine Brown, but on the mission, and my name was Catharine Brown, but on the 18th day of October, 1855, I was married to Myron W. Allan, who is now my husband, and my present name is Catherine Allan; I do not know of anything further to the benefit or advantage of said plaintiff.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

I left the State of New-York October 4, 1854, in the steamer *Star of the West*; I arrived in California Oct. 31, 1854, in the steamer *Cortes*; for three years prior to my departure from New-York, I lived in that City; from Oct., 1851, until May, 1852, lived at No. 69 Laurens-street; from that time until I left New-York, for California at No. 116 Wooster-street, with the family of Mr. John A. Graff; during all the time, the names of the inmates of the house are, Mr. John A. Graff, Mrs. M. A. Graff, Alvin Graff, Edward Graff, Mary Graff, Mary Graff, Jean H. Graff, Susan Graff, Henrietta Graff and Harriet Minor, a servant girl; my occupation in each of said places commenced at the time I have last spoken of, and ended when I left for California; I became acquainted with the plaintiff about eight years since in the City of New-York; I became acquainted with Mrs. Cox immediately after her marriage with plaintiff in New-York; I am best acquainted with the plaintiff; my acquaintance commenced with said Ellen at the Sunday School of Zion Church; I had never seen said Ellen before her marriage; after I saw her frequently at the said Church, at the residence of plaintiff and at Mr. Graff's; I cannot say how many times I saw her; the said Ellen was a large, tall woman, gray eyes, reddish complexion, and her hair tinged with gray; can't state her height, but she is stout and tall; the residence of said Richard Cox during the years 1852 and 1853, was in Lexington-avenue and West Thirty-sixth-street; I was not residing or staying at this house; I did not ascertain the name of said man on the Sunday morning spoken of in my answer to the sixth direct interrogatory; the car in which I was riding stopped at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, from which position I had a view of the residence of the plaintiff; I saw a man go up the steps, ring the door bell, and go in; my attention was called from the fact that the man resembled Mr. Cox, the plaintiff, and when I got to the church he was engaged in reading service; I went direct to the church where the car stopped to the church; I did communicate to Mrs. Graff, when I returned from church, what I saw; I had no particular motive in telling what I saw, except as an item of news I had learned during my absence. Lastly, to the last cross interrogatory she saith, I have in the foregoing answers stated all I know touching the matters in question.

Mr. Schaffer now proposed to read the deposition of Hamilton K. Boone, taken *de bene esse*, in January, 1856.

Mr. Gerard—Where is Mr. Boone?

Mr. Schaffer—He is now in New-Orleans, I presume, on his way to Nicaragua.

Mr. Schaffer then read the

DEPOSITION OF A "FAST YOUNG MAN."

And in pursuance of the order and stipulations hereto annexed and hereinbefore mentioned; the said Hamilton R. Boone being duly sworn and examined as a witness on the part of the plaintiffs, testifies and says as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 202 East Thirty-third-street, in this City.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am over 31 years of age.

Q.—Do you expect to leave the State of New-York and the United States? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—I expect to leave on the 9th of the coming month.

Q.—To you know the parties, plaintiff and defendant, in this action? A.—I know the plaintiff by introduction, and the defendant by sight.

Q.—Did you see the defendant here on the day that the witness, Henry A. Carhart, was examined? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you first see the defendant, and where? A.—I saw her some time in the month of August, 1852, at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets, in a house then kept by Mrs. Pratt.

Q.—State all that you saw on that occasion? A.—I saw this lady come in there, (I did not know her then, except by reputation; the same to the door of the room where I was (I call it the tea-room,) sitting with three or four gentlemen and a couple of ladies; seeing the room was occupied, she instantly drew back and walked up the Houston-street hall towards the door; Mrs. Pratt went out and joined her in the hall, and they had some conversation, and she (the defendant) went up stairs, and Mrs. Pratt returned to her room; there was a bed in the tea-room where I was sitting.

Q.—Do you know how long the defendant remained up stairs? A.—I do not.

Q.—Could you have seen her from where you were if she had come down stairs? A.—Yes, if she had come down while I remained there.

Q.—How long did you remain there after she went up stairs? A.—From half an hour to an hour, we remained there until 4 or 5 P. M., and drank some wine.

Q.—Did you see any one go up stairs on that occasion besides the defendant? A.—I saw some of the girls go up stairs, and two men, one just after she went up, about five minutes after; and one was coming in the door as we were going out; we backed into the tea-room, and let him go up stairs, then we left; I did not know either of these men.

Q.—What was the character of this house at this time? A.—It was a boarding-house for ladies of pleasure.

Q.—When and where did you next see the defendent? A.—I next saw her the same year, or the early part of the year following, on a cold afternoon, at a house either No. 222 or No. 224 (I think No. 224) Varick-street, in this City; I saw her coming up the stoop of the house as I sat by the window, talking to the lady having charge of the house at the time.

Q.—State all that you saw in connection with the defendent at this time. A.—The lady that I was sitting with got up, closed the parlor door, and sent her up stairs; I heard her moving overhead after a minute; I remained there two hours, and the defendant did not come down while I was there; I did not see any man there.

Q.—What was then the character of this house? A.—It was a very private assignation house; I would not like to mention the name of the lady who kept the house; she has since reformed, and lives out of the State; it is the house in which Capt. Joseph A. Dwier committed suicide; this was before I saw the defendant there.

Q.—When and where did you next see the defendant? A.—I saw her afterwards at the house No. 66 Wooster-street some time in warm weather in 1855; I think it was in the month of June; it might have been in May.

Q.—What time of the day or night was it? A.—It was in the afternoon, between two and three.

Q.—State all that you know in connection with the defendant on this occasion? A.—I was shout going up stairs, and the defendant came into the hall door, without ringing the bell, and I stepped back, and there was a man with her; they came in the same minute, and I am not certain whether they went up stairs or into the back parlor, which has been let out; my impression is that they went into the back parlor; I do not know how long they remained there; I went up stairs.

Q.—What was the character of the house? A.—It was then known as an assignation house; I believe it was kept by a woman named Meg Gallegher.

Q.—When and where did you see the defendant? A.—I have frequently seen her in the street since, and once at her own house, in Eighth-street and First-avenue, in this City, in the corner house, or next to the corner house, towards the East river.

Q.—When you saw her at her house by what name did you recognize her? A.—I did not know her by any name until I went there and engaged for board, but I recognized her by sight as Kate Van Wyck; I mean to say that I had before known her by that name; her name was given to me at the time I saw her at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets; it was given to me by a man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne—The witness further testified:

Q.—Where are you going to? A.—To the Republic of Nicaragua, to reside.

Q.—What business have you been engaged in for three years past? A.—I have been a law clerk for Josiah Howe for a portion of the time—since the 7th of last June up to two weeks ago.

Q.—Before the commencement of that clerkship what business was you engaged in? A.—For some months I was out of business.

Q.—How many months? A.—From about the 1st of April preceding my entering Mr. Howe's office.

Q.—Where did you reside then? A.—With my father, Robert Boone, at No. 212 East Thirty-third-street.

Q.—Did you reside there constantly? A.—Yes, except one week I was sent to New-Jersey.

Q.—Before the 1st of April, 1855, what business were you engaged in? A.—In speculations, out of which I earned my livelihood.

Q.—Had you resided at any other place than your father's within three years? A.—No, not any other place since May, 1850.

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—No, I am a single man, a bachelor.

Q.—In 1851, 1852, and up to the present time, have you been in the habit of visiting bawdy houses? A.—Yes, I have been in the habit of doing like other young men.

Q.—What were you in Mrs. Pratt's house for on the day when you first saw the defendant? A.—To drink wine and see the girls, but not for any carnal purpose.

Q.—When did you go there on that day? A.—About two or three o'clock.

Q.—Had you been drinking before you got there? A.—I have no doubt I did drink brandy and water two or three times before I went there; it was my habit at that time; but I was perfectly sober.

Q.—Did you drink any more in the house before you saw the defendant? A.—Yes, I drank champagne.

Q.—How was the defendant dressed when you first saw her? A.—My impression is, she was dressed in dark clothes; I know she had a dark bonnet on; nothing remarkable in her appearance; she was well dressed.

Q.—Had you a good view of her face? A.—Yes, first-rate.

Q.—How long did she remain opposite the door of the room? A.—She turned short to come into the room; seemed surprised, and went immediately away.

Q.—Did you follow her out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where are the stairs that lead to the room above, in that house? A.—On the right-hand side of the house, going towards Houston-street.

Q.—Have you ever been up stairs in that house? A.—Once.

Q.—Did you observe if there were more then one way of getting out without passing the room in which you were? A.—I did not, and don't think there is any other way.

Q.—Can you describe the man that came in first after she did? A.—I cannot; he was a gentlemanly looking man.

Q.—Do you know whether the man went? A.—I do not.

Q.—You say you first saw her at No. 224 Varick-street? A.—I think that is the number.

Q.—What were you doing there at the time? A.—Visiting a lady friend and talking with her in the front parlor.

Q.—Had you been drinking that day? A.—I don't know that I had or had not.

Q.—How was the defendant dressed then? A.—I could not tell distinctly; I only saw her as she came up on the stoop.

Q.—Was her face uncovered? A.—I don't know that it was or not, but I know that I recognized her.

Q.—Had you seen her between the first and the last occasion? A.—I can't say that I had; if I had it was in the street.

Q.—You say that you next saw her at No. 66 Wooster-street—can you state

[illegible] the county window; there was a pane of glass [illegible] I was sitting on a bench close to [illegible] hear the conversation you dreamed? I could not [illegible] the attitudes and positions [illegible] the defendant dreamed? A.—Yes, she was. [illegible] know the name of the gentleman that you [illegible] never or where he may be found? A.—No.

HENRY D. CARHART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January.

MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Mr. Schaefer now rose and read a certificate of [illegible]

Dr. Van Kouwenhoven, physician of Mrs Jane Swift, certified to the illness of that lady, and that danger might result from a removal. He stated, however, that she was [illegible] well enough to give evidence in her own house. Mr. [illegible] would call the other side whether they would consent [illegible] to taking her examination accordingly.

Mr. Graham denied that she knew anything whatever of this matter, and refused to accede to an examination of the character proposed, but, eventually, it was agreed that the course suggested by the prosecution should be adopted, and an hour was named for that purpose.

EVIDENCE AS TO MRS. COX'S VEILS, THE BOLTS ON HER BEDROOM DOOR, HER DISPUTE WITH THE SEWING SOCIETY, AND SUNDRY OTHER MATTERS.

Mary E. Grant, was the next witness She said: I reside at No. 161 Wooster-street; am married; am acquainted with the parties to this action; have been acquainted with them since their marriage; am a member of Dr. Cox's church; my residence is between Prince and Spring; Mrs. Cox used to the habit of calling at my place while she lived with Rev. Cox; I recollect the time they lived together.

Counsel—State whether she ever did anything in your house that attracted your attention?

Witness—She used to come there in a very flurried manner, and generally wore a veil; sometimes she had two veils, and would put one in her pocket as she came in; when she had these veils she usually remained at my house but a short time, not more than ten or fifteen minutes; the last time she had occasion which her husband knew nothing of was one occasion she returned to my house after an afternoon's the Doctor took tea with us; Dr. Cox came there while she was away; she had been there before he came between three and four in the afternoon she came back about six; she spoke of her absence as having caused by her going to see a friend in Prince-street; whom she called that morning she said she was in a hurry to go, and could not stop but a few minutes; when she came to my house she acted strangely, and her manner was such as to induce me to send a person after her to watch her; that person was a girl, Miss Miner; that occurred two years ago last June; that person did go to watch her; the girl (the girl) was absent ten or fifteen minutes; Mr. Cox did not return that day; after that time, between one and two weeks, (I don't recollect precisely,) I sent some person to watch her again.

Q.—What occurred at your house on the part of Mrs. Cox that induced you to have her watched? A.—That day she had two veils, one of which she put in her pocket when she was at the street door coming in.

Q.—State whether she did it? A.—She took it off hurriedly and put it into her pocket as quick as she could; I noticed her if she always were two veils; she laughed; on this occasion she did not remain long at my house; Harriet Miner followed her on this occasion; that was in the afternoon; I sent Miss Minor after her to know if she went to the same house; one day Mrs. Cox brought to my house Mr. Cox's daughter by his former wife; she left the little girl there, and was away one or two hours; she called twice with the child; she left her, as she said, to play with the children; [illegible] Sewing Society; [illegible] after the meeting was over at Ash [illegible] she told them coming to her house; she showed me the bolts in her bedroom door; I told her that she was losing that Society were unwilling to meet [illegible] she behaved so strangely; it was after she sent [illegible] me, forbidding the ladies to come to this [illegible] I called at her house, but was told she was ill; I said I would call in again and would see her; I insisted upon [illegible] and opened the door and saw her; she showed me the [illegible] and said "Do you see that?" I said well; "Why," [illegible] "are you afraid of robbers?" "No," said she, "I [illegible] to cut my husband;" "It is very strange in you to [illegible] a thing," I said. "It is his place to be here;" she [illegible] she wished to keep him out."

Q.—How many doors were there in her bedroom? A.—I think there was a front door, leading directly to the bedroom, the bedroom leading into the hall; two doors were necessary; I asked her why she did not go to church? she said she stayed at home to receive visitors; that her cousin brought wine and cakes, and they had a pleasant time of it; she said Richard was so horribly pious he did not want to have such company; she said she was her cousin, who brought very nice wine and cake there and they had very nice times; she said these calls were to commence on Communion Sundays, because on those days Mr. Cox was to go away, and she had a better opportunity of entertaining them; she named one of those gentlemen, but I do not recollect it; Communion service was on the first Sunday of every month in 1853; Mr. Cox's house was the third house from the Sixth-avenue; it was not half the square distant from the [illegible]

Q.—Did any of your family communicate to Dr. [illegible] as to his wife?

[illegible] objected.

[illegible] said it was to give proof that there had [illegible] that no such theory was set up by [illegible]

[illegible] to the fact.

[illegible] in November watched; [illegible] 1853.

[illegible] on the 26th December, 1853.

[illegible] on the 7th of December.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

[illegible] friend of Dr. Cox; he came and boarded in [illegible] three months after the separation; it was in [illegible] 1854; he told me something about the difficulty between Dr. Cox and his wife; I first became acquainted with him six years ago; sometimes a dozen ladies came to the sewing society at Mrs. Cox's; she told me she was perfectly willing to let them use her house; she forbid them to come subsequently to that; when she was married to Dr. Cox she lived in Lexington-square; [illegible] there; she had no children; he [illegible] his children to live with her; they remained [illegible] a year, and moved to Thirty-sixth-street, where they remained till May, 1853; when she was visiting me [illegible] first part of the time in Thirty-sixth-street, and part of the time in Lexington-avenue; I did not know her till [illegible] Mrs. Cox; she is a very fleshy woman; has a red face; is fat and stout; it is a pretty long walk from my house to Thirty-sixth-street; when she came to my house she put her veils in her pocket, to prevent their being seen; she did not make any secret of the veils, only that she tried to hide them; I saw her try to hide them; I saw her with them three times; the veils were green and sometimes brown; she [illegible] to bleach out; I lived in the block next to Wooster-street; the last time I sent people to watch her I lived in No. 106 Wooster-street; the last time she was in my house was in November, 1853; in Thirty-sixth-street, where they lived, there were three houses just together and with stoops [illegible] each other; the first time I was in Mrs. Cox's church I saw no veils; I saw them on a subsequent occasion, and she called my attention to them; she told me she had visitors on Sunday; she lived then in Thirty-sixth-street; I did not ask her any question about the visitors; I asked her why she did not come to church, and she said she had pleasant visitors, who brought wine with them; she said she went to Dr. Hawks' church after her marriage with Dr. Cox, and took communion there; she told me that on only one occasion, they lived in Thirty-sixth-street when I communicated [illegible] suspicions to Dr. Cox it was not long before they left there; when they left Thirty-sixth-street they removed to Mrs. Soule's in Thirty-first; I don't know how long they lived there; I knew that Mrs. Cox was very ill whilst there; I had not any going up to her bedroom after she refused to send me any beefsteak meat in her house, because I wanted it; I sent her a beefsteak; she was ill; she asked for me before she was ill; I went up stairs, and found her dressed; she was not sick; I would have been a friend to her if she had behaved herself; I did not think well of her then; I never did think well of her; there is a person named Lawrence who washes laces in my neighborhood; she lives opposite my door; I saw Mrs. Cox go there; she went three times; she said these calls were to commence on Communion Sundays, because on those days Mr. Cox was to go away, and she had a better opportunity of entertaining them; she named one of those gentlemen, but I do not recollect it; Communion service was on the first Sunday of every month in 1853; Mr. Cox's house was the third house from the Sixth-avenue; it was not half the square distant from the [illegible]

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[illegible] any of your

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDERS IN THE HOUSE.

OLD PRISON DEBTS.

THE COUNTY OF CASSADACA.

The Contested Seats in the Senate.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Testimonial to Dr. Kane—Speech of Senator Wadsworth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—NEGRO SUFFRAGES.

Interesting Debate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

The "General Orders" were the special order to-day, and good progress was made therein. Twelve bills were reported favorably and ordered to a third reading. Progress was reported upon them, and one was reported with the enacting clause stricken out. Quite a scramble was had to secure the precedence of local bills, in which various members were interested, but after indulging a few members, the House adopted the plan of adhering strictly to the order in which bills stood upon the General Orders, and quiet was restored.

The only bill exciting debate, was one giving parties a new trial in County Courts in cases of appeal from Justices' Courts, when the judgment exceeds $25, or, as amended, $50.

The remaining bills were all of a local character, save one amending the General Insurance law, by requiring detailed reports.

OLD PRISON ACCOUNTS.

In the Senate Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of the Mechanics Banking Association, praying for the payment of certain drafts on JAMES HORNER & ROBERT WILTSE, which the above named Bank discounted to HIRAM P. ROWELL in 1847, then agent of Mount Pleasant Prison. The petitioners say the Comptroller has refused to pay the same and they therefore invoke the interference of the Legislature to the end that they may be paid.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. SPENCER presented the remonstrance of E. K. COLLINS, MATTHEW MORGAN, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, CLARK & WEST, WM. HALL & SONS and many other merchants in New-York City upon Broadway and elsewhere and owners on Broadway, against a Broadway Railroad.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. RIDER for the erection of the County of Cassadaga from part of the County of Chatsuque. It is comprised of the following towns: Ellington, Poland, Carrall Kiantone, Ellicott, Gerry, Ellery, Busti, Harmony, Clymer, Sherman, Mina, French Creek, and parts of the towns of Stockton, Westfield and Chautauque.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. HALSTEAD, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of the contested seat of the Seventh Senate District, occupied by J. W. FENDON, reported that the charges of the petitioner, (EZRA BRANDRETH,) are wholly unsubstained, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of BENJ. BRANDRETH, that he be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State as the legal representative of the Seventh Senatorial District in place of JOHN W. FENDON be, and the same is hereby denied. Adopted by Ayes, 26; Noes, 0.

GUANO COMPANY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, from the Committee on Commerce, (to whom was referred the petition of the American Guano Company for an Act of incorporation,) reported a general bill for the formation of incorporations for mining, importing, and selling Guano and other fertilizers.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons of the City of New-York. The corporators are WILLIAM CORNELL, H. WILLIAMS, M. D., JOHN LOCKWOOD, THOS. D. ANSTROWS, M. D., J. OGLE, M. D., T. NORTHAM, T. GREEN, and P. GREEN. The object is to promote veterinary science and instruction in the department of learning connected therewith. Allows them to hold and convey real estate to the amount of $100,000. It gives power to the Trustees to confer the degree of V. S. (Veterinary Surgeon) on any man of the age of 21 years who may have studied three years with some Veterinary Surgeon duly licensed and have attended two complete courses of lectures, one of which shall have been delivered by the Professors of said College.

DECEASED CONVICTS.

Mr. FREDON introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to the disposition of the bodies of deceased convicts, by giving to the Medical Faculty of the University of New-York one-third of the "subjects" furnished by the State from her prisons,

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

For the relief of the St. Lawrence Academy.

To enable the Collector of Assessments in the city of Brooklyn to consummate the sale of certain lands, in default of payment of assessments.

To legalize the tax-bill and assessment-rolls of the village of Binghamton.

To amend the charter of the Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company.

To extend the charter of the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the city of Hudson.

Relative to Notaries Public.

To incorporate the Turnverein Association of the City of New-York.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. KANE.

Mr. WADSWORTH called from the table the concurrent (Assembly) resolutions of thanks, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, to HENRY GRINNELL, for his liberality and public spirit in fitting out and sending forth the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and to the officers and seamen of that Expedition, and ordering a gold medal to be struck for Dr. E. K. KANE, appropriately commemorating the voyage of discovery of the Grinnell ships.

In support of these resolutions Senator WADSWORTH thus eloquently addressed the Senate:

MR. PRESIDENT:—From the reading of these resolutions, it would seem that an act of honorable justice to the bold navigator and the generous-hearted citizen awaits its completion at our hands. I trust this act will not longer be delayed. I trust it will linger uncompleted with us no longer than is necessary in fitting phrase to expresse our thanks as Legislators and as citizens, to those who nobly planned and nobly executed the Arctic Expedition. I rejoice that the two great States of New-York and Pennsylvania stand side by side in the accomplishment of this mission of high emprise and exalted humanity. We should not forget the circumstances nor the occasion in which it originated. The head of an illustrious family, commissioned by his Government, goes forth to explore those wild regions of hoary frosts and rude elemental life, hoping thereby to enlarge the bounds of physical science, to open wider the domains of commerce, and to increase the aggregated sum of human knowledge. He goes with the plaudits of his admiring countrymen. Weeks, months and years pass by, and yet no answer comes back to cheer the darkened English homes of the departed voyagers.

> To their earnest calling
> Not a word would come
> From that vague doom, more appalling
> In being dumb:

While "this shadow dumb and veiled" was resting on the thoughtful of the earth, a noble woman, with bleeding heart, stretches forth her hands towards America, and breathes out in impassioned language:

> "The bliss deep imparts not
> The secret dark;
> We know then wert, and must we say *art not*,
> O, gallant bark!
> We know no more than this:
> And cast into the wide abyss
> Grope with our vacant arms for something that we miss."

Appealing to our common blood and common lineage, she asks for help; and with a promptitude which does honor to human nature, her plea was responded to. For this I love my country and my countrymen better. For the generous rivalry of the English nation in this matter, I love England and Englishmen better. Hallowed be thy name, my country! and hallowed be by thee, thy country's name, where'er such deeds are done, whoe'er thou art, O man, forever.

Let us hold in grateful remembrance all who participated, whether living or dead, in those deeds which illustrate so well the bold resolution and chivalric daring of those who speak the English language and bear the English name.

While with tearful emotions we remember, at this hour, the fallen brave who lie bleaching where they fell in their endeavors to advance their country's fame, let us also, with honorable unanimity, pay the humble tribute contemplated in these resolutions.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CUTLER called up his amendment to the Constitution relative to property qualifications of colored citizens.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert that the following be proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of this State, which, when approved, and adopted, in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall become a part thereof, viz.:

Every male citizen born in the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, have resided in the State for one year next preceding, and in the County in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilages of an elector at least four months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on complying with such rules and regulations as are now prescribed by law, and, in addition, be able to read any article in the Constitution or any section of the Statutes of this State, be admitted and deemed an elector.

Mr. CUTLER spoke in defence of his resolution until he was cut short by Mr. C. P. SMITH, calling attention to the ten minute rule, and that the gentleman had already spoken more than ten minutes.

The debate was continued at length, but I have not space to-day to devote to a sketch. It assumed a very wide range, in the course of which the Presidential election, Sharp's rifles, Kansas, and kindred topics were discussed. I shall furnish, to-morrow, a sketch of the debate, and shall endeavor to do justice to the noble and patriotic sentiments to which utterance was given by our Republican Senators.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

INCREASED PAY FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. IVISON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the compensation of members of Congress, and to fix the time for the annual meeting.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement of imported merchandise.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a memorial signed by members of the Legislature of Maryland indorsing the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoiced that the Old Dominion had spoken on this subject, as her position in the Confederacy gave great weight to her utterance. After alluding to the unjust manner in which Lieut. MAURY had been treated by the Board, he said it was not because of inefficiency that officers had been stricken down, it was a system of espionage, and, as said by a victim of the Board, black conspiracy, crushing gallant men, and giving position and promotion to those who, grasping the sceptre, wielded it with despotic sway.

Mr. HOUSTON's remarks abounded in personalities. The characters of Captains STRINGHAM and DUPONT were freely commented on, as were also those of other members of the Retiring Board.

Mr. CLAYTON inquired on what authority the statements regarding Capt. DUPONT were made.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, he had not read the entire document to the Senate, but had obtained his information from it.

Mr. CLAYTON—You know nothing about it.

Mr. HOUSTON alluded to the observation of Mr. MALLORY that there are cases of hardship, and said some of the "hardest cases" remained in the Navy. (Laughter.) I assail no man's character; I only read from documents. I don't say they are not gentlemen, but I may have my private opinion. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BAYARD, in reply to another remark made by Mr. HOUSTON, said if the latter could sustain his assertions by the documents adduced, he possessed a power of perversion even greater than he had exhibited in the Senate to-day.

Mr. HOUSTON, resuming, charged the Naval Board with cutting off heads by hecatombs, and said that instead of the Navy being improved, the country has now but one protective arm—the volunteer forces of the nation—and he, (Mr. HOUSTON,) was for wiping out the wrong by repealing the act under which the Board acted, as partiality and selfishness were the only things for which the Board could be commended.

He spoke more than three hours. The galleries were densely crowded.

Mr. BUTLER vindicated Commodore STRIBLING, of the Naval Retiring Board, eulogizing the brilliant achievements of that officer on the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

Mr. BAYARD spoke chiefly in defence of Captain DUPONT, and said that on some future occasion he would express his views at length of the Naval Board. In his opinion the attack of the Senator upon Captain DUPONT was wanton in the extreme.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoined, saying he had made no assertions that were not sustained by official documents. He should wait for the printed speech of Mr. BAYARD, and reply as it might deserve.

Mr. MALLORY defended the Naval Board, individually and collectively.

Mr. CLAYTON gave notice that he would reply to Mr. HOUSTON to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

THE KANSAS ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case.

Mr. GRANGER said Gov. REEDER came here by bigher law and lower law, self-preservation and self-defence. Mr. WHITFIELD came here under an election ordered by a spurious Legislature, and during which the people at the polls were overawed by armed invaders from Missouri. Give the Committee, therefore, full power to examine the facts. The country demands this. Let there be no dodging.

Messrs. HALL of Iowa, and LANE spoke against, and Mr. BARCLAY in favor of granting the request of the Committee.

Mr. DANIELL defended the Massachusetts Aid Society, and said it was never intended that a dollar of the capital should be used for arms or munitions of war, nor were hostilities, or any unconstitutional act counseled. Anything said to the contrary was false.

At 5 o'clock only thirteen members were present, and about as many persons in the galleries.

Mr. ENGLISH should not vote to give the Committee the unlimited power asked. He strongly suspected the majority would manufacture food for agitation, as ammunition to be employed against the advocates of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. He was willing to have the subject investigated by a disinterested commission.

Adjourned.

Senator Douglas and last Friday's Tilt—A Law without a Penalty—National Improvements—Valk's Speech, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1856.

DOUGLAS AND TRUMBULL.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a little sore yet from the effects of last Friday's tilt. In reporting his bill, to-day, authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and set up a State Government, he could not refrain from a quiet "dig" at Mr. TRUMBULL for "lacing" him so out of season,—for executing him, or his Kansas report, except by appointment. True, he didn't mention the name of his colleague from Illinois, for that might have called up some unpleasant recollections, and possibly the Senator himself, which would be still less desirable just now. But he took occasion to tell the Senator that it was usual for a Senator who introduces or reports a measure, to open the debate upon it, and for the Senator representing the minority of the Committee from which it is reported, to follow. Mr. TRUMBULL will please

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

take notice, and be a little careful hereafter how he departs from the rule thus laid down by his colleague, who has had a good deal more experience in Congress, and must be supposed quite competent to instruct his peers as to their rights and privileges. What matter, that strict obedience to the Douglas rule should involve a betrayal of the country into error, and the violation of a Senator's duty to his constituents to expose that error? Never mind; let duty, principle and truth all go to Tophet! but don't violate the precedent. Do you hear, Mr. TRUMBULL?

A LAW WITHOUT A PENALTY!

Mr. DOUGLAS has taken the floor for Thursday next, and will be followed by Mr. COLLAMER, probably on the succeeding Monday. The latter gentleman has given an earnest of what he can do, in his admirable minority report on the Kansas question, and we may expect a speech from him which shall completely lift the veil of sophistry and misrepresentation by which the Atchisonians seek to cover up their outrages upon popular rights, and to throw the responsibility of disorder in Kansas upon the *bona fide* Free-State settlers. He, doubtless, will not overlook the fact that DOUGLAS, in his bill reported to-day for the creation of a State Government in Kansas, makes not the slightest provision for the punishment and prevention of illegal voting. At the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, no man is to vote who has not been a resident in this Territory for six months;—but suppose half a dozen regiments of border ruffians choose to take possession of the polls, vote themselves, and permit nobody else to vote, where is the remedy? What danger, what punishment awaits them? A law without a penalty is an absurdity. Is it possible that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories intends to impose such a farce upon an intelligent people, and call it legislation? Or, was this failure to provide a penalty an oversight? I hope the latter; and yet, one can hardly believe that the author of this measure, so experienced in law and legislation, as he is, could have unintentionally committed so stupid a blunder. Let us know what it means, at all events.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

If HENRY CLAY could have looked in upon the Senate to-day, he would have found it difficult to tell whether he was most gratified or amazed by the spectacle presented to him. The day was expended on internal improvements—that horror of horrors to "Constitutional Democrats," and yet the very first measure put to the vote,—a bill making an appropriation for deepening the St. Clair flats in Michigan, passed by the overwhelming vote of 29 to 81. Several similar measures passed by votes equally as decisive.

But at last a bill to amend an act of last Congress for the improvement of Savannah River came up. The act aforesaid provided for the removal of certain obstructions in the shape of ship hulks, said to have been sunk in the river by the United States during the revolutionary war, to prevent the enemy from ascending. As the appropriation then made was intended to remove obstructions believed to have been created by the agents of the Government for the common defence, President PIERCE signed the bill, and the hulks were removed. But bars of sand and mud have formed where the hulks lay, and it is deemed necessary now to make a special appropriation to remove *them* also. The Committee on Commerce have no objection, as they reported a bill for the Savannah River,—the phrasology of which don't suit Mr. IVERSON, of Ga., who wants it changed, so that this measure may seem to be a necessary consequence of the one signed by President PIERCE in March, 1855, and may, therefore, receive the same gracious approval. The fact is, that nearly all these internal improvement bills are expected to be vetoed. IVERSON knows this, and that his Savannah River bill must share the general fate, unless he can establish its specialty as already indicated. But the Committee on Commerce are determined that, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned, all shall share alike, and that, if distinctions are to be made, the responsibility of such distinctions shall be assumed by the President. It is of no use, Mr. IVERSON—you must take your chance; so please stand aside and let the next customer come on. The St. Clair Flats bill, by-the-way, is intended to be saved by amending its title in the House, so as to make it a bill for the removal of obstructions in the way of transportation of United States troops, stores and munitions of war to the Northwest. What artful dodging is requisite for "Jacksonian Democracy" now-a-days!

KANSAS—KEITT LOOKS DANGEROUS.

Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, made an impressive speech in the House, to-day, in favor of the proposition to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case, especially exposing the folly and nonsense of the doctrine of catoppel proclaimed by the Whitfield men. He was listened to with deep attention. By the way, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, looked a meat-axe at GALLOWAY, and talked a sentence or two of over-bearing and threatening indignation at him, also, because he read from the TIMES ATCHISON's celebrated speech, boasting of his armed invasion of Kansas. KEITT said this speech had been denied, and looked as though he was about to cram the knowledge and belief of the denial down the speaker's throat. Now it happens, if I mistake not, that your Kansas correspondent has repeated his original statement, and furnished or offered the proofs. If the fiery South Carolinian should read the TIMES occasionally, perhaps he would get the idea that somebody else could receive intelligence, and tell the truth, besides ATCHISON and his friends in Congress.

VALK READS A HARMLESS LECTURE.

Mr. VALK read a speech on the Pro-Slavery side of the question, which will do no harm to anybody but its author. Mr. ROBINSON briefly, but forcibly, sustained the Committee on Elections. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, the keenest hair-splitter in the House, got off a nicely spun bunch of theorisms and metaphysical calculations on the Whitfield side; and Mr. SIMMONS, of New-York, closed the debate for the day with one of the pithy, vigorous and pointed little speeches for which he is becoming noted—so replete are they with the plainest common sense presented in the simplest terms. He, of course, was with the Committee, and in favor of the proposed investigation.

HE DIDN'T DO IT.

A story is circulating that Mr. TRAFTON, of Massachusetts, proposed, in the Committee on the District of Columbia, to amend a bill to govern elections in said district, so as to permit free negroes to vote. I am assured that this statement is entirely untrue, and that no such amendment was discussed or proposed by Mr. TRAFTON or any one else. S.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus—The Kansas Contested Seat.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March, 18.

Owing to snowy weather there was a slight attendance at the Anti Nebraska Caucus this evening, and it adjourned over.

The vote on the resolution of the majority of the House Committee on Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case, will be taken to-morrow.

Close of the Arguments in the Broadway Railroad Matter—Kansas Meeting—The New American Organ.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

The arguments in the Broadway Railroad case were closed before the Committee to night, having occupied from 7 till 10 o'clock. On the part of the remonstrants against the road, the Committee was addressed by ALEXANDER T. STEWART, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, D. H. HAIGHT, FRANCIS A. PALMER and JAMES IRWIN.

A remonstrance was produced of nearly all the owners of property in Broadway against the road, and also petitions of owners and occupants on the lines of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, alleging that they are injurious to their property, and expressing the opinion that no Railroad on Broadway should be permitted.

D. D. FIELD, for the grantees, replied to Mr. HILTON's argument, and the case was finally closed.

The Kansas meeting, held at the Capitol this evening, was well attended.

The *Morning Express* will change hands to-morrow. The valedictory of Mr. CARLTON EDWARDS, the present editor, will appear to-morrow morning, and the new proprietor will take possession immediately afterwards. The paper will be enlarged next week as the American central organ.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 19.

The New-Orleans mail of Tuesday and Wednesday has arrived. The papers contain the details of the news (already telegraphed) from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. They give nothing later from the city of Mexico, the telegraphic communication having been interrupted by the revolutionists at Puebla. General COMONFORT left the capital on the 20th ult., to put himself at the head of the troops to besiege Puebla. He would have 12,000 troops and 48 pieces of artillery.

The revolutionists at Puebla were about 8,000 strong. The officers who led the revolt at the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been sentenced to be shot.

The departure of Nicaragua fillibusters from New-Orleans is openly proclaimed in the papers.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

Judge BURGOINE has just decided that a Commissioner has no constitutional right to act in Fugitive Slave cases, and that all such acts are null and void. M.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 18.

The Kansas correspondent of the St Louis *Democrat*, writing from Topeka March 8, says that in joint session of the Legislature on that day, Gov. REEDER was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot (six years.) and Gov. LANE on the second, (three years.) Each candidate received 33 votes—56 members being present. The Legislature which organized on the 4th inst. was still in session on the 8th, and the letter makes no mention of any anticipated time of adjournment.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

On the Little Miami Railroad this morning, the Express train ran into an accommodation train on the side track at Spring Valley. The Engineer, CHARLES HUNT, was fatally injured, and died soon after. The firemen was badly bruised. No passengers were hurt. The baggage-car and engines were nearly demolished.

ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The night train from Richmond for this city, ran off the track, at an early hour this morning, and nearly demolished the locomotive. No other injury.

Fire in Boston

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

A large brick building, in Commerce-street, was destroyed by fire this morning, involving the following losses:

A. & A. JACOBS, Provision Dealers, $11,000; DORR, PROCTOR & Co., West India Goods, $25,000; YATES & DRAKE, cigars, $12,000; NORCROSS, MELLEN & Co., crockery, $5,000; BAIRDE, GUILD & Co., teas, $3,000. Other tenants suffered to a considerable extent. The losses were mostly insured in State-street.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The following are the footings of the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock.....	$61,960,000	Due from other Banks.....	7,700,000
Loans and Discounts.....	52,297,000	Due to other B'ks	6,096,000
Specie.....	3,779,000	Deposits.....	15,207,000
		Circulation.....	6,970,000

The Pork Trade.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 18.

The *Price Current* of this week publishes full returns of the Pork trade in the West, and also of the shipments East. The increase in the number packed up to the present time, as compared with last year, is 343,000; and the increase in the shipments East, 155,000.

THE DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, March 18.

The excitement caused by the appalling disaster on the Delaware, on Saturday night, continues unabated. The terrible incidents of the accident, and the constant discovery of new victims, keep alive the public interest, and make the tragic affair almost the sole theme of conversation.

During yesterday afternoon and last night the dragging for bodies was continued, and the remains of Mrs. SHADE and one or two other persons were recovered.

The two unknown men who were brought into the Station-house together, yesterday morning, and who, from the similarity of their dress, were thought to be brothers, proved to be MYER REINBERG, a barber, a married man, residing in Camden, and FRANCIS BAIEN, a farmer, a single man, belonging near Fontenville, in the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia.

The Coroner's Jury continued the inquest in the case yesterday afternoon. But two witnesses, C. P. DICKINSON and NICHOLAS E. CRANE, were examined. The principal new facts elicited from these witnesses were—first, their opinion that the boat was an unsafe one; that the fire was the result of carelessness; that no effort was made to extinguish the flames, and that no means of escape were afforded the passengers. One of the witnesses was also of opinion that a number of females were burnt up upon the boat.

In Camden, the sensation produced by the disaster is even more intense than in Philadelphia. The majority of the victims lived in that city, and the condition of the families of those who were thus suddenly snatched away, is melancholy indeed. Camden may be said to be plunged in mourning. Yesterday afternoon the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the place held a meeting, and appropriated $200 for the relief of the families of the victims. A town meeting will also be held this evening, for the purpose of devising means of relief. It has also been proposed to call a meeting for the same purpose in this city.

Coroner DELAVAU yesterday afternoon waited upon the Commandant of the Navy Yard, for the purpose of procuring a field-piece to aid in the recovery of the bodies. No such piece was in readiness, and Captain LEE promised to have such a cannon as was required in readiness by this morning.

This morning the tide was running up, and the surface of the river was so encumbered with ice that the operations of those searching for bodies availed nothing. The *John Fitch* and two or three small boats were engaged in grappling, but the ice crippled their exertions. The cannon from the Navy Yard was on board the *Fitch*, but, after firing a few rounds, the attempt to raise the bodies in this way was relinquished until the ebb tide carries off the floating ice.

The crowd at the wharf continues very great, but the police arrangements are better than they were yesterday.

We have received the following note from Messrs. PERRY & EBERY respecting Mr. ASA BULLARD, one of the missing.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: The missing agent of the *Jersey Blue*, reported as being lost from the steamer on Saturday night is Mr. ASA BULLARD, book agent and dealer, who has been residing most of the time, for the past two years, in Salem, N. J. He was in our establishment transacting business up to 3 o'clock on Saturday night, at which time he left for Camden, where he had left his horses and carriage. Originally he was from one of the Eastern States—we think Connecticut or New-Hampshire. Yours, &c.

PERRY & EBERY, Fourth and Race.

Below will be found a carefully corrected list of the dead, whose bodies have been recovered, with their places of residence. It will be seen that the dead and missing number fifty-six. New discoveries of missing persons are made daily, and by the time the worst is known we are convinced the loss of life will be found to be not less than sixty human beings.

THE DEAD.—Abraham James, Camden; John Little, South Camden; James M. Shermer, Fourth-street, Camden; John S. Newton, Cooper's Hill, N. J.; Mrs. Shado, Christian-street, near Second, Philadelphia; Emory Riley, (colored,) Camden; Mary Ann Diggs, (colored,) South Camden; Alexander Claxton, South Camden; James Williams, (colored,) South Camden; James McCaffrey, Camden; Francis Fitzpatrick, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia; Jacob Campbell, (colored,) South Camden; Francis Baird, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia; Frederick Altamus Thompson, Mickle-street, Camden; Myer Reinberg, South Camden; James A. Kennard, (colored,) South Camden; Morris Baily, (colored,) South Camden; Henry Johnson, (colored,) South Camden; Verasa Nixon, Camden. Total 19.

THE MISSING.—Miss E. Fullerton, Mr. Fidell, Chas. Wetherby, Mr. H. Lelargo, Thomas Alion, Miss S. Carman, John Parsons, Mr. Crisp, Samuel Briggs, Edward Morschamp, Charles Keyser, Mary Massey, John Prince, Charles Beale, Child of Mr. Glvorson, — Ephileon, Miss E. Jones, a colored boy, — Mayber, J. Weeley Stewart, Asa Bullard, H. Carr, — Glass, — Quinn, Mr. Riddell, Charles Sharp, of Haddonfield, — Snorden, — Smith, — Kernan, (colored,) Mrs. Wagstaff, Anu Dakman, Henry Johnson, Elijah Hutchinson, (colored,) Luther Oney, Edward Manroken, (colored,) Thomas Smith, Cooper's Point. Mrs. JANE BURNS, a young woman living with her aunt in Fitzwater-street, between Thirteenth and Broad, started to go to Camden on Saturday evening. She has not been heard of since. She was dressed in black. Total missing, 37.

Coroner DELAVAN has received the following letter from the District-Attorney, WM. B. REED, Esq., and furnished it to the *Inquirer* for publication:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1856.

To Joseph Delavan, Esq., Coroner:

DEAR SIR: I think it best to put in writing what I said in our hurried interview, this morning, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the views I have of your duty, and that of the inquest, which, I understand, is now in session.

It has been judicially decided that, at a Coroner's inquest, no one has a right to be present except those whom the Coroner chooses to admit, or whose presence the inquest itself requires. You have the right to decide whether the investigation shall be public or private. It is a matter entirely within your official discretion, to be exercised, in each particular case, according to the circumstances of the case. Nobody has a right to be present as counsel, and, in my opinion, the admission of counsel, on the part of persons supposed to be implicated, would be a gross irregularity, and I respectfully suggest that, in this instance, nothing of the kind be permitted.

It is scarcely possible that in this case, involving as I am told, a large loss of human life, the investigation will be thorough and complete, and that the penal responsibility of persons implicated will be ascertained. A ferry boat which on a great thoroughfare carries many passengers, ought to be provided with means of escape, such as boats, life preservers, &c., and the neglect to have them imposes, in my opinion, a severe responsibility. I am determined, as far as in me lies, to enforce this responsibility, it makes no difference, to my judgment, whether the transit be long or short, across the Delaware, or much further, if those who undertake to carry passengers on the water expose them to danger by the use of hazardous elements, such as steam and fire, and furnish no means of escape in the time of danger and alarm, they are answerable to the common law. In my opinion the proprietors of the ferry boat which was destroyed last night with its freight of human beings are liable to be indicted for some form of homicide. If you shall ascertain (and all matters of fact are for your determination,) either that there was not sufficient precaution against fire, or whether there was or not, that there were no boats or not boats enough, or other means of rescue at a moment of impending danger, I consider the latter responsibility quite as grave as the former. I beg therefore to direct your attention, and that of the inquest on the bodies of the dead to these inquiries:

1. As to the cause of the deaths by violence.
2. Whether the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of those in charge of the boat.
3. Whether, no matter whether the fire occurred from the carelessness of the Agents or not, there were sufficient means of escape furnished by those who are the proprietors of the boat.
4. Who are the proprietors of the boat, and if a corporation, its name, and the names of the Directors or Managers.

These facts being ascertained by your inquest, I shall, as District-Attorney of this county, be enabled to determine what further action is needed.

You will understand that I make this communication to you officially, in consequence of your application to me this morning. I will thank you to submit this letter to your inquest.

I am, very respectfully, &c., yours,
WILLIAM B. REED.

Later by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 18.

The dragging of the Delaware has been interrupted to-day, by a vast quantity of floating ice. Only one body has been recovered during the day—that of LUTHER ONEY, colored.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 BROADWAY, Tuesday noon, March 18, 1856.

ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., in the Chair. The Secretary exhibited a fine specimen of the *Glout Morceau* pear, raised by Mr. ALFRED SMITH of Hartford—President of the Hartford River Banking Company—who has devoted much time and attention to Pears. The specimen before the Club was well preserved. It had been kept in a dry place, in a cool, dark cellar, at a temperature just above freezing.

Mr. PRINCE entered into a long and labored defence of the claims of the Chinese Potatoe. He criticised the course of the daily press of this City very severely, and becoming personal in his remarks, was called to order.

Dr. WATERBURY stated that the Club was not responsible for reports, and that this whole matter was out of order.

Mr. PRINCE was then allowed to proceed in a modified tone, with the defence of his specialty.

A MORE IMPORTANT MATTER.

For some time past a Committee appointed by the Club have been investigating the kind, quality and amount of feed, &c., used by the Railroad and Stage Companies of this City for their horses and mules. Dr. WATERBURY has spent considerable time in those investigations, and presented the following report, which will be found instructive, as well as suggestive:

The amount and kind of food consumed by animals depends on the amount and kind of labor they perform. Fattening animals are generally fed differently from working animals. Species and age make marked differences in the kind of food required by the same habits; climate and season of the year, does also to a certain extent; exercise produces with animals both an increased consumption of food and an increase in weight. Beyond this point there is increased consumption of food but a diminution in weight to a second limit, beyond which both are diminished and the animal is "used up."

The Committee had received returns from the following Stage lines in this City, as shown in the accompanying table:

STAGE LINES.	Number of animals.	Miles of daily travel.	Pounds of Cut Hay daily fed.	Pounds of corn Meal daily.	Pounds of salt per month.	Increase of meat for the meal severe labor of travelling.
Red Bird Stage-Line.....	116	17	14	18	12½	8½
Spring-street do...	105	21	14	20	4	3 1-7
Seventh-av. do...	227	22	10	16½	1	2¼
Sixth-av. R. R.: (Horses.....	117	17	10	14	2	.....
(Mules.....	211	17	10	7	2	.....
N. Y. Consolida'd Stage Company.	625	21½	8	17	2-9	2½
Washing. Stables, 8 x 1 very horses.	....	....	12	7½*	....	....

* And six quarts of oats at noon.

It is the object of the stage proprietors to get all the work out of their teams possible without injury to the animals. Where the routes are shorter the horses consequently make more trips, so that the different amounts and proportions of food consumed is not so apparent when the comparison is made between the different lines as when it is made with the railroad and livery horses. The stage horses consume most, and the livery horses least.

The stage horses are fed on cut hay and corn meal wet and mixed in the proportion of about one pound of hay to two pounds of meal—a ratio adopted rather for mechanical than physiological reasons, as this is all the meal that can be made to adhere to the hay. The animals eat this mixture from a deep manger.

The New-York Consolidated Stage Co. uses a very small quantity of salt. They think it causes horses to urinate too freely. They find horses do not eat so much when worked too hard. The large horses eat more than the small ones. Prefer a horse of 1,000 to 1,100 pounds weight. If too small, they get poor and cannot draw a stage. If too large, they ruin their feet, and their shoulders grow stiff and shrink. The principal objection to large horses is not so much the increased amount of food required, as the fact that they are soon used up by wear. They would prefer for feed a mixture of a-half corn and a-half oats, if it were not more expensive.

Horses do not keep fat so well on oats alone if at hard labor, as on corn meal or a mixture of the two.

Straw is best for bedding. If salt hay is used they eat it, as we use not more than a bag of 200 pounds of salt in three months. They allow them glauber's salt occasionally as a laxation in the Spring of the year, and they eat it voraciously. If corn is too new, they mix it with a-half rye, bran, which prevents scurvy. Jersey yellow corn is best; horses like it the best. They cut all the hay and mix it with the meal and feed it wet. No difference is made between day and night work. The travel is continuous, except in warm weather, when it is sometimes divided and an interval of rest allowed. In cold weather the horses are watered four times a-day in the stables, and not at all on the road. In warm weather four times a-day in the stables, and are allowed a sup on the middle of the route. The amount that the Company exact of each horse is all that he can do. In the worst of the travelling we feed 450 lbs. per week of meal of 100 pounds each. They now feed 466. The horses are not allowed to drink when warm. If allowed to do so, it founders them. In warm weather a bed of saw dust is prepared for them to roll in. Number of horses, 338. Speed varies, but is about four miles an hour. Horses eat more in cold weather than in warm, but the difference cannot be exactly determined. The Company are dead opposed to the Russ pavement; had rather have cobble stone.

Dr. WATERBURY introduced a spicy letter from Dr A. BIGELOW, of Attica, Ind., from which the following is an extract.

"I am a great lover of horses—generally keep good ones, and do some fast driving, and notice its effect upon horses; and having used them five years in Vermont, and ten here, I will give you the result of my observation. Vermont horses, like its inhabitants, are almost invariably raised on very plain diet, but if the former arrive to maturity without having the "heaves," and the latter consumption, they can beat the world for power of endurance. The horses seldom see oats or any other grain till they are old enough to work, and then "mighty little," as everything there must be done up on "the cheap." The Indiana colts are generally allowed to eat all or nearly all the corn they like Summer and Winter, commencing as soon as they have teeth to masticate it. The result is, for fast driving, they are comparatively useless forever, though at slow work they do very well. When I first came here I was struck with the multitude of diseases that horses are afflicted with here, that are seldom or never known in Vermont; and although some of them may be attributed to the climate, I am convinced most of them are caused by giving them too much corn. These diseases are in part the following: Stiff complaint, (something like a horse foundered all over,) fistula, sweenies, (perishing of the scapular muscles,) pole evil, general lameness without any apparent cause, and blindness, which is very common. Now, are not all these diseases nearly allied to the gouty inflammations that follow high living—the genus homo? (Hope I do not hit any member of the Club.)

A fine colt that perhaps never had a halter on him, will be attacked with inflammation of the eyes, one or both, generally sclerotitis or conjunctivitis, and in spite of knock-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1404. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] for the book," if the

POLITICAL.

Letter from Ex-Judge Conkling on Republicanism.

Fillmore Repudiated.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

To the Honorable JOHN A. KING.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst. was received this morning, and I frankly acknowledge that I am gratified by the opportunity it affords me to give expression to the opinions and sentiments I entertain relative to the approaching Presidential Election. This I propose to do with perfect frankness, and I am sorry that the narrow limits, I do not feel at liberty to transcend, will not permit me to do it more fully.

Like you, I was one of the original constituent members of the Whig party, and you are, I think, aware of the tenacity and earnestness with which I adhered to its distinctive principles, under the conviction that their ascendency was essential to the welfare of the country. In its origin, its elements and its aims, a nobler party never existed. But it was *unfortunate;* and for any effective and useful purpose, it has ceased to exist. Its final dissolution has been consummated by the voluntary act of an immense majority of its members, in accordance with the advice of those to whom they had been accustomed to look as guides. In this important transaction, you bore a conspicuous part. That in so doing, you were actuated by a lofty sense of duty alone, no one who knows you will doubt any more than I do; and the merit of the motive is enhanced by the sacrifice it required. You had not enlisted in the Whig army as a mercenary soldier, and you could not, I am persuaded, have participated in the act of disbanding it without a pang. For myself, I had no hand in the measure. There was a time, years ago, when I should have been consulted touching a project affecting less than the existence of the political party to which I belonged; but having so long been withdrawn from the arena of active politics, by my judicial station and my absence from the country, it was natural that, in the present instance, I should have been left to glean my information from the public printe.

It is true that I had seen but too much reason to distrust the fortunes of the Whig party, but my hopes were not yet extinct, and my partialities and prejudices remained. I frankly confess, therefore, that it has not been until very lately, nor without a struggle, that I have at length become thoroughly reconciled to the merger of the Whig party in that known as the Republican party. Not, however, that I, at any moment, indulged a thought of remaining with the small remnant of Whigs who still adhered to the name, represented before the public, and generally composed, though it was, of men of great personal respectability, some of whom I had been proud to number among my friends. I discerned too clearly, I will not say the sophistry, because I am not disposed to question their sincerity, but the fallacies that pervaded all their published expositions of the principles by which they professed to be governed, not also to see that those principles were wholly unsuited to the present interesting and pregnant crisis; that to adhere to them would be, at best, but to abdicate the post of duty; while their successful assertion would, in my estimation, be productive of far more evil than good. In referring to the present extraordinary predicament of the country, you will readily understand me to allude, as I do, to the question of Slavery extension and the monstrous brood of theories to which it has given birth.

It was not, I assure you, on account of any doubts I entertained respecting the nature of the duty imposed on me by the renewed aggression of the Slave power that I hesitated cordially to join the ranks of the new party. My detestation of human Slavery was as strong as yours; and I saw as clearly, and felt as forcibly, that the time had come when, if ever, a stand must be taken by the Free States, to resist, at all hazards, its further encroachments.

The Ordinance of 1787 re-enacted by Congress immediately after the organization of the National Government under the Constitution, established a line with respect to all the territory then belonging to the United States, beyond which human bondage should never be extended, and which no one dreamed of ever disturbing. Had no further territory been acquired, no controversy could have arisen with respect to the geographical limits of Slavery in this continent. But the subsequent acquisition by purchase from France in 1803, of a vast additional region, reopened the question. With respect to the Southern portion of this new domain, adapted by climate to the African Constitution, the Free States acquiesced without a murmur, though not without regret, in its surrender to Slavery. But when, 1819, Missouri, a territory lying so far North as to afford no such pretext for this outrage against humanity, applied for admission into the Union as a State, with a Constitution not only tolerating Slavery, but virtually forbidding its abolition by law—the North resisted, and, for a time defeated, the application. The struggle was renewed, however, at the next session of Congress, when, at length, unfortunately, as I think, a portion of the Northern members, wearied with the contest and dreading the consequences of its continuance, uniting with majorities of the Southern members, assented to the admission of Missouri, in consideration of a solemn engagement on the part of their Southern coadjutors, that thenceforth Slavery should be restricted to the region lying south of 36° 30'.

Thus ended this menacing and memorable conflict—a conflict, as both parties firmly believed, never again to be renewed—for they had entered into a solemn compact that it never should be. For more than thirty years this compact, familiarly known as the Missouri Compromise, was held sacred as the Constitution itself, and, morally, no less obligatory. It was an event of too much importance to escape frequent mention in the course of public discussion, and, until two years ago, it was never alluded to but in terms of profound respect. Then, to the astonishment of the country, a bill was brought into the Senate declaring it "*inoperative and void!*" The bill provided for the establishment of territorial Governments over all the remaining territory comprised within the Missouri Compromise. The object of its proposed repeal was to reopen the door to the admission of Slavery into the new Territories. Atrocious as the proposition was, Southern members of Congress were able to reconcile it to their consciences to vote for it, and by the aid of Northern mercenaries it passed both Houses of Congress, and received the signature of a recreant Executive. This outrage was accompanied and followed by the assertion and promulgation of constitutional heresies, and hitherto unheard-of dogmas, as revolting to common sense as the act they were designed to palliate is to the dictates of common honesty. Their tendency is, and, if carried out into action, their inevitable effect will be, to extend the lurid shadow of human bondage over the Free States of the Union, and enable the Georgia slaveholder to fulfill his insolent threat to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. And monstrous as these new doctrines are, having been adopted as party watchwords, there is imminent danger that they will be effectuated, unless they are promptly met by determined resistance. Of the quality of the fruit they are adapted to yield we have a foretaste already in the unrebuked enormities perpetrated in Kansas. I repeat, then, the time has come when the Free States are summoned to decide, at once and forever, whether they will supinely fold their arms and let the dark wave roll on and overwhelm them, or will resist and repel it.

For myself, my decision was made two years ago, and the only question with me since has been as to the choice of means by which, if at all, I could, in whatever degree, render my decision effective; taking care in the meantime, should alternatives for this purpose present themselves, apparently equally eligible, or nearly so, to maintain a posture compatible with the choice of that which should appear most advantageous, or least objectionable, on other accounts. Waiving a more particular reference to the possible alternatives to which I looked, I come down at once to the state of things, an impartial survey of which has determined my course of action. Of the two divisions of the Democratic party, so unequivocally, and even ostentatiously, had one of them proclaimed its subserviency to the Slaveholding interest, that this had come to constitute its chief, if not its sole distinctive characteristic; and whatever hopes might before have been entertained by the friends of freedom of the other division, they had been effectually dissipated by the proceedings and declarations of the late Syracuse Convention. Of the great and powerful political organizations, there remained only the American Party and the newly-formed Republican Party. National Conventions, composed of delegates from each of these parties, and representing their respective principles, had just been held, and the results were before the world. Among the delegates of the American party there were many patriotic and excellent men, who held Slavery in abhorrence, who heartily disapproved of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who earnestly desired the exclusion of Slavery from the new Territories. Devoted, however, as they were, to the peculiar creed of their party, and holding it to be unnecessary and inexpedient to complicate it with the Slavery issue, these gentlemen would have been content to leave that question untouched. Not so the members from the Slave States; and a portion of those from the Free States concurring with them, principles with respect to Slavery were proclaimed by a majority thus constituted, so revolting to the moral sentiments of the minority, or to drive them from the Convention. The majority saw fit to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, who has thus been placed before the country as the representative and standard-bearer of these principles, not less than of those peculiar to the American Party. Of this gentleman I have to say a few words, that are due alike to him and to myself. The friendly relations that have long subsisted between us; the high opinion I entertain of his patriotism, integrity and talents; the confidence he saw fit to repose in me, and the great personal kindness I received at his hands while he filled the Presidential office, all conspire to render it painful to me, to withhold my support from him; and had he been brought forward under other auspices, as I cherished a vague hope he might be, it would have afforded me a corresponding degree of satisfaction to yield him that support. I am aware of the persistent, and I doubt not, to some extent, successful industry with which, for years, he has been exhibited by those who had formed a different estimate of his character, in an attitude that, if I had believed it to be just, would have rendered it inconsistent in me, holding the principles I do relative to Slavery, to favor his elevation to the Presidency under any circumstances. But in imputing to him a willingness to extend and fortify Slavery, I am persuaded his assailants have done him injustice. I believe, on the contrary, that he still holds Slavery in the abstract, as he is known formerly to have done, in as great abhorrence as they do. The evidence constantly cited to justify this charge is the fact of his having affixed his signature to the Fugitive Slave bill. The alternative was to interpose his veto. But no one had a right to expect him to do this, for he had no right, himself, to do it. Either from doubt about its constitutionality, or out of deference to the opinion of those who questioned it, he did adopt the unusual precaution of submitting the bill to the examination of the Attorney-General and asking his opinion of its constitutionality. To have vetoed it under the very extraordinary circumstances of the case, would have been, to say the least, a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution. No enlightened man who understands the subject, can doubt this, and no such man can have been sincere in casting censure upon Mr. FILLMORE for adopting the opposite alternative.

With regard to the precautions he saw fit, in some instances, to take for the purpose of insuring the enforcement of the act, if they appeared, even to some impartial minds, indicative of undue zeal, it should not be forgotten that the case was one admitting of no half-way measures, and that it presented, therefore, no other alternatives, except either such a display of the national power as effectually to forestall opposition by rendering it hopeless, or total abstinence from all interference. In a word, then, my objection to Mr. FILLMORE is that, though by the act of others, and in his absence from the country, he stands before the public as the representative of principles and of a policy which I abhor, but to which, should he be elected, he would feel bound to adhere. Whether his personal friends have acted wisely, or even justly, towards him, in permitting this to be done, and whether, had he been present, he would have consented to it, I must be permitted strongly to doubt. Be this as it may, the objection to me is insuperable; and, if I required any other reason for withholding my support from him, I should find it in what appears to me to be the utter hopelessness of any effort to secure his election.

There remains, therefore, only the Republican Party to which I can look as a competent instrumentality for the attainment of what I regard as incomparably the most interesting and important object dependant on the choice to be made at the next Presidential election. And it affords me great satisfaction to be able, with perfect sincerity, to assure you that I cordially approve the principles and aims of this Party as set forth in the admirable address of the late Pittsburg Convention. I think I clearly discern, moreover, in them, and in the spirit which animated the Convention, an earnest of ultimate success. Waiving all minor objections, as a sacrifice due to the sacred cause of human freedom, I accordingly enlist unreservedly under the Republican banner, and shall follow and abide its fortunes through victory or defeat.

Having thus firmly taken my stand beside you, I trust you will not think it impertinent, and I hope you will not think it arrogant in me to offer one or two prudential suggestions touching the line of conduct to be henceforth pursued by the Republican party. I observe that there were present, as members of the Pittsburg Convention, several gentlemen from the South. I confess I was somewhat surprised at this. By what motives they were actuated in coming, you, who were also present, can judge better than I can. It may be that they are sincerely opposed to the unscrupulous schemes and policy against which we are to war, and were willing not only thus publicly to manifest their disapprobation, but to commit themselves as faithful allies, to the maintenance of our cause. If so, it is well; and I, for one, shall be glad of their countenance and moral support. But fortunately for the American people it is to the ballot-box that they ought and are accustomed to look for the redress of political evils, and for an antidote against misrule: and it must not be forgotten that these worthy gentlemen can bring us no votes. This battle is to be fought on the side of Freedom, and won, if at all, by the North. If, therefore, they imagine that we shall sacrifice one jot or title of principle in consideration of such indirect aid as they can bring us, or that we can be induced to speak "with bated breath," lest we should wound the morbid sensibilities of the South, it behooves us at once to undeceive them. For one, I have no fear of the very of sectionalism. It is enough for me to know that it is a senseless and groundless clamor, and that we cannot escape it if we would. It is true, in one sense, that we propose to array the North against the South. But with what weapon is the contest to be waged? The peaceful though all-potent ballot, which we have a right to use according to the dictates of our own judgment and consciences, and which derives its whole value from this right. And for the accomplishment of what end? Not to advance any sectional interest of the North at the expense of the South; but to arrest abuses and pernicious heresies at war with the fundamental principles of our Government, with the declared objects of the Union, with the moral sentiments and cherished hopes and expectations of the most patriotic and enlightened of the earlier Statesmen of the South as well as of the North, and with the eternal principles of justice. Whatever may seem to be the character of the means to be employed to accomplish this end, the end itself is eminently national, and the means are the only peaceful ones adapted to its accomplishment. What we have to war against, is a selfish anti-national policy having its origin and its ailment in aims purely sectional; a policy arbitrarily imposed upon the nation, and wantonly prosecuted, regardless of all other interests; and by a party comparatively insignificant in number, and purely sectional in residence and character. If, therefore, the approaching contest is to be marked by a sectional spirit, it is not to us that the stigma can justly be attached. Nor is the contest one of our seeking: it has been forced upon us, after long endurance, by a ruthless violation of plighted faith.

Just as little terrified am I by the threat of disunion: 1. Because I do not believe there is any danger that any such catastrophe will follow as a consequence of our perseverance and success; and 2. Because, conceding the existence of such a danger, I am quite ready to brave it, however imminent, rather than to see the Free States any longer submit to the ever-growing demands of the Slave Power. "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall!" I hold the spirit of this dogma of Roman ethics to be applicable to the present juncture; and, for one, I shall act upon it.

But while, upon the one hand, we stand sternly by our principles, let us, on the other hand, discard all vindictive feeling towards our opponents, and studiously abstain from giving them unnecessary offence. Not to do this would be consistent with the dictates neither of magnanimity nor of wisdom; and would be incompatible, moreover, with the solemn dignity of the rightcous cause in which we are engaged.

Yours sincerely,
ALFRED CONKLIN.

Important to Shippers to California.

The Collector of the Port of New-York having given notice that no packages intended for shipment to California can be corded and sealed until an application has been made, producing the manifeste and stating the number of the packages, with their contents, and the value of each; and, as the agents of the California Steamship Lines have also notified the various Express Companies that no freight will be received on board their ships after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, all packages of freight intended for shipment to California should be delivered to the Express Companies on the day previous, or before 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of sailing.

☞ At the annual meeting of the St. David's Benevolent Society, held on Monday evening, the following election of officers was made for the ensuing year:

President—WM. MILES. First Vice-President—George B. Williams. Second Vice-President—David Jones. Treasurer—David Roberts. Recording Secretary—John M. Jones. Corresponding Secretary—William B. Jones. Chaplain—Rev. Benjamin Evans. Physician—Dr. Wm. S. Bowen. Stewards—H. N. Morgan, Owen Jones, Jno. Evans, Thos. M. Jones, Thos. R. Jones.

☞ In the village of Middletown, Orange Co., last week, a young man, acting as bar-tender in one of the hotels of the place, was killed by swallowing a pint of whisky and cider mixed. He died in two hours after reaching home. On Sunday, a crowded congregation assembled in the Methodist Church to hear the event treated of by the minister, Rev. M. WARDLE.

FROM UTAH.

DOINGS OF THE MORMONS.

Admission of Utah into the Union—Governor Young's Message—"Peace, Gentle Peace."

We have received our correspondence and files of papers from Great Salt Lake City, to Dec. 31. The Mormons had determined, by an act approved on the 17th December, to take immediate measures to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. A general election was ordered to take place on the 16th February, for the choice of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which was to assemble at Great Salt Lake City on the 17th March. This Convention was to be authorized to form and adopt a Constitution; to define boundaries; designate the name of the new State, and memorialize Congress in relation thereto.

Our correspondent writes:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1855.

During the late session of the Territorial Court at Fillmore, the people of that region, if not surprised, were certainly disgusted with the debauches committed under the leadership of the presiding Judge. In a territory where drunkenness is considered a loathsome crime, it is, to say the least, unbecoming for a United States officer to degrade his office by an undignified spectacle of himself.

From all the information I have gleaned, since my stay in this Territory, of the former and present proceedings of the majority of the officials sent from the States to manage the affairs of Utah, there seems good warranty for any other set of people, besides the Mormons, resorting to polygamy, for the sole purpose of rushing the population up to the State standard, in order to shuffle off their Territorial character, and with it those official excrescences.

An endeavor was lately made to bring about the arrest of the Indians known to have belonged to the party that massacred GUNNISON'S command. The plan was, however, frustrated by the untimely arrest of an innocent Indian; the guilty parties having, in the meantime, taken alarm and placed themselves beyond capture. These Indians had, heretofore, considered themselves safe, because they had delivered up to Col. STEPTOE three worthless victims to justice, and received his assurance of the matter being settled forever.

Winter was inaugurated in the "valleys of the mountains" by frequent snow storms, and until two weeks ago ended thawe that enabled the cattle to flourish on the rangee, without reducing the small supply of feed in their owner's possession. The severe weather of the past two weeks has, undoubtedly, frozen the ground to a sufficient depth to kill the grasshopper and cricket grubs, and insure small crops of those insects for a few years to come. In the mountains the snow has been accumulating, without the chance of getting into a "melting mood," until it has gauged seven or eight feet in depth, promising an abundant supply of water next Summer for irrigating. The entire population, with the exception of a small fraction, is more or less engaged in cultivating the soil, and feel a dependance upon that fickle dame—the weather. But everybody is now quite elate with the undoubted prospects of an abundant harvest next Fall.

It will be seen by the Message of the Governor to the Territorial Legislature, that application will soon be made for the admission of Utah into the Union. Happily, I am enabled to lay before your readers the following acts, passed and approved Dec. 17, 1855:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that an election shall be held in each precinct in the several counties, at the usual places of holding the general election, on Saturday, the 16th February, A. D., 1856, at which time and places the electors may vote for or against holding a Convention to take the preparatory steps for the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State, and for such persons as they may wish to elect delegates thereto, according to the following apportionment:

Great Salt Lake and Summit, 16; Weber and Desert, 4; Sion and Washington, 3; Davis, 3; Green River, Tooele, Iron and Carson, each 1; Willard and San Pete, 2; Utah, 6.

SEC. 2. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the "Act regulating Elections," approved January 3, 1853, so far as applicable. And so soon as the general abstract of the names voted for as delegates is made out, the County Clerk shall furnish an official notification of election to each person found elected, which notification upon presentation at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, shall entitle the person holding it to a certificate from the Secretary, or to a sent in the Convention in case that officer, from any unforseen cause, should be prevented from giving such certificate.

SEC. 3. The Delegates shall meet in the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1856, shall qualify by taking the customary oath, which may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, and shall proceed to organize by chosing a President, Secretary, and such other officers as they may deem proper.

SEC. 4. The Convention is authorized to form and adopt a Constitution for the new Territory of Utah, with a view to the admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States; to define the boundaries by which the new State shall be limited, and designate the name by which it shall be known; to memoralize the President and Congress of the United States for its admission; to take such other lawful and prudent measures as they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and to elect and authorize Delegates, whose duty it shall be to present the Constitution, memorial, and other appropriate Convention documents, to the President and Congress of the United States, and to use their best efforts towards procuring a favorable action thereon.

SEC. 5. The Convention shall submit the Constitution which they form and adopt, the names of the Delegates they elect, and their other public documents, designed by them to be intrusted to said Delegates, to the people, for their approval, at such time and place as, and in such manner as it may prescribe; and if approved by the people, the Delegates thus elected shall forthwith repair to Washington, District of Columbia, to perform the duties herein specified, and such other duties as the Convention may with propriety devolve upon them.

SEC. 6. In event that the electors in Carson County do not receive timely notice of the election to be held on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, as herein before specified, the Probate Judge of that County is hereby empowered and required to hold such election.

Message of Gov. Young.

The Annual Message is short, and descants upon the "peace, gentle peace," that reets upon the Territory. The finances stand as follows:

"The revenue, as appears from the Auditor's reports, for the current fiscal year amounts to $17,348 87, showing an increase over last year of $10,962 56. This arises from an increase of property, and a higher per cent. assessed by the last Legislative Assembly. The total amount of increase, as assessed, is $915,295, being over a third more than during years previous. Debt of the Territory, $1,100."

The Governor says:

"We have a very good volume of laws, and I would recommend, so far as they remain applicable to our wants, and are sufficient for probable emergencies, that we do not disturb them. No law passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory has been annulled by Congress, although, by a most odious and anti-republican feature in the 'Organic Act,' it retains the power so to do—a power so utterly repugnant to, and subversive of, the principles of our free institutions, that it should be rarely, if ever, exercised.

In order, however, to avoid this, as well as many other questions which might unfortunately arise only to perplex and entangle the relations so unreasonably, yet peacefully, existing in the present form of a dependent State, and to place ourselves, beyond cavil, upon the platform of equal rights, constitutional sovereignty and free Government, based upon the principles sacred to every lover of American liberty as emenating from the people, I recommend that you take the initiatory steps towards our obtaining admission into the Union. Preparatory thereto, it will be necessary to have the census of the Territory taken, and to hold a Convention for the formation and adoption of a Constitution. I would respectfully suggest that this matter be taken into prompt consideration, that, in case you deem it wisdom to make an effort for our admission as a State, the incipient laws may be passed at an early day.

We trust that the present Congress will have wisdom enough to so far recognize the principle of self-government, and the genius of our free institutions, as to abolish in her territories that odious, tyrannical, and absurd system of colonial government which emanated from the British throne, and place them upon that equality of constitutional rights enjoyed by the States in their internal regulations, election of officers and representation.

It has been proposed to open new channels of communication with this Territory from the east through the tributaries of the Missouri, and from the south by way of the Colorado. Doubtless boats built expressly for the purpose, will be able to approach our settlements many hundred miles nearer than at present. Should it be in your power, by chartering companies or rendering other encouragement, to further any such enterprise, you will meet with my most hearty coöperation; I certainly deem it a subject worthy of your consideration."

Schools are commended, a peaceful policy towards the Indians is recommended. In reference to home manufactures, the Message has the following:

"I deem it needless to reiterate my views and feelings in relation to home manufactures, for a complete year for their promotion, I am happy in believing, pervades the entire community. Although but few manufacturing establishments, of any considerable importance, are in successful operation, yet a large amount of cloth, leather, hats, pottery, brushes and other articles of import, of a very good quality, have been manufactured. The humble artizan, without capital, makes a beginning and grows into the business, as facilities and means increase around him.

Some very good iron has been made at the works in Iron County, and the present prospect is very fair for the most eminent success. I recommend a continuance of the liberal policy heretofore extended to this branch of domestic manufacture. Other industrial pursuits should also meet with encouragement and aid, so far as compatible with the public interest. Much may be done to promote and encourage the productione of domestic industry, by the adoption of annual exhibitions, and by giving suitable premiume for the best specified articles produced from the native elements."

A touch of magnificent writing, touching the struggles of party, frenzied zeal, strife for power, and the spectacle of "nations contending for a gory bed," winds up the Message.

Kansas Emigration Movements in South Carolina.

LARGE KANSAS MEETING IN CHARLESTON—ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Charleston on the 14th inst. Gen. MARTIN presided. An address, with resolutions annexed, presented by the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted.

The address opens by recognizing the issue of the struggle in Kansas as the paramount political question of the day. It says that—

"In seeking to attain the object of opening, for the South and ourselves in that Territory, equal political and industrial privileges, there has been neither disposition nor effort to violate in letter the organic laws of this State, or of Kansas, or of the United States; but rather, in our proceedings, to conform to their spirit, and to consult the rights of all citizens under them."

After reviewing the history of the Kansas troubles from a Southern point of view, the address proceeds to say that—

"The election of REEDER at a rabble hustings, and then again, under similar but different auspices, of DELAHAY, as the Territorial Delegate to Congress, in face of the regular election of Gen. WHITFIELD as such Delegate, are but other and continued instances of defiance to law, and of attempted disregard of all legitimate safeguards for either our property or constitutional rights. The Squatter Sovereignty Free-Soil Assembly which organized some time since at Topeka, and usurped legislative powers, and the assumed installation of Free-State officers at the same place on the 4th of this very month, in contempt for and disobedience to the regular Territorial Legislature and officials, are still grosser specimens of disdain for all authority, but full and treasonable organization in the cause of Abolition."

On the prospect of future difficulties the address says that—

"No apprehensions of protracted or extended civil war, usually so alarming to the conservative and peaceful, need be entertained in view of the present condition of affairs. The dragoons under SUMNER, and the arms of citizen militia, would soon repress the outbreaks of Abolition filibusters. The South wants votes, even more than arms, in Kansas. Our largest aid is need to send both there."

The address finally urges emigration and the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to establish the slave institution in Kansas. Two considerations of "vital importance" for the necessity of Southern emigration are given. One is the safety and interest of the institution in Missouri; for it is urged, if Kansas be made a Free-Soil State, Missouri "will be girded by a cordon of Anti-slave States, with populations intent upon the destruction of that portion of her domestic system, and unscrupulous of the means for effecting it."

"The other consideration has regard to tha just share which Southern policy should have in the vast interests and influences which will be concentrated in and wielded by the great Pacific Railroad when built. Kansas will have a local connection with it of the strongest relative effect, whether one of the middle or the Southern route be adopted, and it is probable that one of them will be. Her State policy and action in the premises should, therefore, be in unison with those of the South."

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That our citizens have the right to emigrate to and abide in Kansas or any other Federal Territory, and to take with them such property as is recognized by the Constitution of this State, and of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the slave institution is one of the political constituencies of this Confederacy, and an element under the sovereignty of each Slave State, and that any attempt to destroy it, other than by the consent and through the legitimate action of those who have its legal control, is alike moral and political treachery to the system of this Union.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, In view of these cardinal truths, that it is our right and duty as a people "to promote the emigration of such citizens as will go to Kansas, with a *bona fide* purpose of becoming inhabitants thereof, and aiding the constituted authorities in maintaining the Government and laws now in force in said Territory, or such other laws as may be passed for the preservation of slave institutions."

4. *Resolved*, That while we do not claim that either the State, or any subordinate official authority, or any armed military organization, should as such intervene in the domestic affairs of Kansas, we shall voluntarily, as private individuals, furnish all necessary material aid, within our lawful spheres of action, which may be needed by or useful to those of our fellow citizens who are proper persons, and may desire to emigrate to Kansas, with or without property.

In conclusion, Col. CUNNINGHAM offered the following additional resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned:

Resolved, That Sub-Committees, auxiliary to the Executive Committee of the Association, in the matter of obtaining and collecting contributions, be appointed at the meeting to canvass every interest and portion of the City; of each of which Committees a member of the Executive Committee shall be Chairman, shall receive the funds collected by it, and pay them over to the Treasurer of the Association.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The Pee Dee *Times* reports a meeting, wherein the people of Winyah unanimously resolved to follow the example set them by their brethren in All Saints, in raising men and money for Kansas, "which is now threatened to be destroyed by the Abolitionists of the North." A Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and report at a future meeting.

The Georgetown *Times* reports a meeting held at that place for a similar object. A Committee was also appointed to solicit contributions and otherwise carry out the purposes of the Southern Emigration movement for Kansas.

The Search for the Pacific.

The United States propeller *Arctic*, which left this port on the 11th ult., in search of the missing steamer *Pacific*, and sailed again from Halifax, N. S., on the 21st, has not since been heard from at either point. On account of this many persons are beginning to be somewhat apprehensive for her safety. But they are not of those who know the vessel, and are familiarly acquainted with her commander. At the Navy-Yard she is not expected to return for some time, unless she should fortunately meet with the object of her search, or some other vessel in distress. Her commander (Capt. HARSTEIN) is an Arctic navigator in every sense, having been on the late successful expedition in pursuit of Doctor KANE. The *Arctic* is one of the two vessels which composed that expedition, and, not only does he know her sailing and other qualities, but he is also familiar with the mode of navigation and working a vessel on the peculiar, though rather perilous, voyages for which she (the *Arctic*) was especially intended. The vessel was supplied with abundant stores and provisions for 100 men on a two months' voyage. Beside this Captain HARSTEIN, before leaving Halifax, took in a corresponding supply of fuel, with additions to the general stock. She is a full-rigged bark, and she would probably cruise under sail, reserving her fuel, to be used when passing through ice or in towing any distressed vessel that she might fall in with. She has also spers, sails and riggiag for refitting vessels that may be found more or less dismantled. Capt. H., to his nautical skill and experience unites great courage perseverance and benevolence, and it is not likely, therefore, that with such ample means as he has been invested with, he will be easily disheartened in his present philanthropic undertaking. He will not simply run out a few degree from the land, in any direction, and back again, but will cruise far and wide, and labor long and hard before relinquishing his purpose—that of finding the *Patific*, or extending relief to some distressed fellow-beings, if such can be found.

It was reported that when the *Arctic* put in to Halifax, (Feb. 18.) her propeller was foul, and that she had been near foundering, having had eight feet of water in her hold, as though she was in distress, and unseaworthy. Her propeller was foul, but it was only by a boat's painter becoming jammed between the hub of the propeller and the sternpost of the vessel. Not being able to use the engine, she was at one time in rather dangerous proximity to the breakers while coming into that port, but finally went clear by the aid of her sails alone. Mr. WILLIAM FAY, who went to Halifax in her, as Assistant Engineer, states that her machinery was in perfect order. As to the vessel herself, he considers her about as staunch and firm as she could be, if a solid mass of wood and iron. The report of her having eight feet of water in her hold, he says, was false, but that she had three or four feet on the second day out, which was taken in during a gale, in consequence of the bunker-plates not having been battened down.

NEW-YORK CITY

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met on Monday evening at 5 o'clock. A letter was received from the Receiver of the Crystal Palace in reference to retaining that building, and referring to the proposed power to be given to the City by the Legislature, to renew the lease of Reservoir Square. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER—SUB POST-OFFICES.

A communication was received from the Postmaster, and referred to the Special Committee on an up-town Post-Office. It was as follows:

POST-OFFICE, New-York, Friday, March 14, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I cheerfully comply with the request contained in your resolutions of the 13th inst., the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge.

I subjoin a copy of a letter from the Mayor of this City to the Postmaster-General, upon the subject of an up-town Post-Office, which is not included in the correspondence communicated by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen. A copy of the letter was transmitted to me by the Postmaster-General at my request, with permission to use the same. Also, subjoined is a copy of the petition inclosed in the letter of the Mayor to the Postmaster-General. It is worthy of notice that of the thirty-seven signers of the petition, all of them I believe respectable and esteemed citizens, only seven, as appears by their places of residence annexed to their signatures, are within half a mile of the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway. These are the only ones, doubtless, who could use an office at that place. Many of the signers are sometwo miles from that location; but several of them, I am informed, own property in the neighborhood.

The following are the improvements decided upon for the "more speedy collection of letters from, and delivery of letters to the inhabitants of this City," part of which have already been made, while the rest will be at an early day—certainly not later than the 1st day of June next:

First—A partial equalization of the compensation of the carriers, so as to secure the benefit of frequent delivereice of letters to the less thickly populated portion of the delivery of this office.

Second—An increase in the number of carriers, enabling them to make, not only more frequent, but also more speedy deliveries. When I took this office there were forty-two regular carriers. Now there are eighty-nine.

Third—An increase in the number of boxes stationed about the City for the reception of letters, from about two hundred to about one thousand. All of these boxes have not been located yet, but they are made, and are sent out as fast as suitable places are selected for them.

Fourth—The substitution of new, neat, and strong japanned tin boxes, for the old, unsightly, and insecure iron ones. These boxes are all under the United States Mail lock, and letters can be deposited in them with entire confidence.

Fifth—An increase in the number of collections each day from the boxes. We now make four collections, formerly three.

Sixth—Necessarily an increase in the number of collectors. When I took this office there were eight collectors. We now employ twenty.

Seventh—The establishment of four outside stations auxiliary to this office. Premises for these stations have been hired, and comprise the street floors of the following houses: No 129 Spring-street, near Greene; No. 49 Grand-street, near Attorney; No. 368 Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street; and No. 402 Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.

Eighth—The rendezvous of the up-town carriers at the stations for their respective districts, saving the time now employed in going from and returning to this office.

Ninth—An efficient system of exchanges by horses and wagons, so that City letters will be conveyed directly to the station for the district within which they are to be delivered, without previous transmission to this office.

Tenth—Four deliveries by carriers each day at 8 and 11 A. M., 1½ and 4 P. M., throughout all of the City up to Fifty-Fourth street, which is the extent of the delivery of the New-York office.

As I cannot obtain possession of some of the stations until the first of May, the last four improvements cannot be carried into effect until some time in the course of that month.

From and after the 1st of June next, therefore, every resident of the paved portion of this City will be within 1,206 feet of a United States mail-box, which will be opened at four stated times each week day, and the letters contained therein immediately forwarded to their places of destination, and there will be four regular deliveries by carriers each week-day up to Fifty-Fourth street. The result I am determined shall be thoroughly accomplished. I regret that the Mayor did not consent to the location of boxes at the several Police Station-Houses. Even if it was deemed inexpedient to allow policemen to receive letters for deposit in the boxes, the location of boxes at the Station-Houses, by reason of their being always open, would be a great convenience to the public. If it had been authorized I would have provided for an extra collection from these boxes at an hour in the morning at which ordinary places of business are closed.

It is proper I should add that the great improvements I have specified could only be made by the authority of Judge CAMPBELL, the Postmaster-General, who has ever manifested a desire to exert, for the greater accommodation of our community, all the power given to him by the laws of Congress. Every suggestion I have made for the improvement of the business of this office has, after proper consideration, and with such modifications as the circumstances required, been authorized.

Increased facilities for usefulness have been granted to every department of the office. I make this statement, as, I believe, to some extent, contrary impressions have prevailed.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

(Copy)

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 27, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a memorial from some of our most industrial and valuable citizens in favor of a Branch Post-Office in the upper part of this City.

Let me assure you in all sincerity that no delay should be had in granting this request.

It is absolutely required, and Government will be derelict in refusing it.

I compel our citizens to travel four or five miles for their letters, or suffer the daily and uncertainties which continually characterize the system of carriers, is a burden they should not bear.

Very truly, your friend,
(Signed,) FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL MONEYS.

On motion of Alderman VOORHIS, the Corporation Council was requested to draft a memorial to the Legislature, and submit the same to the Board, to modify the present law so as to secure for the support of the Free Schools of this City, all the money raised by direct taxation in the City and County of New-York for school purposes.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of remitting in part or entire, the personal taxes of various persons named. Adopted.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, in regulating, paving, &c., various streets. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned until to-day at 5 o'clock

THE COUNCILMEN.

Adoption of the Boole Charter.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair.

The Report of the Special Committee against the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Dépôt, was received and made the special order for the first meeting in April next.

The Board then took up the remainder of the draft of the Charter presented by Councilman BOOLE, and adopted it with amendments as follows: (The first portion was passed on Wednesday last and published in the TIMES of Thursday.)

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement, the different sources of the City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, immediately on the passage of this law, to organize an executive council, consisting of the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist him in supervising and carrying on the executive duties of this City, which duties shall be clearly defined by ordinance of the Common Council.

The present heads of departments shall hold their offices for the period for which they were severally elected, and nothing in this act shall so apply, or be construed as to, in any manner, affect their respective terms of office, or the salary or other compensation for services rendered, as by law now established: but on the expiration of the period for which these officers were elected by the people, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to nominate to the Common Council, for confirmation, any of such officers.

The Mayor and Common Council shall, in like manner, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices enumerated in this section.

If any nomination, made in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be rejected by the Common Council, the Mayor shall, within ten days thereafter, nominate other and different persons. The Mayor shall have the power to appoint a Marshal, and all clerks in his office.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons, to whom the receipts or expenditure of the funds of the City shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE.

Case of Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen Catharine Cox.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—March 18.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

SECOND DAY.

The case for the prosecution was continued this morning. Chief Justice OAKLEY took his seat upon the bench at about 11¾ A. M. The outside attendance in the Court-room was very large, the body of the Hall being densely packed, while the bar several members of the profession were present. Rev. Mr. Richard Cox appeared in Court shortly before 11 o'clock, and took his seat between his counsel.

Mrs. Cox came into the Court soon after, and took a seat under the bench by Mr. Gerard, one of her counsel; she was accompanied by several female relatives. Mrs. Cox appears to be of about fifty years of age, she has a full face, fair complexion, small keen eye, moderate-sized mouth, and prominent nose. She is of middling height, and rather stoutly built. She wore a mourning costume of black silk, with a black cloth cape. Her bonnet was of black, trimmed with blue ribbon, and fitting close to the head; the ample folds of a puffing of illusion blonde. She had on colored silk veil, and carried one of brown gossamer. During the investigation she made constant use of smelling salts.

EVIDENCE OF MARY GRAFF CONTINUED.

The Court having been called to order, the first witness introduced by the prosecution was

Mrs. Mary Graff, who, being sworn, said—I was present the time when I told Dr. Cox of my suspicions relative to his wife as being in the latter part of 1851. This date is fixed in my mind because of meeting being first made of it amongst ladies who assembled at our house at a sewing meeting we had.

Mr. Schaffer—I desire to call your attention to an occurrence as board of a Sixth-avenue car; did you ever see defendant on board of such a car? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—During that Summer I saw her there; a gentleman was in the car, and I supposed she was acquainted with him because of her manner; there was but one gentleman in the car besides the Conductor; I saily rode from Greenwich-avenue to Amity-street.

Q.—Where did you first see her in the car? A.—I got in at Greenwich-avenue and she was in when I entered; besides myself there were in the car a Miss Bunn, defendant and the gentleman I have spoken of; she rode as far as Amity-street.

Q.—What occurred? A.—There was some motion between them, a nod or something.

Q.—State what that was made?

Mr. Gerard—She has not stated what it was yet.

Witness—It was a nod; it was made just before she got out of the car.

Q.—When she got out of the car what direction did she take? A.—She went through Amity-street, I believe; she started in that direction.

Q.—What became of the gentleman? A.—He rode about half a square, and then he got out of the car and went in the same direction.

Q.—He followed her? A.—I suppose that he did; he nodded to the conductor after she got out; he and the conductor then had some words together, and then he got out and went in the direction she had taken.

Q.—Describe that gentleman? A.—He was a tall, slender man, with dark hair and whiskers; his eyes were very keen.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Gerard—On this occasion, in the rail-car, was it in public? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not see the parties talk, and it was during the daytime; Mr. Cox's little girl was not with her, nor was any other little girl.

Mr. Gerard—Knowing the brown-silk gossamer veil of defendant)—Is that like the veil she wore on this mysterious occasion? A.—That is something like it.

Q.—(Attention of witness called to the black-silk veil worn by defendant)—Is that like the second veil she wore? A.—It is something like; it is usual for ladies to wear two such veils.

Q.—Do you remember having told this lady shortly after she married Dr. Cox, that he married her for her money? A.—No, Sir; I did not tell her that, but I may have said that he caressed her for his children.

Q.—Did you ever tell her that he was previously engaged to another lady and that the match was broken off because of the way in which he treated his first wife? A.—I never said that.

Q.—Did you establish anything of the kind in your mind? A.—No, Sir; I had heard that he was engaged to be married to another lady, but I did not say nor was I aware why it was broken off.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM P. WILLARD.

William P. Willard, sworn, says: I reside in Troy; have resided in this City; left here some years since; I am acquainted with the parties to this action; have seen Mrs. Cox twice before this morning; I have known the Doctor for years; I knew him as Rector of St. John's Church, Troy; I first saw Mrs. Cox at her residence in Lexington-avenue, and then in Thirty-sixth-street; she on the last occasion called my attention to something about the house; I called to see Mr. Cox, as the former rector of the Church I belonged to, and was introduced into his study; after a short time she was called to see me by him; in the course of conversation she remarked that the women of his congregation visited him, and pointing to a door, then ajar, she said she had caused bolts to be put upon it; she sprang to the door, and opening it still wider, shoved the bolts to me; she said she had caused them in the hope to keep him out of that room, and to keep the visitors away; Mrs. Cox herself, and myself, only were present at that time; I drew my own inference from what was said, and was absashed for my friend; he had learned to make use of such language, and called her by the familiar name of Ellen.

Q.—What was her manner? You may state in your own language.

Mr. Gerard—You must state *her* language not *yours*, if you please.

Witness was allowed to stand aside.

THE SISTER OF DEFENDANT.

Jane Swift, late Fletcher, was then called, but being absent, her evidence, as taken by a commission at her residence, was proposed to be submitted. It was proposed to prove the identity of defendant, and to show her previous course of life, as also to confirm the bulk of the testimony already given.

The Court ruled that evidence would not be admitted which went behind the acts charged.

The deposition was then read, as follows:

EVIDENCE OF JANE SWIFT TAKEN ON COMMISSION.

Jane Swift being sworn said—I am in my fiftieth year and reside at No. 47 Chrystie-street, in this City; I am sick, so as to be unable to leave my house; my maiden name was Fletcher; I am a sister of the defendant, Mrs. Cox; her maiden name was Catherine Fletcher; Ellen was no part of her maiden name, as I know of; I don't know when she began to use the name "Ellen" as a part of her name; I am two years older than the defendant; I am a married lady and the wife of John P. Swift; I have lived in this house ever since I was seven years of age; I was not at home when she left home.

Q.—Do you know where the defendant has resided since she was fourteen years of age? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether she has resided in this City or not since she was fourteen years of age? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Has any relative of yourself or the defendant died since 1851?

Objected to by defendant as irrelevant.

A.—I have had no occasion, myself, to be in mourning; I had an aunt, by the name of Crosswait, who died, but I can't say when.

Q.—Was that aunt died within ten years last past? A.—She has died within ten years.

Q.—When did she die? A.—I think it was six years ago.

Q.—Where did she die? A.—In this house.

Q.—Was the defendant at her funeral? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Has the defendant been in this house since the funeral, and if so, when? A.—No, Sir, she has not.

Q.—Did you see the defendant intermediate of the time of the death of this aunt and her (the defandant's) marriage with the plaintiff? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any of your or the defeudnnt's relatives died since the fourteenth day of May 1851? A.—No, Sir; not that I know of.

Q.—Do you know at what age the defendant first left home, to reside away from home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Please state when you last knew of her living at home? A.—I think she was about fourteen years of age when she last lived at home.

Q.—When she left home at the age just mentioned by you, do you know where she went to live? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you informed by her at or about the time of her leaving home, why she left, or where she was going? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you live at the time of the defendent's leaving home, as above stated by you? A.—This was my home, but I had gone into the country, to South Amboy, New-Jersey, where I remained all that Winter; I can't exactly say; but I left home and passed the Winter with my eldest sister.

Q.—Have you seen the defendant since that time? A.—Yes; but cannot say how many times; it was at my own house that I saw her.

Q.—When did you last see her? A.—The day before Mrs. Crosswait (the aunt above referred to) was buried, and while she was dead in the house.

Q.—Do you know where defendant was living at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she inform you where she was living? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was the name of your and the defendant's mother? A.—Rachael Fletcher.

Q.—Was your mother a widow when the defendant left home, as above stated by you? A.—Yes; and remained so until her death, which occurred about thirty-one years ago.

EVIDENCE OF HARRIET MINOR.

Harriet Minor, an elderly lady, was next called; being sworn, she said—I am not a married lady; I reside at No. 116 Wooster-street, in the family of John Graff; I have seen Mr. Cox and the defendant; I heard the testimony of Mrs. Graff relative to my following defendant; I did follow her. I think, about three times; on the first occasion I followed her as far as Houston, near to Mercer-street; there I missed her, and could not discover where she went to. [Laughter.]

Q.—State how you missed her? A.—There come a crowd of people, and she dodged from me some way or other.

The Court—Tell us exactly what you saw, without comment of any kind. You say you missed her in Houston-street, near Mercer.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the next occasion where did she go to? A.—To Amity-street, near Broadway; I do not know what became of her then; on the third occasion she went up Prince-street to Broadway, and there I lost her. [Laughter.]

Q.—What were you doing when you missed her? A.—I do not know; I was looking around at the great crowd of people; I did not notice how many veils she had.

Mr. Gerard—I don't want her. I have nothing to ask her, for out of nothing comes nothing. Go ahead, gentleman, time presses.

EVIDENCE OF EX-POLICEMAN CLARK.

Timothy G. Clark, being sworn, testified as follows: I resided at No. 105 Charles-street; I am a private watchman part of the time, and have been on the police; I was in the Department 1848, '50, '51, '53, and '55. I think I was appointed in 1848, but anyhow I was in the Department six years and two months.

Q.—Are you acquainted with house No. 224 Varick-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the character of that house in 1852 and 1853? A.—Well it was a private house kept for that purpose.

Q.—A private assignation house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you please state whether you have ever seen the defendant before this day? A.—I think I have seen the lady before.

Q.—When? A.—I have seen her at different times.

Q.—When? A.—In or about '52 and '53.

Mr. Gerard—We want facts, not abouts.

The Court thought the Jury should be left to discriminate as between surmises and realities.

Q.—State what year definitely? A.—In 1852, I believe.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—I saw her go up the steps of the house No. 224 Varick-street.

Q.—Did she go in? A.—She did.

Q.—How many times have you seen her at this same house, that you distinguish as an assignation house? A. I cannot say; two or three times; I have seen a great many persons go in there, a great many ladies.

Mr. Schaffer—But I am only inquiring as to one woman now.

Witness—This lady's countenance is very familiar to me as having been.

Q.—Have you ever seen her in any room in that house? A.—I do not know that I ever did.

Q.—From the street? A.—Not that I know; I can't say that I did.

Q.—What was your business when you saw her in that house? A.—I was a policeman.

Q.—Where was your station or post at that time? A.—Near about that spot.

Q.—Was that house in your district? A.—It was.

Q.—Now, on this occasion that you saw her go in and out of this house will you describe her dress, whether she moved slowly or with dispatch? A.—As any person would under like circumstances.

The Court—Was there anything unusual? A.—She went up quickly and rang the bell and then went in.

Mr. Schaffer—How was she dressed on this occasion? A.—In dark clothes; black.

Q.—In mourning as we call it? A.—Yes, Sir, that might be.

Q.—Now, in 1853, where were you stationed? A.—About the Ward; sometimes on that beat, sometimes elsewhere; it was in 1852, I think, when I saw her go in as described.

Q.—Did any one ever direct your attention to that woman, by name or otherwise? A.—I can't tell, but I think not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—You were a policeman? A.—Yes.

Q.—When appointed? A.—In 1848.

Q.—Are you in the police now? A.—No, Sir, I am not.

Q.—Why not? A.—I cannot apprise you.

Q.—Why not? A.—I suppose it was because I am not an Irishman. [Laughter.]

Q.—Any other reason? A.—Not that I know.

Q.—How were you with regard to sobriety? A.—You had better ask the Mayor about that.

Q.—Are you a sober man? A.—I believe so.

Q.—You have not been seen about this City Hall in a state of intoxication since this case came on? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who did you first tell what you have been testifying in this case to; that you saw this lady go up the steps in 1852? A.—I told no one in particular.

Q.—How did they find it out? A.—By direction of the lieutenant of the Eight Ward Station-house.

Q.—Have you served subpœnas for Dr. Cox in this cause? A.—I have.

Q.—Hunted for witnesses? A.—I have served subpœnas that were given me to serve.

Q.—When did you first tell what you knew of this lady and what you saw in 1852? A.—About three weeks ago.

Q.—Have you ever seen her from 1852 to now? A.—I have seen her late in 1854.

Q.—When do you think you saw her the next time? A.—I saw her several times in Sixth-avenue and in Varick-street in 1855.

Q.—When did you see her last before to-day? A.—About a week ago.

Q.—Where? A.—In Mr. Byrne's office.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—I went there.

Q.—Had she a veil on when she went up the steps? A.—She had a veil on.

Q.—Did she keep her veil down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had she two, or one? A.—I believe she had one.

Q.—If she kept her veil down, how did you see her countenance so as to recognize and swear to it four years after? A.—I think I would know her face if I saw it four years since.

Q.—Is there anything remarkable about this lady's face? A.—I should know her for twenty years.

Q.—Is she altered at all? Look at her face. A.—It is nearly the same.

Q.—Do you think her cheeks as rosy as they were four years since? A.—She looks as if she had been sick; I have seen her with her veil off

Q.—Where? A.—In the street.

Q.—I speak of on the stoop? A.—She had her veil on then.

Q.—You think you would know her for four years? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you seen many ladies go up that stoop? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you know them now? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Had you any motive for attributing more attention to her than to other ladies? A.—No.

Q.—You were on your beat, doing your duty at this time, I suppose? A.—I was at my duty.

Q.—At the time you say you saw her go up the stoop, where were you? A.—I was right opposite.

Q.—Standing or walking? A.—Walking.

Q.—Day time or night time? A.—Some time about three o'clock.

Q.—What month in 1852? A.—I can't say exactly as to the month in 1852; I should think it was somewhere about from April to June.

TESTIMONY OF MARY GREENE.

Mrs. Mary Greene was then sworn, she said—I reside at No. 223 Varick-street, and did so in the years 1852 and 1853.

Q.—Have you ever seen defendant before? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you seen the defendant now in Court? A.—I would not swear to the lady at all.

Q.—Have you any recollection of her face? A.—Not the faintest.

Q.—Her figure? A.—There are a good many figures the same; I have seen a lady dressed in a domestic manner visit the house spoken of, and I have remarked that she must be a married lady; sometimes she wore a plaid shawl, and sometimes a darker dress than at other times.

Q.—What is your impression as to the identity?

The Court desired Mr Schaffer to refrain from pressing questions such as this, which were manifestly improper.

Q.—As a matter of fact can you say that you have seen the lady before? A.—Not the face. I might at the time have remembered it, but cannot now recall it.

Q.—How does that lady compare in size and figure with the lady you spoke of?

Mr. Gerard objected and denominated the course of counsel as "stupid."

Mr. Schaffer thought it uncalled for to make any such remark. The thing called good manners could be advantageously observed by his opponent.

Witness—I should say they were about the same size.

Q.—Did you notice if she was veiled? A.—Yes, I think she generally wore a brown veil.

Mr. Gerard—Did many women go up the stoop of that house? A.—Yes, there were a good many.

Mr. Schaffer—Whether or not had that house a good or bad reputation in your neighborhood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which? A.—Bad.

Q.—Do you remember more than one lady of this lady's size? A.—No, Sir; I remarked this one I refer to, because I thought she must be a married woman. A gentleman used always to follow her into the house.

Q.—Describe that gentleman? A.—He was about the size of the Doctor there. [Laughter.]

Mr Gerard—We supposed that; go on.

Witness—He was a dark complexioned man; I cannot say if he had whiskers or not, it is so long ago, and I did not charge my mind with it.

Q.—From view of the Doctor you can say whether it was he or not? A.—Oh! no, it was not he.

Catherine Legrand was next called; being sworn she said: I resided with Mrs. Green during 1852 and 1853; that was opposite the house No. 224 Varick-street; I have not seen defendant until this morning.

A MISSING WITNESS.

Mr. Gerard objected to any further questioning of a witness who positively stated she did not know the party and had never seen defendant.

Mr. Schaffer, observing that he should not make much out of this witness, dismissed her and called Abigail H. Maxwell, who did not answer.

Dr. Van Norden appeared in her behalf, and stated that she was too sick to be brought from her residence, and that he was willing to testify as to the nature and extent of her sickness.

Mr. Schaffer desired a commission to issue for her examination, but Mr. Gerard objecting, consideration of the motion was laid over for the present.

JAMES WILLIAM PECK TESTIFIES.

Mr. James William Peck, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 125 Henry-street; I have known defendant since her marriage with Dr. Cox; I have since 1851 seen her walking in the street dressed in mourning; I thus saw her the latter part of April, 1855, on Broadway, between Barclay-street and Park-place; she was getting out of a stage at the time; she had on a widow's veil, but I did not notice whether she wore two or one; if one, it was a thick one.

ABOUT THE LETTER OF REPUDIATION.

Freeman J. Paine was called as a witness, but was not at this time sworn.

Mr. Schaffer proposed to submit in evidence a letter of repudiation, written by plaintiff and sent to his wife. He called

J. H. Rogers, who, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 105 East Fortieth-street; I know the parties to this suit; I have known Dr. Cox ten or eleven years, and Mrs. Cox since her marriage with him; I served a duplicate of that letter on the letter on Nov. 28, 1855; I served it at Jamaica, L. I.

Letter objected to by counsel for defence, and submitted to the Judge for perusal and decision as to its admissibility.

Examination resumed—Q.—Are you acquainted with the fact of defendant's residing at the corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street? A.—I am.

Q.—By what name did she pass there? A.—By the name of Van Wyck.

Q.—When was that? A.—A year ago last Summer.

Q.—I will ask if you served a summons or complaint in this action on her? A.—I did.

Q.—At what place? A.—At that house.

Q.—To whet neme did she answer? A.—Van Wyck.

Q.—You inquired for her by that name? A.—I did.

Q.—She answered? A.—She did.

Q.—(Pointing to Mrs. Cox)—That is the lady? A.—It is.

Q.—Do you know whether she kept boarders there? A.—I do not.

Q.—When she presented herself you knew her? A.—I knew her.

Q.—Did you know her as the plaintiff's wife? A.—I did. Mr. Stoughton here stated that propriety demanded that he should state that this use of the name Van Wyck was in accordance with the deed of separation, signed by herself and husband.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—Are you the sexton of Dr. Cox's church? A.—I am.

Q.—When you took that letter, who did you find defendant living with? A.—In the house of Mrs. Van Wyck, her sister-in-law.

Q.—Did you ever tell this lady (defendant) that Dr. Cox told you that he married her for the benefit of his children? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever tell you so? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—When Dr. Cox married Mrs. Van Wyck, where did she live? A.—I understood that she lived in Lexington-avenue.

Q.—When he married, where did he live? A.—I think he was boarding then in Mott-street.

Q.—Where did he go to? A.—To her boarding-house in Lexington-avenue, No. 13; he took his two children with him.

Q.—Did he find the house already furnished? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—Were they living separately or apart when you served that letter on Mrs. Van Wyck? A.—Apart, Sir.

Q.—How long had they lived apart? A.—I cannot remember; I could not say whether it was for weeks or months

Mr. Schaffer—What do you mean by living apart. Do you mean that he had left her? A.—She was in Jamaica, Long Island, and he was in New-York.

Mr. Schaffer—That is all you mean?

Witness—That is all.

THE DEED OF SEPARATION.

The deed of separation was then produced, and put in as evidence, as follows:

Richard Cox, Rector of Zion Church in the City of New-York, and Ellen C. Cox, his wife, have agreed and do agree each with the other, as follows, to wit:

Whereas the parties hereto were on the fourteenth day of May, 1851, united to each other in matrimony under some mistakes and misapprehensions, and are desirous that the matrimonial tie and all other connections between them should be dissolved, and that the parties should at all times hereafter be as if they had never been united or acquainted with each other, both as respects their persons and the property which they respectively had at the time when they were united with each other as aforesaid; now therefore it is agreed as follows:

That the said parties shall forever hereafter live separate and distant from each other; and shall in nowise molest or interfere with each other, and shall wholly refrain from all complaints, criminations, recriminations, justifications and conversations in respect to each other.

That the said Ellen shall pay to the said Richard the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars in full of a certain note for six hundred and eighty dollars, executed by the said Ellen to the said Richard, bearing date the 3d day of May 1851, and that the payment of six hundred and seventy-five dollars shall be in instalments as follows: seventy-five dollars on the tenth day of February next, and the like sum at the expiration of each quarter or three months thereafter until the whole shall be paid.

And that the parties shall be at liberty to dispose of their respective property, by will or otherwise, with the assent and aid, if necessary, of the other, and without any obstruction.

And that the said Ellen shall cease to use the name of Cox, and shall resume the name of Van Wyck, her former husband.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals this 16th day of December, 1853.

RICHARD COX.
ELLEN C COX.

Sealed and delivered in presence of W. Silliman.

City and County of New-York, ss—On this 7th day of January, 1854, personally appeared before me, Richard Cox and Ellen C. Cox, his wife, both known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same, and the said Ellen C., in a private examination by me separate and apart from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Court then decided that the letter of repudiation, proving nothing and only confirmatory of the intention to establish this action, was unnecessary, inasmuch as the action is had. It was, therefore, ruled out.

TESTIMONY OF FREEMAN S. PAINE.

Freeman S. Paine, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 54 Varick-street; I am now in the employ of Buck & Seaders; I was, in 1854, a policeman of the Eighth Ward; I know defendant; I have known her in the neighborhood of a year.

Q.—In that year did you see defendant away from her home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On how many occasions? A.—Ten or twelve.

Q.—Where? A.—In Broadway, Canal, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth streets.

Q.—On any one of these occasions were you thus acting as policeman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at any time directed to follow and observe her conduct? A.—Yes.

Q.—Give us the result. A.—Along about the first of March I saw her start from the house in St. Mark's-place and go to the Sixth-avenue and take a car; she went up as far as Sixteenth-street, then took an Eighth-street stage and rode down to the corner of Eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, then took another Eighth-street stage to Thirty-eighth-street; there she met a boy, probably fifteen or sixteen years of age; he was a genteelly-dressed boy; they walked to Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, and there they got in a coach—a private affair, I take it—and drove up town; where they went to I do not know; they drove rapidly away.

Q.—When did you next see her? A.—When I first saw her it was in March, and from that I saw her pretty much daily up to the 15th March.

Q.—Any other occasion where did she go? A.—I saw her go to Thirteenth-street and stop at a good many houses there.

Q.—Was there any other occasion on which you saw her take a carriage? A.—On no other occasion.

Q.—Did you at any other time see her in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway? A.—I do not recollect to have so seen her.

Q.—We will go back to Canal and Broadway; have you mentioned the circumstance of seeing her there? A.—I believe I have said I saw her in Canal-street; I saw her go into stores in Canal-street and Broadway.

Q.—Did you ever see her enter a house on the corner of Canal and Broadway? A.—Don't think I did.

Q.—I id you ever miss her in that neighborhood? A.—I missed her in Canal-street on one occasion.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—I do not know.

Q.—At that time was there an improper house on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway? A.—Yes, the house had a very bad name.

Q.—Can you state particularly what course she was taking at the time you missed her? A.—She was turning Canal-street corner from Broadway; I was only a few yards behind her but when I got to the corner she was not to be seen.

Q.—While you followed her did she change her gait any? A.—She did.

Q.—Just describe it more particularly? A.—I saw her come out of her house, dressed in deep mourning, with a slow gait till she got to the Sixth-avenue; she changed her dress frequently.

Q.—Let us understand. Do you mean while on these excursions? A.—She would go home and change her dress and go out a second time.

Q.—Give us her course? A.—I saw her come out of her house in the morning, go along Eighth-street to Sixth-avenue; I was six feet behind her and she turned the corner and was gone; in the afternoon she came out with lighter dress; she went down Broadway shopping.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the character of the house No. 66 Wooster-street during 1853? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—Bad.

Q.—In what respect? A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—What reputation had No. 88 Wooster-street? A.—I know nothing more of it than by hearsay; I heard that it was very bad along that time; it is now No. 90.

Q.—What of No. 224 Varick-street? A.—Bad.

Q.—Classify that house if you can. A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—What of the permanent boarding-house? A.—No.

Q.—What of the house at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets? A.—It is an assignation house.

Q.—Do you know by whom it was kept? A.—By Eliza Pratt at one time.

Q.—Do you know of any one else that kept it? A.—It has been in different hands since I was in the place.

Q.—Do you know if a women named Mary Gallagher, kept a house in Wooster-street in 1853? A.—No more than by hearsay.

Q.—What was the reputation of her house? A.—At that time it was a house of assignation.

Q.—What was the number of that house? A.—No. 88, it is now No. 90.

Q.—Where was it Mary Gallegher kept? A.—It was said she kept that house.

Q.—Do you know who kept No. 117? A.—I understood that Mary kept that, but only for a short time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—What was your business in March, 1855? A.—Policeman.

Q.—Paid by the City? A.—This was just about the time I was empereeded.

Q.—I want to know if you were a Policeman when you followed this lady? A.—At one time.

Q.—It seems you have been watching her. How many days, pray? A.—I could not say, it might be for twenty days.

Q.—When did you begin? A.—About the first of March.

Q.—What portion of the time that you so watched were you a public officer? A.—A month.

Mr. Gerard.—A month out of twenty days. [Laughter.] What portion of the time were you a Policeman of the City? A.—It might be all the time.

Q.—What did you get a day from the City for doing Mr. Cox's work? A.—Well, usually two dollars.

Q.—You were superseded shortly after, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many hours of the day did you watch this lady? A.—More or less.

Q.—When did you begin work there? A.—I suited myself. Sometimes at 8 and sometimes at 10 o'clock.

Q.—What was the latest time that you staid? A.—Never after dark.

Mr. Gerard—Tell the Jury who hired you to watch.

Witness—Nobody hired me; I was ordered by the Mayor Westervelt, I believe; I do not know who was Mayor in March 1855; it might be before that, that I got my order; I was to have my expenses paid.

Mr. Gerard—Stand up straight and front the Jury.

Witness—I can face anybody, Sir.

Q.—Was Kingsland Mayor in 1855?

Witness pauses and makes no reply.

Q.—Who told you to watch that lady? A.—The City paid me my salary; I was on duty at night; Mr. Cox paid my expenses; I believe in all he paid me about twenty dollars; I do not think it amounted to as much as thirty dollars.

Q.—How much a day? A.—No established sum.

Q.—When did he pay you? A.—It may have been at three, four, or five times.

Q.—Were you in communication with him all the time? A.—Not all the time.

Q.—Did you see any other female at St. Mark's-place? A.—I saw others at the window.

Q.—Did you ever see any come out? A.—Yes, three or four different ones.

Q. Do you know Mr. Carhart? A.—I know a man of that name, but do not know that he is the one that you mean.

Q.—Did you watch her again? A.—Yes, three or four different times.

Q.—When was the next time. A.—Six or seven months back.

Q.—Who hired you to watch her then? A.—I was to have my expenses paid by Dr. Cox.

Q.—How long did you watch her that time? A.—Say a week.

Q.—How much did he pay you? A.—I do not know that he has settled yet.

Q.—Have you a claim against him? Shall you send in an account if he gains this action? A.—I am no such person; I watched her again about six months since; I only watched during the day time.

Mr. Schaffer—I desire to fix dates as to the time that you got the permit to watch. Will you inform us if you knew Charles A. Burdett? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he in the office at the time you got the permit? A.—Yes, Sir, he was.

Q.—It was, then, while Mr. Westervelt was Mayor that the permit was obtained? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That was in 1854? A.—It might have been; I was off duty two weeks, I believe, when I got the permit: Dr. Cox and Mr. Burdett were present when I got it.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD AYRES.

Edward Ayres being sworn testified to the following effect: I reside at No. 22 Clarkson-street; I am aged twenty-five years; I am a pyrotechnist; my place of business in 1853 was about six houses from No. 224 Varick-street; I left there in the latter part of '53 and went to Carmine-street, opposite the head of Varick; I went from to No. 75 Carmine-street; I have been into the house No. 224 Varick-street on several occasions.

Q.—What kind of house was it? A.—A house of assignation.

Q.—Did you ever see defeudant Cox before? A.—Yes, Sir; probably a dozen times.

Q.—Where? A.—On the first occasion I saw her about the first of March.

Q.—Where? A.—I met her corner Varick-street; it was raining; another lady was with her; she asked where No. 224 was; I told her it was just opposite; I put up my umbrella and offered it; the other lady got under; she did not; this was probably a little after seven, it was dusk; I did not go into the house on that occasion; I saw them go in and shortly after I saw Hamilton E. Boone and another man go in in a hurried manner, and as I came back from my business I saw them going away again in a carriage; Boone, this man, and two ladies got into the vehicle; I could not swear that one of them was Mrs. Cox; these parties left half an hour after I took them to the house from the corner of Clarkson and Hammersley-streets; I did not take the ladies on, I only acted as was courteous. [Laughter.]

Q.—What time was this? A.—This was the middle part of 1852. I should say in March.

Q.—How long after leaving her did you see them come out? A.—Half an hour after; I cannot give particular dates as to when I saw her afterwards; I was a boy in the store and we made observations as to the women going in.

Q.—You boys did notice these things then? A.—Yes, Sir, I guess so: some women made complaint to the Captain of the Police that we insulted them as they went by; I do not know that I have seen her going into the house a dozen times; sometimes I have seen her go in and come out; sometimes not seen out, and sometimes come out and I not go in—saw three or four times.

Q.—How long did she remain in the house at those times you speak of? A.—I could not say; say about fifteen minutes; I never kept account of these things.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—In 1852 and 1853 you say you think you saw the lady go in that house at least a dozen times? A.—I did not say so.

Q.—Well, how many? A.—Three or four times.

Q.—When did you see her last before this day? A.—I saw her in Mr. Byrne's office, on March 15, 1856; I had no business there, but went to see if I could recognize her; I took for granted I should find her there; I think it was in the middle of 1852 that I saw her last before that.

Q.—Who did you tell all this to? A.—I did not tell it to any one, Sir; Clark saw me at the house in Varick-street, and I suppose subpœnaed me on that account.

Q.—When did he see you there? A.—Well, I can't tell you.

Q.—Well, as near as you can? A.—I do not know; I have been in the house a dozen times probably.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—I went to do as all men do.

Q.—You went for carnal purposes? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You were a constant visitor during '51, '52 and '53, then? A.—I was not constant; I was there about twenty times.

Q.—Was it a pretty good or very bad house? A.—Pretty good of its kind. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever see Boone there? A.—No.

Q.—When did you last visit that house? A.—The last time we were when I took Miss or Mrs. Almare or Almede to the boat in a carriage, about the first part of 1854.

Q.—How did Clark know that you would testify to anything? A.—I do not know that he did know; I only know that he met me, and handed me a subpœna and fifty cents, I think on last Friday; he met me in Greene-street.

Q.—You saw this lady go three or four times into that house—how was she dressed? A.—Very similar to what she is now.

Q.—Was she in mourning then? A.—On one occasion she was in mourning, and one time, I think, she had a lighter dress, what is called a second-mourning dress.

Q.—How many ladies have you seen go to the house? A.—It would be impossible to tell you; a great many; I watched a good many of them; I only watched for amusement, as you would in all probability.

Q.—I id you ever see this lady in the house? A.—No.

Q.—Did she as well on not? A.—Sometimes she had and sometimes not; sometimes it might have been on her bonnet and not over her face; when I saw her go in the house she had her veil up; she did not appear to go in secretly; she did not ask the use of my umbrella. I offered it; it was rather dark at the time, but a light from a baker's shop, on the corner, showed her full face, and I had a good view of it; I think it was a Saturday evening.

Q.—Do you know Boone? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand that you relate all this story fresh to this Court and Jury? A.—Fresh to the Court and Jury.

Q.—Without ever telling it to any one, as you have told it now? A.—Just so.

Q.—Have you ever talked with Dr. Cox. A.—Yes, Sir, lately.

The Court here ordered a recess for ten minutes, and granted an order to examine Mrs. Maxwell by commission, Dr. Van Norden making an affidevit of her sickness.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court and Jury being assembled, the examination of

Edward Ayres was resumed—I do not know who kept the house I refer to; I understood it was Mrs. Almead or Almare.

Q.—Can you tell me where to find her? A.—I cannot; I am looking for a witness that was with her.

Q.—Who? A.—Eliza Dobson; she is wanted in this case; Mr. Schaffer and Dr. Cox asked me to look for her; the last time I saw her was in the latter part of 1853, or former part of 1854.

Q.—How many houses of ill-fame have you been in besides this one? A.—Only one.

Q.—Where was that? A.—No. 66 Wooster.

Q.—When last? A.—In January, 1855, or the December previous.

Q.—Have you received any money to testify in this case? A.—None at all, excepting the fifty cents that I am entitled to by law. [Laughter.] I have attended here three days as a witness.

Q.—Did you ever see her enter a house on the corner of Canal and Broadway? A.—Don't think I did.

Q.—I id you ever miss her in that neighborhood? A.—I missed her in Canal-street on one occasion.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—I do not know.

Q.—At that time was there an improper house on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway? A.—Yes, the house had a very bad name.

Q.—Can you state particularly what course she was taking at the time you missed her? A.—She was turning Canal-street corner from Broadway; I was only a few yards behind her but when I got to the corner she was not to be seen.

Q.—While you followed her did she change her gait any? A.—She did.

Q.—Just describe it more particularly? A.—I saw her come out of her house, dressed in deep mourning, with a slow gait till she got to the Sixth-avenue; she changed her dress frequently.

Q.—Let us understand. Do you mean while on these excursions? A.—She would go home and change her dress and go out a second time.

Q.—Give us her course? A.—I saw her come out of her house in the morning, go along Eighth-street to Sixth-avenue; I was six feet behind her and she turned the corner and was gone; in the afternoon she came out with lighter dress; she went down Broadway shopping.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the character of the house No. 66 Wooster-street during 1853? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—Bad.

Q.—In what respect? A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—What reputation had No. 88 Wooster-street? A.—I know nothing more of it than by hearsay; I heard that it was very bad along that time; it is now No. 90.

Q.—What of No. 224 Varick-street? A.—Bad.

Q.—Classify that house if you can. A.—It was an assignation house.

Q.—What of the permanent boarding-house? A.—No.

Q.—What of the house at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets? A.—It is an assignation house.

Q.—Do you know by whom it was kept? A.—By Eliza Pratt at one time.

Q.—Do you know of any one else that kept it? A.—It has been in different hands since I was in the place.

Q.—Do you know if a women named Mary Gallagher, kept a house in Wooster-street in 1853? A.—No more than by hearsay.

Q.—What was the reputation of her house? A.—At that time it was a house of assignation.

Q.—What was the number of that house? A.—No. 88, it is now No. 90.

Q.—Where was it Mary Gallegher kept? A.—It was said she kept that house.

Q.—Do you know who kept No. 117? A.—I understood that Mary kept that, but only for a short time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Gerard—What was your business in March, 1855? A.—Policeman.

Q.—Paid by the City? A.—This was just about the time I was empereeded.

Q.—I want to know if you were a Policeman when you followed this lady? A.—At one time.

Q.—It seems you have been watching her. How many days, pray? A.—I could not say, it might be for twenty days.

Q.—When did you begin? A.—About the first of March.

Q.—What portion of the time that you so watched were you a public officer? A.—A month.

Mr. Gerard.—A month out of twenty days. [Laughter.] What portion of the time were you a Policeman of the City? A.—It might be all the time.

Q.—What did you get a day from the City for doing Mr. Cox's work? A.—Well, usually two dollars.

Q.—You were superseded shortly after, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many hours of the day did you watch this lady? A.—More or less.

Q.—When did you begin work there? A.—I suited myself. Sometimes at 8 and sometimes at 10 o'clock.

Q.—What was the latest time that you staid? A.—Never after dark.

Mr. Gerard—Tell the Jury who hired you to watch.

Witness—Nobody hired me; I was ordered by the Mayor Westervelt, I believe; I do not know who was Mayor in March

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

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The Times for California.

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☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to increase the compensation of Members of Congress, and to fix the time for the annual meeting. A bill was introduced to regulate the appraisement of imported merchandise. Mr. HOUSTON then presented a memorial from the Legislature of Maryland, indorsing the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature condemning the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and proceeded to make a speech occupying over three hours in the delivery, in favor of the repeal of the Act establishing the Board, and highly denunciatory of its entire action. His remarks abounded in personalities, and the characters of Captains STERLING and DUPONT, and other members of the Board, were freely commented on. Mr. CLAYTON is to speak in reply to-day. The House again considered the application of the Committee on Elections in the Kansas contested election case.

☞ The Committee on Elections of the State Senate yesterday made a unanimous report, relative to the seat occupied by Mr. FERDON and contested by Dr. BRANDRETH. It is adverse to Dr. BRANDRETH'S claim, and pronounces all the charges and specifications against Mr. FERDON untrue. The report was unanimously adopted. The bill relative to Savings Banks and Institutions was passed, as was also the bill to incorporate the Turnverein in this City. The resolution complimentary to Mr. GRINNELL, and giving a gold medal to Dr. KANE, was unanimously adopted. The resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to allow free suffrage to colored citizens, was debated. The bill in relation to Prospect-square, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly; and the appropriation bill, giving $50,000 to the Colonization Society, was debated.

Letter from Judge Conkling.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, an able and interesting letter from Judge CONKLING, setting forth the reasons which lead him to regard the success of the Republican movement as essential to the peace and harmony of the Union, and to the general welfare of the Confederacy. He gives to it his unqualified adhesion. His sketch of the steady progress of the Slaveholding interest towards ascendancy in the General Government, is exceedingly clear and forcible.

The letter derives additional significance, from the fact that Judge CONKLING has long been an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. FILLMORE, by whom when President, he was appointed United States Minister to Mexico; and has never before acted with any party which had for its object resistance to the aggressions of Slavery. Former political connections, therefore, have had nothing to do with his determination to act hereafter with the Republicans.

The letter will be found worthy the attention of our readers.

The New Central American Difficulty.

Among the most recent accounts from Central America, are reports of a hostile league against WALKER'S Administration in Nicaragua, by some of the States of the late Confederacy. The first intelligence of this movement was communicated to the State Department some two months ago, through one of the foreign legations. The details of the alleged combination, as we understand, were given with some particularity — and they corresponded with those of the plan mentioned in the intelligence by the last arrival. Guatemala proposed the alliance, and was to furnish 3,000 troops to support; the contingency of San Salvador was specified as 2,000 men; and Costa Rica was solicited to join the alliance with 1,500. According to our information from Washington, Mr. WHEELER has not referred to these schemes nor has he written anything indicating a change of the opinion expressed in his dispatches three months since, that WALKER'S power was established on a solid and enduring basis. We do not attach importance to the opinions of Mr. WHEELER, relative to WALKER'S position and prospects, because our Minister was, beyond question, one of the instruments by which the success of the adventurer was secured; but that is a fact likely to sharpen his vigilance in detecting causes of real alarm to the new Government.

It appears probable that if the threatened coalition against WALKER had proceeded so far as the raising and arming of troops, that Minister WHEELER would have notified Mr. MARCY of the fact, and his omission to do so, is at least negative proof that the statement to that effect is premature or wholly unfounded.

We do not believe that WALKER has anything to fear from hostile combinations of the natives. He is in no want of men of that class which the native inhabitants will not venture to meet in battle. It is argued that he cannot equip and support in the field those whom he brought into the country, and who have since arrived and tendered their services. Upon this point our information is no definite, but it is certain that he possesses facilities and resources for subsisting, transporting and manœuvering an army superior to any upon which his adversaries can rely. His men supply their own arms, and whatever means of transportation exists in the country are in their hands, and they will experience no greater difficulty in procuring food than the troops opposed to them. The went of money is a deficiency common to all parties in that war-stricken region; but even in this respect, we think WALKER'S position will compare favorably with that of the least destitute of his enemies.

The real source of danger to the foreign faction, which, under the lead of WALKER, has seized upon the Government of Nicaragua, is not, according to the opinion of the most intelligent observers of events in Central America, the open or latent hostility of the people, however bitter that may be, but in the quarrels which he has provoked with foreign powers, and in the dissensions among his fillibuster recruits. The United States cannot overlook the seizure of the boats belonging to the Transit Company, nor the revocation of its charter—acts which tend to the closing of the shortest Isthmus route between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Great Britain has made demands for redress in various cases of grievance presented by her subjects, and has, beside, grounds for interposition in the annexation of the territory covered by the Protectorate which she cultivates with such jealous fondness. France, it is stated, has already brought to bear her favorite argument of a well equipped fleet, in support of a claim of indemnity for losses suffered by her citizens in the late disturbances. It is not improbable that the latter powers are coöperating in a plan having for its object the expulsion of WALKER and his associates, and to that end they may enter into the designs of the States specially endangered by his administration. For the present, the policy of the United States is, and ought to be, limited to keeping open the Nicaragua route to California; but should experience prove, what it seems fast developing, that the security of that route, which has become so indispensable to our commerce, is incompatible with a Government of the character of that now in power in Nicaragua, necessity will compel this country to accept the alternative of forcible intervention for the pacification of Central America.

Federal Usurpation—The Pacific Railroad.

We have already called attention to the fact, that the Senate Committee upon the Pacific Railroad is prepared to report in favor of submitting the project to competition. Another feature of the plan has since come to light. The Commission to whom the bids are to be addressed is to consist of the Secretary of War, assisted by other members of the Cabinet, who shall arbitrate among the different propositions, select the one most agreeable to that functionary, and proceed to execute the contract with the successful parties. In this easy way all the protracted discussion, and variance, and delay, resulting from a popular discussion of the matter, and a selection of route, may be avoided, and the result reached at once with the utmost expedition.

It may be remarked, in this connection, that *all* legislative results are reached with immense expedition, in the hands of a despotism. There is no surer mode of attaining speed in legislation than to dispense with the voice of the people. Firmans and Ukases are never delayed by debates in a Chamber of Deputies, or votes in the House of Nobles. So striking, indeed, is the merit of the autocratic system, that the Senate has not been able to shut its eyes to it; and we accordingly observe that body, for the sake of speed, assuming the prescriptive rights of the popular branch, in regard to the origination of money bills, advocating appropriations of millions at a time, to be disposed of at the will, and doubtless for the most corrupt electioneering projects, of the Administration; and proposing, for the same expeditionary objects, to remove a question properly in the hands of the people, out of those hands, to place it in the custody of the Executive.

In any other circumstances than the present, such transfers of power might be viewed with indifference. They would be comparatively harmless did the Senate occupy that impartial point of equilibrium between the People on the one hand, and the Executive on the other, which the Constitution assigned it. Were the relations of the Federal Government with the States what they once were; the sovereignty of the latter maintained as it should be against the encroachments of the former, the immediate effect of such usurpations would be imperceptible. But the course of things is painfully different from this. All, and infinitely more than the old Federalists claimed for the Federal Power, has been added to it by the Democratic Party of to-day. Upon every issue the rights of the States give way. State Sovereignty is practically obsolete in the presence of Federal usurpation. State laws are nullified by Federal legislation; State Courts are denied jurisdiction in the presence of the Federal judiciary; the action of the people, under laws guaranteed by the action of Congress, is repressed and repudiated, either by mob violence stimulated by the Federal authorities, or by threats of dispatching to the scene of disturbance Federal armies, and of inflicting the penalties of treason upon the assertors of rights at once popular and legal. Never, indeed, since the formation of the Union were the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the reserved rights of the States and the people more dangerous and alarming. They point to the early dissolution of the whole nicely-balanced system created by the fathers. They threaten the entire elimination of the republican element, with the substitution of precisely such a scheme as that of the CÆSARS in Rome, and the BONAPARTES in Paris. What, in fact, is the essential difference between the Government administered by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that administered by Mr. PIERCE, save that the latter is styled President and the former Emperor? The keenest ingenuity will be at fault in detecting it. And here lies the most alarming feature of any. At the very moment the Central Government usurps from exterior but not subordinate States these extraordinary powers, we find the popular department of that Government losing all authority. The Senate, deserting its mission, fraternizes with the Executive. They conspire to place the whole power of law-making and law-enforcing in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. Its measures are all dictated at the White House. It has passed no act for the last seven years that has not tended to weaken the sovereignty of the States, and to disfranchise the people. The people, whether in municipal organizations, or in their representative capacity in the lower House of Congress, have found themselves, by dint of senatorial audacity, and the operation of federal patronage upon their own delegates, losing every day some of those reserved functions and guarantees, without which the name of Democracy is a naked sham. When, therefore, such a moment is selected for transferring the once sacred prerogative of self-taxation from the people to the Executive; and for giving to the same power the sole control of a matter involving the outlay of hundreds of millions of the people's money; and the power of dictating a route for a new railroad, in which the whole nation, indeed the whole world, is interested, and which Congress has not hitherto acted upon, simply through apprehension of proceeding upon an inadequate expression of the popular will—when such momentous powers are torn from the legislative department, and assigned to the Executive, it may fairly be inquired what one republican characteristic remains to the Government? It is an oligarchy in disguise; an oligarchy, absolute over the people, defiant of the States, and all the more powerful because retaining Democratic forms and symbols. The United States are governed by an aristocracy, of which the Cabinet and Senate are the expressions. It is the work of a slow and silent revolution, none the less radical because its muffled steps failed to arouse popular alarm.

It is not so much, therefore, that the obvious intent of the Committee is to leave the choice of a route to the Secretary of War, or to a Commission in which his voice will be omnipotent, because he is known to be strongly prejudiced in favor of an extreme Southern track, that we protest against this new outrage. But, detecting in it, as we do, a fresh stride towards popular disfranchisement and Federal aggrandizement, we should be shamefully wanting in our duty did we neglect to point general attention to the fact, and to mark it as fraught with danger. The whole energies of the Federal administration are retro-active. Unless removed from present hands, and redirected in the path of progress and probity, the passing generation must stand by the grave of the Republic. The whole duty of the patriot lies in earnest opposition.

Emigration Westward.

The opening of Spring will produce a lively emigration to the West. The rich fields that await owners, cultivators, and comfortable houses, in Iowa, Minnesota and regions further west, to say nothing of the prairie lands of the more thickly populated States of Illinois and Indiana, are full of promise to the enterprising farmer and mechanic. Every Spring shows a larger proportion of emigration from New-York and the Eastward than its predecessor did, and a considerable depletion of the active farming population owes its origin to the inviting prospects of Western life. A significant test of this feeling is observable in country newspapers. A fair proportion of all the advertising consists of notices of "vendues" and announcements noting the time and place of sales of stock and furniture. When a man moves West, he takes as little material as possible with him, depending upon the resources of the country for his future supplies, and hence the general selling-out that follows as the first consequence of the decision to abandon the old home for a new.

Young America is not content with the narrow patrimony that his father's thrift and enterprise have secured him. A paltry hundred end fifty acres, placed in comparison with the virgin lands which may be had almost for the asking, are in his view but barren and unprofitable. Lands wear out, fertilizers are costly, labor is dear, and the work of keeping up the farm to the standard of a fair market value is at least as great as that which would be required to subdue a larger territory and reap a richer return in a more Western longitude. Another inciting cause of emigration is found in the growth of the villages. The expansion of trade and the demand for building-lots is rendering more valuable the farming lands which lie in the neighborhood of rural centers. Farms which formerly possessed a very ordinary value, have suddenly become important pieces of property, commanding $100, $125 and $140 per acre. Contiguity of farm property to thriving villages, which are brought by the Railroads into direct and speedy communication with market, is a reason for asking prices that two generations back would have considered utterly exorbitant. Plats of well-tilled land are being pushed into market at high prices, and the demand increases rapidly, although, as yet, it scarcely keeps pace with the supply. Our own columns bear witness to the eagerness for sale of the farming population in the vicinity of this City; and the country newspapers furnish fresh announcements of a similar character from week to week.

The obvious tendency of this exodus of our agricultural population is to produce improvements of Western territory at the expense of Eastern. A father, dying, leaves his farm to be worked by the eldest son, or to be sold and its proceeds divided among the children of the family. He cherishes a hope that the son will keep it in the name, and improve it as it has been improved during a long series of years. But the son prefers a more active life. The farm goes, if not at private sale, then under the hammer—generally for a handsome price, if it be desirable property. The funds are shared equally; the male heir pushes out westward, or perhaps he takes up business in the larger towns or in the city; and the farm passes into new hands, little acquainted with progressive farming, and so runs down, and as the village borders near it, is cut up into building-lots, 100 feet by 100, or even into smaller sections, and becomes eventually a part and parcel of a prosperous town. Exceptions to this operation of a natural rule are not unfrequent, yet this tendency of the now movement is becoming a notable feature of the times.

The great proprietors of land in the Eastern and Middle States have generally pursued a uniform course, preferring to develop and centralize their resources. Their property is in their own hands, governed exclusively by themselves, and is undergoing such improvements as science and experience may suggest. These men, a class of which there are types in our own State, have no inducement to dispose of their landed property, see nothing to gain by emigration, enjoy a handsome income, and are prominent as well as permanent citizens of the Commonwealth. The smaller proprietors, numbered by thousands in this State, and by tens of thousands in the North and East, enjoy fewer privileges and seek more enlarged opportunities. Hence the rapid emigration from East to West, and hence also the extraordinary growth of Western settlements.

The East does not suffer materially from the operations of these laws of population. What we lose here in farming industry is but a trifle, after all, in comparison with the development of commercial enterprise. Farmers presently become merchants, merchants will enlarge into capitalists, capitalists effect by the extent and character of their enterprises the commercial reputation of the country. The West is a boundless region, fertile in resources, magnificent in prospect, and growing as a young giant grows. She is carving out new States, developing new sources of industry, and adding each year a mass of capital to the resources of the nation. The East must hold its own. The West will help her. The growth of one is a guaranty of the security and prosperity of the other. Emigration westward is no bar to Eastern acquisitions. Interlacing lines of canal and railroad bring all interests into union, and pioneers in new forests are the men who continually widen the circles of commercial industry, and wealth, and enterprise.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans, *viâ* Havana, having left the latter place on the evening of the 13th. Nothing new had transpired at the latter place.

The British men-of-war *Powerful* and *Arab* were in port. The Admiral was expected daily.

Sugars are slightly declining. Freights improving slightly. Molasses getting down; 100,000 boxes Sugars on hand against 135,000 of last year, same time. Health good, and weather the same. The papers contain nothing new.

The late Fracas at Yale College.

Mr. FISK P. BREWER, Tutor in Greek at Yale College, who was severely assaulted on the night of the 3d inst., by disorderly Sophomores, has nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds, and will be able shortly to resume his duties in the College. The civil authorities of New-Haven have taken notice of this breach of the peace, and have arrested MARTIN VAN BUREN LEE, from Louisiana, a member of the Sophomore Class, and one FARRAR, a subfreshman, as ringleaders, and bound them over for trial, which will occur in a few days. HENRY B. HARRISON, Esq., of New-Haven, the present candidate of the Republican Party in Connecticut for Lieutenant-Governor, will appear for the people, and JAMES D. KEELER, Esq., of New-Haven, for the prisoners. The Faculty of the College, as well as the municipal authorities of the city, are endeavoring to identify the other parties that participated in this outrage. But no further arrests have yet been made.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The English Chartist Meeting in Honor of John Frost.

A large meeting of the English residents in this City was held last night at the Astor House in honor of JOHN FROST, the Mayor of Monmouth, Wales, in 1839, and "the martyr to the cause of British Freedom," as the call of the meeting styled him. It will be remembered that in the above year a Chartist demonstration was made in several parts of Great Britain, and among others in Monmouth which, as is too often the fate with rebellions of a misgoverned people, was unsuccessful. FROST was arrested, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. This punishment was commuted by the English Government to transportation for life; but, after fifteen years suffering in the British penal Colonies of Australia, a conditional pardon, similarly to that shortly before granted to Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, was vouchsafed to Mr. FROST. He was allowed to quit Australia, but was not permitted to set foot upon his native soil. He accordingly set sail for this country, and arrived here a few weeks since.

Last night, as we have said, a meeting was held in honor of him at the Astor House. About 300 were present—all, or nearly all of them, English Chartists. Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON was called to the Chair. Messrs. PARDEN and WICKET responded to the resolutions, and then Mr. FROST was introduced to the meeting. Mr. FROST is a venerable, white haired, gentlemanly man,—of superior education and attainments, one whom the Fathers of our own Revolution would not to all appearance have been ashamed to have hailed as a brother. He read a long and interesting paper, describing the Chartist movement in England, his own share therein, his trial, sentence, sufferings for fifteen years, seven of which were passed as an associate of the lowest convicts,—the thieves and burglars of England. He was vociferously applauded at the commencement and end of his address.

Mr. MASON then, after a forcible speech, in which he dwelt upon the cruel misgovernment of the working classes of Great Britain, and the incompetency of the ruling powers, read a memorial to the Queen, praying her to grant to JOHN FROST a full pardon, that he may, after so much suffering, return to his native land, and to the guardianship of his family.

An address to the Radical Reformers of the United States and Canada was then read by Mr. ROBB, after which three cheers were given for Mr. FROST, and three more for British Liberty, when the meeting adjourned.

The Shakers.

FREDERICK W. EVANS, an Elder in the New-Lebanon Society of Shakers, delivered his second lecture on Shakerism, in the Tabernacle, last evening, before about three hundred persons. Though the subject has seldom been discussed publicly in this City, the audience was thus meagre, probably because there was a charge of a quarter at the door, while before Mr. EVANS' lecture was free, and the novelty of the thing went with the first occasion. He reviewed the origin and philosophy of his Brotherhood, and with a good deal of ingenuity wheeled some Scripture prophecies into the line of its defence.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board met yesterday at 4½ o'clock. Governor SMITH took the Chair.

The Clerk proceeded to read the usual requisitions. These and the minutes occupied about an hour, but presented no unusual peculiarity.

Governor OLIVER offered a resolution in favor of an old keeper and bell-ringer, — Shadbelt, who, though not absolutely blind, lost his sight in the service of the Board from an accident. The minutes were amended by awarding this person $500 per annum, instead of $350.

And also that the engineer on Randall's [illegible] shall have $600 per annum. Adopted.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR BRADISH.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the President:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1856.

C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

SIR: I hereby resign my office as Governor of the Almshouse and President of the Board. Please present my thanks for the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Board, and also allow me to express my personal regard. Yours, obediently, E. DRAPER.

Gov TILLMAN would move, as an amendment to a motion of Gov. TAYLOR, that this letter be laid on the table—that the resignation be not accepted.

Gov. TAYLOR assented.

Gov. DUER thought the course proposed by Gov. TILLMAN would be most respectful.

On vote, such was decided.

Gov. OLIVER proposed, and Gov. TAYLOR seconded the proposition, that a Committee be sent to request Gov. DRAPER to withdraw his resignation. Messrs. OLIVER, TAYLOR, and BELL were so appointed.

After the transaction of other business, of no public interest, the Board adjourned.

Vessel Seized.

The schooner *Falmouth*, outward bound, was seized yesterday morning while being towed through the Narrows, by Deputy United States Marshal L. DE ANGELIS, and brought back and anchored at the Navy-Yard. She was seized on suspicion of being intended for the slave trade, having all the necessary fixtures on board for that business. The Captain and Mate were not found on board. Capt. WATSON, of the United States Marines, and a file of 12 men were placed in possession.

☞ The United States steam-propeller *Niagara*, launched on the 23d February, will go on the Dry Dock to-morrow to be coppered. While on the Dock PEASE & MURPHY will put in her stern pipes and shafts, stern-pieces, &c. It is expected she will be in the dock about five weeks. PEASE & MURPHY, as soon as she is ready to receive her machinery, will at once commence its erection. The boilers, weighing near 200 tons, have been finished for the last six months.

Her three engines are all finished at their shop, and connected as they will appear in the ship when steam is on. Their arrangements are closed for a steamer to carry the machinery to the New-York Navy Yard, where the ship is to lie, and PEASE & MURPHY'S arrangements are such, that no doubt the ship will be ready for her trial trip in six months from this time.

The weight of the entire machinery is estimated at 750 tons.

☞ The sixty-third New-York Trade Sale opened at BARGE BROTHERS yesterday, with a full catalogue. The attendance was not as large as it often has been—still it was good for a first day. The books sold were from the houses of ANDEUS, LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, J. HARDING, JAS. M. ALDEN, MEIGAM, E. WALKER, BUFFUM, and ROUTLEDGE. To-morrow they take up HASPERS' catalogue.

☞ There is no ice in the rivers that gird our City now. The water is entirely clear. The weather is warm and Spring-like.

☞ It commenced snowing at 12¾ o'clock this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

A young man named Daniel Wood *alias* Smith, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with stealing from his employer, J. Garrey, of Westmoreland, N. H., $60 in money and about $100 in clothing. A telegraphic message giving an account of the robbery and the probable flight of the robber to New-York, was received by the Chief of Police on Saturday night. An officer was dispatched to the New-Haven Railroad depôt, who, on the arrival of the night train, arrested the former just as he was leaving the cars. The accused was committed until the arrival of Sheriff WYMAN, of New-Hampshire, with a requisition for his delivery.

WANTED A CHEAP WATCH.

William Weeks, an honest-looking young man, went into a jewelry store in Division-street on Monday afternoon, and requested to look at a watch with a view to purchase,—a gold one was shown him, but he said he did not desire one so costly. One valued at $25 was then handed him, and with it he instantly made tracks up the street, pursued by the storekeeper, some citizens, and a Seventh Ward policeman. Weeks was finally overhauled and locked up. He was yesterday committed by Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court. The object of the accused in running away with the silver, and not with the gold watch, will be understood when it is stated that the theft of any article not exceeding $25 in value, is only petty larceny, and punishable, at the utmost, with six months in the Penitentiary. The theft of any amount exceeding this sum is grand larceny, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Weeks, being posted in the law and the chances of detection, preferred the risk of the minor punishment.

KILLED.

Chas. Vetto was instantly killed on Monday, at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, East River, by the falling of a boiler upon him, which he was assisting in hoisting on board a vessel.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The minority report of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which declares "that it is inexpedient to supply the schools with free books," was adopted last night, by ayes, 23; nces, 10. There is no money in the Treasury

CIRCUIT COURT, (BROOKLYN,) CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 50, 67, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 49, 51, 52,

Death of James C. Forsyth Confirmed.

The Ulster *Republican* says the fact of the death of JAMES C. FORSYTH, the forger and Whig politician, at Hereford, England, is placed beyond question by letters recently received. The *Republican* also gives some particulars not before published:

It appears that after leaving this country, Mr. FORSYTH went to the south of Europe, and probably extended his travels to Algeria. Returning to England the following Spring, (1854,) he passed through Hereford on his way to Wayes, and staid one night in that city at the Green Dragon Hotel. To this house he returned in the Fall of 1854, and remained there until his death, Dec. 27, 1855.

During the early part of his sojourn in Hereford, his time was almost wholly occupied in reading, and he won the very favorable regards of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was occasionally absent for a week or two, (probably on the Continent, with the fruitless expectation of receiving letters of remittance from this country,) and after his last absence, he became very much depressed and irregular.

Until this period, his bill at the hotel had been regularly paid, but soon after, he stated to the landlord by a letter, (which has been placed in the hands of his friends,) that a disappointment in receiving money compelled him to ask for a loan upon the security of his watch and some other trifling articles, with which to pay his bills and his passage to America. Immediately after, he was taken sick, suffering much pain until within a few days of his death, which occurred without a struggle.

The rapid approach of decomposition prevented the keeper of the hotel from keeping the body more than two days, when it was interred in St. John's churchyard, Hereford. The letters of Mr. BAGLEY, the hotel keeper, evince much personal interest in the deceased, and a very commendable course and spirit, in every respect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,
BARNES & PARK,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Duane-st,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., Iron Founders, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Eagle, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

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A young man named Daniel Wood *alias* Smith, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with stealing from his employer, J. Garrey, of Westmoreland, N. H., $60 in money and about $100 in clothing. A telegraphic message giving an account of the robbery and the probable flight of the robber to New-York, was received by the Chief of Police on Saturday night. An officer was dispatched to the New-Haven Railroad depôt, who, on the arrival of the night train, arrested the former just as he was leaving the cars. The accused was committed until the arrival of Sheriff WYMAN, of New-Hampshire, with a requisition for his delivery.

WANTED A CHEAP WATCH.

William Weeks, an honest-looking young man, went into a jewelry store in Division-street on Monday afternoon, and requested to look at a watch with a view to purchase,—a gold one was shown him, but he said he did not desire one so costly. One valued at $25 was then handed him, and with it he instantly made tracks up the street, pursued by the storekeeper, some citizens, and a Seventh Ward policeman. Weeks was finally overhauled and locked up. He was yesterday committed by Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court. The object of the accused in running away with the silver, and not with the gold watch, will be understood when it is stated that the theft of any article not exceeding $25 in value, is only petty larceny, and punishable, at the utmost, with six months in the Penitentiary. The theft of any amount exceeding this sum is grand larceny, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Weeks, being posted in the law and the chances of detection, preferred the risk of the minor punishment.

KILLED.

Chas. Vetto was instantly killed on Monday, at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, East River, by the falling of a boiler upon him, which he was assisting in hoisting on board a vessel.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The minority report of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which declares "that it is inexpedient to supply the schools with free books," was adopted last night, by ayes, 23; nces, 10. There is no money in the Treasury

CIRCUIT COURT, (BROOKLYN,) CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 50, 67, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 19—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 49, 51, 52,

Death of James C. Forsyth Confirmed.

The Ulster *Republican* says the fact of the death of JAMES C. FORSYTH, the forger and Whig politician, at Hereford, England, is placed beyond question by letters recently received. The *Republican* also gives some particulars not before published:

It appears that after leaving this country, Mr. FORSYTH went to the south of Europe, and probably extended his travels to Algeria. Returning to England the following Spring, (1854,) he passed through Hereford on his way to Wayes, and staid one night in that city at the Green Dragon Hotel. To this house he returned in the Fall of 1854, and remained there until his death, Dec. 27, 1855.

During the early part of his sojourn in Hereford, his time was almost wholly occupied in reading, and he won the very favorable regards of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was occasionally absent for a week or two, (probably on the Continent, with the fruitless expectation of receiving letters of remittance from this country,) and after his last absence, he became very much depressed and irregular.

Until this period, his bill at the hotel had been regularly paid, but soon after, he stated to the landlord by a letter, (which has been placed in the hands of his friends,) that a disappointment in receiving money compelled him to ask for a loan upon the security of his watch and some other trifling articles, with which to pay his bills and his passage to America. Immediately after, he was taken sick, suffering much pain until within a few days of his death, which occurred without a struggle.

The rapid approach of decomposition prevented the keeper of the hotel from keeping the body more than two days, when it was interred in St. John's churchyard, Hereford. The letters of Mr. BAGLEY, the hotel keeper, evince much personal interest in the deceased, and a very commendable course and spirit, in every respect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS,
BARNES & PARK,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Duane-st,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES.
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
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New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., Iron Founders, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Eagle, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

A GOOD [illegible]

[illegible] for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza and Hoarseness. Military and Steamboat Companies will find this the most effective way of administering Cough Medicine, and have already adopted it; but [illegible] immediately under the above [illegible] Beware of imitations. We [illegible] knowledge the joke, but [illegible] Libel against proprietors, [illegible] this article has never failed [illegible] complaints, and is actually the most [illegible] ever known.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. [illegible] American Institute have just confirmed what the [illegible] of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The [illegible] duplicated, and the

PERSONAL.

[illegible] about 18 to 20 years of age, [illegible] Ireland, died on the 24 of November, 1855, at Clarksville Clarke County, Cal. [illegible] is not known here. Deceased left Sligo about four years ago, for New-York. [illegible] has long an Uncle residing, whose name is also unknown here. [illegible] unfortunate to be in this country, [illegible] will receive the information will be furnished by a relative on application to Mrs NATHAN BURKE, Elizabeth, Cowper County, California.

Sligo Independent and other Irish papers please copy.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of excellent city references: one is 14, can sew neat, mind a child, and is handy who boards; is smart and willing; has City references. The other as children's nurse; will assist in the washing and ironing—is fond of children, and a neat worker. Will work and iron for the nursery. Call in the front basement of [illegible] st.

SITUATION WANTED—Be a respectable girl to cook wash and iron, or to do housework in a small family; is a nice, plain cook and a neat washer and ironer. Would prefer a near efficient chambermaid and good plain waitress, particularly neat in her appearance, and can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived [illegible] years. Call in the front basement of [illegible] st.

SITUATION WANTED—For 150 excellent Protestant and Catholic, for City and country families, as cooks, housemaids, good plain cooks, general housework girls, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy young girls as nurse-maids. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' Office, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without disappointment.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; is neat and clean about her work, and a good washer and ironer. Also, by another girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to go as nurse and plain sewer. Both can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 140 East 14th-st., second door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher or governess, by a young lady, a graduate of one of the largest and best Female Seminaries in this country, and for some time a teacher in one of the large Seminary; is perfectly capable of teaching English, Latin and Greek, and partially French and Music. The best of references given. New-York or vicinity preferred. Address T. N. *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable young women: one is a very good cook, has an excellent character of best references. She is also a very good laundress. The other will do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and washing, or would do plain sewing and mind children. Both have good references. Call at No. 37 31-st., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable out-door woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; good City references. Can be seen one full suited, at No. 130 8th-st, between Isaac and Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English women; one as first-class cook; the other to take charge of an infant. Also, by two American young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 74 11th-st, near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference; can be seen two days. Call at No. 121 East 30th-st, 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl, in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 181 34-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 338 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as porter in a wholesale or jobbing store; is acquainted with the business; can produce recommendations will be given. Address H. BOK, Jersey City Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—An American farmer and wife, a Scotch farmer and wife, a Scotch gardener, a Scotch cow herd, by the American, Welsh and Protestant seamstress, and a Protestant chambermaid, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A competent young man, to act as salesman in retail department. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN ANDERSON & CO., No. 106 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a retail dry goods store. Apply at No. 186 6th-av., cor. 12th-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, owners of vessels, railroad and steamboat companies, for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, engineers, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No 288 Broadway, room No 4.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WANTED—Who is experienced with dry goods, to superintend a large retail establishment in this City. Unexceptionable references as to character and business qualifications will be required. Salary liberal to a suitable person. Address Box No. 730 Lower Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A gentleman who is a graduate of a college, has had several years experience in teaching in families of the first respectability, desires to devote a few hours per day to teaching in an academy or private family. Good City and country references will be given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Wanted by a lady who is fully competent, an engagement to teach the piano-forte, and assist in the common English branches if required; or would give music lessons in a private family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address M. H., No. 562 8th-av., between 33th and 39th sts., Three days.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, fully qualified to teach French and English branches, is desirous of procuring a home in some private family (in New-York or Brooklyn) where her services as instructress (for a few hours each day) would be a compensation for her board. The highest testimonials as to character and abilities will be given. Address Box No. 2,384.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a boys' boarding and day school, situated within fifteen miles of New-York City, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Not profits of the school now $1,800, and a partnership will be given for the present principal's selling. To a man who has a capital of $1,500 or $2,000, a fine opportunity is offered. Address P. R., *Times* office.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—An American lady of intelligence and capability, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; is capable of taking the entire charge; if small children; would give them the most tender care; is an educated person. Address B. B., Box 478, *Herald* Office.

HAVE YOU A GOOD DOMESTIC?—If not call at the Employment Office, No. 470 8th-av., bet. 35th-st. and 39th-sts., and get one immediately who is both willing and competent. There is a separate room for employers who desire it. N. B. Protestant girls wanted to fill various situations in respectable families.

J. H. FONDA, Manager.

MAHOGANY—SALESMAN WANTED—Acquainted with the mahogany trade, and a good judge of wood. A liberal arrangement will be made with one who can command a fair share of City trade. Apply at the lumber yard, No. 34 Tompkins-st., corner of Broome, East River.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as light porter or an assistant cutter, having been under instructions in the same. Can write a good hand. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address C. H., No. 206 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, one door from Atlantic-st.

DRESSMAKER—Who is fully competent in all its branches, and also children's clothing, wishes to engage in a few families where she might expect constant employment. To such she will engage with on moderate terms. Apply at No 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

GIRL WANTED—An American, English or Scotch girl, about 15 years of age, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 247 Broadway, corner Reade. Employers wishing good servants will find respectable help at this place; also, farmers, laborers, &c., at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER WANTED.—One good dressmaker and one good milliner to go South. Good references required and given. Good wages, also. Apply to CAMPBELL & BEEKMAN, No. 76 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN—Having a fine healthy female child, would like to find some respectable person to adopt it. She can be seen for a week at No. 34 Pearl-st., attic room.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with first-rate situations of various kinds in the City and Country. We want about 100 good servants. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Howery. C. MASON.

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BOY WANTED—In a law office, between 12 and 16 years of age, and of neat personal appearance. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,591, Post-Office, New-York.

ENGRAVER AND CHASER.—Wanted, a situation in a jewelry shop; no objection to go into the country. Address to Mr. LEONHARD & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend a book-store. One acquainted with the business, and having good references, may apply at No. 548 Hudson-st.

SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED—In an importing house. One that resides with his parents, up-town. Address Box No. 2,562, Post-Office.

TWO OR THREE ACTIVE BOYS WANTED—Of good character and habits, not over 15 or 16 years old. Also, an entry clerk. Apply to BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

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BOARD WANTED—Rooms suitable for a Physician's office, in the vicinity of 4th-av. and 14th-st. Private families having such accommodations, or those contemplating a change this coming May, can meet with a permanent and desirable occupant by addressing SCARLET, Union-square Post-Office, for one week. Unexceptionable references given.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 20 King-st.

BOARDING.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room can be obtained at No. 226 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. Exchange of refereece required.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Bond-st.

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BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG—For a genteel man and lady; private family; location unequaled; rooms furnished or not. Address A. M., Union-square Post-Office.

ROOM WANTED—With or without board, suitable for a Physician's Office. The locality must be respectable and between 30th and 40th sts., and 6th and 8th avs. Address J. A. B., *Times* Office

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

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This excellent work has never been presented in English, and will be welcomed with pleasure by many thousands who will lose no time in availing themselves of it as a source of information on a subject of growing interest and importance. It will be enriched by considerable additions, written by the translator, which will put the reader in possession of a knowledge of the present social, financial and political condition of the Cubans. The knowledge which Mr. Thrasher has of Cuba from a long residence there, and from his having devoted many years to a study of its condition and its relation to the mother country and the United States, eminently qualifies him for the preparation of such a work. Of the merits of the original we cannot can be entertained. Wherever science is cultivated the name of Humboldt is justly honored. We shall await the appearance of this work to make more extended comments.

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THE IRISH NEWS—A weekly journal edited by the proprietor, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, dedicated to the service of the Irish people, at home and abroad, will be published every SATURDAY, on and after the 12th of April, at No. 29 Ann-st., cor. of Nassau-st

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PUBLISHED SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 22.

IRVING'S

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PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON JOURNAL IN NEW-YORK.—On SATURDAY, March 22, the LONDON JOURNAL will be published at No. 50 Nassau-st., New-York; price: Two cents weekly. J. SMITH begs to inform booksellers and publishers, that he has made arrangements with the proprietor of the LONDON JOURNAL, to publish that work simultaneously with the time of publishing in London: No. 578, to be published on March 22d, will be the commencement of a new volume, and also that of a new romance, of great interest, by the author of "Whi efriars." All communications to be addressed to J. SMITH, No. 50 Nassau-st., New-York.

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SHAKESPEREAN READINGS—By the successful American debutante Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON, assisted by Mr. H. FAIRCLAUGH, tragedian, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 20th March, at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6½.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK AND BLANK-BOOK buyers, at their new store, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.—See your *Chef d' Œuvres* presented to the world in the NEW-YORK PICAYUNE of this week. Price only three cents.

BROADWAY RAILROAD—WHO WANTS IT?—See its advantages set forth in the clearest light in this week's PICAYUNE. Price only three cents.

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SOLOMON & HART, NO. 232 BROADWAY, Opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE, **DECORATIVE PAPERS,** OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c, to correspond.

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REMOVAL.

FRANCIS PARES & CO., Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to No. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST., where may be found the largest and best assortment of DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, Suitable for every style of house architecture. Also every article in the same line for CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

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DRY GOODS.

FROM THE AUCTION SALES

OF DAMAGED GOODS,

AT THE STORE OF W. TOPPING & CO., No. 99 Broadway.

REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 & 206 6th-av., near 14th-st., On MONDAY, March 17, Will offer, in connection with the remaining stock OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, ALL THE CHOICE LOTS Of the above Sales, Burnt, Soiled and Perfect, Consisting of PRINTED LAWNS, ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLIN DRAPERY, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELINGS, &c. As the above goods are sold By the order of the Insurers, GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED. THE DRESS GOODS Are of the latest Spring Styles, Imported expressly for the Spring Trade. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

THE CONTINUATION OF **COLBY'S WET GOODS SALE.** RARE BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. THE ENSUING WEEK WILL CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. THE STOCK EMBRACES Pure Irish Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Diapers. Linen Pillow Casing and Sheeting. Damask Napkins and Toweling. Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes. Rose and Whitney Blankets. Flannels, Hosiery, &c., &c. ALSO, WILL OPEN THIS DAY, NEW SPRING SILKS, From 48 to 68 per yard. A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

HOTELS AND HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! **LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!** IN EVERY VARIETY. CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 753 Broadway, WILL OPEN MARCH 17, AN EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PURE IRISH LINENS, Comprising Damask Dieper Cloths. Damask Table Cloths. Plain Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Napkins and Toweling. Pure Irish Linen Shirting and Fronting, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes. BOUGHT AT AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. Sold at a trifling advance. CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 753 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 127 Broadway, Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of **FANCY SILK GOODS,** Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS, Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BRAID, PEDAL, RETLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS. The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

NEW SPRING GOODS. A CHOICE ASSORTMENT Will be opened MONDAY, March 17, BY CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 321 Grand-st., Comprising Rich Plain and Stripe Silks. Rich Satin Shawls. Rich Indie Crape Shawls. Rich Paris Printed Barèges. Rich Printed Lawns. Rich Printed Chellis. Rich Barege Delaines, &c., &c., &c. Prices lower than usual. CHAS. HEARD & CO., 321 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE, No. 279 Grand-st. Consisting of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, PARAMOTTAS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CALICOES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, SHIRTING LINENS TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS MARSEILLES QUILTS, BAREGES PRINTED MUSLINS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS.—And a Large Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS; All to be sold at a great sacrifice By order of the ASSIGNEE.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., (Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,) No. 263 Liberty-st., New-York, Invite the attention of the trade to their CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, BLACK GROS D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS, FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c. CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS Are solicited to examine our Stock.

LINENS! DOMESTICS! FLANNELS! A large stock of every description always on hand, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES! Including Irish Linen Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c. Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings, Shirtings, Jeans, &c. White, Scarlet and Fancy Woolen Flannels, &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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RICHARDSON'S **IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.** The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN." J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW BAREGE ROBES, ORDERED BY THE LATE FIRM OF LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, ON SALE THIS WEEK, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES, One hundred and fifty beautiful Robes, at $6 50 and $8 each. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAREGE ROBES! SILK ROBES! LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received an immense assortment of Barege Robes, made expressly for them. Also, several cases of Silk Robes, at all prices. Chaîn Barèges, Brilliants, Prints and other new Spring Goods, at No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale, by E. CLOSE BAILEY & CO., No. 1 Fox-place, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN HAS NOW OPENED HIS NEW STORE OF FANCY AND STAPLE **DRY GOODS,** NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-STREET.

500 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES. FROM AUCTION, At 15 Dollars Each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Full assortment of new SPRING STYLES now ready, AT VERY LOW PRICES! Including French, Scotch and Swiss Embroideries and Laces of every description. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS, In real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, and Superfine Ingrain CARPETS. Manufactured by CROSSY & SONS, TEMPLETON & Co., and others, imported this Spring, for sale, wholesale and retail, by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! RUGS! Selected expressly for our Spring Sales, and including all the newest and most desirable Patterns AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES! Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Low Priced Carpetings. Brussels, Velvet and Mosaic Rugs, Mats, &c. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH SPRING SILKS! An extensive and elegant assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY MOIR; BROCADES, &c. Also CHEAP SPRING SILKS. Very high low re and choicest styles of the season 50,000 yards STRIPES and PLAIDS, at 37½ to 75 cents. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GRAND SPRING OPENING! Of superb English Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets. Elegant Window Shade and Velvet Table Covers. HIRAM ANDERSON, Nos. 99 Bowery.

SPRING MANTILLAS. On MONDAY, the 17th inst. we shall offer a large assortment of new and desirable Spring Mantillas, especially adapted to immediate wear. J. BEALE & CO., Nos. 255 and 786 Broadway.

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY! Handsome Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s. per yard. Beautiful Spring Style Ingrains, 4s. per yard. Gold Window Shades, 10s. per pair. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GENIN'S BAZAAR—No. 513 BROADWAY.—Grand Spring Opening on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856. The Public are most respectfully informed that on the day above named a choice assortment of the latest novelties in Ladies' and Children's apparel will be on exhibition, all of the very best make, and such as cannot be surpassed if paralleled in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLINERY BAZAAR—No. 3 Great Jones-st.—Mrs. CRIP...S will exhibit on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., a choice selection of Spring Millinery

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured immediately, the handsome brick house, No. 349 [illegible] possession immediately; one year [illegible] residence, with hot and cold water [illegible] heater, gas and chandelier, hot air [illegible] wash-tubs, &c. The house [illegible] good neighborhood, on high ground, one [illegible] cars or Atlantic-st. To view the [illegible] may be found at No. 315 Adams-st. [illegible] further particulars inquire at No. 84 Murray-st. [illegible] open from 10 and 12, and 2 o'clock, every day for [illegible] week.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.
N. B.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three new houses and lot on Remsen-st. between Henry and the Heights, lot 25 feet 9 inches in front, a most desirable, complete and perfect house. Also one between Pierrepont and Henry-sts., lot 37x165 with 3 feet carriage way from Henry-st. Also one in Willow-st. near Pierrepont. Three-story basement and cellar, brick. Also a brown-stone front house in Montague-st. between Henry and Hicks-sts., south side. Also 3 lots in Remsen-st. All the choicest and vacant lots in Columbia near Cranberry-st. All the above will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st. New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Brown-stone front house in Columbia-st., (Brooklyn Heights.) A first-class house, lot 25x100, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements, and has always been occupied in the most respectable order, and two minutes' walk by the owner, is in complete order, and two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Will be sold at a great bargain, with the adjoining lot lying north of the same, if required. Possession on the 1st of May. Also the adjoining house, similar in every respect. Apply to S. HANDLOW, Montague-st., near Court.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brown stone front houses on Oxford-st. near Washington Park, Brooklyn, one block north from Fulton-av. Latest house fixed. Furnaces wash trays, hot and cold water kitchen, Plate glass, 7 marble mantels, marble hearths; built in the best manner. $3,000 to $5,000 can remain. Inquire of T. W. ROLLINS, near the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 171 19th-st., near 3d-av., a modern style brown-stone and brick-front, dwelling-house and lot. Lot 18.4x97 feet; house has four parlors and basement, bath, gas, range, speaking tubes, furnace, pipes, &c., all in perfect order. Price $7,500; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 77 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND **FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar houses, Nos. 6 and 8 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th ave., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98; houses 20x35. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The first-class four-story English basement house, brown-stone front, known as No. 48 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements; built entirely by days' work; possession can be had immediately; will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Apply to B SMITH, No. 166, second door adjoining above, on same block.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located English basement brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 62d-st., 5th house east of 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story frame house nearly new, containing seven rooms, the half an acre of ground attached, on the east side of Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam and the High Bridge. Inquire of GEORGE HART, No. 14 Whitehall-st., upon the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No 496 Greenwich-st., near Wooster. House 35 by 48; lot 25 by 75 feet, vault-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is painted and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. P. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 39th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone fronts, 25x55 feet each, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAUGHEY.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and fitted up with the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 19th-st., between 3 and 4 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th st., near the 6th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 37th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 20 Ann-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant and strictly first-class English basement house on 37th-st., the 3d house East of 5th-av.; in fine taste and containing every convenience. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A nice three-story brick house on East 17th-st., $8,000; also one on West 22d-st.; also one on East 23d-st.; also two on 26th-st.; and two on 30th-st., $7,000 to $12,000; also two on 33d-st., $5,000.
E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP.—A three-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Lewis-st., well calculated for a mechanic to manage so as to live rent free. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom House, or A. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., corner of 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $8,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house and lot, with basement and under-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, and baths, on the corner of Avenue B and 7th-st.—No. 106 Avenue B. Inquire at No. 193 6th-st., of SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story and basement dwelling, with brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. Size of building 20 feet front by 46 feet deep. No. 139 East 16th-st. Inquire at the stone yard, corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Ten first-class houses, brown-stone fronts, in elegant locations on western side of City. A variety of medium class cheap, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 3 tenement-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 48th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 403 9th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW—If with furniture, the dwelling house No. 90 Clinton-place, subject to good rent. If unsold 1st of May, will be for rent for seven months.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat and convenient little house, in good location, near 8th-av., in 30th-st., by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av. bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-av., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 186 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. —A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms, and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & ROWELL, No. 25 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A pier and water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $350. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 245 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c. easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a two-story dwelling, modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 15 acres of ground, well fenced and improved, with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber moving to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 30 miles from New-York by R. R. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 68 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to H. MARTINDALE, No. 147 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN.—Some 21 building lots, lying in a body, and centrally located; price low in exchange for a house or lots in the upper part of the City.
E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and includes some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and on all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in dep h, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, re-dy for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be for wanted at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of, while for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security to the performence of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.
READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.
They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements will be dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the North river, at Irvington, 3 beautiful country residences, varying in price from $5,000 to $7,000; health of the place, view of the river and surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Also, superior sites for country seats. Apply at VANLIEW'S Real Estate office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1¾ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. The property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH's, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic Cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, L. I., with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellars, kitchen, range, &c. &c., and excellent water; is furnished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—Or will exchange for a house in Brooklyn, a neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush; the house is two stories, with two wings; four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 26 by 28 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 56 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c. inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—At Bath, adjoining the Bath House property, Long Island; a beautiful plot of ground, about 80 feet front on Franklin-av., running down to the beach 300 feet, with water-right in front—the most delightful bathing place and Summer resort to be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York or elsewhere. Apply to GEO. J. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE—BERGEN HEIGHTS.—Has modern improvements and a fair view of New-York Bay and surrounding scenery, lot 6x25 feet. Omnibuses from Jersey City Ferry pass near. Would be sold for $5,700—$3,500 may remain on mortgage. Apply to Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, No. 337 Broadway.

STORE FOR SALE.—The tea, coffee and spice store, No. 65 Vesey-st., two doors from the corner of Greenwich-st.; and also three years' lease of the store, from the 1st of May next; this is one of the best locations on the North River side for the above business; in a great thoroughfare. WM. SMITH, Jr.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to S. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

$10,000.—FOR SALE, OR WILL EXchange for a good farm in one of the lower counties of this State, rooms. The bathroom will accommodate 1,000 persons; in stock and fixtures, and a long and cheap lease; has been established eight years, by the present owner. This is a chance never offered before. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st., between 16 and 17 o'clock.

BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—No. 66 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ava; lot 38 feet by half the block, house 21 feet wide; the house stands a little back from the street, with arbor and grape vines, &c., and a wide piazza in front; gas and Croton water introduced, but not carried through the house. Terms, $6,500, half cash and half bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to
JAMES MORROGH, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.
Five 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Morton-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.
Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on northerly side of Clymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.
Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, on southerly side of Rush-st., near Kent-av.
The above are all new and in complete order, having just been painted throughout.
Inquire of S. W. LOWBER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 56 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.
ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villages, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. K. COUZENS & CO.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE BY J. COCKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,450 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE—First-class, on the West side of Canton-st., 5th house south of Fulton-av., being one of the healthiest and most select locations in Brooklyn. Price $6,000; terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to the owner.
E. H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—Tenant Farm and other property to exchange for Western lands by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, Nos. 442 8th-av. and 13 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 18 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No 293 Broadway, N. Y.

YONKERS.—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Situated on Warburton-av.; a five-two-story wood cottage, neat, substantial, and convenient in every particular, and at present in perfect order. The grounds (about one acre) are beautifully laid out and are amazed with choice and fruit trees and shrubbery of many choice varieties. Any person desiring a complete and finely-located house, at a moderate price, with easy terms of payment, can be suited. The furniture and carpets (all nearly new) will be disposed of, if wanted; possession given as soon as required. Apply to C. C. GARDINER, No. 19 Fulton-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE PAPER MILL situated at Middlebury, Vt., the main building measuring 34x48, with wings 16x20 and 16x48. The mill is calculated for making fine paper has 2 engines and 3 cold blesches; the machine has a 28-inch cylinder, and is in good order. The water privilege is capable of running 18 or 20 engines. Will be sold with a large dry house, dwelling houses, and six acres of good land. For terms apply to J. CHRISTIE, Executor, at Middlebury, Vt.

SELECTIONS OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—2 lots, east side 5th-av., between 37th and 38th-sts.; northwest corner of 37th st., and 5th-av.; southwest corner of 32d-st. and 5th-av.; 4 lots, 32d-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots, 38th-st., east of 5th-av.; 2 do., west of same; 9 lots, 34th-st., running through to 35th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 do., north side 34th-st. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—26 miles from New York City, 3 miles from Hicksville depôt, L. I. 53 acres, comfortable two-story house, old fashioned, with nine rooms, with new addition, and barn about 40 by 45. A hemlery. 5 acres young growth of wood—land good. Price $2,500, terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, in the rear, 16x35, No. 278 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with 70 bearing vines on each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in 14th, 24th, 25th, 32d, 33d and 34th sts. and 5th-av., from $15,000 to $30,000. Also, houses in Bond, Perry, Charles, 12th and 20th sts., and a great variety of locations, from $5,000 to $12,000. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

SEVERAL COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—With gardens, located near the junction of Division and Myrtle avs., East Brooklyn, location beautiful and healthy, cars and stages from the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries. Prices from $1,000 to $4,000. Rent $150 to $175. Apply to H. STREET, No. 84½ Pine-st. N.Y.

LOTS FOR SALE—Together, the lots No. 167 Chatham, and No. 183 James-st., leased for the next year at $1,950 over all expenses. This property, fronting on the square, offers a rare opportunity for investment and improvement. Terms liberal.
H. A. SPAFARD, basement, No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property—1,400 acres of Ulster County land; also, 2 houses in Brooklyn; also, an excellent country building site on the Hudson River, near Yonkers. Full particulars given on application to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the State.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 3981 Station-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and commodious house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—70 acres, in Orange County, 9 miles west of Newburg, in high cultivation and good order, having 650 or more fruit trees of choicest varieties, close to schools and churches, in a healthy and good neighborhood. Apply to JAMES DARRACH, at New-York Hospital, No. 319 Broadway, or to E. A. BREWSTER, at Newburg, Orange County, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A one-story brick shed, with a slate roof and a cellar underneath, suitable for a carpenter shop, or any other manufacturing purposes, having in connection a small three-story brick dwelling, with a carriage-way underneath. Situated in 25th-st., near 1st. av. Inquire on the premises, or at the stone yard corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—A large genteel four-story brick-house, elegantly finished, with plate glass windows, marble mantels, and containing every convenience for a genteel family, within a few steps of the Park, Market and Broad sts, and but three or four minutes' walk from the railroad depôt—rent, $460. Newark is thirty minutes' from New-York by railroad, and trains run nearly every half hour throughout the day. Commutation only $50 per annum, including ferry; possession 1st April. Apply to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, from 9 o'clock until 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story house, in first rate order, 26x56 feet, in a good location; the rent, to a private family, will be $600 and water rate; the furniture is all new, and will be sold low for cash. Also, to let, furnished, a neat three-story and basement house, built two years; the house is in good repair, and the furniture was made to order and of the best quality; will be rented on easy terms to a private family; no agents need apply. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSES TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The two story house and lot No. 124 Hicks-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., together with the furniture—the location is the most desirable in the city, being but a few minutes walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also the three-story brick house No. 92 Degraw-st. This house will be rented or leased at a low rent to a desirable tenant. For terms, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—Three and four-story English basement-houses, in 52d-st., between the 10th-av. and the North River—rent, $300 or $325, with stable. Possession given immediately. Also, the 3-story and basement house, directly in the rear, fronting Harper's-lane. They have a fine view. Also, one 3-story and basement brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, No. 17 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to JOHN I. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, 23x50, (three rooms deep) with all the modern improvements; gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 125 feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Snug Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 56 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—Two miles in the country, on the Bergen Point and Jersey City plank road, a cottage house, barn, and ten acres of garden land. Rent of house and land, $450. House, without the land, $350. Inquire of J. R. WILKINSON, at No. 24 Murray-st., up stairs, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three houses at Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 163 Lexington-av., English basement and three-story, mastic front, with all the modern conveniences of water, range and heater, the use of the gas chandeliers included in the rent. For terms, &c., call at No. 278 Pearl-st., or address Box No. 1,453 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three or four very nice three-story and attic basement houses, on a good street, near Lexington-av., nnw in fine order; gas and water on every floor, baths &c; rent moderate. Also, several on 4th-av.; $650. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET VERY CHEAP.—The house, No. 250 West 32d-st., three doors west of 9th-av., 15 rooms for $468; or the lower part of the house, consisting of 10 rooms, for $370. The house is 25 feet front, 50 feet deep; has bath room, sliding doors, good yard, &c. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story English basement house No. 151 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; gas and Croton water throughout. Inquire of N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 8 Bible House, 4th-av., corner Astor-place, or of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses in 45th-s., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $200, the other for $250. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—No. 732 Broadway, fronting the head of Waverley-place; the store, 2d-floor, or any part of the house, will be let separately. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., third story, front room.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The two and a half story and basement frame house, No. 25 East Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts.; pleasantly situated, eight minutes walk from South or Hamilton Ferries. Rent $450. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET.—The comfortable 2-story dwelling, No. 19 Hubert-st., corner Greenwich-st., within one block of St. John's-park. Has painted walls, vaults, &c. Apply to HALDMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story white marble-front store, No. 814 Broadway; building 25x110. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 246 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace; will be let on moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply at No. 2 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story and attic brick house No. 230 West 21st-st.; gas, complete bath and modern improvements throughout. Rent, $500 per annum. Inquire at No. 234 West 21st-st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 102 49th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing nine rooms; rent $250. Also, store No. 585 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., West side, 20 feet front by 80 feet deep. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 89 West Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—A very handsome suite of offices in the Corn Exchange, Bank Building, consisting of three spacious rooms on the second flight, all well lighted, and now occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Also, one suite in basement, consisting of two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exch

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, TO SETTLE INTERESTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz.:

On FOURTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southwest corner of 44th-av. and 45th-st., each 25 by 100 feet; four lots southeast corner 47th-av. and 42d-st., each 25 by 12 by 100.

On BROADWAY.—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., each about 21 feet by 98.

On THIRD-AVENUE.—Four lots on west side 3d-av., including the northwest corner of 76th-st., each 25 1/2 by 100.

On TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th av., all of full size.

On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th avs. on the south side of 54th-st., each 25 feet by 100 feet.

On FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Five lots south side 56 b-st., commencing 325 feet west of 4th-av.

On FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on the south side of 58th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing 325 feet from the 5th-av.

On SEVENTIETH-STREET.—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st. commencing about 150 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th av., each lot of full dimensions.

On SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Eight lots on the north side of 78th-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.3.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 26th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Ernest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame dwelling-house thereon, on the sou heast corner of Spring and Mott-sts., known as No. 98; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 21 feet 9 inches rear, 80 feet 10 inches on west side, and 97 feet 4 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 96 Spring-st.; said lot is 24 feet 8 inches front, 22 feet 4 inches rear, by 76 feet 9 inches on west side and 71 feet 9 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 92 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 52, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling, and 2-story and cellar there in, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 23 feet 8 inches rear, 119 feet 3 inches on west side, and 124 feet 7 inches on east side be the same more or less, with the use of the alley-way 3 feet wide extending 12 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. Olsen, No. 56 Broadway, the entire stock of celebrated furniture. This assortment embraces every article of parlor dining room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all manufactured under Mr. Olsen's immediate supervision; every article will be sold without reserve, as the above gentleman retires from business on the 1st of April.

Rosewood Furniture—superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered with French brocade, satin, tour-colored silk brocatel, mohair figured reps, plush, French satin de laine, and English brin-cloth, ladies' rosewood easy chairs, with silk and worsted tapestry covers, with French-plate mirror tops, richly carved music cabinets, music stands, carved rosewood centre tables, with Egyptian, black, and gold and white Italian marble tops; richly carved mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, Turkish easy chairs.

Dining-room and Library Furniture—Rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak patent extension dining-table, chairs to match, covered in plush, figured reps, and cane seats; sideboard, rich bookcases and secretary, walnut, oak, and mahogany cases, Voltaire chairs, &c.

Chamber Furniture—Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing-bureaus with marble tops and French-plate glasses, marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes, richly decorated and enamelled and cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; several wardrobes richly carved armours, with French-plate doors and lined with satinwood and cedar; lounges and lounge-beds, covered in fancy de laine, reps, and hair-cloths to match; walnut settee furniture, rosewood and other dressing-tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three suites in oak, sofas, tete-a-tetes, mahogany French chairs, spring-seat, arm, and rocking chairs, divans, sewing-chairs, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 new and second-hand piano-fortes, 1 Chinese bedstead, and 12 Brussels and ingrain carpets.

BY E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On 34th, 35th, 36th, 40th sts., 2d-av., and on Greenwich-st.:

E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

3 LOTS.—The handsome three-story and English basement house and lot, No. 53 West 36th-st., 16 feet by 98 feet, 8 inches.

Also, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 24 West 35th-st., 15 feet by 98 feet, 8 inches.

Also, 2 lots on south west corner of 34-av. and 36th-st., 50 inches by 100 feet.

Also, the four three-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 572, 574, 576 and 578 2d-av.; each 20 feet by 75 feet.

35TH-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 177 East 35th-st., 22 feet by 100.

Also, Three lots on south side East 35th st., between 1st and 2d-avs., each 25 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches.

40TH-ST.—The lot on the south side of 40th-st., 250 feet east of the 2d-av., 25 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches, in 2d-av., and 29th-st. The lot on the easterly side of the 2d-av., beginning 21 feet, 8½ inches south of the corner of East 29th st., forming an L on the latter street, being 24 feet, 8½ inches wide on the Avenue, 36 feet, 4 inches on East 29th-st., and 80 feet deep.

Also, The two adjoining lots on 2d-av.; each 24 feet, 8 inches by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story and English basement brick house and lot No. 741 Greenwich-st., 18 feet, 9 inches by 54 feet.

Also, the 2½-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 743 Greenwich-st., 18 feet, 9 inches by 99 feet.

Maps can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, elegant rosewood piano-forte, three elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich satin brocade and maroon velvet, rosewood secretary, bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and back, Turkish and reception chairs, in rich tapestry, elegant rosewood card tables, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly decorated vases and parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of elegant oil-paintings, landscapes and other subjects, dining-room and chamber furniture, dining extension table, elegant gold-band China dinner set, decorated China, ice and coffee sets, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c., magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble-tops, costly China toilet sets, elegant hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French curved mirror mahogany suites in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil-cloth stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 50 VILLA SITES AT YACHT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with the fine mansion-house thereon, situated at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large in perfect order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are well stocked with every variety of Fruit. Also, 50 villa plots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. For health, beauty of scenery, &c., Nyack is unsurpassed by any place on the river, and its proximity to the City, with which communication can be had several times on each day, renders this property very desirable for those wishing country residences. For further particulars and maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TENTH-AVENUE.—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

Also—4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st. each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet to 10 inches.

ALSO.—4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—4 lots on south side 124th st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st. Also, French china ornaments, mirrors, mattresses, &c. The above goods can be examined early, before sale, and will be found in large variety, and sold entirely without reserve, after half-cost start. Also, entire contents of counting-room, safe, sofa, matting, carpet, shades, chairs, &c. Ladies will find sufficient room for comfort, and great object to attend early.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 34th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 139 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, Croton water, &c. To be sold positively to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet-makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 77th-sts., and 2d-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of No. 54 Old-slip, No. 56 Beekman-st., 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh and seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Brooklyn. W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mehogany, and walnut furniture, beds and bedding.

E. LOFT, late Sheriff.
E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL—THIS DAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, a large stock of custom-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber and dining-room suits of various kinds, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—Situate on the northwest corner of Bedford and Willoughby ave., Brooklyn, by REED & COLE, Auctioneers No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on THIS WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 12 M. A first rate chance for investment. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Fifth Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware will take place on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready. Terms, four months.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, 19 h inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of camellias, hyacinths, azaleas, and a general assortment of choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will hold his weekly Sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes, among a variety of first-class Stocks, 250 shares Market Bank Stock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, at Tarrytown Westchester County, State of New-York, on March 25, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., three dwelling houses and four lots, bounded on Clinton-st. and Hudson River Railroad, late the property of Benjamin Van Tassell, deceased.

CALEB VAN TASSELL,
CHARLES SMITH, } Administrators.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to a cold, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure of" numerous diseases &c. Office No 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for all diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyelid and lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rhoumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846: second, that it should cure all kinds of disease.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No chance of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 130 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MAILING DEPOTS.—No. 150 Greenwich-st.; ROYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. F. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. The Messrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 3 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. The effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have only been the means of driving to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

The Triesemar is sold in pills, and are like devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving remittance, to any part of the world by DR. BARROW, No. 3 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 3 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CAENOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his office, No. 5 Bond-st., from 10 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His attendance obtained in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, copaiba &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations as Français

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE WADE MI.CUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproductive; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 299 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are equally safe to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 54 Cedar-st.

TEETH DRAWN—At 1 o'clock, at No. 63 6th-av.—Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, ladies' hats, ribbons, laces, dress trimmings caps, and two counter cases. Sale without reserve.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Delaintaine, Tiffin, Fostoria, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 10, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:25 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 4 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 7 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leave Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 7 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 4 A. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 1:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN.

At 3:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:15 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
RICHMAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Lockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Trains will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrivel of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 8:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford in time to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hertford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 6 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:15 A. M. for North and East.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in time to enable them to vote when they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West—3d Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for 8:30, 11, 4 and 6 P. M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 138 Broadway, corner Day-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $3 25. The 4 P. M. and 3 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, George R. Schenck, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $23.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, March 22.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Lewis Parrish, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South need apprehend no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA Capt. James P. Bulloch, will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 21, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 o'clock precisely, from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 12 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, March 3, 1856.—Interest due 15th inst., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, March 11, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall st., New-York, March 8, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollars per share, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years.

WEED

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1856.

To Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Participating in the great interest and pleasure manifested by the numerous hearers of your admirable and instructive lecture, "The Gentleman," on the occasion of its recent delivery at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, and fully impressed with the belief that such high toned and attractive expositions of social and literary subjects will supply a desideratum in the circle of our public entertainments, powerfully tending to form a loftier and nobler public sentiment, a purer current morality, and a more refined taste and cultivated social bearing in the community, we are indneed to respectfully and cordially unite in inviting you to afford us an early opportunity of again listening to your eloquent unfolding of the same and similar themes of general interest.

With assurances of our high personal regard, and lively appreciation of the value of your effective labors in this department of public instruction, both to ourselves and to all who may enjoy the pleasure of listening to them,

We remain sincerely yours,

JAMES E. RAY,
GEORGE GOOD,
WILLIAM GEERY, } Committee.

Albert Gallatin,	Christopher Wolfe,
David Stewart,	James A. Burtus,
Thomas Achelis,	Joseph Hudson,
Benedict Lewis, Jr.,	William G. Bull,
John T. Rollins,	Conrad Hatteroft,
T. M. Jauncey,	William C. Booth,
Nicholas L. Cort,	John A. Condit,
Thomas Wallace,	Henry H. Elliott,
Dr. A. Sabine,	James S. Sanford,
James R. Jesup,	George Wood,
Jacob Reese,	John S. Williams,
Robert T. Haws,	Dr. E. S. Nichols,
Percy R. Pyne,	Thomas F. Jeremiah,
Charles H. Seymour,	Benjamin Haxton,
Peter Naylor,	Charles A. Heckscher,
L. Tunnicliff,	And others.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1856.

To James E. Ray, George Good, William Geery, Committee; Albert Gallatin, David Stewart, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your note requesting me to repeat for the second time my lecture, "The Gentleman," and to read other lectures "on similar themes," in New-York, is both unexpected and flattering.

Besides your own persuasions, you have enforced your request by many names of high reputa among our fellow-citizens.

With great diffidence I accede to your joint desire, and I will begin the experiment by repeating "The Gentleman" on Tuesday evening, 25th March.

I remain, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

The first lecture will be delivered at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the drug stores of EDERMAN, CLARK & Co., Broadway; at GREEN'S, Broadway and Fourteenth-street; of VAN NORDEN & KIRK, No. 45 Wall-street; and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great success attending this favorite Theatre is truly wonderful. Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing, and all come away pleased. A greater variety of entertainment is given here than at any other place in New-York, which accounts for its success. A good company, pieces well done, good order, can always be found at the National. To-night, the "Night of the Wreck," "Madelaine," and "Four Lovers."

[Advertisement.]

THE EXCITEMENT AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM!—"Aladdin" has done it. The "Wonderful Lamp" has settled the business! This gorgeous Oriental spectacle fills the Museum nightly, and the delight of the spectators is beyond expression. Such beauty—such life—such spirit—such stertling magnificence! Greatest piece ever witnessed. Played this afternoon, as well as to-night again.

[Advertisement.]

DAMAGED GOODS, WARRANTED PERFECT.—Messrs. RISLEY & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, will continue to sell, until the whole is disposed of, all the choice lots, sold as damaged goods, from the late auction sale of W. TOPPING & Co. The only recommendation they need is a critical examination. Only think, pure Irish linens at one shilling per yard; rich printed lawns at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per yard, and so on through the whole catalogue. Call early and take your choice.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-street, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 15th of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store, (and are constantly receiving,) a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for boys; also, Spring overcoats, business coats, vests and pants for men.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX! KNOX!! KNOX!!! KNOX!!!! KNOX!!!! Four dollars only! Four dollers only!! Four dollars only!!! Hats of the Spring style, at this price—the best article to be found in the City, can be bought of him at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 92; $2,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, '72, 89½; $925 City Warrants, 98¾; $1,000 City 6s, 91; $200 do., 95; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '56, 80; 2 Minehill Railroad, 65¾; 2 Norristown Railroad 58½; 207 Schuylkill Nav. Pref., 23½; 210 do., 22¾; 44 Lehigh Navigation, 85½; 800 Long Island Railroad, 16; 100 North. Penn. R. R., 19; 2 Bank of Penn., 111½; 10 City Bank, 47; 14 Girard Bank, 121½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '86, 111½; Phila. 6s, 91@91½; do., new, 95@95¼; Penn. 5s, 93½@93¾; Read. Railroad, 45½@45¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 86@86½; Read. Mortgage 6s, '88, 92½@93½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅞@46; Morris Canal, 14¾@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 73¾@73¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20@20½; Long Island, 15¾@16; Vicksburg, 7¾@7¾; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh 2lec, 13¼@13½; Union Canal, 10½@10¾; New Creek, 1½@2; Susquehanna Canal, 10@12.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 17, by Rev. Mr. Millett, at his residence, Mr. GEORGE W. SAYRES, of Lynn, Mass., to Miss SARAH ANNE WILMER, of this City.

At Harlem, on Sunday evening, March 16, by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. GEORGE S. ROCKWELL to Miss ELVIRA C. VANDENBERG, all of Yorkville, N. Y.

At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Monday, March 17, by Rev. Mr. Grey, LUTHER H. DONALDSON, of New-York, to P. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac Ludlow, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 18, Dr. THOMAS BOYD, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Academy of Medicine, and the Faculty in general, are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, precisely, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, of congestion of the lungs, MARIA G., the young daughter of Charles L. and Julia E. Brower, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Lafayette-av., between Cumberland and Carlton-avs. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

I take this little lamb, said he,
And lay her in my breast;
Protection she shall find in me—
In me be ever blest.

At Beardstown, Ill., on Saturday, March 8, WILLIE, only child of Robert and Alida V. Fraser, aged 20 months.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by being thrown from a carriage, EDWARD LISTON, Esq., of London, Eng., in the 35th year of his age.

In this City, on Monday, March 17, Rev. JAMES S. BEEton, Missionary to India from the M. E. Church South, aged 28 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, GEORGE J. DAKE, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 18.

$2,000	Kentucky 6s	102½	
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	90½	
1,000	Missouri 6s	90	
10,000	do.	89½	
10,000	do.	89½	
10,000	Virginia 6s	95	
13,000	do.	94¾	
5,000	North Carolina 6s	90½	
6,000	Erie Con. Bs, '71,	83½	
3,000	Erie Bds. of '75,	86½	
3,000	Bud. R. 2d Mtge.	98	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89½	
20	Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	113	
10	Ocean Bank	98½	
13	do.	98	
5	Metropolitan Bank	117½	
50	Continental Bank	118	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	125¼	
20	How. Ins. Co.	161	
13	Co'l'bia Ins. Co.	105	
18	Ohio L. & T. Co.	92	
0	do.	93	
200	Nic. Tran. Co.	33½	
1000	do.	13¾	
200	do.	13¾	
250	do.	13	
800	Fla. & Key Joint.	3	
100	Penn. Coal Co.	98	
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	32½	
50	do.	32½	
100	do.	22½	
173	Mich. S. & N. In.	93½	
90	Cleve. & Pitts R.	84½	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	91½	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	
6,000	do.	89 90	
8,000	do.	89 90	
10,000	do.	89½	
3,000	Michigan Cen. Bs	86¼	
10	Knickerb'r F. Ins.	151	
21	Comm'l Ins. Co.	110	
150	Nic. Transit Co.	13¾	
50	do.	13¾	
500	Flor. & Key J't.	3	
305	N. Y. Cen. R.	91½	
100	do.	91½	
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R R	83½	
50	Panama Railroad	136	
50	do.	136	
200	Erie Railroad	30	
100	do.	30	
50	do.	30	
50	Panama R. R.	130	
50	Erie Railroad	31	
0	do.	31	
50	do.	31	
100	do.	31	
100	do.	31	
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1405. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATEN ISLAND PARDONS.

An Indignation Meeting—Gov. Clark Burned in Effigy—The Matter Explained.

We lately stated that there was to be held an indignation meeting on Staten Island, to consider the matter of certain convicted parties whom Governor Clark pardoned.

There was also an indictment against ABRAHAM B. VANDERBILT and DAVID MCLYMAN for conspiring to destroy, and destroying, the ballot-boxes while the canvassers were canvassing the votes. Convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $50. And one against MICHAEL HARVEY, RICHARD CONNERS, CHRISTOPHER LARKIN and others, for riot at the town meeting. Convicted and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and a fine of $50 each. All these, we believe, except some three Irishmen, were embraced in the Governor's pardon.

The indignation meeting was held on Monday afternoon. Col. NATHAN BARRETT was called to the Chair, and Hon. G. P. BISSOWAY was chosen Secretary. Sixteen citizens were chosen Vice-Presidents. Lot C. CLARK stated the facts in the case, and then they passed seven resolutions denouncing Gov. CLARK for his pardons, appointing a Committee of three to write him a letter, giving him a piece of the meeting's mind, and to write an address to the people of the State—and another Committee of three for purposes stated in the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to lay before our Representatives at Albany the proceedings of this meeting, in order that they may be laid before both branches of the Legislature, and that they may be instructed to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the conduct of the Governor, in granting said pardons, with a view to his impeachment; and if that fails, to prepare the passage of an act limiting and guarding his authority in future to grant pardons in similar cases to the County of Richmond, or in the State at large.

The committee required by the resolutions was announced as follows:

Daniel L. Clawson, Samuel Bartoo, Lot C. Clark, William H. Vanderbilt, John H. Voorhies, and Richard D. Little.

The meeting over, a portion of the excited crowd adjourned to the rear of the Court House and burnt an effigy of Gov. CLARK. This last feature did not add any dignity to the occasion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

I notice in the *New-York* papers some articles copied from the *Staten Islander*, censuring Governor CLARK for pardoning five persons confined in the Richmond County jail—two on charges of rioting, and three for malpractice in office, for auditing accounts as Town Officers that they were not authorized to do by law. The *Express*, in New-York, and the *Atlas* and *Argus*, here, echo these denunciations, and seem to think that in so doing they extend a fair chance of annihilating the Executive. I do not know the justice of the charges upon which those men were convicted. I have, however, looked over the papers in the Executive Chamber, and gathered from them the representations upon which the Executive acted. A candid examination of these representations will show with how little reason the *Express* and *Argus* have attempted to bring odium upon Gov. CLARK. To the facts:

Before a County Court, held in the County of Richmond, Messrs. VANDERBILT and MCLYMAN were convicted of riot, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for ninety days. At the same Court, Messrs. VERMILYE, GARRETT and BETTS, town auditors of the town of Southfield, were convicted of auditing accounts greater inamount than were allowed by law. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of fifteen days each, and to pay a fine of $200.

Four days ago, an application was made to Gov. CLARK to grant pardons to these men. These pardons were asked by many of the citizens of Staten Island, and urged in person by Hon. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, who presented the following brief reasons which should influence the Executive in extending the clemency asked for.

To His Excellency Myron H. Clark:

The following reasons are urged in favor of the executive interference and clemency in the case of the Messrs. VERMILYE, THOS. BUTZ and THOMAS GARRETT:

1. That these persons formed a part of the Board of Town Officers, and that the acts for which they have been indicted, tried and convicted, had been legalized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1855. See Session Laws of 1855, page 522.

2. That the Court, in trying the case and passing the sentences, put at defiance a Legislative enactment.

3. That the Judge, on being requested by counsel to charge the jury that the above-mentioned act was a bar to the indictment, refused so to do.

4. That other members of the Board of Town Auditors, (Messrs. BRANTINGHAM and MERKEREAU,) who were indicted and tried for the same offence, and pleaded guilty, were merely fined, the one the sum of $10 and the other $40. That there was manifest unfairness and partiality in this.

5. That at the time of the trial there was an unusual excitement in the County, in consequence of the riot at the Southfield Poll, which terminated in the entire destruction of the ballot-boxes. That that excitement prevented a fair and impartial trial; and resulted in producing an unnecessarily severe sentence.

6. That should there be any doubt as to the propriety of exercising the pardoning power, the fact that the Executive clemency is solicited by the Representative from the County, and the Senator from the District in which the offences have been committed, should go far towards removing that doubt.

Respectfully submitted,

MINTHORNE TOMPKINS.

Upon receiving this paper the Governor made the usual application to the District-Attorney of the County of Richmond, for a statement of the case, and of course affording him an opportunity to offer his own views either for or against the application, as he should think proper. I have examined the reply of the District-Attorney and find that he confines his answer to a brief recital of the legal proceedings had, and that he makes no suggestion that would justify the belief that he would deem it his duty to oppose the granting of the pardons asked for.

Hon. RICHARD D. LITTELL, formerly County Judge of Richmond, under date of March 4, after reciting the names of the five persons, writes to Gov. CLARK that "*the testimony in their cases, was of such a character, in my opinion, as not to justify the sentences.*"

Rev. P. M. BRETT, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Tomkinsville, in a letter dated March 4, asks Governor CLARK to pardon Messrs. VANDERZEE and MCLYMAN, and adds: "I think I can assure your Excellency that the bitterness of party spirit had much to do with the extreme punishment awarded these gentlemen, and that they are as much sinned against as sinning."

J. O. DISSOSWAY, formerly Sheriff of Richmond County, and at present Inspector of Customs at Quarantine, in a letter to Gov. CLARK, dated March 5, asks for the pardon of the five men, and adds: "The several sentences imposed in these cases by the Court, I look upon as very severe, as no criminal intent on the part of either of the defendants was shown on their trials; and under the excitement at present existing, I think party feeling had much to do with the sentences, both the District-Attorney and the Court being politically opposed to the defendants. Public feeling, thus far expressed, bears me out in the above; and could your Excellency interfere, by pardon, in these cases, it would be ever gratefully remembered."

JOSEPH EGBERT, Supervisor of the town of Southfield, under date of March 5, after saying that Mr. TOMPKINS will relate to Gov. CLARK the reasons for pardoning the five persons named, says: "If after such statement you can afford relief, you will be doing an act of kindness to these gentlemen, who are persecuted, and afford much satisfaction to the people of Richmond County."

In addition to the above there was presented to Gov. CLARK the following petition:

To His Excellency, Myron H. Clark:

We, the undersigned, cheerfully concur in the application now before you to grant a pardon to ABRAM B. VANDERBILT, DAVID MCLYMAN, THOMAS GARRETT, THEODORE C. VERMILYE, and PETER BUTZ, now in confinement in the Richmond County Jail.

ALBANY, March 11, 1856.

James Rider,	J. H. Authon,	John J. Reilly,
O. E. Sickles,	E. T. Weed,	T. H. Matteson,
Joseph H. Petty,	Benj. Bailey,	Thomas S. Gray,
M. Spencer,	William J. Shea,	Henry Wiltsie,
J. W. Harcourt,	John B. Dixon,	Samuel Steveort.
Daniel Maben,	F. B. Spinola.	

Here are the names of five Senators and twelve members of Assembly, and among them the Senator from the district and the member of Assembly from Richmond, who is a political opponent of the Governor. These signatures combine Republicans and Hards and Softs and Hindoos.

Upon these letters and petitions, backed by the personal representations of some of the first citizens of the County, Gov. CLARK consented to commute the sentences of VANDERZEE and MCLYMAN to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to remit $200 of the fines imposed upon the Town Auditors.

I believe it is a fact susceptible of proof, that Mr. HAGADORN, of the *Staten Islander*, when at Albany last week, assented to the pardon of VANDERZEE and MCLYMAN, but protested against the pardon of the town auditors.

Now, it may be all as he says—though I much doubt it. It may be that the letters of such men as I have quoted are gross misstatements, and the above petition may not be worthy of the slightest credit. Yet I respectfully submit that here at Albany there is a different sentiment. Gov. CLARK has acted upon representations that, to have overlooked, would have subjected him to censure. I do not see how his Excellency could well refuse to comply with a request fortified by such testimonials and urged by men who are among our first citizens, and whose integrity and judgment have never been questioned. Will it not be the calm, sober verdict of the people of Richmond that Gov. CLARK has acted honestly and justly? With these facts before them, I cannot doubt but what such will be their decision, and that they will do Gov. CLARK the justice to declare that he has done nothing more than a just sense of duty would require.

LEO.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

No Communication between Vera Cruz and the Capital—Capture of Uraga, the Revolutionary Chief—The President in Person in the Field—Suspension of all Business—Anarchy and Confusion.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 12.

We have full files of the Vera Cruz papers—the *Veracruzano* and the *Progreso*—to the 8th inst., but nothing whatever from the Capital. From the letter, indeed, we are not to expect any, as the communications between it and Vera Cruz are said to be interrupted. The telegraph wires are cut, and the Revolutionists, we are told, intercept all correspondence, public or private.

To account for this we are obliged to conjecture a different condition of the revolution from that which has been represented. How, if they were all shut up in Puebla, with HARO Y TAMARIZ, and that place were regularly besieged, as it is reported to be, they could yet interrupt the communications, is more than can readily be seen. If the report of the interruption is correct, there must be strong revolutionary forces outside of the city of Puebla.

And that there are—perhaps we should say that there were, if we were in possession of all the facts of the case—we have a startling proof, in the important fact that Gen. URAGA had surrendered at Acultzingo, with no fewer than 6,000 followers. For the numbers, we have the authority of a correspondent, but we have not been able to find them stated in either of our Vera Cruz files. In a supplement to its issue of the 26th ult., the *Progreso* published a private communication from the President to Gov. LA LLAVE, from which the following is a translated extract:

"I now have the pleasure of giving you the important news that a party, which left Puebla to cover the entry of URAGA was completely routed in Flaxcala, its officers being taken prisoners; and also, that URAGA himself, with the whole of those who were with him, without excepting a single private, surrendered at discretion, in the neighborhood of Tulancingo, where he was besieged by forces of the Moreno brigade, under the command of D. SABAS DE ITURBIDE. URAGA, and the chiefs and officers taken prisoners, are on the way to this capital."

It appears that this was affected without a single drop of blood being spilt.

In the same communication President COMONFORT informs Gov. LA LLAVE that the Congress had confirmed the decree nominating him to the Presidency, by a majority of seventy-seven votes.

In addition to the affairs above noticed, the *Progreso* notices several others favorable to the Government. At Chautla, an advanced corps of the revolutionists was defeated by GHILARDI, TRACONIS, GUZCARA, MORENO, and VILLAREAL sections, amounting to not less than 6,000 more.

A correspondent informs us that President Gen. COMONFORT has in person taken command of the forces before Puebla, but we do not find in the papers the account of his doing so.

The *Veracruzano* of the 6th inst., acknowledges the receipt, in Vera Cruz, of a letter from Puebla, dated the 1st inst., and in which it was announced that it was expected the siege about to be put to the city by the Government forces would open on the 3d. The insurgents in the city are estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 in number. On the day of the date of the letter all the forces between San Martin, Tesmeluca and Puebla were awaiting the arrival of the President.

The *Veracruzano* dwells with the greatest satisfaction on the confirmation of President COMONFORT, and augurs the best results for the country.

Of course, the surrender of URAGA is regarded as a desperate blow to HARO's interests.

A correspondent, writing on the 8th inst., informs us that the officers of the Revoltere in the Castle of San Juan de Ulca, on the 13th ult., had been sentenced to be shot, with the exception of SALCEDO, who, it seems, was forced to be their leader, and was the first to surrender. His punishment, our correspondent says, is fixed at ten years' imprisonment. In the *Progreso* we find a report of the Court-Martial having met on the 24th. It was composed of Lieut. Colonel JOAQUIN COLOMBRES, Captains LUIS PINA, JOSE MARIA PEREZ, IGNACIO MONTENEGRO, FRANCISCO MASIAS, MANUEL BERNA and FRANCISCO SEVILLA.

In addition to the Government successes above reported, the *Veracruzano*, of the 5th inst., gives another, announcing the complete suppression of the outbreak in Chiapas. The arms and munitions of all kinds had fallen into the power of the Government. Five insurgents were taken prisoners, and one was killed.

With regard to the question of communication between Vera Cruz and the capital, the *Veracruzano* of the 6th inst. says, that on that or the following day they would be reestablished by way of the plains of Apam, the Government having placed troops at convenient points for protection.

The *Veracruzano* translates at full length the address made at the inauguration of the Jackson Statue.

The country generally, with the exceptions noted, is reported quiet.

VESTVALI and the prima donna ALMONTE are reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, *en route* for this country. They were to give some concerts in the heroic city before leaving it.

Vera Cruz is reported healthy, owing to the prevalence of North winds lately.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 13.

From the Post-Office, this morning, we have correspondence and a few odd papers from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. They were transmitted by the express for the British packet.

Complaints are made in the capital of the rarity of communication with Vera Cruz.

A private correspondent informs us that, on the 29th ult., President COMONFORT left the capital to put himself at the head of the troops about to besiege Puebla. The division he was about to command is said to consist of some 12,000 men, and 48 pieces of artillery. The latest accounts received announced that COMONFORT had left Rio Frio, in the direction of San Martin. By the 4th or 5th, the result of the campaign was expected to become known. "We shall see," says our correspondent.

The state of the country is represented as such as can be better imagined than described. Commerce, it is said, is paralyzed.

URAGO is to be tried at Toluca, and it is believed that the proceedings against him will be very energetic.

The *Monitor Republicano*, of the 3d inst., has a long and eloquent article in support of Gen. COMONFORT, in which it says that the whole country is with him, and anticipates his sure and rapid success against the insurgents.

The same paper publishes a number of official documents, completely exculpating Gen. YANEZ from the charge of disobedience of superior orders, preferred against him when he was in Sonora last year.

La Sociedad, a paper manifestly Santanist, Haroist, or anything the direct opposite of republican in principle, declares that the present Government has indirectly violated the plan of Acapulco; because it gives as a reason, it has dictated measures excluding one class from the national representation, and because it may be said that all parties are not presented in Congress.

The only assertions in support of this, which we see in the article, are that the clergy, the military and the rich are marked; that the "demagogical revolution" pronounces creeds prejudices, arms instruments of tyranny, and the rich a corps of despots. As a consequence of this, it predicts the same troublee for the country with which it has always hitherto had to contend.

The priests are evidently at their work, and the prediction may prove true, although it is to be hoped it will not.

Correction.

Our reporter, in connection with the Albany Kansas Meeting, on 18th instant, represented Mr. DELAVAN as subscribing $1,000 to "aid in procuring arms and to assist emigrants in reaching Kansas." Mr. DELAVAN has requested us to say that said subscription was given (to repeat his own words at the meeting) "To clothe the naked and feed the hungry in Kansas."

A FREE STATE!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Organization of the Free State Legislature.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Robinson.

First Annual Message of Governor Robinson.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. GOV. ROBERTS.

Mass Meeting in Reference to the President's Proclamation.

FREE STATE SENTIMENT.

Seizure of Sharp's Rifles and Cannon.

Orders to Arrest the Free State Officers and Legislature for Treason.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, March 3, 1856.

I started from Lawrence yesterday afternoon, in company with ten of my neighbors, for Topeka, to attend the assembling of the first Legislature. The journey here was slow, over snow banks upon the bluffs, and deep mud in the ravines, making it difficult to travel more than from two to three miles per hour.

On arriving here, I found more people than accommodations, and at least one hundred men are here from Lawrence. Although a few demagogues are hanging about us, as is always especially true in such cases in Western States, still I can see indications, from all parts of the Territory, of a firmness of purpose and unyielding resolution to carry out the State organization we have so manfully begun. We take courage at the prospect now before us of so soon having the chains knocked from our limbs, and proclaiming, through our own system of legislation and representation, our system of independent government.

INDIGNATION MASS MEETING.

To-night there has been held in Constitution Hall a mass meeting to discuss the merits of the President's Special Message and Proclamation, and Kansas affairs in general. It organized by appointing J. L. SPARKS, of Easton, as Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Gens. LANE, ROBINSON and ROBERTS, Judge CURTIS and others. They all agreed that it was our true policy to organize immediately the State Government—that a Territorial Government was unknown to the Constitution, and was extinct the moment the necessity for it was removed, as it would be when the wheel of State began to revolve. It could not bear the semblance of treason, for a people to do merely what a republican Constitution gives them a right to do, viz.: through their own representatives, make their own laws. The propriety of adjourning without enacting any laws, to give Congress more time to act upon the Kansas question, was ably discussed; but it was the general sentiment that if we adjourn it should not be in consideration of the threats of the President, nor the fear of Missouri, but because the great cause of our State and country might seem to demand it.

Organization of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 4.

The General Assembly of the State of Kansas, according to the provisions of the Constitution, met to-day at this place at 12 o'clock M., organized quietly and proceeded to business.

The Senate was first called to order by Col. LANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The roll was called, and a quorum of members answered to their names.

Gen. LANE then declared that by the returns forwarded to their office, Hon. W. Y. ROBERTS was duly elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Kansas, and by virtue of his office was President of the Senate. Mr. ROBERTS was then called upon to step forward and be sworn, when Gen. LANE administered the oath.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. ROBERTS spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate of the State of Kansas:

In assuming the position to which I have been called by the people of Kansas, I should do injustice to my feelings should I not express through you to the people my gratitude for the honor that they have conferred, and pledge my best efforts to merit the confidence they have reposed in me, and also to bespeak your forbearance and their charity for such errors as you and they may detect in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me.

Without your hearty cooperation I should despair of success, but with every confidence in your determination to discharge your duties faithfully, and with a fixed intention on my part to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and fidelity to the best of my ability, I must be allowed to anticipate a session fruitful of good to the people of Kansas.

The circumstances under which we have assembled, and the circumstances under which our State organization has been formed, are such as to demand of us the most careful consideration of every measure of public policy upon which we may be called to act. The eyes of all the people of Kansas upon us—the eyes of are the people of the American Union are upon us—let our deliberations be characterized by a fixed determination to maintain the right, and so deport ourselves as to demand the respect, and challenge the scrutiny of mankind.

Our infant Republic is this day born of the popular will—an edifice is founded on the true basis of popular sovereignty, and if we are true to our interests, our success, under the smiles of divine Providence, is secured.

The Executive Committee then retired, and the Senate proceeded to organize, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. CURTIS. There was but little excitement manifested, and, what is rather unusual, there seemed to be a want of suitable candidates in the field. They generally elected on the first ballot, but some required two—none more than two. The organization was soon completed, as follows:

Asaph Allen, Principal Secretary.
W. L. Brigdon, Assistant Secretary.
J. M. Fuller, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Harris Stratten, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
A. Martin, Doorkeeper.
John Mack, Assistant Doorkeeper.
James Crane, Messenger.
Ferdinand Wendall, Assistant Messenger.
J. F. Cummings, First Transcribing Clerk.
J. C. Dunn, Second Transcribing Clerk.

After laying a resolution to notify the House of their organization upon the table, they adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The House did not organize till 2 o'clock, for want of a quorum, when the Chairman of the Executive Committee called them to order, and after calling the roll by Secretary, the Chairman administered the oath to the members present. He then gave notice that the first business in order was the election of a Speaker—when JAMES BLOOD received 8 votes; T. A. MINARD, 18; TUTON, 5. Mr. MINARD was thereupon duly declared Speaker of the first Legislature of Kansas. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. CROSBY, TUTON and BLOOD, and proceeded to complete the organization, as follows:

J. St. Goodin, Chief Clerk.
S. F. Teppan, Assistant Clerk.
James G. Snodgrass, Transcribing Clerk.
G. F. Gordon, Assistant Transcribing Clerk.
M. J. Mitchel, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jos. B. Swain, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jacob Branson, Doorkeeper.
L. Farnsworth, Assistant Doorkeeper.
Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, Chaplain.
John M. Speer, Messenger.
W. Seagrass, Assistant Messenger.

Inauguration of Gov. Robinson.

At 5 o'clock the two Houses met in joint session in the Representative Chamber, where the declaration of the election of the State Officers was made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the oath of office administered to such as were present. A Committee conducted Gov. ROBINSON into the room, where he was received with great applause, and took the oath from the President of the Senate. The oath was as follows:

"You solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, to support the Constitution of the United States, to support the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and to discharge the duties of Governor to the best of your ability, as you shall answer at the great day. So help you God."

Governor ROBINSON, after the subsidence of the applause which greeted the conclusion of this ceremony, made a short and pertinent address as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: It has pleased the people of Kansas to call us from our accustomed duties to discharge high and important trusts. In our keeping for a brief period is placed Legislative and Executive powers of the new State. To us the people look for wise and wholesome laws, and the faithful administration of the Government on the true principles of Republicanism and "Squatter Sovereignty." In the execution of this trust, it will be my pleasure, no less than my duty, to cooperate with you in all measures for the good of the people.

Our position is peculiar. Although the people of Kansas have followed the precedents set them by other new States, and sanctioned by Congress, and the proceedings in the formation of a State government are all regular, yet for the first time in the history of our country, the President and his appointees characterize the movement as treasonable. This was not to be expected from the advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which professes to leave the people of the Territories "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Also, some of the people of an joining State unite with the President in opposing the people of Kansas in framing and regulating their own government; and threaten our destruction, unless we conform to their dictation. Should the course, indicated by the President and the people of another State, be persisted in, and our rights again be trampled in the dust by official interference or lawless invasion, the people of Kansas would be justified before the civilized world in asserting their rights by revolution; but since it is believed that Congress will grant us the same rights and immunities that it has to other States, the people of Missouri and the Federal Executive to the contrary notwithstanding—it is better to suffer "while evils are sufferable, than attempt to right ourselves by a resort to extreme measures."

Our course as a people, thus far, has been distinguished for forbearance, long suffering and patience, and good policy would still dictate that every honorable effort be made to establish and cultivate friendly relations with our oppressors; especially with the people of our adjoining sister State. Nothing should be done in a spirit of retaliation, but rather of conciliation; although our own rights have repeatedly been invaded and wrested from us, let us show that we respect the Constitution and laws of our country, and the rights of the people of the respective States; and that until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and becomes cowardice, and the oppression becomes insufferable, we will ever be found loyal citizens of the Government.

Important questions will come before you for consideration, and it cannot be expected that perfect unanimity will prevail on any subject; yet it is desirable and necessary with the various elements in a Legislature of a new State, that a spirit of concession and harmony should characterize the members, that the enactments may carry with them a moral force that will cause them to be respected by the people.

The position allotted us by the partiality of our fellow-citizens is one of great responsibility, and we need that wisdom that comes from above to so direct us that we may render a good account of our actions to our constituents and posterity.

At the close of the Governor's inaugural, three hearty cheers were given for ROBINSON, and the convention adjourned. Each body was again organized, but nothing important transpired.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major ROBERT KLOTZ has received the appointment by the Governor, of Secretary of State, in the absence of P. C. SCHUYLER, and he received the oath from the President of the Senate. The Governor's Message will be sent in to-morrow, and I will endeavor to send you a full copy by this mail.

We have no fear whatever of being disturbed by Missourians. Sheriff JONES was in the House this afternoon, and seemed very full of fun and good humor. It was no place to feel otherwise.

The wheel of State has fairly commenced its revolution. May its shadow never be less!

RANDOLPH.

KANSAS A FREE STATE.

Message of Gov. Charles Robinson.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The first Annual Message of Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON was delivered to both Houses of the Legislature to-day. It is an able and elaborate vindication of the Freemen of Kansas. The following is a full abstract:

Gov. ROBINSON expresses his acknowledgments to the people of Kansas for their confidence in him, as evinced by their suffrages; promises to enlist all his energies in their service; calls attention to the fact that the organization of a new Government is always attended with difficulty; and relies upon the cooperation of the Legislature to guide the affairs of the new State by the chart of the Constitution. That instrument, he adds, defines the duties of the General Assembly, and, in recapitulating the topics which will properly engage the attention of the body, he lays especial stress upon the subject of popular education. Without education, free institutions cannot exist; with it, tyranny and oppression must disappear. In order that the schools may be put on a permanent basis, the proceeds of the school lands, or other educational income, should be carefully husbanded, until a fund shall accumulate amply sufficient to give to every child in the State a liberal Common School education. The University, Normal Schools, public charitable institutions and a General State Hospital are not less warmly recommended. In reference to the subject of finance and taxation, the Governor cautions the Legislature to avoid onerous taxes and large indebtedness, and to adopt a system of economy without niggardly parsimony. In view of the exposure of the citizens of the State to the scalping knife of the savage on the West, and to the revolver and hatchet of the assassin on the East, a thorough and early organization of the militia is urgently called for. The Message recommends the organization of volunteer companies, and that the arms to which the State is entitled be at once procured. In regard to the disposition of the public lands, the Governor takes strong ground in favor of State, instead of National revenues from them. A new State has extraordinary expenses to incur in setting its Government in motion, with limited means at command. Should Congress, therefore, see fit to donate all the public lands of Kansas to the State, it will be the duty of the General Assembly to dispose of them, and in that event, it is suggested that a donation of 160 acres as a homestead to each resident of five years, would hasten the settlement of the country, and at the same time secure a fund for educational and other purposes. It is hinted that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law would be a salutary measure.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Passing from topics of purely local interest, the Message dwells upon the question of the Territorial and State Governments in Kansas.

A Territorial Government is declared to be transient in its nature, only waiting the action of the people to form a Government of their own. This action has been taken by the people of Kansas, and it only remains *for the General Government to suspend its Territorial appropriations, recall its officers and admit Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State*. The declaration upon this point is emphatic. We quote:

The reasons why the Territorial Government should be suspended, and Kansas admitted into the Union as a State, are various. In the first place, it is not a Government of the people. The Executive and Judicial officers are imposed upon the people by a distant power, and the officers thus imposed are foreign to our soil, and are accountable not the people, but to an Executive 1,000 miles distant. American citizens have for a long time been accustomed to govern themselves, and to have a voice in the choice of their officers, but in a Territorial Government they not only have no voice in choosing some of their officers, but are deprived of a vote for the officer who appoints them.

Again: Governments are instituted for the good and protection of the governed. But *the Territorial government of Kansas has been, and still is, an instrument of oppression and tyranny unequaled in the history of our Republic.* The only officers that attempted to administer the laws impartially, have been removed, and persons substituted who have aided in our subjugation. Such has been the conduct of the officers and the people of a neighboring State, either intentionally or otherwise, *that Kansas to-day is without a single law enacted by the people of the Territory.* Not a man in the country will attempt to deny that every election had under the Territorial government *was carried by armed invaders from an adjoining State*, and for the purpose of enacting laws in opposition to the known wishes of the people.

The Territorial Government should be withdrawn because it is inoperative. The officers of the law permit all manner of outrages and crime to be perpetrated by the invaders and their friends with impunity, while the citizens proper are naturally law-abiding and order-loving, disposed rather to suffer than do wrong. Several of the most aggravated murders on record have been committed, *but as long as murderers are on the side of the oppressors no notice is taken of them.* Not one of the whole number has been brought to justice, and not one will be by the Territorial officers. While the marauders are thus in open violation of all law, nine-tenths of the people scorn to recognize as law the enactments of a foreign body of men, and would sooner lose their right arms than bring an action in one of their mismanned Courts. Americans can suffer death, but not dishonor, and sooner than the people will consent to recognize the edicts of lawless invaders as laws, their blood will mingle with the waters of the Kansas and this Union be rolled together in civil strife.

Not only is the Territorial Government the instrument of oppression and subjugation of the people, but under it there is no hope of relief. The organic act permits the legislature to prescribe the qualification of voters, and the so-called Legislature has provided that no man shall vote in any election who will not bow the knee to the dark image of Slavery, and appointed officers for the term of four years to see that this provision is carried out. Thus nine-tenths of the citizens are disfranchised and debarred from acting under the Territorial Government, if they would.

Even if allowed to vote, the Chief Executive of the country says he has no power to protect the ballot-box from invaders, and, if the people organize to protect themselves, his appointees intimate that they must be disarmed and put down; hence, whether allowed to vote or not, there is no opportunity for the people of the Territory to rule under the present Territorial Government. Indeed, *the laws are so made and construed that the citizens of a neighboring State are legal voters in Kansas*, and of course no United States force can be brought against them. They are by law entitled to invade us and control our elections.

The opinions of Messrs. CASS, DOUGLAS, HENN of Iowa, and the President, are quoted, to show, upon the highest Democratic authority in the country, that the people of Kansas have a right to demand the removal of the present Territorial Government, and that they be admitted into the Union as an equal and independant State. The Governor says:

According to the Organic act the people have a right to elect a Legislature, and that Legislature has a right to make laws, establish Courts, and do everything but choose their Executive and Supreme Judicial officers. If they have the right to do one, they undoubtedly should have the right to do the other. The principle of Squattar Sovereignty, upon which this act is said to be based, knows no distinction between the power to legislate and the power to adjudicate or execute. If the right of one department of Government is inherent in the people, so is the other.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The President's Special Message on Kansas affairs is then taken up:

This Message, as it refers exclusively to Kansas, should receive some attention from the General Assembly. Kansas, men, "Squatter Sovereignty" men, cannot fail to be somewhat surprised at its purport. It is somewhat belligerant in its tone, threatening to bring against the people of Kansas the army and navy of the United States, and should this force be inadequate to the task, the militia of the several States is to be brought into requisition to compel the people to submit to what they do not recognize as laws, and to laws, according to his own showing, the people of Missouri, with the aid of the Executive which he appointed, have enacted. But it is hoped that *by the time his forces are raised and marched into the Territory he will find, like his Excellency Governor Shannon, that the people are not so deserving of annihilation as he had supposed.*

THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE.

The President gives the details of the invasions of Kansas and the Governor's connection therewith, and does not deny that the so called Territorial Legislature was elected by the people of Missouri; but because the Governor, his appointee, chose to grant certificates of election to a majority of persons elected by the people of a neighboring State, therefore their laws are binding upon the people. To strengthen his argument, he might have accused the Governor of still further complicity with the invaders, and have said that although this Territory is hundreds of miles in extent, and the people were politically unorganized, yet he gave them but four days in which to contest the election, and would not extend the time one hour; for it is said that a protest arrived at 1 o'clock on the morning of the fifth day, which, had it been regarded, would have changed five seats in the Legislature; but it was too late by one hour and could not be received.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDED TO DO.

The argument of the President may be good against any objection to the acts of the Legislature, on his part, as, in the first place, he refused to protect the ballot-box from fraud, and in the second place, so far as lay in his power, his appointee legalized it; but is it good against the people?

The organic act provides for a Legislature, to be elected from and by the voters; and a voter is to be "an actual resident of said Territory;" and if any other set of men, either with or without the sanction of the Executive, claim to be the Legislature, are the people bound to regard them as such? Also, this act says: "It is the true intent and meaning of this act to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States;" *not* subject to the people of Missouri, or the Executive, or both of them together. How can the true intent of this law be carried out by a Legislature elected as was that on the 30th March last?

A SHARP PASSAGE.

Yet that Legislature, elected from and by the people of a neighboring State, have assumed to pass laws for the people of Kansas, and also to "legislate Slavery into the Territory," which Congress itself professed not to have the right to do, and these are the so-called laws that the President says must be inforced, even though it require all the army and navy of the United States and the militia of the several States. Undoubtedly *one-half of this force will be all sufficient to enable him to enforce any process, or to chop, shoot or hang all the inhabitants.* But all the armies and navies in the world could not make the people *believe he had a right to do it, or that the enactments of that border Legislature were binding upon the people of Kansas.* If Squatter Sovereignty means simply that Congress has no right to interfere with the affairs of a Territory, but that the Executive and the people of another State have, then most certainly that doctrine will be very unpopular in Kansas.

A "REVOLUTIONARY" GOVERNMENT.

The President says "the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws by a change of public agents, and by repeal, are ample." This is usually the case, and ought always to be so, but the case of Kansas is an exception. The Administration of Kansas has its head at Washington, and we have not so much as a vote in favor of its continuance or removal, while the repeal of any laws, under present arrangements, by the people, is out of the question, as the Legislature has disfranchised a large majority of them. No man, in favor of a repeal of certain laws, can vote under our new order of things, and, consequently, no peaceable way of establishing a government of the people is left but to form a State Constitution and ask for admission into the Union. This has been done, but the President objects to our constitution, and calls *the movement for a State Government revolutionary*, and intimates that the forces of the Union must, if necessary, be brought against it, although he admits that it was not revolutionary for other Territories to do precisely what we have done, as California, Michigan and others. His reason is, that the Constitution of Kansas was formed by a *party* and not by the whole people. What are the facts?

[Here the Message enters into a history of the Constitutional movement in Kansas, giving names, dates and corroborative facts.]

ALL PARTIES COMBINED IN FORMING THE CONSTITUTION.

"Democrats, Hards and Softs, Whigs, Hunkers and Liberals, Republicans, Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men, of all shades, participated in the formation of the State Government; and, if it be a party movement at all, it certainly cannot be a movement of one party alone. In a Republican Government, the majority has no power to compel the minority to vote on any question; neither has the minority a right to object to the action of the majority, because they do not choose to act with them."

KANSAS NOT TREASONABLE.

In answer to the President's declaration that

EMIGRANT AID ASSOCIATIONS.

Emigrant Aid Associations are nothing new in the United States. When California was first opened to settlement the same kind of associations were formed, with only this difference: in one case, each party had an agent of its own for the purpose of procuring tickets, arranging details, &c.; while, in the other, all the parties have a common agent. There is, however, connected with the Aid Society for Kansas emigrants, a stock company for the purpose of erecting mills, hotels, &c., in the new country; but the agent of this society will purchase tickets for a slaveholder as soon as for a Free State man, and the investments are for the benefit of all settlers alike. No questions are asked, and no distinctions are made.

Had the President visited Western Missouri before any Aid Society had been formed at this place, he might have found a secret, oath-bound association pledged to make of Kansas a Slave State, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. This Society has been in active operation since its inception, and now threatens to deluge Kansas with the blood of American citizens, for the crime of preferring a Free to a Slave State.

Emigrants will be received with a hearty welcome, and the investment of capital is greatly needed. Settlers in Kansas, however, have suffered no more lessee and injury from repeated invasions from a neighboring State, and it is suggested that Congress be memorialized upon this subject.

CONDUCT OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

It is unjust to any community to send among them officers with government patronage, whose political sentiments are opposed to the sentiments of the people, particularly when those officers mount the stump and shoulder the rifle for the purpose of crushing out all who differ from them. Some of the Federal Officers of Kansas are charged with misconduct, and one of them, at least, with high crimes, and it is the duty of the Legislature to memorialize the President, that our citizens may be protected in their lives and inalienable rights, and from unwarrantable interference of officials in the management of their internal affairs. It is manifestly improper for the Federal officers to control the vote or out of Kansas an institution over which Congress professed to have no authority.

THREATENED ARRESTS FOR TREASON—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

It is understood that the Deputy Marshal has private instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and the State officers for treason, as soon as the address is received by you. In such an event, of course, no resistance will be offered to the officers, but those who are ready to defend their own and their country's honor with their lives can never submit to a legal investigation into their action, nor to any punishment their conduct may deserve. We should be unworthy the constituency we represent if we did we shrink even from martyrdom on the scaffold or at the stake, should duty require it. The blood of COLLINS and DOW, of BARBER and others, is sufficient to quench the thirst of the Border Ruffians and his accomplices in the hollow mockery of "Squatter Sovereignty" they are practicing upon the people of Kansas, *then more victims must be furnished. Let what will come, not a finger should be raised against the Federal authority until there shall be no hope of relief but in revolution.*

The task imposed upon us is a difficult one, but, with mutual cooperation, and a firm reliance on His wisdom who makes "the wrath of man praise him," we may hope to inaugurate a Government that shall not be unworthy of the country and the age in which we live.

were well worthy to be led by such a worthy chief as Seeyamah in their last brief struggle upon the white man's dominion. At present, their numbers are only 866, and are constantly decreasing; their blood has been freely intermingled with the whites, so that now there is not a full-blooded Indian in the nation. The change has to them been attended with fewer of the vices of civilization than to most of the other tribes removed here. They have for the most part turned farmers, and are gradually catching up the spirit of Anglo-Saxon energy and tact; they are generally provident, and many can boast of moderate wealth. The Government is embodied in an executive first Chief, who is also Treasurer, and second Chief, and a Legislative Council of eight, all elected by the Nation at large; the two branches also constitute the Court by which all causes between themselves and between them and the whites are heard and determined. A treaty was concluded between them and the United States about two years since, in accordance with whose provisions each individual receives two hundred acres of land, and an annuity of $100,000 was to be divided equally among the Nation for eight years; while all the lands thus left unappropriated revert to the United States, to be settled on by the whites like other public lands. They will amount to some 280,000 acres, and include some of the finest portions of the Territory, and will produce in abundance every kind of grain.

Their simple and inexpensive Government fully answers every purpose; but even there among the Nation the great question of the day has found a hearing, and enlisted eager partisans on both sides. At present the Pro-Slavery Party, headed by the Chief, who is by birth a Missourien, possesses the greater influence; but the Free-Soilers are active, united, and steadily increasing in number. None of the native Shawnees own slaves. Uncle Sam's relations with them seem to have been conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner. President PIERCE is not the Great Father; he is irreverently called a "mean man," the elegant Shawnee for corrupt demagogue. The annuity has heretofore been paid in one sum every year till the last one, when some $40,000 was paid in November, leaving the balance of $40,000 to be distributed this Spring.

The Delawares, Wyandotts, Pottawatamies and some other tribes have been served in the same way. The ostensible reason for this proceeding is, that some of the Indians are thereby prevented from squandering at once, upon drink and other luxuries, what is to provide for their support for the whole coming year; Govarnment thus acting as a sort of savings bank. Now, there is no doubt as to the benefit accruing to the Indians, since their spree are prolonged through four or five months, instead of two or three; but as the full amount of the annuity becomes payable at one time, the question most pressing to the knowing ones is, whether this benevolence on the part of President PIERCE and Commissioner MANYPENNY is dictated by a tender regard for the interests of the Indians, or for the interest for six months on some [illegible] thus regularly withheld. Perhaps your wide awake Washington correspondent can enlighten us. A delegation is about to proceed to Washington to inquire into the matter. Gov. SHANNON started by day before yesterday on his way to Topeka to call the rebellious Legislature to account. But by the time he gets there he will find the birds flown away to Lawrence. Then look out for the second volume of "Shannon, on Sharp's Rifles."

Z. A.

ARMS FOR KANSAS ARRESTED.

Hostilities Commenced.

From the Lexington Express Extra, March 9.

The good steamer *Arabia* arrived at our wharf about sunrise this morning. Immediately on landing, a committee was dispatched up town to inform our citizens that a person from Massachusetts was on board, having in his possession *one hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon!* destined for service in Kansas, and sent forward by the Massachusetts Aid Society. This information brought together many of our most respectable and reliable citizens, when a conference was had by them with Mr. "START," with a view of inducing him to leave the "dangerous" weapons with our citizens for safe-keeping. This [illegible] delivered the "goods" up, [illegible] of Gov. SHANNON, or his [illegible] were orderly, and although the [illegible] excited, the arms was decided, no [illegible] of violence.

The arms were boxed up and marked "Carpenter's Tools." The discovery that they were on board was made at or below Glasgow, from a letter, of which the following is a copy, dropped by Mr. S. in the cabin, and picked up by a boy and handed to Capt. SHAW, by whom it was read aloud in the Social Hall. The passengers and officers were highly incensed at the disclosure, but no indignity was offered to the misguided transporter.

We are indebted to Wm. F. DONALDSON, of Kansas—a good and true man—for a copy of the letter, for which we tender our thanks. The letter is as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER, 350 MILES ABOVE ST. LOUIS,
Friday Morning, March 7, 1856.

We have exceedingly cold and disagreeable, but fair on the steamboat *Arabia*, making about four miles an hour against the stream—writing in the cabin—about 70 passengers, among them "Border Ruffians." My party consists of five, including self. The devils do not suspect any thing, entertaining *sweets unaware*, and talk and laugh freely about the Emigrant Aid Society. *My goods* are so disguised that they will not be likely to excite any suspicion.

I shall probably land at Kansas City or at Leavenworth City, near the Fort, to-morrow night, and then be within thirty miles of Lawrence. I am perfectly well and *confident*, with plenty of money in my pocket. Can't learn anything from Kansas. The Missouri above the Mission is still crossed with smooth, solid ice, and it is a *very favorable* circumstance that the Missouri has suddenly and unaccountably opened, as the River is in excellent order, and although we are on the first boat up, others are on the way behind us, and Kansas is in direct communication, by water, with the Free States, while the weather is too cold for the Border Devils to leave home on a marauding expedition. I say again the sudden breaking up of the Missouri is exceedingly favorable to the *Free State cause*. I suppose the Free State Legislature assembled at Topeka this week, Tuesday, but what they did we may not know until Monday. It is rather probable that they adjourned until summer, but they may have continued in session, and determined to "fight it out, faith," and perhaps that will be the best in the end. It is somewhat probable that I may go back to St. Louis soon, for another load of goods.

I will write again as soon as I have information to communicate, and yet where I can trust the Dog Postmaster. Write me, to care of F. A. HUNT & Co., City Buildings, St. Louis, telling me how you are, and who was elected Selectmen and Assessors; whether Mr. WARSHAM is coming, and what about all interesting people. CLAGINA was well. Yours, affectionately, START.

The "Carpenters' Tools" are now safely stored in this city.

Great credit justly attaches to Capt. SHAW and his under officers, for the just and manly course pursued by them in this affair. Three cheers were given the boss as the pushed off.

We suggest that a Committee be appointed by our citizens, at a meeting to be held at the Court-house to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, *whose duty it shall be to examine for, and intercept, all similar shipments.*

IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE.

Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen C. Cox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1856.

The case of Cox vs. Cox was resumed to-day, at a few minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. The plaintiff occupied his customary place beside his legal representatives. The defendant was seated in the immediate vicinity of her counsel, and demeaned herself with admirable composure.

The Court-room was densely thronged at the hour designated, and a clamorous crowd vainly besieged the doors, tendering ingress to those whose duty required their presence in Court extremely difficult.

EVIDENCE AS TO MRS. COX'S FINE LOOKS, ETC.

Mr. Schaffer offered in evidence the deposition of Mrs. Maxwell, taken last night before Judge Woodruff, by whom it was certified. Her testimony was as follows:

By the Plaintiff's Counsel—What is your name and residence? A. I reside at No. 33 in West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York; my age is 46 years.

Q.—Do you known the parties to this action? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—I have known the plaintiff about ten years and the defendant since her marriage to the plaintiff in 1851.

Q.—Are you a communicant in Zion Church? Q.—I am.

Q.—Have you at any time, since the year 1853 seen the defendant in Church? A.—About a year ago; in May, 1855, I think I saw her, or a person whom I took to be her in the car, (a Fulton-street Railroad car,) in Brooklyn; and about a month afterwards I saw her in a stage in Broadway, in the City of New-York, near Union-park.

Q.—For how long a time did you see her in the car? A.—I got into the car at the Fulton Ferry and she did, also. I rode as far as Bergen-street and then left the car, and she still remained therein, I believe; it is possible she got out before I did—I can't be certain—to ride that distance took about twenty minutes.

Q.—How was she dressed on that occasion? A.—In a widow's double mourning veil, a very thick veil; her dress was all black, though I cannot tell of what material it was. I call it deep mourning.

Q.—Did you notice any peculiar act on that occasion, which you recognized as peculiar to the defendant? A.—Yes; her manner in looking up at the conductor sidewise, which I then noticed, and which was peculiar to herself: I had observed that manner, before that occasion, in the defendant; she had a peculiar way of looking up in the face of men who passed the plate around in church.

Q.—Did you observe now the defendant was dressed when you saw her in the omnibus in Broadway? A.—She had on a brown linen hat, and a shawl, of a small paisley leaf pattern, which she had worn at church.

Taken, subscribed and duly affirmed, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1856, before me, the said affiant, declaring that she has no relations and feelings adverse to either party taking an oath.

J. R. WOODRUFF,
Justice Superior Court.

DR. COX'S BROTHER CALLS TO SEE HIM, AND GETS AN UNFRIENDLY RECEPTION.

Daniel R. McCormick was put on the stand and examined by Mr. Schaffer.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 465 Sixth-avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—House-painting.

Q.—Are you related to the plaintiff? A.—Dr. Cox's mother and my mother were the same; my father was Dr. Cox's stepfather.

Q.—Do you remember his being sick in 1853? A.—I remember that he was sick in 1853; cannot state the time positively; think it was in the early part of the year; can only say it was about the Spring.

Q.—Where was the Doctor then living? A.—In Thirteenth-street, about 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue.

Q.—In what family? A.—I think Steele was the name on the door.

Mr. Gerard—When was this?

Witness—In 1853.

Mr. Gerard—The proof is that he lived in Thirty-sixth street then.

Mr. Schaffer—You are all wrong. (To the witness.)—State whether you went to see him, and, if so, what occurred.

Witness—I visited the house and was denied the privilege of seeing him by Mrs. Cox, who was on the second-story landing; she sent a gentleman down to me who represented himself as the family physician; I have since become acquainted with Dr. Stewart, who was the family physician, and am convinced that the person I met on that occasion was not Dr. Stewart; I was rather surprised that Mrs. Cox should treat me in the manner she did on that occasion; whenever she met me before she was always agreeable with me; but she seemed determined on that occasion that I should not see the Doctor, although he was represented as seriously ill and very low.

Q.—When you went into the house whom did you first see? A.—The servant girl—I presume she was the servant girl—at the door; I next saw Mrs. Cox at the head of the stairs; I had no conversation with her whatever after I saw this man in the parlor; I heard her telling the man coming down stairs to say that the Doctor was in such a state of health that he could not be seen.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Cox stand? A.—She stood about the centre of the house, then at the top of the first flight of stairs; from the sound of the footsteps I should judge that the man came from the front part of the house, second story; I heard his footsteps distinctly and heard her speak to him.

Counsel—Describe the appearance of that man. *Witness*—He was rather a tall, slim built man, with bushy whiskers and light complexion.

Q.—Have you ever seen him since? A.—Never seen him since.

Q.—Do you know did the Dr. occupy the whole of that second floor? A.—No, he did not occupy the whole of it, front and rear; I don't think I called on him after that time; I subsequently became acquainted with Dr. Stewart, the family physician; the gentleman who spoke to me represented himself as the family physician; he said he had been attending Dr. Cox and had just left him; this man, I should say, was between thirty and thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Schaffer—That is all.

Mr. Gerard—I don't want to ask him anything.

Witness withdrew

EVIDENCE OF DR. STEWART.

Dr. James Stewart, being examined, said: I reside in No. 92 Twenty-eighth-street; am a physician and surgeon; attended the plaintiff during his sickness when he was in Mrs. Steele's, which is either in Thirtieth or Thirty-first-street, Cooks from Fifth-avenue; believe I have been the plaintiff's only physician; have no recollection of ever seeing Mr. Mortimer till subsequent to that time; I was introduced to him by the sexton of the new Church; I think the plaintiff was in the middle room of the second floor when I visited him; I never knew of his having ony other physician.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gerard—They boardod, I believe, at Mr. Steele's; he was so sick that excitement would hurt him; in fact it was excitement that ailed him; I told Mrs. Cox not to let any one see him if possible.

Mr. Gerard—That is sufficient.

Captain Dilks was called but did not answer.

Augustus Goodrich also failed to present himself.

MR. AYRES PRESENTS HIMSELF UNDER A NEW ASPECT.

Mr. Byrne, defendant's attorney, here got up, walked up to Ayres, the witness examined on the previous day, and who had divested himself of his moustache in the meantime, re-armed to his seat in quite a hurried manner, and assured Mr. Gerard that it was the individual, Ayres, nobody else.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Stoughton.

"That's Ayres," said Mr. Byrne.

"That is not he, surely," exclaimed Mr. Gerard.

"It is Ayres, and no mistake," reaffirmed Mr. Byrne.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Stoughton, "you need not make theatricals about it."

"Really," said Mr. Gerard again, "I can hardly believe it."

Dr. Stewart, recalled.

Mr. Schaffer—(After Dr. Stewart had again taken the stand)—What was the occasion of the Doctor's excitement?

Mr. Gerard objected.

Mr. Stoughton—You opened it.

The Court—Is it material to inquire into the nature of the plaintiff's disease?

Mr. Schaffer—Yes, Sir; the defence have introduced it.

The Court—The Doctor answered it.

Mr. Gerard—I did not ask him about it.

The Court—You cannot enter into that inquiry.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN DILKS.

Geo. W. Dilks, sworn and examined by Mr. Schaffer—I am Captain of Police for the Fifteenth Ward; have been Captain for three years.

Q.—Do you know what is the character of the house at the corner of Mercer and Houston, kept by Elizabeth Pratt? A.—It is a house of prostitution; I can't say that I know of the house No. 86, now No. 91 Wooster-street; I have heard the character of the house No. 86 spoken of; it was said to be a house of assignation, but I only know that from what I heard.

Q.—Do you know the defendant? A.—I don't know the lady's face if I would like her to stand up; (defendant stood up;) I can't say that I ever saw her before.

Mr. Schaffer—That is all.

Mr. Gerard—I don't wish to ask him anything.

Mr. Schaffer—We rest our case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Gerard rose and said: May it please the Court; Gentlemen of the Jury: Three days since, a battery was opened upon the lady who sits at my right hand by skillful and adroit counsel, in which, for the space of an hour, upon an allegation of matters that took place from the year 1851 to the year 1855, I never in the whole course of my life heard such a tirade of abuse heaped upon an individual, on transactions of which the plaintiff and his counsel knew the Court would not allow them to give one particle of evidence.

I bore it with patience. I knew that my day would come; and when it did come, if I did not carry the war into Africa, I would go a little near it. The gentleman thought proper to trace that lady, as he wanted to do, from her cradle to this hour, upon matters of which he never apprised us, in any manner or shape, either by his complaint or by his evidence; and while she was upon her bed of sickness, absent from Court, they tried to spring a trap upon her suddenly, upon matters that she never thought of, knowing well that in the hurry and confusion of a trial no woman—no man—could be prepared to give her history from her cradle up to the present time, when she is in Court. I can only say that the Court, the very first moment they had an opportunity of expressing themselves upon the subject, rebuked the counsel for opening upon matters which were not properly before the Jury, and never should have been argued before, because no evidence could be given by them as to prove them, nor by us to disprove them. They talked about Mr. Abraham Van Wyck, and said that he and my client had lived together as man and wife before the priest was called in. Heavens and earth! they roll her back almost the fifth part of a century before the time of which they speak in their complaint. What bearing, under heaven, has the question, whether he kept his marriage secret, or proclaimed it to the world by sound of trumpet, upon these issues In 1855 for adultery committed against this plaintiff's marital rights. For what purpose were those efforts made but to prejudice you so that she might not have a fair trial. For what purpose were they made but to create an atmosphere against her in which, for matters properly cognizable by you, you might prejudge her case by what is alleged to have taken place some thirty or forty years ago. But that will recoil upon themselves or I don't know my name.

As Jurors they were impannelled and sworn, the counsel went on to say, to try the issue whether this woman committed adultery between 1851 and 1855. But he would forbear: he would not carry the war into Africa; he would not rip up the reverend plaintiff's life, nor did he (counsel) care what it was before his courtship of that lady, whether it was good, bad or indifferent. Yet perhaps if he were tried in the fire he might be singed. [Laughter.] They talked of her name. Perhaps he might show that he (the plaintiff) had more than one name. There were other matters, but he would draw a curtain over them. He would try this reverend plaintiff fairly, and he (the plaintiff) would have enough to do to stand the legitimate trial he (counsel) would give him before this case was over.

Who was this lady? They perceived her appearance and her age. She was older than nine-twelfths or ten-twelfths of this Jury. And she stood arraigned before them by her husband, who, at the altar of his God, took her for better or for worse. He it was who arraigned her, and he charged them (the Jury) that he, a man of experience in the world, a man of middle age, was outraged and surprised into a marriage by a notorious adventuress—that he, whose business was to study human nature, and to analyze the human heart—who was about taking a step the most important to himself and to his congregation, and who was to introduce to them a lady who should come to the altar and be a partner with him in his devotions there—had been deceived into a marriage with a heartless prostitute. Their extraordinary theory was that this man, hired in New-York, living in New-York, knowing every body, as it were, and known by every body, was, on the 14th May, 1851, cutrapped by a strumpet into a marriage merely to cover her iniquitous life.

HISTORY OF MRS. VAN WYCK.

Mr. Abraham Van Wyck, whom they had said she married, was one of our oldest and most respectable Dutch merchants in the City of New-York. Her marriage certificate, which he (counsel) held in his hand, certified that Spencer H. Cone, a most estimable Baptist clergyman, lately deceased, in the presence of God and man married Ellen C. Fletcher, not Catherine Fletcher, on the 26th November, 1838, to Mr. Abraham H. Van Wyck. Mr. Van Wyck died in June, 1849, and in his will called upon posterity to signify that to his beloved wife Ellen he gave all his worldly estate. He died in No. 13 Lexington-avenue, leaving a well-furnished house, from top to bottom. And to testify his love and respect for his wife he had, so far back as the year 1841, made her his sole legatee and sole executrix, and gave her all he could bestow on this border of the grave; and from that time, till he died, that will was never changed nor altered. She found herself in a large house, and without children. In October, 1849, she advertised in the public papers to take one or two private families to board. And now the curtain opens upon the reverend plaintiff's appearance on the stage. He called upon her in answer to the advertisement, applied for board for himself and his two children—a boy and a girl, one about eleven and the other about thirteen years of age, I believe. Before she would take him as a boarder, she inquired into his character. She called upon those whom she knew, and the result was, she declined taking him to board, and the application was not successful.

There was something said about his temper, from which she inferred that it would not be agreeable to her, and he (counsel) could only say that Rev. Dr. Cox was not allowed to take up his residence in her house as a boarder. And yet this was the man who now brought this suit for divorce—a suit which he (counsel) declared to be a base conspiracy founded on perjury, and he openly charged it upon the plaintiff here, upon his (counsel's) responsibility as a professional man, and as a member of the community in which he had lived for many years,—he flung back upon the other side a base conspiracy of which the plaintiff was the head and front, supported by perjury, to traduce, vilify and crush a woman whom he had sworn to love and cherish until death should them part. A bold issue! He (counsel) had listened to [illegible] and when they were [illegible] or women, passed them by without [illegible]. And when he came to tell them (the Jury) who were the perjurers, he would prove it by their own [illegible] all [illegible] in this case, in the most [illegible] and [illegible] by the plaintiff himself. [Laughter.] Justice Paine [illegible] when she married this plaintiff, up to the present hour, she was not a street-walking strumpet, a public thing any man could cohabit with, but that the plaintiff was guilty of conspiracy founded on perjury.

He, himself, (counsel,) was an Episcopalian. He had been asked by Mr. Byrne to undertake the defence of this woman, and he declined at first. He refused to undertake it until he was convinced that every charge against her was a damnable lie. That reverend man took care to poison the minds of his friends and of the whole neighborhood against her. He (counsel) was prejudiced himself against her, from what he had heard, coming directly through the plaintiff's lips. He was called on again about two months ago, after they had examined two infamous witnesses,—two fellows who, by their own confession, had gone from this country God be praised, to another, filibusters, rovers and pirates. The reverend plaintiff gave one of them $50 for his evidence—three times what Judas asked to betray his Lord and master. These infamous wretches pocketed their wages and, in spite of John McKeon, the District Attorney, had become pirates, thieves and rovers. These were the allies by whose aid the plaintiff had sought to cut off this isolated woman, for she had few if any male relatives alive.

HER PROPERTY.

This lady's husband left her three pieces of property. He left her the furniture of a house worth some $4,000; he left her some lots in what is called the Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Long Island, of which he was the founder, and lots in Van Wyck-avenue. He left her also six brick houses in Brooklyn, worth about $20,000, under a mortgage of about $12,000. He left her an income of about $1,200 a year, besides her furniture. It would therefore be perceived that she had business to attend to, and she was a business woman.

SHE IS ACCOSTED ONE DAY DOWN TOWN.

She had occasion to go down town to the office of the Cypress Hills Cemetery. To her surprise, one day, she was accosted by a gentleman, who called her Mrs. Van Wyck, approached her, and bid her "good morning." She looked at him, and did not remember his face. He then stated that he was the gentleman who had applied for board in the month of October, and who had not taken him. To avoid him she made an excuse and went another way. Afterwards, to her astonishment, she saw him again in Wall-street, where she had business, and, perhaps he too, for counsel believed he dabbles in stocks there, serving God and mammon at the same time. [Laughter.] He approached her again, and he asked if he might be permitted to walk home with her. He said he was the Rev. Mr. Cox. Although, as to certain extent a prejudice against him, she allowed him to walk home with her. He then called and visited her. She received him. He gradually ingratiated himself into her favor. He is a man of talents beyond question—a good poet, and writes a very good prose letter. Enough to say that in the year 1850, although there was an inkling prejudice in this woman's mind against him, and she had sought to keep him off for a long time, she made up her mind. She was sensible that time had thought proper to sprinkle a few gray hairs over her head—ann he has since sadly increased their number. She, therefore, had an apprehension that he could not feel in his heart the love he professed. He spoke of his attachment in language that would have become a Romeo. He, called her, as it were, his Juliet. [Laughter.] He quoted Shakespeare. What! To a woman like this, all the time from 1849 to 1851? Would not that time enough to detect the strumpet? From October, 1849 to 1851, he besieged that woman to take him, for better for worse, and he had turned out to be a great deal worse than she expected him to be. [Laughter.] Finally, the man was so importunate—he pressed his suit so hard, she being a lone woman—she told him the weeds in memory of her dead husband were still on her back—that she told him her intentions. Now that man aged 45 or 47 had his eye-teeth cut to all the doings of the world. He doubt before he applied to board with her he had inquired well into her character, and before he would offer to make her his wife, had taken the precaution of ascertaining from the society in which she moved what she was! And yet they would tell them, (the Jury,) that without knowing all this time that she was a common prostitute, that reverend man by day and by night was pressing his suit on her with an assiduity at which they would be surprised, when he (counsel) came to show it to them. He spent with her all the time he could spare from his church; and during the time that they said she was whoring, he was wooing her hand and beseeching her to take him for her husband. She finally consented, and was engaged to him. In the latter part of the year 1850, the "widow's weeds" still partly on. This street-walker who, according to their theory, must be a prostitute for lust, would not take that vigorous man to be married to her and sued her one year to do so! And yet they said that for her whole life she had been a strumpet, rushing into the arms of any man who would take her.

LOVE LETTERS.

In 1850, being then engaged, there commenced a correspondence between these parties, and he (counsel) had 41 witnesses under that man's own hand—witnesses who could not lie—who could not commit perjury—who could not be bribed. He had 41 witnesses in Court under that man own signature to testify that all that he had told his counsel to tell them (the Jury) was a damnable lie! After he had inquired as to her character—as it would be shown—after he had ransacked the City to know who the widow Van Wyck was, he told her that for her piety, for her worth, for her character, he put himself at her feet and begged her for God's sake to take him as her husband. What did he find that woman whom he was now attempting to crush? A communicant at the Church of Dr. Hawks—a Church of respectability—a Church of standing, where they did not take strumpets in, where they did not receive whores at the communion table—where the emblems of the crucifixion of our Saviour were only dispensed to people worthy of them; women who frequented houses of infamy had no hiding there. She was one of Dr. Southard's earliest communicants, and he (counsel) could only say that for ten long years he himself had seen that lady there, and the Judge and all the people knew her as a respectable woman worthy of partaking of the holy sacrament. That was where Rev. Dr. Cox found her, not in whore-houses, not in Mercer-street, not in Houston-street, but he found her worshipping the God whom he was worshipping and serving.

THE KEY TO THE WHOLE MATTER.

In regard to this suit he (counsel) would give them the key to the whole matter. The reverend plaintiff thought the widow Van Wyck was a richer woman than she turned out to be. Then began the difficulty between them. It seemed that this lady would not have him until she would inquire about his character, and, to her surprise, she found that the rumors she had heard before had a little more circulation than she knew, and found that they were prejudicial to his character. Then came the correspondence, in which she stated what she had heard. He defended himself letter after letter against those charges.

Mr. Gerard was proceeding to read from the letters, but Counsel for the plaintiff objected, and

The Court ruled that he could only state what he offered to prove.

Mr. Gerard continued. He would show the Jury then, that he (the plaintiff) inquired into her character in every shape and manner, that he had the strongest conviction of her worth, and was so thoroughly and well satisfied of it that he begged her to have him. That he commended her qualities, that he inquired into them and found that she was what she professed to be, and he expressed his delight at her. And so far was she from hastening the marriage, that on the day fixed for the wedding, although dressed for the ceremony, she put it off for a week or ten days, saying that she had business to transact which she wished to have settled before the marriage.

THE MARRIAGE.

He was then dismissed, and in a fortnight after, on the 14th May, by the Rev. F. L. Hawks, Mrs. E. C. Van Wyck, widow, was married to Rev. E. K. Cox. They were now one in the eyes of both God and man, and their union would be dissolved for but one cause, and that one cause was adultery, proved to their (the jurors) satisfaction. She then took him and his two children to her house; she placed all her income at his disposal; she sold some of her lots and gave the proceeds to him; and did all she could to make herself agreeable to him.

THE REV. BRIDEGROOM FINDS OUT THAT HER PROPERTY WAS NOT ALL HIS FANCY PAINTED IT, AND WHAT FOLLOWS THE DISCOVERY.

But when he came to inquire what her property was, then he expressed to her his disappointment, that she had not so much as he expected she had. Then came souling of temper; then came insults to that woman. He accused her of having him that she had more property than she really had. Instead of finding her the rich widow Van Wyck, he found that she was but the possessor of the very moderate income of $1,200 per year. He then began to say, "Madam, what property you have I want you to make your will and leave to me." But only make her will? She had no idea of dying. She was a bride; her life was open before her. Almost one of the first things that this plaintiff wanted of her was, "Madam, I want you to make your will, whereby you will leave me your property;" and the will was drawn up by Smith Barker, one of his own vestrymen. He next wanted to buy a lot next and he helped him to buy it, he taking the deed in his own name. They bought that house, No. 69 Thirty-sixth-street, and went to it in 1852. But this man continued to annoy this lady in every possible shape and way. He was an excitable man, as they (the Jury) saw, but that did not express his temper and the it suits and the injuries that that woman suffered at his hands. The insults she sustained in her private chamber were such as would make the blood of a man curdle to hear. And so far were they carried that, in the open street, when walking with him at night, she was not safe from his violence, and was on one occasion compelled to seek refuge in a house. So vindictive were his feelings towards her that he collected women around her by dozens—not her friends, but widows and old maids who were peculiarly fitted for the task of tormenting her. He did not marry in the congregations—there were widows and old maids there, plenty of them—but it would not do. These women came into her very bedroom; the bolts that she put on would not keep them away. Their persecutions at length grew so intolerable that she said to him, "You must send your women away, or I will leave your house." That was the cause of a fierce contest between them, time and again. He would not send his women away. He (counsel) did not mean to say that there was anything wrong about them, but they were there to insult that lady in her own house, and brought their old clothes with them, the best of which he (counsel) believed never went out of that house, for this defendant had to make up some of them for some of the family.

There was another bone of contention between these parties. She was a little disappointed with him. This lady, plaintiff, in case of those years, '51 or '52, had a charge preferred against him of a very serious character, that made her feel that in marrying Dr. Cox she had been taken in. Dr. Cox was brought up before Judge Stuart, a police magistrate, on a charge of making an improper affidavit. The gentleman on his right, (Mr. Schaffer,) who had been so clamorously severe on the defendant, was as strenuously opposed to the man who is now his client, for a charge of perjury. She was mortified, she felt degraded. For six months that case went on before Judge Stuart. It stopped suddenly, and the gentleman who let out his bile and venom on this woman, did not spare it on the Rev. plaintiff then. To crown all, the lady, seeing the multitude of female friends with whom the Rev. plaintiff was surrounded, became, as a woman naturally would, a little jealous. See to what lengths these females carried their impudence: when Mrs. Graaf, the widow, called and was told she could not see Mrs. Cox, she insisted on seeing her—she went up stairs and thrust herself into the privacy of this lady's bedroom, against her will and against her consent. They could imagine all the rest. These women deposed her in her own house, and took possession of her very bedroom. They brought their old clothes there to sew, forsooth, and there was a good deal of jollification carried on among them, no doubt, in which this lady did not take part, because she was expelled, in a manner, from their community. [Laughter.] And so much a matter of course were these invasions of her privacy, that even this reverend plaintiff, with a physician, came into her bedroom only this week, broke the sanctity of her sick chamber, where she was sick, and had been bled by her doctor, and came there to see if it was not an imposture. And that morning they wanted to call him to swear to it before he intruded himself upon her at all. If her physical strength had enabled her, and she had thrown something at his head, she would [illegible]

Q.—At any time after the marriage did Dr. Cox ask the [illegible] to your house to seek protection against her husband? [illegible] out I will write a book and publish it to the world, and [illegible] you!"

SHE FLIES TO LONG ISLAND.

In the month of October, 1851, she went to Long Island. One of the remarks of the learned counsel in his opening was that she was brutal. The last act that she did towards the plaintiff's children was to take the little girl with her to Long Island, and spend fifty dollars in clothing her, and send her back to Bishop Doane's boarding-school in New-Jersey. She determined never to cohabit with that man again. But he came after her to Long Island. He stayed there six nights, and as he (counsel) was informed, he slept with her. If he was informed rightly, he (the plaintiff) was there on Thanksgiving Day, in November, 1851. But she would not go back with him. What then? They agreed upon articles of separation. These articles were dated Dec. 16, 1851. After that, he wrote a letter of repudiation, in order to make capital out of it on some subsequent occasion. She was rejoiced to get it; she gladly received it. As she had told him, (the counsel,) she felt like a criminal released from prison. She had escaped from the domestic tyranny of that Romeo who wrote such letters as would be produced. "Let him do all he can," she said; "let him keep the proceeds; all I want to do is to wash my hands of him. After that, in compliance with a stipulation in the articles, she renounced the name of Cox; if that was his name, she would not hear it any longer. She assumed her former name of Van Wyck, but in order to act to him as far as she could to supply the place of a wife in their altered relations, she washed his linen for him, even the very bands in which he preached. She took it away once with her own hands to Long Island. Then this plaintiff began a series of scandals and abuses against this lady. He poisoned the whole community against her. He pursued her to the very thorns of the altar. There was not a person connected with [illegible] ever known whom he did not poison against her, down to the very servants. He pursued her like a fiend. He went to the Van Wyck family, and poisoned them against her. He stopped her servants in the street, and poisoned them against her. She came and boarded at the corner of St. Mark's-place and First-avenue, with Mrs. Taylor, an aged and respectable lady, from February to May, 1854, deporting herself as any lady would, and hoping that for a time she was freed from the insults of that man. Being an active woman, she took that house herself, and continued it as a boarding establishment, in order to make an honest livelihood—not a livelihood by her lust. Then commenced a series of annoyances such that he (counsel) only wondered, if she had a male relative living, why that man was not here to-day to tell the story. He kept watching her like a bloodhound by day and by night. He stopped her servants as they went out, and went into her house, and asked them how they could serve a prostitute? Then he began to get for money such wretches as would condescend to watch a woman, and none but a degraded wretch would receive pieces of silver for that act of treason against the sex. Anything that had the feeling of a man would refuse. And if must be a debased wretch indeed who would earn daily his three pieces of silver in gratifying in such a manner the vengeance of his employer. We lived in a large city, however, and there were such wretches to be found. She was dogged about from place to place by one police officer and another, and after watching her day by day, week by week and month by month, what did they find? Nothing. All the respectable part of these watchers found nothing. But what pitiful, skulking meanness did this plaintiff and his minions exhibit? They watched her. But the best of the joke was, she knew it. One fellow said he got thrashed. He said when the man was thrashing him behind he looked to see this lady encourage the aggressor by nodding at him. He (counsel) wished to heaven every bone in the scoundrel's body—every bone in his infamous carcase, had been broken. [Laughter.]

Their theory was that this woman walked into whorehouses in the open day; that she spent her time in fornicating, instead of attending to the business of her boarding-house. Did she look like a woman rankling with lust? If so, she was not lustful for money. If she was a lustful woman she had a lusty husband to gratify her. [Laughter.] And yet these discoveries of her pursuits were made at the time she had to take charge of her boarding-house!

Mr. Gerarn proceeded to consider the character of the witnesses, and of the testimony on which the case against the defendant was based. As to Boone, he (counsel) held in his hand four indictments just found against him by the Grand Jury for forging land warrants. He had fled to escape punishment. Then there was Mr. Carhart, his associate. They knew what vampires were Carhart told them that he did not watch women; he watched men. There were people who sometimes in veiled gentlemen, by means of false notes, into houses of bad repute, and then pounced upon them, extorted money from them in threats of exposure. He (Mr. Gerard) had heard of gentlemen being sent for by letter to go to houses of the character of which they knew nothing, and on entering the door the first thing they saw was women skipping toward them naked. [Laughter.] He (counsel) had heard that these vampires, after sending their notes, laying the trap, and succeeding in their design, would go to a highly respectable man, and say:

"Good morning, how do you do, Sir?"

"Quite well, thank you."

"You are Mr. Smith, I believe?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You visited such a house last night. I believe I saw you there?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Will you be so obliging as to lend me $200." [Laughter.]

These were the vampires who watch men. "I don't watch women," he said. And yet he did watch a woman, and for that he got thrice the reward of Judas Then, as to Mr. Ayers, with his shaven whiskers, he (counsel) would prove he was no saint. The Jury would remember that one of these three vegabonds had said that Porter had told him that this lady was known as old Kate Van Wyck, the old Bruiser.

Mr. Slaeffer—The old cruiser.

Mr. Gerard continued: Well, the old cruiser. But suppose there was some member of a respectable family who had taken to a bad course of life and become notorious under that name: what would they think of the saddling of that soubriquet on this lady? It the gentleman waured the biography of that person, they could find it in the extract from a newspaper which he would hand them.

[Mr. Gerard produced a paragraph from an Albany paper of a recent date, detailing some particulars of Kate Van Wyck, a member of a good family, who had fallen from her virtue and married Livingston, the celebrated false pretence man.]

There was one other test which remained to him (counsel) to satisfy him of the truth or falsity of the charges made by Boone and Carhart against this lady. That test he determined to resort to. Boone in his testimony named three places where he said he had seen her: one at the corner of Houston and Mercer, the other at No. 224 Houston-street, concealing the name of the person in charge of it, and the other No. 88 Wooster-street. Carhart gave No. 66 Wooster-street, where this lady went in, opening the door and stopping there all night. He (counsel) resolved to take that lady face to face with the keepers of those houses, degrading though it might be, and ascertain from them whether they had ever seen her in their houses before. Mr. Byrne took her in a carriage. She had to submit to the indignity I put upon her. In every case they disclaimed all knowledge of her, and declared that they never saw her before. The house No. 88 Wooster-street they found to be an organ factory, where tunes were played, but of a very different character from those with which this lady was charged with playing. [Laughter.] And the man said he had been there for seven or eight years, and that he never knew of its being a house of bad reputation. Carhart gave the name of Gallagher as the person stopping in No. 88 Wooster-street. They went after Mrs. Gallagher, and found her in No. 117 Wooster-street, living right opposite to Mrs. Graff. Mrs. Gallagher disclaimed ever having seen the lady before. All these parties would be brought on the stand, and would give the lie in all these things set up for the plaintiff, from beginning to end.

Mr. Gerard proceeded to review the specific charges set forth in the complaint, and dwelt particularly on the allegation of adultery with Mr. Gallagher, a most respectable citizen. This showed the damnable conspiracy with which the plaintiff had sought not only to destroy that woman, but to destroy the reputation of a most respectable gentleman. This gentleman had had business dealings with her. He was an iron merchant in Nassau-street, and was employed by her at an expense of several hundred dollars to put a railing round the grave of her dead husband in Trinity Cemetery. The complaint charged her with committing adultery on the grave of her dead husband. [Sensation.]

Mr. Schaffer denied that there was any such charge in the complaint.

Mr. Gerard said the complaint was that they went there together, took the servant girl there, whom they left aside, and there, before the ashes of the dead and the eyes of the living, that woman committed adultery with one of the most respectable men of the city. Counsel went on to animadvert upon the charges *seriatim*, particularly that of adultery with Captain Divver, who committed suicide, and sat down after declaring that the lady defied the plaintiff, his witnesses and their perjuries; that she had never once sought to have this matter investigated before a referee, and that she was prepared to prove her innocence.

The Court took a recess of ten minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Jury returned, Mr. Gerard called Michael J. Gilhooly, who was sworn.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL J. GILHOOLY.

Q.—How long have you resided here? A.—Since 1832.

Q.—How long have you known Mrs. Cox? A.—Since 1839 or 1840.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 77 Thirteenth-street.

Q.—Did you have any intercourse with this lady?

Mr. Schaffer objected. No evidence had been given implicating him.

Q.—

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Throughout the past week the weather has been rather more favorable for out-door business; yet this circumstance but very slightly affected trade, and yesterday a severe snow-storm brought Winter back again, to the serious detriment of commercial interests, which are not likely to be soon released from the restrictive influences so long working against the natural progress of business, at this season of the year.

The details of the European news per *Arabia*, (referred to in our last Weekly Summary, as favoring Cotton and Provisions, while being decidedly adverse to Breadstuffs,) reached us on Friday last, and were construed even less encouragingly than the telegraphic summary that had been previously published. From the British and French markets the reports were of heavy supplies of breadstuffs pressing for sale, while the prevailing demand was extremely tame, and prices were steadily declining.

These accounts injuriously affected this branch of the Produce trade with us, inducing considerable eagerness among factors to sell, with a reluctance among buyers to purchase what they could avoid. The home demand diminished to correspond with only the immediate requirements of dealers, while shippers partially retired, as they could not afford to continue operations at current rates, and they did not feel disposed to speculate.

The receipts of Breadstuffs have not been very extensive, scarcely equaling the regular wants of the home trade; but the available supplies here have suffered no great diminution, and are fully adequate to meet a much livelier inquiry than that which has existed during the week. This circumstance has helped to lessen the confidence of factors, a confidence likewise disturbed by peace assurances from Europe, the prospect of a renewed intercourse with the leading grain depôts on the Baltic and Black Seas, and the anticipation that our present supply of Breadstuffs, with what is to come forward coastwise and by railway, will prove sufficient to satisfy all the demands upon us for this species of produce, until internal navigation shall have been resumed, and the heavy surplus of Breadstuffs remaining in the country becomes available, when, it is now pretty generally calculated, we shall have more to sell than can be easily disposed of, unless at considerably lower prices than those now current.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, reach only about 49,400 barrels of Flour, 14,900 bushels of Wheat, 175,000 bushels of Corn, 7,500 bushels of Rye, and 5,000 bushels Barley; showing a decrease of about 15,950 barrels of Flour, 4,900 bushels of Wheat, 65,000 bushels of Corn, and 20,500 bushels of Rye, with an increase of only 1,900 bushels of Barley, as comprised with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to about 64,450 barrels of Flour, 19,000 bushels of Wheat, 240,000 bushels of Corn, 28,000 bushels of Rye, and 4,000 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 163,950 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes 12½c.@37½c. ₰ barrel cheaper, with a strong desire to sell, especially very common qualities, at the reduced figures, while there prevails but a moderate home and an extremely limited export inquiry, chiefly for good ordinary and medium grades, though the better qualities attract some notice. Brands of an unknown or unreliable character are neglected, particularly by the shippers, whose latest English correspondence in referring to the supplies of American Flour offering in the leading British markets therefor, represent them as being composed in the main of inferior or unsound descriptions; while comprising very little of an ordinarily desirable quality, and still less suiting the requirements of British buyers.

We should think the exporting of inferior or unreliable grades of Flour, could not pay sufficiently well and regularly to encourage the continuance of this practice, and we sincerely hope that the new standard of inspection, which we are now definitely promised by the 1st of June, will give a safer and more creditable character to our export trade in flour than that which it has acquired within the past few years, or since the New-York system of inspection fell under the control of incompetent or easily influenced parties; for it is a very singular and significant fact, that it is only since this event occurred that we have had to listen to anything like serious complaints from abroad respecting the flour which we export.

The Inspection Association, organized in this City on Saturday last, propose to remedy this, and we think it is fully entitled to the countenance and support of the whole trade in its efforts to accomplish such an exceedingly desirable object. It is more advisable for the whole trade to support this association than for any portion of it to strive to get up a rival movement—such as some parties would have us believe is soon to be started—a movement which could not calculate upon success, in any other attempt than to defeat the reform endeavor altogether. We cannot be persuaded that any considerable number of those interested in the trade in Flour and Meal, in New-York, wish to prevent the establishment of a reliable system of inspection, and we think that all those who desire to see this object attained should heartily sustain the new Inspection Association in its labors to secure such an end.

Wheat is down about 5c. ₰ bush., yet it is not freely offered or purchased at the reduced prices. There is very little Wheat arriving, and what is in store here is not all available, at present. Corn has not been very abundant during the week, and though prices have fluctuated considerably, they close pretty firmly and buoyantly for desirable parcels. Most of the current receipts of Corn are from the South. The stock here consists chiefly of old Western mixed, the bulk of which is in store, and held with confidence. Rye is about 2c. ₰ bush. lower, with rather more offering, while the inquiry is moderate. Oats are very plenty and are also quoted about 2c. ₰ bush. under last week's prices, yet the demand is not active. Barley, Beans and Peas are selling to a fair extent at about previous rates. The stock of Barley is limited. Beans and Peas are pretty freely tendered.

Cotton has been more sought after this week, and it has partially advanced ¼c. ₰ lb. Our available stock is now about 56,000 bales, against 97,000 bales a year ago. The receipts since 1st of September last to the latest dates, at all the Cotton ports, are 2,618,857 bales, against 1,761,701 to the same time last year; 1,973,155 in 1854, and 2,605,965 in 1853. The total export from the United States is 1,693,701 bales, against 1,242,749 last year—and the stocks on hand consist of 656,223, against 490,380 same date last March.

Provisions have been moderately inquired for, at irregular prices; Pork closing rather higher, while Lard and Beef are cheaper, and other commodities rule about the same.

Groceries have partially recovered from the depression of preceding weeks, with slightly diminished supplies, and a good general demand at strengthening rates.

Hides and Leather are increasing in value: the supplies thereof being inadequate to the requirements of buyers.

Rice is in better request and without any further falling off in prices.

Wool continues in active demand at rising rates.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

New-York Corn Exchange.

The Annual election of Trustees and Officers of the New-York Corn Exchange, is to occur next Saturday the 22d instant.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

With more favorable weather, increased activity and steadiness have characterized the trade in Dry Goods, since our last. Country merchants, especially from the South, have operated with renewed freedom, while local jobbers, expecting an immediate demand from their customers, have been purchasing such articles as they needed to complete their assortments, to a comparatively liberal extent. This partial revival in business has served to strengthen the confidence of factors; and for desirable fabrics these now claim full prices, which are more readily secured, as the competition among buyers has grown less vigorous. The snow storm to-day was a very severe one, and operators feel greatly disappointed at the recurrence of such wintry weather so late in the season. It is decidedly injurious to trade, by the restrictions, which it imposes thereupon.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, of desirable styles, are not very freely offered, while being in fair demand at steady rates. Denims and Drills are in pretty good request at former prices. Duck is moderately inquired for and is firm. Ginghams and Lawns attract more attention, yet are unchanged in value. Nankins are selling very slowly and irregularly. Osnaburgs are rather plentier, but are salable and steady. Printing Cloths are in fair demand, and are, if anything, on the advance. Prints are pretty freely offered and bought at former prices. Stripes and Ticks find a ready market at well sustained quotations.

Woolens remain about the same as previously reported. Blankets and Flannels are rather quiet, yet are held with confidence. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are in tolerably active demand at former prices. Jeans are generally salable and firm. Linseys appear inactive at unaltered figures. Mousslin de laines seem in fair request at old quotations, though some broken lots are obtainable at a slight reduction. Satinets are taken in a small way at languid prices. Tweeds are moderately active, and being rather sparingly offered, they are quite firm.

Foreign productions are in good request at tolerably well supported prices,—though some owners,—who seem disappointed with the present course of business,—evince a growing eagerness to dispose of their stocks, and this circumstance works against steadiness and buoyancy in the market. Desirable Cotton and Linen goods are not very freely offered, and these are reported firm, though not as much sought after, as had been anticipated, by importers. Silk fabrics, of seasonable styles, are generally in very moderate supply, and fair demand,—bringing satisfactory prices. Cheap Woolen goods, adapted to the requirements of buyers, are more inquired for and are stiffly held,—the amount here being comparatively limited. The auction sales are still increasing in number and importance—as holders become anxious to get rid of their supplies, rather than depend on a future demand for such, in the regular way. In these sales, purchasers generally have the advantage, though some very choice articles go off satisfactorily to the sellers, owing to their scarcity and the active competition therefor. The importations are not considered very heavy, but they are still in excess of those of the same time a year ago, and are ample enough to prevent any serious diminution in the extent of the available stock—though they are not equally serviceable in maintaining a good assortment.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-tenth-st.	2672	3570	48	326	880	336
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	512	84	91	1780	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	207	49	68	2175	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	100	110	97	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	.....	4689	291	582	5832	336
Last week.	744	1265	252	462	2562	

Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,940
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,991
Receipts for week ending to-day	3570
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,799
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	2,225
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,689
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,681

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1370	.....	.....	.....	336
Hudson River Railroad	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	300	48	326	880	.....
N. J. & Penn. Railroad	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beevee at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	2093	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	279	Texas	—
Illinois	119	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	585	Michigan	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	125	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 2c. @2½c., perhaps 3c. lower.

The last market was so irregular as to furnish no criterion for comparison.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET TO-DAY.

Premium cattle, 11c.
First quality, 9½c.@10½c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 8c.
Poorest quality, 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.@9½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 12c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The unusual supply of Cattle at Forty-fourth-street to-day took almost everyone by surprise. The general inquiry was, "Where did they all come from?" The answer is, that besides the regular or usual supply, a large number of droves which have been dallying along for two or three weeks past, all chanced to get here to-day. Every owner of Cattle hurried on after hearing how matters stood on last market day.

It will be observed that a very large proportion of all the Cattle offered are reported from Ohio. We give the derivation of 2,691, and of these 2,092, or nearly 80 ₰ cent., are Ohio animals. Kentucky contributed about 10 ₰ cent.

The general quality of the Cattle was full average. There were few of the very tip-top, but many droves that may be set down as superior. But for this, the general average prices would be below 9c.

This is the fourth or fifth morning Wednesday we have had since the adoption of this day of the week as a General Market Day, some fifteen months since. We had a continued fall of damp snow, which, though not rendering out of door trading (under an umbrella) very unpleasant, yet materially affected the appearance of the animals. Wet, packed, or rough hair, gives a coarse look to the stockest animal. The yards were pretty well cleared out at sundown, the butchers having bought freely, at the current prices.

Mr. JOHN BOGGS, Jr., was one of a committee appointed by a meeting of drovers, held at Circleville, Ohio, in January last, to ascertain in regard to the feasibility and expenses of bringing Cattle from the West to New-York by the southern route. He brought 195 animals over that route for to-day's market, and reports as follows:

His cattle were put on cars at Circleville Feb. 26, fourteen to the car, expenses from Circleville to Zanesville $13 20 ₰ car; reshipped at Zanesville for Bell Air, twelve to the car, expenses ₰ car, $16 80; driven from Bell Air to Wheeling Bridge, four miles, toll on bridge 5 cents ₰ head; detained at Wheeling by snow five days; from Wheeling to Baltimore by cars, eleven to the car, $60 ₰ car; Baltimore to Philadelphia, eleven to the car, $16 ₰ car. The Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad not having cars sufficient, the owner of the cattle was obliged to hire cars from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at an extra expense of $8 ₰ car to Philadelphia. The agent of the Philadelphia road paid back $3 ₰ car of this extra expense. Whole car expense from Circleville to Philadelphia, $9 44 ₰ head. From Philadelphia to New-York the cattle were driven on foot in five days. Total time from Circleville to New-York including detention at Wheeling, 16 days. Total expense including feed, drivers, $13 13 ₰ head.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.	State.	Drove.	Salesman.
84	Ohio	Everett, Wright & Vance	Hoag Brothers.
98	Ohio	Jere. McConnell	T. White.
99	Ohio	James Wilson	D. Allerton.
65	Ohio	Jno. Sawyer	T. A. Merritt.
46	N. Y.	Geo. Tefley	Owner.
74	N. Y.	Stanton Parks	D. L. Belden.
59	Ohio	John Pancake	C. G. Teed.
95	Ohio	S. H. Ruggles	F. White.
119	Illinois	John T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
57	Ohio	Bragg & Co.	Carey & Budlong
45	Ohio	Isaac Budlong	Owner.
49	N. Y.	Pruyn & Ferguson	Geo. Arnault.
195	Ohio	John Boggs, Jr.	Barr'm & Merritt
50	Ohio	James M. Flanders	C. G. Teed.
51	Ohio	Bills & Shelton	Geo. Arnault.
107	Ohio	Alexander & Staley	D. Barner.
81	Ohio	Wilson Johnson	W. H. Belden.
108	Ohio	B. F. Resnick	T. Wheeler.
64	Ohio	Miller, Ilaring & Gurney	Owners.
40	Ohio	A. H. Merchouse	Mill'r, Har'g & Co.
57	Ohio	Beach & Smith	Owners.
58	Ohio	J. J. Petty	H. Hurd.
57	Ohio	Samuel Johnson	C. W. Conger.
39	Ohio	—— Pritchard	James Gutchrist.
44	Ohio	Felix Rennick	C. G. Teed.
65	Kent'ky	Henry Eckstein	Owner.
28	N. Y.	White	Jno. Parchase.
49	Ohio	Several owners	Phillips & Smith.
85	Ohio	J. S. Watson	Mead & Holcomb
31	Ohio	W. D. Bellowe	S. Lockman.
61	Kent'ky	D. Bryan	Martin & Val'tie.
29	N. Y.	Davis & Slaughter	Owners.
49	N. Y.	A. M. Clarke	Owner.
86	Kent'ky	William Garner	Barney Bartram.
65	Ohio	Saunders & Shepard	Owners.
78	Kent'ky	Ware & Parker	T. Wheeler.
33	N. Y.	Morris Henry	Owner.
65	Kent'ky	D. Bryant	Martin & Val'tie.
124	Ohio	Andrew Kilgori	J. H. Williams.
80	Virginia	V. Decker	J. H. Williams.
47	Ohio	Elijah Chenoweth	O. Hurd.
34	Ohio	—— Monahan	Culver, Hurd & Co
78	Ohio	A. R. Seymour	J. H. Williams.
45	Virginia	William Van Meter	J. H. Williams.

Besides the above there were thirty-one smaller lots, ranging from 25 downward, making 76 distinct droves at the Forty-fourth-street markets alone.

We have very few notes to record, for although we visited nearly every yard, the *damp* driving snow, prevented writing in the open air, so that we were obliged to omit special notes, unless we wrote either from memory, or from second-hand, in-door information, neither of which we are willing to do as a general rule. We want to see, and examine the animals particularly described. The prices are, however, what our readers want, and we passed most of the day in endeavoring to get at these accurately.

JOHN BOGGS, Jr., of Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, brought in, on Saturday, 195 very superior fat cattle, all half Durhams. The whole drove averaged at home 1,610 lbs. live weight. They were bought when young by Mr. BOGGS, and fed during the past Winter on corn of "his own growing." Ninety-five were sold out on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, at 11c.@12c., or higher. The balance were selling today by BARNEY BARTRAM and J. A. MERRITT, at 10c. @11c., tow above 10½c. This lot came by the Pennsylvania route. (See above.)

SILLS & SHELTON sent in 50 animals from Huron Co., Ohio. These were partly carried and partly driven by S. SCUDDER. They left home March 4, were carried at Norwalk, and arrived at Dunkirk Thursday P. M. After waiting in vain until the next Tuesday for cars, they were driven to Buffalo, over and through snow banks sometimes 15 feet high. From Buffalo to Albany by cars. Albany to Chatham Four Corners, 23 miles; on foot, in one day, and thence here by Harlam Railroad. This is the history of one drove. Scores of other droves have had as hard fare, and dozens of them worse, during the past Winter. Ohio and Kentucky have thus far boasted, and with good reason, of sending to this market the largest droves of "big fat cattle." The "Sucker State" (Illinois) now promises to step in for a division of honors, not only with those States, but "with the world." Private letters inform me that Mr. B. F. HARRIS, of Champaign County, Ill., is feeding 100 head of cattle which he will place in competition with any single drove of the same number *come from where they will*. The whole drove is estimated to average 2,575 lbs., and a good fat steer is offered us if they fall 25 lbs. short of that. We are promised a sight of one-third of this drove in this market on the 2d of April, and the balance soon after. Please be on hand Ohio and Kentucky; we give you this timely notice. In the meantime we'll get a stall ready for "that steer."

JOHN SAWYER'S drove, J. A. MERRITT salesman, were a nice lot of small cattle; pretty even; averaging about 640 lbs. net; selling at just about 10c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling a mixed lot, 49 from Ohio, 15 from Kentucky, and the balance from New-York. The prices varied from 8c. to 10½c. ₰ lb. The Kentucky drove sent by JOHN MITCHELL included some fine animals, four of which were sold to JNO. FINE, at $220, or about 10½c.@10½c. Last week the same animals would have gone quick at full $500.

VALENTINE & MARTINE sold 12 very fine steers to GEO. HAWS, at $100 each. They were weighed today, and averaged 1,555 lbs. This, at 62 lbs. to the 100, is less than 10¾c., or, at 60 lbs. to the 100, a trifle above 10½c. There were few better animals offered to-day—and, taking into account this, with other sales, the highest price can scarcely be placed above 10¾c. or, at most, 11c.

WRIGHT & VANSE, of Pickaway County, Ohio, sent in 84 cattle, mixed quality; 500 to 1,000 lbs.; average live weight at home, 1,460 lbs.; selling by HOAG BROTHERS, at 8¾c.@10c.

ROGERS and others had a lot of medium quality, from Knox County, Ohio; 550 to 600 lbs.; selling by BEACH & SMITH, at 8¾c @10¾c. for a few of the best.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

Many of the milkmen sold out their good-conditioned Cows during the high price of beef a week or two past, and there is now a fair demand for new supplies.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows in loss demand. Prices range from $20 to $40.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows at $35@$45. All kinds of animals ruled high until Saturday, when on account of heavy arrivals prices declined, except for Cows.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows at $30@$50, and extras as high as $65.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at full former prices. Demand good.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is a moderate supply of fair Veals, but not enough to prevent remunerative prices.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 8c.@7c.; extras 8c. Quality improving.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 6½c.@7½c., and 8c. for extras.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 6½c @7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at same as last week. Sales lively.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

There is still a short supply of Mutton Sheep, though there are a few more offered than for some weeks past.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported at about same rates as last week. Supply limited.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs at $3 50@ $9. Of the 1,799 reported, over 1,000 came in on Tuesday, mostly from Ohio, and in good order, considering that they had been on the road two weeks. There are about 700 in the pens this morning. A few Lambs, the first of the season, came in from New-Jersey.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs selling at $3 50@$7 ₰ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove-Yards, foot of Forty-first-street, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered Hogs, which are brought in in the carcass and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh Pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¾c., and, in this weather, ¾c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get banged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hand for a good market.

Hogs have advanced a little, owing to the continued sparse arrivals. Larger receipts are looked for soon, with a decline in prices.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, (No 200 Chambers-st.,) have fed 1,000 Hogs during the past year, and have now in the city, at 43d-st., 600 for heavy, each 9½c.@9¾c. for Mess Western, dressed. 7¾c.@7¾c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net downwards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

Recent arrivals of live and dressed Hogs pretty fair; 1,900 live, and 7,400 dressed, were received on Tuesday. The advance in prices results from bare receipts. Until yesterday there have been few arrivals in three weeks. With the fuller receipts now expected prices must go down.

WM. MCNEIL, (No. 43 Jay-street) reports corn-fed Hogs, heavy, 8¾c.; corn-fed Hogs, light, 8¾c.@9c.; distillery-fed Hogs, 8c., net weight. Arrivals this week about 3,000, against 1,000 last, and 8,530 same week last year. With another snow storm to impede the transportation by railroad and deter drovers from starting Stock, continuance of scarcity and high prices may be expected.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25.000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL.—Two young men of experience in banking, are desirous of forming a partnership with some person who can furnish the above amount. They desire to open a banking office in some new and flourishing village of the West. Both at present are engaged in one of the most successful banks of this City, and can give undoubted references as to character and ability for such an undertaking. The great demand for capital at the West will undoubtedly (with proper management) secure to the parties making such an arrangement profitable returns. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B and W., *Times* Office.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and business of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 185 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BOULITT & FAIRTHORNE, No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

VALUABLE BAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—On Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., now in successful operation. The poor health of the owner is the only reason for selling. House four stories in perfect order, with large oven and vaults. They will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK-BUSINESS.—Wanted a partner with a capital of five thousand dollars, to buy an interest in an old and well established book-store in this City, and now doing a very good sale business. Full particulars given on personal application. Address EDWARD WILSON, Post-Office, New-York.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of store No. 109 Houston-st., near Avenue D, an old established stand and now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—In the book business. A good bookbinder, who can furnish a good bindery with tools and stock. A first-rate opportunity is afforded to such. References given and required. Address J. T. S., Cleveland, Ohio.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY PROFIT.—A new patent article for agents, very useful, and needed in every family; already selling rapidly. Agents with a small capital can make a good thing of it by calling at the Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE.—The lease and furniture of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $22,000 per year, for sale. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 58 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—FOR SALE—The rich and fancy store-fixtures of the jewelry store No. 481 Broadway, (firm of MARCHAND, GUILLEMOT & CO.) consisting of carved rosewood counters, casings, a fancy parquet, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, ornamental the store abovenamed. These articles are all imported from Paris, and are made in the best and most artistic style. Also, a jewelry safe, all the tools and working utensils of the jewelry shop of the said firm—the furniture part to be delivered on or in few days before the first of May.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 38 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $5 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 north William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

TO BUILDERS AND SHIPPERS.—3,000 Doors and 2,000 Windows for sale cheap, for cash. Blinds of all kinds made to order in the neatest and best manner, at short notice, at the lowest prices.

N. P. KIMBALL, No. 78 Beekman-st.

BILLIARD-TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, with our newly invented cushions. Private houses furnished. Four splendid second-hand tables for sale cheap. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Aen-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday evening, near French's Hotel, a porte-monnaie, containing a $5 bill, some change, and some papers, among which was a certificate of deposit on the Nassau Bank, dated 18th inst., in favor of JAMES KENNEDY; payment of which has been stopped. Whoever will return it, or the certificate alone, shall receive the above reward.

LOST—In one of the cars of the New York and New-Haven Railroad Company, which left the Canal-st. Depôt on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, a lady's Cashmere Shawl with light centre. Any person returning it to Mr. MORRISON, at the Canal-st. Depôt, will be suitably rewarded.

$10.—STOLEN—From the basement of the house No. 39 Esters-st., on the 19th inst., a Gold Watch, (blue enamelled back) chain, two seals, and pin. Pawnbrokers and others are requested to stop any one offering the same. Apply as above.

LAP DOG LOST.—On the 17th inst. a small Lap Dog. A liberal reward will be paid for its return at No. 166 East 18th st.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents,
No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Streets and Assessments, until Wednesday, April 2, 1856, for regulating, setting curb, gutter-stones and paving the carriage-way of HUDSON-STREET, WASHINGTON-STREET, SIXTH-STREET, SECOND-STREET, and flagging the sidewalks of the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, Mr. Wm. Hexamer, No. 169 Washington-st.

WM. WHITE, Chairman of Committee.

Hoboken, March 19, 1856.

NORTHRUP IMPROVED CYLINDER PRESS.—To NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—We have two of the above Presses (new) for sale—size of bed, 33 by 46 inches. One of this style of press has been in use for several months, in the "Steam Printing-Office" of Mr. John Thomas, No. 59 Ann-st., in this City, to whom reference is made as to the character of work they will do. Will be sold on accommodating terms.

WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having sold and transferred all his interest in the manufacture and sale of WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE, together with all outstanding claims against agents or others, to JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, of this City, would give notice to all persons concerned, that they are to account and settle with said Cunningham in relation to such claims and all matters appertaining to said business.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1856. JOSEPH P. WILSON.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades instruments. Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 184 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS—TO BUILDERS AND MOTHERS.—The subscriber has got some most marble mantels, which he will sell at nearly half price for cash, or a good note taken for any amount over $100. Inquire at No. 134 Essex-st., in the marble shop.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils, and will commence its regular daily sessions on MONDAY the 17th instant.

The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The registration of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upward, if females, and sixteen and upward, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, B. H. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,

Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $25 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned.

W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Summer session will commence MONDAY, April 21, and continue 21 weeks. Terms, for Board and Tuition in English branches, $120 per annum. There are two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct, in location and management. Circulars of each department may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principal at Florida, JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

SELECT SCHOOL—for boys, at No. 7 West 16th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 800 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at noon, and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers 6¼ cents for single Copies.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mail per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Mr. CLAYTON yesterday concluded his remarks in the United States Senate on Central American affairs, in the course of which he took occasion to deny, on the authority of the President of the Nicaragua Transit Company, that there was ever any act on the part of that Company which in any manner encouraged WALKER's movements in Nicaragua. In the House, the debate on the application of the Committee on Elections for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case was concluded, and finally Mr. DUNN's proposition, in lieu of the original resolution, providing that the Speaker shall appoint a Committee of Three of the members of the House to proceed to Kansas and take testimony, was adopted by a vote of 101 against 92. This plan provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Committee, and requests the President to give them military protection, if necessary.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a report was made and agreed to adverse to the bill to amend the Banking laws. A favorable report was made on the bill relative to the compensation of Collectors of Assessments in this City, limiting the whole compensation to $8,000. The bill providing for the better observance of the Sabbath in New-York and Brooklyn was passed. A resolution declaring that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 9th of April was adopted. In the Assembly, a report was presented from the Judiciary Committee, recommending a change in the Constitution, so as to give the appointment of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to the Governor and Senate, the Judges to hold office during life. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to attend the funeral of Mayor PARMELEE.

Important News from Kansas.

The news from Kansas which we publish this morning possesses features of unusual interest. The inauguration of the new Free-State Government was quietly accomplished on the 4th inst. CHARLES ROBINSON was sworn in as Governor, and W. Y. ROBERTS took the oath as Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The Legislature was duly organized; Lieut. Gov. ROBERTS presiding in the Senate, and T. A. MINARD being elected Speaker of the House. Governor ROBINSON delivered a brief inaugural Address upon taking the oath of office, and afterwards sent in his first Message. A full abstract of this document is published elsewhere. It will be observed that the Governor takes strong ground in opposition to the President, whose special message and proclamation in reference to the affairs of Kansas are discussed critically and fearlessly. The Governor exposes the hollowness of the pretence that the acts of the bogus Territorial Legislature were binding upon the people of Kansas, and animadverts upon the President's declaration that a regularly organized resistance to the decrees of that body would be an act of treason. Facts and precedents are cited in the Message, to show that the people of Kansas are wholly justified in the course they have seen fit to pursue, and that the Free-State movement is not, as the President asserts, a mere party movement, but that all parties in the State united in the formation of the Constitution under which the new State organization has been effected. There are several sharp passages in this Message, but the document is generally courteous in tone and lucid in its argument. The pretensions of the President and his advisers are met with a firmness which savors of a resolution to adhere unyieldingly to the principles avowed in the State Constitution, and the threatening language of the recent Proclamation calls out a rejoinder which resembles a defiance. The Governor distinctly says that orders have been received by the Federal officers in Kansas to arrest the State authorities and the members of the Legislature upon a charge of treason; but, in announcing this fact, he cautions the Legislature against instant resistance, recommending "that no finger be raised against the Federal authority until there shall be no hope of relief but in revolution."

The statement that orders had been received for the arrest of the new Government, seems to be confirmed by other testimony. The Deputy-Marshal is said to have received private orders to this effect; but up to the date of our latest advices no steps to that end had been taken. The Governor does not appear to be alarmed at the prospect.

The minor recommendations of the Message relate to public education, the formation of a State militia, homesteads and finances. The propriety of enacting a prohibitory liquor law is broadly hinted. The Legislature had done nothing beyond effecting its organization.

The event of the birth of a new Free State has thus been peacefully accomplished. The result of this act of the people of the State remains to be developed. If the report of the intention of the Government to arrest the new officers proves to be authentic, the next intelligence from Kansas will be highly important. Meanwhile, we have intelligence of the seizure of rifles and cannon on the Missouri frontier, supposed to be intended for the use of the Free-State men in Kansas, and a determination is expressed by the Pro-Slavery Party to seize and confiscate all property of this nature that may find its way toward Kansas. Intelligence from that quarter will be awaited with unusual anxiety.

The New-Hampshire Election.

The returns from New-Hampshire are at last so nearly complete as to supply competent data for measuring the result. The total vote of the outstanding towns does not reach 300, a sum that can have no noticeable influence upon the aggregate figures. Mr. WELLS, the Administration candidate for the Governorship, has received 31,977 votes against 34,468 votes given for the Opposition; of which latter, Mr. METCALFE, the present Governor, obtained 32,093. But, as no choice has been made by the people, the election goes into the Legislature. And there the defeat of the Administration is still more palpable. The Senate stands 8 Opposition to 4 Administration, while the House has 167 Opposition to 146 Administration; figures that necessarily involve the choice of Governor METCALFE, the leading opposition candidate. The average popular majority against General PIERCE, as estimated from the respective votes for Governor, Senators, and Assemblymen, is about 2,000.

The full import and value of this result can only be gathered by reference to the extraordinary efforts made by the Administration to regain its ascendancy in the Granite State. Down to the year 1852, the Democratic majority there fluttered about the neighborhood of 10,000. Gen. PIERCE obtained the Presidential vote over Gen. SCOTT by the handsome plurality of *thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty*; and, over the votes of both SCOTT and HALE, of *seven thousand one hundred and fifty-five*. How this immense popularity was betrayed and squandered, how a State so prescriptively bound to the Democratic faith, as to stand for the Gibraltar of partisan fidelity, could in so short a time be lost to the party forever, is a problem, that the history of the Administration can alone explain. But the necessity of recovering its wasted credit, of bringing back to party lines and discipline the revolted *corps d'elite*, has not been lost sight of for a moment at Washington. All the pretensions of President PIERCE to renomination rested on his ability to effect this essential reconciliation. A year has been spent in effort and intrigue. All the resorts of Federal patronage have been in full blast; the press has been stimulated by copious largesses to redoubled energy; the State has been flooded with Buncombe pamphlets, speeches, arguments, documents, as abundantly and noisomely as was Egypt with the plague of reptiles. Speakers of the most attractive fame and eloquence have been exported from the South and from Washington to obfuscate the unterrified. And, most potent of all, money in the most prodigal sums, such as the control of the National Treasury could alone supply, has been notoriously poured into the State. To this unparalleled energy nothing beside the calm, quiet, unerring convictions of the people has been opposed. There has been no effort to contest the issue with the same weapons as those employed by the Administration. The mass conventions and gatherings of the allied Americans and Republicans have been few and unimportant. The election had no such importance in the popular mind as it had in the eye of the President, to stimulate a resistance proportioned to the attack. The contest has been furious, and reckless, and unsparing on the one side; unimpassioned, and even indolent on the other; and New-Hampshire has pronounced finally against the Democratic Party; or rather, true to its earlier Democratic faith, it has refused to follow the Party in its desertion of all principle and right and honesty.

The immediate effect of this result will be the repression of Mr. PIERCE's attempts at renomination. Presumption can hardly support him in an appeal to the National Convention, with such a record as this at his back. He needed the additional stature of a stand-point on the Granite Hills, to bring him up to the height of his competitors. He has failed to get it. The field is left for others to hustle in. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS will go to Cincinnati with perhaps equal chances for nomination. The two-thirds rule will in all likelihood obliterate both. What illustrious obscure will be pitched upon to stop the gap, and maintain party unity for four years longer, is one of those inscrutable mysteries the future reveals not even to the most perspicacious of political wire pullers. Every member of the Democratic Party, from the largest to the least, holds, with a single exception, a ticket in the lottery, and *may* get the prize. The exception is President PIERCE. In this New-Hampshire business he has lost his policy.

Great Fall in the Price of Beef.

Our Cattle Market reports will be read with unusual interest, this morning, by all who depend upon Forty-fourth-street for their supply of beef. Against some 700 cattle offered a week ago, there were 2,672 on sale yesterday. The receipts at that Market sum up, for the week past, 3,570; for the previous, 903; weekly average for 1855, 1,981. The total receipts at the four principal City markets (including small retail sales at Bergen) were, for the past week, 4,089; for the previous week, 1,385; weekly average last year, 3,225.

Prices went down yesterday, as a matter of course. Fine bullocks, that were slow sale at $90 to $100, went quick a week previous at $120 to $130. The particulars as to the condition of the meat and produce markets may be learned by referring to our full reports in other columns.

Concerts.

A deserving and excellent Concert will be given to-night at Plymouth Church, for benefit of the "Old Ladies' Home." A full orchestra and several artists of distinction will assist.

GOTTSCHALK.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his tenth Soirée this evening in Dodworth's Room. programme elsewhere.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Beaver-st., and 181 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Triumph of the Anti-Administration Men—Consul at Stockholm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The Anti-Administration men are in great spirits over to-day's triumph. WHITFIELD and his friends are seriously alarmed.

The announcement of the Committee may be expected to-morrow. It will be composed of one decided Whitfield man and two reliable Anti-Administration men. Mr. DUNN will probably not be a member. Ordinary parliamentary courtesy does not require his appointment, as the proposition for investigation originated not with him, but with the Committee on Elections.

Among the gentlemen whose names are prominently mentioned for the Committee, are LETCHER of Virginia, GALLOWAY of Ohio, and WAKEMAN of New-York. These are doubtless shrewd surmises, but would be strong and popular selections.

Among those who voted to stifle the investigation, are JOHN WHEELER and THOMAS R. WHITNEY. Mark them.

Ex-Governor BIGLER, of California, is expected to be Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, but the nomination is not yet transmitted to the Senate. S.

The Passage of Mr. Dunn's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The Republicans claim an important triumph in the passage of Mr. DUNN's resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Committee of three members to proceed to Kansas and investigate affairs generally, in that Territory—present and past. Some of the Republicans say that the adoption of the proposition is a success equal to their election of Speaker. They are accordingly jubilant.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

The Senate passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

MR. CLAYTON ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLAYTON concluded his remarks on Central American affairs. He stated, on the authority of Mr. VANDERBILT, the President of the Transit Company, that there never was any act on the part of that Company which in any manner encouraged WALKER's invasion in Nicaragua. He referred to W.'s seizure of the Company's property, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, and read letters from Mr. VANDERBILT to Secretary MARCY, in which the former asks for the interposition of the United States Government for redress. The seizure was made on the ground that the Company were indebted to Nicaragua. He (Mr. VANDERBILT) denied such alleged indebtedness, and refused to submit to the award of arbitrators, as the charges were utterly false.

With regard to the settlement of our differences with England three propositions had been made. Arbitration could not be countenanced, because the passage of the Isthmus was necessary for us, and not for Great Britain, and because, with an impartial umpire our case would be clear. Abrogation of the treaty would give a chance to Great Britain to get possessions where she could among us, and as to giving notice to Great Britain to vacate the premises, it was not proper to do so at present. He proposed to continue the negotiation with the hope of bringing Great Britain to reason by argument—meanwhile we should arm in our own defence, protect our coast, build fortifications, and increase our navy—not, however, to make our country rival Great Britain. We should take time to do this. It is our right to do so, war or no war. This is the worst time we could engage in a war with Great Britain. She is armed *cap-à-pie*, capable of throwing 40,000 troops from the Crimea on our coast, and with the greatest naval equipment ever known in the history of the world, while we are almost defenceless. If Great Britain should see we are resolved to enforce our rights by pursuing the doctrine laid down by WASHINGTON—"In time of peace prepare for war"—should see we are building up our fortifications and naval power, the people of England will compel their Government to yield its positions. Since the publication of the correspondence between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, public opinion in England has been rapidly tending towards an acknowledgment of the justice of our construction of the treaty. He (CLAYTON) had received, on this point, such information as left no doubt of the fact that our appeal must be from the British Ministry to the British people, who wish to engage in no unjust war with us. At any rate, be the consequences what they may, if we are driven to the alternative—disgraceful submission or war—we must fight. He could not, however, believe there was any real danger of war. If Senators and Representatives stand firm, and present an undivided front—if we all agree on our rights, and manifest a determination to enforce them, they will be respected. The British people will turn any Ministry out, rather than fight with such a nation as ours.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to continue the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. HAMLIN made an ineffectual effort for an appropriation to the various Custom Houses and Marine Hospitals.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

THE KANSAS CASE.

Mr. BOWIE spoke against Mr. REEDER's position in the Kansas case, and against granting power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HICKMAN proceeded to close the debate.

Mr. HICKMAN proceeded to close the debate. He said, it was admitted that there had been an invasion of Kansas by armed forces from Missouri, and the rights of the people virtually subverted. Had not the Committee the right to inquire into these facts? He attributed the present troubles to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but he would not vote for its restoration. It was basely and ignominiously destroyed—had gone into the arms of debauchees, been deflowered, dishonored, polluted, and cannot be restored to its original sanctity and purity.

He could not, therefore, again take it in his arms. He looked forward to the day when those instrumental in this act of wickedness and folly would repent in sackcloth and ashes.

The House then voted under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. BENNETT (Miss.) had moved to amend the Committee's resolution to send for persons and papers, by substituting JOSEPH H. BRADLEY and SIDNEY S. BAXTER as Commissioners clothed with full power to take testimony.

The House adopted by a vote of 104 against 91, in lieu of Mr. BENNETT's proposition, Mr. DUNN's substitute, which provides that the Speaker appoint a Committee of three of the members of the House to proceed to Kansas and take testimony, appropriating $10,000 to pay their expenses, and requiring the President to give them military protection if necessary.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., said as there was now no remaining proposition which ought to be adopted, he moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived by 93 against 100.

Mr. DUNN's proposition in lieu of the original resolution to send for persons and papers was then adopted by 101 against 92.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Bufington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dicks, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Iowa, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Straeban, Thorington, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, Cragin—101.

NAYS—Aiken, Allen, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Bovee, Branch, Brooks, Broom, Burnet, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingmen, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Md., Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindsay, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Iowa, Nellson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Quitman, Ready, Ricard, Richardson, Ruffin, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Snell, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Vaik, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Winslow, Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer—92.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. KELLY, to change the name of the Crouse Bank.

By Mr. FERDON, from the citizens of Westchester, in favor of a double track and reduction of fares on the New-Haven Railroad.

REPORTS.

By Mr. KELLY, adverse to the bill to amend the Banking Laws. Agreed to.

By Mr. SPENCER, favorably, on the bill relative to the compensation of Collectors of Assessments in New-York—limiting the whole compensation to $8,000.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to enable the Justices of the Peace of Brooklyn to appoint their own clerks.

Mr. KELLY gave notice of a bill to permit the sales of land by order of the Supreme Court in case of the idiocy of the owners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, authorizing the Supreme Court to refer certain causes to the County Court to be tried relative to the issue of facts.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to authorize the sale of the Wallabout Burying Ground—in order that the bodies may be taken up and removed; and to appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of a new Burying Ground. Also, to amend the laws relative to civil and criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

For the better observance of the Sabbath in New-York and Brooklyn.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee with power to move forward bills was adopted. Also one declaring that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 9th of April.

In Committee of the Whole, the Albany Bridge Bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. BARGIS, the enacting clause stricken out by a vote of 10 to 9. Thirteen Senators absent. In the Senate a motion to agree with the report was laid on the table. Subsequently, the further consideration of the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening, and every evening till disposed of.

The bill relating to interest on money, abolishing the penal features of the Usury laws, was debated by Messrs. WADSWORTH and BROOKS, in favor of the measure, and by Messrs. NOXON, RICHARDSON and MAHEN, in opposition.

The bill authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to select two suitable sites on which to erect two State lunatic asylums—one west of Utica, and one south of Albany,—was referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

The bill making provision for insane convicts was passed.

Mr. KELLY's bill, in relation to banks and the banking fund, was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Vestry of Trinity Church have power to sit during recess, also to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths. Lost. Ayes, 4; Nays, 21.

An invitation to attend the funeral of Mayor PARMLEE was read by the President, and after appropriate remarks by Senator HAROUART, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. GUEST presented a petition from all the owners of property on Broadway, against a railroad through that thoroughfare.

Mr. ANTHON presented a report from the Judiciary Committee, recommending the change in the Constitution so as to give the appointment of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to the Governor and Senate, the Judges to hold office during life.

REPORTS.

By Mr. GUEST, favorably on the bill authorizing the Common Council of New-York to lease Reservoir-square, New-York.

To allow the Black River and Utica Railroad Company to increase rates of fare.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Court acts was lost.

The St. Regis Indian Claim bill was passed.

The hour for the funeral of Mayor PARMLEE was announced, and after remarks by Mr. JENKINS, the House adjourned.

The New-York Tax Bill—The Broadway Railroad, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

The New-York Tax bill came up before the Senate in Committee to-day. Governors TOWNSEND and DRAPER, of the Board of Ten Governors, appeared and made statements that the whole amount that appeared on the Tax bill, which was $925,000, was required for the support of the institutions under the control and direction of the Board of Ten Governors, but of this sum only $652,000 was wanted for the expenses of 1856—the remainder, $165,000, is for repairs and buildings, and the balance for the deficiency of 1855.

To the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, Mr. BURDAN's plan for an elevated railroad in Broadway was submitted.

The Committee to-day came to no decision on the Broadway Railroad bill, in consequence of the absence of Mr. CLARK. There will be two reports.

Funeral of Mayor Parmlee at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there was a very large attendance at the funeral of Mayor PARMLEE. The stores were closed, and many buildings draped in mourning.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19.

A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad last night near Havre de Grace. GEORGE GONWIN, the conductor, and WILLIAM TONN, brakeman, were killed. A drover named FLYNN was injured.

The collision occurred at Aberdeen, at about 10 P. M. One of the trains left Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and the other, an extra freight train, about an hour afterwards. The advance train was delayed, waiting for the mail train to pass, and the usual signals were displayed, but, in consequence of the thick snow storm, they could not be seen by the engineer of the rear train—hence the collision. GEORGE D. GODWIN, the Conductor, was killed instantly. WM. TODD, brakeman, lingered till he was brought to Havre de Grace. The deceased have each left a family. Mr. FLYNN was but slightly injured.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

The train which left New-York at 12 o'clock today on the Hudson River Railroad, was thrown from the track when about three miles below this city, by the breaking of some of the running gear of the first passenger car. The first and second passenger cars were pitched down an embankment into a field, landing bottom up.

GEORGE B. WOODBRIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature, had both legs broken. JOSEPH RANNEY, of Greenbush, one leg broken. REUBEN ELLIS, of New-York, injured internally. A Mr. ELLIS, from Fair Haven, N. Y., ankle broken. A lady, name unknown, was severely burned by the stove. Many others were slightly injured. Among the passengers in the first car who escaped injury were Rev. Dr. OSBORN, Rev. C. PHILLIPS and Rev. S. VAN DEUSEN.

Marine Disasters.

DISASTER TO THE BRIG PEERLESS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 19.

The brig *Peerless*, HILTON, seventy days from Cardiff, bound to New-York, put in here yesterday short of provisions. Spoke brig *Erie* on the 17th 20 miles south of Sembro, 60 days from St. Domingo, bound to Boston, short of provisions. She had lost all of her crew with the exception of three men, and intended putting into Liverpool, N. S.

LOSS OF THE WHALING SCHOONER MOUNTAIN SPRING.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 19.

A letter dated Coast of Africa, Feb. 3, reports the loss of the whaling schooner *Mountain Spring*, of Provincetown, which was capsized in Cintra Bay Jan. 8. Her master, Capt. YOUNG, a boat-steerer named CENTER, and a cabin-boy named MILLER, were saved; all the rest on board perished.

Steamboat Destroyed—Probable Loss of Life.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 19.

It is reported here that the steamboat *Alabama*, plying on the Red River, has been totally destroyed; that the boiler burst, the boat took fire, and was burned to the water. A number of persons were injured, according to the account, and several are missing.

Fire at Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, MASS., Wednesday, March 19.

The dry house of the Hadley Falls Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss slight.

The Virginia Legislature Adjourned.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 19.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned to-day.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of six inches. It is now thawing.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 19—Noon.

It has been snowing here all night. The weather is mild, and there is some appearance of clearing off.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19—12 M.

The snow storm here ceased at 10 A. M. There is little on the ground, it having melted nearly as fast as it fell. Clouds are now breaking.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 19.

The weather here is very mild. A few flakes of snow fell yesterday.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 19.

Snow has fallen here densely since 3 o'clock this afternoon, but melted almost as soon as it touched the ground. This evening there are indications of rain.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19—10 P. M.

Snow has fallen steadily all day. There are now indications of rain.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, March 19.

The ice gave way below here, to-day, but gorged. The weather is quite mild, and there are indications of rain. There is every prospect of navigation opening immediately.

Prohibitory Liquor Laws Constitutional.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 19.

Seven of the eight Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan have affirmed the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, which is similar to the law of New-York.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 18.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours, from New-York.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Captain General—Allied Ships in Harbor—Asiatic Emigration—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

The *Cahawba* is due this morning, but with the several steamers hence for your City, in the few days past, we are left with no interval for the accumulation of interesting news. The most important item in our social and political circles, is the continued absence of the light from the capital, by which we "*live* and *move* and have our being"—always excepted the ever present garoté upon the "punts"—when *action* leads that way. Gen. CONCHA, Governor Captain-General of Cuba, is still on his journey of review, inspection and survey of our "coasts and adjacent waters" that survived even the effects of his blockade edict.

The British ship *Powerful*, MARCY Commander, and brig *Arab*, OGLE, with the dancing French brig *La Peyrouse*, make all of the allied maritime forces that we count this morning in our bay.

The new Company of Asiatic shippers begin to receive their "voluntary emigrants" under eight-year contracts, two cargoes having arrived and been disposed of, 554 in number, and two ships on the way with cargoes that will make near 1,000 more, if there are not many suicides, or deaths from more natural causes.

Business languishes. Receipts of sugars and molasses continue light, and with both articles there is decline in price; but the last is the most serious for the holders under contracts made early in the season, who, although having had much good luck, will be out of pocket by heavy losses.

The health everywhere is good, the weather of Eden-born, and labor rejoices under the auspicious influences.

Large Fire in Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue—Loss $150,000.

The large six-story brick building, fronting on Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire last night.

The fire originated about 8 o'clock in one of the upper stories from some cause not yet clearly ascertained, and spread throughout the mammoth edifice with surprising rapidity.

The building was owned and partly occupied by JACOB HORROCK, worker in metals, whose loss is estimated at $100,000.

The rest of the building was let out to various parties. STORER & CUMMING, machinists, lose about $3,000, no insurance; BABES & BUCKLEY, machinists, $5,000; LEVI CHAPMAN, pocket-book manufacturer, sustains also a heavy loss.

The lower portion of the building was occupied as a corn-grinding mill. A considerable portion of the stock was saved.

An adjoining building, occupied by JAMES COOKER & Co., wire-workers, was badly damaged by a falling wall, which caused the extension of the fire. COOKER & Co.'s loss is estimated at $12,000. They are fully insured.

Firemen were present from all parts of the City. The fire continued to burn all night.

The destruction of the building throws 500 hands out of employment.

The Broadway Railroad.

The Councilmen Committee on the Broadway Railroad met yesterday. Mr. A. T. STEWART made the first speech in opposition to a railroad in Broadway. He objected to Mr. SHARP's responsibility, reminding the meeting that he (Mr. SHARP) had the Wall-street Ferry contract, and backed out from it. ALANSON A. NASH, Esq., stated that Judge STRONG had decided that the Common Council's grant to SHARP was null—they having no business to give it to him when there was a higher bid from a responsible man in their hands.

CHESTER DEGOS followed on the same side. Dr. FRANCIS made a jolly, fervent and humorous protest against all Broadway railroads. JAMES SCHOOLEY, Mr. DAVIS and MARCELLUS EELS took the same ground. On the opposition D. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., submitted a series of points aiming to establish the validity of the grant. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

Trade Sales.

The great Trade Sale of the "Publishers' Association" opens to-day, at the salesrooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. Their catalogue is said to be the largest ever printed before in this country. One hundred and sixty-one houses have contributed to this sale. The first names on the catalogue are those of Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BROTHER, JOHN W. LEONARD & Co., of this City, and L. P. CROWN & Co. and BUENDAM BROTHERS, of Boston.

The sale at BANGS & BROTHERS' continues. Yesterday, HARPER's contribution was disposed of.

☞ To-night the *Tenebræ* will be celebrated in the Catholic Churches—to-morrow being "Good Friday." The "three dark days" observed in commemoration of the darkness that overspread the earth at the time of our Saviour's crucifixion commenced yesterday.

☞ The Firemen's Election of Engineers comes off this evening, at their several engine-houses. To-morrow evening the ballots will be canvassed. Over the Fire Department, lately, there has come a great change. Formerly "brutal street fights" between the firemen were as common here as in Philadelphia. Now they are seldom recorded. Under good officers they seldom will.

☞ We had a fine snow storm yesterday. There was probably six inches of it in depth at one time on the ground. But though the snow continued all day, after noon it melted as it fell and much of it ran away.

☞ The funeral of Dr. THOMAS BOYD will be attended to-day, at 4 o'clock, in the Lafayette-place Church. Dr. BOYD died on Tuesday. He was 84 years old, and had practiced 50 years in this City, although for the last few years he had almost entirely withdrawn from practice.

☞ Fifty-one children, from the Children's Aid Society, were dispatched to Western homes yesterday. The parting was a touching time. Good luck to them.

The Disaster at Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, of yesterday.

The ice was so bad yesterday, that but little was accomplished in the search for the bodies of the missing. But a single body was recovered during the day, and this was the corpse of LUTHER OLNEY, a colored man employed in RUSTON's drug store, and leaving a family living in Camden. This swells the list of the dead, whose bodies have been recovered, to twenty.

The work of raising the wreck of the boat was proceeded with last night, and it is expected that the remains of some of the victims will be found among the ruins.

A meeting of the citizens of Camden was held last night, at the Court-house, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the families of the victims. $1,700 were subscribed upon the spot.

After the meeting had adjourned, a meeting was organized for the purpose of making inquiry as to the cause of the disaster, and also to take such measures as will in future prevent the occurrence of such frightful events.

The ice was running so heavily this morning that but little could be done in the way of searching for the bodies of the dead. The boats were employed in grappling, but up to noon, without success.

Another person was reported missing this morning. ALONZO W. CORMAN, a colored lad, living with his mother in York-avenue, between Green and Coates streets, started to go to Camden on Saturday evening. He has not been heard of since, and is no doubt among the victims.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19.

Three bodies were found in the Delaware to-day. MARY MARNEY, aged 19; CHARLES SHIPP and ELIJAH HUTCHINSON—the latter a colored man. About twenty-five are yet missing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED!

DOWAGIAC, Mich., March 12, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three families who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were consumed to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it *impossible for me to live through another chill.* The doctors, too, did all they could for me, but thought I *must die.* Nothing did me any good until I got RHODES FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which so soon relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a Doctor as we have in our County, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from 25th August to 17th December. But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two-thirds of a bottle."

S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, and I might so specify.

Yours with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.

ONE THING MORE. Last year I had occasion to CAUTION THE PUBLIC in these words:

"*I notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and them with brazen impudence and their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares,' &c.*

Now I take pleasure in saying that the CAUTION referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are supplying to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, *except the Certificates of Cures*, and the Certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of New-York, in favor of its perfectly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., W. S. DURHAM, A. P. CLARK, No. 57 John-st., and all the principal druggists in New-York and throughout the United States.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while the delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 42 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot

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KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingen

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EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORE DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.**—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. Germaa Bromine, English Gypsculph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 88 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.) GENUINE COD LIVER OIL has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 311, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Reader**—Why pay $5 or $6 for a pair of Boots, when you can get a pair of fine French Calf Boots, with steel shanks, made to order, for $3 75, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Stout Boots, $4; Double Water-proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather, $5 to $7. You will find a great saving in your boot bills. Try them.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil**—Is doing more for Consumption than anything ever used. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy. All genuine has RUSHTON'S name on it. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Dr. Doremus' Lectures in Brooklyn.**—The third and fourth lectures on *The Chemical History of Creation*, at the Packer Institute, are postponed, by request of the audience, until the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 24th, and THURSDAY, 27th of March, in consequence of the Concert in behalf of the "Home for Respectable Aged Indigent Females."

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver the fourth lecture in the course THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*St Augustine*. Tickets to be obtained at the Broadway Bookstores, at Library of the Association, and at the door. CHAS. SELDEN, Ch'n. of the Com.

☞ **Singing Classes, Clinton Hall, Astor-place**—By Prof. EDMUND ANDRADE, after the simplified, wonder-working French method. Mondays and Thursdays. The afternoon class will open on Thursday, March 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening class as usual, 7½. New scholars should come at 7.

☞ **Spring Millinery**—At No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Opening day Thursday, 20th inst. Mrs. TIBBALS, formerly of Broadway, solicits a call.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per United States steamer *George Law*, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.)

☞ **Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,**
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

PERSONAL.

ADA—Do not so awar; I will forgive, and, if possible, forget. I love you still. Write to me. I entreat of you. I am your best, and, in truth, your only friend Come to me. J. L.

F. B.—Your note is received. Call at No. 8 to-day or to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. D.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable efficient young women, in City or country; one is a competent cook, will assist in washing and ironing, could take a place as laundress; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, can make up fine clothes in the neatest manner; both can be highly recommended from this City, and also Brooklyn. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher or governess by a young lady, a graduate of one of the largest and best Female Seminaries in this country, and for some time a teacher in another large Seminary; is perfectly capable of teaching English, Latin and Greek, and partially French and Music. The best of references given. New-York or vicinity preferred. Address G. T. N., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishmen and his wife, without family, to take charge of a farm; have had several years' experience in this country, and are perfectly acquainted with farming, in all its various branches, and have good recommendations. A line addressed to G. WEBB, 672 Water-st., will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, to this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American, to drive a horse and cart or an express wagon. He is well acquainted with the City. Address J. S., 64 White-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Wanted by a lady who is fully competent, an engagement to teach the piano-forte, and assist in the common English branches if required; or would give music lessons in a private family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address M. H., No. 562 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., three days.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, fully qualified to teach music, French and English branches, is desirous of procuring a home in some private family (in New-York or Brooklyn) where her services as instructress (for a few hours each day) would be a compensation for her board. The highest testimonials as to character and abilities will be given. Address Box No. 3,384.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, would like a situation in a private family in this City or in Brooklyn, where two hours' daily instruction in the common English branches and music will be considered a compensation for her board. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a boys' boarding and day school, situated within fifteen miles of New-York City, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Net profits of the school over $1,500. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the present principal's selling. To a man who has a capital of $1,500 or $2,000, a fine opportunity is offered. Address P. R., *Times* office.

HAVE YOU A GOOD DOMESTIC?—If not call at the Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., bet. 28th-st. and 29th-st., and get one immediately who is both willing and competent. There is a separate room for employers who desire it. N. B. Protestant girls wanted to fill various situations in respectable families.
J. H. FONDA, Manager.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO—Desire engagement, either together or separately, in a quartette choir of some Protestant church. Address ALTO, Union-square Post-Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A young man who writes a good hand and has had some experience—salary moderate. Apply for two days from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., to FENTON, LEE & CO., No. 23 Cortland-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN—Having a fine healthy female child, would like to find some respectable person to adopt it. She can be seen for a week at No. 34 Pearl-st., attic room.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always to this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—In a small private family, a short distance from the City, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. None but a competent cook need apply at No. 169 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d-av.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As seamstress, and to assist in light chamber-work. One who is kind to children, and understands cutting and fitting, may obtain a first rate situation by applying to No. 208 4th-st.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 126 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash and iron. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 60 Lexington-av., after 9 A. M.

ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED—In a boarding and day school for boys. He must be a graduate, and a thorough scholar in Languages and Mathematics. Address PRINCIPAL, Orange, Essex Co., N. J.

COACHMAN WANTED—A tip-top coachman, with the highest testimonials; must be of good appearance, height about five feet ten, and in every particular a first-class servant. The advertiser to be seen at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED—In a law office, between 13 and 16 years of age, and of neat personal appearance. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,591, Post-Office, New-York.

SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED—In an importing house. One that resides with his parents, up-town. Address Box No. 3,582, Post-Office.

TWO OR THREE ACTIVE BOYS WANTED—Of good character and habits, not over 15 or 16 years old. Also, an entry clerk. Apply to BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with first-rate situations of various kinds in the City and Country. We want about 100 good servants. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 165 Bowery. C. MASON.

TO PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—A smart active boy, from the country, 16 years of age, wishes a situation to learn the above trade. Any person wishing a faithful and industrious apprentice, address EDGAR, Broadway Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 10 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL.
CONTENTS.
ISRAEL PUTNAM. Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY. Illustrated by Twelve Engravings.
A HOME IN THE CINNAMON ISLE. Illustrated by Six Engravings.
THE RESURRECTION FLOWER. Illustrated by Four Engravings.
PAUPERTOWN.
STORY OF EMILE ROQUE.
THE SENSES.—HEARING.
PAUL ALLEN'S WIFE, AND HOW HE FOUND HER.
SNAKE CHARMING. By A. M. HENDERSON, M. D.
A NIGHTLY SCENE IN LONDON. By CHARLES DICKENS.
HOW I WAS DISCARDED. By a Married Man.
THE DOPPELGANGER
HOW THE DESTRUCTION OF TREES AFFECTS THE RAIN.
LITTLE DORRITT. By CHARLES DICKENS. *Illustrations*—Mr. F.'s Aunt is conducted into Retirment—Little Dorrit's Party.
CHAPTER XII.—Bleeding Heart Yard.
CHAPTER XIII.—Patriarchal.
CHAPTER XIV.—Little Dorrit's Party.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FOOLISH FOLK'S.—ALL FOOL'S DAY SKETCHES.—*Illustrations*—The Musical Fool—The Literary Fool—The Stage-Struck Fool—The Fast Fool—The Aristocratic Fool—The Political Fool—The Military Fool—The Inquisitive Fool—The Pedestrian Fool—The Visionary Fool—The Moneyed Fool—A Bashful Fool—An April Fool—The Verdant Fool—The Matrimonial Fool—Not a Bit of a Fool.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL. *Illustrations*—Promenade and Dinner Toilets—Mantilla—Infant's Robe.

The publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE take pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the advance sheets of *Little Dorrit*, the New Serial Tale by CHARLES DICKENS. This Story is to be issued in England in Monthly Parts, at *Twenty-five Cents* each. These Parts will appear Complete, with all the original Illustrations, in successive Numbers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, at a cost to subscribers of about TWO CENTS each! The fourth Part appears in this Magazine for this month.

This work of Mr. DICKENS will occupy only about one-tenth of each Number of the Magazine, and will in no wise interfere with the usual variety of its contents, which will comprise, as heretofore, a larger amount of Original Matter than is furnished by any other Magazine in the country.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

It sustains its well-earned reputation, both for the variety and quality of its contents. There is much to instruct, as well as to amuse all classes of readers; and we deem it fortunate for the country that the most popular Magazine of the United States is avowedly an ally in the cause of virtue and morality. We have seen no article in this (March) or any past number which a Christian man would not desire his family to read.

From the Methodist Protestant (Baltimore).

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

From the New-York Observer.

The most popular monthly in the world. It has become one of the literary wonders of this country. Almost exclusively composed of the works of American authors and artists, it pays its contributors some twenty-five hundred dollars monthly. It is a happy circumstance that it aims at the highest standard of literature and the purest of morals in all its pages.

TERMS—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Eleven Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE COURTESIES OF WEDDED LIFE.
BY MRS. MADELINE LESLIE.
First edition of 5,000 copies ordered in advance of publication.
Second edition of 2,000 in Press.

This is a work of rare merit, designed for all who have been, are, or would be married. It is an able vindication of the Divine institution of marriage, not didactic but descriptive, and most admirably adapted to control the judgment and heart, to multiply and perpetuate the amenities and joys of wedded life.

It delights those who have read it, either in manuscript or in sheets. Read what they say:

From Our Critic.

A series of life-like pictures, woven into a story of no ordinary interest, simple and beautiful in style, true to nature in its scenes and characters, which are drawn with the skill of an artist, most pure and elevated in its moral tone, and bidding fair to be a great favorite with the public.

From the Boston Daily Atlas.

It will delight our readers, and shed new light on the time-honored institution of marriage.

From the Evening Transcript.

Its style is beautiful for simplicity, naturalness, and control over the sentiments and emotions of the reader. Its characters well sustained, and its moral tone worthy of the highest praise.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

A narrative of facts most skillfully embellished, containing scenes of thrilling interest, conformed in style to the best standards, and most pure and salutary in its social and moral influence.

From the Bay State.

It should be read by every husband and wife, and by all who expect to sustain such relation, to make them therein wiser, better and happier.

A copy of this work will be mailed to any part of the United States and British Provinces, free of postage, on the receipt of $1, by the publishers,
SHEPARD, CLARK & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all booksellers and news agents.

20,000 IN ONE MONTH!
ERNEST LINWOOD.
By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Although but a single month has passed since the first copy of this brilliant book was issued, yet so great has been the demand for the last and most beautiful work from the pen of the lamented authoress, that we are now printing the

TWENTIETH THOUSAND,

With unabated demand still pressing us. Since the days of the Lamplighter, no book has sold so rapidly, or become so universally popular.

Col. FULLER, of the New-York *Mirror*, in one of the most elegant articles ever penned, in regard to authors, or their productions, uses the following strong and beautiful language:

ERNEST LINWOOD.

"Death darkens his eye, and unplumes his wings,
But the sweetest song is the last he sings."

In the volume entitled "Ernest Linwood," just issued by Jewett & Co., of Boston, we have the dying song of the elegant and gifted Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Mournfully sweet, like the sigh of an Æolian lyre, yet deep and organ as the voice of many waters, it seems to have been poured forth while her soul floated down to the ocean of Rest. On almost every page, we can trace the shadow of the death-angel, who bore her away when her song was ended. Mysterious gleams from beneath the uplifting veil of Spirit-land startle us as we read. The book is a broadcast farewell—a lingering hand-grasp from one we loved. If we mistake not, its most impressive passages are revelations of the inner life of the writer—wonderfully vivid and absorbing, because wonderfully real.

We will not attempt to follow out, in this notice, the thread of an inimitable tale; in so doing, we should only anticipate scenes and events, which come, with beautiful linkings and fine effect, before the eye of the reader. We would not rob the book of half its charm.

Sweet Gabriella Lynn will tell her own story.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE
A POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF
MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
Comprising every recent improvement in medical knowledge; with a plain account of
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To which are prefixed by the American editor, popular treatises upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics, and the management of the sick.

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For the others, call at the Publishers, and obtain a pamphlet containing them.

5. It contains directions for treating and nursing the sick, which would render their recovery more probable, and far more speedy.

6. It contains directions for the application of Leeches, Blisters, Draughts, Poultices, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience.

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14. It will lead to a just and high appreciation of medical science and skill, and a due respect for the physician.

It can confidently be recommended to Physicians and Apothecaries, as well as to the public, as a book that will be found similarly convenient for ready reference.

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C. SHEPERD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.
And for sale only by the Publishers and their Agents.
Price $4, and sent by mail free of postage.

JENNY MARSH'S NEW BOOK,
TOILING AND HOPING,
OR, LITTLE HUNCHBACK,
One neat 12mo, price $1 25.
Will be published in a few days.
DERBY & JACKSON, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A PRICED LIST OF FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE-PLANTS, &c.—Suitable for all soils and exposures, with very hardy sorts for the sea-shore, in all sizes, from $1 per 100, upwards, will be forwarded gratis to any address. Also, a catalogue of CHOICEST FRUITS, with prices. Carriage of packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS CURTIS'S NEW WORK,
CHRISTINE:
OR,
WOMEN'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS,
Advertised as ready in the *Times* of yesterday by mistake, will not be ready for publication till about the 1st of April. DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
No. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
HENRI DE LA TOUR;
Or, THE COMRADES IN ARMS.
BY J. F. SMITH,
Author of "Minnie Gray," etc. Large octavo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

This well-written work has been pronounced by good judges to be the best of all Mr. SMITH'S productions. This is saying a great deal, considering that gentleman is the author of "Minnie Gray," and "Woman and Her Master."—works which have become famous with novel readers. The scene of the present work is laid in England and the Crimea, and the time is at present. In fact, it is a tale of the pending war, waged by the Allies against the Empire of Russia. With such dramatic material, the author could not write a poor book.

The following novels, by the same popular author, are issued by GARRETT & CO., and are for sale by all Booksellers in the United States:

J. F. SMITH'S CELEBRATED NOVELS.

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Fred. Vernon	75	Stanfield Hall, 16 engs	1 00
Harry Ashton, illustrated	50	Romance of the Queens of England. 12mo, cloth, gilt	1 00
Ellen DeVere, 300 pages	25		
Fred. Arden	50		
Minoie Gray, illustrated	50		

GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
FOR APRIL.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES and TALES, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "HARPER'S STORY BOOKS" will contain 160 pages, in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number in Paper, or Forty Cents a Number in Muslin, gilt. The Postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in Numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The two Periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books," will be supplied to Subscribers at Five Dollars a year.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

Five Volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in Muslin, gilt, (each Volume containing three Numbers.) Price $1 each.

Seventeen Numbers are now ready, viz.:
ELFRED; or, the Blind Boy and his Pictures.
JOHN TRUE; or, the Christian Experience of an Honest Boy.
THE STORY OF AMERICAN HISTORY, from the earliest Settlement of the Country to the Establishment of the Federal Constitution
THE STORY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, from the earliest Periods to the American Revolution.
THE STORY OF ANCIENT HISTORY, from the earliest Periods to the Fall of the Roman Empire.
THE STUDIO; or, Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Drawing, for Young Artists at Home.
FRANKLIN, the Apprentice Boy.
THE HARPER ESTABLISHMENT; or, how the Story Books are made.
TIMBOO AND FANNY; or, the Art of Self instruction.
TIMBOO AND JOLIBA; or, the Art of being Useful.
VIRGINIA; or, a Little Light on a very Dark Saying.
EMMA; or, the Three Misfortunes of a Belle.
FRANKLIN, the Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief.
THE LITTLE LOUVRE; or, the Boys' and Girls' Picture Gallery.
THE STRAIT GATE; or, the Rule of Exclusion from Heaven.
WILLIE AND THE MORTGAGE: Showing how much may be accomplished by a Boy.
BRUNO; or, Lessons of Fidelity, Patience and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

HUMBOLDT'S IMPORTANT WORK ON CUBA.
NOW READY:
THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
BY ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT.
TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH, WITH NOTES AND A PRELIMINARY ESSAY.
BY J. S. THRASHER.
BRINGING DOWN THE HISTORY TO THE PRESENT TIME.
With a Map. 12mo; price $1 25.

It is believed this work, by the eminent Humboldt, now first presented to the public, under the auspices of a gentleman whose facilities have rendered his position invaluable for such a purpose, will be read with interest by the Public. An accurate and minute Map, from the latest Spanish authorities, accompanies the book.

CONTENTS.

Preliminary Essay—Comprising a complete View of the Territorial, Political, Industrial and Social Relations of the Island.	Population. Slavery. Races. Sugar Culture. Agriculture. Commerce. Internal Communications. Revenue. A Trip to Trinided.
General Views.	
Physical Aspect.	
Climate.	
Geography.	

From the New-Orleans Courier.

This excellent work has never been presented in English, and will be welcomed with pleasure by many thousands who will lose no time in availing themselves of it as a source of information on a subject of growing interest and importance. It will be enriched by considerable additions, written by the translator, which will put the reader in possession of a knowledge of the present social, financial and political condition of the Cubans. The knowledge which Mr. Thrasher has of Cuba from a long residence there, and from his having devoted many years to a study of its condition and its relation to the mother country and the United States, eminently qualifies him for the preparation of such a work. Of the merits of the original no doubt can be entertained. Wherever science is cultivated the name of Humboldt is justly honored. We shall await the appearance of this work to make more extended comments.

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REMOVAL.
CHARLES SCRIBNER has removed to Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS,
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I.—THE THREE GARDENS—Eden, Gethsemane and Paradise; or, Man's Ruin, Redemption and Restoration. By Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.
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IV.—LIFE OF PRINCE TALLEYRAND. 1 vol. 12mo, with portrait.
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AWFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE DELAWARE.
BURNING OF A PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN FERRY-BOAT.

Terrible scenes during the excitement! will all be illustrated in No. 15 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 22.

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PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON JOURNAL IN NEW-YORK.—On SATURDAY, March 22, the LONDON JOURNAL will be published at No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York; price: Two cents weekly. J. SMITH begs to inform booksellers and publishers, that he has made arrangements with the proprietor of the LONDON JOURNAL, to publish that work simultaneously with the time of publishing in London: No. 578, so he published on March 22d, will be the commencement of a new volume, and also that of a new romance, of great interest, by the author of "Whitefriars." All communications to be addressed to J. SMITH, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, the following songs, which, for the beauty of their melodies, artistic arrangement, or sentiment of their words, will not fail meeting a cordial welcome from the musical public: "They Are Gone, They Are Gone," T. Woon, 25 cents; "The Blind Orphan Boy," same author, 25 cents; "We'll Not Forget Thee, Mother," same author, 25 cents. Also, the popular operatic songs, by ELIZA VALENTINE: "The Glance of Love," and "I Never Can Be Thine," 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, agent for the most celebrated pianos and melodeons, No. 333 Broadway. Music cheaper than elsewhere in the City. These six songs for $1, postage paid.

NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz. 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz. 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube. 50 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Burge. 25 cts. Louisa Pyne Polka." 50 cts. "Bobolink," by Eaton. 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook. 25 cts. The set $2, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 248 Broadway.

IVISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

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FOUR SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS,
One of them four columns in width, of the BURNING of the PHILADELPHIA FERRY-BOAT and THRILLING SCENES connected therewith. Also, the great story of NORMA DANTON, FANNY FERN'S SKETCHES, and its usual variety of BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS. Price only four cents. For sale by all Newsdealers.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
of this week is now ready. It contains the best report published of the
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and some outside matters connected with the case not elsewhere published. Its CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE is more than usually interesting—both Domestic and Foreign. Its Correspondence is ample and spicy; and, take it all in all, it is one of the most readable papers published in this country.
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LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES,
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CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE PICAYUNE.—The Broadway Railroad will be showed up in the PICAYUNE, of to-morrow morning, in large and telling cuts.

No. 1 shows the railway on the elevated plan, as proposed by the capitalists at the head of the movement.

No. 2 shows the absurdity of the railway laid down in the ordinary manner. Both these will show that the relief given to Broadway in the proposed measure will consist in relieving it of its business, its pleasures, its passengers, and its beauty.

Also, characteristic sketches of pictures now on exhibition at the National Academy of Design. They are rich, and will amuse both those who are hit and those who are not.

David Duffick is continued, and the editorial columns of the "PIC" are filled with all sorts of comic, serio-comic, and decidedly serious things on a variety of subjects, persons and things, to suit all tastes but a depraved one. Price 3 cents. Sold at all the news depôts.
WM. H. LEVISON, Editor and Proprietor,
Office, No. 114 Nassau-st.

THE IRISH NEWS—A weekly journal edited by the proprietor, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, dedicated to the service of the Irish people, at home and abroad, will be published every SATURDAY, on and after the 12th of April, at No. 29 Ann-st., cor. of Nassau-st

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK AND BLANK BOOK buyers, at their new store, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

CARD.—My friends and the public are respectfully informed that the edition of the "Horse Story" has all been distributed. ARTHUR T. JONES,
No. 115 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Bond-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentlemen requires, immediately, partial board for himself and full board for an elderly lady, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. The advertiser requires two bed-rooms, and a room suitable for a parlor, (all unfurnished.) Location not above 8th-st., and not far from Broadway. Terms must be moderate, and no moving in May. Address RANDALL, Office of *Daily Times*, for two days, stating particulars.

BOARD WANTED—Rooms suitable for a Physician's office, in the vicinity of 4th-av. and 34th-st. Private families having such accommodation, or those contemplating a change this coming May, can meet with a permanent and desirable occupant by addressing SCALPEL, Union-square Post-Office, for one week. Unexceptionable references given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family, having a whole house and more room than they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives, or one single gentlemen, with rooms and partial board. The house and location are very desirable. Fourth house from Hanson-place, in Canton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 328 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

NO. 219 EIGHTH-AVENUE—BOARDING. A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Terms moderate. Also, day boarders accommodated. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to No. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,
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DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POSTAL REFORM MEETING.—The Committee appointed at the POSTAL REFORM MEETING, held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 28th of January, with instructions to call "a larger and more general Public Meeting," have decided on holding the same at the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on MONDAY EVENING next, March 24, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, an address will be read, and several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Every indication seems to point to the present as the time for a broad and effective POSTAL REFORM, and nothing is required but the voice of public opinion to accomplish it. Several distinguished statesmen in the present Congress have expressed themselves in favor of a thorough change in our Postal Establishment, and if the people vigorously express their opinion on the subject, their voice will command attention.

THOMAS TILESTON,	PETER COOPER.
JAMES HARPER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
ROBERT L. STUART,	THEODORE SEDGWICK.
GEORGE H. MOORE,	PLINY MILES.
JAMES M. BROWN,	ISAAC V. FOWLER.
JAMES LEE,	WM. H. APPLETON.
WM. B. DUNCAN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN.	

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—A paper on *Meteorology* will be read on THURSDAY EVENING, March 20, by S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Esq. Admission free.

**TO WIDOW P

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—House and lot on Remsen-st. between Hicks-st. and the Heights, lot 26 feet 9 inches in front, a modern and complete and perfect house. Also one good three-story brick house and lot on Henry-st. near Hicks-st. Also one in Willow-st. near Pierrepont, three-story basement and cellar, brick. Also one in Clinton-st. north side. Also 3 lots in Remsen-st. near Clinton, and one in Columbia near Cranberry-st. All the above will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st. New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brown stone front houses, on Oxford-street, near Washington Park, Brooklyn, one block north from Fulton-av. Lot 21x100, house 22x48. Furnaces wash trays, hot and cold water baths, plate glass, 7 marble mantels, marble tile vestibule; built in best manner. $3,000 to $5,000 can remain. Inquire of T. W. ROLLINS, near the premises.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 9 West 35th-st., 18 feet 9 inches front by 56 feet deep, in complete order. Also, brown-stone house No. 27 same street, 20 feet front, 56 feet deep. Also, five brown-stone houses on north side 33d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway; houses 20x47, three stories high, with good under-cellar. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new first-class house and lot, No. 93 West 43d-st, between Broadway and 6th-av., four-story, basement and sub-cellar; brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, interior decorations, &c.; house 21 ft. 5 in. front by 82 feet deep; lot, 100 ft. 5 in. deep. Terms easy. Apply to J. W. CLARK, No. 294 West 25th-st., or on the premises, from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 17, 19th-st., near 3d-av., a modern style brown-stone and brick-front, dwelling-house and lot. Lot 16.5x93 feet; house has 7 parlors and basement, bath, gas, range, speaking tubes, furnace, pipes, &c., all in perfect order. Price $7,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 205 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., hallways from the basement to fourth story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $9,300; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first-class English basement house, No. 197 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and in a most respectable neighborhood, worth $9,000 and upward. It is for sale, or would be exchanged for a good house in the city of Brooklyn, price not to exceed $4,500. Address "B," at Box No. 4,309 New-York City Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 37 SEVENTH-ST.—West of 3d-av., a substantial three story brick dwellar, 25 feet wide, one block from 3d, 3d, and 4th avenue cars, near stages and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage

THOS. B. DIBBLEE, No. 31 Wall-st., cor. William.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar houses, Nos. 306 and 308 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98.9; houses 20x45. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The first-class four story English basement house, brown-stone front, known as No. 108 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing all the modern improvements; built entirely by days' work; possession can be had immediately; will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Apply to R. SMITH, No. 158, second door adjoining above, on same block.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located English basement brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 52d-st., 5th house east of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class, highly finished dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 114 East 21st-st., with privilege to Gramercy Park. Terms of payment can be made easy. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr. No. 56 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new 4-story brick house with basement and under cellar, and with all modern improvements, well built; situated on 44th-st., near 6th av. Possession immediately. Price $8,000, terms easy. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 45th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. EYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome 3-story brick dwelling house (with brown-stone basements and sub cellars) situated No 3 5th s'., in a pleasant and growing neighborhood, between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 169 Broadway, Gilsey Building, room No. 17.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The elegant three-story English basement house, No. 222 West 30th-st., finished in the best manner for the owner's use; has one of Chilson's furnaces, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or at 234 Washington-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 13 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 16th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 199 East 18th-st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 8th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements Inquire of A. F. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 20 Amos-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A nice three-story brick house on East 15th-st., $8,000; also one on West 22d-st.; also one on East 23d-st.; also two on 26th-st.; and two on 28th-st., $7,000 to $12,000; also two on 32d-st., $5,000. E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP.—A three-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Lewis-st., well calculated for a mechanic to manage so as to live rent free. Apply to WM. H. BROWN, Custom House, or J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., corner of 39th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story and basement dwelling, with brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. Size of building 20 feet front by 46 feet deep; No. 199 East 18th-st. Inquire at the stone yard, corner of Avenue A and 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—One new 4-story brown stone English-basement house and lot, No. 129 Lexington-av. Can't be surpassed for style and durability. With all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises for particulars.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW—If with furniture, the dwelling house No. 90 Clinton-place, subject to ground rent. If unsold 1st of May, will be for rent for eighteen months.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bleecker-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William. New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the north side of 78th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 103 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story and attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 28 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE.—That splendid brown-stone front house and stable, with 4 or 8 lots of ground, on First-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, formerly the residence of John B. Kitching, Esq., will be sold at a great sacrifice; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Several new houses, arranged with baths, water closets, and wash trays, with four lots of ground to each, on 59th-st., near Second-av. Railroad. Rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 213 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villages, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, sent free for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from the depot. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of a city house—gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-houses, carriage-house, poultry-house, with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York in part payment. A. J. BLEECKER & CO, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS Central Railroad Company is now prepared to sell over two million of acres of farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands are granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing homedemand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is genily rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found near the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, to the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash.

The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $650; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 23 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The spacious mansion and grounds known as Woodland, on Washington Heights; entrance 10th-av. and 149th-st., 9½ miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of the 152d-st. Harlem Railroad Station; will be let or sold to a responsible party on favorable terms. The house is equally adapted for a private residence or first class hotel, both in Summer and Winter. For particulars address H. F., Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1¼ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at R. Swords's corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat Landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 137 Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic Cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, L. I., with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellars, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is furnished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 26 by 28 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Hull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sent, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 13 Exchange-place.

BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—No. 95 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; lot 25 feet by half the block, house 21 feet wide; the house stands a little back from the street, with arbor and grape vines, &c., and a wide piazza in front; gas and Croton water introduced, but not carried through the house. Terms, $6,500, half cash and half bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES MORROGH, No. 5 Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,500; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $2,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $3,500. Cottages and houses to let.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,

LAND AGENTS,

Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,

Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

DAVID S. OGDEN,

Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style cottage houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 300 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 50 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing about 4 acres of choice land, situated in the village of Tappantown, N. Y., 22 miles from this City, and about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Upon the premises there is a two-story, attic and stone basement house, 35 by 33 feet, with a wing attached 14 by 33 feet, kitchen, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; also grape vines and a variety of plum, cherry and apple trees, all beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises about 50 yards from the house. Apply to D. J. BLAUVELT, City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE PASSAIC RIVER—Containing 15 acres, with river front of 600 feet. The house is 40 by 40, with an addition 25x40 feet; has Moorish columns and battlements and about 200 feet of piazza; contains 18 rooms, 6 of them with Egyptian and statuery marble mantels, has bells, speaking tubes, Espy's ventilators in the roof, furnace, range, &c; hall has double flight of stairs and gallery around the second story; splendid lawn of about five acres, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees, 3,100 feet flagging round the house, garden with about 500 feet of box edging; has boat, bathing, ice, carriage and poultry houses, barn, &c. Is only seven miles from Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within five minutes' walk of the North Branch Depôt, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from Elizabethport, (seventy trains of cars passing daily,) with a new cottage house, barn and other out-buildings, on a lot of five acres, situate on a height overlooking the north branch of Raritan River, in an excellent neighborhood and healthy locality; mills, churches and schools close at hand. It will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going to the West. For particulars apply to P. Q. BROKAW, near the premises, or WM. H. BARNUM, No. 42 4th-av., New-York City. If not sold by April 1, it will be to rent.

JOHN S. NEVIUS.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE—First-class, on the West side of Canton-st., 5th house south of Fulton-av., being one of the healthiest and most select locations in Brooklyn. Price $6,000; terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to the owner.

E. H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE PAPER MILL situated at Middlebury, Vt., the main building measuring 34x48, with wings 16x20 and 16x48. The mill is calculated for making fine paper has 3 engines and 3 cold bleaches; the machine has a 36-inch cylinder, and is in good order. The water privilege is capable of running 18 or 20 engines. Will be sold with a large dry house, 3 dwelling houses, and six acres of good land. For terms apply to J. CHRISTIE, Executor, at Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, in the rear, 16x25. No. 278 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with full bearing vines on each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES—In 24th, 25th, 32d, 33d and 34th sts. and 5th-av., from $15,000 to $30,000. Also, houses in Beach, Ferry, Charles, 12th and 20th sts., and a great variety of locations, from $6,000 to $12,000. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE—BERGEN HEIGHTS.—Has modern improvements and a fine view of New-York Bay and surrounding scenery, lot 5x270 feet. Omnibuses from Jersey City Ferry pass near. Would be sold for $5,700—$3,700 may remain on mortgage. Apply to Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, No. 337 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—At FORT WASHINGTON, on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, with fine river view.

One House is completely furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the house. It contains nine rooms, beside kitchen, basement, bath room, &c.; is supplied with water throughout and has a good carriage house and stable, with about three-fourths of an acre of land. Price of the entire, including furniture, $11,500.

The second house has seven rooms beside kitchen and basement, and will be sold with four-fifths of an acre for $8,400.

A portion of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM E. LALOR.

No. 24 William-st., third floor, room No. 13.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. P. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 305 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, at Croton, Westchester Co., within half a mile of the Hudson River Railroad Station, containing 83 acres, and has an extensive river view. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on the 23d inst., if not previously disposed of. For particulars, inquire of M. MILLER, No. 61 Malden-lane. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE—70 acres, in Orange County, 8 miles west of Newburg, in high cultivation and good order, having 650 or more fruit trees of choicest varieties, close to schools and churches, in a healthy and good neighborhood. Apply to JAMES DARRACH, at New-York Hospital, No. 349 Broadway, or to E. A. BREWSTER, at Newburg, Orange County, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A one-story brick shed, with slate roof and a cellar underneath, suitable for a carpenter shop, or any other manufacturing purposes, having in connection a small three-story brick dwelling, with a carriage-way underneath. Situated in 25th-st., near 1st. av. Inquire on the premises, or at the stone yard corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—With valuable house and lot, vaults, &c., all now in successful operation—owner's poor health is the only reason for selling and leaving the business—on northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 29th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STORE FOR SALE.—The tea, coffee and spice store, No. 65 Vesey-st., two doors from the corner of Greenwich-st.; and also three years' lease of the store, from the 1st of May next; this is one of the best locations on the North River side for the above business; in a great thoroughfare. WM. SMITH, Jr.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 20 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 20 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit, with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. The mill, if desired, will be sold without the farm.

LOTS FOR SALE—Together, the lots No. 167 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James-st., leased for the next year at $1,900 over all expenses. This property, fronting on the square, offers a rare opportunity for investment and improvement. Terms liberal.

H. A. SAFARD, basement, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—Some 21 building lots, lying in a body, and centrally located; price low in exchange for a house or lots in the upper part of the City.

E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots between Grand and Hester sts., about 51 by 100, at a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, fixtures and good will of coal yard Nos. 486 and 488 6th-av. Lease 8 years—rent low.

FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnaces, bath pipe-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 263 Union-square Post-Office, No. 821 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 102 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 203 Front-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 13 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres of choice land, with fine improvements, 2 miles from New-York per railroad 4 trains per day. Dwelling-house large and substantial, with 4 farm-houses and out-buildings, fruit in variety, and everything desirable. Price $20,000. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FARM FOR SALE—Near the Hudson, at Croton Point, Westchester County. Contains 60 acres, within half a mile of the Railroad Station, has a view of the River from Stoney Point to Fort Washington; will be sold cheap or exchanged for City property, previous to 23d inst., when, if not disposed of, it will be sold at auction. For particulars, inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—The large genteel four-story brick-house, elegantly finished, with plate glass windows, marble mantels, and containing every convenience for a genteel family, within a few steps of the Park, Market and Broad sts, and but three or four minutes' walk from the railroad depôt—rent, $450. Newark is thirty minutes' from New-York by railroad, and trains run nearly every half hour throughout the day. Commutation only $50 per annum, including ferry; possession 1st April. Apply to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, from 9 o'clock until 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story house, in first rate order, 25x56 feet, in a good location; the rent, to a private family, will be $900 and water rate; the furniture is all new, and will be sold low for cash. Also, to let, furnished, a neat three-story and basement house, built two years; the house is in good repair, and the furniture was made to order and of the best quality; will be rented on easy terms to a private family; no agents need apply. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Sang Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated in the ancient and beautiful village of Newtown, and within only three minutes' walk of the depot of the Flushing Railroad Company. These villa sites are each 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and will be sold with the privilege. The lots on Newtown-av. will be sold only in parcels of four lots making 50 feet front and 200 deep, running through from street to street. The ground is elevated, the location is unsurpassed, and the land is free from rock. Churches of all denominations, and good schools, are in the immediate vicinity of this property, and the water is excellent. The cars of the Flushing Railroad Company leave Hunter's Point and Newtown several times a day, which gives every facility necessary to persons doing business in the City of New-York, desiring to make this beautiful place their private residence, and combining city with country life. The communication by the Railroad is only eight minutes a day, which is less than any railroad or stage route in the City of New-York. The streets and avennes have all been graded at the expense of the present owner.

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and is worthy the attention of Capitalists as well as those who are seeking to obtain healthy locations for settlement, as Newtown has been noted for years as being the healthiest village on Long Island. Many first-class improvements are now going on, and others are in contemplation, which will greatly increase the value of this property. Every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also,

A frame cottage, 36x24, containing 5 rooms, with milk-room, barn and wagon-house, and a large of ground, all kinds of fruit trees, and a good well of water on the premises. Also,

A new two-story frame-house, 10x24, with kitchen 14 feet square, wagon-house, and a good well of water and 7 lots of ground. Also,

A new two-story and basement frame-house and lot, house 30 feet square.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, and the title is indisputable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Amasa Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 86; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 8 inches rear, 80 feet 10 inches on west side, and 16 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO.—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-houses thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 36 Spring-st.; said lot is 19 feet 8 inches front, 20 feet 3 inches rear, by 70 feet 10 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 292 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 3-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 23 feet 8 inches rear, 119 feet 8 inches on west side, and 120 feet 3 inches on east side, be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side extending 18 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell, at Auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. Ellsen, No. 652 Broadway, without reserve, an entire stock of cabinet furniture. This assortment embraces every article of parlor, dining room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all manufactured under Mr. Olsen's immediate supervision; every article will be sold without reserve, as the above gentleman retires from business on the 1st of April.

Rosewood Furniture—Superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, brocatelle, elegant exquisite carving, of every style, antique, Elizabethan, Louis 14th, and the latest Parisian styles, covered with crimson, maroon, green, white and gold satin and silk, brocatel and brocade, &c., &c., in suites of various sizes.

Etageres of every design, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, with marble and rosewood tops, most elaborately carved rosewood centre and pier tables, card and sofa tables of various designs and patterns, ladies' escritoire and secretaries, encoignures, music, etageres, richly carved rosewood bookcases, amour glasses, &c., together with a large general assortment of elaborately carved rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library furniture of every description.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., near 14th-st., embracing a large and elegant variety of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of fine order, having been used but a short time, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, and a deposit required of all purchasers. The furniture consists, in part, of a fine rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, with stool and cover, suite rosewood parlor furniture, 8 pieces in rich brocade, with covers; 1 suite rosewood furniture in velvet, 9 pieces, both suites of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre and pier table, marble-top etagere, French plate doors, 3 large French plate mirrors, with slabs and brackets, lace curtains and shades, oil-paintings, elegant China vases, ormolu clock, rosewood reception and easy chairs, French sofa, cottage and reclining chairs, library book case, rockers, sofa bedstead, hall stand, stair carpets, lounges, marble-top chamber suits, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, and ingrain carpets, &c.; elegant cook stove, kitchen furniture, silverware, rich China, cut glass ware, refrigerator, stove and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at house.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Under the direction of JAMES C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, the VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS, 57 and 59 Mott-st.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 22, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MOTT-ST.—The two elegant English basement houses, Nos. 57 and 59; 175 feet east of 10th-av., opposite the Theological Seminary. The houses are 16 feet 8 inches front by 58 feet deep, four stories brick, with handsome brown stone basements, built in a substantial manner and beautifully finished, with all the improvements of furnace, gas, watered coats, baths, &c. Lots 92 feet; lease the property of Caleb O'Terrill. Sale positive. For maps, &c., apply to PHILIP TEE, 59, corner of Reade and Greenwich sts., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JONAS W. TERRILL, Administrator.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Roberts, assignee, the following desirable property:

83d-st.—Lot 100, on north west corner of 8th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park.

35th-st.—Two-story brick house with all modern improvements and lot, on south side 35th st, east of 6th-av., known as No. 58.

83d-st.—1 lot on south side of 83d-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av.

An undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 3d and 3d avs., and also, an undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d-av. and East River, and 99th and 98th sts., with water right in front.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE (to pay advances) OF RICH PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, BRONZES, STATUARY, &c., at No. 630 BROADWAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large rooms, (over the store,) No. 630 Broadway, a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, including plated wares, diamond and gold jewelry, statuary, bronzes, paintings, China ornaments, silver ware, &c., to pay advances, and sold without reserve.

Also, a small assortment of ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, rosewood secretary and book case, bedroom furniture, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required. Catalogues on the day of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS On FRIDAY MORNING, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., general assortment of cabinet-made furniture, piano-forte, &c., to be sold peremptorily, being a collection of second-hand household furniture removed for convenience of sale; goods sold at previous sales, upon which deposits have been made and forfeited; and a large lot of superior new cabinet-made furniture. This stock embraces parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in suites; also a general assortment of all other articles in the line; also, paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, Sheffield plated ware and table cutlery, &c. And at 12 o'clock, one superior rosewood 6-octave piano-forte. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald*.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAM-BOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, 200 tons; length, 130 feet; breadth, 25 feet 2 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, a large stock of custom-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber and dining-room suits of various kinds, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Brooklyn.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture, beds and bedding. (F. LOFT, late Sheriff. E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., a farm of thirty acres, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, deceased, situate on Scotch Plains, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad, 2½ miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. On the farm are a good two-story house, with kitchen attached, barn, carriage-house and other buildings; a good well of water by the door; apples, cherries, quinces, currants, &c., and is a very desirable location for a gentleman's residence. Terms made known on the day of sale.

N. B.—The farm can be pointed out to any one desirous of seeing it before the day of sale by inquiring of Mr. FRAZEE, at the Scotch Plains Depot.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and Rooms 2nd, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Drafts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, March 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Great Western Railroad 1st mtge. 7 per cent.

Bonds.....$7,000
$12,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mtg. Bonds..$7,000
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$15,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mtge. 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 1st mtge. 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$1,000 Hushing Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$500
$3,000 Lorangers, Peoria and Burlington Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....

$5,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificates.....$7,000
100 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$ to
[illegible] shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co. (hybrid).....25
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....1,000
85 shares Bank of Sing Sing.....100
50 shares Bank of North River.....50
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....50
100 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....95
45 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....50
27 shares Columbia Insurance Co.....50
50 shares Enters Insurance Co.....27
10 shares Long Island Insurance Co.....50
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....2
25 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....17
9 shares National Insurance Co.....50
120 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.....25
15 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....25

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, on the two floors of No. 118 Nassau-st., first spring trade sale of cabinet furniture, being the entire stock on hand, and sold by agreement of manufacturers, being the stock accumulated during Winter of about 150 consignees, on which we have made cash advances and now offered for absolute sale, amounting to over $30,000—now ready for exhibition. Also, the entire furniture of a first-class private house. Parlor Furniture—Elegant carved rose-wood parlor furniture, en suite, covered with French brocade, satin four-colored silk brocatel, moquet figured reps plush, French satin de laine, and English hair-cloth; ladies' rosewood cabinets, with rich etageres with French-plate mirror fronts, richly carved music cabinets, music-stands, carved rosewood centre-tables, with Egyptian, black, and gold and white Italian marble tops; richly carved mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, Turkish easy chairs.

Dining-room and Library Furniture—Rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak patent extension dining-tables, chairs to match, covered in plush, figured reps, and cane seats; sideboard, rich bookcases and secretary, walnut, oak, and mahogany cases, Voltaire chairs, &c.

Chamber Furniture—Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogony bedsteads, dressing-bureaus with marble tops and French-plate glasses, marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes, richly decorated and enameled and cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; several wardrobes, richly carved armoire, with French-plate doors and lined with satinwood and cedar; Brussels and ingrain carpets, covered in fancy de laine, reps, and hair—chairs to match; walnut cottage furniture, rosewood and other dressing-tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three suites in oak, sofas, tete-a-tetes, mahogany French chairs, spring-seat, arm, and rocking chairs, divans, sewing-chairs, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 new and second-hand piano-fortes, 1 Chinese bedstead, and 12 Brussels and ingrain carpets.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CROCKERY, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY (Thursday) at the Auction room No. 59 Beekman-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture removed for convenience of sale, comprising fine rosewood parlor suits in silk brocatel, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, plain bureaus, mahogany and maple chairs, rosewood and mahogany and oak book-cases, secretaries, mahogany French bedsteads, sofas, tete-a-tetes, sofa beds, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables; divans, black walnut extension tables, black walnut dining tables, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood Voltaire chairs, marble-top washstands, mirrors, oil-paintings, cottage suites, work tables, mahogany rockers, plated tea sets, casters, 50 pieces of oil-cloths, &c. Also, 75 bedsteads, large lot of crockery, knives and forks, glass ware, &c., from a hotel at Staten Island, and a good chance for dealers as well as others in want of furniture, sale without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 50 VILLA SITES AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with a fine mansion-house thereon, at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large, in perfect order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are well stocked with every variety of fruit. Also, 50 villa plots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. For health, beauty of scenery, &c., Nyack is unsurpassed by any place on the river, and its proximity to the City, with which communication can be had several times each day, renders this property very desirable for those wishing country residences. For further particulars and maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, at their warerooms, No. 455 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the entire stock of McGraw & Allendorph, who have determined to retire from the trade on the 1st of May ensuing. The assortment comprises elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in the richest styles of satin, brocade, brocatel, and muslin. Library, dining, and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut. Also, an elegant assortment of their superior enameled cottage chamber suits, in every variety of design and coloring. The whole of which must be sold, and is warranted in every respect as to material and workmanship.

Terms—Under $300, cash; over $300, approved indorsed notes at 4 months. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 122D AND 124TH-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ALSO—4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ALSO—4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on south side 124th-st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator, the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 84 Clinton-place, 6th-st. near the 5th-av. The lot is 25 by 100, running back to a carriage way 25 feet wide to McDougal-st., and carrying with it the right of way in common of the said carriage way. The house is 25 feet by 50 feet, is three stories in height, with attic, basement and cellar; is substantially built, contains all the modern improvements. A very desirable house and in a first-class neighborhood. The ground rent for 21 years yet to run, will be $250; subject to a renewal every 21 years forever at 5 per cent on the value of the ground. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 34th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 130 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 20 feet 3 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet-makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and substantial two story brick-front dwelling-house, known as No. 6 Thomas st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. House 22x50 ft.; lot 25x50 ft. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 26th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

G. G. HORTON WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at No. 68 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the stock and fixtures of a milliner and fancy goods store, consisting of ladies' and children's hats, caps, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, galloons, fringes, gimps, silk and kid gloves, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on FRIDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Mercer-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and black-walnut sofas, divans, chairs, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstand, toilet-tables, commodes, carpets, &c.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP'S Fifth Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware will take place on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready. Terms, four months.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT.—In 71st-st., south side, between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25 by 100 ft. 5 in.; house 22 by 34 ft.; two stories high, with an extension 14 by 20 ft., also two stories. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at auction THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, or on the premises.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, at Tarrytown Westchester County, State of New-York, on March 25, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., three dwelling houses and four lots, bounded on Clinton-st. and Hudson River Railroad, late the property of Benjamin Van Tassell, deceased.

CALEB VAN TASSELL, } Administrators.
CHARLES SMITH, }

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MOMELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE, &c.—Dealers and all others intending to purchase household goods, will attend THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., where they will find an attracting stock of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak furniture, from private werercoms, necessitated to sacrifice, to pay notes, &c. Also, modern and ancient oil-paintings, with and without gilt frames, oval mirrors, bedding of various kinds, mantel clocks vases, and ornaments, gold jewelry, &c. The above goods are arranged to give opportunity to examine, (full description excuse.) Second-hand office and household articles at commencement. N. B.—Boxing, &c., in best manner.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN ON FRIDAY, March 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, mortgage sale of mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, &c. Also, regular weekly sale of miscellaneous furniture, &c., sofas, sofa bedsteads, suits of walnut marble-top chamber furniture, oak and walnut extension tables and chairs, office desk and tables, Brussels 3-ply and 1 ingrain carpets, set of 6 economical ranges, three full-size bladet statuary, with gas pipe, &c., two pianos, grocer's long show case.

H. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION—Is directed to an unusually attractive sale of Household Furniture and Upholstery, at the house No. 19 Warren-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 A. M. Rosewood brocatel furniture in suites, etagere, tables, sofas, chelis lounges, velvet carpet, Brussels do., extension table, dining do., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; hat-stands, pier glasses, mattresses, blankets, &c. &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, March 21, 1856, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, at 12 o'clock M., the desirable house and lot on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., with stable in the rear; size of lot 100 feet in depth by about 25 in width. Title perfect and indisputable. Half of the purchase money can remain. The above offers great inducements to capitalists seeking an eligible investment.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, HERRINGS, CATSUP, LIQUORS—FRIDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, 2000 spermaceti candles, teas, coffee, pickles, prunes, green oil, teas, paper, straw paper, smoking and chewing tobacco, knives, forks, scissors, toy pistols, brandy, rum gin, wines, scales, weights, hammers, saws, files, whips, &c. &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

N. COOPER WILL SELL—At 10 o'clock, at auction THURSDAY, March 20, a large lot of China, crockery and glass ware, and furniture at No. 130 Coert-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SAND'S SALT-RHEUM REMEDY.

FOR SALT-RHEUM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM, CLOTCHES AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Over 5,000 cures can be described to this celebrated external remedy, which quickly penetrates the pores and absorbs the virus from these distressing complaints. Although vigorous in exterminating disease, it is perfectly harmless and may be applied with perfect safety to the skin of an infant. Price 81 per jar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile energy would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating properties. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sunday excepted) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st. acsertained. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness of the Head, Nausea, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever of all kinds, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Such as Sour Eructations, Heartburn, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. Can be taken by the most delicate female or infant without any change of diet, and the only medicine in use while pregnant or nursing. For Fever and Ague, Fever of all kinds, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Back, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Limbs, Joints or Stomach, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Canker, Worms, Scurvy, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Humors, Scrofula, Consumption, Ulcers, Old Sores, Female Weakness, Impurities of the Blood, and to purify the system when contaminated by Mercury, it is unequalled by any medicine in the world. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1, among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 7 New-York. His book is also sold at No. 293 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the affiicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. SUTHERDEN,
ADRIATIC, Capt. —— BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 1.....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 15.....1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26.....1855	Saturday, Dec. 29.....1855
Saturday, Jan. 5.....1856	Saturday, Jan. 12.....1856
Saturday, Jan. 19.....1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23.....1856
Saturday, Feb. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6.....1856
Saturday, Feb. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 1.....1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 15.....1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19.....1856
Saturday, Mar. 29.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2.....1856
Saturday, Apr. 12.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16.....1856
Saturday, Apr. 26.....1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30.....1856
Saturday, May 10.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
	Wednesday, June 11.....1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN LENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. Lott. AFRICA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

THE DIVORCE CASE.

The Board was in session last evening. A petition was received from Eliza Pratt, of No. 509 Houston-street, for a remission of personal tax. This is the lady whose house has figured extensively in the divorce case of Cox vs. Cox, now pending in the Superior Court.

An invitation from Peter R. Geynor, John Dougherty, and James Sanford, Committee, to review the Irish Civic Societies on the after-celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was accepted.

MORE THAN TWO WEEKS VACATION.

Alderman Brown moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn till the first Monday of April. Alderman Ely moved to amend to adjourn till next Friday. The amendment was lost by 13 to 7, and the original motion adopted. The Board will therefore not meet again till Monday, the 7th of April. It is supposed that the City will flourish exceedingly during the interval.

A remonstrance was received from David Banks, John D. Wendell, &c., owners of property in the neighborhood, against renewing the lease of Reservoir-square to the Crystal Palace Association. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

SICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS—THE TAX BILL.

On motion of Alderman Monehan, it was resolved to request the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, whether it be necessary every year for the Common Council to make application to the Legislature for the passage of a law for the raising of sufficient taxes, and whether the Board has not sufficient authority to raise the tax by itself.

A DISGRACEFUL PAPER.

Alderman Fulmer presented a petition purporting to be from "the adult blind" of the Institution for the Blind, requesting that no appropriation be paid into the hands of the treasurer, Silas Brown, Esq., and charging him with a whole host of frauds and petty dealings. It was discovered, however, that no names were affixed to the petition. Notwithstanding this, and the urgent objections of Alderman Ely, it was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

NO MONEY FOR THE MAYOR.

After a long debate, in which Aldermen Voorhis and Varian got rather excited, and became personal, the Board concurred with the Councilmen in directing the Comptroller not to pay any moneys on a contract made by His Honor, the Mayor, for the cleaning of Broadway.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. Swan called upon the Committee on Railroads to explain the reason why he did not report on resolutions referred to his Committee under instructions.

Mr. Warner replied that the Committee had not had time to conclude as to the nature of their report; they had heard parties *pro* and *con.* during the afternoon, and only adjourned after a partial hearing, on the assembling of the Board. He presumed decent dispatch and hoped to be able to report in full next week.

Mr. Gray proposed that the Committee's report of progress be accepted, and that they be permitted to sit again.

Mr. Merritt thought the Committee were "staving off" so as to let the Albany men do up their work.

After some further debate, the report was accepted. Several motions, however, came up, namely: "To adjourn for the month," and to adopt a resolution of Councilman Hopper, relative to the same subject. Some personal remarks passed between Messrs. Barney and Gray, and the result was the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, There is now a bill before the State Legislature to confirm the grant of the Broadway Railroad, and

Whereas, The owners of property on Broadway, and a majority of the citizens of New-York are opposed to the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That if the Board of Aldermen concur, that the Corporation Counsel be, and is hereby directed to forthwith prepare a suitable memorial, and transmit it to the Legislature, remonstrating in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against the same.

AYES—Councilmen Gavitt, J. Reilly, Crane, Murray, Gray, Philips, Colgrove, Martin, Avery, Kennard, Hemphill, Rochmer, Van Tine, Staats, Raymond, Floyd, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Brady, Swan, Appleby, Merritt, S. Hopper, Watrous, Miller, Odell, B. Reilly, Wallace, Tayler and I. A. Hopper—31.

NAYS—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Baulch, Bickford, Barnes, Warner, Barry, Cooper, Whitlock, Boole, Hart, McConnell, Reed, Farran, Leary, Pinckney, Ryer, Maynard and Cargill—19.

Adjourned to Friday.

The Suspected Slaver.

We have received additional particulars relative to the seizure in the lower Bay, of the schooner *Falmouth*, on suspicion of being a slaver. On capturing the vessel, which is a black craft of clipper build, she was found to contain drugs such as may be supposed to have been intended for a large company; between decks were large quantities of water and extensive stores of provisions, pots for boiling large masses, and ladles and spoons enough to accommodate a small regiment. Spare spars and charts formed the remainder of the developed cargo.

The following persons now occupy lodgings in the Kings County Jail at Brooklyn. They all claim to be passengers.

José Lopes, Casper Marroch, Joseph Antoine, Seamen—Manuel Fortunato, Antoine José, Manuel Gomez, Emanuel Jesé, Emanuel Robert, José Asardo.

From the fact that some of the parties referred to the Portuguese Consul, suspicion has been thrown upon him. He in his turn states that he is at present acting *chargé d'affaires*, (his father being absent from the country,) and that he knows none of the parties referred to as being on board the vessel, excepting José Lopes, who, in accordance with the Consular laws of his country, presented his passports at the Consulate on his arrival in this City. The following is a literal translation of letters sent by Lopes to him:

I am detained on board a schooner on which a friend of mine offered me a passage to Africa. When I went on board said vessel I did not know that her cargo was compromised, only after having been detained by the Police Justices.

I request you, therefore, to inquire from this Government to take acknowledgment of this fact, and give me your protection as a Portuguese subject.

JOSE LOPES.

A second letter was afterwards written, as follows:

I communicate to you that I am in prison in Kings County Jail, (Brooklyn,) and request you to be kind enough to come and see me, and to have the goodness to hear me and give me your protection.

I earnestly request this protection from you.

Your most obedient servant,

JOSE LOPES.

The consul further denies all knowledge of the ship, crew or cargo.

It was intended to overhaul the cargo, yesterday, at the Long Dock, in the Navy Yard, where the *Falmouth* is now lying, but, owing to the bad weather, it was postponed; meantime she lies low in the water, with closed hatches, in charge of Lieutenant Decatur.

The *Falmouth* is a beautiful clipper of about 200 tons measurement; she arrived here on the 7th inst., from Baltimore. She was immediately after her arrival sold by Captain Warren, her owner, for $3,500 cash, which was paid in gold by parties unknown to him.

The $1,000 Robbery—A Great Part of the Money Recovered.

On Monday, as will be remembered, three women, named Catharine Farley, Sarah Murray, and Ann Kelley, were tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, for aiding in the robbery of $1,000 in American gold coin, the property of a young Englishman named William Conroy. The Recorder, after the verdict of the Jury was rendered, stated that unless the money should be restored before Saturday, he would sentence the prisoners to the highest penalty that the law allowed. If the restoration of the money, or any portion of it, had been left to the prisoners' friends, those prisoners would probably have been visited with the heaviest punishment that the law could inflict. But the Recorder, believing that one of the women could, if she pleased, give a clue to the whereabouts of the money, had an interview with her. The result was that, acting on the Recorder's instructions, Officer Walsh, of the Court of Sessions, accompanied by other policemen, proceeded to Twenty-third-street, Brooklyn, where Daniel Kelley, a relative of one of the prisoners, resided, and there arrested his wife, Ellen Kelley, who was immediately brought to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in this City, and searched by the female on duty. Concealed in a bag about her person, was found $785 in gold, which she had thus carried around for the last three weeks, and which, it is believed, she had in Court on Monday, when she was a spectator at the trial. Her husband, Daniel Kelley, and a man named Hugh McCullum, were also arrested. After they had been a little while in custody, they produced the snuff-box and revolver, worth $70, of which mention was made at the trial. Great credit is due to all parties concerned in the recovery of this money, especially as the robbery was one of the most cruel ever brought before the cognizance of a criminal court.

New-York Volunteers.

A meeting was held last evening at the Mercer-street House, Garret Dyckman in the chair. Lieut. Wiley reported that a large number of the Volunteers were in a destitute condition, so much so, that many are obliged to have themselves committed to the Island as vagrants, and that the number constantly on the Island is not less than half a dozen.

It was stated that the bill introduced into the Assembly a day or two ago, providing for the pay of arrearages due under the law of 1851, is likely to pass. It will be recollected that a law was enacted in that year, granting a pension of $12 a month to each Volunteer, for two years. Before that time had elapsed, an amendment was adopted in the form of an appropriation of $10,000, to be distributed *pro rata* to each soldier on surrender of his certificates, in lieu of the monthly pay. A number complied, and received the amount, which was a little over $30; but others refused to deliver up their certificates or receive a cent, as about thirteen months' pay was still due, and they considered the action of the Legislature to be eminently unjust. Many believe that the State is liable at law for the balance of the two years' pay still due. In 1851 the number who presented certificates and received pay was 317, since which it is known that 111 have died, and it is supposed the survivors do not exceed 200.

A resolution was also adopted returning thanks to Gen. Ward B. Burnet, for the kind consideration evinced in his recent letter to Col. Gaines on behalf of the Volunteers.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday. A new member, Mr. Cyrus Curtis, took his seat, in the place of Mr. Kelly, resigned.

The proceedings were entirely devoid of public interest.

No. Emigrants arrived to March 12, 1856	5,125
No. Emigrants arrived since to 19th	600
Total	5,725
To same date in 1855	15,880

	1855.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution at W. Island	1,879	3,471
No. inmates in Lestit'n at M. Hospital	153	285
Total	2,032	3,757

Overdraft on bank Jan. 1, 1856	$63,031 07
Aggregate rec. to March 12, 1856, $14,828 49	
Received since, to March 19, for	
Com'n of alien passengers	$1,420 64
	$16,249 13
	$48,781 94
Disbur'ts to March 12, 1856	$49,084 33
Overdraft March 19, 1856	$95,866 27

☞ The steam-tug *Neptune* yesterday commenced taking grate bars and other parts of the machinery for the United States propeller *Niagara*, from this City to the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn. She will carry over everything but the boilers, and it is said that it will require about six weeks' time to accomplish the job.

Capt. De Camp, U. S. N., informs us that the work of demolishing and rebuilding the old steam-frigate *Mississippi* is being prosecuted with vigor, and probably will not be permitted to abate until completed.

Robert Schuyler.

The *Express* says:

We have good reason for knowing, that the body of this man, whose name alive was once so potent in Wall-street, came here in the steamer *Arago*, from Havre, *wrapped up like a package of goods*. The body was here, uncalled for, in a warehouse from Saturday to Monday, and on that day was taken by his relatives for interment.

State your good reasons, my good man, and let us know it too.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's Case.

There was no additional testimony of importance taken yesterday in the supplemental examination into the affairs of Mr. P. T. Barnum. The parties considered the matter of the appointment of a Receiver.

☞ The regular session of the Board of Education was held last evening. On motion of Mr. Phillips, it was

Resolved, That this Board will, at its next stated meeting, proceed to the election of a City Superintendent of Common Schools, for the term of two years from the expiration of the official term of the present incumbent, on the 1st of June next.

☞ Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley has received and declined a call from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, (late Rev. Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of Broome and Ridge streets.

☞ It is said that only $9,000 have been collected as yet towards the Jesuit College at Rome for the education of American Catholics.

☞ It is again rumored that Father Cahill is coming to this country on a lecturing tour.

Police Intelligence.

THE POLICY DEALERS.

A large number of warrants have been issued the past few days for the arrest of dealers in lottery policies, but as yet only a few arrests have been made. Judge Capron and the District-Attorney seem determined to break up this very extensive and nefarious traffic. Judging from the past, their success is extremely doubtful. The attention of the Police Justices has been frequently occupied in investigating complaints against policy dealers, but in no single instance that we recollect has a conviction resulted therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

Francis Salter, M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

John C. Parker, carriage manufacturer, corner Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street, aiming to anticipate the Spring trade, and the increasing demand for carriages of his manufacture, has now complete many new and very beautiful styles of carriages; in all respects equal to the best ordered work. An inspection of these carriages will enable his customers to suit themselves without the usual delay of ordered work.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Life Prolonged!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the exerctions, and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of Holloway's Pills.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The "little schooner," as it has been called, instead of being sunk, is now the only Theatre open on the East side of the City, and continues in a most flourishing state. Excellent entertainments are given nightly. This evening a medley programme will be presented, viz.: "Spirit of the Wreck," "Four Lovers," "Gold Seekers," and "El Hyder." Is this not enough to fill any house?

[Advertisement.]

Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen-Cases.—We are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., to which the attention of the trade is solicited. Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., salesroom and office of the "Lownd's" Patent" Pen and Pencil, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.—A new and elegant assortment of Gas Fixtures of every variety are now offered to the trade or at retail at our Manufactory, No. 13 Canal-street, corner Elm. Old chandeliers regilt, bronzed, or taken in exchange for new.

Curtis & Alexander.

[Advertisement.]

Io Triumphe!—Nothing like it. Most extraordinary success ever witnessed yet. "Aladdin, or, The Wonderful Lamp," with its gorgeous scenery, dresses, decorations, &c., has found the greatest "hit" yet, at Barnum's Museum. Its magnificence and attraction are beyond all description. Played to-night again. Two pieces this afternoon besides.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. Robert Hunter, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 76 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

Wednesday, March 19—P. M.

The shipment of Specie by the *Africa* was increased this forenoon by the addition of $250,000 in Gold Coin to the Bullion previously engaged. The total amount was $790,971. The ship sailed, as appointed, at 2 o'clock, notwithstanding the snow storm. The weather is extremely unpleasant for all out-door business. The Corn and Merchants' Exchanges were but thinly attended. Breadstuffs generally dull. State brands of Flour $6⅝; Corn 70 cents. On the other hand, Cotton was in quick request, and the sales reach 4,500 bales at full prices. The figures paid are full quarter of a cent higher than last week before the *Arabia's* news. The Foreign Exports since the 1st of September reach 1,695,000 bales, against 1,242,000 bales since last season. An experienced and well-posted merchant Correspondent writes us that the country will be able to spare out of the present crop—estimated at three and a half millions bales—2,727,000 bales; and he further calculates that the difference in quantity and price combined will yield from September to September $29,921,000 more than the Foreign export of the previous crop. The following is his calculation:

COTTON ESTIMATES—THE FOREIGN EXPORT.

The per centage of Foreign Exports to the available quantity of Cotton each season in the United States, the stock left from the preceding season in the ports, and the crop receipts constituting such available quantity, is

1854-55.	1853-54.	1852-53.	1851-52.	1850-51.
75 2-10	75 6-10	75 4-10	77 7-10	78 8-10

	Bales.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1855	136,000
Crop Receipts for 1855-56, estimated at	3,500,000
Available Quantity	3,636,000
Foreign Exports, estimated at 75 ₩ cent.	2,727,000
Foreign Exports, estimated at 75 ₩ cent., 1854-55	2,244,000
Excess for 1855-56	483,000

VALUE OF SUCH EXCESS.

483,000 bales of Cotton at $41 ₩ bale	$19,803,000
Excess of value of 2,244,000 bales over the last season, at 36 5-8 ₩ bale	10,118,000
Total excess of value of Cotton exports over the last season	$29,921,000

The calculation of our correspondent, it will be noticed, is for the crop year. The difference may not be so great for the Treasury year, July to July, as, for the last Treasury year, we sent abroad 2,303,403 bales, at the Custom-House value of $88,143,814, or an average of $38 70 the bale, while according to the foregoing calculation, the export of the crop year, September to September, is made only 2,244,000 bales, arbitrarily valued at $81,886,000, or an average of only $36 50 ₩ bale, being $2 50 below the average of this season. The more reasonable estimate, we think, would be, say for the fiscal year:

2,727,000 bales, at $41	$111,907,000
vs.	
2,303,403 bales, at $38 70	88,143,814
Increased Cotton Export	$23,663,186

We would not put this out as our own estimate, but as one more likely to be correct on his own basis than the result which he has worked out. In the earlier estimates of the Exports of the country for the current Treasury year, before the prospects of peace in Europe had so materially influenced the Liverpool market, the claim was made to ten millions excess in Cotton on the score of quantity. Circumstances have justified a higher estimate on Cotton, by at least ten millions, and a lower increase on Bread and Provisions, by perhaps the same figure.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT TO DATE.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,920,000	1,765,000	1,973,000	2,611,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,639,000	879,000	705,000	1,035,000
Exports to France	334,000	207,000	211,000	210,000
Ex. other For. Ports	322,000	158,000	144,000	188,000
Total Exports	1,695,000	1,243,000	1,060,000	1,433,000
Stock on hand	645,000	375,000	645,000	774,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	132,000	73,000	68,000	69,000
Exports to G. Britain	60,000	33,000	70,000	41,000
Exports to France	16,000	12,000	20,000	17,000
Ex. other For. Ports	17,000	2,000	18,000	9,000
Total Exports	90,000	48,000	108,000	67,000

The Money market presents no new feature beyond the shipment of Gold to-day, which is not yet felt materially on the freedom of demand loans, though the opinion is expressed that the discounts at Bank, this week, are being partially reduced. There is now more done at 7 ₩ cent., with demand borrowers, than at 6 ₩ cent. The rates on the side of Bank on paper range 7 to 9 ₩ cent. The old and popular discount firm of George S. Robbin's Sons have removed their office to the corner of William and Pine, late Haggerty, Jones & Co.'s corner. We regret to hear that dispatches have been received, by his friends, of the very serious illness of Mr. Watts Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., now on a visit to the South, in precarious health. The old Merchants' Bank, of this City, is soon to reorganize under the General Banking Law of New-York, with a capital of a million and a half of dollars, being $10,000 over the present stock of $1,490,000. The articles of association will provide for the enlargement of capital to $5,000,000 by a vote of three-fourths the Shareholders. The old Charter runs out 1st July next. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $111,448; paid out $132,001 and had at the close a regular balance of $5,274,411. The Gold Exchanges with the West are now in favor of New-York. The Exchange is still in favor of Boston as between that City and this. Frequent allusion has been made by our cotemporaries here, to a vote of the Mississippi Legislature of a loan to the Ohio and Mobile Railroad of $100,000. They speak of it as a loan of State *Credit* or *Bonds*; but this is a mistake. The loan is in hard *Cash*, of which the State Treasury has enjoyed a liberal enrplus for several years past, a fact which only aggravates the gross injustice of the persistent repudiation of this Old Debt of this immensely productive State.

The Stock Market, as noticed for a day or two past, again exhibited a very satisfactory tone to-day. The shock from the Nicaragua affair of last week is quite recovered from, and although the March business on the Railway is less favorable than was hoped for, and, added to the moderate results, owing to the prolonged hard weather in January and February, must throw several of the lines from $100,000 to $250,000 behind the estimates indulged by the managers some months ago, there is all reasonable confidence indulged that no disappointment will occur in the aggregate traffic of the usual Railroad year, ending 30th September. The advices of the amount of Produce to come forward, and the preparations already making for a large merchandize trade to the West, are nearly or quite as encouraging as ever. The only abatement likely to occur is in the competition from Canal navigation later in the season. The Market this afternoon was strong in nearly all the Road Shares, and particularly so in New-York Central and Hudson River. The private advices from Albany are to the effect that the Bridge Charter will be granted, following which it is expected that a lease, or consolidated running arrangement between the Central and Hudson River lines, especially desirable to the Stockholders in the latter, will be entered into. The Hudson River Bondholders, *of every class*, will, under such circumstances, be placed on the highest footing of security. Without any authority to speak on the subject, beyond an opinion of our own, founded upon certain estimates we have heard made, we are induced to say that the shares of the Hudson, if everything goes right with the contemplated arrangements, ought to pay 8 ₩ cent. on 50, or 4 ₩ cent. on the present par of the Stock. They sold this afternoon at 36—an advance of 1⅜ on yesterday's transactions. The Central shares closed at 92 ₩ cent.; last sale of Erie at 56⅜, buyer 30 days; Reading, firm at 91⅝; Illinois Central in request at 90⅛. The general Market closed strong. The dealings in Transit Stock appear to have settled for the present, at 18@18⅛. Mr. Vanderbilt is making urgent efforts, at Washington, to bring the Government to his relief as against Walker. It will be noticed from the Senate debate that he has ventured the assurance that the Company are *not* in default to the Nicaragua Government, and that they lent no encouragement, as a corporation, to Walker's fillibustering raid upon the country. The first proposition he will find it extremely difficult to establish, the record for several years past being clearly against him. In proving the second, he will only transfer the complicity with Walker to Morgan and Garrison *while officers of the Company*. The interference of our Government, at the instance of the Company, last Spring, as against the former Government of Nicaragua, was not particularly creditable—resulting, as it did, in the cruel destruction of Greytown by the United States ship-of-war *Cyane*. The Administration were recently paid for this by the interference of Mr. Joseph L. White and others, of the Transit Company, with District-Attorney McKeon in the *Northern Light* affair.

The dealings in Bounty Land Warrants, which have recently increased in activity, are thus reported this week by two of the Domestic Exchenge houses engeged in the business:

RATES OF JOHN THOMPSON, NO. 2 WALL-STREET.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 Acre Warrants	$1 13 ₩ acre	$1 15
120 Acre Warrants	1 09 ₩ acre	1 11
80 Acre Warrants	1 13 ₩ acre	1 15
40 Acre Warrants	1 16 ₩ acre	1 20

RATES OF F. F. JAMES & CO., NO. 36 WALL-STREET.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 Acre Warrants	$1 13 ₩ acre	$1 15
120 Acre Warrants	1 09 ₩ acre	1 10
80 Acre Warrants	1 13 ₩ acre	1 15
60 Acre Warrants	1 09 ₩ acre	1 10
40 Acre Warrants	1 16 ₩ acre	1 20

Deficit of Treasurer Garland at New-Orleans

The treasurer's cash book calls for $151,300 75

Cash in hand and in the treasury 76,716 28

Showing a deficit in cash of $74,584 47

List (found in his drawer) of tax bills collected during 1856, and not entered on the books of the treasury to his deficit 49,279 24

Bills receivable, collected and not accounted for 42,692 91

School fund, collected and not accounted for 15,940 00

Dividend from water works 18,200 00

Deficit in trust funds 35,000 00

Total deficit ascertained $235,696 62

In a letter from Garland, to his counsel, communicated to the City Authorities, he says:

In our first interview I distinctly informed you that it never was my intention to wrong the city or any one out of a solitary cent; that errors and faults I might have committed, but that anything that I have or could command should be applied to correct any errors, or make good any discrepancies. Acting under the impulse of the dread of an arrest, I committed a foolish act, and am now suffering the penalty of my folly. It is useless and painful to refer to the past, and such is not the object of this note; but it is to authorize you, as my attorneys, should you deem such a course proper, to offer all I have to be applied to correct and make good any discrepancies that may appear in my accounts. What those discrepancies are I cannot say, or how far they may be explained. No statement has been furnished me, and no distinct errors pointed out. Should such appear it is more than probable that they may be explained; but, situated as I am, I am powerless. The amount of bail demanded precludes the possibility of my giving any attention to either my private matters, or those connected with the city.

The only object I had in taking a portion of my papers with me, was that I might make out a statement of my situation, and have everything I had in a situation to be applied to my obligations. That such was my intention would be seen. I could command letters that I wrote after I had left.

Money and Usury.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is so universally known what money is, that we need not discuss that point.

The most convenient way to form gold and silver into money is for certain agents of the people called "*The Government*" to attend to employing competent artisans to refine the metals and form them into pieces of uniform weight, and at same time stamp the relative value upon the pieces. Here the duty of Government stops. The principles of Common law, and the statutes of all civilized communities, afford a sufficient check to counterfeiting and stealing money, precisely the same as they do the counterfeiting or the stealing of anything else.

The Liberal Currency Party have recently said again and again, that should Government choose to discontinue the Federal Mint, business men would immediately attend to that department themselves. The Stringency men do not and cannot deny this. Where then do we find the right of the people's agents (who have merely been empowered to coin money) to limit the price we may give a neighbor for a year's use of some of his money? Money has "a debt-paying quality," says the man of stringency, so it has, and that is one of the very best reasons why we poor fellows, who want to pay our debts, should be allowed to judge for ourselves what we had better give for money rather than fail, and have our property sacrificed.

Then, some Albany folks will say the "money changers" want the Usury Laws repealed. They don't want any such thing. Our Albany friends won't look at our thousands upon thousand of the signatures of our most enterprising business men, or they would see that this notion about Wall-street sending to Albany is all false.

These two points cover the whole case, viz.: The agency of Government in forming of money, and the class wanting freedom as to the price of money. Both of these are mere questions of *fact*.

A Committee of the Legislature could send for persons and papers, and look into it in one day. The liberal party earnestly invite the closest scrutiny.

It may, perhaps, be deemed rather late in the session to go into any fresh examinations. Then meet the case partially, by relaxing the penalty a little, thus feeling our way, and if it should seem advisable to go any further at some future session, we could do so.

From the millions and tens of millions that have to be turned over in this City every day, we have been placed in a position to see and feel the evils of our Usury law sooner than they can be seen anywhere else in the State—hence the reason that our Chamber of Commerce have to urge the reform with such an earnest zeal. We must now, however, bear in mind, that the call for at least some *modification* of this law of 1837, *is coming from all parts of the State of New-York.*

Sales of Real Estate—March 19.

BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

2 houses & lots Nos. 133 and 135, 7th-av., each $4,600, 20x80	$9,200
House and lot No. 202 in 7th-st., 25x91	5,200
House and lot No. 208 in 7th-st., 25x100	4,400
House and lot No. 149 in 11th-st., 28x95	4,400
House and lot No. 483 in 12th-st., 25x100	3,450
House and lot No. 261 East 13th-st., 25x103	3,450
House and lot No. 267 East 13th-st., 25x103	4,400
House and lot No. 262 East 13th-st., 25x103	4,400
House and lot No. 188 in 17th-st., 25x92	4,650
House and lot No. 188 in 18th-st., 25x92	4,650
House and lot in 18th-st., near Av. A, 25x99	4,500
House and lot in 21st-st., 25x102	2,500
2 houses and lots Nos. 159 and 17[illegible] in 25th-st., each $4,000, 25x99	8,000
House and lot No. 93 in 11th-st., 25x95	4,650
6 lots on 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., each $725, 21x99	4,350
2 lots on Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts., each $1,125, 25x100	2,250
2 lots on 55th-st., & 1 in r'r on 56th-st., e'h $1,500	3,000
1 lot on 83d-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 25x102	900

Rock Island Road.

From the Evening Post.

We learn that the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company intend, at their meeting on Friday next, to declare a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. payable in cash in the early part of April. The light receipts, during the month of February, of the various railroads West, owing to the bad weather, may delay for a week or two the day of payment of the usual half-yearly dividends, but we do not learn that any dividends will be passed. It is not likely, although nothing has yet appeared in relation thereto, from any company, other than the Chicago and Rock Island Company.

Breckenridge Coal—Characteristic.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says our "*specialty*" is Broken Banks, and therefore, can't know anything about Breckenridge Coal. Sage conclusion! But, in times like these, when there are no banks breaking, we claim it to be "constitutional" to see how much oil there is in a chunk of Breckenridge, and if we find that a lump as large a whale contains more oil than a whale, we shall say so, and let *specialties* and the Buffalo *Commercial* go to the ——

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$200 Calloway 10s, 61; $3,500 Union Canal 6s, 65¾; $1,00 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 64¼; $4,000 do., 64; $1,000 City 6s, Trans., 95; $2,000 do., 95¾; $2,500 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 do., 5 Certs. P. R., 91; $2,000 Penn. 5s, 83¾; $954 do., 83¾; $1,000 Penn. Comp. 5s, 88¾; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 131; 125 North. Penn. R. R., 18; 2 do., 17¾; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, C. & P., 53¾; 28 Harrisburg Railroad, 57¼; 81 Penn. R. R., 45¾; 100 Schuylkill Nav. Pref., 30; 301 Reading R. R., 45¾; 12 Minehill R. R., 62½; 1 Bank of Kentucky, 106¾; 10 do., 108; 6 Bank of North. Lib., 66; 37 City Bank, 47.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 117¾; Phila. 6s, 91@91; do., new, 96½@95¾; Penn. 5s, 93¾@95; Read. Railroad, 45¾@45¾; Reading Bds., '70, 88½@88¾; Read. Mortgage 6s, '90, 92¼@93½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾@45¾; Morris Canal, 14¾@14¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 78¾@79; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 29¾@30; Long Island, 13¾@13; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 12½@13¼; Lehigh Zinc, 13@13½; Union Canal, 10¾@10½; New Creek, 1½@2; Susquehanna Canal, 11@12.

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, March 19—P. M.

Ashes—Are less freely offered, and are now held higher for Pearls, and $5 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs., but the demand is not very brisk.

Beeswax—American Yellow is salable and firm, at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

Bricks—Are rather more inquired for at former quotations.

Coal—Rules dull and heavy at about previous figures.

Cocoa—Is still inactive and nominal.

Coffee—The market is not very brisk, yet prices are well sustained. The sales since our last have been confined to about 50 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 13¾c.@12¾c.; 80 Maracaibo on private terms; and 450 Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

Copper—Seems in fair request at essentially unchanged rates.

Cotton—The market presents no really new features, the inquiry being a good one, especially for desirable lots in *transitu*, at buoyant prices. The reported sales since our last comprise about 4,500 bales, mainly in transitu, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	9¾
Middling	10	10	10½	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11	11	11¾	12	12

Feathers—Prime Live Geese are quite scarce and in demand at 47c.@50c. for Western, and 43c.@46c. for Southern, ₩ lb.

Fire Crackers—Canton, 40 packs, are quoted at $1 65@$1 67½ ₩ box,—without sales of moment.

Flax—Has not varied much in demand or value.

Flour and Meal—The market for State and Western Flour is essentially unaltered. The arrivals are not very large, but the available supply here is adequate for the season, while the demand is limited, coming mainly from home dealers, though some limited purchases for shipment. Prices are quoted firm, yet are not buoyant. Operators are very anxious to foster their interest. European news, and will not move freely until they get this. The sales since our last comprise about 5,200 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary State	$6 62½@6 75
Straight State	6 75@6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	6 87½@6 87½
Mixed Western	6 87½@6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½@7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½@7 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½@7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25@7 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25@7 37½
Fancy Genesee	7 25@7 37½
Extra Genesee	6 87½@7 75

Canadian rules about the same, sales having been about 500 bbls. of Superfine to hand Extra at $7 50@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy, at former rates. The sales since our last amount to 1,400 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 50@$7 and $10 10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $5 87½@$6 25 for Flies and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, but is pretty stiffly held; at $3 87½@$4 for Jersey, and $4 12½@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at from $1 12½@$1 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

Fruit—Raisins are in moderate request, and are stiffly held. Other articles exhibit no essential alteration.

Grain—Wheat is quiet, yet quoted firm. The supply of desirable parcels is restricted and is held above the limits of most buyers. Hence the inactivity in the market. Millers are not willing to purchase more than they immediately need, while shippers refrain from operating in expectation of later European news. The quotation range is from $1 75@$2 for white; and $1 60@$1 75 for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and demand, at from $1 12@$1 16. Barley is scarce and wanted at $1 26@$1 30. Oats are in ample stock, and slack request, at 46c.@42c. for Western; 39c.@40c. for State; 38c.@38c. for Jersey, and 36c.@38c. for Southern ₩ bushel. White beans are salable and steady at $2 62½@$2 50 ₩ bushel. Peas find a ready market, in lots, at $1 10@$1 15 for Canadian, ₩ bushel; and $2 12½@$2 25 for black-eyed, ₩ bag of two bushels. The stock here is moderate. Corn is in fair demand at tolerably firm rates—the sales since our last embrace about 36,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. for Yellow Southern, part to arrive; 67c.@68c. for White do.; 68c.@68c. for mixed do.; and 71c.@72c. for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. The current receipts are limited, and receivers are not eager sellers.

Provisions—Pork is less sought after, and is heavy in price,—with sales reported since our last of 625 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $14 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 200 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime at 8½c.@8¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at languid prices. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 25 for repacked do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $12@$13 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and steady. The s

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1406. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDER DAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NORTHUP ON HIMSELF.

The Albany Bridge—Rates of Wharfage.

REMOVAL OF JUSTICE BOGART

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Last evening the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the Albany Bridge bill, and, after briefly discussing its merits, Mr. RUGGLES moved to strike out the enacting clause, which, to the surprise of all, and more especially the opponents of the measure, was carried.

In the Senate, however, the enacting clause was reinserted by a vote of 11 to 7, and then made a special order for Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Several bills of merely local importance were then taken up in Committee and reported to the Senate, and at 9¾ o'clock adjourned.

This morning, Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of J. P. Danforth, A. C. Kingsland, D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton, Frost, Taylor & Co., J. H. Brewer, and Payton & Benedict, for an alteration of the Wharfage law of 1813. They pray that the law may be so amended as to charge wharfage on merchandise shipped from or discharged upon the docks, instead of being a charge upon the vessels, as at present, or to reduce the amount now charged vessels. They state as a reason that there is no considerable commercial city in the Union that has the same system of wharfage as New-York, where the charge is exclusively against the vessel, no matter what the nature or amount of the cargo received or discharged.

REPORTS.

Mr. RIDER, from the Committee on the Division of Towns and Counties, reported adversely to the division of the County of Erie, which report was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS reported favorably on the bill amending the law respecting firemen in the city of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of West Farms, Westchester County.

To authorize the village of Rome to raise money by tax to pay certain bonds.

For the relief of the Clinton County Agricultural Society.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the bill in relation to Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers, the Bank Department and Bank Fund, and, after striking out the sixteenth section, which requires additional facts and more of the minutiæ of their business operations to be set forth in their quarterly returns than are now required by law, progress was reported.

The same Committee considered the bill to provide the means to support the Government. Pending a motion to increase the State Tax to one and a quarter mills, the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The session of the Assembly, this morning, was given over to a discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill making an appropriation to the Colonization Society.

Mr. BAILEY called up the bill in Committee of the Whole, and at some length advocated an appropriation, though he was not prepared to vote the sum named in the bill. In the course of his remarks, he was somewhat severe in his review of the position occupied by NORTHUP, who was a professed friend of Freedom, and a supporter of MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. NORTHUP attempted to define his position. In the first place he was "law and order." [Was there ever a contemptible doughface that had not this stereotype excuse at his tongue's end?] He was unwilling to obey the Fugitive Slave law, and would not do so unless coerced. While he would not resist the law, if directed by a Marshal to catch a fugitive, the fugitive must move slow if he overtook him. [Mr. NORTHUP is very good at moving slow in pursuit of negroes. He moved slow after SOLOMAN, and so slow that it was extremely doubtful if he would at all. Thanks, however, to the fatal influence of the dollars, he did move at last.] He was for the Under-Ground Railroad, and would beggar his wife and children to aid in releasing from bondage the slave. [He would have beggared the State Treasury in going after SOLOMON, if it had not been for the firmness of the Executive.] He would appropriate all the money of the State to keep the underground-road in operation.

Judge FOOTE proposed the inquiry whether the individual had ever spent fifty dollars to aid fugitives.

He replied *sotto voce*, that he had expended five times that sum, and then proceeded to join issue with Judge FOOTE upon his report relative to Woman's Rights.

Here again Judge FOOTE inquired if NORTHUP did not sign some of the petitions for Woman's Rights, which he presented, and that his was an example of the adage, "that the gray mare was the better horse."

NORTHUP had no more to say on Woman's Rights. [He evidently felt that the Judge FOOTE was coming home,] but proceeded to enlarge upon the positions taken by himself at the Kansas meeting. [GERRITT SMITH was some miles away—and he could talk without fear of another such rasping as he caught when GERRITT was entitled to the floor.] He was an Abolitionist. [That GERRIT demonstrated the other evening, on his cross-examination.] But he would not now set the Slaves free. He would elevate and educate them, and after they were properly prepared he would set them free. ["My son," said a careful father, "you must never go into the water until you have learned to swim!" Do not the professions of the individual from Washington, and the parental admonitions sound very much alike?]

He further wished it understood that he was not a Gerritt Smith one-idea-ist. [Is it not the great idea of GERRIT SMITH to be honest, and just, and generous and virtuous, and if so, was it necessary to make proclamation to the Assembly that he was not like that great and good man?] He took a comprehensive view of things and wished to preserve the rights of Florida as well as those of Maine. He was for no more Slave Territory, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He was an American, and though Mr. FILLMORE was not his choice, he was willing to support him as the candidate of his party. FILLMORE was not a Slavery man. He himself would have signed the Fugitive Slave law.—[I have no doubt of that, if substantial reasons were given.]—So long as the bill was constitutional FILLMORE could not do less than sign it.

I have endeavored to give the points of this discourse. I might have said briefly, that his professional principles was a concentrated desire for the "two small loaves and five fishes," and not have done him injustice, but I preferred to give him an extended scope.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD continued the debate, ably urging the appropriation, and taking an enlarged and statesmanlike view of the important principles involved in the proposition.

REMOVAL OF JUSTICE BOGART.

I learn that the District-Attorney of your City has forwarded to Gov. CLARK papers and references to statutes which leave no doubt that by the conviction of Justice BOGART, the office he held has become vacated. These papers were submitted to Hon. S. B. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, who coincides with the District-Attorney, in the opinion he has advanced. Upon these assurances the Governor has filed the necessary papers with the Secretary of State, and directed that officer to notify Justice BOGART of the fact.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

I hear that the *Register* is to come out in a new dress on Monday next. That its outside dimensions will be somewhat curtailed, to the exclusion of a few columns of dead advertisements which now encumber its outside pages. That it will have about the same amount of reading matter, and altogether will be much improved in its personal appearance. These changes, diminishments, and improvements are made with the view of entering upon a vigorous and determined campaign, encumbered by no dead weight. At present, Mr. RAYMOND is severely but not dangerously indisposed.

On the other side, the State officers, for self and partners, have purchased the *Express*, which they design enlarging and fitting-up so as to accommodate the passengers taken on at Philadelphia. I think the craft is now amply large for all that will be found on board next November, but they of the State Hall have a different opinion. Provisions are being taken on board for a short trial trip, to test the machinery and ascertain the sailing qualities of the new craft, before she ventures out to deep water. On the return, the regular crew will be shipped, but for the first excursion, MANN, of the *Rochester American*, and BEIGHAM, of the *Register*, are to keep the log. The Comptroller, it is said, furnishes the funds, and the Secretary of State promises to do up the Republicans and the true Americans in *Marshall* style.

And so the *Register* prepares for Freedom's fight, and so the *Express* prepares to repel boarders, and to bear into a safe haven its cargo of human slavery—its miserable array of cold-hearted, selfish, dough-face Silver Grays. LEO.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC.

She Brings no News of the Pacific, and Continues Her Cruise.

BURNING OF THE LEVIATHAN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMTUG.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC.

OTHER DISASTERS AT SEA.

Yesterday morning, shortly after the news of the arrival of the *Persia* had been dispersed through the City, the rumor that the steam propeller *Arctic*, commanded by Captain HARTSTEIN, which had been dispatched by the Secretary of the Navy, to cruise in search of the missing Collins' steamer *Pacific*, was coming up the bay, was widely circulated, and created great excitement among our citizens. It was even stated that she had found the *Pacific*, and had brought off her passengers and crew. This, all but the most sanguine and imaginative believed to be false, but the report of her arrival was scarcely the less welcome on that account, as serious fears had begun to be entertained with regard to her own safety. The report of her arrival was correct, but, in a rather mysterious manner, when she was about 25 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, she put to sea again, having previously spoken the steamtug *Achilles*, and placed on board some letters and dispatches for this City. It appears that she had been cruising between Sable Island [which was thoroughly examined for recent wrecks] and the latitude of 37°, along the edge of the Gulf. *We regret to state that she has seen nothing of the Pacific.* No wreck or trace of any wreck did she encounter. She has been under canvas most of the time, her propeller being almost useless in the very heavy weather which she has experienced. Captain HARTSTEIN, it is stated, intends to cruise until after the usual time of the line or equinoctial gale. The *Arctic* has been short of water, and on an allowance of it, for some days; but has since made a sufficiency, by steam and otherwise. All hands on board are well.

Subsequent to her speaking the *Achilles* she was encountered by the steam-tug *Leviathan*, which had the Liverpool packet-ship *Sunshine* in tow. A light wind blowing at the time (about 11 A. M.) she had not moved far from the spot where she parted from the *Achilles*. Captain HARTSTEIN desired that Capt. HAZZARD, of the *Leviathan*, should receive on board the bootswain of the *Arctic*, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER HALL, who was too sick to return again to sea. That gentleman accordingly was transferred to the *Leviathan*. Captain HAZZARD informed our reporter that Captain HARTSTEIN had still left on board the *Arctic* a sufficient quantity of coal for a further cruise of ten or twelve days, together with an abundant supply of provisions, and that he intended to proceed down the Gulf Stream till about the 1st of April, when he should return to New-York.

The *Leviathan*, after having spoken the *Arctic* proceeded out to sea some fifty-five miles with the *Sunshine* still in tow. She went this distance not solely for the purpose of towing the *Sunshine*, but in hopes of encountering the *Calhoun*, a Liverpool packet, which was due at this port, and which she had been engaged to tow in. The *Leviathan*, in her course out, spoke the *Macaulay*, of Baltimore, ninety-two days from Marseilles.

The *Macaulay* reported having on board the crew of the brig *Emily*, of New-York, which left New-York last December, bound for Constantinople, but had been foundered at sea. Further particulars of the disaster to the *Emily* had not been learned. The *South Carolina*, of Charleston, was in sight, but not spoken. A ship was observed in the distance, which Capt. HAZZARD believed to be the packet-ship *Plymouth Rock*, seventy days from Liverpool.

Burning of the Leviathan.

The *Leviathan* had set in towards the City, and had got to within about seven miles east of the Nevesink light, when she suddenly took fire and was shortly reduced to a complete wreck, the character and suddenness of which is hardly paralleled in the history of ship conflagrations. The following are the particulars as furnished our reporter, by Captain HAZZARD.

At about 3¾ P. M., the *Leviathan* had reached, on her return towards the City, within two miles off Sandy Hook. She was going at a moderate speed, having but fifteen pounds of steam on. The Captain was on the promenade deck over the starboard boiler, when he heard a sudden explosion similar to the report of a small cannon. He supposed it was made by the escaping of the steam from one of the steam pipes, and thought nothing of it. He was in the act of proceeding, however, to the Engineer's room to give some order as to keeping the steam-pipes clearer, when he perceived that the floor of the Engineer's room was lifted out of place. Immediately the whole of the lower part of the Engineer's room was in a blaze, and in less than two minutes the upper part of the vessel was a complete body of fire. It was found impossible to save anything, and the men at once proceeded to lower the large life-boat. This was scarcely accomplished when the promenade-deck burst into flames. In another moment the hands thus employed would have lost their lives by the destruction of the floor on which they stood. It was with great difficulty that Captain HAZZARD effected his escape. He lowered himself by a rope into a life boat, from which he was taken, together with his crew, on board the bark *Ilva*, which was fortunately coming to this port, from Maracaibo, and which, seeing the position of the *Leviathan*, hastened to her rescue. Captain HAZZARD had only just left the vessel when her smoke-pipe and pilot-house fell with a crash, into the burning hull.

The *Ilva* then proceeded to Quarantine, where the captain and crew of the *Leviathan* were taken in charge by the steam-tug *Hector*, which was returning to the City. The last that was seen of the *Leviathan* was about two hours after the fire burst out, when her hull was burnt down to the water's edge, and it was expected every moment that she would sink. The chief engineer, in making his escape, had his hair singed, and one of the deck hands was severely burnt in the thigh. No other injuries were sustained, although the entire number on board was fourteen persons, exclusive of Mr. HALL, the boatswain of the *Arctic*. The entire party were brought by the *Hector* to the foot of Beekman-street, where they landed at 8 o'clock last night.

The *Leviathan* was owned principally by Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and was considered the finest tug-boat afloat. Her hull was built by Mr. ECKFORD WEBB, and her engines were manufactured at the Allaire Works. Her length on deck was 179 feet; her breadth of beam 29 feet. In her first trial performance she ran from Pier No. 1, North River, down abreast of Quarantine, a distance of 7 miles, in 15 minutes, and to the point of Sandy Hook, 20 miles, in 44 minutes. In a run of 185 miles, her average speed was 21 miles per hour. She was a good model, and, as may be gathered from the above, was furnished with powerful engines. Above deck, she presented but few obstructions to the atmosphere, such only as wheel and pilot houses, engine-frame and chimney, and low bulwarks. Her cost was $70,000. She was uninsured.

Description of the Pacific.

The *Atlantic* and the *Pacific* were the first vessels of the Collins Line. The *Pacific* was built by Mr. JACOB BELL of this City, under the superintendence of Mr. COLLINS. She was launched on Thursday, February 1, 1849, at the foot of Houston-street, East River; and the *Atlantic* was also launched, but late in the day, from the yard of Mr. BROWN. Both these launches were entirely successful.

In the construction of the *Pacific*, no pains were spared to render her complete in every respect. It may be mentioned, as an instance of the care bestowed upon her, that out of five cargoes of ordinary ship timber, purchased by Mr. BELL, only six timbers of the required size, (21 inches,) were deemed worthy. Defects had been found in the models of ocean steamers, and unusual care was taken in the building of the *Pacific*, in order to prevent a recurrence of difficulties which had already been encountered.

The *Pacific's* measurement was as follows:

Tonnage (carpenters' measurement, 2,700 tons) actual burden	3,000 tons
Length of keel	265 feet
Length of main-deck	275 feet
Depth of hold	31 feet
Depth under main-deck	23 feet
Draft of water when loaded, about 19 feet 6 inches	
Moulded breadth of beam	46 feet
Frames of sides	10@12 inches
Floor timbers	12 inches
Floor timbers moulded	21 inches
All other timbers, futtocks	10 inches

The floors were made of solid fir, and bolted and rivetted diagonally through the bottom of the vessel. These and the frame are copped firmly together. The planking was made of yellow pine, 5 inches thick under the butts, and at the wales 7 inches, both wales and plank at the sides being bolted together edgeways. The ceiling clamps and water ways were constructed of yellow pine and the ceiling seven to eight inches thick to the turn of the hilge, at which point were six sticks of planking one foot wide and of the same thickness, bolted edgeways, together as well as through the frame and solidly copped. The frames were fastened together with diagonal iron braces four inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, running from the floor to the upper deck and riveted together at the intersecting points. All the knees were of oak and hackmetack, with hanging knees, under each beam, of yellow pine. The fastenings which consisted of copper bolts (1 and 1⅛ inch) and locust tree-nails were passed entirely through the former, clenched on rings and the tree-nails wedged on both sides.

HER MACHINERY.

At the time of the construction of the *Pacific* the simplicity of her machinery was much commended as it was combined with great strength manifested in every part.

Her engines were of the side-lever order, of 800 horse power by the British mode of computation, the piston moving vertically. The diameter of the cylinder was 95 inches and of 9 feet stroke, carrying from ten to fifteen pounds of steam. The diameter of her wheels was 35 feet, the width 12 feet 6 inches, making from fourteen to sixteen revolutions in a minute. The diameter of the shaft was 22 inches; the bed-plates were solid castings, each weighing forty tons, or a weight nearly double that of any cast previously made in this country.

The allowance of coal, at the time of construction, purposed to be carried on each trip, was 800 tons, but in expectancy of heavy weather, as would ensue during the Winter season, this stock could be increased to, and accommodation was furnished for, 1000 tons.

The four boilers were made to weigh, in the aggregate, 200 tons, and were of 140 tons water capacity. They were of the tubular order, as admitting of the greatest extent of fire surface, in this instance amounting to 18,000 feet. An important feature in the construction of this steamer, was the unusual strength given to the floor timber, in order to resist the excessive strain produced by engines of like magnitude, to which want had to this time been attributed the absence of great speed in the steam ships previously built on this Continent.

HER RIG AND FURNITURE.

The *Pacific* was bark-rigged, without top-gallant sails. Her head booms and head stays set up inboard, and she carrying jib and staysail. The chain cable, although leading from hawse holes in the main deck, were worked exclusively on the upper deck by being laid through iron pipes for that purpose.

On the main deck saloons and state-rooms were fitted of the most capacious order and furnished in a style of elegance in perfect keeping with the symmetry of the hull. In addition to these permanent fixtures, spare bulkheads were provided for the lower deck, for use in the event of the necessity of extra accommodation; when in use she could thus accommodate 200 passengers.

HER MODEL.

The entrance at the low water line was remarkably sharp, carried aft by the most symmetrical lines to the greatest breadth of beam, which was a very little forward of amidships. The massive guards, made of the heaviest timber, appeared light and graceful in contrast with the huge hull of which they formed so important an appendage, and the quarter and stern were as delicately shaped as those of the finest yacht.

HER TRIAL TRIP.

Her construction completed, and the vessel turned from the hands of the workmen of the Allaire works, the *Pacific* started on Saturday, the 18th May, 1850, on her trial trip. (The *Atlantic* had previously sailed on her first trip across the ocean.) Her machinery having been previously tried on the 18th May, and found to work successfully. She returned on the following Monday, after a most satisfactory run. Her wheels turned fourteen times, as easily as the wind whistled, "and eighteen revolutions were declared obtainable without sighing." She ran ahead of the steamship *Washington* and the steamer *Ajax*, and everything else with less than fourteen turns. She left hardly a ripple in her wake.

HER FIRST TRIP.

On Saturday, the 26th May, 1850, the *Pacific*, Capt. EZRA NYE, commanding, left her dock, on her first trip to Liverpool.

The Cunard steamship *Cambria*, which arrived at Halifax on Saturday, June 22, 1850, reported the safe arrival of the *Pacific* at Liverpool, at 6 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 7th of June, after a run of 12 days and 16 hours, while another report by the same steamer stated that she arrived off the floating light at ten minutes past one, Wednesday, 5th June, after a run of 11 days and 6 hours. She met with strong easterly winds during all her passage, but met with no accident, either to her machinery or hull. The utmost distance run in any one day was 309 miles.

Returning, she started from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 19th June, at 4 P. M., and arrived off Halifax at 3 o'clock, on the 29th, after a run of 9 days and 11 hours.

A WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENT.

Shortly after the loss of the *Arctic*, the *Pacific* was hauled into dock, and as a measure of precaution a compartment was made across her bows; thus materially adding to her safety. Since that time she has made her trips without interruption up to the data of her last departure from Liverpool. The particulars of her change of Captains, the list of her passengers, and the names of her crew have already been published.

Capt. Judkins Concerning the Pacific.

Capt. JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, was heard to express the opinion just before leaving Liverpool, that he believed the *Pacific* was safe. We quote a report of his remarks from the Liverpool *Journal*, of the 8th inst.:

Capt. JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, said yesterday, and there is no man more competent to give an opinion, that he felt certain the *Pacific* was safe, and that in all probability we will have that news inland before they have it in America. He instanced many cases of ships being detained in the ice for more than a month, and that, once surrounded by the ice, a vessel can do nothing but drift along out of the frozen prison. The current, and the prevailing winds, will probably impel her back upon Europe if her paddles are broken.

The last London *Atlas* says of the *Pacific*.

"The gambling spirit of the city has been called into play by the want of news about this vessel. Insurances were effected on Monday at the rate of 90 per cent. The value of the ship is about £120,000, and she had a cargo of 700 tons of fine goods. She had 46 passengers, including six ladies and two children."

Disaster at Sea.

The brig *Mary Ann*, FETAN, from Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 22, for Boston *via* Holmes Hole, arrived at the latter place March 3, and sailed 8th. When off Chatham Light took a gale from northwest, which lasted for five days, during which had the crew frost bitten, and was obliged to keep the vessel off South, to prevent her foundering with the quantity of ice collected on her. During the gale, (March 13,) vessel sprung aleak, which kept both pumps going, but without any prospect of freeing her. 18th. The crew worn out and the leak gaining, having 4 feet in the hold, set signal of distress to a vessel heaving in sight, which proved to be the bark *Brothers*, of New-Haven, Captain GOOCH, who kindly took us on board, he being short of provisions at the time. 19th. Was taken off the bark *Brothers* by packet ship *City of Brooklyn*, Captain MITCHELL, who was also short of provisions, and brought us into this port.

The Disaster at Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Yesterday.

The body mentioned in the *Bulletin*, yesterday, as having been recovered in the afternoon, proved to be that of CHARLES SHARP, of Haddonfield. The bodies of ELIJAH HUTCHINSON (colored) and Miss MARY MASSEY were also recovered during the afternoon, and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. This makes the total number of bodies recovered, up to last night, 23.

Mr. S. W. GWINN, of Williamsport, Pa., is now reported among the missing. He was on his way to Woodbury, and has not since been heard of.

The wreck of the *New-Jersey* is so badly burned that it has been found impossible to raise it, until the heavy machinery is removed. It was examined yesterday, but no remnants of human bodies could be discovered.

The funerals of several of the victims took place yesterday afternoon and this morning. Others will take place this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, WM. S. CORSON, the Captain; CARNEY CARTER, the Engineer; and JOHN C. SPRINGER, the Pilot of the *New Jersey*, were arrested by Deputy Marshals JENKINS, CROSSEN and STEWART, by whom they were taken before Commissioner HEAZLITT. The warrant was issued on the affidavit of Mr. JOHN SHADE, who sets forth that the *New-Jersey*, "through the misconduct, negligence and inattention of the Captain, Engineer and Pilot, and other persons employed on board, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. That, by the burning of the said boat, many lives were lost and destroyed, and among them the wife of this deponent; therefore, the said deponent now charges that "through the negligence, misconduct and inattention" of the defendants the loss of life ensued.

The defendants were ordered to enter bail each in the sum of $5,000, to appear on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, for a hearing. The bail was entered. District-Attorney VANDYKE appeared for the United States, and JOHN C. BULLITT, Esq., for the defendants.

The work of collecting subscriptions, in aid of the families of the sufferers, is making the most gratifying progress in Camden. A public meeting, to devise means for collecting money for the same object, in this city, will be held at Sansom-street Hall, tomorrow night.

This morning the *John Fitch* and a fleet of fifteen or twenty small boats were engaged in dragging the river for bodies. The ice was very thick, and the operations of the draggers were much impeded thereby. During the morning a body, said to be that of Mr. H. LELARGE, was recovered and taken on board the *Fitch*.

The excitement continues on the wharves, and thousands stand in the mud for hours, looking at the operations of those who are searching for bodies.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 20.

Three bodies more were recovered to-day, making 27 in all; 25 are yet missing.

Serious Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Several Passengers Injured.

From the Albany Argus and Atlas.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, our citizens were startled by the announcement of a serious accident on the Hudson River Railroad. The report spread like wild-fire, and the excitement was intense.

The train left New-York at 12 o'clock P. M. and was due here at 5 o'clock P. M.

There were none killed. The names of the injured are:

GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE, of New-York, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly, thigh broken, and otherwise badly injured.

JOSEPH VADNEY, carpenter, of Greenbush, leg broken, and otherwise badly injured,

BARNABAS ELLIS, of Fairhaven, Cayuga Co., ankle badly sprained, and badly bruised.

REUBEN ELLIS, (a brother,) of New-York, contusion on the head, and otherwise badly hurt.

W. K. HUELEY, of Utica, slightly injured. Able to walk off.

SUSAN DUNN, of Troy, wrist sprained, and otherwise injured.

V. B. GAGE, of Albany, had his hand hurt, but was able to walk up to the city.

There were two or three others who received bodily injuries, cuts, &c., but who were able to help themselves. We understand that Judge GOULD, of Troy, with two daughters, was aboard the train, and one of the children was slightly injured.

There were a large number of passengers aboard the train, and it was the remark of all that the result of the accident was the most miraculous on record. It appears that one of the axles of the first passenger car broke, throwing it upon its side, and the next car to it entirely off the track, tumbling it over and over three or four times, and landing it into a field several rods from the track. Both these cars were filled with passengers. The first car remained attached to the locomotive, tender and baggage car, and was dragged along over the elevens of the road some 400 or 500 yards. It was completely wrecked—yet no lives were lost.

The two brothers ELLIS are old men—apparently 65 and 70 years of age. BARNABAS had been sent for to come to New-York, and take his brother REUBEN, who was very infirm, home. They sat together in the first car, which was dragged and broken as stated. He said he was dragged along, he could not say how far, partly on the ground and partly in the car, receiving a bruise at every bound. The sole of one of his boots was completely torn off.

When he found his brother REUBEN, he was lying amid the rubbish unable to stir. His gold watch had one side of the outer case entirely stripped off.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—New-York, Charles H. Brambrall, Adam H. Pentz, Horace J. Moody, Thadeus B. Glover, James H. Dill, Jefferson Cottington, W. B. Harrison.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—JOHN M. BRADFORD, of Geneva, to be Judge of Ontario County in place of PETER M. DOX, resigned.

Mr. Watts Sherman.

From the Albany Argus.

We deeply regret to learn that WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., is lying dangerously ill at New-Orleans, of a pulmonic complaint. A telegraph to his friends in this city, received yesterday, expressed the apprehension that he might not live from hour to hour.

☞ The London *Press* states that Count DE MERCY, who was appointed Russian Minister to this country after Mr. BODISCO's death, will, upon the conclusion of peace, be accredited to the Court of London. He was the representative of the St. Petersburg cabinet at Rio previously to his nomination to the Russian legation in the United States.

☞ Dr. G. W. F. MELLEN, who has figured in Boston, for years, in Anti-Slavery meetings and the like, has been committed to the Lunatic Asylum in South Boston.

☞ Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia, declines a renomination. He says he accepted office because he owed that concession to a great principle, and thanks the citizens for their appreciation and support of his enterprises.

☞ A State Convention for the nomination of a Governor, has been called in New-Jersey, by the Opposition members of the Legislature,—to meet at Trenton, Wednesday, June 4.

☞ OFF FOR NICARAGUA.—A few days since some 250 men left New-Orleans, on the *Promethean*, for Nicaragua, and, on Tuesday, 250 more left for the same destination on the *Daniel Webster*. They go to join WALKER's army, or settle in the country, as circumstances may dictate. Some of these men are from the country, and others hail from New-Orleans.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Sittings of the Congress.

SIGNING OF PRELIMINARIES.

Reported Peace Speech of Count Orloff.

Continued Warlike Preparations of the Belligerent Powers.

Embarkation of 20,000 Men for the Crimea.

Speech of Napoleon on Opening the Senate.

Destruction of Covent Garden Theatre, London.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 91 1-2.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, sailing from that port at ten o'clock A. M. Saturday the 8th.

The *Persia* and the *Quaker City* arrived at Liverpool together, on the morning of Sunday the 2d instant. Both steamers were detained off the bar by want of water, for some hours. The *Quaker City* sailed from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock night of Wednesday the 5th, and carries details of the news to that date.

No intelligence of the *Pacific* has reached England. The statement of her having put into the Shannon was incorrect.

The *Quaker City* took out a report of the signing of the preliminaries of peace, but subsequent information would imply that the Plenipotentiaries had merely appended their names to the preliminary formalities. She also conveyed the Speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Legislative Assembly, in which he spoke in cordial terms of the English alliance, and stated that, while he hoped for peace, it was necessary to be prepared for either peace or war. The *Persia* brings nothing to add to the above; excepting a general rumor that negotiations proceed satisfactorily.

A telegraph from Berlin states that Count SCHOUVALOFF and Count LEVASHOFF have passed through the city *en route* for Paris. They are the bearers of fresh instructions for the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree calling out for active service the 140,000 young soldiers for the class of 1855.

Admiral WATSON has sailed from Kiel. He has ordered the fleet to assemble off Moer Island, to announce the renewal of the blockade of the Russian ports.

The Prussian Upper Chamber has adopted the proposition of dividing the budget into an ordinary and extraordinary budget, although the Government opposed the proposition.

Mr. INGRAM (Liberal) has been returned by 226 majority.

On the 7th instant an inquest was held on the body of HARRIET DOVE, aged 23, the wife of WM. DOVE, a gentleman of independent means, residing at Cardigan-place, Burley, near Leeds, whose death had been caused by poisoning by strychaine. The husband has been taken into custody.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 4th of January have been received. They contain little of interest, but state that commercial affairs are gradually recovering from their late depression.

The operations in mining have been brought within reasonable bounds. It is believed that the wealth of Namagua land will henceforth be steadily developed.

Liverpool Cotton Market showed a business of 64,000 bales, during the week to Thursday, with sales of 8,000 on Friday, the day preceding the sailing of the *Persia*. Middling and fair descriptions maintained their full prices of last week, but lower qualities continue to arrive freely, and being freely offered, were slightly cheaper. Quotations were for fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling, 5 15-16d.; fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; middling, 5¾d.; fair Uplands, 6¼d.; middling, 5¾d. Breadstuffs declined considerably during the week, but on Friday a better feeling was manifested. Provisions were generally unchanged. Lard quiet. Naval stores generally steady, at unchanged rates. Sugar active and ¼d. dearer. Coffee quiet, but firm. Rice unchanged, but rather more doing. Money continued dear. Consols were quoted, for money, at 91¼.

American Stocks steady, without change. The weather continued favorable for farming operations.

The report of the Havre Market, for the week ending 4th instant, reports that the American advices by the *Persia* had confirmed the tone of the Cotton market. Sales of the week had amounted to 14,500 bales, at full prices; included are 5,500 to arrive. Stock, 75,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 92 frs. Breadstuffs depressed; Baltimore Flour, 44.50f. Ashes easier. Coffee quiet, firm. Sugar quiet. Rice neglected. Whale Oil held at 74f.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

NEW BOOKS ON AMERICA.

Paris Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, March 3, 1856.

STRANGERS COMING BACK.

The armistice brings already to Paris a large number of foreigners, to give us a month of animation, of movement and of fever. The journals of St. Petersburg continue to sing the benefits of peace; the journalists of the Czar are metamorphosed into Tityruses and Corydons. Their columns are filled with praises of France. If we are to believe the declaration of the *Abeille du Nord*, the boyards only await the signature of the treaty of peace to rush to Paris in a body. Russia renounces definitively her ideas of conquest; she dreams only of covering her territory with railroads, *crédits mobiliers*, educational and other institutions of Western Europe.

"It is from the North that comes to-day the olive branch." But crowds of strangers do not await the result of the Conference. The stranger is the veritable King of Paris. Here they received ducats and guineas, roubles and Fredericks, piastres and ronpies, with all effigies and all inscriptions. Here they take even Chinese cash and the stringed shell of the African. Come from the North or the South, from the rise or the set of the sun, the Prince who has ten villages in Wallachia, the Landgrave who possesses two millions of income, Paris is ready to receive all with hotels newly scraped, newly painted, and newly furnished. France still holds the first rank in the mysteries of the frying-pan; no theatre will close its doors to your stuffed perte-monnaie; who of these pretty sinners that people the boquets of roses and myrtles will show herself cruel? Happy stranger! It is you who are the veritable *fête* of Paris; the Conference is only the pretext!

Already Paris begins to wear a little of the aspect of Exhibition days. At the hours indicated by the guide-books, one finds strangers in all the monuments of Paris. Thanks to their passports, they have the right to hover around the lady-artists of the Louvre; they explore the mysteries of the Gobelins, of the Mint, of the Museums; climb the Triumphal Arch, the Pantheon, the Column of July, the Towers of Notre Dame; gaze with double-barreled lorgnettes at the Column of the Place Vendome; go everywhere and see everything, and after this steeple-chase after curiosities, unknown to the pure-blooded Parisian, they return to their homes rich in souvenirs, light in money, and thus make place to others, unless some evil disposed plenipotentiary takes a notion to cut the roots of the olive branch planted six weeks ago, and which the indefatigable gardener, the *Journal des Débats*, has sprinkled with so much pains.

"THE WELL-INFORMED MAN."

The Congress (or Conference?) has created a new character. You no longer encounter but one man in Paris—*the well-informed man*. He knows everything, like the Count D'ARLINCOURT's *Solitaire*. Austria has determined on this—Russia must have that—he has the ear of all the Plenipotentiaries, and the Council Chamber has no secrets from him. He accosts you and has not time to ask after your health, but whispers to you, with an ominous accent, "Go in for the State's, or get rid of your railroads." If you ask him why you must buy or sell, he makes no reply, but allows you to suppose that he has dined the evening before with Lord CLARENDON, and that he has just quit the Count ORLOFF. The "well-informed man" is going to ruin many gamblers of the fancy stock species. In the meantime—and the "well-informed man" abjures completely this fact—the members of the Conference have sworn absolute silence on their debates. The Bourse, which counted more or less on the indiscretion of members to keep up rapid fluctuations of the stock market, must be seriously disappointed.

THE QUESTION OF THE INKSTANDS.

And yet what a noise is certain journals! Have they discussed sufficiently the question of precedence, the alphabetic order, the order of presentations, and the six inkstands? Who would have ever thought that the Oriental question—the modern Trojan horse—carried in his sides so many little questions! The *Journal des Débats* insists that the Plenipotentiaries take their seats around the green baize in the order in which they were presented to the Emperor. But, in response to this, the *Constitutionnel* proposes to the *Débats* the following imposing question: You admit that the table is round and very broad; that there are but six inkstands,—one for each Government represented; that according to your order of arrangement the two colleagues of each Government must sit facing each other, and yet you do not explain how they are going to reach to the same inkstand. With this arrangement you must see that the greatest errors might be committed,—that, in a moment of forgetfulness, Russia might dip right and left into Turkey and England, and England and Turkey in turn dive into Russia,—and who knows the evils that might arise to the peace of Europe from such a confusion of opposite elements?

This argument was too much for the *Débats*. The physical law which regulates the length of a man's arms, and the known dimensions of the council table, could not be denied. The argument of the inkstands cured the last of the journals that stood out against the alphabetical order. And so this grave question of the inkstands and of precedence has been resolved.

THE PROCESSION OF THE WASHERWOMEN.

The Carnival seemed scarcely dead when it was suddenly resuscitated. It rose from the tomb the middle of the third week, which followed its decease; the Mid-Lent is the crowning effort of gross gayety. A few masks reappeared in the streets, the Opera noisily opened its doors, and the galop of the "Chicardo and the Mohicans," recommenced with the diabolical fury of a finale, under the influence of STRAUSS' great band. But the Mid-Lent is but a pale reflection of the Mardi-Gras; it offers us nothing new. On the Boulevards an immense crowd attempts to circulate under pretext of seeing pass the absent masks at the Jardin d'Hiver there is a pretended children's ball, where one encounters only boys with beards and young girls major. But the Mid-Lent brings with it the annual *fêtes* of the washerwomen and the watercarriers, one of the remarkable *fêtes* of the year. The washerwomen convene on one of the banks of the Seine, to select a queen. The elective system prevails in the kingdom of the washerwomen; the very Democratic Constitution of the washhouse authorizes it, but it only accords the elective privilege of a sole elector, hazard. They cast lots.

As soon as the Queen is proclaimed, cheers rend the air, banners are waved, hymns and songs are heard, and then the Grand-Master of ceremonies announces that the *cortège* is ready, and that the hour is come to promenade Her Majesty through the city. The Queen is too obliging a person to await long the prayers of her subjects. Decorated with flowers, and dressed in her Sunday robe, she mounts, not into a washerwoman's cart, but into a *calèche* drawn by four match horses, with real postilion. Then her Court, her ladies of honor, her grand officers, and her subjects, fall into procession, mounted like her in equipages more or less royal. It is what may be called a popular Queen and Court, for Her Majesty only carries the crown for a day. If her power extended beyond twenty-four hours, it is probable it would finish like so many others; jealousies and quarrels would declare themselves in the kingdom of the wash

now dishonor. Within eighteen months we have had six! First we have the vile and slanderous production of M. Belgrebious on the "Women of the United States," and a series of *feuilletons* by the same author on "the Press of the United States." Then the work of Madame Fontenay, scarcely less slanderous than the first. Then M. Antheny's *Promenade en Amerique;* then the work of M. Laboulaye; then *M.* d'Almbert's; and lastly M. Oscar Comettant has just commenced in the columns of the *Siecle*, a work called "Three years in the United States." This last is so pompous in its eulogies that one might imagine himself reading the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, if he did not recognize here and there certain familiar landmarks of his native country.

To these I should add the work of M. Beauvallet on "Rachel and the New World," which is rapidly swelling into book form and fatuity at the same time. The *Moniteur* within a year has produced in its columns a full translation of "Ik. Marvel's" *Reveries*, of one of Hawthorne's works, and has made large quotations from Edgar A. Poe, who is a great favorite with the French. The *Journal des Debats* is at this moment puolishing pieces of Bayard Taylor's work on Central Africa, without however noticing the fact that the author is an American. Mr. Squier's work on Ceotral America have also appeared in French and are much sought after. M. Bendlliere has just translated and published Poe's Poems.

CHARIVARI ON BANKS.

Most of the French journals express astonishment that the Congress of the United States should at last, after so long a contest, elect a *black man* to serve as President. *Charivari* says that Banks is a Negro from Massachusetts, who was elected on the influence of Uncle Tom! Well informed persons authorize *Charivari* in saying that, before the publication of Madame Stowa's book, it would have been impossible to have elected a black man, although Slavery does not exist in North America.

At the moment I write, the editors of Paris continue in the belief that "Black Republican" means nothing more nor less than a Republican negro, and that Hon. Mr. Banks, Speaker of the American House of Representatives is a Massachusetts negro.

The settlement of the long dispute in Congress, it is hoped, will put an end to the threats of the Know-Nothings in regard to a descent on Europe, and will arrest the spread of the pernicious doctrines of the Free-Lovers—"*Les amis du Libre Amour*."

Charivari has a picture of Mars just leaving the Crimea, with all his traps under his arms, and about to embark on the sea for America. M. Prunnomme lie on his knees praying the bellicose god to stop in his wild career.

SOMETHING NOT "IN THE BILL."

A scene altogether French took place on Saturday night last at the Opera Comique, during the representation of the new opera of "Manon Lescaut." Towards the end of the second act, and while the house was silently listening to the beautiful song of *Fears* in the end of that act, a cry was suddenly heard from the upper boxes which threw the audience into consternation. A young woman had just been seized with the pains of labor, and as the curtain fell upon the end of the second act, the cries of a new-born child were mingled with the sweet cadences of Marie Cabel's voice. The history of the *Manon Lescaut* of the play had been suddenly advanced two acts by the new Manon Lescaut of the boxes. The mother was a young girl of 19 years, a transient her profession.

The whole Theatre was in commotion. The French so love little excitements! A linen merchant ran to her store in the Rue Vivienne, and soon returned with a cnpply of "small things," which were presented to the happy mother; a fireman of the theatre circulated his leather cap through the crowd to the lebbies, and soon collected a sum of 250 francs, 20 centimes, which were also presented to the mother. She was then conveyed to the residence of a *sage-femme*, Rue dee Martyrs, and the play went on."

At first it was suggested that Marie Cabel should be the god-mother, and M. Auber, author of "Manon Lescaut," the god-father. But the duty has fallen upon other and humbler individuals connected with the theatre. It is none the less true, however, that the Empress, particularly sympathetic at this moment for unfortunate mothers, has consented to give the child her name with that of Marie Cabel; so that the little stranger, which is a girl, is to be called Eugenie-Marie.

MALAKOFF.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

THE THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH SITTINGS OF THE CONGRESS

By previous arrivals we had received intelligence of the first and second sitting of the Peace Congress in Paris.

The third sitting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Saturday, March 1, when they agreed that the Austrian protocol as accepted by Russia, should form the basis of their negotiations, and signed that protocol pure and simple, giving it all the power and force of preliminaries, and upon that proceeded to the discussion of the terms of peace. The Russians conceded all the demands of the Western powers, almost without resistance.

A despatch, dated Berlin, the 4th instant., states that the Emperor Alexander had received at St. Petersburgh a notification from Count Orloff of the preliminaries of peace, and that his Majesty had, on the 3d inst. (Monday), transmitted by telegraph to Count Orloff a dispatch declaring his approval of the signature. The Russian ambassador at Berlin had been informed of these circumstances.

The fourth sitting of the Conferences was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

The fifth sitting of Plenipotentiaries in Conference took place on the 6th of March; the proceedings are enveloped in complete secrecy.

The Signature of the Preliminaries of Peace.

From the London Post, March 5.

We were the first to communicate to the public, on Monday, the news of the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace. We stated that these were "identical with the Austrian propositions," and that the proceeding, which we qualified as "important and satisfactory, left unsettled many questions which would necessarily be the subjects of immediate discussion, with a view to the framing of a definite Treaty." The accuracy of every word of this statement was fully confirmed the same evening in Parliament by the Premier, who said that "it had been declared" by the Conference "that the Protocol of Vienna and the Articles accepted by Russia should have the *force, value, and virtue of a Preliminary Treaty of Peace.*" Stronger words than these could not be used.

The perfect correctness of our announcement received an additional corroboration from the telegraph from Berlin, which will be found in another column. This, proceeding from a source upon which we can confidently rely, states that Count Orloff, immediately upon the execution of the act, transmitted to St. Petersburg, by telegraph, the intelligence that "Preliminaries of Peace had been signed." This message the Czar apparently deemed so important that he has, without any lose of time, forwarded by telegraph to his Representatives "*a declaration of approval*"—and this is the best answer to those who have represented the intelligence which we exclusively communicated as being without value or political significance. So far from being "a pretended discovery, and a dressed up old fact, worth nothing at all," it is now an acknowledged reality, held by the Czar to be not only *new*, but worth the telling.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 3d of March, in the House of Commons:

Mr. Disraeli said, It is stated that preliminaries of peace have been signed at Paris, and it would, no donht, be satisfactory to the House and the country if the noble lord could assure us of the fact.

Lord Palmerston replied, the House and the public are aware that certain articles were proposed some time ago by Austria, with the previous consent of England and France, as conditions to be offered to Russia, and to serve as the foundation of a treaty of peace. The conditions were at first accepted by Russia; with some reservations, but these reservations were rejected by Austria, and the conditions afterwards accepted by Russia unconditionally. The acceptance was "*pure et simple*," as it was called; and those articles were afterwards recorded in a protocol, and signed by the representatives of the contracting powers at Vienna. At the meeting of the Conferences in Paris this protocol was adopted, and entered on the minutes as the act of the Plenipotentiaries, and that having been done, they at once proceeded to the discussion of the other questions which the final treaty of peace is to determine. That is the precise state of the matter as it at present stands.

Mr. Disraeli inquired when this protocol, embodying the preliminaries, was signed at Paris?

Lord Palmerston replied—Some recent day last week.

THE SIGNATURE TO THE PRELIMINARIES A MERE FORMALITY.

Paris (March 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The announcement of Lord Palmerston on Monday night relative to the "preliminaries of peace," and which he received at an advanced hour to-day, dispelled somewhat of the binndering statements and conjectures which appear to have created such a sensation in London, Paris, and Brussels. Lord Palmerston merely repeated at some length on Monday, March 3, what I wrote more briefly on Tuesday, the 26th ult., that is, six days previously. My letter of that day mentions that at the first sitting of the Congress, the day before, the Austrian propositions (as soon, the day before, the Austrian propositions (as they were) accepted and simply by Russia, were signed, accepted purely and simply by Russia were signed, for the purpose of identification as preliminaries of peace. It was a formal proceeding, to legalize, as it were, the protocol of Vienna. Nothing more important has, I understand, been signed since, and certainly no "preliminaries of peace," in the proper sense of the words, though it was believed, or rather hoped, on Sunday night that a considerable step in advance would be made the next day towards that point—if the point itself were not attained. This was not much to make such a noise about. A private letter from Brussels informs us that the Russian Minister there, who is, I believe, a son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, went about repeating everywhere that peace was concluded, that he announced the fact to King Leopold, and that His Majesty warmly congratulated him and others thereupon. It was rumored here that a number of houses in Brussels were illuminated on the occasion. Evidently a trick has been played off for stockjobbing purposes, and one Sim in particular in Paris is charged, justly or otherwise, with having originally sent the news to Brussels, London, and other cities of the Continent. One cannot be too cautious in receiving reports about the Congress. There are many parties interested in deceiving the public—some for political purposes, others for baser ones. No secret has ever been better kept than the proceedings of the Congress up to the present moment so far as details are concerned. Every one has been long acquainted with the four propositions, and may have made a good guess at the fifth. Every one knows that the Russian diplomatists are here to discuss, contest, and, if possible, diminish their force; and that those of the Allies are to follow them up and enforce them. Considering how long a time the Eastern question has been before the world in every shape and form, it would not be difficult for a man of imaginative mind to concoct a daily report of the Conferences, and it is very probable that he might now and then make a fair guess as to the sort of argument employed *pro and con*. But it would be guesswork only. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on, as I stated on Sunday, *assez bein;* but it would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at this moment. Of Austria's firmness I doubt whether so much can be said: at all events, I hear whisperings about Count Buol not realizing all that was expected of him. It is positively stated that no prolongation of the armistice or of the negotiations beyond the 31st of March will be listened to, and that, in fact, everything must be arranged in ten or twelve days from this date. I hope so, as Russia has everything to gain by time. The Congress did not meet to-day.

THE FIFTH POINT YET UNDISCUSSED.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The two first sittings of the Conferences having been occupied, the first by the verification of powers, and the second by the examination and settlement of the clauses of the armistice, it was not till the third sitting, on Saturday, that the Conference took up the special object of its labors—viz: the preliminaries of peace. The Austrian Ultimatum was then read as a basis for those preliminaries. The first Four Points being all set forth, the Russian plenipotentiaries had only to renew the adhesion already given to them by their Government; but it was necessary to take note of that acceptance in a formal document. So that the Four Points, as Lord Palmerston said, became henceforth an integral and defined portion of the preliminaries. It is not so, however, with the Fifth Point, which has not been set out, and which will be immediately discussed, each Power having been invited to make known the demands it will think its duty to present for the interest of the balance of Europe.

CANARDS OF BELGIAN PAPERS—REPORTED PEACE SPEECHES OF RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

We take the following from the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* of March 4:

The *Emancipation Belge* publishes a communication purporting to proceed from Paris, which says that the first four points were at once decided on Thursday; that the discussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was so, in fact, between Baron Brunow and the English Plenipotentiaries, during which Count Orloff remained quiet, but that at last he broke his long silence, and said as follows:

"Peace must be restored to the civilized world. We are all great enough to pass over certain details. It was I who made the treaty of Adrianople, and to me it belongs to tear it. We accept the rectification of the limits proposed for Bessarabia, and for the Asiatic provinces. We adhere to the condition about not re-establishing the fortress of Bomorsund, and we desire that the Isles of Aland shall be a menace for no one. There is no difficulty as to Nicolaieff, and we give up, without compensation, the city of Kars to our ancient and good ally, the Sultan."

The *Emancipation* goes on to say that this language caused (as well it might) a profound sensation—so profound that the Plenipotentiaries remained silent, no doubt, with joy. One of them found his utterance sufficiently to say, "As we are all agreed, let us sign." The signatures were at once affixed, and the Plenipotentiaries shook hands and parted. The *Emancipation* unluckily adds, that on the following day (Monday) the Emperor's speech would contain the announcement that peace was made. The *Independence* does not enter so much into detail, but it maintains its assertion of the preliminaries being signed, and also states that the Emperor's speech would contain the announcement about peace. This story is regarded in Paris as similar to that of the first taking of Sebastopol, and has already obtained the appellation of *canard à la Tartare*. Dispatches from Berlin speak of a similar state of things, and it is suspected that a combination exists both in Paris and Brussele for the fabrication of news with a view to Bourse speculations.

INCORRECTNESS OF REPORTS CONCERNING THE PRELIMINARIES—OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

Paris (March 3,) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following communication, which I understand to be of a semi-official character, is addressed to the evening papers. I hope it will be duly observed by one of your contemporaries in London:

"The *Independance Belge*, in its number of the 2d inst., publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, announcing that the Plenipotentiaries have signed, in a definitive manner, the preliminaries of peace, comprising all the *casus belli*—that is, in point of fact, peace itself. We are authorized to declare that the news given by the *Independance Belge* is completely incorrect. Under present circumstances, we cannot too often warn the public against the rumors which circulate on the subject of the deliberations of the Congress. It must not be forgotten that the Plenipotentiaries have imposed on themselves the obligation of inviolable secrecy. This secrecy, which is one of the conditions of the business for which they have met, will assuredly be faithfully maintained by all to the very last moment."

PEACE REGARDED AS CERTAIN IN VIENNA.

Vienna (March 2,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Both the public and the diplomatic world of Vienna are in complete ignorance of what is now doing at Paris, but the latter is well aware that the non-official negotiations for peace are much more advanced than is generally supposed. The uninitiated greatly fear that the Western Powers will give an interpretation to the fifth point which it will be "impossible" for Russia to accept, but such will not be the case. The St. Petersburg Cabinet has long known the interpretation which England and France intend to give to the fifth point, and the Czar would hardly have sent a man of Count Orloff's advanced age to Paris had he not been resolved to accept the conditions proposed. Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, informed Count Nesselrode of what was meant by the fifth point; but England and France were so extremely desirous that Russia should know exactly what concessions would be required of her that they addressed themselves directly to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, and Baron von Seebach was their agent. Some doubt as to the correctness of my statement may perhaps arise, but it will be seen in the sequel that Count Orloff has brought from St. Petersburg powers which will enable him to accept or reject the conditions of the fifth point without his being obliged to refer to his Government for further instructions. A Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfort Post Zeitung* pretends to know that the question relative to Nicholaieff has long been settled by the Russians themselves. Nicholaieff, instead of being a war port, is to be the great emporium for the produce of Southern Russia, and the State dockyards are to be farmed to a Steam Navigation Company. "An Imperial Russian Lloyd will be established at Odessa, and merchant steamers built in the docks of Nicholaieff will compete with the vessels of the other mercantile nations in the Black Sea and Mediterranean."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—EMBARKATION OF 20,000 MEN FOR THE CRIMEA.

Paris (March 6) Correspondence of the London Standard.

The public are beginning to open their eyes to the real state of affairs, and to perceive that much has yet to be done before the probabilities of peace become a certainty. The credit of dispelling the delusion, which the Parisians fondly indulged in on the subject, belongs to the warlike preparations of the Government here, which are indeed of a nature to destroy any impression of the Emperor's sharing in the peace-at-any-price feeling of a great number of his liege. In a few days twenty thousand men will embark at Marseilles for the Crimea, where they will arrive before the expiration of the armistice. It is not expected in political circles here that they will see much fighting, but it will give the Russians a convincing proof that France and England are equally determined to push on hostilities with unabated vigor the moment the negotiations are broken off; that the Government here is bent to stand by its Allies, and that the unceasing efforts of petticoat and other diplomacy to create a *refroidissement* between England and France have met with the failure they deserved.

Paris (March 4) Correspondence of the London Post.

I believe it is the general impression of the Plenipotentiaries that the difficulties yet to be arranged are not of a character to make peace any longer uncertain. At the same time I can assure you that the French Government is prosecuting, up to this hour, the war preparations, just as if there were no negotiations whatever now going on in Paris. Of this fact I have had a proof to-day, the nature of which I do not think proper to report.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor of the French.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was was opened on Monday, by the Emperor in person.

His Imperial Majesty delivered this following speech:

Peers and Senators. On the last occasion of my as-

[illegible] you serious anxieties prevailed. The Allied armies were engaged in a siege, where the obstinacy of the defence joined a doubt of success, Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the issue of the struggle before pronouncing itself.

To maintain the war, I asked of you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive.

The rise in the price of provisions threatened the laboring classes with general incoherence, and a disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labor would slacken. Thanks to your aid and to the energy displayed both in France and in England, and above all to the assistance of Providence, these dangers if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted.

A grand feat of arms at last decided in favor of the Allies a struggle unexampled in history for its inveteracy. From that moment the opinion of Europe was more openly expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened.

The third loan was completed without difficulty. This country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than that I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from the dearness of provisions—sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed to the departments. The arrival of foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of cold has diminished, and never has labor been more abundant or wages higher.

The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardor amongst the conscripts designated for the service.

To this brief *expose* of the present situation must be added facts of great political significance.

The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, has come over into France. The reception she has received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately so agitated and disinherited of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable and respected—making war not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France that was sending 200,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe "This existing war is to me only an episode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed towards the arts of peace. Let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation."

This appeal seems to have been understood, and the Winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria received a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the Sovereign of a vast Empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties of all the Cabinets reaching St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situation he has not created, seemed to be inspired with a sincere desire to put an end to the cause that led to this sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied, it was to his own honor to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

The Plenipotentiaries of the allied and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that animates them all necessarily creates the hope of a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conferences, and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or to extend the hand to those whom we have fairly fought.

Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and the riches of France. Let us, if possible, draw closer the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and of which peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages.

Finally, in this solemn moment for the destines of the world, let us put our trust in God to the end that He may guide our efforts in the direction most conducive to the interests of humanity and civilization.

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des Maréchaux.

Interesting about the Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on the 5th of March, says:

From this day the Empress will not leave her suite of apartments. All the requisite arrangements are made, and the medical men at their posts. Paris is expecting at any moment to hear the salute of cannon. They have just printed two programmes of the ceremonies to be observed, one for the birth and the other for the baptism of any Imperial Prince and Princess. The rite of baptism will be performed on the day after birth, in the Imperial Chapel, by the Grand Almoner of the Court, in presence of the Curate of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, the parish of the Tuileries; of the Archbishops, of the Metropolitan Chapter, of the grand dignitaries and functionaries of the Empire. Should it be a Prince, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor will bring to him the Grand Cordon of the Order and the Military Medal; the Grand Marshal of the Palace will take him in his arms and carry him back to his apartments. It is seriously in contemplation to give him the title of "King of Algeria."

It appears it is certain (says another letter from Paris) that the Pope will be the godfather of the infant Prince (or Princess) of the Emperor. His Holiness will probably be represented by an extraordinary Envoy, unless he comes himself to Paris. The godmother of the Imperial infant will be the Queen of Sweden. Her Majesty is cousin of the Emperor, she being the daughter of Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose sister was the Emperor's mother; and both are consequently grandchildren of the Empress Josephine. It was rumored for the tenth time to-day that the Empress had actually been delivered, but while the report was circulating at the Bourse and elsewhere her Majesty was driving with the Emperor in the Champs Elysées, where they were seen at 3 o'clock.

Total Destruction of Covent Garden Theatre during a Bal Masque.

Thrilling Scenes and Incidents—Visit of the Queen to the Scene of Disaster—Description of the Building—Loss Sustained—Historical Sketch of Covent Garden, &c., &c.

The Royal Italian Opera House was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Not any portion, either of the interior or the properties has been saved, and nothing but the bare outer walls remain of that magnificent temple, which, under the management of Mr. Frederick Gye, had become worldfamous as the seat of music and song.

It had always been intended to re-embellish the interior before the opera season of 1856, and the lessee had consequently enormously heavy expenses to provide for. The house was therefore let to Mr. Anderson for the performance of legerdemain and pantomime, at a rental of £2,000, and after a season of six weeks' duration, the Wizard, with a view to reimburse some of the losses he had incurred, announced a "Cernival benefit," to extend over two days, after a fashion too prevalent in America, terminating with a *bal masqué* on Tuesday night. Mr. Gye, whose personal superintendence of the theatre has always been laudably anxious, was in Paris when this announcement appeared, but the moment he became acquainted with the fact, he put his veto upon it, and forbade Mr. Anderson to open the theatre for a masquerade. An earnest appeal was made to Mr. Gye to reconsider his decision on this point; and it is understood, chiefly on account of the reverses attending Mr. Anderson's speculation, he consented to do so. In an unfortunate moment he gave an unwilling permission for the masque to take place, and, while the revel was proceeding, the calamity occurred which has robbed the musical world of its brightest shrine, and London of one of its most magnificent architectural ornaments.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

The precautions adopted against fire in this theatre were necessarily of the most stringent nature; for, subsequently to its refrection after the fire of 1808, no insurance office would issue a policy upon it. To reassure the public against the alarm then created, the architect took pains to erect a tank on the roof of the theatre, calculated to hold 18 tuns of water, which, by means of double mains on every floor, could be thrown upon any part of the building at a moment's notice. Four firemen were appointed to watch and guard the theatre against fire. It was their duty to go over every part of the building, and to see that the fire-mains were always accessible and always charged. The arrangement has continued up to the present time, and of the four men on duty on Tuesday night, one of them has been attached to the theatre for nearly 40 years. With all these precautions it may naturally be asked why such a calamity was permitted to take place. The answer is plain. Instead of visiting every part of the theatre, as was their duty, the firemen on this occasion confined themselves to the more genial atmosphere of the stage; and it is a fact that the first discovery of a fire in the roof was made by one of their body, James Castles, while engaged in conversation with another employe of the theatre upon the stage.

WINDING UP THE NIGHT'S REVELS.

At 20 minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the company had dwindled down to the last dregs. Not more than 200 persons were assembled in front of the temporary orchestra, which, on this occasion, was thrown back to the extreme end of the stage. The last orgie was completed, and Mr. Anderson, observing the flagging spirits of his guests, gave the signal to his master of ceremonies to close the revels with the usual finale of "God save the Queen."

HOW THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED.

At this moment the man who was engaged in conversation with Castles, the fireman, happened to look upwards, and observed a bright light shining through the chinks and crevices of the flooring of the carpenter's shop high overhead. On calling Castles' attention to this, the latter instantly replied, in a low voice, "Why, good God, the house is on fire!" In an instant both left the stage, and hastened up towards the point of danger. Neither their departure nor the object of their errand had been observed, and the crowd below them still kept up their chorus to the music of the National Anthem.

ALARM AMONG THE MASQUERS.

It should have be stated that the carpenter's shop in this theatre extended, with the single exception of a comparatively small space devoted to the scene-painters, from one end to the other of the building, and that it lies between the ornamental ceiling and the roof of the theatre. Through an open space in the floor of this workshop the central chandelier was lighted, and the place itself was generally filled with materials of the lightest and most combustible [illegible]. When the two men entered the place they were nearly suffocated by dense black smoke before they had proceeded many yards. Castles threw himself on his hands and knees, and endeavored to crawl towards a smouldering heap which he observed near the centre of the place. The smoke was, however, too much for him, and he was compelled to make a speedy retreat, without having been able to open the fire-mains on this floor. Descending to the next "flies," he succeeded in turning on the mains not before he could fix the hose the descending fire from the workshop above overtook him, and drove him to the next "flies." The imminent peril now evident to him. He saw the fire had obtained a power which could not be combatted, and his next step was to unbitch and cut away those parts of the scenery most likely to be affected by the increasing fire. The orchestra had not ceased playing the National Anthem when the sudden descent upon the stage of one of the beams round which the canvases are rolled, gave the first intimation of danger to the artistes assemblage below. Immediate alarm was taken by the whole house—and that alarm was instantaneously increased by the pouring down of a shower of sparks upon the stage. "The house is on fire!" resounded from Anderson's stentorian lungs, and "Fire! fire!" was repeated by a hundred voices. The terror and tumult occasioned by this outcry may readily be imagined. The few remaining masquers rushed precipitately to the various entrances—of which the police, with ready presence of mind, took immediate possession, and were there enabled to rescue from the effects of the selfish alarm of many of the stronger sex the reeling and staggering forms of their terror-stricken partners. Several women were trampled on, and some were carried out in a fainting state, but none were seriously injured. There was something hideous in this sudden change from mad revelry to ghastly fear. Already the rush of air towards the roof had fanned the fire into brighter life and fiercer energy. Wreaths of white smoke, here and there a lambent flame, began to curl from under the proscenium into the body of the Theatre. The musicians leapt from their seats and fled, in many cases, without even saving their cherished instruments.

TERROR OF THE BALLET GIRLS.

The interior of the theatre was almost immediately cleared of the visitors. The officials were in terror, and totally at a loss what to do. There was no time for thought or plan. The flames rushed forward, and whirling round the interior, made it at once their own. The ballet girls and minor characters of the masque came flying from their dressing-rooms into the passages of the theatre, and were in many instances with difficulty led out into safety by the police; who, it is only right to say, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. A body of officers, under the direction of Superintendent Durkin, took early possession of the various doors and entrances, and, by judicious efforts, prevented the excited multitude outside from forcing their way madly into the burning house.

The proceeds of the night, which lay in the treasury, were rescued early from danger. Mr. Anderson then devoted himself to assisting Mr. Puttrau, treasurer of the theatre, and private secretary to Mr. Gye, in saving certain valuable documents and papers from Mr. Gye's private room, a labor in which Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, was observed rendering the most energetic aid.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE.

It was now hardly 5 o'clock, and yet in the few minutes which had elapsed the doom of this noble temple of the muses had been sealed. The flames had burst through the roof, throwing high up into the air columns of fire, which threw out into bright reflection every tower and spire within the circuit of the metropolis, illuminating St. Paul's as if gilded with burnished gold, and throwing a flood of light across Waterloo Bridge, which set out in bold relief the dark outline of the Surrey hills in the distance.

This glare was a speedy messenger in fetching up the engines, which now arrived from every quarter of London at a tearing gallop. There was no want of water, but at this moment nothing would have saved the property. The theatre, blazing within its four hollow walls, was like a well of fire, or rather glass furnace. An intense heat such as this soon burnt up every timber on the walls, and at 5½ o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Showers of fiery sparks were thrown up and poured down upon the streets, which were now crowded with masses of people hurrying from all points.

Fortunately the well-directed efforts of the fire brigade, aided by the police, were successful in preserving the adjacent property. Of the theatre, as stated above, nothing remains but the skeleton and ruined walls.

The destruction is complete. All the scenery—the exquisite productions of Grieve and Telbin—the splendid properties of the theatre—the wardrobes—the mountings—the dramatic library—the valuable operatic scores—some of which can never be replaced, as the "Elisir d'Amore," of Donizetti, and the "Oberon" of Weber—all are gone—crumpled up in one undistinguishable mass.

INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF COURAGE.

In this particularly trying scene several persons exhibited instances of great courage and coolness. Mr. Pontear especially preserved his presence of mind, and only desisted from attempting further salvage when prevented by the interference of the superior officers of the fire brigade. It is due to Mr. Anderson to say that he energetically endeavored to render any service in his power. Mr. Francis, the printer to the theatre, and Mr. Nimmo, were also especially prominent in their assistance. But the crown of merit on this occasion belongs to a humble individual named Burgis, the bill-sticker to the establishment, who, at the imminent risk of his life, pushed his way into the burning building and brought back with him several valuable books and papers. Mr. Hingston, Secretary to Mr. Anderson, also exerted himself manfully.

AFFECTING SCENE.

It was an affecting incident to see Mr. Horton, the music librarian, a well-known lover of his art, moved even to tears at witnessing the loss of so many objects whose precious value he was so well able to estimate. The music library of the Royal Italian Opera contains the score of no less than 28 operas, many of them written by the composers themselves.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The value of the properties destroyed is something fabulous. An approximate estimate may be formed from the fact, that in mounting the several operas contained in the *repertoire* of the theatre, when under the management of Mr. Delafield, no less than £60,000 was expended, of which the four operas of the "Prophete," the "Huguenots," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Donna del Lago," cost £25,000.

The valuable dramatic library belonging to the theatre—unique of its kind—is gone in the general wreck. The original manuscripts of the "School for Scandal," the "Miller and his Men," the opera of the "Slave," and hundreds of other curious works, were here preserved.

The armory, consisting of more than 100 suits, and occupying a series of rooms, is wholly destroyed.

In fact, nothing is spared. Four original pictures by Hogarth, representing the seasons, which hung upon the walls of Mr. Gye's private room, within only a few paces of the box-office, could not be saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

As to the origin of the calamity, nothing is known at present. That the fire broke out in the carpenter's shop, there can be little doubt, from what has been already stated; but how, or by what means, there is reason to fear will remain a mystery. It was the duty of one of the firemen to accompany the gasman when he ascended into the carpenter's shop to light the central chandelier, and this office on Tuesday night fell upon Castles. The latter says he went with one of the gasmen in the service of Mr. Paine, (who has the direction of the lighting of the theatre,) and that, after completing this duty, they tested the safety of their lighting rod by pouring over the wool at the end of the rod a small quantity of spirits of naptha. The rod was then left suspended over the basin of the chandelier, and Castles and the gasman returned down stairs by the light of a glass lantern. This was shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening, at which hour both these men declare all was perfectly safe. At 4 o'clock in the morning, one of the "flymen" had occasion to ascend to the second "flies," and even then he detected no smell of smoke or indication of danger of any kind. It is clear, however, from the rapidity with which the flames gained head, that the fire must have been smouldering for some considerable period. In what manner it originated it appears impossible to say.

It seems generally admitted that for some time past there has been an unusual escape of gas in the house. Mr. Sloman, who has for many years held the office of machinist and carpenter at this theatre, has been so forcibly impressed with the danger arising therefrom, that he has actually waited upon two or three of the proprietors, Mr. Surman and Mr. Robinson, among others, and represented to them that if something was not done no feared the theatre would some day be burnt down. Mr. Sloman had also called the attention of the firemen to the same circumstance, but nothing seems to have been done. Whether the fire originated from a gas leakage or not, is of course uncertain, but in the absence of satisfactory information on the point, it may be desirable to state all the facts.

There is another remarkable circumstance in connection with the supply of gas to this theatre.

It is a fact that no less than three companies have mains laid on to the house—the Imperial, the Equitable, and the London. When Mr. Anderson assumed the lesseeship, he at once changed from the Imperial to the London Company, and there were not wanting yesterday persons of competent judgment who pronounced this to be a dangerous practice in any theatre.

NO INSURANCE.

It has been stated that the building itself was uninsured. This is too true, and the loss will be terrible to those proprietors who hold a large number of shares. Among them may be mentioned the Kemble family, the family of the late Mr. Harris, Mr. Surman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Grieve and others.

The only insurances known to exist in connection with the building are two—one of £3,000 upon a portion of the properties, and another of £2,000, effected by Mr. Anderson when he entered on the occupation of the theatre for three months, which insurance would have expired on Saturday next.

THE FIRST DAY—VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

At 3¼ o'clock Her Majesty arrived at the Prince's-place entrance, by which she had so often visited the theatre under happier auspices. Mr. Gye was [illegible]ately in attendance, and presented [illegible] the most melancholy house of the house by [illegible]ding Her Majesty to the [illegible] entrance, where [illegible] and broken doors being laid down over [illegible], and a draggot spread upon these [illegible]. Her Majesty an opportunity of advancing safely a short distance into the interior and viewing at the same time the co-ossal ruins of the amphitheatre and the vast mass of property buried within its circumference.

The Queen, re-ting her hand on Mr. Gye's arm, expressed in terms of natural and gracious sympathy the pain she felt at Mr. Gye's great personal losses, of which she considerately inquired the amount. Her Majesty also graciously expressed her sense of the praiseworthy exertions Mr. Gye had made in elevating the lyric drama to the height it had attained in this country.

The Queen entered the Theatre by a small archway, which brought her to what was formerly known as the Piazza entrance. Ascending over the *debris* of the staircase leading to the Bedford entrance, her Majesty came upon the brink of the abyss looking down upon the pit. A solemn stillness pervaded all around. The vast area—the lofty walls—still preserving their architectural grandeur—the amphitheatred form and the defined courses formerly supporting the pit, almost realized the effect of the Coliseum. Her Majesty stood for some moments in silent and apparently regretful contemplation of the scene, interrupted only by the occasional snapping of the beams under the heat of the fire—the splashing of falling water, and the singular spectacle presented by the many still burning niches in various parts of the house.

The walls of the Theatre have been pronounced unsafe, and are in process of demolition.

It is believed that all the persons respecting whose safety anxiety had been felt have now been found safe.

THE BUILDING AS IT LATELY STOOD.

Covent Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th of September, 1808, when a great many lives were lost, including eleven firemen, three laboring people, a private soldier, and two ladies.

The first stone of the new theatre, that whose destruction we now record, was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 31st of December in the same year, and the theatre was opened on 18th of September, 1809. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, R. A., and the statues of tragedy and comedy, and the two basreliefs on the Bow-street front were by Flaxman. The stage was 55 feet in length and 86 feet in width, and the depth from the curtain to the back of the pit was 66 feet, and the theatre had a saloon, the dimensions of which were 56 feet by 19 feet. After being leased by various managers, for many years M. Jullien hired this theatre for his promenade concerts in 1843-5. It was subsequently hired by the Anti-Corn-law League as a lecture hall; but in 1846 the building was entirely remodelled by Mr Albano, and converted into an opera-house. It was opened on the 6th of April, 1847, but with such an extravagant expenditure that, in 1848, there was a loss of £34,756, and, in 1849, of £25,455. In one year the vocal department cost £33,349, the ballet £8,105, and the orchestra £10,048.

The theatre has never lost any of its reputation, and from these items, therefore, the public may be able to appreciate what is now lost to them, at any rate for a lengthened period.

THE STARS OF COVENT GARDEN.

From Timbs' Curiosities of London.

Covent Garden Theatre, Bow-street, was the second theatre of that name. The first theatre was built upon part of the Covent site, by Shepherd, architect of Goodman's Field's Theatre. Covent Garden was opened Dec. 7, 1732, by Rich, the celebrated Harlequin: and Hogarth's caricature of "Rich's Glory, or his triumphant entry into Covent Garden," refers to his removal here; it shows one entrance, a magnificent Ionic archway, at the end of the eastern arcade, of the Piazza. Here the Beefsteak Society was formed in 1735, by Rich and Lambert the scene painter. In 1746, Garrick played here for the season. In 1803, John Kemble became a proprietor and stage manager. On Sept. 20, 1808, the theatre was burned to the ground, and 20 persons killed in the ruins. It was rebuilt by R. Smirke, R. A. The first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, Dec. 31, 1808, and the theatre was opened Sept. 18, 1809, when the "new prices" caused the O. P. (old prices) riot of 77 nights, since which "a London audience has been found more captious than it previously had been." In 1817, John K

KANSAS.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPITAL.

REEDER AND LANE ELECTED U. S. SENATORS.

CONTESTED SEAT IN THE SENATE.

EFFECTS OF BORDER RUFFIANISM.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, March 7, 1856.

SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

Last evening, caucuses were held by the friends of the respective candidates for the United States Senate. Those of Gov. REEDER assembled by themselves, and those of Col. LANE in the same manner.

Notwithstanding the coalition formed the night previous between Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, Col. LANE and C. K. HOLLIDAY, Esq., for the purpose of sending the two latter gentlemen to the Senate, it was found that Mr. REEDER's strength was far too great to allow any such proceeding, and that LANE's only hope for an election was in the support of REEDER's friends. Hence a general understanding was had among the friends of Col. LANE that Mr. HOLLIDAY was to be thrown over, and an attempt made to bring in the friends of REEDER to his support.

The result of the caucuses was such, also, as to drive some of LANE's particular supporters into the ranks of REEDER. He is understood to be much weaker to-day than yesterday.

The Executive Committee, of which Col. LANE is Chairman, last evening deposited in the mail the certified copy of the State Constitution, directed to Hon. Mr. PARROT, Washington. It will be recollected that Col. LANE caused the statement to be made *by authority* to the House of Representatives, that this had been sent on some weeks since.

The report of this Executive Committee has this morning been sent in to the General Assembly, after having been repeatedly called for. It will be referred to a Committee for examination.

CONTESTED SEAT—BORDER RUFFIANISM.

The first business this morning in the Senate, was the report of a Committee on two contested seats in the Leavenworth district. Some difficulty occurred in the election in that district, caused by the violence of the "Border Ruffians," and the place of voting was changed to Easton. But in the meantime, a man named DONEZ, and another, got up some private tickets, and had a man go about the streets, inviting the *right men*, and a number of Free-State Germans, who could not read English, to vote that *spurious* ticket by putting it into his pocket. The *real* election took place at the appointed time, at Easton, and Messrs. GREEN and ADAMS were duly elected. But the Executive Committee, for the sake of adding to their strength in the Senate, gave the certificates to DONEZ and his associates.

The evidence has been submitted to the Senate by the Attorney-General, H. MILES MOORE, who made a general summing up of the case for the contestants. Every effort has been made by Col. LANE to defeat the contestants, regardless of the gross fraud of which they are clearly the victims. Mr. DONEZ replied to Mr. MOORE with a good deal of severity. Judge CURTIS, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, made a violent advocate's speech against the contestants, and Mr. ALLEN, of Lawrence, replied in a calm, dispassionate manner, which did him great credit; the result was that the contestants were admitted to the seats.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

While speaking of the Attorney-General, I wish to state one fact, which proves the utter fallacy and falsity of the point made in the President's Special Message, that the State movement in Kansas was that of a *faction*, and not of the people:—namely, that this very Attorney-General *is himself a Stockholder*, and that he was last year a supporter of STRINGFELLOW, and voted for WHITFIELD, and acted with the Pro-Slavery party till he became satisfied that the only salvation of the liberties of Kansas was in a State movement. Let this fact be known and remembered, and go to refute another of the slanders which the President has visited upon the people of Kansas. Mr. MOORE's case is not isolated; I have, myself, knowledge of many prominent Pro-Slavery *residents* of Kansas, who participated in the Free State movements, and at the last election, in the district where I voted, the principal Pro-Slavery man in the neighborhood came forward and voted the regular ticket for State officers.

A BIT OF SPORT.

In the evening, the *third House* had a session full of fun. A *fourth House* had been organized; and G. M. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, was elected Chairman, and a session was in operation in the same building. This organization the third House decided to be illegal, revolutionary and treasonable; and a Court was organized, and a Sheriff appointed to bring BROWN and his colleagues into presence. The Sheriff went with a *posse*; but, after a scuffle, came back with a report of forcible resistance and demanded aid. The *posse* was increased; and finally, after a great struggle, BROWN and three others were brought forcibly into Court. Col. LANE was called on to assist the Attorney-General in the prosecution which he did to the great augmentation of the bar. The prisoners demanded a trial by jury; but this was denied on the ground that they were *Abolitionists*, and deserved no fair play. They were all convicted as a matter of course; but just as the Judge was about to pronounce sentence, G. P. LOWRY, Esq., appeared with *a pardon from the President!* on the ground that he *had turned Republican!* A postscript was appended, saying that he had changed his mind, and the rascals must be hung! A second postscript again commanded their release, *as the South had failed* to nominate him for the Presidency! The whole thing was a capital burlesque on the President's Message and Proclamation, and the Territorial Courts; and one of the richest points was at the close, where the President drove the Judges from the bench, and the audience huzzaed for FRANK PIERCE! Could he have witnessed the performances he would hardly believe that the Squatters of Kansas were very badly terrified.

LITERAL.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, March 9, 1856.

THE SENATORSHIP—ELECTION OF REEDER AND LANE.

I came down from Topeka yesterday. When I left, about 11 o'clock A. M., it was evident that Col. LANE had recovered from his panic of yesterday, and had adopted a new line of tactics, which were likely to be crowned with success. By an artful bringing forward of Mr. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for the Senate, (of whom nobody seriously thought, in that connection, except two or three personal friends,) and swearing that he would defeat REEDER if longer opposed, he succeeded in exciting some apprehensions among the latter; and when he was known to be using all the influence of urgent personal solicitation to bring on the election that day, something like a panic seized his opposers. LANE's personal plea was pathetic, and had an air of injury. "I have toiled for the party," said he, "and am I to get no office? All the State offices are filled; none is left but that of Senator, and if I don't get that I shall have nothing." Intimidated by these things, LANE's opposers began to give way; and this being LANE's *forte*—to frighten his enemies, and then charge them with desperation—he redoubled his efforts. When I left in the morning it was evident that REEDER's friends had consented to go into the canvass and offer no opposition. As it was equally sure that REEDER's strength was too great for any apprehension to exist, I regarded this as a success achieved by LANE purely on the strength of his manœuvre. Hence, when I learned to-day that the General Assembly did, at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, go into the election of United States Senator, it created no surprise. The measure was crowded along, and carried by the most unscrupulous efforts, among which were several astounding *rulings* by the Speaker of the House, who, it may be recollected, was forced into the Chair by LANE's influence. On the first ballot, ANDREW H. REEDER was elected by a vote of *thirty-eight* to *fifteen*; and on the second ballot JAMES H. LANE was elected by the same vote.

In the evening, LANE gave an oyster supper, and thus closed the first week.

There is still a point about the constitutionality of the proceedings which I will not now discuss.

Among the unprincipled means used to prejudice the opposers of LANE was the circulation of the story among the country members that, when Gov. SHANNON was here in December, LANE drunk him and Gen. ROBINSON into a state of intoxication—a story most atrocious, when it is a well-known fact to Gen. ROBINSON's acquaintance that he is theoretically and practically an unflinching temperance man; going so far as not to use either tea, coffee or tobacco. And in this connection I may as well remark that most of the State officers are equally temperate; and that at his table, a few days since, I was greatly gratified to observe that the Secretary of State, Auditor, Adjutant-General and the Governor's Private Secretary, all confined themselves strictly to cold water.

In addition to the election of Senators, an Appropriation bill was passed for the payment of the necessary expenses.

GOVERNOR SHANNON.

Dr. CUTTER arrived to-day from Massachusetts, bringing news that Gov. SHANNON was in the Territory somewhere, getting along as fast as a bad habit of getting drunk at every opportunity will allow. The United States Marshal has gone down to the Mission to see what delays him, as it is supposed that he is lying over to recover from his last spree.

RIFLES.

Dr. CUTTER is said to be an agent for the introduction into Kansas of those *Bibles* which HENRY WARD BEECHER considers so effectual in the conversion of such sinners as the "Border Ruffians," namely—Sharp's Rifles. The Missourians are very sensitive about this *Missionary* operation, and *stop all wagons* coming through the State to ascertain what are their contents.

A RECESS.

The Legislature will adjourn in a few days, for the purpose of getting in their crops, and giving time to Congress to act. A few vital acts will be passed, and the balance of Legislature left till after a recess of two or three months.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Some disabilities having occurred among the Executive officers, the vacancies have been constitutionally filled by the Governor. The list now is:

CHARLES ROBINSON, Governor.
WM. Y. ROBERTS, Lieut. Governor.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Secretary of State.
J. A. WAKEFIELD, Treasurer.
J. M. WINCHELL, Auditor of State.
G. W. DEITZLER, Adjutant-General.
H. MILES MOORE, Attorney-General.

I shall go again to the capital to-morrow.

LITERAL.

Special Message from Governor Robinson—Declaration of Rights.

On the 6th inst. the following special Message was transmitted to the Legislature by Governor ROBINSON, in explanation of points in his message of the 4th:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, March 6, 1856.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: As there appears to be a difference of opinion in regard to the right of law-making by the General Assembly, and also in regard to the construction to be put upon my communication, upon this subject, to your honorable bodies, on the 4th inst., it is proper for me to state that the message of the 4th was intended to recommend no course to be taken in opposition to the General Government, or to the Territorial Government, while it shall remain with the sanction of Congress. Collision with either is to be avoided.

That the people of a Territory have a right to peaceably assemble and memorialize Congress or the President, and to adopt a Constitution and organize a State Government, and appoint such official agents and do such other acts as are indispensable to the action of a State, especially to its action as a member of the Union, prior to its admission, there is no doubt, provided the proceedings are in strict subordination to the existing Federal Government, and subserviency to the power of Congress. To this extent a people may go in conformity to law, and for this there can be no penalty. C. ROBINSON.

Action of the Senate.

In the Senate, on the reception of this message, the two following resolutions were offered by Messrs. DAILY and CURTIS, and referred, on motion of Mr. PENNOCK, to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pennock, Allen, Curtis, Irvin and Daily.

Proceedings in the House—The Death of Mr. Barber.

In the House, on the same day, the following preamble and resolutions were offered in reference to the death of THOMAS W. BARBER, and referred:

Whereas, THOMAS W. BARBER, one of our most excellent and unoffending citizens, was brutally murdered in cold blood; and whereas, the murderer, we believe, on good evidence, to be an accredited agent and appointee of the President of the United States, who is as yet unapprehended by the Territorial authorities, and is retained in office under the General Government; therefore

Resolved, That the President, by continuing in office the murderer of the lamented BARBER, is tacitly indorsing the criminal, and that the blood of our brother cries from the ground against all such.

The following resolution, in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union, was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three from the House be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar Committee from the Senate, to draw up and report to the House a memorial to Congress, containing the grievances of the people of Kansas, and an application for the immediate admission of Kansas as a sovereign State.

A State Senator Assaulted.

The *Herald of Freedom* has a letter, dated Hampden Neosho Valley, which says:

I have just learned, from authority beyond doubt, of a serious rencontre that took place some thirty miles below, between JOHN DAILY, our Senator elect from this District, formerly from the eastern section of Indiana, and a Border Ruffian. The dark-souled demon attacked DAILY, and DAILY stabbed him with a knife, inflicting one or more dangerous wounds, strictly in self defence.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

CASSIUS M. CLAY writes to the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*:

WHITEHALL, Ky., Feb. 12, 1856.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* I have long since foreseen and deplored your troubles, have denounced publicly the repealers of the Missouri Compromise as worthy of death—not impreating violence, but grading the guilt of those who cause so great calamities! The invasion of your Territory, by the Ruffians from Missouri, has been most gallantly repulsed. I lectured through all the North last Winter, and everywhere warned the people of the Free States of the true intentions of the Slavery Propaganda—to use the Union as long as it was turned to the strengthening of Slavery, and then to throw it aside—*if* they could! The first act of the drama is past, but do not flatter yourselves that it is the last. You will have to fight again or be subjected! Mark what I tell you. Unless you are prepared to repel force from slaveholders, you will never have peace! I have tried them for twenty years. They have no magnanimity, no remorse, no mercy! The world does not begin to know them, and never will. My heart bleeds in anticipation of your wrongs. I would that it was in the Providence of events that I could lend you my feeble strength in person, or means; but, alas! I, too, am depressed in spirit and means by the long and solitary war I have carried on against superior odds; and cannot at my time of life and with a large family, join in your common defence, and ultimate glory. What I can do, however, will not be reluctantly acceded. You will yet conquer, and millions in long futurity will bear in greatful memory the deeds of your sacrifice and triumph in the cause of humanity.

Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Miscellaneous News.

A Ministerial Alliance has been formed in Lawrence. A Committee on Slavery reported a "platform," embodying this resolution among others:

Resolved, That as preachers of the Gospel *we will not be deterred by any prohibition*, threatening or reviling from the supporters of this iniquity of Slavery from testifying against it in the name of the Lord Jesus, deciding with the Apostles, whenever forbidden so to do, that we ought to obey God rather than man.

S. N. WOOD, who headed the BRANSON rescue party, and who appeared in the Pittsburg Republican Convention as a delegate from Kansas, writes from Michigan to the *Herald of Freedom*:

"I shall soon be with you again, and hope to be able to convince you that I can fight as hard, and with as much satisfaction to myself, in the rank and file of Freedom's army, than in the most exalted station. Yours for the Freedom of Kansas,

S. N. WOOD."

A delegation of merchants in Leavenworth City has been appointed to wait on the business men of Lawrence, Lecompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, and other towns along the Kansas River and interior of the Territory, to represent to them the advantages this city has over any other on the Missouri River for a commercial intercourse with the whole Territory.

A letter from Chicago announces a subscription of about $2,000 subscribed to help the Free-State cause, which is placed in the hands of an Executive Committee, to be checked on by your Committee of Public Safety, and other proper persons, not to purchase scrip, but to pay for munitions, necessaries, &c., for the assistance of the Free-State cause.

A Temperance movement is already on foot in the new State.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—Arrangements have been made by Dr. WEBB, Secretary of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company, to forward parties to Kansas weekly during the coming season. The first party will leave the Boston and Worcester depot, at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and go via Worcester, Western, New-York Central and Great Western Railway routes. The second party will leave on the 26th inst., and go via Providence, Stonington, New-York and Erie Railroad, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.—*Boston Atlas.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

NEW STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

THE HARLEM BRIDGES.

Collectors of Assessments—County Courts.

TRINITY CHURCH AGAIN.

BROADWAY RAILROAD---A REVOLUTIONARY GUN.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

Last evening, the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the bill to authorize the construction of an additional State Lunatic Asylum, and after going through the same, reported it to the Senate, when it was referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

The Chair named Senators KELLY, NOXON and HALE, as such Committee.

THE HARLEM BRIDGES.

Mr. FREDON presented the petition of the citizens of Westchester County for relief for over taxation for conveyance over the line of the Harlem road. They state that through mismanagement the Harlem Railroad has become bankrupt and do not carry out their plighted faith towards those whom they induced to settle along the line of their road, and they pray the Legislature to investigate the matter and grant them such aid as they deem them entitled to. They also pray that the New-York and New-Haven road may be compelled to build a separate track, and convey passengers under commutation as cheap as they do in the State of Connecticut.

As an evidence of the justness of the complaint they append the following table of commutations which have been charged and which are now charged, and they insist that a commutation of $35 for every ten miles is a sufficient compensation:

	Miles.	'51-'52 '52-'54	'55.	'60
New-York to Harlem	7¾	$25 00	$14	$50
New-York to Motthaven	8¾	25 00	44	50
New York to Melrose	9¾	30 00	50	56
New-York to Port Morris	11	30 00	55	62
New-York to Morrisania	10	30 00	55	62
N. Y. to Upper Morrisania	11¼	35 00	60	64
New-York to Fordham	12½	35 00	64	64
New-York to William's B'dge	14	37 50	70	66
New-York to Hunt's Bridge	16½	37 50	70	67
New-York to Bronxville	16¾	40 00	75	73
New-York to Tuckahoe	19½	40 00	75	75
New-York to Scarsdale	22½	40 00	80	79
New-York to Hart's Corners	24	40 00	80	82
New-York to White Plains	26	40 00	90	84
N. Y. to Croton Falls & above	51¼	.....	..	92

INDIVIDUAL BANKERS.

Mr. KELLY reported adverse to the bill in relation to individual bankers, (compelling them to record their residence and business associations in the Secretary of State's Office,) and the report was agreed to.

COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. SPENCER, favorably on the bill providing for the compensation of collectors of assessments in the Street Department in the City of New-York. The bill provides that the whole compensation paid shall not exceed the sum of $3,500.

INCREASED JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill giving power to the Supreme Court to refer libel, slander, assault and battery suits, &c., to the County Courts for trial on issues of fact, and the same rules to apply in case of appeal as now, although the judgment is to be entered in the Supreme Court.

BILLS AND NOTIONS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the Wallabout Burying Ground and to invest part of the proceeds of the sale in the purchase of burying grounds in some neighboring cemetery, the remainder to be distributed equally among the various congregations who have heretofore used this burying ground.

Also, a bill to authorize Justices of Justices' Courts in the city of Brooklyn to appoint their own clerks, where they are now appointed by the Common Council.

Mr. KELLY gave notice of a bill in relation to partition of lands in certain cases. It provides that where there are lunatic or idiot children the Supreme Court may direct the disposition of real estate in the same manner as was formerly practiced by the old Court of Chancery.

BILLS PASSED.

For the better observance of the Sabbath in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Making appropriations for the support of insane convicts.

SHORT LEGISLATION.

Mr LEE called up the resolution offered by him for a Committee of one from each judicial district, who shall recommend what bills are proper to be taken from the general orders and referred to Standing Committees to report complete, which was adopted.

PROSPECT FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CLARK offered a resolution, that (if the Assembly concur) the Legislature will, on the 9th day of April next, adjourn *sine die*. Laid over under rule.

TRINITY CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered the following resolution: That the Senate Committee, composed of Messrs. SPENCER, NOXON and RAMSAY, to whom is referred the report of the vestry of Trinity Church in the City of New-York, in reply to resolutions of the Senate passed April 19, 1855, are hereby authorized and required to ascertain the facts, information, matters and things contained in said resolution, and the reasons for the insufficiencies and evasiveness of such report; also the value, condition, tenure and title of the property and real estate mentioned in said report, and such other real estate as said Trinity Church may claim to own or be in possession of, and report the result of their investigation to the Senate at the next session of the Legislature, and that the said Committee for such purposes are hereby authorized to hold meetings and conduct the necessary examinations after the adjournment of this Legislature, and have power to send for and examine persons and papers, and to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations necessary in the proper discharge of their duties. After debate the resolution was lost. Ayes, 4; Nays, 21.

DEATH OF MAYOR PARMELEE.

The Chair read a communication from the Common Council of the City of Albany, announcing the death of Mr. PARMELEE, late Mayor of the city, and inviting the Senate to attend the funeral at 3 P. M.

Mr. HARCOURT moved the acceptance of the invitation, and accompanied the motion with a few brief but eloquent remarks. Agreed to—and the Senate then took a recess till 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

PETITIONS.

In the Assembly a very large number of petitions were presented this morning, among which we notice the following:

The Common Council of Albany, by resolution, ask to be exempted from the operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, for the Northern District of New-York, ask for an act of incorporation, a large number of petitions being presented for that purpose. One subordinate Lodge at Rochester remonstrates against it.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Mr. A. WOODS presented a petition from landlords and tenants in New-York, asking the abolition of the exorbitant charge for dispossess warrants.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. ANTHON presented the petition of HIRAM BERRAN, for an act allowing him to construct a suspension railway in Broadway, New-York.

Mr. GUEST submitted the remonstrance of property holders in Broadway, against the bill to allow of the construction of the Broadway Railroad.

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY.

The Hamlin University, of Minnesota Territory, ask the passage of a bill giving them power to sell certain property in New-York. A bill was subsequently introduced for that purpose.

A GUN OF THE REVOLUTION.

A communication was received from Mr. L. FOX, of Montgomery County, proffering for preservation in the State Library, a *gun* seven feet in length and marked "P. D. S.," with a date 1776, supposed to have belonged to the father of Gen. SCHUYLER, of the Revolution.

Mr. MATTESON, in a brief but eloquent speech, alluded to the gift, and moved the reference of the communication to the Committee on Joint Library, which reference was had.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

It will be remembered that some time since, Mr. ANTHON offered a resolution calling from the Judiciary Committee for a report upon the propriety of proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so as to restore the old method of appointment of Judicial Officers.

To-day Mr. ANTHON, from the minority of that Committee, presented a long report in writing in favor of the amendment, and submitted a resolution for the purpose.

Mr. DUGANNE moved the reference of the communication to a select committee, with power to report thereon, and also upon the propriety of restoring the costume of the judiciary of monarchial Government in olden time—the ermine, gown, bag, wig and powder. He contended earnestly that the proposed change was a back ward retrograde movement, and he was opposed to it. He alluded also to the remark of Mr. ANTHON, that he was the youngest member on the floor, and in such a manner as to call Mr. ANTHON to his feet in reply.

After this personal encounter, an expression was had from one or two members, Mr. GLOVER, also Mr. TRIMMER, a member of the Judiciary Committee, in favor of the change, though the latter doubted the policy of the movement at present.

The point of order being raised as to the reception of a minority report without the majority having first reported, Mr. FOOT, from the majority of the Committee, submitted an adverse report, when that of the minority was received. He stated that the Committee were opposed to the change, but had not thought it necessary to burden the house with adverse reports.

THE FUNERAL OF MAYOR PARMELEE.

A communication being received from the Common Council extending an invitation to the members to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock, Mr. JENKINS, after a few appropriate remarks, moved that when the House adjourn it be till evening, to allow members to join in celebrating the funeral solemnities. It was subsequently amended to to-morrow morning, and soon after the House adjourned. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reeder's Seat—Committee to Visit Kansas—Sound Dues—The Natice.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

WHAT OF THE MORROW?

To-morrow another effort is expected to be made to get a vote upon the resolution authorizing the House Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case. The probabilities are that this preliminary question will now be closed. My own impression is that there is a clear majority in the House for ensting WHITFIELD, and that these are ready to sustain a proposition to send a Commission of Lawyers or a Committee of Congress to Kansas, to take testimony, if they can do no better. I still *hope* that the proposition of the Committee may pass without material amendment, but I *fear* that, as DUNN, HAVEN, MOORE, and two or three others, are better and wiser Anti-Administration men and Anti-Slavery Extensionists than the combined one hundred and five who voted for Mr. BANKS, they will insist on the proposition for a Committee, and succeed in defeating the other.

SEND ABLE BODIED MEN.

Should the plan of a traveling Committee be adopted upon DUNN's motion, it is to be taken for granted that he will not be appointed a member of the Committee, as his infirm health, to which he has on more than one occasion alluded before the House, certainly ought to excuse him from a service so laborious, and which will require the rapid and energetic labors of vigorous and able-bodied men. The presence of an invalid on the Committee would be a too ready excuse for serious delays, most disastrous to the interests of Kansas and of the whole county.

THE DEBATE.

Among the speeches made to-day, was one by General GRANGER, of New-York, which was so short, pithy, and to the point that I have procured, and herewith inclose, a full report of it. The Whitfield men evidently feel that they have a bad case to argue, and, consequently, they put forward very few of their best speakers in this debate. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and HALL, of Iowa, talked yesterday and to-day, illustrating feelingly the "sound and fury, —signifying nothing."

THE SOUND DUES—EXECUTIVE ASSUMPTION.

We have a new phase of the Danish Sound Dues question. It is stated that, at the earnest solicitation of the Danish Government, President PIERCE has extended for sixty days the notice of termination of our treaty with that power. I have not been able to ascertain upon what basis this statement is made, and am inclined to believe there is some error in it. What right has the President to give any such extension of time? He is not the Government of the United States. He is merely the executor of the laws, of which the treaty is one. As you know, the question is now pending whether the authority conferred upon the President, by the Senate, to give the "notice" is sufficient to answer the requirements of the Constitution. But, admitting that it *was* sufficient, the one year's notification to Denmark, by the President, was simply the execution of the Senate's order. If the President had the power to give the "notice" it was derived from the Senate, and it is inconceivable where he gets any power to modify that notice in the least particular after it has been given. It is a usurpation, and neither more nor less!—another executive encroachment upon the powers of Congress.

ITS PRACTICAL OPERATION.

Let us see how it operates. New-York merchants, in anticipation of a cessation of the Sound dues from and after the 14th of April, have laden their ships and sent them to the Baltic. The President of the United States now extends the time—in other words, extends the life of the treaty—for two months, and our ships which are just entering the Belts must pay the dues, or await in idleness the expiration of this additional time. Has the Executive the right thus to interfere with and disarrange the commerce of the country? Certainly not; and for any damages which may accrue to our merchants in consequence, either FRANKLIN PIERCE or Congress will be responsible.

THIS ISSUE IS NO ABSTRACTION.

It is a great mistake, by the way, to suppose that these dues, so far as they affect United States commerce, amount to but little. The fact is that they amount almost to the total prohibition of American trade with the Baltic; and it is for *that* reason that the gross amount of dues paid by our ships at Elsinore is so small. I confess I have been greatly surprised in reading articles in the columns of some presses, whose conductors certainly know better, if they take time to think, in favor of yielding up this question as an abstraction of no practical value to the United States. The argument would apply just as well were England to exclude us from the Mediterranean, by prohibitory taxes at Gibraltar, and so cut us off from that trade. If, at the end of the year, she should show us that we had paid her but a pitiful sum in the way of these Gibraltar dues, would that constitute any evidence that the commerce of the Mediterranean is worth nothing to us, and that our objections to the taxation were mere abstractions? Surely not. And if the argument is not good in the case of the Mediterranean, why is it any better in the case of Denmark and the Baltic?

THE CAPITALIZATION PROJECT.

I have been, if possible, even more surprised at the argument that the United States ought submit to the proposition for capitalizing the Sound Dues, rather than risk a war! The Gibraltar case may be again brought into service, and the fallacy of the argument exposed, by simply suggesting that we should consent to pay to England two and a half millions dollars, for the privilege in all future time of passing Gibraltar, should she demand it without a right—as there is no shadow of right in the Danish exaction. But is there nothing due to principle? Let

QUERE WAY OF SAVING A POINCIPLE.

us concede the principle in the case of Denmark, and how can we refuse to concede it in the case of Great Britain, should she assume a right to shut up the Mediterranean, or to admit us thereto only upon her own terms? "Oh!" says our friend of the capitalization project, "but I would agree to the proposition to capitalize the dues, without conceding the principle." Well, I should like to understand how that is to be done. I see not how, unless the following anecdote illustrates it: A traveler rode up to a tavern door and called for a glass of sweet cider, but was particular in saying that he wouldn't have it if it wasn't *sweet*. The landlord brought him a mug of the beverage, assuring him that it was sweet. Traveler swallowed a mouthful, with a grimace which showed that it must be of the "hardest," and madly dashed the mug to the ground, swearing that he wouldn't "pay a d—d cent for that stuff." As he stuck to his refusal, he was dragged before a magistrate, who, after hearing the case, adjudged him to pay "a shilling for the mug, and sixpence for the cider." The defendant, finding himself in the hands of the law, shelled out his money, exclaiming: "Well, if I must, Squire, here's your eighteen-pence,—but its *all* for the mug, and darned a farthing for the cider; I swore I would'nt pay for that, and, by golly, I won't!" So, our capitalization friends would pay Denmark what Denmark demands as a right, but save the principle which repudiates such right by protesting that it is no right. What nonsense!

The United States Government will deal liberally with Denmark in allowing her the extreme of what she can reasonably ask of our commerce for light money, to aid in the maintenance of necessary aids to navigation of the Sounds and Belts, but we cannot, with honor, even under such a pretence, pay a tribute, however small, to the Treasury of the kingdom.

MR. MARCY, MR. MASON AND THE NOTICE.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have made no report yet upon Mr. SUMNER's resolution of inquiry as to whether some legislation is not necessary in order to give legal effect to the "notice" already given to Denmark. I understand that Mr. MARCY's judgment, when the subject was up a year ago, was, that the authority of both Houses of Congress was necessary to that notice, and that he prepared a joint resolution for that purpose, and sent it to Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Senate Committee, who decided that a simple resolution of the Senate was sufficient. I think the general opinion now is, that he was wrong and Mr. MARCY right. The Government of Denmark, however, cannot take cognizance or complain of this irregularity, and it will be quite sufficient for Congress to pass an act simply legalizing the notice already given. By this method, the transaction will be put in proper shape upon our own records, and we shall not lose another year ere the treaty can terminate.

A WORD FOR THE LADIES.

I am requested by several of the ladies of the National Hotel, to say that the paragraph published by the reporter to the associated Press, which states that "*the* ladies" have invited Mr. MASON—one of the parties to the recent affray—to resume his visits to the ladies parlor, conveys an erroneous and injurious impression. A majority of "the ladies" have signed no such letter, never were requested to sign it, and wanid not have signed if asked; admitting that Mr. MASON was not the aggressor in the disgraceful affair, they do not desire to have it supposed that they can so readily excuse a man for coming into the ladies' parlor on the Sabbath with a loaded weapon in his pocket, under any circumstances, and using it in an affray which might better have been adjourned to a bar-room or the street. S.

The Disturbance at Yale, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

FARRAR, the sub-Freshman held to answer to the charge of assault and battery on Mr. F. P. BREWER, was yesterday dismissed by Justice BENNETT. It is understood there was not evidence sufficient to prove his presence among those engaged in the disturbance. Mr. BREWER has again resumed his duties.

Junior Exhibition the present year has been changed from Tuesday, the 8th day of April, to Wednesday, the 2d. It is to be held in the College-street Church, (Rev. Mr. STRONG's,) instead of the College Chapel, as heretofore. The reputation of some of the speakers gives promise of an occasion of more than ordinary interest. W——G.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

One of our reporters, who was made happy by the receipt of a new gold pen—the best yet, but not named herein because we do not believe in puffing—attempted to make a note of the weather yesterday, to the effect that it was warm and pleasant overhead, but very wet and dirty under foot. This was the nearest he could get to it:

Yesterday the sunshine lay in blocks of gold in our streets. Avaricious Winter, whose unsympathetic heart no other sight could melt, opened his arms to receive the treasure, and sunk beneath the delightful burden which he was unable to carry. All New-York, when it saw the old man dying with his wealth beside him, wept with simulated sympathy—greedy after his riches—and the black tears of hypocritical grief rolled down the cheeks of Broadway into the gutters, and flowed copiously through the by-streets till they mingled with the Hudson. Coquettish March—one moment scawling and scolding, and blowing up every body, the next, smiling and quiet—sits braiding her flaxen hair in the sun-light, and twisting its golden threads into love-knots and beau-catchers. Her warm glances have melted the frozen heart of Winter, and her wanton locks have dissipated his eldest sons, Ice and Snow. To-day she throws them into the mud and soils their white garments without apologizing to their washerwoman—to-morrow their hearts will grow cold with such ill-treatment, and when the night comes they will encase themselves in an adamantine armor of congealed mud, and defy her gold tipped arrows. And so for a fortnight to come, her amours with them will be alternately smiles and tears, cold looks and tender sighs, and fierce gusts of passion, till gentle April steps in, "all in tears," and the brothers, vanquished (as all men finally are) by woman's favorite and irresistible weapon, (weep-on,) sink into the earth overcome in the unequal combat, and leave Spring to fasten her green banners on the trees in token of the victory. Then the grass will spring up, and the birds will sing, and—if the Corporation do not keep the streets clean, we shall all have the Yellow Fever. *Carthage delenda est*—the mud must be removed.

The Staten Island Pardons.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of this date I perceive your Albany Correspondent, "LEO," makes the following statement in relation to the pardon of criminals in Richmond County: "Upon receiving this paper, the Governor made the usual application to the District-Attorney of the County of Richmond for a statement of the case, and of course affording him an opportunity to offer his own views either for or against the application as he should think proper. I have examined the reply of the District-Attorney, &c." As your correspondent has fallen into an error, I beg you to do me the justice to state that I have received no communication whatever from the Governor, either before or since the pardons, and have addressed him no letters except those of which the following are copies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DE GROOT, Dist. Att'y., Rich. Co.

PORT RICHMOND, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

[The letters referred to bear date, severally, March 3 and March 11.]

PORT RICHMOND, RICHMOND CO., March 3, 1856.

His Excellency Byron B. Clark, Governor,

SIR: At a Criminal Court, which terminated its session in this County on Friday last, a large number of persons were convicted of malfeasance in office, riots at elections, and other misdemeanors, and it is now rumored that an application will be made to your Excellency in their behalf, for the exercise of your pardoning power.

It is also stated that an application will be made for the reappointment of DAVID G. MCKELVY, a Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy created by his conviction of an offence violating his oath of office. Without raising a question as to the power of the Executive to fill such vacancy, may I ask the favor that you will have me furnished with copies of all papers presented on either of the above applications, if made, in order that I can lay before you the testimony and documents necessary to enable you to arrive at a correct understanding of the cases? The ends of justice, as well as the correct administration of the laws seem to require, and certainly will be promoted by this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. DE GROOT, District-Attorney, Richmond Co.

His Excellency Myron H. Clark.

SIR: I was yesterday served with notices of application to your Excellency for the pardon of prisoners in the six cases hereinafter mentioned. In order that you may have the facts and testimony fairly presented, I send a statement of the several indictments, together with copies of our county paper, in which the trials were reported. These will enable your excellency to form a correct opinion of the nature and degree of criminality, the magnitude of the punishment, and the state of public opinion here. I should, perhaps, call your attention to the fact that the prisoners pleaded guilty to three of the indictments, and state that there are two other indictments; presented by the last Grand Jury, against the prisoners VERMILYE, BUTZ and GARRETT, one for corruption as Town Auditors, last Fall,—being a repetition of the offence for which they have been tried and convicted,—and the other for riot at town meeting. These are still pending. As these cases excited the profoundest interest among our citizens, and were likely to exert an extensive and permanent influence in checking or encouraging crime in our County hereafter, I deemed it my duty in a former communication to ask your Excellency to have me furnished with copies of the papers upon which the application was to be made, in order that I might supply any information necessary to enable you to arrive at a correct understanding of the cases. Not having been furnished with such copies, nor called upon for any information, I can only send a simple statement of facts.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,

A. DE GROOT, District-Attorney Richmond Co.

[Accompanying the second letter was a statement of the several indictments.]

County Medical Society.

The New-York County Medical Society found a quorum of its members together on the night of the 18th, when the following officers were elected:

President—BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D.
Vice-President—John R. Vankleek, M. D.
Treasurer—Benjamin R. Robson, M. D.
Recording Secretary—Henry S. Downs, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—Edward L. Beadle, M. D.
Censors—John G. Adams, M. D.; Oliver White, M. D.; Fanning V. Purdy, M. D.; S. Conant Foster, M. D.; Ambrose L. White, M. D.

The *Committee Minora* were empowered to select the number of Delegates to the American Medical Association. Treasurer's Report was read, &c.

The Latest Post-Office Robbery.

Yesterday, ASA BALDWIN, who was arrested for opening letters, was brought up at the office of the United States Marshal and compelled to surrender several articles of value which, it is supposed, he had taken from letters intrusted to him to take to the Post-Office. Owners are wanted to identify.

The Irving House.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, the case of Prime vs. Hayden, to recover for services of certai

[illegible] the Irving House, has disposed [illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

REMARKABLE CASE O

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week: Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS made a reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, to which the latter gentleman rejoined. Abstracts of the two speeches will be found under the appropriate heading. Mr. SEWARD submitted a substitute for Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the admission of Kansas as a State. It provides for her admission immediately. Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, reported a bill for the prevention of frauds in the collection of revenue, and for other purposes, and proceeded to make a speech in explanation. In the House, the Navy Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate bill for the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment providing that two of them may be built with side-wheels. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

☞ Mr. KELLY'S bill in relation to the Bank Fund was taken up in the State Senate yesterday, and the fourth and sixteenth sections stricken out after debate. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was withdrawn, and progress reported. It was general order day in the Assembly, and the entire session was consumed in debate on the Colonization Appropriation bill.

The News from Europe.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received one week's later advices from Europe. Touching the prospects of peace and the action of the Paris Congress, now in session, we have scarcely any additional information. The fifth conference had taken place, but none of the proceedings were suffered to transpire. Imaginary speeches of Plenipotentiaries, it is true, have found their way into the columns of sundry journals, and, as one example, that created at the time of its publication no little sensation, we give elsewhere an article from the *Emancipacion Belge*, in which it is positively stated that the first Four Points had been decided upon, and that Count GROLOFF, in behalf of his master, the Czar, had formally accepted the Allied propositions. These allegations, it is hardly necessary to say, were pure fabrications. They were probably founded on the information, subsequently announced by Lord PALMERSTON in the British Parliament, that the Austrian propositions had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries *as a basis* upon which they were to negotiate—a proceeding purely formal, and in no manner affecting the future action of the parties to the deed. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, an authority to be looked upon as the most reliable in the absence of official information, states that the proceeding in question was a formality to legalize, as it were, the protocol of Vienna, and was not the signing of "Peace preliminaries" in the proper sense of the words. It is easy to understand that for dishonest purposes, all sorts of reports will be started, and in the present state of public expectation and excitement in Europe, will easily find believers. But with the fact before us that each member of the Paris Congress is solemnly bound to secrecy, we shall be forced to wait until the adjournment, or at least until an official announcement on the subject is made, before we can answer the question whether peace or war is to follow upon the pending negotiations.

At this time the speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON on opening the French Legislature will be regarded with especial interest. If any inference at all can be drawn from language so careful and guarded as that employed, it is to confirm the popular expectation that peace will be immediately restored. Those passages, especially, in which the Emperor says that the "Czar has *inherited a situation* he had not made," and again, "the honor of his arms once satisfied, it was also acquiring honor *by complying* with the distinctly expressed wishes of Europe," are looked upon as significant of the anticipated success of the Congress now in session.

But while the belief seems to prevail that the reestablishment of Peace is certain, it is somewhat curious to notice that warlike preparations, on an enormous scale, are still progressing. It is stated, on reliable authority, that an additional force of 20,000 men are on the eve of embarkation from Marseilles for the Crimea, where they will arrive before the expiration of the armistice. Perhaps this is a mere brag, or an illustration of the injunction in the imperial speech, "to be equally prepared, if necessary, again to draw the sword, or to extend a hand to those whom we have loyally fought."

Among the miscellaneous news, received by this arrival, is an announcement of the total destruction, by fire, of Covent Garden Theatre, London, during a *bal masqué*. The account, which we publish elsewhere, is a thrilling one, and full of incident.

The Money news, by this arrival, is to the effect that Discounts continue dear—in London 6@7 per cent., while cheaper terms are quoted from the Continent. The Grain and Flour market, at Liverpool, is adversely influenced by the near prospect of peace—the decline as much as 4d. on Wheat, 1s.@2s. on Corn, and 1s. on Flour. On English grown Wheat the decline, in London, is reported equal to nearly 10 per cent. The Cotton Trade, on the other hand, is looking bright at Manchester, and the sales of the raw material, at Liverpool, amount to 64,000 bales for the week, at full prices. French and English Funds keep steady, although the speculators are paying a large rate of interest, in the hope of further profits from the positive declaration of peace.

Another Batch of Startling News from Kansas.

We publish this morning another budget of highly interesting intelligence from Kansas, where the people are improvising a Free-State organization, with a celerity and boldness that are startling even in these days of rapid revolutions.

The new Free-State Legislature met in joint session of the two Houses on the 8th inst., and proceeded to the election of two United States Senators. On the first ballot, Gov. REEDER was elected, receiving 38 ont of 56 votes; and on the second, Gen. LANE was chosen by the same vote. Gov. REEDER and Gen. LANE, are therefore duly announced as United States Senators from Kansas. There was very little opposition to either. The remaining proceedings of the Legislature were nnimportant. An early adjonrnment was looked for, in order to permit members to give attention to their crops.

Gov. ROBINSON has sent in a Snpplemental Message, explanatory of the former one. He says that some misapprehension was created by his remarks in relation to the powers of a State Government, and proceeds to make an explanation of his views. He counsels non-resistance to the Federal anthorities, bnt declares that the people of the State possess the right of organizing a Government of their own, and may enact laws, the execntion of which is contingent npon the recognition by Congress of the acts of the people of the Territory. Prndence, cantion and forbearance are earnestly recommended, and indeed this cause, obviously the wisest, is the one which the People of the new State intend to pursno.

Tbe internal affairs of tho State present no features of peculiar interest.

A Truce for Kansas.

The trinmph of free speech, attained on Wednesday in the designation of a Committee of Investigation for Kansas, only prelndes the triumph of Free Soil in that Territory. The measore is less important in its direct issues, than in some less obvions, bnt equally secure resnlts. The field of inquiry, opened by the resolutions of Mr. DUNN, includes not merely the contrssted case between REEDER and WHITFIELD. It embraces the whole condition of things past nnd passing on the border; the usurpations of ATCHISON'S myrmidons; the complicity of the President with the usurpers; the wrongs and oppressions of the real settlers; the comparative anthenticity of the Legislature of the Shawnee Mission, and that of Topeka; the extent and character, and origin of the violence of which the Territory has been the theatre; where, in short, lies the wrong, and how it may be remedied. The Slavery argument rests on the denial of facts of general notoriety. With the report of the Committee, that baseless fabric will be struck from nnder them, and the thorough desingenuousness of tbeir logic displayed beyond the shrewdest endeavors at concealment.

Were this the only mediate result, the labor of the Committee would be richly worth the pains. There is more however beyond. The appointment of this Commission involves a cessation of arms. There will be a truce in the border warfare. The Missourians, engaged in the armed service of Slavery, will be obliged by the presence of the Committee to repress every belligerent show; while they assume that meek, ill-used and down-trodden posture ascribed to them by Major OLIVER. Their arms will give place to the toga. For a few months the tide of Northern and Southern migration will be permitted to flow in nninterruptedly; the tendencies of things will resume, or rather acquire, a normal and healthful action; and very possibly by time the task of investigation is completed, and the mass of evidence heaped monntain-high, the augmented population will be large enongh to decide the future of the soil for itself, and without any room for cavil or hesitancy on the part of opponents. All the actual settlers and sovereigns of Kansas ask is breathing time; an armistice long enough to set the elements of New-England thrift and prosperity fairly at work, and to permit the young fibres of the new-born State to knit; and then they are ready to defy the ingress of Slavery, armed or naked.

The only source from which distnrbance for the halcyon days thus secured by the House Committee may possibly arise, is the President. He may, perhaps, find it his dnty to "crush ont" the Free-State movement by the stringent measures threatened in his latest proclamation. He may choose to append to the doctrines of Democracy—his *own* doctrines, as unmistakably expressed in the case of Gov. DORR—the commentary afforded by a prosecntion of Gov. ROBINSON and his fellows for high-treason, in having claimed and exercised, nnder popular authority, the prerogative of self-government guaranteed by the organic law of the Territory. Different and wiser counsels may, however, prevail. It has been the custom, when the popular branch of Government is in the act of asserting any of its solemn prerogatives and privileges, for the Executive, constitutionally snbordinate as it is, to stand aside and let the course of vindication have way. Decency would even reqnire that every facility and security within reach of Federal authority should be afforded. The Administration is practically on trial before the House of Representatives, in other words before the people, for alleged misdemeanors, omissions of dnty, and connivance in treason against the popular rights of a community called into fresh existence by an Act of Congress originating in the House. Its fitting attitude until the case is closed is that of nentrality and silence. Congress has taken the business into its own hands. Nothing could be more indecorous than, while the Commission is actually employed in the inquiry; while it is calling before it the chiefs of both the contending parties, including the new State officers, over whose heads executive wrath is impendent, for the President by the use of arms, or criminal process, to interpose and obstruct the investigation. The prospect of either invasion or insurrection is suspended, as we have given our reason for believing, while the House Commission fulfills its dnty. There is no excuse therefore for that executive interference now, which has been invoked in vain for a year past, at moments when urgently needed. It would be gratuitous and unpardonable, and would place the President in a relation to the House that might be thought to justify the use of its highest prerogative—that of impeachment.

Kansas, moreover, is now a State. It has complied with every constitutional condition entitling it to admission to the Union. The act of Sept. 9, 1850, admitting California recites in its preamble all the pre-reqnisites Congress is authorized to demand npon snch applications. We quote from it:

Whereas, the people of California have presented a Constitution and asked admission into the Union, which Constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February 13, 1850, and *which, on due examination, is found to be* REPUBLICAN *in its form of Government, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, that the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America."

There was no census anteceding this act to justify the idea that California possessed a population equal to the constituency of a member of the House of Representatives. It was generally believed that it did not. Bnt no objection on that ground was made, simply because those willing to object knew quite well that they had neither constitution nor law to show for their resistance. It was a State already, by the recognized power of its people; the question with Congress was not, whether it should be sent back to a territorial condition, but whether it should remain as a State within or without the Confederation. With the establishment of the fact that its Constitution was republican, all constitutional cavil at its reception ceased, and the applicant was admitted. By this preedent the application of Kansas must be decided, nnless the Compromise of 1850 is to be classed with with that of 1820 as void and inoperative. While its demand is pending, we cannot bring onrselves to believe that the President will so violate all propriety as to treat its people, not as a sovereign State, nor yet as a Territory to which the right of self-government was solemnly conceded under his own hand two years ago, but as an association of traitors and rebels. He may be disposed to do so; but will he dare? We shall know before midsummer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Douglas' Speech and Trumbull's Rejoinder —The Substitute for Douglas' Bill—Something Rich, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

DOUGLAS' speech to-day was an ingenious and able one of its kind, but evidently intended for an electioneering document, to be circulated without any accompanying answer, else he could not have ventured such weak, illogical special pleading as he treated the Senate to.

TRUMBULL'S brief rejoinder to his personal allusions, sustained the high reputation he has already established as a ready debater, and completely disarmed his colleague.

Mr. SEWARD'S proposed substitute for DOUGLAS' bill, admits Kansas immediately into the Union as a State. He will press it on the attention of the Senate at the earliest date.

BENNETT, of Mississippi, has addressed a letter to DAMRELL, of Massachusetts, asking the latter for an explanation of something in his speech reflecting on Mississippi repudiation. Rich, isn't it?

The Speaker did not announce the KANSAS Committee of investigation to-day; so the matter will lie over until Monday. S.

The Kansas Triumph—How it was Done—Mr. Dunn—Douglas—The Nicaragua Transit Company's Troubles.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

THE TRIUMPH OF TO-DAY.

The true friends of law and order achieved a great triumph, to day, in the adoption by the House of the amended resolution authorizing a thorough investigation into the recent troubles in Kansas, and the outrages upon popular rights, alleged to have been perpetrated there. When the House met, this morning, three propositions were pending,—first, the resolution of the Committee on Elections, authorizing them to send for persons and papers,—second, the amendment proposed by the Administration men, appointing a Commission of two lawyers to go to Kansas to collect testimony,—and last, DUNN'S proposed amendment to the amendment authorizing a Committee of three members of Congress to perform this duty.

HOW IT WAS DONE. FIRST FRUITS.

Upon privately canvassing the House, it was found that some half dozen gentlemen who were willing to sustain in good faith the amendment to the amendment, would not vote to authorize the Committee to send for persons and papers. Of course, under these circumstances, as the proposed traveling Committee would just as certainly effect the purpose of the Committee on Elections—that of opening a searching investigation of the Kansas troubles—our friends concluded at once to unite their forces upon the amendment, which was consequently carried. The event produced great consternation among the Administration men. If proof were wanting that they *know* the charges of corruption and outrage in Kansas to be true, it might have been found in their uneasy squirmings of to-day. If nothing is wrong, why do they fear investigation?—and why did their cheeks blanch when they found that the examination must proceed?

OUGHT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Of course, everybody is anxious to know who are to compose the Committee? The inquiry will doubtless be answered ere this reaches you, by the announcement of the names. The power to insure a thorough and searching investigation is now in the hands of Speaker BANKS, and there is no fear that he will delegate that power to uncertain men. He will make no experiment, surely, at such a time as this, but will be sure to select able, tried and true men. I am still more confirmed in the opinion that he will not and *ought* not appoint Mr. DUNN on the Committee, who is not physically capable of performing its duties, and whose conduct in withholding his vote from Mr. BANKS for Speaker—when the defeat of the latter would have insured the success of the largest slaveholder in the Union—furnishes abundant evidence that he ought not be trusted in a position of so much importance and responsibility as that now to be filled.

DUNN HAS NO CLAIM TO SELECTION.

The only claim presented in Mr. DUNN'S behalf, is that based upon the usual practice of Parliamentary *courtesy* (not law) which usually gives to the originator of a successful proposition for a Committee, its Chairmanship. In the present instance the issue is between courtesy and the public interest, even admitting that DUNN is entitled to the advantage of this rule of courtesy,—and I think Mr. BANKS can scarcely hesitate as to which of these alternative considerations he shall give predominance. But in reality DUNN is *not* so entitled. He is *not* the originator of the proposition for an investigation. That is the proposition of the Committee on Elections, *modified* only on motion of the gentleman from Indiana. If the latter, under these circumstances, is entitled by courtesy to the Chairmanship, then any man who dots an "i" or crosses a "t," by way of amendment of any similar proposition, shoves himself into the position which courtesy gives to the mover of the resolution.

Mr. HOMMAN, of Pennsylvania, would be appointed beyond doubt, if he did not consider his ill-health a decided objection. It is highly important that this Committee should lose no time by sickness or other delay. At the best the session will be far advanced ere they can return and report.

AWFUL DISCLOSURE.

To-morrow Mr. DOUGLAS speaks in the Senate in reply to Mr. TRUMBULL. The lesser organ to-day contains the following startling announcement:

"This morning it was being said by many around the Capitol that a deliberate plan has been concocted to, if possible, get Senator DOUGLAS into a personal difficulty to-morrow in connection with the speech he is to deliver. The Republicans are credited with this foolish scheme, their purpose being to spear insults." &c., &c.

Horrible! It is expected that "BILL SEWARD" is to go into the Senate Chamber to-morrow morning loaded down with Irish blnndgeons, Sharp's rifles, and Colt's revolvers, to make a desperate assault upon the redonbtable Senator from Illinois, and that he is to be supported on his right hand by the veteran and dangerous Senator FOOT, of Vermont, with "spears" and Roman embres, and on the left by the belligerent Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, armed with a tooth-pick and hodkin. The most serious danger is to be apprehended from the last-mentioned implement of warfare,—but several distinguished surgeons will be on hand to save the doomed man, if possible, from entire dissolution. It is not yet distinctly ascertained whether DOUGLAS will or will not be defended by General CASS with the sword which he broke upon the frontier. I will endeavor to keep you posted in the facts of the affray as rapidly as they transpire.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

I cannot imagine upon what ground our Government is expected to interfere in behalf of American stockholders in the Nicaragua Transit Company, to save them from loss in consequence of WALKER'S annulment of their grant and seizure of their boats. Any expectation of effective interference will certainly be found a delusion, unless there are still undeveloped facts in the case which entirely change the character of the transaction. The Transit Company is a *foreign* Corporation, doing business under a foreign charter. That charter was entirely subject to the jurisdiction of the Nicaragnan Government, as the Bank of England is to that of England. The United States Government have nothing to do with it. The case is different from that of a citizen of the United States residing abroad, under the shadow of a treaty, whose property is seized, or business unjustly destroyed. In that case redress may be demanded and enforced. But the Transit Company is just as absolutely foreign as though every one of its stockholders were native Nicaraguans. They carried on their business, not under a treaty, but under a Nicaraguan charter; and there is no single sentence of any treaty between the United States and any other Government which relieves the Company from subservience to

THE QUESTION ENTIRELY FOREIGN.

the laws of Nicaragua. On the contrary, our Government has refused, time and again, to become the guarantore of private speculations or corporations abroad. It was precisely this that they refused to do in the celebrated Garey case, notwithstanding the argument was pressed, that it was of great national importance that the route to California and Tehuantepec should be opened. It is a fatal error to suppose that the United States Government can rightfully interpose, as against the recent *coup d'état* of WALKER in order to keep the Nicaragua route to California open—and I should like to see the first line of international law which gives to one Government the right to override the laws and jurisdiction of a second, in order to keep open a convenient road across the territory of the latter, for the benefit of the former. Those who rest their hopes of resuscitating the old Transit Company by any such move as this, will be sadly deceived and disappointed. S.

The United States, Paraguay and Brazil—The Amazon and its Tributaries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

It has been ascertained that Brazil has positively refused to ratify a treaty which had been made at the City of Assumption, between the Brazilian Minister and Paraguay—Brazil being unwilling to concede that Paraguay has any title whotever to the rights which she thus pretended to concede concerning the navigation of certain rivers, and which rights Brazil maintains she already possessed.

Paraguay, it is well known, has long been in communication with the United States, proposing to open various rivers intersecting the Amazon, in return for certain advantages which she wishes to obtain for herself from this country.

Recently Brazil has made a statement in relation to the transactions between the Brazilian Government and Paraguay, in order that our Government may not be misled in any contemplated treaty with Paraguay or the bordering States of South America, none of which can, by any possibility, confer commercial advantages without the sanction of Brazil.

Appointment of the Kansas Committee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

Although the Speaker has not yet announced the appointment of a Committee to investigate Kansas affairs generally, it is agreed that it will consist of Messrs. DUNN, HICKMAN, and OLIVER of Missouri, or Mr. FLETCHER. The two last have been suggested to the Speaker by prominent Democrats.

There are at least thirty candidates for Clerk to the Committee.

Great Circulation of Documents on the Kansas Question.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

One hundred thousand copies of Senator WILSON'S speech on the Kansas question have already been ordered, besides a large number of the speeches of other members of Congress on the same side of that question, and the Territorial report of Senator DOUGLAS will probably have as large a circulation.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

DOUGLAS' REPLY TO MR. TRUMBULL.

Mr. DOUGLAS took the floor in reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, and said he regarded his colleague's opening the debate the other day as a violation of that parliamentary courtesy which gives the Chairman of a committee that privilege.

Among other points in the report of the minority on Kansas affairs he referred to the charge, that the Legislature of Kansas was a spurious body, elected by fraudulent and illegal votes, and that the people of Kansas were invaded and conquered by armed Missourians. Mr. DOUGLAS said, it was admitted that there was illegal voting in seven of the districts, and that in those districts Mr. REEDER denied the member's certificates for that reason; but in the other fifteen districts there was no protest and no proofs of illegal voting. Then admitting, for the sake of argument, the allegation true as to seven districts, there was a clear majority of the Legislature legally elected. Hence their acts were binding.

The majority report shows the fact that after the Legislature assembled at Pawnee and organized, a resolution was adopted, by which every person whomsoever was authorized to contest the right of any member holding a seat on giving notice to the sitting members. This was more than three months after the invasion. If people were so much intimidated as it has been said, it is to be supposed they would have recovered from their fright in the course of three months; but in that time no men was found who desired to contest the seats of any of the fifteen members, and it was universally admitted that the fact that Gov. REEDER had given them certificates, was conclusive regarding the legality of their election. Mr. DOUGLAS charged the minority with suppressing evidence in order to make out a case. The minority report declared the Topeka Convention justifiable on the ground, that under a clause of the Constitution people might assemble peaceably for a redress of grievances. Mr. DOUGLAS characterized the Topeka Convention as an act of rebellion. Should it result in bloodshed, the crime would be high treason, and traitors ought to be hanged.

MR. TRUMBULL'S REJOINDER.

Mr. TRUMBULL, replying, said he had learned most of his Democracy from Mr. DOUGLAS, and little thought, at the time, that he was cherishing the Black Republicanism with which Mr. D. had charged him. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) was sitting at the people's gate, and would not bow down and worship his colleague; and if, on the scaffold erected by Mr. DOUGLAS for him, there be found another hanging, it would not be his (Mr. T.'s) fault. As to the absurd proposition of his colleague, that both should resign their offices, he had only to say that the people had recently sanctioned him (Mr. TRUMBULL)—first, by electing him their Representative, then Senator. That certainly is a modest proposition. Let the Senator himself resign; and if, after going back to his constituents, he should be reelected, Mr. TRUMBULL would join him in resignation. Thus they would stand on equal terms. The people of Illinois stand on the Democratic platform, erected by the aid of Mr. DOUGLAS and others in 1850. The proposition to resign reminded Mr. TRUMBULL of the unsuccessful client in Court, who having lost his cause, was ready and asked for a new trial.

Mr. TRUMBULL maintained that the Kansas Legislature was fraudulently elected, and said: My colleague speaks of hanging traitors, and I think they may be found without going to Kansas. If the people there committed errors, was it not in consequence of failing into my colleague's lead? Has it not been proclaimed in the majority report that the people shall settle their affairs in their own way? If they have committed error, no one has been more instrumental in bringing it about than my colleague.

After replying to other points advanced by Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. TRUMBULL, in allusion to personal contentions between members, said, when questions are before this body threatening civil war and disunion, questions on the issue of which the peace and happiness of thirty millions of people are at stake, and the cause of Republicanism throughout the world involved, into what insignificance do these petty squabbles sink. As a member of the Senate, I hope I shall never be drawn into them again.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution was adopted inquiring of the President whether the boundary line, according to the treaty with Mexico, in 1853, had been established, and whether the remaining three millions had been paid, and to whom?

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a substitute for Mr. DOUGLAS' bill to provide for the admission of Kansas as a State.

PREVENTION OF FRAUDS.

Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, reported a bill for the prevention of frauds in the collection of the revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. JAMES, in explanation of the bill, avowed himself an advocate of free-trade, as far as can be carried out in conformity with the legitimate laws of trade, and consistently with the common interests of the country. The bill does not propose a tariff embracing duties imposed for the purpose of protection. It is framed on the principle of reducing duties on foreign imports to a proper revenue standard. In other words, to raise a revenue adequate only for the actual wants of the Government, so near as may be devised. The articles embraced in the bill are separated into four classes. Class A consists only of spiritous liquors; which are to pay a duty of 80 per cent. *ad valorem*. Class B embraces all articles now paying a duty of 30 per cent. and over, except spiritous liquors, together with one or two articles which now pay 25 per cent. This comprises most of the articles of foreign manufacture which enter into general consumption. Class C is free; the list including raw materials for manufacturers, mechanics, &c., produced either not at all in this country, or to no great extent. Class D is composed wholly of articles not enumerated in either of the other lists, taxed with a duty of 20 per cent. It will be seen that this classification very properly discriminates between the rich and the poor, by so arranging the duties that the heavier taxes will fall on the luxuries and elegancies of life, and the lighter on the cheap comforts and the necessaries of life which enter into general consumption, and one used by the laboring classes. He said the bill, if adopted, would effectually check the immense frauds practiced by unprincipled importers. He also showed its importance generally, not the least of which is that it will relieve manufacturers, mechanics and artisans from onerous taxes on the materials necessary for their business, which, not being produced in this country to any considerable extent, and some of them not at all, they are compelled to import from abroad. Such relief would do much to enable them to meet foreign competition in our market, as it would much reduce the cost of production. Not wishing to detain the Senate, he would print the remainder of his remarks.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy Appropriation bill.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Mr. BENSON, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war, with an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, cause two of them to be built with side-wheels, with a view of greatest attainable speed.

SLAVERY EXTENSION.

Mr. BRENTON spoke against the extension of Slavery, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned over to Monday.

The Albany Bridge Question.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 20.

The Senate in Committee, to-day, had the Albany Bridge question under discussion. Mr. BROOKS spoke against the bridge, and Messrs. KELLY and RICHARDSON in favor of it. Mr. SICKLES moved as an amendment, to be inserted in the first section of the bill, that the Company be compelled to construct a suspension bridge of the height of at least 120 feet above the ordinary water level. Pending the motion the Committee reported progress, when further discussion on the bill was postponed to Monday evening next.

A New American Paper.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 20.

The prospectus of the *American Statesman*, a new American paper, to be issued on Monday, is out.

The Ship Cape Cod—Fire at Yarmouth, Me.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 20.

The ship *Cape Cod*, reported as abandoned at sea, by the *Persia*, was insured in State-street, this city, for over $100,000.

The Cotton Mill in Yarmouth, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $65,000. Insured $35,000.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, Thursday, March 20.

The ice in the river is entirely broken up and is rapidly clearing away. Steamers are loading for Cincinnati and carrying off the large accumulations of freight. Between here and Pittsburg the river is still closed.

Mr. Everett at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 20.

Mr. EVERETT'T lecture at Richmond last night attracted a very large audience. At the close of it he was complimented by speeches from Governor WISE and ex-President TYLER.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 20.

Messrs. MCLANE and GWYNN have been elected Delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention. They go unpledged, but it is understood they will vote for PIERCE.

Musical.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his tenth *soirée* last evening, to a crowded and delighted audience.

☞ The American Musical Association gives its second performance on the 27th. A grand quintette for stringed instruments, by Mr. HOMMOUN, will be performed, and a number of other American compositions. Miss BRAINERD and Miss ANNIE KEMP have volunteered for the occasion.

Theatrical.

Mr. J. M. MCVICKER, a deservedly popular American Comedian, made his reappearance on Wednesday night, at Burton's Theatre, under peculiarly favorable circumstances. When Mr. MCVICKER was here before we had occasion to speak of his talents, but we were compelled to yawn over the pieces in which he developed them. Profiting by the strictures of the press, Mr. MCVICKER has commenced refurbishing his dramatic library, and has made a decidedly valuable addition in the shape of the original Yankee comedy called "Taking the Chances." It is no easy matter to write a one-man-power play—even of the worst kind. Incidents will not cluster round a man like grapes on a stalk. But to write a good, hearty, general play, in which almost everything depends on an individual, without that individual being unpleasantly ubiquitous, is surely a triumph, and this was achieved by Mr. CHAS. GAYLER in "Taking the Chances."

The hero of "Taking the Chances" is *Peter Pomeroy*, (Mr. MCVICKER) from New-Hampshire, who visits the City to see the elephant. He stays at the house of an uncle, and soon discovers that there are some visitors there who are not what they represent themselves to be. Especially is this the case with *Flashington Flighty*, (Mr. H. A. PERRY) a gentleman who aspires to the hand of *Blanche*, (Mrs. C. HOWARD) *Pete's* cousin. *Pete* determines to find out the mystery about *Flashington*, and to expose him. He is, of course, successful, the mystery being solved by the appearance of *Flashington's* deserted wife from a neglected retreat in New-Hampshire. *Blanche* succumbs to the combined influence of circumstances and vigorous entreaties, forgets *Flashington*, marries *Pete*, and thus all ends happily.

There is nothing particularly new, either in the plot or in the incidents of this play. Its chief merit lies in what the French call local coloring. It breathes a perceptibly healthy mountain air—pleasant and stimulating. The dialogue partakes of this New-Hampshire characteristic. It is what it should be—smart and manly, with no spasmodic effort at brilliancy, and very little buncome—which little, however, might be omitted. Mr. MCVICKER played with remarkable unction, and without any of the usual exaggeration of the stage Yankee. He is unquestionably a fine artist. There are three or four excellent minor parts; one of a politician, who is forever talking of the Constitution, carefully played by Mr. MOORE; another of *Mr. Pomeroy*, a city man of strong common sense, played by Mr. RUSSELL, and three ladies represented admirably by Mrs. HOLMAN, Mrs. PARKER and Mrs. C. HOWARD.

Mr. PERRY as *Flashington Flighty*, might possibly have been good if he had been in a condition to represent himself as well as the part. But for after-dinner reasons, he was not in the vein for doing credit to himself or to Mr. BURTON'S theatre. We presume Mr. BURTON knows his own interest sufficiently well to prevent the recurrence of such a disgusting exhibition as that of last evening. And for Mr. PERRY, the reproof he received at the hands of the audience, will, we trust, be sufficient. Temperance is a decent obligation to society, which should be preserved more strenuously on the stage, if possible, than in private life. The Comedy was eminently successful.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—Organization of the Free-State Legislature.—Message of Gov. Robinson. Full Particulars from our Special Correspondents.

THE DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE.—Names of the Dead and Injured.

POLITICAL.—Letter from Ex-Judge Conkling on Republicanism. FILLMORE Repudiated.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—Annulling the Nicaragua Transit Company's Charter.

EARTHQUAKE AT JEDDO.—80,000 people killed

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the *Arabia*. The Peace Conferences.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.—Letters from JULIUS FROEBEL, No. IV.

EDITORIALS.—The Peace Conferences. The Nicaragua Bubble. The TIMES and the State Assembly—Veracity of a Member. Missing Ships. Two Paths—Which Shall be Chosen? Important News from Kansas. Emigration Westward. Federal Usurpation. The Pacific Railroad. The New-Hampshire Election, &c., &c.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending March 15, prepared expressly for this paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets. The Chinese Potato. Wholesale Produce Markets, &c., &c.,

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SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains full details of the important news from Kansas, comprising the history of the organization of the Free-State Legislature, Governor ROBINSON'S first Message, &c., &c. It will also contain complete summaries of the news from Europe, by the *Persia*; and the return of the *Arctic*, with accounts of her cruise in search of the *Pacific*.

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ABANDON, *v. a.* To give up; to leave; to forsake; to desert; to leave; to relinquish; to resign; to renounce; to abdicate; to surrender; to forego.

SYN.—Bad parents ABANDON their children; men ABANDON the unfortunate objects of their guilty passions; men are ABANDONED by their friends; they ABANDON themselves to unlawful pleasures. A marine ABANDONS his vessel and cargo in a storm; we ABANDON our houses and property to an invading army; we DESERT a post or station; we LEAVE the company; FORSAKE companions; RELINQUISH claims; QUIT business; RESIGN an office; RENOUNCE a profession, or the world; ABDICATE a throne; SURRENDER a town; SURRENDER what we have in trust; we ABANDON a measure or an enterprise; we forego a claim or a pleasure.

ATHEIST, *n.* A disbeliever of Christianity; an atheist; an infidel.

SYN.—An *infidel* is one who has no belief in divine revelation; *irreligionist* and *disbeliever* are terms commonly, but not always, used in the same sense; a *skeptic* professes to doubt of *all* things; a *deist* believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revelation; an *atheist* denies the existence of God; *freethinker* is commonly used in an ill sense, as synonymous with *infidel*.

LANGUAGE (lang'gwaj) *n.* The mode of utterance; human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; idiom; style.

SYN.—*Language* is a very general term, as we say the *language* not only of men, but of beasts and birds. *Tongue* refers to an original language, as the Hebrew *tongue*. *Speech* contemplates language as broken or cut into words, as the parts of *speech*, the gift of *speech*. Every language has its peculiar *idioms*. A *dialect* is an incidental form of a language used by the inhabitants of a particular district. The Greek *language*; Greek *tongue*; Attic *dialect*. Native or vernacular *language*; modern *tongue*. The want of good *language* or *style*.

LAWYER, *n.* One versed in law; an attorney.

SYN.—*Lawyer* is a general term for one who is versed in, or who practices law.—*barrister*, *counselor* and *counsel*, are terms applied to lawyers who advise and assist clients, and plead for them in a court of justice.—An *attorney* is a lawyer who acts for another, and prepares cases for trial. An *advocate* is a lawyer who argues causes.—A *special pleader* is one who pre ares the written pleadings in civil suits. A *chamber counselor* is a lawyer who gives advice in his office, but does not act in court.—A *conveyancer* is one who draws writings, by which real estate is transferred.—*Civilian* and *jurist* are terms applied to such as are versed in the science of law, particularly civil or Roman law.—A *solicitor* is a lawyer employed in a Chancery court.—A *publicist* is a writer on the laws of nations and nations.

These instances will suffice to show the very great benefit one may receive by having this Dictionary at hand when engaged in composition or writing; for with it every man will be able to educate himself in the just and proper expression of his thoughts. No library is complete without it.

The following extracts from letters, most of them recently received, will show in what estimation the books are held by the most distinguished scholars in every section of the country:

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I find this new Dictionary to be marked with the characteristics of Mr. Worcester's former works of the same class, viz: accuracy, as to matters of undisputed fact, and sound judgement as to debatable points. His orthography and pronunciation represent, as far as I am aware, the most approved usage of our language. His definitions seldom leave anything to desire. The synonyms form a valuable feature of the present work, and a novel one for a manual dictionary. The matter contained in the appendix is of great value, and will materially promote the convenience of the reader.

From William H. Prescott.

A work compiled on so sound and philosophical principles, and yet so well adapted to popular use, cannot fail to commend itself to all who would have a correct knowledge of their vernacular.

From Washington Irving.

It gives me great satisfaction, and appears to me to be well calculated to fulfil the purpose for which it professes to be compiled—to supply the wants of common schools, and to be a sufficient manual for schools of a higher order.

From George Bancroft.

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From C. C. Felton.

I shall keep it on my table for constant reference, and I know very well it will be extremely useful to me. It gives me great pleasure to see the general and hearty recognition of the value of your labors in this important department of literature. The influence of your works is rapidly extending, in spite of opposition; and I am very sure that your great Dictionary will become the standard everywhere.

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Having been in the habit of using the "Universal and Critical Dictionary," almost exclusively, for several years, I shall welcome the new one with its improvements and additions. So far as I have examined it, it seems to me admirably adapted to the sphere it was intended to occupy. I trust the public will appreciate its value, and thus reward you, in some measure, for your intefatigable and long-continued labors in this department of learning.

From Theodore Frelinghuysen.

It was a happy thought to interweave the synonymous explanations; they so much and readily aid hard-working men, who have so little time for research, as those who have many executive duties in seminaries and colleges.

From Alonzo Potter.

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From Horace Mann.

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CONTENTS OF No. XXI.—SATURDAY, MARCH 22.
REVIEWS of "Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," "Notes Ambrosianæ," "Aspen Court," "Arabian Nights Entertainments," "Arthur Gordon Pym," "India, The Pearl of Pearl River," "The Progress of Religious Ideas," "The Old Mansion."
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The paper may be obtained of the principal News Agent's or from the Publisher.
CHARLES R. RODE, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FOR FOUR CENTS—You can obtain the NEW-YORK LEDGER to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at all the News depots, with the best Illustrations by the best artist, of the BURNING of the PHILADELPHIA FERRY-BOAT, together with engravings of all the heart-rending scenes. As the public are aware, the LEDGER never does things by halves.

NEW TALE AND NEW VOLUME
OF THE
LONDON JOURNAL.
On Saturday, March 22, will be commenced the opening chapter of an entirely new romance of great interest, entitled, "The Star in the Dark," by the author of "White Friars." Illustrated in the first style of the art by J. Gilbert. No. 78, to be published on March 22, will be the commencement of volume 23, of the London Journal. Sold by J. SMITH, 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR FOUR CENTS—You can obtain the NEW-YORK LEDGER to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at all the News depots, with the best Illustrations by the best artist, of the BURNING of the PHILADELPHIA FERRY-BOAT, together with engravings of all the heart-rending scenes. As the public are aware, the LEDGER never does things by halves.

A PRICED LIST OF FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE-PLANTS, &c.—Suitable for all soils and exposures, with very hardy sorts for the sea-shore, in all sizes, from 25 per 100 upwards, will be forwarded gratis to any address. Also, a catalogue of CHOICEST FRUITS, with prices. Carriage of packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK AND BLANK BOOK buyers, at their new store, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

VISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 176 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auctions and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT & RAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 123 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Fire Clothes.
Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.
Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 123 and 140 Fulton-st.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPENED
HIS NEW STORE
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-STREET.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

BLACK SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Closing the Assignment.
The entire stock for unreserved sale.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR.
By order of Assignees,
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
FIVE HUNDRED VERY FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At tremendous bargains.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THIS WEEK,
In Broche, Braids, and other Shawls.
By order of the Assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway,
Ten cases for sale this week.
The entire stock must be sold,
By order of assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents
No. 58 Pine-st., New-York.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
Just received, a large lot of French embroidered sets, from $4 50 to $10. Good patterns embroidered muslins, for baskets, &c. Also a carton of black lace collars, &c., all of which are offered at prices which will insure quick sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES! SILK ROBES!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received an immense assortment of Barege Robes, made expressly for them. Also, several cases of Silk Robes, at all prices.
Challi Barages, Brilliants, Prints and other new Spring Goods, at No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

NEW BAREGE ROBES,
ORDERED BY THE LATE FIRM OF LEADB

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, March 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots. Sales 75 bbls. Stock moderate.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request at steady prices,—with sales reported since our last of about 1,100 bags, in lots, at 11¾@11¾c, chiefly within the range. ₰ lb. Other kinds are quiet at old figures.

COTTON—The *Persia*'s advices were regarded as favorable to this staple,—which has continued in good request at full and buoyant prices,—with a fair amount of sales, 1,200 bales, chiefly of Cotton in *transitu*, which can be had on relatively easier terms, than Cotton on the spot—holders of the latter being extremely firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour, especially the latter, is unsettled. The *Persia*'s news, per and circular advices were all that merchants received up to the close of the morning's business at the Corn Exchange. These were generally regarded as decidedly adverse to Breadstuffs, and buyers partially pettred, not feeling disposed to operate until they should know the tenor of their private correspondence. Holders of Flour evinced considerable eagerness to sell, and a decline in prices of fully 12½c.@18¾c. ₰ bbl. was considered inevitable; but the limited transactions were at very irregular figures, so that the actual fall unknown at very irregular figures, so that the actual fall unknown at very irregular figures, so that the actual fall unknown

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated in the ancient and beautiful village of Newtown, and within only three minutes' walk of the depot of the Flushing Railroad Company. These villa sites are each 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and will be sold with the privilege. The lots on Newtown-av will be sold only in parcels of four lots making 50 feet front and 200 deep, running through from street to street. The ground is elevated, the location is unsurpassed, and the land is free from rock. Churches of all denominations, and good schools, are in the immediate vicinity of this property, and the water is excellent. The cars of the Flushing Railroad Company leave Hunter's Point and New-ave several times a day, which gives every facility necessary to persons doing business in the City of New-York, desiring to make this beautiful place their private residence, and combining city with country life. The communication by the Railroad is only eight cents a day, which is less than any railroad or stage route in the City of New-York. The streets and avenues have all been graded at the expense of the present owner.

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and is worthy the attention of Capitalists as well as those who are seeking to obtain healthy locations for settlement, as Newtown has been noted for years as being the healthiest village on Long Island. Many first-class improvements are now going on, and others are in contemplation, which will greatly increase the value of this property. Every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also,

A frame cottage, 26x34, containing 9 rooms, with milk-room, barn and wagon-house, and 8 lots of ground, all kinds of fruit trees, and a good well of water on the premises. Also,

A new two-story frame-house, 19x24, with kitchen 14 feet square, wagon-house, and a good well of water and 7 lots of ground. Also,

A new two-story and basement frame-house and lot, house 30 feet square.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, and the title is indisputable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WENTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., a large and elegant variety of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all in fine order having been used but a short time, the whole of which will be sold without reserve, and a deposit required of all purchasers. The furniture consists, in part, of a fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with stool and cover, suite rosewood parlor furniture, 8 pieces in rich brocade, with covers; 1 suite rosewood furniture in velvet, 9 pieces, both suites of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre and pier table, marble-top bureaus, plate glass doors, 3 large French plate mirrors, with slabs and brackets, lace curtains and shades, oil-paintings, elegant China vases, ormolu clocks, rosewood reception and easy chairs, French sofas, cottage and spring-seat chairs, library book cases, rockers, sofa bedstead, hat stand, stair carpets, lounges, marble-top chamber suite, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, 10 superior hair mattresses, feather beds, mirrors, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, &c.; elegant oak extension table, silverware, rich China, cut glass ware, refrigerator, stove and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at house.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 50 VILLA SITES AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with the fine mansion-house thereon, situated at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large, in perfect order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are well stocked with every variety of fruit. Also, 50 villa plots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. For health, beauty of scenery, &c., Nyack is unsurpassed by any place on the river, and its proximity to the City, with which communication can be had several times on each day, renders this property very desirable for those wishing country residences. For further particulars and maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, at their warerooms, No. 455 Broadway, A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the entire stock of McGraw & Allendorph, who have determined to retire from the trade on the 1st of May ensuing. The assortment comprises elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in the richest styles of satin, brocade, hroca-tel, and muslin. Library, dining, and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut. Also, an elegant assortment of their superior enameled cottage chamber suites, in every variety of design and coloring. The whole of which must be sold, and is warranted in every respect as to material and workmanship.

Terms—Under $300, cash; over $300, approved indorsed notes at 4 months. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND FEE STORE SALE of ten pay advances) OF RICH PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, BRONZES, STATUARY, &c., at No. 830 BROADWAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clocks at the large rooms, (over the store,) No. 830 Broadway, a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, including plated wares, diamond and gold jewelry, statuary, bronzes, paintings, China ornaments, silver ware, &c., to pay advances, and sold without reservation.

Also, a small assortment of ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, rosewood secretary and book case bedroom furniture, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required. Catalogues on the day of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On FRIDAY MORNING, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., general assortment of cabinet-made furniture, piano-forte, &c., to be sold peremptorily, being a collection of second-hand household furniture removed for convenience of sale; goods sold at previous sales, upon which deposits have been made and forfeited; and a large lot of superior new cabinet-made furniture. This stock embraces parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in suites; also, a general assortment of all other articles in the line; also, paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, Sheffield plated ware, table cutlery, &c. And at 12 o'clock, one superior rosewood 6-octave piano-forte. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald*.

TUNIS MOARELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—A family will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., consisting of chamber, painted suite, carpets, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Must be closed, without any reserve, as the owner leaves early Saturday morning.

After which, a large variety of new furniture, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, &c., of which we invite examination previous to sale. Lady buyers will find every comfort at our spacious sale-room.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet-makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and substantial two story brick-front dwelling-house, known as No. 8 Thomas st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. House 22x80 ft.; lot 25x80 ft. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

D. S. HOGUE, Auctioneer.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION—Is directed to an unusually attractive sale of Household Furniture and decorations, at the house No. 70 Murray-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 A. M. Rosewood brocatel furniture in suites, etagere, tables, sofas, chairs, lounges, velvet carpet, Brussels do., extension tables, dining do., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; bat-wands, pier glasses, mattresses, blankets, &c. &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*.

THOMAS VETCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A DINING SALOON—On SATURDAY, March 22, 1856, at 10 A. M. at No. 11 Dey-st., consisting of dining tables, decanters, ackets, tin and iron ware, copper and iron saucepans, wooden ware, tea and coffee urns, steam tables, ranges, boiler and apparatus, glass ware, crockery, plated ware, cutlery, mirrors, gas fixtures, counters, and every article suitable for a first-class dining saloon.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. Store No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Solicit sales of Furniture at private dwellings, or parties breaking up housekeeping can send their goods to our store, No. 79 Nassau-st., where our best attentions will be paid to their sale. Cash advances made when required. Return of sales promptly made.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of the Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 56 feet 4 inches front, on Broad-st., and 187 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 75 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It contains the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and under-cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $29,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent, per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor
of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—I will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., a farm of thirty acres, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, deceased, situate on Second Plains, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad, 25 miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. On the farm are a good two-story house, with kitchen attached, barn, carriage-house and other buildings; a good well of water by the door; apples, cherries, quinces, currants &c., and is in very desirable location for a gentleman's residence. Terms made known on the day of sale.

N. B.—The farm can be visited out to any one desirous of seeing it before the time of sale by inquiring of Mr. BLAZER, at the Scotch Plains Depot.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and Irregular Sales on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Office, No. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Current Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Refer to—Citizens' Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—Will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of rich diamond and gold jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond pins, finger and ear rings, brooches, studs, &c.; also a line of fine gold cased watches, made by the most celebrated makers; also, a fine line of gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains, together with a line of gold jewelry, manufactured for Broadway trade, consisting of gold bracelets set cameo, lava and mosaic brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, lockets, &c.

A. M. CONSTABLE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—A. M. CONSTABLE, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock at No. 5 Mercer-st., eleven fine tone and finish piano fortes, by a celebrated maker—6¾, 7, and 7¼ octaves in rosewood frames; one very elegant cottage piano, five rosewood piano-forte cases together with a large lot of mahogany boards and veneerings, and various articles appertaining to the manufacturing of the above. By order of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL—TO-DAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 412 Broadway, a large stock of custom-made furniture, viz., parlor, chamber and dining-room suits of various kinds, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BRANDY, FISH—Herrings, Calsup, soap. THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich. Soap, sperm candles, teas, coffee, pickles, cigars and tobacco, sweet oil, straw and tea papers, knives and forks, scissors, files, scales and weights, coffee mills, hammers, shirt collars, eight-day clocks, &c.

E. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 7 John-st., a choice collection of camellias, hyacinths, azaleas, deutzias, dyelefrias, &c., &c., all in full bloom, from Wm. Wilson, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. STARK.—This sale will be continued on FRIDAY, the 21st at 10 A. M., on the premises No. 371 Hudson-st. By order of the assignee of H. Herkner.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT—In 71st-st., south side, between 3d and 4th ave.; lot 25 by 100 ft. 5 in.; house 22 by 34 ft., two stories high, with an extension 14 by 20 ft., also two stories. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at auction THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, or on the premises.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, State of New York, on March 25, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., three dwelling houses and four lots, bounded on Clinton-st. and Hudson River Railroad, late the property of Benjamin Van Tassell, deceased.

CALEB VAN TASSELL,
CHARLES SMITH, } Administrators.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

Signed, W. H. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. JONA. MORRISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st.

Signed, J. MORRISON,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. A. A. THOMSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE F. JEROME,
JACOB ELLISON.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1856.

The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 195 and 197 Water-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. JEROME.

OFFICE ALBANY FLOOR OIL-CLOTH WORKS,
ALBANY, March 15, 1856.

NOTICE.—We have this day changed the name and style of our firm to that of CLAASSEN & BARCLAY, instead of as heretofore. CLAASSEN & CO.,
Floor Oil-Cloth Manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y.
JOHN BROOKS, No. 48 John-st., New-York City,
Sole Agent there for our works.
PETER I. CLAASSEN, G. CASEY BARCLAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at No. 68 Water-st. NATHANIEL COLES,
JAMES B. HODGES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856. BENJAMIN S. WEEKS.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned withdrew from the firm of CAMPBELL, DIMOCK & CO., on the 19th day of January, 1855, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned. Dated March 6, 1856. SUSANNAH KENDALL.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of L. H. CRAMPTON & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners. L. H. CRAMPTON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1856. H. E. CRAMPTON.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between JEAN LAUKOTA and THEODORE F. MARSCHALL, under the firm of Laukota and Marschall, is hereby dissolved.
Dated March 18, 1856. JEAN LAUKOTA.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and re heated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first mortgage on first-class property in this City of $6,000 or $6,500, for which will be given in exchange a good dwelling house and lot in 39th-st., and the residue in cash. None but principals need apply.
SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No.; Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufacture, may be seen at the new warerooms of MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., No. 626 Broadway.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactored by
C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first sale, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the fluid—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.
AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 63 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.
MANNING & SQUIER, Agents,
No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 7 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contraction of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 7 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure of" numerous cases. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SAND'S SALT-RHEUM REMEDY.

FOR SALT-RHEUM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S-ITCH, RING-WORM, BLOTCHES AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Over 2,000 cures can be ascribed to this celebrated external remedy, which quickly penetrates the pores and absorbs the virus from these distressing complaints. Although vigorous in exterminating disease, it is perfectly harmless and may be applied with perfect safety to the skin of an infant. Price 81 per jar. Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children of 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 190 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; P. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; NAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESHMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in fin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of the City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted daily at his office, 21 Bond-st., (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, hooks, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous madical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated affectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital de Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by all as expressly rejecting the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cobebs, copaiva &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Francais.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for nocturnal and local debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four dollars. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st. New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

Jacob Reese,	Amos Robbins,	Benj. Babcock,
S. Cambridge,	John L. Buckley,	J. W. Messersean,
Saml. H. Foster,	P. M. Lydig,	Wm. M. McIntire,
Henry Bendel	Joseph Britton,	Eugene Dutilh,
Wm. C. Watmore,	Joseph Foulke,	D. Lydig Suydem,
John R. Suydam,	William Remsen,	Nathan Starr,
H. S. Leverich,	Jas. S. Sandford,	Charles D. Smith,
	Robert Schell.	

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. R. THOMPSON & CO.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIGHAM & TAYLOR'S Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 165 Grand-st. near Centre Market.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 5 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Berling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Nawbaug Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Grand Gala Day Among the Milliners.

It was supposed, a week ago, that the General Winter had struck his tents and had taken up his line of march to the North. On Wednesday morning, however, entering the City, at two hours after midnight, his camp was enlarged, till its white front glittered in every direction. This did not intimidate the Queen of Fashion, who came into the field yesterday morning, gorgeously appareled in all the glitter and gloss, the glow and the glory of those charming adornments which attend her reign, and though the hoary old General had made a determined stand in the face of this fresh young beauty, when he beheld her he melted under her mild and beautiful sway, and began to make good his retreat, while every street seemed running to give note of his departure.

Notwithstanding the confusion of the breaking up of the intended campaign and promised *sleighing*, Fashion advanced her beautiful standards everywhere, and thousands were seen flocking to pey their wonted homage at her throne. Swept onward by the multitude composing the ranke of thie powerful Empress—to whose mandates with more than willing resignation, nay, with alacrity, thousands upon thousands yield with rapture, pouring out lavishly their tributes of gold at her feet—we were able to observe the condition of the entire scene, and to make a report at "head-quarters," which will remain as a record of the doings of the "army of occupation" in the Spring of 1856.

Novelties are the maids of honor to this Queen. One of them, this season has particularly been noticed for a beauty quite uncommon. Looking upon Nature as the bright original, the lineaments of that suggestive ruler of the world have been preserved, while Art has derived from the genius of DAGUERRE means for translating all the primitive beauty of leaf, bud and blossom with a brilliant truthfulness more than admirable. It is difficult to say, seeing thus that Nature and Art are at odds in their rivalry, which is the more to be praised. Nature supplies the design—but Art perfects with inimitable grace the copy.

Among the handmaids and courtiers of this Queen of Fashion, we have noticed some who are entitled to more than ordinary attention, because they are true lovers of the "Court," and do much to sustain it by their taste, judgment, skill, and energy.

The mistress of one fashionable establishment, catering in her usual elegant style to the wishes of her friends, arranged a myriad of beautiful fancies into palpable forms of art, all of which were completed on Wednesday night. The light of the sun yesterday revealed a saloon of fashionable wonders such as has seldom been seen in the City.

Another, with but little pretension, but with extraordinary effect, displayed a rich and luxurious assortment of shapes, designs, and trimmings, in which the richest taste seemed to have conferred with the most artistic skill. The harmony of colors alone would make this establishment a prominent one in the metropolis, and it should be studied by those of much more popular distinction.

At one in Broadway, after the true Parisian style, we were (saluted with a placard of "Nouveautés" at the door, which was but the faintest indication of the varieties of beautiful workmanship within. Indeed, in workmanship nothing finer, and nothing more truly conscientious in skill and design, could be presented. One hat of white point lace, crowned and finished at one side with a band of delicate white chip, and ornamented on the other side with a boquet of water-lilies, grass and coral—the cape of very deep lace—was truly charming. Another of black Chantilly lace, a quarter of a yard in depth, trimmed on one side with a boquet of fruit and coral, with pendants of moss on the other, decorated with rosettes of striped wide ribbon, purple, green, black and red, to match the boquet. The face trimmings are like those of the exterior, but reversed. There was another of white chip, ornamented with beautiful *fleur de l'eau*, with its delicately shaded scarlet leaves, enough to make one sigh for summer breezes. A very unique hat in this collection, also, was composed of black and white satin straw, with a net work of tiny pearls quite covering it, adorned with hoquets of white lilacs. Simple and elegant truly!

One lady, celebrated like Madame MANTALINI, for her taste and skill, and for the variety and elegance of her materials, had numerous visitors. It was almost impossible to examine, with strict attention, the hats and millinery in her establishment, so crowded were the rooms. To those who could afford to indulge in the luxuries in which Madame revels, no superior place can be found for supplying one's self with the dainties of taste and fashion. One must watch the pocket, however, when contemplating a change of costume. They who need not do it will be sumptuously supplied here.

Still another, was busy throughout the day in displaying to her customers from upper-tendom a selection of elegant designs. The beauty of the materials, the neatness and elegance of the workmanship, were here particularly conspicuous. Madame received a profusion of compliments from her visitors.

A great variety of ribbons, flowers and bonnets, a Broadway display, made the sight ache with their brilliancy of color, novelty of form, and richness of trimming.

There is an invisible skill in the manner of combining the trimmings of hats so as to suit them to the complexion of the wearers. The bonnet should never be so truly beautiful as to make the lady it is intended to adorn a "perfect fright" by the odd contrast.

A milliner in Canal-street takes pride in her own designs, and it is proper to say that the originality displayed merits no ordinary favor. "It is wonderful to note how many wheels of toil, one word, one look, can set in motion." A Parisian belle, perhaps a little on the wane would make a new sensation! She flies to her milliner, and one word, one look, one hint from the expressive eyes of the beautiful French woman is enough. With the magic of thought a design is made. It is a success. The belle triumphs anew, and the whim of her milliner becomes the mode—and, perhaps, rules the world more powerfully than any laws divine or human!

Traveling bonnets suitable for the approaching Summer are much admired, together with many rare goods of East Indian design and fabric. The [illegible] apple cloths and [illegible] hats are much in favor among the [illegible].

Those who turn sorely sad-browed and sick-hearted from such [illegible] as inaugurates the approach of [illegible] a "suit of sables" is consolation, and a duty in the depth of their grief, will find the weeds which best become them. The simple elegance of the mourning paraphernalia exhibited must satisfy the taste of the most sensitive. Never before have these styles of mourning goods been so various or so rich. Mourning habits have too long been repulsive from the very texture and character of the materials, and only till within a short period has any sensible improvement been made. A step having been taken in the right direction, further improvements are sure to follow.

As we stated early in the month, the artificial *patterns* are excessively exuberant, thanks to the industrious little fingers—for little and dainty they must be, or they could never shape and shade those imitative petals and stamens, buds and blossoms, and those algæ, shells, and chorals from the gardens under the sea, which are "ever beautiful, ever fair!" Everything in nature has been pressed into service by these industrious and novelty-seeking *artists*. The smaller fruits are exquisitely imitated, while birds contribute their variously tinted plumes to add to the treasures of the fashionable season.

The Bazaars yesterday resembled bee-hives, and were an incessant hum from morning till night. In the extent and variety of patterns nothing could be conceived finer. Among the hats, we noticed one of straw and Neapolitan lace for a foundation, trimmed most tastefully with fruits and flowers of the most delicate colors, all admirably blending with the general design. There was, also, among a hundred others of various hues and shapes, a pink bonnet of elegant device. The ground was spotted illusion, with deep blond lace folds, the cape bound with Eugène silk and veiled with lace. The trimmings of the exterior were chiefly made of blush roses, while the face trimmings consisted of green algæ and ocean grasses. Another hat there was made of French tissue, embroidered with straw in a tasteful manner. The cape is deep, bound with green and trimmed with black lace. The trimmings on the exterior are formed of leaves of green crape with painted fibres. The face trimmings on one side consist of wild field flowers, on the other of algæ of the most delicate fineness.

☞ *The way to be late at your business*—Take a Broadway omnibus, and you will be from ten to fifteen minutes later than if you had walked.

The Publishers' Association Trade Sale.

The Trade Sale of the Publishers' Association opened yesterday at the spacious rooms of LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., under very pleasant auspices. The catalogue was the largest ever printed in this country, one hundred and sixty-one houses having contributed. The attendance of buyers was very large too.

They began with the books of the Messrs. SADLIERS, LEONARD, and some others, and early reached Messrs. APPLETONS' collection. During the time we remained in the rooms the bidding was spirited, and the prices seemed to satisfy both parties.

At 12 o'clock a handsome and very abundant collation was served up in the hall above the sales-room. The arrangements and details here also seemed entirely satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. The turkeys, salads, oysters, and the liquids that gentlemen like to moisten such viands with, being tucked under the vests of the gentlemen present. Mr. PHILBRICK proposed the success of the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co. The audience demanded a speech from Mr. DELISSER, which was surrendered in a very modest and handsome style. Mr. D. laid down the platform that his firm was expecting to occupy, of which the gist was, "Favors to all, partiality to none." He gave in conclusion the sentiment—

The health of the Publishers.

There were loud calls for Mr. MASON. In response, Mr. LOWELL MASON, Jr., mounted the chair and addressed the company. As his remarks were in explanation of points that have been a good deal written about, we give them as nearly in his own words as our position at the table permitted us to catch them.

I do not know why (said Mr. MASON, rising) I should be called on to speak for our Association, gentlemen. It seems more properly the duty of our President, or Vice-President. Perhaps you call on me on the principle that empty heads make the most noise.

However, I am glad to have an opportunity of saying a few words to the *buyers* present. It is with *you*, gentlemen, that the movement originated, which resulted in the formation of the New-York Publishers' Association. It happened thus: Many years since, the same regulations for trade sales which were re-adopted at the Association sales last Fall, were in force. Publishers offered, at the sales, certain quantities of their publications, which were sold without reserve to the highest bidders. There was no increase nor withrawal at the time of sale. Buyers were satisfied, and every bookseller of importance felt that his interest required that he should be represented at the sales. The publishers thought they would like to have the matter a little more in their own hands, however, and introduced a regulation, by which they were allowed to increase or withdraw any line of their invoice at the time of sale, and according to the price obtained. The result was, buyers began to find they had no chance at the sales. If books brought all the publishers asked for them, they were sold; otherwise they were withdrawn. The natural result was, that the more important buyers ceased to attend the sales, and they greatly diminished in importance. Publishers began to feel the consequences. "What shall we do to get the sales up again?" said they. Meetings were called, the matter discussed, and the Publishers' Association formed, one of its purposes being to excite increased interest in Trade Sales, and make them of the greatest possible utility to all concerned. All the publishers in New-York were invited to take part in this movement, and nearly all united with it. The Association proceeded to obtain, as far as possible, the views and wishes of the Trade at large, and to carry them out. Some modifications were made in the regulations, and the first sale under the auspices of the associated publishers took place last Fall, the firm who for many years had been Trade-Sale Auctioneers conducting it. The right to increase or withdraw books at the time of sale was given up by the publishers. The result proved very satisfactory, a fine sale being made. It was, however, thought by some that a sort of compromise between the two plans of sales would work better than either, and accordingly, the regulations under which the present sale is to be held were adopted. There is no right on the part of contributors to withdraw any books, be the price what it may, and the privilege of increasing is circumscribed. The result is, as you see from the catalogue, that publishers have been induced to contribute very large quantities. What the prices obtained and the success of the sale are to be, is now in your hands. You are to fix the prices, not the contributors.

When the question came up as to who should conduct the Spring sales, even the warm personal friends of the former auctioneers felt that, considering the manner in which those gentlemen had conducted the last sale, the position which they had assumed toward the Associated Publishers, and other circumstances, it was quite impossible to offer them the sale again, much as the necessity for any change was to be regretted. Among a number of propositions from other parties to hold the sale, that of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co. was found to offer much the greatest facilities, and the sale was accordingly placed in their hands. Of the enterprise, energy, liberality and abundant resources with which these gentlemen have undertaken the business, you have already so much proof that I need say nothing.

Now, gentlemen, it is important that it be distinctly understood that the Publishers' Association are not pledged to any particular plan for sales; they have no one idea to strive for in reference to them, excepting this: *that they should be controlled and directed by the Trade themselves.* The only anxiety is to ascertain and adopt that plan which, on the whole, is the best. Moreover, no plan can be good for sellers which does not satisfy buyers. Without spirited and liberal buying, there cannot be satisfactory selling. In conclusion, therefore, I give you the sentiment: *Buyers at Trade Sales; may they multiply and flourish, for without buyers there cannot be sellers.*

Other very brief addresses followed from Mr. APPLETON, Mr. PUTNAM, and Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, (for the Press,) after which the sales were resumed.

Exciting Scene at Niblo's Theatre—A Ballet Dancer on Fire.

During the performance at NIBLO'S Theatre on Wednesday evening, Mlle. PAULINE GENE, one of the ballet dancers, rushed screaming on the stage, enveloped in flames. The affair created, of course, the most intense excitement among the audience. By the aid of some gentlemen on the stage the flames were speedily extinguished, but not until Mlle. GENE was severely burned. It appears that during a brief interval between her dances in the divertissement of "Terpsichore," Mlle. PAULINE GENE ascended to her dressing room, on entering which her attention was attracted to the reflection on the window of the fire at that moment raging in Twenty-second-street. In order to look out, she most imprudently climbed up on to the dressing table and opened the window; this action brought her light gauze dress in contact with the gas light, six feet from the floor, and she was instantly in a blaze. Terrified, she ran down stairs to the stage, where Mr. MOORE immediately laid her down, and with the aid of Mr. FRANCOIS RAVEL, crushed out the flames by enveloping her in his coat and a heavy green baize which hung there. This occupied but a few seconds, and Mlle. GENE was removed to her room; the best immediate remedies were applied, and messengers sent in every direction for medical aid, which promptly arrived. In half an hour Mlle. GENE was removed to her home, in charge of her mother and Dr. THIBAULT, who pronounced the injuries altogether external, and, although severe, by no means such as to endanger her life. In connection with this affair, we are assured by Mr. CORBYN, the manager, that it was in no way the result of carelessness in the arrangement of the lights, or any want of proper precaution on the part of the management.

Geographical Society.

At a meeting of this Society, last evening, in the smaller chapel of the University, Mr. BLOODGOOD delivered a paper on "Meteorology." About fifty persons were present.

☞ Yesterday was "Maundy Thursday," so called from a corruption of the Latin name, *Dies Mandati*, or Day of Commandment, as the day on which Christ gave the command to his disciples to celebrate the Sacrament of his body and blood. In the Primitive Church penitents were reconciled on this day; and it was a time of very special communion. Here the day is a day of fasting with the members of the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches.

To-day is Good Friday, and is observed still more generally. In most, if not all, the Episcopal and Catholic Churches in this and the adjacent Cities, there are extra services during Holy Week, which have been well attended. At the Church of the Holy Innocents, in addition to the usual extra services, there is the daily administration of the Holy Communion this week. Last evening the Provisional Bishop administered the sacramental rite of confirmation.

☞ They are doing a little something at the streets, especially on the omnibus lines. The process is, with picks to break up the solid ice and leave it—hoping that the sun, and possibly rain may melt it at last and run it off. We bid it good speed.

☞ The statement which has been going the rounds that Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, in Union-Square, is about to have a colleague, is without foundation.

☞ On Sabbath last, forty persons were received to the Communion of the Market-street Church, two-thirds on profession of faith.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's Financial Troubles.

The supplementary examination of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, brought on by Messrs. CUSHING, DENNIS and others, who obtained judgment against him to the amount of $26,000, was concluded yesterday before Judge ROOSEVELT, and a Receiver appointed. Ex-Alderman JAMES S. LIBBY is the Receiver. He gave $25 000 bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The amount of property that passes into the hands of the Receiver, is estimated to be worth from $30,000 to $35,000—which is more than the amount of the judgments.

The Disputed Comptrollership.

In the case of GILES *vs.* FLAGG, the gentlemen appointed to select the names for the struck jury, have agreed upon 48 names. From this number each party will strike 10, thus leaving but 28. These names will be placed in the jury box, and the 12 desired jurors drawn therefrom. The case is set down for Monday next in the Supreme Court, Circuit.

The Firemen's Election.

Elections were held in all the Fire-engine Houses last evening for ten Assistant-Engineers. The ballots will be canvassed to-day by the inspectors at Firemen's Hall.

☞ We understand that the little colony of children that left for the West on Wednesday evening, were sent out under the auspices of the "Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points," homes having been previously provided for them by Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of that Mission.

☞ The steamship *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, will take the place of the *Pacific*, and will sail on her appointed day—the 29th of March, at 12 M.—from the dock at the foot of Canal-street.

☞ The first regular meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republicans took place at Mr. GEORGE CONRAD'S, Third-avenue, last evening.

☞ Nothing worth noting turned up on the examination of the "slaver's" cargo yesterday, at the Navy-Yard.

☞ Hot Cross Buns are the order of the day.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, are selling rich Silks, Paris Printed Jaconets and Lawns, plain and Damask Irish Linens, English Long-Cloths, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, as burnt goods, at less than half the original cost. If these goods were actually burnt, they would not be worth one-quarter their cost. But in this case they are warranted perfect in every respect and free from stain or blemish, or the money returned. Rich Silks, worth 9s., sold for 6s.; Paris Printed Jaconets and Lawns, cost 2s. 6d., at 6d., 9d. and 1s. per yard; Irish Linen Shirting, cost 56c., at 2s. per yard; Linen Damask, worth 90c., at 4s. per yard; Marseilles Quilts, 18x4 square, at $2, worth $5—all warranted perfect and sold as burnt goods. Yet, a rose by any other name would ——. The proverb is musty. Call and see the application.

[Advertisement.]

DR. VINTON'S LECTURE ON THE CHARACTER OF THE GENTLEMAN.—DR. VINTON will repeat, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, his lecture entitled "The Gentleman," which made so powerful an impression on its first delivery.

It is gratifying to see such men as Rev. Dr. VINTON entering upon a field in which so much may be done for sound opinions and the diffusion of wholesome moral influences, as in the department of public lecturing.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two dozen Knives can be cleaned in five minutes by "KITCHUM'S KNIFE CLEANER," with less labor and more thoroughly than two or three single knives in the ordinary way. The knives are neither scratched nor worn by this method of cleaning them. They are polished equal to new knives.

All stains and marks of every kind are removed by the assistance of brick dust, emery, or cleaning powder of any kind.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of
Planished Tin Ware, Water Coolers and Self-Sealing Cans, for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables. No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

THAT KNOCKS ALL.—A country friend of ours who wanted to purchase a hat, was unable to please his taste until we showed him the latest Spring style in that famous establishment at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. He was delighted. He would look no further. "That knocks all," said he. "It is the handsomest hat in New-York, and as cheap as the commonest." He was right. It was one of KNOX'S manufacture, and "knocks" all others in its vast superiority.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night our old friend, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, takes his annual benefit at this favorite Theatre, and presents his friends with a magnificent programme of entertainment. No less than five pieces are to be performed, viz.—"People's Lawyer," "Old Guard," "Savage and the Maiden," "Cinder Nelly," and "Frisky Cobbor." Who could wish for more? Go early, and give him a bumper.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which, for beauty of design and elegance of finish, are unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 13 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING DAY.

Hoary Winter is gone,
Mild Spring is on the throne.

Suitable Clothing with which to pay the benignant goddess due homage, may be obtained at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at the usual low prices.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Neither caustic nor the knife can ever be required in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or schirrous swellings, to which HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT has been applied in time. The effect of the Pills on the digestive apparatus is all but miraculous.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN-CASES.—We are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., to which the attention of the trade is solicited. WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., salesroom and office of the "Lownd's Patent" Pen and Pencil, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store, (and are constantly receiving,) a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer clothing for boys; also, Spring overcoats, business coats, vests and pants for men.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

A Libel Suit.

The suit brought against Messrs. BENNET and SMITH, editors and proprietors of the Brooklyn *Times*, by Dr. F. A. COLT, to recover damages for alleged injuries inflicted by publication, in which the treatment of a creditor by the Doctor was commented upon, was tried in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge ROCKWELL, yesterday, when the Jury, after a very short consultation, rendered a verdict for defendants. Libel suits in Brooklyn are decidedly unpopular.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar, for this day, Friday, March 21, 1856: Nos. 58, 60, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 81, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 3, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105.

☞ The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, has adjourned to the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 18.

Before Judge Culver.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

The City of Brooklyn vs. Thomas Toynbee.—Defendant is charged with violating the "Sunday Ordinance," approved July 8, 1850. The different counts in the indictment charge the violation on every Sunday during the year 1855. The principal witness was defendant's barkeeper, who testified to selling ardent spirits at various times on Sunday, during the year. The Jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $500.

There are some forty cases on this Calender for violating this ordinance.

MARRIED.

In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 18, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. W. IRVING HOGE, of this City, to Mrs. DEBORAH JOHNSON, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, CHARLES M., only son of Birdsall and Christianna Althause, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Mercer-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, GEORGE J. DAME, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts., on (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, FRANCES Wood, wife of Thomas Wood, and daughter of the late James Monroe.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, James Monroe, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 West 46th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Also, the members of the Eureka Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 177, are invited.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 19, SARAH L., wife of Charles H. Stoddard, and daughter of John Greenwood, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 23 Clinton st., on Friday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 20, SMITH HENRY, eldest son of Amos and Sarah Oswald, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 East Warren-st.

At Hoboken, on Thursday morning, March 20, Miss RUTH A., daughter of Parker Harrison, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner 3d and Bloomfield sts., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Port Chester, on Wednesday morning, March 19, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Joseph Banks, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, 21st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 20.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	84⅞	300	Erie Railroad	s3	57½
5,000	do	84⅞	450	do	s3	57½
1,000	Kentucky 6s	102⅜	250	do	s30	57
10 000	Ind'a State 6s	s3 84	50	do	b6	57½
15,800	do	b3 84	200	do		57⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	94⅝	350	do	b30	57½
10,000	Erie Con. Bs '71	89⅝	250	do	s3	57⅞
1,000	do	89⅛	250	do	b10	57⅝
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	93½	200	do	b3	57⅞
5,000	do	90⅜	100	do		57⅝
10,000	H. R. 3d Mg. R.	s3 89⅛	50	do	s30	57⅝
7,000	do	s3 89	100	do	s3	57⅝
6,000	Ill. C. R. R.	91	100	do	b60	57⅝
12,000	do	91¼	100	Long Island RR.	b30	35½
5,000	do	s30 91¼	400	Hnd. River R. R.	36	
10,000	do	c 91½	350	do	s60	35¾
5,000	do	s30 91⅝	700	do	b60	36⅛
1,000	Ill. Cn. R. Fd. R. w. p.	87	200	Reading R. R.	s3	92⅜
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m. b.	78	500	do	s3	92⅜
1,000	Cle. & Tol. Div. B.	79	200	do	s30	92⅝
12	Bk. of Commerce	109	1000	do	s3	92⅜
10	Bk. State New-York	108	100	do	s10	92⅜
30	Wash. Ins. Co.	112	500	do	b60	93⅛
50	Hanover Ins. Co.	109	300	do	b30	93
400	Flor. & Key. Jt.	b60	300	do	b15	93
800	Nic. Transit Co.		13⅝	200	do	s3	93
200	do		13⅝	450	do	s3	93
100	do	b10	13⅝	100	do	b10	93
125	do	s3	13¾	250	do	b60	93⅛
40	Penn. Coal Co	c	97½	100	do	s30	92⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30	23	600	Mich. C. R. R.	s30	93
450	do	s3	23	10	do		93½
200	do	c	23½	50	do	s3	93⅜
200	do	s30	23½	185	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3	93½
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3	92½	50	do		93⅜
50	do	s3	92⅜	150	do	s30	93½
50	do		92⅜	10	Panama R. R.		106
132	do	s3	92¾	50	do	s30	105
400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3	77½	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		62
100	do		77¾	100	do		62½
300	do	s3	77¾	50	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	b30	73⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Great Western Ill. R. 1st mt.			Int. added		74	
5,000	Marietta and Cin. R. 1st mt.			Int. added		76½	
15,000	L. Erie, Wabash & St. L. R. 1st mt.			In. ad.		79⅝	
5,000	L. Erie, Wabash & St. L. R. 2d mt.			In. ad.		55	
2,000	Detroit & Pontiac R. 1st mt.			Int. added		78	
12,000	North. Ind. R., Goshen Line.			Int. added		83½	
5,000	Cleveland Pittsburg R. mort.			Int. added		74⅜	
1,000	Fluehing R. 2d mort.			Int. added		48	
1,000	Logansport, Peoria & Burl. R. 1st mt.			In. ad.		50	
7,000	Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co.					$1,000	
150	shares 2d Avenue Railroad					50@60¼	
100	shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company					55	
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing					80	
50	shares North River Bank					101½	
50	shares St. Nicholas Bank					85¾@85⅞	
80	shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.					60	
45	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.					92½	
28	shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.					97½	
10	shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company					70½	
10	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company					99	
40	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company					98	
6	shares National Insurance Company					90½	
80	shares Enterprise Insurance Company					66½	
40	shares Enterprise Insurance Company					67	
10	shares Long Island Fire Insurance Com'y					150	
20	shares Astor Fire Insurance Company					94½	
25	shares Firemen's Insurance Company					184½	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	California 7s '70	90	275	Erie Railroad	s3	58
$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	92	5	do		57⅞
10,000	do	91¾	100	do	b30	58
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	23½	200	do	s3	57⅞
200	do	23⅜	100	do	s15	57⅞
100	do	23½	100	do	b10	58
100	do	s30	23½	100	do		57⅞
350	Nic. Transit Co.	14	100	do	b10	57⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	93	70	do	s3	57⅞
100	do	s3	93	200	do	s3	57⅝
5	do	92½	125	Ill. Cen. Railroad		92⅞
200	do	b30	93	200	Reading R. R.		93⅛
176	do	93	200	do	s3	93
15	Panama Railroad	105¾	200	do	s10	93
38	do	105½	100	do	b10	93
50	do	b30	105¾	500	do		93
50	do	s60	105¾	300	do	b30	93⅛
100	Hudson Riv R. R.	b30	30¾	50	do		92⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	93¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s30	77⅝
100	do	b30	94	150	do		77⅜
3	do		93⅝				

THURSDAY, March 20—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port early this morning, from Liverpool, March 8. Her Money and Market accounts are a week later than by the previous arrival at Boston, the intermediate steamer, the *Quaker City*, of Wednesday, March 5, being yet at sea. The French and English Funds are strongly supported by the almost universal confidence in peace. The speculators in Paris make large differences in the way of interest, to have their bargains carried over; while in London Money commands 6@7 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange to carry a 3 ₱ cent. security at 9⅛. The French *Rente* left off 72.80 for the Threes, and the *Credit Mobilier* shares at 15.70 for 500 francs paid in. In Germany, interest is quoted lower, and the private letters take notice of the wildest excitement at Vienna, Berlin, and in the Free Cities, on the new paper schemes of speculation recently started on the modes of the French *Crédit Mobilier*. The capitals are subscribed ten or twenty fold over, and large premiums paid for the awarded stock, before commencing business. The advices to-day in regard to our own Stocks dealt in in Europe are quite satisfactory, while they show no marked general activity. Some parcels of Erie Coupon Shares had been taken in London at a liberal advance on the New-York quotations of the middle of February, and fresh orders came out to purchase here, limited as high as 61 ₱ cent. The quarterly showing of the Road to 31st December, 4⅝ ₱ cent. clear to the Stock, for three months, had been communicated to its friends in England and Germany, and received of course with much satisfaction. The Illinois Centrals continued in request at 84 ₱ cent., sterling money, and some Tennessee State Stocks had been taken at 88, sterling. A parcel of these, $75,000, went out by the *Africa*, yesterday, for English account, bought here at 96¼ ₱ cent. Erie Sinking Funds and Convertibles of 1862, were done at 82, sterling, and some Pennsylvania State Fives, inscriptions, at 75 to 77. The Bank of England report shows a slight improvement in Specie, subsequent to which £1,800,000 from Australia in Gold, and £1,200,000 in Gold and Silver from the West Indies had arrived.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19.871.874	5,320,375	10,596,909
Jan. 12	17 415,554	4,887,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16 857,056	4,913,200	10,425,319
Jan. 25	16 750,656	4,874,975	10,346,108
Feb. 2	16,216,497	5,411,965	10,705,872
Feb. 9	17,568 429	5,604,500	10,618,719
Feb. 16	17.743 632	5,613,365	10,532,494
Feb. 23	19.495,515	5 848 816	10,575,292
Mar. 1	19.460,702	5,493,008	10,599,640

The following table will show the fluctuations in Console since the 29th ult.

		FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	Mar.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	1	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞
Mon.	3	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	92	91⅞
Tues.	4	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Wed.	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Thur.	6	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛
Fri.	7	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞

In regard to American Stocks, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"We have not much change to note in American Securities in London during the past week. During the early part we had a strong inquiry for Illinois Construction Bonds at 84¾, but the demand was fully met by parties who realized profits, and the inquiry at the close is less active, unless at reduced prices. Freelsads have been dealt in to a limited extent, at 84¾ ex Coupon. We note sales of Erie Sinking Fund Bonds at a slight advance. Third Mortgage Bonds are offered at 85, with

New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS.

SHARP'S RIFLES IN NEW-HAVEN.

MEETING IN THE NORTH CHURCH.

SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Weapons from the Church and Yale College.

Prof. Silliman Bidding for Rifles.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

On Thursday evening an enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Kansas was held in the North Church, New-Haven, of which Rev. Mr. DUTTON is pastor. A company of men from New-Haven are about to start with their families, goods and chattels, to make a settlement in Kansas, and found a *free city*. The Locating Committee have already set out to find an appropriate place to settle down upon snugly, and to take immediate measures for the erection of a church and schoolhouse, so that New-England may feel at home when she gets out beyond the Prairies. The members of the company are mostly members of churches, and of high standing in the community as citizens. The President, CHARLES B. LINES, Esq., has until now been the Superintendent of the North Church Sabbath School, and also a Deacon. HARVEY HALL, Esq., another Deacon of the same Church, goes out as one of the emigrants.

The object of the meeting was to raise money for the purpose of providing the colonizing party with proper weapons of self-defence against the attacks of the Border Ruffians, and also to give them something with "lock, stock and barrel," to point at the wolves of the prairie who may encroach upon their camps.

The price of admission was fixed at twenty-five cents, but, notwithstanding the equivocal politeness of inviting a *subscription party* out of an evening, on such conditions, the Church was filled—floor and galleries—with an audience of the most prominent citizens of New-Haven, including a large number of clergymen of various denominations, and a full quorum of Professors from the Faculty of Yale College.

The company going out is to number about one hundred men, more than three-fourths of whom are already enrolled; and judging from the daily ratio of enlistment, it is supposed that in a week or ten days the full number will be rounded out.

A Baptist clergyman is of the party, who has already made one visit to Kansas, and been an active agent in getting up the Company.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES B. LINES, ESQ.

CHARLES B. LINES, Esq., President of the organization, made a statement in regard to the origin and object of the movement, and the immediate necessity of every man being supplied with a sound and sure Sharpe's Rifle, for the purpose of personal protection against aggression.

He said that the formation of the company was a direct result of the general feeling which exists in the community in regard to the organization of Kansas as a Free State, and the future maintenance of free institutions on her soil. Such a movement seemed to be called for in order to prevent the designs of those who wish to establish Slavery in that region. A number of Christian families, and others, have for this purpose resolved to abandon homes and their thrifty trades, and sever themselves entirely from the pleasant associations of New England, to go out and take part in settling with a free people the soil of Kansas.

A church and a pastor are among the first needs which we shall experience when we get out there; but we have reason to believe that the supply of this necessity has already been planned and perfected. Our expectations in regard to this part of the matter have been already fulfilled; but one fact bearing on a somewhat different point, has occasioned us a little disappointment.

It is necessary that the Company should possess arms, in order that it may be put, at any moment, in a posture of self-defence. Some weeks ago, he had spoken to the people the subject of procuring them, and at the close of a meeting, a gentleman present satisfied him that the Company would be furnished by some able and responsible parties, who felt an interest in the movement, with fifty rifles for personal safeguard. He had found, however, that the rifles in question had been already appropriated to the service of liberty, and were on their way to Kansas, to be used by Gen. POMEROY.

The members of the Company, having been put already to great expense in providing the necessary outfits, felt constrained to make a public appeal for other weapons.

He stated that the Company, in asking for SHARPE'S rifles, did not design to go out as an aggressive force. On the contrary, the emigrants are to form a peaceful colony. We mean, (said he,) to lay the foundations of a town, to build a church and a school-house, to establish ourselves as free men on a free soil, and to attend to our own legitimate and proper business. We wish to go and take our position there, and then to maintain it.

We have no desire to use our rifles, but we want them with us in case a time shall come when they must be used. The weapons also will be serviceable for many ordinary purposes, if an *extra*-ordinary occasion should never demand their exercise. They will kill wolves, turkeys, buffaloes, and the like. Some of the company have already supplied themselves at their own expense; but others will have to go without them, unless they are received as gifts. Some will have pistols, some shot-guns, but each will want, and ought to have, a Sharpe rifle or a carabine.

He stated that every man in the company had been actuated from the first with such an enthusiasm for the enterprise, as made him look with joy even upon the hardships and privations of this new and rugged life, which an unsettled country would necessarily present at first to the settler. Every passing day served only to increase the desire of the company to be on their journey.

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced to the audience, who received him with great enthusiasm.

He said that we are witnessing the development of one of the greatest dramas ever enacted, of which the aspect now more particularly before the public mind is only one of the scenes. Just now, while our eyes are fixed upon yonder growing State, the young Kansas, and while we are more especially interested in its rescue from bondage, we ought not to forget that victory in Kansas is but one bud on the tree, one blossom among the thousand that are afterwards to bloom. The question which now fills Kansas with disquietude relates not only to that soil, but embraces the whole country and all its institutions, and reaches down to the very end of time!

It is with nations as with individuals—their resources can be developed only by the pressure of trouble, and by that necessity which breeds endeavor. No man is considered to have obtained strength who has not had burdens laid upon his back, and grown strong in bearing them; and no nation can have any deep-rooted strength and vigor which has not acquired it by discipline and training. When churches, or communities, or nations are suffered to grow up in ease, they soon become effeminate.

No country more than our own needs *discipline*; for our prosperity is so great, and our resources are so ample, that we are in danger of running into temptation. But God has not left us to grow weak and so perish. He has exercised us most thoroughly, and that, too, on the very principles upon which our prosperity stands—the principles of *liberty*. If there was ever a principle supposed to have been ascertained, if there has ever been one thing which more than another has afforded a subject for Fourth of July orations, if there has ever been any one thing more than another which we have been proud to flaunt in the eyes of the world, it has been this great question of Human Rights. Yet, on the other hand, if there has been one single thing that has been persecuted more than another, crucified more than another, especially within the last twenty-five years, it has been this very same question of Human Rights!

We are now going through a disciplinary period. In the providence of God there has been laid upon us the necessity of thought and discussion, for the purpose of bringing us out—by and by—a nation trained and drilled in the development of such an idea of Liberty as we never could have attained by our previous training alone.

This discipline has been laid upon us by the structure of the Constitution itself—not as men, but as God saw it. The Constitution was designed to be a compromise for peace by those who constructed it; but God ordained that it should be an instrument of division—that it should explode in the midst of the community, throwing out bombs and rocks like the fortresses at Sebastopol! And it has been having its mission. There are wrapped up in the folds of the Constitution two oppugnant elements, which, while they are undeveloped, do not show themselves, but which, when they begin to grow—on one side a Upas Tree, and on the other the Tree of Life—to interlock their branches, to prove that there is oppugnation. The veins of the land are large, but they cannot hold the double blood of Liberty and Slavery! A great many people raise a cry about the Union and the Constitution, as if the two were perfectly identical; but the truth is, that it is the Constitution itself that is the cause of every division which this vexed question of Slavery has ever occasioned in this country. *It* has been the fountain and father of our troubles, by attempting to hold together, as reconciled, two opposing principles, which will not harmonize nor agree.

The story has been told of a fellow who wished to take a drink of alkali and acid, who took down first the one and then the other, instead of mixing them beforehand, and thus experienced the effervescence internally! Now, if some one had said, "Drink first the acid and then the alkali, and *don't foam*," the prescription would have been just about the same as saying, "Swallow down the one element of Liberty in the Constitution, and then the other of Slavery, and don't get excited nor effervesce!" We have been told to take both down without feeling it, and to show no effervescence whatever! It may be in the power of some to undergo such fermentation, but it is not in the capacity of my stomach!

The existence of Slavery in America, after it shall have passed through its agitations, will give to Liberty a deeper and purer character than it could have ever got without such a discipline. As the law is to the Gospel, so this training is a school-master to bring us to Liberty. We are hardly aware of what God has been doing for us. He has set in our land fifteen States on one side, and fifteen on the other—giving to both similar advantages and resources in every other respect, but planting Liberty in one and Slavery in the other. He has made one to bring forth the fruits of Liberty, and the other show the blights of Slavery; and he now points the world to the contrast, and says "Beware!"

The speaker drew a striking picture of the contrast between the Northern and the Southern States, in respect to population, general education and intelligence, industry, agriculture and the mechanic arts, civil affairs, morals and political principles, and showed how far the differences in the results were attributable on the one side to Freedom, and on the other to Slavery.

The providence of God has now caused the question to come up. Which policy shall rule this continent of Freedom? Which of the two principles shall be developed in preference to the other? This question we have got to answer. It is not the question whether we shall molest the institutions of the Slave States. It never has been. It is a question which affects the institutions of all States, from the Rivers to the ends of the Earth!

KANSAS IS THE SETTLING OF THIS QUESTION.

In deciding it for Freedom the indications of Divine Providence are in our favor. The public mind is now in a more advanced state than ever before, of preparedness to meet it. Discussion has rolled over the land, and information on the subject has been spread broadcast. The efforts to stop discussion have been put forth, but they who have made them only struck the ripe thistle-head and scattered its seed everywhere. It is a great thing to have lived through such a revolution as has now taken place, but in one-fourth of my short life-time I have seen the whole of it.

We have had compromises in the past, but I think the days of compromising two utterly irreconciliable elements are now over. Compromises have been made by the most ingenious and learned statesmen which the country could afford, but having been found useless, they will not be attempted again.

I never knew but one compromise which I thought was a good one, and that was this: Governor SHANNON went over to Lawrence and demanded of ROBINSON three things—first, that he and his companions should give up their Sharpe's rifles; secondly, that he should deliver over all persons for whom warrants had been issued; third, that he should respect the laws of the Territory. Without stopping to the replies to the last two propositions, I will mention the answer to the first. ROBINSON very coolly faced the insolent Governor and said: "Well, Sir, in regard to the rifles, I propose to COMPROMISE; we will keep the weapons ourselves, *but give you the contents!*" That compromise, I think, would work!

Mr. BEECHER reviewed briefly the more recent history of the general controversy between Slavery and Freedom, and then turned his remarks more especially upon Kansas as the field already of victory. Sir, said he, I read in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of this morning an account of the inauguration of Gen. ROBINSON, and of the setting in motion of the machinery of a free government. [*It was a general remark in New-Haven that the* DAILY TIMES *was the only paper which had this news from Kansas on that day.*—REP.]

He spoke of the character of the Free settlers of Kansas, stating that they were picked men, and that *every sixth man in Leavenworth is a graduate from College!* He had great hopes of the rising State from the stamina of its population. He alluded, also, to Gov. ROBINSON, as a man of singular fitness for his responsible duty of piloting a newly organized Government through storms of distraction and disquietudes.

He related an instance of his boldness of front in presence of the Ruffians of the Border. He had pitched his camp, having no great body of men with him, when a band of Missourians marched up and halted near by and in sight. They sent a messenger, who commanded ROBINSON, in their name, to strike his tent and be on the march out of the region in exactly fifteen minutes, or his camp would be overrun and his men put to rout. He replied: "If you make the slightest attempt to disturb us, you do it at your peril." After the messenger had departed, and about half of the allotted minutes had elapsed, one of ROBINSON's men suggested the propriety of shooting a volley over the heads of the Missourians, to intimidate them. "No," he replied, "I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man *and not hit him!*" A spy, who was lurking by, quickly slipped over to the enemy and reported this laconic; and before the quarter of an hour had entirely passed, the *other party* had decamped and were out of sight!

The speaker concluded his remarks by a specific reference to the Company about to go out, and made a warm appeal in behalf of supplying the requisite arms for their defence. He said, however, that while their arrangements would be all completed when the rifles should be procured, yet there is something more for the people of New-Haven, out of whose bosom this colony goes, to do for their welfare; and that is, to commend them to the blessing of God, and invoke for them his holy keeping. Day after day, long in the future, they should be remembered, as a band of men, who went upon an arduous and self-denying mission, for the sake of offering a testimony for liberty, and asserting and maintaining the rights of man. He did not doubt that the influence of the Holy Spirit would rest upon them, and that their labors would be crowned with abundant success.

Mr. BEECHER was loudly applauded as he took his seat; after which JOHN G. WHITTIER'S "Song of the Kansas Emigrant" was sung by the audience, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

PROF. SILLIMAN RECEIVES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, then rose and said that he did not hope Sharpe's Rifles would be put to the fullest use of which they are capable; but self-defence, especially in the cause of Freedom, is a sacred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the time which demand such precaution on the part of settlers in Kansas, but he believed in meeting manfully the present exigencies, bad as they might be. He said he desired to head the list for the procuring of a number of weapons of defence for the party setting out, and that therefore Mr. LINES might put down on the paper, "*B. Silliman, one Sharpe's Rifle.*"

[The price of a rifle was $25.]

Mr. RUSSELL and Rev. Mr. DUTTON rose both at once. Mr. RUSSELL speaks first: "Put me down for one."

Rev. Mr. DUTTON (Pastor of the Church)—One of the deacons of this Church, Mr. HARVEY HALL, is going out with the Company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present to him a Bible and a Sharpe's rifle. [Great applause.]

F. P. PIE—I will give one.

STEPHEN D. PARDEE—I will give one for myself, and also one for my wife!

Mr. BEECHER—I like to see that; it is a stroke right and left! [Great laughter.]

CHARLES IVES—Put me down for *three*.

THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE—Put *me* down for *four!* [Continued laughter.]

Dr. J. I. HOWE—I will subscribe for one.

A gentleman said that Miss MARY DUTTON would give one.

Dr. STEPHEN G. HUBBARD—*One.*

Mr. BEECHER here stated that if *twenty-five* could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church—fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house.]

Prof. SILLIMAN now left Mr. BEECHER to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. KILLAM—I give one.

Mr. BEECHER—*Killam*—That's a significant name in connection with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.]

Prof. W. A. NORTON—One for me!

Mr. VINING—Another for me!

Mr. MOSES TYLER—I will pledge one Sharpe's rifle from the *Junior Class in Yale College!* [Great applause.]

Prof. SILLIMAN (rising in his seat and sweeping the galleries with his eye)—*There are four Classes in Yale College!* [Immense sensation.]

HENRY TROWBRIDGE—One!

JOHN G. NORTH—One!

Mr. BEECHER—I think Kansas will now know that there is a *North!* [Great applause.]

WILLIAM KINGSLEY—One for me!

LUCIUS L. OLMSTED—One.

Mr. DUNLAP—I will pledge one for the *Senior* Class in Yale College!

It was now ascertained, that instead of twenty-five, *twenty-seven* rifles had been subscribed, the cost of which, together with the amount received at the door for admission fees, made the collection for Kansas in the North Church, *one thousand dollars.*

The meeting then adjourned.

New-York Daily Times.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

SENATOR PETTY'S CITY CHARTER.

The Stockbridge Indians—The Census.

Harlem Bridges—The Usury Laws.

Broadway Railroad—Apportionment of Members.

OTHER MATTERS.

The New Organ---The Richmond County Pardons.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 21, 1856.

In the Senate Mr. SPENCER presented the Report of the Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, of the nature of a petition. They state they have made contracts for printing the Indexes to the Conveyances recorded in the Register's office and the County Clerk's office. They also have had the numerous valuable documents and records in the offices of the Register, Surrogate and County Clerk assorted, arranged and properly filed. There are in the Surrogate's office 359 volumes of Records without any indexes, except of inventories and guardians' accounts. In the Register's office 1,355 volumes. Some of the original books of Indexes are in a very bad state, and need recopying. Chattel mortgages and other papers have been scattered about the office, without order or arrangement, and 127 are either lost or mislaid.

Numbers of blotters to books of conveyances are missing and many are mutilated. A large number of maps are mutilated and 164 are missing—among the latter are the maps of the Stuyvesant, Rogers, Murray, Lorrillard and Sailor's Snug Harbor Estates. One important map has been wholly destroyed by mice. They recommend the repairing of some and the recopying of others, and to replace the lost once by copies from the original surveys. They also find that, during the years 1852-'53 and '54, two volumes of powers of attorney, sixty-four of mortgages, and ninety-three volumes of conveyances were left unsigned by the then Register, and they ask the Legislature to grant power to complete them. They further say that the Indexes in this office are not to be depended upon from omissions, and these mistakes run back to an early period.

The papers in the County Clerk's office are in an equally deplorable condition, and as this office has charge of the records of the Mayor's Court, the County Court, the Common Pleas, the late Supreme Court and the late Court of Chancery, judgments in all the Courts, recognizances, Surrogates' decrees, and decrees in equity are required to be docketed here in order to become a lien on real estate. There are also filed in this office notices of *lis pendens*, Sheriffs' certificates, insolvents' assignments, Collector's bond and mechanics' liens. In view of these facts they recommend more commodious and fire-proof apartments for the Register and County Clerk.

They also recommend a bill be passed authorizing the Surrogate to sign all records and certificates unsigned in his office, and to give the Register the same authority with regard to unsigned records, &c., in his office; and in case of copying any original records or maps, their certificates shall have the same effect as to the copies as though they were the originals.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Select Committee on the Governor's Message as related to Kansas and Nebraska matters, presented a majority report of great length, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act of Congress for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which abrogated the prohibition of Slavery in said Territories, and opened them for its establishment therein, was a faithless breach of a solemn compact, of which the slaveholding interest had reaped the full benefit, a gross wrong to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That the armed and unlawful invasion of Kansas by citizens of Missouri, and their illegal and forcible exclusion of the people of that Territory from the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, in order to establish Slavery therein, under semblance of law, were acts of atrocity without a parallel in our political history, unwarranted and directly subversive of the fundamental principles and the purposes of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the prolonged non-intervention of the present administration of the Federal Government to prevent or punish the outrages committed by citizens of Missouri upon the people of Kansas, which might have been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive and his cabinet, justly chargeable as accessory thereto, and unworthy of the confidence and respect of the citizens of Free States.

Resolved, That Congress possess no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure Life, Liberty and Happiness to all men, and to prevent either Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the people are the rightful source of all political power, that all officers should, as far as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote of the people, and that candidates for the office of the people should be men and citizens of undoubted integrity and capacity, whether foreign born or native, born and pledged to support the policy of restricting Slavery and extending Freedom.

Resolved, That Congress should either reorganize Kansas as a Free Territory, providing, under severe penalties, against invasion from other States to control or subvert the free action of the people thereof in her Government, or when application shall be made, at once admit Kansas into the Union as a State, with her free Constitution already duly formed by a legally constituted Convention, and fully approved by the popular vote of the actual inhabitants of the Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. RICHARDSON,
E. M. MADDEN.

The report was laid on the table, when Mr. HARCOURT asked that it be not printed until the minority report is ready. He had only seen the majority report on Tuesday, and had had no time since then to prepare his report. "Indeed," said he, "it will take me nearly a day to read it through."

The Chair ruled, in accordance with the standing rule, that the report of the committee must be printed, but the object sought by the Senator from the Eleventh could be accomplished when the minority report was presented, by a motion to the effect that both reports be embraced in one document.

CITY CHARTER.

Mr. PETTY introduced another amended Charter of the City of New-York. The only peculiar features of the bill are that it abolishes the present Board of Councilmen, and substitutes therefor a Council of fifteen, which shall be the superior body, and a Board of Aldermen same as now, which shall be deemed the secondary body. The City to be divided according to the representative population, into 15 Council Districts, but no Ward to be divided in the formation of the Council Districts. The Councilmen to hold office for two years, and the Aldermen for one year.

On motion of Mr. SICKLES the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the three Charters, and they were referred to the New-York delegation, to allow the Mayor, Mr. WOOD, to be heard in relation thereto.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To establish two State Asylums for the Insane.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out so much of the second section, as locates one of the Asylums south of Albany—leaving the Commissioners at liberty to select such site as they might deem proper, either north or south of Albany. Lost, and the bill passed by Ayes, 19; Noes, 10.

For the improvement of Raquette River.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to take from the table the bill to allow the Stockbridge nation of Indians to bring suits in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the titles of certain lands in Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, which was carried, the vote reconsidered and the bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bellinger, Cuyler, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sweet, Towne, Upham, White—18.

NOES—Messrs. Bradford, Brooks, Ferdon, Kelly, Petty, Rider, Sickles, Spencer, Wadsworth—9.

STATE ATLAS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH offered a concurrent resolution that the State be authorized to purchase, at a price not exceeding $25 each, so many copies of the *New-York State Atlas*, as formerly issued under the superintendence of SIMEON DE WITT, Surveyor-General, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, (Revised Edition,) in which the latest surveys of the State shall be delineated, and statistics of population, &c., be given according to the State Census of 1855, affecting the same, as shall suffice to supply distributions to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and to the Governors of the several States and Territories of the United States; also, to the State officers of the State, Normal Schools and Union Free Schools. Laid over under rule.

STATE CENSUS.

Mr. BROOKS offered a concurrent resolution for the printing of 8,000 copies of the late Census to be printed in folio form on fine paper, the same to be distributed among the State officers, various incorporated Companies of the State, those who are entitled to receive the Session laws and the Regents of the University—over under rule.

HARLEM BRIDGES.

The bill relative to bridges over the Harlem River, introduced by Senator FERDON, was, on motion of Mr. SICKLES, referred back to Committee on Roads and Bridges to allow additional testimony to be heard.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Chair presented the report of the Commissioners of Emigration in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to whether a commission of 20 per cent. was charged or received by the Commissioners or their agents and servants, upon railroad and steamboat passage tickets, purchased by emigrants at said depôt, &c. Wherein they state, after recapitulating a portion of the former report, that "no 20 per centage on railroad or steamboat tickets purchased by emigrants at Castle Garden, or any per centage or sum whatever, has been charged or received by the Commissioners, or their agents or servants," and "that the Commissioners have no understanding or contract with any railroad corporation, steamboat companies, or owner or agent of such corporation, company or owner, in relation to any per centage whatever."

They further state "that the prices in Castle Garden do not exceed the prices charged outside," but that the Companies, by an arrangement among themselves, deduct twenty per cent. from their receipts towards paying the rent and salaries of their own employes, their steamboat expenses, and other contingent charges.

The report is signed by Gulian C. Verplanck, Andrew Carrigan, John P. Cumming, John A. Kennedy, Elijah F. Purdy, E. D. Morgan, Cyrus Curtiss, and Rudolph Garrigue.

THE USURY LAWS.

In Committee of the Whole the bill relative to interest on money was under consideration, and progress was reported, when it was taken from the Committee of the Whole and referred to a Select Committee to report complete. Several private and local bills were passed to a third reading.

CHATHAM BANK.

In the Assembly, Mr. ODELL presented a report adverse to the claim of the Chatham Bank against the agent of the Sing Sing Prison, which was agreed to.

BROADWAY RAILWAY.

The Railroad Committee presented two reports this morning upon the Broadway Railroad—Mr. WILTSIE, from the majority, a favorable report, and Mr. HOYLE an adverse minority report. They are both, particularly the majority report, quite voluminous, and the House refused to hear them read, and they were ordered printed.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, from the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the apportionment of the State, reported in part by bill, apportioning members of Assembly among the several counties.

The question before the Committee was whether Schuyler County is entitled to a member. The opinion of the Attorney-General, submitted with the report, is adverse to the claims of Schuyler County. In accordance with that opinion, they submit an apportionment, leaving Schuyler County out, and Tompkins, the only county affected—blank.

Albany	4	Oneida	4
Allegany	2	Onondaga	3
Broome	2	Ontario	2
Cattaraugus	2	Orange	2
Cayuga	2	Orleans	1
Chautauque	2	Oswego	3
Chemung	1	Otsego	2
Chenango	2	Putnam	1
Clinton	1	Queens	2
Columbia	2	Rensselaer	3
Cortland	1	Richmond	1
Delaware	2	Rockland	1
Dutchess	2	St. Lawrence	3
Erie	4	Saratoga	2
Essex	1	Schenectady	1
Franklin	1	Schoharie	1
Fulton & Hamilton	1	Schuyler	–
Genesee	1	Seneca	1
Greene	1	Steuben	3
Herkimer	2	Suffolk	2
Jefferson	3	Sullivan	1
Kings	7	Tioga	1
Livingston	1	Tompkins	–
Lewis	1	Ulster	3
Monroe	3	Warren	1
Madison	2	Washington	2
Motgomery	1	Wayne	2
New-York	17	Westchester	3
Niagara	2	Wyoming	1
Yates	1		

The following counties lose one member: Cnyuga, Dutchess, Genesee, Greene, Livingston, Montgomery, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie. The following gain one: Bronme, New-York, Oswega, Queens, Ulster, Westchester. Kings gains four.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. B. BAILEY succeeded this morning in suspending the rules necessary to make the Temperance bill the special order from day to day, for every evening session, and at the same time provide for evening sessions. Its discussion will be entered upon this evening. The resolution was adopted—Ayes, 66; Nays, 42.

WATER LOTS.

Mr. WILTSIE introduced a bill authorizing the Common Council of New-York to confirm to R. F. SMITH the grant of land under water opposite his lot on Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, as heretofore made to PHILIP BURNOWS, and to permit him to extend the bulkhead along Thirteenth-avenue, in front of the said land, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets.

THE SING SING PRISON CONTRACTS.

Mr. PRENDERGAST to-day moved to recommit the bill relative to the contracts of CHAS. WATSON, for State Prison labor, to the Prison Committee, with instructions to amend by directing the Inspectors to enter into contracts, for a term not to exceed eight years, with any suitable persons as they shall deem for the best interest of the State.

AMERICAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. BENWOOD has introduced an act of incorporation for the American Polytechnic Institute of New-York. The Corparators named, are Wm. Chauncey, William Whetlen, Henry Hilton, John H. White, Charles H. Haswell, W. W. Stone, Edward Phalon, Silas C. Herring, and John N. Genin. The capital stock is $250,000, in shares of $25, but shall not exceed $350,000. The usual regulations of incorporations are made, and the Institute is impowered to encourage labor, industry, the arts, &c., by bestowing rewards, or holding exhibitions, &c.

GUNPOWDER, &c.

Mr. REILLY has brought in a bill amending the act of 1846, relative to powder, saltpetre, &c., by providing that vessels having such freights shall not remain within 300 yards of a wharf after dark.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS brought in a bill relative to the Second-avenue Railroad Company. It authorizes the Company to construct a bridge over the East and West chester Creeks, between New-York and New-Rochelle. The draws shall be five feet wider than those of the present bridge.

VAGRANTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. C. T. MILLS has brought in a bill relative to vagrants in New-York, having the following provision:

All writs of *habeas corpus*, issued on the application of any person committed as a vagrant, shall be returnable only after the expiration of three days, and notice thereof shall be served upon the Governors of the Almshouse, twenty-four hours before their return.

KANSAS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ODELL presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The disturbances and difficulties so frequently occurring in Kansas, among the settlers in that Territory, and the agitation of the question of political rights under the law enacted for the organization of a Territorial Government there, are productive of much evil, and seem to be threatening the most disastrous consequences; and whereas, the exciting questions arising from these disturbances have taken a strong hold upon the public feeling, not only in Kansas, but throughout the country, and awakened anew the heated and angry discussions upon the exciting question of Slavery extension, which it was fondly hoped had been finally allayed by the Compromise of 1850, and left to the organization of powerful political parties, based solely upon that issue; and whereas, it is desirable for the peace and prosperity of the country, and for the preservation of those fraternal bonds which bind the Union together, that this disturbing question should be definitely settled, and a Government established which shall be sustained by the popular will, and afford equal protection and encouragement to the rights and interests of all its citizens; it is, therefore, if the Senate concur,

Resolved, As the deliberate opinion of this Legislature, that it is the duty of Congress to provide immediately for a general election in that Territory, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a regular State Government there, and to furnish such protection and force, if necessary, as shall secure to the actual residents in Kansas full exercise of the right of suffrage, in the selection of their own rulers and representatives, and in the organization and establishment of such a Republican State Government as the will of a majority of the *actual residents*, thus *fairly expressed*, may decide to be most congenial to their feelings, and most conducive to their prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby earnestly requested to give the voice and influence of New-York in aid of the passage of such a law, during their present Session, as shall enable the free people of Kansas to decide the question of "Free Territory" for themselves, and to be represented in the next Session of that body by a representative bearing the "Broad Seal" of the State authority; sanctioned by the approving voice of a free people; and whose seat shall be above the claims of "border ruffianism" or "squatter sovereignty."

Laid over under rule.

THE NEW ORGAN.

The prospectus of the new Hindoo organ has been issued. It purports to have the indorsement of the State officers. The copy that I have, however, has minus the names of Messrs. CUSHING and SEYMOUR. In explanation, it is given out that the name of Mr. CUSHING is omitted through some blunder of the printer—that the name of Mr. SEYMOUR is not there simply because he refused to sign it. I believe those within hailing distance have been called in, and the name of the Attorney-General, in the revised edition, appears in connection with those of his associates.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY PARDONS.

I suppose I have already presented documentary evidence sufficient to demonstrate that in commuting the sentence of the town officers of Smithfield, and Messrs. VANDERZEE and MCLYMAN, Governor CLARKE performed a duty which will be justified by all fair-minded men. And yet I did not by any means exhaust the material which was before me. I do not propose now to review the case again, but I must present one or two additional facts and documents to render complete the refutation of the calumnies heaped upon the Executive by the presses of his political opponents, and the infuriated citizens of the Island, who were engaged in the disgraceful proceeding of last week.

In the first place Messrs. VANDERZEE and MCLYMAN were not guilty of a riot. In a scuffle which ensued after the close of the polls, one of the ballot boxes was knocked over. It had previously been emptied of ballots deposited by the voters, and was only in use as a receptacle for the canvassed votes. This was the length and breadth of their offence. For this they were tried and, it is charged by a prejudiced Judge, they were sentenced to be imprisoned for a term far in excess of what would have been a just and equitable punishment. It was alleged that the District-Attorney who prosecuted these men was actuated by both political and personal hatred; and in strong proof of this, we have the fact that, when notified by the Governor that an application had been made for their pardon, and when requested to forward a statement of the cases, he incloses to the Executive a quantity of articles cut from the columns of the *Staten Islander*, which were not statements of facts, but malicious perversions, or garbled presentations of the facts.

The extraordinary meeting which was held last week, was got together upon willful misstatements. It was alleged, as a necessity for an expression of public opinion, that there had been "a general jail delivery," which would have included the discharge of those persons who had been convicted of a riot and sentenced to an imprisonment. This was untrue; and it is said that when it was ascertained that it was untrue—that the three men were still in jail—the virtuous indignation of the effigy-burners was more demoniacal than before.

Another point, in conclusion. It is charged that the Governor has been commuting the sentences of his political friends. This is false. Three of the persons, the town auditors, had been and are now, political opponents. The two others had, I think, at the very election at which the disturbance occurred, been engaged in opposing all or a portion of the candidates supported by the Republican Party.

But enough. I have no thought that any sensible, reflecting man, acquainted with all the circumstances, will withhold from the Executive a determined approval of this exercise of the power vested in him by the laws of the State. LEO.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Report of the Minority of the Committee on Railroads of the Assembly, against confirming the grant made to JACOB SHARP, *and his associates, to construct a Railroad through Broadway, in the City of New-York.*

Report of the Minority of the Standing Committee on Railroads to whom was referred an act entitled "An Act to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of New-York, relative to a Railroad in Broadway and other streets of said City."

The bill that has been referred to us for consideration is substantially

First—To confirm a grant or resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, passed in December, 1852, authorizing JACOB SHARP and others to establish a Railroad in Broadway, and to permit said SHARP to lay such railroad, notwithstanding any injunctions or judgments of our Courts to the contrary.

Second—To set aside and annul the solemn judgments of the Courts declaring this grant illegal and void, from want of power in the Corporation to make it, and because in the making of it a gross breach of trust had been perpetrated, and also because the railroad, if constructed, would be injurious to property on the street.

Third—Constituting certain gentlemen Commissioners to decide on the effect of the railroad upon the interests of the public and owners on the line, *one year after* the road shall have been *completed*.

If *then* they shall have determined that the Railroad has proved injurious to *both* of such interests, the act to be void upon the Commissioners filing their certificate to that effect with the Secretary of State.

In a sense thoroughly understood by the people of this State, Broadway is a general thoroughfare. Like the great streets of other commercial capitals, it has concentrated in itself the principal marts of that trade, to the participation in which an immense number of the people of this State—visitors only to the great City—participate.

The very crowd, the incessant action, the masses of moving-men, which are now visible in Broadway, give it its distinctive character, and make it as well known in the remotest section of the State, as by those who live immediately upon it.

To allow a railway there would be, to change its character. It would cease to show that concentrated action of our population, which now, in all its vigor and life, makes this street a rival to the best avenues that London or Paris can produce, and far beyond that of any other city in this Republic.

The railways now laid in the City of New-York on the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, indeed upon every avenue in the City which runs the length of the Island, and can at all be appropriated to railroad purposes, lead to Broadway. That, by common consent, not only of the City, but of the State, has been given to individual action—not to the control of Railroad projectors.

The propriety or necessity of establishing a railroad in this principal and most beautiful street of our greatest City, has been discussed before Committees of our Legislature for several years past, without ever having produced a report in favor of the proposition, giving reasons for the establishment of a railroad, or the necessity for it; or any views which would induce the opinion that a railroad would afford the slightest relief to the immense travel on that great thoroughfare.

We, therefore, feel called upon to give a few facts upon the subject to enable a judgment to be formed in respect to it.

The character of Broadway is well known to every member of the Legislature; its beauty, its great throng, its splendid stores, its noisy, busy hum, are all subjects of common remark, and only are alluded to for the purpose of calling to mind the caution which should be exercised in enacting any law which in its consequences *might* be prejudicial to the street, or tend in any degree to reduce it from its present condition.

The carriage-way of the street, it was conceded, before us, to range from thirty-six to forty-two feet in width; the narrowest part of the street situated between the City Hall Park and Battery being by far the most thronged, most in need of relief, and across which the travel in vehicles of all kinds, from the North, or Hudson, to the East River, is so great as to produce the greater part of the interruption now prevailing in that part of the street.

It is manifest that this cross travel will not only be *not benefited* by a railroad in Broadway, but, on the contrary, it must constantly be required, a space of the 20 feet 9 inches would only remain, in some parts of the street, between the cars and the curbstone, for all the other numerous throng of stages and all kinds of vehicles to pass and repass, and at no place upon the street would such space exceed in width 14 feet.

Thus, in no part of the street would space be left sufficient to enable two vehicles to pass each other on either side of the car, inasmuch as all vehicles will average from 7 to 8 feet in width.

On the hearing before our Committee the counsel for Mr. SHARP argued that the theory of the grantees was to carry the entire passenger travel on Broadway with sixty-one cars, each carrying sixty passengers and drawn by two horses at the rate of six miles an hour, and thus relieve all the omnibuses from the street, to the number of about 400.

The difficulty with this *theory* is, that it is in no sense *practical*. It was stated before us by those opposed to this road, that the daily travel in stages in Broadway was upwards of 80,000. By

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Political Phases of the Rival Combatants for Dominion in Spain during the past week—Spirit of the Nation aroused against Louis Napoleon—The Success of an Armed Intervention highly improbable—Banishment of Gonsales Bravo.

Special Correspondance of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

The situation of Spain has not changed since I wrote to you last week. The knowledge of the plans forged and forging here to enslave that country, had however, been disseminated through all classes of Spanish society with remarkable rapidity, and had awakened a resentment and a determination to resist the dictation of Foreign Powers, most highly honorable to that people. The scenes of 1808 are talked over and repeated, and the fire of patriotic feeling gets up to fever-heat with wonderful celerity when Frenchmen and a BONAPARTE are the subjects of remark. Nobody seems to remember the triumphant intervention of the Holy Alliance, to get FERDINAND VII. on his absolutist legs again, by the aid of 100,000 French bayonets, under the Duke of ANGOULEME. Everybody is full of the War of Independence, as the struggle is called which checked the power of NAPOLEON the Great. LOUIS, his cunning nephew, is fiercely denounced by anticipation already, and if he be not cunning enough to keep himself out of too hazardous combinations with respect to that despised people and country, he also may yet find that he has reckoned without his host. The Spanish people will rise against him or anything dictated or set up by him, like one man.

Whether he has seen anything of this spirit or not, I cannot say; but the fact is, that the movement of which he was supposed to be the protector, or favorer at least, has been checked for the moment, and the hopes of the Spanish reactionists are adjourned for the moment.

Meantime the counter-organization—the counter-conspiracy of the Democrats in Spain has been immensely benefited by the discovery of the existence of the Franco-Spanish absolutist plot of which I wrote in my letters for the last three weeks. Every Democrat is an inch taller with the idea that the salvation of Spain may soon be the work of his party—if the present Government proves insufficient to the crisis. Not a man of them has the least idea that the cause of liberty is to be lost by the foreign intervention. On the contrary, there is a general confidence that it will be immensely benefited by such an abortive attempt against it as Spaniards feel that this must be.

However, this may be, there is no denying the fact, that the menace of this danger has been already of great service to the liberal cause. It has hushed petty jealousies—it has calmed animosities—thrown secondary questions into their places, and stirred the national spirit in the right direction, and strongly. How long this will last is dependent, perhaps, too much on how long this external motion for it may continue, but its results thus far are undoubtedly beneficial.

The Democrats were perfecting their organization throughout all the provinces, and were disposed to support the actual Government as against the reaction; and Government and reaction both if the Government should prove weak.

Their legions are being organized rapidly, and count more bayonets than their opponents have any idea of—and on the day of proof as they call it—will come up to the muster-roll in numbers, and animated with a spirit which will make them terrible.

But they are calm. They are silent and wholly unperceived as yet in this character of revolutionists. It speaks well for their organization that their leaders are able to keep them so perfectly in hand. The small riots and disorders which are occurring almost from week to week in different parts of Spain are not their work, but the stratagems and devices of their enemies, to throw discredit on them and on everything like liberty, by seemingly proving that public order and personal security are only to be had in Spain at the cost of tyranny.

Don LUIS GONZALES BRAVO, one of the ministry which caused the loss of Spanish liberty in 1843, was arrested immediately upon his return from here to Madrid, and, with a concession of five days grace to arrange his affairs, exiled.

The Government has undoubtedly hit the nail on the head this time. It was said BRAVO's journey to Paris was connected with certain mining operations for getting on foot a great Company to get mineral coal out of the mountains of the Sierra Morena, and into market; and this was a fact. The mining business and the undermining business were intended mutually to assist each other. It was said, too, that this stroke was a private vengeance of Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister at Paris, who himself owed some little personal favors of the same kind to GONSALES BRAVO when he was Minister. And all that may also be true. But the fact is, the latter gentleman is undoubtedly the soul of the conspiracy within the limits of Spain, and whether the Government has had sufficient proof of that fact or not, I have had it, to my own satisfaction at least.

The financial troubles of the Government were unmitigated, and would probably result in the political death of another batch of Ministers before long. The commercial prospects of the country were brightening. The construction of two of the principal lines of railway was morally secured by their having been contracted for by foreign Companies of ample means and ample experience.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP.

Letter from Judge Cowles to the Bar.

To the Bar of New-York:

I cannot permit the extraordinary letter of Mr. PEABODY, bearing date the 17th inst., (addressed to Judges ROOSEVELT and CLERKE,) to pass without notice. Many, I think most, of your number regarded the votes cast by electors at our November election to fill the vacancy caused by Judge MORRIS' death as void, from want of time under any statute for the Secretary of State to give notice of an election to fill it. The Governor was so advised, and so thought. He regarded it his duty to fill the vacancy by appointment, and was pleased to tender such appointment to me. My determination to decline it was changed into a conclusion to accept, by reason of the request signed by many of your number that I would do so. I did accept it. In doing so, however, I announced my determination to propose to Mr. DAVIES, who claimed to be elected to the vacancy, an immediate and amicable submission to the Courts of the question whether the Governor had power to appoint, or the people to elect.

I made such proposition to Mr. DAVIES, and assured him I would, by every means in my power, facilitate the earliest possible decision upon the question by the Court of Appeals, thinking that in every respect, both as regarded the public interests as well as ourselves, a judicial determination of so important a question of constitutional law was absolutely necessary, whoever might hold.

Mr. DAVIES fully acquiesced in these views, and upon consultation with his counsel, determined upon putting the matter in the shape of a *quo warranto* against myself as defendant. It was done.

Up to that period Mr. PEABODY had not, so far as I am aware, ever dreamed that he had or could have any claims to the office. Indeed, he was at that moment upon the Bench filling a vacancy to continue until January, 1856, (caused by the resignation of my predecessor,) for a term, that I might accept the Governor's appointment,) a course on his part, as I suppose, inconsistent with any idea that he was entitled to hold a election in the place of Judge MORRIS.

Mr. DAVIES and myself through our counsel agreed upon stipulations, which we suppose would fully and fairly present the question whether the Governor had the power to appoint, or whether he was elected by the people. We then supposed we had done so. The power of the Governor was the only question I had any interest whatever personally in having determined, for on that alone rested my claim.

Now had Mr. PEABODY at this time supposed himself entitled to the office, he had only by the proper application to bring himself in as a party to that suit. He could have done so at any time before it went to the Court of Appeals, and in my judgment after the decision there. He did not do so, or attempt it. And here let me say, it is utterly untrue that there ever existed between Mr. DAVIES and myself any, the slightest, understanding, express or implied, honorable or otherwise, that either party should omit the doing of any and every act which could of right be done by either one in the progress of the suit, had it been in character as hostile as it was friendly.

[illegible] regarding Mr. DAVIES and myself ever [illegible] we would both expedite the suit to the earliest possible judicial determination by the Court of Last Resort, [illegible] O'CONOR, in intimating in his letter of [illegible] 31st ult. if [illegible] to remain; Until the late Democratic Court of Appeals it was held that the Governor had the power of appointment. The Court of Appeals, by a vote of five to three, reversed the judgment and determined that the Governor had not such power. That if a vacancy occurred, no matter how soon before a General Election, all the electors who knew of the vacancy, could vote to fill it. And that no notice from the Secretary of State was necessary.

This decision was announced on the 19th of January, about a month only after the suit commenced.

The Court gave me 20 days to answer over.

I went into Court on Monday, the 21st, simply to receive the verdict of a Jury then out, and retired from the Bench, performing no further judicial acts than settling bills of exceptions and cases already tried, &c., with a full determination not to resume my place upon the Bench, even during the 20 days. And this for the reason that as the Court of Appeals had determined that the Governor had not power to appoint, I could have no claims to the place in any aspect of the case.

At this point Mr. PEABODY, so far as my information goes, for the first time supposed himself to be entitled to claim by virtue of the election. His claim was this: that if the Court of Appeals was right in their interpretation of the constitutional provision which controlled the case as between Mr. DAVIES and myself, it followed as a corollary to that propositian that at the November Election there were two vacancies in fact—one for five years, created by the death of Judge MORRIS; the other for about five weeks up to the 1st January, 1856, caused by the death of Judge EDWARDS. That at each election Mr. DAVIES' ballots were printed thus: "For Justice Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy, HENRY E. DAVIES," while his own were written thus: "For Justice Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy for the residue of the unexpired term caused by the death of ROBT. H. MORRIS, CHARLES A. PEABODY." That, consequently, Mr. DAVIES' ballots, about 18,000 in number, were void for not designating which vacancy the electors intended, while his own, of about 6,000, were the only ones which did so designate the particular vacancy—therefore he was Judge, not DAVIES.

Upon this, Mr. PEABODY desired me to put in an answer setting up these facts,—by which answer Mr. DAVIES would be kept out of the seat. And then he (Mr. PEABODY) would ask to be made a party to the suit jointly with me, and thus try the question between Mr. DAVIES and himself.

You will perceive, gentlemen, that in such litigation. I could have no further interest than such as was common to every citizen of the State. For if the Governor could not appoint, under no circumstances could I claim. The reasons urged upon me for answering were of a two-fold character.

1. To aid Mr. PEABODY in settling his claim with Mr. DAVIES.

2. A duty I owed to the public not to allow the wrong man to be seated, which it was said by answering I could do.

I maturely considered the whole subject, and declined for these reasons to answer over.

First—I could have no personal interest in the controversy.

Second—I could not put in an answer and allow the suit to progress further in my name, without seeming to the world to be still grasping at the place, which would put me in a false position in the eye of the public, and compromise, not myself alone, but the dignity of the office itself.

Third—If I did put in an answer, I was still determined not again to assume a place upon the bench, pending the litigation between Mr. PEABODY and Mr. DAVIES, since I could not regard it either as reepectful or proper after the Court of Appeals had once decided that the power of appointing did not vest in the Governor. And if I would not myself act pending that litigation, I had not, as it seemed to me, a right to so conduct as to prevent any one from acting, to the obstruction of the public business.

Fourth—It seemed to me most proper that any questions arising between Messrs. DAVIES and PEABODY, and in which they alone were interested, should be settled by a suit in which they alone should be the parties. And the same remedies which were open as between Mr. DAVIES and myself were also open to both of these gentlemen.

These were my reasons for declining to answer. It is not true, as stated in Mr. PEABODY's letter, that my decision in that regard was "in compliance with the urgent request of Mr. DAVIES and of Mr. DAVIES' counsel." No such reason controlled me. I was importuned by Mr. PEABODY to act. I was not importuned by Mr. DAVIES not to act.

Upon these facts, gentlemen, I leave others to pronounce upon the character of Mr. PEABODY's extraordinary letter. Portions of it seem to have no other object than that of deliberate personal indignity towards myself. To those portions I choose here to make no reply.

I accepted an appointment I believed the Governor had the power to make. The Court of Last Resort determined otherwise. I bow to its mandate, not only without hesitation, but with no feelings of chagrin.

But were it otherwise, I would emulate no one in seeking to cover a retreat from a disagreeable position by a disingenuous attack upon any gentleman whose views of a course, which were personal to himself and concerned his reputation as a man, happened to differ from views I could wish him to take, that he might subserve interests of my own.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am,
Very truly, your obedient servant.
EDWARD P. COWLES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Mr. James' New Tariff Bill.

[*Referred to in Thursday's Proceedings in United States Senate.*]

A BILL TO PREVENT FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enected by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the 30th day of June, 1857, instead of the duties now imposed by law on the imported articles hereinafter enumerated, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, hereto annexed, a duty of 80 per cent. *ad valorem*. On the goods, wares and merchandise, mentioned in schedule B, hereto annexed, a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, hereto annexed, shall be exempt from duty, from and after the said 30th day of June, 1857, according to the provisions of said schedule; and on all goods, wares, and merchandise not included in schedules A, B, or C, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. But in all cases where the vessels of the United States are not placed by treaty or law upon the same footing in all respects as the vessels of the country from which the imports are made to the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on the goods, wares, and merchandise in schedule C, and an additional duty to those hereby imposed, on all other imports, of five per cent. *ad valorem*. In all cases where any foreign country has, or shall, impose an export duty upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, gold and silver excepted, which may be imported into the United States, directly or indirectly, on additional duty on all free articles equal to, and a duty on all articles not free, equal to such export duty, shall be and is hereby imposed on all such merchandise on its importation into the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the importer, his agent, or consignee, shall produce and file with the collecting officer of the district, on making entry of any imported goods, wares, and merchandise, a just, true, and correct invoice of the same. If the goods, wares, and merchandise are purchases for market use or consumption in the United States, they must be invoiced at their actual cost in the country where purchased; but when they are destined by the manufacturer or producer for market or consumption in the United States, or otherwise obtained for that purpose, they must be invoiced at the wholesale market value in the principal markets of the country where manufactured, produced, or obtained, at the time of their being destined and invoiced for the United States. If the goods, wares, and merchandise, are purchased in bottles, barrels, casks, sacks, packages, or other covering necessary and proper for transportation to the United States, so that the covering is included in their cost, the fact must be stated on the face of the invoice; and where the manufacturer, producer, or other person, invoices goods destined for the United States, the market value must be stated on the invoice, to indicate that the bottle, barrel, cask, sack, package, or other necessary and proper covering is included in the value stated, or must give the cost of each separately; and where goods, wares, and merchandise, have been purchased in an unfinished state, and before being placed in proper packages for transportation, the invoice must contain a statement of the cost of bleaching, dyeing, dressing, printing and finishing, together with the cost of packages or covering, putting up and packing, together with the cost of the bottle, barrel, cask, sack, package or other covering; and all invoices must state the cost of brokerage, in a distinct charge, and all export duties, cost of placing the goods on board ship, including drayage, labor, all cartage, lighterage, town dues, shipping charges, dock or wharf dues, and all charges to place the goods on board ship; also fire insurance prior to shipment, together with the charges for commission, and charges for forwarding, which shall not be less than two and a half per cent far each; and if all these items are not stated on the face of the invoice, they must be indorsed on, or appended to it, so as to form a part of it. The invoice, with all these items, must be supported by the written affidavit of the importer, with his signature attached, stating that it is the true and correct invoice of the goods, wares, and merchandise, and that there is no other to his knowledge or belief. This invoice, thus supported by the oath of the importer, as his declaration of market value, shall not be dispensed with, except in the cases prescribed and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the dutiable value of all goods, wares and merchandise, imported for sale or use in the United States from foreign countries, shall be the wholesale market value thereof, in the principal markets of the country at the time of their exportation to the United States, with the additions of the several items of costs and charges required by the 2d section of this act, to appear in the invoice; and if said items of costs and charges do not appear in the invoice, or are not correct, they shall be ascertained, estimated or corrected, and added by the appraisers to the market value, in making up the dutiable value of such imports. The time of exportation shall be when the vessel leaves the foreign port with the goods on their way to the United States, or when the goods leave the country where they are produced, procured or purchased for the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports in making entry of the same, to adopt the invoiced value with the additional items of costs and charges required to appear in the invoice as the owner's declaration of dutiable value, or to make such addition to the invoice cost or value, or such reduction from the invoice cost or value, as in his opinion will raise or reduce the same to the wholesale market value thereof, including said costs and charges, in the principal markets of the country from which they were imported into the United States at the period of their exportation; but in no case shall the dutiable value be less than the invoice, with the addition of the items of cost and charges required to be stated in the invoice, unless claimed in the entry as aforesaid; and all goods, wares and merchandise entered at 10 per cent. or more, less than their dutiable value, whether arising from there being a greater quantity of the goods, or the goods being of both greater or lesser value than stated in the invoice, or from the additional items of costs, and charges not being correct or having been omitted in whole or in part, shall pay an additional duty of 20 per cent. on the dutiable value of all such imports; and false or duplicate invoices at different values shall be deemed fraudulent, and subject the goods to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that in all cases, on the entry of goods, wares, and merchandise, the same shall be weighed, measured, or guaged, at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee, according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but goods, wares, and merchandise, entitled to free entry, may be admitted according to the invoice and entry, without being weighed, measured, or guaged; and in those cases where the invoice or entry shall contain the correct weight, quantity, or measure of the goods, wares, or merchandise, after allowing for the casualties of the voyage, and difference in mode of ascertaining quantity and measure between our laws and those of the foreign country from whence the article may be imported, the importer shall be exonerated from paying for weighing, guaging, and measuring.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that all goods, wares, and merchandise, in warehouse or transportation under bond, on the 30th day of June, 1857, shall be admitted to entry for consumption, at the rates of duty provided in this act, calculated upon the dutiable value assessed by the appraisers when they were warehoused.

SCHEDULE A.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirchenwasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE B.

Alabaster and spar ornaments; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles; argentine, alabatta or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up or made wholly or in part by hand, the loom, or otherwise; assafœtida; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, willow, or other material; bay rum; beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads; benzoates; Bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, cords or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other articles composed wholly or in part of India-rubber; brooms and brushes of all kinds; composition toys for tables or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; cameos, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metals; canes and sticks for walking, finished and unfinished; capers, pickles, and sances of all kinds; caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component part; cards, pocket-books, pocket-knife boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth-rugs, bedsides, and other portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, Ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages, and parts of carriages; cheese, clocks, and parts of clocks; clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; combs of all kinds; composition of glass or paste, when set; confectionery of all kinds; coral, cut or manufactured; cotton cord, gimps and galloons; court plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds, earthen, china and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earthy and mineral substances; epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire screens of every discription, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparrene and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sun shades, finished and unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; glass, cut; glass, colored, stained, and painted; glass crystals for for watches, glass or pebbles for spectacles, glass tumblers, plain, moulded or pressed, not cut or painted; paintings on glass; porcelain glass; gum benzoin, or benjamin; hair pencils; hats and bonnets, for men, women and children, composed of straw, satin, straw chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, whalebone or other material; honey; human hair, cleaned or prepared for use; India rubber in sheets, in hats, blocks, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs or other forms; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds; jewelry, real or imitation; jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitation thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufacture of cedar wood, Granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satin wood; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels and wares of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals, or any other metal shall be the component material:

This schedule is to be held to include all articles of silk, cotton, wool, worsted or flax, or of which either silk, cotton, wool, worsted or flax, constitutes a component part, whether named or not, except Kersey cloth composed of cotton or wool, and known as *negro cloth, when imported expressly for* negro clothing and used as such; and blankets undyed, to be used exclusively as such, and flannel composed wholly of wool, manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component material; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, and all other marble more advanced in the manufacture than slabs in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material; manufactures, articles and wares of papier mache; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material; medicinal preparations not otherwise provided for; metallic pens, mineral waters, muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil in casks, and all other olive oil not otherwise provided for; pimento, prepared vegetables; meats, poultry and game, sealed and enclosed in cans or otherwise; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment, plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; red chalk pencils; scagliota tops for tables or other articles of furniture; cigars, snuff, paper cigars and all other manufactures of tobacco; saddlery of all kinds not otherwise provided for; sealing wax; sewing silks, in the gum or purified; shoes composed wholly of India rubber; side arms of every description; silk twist, and twist composed of silk and mohair; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; soap, Castile, perfumed, Windsor and all other kinds; tobacco, unmanufactured; twines and pack thread, of whatever materials composed; umbrellas, vellum, vinegar, wafers, water colors; wines, burgundy, champagne, claret, madeira, port, sherry, and all other kinds and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE C.

Acids, boracic, used in the manufacture of borax; citric, used in the arts and as a medicine, calico-printing establishments; tartaric, used chemically and medicinally, calico-printing establishments; alum, used extensively, particularly in dyeing, dressing sheepskins, and for paper hangings; amber, the finer for ornaments, the coarser in chemistry, medicine and the arts; ambergris, used in perfumery; Angora, or Thibet, and other goats' hair or mohair, used in manufacturing fabrics of other material; annatto, rancon, or Orleans, used as a dye; animal carbon, (bone-black) used for chemical purposes, (purifying soaps;) antimony, crude, or regulus of, used in making type-metals, music plates, britannia metal, and in medicine; argol, or crude tartar, in reeling, in medicine, in extracting tarterio acid, &c.; arsenic, used in the arts and as a medicine; asphaltum, used in the arts; aloes, used in medicine; alcornoque, do; aniseed do.; arrow-root, used in medicine, a nutritive medicinal food; assafœtida, used in medicine; animals, living, for food, for draught, and illustrative of natural history; barks, used for dyeing, tanning, medicines, and other purposes; barytes, sulphate, (ground,) employed chemically, used in adulterating paints, and in paper-making; barilla, or soda ash, used in the arts for chemical and manufacturing purposes; bells, old and bell-metal when used in manufacturing; berries, nuts, and vegetables used in dyeing; berries, flowers, and barks, do.; bismuth, (tin'er ones,) used in the composition of pewter and other metallic substances; bleaching-powder, used in the arts, and medicinally; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper, used for various purposes in the arts, and also in medicine; borax, of great use as a flux for metals, also used in medicine; brass in bars, pigs, plates, or sheets, used in the arts; brass, when old and fit only to be re-manufactured, used in manufacturing; Brazil wood, brazilletto, and all other dye woods in sticks, used in dyeing; breccia, when used in the arts; brimstone, unrefined, in rolls, in the manufacture of gunpowder, &c., and in medicine; bristles, for the manufacture of brushes; bronze liquor, when used in the arts; bronze powder, do.; burr stones, in the manufacture of mill stones; burr stones, wrought or unwrought, used in manufacturing flour, &c.; bolting cloths, used in do.; bitter apples, used in medicine; Bouche leaves, do.; Burgundy pitch, do.; cadmium, when in the arts; calamine, in the arts chemically, and some preparations of medicines; camphor and unbarred rosin, in the arts; cassia buds, as an aromatic, and in the manufacture of perfumery; chalk, in the arts; clay, wrought or unwrought, in the arts (manufacture of terra cottа); cobalt, in the arts, coloring, paintings, &c.; cochineal, used in dyeing; cocoa and cocoa shells, used in the manufacture of chocolate; cod-fills, or tow of hemp, or flax, in the arts; copper, in pigs, bars, plates, or sheet, &c.; copper, when old and fit only to be manufactured, do.; copper for sheathing vessels, do.; copperas, or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, in the arts, in dyeing, and in many chemical and medicinal preparations; corktree bark, in the manufacture of corks, &c.; cream of tartar, for manufacturing and chemical purposes; cudbear, vegetable, used in coloring; chromate, ochromate, hydriodate and prussiate of potash, used in the arts; coffee, directly imported from the place of production, for foods, rational and other managerial preparations, used in medicines; camphor, crude, do.; cantharides, do.; castoreum, do.; cubebs, do.; dragon's blood, used in paints, varnishes, preparing gold lacquer, staining and marble, &c.; emery in lump, not pulverized, used in polishing; extract of indigo, used in the arts, dyeing, &c.; extract and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, do., do.; extracts of madder, do., do.; flaxseed, used in manufacturing oil and as seed for flax; flints, for guns and in the manufacture of pottery; fuller's earth, in the arts, in fulling cloths; furs, dressed or undressed, when in the skin; furs, batters', dressed; do.; fruit, green; [illegible] substitute tragacanth, used in [illegible] ginger, gutta percha, unmanufactured; [illegible] turtle; ginger, green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, horns, horn tips bones, bone-tips and teeth, unmanufactured; India rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured; indigo; indigoing ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; ipecacuanha; iris, or orris root; jalap; kelp; kermes; lac dye; lac spirits; lastings for shoes, slippers, boots and bottoms, exclusively; lemon juice; lime juice; linseed; liquorice root; madder, ground, and madder root; manganese; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, bootees or buttons, exclusively; marble in the rough, slab or block, unmanufactured; marine coral, unmanufactured; moss and other vegetable substances used for mattresses; music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound; medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state; machinery, exclusively designed for models, and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; maps and charts; natron; nickel (manufacture of German silver ware); nutgalls; nux vomica; ochres, and ochrey earths, whether dry or in oil; oils, palm, cocoanut, and olive, (olive when pure and not otherwise); orpimiot (and realgar) arsenic; osier, or willow, prepared or unprepared; opium; orange and lemon peel; palm leaf, unmanufactured; pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; plumbago or graphite; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones; patent mordants; pearl or hulled barley; quicksilver; rags, of whatever material; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; red and white lead, and litharge and sugar of lead; rhubarb; saffower; saffron and saffron cake; sal ammonia, saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash refined or crude; lead; lac, shellac; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, train or organzine; skins and hides, raw of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled; smalts; sheathing metal; sheathing paper; seeds of all kinds; slates and slate pencils; sponges; steel in bars, cast, shear or German; substances expressly used for manure; sumac; salt of all kinds; spices of all kinds; salts, Epsom, glauber, Rochelle; sago; sarsaparilla, spunk; squills; tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs; terra tin plates; terra japonica, or catechu; tin foil; tin, in pistes or sheets; tin plates, galvanized; tin in pigs, bars or blocks; tortoise, and other shells, unmanufactured; turmeric; type metals, and old type fit only to be remanufactured; tea, directly imported from the place of production; tapioca; vanilla beans; waste or shoddy; weld; whiting, or Paris white; wood, or pastel; woods, namely cedar, lignumvitæ, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods; wool; zinc, spelter or tententeque, in sheets or pigs.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise of citizens of the United States, dying abroad. Household, old and in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them for a period of six months or more, and not imported for any other person or persons, or for sale; and like household effects and ornaments, in the use of persons abroad, and donated to their children, emigrating to the United States. Wearing apparel, and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, actually used abroad, of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be held to include wearing apparel, machinery, or other articles imported for, or used by any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, donation, or gift.

All articles imported for the use of the United States shall be admitted to free entry; and in all cases where a contract shall be made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, or other things for the United States, the imported article shall be subject to the duty imposed by law, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize free entry on the delivery of the article to the United States.

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture and geology, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, collections of antiquities, minerals and shells, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, incorporated and established for literary purposes or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or any church in the United States; and any and all of said articles, when donated and imported for any societies, &c., for the use of, and not as merchandise nor to make profit out of the same.

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States, in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed; *provided*, that all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Obsequies of the late Dr. Thomas Boyd.

Thursday afternoon upwards of a thousand persons were assembled in the Church of Rev. Dr. DE WITT, in Lafayette-Place, to perform the last offices to the memory of the distinguished physician whose death at the advanced age of eighty-four we have already noted. The service was conducted by Rev. Drs. MATTHEWS, DE WITT, TYNG and KNOX. The latter gentleman preceded the body, which was temporarily deposited in the central aisle. The pall bearers were Dr. GURDON BUCK, Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. CHESEMAN, Dr. PARKER, Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH, Dr. GALEN CARTER and Dr. FORRESTER.

Rev. Dr. KNOX recited the 90th Psalm, after which Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS uttered a brief but impressive eulogy on the character of the deceased.

Dr. BOYD had died at the venerable age of eighty-four—during sixty-three years of his life he had been actively engaged in practice, and for more than half a century the citizens of New-York had enjoyed the benefits of his matured experience, active benevolence and untiring assiduity. During that long period his brethren of the faculty had no opportunity of charging him either with want of professional courtesy, or the slightest departure from the dictates of high and honorable feeling. Dr. BOYD was, in truth, a model man, without fear or reproach; he had a large, warm heart; in all his friendly offices he ever manifested a manly bearing far above all selfishness or the thirst of gain, or of applause. He (the speaker) could say that during a close intimacy of 45 years, both social and official in the Church, the first unkind word or look had yet to come, now that life had passed away forever. Dr. BOYD's maxim was, once a friend always a friend, and well did he act it up. Not hasty in the formation of his attachments, yet firm as a rock in their intensity, and yet in every social and friendly relation the man was tender-hearted as a child.

But it was his *religious* character that deserved the chief notice. Nothing about him was more remarkable than his uniform piety, except its evident sincerity. He wore no disguise, for he had nothing about him to disguise. However valuable the alabaster box of precious ointment he broke in the service of his Saviour upon the heads of the suffering poor, he was ever ready to confess himself an unprofitable servant, and to ascribe to God's free and sovereign grace the ability and disposition given to him to be the means of good. His was a tender, a compassionate piety—rigidly exact in according every one his due; while he actively discharged each public duty; he forgot not through life the social duties of the family altar. Such was the religion of Dr. BOYD from youth to age.

The Rev. speaker detailed the last scene of the Doctor's closing life. It was eminently peaceful, with most hopeful aspirations for a change he had long contemplated with any feeling but that of terror. He then appealed personally to the members of the medical profession who were present. The same mercy that brightened through life and in death Dr. BOYD's pathway to Heaven would be alike theirs and ours, if, like him, we were found "followers of those who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises." After a few other remarks, the Doctor concluded, Rev. Dr. DE WITT engaged in prayer, and Rev. Dr. TYNG having uttered the benediction, the assembled multitude slowly withdrew.

The body is interred in the Marble Cemetery in Second-street.

Among those present we recognized a large number of physicians.

☞ The *Christian Advocate*, of this week, is in mourning for the death of its late editor, Dr. BOND. A blank column is left under the editorial head, where his weekly speculations on religious and other subjects used to have their place.

The New-York Court Rooms.

When the old "New City Hall," as it was termed, was destroyed by fire, and the necessity arose of erecting another building to replace it, all the lawyers congratulated themselves on the prospect of large and spacious court rooms, where an argument could be spun out in all its fine and minute details without the additional fatigue of difficult breathing, which had annoyed them in the ill-ventilated apartments which had witnessed their previous legal efforts. Now, although we are not quite certain that the restraint upon the long-winded eloquence of some of our barristers might not be a salutary one, yet for the sake, at least, of those who are compelled to seek justice at the rostrum where she is supposed to sit enthroned in this City, we, too, felt happy at the thought of the contemplated improvement. But we have since adopted the philosophy of the Irishman who advised us never to expect anything, and we should surely never be disappointed. We would like to see the man who can enter the chambers of any of the Courts, in the Winter time, when there is a case of moderate importance on trial which has attracted a passably large audience, and not leave it with a headache. At this season of the year, when it is too cold to open the windows, the gas that accumulates in the Court room would light the streets of New-York, without the necessity of a further supply. How the Judges, who occupy the most elevated positions where the noxious effluvia rises up directly into their dignified noses, (we beg their Honors' pardon) can stand it, we are unable to conceive. But however well the Counsel and Judiciary may be enabled to live in such an atmosphere, on behalf of clients and jurymen, we plead for fresh air in these places. We are in terrible need of that new City Hall.

A New Counterfeit.

One dollar notes of the new Importers' and Traders', Bank of this City, altered to fives, have just been put into circulation. Notwithstanding the new protections by which the notes of this Bank are guarded, this alteration is so well executed as to deceive nearly every one who has seen it.

☞ For the past four months a series of "protracted meetings" have been held every night (except Saturday) in the Jane-street Methodist Church of this City, which are still in progress. We understand the number of conversions has already reached two hundred.

Cox vs. Cox.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Wednesday's report of Dr. COX's trial one witness swore that No. 224 Varick-street "is a house of assignation." I have lived in said house for two years, and was preceded by a Mr. BACKMAN for one year, consequently, I deny that my house is or has been such for three years past.

C. H. MEDERY, No. 224 Varick-street.

☞ A horse attached to a load of hay took fright in Broadway on Thursday, near Tenth-street, and ran at a furious pace for several blocks. The driver, a German, was thrown from the wagon with great violence, cutting a frightful gash in his head. He was conveyed to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed. The injured man gave his name as JOHN KAPPEA, from Morrisania. The horse was stopped after running a short distance.

THE COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW CITY HALL ACT.

The Broadway Railroad Grant Rescinded.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and acted upon the following important matters, as follows:

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The following is an abstract of the act relative to the new City Hall, presented by the Special Committee, and adopted by the Board last evening. It provides—

First—That the Mayor and Common Council shall have power to appoint three Commissioners, to be known as the Commissioners of the City Hall of New-York, and to raise money for its construction.

Second—The Commissioners shall direct the erection of the Hall, upon a site selected by the Mayor and Common Council, and shall employ architects, laborers, &c.

Third—Before any contract for labor is entered into, the various plans shall be submitted to the Common Council for further approval; and when a plan is approved the Commissioners shall advertise for proposals.

Fourth—All contracts of the Commissioners shall be legal, if not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act.

*

Canal Toll Deposit Banks.

The Canal Board [illegible] day selected the following Banks [illegible] Canal tolls for the opening season of navigation, commencing on the 1st inst.:

New-York—Ocean, Atlantic, North River, Nassau, and Mechanics' and Leather Banks, one-fifth each.

Albany—National, Union, Albany Exchange Bank, and Bank of the Capital, two-quarter each.

West Troy—Market, Mutual, Manufacturers', Union, State, and Troy City Banks, one-sixth each.

Schenectady—Mohawk Bank.

Little Falls—Herkimer County Bank.

Utica—Oneida County and Oneida Bank, one-half each.

Rome—Oneida Central and Rome Exchange Banks, one-half each.

Syracuse and Baldwinsville—Syracuse City, Merchants', and Crouse Banks, one-third each.

Jordan and Salina—Woodsport and Auburn City Banks, one-half each.

Montezuma—Cayuga County Bank.

Lyons—Palmyra Bank.

Palmyra—Cuyler's Bank.

Rochester—Commercial, Farmers' and Mechanics', Rochester City, Flour City, and Porrin Banks, one-fifth each.

Brockport—Bank of Orleans.

Albion—Bank of Albion.

Medina—Medina Bank.

Lockport—Canal, Exchange and Western Banks, one-third each.

Tonawanda, Black Rock and Buffalo—International, Buffalo City, Sackett's Harbor, White's, Marine, Bank of Attica, and New-York and Erie Banks, three-thirtieths each; Hollister, Oliver Lee & Co.'s, and Niagara Banks, two-thirtieths each; Bank of Silver Creak and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, one-thirtieth each.

Waterford and Sloop Lock, Schuylerville—Saratoga County Bank.

Glen's Falls—Commercial, and Glen's Falls Bank, half each.

Whitehall—Commercial Bank and Bank of Whitehall, half each.

Phœnix—Citizens' Bank of Fulton.

Oswego—City, and Luther Wright's Bank, half each.

Seneca Falls—Fank of Seneca Falls.

Geneva—Bank of Geneva.

Ithaca—Tompkins County, and Merchants' & Farmers' Bank, half each.

Havana—Bank of Havana.

Horse Heads—Elmira Bank.

Corning—Bank of Corning, George Washington, and Bank of Hornellsville, one-third each.

Dresden and Penn-Yan—Yates County Bank.

Hamilton—Hamilton Bank.

Oxford—Bank of Chenango.

Binghamton—Susquehanna Valley Bank.

Bainsville—Ontario Bank.

Scottsville and Cramford—Genesee Valley Bank.

Mount Morris—Genesee River Bank.

Dansville—Bank of Bath.

Higgins—Rome Bank.

Salt Deposits—Salt Springs Bank of Syracuse.

Small Coin as a Legal Tender.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Among the important cases determined by the Supreme Court, at the term just closed, was one presenting the question whether, under the law of Congress making the new silver coin a legal tender for all sums of five dollars and under, banks can pay their circulating notes, of denominations of $5 and under, when presented in larger quantities than five dollars, in such coin. The decision of the Court was in the affirmative.

This new coin contains only about ninety-three cents of standard silver. The purpose of its coinage, it will be recollected, was to prevent the exportation of silver to foreign countries. It has hitherto been a drug, in large sums, but under this decision banks will need to keep no other coin for the redemption of their notes.

The real point in issue was, can a bank, when a quantity of its small notes are presented at its counter for redemption, treat each as separate and distinct evidence of indebtedness, or must the whole be regarded as evidence of aggregate indebtedness?

A telegraphic dispatch received in this City states that the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad was opened yesterday to Logansport, 166 miles from the Eastern terminus. The event was celebrated at Logansport with a public festival. There was a general suspension of business, and all parties took part in the rejoicings.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....FRIDAY, March 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady, at $6 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots ₩ 110 lbs. The supply continues light.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow changed hands, at 29c.@29¼c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices are without essential variation.

COAL—Is dull and heavy, at about previous quotation's.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new features, sales having been confined to 100 pkgs. Java, at about 14¾c.; 1,000 bags Laguayra, part at 12c.@12¾c.; and 700 Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12c., ₩ lb. The stock of Rio is now about 35,000 bags.

COPPER—The market is rather quiet, yet firm, with [illegible]

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices are well sustained. The sales, since our last, embrace about 3,000 bales, chiefly for Spinners, at about 10¾c. for Middling Uplands, 10¾c.@10¾c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other descriptions, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod is in pretty good request, at steady prices. Mackerel and Herring rule about the same as last noticed. The general supply is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour evinces more activity and buoyancy, the demand being brisker, mainly for the home trade, and holders appearing less anxious to realize. The receipts are light, and not pressed for sale. Prices are firmer, and close with a rising tenor, especially for good ordinary brands of State, the supply of which is quite limited. The sales since our last reach about 6,100 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary State	$6 62½@ 6 75
Straight State	6 75 @ 7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00 @ 7 37½
Mixed Western	6 50 @ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 75 @ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	7 00 @ 7 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 75 @ 7 00
Fancy Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Extra Ohio	7 25 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 9 87½
Fair to Genesee	7 37½@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 25 @10 25

Canadian is brisker and firmer, sales having been made of 2,300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy, as old rates. The sales since our last amount to 2,000 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 50@$9 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4 25@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, and languid in price, at $3 87½@$3 43¾ for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at from $1 12½@ $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are salable and firm, with a comparatively small amount offering. Currants are more inquired for, chiefly by speculators, at 21c.@22c. ₩ lb., which rates within a few days of nearly 1,000 pkgs. at these figures. Higher rates are now claimed. Other articles are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts more attention, and is tolerably firm. We have to report sales of about 10,500 bushels at $1 81@$1 90 for common to good white Southern; $1 85@$1 95 for Red do.; and $1 91¼ for Canadian White, in store, ₩ bushel. The stock of desirable parcels is light, and holders thereof now look for an improvement in prices. Rye is in moderate supply and demand, with sales reported since our last of about 5,000 bushels, in lots, part at $1 16, delivered. The range is from $1 12@ $1 18 ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet scarcely held. Oats are less freely offered, and now commend 42c.@44c. for Western; 43c.@42c. for State; 35c.@36c. for Jersey; and 31c.@36c. for Southern, ₩ bushel, indicating a slight advance. Corn, of desirable quality, is in better request, and is held with more confidence. The sales since our last add up about 22,000 bushels, at 54c.@56c. for mixed Southern; 56c.@57c. for white do.; 56c.@57c. for yellow do.; and 70c. for mixed Western, in store, ₩ bushel. The current receipts are not large, and mainly consist of poor, or inferior lots, which do not suit buyers.

HAY—River continues scarce and in demand at $1 18¾ (@$1 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With diminished supplies and a growing demand, prices still favor factors.

HOPS—Are in fair supply and request at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We have to notice sales of only 80 tons Scotch Pig at former rates.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Is in pretty good demand at full prices.

LEATHER—The market for most descriptions is rather quiet, but is very firm—owing to the inadequate supplies here.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—There were 800 hhds. New-Orleans sold at from 35c.@36c. ₩ gallon—mainly within the range—showing a stronger market for this description.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet and depressed, with increasing stocks. Spirits Turpentine is also plenty and heavy. It would be bought at 39c., but it is generally held at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Rosin is rather sparingly dealt in, but as the supply is not an oppressive one, holders adhere to old rates.

OILS—Whales and Sperm are held above the views of most buyers, and are not active. Red Oil is pleotier and is retailing at 65c.@70c. ₩ gallon. Olive rules quiet, yet steady. Linseed is in fair request at 58c.@57c. ₩ gallon, and it is not very freely offered at these figures. Lard Oil appears unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays less activity, yet is steady, the sales since our last including about 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½ for Mess, and $14 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and worth 8¼c.@8c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady at 9c.@10¾c., as is quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 300 bbls. and tes. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at languid prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Country Prime, $8 25@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 25 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@ 24c. for Common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. reported sold at $4@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Remains in light supply, and is quiet, yet steady.

SEEDS—The demand is gradually improving, and prices are well sustained, though the current operations are not very extensive.

SOAP—There have been 200 boxes Castile disposed of at former quotations.

SPICES—The market is moderately active, and prices are without any essential change.

STAPLES—The market is more liberally stocked, and is less active at less buoyant rates, yet we hear of sales of about 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., chiefly at from 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are moderately inquired for, and are firm.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,500 lbs. Prime transpired at previous rates.

The market evinces less activity and buoyancy, yet it is without appreciable change.

TOBACCO—The market presents no new feature. The sales are quite limited. The demand is good, and prices are well supported. The sales since Tuesday embrace 300 hhds. Kentucky at 9¾c.@15c.; 80 cases Yara about 37 bales

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

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☞ The State Senate yesterday passed the bill to establish two State Lunatic Asylums, and to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits to test the title to certain lands. In the Assembly two reports were made by the Railroad Committee on the Broadway Railroad hill—the majority report, signed by Messrs. WILTSE, NORTHUP and J. B. CLARK, in favor of the bill, and the minority report, signed by Messrs. HOYLE and SMITH, against it. Neither report was read. A motion was made, which was laid over under the rule, for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the administration of the financial affairs of this City; to ascertain its indebtedness, means of payment, present income, and the system of keeping the Corporation accounts—the Committee to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers.

Postal Reform—City Delivery.

The subject of Postal reform continues to engage the attention of some of our more influential citizens. A meeting, to discuss plans and frame an organization is called in another column of the TIMES for Monday night, at the University Chapel, where, no doubt, the proceedings will prove edifying and interesting, throwing light upon the dark spots of the present system, and on the plans of the proposed reformers. All in want of such illumination will do well to be there.

As far as local complaint is concerned, the meeting will find much of its business removed from the calendar by the intelligent enterprise of Postmaster FOWLER. With one or two exceptions, the programme of improvement proposed by that functionary, and inserted in this paper a few days ago, embraces every reasonable need of the public, in the way of receiving and delivering letters; meets with favor all proper claims to branch offices; and so facilitates and increases the frequency of intercourse between different parts of the town, and with the outside world, as to leave nothing in those particulars to wish for. An exception to be taken, however, to the outline of the Postmaster lies in the nonreduction of rates. Two cents is entirely too much for the carriage of a City letter, if three cents is not entirely too little for a letter traveling thousands of miles. But three cents is actually an exorbitant charge for the latter service. The whole movement of the day is directed to a reduction even below the rate thus retained by Mr. FOWLER for City delivery. We find his name among the Committeemen of a meeting held at the Exchange, who are to report on Monday that *one cent* is sufficient for a half-ounce of mail matter for all distances. With what propriety, therefore, the cheap feature is omitted from his new schedule for the City, we are at a loss to conceive; especially as no one can be supposed to know better than he, that the first thing the public wants of the Department is cheapness; other amendments being quite secondary to that. The Department realizes a large net profit from letter-delivery in the towns. It increases every year. Last year it approached $150,000: an equal amount going to the carriers. There is no reason why any revenue should be derived from this source, so long as upon the outside carriage a heavy annual loss is submitted to. The principle of cheapness applied to one stage of transmission cannot with any reason be refused to the other. The least the Department can do is to dispense with so much of the charge as comes into its treasury, leaving the public to pay the carrier the *one cent*, which now accrues to him. When we arrive at a milennial condition of postal affairs we may rid ourselves of that tax altogether. For the letters collected from the different depositories for the office there is no excuse whatever for inflicting a charge. They are not gathered, as letters are delivered, from door to door, with loss of time in waiting for the pay, and making change. If the worth of delivery is but one cent, the worth of collection is an infinitesimal fraction of that ignoble coin, and should not be asked for.

We have spoken of the charge for delivery as at present two cents. It is more. The Post-Office collects one cent, and the carrier two, for a drop-letter, making a total of three cents, a rate that carries a mailed letter hence to Galveston. What equity or right there is in this the Postmaster only knows. Clearly, the law requiring a cent prepaid upon a drop-letter contemplated the transmission of the document for that sum. The carrier's addition is extra-legal; and we are surprised that this abuse has escaped the pruning knife of Mr. FOWLER.

Another fault in the City delivery, for which we have no promise of amendment, is the neglect with which newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, documents, mailed for distribution here, are almost uniformly treated. The subscriber to a country paper may receive four or five out of fifty-two numbers: he has little chance for more. What becomes of the tons of documents sent hither from Washington, the paper-maker may tell; the intended recipients cannot. So with magazines; so with any printed matter. The odds are all against the delivery, insomuch that no prudent man, unless he possess a box, permits himself to subscribe to a journal or periodical published elsewhere. That the blame for this conscienceless neglect rests properly on the City delivery is evinced by the fact that box-owners *do* receive such matter. Carriers have no idea of burdening themselves with freight so heavy. They leave the bulk of it in the office. Persons to whom it is directed are either unapprised of its coming, and of course make no inquiry for it; or, advised, find all inquiry fruitless, for there is no account kept of that sort of mail-matter. It goes to the paper-maker. Here is large room for improvement. There is no excuse for any discrimination as to the matter to be delivered or neglected by carriers. He should be compelled to take his share of the bone with the meat, of the comb with the honey; and should be no more pardoned for omitting to carry a newspaper or magazine, because too weighty, than for abstracting the gold inclosed in a letter, for the same reason. Will Mr. FOWLER attend to this? There is no more urgent claimant for notice and correction. These things done, and the others not left undone, his memory will be fragrant hereafter as that of a Gothamite ROWLAND HILL.

The Tariff in the Senate.

We publish this morning the bill to prevent frands upon the Revenne introdnced into the Senate by Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island, on Thnrsday. It contains, among other provisions, a clause authorizing what was known in our extinct quarrels over the principles of Free Trade and Protection, as the "home valuation," as a corrective of the evils found to result from adopting at our Custom-Houses the foreign valuation of imported goods. It is said to be the practice, among the mannfacturers on the Continent of Europe engaged in the trade with the United States, to make up the prices stated in their invoices of goods for the American market, by adding together merely the cost of the raw materials nsed in the fabrication of the articles, and the cost of labor. These two items, it is alleged, cover bnt little more than half the actual valne of the merchandise at the place of exportation in the conntry where manufactured. This system is said to prevail in Germany, France and Switzerland. There is sufficient concert among the mannfacturers of each article to insure essential uniformity in their invoices, thus made np below the market rates at home. It is proposed to give the appraisers anthority to alter foreign invoices according to a standard of cost to be prepared from the reports of the various Consuls stationed in the countries from which the imports are derived, and whose duty is proposed to be made, by the act, to make periodical trade returns. The items to be added are very numerous, and, it is expected, will generally double the prices named in the foreign valuation.

It cannot be expected that this attempted revival of a practice which at one time was the special theme of hostility with the Free-Trade party, will escape the most resolnte opposition from the remains of that party in both Houses, and the renewed controversy over a point of so much importance will be regarded with high interest by the conntry.

It is another feature of the bill that it provides for a general rednction of the present tariff. This provision wonld seem to contravene that prohibition of the Constitution that bills for *raising* revenue shall not originate in the Senate; bnt it is argued in reply to that soggestion, that this is a proposition not to *raise* bnt to *reduce* revenne.

Gen. JAMES claims the right to bring in the bill in question as a report from a Committee appointed several years since by special resolntion, for the examination of the subject of frands npon the revenne, and which Committee was snbsequently anthorized to report through its Chairman, whenever prepared to do so.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

Onr Commissioners for the care of emigrants are evidently in a quandary. They are commissioned to look after the newly-arrived foreigners, and derive their income in a great degree from taxes on them; but the foreigners do not come. Since the first of January, probably twenty have arrived, where thousands used to come. Even if they received bnt a dollar a head from each emigrant, the difference in their receipts for the last year, compared with former years, wonld be some $200,000. They have commenced, beside, an enterprise, which, in its plan, whatever may be said of its execution, we regard as the most important to the moral and economical interests of immigrants of any scheme of administration ever introduced here. We refer to the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt.

As we nnderstand, the Board are in debt some $150,000, and they now ask for a grant from the Legislature, of $200,000 for the present year. This application has not been replied to, as yet, except by a resolution requiring a strict account of the percentage, said to be collected by the Commissioners on the railway fares paid by the immigrants.

So far as the general action of the Board is concerned, on the interests of the City, we should not regard its dissolntion as a great misfortune, especially if it were occasioned by there being no unfortnnate immigrants to be relieved or protected. Bnt we should regret if this nndertaking at Castle Garden should also come to an nntimely end.

There seems to be something in attending to affairs of emigration which is fatal either to the integrity or the permanency of an Association. First, we have the "Foreign and Protective Emigrant Association," which falls to pieces nobody knows how; then the "Protestant Domestic Emigrant Society," which turns out to be a common Intelligence-Office, and is complained of for proceeding without a license; then the honorable Board of Commissioners, who are np to their ears in debt and odium, and now the grand scheme of Castle Garden, which some people snspect of being a process of making money by a monopoly of railways.

However, we have seen no evidence as yet, that there has been the least peculation on the part of the superintendents of that institution. Supposing the Board did receive their 20 per cent. of the railway fares from the Erie and Western Ronds; it was only a fair return for the benefits to the immigrant of the dépôt, and is not half what the runners would have collected from the poor creatures. Still the public generally will not look at it so charitably. It is expected that a Board like this of National Emigration, shall not be making unworthy profits out of the small earnings of these wretched strangers. And certainly no State or City Institution should be allowed to encourage any one line of railway, or any set of lines, to the detriment of any others. Even if the Commissioners come out of the investigation perfectly nntainted, we do not believe the Legislature will grant their application. There is certainly a tide just now against the Commissioners. What then shall be done? Shall Castle Garden be abandoned? We hope not. From personal observation we can attest to the admirable and practical working of this enterprise.

The immigrant is protected on first landing: he is kept from sharpers and runners: his small savings are not spent in his first day in New-York: when nnder the usual temptations, incident to men after a long sea-voyage, he is occnpied quietly within the great amphitheatre, attending to his haggage, his Railroad tickets, his bath, and his bread and bntter: if the immigrant is a panper, he is not left to burden our alms-houses or incnmber our highways,—the ship is made responsible for him and must return him whence he came; if a poor girl, the vile harples of the City are not allowed to get hold of her, and she is sent where honest work is paid and respected. The newly-arrived are at once forwarded to the great open West, where hard hands, and habits of patient drudgery are a treasure, and not, as here, a drug. New-York is saved from hosts of panpers, criminals and vagabonds; the country gains a mnltitnde of industrious and able working men. Shall all this go to the ground? Must this wisest scheme ever framed by our municipal administration be wrecked, because the Board who directs it are nnpopular, or have not sufficient means? We trust not.

The subject is full of interest for the nation at large, and it would be well if some scheme could be devised for placing the care of the immigrants who arrive at our Atlantic ports in the hands of the National Government. Immigrants are, in some sort, imports, and, as they have a most important influence upon the conntry, and are, in fact, already under the charge of the nation until they land npon our shores, why may not the same care be extended to them which is now bestowed by the local authorities of our port?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ladies in the Reporters' Seats—Speech of Mr. Douglas—Slavery Extension.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

The debate in the Senate was the event of today. Long before the Senate assembled, every nook and corner in the spectators' gallery was crowded, and even the seats appropriated to the Press were

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

monopolized by the ladies, in some cases very much to the inconvenience of reporters, who thought the present precisely one of those occasions on which it is important that they should be able to exercise their privilege of hearing and taking notes. There are always more or less unoccupied seats in the reporters' gallery, which the knights of the quill are rejoiced to see filled by the fair sex. That is no more than right; but I submit whether those whose duty it is to furnish a debate to thousands of readers, ought to be crowded out of all opportunity so to do, for the accommodation of a single hearer. The ladies, however, are not at fault in this matter. The blame rests upon Senators who inconsiderately invite them into the reporters' seats, without giving them any hint of the fact that the writers have a prior claim should they present themselves. In behalf of the Press, I appeal from the Senators to the ladies themselves, quite satisfied that with a knowledge of the facts, they will not consider a writer for the Press churlish or selfish because he looks a little disappointed upon finding his seat taken up, and himself thus prevented from taking notes.

THE DEBATE—DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS certainly managed his case to-day with great tact and ingenuity. He had a bad cause to argue; but, as his purpose was evidently to get up an electioneering document, it was only necessary that he should *seem* to make a good cause. This he certainly did; and, an investigation and review of his argument, such as Mr. COLLAMER will give us whenever he takes the floor, will convict Mr. DOUGLAS of evading the vital issues in the Kansas controversy, and of the veriest special pleading of which a pettyfogging lawyer ever was guilty. Still the speech, circulated without an accompanying answer, is well calculated to do its destined work. Its author is shrewd and able, and such men, when their talents are perverted and devoted to a bad cause, never fail to accomplish serious mischief. The present case will not be an exception to the rule.

SLAVERY EXTENSION—A QUIBBLE.

I can refer briefly to only a very few of the points taken by the Senator to-day. In answer to Mr. TRUMBULL'S statement that in 1850 Mr. DOUGLAS said he knew no man who was in favor of the extension of Slavery to territory now free, the latter stated that he was then speaking of the extension of Slavery *by an act of Congress*. I think anybody will see that this is a disingenuous quibble, unworthy of a Senator. Nobody ever proposed to extend Slavery to a territory by act of Congress; and there was no occasion for Mr. DOUGLAS to make the remark attributed to him, if his meaning was such as he now claims. Certain it is that nothing in its phraseology gives any support to the idea that such was his meaning at the time. But the quibble of to-day affords the inference that Mr. DOUGLAS is now in favor of the extension of Slavery to free territory, whatever may have been his sentiments in 1850. Let that be remembered. It is a key to the future.

IS HE A MODERN DANIEL?

The next point I notice is a fling of the Senator at Mr. TRUMBULL'S argument against the Nebraska bill, which he spoke of contemptuously as a stump speech which he had heard made frequently heretofore, and had answered when "the same speech" was made by a Senator from Ohio on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Senator seems to forget that Truth is immutable and unchangeable—and that while it has not the pleasing variety of romance, it possesses the better quality of endurance. We are to infer that the Senator never himself falls into the "error" of advancing a principle or an idea, however, which has ever occurred before to the mind of man. Perhaps it is to this we may attribute the paucity of his logic to-day. The man must be little less than a God who, in this country and in this age, can afford to sneer at his fellow because, in discussing a question which has already engaged the attention of the wisest and the best statesman, he does not present an able and unanswerable argument without treading upon fields already traversed by those who have preceded him. What *can* Mr. DOUGLAS hope to gain by such paltry efforts of egotism as this?

WHOSE WITNESS IS HE?

The chief staple of DOUGLAS' argument was, in effect, the doctrine of estoppel, by virtue of the acts of Gov. REEDER and the Legislature of Kansas, which has already been discussed and exploded in the other House. The funniest part of this performance was the attempt to palm off REEDER upon the Anti-Administration men as *our* Governor, and therefore as a swift witness against us. He seems to have forgotten that REEDER is the appointee of the Administration, and that the opposition are in no way responsible for his acts, and cannot be bound or committed by them. I think his argument against REEDER, personally, was the strongest and most logical portion of his speech, but the attempt to palm him off as our witness, to shew that the people of Kansas have not been defranded of their dearest rights, is rather cool, even for the season. He dwelt much, too, upon the fact that when the people of Kansas met "to peaceably petition for a redress of their grievances," they anticipated, in their resolntions, that the Judiciary and the Executive of the United States would fail to do them justice, and so took measures to procure arms and ammunition for resistance to what they deemed lawlessness and oppression. This the Senator seemed to think a heinous offence. The result shows that the people of Kansas were right in anticipating the failure of their peaceful petition for redress, and entirely vindicates their preparations for the last appeal against tyranny and fraud.

ILLEGALITY AN ELEMENT OF PERMANENCE.

But finally the Senator thought the fraudulent Kansas laws ought not to be repealed, because marriages have taken place under them and children been born under them, and contracts made, estates settled, &c., &c. That is to say, if laws are unconstitutional, or are the offspring of fraud and therefore void, if it shall happen that a child has been born under them, or any act whatever has been performed under the authority of said laws, the laws are to stand forever! How would it be possible ever to repeal or expunge iniquitous legislation if this argument were to be sustained? But what utter nonsense is it to suppose that the repeal of the spurious legislation of Kansas would dissolve a marriage, or illegitimatize a child! Does any one suppose DOUGLAS, who is a lawyer by profession, believes it for a moment? If not, why offend the Senate with such a piece of absurdity?

ACTUAL SETTLERS, AND LAWLESS INVADERS.

Perhaps the greatest fallacy of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech was the attempt to follow President PIERCE in putting the actual settlers of Kansas, who went there nnder the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Associations, upon the same footing with the horder ruffians who marched into Kansas on the morning of the election, deposited their illegal votes, and marched back again to their homes in Missouri at nightfall! The man who, being poor, gets his friends to advance him the money necessary to enable him to reach the Territory of Kansas, where he desires to settle, has no rights as a citizen of the Territory greater than one possessed by the vagabond who crosses the line without the slightest pretence of a desire to settle, and goes back again to Missouri as soon as he has voted! The only *honest* and worthy settler is the man who was so well off that he didn't need to borrow the means to reach his destination! And yet a Senator of the United States insults the common sense of the people by tendering them such an argument as this! Is it possible that a single reasoning being can be deceived by it?

PARLIAMENTARY COURTESY.

But I have no room for further comments upon these points. After DOUGLAS had taken his seat, his colleague arose and replied most ably and conclusively to each of the exceptions which DOUGLAS had taken to him, or his arguments, personally, displaying again abilities as a ready and accomplished debater which won the admiration of every fair-minded auditor. And how did DOUGLAS deport himself the while? Mr. TRUMBULL had listened respectfully and attentively to his colleague throughout the entire two hours during which he occupied the floor. But the moment he commenced his reply, Mr. DOUGLAS—that pink of Parliamentary propriety, who commenced to-day with a most unfair and unfounded assault upon Mr. TRUMBULL, for having, as he charged, violated the courtesy of debate—left his seat, turned his back upon his colleague, walked about the Chamber gossipping with various individuals, and apparently endeavoring to ascertain how he could most effectually make the Senator and the Senate understand that he intended to be guiltless of any observance of the simplest rules of decency and propriety of demeanor towards his opponent. It is not pleasant to thus rebuke the conduct of any man occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States; but, if Mr. DOUGLAS himself was unaware of its vulgarity, I wish he could have overheard the indignant comments of the ladies who sat near me. Sure I am that he would not have been flattered by the verdict they pronounced upon him. It is to be hoped that such exhibitions will cease in the Senate hall; and if they *do* not, public indignation should visit the graceless exhibitors with its darkest frowns. S.

Seward's Kansas Bill.

On Thnrsday, Mr. SEWARD gave notice of the following amendment to the DOUGLAS bill, to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the State of Kansas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries: Beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel of latitude to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence southward with said boundary to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the State of Kansas shall be entitled to two Senators and one representative in Congress.

SEC. 3. The said State of Kansas is admitted into the Union on the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature, or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned, or any other restrictions or limitations imposed thereon than are embraced in the following section of this act, and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any restriction whatever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors who are citizens of the United States be taxed higher than residents, and that all the navigable waters in the said State shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said State as to the citizens of the United States without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection by the Legislature of said State, which, if accepted by the State, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the State of Kansas, to wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted in said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Ohio American State Council—Fillmore Repudiated.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 21.

The American State Council, in session at Columbus last night, after a stormy debate, adopted a report repudiating the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON, and indorsing the action of those delegates who seceded from the Philadelphia Convention

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 21.

In the Supreme Court to-day, it was proven that Mr. BASHFORD had a majority of about 1,000 votes over Mr. BARSTOW, at the recent election for Governor.

Mr. BARSTOW sent a message to the Assembly this morning, resigning the office of Governor.

Pending the solution of a Constitutional question which has been raised as to the remainder of the term, the Lieutenant-Governor is acting as Governor of the State.

The Southern Mail—From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 21.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week are received. They contain Texas dates to the 13th inst. Indian depredations continued, and a party had organized to follow them into Mexico and inflict punishment. The ship *J. W. Fanwin* from New-York, and the bark *San Jabinto* from Boston, arrived at Galveston on the 10th inst., and the bark *Buchanan* from New-York, and the brig *Vesta* from Boston, arrived on the 12th.

Great fears were entertained in New-Orleans of an overflow of the Mississippi River.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from HAVANA, 16th inst., has arrived at this port. The United States frigate *Potomac*, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, were in the harbor at Havana, as well as several English men-of-war.

Death of Commodore Conner.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

Commodore DAVID CONNER died here yesterday.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, Friday, March 21.

Two thousand tons of freight were shipped from here by steamboats to-day. The river is still closed above here, but below there is good stage-water.

Elsfeld's Soiree.

The fifth classical *soirée* of Mr. EISFELD'S sixth season comes off to-night at Dodworth's rooms. The programme is unusually attractive. Amongst other novelties we notice a selection of four movements from four different quartettes by HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and ONSLOW. A manuscript sonata for piano and violin, by Mr. PICHOWSKI, will also be performed. Mr. PICHOWSKI is one of our best resident musicians, and we are sure that any work from his pen will be worthy the attention of Mr. EISFELD'S critical audience. RUBINSTEIN'S quartette in F major nids the programme.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A HUMAN LIFE SAVED!

DOWAGIAC, Mich., March 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, ESQ.: *Dear Sir:* As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were CONGESTED to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it *impossible for me to live through another chill*. The doctors, too, did all they could for me, but thought I *must die*. Nothing did me any good until I got RHODES FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a Doctor as we have in our County, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from 25th August to 17th December. But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two-thirds of a bottle."

S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity, and I might so specify.

Yours with respect, A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.

ONE THING MORE. Last year I had occasion to CAUTION THE PUBLIC in these words:

"*I notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence end their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares,'" &c.*

Now I take pleasure in saying that the CAUTION referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Agus Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are applying to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, *except the Certificates of Cures*, and the Certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of New-York, in favor of its perfectly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, A. P. CLARK, No. 57 John-st., and all the principal druggists in New-York and throughout the United States.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valables?" If not, proceed at once to the dépôt

NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1856. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

TIME'S NOBLEST OFFSPRING IS THE LAST, says the Poet, and unquestionably the latest offspring of the GENIN factory is the noblest specimen of a hat yet brought out in the United States. It belongs to the aristocracy of hats, and is the most exquisite style of the season; yet the price is (as usual) only four dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A GREAT SACRIFICE ON WINDOW SHADES and Paper Hangings, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

5,000 Rolls American and French Satins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
4,000 Rolls American and Gold, 4s., 5s.
10,000 Rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and store to let, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find D. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 158 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 158 Front-st., and druggists generally.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Balle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the dépôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at RATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 223 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—RATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at RATCHELOR'S, No. 223 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information as to the merits of Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our Warerooms, where Singer & Co.'s Celebrated Family Machine is exhibited in full operation. Every machine warranted perfect. Sewing-machine interest. Circular mailed gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaiters, suitable for the present season. The style and quality of WATKINS' boots are too well known to need commendation.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
CARPET DEALERS, have removed to their new store No 124 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and will open with an entire new stock of carpeting on MONDAY, March 17.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

KELLOGG'S SPRING STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS—Now ready. These HATS EXCEL all previous ones in style and quality. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of men's and boys' felt hats and caps. No. 128 Canal-st.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.**—Will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country, Rev. JOSEPH BARKLEY, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock each Sabbath. The subject of discourse TO-MORROW, 23d inst. will be—FOREKNOWN. *The Privileges involved in Esau's Birthright*; AFTERNOON, *The Doctrine of Election: Objections Answered.* Sunday School meets at 9 and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.**—The pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will preach his fourth discourse on the *Seven Churches of the Apocalypse*, on SABBATH MORNING next. In the EVENING, at 2¾ o'clock, he will deliver the next lecture in the course on *Jonah and the Ninevites*. Subject—*Jonah Preaching to the Inhabitants of Nineveh*. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Bedford-street M. E. Church**—Corner of Morton. The fourth sermon of the series by able ministers of the M. E. Church, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. HENRY J. FOX. Subject—*Justice of Future Retributions*. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. SMITH. Preaching, also, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** 17th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.—Preaching on SABBATH, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. CRAWFORD, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, a converted Jew. Our Jewish brethren are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association**—Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver the last lecture of the course on MONDAY EVENING (March 24) at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Leo the Great (Pope.)* Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Broadway Bookstores and at the door. CHAS. SELDEN, Chairman of Committee.

☞ **On Easter Sunday,** (23d inst.) the Choir of the Church of the Nativity, 21-st., will be assisted by the eminent baritone singer, Mr. CESARE SADAUY. A Grand High Mass and Vespers will be celebrated. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening services will commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **If an attractive theme**—And competent handling are worthy of a numerous and attentive audience, then will St. Paul's Church, (Broadway, corner Fulton,) be filled THIS (Saturday) EVENING, to hear Dr. VINTON on the *Intermediate State*. The pews are free throughout the Church, and doubtless all will be occupied.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Achilli, Translator of the Italian Bible**—Is attended to Preach at the Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be taken up for the publication of the Bible in Italy.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *the Fulfillment of the Prophecies, and the Second Coming of Christ*. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Heldich**—Will preach in the Seilitzan-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the collection for the Bible cause will be taken. The Pastor will preach at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7 in the evening.

☞ **Rev. Charles E. Harris**—A Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Jews are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley,** of the Fourth A. R. Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, March 23, services commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse: *Agency of Evil Spirits*.

BEADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. 187 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

"Every family should have a box in the house ready in case of accidents to the children."

Dr. Harding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stiles, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Broken Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. HEDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, C. V. CLICKNER & CO., or any wholesale druggist.
HEDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.
The Hutchinson Family—Respectfully announce that they will give one Concert (and positively but one in Brooklyn this Spring) in the Plymouth Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's, on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., on which occasion they will present a choice programme of new songs, adapted to the times, together with a selection from their standard pieces, embracing the following:
New Song on the State of the Union.
"The Nebraskality."
"Little Topsey's Song"
"Kind words can never die."
"To the West—to the West."
"The Ghost of Uncle Tom."
"Where shall the soul find rest?"
"I am going home."
With many others. Tickets 25 cents—at the door. No half-price. House open at 6½, and Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Comfort for the Aged.—The Montreal *Transcript*, speaking of WISTAR'S BARSAM OF WILD CHERRY, June 19, says:—We believe it to be generally recognized as a useful medicine by medical men, and we can state, with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint—the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam: this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues."
Look out for imitations.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE—Now pursuing his legal studies, of good family, 22 years of age, and possessed of a handsome competence, is desirous of opening a confidential correspondence with a lady not over 21, of engaging appearance and affectionate disposition, whose education and tastes would render her a desirable companion for life. Address WALTER S. DEAN, New-Haven, Conn.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 209 Broadway-st.,
Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF WET GOODS.
THIS DAY at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge, wet Silks, wet De Laines, wet Prints, wet Linens, Linen Damask, Linen Napkins, wet Quilts, and Counterpanes, and Toilet Quilts, wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting. All of the above goods must be sold off without reserve. Call early and secure a bargain. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 287 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge.
Silk salesman wanted.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled...$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jewelled...$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled...$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers...$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled...$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies...$30 00 to $100 00
Superfine gold pocket chronometers...$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses...$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days...$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches...$130 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled...$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent lever...$18 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled...$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers...$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled...$9 00 to $17 00
M. F. Tobias, Harrison, & Co., Jessop, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—A capital night for fun.
Three excellent pieces—All favorites.
The new Comedy of
TAKING THE CHANCES; OR, OUR COUSIN FROM THE COUNTRY.
With Mr. J. H. M'VICKER, Mr. H. A. PERRY, Mrs. C. HOWARD, Mrs. A. PARKER, &c., &c.
THAT BLESSED BABY—A SCREAMER.
The most laughable farce, with Mr. and Mrs. Burton.
And the third act of
FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Fortunio.....Mrs. C. Howard.

ALEX. HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MUSICAL STORE No. 13 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, Office and Domestic, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the
KENT MILLS;
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND SAN JUAN DEL NICARAGUA.—The new Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch the splendid steamship OREGON, Thompson, commander, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 2 P. M., from pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., for New Granada, leaving passengers at SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. Passengers desirous of securing berths, will apply to LUCIUS P. DUNTON, Agent, No. 31 Broadway.

SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATIONS.—The minds of the series now being given by Prof. STONE, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, for the benefit of its apparatus fund, will be given THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 22. Subject—*Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases.* The properties of the two gases separately, and combined, as in the Oxy-hydrogen Blowpipe, will be illustrated by numerous experiments. Tickets 12½ cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and wife. The man is a good farmer and plain gardener; his wife understands well the management of milk and butter, is a good general servant. They are perfectly trustworthy. Also, a young woman desires a place as laundress; would do chamber work, washing and ironing. Has lived four years with one family. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery, this day or Monday.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—As entry clerk, to make bills, and a good judge of money. One willing to assist in the store when required. Apply at GAY'S Millinary, No. 253 Greenwich-st.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, instruments, Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. MOHARG & CO., No. 193 Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—J. W. SMITH, M.D., Dentist, No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn, takes pleasure in informing his patrons and the public that he is prepared to extract and operate upon the teeth (after Dr. Branch's new method) without relieving pain, avoiding all the dangers incident to chloroform and ether, it being perfectly harmless in all cases.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country, R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 Bank-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 195 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SIEBER, No. 44 South 11-st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, No. 61 Fulton-st., New-York.—Wedding, at home cards, visiting, address and autograph cards, bill heads, business cards, bills of exchange, notes, labels, drafts, check and note books neatly lithographed. For sale, some new copper-plate presses—the best as yet made.

THE PRINTER—That is sure to please you in style, quality and price, is THOMAS B. SUTTON, of No. 143 Fulton-st. When you want any kind of job, card, or store-bill printing, give SUTTON a call, and he will show you any quantity of elegant specimens of job printing.

OPENING DAY—At KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st., Wednesday, March 26. The ladies of New-York and elsewhere are invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment of Misses and Children's Straw Goods, Ladies' Riding Hats, &c.

LOST—Silkman, Sheffield & Co.'s Note, at 4 months from 15th inst., to their own order, and indorsed by them for $2,222 07. A liberal reward will be paid by its return to this Office.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY—That I forbid any one to transact business in my name after this date.
New-York, March 22, 1856. EMELINE THOMAS.

THE LEDGER ALPHABET.

A T nine o'clock last night
The Philadelphians saw a sight
Which might well the stoutest heart affright,
And drive the brain distracted quite.

BY the first train on Monday morning,
Labor and time and expense scorning,
BONNER, with his Artists skilled, set out,
Before rivals knew what he was about.

COMING to the scene of the disaster,
The Artists sketched it fast, and faster;
With LEDGER-demain the work was done
Before competitors had begun.

DOLLARS and eagles can work wonders
In the hands of one who never blunders;
Those sketches all, this (SATURDAY) morning,
The NEW-YORK LEDGER are adorning.

EVERY incident worth noting—
Passengers burning, leaping, floating—
The LEDGER (NOW READY) has them all;
So for it early you must call.

FANNY FERN will be astonished:
As well as those she has admonished
In her (see the LEDGER) saucy "Leaf,"
The pluck of which transcends belief.

GIRLS and Boys who like Illustrations
Of burning Ferry-boats, with combinations
Of pleasanter pictures, now take warning,
And buy the LEDGER early this morning.

HORRORS on horrors are accumulating:
And by them faithfully Illustrations,
The NEW-YORK LEDGER ahead is going,
At a rate which is really well worth knowing.

IN all of the Newsdealers' stores
Great crowds are blocking up the doors,
With pulls and tugs, and shouts and laughter—
It is the LEDGER they're all after.

JOIN in the rush, you who want to see
Pictures of the great catastrophe;
For of it, in all of its gradations
The LEDGER has the best Illustrations.

KISSES and cakes are lovers' food,
Says Sidney Smith, the parson good,
On lovers, history to your mind,
In the NEW-YORK LEDGER you will find.

LIKE Nature herself, there's no satiety
In the LEDGER, out constant variety;
So everybody in its contents
Will get more than the worth of their four cents.

MOST thrilling is the representation
Of the LEDGER'S life-like Illustration,
And its touching recapitulation
Of the late ferry-boat conflagration.

NORMA Canton is the story
Which will its author gain such glory,
Spread, as it is, through every nation,
By the LEDGER'S boundless circulation.

OH, for a thousand tongues to sing
The NEW-YORK LEDGER'S praise;
In all its line there's not a thing
Can touch it in these days.

PARTICULARLY astonishing,
And to all rivals admonishing—
To all competitors a perfect warning,
Is the LEDGER (SATURDAY) morning.

QUEER it is, and yet it is most true,
The LEDGER, regardless of expense,
Though always getting up something new,
Its still sold everywhere for four cents.

READY NOW, and rich and racy,
Is the LEDGER, with its pictures;
And its wit on every leaf
Thousand smiles will wreathe as fixtures.

SINGULARLY rich and glorious—
Just reward of toil laborious,
And expenditure notorious—
Comes the LEDGER, still victorious.

THWAITES the skilful draws our sketches,
And his genius always fetches
Beauties forth so very charmingly,
'Taint strange they sell so alarmingly.

UNIVERSAL circulation,
Reaching all parts of the nation,
The LEDGER asks, and that 'twill get,
In spite of opposition, bet.

VICTORIA the LEDGER reads,
While seated on her throne,
And Albert for it vainly pleads,
As he rocks the babe at home.

WONDERFULLY, wonderfully,
Is the LEDGER going;
But what wonder, when 'tis with such
Excellence o'erflowing?

XANTIPPE was a cross old crone,
And made her husband dread her,
But he'd have had a peaceful home,
Could one have got the LEDGER.

YOU husbands who have scolding wives,
By this fact take warning,
And, as you value peaceful lives,
Secure the LEDGER bright and early every Saturday morning.

ZEAL and energy work wonders,
Joined with tact, which makes no blunders
And this, perhaps, is why the LEDGER soars
So far above all its competitors.

& TO conclude, please understand,
While the LEDGER'S out, bright as the Sun,
Scattering blessings through the land,
THAT ITS CAREER HAS SCARCE BEGUN.

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FRANK LESLIE before the Investigating Committee of the "Publishers' Association" for his glaring infringement of their regulations.
FRIDAY, March 21, 1856—THIRD DAY.
The excitement concerning this very remarkable case increases as the investigation progresses. The room is crowded with anxious spectators, among whom we noticed a large number of our leading editors, artists, and literary men.
Examination resumed.—I think you said, Mr. Leslie, that you were a publisher. What do you publish?
Frank Leslie.—I publish two monthly magazines—"THE GAZETTE OF FASHION AND THE BEAU MONDE," "THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL," and also the "ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."
Com.—Are you the sole proprietor of these publications?
Mr. L.—I am. At this point Mr. Envy Jaundice, the attorney for the Committee, notified them that the *locus in quo* of Frank Leslie's Publishing House had not been centered in the proceedings, and argued that the defendant did not wish it known that his establishment was at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., and had been at that place for years. Mr. Jaundice contended further, that although Frank Leslie had taken great pains to make known his place of business through innumerable advertisements in every leading paper in the Union, that because he neglected to announce it to the Committee, and disturb the examination by contiuually crying out FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, Nos. 13 and 14 SPRUCE-ST., therefore it was a very suspicious circumstance and calculated to excite indignation and alarm.
After considerable puffing and blowing about as much to the point and quite as germain to the subject, Mr. J. sat down, and the Committee went on.
Com.—Some little confusion exists in our minds with reference to your different publications. Please state them again.
Frank Leslie.—The "GAZETTE OF FASHIONS AND THE BEAU MONDE" has been established many years, and is esteemed by ladies everywhere as the only reliable work on Fashions ever published in the United States, and, as such, is taken, consulted, and literally followed by all persons engaged more particularly in preparing the different and complicated articles peculiar to ladies' dresses. The "NEW-YORK JOURNAL"—also established several years—is a Monthly Magazine of Romance, General Literature, Science and Art—containing the best American and European Stories, profusely Illustrated by fine Engravings, and so great a variety of Miscellaneous Reading matter as to make it, confessedly, the best and pleasantest Magazine for the Family Circle in the whole country.
Com.—Your *Pictorial*, which forms the basis of this investigation, you say is—
Frank Leslie.—(In an excited and indignant manner—My "ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" is NOT a "Pictorial!"
Com.—It seems to us that you make a distinction without a difference—will you explain your meaning?
Frank Leslie—With pleasure. In one the paper is made for the pictures—in the other the pictures are made for the paper. I will illustrate my remark: Pictorials (which were well enough in days gone by, but do not meet the present wants of the public) are mere picture-sheets, filled up with odds and ends—anything and everything that purports to be an engraving, such as quack medicine stores, or old and worn out plates of foreign journals, imported at a trifling cost, and the descriptive matter of which is prepared (to my own personal knowledge in the case of one pictorial) three or four months beforehand. The first of this sort of engravings are paid for by the pill vender thus puffed, and the rest are bought for the merest trifle. An Illustrated Newspaper, on the contrary, is a reflex of current events, giving, like the daily papers, an epitome of all the news of the day in every part of the globe, and furnishing a complete record of the world's history from week to week. It is emphatically a News-paper—fresh, and fully up to the events of the time; these events are faithfully illustrated by most accurate engravings of individuals, incidents, scenes and localities. They embrace not only our own, but foreign countries and personages. The public can thus, at a glance at the picture, obtain a more correct idea than by wading through wholn columns of reading matter. The scene, event or individual, is brought vividly to the eye. (Here a dirty-looking boy handed Mr. Leslie a paper.) Perhaps, gentlemen, this proof-sheet of the next issue of my paper can give you ocular demonstration of the truth of what I say (handing the paper to the Committee.)
Com. (examining and reading)—This seems very extraordinary, and as beautiful as it is marvelous. Pray how has all this been done with so great dispatch? We notice here that you have spirited engravings of many passing events, which just now engage the public attention largely.
Frank Leslie—I manage it by a division of labor. I have over two hundred *employees* at salaries ranging from $6 to $60 a week. These include seven editors, over forty engravers, twelve of our very best artists (as also the principal resident artists in every large city in the Union and Canada), who draw on wood, beside a dozen or more of our first sketchers and designers, and a small army of type setters, proof-readers, pressmen, "devils" and others usually employed in a large printing establishment, with the details of which you are perfectly familiar. I keep running—night and day—three of the largest and best presses in the country. (—
Com. (interrupting, and who had been looking at the paper instead of listening to Mr. Leslie's long explanation)—You have two or three engravings here that puzzle us, as the occurrences which they depict are so recent. We refer to the great catastrophe at Philadelphia, the earthquake at California, and the great fire at New-Orleans. This expedition passes our comprehension. Pray explain.
Frank Leslie—Our San Francisco artist sent us the sketch by the same mail that brought the intelligence. This is also the fact in regard to the great fire at the Cotton Press, which destroyed 2,500 bales of cotton. With reference to the great loss of life on the Delaware, as is my custom in all similar catastrophes, I telegraphed to my artists in Philadelphia, who, by the way, had already outstripped the lightning, and taken sketches on the spot. These sketches I placed in the hands of my engravers, who worked day and night, (as they always do, relieving each other by turns,) in order to finish them in time. It is an admitted fact that, however correct and elaborate a written description of this or any other incident may be, one minute's look at the picture will convey a more just idea of the scene than could be obtained by the most careful reading. Besides, the picture once seen is never forgotten, while a mere written description will hardly outlive the reading of it.
Com.—Now are the public to know that these pictures are not trumped up for the occasion, and that your artists have not drawn on their imagination for facts, as is the case with cheap papers?
Frank Leslie—In all these matters I challenge the closest scrutiny, and court the fullest investigation. Take this paper for example. Here are three large cities and three marked events. Any attempt at imposition of this sort would be at once detected (as it always is with these cheap papers,) by the residents of those cities, to each of which I have sent (as is my custom in such cases) several thousand papers beyond my usual supply to local news agents.
Com.—(Musingly)—This seems a great enterprise.
Frank Leslie—I regard the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER as the greatest newspaper enterprise of the age. Each week I endeavor to improve upon the preceding issue. Every Saturday morning the public may look to have the most accurate engravings of the leading events of the week. Nothing is "stale, flat and unprofitable."
Com.—Have not these enterprises met with signal failure hitherto?
Frank Leslie—Yes! and the reason is obvious. A few *Pictorials*—I may remark parenthetically—still lead a sickly and doubtful existence; they are filled with cheap pictures—as I have already explained—and with namby-pamby, love-sick stories and sentimentalism, served out in homœopathic we-a-kly doses, which nobody reads, and which cost nothing to prepare, except to purchase some English shilling romance. Now this farry-boat disaster is illustrated by four carefully prepared and costly engravings.
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3. SMALL BOATS EMPLOYED BY THE CORONER, DRAGGING FOR BODIES.
4. RECEPTION OF THE DEAD at the Cherry-st. Station-house, each accompanied by accurate, complete, and descriptive matter. I think that—
Com. (interrupting)—It seems to us that you are wandering from the subject. Will you please answer the question before asked, in reference to the failure of previous enterprises of this kind.
Frank Leslie—The first and chief reason lies in the fact that the projectors of such enterprises have not had sufficient capital, though this was not the case with Barnum, who did not succeed because of his lack of experience in such matters, which last is another great reason of failure. An absence of artistic skill is another cause. I believe, I say it modestly, that one must be a practical man in every department, to insure success. He must combine editorial, artistic, and business talent, and be, moreover, a man of indomitable energy and sleepless labor, always on hand, and ever ready to provide for every contingency. There is no enterprise meets with so many difficulties. In every department the utmost skill and watchfulness are requisite.
Com. (interrupting)—These general matters do not directly affect the point at issue. The charge against you is a serious one. Your continuance to furnish the public a paper of such literary and artistic merit, at so low a price, must result in one of two things: either it will impoverish you or ruin us. The true *point* lies, and this hold—and we fear successful—attempt to take bread and butter out of our mouths must be "put down." Either you must raise the price and thereby place it beyond the reach of the reading public, or we must buy you off at any cost. Either you must—
Frank Leslie (with indignant energy)—Gentlemen, I am neither to be bought, coaxed, nor bullied. I shall not swerve a hair's breadth from my course. I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, regardless of all personal consequences. I shall continue to publish the *largest, cheapest*, and BEST ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER in the World. The charge of acting in bad faith, and breaking the rules of this Association, I emphatically deny. I scorn the Imputations of your rascally attorney, and challenge him or you to the proofs. For three days you have vainly endeavored to prove against me a single one of your allegations. My time is valuable. Everything goes at sixes and sevens in my absence. I protest against this most unreasonable delay in coming directly to the main charge. My own reputation, and that of my paper, I think I am above the

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class, highly finished dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 104 East 21st-st., with privilege to Gramercy Park. Terms of payment can be made easy. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr. No. 56 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. RYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome 3-story brick dwelling house (with brownstone basements and sub cellars) situated No. 5 5th-st., in a pleasant and growing neighborhood, between 3d and 3d ave. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 169 Broadway, Gilsey Building, room No. 17.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A well-built and beautifully located English basement brown-stone front house and lot, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, if purchased soon. Apply on the premises, 52d-st., 5th house east of 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Nos. 16 and 17, three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies, with all the modern improvements, built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15, next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia-brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story and basement dwelling, with brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. Size of building 20 feet front by 44 feet deep; No. 199 East 18th-st. Inquire at the stone yard, corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., two nice three-story brick houses, at a moderate price. Also, two on 24th-st., near Lexington-av.; houses in fine order, gas and fixtures, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant three-story English basement house, No. 233 West 30th-st., finished in the best manner for the owner's use; has one of Chilton's furnaces, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or at 334 Washington-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—One new 4-story brown stone English-basement house and lot, No. 129 Lexington-av. Can't be surpassed for style and durability. With all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises for particulars.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 40 Hammond-st. The handsome three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements and excellent counter-cellar. House 20x36; lot 95 feet; location good. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant and strictly first-class English basement house on 37th-st., the 3d house East of 5th-av.; in fine taste and containing every convenience. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Place-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—9 Lots with 3 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 49th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 403 9th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat and convenient little house, in good location, near 6th-av., in 36th-st., by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 443 6th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—3-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 269 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 5th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic Cottage, in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, L. I., with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellars, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is furnished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with a summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A beautiful and pleasantly located cottage, Croton water, finest paved, walks well shaded, fine garden; fruit, flowers, &c., 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; four City lots; extends through and has a 2-story frame building fronting 124th-st., with immediate possession. Also, the building lots with foundation walls, on 128th and 129th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. All for sale on easy terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 36 by 38 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Ball, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Together, the lots No. 16 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James-st., leased for the next year at $1,200 over all expenses. This property, fronting on the square, offers a rare opportunity for investment and improvement. Terms liberal. H. A. SPAFARD, basement, No. 50 Wall-st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—On easy terms; a 2-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, in great abundance. It is a quarter of a mile from the New-Haven depôt, on Long Island Sound, with fishing, gunning and sailing in abundance, and would be desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,500; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two living stores. Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $2,500. Cottages and two lots on Grand-st.

SELECTION OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—2 lots, east side 5th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.; northwest corner of 37th-st., and 5th-av.; southwest corner of 32d-st. and 5th av.; 4 lots, 32d-st., near 5th-av.; 3 lots 38th-st., east of 5th-av.; 2 do., west of same; 2 lots, 34th-st., running through to 35th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 do., north side 34th-st. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—9 new dwelling houses and 5 building lots, five minutes' walk from the depôt and at the head of navigation—a good situation for a store or manufactory. Lease eighty-seven years to run. Apply to BOWEN ALLEN, on the premises, Waterside, Stamford, Conn., or to Capt. LOCKWOOD, on board steamboat *Stamford*, east side Catharine-slip, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, fixtures and good will of coal yard Nos. 486 and 488 6th-av. Lease 6 years—rent low.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with timbered lands of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and so all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of the road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of these points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern markets, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products, and in the ratio precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by railroad, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Larger credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, completed, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of fruit, shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $550. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1½ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH'S, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The spacious mansion and grounds known as Woodland, on Washington Heights, entrance 10th-av. and 143th-st., 8½ miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of the 162d-st. Harlem Railroad Station; will be let or sold to a responsible party on favorable terms. The house is equally adapted for a private residence or first class hotel, both in Summer and Winter. For particulars address H. F., Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat Landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 862 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 9th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE—First-class, on the West side of Canton-st., 5th house south of Fulton-av., being one of the healthiest and most select locations in Brooklyn. Price $6,000; terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to the owner. E. H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE PAPER MILL situated at Middlebury, Vt., the main building measuring 34x48, with wings 16x20 and 16x34. The mill is calculated for making fine paper, has 2 engines and 3 cold bleaches; the machine has a 36-inch cylinder, and is in good order. The water privilege is capable of running 18 or 20 engines. Will be sold with a large dry house, 3 dwelling houses, and six acres of good land. For terms apply to J. CHRISTIE, Executor, at Middlebury, Vt.

SEVERAL COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—With gardens, located near the junction of Division and Myrtle avs., East Brooklyn, location beautiful and healthy, cars and stages from the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries. Prices from $1,000 to $3,000. Rent $156 to $175. Apply to H. STREET, No. 84½ Pine-st. N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Several new houses, arranged with baths, water closets, and wash trays, with four lots of ground to each, on 29th st., near Second-ave. Railroad. Rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FORSYTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots between Grand and Hester sts., about 51 by 100, at a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 45 acres, by the Depôt in Metuchen, beautifully situated, and very desirable for merchant or farmer. Terms, easy. Apply to ROBT. LETSON, No. 188 Duane-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Bergen Point, N. J., with lot 80 feet front on Plank Road, opposite the Lafayette House, three minutes' walk from landing. Apply to G. F. EVERSON & CO., No. 84 Gold-st., N. Y.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 467 Hudson-st.; 12 years unexpired, with privilege of renewal. Two-story brick house, 20 by 40; lot, 20 by 86. Inquire No. 213 Broadway, of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Lake and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARMS, IMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

Owners of WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well-known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 200 by 48 feet; division fences formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 358 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing about 4 acres of choice land, situated in the village of Tappantown, N. Y., 23 miles from this City, and about 15 minutes' walk from a depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Upon the premises there is a two-story, attic and stone basement house, 25 by 33 feet, with a wing attached, 14 by 33 feet, kitchen, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; also grape vines and a variety of plum, cherry and apple trees, all beautifully located, and well adapted for a private residence. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises about 50 yards from the house. Apply to D. J. BLAUVELT, City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—That splendid brown-stone front house and stable, with 4 or 6 lots of ground, on First-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, formerly the residence of John B. Kitching, Esq., will be sold at a great sacrifice; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN FOR SALE—A house and lot in Morristown, New-Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt, and very pleasantly situated. The lot is 95x264 feet, 2½ stories and basement, is two years old, well built and convenient, and has water inside. The lot is 140x200 feet, has a barn upon it, and contains also a good garden with a variety of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to T. K. ROSS, or to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE EAST RIVER, AT WHITESTONE, L. I., OPPOSITE THROG'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Situation high, commanding fine views of River and Sound; large mansion house, stables, ice-house, garden, and lawn sloping to the River. One of the most desirable locations to be found; accessible eight times a day by steamboats from Fulton Market and Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad. Also, for sale, a few choice VILLA SITES, adjoining the above. Apply to CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, No. 184 Fulton-st., or to DAVID S. WILLIAMS, at Flushing.

FORDHAM.—FOR SALE—Eight lots on Prospect Hill, each 50 by 125 feet, in all, 20 city lots; 10 minutes' walk from the Depôt, and 100 fruit trees on the place, inclosed with neat picket fence, with a front on three avenues, opened and graded. Price, 1,800. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

$8,500.—FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, on 32d-st., near 6th-av., newly painted throughout and in perfect order; also, that very desirable three-story basement brick house No. 183 West 26th-st., with all improvements, &c. Price, $9,500. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered. The soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the north side of 78th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story and attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A one-story brick shed, with a slate roof and a cellar underneath, suitable for a carpenter shop, or any other manufacturing purpose, having in connection a small three-story brick dwelling, with a carriage-way underneath. Situated in 25th-st., near 1st. av. Inquire on the premises, or at the stone yard corner of Avenue A and 16th-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE—Two stories, 32x32, filled in with brick, having 9 rooms and 7 pantries, neatly finished; situated only 45 minutes' ride from the City, near a Railroad depôt. Location most pleasant and healthful around New-York. Price only $3,100. J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 20 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 20 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit, with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. The mill, if desired, will be sold without the farm.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A CARMAN—FOR SALE CHEAP.—The 2-story basement brick house and lot No. 351 West 24th-st., lot 25 by 98, and having an alleyway, will be sold cheap if application is made at once. Apply on the premises or to W. J. BRYAN, No. 140 Fulton-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A large first-class foundry and machine shop and smith shop, situated at Newburgh, N. Y., having a large dock and a front of the river of over 200 feet. Foundry 80x50, with a wing 33x50, built of brick. Slate roof, thoroughly found in all conveniences for the business. A large crane, sweeping main floor—cupola, large oven, a large assortment of iron and wooden flasks for making loam, dry and green castings. The machine shop is three stories, 40x120, brick, with slate roof; has steam engine and boiler of fifty-horse power; an entire new stock of screw lathes and planing machines, slotting machines, screw-cutting machines, a large boring and turning lathe, a planing machine planing six feet square, and all necessary small tools. The smith shop has nine fires and all tools for the business. Also a large stock of the most modern patterns for high and low pressure propeller engines, stationary engines, mill gearing and general mill works, pulleys and car work. The tools and fixtures of the foundry may be purchased and the real estate leased for a term of years. An excellent opportunity for an investment or the formation of a stock company. A large portion of the stock of the company would be taken at Newburgh. Also, on the same dock, a large tannery with steam power, now occupied by Col. O. S. HATHWAY. For particulars, inquire of R. A. FORSYTH, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, or, N. REEVE, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEWBURGH, March 3, 1856.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant and valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stabling, barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 263 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.

$6,500.—TO BAKERS—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable four-story store, in 8th-st., near 8th-av., with oven complete, &c.; also, a rear building, three stories high, on rear of lot; premises adapted for carrying on a large bakery. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35st-st., near Broadway.

$2,500.—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Filled in with brick, and two lots of ground, grape vines, bon-house, &c., Quincy-st., first house east of Nostrand-av. A large amount may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or No. 339 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 244 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn. The house is new; has been occupied one year; rents for $250; has gas, marble mantels and range. Possession 1st of May. Terms easy. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 15 Mott-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—A gentleman owning a house beautifully located on Brooklyn Heights, worth $3,750, would exchange it for one in the upper part of New-York worth same amount, or $4,000, and pay difference in cash. Address VIATOR, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Snug Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 5 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story house, in first rate order, 25x50 feet, in a good location; the rent, to a private family, will be $900 and water rates; the furniture is all new, and will be sold low for cash. Also, to let, furnished, a neat three-story and basement house, built two years; the house is in good repair, and the furniture was made to order and of the best quality; will be rented on easy terms to a private family; no agents need apply. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The four-story, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 Madison-av., near 31st-st., house 25 by 68 feet, and full lot; the house has all the modern improvements; two sets of bathing apparatus, &c., and is one of the best locations in the City. Also, to let for two years with furniture, which is nearly new, the four-story modern built brick house, No. 9 East 33d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE VILLAGE, N. Y.—Three beautiful houses, nearly new, of various sizes, pleasantly situated on Centre-av., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, in the vicinity of the new Public School and churches. Carriage houses, stables and one or two acres of land can be had with two of the above dwellings. Rent moderate and terms accommodating. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 15 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Court sts. Would suit a doctor, or a retail business; this house is substantially built and in first-rate order. Also, to let in Clinton-st. two 2-story attic and basement brick houses; both are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Replete with every convenience and in perfect order. Bath, cold and hot water. Suited for a genteel family. With four lots of ground inclosed, situated on the north side of Myrtle-av., the second house above the depôt of Myrtle-av. Railroad cars; rent $400; will be leased. Apply on the premises.

**HOUSES TO L

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated in the ancient and beautiful village of Newtown and within only three minutes' walk of the depôt of the Flushing Railroad Company. These villa sites are each 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and will be sold with the privilege. The lots on Newtown-av. will be sold only in parcels of four lots, making 50 feet front and 200 deep, running through from street to street. The ground is elevated, the location is unsurpassed, and the land is free from rock. Churches of all denominations, and good schools, are in the immediate vicinity of this property, and the water is excellent. The cars of the Flushing Railroad Company leave Hunter's Point and Newtown several times a day, which gives every facility necessary to persons doing business in the City of New-York, desiring to make this beautiful place their private residence, and combining city with country life. The communication by the Railroad is only eight cents a day, which is less than any railroad or stage route in the City of New-York. The streets and avenues have all been graded at the expense of the present owner.

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and is worthy the attention of Capitalists, as well as those who are seeking to obtain healthy locations for settlement, as Newtown has been noted for years as being the healthiest village on Long Island. Many first-class improvements are now going on, and others are in contemplation, which will greatly increase the value of this property. Every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also,

A frame cottage, 26x24, containing 9 rooms, with milk-room, barn and wagon-house, and 8 lots of ground, all kinds of fruit trees, and a good well of water on the premises. Also,

A new two-story frame-house, 19x24, with kitchen 14 feet square, wagon-house, and a good well of water and 7 lots of ground. Also,

A new two-story and basement frame-house and lot, house 30 feet square.

Seven-tw-elves per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, and the title is indisputable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 50 VILLA SITES AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with the fine mansion-house thereon, situated at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large, in perfect order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are well stocked with every variety of fruit. Also, 50 villa plots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. For health, beauty of scenery, Nyack is unsurpassed by any place on the river, and its proximity to the City, with which communication can be had several times on each day, renders this property very desirable for those wishing country residences. For further particulars and maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, at their warerooms, No. 455 Broadway, A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the entire stock of McGraw & Allendorph, who have determined to retire from the trade on the 1st of May ensuing. The assortment comprises elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in the richest styles of satin, brocade, brocatel, and muslin. Library, dining, and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut. Also, an elegant assortment of their superior enamoled cottage chamber suites. In every variety of design and coloring. The whole of which must be sold, and is warranted in every respect as to material and workmanship.

Terms—Under $200, cash; over $200, approved indorsed notes at 4 months. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schmuhl's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected on the same in the manner with regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from spring and brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet-makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed. A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A DINING SALOON—ON SATURDAY, March 22, 1856, at 10 A. M. at No. 14 Dey-st., consisting of dining tables, decanters, scales, tin and iron ware, copper and iron saucepans, wooden ware, tea and coffee urns, steam tables, ranges, boiler and apparatus, glass ware, crockery, plated ware, cutlery, mirrors, gas fixtures, counters, and every article suitable for a first-class dining saloon.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable and substantial two story brick-front dwelling-house, known as No. 3 Thomas-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. House 22x30 ft.; lot 35x50 ft. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, March 22, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, rosewood, mahogany and other furniture, beds and bedding. Also, a small lot of ready made clothing. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.
E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY—March 24—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 60 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a millinery store, consisting of hats, ribbons, show cases, shelving, &c.

SAME DAY—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of plain household furniture.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY A. H. MULLER.—MONDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Thirty-fifth-street.—Two four-story English basement imitation brownstone-front houses and lots, on the north side of 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as Nos. 210 and 221. The houses are well and substantially built, and replete with all modern improvements.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, March 25, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, their sale room No. 72 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable stock of goods direct from the factories, suitable for the Spring trade; also a retailer's stock. Country merchants will do well to attend.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.—Store No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN HOUSEHOLDS—Solicit sales of Furniture at private dwellings, or parties breaking up housekeeping can send their goods to our store, No. 79 Nassau-st., where our best attentions will be paid to their sale. Cash advances made when required. Return of sales promptly made.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE WINES —On THURSDAY, March 27, by Messrs. L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., at their sales rooms, No. 111 Pearl-st., at 12 o'clock M., the entire stock of Wines owned by J. G. Benner, Esq., comprising the wines of the New-York Hotel, prior to the year 1854. The catalogue will embrace nearly 2,000 cases of the most famous vintages and importations, including Chateau Margaux, Lafitte and Latour, of vintages of 1844, 1846 and 1848 from the houses of Washington Morton and Barton & Guestier. Also, the other fine wines of these celebrated growths from the same houses. Besides these, also Metternich, Schoss. Johannesberrer, Stein berrer Cabinets, and Rutesheimer Hinterhans, imported direct from the factor of the Metternich Estate; a great variety of pale and gold Sherries, of great age and delicacy; Port wines of the rarest and choicest kinds; Burgundies of the first growths, and a stock of Madeiras unrivaled in reputation, quality and variety—among which are Favorite No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; Diploma, Wanderer, Leacock 1834; Howard, March & Co. 1834; Indiana, 1816; Virginia Reserva from private stock of Mr. Hutchinson of Savannah; Sereial 1838; Old Red Seal, Jennings & Willard, Adelaide, Wardrop, and many others. The catalogue will include the wine of J. B. Monnot only. The wine in all cases guarantee I same as samples shown. Samples at the rooms on the day of the sale. Information respecting these wines may be obtained at the wine store of F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., opposite Depôt Hudson River Railroad.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New-York, Feb. 28, 1856.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VOORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. 4, Councilmen,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., a farm of thirty acres, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, deceased, situate on Second Plains, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad, 2½ miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. On the farm are a good two-story house, with kitchen attached, barn, carriage-house and other buildings; a good well of water by the door; apples, cherries, quinces, currants &c., and is a very desirable location for a gentleman's residence. Terms made known on the day of sale.

N. B.—The farm can be pointed out to any one desirous of seeing it before the day of sale by inquiring of Mr. FRAZEE, at the Scotch Plains Depôt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 Velock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious saleroom No. 81 Nassau-st., of the furniture of a family leaving the City—consisting of enameled chamber suits, hair mattresses, best French feather pillows, tables, crockery, casters, carpeting, kitchen articles, matting, &c.; after which, an extensive and valuable stock of new furniture, for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, &c.; also, English velvet carpeting, paintings, with and without frames, by ancient and modern artists, mirrors, French China and glass ware, cottage furniture, with hair mattresses, feather beds, B. and P. clocks, jewelry, &c. The trade as well as private buyers will attend promptly, as an equal chance may not be had. Every article will be sold without reserve. Boxing, storage and cartage furnished at small charge.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL —THIS DAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, viz.: Tête-à-tête, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood carved marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood etageres, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oak and black walnut extension tables, enameled chamber suites, mahogany and rosewood and marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, lounges, China vases, &c. Also, one seven-octave piano-forte, but little used, made by Barmore.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, at No. 630 Broadway, A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock in continuation, at the above rooms, a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, bronzes, statuary, paintings, diamond and gold jewelry, &c., to pay advances.

Also, 1 suite elegant rosewood parlor furniture, lately the property of Mlle. Rechel: 1 rosewood secretary and book-cases, sofa and side tables, &c. Terms Cash.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT—In 71st-st., south side, between 3d and 4th ave; lot 25 by 100 ft. 5 in.: house 22 by 34 ft., two stories high, with an extension 14 by 20 ft., also two stories. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at auction THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON. For further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, or on the premises.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, State of New-York, on March 25, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., three dwelling houses and four lots, bounded on Clinton-st. and Hudson River Railroad, late the property of Benjamin Van Rassell, deceased.

CALEB VAN TASSELL, } Administrators.
CHARLES SMITH, }

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form:
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Tetters, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c., Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the humor had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching into the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

MR. WM. MCCLAREN, No. 28 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClaren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

MR. JAMES MCKEE whose office is at No. 43 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam

RHEUMATISM.

MR. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

R. RICE, Esq., No. 22 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is of No. 194 Elizabeth-st. Call and be the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HIGGINS, No. 330 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE
A POPULAR CYCLOPÆDIA OF
MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
Comprising every recent improvement in medical knowledge; with a plain account of
THE MEDICINES IN COMMON USE.
BY KEITH IMRAY, M. D.

To which are prefixed by the American editor, popular treatises upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics, and the management of the sick.

In one large octavo volume of over 850 pages strongly bound in leather.

TWENTY REASONS
WHY EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS
IMRAY'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
Some of which are added.

For the others, call at the Publishers, and obtain a pamphlet containing them.

3. It contains directions for treating and nursing the sick, which would render their recovery more probable, and far more speedy.

6. It contains directions for the application of Leeches, Blisters, Draughts, Poultices, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience.

8. It contains directions how to administer medicines in a manner to render them least offensive and most effectual.

14. It will lead to a just and high appreciation of medical science and skill, and a due respect for the physician.

It can confidently be recommended to Physicians and Apothecaries, as well as to the public, as a book that will be found singularly convenient for ready reference.

Published by
C. SHEPERD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.
And for sale only by the Publishers and their Agents.
Price $4, and sent by mail free of postage.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their diseases if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more: the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is far fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; when the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
"The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. 81. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 59 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 167 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 298 Broadway, New-York. His book is also for sale at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

OLD DR. BONE—CELEGRATED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINES—For curing all diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, pulmonary, jaundice, dyspepsia, scrofula, ulcers, eruption, fits, dropsy, and all other diseases which flesh is heir to. These medicines have cured a great many cases which were considered incurable. Old sores, which are given up, cured in almost every instance. Medical Depôt, No. 553 6th-av., near 49th-st.

L. H. BONE, son of Dr. Christian Bone.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of the University of Maryland, guarantees a **cure in all cases undertaken.** Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M

CATARRH—CATARRH CURED—By a new process, which never fails. No snuff or minerals used. This remedy guarantees to cure cases that have baffled the skill of our first physicians. Certificates shown and references given. A cure warranted and charge moderate. R. WILKINSON, No. 26 8th-av., Basement.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axlee shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by
C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior Iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL,
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NORTHRUP IMPROVED CYLINDER PRESS—To NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—We have two of the above Presses (new) for sale—size of bed, 32 by 46 inches. One of this style of press has been in use for several months, in the "Steam Printing-Office" of Mr. John Thomas, No. 59 Ann-st., in this City, to whom reference is made as to the character of work they will do. Will be sold on accommodating terms.
WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

1.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 8:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Arctic's Cruise.

Boatswain HALL, who was sent on the sick list to the City by Capt. HARTSTEIN, conveyed his dispatches, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, to Commodore BIDDLOW. He had, on the alarm of fire on board the *Leviathan*, placed the document in his breast and jumped into the water, whence he was taken on board the *Hoa*. The contents of this paper, of course, remain under cover. We learn, however, that the Captain had sent details of the cruise to the Secretary through another [illegible]. He stated that several changes [illegible] among the crew. The engineer a[illegible] the ship at Halifax.

To his family in New York the Captain [illegible] intention to continue the cruise, being [illegible] modated as regards provisions, with [illegible] for ten days and fuel for about the same [illegible] time. The vessel he states, has proved h[illegible] but on pressing [illegible] can keep [illegible]

Mr. WM. SPOONER HALL, the Boatswain of the *Arctic*, who was also of the Expedition which sailed to Japan, and who latterly went with Lieut. HARTSTEIN in search of the Kane Expedition, gave us the following general account of the cruise, the details of which, to the arrival of the Propellor at Halifax, have already been published to the TIMES.

From Halifax the Expedition set out for Sable Island, and thence to the Gulf, about which the *Arctic* cruised. She met no ice after getting clear of the Island, but about it there was a large quantity.

The *Arctic* held out pretty well as a sea-going craft, although she was constantly shipping water. She saw no vessels in distress, but met with many which had been long on their trips, mostly outward. They averaged from 45 to 108 days' passage. They had run along the ice, carefully avoiding it. On being questioned, none could be found which had heard or seen any vestiges of the missing steamer *Pacific*. Most of these had got along pretty well, excepting only the hardships consequent upon long passages.

The *Arctic* was under sail during the greater part of her trip—the heavy weather which she experienced, and which was accompanied by cold northwesterly winds and almost constant snow, preventing advantageous use of her propeller.

The crew remained healthy, but were pretty much exhausted, as also the officers appeared to be; although they, determining to push their exertions to the utmost, were unwilling to come in as long as a chance remained of relieving the distressed.

Soon after leaving Halifax it was discovered that the water was running out, six casks only remaining. The Captain at once ordered the condensation of steam, and thus kept up a regular supply. The crew were not allowed to suffer for want of this necessary at any time, although the quantity was limited.

Three weeks since, the wind blowing a strong northwest gale, the ship was in imminent danger. At 4¾ o'clock in the morning the gale blaw stiffly, and hands had to be kept constantly at the pumps. The vessel was bova to, and on the subsidence of the storm was got under way, heading S. E. by S.

When the boatswain left the vessel she had on board 81 tons of coal and two and a half casks of water, but by condensing steam she supplies herself with the latter. The vessel made an average of about three knots an hour, sailing, and four knots steaming.

Captain HARTSTEIN seems to have been very secret as to his intentions during the remainder of his cruise, which he intends to extend to April 1. He stated that he should cruise about the Gulf stream in hopes of rendering assistance to anything that might yet come up in distress, but (and he conveys the same impression to his family) he has little hopes of seeing anything of the *Pacific*, which he believes to be lost.

The Suspected Slave Schooner Searched—Suspicious Character of the Articles found on Board.

The removal of the cargo from the schooner *Falmouth*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was accomplished yesterday. The result of the investigation proves almost beyond question that she was evidently intended for the Western coast of Africa, to engage in the slave trade.

In the hold, overlaying the entire bottom of the vessel, were found 51 water casks, varying in capacity from 60 to 400 gallons. Over these were a large quantity of scantling and spruce planks, intended, it is supposed, to be used in the construction of slave decks. Occupying the remaining space, underneath the hatchways, were sundry barrels of beef, pork, rice, flour, corn meal, beans, peas, together with some half barrels of shad, mackerel, and lard. Aft, in the hold, was stored away an enormous quantity of oak fire wood. On deck, were two boxes eight by ten feet in dimensions, one af which contained a large-sized potash kettle, with a stove apparatus underneath it. The other box contained a large copper boiler, large enough to boil a half tierce of rice. Necessary spars and sails were stored on deck, to alter the ship from a fore-and-aft schooner to a topsail schooner, an important essential to vessels on the coast of Africa, where the wind is usually very light, besides serving to change the general aspect of the vessel, and prevent easy recognition. An abundant supply of the best quality of ship stores were on board; among them were several casks of brandy, Madeira and Port wine, and choice preserved meats and fruits. Some boxes of pigs and chickens were on deck. A considerable quantity of bunting was found, together with some charts of the coast of Africa; a few small boxes, containing about 1,000 spoons and basins, designed probably for the use of captured negroes, or for purposes of barter. An immense quantity of medicine was found on board.

The cargo was removed to the large ship house adjacent to where the schooner lay, and recently occupied by the United States frigate *Niagara*. A full inventory of the cargo will be taken to-day by the United States Marshals DE ANGELIS and NIVEN, who have her in charge. The vessel must remain in her present situation some three weeks longer, before the United States District Court can direct her forfeiture. She is worth $5,000, or $6,000.

Yesterday, before the Court of Common Pleas, JOSEPH LOPEZ, one of the passengers on board the *Falmouth*, applied to be admitted to bail. The law requires two sureties, of $2,200 each. RICHARD HARTMANN, Esq., of Brooklyn, offered to be one surety, but the Court refused to accept him without the additional surety. Since the arrests were made, it has been ascertained that an individual, who called himself JOSEPH ANTOINE, is in reality named Signor BRANCO. It is expected that the United States District-Attorney will cause additional arrests to be made in a day or two. The parties thus far arrested are still in Kings County jail.

No trace was found yesterday of the box of gold coin said to be secreted in the hold of the *Falmouth*. No guns nor weapons of any kind were found on board. It has been ascertained that the owner of this vessel is one of the "passengers" found on board, and was in Kings County Jail. The agent, or ship broker, who purchased her for the present owner, has been found, and all the particulars are known in the proper quarter, but at present they will be kept from the public.

The schooner was not cleared from the Custom-House, but a lot of papers and letters were found on board that supply important information. Some of these contain instructions concerning the voyage, and some of them it is supposed will implicate several "respectable" citizens, in connection with the fitting out of this slaver—*for* such we must really consider her. One of the sailors says that if the United States Marshals had given them 15 minutes' more time, they now would be safely at sea.

The Legislative Committee on Tenant Houses

This Committee were to have resumed, yesterday, their visitation to the tenant houses of New-York.

A note from the Chairman, Mr. REED, sent to the City Inspector's Office, announced that the Committee would not be down from Albany until the first part of next week. In the interval since their last visit, Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanatary Inspection, by the aid of the Health Wardens under his charge, has been preparing a complete list of all the tenant houses of the City, much fuller than that made out by the Police Captains of the different Wards, and embracing extended and minute particulars which were not alluded to in the Captains' reports. A separate schedule is being prepared of each house, containing the following specifications: owner's name, residence of the owner, size of the lot, size of the house, number of stories, number of rooms, size of main rooms, size of bedrooms, number of windows to main room, number of windows to bedrooms, height of ceiling, width of entries, width of stairways, general condition of water, light and ventilation, condition of the basement and privies, size of the yard, total number persons in the house, the highest and lowest rent per month.

In connection with the above particulars, the Fire Wardens are preparing reports of the thickness of the walls of each tenant-house, and the construction and condition of their chimneys and flues. The Committee, it thus appears, will not be wanting in substantial and adequate facts to found their report upon. Mr. DOWNING takes the Committee on their next visit, through the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, with a glimpse at some of the model houses in the Twentieth Ward. Two or three of the lowest tenements in the Sixth Ward will also be looked into.

The Trade Sales.

At the Publisher's Trade Sale (at LEAVITT & DEVERSEY'S) last night, 2,000 copies of *Blessedness* were sold within ten minutes' bidding. The first 400 went in packages of five, at 69¼ cents. The next package was of 100, struck off to Orton at 69¾.

The next was 1,000 copies, at the same, to Rush. There were loud calls for more packages—50 cents for packages of 2,000 were offered, but Mr. TICKNOR declined—he could not fill the orders. The attendance at the time that TICKNOR & FIELD's catalogue was reached was about 175, and the bidding was very spirited.

At BARNES' sale very fair prices were offered throughout the day. At 8 o'clock last evening, while selling FERRON's invoice, the attendance was 30.

Postal Reform.

At the Trade-Sales house of Messrs. LEAVITT & DELISSER, a meeting of the assembled book trade was held at 2 o'clock yesterday, to consider the subject of Postal Reform. Mr. PLINY MILES addressed the assembly.

The Norfolk Medals.

A physician writes us, wondering why gold medals were given by the Norfolk Howard Association to the physicians, and only silver ones to the nurses, who perilled their lives for the sick at Norfolk last Summer. He cannot see why an M. D.'s mercy should be commemorated in gold, and a layman's in base metal.

Important and Startling Information.

The late terrible ferry-boat disaster on the Delaware has exaited general inquiry as to what ohences our ferry travelers would have for life should a similar disaster occur in our waters. On Monday last the Mayor detailed two of his most competent police officers, with orders to visit, unknown to their owners, all steamboats running from this City, and ascertain by actual inspection the number of life-saving boats carried by each steamer. Sixteen steamboats and twenty-nine ferry-boats were so examined, and the result of such examination (reported to Hle Honor yesterday) shows that most of our ferry steamers are provided with only one medium-sized boat, and that the whole ferry service have but thirty-five boats. The steamboats running to neighboring cities are, with few exceptions, but little better prepared for sudden disaster. These facts are really startling, and call loudly for a reform.

The Firemen's Election.

The Inspectors were engaged all last night in canvassing the ballots for ten Assistant-Engineers of the Fire Department, and had not concluded their labors at 2 o'clock this morning.

The returns so far as known, however, piece beyond a doubt the success of Messrs. HOWARD, CRIEGIER, FARNHAM, JACOBS, CORNELL, KINGSLAND and BAILEY. In fact the reelection of the old Engineer Board is quite probable.

The Philadelphia Disaster.

Dreadful diasters are godsends for pictorial papers. In the publishing world e perfect system of economy prevails, and not an item of intelligence is allowed to be lost. The proprietor of the New-York *Ledger* has taken advantage of the dreadful disaster on the Delaware last Saturday, and treats the readers of his paper to-day with pictorial illustrations of all the ghastly events of the burning of the unfortunate ferry-boat.

The Condition of the Streets.

The resolution of the Common Council, instructing the Comptroller not to pay Mr. BAIRD's bill for cleaning Broadway, on the Mayor's agreement, is likely to have a bad effect on the other obstructed streets of the City. People doing business in Fulton-street have addressed urgent petitions to his Honor, praying that it may be cleaned from William to Water streets. The Mayor, however, declines to interfere, though he is resolved to veto the above resolution of our City Fathers.

☞ Captain ERICSSON has not lost his faith in caloric. We learn that he is superintending the construction of a large caloric engine to furnish motive power to a manufacturing establishment in this City. Another engine, completed a short time since, and intended to be sent to England, has been exhibited to several of our scientific *savans*, and is described as a complete success.

☞ Judge EDMONDS has been lecturing on Spiritualism in Boston and Lowell during the past two weeks.

☞ STEPHEN H. BRANCH is at work on a five act tragedy, to be called "The Alien Chief of Brandon."

The Body of Robert Schuyler.

The TIMES donhts the accuracy of the statement made in the *Express*, that the body of Mr. SCHUYLER was brought out here in the steamer *Arago*.

If the TIMES will look over the names of passengers that arrived here in the *Arago*, March 1, the Editor will begin to get a little information—and if he prosecute his inquiry, he will learn that the box in which was the body was taken to Twenty-second-street—the late residence of Mr. SCHUYLER—on the 3d of March, and buried on the 4th, the next day—with a small funeral procession. The body came to this country as the body of Mr. SEARS.—*Express.*

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN ELISHARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHEERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 829 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF OLD WINES—STOCK OF J. B. MONNOT, ESQ.—On the 27th of this month (March) the Messrs. HOFFMAN will sell at their rooms, No. 111 Pearl-street, at 12 o'clock at noon, the balance of the stock of Old Wines belonging to Mr. J. B. MONNOT, amounting in all to nearly two thousand cases. Taking in consideration the value of this superb stock of wine, its variety, reputation, and quality, it may be safely assumed that no sale of equal importance has ever before taken place in this country. The wines of Chatean Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Larose, Chateau Leoville, and Mouton, of vintage 1844, are not to be found elsewhere for sale; and we believe this is also the case with the grand old Bordeaux of Chateaus Coe and Pomys, from the estate of DESQUENEL, vintage 1846. Besides, we find on the list, wines of the next finest vintage, and in truth the only fine vintage since—namely, of 1848. The Schloss, (or Castle,) Johannesberger, tha Steinberger-Cabinet, and Rudesheimer Hinterheus, are all importations from the factor of the Metternich estate, who was in this City some years ago, and who then took orders for a limited quantity of these rare wines, as some of our connoisseurs remember. In Burgundies, there are the Chambertin of 1846, and Volnay of 1844.

The Madeiras comprise a superb variety of rare, curious, and delicious wines, collected during many years from private stocks, or imported direct from the first houses of this once celebrated wine island. Such a sale will never probably occur again, and the

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE INTERMEDIATE STATE.—In the list of Lenten Themes at St. Paul's Chapel, this, the last named, we doubt not, will prove first in interest, attracting a crowd of curious and attentive listeners to hear Dr. VINTON's exposition, which we are confident will be marked by his well known ability and eloquence. The lecture will be delivered at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, on Saturday evening, 22d instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. The seats upon this occasion will be free to all.

[Advertisement.]

ARE YOU GOING TO NICARAGUA?—If you are, don't fail to take one of KNOX's Spring Hats with you. It will improve your personal appearance amazingly, and its lightness will add greatly to your comfort. The hat will cost you but $4, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. We are told that the ladies are warmly in favor of KNOX's new style, which they have decided is the quintessance of elegance.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of Holloway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Pleasing and attractive entertainments are given at this popular Theatre nightly, and the business continues excellent; night after night the house thronged, and that, too, by the most respectable of the City. Manager PURDY can boast of as fashionable audiences as in any Theatre in town. To-night, the "Spirit of the Wreck," "Four Lovers," and "Nick of the Woods." Go and witness this entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN-CASES.—We are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c., to which the attention of the trade is solicited. WILMARTH, CLUESMAN & Co., salesroom and office of the "Lownde Patent" Pen and Pencil, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—The great, the startling, the beautiful, the most gorgeous of all romantic and oriental spectacles, "Aladdin; Or, the Wonderful Lamp," is played both this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cognac Brandies, young and old vintages, in casks of 20 gallons each, landing ex *Sophia Charlotta*, from Bordeaux, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons desiring portraits of the late Dr. THOS. E. BOND, can obtain them at the Gallery of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for Monday, March 24, Nos.—61, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107.

☞ City Court Calendar for Monday, March 24, Nos.—9, 10, 15, 28, 40, 44, 50, 55, 69, 74, 75, 81, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95.

Later from Rio de Janeiro—Ravages of the Cholera.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival yesterday of the bark *Jane E. Williams*, Capt. UNQUHART, we are placed in possession of papers from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d of January.

The cholera, which had been prevailing everywhere, had at length disappeared in Amasonas and Para. In Pernamhnoo it had not manifested itself with great intensity and only in the Southern portion of the Province. Great fear was felt in the capital of the Province, in anticipation of its appearance; but no well authenticated case had yet been recorded. From Alagoas, accounts sent state that ne prevince of the empire had suffered so much relatively from cholera, as itself. The ravages at Plassabussu and Penedo, especially, are said to have been terrible. Happily, tha people did not lose their courage, but met the scourge as best they could, with such mutual aid as they could afford. The number of victims at Piassabussn, containing about one thousand souls, is calculated to have been eight hundred. In Penedo, whose population is estimated at fourteen thousand, and the surrounding places, official returns show that about twenty-five hnndred fell by the scourge. The centre of the province suffered in like manner, the northern part aloee escaping its severity.

The Presidsnt of the province of Bahia, according to the *Diario do Rio de Janeiro*, had proceeded into the interior, where the disease is said to have been committing terrible havoc, to examine for himself, and to devise and apply remedies. He first went to Santo Amaro, which he is reported to have found in the worst possible sanitary condition—with filthy streets, the River foul, the cemetery putrid, the slaughter-houses reeking, pestilential stagnant waters, &c.; for the removal of all which evils he took immediate measures.

Correspondence from Pernambeco states that the city is suffering all the horrors of want of articles of the first necessity. Flour, meat, &c., it is said, are held at fabulous prices. And all this, it is added, not because there is real scarcity, but because the stata of tha market is such as enables the few holders to prey on the community as they please.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, MARY N. LEE, widow of the late Johnson F. Lee, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Spring, of this City, in the 46th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her late husband, and of her father, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 8 Bond-st.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 21, after a brief illness, ANGELINA, daughter of Augustus C. and Eliza B. Downing, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 221 West 22d-st, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, PETER HENRY, infant son of Peter and Adelia Bruner.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Charlton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 23d inst.

In this City, on Thursday, March 20, ANNA Y., wife of Wm. Sidney McCoun.

Her remains will be taken, to-day, (Saturday,) to Oyster Bay, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 20, MARY G. MCDONALD, only sister of Mrs. Thomas Hansford.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 177 East Broadway, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, JOHN RANDEL, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Henry Randel, No. 266 West 30th-st., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, HANNAH P. BALL, wife of S. M. Mead, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, A. M. Sackett and W. K. Belcher, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 200 5th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, of bronchitis, HENRY R. BOREMAN, only son of the widow Ann Burhans, aged 25 years and 9 months.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 3, O. U. A., and the members of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Columbia-st.

In this City, on Friday, March 21, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Thomas J. and Martha De Gray.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 158 Broome-st.

At Astoria, on Friday morning, March 21, STEPHEN R. WHITEHEAD, son of the late Rev. Nathan Whitehead, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Monday, the 24th, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 20, CLARISSA, widow of the late M. C. Maskell, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, and without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 91 Sands-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 21, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN DEBEVOISE, widow of the late Gerrit De-Bevoise, Esq., and daughter of Abm. Asten, Esq., in the 51st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 Clermont-av., between Park and Myrtle ava.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 16, Mrs. EMELINE AMANDA, wife of John Ward, and daughter of David Jordon, Sr.

Her funeral sermon will be preached in the First Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. Hank.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 21, after a short but severe illness, ALONZO P. DEAN, eldest son of Solomon and Almira Dean, aged 4 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Osborn, Jay-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

At South Bergen, N. J., on Friday, March 21, WILSON G. HUNT, son of Orin H. and Julia F. Crosby, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his father's house, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Stages will be at the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries at 2 o'clock P. M., to convey the friends to and from the house.

In West Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, March 19, JULIA PHILIPPA, third daughter of Rev. Charles P. and Philippa C. Bush, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be attended at the house of W. S. Griffith, Esq., President-st. Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 20, SMITH HENRY, eldest son of Amos and Sarah Oswald, aged 3 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 East Warren-st.

At Hoboken, on Thursday morning, March 20, Miss RUTH A., daughter of Parker Harrison, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner 3d and Bloomfield sts., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 21.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		111¾
1,000 California 7s, '79	90	175	do.		112
2,000 New-York 6s, '74	116¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		93
2,000 Virginia 6s	84¾	330	do.	c	92¾
12,000 do.	84¾	30	do.		92¾
12,000 Missouri 6s	84½	5	do.		92¾
1,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	88¾	200	do.	b60	92½
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '62	87	100	do.	b60	93
5,000 Erie Bonds el '83	93½	850	Erie Railroad		57¾
5,000 do.	93¾	100	do.		57¾
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	90¾	350	do.	b30	57¾
1,000 do.	91	400	do.	b10	57¾
10,000 Hd. R. Sd Mtg.	b30 70	200	do.	s5	57¾
7,000 do.	70	200	do.	b10	57¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	91¾	250	do.	s60	57¾
41,000 do.	91¾	50	do.	s60	57¾
5,000 do.	b3 91¾	200	do.	b60	58¼
5,000 do.	s60 91¾	650	do.		57¾
3,000 do.	91¾	200	do.	b10	57¾
3,000 New-York Cen. 6s	95¾	60	Harlem Railroad		20
100 Dl. & Hd. Can. Co.	b30 126½	260	Mi. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		93¾
100 do.	b30 126	5	Cl. C. & Cin. R. R.		103¾
5 do.	126¼	50	do.		103
10 St. Nicholas Bk.	98	100	Reading R. R.	s4m	92
10 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	98	100	do.	b30	93
750 Canton Co.	23	100	do.	b10	93¾
400 do.	b60 23¼	500	do.	s10	93¾
100 Nicar. Trs. Co.	b10 14¾	500	do.	s3	93¾
100 do.	b10 14½	100	do.	b60	93
1400 do.	14¾	100	do.	b10	93¾
100 do.	s60 14¾	100	Hudson R. R. R.		35¾
200 do.	14¾	650	do.		35¾
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 23½	100	do.		35¾
400 do.	23¼	100	do.	b60	35¾
15 Mich. Cen. R. R.	93¾	300	do.	b60	36
150 do.	s30 93	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30	78
100 Ills. Cen. R. R.	97¾	650	do.		78
365 do.	97¾	900	do.	s60	77¾
400 do.	b30 98	250	do.	b30	78¼
50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 65	30	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.		96
150 do.	65	18	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		83¾
200 do.	b60 66	50	do.		83¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 96	50	do.	b10	83¾

SECOND BOARD.

5 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	23¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30	23¾
80 do.	b60 94	100	do.	b30	23¼
100 Nic. Transit Co.	s5 14¾	400	Erie Railroad	s10	57¾
200 do.	s30 14¾	100	do.	s3	57¾
520 Flor. & Kay. Jt.	b60 ¾	100	do.	b30	57¾
300 Canton Comp'y.	b60 23¾	200	do.	b10	57¾
300 Penn. Coal Co.	93	100	do.	s3	57¾
200 Reading R. R.	b30 93¾	150	do.	s30	57¾
300 do.	b10 93¾	100	do.	s3	57¾
100 do.	93¾	100	do.	b30	57¾
10 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	94	100	do.	b60	57¾
50 Galena & Chic. R. R.	111¾	100	do.	s10	57¾
10 do.	111¾	100	Harlem Railr'd.	b60	20¾
350 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 78	40	do.		20¾
900 do.	77¾	100	do.		20
800 do.	b60 78				

FRIDAY, March 21—P. M.

The remaining Government draft of $1,500,000, in payment of the Mexican Indemnity, appeared at the Sub-Treasnry office this afternoon, and was paid to the order of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL into the Bank of America, in Gold Coin. At the same time $1,000,000 was transferred from the Bullion to the Sub-Treasury Fund proper. The payment of the Indemnity Money, part of which is destined for Europe, created a better demand for Foreign Bills than had been previously manifested, and about £80,000 sterling was taken at 109⅛@⅝ @¾; Southern Bank Bills at the inside fraction, and a few regular Bankers' at the extreme rate, hnt the belk of the bnsiness at 109⅝. There was also a considerable parcel of Francs taken at 5.17½. The regular steamer to-morrow is the *Hermann*, for Bremen and Southampton. The steam-propeller *Edinburgh* also sails for Liverpool, and the steam-propeller of Messrs. POIRIER, the *Barcelona*, sails at 2 o'clock. The *Ericsson* is the Collins steamer for Saturday week, 29th March. The Money Market is reported a little more active on demand loans and long-date mercantile paper, by some of the Brokers, hnt the supply of means appears to be ample at 7 ₱ cent., redeemable on call, and for very short paper, and 8 @9 ₱ cent., at 90 days to 6 months, first-class names. The Custom Dutiea are again likely to be heavy for some days to come. A large fleet of sail vessels arrived this morneg—some of them after leng voyages—in sddition to the *Quaker City*, from Liverpool. The ordinsry receipts at the Sub-Treasnry to-day were $174,880. There was also received in Gold from Chicago, $50,000, and for a transfer draft on Boston, $100,000. The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company pay a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. at the Union Bank on the 1st day of April. The Great Western Road Company, of Illinois, will pay their April interest at their office, No. 54 William-street.

The Stock market left off less firm this afternoon than on Wednesday and Thursday, though a good amount of husiness was done through the day. The changes were ⅝ ₱ cent. decline on Reading and Erie; ⅛ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds; ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Ceetral and on Hudson River, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on Milwaukee and Mississippi. The other Western Roads were firm, and slightly higher than yesterday. Rock Island, 96; Cleveland and Columbus, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 66, bnyer 60 days; Galena, 112, and Toledo, 78@77¾. Missenri and Virginia State Stocks continne low—the former on account, perhaps, of the free supply of fresh Stock, and the latter from some disappointment abont the nonaction of the Legislature on the General Banking Law.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,820,032, against $944,253 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,257	$396,964	74	$23,856	190	$44,639
Man. of Cotton.	1,580	265,456	38	4,790	394	75,405
Man. af Silk	718	644,867	62	44,361	212	81,702
Man. of Flax	972	211,798	..	..	94	23,506
Miscellaneous	361	173,872	117	24,363	1,532	14,613
Total	4,868	$1,712,922	291	$107,110	2,622	$238,945
		107,110				1,712,922

Total entered.....$1,820,032 Total marketed.$1,952,867

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad earned in February—

From Passengers	$15,739
Freight and Miscellaneous	15,886
Total	$31,625

The State Canal Board have designated the Ocean, Atlantic, Shoe and Leather, Nassau and North River Banks, as depositories of Canal Tolls for the ensuing season.

It is stated that Messrs. DENNIS KIMBERLY and JOHN C. HOLLISTER have been appointed Commissioners for the adjustment of the affairs of the Jerome Manufacturing Company, and four months from the 10th inst. are allowed for creditors to bring in their claims. The Commissioners will hold a meeting at HOLLISTER's office in New-Haven on the 10th of May, and again on the 10th of July, to attend to the business of their appointment. By reference to the Court Record in today's paper, it will be seen that J. T. LIBBY, Esq., has been appointed receiver to P. T. BARNUM's property in this State.

The new Tariff Bill, moved in the Senate by Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, to take the place of the schednles under the existing Revenne lew of 1846, is, in the maie, a redncticn of the average rate of duties now paid; while the new regulations proposed for the entry end valuation of Foreign Goods are sech as, under their strict and careful administration, ought to secure an *amount* of revenne equsl to the proper wants of the Government. The Importing Agents, or Factors of the European merchant end mannfacturer, through whom the great bnlk of English end Continental Goods are now, and have been since 1846, snpplied to the American market, have pretty much their own way in the essential of *invoicing* the Goods for the Custom-House. The facility for this, under the *ad valorem* system, has been such as to throw the husiness of importation, particnlerly for Continental and the fieer description of British fabrics, into Foreign hands. The American Importer has either been driven from the trade, or found it his interest to deal with the Agent on this side, rather than the principal in the European establishments, in order to pass his purchases through the Custom-House on equal terms. The second and third sections of Mr. JAMES' bill contemplate a correction of this abuse. The mercantile reader will form his own opinion of its probable success, if enacted, from the reading of the Bill. We confess to doubts of the efficacy of any measure which shall wholly discard *specific* valnations, but as

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1408. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Anti-Rentism---The Deaf and Dumb.

REPORT FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

BILLS PASSED—BILLS INTRODUCED.

Resolution to Adjourn.

COUNTY OF UNADILLA—BANKING.

THE STATE TAX.

Gratifying Prospect—Hammond Expelled.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR WHITE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

In the Assembly, among the petitions presented, were two for a Broadway Railroad; and remonstrances against leasing Reservoir-square, and against the passage of the bill regulating the duties of Port Wardens in New-York City.

ANTI-RENT DEBATE.

The bill authorizing the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits for certain lands in Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, coming from the Senate, an animated debate was had upon question of the reference of the bill.

Messrs. JENKINS and VAN SANTVOORD urged its reference to the Judiciary Committee, while Messrs. KING, MORRISSEY, HASTON and DUGANNE, favored the reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which reference was given by vote of 46 to 15.

HEALTH OFFICER AT QUARANTINE.

A communication was received from the Health Officer at Quarantine, New-York, in answer to the resolution of the 3d instant, calling upon him to report on oath, the number of foreign and coastwise vessels which he or his deputies have boarded during the past year; the amount of fees which had been received for such services; the number of boatmen employed; the number of lighters licensed to discharge infected cargoes during the past season, and the names of the persons boaded by the Health Officer as Quarantine Lightermen.

The Officer reports that he entered upon his duties on the 7th of April last, and submits a report embracing a period commencing with his official acts and ending with the date of the resolution.

The number of Lighters licensed to discharge the cargoes of infected vessels under Quarantine the past season was *twenty-one*.

The names of persons engaged in discharging infected cargoes, and who were bonded by the Health Officer for that purpose, are given; they number *sixty-six*.

A list of foreign and coastwise vessels, boarded by the Health Officer or his deputies, during the period named, is furnished, together with the ports from which they hailed. The list includes 1,974 vessels from foreign ports, and 1,807 from domestic ports.

The Health-Office Department at Quarantine, for the past season, has consisted of Health Officer, Deputy Health Officer, and six bargemen. They have been chiefly remunerated by fees received from the Custom-House, and collected like other port charges from vessels visited and examined by the Health Officer at Quarantine, as prescribed by statute. The amount of said fees has been distributed as follows:

To the Health Officer	$10,754 27
To the Deputy Health Officer	1,397 00
To six bargemen	2,112 00

In addition to the above the Health Officer received from counting vessels, during the past season, (deducting official incidental expenses,) $994 73.

The expenses incurred to are as follows:

Official stationery, blanks, &c.	$125
Expenses upon attending Board of Appeal	171
Expenses in prosecuting violations of Quarantine Laws	112

The names of infected vessels quarantined, fumigated and ventilated discased before being allowed to proceed to the City, during the past year, is also given. They number 288.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed was one to authorize the construction of an inlet from the Atlantic Ocean into Great South Bay, in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, by Mr. GLOVER, to repeal the act providing for the erection of Schuyler County. By Mr. E. BAILEY, for the relief of GEORGE B WOOLDRIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms, appropriating two thousand dollars, in view of the injuries received by him in the discharge of his duties, at the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad. The bill was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. E. BAILEY, NORTHUP, PRENDERGAST, MATTESON and LEE.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted changing the hour of meeting to 9½ A. M. Also, for final adjournment on the 9th of April, at 12 M.

Mr. GLOVER proposed hastening the action of the Joint Committee of last session to examine into the affairs of the Police of New-York, by calling for a report at once. The resolution lies over.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A resolution was adopted inviting the officers of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to bring a portion of their pupils to this city, and afford members an opportunity to witness their improvement, and appropriating the Assembly Chamber to their use on such evening as they shall desire.

THE PRISON CONTRACTS.

A long debate was held upon Mr. DUGANNE's resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to examine the contracts entered into, by the State Prison Inspectors, with CHARLES WATSON, and to report as to the interest of any of the Inspectors therein. After a free expression of opinion the resolution was lost: Ayes, 34; Nays, 44.

The House then adjourned to Monday, at 9½ A. M.

PETITIONS.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church to change their name to the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

Also, the petition of certain citizens of the City of New-York, for an act of incorporation for a Literary and Theological Institution, to be located at Canton, N. Y. The petitioners state that they belong to the denomination of Christians known as Universalists, and that there is already subscribed, in good faith, the sum of $50,000, which they have every reason to believe will be increased during the present year to $100,000, and as they intend to make it a first-class institution, under the name and title of the St. Lawrence University, they ask for an act of incorporation, to enable them the more effectually to carry out their intentions.

COUNTY OF UNADILLA.

Mr. J. A. SMITH, from Committee on Division of Towns and Counties, reported a bill to erect the County of Unadilla from parts of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware Counties. The proposed new County, as reported, contains the towns of Masonville, Sidney and Franklin, and parts of the towns of Walton and Tompkins in Delaware County; Bainbridge and part of the town of Guilford in Chenango County, and Unadilla, Otsego, Oneonta, Butternuts and Morris in Otsego County.

BANKING.

Mr. UPHAM introduced the following to amend the laws relative to Banking:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association, individual banker, or other person or persons, directly or indirectly, to retain or hoard up, or assist in retaining or hoarding up, the circulating notes of any bank, banking association or individual banker, for the purpose of requiring or compelling any bank, banking association or individual banker to redeem the circulating notes issued by any such bank, banking association or individual banker, on any other terms than the law requires.

SEC. 2. Any banking association, bank, individual banker, or other person or persons, who shall be guilty of directly or indirectly retaining or hoarding up, or assisting in retaining or hoarding up, the circulating notes of any bank, banking association, or individual banker, for the purpose of requiring or compelling any bank, banking association, or individual banker, whose circulating notes are so retained or hoarded up, to redeem the circulating notes issued by such bank, banking association, or individual banker, on any other terms than the law requires, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined one thousand dollars for each offence; and any bank, banking association, or individual banker, so convicted, shall forfeit his or their banking privileges; and the superintendent of the Bank Department shall at once proceed to have such bank, banking association, or individual banker, enjoined from doing business as such; and any individual convicted as aforesaid of any offence against this act, shall, in addition to the above fine, be also imprisoned in a county jail, for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. Any bank, banking association, individual banker, or other person violating the provisions of this act, shall be indicted and tried therefor, in the county where the notes so retained or hoarded up are payable; and the jury shall in all cases determine the purpose with which such notes have been retained or hoarded up.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of P. D. LUDDINGTON.

To pay for labor done and materials furnished on the canals of this State.

To aid and facilitate the education of Indian children in this State.

Constituting the village of Oswego Falls a separate road district.

Relative to the Superior Court of Buffalo.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CLARK called up his concurrent resolution that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on the 9th of April, at 10 P. M., which was passed.

THE STATE TAX.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the bill to provide means for the support of Government. The question pending was the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON to increase the State tax to one and a quarter mills. After a somewhat spicy debate the Committee reported progress on the same, when

Mr. MADDEN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested at as early a day as possible to inform the Senate whether, in his judgment, a mill tax will yield a sufficient sum to meet the expenditures of the State Government for the present fiscal year.

At the request of Mr. BROOKE the resolution was laid on the table, to allow him to prepare an amendment. After some time the resolution was taken from the table, and Mr. BROOKS moved an amendment.

And that the Comptroller be requested further to inform the Senate, whether, in his judgment, a mill tax will, in addition, enable the State to appropriate the necessary sums for the completion of the public institutions supported by the State, or for the erection of any new buildings, or to pay the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration, or any portion thereof.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 13 to 9, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The bill relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The remainder of the session was mainly spent in the discussion of claim bills in Committee of the Whole.

GRATIFYING PROSPECT.

In talking with a dealer in breadstuffs, resident in the West, he expressed the opinion that during the coming Summer the price of flour would rule as low as $5 per barrel. Is not this something to be grateful over?

HAMMOND EXPELLED.

The Hindoo Council to which HAMMOND, of the *Register*, belonged, has by a series of resolutions voted him out of their brotherhood—so that hereafter he may not fellowship with the tribe.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR WHITE.

Hon. FREDERICK WHITE, representing the Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus, in the Senate, left for Olean, his home, to-day, at 12 o'clock. It is hardly possible that he will resume his seat in the Senate during the present session, if indeed he shall ever again make one of that circle of thirty-two. He has been very feeble during the Winter. Yesterday he received a letter from his attending physician, intimating that his malady was incurable, and advising that he should retire for the present from the active discharge of his official duties. In accordance with his advice, he took leave of his associates in the Senate, and has gone home. He has hope that the quiet of his fireside and the presence of those who surround it will do much to retard the progress of his disease, if it shall not prove permanently beneficial. The voice faltered and the hand tremhled, as in succession those with whom he had mingled in the performance of their common service to the State came to bid him farewell. "In the pride and flush of manhood, in the full realization of active life, and with the lightning's flash, let me go to the endless sleep of death," said a friend at my side, as we heard these sad farewells. "May you die among your friends." It was the echo of a Turkish benediction, from one who has grown old in the service of the State. The impetuous radicalism of young, and the conservative softening of old age, stood between the two. How long is it since I cast from the one, and how fast I am drifting to the other. LEO.

Hon. George G. Dunn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Washington correspondent, writing in relation to the Committee to be appointed to investigate the Kansas outrages, says:

"I am still more confirmed in the opinion that he (the Speaker) will not and *ought* not appoint Mr. DUNN on the Committee, who is not physically capable of performing its duties, and whose conduct in withholding his vote from Mr. BANKS for Speaker—when the defeat of the latter would have insured the success of the largest slaveholder in the Union—furnishes abundant evidence that he ought not be trusted in a position of so much importance and responsibility as that now to be filled."

I do not know that Mr. DUNN desires the position. It may be that the state of his health is such that he would be unwilling to undertake a task so laborious as will be incumbent on the Chairman of that Committee; but, should he agree to take the place, and it be conferred upon him, your correspondent may rest assured that no man in the nation would discharge its duties more ably, nor more *honestly*, than would that gentleman. From a long personal and intimate acquaintance with Mr. DUNN, I know him to be possessed of talents of the very highest order, and of *integrity* beyond question or reproach.

Mr. DUNN has been censured because he would not vote for Mr. BANKS; and, although I do not entirely exonerate him from such censure, were *all* his reasons for his course known, thousands who now denounce him would be inclined to say that "he did about right."

Whatever those who do not know Mr. DUNN may think about him now, they will find, before the close of the session, that there is no man in the present Congress more opposed to Slavery extension than he, nor no man there more able to give reasons for such opposition. JOHN D. DEFREES.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1856.

Farther Indian Outrages in South Florida—Eight Persons Killed and Scalped.

The following thrilling report of Indian depredations we copy from an extra of the *Ethical Companion*, dated Ocala, March 12, 1856:

"Since our regular number has been worked off and distributed, we have been informed by Colonel PAINE, who has just arrived from the south, that while he was stopping at the house of Lieut. WILLIAMS, on the Withlacoochee, on Sunday evening last, that gentleman, in company with another, returned from the post at Capt. KENDRICK'S, bringing the following thrilling report:

News had just arrived at that post of an attack by the Indians on the settlers on the Alapla, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children were killed and scalped, their houses were burnt, and all the outrages and barbarities that savages could invent were committed.

The Indians who made this attack are supposed to be the ones who made the attack near Manatee, mentioned in this week's paper. Most of the men at this settlement, it would seem, had volunteered to protect their more exposed neighbors, believing their own families comparatively safe.

Citizens of Florida, what shall we do? Shall we remain idle, see the savages butcher our neighbors, their wives and children? Could we hear the echo, ten thousand voices would answer "No!" What then, shall we do? Appeal to Government till our petition is heard and answered. But, above all, let us work for ourselves, and God and a grateful people will reward us." Citizens are you ready?"

A project is now on foot to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Havana and Greytown, to touch *en route*, going and returning, at Norfolk, Virginia. Several prominent mercantile and manufacturing establishments in our city and vicinity are understood to be connected with this commendable enterprise. The capital stock is $200,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Investigating Committee—Its Composition—Expected Action of Dunn and his Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 23.

The Kansas Investigating Committee will h announced to-morrow. Mr. DUNN certainly will not be a member. As the question is peculiarly a Western one, and the Committee will have to deal chiefly with Western people, it is now believed that the three members will douhtless be Western men. As the Democrats very generally recommend OLIVER, of Missouri, he will probably be appointed. The remaining two will be earnest Anti-Nebraska men such as HOWARD, of Michigan, who is spoken of very decidedly to-night.

There are rumors that if DONN is not appointed, himself and half a dozen friends will make a row to-morrow, uniting with the Administration men and the South Americans in some new scheme to embarrass the investigation. If they choose to assume such responsibility, our true men will not be distressed. S.

The Nicaragua Transit Company and the Government—The Kansas Committee—Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

Messrs. WHITE and VANDERBILT were closeted with Attorney-General CUSHING for some time today, and were urging our Government to aid them in their difficulties with Gen. WALKER. Mr. MARCY, on a previous occasion, peremptorily refused to do anything, and Mr. CUSHING stated to them in plain terms to-day that they could expect nothing from our Government. It appears the subject has been before the Cabinet. The Administration are of opinion that WHITE and VANDERBILT aided and connived at filibustering expeditions to Nicaragua; therefore they have no sympathy with them, and are determined not to interfere.

There is a tremendous pressure on Speaker BANKS in reference to the appointment of Commissioners to go to Kansas. Mr. DUNN'S friends are urging him with great vehemence, while, on the other hand, some of the Northern Republicans are doing everything in their power to defeat him. The announcement will not be made until Monday. Governor REEDER left to-day for his home at Easton, and will go from thence early next week to Kansas, with the Commissioners. The Kansas Free State Constitution arrived here to-day, and was put into the hands of General CASS. He will present it to the Senate on Monday.

Letters have been received from Mr. BUCHANAN announcing his intention to leave Havre in the *Arago* on the 9th of April.

Escape of Senator Douglas—The Kansas Question—A Chapter of Infamy—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE!

My last letter was already so long that I had no room to apprise you of the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS escaped the serious dangers impending over him upon the occasion of his "great speech" on the Kansas question, which were pre-heralded by the lesser organ. I do not know what were the influences which induced the violent and belligerent Senators SEWARD, FOOT and CLAYTON to abandon their fearful scheme of slaying "Jack the giant killer" on the floor of the Senate, and taking the life of the dreaded Illinoise; but I think it quite possible that they received some inkling of the fact that he had determined to blow himself up, and so concluded that there was

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

no necessity of using the bludgeons, spears and bodkin. This dreadful act of *felo-de-se* perpetrated by the Senator from Illinois is thus graphically described in the *Union*'s leader of yesterday morning:

"Judge DOUGLAS had shown, *by the official acts of Governor Reeder*, that the Legislature of Kansas was a valid Legislative body, and that its acts as such must be regarded as valid laws."

Yes,—that's it, exactly. The entire argument of "Judge DOUGLAS" rested upon the absurd proposition that "the official acts of Governor REEDER" settle the question of the validity of the Kansas Legislature, and that Congress has nothing to say upon that point.

A TEST OF THE ARGUMENT.

If Gov. REEDER had called out the militia of the Territory, stationed it by companies at the various polls, and told the officers in command to sustain the Inspectors in examining every vote before it should be cast, receiving all the ballots for the Pro-Slavery candidates, and rejecting all offered for their opponents,—if these orders had been executed, and the Governor had issued certificates of election to those individuals returned by the Inspectors, and had than recognized a Legislature thus chosen by sending it a message or two, vetoing some of its acts and disapproving others,—if all this had been done, "the official acts of Gov. REEDER" would have established the fact that "the Legislature of Kansas was a valid legislative body, and that its acts as such must be regarded as valid laws,"—especially if the Legislature should vote itself valid! And this is the logic of "Judge DOUGLAS" and the *Union*. I think we can afford to let the Judge live a little longer.

A CHAPTER OF INFAMY.

The friends of J. G. MCDUFFIE, recently appointed United States Marshal of the Southern District of California, say, exultingly, that the President does not intend to remove him, notwithstanding the representations made to him of his unfitness for the place. It is alleged, and not denied by his friends, that MCDUFFIE was formerly a professional gambler in California, keeping a "hell" in partnership with CORA, who murdered the late United States Marshal RICHARDSON, thus creating the very vacancy which his partner, MCDUFFIE, now fills. These two men were engaged in their disreputable calling with a third gambler, named VAN READ. Immediately after the death of the late Marshal RICHARDSON by the hand of CORA, MCDUFFIE started for Washington to get the place, and succeeded—by what means, it is unnecessary to inquire. During his absence, the trial of CORA, for the murder, came on—and it appeared that the third partner of the precious trio, while one was absent to get the place made vacant by the heartless violence of the second—was engaged in hunting up or manufacturing evidence to save the homicide from the just penalty of his crime. And in this labor he was the active cooperator of a notorious woman known as "BELLE CORA," the paramour of the murderer, and sister of an equally abandoned female, whose "friend" and protector for the time being, was this same MCDUFFIE. Was ever a set of men bound together by more infamous ties?

THE PEOPLE PROTEST INDIGNANTLY.

As soon as the appointment of MCDUFFIE reached California, it excited intense feeling, and the foregoing facts were boldly stated by the independent portion of the Press, who denounced the new Marshal in terms neither measured nor delicate. Everybody took it for granted that the President had been imposed upon,—that he knew nothing of MCDUFFIE'S character, and that he would remove him as soon as apprised of the facts. All wrong, gentlemen of California. You were wrong in taking it for granted that the President knew nothing of the appointee's character. He was not the only applicant for the place; and does anybody believe that among those who were on the spot pressing their own superior claims, there were none who suggested to the Executive the past life of MCDUFFIE as evidence of his disqualification? But he was appointed, and his nomination was hurriedly sent in to the Senate, and confirmed in equal haste. And now, when the subject

GOOD CHARACTER NO QUALIFICATION.

is again pressed upon the President's attention, the indignant protests of the outraged citizens of California, meet no response in his breast. If it can be shown that MCDUFFIE is *now* a gambler he will turn him out; if not, not. Reputation for respectability is of no consequence in the chief executive officer of the California Judiciary: and if MCDUFFIE, finding that gambling don't pay as well as the Marshalship, and chooses to abandon waxed cards, the dice, or the faro bank, for the fees and dignity of office, why, the honest people of his district must grin and bear it, and MAC must hold his place until some

A HINT TO OTHER ASPIRANTS.

new t-io of gamblers are ready to play the game over again—one making a vacancy by murdering the new incumbent, the second going off to get office, and the third undertaking the "heavy business" of preventing the interposition of those unpleasant figures in the moral picture—the hangman, the scaffold, and a few yards of spun hemp! This is a great country, and FRANKLIN PIERCE is its President—honest, fearless and upright, in the estimation of "fancy-men" beyond all doubt. He *dare* not recall his appointment of MCDUFFIE, unless goaded to it by the indignant sentiments of the people whom he has thus outraged and insulted. A Presidential Convention soon assembles, and the vote of the California gamblers is wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. BUCHANAN has written to this city that he has concluded not to return to the United States by the 1st of April, as was his intention a month ago, but upon the arrival out of Mr. DALLAS, would immediately start for a brief sojourn on the Continent, and sail for the United States on or about the 9th proximo. His political friends await his arrival with a good deal of interest.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of PETER LOTT as Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco. S.

Murder at Camden, N. J.—The Ferry-Boat Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 23.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HATCH, a member of the Camden Common Council, was shot this morning by a party of gunners, whom he had ordered to leave his premises at Cooper's Point. The murderers were arrested and committed.

The body of EDWARD MELCHAMP, formerly conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was found in the Delaware to-day—making thirty-one bodies that have been recovered.

Launch of the Minnehaha.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 22.

The new three deck ship, of 1,800 tons, named *Minnehaha*, was successfully launched from the yard of her builder, DONALD MCKAY, Esq., at noon to-day. A collation followed the launch, at which were present General JOHN S. TYLER, Professor LONGFELLOW, and others, who made short addresses. Mrs. BARROW also repeated passages from "Hiawatha." The whole affair passed off very pleasantly and agreeably.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG "HORATIO" AND SCHOONERS "CALIFORNIA" AND "SILVER CLOUD" IN DISTRESS.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 22.

The brig *Horatio*, forty days from Key West, bound to Providence, has put in here, leaking, and with loss of sails.

The schooner *California*, forty days from Scotbay, Me., has also put in here, with loss of sails, rigging, &c.

The schooner *Silver Cloud*, from Mingo Islands, with a cargo of guano, bound to Philadelphia, put in here to-day, leaking badly.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Topeka correspondence of the *Democrat*, to the 13th inst., says that the Free State Assembly would adjourn on the 15th, until July.

Navigation on the Ohio.

WHEELING, Saturday, March 22.

There have been thirteen arrivals of steamers to-day from below, and more are expected to-night and to-morrow, with a large quantity of Eastern freight.

Emigrant Aid Meeting at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, March 23.

A large meeting was held in this City yesterday, to promote emigration to Kansas. Resolutions were adopted and Committees appointed to collect funds

News from Texas.

The Galveston *News*, of the 13th, publishes a communication from which it appears that the Mexican citizens of Laredo have taken measures to avenge the Indian depredations near that place, and along the Rio Grande.

The same paper has a letter dated Grass Creek, Feb. 28, from which we take the following account of a brave fight made by a German wagoner against a party of Indians:

Three Germans residing at Fredericksburg had been hauling corn from the San Marcos. Returning, they went to the head of the Rio Blanco, about four miles from the first settlement on Grape Creek, on the 26th of February, and encamped in a small valley, about twenty-five yards from the creek.

Next morning, two of the wagoners went off to get their oxen, and the third, named JACOB KOENENBERGER, staid with the wagons.

The first two had been gone about 15 minutes, when KUENENBERGER, who was standing at the fire, saw eight Indians coming down a mountain, in full speed, right towards him. When he first observed them they were about 300 yards from him, and he quickly concluded to defend the wagons and himself as long as possible; so he took the arms out of the wagons, consisting of a double-barrelled shot gun, (loaded one barrel with a ball, the other with buckshot,) a rifle well loaded, and a six-shooter loaded also.

The Indians came up to within about fifty yards, dismounted, got behind their horses, and shot a great many arrows at KUENENBERGER. He, in that time, had taken up the shot gun which did not fire, he took the rifle and shot one of the enemy; he fell, then got up, and ran tumbling to the creek, one of his brothers following him. Then the Indians came closer up to the wagons, on foot, and surrounded them; KUENENBERGER pulled out his six-shooter, and now began the close fight. He fired three times, and received two arrows, one through the left arm, the other went about six inches into his back. The brave fighter drove the enemy from the wagons, and soon went off to hunt up his companions, who were not far from the camp. One of them pulled the arrow out of his back, and all three went, resting the wounded man several times, to the first house.

After KUENENBERGER had left the wagons the thieves came, cut up the wagon sheets, taking both guns, all the provisions, money and blankets. It was too late to follow them the same day, but the next day fourteen settlers of Grape Creek scoured the country, but on account of having no trailer their ride was to no purpose.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* says sugar, coffee and flour, are very scarce in that town, and hauling is almost impossible.

Ploughing is out of the question, and farming operations are several weeks behind, in comparison with last year.

A correspondent of the Victoria *Advocate*, writing from Refugio, says that more cattle and horses have perished, in consequence of the late cold weather, than during any previous Winter.

Company K of mounted rifles left San Antonio on the 3d inst., to range in the vicinity of Arkascosa.

Capt. BENNETT'S company left San Antonio on the 3d inst. for the Gadsden Purchase. The company numbered about 80 or 100, and have a good many wagons.

"Panna Maria" is the name of a new town built up near the confluence of the San Antonio and Cibolo rivers, in Karnes County, by Polish emigrants. The town contains one hundred and thirty families. The *Texan* says they are energetic, and are fast acquiring our language.

We regret to learn from sugar planters, who are now in this city, that from careful and thorough examination there is scarce a doubt but that nearly all the stubble cane has been destroyed by the severe Winter, followed by the heavy and cold rains of February and thus far in March. The plant cane has also suffered severely. We may, therefore, make up our minds that the crop of next year, so far as Texas is concerned, will be the shortest for many years, if not the shortest ever known.

The ship *J. W. Fanning*, from New-York, and bark *San Jacinto*, from Boston, arrived off Galveston Bar on the 10th inst., and the bark *Buckhannon*, from New-York, and brig *Vesta*, from Boston, arrived off the Bar on the 12th.

SARAH, a negro child about eight years of age the property of P. A. CLAYTON, of Columbus, Ga., was recently killed by wounds inflicted upon her head and body by Mr. CLAYTON.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor ARDITI'S new opera, the "Spy," will be produced here to-night. No expense has been spared by the manager in the production of this piece, and every attention has been paid to the proper rehearsal of the music. The opera will be submitted to the public under the most favorable circumstances. All that is now wanted is a crowded house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Sen., will make his reappearance this evening as Benedick, in "Much Ado About Nothing." In this character he has no superior, and we cannot indicate a more agreeable evening's entertainment than that offered here. "Much Ado About Nothing," as produced here is a delightful Sylvan poem.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. GAYLOR'S comedy o "Taking the Chances," and "That Blessed Baby," are the sufficient attractions for this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The equestrian drama of "Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary," will be produced here to-night, with Messrs. NIXON and MEYER'S stud of horses in the principal parts. A few "humans" will assist. "That Blessed Baby" will commence screaming after the drama.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The well-known comic pantomime of "The Green Monster" and the ballet of "Figaro" will be played to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—"Camille" has proved a success, and will be repeated to-night, with the burlesque of "Novelty."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three good pieces to-night—"The Invasion of Ireland," "The Magic Barrel," and tha burlesque "Cinder-Nelly."

BOWERY THEATRE.—This immense establishment reopens its portals to-night under the management of Mr. ROBERT JONES. Three great pieces will be performed—"Brian Boroihme," "The Factory Girl," and "The Dumb Girl of Genoa,"—lots of "girls" to attract an audience.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The spectacle of "Aladdin" has proved preeminently attractive, and will he repeated every night this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN should not be forgotten; nor the DUSSELDORFF GALLERY; nor the PANORAMA OF JAPAN; nor DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.

Musical and Dramatical Matters.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD'S fifth classical Quartette—the last but one of the season we are sorry to say—came off on Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the religious restraint imposed on society by the Passion Week, there was a good attendance. The programme opened with a judicious selection from four Quartettes, by HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN and ONSLOW. These masters were probably selected to show the growth and development of the Quartette as a composition, and being presented together in this manner were entertaining and instructive. There is no sufficient reason why selections of this character should not be more general in the Concert Room. No connection is preserved in the four movements of a Quartette, and no object aimed for except the production of certain effects by contrast—such as hsightening the effect of a quick movement by preceding it with a slow one. Mr. EISFELD has shown us that this can be done quite effectively by selection. Certainly no Quartette of the season has contained so many beauties or so much food for reflection as the miscellaneous one played on Saturday night. The only fault we could find with it was that the first two movements were a trifle too long, and a little too similar in form, and, consequently, productive of weariness. The performance was generally good. Mr. JOHN PROHOWSKI produced a manuscript sonata for violin and piano, written for the occasion, and, with Mr. NOLL, assisted in its performance. The composition displays all the sound musicianship for which Mr. PROHOWSKI is distinguished. There is nathing trivial or common place in it, and there is a total absence of everything that appeals exclusively to the ear. The first movement (the principal theme of which struck us as somewhat Mendelssohnish and familiar) is worked up with scholarly ability, but the repeat makes it too long. In the second movement the violin has a pretty romanza, and the treatment of both violin and piano is fluent and elegant. The finale is a *scherzo* of the most capricious character, worked up with consummate fire, and bold and active as a young athlete. The Sonate is altogether too elaborate for appreciation at a single hearing; but the great excellence of the last movement makes us hope that we may hear it again. Its mechanical difficulties are immense, and the many peculiarities in its rhythmetic construction require nothing short of perfection in performance. Although Mr. NOLL played excellently in this as in the quartettes, he seemed to need a few more rehearsals. Why does not Mr. PROHOWSKI play more often in public? He can always delight an audience. RUBINSTEIN'S quartette in F, of which we have already spoken, completed the programme. Miss BRAINERD assisted in the vocal department.

The "Wandering Minstrel" has evidently taken to the editorial line. In the Philadelphia *Bulletin* we find the following critical analysis of the plot of "Il Trovatore." It must be from his pen.

IL TROVATORE.

There was an old woman who somewhere did dwell,
Who was burnt for a witch as the opra doth tell,
A daughter she had, too, a gipsy so bold,
Who went to a house where an infant she stoled.

[Chorius in the Italian language, relative to the way she hooked it.]

Singing tooral, toledo and in dormero:
Allegro andanty and sempre amo,
O gino dorrare! mia madre you koow,
With fata crudele funeste & Co.

Now after they'd burnt up the old gipsy mother,
The daughter came by with her own child and tother;
When she saw her marm burning, it woke up her ire,
And after she stole baby smack into the fire.

[Sizzling chorius, deskriptive of the burning.]

Sioging tooral, toledo and in dormiro, &c.

Now when the poor baby was all of a bake,
She found out she'd burnt up her own by mistake;
And as she felt bad at the deed she had done,
She brought up the other and called him her son.

[Chorus in the barrow-tone style.]

Singing tooral, toledo, &c.

Now when the young man got to years of discretioo,
He took up with music all for a profession,
Likewise a young woman for sweetheart he got,
And all her affections upon him she sot.

[Basso-rellefo chorus, in which is set forth the young woman's sentiment as expressed in a furrin language.]

Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

There's a chap now, a Conot, who comes into the song,
Who likewise loved this lady uncommonly strong.
And meeting Manrico—her lover—one night,
They pulled out their weapons intending to fight.

[Spirited chorus, expressing a normal combat which come very nigh coming off.]

Tooral, toledo, &c.

The next scene discovers Manrico, a gipsy,
With fellows who drink a great deal and get tipsy.
And who hammer off anvils, like jolly good fellows,
While their wives mind the fire and their sons blow the bellows.

[Hard work chorus a la horse-shoe.]

Singing tooral, toledo, &c.

But alas! after all his foe singing and fighting
Which gave the occasion for all this fine writing;
The Count got Manrico locked up in the jug,
And held him as tight as a hog in a rug.

[Doleful chorius, sparging the lagrime.]

Tooral, toledo, &c.

Then the lady came weeping and wailing around.
Where Manrico was singing all on the cold ground.
With the old gipsy woman, while ballads he sang,
Resolved to die game though he'd got to be hung.

[Game chorius with back up and straps buckled down.]

Tooral, toledo, &c.

The Count came along—save the lady says she,
"If you'll let my love go, why then you may take me."
So the Count he consented to open the door,
And wipe off the chalks against the bold trovatore,

[Trovatore—a love wot sings. Frinstance, *I'm* a trovatore, as you hear by the following:]

Tooral, toledo, &c.

But the lady she thought "I'll ne'er be his wife,
And I'll swindle the Count if it costs me his life."
So ven he come in, there she lay on her side;
And they found sure enough 'twas by pisen she'd died.

[Chorius expressive of pison.]

Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

Then the folks made a fire 'cause the Count was so sore,
And in it they burnt up the gay trovatore;
Then the gipsy says she, "Count—I wasn't his mother,
And I'm sorry to say that you've burnt up your brother."

[Chorius expressing a grand family fry.]

Tooral, toledo, &c., &c.

Among many other pieces of music just published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, there are four *morceaux*, which we commend to all players of taste and moderate capacity. "The Forget Me Not," a romance for the piano-forte, by W. V. WALLACE; "Roslin Castle," transcribed for the piano, by the same; "Grande Mazurka Guerriere," by the same, and the "Marche de Nuit," by L. M. GOTTSCHALK. The latter is got out in a superb manner, and is beautiful to look at as to hear.... The prize songs published in the *Musical Review*, have been reissued in sheet folio by NATHAN RICHARDSON, of Boston. By the by, will the editor of the *Review* be good enough to explain "the difference between the process of creating in a musical poet like BEETHOVEN, and a poetical musician like MOZART?" We have perused that sphynx-like sentence with devotion, but without perceiving that it means anything in particular. We are aware of the difference between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse, and by a lengthy process of Baconian reasoning, have endeavored to span the chasm which separates a musical poet from a poetical musician, but without success. We shall expect an answer in several chapters, with authorities and quotations.... The Pyne and Harrison Troupe are at St. Louis.... MONTAGUE BARNETT, the adapter of the "Serious Family" and an acter of some merit, died on Monday last in Montreal, C. W., aged 40 years... Miss HOSMER, the erratic vocalist of Wallack's Theatre, has turned up in Buffalo. The papers seem to think she is a good actress. Benighted place that Buffalo; dark as the animal whose name it bears.....*Oh dit*, that a Gothic theatre is being built. Why should not Gothic opera succeed? People are very fond of Italian music, and the difference between the two is not worth mentioning. Build a German theatre by all means, but build it strong if WAGNER'S operas are to have a trial.....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is on her way Northwards.....CHANFRAU and his wife are starring it in the South.....If you want to know what a small orchestra can do when conducted by an able musician, go to the Sunday Concerts at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. A mere handful of players (about twenty-five) attack the grandest works, and conquer them gallantly and fairly. To be sure these players are the best in the City, and men who are familiar with the highest class of music, but it is none the less to their credit that they enter so thoroughly into the spirit of their heavy task. Last night the programme contained three important works—the first was BEETHOVEN'S Symphony (No. 2 in D major; the second, WAGNER'S Overture to Tannhauser; (only think of the pluck of a small orchestra attempting to saw its way through this gigantic pine-log of instrumentation!) the third, MOZART'S overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro." Each of these elaborate pieces received careful attention, and there was not a figure that was not sketched with fidelity. The admirable acoustic properties of these rooms render a large orchestra unnecessary, especially when, as in the present case, all the performers in a small band are masters of their instruments. These Sunday Concerts are really admirable, and deserve support. They are conducted with admirable tact and judgment, and cannot offend the most punctilious. Miss BRAINERD was the vocalist of the evening. A Symphony, by ROBERT SCHUMANN, is in rehearsal for the next Concert....The Annual Festival of the American Dramatic Fund Association comes off at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday, April 3d....The Messrs. BUCKLEY, of our City, have started on a provincial tour, and we commend them to the appreciation of our readers. Their negro entertainment is free from the common taint of vulgarity, and in every musical respect is the best our City can furnish....The Boston papers speak of the great success achieved by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, at our Academy, on Monday last. Splendid comfort for those Boston papers....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is in New-Orleans. The Gayety Theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. CRISP....GOTTSCHALK gives a reception in Newark on Wednesday, his second. On Friday he gives the eleventh of his New-York series.... The Galveston *News*

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Thirty-First Yearly Exhibition.

FIRST ARTICLE.

Artists, and cultivated men not artists, often complain that in America there is no love of the Fine Arts. By the Fine Arts they mean Painting ing, Sculpture, Music and Architecture; and the complaint of this class of people, which makes itself heard, loudly enough, in talk and print, is founded on the fact, not to be denied, that the mass of the American people has not, up to this time, paid much heed to the works which have been avowedly executed under the sanction of these Arts. In proof of the soundness of their position, these fault-finders urge the facts, sadly to be acknowledged by every good citizen, that the Rotunda of our Capitol has of late years been hung with one daub after another; that the monument to WASHINGTON, which is a sort of petrified lampoon, still gets subscriptions; that the statue of JACKSON by Mr. MILLS has not only been erected in Washington, but has been duplicated in New-Orleans; that such institutions as the National Academy of Design languish from their beginning; that no one can lift up a voice potent enough to prevent such baby-houses as the Smithsonian building from being put up in the most durable and expensive manner; finally, that our whole people are bereft of all perception of what is beautiful, and live happily in the midst of platitudes and make-shifts. The Muses, they say, have deserted America, and their ministers starve.

These facts are ugly enough; we admit it; and if they were the whole truth—if they were justly representative, we should say that the Fine Arts were in a very bad way. But our unhappy friends do not see that these facts are much fuller of promise than of despair, they are evidences of health much more than of disease. Let us pluck up a heart to look at every fact in the face to see what it is, and what it means—why it is a fact. Let us take this "National Academy of Design"—so called, every constituent word of whose title is a misnomer—let us look at its insufficiency, its weakness, its want of breadth, its want of national, of American feeling—then let us look at its languishing state internally, look at the slack support by the people; at the indifference of the press, of society to it, and see if these facts have not a correlation, if they do not mean something very clear and pertinent.

The American people is a great people. We do not mean this in a Fourth of July sense. The man who can carefully read our daily history, as seen in his experience, or as reported in the newspapers, without feeling this greatness, cannot feel any greatness. It is as patent as the day. The physical greatness of the country only typifies the social state. Those who stunt their minds by long living in the cities, who think they see America fairly represented in Broadway or Washington-street, may well doubt. But the idea of national largeness only comes clearly to the sense when the eye sweeps from Maine to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and takes in all the men and all the women, and what they all do and think. Against the troublesome facts of the Rotunda, and the Washington Monument, and the statue of JACKSON, and the Smithsonian Institute Building, we must set the facts of those deeds, and persons, and principles, which these attempts at chronicle and interpretation misrepresent. WASHINGTON, and the *Mayflower*, and COLUMBUS, and sturdy, honest JACKSON, have existed *here*. Do not let us be so blind and conceited as to think that a nation of so many men and women and children has not understood and sympathized with them, because they have not been, as yet, fairly interpreted. The interpreter will come, and come greatly.

A great nation cannot be satisfied with little things. It must have the whole or none. It cannot be expected to care for little pictures and little statues—"pot-boilers," as the artists call them—things made to sell. They are of as slight account to it as little presidents, and senators, and small peddlers of tape and tin. Day and night it cries out for men and women, for poets, for painters and sculptors, who shall rightly interpret its ideas and guide or teach it. If it gapes and stares a little at the Washington Monument, and lays down its subscription sixpences and pennies, it is only from a sense of the humorous which inheres in all great minds. The people will let CLARK MILLS' Nuremberg-ey-Jackson, stand in peace so long as they can afford to grin at it, and until they have all found out its mechanical secret, then they will pull it down.

In time all the poor pretences and make-shifts will go to the wall—the Rotunda, the Square, the Pediment, will be clear, and the new men, the men of power and insight, will advance to these new fields of joyful expression and of victory. Neither is that time far distant. The nation grows like a boy of fourteen. Every month there must be a fresh suit and new shoes. Everything is outgrown, and the old is cast aside without mercy and without regret. The President is in his place for four years, but he does not cheat us after the first month. This or that painter, this or that poet, gets a certain reputation by good work, but, the moment he begins to serve himself, and to be anxious about his dollars rather than his ideas, he sees the world go by him, and he may die when he is ready.

To those who say that the American cannot appreciate a good thing let us throw down the glove boldly, and defy an illustration. Out of the few good things that have been done in America which one has been neglected or despised? Where are the free, noble, individual works of ALLSTON, of COLE, of CRAWFORD, of BROWN? Are they in our public squares and private houses, cherished, admired, appreciated—or are they cast aside as lumber in garrets and patent-offices? Nothing is more astonishing than the insight of the American people in cases where Art has greatly shown itself. Put any good work before our people and you put it before friends of goodness. Already we recognize the greatness of the dead—we are subdued before their masculine beauty; and whoever of the moderns can catch and imprison aught of the spirit which they pursued shall enbdue us also.

But the American does not love toys and trifles. Pictures painted because there is an Academy; pictures painted because the butcher and the baker must be paid; pictures painted to feed the vanity of public or private persons, or to show the manual skill of the painter, displease him or are indifferent to him. His bright eye runs over these gallery walls in vain. He sees no answering eye. He looks up and down, hither and thither, for America, and the thought of America. He sees only shifts and devices and "pot-boilers," and here and there a man emasculated, or disguised, or in chains.

The Exhibition, however, promises. There is every lack and every fault, but there is also promise. The present, itself, is the poorest of step-mothers, and does nothing for the children of her adoption. This complains of want of money, want of public interest, want of private energy. Meanwhile there is money enough to do something. No private man who had no good a capital would suffer himself and his affairs to die of inaction. We have a man in our eye who came into possession of a good front-door. He had nothing else but that door, yet he has gone on adding and adding, until he has built him a substantial house. The Academy ought to surrender its funds to those who will use them to the public advantage. Its officers may well complain of public indifference, they give the public nothing in which it can feel interested. Private energy wastes itself in complaint, because it has come to see that it complains to the deaf, and the blind, and the hand-bound.

We warn our artists that they shall cease complaining, cease sneering, at the public and work. The landscape painters are already in the field. In them we have hope, and, doubtless, they begin to see that they may trust the public. But the men who waste their time and us with their millinery and dolls and varnish—who give us SHAKESPEARE, and BYRON, and Europe and the Sandwich Islands, till we are sick and sick—men whom America does not touch nor move—men who sit in her great light and blink like owls—let them be silent.

The Academy has enough on its walls that will do good, if it is talked about and discussed in a right spirit. This, in these papers, we shall strive to do, and we look for manly, intelligent readers in plenty for whom it is worth our while to write in the same spirit with which they shall read.

C. C.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Death of the Poet Heine—The Children of France—The Cannon of the Invalides—Algeria a Viceroyalty, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

HENRY HEINE.

Soon there will be no more poets in France. After GERARD DE NERVAL, after Madame EMILE DE GIRARDIN, it is the turn of the German poet HENRY HEINE. He died Sunday last, at Paris, "after a long and painful illness," as reads the necrologic formula; but his pains, those cruel stations on the road to death, were but too real for the poet, and he finished by succumbing at last. For several years HENRY HEINE has been afflicted with that frightful malady which has carried off in these latter days so many men of letters—softening of the spinal marrow. Extended for eight years on a bed of pain, struck with paralysis and blindness, suffering with a mild patience the keenest agonies "of a death," as he said, "less the repose," HENRY HEINE has only existed for all that time by the thought. Life had taken refuge in his brain, which remained active, ardent, indefatigable. The body had been dead for a long time, but the mind continued to sing. Only two days before his death, he sent to his publisher the last proofs of a new edition of the *Reisebilder*, (Pictures of Travels,) and not long before, he moved the hearts of his French readers with the strophes translated from the book of LAZARE, his last and most melancholy visions. The poor poet compared himself to a leper of the middle age, whose songs were repeated by the world, while he relapsed from heat to cold in the melancholy solitude of a forsaken bed. Now, all is finished; the angel of death has placed his hand on the poet's heart to arrest its painful beatings, and the solitude of a bed of suffering has given place to the eternal solitude of the tomb.

HENRY HEINE was conducted to his last resting place without honor and without pomp, followed by a small number of writers, of artists, and of unknown friends. It is thus that they bury poets now-a-days. The most insignificant civil or military functionary, so that he be decorated, is carried pompously to the cemetery with the rolling of drums, on a hearse embroidered in silver, with caparisoned horses, followed by soldiers in mourning and a wandering crowd; but the marshal of letters, the warrior of thought, the poet, goes to his long home without official *cortége* and often all alone like the poor. In olden times, among the pagans, great honors were rendered the dead poets; we have changed all that, and we call it progress.

A certain journal, in giving the other day the details of a funeral ceremony, said: "The *crowd* which assisted at this melancholy scene was not *numerous*." In seeing pass the funeral of HENRY HEINE, I thought of this *naïve* expression of the journal. There, too, the *crowd* was not *numerous*. But yet, in the number of the faithful few, I could count some whose names are known even beyond the Atlantic, names illustrious in letters and the arts. Among these were M. MIGNET, of the Académie Française, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, PAUL DE SAINT VICTOR, ALEXANDER WEIL, ERNST, ESCUDIER, &c.

Since HENRY HEINE made his residence in Paris, he has been acknowledged the first poet of France. Wit and sarcasm never failed him to the last moment. M. THIERS called him the most *spirituel* Frenchman who has lived since VOLTAIRE. His works are highly prized in France, and his reputation has only commenced. HEINE is one of the names that will live.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE "CHILDREN OF FRANCE."

That is an odd title and needs explanation. Under the republic, the "children of France" meant the people; under the first Empire the same. NAPOLEON the Great called his people "*mes enfans*." Under the monarchy the children of the King were called Princes and Princesses of France, or of the house royal. But this is an age of progress backwards. This morning the *Moniteur* contains an imperial decree, which appoints the widow of Admiral BRUAT, "Governess of the Children of France:" (*Gouvernante des Enfans de France*—that is the official title.) Taken as it stands, one would suppose the honored widow of the late Admiral had undertaken a bold enterprise, that of governing the children of France. But the title only applies to the prospective children of LOUIS NAPOLEON and EUGENIE. The formation of the "Household of the Children of France," has then been decided on; but upon what evidence present or future they allow themselves to put the title in the plural it is difficult to conceive

MORE CANNON.

Last Monday we had the cannon of the Invalides playing on the occasion of the Emperor's speech to his sham Parliament; within the present week, perhaps, we will hear them again on the occasion of the birth of NAPOLEON IV., and the faithful declare that before the end of the month the same cannon will speak for the termination of the war. If it is a Prince that is born, we are to have the traditional number of guns which announce the arrival of an Emperor—viz.: 101. If, on the contrary, it should be a Princess, 21 guns only will be fired. If there be twins, the number of guns will be doubled according to sex. This morning's decree seems to anticipate the latter event.

HOW THEY AVOID CHANGING BABIES.

Your readers know that in France all children are given out to nurse, and that the little innocents are sometimes changed either by accident or design—an incident of minor importance to the children, since they never know the difference, but one of immense importance sometimes to the parents. This circumstance has given rise to many singular habits in France, one of which is—or rather was, for it only existed under the monarchy—that at the moment of the *accouchement* of the Queen, a delegation of the people were to be admitted to certify to the sex of the new-born child, and to see that no substitution, for political or dynastic purposes, should take place.

But it appears that NAPOLEON will not, in the case of the *accouchement* of the Empress EUGENIE, allow the people to push their respect for ancient monarchical customs so far, and the most that will be allowed, will be the presence of the Presidents of the different corps of State and the Ministers. These officers will remain in one of the apartments adjacent to that of Her Majesty, and the moment the child is born will be called in to testify to its identity. But it is not probable that the republicans will be satisfied with such testimony, if the imperial infant is announced a boy, for traditional souvenirs are strong in France, and such testimony as that afforded by the interested parties just mentioned will not be well received.

PAUL DUBOIS AT HIS POST.

Since the first of March M. DUBOIS has slept in the Tuileries, and has been denied the privilege of attending hospital or city patients, for fear of bringing contagion into the palace.

THE NEW VICEROY OF ALGERIA.

Upon the birth of the young Prince or Princess, as the case may be, Algeria is to be converted into a Viceroyalty, of which the Prince NAPOLEON will be Viceroy. The imperial child, if a boy, will be called King of Algeria, and a court will be established there. Immense efforts are going to be made by NAPOLEON in favor of this colony, and the most exaggerated notions of its future greatness are entertained by the Government of France. A late decree of the Emperor makes the most tempting offer to emigrants, by securing to them not only free lands, but houses already constructed; and the Government of France has placed itself in communication with all the German States on this subject, with a view of turning emigration from its ordinary channel to the United States towards Algiers. But the French are miserable colonists, for no one ever knew a Frenchman who liked to till the soil; he will rush into a bureau to keep books, into a store to sell ribbons, into a restaurant to carry plates from the kitchen to the table, or into a hotel to make beds, but you must not ask him to work the earth. For this reason Algiers will never be a profitable colony to the mother country, and, for the same reason, France will never be a great agricultural country, notwithstanding she has the requisite soil and climate.

MONTE-CRISTO.

Monte-Cristo, the celebrated chateau of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, under the brow of the Terrace at St. Germain, is about to become the property of one of the handsomest actresses of Paris. This charming little castle, the romantic dream of the great romancer, and all its dependencies, gerden, orchard and out-houses, is to be made a present to the lady in question by a banker of the first category, a veritable "*retour de l'Inde*." It would be an indiscretion, even to a transatlantic public, to give the name of the gentleman who expects soon to pay the imposts on the doors and windows of the house where ALEXANDRE DUMAS hoped to finish his Memoirs, those interminable Memoirs! But I may tell the terms in which the lady thanked her future benefactor, when he announced to her his intentions. "Ah! my dear!" said she, "turn round that I may see your wings, for surely you are an angel!" Verification made, the gentleman had no wings, at least no angel's wings; but if Mademoiselle D. had looked well, she might perhaps have found a couple of "pigeon's" wings.

A WIDE-AWAKE YANKEE.

Some days ago, as the funeral of Admiral BRUAT was passing the Boulevard, an American and Frenchman were standing in the company, looking at the *cortége*. The Frenchman was in the habit of rallying the American on the poverty of the American cities compared to Paris, and as the grand hearse of the deceased Admiral passed, the Frenchman demanded with exultation,

"Ah! in America you don't give such grand honors to your Admirals."

"In America," replied the Yankee, "in America, whole fleets follow the hearse."

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL,

Printed at Paris by Madame BERRARA, in English and French, has been enlarged to a double sheet, (8 pegee,) and has become quite an interesting sheet. The following preface to a notice of the Balls of Paris appears in its columns: "When Autumn sets in, when the leaves begin to change their tints, and when the evenings begin to be cool and chilly, the '*Crepuscules*' leave the gardens and search nectar at the ball-rooms in the city."(!)

A RESPECTATION.

In the Place St. George's, at the corner of the Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, I saw, the other day, a frame suspended, containing photographic likenesses of six well-known writers of Paris; above it a merchant had placed a sign with the following words: "Dépôt of Ostend Oysters."

BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, OOTES DES HOMMES, DINNER-TIME.

"Belle CRINOLINE, a word if you please."

"Impossible, beau RAGLAN; V—— is waiting for me at his house this half hour."

"Ah! I thought he had gone to Brussels."

"For what, pray?"

"How! you don't know that he has just lost enormously at the Bourse?"

"He has lost?"

"If he has an income of six thousand francs left, it is as much."

"You said, beau RAGLAN!"

"I said, belle CRINOLINE!"

THE RETURN OF LA RISTORI—RACHEL—ROSE-CHERI.

RISTORI played "Mirra" last night at the Italiens, to a house in which all the seats had been bought for a fortnight in advance. Her triumph surpassed all her former triumphs, even before a Parisien audience.

By a curious hazard, RACHEL and RISTORI both arrived in Paris the same day—the one from New-York, the other from Vienna. RACHEL will make her *entrée* at the Comedie-Française in a new piece called "Louis XI."

RISTORI made a hit in Italy in Phèdre, a fact which has excited a furious jealousy in the breast of RACHEL, for to Parisians this is her finest *rôle*; and if RISTORI plays the piece here, as she undoubtedly will, the public will be able to draw a closer comparison between the merits of the two great *tragédiennes* than they have yet been able to do.

Of all the *feuilletonists*, JULES JANIN is the only one who gave to RACHEL a warm welcome, and that was but a rehash and a warming up of his former article in abuse of the Americans.

ROSE CHERI, after nearly a year's absence from the stage, reappears to-morrow night at the Gymnase, in her old character of *Baroness d'Ange*, in the "Demi-Monde."

THE DUMAS IN FAVOR AGAIN.

At the last Wednesday evening *soirée* of the Prince JEROME, the DUMAS, father and son, were among the invited guests. It is not, therefore, true that the police had interdicted a residance in France to these gentlemen, as was reported; but it is nevertheless true that the father, at least, was "warned."

MALAKOFF.

Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

SIR: In your leading article to-day, on Postal Reform and City Delivery, a wrong conclusion will be drawn by your readers respecting one of the main points of the Committee's forthcoming Address. As a member of that Committee, the writer of this knows the state of that document as it stands, though the exact wording of it in all particulars is not yet decided on. Though the Address is not finished, and of course not published, I may be permitted to say that one recommendation in it is not that "*one cent* is sufficient for a half-ounce of mail matter for all distances. We may say that, judging from the example of Great Britain and some other countries, it may not be paradoxical or unreasonable to suppose that one cent would pay here; but the entire recommendation of our Committee's Address is for a two-cent uniform rate; and in this, as in other main features, the members of our Committee have but one opinion. With due regard to your opinion, I do not consider that "the programme of improvements," as to City delivery, adopted by Mr. Postmaster FOWLER, so perfect "as to leave nothing in those particulars to wish for." No one has a higher opinion of the ability, untiring industry, and intelligent action of our Postmaster than the writer of this article, and I am sure his labors are appreciated by the public, but no one feels more forcibly than Mr. FOWLER himself that under the present laws and regulations of the Department, no system of letter collection and delivery can be made half as convenient or perfect as it could be under a uniform rate of postage, and a regular provision for a free City delivery. If Mr. FOWLER had it in his power to make the administration of the Post in his own district, what the wants of this great commercial community require, he probably never would act on a committee for reforming the Post-Office. You and all others who commend and support Mr. FOWLER as Postmaster, and what he does outside of the direct duties of his office, are doing the least you can to advance the interests of New-York in obtaining an efficient Post. Give the legal power for our Postmaster to establish a hundred or a hundred and fifty receiving houses here in New-York, where stamps are always to be had, where letters can be mailed at all hours of night or day, where the letter-box is not liable to be filled with rain-water, where the letters are secure from theft, where a mark or sign on the nearest lamp or lamp-post tells the locality, where the keeper is individually responsible, and where inquiries as to rates, mails, hours, &c., can be made, and one thousand loose tin boxes will soon disappear, and give place to a better order of things. Mr. FOWLER has done all possible under the present state of the law, and more than any of his predecessors have done, but he is far from being satisfied himself with our postal arrangements. Mr. FOWLER has no power to use the "pruning knife" to excise the abuses you refer to, in the matter of extra fees for the letter carriers. Our laws and our Post-Office regulations make no provision for a letter delivery to be supported by the fixed rates of postage, of one, three and ten cents.

The "fault in the City delivery" that you speak of in "the neglect with which newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, documents, mailed for distribution here, are almost uniformly treated," will disappear when the delivery of almost everything is removed entirely away from the Post-Office, giving system, order, and room for sorters to work, and putting the documents in the hands of carriers who are paid wages, and held to a strict accountability for their duties, whether there is postage to collect or not. The plan in use throughout Europe, and which our committee will recommend for adoption here,—of a free letter delivery,—is the only remedy for these abuses.

I hope you will continue to support the labors of Mr. Postmaster FOWLER in his efforts to make our Post efficient and reliable, and I hope the Report of the Postal Reform Committee, when it appears, will meet your approbation.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Shock to the Moral Feelings of the San Franciscans.

The "Other Side" of the Oregon Disturbances.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

"Steamer day" again! and everybody running around dunning everybody. "Steamer-day" down town among the business men is like washing-day among the feminines, everything in confusion, everybody cross.

The money market gets a dreadful cramp in the stomach the 5th and 20th of every month, and, the day after the sailing of the steamer it slowly revives like a young lady making a *feint* at a party. Every little bill I ever owed has come in to-day, and I pay them with a smile, and ask "how money is" to-day, (for knowing I can't borrow I feel indifferent.) Each one shakes his head and gloomily responds, "Tight, very tight." It was ever thus since I came to this country early in '50—there never was a steamer-day that money was not tight, and not unfreqnently the epidemic extended to a great many nice young men about town—but for all that, any quantity of the root of all evil finds its way to your city by every steamer, and our great wonder is where all the money comes from. Nobody here appears to have any, and yet everybody seems to be going ahead as usual. The ladies dress as extravagantly, the *hombres* drive 2.40 crshs, and bet on the hob-tailed nag all the same. The impetus the good times of '52 and '53 gave us still keeps us in motion, like the old-fashioned clocks, we run a long time after being wound up, and I fear the simile does not end there either, for, like the clock, we go it on *tick*.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

The great event of the past week has been the earthquake, which, by the same token, has been a perfect godsend to the newspapers. It has furnished them with paragraphs, items, incidents, whole columns of experiences of oldest inhabitants, and now furnishes me with an item. The scientific description of the earthquake I leave to some of our heavy dailies. The papers persist in making people believe they were dreadfully frightened. Your humble servant, having had a little experience that way, had not thought of considering it any "great shakes," until informed by the papers aforesaid, whereupon it became necessary to be very thankful for something—whether for having had an earthquake, and thereby followed the fashions of the South Sea Islands, or for having something to talk about, don't make much difference. The effects and consequences of this stirring-up of the *terra firma*, or rather *terra*—that was anything but firm—were decidedly startling, and the first shock brought some shocking things to daylight.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

At the boarding-houses and hotels there was a general rushing out of rooms, and, most singular to relate, people appeared from entirely opposite quarters from what was always considered their own. Gentlemen whose bills were made out to No. 400, emerged from rooms much lower down, and some very high up, near the roof—showing, most conclusively, that book-keepers in hotels are very inaccurate. For instance, there's Brown. I was always led to believe he resided in No. 440, whereas, when the house began to shake, a beautiful woman, *en déshabille*, rushed out from that very number, which fact evil-minded persons would very likely misconstrue, and thereby do serious damage to the reputation of Brown. At the Rosette House there was a dreadful time; married men emerged from obscure corners, with other men's wives, while their own clung to the wrong man; and at another house, a young man rushed out with his clothes in his arms, which, when he attempted to don in the street, found making his toilet *al fresco* was rather a difficult matter, especially as the habiliments turned out to be feminine toggery. A large fat man ran three squares with nothing but a vest on; another was found parading the streets in a "mantilla." Shanghae coats for once were found to be sensible garments; a fellow was safe once inside of one, no matter whether he had anything else on or not. But men with large limbs, sitting on a curb-stone, trying to get on a pair of pipe-stem pants, was what might be called a very difficult and unsatisfactory operation.

The earthquake brought forth some shocking secrets, and the revelations of last Thursday morning will not be forgotten by many people. There remained much to be forgiven after it passed off, and left people conscious of their relative positions and the figures they cut—ha! ha! I am sorry for people to whom I can't tell what I know and what I saw, but it would be very naughty; so I shan't do it. It was the funniest kind of an earthquake, but very shocking to one's moral feelings.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TROUBLES.

As there has been a great deal said in the papers about the Indian War in Oregon, that was not true, and many animadversions and imputations cast upon the army officers, and especially General WOOL, by the Oregon papers, I will take the opportunity of giving you a true history of the whole matter; and the truth, heretofore, has not been a plentiful article with the Oregon papers. They accuse the General of lukewarmness in the prosecution of the war, and of leaving the volunteers to fight it out, while his troops were in snug Winter quarters. But they do not go on to say that when General WOOL arrived in Oregon, with a view to take all necessary steps, the volunteers most flatly refused to act with him, or under his orders, preferring to fight on their own hook, thus completely disarranging any plans of a campaign he might have. The people of Oregon first provoked the war, and brought it upon themselves, and now they proceed to fight it out after their own plans, on their own hook, and, scorning all discipline, proceed upon the highly democratic principle that one man is as good as another, and a d——d sight better, especially if he is an Oregonian.

Governor CURRY, of Oregon, proceeded to raise, at enormous expense, two regiments of volunteers—one to operate in Southern Oregon, the other to make war in Washington Territory—all on his own account, perfectly independent of all creation. He sent a part of his forces against the Walla-Walles, who had not declared open war against the whites—at least they had not killed a white man.

The Chief PIU-PEG-MOX-MOX, met them under a white flag at the Tonchet River, and told them that he did not want war—that he wanted peace, and that his people did not wish to fight the whites, and if any of his young men had done wrong he was prepared to make restitution, and when the volunteers said they were in want of provisions, he offered them cattle for subsistence—but it would not do, a fight must be had in order to excite the sympathies of the Union, to justify the expense and great outlay of the Governor. The Chief and his party, (notwithstanding the flag of truce,) were taken prisoners, and during the skirmish which ensued they were deliberately killed and scalped. They cut off the ears and hands of the Chief, divided his scalp into 20 pieces, and sent them as trophies to their friends in Oregon. The volunteers attacked the Walla-Wallas, and a skirmishing was kept up for four days without much lose on either side, when the Indians securing their women and children, crossed the Snake River. As the river was not fordable, and the horses of the volunteers were pretty much used up, Othello's occupation ended. Since which, they have done little else than plunder the friendly "Cayuses," despoiling them of their provisions, running off their cattle and horses. This course, if not immediately arrested, will compel the Cayuses to seek the protection and aid of their friends and relations, the "Nez-Perces," who have promised them help. Should this take place there is no telling when the war will terminate.

The Nez-Perces are a powerful tribe, and can muster more warriors than *all* the other tribes inhabiting Washington and Oregon Territories.

The war, on the part of Governor CURRY, will, it is said, cost them two to four million of dollars. It is reported that four millions of scrip has already been issued, and thus far very little has been accomplished, except to increase the ranks of the hostile Indians. The Governor probably expects, because $500,000 was voted California for her Territorial war, this bill will be passed by Congress. It hardly appears reasonable or probable that Congress will sanction the acts of Governors of Territories, making war in their own way and on their own account. If this bill should be paid, some other Governor may take the same means of improving the finances of his constituents, and put Uncle Sam through for ten millions. It is a very nice speculation, and the Treasury will soon be relieved of its plethora; but will the people at large rest satisfied with this mode of enriching the Territory concerned and depleting proportionately the Treasury?

It seems hardly fair that Gen. WOOL should be held accountable for the mismanagement and confusion prevailing among the valiant troops of Gov. CURRY in this volunteer war, when he has had no control or voice in their councils. He has seen too much service and occupies too commanding a position to permit him ever to play second fiddle to improper

militia Colonels. The General proceeded to Oregon, prepared to do all the case required, but in consequence of his disbelief that in multitudes of counsellors there was wisdom, the severity of the winter there, the scarcity of proper animals, and many others, he decided to return to Benicia to await the opening of Spring, to commence operations [illegible]. When he left Fort Vancouver, Jan. 12, the Columbia river was frozen over as low down as that place, putting an end to all communication with the "Dalles" and the Indian country east of the Cascade Mountains.

The General is by no means inactive, however, he is now engaged in making the necessary preparations for opening vigorously the campaign a month or two hence. Boats have been sent up for crossing streams not fordable, wagons are being shipped, &c. The steamer *Republic*, on her next trip, takes up a large supply of Quarter-Master's and Commissary stores, and sixty mules, and two hundred of the latter are en *route* for the same destination by land.

We have the utmost confidence that General WOOL will, so far as his means afford, conduct this war to as speedy and satisfactory a close as could be expected—even from him. There will be a sweet little bill for *somebody* to settle. Every man in Oregon has his pockets full of Governor CURRY'S Scrip. May they have a nice time getting the money on it.

RUSS "MENDING HIS WAYS."

Col. RUSS, who arrived here some month or so since with the praiseworthy intention of mending our way, has, I understand, made several contracts with the property owners to pave portions of Commercial-street. We hope the Col. may extend his good work until every street in the City is paved. As it is now, the moment you set your foot on the end of a plank the other end flies up and looks you in the face, and you may consider yourself fortunate if it is not accompanied by a *jet d'eau*, and very muddy water at that, doing serious damage to clothes, and playing the very deuce with a clean shirt-bosom.

The Col. is willing to mend our ways if we will devise the *means*, but there's the rub. We can't tear the planks up until we are prepared to "plank down"—and that we can't do because there's "many red" in the City strong-box, and the prospect is splendid for a continuation of that blessed state of affairs, but it won't make any great difference, for according to Spanish prophecies the City of San Francisco will soon be visited by a second edition of the earthquake and go down ker-slump. "Let her went."

PODGER3.

P. S.—Col. JOSEPH E. LAWRENCE, one of the earliest Editors (not the oldest) of California, whose connection with the *Placer Times*, in Sacramento, subsequently the *Times and Transcript* here, also, the *Golden Era*, and now the *Alta California*, leaves us to-day for your City. We shall miss the "*handsome Kurnel's*" rosy face and those big boots. Treat him well, for he is "one of 'em."

POLITICAL.

The Know-Nothings of Ohio—Platform of Republican Principles Declared—Fillmore Repudiated.

In the American Convention recently held at Columbus, a majority and minority report "on the state of the Order" were presented on the 20th inst. On the adoption of one or the other of these reports the question whether the Order in Ohio would or would not sustain the aggressions of the Slave Power depended. From the majority report—adopted by a vote of *one hundred and thirty-four to forty-six*—we make the following extract:

We proclaim to the world the following principles of the American Party of Ohio:

1. The unlimited *Freedom of Religion*, disconnected with politics—Hostility to Ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—Equality of rights to all Naturalized Emigrants who are *thoroughly Americanized*, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

2. We propose no prescription on account of birth or creed, but welcome exiles and immigrants from other lands to free participation in the benefits of American institutions, and the privileges of American citizenship, with such restrictions as are needful to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality understand and will defend these institutions against all aggressions, civil or ecclesiastical, to which end the laws regulating naturalization should be properly amended.

3. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of foreigners, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from schools supported by the Government.

4. Slavery is *local* not *national*. We oppose its extension into any of our Territories, and the increase of its political power, by the admission, into the Union, of any Slave States or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress for the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

5. In humble imitation of the wisdom of WASHINGTON, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

6. We support American industry and genius against the adverse policy of foreign nations, and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the construction of national roads connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and uniting the various sections of the Union.

7. The *Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.*

Immediately on the adoption of this report, the minority, to the number of some forty of the forty-six, bolted the Convention and proceeded forthwith to the City Hall, where they were joined by a few outsiders and *south-siders*, determined to "save the Union" once more.

After the seceders had retired, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in refusing to adopt the platform and support the nominations made in Philadelphia, we do not propose the abandonment of our organization or its principles, but that we withhold our approbation and our support from both, because we believe that in the present crisis in the affairs of the nation, and in the present great, and, as we hope, final struggle between Freedom and Slavery, between Constitutional liberty and civil and ecclesiastical despotism, we would be false to the principles we profess and to the claims of humanity upon us, if, either by supporting candidates whose principles are *known* to be *wholly* antagonistic to ours, or by pursuing such a course as will weaken, divide and distract, the friends of freedom, of progress, and of true American principles, we should aid in perpetuating the present weak and corrupt Administration, or in bringing into existence another, inaugurated upon the same principles, and pledged to carry out the same policy.

Resolved, That the withdrawal of those members, mainly from Hamilton County, who could not acquiesce in the will of the majority on this occasion, does not in the least diminish our confidence in the correctness of our position, and from now henceforth, as true Americans, we will battle the stronger for the principle and the motto, "An eternal separation from Slavery and Popery."

Resolved, That we hereby declare our readiness to cooperate with any political party pledged to sustain those great principles of freedom which underlie our political institutions, and to restore to the North those rights of which she was unjustly deprived by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and to resist all other encroachments of Slavery upon Freedom.

The Seizure of Arms for Kansas on Board the Arabia—Meeting of Passengers.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have already made public the proceedings of certain citizens of Lexington in regard to munitions that were being transported on the *Arabia* to Kansas, and given full expression to our opinion concerning the same. To-day we have received a letter from Westport containing further information touching the action of the passengers on that steamer, which we most cheerfully publish. A copy of the letter of Mr. STARR has already appeared in this journal, and we therefore omit it. Here are the proceedings, and while we must deprecate any interference with the rights of property *in transitu* through our State as tending to divert all Eastern travel and business into other channels—as being wrong in principle and only reactionary upon the good name of Missouri in its effect—yet at the same time, we must commend the moderation displayed by the passengers of the *Arabia* when compared with the savage recklessness of some of the deeds of Mr. ATCHISON and his followers:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting held on board the steamboat *Arabia*, on her upward-bound trip, March 7, 1856, to investigate the character of a latter found on board of said steamboat, and to take the proper action thereon,

On motion of CHARLES F. KEARNEY, of Westport, C. W. BELL, of Brunswick, was called to the chair, and O. A. MCFARLING, of Rocheport, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a brief and forcible manner, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a letter has been found on board this steamboat of an insulting and highly inflammatory character, and discovering the fact that firearms and ammunition were on board destined for Kansas Territory, for unlawful and seditious purposes and whereas we deem it our duty as citizens of the United States to give our assistance in the suppression of all seditious movements, and acts tending to the subversion of the proper administration of the laws of the Government, therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to examine the said steamboat for the purpose of discovering said firearms and ammunitions as may be found on board of her.

2. *Resolved*, That we execute a bond of $2,000 indemnifying the Captain and owners of said steamboat against any loss that may arise from the seizure or other disposition of said fire arms and ammunitions, and

3. *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a Committee of five to take charge of said fire arms and ammunitions and make such disposition of them as they may think most conducive to the peace of the country.

After some discussion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chair made the following appointments on the Committee provided for in the first resolution: Dr. Isaac P. Vaughan, of Glasgow; Dr. R. W. Porter, of Independence; Charles H. Kearney, of Westport; F. Emmerson, Esq., of Glasgow, and Dr. T. Pratt, of Parkville. Said Committee having made examination, reported that they found 100 Sharpe's rifles and two pieces of artillery, marked under the disguise of "carpenter's tools." &c., were immediately placed.

A bond was then executed to the captain of said steamboat, indemnifying him against all loss or difficulty that might accrue from the seizure, distribution or other disposition of said firearms and ammunition.

On motion, the last-named committee were requested to retain the said letter, and forward copies for publication.

One D. S. HOYT, purporting to be from Massachusetts, then made his appearance, and claimed the rifles, artillery, &c., and acknowledged himself to be the author of said letter.

On motion of Dr. E. H. PORTER, the Captain of the *Arabia* was requested to put HOYT on shore immediately, but the motion was rescinded by the following resolution, by CHAS. E. KEARNEY, Esq.:

Resolved, That we, as gentlemen, pledge ourselves to protect the said D. S. HOYT from any violence or personal injury, whilst on board this boat, and that we will permit him peaceably to land at any point he may choose.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. W. BELL, Chairman.

O. H. MCFARLING, Secretary.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature have reported a bill entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit and suppress drinking-houses and tippling shops." The report condemns the present prohibitory liquor law. Its provisions are:

City and town authorities to authorize persons to sell—as follows: In every town or city of at least one and not more than two; every town or city having more than 3,000 and less than 8,000 population, two additional persons; every city and town having more than 8,000, one additional person for every 3,000. Such authority to expire on the 1st day of May next succeeding the granting of the same.

Innholders may be authorized to sell to guests, but shall not keep a bar.

SEC. 15. (Entire.) *No person shall keep a drinking-house or tippling shop within this State.*

A drinking-house or tippling shop in any place, except an inn, where liquors are sold except as provided by this law.

The keeper of such drinking-house shall be fined $200, or imprisoned one year.

Persons having liquors to sell contrary to law shall forfeit the same.

Search may be made on complaint of two credible persons.

Garland the Defaulting Treasurer—Astounding Developments.

From the New Orleans Courier, 13th.

The letter of WILLIAM H. GARLAND, late City Treasurer, and the report of the Finance Committee, develop some very extraordinary and most discreditable evidences of the gross mismanagement of our city affairs, and of

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

DECISION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Little Georgy was Born in England---Mr. Branch Feels Better.

George W. Matsell is a Citizen—Mr. Branch Feels Bad.

The Charge Not Sustained—Mr. Branch Rampant.

The trial of GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police of the City of New-York, on a charge of alienage, has terminated in a decision, by the Police Commissioners, that GEORGE W. MATSELL, his father having been naturalized when he (the Chief) was but sixteen years of age, naturalized him. The Commissioners have each given individual opinions, but they agree on the above point. Below we publish their opinions:

Judge CARSON decides, in substance, that the Chief was born in Great Britain, that the family immigrated to America in 1817, and that the father of GEORGE W. MATSELL was naturalized in the Mayor's Court (subsequently the Marine Court) of this City, on the 15th day of May, 1827, when the Chief was sixteen years of age. It is decided as a question of law, that by the naturalization of the father the minor children were also citizens. The oath of the famous Brandon Records was not invoked to prove the alienage by the Judge. The power of the Marine Court to naturalize is denied by the Judge, but naturalizations perfected in that Court are upheld and declared valid, on the ground of the long acquiescence of the public in the exercise by the Court of the power to entertain proceedings in naturalization, and of the disastrous consequences which must be the result if those naturalizations should be held void at this day.

Recorder SMITH does not decide upon the nativity of the Chief, as in consequence of the naturalization of his father, when the Chief was a minor, he does not consider it necessary. He is satisfied that the Chief is a citizen.

The Mayor, while he differs from the other Commissioners in some of their conclusions, agrees with them in the opinion that the charge of alienage has not been sustained.

Opinion of Judge Capron.

As an individual member of the Board of Police Commissioners, I have arrived at the following conclusions in this case:

1. The fact of alienage, if clearly established, is not a subject matter which is within the jurisdiction of this Board, and therefore the Chief could not be removed in this forum for that cause, even if he admitted the truth of the allegation. The statute requires that policemen shall be citizens of the United States, but the power to remove them from office on the ground of alienage is not vested in this Board.

2. Acceptance of the office by the Chief of Police with knowledge of his alienage would not be "*conduct unbecoming an officer or policeman*" within the meaning of the rules and regulations of this Department. This charge, *ex vi termini*, relates to the breach of some of the rules and regulations adopted for the government of policemen; and it must have reference to *an act* committed *after* the accused became an officer in the Department, or to *the neglect* of some *prescribed* duty by an officer.

I am strongly opposed to grants of power in general terms. Such powers are very liable to be used as instruments of oppression, and the victim is too often left by the grant without the means of appeal from an adverse decision upon the facts—such is the case before us. The term, "conduct unbecoming a policeman," is as general and indefinite as an idea can be expressed in the English language, and the only method by which it can be made definite, with proper regard to the rights of the accused, is to refer it to some known rule of the Department, and specify a breach thereof as the *gravamen* of the complaint.

To violate the known rules of the Police Department is, unquestionably, "conduct unbecoming a policeman," but the charge implies that the accused was *an officer* when the violation occurred, for those rules are obligatory only on officers, as the acceptance of office by the Chief, therefore, without disclosing his alienage, is not a violation of *any prescribed rule* that act according to the construction which, in my opinion, a due regard to the rights of the accused compels me to give to the general charge, is not "conduct unbecoming a policeman."

Upon the ground assumed in this view of the case, the Chief is entitled to a dismissal of the complaint; whether his alienage is established by the evidence, or is not established.

But it may be said this is a very technical, perhaps a too narrow ground of decision; that the interests of all parties demand, and that the public, in particular, have the right to expect a determination of the case upon its general merits. Let us then see how the case stands in that respect.

Upon the proof, is the Chief an alien or a native? *Prima facie*, he is a native citizen. He is an American soul, and is exercising all the rights and immunities of a native born citizen of the country. Those who would rebut this presumption must establish the fact that the Chief was alien-born.

He is more than forty years of age, and after that lapse of time the proof which strangers can obtain to establish the place of his birth must, almost of necessity, be of that kind called hearsay. Very rarely can other evidence of this fact be produced by other parties after so many years have passed away. But in the case before us this case on that point? I shall not attempt to recite the whole being on record in the office of the Commissioners of Police. It can be examined by those who have the curiosity to peruse it.

Mrs. Letitia Muligan swears that she is a native of England, and lived in Brandon, Suffolk County, in the year 1816; that she knew the Matsell family well, in the village of Brandon; that she visited within a very few days of their house; and she names all the children of the family present; George, the Chief, she says, was about *six years of age* when the family emigrated to America, in the year 1817. This witness testifies that "she saw George *when a baby*, and that" his sister Mary used to nurse him.

It must be remarked that this witness gave her evidence intelligently, and stated many circumstances respecting Brandon and the Matsell family which corresponded with the statements of other witnesses whom she never saw, and with whom there is no proof that she ever had previous acquaintance. That she testifies that she heard old Mr. Matsell say in Brandon "that he had been to America and had been to New-York," but no reasonable inference can be drawn from this statement that George might have been born in America during that visit of the father, as it is not proved that the mother accompanied her husband.

Unless the witness has committed wilful perjury, her testimony rebuts effectually the presumption of birth in this country, arising from the fact of residence, for it cannot be plausibly alleged that she may have testified under mistake; she stated too many circumstances tending to show that she tells either the truth or an intentional falsehood. What appeared in her manner while on the stand is cited as objection upon her motives? Did she not sustain a most searching cross-examination with singular consistency of statement in all parts of her story?

In collateral corroboration of Mrs. Milligan, there are the witnesses Mrs. Kervin, Mrs. Baker, Henry C. Atwood, Miss Ann Roe, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherlock, Thomas Baker, William Baker and Mr. Samuel Smith. These witnesses testify to either an acquaintance with the Chief during parents of the Matsell family in the ship *Perseus*, from England to America, in the year 1817 (the acknowledged time when the family emigrated), or to an acquaintance and association with him in this country, during his boyhood. Several of these witnesses state the time of their acquaintance with the Chief, and his age *at that time*, and these two dates, in the testimony is credible, render the allegation of his alienage a moral certainty if the family emigrated in 1817.

If the affidavit of Ann B. Cudlipp is received, it furnishes another item of positive proof that the Chief was born before the family landed in America. She swears that she was a passenger in the *Perseus*, with the Matsells, and that she well recollects George, who was *seven or eight* years old at that time.

I omit to dwell upon the proof of declarations made in former years, by the parents of the Chief corroborative of this conclusion, and on not time it absolutely necessary to invoke the aid of the venerable and celebrated "Brandon Record." Respecting the evidence afforded by that record, I will, however, remark that the entry, "Baptisms, 1821—George, son of George Matsell and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized privately, Oct. 10, and received Dec. 26," is evidently descriptive of the same family that is mentioned by the witnesses, and the time of the baptism corresponds with the age of the Chief as given in their testimony.

The rebutting hearsay evidence put in by the Chief to this point, consists of declarations of his parent, made within a *few years past*, and it has failed to make an impression on my mind in his favor. The omission to produce his elder residing in the vicinity of this city, excites a strong suspicion that if produced, she could not swear that her brother was born in this country. She is much older than himself, and may well be supposed to know positively of the place of his birth. The complainant made earnest and repeated efforts to procure the attendance of that sister as a witness, but was foiled in a manner indicating her hostility, at least, to that side of the controversy.

Feeling bound to yield to the conclusion forced upon me by a fair and full consideration of the evidence on the question of birth, I most decide that the Chief was born a subject of Great Britain.

2. The Chief having been born an alien, was he lawfully naturalized before his appointment to office? He does not claim naturalization on his own application. His position on this question is, that his father became a naturalized citizen of the United States in the year 1827, and that in the parent, the children, minors at the time, of whom he is one, were also naturalized by operation of law.

The correctness of this deduction depends on the questions:

1. Whether the parent was in fact and in law naturalized.

2. If the parent was legally naturalized, whether such naturalization confers to the Chief under the naturalization laws in force in 1827.

Upon the second point but little need be here said. The Police Commission is but an inferior tribunal, and its determinations affect parties subject to its jurisdiction only in their *official character*. Its decisions are not authority for any other purpose than the regulations of the Police, nor in any other relation which the accused may sustain to the public than that of a policeman. The statute creating the commission prescribes no mode of proceeding, nor does it refer to any rules of law or of evidence by which it shall be governed. All the rules therefore, of the common law, and the statutes of this State and of the United States which are in force in this State, constitute the laws of that Court. In other words, on the trial of complaints, by this Board, the same rules of law and evidence are consulted and observed, that pertain to other Courts; we are not permitted to encompass the act creating our powers does not grant the like rule of our official action. Upon these principles the question whether the minor child of a parent naturalized after the passage of the Act of 1802, though such minor child be born out of the United States, is entitled to the United States, at the time of the naturalization of the parent, to the rights of citizenship within this State, is to us incapable of decision. This question is unquestionably a difficult one, as the conflicting decisions in the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky abundantly show. We are not, however, disposed to deny the soundness of this *opinion*, that under the act of 1802 it was not necessary in the case to express words conferring upon minor children of persons *who had been naturalized at the time of the passage of that act*, but to be consistent, we must hold that the decision is obligatory on us, and that the Chief was naturalized through his parent in 1822, *if the parent was legally naturalized*.

To return to our *first* question—was the father of the Chief duly naturalized?

In the consideration of this question, we must consider, *First*—The record evidence of the altered fact, and *Second*—The Court of which that evidence is a record.

Details—Three manuscript volumes are produced, numbered 2, 3 and 5; vol. 3 contains the proof of character of George Matsell, verified May 7, 1827, by *Susan Matsell*, and also the oath of allegiance, made by George Matsell, on the *same day*. On the margin of page 189 in this volume are indorsed the words, "*recorded 5th vol. Naturalization Record, page 174.*"

Volume 5 is the repository of alienage, and on page 268 is contained George Matsell's declaration of intention, dated May 12, 1825. His report, as required by the Naturalization laws, is on the opposite page, under the date of March 2, 1819.

Volume 5 is the Book of Formal Records of Naturalization. This is the book to which reference is made in volume 3, as before stated. Page 174, mentioned in that note of reference, is gone, as it is evident that the missing leaf has been recent. This book contains an index reference to all the records embraced within it, and among the names is that of George Matsell, distinctly visible although the last two letters of the surname have, by descending strokes, been very longhandly converted into the letters "f," and the letter "M," as the initial to represent some middle name, has been added. The number of the page is 1 4, but an ink blot has been put upon it, and an attempt has been made to obliterate the figure, by drawing ink marks over them. The lower part of the altered letters, the capital M and the blot on the figures are evidently made with the same ink, and have the visible indices of much less age than the original entry. The dates on the pages 173 and 175, in volume 5, are, respectively, May 15 and 18, 1827. It will be remembered that Matsell's proof of character, and oath of allegiance, were made and filed on the 16th day of May, 1827, and that the reference contained on the margin of this page to which these proceedings appear, letters to page 174, in vol. 5, which is the missing page. From this array of facts, the inference is irresistible to my mind that page 174 contained the record of George Matsell's naturalization, according to the reference to the same page in the index. Matsell could have had no motive which would lead him to destroy that record, but he has the strongest of all possible motives to preserve it entire. His right to hold real estate, his eligibility to office, and his right of suffrage, depends on the fact of his naturalization, and of which the record is permanent proof. If the proceedings of the elder Matsell to obtain naturalization had involved any criminal act, he might have had the power to obliterate evidence of his guilt, but in that case he would not have been satisfied with the mere destruction of the record, for that is only a clerical work. He would with much more propriety, if such had been the object, have destroyed the oath of allegiance, proof of character or the report. Yet these are the only papers which remain entire! I think the proof on this subject justifies the conclusion that the record of naturalization exists, and the presumption of law is, that it contained all the averments necessary to form a perfect record.

If the record had appeared, and had not shown that all the legal prerequisites had been taken by the applicant, still the formal judgment of naturalization would, in this case, have been conclusive, and the naturalization would have been held perfect; (7 *Cranch*, 420; 13 *Wend.*, 524; 4 *Peters*, 468) even the oath of naturalization alone confers the right of citizenship, and no order of the Court or formal record is necessary. In such a case, all prior proceedings and steps which the law requires to be done in order to perfect the naturalization will be presumed by the Court, to have been done, and to have been regular. (6 *Cranch*, 176; 1 *Selden*, 286.)

The legal inference is, that Susan Matsell, who testified to the character of George Matsell, was a competent witness. That name, therefore, appearing in the record is not proof that the witness was an alien, nor, if she has been, do I believe that the proof would have been on that ground indictment. Proceedings under the naturalization laws are to be liberally construed, and every reasonable indulgment should be made in their support. (16 *Wendell*, 625.)

Upon the principles contained in the authorities cited, I am clear in my conviction that George Matsell was legally naturalized if the Court in which the proceedings were instituted was such a Court as is contemplated by section 8 of the naturalization act of 1802, or if the naturalization can be sustained upon any other grounds which the Courts invoke to uphold the rights of parties.

Second, is the present Marine Court, formerly the Mayor's Court, of this City, a Court of record within the meaning of section 8 of the act of 1802.

The signification of the term "district court," used in the 8th section of the act, is defined in the amendment embraced in the third section, as the act now stands. The State in which proceedings in naturalization may be instituted must, as defined in that section, *be some Court of Record, having a Clerk, a seal and common law jurisdiction*; a court from whose judgments writs of errors would lie at common law, to a superior common law court. The term "common law jurisdiction" in the enactment only the power to entertain common law actions but to proceed with those actions *according to the course of the common law*. If the courts have not both requisites it is of no proper use as a court having common law jurisdiction. The act of 1802 is satisfied with nothing less. This course required the court to keep a record or roll of its proceedings, which on being sealed, proved itself. It could make rules for its own regulation and that of its suitors; and it issued common law process. (*Jacob's Law Dictionary, title "Courts and authorities" there cited.*) The Marine Court, originally the Mayor's Court, of this City, is especially empowered to try *certain* common law actions. It has a Clerk, and formerly had a seal, but these characteristics have always constituted the extent of its resemblance to a common law court. It never proceeded *according to the course of the common law*, writs of error would never lie upon its judgments, and it has always been destitute of many other powers incident to Courts of common law jurisdiction. The statute creating this Court, declares it *to be a Court of Record*, but the superior Courts have often decided that it was such only for certain purposes, (6 Hill 591; Sanford 299; 12 Wendall, 22; particularly 22 Wend. 375.) What these purposes are has never, to my recollection, been judicially explained, nor has it ever yet been held in this State, that the Mayor's, or Marine Court, is a Court of Record for the purpose of entertaining jurisdiction in cases of naturalization although that idea has been suggested, in an *obiter* remark made by Mr. Justice Brooson, in the somewhat analagous case of *Wheaton and Doolittle* vs. *Fellows*. (23 Wend. 376;) Mr. Justice Shaw, also in 8 *Metcalf's Mass. Rep.*, 168, has decided that the Police Court of Lowell is a Court of record, having power to authorize proceedings in naturalization under the general statute of 1802. I do not know that any other decision of the Lowell Police Court, but I have been informed that none of the State Courts of Massachusetts are Courts of purely common law jurisdiction. That fact may furnish a sufficient reason, *from necessity in that State*, for the decision of Judge Shaw, as, had he held otherwise, aliens could not become naturalized in her Courts. In the whole I have little hesitation in declaring that, upon principle, the Mayor's or Marine Court of this City had not power to hold cognizance of proceedings in naturalization when the father of the Chief was naturalized, because that Court was not a common law Court within the meaning of the act of 1802. But at this late day in the history of this subject other considerations should prevail, at least, in this Court.

Many thousands of aliens have been naturalized in it. Depending upon the validity of decisions of proceedings, they have exercised, for many years, all the rights of citizenship; they have held, and thousands are now holding office; they have acquired real estate, and have conveyed it to others, or have transmitted it by death to their heirs. In view of these facts, inexplicable evils would necessarily result from the determination of the superior Courts of this State, that such naturalizations are void. Although our decision affects the Chief only in his official office, assuming that we have jurisdiction to oust him for the alienage, yet he should be judged by the same standard here that, as we may presume, he would be judged by in those tribunals whose decisions are authoritative for all purposes. I believe that those Courts would uphold the naturalizations of the Mayor's or Marine Court, upon the fact of the long acquiescence of the public in their supposed validity, amounting to *an implied agreement to regard them as lawful and regular*, and the disastrous consequences which would inevitably flow from the contrary decision. The principle "*Communis error, facit jus*," though not favored, may be applied with great propriety to this class of cases. "The law so favors the public good that it will in some cases permit common error to pass for right." This prosecution is in behalf of the people, and the Chief may well plead in his defence the long and uniform practice of the people's Court of Justice. In this plea the prosecution ought to be estopped. The public good will be promoted by allowing the bar to prevail.

Upon the whole case therefore, made by this protracted and tedious investigation, I have come to the following conclusions:

First—That *George W. Matsell* was born an alien subject of Great Britain.

Second—That his father, *George Matsell*, was duly naturalized in the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1827.

Third—That *George W. Matsell*, at the time of his father's naturalization, was a minor, resident in the United States, and therefore became a citizen by such naturalization at that time.

Fourth—That the specification on which he has been tried is not substantiated.

The complaint is accordingly dismissed.

E. S. CAPRON.

Opinion of Recorder Smith.

On the 18th day of December last, Theodore Stuyvesant, Esq., made an affidavit, in which he stated, upon information and belief, that George W. Matsell, the Chief of Police, was an alien born and a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and that the said Matsell has not taken any measures to entitle him to citizenship. Upon this affidavit, a charge was preferred against Mr. Matsell of non-citizenship. The specifications under this charge are in the following language:

That George W. Matsell, the acting Chief of Police of the City of New-York, is an alien born.

That he is a subject of the Queen of England.

That he has taken no steps whatever to become a citizen of the United States, by means whereof this dependent charges that the said

George W. Matsell in executing the functions of the Chief of Police, is guilty of conduct unbecoming a policeman, and should therefore be removed from his position.

The answer to the charge and specifications is, "Not guilty."

The case has been tedious, and been protracted, from numerous causes, to an unusual length, and has been prosecuted with a pertinacity and ability rarely exceeded in any Court. There is a great mass of testimony, to obtain which required considerable industry and indefatigable perseverance, such as is rarely presented in litigation. Like all cases of a partisan character, it has engendered bitter feelings, been canvassed and discussed with great acrimony on both sides; and the Commissioners are well aware that whatever decision they make in the matter will certainly fail to meet with general approval. Their duty, however, is a plain one—they have only to look at the evidence and apply to the evidence the law as they understand it, and base upon that, pronounce their decision.

The Commissioners, deeming the case one of importance, and it being exceedingly novel in its character, have given to it much full consideration, and it is to be regretted if we are not unanimous in all our views upon the questions involved.

Upon the question as to the birthplace of the respondent there is a conflict of testimony. Several reputable witnesses testify that the parents of the respondent frequently stated that their son George was born in this country. There is sufficient evidence upon this point to justify me in coming to the conclusion that, whatever the fact may be upon that point, the respondent has reason to believe that this country was the place of his birth. But the question is unimportant, as the decision rests entirely upon another point. I shall not, therefore, go into an examination of the testimony of the respondent's birthplace.

Another point is, has the respondent taken any measures to entitle him to the rights of citizenship? Upon this point no evidence is offered. The only remaining questions to be considered are, was the respondent's father ever naturalized; and if so, did his naturalization confer his infant children to the rights of citizenship on their arriving at their majority?

By the act of Congress passed in 1802, the provisions of which were operative in 1827, an alien, before he could become naturalized, was required to declare, upon oath or affirmation, before some Court having common law jurisdiction, three years at least before his admission to citizenship, his intent in to become a citizen, &c. The first section of the act of 1802 declares "that the Court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years," &c. But the manner in which the Court shall be satisfied is not pointed out. But the section excludes the oath of the applicant as testimony to prove the residence. The second section of the act of 1802 requires, in addition to the declaration, &c., that all aliens who arrive in the United States after the passage of the act (1802) shall, in order to become citizens of the United States, make registry in, and obtain certificates from some Court of Record, and that such report shall contain the name, birthplace, age, nation and allegiance of such alien, together with the country from which they migrated, and the place of their intended settlement. It requires the names of children under age to be reported by their parents or guardians, and the clerk is required to record the report in his office. The act of 1816 requires the applicant for citizenship to exhibit to the Court, at the time of his application, a certificate of report and registry, required by the act of 1802, and the certificate of the declaration of intention, on application for citizenship, by aliens arriving after the 18th of June, 1812, and requires the record to contain them at length, without which the applicant is not entitled to citizenship. This section was not repealed until May, 1824, after the time respondent alleges his father had perfected his naturalization. The evidence introduced by the respondent to sustain this allegation, that his father was naturalized, consists of a report, by which it appears that George Matsell reported himself in Mayor's Court office 2d March, 1819.

The declaration of intention to become a citizen. This declaration was made in the Marine Court on the 12th day of May, 1825.

The affidavit of Susan Matsell as to residence, &c., taken in the Marine Court, on the 16th day of May, 1827.

The declaration of George Matsell to support the Constitution, and renunciation of allegiance to Great Britain, sworn to in the Marine Court, on the 16th day of May, 1827.

The respondent claims that these papers show that the preliminary steps for the naturalization of his father were taken, and claims that the record required by the act of Congress under the law of 1802, as amended by the law of 1816 and 1824, was made and duly recorded in vol. 5 of the naturalization records of the Marine Court, on page 174. This record is not produced, but in relation to it the following extraordinary facts appeared: In vol 3 of naturalization records, upon the page which contains the oath of Susan Matsell, and the oath and renunciation of allegiance of George Matsell, there is a reference in these words: "Recorded vol. 5, naturalization record, page 174." Upon reference to page 174 in vol. 5, it appears that a leaf has been taken out. The whole book upon inspection of its leaves, except this one missing leaf. The second on page 173, and also the one on page 175, appear to be perfect records in compliance with the act of 1802 as amended in 1816 and 1824. In the index to volume 5 is the name of "Metseff George M., p. 174." The name Matseff has evidently been altered from Matsell, and the M is written in pale ink and with a different pen. Over the figures 174 a blot with ink has been made, evidently, from the appearance, by design. That the records have been mutilated, and a gross and fearful fraud perpetrated upon persons, is too palpable to admit of any doubt. There is no evidence to show who perpetrated this fraud. If the record was a perfect record, it was the interest of the respondent to preserve it; if an imperfect one, to destroy it. On the other hand, it is claimed that the evidence and extraordinary conduct of this principal actor in the prosecution, the unparalled zeal he has displayed, his singular conduct and exhibitions the feelings he has exhibited, the labor, fatigue and untiring industry he has manifested in the prosecution, reasonably point to him or his agency in the destruction of the record; that without its destruction all his labor would have been of no avail. With this state of facts before us, we have to decide upon those rules of evidence which the experience and wisdom of ages have sanctioned, as being at least the safest guides to lead us out of the labyrinth in which the fraud of some persons has placed us. That the presumptions of law, under such a state of facts? There has indisputably been the destruction of a record—a record which is pointed out by a reference in the book containing the last act requisite to entitle this party to the rights of citizenship. The other records in that book having perfect records, would it not be a fair presumption to arrive at, that the clerk had made the proper record? Were there any obstacles in the way of accomplishing it? Was it an act of sufficient importance to require the record to be required? Was it lacking in the necessary steps to perfect his citizenship? The law required certain acts to be done by the applicant, certain papers to be presented. Is it not the legal presumption that the Court acted in the premises according to the requirements of the statute? If so, does not the presumption follow that the record was a perfect record? Or are we called upon to presume that one record out of the entire volume, the only imperfect record? If the fair legal presumption is in favor of the validity of a public record that has been destroyed without any evidence connecting this party in whose favor the record was presumed to be with its destruction, we are bound by the well settled rules of evidence to attribute its destruction to adverse parties. We cannot certainly presume a party would destroy his own evidence on matters of great interest to himself.

There was nothing different in this case to be performed. The proceedings were familiar to the Courts. The Statute pointed out what the record must contain and the proceeding and subsequent records in each volume show that the entries were properly made, and in strict compliance with the Statute. If there has been a record, the presumption of law is, that all the preliminary proceedings necessary to lay the foundation of the record were taken. That the Court would require such proof to authorize their acts as the Statute required should be furnished; and the party attacking the validity of the record would be compelled to rebut that legal presumption by satisfactory proof. Such proof in the case has not been furnished, and I am therefore of the opinion the abstracted record was valid record, and that it contained the proper evidence if the citizenship of George Matsell, the father of the respondent.

I am satisfied, upon the examination of the authorities, that the record must be deemed conclusive as under the evidence in this case.

The only remaining question, therefore, to be passed upon, is—Was the respondent entitled to citizenship by operation of law, his father having been naturalized between the years 1816 and 1824?

The case of Murphy vs. Price and others, in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, is in principle identical with this case. The father of the plaintiff in that case came to this country in 1818, from Ireland, with his parents. At the time of his arrival he was two years of age. In 1825 his father was duly naturalized. The naturalization was in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the County of Philadelphia. At the time of the plaintiff's father's naturalization the plaintiff was nine years of age. On arriving at his majority, the question arose as to whether plaintiff was entitled to vote, he never having taken any steps to become naturalized. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, thereby declaring his right to citizenship.

The question submitted was the broad question. "Are children of parents naturalized under any existing law of the United States, who were under twenty-one years of age at the period of the parent's naturalization, entitled themselves to the privileges of citizenship?" This question was submitted to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, one of the most distinguished lawyers of our country; to Hon. R. H. Marshall, one of the Judges of Frederick County Court in Maryland; to Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, then one of the Superior Court Judges of the City of New-York, and to Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who were unanimous in their opinion that such minors became citizens by operation of law. Judge Daly and Mr. Johnson's opinions, in which the whole subject is examined and discussed with great care and ability, and their reasonings appear to me conclusive upon this point.

The suggestion upon the argument that the Marine Court had no power to naturalize seems to have been abandoned by the complainant as the same does not form a point in the brief and points presented by his counsel. Upon that point I have no doubt the Marine Court has full power.

Therefore I have come to the conclusion that the complaint has failed to sustain the charge of non-citizenship, and that the complaint must be and hereby is dismissed.

Opinion of Hts. Hon. the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 22, 1856.

Although differing with the Recorder and the City Judge in some of their premises and conclusions respecting their written opinions in this case, I concur in their final determination that the charge of alienage against the Chief of Police has not been sustained and should be dismissed. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Charitable Institutions at the West.

The Illinois papers are raising an outcry at the alleged mismanagement of the State Institutions at Jacksonville. The Governor is called upon to make "a clean sweep" of all the present incumbents of official stations.

The expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Institution last year were $14,838. Number of pupils 112. A new site and new buildings are asked for.

The Ohio Lunatic Asylum has been in successful operation for 17 years, having been opened for the reception of patients on the 30th day of November, 1838. Since that date 2,776 patients have been received.

The act providing for the establishment of the Blind Institution in Ohio was passed on the 3d of April, 1837, and $10,000 appropriated for the erection of a building and the purchase of hooks and apparatus. The lot of ground on which the building stands was donated to the State by several benevolent citizens of Columbus. The school was opened in the Presbyterian Church on the 4th of July, 1837, and there maintained until 1838, when it was removed to the present building. Since that date it has imparted the benefit of its instruction to all who have chosen to apply for admission. The present number of pupils is 52.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. propeller *Dispatch* was taken into the Navy-Yard Dry-Dock on Friday night last, after which it was discovered that she had broken one of the fans of her propeller. Mr. GAY, the principal engineer, states that a new pattern could not be procured, and consequently she will be taken out and placed in one of the Sectional Docks on the New-York side, so that the new frigate *Niagara* may be admitted into the Naval Dry Dock to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Quick Passage.

The clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, Capt. J. D. WHITMORE, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Canton and Hong Kong, in 74 days, having left Hong Kong Jan. 3, arrived at Anger Jan. 11; left Java Head 14th, passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 9, crossed the parallel of 30° N. long. 60° West, on the 64th day out, since which has had light baffling winds; took a pilot Sist. Previous advices *via* England from Hong Kong were to the 8th of January.

POLITICS IN THE CITY. 23

The Republicans—What they are Doing.

The Republican Party in New-York has evidently adopted the motto of "In time of peace prepare for war;" for, notwithstanding more than six months must yet pass before the Presidential election, we find the Republicans of the different Wards getting ready for action. In several of the Wards clubs have been newly organized, while in others they hold over from last year. In the Seventh Ward a flourishing one exists, of which JOSEPH B. CLOSE, Esq., is President, and BENJAMIN D. HICKS Secretary. The number of members enrolled is large, and we understand that a public meeting will soon be held.

The Eighth Ward has been thoroughly canvassed, the right sort of men enrolled, and the Club is all ready for active service. Many who voted the K. N. ticket last year have left their secret lodges, and are now the ardent supporters of Republican principles. An election for new officers will soon be held; meanwhile, Lieut. WM. PERRIE is President, and CLARENCE S. KISSAM, Esq., Secretary.

The Ninth Ward, notwithstanding its Hindoo proclivities, contains one of the strongest Republican Clubs in the City. The K. N. leaders tried their best to have its meetings broken up last year by their tools, but they were unsuccessful. The Club numbers many members, and is constantly increasing. At a recent meeting the old officers, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Esq., President, and AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Secretary, were reelected, and the following gentlemen were chosen as the Ward Committee for the ensuing year:

Chas S. Wright,	S. T. Russell,	J. W. Bosh.
Thos. Le Blanc,	R. L. Jaques,	John Kaiser,
Dr. B. Sherrill,	David Marsh,	Jacob C. Bogart,
Robt. H. Johnston,	Samuel Inslee,	J. F. Cleveland,
Thos G. Girvan,	Albert Bogert, Jr.,	Wm. A. Foster,
Dr. W. J. Johnson,	Henry P. Sea,	Wm. Erving.

The following are the delegates to the General Committee:

Augustus F. Dow, Alfred Brush, Charles C. Leigh, Thomas S. Berry.

The Club is fully organized for the coming campaign.

The Eleventh Ward has the honor of having established the first Republican Club in this City. It did good service before the last election. It has now about 75 enrolled members; and at a recent meeting the following officers were elected:

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
CHARLES PERLEY, WM. GREY, JOHN LEWIS, DANIEL WILLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHELES S. PERLEY, Recording Secretary.
GEORGE SPARROW, Corresponding Secretary.

The Fifteenth Ward was always the "Banner Ward" of the old Whig Party, and no doubt will be of the Republican. Its Club, numbering many members, has recently been reorganized by the election of JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Esq., as President, and CHARLES CHENEY, Esq., as Secretary.

The Sixteenth Ward also has organized a Club, of which LUMAN SHERWOOD is President and JOHN H. DONNELL Secretary.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward have recently formed a Club, which is already very flourishing. JOHN OSBORN, Esq., is President, and GEORGE J. GREGORY Secretary. The Ward has been thoroughly canvassed, and steady adherents of Republican principles have been found in men who have heretofore always been acting with the most opposite parties.

It will thus be seen that seven Wards of the City have efficient organizations, prepared to do their utmost for the success of the Republican ticket next Fall. Several other Wards are about forming Clubs, and before the Philadelphia Presidential Convention, on the 17th of June, there is no doubt that the Republicans of every Ward will be prepared for the contest.

Buchanan General Committee.

An advertisement has appeared in several papers, calling upon the "Buchanan General Committee, organized 1852, reorganized 1856." There is really no such Committee either organized or reorganized, and such advertisements are only put forth as feelers for the election of the man who once publicly declared, that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would extract it."

The Proposed Rebuilding of Tompkins Market.

Our landmarks are passing away. The New-York of forty years ago will shortly abide only in the memory of sexagenarians. Tompkins Market is threatened.

New-York is not beautiful in its markets. The old Bear Market, long since named after the Father of his Country, Fulton Market, Centre Market, all the markets, are not places where a proud New-Yorker would take a stranger from Europe to give him his first idea of the City. Aware of the broad contrast which they offered to the magnificence of our other public buildings, to say nothing of the hotels and their bridal chambers, many proud New-Yorkers have agitated, of late years, for their removal. Somehow, the agitation has died out, but now Tompkins Market is threatened.

In the Assembly, at Albany, an act has been introduced "to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise $170,000 by loan, and to fund the same for rebuilding Tompkins Market."

Yet we are told that parties, who have examined into the subject, say that this appropriation is not called for by the public necessities, and that the bill should not become a law. We will not dispute that some public necessities are more urgent than others, and, perhaps, the snow should be all cleared away from the numerous side streets that are still impassable to vehicles, before the markets are assailed. But when the streets are cleared of obstruction, why not turn our attention to the markets? Must we necessarily buy our beef and mutton, our cabbage and cauliflowers, in long rows of shanties which our grandfathers built badly, and misnamed a market?

Tompkins Market is not, perhaps, worse than other markets, but it is a disgrace to the City. Situated near the junction of the Third and Fourth avennes, it is in close proximity to the new Bible House and the Cooper Institute. The Society Library, the Astor Library, the Mercantile Library, are within gun shot. The poverty and exceeding shabbiness are in strange contrast with those edifices. It is afraid of its own appearance, like a poor relation. Even the bell, in its dilapidated old cupola, has gathered into its throat the rust of many Winters, and is silent. Never does that bell peal at the biggest conflagration. The rope is broken, or rat-eaten, and the new bell of the District is gone up town to Twenty-second-street.

It is true that one citizene obtain good beef at Tompkins Market, but it is got with difficulty, considering the amount of garbage they have to wade through. There are piles of oyster shells to be surmounted, nearly breast high in some places. There are huge sinsh lakes of slop and muck, the residuum of decomposed vegetables. In Hall-place, in the rear of the building, the filth is something to be frightened at. Rotten straw is in the ascendancy, but offal of all kinds strongly urges separate claims to consideration. They must drink an awful quantity of liquor in that neighborhood, for exhausted demijohns, whole or broken, lie about in singular profusion. It is true that if the Market itself were respectable as an edifice, the filth would not impair its merits any more than the accumulated refuse of ages in old Rome detracts from the architecture of the baths of Columella. But the meanest public building in the City is Tompkins Market. The numerous rats which haunt it at night are mere juveniles. As they grow up they get ashamed of it and go elsewhere.

Let Tompkins Market be rebuilt, even if $170,000 have to be raised by loan. Why should we not have a good market in that great region of civilization of which Union-square is the centre? Why should we not have one good market in the City? Or shall we listen to the suggestion of the Comptroller, and rid ourselves of markets altogether, considering the whole market system to be an invasion of the rights of storekeepers, a benefit to the few and a disadvantage to the many?

Things at our Ship Yards.

Our ship builders are tolerably active, considering the season of the year. The new Collins steamer *Adriatic*, building at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, has employed upon her all the hands that Mr. STEERS has at command, and will be ready for launching in about three weeks. The new steamer *Vanderbilt* is in a very forward state. She lies at the foot of Cherry-street, Greenpoint, where Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY are putting in her machinery. Mr. W. H. WEBB has a steamer of 900 tons on the stocks at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, which he is building for a large Havana house. The same gentleman is also building a ship of 1,200 tons for BUCKLIN & CRANE. Both will be launched in April.

At the foot of Tenth-street, Mr. INGLIS is building for DEMILT & Co., a river and Sound steamer, which will be launched in May. The well-known North River steamer, *Isaac Newton*, is undergoing repairs at this yard, having her iron knees strengthened. In Williamsburg, Messrs. CHATMAN and DUNBAR have on the stocks a ship of 1,150 tons, which will be launched sometime in June. Including some schooners and sloops, building at other yards, there are altogether sixteen vessels, nearly prepared for their first plunge into the brine.

Mayor Wood Enjoined by Judge Strong.

An injunction, issued by Judge STRONG, was on Saturday served upon Mayor WOOD, enjoining him from approving of the resolution of the Common Council, repealing the grant to JOSEPH SHARP and others of the right to construct a railroad in Broadway. This injunction proceeds from the same Court that declared the grant fraudulent and void.

The following is a copy of the injunction:

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—Jacob Sharp vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the said City, Isaac O. Barker, President of the Board of Aldermen of the said City, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of said City, Charles T. McClenachan, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen of said City, Freeman Campbell, William B. Reynolds, Gershen Cohen, James Gaunt, J. Newton Sayles, William A. Mead, David Woods, William Merritt, Charles H. Glover, John L. O'Sullivan, William M. Pellis, Thomas Ladd, Samuel Titus, Alfred Martin, Jonathan Roe, John W. Hawkes, James W. Falkner, Henry Duhois, John J. Hollaer, Preston Sheldon, John Anderson, John R. Flanigan, Sargeant V. Bagley, Peter B. Sweeney, Charles B. White, James W. Foshay, Robert E. Ring, Corkill, Sharpe.

On reading the complaint in this action, duly verified, it is ordered, that the defendants, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, and ISAAC O. BARKER, President of the Board of Aldermen of said City, show cause before me or some other Justice of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term of said Court

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1856.

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☞ Very little of general interest was done in the Legislature on Saturday. A bill was passed in the Senate, providing for the education of the Indian children of the State, and the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 9th of April was adopted by that body—it having previously been adopted by the Assembly. Petitions were presented in the Assembly against leasing Reservoir-square, and against the Port warden bill. A debate occurred on a motion, to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into matters connected with the Prison contracts at Sing Sing, but the matter was not disposed of.

☞ It will be seen, by intelligence published elsewhere, that another attack has been made by the Indians of South Florida on the settlers on the Alafa, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children were brutally murdered and scalped.

Revenue Bill of Senator James.

This measure is moved in compliance with the earnest suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report in favor of the simplification of the Schedules of 1846, and the introduction of Raw Material used in manufactures, duty free. Although the author is, or has been, himself a manufacturer, it does not follow that the bill he has framed is, in the main, a Protective one. On the contrary, he has avowed, in his introductory speech, that his effort has been to tax luxuries, not grown nor made in the United States, rather than the Foreign fabrics which come into direct competition with Home Labor. Mr. JAMES is an Administration man, and the Secretary of the Treasury has, in direct terms, proclaimed, before him, that "a tariff should be levied upon articles *not* produced in the country imposing the tax." In other words, he would not seem to protect anything made at home, while a sufficient number of luxuries, not so made, or capable of being made, could be found, upon which to raise the necessary amount of revenue.

This being the clearly defined position of both Mr. JAMES and the Secretary, one would suppose they would not find it difficult to please the Free-Trade interest, since they abandon all duties not essential to revenue, distributing these to the best advantage upon the non-protective principle. But not so. The first to assail the bill are the leading organs in this city of this very interest. The "greatest simplicity," say they, "would be insured by having *no duties at all*. The next approach to that would be one *uniform* duty." These gentleman would break down all appearance of protection sooner, if possible, than the Secretary, yet when the latter, or Mr. JAMES for him, proposes to raise the duties on Silks and Linens, in or order to abate on Cottons, and other articles of home make, they protest that this is "retrogressive," and even express a preference for a uniform duty, which, in order to be made available for the wants of the Government, would possibly carry with it a higher measure of protection on many articles of home as well as foreign growth than is now imposed. But we would be understood as referring to this not to impeach the argument against high duties on Silks and Linens, but as illustrating the consistency of these gentlemen, which, after all, we apprehend, extends no further than the simple proposition to have no duties at all, and thus impose a direct tax on the people at the cost of the existence of all Domestic Manufactures, except the few that defy competition.

There are two good features in the bill of Mr. JAMES, upon which all parties can afford to meet. The first is the correction of frauds on the revenue in the matter of valuation. These demand redress for the compound reason of protecting the Government and the honest Importer, and of insuring to the home manufacturer that degree of incidental encouragement which even the framers of the *ad valorem* tariff of 1846 professed to have designed by their bill. If nothing else can be accomplished at the present session of Congress, it is certainly desirable that these sections of the new bill should be enacted.

The second reasonable feature is, the revision of the Free List, so as to include certain raw material, and all drugs, dyes and chemicals used in manufactures. This has been urgently entreated of the Government for several years. The details of the present bill may not be all right, but the purpose is sound, and the next best thing, under all the circumstances of the case, to the restoration of the specific and more discriminating duties of the Act of 1842. Free Wool is one item in the account. There would seem to be an inconsistency, if not an act of injustice here, in depriving the Wool-grower of the incidental protection of the present duty. But there is none, when we consider that the Tariff of 1846, as a whole, deprives the American Wool-grower of his home market by breaking down the Woolen manufacture, first by an inadequate duty, made *ad valorem* instead of specific, and secondly, by leaving open the door to frauds in the valuation upon which this duty is imposed. The Broadcloth factories of the United States have been closed by the act of 1846 and the practice of valuation under it. The Satinet factories have fared but little better. A leading advocate of that measure admits that the production of American Wool has scarcely increased 5 per cent. since 1846, while our population has gone up from 20,327,000 to 26,500,000, and the importation of Foreign Woolen fabrics from $9,985,000 to $31,119,000. The raw Wool estimated to have been consumed abroad in fabricating goods for the American market in 1854, is estimated at 119 millions of pounds, more than double the amount of Wool grown in the United States for all purposes. The encouragement to the growth of this staple at home has been so poor as to produce the results just referred to, while the tariff upon Foreign Wool, wholly uncalled for by the Wool-growing interest here, cut off from an adequate home market and unable to compete in a foreign one, has been such as to prohibit the importation and mixing of certain necessary descriptions of foreign wool not grown at home, with the domestic article, by the cloth and satinet manufacturers. This importation under the Tariff of 1842, when the manufacturer could afford to pay the duty, was twenty-four millions of pounds; in 1854 it had fallen to twenty millions of pounds, the home product remaining stationary at about fifty-two millions, while, as stated above, we imported fabrics that contained one hundred and nineteen millions of pounds.

As we have frequently intimated, we do not expect to agree altogether in the principles upon which the Secretary and the author of this Bill would levy their Tariffs. Especially are we unable to appreciate the wisdom of the policy which would exact the whole revenue from articles not grown in the United States, and not likely to come in direct competition with home labor. But let us, by all means, favor the good which these gentlemen would accomplish for the manufacturer by the proposed amendments, if, as we are inclined to believe, it will overbalance the wrong which may be done, in particular quarters, by the readjustment of the schedules. The Cotton manufacturers can afford to forego 5 per cent. of the duty now levied and imperfectly collected, provided the new guards against fraudulent valuations are enacted and enforced. The Woolen interest can also rest content with their 30 per cent. duty, provided the means are put at their disposal for assorting and mixing the wools of Africa, South America, and a few of the finer wools of Europe, duty free, with the home-grown staple. And we verily believe the American wool grower will also find *his* advantage in the change, since at present the encouragement to the business is not equal to one-half the Foreign wool brought in in the fabricated state, and less than the value of *thirty thousand dollars* a year in American wool finds a market abroad.

Indian Wars of 1855.

The documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War present a vivid but most melancholy picture of our Indian relations. The last year was a period of almost unceasing conflict between the white and the red man, in Washington and Oregon Territories, in California, New-Mexico, Texas, and the Northern Plains. From the reports of military officers, communicated by the Secretary, we doubt whether, in all the annals of the long struggle between the races on this Continent, a year of more active and relentless warfare can be found.

The correspondence of General WOOL with the Department throws nearly the whole responsibility for the bloody scenes which have darkened the history of the year in Oregon and Washington, upon the whites; and indicates, we think, his dissatisfaction with the service in which he is employed. He describes the insults and outrages inflicted upon the Indians with detestation, and of the exploits of the rangers and volunteers with scorn. On the 30th of January, 1855, he states that savage excesses were committed upon the Indians in Oregon, by certain of the inhabitants, and the Indians retaliated by shooting some of the aggressors. It appears that, in the General's opinion, this was the beginning of the war. Accordingly, he seems to have employed his troops as energetically in protecting the Indians as in avenging upon them the alleged wrongs of the citizens. He speaks of some of the volunteer leaders by name with severe condemnation, and condemns their so-called "battles" with the Indians as unprovoked murders. He indicates his opinion that their claims for pay ought not to be allowed. Nevertheless, he approves of the summary trial and hanging of some of the Indians charged with murders in revenge of outrages committed upon them by the whites, when conducted by authority of his own officers.

In one case an Indian shot a white man at a council held by an Indian agent. He was committed to the custody of a detachment of troops. A party of whites killed the offender and another Indian while in charge of the troops. The latter fired upon the whites and killed three of them. This little incident passes as miscellaneous business, without remark. On the 19th October, Gen. WOOL quietly observes, "the whites have determined to exterminate the Indians in that region—hence they kill indiscriminately, the innocent as well as the guilty.

Gov. CURRY, of Oregon, goes into the war with enthusiasm and zest strongly in contrast with the obvious disgust of Gen. WOOL. He promptly calls out thirteen companies of volunteers, promising pay from Uncle Sam's ample chest. He congratulates himself that in the short space of three weeks eight hundred men fully armed and equipped responded to his call, trusting to Congress for reimbursement.

The following illustration of savage warfare has a touch of the horrible with which SALVATOR ROSA might have tinged his gloomiest creations. It is from Gen. WOOL's dispatch of November last.

"Capt. SMITH reports that a party of whites, who had organized themselves into a company, with the avowed purpose of assisting the regular troops in pursuing and chastising the Shasta Indians for recent murders, attacked, the 8th ult., two camps of friendly Indians in the immediate vicinity of the Reserve, and killed twenty-five—four very old men, four young men, and seventeen squaws and children. Exasperated by these brutal outrages, some of the Indians on the Reserve, and in the valley, heretofore friendly, proceeded to murder the whites indiscriminately, burning their houses, and destroying everything in their way."

But it seems that blows are to be taken as well as given. On the 3d of October, Major HANLEY, with five hundred dragoons of the regular army, was defeated by the Indians and forced to retreat, after losing five of his men killed, and nineteen wounded, one cannon and thirty horses and mules.

In New-Mexico the operations were active from 1st of January to 1st of June. The campaign ended in May with a battle, in which forty Indians were killed, and about sixty wounded. Ten or twelve sharp skirmishes marked the progress of the war, in which the Indians were generally routed and dispersed, but on one occasion they killed the commander of the attacking party, and some of his men, and forced the survivors to retreat. On another occasion, the Indians surprised a settlement and killed fifteen men, and carried off the women and children.

In Texas, the State has cultivated Indian wars for the amusement and profit of her citizens; and General PERSIFER F. SMITH has performed the part of a candid looker on in Verona. This duty of supervision, however, has cost the Government nearly two millons of dollars within the year.

Fortunately, for the credit of the country, the history of the Sioux Expedition is short. It consists solely of the report of the Commander, Gen. HARNEY. He describes clearly and frankly the massacre of the Brulé Indians at the Blue Water on the 2d of September, without apology, and without any attempt to conceal its atrocious character, evidently considering that it is his business to kill Indians and not to justify himself for doing so.

We observe with surprise and deep regret that in transmitting this report to the Adjutant-General, Gen. SCOTT causes his Secretary to write that "the General-in-Chief highly approves of the conduct of Gen. HARNEY and his command."

Such is a brief and imperfect summary of Indian hostilities for 1855. It is for the good and the wise to consider whether the system from which these results flow is the best one for managing the poor remnants of the Aborigines. Extermination may be an effectual mode of preventing all "agitation" of perplexing Indian questions, and so may be pronounced constitutional and conservative, but is it just, humane, or right? Is there no way of adjusting and concluding this conflict of races except by the extirpation of the weaker?

The Crimean Incapables.

The real story of the Crimean Campaign has yet to be told; but it is gradually unfolding itself. Even the *Times* correspondent merely reflects the view from the proscenium, and we have still to learn the secrets behind the scene, and to whom is really to be attributed the confusion in council and the disgraceful working of the machinery, which reflected such discredit on England's military fame. Now that peace is about to throw quiet upon the stage of war, there are of course the usual mutual recriminations among the actors, and the usual betrayal of secret matters out of which the world may perchance some day pluck the truth.

One of these developments came off in the British House of Commons some few weeks since, of which we have full reports in our last files of English journals. It seems that in obedience to public opinion, a commission, consisting of Sir JOHN MCNEILL and Col. TULLOCK, officers of high reputation and military science, were appointed to inquire into, and report on the causes of the English *fiasco* in the East. Their report unfortunately tore the lions' skins from four of the heroes who have reaped the highest rewards in the distribution of Royal favor for services in the war.

These officers were the callous and incapable Lord LUCAN, who, first dismissed for faults, was then adorned for merits; the impulsive and imbecile CARDIGAN, made a Companion of the Bath and Inspector-General of Cavalry; Sir R. AIREY, made Quarter-Master General, and Hon. A. GORDON, son of the late Prime Minister, named his Deputy. As these officers had been specially singled out for particular honors, it became rather awkward that they should have been specially marked out for censure in the Commissioners' report. To restore this false skin to those "asses" who sacrificed an army of "lions" in the East, became essential to the home authorities, who adopted the pleasant expedient of nominating a second Commission to sit as a Court of Inquiry on the first. This ingenious expedient did not escape, however, the keen, exposing eye of Mr. ROEBUCK, who seems to play the part of the spirit of mischief in British affairs, and will not permit the British aristocracy to pocket in quiet the usual small family jobs. The case was brought before the House of Commons, when Mr. PEEL, the Under Secretary of War, forgetting that caution, bequeathed to him as a sacred legacy by his illustrious father—for he is a mere tapeworm without tact—turned the discussion upon personal merits in a very voluminous speech. Immediately the generals and nephews, and cousins of generals, arose "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," and each contrived, while slaughtering all others around him, to slaughter also, himself. The quarrel, to a disinterested observer, is a very amusing one.

The fiercest plume in the fight was an Irish one, that of Sir DE LACY EVANS, the hero of Inkermann, who, it may be remembered, received, some months since, the thanks of the House. The old man, soured by long neglect, poured forth a flood of misanthropic truth. In the bitter, biting words and the dark background of facts which stood behind them, the wrongs of a life spoke out. He had "been a soldier in his youth, and fought in famous battles." In the East and West his brow had been bronzed and his health shattered in England's service, and while he saw feather soldiers of the privileged order, who had never smelt war, mount gaily up, he strove in vain to emerge from the cold shade of aristocracy which pressed him down. And when, at last, his merits were recognized, it was at an age when, as JOHNSON answered with similar wounded spirit to CHESTERFIELD, he neither wanted nor could enjoy them. This feeling, doubtless, stung with venom the old soldier's tongue, as he exposed the cant, vagary and incapacity of the English military system, with its Court favors and party corruptions, its neglect of the brave and competent, and honor to the idle and incapable. Lord RAGLAN was shown to be ludicrously incompetent; Gen. SIMPSON, an unhappy old man, placed against his wish in a position to which he knew himself unequal, and Lord PANMURE, as having, with the shrewd selfishness of a Scotchman, accompanied his telegraphic message to Gen. SIMPSON announcing his appointment, with the characteristic postscript, "Take care of DOWNIEGIN," DOWNIEGIN being a near kinsman of his own. But the old Celt did not rest here when his blood was up. He absolutely satirized a Royal Duke, and sneered at half a dozen great houses.

In slaughtering others, the General, however, drew from his opponent's quiver a rather bitter arrow to himself. It appears that Sir DE LACY EVANS counseled a retreat after the first great battle in the East. He admits the impeachment, but undertakes, when peace is established, to explain his motives, when, doubtless, other startling revelations will come forth. In the meantime the quarrel is a very pretty one even as it stands.

The Missions of the American Board in India.

In our reports of the recent meeting of the American Board at Albany, it was mentioned that a detailed statement of the condition of the Missions in India was given by Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, of the Madras Mission. That gentleman has communicated to the *Observer* a more complete expression of his views upon the questions now in dispute in the Board. A missionary of 37 years' standing, he is amply qualified by experience and ability to pass sound judgment.

It will be remembered that the troubles now pending found their origin chiefly in the fact that the Prudential Committee saw fit to discourage the system of education in schools, preferring a resort to oral, itinerant preaching, as a means of converting the heathen. On the ground that schools are a necessary part of the machinery of Missions, a large party, among whom is Mr. WINSLOW, join issue with the Committee. It has been argued that the general management of the Missions is good, and that alterations in the plan of operations have been comparatively few, and this is admitted by Mr. WINSLOW; but he proceeds to show, in a strong argument, that in all cases where native schools have been properly conducted, they have not failed to act as converting agencies. In support of this assertion, he appeals to the experience of nearly all the missionaries in India. It is argued, again, that the English language should not be taught in the schools, because admission will then be sought by pupils only for the purpose of qualifying themselves to enter Government employment. Mr. WINSLOW contests this idea, by saying that the higher classes of native assistants *must* be taught English, if the Board would have them qualified to teach others. They require a knowledge of our language, as a key to Western theology and a Christian literature.

From this and concurrent testimony, both of missionaries in the field and those who have returned, it is pretty clear that the schools will find sufficient favor in the minds of the members of the Board to insure their existence. The decisive contest between the opposing parties will probably occur in the Fall at the meeting in Newark. The religious press is beginning to discuss the questions at issue with an avidity as remarkable as the subject matter is important.

☞ Another act has recently been passed by the General Assembly of Virginia to provide for the more effectual protection of "slave property" in that State. The ostensible object of the law is to prevent the abduction of slaves by means of Northern vessels navigating the streams tributary to the Chesapeake Bay; but whether it will have any other tendency than to ruin the already limited commerce of the State remains to be seen. The pilots are required by it to search every vessel outward bound, to ascertain whether any fugitive slaves are on board, and for making this search they are to *exact a fee of five dollars from the vessel*, whether there may be anything wrong or not! Regular steam packets are not exempted from the action of this law; but are liable to the exaction of five dollars on each trip. The coal traders, however, are required to pay but two dollars.

From Pernambuco.

By the arrival of the ship *Shooting Star*, from Pernambuco, we have received advices from there to Feb. 24. The cholera was prevailing to such an alarming extent as to seriously interfere with all business. The deaths from that epidemic were chiefly blacks. There had been several cases of yellow fever among the shipping, most of them proving fatal.

☞ The *Union* announces that as soon as the weather permits, it the Indians do not exhibit determined hostility, the great Salt Lake meridian will be run south far enough to embrace the settlements in Utah valley, and, if possible, far enough to take in all the Southern settlements.

☞ A new Free-State paper has been started at Topeka, Kansas. It is called the *Kansas Daily Tribune*. Its size is diminutive, but its pluck is great.

☞ The crew of the Prussian bark "*Fifth of May*" now bound to this port from Newcastle, lived thirty days on peas. She was lately spoken at sea.

News from Rio de Janeiro—The Cholera.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the bark *Jane E. Williams*, Capt. URQUHART, we are placed in possession of papers from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d of January.

The cholera, which had been prevailing everywhere, had at length disappeared in Amazonas and Para. In Pernambuco it had not manifested itself with great intensity, and only in the southern portion of the province. Great fear was felt in the capital of the province, in anticipation of its appearance, but no well authenticated case had yet been recorded. From Alagoas, accounts sent state that no province of the empire had suffered so much, relatively, from cholera as itself.

The ravages at Piassabucu and Penedo, especially, are said to have been terrible. Happily the people did not lose their courage, but met the scourge as best they could, with such mutual aid as they could afford. The number of victims at Pinsanbussu, containing about one thousand souls, is calculated to have been eight hundred. In Penedo, whose population is estimated at fourteen thousand, and the surrounding places, official returns show that about twenty-five hundred fell by the scourge. The centre of the Province suffered in like manner, the northern part alone escaping its severity.

In the capital itself, whose population is given as four thousand, one hundred and eight had already died, and about one hundred and fifty were attacked daily, the deaths averaging about thirteen. The population, however, were by no means dispirited. There was no check observed in the ordinary diversions, or in business.

The President of the Province of Bahia, according to the *Diario do Rio de Janeiro*, had proceeded into the interior, where the disease is said to have been committing terrible havoc, to examine for himself, and to devise and apply remedies. In many parts of the Province the disease was abating, though still very virulent in others.

In Amazonas, five soldiers out of fifty, who had just arrived from Maranhão, had died of the disease. In the city of Pará, there had been only forty-nine deaths from cholera during the month of December; of yellow fever four.

Similar accounts to the foregoing are given from all parts of the country.

Correspondence from Pernambuco states that the city is suffering all the horrors of want of articles of the first necessity. Flour, meat, &c., it is said, are held at fabulous prices. And all this, it is added, not because there is real scarcity, but because the state of the market is such as enables a few holders to prey on the community as they please.

The thermometer averaged 81½° F. on the 21st of January, the variation from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. being slightly less than 6°.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Easter Observance.

At Trinity Church the Easter celebration was observed in accordance with the ritual. The font was filled by a mammoth bouquet of the choicest and rarest flowers. From the beak of the bird supporting the reading desk hung a wreath of japonicas and evergreens. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Rector, and Rev. F. OGILVY. The sermon was on the 7th verse of the 5th chapter First Epistle to the Corinthians. Its subject was "the comparison of the Paschal lamb of the Hebrews, and Christ, the true Paschal lamb."

At the afternoon services the ancient custom of Easter Baptism was renewed. One male and fourteen female children were baptized. They were Sunday School pupils—the first fruits of a system of visitation adopted, by which all parents of Sunday School children are visited, in view of bringing them under the influence of the Church. Instead of the usual sermon Rev. Dr. HAIGHT delivered an exhortation called for by the peculiar solemnity of the occasion. He exhorted his congregation to prayerful consideration of the baptismal vows, duties and responsibilities, and pointed out the sinfulness of unperformed covenants.

The Contested Comptrollership.

This case will probably come on next Wednesday. It was agreed that Ex-Judges KENT and ULSHOEFFER should select 48 Jurymen, of which 12 were struck off by the counsel for each side. We give below the original list of Jurymen selected; the names in italic were stricken off by the counsel for the People, those in small capitals were stricken off by the counsel for Mr. FLAGG, and the names remaining in Roman are the 24 Jurymen out of which 12 will be drawn, in the usual manner, to hear and determine the case:

Hugh Auchincloss, merch't.	Anson G. Phelps, merchant.
George Bancroft, historian.	*Benj. Pike, Jr.*, opticien.
S. B. ALTHOUSE, founder.	*Richard Taylor*, upholsterer.
M. D. BENJAMIN, importer.	Jas. PETTIT, upholsterer.
Jas. F. Depeyster, treasurer.	A. D. F. Randolph, merch't.
Eugene Dutilh, importer.	Geo. F. Allen, iron founder.
Robert Emmet, Jr., merch't.	Aquila G. Stout, president.
Jno. A. C. Gray, merchant.	MOSES R. TAYLOR, merch't.
Henry Grinnell, merchant.	*W. E. Aspinwall*, merch't.
Jas. Gallatin, bank presid't.	Edward W. Thers, merch't.
RON'T HYSLOP, merchant.	*Richard Tighe.*
RON'T HONE, president, &c.	Lewis Atterbury, merchant.
Edmund Hurry, architect.	ANDREW G. BININGER, mer.
Edward Jones.	*Anthony J. Bleecker*, auct.
SIDN. KNAPP, bank presid't	*Robt. R. Willetts*, merchant.
Jas G. King, Jr. banker.	Theodore Dehon, merchant.
Jas. Lee, importer.	Fred. A. Delano, merchant.
Ros Lockwood, publisher.	THOS. DENNY, banker.
MORGAN MORGANS, founder.	Earl Douglas, merchant.
Edward Macomber, banker.	*Edward Stucken*, merchant.
Gabriel Mead.	Edward J. Jaffray, merch't.
Henry H. Elliott, merchant.	Wm. W. Deforest, merch't.
Robert McJimsey.	LYNDS W. STEVENS, merch't.
Rich'd A. Oakley, secretary.	WM. NIBLO, manager.
	Albert C. Dorr.

Fines for Non-performance of Militia Duty.

A correspondent is much annoyed by the conduct of the authorities in the imposition of fines for the non-performance of militia duty. He has been nearly forty years a resident of this City, and has served eight years in the State Artillery. Moreover, he has a regular certificate of discharge, and is over fifty years of age. He therefore considers himself legally exempt, and, indeed, received, some time since, from the officer on parade, a promise that his name should be erased from the roll. He is, however, only put down among the absent, and is again notified to attend. Again, on renewing his representations, he is allowed to return home, and again is he notified to attend. Failing in compliance, (his patience beginning to forsake him at this juncture,) he receives a notification from the War Department that he is fined $8, which, unless paid up, is to be collected by execution. Troubled at this proceeding, he calls once more, and expostulates. With many regrets at this annoyance to which he has been put, he is again assured that he shall not be troubled on any account. But only the other day—to prove what short memories people in office are afflicted with—he was summoned to appear on parade, "armed and equipped according to law," and again threatened with a fine, to be collected by execution. Waxing indignant at being thus trifled with, our correspondent wishes to know if this state of things is to continue?

Now if there is one who has suffered this military "warning" nuisance, there are thousands. It is getting to be the most patent and intolerable of bores. Isn't it within the functions of somebody to stop it? Flesh and blood can't stand it much longer. Better abolish the whole stupid system than perpetuate the brood of impertinent annoyances that swarm out of it every year.

H. W. Beecher on Spirits.

We have often heard Rev. H. W. BEECHER claimed as a "modern spiritualist." His brother's book on the subject, and his own freedom of speech when, in his sermons, he treats of the marvelous wisdom of those who get over the claims of all such novelties or pseudo-novelties with a "humbug," have made it seem quite possible to many who never doubted his sanity. To an inquirer on this subject, he thus replies in the last number of the *Independent*:

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, asking me whether I am a believer in modern spiritualism, is but one of a number which are before me. And by publishing both your inquiries and my reply, it will serve to disabuse other persons who have been told the same stories which are circulated in your neighborhood.

1. I have no doubt that there are curious and surprising phenomena witnessed in "spiritual circles," quite worthy of scientific attention and investigation. The fact that imposture is often mixed with such exhibitions, and that many peripatetic exhibiters are in part or wholly designing men, does not alter the fact, that the phenomena witnessed in these circles are often such as have never yet been adequately accounted for.

2. But I am a stout unbeliever in the spiritual origin of these phenomena, either by good spirits or bad spirits, or any spirits whatever. This testimony I have borne again and again, in private and in public, by speech and by pen. And they who represent me as believing in modern spiritualism, do so without any warrant whatever in the truth. The substance of the "communications" have quite turned the stomach of my faith. Nor do the results of such faith in others incline me to it; for,

3. Although many sincere and excellent people do believe in modern spiritualism; and although there may be some who have been brought by it to a belief of the Scriptures, yet, in so far as I have had opportunities for observing, it has seemed to weaken the hold of the Bible upon the conscience and the affections, and to substitute diluted sentimentalism and tedious platitudes instead of the inspired truth. And the general adoption of the modern spiritualistic doctrines I should regard as no better than a march of Infidelity in the garments of Faith. Without doubt, those who have represented me as a spiritualist, have done so honestly; but without any foundation in fact. Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

The Supposed Slaver.

Application was made on Saturday in behalf of JAMES LOPEZ, who was arrested on board the suspected slaver *Falmouth*, that he be admitted to bail. He offered RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Esq., of Wallabout, L. I., and of Front-street, New-York, as one of the sureties in $2,200, but the authorities required another in the said amount.

The Dispatch and Niagara.

The United States propeller *Dispatch* is to be supplied with a new wheel, one of the fans of the old one being found broken. As no new pattern could be obtained, another will have to be cast. On account of this, it is expected her repairs will not be completed for several days. She will, therefore, be taken out of the Navy Yard Dry Dock and placed in the Sectional Dry Dock, on the New-York side, to give place to the new steam frigate *Niagara*. The *Dispatch* will go out this morning at an early hour, and the *Niagara* will be admitted at or near 11 A. M. to-day. The *Niagara* is expected to occupy the dock for about six weeks; for while in the situation she will not only be coppered, but the propeller and the after shaft, with the shaft bearings, will be fixed in their proper places. The propeller has not yet been brought to the Yard; but the shaft, with the bearings and couplings, and various other portions of her machinery are already within her.

Launch.

At 11 A. M. to-day will be launched from the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, North River, a pair of patent lifting-tanks, for raising sunken vessels, recently invented by Capt. BELL, (wrecker,) and built under the superintendence of Mr. N. S. WING, of this City.

☞ We noted, on Saturday, that some of the "ones" of the "Importers' and Traders' Bank," which were thought to defy the counterfeiters, had been altered to fives. Parties who have been thoroughly investigating the matter assure us that they have found but a single note of the sort, and that it was so bunglingly done as to deceive none who are acquainted with the bills.

☞ We should have given 67¾ (not 62¼) cents as the price at which LONGFELLOW's *Hiawatha* sold at the Trade Sale on Friday, in small parcels. The thirtieth thousand of this remarkable poem is put to press by TICKNOR & FIELDS to-day.

☞ In the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was moved to show cause why the Mayor, Comptroller, &c., should not be restrained from paying BAIRD for cleaning Broadway. Judge DAVIES set down the case for next Saturday.

Youthful Debating Society.

The young men connected with the above Society held their second anniversary at the Lyceum, in the Cooper House, on Thursday evening. The Society was originally under the auspices of the Yonkers Library Association, an institution similar, though on a smaller scale, to our own Mercantile Library.

Among the Directors of the Library, who occupied seats upon the Speaker's stand, we noticed ex-Aldermen GETTY and RICE, G. P. PUTNAM and J. C. DERBY, the well-known publishers, the former being President of the Association, and several other business men of this City, who are residents of Yonkers. F. S. COZZENS, (Mr. SPARROWGRASS,) in the course of the evening, read an unpublished chapter of the Sparrowgrass Papers, which was keenly relished. At the close of the exercises, President PUTNAM made a few remarks commendatory of the objects of the Association, and by way of illustration, gave a spicy bit of autobiography, which was alike creditable to himself and instructive to the young men for whom it was intended.

☞ The Charter Lobbying Committee of the Board of Counsellmen leave to-day for Albany in the 12 o'clock train. Who pays?

☞ Rev. THOMAS SKINNER, Jr., has resigned the Pastorate of the Northwest Carmine-street Presbyterian Church, in consequence of an affection of the throat.

☞ The Irving House is to have a marble front, and its rooms are to be altered to stores.

☞ A Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* announces that Mlle. RACHEL is shortly to be married. The lucky individual is M. DELAHANTE, formerly Receiver-General (tax collector) of the Department of the Rhone. M. DELAHANTE is rather old, but has a fortune of three million francs, (six hundred thousand dollars.) RACHEL has nearly as much, so she will be able to live comfortably without going on the stage again. RUMOR says she is afraid of RISTORI. DELAHANTE is one of RACHEL's old admirers. EMILE GIRARDIN, editor of the *Presse*, is going to be married to Miss SHEPPARD, daughter of a rich English widow. The *Belle* SHEPPARD used to flirt with the Emperor before his marriage with EUGENIE. GIRARDIN's first wife (who was more brilliant than he) died only a short time ago. He has two millions of francs, and is about forty. Miss SHEPPARD is about twenty-five, and very pretty.

Fires.

FIRE IN FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, owned and occupied by JOHN S. SMITH, No. 236 West Forty-fourth-street. Damage about $500; insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company for $1,200. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Charter Elections.

In Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City the Charter election will be held on the second Tuesday in April. It has been usual to make the nominations on the eve of the election in Jersey City, so that there has been but little opportunity for discussion on the part of the public. There is a disposition this year to move earlier. The Democrats will hold their primary meetings to-morrow evening, to choose delegates to the different Conventions. The Americans of the Fourth Ward will probably elect their delegate this evening. In Hoboken and Hudson, also, preparations are making for the election.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot

NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,

Or No. 2 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at and below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL STORE! WHAT ELEGANT goods! and so cheap too! is the exclamation of every one after passing through the new store of BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. (a location long known as the residence of Dr. CHEESEMAN.) This firm, having erected a store over 200 feet in length, are now prepared to show a most extensive stock of dry goods, all on one floor, a convenience which every lady in the habit of shopping must appreciate. They have now on hand at least $150,000 worth of the choicest descriptions of goods, lately purchased at auction or ordered by themselves. Among the former will be found a beautiful selection of silk, barege, and organdie robes, poplins, and printed jaconets, silks by the yard, &c.; and the latter of shawls, silks, muslins, de laines, white goods, embroideries, drapery, muslin and lace, mantillas, velvets, and in fact every article commonly kept in a first-class dry goods establishment. We think, from their reputation in purchasing and well known taste in selecting displayed by this firm, that the ladies will find it to their advantage to give them a call at No. 473 Broadway, before purchasing elsewhere.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the best, and only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 493 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevents the premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

A GREAT SACRIFICE ON WINDOW SHADES and Paper Hangings, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

5,000 Rolls American and French Satins, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
4,000 Rolls American and Gold, 4c., 6c.
10,000 Rolls Blanks, at reduced prices—and store to let, at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the Agents No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Basin, suitable for store-rooms or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with restrictions. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Insurance Against Burglary!** ☜
EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORM DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

☞ **The Hair.**—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be nopleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Sterling; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. BUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,** (late Bushton, Clark & Co.) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **To those who desire to Help the Worthy Poor.**—An Irish Protestant lady—the widow of a physician—and her children are in circumstances of much necessity, from sickness and other misfortunes. A little money would greatly relieve them and keep them from absolute suffering. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. L., No. 118 West 13th-st.

☞ **Worthy of Note.**—The fact that diseased lungs, even in the middle and latter stages of Consumption, have been cured, in repeated instances, by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, can be substantiated by the strongest proof.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,**
No. 387 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.
☞ **The Hutchinson Family**—Respectfully announce that they will give one Concert (and positively but one in Brooklyn this Spring) in the Plymouth Church, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) THIS EVENING, the 24th inst., on which occasion they will present a choice programme of new songs, adapted to the times, together with a selection from their standard pieces, embracing the following:
New Song on the State of the Union.
"The Nebraskality."
"Little Topsey's Song."
"Kind words can never die."
"To the West.—to the West."
"The Ghost of Uncle Tom."
"Where shall the soul find rest?"
"I am going home."
With many others. Tickets 25 cents—at the door. No half-price. House open at 6½, and Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent,** Accomplishes three desiderata:
1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.
Five sizes, from #3 to #8. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Boremus' Lectures on the "Chemical History of Creation."**—The Third Lecture of this Course, (which was postponed at the request of the audience, in consequence of a Charitable Concert,) will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Packer Institute," Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. The lecture will be illustrated with brilliant experiments.

☞ **Lectures of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. JOHN Lord will deliver the last lecture of the course on MONDAY EVENING (March 24) at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Leo the great* (Pope) Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Broadway Bookstores and at the door. CHAS. SELDEN, Chairman of Committe.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S Office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 123 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of FREDERICK PLUMB PORTER, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, who left Friday last, at 11 A. M., to take a valise to No. 43 Broadway, since which time he has not been heard of. Any information that can be given will be thankfully received by TREADWELL, ACKER & CO.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE—Now pursuing his legal studies, of good family, 26 years of age, and possessed of a handsome competence, is desirous of opening a confidential correspondence with a lady not over 21, of engaging appearance and affectionate disposition, whose education and tastes would render her a desirable companion for life. Address WALTER S. DEAN, New-Haven, Conn.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.
Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William st., N.Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

GROUND FEED,
For sale in large or small quantities at the
CORN EXCHANGE MILLS,
Empire Works, 24th-st., near the East River.
Corn wanted at the market rates.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, at 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 511 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE TO BANKERS.—The undersigned lost or had stolen from his pocket, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March inst., a CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of the Nassau Bank, dated March 12, 1856, No. 165, payable to the order of JAMES KENNEDY, for the sum of NINETEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Payment of said certificate is stopped, and all persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.
JAMES KENNEDY.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

ABEL, BERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS Have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MARBLE STORE No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the
KENT MILLS;
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 345 Broadway; PALDING & WARD, 97 Tremont-st., Boston; BRIGGS, No. 5 Astor House, Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 44 North 2d-st., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—GEO. B. ROBBINS & SON have removed from No. 48 Wall-st. to No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) viz.: some very experienced cooks, washers and ironers; several thoroughly efficient chambermaids and waiters, nurses capable of taking entire charge of infants, general housework servants, and neat young girls for children's nurses, plain sewing and sewing, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls who wish places in one family or separate; one is plain cook in all its branches, a most excellent baker, understands all sorts of meats and poultry, makes excellent pastry, and will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $6. They give excellent City reference. Call or send to No. 329 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As teacher or governess by a young lady, a graduate of one of the largest and best Female Seminaries in this country, and for some time a teacher in same her large Seminary; is perfectly capable of teaching English, Latin and Greek, and partially French and Music. The best of references given. New-York or vicinity preferred. Address G. T. N., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women, (protestants,) in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and plain pastry; would have no objection to act as laundress or chambermaid; the other is a neat girl for nurse and seamstress; has been in that capacity. Both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As ladies' maid and seamstress, by a respectable young women, who would tend an invalid, and do fine washing and ironing. Also, as chambermaid and laundress, or as first-class laundress, by a very competent girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and is a skillful driver. Is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. A., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, ironer and baker. No objection to go in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 13 James-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as packer in a glassware or crockery store. Inquire of present employer, JUDSON LOOMIS, No. 173 Pearl-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesman, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No 293 Broadway, room No 4.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From 15 to 18 years of age, who is familiar with the retail dry goods business. One who has had some acquaintances with the carpet trade preferred. Apply to
J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 Greenwich st.

TEACHER WANTED—In a private school, a few miles from the City. A gentleman well qualified to instruct in all the English branches, French and German. Apply, with testimonials, to W. U., Jr., No. 163 Water-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 126 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED—Two competent milliners; also, a first-rate cap maker. None need apply but are capable to whom the highest wages will be given. Six apprentices to the same. Apply at No. 537 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a widow lady 25 years of age, in a respectable family in this City or Brooklyn; no objection to take charge of children—unexceptionable references will be given. Address H. U., *Times* Office.

UNDER-HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—In a large family; a capable, efficient Protestant woman. The best reference will be required. Apply at No. 7 Union-square, Monday, March 24, between 12 and 13 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 47½ 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and "Jewels of all work" with situations; both in City or country. N. B.—Girls well recommended can be supplied with first-rate situations. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

TO FARMERS.—A strong, active young man wishes work on a farm. He is temperate and steady, and accustomed to raise various crops, and capable of managing live stock and driving. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Active, energetic Agents to canvass for NEARS' LARGE-TYPE QUARTO PICTORIAL BIBLE, containing about FIVE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Sold only by subscription. Call or send for a full descriptive Circular. Address ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

ALL COME AND SEE AND BE SATISFIED.—Wanted both ladies and gentlemen to learn a most beautiful art, newly discovered, at which from $30 to $50 per week is made. It is clean and respectable, and is done in your own house. Suitable for either City or country. Apply at No. 44 Hudson-st. N. B.—No letters answered.

COOK AND COACHMAN WANTED—In a small private family, both must be Protestants, and desirous of obtaining a good permanent home. The employer can be seen from 10 to 2, on Tuesday, at No. 149 Grand-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Can now obtain very desirable situations and the highest wages, on early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 144 Grand-st. N. B.—Waiter and coachman wanted for Washington.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a large country store near this City; one familiar with the business preferred; unexceptionable references required. Address ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a domestic dry goods house; one well acquainted with the Western country trade. None others need apply. Address Box No. 1861, Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing store. To one who can influence a large amount of cash trade a very liberal salary will be paid. Address, with a reference to last employer, Box No. 452 Post-Office.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED—In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 236.

BOY WANTED.—An American or English boy, to learn the printing branch of the lithographic business; one about 15 or 16 years of age, and resident with his parents in the City. ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st.

LAD WANTED—In an importing business, a young lad, who has some knowledge of the French language. Address Box No. 145, Post-Office.

STRAW HAT TIPPER WANTED—Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go South. Apply to PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By three single gentlemen, a handsomely furnished parlor and three bedrooms in a genteel private family where there are no other boarders, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address N. N., Box 125 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private family. Children no objection. Apply at No. 32 King st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Carlton, Clinton, or Washington avs., Brooklyn, with one or two rooms furnished or unfurnished. A small family without children preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 634, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single gentlemen want furnished rooms, (a parlor and two bedrooms,) above 1st-st., between 3d and 7th avs., with breakfast and tea. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

AN ELDERLY SINGLE GENTLEMAN—Living alone, would be pleased to have another with him in company. The house is nearly new, with all the improvements, and situated in the vicinity of Union-square. A good plain table is kept, with dinner about 2 o'clock, for which the applicant would be charged merely his proportion of expenses. A note with name and address of the applicant, will be regarded as confidential, and duly attended to. Address W. L. M., *Times* Office.

NO. 219 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board. Location pleasant and of easy access. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A well-furnished parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, replete with every convenience, such as closets, gas, water, &c. Dinner hour 6 o'clock. Also a room for a single gentleman. Reference exchanged. No. 176 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To families or single gentlemen, with board, in a delightful location, near Washington-square. Apply at No. 5 University-place.

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GARRETT & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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We would invite the attention of the TRADE to our LARGE AND COMPLETE COLLECTION of all the NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, etc., published in this country. We sell at the lowest prices, and supply our customers at the earliest possible moment after issue.
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A series of life-like pictures, woven into a story of no or literary interest, simple and beautiful in style, true to nature in its scenes and characters, which are drawn with the skill of an artist, most pure and elevated in its moral tone, and bidding fair to be a great favorite with the public.
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Immense success of it. Everybody is having it, and all are in ecstasies with it. First edition exhausted in one week, and a new edition is published this day, and for sale by all the booksellers in New-York, and by all booksellers and news agents all over the United States and Canadas. Published at the Philadelphia Cheap Publishing House of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st.
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This neat volume meets a want of our times.
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Those who would appreciate the dangers, not to the negro slave only, but to the free citizen, from the infamous decisions of obsequious judges, should read
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Will find from
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With increased facilities for manufacturing, and recent improvements in the process, we are now able to keep pace with the increasing demand for our Envelopes and at the same time to furnish an article of superior workmanship.
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The above gilt or plain, ruled or unruled, wove, laid and fancy laid. White, Buff, Canary, Lilac, (colors separate or assorted,) &c., embracing various shades of quality and price.
Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER,
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NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz. 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz. 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube. 50 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Burge. 25 cts. Louisa Pyne Polka." 50 cts. "Bobolink," by Eaton. 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook. 25 cts. The set $2, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 348 Broadway.

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SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

LYON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

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SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete.
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st. to No. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,
where may be found the largest and the best assortment of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

GEO. BREEZE, BREAD AND MUFFIN BAKER—No. 81 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., begs to inform the inhabitants of New-York that he has made such an addition to his establishment that will enable him to supply the upper as well as the lower part of the City with all kinds of the very best bread, including French and Rye Bread and Muffins and Crumpets, early in the morning. Families, hotels, stores and steamboats will be supplied on reasonable terms. All orders left at the above number will be punctually attended to. Hot Muffins from the store from 9 till 10 A. M.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NERVES OF TEETH DESTROYED WITHOUT PAIN.—JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of PARISH & WOODBRIDGE, No. 53 Barclay-st. New-York,) would announce to his patrons and the public that he has purchased the right to use Dr. ISAAC B. BRANCHE'S new patent method for producing local anæsthesia, and thereby extracting and operating upon the teeth without pain. Insensibility of the entire body is entirely avoided, consequently there is no danger to the vital organs, as in the use of chloroform, and no injury is done to the jaw or the adjoining teeth. Will remove May 1 to No. 109 Clinton, corner State st.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Calls particular attention to the following lots of desirable goods:
500 dresses Foulard Silks, for $6 50, worth $8.
300 pieces best quality Scotch Ginghams, 1s., worth 1s. 9d.
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50 pieces Tamaratine, (a new article.)
Together with a most superb stock of Mourning Silks, including Black Gros de Rhine, Gros de Grain, Barathea, and Armour. Also, second or half Mourning, in every style and quality, at such prices as must defy competition.
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WILLIAM JACKSON,
LATE BARTHOLOMEW'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway,
Having completed the necessary alterations for the comfort of his customers, respectfully solicits the attention of ladies to his Spring importations of Bonnets and Mantillas, which will be found to far surpass anything before introduced in mourning, combining elegance and neatness of style, and appropriate for every stage of mourning.
These important departments will be conducted by Mrs. Jackson, under whose superintendence (hitherto) this establishment has acquired so much renown.
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WHOLESALE.
JOSEPH GREENBERRY & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES FOR THE MANUFACTURES OF JAMES HOULDSWORTH & CO.,
SILK WEAVERS, SPINNERS, AND PRINTERS, MANCUESTER, ENGLAND,
and general importers of the under-mentioned and other upholstery goods, of the first British, French, and German manufactures, beg to intimate to the trade that they have now in store and to arrive, a choice assortment of fabrics, suitable for this season, viz.:
Brocatels, damasks, and silk lampas, in single and triple widths
Guipurettes, tapisetts, satins, 27, 54, and 63 inches wide.
Satin de laines, plushes, printed lastings, and rops, woolen cloths, 72 and 78 inches wide.
Borders, in great variety, woven with silk, silk and wool, and all wool, for trimmings to curtains, table, piano covers, &c.
Patent machine embroidery, for borders, fillings, medellions, wall decorations, curtains, draperies, table, piano covers, &c.
Cotton demasks, in all colors, and printed cotton borderings to match.
Patent Turkish counterpanes, toilet covers, towels, &c.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.
The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

LOOK AT THE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED OF A. B. CLAPP & CO.'S,
Nos. 57 AND 59 CATHARINE-ST.,
In colored and best Silks, Challies, De laines, Ginghams, Linen Damask Drapery, Muslin, &c., &c.
Also, just opened, the largest and most complete assortment of Stella Shawls, in all the most desirable styles and colors ever exposed for sale in this City, at prices full 40 per cent less than the market value.
Also a very extensive assortment of Spring Telmas and Mantillas, in all the different materials, at greatly reduced prices.
Also 20 cases of beautiful yard-wide English prints, warranted fast colors, only 5c per yard.; 3 cases yard-wide do. only 10d.; 10 cases Merrimac styles, never-fading colors, only 6d.
Goods sent to any part of the City or vicinity free of expense
One price and no deviation.
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Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine st., corner of Monroe.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT.)
No. 93 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GROS DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS; MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

NEW SPRING CARPETINGS.
Full assortment of "Crossley's" patterns.
RICH VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
Also,
Tapestry Ingrain Carpetings.....at 6s. per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpetings.....at 8s. per yard.
Also,
Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Straw Matting, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine this stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c.
A great variety of New Spring Styles, now ready.
Also,
COTTON, SILK AND WORSTED HOSIERY,
AT A
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.; And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
of the above-named articles, ordered by the late firm of LEADBEATER & CO.,
from the least expensive to the most costly descriptions, at 40 per cent. below cost of importation, will be offered for sale this week, to close assignment accounts.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
will open on
TUESDAY, the 25th inst.,
SPRING STYLES OF PARIS
MANTELETS.
Also, other novelties all of his own importation.

BAREGES, PRINTED LAWNS, CHALLIES, &c.
Several large lots of New Spring Dress Goods,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
will be ready MONDAY, March 24,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton st., New-York. Manufacturers of Fire Clothes.
Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.
Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

We will open 2 more cases of
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
At $15 each,
On Monday, March 24,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES A. HEARN
Will open on
TUESDAY, 25th instant, his
SPRING MANTELETS,
FOR BEST CITY TRADE,
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

DAMAGED GOODS—AT REDUCED PRICES—Consisting of lawns, robe dresses, organdies, ginghams, black cloths, cassimeres, de laines, linen, linen table diaper, &c.; also, a great variety of new Spring goods just received, at great bargains, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

FRENCH CRENOLIN SKIRTS.—Just received, a few Paris-made crenolin mods skirts; also, about twenty different patterns of other skirts, such as horse-hair, machine-stitched, corded, whalebone, Berlin cord, jute, tucked, embroidered, &c.; children's robes, waists, caps, ladies' caps, &c.
E. THOMAS, No. 765 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES.—Just received per steamers *Arabia* and *Persia*, a full assortment of BLACK THREAD LACES, in all widths, and BLACK THREAD VEILS. A large lot of Lace sets always on hand and for

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Brown-stone front house No. 49 Columbia-st., (Brooklyn Heights) A first-class house 20x40, lot 22x104, finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements, and has always been occupied by the owner, is in complete order, and two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Will be sold at a great bargain, with the adjoining lot lying north of the same, if required. Possession on the 1st of May. Also, the adjoining house, similar in every respect. Apply to S. HANDLOW, Montague-st., near Court.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The new brown-stone front house No. 113 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. in a good neighborhood; with iron balcony, three-story and basement, gas and gas fixtures, hot and cold water all through, water closets in all floors, bath, patent ranges, copper boiler, &c., will be sold with or without furniture. Possession before the 1st of May, if desired. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new and superior-built four-story brown-stone front house and lot on Asbury between Broadway and 4th-av., having all the modern improvements, and beautifully finished throughout—lot 21 feet 6 inches, by 100 feet 5 inches—will be sold, with the money, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar houses, Nos. 206 and 208 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98; houses 20x38. Price $3,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements, 25 by 70 feet deep, situate on the south side of 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for good City property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On West 21st-st., near 6th av., a very fine 3 story brown-stone house, new and in fine order; lot 21x98 9. Price moderate. House can be seen at any time after 10 A. M., at No. 73 West 21st-st. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE, LOW.—A substantial, well-built three-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, Murray Hill, near 4th av., No. 14 West 37th-st., will be sold for $10,500, on very favorable terms. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 8 Amos-st., one door from 4th-st; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order, and a desirable residence. It will be sold low, or accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class highly finished English base ment dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, 16 feet front or 65 deep, situated on the westerly side of 5th-av., above Madison-square. Part of the furniture will also be sold with the house. Inquire of M. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 36th-st. near 4th av., two four-story brown-stone houses, 20x55 feet each, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th st., near the 9th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 123 East 19th-st., built in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the Village of Portchester, near the New-Haven Railroad depot, a two-story and basement house, with tan room attached. Lot 65 by 120 feet. Good garden and plenty of shrubbery. For terms, apply to THOS. BENT & SON, No. 312 East 26th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th av., No. 13 and 17, three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies, with all the modern improvements, built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15, next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevius sts., Brooklyn 100 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., two nice three-story brick houses, at a moderate price. Also, two on 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; houses in fine order, gas and fixtures, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—One new 4-story brown stone English-basement house and lot, No. 129 Lexington-av. Can't be surpassed for style and durability. With all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises for particulars.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 40 Hamond-st. The handsome three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements and excellent counter-cellar. House 20x56; lot 95 feet; location good. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Ten first class houses, brown-stone fronts, in elegant locations on western side of City. A variety of medium class cheap. by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Of every description in most any part of the City, on reasonable terms, with all the improvements of the day. Good bargains can be made. Apply to W. WODELL, No. 441 8th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 3 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 48th-st and 11th-av; terms liberal. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 4 4 9th av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat and convenient little house, to cost location, near 8th-av., in 36th st., by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—42-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. —A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire to O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 209 Grand-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A beautiful and pleasantly located cottage, Croton water, street paved, walks well shaded, fine grass; fruit, flowers, &c., 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; four 100 lots; extends through and has a 3-story frame building fronting 13th-st., with immediate possession. Also six building lots with foundation walls, on 128th and 129th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. All for sale on easy terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, an elegant house, 35 feet deep, 2½ story high, with a story kitchen attached. Lot 85 by 160 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c. inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Ball, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

LOTS FOR SALE—Together, the lots No. 107 Chatham, and Nos. 1 and 3 James-st., leased for the next year at $1,050 over all expenses. This property, fronting on the square, offers a rare opportunity for investment and improvement. Terms liberal. H. A. SPARRID, basement, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,300; one do. $4,000; brick houses, $2,300 and $4,000; one will let 140 feet deep, $6,000, No. 14 Lee-av. $3,800. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—3 new dwelling houses and 2 building lots, five minutes' walk from the depôt and at the head of navigation—a good situation for a store or manufactory. Lease eighty-seven years to run. Apply to BOWEN ALLEN, on the premises, Waterside, Stamford, Conn., or to Capt. LOCKWOOD, on board steamboat *Stamford*, east side Catharine-slip, New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. A new two-story frame house, with half an acre of land, barn and out-buildings, in a perfectly healthy location, situated one mile from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road; is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Easy of access; cars pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about moving on a farm. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 5 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
MINDERT VREELAND.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property—1,400 acres of Ulster County land; also, 2 houses in Brooklyn; also, an excellent country building site on the Hudson River, near Yonkers. Full particulars given on application to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—Tenant and other property to exchange for Western lands by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, Nos. 442 8th-av. and 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the rich lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at all 50 to 94 per ton; wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found near the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either by wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by the railroad, and at here with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the per ormance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any one city, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience or furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 11 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front door the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $650; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A most desirable country seat, about 16 miles from the City, with 18 acres of rich land, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit. The house is of brick, three stories high, and attic, built without regard to expense, and contains all the conveniences of a city house; furnace, water, &c.; is elegantly furnished, and commands a most extensive and delightful view. The out-buildings are models for completeness and convenience. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 88 Broadway.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 12 miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through the house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. Smith's corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 322 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY F. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story public and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, state n Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE PAPER MILL situated at Middlebury, Vt., the main building measuring 34x48, with wings 16x30 and 16x46. The mill is calculated for making fine paper, has 2 engines and 8 cold bleaches; the machine is a 56-inch cylinder, and is in good order. The water privilege is capable of running 15 or 20 engines. Will be sold with a large dry house, 3 dwelling houses, and six acres of good land. For terms apply to J. CHRISTIE, Executor, at Middlebury, Vt.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is two stories, 30 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of a city house—gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, poultry-house, with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York in part payment
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$2,500.—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Filled in with brick, and two lots of ground, grape vines, hen-house, &c., Quincy-st., first house east of Nostrand-av. A large amount may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or No. 339 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st., two lots of ground, with abundance of shrubbery and fruit-trees. House 35x60, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; wall's painted and papered throughout, and everything to the most perfect order. Will be sold very low, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, in the rear, 16x35. No. 378 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with full bearing vines on each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises or of A. J. BLEECKER, & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½-story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern; fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—At FORT WASHINGTON, on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, with fine river view.

One House is completely furnished and the furniture will be sold with the house. It contains nine rooms, beside kitchen, basement, bath room, &c.; is supplied with water throughout and has a good carriage house and stable, with about three-fourths of an acre of land. Price of the entire, including furniture $11,500.

The second house has seven rooms beside kitchen and basement, and will be sold with four-fifths of an acre for $8,000.

A portion of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
No. 24 William-st., third floor, room No. 13.

FOR SALE—That splendid brown-stone front house and stable, with 4 or 6 lots of ground, on First-place, between Court and Clinton sts. Brooklyn formerly the residence of John B. Kitching, Esq., will be sold at a great sacrifice; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN FOR SALE—A house and lot in Morristown, New Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt, and very pleasantly situated. The house is 26½ feet by 36, and very convenient, in two years old, well built and convenient, and has water inside. The lot is 150x200 feet, has a barn upon it, and contains also a good garden with a variety of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to T. K. ROSS, or to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck Connty of Dutchess, on a half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottages, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. CARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

YONKERS.—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Situated on Warburton-av.; a fine two-story wood cottage, neat, substantial, and convenient in every particular, and at present in perfect order. The grounds (about one acre) are beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade and fruit trees and shrubbery of many choice varieties. Any person desiring a comfortable and finely-located house, at a moderate price, with easy terms of payment, can be suited. The furniture and carpets all nearly new, will be disposed of, if wanted; possession given as soon as required. Apply to C. C. GARDINER, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEVERAL COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—With gardens, located near the junction of Division and Myrtle avs., East Brooklyn, location beautiful and healthy, cars and stages from the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries. Prices from $1,000 to $3,000. Rent $150 to $175. Apply to H. STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st. N.Y.

NO. 37 SEVENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—West of 3d-av., a substantial 3 story brick dwelling, 26 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Terms easy.
THOMAS S. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., cor. William.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Conn., connected by a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, range, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine bathing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—36 miles from New York City, 3 miles from Hicksville depôt, L. I. 53 acres, comfortable two-story house, old-fashioned, with nine rooms, with new additions, and barn about 30 by 45. 5 acres young growth of wood—land good. Price $3,000, terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

CARRIAGE WANTED.—A light 2-seated carriage not very much used, suitable for 1 or 2 horses. Also, a good farm horse, sound and kind. Apply in, or address a note to store No. 13 Catharine-st.

GIG AND HARNESS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A first-rate City-made gig, in good order. Also, a single harness. Inquire at the stable No. 278 Madison-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Furnished House to let or for sale, No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn near Bond; house brick, three-story, basement and sub-cellar. Furniture very good and all in most excellent order. Rent $700.

Also, No. 373 Pacific-st., next door to the above, without the furniture. Rent $450.

Also, No. 367 Pacific-st., on northeasterly corner of Bond and Pacific sts. Lot 21 feet 2 inches by 90 feet. House brick, three-story, basement and sub-cellar. Will be sold very low.

For permits to see the premises and full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Rent $225—The floors of the house No. 46 West Baltic-st., corner of Clinton, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, with gas fixtures included. The remaining floor is occupied the usual hours as a school for young ladies. To a small family desiring a low rent without the encumbrances attendant upon two families in a house, this offers a very desirable arrangement. Unexceptionable reference is required, and all application to be made after 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET, IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A very desirable dwelling house, in Jersey-st., opposite Christ Church; the house is large and in good repair, is well calculated for a first-class boarding house, or for the residence of a large family; attached are a fine garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and four or five acres of cow land; communication with the City by railroad or water nearly every hour of the day. For further particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or to W. DE GROOT, No. 156 Front-st.

TO LET—The hotel corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, in complete order. Possession immediately. Also, the desirable three-story houses Nos. 123 and 125 Hammond-st.—$525. Also, Nos. 281 and 283 10th-st., near Avenue D.—$250. Also, No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal—$300. Also, the handsome large store and cellar No. 93 8th-av., near Jefferson Market—$750. Also, the marble yard Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverly-place, near 8th-av.

TO LET—A beautiful three-story basement verandah front dwelling, situated on West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway No. 127, with all the improvements; gas fixtures in the house. Rent $700. Also, a fine new three-story and basement dwelling, situated on the south side of 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent $700. Apply to W. WODELL, No. 441 8th av.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, PENCIL CASE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—The third and fourth floors (now occupied by John H. Raoch, Esq.,) of No. 175 Greenwich, corner of Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—At No. 280 Broadway, property well suited for a manufactory, furniture store, printing establishment, or other business purposes. Possession immediately. 100 feet deep 3 floors. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

LECTURE-ROOMS TO LET.—The two large and commodious lecture-rooms in the College Buildings corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., will be let in regular societies for Sunday services, and sale to societies for the evenings of week days. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick house, stone basement, No. 150 Joralemon-st., near the City Hall and railroad. Will be let with the furniture, has gas, range, &c. Can be seen after 12 M. Apply to O. N. BOTSWICK, No. 83 Remsen-st., or No. 54 Murray-st., New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished, four-story, English basement house, 20 by 60, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 1st for a year or term of years. Rent, $2,400. For particulars, apply to Mr. SCHAEFFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first class English-basement house, handsomely furnished. Rent $1,800. Apply at No. 25 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., from 12 to 2 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 556 Broome-st., near Varick-st., first floor through, consisting of four rooms, (two fire places,) two large rooms on the third floor. Rent $280 per annum. Possession given 1st day of May. Apply on the premises, to EDWIN E. ENGLAND.

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. BURLBUT, No. 257 Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 13 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—In the new marble building on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, 28x80 feet, and 15 feet ceiling. It is just finished and suitable for a lodge or other public uses. Apply on the premises or to IRA SMITH, in Clinton-st., one door south of Atlantic-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—The stores on the first floor, and offices above, in the new brown-stone building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., 4 doors east of the Park, will be finished for occupancy on or before the 1st of May. No expense has been spared to make it a first-class and substantial building in every respect. The premises are very favorably located, and well adapted for bankers, brokers, and insurance, lawyers, watch importers, engravers, &c. Plans can be seen at the adjoining office No. 13 Beekman-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE VILLAGE, N. Y.—Three beautiful houses, nearly new, of various sizes, pleasantly situated on Centre-av., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. In the vicinity of the new Public School and churches. Carriage houses, stables and one or two acres of land can be had with two of the above dwellings Rent moderate. For full particulars, apply to J. H. WEAVER, No. 85 Pearl-st., New-York, or to J. G. HORTON, on the premises.

HOUSES TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The two story house and lot No. 234 Hicks-st., between Pierpont and Clark sts., together with the furniture—the location is the most desirable in the city, being but a few minutes walk from the Fulton ur Wall-st. ferries Also the three-story brick house No. 93 Degraw-st This house will be rented or leased at a low rent to a desirable tenant. For terms, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 24 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Sing Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLACKFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st sts., and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class four-story brown-stone front house on the north side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., two doors west of the church—having all the modern improvements, hot-air furnace, range, bath, &c., &c., with hot and cold water, and gas through the entire house. Can be seen from 11 to 4, and from 4 to 6 o'clock. Rent $800.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story brick dwelling, 25x80, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Dalton sts. House is three rooms deep, has gas, furnace, bath, &c; gas fixtures belong to the house which is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M.
R. UPJOHN & CO.,
No. 77 Trinity Building.

HOUSE TO LET—From May next, the modern first class three-story high basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 17 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn; gas throughout, chandeliers in parlors, range with water in kitchen, shrubbery in yard, and flagged; can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Rent $500. Apply to COGSWELL & ANDERSON, No. 9 Court-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Three houses at Ravenswood, L. I., on the river, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 41 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 13 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $200, the other for $250. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The comfortable 2-story dwelling No. 19 Hubert-st., corner Greenwich-st., within one block of St. John's park. Has painted walls, vaults, &c. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story white marble-front store, No. 814 Broadway; building 25x110. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story brick basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., furnished with gas and Croton complete. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, S. I., within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation will be given on the 1st of April. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation. There is a bathing house on the hill which bound the premises on the north, a stable and other out houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 102 49th-st

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated in the ancient and beautiful village of Newtown, and within only three minutes' walk of the depot of the Flushing Railroad Company. These villa sites are each 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and will be sold with the privilege. The lots on Newtown-av. will be sold only in parcels of four lots making 50 feet front and 200 deep, running through from street to a rear. The ground is elevated, the location is unsurpassed, and the land is free from rock. Churches of all denominations, and good schools, are in the immediate vicinity of this property, and the water is excellent. The cars of the Flushing Railroad Company leave Hunter's Point and Newtown several times a day, which gives every facility necessary to persons doing business in the City of New-York, desiring to make this beautiful place their private residence, and combining city with country life. The communication by the Railroad is only eight cents a day, which is less than any railroad or stage route in the City of New-York. The streets and avenues have all been graded at the expense of the present owner.

There is a chance rarely to be met with, and is worthy the attention of Capitalists as well as those who are seeking to obtain healthy locations for residence, as Newtown has been noted for years as being the healthiest village on Long Island. Many first-class improvements are now going on, and orders are in contemplation, which will greatly increase the value of this property. Every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also,

A frame cottage, 26x24, containing 6 rooms, with milk-room, barn and wagon-house, and 8 lots of ground, all kinds of fruit trees, and a good well of water on the premises. Also,

A new two-story frame-house, 19x34, with kitchen 14 feet square, wagon-house, and a good well of water and 7 lots of ground. Also,

A new two-story and basement frame-house and lot, house 30 feet square.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent., and the title is indisputable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND WATER-RIGHT, BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—JAMES M. MILLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee:

WEST-STREET—Two lots on West-st., beginning 50 feet 6 inches north of Laight-st., each being 25 feet 6½ inches wide and about 123 feet deep.

WASHINGTON-STREET—The two lots on the west side of Washington-st., immediately in the rear of the above mentioned, each being 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT—The bulkhead and water-right in front of the first leasehold lots.

SPRING-STREET—The lot with the three-story brick house thereon, known as No. 238 Spring-st. 17 feet 3 inches wide, and 100 feet deep.

ALSO, the adjoining three story brick house and lot, No. 236 Spring-st., 22 feet wide and 98 feet deep.

ALSO, the lot on the southwesterly corner of Spring and Clark sts., with the double three-story brick house thereon, known as Nos. 29 and 31 Clark-st., being 25 feet 2½ inches wide on Spring-st., and 42 feet deep.

CLARK-STREET—The lot with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, adjoining the rear of the last mentioned, and known as No. 27 Clark-st., being 20 feet one inch wide, and 50 feet 4 inches deep.

The lots on West and Washington-sts., and water-right, will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on the 1st of May, 1857, at the annual rent or ground, payable quarterly, and the taxes, (which will be apportioned on each lot.) The lessees have the right of removing the buildings any time prior to the expiration of their lease. The sale will be absolute and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, at Maiden-lane

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, Salesrooms No. 13 Nassau-st. Magnificent Cabinet Furniture, being the entire stock of a Broadway maker, removed for convenience of sale, and will be peremptorily sold. We invite our friends, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing, to view the stock previous to sale. First floor will be arranged with rich and costly suits of parlor furniture, medallion backs covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, solid rosewood chamber suites to match, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, several richly decorated and enameled suites, superior made oak, walnut, rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, sumount mirror sideboards, wardrobes in rosewood and mahogany, gothic and French bedsteads of the latest styles and designs, superb carved rosewood centre tables, sida and pier tables, carved and fancy tables several solid mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, 14 feet long, warerooms price $85 each, with polished leaves; several superb thick French plate pier and oval mirrors; richly carved rosewood chairs, library, counting-house, and side armchairs; rosewood music stand and tables, with other rich articles.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND 50 VILLA SITES AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about three acres of land, with the fine mansion-house thereon, situated at Nyack, within a few hundred feet of the river. The house is large, is very neat order, (first story painted in fresco,) and the grounds are tastefully laid out. The property also embraces nearly 200 cases of the most valuable wines and importations, including Chateau Margaux, Lafitte and Labrie, of vintages of 1844, 1846 and 1847, from the houses of Washington Morton and Barton & Guestier. Also, the other fine wines of these celebrated growths from the same houses. Besides these are Scotch, Schiedam, Johannesberger, Hock, Sherry, Champagne, and Hostetter's Hollenbane, imported direct from the estate of the Metternich Estate; a great variety of pale and gold Sherries, of great age and delicacy; Port wine of the rarest and choicest kinds; Burgundies of the first growths, and a stock of Madeiras unrivaled in reputation, quality and variety among which are Favorite No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; Diploma, Wanderer, Leacock, 1848; Howard, March & Co. 1844; Indiana 1846; Private Reserve from private stock of Mr. Hutchinson of very small parcels; Old Red Seal, Jennings & Willard, Adelaide, Wardlaw, and many others. The catalogue will include the wine of J. B. Monnot only. The wine in full cases guaranteed same as samples shown. Samples at the rooms on the day of the sale. Information regarding these wines may be obtained at the wine store of P. H. DUZZ & CO., No. 20 Warren-st., opposite Depot Hudson River Railroad.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, near Howard-st., being the entire stock of a Broadway dealer including six reserved parlor suites, in brocade brocatel, plush and hair cloth, elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, enameled suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, beds seds, bureaus, washstands and mattresses, centre, side and sofa tables, extension, dining-tables, &c., &c. well worthy the attention of buyers. Sale positive. Boxing, &c., on the premises.

THOS. MORAHEL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Furniture, &c., remaining from a family breaking up housekeeping. FINE PARLOR FURNITURE. THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 21 Nassau-st. Dealers from abroad will be served with packing. We desire examination previous to time of sale. To commence with a general stock of household articles for parlors, chambers, halls, &c., to which we invite particular attention.

WANTED—A responsible man to box furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his personal attention to sales of furniture at private dwellings, as also to stocks of cabinet makers or others this season.

As he keeps no auction room, those who may require his service can depend upon having their interest faithfully executed. A. C. TUTTLE,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

ANDREW J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable leasehold and substantial two story brick-front dwelling-house, known as No. 8 Thomas-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. House 22x50 ft.; lot 25x59 ft. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY A. H. MULLER.—MONDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Thirty-fifth-street.—Two four-story English basement imitation brownstone-front houses and lot, on the north side of 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as Nos. 319 and 321. The houses are well and substantially built, and replete with all modern improvements.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.—Store No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Select sales of Furniture at private dwellings or parties breaking up housekeeping can send their goods to our store, No. 79 Nassau-st., where their interests will be paid to their sale. Cash advances made when required. Return of sales promptly made.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE WINES G.—On THURSDAY, March 27, by Messrs. L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., at their salerooms, No. 111 Pearl-st., at 12 o'clock M., the entire stock of Wine owned by J. B. Monnot, Esq., comprising the wines of the New-York Hotel, prior to the year 1854. The assortment will embrace nearly 2,000 cases of the most famous crops and importations, including Chateau Margaux, Lafitte and Labrie, of vintages of 1844, 1846 and 1847, from the houses of Washington Morton and Barton & Guestier. Also, the other fine wines of these celebrated growths from the same houses. Besides these are Scotch, Schiedam, Johannesberger, Hock, Sherry, Champagne, and Hostetter's Hollenbane, imported direct from the estate of the Metternich Estate; a great variety of pale and gold Sherries, of great age and delicacy; Port wine of the rarest and choicest kinds; Burgundies of the first growths, and a stock of Madeiras unrivaled in reputation, quality and variety among which are Favorite No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; Diploma, Wanderer, Leacock, 1848; Howard, March & Co. 1844; Indiana 1846; Private Reserve from private stock of Mr. Hutchinson of very small parcels; Old Red Seal, Jennings & Willard, Adelaide, Wardlaw, and many others. The catalogue will include the wine of J. B. Monnot only. The wine in full cases guaranteed same as samples shown. Samples at the rooms on the day of the sale. Information regarding these wines may be obtained at the wine store of P. H. DUZZ & CO., No. 20 Warren-st., opposite Depot Hudson River Railroad.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot has about 55 feet 6 inches front, on Broad-st., and 197 feet in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 22 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 97 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and under-cellar.

The property will be let at the price of $28,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 2½ per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 16th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor
of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; especially Loans Notes, Bills of Exchange and Drafts. Deposits received, and the Warehouse, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on THIS DAY, March 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: $10,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds..$1,000
$10,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds..$1,000
$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$6,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds..$1,000
$1,000 Marie to and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds
$3,000 Great Western Railroad 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$6,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000

8 shares Kidder's New-York Gas Regnia or.....$100
20 shares Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.....100
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....100
8 shares Lenox Insurance Co.....25
20 shares Astor Insurance Co.....25
10 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.....25
75 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....17
50 shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of L. Island.....25
50 shares North River Bank.....61
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.....25
20 shares Arctic Insurance Co.....50
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....101

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance below 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 27.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, at their warerooms, No. 455 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, the entire stock of McGraw & Allendorph, who have determined to retire from the trade on the 1st of May ensuing. The assortment comprises elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in the richest styles of satin, brocade, brocatel, and muslin. Library, dining, and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut. Also, an elegant assortment of their superior enameled cottage chamber suites in every variety of design and coloring. The whole of which must be sold, and is warranted in every respect as to material and workmanship.

Terms—Under $200, cash; over $200, approved indorsed notes at 4 months. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 336 West 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs., the entire furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of velvet and Brussels carpets, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatel; suite do in plush; brocatel window curtains, rosewood marble-top pier, and centre table, rosewood etagere, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Brussels carpets, suites of black walnut bedroom furniture, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands to match, suites of mahogany bedroom furniture, wardrobes, hookcases and secretary, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c., China, crockery and glass ware, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit, at the salesroom No. 6 Liberty-st., near Maiden-lane, a fine assortment of white granite blue, dipt, and all kinds of common ware; also 250 packages of glassware. Assorted goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

ALFRED BEAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, March 25, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 83 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable stock of goods direct from the factories, suitable for the Spring trade; also a retailer's stock. Country merchants will do well to attend.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BRANDY, CIGARS, SOAP, PAPER—TUESDAY, March 25, 10½ o'clock. No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, fish, herrings, catsup, fresh tomatoes, sperm candles, prunes, liquors teas, coffee, tobacco, clocks, shirt-collars, knives and forks, pocket-knives, pencils, scales and weights, crockery, tin ware, India-rubber overcoats, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, March 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 241 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds of W. G. ware and common ware, French China glass, Britannia, silver-plated were, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, a number of horses suitable for all purposes. Also wagons, harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—GREAT SALE OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.—Under authority granted by the 8 ate of Illinois, as set forth in the Acts of Feb. 21, 1843, and March 1, 1844, and in the deed of trust executed by the Governo of the State, June 26, 1845, duly recorded in the Counties of Cook and Will, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will offer at public sale in the city of Chicago, commencing on TUESDAY, 13th day of May next:

All the unsold Canal Lands and Town Lots belonging to said Canal, that is to say, 25,240 acres of land lying on both sides of said Canal, and within five miles of the same, between Chicago and the town of La Salle. Also, all the unsold town lots in Chicago, Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Kaokakee, Morris, Ottawa and La Salle—1,417 lots in all. Many of these lands and some of the town lots are traversed by railroads, either completed or under construction. The terms of the sale are one fourth cash, the residue of the purchase-money in three annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, in advance.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
DAVID LEAVITT, } Trustees of the
JOSIAH MCROBERTS, } Illinois and Michigan Canal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ILL. AND MICH. CANAL, March, 20, 1856.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—All the stock of glass ware will be sold at auction, and entirely closed off, without reserve, rain or shine, at No. 173 Pearl-st., near Pine-st., on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

JUDSON LOOMIS, Assignee.
A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOLEY BROTHER, Agents, No. 346 Broadway.—"I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "Far purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. E. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others in this City. The superior tone, touch, and beauty of all who hear them. His terms below cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $100 and $125; melodeons for $25, $35 and $50. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co's pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, lowest for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $60 to $150. Several new instruments to let; a fine octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $225, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. EIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the Æolian attachment, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS TO LET.—An assortment of Pianos, both with and without the Æolian attachment, to let or for sale on monthly payments. Most liberal inducements are offered. Call at the warerooms of FILBERT & CO., No. 319 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 249 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 178 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, until the 5th day of April, at 3 o'clock, for furnishing with desks and seats to be in the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 2. Chairs, near Broome; same as those now in use in Ward School No. 2, Hopper-st., VIIIth Ward, and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. All proposals will be deposited in the office of said Clerk. The School Officers reserve the right to reject all or any of the estimates offered. The name and residence of sureties must accompany each estimate. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES S. BRENNON, Chairman.
H. A. MORGAN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Streets and Assessments, until Wednesday, April 2, 1856, for regulating, setting curb, gutter-stones, and paving the carriageway of HUDSON-STREET, WASHINGTON-STREET, FIFTH-STREET, SECOND-STREET, and flagging the sidewalks of the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, Mr. Wm. Hexamer, No. 169 Washington-st.

WM. WHITE, Chairman of Committee.

Dated Chem, March 19, 1856.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous cases at Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also for sale by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Washington-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & FARES, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, 220 Greene-st., and 21 Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of **TRIFSEMAR**—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIFSEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age the vivifying powers would soon become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of DR. HUNTER, himself, No. 1 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as here-to-fore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 150 electrotyped plates, sent free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 292 Broadway. We commend Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 15 Duane-st., (Chatham Row Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in his specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CATARRH—CATARRH CURED—By a new process which never fails. No snuff or mineralis used. This remedy has permanently cured cases that have baffled the skill of our first physicians. Certificates shown and references given. A cure warranted and charge moderate. R. WILKINSON, No. 26 8th-av., Basement.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—Has removed from No. 144 Grand-st. to the large building No. 88 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $20 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 88 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a large stock with our newly invented cushions, suitable for private or public use; six splendid second-hand tables for sale cheap. Orders by mail attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 57 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 189 Grand-st. near Centre Market.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:10 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 12:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., or the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 189 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. PARDEE CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Mail Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. VIA PRO

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1856.

To Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Participating in the great interest and pleasure manifested by the numerous hearers of your admirable and instructive lecture, "The Gentleman," on the occasion of its recent delivery at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, and fully impressed with the belief that such high-toned and attractive expositions of social and literary subjects will supply a desideratum in the circle of our public entertainments, powerfully tending to form a loftier and nobler public sentiment, a purer current morality, and a more refined taste and cultivated social bearing in the community we are induced to respectfully and cordially unite in inviting you to afford us an early opportunity of again listening to your eloquent unfolding of the same and similar themes of general interest.

With assurances of our high personal regard, and lively appreciation of the value of your effective labors in this department of public instruction, both to ourselves and to all who may enjoy the pleasure of listening to them.

We remain sincerely yours,

JAMES E. RAY, GEORGE GOOD, WILLIAM GEERY } Committee.

Albert Gallatin,	Christopher Wolfe,
David Stewart,	James A. Burtus,
Thomas Achelis,	Joseph Hudson,
Benedict Lewis, Jr.,	William G. Bull,
John T. Rollins,	Conrad Hutterott,
T. M. Jauncey,	William C. Booth,
Nicholas L. Cort,	John A. Condit,
Thomas Wallace,	Henry H. Elliott,
Dr. A. Sabine,	James S. Sanford,
James R. Josup,	George Wood,
Jacob Reese,	John S. Williams,
Robert T. Haws,	Dr. E. S. Nichols,
Percy R. Pyne,	Thomas F. Jeremieh,
Charles H. Seymour,	Benjamin Haxton,
Peter Naylor,	Charles A. Heckscher,
L. Turnure,	And others.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1856.

To James E. Ray, George Good, William Geery, Committee; Albert Gallatin, David Stewart, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your note requesting me to repeat for the second time my lecture, "The Gentleman," and to read other lectures "on similar themes," in New-York, is both unexpected and flattering.

Besides your own persuasions, you have enforced your request by many names of high repute among our fellow citizens.

With great diffidence I accede to your joint desire, and I will begin the experiment by repeating "The Gentleman," on Tuesday evening, March 25.

I remain, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

The first lecture will be delivered at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the drug stores of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Broadway; at GREEN'S, Broadway and Fourteenth-street; of VAN NORDEN & RISE, No. 45 Wall-street; and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in these cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORK CO. offer their apparatus for factories, private dwellings, hotels, churches and villages, as the cheapest, simplest and safest known. Gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York. For further information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen. H. Q. HAWLEY, President.

N. AUBIN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Every preparation has been made by Manager PURDY for the celebration of this, "the Easter Monday Holiday," at his theatre. The grand historical spectacle Irish drama, entitled the "Invasion of Ireland, or the Oath of McMurrogh," has been revived, and will be performed, with the langhable pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the musical burlesqua of "Cinder-Nelly." Those wishing good places must apply in time.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHY.—CURTIS & WEISSE'S specific remedies for croup, hoarseness and loss o voice, dysentery, diarrhœa, piles, nervous or sick headache, felon or whitlow. Each package (price 50 cents) contains medicine and directions for one disease. Sold by MOULTRIE & PALMER, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange; WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway; and the Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway. Address Box No. 290 Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co. are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of gold and silver pencil and pea cases, gold pens, tooth picks, &c. W., C. & Co. are also proprietors of LOWNDS' celebrated patent pen and pencil, which are offered at reasonable prices. Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GO EARLY—And then you will be certain to get a good seat to witness that surpassingly beautiful oriental spectacle of "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp," at Barnum's Museum. It is the handsomest piece ever gotten up there. Nothing superior to it has ever been seen in America. A Mlle. ELOISE, a very pretty young lady, goes into the Hon'e den to-day, for the first time. It will be a sight!

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMOR.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine-chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumors, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach, and liver by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FERRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 16 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The HUTCHINSONE sing at HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, in Brooklyn, to-night. In their simple, soul-stirring songs their motto seems to be "God speed the right." They are fearless and faithful.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, by Rev. Jas. Prestley, JAMES R. CUMING to Miss LETITIA MUNDELL, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 20, at the Union Hotel, by Rev. Jesse Pound, DAVID S. LOCKWOOD to ELEANOR C. GRISWOLD, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, of consumption, EDNA, wife of Thomas Hadaway, aged 48 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully informed that her remains will be removed from No. 18 Howard-st. to Stony Brook, L. I., for interment, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, MARTHA FELTUS, wife of Peter Garner, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Rev. Henry James Feltus, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 East 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, CAROLINE A., only daughter of Samuel P. and Caroline D. White, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 133 West 18th-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, ANN EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Thomas and Ann Davies.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 257 Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, JOHN R. BLACK, aged 47 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 191 West 17th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 21, LILLY W., daughter of James and Elizabeth W. Stuart, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Wm. Whitewright, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Varick-st., (St. John's Park,) this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, Miss JEANNIE CUSHMAN.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 52 East 16th-st. The friends of the family, and of her brother, Mr. Alex. Cushman, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 22 Mr. CHAS. AMES, aged 75 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 55 White-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. JOSEPH POLACK, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from No. 31 Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, suddenly, NELSON ROBINSON, of late the firm of Drew, Robinson & Co., in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 23, after a short but severe illness, EVALINE, daughter of Henry and the late Mary Ann Whitehead, aged 21 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her brother-in-law, Capt. D. H. Terrill, Nostrand-av. and Monroe-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hunt's Point, Westchester Co., for interment, on Wednesday, 26th inst.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 23, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH MILLER, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 24th inst., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. D. Westerfield, No. 3 Washington-place, Pacific-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 21, Mrs. CATHARINE A. DEBEVOISE, widow of the late Gerrit DeBevoise, Esq., and daughter of Abm. Aston, Esq., in the 51st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 Clermont-av., between Park and Myrtle avs.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, March 22, of consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. O. H. Smith, No. 73 4th-st., EMILY BRYANT ANDERSON, in the 34th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her brother-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 22.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92¼
20,000 Ohio 6s, '56	100¾	20 do	92¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	84½	200 Harlem Railroad	20
20,000 do	s10 84½	30 N. Jersey R. R.	122
1,000 do	s3 84½	300 Reading Railroad	92¼
1,000 Har. 1st Mge. Bds.	86	500 do	s3 92
14,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90¾	300 do	c10 92
1,500 do	90½	100 do	s2 92¼
3,000 New-York C. 6s	89¾	100 do	b10 92
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	102¾	100 do	92
500 Clev & T. Div. 8s	79	100 do	b60 92¼
3,000 H. R. 1st Mt. 8s	98	200 Ills. Central R. R.	97½
75 Phenix Bank	112	25 Hud. River R. R.	s3 34½
14 Com. Bank	97½	100 do	b3 34½
5 Nassau Bank	108	50 do	34½
8 Hanover Bank	95	200 do	s60 34½
28 Fk. or Commerce	106¾	6 Mich. Cent. R. R.	98
18 Bk. State New-York	108	400 M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	b60 94
50 Ohio L. & T. Co.	b60 94¾	50 do	93¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	100 do	c10 93¾
300 do	b60 98	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b30 96
900 Nic. Transit Co.	14¾	100 do	b15 96
500 do	14½	200 do	s15 95¾
200 do	14¾	100 do	96
100 do	14¾	50 Wis. L. Sh. R. R.	b45 73
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s15 23	12 do	72¾
50 do	c 23	57 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	83¾
100 do	b10 23½	10 Sixth-av. R. R.	82
100 do	b60 23¾	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b30 65¾
150 do	s3 23	200 do	b60 66
450 Erie Railroad	s3 57½	100 do	65¾
200 do	s60 57¾	475 Cleve. & Toledo	s3 77¾
400 do	b3 57½	200 do	b60 77¾
250 do	s10 57¾	200 do	b30 77¾
550 do	s3 57¾	100 do	s15 77¾
500 do	b3 57½	100 do	s30 77
100 do	57¾	100 do	s30 77
200 do	s60 57	100 Panama Railroad	s3 106½
150 do	b60 57½	55 do	b15½
250 do	c 57¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Virginia 6s	94¾	150 Reading R. R.	s2 92
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	90½	100 do	s10 92
14,000 do do do	93¾	300 do	92
130 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	94	200 do	b30 92¾
400 Nic. Transit Co.	15¼	25 Hudson R. Railroad	34¾
100 do	s60 15¾	200 Mich. C. R. R.	b60 94
100 do	15¾	100 do	s4m 93
100 Flor. & Key. Jt.	3	180 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s30 77¾
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	200 do	b30 77¾
150 Erie Railroad	s3 57¾	300 do	b60 77¾
100 do	s3 57½	450 do	b30 77¾
100 do	s60 57	16 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	96
100 do	57½	100 Harlem Railroad	b3 29½
200 do	b60 57¾		

MONDAY, March 24—A. M.

The course of the Money and Stock Markets, through the past week, was to increased activity, without material change of rates in the former, and better prices in the latter. General trade was active, particularly so among the Dry Goods Jobbers, who are making larger sales to the interior than last season, and among the Importers, who continue in liberal receipts from Europe. There was more done in Cotton than the previous week, and prices firm both for Cotton on the spot, and on sample sales for shipments *in transitu* between the Southern ports and Liverpool. Foreign Exchanges have been steady in rates, inclining to dullness in demand until Friday, when nearly half a million in English and French bills were taken on account of parties interested in the Mexican Indemnity payment. The terms for Sterling are 109⅛@109¾; Francs 5.18¾@5.17½. Money, on demand loan, 7 ₰ cent., and on paper longer than the dates usually current at Bank, 8@9 ₰ cent. The Stock Exchange showed some animation about the middle of the week, after the arrival of the English steamer, and closed steady on Saturday, though not at full prices. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, March 15.	Intermediate.	Saturday March 22
N. Y. Central	91½	93	92¼
Erie	56⅝	58½	57¾
Reading	90⅜	93¼	92
Toledo	77	78	77¾
Galena	111¾	112	111¾
Michigan Central	93	93½	93⅜
Southern Michigan	98¾	94	93¾
Panama	102⅜	105½	105⅜
Illinois Centrals	90	92	90¾
Virginia	95	94¼	94¾
Missouri s	86⅜	85	84¾
Transit Company	15¾	13	15¾

The fluctuations in Hudson River Road were from 34 to 36, and back to 34¾, at which the Stock closed on Saturday. The question of bridging the River at Albany is undetermined in the Legislature, and the measure encounters a warmth of opposition which renders the result quite doubtful.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York, for the past week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,438,047, against $2,920,812 same week last March, and an Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, of $1,458,053, against $1,088,424 corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $53,100 by the *Hermann* on Saturday, amounted to $856,281, against $776,000 the same week last year. The balances in Specie and Bullion, in all departments of the Government Office in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $12,373,674, against $12,993,769 at the close of the previous week. The disbursements include $1,500,000 paid on Friday on account of the Mexican Indemnity. Otherwise the office gained from Custom Duties and other sources $879,905. The Bank Reserve stood last Monday $14,045,024, with a rising average from the California receipts which went into Bank the previous Saturday. On the Statement to be made up this afternoon the variation will probably be in favor of the reserve, with another rising average from the Mexican money which went into the Bank of America on Friday. The drain was pretty constant, however, for the Custom House, as well as for export, and another active week is anticipated in the payment of duties from the large arrival of vessels on Friday and Saturday. The export of Specie, thus far, has not kept pace with the movement of last year, owing to the liberal excess in the export of Domestic Produce which now reaches since July 1, $11,050,242 from this port alone, and about $18,000,000 from the Cotton ports. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, instant, show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$121,000,000
Three weeks in March.....11,261,319
Total to date.....$132,261,319
Against same time last year.....117,425,781
Increase about 12¾ ₰ cent.....$14,775,538

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the receipt of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to.....$51,033,000
Three weeks in March.....4 442,215
Total to date.....$55,475,215
Against same time last year.....44,424,973
Increase to date.....$11,050,242

During the same there was a Specie Export from New-York of.....$11,851,060
Three weeks in March.....2,854,828
Total to date.....$14,185,328
Against same time last year.....25 515,430
Decrease to date.....$11,330,162

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1855.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	5,355	$251,490	5,541	$271,233
Flour, bbls	2,574	29,151	14,712	153,312
Corn Meal, bbls	563	2,997	1,785	7,779
Wheat, bush			2,000	1,900
Corn, bush	93,403	86,802	103,922	76,979
Pork, bbls. and tcs	6,435	114,809	10,672	217,821
Beef, bbls. and tcs	389	5,911	467	8,518
Total Produce		$490,970		$759,642
Miscellaneous		597,764		698,411
Total for the week		$1,088,424		$1,453,053

The Banks of England and France entered the year 1853 with an aggregate Specie reserve of $210,101,000. It had been in the course of the previous year as high as $241,735,000. In the Spring of 1853 the diplomatic troubles with Russia commenced. In the Summer of the same year actual war broke out between Russia and Turkey. In the Spring of 1854 war was declared by England and France against Russia. The war continued through the years 1854 and 1855, and until the beginning of 1856, when the preliminaries of the Peace Conference, now going on, were agreed upon. At the close of 1855 the Banks of England and France were reduced to an aggregate Specie reserve of $85,000,000, being a loss in three years of $125,101,000, during which three hundred millions of Gold were produced in California and Australia, of which only $50,000,000 remained in the United States. Europe absorbed the remainder, though losing at the same time a vast amount of Silver to Eastern Asia—China and British India.

The result pending the war, and the preliminary agitation of war, from 1853 to 1856, is, that *two hundred and fifty millions* of gold, of the new production, and *one hundred and twenty-five millions* of the previous Bank reserve, have been absorbed in Europe; first filling up the vacuum created in the ordinary circulation, by the export of Silver to the East; next, supporting the expenditures of the war in the Crimea, and lastly and mainly, hoarded in the strong boxes of the Continental bankers and by the people. The sums locked up, for account of themselves and their depositors, in actual coin, by the private bankers in Germany, Holland, and Belgium—including vast amounts in the old Banks of Hamburg and Amsterdam—and even in the belligerent States of France and Russia, during the War, for want of confidence in giving their money employment, are said to be almost incredible. And if to these sums we add the private hoarding which has been going on from the same cause, and $75,000,000 exported to India and China, we shall be at no loss to account for what might otherwise be esteemed the mysterious disappearance of $375,000,000 in three years.

The foregoing brief statement is suggestive of the probable effect of Peace in bringing into active employment the vast amount of capital in actual Gold which the War caused to lie comparatively idle. The amount, meanwhile, distributed to all parts of Europe, outside the Banks of England and France, would appear to be about three hundred millions of dollars, to which is soon to be added the product in California and Australia for the year 1856, reckoned at $110,000,000, or $65,000,000 from California and $45,000,000 from Australia, being five millions each in excess of the product of any previous year. We find that opinions differ widely as to the probable course of interest in Europe, and particularly in France and England, after the declaration of peace, one party holding that the rates will soon go back to the low figures current before the War, making every allowance, on the one hand, for the impetus which will be given to speculation and the active movement of the Funds of every description on the Stock Exchange in the several financial capitals of Europe, and on the other for the greatly enlarged Specie basis which the restoration of confidence will secure, while the opposite view is, that it will require a year or two to settle up the vast balances of Government expenditures growing out of the War, and that, aside from this, all Germany, as well as France, is running wild in paper schemes for banking, railroad building, and *Crédits Mobiliers*, to embrace every sort of public enterprise and speculative combination, and that these will give employment, at high rates, for all the actual, solid capital that is to be let loose by peace. In this connection, too, it is noted that the disposition in England to engage in Joint Stock Banking is rapidly on the increase; new projects appearing every week in London, on the tempting profits which the concerns already established on this seductive principle have realized and are constantly increasing. At the same time, the argument which would make these various schemes the cause of rendering money either scarce or dear, is not clearly made out, and a very large class of people will no doubt hold themselves aloof from any temptation to invest, except in the Government Funds and in the securities of such countries as seem least affected by the mania of speculation. We therefore look for higher prices for the French 3 ₰ cent. *Rente*, despite the *Crédit Mobilier*, and for English 3 ₰ cent. Consols, in the face of the extravagant dividends promised from Joint Stock Banking. Our own established State and Railway Funds are in little danger of being wholly neglected, either in England or on the Continent, because of the fresh brood of Joint Stock schemes in London or the new and hazardous projects of Credit Banks at Vienna, Berlin and Bremen. Of this, we have already some assurances in letters by the last steamer from the Continent, in which the United States are spoken of by contrast as one of the most *conservative* countries, financially, in the world, (who would have thought it, two years ago?) and even our Railways as being safer and mananged with far more integrity of purpose than the mad schemes of speculation originating in France a few years ago, and now extending, with the near prospect of peace, all over the Continent; while our Schuyler frauds have been thrice eclipsed by the Davidsons and Gordons, Sir John Paul and Sadliers of Old England.

The Savannah drawn bills to which we referred on Friday as being in trouble in France have *not* been returned, but, as far as they have fallen due, have been paid, as we understand, and the remainder will be.

The Rock Island Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly cash dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable on or after 12th April.

We understand that Mr. S. B. WHITE has resigned the Cashiership of the Grocers' Bank; the resignation to take effect on the 1st April.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 22.

The following is a statement of the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending March 21:

Dry Goods	$191,986	Saltpetre	$39,291
Specie	26,015	Guney Cloth and Hides and Skins	79,418
Molasses	53,170	Bags	31,351
Sugar	40,936	Fish and fish oil	181,185
Linseed	34,915	Other articles	
Total			$769,087

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 22.

Stocks are higher. Pennsylvania State 5s, 83¾; Reading Railroad, 46; Long Island, 15¾; Morris Canal, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

New-Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 21.

COTTON improving. Sales to-day 18,000 bales. We quote middling at 9c.@9¾c. Sales of the week 50,000. Receipts this year up to the present time in excess of those of last year, 460,000 bales. Stock on hand 305,750 bales. Rio COFFEE—Sales of the week 20,000 bags. Stock in port 42,000 bags. LARD has declined to 9c. Mess PORK $15 50, and prices tending downward. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 11-16d.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 22.

COTTON has advanced. The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, at 9½c. Sales for the week, 34,000 bales; stock in port, 158,000; receipts for the week, 16,000 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales moderate at unchanged prices. WOOL—prices remain firm; sales for the week, 98,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—sales, 29,400 pieces.

Cincinnati Stock Sales,

Reported by Hewson & Holmes,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1856—

BONDS—$14,000 Coving. and Lex. R. R. 7's, 2d Mtge. Bds., and int., 85; $3,000 Cov. and Lex. R. R. 7's, 2d Mtge. Bonds, and int., 86½; $6,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 7s, 1st Mort. 8's Bds., and int., 83; $3,000 Little Miami & R. 6's, 1st Mtge. Bds., and int., 80; $3,500 Coving. and Lex. R. R. 10's, Income Bds., 60½; $2,000 Cin., Wilm. and Zanes. R. R. 7's, Income Bonds, and int., 41¾; $6,000 City Springfield, Ohio, 7's, Bds., due '65, and int., 80; $1,400 Ind. and Tin. R. R. 7's, Div. Bds., and int., 68¾; $2,000 Little Miami R. R. 7's, Bds., due '58, 97; $500 Cin., Ham. and Dayton Div. Scrip., 96¾.

STOCKS—44 shares Covington and Lex., and int., 1; 156 Ohio and Miss., and int., 7; 140 Ohio and Miss., and int., 7¼; 30 Little Miami, 91¾; 10 Little Miami, 93; 128 Cincin. and Chicago, and int., 8; 40 Cincin. and Chicago, and int., 8¾; 2 Marietta and Cincin., and int., 17¾; 14 Columbus and Xenia, 85; 106 Covington and Lexington, 60 days, and int., 19; 20 New Albany and Salem, 12¾; 67 Junction, 60 days, 9; 136 Little Miami, and int., 90¾; 10 Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, 106; 5 Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, 106¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. Dick, D. Forbes, C. Lyons, P. Metzner and 2 children, E. H. Wilson, D. Simmons, A. Bernstein, H. Hahn, J. O. Layne, J. H. Egan, lady and 2 children, Miss Hunter, Miss Read, Capt. E. Jones, D. S. Dimon, J. N. Paulding, Mrs. Gary and child, J. H. Phinney and lady, Virginia Smith, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Peterson and 2 children, Mrs. Floyd, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—M. Bogia, V. Bogia, H. D. Lanuig, D. D. Griswold, W. C. Temple, J. Ellis, Dr. Manran, Miss Mauran, Miss A. Goodwin, E. H. Shields, S. L. Mitchill, D. Campbell, Capt. A. Brown, A. J. T. Wight, M. Cullman, W. S. Zimmeman, Mrs. Hooker and child, Mrs. M. Whorton, M. Updegraff, Miss M. Clark, Miss S. Anderson, Mrs. Martin and 3 infants, Wm. F. Bennett, J. C. Vandubil, lady and 2 children, F. Hall, Jr., H. C. Dasher, J. W. Sweeney, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss J. Bourgheim, Miss Sarah Brown, J. Johnson and lady, J. Herand and lady, Mr. Freeman and lady, Dr. Tallberd, and lady, child and servant, Lieut. E. C. Boynton, U. S. A., J. S. Duncan, P. Hethaway, and 35 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk and Richmond—S. A. Cohner, R. Saloula, J. C. Smith, L. Rowe, Jr., F. Vaughan, A. F. Crutchfield, Mrs. Bynum, John Hannah, John E. Dodge, 12 Burgess, M. Freeman, D. Kelly, J. Kamble, Jr., Mrs. Olmstead, G. W. Owens, P. E. Hervey, H. S. Brown and lady, Miss Auchinloss, R. J. Bagby, and 28 in steerage.

In ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool—R. Baldwin, J. Jerie, Augusta Schwartz, Rachel Williams, E. Williams.

In bark John Benson, from Havana—Miss R. Pezzori, Mrs. R. Rademle, Richard Lee, J. Dids, M. Estrerrey.

In brig Savinac, from Jacksonville—F. W. Wallace, C. Stone.

In brig Wappoo, from Nassau—Capt. L. B. Wayman. Capt. Mumford, Capt. Boyd, Capt. Davis and lady, Mr. Qualey, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Lemont, of Havre; R. W. Waldo, of Scotland, Conn.

In ship Shooting Star, from Honolulu—J. C. Metcalf, T. C. Green, Capt. John Sweene, late of ship Potombe.

In ship Pioneer, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Steedman, Mr. Johnson, lady and 3 children.

In brig Townsend Jones, from Savanilla—L. F. Ogliastre, J. Merrick, L. Williams.

In schr. Knight, from Inagua—Capt. Wallace, late of brig R. Strout, lost off Inagua.

In ship Constantine, from Liverpool—James Draper.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets.... 6 15 | Moon rises.... 9 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 10 45 | Hell Gate....12 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Ludlam's Steamship; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Angelina, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Barcelona, Marin, Havre, E. M. & E. D. Polrier & Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks Lyra, Bonnin, Havana, Moses Taylor; Oldenburg, (Brem.,) Siljken, Havre, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; M. Kimball, Moore, Matanzas, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Grand Turk, Johnson, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters; Hannibal, Kline, Buenos Ayres, Freeman & Co.

Brigs Mary E. Ayer, Ayer, Matanzas, Mary & Sandford; North Anworthy, Galveston, D. C. Murray; T. B. Watson, Wettiger, Laguaya, Dallett & Bliss; Kolosa, Bancroft, Cardenas, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; M. E. Pierce, Pierce, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining.

Schooners A. Frankenberg, Rogers, Philadelphia, Johnson & Stealt; Canova, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis; S. Tuttle, Baker, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Recorder, Corson, Philadelphia, J. Hand; T. C. Terpen, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Hazall, ——, Richmond, C. H. Pierson, Wyatt, (Br.,) Wood, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Mary Jane, Hinson, Norfolk, Stetson, Clearman & Co.; Rebecca, Woglom, City, Point, J. Hunter & Co.; R. Flammee, Applegit, Savannah, J. R. Gilmore; Hartstein, (Smasted,) Grafton, Savannah and Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 22d inst., off Capes of Delaware, passed sch. Patrick Henry.

Steamship Southerner, Evans, Charleston 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Onward, (of Boston,) Wade, London 50 ds., with soda ash to Wellington & Abbott. Has had a severe passage, with heavy gales from N. W.; lost foreyard, mizzen-topsailyard, split sails, and has had some slight damage about the bows. No date, lat. 42, lon. 46, passed a quantity of wrecked spars, boards or bulwarks. March 17, lat. 35, lon. 69, spoke Prussian bark Fifth of May, 102 ds. from Newcastle for New-York. The captain reported that they had lived on peas for 30 days, was all out of provisions, with boats stove, sails gone, &c.—supplied him with bread, being the only article we could spare. The O. saw no ice.

Ship Constantine, (packet,) Macoduck, Liverpool Jan. 18, with mdse. and 27 passengers to G. Grinnell. Jan. 20, lat. 46 41, lon. 27 11, at 9 P. M., lost from the mizzen-topsailyard overboard James Donolly, seaman, native of Ireland, 27 years of age. Feb. 12, lat. 45 31, lon. 33 40, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W. At 9¾ P. M., James Gretius, an American seaman, fell from the mizzen-topsailyard overboard and was lost—was 29 years of age, and a native of New-York. March 16, lat. 35 34, lon. 70 36, at 7 A. M., John Senders, seaman, fell from the main topgallantmast-head overboard; hove the ship to, lowered a boat,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1409. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[New-York Daily Times.]

HARROWING CALAMITY AT SEA.

Fearful Encounter of the John Rutledge with an Iceberg.

Frightful Loss of One Hundred and Fifty Lives.

Several Persons Starved to Death in an Open Boat.

ONLY ONE MAN RESCUED.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF SUFFERING.

Other Losses and Misadventures.

Our citizens were startled yesterday with news of another terrible disaster at sea. The sad fate of the *Pacific*,—almost certain now; the news successively brought by the *Arago*, the *Atlantic*, the *Baltic*, the *Persia*, the *Africa*, the *Edinburg*, and by numerous sailing vessels which have arrived at this port, impressed upon the community the fact that there never has been more ice, and, consequently, more danger, encountered in the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, than in the last two or three months. The bad weather which we have experienced on shore added to our anxiety for the tempest-tossed voyagers at sea. Ships have been out forty, fifty sixty, even one hundred days. And many, many hearts are throbbing with the keenest anxiety at the moment that the reader is perusing this paragraph, for the fate of beloved friends who consigned themselves this last Winter to the perils of the ocean.

The news which tronhled the City yesterday was very terrible in its character. In one of SMOLLETT'S, or COOPER'S, or Captain MARRYATT'S, or EUGENE SUE'S naval romances, it would have made a frightful episode, and held the reader breathless. In SUE'S *Salamander* there is a vivid and awful scene of the kind, and yet it does not possess half the horror of this reality.

The *Germania*, a packet ship, commanded by Captain WOOD, sailed from Havre on the 29th of January. She encountered severe westerly gales during the entire passage.

Some days, of course, were worse than others. A hurricane of unusual violence, came from the South, and met her. She braved its fury for twelve hours, but her sails were blown out of the gaskets. The barometer stood at 27° 50' when the hurricane commenced. After it terminated, the gales from the West, violent though they were, seemed almost as zephyrs in comparison. It was one of the hurricanes that sailors come out of with exhausted frames and a large expenditure of tobacco,—for seamen always chew violently when there is real danger of going to the bottom; out of which landlubbers of passengers produce themselves, with pelfid faces, unkempt hair and a resolution to be constant in future attendance at church.

The westerly gales continued, and scarcely slacked at all till in latitude 45° 3' N., and longitude 46° 40' W., the *Germania* fell in with icebergs. These were large, but scattered; but the intense cold prevailing showed that a large field of ice was in the neighborhood. Shortly before dusk a fog, which had prevailed for some time, cleared away, and a field of ice presented itself of enormous extent, stretching to the northeast as far as the telescope could penetrate. The danger to the ship was fearfully imminent; but by standing away immediately to the southeast she escaped direct peril, and in about three hours got clear of it altogether. In her Southern course, however, she still had ice in view. As far South as latitude 42° 45' N., and longitude 50° 28' W., icebergs were visible between her and the horizon. Gradually they grew less and less numerous, till, after having penetrated far enough to the South, she once more turned herself towards the American coast.

The horrors of her voyage were yet to come. On Feb. 28, a ship's boat was observed in the distance, rowed or steered by no individual, although human beings were plainly seen from the forecastle of the *Germania*. She rose and fell with the waves, and was evidently at their mercy. Capt. WOOD foreboded a tragedy, and lost no time in dispatching a boat to the rescue of the sufferers on board the little drifting craft. When it was reached a very shocking spectacle presented itself, and one which will never be forgotten by those on whose eyes it fell.

There were five people in the boat, of whom four,—and one of those a woman—were dead. A young seaman, aged 23 years, THOMAS W. NYE, of New-Bedford, sat among the bodies of his more unfortunate companions, his hands and feet terribly frozen, and his strength altogether exhausted by starvation. He could not rise without assistance; he could not move his feet when he had risen. They lifted him with care into the *Germania's* boat, and rowed back to the ship. Then they learned from the young sailor the whole of the terrible tragedy.

The packet ship *John Rutledge*, commanded by Captain KELLY, of this City, and owned by Messrs. HOWLAND & RIDGEWAY, sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 16. She met with severe weather, and fell in with ice, on Feb. 18, in lat. 45° 34' N., lon. 46° 56' W. The following day, about noon, she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. A few hours later she was precipitated against an iceberg, which stove a hole in her bow, into which the water poured in a volume. At sunset she was evidently sinking, and had to be hastily abandoned. Besides the crew, there were 119 passengers on board. When she sailed from Liverpool, there were 120 passengers, but one of them met with an accident before the ice was encountered, and died in consequence. There was only one cabin passenger; all the rest were in the steerage, and were a mixture of English, Irish and Scotch, but belonging to a better class of emigrants than those which usually land upon our shores. As soon as it was certain that there was no possibility of saving the ship, and that she must soon go to the bottom, her five boats were lowered, and as many of the passengers and crew as could find their way into them immediately did so. What food could be snatched up, in the extremity of desperation, was placed in the boats, together with demijohns of water and compasses. Men, women, children, were huddled together, with no more covering than they had on them at the time of the encounter, and well-nigh paralyzed with terror. The weather was very murky. A thick fog fell upon the heaving waves. When the last boat—the one found by the *Germania*—was nearly full, and as the mate, Mr. ATKINSON, and several others were about stepping in, it broke adrift, with the thirteen persons already in it, and the mate and his companions went down with the wreck. A wild cry rose: the five boats parted company: the shades of night enveloped the ocean; and when the morning broke, after many hours of suffering, the boat in which the young seaman NYE had escaped was alone upon the waves, with nothing in view but distant icebergs. Soon some loose floating ice was encountered which greatly impeded her progress, and in the struggle of those who rowed her to get free from it, the compass which was on board was broken and rendered useless. Clouds overspread the sky, and a thick snow storm succeeded. They knew not which way to pull, and were seized with dismay. From the haste in which they were compelled to leave the sinking ship they had only been able to place on board a few pounds of small biscuit, and a demijohn containing about a gallon of water. A small piece of biscuit was the daily ration appointed for each individual, and a draught of water could not be permitted to any one. *A cork through the cork was all that could be allowed, and if any one obtained enough for a swallow the demijohn was immediately taken from him, and he was deprived of his evening's suck.* The consequence was, that on the first day out all on board were tormented with a raging thirst, which hourly grew more frightful and unendurable. The second day dawned and there was no sail, and neither of the other boats visible. Rain and snow fell, and the unfortunate creatures were nearly frozen with cold, in addition to the pangs of hunger and thirst. They kept up bravely, however, cheering each other. The women especially were brave. They always are in trying circumstances.

Day after day passed by, and on the fifth day, a woman, the wife of one of the passengers, died. They had no shroud to wrap her in, so they threw her overboard in her clothes. The hearts of the surviving twelve began to fail in earnest, then. Many were in a sinking condition, though they had tried to conceal it, but the sight of the first corpse plunged overboard unmanned them. The next day the husband of the woman died, and they threw him overboard. A huge shark had followed them for two days past, and when this second body was consigned to the waves, he dived deeply after it, and disappeared. That evening the provisions failed. There were no more biscuits, and the demijohn was sucked dry.

Early on the morning of the seventh day, two boys, who were brothers, died, and shortly afterwards their father. There were three sharks in the wake of the boat now, but after these three bodies were thrown overboard, there was only one visible, and he soon dropped away and disappeared.

Some time during that night another passenger died. They threw him over at day-break.

On the eighth day the boatswain died. Him they threw overboard. All that were thrown overboard were in their wearing apparel, and were so disposed of, just as they died. On the same day another passenger died, who was the last that was thrown overboard. Mrs. ATKINSON, the mate's wife, died about two hours later, and after her, in quick succession, three other passengers. The young seaman NYE was the sole survivor, and he was so much exhausted that he had not strength to give his dead companions to the sharks. He sat frozen in their midst, and the boat drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves.

On the ninth day, the *Germania* came in sight, but he had not power to hail her, or to wave a signal. The drifting boat, as we have said, was fortunately espied, and the poor young fellow was received on board. He told his story, and Capt. WOOD unanimously resolved to look after the other boats. For two days he sailed to the Northwest and the Southwest, keeping watch. Thick snow storms fell during this time, but when they cleared away there were no boats to be seen. They had compasses on board. They had more food than the ill-fated boat, from which Mr. NYE was rescued. But the weather was very stormy and cold during all those subsequent days, and their probable fate is one of painful conjecture. We trust that we shall hear something of them. Some good ship may have picked them up. If they should never be heard of, then only one individual, young NYE, will have been rescued out of all the passengers and crew of the packet ship *John Rutledge*. And it is not even certain that he will recover. He remains in a very low state on board the *Germania*, now in our bay.

Another terrible hurricane was experienced by the *Germania* on March 11, which lasted three days, driving her back 150 miles into the Gulf-stream. Captain WOOD adds his testimony to that of the many experienced commanders who have lately crossed the Atlantic, respecting the unexampled severity of the weather during the present Winter. We expect to receive frightful tidings from sea for some weeks to come.

Very few tragedies, the recital of which has harrowed the feelings of our community, have been more painful than this of the *John Rutledge*. We should have been able to present a more complete account of the calamity, if our informant, the young seaman aforesaid, had been in a convalescent state. He is confined to his berth, and suffers much from the result of long exposure to cold, and from the exhaustion, consequent upon so many days deprivation of nourishment. At times, he is quite delirious, and in his best condition is unable to narrate much, or to bear much questioning. Should he recover, he will probably be totally lamed, and otherwise incapacitated, for life, for any useful employment.

The *John Rutledge* was 2,021 tons register, built in Baltimore in 1852, valued at about $66,000; freight, about $10,000; cargo from $75,000 to $100,000. Insured in Wall-street, and in Boston.

☞ The Prussian bark *Fifth of May* has had bad weather during the whole passage, of 106 days, from Newcastle to this port. She has lost sails, stove bulwarks, and lost cutwater; shipped a sea, which stove the boats to pieces, and did some damage to the vessel. March 17, in lat. 35° 32', long. 69° 36', spoke ship *Onward*, (since arrived,) Capt. WADE, to whom, says Capt. R., we reported being short of provisions, we having been living on beans for some time. Capt. W. reported having very little to spare, but would give us what he could, and sent it to us in his own boat, ours being stove. There was a very heavy sea on at the time. To Capt. WADE, my officers and crew, says Capt. R., feel very much obliged for this kindness, in relieving us from hunger and its consequences.

☞ The clipper ship *Wild Pigeon* has experienced throughout the passage a continued succession of westerly gales. Lost jibboom and split sails, but received no other damage. Off the Isle of Sable experienced such storms of snow and hail, and the ship so lumbered with ice as to be unmanageable; ran into the Gulf to thaw out. Has been to westward of the Banks 24 days, during which time has been twice blown to the southward of the Gulf.

Short and Long Passages from Europe.

The ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. SAMUELS, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Sunday, making the passage in 24 days, counting the days of sailing and arriving as one day. She left 28th February, and arrived 23d inst.

The packet-ship *American Eagle*, Capt. MOORE, from London and Portsmouth, arrived on Monday, 24th inst., having left Portsmouth 29th February, thus making the voyage in 24 days. The *A. E.* brings 13 cabin passengers, and 123 in the steerage.

The pilot-boat *George Steers* reports as below bark *Mary Morris*, Capt. JACKSON, from Glasgow. Sailed Nov. 23. Say 123 days. She has experienced no serious damage. Has twisted rudder-head, &c.

The Niagara.

The new U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara* was yesterday taken into the Navy-Yard Dry-Dock, at about 2 P. M. The operation of warping her in was quite slow and tedious, but very successful. It was done entirely by hawsers and other ropes. The matter would have been greatly expedited by the aid of a small steam-tug, especially in swinging her stern around, preparatory to her entering the gate. A considerable number of persons assembled to witness the event, but, on account of the threatening aspect of the weather, very few ladies were present.

☞ The steamship *North in Light* was taken into the large balance-dock, and the steamship *Quaker City* into the large sectional-dock, at about 2 P. M. yesterday.

Loss of Bark J. Forbes, of New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal of this morning.

We have to report the loss of the bark *J. Forbes*, of this port, Capt. JOHN N. FRANCIS, on her passage from Guyama, P. R. She left Guyame, on the 15th of last month, with 250 hhds. molasses consigned to HOTCHKISS, BEOR. & Co., the owners of the vessel. On the 19th inst., about 2½ o'clock A. M., when in lat. 38° 15', long. 73° 50', it blowing fresh from the N. N. E. and snowing hard at the time, was run into by a large barn. brig, both vessels going about five knots. The bark was struck on the larboard bow, near the cat head, and cut down to the water's edge, carrying her away bowsprit to the keel, foretopsail yard, guys, bobstays, &c. The pumps were immediately sounded, and the vessel found to be leaking fast. Both pumps were put in motion, and 30 casks of molasses were forward in order to keep the vessel's head up. By great exertions the bark was kept afloat until daylight.

In the morning the foretopmast went by the board, and the foremast by the head, the vessel shoaling water. Sounded and found 12 fathoms, the wind blowing heavily on shore. The brig proved to be the *Crimea*, Capt. SNOW, of Warren, Mass., from New-Orleans for New-York, with 450 tons coal. In her crippled condition, Capt. SNOW was unwilling to remain longer on a lee shore, and as it was impossible to keep her afloat, Capt. FRANCIS thought best to abandon her. After considerable difficulty, both vessels rolling heavily, with a heavy sea on, all hands on the bark, including the captain, his wife and child, and Mrs. NOLAN, a passenger, were taken safely on board the *Crimea*, and arrived at Sandy Hook Saturday morning.

Mr. SAMUEL P. CRAIG, mate of the *Forbes*, came to this city in Saturday evening's train, and from him we learn the above particulars. He states that Captain FRANCIS, himself and others on the bark, saved a portion of their personal property, and also the vessel's papers, charts, log, &c. He also states that Mrs. FRANCIS and the other lady passengers exhibited a great degree of coolness after the collision, and during the trying scenes that followed.

The *J. Forbes* was a good vessel, about 250 tons burthen, and we learn was insured, with her cargo.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the bark *California*, Capt. HIGGINS, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 22. Business is very dull. Produce scarce and very high.

POSTAL REFORM MEETING.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Letters, Speeches, &c., &c.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the large Chapel of the University, to take into consideration certain reforms in our Postal system. Many of the substantial men of the City were present.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, who proposed Hon. LUTHER BRADISH for the occupancy of the Chair, to which unanimous assent was accorded. That gentleman having taken his place,

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON nominated officers, as follows:

Vice Presidents—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, STUART BROWN, ROYAL PHELPS.

Secretaries—CHARES T. MOORE, SIMEON BALDWIN.

These nominations being approved, the gentlemen took their seats on the platform.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH then came forward. He said that he acknowledged the honor done him by calling him to preside at such a meeting, and when a subject of so important a nature was under consideration.

A well-digested and well-regulated postal system, he said, was one of the most important institutions of a free country, especially in a country whose territory is so extensive, whose interests are so varied, and whose commercial intercourse is so intimate and rapid as those of our country. But it must be confessed that in postal facilities we are far behind many countries of Europe. This should not be so. Our system should be thoroughly reviewed, and by a judicious and practical reform brought up to the perfection of the times. Its fundamental error was in the principle on which it was originally established—that it must furnish a revenue, at least to the extent of maintaining itself. Instead of this, it should be supported at whatever expense may be necessary to render it effectual for the accomplishment of its true object. The meeting was called to consider this question in all its aspects.

Mr. PLINY MILES then read letters received by him.

FROM GOV. CLARK.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to attend a public meeting to be held in New-York on the 24th instant, in favor of Postal Reform.

Official duties, unusually pressing, compel me to deny myself the opportunity and pleasure of joining you on that occasion, in advancing a Reform so important to the welfare of society, and which has long seemed to me of great necessity.

I trust that the result of your effort's will be entirely successful. With great respect, your fellow-citizen,

MYRON H. CLARK.

To Messrs. THOS. TILESTON, PETER COOPER, JAMES HARPER, THEO. SEDGWICK, JAMES LEE.

FROM LIEUT.-GOV. RAYMOND.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 21, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, inviting me to address the public meeting to be held in the City of New-York on the 24th inst., to consider the subject of Postal Reform.

It would give me great pleasure to accept the invitation, for the subject to be discussed is one of general importance. It is not easy to conceive of a Postal system more incheloot than the one under which we are now compelled to live; and I should be very happy to aid, by any means in my power, the substitution of something better. My official duties, however, will render it impossible for me to be with you on the occasion in question.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THOS. TILESTON, Esq., and others, Committee.

Letters were also read from the following gentlemen:

Senator FISH, of New-York.
Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia.
Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts.
Mayor HINCKS, of Baltimore.
Mayor ERGE, of Boston.
Mayor JOHNSON, of Middletown, Conn.
Mayor DOW, of Portland.
Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia.
Hon. Mr. PINCKE, of New-York.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Lieut. MAURY, of Washington, D. C.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON then read the address of the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange. After reviewing the necessity and importance of a rapid, punctual and safe correspondence by mail, it goes into a consideration of the various departments where a change of the present system is looked for.

Uniform postage is urged as a measure most convenient, economical and profitable, exemplified in this admirable system of Great Britain. Postage on printed matter next meet with discussion. The report goes on to state that "the absurd and anomalous rates of postage on printed matter can scarcely be conceived, and are without a parallel in any public or private transaction. There is one rate for transient newspapers, another for small pamphlets, another still for large pamphlets and printed books, a fourth for transient copies of periodicals, a fifth for regular periodicals, and each of all these has a separate scale of charges, whether prepaid or not prepaid; another distinct scale, whether going more or less than three thousand miles; and on newspapers sent to regular subscribers there are three more distinct rates, depending on the locality of the publication or the distance sent. In addition to all these methods of rating postage, each separate pamphlet, book, or other article, has a distinct charge for each ounce it weighs, and each package that contains two or more articles or sheets has a separate charge for each ounce. In all, we have over *fourteen hundred* rates of postage on printed matter. With a uniform two cent rate for single letters, and the above scale of charges for printed matter, the average cost of postage, reckoned by weight, would be, for letters, about 96 cents a pound, and printed matter 12 cents a pound.

Free letter delivery is next considered. To prove its necessity quite an array of figures are pressed into the service from the returns of Great Britain. The result whereof is the conviction that were the local correspondence drawn out and increased to the same extent in our cities, the number of local letters in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, would amount in a year to more than twenty-one millions, while the actual number now circulated through the local post in these places is less than two hundred and fifty thousand. At the same rate that is charged in Great Britain—two cents for a single letter—the revenue from this amount of local correspondence in these cities ($1,000,000 letters,) would be $560,000 and the balance after deducting the expense of letter-carriers and receivers, over $100,000.

The franking system is condemned, and the Committee deem that there can be no reason why the correspondence of the people should be taxed for this purpose, any more than to pay for transporting troops, Government stores, and munitions of war. The actual cost of transporting and delivering the mail matter of the Government for many years has been estimated at from two to three millions annually, and cannot be less than $2,500,000. Instead of there being a "deficiency," as officially reported at the close of each fiscal year, the Government owes the Post-Office more than twenty millions of dollars for transporting mail matter during the last fifteen years, in addition to all the appropriations made for deficiencies, and on account of the Government correspondences, during the same period.

In the matter of ocean postage, the Committee conclude that there is great room for improvement. The report passes on to the recommendation of the money-order system, for the transmission of small sums, to the prevention of loss and the diminution of the temptation to and means of postal robberies.

Speaking in condemnation of compulsory prepayment, the Committee deem that, by an additional charge in all cases where letters are not prepaid, the Post Office may be remunerated for any extra trouble in collecting the postage. In this way, the inconveniences, losses, and calamities, that now so frequently occur, will be prevented, and at the same time correspondence and postal revenue greatly increase.

The expression of opinion as to dead letters is explicit and full. They are fully convinced that every consideration of convenience and justice requires the return to the writers of all dead letters. By the present laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, between four and five million dead letters are annually burned, a wanton destruction of private documents savoring more of the spirit and customs of barbarians than the practice of a Christian community. The entire expense attending the return of all dead letters to the writers would be trifling, compared to the utility of the measure, and if levied as a special tax on each person in the country who writes a letter, the annual sum could not be one-half the amount of a single letter postage at the lowest rates now charged.

MR. MARSH'S REMARKS.

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH seconded the adoption of the address. He remarked: There is no branch of the Government, perhaps, which touches us so nearly, and so often, as the Post-Office Department. The other branches are remote from us, and we hear from them but seldom. But we shake hands with the Post-Office every day. A safe, rapid, punctual and economical communication, by letter and newspaper, between the different and all parts of the country, constitutes, next to our common schools, one of the most prominent sources of education, unity and prosperity. It keeps the interchange of friendship, of commerce and opinion, active and free. It induces more frequent communication between neighbors of the same city, between country and city, between seaboard and interior, between neighboring or distant States, and it binds them all together—uniting even the opposite shores of our broad continent, with a firm texture and woof, woven night and day by these constantly piying and innumerable shuttles. What spot in the village, around which the citizens gather with such interest and anxiety, as at that office, where "couriers arrive, bestrapped and bebooted, bearing sorrow and joy, bagged up in ponchos of leather!" What point in the city, where long queues of men will so pertinaciously wait their turn, as at the little windows through which are distributed the contents of the freighted mail-bags from Europe, and the million missives that bear date in every town and city of our own country!

The system by which this vast machinery is administered should be as near absolute perfection as possible—not wedded to the hoary errors of the past—a system up with the times—willing to engraft upon it every improvement and progressive idea—keeping pace with the growth of population and the wants of the country; not content with creeping through the mud or keeping company with snails, but ready to board a steamer, or mount a locomotive, or hasten a telegraph wire, as occasion may demand, and anxious to bring its opportunities and its blessings to the greatest number and for the smallest remunerative compensation.

It is difficult to devise a system of postal or other governmental regulation in our country which the country will not soon outgrow. He would be an ingenious droper, whose jacket for America, once fitting, would continue to stretch with the growth of our sturdy and swalling limbs. Alterations are continually necessary to adjust old systems to new states of things, that they may open to admit new sovereignties, and be prepared to extend their benefits over States just formed or forming, and over coming millions of people.

An improvement relating mainly to reduction in price, has been, within a few years, effected in our system of mail-conveyance. We remember how difficult of accomplishment it was; how Legislature put their fingers to their foreheads in doubt and quandary—what misgivings from some quarters, remonstrances from others, and yet, from others, prophecies of impending evil. But public opinion had taken the reform in hand, and would not brook defeat. The price of letter-carriage was reduced, and new life was infused into the correspondence of the country—thousands of fingers were unlocked and set in motion which would else have rarely dipped their pens in ink. An embargo was lifted from the brains of the people. How retarded would have been the acquaintance, the friendship, and the commerce between the different sections of the Union, if the old arrangements had been permitted to remain! What man, now, in town or country, in public or private station, but would listen, with abhorrence, to a serious proposition to restore the ancient *régime*. It was a step forward, in the comfort, the convenience, and the civilization of the age. And that time has arrived, when another step is urged upon us, by equally pressing considerations of expediency and necessity.

Great defects yet exist in our Post Office system. Perfection is not the growth of an hour. Experiment and observation are necessary to a just judgment. Yet it is not always the practical manipulators of the mails who can best rise to embrace the philosophy of the subject. They stand too near to take in but detached and isolated parts of the general plan. They are too much occupied with details, and hurried with the hubwark of mail bags, too high for truth and improvement to overpeer. It was curious to observe how, in the great postal reform in England, the postmasters, the very men who should have best known the defects, stood bravely by every item of the old system, and testified on oath before Parliamentary Committees, against the judiciousness of any innovation. I am glad to count, in the Postmaster of New-York, an exception to this principle, and to recognize one who is ever ready, to the fullness of his power, to remedy evils, and to admit, within his province, all just and feasible reforms.

But these remarks show that we may look in vain to the Department itself, for the remedy we seek. Besides, Governments are notoriously conservative. They follow the old and dusty roads. They pursue the customary and deep-worn cart-ruts. They do to-day what they did yesterday, and what their predecessors did the day before. It is easy to follow the old routine—clerks and underlings may carry it on. But to adopt new systems requires vigor and efficiency. Departments, therefore, are disinclined to change. But there is a power behind the Government that can push it on—that can "prick the sides of its intent" with rowels sharp and long. Individual minds run ahead of the Government, strike out new ideas, devise new schemes, while Government lumbers heavily after. Wisdom will not die with our Cabinet in Europe or America, nor statesmanship expire with the vacancy of any Department. What is wanted now is, to call public attention to the evils of the present system—to set the mighty energies of the press to work, and to roll the great ball of public opinion up against the steep ascent of Capitol Hill.

Let Government pay its own postage. Why should the Department be compelled to carry so unjust a burden? As well compel it to transport our soldiers with their equipments, arms and ordnance, gratuitously, as to load it down, uncompensated, with the grains of the Patent Office, and the letters, libraries and wardrobes of Congress. Let us have a reduction and uniformity of charge, thus diminishing the expense of the system, and increasing correspondence. Let us have a free letter and newspaper delivery in all cities and principal places. No laggard carriers, with the grass growing under their feet, but faithful and light-heeled Mercuries. Our ice, and milk and bread, come to our doors with precision and punctuality. Our newspapers, intrusted to private carriers, are at your steps to await your rising in the morning. But our letters and newspapers that come by mail do not reach their destination with promptness and certainty. Let us have a safe and convenient system of transmitting money through the mails. There has been no improvement in this respect since the Government was launched; since FRANKLIN relaxed his hold on the clouds, to seize the handles of this Department.

Let us also quench that periodical conflagration of all the letters which, through deficiencies in letter delivery, or for other causes, light up, with the flame of the funeral pyre, the great, remorseless *Morgue*, at Washington.

Give us also a cheaper and more frequent mail communication across the ocean. We thus narrow the seas. We place ourselves nearer to the capital of Europe. We more intimately connect ourselves with the business of the world; and, what is somewhat essential, we add to the income from mail service.

The great fact stands out, that, in this business of letter carrying, as in all others, the business augments in the ratio of the facilities afforded. Lay your iron tracks into the wilderness, and how soon do cleared fields, and stores, and dwellings, and school-houses, appear along the line. Give the assurance that letters will reach the men they are addressed to with certainty, cheapness and speed, and a brief period would duplicate the entire correspondence of the country.

AN OUTSIDER'S SPEECH.

The question was about to be put, when a gentleman rose in opposition. He had been sitting for some hours prior to the time of the meeting with some gentlemen, and they, together, had been engaged in the consideration of the subject proposed for discussion. He had not heard the call read, or it would have been seen what his object in rising was. So far as was in his power to represent public opinion, he was not prepared to vote for the adoption of the address, and without wishing to elaborate before gentlemen with whom he was personally unacquainted, he would state he was present for the purpose of seeing that the rights of the public should not be forestalled. The call mentions such words as public opinion.

Mr. PLINY MILES—What is your name?

SPEAKER—My name is JOSEPH BECK, Attorney and Counsellor-at law.

THE CHAIR—It is right for the meeting to know who addresses them.

Mr. BECK—Certainly, Sir, and so I announce myself to the meeting. I wish that there should be a proper expression of public opinion. I can't let that address go forth as the expression of public sentiment, with my concurrence, without intending to be egotistical. I can't consent to have the public rights represented fully and thoroughly as to the arrangements of postal reform by merchants. [Laughter.] In short, I do not believe in that report going forth as the expression of public opinion. I contend that the public should be more fully heard. [Hisses and laughter.] Making an appeal on the part of the poor is not the thing. I deny, indignantly, that it is the poor who go to Washington to lobby through your measures. [Laughter.] They may be poor, but they will not be. [Cheers.] Your report is based upon the necessities of the poor. [Laughter.] I have come here, gentlemen, not only to ask of you not to make fools of yourselves, if you please. [Laughter, and cries of "Down."] Don't make fools of yourselves, now—[cries of "Order," and "Question."] Mr. CHAIRMAN, am I out of order?

The CHAIR—Your language, as addressed to the meeting, is disorderly and improper. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr. JOHN C. MONTGOMERY explained to the speaker that several meetings had been had to ascertain what was the public opinion, and this was the result.

Mr. BECK then made some further remarks, which were brought to a close by a motion, duly made seconded and carried, that "the gentleman having possession of the floor be requested to bring his remarks to a close, and that he be allowed to take a back seat," which he did.

Mr. PLINY MILES presented a series of resolutions requiring the compilation of the facts of the report into a memorial, and the presentation thereof to the authorities, and establishing the points to be aimed at as—no franking, a uniform postage of two cents, free letter delivery, no compulsory prepayment, dead letters to be returned to the writer, the Post-office money-order system, and cheap ocean postage.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was called up, and made some few remarks as to the bearings on social life of the postal system, and strongly advocating the reform. He was much applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL.

K. N.s in Ohio in Trouble.

From the Cincinnati Times, 21st.

We are authorized by Hon. E. B. BARTLETT, President of the National American Council, to announce that, by the power vested in him, he will, forthwith, REVOKE and ANNUL the charter of the State Council of Ohio, illegally retained by the late President of the American Order in Ohio, THOS. H. FORD, and his seceding associates, who deny and defy the action of the National Council, at the Nominating Convention held at Philadelphia on February 22d, 1856, and oppose it, as Republicans. The Ohio State Council, reorganized under THOS. C. WARE, Esq., of Cincinnati, (by authority of the President of the National Council,) as President, is preparing a new Constitution, which will be forthcoming at an early day.

Meeting of the Ohio State Council—A Lively Time.

FILLMORE REPUDIATED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

Pursuant to call of the President, the Ohio State Council met in Neil's Hall this morning—President THOS. H. FORD in the Chair; JNO. H. REES and Dr. GEO. R. MORTON, Secretaries.

Something over one hundred and thirty delegates answered to their names, but the absentees were greatly in the majority.

GOV. FORD DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The Council being called to order, President FORD made the following brief remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE COUNCIL: I have not deemed it necessary to prepare an address, as has been customary by my predecessors. I have nothing particular to communicate, although something may be expected of me, inasmuch as I was but lately a member of the American National Convention at Philadelphia.

I have no defence of my conduct to make. I shall make no vindication until my action has been assailed. I am not ashamed of my conduct, nor never shall be. I deemed that the principles of our noble Order were outraged, and being unwilling to submit to it I withdrew. I thought it necessary that the State Council should take some definite action, that the State Order might move upon just and consistent principles.

The action of that Convention did not meet with my concurrence, and I acted accordingly. I hope, gentlemen, that you will act wisely and unitedly; but if you cannot act together, let us separate like men.

AFTERNOON.

After adjournment, this morning, the committees retired to prepare business, and Delegates repaired to the Neil House and discussed proceedings. A great deal of bitter dissatisfaction, regarding the illiberality of President FORD, in organizing the several committees, was expressed. A strict analysis developed the fact, that of the whole number, only two were acknowledged Fillmore men. The balance were declared Republicans, openly opposed to a ratification of the Philadelphia nominations, and as earnest in their determination to endorse the secession of FORD, and the balance of the Ohio delegation, from the Philadelphia Convention.

This alleged violation of courtesy and fairness naturally created excitement, and foreboded anything but a harmonious termination of deliberations.

A motion to admit the Ohio Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia was also carried.

The crowd clear'd out, when President FORD made another appeal to the Delegates to demean themselves with dignity. He appealed to the majority to treat the minority with courtesy. He had himself felt the curse of ill-natured majorities. He would preside impartially, and hoped to satisfy everybody.

A representative said that as the Convention was convoked by the President of the State Council, he, with many others, would like to hear the object of the Convention stated.

President FORD said that he had purposely avoided an address. He could not prepare one without vindicating himself. The object must be obvious to all. The nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON shows the necessity of a convention that we may know where we stand. I was dissatisfied that the Philadelphia Convention should have received the Catholic Delegates from Louisiana. I considered it an outrage upon our Order. This was my reason for withdrawing.

[It will be remarked that President FORD does not commit himself on the subject of Slavery. His solitary reason, he says, for withdrawing from the Convention, was that it adopted the resolution admitting the Louisiana Catholics.]

FILLMORE REPUDIATED.

Mr. FREY presented a majority report from the Committee on the State of the Order, which *distinctly repudiates the Philadelphia nominations*. It opens in this fashion:

Whereas, The American Organization in Ohio had its origin in, and has been maintained for, purposes of reform:

And whereas, a true regard for the honor of the American name, the security of American rights, and the prosperity of the American people require a steadfast maintenance of the great principle of freedom upon which American institutions are based.

We, therefore, the Delegates of the Councils of the American Order in Ohio, in State Council assembled, fully approve of the action of those Delegates from Ohio in the National American Council and Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia, in refusing to accept the platform or support the nominations then and there made, and we hereby repudiate those nominations, and embrace this occasion to reaffirm substantially the platform adopted by the State Council at its session in Cleveland in June last.

Among others, the following principles are enunciated:

Opposition to all political organizations composed *exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the Government.*

Slavery is *local*, not *national*. We oppose its extension into any of our Territories, and the increase of its political power, by the admission of any Slave States otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, in violation of law, by the force of arms and the destruction of the elective franchise.

E. P. NORTON, of Hamilton, submitted a minority report, which declares:

We continue to maintain the opinion that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise would be a proper vindication of national faith, and not inconsistent with the rights of either section, North or South, and if that issue is now impracticable, it has been made so by the treacherous desertion of the pretended devotees of freedom.

We cannot sanction the course of that portion of our delegates who seceded from the American National Convention, nor can we become parties to the constructing of a merely sectional organization, and therefore recommend to the members of the American Order that they preserve it in its full integrity and its entire nationality, and support the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President of the United States.

A WEEKLY DEBATE.

E. P. NORTON said: there is apparently a deliberate purpose to compel this Order to affiliate with some other party. [Cries of "Order," and the Chair so ruled.]

Mr. UNDERHILL, of Stark County, moved to take up the majority report. Adopted.

Mr. HUYLER, of Highland, called for a division.

Mr. ROGERS, of Lawrence, objected. He wanted to stand or fall by the resolutions, in a body. *If we divide them they are gone!*

Mr. CHAPMAN held that the National Council had outraged the American Party. The gentleman dwelt forcibly on the difference between a pledge of honor and an oath. He expressed his appurtenance to the admission of the Louisiana Catholic delegates into the National Convention. (Gag law again.)

Mr. MCKAN thought we had better settle this matter now, and moved to strike out all after the word "organization in the preamble, and insert

Whereas, The American Organization in Ohio commenced its existence in 1854, and that on the 20th of March, 1856, they disbanded by consent; therefore

Resolved, That this State Council surrender its charter and seal to the Nation's Council.

A delegate from Miami County moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried by a large majority. Judge MCKAN then withdrew from the Convention.

Mr. HARRIS said that he knew that Mr. FORD, the President, had said in the Cincinnati Convention that he (FORD) would go to the National Convention and vote to rescind the "twelfth section" and to restore the Missouri Compromise, and that he (FORD) would be satisfied. He then proceeded to read the following letter from LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, which was received with furious applause.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1856.

HON. DAVID HEATON—*Dear Sir*: I have but a moment to spare, in the press of business, to state that I never made *the speech as reported and published* in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. I never have spoken nor written one which is inconsistent with the principle I have always advocated with regard to the question of Slavery. I never yet have said that I would support the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON. Very truly yours &c.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

A SPLIT—REPUBLICANISM TRIUMPHANT.

T. C. WARE wanted to know from what this Council derived its authority to sit here to-night. He then read the obligation of the Order to be bound by a majority; charged that this State Council had forsworn itself in dissenting from the Philadelphia nominations, and then took leave of the Council in the midst of stunning confusion, accompanied by forty-seven Delegates from various sections of the State, declaring their withdrawal from the Black Republicans, and determination to hold their Council elsewhere.

After the American Council withdrew, Mr. W. H. GIBSON took the floor, and made a very pretty speech. There were some things in the majority report he did not like, and proposed that the Republicans meet to-morrow, to discuss the disputed points.

Lieutenant-Governor FORD then made a strong Republican speech; in which he thanked God that he saw the triumph of Freedom, and said he would see the Union smashed into a thousand atoms before he would consent to the admission of Slav

KANSAS.

PROGRESS OF THE FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

The Seizure of Cannon and Sharpe's Rifles.

KANSAS IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

The Legislature proceeds regularly with its business. The design is to take all necessary measures to secure the vitality of the Free-State movement, and then adjourn for a time, in order to give the various Committees time to work on the various bills, and the members to plant corn. The adjournment will probably take place some time during the present week. Very great deliberation is used, in order to give full time for making the threatened arrests for *treason*.

The Rifle Movement will live. Neither the supineness of the Federal Government, nor the outrages of the Border Ruffians, can put it down. It is thrished in the hearts of a free people, whose lives would, if necessary, be sacrificed in its maintenance. It is clearly understood that the game of the enemy is to intimidate us, if possible, into the weakness of humiliation, throw their hirelings into the State in masses, again overpower us by numbers, and trample out the light of freedom we have kindled into a blaze. Were we weak in courage, or distrustful of the justice of our cause, we might falter in this ordeal, and expose ourselves to this danger. But we know on what firm foundations our feet are planted. We know that we have endured till forbearance ceases to be a virtue; that we have precedent in abundance to justify us in our course; that though we hold the front rank in the fight, yet the entire North is at our back, and that the South dare not face the issue it has invoked. We have only carried out the vaunted doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. On this principle, no action of ours can be construed as treason.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly is composed of the bone and sinew of the people. As an ovidance, I will only say that no man in either house, except the President of the Senate, was ever before a member of a legislative body.

At the close of the session, to-day, a meeting was held, at which excellent speeches were made by Gov. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS, Senator LANE, and Dr. CUTTER, who has recently arrived here from the East. They were all eloquent and firm in their expressions of confidence in the present organization. The enthusiasm was intense.

THE SEIZURE OF RIFLES.

Last Sunday, Dr. CUTTER, the celebrated physiologist and author, from Warren, Mass., arrived in town. It was soon made known to a select circle that he started with one hundred Sharpe's rifles and two pieces of cannon, which were on their way up the river in charge of a Mr. HOYT and three other gentlemen, all from New England. Nothing was talked of the affair in public until Tuesday morning, when the stage-driver brought us the rumor that one hundred rifles and two cannon were taken on board the steamer *Arabia* coming up the river, and that four men who were in charge of them had been hung. This coincided so nearly with the facts known beforehand to a few of us, that we feared seriously it would prove true. We concluded to wait, however, for further evidence, and this morning it came, borne by the gentlemen themselves, who have escaped hanging, drowning and other threatened outrages, and are to-day safely with us. I learn their story as follows:

They arrived at St. Louis without being aware that they were seriously suspected, and went on board the *Arabia* Tuesday, the 4th inst. Dr. CUTTER and one other gentleman of the party concluded to take the land route and meet the others at this place. For fear the rifles might be taken, the Dr. took all the gates or slides from the rifles, also from the cannon, to render them useless to those who might capture them. These slides were packed in their trunks, and are now in safe hands in this town. The rifles can never be used until they are put together, unless the Missourians invent some method by which a smooth barrel can shoot both ways at once. Mr. HOYT, who was the principal agent in charge of them, says there was nothing occurred for two or three days to lead them to think they were suspected. On Wednesday, I think, a letter was found upon the table in the cabin, which led to bringing out the whole affair, but the character or history of this letter I am not now permitted to give to the public.

The excitement soon grew intense, and a Dr. POTTER, of Independence, soon moved to throw the guns overboard, and that all the men implicated—for they soon learned that there were four belonging to the company—should have stones tied around their necks, so they could not get ashore, and be thrown overboard also. It occurred to some one that it would be best to find out, before proceeding further, for a certainty that the guns were on board. Therefore a committee of search were appointed, composed of some of the first men in Western Missouri, in respect to influence and wealth. The Committee was as follows: C. W. Bell, President, of Brunswick; O. A. McFarland, Secretary, of Richfield; Dr. Porter, of Independence; Mr. Emerson; Chas. Kearney, of Westport; Dr. Prewitt, of Parkville.

This Committee soon found them down in the hold, at the bottom of all the freight, and for a time no owner appeared for them. While they were providing some way to get them ashore safely, Mr. HOYT stepped up and told them he would take charge of them, when they landed. This remark brought down upon him all manner of threats, which he bore with great complacency, and when Dr. POTTER threatened to throw him overboard, he replied that he hoped to have the privilege of dining once more with that fat face of his before he was thrown over. Mr. BRADY, the Pro-Slavery State Printer was aboard, and being somewhat of a lawyer, he intimated that the Captain of the boat would be liable for damages if property was destroyed. This opened a new field for debate, which soon waxed hot, and resulted in a bloody fist fight between BRADY and Dr. POTTER, which was ended by the interference of the Captain. At this stage of affairs another Committee was appointed for the depositing, securing and safe-keeping of the guns, consisting of Dr. Porter, of Independence; Dr. Prewitt, of Parkville; Chas. Kearney, of Westport; Col. Hall, of Independence; Mr. Elkins, of Westport.

The Committee showed some unwillingness to assume the responsibility, and when they arrived at Lexington they took HOYT upon the upper deck and there told him unless he gave up the guns and released the Captain from all liability, that they would not be responsible for the mob that was now coming down upon the Levee in great numbers, armed with guns and clubs, and their threats filled the air as they cried out "hang them, hang them! throw the wretches overboard!" &c., &c. HOYT was finally forced to sign a receipt in full for the articles, and the Committee signed an obligation to HOYT that the guns should be deliverable to the order of Gov. SHANNON or his successor, they also paying the freight. This was a forced affair, as HOYT would never have signed such receipt if death had not been apparently the alternative. With this evidence, they are legally just as liable for the cost of the guns as though they were robbed upon the highway, without any papers being signed. After this had occurred they put the guns on shore at Lexington, and many wanted to get them out immediately for use. One said he had always wanted a Sharpe's Rifle and would give $50 if they would let him pick out one; another said he tried to get one at Lawrence last Fall, and would give them $25 for one, and so on. Probably the bids won't run so high when they discover that the loading apparatus is missing.

After the boat started, on the company tried to stone to HOYT for the past, and complimented him very highly, saying they never knew a man to conduct himself so bravely before, in such a peculiar crisis. He landed safely at Kansas, and the whole party came in here to-day. To-morrow morning Mr. HOYT will go to Lecompton and demand an order from Gov. SHANNON for the guns. We expect more music out from the affair. Dr. CUTTER is quiet and composed, and feels that the cause is going well, whatever may become of the guns. It is now ascertained that a part of the company on the boat who were active in the capture had been through N. E. and other States, had followed POMEROY around the country, and listened to all the plans about sending on rifles, &c. They came on in the same train with them, but did not choose to make their business known till they got into Missouri. The Captain told Mr. HOYT, on the boat, that he knew guns were aboard soon after leaving St. Louis. This proves to our Eastern friends that they must be "wise as serpents," if not as harmless as doves. RANDOLPH.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, March 13, 1856.

GOV. SHANNON.

By the mail-carrier, to night, we learn that Gov. SHANNON has come as far into the Territory as *Lecompton*, and is intending immediately to visit Topeka. But all idea has vanished from men's minds that any intention prevails to attempt any prosecution.

DEMANDS FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

An attempt has been made by a few discontented old-line Democrats, whose greed of office has prevented them getting any, to organise what they call a Democratic party in the State. They were severely rebuked in their bold effort at the time of the general election, and now proceed with more craft. The impending national political conventions are now used as the excuse; and it is desired to send them *party* delegates from Kansas. But the people of Kansas are resolved that there shall be no party lines drawn in this State. Hence, when last evening a meeting was held here to discuss this question of sending delegates, all the speakers manifested a fearfulness that some action might be taken which would result in a seeming or real division of the party. At an adjourned meeting to-night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Various opinions prevail in the Free-State Party of Kansas touching the expediency of sending delegates to the several political National Conventions to be held during the next Summer and also whether, if sent, the appointment of such delegates should proceed from the Free-State Party as a mass or from the several political sub-parties of which it is composed; therefore resolved—

First—That we believe the appointment of such delegates to be necessary and proper;

Second—That in the event of their appointment in either of the ways mentioned, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the solidarity of our Free-State Party, and reiterate our solemn pledge to sustain the principles enunciated in the Big Springs platform, until Kansas is admitted as a member of the confederation of States.

Third—That we recommend the appointment of such delegates by conventions of the various constituent parties, *provided* it can be done without the adoption of any platform other than a demand for the immediate admission of Kansas under her present Constitution, and without any attempt to draw further party lines within this State.

Fourth—That in case of the indorsement of these principles by the Free State Party, we earnestly urge upon the various constituent parties their faithful observance, as indispensable safeguards against the misrepresentations of outside enemies, and the imprudent efforts of inside agitators.

Fifth—That we will publish these resolutions to the world, and throw upon the various National Parties the responsibility of refusing a hearing to the respective delegates thus appointed.

So I think that the parties will not be as anxious as before to send delegates.

Judge ELMORE was over here to-day and spent some time in the Senate Chamber, where he received much polite attention from Free-State men. Judge ELMORE is one of the most honorable and able men in his party, and I do not despair of yet seeing him an advocate of free labor.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 15th inst., until the 4th of July next. LITERAL.

More Border Ruffianism—Ohio Invaded by Virginians.

A correspondent (Mr. SAMUEL RECKARD) writing to the Ironton *Register*, from Quaker Bottom, O., on the 17th inst., says: For some weeks past the people of this vicinity have been holding meetings to consider various matters of public interest, prominent among which were the moral character of "negro catching," the rights and privileges that should be enjoyed by our colored population, and the condition and needs of the people of Kansas.

These meetings have been attended by persons holding very diverse views on the different topics discussed, but the object was free discussion, and all who felt disposed were invited to participate.

On last Friday evening at the close of one of these meetings, when most of our people had dispersed, we were assailed by a band of men from Virginia, armed with clubs. We were not suspecting such an attack and were entirely unprepared for it. One of our men, A. S. PROCTOR, was assailed by a man, first with a club and then with an axe, swearing he meant to kill him; others shouted, "Kill him," "G—d d—m him, kill him," and when upon the ground struggling with his adversary, he was struck over the head with a rail, and doubtless would have been killed had he not been saved by his friends. HENRY RADFORD received a blow upon the forehead from a rock, cutting it very severely. Rev. Mr. ADAMS received a severe blow injuring him considerably. A young man, NATHANIEL HALL, was knocked down two or three times, others received blows, I myself was struck upon the head with a club, prostrating me upon the earth, injuring my head considerably, from which I am now suffering. Although inferior in point of numbers, and without weapons, we succeeded in defending ourselves so that no one was killed, though the most fiend like efforts were made, the most horrid threats and imprecations uttered, and yells that were heard at a long distance.

During the affray, the mob were hailed from the other side, to know if they wanted help, thus showing that it was a preconcerted thing.

They dared us to hold another meeting, saying they would come over in numbers sufficient to whip the whole of us; and I am informed that they now say that if men enough cannot be raised in Guyandotte, they can be procured from the country, and that we must be put down.

On Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., there will be another meeting at this place, to consider "our political relations, and what is our duty in view of past, present, and probable future events." We mean to vindicate the right of free discussion, which none but bad men and tyrants dread, or will attempt to abridge. Truth never fears investigation, never shuns light—while error loves darkness, and relies upon brute force.

The Ironton *Register*, commenting on the above, says:

"The account of our correspondent may be relied upon as substantially correct. Judge RECKARD being a well-known citizen, and a worthy man of the highest character and respectability. He is past middle age, somewhat feeble and infirm, and one would suppose that scarcely less than a fiend would 'strike him with a club, prostrating him to the earth;' the others assaulted are among the most respectable citizens of this county."

The Weather and the Crops.

In this neighborhood, the Winter has been decidedly adverse to farming operations, and the Spring is very backward. The ground is still partially covered with snow, and until this disappears farmers cannot hut experience considerable difficulty in planting. The general impression is that we shall have late crops this year, and unless the weather moderates soon, the yield is apt to prove below an average, as the time for maturing will be unusually brief, a circumstance that could not fail to tell decidedly against productiveness. Still, there is ample room for hope, and this should not be lost sight of.

A letter from Charleston, Mississippi County, Missouri, says the ground is frozen there seventeen inches deep. This is nearly opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The thermometer has been 16° below zero this Winter. Stock and game have suffered even to starvation during the long continuance of snow and frozen ground. Deer, wild turkeys and quails, come into the farm-yards for food. It is feared that the fruit trees are killed.

The Joliet (Ill.) *True Democrat* says apple and peach trees are nearly all destroyed in that region. Not less than four-fifths of the fruit trees in Will County are killed. The Aurora (Ill.) *Guardian* says the fruit buds are not seriously injured thereabouts, except peach.

The Shenandoah (Va.) *Tenth Legion* says that, since the snow and ice have disappeared, the growing crops of grain pre-eot a most promising appearance; the wheat looks thrifty, and stands well upon the ground.

Florida papers speak of the delightful Spring weather, many of the earlier-leaved trees being already clothed in living green. The Alligator *Advertiser* says: "The cropping season is fast approaching, and our planters are getting ready for it. We saw a field of corn planted two weeks ago. The annual burning of the woods has just commenced, and in the upper part of the county the range is thoroughly burnt off."

Naval Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 24, 1856.

On the 22d inst., WASHINGTON'S Birthday, salutes were fired at noon from the Navy Yard, and the United States ships *Potomac* and *Saratoga*. All the vessels of war in port wore ensigns at the mastheads during the day.

The U. S. surveying schooner *Varina* sailed from here last night for St. Andrew's Bay, Cedar Keys, and Crystal River, where she will arrive and recommence work about the 28th or 29th inst.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* is still lying alongside the wharf at the Navy Yard. She will be ready for sea in a few days, when, it is said, after a short cruise in the Gulf, she will proceed home and pay off.

There is a report that the U. S. ship *Cyane*, from Havana, is now off the port. She sailed about the middle of the month in search of the missing bark *Ameila*, but has probably heard of her safety by this time.

Two officers of the Home Squadron have recently been invalided,—Commander FAIRFAX of the *Cyane*, and Lieut. WINSLOW of the *Saratoga*. D.

Sharpe's Rifle at Yale.

YALE COLLEGE, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a report of the proceedings of a Kansas meeting held in New-Haven on Thursday evening, the following statement is made: Mr. M. TYLER arose and offered a Sharpe's rifle in behalf of the Junior Class of Yale College. This is incorrect. It is due to Mr. TYLER as well as to the Class to correct this error. He merely pledged himself to collect the necessary amount from *members* of the Junior Class. We, as a class, did not authorize such pledge, nor did Mr. TYLER act in our behalf. The merit or the odium of the affair (as the case may be) rests with individuals. JUNIOR CLASS.

☞ Professor EHRENBERG'S microscope, which did such good service in procuring undeniable proof of the Simonides fraud, has been made use of again, in Prussia, to detect the thief that stole a barrel of specie, which had been purloined on one of the railways. One of a number of barrels, that should all have contained coin, was found, on arrival at its destination, to have been emptied of its precious contents, and refilled with sand. On Professor EHRENBERG being consulted, he sent for samples of coin from all the stations along the different lines of railway that the specie had passed, and by means of his microscope identified the station from which the interpolated sand must have been taken. The station once fixed upon, it was not difficult to hit upon the culprit in the small number of employes on duty there.

THE DIVORCE CASE.

Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen C. Cox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

MONDAY, March 24, 1856.

The Court opened to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The learned Judge took his seat at a few minutes past the hour. The Jury list was then called over, and all the Jurors answered.

The Court-room was wedged full of spectators—and, as on previous days, a large crowd surrounded the entrance, and loudly but vainly appealed admission to the inexorable officers who kept guard at the door, which only opened to gentlemen of the press, witnesses, counsel, and individuals who had "pressing business" inside. The latter were very numerous.

The defendant entered with her senior counsel soon after the learned Chief Justice, and, in company with a couple of lady friends, took her customary place within the bar.

The plaintiff was also present, seated at the table, as heretofore, between his counsel.

THE DEFENCE RESUMED.

The first witness called by Mr. Gerard was Mrs. Sherwood, the lady who testified to the defendant's illness on the first day of the trial, and who has since been unremitting in her attendance upon Mrs. Cox while in Court. She was sworn and examined as follows:

MRS. SHERWOOD'S REMINISCENCES—EVIDENCE THAT MRS. COX KNEW SHE WAS WATCHED.

Mr. Gerard—You know the defendant?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—For a good many years—ten years at least.

Q.—Do you remember when she kept the boarding-house in St. Mark's place? A.—Yes, Sir; I then lived in Twenty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue; I was in the habit of seeing her often then, two or three times a month; a relative of mine, a young man, 16 or 18 years old, boarded with her then; he was three or four months with her; she generally wore a black veil and carried a brown one in her hand, which she put on when she left the house; I never saw her wear a calico dress, or a woolen shawl, or a plaid shawl, or a hood.

Q.—Did she know she was watched then by her husband, or for him? A.—She did.

Q.—When she was in the habit of visiting you, did she not have persons with her?

(Objected to as leading.)

Q.—Did she walk alone in the street, or did she have any persons with her; and, if so, whom? A.—My cousin generally came to our house with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I am married; my husband is a house-carpenter; my name was Rose; that was my father's name; he lived in Haverstraw, Rockland County; I have lived in the City for 14 years; was a dress-maker; I knew Mrs. Cox, when I was a dressmaker; I worked in several places in the City at my trade; I don't see what that has to do with the case; I learned my trade in Third-avenue; the person with whom I learned it was Mrs. Gallis; I learned my trade about 13 years ago; I am married 10 years; I was but a child when I first knew Mrs. Cox; I came to the City when I was 15 years old; I do not know where she lived then; the first place I knew her to live in was at Lexington-avenue; I believe I first saw Mrs. Cox at my Aunt's; my Aunt is dead; her name was Crosswise; my mother and Mrs. Cox were cousins; Mrs. Jane Swift is a sister of Mrs. Cox; I don't know of Mrs. Cox leaving the City soon after I first knew her.

Q.—How old are you now?

Witness—Has that anything to do with the case?

Mr. Gerard—Never mind. Answer the question.

Witness—I was born in 1823.

Mr. Stoughton—Well, how young were you when you first knew her? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—What is this cousin's name who came with her to your house? A.—His name is Rose.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—At Haverstraw.

Q.—How long was he in the City? A.—He had been there three months; he was there in 1853; I think he left the City in March, 1855.

Q.—And you have seen him go to your house with Mrs. Cox? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever come there without him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you have seen her, when she left your house, put on a brown veil? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen her wear two? A.—Yes; she always wore a black one.

Q.—How long have you lived in Twenty-second-street? A.—Four years at May.

Q.—Where did you live before you went there? A.—In Nineteenth-street, No. 215.

Q.—Were you in the habit of calling on Mrs. Cox? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever call on her while she lived with Dr. Cox? A.—No; she lived with him—

Counsel—Never mind that. Did you ever call on her?

A.—I did; I called just after they were married.

Q.—But during the time she lived with Dr. Cox you did not call on her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not know Dr. Cox; you had never spoken to him? A.—I knew him by seeing him; I had an introduction to him one evening when coming out of church.

(The witness left the stand.)

MRS. COX'S BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION.

Rev. Lott Jones was the next witness. He was sworn and examined by Mr. Gerard.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Cox when she lived in St. Mark's-place, and kept a boarding-house? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know that when Mrs. Cox lived in St. Mark's-place she knew she was watched by her husband and his emissaries?

Mr Stoughton objected to the question as improper in its form.

Mr. Gerard—Do you know if she was watched, and if so, by whom?

Witness—I have no knowledge of the subject excepting her own statements. She told me she was.

Mr. Schaffer—You need not state what she said.

Mr. Gerard, (to the Court)—They will not allow me to get the fact either by way of question or answer. (To the witness)—Did she say by whom?

(Objected to.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton.—Q.—You are a clergyman of the established Church, I believe? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you administer the rite of baptism to Mrs. Cox? A.—I did.

Q.—In what year? A.—In the year 1849, I think.

Q.—I wish to know whether a person in the Episcopalian Church, according to the canons and discipline of that Church, can be a communicant properly without baptism? A.—They cannot.

Q.—Is the rite of baptism twice administered in that Church or but once? A.—But once.

Q.—Do you recollect her confirmation at any time? A.—I do.

Q.—Was it subsequent to that baptism? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you recollect the occasion of her baptism? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was about the time of her husband's death? A.—It was a little before; perhaps I ought to state that I was sent for to visit her husband in his sickness, as a clergyman; previously he had been an entire stranger to me; I never had seen either him or his wife before I was sent to attend him in his sickness; I continued to visit him from that time, and during that time I baptized him and his wife; that, I think, was in June, 1849.

Q.—They were in the habit of attending your Church? A.—They were not.

Q.—Where was your Church at that time? A.—My church was in Stanton-street; it is a church with free sittings, and has been since its erection.

Q.—What was it called? A.—The tablet on the church is, "The Mission of the Church of the Epiphany."

Q.—Rev. Mr. Southard was an officiating clergyman at what is now Calvary Church when you administered the rite of baptism to those persons? A.—I am not sure whether he was then officiating there, or was absent from the city; I am inclined to think he was absent; the curate affiliated with me at Mr. Van Wyck's funeral; if the other clergyman was rector, he was absent during the whole season.

Q.—Do you recollect whether Rev. Dr. Hawks had then taken charge of that church, or whether Dr. Southard was the rector? A.—I am not sure whether there was any settled rector then for some months; Rev. Dr. Hawks was not called till 1850, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect when the confirmation of Mrs. Cox took place? A.—I think it was early in the month of March, 1850, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—That was in your church, was it not? A.—It was.

Q.—Had not Rev. Dr. Southard returned, or had not Dr. Hawks taken charge of that church then? A.—I do not know.

The Court could not see the relevancy of this testimony.

Mr. Stoughton—It is to disprove a statement made by the gentleman in his opening.

Mr. Gerard—What statement?

Mr. Stoughton—That she had been a communicant for ten years of Dr. Southard's church.

Mr. Gerard—The section of the church swore to it.

Mr. Stoughton—I will trouble myself to dispose of all your statements in the same way.

A SELF-LEGISLATION PLACES MR. AYRES' CHARACTER IN AN EQUIVOCAL POSITION.

John Gillelon, sworn and examined by Mr. Gerard.—I live in this City; have lived so for almost 22 years; I own property in Varick-street; I live there, one door from Carmine-street; live in No. 228 Varick-street; rented the lower part of the next house to Mr. Seigneur, where Ayres lived, for the undertaking business; I then lived in the same house.

Q.—Do you know Ayres? A.—Yes, Sir; six or seven years.

Q.—Do you know his general moral character?

Mr. Stoughton objected to the form of the question.

Mr. Gerard cited as authorities the case of the People vs. Johnson, 3d Hill, 179.

He put the question again.

A.—Do you know his general moral character; and how long have you known him?

Mr. Schaffer again objected. That, he said, was not the form of question allowed by the books.

Mr. Gerard—Well, I will take his general character. How long have you known his general character? A.—Some years, and I never heard any good of him.

Mr. Stoughton—That is an improper answer.

Mr. Gerard—Then quarrel with the witness.

The Court—(To witness)—What is the general character of the man for truth, integrity and morality, all together? A.—It is bad.

Mr. Gerard—Would you believe him under oath? A.—No!

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—Q.—What is your business? what has it been? A.—The boot-making business, but I quit it some years ago.

Q.—How long have you lived in No. 238 Varick-street? A.—I moved from the corner to where I now live in 1850.

Q.—Where did you live prior to that time? A.—On the corner, next door.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—I built the house, but I do not know how long I lived there.

R.—How long have you known this young man, Ayres? A.—Not short of six years.

Q.—Did you ever speak to him in your life? A.—Yes; I used to drop into the store, and talk over business.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Seigneur? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Hard on twenty years.

Q.—Ayres worked for Mr. Seigneur, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Do you know any of his acquaintances? A.—No.

Q.—You know none of Mr. Ayres' acquaintances? A.—He and I never kept company together.

Q.—How many times did you ever speak to him in your life? A.—A good many times.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him more than to pass the compliments of the day? A.—I don't think I ever had; at most, none of any consequence.

Q.—Did you ever have any business transaction with him in your life? A.—No, never.

A.—And you don't know any acquaintance of his? A.—No, I do not, for I never kept company with him nor any of his acquaintances.

Q.—Well, you are not acquainted with an acquaintance of his? A.—No, except those who employed him—Mr. Seigneur and Mr. Wilson.

Q.—Did you know his father? A.—I knew him by sight; he lived in the neighborhood.

Q.—Can you mention a person that you have heard speak of Mr. Ayres? A.—I am not a Paul Pry; I never examine into people's characters.

Q.—I ask you ever ear any person speak of Mr. Ayres?

A.—I never heard any good of him.

Q.—Did you ever hear any person speak of him at all?

A.—I did.

Q.—Who? A.—The folks in my own house, and the tenants.

Counsel—Name them.

Witness—I heard my wife and daughter speak of him.

Q.—Then the persons in your house are the only persons you have heard speak of him?

Witness—I did not say that.

Counsel—Name any other person?

Witness—I cannot name any other.

Q.—Did you ever have any difficulties with him? A.—No.

Q.—What you mean to say is that you did not associate with him? A.—I did not associate with him, nor make free with him.

Q.—When did you hear any speak of him? A.—Some years ago.

Q.—How long is it since you have heard any one speak of him? A.—It is from four to six years ago.

Q.—Have you ever been provoked by any of his boyish pranks so as to have ill will of him? A.—I don't want to answer that; I would rather be excused; I say I would not believe him under oath.

Counsel—I know; I wish to get at why you say so.

Witness—I don't want to lay that foundation; he is a young man.

The Court—(To Mr. Stoughton)—Do you wish him to state the reasons?

Mr. Stoughton—I merely wished to know whom he has heard to speak of him (Ayres).

The Court—You were asking about boyish pranks.

Mr. Stoughton—I merely wished to know if the old gentleman had ever been provoked by him. [To the Witness.] You have heard only your wife and daughter speak ill of him?

Witness—All the folks in the house.

Counsel—Name one of them.

Witness—I cannot recollect the name; [correcting himself]—yes, one of them was named Drake. I heard Mr. Drake and all the women in the house speak of him as being a nuisance about the house. [Laughter.]

Q.—Can you give me the place where Mr. Drake now lives? A.—No, I cannot; I think he lives in Bleecker-street; I don't think I can recollect his first name; I think it was in the year 1850 I left the house, and he left at the same time; I believe he went to the corner of Downing and Bleecker streets.

Q.—Did Ayres work for Seigneur in 1850? A.—He worked with him before. I know, but whether he was there that year I don't know; the hands were changed often; I don't know when Ayres left Seigneur.

A LADY SHOWS HOW MRS. GRAAF MAY HAVE BEEN TOO READY IN DRAWING CONCLUSIONS.

Elizabeth Hawks was called and sworn—She was examined by Mr. Gerard, and testified as follows:

I am a married lady; my husband is John W. Hawks; I am a connexion of Mrs. Cox by marriage; I knew her when she kept the boarding-house in St. Mark's-place; I then lived in No. 65 Prince; she was in the habit of visiting my house then; she came very frequently—sometimes twice and sometimes three times a week; she came alone; she wore a black lace veil, and carried a brown veil which, when it was not on her, she kept in her hand or pocket.

Q.—Was there anything unusual in wearing those two veils.

Mr. Sloaghton objected.

Mr. Gerard said it was proper to meet the testimony of Mrs. Graaf.

The Court ruled that, as it was attempted to be shown that the defendant was in the habit of disguising herself, evidence to show that it was customary to wear two veils, or under what circumstances it was customary to do so, would be admissable.

Mr. Gerard—(To the witness)—Is it usual or unusual for ladies to wear a lace veil attached to their bonnet, and to wear a brown veil over it? A.—It is usual.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To protect the wearer against the weather.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cox make any secret of that veil? A.—I don't think she did; I saw her put it into her pocket in coming into the house, and put it on going out.

Q.—When she was living in St. Mark's-place, did you ever know her to wear a calico dress? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or a plaid shawl? A.—No.

Q.—Or a woolen shawl? A.—No.

Q.—Or a hood? A.—No.

Q.—How often did you visit her in St. Mark's-place? A.—I never called there; I was sick at the time.

Q.—Do you know whether, in the Spring of 1855, she was sick? A.—I heard it.

Q.—Do you know of her calling on you one afternoon, in the June of '53, after being in Mrs. Graaf's? A.—She called there one afternoon, and she stayed and took her tea with me.

Q.—How far from Mrs. Graaf's is your house? A.—It is a block and a half.

Q.—Did she visit your house frequently when she was in St. Mark's-place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever bring any little girls with her? A.—She brought a small boy with her.

Q.—Whose boy was he? A.—His name was Thompson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—Q.—What is your husband's business? A.—My husband has a fish-stall in the market.

Q.—Did you ever call on Mr. and Mrs. Cox? A.—I did; I called there twice; I saw him (the plaintiff); he called once at my house; that was in the Fall of 1852, I think; I recollect particularly the circumstance of Mrs. Cox calling one afternoon in June, 1853, and taking tea with me; she was in the habit of taking tea with me; I recollect of the particular case in June by her speaking of Mrs Graaf, and by what Mrs. Graaf said; she (defendant) called on me frequently all through that year; she continued to call two or three times a week during the year she was in St. Mark's-place; I am not positive whether a week passed without her calling on me; from May, '54, to May, '55, when she kept the boarding-house, she was in the habit of visiting me; she may not have called on me when she was sick in the Spring; I don't recollect whether she called in February or March; I am not acquainted with Mrs. Graaf; I live now in No. 185 West Thirtieth-street; when in Prince-street, I lived between Thompson and Laurens streets.

THE AFFAIR ABOUT THE IMPROPER AFFIDAVIT BROUGHT BEFORE JUDGE STUART DISPOSED OF.

James M. Murray, was called and sworn. He testified as follows: I am a clerk in the Second District Police Court; I have papers with me in a charge against Dr. Cox in a matter before Judge Stuart.

Counsel—Produce them.

Mr. Schaffer objected.

Mr. Gerard proposed to show that in 1852 there was a charge against Dr. Cox before Judge Stuart for making a false affidavit, and that it occupied six months in the investigation. He proposed further to show that the angry controversy rising out of this was a cause of estrangement between the defendant and the plaintiff, and induced the former to believe that she had been disappointed in Dr. Cox's character.

Mr. Stoughton—You offer these papers to show that this was a cause of unhappiness to the defendant?

Mr. Gerard—Yes.

Mr. Stoughton—Then go on.

Witness resumed—The charge was made on Oct. 15, 1852, before Judge Stuart, and continued up to July, 1853; Mrs. Cox attended the Court on several occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schaffer—Q.—The complaint was dismissed, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it dismissed without going into any defence?

A.—No, Sir.

Counsel—Be careful, Mr. Murray. Are you sure of that?

Witness—(correcting himself)—I was thinking of the examinations.

Q.—Were you the Clerk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any witness called on the part of the defence? A.—There was not, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether counsel on both sides were, or were not of opinion, as expressed to the Judge, that at most there was but a mistake of law?

The Court—Do not go into that.

Mr. Gerard—If they do I will.

Mr. Schaffer—I would like all the papers and affidavits implicating the defendant to go in. It was discovered long after she was the author of all the mischief.

Mr. Gerard—I want them to go in to.

Mr. Schaffer (to the witness)—Do you know whether or not it was agreed between the counsel that it was a mistake in law? A.—That I cannot say; there was something about a tenancy at will and a tenancy from year to year; I don't know what lawyer brought that complaint against Dr. Cox; I don't see his name among those papers; I don't recollect what lawyer drew up the affidavit.

Counsel—We will put him on the stand if it becomes material.

Q.—The affidavit on which the Doctor was charged was an affidavit in a landlord and tenant case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the question then came up whether it was a tenancy at will or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not the investigation was carried on as far as it did proceed, at the express request of Dr. Cox? A.—I knew Dr. Cox was very anxious on several occasions when the matter had been adjourned to have it proceed.

Q.—Do you recollect, on the first occasion of my examining them, and examining the affidavit, that the other counsel and I thought that perjury could not be predicated on that paper, and that we wanted some other step to be taken? A.—I don't recollect anything of that.

The Court considered this testimony as irrelevant.

The witness was permitted to retire.

THE LOVE LETTERS REFERRED TO BY THE COURT.

Mr Gerard now rose and offered in evidence the letters from Dr. Cox to Mrs. Cox, from their engagement up to the day of their marriage.

Mr. Schaffer objected. It was improper, he said, to present in evidence the letters of two persons presumed to be desperately in love with each other, especially as this suit was brought for her actions subsequent to the marriage.

Mr. Gerard said that one of the strongest charges made against this lady was that she entrapped the plaintiff into a marriage, he knowing nothing of her character. He offered these letters to prove that that statement was a lie. The counsel supported his offer at considerable length.

Mr. Stoughton replied: If, he said, the counsel offered these letters to prove that when the defendant married this woman he believed her to be chaste and pure, or, that he married her for her money, knowing her to be a woman who had graduated in 1822 in a house of ill-fame, and led the life which it is now alleged she did, then the counsel might read such portions of those letters as showed either fact.

The Court, after stating the limits to which the evidence must be confined in every case of this sort, said, that with respect to this question here, he (the learned judge,) understood the counsel to rest his claim for the admission of these letters in evidence, upon the ground that the plaintiff's counsel, in opening the case, thought proper to indulge in some very extraordinary and strong expressions. He (the judge) never knew of a case of this description in which the counsel on both sides did not indulge, *ultra vires*, in the strongest declamations; and nothing was more common, after they had done so, than a failure to prove anything. The jury, therefore, should disregard everything that counsel might say, unless supported by positive evidence. Counsel always spoke from what their clients told them, and did not stand, he supposed, to inquire whether they could substantiate every statement they made. The only issue here was, whether this woman committed adultery after her marriage. These letters, therefore, would not be admitted.

Mr. Gerard excepted. He hoped his Honor would protect him and his client from any such attacks hereafter.

AN INTERLUDE.

Mr. Schaffer said he wished to call the attention of the Court to, he supposed, one of the most atrocious libels ever perpetrated on counsel.

The Court—I say I have nothing to do with libels of counsel.

Mr. Schaffer—He says that my charge in the complaint, that when she went to visit the grave of her husband, she left the servant-girl, and committed adultery upon the grave of her husband; and so it has gone forth to the public.

Mr. Gerard—I hope the Court will protect me, that there shall be a door barred against this.

The Court—All this is irregular.

Mr. Schaffer—I don't care what the gentleman says, so far as I am concerned, but he has uttered the most gross falsehoods I ever heard in my life, and they have gone for him to the public.

The Court—But what goes forth to the public does not influence me, and if Jurors do not know better, I can only say they do not know their duty.

Mr. Gerard—(To Mr. Schaffer)—You will hear those charges again.

Mr. Schaffer—You are the only man that the sun ever shone on that could repeat a lie. I feel deeply injured, not only by the gentleman's deductions, but by his assertion that the pleadings contain a charge of a similar against the defendant committed on the grave of her deceased husband.

The Court—I did not understand the counsel to make any such charge. The idea that he meant to say that literally the adultery was committed on the grave, is absurd.

Mr. Gerard—It is absurd; no man but himself would think of such a thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schaffer—Your Honor does not recollect his remarks.

The Court—I do recollect them. And if you have anything to say about them, there is a proper time for it.

Mr. Schaffer—There is a proper time, and I will take it. I will make that man abhor himself.

SOME LEGAL ANTECEDENTS OF MR. BOONE.

Joseph Bridgham was called and sworn. He testified that he was connected with the U. S. District Court, and that he had in his hand or sole documents of that Court relating to Hamilton R. Bo

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Superintendents devoted Wednesday and Thursday to an examination of the schools of the Fourteenth Ward. No. 21, in Marion-street near Prince is one of the buildings erected in the early period of the organization of the Board of Education, when the Public School Society was in its glory. The grounds are suitable, and the exterior of the building imposing. But the want of well-arranged classrooms and furniture is a serious drawback to its present usefulness. The interior of this house should be thoroughly overhauled and put in good order, which can be done for a moderate cost. Quite a large number of the boys who attend here sell papers, or are otherwise engaged during a part of the Winter term, which diminishes the numbers of the school. The Primary had 360 boys and girls present, notwithstanding the day was stormy and it was "hasty week." Miss FANNY WILLOUGHBY, the Principal in charge, is a thorough teacher, and with her six assistants has sustained her school in good condition.

The girls' Grammar School, Miss SWEENY, Principal, with four assistants, had 167 present. The grade in scholarship was very fair, and in some of the branches higher than the examiners expected to find. The boys' Grammar School, JOHN BOYLE, Principal, with four assistants, had 163 present, who make a creditable appearance. In algebra, grammar and geography, they were good, in reading moderate, in book-keeping and penmanship first-rate.

On Thursday the Superintendent visited "Old Number 5," in Mott-street. This is one of the solid old Public School buildings, with the basement for the Primary, with meagre furniture and contracted class-rooms, and in all respects a very badly arranged house. The street is in a very bad condition, which is greatly aggravated by a miserably kept slaughter-house which adjoins the school property.

It is proposed to raise the building two stories, add wings to the front, turning the basement into play-grounds and carrying the primary school up to the floor occupied by the girls at present. This arrangement may be cheaply and substantially carried into effect, and with new furniture No. 5 will be one of the most centrally located and important schools in the City. The TIMES has repeatedly urged this improvement upon the attention of the Board of Education, and the Local Board, under the lead of President QUEEN and Commissioner BOSE, are determined to have the work executed the present season.

The Primary School had 215 girls and boys present, in their cellar-like quarters, under the care of Miss MARY F. SHEPHARD, aided by Misses MATHER, SMITH and PERKINS. The pupils are well taught, and appeared to be very happy and cheerful, notwithstanding their miserable surroundings.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss CHARLOTTE A. PERRY, Principal, aided by Misses DOWLIN, MARSTON and WARRENDER, had an attendance of 165. The classes acquitted themselves in algebra, grammar, astronomy and in reading remarkably well. Astronomy was their strong point. All things considered, the classes sustained their reputation and standing as well as any we have visited.—this was the verdict of he examiners. Certificates were given out by Mr. BOSEN and Father CURTISS, who has performed this pleasant duty for the past twenty years.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL, Principal, with three assistants, had 178 present. The order, neatness and spirited manner of the boys were unusual. The singing, under the direction of Mr. G. W PETTIT, was very fair. The specimens of drawing and sketching from nature were the best we have found in any school yet; in fact we do not remember a single instance hitherto where the attempt to draw from nature has been attempted in our City schools, owing to want of suitable instruction.

The exercises in Algebra, astronomy, grammar and reading, were creditable, the astronomy, perhaps, taking the lead. The grade of the school was much better than the examiners expected to find it.

NO. THIRTY TWO.

Mr. RANDALL, in company with President GREEN and Mr. REUCK, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School No. 7, made a special visit to No. 32, in Baxter-street, near Grand, for the purpose of making a careful examination of the Boys' Grammar School, under the care of Env. MOILLIOT, with three assistants—the public examination held some time since not having been as thorough as wee thought desirable. The results of the special examination were much more satisfactory, and elicited a complimentary minute upon the visitors' book. This school building should be refurnished, and the interior altered and made more convenient, by the improvement of the recitation rooms, as has been done in No. 24 in the Sixth Ward. This would add greatly to the improvement and material prosperity of the school, which is within a few steps of the Hall of the Board of Education. There is a colored school, under the care of Miss GWYNNE and Mr. PETERSON, in Mulberry-street, in this Ward, which closes the list.

The improvements urged will not rest, altogether, over $30,000, and will be a most wise and effective expenditure of public money.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Superintendent visited Number 19 at the corner of Ninth-street and First-avenue on Monday.

The Primary, under the care of Miss CORNELIA NICHOLSON, Principal, and seven assistants, had 580 girls and boys present. The class for promotion was large and well advanced. The order and tone of the school were satisfactory. The house is one of the poorest in the City. The location is good, and the grounds large enough to admit of the necessary alterations.

The two rear class-rooms in the Primary department are in a very bad condition; first, they are too dark, and, second, the effluvia from the adjoining water closets is very noticeable.

The girls' grammar school is under the care of Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Principal, aided by Misses HINTON, GERIG, HAZARD, MCFARLAND, CLARA WORMAN and EMMA WICKS,—a very effective corps of teachers, at one of them, with three others in the primary department, receive but $75 dollars per annum for their services! or $50 less than the usual rate paid in other Wards for the same service, and $125 less than is paid in the Eleventh Ward adjoining. These facts are simply disgraceful. The highest class made a first-rate show. The reading, history and algebra was unexpectedly satisfactory. There is a piano in this school, and singing is taught by Miss HINTON, the Vice-Principal. The singing and compositions were very good. Two daughters of Captain HART distinguished themselves. The specimens of needle work, drawing and penmanship were much more than tasteful, as a general thing. The order was capital.

The Boys' Grammar School, WM. SMEATON, Principal, with six assistants, had 300 boys present, was found in fine order. The classes sustained themselves well and a large number were found to be up to a high grade in reading, grammar and algebra. In the matter of etymology, Mr. SMEATON'S class has no superior in our schools.

Mr. RANDALL, in his closing remarks, mentioned the sudden death of J. R. BRINSMADE, Esq., one of the oldest school officers and most devoted friends of education in our City, and who has been present with us at more than 100 schools in this City and Brooklyn since July last. The furniture and recitation rooms of No. 19 are third-rate. Addresses were made, also by Captain HART and Alderman ELY and others. The Alderman will look after some of the discreditable things spoken of above, or we mistook the signs. The largest Ward in the City ought not to be turned off with anything else than a perfectly good, convenient and wholesome house.

TENTH WARD.

On Tuesday the Superintendent visited No. 20, in Ludlow-street. This house is a poor affair, much too small to hold all the children who seek admission. It is soon to be arranged for a primary school, as a fine site has been secured, and preliminary steps taken to erect a first-class house

The Primary School, Miss ANNIE THOMPSON, Principal, with nine assistants, had 550 present, with comfortable seats for but about 500. The class for promotion was very large and apeared to good advantage. The girls' Grammar School, Miss MARTHA ANNE, Principal, with six assistants, had 285 present.

The order, style and appearance of the pupils was admirable, and reflected credit on their Principal. The singing was very pleasant, without any claims to high culture. They have no piano or regular music teacher. The display of fine needlework, embroidery, sketching, painting and penmanship was unusually large, and generally of marked excellence, and the classes did badly in nothing

Mr. JONES announced, at the close of the exercises, that the new school house would be ready to receive the pupils of No. 20 early in the year 1857, which was hailed with much satisfaction.

The Boys' Grammar School, JOSEPH W. MATHER, Esq., Principal, with eight assistants, had 388 boys present in tip-top style. The grammar, history and algebra were the strong points made by the classes. Some capital singing enlivened the occasion, under the direction of the Principal, who acts as music teacher.

Number 20 only lacks room to be one of the best schools in the City. The officers of the Ward are very thorough in their official supervision.

Sunday School Teachers' Association.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association, held on Monday night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Chairman—S. S. CONSTANT. *Secretary*—WM. OLAND BOURNE. *Prudential Committee*—Samuel Holmes, Wm. W. Armfield, J. C. Baxter, S. W. Stebbins, E. Ketchum. *Missionary Committee*—R. P. Clark, R. Reed, H. A Brewster, J. M. Stevens, Wm. H. Hayward. D. Stevens, Wm. Oland Bourne, E. Bleecker, R. C. McCormick, Jr., and Benjamin Lord. *Youths' Missionary Committee*—W. C. Gilman, Ralph Wells, Rev. R. B. Campbell, R. C. McCormick, Jr., S. D. Vanderheyden. *Sermon Committee*—R. Mapiesden, John Sloane, and A. B. Ludlam.

Thirty-three schools were represented. The Secretary announced the death of one of the veterans in the Sunday School work, JAMES B. BRINSMADE, Esq., and paid an appropriate tribute to his memory. The meeting closed with the usual exercises.

A Man With Eleven Wives.

There is now living in the neighborhood of Glasgow a lady in her 107th year; and, very recently, another female is reported to have died at the age of 103; whilst a carpenter, named JOHN WARNER, died in Glasgow during 1757, actually 124 years old. This man is stated to have married eleven wives, all of whom he buried; and of his seventeen children five survived him, whose ages amounted to 326 years collectively.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 213, 214, 336, 104, 363, 364, 337, 79, 294, 3 6, 91, 375 to 378.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos 1411, 1850, 172, 101, 104, 108, 651, 1123, 245, 239, 327, 915, 916, 944, 554, 658, 950, 655, 1031 to 1033, 1 36 to 1039, 1041, 231, 909, 936, 788, 939, 598, 1 29, 1 30, 1563, 741 742, 676, 796, 647, 1045, 1047 to 105., 1056, 105 to 1060, 1 64, 1065, 1067 to 1070.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS—HOMICIDE.

Michael Preston, a sailor charged with killing one of his shipmates on board the ship *Victoria*, and whose arrest was reported yesterday in the DAILY TIMES, was transferred to the custody of Marshal HILYER, and at the instance of the U. S. District-Attorney committed for trial.

George Aeslin, master of the ship *Cultivator*, was charged with killing Patrick Skinner by inflicting cruel and unusual punishment while on the high seas. The accused was held to bail.

Robert C. Cutting, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on ship board, was also admitted to bail.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., U. S. C.

POST-OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.

The U. S. vs. Thomas Kennedy.—The defendant, a youth in the employ of the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was brought up for examination, charged with taking letters from the Post-Office and embezzling the contents. It appeared that the prisoner has been in the habit of forcibly breaking open the Post-Office and abstracting letters addressed to the editor and proprietor from the Post-Office, and a watch was set on him last Friday which resulted in his detection and arrest for embezzling the contents of the letters. The accused was committed for trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—March 24.

Before Hon. Justices Harris, Roosevelt and Clarke.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Wheatmore et al. vs. Story et al.—This case, which perhaps is more generally known as the Ninth-avenue Railroad Injunction, was yesterday brought before the General Term on an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice CowLES at Special Term, dissolving the injunction previously obtained against the Company. Mr. Van Buren occupied most of the day in opening for the appellants, and will continue to-morrow.

SPECIAL TERM—March, 1856.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

UNDECISIONS.

McAuley & Reckel vs. The Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church.—It is not denied that Wright acted as trustee for the defendants before their incorporation, and that although the property was held in the name of Wright and the materials for the church furnished to him, yet they were in fact the real owners of the land, and the recipients of the plaintiffs' labor and materials, in anticipation of their organization as a legal incorporation. Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs

Potter and Knight vs. Davison—Same vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrers to answer, unless defendants put in an amended answer in twenty days, and pay the costs of the term.

White vs. The Bank of Long Island.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, unless plaintiff amend complaint within twenty days, and pay the costs of the term.

Mills Executors, &c vs. Mills.—A legatee cannot set off his share under a will, before the final accounting against a debt incurred by him to the estate since the death of the testator. In an action commenced against him by the executors, to recover such debt, he cannot compel a final account, and claim to have all persons interested made parties to the action.

Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer to answer, unless defendant shall put in an amended answer within twenty days, and pay costs of the term.

Geralzoni vs. Alter.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Harris vs. Harris.—I fully concur with the referee in his opinion on the invalidity of this marriage; marriage so celebrated under such circumstances should never be sustained, both on account of the absence of free will on the part of one of the parties, and on account of its degrading effect on the most sacred of social relations, and the certain misery which must result to both parties. Judgment for plaintiff, annulling marriage, without costs.

Reed vs. Jamosin.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, costs to abide event; injunction to be modified, so as to restrain the defendant only in the City of New-York.

McKenzie vs. Lozier and others.—Preparatory and ancillary acts, it has been repeatedly said, are not acts of performance, and in this case I think, all that was done by the parties—giving directions to have the deeds drawn, receiving them for the purpose of having them acknowledged before a commissioner, the payment of a small sum of money to Lozier to plaintiff, and the order given for lumber by Lozier on Caldwell were all merely preparatory acts, and, therefore, not sufficient to take this case out of the statute. Neither was the sending of the deeds by the line in One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and twentieth streets, the plaintiff's visiting the place, and the directions of Lozier to Fitzgerald, such a possession, if it can be called a possession at all, as to take the case out of the statute. The possession must be unqualified, complete, and of such, as actually occupying and cultivating the land, or exercising a positive and practical ownership and control over it.

If the agreement could be sustained at all, the objection that Lozier had not a complete title to the premises could not be set up against plaintiff. It would be sufficient if he was satisfied to take whatever title Lozier's representatives could give. But, it is unnecessary to consider this, as, if my views of this agreement are correct it cannot be sustained at all, and for the same reason a claim for damages cannot avail. In some cases, undoubtedly, where the Court will refuse to enforce a specific performance, the plaintiff may be entitled to damages; those are cases, however, in which the agreements are not void by the Statute of Frauds, but the Court refuses to enforce them specifically for other reasons not requiring its equitable interposition

As I consider this a case of hardship to the plaintiff, and of a strict legal right on the part of the defendants, I shall allow no costs.

Complaint dismissed, without costs.

Dacre vs. Davis.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

MONDAY, March 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at from $7 75@$8 for Pearls, and $5 87½@$5 93 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good and prices are sustained. The sales since our last include about 50 pkgs. Java at 15c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12½c.; 50 Maracaibo at 11c.; and 2,4 0 Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in pretty brisk request and is on the advance,—the available stock here being light, and the offering of Cotton in transitu having been considerably reduced by the recent heavy transactions. The sales since our last have been to a fair extent at prices, if anything, a shade above the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is steadily gathering strength, under the combined influence of light arrivals and a good home demand. Desirable grades are now rather sparingly offered, and as only such are sought after to any considerable extent, prices thereof favor factors The export inquiry is tame, the late news from Europe, the rising prices here, and the comparative scarcity of shipping accommodation being against it. The sales since our last add up about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary Sour	$6 75	@ 6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@ 7 13¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½	@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½	@ 7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@ 7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 25	@10 25

Canadian is unaltered, sales having been made of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to 4 600 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $6 5 @$7 62½, and $7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal speaks a limited demand, and languid in price, at $6 87½@$8 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at from $1 12½@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) to-day, of 1,170 bo es Sicily Lemons, at $2 37½@$3 50; and 1,987 boxes do., Oranges, at $2 62½@$3 87½, cash. ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request and is quite firm—with sales reported since our last of about 3,400 bush., chiefly Southern, in lots, part at $1 9 for white, and $1 65 @$1 70 for red, ₱ bush. About 3,000 bush. Rye brought $1 10@$1 12 from the Railroad depot, and $1 16 delivered, ₱ bush Barley is inactive at nid figures. Oats are selling moderately, at 42c.@44c. for Western, 4 c.@42c. for State, 35c@37c for Jersey, and 31c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bush. Corn is in better demand and is quoted very firm with a rising tenor. Desirable parcels are scarce. The supply of poor, or unmerchantable lots, is increasing. The sales since our last add up about 47,000 bush., at 84c.@86c. for mixed Southern, 86c.@88c. for white Southern, 84c.@87 c. for yellow do., and 70c.@71c. for mixed Western, in store, ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales transpired to-day of about 350 bales River, at $1 12½c @$1 37½c. ₱ 100 lbs

HOPS—About 40 bales changed hands, to-day, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $33@$37, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Continues in fair demand, at well supported prices.

LIME—We have heard of sales, to-day, of about 7,000 bbls. Rockland, chiefly Common, at $1 06½; but including some Lump, at $1 35 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales were reported of 750 bbls. New-Orleans at 44c @45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, being held above the views of buyers, at from $3 25@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do has fallen to 38c@39c. ₱ gallon,—with a heavy stock and rather slack demand. Tar is dull and quoted flat, without sales of importance. Resin is moderately inquired for, at $1 6? for Common ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and $2 5 @$2 44 5c for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is freely taken, at 74c.@80c., chiefly at 80c. from store. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil remains scarce and quiet, as before quoted.

PROVISIONS at Pork exhibits no really new feature—the sales since our last comprising about 460 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 81½ for Mess, and $15 for prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and were bought at 6½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 400 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime at 9¾c.@10¼c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request. Quoted prices. The sales since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 25 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales of 5 6 bbls., in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 17c. @20c. for Ohio; 20c.@23c. for Common to very good State; and 24c @27c. for Prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired of 250 barrels, at $4 12½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Are salable and firm, the transactions since our last including 800 hhds., tcs., &c., mostly at from 7c. @7½c.; and some Havana, in boxes, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. Prime were obtained, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Some 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at from 29½c.@29½c. ₱ gallon, showing a further decline, caused by the presence of increased supplies.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, with but moderate engagements, at languid rates. The accommodation is more extensive, having been considerably increased by the arrivals of the past two or three days.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

[*Per Arabia, via Boston.*]

NEW-YORK, Monday Afternoon, March 24, 1856.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 15th inst., *via Persia*. Little change occurred in the market until the arrival of the *Persia*, 20th inst. with Liverpool dates to 8th. A decline of 6@12c. ₱ bbl. resulted from her intelligence. Subsequently, with a good demand for the local trade and shipment to the Eastern States, and in view of our reduced supply, the falling off above noted, was more than recovered—the closing prices being 12½c. above the quotations in my last. A freight engagement for 3,000 or 4,000 bbls. Flour to London is reported as having been made. Common to good State, $6 93½@$7 18¾; Favorite and Extra, $7 12½@$7 50; Superfine to fair Extra Ohio, Indiana &c., $7 87½@$8; Extra Genesee, $8 5. @$10 50; Southern Mixed to good brands, $7 75@$8; Favorite and Extra, $8 25@$9 12½; Canadian, $7 87½@$9 25 for all qualities. *Clearances from New-York from March 18 to March 23, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 6,000 bbls.; Liverpool, 800; Glasgow, 87; Havre, 898; Toulon, 3,00; West Indies, 670; South America, 2,688; British Provinces, 844.

WHEAT—Little change has been experienced in the market during the week. Holders of good and prime parcels have been firm in their views, owing to the light supply here of such qualities. Only a small business has been done—part for export and part for milling. Western White, $1 8@$1 93 ₱ 80 lbs.; Southern White, $1 90@$1 92; do. Red $1 65@$1 75; Genesee White, $1 90@$2; Canadian White, $1 83@$1 95. *Clearances from New-York, from March 18 to March 22, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 16,127 bushels.

INDIAN CORN—During the early part of the past week there was a firm. The *Persia's* advices subsequently unsettled prices, which have since been nominal, only a fair inquiry has existed for export, and a moderate demand for the home trade. Southern Yellow 83c.@[illegible] ₱ 56 lbs.; Southern Mixed and White, 65c.@66c.; Western Mixed, nominal. *Clearances from New-York, from March 18 to March 22, both inclusive:* To London, 14,511 bush.; Liverpool, 66,164; Glasgow, 8,794; Hamburg, 2,733; Antwerp, 9 4?1.

RYE—Under the effect of the late foreign advices, little inquiry has prevailed for export; prices are 1c.@2c. lower on the week—can be quoted $1 13@$1 15 ₱ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from March 18 to March 22, both inclusive:* To Hamburg, 3,92 bushels; Antwerp, 3,856.

FREIGHTS—To Loedon, Flour 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bush. Liverpool, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d.; 5¾d.@7d. Havre, 7c.; 8c.@9c. Antwerp, 3s. 6d.@4s.; 13d.

BERNAY'S AND GOHEN'S PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULAR.

[*Per Arabia*] NEW-YORK, Monday Afternoon, March 24—P. M.

Our last advices were per *America* 10th inst. The Provision market throughout the past fortnight has been materially the same as previously reported—buyers restraining from operating, under the discouraging news from Europe and the large increase in the packing, while holders seem not very anxious to realize, the demand for home use being sufficient to prevent stocks from accumulating. The number of Hogs packed this year out West amounted, as far as we can learn, to about 1,700,125, against 1,350,797 of last year, which, together with the 13 ₱ cent. increase for weight, gives the aggregate increase to be equal to 481 828 Hogs.

PORK—Mess has fluctuated but very little, but Prime, having become rather scarce, on account of its being frequently repacked into Prime Mess, exhibited more firmness, at advanced prices. Prime Mess is in fair demand. The market closes at $14 75@$15 for Prime, $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Prime Mess.

BEEF—A further decline for barrel Beef has taken place, but as Prime Mess, of good brands, is getting scarce, those brands remain unchanged in value.

BACON—Is comparatively scarce, and prices are well supported. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at about late rates

LARD—Prices have declined, and tend still downward. Strictly Prime, which is very scarce, is 9c.@9½c.; No. 1, 8¾c.@9c.; Grease, 8c @8¼c. Tallow is very flat, and may be bought at 10c.@10½c. for Fair to Prime, yet we hear of sales at a fraction below our inside rate.

BUTTER—There is more desire manifested to clear the old stock before May Butter is brought into market.

FISH OILS—The market is very firm, but quiet. Whale Oil, 83c., and Sperm Oil, $1 80@$1 83.

LINSEED OIL—There has been more done, at improved rates: 85c. is the price of wholesale lots, but with few sellers.

LARD OIL—No change in tone or value. Winter Pressed, 95c. Red Oil is more plenty, and prices are lower; 60c.@70c. for City and Western. Oil Cake is quiet

WHALEBONE—We note a very firm market, at advanced figures. Arctic Polar, 55c.@60c.; Okhotsk, 50c.@55c., and South Sea, 40c @50 c. ₱ lb.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education, for females, will be open for the reception of pupils, and will commence its regular daily sessions on MONDAY the 17th instant.

The school will be open on the usual school days, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M

The registration of pupils for the Male Normal School will proceed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

All persons residing in the City, of fourteen years of age and upward, if females, and sixteen and upward, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H NEILSON, B. R. WINTHROP,
WM. S. SEE, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
J. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB,
WM. ALLASON,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

PRINCETOWN ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is situated about 8 miles west of the City of Schenectady on the Highlands of the Mohawk, commanding a fine view of 8 miles in extent. A full corps of Teachers give instruction in all the departments of solid and ornamental education. It is free from all haunts of vice. Parents who wish to send their sons and daughters into the country, will find here a safe and pleasant Summer retreat Whole expense, $32 per term of 14 weeks. Summer Term begins april 29. Apply to I. S. LANDON, A. M., Principal,
PRINCETOWN, Schenectaday Co., N. Y.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $50 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.
D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 23, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—By FABREGOU. Apply in afternoon, No. 73 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.—The following PRESSES will be sold low and on accommodating terms:

1 Northrup Improved Cylinder Press, bed 32x46 inches, in good order

1 Washington Hand Press, bed 26x41½ inches, in good order.

1 Washington Hand Press, bed 22½x32½ inches, in good order.

1 Smith Hand Press, bed 21½x36 inches, in good order.

1 Smith Hand Press, bed 22¾x27½ inches, in good order.

1 Madison Hand Press, bed 22¾x27 inches in good order.

1 Wells Medium Press, bed 18x24 inches, in good order.

1 Gilman Job Press, bed 16x24 inches, in good order.

1 Diamond Press, bed 14½x18½ inches, in good order.

3 Improved Adams, Austin's make, in good order, 32x42 inches.

Also, a small Job Office supplied with 2 Hand Presses and 1 Ruggles Job Rotary; a fair variety of type, well selected and in good condition. Also, any quantity of second-hand Type, for newspaper, book and job work, in fonts to suit purchasers. Every variety of Printing Material, both new and second-hand, furnished on short notice at the Printers' Furnishing Warehouse of

WELLS & WEBB, No. 16 Dutch-st.

TO PHINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two large Standing Galleys, lined with brass, and about 150 pairs second-hand Cases. The cases will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Address or apply to the Foreman of the *Daily Times*.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, March 3, 1856.—Interest due 15th inst., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 43 William-st., New-York. CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, until the 5th day of April, at 8 o'clock, for furnishing, with desks and seats, in the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 88, Clark-st., near Broome; same as those now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. All proposals will be deposited in the office of said Clerk. The School Officers reserve the right to reject all or any of the estimates offered. The name and residence of durettes must accompany each estimate. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES S. BURNTON, Chairman.
H. A. MORGAN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1856.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 159 Grand-st, near Centre Market,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $140 and $175; melodeons for $25, $35 and $60. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by F. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bench for each, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6¾ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $325, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LUCIE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 427 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Grand diagonal 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant, ornamented case of rosewood, cost $450, will be sold for $260; made by one of the best makers, and a very superior quality of tone; can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock; been used a few months.

PIANOS TO LET.—An assortment of Pianos, both with and without the Æolian attachment, to let or for sale on monthly payments. Most liberal inducements are offered. Call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st
H. E. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, 319 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 123 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Nearly new, 6¾ octave; price $150. To be seen at T. SEARLE'S Music and Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 221 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent Bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a Year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE, and the other at THREE o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Americanism has exploded in Ohio from an overcharge of FILLMORE. The telegraph on Saturday gave us a brief announcement of the repudiation of FILLMORE and DONELSON by the Ohio State Council at Columbia; but we publish this morning, in another part of our paper, an account of the explosion which has taken place in the American Party in Governor FORD'S State, from which it would appear that the Know-Nothings have been completely disrupted. The Philadelphia nomination has fallen among the Know-Nothings like a bomb shell. The State Council repudiates FILLMORE, and the President of the National Council has denounced and dissolved the dissenting State Council. Governor FORD and the majority have declared themselves warmly in favor of Republicanism, and a breach has been created which there is no possibility of ever being healed. The example of Ohio will not be lost on the other States, which have been, heretofore, the strongholds of the Order.

☞ The United States Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. SEWARD, called upon the President to communicate to that body all the information possible relative to the late proceedings in Nicaragua. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for the 14th of April. In the House, the Speaker announced the Kansas Investigating Committee, which consists of Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, HOWARD, of Michigan, and OLIVER, of Missouri.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the law relative to emigrants arriving in this City. The Select Committee to visit the Charitable Institutions during the recess, was appointed, and consists of Messrs. SPENCER, BRADFORD and LEE. In the Assembly, the State Prison contract bill was ordered to a third reading, and the bill for the relief of the New-York volunteers was made the special order for to-day.

The Senatorial Advocate of Border Ruffianism.

If the first canon of the rhetorician, that the manner of an oration should ever respond to the matter, be sound, Senator DOUGLAS claims, in that particular, a foremost place among orators. For the last ten days the matter of senatorial discussion has been the outrages inflicted upon Kansas, with sundry plans of giving those outrages a legislative and permanent character. From deliberations of this nature the Senator from Illinois could not shall be spared. The subject was peculiarly his own. It had sprung from his brain as a certain allegorical being named by MILTON sprung from the head of the Son of the Morning, complete in all her attributes of mischief-making, and destined to carry confusion and dismay wherever she presented herself. That the side and the character of the Border Ruffians could be defended in any different style, in a less insolent, bectoring, gross, and wholly discourteous manner, for instance—that Mr. DOUGLAS could be expected to plead their cause in the ordinary dilated and decorous formulary prescribed by decency and custom, are suppositions evincing the slight acquaintance of the utterer with the simplest outlines of forensic eloquence. The advocate stands in the place of his client, and the apologist of the desperadoes who murdered BROWN, and BARBER, and DOW, is driven to the vocabulary of State-Prison convicts to make out his case.

These striking traits of the Senator's recent style date only from the era of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. From that day he evidently flung aside the rhetoric of gentlemen, and replaced it with the swagger and slang of a shoulder-striker. The enterprise he then embarked in required the change. In assuming the leadorship of the slave-drivers, he could do no less than adopt the imperious language of the plantation. Among the ruffians, their champion and spokesman, to avoid assimilation to their peculiarities was quite out of question. These considerations sufficiently account for the amazing alteration for the worse. It showed itself progressively throughout the session of 1854–'55. It displayed itself in the popular harangues and stump-speeches of the Senator during the recess. It has attained perfection within the short period since restored health has restored him to the service of so much of the country as he is in the habit of serving. Last week Mr. TRUMBULL, the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS, thought proper to indulge in remarks upon the Kansas report of the Territorial Committee, not observing the absence of that gentleman, who entered the Senate Chamber as he drew to a close. At once the Senate was favored with an exquisite *morceau* in the later style of Mr. DOUGLAS, as studied in the Academic Groves of Border Ruffianism. Charges of sneaking, slanderous, and cowardly attacks upon himself; of falsehood, treachery, and fraud; of all the characteristics that strip a gentleman of name and fame, were violently hurled at Mr. TRUMBULL. In the same vindictive and reckless way, Mr. SUMNER and Mr. CHASE were assailed, and taxed with the perpetration of an indirect and indefensible trick upon him last Winter—a charge which has been as often disproved, and proved ridiculous and simply malicious, as Mr. DOUGLAS has chosen to repeat it. A great party of the country, the "American," which has embraced some of the most respect-worthy names of the nation, and attracted the hopes and allegiance of a vast body of the people, then came in for the most violent and unqualified vituperation and misrepresentation: and the whole tirade delivered, as spectators testify, in that insolent, defiant, presumptuous way, familiar to bar-room politicians in the Sixth Ward, and not wholly unknown to Tammany, but entirely exotic to the chamber of the Senate of the United States. The performance was, in fact, a master-piece of the "Ercles vein;" a triumph of misplaced ruffianism and bravado, only to be surpassed by the orator himself. That feat Mr. DOUGLAS achieved on Thursday. His speech for the Majority Report upon Kansas was an extraordinary mixture of impudent disregard of truth, an utter disregard of right reason, a reckless disregard of the amenities and courtesies required in the language of one gentleman in discussing the opinions of another;—a mixture so incapable of analysis, that whether vindictiveness, or insolence, or indecency, or inveracity, be its prominent characteristic, the nicest sense must fail to discover. Such effusions admit of no answer. They are not to be treated as the mature and carefully uttered opinions of a statesman; they are the ravings of a disappointed, and almost desperate gamester at the play of politics, who has staked all and lost all, save the approbation of those to whom malign utterances of the sort come with ever-welcome zest.

It is to be regretted that no one of the elder members of the Senate find it due to the dignity of the body to rebuke this new mannerism. The swagger of the Illinois Senator is clearly based on supposed impunity. There is no one, he seems to assume, in the Chamber, who cares to venture the hazards of a tilt with a champion so fierce, and grim, and unsparing as he. An exaggerated self-importance is obviously the secret of the whole thing. Does it admit of no cure? Has the Senate no staff to strike down the irreverent barbarian that plucks them by the very beard? Has decency no spokesman, where violence and disorder have a score at least? Will no one interpose to save the vanishing dignity of the highest deliberative body in the world?

The K. N.'s at Albany.

The State Engineer, Mr. SEYMOUR, openly bolts the sham nomination of the American Party at Philadelphia, and denounces the proceedings of that Convention in a sharp letter which we publish in this morning's TIMES. Others among the K. N. State Officers, unless we are mistaken, will follow suit, ere long, as several of them are sagacious enough to perceive that the current of public sentiment in the American Party is setting steadily and strongly in that direction. The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE is universally regarded, by the shrewdest members of the Order, as an imposition practiced for the exclusive benefit of the old Whig office-holders, and in the interest of the Pro-Slavery propagandists of the South. In the manner of its accomplishment they find clear proofs of fraud and of treason to the principles of the American Party, and, as it is repudiated and treated with contempt everywhere by the great mass of the party, they see nothing but certain political ruin in supporting it. In all the Northern States the Anti-Fillmore branch of the American Party will be much the strongest, and its action at the Juno Convention in New-York will put Mr. FILLMORE'S chance of carrying a single Northern State utterly out of the question.

The *State Register*, the organ of the party at Albany, has changed its shape, and is to appear hereafter as a two cent. double sheet. J. A. SCOVILLE, Esq., formerly editor of *The Pick*, is its proprietor, and is likely to be the principal contributor to its editorial columns. The *Register*, as a political organ, is not likely to be a gainer by the change, as Mr. SCOVILLE knows very little about politics. The new Fillmore paper, the *Statesman*, was to have been issued at Albany yesterday, but we have neither seen nor heard anything of it.

How Not to Do It.

In DICKENS' new story of *Little Dorrit* he has given a fine piece of satire on governmental inefficiency, in the description of the Circumlocution Office and the people who occupy posts in it. When a great public duty has been shown to exist, and the necessity for any special work been demonstrated, it is the business of the gentlemen occupying places in the Circumlocution Office to strive not to do it. And they always succeed. They not only will not do it themselves, but they will not permit anybody else to do it. If we did not know that the satire was intended for local application, and that it had been provoked by the recent exposures of official mismanagement in the Crimean war, we might have imagined that it was meant to apply specially to our Municipal Government. But circumlocution offices, we imagine, abound in all parts of the world, though we question if there be another city where the inhabitants are so openly, grossly and constantly abused by their public servants as in New-York. How not to do it is here the chief aim of all office-holders, or at least the exceptions are so few as not to be worthy of mention. The public is defrauded in a thousand ways, by the Barnacles in office, without the sufferers being conscious of the wrong done them. But there is one officer whose duty lies out of doors, in the very streets, under the eyes and noses of the people, and how he can contrive with impunity not to do it is a cause of daily wonderment and surprise to everybody. With abundant means at his command, with his remissness staring him constantly in the face, and the execrations of the people constantly ringing in his ears, it might be supposed that he would try to do the work he is paid for doing. But he, it seems, of all others of our City officials, tries hardest how not to do it, and succeeds as never any worthless and unprofitable servant ever succeeded before.

Our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has intrusted to him the duty of keeping the streets clean and lighted; abundant means are put at his command; the work is the most simple and most easily performed of any that comes under the supervision of any of our City Officers; and, as any neglect of his duty must be instantly observed by those who have placed him in power, so he loyally and zealously turns his back upon the streets, pockets his pay, and, with an indifference to the public complaints which amounts almost to heroism, he continues not to do it with as much success as though he had been born an office-holder and held his place by the Divine right of inheritance, instead of being elected by the vote of his fellow-citizens. Our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is entitled to a medal from the gentlemen of the Circumlocution Office—he is worthy of being canonized by the fraternity to which he belongs.

For nearly three months he neglects the streets altogether, allows the snow and mud to accumulate, until the barriers of ice render our thoroughfares very nearly impassable; he sees the citizens turning out at their own expense, and cleaning away a passage from their doors, so that they may conduct their ordinary business; but he cares nothing for their embarrassments. The Spring trade commences, the business of our merchants must be dispatched within a certain time, or their customers will be driven off to other cities; the mountains of frozen mud in all our thoroughfares not only impede the wheels of commerce, but they are ruinous and destructive to carmen and other laboring men; but the Commissioner of Streets takes no steps towards removing the obstacles to business; he is busily engaged somewhere in trying how not to do this duty. In the meanwhile the filth accumulates, by slow degrees it runs off into the docks, through the sewers, and then has to be removed at vast expense by dredging machines, and deposited in the middle of the river. But the filth in our streets is a rich manure, which the farmers and gardeners of Long Island and New-Jersey would be glad to buy, if they could get it to fertilize their fields; but, as they cannot, they purchase, at high cost, the guano which we send ships into the Pacific to bring hither, while we allow an equally valuable fertilizer to encumber our streets and fill up and pollute our docks.

It must be only by trying most indefatigably how not to do it, that such a total subversion of the simplest principles of economy can be so perfectly accomplished by our public servants. How it happens, nobody has been able to explain, but the fact is painfully evident that there is not ability enough in our City Councils, with all the practical wisdom and experience of all the City officials added, to devise any plan for accomplishing so very simple a piece of work as that of sweeping and cleaning the streets.

The Barnacles of the Circumlocution Office have it all their own way, and it is their way to do nothing but draw their own pay, and to see that nobody interferes to do the duty which they will not do themselves.

Border Heroes.

There will be a meeting to-night at the Broadway Tabernacle, at which the friends of Freedom for Kansas will have an opportunity of hearing appeals for the Free-State cause from the lips of some of the stalwart heroes who have been engaged in the contest with real Border Ruffians. Among them are General SCHUYLER, recently Secretary of State for Kansas, Judge CONWAY, late of Baltimore, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and General POMEROY. There will be other speakers, but these gentlemen are fresh from the scene of action, and, it is understood, make a direct appeal to the people of this City in behalf of the New-York colony settled at Council City.

Arditi's Opera at the Academy of Music.

Signor LUIGI ARDITI'S new opera, founded on the story of the "Spy," and bearing the same title, was produced, last night, at the Academy of Music. The house (about which we always feel much solicitude) was crowded by a large and tolerably critical audience. Every one likes to attend the first performance of a play or an opera. Whether the work be saved or damned is of little importance. It is equally gratifying to one's vanity to praise or condemn it. Signor ARDITI had the right kind of audience last night;—an attentive audience, and one disposed to be generous without being altogether imbecile. We are confirmed in this opinion from the fact that the last act, which is the weakest, received the least applause.

The production of an original opera in a City not peculiarly addicted to such enterprises, is entitled to some note. We are justified, no doubt, in speaking of a "new epoch in art," and in using many other agreeable forms of speech. But we have outlived the vanities of composition and abandon ourselves to the contemplation of the Opera without any regard to the epoch it marks. "La Spia" is, we believe, the fourth original opera produced in America. Mr. FRY'S "Leonora" was the first, Mr. STRAKOSCH'S "Giovanni di Napoli" the second, Mr. BRISTOW'S "Rip Van Winkle" the third, and Mr. ARDITI'S "Spy" the fourth and last. The path of Mr. ARDITI has been strewn with roses. All his predecessors have experienced more or less difficulty in getting their works performed, but he has been peculiarly fortunate. Not only was his opera accepted as soon as it was finished, but the resources of a great establishment were cheerfully placed at his command. No expense has been spared by the management. Good singers, good instrumentalists, good scenery and good costumes, have all contributed to a good result. We mention these things in connection with Mr. ARDITI'S success, because they should be known. Other composers, who fume and fret about the difficulties that rising genius has to contend with, will learn that merit *does* meet with consideration when it is accompanied with diffidence and reasonable perseverance.

Our readers are, of course, familiar with the incidents of COOPER'S story, on which this opera is founded. Those who are not had better enlighten themselves at the nearest circulating library, and then "cool down" on the *libretto*. Mr. MANETTA is responsible for the latter production. It is exhaustive in its way, but as that way is the Italian way it fails to leave every wish gratified. Still we must give Mr. MANETTA some praise for dramatic skill in arranging the divisions of the play in such a way that there is always an exciting tableau at the end of each act. This is what a composer needs. The principal defect that we observe is a certain recklessness of patriotism which insists on hurstling out on every unfortunate opportunity. Necessarily a drama of this period must breathe a martial ardor. A skillful dramatist, without subduing this, would contrast it with episodes flagrant with soothing emotions and gentle thoughts. COOPER accomplishes this in the novel, but Mr. MANETTA does not in the play. Everything is sacrificed to the patriotic exigencies of the moment. Consequently the three acts are precisely similar in their passional characteristics, diversified only by changes of scenery. The play begins with Dragoons and Skinners, goes on with Dragoons and Skinners, and ends with Dragoons and Skinners. In spite of these defects the *libretto* is not positively bad. The imagination readily supplies much that is deficient in it, and the writing displays fancy and facility. The worst part of the *libretto* is decidedly the dedication, which, together with Mr. ARDITI'S address to the people of the United States, we recommend Mr. DAROY to omit, in future editions. "Hail Columbia," as a *finale*, is quite sufficient to satisfy the reasonable demands of an Academy audience without any undue prostration at the shrine of "Buncomb."

So much for the *libretto*. Now for the music. The "Spy" is, we believe, the first production of Mr. ARDITI'S pen, but it is not for that reason to be considered as the immature work of a young aspirant. There is probably no man in America who knows more about the capacity of an orchestra and the capabilities of a vocal *corps* than Mr. ARDITI. When we speak, therefore, of his success last night we do not wish that success to be narrowed by considerations of inexperience, and when we speak of deficiencies we do not wish to be accused of unkindness. The leading characteristic of the opera is skillful writing for the choral forces. The opening chorus in the first act received said deserved an *encore*. It gave promise of vigor and freshness, and this promise was fulfilled. All the choruses are well cut, rhythmetical and exciting, with the exception of one in the second act (*Chiediam se qui venia*), which bears too close a resemblance to the Phantom chorus in "Somnambula" to be acceptable to a practiced ear. In the *finales* the chorus, of course, takes an important part. The most effective of these occurs in the second act, although the progression to the *finale* of the first act is in the highest degree artistic and finished. But in the *septette* of the *finale* of the second act, Mr. ARDITI works upon an original and beautiful theme, and heightens the effect of his inspiration by leaving everything to the voice. It affords a moment of repose; and, coming after much excitement, if taken particularly enjoyable. The act should, we think, close with this septette. What follows is reminiscent, and, apart from this VERDI-ish consideration, detracts from the effect by furnishing a kind of double climax. Concerning the finale to the third act we have but little to say. It is constructed with the especial object of introducing a tune which did not exist at the period of the play, namely: "Hail Columbia." We are not sure that there was a necessity for this straining after popularity; but conceding that the necessity did exist, we are certain that our National song might have been introduced in a more effective manner. It is peculiarly susceptible of elaborate treatment, and in proper time, could not fail to be acceptable. But we failed to discover anything impressive either in the harmony or the time of "Hail Columbia," as performed last night. To sum up—if the *finale* of the first act was a little more vocal, (that is to say, written more for the voice, and less for the instruments,) it would be the most effective, as it is decidedly the best in the Opera. The *finale* to the second act is vocal, and was, consequently, best understood and enjoyed. The *finale* to the third act is unworthy of Mr. ARDITI.

We have only time to indicate a few of the *morceaux* with which the opera is interspersed. In the first act there is an effective aria for the baritone, "Col suon guerrier," with a choral accompaniment, also a duet for soprano and bass, "La nel campo." In the second act there is a vigorous duet for tenor and bass, "All' alba veguente," admirably written and capitally sung; also a duet with chorus for two sopranos, branching off into a polacca, called "Di rose vestita." This is Miss HENSLER'S principal aria, and is destined to become popular. The tenor also finds his gem in this act. It is a *barcarolle* called "Colli nativi," and although pleasant to the ear, is out of place. The second act is in every respect the best section of the opera. In the third act Mme. LA GRANGE has a pathetic aria, called "Bella un di sul cuol natio," which that incomparable artist rendered in unexceptionable style. With the exception of this and a rataplan, we do not remember anything of importance.

The instrumentation of the opera is generally good. It does not aim for novel effects, but for discreet combinations, which never fail to delight the ear. The two great essentials of opera writing are thus triumphantly mastered by Mr. ARDITI. He is admirable in his treatment of the orchestra, and of the chorus—two raging monsters which usually devour the reputation of young composers. In the solos Mr. ARDITI is not so successful. His melodies are a little too fluent, and seem better adapted for the clarionet than the voice. Mr. ARDITI has evidently studied VERDI with devotion, and has acquired all his speed, much of his mannerism, and some of his melody, but he lacks the occasional force and truth of the Musical Thunderer. Taken as a whole, the opera of the "Spy" is a creditable work. It displays ingenuity and skill, and although not so original as a new opera should be, it has points of freshness and strength which cannot be overlooked.

The performance was excellent for a first night. It will, of course, improve. Mr. ALLEGRI has prepared some new scenery, and in the second act introduces an extremely effective conflagration. We have never seen a burning house so admirably realised.

Mr. ARDITI was called before the curtain at the end of each act, and on two occasions was accompanied by Mr. MANETTA. The opera was triumphantly successful, and will, doubtless, be played for many nights.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. WALLACK, after an absence of some eighteen months, made his appearance last evening as *Benedick*, in SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Mrs. HOEY, as *Beatrice*, looked as she always does, very pleasant and ladylike. But there is not sufficient archness and piquancy about her acting; in fact, she is slightly too simpering and lackadaisical for the character.

Mr. G. HOLLAND'S make up (in which he excels) was good. There was a touch of nature in his representation of *Verges* that deserves especial praise.

All the other characters were well and ably sustained. Mr. WALLACK on his appearance was welcomed with a perfect hurricane of applause. At the close he was called before the curtain, and in response to a cry for a speech said, that he had a great antipathy to actors making speeches to their audiences. However, if he were to refuse, it would perhaps be ingratitude—to say the least, it would show a great want of respect. He could not see such a large and goodly number of people (especially on such a night as this) without a glow of pride. He did not wish to depreciate the talent that supported him. But still he thought it was pardonable vanity—taking into consideration the state of the weather if he thought most of them were present on his account.

To-night Mr. WALLACK will appear as *Shylock*.

Growing Wheat in St. Helena.

From the St. Helena *Herald*, of Jan. 24, we notice that a successful attempt has been made to grow wheat on the Island. A sample was sent to England, and it was estimated there that the article would have brought in the London Market 76s. per quarter of 496 lbs. The *Herald* adds: "We may hope that the day when the import of flour will cease is not far distant, that the difficulties of the farmers are now overcome, and that instead of seeing a dispirited yeomanry, we shall see men of energy, enterprise, and hope—that hope grounded on a yearly increasing success." A six-horse power flour mill had arrived at the Island, and the encouraging belief was entertained that the population would speedily be relieved from the starvation which, according to previous advices, seemed to stare them in the face.

Another Well-Known Citizen Gone.

NELSON ROBINSON, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, died at 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, at his house, corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway. His death was very sudden. On Sunday morning he attended Dr. SPRING'S Church, in Nassau-street, and afterwards rode to the Baptist Church, in Twenty-second-street, to call for his mother. As she was in the act of entering the vehicle, he was seized with paralysis, and fell forward on the opposite seat. In a short time he became insensible. When his wife returned from Dr. POTTS' Church, of which she is a member, he spoke a few words to her. They were the last he uttered. He remained insensible till he died.

On Saturday, Mr. ROBINSON attended his usual business, in Wall-street, and spent that evening supping with a friend. He has been fifteen years in Wall-street, and for a long time was a member of the firm of DREW & ROBINSON. He was always very successful, and has left behind him nearly $1,500,000, mostly invested in stocks.

At their meeting, yesterday, resolutions of condolence were passed by the Board of Brokers, and the afternoon session suspended.

The funeral, it is understood, will not take place till Sunday, in order to give time for his son to arrive from Savannah.

Home, by ANNA LELAND, is a domestic novel, of the semi-religious cast, relating how a woman successively married and buried two husbands, with other family details—of no importance whatever, save to the parties actually concerned. We have seldom met with a more milk-and-water story. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanoverst., and 291 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Committee—The Pacific Railroad in the Senate, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

The announcement of the Kansas Committee excited great surprise. Scarcely anybody expected CAMPBELL'S appointment, though I have no doubt that his course on the Committee will fully vindicate his selection. He is energetic and persevering, and fully up to the importance of establishing freedom in Kansas.

DUNN and his friends betray great chagrin, but the general sentiment was against his appointment.

The opposition feels that it is treated with great liberality by the appointment of OLIVER.

The Pacific Railroad bill reported to-day from the Senate Select Committee is essentially that passed by the Senate last year, with the exception that it provides for only one route, open to bids, to be decided by the Secretaries of War and the Interior, and the Postmaster-General.

The Anti-Administration men are in caucus to-night for general consultation. S.

Later.—The Caucus has just adjourned. Senator FOOT presided. There were about seventy-five present. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. SEWARD, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, CAMPBELL, ALLISON and COVODE, of Pennsylvania, and many others. The spirit was good, and the general sentiment was in favor of the union of all men opposed to Slavery extension on that issue, and also in favor of an earnest effort for immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State. S.

Caucus of the Republicans—Speeches, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24—11 P. M.

The Republicans held a caucus to-night, and there was a full attendance. The principal speeches were made by Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, SEWARD, GALLOWAY and PENNINGTON.

Mr. GIDDINGS urged a thorough union, as in Ohio, on the principle of requiring no one to surrender their convictions on other points if sound on the Nebraska question.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, thought they must look much to men, so as not to get objectionable candidates. He advocated the union of the Anti-Nebraskaites, and said the country was looking, with peculiar interest, to Washington for suggestions as to candidates and a platform. He recommended that, without abating principle, conservative feelings should be respected.

Mr. GALLOWAY earnestly argued that Freedom was the great overshadowing issue, and he was satisfied that even Anti-Nebraska Americans, as he found in New-Hampshire, so regarded it.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Penn., said the American feeling was very strong in the Central and Eastern portions of that State, and to carry Pennsylvania its aid must be secured to the Anti-Nebraskaites. He looked with the most ardent hopes to see such a union effected.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, referred to his pledge when the Nebraska bill was passed that he would oppose it to the bitter end, and he would carry out that pledge to the letter. He would vote for no man who advocated that iniquity and outrage. He advocated a union of all the elements and opponents of the Administration, like that which so gloriously triumphed in Ohio last Autumn, and pointed to that State as a noble monument of Freedom.

Messrs. ALLISON and COVODE, of Penn., said in their part of the State the Anti-Nebraska feeling was predominant, and concurred in the views expressed by Mr. CAMPBELL, their colleague—namely, of the necessity of harmony and union to carry the State.

Mr. SEWARD made the closing speech, and like Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was frequently applauded. He urged action, saying the great practical question was to rescue Kansas from the tyrant's grasp by her admission as a State. He hoped the House would push the bill for that purpose to a passage, and send it to the Senate. In the event of its failure in the latter body, the President might find difficulty in obtaining money from Congress to "crush out" free settlers of Kansas. The issue having been made here, the people will see to the vindication of principle in the election of a President.

At 11 P. M. the Caucus adjourned to meet next Monday.

The Composition of the Kansas Commission.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

The prominent topic of discussion here to-day is the composition of the Kansas Commission. Mr. CAMPBELL was selected Chairman, because he was the leader of the Anti Nebraska party in the last Congress, and (as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) leader of the House in this. His being a Western man was also a recommendation. Mr. HOWARD is regarded as an able lawyer, and was the general choice of the Republicans, who objected to Mr. DUNN on account of his course concerning the Speakership.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, was recommended to the Speaker by prominent Nebraska representatives, as their choice for the minority member of the Committee. The vacancies thus created in the Committees of Ways and Means and Elections will probably be temporarily filled. The investigation will consume at least two months, the Committee being determined to have a thorough scrutiny. They will take a Clerk and Stenographer with them, and two or three Marshals to subpœna witnesses.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

NICARAGUA.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the President was called upon to communicate all the information in possession of the Executive relative to revolutionary proceedings in Nicaragua—especially concerning the seizure of the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD the Library Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of some legislative recognition of the eminent services of the expedition under Dr. KANE to the Arctic regions.

The deficiency Appropriation bill was considered.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for April 14.

NATIONAL PRINTING-OFFICE, ETC.

The bill to create an establishment for the public printing, engraving and book-binding was made the special order for April 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the Kansas Investigating Committee: Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio; HOWARD, of Michigan, and OLIVER, of Missouri.

THE LECTURING BOARD.

Mr. MILLSON made a speech condemnatory of the action of the Navy Board.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The joint resolution to give the new members of Congress books equal in value to those which members of former Congresses have received, after debate, was passed. The value of the books for each member is about one thousand dollars. Adjourned.

Nomination for Mayor of Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

The Democrats have nominated Judge PARKER as the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 24.

Navigation is now open. There is 10 feet of water in the river at a stand. The ice commenced moving on Saturday night, but did no injury to shipping. The weather is clear and cool.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 23.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

Life-Boat Picked up at Sea.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, March 24.

The bark *Llewellyn*, which arrived here to-day from Apalachicola, picked up, on the 17th inst., in lat. 350 25', lon. 750 3', a metallic life-boat, numbered 2,818.

All the boats on the Pacific had the word "Pacific" stamped on the stern.

Four Children Murdered by their Mother.

SYRACUSE, Monday, March 24.

A woman named WARD, residing near Bridgeport, Madison County, yesterday murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause of the act is said to be the neglect and brutality of her husband.

Fatal Accident.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Monday, March 24.

A young man named THEODORE BENNETT, 18 years of age, son of A. D. BENNETT, of this city, was killed at Rahway last night, in attempting to get on the evening train from Philadelphia while the cars were in motion.

Fire at Belleville, Canada.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 24.

At Belleville, Ca., on Saturday, a three-story brick building, occupied by LEWIS CRAIG, merchant, was totally destroyed by fire, together with the contents. All insured.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 24.

The New-Orleans Mail, of Tuesday, is at hand. The papers contain nothing of importance to telegraph.

The St. Nicholas Society—Pass Festival.

The family meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, in celebration of the Pass, or Easter season, was held last evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., the President of the Society, sat in the chair. He was supported on the right and left by Messrs. DE PEYSTER and KING, ex-Presidents of the Society, and by Messrs. VAN WAGENEN, JOHN VAN BUREN, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The divertissement of the evening mainly consisted in the cracking of eggs, the digestion of which were aided by a profusion of "Schnapps." The company numbered not less than six score persons, who enjoyed themselves as best they knew how, under the order of the evening, declared by the President, in his opening address, to be "long drinks and short speeches." Pipes and a speech or two—to wit: from JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN A. KING, and such like venerable men—made the night merry till pretty near next day.

Military Ball.

The "Gnion Cadets," (of the Ninth Regiment,) Capt. MURPHY, held their Annual Ball at the Apollo Rooms last evening. Not less than five hundred persons participated in the festivities. THOS. F. MEAGHER was among the invited guests, and spoke briefly at the supper table to a toast in his honor.

The Weather Yesterday—St. Patrick.

Yesterday was not St. Patrick's day, but it was celebrated as such by the majority of the Irish residents of the City, who, under instructions from their spiritual head, Archbishop HUGHES, refrained from the due observance of the 17th inst., the real St. Patrick's day, on account of its falling in holy week. The Archbishop was blamed by many persons for thus postponing the celebration, but he was fully justified yesterday. The weather was all on his side. About noon the clouds gathered, and soon it began to rain. Then a storm set in of mingled snow and rain—and no Irishman could have wished a more suitable time—all squally and squashy, and intolerably wet and uncomfortable, for celebrating the nativity of his patron saint. Whenever St. Patrick's birthday is kept it is sure to snow or rain. We trust Archbishop HUGHES will never be tempted to postpone it until the Fourth of July.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 42 Liberty-st., New-York.

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LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at Public Auction, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the House and Lot No. 764 Broadway; House and Lot No. 143 Norfolk-st.; House and Lot on 79th-st., near 3d-av.; the brown stone front House and Lot No. 34 East 12th-st.; 2 Lots on 90th-st., near the 5th-av.; 3 Lots on south side of 17th-st., near Avenue B; the Store and Lot No. 93 (Rear) 1st.; 7 fine Lots on 118th-st., near 10th-av.; 1 Lot on 116th-st., near 11th-st.; two Lots on 90th-st., near 4th-av. New-York Also, the House and Lot No. 101 Schermerhorn-st.; valuable property corner of Columbia and Congress-sts., and a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on Fulton-av., near Carlton-av., in the city of Brooklyn. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "educated" their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, no one is compelled to obtain either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CREATED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints as HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the disease, force off secretions, impart tone to the system, and give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels, &c. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Breaman's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York, after May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Intelliible—the admiration of the critical discovery of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and s

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (Between Howard and Grand sts.)
☞ **Are Prepared to Show** a good assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
adapted to the present and approaching season.
Their assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING (for boys of all ages, from 3 years upwards) will challenge comparison in variety, quality and price, with that of any establishment in the City.
ALSO
MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, &c,
NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of** HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., (late Rushton, Clark & Co.) has stood the test of eight years' experience, and is acknowledged the best and purest article made. See that the Eagle and Mortar are on the label, and our signature over the cork, without which it is not genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Rushton's Cod-liver Oil**—Is invaluable to Consumptives and those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Be particular to see that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, as there is so much sold that is worthless and injurious. Only at No. 19 Astor House corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **A Good Medicine.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from Members of Congress and other well-known citizens.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
NO. 126 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,**
No. 387 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

☞ **No Imposition.**—WILKIN'S AMULET, invented by the celebrated oculist, Dr S. M. ELLIOTT, of New-York, (recipe presented to him to M. WILKIN,) will cure the most inveterate case of sore eyes, preserve and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists, and the proprietors, No. 41 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE—Now pursuing his legal studies, of good family, 23 years of age, and possessed of a handsome countenance, is desirous of opening a confidential correspondence with a lady not over 21, of an agreeable appearance and affectionate disposition, whose education and tastes would render her a desirable companion for life. Address WALTER S. DEAN, New-Haven, Conn.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Carlton Clinton, or Washington ave., Brooklyn, with one or two rooms furnished or unfurnished. A small family without children preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 1854, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a respectable boarding-house, or private family. Location not above 14th-st. Address WILLIAMSON, Box No. 1,164 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman wants a furnished room with breakfast and tea in a private family. Best reference given and required. Address R. A. S., Times Office.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board and rooms directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a private family, with or without board, terms moderate; references required. Apply at No 59 Leroy-st.

GOOD BOARD IN A PLEASANT LOCATION.—A few gentlemen may obtain large pleasant rooms, furnished or not, with or without partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 276 West 19th-st.

NO. 218 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board. Location pleasant and of easy access. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

TOILET WITH BOARD—The second floor of house No. 86 Carmine-st; desirable parties can make good arrangements. The house will have all the modern improvements by the 15th of April. Apply at Nos. 146 and 148 Sullivan-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A well-furnished parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, opposite with every convenience, such as closets, gas, water, &c. Dinner hour 6 o'clock. Also a room for a single gentleman. References exchanged. No. 176 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To families or single gentlemen, with board, in a delightful location, near Washington-square. Apply at No. 5 University-place.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.
Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 124 William st., N.Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO, just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

CHINESE POTATO.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, having made ample report to the Farmers' Club, American Institute, on the 18th inst., refuting and annihilating the false statements which ignorance malice and stupidity have hitherto palmed upon the public, will transmit that report (lost published) to applicants.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, SORENESS, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly,—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Oxford-st., near Washington Park, a first-class three-story brick house, with high basement and a counter-cellar built and finished in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, in complete order throughout; lot 21 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. Yard flagged, contains several choice fruit trees; location unsurpassed. This property will be sold at a great bargain, the owner having moved West. A large amount can remain for a term of years. The owner will be at Johnson's Hotel, No. 4 Warren-st., New-York, for four days. Address Box No. 583 New-York Post Office.

ARMS, HERRICK, BARNES & RICARDS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MERCHANTS' STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, Printing and Document, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the
KENT MILLS;
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 538 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KIRKER, No. 46 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

$20 REWARD.—NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to negotiate or receive a CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of the Nassau Bank, No. 105, for $1,900, payable to JAMES KENNEDY, as it is not indorsed by him. Payment has been stopped. Whoever will return it this day will receive the above reward and no questions asked, either at the Bank or French's Hotel.

MESMERISM!—Dr. BERGEVIN, correspondent of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats mesmerically rheumatism, gout, diseases incident to females, and all maladies of a nervous character. Office No. 476½ Broome-st., New-York.

CLOSE MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, of the first of water and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON have removed from No. 45 Wall-st. to No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references;) viz.: many very experienced cooks, washers and ironers, several thoroughly efficient chambermaids and waiters, nurses capable of taking entire charge of infants, general household servants, and several neat young girls for nurses, up-stairs work, sewing, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, cousins; one as plain cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; a most excellent baker of bread and biscuit; will take $7 a month; excellent City reference; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress; can give excellent City reference; she will go a short distance in the country; wages $6; is fully competent. Call at No. 639 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; have the best of City reference; have lived the last 7 years together in the last place. Call at No 177 East 19th-st. between 1st and 2d avs., 1st floor, back room. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a sober, steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., in the Saddle and Trunk store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, without any incumbrance, as nurse to a baby or an invalid lady; has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Best of City reference. None but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 69 West 15th-st., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters in a small private family, one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the best of fine washing. Good reference can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waiter, do the fine washing and ironing, a girl that understands her business, and can come highly recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 213 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lad, from Connecticut, in a wholesale business, to make himself generally useful. Has lived one year in a country store, and can bring good testimonials from city and country. Address WIDOW, Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to travel with a lady or family to Europe, or as seamstress and to attend children in a private family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No 158 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a very experienced girl, with six years' City reference; and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer, ironer and baker. No objection to go in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 13 James-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman, in this City or Brooklyn, for general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can do up gentlemen's linen in the neatest style. Call at No. 65 41st-st., west of the 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if required, or go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Jersey-st., two doors from Crosby-st., at the back of Niblo's Garden.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman; can give the best of City reference as to capacity; is a first-rate groom, and careful driver. Can be seen at the corner of Green and 4th sts., grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very experienced girl with good City references. Call at No. 159 24th-st., east of 3d-av., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or waiter, or to take charge of children. Can be seen for to-day, at 258 3d-av., between 23d and 22d sts., in Dry Goods store.

SALESMAN FOR THE CLOTHING BUSINESS WANTED.—A young man of genteel address and good business qualification, perfectly acquainted with the City trade. Best references required. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., to
CLARK BROTHERS, No. 400 Bowery.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family in Brooklyn, a lady as resident governess, to undertake the education of 3 little girls, she must be well qualified to instruct in music, French, drawing, and the usual branches of a sound English education. An English lady and an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 2,924 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, would like a situation in a private family in this City or in Brooklyn, where two hours' daily instruction in the common English branches and music will be considered a compensation for her board. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—An experienced teacher, to take charge of a young ladies' school. Also, an assistant teacher. The two must be competent to instruct in all the branches usually taught in first-class schools. Address "Trustees of Fairfield Female Seminary," Fairfield, Connecticut.

ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED—In a boarding and day school for boys. He must be a graduate, and a thorough scholar in Languages and Mathematics. Address PRINCIPAL, Orange, Essex Co., N. J.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a single man of sober and industrious habits; understands the management of a green-house, winery, and gardening in all its various branches. The most satisfactory reference as to character and abilities from his last place. Address J. C., Gardener, Times Office. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No 4.

MEN SERVANTS WANTED THIS DAY.—A tip-top coachmen, a first-class waiter, coachman for Newport, three footmen for Washington and this City, an American farmer, an experienced gardener three waiter boys for private families. Also a Protestant coachman, waiter and gardener, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. Also colored waiters.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 126 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and "Maids of all work" with situations, both in City or country. N. B.—Girls well recommended can be supplied with first-rate situations. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Active, energetic Agents to canvass for BEARS' LARGE-TYPE QUARTO PICTURIAL BIBLE, containing about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Sold only by subscription. Call or send for a full descriptive Circular. Address ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn a most beautiful art, entirely new, at which $25 per week is made; is clean and respectable; is done in your own house; suitable for either City or country. Call and see for yourselves at No. 44 Hudson-st. N. B.—No letters answered.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references can be given. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway. Mr. WATERS, Harness Maker.

A GERMAN WIDOW—Wishes to procure a place for her little girl, thirteen years of age, in some respectable family, where she will be kindly cared for, and taught to sew, and make herself generally useful. The child has been well brought up, and speaks English. Inquire at No. 93 Lexington-av.

WANTED AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Basement.—A stewardess for a steamer, a porter for a store. Places procured for clerks, men on steamers and railroads, barkeepers, coachmen, gardeners, and boys for trades, housekeepers and chambermaids.
EDWARD GILLEN.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as a nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No. 69.

WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY—A cook and a coachman; both must be Protestants, and first-class servants. Call this day from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No 149 Grand-st., where employer can be seen.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a thorough practical farmer and his wife, to take charge of and work a farm; have had great experience and are not afraid to work. Address FARMER, Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—One who has good City references, and is a Protestant, can apply at No. 84 East 23d-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

PORTE-MONNAIE WORKMEN WANTED—Those only who are experienced, and capable of making the finest qualities of leather books. Manufactory in Massachusetts. Apply to T. J. & B., 10 Maiden-lane.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED—A full set—ironer, bander and trimmer. Those who have been accustomed to work together preferred. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED—In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 296.

WANTED.

CLERK WANTED—A smart, active young man, as clerk in a grocery store. Apply at No. 61 Vesey-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go South. Apply to PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
HEWET'S EDITION.
Will be published on SATURDAY, the 29th, the most beautiful edition ever issued from the press, either in Europe or America, of this most fascinating story for children. It is embellished with a frontispiece, in oil-colors, and nine other illustrations, in the highest style of art.
Price in paper, 25 cents per copy.
Price in boards, 50 cents per copy.
The trade will please send in their orders immediately.
H. W. HEWET, No. 15 Dutch-st.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE COURTESIES OF WEDDED LIFE!
BY MRS. MADELINE LESLIE.
First edition of 3,000 copies ordered in advance of publication.
Second edition of 2,000 in Press.
This is a work of rare merit, designed for all who have been, are, or would be married. It is an able vindication of the Divine institution of marriage, not didactic but descriptive, and most admirably adapted to control the judgment and heart, to multiply and perpetuate the amenities and joys of wedded life.
It delights those who have read it, either in manuscript or in sheets. Read what they say:
From Our Critic.
A series of life-like pictures, woven into a story of no ordinary interest, simple and beautiful in style, true to nature in its scenes and characters, which are drawn with the skill of an artist, most pure and elevated in its moral tone, and bidding fair to be a great favorite with the public.
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It will delight our readers, and shed new light on the time-honored institution of marriage.
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Its style is beautiful for simplicity, naturalness, and control over the sentiments and emotions of the reader. Its characters well sustained, and its moral tone worthy of the highest praise.
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A narrative of facts most skillfully embellished, containing scenes of thrilling interest, conformed in style to the best standards, and most pure and salutary in its social and moral influences.
From the Bay State.
It should be read by every husband and wife, and by all who expect to sustain such relation, to make them therein wiser, better and happier.
A copy of this work will be mailed to any part of the United States and British Provinces, free of postage, on the receipt of $1, by the publishers,
SHEPARD, CLARK & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all booksellers and news agents.

20,000 IN ONE MONTH!
ERNEST LINWOOD.
By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Although but a single month has passed since the first copy of this brilliant book was issued, yet so great has been the demand for the last and most beautiful work from the pen of the lamented authoress, that we are now printing the
TWENTIETH THOUSAND,
With unabated demand still pressing us. Since the days of the Lamplighter no book has sold so rapidly, or become so universally popular.
Col. FULLER, of the New-York *Mirror*, in one of the most elegant articles ever penned, in regard to authors, or their productions, uses the following strong and beautiful language:
ERNEST LINWOOD.
"Death darkens his eye, and unplumes his wings,
But the sweetest song is the last he sings."
In the volume entitled "Ernest Linwood," just issued by Jewett & Co., of Boston, we have the dying song of the elegant and gifted Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Mournfully sweet, like the sigh of an Æolian lyre, yet deep and oracular as the voice of many waters. It seems to have been poured forth while her soul floated down to the ocean of Rest. Or almost every page, we can trace the shadow of the death-angel, who bore her away when her song was ended. Mysterious gleams from beneath the uplifting veil of Spirit-land startle us as we read. The book is a broadcast farewell—a lingering hand-grasp from one we loved. If we mistake not, its most impressive passages are revelations of the inner life of the writer—wonderfully vivid and absorbing, because wonderfully real.
We will not attempt to follow out, in this notice, the thread of an intricate tale; in so doing, we should only anticipate scenes and events, which come with beautiful linkings and fine effect, before the eye of the reader. We would not rob the book of half its charm.
Sweet Gabriella Lynn will tell her own story.
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

TO TEACHERS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
SPRAGUE'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
CONTAINING
Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Magnetism, Electricity, Electro-Magnetism, Light and Heat. In 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pp. 280 engravings. Price $1.
The best works upon Experimental Sciences in the course of time become obsolete; and the progress of this busy age has rendered most of the treatises upon Natural Philosophy useless. No intelligent teacher will question the need that exists for a new work, adapted to the advanced state of the science, to the superior apparatus of modern times, containing accounts of the recent improvements in the mechanic arts, and at the same time within the comprehension of the great mass of pupils.
This is an original work, from the pen of a gentleman who has had a wide experience as a teacher and lecturer. It is believed that it meets the requirements of the times, and will be found to be the best treatise, in matter, in style of illustration, and in mechanical execution, now published.
Copies will be sent to Teachers for examination, post-paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents in postage stamps.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

SECOND EDITION READY THIS DAY:
INDIA, THE PEARL OF PEARL RIVER.
BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.
Immense success of it. Everybody is having it, and all are in ecstasies with it. First edition exhausted in one week, and a new edition is published this day, and for sale by all the booksellers in New-York, and by all booksellers and news agents all over the United States and Canadas. Published at the Philadelphia Cheap Publishing House of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st.
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PATENT SYSTEM OF WRITING.
EVERY ONE HIS OWN TEACHER.
MACLAURIN'S PATENT SYSTEM OF WRITING.
Patented by U. S. Government, Feb. 14, 1 56.
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may be found every description of Italian, French and English Straw Bonnets, Leghorn Hats, Neapolitan and Straw Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French Flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful designs.
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just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.
All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.
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Mmes. A. NEUGASS & ROSE
will open
SPRING MILLINERY
on TUESDAY, the 25th inst.,
at their new show-room
No. 478 BROADWAY, up stairs.
We would also beg to inform the ladies that our Mlle. Amelie Neugass has returned in the ARAGO from PARIS, where she selected a very choice assortment of the latest and most approved styles of
BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES,
AND FLOWERS,
which we are now receiving. Call and examine.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS—Buds, Piquets;
Straw Sheets—Straw Twist;
Materials for Florists, &c.,
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The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
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MARTIN & LAWSON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Have opened, in their new store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., the largest and most attractive assortment to be found in the City, to which they invite the attention of Milliners and dealers. French straw and pattern bonnets, artificial flowers, ribbons, silks, &c.

OPENING DAY.—At KELLOGG'S, No. 138 Canal-st., Wednesday, March 26. The ladies of New-York and elsewhere are invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment of Misses and Children's Straw Goods, Ladies' Riding Hats, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KANSAS MEETING.—By invitation of the undersigned officers of the AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY of this City, Gen. PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Secretary of State elect of Kansas, Judge MARTIN F. CONWAY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, formerly of Baltimore, General POMEROY, and others, will speak at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Pending Struggle for Freedom, in that Territory.* On this occasion not only the necessities of the cause generally will be presented, but also the claims of New-York's own COLONY AT CONCORD CITY.
The above-named speakers were heard with intense interest at the recent enthusiastic Kansas meetings in Albany, Boston, and elsewhere; and in their behalf we can promise most important information touching the present crisis in Kansas.
THEODORE DWIGHT, President.
J. F. SNODGRASS, Vice-President.
GEO. WALTER, General Sup't.
G. MANNING TRACY, Secretary.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, } Directors.
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AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB meet at No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, 25th inst., at noon. Subjects—*Winter Feeding of Stock, and Best way of preparing ground for Spring work in Farms and Gardens.* Strangers welcome. Admission free to all. Members will bring and exchange seeds, grafts, &c.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, ESQ.—Will deliver the third lecture of his course, on *Contemporary English Novelists*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Religious Reform.* Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the principal book stores, and of the Librarian at the Athenæum.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The YOUNG FRIENDS will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner, at Concert Room, No. 419 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26. Tickets can be procured by calling on any member of the Committee. EDWARD MILLS, President,
JAMES E. MILLS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS—Opposed to the plan of Sharp's Railroad in Broadway, will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. All who are interested are requested to attend, as considerations of importance will be offered.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COOPER DEBATING SOCIETY—Will be held THIS EVENING at the New York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st. Friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 195 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. The business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years or the unexpired term of years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years or the unexpired term of years. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE,
No. 20 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

LUMBER AND TIMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Doing a business of $50,000 a year, which can be increased to double the amount if desired. On the premises are a good two-story brick office and two-story brick stable; also, a three-story brick dwelling. A good assortment of lumber on hand, and excellent shipping and forges. Real estate in this City, or good bank stock taken in part payment. Apply on the premises, northwest corner 1st-av. and 29th-st., E. R.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young gentleman, who has been regularly educated to the hardware business, and whose connections are of the highest respectability, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established house where his services, and a capital of $20,000, would secure him a good position. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,185. All communications strictly confidential.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of an old-established crockery store in the upper part of the City, which is doing a large business, will be sold on reasonable terms; full particulars will be given. The owner wants to go in the wholesale business. Agents need not answer. Address Box No. 3,991 Post Office.

AN ENGLISH PATENT FOR SALE—Of great value. The advertiser (a poor man) would like to sell one undivided half-interest, in order to have the other half properly put before the public. Address
Mr. JANES, *Herald* office.

THE LEASE—Stock, fixtures, and good will of one of the oldest established and best located daguerreian galleries on Broadway, are for sale. The owner has other business—suitable for an ambrotype gallery. Everything in working order. Address T. C. E., *Tribune* Office.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, M., TUESDAY, the 8th of April next, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the alteration of the building late known as the Friends' Meeting House, in Downing-st., near Bleecker, IXth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for mason's work and materials, also for carp

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The new three-story-and-cellar stone front house No. 218 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in a good neighborhood; with iron balconies, parlors and basement, gas and gas fixtures, hot and cold water all through, water-closets in all floors, bath, natural range, copper boiler, &c., will be sold with or without furniture. Possession before the 1st of May, if desired. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous entries, bath-room and under-cellar; fine lawn, forest trees, hard-coal range, copper boiler, &c., will be sold with or without furniture. Possession before the 1st of May, if desired. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises; or to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new and superior-built three-story brown-stone front house and lot on 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av, having all the modern improvements, and beautifully finished throughout—lot 21 feet 8 inches, by 100 feet 5 inches—will be sold, worth the money, and on accommodating terms. Apply in HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirable located house on 59th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and corner cellar houses, Nos. 206 and 208 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98 9; houses 20x55. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, 25 by 70 feet deep, situate on the south side of 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for good City property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 205 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., hallways from the basement to fourth story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $8,300; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 191 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On West 23d-st., near 6th-av., a very fine 3-story brown-stone house, now and in fine order; lot 21 feet 9. Price moderate. House can be seen at any time after 10 A. M., at No. 73 West 31st-st. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 9 James-st., contains 9 rooms; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 6th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 59th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. RYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the village of Portchester, near the New-Haven Railroad depot, a two-story and basement house, with 10 rooms attached. Lot 65 by 120 feet. Good garden and plenty of shrubbery. For terms, apply to THOS. BENT & SON, No. 313 East 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., two nice three-story brick houses, at a moderate price. Also, two on 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; houses in fine order, gas and fixtures, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—One new 4-story brown stone English-basement house and lot, No. 129 Lexington-av. Can't be surpassed for style and durability with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises for particulars.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 40 Hammond-st. The handsome three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements and excellent quarter-cellar. House 20x56; lot 95 feet; location good. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William. New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 186 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 2-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Murria and Essex Railroad Depot, an elegant house, 26 by 38 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story Kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and nherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $2,300 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one at $2,250; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 25 feet deep, $5,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—3 new dwelling houses and 3 building lots, five minutes' walk from the depôt and at the head of navigation—a good situation for a store or manufactory. Lease eighty-seven years to run. Apply to BOWNE & ALLEN, on the premises, Watervidin, Stamford, Conn., or to Capt. LOCKWOOD, on board steamboat *Stamford*, east side Cotharine-slip, New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame house, with half an acre of land, barn and out-buildings, in a perfectly healthy location, situated one mile from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road; is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Easy of access; cars pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about moving on a farm. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
MINDERT VREELAND.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—4½ Broadway, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the convenience of a city house—gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, country-house, with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York in part payment.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$2,500—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Filled in with brick, and two lots of ground, grape vines, hen-house, &c., Quincy-st., first house east of Nostrand-av. A large amount may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or No. 339 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 40 Pacific-st Brooklyn, near Henry-st., two lots of ground, with abundance of shrubbery and fruit-trees. House 25x70, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; wall-s painted and papered throughout, and everything in the most perfect order. Will on sold very low, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM H. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 94 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 8th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.
ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westches-ar bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the bank of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, Long Island 28 by 30 feet, and 25 feet in front of Lot 20, fronting on the bay, and one of the most beautiful [illegible] Apply to S. B. WILLIS, [illegible] and Fulton-sts., New-York.

[illegible] FOR SALE—Tenant [illegible] lands by [illegible] General [illegible] Nos. 241 8th-av. and 2 [illegible]

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 407 Hudson-st.; 13 years unexpired, with privilege of renewal. Two-story brick house, 20 by 60; lot, 20 by 64. Inquire No. 223 Broadway, of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and sells the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dask rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very *large profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from 50 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be for warded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Wisconsin should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those states is to be carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially by the use of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's commission bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—and other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) summer kitchen and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can be divided, or elegantly laid out in building lots. There are a number of church edifices, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communications with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No 82 Front-st., N Y.
SAMUEL MILBANK, }
JEREMIAH MILBANK, } Executors.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, twenty-five miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about five acres of excellent land in good stone fence, and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a one dwelling house, 40 x 30, with an ex ension, two stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, also containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, such as hot and cold water, furnace two ranges &c.; also, a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches &c. For price and further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this a very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic river, 11 miles from the City, near Bellevile, N. J. Communicating with Well-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A fine orchard from also the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (unfurnished) $600; unfurnished, $510. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A most desirable country seat, about 15 miles from the City, with 18 acres of rich land, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruit. The house is of brick, three stories high, and attic, built without regard to expense, and contains all the conveniences of a city house; furnace, water, &c.; is elegantly furnished, and commands a most extensive and delightful view. The out-buildings are models for completeness and convenience. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1½ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH'S, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 26 miles from New-York by N. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and contains 8 rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 868 West 37th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from New-York. The ground (about one acre) is well filled with young fruit trees; the house is new and well built; not more than five minutes' walk from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about one mile from the Steamboat landing on Long Island Sound; a desirable location for one doing business in the City. Inquire of EDWIN P. WEED, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—THE PAPER MILL situated at Middlebury, Vt., the main building measuring 32x68, with wings 16x30 and 14x48. The mill is established for making first-rate paper, has 2 engines and 3 cold blasches; the machine has a 36-inch cylinder, and is in good order. The water privilege is capable of running 16 or 20 engines. Will be sold with a large dry house, 3 dwelling houses, and six acres of good land. For terms apply to J. CHRISTIE, Executor, at Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan av. and South Water-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FARM, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given
CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style lower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 30 by 40 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access to and from, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these pieces afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway, (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the north side of 79th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story end attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story cottage in 40th-st., 100 yards east of 8th-av; also a two-story building, 25 by 50 feet, and lease of lot, suitable for dwelling or light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of WM P. QUINN,
No 2 Canal-st., corner of Centre.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, in the rear, 18x45, No. 378 Dean st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with full bearing vines of each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises or of A. J. BLEECKER, & CO., No 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—That splendid brown-stone front house and stable, with 4 or 6 lots of ground, on Firstplace, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn formerly the residence of John R. Kitching, Esq., will be sold at a great sacrifice; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN FOR SALE.—A house and lot in Morristown, New Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt, and very pleasantly situated. The house is 25x36 feet 2½ stories and basement, is two years old, built and finished in the best manner, and has water inside. The lot is 1¼ x200 feet, has a handsome lawn, and contains also a good garden with a variety of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to T. K. ROSS, or to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, ottarge, carriage house, and buildings useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and most of new. The apple orchard has a great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $35,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

YONKERS.—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—Situated on Warburton-av.; a fine two-story wood cottage, neat, substantial, and convenient in every particular, and at present in perfect order. The grounds (about one acre) are beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade and fruit trees and shrubbery of many choice varieties. Any person desiring a complete and finely-located house, at a moderate price, with easy terms of payment can be suited. The furniture and carpets all nearly new, will be disposed of, if wanted; possession given as soon as required. Apply to C. C. GARDINER, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½-story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and cribs 18 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 45 acres, by the Depôt in Metuchen, beautifully situated, and very desirable for merchant or farmer. Terms, easy. Apply to ROBT. LETSON, No. 198 Dnane-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Furnished House to let or for sale, No. 38 Pacific-st., Brooklyn near Bond; house brick, three-story, basement and sub-cellar. Furniture very good and all in most excellent order. Rent $700.

Also, No. 373 Pacific-st., next door to the above, without the furniture. Rent $450.

Also, No. 367 Pacific-st., on northeasterly corner of Bond and Pacific sts. Lot 21 feet 2 inches by 90 feet. House brick, three-story, basement and sub cellar. Will be sold very low.

For permits to see the premises and full particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A very desirable dwelling house, in Jersey-st., opposite Christ Church; the house is large and in good repair, is well calculated for a first-class boarding house, or for the residence of a large family; attached are a fine garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and four or five acres of good land; communication with the City by railroad or water nearly every hour of the day. For further particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

TO LET—The hotel corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, in complete order. Possession immediately. Also, the desirable three-story houses Nos. 122 and 125 Hammond-st.—$625. Also, Nos. 381 and 383 6th-st., near Avenue D—$450. Also, No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal—$400. Also, the handsome large store and cellar No. 93 6th-av., near Jefferson Market—$700. Also, the marble yard Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

TO LEASE—At No. 380 Broadway, property well suited for a manufactory, furniture store, printing establishment, or other business purposes. Possession immediately. 100 feet deep 3 floors. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 86 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors in one on the first floor, the third story, front basement, kitchen with range, &c. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements gas, bath, water-closets, &c., and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the modern-built three-story house, No 121 Elvington-st., comprising two handsome parlors and test-room with fireplace, two basements and part of third floor, with water, bath, gas, chandeliers, range, servants' staircase, under-cellar, &c., to an American family. Rent, $460. Inquire at No. 85 Ludlow-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, without children, part of a three-story house, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in East 18th-st., with use of hall oil-cloths, stair carpeting, and gas fixtures. References exchanged. Address, post-paid, Box No. 4,119 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO RENT—To a gentleman and his wife—the second floor, front basement, one room on third floor, and the use of cellar, of a new and elegantly finished house in East 19th-st. The best references given and required. Rent, $460 to $500. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, No. 56 John-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Location central and convenient to all the ferries and car routes. The house is first-class, newly painted inside and out, and neighborhood very desirable. Rent, $1,200. Immediate possession, if desired. Address F. A. C., Box No. 922, Post-Office.

FURNISHED 3-STORY HOUSE—With modern improvements, on East 11th-st., near 3d-av., to let to a small family, and/or an arrangement of reserving rooms and obtaining board for a gentleman, wife and daughter. References exchanged. Address, with number of family, C. BENJAMIN, Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 14th-st.; possessed of all the modern improvements. Also houses to rent in almost every street in the City. Every particular to be had by applying to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 868 Broadway, near Grace Church.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first class English-basement house, handsomely furnished. Rent $1,800. Apply at No. 36 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED LODGE-ROOMS TO LET—For I. O. of F., and other society meetings, at a moderate rent. No. 727 Bowery, near 3d-st.

STABLE TO LET—Five stalls. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, or No. 181 Greenwich-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND, from May 1, or sooner—Within five minutes' walk of the Long Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. SLATCHFIELD, No. 55 Wall-st., or W. E. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The four-story, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 Madison-av., near 30th-st., house 25 by 68 feet, and full lot; the house has all the modern improvements; two sets of bathing apparatus, &c., and is one of the best locations in the City. Also, to let for two years with furniture, which is nearly new, the four-story modern built brick house, No. 8 East 33d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st sts., and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 151 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 165 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court, a very desirable location for any kind of business; this house is substantially built and in first-rate order. Also, to let in Clinton-st. two 2-story attic and basement brick houses; both are in good order. Apply to Mrs HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, croton water, bath, &c., and gas yard. Also, a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—From May next, the modern first class three-story high basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 17 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn; gas throughout, chandeliers in parlors, range with water in kitchen, shrubbery in yard, and flagged; can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Rent $300. Apply to COGSWELL & ANDERSON, No. 9 Court-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Three houses at Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $200, the other for $250. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, S. I., within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation will be given on the 1st of April. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation. There is a bathing house on the hills which bound the premises on the north, a stable and other out houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO BAKERS.—A new building on one of the avenues would be leased for a bakery with immediate possession. The house has excellent dwelling accommodations with a fine room on first floor and the location is one of the best in the City for a first-class baker. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A very handsome suite of offices in the Corn Exchange, Bank Building, consisting of three spacious rooms on the second flight, all well lighted, and now occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Also, one suite in basement, consisting of two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE TO LET.—A prominent office in Wall-st. to let from 1st of April next. Apply to B. B. SMITH, rear office, No. 15 Wall-st.

THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—(English basement,) with all the modern improvements, gas, and gas fixtures, water, dumb-waiter, speaking tubes, &c. No. 227 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with stable and carriage-house, suitable for a genteel family keeping a horse. Rent $750. Inquire at J. W. HOWES, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING TO RENT—No 56 Gold-st., corner of Rider's alley, now occup

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published Monthly Only, by Order of the Hon. Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,062,284 69
Average amount of Specie..... 732,492 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 809,705 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,712,613 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $514,526 00
Average amount of Specie..... 63,911 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,935 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 301,3 6 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,785,145 41
Average amount of Specie..... 1,705,223 77
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 53,239 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,5[illegible]6,736 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]6,466 65
Average amount of Specie..... 1,034,490 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,047,987 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,231,332 53
Average amount of Specie..... 134,589 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,961 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,287,566 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,614,628 64
Average amount of Specie..... 548,979 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 24,307 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,119,791 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,597,964 76
Average amount of Specie..... 172,773 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,254 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,378,924 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,343,371 64
Average amount of Specie..... 565,637 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,476 44
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,873,961 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,774,338 30
Average amount of Specie..... 496,732 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 426,533 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,998,496 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITMAN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $699,560 43
Average amount of Specie..... 89,964 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,306 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 837,449 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,439,904 54
Average amount of Specie..... 153,333 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,934 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,258,765 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $694,013 33
Average amount of Specie..... 89,119 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,186 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 153,117 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,415,882 40
Average amount of Specie..... 116,991 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 901,541 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]16,119 98
Average amount of Specie..... 35,616 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 12,114 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 341,488 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
D. RANDEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,599,010 83
Average amount of Specie..... 350,653 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 242,145 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,256,765 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]75,897 06
Average amount of Specie..... 44,457 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 156,614 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 538,356 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
A. M. ELLISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,[illegible]39 80
Average amount of Specie..... 381,[illegible]75
Average amount of Circulation..... 41,223 92
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]4,[illegible]1

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending [illegible] day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,367,153 08
Average amount of Specie..... 279,694 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,919 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,443,199 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. W. ARMAN, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. W. ARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,5[illegible],834 16
Average amount of Specie..... 94,172 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,416 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,631,318 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $455,137 00
Average amount of Specie..... 35,676 00
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible],449 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 322,451 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
THOS. MACFARLAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,778,596 73
Average amount of Specie..... 226,893 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,690 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,569,033 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]990,045 48
Average amount of Specie..... 32,547 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,398 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 547,849 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]955,926 41
Average amount of Specie..... 165,[illegible]50 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 53,852 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 622,334 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396,787 70
Average amount of Specie..... 102,892 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 840,083 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,638,305 13
Average amount of Specie..... 106,190 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,753 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,023,325 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]4,[illegible]00
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]5,065 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,460 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 242,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $656,602 21
Average amount of Specie..... 61,763 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,981 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 493,654 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,923,391 59
Average amount of Specie..... 202,744 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 207,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,452,470 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,925,479 47
Average amount of Specie..... 793,393 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 365,068 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,590,954 1[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $848,968 40
Average amount of Specie..... 82,226 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 759,845 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,3[illegible],764 62
Average amount of Specie..... 184,874 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,718 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,186,880 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,743,278 92
Average amount of Specie..... 474,589 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 363,920 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,924,644 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ORISON DA ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,199,589 25
Average amount of Specie..... 84,240 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,958 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 908,945 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 22, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $632,016 47
Average amount of Specie..... 52,932 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 457,675 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]23,665 97
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]7,880 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,241 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 752,052 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,558,956 42
Average amount of Specie..... 1,349,939 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 189,844 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,854,8[illegible]6 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,[illegible]80,177 65
Average amount of Specie..... 229,492 31
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 152,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,276,548 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible],778,596 73
Average amount of Specie..... 226,893 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,690 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,569,033 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]990,045 48
Average amount of Specie..... 32,547 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,398 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 547,849 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]955,926 41
Average amount of Specie..... 165,[illegible]50 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 53,852 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 622,334 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396,787 70
Average amount of Specie..... 102,892 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 840,083 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,638,305 13
Average amount of Specie..... 106,190 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,753 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,023,325 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]4,[illegible]00
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]5,065 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,460 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 242,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $656,602 21
Average amount of Specie..... 61,763 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,981 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 493,654 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,923,391 59
Average amount of Specie..... 202,744 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 207,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,452,470 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,925,479 47
Average amount of Specie..... 793,393 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 365,068 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,590,954 1[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $848,968 40
Average amount of Specie..... 82,226 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 759,845 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,3[illegible],764 62
Average amount of Specie..... 184,874 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,718 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,186,880 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,743,278 92
Average amount of Specie..... 474,589 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 363,920 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,924,644 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ORISON DA ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,199,589 25
Average amount of Specie..... 84,240 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,958 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 908,945 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 22, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $632,016 47
Average amount of Specie..... 52,932 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 457,675 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of March, 1856.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $[illegible]23,665 97
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]7,880 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,241 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 752,052 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
C. B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,558,956 42
Average amount of Specie..... 1,349,939 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 189,844 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,854,8[illegible]6 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of March, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,[illegible]80,177 65
Average amount of Specie..... 229,492 31
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 152,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,276,548 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best

New-York Daily Times

STATE AFFAIRS.

Adjournment Fixed—An Epidemic among Members.

CHARTS FOR SCHOOLS—SEAMEN'S FUND.

BONDING PASSENGERS.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE JUSTICE.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

In the Assembly, among the bills reported this morning, was Mr. REILLY'a New-York City Vagrant Bill. The bill to allow the Hamlin University of Minnesota to sell property in New-York was read and passed.

PRISON CONTRACTS.

The Charles Watson Prison Contract Bill was reported complete from the Prison Committee, and ordered to a third reading.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate resolution for final adjournment at 10 P. M. of the 9th of April was concurred in.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Mr. PRENDERGAST called up his resolution for a Committee of investigation into the affairs of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, and presented a substitute, calling for a report from the Managers as to the financial condition of the incorporation, which was adopted.

KANSAS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHELLS'S resolutions, published on Saturday, were called up, but after a brief discussion, by consent of the mover, were laid over for future debate.

WORK FOR THE RECESS.

Two Joint Committees, to sit during the recess were proposed this morning. One by Mr. DUGANNE for a Committee to examine the affairs of the State Prisons, and another by Mr. SNEDIKER to examine the condition of the several Charitable Institutions receiving appropriations from the State.

The resolutions for both projects lie over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Early in the day the General Orders were reached, and the following bills, among others, were ordered to a third reading.

To erect the town of Bathbone in Steuben County.

To renew and amend the act relative to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in the City of New-York.

To authorize the Supervisors of the several counties of the State, to increase the pay of Jurors (to $2 a Day.)

To exempt real estate held by Agricultural Societies from taxation.

To provide for the appointment of Loan Commissioners, by the Boards of Supervisors, and to amend the Loan Act of 1387.

AN EPIDEMIC AMONG MEMBERS.

Mr. GLENCROSS this morning rose to a question of privilege, stating that two members, Messrs. WELLS and PARSON, from Jefferson County, were now sick, and inmates of the Almshouse Hospital, and moved a resolution of inquiry as to the necessity for the removal of the gentlemen to that Hospital, and the reason that they were not received at the City Hospital.

It appeared from explanations made by members that Mr. R. M. S. HYDE was admitted to the City Hospital, though contrary to the rules of the institution, and, as a consequence, there were other cases prevailing there now, and the Governors did not consider it safe to again violate the rules for the admission of other cases. The resolution of inquiry was adopted.

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD.

In the Senate this morning Mr. FERDON introduced a bill authorizing the Westchester County Railroad Company to construct bridges across such streams as are on the line of their road, and when streams or inlets are navigable, they are to construct and maintain a draw at least five feet wider than those now in use on lines of railroads in said county.

CHARTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Literature, reported a bill to authorize the Superintendent of the Public Instruction, to purchase Johnson's Philosophical Charts for the use of the Common Schools of the State, at a cost not exceeding $12 per set of ten, substantially and artistically mounted; the payments to be made in four annual installments, the last payment to be made in 1860.

SEAMEN'S FUND AND RETREAT.

Mr. SICKLES reported a bill to release the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat from any claims on account of board, medical or surgical attendance upon any master, mate, mariner or seamen who may have been heretofore boarded or attended by the Commissioners of Emigration at the Hospital at the Quarantine. The bill also provides that mariners sent to the Quarantine Hospital hereafter by order of the Health Officer shall be at the expense of the Commissioners. It also provides that the President of the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat may sue for and recover from the owners of any vessel arriving at New-York from a foreign port, for the master $1 50, mate $1, and seaman 50 cents each; from the owners of each coasting vessel for every person on board 50 cents, but the owners of coasting vessels from New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island shall not be compelled to pay for more than one voyage per month, computing from the first voyage in each year.

Nothing in the act to prevent the owners deducting the Hospital money from the wages of those in their employ.

BONDING PASSENGERS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced the following bill, amending the act concerning passengers arriving at the port of New York.

The third section of the act of 1847 is amended, so that the bond mentioned in and required by said act shall be "conditioned to indemnify and save harmless each and every city, town and county within this State from any cost or charge which any such city, town, or county shall incurs for the maintenance or support of the person or persons named in such bonds, or any of them, within three years from the date of such bond."

The fifth section of said act is amended so as to read "In case any of the persons for whom commutation money has been paid as aforesaid or for whom a bond has been given as aforesaid at any time within three years from the payment of such money or the execution of such bond, become chargeable upon any city, town or county in this State, it shall be the duty of the [illegible] to provide for the payment incurred by any such city, town or county for the maintenance and support of any such person, out of the [illegible] to be paid as aforesaid, and the money collected on said bonds so far as the same will enable them to do so."

VISITING CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Chair announced as the [illegible] of the Senate to visit the charitable institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, Messrs. [illegible], BRADFORD and LEE.

The condition of the charitable institutions of the State, and their capacity adequately to provide for the care of the unfortunate, and the manner in which their charities are administered, has long attracted the attention of the public. One of the earliest official acts of Senator STRONG was to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of thoroughly investigating these institutions, that by the knowledge to be so gained the Legislature might intelligently pass upon such measures as might be introduced for their improvement and extension. He has now succeeded in raising a Committee combining the requisite talent, integrity and industry to make the investigation useful and penetrating. It is their intention to devote a large portion of the coming Summer to the discharge of their duties, and, if possible, to visit every charitable institution within the State. It is a needed and excellent undertaking, that promises to be well performed.

OTHER MATTERS.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Buffalo was read a third time, but no quorum voting, it was tabled.

The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of the General Orders, and some fourteen bills ordered to a third reading.

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

I have been looking over the journals, and find that [illegible] have been

Bills introduced into the House.....566

Bills sent down from the Senate.....113

Total.....679

Of these there are now on the general orders, 371—123 have been passed, and 47 are ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate there are 196 bills before the Committee of the Whole, 113 have been passed and 13 killed. If we add together the bills that have not been finally acted upon, either in the Senate or Assembly, we shall have more than 750 bills.

Both houses have resolved to adjourn at 10 o'clock in the evening of the 9th of April. This leaves 14 working days. Supposing that no new bills are introduced, in order to pass upon what is now before it, the House must take action upon more than 50 bills per day.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE JUSTICE.

I learn that the Governor has determined to appoint CHARLES J. WARREN, of your City, Justice of the Police Court, in place of JUSTICE BOGERT, found guilty of malfeasance in office. Mr. WARREN is well known to almost every resident of the City, as a laborer in the Temperance field. I understand he was strongly recommended by the leading Reformers, and by many of the most influential members of the bench and bar. LEO.

Another Repudiater of Fillmore.

SILAS SEYMOUR, Esq., the State Engineer, and an "American" State Officer, in reply to a letter from Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, declares himself decidedly against the FILLMORE and DONELSON nominations, for the reason that they were made by fraud, against the popular sentiment of the Convention, in disregard of "Know-Nothing" principles, and with a view, singly and solely, to the political supremacy of the South. We subjoin the essential parts of this letter, which appeared yesterday in the Albany *State Register:*

Though a large majority of your delegation were in favor of the nomination of Mr. LAW, I think I am not mistaken in assuming that you were ready to concur in any conclusion of the Convention which should no sacrifice the principles of the American Party. Mr. LAW was sustained, with due regard, of course, to his eminent qualifications, but especially because he was know to be intimately and thoroughly identified with the American Party and its principles. He was known to have withdrawn from, and denounced the Democratic Party on the occasion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the admission of alien votes into the Territories; and whatever of political power he had acquired or exercised, he had devoted to the advancement of the American Cause. He was not shackled by any former political obligation, nor weakened by odious relations to any sectional issues. Yet, the preference of conservative Americans was not limited to Mr. LAW. A fair representative of American principles was required—nothing more. But the machinery of the Convention was in hands skilled in treachery. By some strange juggle, New-York was placed nearly at the close of the list of States, so that in voting your preference might be kept concealed from the Convention, and misrepresentation on that subject have full latitude till the last moment. It was also adopted allowing single delegates to cast the votes of entire States. In some instances, persons never elected as members of the Convention, who had managed to procure admission for the purpose of betraying it, who had done their work by once withdrawing and to make a show of sectional secession, were afterward suffered to rush back to perpetrate a new act of treachery by making a nomination which sinks from view the principles and objects of the American Organization.

That the nomination so made was against the wishes of two-thirds of the Delegates from this State, and the preference of more than two-thirds of the American members of the New-York Legislature and New-York State Officers, you know. An extraordinary anomaly this, certainly—a candidate for a position so important, selected from, and put forward for support by, a great State, against the so emphatic sentiment of such State! But more—that nomination was not made by a majority of the persons present and voting on the question. Examination of the record shows that ninety-two votes were cast against Mr. FILLMORE, and only eighty in his favor by professed Delegates present, for themselves, on the decisive ballot, and that the majority was only obtained by multiplying the votes of single men, some of them, I have learned, not delegated, from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, &c., to the number of the electoral votes of these States. In every point of view, the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE must be regarded as a fraud upon the American Party. But it might, perhaps, be submitted to, as one of the unfortunate mischances of political management, if it did not involve an utter and fatal betrayal of the principles to which the party stands pledged before the country, and aside from which it possesses no vitality, no claim to the public confidence. Mr. FILLMORE has never been known as connected with our organization. And I am credibly informed, that up to the eve of his departure from the country he denied all such connection. He has not been nominated as an American, but as a Whig, and a partisan of Southern interests. In fact, he was already in nomination by a portion of the Whig party—the party to which he has always belonged, and from which he has not up to this hour separated himself.

Gentlemen, the American Party does not submit to this betrayal. It is a sectional and bastard movement—made by a section only—acquiesced in by a section only. It is true that the strong habit of enthralling to what appears to be regular in a party sense produces, to some extent, an apparent acquiescence in our State; but when the voice of the whole country reaches us, we shall hear no favorable response from the East or from the West. New-England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the Northwest, will unite in standing by the principles of our Order, and in refusing to engage in a fruitless sectional contest for the benefit of our betrayers.

A large majority of all the Delegates from every Free State, except New-York, New-Jersey, and California, met in Convention at Philadelphia, and protested against the action of the Convention which made the nomination. You are aware to what extent your own body sympathized with this movement. This Convention also united in a call for a National Convention of the party, to meet in the City of New-York, in June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, to be supported by the American Party of the whole Union.

Such is the spirit in which this sectional nomination of Mr. FILLMORE is received.

You truly observe, that the Southern Delegation did not give a single vote "from any other impulse or founded on any other sentiment than the one unvarying purpose to sectionalize the party, and make it subservient to their own views and their own interests, regardless of the strife they inflamed, and of the ruin their course threatened to bring upon the hopes and the great objects of the party."

Upon this observation I have a single comment to make. The pertinacious pursuit of the one only object which you specify was adopted to with a perfect knowledge of the result to which it tended. The Southern members of the Convention knew as well as it is known here, that the nomination they made could not be a successful one; and they made it with the settled purpose that it should be defeated. It was a profligate move on the political chess-board, to effect the election of the Democratic ticket, thereby to secure a protracted lease of power in the hands of the South for its sectional purposes.

My counsel, therefore, to all true Americans is, to hold themselves aloof from the unfortunate sectional nomination which has been thus unfairly thrust upon the country, and, in good faith, unite with their brethren in the June Convention at New-York, to redeem our cherished Order and carry forward its great purposes to ultimate and complete success.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

S. SEYMOUR.

The Disaster at Philadelphia.

From the Evening Bulletin of yesterday.

The body of THOMAS SMITH, described in the *Bulletin* of Saturday afternoon, was the only corpse taken from the river during Saturday. Yesterday the search for bodies was continued, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the remains of EDWARD MUESCHAMP, formerly a conductor, but more recently engaged as a transportation agent on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, were found. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and resided in Fourth-street, one door below Mickle, Camden, where he leaves a wife and four children. The watch of Mr. M. stopped at 3 minutes to 9 o'clock. The face was slightly scratched, and his cost was burned off.

During Saturday the body of Miss FELLERTON was twice brought to the surface, but, in consequence of the running ice, the grapple hooks broke through the dress before the body could be secured. The total number of bodies secured, up to last night, was thirty-one. It is supposed that nearly an equal number still remain at the bottom.

This morning the search for the bodies of the victims was resumed and continued unsuccessfully until about 1 o'clock, when it was discontinued in consequence of the rain and snow, which was then falling very heavily.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Who Gains by the Great Astor Suit?

The interesting and long-disputed case of OGDEN vs. ASTOR, which has been so often before the Courts, and in which no less a sum than $250,000 was involved, has been at length settled by a compromise. Mr. ASTOR pays Mr. OGDEN half the amount claimed, $125,000, and charges himself with the total expenses of the suit, about $15,000. The family of Mr. OGDEN consist of Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE, (formerly Mrs. MOWATT, the well-known actress,) Mrs. THOMPSON, the wife of the artist of that name, now in Rome; Mrs. BURRIDGE, the wife of Dr. BURRIDGE, also in Rome; Mrs. LOUISA TURNER, wife of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, of this City, Mrs. WELLMAN and Mrs. SMYTH. Thus ends a trial, which, from its duration and interest, has attracted as much attention as any which has occurred in this City.

☞ Mrs. MARY N. LEE, daughter of Rev. Dr. SPRING, and relict of the late JOHNSON T. LEE, (who was accidentally killed a short time since on the Hudson River Railroad, near Bloomingdale,) died of consumption on Friday evening last, and her remains were removed to their final resting place on Sunday, from the residence of the father.

[Advertisement.]

THE GENTLEMAN.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, by particular request, will this evening repeat his very popular lecture "The Gentleman," at the Mercantile Library room in Astor-place. We need vouchsafe no commendation of this lecture. It was considered one of the most instructive and elegant papers delivered before the P. E. Brotherhood during their late course, and the bare announcement will be sufficient to insure the Rev. Dr. an overwhelming audience.

Tickets can be had at the pharmacies of GREEN, Broadway and Fourteenth-street, and HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Broadway; of VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-street; and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND SALOONS.—Families arriving in the City by the early trains, or morning boats, will find in this establishment superior accommodations for breakfast or dinner.

A suitable recess has been prepared for the deposit of small parcels of baggage.

The ladies' reception room is approached from the entrance on Broadway, through the Grand Saloon at the west end, where a waiting maid is in constant attendance.

This arrangement offers peculiar inducements for ladies and families who wish to sojourn in the City only for a short time. JOHN TAYLOR,

Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two dozen Knives can be cleaned in five minutes by "KETCHUM'S KNIFE CLEANER," with less labor and more thoroughly than two or three single knives in the ordinary way. The knives are neither scratched nor worn by this method of cleaning them. They are polished equal to new knives.

All stains and marks of every kind are removed by the assistance of brick dust, emery, or cleaning powder of any kind.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin Ware, Water Coolers and Self-Sealing Cans, for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Pianos, Melodeons and Music, call on HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the best Boston and New-York instruments, who is now selling an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. New issues of choice music by popular composers, at a large discount from old rates. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The pocket nerve," Governor WISE very wisely says, "is the most sensitive nerve in the human system." EVANS, of Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, tickles it most delightfully, with fine fashionable cloth frock coats, beautifully made, fit, beautiful blue cloth dress coats, $8; elegant mohair antique vests, $3. An endless variety of cassimere pants, as low as $1 50, and so on, in proportion.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMOR.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co. are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, gold pens, tooth picks, &c. W., C. & Co. are also proprietors of LOWNDS' celebrated patent pen and pencil, which are offered at reasonable prices. Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 898 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 576 Broadway. ABORNE, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DR. VINTON'S "GENTLEMAN"—A lecture that has twice filled to overflowing the hall of the Mercantile Library with the intelligence and refinement of our City, is again asked for, and will be repeated this (Tuesday) evening. It should not be missed by any seeker of the good and the beautiful.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Imperfect digestion produces thin and acrid blood. These unrivaled Pills at once purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful impulse to the digestive machinery. Health and vigor are the certain results.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The old homestead of Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, has been sold, with lots adjoining, to St. JOHN HUGHES, for the use of the "Sisters of Charity." The price was $25,000.

Burglaries.

The Excelsior Hotel, corner of York and Stewart streets, was broken into Sunday night, and several dollars in silver stolen. A party suspected of being concerned in the burglary have been arrested, and committed for examination.

WILSON'S hardware store, No. 267 Myrtle avenue, was broken into Sunday night, and several hundred dollars worth of cutlery stolen.

Prospect-square.

The Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, adopted a resolution to apply to the Legislature for power to close Prospect-square, in the Twelfth Ward. This is in compliance with the wishes of most of the property holders in the vicinity.

Economy.

The Common Council of Brooklyn has resolved upon a general retrenchment of expenses, and has commenced this reform by refueling to furnish the Reporter's Table with paper. By this master-stroke of policy some *two shillings a week* is saved to the Treasury.

Presentation.

The Brooklyn City Regatta Club, last evening was presented with a splendid four-oared boat, 35 feet in length and valued at $250.

☞ Kings County Circuit Calendar for this day, March 25.—Nos. 61, 76, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar, same as yesterday.

☞ A Committee of Three, appointed by the Staten Island remonstrants against the pardon of VANDERBILT and others, have issued an address to the public.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, March 24, by Rev. Bishop Janes, in the John-st M. E. Church, Mr. JOSEPH W. KELLOGG to Miss ANNA HUNTLEY, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, March 24, at Emanuel Church, by Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, PETER E. DE HILLE and MARIA LEONARD, daughter of the late John Leonard, all of this City.

On Thursday, March 13, by Rev. Mr. Rankine, LEWIS M. KOLB, of New-York, to Miss GEORGE ANNA DUTTON, of Philadelphia.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 24, by Rev. Dr. Adams, of New-York, Mr. JOHN J. DONALDSON, of New-York, to LOUISA MCGOWAN, of the former place.

In Salisbury, Conn., on Thursday, March 20, by Rev. A. C. Foss, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Principal of the Amenia Seminary, to Miss MARY E. BUCKLEY, of Salisbury.

DIED.

In this City, of disease of the heart, JOHN G. DEMAREST, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 466 6th-av., near 39th-st.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 24, AUGUSTINE UNDERHILL, only child of John and Kate S. DIXON, aged 8 months.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 23, of dropsy and disease of the heart, Mrs. CATHARINE M. ANDERSON, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary J. Barry, in Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 23, after a lingering illness, of dropsy on the brain, WM. J. CONELY, only son of Wm. S., Jr., and Mary G. Conely, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from No 34 South 5th-st.

In Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Monday, March 17, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WALLACE, Jr., formerly of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

On Thursday, Dec. 20, on board ship *Francis A. Palmer*, on her passage from New-Orleans to Havre, Major J. MEYER, passenger, of Texas.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, CAROLINE A., only daughter of Sammel P. and Caroline D. White, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 133 West 18th-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, Miss JEANNIE CUSHMAN.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 53 East 16th-st. The friends of the family, and of her brother, Mr. Alex. Cushman, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, MARTHA FELTUS, wife of Peter Gassner, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Rev. Henry James Feltus, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 East 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 24.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	94½	1100	Reading R. R.	b60 92
50,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	96	300	do.	91½
30,000	do.	s4m 85	100	do.	b10 91½
5,000	Missouri 6s	84½	100	do.	s60 91½
3,000	Erie Bds	76	94¾	300	do.	s30 91½
10,000	N. C. R. R. Bds	s60 90½	300	do.	s3 91¾
2,500	do.	91	200	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30 34
5,000	I. C. R. F. R. w. pr.	87½	50	do.	c 34½
50	New-York Cen.	6s 89¾	96	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	94
30	Shoe & Leather Bk.	109	112	do.	94¾
10	Bank of Commerce.	109½	61	Ch. & R. Island R.	96
10	Merchants Ex. B'k.	107	10	Panama Railroad	105½
200	Nica. Transit Co.	15¾	50	do.	105¼
100	do.	15	150	do.	105
200	do.	14¾	20	Clev & Pitts. R. R.	64
400	do.	14½	133	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	112
300	do.	b30 15	12	do.	112½
50	Canton Co.	23½	68	do.	112½
160	Penn. Coal Co.	97½	100	do.	113
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 25½	50	do.	b10 114
21	N. Y. Central R. R.	93	350	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	77¾
100	do.	93¾	300	do.	77¾
20	do.	92¼	450	do.	s60 77¾
755	Erie Railroad	57	200	do.	b60 78
450	do.	b3 57	200	do.	s30 77¾
200	do.	b30 57¼	100	do.	s30 77¾
100	do.	s50 56¾	100	do.	s30 77¾
200	do.	s3 56¾	100	do.	b30 74
5	Milw. and Miss. RR	83¾	100	Long Island RR.	s30 31¾
15	do.	83¾	50	Illinois Central RR.	93¾
20	New-Jersey RR.	122			

The Board has adjourned in consequence of the death of N. ROBINSON, Esq.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. J. NICOLAY & SON:

$50,000 Norfolk, Ind. R., Goshen Pch. Int. added 85½
[illegible] and Pittsburg R. R. 1873. Int. added 74½
$20,000 [illegible] ss. R.R., 2d m't. Int. added 49¾@49½
$5,000 [illegible] Western Ill. R. 1st mt. Int. added 74½
[illegible] Central R. R. Int. added 87½
[illegible] and Cin. R. 1st mt. Int. added 69
10,000 L. Erie, Wabash & St. L. R. 1st mt. Int. ad. 78
15,000 L. Erie, Wabash & St. L. R. 2d mt. Int. ad. 59
8 shares Kidder's New-York Gas Regulator.. 25
20 shares Union Ferry Co., of Brooklyn..... 100
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..... 9¾
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Company..... 47
20 shares Arctic Insurance Company..... 98½
20 shares Aetor Fire Insurance Company..... 99½
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.... 97
75 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... 180
50 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. 66½
50 shares North River Bank..... 100
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company. 3¼
60 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company. 3¾

SIMEON DRAKE'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

MONDAY, March 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, to Saturday, March 22, which are officially advertised on another page of this paper, show a very steady movement, as compared with the previous statement of March 15. There is a moderate gain in the Specie reserve, while the Loans and Discounts and actual undrawn deposits remain nearly stationery. The exact changes are:

Increase in Loans	$5,278
Gain in Specie	$24,532
Increase in Circulation	49,433
Gain in Actual Deposits	133,367
The Gross Deposits reported March 15 were	$88,621,176
Less Checks, &c., cleared out	21,600,717
Actual undrawn deposits	$67,020,459
Gross Deposits, now reported, March 22	$89,390,261
Less Checks, &c., cleared	22,236,435
Actual undrawn deposits	$67,153,826
Gain in undrawn deposits	$133,367

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 24, '56.	March 29, '56.	March 15, '56.
Loans	$105,050,754	$104,583,576	$104,582,298
Specie	16,602,710	14,369,556	14,045,024
Circulation	7,452,229	7,912,681	7,863,148
Deposits	76,239,965	89,390,261	88,624,176
Govern't Office		12,373,074	12,233,769
Sub-Tr'y slone	4,351,533	5,229,928	4,819,426

It is believed that the Banks, in the aggregate, begin the new week with a larger sum in Specie than the average of last week. The Bank of America holds, to-day, $2,500,000, against $1,714,000 reported as the average on the present statement. The showing altogether is a favorable one, and in no respect more so, in the estimation of many business people, than the panse exhibited in the line of Loans and Discounts. The present week opens on a quiet, easy Money Market, rating 7@9 cent. on demand and for short paper, and 8 or 9 cent. on 90 days to 6 months. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer also look well. The demand for first-class bills at the outside rates of 109¾@109¾ is not important, the only considerable sales effected being at 109¾; the market generally flat, particularly so on France and the North of Europe. The shipment of Specie on Wednesday is not likely to be large.

The sudden death, on Sunday afternoon, of Mr. NELSON ROBINSON, an old and wealthy member of the Stock Exchange, was announced at the Brokers' Board this forenoon, and the Board, as a mark of respect, adjourned over until Tuesday—omitting the usual second meeting to-day. Mr. ROBINSON was at his business on Saturday, and at church on Sunday. While returning from the latter, in his carriage, he was taken suddenly ill, and after suffering for a few hours, from what appeared to be an attack of apoplexy, died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was in very weak health eight or ten years ago, since when, with the exception of a brief attack in 1855, his general health had been good. He entered Wall-street about the year 1840 as the partner of Mr. DANIEL DREW, after having made a fortune by hardy industry, from small beginnings, and lost it in the vicissitudes of business, since when his accumulations, with one or two interruptions, have been large and steady, and he leaves an estate, in value not far from a million of dollars. He was a native of Putnam County, in this State, and leaves a family of five children and a widow.

There was a light business done at the Stock Exchange, partly in consequence of the foregoing event, with a general tendency to lower figures than the closing rates of Saturday, although it is not believed that the position of Mr. ROBINSON, as buyer or seller, at the time of his decease was such as to materially influence the market. The Western Road Stocks were steady—Galena 2 cent. in advance of previous sales. Erie opened at 57, and sold at the Board at 56¾. After the adjournment, a line of 3,000 shares was disposed of by a single broker at 56⅜@56¼; Reading, 91¾; New-York Central, 92½; Hudson, 34½; Toledo, 77¼@77⅝; Illinois Contrals, 91; Tennessee Sixes, 96 cash, and 95 seller four months. A dull feeling prevailed at the close.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Company—Lake Shore Road—have made an extra dividend of 10 cent. from the surplus earnings of the past year. The Company are building a second track from Cleveland to Erie, for which purpose they will add about one-third more to their capital stock, to be divided to the old shareholders at par.

Telegraphic information from New-Orleans has been received by the friends of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN to the effect that his illness has taken a favorable turn, and that he is out of immediate danger.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RECEIPTS.

	1856.	vs. 1855.
January	$124,044	$57,069
February	118,907	59,324
Total	$252,951	$116,413

Increase thus far in 1856 $136,589.

The new State Canal Loan of $1,000,000 in 6 cents., 18 years to run, is to be awarded to the best bidders, by the Canal Fund Commissioners at Albany, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon. It is believed that the Loan will go off at a liberal premium, owing to the demand, immediate and perspective, for banking purposes. No other Canal Stock will be opened until after the close of the current fiscal year of the State, Sept. 30.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $175,522; paid, $185,379; and held at the close a regular balance of $5,213,070.

DENNIS KIMBERLY and JOHN C. HOLLISTER, Esqs., of New-Haven, are appointed Commissioners on the estate of the Jerome Clock Company, and WM. P. BURRALL and DWIGHT MORRIS, Esqs., of Bridgeport, are the Commissioners on P. T. BARNUM'S estate. The time for presentation of claims is limited to sixty days.

In our notice of the new Tariff bill of Mr. JAMES we erroneously stated that Cotton fabrics were *reduced* instead of *raised* 5 cent. from the old duty of 25 cent. They appear in the 30 cent. schedule of Mr. JAMES.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 22.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,083,231	$733,492	$330,763	$6,719,612
Atlantic Bank	644,526	63,011	99,035	301,305
Bk. of America	4,705,145	1,705,229	52,229	5,510,736
Bk. of Commerce	8,6 6,466	1,661,420	2,100	6,647,967
Bk. Commonw'th	1,221,363	161 549	85,961	1,267,856
Bk. of New-York	6,616,683	674 744	240,277	3,110,791
Bk. of N. America	1,897,964	171,722	89,898	1,253,424
Bk. of Republic	3,316,271	602,637	75,870	3,872,961
Bk. St. Nev.-York	3,774,228	496 722	496,533	2,993,496
Bowery Bank	999,690	93,964	172,296	857,459
Broadway Bank	1,436,904	155,524	228,934	1,258,765
Bull's Head Bank	964,012	90,119	117,156	152,117
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,315,863	116,991	90,250	991,561
Chatham Bank	616,119	35,619	159,114	361,398
Chemical Bank	1,686,021	521,625	263,185	1,251,253
Citizens' Bank	753,215	47,167	136,915	556,555
City Bank	1,68 ,526	384,666	44,233	1,398,576
Continental Bank	2,987,154	379,629	76,919	2,442,699
Corn Exch. Bk	1,255,824	94,172	91,416	1,521,318
East River Bank	455,137	65,676	88,819	321,451
Fulton Bank	1,773,586	276,282	121,090	1,569,030
Greenwich Bank	210,685	32,51	22,936	147,899
Grocers' Bank	654,926	105,559	81,953	628,354
Hanover Bank	1,2 5,787	162,582	160,191	940,683
Imp. & Trad'rs' Bk	4,038,34	1 5,089	1 0,233	1,082,336
Island City Bank	259,567	3 ,455	29,429	205,894
Irving Bank	556,692	65,762	118,961	439,644
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,6 3,393	202,740	297,950	1,452,479
Manhattan Co	4,925,479	786,963	365,059	3,969,954
Marine Bank	848,849	2,296	94,690	789,815
Market Bank	1,390,744	134,814	123,718	1,195,980
Mechanics' Bank	3,743,477	474,549	353,022	2,994,144
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,190,629	84,940	129,945	998,545
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	682,016	89,902	108,011	457,575
Mercantile Bank	2,262,884	332,493	101,630	1,767,873
Merchants' Bank	4,656,656	1,349,039	189,844	5,864,892
Merch. Exch. Bk.	3,180,177	229,499	132,382	2,276,563
Metropolitan Bk.	6,007,875	978,513	265,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1410. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS IN THE TABERNACLE.

What has been Done. Told by those who have been There.

The Women at the Siege of Lawrence.

Speeches by Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Pomeroy, Hon. John A. King, Judge Conway and Others.

In response to an invitation to attend at the Tabernacle last evening and hear of the doings in Kansas, and of the sufferings and requirements of the Free-State men there, about fifteen hundred persons appeared and listened to the addresses with much attention and occasional expressions of enthusiasm. The time named for the commencement of the proceedings was 7½ o'clock. At that time, THEODORE DWIGHT, the President of the American Settlement Company of this City, who also acted as President of the meeting, ascended the platform accompanied by Gen. SCHUYLER, Gen. POMEROY and others, and proceeded immediately to introdnce the subject of the meeting, substantially as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Mr. DWIGHT said the meeting had been called by the American Settlement Company, of the City of New-York, for the purpose of making knawn to their fellow-citizens of the Eastern and Northern States the objects of the Company. During the meeting, he would have the pleasure of introdncing Gen. SCHUYLER, Gen. POMEROY, and others, who would inform the meeting as to what had been done in Kansas, and what was still required to be done. But, previous to introducing them, it seemed necessary that a sketch should be given of the progress of the Kansas Associations in the City of New-York. In July, 1854, a meeting was held in the Tabernacle, for the purpose of devising means to promote the settlement of Kansas by this friends of Freedom. For reasons which, perhaps, are nnimportant, the matter was left in ths hands of a few who had very little ability and but small means. But, few thongh they were, and though their means were small, they wers impelled forward by an irresistibls current—a current setting towards the West—the current of North American civilization. It proved that money was not wanted—that those who desired to go to Kansas wanted information only. They proved themselves to be independent men. The three or four thousand men who had gone ont from New-York, went without a single penny of cost to anybody but themselves. [Applause.] What they ware their deeds had proven. Not one improper act had been performed by those men. [Applause.] Soon after the establishment of the Kansas League in this City, it was found necessary to designate a place in Kansas for the people to go, that they might not have to travel about to find a location when they should arrive there. For this purpose another Association was formed, in October, which is now known as the Kansas Settlement Company. The Association selected a place on the Santa Fé Road, about ninety miles in the interior, and near Council Grove, and they gave it the name of Council City; and there those who went are now, to the number of six hundred. It wonld be the dnty of General SCHUYLER to give an idea of the doings of that Council. When, at midnight in December, the horn was blown, telling that Lawrence was beciaged, every man was up and on his way there by daylight. [Applause.]

When he had concluded his remarks, the President introduced Gen. SCHUYLER, who spoke, in substance, as follows:

GEN. SCHUYLER'S SPEECH.

Coming forward to the audience, Gen. SCHUYLER said he felt thankful for the kind reception given him. He felt as if breathing an element he had not breathed of late. Ha was in his own nativo State; and if any of his hearers had been West, they would know that it was no small source of pride to be able to say "I am from the Empire State." He had been traveling in Boston and in New-Hampshire, and he wished to say that there was a characteristic here which was not of the meetings he had attended elsewhere. There were no ladies present,—or, at most, but one or two. That was strange, for generally their hearts were in Freedom's cause. In Kansas they had been much indebted to the ladies. At that dreadful hour when the foes of Freedom were encampad by thousands around Lawrence—in that perilous hour the ladies were not out in bye-places for protection. They stood in the midst of danger, encouraging their fathers and their brothers to stand firm; and declaring that if they were to die, *they* would die with them. During their trouble it was found that ammunition would be needed. There were two kegs on the way, but the enemy lay between it and Lawrence. The ladies said: "Let us get it—entrust that work to us," and it was entrusted to them. They got a pleasure wagon—not such a pleasure wagon as is so be seen in the streets of New-York—but a large wagon, covered with canvas and drawn by oxen. [Laughter.] They got a boy to drive; they put in some hay, took their work-baskets with them, and off they went after the ammunition. When they approached the enemy's camp they were searched, pronounced all right, and suffered to depart. They went on until they arrived at whers the ammunition was. They took the two kegs of powder and emptied them upon large cloths; then another cloth was laid over the powder, and it was quilted in. So they did with the balls and percussions, and wrapped the cloths around them as under garments. [Great applause.] On their return they were searched again; but the politeness of the Missourians caused them not to be searched too closely, and they passed homeward in safety. When they arrived, they were received with rejoicing. The speaker had never before so full an appreciation of the value of the ample folds of ladies' dresses. [Laughter and applause.] While thus appareled the ladies could not sit down—they had to recline, and they required some assistance while getting out of the *pleasure* wagon. That is the kind of ladies who are among the freemen in Kansas. [Great applause.] They were there, and they had firmly resolved to take the field against their enemies, should they advance. [Applause.]

The Speaker had come as a delegate from the people of Kansas, to tell us what had been done there and what is now doing. They had been charged with doing violence; with breaking the laws and burning houses, hnt he was present to deny all these statements, with the single exception of the rescue of one man from the Sheriff, an act which was done by some boys, and an act which the Free-State men had not encouraged. But there was some excuse for those young men. They knew that one Free-State man had been shot; they feared that another would be served likewise, and they rescned him nobly, boys as they were. [Applause.] As to the charge of breaking the laws, it must be remembered that there is two sets of laws in Kansas—one, the general laws that govern the Territory, and the local laws, which were enacted by the Missourians. The Free-State men have violated no general law. As wrong impressions might go out, the speaker deemed it necessary to explain, briefly, the resena case. Mr. Dow had been killed. A number went down to investigate the matter. When there they learned that a number of men had gone with the Sheriff to take BRANSON, in whose house Dow had lived. They considered a while, and finally thought they had better go and rescue him. [Applause.] They returned, but they were too late. BRANSON had been taken away. The young men were sad. They learned that he had not been gone long, and they resolved upon a rescue. They mounted their horses, took a short ont across the country, and came out on the road ahead of the party who had BRANSON a prisoner. They did not remain there long before they heard the party coming. All the young men retired bnt one. Ha took his station in the middle of the road, and sung out to the Sheriff and his party:

"Hallo! What's up there?"

"Hallo!" back again, esid JONES.

"Are you there, BRANSON?" esid the young man.

"I am," said BRANSON.

"Then come over here," said the young man.

Tha Sheriff's party threatoned, but the other young men came out from where they had retired and stood side by side with their companion.

BRANSON was then asked if he was on his own horse. He answered that he was not. The young men then told him to get off the horse and come over.

The Sheriff's party said they would sheot him if he did.

The young man said, "BRANSON, come along," and BRANSON did "come along;" and there was no shooting. [Great applause.] The meeting might ask "Who were those young men?" He would answer, "They were not the chivalry of Virginia; they were the descendants of the great Tea Party of Boston Harbor. [Great cheering.]

The Free-State men went out to Kansas to find a home, where they intended to plant their home institntions, and the speaker had returned to tell how they had succeeded. They had tried Squatter Sovereignty, and it proved an entire failure. The Free-State men had not had their rights secured to them. The ballot-box had been trodden under foot. The Missourians had told them that they were there by right, and, by tho help of God and the devil, they wonld keep it.

The Missourians had triumphed in almost everything; it remained to be seen whether they would succeed in making a Slave State of Kansas. Whether they would or not, the speaker was not prepared to say. He had to thank Congress for what they had done, and the people of Kansas would thank them. The people would rejoice when they should hear that their wrongs are to be investigated. They had been trodden under foot, but now there was hope of relief. Leaving the subject of what had been done in Kansas, the Speaker proceeded to describe Kansas Territory, but as that has already been done fully and carefully in the NEW-YORK TIMES, we will not follow him through his description. There has been some sickness there, but that was because the people were ignorant of the laws which govern the health of Kansas. They had followed the custom of the Missourians, and built their houses upon the borders of the woods and on the banks of streams. The true way was to build away from such localities, then the people would enjoy good health.

The General expressed a high opinion of the locality of Council City. It is on the great Santa Fé road, over which there is a great commerce, and he thought that portion of Kansas must soon become wealthy.

In conclnsion, he spoke in high terms of the New-England Aid Company. Had it not been for that, freedom would ere this have been crushed out in Kansas. But it was there still, and if nssd be, thoy would fight to sustain it there.

GENERAL POMEROY'S SPEECH.

The next speaker introduced to the audience was General POMEROY, originally from Massachusetts, and nowagent of the New-England Emigration Aid Company, at Lawrence. Tho General is of high military descent, as he belongs to the family of General POMEROY, of Northampton, distinguished in the Revolutionary wer. He has performed important services in Kansas, and by great coolness and bravery has passed through various trying scenes, having been once for several days a prisonsr in the hands of the border ruffians, and threatened with death.

He belongsd, he said, to the class of working and not of speaking men. There were it was true, both kinds in Kansas, as elsewhere, but it was more important there what a man did than what he said. The position that we are in thors reminds me (said the speaker) of the story of the little boy, whose mother, when she put him into pants for the first time, told him not to get into the mnd. The poor child intonded to obey, but he got alarmed with the punishment which she threatened him with, if he happened to dirty himself, and in his effort to keep himself exceedingly clean, he contrivsd to dirty himself very much. His mother, who was a woman of severe discipline, when she saw how he had dirtied himself, and what a pickle he was in, demanded, in an angry tone, what he had to say for himself. "Nothing, mother," he replied, "only 'tis time something was did." So it was time in Kansas that something was did. Men from Northern and Eastern States had gone to thet Territory because it was thrown open for settlement, and because they had a right to go. But they were so treated there that it was time something was done for their protection. He would not refer to that act by which all that region had been thrown open to the introduction of Slavery. It had not been conquered by the enemies of Freedom, and those who had gone thither to settle it in the name of Freedom were by no means subdued. They were familiar with its geography, with its climate, with its natural productions, and they had begun to look around for sites, where they might at least make homes for themselves in the evening of their lives. It had been said that they went there as office-seekers, as political renegades, but that was false. They sought only for a place to repose in, when they descended in the vale of years.

When first looked upon that country (continued the speaker) it seemed to be reposing in the slumber of ages, and when my footsteps and those of my companions fell upon its solitude, we imagined that we were about to wake it into life. Those magnificent prairies were rolling like ocean waves, one swell above another. They were fresh, and groeu, and beautiful, as when the morning stars first sang together. This was on a Saturday afternoon, and it was on that day week that we laid out the town of Lawrence. I have been thankful to God, ever since, that there is a Lawrence, and a Council City. We were not long there without coadjutors. Good men came to us from the States of the North and East; good men came to us even from Missouri; for I am happy to say that every man in that State is not a border ruffian.

The speaker stated that it had been binted in the Eastern States that, if the pioneers of Freedom in Kansas had not organized, there would have been no difficulty. That organization, with many persons, was the head and front of their offending. They had indeed organized, for it was necessary to do so, for purposes of defonce; hut they had never organized for purposes of invasion. Why, an organization had been effected before the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed,—an organization in Missouri, in which the people of that State, or a portion of them, agreed to extend Slavery in Missouri, even far into that territory, which is now denominated Kansas. If we went ont in companies, in Kansas, said the General, we were not the first so to go out. Others had taught us the lesson. And if we organized at all, we certainly did not organize an invasion.

The speaker proceeded to state that the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas had trodden down the party which was opposed to the extension of Slavery. So despotic was their rule that if any person printed a word in favor of the slave, he was punishable with two years in the State Prison; and if it was proved that a slave had read the article, and was thereby incited to run away, the author might be convicted of grand larceny, and was punishable with death. Before a man could vote or sit upon a jury, he must swear to support the Fugitive Slave law of 1793, also, the law of 1850, also the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Now he (the speaker) was entitled to vote by the Constitution, by the law of manhood, and by the Bible. Beyond that he would not go. The Eastern settlers in Kansas had not proposed to invade a foreign country; they had not proposed to put themselves nnder foreign rule. They went where free men had a right to go. They had caught inspiration from Freedom's early battlefields, had seen the granite monuments erected to mark the spot where Freedom's sons had shed their blood, and nobly died in Freedom's noblest cause, now pointing upward from those fields of victory, proclaiming to all the world that they would not be slaves. There is enough of the spirit of the noble dead lingering among us yet, to bid tyranny defiance. As free men, we went to that territory, not wishing to interfere with any man, not wishing to interfere with the law that had been passed by Congress to regulate the affairs of that territory, and we now ask the country and Congress that they act up to the provisions of that Nebraska Bill—about which, it is true, we have our own opinions—and that those provisions shall be strictly fulfilled. By those provisions, the largest liberty is given to the people to frame their own Constitution, either for Freedom or Slavery, and we want Congress to see that we are protected in those rights. We are law-loving and law-abiding men, and we wish peacably to frame a Constitution of our own, without reference to Missouri, or Massachusetts, or any other State.

The relative positions of the Free and Slave States of the Union were next considered by the speaker, but here he went over old ground. He showed that New-York was in advance of Virginia; Pennsylvania of North Carolina, Illinois of Missouri. Therefore it was that the people wanted Kansas to be a free State, knowing, as they did, the value of commercial resources, and that those resources would be crippled in a slave community. We shall never, added the General, interfere with established institutions, if we are let alone, but we, on our own part, do not want to be interfered with. And if we are not let alone, neither Missouri, nor any other State, can have any guarentee as to the stability of their own institutions.

Capital in advance of population, has been the secret of our whole success hitherto. That is the great secret. That secures population. Don't let your population have to wait for the mill, the church, and the school-room. Get those things first, and your population will flock after them. This was what they were striving to do in Kansas. Something was effected last year, but where only 1,000 had gone there last year, there would be more than 10,000 this year. There was the young cradle of Liberty out there, and they intended to rock it on the Fourth of July. That Territory was the last great offering the American people had to offer to Slavery, if Slavery over overspread it. But, destined as it was, to be the highway to the Pacific States, we might as well give up the ground on which our fathers bled, as allow one acre of it to be given up to the slave power of the South. If, however, he could read the signs of the times aright, and understood the significance of recent events at Washington, it would not be so given up.

A RESOLUTION.

Hon. JOHN A. KING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a collection he now taken up for the aid of Council City, Kansas, and that a Committee of five he appointed to receive and dishurse the same.

MR. SIMPSON REMEMBERS THE GREEKS.

Mr. SIMPSON came forward to say a word before the resolution was put. Twenty-eight years ago there was a great agitation in this community in behalf of a suffering people. We raised funds for their relief; we built ships, and raised funds, and sent them such succor as they needed. Who were they? Were they our own countrymen? Not at all. They were a people in the distant East. They were an oppressed, a suffering people—the Greeks. Twenty-eight years ago, the speaker had stood up to plead for that people. He had traveled with the young Greeks to plead their cause. And now what have we here? A cry from some foreign country? No. A cry from our own blood and our own brothers. I have been done with politics for sixteen years (continued Mr. S.,) bnt two years since I was called to preside at a meeting held in this place, to denounce the Nebraska iniquity that DOUGLAS dared to bring forward, and I said I would exercise all the influence I possessed to defeat that measure. I have done so. I have opposed, and shall continue to oppose, the extension of Slavery over another spot in this country. There came to ne these men from Kansas with their tale of grievance. Are they entitled to belief? ["Yes! Yes!"] Are they not men of truth? ["Yes!"] Do they not bear the mark of truth in their foreheads? ["Yes! Yes!"] I have seen in some newspaper, that those who have taken this cause in hand are called "negro worshippers." So called by some foreign scamp who published it. [Laughter.] And those who started this movement are branded as Black Republicans. Sir, I rejoice in the name. I identify myself with that party. It is the party I knew earliest in politics. Still, this movement is not for the black man. It is for honest freemen; for free labor, free speech, free people in the whole country. The men who appeal to us have proved themselves a Spartan band. Twenty-eight years ago we did much for the Greeks. Let us now do something for Americans. [Great cheering.]

Loud cries arose for JOHN A. KING.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. KING.

Mr. KING, in obedience to repeated calls, came forward and made a short but most effective speech. He said he had not supposed when he offered the resolution which was then pending, that he should be called upon for a speech. The resolution spoke his feelings. Still, he cherished a deep interest in the success of the Free-State men in Kansas, and that success can only be insured by aid, material aid, such as we can furnish here to-night. He would not neglect the opportunity to urge this matter. With a little money, a little aid, these brothers of ours can be sustained, can be established, and we may help to found a colony from New-York in the State of Kansas. [Cheers.] He doubted not that such means would be furnished as the sense of duty of those before him would lead them to offer. It is manifest that, unless that aid be given, the movement will linger, and, while it may yst survive, will be in great peril; while the men who are now struggling nobly will be tried by trouble and adversity. By a little aid, we may diffuse among them joy and gladness, and their Colony will grow and strengthen, with ths rapidity which belongs to new settlements, when they are well begun and well sustained. We have heard what these men have said who come to us with tidings. They tell us what wars the feelings of men who were brought up among the institntions of freedom—who, having gone to the new Territory to find homes, endured the cold of a bitter, relentless Winter, in cabins which were hardly put together, and through the rents of which they saw the stars of heaven at night. The snow drifted against their doors. They lay in bed in the day time to preserve the vital warmth. They congregated on the sunny sides of the houses, to receive the rays of the sun. They bore many sorrows. Yet there was in their hearts warm, true blood—a speaking, living love of Liberty. [Cheers.] They did not despair. They were there to perform their duty, to fulfill a trust. The country was open. They were told to go. They were told, "if you get there first, you make it Free; if you get there last, it may become Slave." Their object was to carry with them the institntions of the country from which they came. So far, the thing is safe. Give them tha aid they ask, and the end is secure beyond peradventure. Are we not bound to perform our part? Have we not a perfect right to contribute to aid them in that they ask. ["Yes."] They want mille; they want hotels; they want schools; they need roads. It is for theee your aid is asked. In other matters they are able and willing to take care of themselves. [Laughter and uproarious cheering.] Two years since, in this very place, we were called to resist the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It had not then become a law. Our citizens were asked to assemble together, to discuss and examine the provisions of that bill. They did so. They considered it attentively, and they decided that it was an impeachment of an ancient and honorable compact. Their representations, with many more of similor character, were brought to the notice of Congress. But notwithstanding this, the bill became a law, and the result has been that, although we hoped that the Compromise of 1850 had settled the questions in dispute, we were overturned and set afloat by the act of 1854, declaring the Missouri Compromise inoperative and void. The result has been as was predicted and feared. Violent scenes have been enacted. The very principle of squotter sovereignty has been violated. The Free-Soil men have been driven out by the squatter sovereignty of Missouri. No one donhts that the great question which liee open is the choice of Slavery or Freedom. This question is now fixed upon the public mind of the country. There is no escape from it. What we have to do, as solid men, as earnest lovers of Freedom, is to look at the question, to measure it in all its relations, and to see whether it is for us in our generation to go the great and glorious principles upon which the Republic was foundsd, to fold our arms and do nothing—or, as true men, resolve that we will let Liberty and *not* Slavery prevail. [Great cheering.] There is no escape from this issue. It is put by the people, by Congress, by the President himself. It is a question whether, as a people, we will establish the rights and privileges of freedom, or whether we will abandon them to their fate. You owe it to all that God has given you, not to be sluggards, not toslesp at your posts when so great a question is presented to you for your decision. You must meet it without hesitation. Begin here. Carry it through, as you are good, true, sober citizens, and let the ballot, when the proper time comes, decide whether you are for Liberty on your side or Slavery on theirs. [Cheers.] I have but a word more to say. I should not have said so much, but that I felt it to be a duty I owed to the cause so deeply rooted in my heart, and I am sure I have said nothing that could not with propriety be said by a man of my age addressing men so reputable and considerate. The people of the United States are distinguished by a true love of liberty, for the protection of personal rights and property. I would be the last man to say a word against protecting the property of other men. But in regard to Slavery, while I would not touch a jot or tittle of the slave property which already exists in the States, I am as a man called to say—"There is enongh of it in the land, let us have no more." [Great cheering.] I have no more to say. I entreat you to do something to-night, and more to-morrow, in aid of the New-York Colony.

Mr. KING sat down amid loud cheers. His resolution was than put, and carried *nem. con.*

THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. DWIGHT announced the following gentlemen as the Committee appointed under the terms of Mr. KING's resolution:

Hon. John A. King,	Simeon Draper, Esq.
Hon. William Jay.	Peter Cooper, Esq.
	Seth Hunt, Esq.

A collection was taken up.

Mr. DWIGHT said a word for the ladies, who would have come out in larger numbers, but for the unfavorable state of the weather.

A KANSAS JUDGE.

Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY was next introduced. He is a young man, apparently 30 years of age, slim with brown hair, a sharp hazel eye, and a remarkably deliberate style of delivery. He did not propose to enter into any detailed statement of the inroads of the border ruffians, but preferred to discuss the cause which has been pursued by the Southern settlers of Kansas; those who had not seen fit to unite with the border ruffians in their assaults upon the Free-State men. He was himself a Southern man. All the associations of his life had been Southern, and he had no desire to say anything to the detriment of the South. On the question of State rights, the South is strong; but, when the South becomes the aggressor, what can she expect but resistance? As a Southern man, he was wedded to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, as the fundamental principle of our National structure—that every State was an individual and distinct sovereignty, and entitled to govern itself and provide its own institutions. Believing in this doctrine, he had left his native city of Baltimore to make his home in Kansas. But when he arrived there, he found that it was the aim of Missouri to violate the integrity of Kansas. As a Southern man, he resisted to the last this daring and unscrupulous attempt at usurpation. As a Democrat, also, in order to preserve the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to enforce its observance, he felt impelled to sever all connection, with those who came in from Missouri, and to go heart and hand with the resistants. [Cheers.] As a Southern man, and as a Democrat, therefore, he had acted. The aggressors came into the State with a military force. The Free-State men determined that if the obnoxious institutions were fastened upon them, it would be in spite of all the opposition they could make. They pledged to this, as their fathers did before them, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. This resolution they have since adhered to. They proceeded to establish a law for themselves. As their fathers acted befor them, they proceeded to the organization of a Government—a Government which is now in the full tide of successful experiment, and the State of Kansas will present herself for admission to the glorious sisterhood of States. [Applause.] Shall we not receive her? Shall the petty schemes of politicians prevail? Shall the integrity of this Union be imperiled to subserve the purpose of ambitious men? I think not. I think that the freemen of Kansas will find that support and encouragement they need.

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Free State of Kansas!

Three cheers were given, with interest, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

The People vs. Thomas Toynbee.

The People vs. J. G. Wynehamer.

THE LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

POINTS IN DISPUTE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Tnesday, March 25, 1856.

Early this morning it was rumored that the decision of the Court of Appeals, upon the suits testing the validity of the Prohibitory Law, would be pronounced at the session of to-day.

Immediately there was the greatest excitement imaginable. For once people realized that the highest legal tribunal of the State was in session, side by side with the Legislature of the State.

Public rumor for once was true. At the very opening, the expected decision was given. In the fossilated style of the ancient times, the excited audience heard it announced that in the case of "The People vs. TOYNBEE, the decision was affirmed." "In the case of The People vs. WYNEHAMER, the decision was reversed." Was not that intelligence to convey to a promiscuous assembly of interested persons? Fancy, if you can, the look of satisfaction that beamed all around. TOYNBEE was confirmed, and WYNEHAMER reversed, that was certain—but which was which, was not so certain. Some said the law was sustained—some that it was knocked higher than a Gilderoy kite. Some thought that "The People" had been sustained—some that "The People" had gone down the hanke with accelerated speed. Some reporters sent off dispatches that "the decision was adverse to the Maine Law," some that "the Maine Law was sustained." Think of all the lobby, interested in legislation—think of Senators, and Assemblymen, and Reporters, and Lawyers and Judges, guessing and explaining, and expounding and arguing, and then think what a pleasant time there must have been about the Capitol.

Despairing of arriving at any accurate conclusion without a look at "the papers," I found my way over to the office of the Clerk of the Court, where, through the courtesy of Deputy Clerk HICKS, I was enabled to overhaul the musty records in his keeping, and to make from them such statements as should promise to show on which side the weight of the Court had fallen.

I hope, by presenting "the points" submitted by the respective counsel, I have succeeded in enabling the readers of the TIMES to judge clearly the effect of the two decisions announced.

It is understood that the Court stood five against the law and three for it; and it is surmised that Judges WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, of the Third District; THOMAS A. JOHNSON, of Seventh, and WILLIAM MITCHELL, of the First. Of course, the four elected Judges, DENIO, WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, COMSTOCK and SELDEN, and FREDERICK W. HUBBARD, of the Fifth, make up the majority of the Court.

I understand that written opinions will be delivered by each of the eight Judges; that there was a wide diversity of opinion on each of the points submitted.

I understand, further, that the Court, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution that a prohibitory law which should apply only to property acquired after its enactment, would be constitutional—which, in effect, explains the principle affirmed by the advocates of the law of last Winter.

I also understand that two other resolutions were adopted, which entirely stultify each the other, that the two together stultify the third, and that the three stultify the Court. Rather a stultifying time, and, if all these understandings are right, there must be some fine specimens of hair-splitting.

THE BROOKLYN CASE.

On the 17th of July, JOHN MATTHEWS, a Police Officer in the city of Brookly, arrested THOMAS TOYNBEE, for selling in his presence a glass of brandy and a bottle of champagne. He also seized the liquors, and the vessels in which they were contained.

TOYNBEE, by counsel, moved to dismiss the complaint, mainly for the reason that the provisions of the Act were unconstitutional. This was denied. He then objected to being tried by the Court of Sessions, and offered to give bail to appear at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction. The Justice refused to receive such bail, and required TOYNBEE to plead to the charge. He pleaded not guilty, but was tried and convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and a further enm of $5 87 costs and fees. He was to stand committed until these sums were paid. It was further adjudged that a warrant issue for the destruction of the liquors seized.

From this judgmant TOYNBEE appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the several districts upon the following

POINTS:

1. That the Justice erred in denying the motion to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

2. That the Justice erred in not admitting the defendant to bail, to appear at the next Court of criminal jurisdiction.

3. That the Justice erred in admitting evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by the defendant.

4. That the judgment of forfeiture was not authorized by the issue, and is void.

5. That the arrest of the defendant, and the seizure of the liquor, was unconstitutional and void, and the Justice acquired jurisdiction over the defendant nor the liquor seized.

6. That the provisions of the Act under which the proceedings were taken, and the judgment had, are unconstitutional and void.

7. That the defendant should have been discharged and the liquor seized returned to him.

These points were argued before Justices BROWN, STRONG and ROCKWELL. The two former delivered opinions reversing the decision and acts of the Court of Sessions. The latter was understood to dissent.

The People then appealed to the Court of Appeals, affirming that:

1. The sale of imported liquor in less quantity than the package of importation, is contrary to this Prohibitory Act.

2. The prohibition is not total.

3. The prohibitory part of the act does not transcend the limits of the legislative power; and, indeed, every essential feature of the act is familiar to British and American legislation.

4. The prohibition does not violate the restrictive clauses of the Federal or State Constitution.

5. The prohibition is valid within the express grant of the "legislative power," and also upon the fundamental principles of political society and government. There are no limitations upon the legislative power, except in the State and Federal Constitutions.

6. The mode of trial and adjudication prescribed by the act is Constitutional.

7. The seizure and the judgment of fine and forfeiture were authorized by the Constitution and the Act. There was "due process of law."

8. The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and that of the Special Sessions affirmed.

To these allegations the counsel for TOYNBEE responded:

1. Neither the sale of the Champagne wine, nor keeping the same for sale was prohibited.

2. If the exception be so construed as to permit the keeping and selling imported liquor only by the importer, in the original packages, then the act is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and acts of Congress passed under it.

3. The act is repugnant to the Constitution of the State of New-York.

4. The power of the Legislature in the enactment of the laws, (whatever it may in other countries,) is not unlimited in this; it is restricted not only by the written Constitution, but by limitation implied from the nature of our form of Government; and the Judiciary is the only tribunal by which it can be peaceably determined whether the Legislature have transcended their authority.

5. No offence is charged in the complaint. When an exception from the operation of a general provision is embodied in that provision, or, in other words, when exceptions are in the enacting part of the law, it must be averred in the charge that the act complained of does not fall within the exceptions.

6. The Justice erred in refusing to take the bail offered by the defendant for his appearance at the next Court having criminal jurisdiction. The right to give such bail is incident to all cases triable in a Court of Special Sessions, and the refusal to receive it rendered the subsequent proceedings void.

1. The judgment of the Court of Special Sessions was erroneous; 1st, because it does not specify whether the appellant was convicted of selling the brandy or champagne; or which of them he was convicted of having in his possession with intent to sell; nor for what he was adjudged guilty of a misdemesnor; nor for what he was sentenced to pay the penalty of fifty dollars; 2d, because it adjudged that the champagne wine, which was proved to be imported liquor, was forfeited and should be destroyed; 3d, because it adjudged that the defendant stand committed until the fine and costs he paid—not exceeding fifty-six days.

2. The judgment of the Court of Special Sessions was contrary to law, and the evidence, and was properly reversed, and the judgment of the Supreme Court should be affirmed with costs.

These points were argued *pro* and *con*, on the 16th of January last, before the full bench of the Court of Appeals. And upon these points, the Court of last resort has affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court.

I do not learn that this decision necessarily involved an investigation of the constitutionality of the law. There were minor questions, the decision of which invalidated the conviction of TOYNBEE.

THE BUFFALO CASE.

In the case of *The People* vs. *James G. Wynehamer*, tried at Buffalo, the defendant was indicted in the Court of Sessions for selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the Prohibitory Act of last Winter. He was convicted in July, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to stand committed until paid. Against this conviction he appealed to the Supreme Court of the Eighth District, which affirmed the decision of the Sessions. Thence the case was brought to the Court of Appeals, upon the following points. I condense them:

1. The Grand Jury was illegally drawn.

2. The petit jurors were not drawn in accordance with the statute.

3. The lower Court erred in permitting proof of what the defendant had said about his intention to sell liquor.

4. That by the true construction of the first section of the Act, all imported liquors are exempted, the Court erred in refusing proof that the liquor sold was imported.

6. If imported liquor is not exempted from the operation of the law, then the statute is void, as it conflicts with the laws and treaties of the United States, which authorize a sale.

6. The Prohibitory law is void, because it impairs "obligations of contract," contrary to an express inhibition in the Constitution of the United States.

7. The act violates the State and United States Constitutions, which declare that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" and that "no member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers;" and that "no State shall pass any bill of attainder."

8. However extensive may be the power of the Legislature, it can never legislate except as to prospective acquisitions. In this case, WYNEHAMER owned the property before the act took effect. To declare such property forfeited would be an *ex post facto* law, and void.

9. It is only the "Legislative power" that the people have vested in the Legislature. Even if there were not any express constitutional restrictions, the Legislature would have no power to pass this act. It is a violation of the settled maxims and principles of a free government. It is an invasion of natural right, and the authorities are ample to show that such an act will not be enforced by the courts.

10. The indictment in this case is based upon, and can only be sustained under, the Act of April 9, 1855, called the "Prohibitory Act." It refers to the statute by its title and conclusion, and seeks to bring this case within that act alone. It cannot be sustained under the Revised Statutes.

These points were sought to be sustained by a mass of references covering many pages. I cannot refer to them at length—I presume it is not necessary. The positions assumed by the appellant are clearly stated, and I think strike at the entire law, and if sustained, must necessarily in effect render it inoperative.

The "points" were argued at length on the 17th of January last, before a full bench of the Court of Appeals.

This morning the decision was rendered by the Court, which was that the decision of the Court of Sessions, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Eighth District, SHOULD BE REVERSED. This sustains the "points" and leaves the "Prohibitory Act" virtually a dead letter on the Statute book, for it was distinctly stated before that the points did involve the constitutionality of those sections, the preservation of which the friends of the law deemed essential to its effectiveness.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW?

Is of course the first question asked by almost every person you meet. Rather easy enough to ask, but rather a difficult question to answer. I hardly think any further attempt will be made to enforce a further observation of the law. Nor do I believe that it will be especially modified or amended at the present session of the Legislature. From what is known of the disposition of the Assembly, there is little prospect that it can be amended so as to make it operative. The present feeling of the friends of the measure appears to be that, at present, they can do nothing—that the Senate is understood to be friendly to the reform, and that they must go down to the people on that issue next Fall, and endeavor to secure an Assembly of a like character.

I suppose of the other side it is enough to say that there is among them the highest exultation, and that, in their triumph this year, as in their fancied adversity last year, they turn to the bowl and from its depths drink to the downfall of Prohibition and the confusion of its friends. LEO.

POLITICAL.

Orange County—K. N.'s Defeated Again.

Yesterday, in the town of Monroe, Orange County, the "Union" ticket succeeded, by about 30 majority, over the Know-Nothings. We hear, also, that Goshen returns indicate a majority of 200 over the K. N.'s. The contest was very animated, and "Sam" is disgusted.

Horrible Tragedy!—Four Children Killed by their Mother.

From the Syracuse Journal.

A most heart-rending occurrence took piece, yesterday (Sunday) on the Oneida Lake Shore road, six miles east of the village of Bridgeport, in Madison County. A woman by the name of WARD, wife MATHEW WARD, who is represented to us as being a drunken, worthless fellow, murdered four of her children in cold blood!

It appears that the husband neglected his family, and treated them in the most cruel manner. The wife and mother has threatened that if he did not reform his ways and help her to take proper care of the children, she would murder them and take her own life. He heeded not the threat, but persisted in his brutality.

Yesterday morning he left home to go fishing on the Lake, and during his absence she executed her threat, taking an axe and with it cutting the throats of four of the five children, the youngest of whom was only two months old. The oldest of the children, aged about eight years, escaped only by running away, she vainly pursuing him, with axe in hand, for some distance.

She then returned to the house where she had perpetrated these shocking acts, and seizing her husband's razor, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She did not cut deep enough, however, to render the wound fatal, and when discovered was literally covered with blood, and suffering the most intense agony.

MAILS BURNED.—The mails which left Buffalo on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock, for the West, by the Lake Shore Railroad, were mostly consumed, together with the mail car, at or near Irving, about thirty miles west of Buffalo. The mails from Buffalo were rather light, and the letter mail for Cincinnati was mostly saved. The Boston and Albany mails, as well as mails from other intermediate points, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Louisville were mostly saved, while the Chicago, Milwaukee and Dubnque mails were nearly all destroyed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young man named THEODORE BURNETT, son of A. D. BURNETT, of Elizabeth, was instantly killed about 8½ o'clock last evening, on the Railroad at Rahway. The train had just left the dépôt when he attempted to get on, and missed his foothold, was thrown against a post and instantly killed, his head and arm being much injured. He was about 18 years of age, of much promise, and highly esteemed by those who knew him.—*Newark Advertiser, 24th.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Nye's Condition—Capt. Kelly Pronounced Safe.

Mr. NYE, the sole relict of the dated ship *John Rutledge's* 150, was doing very well last night, notwithstanding the prodigious excitement of the previous day, and the terrible suffering he has endured while alone in the boat out of which he was rescued mid-ocean. Probably he will recover, though he may not regain the use of his legs. He becomes much excited when spoken to on the subject of his sufferings—and to urge him to converse on the subject is inhuman, in his present condition.

He states it as his belief that the captain of the *John Rutledge* was still safe, as he was in one of the life-boats, which was twenty-five feet long, and in all respects well equipped. He had food enough, bedding enough, clothes enough, and plenty of rockets and blue lights, with which to attract the attention of passing vessels.

Capt. KELLY is a native of Massachusetts, and has been engaged in the Liverpool trade for about ten years as captain. He was considered an exceedingly able commander. He left his wife, who is a native of Cape Cod, Mass., in Liverpool, intending to bring her home on his next trip, when the weather would doubtless be more favorable.

Wanting to Bury a Man Alive.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has the following recital, which it pronounces as passing strange, and which, for the honor of the French name, it trusts is untrue, but the facts are obtained from so responsible a source that the editor feels at liberty to give it to the public. He says: "One of our countrymen, named GILBERT, without relatives in New-York, found himself, some time since, sick in a French boarding-house of Laurens-street. Attended by Dr. ——, he nevertheless called, Thursday last, on Dr. PETTENGAH, to know as to his treatment. Dr. PETTENGAH approved of the treatment prescribed by his confrere, reassured the sick man, and promised to see him again.

Friday last Mr. GILBERT fell into a sort of lethargic stupor, and so continued, causing the nurse to believe that he was dead. In the morning, the nurse announced down-stairs, that the sick man had died. Then ensued an incredible controversy, and a scene still more incredible.

Dr. —— and another of his confreres, who was called, were loud in proclaiming that the patient was dead; on the other hand, Drs. PETTENGAH and SIMONOVICH, contended that he was but in a lethargic state. It seemed that pending these sad doubts it was due to the unfortunate that some attention should be paid to him, but the proprietor of the house declared that 'dead or not dead, the sick man should be carried out of the house that same day.' Dr. —— furnished a certificate of death, the permission to inter was obtained, the coffin brought, and without scruple they were about to proceed to

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

NUMBER THIRTY.

The First Point of the Four at the Paris Conference.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

London, Friday, March 7, 1856.

Before entering on the subject indicated in the heading of this, my communication, I beg to invite your attention to the remarkable exposition, well deserving the name of a State paper, Ledru Rollin has just published in *La Nation*, of Brussels, under the title, "The New Holy Alliance." The extracts therefrom, published in the *Morning Advertiser*, being very imperfect, though on the Continent the document had a very wide circulation, (*Lamartine* alone sold 20,000 copies of it,) I beg to inclose an authentic copy, regretting that I cannot afford time for supplying you with an English translation myself.

You will there find the very text of the treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, concluded in May, 1852, with a view to the anticipated emperorship of "Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte." You will see the identical parties of the holy alliance of 1815 united in the pledge not to acknowledge L. N. Bonaparte an Emperor, except on the condition of his formally *renouncing every pretension to establishing a dynasty*, and that, should he declare himself *hereditary* Emperor, the contracting parties not only will not recognize him as such, but will interpose their *protest, founded on the principles of public law and on the letter of treaties*, and shall deliberate, according to circumstances, on the measures to be taken subsequently.

While writing my former letters on the subject of the negotiations, I certainly had a general recollection of such an understanding having been come to between those worthy representatives of the "divine legitimacy of kings," but I did not remember the exact expressions of the agreement, and had no means to verify my recollections, though remembering to have read the treaty in Austrian and Prussian official papers. Ledru Rollin did very good service to public opinion, by having applied himself to hunting up and reproducing the treaty itself, and by thus commenting upon it from a French national point of view, as must result, and does result, in drawing closer, for a community of action, the bonds of union between the several fractions of republican France.

At all events the treaty thus republished leaves not a shadow of doubt as to the fact, that the sole object of Bonaparte in this war has been to arrive at that alliance with the legitimate powers, that modification of the treaties of 1815, and that recognition of a Bonaparte dynasty, which those same powers not only did not grant to his entreaties, but had rather formally pledged to refuse and to contradict.

I will, then, conclude the subject of this argument by quoting the words of tardy and timid confession (still a confession) by which the London *Times*, in the shape of a hypocritical panegyric on Napoleon, has lifted one little corner of the veil, last Tuesday.

"There is not many a man on the face of this earth so greatly indebted to another as the Emperor of the French is to the late Emperor of Russia. When that proud spirit was quenched it left to the present Emperor of Russia a cause palpably unjust, and evidently unsuccessful, but *to the Emperor of France he left the much desired means of reëstablishing the dynasty of the* Napoleons."—[*Times, March 4.*

Object of war and issue of negotiations thus defined, no man in his senses can expect that the consideration of more or less security, or even no security to Turkey, will be allowed to interfere with the "much desired opportunity of reëstablishing the dynasty of the Napoleons," (as far as it may depend on them.)

If my memory does not fail me, the subject of my last letter has been, to show from diplomatic evidence, that in the own evalulation of the negotiating parties, the four points under discussion never have been estimated as affording satisfactory security to Turkey against the aggressive tendencies of Russia.

I shall now proceed to further establishing this by a brief analysis of the first point now and of the other points subsequently.

The first point has reference to Moldo-Valachia, and engages to set down some regulations for the internal administration of those provinces. The idea is certainly shocking that foreign powers, with not a shadow of right to palliate the crime, should arrogate to themselves the power of regulating the domestic affairs of a nation which gave them no offence at all. The fact loses nothing of its enormity by the ceremonial trick that the Sultan has been imperatively advised to lend his name to the comedy. The world is no fool to ignore the position of the poor Sultan with his dear, faithful, and generous Christian allies! Besides, were right to prevail, not even the Sultan could in any way meddle with the internal administration of those provinces. If he lends his name to the act he will be the first Sovereign of Turkey obnoxious to the blame of having violated a solemn fact. Were he free, he would act as he ought, and leave it to the Roumains to legislate for themselves, chiefly as the preëxisting treaties with Russia, encroaching on that right of the nation, have *ipso facto* no existence whatever any more, have consequently ceased to be an obstacle in the way of sworn duty and of right.

Neither is the crime of arrogant interference on the part of Russia, the enemy; Austria, the "neutral fox in the poultry yard;" and England and France, the uncalled-for meddlers, lessened by the trick that the contracting parties did nominally stipulate to "consult the population itself, and give them an organization conformable to their wishes." That's a manifest lie; or else the first should have been, to cause the Austrians to evacuate the Principalities, set the nation free, and invite them to give expression to their wishes. However, the reverse is the case,—the Austrians continue to hold, under drum-head law, the country not their own. the foreign powers deliberate and decide on the organization of Moldo-Valachia—*inconsulto populo*—and then when everything is boiled, roasted and baked, they may or may not invite the poor Roumains (always under the protection of Austrian drum-head law) to say, *yes*—let them say *no!* if they dare—"thank you for nothing; for so much." If any of the powers had one spark of honest will, it would remember that there exists a solemn, free and spontaneous manifestation of the wishes and will of the Wallachian nation in the twenty-two points agreed upon, and proclaimed at Islas in June, 1848, as a basis of constitution, which, presented in the form of a petition to the then reigning Prince Bibesco, have been accepted by him freely, formally, spontaneously. This declaration of the people's wishes and will is a fact; it is in giving effect to this, by framing the constitution on that basis, that the nation has been impeded by the armed intervention of Russia. Consequently the only legitimate course on the part of the Western Powers would be to send the Austriane home from the Principalities, and advise the Sublime Porte, consistently with its bounden duty resulting from the fundamental Convention stipulated by Sultan Bayazed, to provide for the convocation of a National Assembly to resume the work of national organization, there where it has been interrupted in 1848. This, however, does not suit the usurping arbitrators. They dictate the laws for Moldo-Valachia from Paris, to be accepted by some imaginary representation of notables nominated under the auspices of General Coronini, (who *did not* break his sword, though Türr is free,)—a form of proceeding still more abominable, if possible, than the introduction of the *ci-devant* Organic Statute, prepared by a "National" Committee chiefly elected by General Kisseleff and presided over by the Russian Consul Mizzaki; and subsequently confirmed by an Assembly of Boyars, convoked under the tutelary guardianship of Russian bayonets, and of course presided over by Russian dignitaries. A rehearsal of the same disgusting trait-comedy is the utmost the poor Roumains have to expect once more from the irony that promises "to consult the wishes of the population."

There is something to be ashamed of in being a party to such transactione to be sure, chiefly for "constitutional" England. It is to this I attribute the fact, that Lord Palmerston applied to Mr. Bratiano, one of the most distinguished Roumain exiles of the Democratic party, to go over to Paris under English protection, for the purpose of giving such information to the English Plenipotentiaries as circumstances may require. Mr. Bratiano has a brother—in a French prison—convicted for participation in a political "offence" against Bonaparte; but the English Premier took upon himself the responsibility that Mr. Bratiano, placed under the especial protection of the English embassy, shall be as sure at Paris as in London, (of course!) at the same time offering to provide for the expenses of his stay there. This Bratiano did, of conrse, decline, as he does not mean to exchrnge his quality of an independent Roumain patriot for that of an English agent. He consented, however, to go over to Paris and give, according to his independent conviction, any information he may be asked for.

If there were the least prospect that Mr. Bratiano's informations will be acted upon by the English Plenipotentiaries, I would not make the slightest remark; Mr. Bratiano being a most honorable man, true patriot, enthusiastically devoted to his country, and most firm in his Democratic principles;—neither do I mean to say that he should not have accepted the invitation. It was his duty to see whether or not he might do some good service to his country. I, however, fear the affability of Lord Palmerston is in reality but an artful legerdemain trick of diplomacy. He will say: "So anxious has been Her Majesty's Government to beer proper consideration for the wishss of the Roumain nation, that we desired Mr. Bratiano, a gentleman of very advanced Democratic principles, to give us the advantage of his information." Very well; hut he will not tell that Her Majesty's Government did *not* act on the informations of Mr. Bratiano. I trust that gentleman does fully comprehend ths dangers of diplomatic misrepresentation tn which he may eventnally be exposed, and will know to be on his guard, leet—most undeservedly—he be made to share in the odium which the Paris negotiations are likely to provoke.

You may well imagine what sort of "constitutional freedom" that must be, to which neither Rnssia nor Austria object to be introduced in their immediate neighborhood.

However, suppose (rather a hard task to snppose) that the intended organization will answer "the wishes, the wants and the interests of the Moldo-Valachian people" to their hearts' delight, and be *in that respect* a truly meritorione work, what hae that to do with securing Turkey from the aggressive tendencies of Russia?

Will it be a new harrier?—hut, it *is* a province, nnder Turkish snzerainty, and no new acquisition; therefore, no new harrier!

Oh! I can well imagine the Principalities forming a barrier, bnt it is only upon the condition of acquiring the position of a State really independent, hy having for its neighbors free Hungary and independent Poland, to back them from community of interest against foreign aggression; bnt without this a nation of fonr millions, hemmed in between despotic Russia on the one side, and despotic Anstria, retaining Hungary, on the other side,—what fool can imagine that they will form a barrier to Russian aggressive tendencies, while Russia disposes of the resources of Poland?—and, I repeat, such harrier as Moldo-Valachia *alone* can be, Turkey had it. To retain what one has, is no addition of strength, certainly.

Bnt they say the security of Turkey consists in the complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate of the Prinoipalitiee. It, however, so happens that Rnssia never had the right of protectorate stipulated to her, as the treaty of Adrianople (Sept. 14, 1829) thus defines the political position of the Principalities: That they are placed by the capitulation between Mirzea and Snltan Bayazed, under the suzerainty of the Snblime Porte, and their prosperity is to be guaranteed by Rnssia. That's all. It is a strange blunder on the part of England and France to speak of a Russian Protectorate, and it is still more strange that, though the Snblime Porte, in its instructions to Ali Pacha, formally protested both against the word and its misinterprstation, and though the Russian Plenipotentiaries themselves acknowledged, in the course of the Vienna Conferences, that the word "Protectorate" did never occnr in any treaty betwesn Russia and Turkey, still England, France and Austria do not desist in asserting that Russia had a Protectorate. Influence she had, acquired by all the foul means what of terrorism, what of corruption, and in acquiring that influence the identity of religion furnished her the most powerful means, but Protectorate she had not; and as to that influence, how a piece of paper treaty is to prevent it in futnre—while she is left to retain all the advantages of her territorial position, all the weight of her power, all her resources of corruption, consequently all her material and political preponderance—that's a matter impossible to imagine. Besides, did Rnssia seize on the Principalities In Jnly, 1853, by virtue or under the pretext of her Protectorate?—or did she do it from reliance on her popularity with their popnlation? No; Protectorate she had not, nor did pretend to use it for palliation; and as to her popularity, why! she was perfectly aware of the fact that nothing on earth, except Austria, is more hated and dctested in the estimation of the Roumains than Russia is. She seized on the Provinces purely and simply by the right(!) of her arms. She resolved on attacking Turkey; the Principalities were situated on her road, so she marched in, as she always did when at war with Turkey. That is a natural consequence of the reciprocal geographical position of the two Empires:—as long as Russia, lsft in the possession of Poland, is left the means and power of engaging in a war with Turkey, she will always march into the Principalities. No paper treaty can anything alter on that situation which, while leaving the geographical relations substantially the same as they were before, neither takes anything away from the aggressive strength of Russia, nor adds to Turkey any new element of defensive strength.

It is a mere moonshine of consolation for poor Turkey to say that in futurs Russia cannot dare attack Turkey, except at the risk of a European war. Time has been when Lord John Russell thought it expedient to speak the truth on this war, and at one of those moments he himself, in the name of the British Government, in the most conclusive manner, disposed of that allegation by declaring that they "would be the most illy of mortals were they to conclude a peace which wonld leave it to Russia to bide her time, until, *by the dissensions of the other Powers*—until, by the weakness of some of those Powere—she could better accomplish her design." That's the case; and Prussia knows hnt too well snch to be the case. France will not always have a dynasty to establish by an Eastern war. Time may come when she will prefer a recollection of the principles of the Tilsit Treaty tn a campaign in the Crimea. England herself is not sure of being prepared to "go it" for Turkey, under all circumstance—at all events, England and France will not always be allies against Russia, while Austria will always be found ready to share in a partition of Turkey. The chances of risking a European war, by her next attack upon Turkey, will be very much raised for Russia; consequently the prospect of such a possible eventuality is certainly not calculated to reassure Turkey on her future safety—the less so as the problematic precept thus held out to her in idea is, at this moment, actually a fact: Turkey *has* the assistance of England and France; blood has been spent in torrents, and treasnres eqnandered by millions; and what is it Turkey has gained by it? Her last army lost; her last penny spent; her independence ruined; her nationality undermined, and her future gone.

I am not required to dwell on the pretended "rectification of the frontiers." If the lins of delimitation proposed by Austria would exist, Turkey would nothing gain by it; inasmuch as a river is certainly a more natural and better frontier, and much easier to superintend and to defend than the dubious ridge of harren hills. However, it so happens that the "mountains in southeastern direction from Choczym to the Lake Sasyk" exist only in imagination, the thing consequently is a mere humbug. The trick is delicious: Austria has practiced on the profound geographical ignorance of England.

Thus I believe to have made it clear to demonstration that this first point of the famous four has absolutely no practical bearing on the professed object of the war; while it establishes one precedent more for the arrogant interference of the Cabinets with the domestic rights of nations.

In fact, the true bearing of this first basis of the treaty under negotiation is none other but the lamentable design, on the part of the negotiating powers, to minister to the security of Austrian despotism against any danger that might possibly accrue to it from the neighboring examplo and influence of free institntions, snch as the Roumains would certainly have established for themselves had the Great Powers not interfered between Turkish generosity and Moldo-Valachian loyalty.

Such is the bearing of this point, and none other. Austria, in the course of these transactions, never spoke of this point otherwise than as of one particularly German in interest. The word "German" is a misapplication. German interests are identical with Freedom and Civilization. But, alas! in the phraseology of European diplomacy, the word German means Habsburgs, Brandenburgs, and the like ilk. And in that sense it is perfectly true, that it is in the interest of Habshurgian despotism not to have free institntions established in Moldo-Valachia. There are 1,000,000 Roumains in neighboring Transylvania, and a considerable portion of snme neighboring Hungarian districts (Krassé, Arad, Bihar, Szathmár, Marmaros) are Ronmains, as is also the Province of Bukowina, which, in the year 1774, Austria has been allowed by Russia to wrest from Moldavia, as a bribe for her remaining neutral in the war against Turkey, and a complement of equalization to the previous partition of Poland. She, of course, wonld not like to let her own Roumain subjects see in their immediate neighborhood their kindred free. That may be in the interest of Habshurgian despotism, bnt shame to England that she will lend her hands to the snpport of snch an interest.

Do not taunt me with harshness that I say "shame on England." Englishmen of independent character have judged her alike.

It admits of no doubt, that whatever has been conceded to the principle of despotism at the Vienna Conferences, will not be retracted at Paris. Quite the reverse. Now we see recorded in the Blue Books the following paragraph agreed upon hy all the parties:

"The Courts engage not to afford protection in the Principalities to foreigners whose proceedings might be prejndicial to the interests of neighboring States."

In other words, if a Hungarian patriot takes refuge in Moldo-Valachia, the Consnl nf England will not afford him protection, but will, from undsr the proudly waving British flag, deliver him to the Austrian hangman. Furthermore:

"The Conrts engage the Sublime Porte to enjoin on the Principalities not to tolerate in their territory foreignere snch as above decribed, nnr to allow the local inhabitants to meddls with matters dangerous to the tranquillity of their own country, or of neighboring States."

These two paragraphs present the real issne of the First Point of the negotiations. It is this that made Mr. Cobden exclaim in the House of Commons, last Jnne: "*I blushed when I read it,*" and prompted Mr. Roebuck to say: "*No truly English Minister would have put his hand to such a stipulation. England's interests are the interests of freedom, but the Ministry has sided with the despots of Europe.*"

Kossuth.

FROM CAPE TOWN.

Cruise of the United States Steamer San Jacinto—Inconveniences of Simons Bay—Stagnation in Cape Town—Causes—The Kaffire, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

United States Steamer San Jacinto,
Cape Town, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

The steamer *San Jacinto* arrived at the harbor of Simons Bay, South Africa, on the 12th of thie month, after a run of thirty-two deye from Ascension, arriving here just eix days after the departure of the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, which vessel waited for us for a number of days, "but we came too late." The murmuring on our ship was not only loud, but deep, at not meeting her here, for we go out to relieve her on the East Indian station. Since leaving Madeira, we have beeu blessed with fair winds and bright skies, eo much eo, that our *executives* determined to do but little steaming, and we heve made the run from Ascension to South Africa, doing but about twelve hours' steaming between the two places. Economy in the use of coal has been the idea; our commander, having receivsd instructions from the Navy Department at Washington "to use as little coal as possible," has been eeving of the article, which, by the wey, ie a most expensive luxury in foreign ports. Ths *San Jacinto* uses but little coal compared with eome sea-going steamers, yet her daily expenses whsn steaming are between two and three hundred dollers for coal alone, even when it can be bought cheeply. There was much dissatisfaction smongst all on board because we did not go to Table Bay instead of Simons Bay. The idea of so doing, is, to say the least of it, censurable, for there is not, nor has been, the least advantage gainsd by it, unless it be the enormous expense incurred by all aboard for supplies, and to put money in ths hands of a few sycophants.

Let me most cordially warn all American vessels from visiting Simons Bay, especinlly at this time of year; and if they regard and consult their own pockets, safety and convenience, they will heed my advice. I have spent near a week in Cape Town, and for the Colonial and other news I am able to give you, I am much indebted to Mr. Murray, and other gentlemen of the editorial corps at the Cape. Business is, at ths present, in a state of stagnation there, a fact apparent to the most casual observer; little or no building going on, and very little business being transacted. The causes appear to bs an overtrading with America and Australia, and a late mania for mining, which has so far been prolific of nothing but disappointment. The gold discoveries in Anstralia operated as with us at home when the California mines were discovered, only "a little more so." Merchants here shipped immense amounts of goods, and spaculated most recklessly. The Australian markets were glutted with goods from England, and conseqnently remuneratting prices were not obtained. Money has been drawn from the Colonies by England to aid in carrying on the war with Rusela. Some of the principal houses at the Cape have become insolvent. As high an amount as £200,000 were lost by the Colonies and oreditors in England.

Reports came, about this time, of the discovery of mines of copper of exceeding richness being discovered in Namaqualand, a country some distance to the north of the Colony. Blokes were to be had for the trouble of gathering, and companies were started in all directions. About £150,000 was raised and guaranteed in the Colony. But alas for the mutability of human affairs; shares which were worth a few [illegible] £50, are not now worth as many pence, while the correct reports of competent geologists have arrived from Scotland. The bubble [illegible] still many keep after it, as the drowning man after a straw, the spirit of speculation being still rife. Yet these English have the imprudence to tell the world we are a money-loving people.

Some alarm has been felt here on account of a Russian man-of-war being seen near St. Helena by the Brazilian sloop-of-war *Donna Isabel*, just arrived. She will, no donbt, pinck some of John Bull's feathers in the shape of rich prizes. The Brazilian sloop-of-war *Donna Isabel* arrived at this port on the 16th of the present month from Rio, making the passage in thirty days. She has been sent out by her Government as a practice ship for midshipmen, of whom there are about twenty aboard. She will compare but poorly in point of neatness or efficiency with our naval vessels. As a specimen of her discipline, and knowledge of gunnery, take the following. In saluting upon her arrival in the harbor, through ingorance and carelessness, one of her guns was discharged, killing one man and wounding two others. By a late arrival from England, newe was brought of a difficulty between our country and the same, and rumor has magnified the thing ten-fold.

You would laugh to see the anxiety and alarm exhibited by the people here on the subject. I really did not think Americans were so much respected by British subjects abroad, but I presume the fact of their being colonies, as we once were, has something to do with their sympathies with us. That there is a growing feeling for republicanism is apparent, and that there will soon be another Repuolic in which the English language will be spoken by the people is evident, and that will be in South Africa. Here will yet be a mighty nation whose watchword will Liberty. Among other rumors, (abeurd no doubt,) is the one of a declaration of war by our Government against Denmark, and the descent upon, and capture of, the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, by the Americans. People here have little to talk about, consequently allowance must be made for exaggeration. The Kaffirs are just now quiet, mainly so because they have been starved into it. There is a disease prevalent amongst the cattle, which is destroying them by the thonsand. As cattle are the dependence, and almost only wealth of the Kaffir tribes, the loss of them has brought starvation and want on the unfortunate people. We hear of one tribe having lost seventy thousand head within a few months.

The English have a noted Kaffir chief in captivity here as a hostage for the behavior of some of the tribes. The present Administration, headed by Sir Geo. Grey, has not, nor is now, as popular by any means as the last one was. The power of the Governor-General is limited, and by no means so great as we at home suppose. 'Tis a high-sounding title, hut does not amonnt to much. Speaking of republics, I should have mentioned the fact of the formation of a new Republic by the Dutch Boors, within a few months; this being the second one, as there was one established some fivs years since, and is still in existance. The Government here, nor in England, does not object to it, for it protects the frontiers against the Kaffirs. Ths great want in these colonies is emigrants, settlers. Would that the tide could be turned for a time from our shores in this direction, and that a little of "rich native brogue" find its way to South Africa. The *San Jacinto*'s destination is Mauritius, from thence to Ceylon, and from thence to Pensang, where we meet Mr. Harris, our Minister to Siam and Japan.

Simon Salt.

NICARAGUA AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Position of General Walker—Mr. Edmund Randolph and the Transit Company—A Sketch of the Walker Campaign—The Gold Mines, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Granada, Sunday, March 2, 1856.

I can assure you that the attacks which have appeared in many of the newspapers in the States, on General Walker, fall perfectly harmless here. I doubt evsn if the illustrious fillibuster takes ths trouble to read thsm. Every one here, in and out of the army, will bear me out in saying that his course in Nicaragua has been noble, generous and honorable, alike to the soldier and civilian. The more intelligent of the native population would view his departure from the Republic at this time as the direst calamity that could possibly befall them. When the leading spirits of ths Democratic Party invited the assistance of General Walker, it was that a stop might be put to those bitter civil heartburnings; that peace and quiet might once more reign throughont the State. The treaty of the 23d of Octobsr last secured these blessings, and all is now as placid and calm with the people as is the bosom of the beautiful lake which laves the threshold of the city.

Mr. Edmund Randolph.

Thie gentlemsn has figured so conspicuously in the late *coup d'état* of General Walker, that a brief allusion to him may not be uninteresting. He is a Virginian by birth, but resided for many years in California, where he became acquainted with plain Mr. Walker, who was then engaged in editing a paper. He was one of the original fifty-six who came down to Rsalejo, in the brig *Vesta*, and afterwards fought his way through the subsequent campaign, so brief and eventful. He does not aspire to be a military man, his ambition being limited to business pursuits. Hence the desire on the part of his friend the General to give him a position adapted to his talents and capacity, which he has effected in placing the business of the Transit Company in his hands. In person, Mr. Randolph is an agreeable-looking gentleman, of about thirty years of age, social and dignified in manner. He is regarded as the right-hand man of General Walker, and is always admitted to his counsels and confidence.

The Campaign in Nicaragua.

As yet the public know but little of the events which preceded the advent of Gen. Walker in this State, and even less of the details of the campaign. For more than thirty years has this garden spot of the world been the scene of internal commotion. Towns and cities often desolated—villages and haciendas burned or sacked, while the probably well-meaning and peacefully disposed inhabitants were forced either to fly their native country or take to the fastnessee of the mountains. The civil war in Nicaragua has been terrible, and one who has not visited the scenes of its battle fields has no conception of the amount of devastation to be witnessed. Granada, it is computed, once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, with a much larger number of buildings than is now to be found within its limits. To-day there are not six thousnnd people living in the town, while two-thirds of the former City—including the handsomest and most wealthy portion—lies one vast pile of ruins. Churches and stately edifices that have withstood the onslaught of the enemy's cannon, bear upon their bruised fronts letters so indelibly impressed that "he who rune may read" the tales of former havoc.

There has always existed a feud between the Liberal, or Democratic, and Oligarchical Parties. The latter, comprising the wealthy portion of the population, assumed to control the masses in all political affairs, and to form, in fact, a privileged or exclusive class. Constant revolutions attested the discontent of the majority of these mixed races, in which are blended the worst characteristics of the Indian, the Spaniard and the Negro, with but few of their redeeming traits. The accession of Chomorra, in 1852, was the result of a protracted struggle, in which the aristocratic Serviles were successful. Leon, although then swayed by a Democratic majority, was too jenlous of her sister city, Granada, to lend her any assistance. In April of 1854, President Chomorra violated the Constitution of 1838, by exiling Castillon, Jerez, Pineda, Guerrero, Zapato, and others of the Democratic Party. This resulted in a revolution. On the 26th of May, in that year, General Jerez, with forty-four men, attacked and routed a large body of the Chomorrista faction. The people of Leon instantly raised 700 men, and proclaimed in favor of Jerez commanding this Democratic army. With this army he invaded Granada, and succeeded in entering the city. The plaza was, however, defended by President Chomorra, with 900 men, the citadel being well fortified with cannon, small arms and ammunition. The greater part of the city was at this time occnpied by the troops of Jerez, and the entire State of Nicaragua declared in his favor. But owing to the misconduct of his officers and men the inhabitants, previously well disposed, rose in a mass against him, and he was driven from the city, after losing a vast number of his men.

Returning to Leon, Castillon, who had previously been elected President of the Republic by the Democrats, advised him to make overtures to Colonel Walker, who had then jnst returned from his fillibustering expedition to Sonora. The proposals of the Government of Nicaragua were accepted by Mr. Walker, and he immediately sailed in the brig *Vesta*, with 55 men, for Realejo. His first movement was to march upon Port Brito, near San Juan del Sur, where his little band was strengthened by the accession of about 200 natives. Gen. Munos, through a feeling of jealousy to Walker, gave instructions to his officers to draw their men off the moment they came into action. The first action took place at Rivas, a large town situated npon Lake Nicaragua, which was then defended by five hundred men under the command of [illegible] Bosquet. At the first fire [illegible] abandoned Walker to a man, and [illegible] himself with his [illegible] exposed [illegible] as extraordinary as gratifying, the [illegible] possession of a trapper rifle which [illegible] excellent breastwork for the defense of his company. "Walking Billy," for such is the sobriquet he indefatigible pedestrianism achieved for him—took the place of a dozen men himself. Standing in the window of the ruin, the men loaded and passed their rifles up to him. His aim was like the stroke of fate—he missed but one man during the day? As for General Bosquet, he still carries a bullet in his left leg as a proof of the accuracy of "Walking Billy's" aim. He aimed for the knee-joint, and struck an inch and a half above,—he wished to maim, but not to kill, the commander of the enemy.

The fight lasted six hours, during which there were seven Americans killed and eight left wounded on the field. Bosquet lost in all about one hundred and thirty. The wounded men were afterwards burned to death by the command of Chomorra! Walker was enabled to retreat in good order, and returned to Realejo, from which place he moved over to San Juan, on the Pacific. In September his force consisted of 48 Americane and 160 faithful natives. With this he attacked General Guardiola at Virgin Bay, whom he succeeded in routing with a severe loss, and captured a large quantity of cannon, small arms and ammunition. Incited to further action by his successes, he embarked on the 12th of October for Granada, where he landed about three miles northward of the landing-place. With half the men, he entered the city by the Lake Road, while Col. Schlegel, with the remaining troops, forced a passage through the ruined Convent of San Francisco. There was but little blood shed in the capture of the Citedel. President Estrada—who had succeeded Chomorra, deceased in March, 1855—quitted the city, with his entire Cabinet, at very short notice, and fled to Honduras, where he is now residing. The noble and patriotic Castellon having died in September of cholera, Patricio Rivas was chosen by the delegates of the people as President of the Provincial Republic, and he has continued to occnpy that office with a dignified consistency satisfactory to all parties. Macgregor and Corral, traitors, differing only in the details of individual crime, received the just reward of their treachery in an ignominious death—hut the great mssese of the honest and loyal people met with the greatest kindness and consideration at the hands of the conquerors.

The Gold Mines of Chontales.

All of Spanish America is proverbial for its mineral wealth. It was just for gold that brought the Spanish *Conquestadores* to these shores. They were successful in their search. The ruins of the cities they founded bear witness to the wealth and grandeur of a people that has almost passed away. Ths comparative ease with which they reached the end of their expeditions was ths prime cause of their decay. Their object was, like many of the voyagers of those daye, to bedeck themselves with the epoils of conquest, to make a name for personal pemp and opulence, to establish dynasties and give renown to the Spanish name. In this they succeeded. They never sought to enrich and beautify the country of their adoption by any broad and liberal system of agriculture; manufactures engaged not their attention; the most oppreeive restrictions were placed upon their intercourse with other nations, from the apprehension that others might see and court their rich possessions; and therefore the state languished and the race decayed.

But a new era has dawned. In the progress of events a more enlightened policy has prevailed. The sons of the country awake, at last, to a consideration of its true interests, and have invited to their aid, in the development of its riches, their brothers of the North. I do not think with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his narrative of voyages to Guiana, that "where there is store of gold it is needless to remember other commodities." But, as many of the first comers will undoubtedly give their attention to mining, I desire to inform them, as much as I am able, of the prospects in this branch of industry.

During the past week I have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman direct from Chontales; he had with him some specimens of the gold as crushed and separated by the natives—which is done by hand; it contained some silver alloy, and, I am told, averages at the mint from fourteen and a half to fourteen seven-eighths dollars to the ounce. He also informed me of the discovery of rich washings near the head-waters of the Blufields and Indian Rivers, where parties were getting out from one to two ounces per day; he, himself, broke up seventy-five pounds of the quartz, which is rotten and easily crushed by hand, and obtained therefrom two and a half ounces of gold. The washed gold is of a superior quality; what I have seen of it was mixed with black sand. There are known to be many very valuable mines not yet announced, and, indeed, it is believed that the deposit of gold is general throughout the entire range of mountains connecting with the rich mines of Honduras; there are likewise, doubtless, a proportional number of placer diggings, which will be discovered and worked as soon as Californians get in.

The above, which is the substance of the information communicated by the gentleman above alluded to, who has since returned to the mines to buy gold, is confirmed by all with whom we have spoken on the subject. There are also silver mines known to be very valuable in the same district. Most of these were worked by the old Spaniards, but are now abandoned; the mouths are choked up with piles of stones overgrown with weeds and bushes. It is reportsd by the Indians that ths mines were abandoned in consequence of Indian incursions, and, that hars of silver are buried in their mouths; but the devil keeps a constant watch over it and no one can take it away.

Living is cheap in the Chontales and Segovia districts; cattle and game, snch as deer, wild hog, wild turkeys, quail and woodcock, abound. In the Indian pueblos there is plenty of corn, chickens, rice, beans, chocolate, and in the mountain streams are found trout of a delicate flavor. The climate is represented as delightful, the temperature of ths mountains and high table land being cool and invigorating. Excellent water can be obtained at short intervals. In fine, the mining district appears to be one of those patriarchical spots where the men of old lived in luxurious plenty, like Abraham and Lot, "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold."

E. H.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Nebraska as It Is—As it Expects To Be—Its Inducements for Settlers, both Rich and Poor—Incidents of Its Progress, and Advance of Property—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Omaha City, N. T., Saturday, March 1, 1856.

There is much truth in the general saying, or expression, that Nebraska is at present peopled with men of intelligence and progressive views—more so indeed than the generality of new countries. It is true that there are many valnable, desirable and excellent towns and town sites therein, among which are Nebraska City, Brownsville, Fontenelle, DeSoto, &c.—by no means neglecting the one from whence I write—which ranks next in size to Nebraska City. It is true, the country at first appearance—particularly to one who has been raised in deesely timbered regions—appears quite scarce of timber—so it is. Yet the beautiful prairie is unequalled in point of fertility by auy land the sun ever shone upon. It is true that so soon as these lands were open for squatters—now about two years—that vast numbers of that roaming class—no, progressive, that's the word—of the American people, known as defunct politicians; half-fledged embryos of the same species; bankrupt (or a fair prospect thereof) speculators; romance seekers, and many who really wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to honestly "better their fortunes," came hither. They have now taken good *claims*, and have either possession thereof, or have sold them at good prices, and made others or left the country. It is, furthermore, in a political sense, strictly true that President Pierce was peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of his officials, or some of them, and, of thie class, among the foremost may with honesty be mentioned T. B. Cuming, the Secretary of the Territory; and, furthermore, that his political jugglery, &c., has caused much, very much, dissatisfaction and disaffection; so much, indeed, that I feel confident if the general political and social good is sought, or, lastly, if the good of the Democratic party is sought, he would be immediately removed. These are all simple facts. Nebraska is truly a rich and beautiful Territory.

To the anxious ones in the States, who desire to migrate westward and there rear and build a comfortable home, and enjoy in the declining years of life a competence and ease, such as all indeed desire, I feel not the least hesitancy in saying from honest sentiments—come to Nebraska. It is true, industry, perseverance and care must be the inherent principle of the emigrant. He must expect to come with a sufficiency to support himself and family for a season. He must expect to toil, and from these and perseverance to finally be repaid fourfold [illegible] the same in the old settled States, and he must expect here, as in all new settled countries, to find those who expect from nothing but an abundance of Yankee shrewdness, or "gas," to reap a fortune off of victims. He must make up his mind to pursue his own inclination—look well over the country before settling anywhere, and when he finds a choice piece of land unclaimed, stick his stakes, erect his cabin, and stick to it with an earnestness of purpose that will prove him to be an honest and deserving settler. Such a person cannot fail to do well. His family—and if he has one—let not the "will begone" stories deter him from [illegible] along—can not only enjoy the blessings of health, but the prospect [illegible] the land is entered—for which he may have to pay the trifling sum of $1 25 per acre, unless, as is somewhat expected, the Homestead bill passes—for, be worth, in cash, from $5 to $10 or more per acre.

I have seen the claim right—conveyed through a quit claim deed, the only one which can be given to unentered land—for now valuable pieces of land of from 160 to to 320 acres, which were only staked out to $10,000. In the vicinity of Nebraska City and this place, as well as other places, I have seen claims have been bought for from $100 to $500, now readily sell for as many thousands. Town lots in our progressive town, which but a few months ago could have been bought for from $25 to $50, now sell readily for from $100 to $500. These, also, are facts—and yet the country is new, scarce two years old. Many of our prosperous towns still give lots to actual settlers who will build thereon in a specific time.

When I set down now, or roam about over the Territory, stopping for a brief season at some thriving village which, even one year ago had scarcely a stake drove on the town site, and contrast the country with three years ago, and "judging the future by the past," I cannot but predict that a bright and glorious future awaits Nebraska. I look forward to the day when she, with her thousands and tens of thousands of inhabitants, her teeming fields of golden grain, her beautiful farms, and farm-houses, and her prosperous towns will be hailed by the sister States of the Union as the brightest star in the glorious galaxy of States. Even Iowa can now in her infancy contest her right to this honor.

Then we look for "better times," then the people—the sovereigns of the soil can elect their own officers, and regulate her own affairs. Then the discord and contention which a few of Pierce's pets continually throw amongst us will have a sure remedy at the ballot-box. Then will the shout go forth through the land *viva la Nebraska*.

J. W. P.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 Broadway, Tuesday, Noon,
March 25, 1856.

Judge Livingston in the chair.

A lengthy paper by Mr. Pell, on feeding of stock, was read by the Secretary. It consisted chiefly of a summary of the known chemical and physiological principles involved in feeding, alimentation, &c., and closed as follows: "In order to preserve all the valuable properties of crops, it has been my custom for twelve years to take into barn or stack *in the evening* all the grass cut in the morning, and preserve it *by means of salt*. In this way I secure not only the green coloring matter, but the starch, gum, gluten, and about 5 per cent. of fat. You may draw your own conclusion as to the value of grass so cured for feeding stock."

What the Club will Discuss.

Mr. Waring introduced the Constitution of a Company or Society for purchasing Western lands and locating the poor of our cities upon it.

Mr. Judd rose not to object to this particular document, but to ask what was the design of the Farmers' Club. Was the time to be consumed in discussing and advertising everybody's projects or wares, or were we called together to talk over matters immediately connected with agriculture—with farming?

The Secretary and others stated that from 12 to 1 o'clock miscellaneous matters were in order, and any subject could be introduced, subject to be laid aside by a vote of the Club.

Mr. Judd—We understand that the *Farmers'* Club extends properly from 1 to 2 o'clock. Anybody having broadcloth to sell, for example, is at liberty to come here on Tuesdays from 12 to 1 o'clock, and announce the fact to all who may be assembled.

Mr. Waring wished the Club to endorse the settlement project.

The Secretary and others stated that the uniform policy of the Club was to "hear all things, but decide nothing."

Mr. Waring—That has not been the uniform policy heretofore. The best indorsement my book ever got was given by this Club.

Horse-shoeing.

Mr. Sillman introduced what he considered a greatly improved shoe for horses traveling on smooth pavements and ice. The shoe is of the ordinary form, and fastened to the foot in the usual manner. To the bottom of the shoe six cone-like steel corks are attached. They are fastened on by screwing them into the iron, and they can be removed, or replaced by unscrewing, without taking off the shoe. Mr. Sillman thought these hard steel corks would not only prevent horses from falling, but also destroy the smoothness of our Russ pavements.

Mr. Judd had seen the same principle applied in making the ordinary corks sharp, and adding others besides the one toe and two heel-corks. But when sharp, like those on the samples before the Club, horses were very apt to cut and injure their feet by interfering.

Mr. Robinson hoped Mr. Sillman had not formed any great expectation of getting his plan patented, as he had a shoe constructed on the same principle several months before, and a patent had been obtained. The difference consisted in making the shoe double, and using chilled cast iron, which is har

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR SCHOOLS.

A New Public Schoolhouse—Opening of No. 12.

The new and commodious Ward School, No. 12, in Fifty-first street, near Lexington-avenue, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., to the purposes of Common School Education, in the presence of a large and intelligent audience, GEO. RUSSELL, Esq. in the Chair.

The exercises commenced with the singing of a "Dedication Hymn," written for the occasion by WM. CULLEN BOURNE, which being sung to "Old Hundred," the audience joining in the exercise, prayer was offered by Rev. CHARLES M. JANEWAY.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the audience STEPHEN D. MOULTON, Esq., who made an address, in which he gave an interesting history of the School and its present building. The School was founded, after considerable difficulty in procuring a room, on the 16th of January, 1843, on the second floor of a building at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, HENRY KIMBALL, Principal of the male department, and NANCY PETTINGILL, Principal of the female department. There were present ISAAC ANDERSON, Commissioner; C. BAILEY, Inspector; and JOHN and MORRIS RANDELL, Trustees, with many visitors and friends.

After due time a building was erected suitable for the growing neighborhood. But this stood immediately on the line of the Lexington-avenue, and a couple of years since, orders for the grading of the avenue being issued, it became necessary to remove into a new structure. The speaker gave a complete history of the school, and the difficulties and embarrassments which had been encountered, in bringing it to its present strength and rank. The address is very interesting as a matter of record, but space forbids enlargement. The cost of the present building was $24,942 96; the furniture, &c., $4,594 24; stoves and heating conveniences, and fixtures, $1,187 98.

A song, "O'er the far Blue Mountains," was then sung by the school, with fine effect. The muscal instruction is under the care of Professor COLBURN, and the performances yesterday afternoon gave evidence of the proficiency of the school under his training.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President of the Board of Education, was then announced for an address, but not having arrived, the next speaker was introduced.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD spoke of the teaching he had when a boy, and of the remembrance he cherished of his old schoolmaster, who, for a wonder, had actually got rich by teaching, a fact which ought alone to make him memorable. He proceeded with an admirable address to the School.

They came to this place to learn, but there were some things that particularly deserved their attention. They came to learn *Equality*. Some Americase look on themselves as being "as good as others," but they do not think others are as good as themselves. The true spirit of the American scholar and the American youth should be that of equality, respecting others and commanding respect for ourselves. The speaker beautifully impressed his thoughts of politeness, courtesy and manners, the noble character of a gentleman of the noblest mould—to do to others as we would others should do to us.

Music is a beautiful art—singing a delightful employment—but there is another art of more constant use—Conversation. Be careful of your language. Let your words be pure, upright, chaste and correct. Learn to speak the pure English. Have nothing to do with the coarse, or the vulgar—that slang which some learn to speak. Have the right word for the right thing. Strive to express yourselves with elegance and eloquence.

The crown of education is good sense. The purpose of good education is to lead us to acquire and preserve good senes. All the rules of science and knewledge in the world are worth nothing without good sense.

I believe in being an AMERICAN, in life, character and purposes. The true American, who exhibits the power of free institutions in his character, is a noble man. I believe in every man's respecting himself. I believe in every man's earning an honest living in some station or other. I believe in Common School Education, just such an education as we are now endeavoring to give to every child in this City. If you do not succeed, the fault is your own.

Dr. OSGOOD gave some good reasons "for the faith that is in him," which kept the attention of the audience, old and young, warmly fixed, and closed by declaring the building dedicated and inaugurated for the purpose of Common School Education, sacred to Truth, Justice, Purity and Freedom.

A song, "America," was then sung by the school.

S. S. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent, spoke next, in a glowing and animated strain, making one of the finest efforts which we have ever heard from him on such an occasion. His argument was of the extent and aim of our vast system of instruction. Education as a social elevator and conservator, the responsibility of parents, citizens and teachers; and, lastly, of the moral and conscientious idea as a part of popular education.

After music by the School, JOHN DELAMATER, Esq., late Commissioner of the Sixteenth Ward, was introduced, but declined to speak at the time, and gave way to WILLIAM JONES, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward.

After a duet, beautifully sung by two of the female pupils, the Chairman introduced to the audience,

WM. CULLEN BOURNE, Esq., who addressed the scholars present.

JOSEPH CURTIS, Esq., one of the Trustees of the late Public School Society, and Commissioner of Common Schools, *who witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the first building erected in this City fifty years since, for Common School purposes*, was introduced and spoke briefly to the audience. He is one of the few of the pioneers of free education now remaining.

Several pieces of music were sung by the pupils, duets, &c., and the audience joined in signing a song written by request for the occasion, entitled "The Children's Sweet Home," from the pen of Mr. BOURNE, adapted to the popular melody. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. OSGOOD, and the audience dispersed, highly gratified by the occasion.

THE ALDERMEN.

Extra Meeting—The City Hall.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, to take action upon the act relative to the new City Hall, approved of by the Board of Councilmen, and which was published at length, as part of the proceedings of that Board, in the TIMES of Saturday last. The President, I. O. BARKER, Esq., occupied the Chair.

The call of the meeting, signed by a majority of the Board, as required by the charter and approved of by the Mayor, was read, and the Board proceeded to business. The draft of the bill, authorizing the appointment of the Commissionere to raise $1,000,000 for the erection of the Hall, was read.

Alderman VOORHIS stated that the draft was that approved of by the Committee of the Aldermen to whom the matter was referred, but the Board having adjourned, the Committee had taken the liberty of transmitting it to the Board of Councilmen, who held an extra session on Friday last, and adopted it in its present shape. As the regular meeting of the Board would not take place until April 7, only two days before the time set down for the adjournment of the Legislature, it had been thought advisable to hold a special meeting to concur. He pressed such concurrence.

A vote was then taken with the following result:

YEAS—Corwin, Healey, Hoffmire, Fox, Baker, Tucker, Voorhies, Griffiths, Steers, Monaghan, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine, Herrick and Drake.—16.

NAY—Varian.—1.

Majority to concur—14.

Alderman ELY was sorry that they had not included the discussion as to the location of a new City Hall, and also the discussion of plans for that building, in the *objects* of the special meeting. It would be a good opportunity as the lobby was unusually thin.

The Chair then read the following section of the charter, as bearing on the case:

"The Mayor may convene the Common Council, or the Board of Aldermen only, at any time between the sessions, if, in his judgment, any exigency shall have arisen to render such a proceeding necessary, on the request, in writing, of a majority of the members elected to each Board, specifying the purposes for which such meeting is called; in which case the action of the Common Council shall be confined to the matters in reference to which it shall have been so convened, or to such other matters as may be submitted by the Mayor for its consideration, during such session; and the respective Boards may adjourn from day to day, until such business shall be completed."

It was then proposed to hold an informal meeting, but the proposition met with little favor.

On motion, it was then resolved that, the Mayor approving, authenticated copies of the proposed bill be sent to the New-York Delegation of the Legislature.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

In answer to the communicated resolution of the Board, Governor DRAPER tranemitted a note to Governor TOWNSEND, which was read yesterday, implying his withdrawal of his resignation, and regretting that he could not attend at present, in consequence of the effects of a personal accident. It will be remembered that Governor DRAPER was in the carriage that ran off the track on the Hudson River Railway.

The report of the Committee of Bellevue Hospital recommends that Dr. Willard Parker be associated with the Medical Board of the Hospital. Adopted. The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Cummings, respecting clerical services rendered at the Hospital, report that they are averse to paying for such services, believing it to be the duty of the religious denominations to attend, without remuneration, to the spiritual wants of their respective poor—upon which the Board reconcad that it was inexpedient to pay for any clerical services at Bellevue Hospital.

Governor DUANE offered a resolution to the effect that the salaries of the Deputy Wardens of the Penitentiary and Workhouse be raised $900. He thought them so much entitled to an advance as the Wardens. Six voted in the affirmative, and three in the negative. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

DEATHS REPORTED DURING WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1856:

Lunatic Asylum	15
Almshouse	373
Alms-House	1,048
Penitentiary	107
Penitentiary Hospital for Penitentiary	41
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	257
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	29
Workhouse	227
Small Pox Hospital	7
Randall's Island	243
Randall's Island Hospital	223
City Prison	367
Second District Prison	8
Third District Prison	14
Colored Home	250
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	199
Total	6,499
Decrease	57
Number remaining March 15, 1856	6,506
Admitted	1,109
Total	7,615
Died	20
Discharged	1,081
Sent to Penitentiary	107
Sent to State Prison	8—1,166
Total	6,449

THE DIVORCE CASE.

Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen C. Cox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

TUESDAY, March 25, 1856.

As early as 10 o'clock there was a large crowd of persons around the door of the Court anxious to gain admittance, and not a few of them were successful. Sometime before 11, the parties appeared as before, and the case proceeded. The testimony taken was principally as to the characters of Carhart, Boone and French, and but a small portion of that was of general interest.

The first witness called was Mr. Henry M. Robinson, who testified that his sister and himself had boarded with Mrs. Van Wyck, and that he had walked with her to her agent's.

TESTIMONY AS TO CHARACTER.

William K. Taylor, sworn: He said—I know Carhart; I have known him two years; I never heard his reputation canvassed a great deal; I should think his character bad from what I know of him; I know Boone, but do not know of his general character.

Cross-examined—I am a clerk in No. 37 Chambers-street; it is a broker's office.

Mr. Edward G. Bond, sworn: He said—I have know Carhart; his character is bad—very bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I never had any business with Cerhart; I have known him about two years.

Mr. Christopher B. Bogan, sworn: He said—I am attached to the Chief's Office; I know Carhert; he was never in the Police Department to my knowledge; I never employed him, and have always understood his character to be very bad.

Cross-examined—I have met Carhart often; I have met him at Harry Rabineau's, and at a house of assignation kept by Mrs. Clifton in Mercer-street; I never had much conversation with him; I never talked with him about my business.

John B. Braham, sworn: He said—I have known Boone five or six years; his character is very bad.

Cross-examined—I saw him on the voyage to Mexico; he was in the service during the Mexican war, and was promoted to Hospital Sergeant because he had a good education; I was promoted to Sergeant and saw him daily; I have seen him since he returned; he drank a great deal; I got Joseph A. Divver to appoint him; Divver was Captain of our Company after our Captain died, and he was a good man.

Charles A. Magnus, sworn: He said—I have a slight knowledge of Boone; his character is bad—notoriously bad.

Cross-examined—I became acquainted with him in politics; he was on the same side with me; he professedly belonged to the Democratic Party, but I have known him to work on both sides.

THE WATCHER WORE A CLOAK IN JULY.

Jane Pierson, sworn: She said—I reside in Prince-street; I was with Mrs. Cox when there were persons watching her; she pointed them out to me; this was in 1854.

Cross-examined—I lived in Prince-street until 1855; I saw but one person watching; he was looking intently at the house; I was on the stoop.

Mr. Stoughton—That was the reason he looked, probably.

Witness—He was there about six or seven in the evening; in July, of the same year, I saw a person in the afternoon, who I suppose was watching her; the person was wrapped on both occasions, in something like an overcoat; I am not married; I live with my sister, Mrs. Hawks.

THOSE BOLTS.

John W. Millcome sworn: He said—When we moved into Thirty-sixth-street, a part of the house Dr. Cox lived in, there were persons in the habit of visiting us on Sunday.

Cross-examined—I do not know that there were bolts put on Mrs. Cox's bedroom door.

Lucy Gibson sworn: She said—I know Mrs. Cox.

[This witness was asked concerning the sickness of Mrs. Cox, but could only answer from hearsay.]

CHARACTER OF WITNESSES.

Thos. Riley sworn—He said; I have known Boone ten years; his general character is very bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I keep a public house—"Hermitage Hall;" Boone used to live somewhere near there; I have talked with persons about Boone since this trial commenced; he used to be in my house, and I have seen him down town.

Henry J. Smith, sworn: He said—I knew Boone; I knew him for fenr or five years; I have heard him talked of, but not sufficiently to form an idea of what his general reputation is.

Mary Jane Maybee, sworn: She said—I reside in Sixth-avenue and know Mrs. Cox; I resided with her in '52; I was her housekeeper; I went first as housekeeper, the last of October, and remained until the holidays; I went again in February and remained until April; she was sick for about three weeks during that time; she went out before she was well and had a relapse; she was lame and had a sore throat.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Cox called on me yesterday; she never called on me before; I called on her on Friday last, after I received the subpœna; I am married; my husband is not in the City; Mrs. Cox had no physician; when she went out and was ill again, she was sick during the day and soaked her feet at night; she went out for the first time after her sickness, during March; the last time I was with her I had charge of the house.

The defence rested here, reserving four witnesses to impeach Boone and Carhart.

MRS. PRATT RECALLED.

Mr. Stoughton now proposed to recall Mrs. Pratt and further cross examine her.

Mr. Girard objected.

Mr. Stoughton said he proposed to ask one question, which they could not ask at the time. It would, if he was rightly informed, impeach the witness.

Q.—Mrs. Pratt, before you were examined the other day were you sitting near Mrs. Cushing? A.—Not near enough to speak to her; I was sitting near Mrs. Wise.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. Wise or Mrs. Galager, or to any other person that you knew the defendant had been in your house? A.—I did not say the defendant had been in my house before she called with her sister.

Q.—Did they say they had seen her in their houses? A.—No.

THE FIRST RUMORS.

Smith Barker sworn—I am a lawyer; I am a vestryman in Dr. Cox's church; I have known Dr. Cox about ten years; I have known the defendant since her marriage with Dr. Cox; I am familiar with the separation of the Doctor and Mrs. Cox.

Q.—Was the matter referred to the vestry?

Objected to.

Mr. Stoughton said he proposed to prove that shortly after the marriage, rumors were circulated to the effect that the character of Mrs. Cox was bad; that for some time it was kept from the Doctor, but that finally he was told of it and would not bel eve it possible; that one of the vestrymen called upon the sister of Mrs. Cox, told her what the stories were as to the character of Mrs. Cox, and they were confirmed by her sister.

Mr. Girard claimed that the door had been closed against such testimony; it was mere *ex parte* rumor.

The Court said the defendant had introduced testimony for the purpose of showing that Dr. Cox had been induced to seek a divorce because the defendant proved to have less property than he had anticipated; it was therefore proper for the prosecution to show that he had been indneed by other motives.

Exception taken.

Witness—I had an interview with Dr. Cox and Mr. Von Orden. Who is or is of the vestrymen; we had a conversation with Dr. Cox in my office.

The Court—On that occasion did you make to him statements calculated to indnce him to suspect his wife? A.—I did, concerning matters subsequent to the marriage; I advised him not to live with her again.

Q.—Was there a meeting of the vestry on the subject?

Objected to.

The Court thought all had been shown concerning motive that was admissible.

Mr. Stoughton desired to show the moral force that was brought to bear upon the Doctor, and what his real motive was.

The Court—The imputation upon Dr. Cox as to a bad motive in ths matter is very light, and I thiuk has been sufficiently answered.

Mr. Stoughton proposed to show that Dr. Cox sold stock of his own to build the house mentioned in the case.

The Court considered it unnecessary.

P. G. Clark, sworn: He said—I know G. W. French; I know Mr. Carhart; I know that Mr. French was a witness in a trial, and that he was in a hostile position to Cerhart; I know nothing of Mr. French subsequent to that trial.

Mr. Gerald Sparks, called by Mr. Gerard—I know the general character of Carhart; I should hesitate to believe him under oath.

Q—Do you consider him a credible witness? A.—I do not, unless there was confirmatory testimony.

Cross-examined—I am a lawyer; I first heard his character spoken of about a year ago.

Q.—As to his character, have you not found that his word was good, but that he was in the habit of getting intoxicated? A.—I have nothing to say other than I have already stated.

The defence rested here.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Victor N. P. Lions, called for the prosecution: He said—I have known Mr. Carhart for twenty years; I have never heard his character impeached; I believe him to be a credible witness; he used to get intoxicated; but I have not seen him in that condition more than once to six months.

Cross-examined—I am janitor in the court house; I never heard anything against Carhart.

Edward R. Phelps sworn: He said—I am a wholesale fancy goods dealer in this City; I have known Mr. Ayres five years; I lived two years, from 1851, in the same house with him; I used to see him every day; he used to spend an evening in our family occasionally; I never heard anything against him; I should believe him under oath as soon as any person I know.

Cross-examined—I did not hear him testify the other day.

Q.—If you knew that he was in the habit of visiting houses of ill fame, would that have affected your estimation of his character?

A lengthened conversation took place between the counsel for the prosecution and the Court as to the admissibility of evidence of adultery, under the general allegation; but not specifically charged in the complaint.

The Court ruled that it was improper, and noted the offer.

The counsel for the prosecution stated the names of four witnesses as to character. If white testimony the Court declared it would limit that branch of the case, the defence having a right to examine an equal number if they should see fit.

Mrs. Meech was also named by the prosecuting counsel as one of the witnesses whom they would examine to-morrow.

An understanding was come to between the Court and counsel, that with the examination to-morrow of the witnesses named for the plaintiff, his case would close. The Court now adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

Joseph Ehret, a German, aged 26 years, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, charged with committing an outrage on the person of Ann Boyce, a young widow, whose husband died some twe years ago on the Isthmus of Panama. The particulars of the alleged outrage, as detailed by Mrs. Boyce, are singular, and present, if true, a case of almost unequaled daring. Mrs. Boyce, in her affidevit, states that as she was passing through Washington-street, between the hours of 6 and 7, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and when at the corner of Rector-street, John Ehret, who was doing some carpentering work on the outside of a grocery store there located, suddenly seized her by the arms, and dragging her into the rear part of the store aforesaid, forcibly outraged her person. She screamed and struggled, but was unable to prevent Ehret from succeeding in his base design. A young woman, named Margaret McKinney, who was in the company of Mrs. Boyce, when she was dragged from the street, attempted to enter the store, but found the door locked from the inside. She too screemed for help, and, in her excitement, broke in one of the windows with a brickbat, in hopes of being eble to rescue Mrs. Boyce, who was struggling and screeming inside. A crowd et length gathered around, but no one made any effort to enter the store, believing the uproar to be caused by some drunken woman, as such charactere frequently visit thnt place. Finally, and when Mrs. Boyce was permitted to leave the store, Officer Hinton came up. Ehret then made his appearance among the throng, and expressed great indignation that his place should be so surrounded. He attempted to have Miss McKinney arrested for breaking his window. At length, the facts of the case appearing, Ehret was taken in custody. The affidavit of Miss McKinney is also embraced in the above statement. Ehret, in reply to the charge, said "All I have to say is, that what is said against me is all a lie." He was committed, in default of $2,000 bail.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes are unsteady, with a decline in some varieties. Onions are in fuller supply and lower. The roots and smaller vegetables, as well as turnips, are plentier and a little down.

Apples are arriving more freely, and some varieties have fallen considerably. Some 600 bbls. came in by railroad on Monday. One cause of lower prices is the injured condition of a majority of those offered.

Eggs are declining under freer receipts. Poultry is essentially unchanged. Jersey pigs, light corn-fed, are more abundant and are a trifle lower.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ₩ bushel	—	@	—
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ₩ bbl.	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Potatoes—Mecinoes, &c., ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californias	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ₩ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl.	1 88	@	2 00
Onions—₩ 100 bunches	2 75	@	3 00
Onions—₩ dosen bunches	37	@	50
Cabbages—₩ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Celery—₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 75
Spinach, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Beets—₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Carrots—₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	50	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	62	@	75
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Apples—Greenings, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Swaar, ₩ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₩ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₩ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ₩ lb.	5	@	5
Dried Peaches, ₩ lb.	15	@	16
Cranberries, scarce, ₩ bbl.	15 00	@	18 00
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Black Walnuts, ₩ bushel	88	@	1 25
Butter, Orange Co., ₩ lb., in tubs	28	@	31
State, ₩ lb.	21	@	28
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	16	@	21
Lard, in bbls.	10	@	10¾
Lard—Kegs	10¾	@	11¾
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	9	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.	19	@	20
Western—Preserved	—	@	—
Chickens, ₩ lb.	14	@	16
Bucks County, ₩ lb.	17	@	17
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb.	25	@	28
Widgeon, ₩ pair	50	@	53
Black Bucks, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Canvas Backs, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Geese, ₩ lb.	9	@	11
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Quail, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Prairie Hens, ₩ pair	75	@	88
Venison, (saddles) ₩ lb.	10¾	@	14
Venison, (whole carcases,) ₩ lb.	6	@	9
Rabbits, young, each	15	@	15
Pigeons, tame Squebs, ₩ doz.	2 50	@	2 50
Wild, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each, scarce	2 00	@	3 00
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ₩ lb.	9¾	@	10

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Stock limited.

CANDLES—Are selling to a fair extent at previous quotations.

COFFEE—The market evinces increased activity at full prices, the sales since our last comprising about 11,124 pkgs. Java, (by auction,) at from 9¾@9¾c, averaging about 9¾; 200 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, on private terms and 2,700 Rio, at 11¼c. @12c. ₩ lb. The stock of Rio is now only about 33,000 bags.

COPPER—Rules quiet at former rates.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, and prices are steadily supported. The sales since Saturday add up about 9,000 bales, at, if anything, a shade above the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FEATHERS—Are still scarce and in request at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows less animation, without any other essential variation,—the sales since our last consisting of only about 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary State	$5 75	@	6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@	7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½	@	7 37½
Mixed Western	6 62½	@	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½	@	7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 37½
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@	10 25

Canadian remains unaltered, sales having been made of 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to 3,500 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 62½@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, and languid in price, at $3 87½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at from $1 12½@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in light supply and fair request at steady rates. Other kinds are partially neglected and are unsettled in price. The sales since our last comprise about 6,800 bushels, including Canadian White, at $1 92½; Western do. at $1 92; and Southern Red, part at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Rye is plentier and less inquired for. There have been 12,000 bushels disposed, part at $1 10@$1 12½, from Railroad Depôt, and afloat, and about $1 14 ₩ bushel, delivered. Barley is rare and firm, but not active. Small sales have been made at from $1 20@$1 30, mostly prime at $1 28@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Oats are selling moderately at 42c.@44c. for Western, 46c.@47c. for State, 35c.@36c. for Jersey, and 31c.@35c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is in better demand and is quoted very firm, with a rising tenor. The sales since our last consist of about 63,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for mixed Southern, 66c.@70c. for White and Yellow do.; and 66c.@70c. for old Western mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is rather plentier, but it is firmly held, and is in moderate request.

HIDES—Are also in better supply, and the demand is less animated, but factors decline making any abatements in prices.

HONEY—We learn of sales of 109 tcs. and 14 bbls. Cuba, mostly in bond, at 58½c. ₩ gallon.

HOPS—There have been 50 bales taken at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is steady at $36@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Is new quiet, yet quoted firm.

LEATHER—The stock is still a light one, and prices are well sustained. The general inquiry is good.

RICE—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—There were 400 bbls. New-Orleans purchased, at 31c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are very [illegible], at yesterday's quotations.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged, very little doing. Olive is inactive, and somewhat nominal. 150 bales Olive Oil have been sold at 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon, duty paid for, and is a shade easier. Nothing really new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at about previous quotations. Without transpired only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$16 25 for Mess, and $15 for prime. ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and irregular at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, ranging in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9c.@10c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 600 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9¾c.@10¼c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at tierce prices. The sales since our last comprise about 850 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Country Prime, $8 25@$9 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$13 25 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $13@$13 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $18@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 17c. @20c. for Ohio; 20c.@23c. for Common to very good State; and 24c.@27c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired of 800 tcs. at $4 12½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are in better demand, and are very firm. The supply of all kinds is still a limited one.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are rather quiet, at old quotations.

SUGARS—Are pretty freely offered at former rates, but the demand is not active, buyers looking for a reduction in prices. The sales since our last reach about 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. Prime were disposed of at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet prices are unchanged. The sales since Friday include 54 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@14c.; 62 bales Havana, at 24c.; 84 bales Baracoa, on private terms; 60 cases Seedleaf, at 8c.@14c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 230 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison, were reported at 28c.@29c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better, as there was more produce offering. The engagements were to a fair extent at rising rates. For Liverpool, 1,800 bales Cotton at 9-32d. @ 1-64, @5-32d, the latter for Sea Island, ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, mostly at from 7d.@7½d., and heavy goods at 30s. ₩ ton. For London, the shipments were moderate and rates unchanged. For Havre, Cotton at ⅛c.@1c., and Breadstuffs at former quotations. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Ridge Tools, &c.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE FRIENDS OF THE ORDER are invited to attend the Anniversary of COVENANT LODGE, No. 35, being the fourth of the Friendly Anniversaries unitedly celebrated by Covenant, Howard, Empire and Diamond Lodges, at the Grand Lodge Room, Odd Fellows Hall, New York, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely. Prof. Howe will deliver an address, and the Excelsior Glee Club is engaged for the occasion.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A meeting of the Republicans of the XIXth Ward will take place at Mr. George Conrad's, 3d-av., corner 63d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. All those friendly to the cause are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN OSBORN, Chairman.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The YOUNG FRIENDS will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner, at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26. Tickets can be procured by calling on any member of the Committee.

EDWARD MIL

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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The Prohibitory Law.

The apprehensions we have constantly expressed, have at last been realized. The Court of Appeals has decided that the Prohibitory Law, passed by the Legislature of last year, is unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void. At the same time, they are unanimously of opinion that the Legislature has full power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; the search and seizure clause in the present law was not brought before the Court, as it was not involved in the cases which had been appealed. The opinions of the several judges in the case have not yet been written out, and will, probably, not be published for several days. Our Albany correspondence, however, gives a full statement of the points involved in the cases submitted. The feature of the law which led chiefly to the decision of its unconstitutionality, seems to have been that which destroyed the value of liquor held as property. The Court holds that a prohibitory law must apply exclusively to the liquors not held at the time it takes effect.

The decision throws the whole question again open, and the friends of Prohibition have the whole contest to carry on anew. In the present condition of the State Assembly it is not probable that any Prohibitory law can be passed by the present Legislature. A stringent Excise law has been introduced in the Assembly, which may become a law.

The State of Kansas.

On the 4th of March the first Legislature chosen by the people of Kansas assembled at Topeka, and completed the organization of a State Government. To the various officers, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, the oath of fidelity and allegiance was administered. A message from the Governor, Mr. Charles Robinson, was received, United States Senators elected, and, with the appropriation of funds necessary to the facile working of the new governmental machinery thus set in motion, the Legislature adjourned. A Committee, chosen for the purpose, has already placed a copy of the Constitution, with a demand for admission into the Union, in the hands of Gen. Cass, for submission to the United States Senate.

The whole of this extraordinary movement is, of course, contradictory to what we have been accustomed to regard as the usages of the American Government. It is parcel of a modern system, contrived by the very respectable Senator we have just named, and reduced to Legislative authority by the not very respectable Senator from Illinois. The Kansas-Nebraska Act inangurated in the Federal scheme the doctrines of which Gov. Dorr was the forerunner and first martyr. The action of the people of Kansas is a strictly legal and logical consequence of that act. It is a necessary consequence. If the legislation of the XXXIIId. Congress had any meaning at all, it meant to abdicate, on the part of the Federal Government, all legislative functions in the Territories, vesting them in the people. There was, accordingly, the sham Legislature of the Shawnee Mission, a foreign body passing itself off upon interested credulity as representative of the Kansas people—whose acts are accepted as valid, and pronounced exempt from Federal supervision by all the original framers of the Territorial bill. Here is the veritable Legislature, elected by the people of Kansas, with a vote practically unanimous, against which no portion of the resident population raises its voice by way of protest or disavowal; and which evidently fulfills all the decisive conditions required by the organic law. As such, and availing itself of the legislative supremacy accorded to the people by that law, it has resolved itself into a State; adopted a Constitution acquiesced in by the whole body politic; and in unvarying compliance with the same popular-sovereignty regimen, demands access to the confederation as a sovereign power. Who can reasonably object? Not the Administration, nor Messrs. Cass, Douglas, nor Richardson; for the action is literally obedient to a programme they arbitrarily laid down for the Territory. Not the friends of freedom and popular rights; for every dictate of justice and humanity requires that a commnnity npon which the allied powers of Government and the mob are making unsparing war, shall by any means be saved from threatened extermination. And yet most strennous opposition is made. Having assigned all legislative functions to the inhabitants of the Territory, by his creative act, Mr. Douglas has already presented a new measure resuming that very power. The bill he has laid before the Senate, providing by name for the admission of Kansas into the Union, is to all intents a bill to exclude the State, and defeat the will of popular sovereignty. It anticipates and denies the application. Violating all precedent, it fixes in advance conditions and stipulations unknown to the Constitution, to the experience of any other admitted State; and at war with the spirit and letter of the Territorial bills. There is no attempt, indeed, to reconcile the proposed action with reason, or law, or custom. It is sufficient to know that upon short experiment, squatter sovereignty has disappointed its contrivers by ensuring to the advantage of freedom, rather than Slavery; and that so much of it as has that unexpected tendency must be recalled and cancelled, like over-issued stock.

The advocates of popular rights, on the other hand, propose to hold the friends of Mr. Douglas to the legitimate results of their device. To permit them to abrogate every compromise, and withdraw at pleasure from every bargain or contract the moment it leans to the side of the opposite party—a party it was not designed to benefit—would be the concession of utter weakness and fatuity. When they have actually selected the best cards of the pack, and sit down to the game with an insolent resolution to play it through and win, shall they, it is asked, be permitted to throw away their hands and rise from the table the moment the skill of antagonists threatens to turn the result against them? We have, therefore, another bill before the Senate, scrupulously pursuant of the fundamental law of the Territory, conceding the admission the State of Kansas asks for. It is restricted by no provisos, the mntual stipnlations in regard to the public lands alone finding a place, because required by practice, and the reciprocal faith of two sovereign powers, where one has local rights and claims within the legal jurisdiction of the other. The bill fulfills the contract made with future settlers by the Territorial act, when it invited them npon the soil nnder assurances of legislative independence. It is the forced corollary of that measure, and if there be any justice or fairness left in Congress, it must become a law.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the recent meeting of the Legislature in the new State was adjourned so promptly. Having asserted a right to rank as a State, it should have proceeded at once, we think, to pase snch laws, and exert snch anthority, as are eminently required in new settlements. The gronnd should have been assnmed, as it was assumed for California, tbat, having attained the dignity of sovereignty and Statehood, no power resided anywhere to send it back to Territorial tutorship. While recognizing the right inherent in Congress to refuse admission to the Union, only if the constitution adopted presented monarchical features, it should have claimed, by immediate legislation, to be a State, which no earthly power was authorized to dissolve. All this the modern principles of the Democratic school autborized and amply justified. No part of it should have been foregone. Unqnestionably the contrary course was adopted in that pacific spirit wbich has characterized tbe action of the Free-State part from the first. The interests of cultivation, too, demanded the attention of the backwoods Cincinnati; and Northern industry and thrift, with invasion, imprisonment and persecntion, impending over every member of the Government, deemed it imprudent to risk the loss of a Summer and Antumnal harvest, by spending critical moments in law-making. The moral effect was, however, worth the sacrifice; the moral effect a contrast of the proceedings of snch a Government with those of the Missouri importation must have presented to the mind of the whole nation—not to repeat other considerations of the largest moment.

Canada and Great Britain.

In a recent conversation with a highly distinguished citizen from the northern part of this State, whose means of information concerning Canadian affairs are most amplc, we were not surprised to receive a complete confirmation of the opinion expressed by Mr. Seward, in his Central American speech, tbat the bands between Canada and the mother conntry have become loosened to snch a degree, that the result of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain would inevitably be the annexation to our Repnblic of the British North American provinces. The lesson which it was the business of the life of Sir William Molesworth to inculcate into the English mind—that the affections of colonies are only to be retained by an enlarged and liberal policy—has been learned so slowly, that the tardy concessions of the last fifteen years have come too late to produce the desired resnlt. Identity of feeling and purpose exists between the great masses of the Canadian people and those of the United States, while bnt a small minority acknowledge deep attachment towards Great Britain. The sympathies of some of the French Canadians may have been slightly alienated from us within the last few years by some of the eccentricitres of the Know-Nothing movement, bnt they are generally able to distinguish between national principles and the intolerance of a party. It would take centuries, moreover, to efface from their minds the remembrance of the manner in which, for the eighty years preceding 1840, their religions rights were continnally invaded and trampled npon by their conquerors.

The numerous Irish settlers of Canada have as little love for Great Britain as those who have emigrated to the States, and the influx of Americans since the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, into both of the Canadian provinces, has been so great, that they establish the tone of popular feeling, not only in Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, bnt also in hnndreds of towns of lesser note, in favor of a formal disseverment of the colonial connection. The ratio of imports and exports between the United States and Great Britain during the past year has been five-and-a-half to one, as compared with the preceding twelve months; and the merit of having given to commerce so wonderfnl an impulse is properly ascribed, by Canadians, to the Washington rather than the London Government. Lord Elgin may receive, individually, some share of praise, and the great eervicee of a few men of the Molesworth school are not forgotten; but their voices wonld have been raised in vain, had not the British Government been coerced by fear to yield as privileges what it even, as yet, does not acknowledge to have been granted as a right.

Nor is it to be denied that the thinking supremacy of Great Britain has been long aware that the colonies are a heavy drawback upon the interests of the country, which sound policy demands should be given up as soon as possible. Cobden, Bright, and others, of the Manchester school; Sir William Molesworth and his adherents, together with a portion of the Peelites, have, for many years, energetically advocated their gradual abandonment. Active agitation, in and out of Parliament, has procured these men many disciples, and the time has come when the question of the independence of Canada, as well as Australia and the West India Islands, is fearlessly discnssed, and may be looked for before the lapse of any very extended period. Adam Smith asserted "the exclusive end and only object of colonial dominion to be, commercial monopoly." Half a centnry later, in 1853, on the occasion of Parliament's acceding to the demand of the inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land, that their island should no longer be used as a penal settlement, Earl Grey, who had himself held the office of Colonial Secretary, expressed his "deliberate opinion," that "it would be far better to part with the colonies at once, than to retain them, on condition of having the onerous dnty of defending and protecting them, without the exercise of any snbstantial anthority."

The Colonies were, formerly, in pursuance of the mercantile system, not only England's markets, bnt reservoirs from which she derived products less advantageously obtainable from other sonrces. English manufactures, which were shnt ont by the exclnsive laws of other nations, found certain, favored, and ever-extending consumption among emigrant brethren, whose raw material and agricultural superfluities were, in return, received by the mother conntry free, or at low rates of duty. There was mnch narrow-minded harmony visible in the mutnal dependence and reciprocal privileges between bomo and the Colonies, bnt the falsity of the system has become apparent, and it has been utterly overturned by the enlightenment of the last half century.

England formerly regarded her immense Colonial territory as an exhaustless resource for her own snrplns population; and her foreign acquisitions were considered invaluable avenues for emigration. The illusiveness of this calculation hae been proved by the example of the United States. There is no country which has so threatened to be overrun with emigrants from Great Britain as ours, precisely because we are *not* any longer a Colony, bnt enjoy the blessings of independence, self-government, and free institntions. Sir William Molesworth proved, in 1848, that of 1,673,000 persons wbo bad left England within 20 years, 825,564 had emigrated to the United States; not reckoning the large number of those who had come here by the way of Canada. In 1850, Lord John Russell showed, that of 787,400 who had sailed from the United Kingdom within the three preceding years, 525,136 were destined for this conntry; and of 280,849 emigrants, in 1850, 223,078 were to swell our popnlation. Colonies were thus irrefragably demonstrated to be the last resort of wanderers from their native land.

The principle of colonial usefulness for penal settlements was also once advocated, to the shame of the British Honse of Commons. It is now abandoned. Transportation of convicts to New Sonth Walee ceased in 1839; in 1853, in Van Dieman's Land, and must soon be given np everywhere. The Cape of Good Hope, by its threatened rebelllon, testified its nnwillingness to raise np a nation of criminals. Indeed, a more nnnatural system—suitable for refractory pirates, bnt not for a powerful people—cannot be imagined. The philanthropy of England bas, after a quarter of a century of effort, brougbt it to a close.

It is the pride of an Englishman's heart to boast that the sun never sets where England rules; but unfortnnately her rule deserves small praise. No dominion so extended can possibly possess a central government, able to administer wisely, or to regulate a score of separate parliamentary systems. Each colony has its own legislation, its own peculiar homogeneity, and is a distinct fountain of legislation, perhaps in antagonism with the land of its origin. Hence the colonial history of England has been an ever-flowing stream of jealousies, strife, discord, complaints, rebellions, hatreds and difficulties, which have generally ended in humiliating concessions on the part of the Mother Country. England's Colonies are commercially nnprofitable; odious to emigrants, bnrdensome in peace and scarcely tenable in war; at all times are expensive; and, therefore, as they desire to be independent—which would be more serviceable to Great Britain than their present condition—we believe the more important of them must, ere long, become so.

In Canada, we see, already, the "beginning of the end." In 1840, the first fruits of freedom were given in the nnion of the two provinces, and, during the administration of Earl Grey, the power of appointing tbeir own Ministers was conceded to all the American Colonies. Then followed the concessions of the Clergy Reserves, of the power of reforming the Constitntion, and finally those restrictious npon Canadian trade have been to a great extent removed, which previously shackled its development. Under these circnmstances, we need no war in order to become possessed, in due time, of three or four more Northern States. Such an event would be of the highest importance for the American Union; bnt it will take place without any active steps on onr part to further it, and will be accomplished without international rancor, and without cost of money or expenditure of blood.

☞ In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introdnce a bill amendatory of the act remodeling the diplomatic and consular system. A bill was reported, providing for the receptlon at Government offices of the Spanish and Mexican qnarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dollar, at the rate of twenty, ten and five cents respectively, and making them legal tender at such rates to the amount of five dollars. The bill provides for the recoining of these pieces as fast as they come into possession of the Government. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed. In the House, the Jndiciary Committee were instructed to ascertain whether the Kansas Investigating Committee have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and punish for contempt. Mr. Campbell was excused from serving on the Committee, and Mr. Sherman was appointed in his stead. The Naturalization qnestion was discussed with considerable animation.

☞ In the State Senate, yesterday, a petition was received from Peter Cooper, praying that the Institute fonnded by him may be free from taxation. After an explanation from Senator Brooks, the prayer of the petitioner was granted. The New-York Central Park Bill was taken np and discnssed, and a variety of other business of interest to onr citizens was transacted, which will be fonnd noticed fully by our correspondent. In the Assembly, a debate on the Appropriation Bill occupied the day.

Judge Conkling's Letter.

The admirable letter addressed to Hon. John A. King by Hon. Alfred Conkling, on the subject of the Repnblican movement, has, as a matter of course, been very extensively copied; but, in copying the letter, the greater number of our cotemporaries copy also the typographical error, which was perpetrated in our columns when it first appeared, of spelling Judge Conkling's nams without the final "G." The error is of some moment, as the name of Conklin is quite as common as that of Conkling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Appointment on the Kansas Committee—James' Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. Sherman, who was appointed on the Kansas Investigating Committee *vice* Campbell, declined, is a new member and a young man, but one of the ablest and truest of the Anti-Nebraska men. He left the city last night for home, but has been telegraphed. Howard, who is now Chairman, fully expects the Committee to start for Kansas this week. Oliver and Whitfield started to-day.

James' Tariff bill will be thrown ont from the Senate, because, being a bill to raise revenue, the Constitution requires that it should originate in the House. S.

The Announcement of the Kansas Committee—Its Elements—Mr. Dunn—Nicaragua Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24, 1856.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

The announcement of the Kansas Investigating Committee was received to-day with varied emotions. Scarce anybody had thought of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, for its Chairman; first, because so far as known, he had expressed no desire to have the place, and, second, because he occupies the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. I think the result will show that it was a good stroke of policy which placed him upon the Committee. Certain it is that he will be active, industrious, zealous and earnest in pressing the desired investigation, and presenting its results to the country. His selection, too, completely closes the mouths of those who might be disposed to say that Dunn was left off the Committee upon personal grounds, because he did not concur in the opinion that Mr. Banks should have been pressed so long for the Speakership. Mr. Campbell made no secret at that time of his condemnation of the policy; hut, unlike Mr. Dunn, he never withheld his vote from the candidate of his party when it came to the direct question, and so he has not given the same evideocs as has Mr. Dunn that his persoocal prejudices have more control over him than the demands of political principle.

HOWARD AND OLIVER.

Mr. Wm. A. Howard, the second in the Committee, is a lawyer by profession, a man of great experience, solid abilities, cool, calm, decisive and determined, and one of the most reliable opponents of Slavery extension which the present House contains. He was associated with Gov. Seward, it may be remembered, in the defence of the Michigan Railroad Conspirators a year or two ago, where he added immeasurably to an already fine professional reputation. Mr. Oliver, who ends the list, is a Member from Missouri,—one of the "border ruffians" himself,—at least so far as one may be called so who sympathises thoroughly with Atchison and Co. in all their movements. Some of our friends think it was bad policy to appoint a man who is already familiar with all the details of the Kansas *raids*, and who knows just exactly what ought to be concealed from the inquisitors. I do not share in this opinion. Mr. Oliver's selection must be conceded to be exceedingly liberal on the part of the Speaker, and will extort from the opposition a confession of his purpose to secure a fair and honest, and not a partisan investigation. If frauds and other outrages have been perpetrated in Kansas, Mr. Oliver cannot prevent his associates from dragging them to light, for they will have Gov. Reeder, and all the Free-State men, to aid them. On the other hand if Mr. Oliver were not in the Committee, the minority member, whoever he might be, would he very sure to have Atchison, or some other of the well-poste "ruffians," always at his elbow to suggest whatever was likely to brighten their side of the picture.

THE POLICY OF APPOINTING OLIVER.

MR DUNN'S DISAPPOINTMENT—HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. Dunn, of course, is greatly disappointed, as are some of his friends. I am only surprised that anybody should ever have expected his appointment. The best parliamentarians of either party in the House, admit that no rule of courtesy entitled him to it,—and certainly upon no other ground could he have expected to he called to fill this responsible position. And in this connection let me say a word or two in reply to Mr. John D. Defrees—Mr. Dunn's late independent candidate for Printer to the House of Representatives, in opposition to the regular nominee. His very respectful letter, published in the Daily Times of this morning, seems to take exception to a paragraph of mine objecting to the appointment of his friend Dunn, and claims for that gentleman perfect integrity and superior talents. The last nobody denies him,—but it is scarcely necessary to remark that the more able a man, the more dangerous he is when passioo, prejudice, or an unbalanced mind lead him into strange paths. As to his integrity, I have only to point to his record, which shows that while elected under pledges of fidelity to Freedom, from the commencement of the session he has almost constantly been engaged in contributing aid and comfort to the Slavery propagandists, and that is a sort of political integrity in which over an hundred of his colleagues are fully satisfied they cannot redeem their pledges in behalf of Freedom. Perhaps Mr. Dunn is right—but here the sentiment is against him, and the Kansas Committee affords no places

HIS COURSE ON THE ORGANIZATION—INUENDO.

for donhtful men. Mr. Defrees don't "entirely exonerate" Mr. Dunn from censure, for refusing to vote for Mr. Banks, and so hazarding the election of Mr. Aiken; but thinks that "were *all* his reasons for his course known," those who now denounce him would be inclined to say that he did about right. That is an inuendo which Mr. Dunn himself indulged in, on the floor of the House, on more than one occasion, and refusing to explain it, even when challenged. It was considered inexcusably mean and meaningless then, and I do not see that it is changed in character when repeated by his friend. Certainly it will convince nobody of Dunn's high honor and integrity. I have no doubt that Mr. Dunn *will* show himself "opposed to Slavery extension," before the close of the session; but his espousal of that sentiment will be matter of infinitely small [illegible] world, if he persists [illegible] shall be extended [illegible] Dunn is permitted to [illegible] charge, and resist Slaver[illegible] Even in this last move of [illegible] ment to the resolution [illegible] tion—it was quite apparent [illegible] his purpose was to embarrass [illegible] tion men. He had no idea that the [illegible] accept his amendment. Indeed I understand that he said he would consider their acceptence of it a personal indignity; but, if they had voted it down, as he thought, perhaps, they might as coming from him, he would probably have felt himself at liberty to unite with Orr, Cobb & Co., in voting down the entire investigation. But our friends were wise, and took him at his word—and so Dunn's movement simply realized again the sentiment of holy writ: "He maketh the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath will he restrain!"

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.

Vanderbilt and Joseph L. White are here, pressing upon the Government the propriety of some action in behalf of the Nicaragua Transit Company against the Walker Government. Thus far they have failed absolutely—and *will* fail. Don't be deceived by the strenuous efforts making, and which will be made from this point, to run the stock up again to a point where it may be sold to advantage by the parties who hold large quantities. Among the schemes for blowing a little life into the speculation again was an article published in a city paper on Saturday last, urging the necessity of interference by our Government against Walker, and professing to fore-shadow with certainty the arrest of any steamers which the new holders of the Transit grant shall attempt to put upon the line from New-York. Humbug! The article in question was written by White himself, or at his instance, and published by his procurement. If Morgan puts the *Orizaba* or any other steamer on the line, she will be treated by our Government precisely as any other vessel sailing ont of the port of New-York. If known to violate the neutrality laws, of course she will be held to answer; bnt otherwise she cannot be molested. White sold ont about $100,000 of his Transit stock the instant he received news of the seizure of the Transit boats,—which does not look much like any confidence in its speedy resuscitation. The immediate overthrow of Walker, or a compromise with him is the only means by which the old Transit Company can be reestablished. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act remodeling the diplomatic and consular system.

On motion of Mr. Broadhead the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national fonodries in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War in his annual report of December, 1853.

The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation hill was resumed.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill to provids for the recsption, at the United States offices, of Spanish milled and Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dollar, as twenty, ten, and five cents, and making such coin, at these rates, legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. The hill also provides for the recoining of these pieces as fast as they come into possession of the Government. It also authorizes the President to issue a proclamation legalizing a new cent piece, to be formed hy an alioy of copper with some other metal.

A loog discussion took place on an amendment appropriating $350,000 for paper arrears, printing and maps.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Brown remarked, that the only way to stop giving out fat jobs for printing worthless documents, is to establish a Government Printing office, and abolish the franking privilege.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Jndiciary Committee were instructed to inquire whether the Kansas Investigatiog Committee have power to coerce the attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that when the House organized, he, very unexpectedly to himself, was appointed to the distinguished position of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and yesterday a distinction was conferred npon him by the Chair, equally unexpected as the former. Finding that the latter, involving very arduous and important services entirely incompatible with duties assigned him when the House organized, he asked the House to excuse him from serving as the head of the Commission to proceed to Kansas. He expressed his gratitude for those two very high honors conferred on him, especially the latter, because of the peculiar circumstances at this time surrounding him.

Mr. Campbell was excused, and Mr. Sherman appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary-line of Kansas to be defined. Referred to Committee on Territories.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment, requiring naturalized persons to he residents one year immediately preceding the election, to entitle them to suffrage.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. McMullen opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would make an unjust distinction between native and foreign born citizens, and indirectly extend the naturalization laws.

Mr. Davis of Md., considered the amendment necessary to protect the purity of the hallot box. He alluded to the rough and raw material gathered from the purlieus of the City, and marched to the polls; not to vote, hut to be voted hy their managers.

Mr. Meacham said the hill had been drawn with great care, approved hy men of all parties, and unanimously supported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. The gentleman who offered the amendment belongs to the Judiciary Committee, which has power to report a bill changing the naturalization laws for the whole country, and yet he comes forward with this little patch on a measure which concerns Washington alone.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, hoped a similar provision would be inserted in the Territorial bills, to put an end to the improper influence of foreign votes in controling elections.

Mr. Boyce advocated equality before the law. After a foreigner becomes a citizen treat him as such. While professing to take him to the bosom of American fraternity, da not let it be a cheat and delusion. Let him he a citizen in spirit and in name.

Mr. Harris, of Ills., referred Mr. Davis, of Maryland, to the fact as shown hy the census in 1850, in the last named State that educational intelligence, hy a comparison of numbers, was largely in favor of persons of foreign birth.

Mr. Davis—That conveys no instruction.

Mr. Harris—Then the gentleman is beyond the reach of instruction.

Mr. Hall of Mass., argued that the amendment secures equality before the law and will prevent the control of elections hy persons on public works.

Mr. Richardson spoke against discriminating, nrging the sooner that the right of citizenship was inferred the better.

Mr. Carlile contended that if the hill passed without this amendment it will confer advantages on foreigners not possessed by natives.

Mr. Zollicoffer understood that one-third of the voting population of Washington consisted of Government employes.

Mr. Whitney believed that the hill was the product of an effort on the part of the Administration to stifle the sentiments of the people on the American question hy introducing alien votes.

Mr. Meacham, (in response to a question hy Mr. Smith of Tennessee,) remarked that not a word was said in Committee referring to the Administration, or to any political party.

Messrs. Keitt and Goode opposed, and Mr. Walker advocated, the amendment, pending which the House adjourned.

Unconstitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

In the case of the People *vs.* Toynbee, Brooklyn, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower Court, which was adverse to the constitutionality of the search and seizure clause. In the Buffalo case—the People *vs.* Wynhamer, in which judgment was rendered hy the lower Court in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory principle, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment, thus declaring not only the search and seizure clause, hut even the general principle of prohibition, unconstitutional.

The Judges of the Court are supposed to stand five for the unconstitutionality of the Prohibitory Law. The three dissenting are Judges Johnson, Wright and Selden, or Mitchell.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 24.

The Supreme Court has issued a writ of ouster against Mr. Barstow, and established Mr. Bashford's claim to the Governorship. The latter has consequently taken the oath, and assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Bashford took possession of the Executive Chamber this morning, and sent a message to the Senate—the Assembly [illegible] to prevent its [illegible] to give way to Mr. Barstow, and ordered that [illegible] force would be used. Mr. Bashford replied [illegible] if necessary."

Election at Portchester.

PORTCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25.

At the election held in this town to-day, the whole Union ticket was chosen.

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 25.

The newsroom of Mr. King and dentist office of H. R. White, in the Devereux block in this city, were burned this morning. Mr. King's loss, $1,000; insured. Mr. Warer's loss, $5,000; not insured. Mr. Devereux's loss, $5,000; fully insured.

The Ohio River Navigable.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, March 25.

The ice has all run out of the river, and it is now in fine navigable order. In the channel the water is ten feet deep. Several steamers have arrived from the lower ports, and several have departed.

The Camden Homicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 25.

Lenairs, one of the men arrested for shooting Mr. Hatch, of Camden, on Sunday, has confessed that he fired the fatal shot, but alleges that it was done in self defence.

Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25.

We have received no mail to-day south of Mobile.

Steam Fire Engine.

Lee & Larned's Steam Fire Engine was playing for exercise yesterday afternoon in the Park. The steam was kept up for three hours steady, and she threw with a nozzle of 1¼ inch diameter 250 gallons of water to a minute. Through an inch and a half nozzle she threw 450 gallons. She does not pretend to throw a higher or a larger stream than a hand-worked machine, bnt to keep longer at it.

The Gentleman.

Rev. Dr. Vinton has commenced a course of lectures at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. He delivered the first of the course last evening by repeating his admirable and popular lecture "The Gentleman." The audience in attendance was very large and most respectable.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

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TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

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Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at most below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AT NEWTOWN.—The attention of our readers is called to the extensive sale of 200 beautiful lots to be sold, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, March 26,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. These desirable lots are located in the village of Newtown, about four miles from New-York, and only three minutes' walk from the Flushing Railroad depot, and no lots have been sold in a long time equal to the property for country residences. The terms are very liberal, as 7½ per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, and the title is indisputable. We therefore advise all persons in want to attend this sale, as every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement of the Auctioneer in this paper.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—WE NOTICE THAT ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a plot of ground in the village of Factoryville, Staten Island: 2 lots on 84th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.; 1 lot on 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; 2 houses and lots on 53d-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; one house and lot on 3d-av., between 56th and 58th sts.; 1 house and lot on 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; 2 valuable lots with buildings thereon, on 10th-st., between Avenues C and D, known as the Soap Stone Works; also, the machinery belonging thereto; also, 3 lots on 85th-st. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "Wood's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

E. G. MERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

TO IMPROVE THE SENSORIUM IS THE GREAT object of education. It is also GENIN'S object—witness his splendid new work. The peculiarity of this work is, that the contents are not furnished by the author but by the purchaser, who is always satisfied with them; or would be with the best poem and brilliant letter in the world, if inclosed. Respected reader, this new work of GENIN'S is a Spring dress hat, of unequaled style and quality, and its price is four dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's.

AUTOMATON BIRD TREE FOR SALE.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amidst the snowy branches of which bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of any visible mechanical assistance. The motions of the tiny songsters and their warblings are so natural that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. The mechanism is connected with a clock, which sets it in motion every half hour. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 198 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 198 Front-st., and druggists generally.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Stalinary, &c. A large, finely assorted [illegible] store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and [illegible]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with reputations. Training in the practice of the courts, by mock processes, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LONGSHERRY, No. 498 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brannan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wigs Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—forming to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 Broadway, offer for sale a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, of their own manufacture, of superior styles and workmanship. Also, Hat-Racks, Settees, Fire-Boards, &c. No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

INDIA-RUBBER TOYS.—ALL SIZES OF CRYING and Laughing Babies and Dolls' Heads. Also, Rubber Squeaking Toys, Fish, Dogs, Goldfish, Sheep, Red Riding Hoods, and the Mysterious Highland Piper, at TUTTLE'S Fancy Goods and Toy Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Why pay $5 or $6 for a pair of Boots, when you can get a pair of fine French Calf Boots, with steel shanks, made to order, for $3 75, by A. BAKER, No. 12 Spring-st. Stout Boots, $4; Double Water-proof, $5; and fine French Patent Leather, $5 to $7. You will find a great saving in your boot bills. Try them.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam.—The sufferer from a cough or cold, or the confirmed consumptive even, feels half value for his outlay, in buying a bottle of this WILD CHERRY BALSAM. The value of Dr. WISTAR'S discovery cannot be over-estimated.

BEADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 126 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Taylor's International Hotel and Saloons.—Families arriving in the City by the early trains, or morning boats, will find in this establishment superior accommodations for breakfast or dinner.

A suitable recess has been prepared for the deposit of small parcels of baggage.

The ladies' reception room is approached from the entrance on Broadway, through the Grand Saloon, at the west end, where a waiting maid is in constant attendance.

This arrangement offers special advantages for ladies and families who wish to sojourn in the City only for a short time. JOHN TAYLOR,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

Trade Sale—Wednesday, March 26.—NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers.

The sale this day embraces the large and valuable invoices of

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Boston.
HALE & HOPKINS; LUCAS BROTHERS; WILEY & HALSTEAD, New-York.
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.
B. H. BUTLER & CO., Philadelphia.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Trade Sale Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

The Minnesota settlement Association—Now numbering 156 members, will leave New-York about the 15th of April; they will settle on Government land, at $1 25 per acre, and have some years to pay for it. Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 145 Bowery. All members are notified to come forward and pay their last installment on shares.
W. WILDE, Secretary.

No Smoke! No Burnt Steaks! No Smoky Kitchen When You Eat in the Fire Iron.—ROBINSON'S patent gridiron gives a delicate broil not only to every steak, ham, fish, chicken or sausage, but a beautiful brown toast to your bread. Sold at No. 79 Dunne-st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

Hiscox's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at druggists' and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Diseases of the Skin.—Dr. NEWTON'S Office for the special treatment of the most inveterate cases of skin affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private family. [illegible] to selection. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

BOARDING.—Parlor with bedroom and pantry [illegible] at No. 208 Broome-st., for gentleman and wife [illegible] unchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Carlton Clinton, or Washington Parade Ground, with one or two rooms furnished or unfurnished. A small family without children preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 694, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Within ten minutes' walk of Fulton-ferry, or Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn, for a gentleman and lady. A second story room, furnished or unfurnished. Address T., Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-Office, giving location, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife, in a respectable boarding-house, or private family, [illegible] between 14th-st. Address WILLIAMSON, [illegible] Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Registered and supervised [illegible] on the most liberal terms. Board [illegible] at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, [illegible] Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds [illegible] purchased and sold. Partners procured on commission.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOUSE, situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of the Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two miles back from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, as a few rods distant from the house. For further particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

DESIRABLE BOARD.—A family or single gentleman wishing to secure board with good accommodations, will find a fine suite of rooms, in one of the best locations in this City, by applying at once to No. 31 West 21st-st. The rooms will be vacated on the 1st of May, or earlier if desired.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a private family, with or without board, terms moderate; references required. Apply at No 59 Leroy-st.

GOOD BOARD IN A PLEASANT LOCATION.—A few gentlemen may obtain large pleasant rooms, furnished or not, with or without partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 975 West 19th-st.

NO. 219 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and lady, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board. Location pleasant and of easy access. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A well-furnished parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, replete with every convenience, such as closets, gas, water, &c. Dinner hour 6 o'clock. Also a room for a single gentleman. Reference exchanged. No. 176 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To families or single gentlemen, with board, in a delightful location, near Washington-square. Apply at No. 5 University-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of a Printing Ink Manufactory, already established. It is a capital chance, and one rarely that will fall to a young man who wishes to enter a very safe and profitable business. A person commanding cash to the amount of $1,000 to $1,500 cannot make a better investment—from $3,000 to $6,000 can be cleared yearly, and no hazards. The business is easily conducted and unexplained, and full information given to the purchaser. A German can be employed. Letters addressed to H. B., Times Office, in good faith and with real name, will be confidentially treated. Excellent reasons will be given for selling.

$5,000.—THE ADVERTISER—Is the inventor of an electro-magnetic application for different affections, easily applied, and has proved very efficacious. It can be sold for fifty cents each. He desires to form a copartnership for their manufacture and disposition. It is believed that $50,000 can be realised the first year. Address MAGNETIC, Union-place Post-Office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Who can advance from $2,000 to $3,000 in a first-class general insurance agency business, where a respectable return can be realized. Address, with real name and location, INSURANCE AGENCY, New-York *Tribune* Office.

$1,000.—CLERK WANTED—In a store in Broadway. A knowledge of the business would be necessary. He must have $1,000 to loan his employer, secured on real estate. A salary of $800 per annum will be paid. Call immediately on W. H. HOPE, No. 284 Spring-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The advertiser is the inventor of a railroad signal, (not yet patented,) which will give information at each station of the approach of a train of cars from any distance. Having other business, he wishes to dispose of the same. Model can be seen by addressing RAILROAD, Union-place Post-Office.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 165 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. This store has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE,
No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LUMBER AND TIMBER YARD FOR SALE—Doing a business of $50,000 a year, which can be increased to double the amount if desired. On the premises are a good two-story brick office and two story brick store. Also, a three-story brick dwelling. A good assortment of lumber on hand, and excellent sheds and enclosure. Four others in this City, for good bank stock taken in part payment. Apply on the premises, northwest corner 1st-av. and 59th-st., E. R.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young gentleman, who has been regularly educated to the hardware business, and whose connections are of the highest respectability, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established house where his services, and a capital of $10,000, would secure him a good position. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,186. All communications strictly confidential.

EXPRESS LINE FOR SALE.—Now doing a good business, will be sold low for cash. A good chance for a young man with a small capital, who will attend to business himself. Apply at No. 13 Centre-st.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOKS—Comprising thirty [illegible] prepared by members of Schools, Institutes, Academies, &c. &c. For sale by W. REMAUD, No. 321 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women. The one as cook, washer and ironer, or [illegible] to housework; she can do very well. Has very good recommendations. The other is a nurse of very superior skill in case of sickness in either case she has acted as such in public institutions, or would take care of children, &c. She has references from professional gentlemen for such. Both will go in the country if required. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible-house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references; one as chambermaid and plain neat sewing; will assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; is a capable person; gives excellent City references; wages $6 a month. The other is 14; can mind a child; do neat sewing; is smart, and willing to wait on a lady who boards. Gives excellent City reference. Wages from $2 to $3. Call No. 239 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number of excellent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for city and country; professed cooks, thorough good plain cooks, general housework'rs, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses; families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant young women. In City or country; one is an excellent cook, will assist in washing and ironing, if required; can make good bread, cake or biscuit; the other would do general housework; is a first-rate girl; or would go as chambermaid washer and ironer. They are both highly recommended. Any lady requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) suitable for gentlemen's families in city and country, cooks, efficient nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids and thorough servants. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women. One as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No 144 Elizabeth-st., in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress. In a private family, by a very experienced girl, with several years' City reference; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objections to do light housework of a small family; has good city reference. Call at No. 64½ West Washington-place, near 4th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who has been in the habit of taking charge of children for the past three years. Best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 156 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; an American young woman as seamstress; a young woman as cook; and a light-colored young woman as waitress. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lad, from Connecticut, in a wholesale business, to make himself generally useful. Has lived one year in a country store, and can bring good testimonials from city and country. Address WIDOW, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as laundress, and chambermaid if required; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 41 Spring-st., in rear building, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid, waiter or children's nurse. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 Amos-st.

ON DEMANDE—Une jeune fille Suisse, forte et bien portante; munie de bons certificats, pour soigner soin d'un enfant de 18 mois. S'addresser a No. 7 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, assorters, artists and others, which will be faithfully and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No 293 Broadway, room No 4.

MEN-SERVANTS WANTED THIS DAY.—A up-top coachman, a first-class waiter, coachmen for Newport, three footmen for Washington and this City, an American farmer, an experienced gardener, three waiters for private families. Also a Protestant coachman, waiter and gardener, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 14 Grand-st. Also colored waiters.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED.—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 130 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Cook, nurse, laundress waitress and seamstress in a private family. Apply at 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., established for supplying families with respectable and efficient help, and "Maids of all work" with situations, both in City or country. N. B.—Girls well recommended can be supplied with first-rate situations. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Active, energetic Agents to canvass for SEARS' LARGE-TYPE QUARTO PICTORIAL BIBLE, containing about One Thousand Engravings. Sold only by subscription. Call or send for a full descriptive Circular. Address ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references can be given. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway. Mr. WATERS, Harness Maker.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A family residing near the sea-shore, 17 miles from the City, offer the comforts of a home to a lady competent to teach the ordinary English branches and rudiments of music to two children, 5 and 10 years of age, four or five hours each day. City references given and required. Address W. H. B., *Times* Office.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Parties about renovating their parlors, and wishing to have their ceilings and cornices repaired, whitened and made equal to new, without injuring the work, as is usually the case, can be accommodated satisfactorily, by applying to J. GARNER, Practical Plasterer. Reference—B. SINCLAIR & Co., Ornamental Plasterers, No. 56 East 13th-st., where orders may be left.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should come into the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 18 Bible-House, next door to the Post-Office, where the best girls in the City can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Superintendent.
P. S.—Also, a great number of male help for City and country.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In a retail clothing house. None need apply but those that bring the best of City references as regards ability and integrity. Address CLOTHING HOUSE, Chatham-square Post-Office.

A SEAMSTRESS—Who will be disengaged on the 1st of April, wants a situation in a private family; is a Protestant; understands dress-making and other sewing; has no objection to do some chamberwork, or would go as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can refer to her present employer, who will cheerfully recommend her; also, many others in this City. address SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a thorough practical farmer and his wife, to take charge of and work a farm; have had great experience and are not afraid to work. Address FARMER, *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an importing stationery house; one who is thoroughly conversant with the business, and well acquainted with the City and country trade preferred. Address with references, Box No. 3,396 Post-Office, stating amount of salary required, with full particulars, &c.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a large country store near this City; one familiar with the business preferred; unexceptionable reference required. Address ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS, POINTERS AND FLYBOYS WANTED—for steady work, at JOHN A. GRAY'S, Nos. 25 and 27 Cliff-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—One who has good City references, and is a Protestant, can apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED.—A full set—ripper, bander and brimmer. Those who have been accustomed to work together preferred. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

WANTED.—A Prote tant chambermaid, good references will be required. Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 2 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—A respectable American boy, not over 16 years of age, who has a good knowledge of pencil drawing, to learn the silver chasing business, No. 77 Duane-st. Apply to E. E. SHEPARD.

CARPET SALESMAN AND TWO UPHOLSTERERS WANTED. Apply at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand-st., corner of Chrystie.

SUPERIOR SHIRT HANDS WANTED—Also a person to take charge of a sewing machine. Apply to LITCHFIELD & BRADY, No. 97 William-st.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED—In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 236.

STEAMBOAT GOLDEN GATE
FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
Inquire on board foot of Amos-st., North River.

INHUMANITY.—The screams of that Blessed Baby every night at Burton's, are positively enjoyed by hundreds of our best citizens! Will not the Mayor interfere?

GRIST MILL FOR SALE—Premises & Page's patent; size of stone 30 inches; new; cost $160, will be sold for $100, if applied for immediately. E. WEBSTER, No. 15 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 13 Ann-st., fourth story, front.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT—No. 687 and 689 BROADWAY.—Dr. [illegible] Diseases of the eye, ear and throat, [illegible] to the public to an unusual extent. [illegible] Diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible] Diseases of the Throat, [illegible] Cancers, [illegible] Tumors, [illegible] Deformities, [illegible] Paralysis, [illegible] Fistula, [illegible] Piles, [illegible] Fissure, [illegible] Diseases of the Rectum, [illegible] Diseases of Females, [illegible] Diseases of the Urinary Organs, [illegible] Diseases of the Skin, [illegible] Diseases of the Blood, [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Scrofula, [illegible] Syphilis, [illegible] Diseases of the Nervous System, [illegible] Diseases of the Heart, [illegible] Asthma, [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Bronchitis, [illegible] Catarrh, [illegible] Deafness, [illegible] Ringing of the Ears, [illegible] Diseases of Children, [illegible] Diseases of Females, [illegible] Diseases of the Urinary Organs, [illegible] Diseases of the Skin, [illegible] Diseases of the Blood, [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Scrofula, [illegible] Syphilis, [illegible] Diseases of the Nervous System, [illegible] Diseases of the Heart, [illegible] Asthma, [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Bronchitis, [illegible] Catarrh, [illegible] Deafness, [illegible] Ringing of the Ears, [illegible] Diseases of Children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GARRETT & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

We would invite the attention of the TRADE to our LARGE AND COMPLETE COLLECTION of all the NEW BOOKS, MAGAZINES and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, etc., published in this country. We sell at the lowest price, and supply our customers at the earliest possible moment after issue.

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We particularly call the attention of dealers to our LARGE STOCK OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, embracing a greater variety than can be found in any other establishment in the country. Call and examine our stock, and give us an order.

GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

JENNY MARSH'S BOOK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES.
TOILING AND HOPING,
THE STORY OF A LITTLE HUNCHBACK.
BY JENNY MARSH.

Gen. Morris, who read the proof-sheets, says in the *Home Journal*: "This original work, from the pen of a much-esteemed correspondent, is now in press, and will shortly be published. We have been favored with an inspection of the proof-sheets, from which we have drawn a few of its characteristics, and made some brief extracts. It is a narrative of *home*, and its characters are such as are met around the fireside. They do not claim the perfection of angels, nor the imperfections of demons—like the unnatural delineations of many of our modern fashionable novels. In this respect they are true to life: for there are no persons entirely free from blemishes, and the worst, no matter how forbidding their moral aspect may appear, have an 'angel side' in moments of inward reflection. The book is, apparently, worked up from an interesting personal experience. It endeavors to show what great good we may do, even under the most threatening discouragement, if, like Florence McAlpine, the Hunchback, we *hope and toil*, trusting in the love of our Father, to guard and guide us. We know it will not find its warmest friends among the lovers of brilliant, marvelous and high-flown fiction; but it will surely win a welcome place in the private study, the useful library, and at the Christian fireside, where it will encourage many a fainting heart to 'be not weary in well-doing.' The style of the authoress is of that sincere and pleasing character which proceeds from a cultivated taste, a well-stored mind, and a heart filled with emotional sympathies. Though comparatively a young writer, she gives hopeful promise of a wide and lasting reputation; and we sincerely hope she may realize the justifiable anticipations of herself and publishers on behalf of this, her maiden publication. The first extract we have marked, illustrates the unhappiness consequent upon a marriage for money. It is a sweet picture, filled out with most delicate limnings."

One neat 12mo. Price $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS
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PICKNOR & FIELDS
HAVE NOW READY
THE PANORAMA
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BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
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THE PANORAMA AND OTHER POEMS will prove a source of great delight to the numerous admirers of WHITTIER'S poetry. It will be seen that he has lost none of his fire; none of his manly independence of thought; none of that scorching hate of wrong which he has so often heretofore poured out in burning words. No men 'shors for a nobler cause with a more sincere and sublime devotion. The voice of oppressed humanity thrills in the poetry of WHITTIER.

"Like a breath of the olden time whispered about."

All honor, say we, to him who so faithfully and entirely devotes his powers to the cause of human liberty and human happiness.

From the Transcript.

We regard WHITTIER as one of our truest and noblest poets. The man who has so fitly embodied the lesson of Robert Rantoul's life, and has written the simple and beautiful ballad of "Mand Muller," may rest secure through all the ages of immortal fame and immortal love. The Trade supplied by
EDWARD P. RUDD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

"It cannot fail to please the lovers of flowing and graceful narrative."—*Tribune.*

"It will be superfluous to say that Mrs. Holmes is a charming writer."—*True Flag.*

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AND OTHER TALES.
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
The popular author of "Tempest and Sunshine," and "The English Orphans."

In one volume, 280 pages, 12mo. Price $1.

The numerous and delighted readers of "Tempes and Sunshine" and "The English Orphans"—Mrs. Holmes' former works—will be pleased to learn that ano her work of their favorite author is again within their reach. That this work will be eagerly sought and widely read, her former brilliant success affords the surest guaranty.

Mrs. Holmes is a peculiarly pleasant and fascinating writer. Her subjects are the home and family relations. She has the happy faculty of enlisting the sympathies and affections of her readers and of holding their attention to her pages, with deep and absorbing interest. The "Homestead on the Hillside" is, therefore, attracting the liveliest attention

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The lands thus granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and sells the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

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Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, and for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market. Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

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The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

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The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid advancement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,

No. 22 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COMPLETE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated near Riverdale Station, two miles south of Yonkers, and 15 miles from the City Hall. House is frame, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, built in the Gothic style, and two years old. Is replete with every convenience, such as hot and cold water bath, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c. Contains 11 rooms, besides basement and attic. Is well adapted, from its sheltered situation, for a Winter or Summer residence. Has been handsomely papered and painted inside and out the past season, and is in perfect order, not requiring the expenditure of a dollar in repairs. The water is supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house, is very pure and abundant, and is conducted to the carriage-house, as well as to a handsome fountain in front of the house. A good carriage-house and stable, with six stalls, hen-house, ice-house filled, &c. The fruit consists of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The land, which is six acres in extent, is handsomely terraced and beautifully diversified, with iron entrance gates, and well-made carriage road. Time from Chambers-st. to house, 1 hour and 10 minutes. The advertiser has resided on the place eight years, and can guarantee its perfect salubrity and freedom from ague. Title perfect. Reason for selling is, going to a larger place. Price $16,000, part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

C. W. SIMMONS, No 108 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and ever-green trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to

GREEN & SEWELL, No 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic river, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 225 5th-av.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 13 miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH'S, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, containing 3 acres of ground, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The grounds are well laid out, a fine apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is surrounded by fine old shade trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 362 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND CHOICE FRUITERY FOR SALE—Very cheap, on easy terms. The location is perfectly healthy, 22 miles from New-York, at Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and about 200 yards from Railroad Station, where the cars stop on signal, and ten minutes' walk from Scotch Plains Depôt. There are 24 acres of land, five acres being fine woodland, the remainder is garden, meadow, tillage, and a nursery of fine fruit and shade trees. There are 170 kinds of choice pear trees, which begun to bear last season; some 200 to 300 grafted apple trees, very choice fruit; several hundred grape vines, a fine peach orchard, quinces, cherry trees, nectarines, apricots and plums, white raspberry bushes, a large quantity of currant and gooseberry bushes, &c. There are two wagons, one on steel springs, and one farming wagon, a set of double harness, one single harness, a lady's new and elegant side-saddle. The farming tools embrace seed drills, cultivators, both the common kind and the garden cultivator on wheels, a large number of shovels, spades, forks, plows, and everything necessary for farming purposes. The House and Veranda have tin roofs, French windows, open on veranda: first floor—front and back parlor, glass sliding doors; second floor has four rooms; the L part of the house has basement, dining-room, sitting-room and two attic sleeping-rooms, and open chamber for storage. The barn has a cellar under the whole of it—one-half for cows and horses, the remainder for vegetables for feeding the cows. There is a small workshop and a general assortment of tools. All the trees on the farm are marked and numbered and the numbers registered in a book for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the names of the fruits. For further information, apply to L. BURKE, Room No. 1½, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¾ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.—an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story cottage, in 40th st., 100 yards east of 8th-av.; also a two-story building, 25 by 50 feet, and lease of lot, suitable for dwelling or high manufacturing purposes. Inquire of WM. F. QUINN,

No. 2 Canal-st., corner of Centre.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE AND TWO FULL LOTS, WITH TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, in the rear, 16x26, No. 278 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Two grape arbors, the whole depth of the lot, with full bearing vines on each, and garden in high state of cultivation. This beautiful residence will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Apply on the premises, or of A. J. BLEECKER, & CO., No 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—That splendid brown-stone front house and stable, with 4 or 6 lots of ground, on Fire-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, formerly the residence of John B. Kitching, Esq., will be sold at a great sacrifice; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUNDRY AND TANNERY FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large first-class foundry and machine shop and smith shop, situated at Newburgh, N. Y., having a large dock and a front of the river of over 300 feet. Foundry 50x76, with a wing 32x50, built of brick. Slate roof, thoroughly found in all conveniences for the business. A large crane, sweeping main floor—cupola large oven, a large assortment of iron and wooden flasks for making loam, dry and green castings. The machine shop is three stories, 40x120, brick, with slate roof; has steam engine and boiler of fifty-horse power; an entire new stock of screw lathes and planing machines, slotting machines, screw-cutting machines, a large boring and turning lathe, a planing machine planing six feet square, and all necessary small tools. The smith shop has nine fires and all tools for the business. Also a large stock of the most modern patterns for high and low pressure propeller engines, stationary engines, mill gearing and general mill work; pulleys and car work. The tools and fixtures of the foundry may be purchased and the real estate leased for a term of years. An excellent opportunity for an investment or the formation of a stock company. A large portion of the stock of the company would be taken at Newburgh. Also, on the same dock, a large tannery with steam power, now occupied by Col. O. S. HATHAWAY. For particulars, inquire of R. A. FORSYTH, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, or, N. REEVE, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEWBURGH, March 3, 1856.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 59 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Sangatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 20 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly and neatly painted, and has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 362 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¾ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is 56 feet square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out-houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN FOR SALE—A house and lot in Morristown, New-Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt, and very pleasantly situated. The house is 25x30 feet, 2½ stories and basement; is two years old, well built and convenient, has water inside. The lot is 80x200 feet, has a barn and carriage-house, a good garden with a variety of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply or the premises to T. K. ROSS, or to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

STATEN ISLAND FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 18 acres of land, new house and out buildings, near Rossville, will be sold by auction (by the executor) TO-MORROW, at the hotel at Rossville, Staten Island. For particulars (sale at 12 o'clock) apply No. 12 Centre-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH BUILDERS' LOANS—Twenty-eight lots at East New-York adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is accessible at all hours by six cent omnibuses and Railroad. Houses will sell as rapidly as they can be built. Apply to C. R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—From next May, furniture and good-will of boarding-house No. 117 and 119 Hudson-st., corner North Moore. Cause for selling ill health. It will be sold reasonable. First-rate stand for boarders. To be seen from 10 to 11, and from 2 to 4.

MAGNIFICENT SEMINARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Splendid buildings and 10 acres of ground, beautifully shaded, &c.; 12 miles from New-York. Price $30,000. Crowded with students. Health only cause for selling. Also, $10,000 wanted, at 10 per cent. interest, for five years, upon splendid improved property in a thriving river town in Illinois, and worth $25,000. Also, $2,000 wanted on $5,000 superior and reliable City Stocks, for six months. Also, three superior houses, $3,000 each, in Williamsburg—North 6th st. Apply at No. 85 Chambers-st., Room No. 8.

A FARM OF ABOUT 86 ACRES FOR SALE LOW—As the owner is going to leave the country. It is all under a high state of cultivation except three or four acres of woodland. The buildings are extensive and in complete order, as well as the fences; 500 or 600 apple trees, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, and three-quarters of a mile from railroad station. It is a good market or dairy farm, and a desirable residence for gentlemen or merchants. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., and No. 72 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,850 and $2,000; one with stable, $2 850; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

SELECTIONS OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Two lots, east side 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; northwest corner of 37th-st., and 5th-av.; southwest corner of 82d-st. and 6th-av.; 4 lots, 82d-st., near 5th-av.; 9 lots, 38th-st., east of 5th-av; 2 do., west of same; 2 lots, 34th-st., running through to 35th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 do., north side 34th-st. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine st., corner of Broadway.

$6,000—HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 3-story and basement brick house No. 208 West 44th-st. Said house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, marble mantels, bath, &c., &c. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 366 West 47th-st. Possession immediately.

$3,600—HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—On Gates-av., second house east from Classon-av., one three-story, basement, counter-cellar, brick house, twelve rooms, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE, WITH A LIBERAL BUILDER'S LOAN—The following first-class lots, between 5th and 6th avs.: Five in 16th-st., five do. in 34th st., and five do. in 38th-st. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a year, with the privilege of purchasing—a residence on the east side of the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Sing Sing or Tarrytown, with four or five acres of land. Address LEX, Office of *New-York Times*.

COTTAGE WANTED TO HIRE—On Staten Island, from May 1, a genteel furnished cottage, suitable for a small family, with stables and carriage-house. Address WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 106 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having retired from practice, is willing to dispose of his horses and carriages. Apply to Dr. JAMES COCKCROFT, No. 24 Forsyth-st.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 526, 528 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 338 front-st., and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE VILLAGE, N. Y.—Three beautiful houses, nearly new, of various sizes, pleasantly situated on Centre-av., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. In the vicinity of the new Public School and churches. Carriage houses, stables and one or two acres of land can be had with two of the above dwellings. Rent moderate. For full particulars, apply to J. H. WEAVER, No. 85 Pearl-st., New-York, or to J. G. HORTON, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Long Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st sts., and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also, a 2-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—A first-class country residence on Staten Island elegantly furnished. Also, a cottage not furnished; a fine house with a large garden, fruit, &c., and two verandah-place, Brooklyn; a three-story house on South 3d-st., Williamsburg; a corner store in Canal-st., and houses, farms and country-seats for sale and exchange.

J. H. MARTIN, No 1 Bowery.

HOUSES TO LET.—A first-class dwelling house on 23d-st., elegantly finished. Rent $1,250. A three-story end attic brick house on 21st-st., in complete order, with all improvements, at $650. A four-story house on 40th-st., at $660. Also, other houses, stores and apartments to rent. Apply to W. H. ROOME,

No. 18 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—A very desirable two-story and basement cottage house, near 6th-av. railroad; very desirable for a small family; rent, $350. A three-story and basement house, with all the improvements; rent, $450.

HENRY FRANKLYN,

No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large genteel house No. 53 East 26th-st., 25 feet front, 3 rooms deep on first floor, in fine order, both gas and fixtures, wash-tubs, water-closets, &c. Rent $840. Possession before May 1.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—On Lexington-av., $900; on 26th-st., $700 and $800; on 31st-st., $800; on 4th-av., $450 and $500; on 43d-st., $500; on 28th-st., $650; on 23d-st., $900. Also a number of furnished houses, $1,000 to $2,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 80 Walker-st. Inquire of ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Buildings, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Convenient to 8th-av. cars or Broadway stages. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, S. I., within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation will be given on the 1st of April. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres, and are in a high state of cultivation. There is a bathing house on the hills which bound the premises on the north, a stable and other out houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—One of the best locations in the

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE

OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, WARRANTED ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, HALL, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, being stock of the old established house of

McGRAW & ALLENDORPH,

(Who retire from the business on the 1st May,)

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,)

At No. 455 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock.

N. B.—The most valuable portion of this superb stock will be included in this day's sale, (commencing on the second floor,) and sold without reservation.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, TWO HUNDRED VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated in the ancient and beautiful village of Newtown and within only three minutes' walk of the depôt of the Flushing Railroad Company. Those villa sites are each 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and will be sold with the privilege. The lots on Newtown-av. will be sold only in parcels of four lots, making 50 feet front and 200 deep, running through from street to street. The ground is elevated, the location is unsurpassed, and the land is free from rock. Churches of all denominations, and good schools, are in the immediate vicinity of this property, and the water is excellent. The cars of the Flushing Railroad Company leave Hunter's Point and New-York several times a day, which gives very facility necessary to persons doing business in the City of New-York, desiring to make this beautiful place their private residence, and combining city with country life. The communication by the Railroad is only eight cents a day, which is less than any railroad or stage route in the City of New-York. The streets and avenues have all been graded at the expense of the present owner.

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and is worthy the attention of Capitalists, as well as those who are seeking to obtain healthy locations for settlement, as Newtown has been noted for years as being the healthiest village on Long Island. Many first-class improvements are now going on, and others are in contemplation, which will greatly increase the value of this property. Every lot put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also,

A frame cottage, 26x24, containing 9 rooms, with milk-room, barn and wagon-house, and 8 lots of ground, all kinds of fruit trees, and a good well of water on the premises. Also,

A new two-story frame-house, 19x24, with kitchen 14 feet square, wagon-house, and a good well of water and 7 lots of ground. Also,

A new two-story and basement frame-house sad lot, house 20 feet square.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent., and the title is indisputable.

For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND WATER-RIGHT, BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—JAMES M. MILLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee:

WEST-STREET.—Two lots on West-st., beginning 50 feet 6 inches north of Eight-st., each being 25 feet 1¾ inches wide and about 123 feet deep.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The two lots on the west side of Washington-st., immediately in the rear of the above mentioned, each being 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT.—The bulkhead and water-right in front of the first described lots.

SPRING-STREET.—The lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, known as No. 238 Spring-st., 27 feet 3 inches wide, and 100 feet deep.

Also, the adjoining three-story brick house and lot, No. 236 Spring-st., 23 feet wide and 90 feet deep.

Also, the lot on the southwesterly corner of Spring and Clark sts., with the double three-story brick house thereon, known as Nos. 29 and 31 Clark-st., being 25 feet 2¾ inches wide on Spring-st., and 80 feet deep.

CLARK-STREET.—The lot, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, adjoining the rear of the last mentioned, and known as No. 27 Clark-st., being 20 feet one inch wide, and 84 inches deep.

The lots on West and Washington sts., and water-right, will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on the 1st of May, 1857, at the annual rent of $2,000, payable quarterly, and the taxes, (which will be apportioned on each lot.) The lessees have the right of removing the buildings any time prior to the expiration of their lease. The sale will be absolute and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 81 Maiden-lane.

J. I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 500 BRONZE CLOCKS.—J. I. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, 75 cases of bronze clocks, inlaid with pearl and ornamented, of various patterns and designs, consisting of 30-hour and 8-day time and strike clocks, 30-hour patent lever, Jallen pattern, Sontag do., oriental column do., leaf do., Louis XIV. do., gothic, octagon, Young America, parrot, porcelain, Washington, eagle, &c.; the whole forming an assortment well worthy the attention of the trade, as every lot is to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder. By order of

GEORGE H. FORDHAM, Assignee.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., on a credit of 4 months, two packages and lots of hardware, cutlery and heavy goods. Also, 100 doz. long handle shovels, slightly damaged; 300 gross American dessert knives and forks, 10 cases axe handles. Also, by order of the Sheriff, 893 doz. padlocks, in good order. For further particulars see catalogues, which will be ready early on the day of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER WILL SELL on the 26th of March, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the two valuable lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as the Soap Stone Works, Nos. 494 and 496 10th-st., between Avenues C and D. The lots are 61 feet front and rear, and 92 feet 3 inches deep, both sides. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. A. J. SLEECKER & CO.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 449 Broadway, new and elegant furniture, being the entire stock of a Broadway dealer, embracing parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of rich and costly style. Also, the usual variety of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c., making a complete assortment, well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues at sale. Boxing and shipping on usual terms.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and substantial two-story brick-front dwelling-house, known as No. 8 Thomas st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. House 22x50 ft.; lot 25x50 ft. For particulars, apply to

JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer—Store No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS solicit sales of Furniture at private dwellings, or parties breaking up housekeeping can send their goods to our store, No. 79 Nassau-st., where our best attentions will be paid to their sale. Cash advances made when required. Returns of sales promptly made.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELL & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 182 East 23d-st., below 2d-av., Italian marble mantels, of the most elegant descriptions of foreign and American marbles.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 21 Crosby-st. will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, a number of horses suitable for all purposes. Also wagons, harness, saddles, &c

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of the Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 56 feet 8 inches front, on Broad-st., and 187 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 150 feet has a width of about 75 feet 8 inches, for the distance of 37 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and under-cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $39,500, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises.

DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE WINES —On THURSDAY, March 27, by Messrs. L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., at their sales rooms, No. 111 Pearl-st., at 12 o'clock M., the entire stock of Wines owned by J. B. Monnet, Esq., comprising the choicest of the New-York Hotel, prior to the year 1854. The catalogue will embrace nearly 2,000 cases of the most famous vintages and importations, including Chateau Margaux, Lafitte and Latour, of vintages of 1844, 1846 and 1848, from the houses of Washington Morton and Barton & Guestier. Also, the other fine wines of these celebrated growths from the same houses. Besides these are Matternich, Schloss, Johannesberger, Steinberger Cabinets, and Rudesheimer Hinterhauss, imported direct from the factor of the Montrachet States; a great variety of pale and gold Sherries, of great age and delicacy; Port wines of the rarest and choicest kinds; Burgundies of the first growths, and a stock of Madeiras unrivaled in reputation, quality and vintage—among which are Favorite No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; Dillon, Wolf and Sever, Leacock 1839; Howard, March & Co. 1834; Indiana 1812; Virginia Reserve from private stock of Jno. Hutchinson of Savannah; Sercial 1838; Old Red Seal, Jennings & Willard, Adelaide, Wardrop, and many others. The catalogue will include the wine of J. B. Monnet only. The wine in all cases guaranteed same as samples shown. Samples at the rooms on the day of the sale. Information respecting these wines may be obtained at the wine store of F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., opposite Depôt Hudson River Railroad.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New-York, Feb. 26, 1856.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. S. Councilman,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 152 West 21st-st., consisting of the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of the house.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, the most costly and magnificent furniture of every description offered at auction this season, the sale of which will be absolute to the highest bidder, and a deposit required of all purchasers. The goods must be removed immediately from the premises. The furniture consists in part of splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich Axminster and Aubusson carpets, four full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, of the most elegant description, 3 in embroidered brocade, 9 pieces each, with slip covers; 1 in crimson velvet, and 1 in hair cloth, 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with French mirror-fronts and back, with marble tops, brocade and lace curtains, elegant rosewood centre and pier tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, rosewood reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, Turkish and lavatid do., French escritoires and music cabinets with marble tops, marble clocks, mounted in ormolu, elegant Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, including many rare and valuable subjects, worthy of special attention; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, statuary and unique parlor adornments; dining-room and chamber furniture, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands and commodes to match, rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satin-wood, rosewood armoire à glace wardrobes, cheval glasses, elegant extension table, opens 16 feet; Ivory and silver cutlery, China dining set, 200 pieces; tea do.; crystal cut glass ware to match, of every description; rich silver ware, marble-top sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, large and elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds, China and Dresden toilet sets, spring-seat and French chairs, with a large variety of elegant mahogany furniture of every description, all of which is in the best order, having been used but a short time, and may be relied on as being of the best description. Also, all the culinary department, including range, portable furnace, &c. Also, about 200 yards English oil-cloth, hall stand, cost $70; velvet stair carpets, &c. Stages and care pass within a few doors of the house. No postponement on any account.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, on THURSDAY, (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 77 West 20th-st. near 6th-av.—S. STOVER will sell as above the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, all of which is in excellent order, consisting of a very superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 1 solid rosewood frame parlor suite in crimson and maroon in tapestry brocatel; 1 do. in satin and hair cloth, carved etagere, mirror back and front; Italian marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables; window curtains and coralces; French window shades; elegant gas chandelier; fine oil-paintings, among which a portrait of Count Vinceanes, Prime Minister to Louis XVI., by Elcinga, warranted original; splendid decorated Serves vases; French clock; rich mantel ornements; tapestry; velvet carpets, rugs, &c.; in the hall, oil-cloths, maps, hall table and chairs, &c. Chamber Furniture—Rich rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, superior enameled chamber suites, wardrobes best hair mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, &c., China toilet sets, mirrors, cottage chairs, tête-à-tête and arm-chairs with slip covers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Dining Room Furniture—oak extension dining table, do. sideboard, oak dining room chairs, arm chairs to match, sofa, French China dinner, coffee, and tea sets, elegant silver tea and coffee service, fine table cutlery, rich cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass ware, splendid French liquor stand, &c.; also a large variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, on postponement. Catalogues at the house on the morning of the sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE DELANCEY HOUSE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 554 Broadway, removed from the Delancey House, corner Waverley place and Broadway—about 3,000 yds. of velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, upwards of 1,000 yds. English and American oil-cloth, about 300 or molu and bronze gas chandeliers and brackets, from one to fifteen lights each, suites rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth, pier and centre tables to match, oak buffet, mahogany desks and reading-tables, lounges, clocks, silver-plated casters, trays, cake-baskets, oyster and cruet stands, pictures and tea-kettles, glass ware, &c.; elegant suites painted and enameled marble-top cottage furniture, of all the various colors and patterns, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; upwards of 20 dozen black walnut, oak, and mahogany cane and rush-seat chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather-beds, counterpanes, comfortables, blankets, quilts, linen and muslin sheets and pillow-cases, towels, napkins, linen and damask table-cloths, together with a general assortment of iron and copper kitchen furniture.

J. ESCART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THURSDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 244 Broadway, near 8th-st., will sell by virtue of a chattel mortgage and writ of execution, elegant hotel furniture, nearly new, consisting of parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, marble-top centre tables, large pier glasses, damask and lace curtains, cotary, Brussels, 3-ply carpets, imantel clock ornaments, gas chandeliers and fixtures, splendid oil-paintings and engravings, large assortment of bedroom furniture, enamel suites, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, dressing bureaus, wash stands, toilet sets, carpets, looking glasses, extension dining-tables, cane-seat chairs, silver-plated ware, marble-top bar and eating counters, large mirrors, cut glass decanters, tumblers, wines, crotch pipe, refrigerators, oil-cloth, matting, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, crockery and billiard-room, 3 splendid billiard tables, viz., 2 mahogany and 1 rosewood, &c., &c.

JAMES B. BENSELL, Deputy-Sheriff,
and Attorney for Mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Schmuhl's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner with no regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from spring and brook, of which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford ample opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, extensive sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, curtains, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, large stock of superior made cabinet furniture, by order of the assignee of a bankrupt cabinet-maker—the whole to be sold without reserve, regardless of the weather. This stock comprises the whole parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a private dwelling-house, and the stock of a first-class cabinet-maker lately relinquished business, consisting of a general assortment of custom-made furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of fancy goods, cars, white lead, cutlery, clocks, &c.; end at 12 o'clock, one superior rosewood piano-forte. For particulars, see *Herald*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT No. 14 State st., near the Battery. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 State-st., opposite the Battery, the entire furniture of the large 3-story house. It will comprise in part rich carpets of various kinds, mahogany dining-room, bedroom and parlor furniture, sofas and tête-à-tête, marble-top centre and other tables, dining and centers on tables, mahogany and maple and black walnut chairs, Voltaire do., carved rockers, French bedsteads, mirrors, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, curtains and cornices, oil-paintings, China and glass ware, table cutlery, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on the morning of sale, and no postponement

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5—At 12 o'clock, noon, (if not previously sold at private sale) at the house of John Paters Penny Bridge South Brooklyn, a sloop of about 65 tons burden, light draught of water, entirely overhauled everything in good order, and carries all her load on deck; is suitable for a lighter or any heavy business. Terms—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees immediately after the sale. The balance on the delivery of the papers on the 7th of April, at noon, at the Central Sales-rooms, cor of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

PELLS & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE OF MARBLE MANTELS BY AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 27, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. J. Caswell, No. 1,153 Broadway, containing mantels of Italian statuary, Sienna, veined and sienna, Spanish brocatel, black and gold, American statuary, and mosaic marbles. Many of the mantels are modern designs, and all well executed. Terms: four months, over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues day before sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At the drug store No. 100½ Bowery. E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the entire contents of the above beautiful store. The stock consists of fixtures, counters, glass show-cases, drawers, bottles, (handsomely labeled) perfumery, drugs and chemicals, and fancy goods of all kinds. This sale is worthy the attention of dealers, as every article will be sold without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large variety of Standard, half do., Dwarf do., Perpetual, Moss, Climbing and Running Roses, from the nursery of D. BOLL, florist, cor. Broadway and 54th-st., who is about to retire from the business on account of ill-health. All the above roses are warranted to be in fine order and perfectly hardy.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—M. DOUGHTY will sell at THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his sales rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., the entire parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of a family, removed from 1st-av. Also, bedding, carpets, oil cloths, oil paintings, &c., worthy attention.

JOHN P. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. precisely, at No. 231 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., a large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil-paintings, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. Catalogues at the house on Wednesday afternoon.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., a farm of thirty acres, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, deceased, situate on Soo eh Plains, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, on the line of the Central Railroad, 2¼ miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City. On the farm are a good two-story house, with kitchen attached, barn, carriage-house and other buildings; a good well of water by the door; apples, cherries, quinces, currants &c., and is a very desirable location for a gentleman's residence. Terms made known on the day of sale.

N B.—The farm can be pointed out to any one desirous of seeing it before the day of sale by inquiring of Mr. PHALEE, at the Scotch Plains Depôt.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 173 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of first-class cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, thick French-plate pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, and other rich fancy goods, consisting of ten richly-carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and oak library and secretary bookcases; rosewood armoires, French-plate doors; buffets, secretaries, rosewood and oak etageres, with mirrors attached; ladies' cabinet and writing tables, lined with satin wood; rosewood tables, wardrobes, fine superior-made walnut, oak, and mahogany 14-feet extension dining tables; six carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel, crimson and hair cloth, &c.; one magnificent black enameled chamber suite, complete with marble tops, and landscape painted, decorated with gold; ten elegant centre tables, in great variety; parlor and reception chairs, in fancy coverings; sofa bedsteads, lounges and lounge beds, side and corner etageres, together with as nifties variety of medium-class furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class warerooms.

Also, to pay advances, several South American horse-hair mattresses, eight French-plate oval and mantel mirrors, two thick French-plate mirror do., seven choice oil-paintings, including one French piece by Nichols.

Together with three rosewood 7-octave piano fortes, fully warranted.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. The property is covered with beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auction eer, No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORELLI, Auctioneer.

SALE CONTINUED—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of rich and plain furniture—English velvet carpeting, mirrors, oil-paintings, China glass ware, &c. The advantage of purchasing at this establishment excels others, (as no underbidding whatever is allowed,) and selections can be made and sold without wasting time. Catalogue contains an excellent stock of the above goods, with other articles of utility, to which we invite examination. N. B.—Boxing, &c., on the premises, at moderate charges.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 42 Ann st., near Nassau, a splendid assortment of household furniture and silver-plated ware. Sale positive. By order of the Assignees.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., 350 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Boads and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers take tea to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burling on, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Dunkirk, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, —On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Nawburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Express, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. D. MCCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Providence. Also, on arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 2:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows; Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 11 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANKAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torments of Toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE—USURY LAWS.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Commissioners for the Central Park—The Committee of Eight.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Aqueduct Board.

THE HINDOO STAMPEDE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the remonstrance of ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS against the widening of Battery-place. They say it is proposed to widen it to about 100 feet at Broadway and 210 at West-street. They think it is not necessary to have the street wider at West-street than at Broadway, and they object to having any authority conceded to build piers or make commercial or public wharves in front of the Battery.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

He also presented the petition of PETER COOPER, that the Institution founded and erected by him on the block bounded by Astor-place, Third-avenue, Eighth-street, and Fourth-avenue, be forever free from taxation, in order that its entire income may be devoted to the cause of human improvement. On motion of Mr. S. the memorial was referred to a select committee, consisting of the New-York delegation, and ordered printed.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported back the bill to amend the Revised Statutes entitled "Of Interest on Money," with a unanimous recommendation that sections six and seven of the Laws of 1837 be wholly repealed, and with a majority report amending the remainder of the law so that a person loaning at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. may recover the amount loaned with interest but without cost of action.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to enable PETER COOPER to found a scientific institution in the City of New-York for the Advancement of Science, Art, Philosophy and Letters. The Institution bear the corporate title of "the Union," and its corporate existence is to commence when PETER COOPER shall convey or devise to it the block of land and edifice erected by him on Aster-place. Its affairs to be conducted by a Board of Control consisting of thirteen members, who are to have the sole control of the revenues and expenditures, and empowered to confer diplomas for proficiency in science, art, philosophy or letters, as may be appropriate. The Board of Control to be under the supervision of the Supreme Court. They are also to report annually to the Common Council of the City a full report of all receipts and disbursements during the year, and of the progress and condition of the Institution, and to transmit the same to the Legislature, and to furnish all other information which the Legislature or Regents of the University may require.

BALLOT BOXES.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so that the votes for Mayor and judicial officers, in the City of Brooklyn, shall be deposited on a separate ballot.

BANKS AND BANKING.

At the hour of 11 the Senate resumed the consideration, in Committee, of the bill in relation to banks, banking associations and individual bankers, the Bank Superintendent and the bank fund. The motion pending was the reconsideration of the vote striking out the 16th section, which, after debate, was lost, and the bill, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of ANDREW J. YATES.

To continue and extend the charter of the Monroe County Mutual Insurance Company.

To authorize the Troy Turnpike and Railroad Company to transfer a part of their road.

To incorporate the Greenwood Cemeterial Association of Niagara County.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to sending in the reports of Academies and institutions of learning subject to visitation of Regents of the University.

To amend the charter of the city of Utica.

For the relief of HARVEY BALDWIN.

To extend the act to authorize the city of Oswego to subscribe to the capital stock of certain railroads, and to sell their bonds to pay for the same.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Chair presented the Annual Report on the Criminal Statistics of the State, prepared by the Secretary of the State. From this it appears that the number of convictions reported for 1854, in Courts of record, was 2,117; for 1855 the number is 2,342, showing an apparent decrease of crime. In the year 1854 there were 508 convictions for selling liquor without license. In 1855 there were but 354. Of the 4,744 convictions during the past year, 1,648 were of American birth, and 3,076 of foreign origin.

The Senate in Committee considered the bill for the regulation and government of the Manhattan Park in the City of New-York.

Mr. UPHAM moved to amend the third section by inserting the following names as Commissioners, and striking out the first two lines of the section, which gave the power to appoint to the Mayor and Common Council) viz.: W. KENT, PETER COOPER, JAS. F. FREMONT, JAS. HARPER, and JAS. E. COOLEY, which, after a long and spirited debate, in which some of the acts of Mr. Mayor WOOD, as an American citizen of Hindoo, were freely discussed, as well as his political actions as Mayor, in appointments in the Police Department, &c., &c., was finally adopted, by a vote of 16 to 4, and progress reported on the bill, when the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M.

The Chair announced as the Select Committee of eight to select from the general orders, bills that may properly be referred to Committees to report thereon, commonly called the "Grinding Committee," Messrs. Lee, Spencer, Madden, Ramsay, Clark, A. M. Smith, Hale and Upham.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The entire morning session in the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1856.

Upon motion of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, and after a very long debate, the appropriation to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in New-York City, was increased from $6,000 to $23,460, being a pro rata amount for 560 Inmates.

Five hundred dollars was appropriated to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, and the amount given the Buffalo City Dispensary increased from $500 to $1,000.

The amount to the Tonawanda Indian Schools was increased from $280 to $380, and $500 were appropriated to the Regents of the University for meteorological observations.

The usual appropriations to Hospitals being under consideration, Mr. NORTHUP moved to except the Albany Hospital. A long and animated debate followed, the amendment being finally agreed to, and the provision inserted to require all hospitals to provide accommodations for persons afflicted with infectious diseases, or forfeit their appropriations.

It is understood, however, that the exception of the Albany Hospital shall depend upon the report of the Committee to be made to-morrow, respecting the refusal to admit the members now ill of small-pox. Pending this report the bill was laid on the table.

THE AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Among the bills before the Legislature that ought to be promptly passed is one to legalize the action of the Common Council upon a resolution to fix the compensation of the Croton Aqueduct Board. A brief enumeration of the duties imposed upon the engineer, Alexander Craven, Esq., is the best argument that can be offered in favor of the bill. He has charge of the Dam and Croton Lake, 25 miles of aqueduct, 250 miles of water pipes, and 120 of sewerage, two reservoirs, and all the details necessary to keep in condition works that supply to 700,000 people the water necessary for their personal use. He is also to have the additional charge of laying out and constructing the new reservoir. The highest professional ability is necessary to supervise this great work, and yet, by some peculiarity of the law, the City authorities can only compensate the incumbent with a yearly salary of $2,000. This is but an attempt at compensation. The City is willing to pay more—the Aldermen and Councilmen have voted to do so—it needs now only a confirming enactment from the State. The present engineer, Mr. CRAVEN, has high professional ability—he has long experience—is a man of sterling integrity, and any where else would readily command a salary twice as large as that proposed to be paid. Unless prompt action is had, the City will lose all the benefit of his talent and experience.

THE HINDOO STAMPEDE.

I have before advised you that harmony was not a [illegible] element in the [illegible] Hindoos that after the [illegible] they enjoyed last week the [illegible] free with my [illegible] letting an [illegible] were poured [illegible] never intended [illegible] at once [illegible] the lines of [illegible] now appointees [illegible] begin to suspect that [illegible] took them for, and an [illegible] which may have an eruptive day. The fact is, a large proportion of those [illegible] seceded to places are not in favor of going [illegible] with FILLMORE and DONELSON. If the Hindoos proper possessed a clear majority in the Board, they would soon feel the knife; but Mr. SEYMOUR openly repudiates the ticket, and, if left to his own better judgment and his natural proclivities, Mr. WHALLEN would himself refuse his allegiance.

"They stumble who run fast,"

and, with more than their usual sagacity, the remaining four pause in the execution of what they would if they dare. I was reminded last week of the existence of a letter written by one of the highest in rank in the Hindoo Administration, in which both Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. WHALLEN are spoken of as suspected of hostility to the nominees. The same letter admonishes its recipient to be very careful that he is not found sympathizing with these two suspected leaders, for if he should he, his term of office would be exceedingly brief.

Further, there has been prepared a protest against the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It was suggested and brought into shape by some of the solid men of the order in the Assembly. I understand that it has received the signatures of a large fraction of the members, and that when the final dissolution of the Legislature shall take place the document will be published.

I also sent you yesterday for publication, a copy of a letter written by Hon. SILAS SEYMOUR, State Engineer and Surveyor, to a number of gentlemen who were associated with him in the Philadelphia Convention. You will notice that its author takes decided ground against the nominees, and examines with much minuteness the causes which led to their selection. It has significance, from the relative position of Mr. SEYMOUR towards the heads of Departments, and still more significance as an exposition of the views and feelings of a large and important class of shrewd, active men, but for the exercise of whose influence at the last election the present State officers would not now occupy official positions.

Out of all this confusion and chaos, this breaking-up of the discordant elements of Hindooism, Freedom and Progress will gather strength and courage, and a host of earnest, cordial, tried soldiers for the battle to be waged with Slavery and Decay.

LEO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Steamers *Mosemon Sanford*, SANFORD, and *Boston*, CLARKE, have commenced making their trips outside between this City and Philadelphia. They do not run regularly, at present, and perhaps will not for some time hence, on account of the difficulties from a surfeit of freight which usually attend most lines on the opening of navigation.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 242, 17, 55, 108, 103, 109, 185, 83, 92, 91, 27, 50, 52, 62, 77, 86, 239, 33, 57, 82, 98, 132, 174, 56, 69, 28, 76, 89, 150, 153, 195, 198, 205, 229.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 172, 1101, 104, 109, 1023, 527, 564, 658, 956, 666, 1081 to 1033, 1037 to 1039, 1041, 931, 785, 1029, 1020, 1583, 676, 790, 1045, 1017 to 1049, 1058 to 1060, 1067, 1069, 1070, 676, 854, 1071, 1072 to 1074, 1076 to 1079, 1181, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1087.

The Latest Libel Suit—A Curious Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice DUER.

Bergen vs. *Rathburn*—This was a suit for libel. The complainant alleges that the defendant, who is a boy about 17 years of age, stole the chemise of the plaintiff, who is a young girl, and upon it drew some improper and obscene characters; that he did it up in an envelope, addressed it to her, and handed it to her while she was tending store, saying that "it was a bundle for her, that he had found in the street." She opened it and the figures were exposed to the view of those in the store, whereby she was injured in good name, fame and character, &c. She therefore prays $5,000 damages.

On the trial yesterday the plaintiff opened and called one witness, when the Court adjourned. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REVOLT IN THE HARBOR.

John Wright and four others, of the crew of the American ship *Dreadnaught*, were arrested, charged with making a revolt on board that ship whilst she lay on the North River ready for sea. The accused were also charged with threatening the life of the mate. They were all committed for examination.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE BULL IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

Ole Bull vs. *James Phalen.*—This was a proceeding arising out of the operatic troubles of last year. It appeared that the parties agreed to get up a series of Operas at the Academy of Music, and to divide the profits, if any should be left. The defendant received subscriptions to the amount of $953, one-half of which was to be paid to the plaintiff in this suit. Phalen, however, loaned to Ole Bull, Maretzek and Strakosh $4,000, as an investment to carry on the speculation, which proving a failure, the loan has not been repaid, and the plaintiff claims that he has a right to a judgment for the difference between Ole Bull's share of that indebtedness and the half of the subscription list, being $478 50. The Judge recited the facts, and the law applicable thereto in an elaborate written opinion, giving judgment to Phalen, the defendant, in the sum of $550.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORK CO. offer their apparatus for factories, private dwellings, hotels, churches and villages, as the cheapest, simplest and safest known. Gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York. For further information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, where the apparatus can be seen. H. Q. HAWLEY, President.

N. AUBIN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMOR.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—WILMERTH, CLUSSMAN & Co. are constantly manufacturing new and varied styles of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, gold pens, tooth picks, &c. W., C. & Co. are also proprietors of LOWNDS' celebrated patent pen and pencil, which are offered at reasonable prices. Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 822 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new historical Irish Drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," together with a pleasing pantomime and the burlesque of "Cinder-Nelly," continue to crowd this house nightly; all three will be performed this evening; and, *if you wish a good place*, apply early.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT FOR THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.—Every intelligent man familiar with the extent of KNOX'S trade, will understand that it is to his—KNOX'S advantage—to sell his hats cheap and make them of the best quality. This is the way he has achieved success and maintains it.

[Advertisement.]

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—The most beautiful and interesting spectacle ever witnessed, played this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. The lady goes in the den of lions twice to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Tenant Houses in Brooklyn.

By order of the Mayor, the Police are engaged in making out a list of tenant houses, when occupied by more than four families. Only partial returns have yet been made. In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards there are 63 houses averaging seven families each. Greatest number in any one house, 18. In South Fifth-street there is a row of six houses, intended to accommodate 18 families each, but at present are not half full.

Habeas Corpus.

A man named WILLIAM BARRETT, who was convicted yesterday morning, before Justice CURTIS, of Brooklyn, for having stolen rails amounting in value to between $50 and $60, and who was committed to jail, was brought up before Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged on the ground that the offence constituted grand larceny, and the Justice had no jurisdiction over a crime of that class.

Columbian Base Ball Club, Brooklyn.

This Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—ZAOHANIAH VOORHIES.
Vice-President—J. B. Wells.
Secretary—Amos A. Smith.
Treasurer—Alfred Beasley.

Great preparations are being made by this Club for the coming season.

A Burglar on Parole of Honor.

Yesterday afternoon a thief entered the residence of Mr. GEORGE R. DOWNING, No. 82 Montague-street, Brooklyn, by opening the front door with a night-key, and proceeded to the upper story, where he was followed and arrested by a man in the employ of the occupant, who brought the thief to the street, where he left him until he could procure the assistance of a policeman, the thief promising to remain until his return. It is needless to add that the promise was not kept.

☞ The Circuit Court (Brooklyn) has adjourned to Thursday, the 27th, when the calendar will be called to 150.

NEW-JERSEY.

Water for Hoboken.

There is now a prospect of an early supply of water for the City of Hoboken. This want had often been expressed by the citizens, and the provisions of the Charter being such that the prospect of a supply of water was remote, Mayor CLICKENER prepared an amendment which provided a speedier way of supplying this want. He devoted considerable time to the subject at Trenton. The amendment with some change was adopted and provides that the City may by a two-third vote decide to contract with any person or Company for a supply of water. Application has already been made to the Jersey City Water Company and the Surveyor of that Company is estimating the cost. The mains of the Jersey City Works can be tapped at a point near Hoboken. Water pipes which cost about $12,000 have heretofore been laid by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company in Washington, Hudson and Bloomfield-street which the Jersey City Company will probably purchase. It is believed that the cost of introducing the water for use in Hoboken will be not over $25,000. The rates to consumers will not exceed those of Jersey City. The measure will meet with general favor in Hoboken.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of making inquiry as to what had been done, and what further action was necessary to secure the introduction of water. The meeting was organized by the election of Mayor C. V. CLICKENER Chairman, and SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., Secretary, Mayor CLICKENER on taking the Chair, urged upon the meeting the importance of the speedy accomplishment of the object, which he thought was generally desired by the citizens of the city; after which he gave a detailed history of the action that had already been taken in the matter, the substance of which is embodied in the above paragraph. He also said that he had yesterday afternoon called upon the Jersey City Water Commissioners in relation to the subject, and was by them informed that they would be ready with their proposition in time to submit it to the Council of Hoboken to-morrow (Thursday) evening. In view of this, it appeared to be the general opinion that any action by the citizens before this report would be premature; and the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next. The business will probably be matured so that the people may vote upon the question of the coming Charter Election, on the 8th of April.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, March 24, AUGUSTINE UNDERHILL, only child of John and Kate S. Dixon, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 77 West 16th-st., without further notice.

☞ English and Canada papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 23, NELSON ROBINSON, in the 48th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 41 Union-square. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Putnam Co. for interment on Thursday morning.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, Miss KATE MACCULLOUGH, aged 23 years.

Her funeral will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 121 Rivington-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, GEORGE H. COOPER, in the 36th year of his age, eldest son of the late Commodore Benjamin Cooper, U. S. N.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Hicks-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Jersey City, on Monday night, March 24, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at her residence, No. 178 Grove-st., Mrs. CHRISTINA JACKSON, relict of the late John Jackson, aged 59 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family, of her sons-in-law, Mr. Pierson S. Halstead, and Capt. James McKie, and her son, James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr P. S. Halstead, No. 63 3d av., New-York, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Paisley, Scotland, papers please copy.

At Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, DANIEL WILLIAMSON, aged 50 years, formerly of New-York City.

In this City, of disease of the heart, JOHN G. DEMAREST, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 668 6th-av., near 39th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 25.

$500	Erie bds of '75	90¾	100	Erie Railroad	s3 56⅛
38,000	Louisiana 6s	s2 90	200	do	c 56⅛
26,000	Ind. State 5s	b3 85	50	do	s3 56⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s	s6 94⅜	250	do	56⅜
18,000	Missouri 6s	94⅛	100	do	s30 56⅜
25,000	do	94⅜	100	do	s3 56⅛
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Rs	s3 91	250	do	b3 56⅜
5,000	do	s30 91	200	do	s3 56⅜
7,000	do	c 91⅜	100	do	b60 57
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs	103¾	50	do	b10 56⅝
40	Del. & H'd. Canal Co.	126	100	do	s60 56⅜
5	Am. Ex. Bank	113⅜	850	Reading R. R	s3 92
5	Hanover Bank	94⅜	200	do	b60 92⅜
5	Bk. of Commerce	109	58	do	92
125	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60 93⅛	200	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	94⅛
168	do	93⅛	50	Panama Railroad	105
245	do	b3 93⅛	100	do	s60 104⅞
500	do	b30 93⅛	100	do	105⅛
15	Metropolitan Bank	107⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 98
15	Continental Bank	108	60	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	113⅜
5	St. Nicholas Bank	95	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 77⅞
80	Mechanics Bank	118	200	do	c 78
20	Merchants Bank	147	100	do	s30 78
14	Bank of N. Am.	105	800	do	s3 78⅛
250	Nicar. Transit Co.	15	500	do	s3 78⅜
21	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	97½	100	do	b30 78⅜
300	Cumber. Coal Co.	22½	200	do	b30 78⅝
150	Chi. & R. Is. R.	s3 96	200	do	s30 78⅜
52	do	96⅛	30	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	72¼
200	do	s30 96			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SPERRY-DRAPER:

$7,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana (Sinking Fund) ..... Int. added 82
4,000 Lake Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 1st mt. do. 70
4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. do. do. 62
9,000 Ashuelot R. R. ..... do. do. 52
3,000 Flushing R. R. 2d mort. ..... do. 58
100 shares Paterson and Ramapo R. R. 73
50 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. 67
100 shares North Am. Trust and Banking Co. .. 8
50 shares Brunswick City Stock 5¾
16 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. 101
200 shares New-England Min. and Quar. Co. .. 8

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	91¾	100	Reading R. R.	s3 92⅜
10,000	do	91¾	200	do	s60 92
110	Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60 94⅛
200	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 15	200	do	94⅜
105	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 93¼	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 94
5	Cleve. C. & Chi. R. R.	93¼	100	do	s30 93¼
50	Erie Railroad	b10 56⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 96⅛
100	do	b60 56⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 78⅜
100	do	56¼	300	do	b3 78⅜
100	do	b10 56⅛	800	do	s3 78⅜
200	do	b10 56⅝	200	do	s60 78⅝
700	do	56⅜	300	do	b30 78⅝
200	do	56	400	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	90 56
100	do	all 56⅛	250	do	b30 96⅛
100	do	s3 56⅜	50	do	s3 96
100	do	b10 56⅝	27	do	b3 96⅛
100	do	s30 56⅜	50	do	96⅜

MINING BOARD.

1200	Gardiner	$1 87½	200	North Carolina	$1 95
1000	do	1 90	200	do	b30.1 95
400	do	b2w.1 40	1500	Aberdeen	b30 19
200	do	b30.1 45	500	do	b10. 19
50	Ward C. & Iron	42½	1000	do	17
100	do	b10. 44	300	Flor. & Keyp't.	b3 85

TUESDAY, March 25—P. M.

There were no marked changes in the business of Wall-street to-day. Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed 109⅝ on London and 5.17½ on Paris. The additional transactions before the closing of the mail to-day, were not large, and mostly at the figures quoted. We heard of sales mercantile bills, with shipping documents attached, on Liverpool, at 108⅝@109 ℔ cent. The amount of Gold going to Boston for export by the *Arabia* is about $350,000, in addition to which $150,000 in Mexican Silver, recently received from New-Orleans, was shipped for China. The Money Market is steady at the rates quoted in our last notice, 7 ℔ cent. on demand and on short paper, 8@9 ℔ cent. 90 days to 6 months. The Stock Market, with the exception of Erie shares, which felt the influence of the Cash sales noticed yesterday, improved slightly in prices; nearly all the Western Road Stocks ¼@½ ℔ cent. dearer, Indiana Fives up to 85, and Louisiana 6s, 90. The list of sales is a moderate one in the aggregate, and the general market closed rather tame. Erie ranged through the day 56⅛@⅝@56; latest registered sales at 56.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $172,207, including $50,000 in Gold from the Chicago office; paid $99,276, and held at the close a regular balance of $5,286,000. The entries at the Custom-House this week are large, but a good portion of them in Teas, which come in duty free.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—FEBRUARY RECAPITULATED.

	Feb. 1856	vs. Feb. 1855.
Baltimore and Ohio	$178,125	$185,181
Balti. and Ohio, Wash'n Branch	33,388	31,461
Colcago and Rock Island	70,018	61,116
Cleveland and Toledo	66,138	51,357
Erie	362,719	340,752
Galena and Chicago	97,010	73,837
Harlem	79,834	79,760
Hudson River	190,184	174,905
Illinois Central	113,907	59,324
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	31,626	24,209
Macon and Western	29,428	26 0:5
Milwaukee and Mississippi	28,647	26,508
Michigar Central	114,536	93,267
Michigan South. and N. Indiana	133,790	107,744
New-York Central	376,984	316,275
New-York and New-Haven	77,823	53,851
Ohio and Pennsylvania	69,922	64,331
Pennsylvania Central	298,442	191,014
Reading	190,219	177,097
Total 18 Roads	$2,546,745	$2,138,029

The weather was much harder upon Railroads last month than the previous February, notwithstanding which, owing to the press of Produce to the seaboard, the earnings are generally, though slightly, improved.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., and the Chemical Bank a half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Capital stock	$7,200,000
Funded debt	600,000
Total	$7,800,000
Income from coal, year ending March 1, '56	$1,844,485
Value of coal on hand	801,881
Canal tolls	660,325
Total gross income	$3,306,691
Coal on hand March 1, 1855	$207,392
Mining expenses	382,935
Railroad transportation and repairs	813,387
Canal repairs and superintendence	253,381
Freight on coal	572,877
Expenses at Rondout	68,002
Rent, salaries, &c., at New-York	22,863
Coal yard, taxes, interest, &c.	134,259
Depreciation account	47,400—$2,007,796
Net income, equal to 18¾ ℔ ct. on stock	$1,298,895

From the above income, 6 ℔ cent. was divided to the Stockholders in December, with a reserve of 12½ ℔ cent. for the June dividend, and for contingencies. The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held to-day, when the following Directors were reelected for the ensuing year: John Wurts, Wm. M. Halsted, Silas Holmes, Jacob R. Le Roy, Wm. S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Lora Nash, Edward J. Woolsey, William Musgrave, Geo. T. Olyphant, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert Ray, and Daniel Parish.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA—1855.

5 per cents. Inscriptions 1854 to 1870	$38,053,445	
5 per cents. Coupon 1882	5,000,000	
5 per cents. Coupon 1882, North Canal	850,000	
6 per cents. Inscriptions, various	516,185	
4½ per cents. Inscriptions	388,200	
4 per cents. Inscriptions	100,000	$39,907,800
Temporary loans and obligations		1,160,194
Total public debt		$41,067,994
Total public debt in 1854		41,698,595
Reduction in year 1855		$630,601
Income 1855 from Taxes and Public Works		$5,390,474
Support of Public Debt, Public Works and State Government		4,139,512
Balance		$1,250,962
Balance from 1854		1,240,928
Together		$2,491,590
Reduction of Public Debt	$579,768	
Expenditure on Public Works	667,325	$1,246,093
Balance in Treasury		$1,245,797
Population of State 1750		2,311,780
Tax payers		565,516
Taxables in 1855		$561,781,804
State tax on same		$1,049,967

MOVEMENT OF COTTON CROP, SEPT. 1 TO DATE.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,729,000	1,828,000	3,062,000	2,630,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,296,600	835,000	781,000	1,071,000
Exports to France	340,000	230,000	250,000	230,000
Exports other For. Ports	336,000	163,000	175,000	194,000
Total Exports	1,771,000	1,230,000	1,176,000	1,495,000
Stock on hand	660,000	211,000	618,000	775,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	109,000	63,000	89,000	79,000
Exports to G. Britain	57,000	36,000	76,000	36,000
Exports to France	6,000	23,000	9,000	30,000
Exports other For. Ports	13,000	9,000	11,000	6,000
Total Exports	76,000	68,000	96,000	72,000

The Southern markets continue active, (says Mr. WRIGHT'S circular of this week,) and prices are well supported. Large orders were received by the *Arabia*, and further orders were telegraphed on the arrival of the *Persia*, which caused, in part, the large business as advised by telegraph from Mobile and New-Orleans, up to Saturday last. In Charleston and Savannah the markets are sustained by the confident opinions expressed by many, that the crop is over-estimated at 3,500,000 bales, and by the firmness with which it is insisted that the Atlantic crop is nearly marketed. The receipts in the inland towns during the last week or two having fallen off, encourages this idea. From New-Orleans, too, we hear that the planting will be very late this Spring. Some parties were buying in consequence, believing that two such crops as the present cannot follow each other.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN ROAD.

Capital stock paid in	$3,491,622
First Mortgage Bonds	800,000
Eastern Extension Bonds	1,500,000
Floating Debt	1,548,185
Miscellaneous	207,490
Total	$7,297,257
Construction	$6,858,160
Coal on hand	123,641
Bills and Accounts receivable	287,676
Real Estate, New-York	24,121
Stock in Warren and Bloomsburg Roads	280,950
Cash and Miscellaneous	131,229
Total	$7,297,257
Income Balance from 1854	$105,281
Net Income, 1855	434,184
Total Income	$539,565
7 ℔ cent. on Bonds	$182,875
6 ℔ cent. on Stock	180,732
Interest Floating Debt	41,125
Rent Cayuga Road	70,000
Renewal Fund	61,892
Coal Department	28,977
Balance to 1856	28,642
	$539,565

The Floating Debt, as above—$1,548,185—has been provided for since the report, from which the foregoing figures are drawn, was made, by an issue of Income Bonds, $1,200,000, distributed to the Stockholders, and by the application of the items of Bills and Accounts receivable, Cash and Coal on hand, &c.

The new State Loan of $1,000,000, awarded by the Board of Canal Fund Commissioners at Albany, to-day, elicited bids to the amount of $5,000,000. The Albany Bankers were the successful takers to the extent of $740,000 as follows:

Mr. R. H. King, of the State Bank	$200,000
Mr. Martin, of the City Bank	250,000
Mr. Sill, of Merchants' Bank	100,000
Commercial Bank	90,000
Total in Albany	$740,000
Other bidders	260,000
Together	$1,000,000

The premiums were 16.90 ℔ cent. and upward. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON'S bid was 17.05 ℔ cent. for the whole *or none*. The average premiums of the highest bidders over Mr. THOMPSON amounted to only $200 more than the $170,500, which he proposed to pay for the entire loan.

ALL BIDS RECEIVED.

Warren Newton.

$10,000	$117 10	$10,000	$115 75
15,000	117 25	10,000	115 50
10,000	115 80	10,000	115 25
10,000	115 50	20,000	115 00
10,000	114 25	20,000	114 75
10,000	114 00		

Rufus H. King.

100,000	117 15	100,000	116 46
200,000	117 07	100,000	116 31
100,000	116 51		

H. P. Alexander.

5,000	114 72	5,000	113 97
5,000	114 50		

B. F. Wheelright, N. Y.

5,000	118 01	10,000	114 76
5,000	117 26	10,000	114 26
5,000	116 51	10,000	113 76
5,000	116 01	10,000	113 26
5,000	115 52	10,000	112 51
10,000	115 02	15,000	112 26

Mohawk Bank, Schenectady.

5,000	116 50	5,000	117 30
5,000	116 60	5,000	117 40
5,000	116 75	5,000	117 50
5,000	117 05

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1411. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THIRD READING OF BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY PARDONS.

BILLS PASSED AND BILLS PUT FORWARD.

The Peter Cooper Institute.

THE STATE MILL TAX.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

ASSEMBLY.

Nearly the entire session in the Assembly was consumed in the third reading of bills, without, however, disposing of more than half those ready for a passage.

Several bills were reported complete, among which was that incorporating the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.

An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee, upon the bill amending the Code of Procedure in relation to the Marine Court, New-York, and a favorable report upon the District Court bill.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad town subscription bill was reported from the Railroad Committee, and made the special order for to-morrow afternoon, together with the Senate bill to facilitate education among the Indians of the State.

A report was submitted from the Select Committee relative to the removal of the members now sick with the small pox to the Hospital of the Almshouse, but no new facts were elicited and no action recommended. The conclusion prevails that no just ground exists for censuring the Governors of the Albany Hospital.

The resolutions adopted by the citizens of Richmond County, concerning pardons, were received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Northern New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed the only ones of general interest are the following:

To provide for the payment of the expenses of the New-York Harbor Commissioners and to limit the duration and expenses of the Commission.

To authorize ANDREW B. HOPKINS to construct bulk-heads and piers at Crane Neck Farm in Brookhaven, Suffolk County.

For the relief of C. H. RIVERS of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

To give parties a new trial in the County Court, in all cases on appeal from Justices' Courts when the damages exceed fifty dollars.

To amend the Act incorporating Fire Insurance Companies.

To amend the Act to incorporate companies to navigate the Lakes and Rivers.

To amend act 5 of title 3, chap. 7 of part 3, of the Revised Statutes, relative to the examination of witnesses in certain cases.

To amend the act to provide for taking acknowledgments of deeds, &c., by persons residing out of the State.

To provide for opening Prospect-square, in Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to moneys levied on seamen arriving at New-York, and the disposition of the same by the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

For the relief of ANNA C. BAUNGIS.

To incorporate the firemen of the town of Morrisania.

To incorporate the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. STRONG presented the petition of the Northwestern Dispensary of the City of New-York, that they may receive their usual annual appropriation of $1,000.

SALE OF HAY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. SICKLES presented the petition of CHAS. G. KING and 164 others, for a law to regulate the sale of bale hay. They complain that hay is sold with stones and other substances bound up in the hay, and that from 30 to 60 pounds of wood are frequently put upon each bale, and the weight is marked above the true weight, and put into market without any name indorsed thereon. In connection with the petition, was a bill embodying the principles prayed for, which compels the owner of any hay thrown into market to have his name marked on each and every bale, together with his residence, and in case any fraud in weight is discovered, the person selling, forfeits the entire price of the hay to the purchaser.

BILLS PUT FORWARD,

Mr. LEE, from the "Grinding Committee," recommended the following bills as proper to be put forward:

In relation to lands of Infants.

To increase the capital stock of the Collegiate Polytechnic Institute.

Empowering the Utica and Binghamton Railroad Company to apply for appraisal of lands on complying with certain conditions.

Relative to the keeping of gunpowder and certain other substances in the City of New-York.

To amend the Insurance law passed March 20, 1848.

Relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Relative to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, amending the law of April 17, 1851.

To incorporate the Yorkville Library, in New-York.

To regulate the supply of brine for salt erections and manufactures.

To increase the number of Trustees of the Jews' Hospital in New-York.

To regulate the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department in the City of New-York.

To authorize the Balance Deck Company to mortgage its property.

To regulate the sale of potatoes by weight.

To amend the law for the preservation of deer and other game animals of the law of 1849.

Relative to testimony of witnesses in Justices' Courts.

Relative to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

To amend the Revised Statutes entitled "Regulations concerning the assessment of taxes on Incorporated Companies, and the commutation or collection," passed July 21, 1853.

To amend an act to incorporate the Trustees for the management and care of the fund for the support of the Episcopate of the Diocese of New-York.

PETER COOPER INSTITUTE.

Mr. STRONG reported with amendments the bill to establish the "Cooper Scientific Institute" of the City of New-York. He said that, in the opinion of the Committee, the name of the founder should be incorporated with the title of such a munificent donation for the advancement of science and art, and they had, therefore, against the expressed wish of the donor, amended the bill so that the title of the Institution should be the Cooper Scientific Institute.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

For the relief of WILLIAM BALDWIN, contractor, for draining the Cayuga marshes.

To provide for the payment for labor and materials furnished on Canajoharie Creek in the year 1853.

Relative to Banks, Banking Associations, Individual Bankers, the Bank Department, and the Bank Fund. Ayes, 17; Noes, 8.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

STATE MILL TAX.

The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of general orders.

The bill to provide for the support of Government was also considered, and the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON to increase the tax to one and a quarter mills was lost by a vote of 8 to 12, and the bill reported to the Senate in the same form as received from the Assembly. LEO.

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Session of the Assembly.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

For the relief of the Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

To lay out and open River-street, Brooklyn, and to construct a canal therein.

To amend the Act relating to the Onondaga Salt Spring.

BILLS DEFEATED.

To prevent prize fights and fights of animals. Lost—56 to 38.

To authorize the State Prison Inspectors to renew contracts with CHARLES WATSON at Sing Sing prison.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to recommit the bill, on the ground that it had been once killed, and was not properly before the House.

The CHAIR decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. DUGANNE appealed from the decision, and the Chair was sustained.

Mr. WHITEMORE moved an indefinite postponement. Lost.

The bill was then killed by 57 Ayes and 48 Nays.

Mr. NORTHUP changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, and moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

Evening Session of the Assembly.

The debate on the Temperance bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WAKEMAN spoke in favor of the proposed Excise law.

Mr. PESCOTT moved that the Committee rise and report progress, with the object of referring the bill to a Special Committee to report complete.

In the House Mr. BAILEY moved the question, indicated above.

Mr. REILLY called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the House refused leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again on the subject.

The question was then put on Mr. BAILEY's motion to refer to a Special Committee the bill to report complete. Carried.

Mr. NORTHUP moved to reconsider the vote, and spoke warmly against the bill.

Mr. PRENDERGAST also spoke against the bill, and against referring it to a Special Committee. This question, he said, had now taken a different aspect to that which it wore a few days ago. The decision of the Court of Appeals had made it the most important question of the session, and rendered it necessary that the bill should be well considered to become acceptable to the people of the State.

Evening Session of the Senate.

The Albany Bridge bill being under consideration, Mr. SICKLES resumed his remarks, arguing that it was unconstitutional to create any obstructions, however slight, to navigation, and citing the case of the Wheeling Bridge, which was removed by the Supreme Court, simply because steamers could not pass under it without lowering the smoke pipes. He had offered his amendment, to substitute a suspension bridge, in good faith, and he was sustained by the opinions of eminent engineers and surveyors—opinions that were not to be shaken by the sneers of Senator UPHAM, who declared that the thing could not be done.

The question was taken on Mr. SICKLES' amendment, and the same was lost, 8 for and 13 against.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Committee—Its Clerks and Reporter—Postmaster-General Campbell.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, returned to the City to-night. He accepts the appointment on the Kansas Committee of Investigation. GEORGE G. FOGG, of Concord, N. H., will be the Chief Clerk of the Committee; S. P. HANSCOM, of Boston, Assistant Clerk, and WILLIAM BLAIR LORD, of Baltimore, Reporter.

It is rumored that Postmaster-General CAMPBELL will be placarded on the streets to-morrow as everything that is infamous. S.

Meeting of the National Executive Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The National Executive Republican Committee, appointed by the Pittsburg Convention, held a preliminary meeting here to-day. There were present E. D. Morgan, Esq., of New-York, Chairman; Messrs. Washburn of Maine, Fogg of New-Hampshire, Barker of Massachusetts, Chase of Rhode Island, Paulison of New-Jersey, Stone of Ohio, Leland of Illinois, F. P. Blair of Maryland, Clephane of the District of Columbia, and others.

Captain Ingraham Confirmed—Entertainment by Senator Seward.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Captain INGRAHAM has been confirmed by the Senate as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *vice* Commodore MORRIS, deceased.

Senator SEWARD is giving a large and brilliant entertainment to-night.

Death of a Washington Banker.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

ISAAC MENDOR CHASE, Sen., of the banking-house of Messrs. CHASE BROTHERS, of this city, died a day or two since at Jacksonville, Fla., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The Kansas Committee—The Tariff Bill—The President and Governor Reeder.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The change of programme in reference to the Kansas Committee is highly satisfactory—first, because it retains Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio in the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the arduous duties of which he certainly has discharged with commendable zeal, discretion, and ability, bringing up the business of the Committee already to a state of forwardness quite equal to that of former years, notwithstanding several weeks' time were lost by the long postponement of the organization of the House.

SHERMAN AND HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

On the other hand, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, who is appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. CAMPBELL's declination, is one of the very best qualified men in the House for the responsible position to which he has now been called. He is a young man and a new member, who brought with him a fine reputation for ability and integrity, to which he has added here the general confidence and esteem of all who know him. He will undoubtedly accept the trust confided to him, will acquit himself with credit, and render invaluable service to the cause of justice and freedom.

COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Committe will take with them, probably, two clerks, an accomplished reporter, and two sergeants-at-arms, for which places there are at least one hundred applicants. I should not venture to announce this fact, lest the announcement should bring another avalanche upon the heads of the Committee—were it not that ere this can reach the reader all the appointments will have been definitively disposed of. The Chief Clerk is expected to be a gentleman of superior qualifications, and the Reporter one of the most accomplished phonographers in the country. The party will, in all probability, start on their mission by Thursday next, and rendezvous in St. Louis early next week.

THE TARIFF—JAMES' BILL DEFUNCT.

Senator JAMES' bill "to prevent frauds upon the revenue and for other purposes," will certainly be thrown out of the Senate, for the reason that it is a bill for "raising revenue," and must, therefore, originate in the other House. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has already introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate bill No. 180, entitled "A bill to prevent frauds on the revenue, and for other purposes," being a bill to raise the revenue within the terms and meaning of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution, cannot originate in the Senate, and it is therefore ordered that the said bill be withdrawn.

There is no doubt that this resolution expresses the sentiments of three-fourths of the members of the Senate, and that it will pass whenever the question is taken. Of course, in that case, the propositions of the bill must pass the ordeal of examination by the House Committee on Ways and Means ere it can again see light; and the chances are that it will undergo very material modifications before it emerges therefrom, if, indeed, it ever emerges. For one, I think the pending bill may be looked upon as a "used-up institution," about which it is scarcely worth while at present to waste brains, pen, ink and paper.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. REEDER.

For some time past the story has been current that before President PIERCE removed Mr. REEDER he proposed to give him a foreign mission if he would resign the Governorship of Kansas. Some days since, Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, repeated the statement on the floor of the House, and challenged denial. No friend of the President in the House, then or since, has been found ready to make the disclaimer. The charge stood tacitly confessed for a whole week after this challenge was thus presented. But, on Saturday last, Gov. REEDER left the city for his home in Pennsylvania, thence to proceed to Kansas; and, on the following morning, the *Union* devoted the better part of a column to abuse Mr. WASHBURN for his repetition of the charge, taking good care, however, not to deny it, but, like a thief who, knowing his guilt, hopes his accusers may be without the legal evidence—crying "prove it! prove it!"

BETTER ABANDON THE CONTEMPTUOUS DODGE.

I submit that the *Union*'s affected contempt for the charge, and its effort to excuse itself from meeting it for that reason, comes with a bad grace from a paper which almost daily undertakes to correct other alleged mis-statements of far less importance. When any friend of the President's will rise in the House and deny, on authority, the statement to which Mr. WASHBURN has given consequence, (if it had it not before,) by bringing it to the attention of the House of Representatives, it will be quite time enough for the gentlemen from Maine to bring on the proofs;—and for one I hope he will not do so until he can get the party accused to plead specifically, through some friend, either "guilty," or "not guilty." Meantime, "let the *Union* slide."

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill in relation to coinage, reported by Mr. HUNTER to-day, looks to a check of the circulation of the Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences in the United States. It provides for the receipt of this coin for Government dues, at the respective rates of twenty, ten and five cents only—and their recoinage as fast as received. It also authorizes the President, whenever he thinks proper, to issue his proclamation authorizing the coinage of a new cent piece; and finally, it authorizes the United States Mints to strike medals for States, corporations, or private associations, under suitable guards and restrictions to prevent the abuse of the privilege. This bill, I believe, is the fruit of an effort inaugurated by Governor FISH, at the beginning of the session. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

RETRENCHMENT IN PRINTING.

Mr. BENJAMIN submitted a resolution having in view retrenchment in printing. Laid over.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Post-Office Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing to members of Congress the franking privilege, and, in lieu thereof, allowing money for the payment of postage. Also, authorizing the Committee, if it see fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages that members may transmit.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was then resumed. It was amended and passed, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

USE OF STATE PENITENTIARIES.

The House debated the Senate's bill removing the restriction on the Federal Courts to confine persons guilty of violation of the laws of the United States in Penitentiaries within the Judicial District where convicted.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL offered an amendment as follows: "When the use of the Penitentiary is denied by any State, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to confine the criminal in the nearest Penitentiary granted for that purpose."

Mr. BARBOUR proposed as an amendment to the above, that no proceeding other than the act of the Legislature should be construed into a refusal of the State to allow the use of her prisons for such purposes.

The former amendment was rejected by 24, and the latter by 10 majority.

Adjourned.

From Albany.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The following appointments have been confirmed by the Senate:

Notaries—New-York, David J. Chatfield; Queen's County, John A. Dermot and H. A. Eastman; King's County, Wm. A. Walker and E. Terry. *Port Warden*—Michael Williams, of Richmond. *Managers of the Western House of Refuge*—Orlando Hastings, Jacob Gould, Elias Pond, Samuel Richardson and Wm. H. Briggs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board have to-day appointed C. H. MASON Superintendent of the Eleventh Section; P. THADCRAFT, Collector at Rochester; T. T. MORSE, Inspector.

THE HAT CONTRACT BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Hat Contract bill attracted a large lobby, both for and against. Those opposed to it, headed by John N. GENIN, were very active in the House during the debate on the bill.

THE ALBANY MAYORALTY.

Judge PARKER (Hard) has peremptorily declined the nomination for Mayor, tendered to him by the Soft Democratic Convention. The Herds have called a separate Convention, to nominate a ticket of their own—consequently there will be two Democratic candidates.

Pennsylvania Politics.

CONVENTION TO PERFECT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 26.

The Union Opposition Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Hon. JOHN COVODE was called to the Chair, and a Committee was appointed to select officers. There was a large attendence, nearly all the Counties in the State being represented.

The objects of the Convention are to perfect the organization and to consider the general interests of the Republican Party.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon, and the Committee on Organization reported the name of GIDEON J. BALL, of Erie, for President.

A Committee of Thirty-three was appointed to draft resolutions, and after making general nominations for Canal Commissioner, Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, the Convention took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Judge JESSUP, of Susquehanna, and JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Huntington, addressed the Convention, after which Judge WILMOT, being called for, spoke briefly. In allusion to the aggressions of Slavery, he said he had no desire to interfere with Slavery where it exists, but was opposed to its extension. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series recommending a union of all the elements opposed to the national Administration, also strongly condemning the course of the Administration with reference to the Missouri Compromise and the affairs of Kansas, and declaring that the respect and confidence of the people have thereby been forfeited.

The tenor of the resolutions is opposition to the extension of Slavery to Territory once consecrated to Freedom, or a Territory now free.

The resolutions were adopted, with an amendment condemning the appointment of foreigners to office.

A series of extreme Anti-Slavery resolutions presented was postponed indefinitely by vote of 90 to 18. Adjourned.

The Lottery Drawing in Boston—The Body of Mr. Killam Found.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 26.

AMOS P. COBURN, CALVIN G. PARKER, CHARLES SHELDON and W. H. CROMACK, the parties arrested last night at Dooley's Hotel while engaged in drawing a sixty thousand dollar lottery scheme, were examined in the Police Court to-day and held for trial in default of $9,000 each.

The body of JOSIAH B. KILLAM, who disappeared on the 21st of November last, was found to-day floating in the St. Charles River. Mr. KILLAM was one of the firm of FRENCH, WELLS & Co, crockery dealers in Milk-street, and was also one of the directors of the Grocers' Bank.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 26.

The lower House of the Legislature re-assembled this morning, and, by a vote of 38 to 34, refused to receive Mr. BASHFORD's message.

Arrest of a Sea Captain at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 26.

Capt. ADAMS, of the ship *John Cummings*, has been arrested here for shooting one of his crew at Chincha Island. The arrest was made by direction of Secretary MARCY, on complaint of the Peruvian Government.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The *Arabia* sailed at noon to-day, with seventy passengers for Liverpool, twenty-five for Halifax, and $850,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 25.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here this (Tuesday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 25.

The United States mail steamer *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

A Steamer Below Boston—Supposed to be the Emeu, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 26—11½ P. M.

A steamer was signaled from the lower station about 9 o'clock this evening, and as the Cunard propeller *Emeu*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., is now a fortnight out, it was thought to be that vessel, but up to the present moment she has not reached the city, and it is possible that the announcement was erroneous. Be it as it may, there seems very little prospect of any steamer coming up the Bay before morning.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 26—11 P. M.

The weather here is rather hazy to-night, but not sufficiently so to detain the *Canada* outside. There are as yet no signs of that vessel, now in her twelfth day out.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Walls of Buildings, &c.

A meeting of the Association took place last evening at No. 351 Broadway, the subject proposed being the "Building of walls impervious to heat or moisture."

Mr. PELL thought the first and most important point to be secured was the selection of proper stone. He gave statements of the respective amounts of pressure under which varieties of stone and marble have been found to break. For instance, the granite or blue micaceous rocks employed for the new foundations at Washington broke (as the average of seven samples) under a pressure of 15,603 pounds. Trinity Church, in this City, is built of New-Jersey sandstone, which, it is feared, will not prove a lasting material, from the fact that it absorbs about ½ per ct. of rain water, and parts with it readily. It will be liable to crumble from sudden expansion and contraction. It is probable that the Washington Monument will fall by its own weight before it is completed, on account of the inferiority of the stone. The stones of which the Treasury and Patent Office are constructed, at Washington, are decaying and actually falling. Our Government will do well to bear these facts in mind before they commence the construction of the intended Post-Office, Courts, Mint, &c., in this City. Reference was then made to the Roman circus at Toulouse, and the ancient castle of Hastings in England, which have endured for centuries. Their walls are formed by building flints up in frames and then pouring cement into the interstices. The secret of the mixing of that mortar is lost. In Paris, many external walls of houses are constructed of framed timber, rubble and plaster. This kind of wall is much esteemed in France, as impervious to heat and moisture.

The ancients adopted several modes of construction. The joints were often so arranged that in all parts the courses have a regular position.

In building a wall so as to defy heat and moisture, it is necessary first to dig deeply, to lay a firm and dry foundation. To prevent the future wall from cracking, it is of importance that the lowest strata of stone should either be vertical or perfectly horizontal. It is not unusual to make the exterior of an inclosing wall of hewn stone, and the interior of rubble work. But these settle unequally, and, when the walls have to support much weight, dangerous cracks and bulges take place. Such walls are *not* impervious to heat and moisture. All walls should be so constructed that the resultant of the pressure should everywhere fall within the thickness of the wall. The use of bricks may be traced to the earliest ages. The earliest edifices of Asia were constructed of bricks, dried in the sun, and cemented with bitumen. Of such material was built the city of Nineveh, the walls of Babylon, the ancient structures of Egypt and Persia, the walls of Athens, the Temple of Peace, and the walls of the Thermæ at Rome. Walls built of *hollow* brick possess many advantages: they prevent the passage of humidity; are a security against fire; prevent the passage of sound; are lighter; are better dried, and are burnt harder and stronger; are better capable of ventilation; are cheaper; are applicable to inner partitions; are impervious to heat and moisture—enabling the builder to erect a *dry* house, which will always be *healthful* in any climate.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BACKUS observed, that of all the qualities essential to a place of human habitation, the most indispensable is protection against the severities of climate and the changes of weather. The cottage and the palace are alike in this requisition.

The speaker made excellent application of what is known on the subject of radiation, and demonstrated his position by reference to elaborate diagrams. In conclusion he observed, that the disadvantage of walls filled in with any substance is, that whenever by leakage the interstratum becomes saturated with moisture, it becomes just as good a conductor of heat as is water itself. No amount of interposed air will then a wall can be effectual as a nonconductor, unless it be cut off from the surrounding atmosphere. It is said that moisture will penetrate a wall of any thickness, and that the Exchange wall is a proof of that. If the wall be below ground there is hydraulic pressure to drive it through. Is not the true explanation this: That the lower temperature of the wall condenses the water that passes through the pores of the stone?

Mr. TILLMANN afforded some interesting chemical explanations involving the use of silicate of lime. As an external coating it has been extensively used, is susceptible of polish and will prevent the ingress of moisture.

Mr. PELL asked how are we to get rid of moisture, since all materials contain naturally so much of it?

Mr. THOMAS D. STETSON, mechanical engineer, called attention to the fact that the best non-conductors are those substances which are most porous; he applied this known law very ingeniously to the construction of walls.

The Secretary referred to double windows.

A gentleman said they were very commonly used in the cotton and other factories in the Eastern States.

Mr. STETSON wished to ask what were the practical difficulties in the formation of windows with double glass? He detailed some interesting experiments in his efforts to regulate the temperature of railway cars in Winter. Plates of glass, even very slightly apart, meet the difficulty.

The Chairman said that it might be noticed that in picture frames of which the glasses were pasted to the engraving they will always at certain times present a moist film.

Dr. REID of England, the ventilator of the New Houses of Parliament, next spoke. Some stones are undoubtedly so porous that they will serve as filters. Glazed bricks are extremely valuable for the opposite reason. Draining tiles often crumble because of their porosity. A porous wall is therefore a bad wall. As to foundations, it is necessary that walls standing in damp places should be well protected from springs or other sources of moisture. In this way concrete often ceases to be concrete. As to the silicate of lime, ten or twelve years ago many interesting experiments were made. A patent had been taken out for the formation of a sort of hard glass—a silicate such as exists in nature. Capt. SMITH had pointed out a remarkable fact—the conclusion being that pure oxide of iron, free from acid, will pull down lime from its solutions in water. No doubt the hardness of the old Roman cements arose from the gradual formation of a true silicate of lime in the compound, and the hardness of mortar generally may be in ratio to the formation of this peculiar body. Dr. REID spoke very approvingly of double windows. Some persons thought it advisable to place the panes as far apart as possible.

It was then announced that the subject for the next meeting would be "The extent and mode of using iron in the construction of buildings."

MORE DISASTERS AT SEA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Removal of the Survivor from the Germania.

UNKNOWN WRECK SEEN.

Brig Webster Lost near Montauk Point.

NYE'S CONDITION—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE JOHN RUTLEDGE.

About noon, yesterday, when Broadway was most thronged with passengers, four men were seen very carefully bearing, upon a covered couch, the body of a poor sufferer, apparently to a hospital. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the cot contained the sole known survivor from the ill-fated *John Rutledge*. His mother, his uncle, and two other of his friends were with him, and our reporter accompanied them to the vessel. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. NYE was safely deposited on board the screw steamer *Potomska*, Capt. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, which left pier No. 11 North River, for that port, with freight and passengers.

The results of Mr. NYE's exposure to cold, wet and hunger during nine days have not been so personally disastrous as might have been expected. He is able to converse, but for obvious reasons he was not teazed with many questions. He is about 22 years of age, and has the ordinary appearance of youths bred to the sea. He complains of pain, especially in his legs, but has not lost the control of muscular power. His limbs are swathed in poultices by direction of a medical man who saw him on board the *Germania* at the request of her Commander, Captain Woon. He is able to eat moderately of nutritive diet. He complains of loss of sleep, but his pulse is natural, and there appears to have been neither febrile reaction, nor delirium, nor, in fact, any brain excitement such as might have been expected under the circumstances.

In conversation with his mother, a highly respectable and intelligent lady, from Fairhaven, our reporter learned that her son has always been particularly steady, abstemious and temperate. That his habits in this respect have contributed to his endurance of such horrible exposure and suffering, may be considered incontrovertible.

It would seem that the measures pursued by Captain Woon, of the *Germania*, have not only been most humane and praiseworthy, but directed by a discretion worthy of the learning of a surgical college. His first step was to immerse the legs of the sufferer in ice-water, thus avoiding the evils so frequently occurring from too sudden exposure of frost-bitten extremities to a more elevated temperature. He then used bran poultices of moderate warmth, and, instead of offering animal food, gave to his patient doses of an infusion of cayenne pepper, thus gradually exciting the heart, arteries and nervous system, to their normal action. Then, as soon as warranted by the roused condition, he administered nutritive warm gruel, and after some days had the satisfaction of finding that danger from mortification of the extremities was past. The American public will not forget to appreciate the conduct of commanders et see who act in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

We learn from the uncle of this young man that there were two blankets on board the boat, but that from very weakness, NYE once fell out of the boat, and his clothes became dry as best they might. He says he slept much of the time, but it is known what is the nature of that sleep which is produced by hunger and cold under circumstances so melancholy. He relates that when the husband of one of the women died, she implored him to remove her husband's jacket and give it to her for a covering, but he was then too weak to make the effort, and soon after she needed that covering no longer. She sank down beside her husband and death soon released her from further misery.

As the mate of the *Germania* was about to lift NYE into his boat, he was quite incredulous when told how long he had been exposed. NYE was able even then to express his grief that his statement should be doubted. He can just remember the circumstance of his removal, but not many matters that occurred during the long and dreary nine days and nights spent in that open boat on the ocean. If he could, it would be barbarous for the satisfaction of public curiosity to attempt to extract those particulars from him in his present weak and exhausted condition. It is very satisfactory to know that with care and the good nursing of a kind mother, there is every prospect of his restoration to usefulness.

In the recently published reports of the *John Rutledge*, some rather imperfect statements were made in regard to her history. The following may be relied on as authentic and correct: She was 1,005 tons burthen, built at Baltimore in 1851, for Messrs. RAVENEL & Co., of Charleston, and on the 15th of October, 1853, was sold by Mr. ARTHUR SEARS to the late JAMES FOSTER, Jr., for $65,000 cash. Upon his death she fell into the hands of his successors, Messrs. HOWLAND & RIDGWAY, in whose line she remained until her late disaster. The ship, although a first-class vessel, was not what is considered, in marine parlance, a fortunate one; and was not a favorite with our Underwriters. A high poop deck had latterly been placed on her, which hampered her very much in sailing on a wind; and her cargo was generally more or less damaged by water.

A MYSTERIOUS WRECK—MORE ICEBERGS.

The ship *Sea Lark*, Capt. ADAMS, which sailed from Antwerp on the 16th ult., arrived at Quarantine on Tuesday night, and anchored in the North River yesterday morning. Her passengers, 216 in number, as healthy a set of Dutch peasants as we have ever seen, were landed about noon at Castle Garden. On the 22d ult., in lat. 45° 25', and lon. 32° 51', she encountered a severe gale from the southeast, in which she suffered considerably. Her sails were split, and some of them torn to ribbons. Her hatch houses and other deck buildings were washed away, and her bulwarks on the starboard side were stove in. For four days in March, from the 4th to the 8th, she sailed amongst icebergs, but fortunately escaped without coming into actual contact with any of them, though at times the danger was imminent.

On the 20th inst., in latitude 36° 58', and longitude 69° 30', the wind blowing a heavy gale from the Northwest, the wreck of a large vessel was seen. Her topmasts, with all the rigging in apparently perfect condition, were upright, and in the subsidence of the waves, after a heavy swell, the topgallant-masts, and even the lower masthead, were visible. The *Sea Lark* passed to windward of the wreck, and kept a good look out for boats or rafts, but none were discovered. From the size of the masts of the unknown ship, the Captain supposed her to be about 1,000 tons burden. No flag was flying, and it was, of course, impossible to learn anything further about her. The fate of her crew is wholly a matter of conjecture.

BRIG ASHORE OFF POINT JUDITH.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Captain CLARK, of the propeller *Westchester*, which arrived at this port yesterday, saw a hermaphrodite brig ashore on the upper side of Point Judith, and to the westward of the Whale, with her bows high on the beach and heeled over to starboard. He supposed her to be British, and full of cargo. She had apparently gone on the night previous, during the snow-storm; had the foresail, foretopsail and jib set, and was, to all appearances, hilged. She had a square stern and was painted black. There were many persons on the beach rendering assistance.

A WRECK ON LONG ISLAND.

We have received tidings of the loss of the brig *Webster*, on Monday afternoon, during the prevalence of the snow squall, at a point about thirteen miles west of Montauk Light. The *Webster* is from the Canary Isles, and was bound to Boston. She was principally laden with nuts and fruits, and according to some accounts would probably be got off, her cargo being light. The wreckmaster, however, has notified the underwriters that she was settling fast in the sand, and would in all likelihood prove a total loss. Her crew were all landed safely, though in a great state of exhaustion. The *Webster* was partly insured in the Eastern offices, and was consigned to BAKER, WELLS & Co., of this city.

THE IRISH FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

DEATH AT THE FESTIVAL.

The thirteenth annual celebration by the "Young Friends of Ireland" of the anniversary of St. Patrick, took place last night in the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. The attendance was large and brilliant, and the proceedings promised to be more than usually agreeable, and would have been but for the lamentable incident, which we have recorded in its appropriate place. At 9 o'clock the company sat down to supper. At a table placed laterally at the upper end of the apartment, were seated the President, Mr. EDWARD MILLS, Mr. DOUGHERTY, the Corresponding Secretary, and the invited guests, among whom we observed Dr. R. S. MACKENZIE, Mr. JAS. A. MCMASTER, and several clergymen.

Rev. Mr. CLARK invoked the blessing, and Rev. H. T. BRADY returned thanks.

The President subsequently rose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The pleasing duty devolves on me this evening, of introducing the literary exercises, and in doing so you will permit me to remark, that it is pleasing and highly satisfactory to the "Young Friends of Ireland", so behold on this, as on all former occasions, so much patriotism, intelligence and beauty assembling at this festive board to do honor to our National Anniversary, but it affords us more than pleasure or satisfaction, for we feel happy in the knowledge that the principles and sentiments we enunciate, and the varied exercises of our entertainments, meet with your approbation and receives your cooperation. [Applause.]

We have assembled on this occasion, not for the purpose of devising means whereby the institutions under which we live might be subverted—not for the purpose of concocting schemes whereby the liberties of our fellow citizens might be restricted. No! We have assembled for a nobler, a holier object,—the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in all its pristine purity and truth—to renew our vows of filial attachment to our native land—to strengthen and invigorate that spirit of nationality which has been, through the vicissitudes of ages, the pride and boast of our race. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

While cherishing and desiring to perpetuate this fond love and veneration for our native land, let it not be understood that we entertain a regard less sincere, or desire to incinlcate a feeling less profound for this, the country of our choice; no matter what the foul tongue of calumny may utter! no matter what the mind of the bigot may conceive and put in execution! no matter if proscription and persecution await us! We shall be found midst all the obullitions of fanaticism, faithful—faithful to the Constitution! faithful to the Union! and faithful to ourselves! [Renewed applause.]

Being conscious of our rectitude and truth, let us devote this night to patriotism, that, under its genial and vivifying influence, we may interchange the courtesies of friendship with that warmth and sincerity of heart, with that honesty and simplicity of expression, which is peculiar to our race; but let us not forget, while reveling in this innate and enobling feeling, the country of our choice; let there ascend with each good wish for the land of our nativity, a prayer to Him, who ruleth the nations, that the institutions under which we live, and for the maintenance of which we are proud to labor, may be transmitted pure and unsullied to the latest posterity. [Cheers.]

The President then submitted the regular toasts as follows:

1.—*The Day we Celebrate*—By the magic of its influence it unites Irish hearts, renews fond love for the past, sympathy for the present, and hope for the future. [Loud cheers.]

Music—"St. Patrick's Day."

Ireland—

"Hail, country of the brave and good,
Hail, land of song and story;
Land of the uncorrupted heart,
Of ancient faith and glory."

This toast was received with loud applause.

Music—"Up with the Green Flag."

3. *The United States*—May the spirit which animated the "Fathers of the Republic" still live in the hearts of their children: and may the principles of civil and religious liberty, which they first promulgated, in all their truth and beauty, be their guide forever. [Vehement cheering.]

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Mr. JOHN DOUGHERTY read in response a portion of a letter from ORESTES A. BROWNSON, LL.D., which was received with loud applause, and which concluded with the following sentiment:

True Americanism—To every one according to his merits, irrespective of his creed and birth-place. [Renewed cheering.]

4. *The Irish and American Hierarchy*.—Their learning and piety, no less than their sacred offices, challenge our admiration and command our obedience. [Loud cheers.]

Music—"Adeste Fideles."

Rev. H. T. BRADY, the Chaplain, replied in an eloquent and appropriate address. He was loudly cheered.

5. *The City of New-York*—The Empress at whose fast is laid the peaceful tribute of the nations.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

Coroner CONNERY replied, and was loudly greeted. He paid a warm tribute to the talents and patriotism of JAMES T. BRADY, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

6. *The Memory of O'Connell.*

Music—Dirge.

7.

NEW-YORK NUISANCES.

WHARVES, PIERS, AND SLIPS.

ROTTEN, MEAN, AND DIRTY.

Condition of the River Fronts of the City.

ALONG THE EAST RIVER.

The wharves and piers on the East River side of the City, from the Battery to the Fulton Fish Market, may all be set down as over-crowded, insecure, or filthy. There is not a dock along the entire line that is what it should be; for the lower part, where large bales and boxes are shipped and discharged, the planks and timbers are giving away continually, and, besides, they are never otherwise than dirty, and at their huiksheads scandalously and disgustingly filthy. Onn would naturally suppose that, if it was desirable, the police and ship watchmen together might prevent persons from using the bulkheads as privies, but they do not, as the huik heads more than sufficiently show. That it would be profitable to the merchants to have them kept decently clean, is shown in the fact that a herrei of flour discharged on a Boston wharf is worth six cents more than one of the same quality discharged on one of our piers, the extra sixpence being given in consequence of the greater cleanliness of thn Boston wharves.

While conversing with a gentleman, yesterday, who is highly esteemed by the merchants, on the condition of the docks, he informed us that he would recommend that one or more of the slips in the lower part of the City be enlarged; that the warehouses be built close to thn line of the slip, and that the first story be open, so that ships' cargoes might be discharged npon thn first floor, where they would be at all times under cover. With gates to the open floors, tha goods could at any time he locked up as securely as in any store in the City. If the plan be one which can be carried out successfully, the prevention of losses from damage to goods during bad weather and from thieves, would be great every year.

The slip and water front used by the Staten Island Ferry Company are in tolerable condition, although not near so neat and comfortable as tha conveniences for the pnblic affordad by the Union Ferry Company. If the latter would give a little more attention to the walks leading from South-street to their ferry-houses, they wenld deserve more credit than they do by suffering them to remain covered with mnd and water.

The slip used by the Fulton Fish Market men for their smacks and tanks, is in as good condition as can be expected, while the present disgraceful Market house, or rather shanty, remains.

The pier used by the Hartford and New-Haven steamboats; and another near by, at which several large vessels are always receiving or discharging their cargoes, are very uneven and many of the planks insecure. It is a matter of surprise to all who know of the scarcity of dock room down tewn, that on some of the piers just above the Fulton Ferry, the best places are occupied as pig pens.

Passing up to where the ship and lumber yards commence, there is not a single pier that is not at the hulkhead, in a filthy condition; and it may he set down as true of the entire line of piers on the East River side, that they are in structnre and cleanliness inadequate to the business requirements of New-York City.

ALONG THE NORTH RIVER.

There is a more intimate acquaintance between the cartwheels of ourCity drays and the cobble-stones of Battery-place than any other street or vehicles can boast of. "From early morn to dewy eve" a constant stream of teams ladan with boxes of dry goods and barrels of produce, and various other articles of commerce, pours in npon Piers 1, 2, 3 and 4, and a similar tide meets these returning, equally numerous, in tha opposite direction. At the corner of West-street they generally come to a stand-still; some of tham drive on to Pier No. 1, some back up against it and thus obstruct the passage, and others, striving in vain to pass each other, become blocked np and immovable. Then the cartmen shout and halloo, and the policeman, stationed on the corner, in his attempts to disentangle the Gordian knot, turns it into "confusion worse confounded," and after a deal of loud talking, to no purpose, and kicking of horses, with the like result, the opposing currents get in motion again.

Pier No. 1 is a model pier: it is from here that many of the Boston steamers take their departure. Broad, long and capacious, with a roof over its whole extent, it presents a pretty close resemblance to what, in our opinion, a dock ought to be. The one fault that we find with it, in common with nearly all the rest of the North River wharves, is, that its entrance is too narrow in proportion to its breadth after you get inside. Thn immense jam of vehicles which sometimes are waiting in front of it to gain admittance, seriously inconveniences those who try to pass by that point. In every other respect this pier deserves to be called No. 1. But we are sorry to say that in this respect it is an exception to a general rule. Piers Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and so all tha way up to Pier No. 31, are narrow, inconvenient structures, which should be tried by a Jury of thair (worthier) peers and speedily demolished or enlarged. It would not be so bad if it was not necessary to pile them up with bales of goods; thus on many of them it is almost impossible for a cart to pass. On Pier No. 4, when we visited it yesterday—a long narrow strip that stretches ont into tha river—thn boxes were piled np in this way. Carts and horses were jammed up into an extremely small compass at the entrance through which they were permitted to pass in Indian file, to the great delay and vexation of the drivers. Cartmen are the best-natured men in the world. In their struggles to gain precedance, the apitheta which they applied to each other would certainly have ended in a general row among any other class of people in existenca; and the hindrancs which they met with, in their unsuccessful endeavors to get ahead, would havn trind tha tempers of most men very seriously—but the fighting was all done with woman's weapon—there was no approach to a pugilistic encounter. A horse getting out of patience—his impatience was of *long standing*—attempted to get up a little excitement by running away; a man who ehould undertake to row a sance up the rapids of thn St. Lawrence would have been equally likely to euceeed. Hemmed in on every aida by vehicles, he could only stand still at last and kick. This was the only attempt at blows that we witnessed.

Why these piers were aver built so narrow puzzles us. There is certainly room enough for broader ones, and the extra expense would eurely be compensated by thn improvement. Perhaps our philanthropic City Govarnment has thought that the cartman ewear so that it will do them good to make them walk in a straight and narrow path. The piers in front of Washington Market are covered with shanties, which are nothing alse than a part of the Market; they are a nuisance in their present situation, and should be shated.

The docks of thn Ferry Companies are in excellent condition. Pier No. 31, occupied by the Erie Railroad Company, is fully eqnal to Pier No. 1. Many of tbn wharves need repairing sadly. Pier No. 34 is in process of being thoroughly refitted up. It wes mended last Spring, but in so careless a manner as to need fixing again at this early day. *Sic transit* the pnblic money! In comparison with the present condition of thn streets, tbn docks may be said to be clean. What we should call them nnder other circumstances we are unable to state. A citizan of New-York would be at a loss to give a definition nf tha word cleanliness, wa opine, after this Winter's experiences.

The ice still floats in reduced quantities around thn ends of the piers, but it bas ceased to be an obstruction to navigation.

It gives one some idea of the commercial greatness of New-York to take a walk up West-street. Tha long piers stretching ont into the river, crowdnd with ships and steamboats unloading and receiving passengers and merchandise from all parts of the world, at this season of the year especially, tnnm with tha bustln of business. Below Canal-street all is hurry and confusion. But after you get fifty slips above tha Battery a different kind of trade fills the wharves. Farthar down ships from foreign ports chiefly line the docks, engaged in trade with remote countries; but here commences that row of smaller craft, reaching up, with temporary interruptions, half-way to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at which the sloops and smaller craft discharge their cargoes of brick and lumber and other domestic articles. The condition of West-street up to this point might be called decidedly muddy; but at Canal-street the track of the Hudson River Railroad turns the corner and continues its way along the river-side, and consequently the rest of the street is comparatively free from the dirt that clings so fondly to other less favored avennes. Those who make use of them do not complain of the diminutive size of some of the wharves in this region, because they answer every purpose which it is desirable that they should subserve at the present time. But the piers of a City whose trade is increasing so rapidly as ours should be built for permanency. In a few years these slips will he the harbors for large merchantmen, and they will be excessively inconvenient when it becomes necessary to use them in a mennar which was not contemplated at the time they were built. Thay cannot be altered properly, without great difficulty and expense; they never can he made equal to the larger piers down town. It is thie shortsighted policy on thn part of our legislators which has so seriously retarded our City in its onward progress, and although it was impossible to check its enterprise, it has received some injuries in this way from which it may never be enabled to entirely recover. It is unnecessary to do more then instance the incroachments upon its harbors and rivers. It is to be hoped that these evils will be prevented in future. Let us build no more sloop-docks then; but iet us have a uniform extent of long, broad piers, on both rivers, which will beautify the City and increase its facilities for trade. The docks above Pier No. 50 are filled with lumber and bricks and stone for building purposes, piled up in monumental grandsur along the whole water-line. There is very little room for vehicles upon them, but as none but the owners of these commodities have any interest in the arrangements, we cannot consider them a monopoly. In some places, heaps of oyster shells, upon whose former contents the imagination, but alasi not the stomach, of the deck-loafer may feast itself, stand ready for shipment to the rural districts. Thus, through the veins of economical Nature, a healthful circulation courses.

Along the lateral dock which stretches from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, large quantities of manure, ready to make an excursion to the country, are deposited. We understand they have been suffered to remain here for weeks. The Common Council should appoint a Committee on decayed matter before the warm weather sets in, and guard us against pestilence this Summer.

There is another evil which eheuld be shatad. Much of the ground along the river, in the upper part of the City, is "made ground." In many piaces, the dirt brought from the different streets is disposited in such a mennar as to leave stagnant pools of the most filthy water, inclosed between the dry land proper and the parts filled in irregularly beyond it. At the feet of some of thn streets, these poole recnive their supply from thn sewers, which carry off the unclean matter that ahounds throughout certain portions of the town. Thie is the element in which yellow fever and other unpalatable fish abound. We shall "catch them," and it will not be "with a hook," if we do not look out. These nuisances should be ahated without delay. There is no reason why the "filling in" should not be conducted in a more careful and regular manner. If we require artificial iakes, we will have them from more wholesome springs.

The affects of tbe thaw upon thn nnwiy-created portion of our City, which the hand of man has moulded in this unskillful manner, have been to render it in some piaces too soft for pleasant walking. This troubles none except those who show so little good sense as to select it for a promenade. Altogethcr, the piers have been lass affected by the "awful" weather which we have had to encounter this Winter, than any other portions of our City.

Demlit Dispensary.

The fifth anniversary of this useful institution was held lately in the large hali ef the Dispeneary Building, (northwest corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third street), the chair heing occupied by FRED. E. MATHER, Esq., President.

The Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Mr. ASABEL GREEN. Among other matter, it is stated that the whole number of patients treated by the several physicians has been *twenty thousand and four* during the past year. Of this number 16,377 were received at the Dispensary, and 3,627 were visited at their own dwellings, 8,542 being males and 11,462 females; 7,613 (heing rather more than one-third of the whole number) were children, and of the 20,000 7,305 were natives: 1,222 children had been vaccinated, and the number of prescriptions compounded has heen 35,632. The results of treatment during the year have been that 126 had been sent to Hospital, 195 had died, 19,693 had been discharged cured. Since the organization of the Dispensary in January, 1852, it has ministered to the wants of 46,997 patients.

The Dispensary is free from debt, and owns a large and convenient edifice. It has attached to it a corps of physiciane of high reputation. Its expenses vary from $5,000 to $6,000 annually. The State, the Corporation and the inhabitants of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, are the parties chiefly interested in and contributing to its support.

Mr. WILLIAM WALKER next read the Treasurer's report: Total receipts, $13,422 04; the expenditura (including an appropriation of $1,000 for indispenaable repairs) leaving a helance of only $17 08.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES: OR, FIFTY YEARS SOCIAL, INCLUDING TWENTY YEARS PROFESSIONAL LIFE. By HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. 1 vol. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

Miss HUNT, who practices as a physician in Boston, gives her autohiography in this volume. Sha is a woman of good education, with a large portion of common sensn, great aptitude for the ordinery business of life, competent knowledge of the medical profession, strong feeling respecting the rights of her sex, and extraordinary candor. This last is exhibited in her giving the actual date of her birth, and owning, therehy, to a fair half century, though she certainly does not look that aga hy a good half dozen years, at least. In her native city of Boston abe is widely respected and esteemed, and her medical skill has been widely and advantageously exercised, we believe, among the large circle of the eling of her sex in and sometimee beyond her own immediatn locality.

Dr. HUNT has been regarded as a "strong-minded woman" because, carrying out the principle that taxation without repreeentation is a wrong, she has several times given in a formal proteet, whou paying her taxes, against her money being taken, without, as an equivalant, allowing her to exercise the right of voting at the olection of the authorities by whom the funde so raised are expended. As far as plain, forcible argument goes, the lady certainly has the best nf it.

A large portion of the early part of this volume, treating of Boston and its people forty to fifty years ago, will be read with intereet. To our taste, it is the best part of the book. As long as Miss HUNT records her recollectione and experiences of childhood, and her early struggles to obtain an independent and useful position in society, her narrative is highly interesting. Once eettled, (not without the exercise of a mind at once hold and practical,) her details appear lees vivid. Certainly the latter half of her etory, in which what ehe has to relate is nnarly swamped hy discuesions on and nssertions respecting the righte and wrange of women, is rather heavy reading. But these "Glances and Glimpses" are entitled to respect from their evident truthfulness, no lese than from their decided and not unpleasant individuality. Strange as it may appear, in this volume of over four hundred pages, the autobiographer never once appears egotistical.

In consequence of the great increase of subscribere to the *North American Review*, it has been found necessary to reprint the January number, commencing the eighty-second volume. The reprint will be ready in a few daye. The number in question was an excellent one, (as we eaid when reviewing it,) and the periodical, essentially American in ability and authorship, ranks with ne in eqnal character with the *Quarterly* and *Edinburg* in England. In literature and politica it is independent and impartial.

Capt. MAYNE REED, who appears to have had his adventures, "in the sporting line," at home and abroad, bas just produced a voiume, called *The Hunter's Feast*, which records his recollectinns and experiences of wild life, as hunter and naturalist, in the prairies, in the forests, on the waters of the Far West. It is one of the most livaly, dashing, exciting, spirited and amusing books of the season. There is life, actian, thought in its pages. There are several capital illustratione (drawn by THWAITES, we bellnve,) which enhance the value of the work. (New-York: DEWITT & DAVENPORT.)

The Flowers of Elocution, consists of original poems, dramatic scenes, slight essays, and prose stories, written by the late Mrs. HENTZ, and intended to be used as a class-book. It appears well-adapted for this purpose;—the dramatic scenes, founded on Revolutionary nvents, arn thn most striking portion of the volume, and appear well adapted for representation in private circles. (Philadelphia; CHARLES DESILVER.)

THE PROHIBITORY ACT.

OPINION OF JUDGE COMSTOCK, OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The People vs. *Wynehamer*.—COMSTOCK, J.—The defendant was indicted and convicted by a common law jury, in the Court of Sessions of Erie County, for selling liquors in small quantities, contrary to the "Act to Prevent Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855. The indictment contains no allegatinns to bring thn law within any of the excise lews of the State, even if those can be regarded as unrepealed, and the conviction therefore must stand, if it can stand at all, upon the statute referred to. It was admitted on the trial that the defendant was the owner of the liquors in questinn before and at the time the law took effect; and his counsel insisted that he was entitled to an acquittal on the ground, among others, that the Statute was unconstitutional and void. The proposition was overruled. The Supreme Court in the Eighth District affirmed the conviction, thus ostermining that the Act, in its prohibitory clauses, was constitutional and valid; and this is the only question I shall consider.

The Constitntion of this State has vested "the Legislative power" in the Senate and Assembly, subject, however, to some special limitations, which are of very great interest and importence. It is declared (art. I, section 1.) that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." These provisions have been incorporated, in substance, into all our State Constitutions. They are simple and comprehensivn in themselves, and I do not perceive that they derive any additional force or meaning by tracing their origin to *Magna-Charta* and the later fundamental statutes of Great Britain. In *Magna-Charta* they were wrested from the King as restraints upon the power of the Crown. With us they are imposed by the people as restreints upon the power of the Legislature.

No doubt, it seems to me, can be admitted of the meaning of these provisions. To say, as has been suggested, that the law of the land, or "due process of law" may mean the very act of legislation which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property, leads to an absurdity. The Constitution would then mean that no person shall be deprived of his property or rights unless the Legislatnre shall pass a law to effectuate the wrong, and this would be throwing the restraint entirely away. The true interpretation of these constitntional phrases is that where rights are acquired by the citizen under the existing law, there is no power in any branch of the Government to take them away, but where they are held contrary to any existing law, or are forfeited by its violation, then they may be taken from him, not by an act of the Legislature, but in the due administration of the law itself, before the Judicial tribunals of the State. The cause or occasion for depriving the citizen of his supposed rights must be found in the law as it is, or at least it cannot be *created* by a legislative act which aims at their destruction. Where rights of property are admitted to exist, the Legislature cannot say they shall exist no longer, nor will it make any difference although a process and a tribunal are appointed to execute the sentence. If this be the "law of the land" and "due process of law" within the meaning of the Constitution, then the Legislature is omnipotent. It may, under the same interpretation, pass a law to take away the liberty or life without a preexistinu cause, appointing judicial and executive agencies to execute its will. Property is placed by the Constitution in the same category with liberty and life.

Clear as this matter stands upon principle, it is equally well settled by authority. Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, speaking of a similar clause in the Constitution of that State, and of the right of property as protected by it, said: "What law? Undoubtedly a prexisting rule of conduct, not an *ex post facto* rescript or decree made for the occasion. The design of the convention was to exclude arbitrary power from every branch of the Government, and there would be no exclusion of it if such rescripts or decrees were to take effect in the *form of a statute*. The right of property has no foundation or security but the law; and when the Legislatnre shall successfully attempt to overturn it, even in a single instance, the liberty of the citizen is no more." (Norman vs. Heist 5 Watts & Serg. 193.) And Chief Justice Bronson, of this State, in Taylor vs. Porter, (4 Deuta. 145,) said: "The words 'law of the land,' as here used, do not mean a statute passed for the purpose of working the wrong. That construction would render the restriction absolutely nugatory, and turn this part of the Constitution into mere nonsense." And again: "The meaning of the section then seems to be that no member of the State shall be disfranchised of any of his rights and privileges unless the matter be adjudged against him upon trial had according to the course of the common law. It must be ascertained judicially, that he has forfeited his privileges, or that some one else has a superior title to the property he possesses before either of them can be taken from him. It cannot be done by mere legislation." In like manner, speaking of the words of "due process of law," "if the legislature can take the property of A and give it to B, they can take A. himself, and either shut him up in prison, or put him to death. Bnt none of these things can be done by mere legislation."

Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, in a very able and elaborate judgment, involving the construction and force of a similar clause in the Constitution of that State, laid down the doctrine that the terms "law of the land," do not mean "merely an act of the General Assembly. If they did, every restriction upon the Legislative authority would be at once abrogated." "In reference," he adds, "to the infliction of punishment and divesting of the rights of property, it has been repeatndly held in this State, and, it is believed in every State in the Union, that there are limitations upon the Legislative power notwithstanding these words, and that the clause itself means that such legislative acts as profess in themselves directly to punish persons or to deprive the citizen of his property without trial before the judicial tribunals, and a decision upon the matter of right as determined by the laws under which it rested, according to the course, mode and usages of the common law, as derived from our forefathers, are not effectually 'laws of land' for those purposes." (Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Dea., 18.) Chancellor Kent, (2 Comm., 13,) says: "The words 'law of the land,' as used originally in Magna Charta, in reference to this subject, are understood to mean due process of law, that is by indictment or presentment of good and lawful men; and this, says Lord Coke, is the true sense and exposition of those words. The better and larger definitions of *due process* of law, is that it means law in its *regular course of administration through Courts of Justice*." (See also 3 Story on the Const., 661; 10 Yerger, 2 Coke Inst., 45-50.)

It is plain, therefore, both upon principle and authority, that those constitutional safeguards in all cases require a judicial investigation, not to be governed hy a law special-ly enacted to take away and destroy existing rights, but confined to the question whether under the prexisting rule of conduct the right in controversy becomes lawfully acquired and is lawfully possessed. Cases of obnoxious misapprehension in regard to it did appear to have prevailed in a decision perhaps before the first review, but, considered in the light of principle, and as the apparent result of all the cases, it is believed that no other rule can be laid down in terms which may not contain the germ of great mischief to society, by giving to private opinion and speculation a license to oppose themselves to the just and legitimate powers of Government.

Nor is it necessary to push our inquiries in the direction indicated. There is no process of reasoning hy which it can be demonstrated that the act "to Prevent, Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime" is void upon principles and theories outside of the Constitution, which will not also, and by an easier induction, bring it in direct conflict with the Constitutiou itself.

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Clear as this matter stands upon principle, it is equally well settled by authority. Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, speaking of a similar clause in the Constitution of that State, and of the right of property as protected by it, said: "What law? Undoubtedly a prexisting rule of conduct, not an *ex post facto* rescript or decree made for the occasion. The design of the convention was to exclude arbitrary power from every branch of the Government, and there would be no exclusion of it if such rescripts or decrees were to take effect in the *form of a statute*. The right of property has no foundation or security but the law; and when the Legislatnre shall successfully attempt to overturn it, even in a single instance, the liberty of the citizen is no more." (Norman vs. Heist 5 Watts & Serg. 193.) And Chief Justice Bronson, of this State, in Taylor vs. Porter, (4 Deuta. 145,) said: "The words 'law of the land,' as here used, do not mean a statute passed for the purpose of working the wrong. That construction would render the restriction absolutely nugatory, and turn this part of the Constitution into mere nonsense." And again: "The meaning of the section then seems to be that no member of the State shall be disfranchised of any of his rights and privileges unless the matter be adjudged against him upon trial had according to the course of the common law. It must be ascertained judicially, that he has forfeited his privileges, or that some one else has a superior title to the property he possesses before either of them can be taken from him. It cannot be done by mere legislation." In like manner, speaking of the words of "due process of law," "if the legislature can take the property of A and give it to B, they can take A. himself, and either shut him up in prison, or put him to death. Bnt none of these things can be done by mere legislation."

Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, in a very able and elaborate judgment, involving the construction and force of a similar clause in the Constitution of that State, laid down the doctrine that the terms "law of the land," do not mean "merely an act of the General Assembly. If they did, every restriction upon the Legislative authority would be at once abrogated." "In reference," he adds, "to the infliction of punishment and divesting of the rights of property, it has been repeatndly held in this State, and, it is believed in every State in the Union, that there are limitations upon the Legislative power notwithstanding these words, and that the clause itself means that such legislative acts as profess in themselves directly to punish persons or to deprive the citizen of his property without trial before the judicial tribunals, and a decision upon the matter of right as determined by the laws under which it rested, according to the course, mode and usages of the common law, as derived from our forefathers, are not effectually 'laws of land' for those purposes." (Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Dea., 18.) Chancellor Kent, (2 Comm., 13,) says: "The words 'law of the land,' as used originally in Magna Charta, in reference to this subject, are understood to mean due process of law, that is by indictment or presentment of good and lawful men; and this, says Lord Coke, is the true sense and exposition of those words. The better and larger definitions of *due process* of law, is that it means law in its *regular course of administration through Courts of Justice*." (See also 3 Story on the Const., 661; 10 Yerger, 2 Coke Inst., 45-50.)

It is plain, therefore, both upon principle and authority, that those constitutional safeguards in all cases require a judicial investigation, not to be governed hy a law special-

ly enacted to take away and destroy existing rights, but confined to the question whether under the prexisting rule of conduct the right in controversy becomes lawfully acquired and is lawfully possessed. Cases of obnoxious misapprehension in regard to it did appear to have prevailed in a decision perhaps before the first review, but, considered in the light of principle, and as the apparent result of all the cases, it is believed that no other rule can be laid down in terms which may not contain the germ of great mischief to society, by giving to private opinion and speculation a license to oppose themselves to the just and legitimate powers of Government.

Nor is it necessary to push our inquiries in the direction indicated. There is no process of reasoning hy which it can be demonstrated that the act "to Prevent, Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime" is void upon principles and theories outside of the Constitution, which will not also, and by an easier induction, bring it in direct conflict with the Constitutiou itself.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produced Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, March 27, 1856.

Our Produce markets during the past week have shown increased vigor. The weather has been, on the whole, more favorable to active business. Railroads have worked more regularly, and the old obstructions to coastwise trade have partially disappeared. These circumstances have contributed to develop a livelier home traffic, especially in Breadstuffs. Eastern and local dealers have operated with considerable spirit. Shippers have not evinced much liberality in their movements, having been greatly discouraged by the generally adverse tenor of the European news, which came to hand on Thursday last, by the steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool.

This vessel reported a decided fall in prices of Breadstuffs in the leading European markets, with a diminished inquiry and augmenting supplies.

It also brought news from the British Islands of fine Spring weather, highly favorable to farming operations. Such advices exercised an injurious influence here, intimidating shippers and inducing much reserve among most operators, which, in the case of the home trade, only gave way to the urgency of their necessities. Accounts from various parts of our own country represent the growing crop of Wheat as being in a very backward state, the severe Winter having greatly checked its growth; but free from any other discouraging symptoms. Spring work has likewise met with serious obstruction from the same cause. Yet we do not hear of any extraordinary diffidence in the future, the general anticipation seemingly favoring a plentiful, though, undoubtedly, a late harvest this year.

Independent of all this, it is pretty well understood that heavy stocks of Breadstuffs have accumulated at various points in the interior, which the resumption of canal and river navigation will render available. To ascertain the actual magnitude of such stocks, is always a matter of extreme difficulty, as in most cases no regular calculation is possible, and estimates are all that can be obtained. We have recently endeavored to get as reliable information on this head as practicable; but, so far, our efforts have been only partially successful. We would feel obliged to any of our friends, at the West or elsewhere, having it in their power to furnish such estimates, if they would furnish us with their views in regard to the quantity of Breadstuffs now in their respective localities, or likely to be available on the opening of internal navigation. We are already indebted to a few friends, whom we privately addressed, for some interesting information on this point. Our country exchanges also place us under some slight obligations in the same manner.

From such statements as we have thus succeeded in procuring, we learn that at Chicago there is now an available stock of Breadstuffs equivalent to about 80,000 bbls. of Flour, 150,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 bushels of Corn, and 25,000 bushels of other varieties of grain. Along the Illinois River, from Ottawa to Peoria, we have been informed that there is in store a stock of over 1,000,000 bushels of Corn. At Bath, Ill., the reported stock of Corn, in store, exceeds 175,000 bushels, with nearly as much more expected to reach that point ere the resumption of navigation. At Lockport, Morris and Joliet, Ill., we understand there are about 200,000 bushels of Corn available. At Milwaukee, Wis., the stock of Breadstuffs is computed at about 25,000 bbls. Flour, 275,000 bushels of Grain, chiefly Wheat. At Buffalo, N. Y., the latest calculation placed the stock a little above 60,000 bbls. of Flour, and 700,000 bushels of Grain—the latter consisting principally of Wheat. The available stock in New-York and vicinity is variously estimated,—but we have the acquiescence of some usually well-informed parties, in estimating it somewhat near 250,000 bbls. of Flour, 300,000 bushels of Wheat, and 500,000 bushels of Corn, with an unusually large amount of Oats, and an ample stock of Rye. These returns, (all that we have so far secured,) we do not regard as being entirely correct; but we deem them sufficiently reliable to justify their publication.

Such supplies of Breadstuffs, with those at other points not yet heard from, and the large quantity of Grain known to exist in the hands of our farmers that they must eventually dispose of, it is thought, will be sufficient to satisfy all our own requirements, and afford a handsome surplus to export, at low prices, up to harvest time. Hence holders do not evince any great reluctance to sell what they have to dispose of at prevailing rates, while purchasers are not inclined to buy more than they really need, as they look for an easier market later in the season.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs, for the last week, comprise about 64,600 bbls. of Flour, 32,200 bushels of Wheat, 192,000 bushels of Corn, 41,500 bushels of Rye, and 2,800 bushels of Barley—showing an increase of about 15,200 bbls. of Flour, 17,400 bushels of Wheat, 17,000 bushels of Corn, and 34,000 bushels of Rye, with a decrease of only about 3,100 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which were confined to about 49,400 bbls. of Flour, 14,800 bush. of Wheat, 175,000 bush. of Corn, 7,800 bush. of Rye, and 5,900 bush. of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 141,300 bush. more than those of the preceding week. As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes at 12½c.@25c., ₩ bbl. higher, with free sellers, and a moderate inquiry, chiefly for home use. Wheat and Barley are without any important change in value. Prime lots of both descriptions of Grain are not easily procured. Corn and Rye have fallen 2c.@3c. ₩ bush., with ample supplies and a fair demand. Oats have risen about 2c. ₩ bush., but close dull and heavy, the stock being large, and holders desirous to realize.

Cotton, both here and *in transitu*, has continued in very lively demand, and has again advanced fully ¼c. ₩ lb.—though the receipts have been large, and the available stock in our market has been increased to about 64,000 bales. The receipts at all the Cotton ports since Sept. 1, to the latest dates, were 2,728,600 bales, against 1,827,081 bales to the corresponding dates last season; the total export from the United States, so far this season, is 1,768,451 bales, against 1,327,365 bales to the same period last year; and the stocks on hand at all ports comprise 684,149 bales, against 315,877 bales at this time a year ago.

Provisions have been in pretty good request, but at unsettled prices. Pork closed 25c.@37½c. ₩ bbl. higher; dressed Hogs are ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. dearer; while Cutmeats and Bacon, being in reduced supply, are quoted very firm. Lard has declined ½c. ₩ lb., and leaves off heavily. Salt Beef is freely offered at old rates, but is purchased with reserve, as buyers look for easier terms. Butter is 1c.@3c. ₩ lb. cheaper, and is abundant, yet not in active demand, at our reduced quotations. Cheese is likewise plenty and dull, but not quotably lower.

In the grocery line, the Coffee and Tea business exhibits most vigor. Molasses and Sugars are plentier, and being but moderately inquired for they favor purchasers.

Hides and Leather have continued to improve, with comparatively light supplies, and a growing demand.

Lumber is in better request, and some kinds, already up a shade, are still on the advance. It has been estimated that the total amount of Lumber received at tide water in 1855, was about 500,000,000 feet, against 575,000,000 feet in 1854, showing a decrease in last year's receipts equivalent to about 75,000,000 feet.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moments, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Weekly Review of the Dry-Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

The Dry-Goods trade is without any remarkable improvement. Country buyers are restricting their purchases, as they still find it difficult to have goods forwarded to the interior with any degree of promptness; and local dealers refrain from heavy operations, the demand from their regular customers not being sufficiently vigorous to require very extensive preparations to meet it. The receipts of both domestic and foreign productions during the week have been on a larger scale; and the available supplies here have increased proportionately. Yet factors, though generally desirous to sell, are reluctant to make any material abatement in prices of desirable fabrics, as they still anticipate a Spring inquiry that will remove their stocks on satisfactory terms, and on this calculation they seem to base their confidence. We sincerely hope they may not be disappointed, though we confess we are not sanguine enough to believe that the demand for Spring goods, yet to be satisfied, will so far reduce the supplies here as to prevent any ultimately serious fall in the value of such merchantable goods as are now quite abundant, and very freely offered at old figures.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have been pretty actively sought after, but at a shade easier prices. Bleached goods are in fair request and are tolerably firm. Cotton Flannels are moderately dealt in at previous quotations. Denims and Drills find ready buyers at unchanged rates. Duck is freely offered and bought at old figures. We notice rather more activity in Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins at about last week's prices. Osnaburgs are more abundant and less inquired for, yet appear unaltered in value. Printing Cloths are rather plentier, yet rule quiet and steady, as before quoted. Prints, of desirable styles, have met a ready market at pretty full rates. Stripes and Ticks are tolerably active and buoyant. The stock of choice makes is quite moderate.

Woolens are not very brisk, but are generally held with confidence; the moderate supplies of desirable articles, and the rising prices of the raw material inducing much firmness among factors. Blankets remain as previously reported. Cassimeres, adapted to the wants of buyers, are readily bought at former rates,—while unseasonable styles are dull and heavy, with an ample amount offering. Cloths are in good request at steady prices. Doeskins, on the whole, sell regularly and satisfactorily, though some owners look for more money than buyers are willing to give. Flannels are unchanged. Jeans, Linseys and Muslin de Laines are pretty active at about previous quotations. Satinets are quiet and depressed. Tweeds are in demand and are firm.

Foreign productions are but moderately active. The imports are fair, and serve to maintain an adequate stock, while the demand revives only very slowly and irregularly. Southern buyers are making the heaviest purchases. Western dealers take only what they immediately want, and the Northern trade has not yet fairly set in. Importers are more anxious to sell, but not much more inclined to reduce their claims. Commission merchants want to diminish their stocks, and are well disposed to accommodate purchasers, where no very serious sacrifices are involved. This pressure to sell induces reserve among buyers, and works against the stability of prices. The numerous auction sales have a similar tendency. Should not the fine weather, now recurring, develop an active demand, most articles are apt to deteriorate. The month of April will pretty nearly decide this question.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1856.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st	2729	2091	67	427	764	624
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	332	63	76	1668	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	253	51	88	2891	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	186	24	86	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	4162	205	647	5323	624
Last week	3679	4689	291	582	5832	836

Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, corresponding week, 1855	8,188
Average weekly receipts of Sheep and Lambs in 1855	10,946
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	3,991
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,567
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,925
Total receipts for week ending to-day	4,162
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,302

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	175	.....	.....	.....	624
Camden & Amboy R.R.	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	207	67	403	764	1
N. J. & Penn. Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	98	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Beeves at ALLERTON'S were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1441	Pennsylvania	39
New-York	131	Texas	—
Illinois	213	Connecticut	—
Kentucky	433	Michigan	—
Indiana	596	New-Jersey	—
Virginia	68	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Maryland	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@1c., lower.

The last market was so irregular as to furnish no criterion for comparison.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle, few	10¼c.@11c.	11c.
First quality	9c. @10c.	9¼c.@10¼c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9c.	8¼c.@ 9¼c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7¾c.	8c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¼c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8¼c.@10¼c.
Average of all sales about	4¼c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We had a most beautiful day over-head, but under foot the Cattle-yards much resembled a mortar-bed, or the old-fashioned apparatus for working brick clay, with the difference that, at Forty-fourth-street, we had anything but clay to walk in, ankle to knee deep.

The reports of the high market, two weeks since, started an immense number of Cattle from the West, part of which arrived last week, and about as many more to-day. It will be quite in accordance with the past, if, next week, everybody holds back, though there are some droves now on the way which cannot well be stopped.

Ohio furnished about half of all the Beevee offered to-day; Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, a majority of the rest. New-York has been pretty well drained during the Winter.

As will be seen by the tables below, the supply for two weeks past has been greatly above the weekly average for last year.

The quality of the beeves offered was generally below par. Not more than two or three droves deserved to be called superior; many were decidedly ordinary.

We saw some sales which, reckoning ment, bones and hide, were low-priced, but if the actual meat were weighed their cost was above a shilling a pound.

There are, however, always enough of a certain class of buyers who will purchase *low-priced* animals no matter how *dear* they may be.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters, of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. Those tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally, droves are omitted for want of time or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	75..	Ohio	Worthington	D. Barnes.
2..	70..	Illinois	T. Stevens	Conger & Barnes.
3..	69..	Ohio	Ralston & Williams	Valentine & Martin.
4..	106..	Indiana	Johnson & Hahloa	D. L. Belden.
5..	101..	Ohio	Several owners	Geo. A. Toffey.
6..	76..	Kent'ky	Scott & Hedges	J. A. Merritt.
7..	81..	Kent'ky	J. L. Stevenson	Barney Bartram.
8..	85..	Kent'ky	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
9..	68..	Virginia	Geo. Harlan	H. Herd.
10..	53..	Ohio	Geo Everline	D. Atterton.
11..	63..	Ohio	Parks & Comstock, &c.	Phillips & Smith.
12..	88..	Ohio	Mr Bush	T. White.
13..	71..	Indiana	J. McCollum	Mead & Holcomb.
14..	80..	Kent'ky	J. M. Moore	C. G. Teed.
15..	74..	N. Y.	Moore, Christie, &c.	Beard & Smith.
16..	100..	Ohio	Jno. McNeil	Geo. A. TOffey.
17..	80..	Kent'ky	Geo. M. Bedford	S. Sherman.
18..	102..	Ohio	Pittsw'ie B'man, &c.	Miller, Haring & Co.
19..	100..	Illinois	Jno. T. Alexander	S. Ullery.
20..	65..	Ohio	C. Feker	Geo. Asrault.
22..	49..	Illinois	Jeo. Prother	T. White.
do..	53..	Ohio	Sansaor Allen	T. White.
23..	78..	Ohio	Samuel Isenlinger	W. H. Belden.
24..	73..	Ohio	Johnson & Emerson	J. Gilchrist.
25..	82..	N. Y.	Heme, Sweet	Owners.
26..	82..	Kent'ky	T. J. Gorham	W. W. Hoag.
26..	52..	Ohio	Jno. W. Cramer	J. C. Hoag.
"..	107..	Indiana	Cook & Mothers	Culver, Hurd & Co.
"..	56..	Ohio	Thos. Tremble	J. H. Williams.
"..	54..	Ohio	—— Hooker	J. H. Williams.
"..	73..	Ohio	Trotter & Crasull	J. H. Williams.
"..	115..	Indiana	P. Ryan	J. H. Williams.
"..	58..	Ohio	David Selser	J. H. Williams.

CULVER, HURD & Co. were selling nine very superior animals, one pair of which, estimated at 2,400 lbs. net, was sold to HENRY KELLY for $300. This lot was fed by A. W. PUMPY, of New-London, Huron County, Ohio—an old printer, by the way, who has exchanged his composing stick for the "cattleman's" *baton*. The character of the animals brought here, as the result of his first experiment, indicates that he is bound to succeed in the new "profession." In quality and weight they were not equaled, nor even approached by anything else in the yards to-day.

The best large drove offered to-day was 58, furnished by DAVID SELSER, owner and feeder, of Madison County, Ohio. They were estimated to average 1,100 lbs. net, and were in excellent flesh. They were all sold out by J. H. WILLIAMS, at 10c.@11c., which is the very top of the market. These cattle would have sold for $40 to $60 ₩ head more two weeks ago.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 102 Ohio cattle, owned by POETLEWAITE, BERMAN, and others; mixed quality; some of the best were very fair animals, for to-day's market; weight varied from 500 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9¾c.; average, say 8¾c.

BEACH & SMITH sold a lot of 74, belonging to MORE, CHRISTIE & RIDGLEY, of Chautauque County, New-York; quality mixed, including some fine animals; weight 660 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 7¾c.@10¾c. OBED PEARSALL took six at $85, estimated by buyer at 10¾c.; by seller at 10c.

The Illinois drove of 100, alluded to last week, which the owner offers to place against any drove of an equal number furnished by any single feeder in the world, were weighed at Springfield on the 17th inst., and averaged 2,372 19-100 lbs. The heaviest animal weighed 2,780 lbs., and the lightest 2,160 lbs. They are on the way here we learn.

THOS. WHITE disposed of 88 medium cattle owned by BUSH of Ohio. They were pretty even at about 650 lbs. and sold for 8c.@10c. according to fatness, buyers' notions, &c.

SCOTT & HENDRIE brought in 76 fair cattle from Bourbon County, Ky., which weighed at home 1,480 lbs. They were on the road 17 days. Selling to-day by J. A. MERRITT at 9c.@10c.

PHILLIPS & SMITH sold 63 Ohio animals, owned by PARKS, COMSTOCK and others; mixed quality, generally light Steers, in fairish flesh, averaging 550 to 575 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c. We saw 18 of the last sold at $46 each, which, at 550 lbs., is nearly 8½c. The lot, probably, averaged below 9c.

COOK & MCCLURE'S drove consisted of 107 common Indiana Cattle, 600 to 750 lbs., average, say 670 lbs.; selling by CULVER, HURD & Co., at 8c.@9¾c.

T. J. GORHAM'S drove, W. W. HOAG, salesman, consisted of 32 small animals in fair flesh; about 700 lbs. selling at 8c.@10c.

J. C. HOAG sold for —— CRAMER, 82 smallish Cattle, in medium flesh, at 8c.@9¾c.

In Yard No. 25, HUME had 19 Cayuga Co. Cattle, and SWEET 16 from Erie and Wyoming Counties. These were mostly Devons; quality fair; 700 to 900 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9c., sellers' estimate.

Senator ALLEN, of Ohio, contributed 52 very good Beef Cattle, estimated to average 850 lbs. They were sold by THOS. WHITE at 9c.@10c. WHITE also sold 43 common Illinois Cattle for JNO. PROTHER.

SAML. HENINGER'S drove, W. H. BELDEN, salesman, were an ordinary lot of small animals, which were selling at 7¾c. to 9c. for the best.

JOHNSON & EMERSON, of Union Co., Ohio, brought in 73 Cattle, very mixed; a few very good, but a majority of ordinary, and generally small; selling by JAS. GILCHRIST at 7c.@10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $55@$70.

The supply of good Cows is small, but the demand is not great, since the fat stable cows are less sold than usual, owing to the low price of beef. On this account there is less call for Cows to replace those usually sold.

ALLERTON reports Milch Cows selling pretty well, say $30 to $50.

BROWNING reports Milch Cows at $5 down, owing to the low price of Beef, which prevents selling out fat cows from dairys and stables.

CHAMBERLIN reports Milch Cows at $25@$40, and extras as high as $65.

O'BRIEN reports Milch Cows at $25 and $70 for extras. Prices lower, but quality superior. Several very good Cows from Genesee river "flats."

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves selling from 7c. downwards, according to quality. Some "kittene" sold for $1 75.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 6c@7¼c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 5½c @7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 6c.@7c., extra, 7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

The supply of good sheep is small—some 3,000 less than the corresponding week last year, and less than half of the week's average. Tip-top animals will bring any price, medium qualities proportional rates.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported scarce and selling well. The demand quite exceeds the supply.

BROWNING reports the Sheep and Lamb market as not differing materially from last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $2 50@$3—best as high as $6.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for week ending March 26.

JAS. MCCARTY reports the following:

100 at	$550 00	38 at	589 00
6 at	46 50	80 at	460 00
70 at	332 50	97 common at	388 00
206 at	1,643 68	10 at	59 00
100 at	625 00		

All Ohio stock.

HUME & BALDWIN report the following:

350 Sheep sold for	$1,694 00	48 Sheep sold for	$235 75
52 Sheep sold for	195 00	10 Sheep sold for	95 00
91 Sheep sold for	617 00	14 Sheep sold for	260 00
50 Sheep sold for	318 75	64 Sheep sold for	350 50

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports the following:

51 at	$382 80	21 at	$157 50
52 at	390 00	2 at	18 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. At this season a large business is done in slaughtered Hogs, which are brought in in the carcase and sold to the packers and retailers of fresh Pork.

Hogs dressed before coming here generally bring about ¼c., and, in this weather, ½c.@1c. less than City dressed, for two reasons—first, they get hanged and show bad; and, second, they cannot be kept on hend for a good market.

The receipts at ALLERTON'S are still small. He reports live Hogs, small, 7c. gross live weight.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WARTHOUS, pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report corn-fed Hogs, arriving alive and dressed in the City, at 8¾c.@9c. Western dressed, 7¾c.@8c. The light Hogs run from 140 lbs. net down wards. These are bought for City retail. The larger Hogs, running upward from 140 lbs., are chiefly packed for shipment or otherwise.

The arrivals are more free. 1,800 live Hogs came in on Tuesday, with fair receipts of dressed. The market is somewhat heavy at our quotations, and the prospect still for a decline.

W. H. MCNAIR, No. 43 Jay-street, (slaughter-house Thirty-ninth-street, North River,) reports corn fed Hogs, heavy, 8¾c.; light 8½c.@9c.; still 7¾c.@8.; Western dressed 7¾c.@8½c., net weight; stock Pigs 6¾c.@7¼c., gross, with continued light receipts. An advance of ½c. to ¾c. on these rates was realized up to yesterday, when with receipt of 1,300 ₩ Hudson River Railroad, and large supply of Western dressed, market became depressed and closed dull at our quotations, buyers looking for lower prices on receipt of more liberal supply, to be expected on opening of railroads from late snow blockade. Stock Hogs are in demand for stills, and wanted. Arrivals this week 3,800 live, against 3,000 last, and 3,500 corresponding week last year: 9,800 this month, against 22,900 corresponding month last year.

Markets.... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, March 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less abundant, and are now generally held at $8 for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs., yet the demand is very moderate.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is worth 30c.@31½c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in reduced supply and very lively demand, at full and strengthening rates.

BRICKS—Are in fair request at former quotations.

CANDLES—Appear rather quiet and depressed, though being otherwise essentially unaltered.

CEMENT—Is less sought after, yet is quoted firm.

COAL—Remains inactive at previous figures.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no particular change, the sales since our last, embracing about 1,200 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12¼c.; 900 Rio, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; and a little St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate request, at unchanged figures.

COTTON—The market is still brisk and buoyant, even after a week's business of unusual vigor. The available supply here is now about 64,000 bales, against 61,800 bales at the same date a year ago—while there is a considerably reduced amount offering for Cotton *in transitu*. The sales since our last reach about 2,500 bales, at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼

FEATHERS—Are nearly out of market, and are held above limits of purchasers.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, bring, in lots, about $1 65 ₩ box.

FISH—The market is generally better supplied, but the demand is not active and sales are restricted, factors adhering to old rates, while buyers claim an abatement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. Desirable grades are in very moderate supply and pretty good request for home use. Prices of such qualities are sustained. Common or inferior descriptions are dull and heavy. There exists but a limited export inquiry, as shippers cannot afford to pay current rates for what would suit them. The receipts are not large, and the general stock here is far from being an oppressive one. The sales since our last add up about 6,700 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to Ordinary State	$6 75 @ 6 87½
Straight State	6 87½@ 7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 62½@ 6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½@ 7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½@ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 00 @ 7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00 @10 50

Canadian remains unaltered, sales having been made of 250 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$8 ₩ bbl.

Rye Flour, of desirable quality, is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to 500 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and firm, at $4@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal appears in better demand, but at easier rates, viz., $3 25@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The day's sales include about 1,000 bbls. at these figures; two puncheons Rosedew were likewise disposed of at about $11 25@$11 50 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $1 12½@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Privately, there is not much doing, yet former prices are supported. Sales were made, by auction, today, of 160 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $3 87½@$4 3; 4,000 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 12½@$3 12½ ₩ box; and 544 pkgs. Bordeaux Prunes, at from 5¼c.@17¼c., according to quality.

GRAIN—Are rather plentier and are more inquired for, but prices rule slightly in favor of our chasers.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, continues to be sparingly offered, at prices above the views of most buyers, which circumstance works against an active business. Other varieties are neglected and nominal. The sales since our last embrace about 4,700 bushels, including Southern Red at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ bushel. Rye is plenty and depressed, the demand being inferior to the ability of factors to satisfy it. The sales since our last consist of about 16,500 bushels, at $1 10@$1 13½, from railroad depôt and delivered. ₩ bushel. Barley is salable and firm at, according to quality, $1 20@$1 30 ₩ bushel. White Beans are in modern supply and fair request, at $1 75@$1 50 ₩ bushel, for poor to prime. Peas are more freely offered, and are rather languid at $1 07@$1 25 for Canadian, ₩ bushel, and $2@$2 05 for Blackeyed, ₩ bag of 2 bushels. Oats are in ample stock and good demand at 44c @46c. for Chicago and Ohio; 44c.@48c. for State; 35c.@38c. for Jersey, and 31c.@35c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and irregular. The settlement of contracts, by the delivery of the Corn contracted for, disturbs the market, as most of the Corn offered is considered inferior in quality and rejected. So far has this course been pursued, to-day, that we understand the contractors had to appeal to arbitrators, to determine what they themselves could or come to an agreement about. Most of these contracts were made at prices considerably above those now current here, and some parties are inclined to think this circumstance exercises not a little influence in occasioning and nurturing a difference between the contractors. The sales since our last have been confined to about 32,000 bushels at 63c. @63c. for Mixed Southern; 66c.@66c. for White do.; 65c. @65c. for Yellow do.; and 66c.@70c. for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel.

GUANO—The supply of Peruvian is still light. This description is in good request at steady rates. Mexican is unchanged.

HAY—River is selling very moderately at $1 12@$1 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock limited.

HEMP—Continues dull and nominal.

HIDES—Are now in fair supply, and rather less sought—but the improvement in prices, previously mentioned, is supported. Total stock in first hands about 52,000.

HONEY—Is salable and firm as before quoted.

HOPS—There were 45 bales taken at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The market is generally dull and heavy. Prices have not varied essentially.

LATHS—Nominal.

LEAD—Is in moderate request, and is now quoted at from $6 75@$7 12½ for Foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Galena, ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The market for this article is essentially unaltered. Domestic tanned Sole is scarce and wanted, at strengthening prices. French Calf Skins are salable and firm. English salted Sheep Skins rule about the same as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at $1 06¼ for Common, and $1 37½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—About 400 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands, at 42c.@44c. ₩ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plenty, and held at $3 25@$3 37½ ₩ 280 lbs., but is dull thereat. Spirits do. is more freely offered and bought, at 37c.@38c. ₩ gallon. Tar is quiet and depressed, at $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl. Resin is selling at $1 6 for Common, ₩ 310 lbs., delivered, and $2 50@$4 5 for No. 1 and White, ₩ 280 lbs. The supply is fair. Pitch is inactive and somewhat nominal, at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has not varied much.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive rule about the same. Linseed is pretty active and steady, mainly at 86c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and drooping. We heard that 3,000 gallons were purchased at 92c.@97c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For the week ending March 24.]—Sperm—The operations in Sperm since our last are, sales of 800 bbls at a price not transpired, and do. do. at $1 82 ₩ gallon; and 250 bbls. in Fairhaven, at $1 82. Whale—The only transactions in Whale are sales of 200 bbls South Sea at 81c. ₩ gallon, and 300 bbls. dark Polar at 75c. Whalebone—The market is quiet, and the only sales coming to our knowledge are 22,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Northwest on private terms. We learn of a sale of 5,100 lbs. Arctic at Fairhaven at 82c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending March 24, 1856:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
Total	585	2,753	181,490
Previously	3 396	11,235	166 400
From Jan. 1 to date	3,963	13,971	347,890
Same time last year	7,605	9,330	64,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and rates firmer, the sales since our last amounting to about 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $15 81½@$16 87½ for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing in lots 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9c.@10c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 400 bbls. and kegs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9½c.@10c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at lagging prices. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 25@$9 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 for do. Mess, and $10 87½@$15 25 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$23 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for Common to very good State; and 28c.@36c. for Prime and choice. ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@ 9¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired of 150 tcs. at $4@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is now dull and heavy, though not being in large supply. We have no further change to notice in prices.

SALTPETRE—Is quiet, yet firm, as before quoted.

SEEDS—Remain about the same as previously reported.

SOAP—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in families and stores at ONE SHILLING A WEEK. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one o'clock, and the other at seven o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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☞ The Post-Office Committee of the United States Senate were yesterday instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the franking privilege of Members of Congress, and allowing them money for the payment of postage instead. The Senate also passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, after amending it. The House debated the Senate's bill in relation to the confinement of persons guilty of violating the laws of the United States in Penitentiaries within the Judicial District where convicted.

☞ Mr. KELLY's bill to amend the General Banking law, by imposing a fine of $1,000 for hoarding up the notes of any Bank to force redemption, was reported in the State Senate yesterday, as was also a bill to provide for the election in Brooklyn, of the Judicial officers and the Mayor on separate ballots. In the Assembly, the bill in relation to banks and bank funds, was passed; also, the bill for the payment of the Harbor Commissioners; also, the bill to provide for the opening of Prospect-square, Brooklyn. The bill to authorize the State Prison Inspectors to renew contracts with CHARLES WATSON, at the Sing-Sing Prison, was killed. The Temperance bill, after debate, was referred to a special committee, to report complete.

☞ We publish this morning the Opinion of Judge COMSTOCK, of the Court of Appeals, upon the Prohibiting Law. It is the first of the recent decisions which has been published.

The Rifle Question.

Upon the whole, history has spoken well of the puritan divines, the independent exhorters, and the miscellaneous disciples of the Praise-God Barebones type, who mingled with the army of CROMWELL, and preached, prayed, and fought under his standard. The deliberate voice of the religious world, after two centuries of discussion over their actions and motives, has given them a good name. It is decided that they were none the worse Christians because they were good soldiers. They were fanatics—that is agreed on—bnt if they had not been, they would not have stood in the breach and defended the liberties of England against the advances of tyranny that threatened to overwhelm them. It may fairly be said that but for the fanaticism of CROMWELL'S roundheads, both lay and clerical, the elements of British Freedom and of American Republicanism would have been crushed ont in the land of their birth. In the ingredients which formed the character of these men, religious enthusiasm undoubtedly predominated, bnt it was fortunately tempered by intense political conviction, and by calm personal courage of the highest order ever yet exhibited in the struggle of right against authority. Their religious fervor often overcame the suggestions of common sense. On such occasions it was necessary to inculcate npon them such worldly precepts as "Put your trust in God, *bnt* keep your powder dry." They did both at Naseby, Edgehill, Marstoon Moor, and other places.

We think the spirit of these men needs to be revived, and the very letter of CROMWELL'S injunction has a special application to these times and to the circumstances which surround the people of this Republic. They onght at all times to trust in God, bnt it is now particularly necessary that they should keep their powder dry. Herein exists the necessity of Sharpe's rifles, and herein, too, we recognize the propriety of certain recommendations concerning those implements proceeding from Reverend Drs. DUTTON, H. W. BEECHER, Prof. SILLIMAN, and many others of their reverend and venerable stamp. The 3,000 clergymen of New-England, who, in the most sacred of names, protested against the violation of the Missouri compact, appealed, perhaps, a little too abruptly to the principles and the practice of 1641 and 1643, but their conduct will be more justly appreciated when the consequences of the measnre they condemned shall have been developed. They will find their true vindication in the public judgment npon their revilers.

Whether clergymen and aged professors of chemistry ought to advise their friends proposing to settle in Kansas to carry with them and to use Sharpe's rifles, depends wholly npon whether those weapons are necessary as a protection to life and property. The supporters of an Administration which has practically declared that lovers of freedom onght to be shot if caught in Kansas, will naturally protest against such recommendations; as they will not fail to denounce any measure of defence against their Allies in that Territory, and even protest in advance against any emigration thither not favorable to the establishment of Slavery. We take it, however, that notorious facts have settled this issue. The lives of Northern settlers have been rendered unsafe by the open encouragement and support extended to mobs excited by the Pro-Slavery interest. Sharpe's rifles alone have been found a corrective for the evil, and they have proved efficient. The rifle has reopened Kansas to the Northern pioneer, from which Missouri bowie knives, and artillery stolen from Government arsenals, with the connivance of their Federal keepers, had for a time partially excluded them. The President, in discussing the murders and outrages by which the right of suffrage had been suspended, and this class of emigrants had been disfranchised, calmly observed that it was no part of his duty to "maintain the purity of elections," and observes, by way of asserting what his duty is, that he will "execute the laws" which an illegal and foreign assemblage has attempted to impose upon the people. The first object of these laws is to expel the immigrants from the Free States, who are opposed to Southern policy, by stamping them with political degradation and disabilities. The object is to introduce a reign of terror, and to give license to the passions of mobs, invoked from a bordering State, by denouncing the penalty of death for certain constructive offences. These savage edicts are the laws which the President declares himself bound to enforce against all comers, by way of compensation for his neglect to maintain the purity of elections. And to shew that he is in earnest in these avowed purposes, he rewards with the substantial benefits of the Government printing, a man who is continually shrieking, through the columns of his official press, for the "hanging of abolitionists," (including by name GOV. REEDER, and all the prominent men on that side,) and keeps in office another person, at a high salary, who actually did murder one of these same "abolitionists," by shooting him in the back.

This is no over-chargod statement of the condition of things in Kansas. The facts call with a united voice for Sharpe's Rifles—and we rejoice to say that Sharpe's Rifles have responded. Jnst so long as this deplorable state of society continues in Kansas, we trust that all Northern men going there will carry with them ample means of self-protection. The time we trust is not distant when the good men of both sections will combine to repress and to punish the ruffians who have made Sharpe's Rifles one of the sharpest and most indispensable of arguments.

Another Newspaper Man Turned Legislator.

In the old Tory day, not many years back, in England, there was a prevalent and popular belief, that gentlemen of the Press were all more or less tinctured with revolutionary, Jacobin, radical and infidel opinions, and he who happened to be seen oven loitering round the precints of a newspaper office, was looked npon as unsafe and dangerous, "a fellow in fact, who thought." Thinking in those times was the privilege of a class, and was looked on as sacred and select as Johannisberg. WILKES was the first press man who endeavored to push broad-shouldered on through the barriers raised np against the admission of his estate into the legislature. COBBETT followed with success, and after him came HUNT and old JOHN WALTER, of the *Times*. The small end of the wedge thus once admitted, the whole barrier was soon broken down, until, at the present moment "the press" is a power in Parliament, enabling the politician who belongs to it, as it does, to do battle with a two-edged sword. The late Sir ROBERT PEEL took constant occasion, in public, to express his admiration of, and indebtedness to, the reportors of the Press, and always, in his private entertainments, marked the sincerity of this sentiment; and on a late occasion, another leader of the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI, exclaimed with rather audacious enthusiasm, "I too, Sir, am a gentleman of the Press, and ask no higher escutcheon." Indeed there are at this moment in the House of Commons, a whole cohort of press men, some of them, as in France, among the first of its orators and statesmen, and each year adds to their number. The last addition to the band is one of so much interest in many respects as to make a slight sketch of him interesting.

Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, of whose return for the town of Boston, in Linconshire, the last steamer brings word, is the proprietor of the London *Illustrated News*, a journal which has obtained a large circulation in this country, and possesses the additional element of interest of having, like so many of our own leading press men, built up, alone and unaided, by his own strong brain and stout heart, a collossal journal, and hewn his way to fortune through many difficulties. Mr. INGRAM was born, we believe, some fifty years since, in the very town he now represents, of what is termed, in England, humble parentage. His first essay at fortune was as a seller of PARR'S life pills, for which he established an agency in the town of Nottingham, and, in watching the delight with which the populace gazed on the pictures of that venerable longevitarian receiving at one gate of the temple of health a crowd of cripples, and passing them through the other, after devouring a shilling box, with the bound of a Camanche Indian—he first caught the idea of a journal of illustration, in which his fortune found birth. The *Illustrated News* was started; at first a plain and unpretending sheet, with a few simple woodcuts of striking men, or scenes of the hour. It at once caught the popular taste, and pushed itself boldly into favor. Mr. INGRAM, unlike many newspaper men around him, bnt like Mr. WALTER of the London *Times*, and all who achieved great success in this country—was not above mixing his own sweat in the cauldron in which his fame was brewed. He was the first found stripped over the form in the morning, the last to leave the great iron workman that struck off his sheets at night. The consequence of this sturdy energy and honest toil was, that the London *Illustrated News* ran speedily into a circulation and income second only to the London *Times*, and is said to realize to-day for its proprietor no less than eighty thousand dollars a year. The alteration in his fortunes has, however, made no alteration in the man. He may still be seen at his office, working with unceasing energy, and every day when in town, at 2 o'clock, in the midst of his editors and printers, and workmen, at a hearty dinner, in a right honest old English inn, the "Rainbow," under the gateway of the Temple. To the men whose brains and hands have helped to build his fortune, HERBERT INGRAM is not only a generous and liberal employer, bnt a kind friend, and he has built round his journal, in the zeal and affections of those who toil with him, a wall of strength. Indeed it would be both well for themselves, and more in accordance with that spirit of Christianity so much preached and little practiced, if other journals were to imitate that feeling of generous sympathy and brotherly love which pervades the establishment of Mr. INGRAM.

The *Illustrated News* is worked, as often pictured on its own pages, by a press of Mr. APPLEGARTH'S, the constructor of the press of the London *Times*, and is said to equal the power of the latter. The paper is produced at private mills, worked and constructed by Mr. INGRAM himself, at his country seat near Watford, in Hertfordshire, which is bnt a short distance from Lord CLARENDON'S beautiful manor of the Grove. Here Mr. INGRAM has erected a simple English residence, where he extends, on Sundays, during the session, a graceful hospitality to many members of Parliament and of the press, its propinquity to the London and Birmingham Railroad placing it within an hour or two's reach of London. Of America and her institutions and men, Mr. INGRAM is, as may be imagined, a warm admirer.

It may be mentioned as a singular instance of the aristocratic injustice and prejudice which still rules wherever it is permitted, that a man of this character, of whom a country should feel prond, and who was extending industry and employment round her, was absolntely refused to be appointed a magistrate of his county, because he was in business, and that the influence of one of the representatives and many leading members of the Government was unable to indnce the Lord Lieutenant to pass over this heinous sin of labor. To be a member of his country's Legislature is to every man an objeet of just and honorable pride, bnt this distinction which has set a crown on a life of honest labor must be to Mr. INGRAM donbly grateful from being conferred by that town in which he was born, and from which he was launched on the cold common of life, a poor and friendless boy.

Mr. INGRAM is not, like many other Sampsons of the Press, of very delicate sensibility or fine wrought nervous organization. In manner he is brusque, and sacrifices as little to the graces as other somewhat colebrated editors of our day. If Mr. INGRAM proves himself a brilliant debator or a prescient statesmen, he will as much surprise his friends as if he should fail to be a useful and industrious member.

Anti-Slavery in California.

A case that should attract much attention has recently been decided by Hon. BENJAMIN HAYES, Judge of the First Judicial District of California. It involved the freedom of fourteen colored persons, male and female, claimed as the property of one ROBERT SMITH. The facts we gather from the petition as presented to the Court. SMITH left Mississippi eight or ten years ago, carrying with him eight slaves, consisting of two women, HANNAH and BIDDY, with their six children. After an unsettled wandering of three or four years, during which he lived in Illinois, Missouri and Utah, and other children were born to the two mothers, he went to California in 1851, with a family of fourteen negroes. Since that time he has resided in that State, the negroes remaining with him, and he appropriating the proceeds of their labor. At the era of this immigration California was a Free State, the Constitution, then newly framed, prohibiting Slavery. SMITH could not, therefore, claim the benefit of a provision in that instrument, fixing a period until which slaves introduced into the State *before* its adoption might be removed. If he ever could have made such a claim, the time limited has long ago elapsed, and he has remained with his negroes. On no ground, therefore, consonant with the laws of California, could he sustain a legal hold upon them; and still less could he be permitted to carry them with him to Texas, whither he was preparing to go. On these considerations Judge HAYES decided the case. The former slaves were free; and he therefore proved the fallacy of SMITH'S promises to them that as free members of his family they should go with him to the new home and remain there with him; since the laws of Texas forbid the introduction of free negroes. The effect of the decision is, that Slavery can have no legal existence in a State where it is prohibited by law—a proposition apparently so self-evident that its enunciation seems merely puerile and superfluous.

Strangely enough, however, the doctrine needs every judicial sanction to strengthen it against the later dogmas of the South. A few years ago it was held by jurisconsults versed in all the niceties of natural, and national, and international law, that Slavery, if ever legal, could only be made so by direct legislation to the purpose; that it found no sanction in the law of nature or the common sense of mankind. No Pro-Slavery polemic, however extreme and fanatical in his justification of the institution, ever ventured to regard it otherwise than as a creature of municipal law. Mr. CALHOUN was forever reiterating the idea, making it, indeed, the corner-stone of his argument against the right of Abolitionism to interfere with Southern institutions, or to criticize the legislation necessary in their view to secure them. Ten years ago, we repeat, had the question been propounded to the collective Bar of the nation, whether Slavery could exist where not established by law, it would have been answered in a universal negative. The Bench, as the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the United States and of several States at the South will show, uniformly gave that opinion the sanction of law.

In the progress of things, a new reading, slight and unimportant at first sight, but pregnant with mischievous consequences, was affixed to the sentence. Slavery, it was broached, could exist where not *forbidden* by law, the word "established" giving place to the one in italics. With this amended version in their months, came DOUGLAS and his fellows; begot the Kansas-Nebraska monstrosity; and having nullified the prohibition of the Act of 1820, declared that Slavery, because no longer forbidden, could exist anywhere in federal territory. The same innovation ruled throughout the Missourian Legislature at the Shawnee Mission School; and has led to all the fearful agitation and convulsion, which can now only subside with the final repulse of Slavery to its old limits.

Not does the marvel of ingenuity end here. In the recent dicta of Judge KANE, of the United States District Court, we have the outline of still more extraordinary developemnts in the same direction. The whole tendency of Judge KANE'S legal novelties—they might be called "novels" like JUSTINIAN'S—is to forbid prohibition and abolish abolition; to maintain—not that Slavery requires legislation to beget it, nor that in the absence of adverse legislation it may exist, bnt that no legislation however stringent in its antagonism can avail to repress or exclnde it. On an assumption resting npon a gross misapplication of the principles of international law and misapprehension of inter-State relations, Judge KANE has founded his new doctrine that renders all legal defences against Slavery utterly nugatory. He holds, and the Pro-Slavery school is busily getting the lesson by heart, ready for reduction to practice at the earliest opportunity, that Slaves being property, no law setting them free has the slightest validity against the rights of the owner. The recognition of Slaves as property in the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government he regards, and his followers regard, as overruling any contrary enactments of the State Governments. Unquestionably, had the case, which Judge HAYES decided so justly, been heard before the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the decision, in deference to the pre-announced principles of Judge KANE, must have been favorable to "SMITH," the pretended owner. As an advanced post, therefore, against the progress of this new and damnable heresy, we must consider the California dictum as of the highest value. It is a claim of some validity for State laws, as opposed by erroneous, overstrained and corrupt interpretations of Federal law; and, if followed up by decisions in a similar spirit in the Lemon and Wheeler and Patten cases, we shall have some hope of escaping the spectacle of this free State overrun with troops of foreign Slaves; and the right we deny to ourselves to hold such property, enjoyed in spite of our laws by citizens of the South.

Beef Still Lower, But Poorer.

Our Live Stock Reports show another large supply of cattle which were brought to market *as beeves*, though many of the animals offered yesterday could scarcely be sold for *beef* in any other market than this. The number on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, amounted to 2,729; the receipts for the week ending Wednesday, were 4,162; weekly receipts, last year, 3,225. Prices, though very low last week, were still lower yesterday. The consumers of beef may reasonably demand of the Butchers a considerable reduction from former rates. Animals that cost them $130 to $160 two weeks ago, could be bought yesterday for $100 to $120; and there was a corresponding decline in the price of poorer cattle. The drovers, who bought at the West on the strength of the markets at the beginning of this month, say they are losing a "heap of money," and we believe them. Prices will probably go up a little, but the abundant supply throughout the country gives little reason to expect very high prices again, now that the facilities for transportation are being regular.

The Market Reports will furnish matters of interest to consumers in reference to mutton, and also the different kinds of farm produce apples, potatoes, &c.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor ARDITI'S new Opera of the "Spy," was performed here last evening for the second time. The house was not so good as it should have been. Apathy on the second performance of a new opera is a little inexcusable and extraordinary, when we consider the geniality with which Mr. ARDITI'S first operatic offering is received by those who hear it.

Some judicious "cuts" have been made, especially in the *rôle* of the Basso. But the opere still requires shortening, especially in the music which precedes the conflagration in the second act. Like all new music, Mr. ARDITI'S improves on acquaintance. It is the peculiar charm of Opera that repetition enhances its enjoyability. There is always something fresh to be discovered and appreciated.

The performance, last night, was very satisfactory. Miss HENSLER sang with more confidence than on Monday, and did greater justice to herself and the composer. Mme. LA GRANGE was, as usual, faultlessly good. The choruses vigorous and exact. It is seldom that we hear a more masculine and healthy chorus than the opening one of the "Spy." It is an admirable composition, and deserves the *encore* with which it is nightly received. Mr. BRIGNOLI and Mr. MORELLI were also in excellent voice—the former receiving an *encore* in the Romanza of the second act.

All patrons of art should support the enterprise of Mr. PATEY by witnessing this opera.

POLITICAL.

Town Elections—Orange and Westchester.

ORANGE COUNTY.—In the town of Goshen, the Hard Shell Supervisor is elected by 124 majority. The Know-Nothings have made several attempts in this town and in the County, but have failed. The County officers are Republican.

WESTCHESTER Co.—The Know-Nothings have carried their Supervisor in West Chester, Newcastle and Northcastle, but the Republican ticket is carried throughout in White Plains. The K. N.'s are also defeated in Yonkers by a heavy vote. Our returns from Westchester towns are as follows:

Yonkers—W. W. SCROGHAM, Supervisor, Anti-K. N., elected over R. W. VAN PELT, K. N., by 120 majority.

Westchester—HATFIELD, K. N., elected Surveyor by 63 majority.

Newcastle—JOHN Y. HAIGHT, K. N., by 105 majority.

Northcastle—CHARLES PURDY, K. N., by 34 majority.

White Plains—The Republican ticket elected throughout in this town by an average majority of 60.

West Farms—The Anti-Know-Nothing ticket prevailed here. SAMUEL M. PURDY elected Supervisor.

At White Plains and Northcastle there was considerable fighting. The votes for Bedford were not canvassed.

The Revenue Cutter Dobbin and her Life Boat.

The revenue cutter *Dobbin*, whose metallic lifeboat was picked up by the bark *Llewellyn*, on the 17th instant, in lat. 350 25', lon. 750 26', was one of the six that were built for the Government at Somerset, Mass., by JAMES HOOD, and completed about the latter part of June, 1853. These were the *Jas. C. Dobbin, James Guthrie, Caleb Cushing, Jefferson Davis, Robert McClelland* and *William L. Marcy*. These were built and furnished with everything but their standing rigging by ARTHUR LEARY, of this City, on an open order, or to whatever extent and cost he might deem necessary. And although this part of the contract of our Government was well and satisfactorily fulfilled, it is said by all disinterested persons acquainted with the circumstances, that they were composed of poor materials and miserably constructed. After being completed Mr. L. brought them to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where some improvements were effected in their hulls. After which the *Dobbin* went out to an Eastern port, and thence o the South.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Funeral of Nelson Robinson, Esq.

The obsequies of Nelson Robinson, whose sudden decease surprised the City on Monday last, were celebrated yesterday afternoon at his late residence in Union-square. The respect in which he was held in the community was manifested by the attendance at his funeral. About one hundred and fifty of the leading bankers, brokers and merchants of the City were present. There were also from seventy to eighty ladies. The coffin was placed in the hall, where each person, on entering, stopped to look at the features of the deceased, which wore a placid and quite natural expression. So little had they changed that a stranger who had met him only once or twice, might have recognized him without difficulty. He was dressed in a plain suit of black.

The coffin was made of rosewood, with silver handles and plate, and was lined with white satin. It was tastefully decorated with ivy leaves and camellias. The inscription on the plate was "NELSON ROBINSON, Died March 23, 1856. Aged 47 years, 7 months and 20 days."

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. SPRING and Rev. Dr. HUTTON. The former gentleman, who was very sensibly affected, and spoke at first with great manifestation of feeling, delivered an appropriate address end the concinding benediction. Rev. Dr. HUTTON offered prayer.

The body of the deceased will be removed from the City this morning to Putnam County, where it will be interred.

Twenty-third Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the Legislative proceedings at Albany it appears that Mr. REILLY, of the Assembly, has reported in favor of the passage of the bill to erect the Twenty-third Ward of this City, out of a portion of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. Let us examine the subject a moment.

The memorialists—the people of Yorkville, complain, and very justly too, "that their political and social interests are, to a greater or less extent, injuriously divided by an arbitrary political line running through the geographical centre of their village. That this division, especially in relation to the Public Schools, the Police, and the management of the streets, creates constant inconvenience and difficulty." These are the principal, indeed the only substantial grounds upon which the petitioners base their application to be set apart as a Twenty-third Ward, and when we consider the fact that we now have twenty-two wards, that the Twenty-second was recently cut off from the Nineteenth, and more recently a large slice of the Central Park has been clipped from its western front; that it is now comparatively small and sparsely populated; that the erection of a new ward must necessarily add for Police and other charges, some $80,000 or $100,000 to the annual expense of the City, and in nine cases out of ten without an equivalent to either party—and the further fact, that the ends and objects sought by the memorialists, viz.: a union of their village interest, may be readily attained by a simple act of three lines, extending the northern boundary line of the Nineteenth Ward from Eighty-sixth to Ninety or Ninety-fifth-street, the wisdom of the measure, or the necessity for inflicting upon the City the curse and cost of another Ward, may well be questioned.

We have Wards enough, and representatives enough, and office-seekers and office-holders enough, and taxes enough, to consume the City, without increasing the legion; and if Hon. Mr. REILLY would introduce a bill for the extension of the Nineteenth Ward, embracing a section or two for consolidating some of the lower ones, he would not only satisfy the reasonable demands of the people of Yorkville, but would provide for the City a genuine and much needed reform. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞ The steam fire engine was throwing water in the Park all day yesterday, two seven-eighths, and one one-and-an-eighth pipes, and 150 strokes per minute; the quantity of water thrown per minute was upwards of 500 gallons in one steady uniform stream.

The peculiarities of this fire engine are three-fold.

First, as to the boiler, secondly, as to the engine, and thirdly, as to the pump.

The boiler is got up expressly for the purpose, and is constructed upon a principle which combines the greatest evaporating power with lightness of weight and great strength. We need not say it is tubular.

The engines are known as Reid's oscillatory, commonly called chronometer engines.

The pump is Carey's patent, a rotary force pump. The difficulty in rotary pumps has heretofore been, that they never could be kept perfectly tight. This has been obvinted by constructing the piston of gutta percha, which, swelling by moisture, naturally overcomes that objection.

☞ Mr. PELLESIER has written a letter to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* in relation to an article in that paper which was translated into yesterday's TIMES, under the title, "Wanted to Bury a Man Alive." Mr. PELISSIER, in justifying himself, says that the Doctor and parties capable of judging, pronounced the man to be dead; and that he never used the expression attributed to him, that "living or dead, he (the patient) must be interred by 4 o'clock that evening."

☞ Bleecker-street is at present probably the dirtiest street in the City. Near Broadway, on the West side, a ridge of mud divides it for some distance from its junction with the thoroughfare. It is a shame that this fine street should be permitted any longer to wallow in its filth. While it continues to do so it will deserve to be called the lowest street in the City, for now every other street considers itself "above Bleecker."

☞ The inhabitants on the banks of the Hudson are still enjoying the Winter and its peculiar pleasures. The sleighing on the ice between West Point and Newburg is excellent. The ice is smooth and unbroken, with just sufficient snow on it to afford a foothold for the horses. It will not last much longer, and the people thereabouts are making the most of it.

☞ Mayor WOOD has gone to Albany, lobbying. Chief MATSELL is out of town, too. That's right. Our people stick too close to business. The Heads of Departments should set us an example of a wiser course, and probably there is no prettier inland town to spend the last of March in than Albany. Meanwhile Alderman BARKER is acting Mayor of this City.

☞ Gov. CLARK, Dr. THOMPSON, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS and HENRY J. SEAMAN have had the honor of being burned in effigy by some of the "first families" of rowdies on Staten Island. Burning in effigy is a terrible argument. It isn't of much use to argue after it is resorted to. The pardoning must have been wrong.

☞ A pair of performing elephants arrived safe yesterday from London, in the ship *Northumberland*. The passage has been a very tempestuous one of sixty days, and the elephants *were put upon short allowance of water* during the last few days. They are both in excellent spirits, and have suffered but little notwithstanding their long journey and close quarters.

☞ A letter from Montgomery, Ala., informs us that the planters had commenced putting their seed into the ground on the 15th, a half a month later than is usual with them.

☞ Owing to the absence of a quorum, and no pressing business requiring it, there was no meeting of the Board of Emigration yesterday.

☞ The *Church Journal* states that the late HENRY PARISH, of this City, in his will, left a bequest of $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital.

☞ Chief-Justice WILLIAMS, in affixing his name to the official document of the Tract Society lately published on the "mutilated book question," gave his reasons, of which the following is the gist:

"The sentence of excommunication, which some (in their heat) have pronounced against southern ministers and southern churches, is *ex cathedrâ*; and officers acting under your charter would not, in my opinion, be justified, in law or conscience, in adopting it. If these southern churches remain evangelical churches, and southern Christians are still evangelical Christians, it is their right, and your duty, to abstain from publishing even truths, the publication of which they would not approve; and I much misunderstand the instrument under which you act, if those who are dissatisfied, however they may complain of the charter, have any reason to complain of the course pursued by those whose actions must be regulated by it."

LONG ISLAND.

TENANT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

Returns from Every Ward in the City.

Under the direction of Mayor HALL, the Police of Brooklyn have made return of all the tenant houses in Brooklyn—occupied by four families or more—except the Second Police District, (Second and Fifth Wards,) Sixteenth Police District, (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,) and the Eighteenth Ward.

The returns already made are as follows:

First Police District—First Ward—50 houses, occupied by 350 families, or 1,484 persons. *Third Ward*—5 houses, 26 families, or 110 persons. *Ninth Ward*—[illegible] families. *Tenth Ward*—69 houses, 337 families. *Twelfth Ward*—64 houses, 288 families.

Largest number of families in one house, 9.

Fourth Police District—Seventh Ward—[illegible] families, or 217 persons. *Eighth Ward*—[illegible] 201 families, or 1,029 persons.

Largest number of persons in one house, 28.

Largest number of families in one house, 9.

Fifth Police District—Thirteenth Ward—[illegible] 200 families. *Fourteenth Ward*—126 houses, [illegible] families.

Largest number of families in one house, 22.

Eighth Ward—10 houses; 50 families, or 264 persons; largest number of families in any one house, 5; largest number of persons, 22.

Ninth Ward—5 houses; 26 families, or 109 persons; largest number of families in one house, 6; largest number of persons, 32.

Seventeenth Ward—19 houses, occupied by [illegible] lies. About one-half of these houses are described as "very filthy and badly ventilated."

A house on Myrtle-avenue, near Hudson, occupied by 13 families—36 persons—is a four-story brick building, and, except the front rooms, almost without light or ventilation, and no yard at all.

Fatal Accidents.

A laboring man named JOHN GELLER received such injuries while at work on Baxter's wharf, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, by a car (used in unloading vessels) running over him, that he died the same evening.

A man named DOUGLASS fell down the steps of a house on Baltic-street yesterday morning, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner REDFIELD held an inquest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 42 Liberty-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES?"

For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt

NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia;

and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, the following valuable property: Two houses and lots on Roberts-st and Graham-av., Brooklyn; six lots on 93d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; three lots on 86th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; two lots on 79th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; two lots on Henry-st., between Pike and Market sts.; house and lot No. 6 Thompson-st.; two houses and lots nos. 1,091 and 1,093 Broadway; two houses and lots Nos. 526 and 528 Sixth-av., near 34th-st.; the valuable lot of ground on Amity-place, near Gloucester-st.; one lot on 47th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.; one lot on 42d-st., near 9th-av. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and 58 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and [illegible] their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully [illegible] CENT LESS than ever before sold. As some are attempting to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT COLORED BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the best, and the only [illegible] that received a medal at the London World's Fair, 1851; others were on exhibition and new advertised as "Powder-Proof Locks." The undersigned and their agents were the only persons authorized to make and sell the celebrated Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 346 BROADWAY, now prepared to exhibit their new Spring stock of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting, the assortment will be found a large number of [illegible] signs and styles never before offered; also, a [illegible] of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—PROFESSOR LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent the premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brunson's Tumbler and Regular Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the depôt No. 146 Water-st., New-York. After May 1 at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Whig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at the office of I. M. SINGER & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted exclusively to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their [illegible] excel all others. They are celebrated all over the [illegible] world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, [illegible] to a charm. The largest and best stock to select from. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

DRESSED DOLLS.—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT of tastefully Dressed Dolls in the City is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, German, French, Chinese and American Goods, Novelties and Toys, No. 245 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. ROBERT H. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. [illegible] one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved Rotating Mountings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FACTORY AND Warehouse, No. 180 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ P. E. Doyo's CITY ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., and Messrs. GREELEY & McELRATH.

SPRING CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Howard and Grand sts.)

☞ Are Prepared to Show a good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, adapted to the present and approaching season.

Their assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING (for boys of all ages, from 3 years upwards) will challenge comparison in variety, quality and price, with that of any establishment in the City.

ALSO MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, &c.

NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

☞ Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil.—Is invaluable to Consumptives and those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, as there is so much sold that is worthless and injurious. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Burnc's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff.—For sale at all respectable drug stores. May be had wholesale at the manufacturer's prices in New-York City, of STEPHEN, PAUL & CO.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RUSHTON; JNO. J. CODDINGTON; BARRIE & PARK.

☞ A Cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility.—Those who wish to find the most delicious remedy for these complaints, will never regret a trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. They contain no alcohol.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For [illegible] colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. A vegetable cough candy, prepared from the same compound vegetable remedies for coughs, in that valued [illegible] all other preparations.

Manufactured and sold by CHARLES H. KING, Druggist, No. 138 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rejuvenator, or Liquid Hair. This wonderful preparation restores the original color to the gray hair, imparts the most luxuriant growth, strengthens the weakly, removes the scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair falling off, and is the most delightful dressing in existence. It builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed entirely of the juices of rare botanical herbs, patent only to myself, and is delicate and pure. If the system has become ruined, the tortured victim finds a sure remedy in daily late every organ. The insidious resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its genial and healthy stimulant in sedentary occupations, and to those who are exposed to inclement weather, will find it a safe and sure preventive. When the circulation of the blood is impeded, or any of the functions of the body are suspended, it will restore the natural flow, and is a permanent remedy in the secret and solitary vices. Those who are bowed down by nervous misery, and so senile as to despair of ever [illegible] and males of manhood, are invited to [illegible] vigorant a trial. It embodies the [illegible] of their restoration. Before they have consummated [illegible] they will be conscious that the recuperative [illegible] will spring up in their hearts. The Cubebine per up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $9 per bottle, two for $5 six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No 192 Broadway, New-York.

BEARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 136 FRANKFORT, NEW-YORK.

Cochituate Bank, Boston.—NOBLE & MERRILL, No. 196 Greenwich-st., will pay the highest price for Cochituate Bank notes during this week. Holders of these notes are reminded that they must be presented to the receivers in Boston previous to April 1, as they will be worthless after that date.
Cochituate Bank of Boston.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 317 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at spring and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Bank Gold Pen Manufactory.
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Dr. Doremus' Lectures in Brooklyn.—The last Lecture of the Course on the *Chemical History of Creation*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., between Court and Clinton sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, body belts, suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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BOARDING.—A furnished front room and bedroom attached, with breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers, located in a popular street between University-place and 5th av. Apply in the dining store, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Parlor, with bedroom and pantry attached, at No. 303 Broome-st., for gentlemen and lady. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—Two French Protestant gentlemen wish to obtain rooms and partial or full board, in Brooklyn, vicinity of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 1,207, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Carlton, Clinton, or Washington avs., Brooklyn, with one or two rooms furnished and unfurnished. A small family without children preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 634, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—For a young lady attending school, in a good private family, near the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Saturday and Sunday would be passed with her friends at home. Address Box No. 250 Brooklyn P. O.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 47 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with clean tenants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 323 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

DESIRABLE BOARD.—A family or single gentleman, wishing to secure board with good accommodations, will find a fine suite of rooms, in one of the best locations in this City, by applying at once to No. 31 West 23d-st. The rooms will be vacated on the 1st of May, or earlier if desired.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN HOBOKEN—In a respectable private French family, for a young gentleman. Best references given. Address Box No. 1,158 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A well-furnished parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, replete with every convenience, such as closets, gas, water, &c. Dinner hour 6 o'clock. Also a room for a single gentleman. Reference exchanged. No. 176 West 14th-st.

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A FORTUNE—Is sure to crown the efforts of an active business man in the trade of a valuable medicine. A rare opportunity is now presented to a man of capital for obtaining the whole or a part of the most valuable preparation of a Specific Remedy that is universally used for a large class of diseases of constant occurrence. Its preeminence can be verified by the most eminent chemists and physicians, and will obtain for it the high consideration of the medical profession generally. Its indispensable use will create for it an unlimited demand, with the largest profits. The secrecy of the process will protect it from opposition. The only inducement for making this offer is inability to attend to active business. Address MEDICAL CHEMIST, *Times* Office, stating amount of capital, &c., with real name and address.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of a Printing Ink Manufactory already established. It is a capital chance, and one rarely met with for a young man who wishes to enter a very safe and profitable business. A person commanding cash to the amount of $1,000 to $1,500 cannot make a better investment—from $3,000 to $5,000 can be cleared yearly—and no hazards. The business is easily conducted and understood, and full information given to the purchaser. The foreman can be secured. A note addressed to H. B., *Times* Office, in good faith, and with real name, will be confidentially treated. Excellent reasons will be given for selling.

SPLENDID PERIODICAL AND FANCY DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—On Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, doing a large and profitable cash business; price, both branches, $3,000. Also superior two-story frame house, with all improvements, and built by day's works, situate 1 near Bladen and 8th-av.; price, $2,500—rare chance. Also splendid house and large factory building, at Astoria, with room to store 1,500 bbls., with great run custom; price, $3,500. Apply to No. 83 Chamber-st., room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED—To unite with the subscriber, a member already established in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade, doing a good trade, but wishes to increase the same, which can be accomplished by additional capital invested by an active and capable man. Communications addressed MERCHANT, Newark, N. J., Post-Office, stating when and where an interview may be had, will be confidentially received.

$2,500.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount, can find an opportunity to take the place of a retiring partner in an established business in this City, paying from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum. The business is respectable and reliable. References exchanged. Address R. L. & Co., *Times* Office, with name, &c.

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STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 185 Chesnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE,
No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young gentleman, who has been regularly educated to the hardware business, and whose connections are of the highest respectability, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established house where his services, and a capital of $10,000, would secure him a good position. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,185. All communications strictly confidential.

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NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 241 Broadway.

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DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.—Brushes, combs, soaps, extracts, pomades, perfumes in Paris perfumery and toilet articles, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs. Imported and sold wholesale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 139 Broadway.

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WANTED—By a large number of experienced Protestants, and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references,) carefully selected for gentlemen's families in city or country, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, and thorough servants, nurses and seamstresses; families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old-established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without any disappointment.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and experienced woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough, plain cook, makes excellent bread, is neat, smart and perfectly trustworthy; will be found in every way to study the interest of her employer. Has best City reference. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 644 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, sisters, who wish places in one family, one as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family, makes good bread and biscuit, does up linen in the best style, wages $7—excellent City reference; the other is 16, a neat chambermaid, and is a good nurse with children. Gives City reference—wages $4; she will go in the country. Call at No. 389 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a strong, active man, as farmer and plain gardener, understands driving and care of horses; also a middle-aged steady man, desires a place in City or Country, where a trustworthy person would be appreciated; he is a good practical farmer and plain gardener; both can be highly recommended by parties in the City. Apply No 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young women, in City or country. One is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pastry. The other is a competent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as laundress, in which art she excels. Both are highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to assist in washing, in a small private family, if required. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 7 Pinon-court, out of University-place, corner of 20th-st., or No. 151 Eldridge-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls—one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has two years' City reference; the other to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; has six years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 178 West 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, bakes bread and cakes, and plain pastries, and is a first rate washer and ironer; don't object to go to the country, and can give good references. Will be seen at No. 225 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 256 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or as first-rate cook, in a small private family. Has best of references, and can be seen till Saturday night, at No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, assist in the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. Best of City reference from her last place where she has lived three years. Call at No. 27 12th st., cor. of University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman. As good plain cook, can wash and iron, do housework and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call at her present situation, No. 192 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who is a good gardener and understands the care of horses, and a skillful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce reference. Address D. A., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; she can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable Law office by a German law clerk. Salary no per week. Good references given. Address Box No. 26, Williamsburg Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good City references. Call at, No. 14 Monroe-place, near Clarke-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at paint shore No. 100 1st-av. Good City references. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,095 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and wife, as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook or laundress. Call at No. 378 1st-av., for two days, or address Box C, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 680 Houston-st. for two days.

ON DEMANDE—Une jeune fille Suisse, forte et bien portante; munie de bons certificats, pour prendre soin d'un enfant de 18 mois. S'addresser à No. 7 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No 295 Broadway, room No 4.

MEN SERVANTS WANTED THIS DAY.—A tip-top coachman, a first-class waiter, coachman for Newport, three footmen for Washington and this City, an American farmer, an experienced gardener, three waiter boys for private families. Also a Protestant coachman, waiter and gardener, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. Also colored waiters.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY —And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 126 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, would like a situation in a private family in this City or in Brooklyn, where two hours' daily instruction in the common English branches and music will be considered a compensation for her board. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Parties about renovating their parlor, and wishing to have their ceilings and cornices repaired, whitened and made equal to new, without injuring the work, as is usually the case, can be accommodated satisfactorily, by applying to J. GARNER, Practical Plasterer. Reference—H. STUCLAS & Co., Ornamental Plasterers, No. 56 East 13th-st., where orders may be left.

AGENTS WANTED—In all parts of the country, to sell a new map of Nicaragua, North and Central America, containing population, routes and distances, portraits of Gen. Walker, Col. Kinney, Col. Frisch, battle scenes, &c. Smart agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. Letters of inquiry answered promptly.
J. HAVEN, Publishing Agent,
Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A SEAMSTRESS—Who will be disengaged on the 1st of April, wants a situation in a private family; is a Protestant; understands dress-making and other sewing; has no objection to do some chamberwork, or would go as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to travel. Can refer to her present employer, who will cheerfully recommend her; also, many others in this City. Address SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

GIRL WANTED—Competent to work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, stitching collars, &c. Also, first-class shirt hands to work upon custom shirts in the store. Apply to LITCHFIELD T. BRADY, No. 97 William-st., New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an importing staple Grocery house; one who is thoroughly conversant with the business, and well acquainted with the City and country trade preferred. Address with references, Box No. 3,306 Post-Office, stating amount of salary required, with full particulars, &c.

SERVANTS WANTED—At the office No. 349 Grand-st., near the Bowery, girls for cooking, washing and ironing, general housework, chamberwork, &c. Families can always be well suited with help at this office.
L. WATTS & J. SEARCH, Js.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house, who writes a good hand, is quick and correct in calculation, and practically acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 2,598 Lower Post-Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a boarding and day school near New-York City. Day scholars are taken at fifty dollars per annum. Letters received and applicants met at the *Times* Office, Saturday, 12 o clock.
D. J.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—One as cook, the other as laundress. None but the best qualified and recommended, and who are willing to live in the country, need apply, at No. 179 McDougal-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—In a private family. She must be perfectly competent to cut, fit and make the finest dresses in the most fashionable and correct manner. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO DYERS.—A steady man, who thoroughly understands his business, may find a good situation by applying at J. MORIA'S French Dyeing Establishment, No. 149 East 26th-st.

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STRAW HAT PRESSERS WANTED—A full set—finer, bander and brimmer. Those who have been accustomed to work together preferred. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

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YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of good character, to take care of a horse and garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 27 West 23d-st., between 8 and 9 morning, or later at No. 1 Wall-st.

CARPET SALESMAN AND TWO UPHOLSTERERS WANTED. Apply at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand-st., corner of Chrystie.

ENGROSSING CLERK WATED—In a Lawyer's office. Bring specimen of writing. Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 35 Pine-st.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-Office.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To take care of a baby. Also, to understand plain sewing. Reference required. Apply at No. 165 West 36th-st.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT WANTED—In the city of Albany. Apply to A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 234.

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5,000 VOLUMES OF OLD BOOKS—In Divinity, Miscellany, old illustrated book of Coins and Medals, Greek and Roman Classics, &c., &c., just received, and will be open for sale April 7, at No. 178 Fulton-st., ground floor. The books will remain on sale till the 1st of May, when all unsold will be removed.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—Offer special inducements to BOOK AND BLANK BOOK BUYERS at their new stands Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-STREET.

The undersigned, having extended the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another store, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business.

THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT
comprises Ribbons, Silks, Laces and all articles belonging to that branch of the trade, and is constantly being replenished by importations and purchases at auction.

IN THE STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT
may be found every description of Italian, French and English Straw Bonnets, Logborn Hats, Neapolitan and Straw Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French Flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful designs.

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are exhibited the most magnificent French Pattern Bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from the manufactories, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish.

THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT,
just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.

All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.
R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS—Buds, Pique's;
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Materials for Florists, &c.,
at reduced prices for
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SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.

The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
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M. CAFFE,
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OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
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MARTIN & LAWSON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

Have opened, in their new store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., the largest and most attractive assortment to be found in the City, to which they invite the attention of Milliners and dealers. French straw and pattern bonnets, artificial flowers, ribbons, silks, &c.

MRS. HARRISON—Will open her show rooms THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th, with her fashionable assortment of Spring millinery, at No. 210 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

WM. JACKSON,
(LATE BARTHOLOMEW'S)
NEW MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Having completed the necessary alterations for the comfort of his customers, respectfully solicits the attention of ladies to his Spring importations of Bonnets and Mantillas, which will be found to far surpass anything before introduced in mourning, combining elegance and neatness of style, and appropriate for every stage of mourning.

These important departments will be conducted by Mrs. JACKSON, under whose superintendence hitherto this establishment has acquired so much renown.
WM. JACKSON,
Successor to C. F. Bartholomew,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERY.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE IMPORTATIONS
Something Rich and Beautiful, in sets, consisting of VALENCIENNES, HONITON, SWISS AND CAMBRIC, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS IN SWISS AND CAMBRIC.
Cambric and Swiss Needle-worked Flouncing.
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Cambric and Swiss Edging.
Cambric and Swiss Inserting.
Cambric and Swiss Sleeves.
A very large Assortment of
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of Embroidered, Worked Edge, Scollop Bordered and Plain Hamatitched, Lawn and Cambric.
Gentlemen's Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Skirts.
Infants' Robes and Waists.
Rich Black Lace Veils, &c., &c.

Also just received from Auction, several job lots of Embroideries, viz.: Sleeves, Bands and Collars, which will be sold very low. Also some Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs for 1s. 6d., slightly damaged, worth 3s. Also, some Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, for 10s. per dozen. A great bargain.

1,000 PIECES OF ENGLISH MUSLIN DE LAINES.
At one shilling per yard.
Will be opened on WEDNESDAY, March 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS OPENED HIS
SPRING MANTELETS
FOR BEST CITY TRADE
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

SUPERB EMBROIDERIES.
Just received by the *Persia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—In this department the Bazaar stands alone. Nothing approaching in beauty and elegance to the infants' outfit and ladies' complete set of underwear, etc., kept constant ready for immediate use at this establishment, can be found elsewhere in New-York.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED QUILTS, TOILET COVERS AND IRISH LINENS

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new and superior-built three-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, with modern improvements, fitted throughout in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; 25 feet front by 70 feet deep; situate on the south side of 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms, or exchange for good City property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 25½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar brown-stone fronts, on the north side of 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20 feet; houses 20x46. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BERGEN POINT FOR SALE—Modern-built cottage, containing twelve rooms, built in the best manner, on the best corner in the best village on the west shore of Newark Bay, about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred yards from the steamboat landing. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to DEALE, MELICK & DE WITT, No 30 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 205 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., hallways from the basement to fourth story, with gas and croton throughout the house; built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $9,300; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and fine location, in 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. BYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Less than cost; two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, balconies, &c., with all modern improvements. Nos. 15 and 17, one a new house, the other built one year. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 430 Bowne-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 26 by 75. Grass plot, trees, bath &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 20 Lexington-av., one door from 4th-st; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick houses No. 139 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. POSTER, No. 196 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lamar Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 40 Hamilton-av., near 3d. The handsome three-story brick dwelling-house, 20x46, with all the modern improvements and excellent counter-cellar. House 20x56; lot 96 feet; location good. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots 19 with farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 42d-st. and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 462 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BRADRON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 359 Grand-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., is a lot 3 by 10? feet, with a neat cottage house, offered for sale. Price $2,500. Apply to the owner, No. 188 Chatham-square.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, an elegant house, 36 by 38 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Ball, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

GREAT BARGAIN—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame house, with half an acre of land, barn and out-buildings, in a perfectly healthy location, situated one mile from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road; is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold for $1,600 cash, as a bargain is desired for soon, as the present owner is about moving on a farm. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or on SHINKERBOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
MINDERT VREELAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st., two lots of ground, with abundance of shrubbery and fruit-trees. House 25x50, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; walls painted and papered throughout, and everything in the most perfect order. Will be sold very low, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 8th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

A FARM—Of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 239 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 407 Budson-st.; 12 years unexpired, with privilege of renewal. Two-*story* brick house, 20 by 40; lot, 21 by 54. Inquire No. 212 Broadway, of J. J. TALLMAN.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the convenience of a city house—gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, poultry-house, with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York in part payment.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 120 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within five minutes' walk of the North Branch Depôt, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from Elizabethport, (several trains of cars passing daily,) with a new cottage house, barn and other outbuildings, on a lot of five acres, situate on a height overlooking the north branch of Raritan River, in an excellent neighborhood and healthy locality; mills, churches and schools close at hand. It will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, as the owner is about going to the West. For particulars apply to P. O. BROKAW, near the premises, or WM. H. BARNUM, No. 12 8th-av., New-York City. If not sold by April 1, it will be to rent.
JOHN S. NEVIUS.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE—At FORT WASHINGTON, on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, with fine river view.
One House is completely furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the house. It contains nine rooms, beside kitchen, basement, bath room, &c.; is supplied with water throughout and has a good carriage house and stable, with about three-fourths of an acre of land. Price of the entire, including furniture, $11,500.
The second house has seven rooms beside kitchen and basement, and will be sold with four-fifths of an acre for $6,500.
A portion of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM E. LOR
No. 24 William-st., third floor, room No. 13.

THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st., will be sold for less than 75 per cent. of its value, subject to mortgage for one-half the purchase money, for a long term of years; per session optional with purchaser; a rare opportunity for investment; property will pay for itself in three years; title perfect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at tail ing eleven rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas, water, bath, &c., half an acre of garden, with fruit in great variety. Apply to GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, at ABRAHAM BELL'S Sons, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS OR IOWA LAND—5 dwelling houses, 1 cottage, 1 livery stable, and 1 barn in the city of Auburn, N. Y., located in a pleasant part of said city, and well rented. Apply to DUNCAN & SHACKELTON, No. 71 Nassau-st., corner of John, or to Mr. SELOVER, at Auburn.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt. Accessible hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SIX LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—Situated on 126th-st. and three on 124th-st.; 100 feet from 8th-av. to them; are a splendid cottages on the lots on 124th-st. These lots adjacency to Mount Morris-square, is a distinguishing feature that should not be lost sight of by those who desire a permanent homestead. Apply to the owner, No. 188 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF [illegible] in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and so all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flouring towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses are for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their produce; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY MADE FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling-house, and about 1¼ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth, and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, with a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden, and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of church edifices, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communication with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No 92 Front-st., N. Y.
SAMUEL MILBANK, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MILBANK, }

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Bellevide, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (unfurnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 1½ miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH'S, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 252 West 25th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-fourths of a mile from the depôt at Sing Sing, good house, containing fifteen rooms, with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and an abundance of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to
H. UNDERWOOD, No. 32 South-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH BUILDERS' LOANS—Twenty-eight lots at East New-York will be sold in parcels of four or eight. East New-York adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is accessible at all hours by six cent omnibuses and Railroad. Houses will sell as rapidly as they can be built. Apply to C. R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—No 154 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., is 3 rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 163 William-st.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKCROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2 800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6 000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

$6.000—HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 3-story and basement brick house No. 205 West 44th-st. Said house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, marble mantels, bath, &c., &c. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 205 West 47th-st. Possession immediately.

$3,600—HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—On Gate's av., second house east from Classon-av., one three-story, basement, counter-cellar, brick house, twelve rooms, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On 15th-st., near Union-square; lot 53x108, with building on. Price $16,000. Also, a superior four-story English basement house, on East 32d-st.; lot 25x100, $12,000. Also, a nice house on 13th-st., west of Broadway, $8,000. Also, on 20th and 22d sts.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES M. DUPUY & CO.,
LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Michigan-av. and South Water-sts.,
CAICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned will transact a general Real Estate business in ILLINOIS, IOWA, and adjoining States.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of
FARMS, UNIMPROVED LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Extensive local connections and other facilities are formed, equaling those of any Western house for locating warrants, examining lands, furnishing maps and descriptions, payment of taxes.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS residing at the east, will find this agency a good channel to bring their lands into market.

Property offered for sale will, for a small sum, be entered in our catalogue and circulated gratis throughout the country.

CAPITALISTS will find favorable opportunities for investing in rapidly improving western property.

The best of references given.

CHARLES M. DUPUY,
Late Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R Co.
DAVID S. OGDEN,
late of New-York.

Mr. Ogden of the above firm, can be found at No. 104 Wall-st., New-York, until March 15, 1856.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $3,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 to $800, if desired.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story cottage, in 40th st., 100 yards east of 8th-av.; also a two-story building, 25 by 50 feet, and lease of lot, suitable for dwelling or light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of WM. P. QUINN,
No 2 Canal-st., corner of Centre.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 100 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant door-yards. There are probably no situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway. (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt, consisting of about 85 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, address or apply to A. S. H., Box No. 962 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late Stewart E. Stevens, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Coon., is offered for sale. The house is 56 feet square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN FOR SALE—A house and lot in Morristown, New-Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the Depôt, and very pleasantly situated. The house is 35x30 feet, 2½ stories and basement is two years old, well built and convenient, and has water inside. The lot is 180x200 feet, has a barn upon it, and contains also a good garden with a variety of fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to T. K. ROSS, or to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 17 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the north side of 78th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story and attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and at a moderate price. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and a garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, ont buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 298 Broadway, N. Y.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE—From next May, furniture and good-will of boarding-house No. 117 and 119 Hudson-st., corner North Moore. Cause for selling ill health. It will be sold reasonable. First-rate stand for boarders. To be seen from 10 to 11, and from 2 to 4.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 136 Henry-st., New-York, in good order, with gas and Croton water. Rutger's lease, 16 years to run, at $125 per annum. Possession 1st May. Apply to
ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 46 Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of 45 acres, by the Depôt in Metuchen, beautifully situated, and very desirable for merchant or farmer. Terms, easy. Apply to ROBT. LETSON, No. 188 Dusne-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first mortgage on good productive property in the City, for which will be given in exchange a three-story brick dwelling house and lot on West 56th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the residue in cash. A mortgage now on the property can remain for eight years. Apply or address W. MONTGOMERY, No. 106 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a year, with the privilege of purchasing—a residence on the east side of the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Sing Sing or Tarrytown, with four or five acres of land. Address LEX., Office of *New-York Times*.

HOUSE WANTED.—A handsome four story house in the upper part of this City or South Brooklyn, in exchange for lots in various locations up town. Any person wishing to make such an exchange, can have an opportunity, by applying to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., front room, No. 11.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted to rent, a furnished house in the country for the Summer months, on the east bank of the Hudson river, between Menhettanville and Sing Sing, near the railroad. Address A. F. L., *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the west side of the City, not above 34th-st., by a small family. It must consist of 6 or 7 rooms, with gas, &c.; would like possession immediately. Rent not over $300. Address Box No. 1,191.

COTTAGE WANTED TO HIRE—On Staten Island, from May 1, a genteel furnished cottage, suitable for a small family, with stable and carriage-house. Address WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 106 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor
Reference to WM H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SCOTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 154 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
We will fill orders for warrants with promptness.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 586, 588 and 590 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ELLIOTVILLE STATEN ISLAND—Within five minutes' walk of the Sung Harbor Landing, with eight acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit, and a vegetable garden under a high state of cultivation. The house stands on rising ground, and commands one of the finest views on the north shore of the Island. Apply to JAMES W. BLATCHFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., or W. K. LOTHROP, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious house between 30th and 31st sts., and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The four-story, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 134 Madison-av., near 31st-st., house 25 by 68 feet, and full lot; the house has all the modern improvements; two sets of bathing apparatus, &c., and is one of the best locations in the City. Also, to let for two years with furniture, which is nearly new, the four-story modern built brick house, No 9 East 33d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous pantries, bath-room and under-cellar; fine lawn, forest trees, hawthorn hedges, extensive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, fine grapery, pasturage and stabling. Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York. Cars leave the Fulton and Hamilton-av. Ferries every five minutes.

HOUSE TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, AT A MODERATE RENT.—The three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 195 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court, a very desirable location for any kind of business; this house is substantially built and is first-rate order. Also, to let in Clinton-st. two 2-story attic and basement brick houses; both are in good order. Apply to Mrs HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two story house, situated on 3d av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also, a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 103th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large genteel house No. 53 East 26th-st., 25 feet front, 3 rooms deep on first floor, in fine order, both gas and fixtures, washtubs, water closets, &c. Rent $750. Possession before May 1.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Those two first-class houses, Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., complete with all modern improvements. Rents moderate, and neighborhood good. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses, replete with every convenience; are near the ferry, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at Office corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—A well-finished English basement house, No. 292½ West 23d-st. Rent $750. Also, a very pleasant cottage, situated in 123d-st., (Harlem,) near 6th-av. Rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 77 White-st.

HOUSES TO LET—On Lexington-av., $900; on 26th-st., $700 and $800; on 31s-st., $300; on 4th-av., $450 and $500; on 43d st., $300; on 28th-st., $650; on 23d-st., $800. Also a number of furnished houses, $1,000 to $3,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—The new four-story English-basement house on the east side of Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts. Gas and water throughout the house. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 202 6th av., directly in the rear.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 50 Walker-st. Inquire of HABNER L. ELY, Great Western Buildings, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 50th-st., with modern improvements. Convenient to 8th-av. cars or Broadway stages. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, S. I., within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation will be given on the 1st of April. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres, and are in a high state of cultivation. There is a bathing house on the hills which bound the premises on the north, a stable and other out houses in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—One of the best locations in the village of Astoria, L. I. The house is large, in good order, lighted with gas, with furnace range, filtering cisterns, and other modern improvements. Grounds handsomely laid out and

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE. BY ORDER OF [illegible] & WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS & SON [illegible] THURSDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

Nos. 1 to 6 West-st., bounding 56 feet 6 inches north of Lewis-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches wide and about 123 feet deep.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The two lots on the west side of Washington-st., immediately in the rear of the above mentioned, each being 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT.—The bulkhead and water-right in front of the first described lots.

CLARK-STREET.—The lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, known as No. 236 Spring-st., 27 feet 3 inches wide, and 100 feet deep.

ALSO, the adjoining three-story brick house and lot, No. 238 Spring-st., 28 feet wide and 80 feet deep.

ALSO, the lot on the south-westerly corner of Spring and Clark sts., with the double three-story brick house thereon, known as Nos. 29 and 31 Clark-st., being 25 feet 3½ inches wide on Spring-st., and 80 feet deep.

CLARK-STREET.—The lot, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, adjoining the rear of the last mentioned lot, known as No. 27 Clark-st., being 20 feet one inch wide, and 99 feet 6 inches deep.

The lots on West and Washington sts., and water-right, will be sold subject to a lease, which expires on the 1st of May, 1856, at the annual rent of $2,000, payable quarterly, and the fittings, (which will be apportioned on each lot.) The lessees have the right of removing the buildings any time prior to the expiration of their lease. The sale will be absolute and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 51 Maiden-lane

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ELEGANT PIANO, RICH VELVET TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 77 West 20th-st. near 6th-av.—S. STOVER will sell as above the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, all of which is in excellent order, consisting of a very superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 1 solid rosewood frame parlor suite in crimson and maroon in French brocatel; 1 do. do. in green and gold; rich carved etagere, mirror back and front; Italian marble-top centre, card, and other tables; window curtains and cornices; French window shades; elegant gas chandelier; fine oil-paintings, among which a portrait of Count Vincennes, Prime Minister to Louis XVI., by Elvings, warranted original; splendid decorated Serves vases; French clock; rich mantel ornaments; tapestry; velvet carpets, rugs, &c.; in the hall, oil-cloths, maps, hall table and chairs, &c. Chamber Furniture—carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, superior enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes, best hair mattresses, feather beds, palliasses, &c., China toilet sets, mirrors, cottage chairs, tête-à-tête and arm-chairs with slip covers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Dining Room Furniture—oak extension dining tables, &c. sideboard, oak dining room chairs, arm chairs to match, sofa, French China dinner, coffee, and tea sets, elegant silver tea and coffee service, fine table cutlery, rich cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass ware, splendid French liquor stand, &c.; also a large variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, no postponement. Catalogues at the house on the morning of the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of first-class cabinet furniture, rosewood piano fortes, thick French-plate pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, and other rich fancy goods, consisting of ten richly-carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and oak library and secretary bookcases; rosewood armchairs. French-plate doors; buffets, secretaries, rosewood and oak etageres, with mirrors attached; tufted cabinet and writing tables, lined with satin wood; rosewood tables, wardrobes, fine superior-made walnut, oak, and mahogany 14-feet extension dining tables; six carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel, crimson and hair cloth &c.; one magnificent black enamelled chamber suite, complete with marble tops, and handsome painted decorated with gold; ten elegant centre tables, in great variety; parlor and reception chairs, in fancy coverings; sofa bedsteads, lounges and ottomans, side and corner etageres, together with an extensive variety of medium-class furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class warerooom.

Also, to pay advances, several South American horse-hair mattresses, eight French-plate oval and mantel mirrors, two thick French-plate pier do., choice oil-paintings. Together with three rosewood 7-octave pianos, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—THIS DAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 764 Broadway, near 8th-st., will sell by virtue of a chattel mortgage and writ of execution, elegant hotel furniture, nearly new, consisting of parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, marble-top centre tables, large pier glasses, damask and lace curtains, cassimere shades, Brussels and 3 ply ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads and bedding, dressing bureaus and washstands, centre and fancy tables; cast and reception chairs and lounges, library and secretary book-cases, etageres, extension and dining tables, dining-room chairs, hall stands, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oak chamber sets complete, richly painted and enamelled chamber sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, fancy chairs, and other articles.

We would invite our friends and purchasers generally to call at the warerooms, No. 764 Broadway, the day before the sale, and examine the goods.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge, or the furniture can remainon storage until May, free of charge.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE DELANCEY HOUSE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock at No. 558 Broadway, removed from the Delancey House, corner Waverley place and Broadway—about 3,000 yds. of velvet, Brussels, 2-ply, and ingrain carpets, upwards of 1,000 yds. English and American oil-cloth, about 300 or molu and bronzo gas chandeliers and brackets, from one to fifteen lights each, suites rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth, pier and centre tables to match, oak buffet, mahogany desks and reading-tables, lounges, clocks, silver-plated casters, trave, cake-baskets, oyster and chafing dishes, urne and tea-kettles, glass ware, &c.; elegant suites painted and enamcled marble-top cottage furniture, of all the various colors and patterns, black waiunt and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; upwards of 30 dozen black waiunt, oak, and mahogany cane and rush-seat chairs, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather-beds, counterpanes, comfortables, blankets, quilts, linen and muslin sheets and pillow-cases, towels, napkins, linen and damask table-cloths, together with a general assortment of iron and copper kitchen furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Ward, executor of Gideon Ostrander, deceased:

AVENUE C.—1 lot on east side of Avenue C, 80 feet north of 2d-st., with building thereon 20x80 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—1 lot N. E. corner 4th-av. and 109th-st. 25x80 feet.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—3 lots on north side 109th-st., 75 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet.

Pew No. 16 in the Market-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchents' Exchange, by order of the same executor:

45 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
60 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY.—Between 31st and 32d sts., and on 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.:

ON BROADWAY.—Two valuable houses and lots on the west side of Broadway, known as Nos. 1091 and 1093 Broadway.

ON SIXTH-AVENUE.—Two valuable houses and lots on the east side of 6th-av., known as Nos. 526 and 538 6th-av.

The houses are all substantially built, of brick, four stories in height, with stores on the first floor, with many of the modern improvements, and producing good rentals.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On FRIDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, fancy goods, &c., comprising a general assortment of superior made furniture, well worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. This stock consists of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor furniture; chamber suites of solid carved oak, also rosewood, mahogany and enameled; mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, plated ware, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald*.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, pellents are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of the sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy dicestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try AYER'S PILLS, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all the Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more: the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world; and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to all who have used them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA
In their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys Debility, etc.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady 16 the femily of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so sudden and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

MR. WM. MCCLAREEN, No. 98 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClaren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

MR. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

MR. T. JOHNSON, No. 192 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

B. RICE, Esq., No. 33 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was unable to walk or rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by V. C. GILLEY, No. 51 Barclay-st.; H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 308 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 80 Rue da Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Cordult-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I look at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public.
JAMES BAKER,
New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of
TRIBSEMAR DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIBSEMAR, No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIBSEMAR, No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIBSEMAR, No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIBSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in quantity thereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 167 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if this Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 4 hundred pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 230 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 232 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

QUASSIA TONIC CUPS FOR DYSPEPSIA.—These cups have become very popular for their efficacy in dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, fever and ague, and similar complaints. The rapidity with which they impart their properties to either wine or water, is truly surprising. The genuine have our signature on the label. Wholesale depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
GARAUDAN & HILL,
Importers of Druggists' articles.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chesthem Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession anables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Richord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 6:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford 1 hour arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 8:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 3:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Express train arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Manch Chunk, WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Manch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizebeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3; 12 M., $2. stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($47 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Day-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fair 25 cents.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, cor of 34-av. and 29th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ⅌ cent. on sums above $500.

All sums deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that day.

Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $5 and less than $500; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at 6 per cent per annum on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from the first. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lehigh Co. of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 69 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ready to use in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents,
No 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 155 Washington-st., near Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Brancomb.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and their surveys have been taken by their constructors, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cab

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER—ANOTHER TORPEDO CASE.

A most diabolical and cowardly attempt at murder was made in the Twenty-second Ward, on Monday evening. The Police of that District have made no mention of the fact in their daily "returns" to the Chief of Police, and have seemed unwilling to make the affair public, with a view, no doubt, of whitewashing for their district a reputation for good order and general quiet. Despite their extreme vigilance in this particular, however, we have obtained possession of the main particulars in this case, and herewith present them to our readers. At an early hour on last Monday evening, a French shoemaker, residing in Forty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was astonished by the firing of some missile through the window of his workshop. Leaping from his seat, and looking around, he discovered lying on the floor, the missile so thrown, which proved to be a spruce beer bottle. He placed his hand on it to lift it up, when it suddenly exploded with a stunning noise and flew in fragments about the room, shattering and knocking the furniture in all directions, and knocking down a portion of the ceiling. One of the fragments struck him in the arm, and mutilated the flesh thereof in a shocking manner. The poor man fell to the floor covered with blood, and his daughter, who was in an adjoining room, rushed frantically to the street, screaming frightfully. The Police and some citizens soon assembled, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. When the wounded man was attended to, he stated, in reply to the inquiries made, with a view to finding out the perpetrator of the outrage, that some weeks ago a fellow countryman of his, a gunsmith by trade, living in the vicinity, came to him with some leather, which he desired made into two pairs of shoes. The work was undertaken, and when finished, the gunsmith called for the shoes, but said he could not pay for the making of them. The shoemaker refused to deliver the shoes on such terms, whereupon the gunsmith became very wroth. He drew forth a long knife, and threatened to kill the shoemaker unless the shoes were given him. His threats did not avail him, however, and he left, threatening vengeance. Since then he has called frequently on the shoemaker for the shoes, but being each time refused, left with renewed threats. The gunsmith here alluded to is said to be a desperate character. It is asserted that some time since, being threatened with dispossession by his landlord for non-payment of rent, he constructed and guarded his premises by a number of spring guns and other weapons, in order to intimidate any person from serving the writ upon him. The suspicions which these statements excited were greatly strengthened by a statement of the shoemaker's daughter, that when she rushed screaming from the house, she recognized the gunsmith who had a dispute with her father, standing on the corner of the next street.

A warrant, based upon these statements, was issued for the arrest of the gunsmith. He was arrested, and taken (so we are informed) before Justice Flaherman, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who, after listening to an examination, discharged the prisoner from arrest.

ARREST FOR SELLING DISEASED MEAT.

A man named Daniel Glarin was brought before Justice Connolly, yesterday, charged with vending diseased meat. Policeman Folger, of the Fourth Ward, stated that he arrested the accused in Madison street, with a hand-cart containing diseased pork. When questioned, Glarin said that he had sold a portion of the meat, and that he was hired to pass the same by a man named Frank Whitfield. This excuse did not avail him, for he was committed to the cells, in default of $300 bonds for his further appearance.

This proceeding is really important, inasmuch as large quantities of diseased meat are daily hawked about and sold to our poorer citizens, to their great injury. The business should be stopped, and we trust that our Police will imitate the commendable action of Policeman Folger, by watching and arresting the parties engaged in this nefarious traffic.

TAKING STRAW GOODS.

A young tailor, named George Knowles, was also brought up at the Lower Police Court, charged with attempting to steal, on Tuesday evening, from the store of Messrs. Granger & Gamble, Warren-street, a case of straw goods. He was assisted in the attempt by two accomplices, who succeeded in making their escape. The prisoner was secured by the private watchman of the store, who gave him in charge of a Third Ward Policeman. Justice Connolly committed him for trial at the Court of Sessions.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

A young man giving his name as Thomas Jones, was detected on Tuesday evening in the residence of Mr. Hiram K. Miller, No. 43 North Moore-street. A bunch of skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was brought before Justice Connolly. He said he had nothing to say to the charge against him. He was looked up for trial.

A DOCTOR COWHIDED BY A FEMALE.

A large number of persons were in attendance at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, to listen to the examination of a charge of assault and battery against a woman named Elizabeth Bowles, who with the assistance of another married woman, made an assault with a cowhide the previous day on Dr. J. F. Bowren, proprietor of a drug store in Grand-street. The assault was caused by some slanderous remarks said to have been made by the doctor against his ambitious assailant in particular, and the "fair sex" in general. The disgraceful affair took place in Grand near Essex-street, and was witnessed by a select party of "gentlemen," who seemed to enjoy the "amusement." The doctor, apprehending the least of two evils, quietly submitted to the woman's blows. He did not sustain much injury. The examination of the case was postponed till to-day.

A BAD CAUSE.

A young man, named John Cause, was detected secreted in a water-closet of the store of Mr. Christianson, corner of Chambers and Centre streets. He had a quantity of stolen goods in his possession. Mr. Christianson caused Cause to be taken to the Lower Police Court, where Cause plead his own cause, because he had no one else to do it for him. He failed, however, to convince Justice Connolly of his innocence, and his cause was therefore sent for adjudication to the Court of Sessions.

LOST HIS WATCH.

Wm. Adams, of New-Camp, this State, while in this City a few days since, had his watch, valued at $60, and $60 in cash, stolen from him. One James Pendergrass was arrested, and is now in custody, on suspicion of being the thief.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. DeCourcy, while at a ball in Tammany Hall on Monday evening, had a gold watch, valued at over $100, stolen from his pocket. The principal sufferer at the entertainment, however, was a young man named Tenbey.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at Pier No. 35 East River, yesterday morning. The deceased appeared to have been a sailor. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

On Tuesday afternoon, William L. Baxter, of Long Island, while riding in one of the Third-avenue cars, was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes after being conveyed to the drug store corner of Spring-street and the Bowery. His body was taken to No. 119 West Twenty-first-street, the residence of his son, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Gamble. Deceased was 54 years of age.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr. J. H. Cohen was badly burned on Tuesday afternoon at the paint shop, No. 81 Third-avenue, in consequence of the boiling over of a kettle of oil which he was engaged in tending. He is now reported to recover.

☞ The ship *Caravan*, Capt. Sands, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, brought 456 passengers, bound to locate among the Mormons. There were one wedding, three births, and two deaths, during the voyage.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, March 26.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE CURIOUS LIBEL CASE—GENTLEMANLY FUN.

Emma Victoria Duncan vs. *Charles L. Rathbone.*

This is decidedly a novel case of libel. The plaintiff is quite a good-looking young lady of about sixteen, and was engaged, not matrimonially, but as an attendant upon her father's confectionary and ice-cream saloon in Morristown, N. J. On the 24th day of October, 1854, the young lady was in her usual place of business, fearing no evil or harm, when a young man, by the name of Rathbone, entered, and, politely raising his hat, said, "Good evening, Miss Emma, I have brought you a parcel which I have found in front of Mr. Wood's house, directed to you." He handed her the bundle, and then, bidding her a very good evening, left. Miss Halsey, a young lady who was present, looked up and said, "Well, Emma, that young gentleman wanted to make you a present, and has taken this means of doing so. Open it, and let's see what it is." They all gathered around the mysterious parcel, and Miss Emma opened it. When the paper was torn open a lady's chemise rolled out upon the counter. The recipient of this delicate attention looked amoment stupefied at the sight of the mysterious garment, and then, snatching it up, the retreated precipitately to the back room very indignant.

It was found on examination that a few marks had been placed on the garment, which was the personal property of Miss Emma, and had been stolen from the family clothes' line the night before. The affair is found to have been got up by three young men, Messrs. Rathbone Canfield and Lambert; young men who belonged to the first families of the place, as a joke; a little harmless fun.

Miss Duncan, on the advice of her step-father, instituted criminal proceedings against the three gentlemen by the Messrs. Canfield and Lambert begging the pardon of the lady and her father, all proceedings were suspended, and a civil suit instituted against Rathbone, the plaintiff claiming $2,000 damages for injury by the publication of this libel to her fair fame, name, and character.

On the trial several witnesses were called, by the plaintiff, who testified to the above facts. The defendant opened his case and called Mr. Lambert, who testified that Canfield and himself were in the yard of the plaintiff, and seeing the chemise, stole it together. The next day Rathbone, who is a young man, 19 years old, from the South, came to Lambert's room, and saw it. He was asked to return it, and finally said he would do so in order to get his two friends out of the scrape. The two then went down stairs, and Rathbone made two small circles, in pencil, on the breast, and in taking up a pen to direct the parcel, he accidentally let fall a drop of ink upon it. They then wrapped it up, and, in the evening, Rathbone took it to the store and delivered it as before stated. Mr. Lambert testified, that a day or two after this, he (Lambert) went to see Mr. Duncan, and expressed his sorrow at the occurrence, and asked his pardon for it. Mr. Duncan said that he would publish it to the world, and he had a mind to give the whole party a good horsewhipping, but he had been to see a lawyer, who advised him to bring a suit.

Counsel then summed up, but it being the hour of adjournment, the Court postponed charging the Jury until this morning.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

FIRES AND BULKHEADS.

The New-York Dry Dock Company vs. *Henry A. Williams.*—The plaintiffs claimed that they were the owners of piers Nos. 42, 43 and 44 East River, together with the bulkheads between them, having obtained their lease from the City. The defendant used these bulkheads for some time, and refused to settle for their use. He is, therefore, sued for $2,190. The defendant claimed that he was the lease-holder of the bulkheads, and was accountable to the City only therefor. The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two dozen Knives can be cleaned in five minutes by "Ketchum's Knife Cleaner," with loss labor and more thoroughly than two or three single knives in the ordinary way. The knives are neither scratched nor worn by this method of cleaning them. They are polished equal to new knives.

All stains and marks of every kind are removed by the assistance of brick dust, emery, or cleaning powder of any kind.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

Taylor & Hodgetts, Manufacturers of

Plonished Tin Ware, Water Coolers and Self-Sealing Cans, for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables. No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Popular Homœopathy.—Curtis & Weisse's specific remedies for croup, hoarseness, and lose of voice, dysentery, diarrhœa, piles, nervous or sick headache, felon or whitlow. Each package (price 50 cents) contains medicine and directions for one disease. Sold by Moultrie & Palmer, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange; Wm. Radde, No. 322 Broadway, and the Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway. Address Box No. 280, Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An important sale of real estate will be made at auction this day by James M. Miller, by order of the Superior Court. The sale comprises lots on Washington and West streets, of great present and prospective value. Also, houses and lots on Spring and Clark streets, presenting an opportunity for advantageous investment seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

A Fact for Everybody.—Lawyers, Clergymen, actors, artists, merchants, tradesmen and mechanics. Knox is now selling his Spring style of hat, artist-like in its construction, and faultless in style, material and manufacture, at the standard price of $5. Is it not to your interest to patronize him? If you coincide with us—and we say it is—visit his elegant establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those Troubled with Humor.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. Robert Hunter, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The Universal Verdict.—The sick of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have certified in every written language to the infallibility of these matchless Pills as an aperient, alterative and restorative medicine.

NEW-JERSEY.

Preparations for the Charter Election.

In Jersey City the Democrats will nominate Aldermen, on Friday night, at the Atlantic Hotel.

In the Second Ward they have nominated Hugh McComb and renominated Joseph G. Edge for Aldermen.

In the Third Ward they have nominated Jacob R. Worthington and Wm. R. Drayton for Aldermen.

The American Party in the Fourth Ward has nominated Jonathan V. Thurston and Thomas E. Tilden for Aldermen.

The Democratic City Convention for nominating Mayor and City officers, will be held this (Thursday) evening.

In Hoboken the Democrats held their Primary meeting last night.

A Southern Slaveholder sending to New-York for a Sharpe's Rifle.

From the Evening Post.

The following is an extract from a letter of a citizen of the interior of Kentucky, dated Feb. 28, and addressed to an active and efficient friend of the Free-State men in Kansas, now in this city. It shows that Mr. Pierce's Kansas policy is by no means so universally popular in the Slave States as he and his advisers suppose:

Dear Sir: My object in writing to you is to know how I can procure a Sharpe's rifle, or any other equally as good. I intend to emigrate next month to Kansas, and I will be on the side of Freedom.

Although I am a slaveholder, yet I am, in the broadest sense, Anti-Slavery, and as a proof of my principles, intend to take my slave to Kansas and liberate him. It is a cruel, wicked, unjust law of our State that prevents slaveholders from liberating their slaves here. The Free-State men in Kansas have been greatly outraged. There is a man now in this county who voted in Kansas whilst on a trip to Missouri.

Mr. * * *, who was the controlling spirit of the Kansas Legislature, and who emigrated from this county to Missouri, gathered up his voters in Missouri, and went over to Kansas, and was elected by them to a seat in the Legislature. Persons from Missouri have told me that they went over to Kansas and voted. But you are well informed on this subject. Although my religion requires me to love law, yet when the law of God and the law of man come in contact, we must obey the law of God. Every man, guided by reason and an enlightened conscience, is to determine when the law of man and of God come in contact.

I have no patience with those who are continually glorifying our Revolutionary fathers for resisting the laws of England, "imposing upon the colonies laws of taxation without representation," and yet insist that the people of Kansas must submit to unjust, Anti-Christian and iniquitous laws, passed by a Legislature representing the people of another State. Out upon such hypocrisy!

I would be glad to have one of Sharpe's rifles sent to me here, and if I were certain this letter would reach you, I would incluse the money, and let you send it by express to Lexington. If you will send a rifle to some person in Cincinnati, I can pay for it there, or you can send it direct to me, and I will send you the money by mail, or you can send it to Kansas with the other rifles, and I can pay for it when I receive it from the agent.

If it is known when the rifles pass through Missouri, they may be taken possession of by the "Law and order party." Let me suggest that you do not make public through the newspapers any aid that you may be rendering to the Free-State men in Kansas, for it will all be copied into the Southern papers, and for all the aid rendered by the North, the slave oligarchy will endeavor to render twice as much to their supporters. I also want one or two good pistols—where and how can you get them?

Please let me hear from you immediately.

TAXATION ON VIRGINIA OYSTERS.

Governor Wise's Scheme for Providing a Revenue.

The following is a full synopsis of Governor Wise's bill to provide a revenue from the trade in oysters and other shell fish, terrapins and wild fowl. The bill is said to have been drawn up by the Governor himself:

Section 1. Enacts that if any person, other than a resident of Virginia, shall take oysters or any other shell fish from the waters of the State, or shall kill wild fowl for sale below the head of tide water, he shall forfeit $200, together with the boat, tackle or instrument with which he has so violated the law.

Sec. 2. Repeals that part of chapter 63 of the Code which makes certain lands and shores common; all lands and shores, heretofore common, being so no longer, but to be regulated by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Citizens of Virginia to have the exclusive privilege of fishing on the unappropriated lands of Chesapeake Bay, and all other shores within the State below tide water, under the restrictions of this act.

Sec. 4. That before any person shall be allowed to take or catch oysters in any way whatever, for sale in market, or for planting the same, he shall obtain a license from the clerk of the county in which he resides or from the captain of one of the State cutters, or from inspectors hereinafter provided for, authorizing him to catch and take the same within the waters of Virginia, and to sell or plant the same, upon his paying therefor at the rate of five dollars and forty cents for every ton and fraction of ton of every vessel, boat, canoe or other water craft in which he may take and catch the same for planting or for sale in market, or for and during the term of one year. If the license be for catching and taking in a vessel enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, the certificate or license of the custom house shall be produced and taken as evidence of tonnage, and the name of the vessel given; and if the license be required for any boat, canoe or other craft not registered, enrolled or licensed under the laws of the United States, then the length, breadth and depth thereof shall be given in by the person applying, under oath, and the admeasurement thereof in tons shall be noted and kept by the officers granting the license, and the license shall be paid for accordingly. And the person applying for license aforesaid shall further be required to make oath before the officer issuing the same that he will faithfully obey the laws enacted for the preservation of oysters and other shell-fish, terrapins and wild fowls.

Sec. 5. Before any person shall be allowed to hunt or fish, for sale, on the lands, shores and waters aforesaid, he shall obtain a license from the clerk of the county, or from the captain of one of the cutters, or inspectors, for which license he shall pay $10 per annum.

Sec. 6 Provides that the officer issuing said licenses shall account for and pay the gross amount received for the same into the treasury.

Sec. 7. Other persons may purchase oysters and other shell-fish, &c., provided they obtain a certificate that the persons from whom they purchased were citizens with license.

Sec. 8. To enforce these prohibitions, the Governor shall cause two armed steamers to be built, the same to be used as revenue cutters, and to cruise on the coast, in the bay and up the rivers. It shall be the duty of their commanding officers to issue licenses as aforesaid, and to demand the production of licenses by all persons found taking or catching oysters or other shell fish, or terrapins, or fowling on the lands, shores or waters or beds of waters aforesaid; and to demand certificates from persons found carrying the same away, and to seize and carry into the nearest port for examination or trial all persons, vessels, boats, canoes or other craft caught in violation of the law. They shall be invested with full power of conservators of the peace and with constabulary power, and with the power for collection of the revenue that other revenue officers possess under existing laws, power to bring to and examine all vessels suspected of violating the laws of the State within the waters thereof, and to use force in case of an attempt at flight or resistance. They shall be authorized to carry all offenders against the provisions of this act before some Justice of the Peace, to make arrests upon or information from the Attorneys for the Commonwealth, or upon warrant from any Justice, and shall obey the rules and regulations prescribed according to law by the Governor. They shall have power to administer oaths in issuing licenses and in examining certificates they may require to be produced. They shall report quarterly to the Governor the number of licenses granted by them, the amount of revenue collected, a true account of the expense of the service, the seizures and arrests they may make, and such other matters as they may be specially required by the Governor to state. They shall also report quarterly what vessels, licensed by clerks, have been inspected by them, by what clerks such licenses were issued, the amount of tonnage so licensed; and they shall report to the clerks of the counties wherein the same were granted the licenses granted by the captains of cutters, and the clerks shall in like manner report the same, as well as the licenses by them issued, to the Governor.

Sec. 9. Provides for a Commission of Inspectors, to report upon the fishing, fowling, hunting, &c., along the coast and in the bay.

Sec. 10. And if any citizen shall take or catch oysters in any part of the waters of the State below tide water, without first obtaining license as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the sum of $200, one-half whereof shall be to the informer, and shall also forfeit any vessel, boat, canoe, or other craft, and tackle, and any dredge, tongs, rake, or other instrument wherewith the violation of law was perpetrated; and the person may be arrested and the instrument may be seized by captains of cutters, or by the Inspectors, or by any officer of the peace in the Commonwealth. And if any person shall give in to the proper officer for issuing licenses, a false admeasurement of any boat, canoe, or other craft, not registered, enrolled or licensed under the laws of the United States, he shall forfeit the same. And if any citizen shall take or catch clams or shell fish other than oysters or terrapins, or shall hunt or shoot, or take in nets or otherwise, wild fowls on the lands, shores, waters and beds of waters below tide-water belonging to the State, without first obtaining license as aforesaid, he shall forfeit five times the amount to be paid for a license therefor, and the rake, gun, net or other instrument, wherewith the violation of law was perpetrated, one-half whereof shall be to the Informer, said penalties to constitute a fund to defray the expenses of this Act.

Sec. 11. Empowers the captains of cutters and inspectors to arrest all persons and seize all vessels acting in contravention of this law.

Sec. 12. Enacts that the captains and lieutenants of cutters shall rate and be paid as officers of the same grade in the revenue service of the United States; and the inspectors shall receive a commission on the gross amounts of revenue they pay into the Treasury.

Destruction of the Steamboat Alabama—Nine Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 19.

We are enabled this morning, to give more full particulars of the melancholy accident on board the steamboat *Alabama*, with the names of those killed and wounded by the terrible explosion.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while the ill-fated boat was on her upward trip from this city to Minden, her larboard boiler blew up as she was under way, some five miles above Grand Encore. So tremendous was the explosion that all the cabin, texas, upper works, &c., back to the barber shop, were torn violently away, and to add to the frightful scene the boat immediately took fire, and was burnt to the waters' edge with all her cargo, consisting of some seven hundred barrels.

No less than nine lives were lost outright by this disastrous accident. The names of the unfortunate victims are as follows:

T. S. Pell, first clerk; S. Parker, watchman; H. M Prothro, passenger; Joseph Ogden, assistant engineer G. Butler, deck hand; Patrick Kelly, Tim Flaherty, Stephen McDonough and John Laughlin, firemen.

Badly Scalded.—Nick Whalen, Mike Coleman, Patrick McCue and Bailey Ward, firemen. These men were all left at Natchitoches.

Wounded.—T. C. Graaff, captain, slightly; W. Swain, pilot, badly; John Brauder, pilot, slightly; D. B. Barlow, first engineer, slightly; E. Prophet, barkeeper, slightly; R. T. Blackman, second clerk, slightly; J. C. Mosby, steward, slightly; Thomas Lewis, fireman, slightly; S. C. Sanderson, passenger, badly; J. Denard, passenger, slightly.

The greater number of the wounded came down upon the *Swamp Fox*, which arrived here this morning. The bodies of three of those killed by the unfortunate accident, T. S. Bell, Mr. Prothro, and the watchman, Parker, were not recovered, and are supposed to have been burnt upon the boat. Ogden, the assistant engineer, and the deck-hand, Butler, died on board the *Swamp Fox*, and were buried at Natchitoches.

A Lottery Scheme Broken Up by the Police—Seizure of Tickets, and Arrest of the Managers.

From the Boston Times, 26th.

For a year past it has been known to the police authorities that certain parties were engaged in getting up lottery schemes in this city, and that frequent drawings had taken place, which, however, were conducted with so much caution and shrewdness that the parties escaped arrest. About a month since the Chief of Police ascertained that a grand scheme was to be drawn at the Merchants' Exchange Hotel on the 25th of March. The Chief committed the business into the hands of Captain Morrill. Having discovered the room occupied by the lottery managers, an officer was sent, disguised, to reconnoitre the premises. He reported that a guard was stationed on the staircase leading to the room, and that every precaution had been taken to prevent a surprise on the part of the lottery managers. A force of six men started for the hotel, entered the building from Lindall-street, and immediately passed up stairs to the floor on which the rooms were situated, where the unsuspecting lottery gamblers were at work. The guard on the staircase fled, without conveying any warning, at the approach of the officers.

Capt. Morrill then proceeded to room No. 13, which he found deserted, and an iron door opening into an adjoining room fast locked. While considering in what manner he could open this door, a young man came in, who, perceiving that the party outside wanted to get in, and not suspecting that they were police officers, asked them if it was all right. Capt. Morrill said it was all right, and the innocent young man gave three raps on the door, which proved to be the "open sesame," and the officers walked into the room. Here they found about thirty persons collected, all busily employed in drawing the Scheme. The officers, who were not suspected, looked on for a few moments, and after picking out the managers, they opened their coats and revealed their police badges to the astonished crowd. The managers, five in number, were arrested, and gave the following names: Galvin J. Parker, Amos P. Conuby, Chas. Selden, Elisha Mead and Wm. H. Cromag. They were then taken to the Chief's office, together with the "Scheme," a lot of tickets, prospectuses, about a bushel of numbers, each rolled up and inserted in a piece of quill, two pistols and a dirk. The partise who held a number of tickets in the lottery were also taken as witnesses. One of them, Mr. Obed Raymond, had drawn a prize, and the managers had given him a watch and a receipt for twenty-four tickets in another lottery.

After they got to the Chief's Office the parties were searched, and $174 in bills were found in the pockets of Parker. The others only had small sums of money with them, but plenty of tickets. The tickets have on engraving representing a "fast" party of men and women seated around a table, and all violating the Liquor Law.

The tickets have been sold all over New-England, and a number of the prizes have been taken. One of the arrested parties stated to the officers that the entire scheme would have drawn in half an hour from the time the Police made the decent.

Yesterday afternoon the five persons arrested were brought before Justice Rogers, in the Police Court, and each of them were held in $2,000 for examination.

The Homicide at Camden, N. J.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, March 26.

It seems that Joseph Lenairs, who is charged with shooting Mr. Hatch, on Sunday, was desirous of making a statement before the Coroner's Jury, but his request was not complied with. He made a statement privately, and freely acknowledged that he fired the fatal shot, but that it was done without the least malice. The act, he said, was done in self-defence; that when informed by the deceased that he could not gun upon the farm, he immediately consented to leave, not having fired a shot upon his place, and it was only in the preservation of his own life that the gun was discharged.

He further states that not an angry word fell from his own lips, feeling desirous to avoid all difficulty with Mr. Hatch. He expresses deep regret at the occurrence, and feels keenly his situation. The prisoner also says that he was perfectly sober at the time, and deemed the assault made upon him while on the ice of such a character that almost any living creature would have acted in a like manner. This statement is borne out by the testimony of the laborers of Mr. Hatch and others, who all admit that the prisoner was on the ice on Cooper's Creek, entirely away from the premises of Mr. H., and the latter was following him up with his cane raised to strike him. From the evidence, Lenairs seems to have been "driven to the wall" before he pulled the trigger.

In Search of a Daughter.—In October last, an old gentleman named Wood arrived in this City from New York, in search of a daughter whom he had not seen for many years. Time was when Mr. W. was looked upon as one of the "solid men" of Gotham. But his riches took to themselves wings, and the current of public opinion changed in fashionable thoroughfares, as to his merit after they had fled. At length the old man was completely broken—broken in hope, broken in pride, broken in fortune, and broken in all but his daughter's love; but his daughter had for many years been living in New-Orleans in the loneliness of her early widowhood, and but one remove from poverty. And so the old man wended his way hither. When he arrived here he found that his daughter was dead, and his grief knew no bounds. He then yielded to the wiles of the intoxicating cup, and became, in a short time, an habitual drunkard. For a while the police permitted him to go his way, for it could easily be perceived that he had seen better days. But the old man was at length arrested, and taken before one of the police Recorders as an inebriate and vagrant. More out of pity than as a punishment, the Recorder sent him to the workhouse, and there he remained until yesterday, when he breathed his last, and was buried in a corporation coffin. Death seemed a welcome visitor to the old man, for he could not bear the thought of living with vagrants.—*New-Orleans Picayune, March 19.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, James H. Forbes to Miss Pamilla R. Bekker, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, William J. Lyon and Mary Jane, only daughter of Elias S. Nichols, M. D., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, Sarah Jane, wife of Augustus W. Kelley, and daughter of Jonathan Brant, in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 107 West 14th-st. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, Ellen, widow of the late James Watson, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 229 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, after a short and severe illness, of congestion of the brain, Jane Raymond, only daughter of Dr. Walter and Susanna H. O'Reilly, aged 3 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Her funeral to Greenwood will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 3:3 2d-av.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, at her late residence, No. 175 East 17th-st., Mrs. Sally Ann Smith, in the 54th year of her age.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, Willie, infant son of Capt. John E. and Eliza Barstow, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 76 4th-st., this day, Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, Agnes Creighton, wife of George S. Conover, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 East 29th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, suddenly, Wm. L. Baxter, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, March 26, in the 8th year of his age, Elliott Trask, son of J. R. and Sarah Onderdonk.

At Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Monday, March 17, Horace Ripley, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

On Oak Hill, near Syracuse, on Wednesday morning, March 12, at his residence, of dropsy of the heart, Samuel E. Wilson, aged 65 years.

At Richmond, Va., on Friday, March 21, Mrs. Euphemia A. J. Haley, widow of the late Thomas A. Haley, of Louisville, Ky., in the 52d year of her age, eldest daughter of George L. Sampson, of Brooklyn.

The friends of her father, and of her brothers, George G. and Norman D. Sampson, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 129 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, March 24, Augustine Underhill, only child of John and Kate S. Dixon, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 77 West 10th-st., without further notice.

☞ English and Canada papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 26.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '62	111⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	20
4,000	Virginia 6s	95⅛	150	Reading R. R.	82⅞
7,000	do	94⅝	250	do	82⅝
200	do	94⅞	75	do	82⅞
2,000	Missouri 6s	84½	100	do	82⅝
4,000	Erie bonds of '75	93⅞	200	do	b10 92⅞
1,000	Erie bds of '75	93	100	do	82⅝
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	91⅞	100	do	s60 92⅝
10,000	do	89⅝	100	do	s60 92⅝
5,000	do	89⅝	200	Mic. Cen. R. R.	b60 94
2,000	Ill. R. R. with priv	89⅞	75	do	94
1,000	Chic. R. I. & P. Rs.	93⅞	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	b5 93⅛
122	Mechanics' Bank	115	100	do	b60 93⅛
30	Bank New-York	120	25	do	93⅛
6	Bank of America	121	50	do	b10 93
15	do	120½	75	do	b3 93
10	Metropolitan Bank	105½	50	do	b30 93⅛
19	Penns. Coal Co.	97½	9	Clev. C. & Cin.	102⅛
10	do	98	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 88
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	89⅜	100	do	88
200	do	89⅜	50	do	s5 92⅝
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92⅞	100	Clev. & Flirts. R. R.	64½
2	do	93	10	Third-av. Railroad	55
100	do	s60 92⅝	67	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	114⅝
200	Erie Railroad	b10 56⅜	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	89⅞
650	do	s5 56⅝	100	do	s5 89⅞
400	do	s10 56⅝	550	do	s3 89
100	do	s30 56⅝	100	do	s10 89
250	do	56⅞	250	do	s3 90⅛
200	do	b30 56⅞	1550	do	s3 89⅞
100	do	b60 56⅝	200	do	b30 89⅝
100	do	b40 56⅜	100	do	90
150	do	s60 56⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 96
150	do	56⅜	197	do	96⅛
300	do	s3 56⅜	50	do	b30 96⅛
50	do	b10 56⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s5 89⅛
200	do	b40 56⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 94⅝
200	Nic. Transit Co.	11⅜	100	do	s10 95⅛
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92⅛	100	do	95⅛
50	do	b3 92⅛	100	do	b3 96
10	do	92⅛	100	do	b30 96⅜
500	do	b30 92⅜	50	do	b30 96⅜
200	Erio Railroad	56⅜	115	Panama Railroad	105
50	do	s10 56⅝	950	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 89⅝
650	do	b30 56⅝	2500	do	s30 89⅝
175	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	s3 86⅜	100	do	s30 72⅝
150	do	86⅝	100	do	c 72⅝
400	Reading R. R.	b60 92⅜	500	do	b30 89⅝
150	do	92⅝	500	do	b10 89
100	do	s30 92⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s30 96
100	do	s3 92⅜	10	do	94⅝
20	Hudson Riv R. R.	85	13	do	96⅝
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89⅛	100	Wis. Lake. R. R.	b30 78

MINING BOARD.

1000	Gardiner Gold	s3	40	100 North Carolina	b3	20
500	do	c	40	400 do	b3	25
100	do	s30	30	100 do	b30	30
500	do	b30	45	100 Ward C. & Iron	c	44
500	do	b15	45	50 do	b10	45
500	do	b10	45	1000 Central Hill	s30	17
1000	Aberdeen	b10	16	25 Franklinite S. Co.		5¼
1000	Flor. & Keyport		35	25 do		5½

Wednesday, March 26—P. M.

There was an improved demand for Stocks at the Broker's Board to-day, and the Western Road shares, which showed some advance yesterday,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1412. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

Speculations on the Result.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE CZAR ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Verdict of the Jury in the Sadleir Case.

THE APPROACHING IMPERIAL BIRTH.

Serious Illness of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

INTERESTING FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Cunard screw steamship *Emeu*, Captain Small, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived off Boston on Wednesday evening, but did not come up to her dock until 7½ o'clock yesterday morning.

She brings 39 passengers.

On the 20th, at 6 o'clock P. M., passed the *Arabia*, from this port for Liverpool.

Our English files, by the *Emeu*, were forwarded by the early train and reached this City last evening.

On the 19th inst., lat. 46° 56', long. 35° 39', the *Emeu* passed the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool about midnight March 19.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on Monday, the 10th instant.

There is very little news of importance by this arrival.

The Peace Conference is in daily session at Paris, but nothing in regard to the proceedings had transpired.

Intelligence dated Marseilles the 11th, and Crimea the 1st instant, mentions that a neutral line had been traced between the Allied armies and the Russians.

A review of 50,000 British troops took place on the 25th ult., at Balaklava.

The White works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 24th of February.

Advices from Constantinople, 3d inst., state that numerous invalids had arrived there from the Crimean army.

The *Alexandre* had arrived at Marseilles with soldiers from Constantinople to the 23th February.

An Austrian Colonel, the bearer of propositions relative to the Danubian Principalities, had arrived at the Turkish Capital, on board the frigate *Radetzky*.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. The Exchange on London had risen to 137; that on Vienna to 190.

The French piece of 20 francs was worth one hundred and eleven piastres, and the English pound sterling one hundred and forty piastres. The Ministry of Finance had appealed to the merchants, and invited them to devise some means of remedying the evil.

The Danube was reopened, and the Lloyd steamers had recommenced their service on that river. An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to OMAR PACHA and SELIM PACHA. OMAR had arrived at Trebizonde, on his way to Constantinople to give an account of his conduct.

The Allies were constructing wooden huts on both banks of the Bosphorus, for their troops, and English Engineers were laying out a camp on the Asiatic Coast.

The *Presse d'Orient* publishes a letter from Tiflis, of the 17th, announcing that seventeen Turkish Generals had been sent to Moscow.

Prince JEROME BONAPARTE was attacked with inflammation of the chest, on the 7th, at Paris, and his illness continued to be turned up to the 10th, at which time he was in an improved condition.

Telegraphic accounts from Hamburg state that advices have been received there from Norway, announcing that a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. In the city of Bergen alone twenty houses had suspended payment.

BERLIN, March 10. The President of Police, Herr von HINCKELDEY, was this morning shot in a duel by Herr von ROCHOW, whom he had felt obliged to challenge.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Paris Conferences.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 12th instant, in its summary of the proceedings of the Peace Conferences, says:

The Congress at Paris held its seventh sitting on Monday last, and this is nearly all, if not more than all, that is positively known on the subject, notwithstanding the voluminous gossip of Paris correspondents. The correspondent of the *Times* promises to know that the first three sittings of the Congress were "far from justifying the hopes of a pacific arrangement;" but the fifth and sixth sittings ended more satisfactorily. What was more likely than this? What more easy to surmise? It was only natural that at the outset of the Conferences the Russian Plenipotentiaries should show the boldest front—put forth the highest pretensions—assert the most stoutly all that was unpalatable and that there was the slightest chance of modifying or evading; and it was also natural that, as they found France and England could not be severed in opinion or action, they should become less pretentious and more yielding.

Count ORLOFF is said to have stated on Friday last to a military man who sat near to him at a convivial entertainment, that "matters looked so well at that moment as to justify the expectation that at the next meeting they would attain a complete and satisfactory termination." The next meeting (the sixth) took place on Saturday last; but we are now told that it did not prove so decidedly satisfactory as the two previous ones. *Le Nord*, which probably knows no more of what is going on in the Conference than any other journal, says: "We persist in believing that the negotiations are nearly at an end; France and Russia sincerely desire peace; Turkey and Piedmont are not opposed to it; the susceptibles of Austria and the obstinacy of England may somewhat retard, but will not prevent it."

THE SEVENTH SITTING—THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes, on the 19th inst.: "Nothing positive has transpired of the proceedings to-day.

The last *fête* given for the Plenipotentiaries took place last night at the Tuileries. During the performance of a piece entitled 'There is no Smoke without Fire,' Count ORLOFF and Count BUOL retired to a distant part of the *salon*, and kept up a whisper until the play was nearly over. Count BUOL appeared entirely on the defensive. He evidently tried to make the best of what the other considered a poor case, and when he could not answer, shrugged his shoulders piteously and helplessly; but the more vehement part of the conversation was that of the Russian."

A PAMPHLET ON THE CONFERENCES—RESTORATION OF THE NATIONALITIES URGED.

Paris (March 10) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A brochure has just appeared on the Conferences from the pen of a Polish nobleman, who enjoys considerable distinction in political circles. M. REISTOWSKY has already written pamphlets in support of the claims of his country to her place among the nations; but his present work derives peculiar importance from the circumstances under which it is ushered into the world. The author of the "Conferences and the Nationalities" examines very closely the dispositions of the different Powers at this moment. He expresses himself somewhat surprised and disappointed at the apathy of the French people, who have rather allowed themselves to be led by their Government, than given the latter the spontaneous support of a nation's cordial enthusiasm; while the English people, on the contrary, have, to their immortal honor, obliged their rulers to go forward in defence of the menaced liberties of the West.

A third great Power, Prussia, has not concealed her sympathies for the Czar; and now we come to Austria. Will Austria, asks the writer, in case of the failure of the Conferences, decide upon acting? To which he answers, no. She will continue the same evasive line of conduct which has hitherto proved so advantageous to her interests. But are the Conferences likely to terminate without an agreement being come to? This question is met in two ways. Either Russia will try another campaign, in which case the Allies will feel themselves obliged to carry the war into Poland; or Russia will accept conditions of peace with the firm resolution of keeping them no longer than her own sense of her interests may require. Boundary questions offer wide opportunities for procrastination and delay, and before the boundary could, in such a country as that of Asia Minor, be settled the Russians might be made to elapse, and who could say what might or might not happen in the interval?

With regard to Nicolaieff, Russia would engage to build only commercial steamers, but she would take care that they should be so constructed as to be readily convertible into vessels of war. She would lose no time in repairing her military strength; and, in fine, she would, upon the first signal of differences or weaknesses in the West, make an incursion into Turkey, with every likelihood of success. There is but one way, according to a writer who knows Russia well, and that is, to insist on the restoration of Poland—the only effectual barrier against that Power—and Poland would, he answers, be ready to rise the moment she saw she could count on England and France.

That Poland is not dead is stoutly maintained by this enlightened Polish gentleman, who says truly, "a nation does not die which has so frequently given proofs of its exhaustless vitality;" and he adds a warning, the need of which will be acknowledged by all who are watching the intrigues of certain parties in Paris:—"Do not believe (he says) that host of agents scattered over Europe, and of which the ablest are at this moment assembled in Paris. These agents, male and female, employ seductions so graceful, so elegant, and so subtle that even able statesmen are not always proof against them. They protest in every sort of tone that Poland is dead, for it is their business to have such notion accredited." He goes on to express astonishment at the want of clear-sightedness in the British Government, who fail to perceive that which the British people so much better understand, that Poland is the only real barrier against Russia, and her restoration an indispensable condition of the balance of power in Europe. To make peace on any other terms then those of the restoration of Poland would only be to conclude a hollow armistice, and to ensure a future struggle at greater cost of blood and treasure. This patriotic voice utters truth, but will it be heard?

PEACE PROSPECTS ON TRADE SPECULATIONS.

From the Monitour.

The prospect of peace has given rise to various speculations. New companies are under formation, and requests are daily sent in to the administration. It is the duty of the Government to oppose exaggerated speculations, (*entraînements,*) which might compromise affairs already in hand and endanger credit. The Emperor has decided that, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiations, the Government will maintain that reserve which it has imposed upon itself, and that no new enterprise occasioning the issue of new stock shall be authorized during the course of the present year.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER ON THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Some time ago a number of gentlemen of Silesia sent an address to the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia as a testimony of their respect, and also to thank him for the pacific ideas he had lately evinced. The following is the reply of the Emperor:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the good feeling and congratulation conveyed in your address, as well in your name and that of all Prussians to whom the Christian and peaceful sentiments of their King are dear and sacred. I, too, desire that peace may be reëstablished and for ever secured, and I trust that God will listen to the prayers that I and all those of the same feelings as myself offer up to Him. Receive, gentlemen, all or you whose honorable names I have with pleasure seen affixed to this address, the assurance of my particular consideration.

ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1856.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA—RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 3d instant, has the following under the head of "News from the Crimea:"

The Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers have agreed at Paris that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Russian and hostile forces shall sign an armistice, which will cease on the 31st of March, if not renewed by common agreement before that time. This armistice is not to have any influence on the blockade of our coasts already established or to be established; but the commanders of the enemy's naval forces will receive orders not to undertake any act of hostility against our riverine possessions, pending its duration.

ENGLAND.

The Sadleir Fraude—Verdict of the Jury.

From the London Standard, March 11.

This day, at 11 o'clock, Mr. WAKLEY, the Coroner, and the Jury reassembled at the workhouse, North End, Hampstead, for the purpose of pursuing the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, M. P., which had been adjourned from the 25th ult.

The Jury having answered to their names,

The Coroner inquired of Mr. MANNING if he had any further witnesses to call.

Mr. MANNING said he had not, but he had some documents to which he should have occasion to call attention in reference to the sum of money paid to Mr. SADLEIR on the Saturday before his death. He had ascertained that the sum of money he had received was £1,384, and the particulars of the notes he had now in his hand. The sum so paid to him was in one note for £1,000, one for £300, one for £50, and the rest in cash. He had made inquiries at the Bank of England, and up to last night none of these notes had been paid in.

The Coroner then inquired if any other facts were to be laid before the jury.

Mr. MANNING said, since the last meeting of the jury the affairs of Mr. SADLEIR had been put into the hands of Messrs. FERNEFIELD, the solicitors, who had examined the documents, and with the exception of the one alluded to by Mr. WILKINSON, in his evidence, as to a sale in the Encumbered Estates Court of certain property, no other forged document had yet been found, and therefore the statement of the deceased in his letters, that he had "forged numerous documents," and "been guilty of the most diabolical crimes," appeared to be exaggerations and unfounded.

The Coroner thought that persons from the Bank ought to have been present to have proved that the notes had not been paid in.

Mr. MANNING thought it would be impossible to disprove such general statements as had been made—that Mr. SADLEIR had ruined thousands, and that he had committed diabolical crimes, &c. It seemed impossible that he could produce legal evidence to disprove such general statements.

The Coroner said that, since the last inquiry, the case had assumed a more serious aspect, of which they were aware from the usual channels of information.

Mr. MANNING hoped this case would be judged by the evidence brought before it, and not by the reports flying about, for if they did they might sit there for the next six months.

A long legal argument here ensued between the Coroner and Mr. MANNING, as to the effect of the evidence in respect to the disposition of the property.

Mr. MANNING produced a translation from an old document, by which he showed that if there was any confiscation of property it would go to the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead, and not to the Crown, so that in such a case there would be no property to go to the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. NICHOLL, surgeon, said he had taken the stomach of the deceased to Professor QUEKETT, and he agreed with him that the stomach contained opium.

Mr. MANNING said he could not account for that unless Mr. SADLEIR was an opium-eater, which was reasonable to suppose. He must have had some stimulant to keep him up to the duties in which he was engaged, as he was never seen out of tempor, and with the fear of exposure as to the deed, he no doubt took the drug in question.

The Coroner asked Mr. MANNING if he had any other witness to call?

Mr. MANNING said he had not, and proposed to let the case rest on the evidence already given.

The Coroner then summed up, and the Jury retired to consider their verdict, and after a lapse they returned, and found, "that the deceased, JOHN SADLEIR, died by his own hand, while in a perfectly sane state of mind."

FRANCE.

The Approaching Imperial Birth—Excitement about the Imperial Baby-Clothes.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

The desire to see the baby-clothes made up for the expected child, has grown to a mania. The police have found it necessary to prevent the carriages passing through the Rue Vivienne lest an accident should occur; and the ladies provided with tickets of admission are obliged, as at the outside of theatres on extraordinary occasions, to form *queue*. There are two lines of ladies ranged along each side of Madame FELICIE's door, extending to both ends of the Rue Vivienne. The Congress of the Plenipotentiaries has sunk to nothing. Madame FELICIE and her beautiful work eclipse BUOL, ORLOFF, and even my Lord CLARENDON. The five points yield to *point d'Alençon*. As curiosity must be excited about a matter which in Paris is deemed of unsurpassing importance, we are happy to have the support of *Galignani's* descriptive pen:

"The Princess MATHILDE, on Saturday, visited the *layette* prepared by Mlle. FELICIE, of the Rue Vivienne, for the imperial infant. During the whole of that day and yesterday, an uninterrupted stream of persons of the first distinction in Paris visited these objects. The following is a very imperfect description of the articles exhibited:

The first thing that strikes the spectator in entering Mlle. FELICIE's warerooms, is the exquisite beauty of the various articles displayed to view. Three rooms, one of them of great size, are thrown open, and everything exhibited in them forms part of the *layette*. At the first glance, one would imagine that the only color to be seen was white; but afterwards the eye perceives that the ribbons and satin, meet for fastening several of the articles, are blue. But as blue is the color appropriated to male children, as rose or pink is to those of the opposite sex, the idea would occur to the looker-on that everything had been prepared exclusively for a prince. Such, however, is not the fact, for as the Imperial infant has been *conçu au blanc*, blue is used in such a case indiscriminately for either sex.

As some of our readers are not perhaps aware of what *conçu au blanc* exactly means, it may be as well to state that sometimes in France a mother consecrates her child before its birth to the Virgin, placing the infant under her especial protection; and, as a sign of her having done so, clothing the child in white only (with rare ornaments of blue sometimes, and keeping it in such attire for a certain number of years—three, five or seven, and on some occasions to the period of the child's first communion. It is in accordance with this custom that some of the articles of the Imperial *layette* have been ornamented with blue, without any reference to the sex of the infant. In the large room at Mdlle. FELICIE's all the tables along the sides, as well as an exceedingly broad one down the centre, are completely covered with the most beautiful articles of lace, embroidery, silk, satin, and cambric that perhaps were ever collected together for any one child. The number of dresses alone appeared so countless that we took the liberty of inquiring the number, and were informed twelve dozen. All are embroidered with such rare perfection as to really merit to rank as works of art, and the vast quantity of *point d'Alençon* with which they are trimmed must be of immense value.

Along the tables are also to be seen baby's caps, hats, and head-dresses, in such abundance as to excite one's wonder; and of these also, twelve dozen have been prepared—all beautifully embroidered and all trimmed with the most costly lace. Twelve dozen appears to have been the magical number in the order given, as everything—stockings, gloves, shoes, hoots, gaiters (such exquisite gaiters!) chemises, sheets, &c., &c., were all to the same extent. All the sheets were marked with the Imperial crown and cipher, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Of course, the richer articles were not ordered in such profusion, as, for instance, the long mantles, of which there were a dozen for State occasions, most richly embroidered and trimmed, while others were in satin, in silk, or in cashmere, but all of the greatest beauty. The quilts, also, some in blue satin and some in white, were on a more limited scale, but all as rich as human ingenuity could make them.

At the end of the room stands the cradle—not that which the City of Paris is preparing for the Imperial infant, but still one of great beauty. A lofty *flèche* at the head, formed of a vine branch of gilt bronze, gently bends over the part in which the infant is to sleep. From the *flèche*, curtains of Mechlin lace lined with blue silk are suspended at each side, the whole being looped up with gold cords, terminating with torsades to match of the same metal. One *couvre pieds* is of white satin, and another of blue, and the whole is covered over with Alençon lace, with the initials N. E. in the centre, the whole producing an effect of the rarest elegance. Opposite the cradle, on the centre table, stands the *robe de baptême* all of *point d'Alençon*, with mantle and head dress to match. Near it is a muff of ermine, with a mantle of white satin lined with ermine. On the table lay the child's coral for the period of teething, in this instance made of amber, the hall for the rattle being hollowed from the solid mass. This little plaything alone cost 600f. Near it was placed an amber necklace, with a small gold medallion in the centre, on which the Archbishop of Paris had given his benediction.

Three *corbeilles de baptême* lay near, all lined with blue satin, and covered with Alençon lace, and bearing the Imperial cipher and arms. To go on would be to fill a column, and yet not a word has been said of the contents of the other rooms, equally worthy of being examined. We cannot, however, help stating that the articles prepared for the nurse (twelve dozen in number) are also of extraordinary beauty and richness, as may be judged from the fact that her aprons are embroidered with as much care as the articles for the child, and like them trimmed with Alençon lace. The taste with which the whole display is laid out is not the smallest charm of this exhibition, which of its kind has perhaps never been equaled. It adds to the admiration excited to learn that the whole was designed, embroidered, and made up in the short space of two months and a half.

The Illness of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

From the London (Eve'g) Standard, March 11.

The advices from Paris state that the health of Prince JEROME continued to improve during the whole of Sunday, but yesterday he was not so well, which, however, created no serious alarm.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 6th, says:

"Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, only son of the Prince of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the Crown, will pay a new visit to England in May next, and it will be of some duration. It is thought that the projects of alliance between our Royal family and that of England, which were formed a long time ago, will be realized on this occasion."

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, March 10, says:

"The President of Police, HERR VON HINCKELDAY, was this morning shot in a duel, by HERR VON ROCHOW, whom he had felt obliged to challenge."

INTERESTING FROM THE CRIMEA.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Sebastopol (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

After several postponements, unavoidable from the state of the weather, the British army was reviewed by Gen. CODRINGTON the day before yesterday, the 24th, with all the pomp and circumstance of war which such an event is so well calculated to furnish. Never did enemy or ally witness an army in better condition than that which was assembled on the 24th on the brow of a hill overlooking the Mackenzie heights, and affording, from their position, excellent opportunities for a large portion of the Russian forces to witness the manœuvres. The French officers, headed by Marshal PELISSIER, who, as usual, was in his carriage, mustered in great numbers on the occasion, and there was also a very large body of Sardinian officers present. The troops on the ground must have numbered more than 20,000 men; they represented every division and every arm; but there was a considerable number absent on other duties. There was only one brigade of the Highlanders present but the whole of the regiments wore the kilt, and of course attracted, by their Highland garb, much notice on the part of the spectators. The regiments stationed at Balaclava also were not withdrawn from their posts, and several Highland regiments were left to protect Kamara, in case the enemy should take the opportunity of endeavoring to turn the review to their advantage by an attack on that position. The manœuvres of the day did not, of course, partake of the character of any of these field days, or sham fights, which at Chatham astonished while they instructed the thousands of wondering Cockneys in the *art militaire*. We have had too much of the genuine article in the Crimea to make a sham fight, either pleasant to witness or desirable to mention.

The movements of the troops simply consisted, after having received the General in line, in marching past in divisions in open column of companies, headed by the respective field and regimental officers. Each of the brigade and divisional officers, as soon as they had passed the General, passed to the right and mingled with the brilliant staff with which the General was surrounded. The military bands were also massed together as each of the regiments to which they belonged marched past. The performance of the united bands was highly effective, and must have resounded far away into the Russian position, and reverberated among those rocky passes and hilly defences which form at present the barrier to our progress and the security of the enemy.

DISMANTLING THE FORTS.

The process of dismantling all that remains of the Russian works still continues, and the labor of removing the guns seems destined never to be brought to an end. In some cases a large number of the guns have had to be removed at night, owing to the incessant fire which the Russians kept up whenever any body of men show themselves in the day time. Vessels laden with guns and trophies are continually being dispatched from Kazatch by the French. Prominent among the spoils of war is a large cloak, bearing on its face the name of "Barwise, London." Within the last few days it has disappeared from the old spot, and now occupies a place at the French head-quarters. I may just say that that important district is kept in the strictest military manner. All entrances within the strictly-guarded circle of sentries which surrounds it is strictly forbidden, except to those who have the necessary passes, or attend on business. Marshal PELISSIER keeps his person as sacred and as much concealed from the eyes of common mortals as some Eastern deity.

A few days since the English officers, in one of their restless "paper hunts," and subsequently in a dog hunt, ventured to dash through the lines of sentries, who, finding all their gesticulations in vain to prevent the desecration of the soil, and fearing to fire on their Allies, hopelessly resigned themselves, with many expressions of "*mon Dieu*," and many a hearty "*sacré*," to the invasion of their well-guarded territory. I understand that some communication has been made to head-quarters by the French commander, and henceforth the "Nimrods" of our Army are required, while in pursuit of their game, carefully to avoid poaching or trespassing on their neighbor's territory.

SIR W. CODRINGTON ON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

The following order of the day has been issued by General Sir W. CODRINGTON:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, Sebastopol, Feb. 25.

The notice of the commander of the forces has been brought to the publication in a newspaper, by a correspondent at Kertsch, of minute details of mines and works, strength of garrison, and various military arrangements; all, however old and incorrect they may be, published for our enemies, under the supposition that such things are necessary for the interest or amusement of the people of England.

The people of England have more common sense. They do not want to see the interests of the army betrayed by the thoughtless avidity of a correspondent, or by the wish of any one else, to see himself in print.

The commander of the forces has referred General VIVIAN to the details published from the district he commands. He authorizes him to arrest the individual and send him away at once, unless he has reason to believe that such folly will not be repeated.

The commander of the forces has occasionally seen similar things from this camp—strength of regiments, sickness, batteries, guns, quantity of ammunition, the state of preparation, means of transport, the very situation of concealed batteries, the strength of pickets, the best means of attacking them—all recklessly detailed, as if on purpose to instruct an enemy.

Common precaution, for the sake of the army, requires that this should cease.

The Commander of the forces appeals to the right sense of duty in the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of this army; he is sure that to them the appeal will not be in vain. It is our pride, as Englishmen, to feel that we may write everything to our friends; it need not be that we should publish everything about our strength or our weakness, of ditches and guns, of resources and disadvantages, for to print all such things is simply to make our enemy wise by our own folly. The Commander of the forces trusts, therefore, that private friends in England will imitate the caution he asks in camp.

There are also known correspondents of newspapers, not belonging to the army, permitted by passport to reside in several of the camps here. Generals of division will, by means of their assistant-adjutant-generals, bring the tenor of this order to their notice; for a course dictated by common feelings of patriotism must be followed by all who, being under the protection of the army, are equally liable to the observances necessary for its safety.

By order,

(Signed) C. A. WINDHAM,
Chief of the Staff.

TENEMENT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A Peep at the Old and a Stare at the New Tenement Houses in New-York and Brooklyn.

THE WORKING MEN'S HOME.

Our experience, like that of the old cities of the old world, is, that the evarice of capitalists renders Governmental interference for the protection of the poor and the unfortunate an absolute necessity. In all the avennes through which capital bears upon those who live daily upon what they daily earn, Justice with executive power must stand with uncovered eyes and watch over our interests, else we are robbed of the comforts and conveniences which industry and frugality give us rightful title to. The money-lender fleeces us if our necessities force us to his desk; the trader files an ounce from his pound weights, and sings psalms to drown the noise which accompanies the work; he tightens the withes of his bushel while he calls for a full measure of punishment on the ragged boy who prigged an apple from the barrel at his grocery door, and erects a false balance, while he assures his customer that the first maxim impressed by his mother upon his infant mind was "honesty is the best policy." But of all the avenues through which avaricious selfishness reaches and takes from the poor, there is not one in which its operations are so painfully injurious, in populous cities, as the landlord. He digs deep, and from damp foundations runs his feeble walls far up until they tremble. He measures the height of his ceilings by the shortest of the people, and by thin partitions divides the interior into as narrow spaces as the lowest carpenter can work in. Into these the poor are permitted to squeeze, provided they can pay a rental which should afford them a comfortable and convenient home. Into these they have gone in this City for many years. And badly ventilated and totally without the accommodations which are necessary to a home, as many of them are, the inmates losing self-respect, as those who feel that they are without the power to better their condition often do, suffer their narrow apartments to become unclean, and the atmosphere in them unfit for the lungs of man or beast.

To remedy this great evil as far as possible has been the endeavor of the Legislature of this State for a long time. And it cannot be denied that much good has resulted from the laws that have been enacted regulating the construction of dwellings in the City of New-York. But there is a great deal yet remains to be done, and we hope it may be done quickly. The necessity for additional legislation is apparent to the present Legislature; and for the purpose of ascertaining what would best insure the needed reform, a Committee, composed of members of the Assembly, are now examining our tenant houses. They have already visited a large number and found them and their inmates miserable beyond description. Yesterday they continued their examination, and we have good reason for believing that they received information which, if acted upon, will prove beneficial to those who are now suffering. There were but two of the Committee present—Mr. READ, of Kings County, and Mr. SHEA, of Richmond. Accompanied by Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and several members of the press, they proceeded to a house in Mission-place, on the Five Points, which was formerly known as Little Water-street—a four-story house, built of brick, and eight rooms on each floor. Entering, they found that each room was occupied by one family, and that the average of persons composing a family was seven. The rooms, without exception, were disgustingly filthy. The floors were covered with dirt, which had lain so long that, with occasional slops of water, and continual treading upon by the wretched inmates, had the appearance of the greasy refuse of a woolen mill. There were sluggish yellow drops pending from the low ceilings, and a dank green slime upon the walls. Add to this that, in several cases, there were whites and blacks in the same family, sitting together upon the same broken box, munching the same stale loaf, lying together upon the same dirty straw, covered by the same filthy shreds of quilts, vieing with each other in the utterance of foul obscenities, and you have a favorable picture of the mass of corruption and squalid misery that is gathered inside the walls of that unventilated building in Mission-place. In that single house there was that which made the soul sick, and turn away with horror from the sight. Vice, with its pretentious brow, and wretchedness, with hollow cheek and sunken, glazed eye, were there; hunger and lust stood side by side, and petty larceny and cold-blooded murder were holding converse. If the description pleases you, you may see the picture if you will.

In the street once more, it was with pleasure we learned that it was the intention of the Committee to visit the tenement houses of Brooklyn before proceeding further in New-York. At the City Hall, Brooklyn, we were met by Hon. GEORGE HALL, Mayor of that City, who promptly accompanied us to the Third District Station-house, where we were confided to the care of Capt. VANDEVEER, who led us to the worst specimens of tenements and tenants in the City of Churches.

Brooklyn is not as old and not as populous as New-York; and as age and a dense population have much to do with bad tenements and miserable tenants, we were not surprised to find the worst of the old houses there much better than the best of the old houses in New-York. But they were bad—a disgrace to such a city. The first house examined was No. 83 Columbia-street—a four-story building, and uncomfortably filled with people; in the upper rooms, it was not filthy, but it was far from clean. The cellar was occupied by people who appeared as if inclined to respectability, but they were unable to keep out the water and slush, and they were in a very bad plight. Freeman's Hall was next visited. This was formerly a hall for dancing and public meetings, but some time ago it was changed to a tenement house, and a bad one too. But there is yet hope for its inmates. Many of them were ashamed of the condition of their apartments. They were loth to open them for examination. One poor unhappy man assured us that he was the son of a nobleman, and that he would not remain in a tenant house a moment after his finances would warrant a change. Contrary to the general rule, his belief that he is the son of a nobleman affords him consolation in his poverty and want. Leaving nobility, we proceeded to Kelsey's-alley. This is considered now the very worst locality in Brooklyn. Kelsey's-alley is about eight feet wide from curb to curb, and the pavement is very narrow. It is some three hundred feet in length, and there are eight double houses on each side of it. The whole, they told us, was intended for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty-eight families. The rooms are large, about twelve feet square, and a family occupies one of them—only one. The inmates are the poorest class of laborers; and, as might be expected, where a family washes, cooks, eats and sleeps in a single room, the general appearance is not pleasing. The buildings are badly ventilated. Their dependence for fresh air is entirely from the alley, which is always filthy; and, lest a wholesome breath might stray in to the upper rooms, they have numerous ropes extending across alley space, on which wet clothes are hung every day in the week. The females and children have a jaundiced, unhealthy appearance, but the men seem robust and strong—a consequence, no doubt of their absence from their homes, while at work. The State-street barracks were next looked at, but not closely examined. They bear a strong resemblance to the building in Kelsey's-alley, and appears to be occupied by about the same class of persons. These were deemed all that required examination and, somewhat fatigued, we returned to New-York. By way of a change, and to show what care and attention to the requirements of a home could accomplish, Mr. DOWNING proposed that we should conclude the examinations of the day by a visit to the "Workingmen's Home." All agreed, and the party was soon there. It has a cheerful appearance, as you approach it. It is near Canal-street; is six stories in height, and extends from Elizabeth-street through to Mott-street, with a handsome front on each. The extent of ground occupied is one hundred and ninety feet by fifty-four. The ground cost $30,000, and the building was erected by the "Workingmen's Home Association," at an expense of $60,000. It is, without doubt, the best constructed tenant-house in the City of New-York. It is built of brick, and nearly fire-proof. The rooms on each floor are constructed so that each family has a kitchen and pantry, a bedroom and a snug little parlor, at from $8 50 to $5 50 per month. On the Elizabeth-street front there is a large grocery store, and on Mott-street there is a handsome and apparently well furnished drug store. On each floor there is a wide hall, extending from street to street, on one side of which, and away from the other apartments named, are the closets for the use of the people of the house. On the south side of the building there is a good yard, in which clothes are dried—those on one floor having the privilege of using it for that purpose during one day; those on the next another, and so on through the six working days, which affords one day for each floor. From this yard there are a number of openings to the cellars, which is so divided that each family has a separate apartment wherein to stow wood and coal. There is Croton water throughout the building, and the halls are lighted by gas. It is well ventilated from the cellar to the topmost rooms, and is clean and pleasant. There are at present eighty-seven families in the building, all colored, and they are healthy and comfortable. The first suite of rooms we entered were occupied by a gentleman of color, who is a teacher of music. His parlor, fourteen feet by eleven, was handsomely furnished; a carpet, sofa, writing table, centre table, bookcase, &c., all of good quality and "as neat as a pin." Before we entered he had been engaged in arranging a piece of music, which, at the request of one of the company, he performed on a fine-toned harp that adorned one corner of the room. His bed-room, eight feet by seven, was also carpeted and otherwise neatly furnished, and the other rooms gave evidence of comfort. The dimensions of the rooms allotted to each family are the same on all the floors. Several other apartments were visited, and in all the visiters were received politely and information given with pleasure. Pictures, books and newspapers were common in all the parlors we saw, and we came away delighted with our visit, only regretting that we could not give space for a fuller description. The building is under the superintendence of Mr. L. TILMON, a colored gentleman, who seems worthy the marked respect shown him by the people of the house. The following are the

RULES OF THE WORKINGMEN'S HOME.

1. The Superintendent will visit the apartments once a week, to see that the rules in regard to cleanliness are carried out.

2. Families having children are requested to keep a strict watch on their conduct, and prevent them from throwing stones or other missiles out of the windows.

3. The tenants on each floor can make such arrangements in reference to their water-closets as may best suit their convenience, all of which must be kept in due order of cleanliness.

4. Night keys will be furnished to all whose occupation keeps them out after the building is closed, by applying at the Superintendent's office.

5. All tenants are cautioned against anything which may have a tendency to reflect any discredit whatever on the building.

6. All tenants are forbid driving nails in the walls for hanging glasses, pictures, &c., but are requested to apply for racks, nails, &c., to the Superintendent, who will have it attended to as soon as practicable.

The building has been occupied since November last. We had nearly forgot to mention that on the upper floor there is a room, fifty-nine feet by fifty-four, set apart for the use of the inmates, as a concert and lecture-room during the week, and as a Sunday School-room for the children on the Sabbath.

When we have a number of such buildings for white people, and they show an equal love of cleanliness and good order, the pest-houses that are now crammed with uncleanliness may be torn down.

The Committee resume their examinations to-day, but we fear the time between this and the adjournment of the Legislature is too short for the accomplishment of much that would be desirable during the present session. We are requested to say that the Committee will be pleased to hear from any gentlemen having information to offer on the subject of tenant houses, at Room No. 8 City Hall.

Committal of Garland, the Defaulting New-Orleans Treasurer.

On the 20th, the examination of WILLIAM H. GARLAND, the defaulting Treasurer of New-Orleans, was commenced in the Recorder's Court. GARLAND presented by no means so dejected and melancholy an appearance as that which marked his countenance when brought before the Recorder on a previous occasion for arraignment. OLIVER A. PITFIELD, EDWARD MCFARLAND, and WILLIAM P. COLEMAN, were also brought up for examination, as accessories after the fact to Mr. GARLAND's alleged defalcation.

Sundry witnesses were examined. N. E. BAILEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, testified that the discrepancies between GARLAND's receipts and the legitimate disbursements show a deficit of about $330,000. This is shown partly by a comparison between the Treasurer's and Comptroller's books, and partly by other testimony. About $50,000 of the defalcation is shown by other documents.

Counsel for defence and the Attorney-General had agreed to waive an examination, and asked that the accused be at once committed for trial.

The Attorney-General announced his assent to this arrangement, when Mr. GARLAND and his alleged accessories were committed for trial before the First District Court, the Recorder refusing to take bail. The Recorder further observed that, as far as he was concerned, he had determined that the examination should be thorough and public.

☞ The dead body of a man was found lying on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, Wednesday morning, with a large hole in the skull. His name was ALEXANDER [illegible], of Westchester County, a [illegible]. After identifying the [illegible] public in New-York on Thursday last, he started on [illegible] train for home on the Hudson River Railroad, at a late [illegible] under the influence of liquor, [illegible] train, and was killed by the night Express train.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible].

Loss of the Elida Ann, of Yarmouth, Me.

$1,261,000 IN GOLD [illegible].

Affairs of Adams & Co.—[illegible] of their Missing Bankers.

GREAT INDIAN OUTBREAK ON ROGUE RIVER.

THIRTY FAMILIES MASSACRED.

Seizure of an American Ship at San Blas.

News from the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil, and the South Pacific.

Capture of a Slave-Schooner by a Brazilian War Vessel.

The steamship *Illinois*, BOGGS, Commander from Aspinwall March 19, at 3 P. M., arrived yesterday, bringing California dates to 5th inst., with 300 passengers, and $1,261,000 in gold dust and specie, to M. O. ROBERTS.

March 4, at 7½ A. M., lat. 35° 25', lon. [illegible], fell in with the schooner *Elida Ann*, of Yarmouth, [illegible], from Jacksonville, E. F., with a cargo of [illegible], bound to Boston, had lost bowsprit and [illegible], and had hoisted a signal of distress flying. Took from her the captain and crew, as follows: Captain [illegible], of Tremont; BENJ. S. STANLEY, mate, of [illegible]; ALEX. MARTIN, seaman, of Rockland; [illegible] SLOMAN, seaman, of Eastport; H. S. [illegible], cook, of Boston; and brought them to this port. From Capt. E. we learn that during a severe [illegible] on the 22d inst., the *E. A.* sprung a leak and filled [illegible] five hours. All hands took to the boat, [illegible] sized, and they being expert seamen, [illegible] succeeded in reaching the wreck again. [illegible] foremast was cut away, and the [illegible] a balance-reefed mainsail, and all [illegible] to the quarter deck for four days and [illegible].

Specie List.

Bank of America	[illegible]
Booth & Edgar	[illegible]
C. H. Cummings	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]
J. Durand & Co.	[illegible]
Goldsmith, Hay & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hunt & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
A. Jordan & Co.	[illegible]
H. Kneeland & Co.	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
D. Mayers	[illegible]
Naylor & Co.	[illegible]
F. Palmer & Co.	[illegible]
W. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]
J. Stearns Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
Ullman & Valentine	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Summary of News.

The chief subject of excitement during the fortnight has been the trial of A. A. [illegible], in the case of Adams & Co., on a charge of embezzlement [illegible] passed [ill

[illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] city. Many persons lamented that [illegible] could be strung to a tree at [illegible] notice. A great many rumors were in [illegible] minutes' notice. A great many rumors were in circulation how this banker was scared half to [illegible] that lawyer was flitte—that banker's clerk [illegible] was seen flying around in great trouole—those [illegible] Maywood stenl the books, and so forth.

[illegible] and MURRAY were in the employment of Mr. SPENCER, who, when he heard of this affair, used every effort to induce them to surrender the books. Mr. BYRNE has been wronged by a report that he tried to make money out of the affair. Capt. MCDONALD informs us that SPENCER went to considerable trouble to assist in obtaining possession of the books. [illegible] and MURRAY had been told, however, by BENNETT, that they would be paid $20,000 or $30,000 for the books, and that assertion led them to make their extravagant demand.

Letter from Henry Meiggs—How he Proposes to Pay his Debts.

From the Alta California.

We have been permitted to make the following [illegible] a letter received in this city on Saturday, from HENRY MEIGGS, by a gentleman with [illegible] previous to his departure from California, he [illegible] somewhat intimate.

[illegible] had the letter in our possession, and have copied every portion, except a few sentences in which the public cannot possibly have any interest.—ED.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 15, 1856.

[illegible] Now, while I would not at present think of going back to California, even though I had full permission to do so, yet I feel that any successful effort on the part of my former friends there to [illegible] a better state of feeling, (public I mean,) would do me good here.

I have [illegible] many *strong* friends and men of the right stamp. These friends would immediately place me in a position to make money rapidly if I chose to accept their kind offers; but, while matters remain as they now are, I am liable at all times to be harassed by such of my enemies as choose to [illegible] and I do not care to go into any business [illegible] it is understood that I am not to be [illegible] until after a specified time at least.

[illegible], SELLIM & Co. applied to the Governor [illegible] a requisition for my extradition. The Government of Chile have *consented by courtesy* [illegible] me to be sent back upon sufficient testimony [illegible] produced, &c.; *provided always*, that [illegible] me.

[illegible] written to GODFREDOT, SELLIM & Co. on the [illegible] and they may choose to withdraw the proceedings. If so, all right—if not, the worst will be [illegible]

[illegible] *they want to pay them*, for they have [illegible] no more than brothers. But if they prefer [illegible] I shall not have the power to serve them, *be it so*.

I can live in spite of all, and shall seek my fortune where I can easiest find it.

How would it do to issue a petition, to be signed by each of my creditors as chouse to allow me to go on, setting forth to Gov. JOHNSON that it will be for the interest of all concerned to withdraw from the American Minister at this place the requisition for my extradition, and to allow me, by that means, the opportunity of doing what I then could do for the eventual payment of my creditors?

Let the petition contain no word *of whining for pardon*. Let it be frank and to the point.

If I desire to pay my creditors to the last dollar. If my creditors desire that I should strive to do so, let them say so to the Governor and he will for their sake, not mine, withdraw the documents, and then my part shall be performed to the best of my abilities; and my exertions shall not cease until the last day of my existence.

I will know how to bring about this thing, if it can be done at all, and I therefore leave it with you, merely adding that if it is done, *let it be done at once*; for now is the time for operating in Chile, and whilst the iron is hot, I desire to strike.

Regards to all who care for me,

Yours ever,

H. MEIGGS.

OREGON.

[illegible] Hostilities at Rogue River—Descent upon a Settlement—Twenty-five Settlers Killed—South Side of the settlement in Ashes.

We copy the following from an extra of the [illegible] City *Herald*, dated Feb. 25:

[illegible] (Sunday) morning we were favored with [illegible] a letter written by ROBT. SMITH, a [illegible] on the coast, to Mr. MILLER, living in the [illegible] of Whalehead, informing the latter [illegible] the 23d inst., while WM. HENSLEY and Mr. [illegible] were driving some horses towards Rogue [illegible], two shots were fired at them by Pistol River [illegible]. Mr. HENSLEY had two of his fingers shot [illegible] receiving several buckshot wounds in his [illegible] horses fell into the hands of the Indians. [illegible] contains also a request to urge forward [illegible] Crescent City any volunteers that may have [illegible]

[illegible] F. H. PRATT, Esq., a resident at the month of [illegible] River, who arrived last night in the schooner [illegible], we received the startling news that the Indians in that district have united with a party of the hostile Indians above, and commenced a war of extermination against the white settlers.

[illegible] station, at Big Bend, some fifteen miles up the river, having been abandoned several weeks previous, the Indians made a sudden attack on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, upon the farms about four miles above the mouth, where some ten or twelve men of Capt. POLAND'S Company of Volunteers were encamped, the remainder of the Company being absent, attending a ball on the 22d, at the mouth of Rogue River. The fight is stated to have lasted [illegible] the number of Saturday, and but few of the whites escaped to tell the story. The farmers were all killed. It is supposed there are now about 300 hostile Indians in the field, including those from [illegible] and Galaise Creeks and the Big Meadows. They are led by a Canada Indian named ENOS, who was formerly a favorite guide for Col. FREMONT in his explorations. The following is a list of the killed: [illegible] Wright, Capt. John Poland, H. Braun, [illegible] W. Hove, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Wagner, [illegible] Farmer, Barney Castle, John Geisell and three [illegible], George McClusky, Mr. Lee, P. McCullough, [illegible] Tullis, Jos. Serce and two sons, S. Heldrick—besides two or three other persons, whose names are not known.

Mrs. GRISELL and daughter are prisoners aed in the hands of the Micano band of Indians, about [illegible] miles up the river. Dr. M. C. WHITE escaped by jumping into Yuca Creek and secreting himself [illegible] a pile of drift-wood, remaining there for an hour and a half, and until the Indians had given up [illegible]

The inhabitants at the month of Rogue River [illegible] fled to the north side of the river, where [illegible] under the apprehension of a sedden attack. A fort had been erected; they number about [illegible] and thirty men, having less than a [illegible] guns amongst them.

The [illegible] *Gold Beach* left yesterday (Sunday) [illegible] at six o'clock, and it is supposed that a [illegible] commenced at daylight, as there was a party [illegible] to cross to the south side of the river, where [illegible] supposed to find the whole body of Indians, [illegible] everything on the south side was in [illegible]. The stores of COSGRIN & WARWICK, F. H. [illegible] and W. A. UPTON were probably all destroyed.

[illegible] states, that according to the census [illegible] during, there are 335 warriors in the district. They were all engaged in the fight, except the Chetcoes and Pistol River Indians, who number [illegible]. The number of Indians from above, or [illegible] the district, is between 50 and 60.

[illegible] the death of the Sub-Indian Agent, Captain [illegible], Mr. J. McGUIRE assumed the duties of [illegible] Agent. A boat was dispatched as early [illegible] evening to Port Orford to inform Major [illegible], in command of that post, of the occurrences. As a matter of reference for those not acquainted with the localities, we give the following [illegible] of distances up the beach:

	Miles.
From Crescent City to Smith River	15
To Winchuck Creek	4
To [illegible]	6
To Whalehead	12
To Pistol River	12
To Umpqua Rogue River (Gold Beach)	12
Total	61

Common prudence will suggest to our citizens the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent the possibility of a surprise either in our immediate vicinity or in the neighboring settlements. We do not apprehend that the Indians will be able to dislodge the men at the mouth of Rogue River, still it is not to be forgotten that hunger for their bolding out in that position the whole coast would be comparatively clear to the savages.

The following notice has just been posted up in the city:

"There will be a meeting of the citizens of this place at the El Dorado Saloon, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements to help the people of Gold Beach."

LATER STILL.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.—The schooner *Ellen* has just arrived at this port, (San Francisco,) and brings news confirmatory of the above report. The north side has since been destroyed. The fort is still safe, with two weeks' provisions.

The schooner *Ellen* was chartered by some of the inhabitants of Crescent City, and put under the command of Capt. E. BURNS, for the purpose of placing themselves out of the reach of the Indians. Capt. BURNS is well known here, and great credit is due to him for risking himself and others in an small a vessel, to come from Crescent City. We are indebted to him for late papers and other news.

News from Fort Vancouver.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Fort Vancouver, on the 15th of February, says:

"Governor STEVENS has been speaking in public, calling on the boys to "volunteer," and pitch into the Indians this Winter. In speaking at this place, on the 8th, Governor STEVENS, I am sorry to say, denounced General WOOL, in strong terms, when he [illegible] ought to know better, and that General WOOL pitches not differently from what he has if he would. He is under the control of the Government at Washington, has his orders marked out to him, and [illegible] does the very best he can under the circumstances. Allow me, Messrs. Editors, to say that it is very easy to blame, and much more easy to go with the current against a person whom displeasure may rest resting, than to try to stem the torrent, which you know is decidedly strong.

Well, as I observed, Col. STEVENS spoke and called loudly for three companies of mounted volunteers, for the Cayuses country, and finally raised one company. Some of the members of the Legislature spoke at the same time, and great enthusiasm prevailed, which I hope may continue until a goodly army of Mounted Riflemen [illegible] brought out.

The force of the United States here will probably move up to the Dalles, now the steamer has come in. At least, it was reported that such would be the case when she did get in. Let me digress again. You will observe that all the volunteers are mounted men, and also that the entire 9th Regiment, under Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, just sent out, are infantry. You will see by this that Gen. WOOL is placed in about the same position as Gen. FANNIN F. SMITH was in Texas when he had to fight with infantry the best horsemen in the world—the Comanchs Indians. Now the mountain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories are almost equal to that tribe in riding, are far better shots, and better provided with rifles and guns.

Some of these chiefs have hands of—say from three to five hundred head of horses, and every Indian may be mounted on a good animal. They know the country perfectly, and yet, to fight such an enemy, Gen. WOOL has little else than infantry. This is fighting at great odds, or about equal to sending a squadron of dragoons to capture a fort; yet, with the material sent him, Gen. WOOL will do good service. If the Government had sent him a line-of-battle ship, of course he could not complain, but would have to do the best under the circumstances. He asked for dregoons—just the kind of troops wanted—and got instead, the Ninth Regiment of Infantry. I mention this to show how and where the blame rests.

I do not mean by this that the Ninth Regiment will not do good service, but that they will have to fight at great disadvantage. They are in good trim, both the officers and men; and as soon as the upper country opens, I understand, are to advance into the heart of the Indian country.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 9th of February, one week later than previously received. The news is of no particular importance:

By recent advices from Hilo, we hear that the lava stream is still approaching that apparently devoted village. It is said that nothing can be grander than a view of the immense fiery river, rolling over a precipice of some fifty feet in height, and falling in an unbroken column. This scene has been visited lately by a party of explorers.

The Supreme Court have given an opinion confirming the decision of the Commissioners in the case of J. C. BULLIONS, on behalf of the creditors of SWAN & CLIFFORD adv. LORING BROTHERS & Co., appellees.

The whaleship *Nimrod*, Capt. BAKER, came into this port on Wednesday, the 6th inst., to ship her oil on board the *Ocean Telegraph*. She hauled alongside the clipper about 11 o'clock A. M., and had some 250 barrels shipped before sundown; and by 5 o'clock P. M. the next day had put 800 barrels of oil aboard the *Ocean Telegraph*, and went to sea under tow of the steamer, without the loss of one of her crew, and without any expense but the ordinary pilotage and towing charges. Captain BAKER deserves credit for this feat, and has shown that not only can great dispatch be had in transhipments of oil at this port, but that it can be done with very little expense.

We understand that the schooner *John Dunlap*, which arrived here this week from San Francisco, will be put into the coasting trade, and run between here and Kanai.

LETTER FROM YANKEE SULLIVAN.

The following letter from YANKEE SULLIVAN appears in the *Polynesian:*

I have seen letters in respectable prints in California, in which my name is placed before the public in an unwarrantable manner, representing me as a midnight brawler, cannoner and using other choice epithets, which they appear to apply to me because I have all along held myself aloof from the society of those who use such phrases.

To persons acquainted with the broken down newspaper hacks who frequent the bar-rooms in this place in the "dull" season, "items" to make a paragraph to send abroad in order to gain a notoriety which they would fail to acquire by *labor*, there is no necessity of explanation. To those who are not, I would say, the letters published are gross exaggerations.

I know nothing of the quarrel alluded to. I do not feel ashamed to boast myself a teacher of the "manly art of self-defence," but never here have I misbehaved myself in a manner which a gentleman refuses to recognize: and in this explanation I am proud to say I will be supported by the most respectable residents of Honolulu.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8, 1856.

ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the House of Representatives came off on the first Monday of January. The Government Party had it all their own way, and will consequently carry whatever measure they may initiate. But five of the members elect are foreigners. Mr. G. M. ROBERTSON is acting Chief Justice of the Kingdom as well as Chancellor.

THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Seizure of an American Ship at San Blas—The Lower California Expeditionists—Memorial to Mr. Gadsden.

From the Alta California.

We learn from Mr. MILLER, who came passenger in the schooner *Giulietta*, from Mazatlan, the following details of an outrage on an American ship at San Blas:

The American ship *Adeline*, of Boston, Captain WOODS, from Valparaiso for San Blas, with a general cargo, consisting of dry goods, &c., consigned to Mr. FORBES, the American Consul at that place, arrived on the Mexican coast, after having sprung a leak, and the crew being on an allowance of a bottle of water a day each.

Put into Tres Marias Islands Dec. 20, and sent a boat on shore for water; the boat was lost in the surf, when another boat was dispatched to try and reach the shore, the captain, mate and steward being all that remained on board.

A Mexican man-of-war schooner bove in sight, and soon came alongside the *Adeline*, which she boarded and took possession of. Capt. WOOD was taken on board the schooner, and placed under a guard of twenty-six soldiers. When the crew of the ship returned on board, the commander of the schooner took charge of the *Adeline*, and then brought her into San Blas, where she laid until Jan. 20.

During this time, they sent officers on board and took out the entire cargo, and also nearly all the wearing apparel of the captain, mate and crew. They then hauled her into the inner harbor.

Capt. WOOD protested strongly against this high-handed outrage, but all to no purpose. He then left and went to Mazatlan, where he still remains.

The British frigate *President* was there at the time, and must have known of the occurrance. Capt. WOOD would have communicated with her, but was not allowed by the authoritiss.

The cargo of the *Adeline* was shipped at Valparaiso by Messrs. MICKLE & Co., American merchants. Mr. HALE, the supercargo, was on board, and remained at San Blas. The mate and a portion of the crew came passengere in the schooner *Giulietta*.

The reason given by the authorities for seizing the vessel was that they took her for a smuggler. The ship at the time was seventy-three miles from any port on the Mexican coast.

We learn that the captains and crews of the barks *R. Adams* and *Archibald Gracie*, together with eighty of the filibusters, have been sent to Topic. The captain of the *R. Adams* was in a most destitute condition. The bark had been robbed of everything on board, and entirely dismantled by the natives. The Mexican soldiers had forcibly taken everything from the unfortunate crowe of the vessele, and left them almost naked.

A correspondent of the San Francieco *Herald*, writing from Mazatlan on the 9th of February, says:

The history of the prisonors of the *Archibald Gracie* and the *Rebecca Adams* is altogether a strange one. After arriving in San Blas, they were marched to Tepic, but on the road their guard deserted them, and they arrived alone in Tepic. The Mexican authorities there did not seem to be very anxious to prosecute the matter further; and the prisoners, doubtless, could have retraced their steps to San Blas; but they, on the contrary, insisted on going to Mexico to set matters right, and have now, doubtless, arrived in the capital. It is clear that they have acted under orders from ALVAREZ, and equally evident, it seems, that ALVAREZ has too late seen the impropriety of giving such a commission to foreigners, and is now anxious, in union with COMONFORT, to hush the matter up. But the men, after having been outraged and maltreated, will not consent to be put off thus, and Mexico will have to pay for the blunder of the old Indian of Acapulco. Mexicans are stripping the two barks in San Blas as fast as they can, by way of getting themselves still deeper into the scrape. The American Minister in Mexico has sanctioned the progress of the prisonere to the capital, and seems to be actively engaged in their cause.

The San Francisco *Herald* has also received the following copy of a petition addressed to Mr. GADSDEN by the American residents of Mazatlan, praying him to interfere in behalf of the expeditionists captured last December at La Paz by GOV. BLANCARTE:

MAZATLAN, Jan. 30, 1856.

To the Hon. James Gadsden, U. S. Minister at Mexico:

SIR: The bark *Rebecca Adams*, whaler of San Francisco, with her captain, officers and crew, prisoners, also the bark *Archibald Gracie*, from San Francisco, with about seventy American passengers in irons, arrived here on the 12th inst. from La Paz, in possession of the Mexican authorities. No communication has been allowed with the prisoners to any person speaking the English language except to the English Consul, to whose kind interference we learn they are indebted for some considerable mitigation of the harsh treatment they have heretofore received. From the wife and daughter of JUAN NAPOLEON ZERMAN, who have been permitted to leave the vessels, we learn the following facts connected with the seizure of the two barks at La Paz:

The bark *A. Gracie* sailed from San Francisco under the command of Captain SAMUEL DENNISON, having on board as passengers JUAN NAPOLEON ZERMAN, lady and three children, also about seventy American citizens. At Cape San Lucas they fell in with the bark *R. Adams*, which vessel proceeded with them to the port of La Paz. Upon their arrival, the *A. Gracie* entered, flying Mexican colors, Mr. ZERMAN went on shore and was imprisoned. Captain DENNISON also followed on shore, and was immediately confined. Field pieces on shore were then brought to bear on the vessels; the *A. Gracie* was fired into, one American passenger killed and two others wounded. A white flag was hoisted on board the *A. G.*, when the firing ceased. The Mexicans then boarded both vessels and commenced to pillage the effects of the passengers and crews, and search the ships for treasure. After 48 days close confinement at La Paz, in irons, the prisoners were again transported on board, and sailed for Mazatlan. Our informants were of the opinion that the American passengers on board the *A. Gracie* were peaceable citizens, bound to a port of Mexico, and that they had not ever intended to make any hostile demonstration against the peace of Mexico, or to impugn any of its laws, as the exact words of our informant, they were going to serve Alvarez if he would pay them well. On the 14th the barks left for San Blas.

The jewelry of the prisoners taken on board the *A. Gracie* was returned to the Americans; also the household furniture of Mr. ZERMAN.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

New Granada.

THE JOHN ADAMS—INDIAN INVASION—THE NEW GRANADIAN FEDERATION—PROBABILITY OF ITS PASSAGE.

There is but little news from the Isthmus. The *Courier* says that the United States Sloop-of-War *John Adams* left on the 8th of March for Toboga, to water, previous to sailing. Her destination being, we believe, the Sandwich Islands.

A rumor reached Panama on the 17th of March, which there is reason to fear is true, that the Indians in the Province of Veraguas had entered the city of Santiago, and burned down part of the town. It appears that the outrage was committed by the Indians residing on the Atlantic coast of Veragoas, who are very numerous, and who, it is said, crossed over expressly for the purpose of attacking the capital. No particulars had been received.

The project of law proposed by Srs. ANOIZAR and SAMPER to the Congress now assembled at Bogota, for the New-Granadian Federation, has been published. It consists of four chapters.

The first provides that the Republic of New-Granada shall be organised as a Democratic Republic, composed of sleven Federal States, free and independent in their interior rule, but united in their national policy, under the title of the New-Granadien Federation.

Chapter the Second sets forth the condition by which the Federal States are bound to the Union. Among them we notice freedom from imprisonment, except for criminal offences; that custom-houses cannot be established between the States, nor the right to hold high offices to exceed six years.

Chapter third enumerates the power and prerogatives of the Federal Administration, appoints a Federal Assembly of representatives elected by the State Legislatures in the proportion of one for every thirty thousand souls, and for every fraction of eighteen thousand; places the Executive power in the hands of a "President of the Federation," elected for four years by the direct vote of all male citizens of over eighteen years of age.

The Judicial Administration is vested in the Supreme Federal Court, to be presided over by three Magistrates, elected in the same manner as the President, and for the same term.

Chapter ths fourth contains general dispositions. All voters are eligible to Government office, and the laws may allow strangers to hold minor offices, without extent of judicial power—(pudisndo permitter les leyes que lo sean los estranjeros para ioe empleoe sin autoridad o jurieidiccion.)

A transitory article fixes the 1st of September, 1856, for the law to coms into force, and the 1st of February, 1857, for the assembling of the Federal Representatives.

The Panama *Star and Herald* gives the following as the latest news from Bogota:

The project of the law constituting the New-Granadian Federation, is still before the Chamber of Representatives, and will probably pass this session. On the 4th of February, the Conservative members held a meeting for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency, and a Committee was named, but no candidate fixed upon.

Costa Rica.

From the Panama Star and Herald, March 18.

Late advices from Costa Rica inform us that it is expected that WALKER and his party will invade the Territory and seize Punta Arenas, which he has threatened to sack and destroy. The Government had sent 400 troops to defend the place, and were determined, in every way, to resist this unprovoked and piratical attempt to invade the Republic. Whatever excuse WALKER might have for his interference in Nicaragua, he has certainly none for invading Costa Rica, which country is peacefully progressing under its present liberal and enlightened Administration.

We certainly think that the presence of a British and French man-of-war is necessary at Punta Arenas, to protect forsign property, and that an American vessel-of-war could not be better employed on this coast than in preventing WALKER and his party from invading a country with which the United States is at peace.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile.

The P. S. N. Company's steamer *Valdivia* arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., with $125,000 in specie, for Europe.

From Valparaiso, we have accounts of a most awful shipwreck and loss of life.

On the 30th January, the Chile war steamer *Cazador* left Talcahnana, having on board 358 persons, 86 of whom were soldiers, 4 officers, 148 women, 16 children, 14 passengers, and 69 of a crew. A little before 8 P. M. of the same day, in a smooth sea, and making about nine knots, she ran upon a rock south of Maule, and immediately commenced sinking. An order was at once given to lower the boats, and in the attempt one was unfortunately upset. The other three reached the shore in safety—about 500 yards distance—the first one carrying the commander, Captain CABIESES, the Purser, one passenger, and twelve sailors.

Out of the 358 unfortunate people on board only 43 were saved, and *only one* female escaped. The captain has been placed under arrest, and is to be tried by Court-martial.

The mines report favorably and appear to be improving. Since the sale of the coal mines at Coronel they are doing much better, the present owners having capital to work them.

The grain crop is large, but laborers are scarce. In consequence of the good harvest wheat has declined in price.

Ten or twelve new schools have been opened through the country, and six new buildings were about being constructed in Talca for educational purposes.

The markets for manufactured goods were lively, several merchants having just arrived from the interior, and produce for shipment to Europe, via Exchange, commanded extremely high prices. There were numerous arrivals from Europe during the fortnight, but none from the United States.

Silver, in bars, $10 25 per mark; Copper, $23 per quintal; Coal, $12 per ton; Charque, $17 per quintal; Wheat, $2 50 per fanegads; Flour, $3 50 per 200 pounds; Cocoa, $8 per quintal; Coffee, (Costa Rica,) $14 50 per quintal; Saltpetre in Iquique, $2 75 per quintal; Peruvian Bark, $25 per quintal; Tin Iquique, $19 per quintal.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments of Saltpetre from Iquique during January:

	Quintals.		Quintals.
For England	22,196	Ordere	28,817
Hemburg	19,339	Valparaiso	1,000
Total			71,352

Peru.

There is no important news from this Republic.

The National Convention still continues its labor—of doing nothing, and everything remains in a most unsettled state; in consequence of which trade is paralyzed and business of all kinds dull. Every one feels that a change must take place soon, and console themselves with the reflection that it cannot be for the worse. The newspapers are filled only with personalities and local squabbers, but as to getting from that source any information as to the real state of affairs it is impossible; "the truth is not in them."

The U. S. sloop-of-war, *St. Mary's*, was in Callao, detained on account of the disturbed state of the country, and the apprehended difficulties between Castilla and the Convention. She expected to reach Panama about April 1, but the time is now uncertain.

H. B. M. ship *Monarch*, Admiral BRUCE, isit on the 26th February for the Island of San Lorenzo for exercise and target practice. French frigate *Pursuvante*, Admiral TOUSSOSON, and steamer *LeVoisier*, were at anchor in harbor. The former to sail for Paita after the arrival of the next steamer. The French sloop-of-war *Bayonnaise* sailed on the 25th for Marquesas and Sandwich Islands.

On WASHINGTON'S birthday, Feb. 22, the English and French vessels of war in port, along with the American, dressed their vessels and fired the usual salute in honor of the day,—to which act of courtesy a correspondent calls our particular attention.

We have no late news from Bolivia or Ecuador.

Brazil.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVE SCHOONER BY A BRAZILIAN BRIG-OF-WAR.

By way of England we have Rio Janeiro dates to the 4th of February.

The American schooner *Maria E. Smith* had been captured by the Brazilian brig-of-war *Olinda*, while attempting to land 320 negroes which she had brought from the coast of Africa. The *Olinda* took the schooner into Bahia, where the commander and crew (all American) were ironed and locked up in the jail.

When the schooner left the coast of Africa she had on board 500 blacks, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed during the voyage that 160 died and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 64 died a few hours afterwards. The survivors were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.

The *Maria E. Smith* (or *Mary Smith*) was formerly a packet running between Boston and Halifax. She left Boston for the coast of Africa some time last Autumn. Attempts were made to detain her on suspicion of her being a Slaver, but she ran away from the Revenue Cutter after she had been seized by the U. S. Marshal.

Buenos Ayres.

THE COSTA INVASION—DEFEAT OF FLORES—AFFAIRS AT MONTEVIDEO.

News from Buenos Ayres is to the 1st ult. Latest particulars respecting the Costa invasion state that the invaders have been routed, and that RAMOS MEJIA was killed, and that Costa, with several others—including two Englishmen, one named WILLS, a lieutenant of artillery, and his adjutant—taken prisoner. It was further reported that CHILAVA had died, and that twelve or fourteen officers had been secured. The *British Packet* has published the documents relating to the defeat of FLORES, which took place on the 24th of Jan., and was followed by the invasion of COSTA on the 29th of that month, which was effected in spite of the vigilance of steamers and other cruisers at Zarate, where he effected a landing, and took the town by surprise, deposing the justice of the peace and naming another in his stead as an act of local sovereignty.

By a coincidence, somewhat strange, he discovered an ample supply of horses, and daringly penetrated into the interior, passing the Capilla del Senor, and taking undisturbed possession of the Villa de Lujan. At this time, according to the accounts, the force of COSTA amounted only to 200 men, partly negroes and partly Spanish Basques. From this place he was disturbed by the approach of Colonel CONESSA'S force, and took a southerly direction, as if for Lobos or Chascomus. Beyond this nothing is known but the rumored news of his defeat.

It was said that General URQUIZA had declared war against the Buenos Ayreans, but there was no foundation for the report.

At Montevideo the Meister of Government and Foreign Relations had tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the portfolio handed over in the meantime to the Minister of War. Party feeling ran very high, and the forthcoming elections were looked forward to with apprehension.

San Francisco Markets, March 4.

Seemingly but little need has been paid to-day to any other object save the necessary one of collecting, making engagements, preparing correspondence and remittances, and all other particulars assigned to steamer day, and as a general thing, rarely, since the advent of water in the mines, have the monetary occupation of our mercantile community been so unsatisfactory. The day unquestionably has been "tight," and croakings and grumblings at the exceeding sparseness of the payments due on past account have been loud and numerous. The request for goods for the interior has not flagged, however, and the strong jobbing trade is about the only favorable feature connected with the operations of the day, for, in consequence of general preoccupation, neither importers nor jobbers appear to have had much spare time at their disposal to devote to the necessary negotiations and conferences incident to the consummation of sales. In regard to one or two particulars, we may except. In Flour, the transactions have been important, be tat figures showing in full the existing depression. In Grain, the feeling is excellent, the activity, however, no wise remarkable. In Provisions there has been transacted but little business of an important character and the same may be said with respect to the majority of the other lines of staple goods. Of course, on steamer day there always occurs more or less operations of moment; particulars of which, inasmuch as the sales are forced, are invariably kept strictly concealed, not only with a view of sustaining the market, (which would be very materially weakened by such revelation of rates by no means current,) but also for the purpose of preventing such details from going forward by the steamer. Yesterday, in Domestic Liquors, the favorite of the day was Brandy. To-day, the caprice has turned to Whisky, heavy sales of which have been effected,—a portion of which we have reported this evening, and refer for particulars to the details in our City Trade Report below.

FLOUR—We notice sales of 1,000 quarter sacks Oregon at $8 50; 660 do. do., at $8 50, and 400 do. do. Chile, in bond, at $8. The demand of jobbers has been good, and they report sales of 550 quarter sacks Fowler's self-raising, at $10 50; 40 bbls., Gallego, at $14 50; 200 quarter sacks Commercial Mills, 200 do. do. Magnolia, and 200 do. do. Golden Gate at $9 50; 100 do. do. do. Extra at $10. Potatoes—Sales of 315 bags only, in five parcels, sold at the following figures; 240 bags, in two lots, sold at 5¾c.; 75 do. and 150 do., at 6c.; 20 do. at $5 80. Hams—50 tes, in brine, sold at 10c. Lard—30 cases, 10-lb tins, sold at 10½c. Butter—25 firkins new choice sold at 36c.; 70 do. on terms not stated. Sugar—250 bbls. Crushed sold, to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon*, on private terms. Molasses and Syrup—800 5 and 8 gal. kegs, and 400 do. do., sold at 9c. Brandy—2,600 gals. French Pale Jean Louis, and 100 octaves New-York, sold on private terms. Gin—10 pipes New-York Gin sold at 72½c. Whisky—550 bbls., ex *Comet*, *Flora Temple* and *Red Gauntlet*, sold late this evening at 70c. Dry Goods—50 bales Brown sheetings, 36 do. Indian Head, 50 bales Brown Drills, sold at 8¾c., 30 days. Duck—140 bolts, Nos. 1 to 10, sold on private terms. Naval Stores—50 bales Oakum sold at 10c.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, the lady of Wm. A. Mix, of Shasta, of twins.

In San Francisco, Feb. 26, the lady of John Anderson, of Weaverville, Trinity County, of a son and daughter, making in all 5 children within the past 16 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, the wife of T. A. Hughes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED

In San Francisco, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Capt. James H. Jacobs, of Contra Costa, to Miss Margaret Ann Gray, formerly of Boston.

Feb. 3, by H. F. James, Esq., J. T. Shelby, of Union, to Miss Mary A. Underwood, of Dow's Prairie.

In Carrolton, Placer County, Feb. 21, Mr. Jacob G. High to Mrs. Mary E. Tate, all of Carrolton.

At the residence of the bride's father, Kentucky Ranch, on the 21st inst., by Rev. R. McCulloch, Mr. M. T. Keogh to Miss Catherine Frances Kerrick.

In San Francisco, Feb 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Jerome Aibey, of El Dorado County, to Miss Sarah Ann Bunting, formerly of Bawenna, Ohio.

In Sacramento, Feb. 13, Mr. Geo. W. Locke to Miss Lonisa Harmon.

At Reservoir Hill, El Dorado County, Feb. 22, Mr. S. Martin to Miss M. A. Oldfield.

In San Francisco, Feb. 29, by Rev. N. Thurston, A. J. Winkle, Esq., to Miss Hannah E. Philbrick.

In Nevada, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, George S. Hupp, Esq. to Miss Rachel A. Cross.

In San Francisco, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Fountain S. McKenzie, of Jefferson City, to Miss M. A. Miller, of St. Louis, Mo.

At Trinity Church, in San Francisco, March 1, immediately after the arrival of the *John L. Stephens*, upon which the bride was a passenger, E. B. Benjamin, of San Francisco, to Miss S. Mitchell, of New-York.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev. F. Moeshake, John H. McKinley, Esq., to Mrs. Matilda Williams, all of San Francisco.

DIED

At Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, Dec. 6, Isaac R. Levan, aged 57 years, formerly of Pennsylvania.

In Shasta, Feb. 17, Mr. Josiah M. Sink, aged 24 years, formerly of Mo.

In San Francisco, Feb. 25, Mr. Calvin Laws, aged 32 years, formerly of Westford, Mass.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, Semeel W. Haight, aged 33 years.

At the Mountain Pass House, near Jamestown, Feb. 22, Henrietta, wife of Isaac McLeod.

In San Francisco, Feb. 29, George Edward Hyde, aged 2 years and 10 months, youngest son of George and Ellen J. Hyde.

In San Francisco, March 1, Edward C., infant son of W. F. and Kate D. Babcock.

In San Francisco, March 1, Sarah, wife or James Russell, of England, aged 41 years.

At Utica, N. Y., on the 18th January, Enos H. Brown, aged 35 years, brother of Bradley and Morris S. Brown, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 2d inst., Frederick S., only child of Frederick S. and Maria E. Ellmaker, late of Lancaster County, Penn., aged 4 years, 5 months and 6 days.

In Petaluma, Feb 26, Permella Josephine, wife of J. W. Johnson, aged 23 years, late of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Southern Aid to Kansas—Meeting in Columbia.

A meeting of citizens, in aid of the Southern cause in Kansas, was held in Columbia, S. C., on the 22d inst. The meeting is described as not being very largely attended. From the preamble to the resolutions adopted we make the following extract, a curiosity in its way:

In the impending conflict the right is on our side. A Territorial Government was formed, the validity of the elections recognized even by an Abolition Governor, and confirmed at Washington. The formation of an *Abolition* Territorial Government to supersede that already existing, is moral, if it is not legal, treason; and the instant it resists the laws by force, it will become legal treason. But the traitors, backed by a fierce fanaticism, and a controlling power in the House of Representatives, will not yield without a desperate struggle. That struggle may rend the Union into fragments. There is probably no method of preventing this but by pouring into Kansas a swelling tide of Southern emigrants.

Some have vainly imagined that the Abolition fanaticism will burn out. That it will ere long expend itself, as in all other cases of heated and wild enthusiasm. But it is forgotten that this is a question of political power, rendered fierce and consuming by the burning fever of Abolition fanaticism. The Abolitionists see in it the dispensation of eighty millions of patronage. Their frenzy is a calculating madness. Every Territory they usurp, and every state they undermine, will add to their power. Their appetite will grow upon what it feeds on, and it is impossible to disguise from ourselves what will be the inevitable result.

Let us then wake up to the importance of this immense issue, which involves equally our honor and our safety.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That an Association be formed to promote the settlement of Kansas by Southern emigrants, loyal to the Constitution, and acknowledging obedience to the laws, whose mission shall be as permansnt settlers, to uphold the Government in the maintenance of the just rights of all parties to the Federal Compact, and to vindicate the rights of the South against an armed usurpation.

Resolved, That this meeting constitutes itself such Association, with the addition of the names of such citizens as shall subscribe the same, and be called the *Richland Kansas Association*.

Resolved, That a Central Committee, to consist of twenty oiltzens, be appointed to apply the funds which may be raised by subscription in such manner as, in their judgment, will best promote the objects of this Association.

A Bold Burglary, Robbery, Arson and Attempt at Murder.

From the Easton Express, March 26.

One of the boldest outrages that has ever been committed in this vicinity, we have to record this morning. About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, either one or two men effected an entrance into HOWELL'S store, at Martin's Creek, in Lower Mount Bethel, by boring in the back door of the store a hole large enough to admit an arm, through which the rascals pushed back the bolt. Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, Jr., was sleeping in the store at the time on the counter, and was awakened by the walking of a man, whom Mr. HOWELL describes as being masked with a dark lantern in one hand and a dirk-knife in the other. Before he was fully awake, the fellow made several thrusts at him, but he warded them off, receiving only one slight flesh wound. In the struggle the knife fell, when the wounded proprietor a slung shot and succeeded in giving Mr. HOWELL one blow on his right temple and a second on the back of his neck, which knocked him entirely senseless. The burglar then [illegible] the till of his pocket-book containing [illegible] a lot of dry goods, carpets, he could find, after drawing a heap of combustible goods from the side of the counter, so that they would be ignited by the flames. He no doubt intended to burn down the entire store, to create the impression that it had accidentally taken fire, and that Mr. HOWELL had perished in the flames.

Before retiring the previous evening, Mr. HOWELL had requested a carter who lived close by the store, and who intended going to Easton early next morning, to arouse him before starting, as he wanted to send this money with him. The carter went to the store between three and four o'clock, and found the goods in flames and Mr. HOWELL nearly suffocated. With his whiskers bureed off his face. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and had Mr. H. conveyed to his home, where medical attendance was promptly procured and he is now doing well, although he had a severe wound on his head.

Suspicion rests on two suspicious-looking characters who were seen lurking in the neighborhood for several days. A reward of $50 was offered for their apprehension.

After writing the above, we were informed that the District Attorney, Mr. BALDY, accompanied by ISAAC BELLIS, left town yesterday morning to search of the guilty party or parties, and after some time spent in Monnt Bethel, directed the arrest of an Irishman who aroused their suspicions, and who answered to

...ons and conditions of persons within their ...

...ction, the act in question was what is claimed ... a naked Prohibitory act, suppressing the traffic in ... orders of property altogether, which it clearly is ... presumption would be that it was deemed by the ... Legislature necessary for the public welfare, and I know of no power which could abrogate it except that by which it was enacted.

If its validity could be made to depend in any degree upon the fact that the traffic is productive of the evils attributed to it—intemperance, pauperism and crime, a fact which is scarcely denied or questioned by any one—that fact has been established by the Legislature. The conclusion of the Legislature upon this question of fact is final and conclusive, upon all courts and all persons, as long as the Statute remains unrepealed. And the proposition that the Government does not possess the power to protect itself and its citizens, to whom it owes protection, as a primary and paramount duty, against the consequences of such a traffic, by prohibiting the traffic itself, is monstrous, and strikes at the very foundation of all government.

The general maxim is, that the will of the Legislature is the supreme law of the land, and demands perfect obedience.

Although this rule does not fully obtain here, or in any Government with a written Constitution, placing restrictions upon legislative power, yet, "If there be no constitutional objection to a statute, it is without as absolute and uncontrollable as law flowing from the sovereign power, under any other form of government." (1 Kent Com. 441.)

It is claimed that Courts independent of constitutional restrictions, upon legislative power, have the right to annul statutes and pronounce them void whenever, in their judgment, they are in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Government and tend to individual oppression, although not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of the State.

I know of no such power vested in the Courts, and they should never attempt to usurp it. The limitations upon legislative power are written in the fundamental law, and that is the standard by which all questions of power exercised by the Legislature must be tried. This extent of the question is a legitimate one for adjudication by the Courts, as the construction of the fundamental law necessarily falls within their province. Nor does this involve the philosophical absurdity insisted upon by some writers, of the inferior power annulling the acts of the superior; because, upon our theory of government, the Legislature is power-less when it attempts to pass the limits prescribed by the Constitution. To this extent, under a written constitution, the power may be safely and properly exercised by the Courts, and, indeed, its exercise often becomes necessary to prevent the encroachments of power, and to protect rights shielded by the Constitution.

But to...ond this, such a power exercised by the Courts, would be a mere veto or dispensing power.

No such power is conferred by the Constitution, nor does it pertain to the judicial functions.

Lord Campbell, in a recent case, (Woodward vs. Watts, 2 E. & B., 47.) (76 C. L. R.,) emphatically disclaims any such jurisdiction on the part of the English Courts as that habitually exercised by our Courts in this respect. Indeed, without a written constitution, it has no foundation to stand upon.

Should the time ever come when the Courts, instead of promptly sustaining and enforcing the legislative will, become forward to thwart and defeat it, and assume to prescribe limits to its exercise other than those prescribed in the Constitution; to substitute their discretion and notions of expediency for constitutional restraints; and to declare enactments void for want of conformity to such standards; or when, to defeat unpalatable acts, they shall habitually resort to subtleties and refinements and strained constructions, to bring them into conflict with the Constitution, the end of all just and salutary authority, judicial as well as legislative, will not be far removed. When men chafing under the restraints of particular statutes, and prompted by interest, passion, appetite or partizanship to disregard them, and set their authority at defiance, once begin to expect from Courts immunity and protection, instead of punishment, the Judiciary will have lost, not only its claim to respect and confidence, but the power of enforcing general laws. Courts can only sustain their own authority and efficiency, by vigilantly and fearlessly upholding and sustaining legislative enactments in all cases, where they are not plainly and clearly in derogation of constitutional limitations. The people have a far more certain and reliable security and protection against mere impolitic, over stringent or uncalled for legislation, than Courts can ever afford, in their reserved power of changing, annually and biennially, the representatives of their legislative sovereignty. Left to that final and ultimate tribunal should all such errors and mistakes in legislation be referred for correction.

As there is nothing, therefore, in the Constitution, either of this State or of the United States, which takes away or limits the rights of the Legislature to make such regulations in regard to the traffic in property amongst the citizens of the State, and to impose such restrictions and prohibitions upon it as it shall deem necessary for the public good; this act, so far as it restricts and prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, must be pronounced a valid, constitutional act, and entitled to obedience from every citizen of the State.

Several other questions were discussed upon the argument, but as they have no bearing upon that portion of the act which applies to this case, it is unnecessary to notice them here.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the conviction should be affirmed.

Concurring Opinion of Judge Wright.

Judge WRIGHT delivered no opinion, but *orally* made the following points:

First—The defendant was idicted, tried and convicted, at a Court of General Sessions, for selling intoxicating liquor, in violation of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to prevent Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." There are but two questions in the case: 1. The power of the Legislature to enact laws which shall affect the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and absolutely prohibit such traffic, if, in the judgment of the law-makers, the interests of the State demand it. 2. Whether the last clause of the first section excepts from the operation of the act imported liquors. The last is scarcely a question, as all the judges agree that imported liquors are not excepted, unless in the hands of the importer, in the original package, and which have not been mingled in the general mass of property of the State.

Second—All legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly, subject only to such limitations and restrictions upon the exercise of power as are imposed by the Constitution. The making of laws is the highest exercise of sovereignty, and there is no limitation upon such exercise unless it be found in the Constitution, either in express terms or by necessary implication. This position is conceded by the...thority in the Court. The Legislature possess the power not only to regulate the traffic in a particular article of property, but to prohibit the traffic altogether. They had the power to enact the act in question, unless it conflicts with some Constitutional provision. This also is conceded by a majority of the Court. The only question, therefore, is whether the exercise of Legislative power as evinced in the prohibitory clauses of the act, conflict with any Constitutional provision.

Third—The prohibitory clauses of the act are not in hostility with that abstract declaration of fundamental right, viz.: that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. I have been at a loss to perceive how this provision can be applied in restraint of the power attempted to be exerted in the first and other sections of the act relating to prohibition, or how applicable the prohibitory clauses of the fourteenth section of the act, to the former are void. The restrain, or prohibit the sale of liquors, or even keeping them, under such restraint as the law-makers may impose, and making the sale or keeping in prohibited places an offence, is not an enactment within the sense of the Constitutional provision, *depriving* a person of his *property* without due process of law.

This right, which is declared fundamental, was extorted by *Magna Charta*. It was originally a limitation upon arbitrary power, and as much concerned the life and liberty of the subject as his property. Indeed more, as life and liberty were more valuable than property. It secured the right that no man should be *deprived* of life, or liberty, or property without judicial investigation and judgment. This is all that it meant in *Magna Charta*, and all that it meant in the Constitution. It is aimed at any *actual* deprivation of life, liberty or property by the direct exercise of power, whether executive or legislative, and not by any construction, deduction, through the operation of acts to promote the public well-being, or even creating offences hitherto unknown to the law.

A law, the tendency of which may be to lessen the value of a particular article of property, or even making it an offence to keep it in certain places, is not depriving one of his property within the meaning of the provision. That is not the right protected from legislative invasion. The citizen, a subject of Government, is not to be deprived of life, or liberty, or his property, by arbitrary fines, forfeitures, confiscations, attainders, or the like, without judicial sentence. This is the right secured, and all of it. The restraint upon legislative power extends no further than that the Legislature shall not enact a statute which, in the terms of the act itself, creates an offence or forfeits property, convicts the offending party, and pronounces judgment upon him without the interposition of the judicial authority of the Government. I cannot, therefore, perceive how the prohibitory clauses of this enactment are in conflict with the Constitutional provision referred to; or how similar provisions applied to liquor as an article of property, would be valid as falling within the Constitutional inhibition, if such property be acquired subsequently to the act taking effect. Indeed I cannot see how the question as to when the property is acquired can affect the construction of the Constitutional provision, or how an enactment may not fall within the restriction if applied to subsequent acquisitions, and does fall within it as to existing property. Would an act be valid that deprived a person of liberty subsequently, and invalid as to the right to liberty existing at the passage of the act? Yet the deprivation spoken of relates as much if not more to liberty than to property.

Third—There is no other question in this case than the one whether the prohibitory clauses of the Act in question conflict with the constitutional provision referred to. I think they do not. It follows, therefore, that the Legislature have power to absolutely prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, or even restrict, as to the places in which it may be kept, without regard to the question as to when property in the article was acquired.

Fourth—The point does not arise, in this case, whether the constitutional provision that the trial by Jury, except as heretofore had, shall remain inviolate forever, as a restraint upon the Legislature against creating a Court of Special Sessions to try offences under the Act, and exclude the offender from the right of trial by a Common Law Jury. It does, however, arise in the Tombee case, as the party asked to give bail to appear at the General Sessions. I do not think that the section of the Act empowering Courts of Sessions to try offences under the Act conflicts with the constitutional provision.

Fifth—The question of the validity of some of the provisions for executing the act is not, in either case, such as the authority to search for and seize liquors suspected to be kept in violation of the act. I entertain great doubts whether these latter provisions can be upheld; but not for the reason that they are repugnant to the clauses of the Constitution referred to, but to another clause in that instrument. It is unnecessary, however, to pass upon the question.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—*The Coast of California*—We were shown, yesterday, at this office, a beautiful map of the survey of Anacapec Island, and the eastern part of Santa Cruz Island, situated in the channel of Santa Barbara, which survey was executed and returned to this office by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. On these maps are exhibited, with much accuracy, the precise character of the coast and the elevations and depressions of the land. This will prove valuable information to navigators and others. We understand, however, that further operations are necessary to subdivide the Islands into tracts before sales can be made. The Coast Survey have in charge the survey of all the Islands on this coast, with a view to their sale as other public lands, so that those who fancy ocean homes may, before long, obtain the object of their desire.—*Union.*

JAPANNING LEATHER.—The new process consists in opening the pores of the leather by impregnating it with sulphur, for the purpose of preparing it for enduring a great degree of heat, and for toughening the fibres. The sulphur is combined with varnish, and any gum-elastic solution may be combined with it.

Emancipation at the South—Tolerance of Louisiana.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* has an interesting and suggestive article on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

It is worthy of remark, and furnishes food for reflection, that this class of population, free colored persons, should be so differently regarded in Louisiana from any other of the Southern States. The tendency and effect of the laws of emancipation in this State, by simplifying and facilitating the process, are to increase and encourage the free colored population. In all of the other Slave States the laws regulating emancipating slaves are either rigidly restrictive or absolutely prohibitory. Taking, by way of example, the two States before mentioned, Virginia and Georgia; we find in the former that the laws prohibit any emancipated slave from remaining in the Commonwealth for a longer period than twelve months. In Georgia it is impossible, either by law or by an act of the Legislature as one of special grace, to emancipate a slave without immediate deportation; and, as we have seen, the Legislature has just passed a law providing for the removal of those who are living in a free condition in that State, which they have acquired by birth or otherwise. On the other hand the process of emancipation in Louisiana is the simplest thing in the world. The article in the code says: "The master who wishes to emancipate his slave is bound to make a declaration of his intention to the Judge of the parish where he resides; the Judge must order notice of it to be published during forty days by advertisement posted at the door of the Court House; and if at the expiration of this delay no opposition be made, he shall authorize the master to pass the act of emancipation."

The condition of the freed man in Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana after emancipation is as different as possible. In the two former States the only effect of emancipation is to secure him his personal liberty and the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor; while, in Louisiana, with the exception of voting and holding office, he enjoys all the legal rights of any other citizen. His testimony in a Court of Justice is good against a white man; he can purchase, sell and hold property, both real and personal, in his own name, and he can sign and execute any notarial act, deed, bill, or other legal instrument. Louisiana is more tolerant and indulgent of this class of population than any other State in the Union.

A few facts which we gather from the census are curious enough for the general reader. They will serve to show how particularly interested the citizens of New-Orleans are in this subject.

The entire population of the city in 1850, including Lafayette, was 133,650, divided as follows: 103,748 whites; 10,300 *free* color and 19,607 slaves—showing that the free colored was more than half as large as the entire slave population. The relative proportion of the free colored population and the slaves in some of our Southern cities is deserving of attention and reflection. In Richmond, the free colored stand to the slaves as 1 to 4¾; in Norfolk as 1 to 5; in Charleston as 1 to 6; in Savannah as 1 to 9; in Mobile as 1 to 9; while here in New-Orleans it is more than 1 to 2.

There are some other singular features in the census going to shew to what extent this system is gradually permeating and extending itself; and how in this State and city, by a concatenation of circumstances, this class of our population has acquired a *status* and influence unknown in any other city, even in the Free States. Let our readers ponder upon the following comparisons. In the City of New-York, with a population of over 600,000 souls, there are a little over 13,000 free colored; while in New Orleans, with not over a fourth the population, we have the rise of 10,000 free colored. The population of free colored males to free colored females in this city, is as 4 to 6. The mulattoes are to the blacks as 6 to 2.

Of the free colored population in New-York City, sixty were clerks, doctors, druggists, lawyers, merchants, ministers, printers and teachers, or one in about fifty-five; in New-Orleans there were one hundred and sixty five, or one in eleven, engaged in similar pursuits, which may be considered as requiring education. It will thus be seen that the free colored population of New-Orleans are acquiring an assimilation to the whites in education and influence, (whether for good or evil, is the problem,) superior to that of any other State or city, either in the slave or non-slaveholding States. It is a subject of study for the philosopher, the philanthropist, and the statesman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIVORCE CASE.

Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen C. Cox.

Mr. Schaffer's Closing Speech for the Plaintiff—The Charge of the Chief Justice—A Sealed Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.
THURSDAY, March 27, 1856.

The case was resumed this morning at the usual hour.

The Court-room was crowded from an early hour, and Officer Busteed an old typo, who kept guard at the door, and discharged his duties with impartial fidelity, had difficulty in restraining the clamorous crowd from rushing in and choking up the aisles. At 11 A. M. the learned Chief Justice took his seat, and directed the Clerk to call over the Jury roll. All the Jurors answered, and the counsel for plaintiff were requested to proceed with the summing up.

Mr. Schaffer then rose and addressed the Jury in explanation of the motives which had influenced him to beg of his learned brother counsel the privilege of closing this case; a privilege which he would neither have desired nor obtained had it not been for the unwarrantable and unprecedented character of the opening of the counsel for the defence.

Here he was interrupted by the entrance of the defendant, whose black lace veil was covered with a brown one. She was accompanied by three or four female friends.

Mr. Schaffer resumed by taking up the sixty-one points which, he said, were presented by the opposing counsel in his closing speech, and every one of which was unconfirmed by the evidence save three, and these three were adopted by the counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Schaffer reviewed the positions of the defence at considerable length; he rebuked strongly the conduct of the counsel for the having himself into the arena of four prostitutes for confirmation of the defendant's innocence, when he (Mr. Gerard) had himself asserted the principle that immorality and falsehood went hand in hand. The speaker next addressed himself to the evidence adduced by the defence to impeach the testimony of Ayres, Boone, and Carhart, and argued that that testimony was without weight in itself, and, if it were, that the substantial evidence produced to sustain the witnesses was more than sufficient to overcome it. Mr. Scheffer read, under the hand of the plaintiff, the reasons—founded on family, social and religious—for which he claimed a divorce, and a contradiction that in so claiming he was prompted to any degree by a wish to get married again.

After a brief recess, which followed the termination of Mr. Schaffer's very eloquent and forcible address, the learned Chief Justice proceeded to charge the Jury, substantially as follows:

His duty, he said, as connected with this case, was a very simple one, and he would discharge it very briefly. It was a peculiar case, involving no matter of law, and requiring, therefore, little on his part beyond the mere indication of the questions which the jury was to decide. The case was one of pure matter of fact, and, therefore, a matter which, by the rules that govern trials in our courts, exclusively belonged to the Jury. All the Court could do to aid them was to call their attention distinctly to the issues which the parties had framed, and which it was the province of the Jury to decide, and to present such remarks upon the character and nature of the evidence generally as might be necessary, in order to enable them to judge more readily and rightly of the understanding and effect of the testimony, than otherwise they might be able to do. This bill, or action, or whatever they might call it, which was commenced by Dr. Cox, was brought for the purpose of dissolving the marriage between himself and his wife. In order to do that it was necessary that he (the plaintiff) should establish, first, and chiefly, the fact of adultery; and then, if he succeeded in doing that, it was necessary that certain other things should be done—but things which, in this case, would not be subjects of dispute—in order to enable the Court to act in giving the plaintiff a divorce. As was usual in cases of this kind, certain issues had been framed by order of the Court which had sent down this matter to be tried before them, (the Jury,) requiring an answer on their part. These issues were read to them, he believed, in the opening of this case; but, for the sake of presenting the matter more fully and clearly before them, he would refer to them again. The first was, whether the plaintiff in this action ever married with the defendant. To that fact both parties acceded. The second was, whether the defendant had committed adultery, and had criminal connection, as was alleged in the complaint. The question was not whether she had committed adultery, generally speaking, but whether she had committed such or any of the adulteries which the plaintiff had thought proper to charge against her in this action. The third issue was, whether or not five years had elapsed since the plaintiff discovered this criminal conduct on the part of the defendant. And, again, whether the plaintiff had voluntarily cohabited with her after he had become aware of the fact of her adultery; because, if he did it at he waived the legal consequences of the crime, and could not sustain an action brought on the ground of her adultery. Again, it was asked whether or not such adultery was committed by the defendant with the consent or countenance of the plaintiff; because, if a man consented or connived at the adultery of his wife, he could not claim a divorce. As to the three last issues, they were manifestly to be found in the negative. Five years had not elapsed since the discovery, by this plaintiff, of the alleged adultery of his wife—five years had not elapsed since their marriage; there was no evidence at all that the plaintiff had cohabited with his wife since their separation, which took place in December, 1853; and there was no evidence at all to show that the plaintiff had connived or consented to the misconduct of his wife, whatever it might be.

The whole controversy, therefore, settled down upon the second issue—that was, whether the adultery was committed as charged in the complaint.

The adultery, then, as charged in the complaint, was charged in two forms. To the first place it was set forth, as was usual in these cases, upon information and belief, because it rarely (perhaps never) happened that a plaintiff suing for a divorce, whether that plaintiff were husband or wife, had any personal knowledge of the facts on which they relied for a verdict. The plaintiff averred that he believed his charges were true, and he founded his complaint upon that information and belief. The complaint set forth adultery as having been committed with four individuals, specifying names, time and place—first with Gilheely, with whom she was charged with having committed adultery on several occasions; then with Dwyer, and with Perkins, and with Conroy. Now, it was sufficient to say that there was no kind of evidence, not the slightest, to support any of these charges. These men had not been named in connection with her in any possible way so as to give any reason to suspect that any improper conduct had taken place between her and either of them. Those issues were, of course, out of the question. And then came the issues which gave rise to the difficulty in this case. The plaintiff went on and set forth seven places in which this offence was alleged to have been committed. The law permitted the plaintiff to set forth facts of adultery without specifying the person or persons with whom the defendant committed it; but he could not set forth the fact without specifying some time, or place, or circumstance from which the guilt of the party might be inferred. And the law required that this should be done for two reasons: In the first place, as the plaintiff sets forth that he is informed and believes any fact from which he infers guilt, that information must have reference to some particular time, or place, or circumstance; in the next place, it was but common justice to the party charged. It would never answer for the plaintiff to charge adultery generally, come to trial and prove any charge he liked, because no man or woman placed on that stand upon a general charge could be prepared, or be presumed to be prepared to explain any fact of his or her life, no matter how remote, especially when that fact was not pointed out. In specifying these charges of adultery then, without specifying any person, it was necessary that in the case there should be set forth reasonable certainty as to the times and places, and circumstances under which it took place. That this plaintiff had done, or at least claimed to have done, in reference to the seven particular places mentioned in the complaint.

The learned Judge repeated the names of the places referred to, including the house No. 59 Thirty-sixth-street, and No. 55 St. Mark's-place; and went on to remark that a great deal of evidence had been given in the course of the trial as to the house No. 88 Wooster-street. It turned out, he said, after examining the complaint, that No. 88 Wooster-street was not mentioned in it. If this fact had been brought to his attention at the proper time, he should have excluded all evidence in reference to it. It was not very essential, however, how that matter stood, because, if the witnesses were correct in what they had sworn as regarded the other places mentioned, then, of course, whatever may have taken place at No. 88 Wooster-street, became very unimportant.

As to the character of the issues which they (the Jury) were to try, this evidence, so far as it affected the defendant, was with the law called circumstantial. No witness had been called who pretended to see anything in relation to any criminal act alleged to have been performed by this defendant, except the fact of her visiting on various occasions and from time to time those houses of ill-fame. The ground of the plaintiff's case was that the fact of her visiting those places of ill-fame on various occasions and in various ways was sufficient reason for the Jury in drawing the inference that she went there for the purpose of prostituting herself. And that was a legitimate ground, because, in relation to offences of this kind, where there scarcely ever could be direct evidence of the adulterous act, of course the Jury must rely upon circumstantial evidence.

And it was, perhaps, important for them, (the Jury,) to understand whether the rule of law which established and defined the effect and operation of evidence of this character, was founded on good sense. In the first place every man and woman was presumed to be innocent until his and her guilt was established. The law of the State, as well as the law of Christian charity, always asserted that principle. Their (the Jurors') duty was undoubtedly, first, to ascertain with certainty what circumstances were proved, and then to ask themselves, could these circumstances reasonably be accounted for upon the supposition of the innocence of the parties charged? If so, then, of course, the circumstantial evidence failed. If they could not be so accounted for, the Jury might rest upon them with entire safety, drawing these conclusions from them, which all men, in similar circumstances, would naturally draw.

There were two or three remarks, the learned Judge continued, which he was called upon to make here, and which were applicable to peculiarities in the presentation of the case on both sides. Counsel in the heat of the plaintiff, and in opening it on the part of the defendant, and in the summing up for both parties the counsel had entered into irrelevant matters, and made offers and statements which the facts in evidence would not sustain. It was very natural that counsel should, from listening to the suggestions and narratives of their clients in relation to these matters, make statements which they might subsequently find it difficult to substantiate, or which, if they could, they would not be allowed to substantiate; and that they should imbibe strong personal opinions and express those opinions in very strong language, even lending the force of their own personal character and conviction to the assertions thus made by them. How far it was proper for counsel to so identify themselves with any cause as to add the weight of their own personal reputation, and conviction, and their private as well as professional standing to the truth of the facts alleged by them in behalf of their clients, was a matter which, perhaps, it was not important to discuss. It was very difficult as he (the learned Judge) knew from observation and experience, for counsel to separate themselves entirely from the case and their client, and confine themselves exclusively to the facts that were proved, aveiding the influence of their own minds from matters not in proof, and confining their language merely to argument on the testimony. It was important for the Jury, therefore, and he (the Judge) had had occasion frequently in the session of the Court

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in subscribers residing within the City for Six Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 5 o'clock, and the other at three o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies, Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The mail steamship *Illinois* arrived at this port last evening with over a million and a quarter in treasure from California. She brings two weeks later news from the Pacific State—the most interesting item of which is the trial of Page for embezzling the assets of Adams & Co. It seems that the cash book and ledger of Adams & Co. were the evidence chiefly relied on in the case, but these were missing. On the 25th of February they were discovered in the most extraordinary manner on the beach where they had been washed ashore by the waves. The event created quite a sensation in San Francisco. More Indian depredations have occurred at the North. A thrilling account of the descent of a body of savages upon a settlement on the Rogue River, will be found among our extracts. Thirty settlers and their families are supposed to have been massacred. Besides the intelligence from California and Oregon, the *Illinois* has brought later news from the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Sandwich Islands.

The News From Europe.

The Cunard steamship *Ems*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at Boston at an early hour yesterday morning; and her mails, dispatched in the early train, reached this City yesterday afternoon. She brings no news of importance.

The Paris Congress held its seventh sitting on Monday, the 10th of March, but its proceedings, like those of previous sittings, were conducted in complete secrecy. The belief continued to prevail that the object of the Conference would be attained. In a written reply to an address of the nobles of Silesia, in Prussia, thanking him for the readiness he had shown to negotiate, the Czar expresses "a hope that God will favorably hear the prayers which he, and those who share his sentiments, unceasingly offer Him for the success of this attempt."

Paris was, as usual, in an excitement about the approaching Imperial birth; and correspondents say that the greatest curiosity was manifested by the public to see the Imperial baby clothes. Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been seriously ill; but, on the day previous to the Prince's departure, his malady had taken a favorable turn, and he was considered out of danger by his physicians.

The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict, in the Sadleir fraud case, that the deceased committed suicide while perfectly sane. Some late and interesting news from the Crimea will be found among our extracts this morning published.

The market accounts by this arrival are more favorable to Grain and Flour than by the previous steamer. Flour had advanced 1s. the barrel; Wheat 4d. the bushel, and Corn 1s. the quarter, in Liverpool. Cotton was less buoyant, and the sales moderate, without marked change in the quotations. The Funds were ¼ per cent. better on the London Stock Exchange; Consols 91¾, and the Continental Exchanges were tending in favor of England.

Small-Debt Courts.

A vast number of small and just debts are daily lost, because the expense of recovering them by law would more than swallow them up. In this City, especially, is this evil most seriously felt. A poor woman, who is refused her pay for shirt-making; a mechanic, whose customer refuses or shirks a small bill for repairs; a landlord, to whom some trific of rent remains due—usually must elect to lose both their money and their work, for the plain reason that they cannot afford to pay the expenses of the Court and the lawyers. Even in larger causes, many men prefer to lose amounts of a hundred or two hundred dollars, rather than fling double the sum after it, and lose time, temper, and comfort, into the bargain, while dangling after the lawyer and the Court.

In this, as in some other directions, where not enough credit is given, our English brethren have made a step in advance of us, and that in the City of London, the very centre and vortex of all the great devouring legal machineries. This is the establishment—accomplished only within a few years, of County Courts, or Small-Debt Courts, as they are called, for the adjudication of small claims. Although, as their name indicates, they are formally erected in all the counties of England, yet their most noticeable work has been done in the metropolis where an example has been set which we most sincerely wish might be followed in this abyster-haunted New-York of ours.

In these Courts—which, it may be noticed, are a reproduction at this late day of some of the leading features of the very early Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence—the parties litigant most usually plead their own causes. The Judge decides the case, not uninterestedly, as a mere fee-catcher, but disinterestedly, as a friendly arbitrator between the parties—checking quarrels, suggesting compromises, and, in a broad spirit of equity, doing justice in each individual case. The Court fees (and the attorneys' fees, too, in case any one chooses to indulge in that deleterious luxury) are published in a plainly-printed table on the wall. The parties are heard, under the restriction of a proper curial courtesy, and with the advice and assistance of the Judge in elucidating and ordering their narratives. A very usual decree is, that payment of the disputed claim shall be made in a fortnight. This allows time to gather the evidence, and, on default, summary execution would then issue. Fraud would cease on enforcement of immediate payment. The Court often suggests to parties that the claim should be paid in installments, at stipulated intervals; and by friendly and harmonizing assistance, impartially distributed, in every possible manner promotes the amicable compromise of differences.

The speed with which these Small-Debt Courts transact business is marvelous. A non-suit or default is taken as an average expenditure of *two minutes*. Defended cases occupy, perhaps, an average of fifteen minutes; and the days are not unfrequent when a hundred cases are worked off within the business hours of the Court. In a single year the number of writs issued, according to the old fashion, from the English Court of Queen's Bench, was diminished by about fifteen thousand by the operation of these minor tribunals—a process which, though doubtless not very inspiriting to the long array of gentlemen of the law, cannot but have materially advanced the cause of substantial justice, and the interests and happiness of the masses of the people.

Hardly any reform of a more directly practical character could be attempted in New-York City than the establishment, under proper auspices, of Courts of a character generally similar to these. There should be one in each Ward. They should be presided over, not by political partisans elevated to the Bench as a reward for party service done, but by clear-headed and benevolent men, fearless, patient and unwearied industrious. Such men are not extravagantly plentiful—they do not grow on every bush; but they may be found. Will not our Legislative Committee, or our City delegation at Albany, or, better yet, our citizens, influential and interested in City Reform, consider and act for the erection of tribunals of the species indicated? Under their operation, we should hear fewer disgraceful stories of sewing girls cheated out of their hard-earned shillings, and might hope for the diminution, and, perhaps, the extirpation of those foul creatures, the "skinners," or "shysters," or "Tombs lawyers," whose existence is so scandalous both as a fact and as an indication. Let us have Small-Debt Courts.

Posthumous Justice.

Fourteen years ago the House of Representatives at Washington was the scene of a strange contest still fresh in the memory of living men. John Quincy Adams, an ex-President of the United States, was placed upon trial in that body for the crime of treason, having presented from certain citizens of Massachusetts a petition for the dissolution of the Union, in view of the aggressions of Slavery, and moved for its reference to a Select Committee that they might report why it should not be granted. The petition, it is needless to say, was as absurd, and foolish, and misdirected as petition well could be. No one better appreciated its folly than the venerable statesman who introduced it; but so sacred in his eyes was the right of petition inherent in the people—a right which the Senate by the Atherton gag-rule had practically abrogated, and which the House boldly questioned—that no representation from his constituents ought, he believed, to be arrested by him in its passage from them to Congress. How the white-haired "old man eloquent" stood up alone for a fortnight against the assaults of the whole South; how he effectually and finally extinguished that brilliant young Kentuckian, Tom Marshall, whom the Slaveholding interest put forward as its champion; how he converted by the masterly power of argument and eloquence his defence into attack until the South, worsted, and shamed, and baffled, begged for compromise; and, that refused, ended by confessing itself beaten, and the glorious old man the victor—all this is written on the records of Congress and the recollections of thousands, the most glowing and interesting page perhaps in either.

The Legislature of Ohio in 1842 consisted of as compact a representation of old-fashioned Loco-Focoism as ever gladdened the heart of Sam Medary, the State Printer. Without waiting to hear the result of the conflict at Washington—a result for which the whole country waited with breathless eagerness—they passed resolutions of censure against the ex-President, and spread them on the journal. A movement is now on foot to expunge those resolutions. A resolution to that effect has been reported in the State Assembly. Mr. Joshua R. Giddings, who sat beside Mr. Adams throughout the trial and triumph, has written an able and highly interesting letter commending the step, and testifying that Mr. Adams, in his last hours, expressed the hope that the day might come when the Legislature of Ohio should do him justice by rescinding the malignant resolves. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the resolutions will not be expunged, but rescinded. The journals of representative bodies should be sacred—the record of the opinions prevailing at the time, and not of those, though vastly more enlightened, which came into later fashion. If the Legislature of 1856 regard the Legislature of 1842 as unjust, let it say so on the journal. Let it place the retraction and amend beside the wrong. But there is neither right nor propriety in blotting out the official entry of the historical fact, that a body of men could be found at one time capable of the flagrant iniquity embodied in those resolves, and that such incidents befel the early efforts of patriotic men in their vindication of a great popular right. It was a gross outrage, it is a brand on the otherwise clear fame of the State; but the Legislature and the people of to-day are not responsible for it, and may indeed retain it as a guage of the immense advance and elevation which popular sentiment has achieved since those evil days. Sound policy equally argues against this Bentonian invention. No more effectual plan of perpetuating the memory of the shame and wrong could be devised. Who would now know that the Senate of the United States had once censured the conduct of Andrew Jackson, but for the sponge of Mr. Benton? A circumstance sure to perish without such ill-judged stirring of its embers, purge into vigorous flame, the very means of immortality. The sponge does not erase it; it brightens, and clears the face of the record, so that it must be read and unforgotten. On general principles, therefore, we cannot regard favorably the right or propriety in thus falsifying the record.

The special case of Mr. Adams is certainly exempt from such necessity. It is due to his fame and his wishes that expiation should be made for the wrong done. It is a requirement of justice, perhaps, that the people of Ohio should now as publicly, and where they erred, make and record their solemn recantation. A resolution declaring that the legislative censure of other days was, in the opinion of the present legislature, misapplied and undeserved, and that so far from blame, Mr. Adams merited the gratitude and admiration of all believers in popular rights, and right of every sort, would add no leaf to the laurels of the heroic old man, but would rectify on the page of history the character of a slandered people. Rescinding resolutions may go thus far with entire propriety. But it is to plunder those laurels, to hide the inner circle of thorns which stung and goaded the wearer. Mr. Giddings tells us how often Mr. Adams recurred to those miserable resolutions, and how their injustice haunted him even on his death bed. He was more, it seems, than a gallant old soldier: he was a martyr. This posterity has a right to know; they ought, for the sake of the lesson, to know the full measure of contempt and obloquy against which the early champions of Freedom had to struggle; what sacrifices they had to make; what scorn, desertion, and reproach they had to bear. Friendless, unsupported by popular sympathy, they endeavored to stem at its first flow the tide of aggression, against which the whole North is at last aroused and opposed. Friendship and support then would have saved the perilous contest through which we are now obliged to pass. These things cannot be too solemnly remembered; and we should be more careful not to lose the invaluable moral, in our indiscreet zeal for reparation. The fame of John Quincy Adams will brighten through all time, and be all the more illustrious for the contemporary efforts to tarnish and obscure it. And for the fame of the Ohio Legislature, of 1842, very obviously the less that is said of it the better. Let there be a formal recantation of the censure; but let it stand without erasure.

☞ In the United States Senate yesterday, all matters connected with the action of the Naval Retiring Board were made the special order for Monday next. The Invalid Pension bill was passed. Senator Harlan made a speech on Kansas affairs, taking ground against Mr. Douglas' report. In the House, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system. The rest of the day was occupied in the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of the Commissioners of Elections in Washington. The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

☞ The State Senate, yesterday, passed the bill to amend the Charter of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company; to extend the Genesee Valley Canal, and to levy a mill tax for the support of Government. The Senate refused to put forward the bill to amend the laws relative to divorce. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to prevent intemperance and its consequences, which reënacts the law of 1850, striking out the search and seizure clause, providing for trial by Jury, and making prohibition prospective in its action so as not to include liquors in possession at the time of its passage—thus meeting the constitutional objections to the old law.

☞ The opinion of Judge Johnson, of the Court of Appeals, affirming the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law, will be found in this morning's Times, together with the concurrent opinion of Judge Wright.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, March 27.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

All matters connected with the action of the Naval Board were made the special order for Monday next.

WRITS OF ERROR.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the allowance of writs of error from inferior Federal Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases.

PENSIONS.

The Invalid pension bill was passed.

KANSAS.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate on the subject of Kansas, taking ground strongly against Mr. Douglas' report.

He said that he had never hitherto desired to discuss the question of Slavery, believing such agitation mischievous and fraught with danger to the perpetuity of the institutions of the country. Others differed with him in this opinion, and among them, the President, who, without waiting for the organization of the House, sent Congress two voluminous messages, reviving the whole subject, judicially, politically and historically. It would, therefore, be disrespectful to the President, and to those who represent his views in the Senate, to ignore his favorite theme. Mr. Harlan then entered into an examination of Mr. Douglas' Kansas report, concluding by declaring its representations of historical facts partial, perverted and highly colored. He (Mr. Harlan) had no doubt that bodies of armed men entered Kansas for the express purpose of controlling the elections, some by false swearing and some by the use of force and arms and other ways of carrying out their designs. No amount of talent, strength, logic or force of eloquence could obliterate these historical truths. It was remarkable that, although statements from the London *Times*, *Telegraph* and other foreign journals, were quoted by old and experienced Senators, without exciting sneers or expressions of scorn, yet when, from the newspapers of our own country, proof is adduced to show that gigantic frauds have been perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, the statements are treated with disrespect, and regarded as unworthy of notice. All the Pro-Slavery papers of Kansas and Missouri admit the fact of forcible interference, and justify it as necessary and proper. Mr. Harlan continued in advocacy of the power and duty of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He denounced the idea that Slavery should be permitted in a Territory—saying that once established, it could not be expelled! In the course of his remarks, Mr. Harlan alluded to the injustice of Slavery, and argued that the negro has the same physical, mental and moral nature as the white man, and that his inferiority gave the white no right to enslave him.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 27.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular System, so as to repeal, among other things, so much of it as requires that all diplomatic agents shall be of the grade of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS, ETC.

The consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of the Commissioners of Election in Washington, was resumed.

The friends and opposers of the amendment of Humphrey Marshall engaged in a Parliamentary struggle, involving many motions and yea and nay votes. The amendment requires foreigners, in addition to general qualifications, to procure their certificates of naturalization one year before voting.

Mr. Cobb, Georgia, at 5 o'clock moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms summon absentees, and compel attendance. The House was left without a quorum, owing to the factious movements of the majority.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, indignantly denied the charge.

The House, wearied with the struggle, adjourned by five majority.

From Washington.

CONFERENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WITH THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEMBERS—MR. FORNEY'S WITHDRAWAL, ETC.

Washington, Thursday, March 27.

The members of the National Executive Republican Committee are holding a conference to-night with the leading Anti-Nebraska members of Congress, with the view of determining the best course to be pursued to concentrate all parties opposed to Slavery in the Territories, for securing the nomination of a conservative and generally acceptable Presidential candidate. A circular address to the people of the United States, inviting coöperation in the course above indicated, has been prepared by F. P. Blair, Esq., but has not been finally approved of by the Committee.

Mr. Forney's withdrawal from the *Union* will be announced to-morrow in that pape. His preference for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency superinduces the withdrawal. He retains his interest in the Senate printing.

General Whitfield, sitting as delegate from Kansas, will leave here on Sunday to accompany the Special Committee of the House, all of whom, by that time, will be on their way to the Territory.

The Washington Bank of this city has stopped payment. It was owned by Mr. Speldon, of Chicago.

The Wisconsin Legislature—The Governorship.

Milwaukee, Thursday, March 27.

The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 37 to 9, resolved to recognize Mr. Bashford as Governor. Mr. McArthur also has desisted from his opposition, and concluded to act as Lieutenant-Governor.

A Know-Nothing's Measure Defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Thursday, March 27.

In the lower House of the Legislature to-day the resolution to amend the State Constitution, so that no person shall hereafter hold office in the State unless born in the United States, was defeated. Two-thirds were required in order to pass it, and the vote stood 166 for to 123 against.

The American State Ticket of Rhode Island.

Providence, Thursday, March 27.

Nicholas Brown, Esq., of Warwick, has accepted the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor on the Know-Nothing ticket, in place of Anderson C. Rose, declined.

The Pennsylvania "Union" State Convention.

Harrisburg, Thursday, March 27.

The Convention this morning nominated the following State ticket:

Auditor-General—Darwin Phelps.
Canal Commissioner—Thomas Cochran.
Surveyor General—B. Laporte.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—The Arabia Outward Bound.

Halifax, Thursday, March 27—Midnight.

Up to the present moment there are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now in her thirteenth day.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here, from Boston, at 10½ P. M., and is now about departing again for Liverpool.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 26.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst.

Tamaulipas was still at Puebla, penned in by the Government forces. It is reported that he made propositions to surrender to Comonfort, but his terms were rejected by the latter.

Affairs at Vera Cruz are quiet. The company to construct a railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was still forming.

News from Texas.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 26.

The steamship *Perseverance* has arrived here, with Galveston dates to the 22d.

The Indians were still troublesome, and citizens on the frontier were organizing companies for protection.

Maine Liquor Law in Nova Scotia.

Boston, Thursday, March 27.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed the Maine Liquor Law, by 27 to 20, to go into effect immediately.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—Shakespeare's Comedy of "As You Like It" was revived here last night for the first time this season, Mr. Wallack sustaining his favorite character of *Jacques*. A few changes have been made in the cast, foremost amongst which we must mention Miss Louisa Howard, who sustained the character of *Rosalind*. This lady is already slightly known to our readers. In a certain line of characters she has few superiors, and her accession to Mr. Wallack's company must therefore be considered as eminently desirable. But we doubt if Miss Howard's talent lies in the direction of Shakespeare's heroines. She has a pleasant, flexible, feminine voice, but in cultivating it to the inflections of the comic muse she has acquired a perniciously artificial method, and no longer *speaks*. Defects are unpleasantly apparent in such a character as that of *Rosalind*, even when they are not of an exaggerated character.

Mr. Brougham (of all men in the world) was the *Adam* of the evening, and performed with artistic skill and delicacy. It was a little hard to appreciate "The King of the Tuscaroras" in this very opposite *rôle*, but he was worth appreciating, and quite succeeded in cooling down the boisterous ardor of his nature to the chilly temperature of an old man's blood. In other respects the play was excellently cast, except in the rural episode. The two gentlemen who were *Sylvius* and *Corin* made themselves and the episode ridiculous by clothing their speech in the silly hombast of the melodrama.

Burton's Theatre.—The excellent extravaganza of "Ganem" was produced here last night, and with the aid of Mr. Burton's and Mrs. Howard's acting, achieved a meritorious success. It is the wittiest extravaganza ever written.

MORE CASUALTIES AT SEA.

We shall expect, for some time to come, to receive tidings of marine disasters. Yesterday, the schooner *Ann Gardner* arrived at this port from Nuevitas, which place she left on Feb. 1. The passage was very stormy, and the crew suffered much in consequence. On Feb. 23, when within twenty-five miles of Sandy Hook, she encountered a terrific gale from the northwest, and was blown off to latitude 37°, longitude 68°, losing her jib and jibboom, and having her sails split. The crew were fifteen days on short allowance, and their position began to look very threatening, when the United States cutter *Washington* hove in sight, and supplied them with provisions.

The Brig Clement Ashore.

Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, has received the annexed dispatch from Newport:

March 26.—The brig *Clement*, of and for Boston, from Baltimore, cargo flour and corn, went ashore Monday night near West Passage, bilged. We have got out one lighter of flour, and shall continue to discharge cargo as fast as possible.

Yours in haste, J. D. Northam.

☞ The steamtug *Mercury*, Capt. J. Lienan, returned this morning from her search for the lost bark *J. Forbes*.

The Charity Ball.

The grand Charity Ball in aid of "The Nursery" for the children of poor women, came off at the Academy of Music last night. It was a brilliant affair. The *élite* of Gotham were well represented. About 5,000 tickets were sold. The Academy was tastefully decorated; above the stage letters, formed by jets of gas, read—"Charity—1854." Two bands were in attendance. Commodore Perry and other distinguished persons were present.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF THE HOUR.

The Contractors and the 15 per Cent.

Atlantic Navigation Company—Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Where the Most of the Money is to Go.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The General Orders were the special order of the day in the Assembly, and the following among other bills were ordered to a third reading:

For the relief of Elmira Female College.

To authorize the Black River and Utica Railroad Company to increase their rate of fare to four cents a mile.

To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the Libraries of District Schools.

BREAKWATER AT CAPE MAY.

The Governor transmitted a series of resolutions passed by the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey, soliciting the coöperation of the Legislature of this State, in inducing Congress to grant an appropriation for the commencement of a Breakwater Harbor in Crew Shoal, in the Delaware Bay, near Cape May.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

Most of the session was spent in the discussion of the bill for relief of Contractors, under chap. 329 of the laws of 1854. The bill proposed the payment of the 15 per cent. retained by the State for security. After long debate a substitute was adopted providing for the payment of the interest on the 15 per cent. The enacting clause was stricken out, and the fact reported to the House, when it was restored by a vote of 45 to 43.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the Senate, Mr. C. P. Smith introduced the petition of the National Fire Insurance Company for leave to increase their capital stock. The petitioners state that their capital stock is now $150,000, represented by 4,000 shares of $37 50 each, and they think the usefulness of their Company would be increased if the Legislature would only allow them to increase their capital to $200,000, and for that purpose they ask for the passage of a law which they, with all respect, submit.

BILLS FORWARDED.

An immense number of bills were, this morning, under the pressure of the "Grinding Committee," reported by Select and Standing Committees complete, and ordered to a third reading. Their titles were given yesterday, and the *substance* of the most important have been previously published.

EPISCOPAL ORPHAN-HOUSE.

Mr. Spencer reported a bill to amend the charter of the Orphan-House of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New-York, so as to increase the number of its directors to fifty—twenty-five clergymen and twenty-five laymen.

AMENDING THE CITY MAP.

Also a bill to amend the map of the City of New-York, so as to close Bloomingdale-square in said City. The cause of the offering of this bill, is the fact that parties who have been assessed as for benefit for the opening of this Square, have also been assessed as for benefit for the opening of Manhattan Park to the extent of some $18,000.

BILLS REPORTED.

Favorably on the bill to incorporate the College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Also, by bill to amend the Act incorporating the Society for the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York. The proposed Act changes the name to that of "The New-York State Woman's Hospital," and increases the powers of the corporation so as to enable them to treat on all diseases to which women are peculiarly subject. It increases the number of the Governors to twenty-four, of which, by virtue of their office, the following shall be members: The Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York, the President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the President of the New-York State Medical Society, and the Presidents of the following Medical Colleges: of Physicians and Surgeons; of the University of the State of New-York; the New-York Medical College; the Medical College at Albany; of the University of Buffalo and of Geneva. In addition to the present Governors, the following are named as Governors until the next election, viz.: Peter Cooper, John W. Francis, Henry J. Raymond, Mark Spencer, E. C. Benedict, Robert L. Kennedy, F. C. Doremus, Stacy B. Colline, George W. Varian, Jas. Harper, and J. Marion Sims.

It also provides for the formation of a Board of Female Visitors, who are to report to the Board as occasion may require, and allows all matriculated students of State Colleges to be admitted under such equal regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Governors.

ATLANTIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company. The following is a copy:

"Upon complying with the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act for the incorporation of Companies formed to navigate the ocean by steamships,' passed April 18, 1842, James R. Gilman, Wm. J. Todd, Charles C. Backus, John Butterfield, Frederic Kidder, Nathaniel M. Terry, and Ira Bursley, their associates and successors, shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Atlantic Navigation Company, for the purpose of building for their own use, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering, navigating and owning, sailing and other vessels To be subject to all the provisions of the above mentioned act."

SALE OF LIQUOR.

Mr. Upham introduced a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in all cities and villages and towns of the State. The provisions of the bill are the same as that which passed the Senate, prohibiting the sale in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. Bradford introduced a bill to prevent intemperance and the consequences thereof, which is, in substance, the Prohibitory bill of 1855, with such emendations as the recent decision of the Court of Appeals renders necessary to a constitutional law on the subject.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the city of Buffalo.

To amend the charter of the village of Flushing.

To incorporate the Binghamton Suspension Footbridge Company.

For the relief of the heirs of John Thurman.

To amend the charter of the village of Piermont.

To supply the village of Cohoes with water.

For the relief of Noah Palmer.

Relative to highway labor on Liberty and Fallsburg Turnpike Company.

For the relief of Helen Woon.

For the relief of Leonard Lewis.

To provide for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal.

To provide for the support of Government.

The Senate in Committee then considered the three several bills relative to the Common Schools of this State, &c., and without going through with the same reported progress thereon. Made a special order for Friday, at 12 M.

THE APPROPRIATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

We have before noticed that the Commissioners of Emigration are applicants to the Legislature for an appropriation of $200,000, that sum being necessary to enable them to pay off their indebtedness, and to provide for their coming obligations. I have been looking over the papers presented in support of this application, to ascertain where this indebtedness was distributed, and find that it is mainly owing to the Almshouse departments of the various counties of the State, in the following proportions:

Albany	$4,615 63	Orange	$780 77
Allegany	111 63	Newburg	248 15
Broome	830 79	Oneida	2,538 72
Cayuga	1,464 04	Utica	858 61
Columbia	66 17	Orleans	634 69
Chenango	71	Ontario	795 83
Chemung	349 10	Otsego	9 22
Chatauque	1,902 22	Putnam	83 07
Cattaraugus	635 76	Queens	1,570 67
Dutchess	3,296 27	Richmond	466 86
Poughkeepsie	718 85	Rockland	1,473 81
Erie	902 16	Rensselaer	1,883 62
Essex	35 17	Troy	1,053 27
Fulton	19 67	Schenectady	168 14
Genesee	801 14	Seneca	177 88
Herkimer	582 70	Saratoga	218 20
Hamilton	92 43	Steuben	818 77
Jefferson	155 76	Suffolk	40 91
Kings	25,054 35	Tioga	213 24
Lewis	2,067 10	Ulster	444 42
Livingston	113 04	Wayne	1,105 29
Monroe	4,775 00	Washington	268 52
Montgomery	1,327 35	Westchester	1,781 85
Madison	656 39	Warren	281 46
Niagara	664 91	Yates	589 78
Onondaga	3,999 00		

This was the amount due the counties on the first day of January last. Of course it has since augmented, and I presume it would be safe to say that the present obligations are at least fifteen per cent. more than they were when these tables were made up.

FERNANDO WOOD

Is here to-day; I think he is much inclined to

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, March 27, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of this Company on the 29th of February, 1856, is published in conformity with the provisions of its Charter:

Premiums on risks unexpired on Feb. 28, 1855		$281,196 05
From same received during the year ending Feb. 29, 1856		854,699 80
Total Premiums		$1,135,895 85
Earned premiums during the year	$942,971 13	
Less return premiums	74,164 23	
		$868,806 90
Losses paid	$480,514 13	
Losses ascertained or assumed but waiting proof	101,575 05	582,089 18
Reinsurance		27,873 45
Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes	73,947 18	699,909 81
Profit		$168,897 09

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank	$54,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages	104,100 00
Bills receivable, viz.:	
Premium notes	$248,196 74
Subscription notes in advance of premiums	422,467 81
	670,664 55
Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company	67,900 00
Total	$895,764 55

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of *six per cent.* on the profits heretofore issued, be paid in cash to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next.

Resolved, That a dividend of *twenty per cent.* be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums on certificates for which to be issued on and after the 15th day of May next. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Francis Cottenet,	John S. Williams,	G. Henry Hoyt,
Robt. Emmet, Jr.,	A. M. Lawrence,	John S. Kinsley,
Geo. L. Kuhhardt,	Richard Irvin,	M. K. Grinnell,
Thos. Rigney,	Fred. G. Foster,	F. A. Schapmeister,
C. H. Sands,	Geo. Christ,	C. T. Anderson,
John H. Hicks,	James Brown,	E. H. E. Lyman,
Corn'l K. Sutton,	M. D. Carille,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Chas. Lamson,	Arthur Leary,	J. W. Hoyt,
Mort. Livingston,	Fred. W. Read,	John Anchincloss,
Eugene Dutilh,	Wm. S. Wilson,	K. P. Sandergen.
P. A. H. Renauld,	W. A. Platenius,	

LEOPOLD BIEGEWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at one half below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "Am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt
NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentee and Manufacturers.

ONE PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE.
YOUNG & JAYNE
No. 364 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st.
Importers and dealers in Carpetings of every description. The latest patterns and best styles at the lowest prices.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 491 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of thick velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

HOSTETTER.—NO ARTICLE HAS EVER CREATED the same unqualified satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia and Bilious complaints as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. They remove the bile, force off secretions, impart tone to the system, and give health and vivacity in place of disease and despair. No family can afford to be without them. Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels, &c. BARNES & PARK,
Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

AUTOMATON BIRD TREE FOR SALE.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amidst the snowy branches of which bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of any visible mechanical assistance. The motions of the tiny songsters and their warblings are so natural that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. The mechanism is connected with a clock, which sets it in motion every half hour. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

DEPOT OF CORNELIUS & BAKER'S GAS FIXTURES.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, begs to inform the public that he is special agent for the sale of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated chandeliers, gas fixtures, lamps, &c., and is now opening a most superior assortment of new and beautiful French and American designs, which he offers at extremely low prices.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large Eagle, suitable for store-fronts or for public buildings, just completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm-sts.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with restrictions. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED.—WAX, Porcelain, India Rubber, &c. Also, Heads, Bodies, Arms, Shoes, Hats, &c. Strangers will find this department the largest and best assorted in the City, and the marked price, from which there is no abatement, as low as the selling price of any house in the City. G. W. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find ladies' gaiters at 12½, to $2; first quality slippers, ties and buskins at 75, and 100; second quality, same styles, 62½ and 75 per pair; with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. F. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 124 Canal

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ruschenberger's Pale-Lager Ale**—Is invaluable to Consumptives and those afflicted with diseases of the Kidneys or Tissue. No participator to contract with PHILIP ERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, as there is so much sold that is worthless and injurious. Only at No. 10 Astor House corner Barclay-st., and No. 441 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **A Friend in Need**—Is the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. WISTAR famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

TRADE SALE ROOMS.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
FRIDAY March 28.

☞ **This Day, will be Sold**—The large and valuable invoices of Stationery, fancy and staple. The quantities are large, and to be sold to the highest bidder.
SATURDAY, March 29.
GREAT SALE OF STEREOTYPE PLATES.
At 11 o'clock, will be sold upwards of 150 sets of valuable Stereotype Plates—affording an opportunity to Publishers rarely offered.

☞ **A Special Bulletin for the Sick.**—DR. WISTAR'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL relieves, with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus, restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes the pendency, imparts a fine attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare oriental herbs potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore. If the system has become relaxed, the cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconveniences therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and common rate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs. Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vim of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of their restoration. Before they have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, soon to be realized in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $6 per bottle, two for $5 six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor.
No 192 Broadway, New-York.

BEADS
☞ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 196 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ **Five Days Only—$15 for a Farm**—Or building lot, in the flourishing village of Lake Land, near Lake Keuka-Knoma. This opportunity should be improved by all destitute of a home; $15, payable in instalments, secures each subscriber a deed, on the 1st of April, 1856, for a farm from 2 to 20 acres, or a building lot 50 by 200 feet, equal to four city lots. Here a person can be his own landlord, do with his own as he pleases, as it realize the advantage of his improvements without paying his carriage for city rent. Apply early, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 346 Broadway.

☞ **Wakefield.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, at No. 163 Bowery. The Collectors of Taxes will be there to receive them from such as have not paid. The members must pay the taxes whether they have their Deeds or not. The Purchasing Trustee will also be in attendance to deliver Deeds to those who pay up.

☞ **Cochituate Bank, Boston.**—NOBLE & MICKLEM, No. 193 Greenwich-st., will pay the highest price for Cochituate Bank notes during this week. Holders of them notes are reminded that they must be presented to the receivers in Boston previous to April 1, as they will be worthless after that date.
Cochituate Bank of Boston

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,**
No. 167 Broadway.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

☞ **Ring's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, spasmodic croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Geo. W. Curtis, Esq.,** will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course on Cotemporary English Novelists at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray.* Tickets (25 cents) may be had at the principal Bookstores, and of the Librarian at the Athenæum.

☞ **No Blaze! No Burnt Steaks! No Smoky Kitchen! No Fat in the fire!**—ROBINSON'S patent gridiron gives a delicious broil not only to your steak, ham, fish, chop, chicken or sausage, but a beautiful brown toast to your bread. Sold at No. 79 Maiden-la., 100 feet east of Broadway.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 378 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 150 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **The Creditors of Olof Swedenborg**—Of San Francisco, Cal., are requested to attend a meeting at Office-room No. 19 Commonwealth Bank Building, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock M.

☞ **Diseases of the Skin.**—Dr. NEWTON'S Office for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula, is now at No. 1334 th-av., near 135th-st.

☞ **Trusses, Shoulder Braces,** Abdominal supporters, body belts suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING.
Druggist, No. 192 Broadway corner of John-st.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-STREET.
The undersigned, having extended the dimensions of his warerooms by the addition of another story, is now prepared to offer to the trade an extensive stock of goods in each of the several departments of his business.
THE SILK GOODS DEPARTMENT
comprises Ribbons, Silks Laces and all articles belonging to that branch of the trade, and is constantly being replenished by importations and purchases at auction.
IN THE STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT
may be found every description of Italian, French and English Straw Bonnets, Leghorn Hats, Neapolitan and Straw Laces, Edgings, Trimmings, &c., together with a splendid stock of French Flowers of new and unusually rich and beautiful designs.
IN THE SILK BONNET SHOW-ROOMS
are exhibited the most magnificent French Pattern Bonnets of his own importations, as well as a very large assortment from his own manufactory, unequaled in the variety and elegance of style and finish.
THE DRESS CAP DEPARTMENT,
just added, is a new and attractive feature of the establishment, and the articles exhibited cannot be surpassed in the beauty and tastefulness of their patterns and designs.
All the above goods are offered to the trade at moderate prices, and a call respectfully solicited.
R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS—Buds, Piquets;
Straw Sheets—Straw Twist;
Materials for Florists, &c.,
at reduced prices for
CASH.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Have opened, in their new store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., the largest and most attractive assortment to be found in the City, to which they invite the attention of Milliners and dealers. French straw and pattern bonnets, artificial flowers, ribbons, silks, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION TO SILVERSMITHS, PAWNBROKERS, JEWELERS, &c.—STOLEN, this day, March 27, from a dwelling house in West 23d-st., a quantity of silver-ware, consisting of spoons, ladles, forks, &c., marked L. T.—L. A. T.—C. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, and any person giving information that shall lead to the recovery of the same, at the Police-office, or at No. 44 Beekman-st., shall be well rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—Lost this day, in Broadway, between the Carlton House and Warren-st., a lady's gold hunting case watch, with gold chain and cross attached. The finder will receive the above reward, by delivering the same to No. 24 Warren-st.
D. C. HYDE & CO.

PASS-BOOK NO. 1,485 LOST—ROBERT FRANKLIN with the BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT—Nos. 561 and 563 BROADWAY—Invites the attention of the public to an unequaled assortment of Brussels, Cloaks, Stationary and Parisian Fancy Goods, which he is just opening out of ships *Cumberland, Memphis* and *Francis A. Palmer.*

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufacture, may be seen at the new warerooms of KINSELL, BAILEY & CO., No. 668 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As nursery governess, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman. Her course of instruction comprises the English and French languages music, &c. Her method will be found easy and adaptive; is also an excellent seamstress, and will endeavor to make her services available, for which a good family, which will be a greater consideration than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Thierry-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant Women—the one as cook, is a very superior cook, understands pastries preserves, jellies, &c.; has two wash will assist in the washing—the other as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress—also, a Protestant chambermaid and waiter. All have the best of references, and will go in the country if required. Call or address No. 24 36-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits: one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a most excellent baker; understands all sorts of meats and poultry—and pastry if required; gives excellent City references; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; can wait on any private family. Excellent City references. Call at No. 336 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women, (Protestants)—one is a first-rate meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and boiling; has lived in several good places in this City. The other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable young woman. She understands good plain cooking, bakes bread and cakes and also pastries, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference, and does not object to a nice place in the country. Can be seen at No. 232 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, bakes bread and cakes and plain pastries, and is a first rate washer and ironer; don't object to go to the country, and can give good references. Will be seen at No. 232 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family—the other as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 75 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of general and good business habits as book-keeper, or clerk; is fully competent to act in either of the above capacities. Can produce the best of references from his former employer. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address CLERK, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or as first-rate cook, in a small private family. Has best of references, and can be seen till Saturday night, at No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, assist in the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. Best of City reference from her last place where she has lived three years. Call at No. 27 14th st., cor. of University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women—one as chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do housework. Also, by a good cook and a very nice American girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 17th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman. Is a good plain cook, can wash and iron, do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at her present situation, No. 132 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, to go to Europe, to do plain sewing and dressmaking, and any kind of sewing. Can procure good City reference. Address a note to GERMAN, at this office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; she can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waiter or has no objection to take care of children; will be found very satisfactory, agreeable and pleasant. Call at No. 13 Lewis-st., for two days; has good City references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two good girls. One as cook, washer and ironer or chambermaid and waiter. The other as nurse; capable of taking care of a baby, or chambermaid and fine laundress. Call, for two days, at No 200 East 14th-st., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook, can give good City reference; also a girl for chamber work and assisting in washing or taking care of children. Apply for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 9th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable law office by a German law clerk. Salary $8 per week. Good references given. Address Box No. 26, Williamsburg Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good City references. Call at No. 14 Monroe-place, near Clarke-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as lady's maid or children's nurse, in a family going to Europe. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 252 4th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young women, as children's nurse, to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 332 1st-av., top floor, front room

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy woman, as cook, and to assist in the laundry; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., third story, between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at paint store No. 100 1st-av. Good City references. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and wife, as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook or laundress. Call at No. 578 1st-av., for two days, or address Box C, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a respectable gentleman's family as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 690 Houston-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family. Good references given. Call at 95 19th-st.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS,
Office No. 293 Broadway, room No 4.

TEACHER.—An artist, having spent over ten year in Paris, wishes a situation as teacher of French or drawing, in a boarding school not over 20 or 30 miles from the City. The best of reference given as to character and qualifications. Address T. H B., *Times* Office.

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No. 165 Washington-st., near Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale prices.
Special attention is invited to our latest styles of extra Fancy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible damand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beakman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with Envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.
BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers,
No. 124 William-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL VITALIZER.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 78 Broadway. These baths let only electricity, metallic medicine from the human system, but are powerfully efficacious in relieving those unfortunate victims of rheumatism, gout, mercurial pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students, at No. 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Brown-stone front house on Columbia-st., (Brooklyn Heights.) A first-class house 22x39, lot 26x100, finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements, and has always been occupied by the owner, is in complete order, and two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Will be sold at a great bargain, with the adjoining lot living north of the same, if required. Possession on the 1st of May. Also, the adjoining house, similar in every respect. Apply to S. HANDLOW, Montague-st., near Court.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new and superior-built four-story brown-stone front house and lot on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., having all the modern improvements, and beautifully finished throughout—lot 21 feet 6 inches, by 100 feet 5 inches—will be sold, worth the money, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome and ornamental four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, finished throughout in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; 25 feet front by 70 feet deep; situate on the south side of 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for good City property. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At a bargain, two new, well-built three-story basement and counter cellar houses, Nos. 206 and 208 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements; size of lots 20x98.9; houses 20x5. Price $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA.—A very genteel and complete two story and basement new house, 30 by 30 feet, with ¾ of an acre of land and much choice fruit on Franklin-av., Morrisania, within five minutes' walk of railroad depôt. This property will be sold cheap, exchanged for good City property or rented. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BERGEN POINT FOR SALE—Modern-built, containing twelve rooms, built new the past Summer, in the best manner, about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred from the steamboat landing. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to BEALE, MELICK & DE WITT, No 30 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—House and lot of 8 acres, near Fishkill Landing, about 1½ miles from he Hudson River Railroad Depôt. The house large and commodious, an abundance of fruit, a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire at No. 73 Spring-st, in this City, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South side of 36th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone houses, 25x55 feet each, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises of G. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three story and basement brick house with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Less than cost; two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, balconies, &c., with all modern improvements, Nos. 13 and 17, one a new house, the other built one year. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of that fine range of houses on 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in complete order, containing hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern style of improvement throughout. Also, a two-story and attic house in 19th-st. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water-closets, bath &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from 4th-st; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,600 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Of every description, in most any part of the City, on reasonable terms, with all the improvements of the day. Good bargains can be made. Apply to
W. WODELL, No. 444 8th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 2 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 48th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inqire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 403 9th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—2 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 106 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. —A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 299 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 26 by 28 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE ON OXFORD-STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON PARK—A first-class, three story brick house, with high basement and counter cellar, built and finished in the most substantial manner; is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements. Lot, 21.6 by 100. Yard flagged, and contains several choice fruit trees. The owner having moved West, this property will be sold a bargain and on easy terms—say half or two-thirds can remain for a term of years. Owner will remain at Johnson's Hotel, No. 4 Warren-st., for four days. Address Box No. 592, New-York Post-Office.

GREAT BARGAIN—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame house, with half an acre of land, barn and out-buildings, in a perfectly healthy location, situated one mile from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road; is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about moving on a farm. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Moutgomery-st., Jersey City.
MINDERT VREELAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 40 Pacific st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st., two lots of ground, with abundance of shrubbery and fruit-trees. House 25x50, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; walls painted and papered throughout, and everything in the most perfect order. Will be sold very low, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET. —FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.
ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the towoship of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded shore to the water, with fruit trees and water, and a fine view. In an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 220 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Yonkers, three minutes' walk from the Depôt, containing eleven rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas, water, bath, &c., half an acre of garden, with fruit in great variety. Apply to GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, at ABRAHAM BELL'S Sons, No. 25 Park-row.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 5 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—In 14th, 24th, 25th, 32d, 34th sts. and 5th-av. Also, houses in a great variety of locations, from $6,000 to $12,500; eligible lots on 25th, 27th and 28th sts., 5th-av. and Murray Hill. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE LOW—As the owner is going to leave the country. It is all under a high state of cultivation except three or four acres of woodland. The buildings are extensive and in complete order, as well as the fences; 500 or 600 apple trees, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, and three-quarters of a mile from railroad station. It is a good market or dairy farm, and a desirable residence for gentlemen or merchants. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 136 Henry-st., New-York, in good order, with gas and Croton water. Rutger's lease, 16 years to run, at $125 per annum. Possession 1st May. Apply to
ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 69 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are small, handsomely laid out with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks at the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—About 18 miles from Tarrytown, on one of the best thoroughfares in the country. It is well adapted for a store and dwelling or for a genteel private residence. This property consists of about half an acre of superior land, with a never-failing stream of water running through it; house, barn, &c., new, and built in the best manner. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROBINSON, at S. R. SMITH'S, corner of Morris and Greenwich sts., where maps can be seen, or of WM. J. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 24 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 253 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH BUILDERS' LOANS—Twenty-eight lots at East New-York will be sold in parcels of four or eight. East New-York adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is accessible at all hours by six cent omnibuses and Railroad. Houses will sell as rapidly as they can be built. Apply to C. R. MILLER, No. 196 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE —By S. CockCROFT, 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2 800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $5 000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 125 West 23d-st., in excellent order, high basement, court-yard, and iron balcony in front, three rooms deep to second story, with the modern improvements—gas, chandeliers, marble mantels and stationary marble washstands. For terms, apply to the owner, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is of free square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON on the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, three miles from Caldwell's Landing, and two from Fort Montgomery, containing 150 acres, with good house and barn; fruit trees of all kinds and the best of water, with one of the finest prospects on the Hudson River. For further information, apply to OSCAR WOOD, No. 27 Catherine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises.
ABRAHAM JUNE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1¼ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 295 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A small cottage at Belmont Village, Fordham, with quarter of an acre of land, more if desired. Cottage new, never having been occupied. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JOHN C. KAYSER, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On 15th-st., near Union-square; lot 59x108, with building on. Price $16,000. Also, a superior four-story English basement house, on East 22d-st.; lot 25x100, $12,000. Also, a nice house on 18th-st., west of Broadway, $8,000. Also, on 30th and 32d sts.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very valuable and productive farm of 75 acres near the depôt at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long-Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
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Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.
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The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

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READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 69 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are small, hands

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AUCTION NOTICE.—CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—To be sold by auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 615 Broadway, a few doors above Houston-st. HOUGHTON & MILLER will sell at auction as above, without reserve, on account of removal, the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above warerooms, which is manufactured in the best possible manner for cash trade, and which upon examination will be found to be well worthy of the notice of housekeepers and the Trade, and comprises a very handsome assortment of carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries and chambers; rich rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in rich satin brocade, brocatels rich green plush, and hair cloth; also, unfurnished in muslin; marble-top, centre, and fancy tables; easy and reception chairs and lounges library and secretary book cases, etageres, extension and dining tables, dining-room chairs, hall stands, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oak chamber sets complete, richly painted and enamelled chamber sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, fancy chairs, and other articles.

We would invite our friends and purchasers generally to call at the warerooms No. 615 Broadway, the day before the sale, and examine the goods.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods purchased to go out of the City will be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge, or the furniture can remain on storage until May, free of charge.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Fifth-av., formerly the residence of Robert L. Stevens, Esq.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, but little used seven-octave piano-forte, made by Barnaore, been used but a few months; statuary marble-top rosewood etagere, ladies' rosewood secretaire French plate glass mirrors, rosewood statuary marble-top centre tables, rich ormolu gas chandeliers, marble 31-day clocks with bronze figure, Parisian China vases and ornaments, oil-cloths, English Brussels carpets, marble statuary, two Dancing Girls, original, by Frame; groups of Venus, Flemish Cupids, &c., with pedestals.

MUSIC-ROOM.—Solid rosewood suite, covered in haircloth, made by Hutchins; rosewood secretary and bookcase, paintings, mirrors, mantel ornaments, marble statuary, rosewood centre tables, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Oak extension table, do. dining chairs, oak bed steads, dresser, dinner and tea sets, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, carving knives, baskets, tea sets, glassware, clocks, mantel ornaments, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Three-ply and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, rockers, paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, 31-day clocks, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

SYLVESTER STOKER, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By direction of a declining housekeeping. S. STOKER will sell on SATURDAY, March 29, at the residence No. 87 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use 4 months; consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets superior rosewood piano-forte, three magnificent rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, 4 do. do. in green and gold, rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and back; Turkish and reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, elegant rosewood card tables, do. corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolo mantel clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, landscapes, and other subjects; dining-room and chamber furniture, dining extension table, China dinner sets, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do., do., bureau and washstands to match, with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, superior curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany and walnut hall stands, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD MELODEON, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 Franklin-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., the entire furniture of the house (with the exception of the parlor furniture,) it will comprise in part Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French mahogany and other bedsteads, mahogany chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany and walnut hall stands, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

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SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Fifth-av., formerly the residence of Robert L. Stevens, Esq.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, but little used seven-octave piano-forte, made by Barnaore, been used but a few months; statuary marble-top rosewood etagere, ladies' rosewood secretaire French plate glass mirrors, rosewood statuary marble-top centre tables, rich ormolu gas chandeliers, marble 31-day clocks with bronze figure, Parisian China vases and ornaments, oil-cloths, English Brussels carpets, marble statuary, two Dancing Girls, original, by Frame; groups of Venus, Flemish Cupids, &c., with pedestals.

MUSIC-ROOM.—Solid rosewood suite, covered in haircloth, made by Hutchins; rosewood secretary and bookcase, paintings, mirrors, mantel ornaments, marble statuary, rosewood centre tables, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Oak extension table, do. dining chairs, oak bed steads, dresser, dinner and tea sets, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, carving knives, baskets, tea sets, glassware, clocks, mantel ornaments, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Three-ply and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, toilet sets, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, rockers, paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, 31-day clocks, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

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W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SOAP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, mustard, pepper, mackerel, herring, codfish, rum, gin, brandy, candles, knives, forks, spoons, saws, scissors, files, planes, clocks, hammers, racks, coats, pants, collars, stocks

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STAGE ROUTE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2d, at corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st, at 12½ o'clock, the stage route, horses, stages, &c., known as the 10th-av., Catherine Ferry and Spring-st. line of stages. By order of JACOB MONFROSS, Receiver.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin-st. all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortments of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

MATTRESSES AND FEATHER BEDS—Also mahogany, black walnut and imitation rosewood bedsteads, will be sold at No. 61 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, in connection with a valuable stock of housekeeping articles that will give satisfaction. Dealers will attend, as well as housekeepers and others.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Will be sold at No. 61 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, of superior tone, and well-known makers—the sale embracing an entire new stock of furniture for houses, offices, &c., will take place at 10½ o'clock.

THOS. VARIAN, Auctioneer, salesroom No 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRIED HIDES, &c.—ON MONDAY, March 31, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, consisting of a large quantity of dried hides, &c.

JAS. B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION NOTICE.—To be sold at Auction, on MONDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at WM. ROBINSON'S, No. 114 South 6th-st., a lot of gold and silver watches, a quantity of jewelry and clocks. Also, a large iron fire-proof safe, nearly new; the whole of the fixtures in the store, comprising counter, railing, drawers, benches, store oil-cloth, a superior grindstone, gas fixtures, glass cases, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs., and 72th, 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. That is mostly covered with beautiful forest trees, are near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this Island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. This perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN CO.—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 Nassau-st., two new, superior double fire-proof safes; 50,000 cigars At 11 o'clock, will commence the sale of a large lot of furniture, made to order, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bureaus, washstands, chairs, &c. Sales at private houses attended to promptly.

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DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due and payable in this City the 1st of April next on the following mentioned Securities, viz.:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 8 per cents.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cents.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY REAL ESTATE BONDS, 10 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued for erection of public buildings, 7 per cents.

CITYY OF ZANESVILLE (Ohio) BONDS, issued for school purposes, 7 per cents.

Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on or after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, payable on and after the 12th day of April, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of April.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, cor. of 3d-av. and 4th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₰ cent. on sums above $500.

All sums deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that day.

Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1ew2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 26, 1856.—The OSWEGO RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and less than $5 0; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from the first. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, **$2,230,005 47.**

LOSSES PAID, **$1,336,990 84.**

DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:

THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.

ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.

RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of an intention to associate and form an Insurance Company under and in conformity with the law of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 5, 1853, to make insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, by the name of THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 6, 1856.

Jacob Reese,	Amos Robbins,	Benj. Babcock,
S. Cambreleng,	John L. Buckley,	J. W. Mersereau,
Sam'l. H. Foster,	P. M. Lydig,	Wm. M. McIntire,
Henry Beadel,	Joseph Britton,	Eugene Dutilh,
Wm. G. Wetmore,	Joseph Foulke,	D. Ledig Suydam,
John R. Suydam,	William Remsen,	Nathan Starr,
H. S. Leverich,	Jas. B. Sandford,	Charles D. Smith,
	Robert Schell.	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros. Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Grand diagonal 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant, ornamented case of rosewood, cost $450, will be sold for $260; made by one of the best makers, and a very superior quality of tone; can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock; been used a few months.

PIANOS TO LET.—An assortment of Pianos, both with and without the Æolian attachment, to let or for sale on monthly payments. Most liberal inducements are offered. Call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

A BARGAIN.—An excellent rosewood piano-forte, a beautiful tone and touch, and warranted in every respect. Will be sold exceedingly low for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 130 West Broadway, up stairs.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A very good instrument, 6½ octaves, of Worcester's manufacture—a handsome piece of furniture, of rosewood, in excellent condition. To be seen at Mrs. JENCK'S, No. 23 East 14th-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON decides to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Wolker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THOSE WHO HAVE REALIZED

The wonderful curative effects of this sterling remedy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, readily testify that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is a specific exports all delecterious matter from the system, promotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stomach, and in a short time resuscitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both bad under humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle but what sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted. all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Price of each case: $2 in small cases, containing in one for $6, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6; divided into separate doses, as administered in Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. RARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. Sundays except by letter, unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Specifics and quacks long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. The ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 440 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 320 Broadway, New-

New-York Daily Times.

New-York, Friday, March 28, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Love and Jealousy.

There was quite a tempest in a family that has charge of a house principally occupied by lawyers, a few mornings since. A negro, dwelling with his family in the attic, having become too familiar with, and consequently contemptuous of, the charms of his own spouse, in an evil hour took to his arms an Irish woman, who had succeeded in withdrawing his affections from their proper object to herself. He even had the boldness to bring this woman into the house and substitute her for his wife. When morning broke, the injured woman determined to imitate the morning, and *break*—her husband's head. Armed with a broomstick, she awaited his exit with the partner of his iniquity from the apartment in which it had been consummated. The battle which ensued when they made their appearance was a fierce and bloody one. She of the broomstick found it impossible to crack the African skull of the "false one," but his female ally was scratched and beaten to the great detriment of her personal beauty. A lengthy lawyer, occupying an office in the building, arrived at the scene of the conflict, and separated the infuriated combatants.

Commendable Enterprise.

Yesterday, each of the Union Ferry Company's boats was provided with one life saving apparatus, of a new style, conspicuously displayed, and painted a bright yellow color. The apparatus is elliptical in shape, and has a couple of paddles attached. It could probably save the lives of four or five persons, at most, under favorable circumstances, if there were some person to jump into the water to navigate it. A gentleman told us, in answer to our question of "What they called it?"—"It is the latest humbug."

We suppose that each passenger, on entering the boat, thanked his stars that he would be safe in the event of an accident.

Death of Rev. Dr. Prime.

This venerable clergyman died, suddenly, at the house of his son-in-law, A. P. Cumings, Esq., of the New-York *Observer*, yesterday morning. He was well known as a Presbyterian minister of great ability, and author of the *History of Long Island*. He was a native of the island, having been born at Huntington, in 1795. His sons are men in active service; one of them is a physician at White Plains, three of them are clergymen and connected with the New-York *Observer*, and one of them is a lawyer of this City, now traveling in the East. Dr. Prime has accomplished a long life of great activity and usefulness and leaves behind a very large circle of friends to cherish his memory.

☞ Although public attention has been repeatedly directed to the nuisance of bales of goods piled upon the sidewalks and permitted to remain there for a great length of time, to the inconvenience of passers-by, our merchants seem to make no effort to abate the evil. In some of the narrower streets the sidewalks are entirely impassable from this cause, and no matter how muddy it may be, pedestrians are forced to wade through the middle of the street, or else turn back. In Pine-street, for instance, several firms occupy all the space in front of their warehouses, encumbering it with bales of goods unloaden from carts, and actually permitting them to remain there until sold, without carrying them within the building at all. If our merchants will to have the entire use of the street in front of their stores, we insist that they should pay rent for all that they occupy; and perhaps this would be the most effectual way of putting a stop to their encroachments upon the people's highway—or, better yet, inflict the fines.

☞ The season of private auctions and cheap furniture has commenced. The good wives of New-York, between house cleaning, and purchasing furniture, and attending "the openings," and preparing to move, are in an immense hubbub and excitement. "Shopping" is the order of the day, and the clerks in all sorts of stores get plenty of exercise about these days. The streets are full of clerks with packages of Spring goods, and the dressmakers and milliners are pricking their fingers with their needles in their haste to fill their orders. We shall have a gay Spring of it, with plenty of butterflies with wings of all colors.

☞ Several varieties of pears were imported by one of the Havre packets lately. Twenty cases of them came in excellent order, packed in paper cuttings. The largest weigh about one pound, and sell readily at *one dollar* each; smaller ones retail for seventy-five cents, and those of ordinary size for fifty cents! The flavor and juice are well preserved. Each of the cases contains from 125 to 150 pears, and they cost in France about $10 per case. The fruit was all grown in the open air. For looking at them through a window there was no charge. Mouths watered over them free.

☞ The reader will not fail to be surprised at a remark made by Judge Duer, yesterday, after a verdict had been rendered in the Chemise Libel Suit, to the effect that "if the lady had a brother, she had shot the defendant for his part in the affair, the Court would sustain him and deem it justifiable."

[Advertisement.]

Daring Robbery—Safe torn to pieces, and $600 Stolen.—This is to certify that my store was entered last night by forcing the front door, and the door to my safe, (a new one lately purchased of Durfee & Forster's agents,) torn entirely off, by placing an iron bar under it (the safe door) near one of the hinges, and between three and four hundred dollars taken by the robbers, in so still a manner, that several persons, sleeping in the same building, were not awakened by the noise.

(Signed) G. C. Jones.

Dated Detroit, March 8, 1856.

The above mentioned safe is the same size of the one exhibited by Durfee & Forster's agents, (C. & J. Jessup,) at the last State fair, and, the same size of the one torn to pieces at the fair in the presence of thousands, (to expose their insecurity,) by Mr. Ingles, the patentee of Lillie's Wrought and Chilled-iron Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes, over 4,000 of which are now in use, and we challenge the sheet-iron manufactories to show that a single dollar was ever lost by *thieves* or *fire*, though often tested by both. We have room for only one instance: Mr. Joseph Sawyer, agent in this city for the New-York Central Railroad, has one of Lillie's safes which was thoroughly tried by several burglars during his absence of two or three days, until they were satisfied it could not be opened. How eagerly they tried, and how long they worked, may be judged by seeing the battered safe, which is *now in use* at C. A. Tappenden's office, without ever having been repaired.—*Detroit Free Press.*

These Safes are a combination of wrought and chilled Iron, from one and a half to three inches thick, forming an impervious metal to the chisel, drill, iron bar or sledge-hammer. All of these Safes, manufactured and sold by the World's Safe Company of this City, are warranted drill-proof.

This quality of security against burglary is an important feature in these S fes. Its value may be partially appreciated by reference to the number and amount of robberies perpetrated by breaking open safes. The American Express Company had their safe broken into and robbed not long since of a large amount. Mr. Friedlander, at Ballston Spa the other day, had his safe broken open and $2,000 in jewelry, &c., stolen. But such instances are too numerous to need mention. Business men in this section are abandoning the use of the sheet iron safes for the more secure ones of the World's Safe Company, which protect against both fire and burglary. This Company turned off $100,000 worth of Safes last year, and their orders this year will greatly exceed that amount.—*Troy Times.*

The above Safes for sale by World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Henover-square. New-York.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

Dante and his Times.—This, the second in the course of Dr. Vinton's Lectures, at the Hall o the Mercantile Library, Astor Place, will be delivered on Monday Evening next, March 31, commencing at 8 o'clock.

We could not desire for the intellectual and cultivated society of our City a more noble subject of secular study than this of "Dante and his Times," around which Dr. Vinton will undoubtedly throw, with a master's hand, the charm of a finished picture.

Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at the Broadway Drug Stores, and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Nox, not Erebus.—Among the most brilliant head coverings of the Spring time, none are more to be noticed than the hats fashioned by Knox, veteran hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. They are perfect articles in the way of refined taste, and for excellence of fabrication will assuredly attract the attention of the beau ton, from one end of the metropolis to the other. Knox's motto is "Excelsior."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion, which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

The attention of Milliners is especially requested to our stock of Straw Goods, comprising a great variety of

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Trimmings adapted to the Spring Trade. Also, Shaker Hoods, Ide, Felt & Hall,

Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.

N. B.—Pattern Bonnets for Milliners.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those Troubled with Humor.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of Keunedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. Robert Hunter, M. D.,

No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night a grand entertainment will be given at this popular Theatre for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. Thos. C. Steers. The programme is a good one, consisting of the following four pieces, with dances. "Fire Raiser," "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," "Four Lovers," and "Mazeppe the Second." Enough in all conscience. Look out for places in time.

[Advertisement.]

New Goods in Gold and Silver.—We have on hand and offer to the trade at low prices, an extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., all of our own manufacture. Also, Lowens' celebrated Patent Pen and Pencil. Wilmarth, Clinsman & Co.,

Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Champagne Wines, Landing ex *Samuel G. Fox.*

Scotch Malt Whisky, landing ex *Mary Morris.*

English Cheese, landing ex *American Eagle.*

Lee & Perrins's Worcestershire Sauce, landing ex *Harvest Queen.* For sale by

John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The India-Rubber Comb Company, New-York.—Caution.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Spring Clothing at Evan's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Fashionable Cloth Frock Coats, $8; elegant blue Dress Coats, $8; beautiful Moire Antique Vests, $3; complete Cassimere Suits, $12, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Injunction.

An injunction was issued by Judge Strong yesterday, restraining A. M. Woon, Collector of Taxes and Assessments for Brooklyn, from proceeding with the assessment sales. The injunction was granted on the complaint of Isaac C. Delaplaine. It is alleged that property has not been legally advertised.

The Sunday Ordinance in Brooklyn.

Quite a number of liquor dealers, charged with having violated the Sunday Ordinence by selling intoxicating liquors, appeared in the City Court yesterday, and by arrangement of counsel, judgment was entered against each, as follows:

William Clark, Alfred Bank, Peter McMahon, Sands Scott, Charles Bunce, Felix Evans, Patrick Mooney, James Nicholson, Felix Duffy, Fred. K. W. Koop, J. Ferry—$50 each.

Benjamin Honey, H. Meyhury, Daniel Dougherty—$100 each.

John W. Gadshy—$150.

For the People, John Winslow, Esq., Corporation-Attorney; for defendants, S. D. Morris, Esq.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for March 28—Nos. 124, 126, 127, 127½, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 78, 61, 81, 149, 150, 151.

☞ City Court Calendar for March 28—Nos. 56, 95, 98, 96, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. John T. Walker, of Leeds, Eng., to Miss Sarah Darrow, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, by Rev. W. H. Norris, Mr. James Donnelly and Miss Josephine Hennicon, both of Newark, N. J.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Rev. Griffith Griffiths, Pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church, in this City, to Miss Mary Ann Owens, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Owens, of Trenton, Oneida Co.

Near Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Mott, John M. Hughes, to Jenny Mabsh, eldest daughter of Dr. S. N. Marsh, all of that place.

At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, March 27, by Rev. Dr. Todd, S. L. Crosby, of New-York, and Elizabeth Hoyt, of the former place.

At Polo, Whiteside Co., Ill., on Wednesday, Feb 27, by Rev. James McKean, Thomas M. Tuelay and Mary D., daughter of Rev. George Stebbins, both of Sterling, Ill.

In Ancsain, Conn., on Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D., of New-Haven, Mr. Benjamin F. Pineira, of Newark, N. J., to Miss Eliza J. McMasters, of Ansonia.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 27, Sarah Davis, infant child of Wm. and Mary A. Hall, aged 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of its uncle, Geo. W. King, No. 199 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 26, John Dougherty, in the 23d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, George Dougherty, No. 18 Vandewater-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of his brothers, George and Thomas, also the members of the Young Friends of Ireland, are requested to be punctual in attendance. The remains will be conveyed to St. James' Church, where a solemn high mass will be offered up for his happy repose.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, George Russell, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, also, those of his brothers, Robert and John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother John, No. 219 West 31st-st., tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, Frances, youngest daughter of Isaac A. and Elizabeth Bragaw, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 167 West 22d-st. Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, Catharine Emery, widow of the late Peter Emhury, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 24th-st., on Saturday afternoon, 29th inst., at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

At Jersey City, on Thursday, March 27, Bertha, infant daughter of Alexander H. and Elizabeth Wallis.

At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, March 27, at the house of his son-in-law, A. P. Cumings, Esq., Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, D. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's,) corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The interment will take place on Monday morning, at the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, March 26, at his residence, C. S. Quillard, in the 71st year of his age.

At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 25, Helen, youngest daughter of James and Georgette A. Robinson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, Sarah Jane, wife of Augustine W. Kelley, and daughter of Randolph Brant, in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 307 West 14th-st. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, at her late residence, No. 173 East 17th-st., Mrs. Sally Ann Smith, in the 54th year of her age.

At Richmond, Va., on Friday, March 21, Mrs. Euphemia A. J. Haley, widow of the late Thomas A. Hisley, of Louisville, Ky., in the 28th year of her age, eldest daughter of George L. Sampson, of Brooklyn.

The friends of her father, and of her brothers, George G. and Norman D. Sampson, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 28th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 128 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..4. March 28.

$1,500 U. S. 6s '67	117¼	100	Reading R. R.	b10	92¾
1,000 Louisiana 6s	90	100	do	b30	92¾
5,000 California 7s '70	89¾	750	do		92¾
3,000 do	89	100	do	s30	92¾
1,000 Har. 1st mtge bs	85¾	400	do	b10	93
10,000 Erie bds of '75	93	250	Harlem Railroad		29
2,000 Hud. R. 1st m. bs	94½	250	Harlem Railroad	s30	29
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	91¾	25	Erie Railroad	b30	56¾
1,000 do	91¾	50	do	c	56¾
1,000 Ch. & R. I. RR. bs	93½	100	do	s3	56½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's	103¾	100	do	b3	56¾
1,000 Cl. & Tid. Dv. Bs.	79	50	do	s10	56¾
8 City Bank	123	100	do	s30	56¾
25 Phenix Bank	113½	200	do	b30	57
50 People's Bank	108	100	do	s30	56¾
50 St. Nicholas Bank	95½	100	do	s10	56¾
300 Flor. & Key. Jt.	b60	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b10	114½
50 Wis. Lakes R. R.	b30 72¾	50	do	b30	114½
110 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	140	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		66
100 Erie Railroad	56¾	100	do	b60	66
100 do	b3 56¾	50	do	b30	65¾

Mining Board.

300 Gardiner Gold	c $1 40	500	North Carolina	b4.1	95
600 do	c.1 43¾	300	do	b4.1	95
500 do	b10.1 45	100	Ward C. & Iron	b3	44½
600 do	b30.1 50	50	do	c	44½
1500 Conrad Hill	20	200	Hiwassie	s3	3¼
200 do	20	100	Aberdeen		15
1000 do	b10 20	300	Franklinite S. Co.		5½

Thursday, March 27—P. M.

The Cunard steam-propeller *Emeu* arrived at Boston early this morning, from Liverpool, March 12, with four days' later accounts than by the regular steamer of last week. The English markets were 3d.@4d. better for Wheat, 1s. for Flour, and 1s. for Indian Corn, with more confidence in the general steadiness of the Grain market ahead. Cotton was scarcely so firm; sales 5,000 to 7,000 bales a-day, without quotable change in prices. The British Funds were ¼ ₰ cent. higher, 91¾ for money and 92¼ for the April accounts. French Funds 72.60 for the 3 ₰ cent. *Rente*. The Continental Exchanges were turning in favor of London, and several parcels of Gold had been received from Paris. The Manchester accounts show a steady condition of things, American Provisions particularly. Pork and Bacon in good request at Liverpool, and the stock of Pork pretty much exhausted. The Peace Conferences at Paris are progressing, and, to all outward appearances, quite satisfactorily.

Our Stock Market was quite spiritless today, although Money keeps easy, and the Foreign Exchanges incline to lower fractions, say 109⅝@109⅝ first-class bills on London, with an increasing supply both from the South and local Produce bills. The sales of Reading, Erie and New-York Central were steady, at Wednesday's figures; of the Western Road shares, Toledo and Michigan Southern, a fraction lower; Galena and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburg, firm; Illinois Central Bonds steady, at 91¾, and that rate bid for more at the close. Panama, 105; Nicaragua Transit, ¼ ₰ cent. lower. There was a light business at the Second Board, and the general market closed inactive.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $295,248, including $50,000 for a transfer draft on Boston; paid out $21,801, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,668,066.

The Legislature of New Jersey at the recent session incorporated, with very liberal privileges, the Long Wharf Company of Jersey City, capital stock $800,000, with authority to borrow money, if this be not sufficient, for an extensive improvement on the Hudson River front opposite this City, and to build a rail track to and through Bergen Hill. The whole improvement will be arranged with particular reference to the convenience of the Erie Railroad and its freight customers, and is also expected to be the means of inviting many of our Flour and other Produce receivers to put up extensive storehouses on the Jersey side of the North River, as well for the convenience of shipping as receiving Produce arriving by the Erie Road. The Erie Company will have nothing to do with the finances of the Long Wharf Company, and the report that the arrangement was to involve either an increase of stock or debt, or the postponement of dividends must, have originated in a misapprehension of the character of the bill passed by the New-Jersey Legislature.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

Length of Road and Branches completed, 238 miles.
Cost when completed and equipped, $600,000.
Length of Road and Branches in operation, 1855, 103 miles.
Expenditures on whole line to close of year 1855, ... $2,578,757
Net Income from 103 miles, 1855..... 417,443
Equal to Interest on Debt..... $156,675
And 17 ₰ ct. paid on Stock paid in $60,768—$217,443
Funded Debt Issued to 1st January, 1856..$2,949,500
8 ₰ cent. First Mortgage to issue..... 600,000
Total Funded Debt..... $2,949,500

The First Mortgage on 195 miles main line is for $2,500,000, and the Income loan in addition outstanding, is $449,500. Of the first, the remaining $600,000 has just been negotiated, for account of the contractors, to whom the Bonds are to be paid ont as the work progresses, by Messrs. De Coppet & Co., at 90 ₰ cent., being 7½ ₰ cent. better than the previous negotiations in the Summer of 1855, of $650,000, because of the enhanced credit and value of the Road as shown by the financial result of the past year, and its enlarged prospects ahead. The Bonds bear 8 ₰ cent. interest, and besides being a first mortgage, are convertible at the option of the holder into the shares of the Company, already marketable at 86 ₰ cent.; besides which, $50,000 a year of the Bonds go into the Sinking Fund provided for under the mortgage.

The Bank bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Upham, and favorably reported by the Bank Committee, is said, by an Albany correspondent of a morning paper, to be of more serious import than a casual glance at its provisions would indicate. We believe this to be so. The bill is ostensibly to impose a fine of $1,000 upon any Bank hoarding up the notes of another to force a redemption on any other terms than the privileges of the Banking laws allow. These privileges are to redeem in New-York, Albany or Troy at *one-quarter of* 1 ₰ cent. discount, or to take ten days after presentation at the counter of the country Bank in which to pay Specie. The Metropolitan system, which has worked admirably well for the convenience of the community for five years past, and next to a par redemption in the City, is the best that can be employed. It exacts a uniform redemption in New-York, and guarantees this to the merchant, whether he deposits in the Metropolitan or any other City Bank. In other words, at ¼ ₰ cent. discount all country notes are current, without the trouble of hunting up a redeeming agent in New-York, Albany or Troy. For doing this business, the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks allow a fair interest on the Country Bank Deposits left with them for the protection of this circulation, and divide the quarter ₰ cent. with the Country bank. The arrangement is every way an equitable one to the principal parties interested, besides being a very great public convenience. Nearly all the Country Banks yielded to it; but, because in some few instances of arbitrary dissent, resort has been had to a demand for Specie, this bill has been originated, and to all appearances is likely to become a law for want of a proper understanding of its bearings. If passed, we do not believe it would be suffered to remain on the Statute books more than a year or two, for it has not the first plausible recommendation as a *public* measure, but it would certainly be desirable to have the Assembly, if not the Senate, understand what is aimed at in advance.

The April interest on the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, and on the Bonds of Ross County and Zanesville City, Ohio, will be paid by Messrs. Atwood & Co., No. 8 Wall-street.

The California Mail packet of March 5, the *Illinois*, of the Panama route, arrived this evening, having on freight $1,261,000 in Gold. The mining news continues to look well, and some of the Quartz Companies were making $1,000 a day. In one instance, $30,000 is reported as the product of four persons in 28 days, in Amador County. The markets at San Francisco are reported irregular in prices, but with more business doing than on the sailing of the previous steamer. The Nicaragua packet *Brother Jonathan* sailed for San Juan on the Pacific on the 5th March. The amount of treasure not stated. There will probably be no delay to her freight or passengers in Nicaragua, as the *Star of the West* would be at San Juan on the Atlantic to take them in charge. There was much excitement at San Francisco about the trial of A. A. Cohen, the original receiver for Adams & Co. It had been in progress five days when the mail left, and during this time the missing bank books had been found floating in the docks, and were brought into Court as part of the evidence. The amount charged as having been embezzled by Cohen is very large, in round numbers, but the evidence thus far has established no specific data by which to fix the sum really deficient. The testimony on both sides reveals the most extraordinary recklessness and desperation among the parties to the failure of Adams & Co. in February, 1855, and the looseness with which large loans, transfers of property and exports of cash were subsequently made by Cohen and others, is equally remarkable. The manner in which the missing books turned up is thus related by one of the witnesses, who gave his name as Peter Brannan, and his *profession* as that of *loafer*:

Peter Brannan, being sworn, said: I live at North Beach; have been here since the 16th of October; *I am a loafer*, have nothing to do; I found some hooks, or rather my partner found them; I was cooking in our house on the beach; my partner went out and saw a hag washing in towards the beach, and he did not want to take it; I went out and took the hag; we took the hag into the county and opened it, and saw some books; my partner said they were Bibles; I said "No, they are bank stock or books," for I have seen such books in a bank; there were three books, two large ones and one small one; we found them about six o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning; I called Mr. Murray in to see what we had got; I do not know where they are now; I gave them up last night to an officer; was arrested last night and put in jail; yesterday morning I commenced work at seven o'clock; several came to see the books, but I told them that it would be time enough at nine o'clock; I asked $30,000 for the books last night.

Cross-Examination.—I have not got a cent out of this transaction; I am to get $1,000; the Marshal has promised it to me, and Mr. Spence has passed his word for it; I found the books on North Beach; they were washing in the bay; *I said it was bank stock, because when you give money in the bank, you get your name put on the book, and that is bank stock*; (laughter;) I did not say they were bank stock before the books were opened, and my partner said they were Bibles; it was rough weather on the bay; I am to get my $1,000 *when God pleases*; (laughter;) I did not know there was a trial going on; I do not know how the books came to wash up there; *Christ!* if I had known what California was I would not have been here now; I worked for Mr. Cummings yesterday; day before yesterday I was looking for work, and also for several days before, but got none; I do not know Mr. Cummings; he lives near California and Leidesdarff street; he is a contractor; our house stands on piles; the first house towards the city from ours is Mr. Murray's; I know where the big brick houses this way are; my partner's name is Doland.

The bill passed to-day by the State Senate to amend the charter of the New-York and Erie Road, we understand to give special authority to create additional stock by canceling the Bonds of the Company in the Sinking Fund. The authority under the General Railroad law is probably sufficient, though the Directors prefer to put the question beyond doubt. The present capital stock is $10,500,000, of which $10,024,000 has been filled up, leaving only $476,000 subject to issue, while the first division of the Sinking Fund is to be $1,000,000, unless an earlier division of the amount already accumulated should be determined upon. The amount at the close of the last Railroad year, October 1, 1855, was $322,000, since when over $200,000 in the Bonds of 1875 have been purchased out of the net earnings of the current half year ending 31st inst.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool Grain Market....March 11.

The arrivals from Ireland and Coastwise, during the past week, have been moderate. From Foreign Ports we have received 14,440 quarters Wheat, of which 12,540 quarters are Egyptian, 4,560 quarters Beans; 7,419 quarters Indian Corn, 4,755 sacks and 3,853 barrels Flour; besides 617 quarters Wheat from Canada. The exports in the same time comprise 2,976 quarters Wheat, 536 quarters Oats, 11,556 quarters Indian Corn, 1,066 barrels Indian Corn Meal, and 724 sacks Flour. There has been an improved feeling in the trade during the last few days, and prices of Wheat and Flour have recovered about 6d. ₰ 70 lbs., and 2s. ₰ sack and barrel, from the low prices current in the early part of last week. Indian Corn has slightly improved in value, in the absence of arrivals. In other articles there has been a steady trade, but no quotable improvement.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and a moderate consumptive demand was experienced for Wheat and Flour, at an advance of 3d. ₰ 70 lbs., and 1s. ₰ sack and barrel on prices of this day week. Oats and Oatmeal, with no improved demand, may be quoted the turn in favor of the seller. The same remark applies to Barley, Beans and Peas. Indian Corn was in fair request, and, in the absence of fresh arrivals, holders were enabled to make an advance of 6d. per quarter, 38s. being sold for prime mixed American. We note sales of American Red Wheat from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d.; Canadian white and mixed 10s 3d. to 10s. 6d., and prime white Baltimore 11s. to 11s. 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. Prime new red Irish 9s. 6d. to 9s. 10d. ₰ 70 lbs. Irish Flour, 5s. to 36s.; Spanish, 56s. to 57s. ₰ sack, and American from 22s. to 37s. ₰ barrel. A., F. & R. Maxwell.

Another Circular.

Liverpool, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

The improved tone of the Corn trade noticed in our circular of 7th inst. has continued, and at Mark-lane yesterday there was more business doing at an advance on the week of 1s. @ 2s. ₰ qr. To-day's market was better attended than for some time past, and there was more disposition evinced on the part of dealers to buy. In Wheat a fair business was done at 2d. @ 4d. ₰ bushel advance on Friday's rates, and, if holders had been inclined to accept last week's prices, sales would have been large. Flour was also more inquired for, and about 2s. ₰ [illegible]

[illegible] Friday's quotations are nominal. [illegible] may be quoted 1-16d. ₰ lb. lower than on Friday. In Manchester trade is quiet but firm.

Richardson, Spence & Co.

London Money Market.

London, Monday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a reaction of an ⅛ from the prices of Saturday, but soon began to experience an improvement, which was well maintained until after regular hours, when their was a tendency to flatness. Consols for money were first quoted at 91⅞@91¾, whence under the influence of a succession of large purchases they advanced to 91¾, which was the last official quotation; while for account they reached 92¼@92⅜—subsequently, however, bargains were entered into at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 92@92⅛ for account. The Commercial Exchanges continue to exhibit a very favorable appearance, and several parcels of gold have been received to-day from Paris, Amsterdam, and other places.

London, 11th, P. M.—Consols closed to-day at 91¾ for Money and 92¼ for Account.

Paris, 11th P. M.—The Three Per Cents closed at 72 francs for money, and 72 francs 50 centimes for account, being nearly a half ₰ cent. better, and the 4½ ₰ cents. at 94 francs.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales of Cotton on Monday were estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken in speculation. On Tuesday the sales were about 5,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. The total sales since the 6th amounted to 52,000 bales and the import during the same period to 11,000 bales. The market closed tamely, and hardly so firm, although prices of all kinds continued the same.

Liverpool, Tuesday, March 11—Evening.

Messrs. Hermann, Cox & Co.'s Report.—The Cotton market, since Friday, has been very quiet—the daily sales having been about 6,000 to 7,000 bales. To-day the *Canada's* accounts were received—receipts were again heavy, and prices in the Southern ports had not been maintained. In consequence of this news, our market has ruled very dull, to-day the sales reaching barely 5,000 bales. Our prices were in favor of buyers. From Manchester, they telegraph us, "Quiet but exceedingly firm market: prices for Goods and Yarn again dearer than last Tuesday, and still tending upwards."

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, Tuesday, March 11.

This morning there was a fair attendance, and a more extensive demand for Wheat, at an advance of 3d. @ 4d. ₰ bushel from the general rates of last Tuesday. Flour was 1s. ₰ sack and barrel dearer. Oats and Oatmeal met an improved sale at fully late prices. Indian Corn was 1s. ₰ quarter dearer, with very little of good quality on sale. Mixed readily sold at 38s., but it was mostly held at 38s. ₰ quarter.

The Circular of E. Makin & Son of March 11, say: "There appears to be more general confidence in the greater steadiness of the Grain market for the future. There is a manifest improved feeling on the part of buyers as well as sellers, and we are enabled to establish advanced quotations for all sorts. The rise in the currency is fully equal to 4d. @ 6d. ₰ bushel on Wheat above those of this day se'nnight.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, 12th.—Sugar and Tea continue quiet. No sales of Resin, Spirits Turpentine or Dyewoods.

Latest Liverpool Market.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report on the morning of the 12th—Wheat continues steady; Flour quiet; Corn quiet, but firm. Provisions unchanged; Lard in pretty good demand; Tallow flat; sales at 54s. @ 55s.

Manchester Market.

The accounts from Manchester report a firm market, with a moderate amount of business, and prices generally inclining upwards.

London Produce Markets.

In the Corn Market this morning there was recovery of between 1s. and 2s. from the fall of Monday last.

In Beef a very limited business has been done. Pork—All the New American Pork has been cleared off the market. Bacon—No new American inspected yet to hand, but is much inquired for. Scalded hams moved off freely at 57s. ₰ cwt. The market is depressed owing to large arrivals *viâ* Liverpool. Tallow—Only a moderate business has been done, and prices have shown a disposition to give way; P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 57s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Town Tallow, 51s. net cash.

The Guano Discovery.

From the New-York Tribune.

It is known to many of our readers that a company has been recently formed in this City, called the American Guano Company, to supply the United States with guano from an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Baker, and the location of which has thus far been kept a profound secret by the parties immediately interested. Our Government looked upon this discovery of an ample supply of guano as of so much importance to the country that they ordered the Commodore on the Pacific station to send a Government agent with the expedition which was sent from here by the company to take possession of the Island. Within a few days additional evidence of the existence of the island in question, and that it is covered with guano, has been obtained. Captain G. E. Netcher, of the bark *Isabella*, of Fairhaven, Mass., seeing the accounts of the island, recognized it as one he had visited, and made an affidavit to the effect that on the 18th August, 1842, he discovered an island where he had not before known that land existed; and that upon landing upon it he discovered the monument erected by Capt. Baker over a seaman buried from the ship *Gideon Howland*. Capt. Netcher saw innumerable flocks of birds on the island, and that it was covered with guano. Since Capt. Netcher's affidavit was made, Capt. John S. Deblois has also made an affidavit to the same effect. Capt. Deblois says:

Capt. Netcher—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 22d inst., is before me, and in reply will say, that I am perfectly willing to testify, that while in the bark *Isabella*, of Fairhaven, of which you was master, we fell in with an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, not laid down on the chart, on which was a man's grave. Furthermore, the island was the abode of innumerable birds. It was perfectly dry, having no signs of vegetation. The surface was deeply covered with a substance having a disagreeable odor. At that time I did not know what it was, but from what I have since seen am confident that it was guano. I am unable to give the precise date, latitude and longitude, &c., having lost my journal while master of the ill-fated *Ann Alexander*. On my late voyage in the bark *Vigilant*, I stopped at an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean and got a great quantity of eggs. The birds were similar to those we saw at the former island, and the surface covered with the same substance, so that in walking I would frequently break through two or three feet. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. DEBLOIS.

Newport, March 24, 1855.

The story of the loss of the *Ann Alexander*, by a whale, alluded to above, is related in a late number of *Harper's Magazine*.

There appears to be but little doubt that the expedition sent out by the American Guano Company are on the right track, and that an ample supply of this fertilizing substance can soon be obtained, without paying extravagant prices to the Peruvian Government.

New-Orleans Market.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 26.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 13,500 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. Middling is quoted at 9¾c. @ 9¾c. Mess Pork sells at $15. Other articles unchanged.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 27.

Six hundred head of Beeves were offered in our Cattle Market to-day, of which 100 were driven to Philadelphia, and the remainder sold at $9 75 net. Hogs firmer at $8 @ $8 25.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday—First

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1413. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE STATE.

JOHN C. MATHER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Hat Contract—No New Judicial District.

NEW CITY HALL.

Public Administrator—Illness of Members.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28, 1856.

This morning the Comptroller sent in to the Assembly the Annual Report of the several Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. DENNISTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a report upon the financial policy of the State. It reviews at length the financial history of the State, from the commencement of the system of internal improvements to the present. It compares the financial policy previous to 1838 with that adopted at that time, and the policy of '48 with the present. They recommend an adherence to the present constitutional provisions, and that no system of finance be adopted respecting our public works that shall not be self-sustaining.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. ORRIL this morning reported the annual Supply bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday next.

THE SELECT TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. G. A. DUDLEY and GREEN, the minority of the Select Committee upon the bill to suppress Intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to whom the bill has been referred with power to report complete, asked to be excused from acting further upon the Committee, which was granted.

THE ACCOUNT OF J. C. MATHER.

The Attorney-General submitted a reply to the inquiry of the Assembly why JOHN C. MATHER and sureties had not been prosecuted for his indebtedness to the State, giving the very good reason that the indebtedness was on the other side, a small balance being now due Mr. M. from the State.

THE PRISON CONTRACT BILL.

Mr. NORTHUP called from the table the motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill to renew the contracts of CHAS. WATSON for convict labor at Sing Sing Prison. The motion to reconsider carried—62 to 56.

Mr. R. H. S. HYDE then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by substituting "five years" for "eight," so as to conform to other contracts.

Mr. MAYHEW desired to amend further, so as to require notice to be given for the bids.

Mr. PRESCOTT took the floor in opposition to the recommittal, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to a supper alleged to have been given at Stanwix Hall, and its influence upon the votes of members. A scene of wild confusion followed—a score of members sprang to their feet and denied the charge, and declared themselves governed by no such considerations in the disposition of their votes. After further debate, the question was taken upon the bill, and it passed—Ayes 65, Nays 43. Several members rose to a point of order when the vote was declared, allaging that one vote was recorded when the member was not present. Order was, however, finally restored, by the declaration of the member himself, that he voted for the bill.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed this morning, are the following: To erect the town of Rathbun, Steuben County; to amend the Act relating to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, in New-York; to authorize Supervisors (except in Kings County) to increase pay of Jurors; and to loan money to the New-York State Agricultural College.

SIGNS OF DISSOLUTION.

In the Senate, this morning, were exhibited the usual signs of an early dissolution of the Legislature, there being but one petition presented, the subject of the prayer being a plank road in Cattaraugus County.

NO NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Select Committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to the Judicial Districts, made a report recommending that no change be made in said Districts, but introduced a bill intended to afford the relief desired by several of the Districts on account of the unusual amount of business ordinarily on their calendar.

It provides that whenever, in the opinion of the Presiding Justice of any Judicial District in the State, the business of any Special or General Term of the Supreme Court or any Circuit Court appointed to be held within such District, shall require the attendance of one or more of the Justices of other Districts to hold such Court, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon a certificate of such Presiding Justice to that effect, to assign a sufficient number of Justices to hold the same, and it shall be the duty of the Justices so assigned to hold the Courts specified in the order of assignment. And it makes it the duty of the Comptroller, upon the certificate of any Justice assigned as aforesaid, stating the amount of the expenses actually incurred by him in holding any such Court, to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment thereof.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill relative to the Public Administrator of the City of New-York, which authorizes him to renounce, without charge, his right to administer upon any estate when the Surrogate shall certify that it is a proper case for renunciation. He is also authorized to pay claims of $25 and under against any estate when it shall appear that the estate is solvent, or when ninety days have expired from the granting of the administration. It requires him to pay his fees to the City Treasury, and in lieu of fees he is to have a salary, the amount to be named by the Surrogate. He is allowed a Deputy, who is to execute a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in the sum of $10,000, who is clothed with the powers of the Administrator in his absence, and whose salary is to be determined by the Surrogate aforesaid.

NEW CITY HALL.

He also introduced a bill, in accordance with the prayer of the Corporation of New-York, to authorize the erection of a new City Hall. It provides for the appointment, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of three Commissioners to superintend the erection of the City Hall, and gives them power to employ architects, engineers, and such other persons as they may deem necessary. It also authorizes the issuing bonds to an amount not to exceed $1,000,000, to be called the New City Hall Stock, and redeemable in 1870, to pay for the expenses of construction.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the sale of certain lands in the City of Oswego.

Relative to the Utica and Binghamton Railroad Company.

Relative to the Episcopate of the Diocese of New-York.

In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

In relation to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

To amend the Charter of the Village of Medina.

Relative to roads in Newburg.

Amending the Charter of the Village of Phœnix.

To authorize the Watertown Cemeterial Association to sell certain real estate.

To except certain territory from the Village of Niagara Falls.

Amending the Charter of the Village of Deposit.

Relative to testimony in Justices' Courts in the City of New-York.

MANHATTAN PARK.

The bill to open and regulate Manhattan Park was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. SPOONER moved as an amendment an additional section making the stock to be created for the opening of this Park receivable by the Bank Department as a basis for banking—which was lost and the bill reported to Senate. Mr. SICKLES renewed his motion to strike out the names of the Commissioners as inserted by the Committee, and restore the bill to its original form, which was lost. Ayes 5; Noes 19. Ordered to a third reading.

ILLNESS OF MEMBERS.

There is much sickness among the members this year—much more than I have ever known before. Three members of the House are now kept from their seats by indisposition. It is understood that they have the small-pox. Senators CUTLER and TOWNE are both sick, but it is hoped that they will soon be able to resume their seats in the Senate. LEO.

☞ Hon. Mr. EVERETT will deliver his Address on the character of WASHINGTON, this evening, before the Metropolitan Institution. The price of admission, [illegible] fixed by the Committee at one dollar, and the proceeds to be devoted to the building fund raised for the purchase of Mount Vernon.—*Union.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republican National Executive Committee—Address to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

During the session of this body, which has just adjourned *sine die*, many suggestions were made by members of Congress and others, relative to a Congressional call for a National Convention, and for changing the time of the Philadelphia Convention. Some also advised the incorporation of the American and other issues, which the Executive Committee deemed extraneous.

After deliberation, it has been agreed by the Committee to invite the people of the United States, (without regard to past differences or divisions,) who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the policy of the present Administration, who favor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories and the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, to send (each State) three delegates from their respective Congressional Districts, and six delegates at large, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The address adopted by the Committee is ascribed to FRANCIS P. BLAIR. It is written with his characteristic ability, and is destined to produce a strong impression upon the popular mind. After referring to the nomination of FILLMORE, which, not being likely to obtain the electoral vote of a single State, is considered as an attempt to divide the strength of Anti-Administration men, the address advocates the surrender of party prejudices, to vindicate the principle of restraining the extension of the slaveholding monopoly, and of maintaining the rights of those, in all sections, who labor with their hands, from its oppressions, without interfering with the rights of States to dispose of the subject in their own limits as they choose.

The influence of Slavery upon the interests of laboring classes is discussed. The interests have been betrayed by representatives from the North and South in the interests of slaveholders who have voted to surrender the public lands to Slavery.

Hence there are two principles to be asserted—the vindication of free labor in the Territories, and the chastisement of misguided representatives who have disobeyed the popular will.

The report enlarges upon the consequences of the triumph of ATCHISON's usurpation in Kansas, with laws and a Constitution introducing Slavery and disfranchising free laborers by test oaths and other disabilities, upon the principles of the President's proclamation. Then follows an exposition of the effects of Slavery upon the free white people of the South, as shown by the testimony of Senator CLAY, of Alabama, and Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina. In the latter State it is shown that one-third of the free population control the State Government.

The degraded condition of the poor whites in slaveholding communities is cited further, to explain the Richmond *Enquirer*'s arguments in favor of the inalienable right to enslave white as well as black men.

The subserviency of the existing Democratic parties to the designs of Slavery extensionists is dwelt upon. That Party consists of office-holders, with the President as a leader, and the few slaveholders of the South who hope to succeed by a possible plurality in some Northern State, occasioned by the divisions of the opponents of Slavery extension.

The design of the black oligarchy is to establish a cordon of black Republics from Missouri to the Pacific. The degrading consequences of such policy is exemplified in Mexico, where Slavery exists under the name of peonage.

A striking illustration of the working of the so-called popular sovereignty, as laid down by the Administration, may be seen in Utah, where multitudes of white women are held in servitude as wives, with no restriction by Congress. DOUGLAS' principle allows the people of a Territory to establish the full-blown Turkish system.

What is there in the unlimited permission to form and regulate their own institutions, subject only to the United States Constitution, as DOUGLAS proclaims it, which would prevent BRIGHAM YOUNG from holding sixty men as well as sixty women in servitude? The address concludes as follows:

We hold that Congress is bound by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations for the Government of Territories of the United States, during their pupilage and preparation to becoming members of this confederacy, to prevent the growth within them of systems inconsistent with the pure and free, the just and safe principles inaugurated by the Revolution.—*Evening Post.*

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

RIGHTS OF VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of Commissioners of Elections in Washington.

After a struggle of two hours, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians, 26,000 of whom, of various tribes, are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no step of the Administration had thus far been of service in restraining these savage atrocities, and that unless prompt action is taken, the white settlements will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of $300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone can, in the Summer time, penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe. He introduced a bill for that purpose, and the same was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Ways and Means, said the matter would be considered immediately.

Adjourned till Monday.

Senator Harlan's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Committee of Investigation—The Tariff, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

MR. HARLAN ON KANSAS.

Washington has been rather dull for the last day or two, presenting little of novel interest for my pen. To-day, however, Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, gave us a speech on the Kansas question, full of telling points and sound doctrine. One fact to which he adverted is especially suggestive. He stated that all the Anti-Slavery papers of the Northwest, nearest to the border of Kansas, have for months charged upon the Missouri ruffians the force and fraud which controlled the elections in the Territory, and made "popular sovereignty" the work of a mob, and charged it to condemn. On the other hand, the Pro-Slavery Presses do not deny, but confess the violence and wrong, and attempt its defence. Thus we have the facts confessed; and the only question left to discussion here is whether this bold and reckless defiance of popular rights is or is not justifiable. There can be but one opinion on this subject. Even DOUGLAS, with all his subserviency, does not justify the acts of REEDER & Co.—he seeks only to palliate their guilt by pleading provocation.

RESISTANCE TO FRAUD ONLY.

Mr. HARLAN also drew another distinction too often lost sight of,—and that is, that the Free-State men of Kansas make no resistance to the laws of Congress,—but only to the local laws, enacted by a Legislature confessedly imposed upon them, and which exercised its power to appoint for an indefinite period the tools of the slave power to execute and enforce said local laws. The people of Kansas were clearly opposed to Slavery. That fact was evident to the Atchison men,—and in order to maintain a hope of ever establishing Slavery in the new Territory, it became necessary to obtain control of its first Legislature, in order that its local laws might invite, encourage and protect Slavery, and repress the aspirations for Freedom. This they did by scans of their armed bands of marauders,—and hence the resistance to laws conceived in iniquity and brought forth in crime.

THE EVIDENCE IS AMPLE.

But, say honorable Senators, there is no evidence of all this, except the oral testimony of those who favor the erection of a Free Government in Kansas, and the newspapers. It is not enough that the fraud and force has been so often confessed,—gentlemen want "proof!" Mr. HARLAN exposed the insincerity of those who quibble thus, by reminding them that they fully believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON established his throne by force and fraud, although they take *that* upon newspaper and oral testimony. And he reminded Senators, also, how often they cite the London *Times* or *Telegraph*, or some other European journal, as evidence not only of *facts*, but of the sentiment of a Government or a people. Why then this affected disbelief of notorious facts presented by the Press of the United States?

MR. SEWARD—HIS PURPOSES AND SENTIMENTS.

Mr. GEYER next addresses the Senate, and Mr. SEWARD hopes to follow. The latter will address himself to the advocacy of the right of Kansas to come into the Union at once, with her existing Free-State organization. Those who remember the Governor's splendid effort of 1850, in behalf of the admission of California, anticipate a rare feast when the Senator takes the floor upon this question. It has been charged, by the way, that Governor SEWARD has urged the suspension of all appropriations to carry on the Government, in the event of the failure by Congress to admit Kansas into the Union at this session. I do not so understand him—but I *do* understand him to be opposed to making *special* appropriations to place extraordinary power in the hands of the Executive, to be used in the subjugation of the white people of Kansas to the institution of Slavery.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The Kansas Committee of Investigation is actively engaged in preparations for departure, Mr. OLIVER having already left, as you were heretofore advised. GEORGE G. FOGG, Esq., of Concord, New-Hampshire, will probably be made chief Sergeant-at-Arms, instead of Clerk, the former being deemed the position of highest responsibility. He is the editor of the *Independent Democrat*, and now in the city as a member of the Republican Executive Committee. He is well known through all New-England as an able, ardent and energetic opponent of Slavery extension. He did not seek the post to which he is now called, nor does he feel at liberty to decline it.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. P. HANSCOM (who may be Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, instead of Clerk) is a Massachusetts Republican, for many years a member of the Boston Press, and correspondent from that city of some of the leading New-York journals. He was an official reporter of the late Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1853, and subsequently a clerk in the State Department of that State, until recently removed by the present Know-Nothing Administration of Gov. GARDINER, which he actively opposed on the stump last Fall. He was also the Republican candidate for Clerk of the present Massachusetts Senate, and possesses energy, "pluck" and firmness.

WM. BLAIR LORD, appointed official Reporter to the Committee, is a native of Maine, but was a resident of Baltimore, and one of the most skillful phonographers in the country. He was for five years an official Reporter in the United States Senate—and has quite recently fulfilled some similar in the Legislature of South Carolina. He is withal, honest, faithful and true—and will discharge his responsible trust with perfect fidelity and impartiality. The remaining auxiliary force of the Committee will consist of one gentleman from Chester Co., Penn., and another from Ohio. Their names will be telegraphed ere this reaches you. Altogether, I think the Commission will be about as near perfect in its organization as can well be. The Committee hope to complete their labors and return within two months. It is doubtful whether they can return in less than ninety days.

EVERETT'S WASHINGTON.

EVERETT's lecture to-night was listened to by a large and most discriminating audience, which testified in unmistakable manner its appreciation of the intellectual feast spread for them.

THE TARIFF—FREE WOOL.

I understand that within a few days the Committee of Ways and Means of the House will take up for consideration the propriety of some such measure as that recently improperly introduced into the Senate by Mr. JAMES, looking to the free introduction into the United States of wool and other raw materials. The proposition for free wool, if not incumbered with other and objectionable projects, will be likely to find favor in both Houses of Congress, and may be carried through triumphantly with proper management to secure early action. There is little doubt the subject will get prompt attention in Mr. CAMPBELL's hands. S.

Key West Shipping Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 28.

From Key West, we learn that the *Mariner*, of Boston, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, went ashore and bilged on Tickle's Reef, on the 12th inst. A portion of the cargo was saved. The brig *Sabine*, from New-York for Galveston, went ashore on Trump Reef, on the 12th, but was got off. The salvage on her amounts to $6,500. The brig *Eagle*, from Trinidad de Cuba for Boston, arrived at Key West on the 19th, leaking badly. She was condemned, and her cargo would be reshipped, and the vessel sold.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 28.

The larboard boiler of the steamboat *Metropolis* burst near Pomeroy, Ohio, yesterday, severely injuring seven persons, three of them dangerously. The boat was but slightly damaged.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 28.

Nine persons have died from their injuries—Capt. HAZLETT, F. A. ROBERTS and Messrs. TRONTH, BRYANT, METZ, three passengers, unknown, and the fireman, name unknown.

THE BODY OF KILBOURNE DISCOVERED—THE GROCER'S BANK DEFALCATION.—Coincidences are always curious, and often startling. Just as the very puzzling and prolonged difficulties of the Grocers' Bank are nearly all settled, the mysterious author of these troubles comes to light. It will be recollected that on the 21st November last, Mr. JOSIAH D. KILBOURNE, of the firm of FRENCH, WELLS & Co., crockery dealers, No. 251 Milk-street, disappeared from the Revere House, where he boarded, leaving a note behind him which closed with the prophetic words, "I'm off Cambridge bridge." The general impression was that he took this means to divert suspicion, or that the *off* was in the usual way. It was generally considered that though he might have gone off Cambridge bridge, yet that he had in reality gone to Europe. He was a Director in the Grocers' Bank, and had made unlawful use of its funds to the extent of nearly $100,000, which not being able to meet as he expected, he formed, as it now appears, the very desperate resolution of self-murder. No intelligence was had of him from that time till yesterday afternoon, when the body of a man was found floating in the hay near the Cambridge bridge. It was rescued and subsequently conveyed to the Receptacle in Grove-street, where Coroner PRATT was called to institute an inquest. The face and fleshy portions of the head and adjoining parts were gone, but the body was considerably perfect. From papers in the clothes of the deceased, and a gold pencil-case, the body has been fully identified as that of Mr. KILBOURNE. After viewing the body, it was placed in a coffin, and will be conveyed to Groton to-day for burial. The inquest will be continued to-day. The deceased was 51 years of age.—*Boston Bee.*

A MODEL BANKER.—The Postmaster of Chicago, it is said, has been dabbling extensively in the whisky trade, and wild-cat banking business, being the principal owner of a saloon and a wild-cat bank. But the charter election drew so heavily upon the latter that it collapsed soon after, leaving his credulous depositors minus about $35,000. He and his friends have been engaged for some days in attempting to ascertain whether a "bank" like "truth," "when crushed to earth will rise again." After a careful investigation they have found that it "won't," and so they have determined, as we learn from the Chicago *Democrat*, to distribute its assets, *pro rata*, to the depositors and other creditors. It appears that $55,000 of its funds have been loaned to his saloon, upon his own indorsement and $35,000 more to himself. The whole assets of the defunct bank, including the sum of $50,000, amount to $55,000. Its liabilities amount to $120,000. Only $35,000 have been accounted for, leaving a deficit of $35,000.

☞ Rev. R. S. STORRS DICKINSON and lady, of Philadelphia, sail on the 31st for Europe, in the hope that six months of travel may establish his health. Mr. DICKINSON has been appointed the chaplain of the American and Foreign Christian Union at Paris, and is to undertake the service early in the coming Autumn.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL EUROPE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Prussia Invited to take Part in the Deliberations.

A TREATY OF PEACE CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Fears of a Commercial Catastrophe in France.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Good Effect of Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

HOSTILE EXPEDITION AGAINST PERSIA.

THE EXPECTED "LITTLE STRANGER."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONSOLS, 92 1-4a92 3-8.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 28.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th inst., arrived here at 7¼ o'clock this evening.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M., on Thursday, the 12th inst.

Mr. DALLAS, who went out in the *Atlantic*, proceeded, on his arrival at Liverpool, to the Adelphi Hotel, where Consul HAWTHORNE had engaged apartments for him. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce waited upon him at the hotel and presented him with a congratulatory address.

Mr. BUCHANAN's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet had produced a good effect, and no excitement existed respecting American affairs.

THE CONFERENCES.

Expected Signing of a Treaty of Peace.

The eighth sitting of the Paris Conference was held on Wednesday the 12th, but the result was not known.

All accounts from Paris agree on the almost certainty of peace, and the intelligence from Germany and Prussia is in the same tone. It was generally rumored that a treaty of peace would be signed at Paris about Saturday, the 15th; all the differences, however, had not been adjusted. Several important disputes respecting the Principalities and the Asiatic frontier were left as undecided as when the Congress first met.

It is said that the rectification of territory, and the adjustment of other unarranged differences, are to be referred to a Commission on the spot. The topographical details are very incomplete, and the projected frontier is neither marked by stream nor mountain chain. France, it is said, will appoint as her Commissioner General L'ETANG. Austria, England and Russia were on the point of naming them. Sardinia will not be represented in the Commission.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state that for reasons of European interest Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference; that she accepts the invitation, and that Baron MANTEUFFEL, as Plenipotentiary, would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris. M. HATZFIELD, the Prussian Minister at Paris, will act as the second Plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be especially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships-of-war, is to begin forthwith. Lord PALMERSTON, however, had refused, in Parliament, to answer Mr. DISRAELI's question as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupy the attention of the Conference.

THE CRIMEA.

The meeting the Allied and Russian Generals on Traktir Bridge had resulted in the marking out of a line of neutral ground limited by the Tchernaya.

There was considerable sickness in the French army. The English surgeons, having but little to do, had offered their services for the French Hospitals at Constantinople.

The Russians were also unhealthy.

ASIA.

ISMAEL PACHA was preparing to take command of the Turkish army at Erzeroum.

OMAR PACHA was at Trebizonde on his way to Constantinople.

SELIM PACHA is to be court-martialed for the fall of Kars.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Ministry was occupied with measures for alleviating the commercial crisis. The free export of Breadstuffs is permitted from Southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanelles.

It is reported that Sir EDMUND LYONS will go to Constantinople as British Minister in place of Lord STRATFORD REDCLIFFE, soon after the conclusion of peace.

THE BALTIC.

It is stated from Hamburg, March 11, that the British flying squadron was pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, Admiral NAPIER brought forward his threatened motion for a select Committee of inquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet, while under his command. He entered into a statement of a lengthened correspondence between himself and the Admiralty, with a view to demonstrate that he was sacrificed to cover Sir JAMES GRAHAM's incapacity. Mr. GRAHAM retorted, by reading Admiral NAPIER's own correspondence, and saying that the Admiral was physically unfit, also that his reputation was greater than his courage, and his courage greater than his skill. Admiral BERKELEY also attacked NAPIER, who replied, and eventually the motion was withdrawn. A copy of the documents respecting Church affairs in Canada, was moved for.

Mr. BAILLIE asked when the papers relating to the dispute with the United States respecting Central America, would be presented. Lord PALMERSTON replied that he was not able to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess. Mr. ROEBUCK asked whether the papers would include those relative to the recruiting question. Lord PALMERSTON said he could not tell at present, as no reply had been received to the last dispatch sent by Her Majesty's Government.

A deputation of Irish Members of Parliament have asked Lord PALMERSTON to permit SMITH O'BRIEN to return to Ireland. The answer is deferred.

At the Bank of England's semi-annual meeting a dividend was declared of ten per cent. per annum, free of tax—the profits of the half year being £700,000.

FRANCE.

Paris Commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of Peace. They also mention that the speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring on a commercial catastrophe.

The little stranger was hourly expected, and a curious programme of his appearance had been published in the *Monteur*.

The golden rose, blessed by the Pope, will this year be sent to the Empress EUGENIE.

Prince JEROME continued to recover.

SPAIN.

The Government had laid a new Customs tariff before the Cortes.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially denies that NAPOLEON has addressed any remonstrance to the Spanish Government, respecting the internal state of the country.

ITALY.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, of the Duchy of Parma, had been assassinated in the street.

PRUSSIA.

THEODORE, one of the Aztec children, died at Berlin, of fever.

RUSSIA.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the diplomatist, is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg, he says, to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace. M. TITOFF returns from Stuttgard for the same purpose.

PERSIA.

The Teheran *Journal* announces the death of the Persian Minister of War; also, the arrest of the Khan of Baradschan; and that the Persian troops, with eight guns, had occupied the Island of Kharek in the Persian Gulf.

M. BOURKE, the French Minister, was reported to have broken off diplomatic relations, but the report receives contradiction.

Mr. LAYARD, in the British Parliament, has given notice of inquiry as to whether a hostile expedition is biting out from India against Persia, and whether the Indian or English Government will pay the expenses.

Mr. V. SMITH, in reply to Mr. LAYARD, said there were two vessels—one of 560 and the other of 220 horse power—but he did not know the number of their guns, sent into the Persian Gulf from our Indian possessions. He could not say whether the Court of Directors of the Indian Government had been called upon to prepare an expedition against Persia, but there was a report that Persia had increased her army by 10,000 men, and was meditating an attack upon the northeast part of India. He hoped, when Persia learned the altered state of things in Europe, and the prospect there was of peace, she would be induced to pause in her aggressive designs.

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped the country would not be embroiled in war upon another Eastern question until the opinion of Parliament had been taken upon it.

THE LATEST.

The Peace Conferences.

PARIS, Friday, March 14.—The Congress held its ninth sitting to-day. The *Monteur* publishes the following: "The Congress having invited Prussia as the signer of the Treaty of the 18th of July, 1841, to send plenipotentiaries to Paris, the King of Prussia has appointed Baron DE MANTEUFFEL and Count DE HATZFIELD. Baron DE MANTEUFFEL has left Berlin for Paris.

Reduction of the Austrian Army.

A dispatch dated Vienna, March 14, states that a new reduction of the Austrian army has been announced.

Naval Operations in the Baltic.

From Kiel, under date March 13, we are informed that the *Fire Fly* had entered that port, with a dispatch from the British Government, requesting Commodore WATSON not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

Probable Dissolution of Parliament.

It was stated in well-informed circles on Thursday night, that Parliament will most probably be dissolved early in May.

Miscellaneous.

True bills had been found against WILLIAM PALMER, for the murder of Mr. COOK and ANN PALMER, by poison.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

The armistice was proclaimed throughout the Crimea on the 1st of March.

A dispatch from Berlin of the 12th says Count ORLOFF has made known at St. Petersburg that a definite understanding had been come to on the fifth point, and, thanks to the instructions brought by M. DE SCHEKWALOFF, peace is insured.

Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey have been reserved.

Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial Intelligence: see Eighth Page.*

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Wednesday night a fluid-lamp exploded in the house of Mr. GOODWIN, on Smith near Herbert-street, Eastern District, which set the house on fire and it was entirely consumed. Loss $1,000, insured for $600, in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. The house adjaining, owned by Mr. MONOHAN, was damaged to the extent of $200. Insured for sufficient to cover the loss, in the Fulton Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—The trial of a suit was commenced in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, last evening, in which one SARAH JONES, cook in the family of Mr. HALSTEAD, Clinton-avenue, claims of DAVID EVANS, coachman in the same service, $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The result of their intimacy was a child, which, fortunately, did not survive long. Several friends of both parties were placed upon the stand, and disclosed a most interesting state of morals in the scullery.

The defence set up is, that Mr. JONES is not the man "who loved not wisely, but too well," and testimony was introduced to show that the plaintiff had been intimate with other men.

Kings County Hospital.

Twenty-nine patients were admitted to the Hospital during the week ending the 26th inst., and 63 were discharged. There were three deaths, viz.: GEORGE F. MARQUART, 17; WILLIAM OLIVER, 58; ELIZA BENSON, 40.

Total number remaining 475.

☞ Rev. RALPH SMITH, formerly of Southold, Long Island Church, was installed at Wolcottville Church on the 19th.

NEW-JERSEY.

Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

This Society, which has been organized for the past three years, and has been worshipping in the Brick Church in Barrow-street, will erect a new edifice this Summer. The site was secured a year ago in South Sixth-street, between Erie and Grove streets. It consists of four lots, each 25 by 100 feet in size. The new edifice will cost about $14,000, of which sum the Society has on hand $5,000. It is expected that the work of building will commence on the first of May, and that the building will be completed by the first of October. Rev. Mr. CHARLES is pastor of this Society, which numbers 80 members; and the congregation, at present, numbers over 200 persons.

Democratic City Convention.

The Jersey City Democratic Convention met on Thursday evening, in the Hall at No. 81 Montgomery-street. The delegates are as follows:

FIRST WARD—Charles Fink, Wm. Daly, T. Smith, J. Chazotte, R. Reid.

SECOND WARD—M. Smith, J. Coyle, A. A. Hardenburgh, M. Somers, J. D. Nolan.

THIRD WARD—George Quaife, P. Brophy, J. McGuigan, E. McGuigan, J. McLaughlin.

FOURTH WARD—C. M. Hancox, J. Topping, Wm. Dugan, M. Kelly.

CHARLES FINK was appointed Chairman, and A. A. HARDENBURGH Secretary. The Convention then adjourned to next Monday evening at the same place.

Fire in Hoboken.

A fire broke out at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in an old wooden building at the corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, owned by Mrs. CUMMINGS, and occupied as the dwelling of seven Irish families, besides containing a grocer's and shoe shop, which was destroyed. The wind was blowing strong at the time, and the flames communicated with the three-story brick-front building owned by Mrs. REED, and occupied by her as a boarding house. The roof and one side of this building was burned, and it was otherwise much damaged. Loss to Mrs. REED about $1,500, which is covered by insurance in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of New-York.

The Hoboken fire companies were obliged to force water through about 500 feet of hose from the public cisterns, and the supply soon gave out. The necessity of an ample supply of water was thus shown, and for the want of it there might have been an extensive conflagration. An engine company, two hose, and a hook and ladder company, from Jersey City, arrived in time to render aid, and a supply of water was thus obtained from the Hudson River. This is the first fire of any consequence in Hoboken for more than a year.

☞ The next vessel to Liberia, to be dispatched under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, will sail from Baltimore about the 15th May. Rev. JOHN SAYERS, favorably known as a Missionary in Liberia, has been engaged to go out in that vessel, to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings, and also to make an exploration of the interior, and select a suitable situation for a new settlement, and make preparations for a company of emigrants to be sent out in November.

☞ A nursery of five thousand peach trees, cultivated by Mr. [illegible] of Tuscumbia, Tenn., has been all destroyed, with the exception of fifty, by the [illegible]

[illegible] PYROMACAL.

[illegible] Description.

[illegible] A. Wash. [illegible]

Correspondence of the [illegible]

HILO, Hawaii, Thursday, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

The natives of this [illegible] legend, that their Goddess of fire and volcanic [illegible] driven from the other islands of the group, [illegible] up her abode on this, Hawaii, the last [illegible] and the nearest the American [illegible] other words, the volcanic action which has [illegible] upon them is still maintained upon this, [illegible] the newest formed of them all. We are, [illegible] in the midst of an eruption of the first class, [illegible] its duration or the mass of matter thrown out [illegible] considered. The stream of lava, which [illegible] in breadth between five miles and [illegible] from the summit Crater of Mouna Loa, [illegible] tain,) where it suddenly broke out [illegible] sixty miles, until it is within, say, [illegible] miles of our village and harbor of Hilo. It [illegible] upon us, and threatens to destroy both [illegible] harbor, a spot, by the by, admitted to be the gem of the Sandwich Islands.

I have just returned from a visit to the [illegible] stream. Yesterday afternoon, my friend [illegible] and myself, provided with blankets, and provisions for one or two meals, started, on horseback, for the stream. Our course was nearly at a right angle from the beach, and ascending a slope of [illegible], appearing in the distance green and fertile, but [illegible] reality, of a thin soil, uninhabited and uncultivable, for the most part, even for grazing. In about [illegible] miles we came to a native hamlet in the edge of the forest which belts the mountain, where a small tract of deep soil supports a few families.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

Here it was necessary to leave our horses and procure guides and attendants. But the settlement seemed deserted of its male population. The whole company were absent on a visit to the [illegible] and it seemed as though we should be baulked by unexpected difficulty. They were unwilling we should proceed; night was coming on, they said; we should have to remain with them all night and go on in the morning. We were no strangers, however, to the native ways, and insisted upon completing the purpose, which was to pass the night [illegible] Two young men were found to carry [illegible] and we started off at a rapid gait. [illegible] the woods was, for Hawaiian wood [illegible] good; that is to say, a path was open [illegible] could make two or three miles per hour [illegible] amount of mud, and but few [illegible] formidable nettings of [illegible] brought us to the almost [illegible] of a mountain torrent. The little water [illegible] not the usual sweet limpid stream. It was [illegible] and had the dirty sudsful look of [illegible] a wash-tub. This was owing to the [illegible] flown its bed above. We were [illegible] and out how hot it might be. Only [illegible] a native visiting the lava, in attempting [illegible] across a pool, had fallen in and [illegible] so as to cause his death after a day [illegible] Up the river's bed we went for [illegible] reached the fire. We were [illegible] had set, and the full moon shining [illegible] most unclouded sky, while it gave us [illegible] to make our way about the rough [illegible] not eclipse the light of the fires [illegible] glowed before us. The channel of the [illegible] mentioned, was here divided by a chain of [illegible] extending to the brink of a precipice. [illegible] the right-hand channel for some fifteen rods [illegible] the precipice we entered between two [illegible] the left-hand branch and met the advancing [illegible]

THE LAVA.

Slowly the red-hot, molten mass moved down the slope towards us. Favored by the comparative smoothness of the river's bed, it had advanced, a pioneer of the main body, which [illegible] above spread out its glowing mass a mile in [illegible] and pressed slowly into the dense and [illegible] and jungle, drying and felling and consuming [illegible] and gigantic ferns. This is its method of [illegible] from under the black and hardened [illegible] which pushes by fingers into the [illegible] the mud and paving the way for [illegible] which consume and clear the woods [illegible] the whole front of the stream and [illegible] blocks the thick cooled surface—for [illegible] runs under a cover of its own [illegible] large masses it very soon hardens [illegible] to the air; and were it not for this [illegible] ducts it could never travel far from [illegible] Sometimes these sub-lava channels are [illegible] in height and of proportionate breadth. [illegible] now an excellent opportunity to collect [illegible] mens, which is done by thr

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bohn's Libraries.

The fifth volume of DANIEL DE FOE's works, now publishing in *Bohn's British Classics*, contains the well-known *History* of the Plague in London, (which is appended, by an anonymous writer, a Historical Account of the Great Fire of London, in 1666,) with "The Storm," the poem on the same subject, and the satire entitled "The True Englishman." This edition of DE FOE is enriched with prefaces and notes, including those attributed to Sir WALTER SCOTT.

The works of EDMUND BURKE, also in course of publication in the *British Classics*, have also reached the fifth volume, which contains the conclusion of the Charge against WARREN HASTINGS, and a number of political letters, including the celebrated address to the Duke of BEDFORD, and the Letters on a Regicide Peace.

In *Bohn's Classical Library*, the last issued volumes are the first six books of *Quintilian's Institutes of Oratory*, translated by Mr. WATSON, (the first complete English version,) and *Early Greek Romances*, consisting of a revised translation of *Heliodorus and Longus*, and a new translation by Rev. EDWARDS SMITH, of *Achilles Tatius*. These Greek romances are curious, as illustrating the domestic life and manners of a people and a period long since passed away.

In *Bohn's Scientific Library* we have Mr. HENFREY's translation, from the German, of the Lectures delivered, a short time ago, to the Agricultural Society of Chemistry in Saxony, by Professor STOCKHARDT. This fellow up, in practical detail and illustration, the subject of Agricultural Chemistry, which Liebig first popularized, and are even more intelligible than his. In the appendix, the conflicting views of LIEBIG and LAWES are briefly stated and examined.

There is also an interesting paper, by Mr. MECHI, (of Tiptree Hall, Essex,) upon Irrigation and Liquid Manure. This is an important volume. Dr. DALTON HOOKER has already published, in his various Lectures, at a price which accommodates even very limited purses, between three and four hundred volumes, in all departments of literature, learning and art obtainable. We know not how far this enterprise has been to his advantage to himself, but it has, undoubtedly, offered the reading public under the greatest obligations to him.

SLAVERY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES: With Remarks on their Economy. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. New-York: DIX & EDWARDS. 1856.

Our readers are many of them already acquainted with the character of this book, from the fact that a part of it was contributed to the TIMES in correspondence. Mr. OLMSTED, during his tour through the South, wrote reports for the DAILY TIMES of what he saw, with such reflections as occurred to him at the time, and finding that his remarks excited a good deal of attention both at the North and the South, was induced to gather his letters into a volume. He has added to them considerably, enlarging his speculations, and adducing from his notebook many important facts. His book now embraces the six States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, of all which he writes fully, and with a degree of detail that we have never before seen in any work on the Slave States.

The object of Mr. OLMSTED's book is two-fold; first, to describe the society of the South, just as it presented itself to an independent traveler, and, secondly, to investigate the influences of Slavery, particularly as it is an economical point of view. We need hardly say that it does both with eminent success. As a mere narrative of travel, it abounds in interesting and full of new and racy incidents, told in a clear, plain way, but with much naïveté and occasional humor. The author has a quick, observant eye, which readily catches the salient points of what is before it, while he is master of a homely vivacity of style, which enables him to impart great animation to his descriptions. Some of his sketches of character, especially of the whimsical peculiarities of the negroes, have a sure fidelity in them, and are among the clearest pictures both of character and country, and are often, in their rigid truthfulness, irresistibly comic. Simple and straightforward in his feelings, yet genial and open-hearted, he discerns never offends by the betrayal of any bitterness or malignity. The most invstsrate defendsr of Slavery must enjoy his portraitures of it quite as much as those of an adverse sentiment. He is very decided in his convictions on this subject, but he never exhibits a disposition to provoks or irritate those who may be of a different opinion.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the book is the important contribution which it makes to our knowledge of the economical evils of Slavery. Never before, we venture to say, has this aspect of the question been so thoroughly and so candidly presented. Familiar with the earliest history of "the institution," he discusses it, in its effects, down to the present time, displaying how it has vitiated, not merely the industrial condition and the moral sentiment of the community in which it exists, but how it has depressed the industrial energies, eating up their substance, and paralyzing their activity. A more melancholy story has seldom been written than that which depicts the gradual decay of Virginia. Anterior to the Revolution, this beautiful State contained more than any other Stats of the Confederacy. She surpassed all tha others in wealth and influence as well. With a climate ths most genial and a soil the most fertile in the world—unrivaled by position and local circumstances to every variety of occupation—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing; rich in resources, abundant in mines, open to the ocean by noble harbors—she has yet dwindled from ths first rank among the States, to the fifth rank, and is every day tending to a still lower place. Nor can there be, ent of that State, a moment's hesitancy as to the cause of this degeneration. Mr. OLMSTED most clearly shows that the causes usually assigned by Virginians themselvss, such as the want of a better education among the masses of the white people, or the want of more agricultural science and skill, or the want of more and better roads, or the lack of a direct commerce with Europe, or the want of manufactures, are thsmselves the result of a more interior cause, lying back of all these superficial defects—and that cause is Slavery. He shows that it is an inefficient, thriftless, indolent system, occasioning a loss of wealth to the employing class, as certainly as it occasions the degradation of the employed. Any one who would see all the reasons of thie, set forth with great perspicuity and with accumulation of evidence of no doubt, must read the Journey of [illegible]

It is conspicuously true, however, of Virginia, but also true of the other Slave States, but in a less degree, perhaps, of those lying at the extreme South, as Alabama and Louisiana. Yet, even in these there are many evidences of the deleterious influsnce of Slavery. No State at the South has made a greater more rapid progress than Georgia, whose rich cotton culture has given a strong impulss to trade, and placed her in a leading position in regard to the other States; and yet, Georgia with all her advantages, when compared with any of the Free States which began their career about the same time, falls into the rear. She is largely behind Ohio, for instance, in every physical respect, while in intellectual and moral means her deficiencies are fearful. Of the native population of Georgia, according to the returns, *one in nine and a-half*, on an average throughout the State, cannot read and write; while in Maine, which stands among the old Free States, comperes most favorably with Georgia in density of population, (that is, in the number of persons to a square mile,) and that of the other fifteen, in the proportion of those who can read and write, *is one to two hundred and forty-two*. Here is a difference! But what is the cause of it? Climate, soil, institutions, or Slavery?

Mr. OLMSTED devotes a most interesting and instructive part of his book to a class of people in the South of whom we have heretofore heard little, and who are not commended to us on first acquaintance—the poor whites. It may seem a strange assertion, and yet we have no reason to discredit the statement which Mr. OLMSTED makes, that the condition of a poor woman's cow in Cape God is hardly a poor woman's soul in our country), that is not better housed and more comfortably provided, than a majority of the people of Georgia." Reduced to all the degradation of ignorance and destitute of the habits of industry, the class of "poor whites" are regarded, and even inferior in position, to the slaves. Here is a picture of wretchedness which, if it did not exist, North in the midst of it, would be incredible. Every body who has traveled among the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania will be able to observe, from his own observation, the representations of Mr. OLMSTED.

Another interesting fact, established by the inquiries of our author, relates to the physical condition of slaves, of which so much boast is made by those who write in favor of Slavery. Nothing is more common than the assertion that the negroes on the plantations of the South are the most comfortably placed laboring people on the face of the earth. But Mr. OLMSTED scatters this illusion—if it be an illusion, and not a willful deception—to the winds. Apart from his direct observations of the wretched lodging and clothing of many of the negroes, he shows what it costs to support slaves, or, in other words, by what is allowed them for their support, that it is quite impossibis that their condition should be any better than that of the inmates of our northern poor-houses.

We do not extract the proofs of these assertions from Mr. OLMSTED's book, because so much of it has already appeared in our columns, and because our design is merely to indicate the points on which it is worthy of the profonndest attsntion. On ths whole, it is the most important and instructive work that has yet been prepared on ths subject which of all othsrs is the most interesting to tbe people of this country. It is written in the franksst and manliest spirit, and we cordially commend it to readsrs both North and South, as an honest, ably, and convincing discussion.

FROM KANSAS.

Legislative Recess—Atchinson's Inread—Tha Rifle Seizure.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, March 17, 1856.

Our Legislature took a recess on Saturday last until the 4th of July, when they intead to meet again at Topeka, to close up the business of the session. Besides the Standing Committees in both Houses, they appointed a Joint Committee of twenty, fifteen from the House and five from the Senate, te draft and codify a code of laws, and report at the adjourned session. This Joint Committee is to meet at Topeka, in two weeks, and enter upon its dutiss. There is a great amount of labor to be performed in reporting a complete Statute for the Government of a State, and there could be no better way devised, probably, than the appointment of such a Committee, expressly to perform this labor. Then, when they coms together in July, tbe report will be referred to the several Standing Committees, to be amended or adopted, according to the will of a majority. But very few acts were passed, and those were of an exclusive character. Nothing was dons to bring us in collision with the Government that has already "collapsed." They passed an appropriation bill; an act regulating the duties of the State officers, authorising the Auditor and Treasurer to issue State Bonds for the relinquishment of current expenses; an act fixing the salaries of the several officers—fixing that of the Governor at $2,500, and the others in proportion. But all have not yet been signed by the Governor, and it is rumored that he intends to veto one or more of them. A memorial to Congress was reported and signed by all the members, which will be forwarded soon.

POLITICS.

An effort has been made, since tbe commencement of tbe session, and sven before, by a few restless political spirits, to draw over the National Dsmocratic Party—distinct from the Repnblican, or true Free-State Party. The high-backed Democrats havs held several caucuses for thie purpose, but gensrally Repnblicans enough bavs met with them to show their fallacy in argument, and, what was more perplexing, out-vote them. This kind of Democrats includes some men of prominence among us, such as ROBERTS, HOLLIDAY, DICKEY and GARVEY, and evsn LANE is not able to show a clean hand when driven to define his position, which he generally does after all the rest have taken sides—so can contrive to jump between them and not flounder.

GOV. SHANNON.

SHANNON is at Lecompton, but did not appsar at Topeka nor make any Misseuri demonstrations while the session continued. Our frisnds can rest assured that Kansas is to havs an immense emigration the coming season, from both ths North and South. Thsy are already beginning to come in with arms and money. It is yet uncertain what course will be takes concerning the rifles robbed from the boat *Arabia*. No boat has come up the Kansas yet, but it is sot for want of water; we expect ons now every hour. The weather is warm and most delightful; we work without fires through the day, and the noisy hammers are heard in every corner of our town. I should have mentioned that we applied for a City Charter, to our Legislature, and it passed the House without opposition, but was lost in ths Senate. RANDOLPH.

Senator Butler's Debts about Atchison—The Facts of the Case—The Rifles—A Receipt.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Saturday, March 15, 1856.

I have seen a copy of Senator WILSON'S speech in the United States Senate, and read, with some astonishment, the apparent sincerity with which Mr. BUTLER questioned his statement that DAVID R. ATCHISON came into Kansas at the last Spring election, at the head of a company of "border ruffians." The fact has been admitted by ATCHISON himself in one of his istters, and is nowhere questioned in this region. I have this day seen and convsrsed with a most respectable gentleman named COBY, who tells ms some incidents of that trip. He himself *saw* ATCHISON en his way at Salt Creek, a few miles west of Fort Leavsnworth. He was armed to the teeth, and headed a party of sixty msn. They stopped at Salt Creek *to drink*, and it was remarked that ATCHISON took ths *largest drink* ever known at that place! and that too, a point on the California road. Hs led the party to Marysville, 120 miles from Fort Leavee worth, ths place where the California road crossee the Big Bine River. At that place, *they deposed the judges of the election, and substituted others from their own party.* It was a very small precinct, and most of the voters were intimidated from coming out. One of the deposed, *whose name can be had if needed*, states that these sixty msn polled about *two hundred and seventy votes!* It is believed that ATCHISON himself did not vote.

An incident on their way out is noticeable. They stopped and dined at the house of a Pro-Slavery woman, (a great curiosity in Kansas,) who said she hoped they would not leave alive a single Free-Soiler! So pleased were they with her spirit, that ATCHISON proposed a contribntion for the purpose of purchasing her a set of jewelry, and headed the list with a $10 gold piece. Some $300 are said to have been raised; at all events, a fine set of jewelry was bought with the money and sent her. This would seem to indicate, what indeed is very probable, that this party was composed of the upper-crust of border ruffianism.

If Senators think it of so much importance to *prove* these things, the names of abundant and unimpeachable witnesses *can be had.*

The "National Democrats" heve had a meeting this evening, and nominated Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. This meeting was thinly attended, and produced no enthusiasm whatsver. I shall send you the resolutions passed. The most prominent man concerned is Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS. Do not for an instant suppose that this meeting indicates any division whatever in the Free-State Party. It is only a spasmodic yearning after old party associations, and a vain attempt to gain something like sympathy from former friends. As well might one get blood from a turnip, as sid to Freedom from the present Democratic Party.

THE RIFLES.

I wrote you relative to the seizure of Major HOYT's rifles on the Missouri River. This high-handed robbery has developed a new secret. It shows Gov. SHANNON in the light of an *accomplice:* a leader, in fact, of a band of thieves. They seize the goods and receipt them subject to *his* order, and he refuses to *give* the order which is thus made necessary to procure them! His Excellency takes care to keep at a respectful distance from us. It is said that he is at Lecompton, sick with the ague! and that he shakes worst in the morning! It is believed that, the previous night's stimulation with bad brandy is at the bottom of the whole matter. Long may he shake!

The weather continues cool; vegetation has not started as yet. LITERAL.

A RECEIPT.

The following is a copy of the receipt given to Mr. HOYT for the SHARP's rifles taken from him by force on the Missouri River:

Received, Lexington, Mo., March 9, 1856, of DAVID S. HOYT, nine boxes with the contents thereof, being the same boxes mentioned in a bill of lading dated March 3, 1856, at St. Louis, of the steamer *Arabia*, to be delivered as per said bill of lading, at Leavenworth City, to D. S. HOYT, which boxes we receive from said HOYT at the port of Lexington, Mo., he having discharged said boat from further compliance with the terms of said bill of lading; which said boxes with their said contents, we hereby agree to deliver to GOV. WILSON SHANNON, now Governor of Kansas Territory, or to the successor of said SHANNON, in said office, or to the order of the said Governor SHANNON or his successor in said office; and we hereby agree to pay to said steamer *Arabia*, the freight on said boxes; the said freights no paid by us, to be repaid on the delivery of said boxes, as aforesaid by us.

ROBERT AULL, Banker. F. C. SHARP, Lawyer.
O. ANDREWS, Merchant. SAM. L. SAWYER, Lawyer.
W. SHIELDS, Merchant. W. W. MATHERS, Sheriff.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival af the Empire City at this part and the Isabel at Charleston.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans at 8 A. M. March 20, passed the Bar at Pass à l'Ontre at 3½ P. M. same day. Arrived at Havana 5 P. M., 23d, making the run thither in 2 days and 9 hours. Found in port the United States ships *Potomac*, (flag-ship,) Commodore PAULDING, sloops *Cyane* and *Saratoga*, steamer *Fulton*, (which entered same afternoon with *Empire City*,) H. B. M. 84 gun-ship *Powerful*, and several Spanish war vessels.

The steamsr *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th, arrived at Charleston en the 28th inst. She reports that the British war steamer *Argos* had arrived at Havana from Port Royal, with nearly fifty of her crew sick with yellow fever.

On the evening of the 22d, a brilliant theatrical entertainment was given on board the *Potomac*, at which were pressnt the officers of the war vesssls and mail steamers in port, and a large deputation of American ladies from Havana.

The *Empire City* sailed on the 23d, at 10 A. M., leaving in port in addition to ths above, the British mail steamsr *Dee* and ths United States mail steamer *Granada*, which latter arrived at 8¼ A. M. Another steamer was signalized from the Moro, presumed to he the steamer *Philadelphia* from Aspinwall.

Shs experienced head winds most of the paseags from Havana, and ranging from N. W. to N. E., and very heavy swell from the northward.

Ws are indebted to Mr. C. H. DENISON, Pursor of the *Empire City*, for late papers, which contain nothing of importance.

Easter Observances—Shipping Intelligence—The Slave-trade—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Sunday, March 23, 1856.

We are having very glorious times here, as we are bringing the Easter holidays to a close. We have the image of the Saviour in the streets this morning, in procession, and all the demonstrations of his recognition by Mary Magdalen and the mother, attended by many thousands of enthusiastic believers in the virtue of this dumb show, for the conservation of a pure morality. We have religious services on board of the *Potomac* frigate this morning, also on board of the British ship *Powerful*, and we had histrionic dsvelopments en the Yankee frigate last evening—dramatized events in the history of CHARLES XII. very well done by the crew, closed with a good Dutch story told with humor and a duo-farce of the Congo order, bnt the characters wsll sustained. It was the feast of soul, decidedly, for after several hours of waiting, we found no refreshments, and left, famished for a crust of bread. This was an oversight, which I trust may not occur again soon—that is, not with me, as a danger known can be disposed of hy providential and capacious pockets.

The *Saratoga* (frigate) and the steamsr *Fulton* arrived yesterday, and will remain a day or two in port. The business of the week has been of small things, as the feast days would not admit of attention to any of the grosser cares of life.

Geesral CONCHA is reported to be returning evsry dey, but he comee not yet. Ths slave-dealers are driving a thriving business, and I hear of ssveral cargoes landed eastward since Gee. CONCHA left on his tour of inspection.

Health remains good, freights a little taken. We have light northers blowing since yesterday evenieg—uncomfortable.

The Disputed Governorship of Wisconsin—Governor Bashford Taking Possession—His Inauguration and Message to the Legislature.

The following scene, described in the editorial correepsedence of the Milwaukee *American*, closes, we suppose, the hietory of tbs Wisconsin disputed Governorsbip:

MADISON, Thursday, March 25, 1856.

The Court took their seats upon the Bench at 3 o'clock, yesterday, P. M., at which time the room was crowded almost to suffocation, by the most anxious crowd of spectators I ever beheld. The silsnce of the grave was there, and with breathless anxiety they awaited the final decision of the Court.

The Chief Justice gave the opinion of the Court (in favor of Governor BASHFORD) in a clear and distinct voice, which neither exhibited excitement or fear—in relation to its soundness or validity. It took about half an hour in its delivery.

Immediately after the rendition of this decision by the Court, Governor BARSTOW walked over to the consultation room of the Court and again took the oath of office under the Constitution.

About 11 o'clock this A. M., Governor BASHFORD, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. R. F. HOPKINS, of Madison, repaired to the Capitol, and on arriving in the vestibule, was greeted with three long, loud and hearty cheers of welcome, by the crowd of spectators who had gathered round in anticipation of his coming.

He then proceeded immediately to the door of the Executive apartment and found it locked. Knocking, however, the late private secretary of Mr. BARSTOW, Mr. HUNTER, came to the door and threw it open. The Governor, accompanied by a few friends, then entered and was cordially greeted by Mr. MCARTHUR, who invited him to be seated, together with those who entered with him. Mr. RYAN then approached Mr. MCARTHUR and handed him a copy of the judgmsnt reedered by the Supreme Court.

Mr. MCARTHUR having read ths document then said. "I have read this paper, Mr. RYAN; have you anything further to offer?"

Mr. RYAN—Nothing further, Sir, unless Governor BASHFORD wishes to speak.

THE GOVERNOR—Well, Mr. MCARTHUR, (taking off his overcoat and hanging it over a chair,) I have come to take possession of these executive apartments, and dsmand of you the papers bslonging thereto, the ksys of the safes, desks, &c., togethsr with all that pertains to the executive chamber.

MR. MCA.—(After a pause.)—Well, Mr. BASHFORD, or Governor, (smiling and bowing to Mr. BASHFORD,) I have to say simply this, that I hold the office of Governor of the State, under the Constitution, and denying, as I do, the constitutional rights of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction over ths case which they have just decided in favor of yourself, I must decline to execute these rooms.

Mr. RYAN asked Mr. MCARTHUR if he wielsed to be understood that he refused to leave, and then went on to explain to what extent the statute authorized Governor BASHFORD to go.

Mr. MCARTHUR to Governor BASHFORD—Do you intend, Mr. BASHFORD, to put me out by force if I refuse to leave? Let us understand each other aright.

THE GOVERNOR—I do not wish to say as much, Mr. MCARTHUR, but—

MCARTHUR (interrupting)—We ma now stopping antagonistic relations, simply upon a political question, and I shall not treat it as a personal affront. Sir, for you to answer me in the affirmative, if such is your determination. If it is your intention to use force in ejecting me, said will so say, I will consider it constructive force, and yield.

Mr. HUNTER, (Private Secretary)—Come Mr. BASHFORD, out with it, say what you mean, act like a man!

THE GOVERNOR—Then, Mr. MCARTHUR, I will say, that should you refuse to give up possession of these rooms, peaceably, I shall feel it my duty to use what force would be necessary to eject you.

MCARTHUR—That is sufficient, Sir. I consider this a constructive ejectment. I will now yield to you the possession of these apartments.

Mr. MCARTHUR then rose and grasped Governor BASHFORD cordially by the hand, and after a few minutes' conversation, quietly withdrew, having acted the gentleman throughout. He was, no doubt, conscientious in the course he did by his partisan friends, and against his own convictions. Governor BASHFORD, immediately after taking possession, sent up the following message to the Senate, which body received it with a resolution of general rejoicing:

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, COLES BASHFORD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, March 25, 1856.

To the Senate and Assembly:

It has become my duty to inform you that I have in obedisoce to the will of the people, assumed the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor of this State.

Chosen to that office by a majority of the popular vote at the general election of November last, I nevertheless found it pre-occupied by the late incumbent, who refused to surrender it, or recognize my right to it.

Believing that I had been duly elected; that a proper investigation would show that I was entitled to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office; and not wishing to resort to force in order to obtain possession thereof, I appealed to the law to protect my rights, as well as the rights of the electors who had conferred this trust upon me.

The judgment of the highest tribunal of the State—the highest evidence of title known to the law—has now ascertained my title, and restored me the office from which I have been wrongfully excluded.

The peaceful issue of the recent contest a most gratifying testimony to the supremacy of the law over mere force, and, regardless of a partisal nature, I cannot forbear to congratulate the representatives of the people, whose conduct in this has been finally vindicated in the form of their own appointment upon the result; and I am happy to know that many among the best citizens of the State, politically opposed to my election, did nevertheless most promptly recognize the fact of my election, and have since given their allegiance to the right, insisted upon.

Your session is almost so far advanced, and I am so little informed respecting the state of the business before you, that I will not have considered a thorough examination of their condition, and the laws enacted, in order to determine as far as possible in what manner, and by whom those frauds were committed, to the end that proper safeguards may be provided against similar outrages in the future.

It will be my aim to administer the Executive Department of the Government for the people, and shall be guided by the Constitution and laws, and I shall be found at all times and in all constitutional ways, ready to co-operate with you.

I herewith transmit to you an authenticated copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court of this State, determining my right to said office.

I send this communication to you by B. F. HOPKINS, Esq., whom I have appointed my private secretary.

COLES BASHFORD.

The mail is closing and and I must stop.

D. A. G.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Orders from Washington to have them looked after.

THE LOWER BAY UNFORTIFIED.

The work of fitting np and arming the principal seacoast fortifications, now going on under the instructions of the Secretary of War, invests this subject with more than ordinary interest. Tbs labors of highly competent Boards of Engineers since 1816, have laid the foundation of a systsm of dsfences, allowed, with few exceptions, to be efficient and admirable. Some of these works ere yet unfinished, and others ere not svcn begun, bnt plans for the same are in existence, and a very short time would suffice to prepare them for active ssrvice. The policy of the Fsderal Government has been to make only occasional appropriations for the construction of ssaboard fortifications; and hence many ysars have frequently elapsed between the periods of their commencement and ultimate completion.

Opposition in Congress to the expenditure of monsy for such purpoess has, in general, hsen most strongly manifssted by members from the interior, who would seem never to have dreamed that war was a possible contiegency. But doubtless one of the most effectnal means of averting the calamitiee which would flow from a rupture with a foreign power, is to exhibit a prssent strength and availability of resources equal to any emergency. This City, it is satisfactory to know, is not entirely unprotected, as will appear from a view of the condition of the various defences commanding the approachss to our harbor.

FORT SCHUYLER.

This fortification is located at ths extremity of a toe gue of land on the Westchester side of the East River, abont 17 miles from New-York, and is truly a formidable work.

It is built of granite, in the most snbstantial maneer, and whsn fully manned and equipped would doubtless be able to cope with any fleet that might venture to assail it. Fort Schnyler was begun about 1835, and finished some years since. Its full complement of men is 1,250; its capacity 318 guns, and the amount already expended upon it, $848,000. It is estimated that some $25,000 more will be reqnired, to make a few necessary repairs, and one or two little improvements. This fort has never been armed, but, in obsdiencs to orders from Washington, ths work of supplying it with a suitable armament will be commencsd as soon as the weathsr permits.

The Sound is so narrow and circuitous at Throgg's Neck, that there is little if any doubt of the power of Fort Schuylsr to prevent a squadron from reaching New-York from that direction; but it has been proposed to erect another work on Wilkins' Point, immediately opposite, more particularly to form a base of operations on Long Island for a land forcs, in the event of a war. This is not of immediate necessity, but is recommended by Gen. TOTTEN, of the Engineer Depsrtment, as requisite to complete the chain of defences of New-York Harbor. Its estimated cost is $850,000.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Here, within half rifle ehot of the Battery, we have Castle William, Fort Colnmbus and Soutb Battery. The former two are snpplied with armament. The united capacity of the three is 800 men and 197 guns, and the total cost of building the same has been $260,000. Castle William is constructed of New-Jersey red sandstone and is circular in form, which latter circumstance greatly reduces its offensive strength. This Fort was completed hefors the War of 1812. Governor's Islaud is now used as a U. S. recruiting station.

ELLIS AND BEDLOE ISLANDS

Are located in a direction toward the Jersey ebore, about one to two miles from Governor's Island. The first is fortified under the name of Fort Gibson, mounting 15 guns and requiring a garrison of 80 men. Its coet has been about $5,000. Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island is larger, having an armamsnt of 77 guns and reckoning a forcs of 350 men; $213,000 has been expended on it, and $32,000 more is required.

STATEN ISLAND.

Batteriss Hndson and Merton, and Fort Richmond, located on Staten Island, at ths Narrows, together mount 199 guns and are intended for a garrison of 1,000 men. Fort Richmond is yet unfinished, and will require an expenditure of $300,000 more. In the rear of these works, on a more elevated site, are the remains of a fortification known as Fort Tompkins, commenced by the State of New-York in 1810. It has been proposed to rebuild Fort Tompkins, at an expense of $500,000 to $600,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Fort Lafayette, on this side of the Narrows, has coet about $350,000, and may be considsred completed. It will mount 76 guns, and accommodate a garrison of 370 men. Fort Hamilton numbers 118 guns, and its compiement of men is 800. It is about ready for service, and has eost somsthing over $600,000. Forts Lafayette and Hamilton are both constructed of granite; the former was finished in 1822, and the latter commenced in 1824.

Gen. TOTTEN, in his late report to Secretary JEFF. DAVIS, about the defensce around New-York, states that a strong fortificetion is needed at Sandy Hook. Now, a hostile fleet could not be prevented from occupying the outer harbor, and landing troops at Gravesend Bay, which could immediately march upon this City, by way of Long Island. Efficient works at Sandy Hook would prevent a fleet from entering the outer roadstead, and so prevalent are the marshes and sand bars on ths south side of the island, that a landing of troops could not he effected without great difficulty. A fort of the requisite size at the Hook, is estimated to coet $1,500,000. The works on Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands, are regarded as of little conecquence toward the protection of New-York: for ehould an enemy's fleet effect an entrance to the inner harbor, nothing could save the City from bombardment.

The following is the total strength and cost of the works of defence about the harbor, begun or completed:

Number of garrison required	4,650
Guns	1,000
Cost of works	$2,500,000
Required to complete same	$394,500
Estimated cost of projected works	$2,950,000

The Confidence Man in a Schoolhouse.

[Enter Confidence Man attired as a Sailor.]

Mr. Confidence—Why, how *do* you do, Mr. ——— [addressing the teacher, and axteading ths hand es an old acquaintance.] How have you been this long time?"

Tvacher—Very well indeed. But, my dear Sir, you have the advantage of me. I don't recollect you.

Mr. Confidence—[with surprise.]—You don't recollect Peter ——— I I've just got in from China. Why, my boy David was a pupil of yours when I left New-York, three years ago, for Japan, and he often spoke very highly of his teacher, Mr. ———.

Teacher—Indeed! Wall, I'm very gled to hear it.

Mr. Confidence—Yes, and I received a letter from him just before I left Canton to return here, stating how much he thought of you—and I determined at once to bring you something. Now, Mr. ———, I've brought over a splendid writing-desk for yourself, and a beautiful work-box for your lady, and also some choice birds for your children. They are now on board of the ship, but I shall bring them in to you to-morrow.

Teacher—I am certainly gratified to find that I have been thus thought of, and especially by those whose *names* even have escaped my memory—although I have an indistinct recollection of a family of your name. I assure you, however, that I shall highly prize your gifts when I receive them from your hands.

Confidence—You shall have them to-morrow! But, Mr. ———, —and I'm almost ashamed to say it—my family reside now at New-Haven, and I havn't a siegle cent in my pocket! We shall be paid off at the ship to-morrow, but I'm extremely anxious to visit my little family *to-day*, and see little DAVE and the others, and bring them down here to see you: I didn't know but that you, Mr. ———, would lend me enough to get there—it will not be much.

Teacher—How much do you want?

Confidence—If you could spare it, I would like to have three or four dollars. I will give you good security, if you want it, a draft on Boston-house, or on my fellow-passenger ship, Dr. ———.

Teacher—Dr. ———, a small or pretty big rat!—I must look over my school register for your boy's name. I certainly have no distinct recollection of him. [Looks over register.]

Confidence—Oh! don't give yourself any trouble about it—if you can't trust me with that amount, no matter.

Teacher—Your boy's name I don't find on the books, Sir.

Confidence—Strange! But he didn't attend your School very long, I believe.

Teacher—Perhaps he belonged to the Primary Department of my School; just remain here till I step down to the basement and inquire of the Principal of that Department.

During ths interim, Mr. Confidence, scanting a policeman about as readily as ths Teacher did a rat, sloped. The Schoolmaster expects to be "abroad" long before he receives his splendid writing-desk, his wife her beautiful work-box, or his children their choice mocking-birds.

Our Reporter Visits the Mermaans.

The packet-ship *Caravan*, Capt. SANDS, arrived at tbis port on Thursday evening, from Liverpool, and landed her passengers at Castle Garden. They are 454 in number, and are Mormons. They came from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and Denmark. For the credit of Denmark, thsre are only two Danish families amongst them. For the credit of Ireland, thsre is only one Irishman.

Our reporter saw thsse people, conversed with them, and estimated them, intellectually and otherwise. They all belong to the lower, almost to the lowest classes of society. Ths Welsh peasant is notably clsan—these Welsh peasants were dirty. Very ruddy are the complexions of the Welsh girls, very wholesome their appearance, very staid and chaste their manners. The Welsh damsels our reporter saw yesterday, were neither ruddy, wholesome nor staid. Further he will not testify. Some of them, a few months hence, will perhaps be added to BRIGHAM YOUNG's harem.

Much has been said and written faverable to the European converts to Mormonism, that was little deserved. The Mormon smigrants now at Castis Gardsn may be unfavorahis specimens of their class. We wers assured, howsver, hy their leader, that they were considered not only respectable but wealthy. *They paid their own passage to America*, which Mormon converts seldom de wholly, even if they contribnte in part to their expenses. Thsy were regarded by their own people as rather aristocratic than otherwise. Bnt what has been said of ths Welsh is also true of the English and Scotch Mormons now at Castle Garden. Their countenances were imbruted with ignorance and dirt,—not the matsrial dirt of a sea voyage, but the moral dirt of a life of imbecility and indolence. The Apostles of JOE SMITH and BRIGHAM YOUNG found them an easy prey, aithough, as our reporter was told, they were quits above the average of Mormon respectability.

Among ths whole four hundred and fifty, there was scarcely ene face that showed that its possessor was greatly elevated above the animal. Dissipation had done its work with many. Most of the Englisbmen had been evidently too familiar with ths gin palaces and beer shops of London and the larger towns. Ths Scotchmsn appeared to have drank deep of whisky, and drank themsslves out of employment. If they paid their passages to this country, they must have had friends to send thsm out, as many fathers dispatch their prodigal sons to other lands, to get rid of thsm.

We cannot wonder how, with such intellects to work upon, BRIGHAM YOUNG's influence and power should extend. If Salt Lake City is wholly peopled by individuals of the average of intellect possessed by the newly-arrived emigrants, we should, following the law of depreciation, expect that in a century it would hs msrely a congregation of apes with tails.

Our Reporter Goes to a Wine Sale.

A sale of choice and rare old wines, selected and imported for the late proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and amounting to nearly two thousand cases, took place Thursday, at No. 111 Pearl-street. The wines were of the choicest kinds. Palmsr Margaux, Chateau Margaux, Chatean Lafitte, Chateau Larose, Chateau Leoville, and Monton, Chatean Cos and Chatean Pomys, from the houses of MOATON, BARTON, and GUESTIER, and the *chateaux* of M. DESTOUKNEL, ware first offsred. They realized high prices, the Chatean Lafitte commanding $25 50 per case of a dozen bottles, and the Chatean Larose $24, whils Monton went for $26. Ths other Bordeaux wines did not reach thess prices, but were very advantageously disposed of. The French white wines also sold well, Chateau Yquem going for $15 50, and Sauterne for $6 25, per dozen.

The Rhine and Moselle vintages were very tempting to the lovers of wines. Six cases of Cabinet Schloss Johannesberger, from the cellars of Prince METTERNICH, were bonght in at private sale. The Steinberger Cabinet was sold for $30 50 a dozen bottles, and the Endesheimer Hinterhaus went for the same sum. These wines were imported direct from the Metternich estate. Of Burgundy wines, twenty-two cases of Chambertin vintags, of 1846, were sold for $18 per cass, and three cases of Velnay, vintage of 1844, wers bought up at privats sale.

Our reporter, who attended the sale, is a man of the most temperats habits. Over one hundred bottles of these, and other choics wines were opened, and thsir contents liberally distribntsd, hut hs could not bs persuadsd to taste a drop. If hs had been led into that indulgsnce, how could he have noted the features of a wine sale?

There were, perhaps, forty buyers present, but there were one hundred and fifty or two hundred people, hanging around the tahls on which the gratuitous winc was spread so liberally. Our reporter noticed that the buyers merely sipped their glasses, but that those who did not buy—or at least, the majority of them—frequently filled and always drained them. He noticed, also, that these gentlemen assumed the airs of *connoisseurs*, and smacked their lips with a gusto meaning that they ware judges. (as indeed they ought to be, for they are to be found at svery wine sale,) and wsre not to be taken in by a spurious article. Bnt this was good wine, and they took that in. They affected to toy with the orackers and cheese, but they were serious with the wine. Of that there was no stint, and they took advantage of the profusion. "That Amontillado is fine," one of them would say, to a brother toper, whom he had grown familiar with at many previous wine sales. "Yes," his friend would reply, "but, bless you, try this fine old Boal." "If you claim to be a man of taste," a third would strike in, "the Virginia Reserve is the best wins on the table." "For Sherry, yes;" remarks a fourth, "but give me the Ausbruch Marcobrunner; thank you, another glass."

The Sherry wines sold well, Hermony Amontillado bringing $19, Topas, $12 50, and Golden, No. 1, $20 a dozen bottles. The only inferior wins in the ostalogus was the Port. Yet ths Victoria hsand, imported in 1842, brought $21, and London Dock, $15. The greatest show was made with Madeira wines, there being no less than 23 hrands. Favorite, No. 1, realized $31, while six cases of Diploma, between 40 and 50 years old, were purchased at $44 a case. The Wardrop, the Old Red Seal, and the Virginia Reserve brought likswise good prices.

Wine for tasting, became so plentiful at last, that the aforesaid topers rinsed their glasses with it, before experimenting on a new brand. They held attentive ears to the auctioneer, and made notes in pencil, on their catalogues. After each note, they took a fresh glass of wine. Then they did a little with the orackers and cheese, and then they took another glass of wine. One thing was peculiar about them, they left no heel-taps. They got somewhat confused at last, and confounded Rhenish with Monongahela, and sparkling Catawba with Chateau Cos. One of them, in tones that almost drowned the voice of the auctioneer, maintained that Chatean Amontillado Endesheimer was better than Deidesheimer Scotch Whisky Sauterne.

The sale, on the whole, we understand, fully realized the expectations of all who were interested in it. One of equal importance, will not probably occur for a long period.

Telegraph Lines to Newfoundland.

Messrs. CYRUS FIELD and F. N. GISBORNE, Esqs., returned from Liverpool a fortnight since, where they had been making arrangements for the laying down this new Telegraph cable, for the New-York and Newfoundland line. In lieu of that unfortunately lost in August last. Contracts have been entered into for the manufacture and laying down of the cable, and from the 1st to the 15th June is the date named for its being put down. F. N. GIS-

[illegible] we trust that during the coming [illegible] telegraphic enterprise will be pushed

Interesting Letter from Col. Benton.

From the Missouri Democrat, March 20.

By permission of the recipient we give publicity to the following characteristic letter from our venerable ex-Senator:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to thank you for your kind letters, and for all the friendly sentiments expressed, and of those the *personal* part is the most agreeable. The personal feelings of my friends towards me is what I have most to cherish hereafter. I never saw the day I would be willing to be a candidate for the Presidency, and am now further from it than ever. No earthly consideration could make me a candidate. The Senate was once agreeable to me, when there was a chance to do something for the State or the United States. But that chance seems now to be over, and all statesmanship reduced to a *hurrah* on one side or the other of Slavery. Even local interests in our State seem to be crushed under it—as the Pacific Railroad.

I am now far advanced in my second volume. The publishers are about five hundred pages deep in the printing, and I am a hundred pages ahead of the compositors in the writing. I rise at daybreak and work till midnight, with an interval of one or two hours' recreation on horseback. As soon as my work is finished, which will be some time in April, I shall come to Missouri, and, of course, shall have to speak—to what extent I do not know—but certainly only for the general purpose of aiding my friends and the Democratic cause, and without any view to a personal consequence. Congress is no longer desirable to me; politics have run down too low to have any attraction for me. I spent thirty years of my life in a contest of great principles—of great measures—of great men—and cannot wear out the remainder of my days in a Slavery agitation, either on the one side or the other of it.

I have work enough marked out to occupy the remainder of my life, and of a kind to be pleasant and profitable to me, if not beneficial to a future generation—which I think it may be. I propose to abridge the debates of Congress from 1789 to 1850; also, to continue my history from 1850 to the day of my death. This is work enough for me, and of more dignity (to say nothing of anything else) than acting a part in a Slavery agitation, which is now the work of both parties, and which, in my opinion, is to end disastrously for the Union, let which side will prevail. A new man, unconnected with the agitation, is what the country wants.

Your friend, THOMAS H. BENTON.

REMARKABLE CASE.—The Rockingham (Va.) *Advertiser* states that a respectable farmer named SAMUEL HENLY, residing in that county, has totally abstained from food for *fifty-seven days!* and he may yet survive several days. For some time he has been in a rather melancholy mood, and about two months ago, he refused to eat, and since that time has not taken anything except water; and, strange to say, he is still alive, though reduced to a mere skeleton. Neither physicians nor friends can indnce him to take any nourishment. He declares he can swallow nothing, though he does every now and then take a drink of water. He will doubtless, persist in this delusion until he starves to death.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, March 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at former prices, with sales of only small lots at $8 for Pearls and $6 for Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,000 lbs. American Yellow found buyers at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm are in fair request at previous figures. Adamantine are rather brisker, but not dearer; 1,400 boxes were reported sold to-day at from 26c@28c. ₩ lb. Mould Tallow are worth 13½c.@14c. ₩ lb, but are quiet at these figures.

COAL—Anthracite is in very moderate request and is quoted heavy at $11@$11 25 for Liverpool Cannel, and $6 75@$7 for do. Orrel, ₩ chaldron. Anthracite is mostly held at $5 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs., but sells slowly thereat.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet prices are well supported—the sales since our last comprise about 350 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 12c.@12½c., and 470 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for and is steady in value.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are sustained. The sales since our last reach about 5,500 bales, mostly in *transitu*. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12½

FEATHERS—Are very sparingly offered, and are wanted. Prime Live Geese are now quoted as high as 50c ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is without any material change Common grades are pretty freely offered, and are inactive; while the medium and finer qualities are in moderate supply and good request, mainly for home use. Prices are firm, though not buoyant. The sales since our last comprise about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75 @ 7 00
Straight State	7 00 @ 7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 13½@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 62½@ 6 93½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	6 87½@ 7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½@ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 87½@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 25 @10 25

Canadian remains unaltered, sales having been made of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 87½@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Southern, of desirable quality, is in fair demand and is steady. The sales since our last amount to 1,600 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 62½@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and firm, at $6@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 85@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is nominally worth $1 12½@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is still in rather light supply, and is held above the views of buyers. Common kinds are plenty and dull. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots (about 3,400 bushels, in all) of common Western White at $1 75; and good to prime Southern Red at $1 70@$1 75, ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at about former rates. The sales since our last consist of nearly 16,000 bushels, at prices ranging from $1 @$1 14 ₩ bushel, the latter quotations for parcels delivered. Barley appears as previously reported. Oats are pretty freely in good supply and demand at 43c.@46c. for Ohio and Canada, Chicago, the latter being the rarest description, and a good deal for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey; and 31c.@35c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is abundant and on the decline, though the inquiry is tolerably active, especially for parcels that would be taken to set le contracts. It is difficult to get choice dry lots, which are needed for this purpose. A very large portion of the available supply here is unmerchantable. The sales since our last comprise about 85,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c. for very inferior to good mixed Southern; 60c.@62c. for poor to prime White do.; 62c@70c. for do. to do. Yellow do; and (nominally) 67c.@70c for old mixed Western, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is over in slack request at about yesterday's quotations.

HEMP—Is dull and heavy. Owners are more willing to meet the demand, but this is quite limited, and with very light sales, prices are unsettled.

HIDES—are coming forward less freely, and are in fair request at steady rates.

HONEY—Cuba is moderately inquired for at 58c.@59c., in bond, and 73c.@75c. free, ₩ gal.

HOPS—With an active speculative demand, a moderate inquiry from home buyers and shippers, a heavier business has been transacted in this line, at very firm prices—the reported sales since Monday last comprising nearly 300 bales, at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb. The receipts are not large, and holders are less anxious to dispose of their supplies.

IRON—Scotch Pig is inactive, yet quoted steady at $36@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LEAD—Is in limited demand, but is stiffly held.

LIME—Rockland is worth $1 08½ for Common, and $1-37½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is reviving, and prices are without essential alteration. The sales since our last include about 600 hhds New Orleans at 41c.@44c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.@41c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and Trinidad, Cuba at 36.@37c., with 84 hhds. clayed Cuba at 32c.@33c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is at $3@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs., and dull, though the stock is being reduced by free shipments from first hands to England. Spirits Turpentine is worth 37½c.@38½c. ₩ gallon, but is inactive thereat. Tar is quiet and somewhat nominal at $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl. Resin is less freely offered and is quoted at from $1 @$1 55 for common, ₩ 280 lbs., delivered, and $2 50 @$4 for No. 1 and white, ₩ 280 lbs. Pitch is very sparingly bought at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet yet firm. Red Oil is retailing at 62½c.@67½c. ₩ gallon. Palm and Olive Oils remain as last noticed. Linseed is in fair request and is steady at 84c.@85c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $16 25 for Mess, and $15 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Yesterday's sales included 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable by Sept. 1, at $15. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats are about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively demand and is steady at 9c.@10c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is dull and heavy, the sales including 350 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 9½c.@9¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at languid prices. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Country Prime, $9 25@$10 for do. Mess, and $10 50@$13 50 for repacked Chicago, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$21 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $20@$24 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and selling moderately, at 17c.@23c. for Common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c@16½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of only 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 @$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is rather plentier and is in fair demand at about previous figures. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SEEDS—Are essentially unchanged in demand and value.

SPICES—Bulk quiet at about former rates.

SUGARS—With more offered at rather lower prices, livelier business has transpired. The past two days' sales reach nearly 2,300 hhds., mainly Cuba Muscovado, at 8¾c.@8¾c.; but including some Porto Rico, 7¾c.@7¾c.; and New-Orleans at 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. 250 boxes Havana changed hands on private terms.

TALLOW—Is quiet, yet quoted firm.

TEAS—We have heard of no important alteration in the course of the trade, privately. Another auction sale occurred to-day. It was largely attended. Green Teas were like the previous, and readily found buyers at rather stronger prices. Black Teas attracted relatively less attention, and in the absence of satisfactory offers, they were mostly withdrawn. We annex a full report of the sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Snow Squall*, &c. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—16 half chests at 41c.; 11 do. 40c.; 76 do. 38c., 187 do. 35½c.; 111 do. 35c.; 123 do. 34½c.; 30 do. 34c.

Young Hyson—154 half chests at 39½c.; 126 do. 39c.; 73 do. 47½c.; 66 do. 47c.; 193 do. 46c.; 123 do. 45½c.; 30 do. 45c.; 112 do. 39½c.; 389 do. 39c.; 92 do. 38½c.; 248 do. 38c.; 73 do. 37½c.; 58 do. 36c.; 38 do. 35½c., 193 do. 35c.; 98 do. 34½c.; 133 do. 34c.; 66 do. 33c.; 36 do. 32½c.; 218 do. 32c.; 273 do. 31½c.; 151 do. 31c.; 99 do. 30½c.; 113 do. 30c.; 97 do. 29½c.; 84 do. 27½c.; 344 do. 26½c.; 97 do. 26c.; 81 do. 25½c.; 242 do. 25c.; 63 do. 19½c.; 60 do. 19c.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call No. 8 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable law office by a German law clerk. Salary $5 per week. Good references given. Address Box No. 36, Williamsburg Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a South girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at paint store No. 100 1st-av. Good City references. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as housework or plain cooking. Call at No. 378 1st-av., for two days, or address Box C, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and wife, as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook or laundress. Call at No. 378 1st-av., for two days, or address Box C, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a respectable gentleman's family as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady, of some experience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a private family, in this City. Address S. M., No. 119 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a college graduate who has some business experience, where his services may be of value. Address B. L., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 690 Houston-st. for two days.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No 293 Broadway, room No 4.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—English preferred, that is a good seamstress, and will take the care of two small children. Good City references required. Apply to No. 126 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A middle-aged liberally educated gentleman wishes a situation in a lawyer's office in the City, or, if not suited in that, in a newspaper establishment, where he would be at home, in all but the printing. Can give good City reference. Address FAITHFUL, at the *Times* Office.

TO MILLINERS AND SALESWOMEN.—WANTED—A person competent to take charge of the manufacturing department of children's and misses' bonnets, and two accomplished saleswomen and four first-hand milliners. Apply to Mrs. CARTER, 593 Broadway.

JESSE DELANO.....38 Gold-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....383 Washington-st.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER. (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*T. E. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz*

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. Call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 158 and 158½ East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Grand diagonal 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant, ornamented case of rosewood, cost $450, will be sold for $260; made by one of the best makers, and a very superior quality of tone; can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock; been used a few months.

PIANOS TO LET.—An assortment of Pianos, both with and without the Æolian attachment, to let or for sale on monthly payments. Most liberal inducements are offered. Call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 128 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A very good instrument, 6¾ octaves, of Worcester's manufacture—a handsome piece of furniture, of rosewood, in excellent condition. To be seen at Mrs. JENCK'S, No. 22 East 14th-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—A Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A good 60-horse power engine, boilers and pipes, for $1,150. WM. PAULSEN, No. 153 Malden-lane.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—MARBLE MANTELS FOR SALE CHEAP. In consequence of the dissolution of copartnership between LEAVY & DIMOND, to take place on the 1st day of May, the extensive stock of marble mantels in their warerooom No. 122 East 23d-st., will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for immediately. LEAVY & DIMOND, No. 122 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—Every member is particularly requested to be at the meeting, No. 1 Bowery, with his pass book, next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. It is contemplated to pay back the money or change the organization.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A furnished front room and bedroom attached, with breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location in a pleasant street between University-place and 5th-av. Apply in the drug store, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable furnished rooms and board, in a French family without children. The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 93 East 12th-st., second block from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms in suites or single, with board, may now be secured for the season, (from the 1st of April,) at Nos. 106 and 108 East 14th-st.; the houses are desirably located and furnished with the modern improvements, &c., requisite for first-class residences. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can obtain front room, with partial board, in a private family residing near Union-square; satisfactory references given and required. Address FRANKLIN, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Parlor, with bedroom and pantry attached, at No. 203 Broome-st., for gentleman and lady. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Carlton Clinton, or Washington avs., Brooklyn, with one or two rooms furnished or unfurnished. A small family without children preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 634, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a young lady attending school, in a good private family, near the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Saturday and Sunday would be passed with her friends at home. Address Box No. 250 Brooklyn P. O.

BOARD WANTED—By a single gentleman, a furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address B. S., *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED.—A single room, with partial board, by a young gentleman, in a respectable family, location between Chambers-st and 10th-st. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. Address Box No. 1,300 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman desires for himself full board and good; dinner not later than 3 o'clock; location not below 4th-st., nor above Union-square. Address PRESBYTER, at the office of the *Daily Times.*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 97 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 59 Pacific-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, near Wall st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Single gentlemen or families wishing to engage board permanently, will find very pleasant and convenient rooms at No 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

DESIRABLE BOARD.—A family or single gentleman wishing to secure board with good accommodations will find a fine suite of rooms, in one of the best locations in this City, by applying at once to No. 71 West 23d-st. The rooms will be vacated on the 1st of May, or earlier if desired.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

INSTRUCTION.

PRINCETOWN ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is situated about 8 miles west of the City of Schenectady, on the Highlands of the Mohawk, commanding a fine view of 50 miles in extent. A full corps of Teachers give instruction in all the departments of solid and ornamental education. It is free from all haunts of vice. Parents who wish to send their sons and daughters into the country, will find here a safe and pleasant Summer retreat. Whole expense, $32 per term of 14 weeks. Summer Term begins April 29. Apply to J. S. LANDON, A. M., Principal,

PRINCETOWN, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

KINDERHOOK BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on May 7, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A. M., whose distinguished ability and success as a teacher, they regard as a guaranty for thorough education. Boarders in the Principal's family will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $30 a year. Circulars at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway; of the Principal, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; or the undersigned. W. H. TOBEY, President.

D. VAN SCHAACK, Secretary.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the direction of Messrs. MONTANDON AND ST. DENIS, Sing-Sing, N. Y. The establishment affords pupils an opportunity of acquiring in a short period of time a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the modern languages, and particularly the French, without neglecting any studies pertaining to a sound and polished English education. The pupils will be the objects of most sedulous attention on the part of the Principals, and enjoy in their family all the advantages of home life. The Summer term will commence on the 1st of May. Circulars containing terms and references will be sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Summer session will commence MONDAY, April 21, and continue 21 weeks. Terms for board and tuition, in English branches, $30 per annum. There are two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct in location and management. Circulars of each department may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No 321 Broadway, or of the Principal, at Florida. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal of Male Department; Miss FANNY JACKSON, Principal of Female Department.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES.—WILLIAM BEEBE, Esq., No. 356 Broadway, New-York City. WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information, as well as catalogues, may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—At Little Ferry, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J., the Summer Term opens May 1; for health, ease of location, thorough instruction, handsomely furnished rooms, and good living, this School is unsurpassed; pupils received any time. Terms for board and tuition from $190 to $140 per year. For circulars, with particulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—BELLPORT, L. I.—The next term of this school commences on the first TUESDAY in April. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway; F. E. MATHER, Esq.; No. 74 Broadway; WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and WM. RAYNOR, Esq., Bellport.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING ARITHMETIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will receive pupils at half price, THIS DAY, for a full course of lessons. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to become elegant business writers or practical book-keepers will do well to accept this liberal offer.

A YOUNG GERMAN—Who is a competent musician, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where his services as teacher of the piano would be received as remuneration. Refers to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, where application may be made.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The Summer session will commence on the 5th of May. Circulars can be obtained at this Office, or at the bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 23, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By FABREGOU. Apply in afternoon, No. 73 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION TO SILVERSMITHS, PAWNBROKERS, JEWELERS, &c.—STOLEN, this day, March 27, from a dwelling house in West 23d-st., a quantity of silver-ware, consisting of 2 spoons, ladles, forks, &c., marked L. T.—L. A. T.—C. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, and any person giving information that shall lead to the recovery of the same, at the Police-office, or at No. 44 Beekman-st., shall be well rewarded.

$200 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday morning, March 27, in the 10 o'clock train from Newark to New-York, or on the ferry boat of that train, a package containing some articles of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or for information where they may be found.

J. M. DARAND, No. 13 John-st., New-York, Or No. 45 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J.

$25 REWARD.—Lost this day, in Broadway, between the Carlton House and Warren-st., a lady's gold hunting-case watch, with gold chain and cross attached. The finder will receive the above reward, by delivering the same to No. 24 Warren-st.

D. C. HYDE & CO.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, March 22, between 9 and 10 o'clock, whilst going from No. 163 Charles-st. to the corner of Washington, by Washington to Hammond-st., a French mink victorine. The finder will receive $5 reward by returning it to No. 735 Washington-st.

J. A. CONOVER.

PASS-BOOK NO. 1,485 LOST—ROBERT FRANKLIN with the BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS—
WHOLESALE.
JOSEPH GREENBERRY & CO.,
No. 96 VESEY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES FOR THE MANUFACTURES OF JAMES HOULDSWORTH & CO.,
SILK WEAVERS, SPINNERS, AND PRINTERS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
and general importers of the under-mentioned and other upholstery goods, of the first British, French, and German manufacturers, beg to intimate to the trade that they have now in store and to arrive, a choice assortment of fabrics, suitable for this season, viz.:
Brocatels, damasks, and silk lampas, in single and triple widths.
Gripnettes, tapisetts, satins, 27, 54, and 63 inches wide.
Satin de laines, plushes, printed lastings, and reps, woolen cloths, 72 and 90 inches wide.
Borders, in great variety, woven with silk, silk and wool, and all wool, for trimmings to curtains, table, piano covers, &c.
Patent machine embroidery, for borders, fillings, medallions, wall decorations, curtains, draperies, table, piano covers, &c.
Cotton damasks, in all colors, and printed cotton borderings to match.
Patent Turkish coemterpanes, toilet covers, towels, &c.

SILK MANTILLAS!
MOIRE MANTILLAS!!
VELVET MANTILLAS!!
On WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTINUED ONE WEEK LONGER.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
in store No. 279 Grand-st.
Consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CALICOES,
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
SHIRTING LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, BAREGES, PRINTED
MUSLINS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,
and DOMESTIC GOODS.
Also EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY.
Those who CALL IMMEDIATELY will secure bargains, as all will be sold. By order of the Assignee.

OPENING DAY FOR
MANTILLAS,
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

WET GOODS—GREAT ATTRACTION.
Wet Quilts 10-4, 11-4, at 10s., 12s., 14s. and 16s.
Wet Damasks and Damask Table Cloths.
Wet Linen and Linen Sheeting.
Wet Napkins and Towels.
Wet Prints and De Laines.
Wet Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
Wet Silks, at great bargains.
100 Pieces Yard-Wide Prints, Fine Goods, at 1s.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect, having been but slightly wet, and will be sold at great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

DO NOT BUY
MANTILLAS,
Until WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

1,000 PIECES OF ENGLISH MUSLIN DE LAINES.
At one shilling per yard.
Will be opened on WEDNESDAY, March 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MAGNIFICENT MANTILLAS.
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open their
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, March 31.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES,
DON'T BUY MANTILLAS
Until WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS OPENED HIS
SPRING MANTELETS
FOR BEST CITY TRADE
At his new store,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

HONITON LACE MANTILLAS.
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS—RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.
G. BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 63 Lispenard-st., will open on TUESDAY, April 1, SPRING STYLES OF PARIS, CHANTILLY AND OTHER MANTILLAS.
His buyer has just returned from Europe with the very latest novelties, and his assortment is now the largest and most complete in the City.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Fire Clothes,
Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.
Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

MANTILLAS.
GREAT OPENING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
SPLENDID PARIS STYLES
Manufactured to order expressly
FOR OUR TRADE.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

NEWEST FASHION IN
MANTILLAS,
On WEDNESDAY,
April 2.

SM

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for Ons Shilling a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a Year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ons, and the other at twenty o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday mornings, at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Ons Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers for mailing, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

Payable invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ The House of Representatives yesterday resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters, etc., in Washington, and it was finally recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. LANE, of Oregon, then called the attention of the House to the sufferings of the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians, 20,000 of whom, he stated, are located therein. He asked for an appropriation of $300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians in tracing them to their hiding places, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

☞ A heavy day's business was transacted in the Legislature yesterday, which will be found noticed in full in the letter of our correspondent. Among other matters of interest to our citizens, the Manhattan Park bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and the bill for the relief of the New-York Volunteers was negatived in the Assembly.

News from Europe.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 7½ o'clock, last evening, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe. The news generally is quite interesting. It was considered almost certain that peace would be the result of the conferences at Paris, and it was generally rumored that a treaty to that effect would be signed about Saturday, the 15th. All the differences, however, had not been adjusted, and it was said that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences were to be referred to a commission on the spot. Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia had been invited to send representatives to the Conferences, and that she had accepted the invitation, though Lord PALMERSTON had refused to answer a question in Parliament, as to whether she had been invited or not. Nothing new had transpired in relation to the difficulties on the Central American question, the documents on the subject not having been submitted to Parliament. The speech of Mr. BUCHANAN, at the entertainment given to him by the Lord Mayor, had had a good effect on the public mind. Sir CHARLES NAPIER had made his long-threatened call for a Committee of Inquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet under his command. It was stated that Parliament will probably be dissolved early in May. There had been a slight decline in Cotton, and an advance in Breadstuffs. The English Funds had advanced. Some fears were entertained of a commercial catastrophe in France as a result of peace.

Americanism at Washington.

Nothing positive is known of Mr. FILLMORE's intentions in respect to the nomination, though the impression is gaining strength that he will accept. The last letters received from Mr. FILLMORE were dated at Rome, on the 22d of January. He stated in them his purpose of visiting Egypt, and gave his correspondents reason to expect his return to Europe about the middle of April, and his arrival in the United States from the middle of May to the 1st of June.

In the meantime the Know-Nothing Representatives in Congress have agreed to anticipate his decision and to act upon the assumption that it will be in the affirmative. As the nomination is supported by a mere fragment of the American Party at the North, it is a matter of necessity that the management and direction of the canvass shall be given up to the Southern division. They have accepted the trust with characteristic alacrity, and have, as is stated upon reliable authority, sketched and dispatched to the State and local Councils a plan of the campaign.

It is understood to be stipulated that Mr. FILLMORE shall do nothing to condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that, of course, he shall oppose all efforts for its restoration. As part of the same platform, President FILLMORE is to resist all attempts to repeal the Fugitive act, or to modify its provisions so as to make it less repulsive to the North. This latter pledge it might be supposed hardly necessary to exact from a gentleman of Mr. FILLMORE's antecedents, but it is alleged to form a conspicuous article in the secret treaty between the centre and the extreme left of the Fillmorean forces. We think the Northern wing might have hoped to escape this degradation, but it seems that their submission to the terms imposed was not so prompt as it is humble, and the South has been long famous rather for enforcing the last requirement than the former precept of the Roman maxim: *Parcere subjectos, sed debellare superbos.*

The spirit of the canvass at the Federal Capital is exclusively Southern and sectional. All suggestions of union or compromise with the Republicans are scouted with ferocious indignation. The contest is to be conducted in the Douglas vein, with the denunciation addressed to the North: "*We mean to subdue you.*" The struggle on the part of the Northern division is to avoid an open rupture with the South, but, at the same time, to obtain the cooperation of the Republicans. The effort must be abortive. The same man cannot serve God and Mammon; the same party cannot serve Liberty and Slavery. As the Washington platform is certain to control the party (whatever may be the materials of which it will be composed) that shall recognize Mr. FILLMORE as its leader, the nomination can receive no effective support at the North, and will be abandoned in the South upon principles which will leave no appreciable difference between its friends and the Democratic Party. And yet, as the South must possess confidence in the far greater ability of that party to carry into effect its policy and to extend its institutions, it appears to us probable that the name presented by the Cincinnati Convention will command a heartier and more general support in that section.

Commercial Treaty With Spain.

A resolution offered by Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, last July, in the British House of Commons, was designated by Lord PALMERSTON as "Much Ado About Nothing." Thundering cheers followed the reminder given to the Premier by BULWER, that "Much Ado About Nothing" follows, in chronological order, after the "Comedy of Errors." The future historian of the United States could hardly find a better text for the chapter which shall record our relations with Spain, during the last three years, than the retort of the popular novelist. The period ending with the departure from Spain of Mr. SOULE was a farcical continuation of blunders, to be succeeded by a *far-niente* policy, under the direction of Ex-Senator AUGUSTUS DODGE, which we fear will be equally inglorious for our Government. We learned, by a late arrival, that our graceful CHESTERFIELD, from Iowa, had given a brilliant ball at Madrid, which had been attended by countless Hidalgos; but this new-born condescension, on the part of Spanish Magnates, seems to have been only occasioned by the abandonment of all our old claims, without any apparent zeal having been shown for the substitution in their place of a new order of things, which should be of reciprocal benefit to the two countries. Yet, if the friendly feeling in Spain which actuated M. LUZURIAGA's speech in the Cortes, on the 10th of February last, and which was followed by a formal announcement that the Espartero Ministry was anxious for a calm examination and peaceful solution of all questions pending with the United States, had been met in a firm and proper manner, we have no doubt that such a treaty might have been speedily negotiated as would have precluded the possibility of further embarrassments between the two Governments.

The last ripple of sensation, with regard to any fillibustering attempts by Americans against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, seems to have, for the present, disappeared. Yet the principal, indeed the only object, upon which a proper and well-matured understanding is now essential, between the United States and Spain, is the relation we are in future to hold towards the Island of Cuba. The idea of acquiring possession of Cuba is, perhaps, obsolete and exploded. If the ghost of Cuban annexation still haunts the imagination of some old or young fillibuster, the harm that arises from it is more likely to accrue to himself than to disturb the peace of this country or Spain. The population of the non-slaveholding States are nearly unanimous in the belief that, even if the connection between Spain and Cuba were dissolved, and a desire were expressed by the people of that Island to form one of the United States, it might be inexpedient and a source of manifold embarrassments to accede to their wish. Apart from the subject of Slavery, the diversity of religion, habits and language, would constitute, if Cuba were annexed, fresh and inexhaustible elements of national trouble. Most friendly intercourse and highly advantageous commercial relations may, however, be conceived of without such a tie, and if negotiations had been properly initiated and prudently conducted by our Minister at Madrid, a commercial treaty might have been concluded with Spain profitable to Cuba, and from which we should receive every benefit which the possession of that Island would have given us.

The position and climate of the United States are so diverse, that each needs the products of the other, and each respectively exports articles which the other cannot supply in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Official tables show, for instance, that the quantity of sugar which was imported, in 1854, into the United States, from all countries, was 450,000,000 pounds, worth $13,500,000, of which 400,000,000, worth $12,000,000, came from the several Spanish West India Islands. Nearly, if not quite two-thirds of the sugar and molasses exported from Cuba comes to the United States. Nevertheless, both of these articles pay an export duty to the Spanish Government, besides a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* here. Of the tobacco imported into the United States, four-fifths comes, also, from Cuba, the duty being 40 per cent. for manufactured and 30 per cent. for unmanufactured.

The annual value of imports into Cuba, in 1850, from foreign countries, was $29,000,000, twenty-three per cent. of which came from the United States. This is a small portion if only our proximity is considered to the Cuban ports; but it will appear large when it is remembered that the colonial duty on most articles is so high as to be nearly prohibitory. American flour, if imported in Spanish vessels, is subject to a duty of eight dollars and a half per barrel. If imported in American bottoms, it must pay the enormous impost of nine dollars and a half per barrel! It is not surprising, therefore, that the value of all the Wheat and Flour brought into the island from our ports, was not, in 1854, much over $100,000; whereas, if the duty were reasonably low, Cuba would certainly be one of our best markets for all kinds of breadstuffs.

There are many other articles for which Cuba would, if Spain consented to impose a mere revenue duty, be almost exclusively dependent upon the United States. Among the principal of these are lumber, salt fish, whale oil, candles, cotton goods, &c. The duty now imposed on all these articles is enormous. According to the last tariff, which recent accounts from Spain say has been raised, it was twenty dollars the thousand feet on lumber; three dollars and a half the quintal on codfish; on mackerel, four dollars and a half the barrel; on sperm oil, nine dollars and a half per quintal; on candles, between twenty-nine and thirty-five per cent.; and on cotton goods, thirty-five and a half per cent.

The simple recapitulation we have here given tells a story from which legislators would do wisely to profit. Cordial relations are impossible between countries whose intercourse with each other is hemmed in, and nearly interdicted, by barriers so monstrous. Our trade with Canada has never been fettered to such a degree that imports and exports were considered to be, in a political sense, offensively restrained; yet the increase of both has been, since the Reciprocity Treaty went into operation, increased five hundred per cent. How prodigious an impulse would be given to commerce with the West Indies, if a like treaty could be negotiated with Spain, in relation to her possessions in the Gulf of Mexico? How much would the country have owed to Secretary MARCY and to Mr. DODGE, if they had used their power wisely and well, and given us an opening into the Japan at our gates, from which our products and manufactures are now so effectually shut out! But, unfortunately, we have yet to learn that the first step in advance has been taken; and, though our relations with Spain are on a "friendly footing," and the "enlightened policy" is sometimes hinted at, which actuates ESPARTERO's attempts at Government, no advantage is taken of the opportunity which is said to exist for negotiating a commercial treaty. On the contrary, CONCHA is to be made Count of Havana, and a new tariff is proposed for Cuba with duties on a higher scale!

The Relative Capacities of Nations.

It may be instructive and useful to glance at the present financial condition of the leading nations of Christendom, and to estimate their relative capacities of progress and prosperity. Especially at the present juncture of affairs, such a cursory investigation of the assets and liabilities of the principal Powers of the civilized world should suggest to the American mind the immeasurable advantage of sustaining that policy of peace which was adopted at the onset, as a distinguishing characteristic of our Republic. In the palmiest year of European tranquillity and prosperity, or at the close of 1853, it was far ahead of any nation in the Old World in relative wealth and power of progression. A two years' war, of unexampled waste and exhaustion, has greatly increased the distance by which the United States have advanced beyond the foremost European Power in these comparative capacities. Happy and glorious will it be, if they shall have the wisdom and virtue to make resources subservient only to the well-being of the nation; for its unity, peace and prosperity.

Although such financial and commercial statistics as transpire to the public, from year to year, may not precisely measure, they at least suggest, the approximate wealth of nations. But, even in inferring their wealth from such statistics, no little caution is requisite in order not to confound liabilities with assets, or indebtedness with sources of revenue. In estimating the property of an individual, it is pretty safe to go to the tax-book and take the amount for which he is "*rated.*" In his case, the amount of his taxes measures or represents most of his wealth. Even the sum that a man pays in interest on borrowed money may frequently and safely be assumed as representing part of his available means; for it should denote an amount of producing capital so invested as to yield him a profit after paying the stipulated interest. But, neither of these estimates would be correct, when applied to the resources of nations. The amount of taxation does not represent the nation's wealth, but frequently, if not always, its poverty. The interest it annually pays on its debts does not indicate or even suggest an amount of money borrowed and invested reproductively. It generally stands for a sum borrowed and squandered upon an enterprise that yields not a farthing of revenue to the treasury. Take, for instance, the national debt of Great Britain, which amounted to $3,669,798,216 before the commencement of the war with Russia. How little this almost immeasureable indebtedness represents of *reproductive* investment! We doubt if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could show that the investment that swallowed up these prodigious loans yields him a sum equal to the tax he levies upon the single article of tea. With these observations, we give a few statistics bearing upon the financial condition of the leading nations of Christendom in 1854, or before several of them became involved in the expenditures of the war with Russia.

Nations.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest.	Debt per head.
England	$3,669,798,216	$133,089,308	$131 04
France	1,166,130,748	76,128,652	32 64
United States	45,640,806	3,071,018	1 92
Austria	779,409,504	32,073,016	21 12
Russia	599,315,563	22,320,696	8 88
Prussia	156,867,240	7,804,041	9 12
Spain	695,217,926	No cor. ret.	46 32
Sardinia	109,790,620	8,874,940	22 08
Portugal	91,739,440	3,163,238	26 16
Belgium	125,497,027	7,008,931	28 50
Bavaria	67,761 600	No returns	14 40
Holland	480,395,337	14,483,793	142 80
Saxony	30,802,794	1,415,529	14 46
Denmark	64,999,996	2,314,790	34 08

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that the debt-burden of Holland is heavier upon its population, *per capita*, than that of any other nation; amounting to $142 80 for every man, woman and child. Next in proportionate weight, is that of Great Britain, which is equal to $131 04 per head. The annual charge or interest of this debt is about $5 *per capita* for the population of the United Kingdom. This represents the burden of the *past* and its expenditures imposed upon the shoulders of every inhabitant of the realm. Taking the average of the last five years, it will be found that more than half the entire revenue of Great Britain goes for the *past*, in the shape of interest; leaving of course, but half the financial capacity of the nation for the present and future. Undoubtedly England possesses more wealth than any other country in Christendom, and can sustain a larger amount of taxation. But this ability is not all available capacity for present or future exigencies or enterprises. The giant laden to half his strength may not be able to take upon his shoulders an additional burden which a common man might carry. Strong and broad-shouldered as he is, we must only estimate that portion of his strength which is not already taxed to its utmost. His ability with that of his [illegible] deadened competitor. The relative capacities of Great [illegible] United States, we see that the [illegible] banded almost their entire [illegible] for present and future exigencies. The whole burden which the past imposes upon them only weighs, if we may so say, about $2 per head, while that of England weighs $131. She is obliged to tax annually every man, woman and child of her population to the amount of $5 for interest on her debt; while the United States have only to raise 12½ cents *per capita* for interest. To make the comparison more easy of appreciation, let us assume that 12½ cents represent one pound avoirdupois. Then Great Britain has to carry *forty* pounds per head, while the United States have only *one*, to weigh upon their speed in the race.

Mr. Benton's Valedictory.

We publish in another column this morning a letter from the Nestor of American politics, Hon THOMAS H. BENTON, to a gentleman in Missouri, which is highly characteristic of the writer's mind. Mr. BENTON states, and we have no doubt truly, that he has never seen the day when he desired to be a candidate for the Presidency, though he does not intimate that he has had no desires to attain to that exalted office. Like LE SAGE's old man who thought the peaches were not as good as they were when he was a boy, Mr. BENTON thinks there is no longer any chance for doing good to the country in the Senate. It is a fatal sign of waning power. Politics, he thinks, is reduced to a hurrah for or against Slavery, and he sees only ruin to the Union from the triumph of either party. Politics, he says, "have run down too low" for it to be longer pleasant to him to engage in their discussion. But, lest any of the rising generation should be disposed to be faint-hearted and to measure the present unfavorably with the past, we would advise them to turn back to any old files of newspapers thirty years ago, when Mr. BENTON was the Boanerges of the Senate Chamber, and read the cotemporary accounts of the wars of the political giants of those hopeful days, and they will not despair of the nation. Politics are not any lower now than they were a quarter of a century ago, and as for the Union, it never stood in less danger of disruption than at this moment. It is only twenty years since every Southern member left the House of Representatives in high dudgeon because a Free Soil motion had been made by a Northern member, and now we see an avowed Free-Soiler in the Speaker's chair, who was conducted to his seat by a South Carolinian. Colonel BENTON does well to retire from the field of politics, and devote the remainder of his life to more genial labor, in chronicling the incidents of his industrious legislative career. He has been a hard worker, and the strict morality of his private life may be held up as an example to the rising generation. But he has not left his mark upon the times in which he lived; he has followed where others have led, and now that the leaders are gone, he finds himself at fault; the peaches have lost their flavor, and he falls naturally into his proper place as a chronicler of other men's deeds. But the retirement of such a man as Colonel BENTON from public life, because he no longer finds himself at home in public affairs, shows how the times are changed, and that we have now entered upon a new era of our national existence.

An Orthographical Emen-te.

Alluding to the new Cunarder *Emeu*, the *Tribune* says that the word should be spelled *Emu*. Has the *Tribune* abandoned Websterian authority? The word is correctly written EMEU—"a large bird of New Holland, resembling the cassowary, and differing from the ostrich in having its feet three-toed." *Vide* WEBSTER—EMEU or EMEW. Preference given to the former.

The Weather Yesterday.

The March weather that our citizens failed to enjoy yesterday was a compound of all that was disagreeable during the hard days of the long severe Winter. It snowed, at times, though not enough to signify. It froze hard. The wind blew strong and cutting, rattling windows and blinds, bursting open doors, and rendering every individual as uncomfortable as, in the nature of things, he could be made. The dust that eddies playfully on ordinary occasions, swept frantically through the streets, and became quite delirious in Broadway. It rose almost as high as the houses, and twirled madly around like a magnified dancing dervish. Some people compared it to the sand-storms in the great desert of Sahara, but it was scarcely so bad as that. People's eyes and mouths were filled with it, and everybody's apparel at night was of one uniform brown color. It was, in truth, a miserable day, and well sustained the credit of this uncommonly unpleasant Winter.

☞ We are informed that Mr. Justice DUER's remark made after the trial of Duncan vs. Rathbone, on Thursday, was to the effect that "if the lady had a brother, and he had shot the defendant for his part in the affair, *a jury* (not the Court) would probably sustain him, and deem it justifiable." The remark was made in the course of a conversation in the Court-room, after the verdict had been rendered, and was not addressed to the Jury.

☞ At the Navy-Yard yesterday, the national flags were set at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and at 12 M. a Commodore's salute of thirteen minute guns was fired on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, in commemoration of the death of Commodore CONNER, U. S. Navy.

☞ The President of the Third Avenue Railroad announces that on and after Tuesday next, the cars on that road will start from Yorkville every ten minutes, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. The people of Yorkville and Harlem are delighted at this movement towards accommodation.

☞ It is rumored that a well-known anaconda has escaped from his cage and is lying around loose in somebody's basement. His presence may be suspected when rats desert their old quarters, without a known cause. Where are the Police?

☞ The Brooklyn Society for the relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females—(Phœbus, what a name!)—have received $1,016, the proceeds of the concert at Plymouth Church last week.

The Survivor of the John Rutledge.

THOMAS W. NYE, of Fairhaven, the only known survivor of the fated ship *John Rutledge's* one hundred and fifty passengers, officers and crew, arrived in New-Bedford yesterday, in the propeller *Potomska*, from New-York. He was in an exceedingly exhausted condition, and is unable to help himself. When it became known that Mr. NYE had arrived in the propeller, the wharf was soon crowded with people, who expressed the warmest and most cordial sympathy. He was seen by large numbers while lying in his bed in the cabin, and little before noon he was removed to his home in Fairhaven, in a cot, carried by several persons. He was taken across the ferry. Mr. NYE is a young man of about 21 years of age, and this, we believe, was his third voyage to Liverpool. His father, Mr. JAMES S. NYE, some years since received a sun-stroke, from the effects of which he still suffers quite seriously.—*Boston Bee.*

A BAD CASE.

A Committee from the Legislature now in New-York, for the purpose of examining tenement-houses, and reporting what improvements are necessary in their construction and management, remained at the City Hall yesterday, and heard opinions and recommendations from builders, and from landlords and agents. The first person who appeared was Alderman TUCKER. He is a practical builder, and he gave his opinion freely concerning the construction of buildings for residences. He did not favor the construction of very large buildings for tenants, because, even when erected upon the most approved plans, there was danger of fire; and when many persons were gathered in a building, when a fire occurred, loss of life was likely to be the consequence. It was also very difficult to get a large number of families together, who would all be disposed to cleanliness and good order. In the large tenant houses, a single careless or disorderly family could annoy all the others. The objection of the Alderman to a suite of rooms on the sixth floor, with a hundred families below, appeared to be quite strong. Tenant houses, he thought, should be of a less number of stories than those who erect such buildings seem disposed to make them. They were more convenient and less liable to destruction. While speaking of the thickness and strength of walls, he remarked that eight inches of brick was sufficient for a tenant house wall 40 feet in height; he had built walls of that thickness higher than that, and considered them perfectly safe. Passage and stairways were often made much too narrow even in small tenant houses, which rendered them inconvenient for those going out and in, and dangerous in case of fire. No stairway or passageway should be less than three feet in width. During the examinations by the Committee, many halls and stairways have been seen, not more, and some less, than two feet wide.

After the Alderman, Mr. F. C. LUCKY came forward to recommend an article for building purposes, which he considered very fine, indeed, and very cheap. The Committee then called upon Mr. GERIN, President of the "Workingmen's Home Association," for some suggestions for response; he presented the specifications of the building known as the "Workingmen's Home," accompanied by a few explanations; all of which were covered by our description of that building in the TIMES of yesterday.

The next person who presented himself was a Mr. H. J. FOLSOM, a house agent. His brother owns a block of buildings on Third-street, near Cottage, better known as "Rag-picker's" Row. This block of buildings, owned by the brother of Mr. FOLSOM, are, in the estimation of the Committee, as bad, if not worse, than any others they have yet examined. They say they are rank in all strong smelling abominations; and Mr. H. J. FOLSOM says he is the agent who has them in charge. Mr. FOLSOM is a very clean looking man himself—a fact which might lead some to doubt the statement of the Committee concerning the foul condition of the houses of which he is agent, were it not that Mr. FOLSOM does not attend to the business of this filthy block himself. He employs a gentleman of stubborn nostril for that particular block. That gentleman differed with the Committee very materially as to the condition of the block under his charge.

Mr. SHEA asked him whether or not he considered the buildings clean and in good order when the Committee were there? He answered:

"Tey ish ver coot shust now—mush petter as tey ish sometime; only tare ish von little beets of ice some places in ter pack place, vot ish not yet go avay mit ter warm wetter come. Tey is vare coot shust now, shentlemen."

Mr. FOLSOM here informed the Committee that the gentleman was a German by birth.

Mr. SHEA then asked the German gentleman if the buildings were in as good order now as during the Summer months?

Mr. ALEXANDER, (the name of the German gentleman,) replied: "Yes, shentlemen, tey ish vare clean and coot."

Mr. FOLSOM remarked again that the gentleman was a German, and as this had been a very hard Winter, he feared Mr. ALEXANDER did not properly understand the question. He turned to Mr. ALEXANDER and said: "The Committee wish to know if the buildings are in as good condition now as they were in the Summer, when it is warm."

Mr. ALEXANDER replied, "Ven ee tish Summer ter ice will be melt go away, vill pe try. Tey ish not so coot now, put tey ish vare coot shust now."

As there was an apparently irreconcilable difference between Mr. ALEXANDER's *beau ideal* of cleanliness, and that of the Committee, it was not thought advisable to question him farther on that subject.

Mr. DUGANNE—How long have you had charge of those buildings?

Mr. ALEXANDER—I peen mit Meishter FOLSOM two year.

Mr. DUGANNE—Have you had charge of those buildings during all that time?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Meishter FOLSOM, he give me charge.

Mr. DUGANNE—How long do tenants remain with you?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Sometime dey stay three, four month; sometime one. Ven he no pay, I say go avay mit youself.

Mr. DUGANNE—How many rooms have you under your charge?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Savanty-two.

Mr. DUGANNE—If a tenant goes away without paying his rent, are you responsible?

Mr. ALEXANDER—I go tell Meishter FOLSOM.

Mr. SHEA—Have you much sickness there?

Mr. ALEXANDER—No sickness, not von.

Mr. DUGANNE—Were there no deaths there during the cholera?

Mr. ALEXANDER—No. I vas not have sbarge ven cholera vash here.

Mr. DUGANNE—Don't you make them pay their rent in advance?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Every month in advance; sometime dey go away mitout pay anytings.

Mr. DUGANNE—What do you charge them per month?

Mr. ALEXANDER—I sharge in basement not so mush avay up high.

Mr. SHEA—Have you any rules for the government of tenants?

Mr. ALEXANDER—Notings put apont der rent.

Mr. FOLSOM again informed the Committee that the gentleman was a German, and probably did not understand the question. Turning to Mr. ALEXANDER, he said, "Do you tell the tenants they must keep things clean, and not be disorderly?

Mr. ALEXANDER—I say you mush keep clean; not makes no troubles.

In answer to a question, Mr. FOLSOM said he could not tell exactly how much the buildings cost. They were built by his brother, on speculation, and were put up cheap. He said his brother had been told that if he put up good houses, he could not get good tenants, so he put up those that were there. He believed his brother was sorry he had built them. He further stated that he thought the law to dispossess tenants should be amended, so that the process would be less expensive. As it now stood, if he wished to dispossess, the tenant could make it cost him five or six dollars, if he chose to put in a defence. He thought the law should be so amended that the landlord could get a warrant to dispossess for about $1; and so that if the tenant *should give the landlord trouble by appearing in Court to defend his case*, he might, *if unsuccessful*, be *imprisoned* for a short period—say *thirty days.*

Mr. REED thought the effect of such an amendment would be to deprive the tenant of the right to defend himself in Court.

After Mr. FOLSOM's opinion, as to what the landlord and tenant law should be, it is needless to inquire further for the purpose of ascertaining the precise light in which he views those who are so fortunate or unfortunate as to be tenants within his jurisdiction as an agent.

The buildings under consideration were erected by Mr. FOLSOM's brother, on speculation, and cheap. The Committee say they are foul beyond description. Mr. FOLSOM's brother does not take charge of them himself; he intrusts Mr. FOLSOM with their care and the collection of the rents. Mr. FOLSOM does not take charge of them, but *again* delegates his power to another, who, as he says, can *do better than he can.* We need not now look to Ireland and cry out against "middle men." Here is a case one remove beyond the "middle-man system." We have *two* here between the tenant and his landlord, and both, of course, drawing substance from the miserable people who inhabit those filthy houses; and one of them recommends that his tenants should be imprisoned for "a brief period" when they fail to prove they have been wronged. The worst prison in the land furnishes better accommodations to criminals, free of charge, than those described as Mr. FOLSOM's, by the Committee, for which tenants must *pay in advance.*

The Committee meet again this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense popularity of this unequaled toilet article is entirely without precedent. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful gloss; removes dandruff, and keeps the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume makes it the pleasantest article ever prepared. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. HEATH, WYNKOOP, & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS.—HATS AT THE WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. These hats will be found to combine all the improvements of the age, less the exaggerated charges. Boys' caps, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG.

[illegible] the Legislative Committee.

[illegible] Dr. KENDALL, M. D.

DROPSY.—DARIUS BARTON, Esq., of Beaufort, writes: "I am [illegible] grateful report in [illegible] have commenced to [illegible] another month's SYRUP. I consider myself cured. [illegible] return, I have entire confidence that [illegible] SYRUP would again restore me."

DYSPEPSIA.—I write [illegible] you for having [illegible] Since taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP [illegible] complete and [illegible]

JOHN PIERPONT, Esq., [illegible] "That the PERUVIAN SYRUP [illegible] and alarming cutaneous eruption which made its appearance simultaneously on both wrists."

GENTLEMEN: Having used the PERUVIAN SYRUP [illegible] my practice, Dr. CHESMAN is a noted [illegible] last twelve months. I am most unwilling [illegible] for a Disordered Stomach, Liver or Dyspepsia [illegible] and kindred diseases. WM. [illegible]

N. E. PEABODY, Esq., No. 16 West-st., [illegible] witness of a most remarkable cure by the PERUVIAN SYRUP. He suffered from severe Hemorrhage of the Heart, Pleurisy, Spasmodic Asthma, [illegible] and general prostration; but he was restored to health by the PERUVIAN SYRUP. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a wonderful [illegible] remedy, and [illegible] less invalids should take courage. Call at the Agency and get a full pamphlet.

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OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of this Company on the 29th of February, 1856, is published in conformity with the provisions of its Charter:

Premiums on risks unexpired on Feb. 28, 1855 ..... $661,295 00
Premiums received during the year ending Feb. 29, 1856 ..... 994,606 49

Total Premiums $1,575,901 49

Earned premiums during the year $948,971 13
Less return premiums ..... 74,184 22 — $869,786 91

Losses paid $480,514 12
Losses ascertained or ascertained but waiting proof ..... 101,575 05 — $582,089 18
Reinsurance 27,973 45
Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes ..... 78,947 18 — 689,009 81

Profit $180,977 10

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank $94,000 00
Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages 103,100 00
Bills receivable, viz.:
Premium notes $248,196 74
Subscription notes in advance of premiums ..... 422,597 81 — 670,794 55

Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company 67,000 00

Total $934,894 55

The Board of Trustees have this day
Resolved, That an interest of *six per cent.* on the certificates heretofore issued be paid in cash to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next.
Resolved, That a dividend of *twenty per cent.* be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums on certificates for which to be issued on and after the 1st day of May next. By Order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Francis Cottenet,	John S. Williams,	G. Henry [illegible]
Robt. Emmet, Jr.,	A. M. Lawrence,	John R. [illegible]
Geo. L. Kuhhardt,	Richard Irvin,	M. H. Grinnell,
Thos. Rigney,	Fred. G. Foster,	F. A. Schmandt,
C. H. Sands,	Geo. Christ,	J. L. Aspinwall,
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If there any not an improvement upon any former production of this hitherto manufactured in America, he must confess that skill and energy, and achieved nothing, for he found a medium between extremes.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the only Safes that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof locks.

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HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich and yet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. In the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DEPOT OF CORNELIUS & BAKER'S GAS FIXTURES.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, begs to inform the public that he has opened the depot for the sale of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated chandeliers, gas fixtures, lamps, &c., and is now opening a most magnificent assortment of new and beautiful French and American designs, which he offers at extremely low prices.

THOSE SUFFERING FROM BILIOUS ATTACKS, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure. Call at No. 156 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 188 Front-st., and druggists generally.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous DYE, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

ONCE FASHION WAS SOUGHT IN BROADWAY. Now people go where they get it quite as reasonably and much cheaper. RANDS'S Spring style of DRESS HATS is a perfect model of workmanship, and is sold at $3. Patronize him; you will be satisfied. No. 108 Canal-st. is a most popular place with all those who wear hats.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brennan's Powder and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced rates at the depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York. Also, at No. 40 Murray-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—B

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

...will be delivered TO-... Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR, Pub-... Association, ... to commence at 7½ o'clock. Anniversary of ... Sunday School, in the Church, at 10½ A. M. ... will be held by the same and ... Singing by the infant class, and collection for ... the school. Preaching at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. SMITH. Subject—*Duty of Parents to Their Children.* Seats free.

Public Lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, by Rev. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS, on the following subjects:

MARCH 30—*The End of the Christian Dispensation.*
April 6—*The Coming of E. G.*
April 13—*The Work of Others.*
April 20—*The Millennial Kingdom of Christ.*

The services will begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

New York Young Men's Christian Association.—The fourth sermon of the course will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., on *Strength of Christian Character.* Seats reserved for young men, who are cordially invited to attend. CHARLES SELDEN, Chm'n. Lect. Com.

Rev. James Prestley, of the 4th A.R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will, by divine permission preach three discourses TO-MORROW, March 20, services commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ evening. Subject for the evening—*The Final Judgment.*

Rev. John S. M. E. Church—Near Hudson-st., South side. Preaching TO-MORROW, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. NATHAN HARDS, D. D. At 3 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. H. KING. Subject—*The Present Position and Future Prospects of the Temperance Cause in this State.* Also, preaching at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The anniversary of the Greene-st. M. E. Church Sunday School will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, March 20. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Professor H. MATTISON and MARVIN R. VINCENT.

Reverend L. Bisbop—Is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian ... No. 106 1st-st., *On the Fulfillment of Prophecy, and Christ's Second Coming.* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

Rev. Charles E. Harris—A Christian Jew, will preach next SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Mulberry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Jews are respectfully invited to attend.
Service to commence at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Robert McCarter, D. D., of Newburg, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SABBATH next, March 26. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Williamsburg.—Rev. B. PEYSER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Sectarianism*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Moral Influence of Universalism.* Church corner 4th and South 2d sts.

Centenary M. E. Church—Corner Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Glorified Body of the Saints.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The End of the Wicked.* Preaching by Rev. Mr. CARY at 3.

Spiritualism.—Miss BEEBE, of Boston, will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; she will also speak at Lyceum Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The Prophet Daniel.—The Bishop of Monmouth, Church of the Advent, will preach TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Stuyvesant Assembly Rooms, No. 204 Broadway—on *The Cleansing of the Sanctuary*—Dan. viii., 13-14. Seats free.

Reconciliation.—Meetings are held with reference to ... reconciliation, and for mutual exhortation, in the Hall, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., SUNDAY, at the usual hours, forenoon and afternoon.
S. C. MOSES.

Fifth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.—Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. JOHNSON, and 7½ EVENING, by Rev. ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING CLOTHING.
REDD, MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (corner Howard and Grand sts.)
Are now prepared to Show a good assortment of
GRAND SPRING CLOTHING
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FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
adapted to the present and approaching season.
The department of BOYS' CLOTHING (for boys of all ages, under 9 years upwards) will challenge comparison in variety, quality and price, with that of any establishment in the City.
ALSO
MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, &c.
NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

Wistaria Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia.—These cups have become very popular for their efficiency in dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, fever and ague, and similar complaints. The rapidity with which they impart their properties to either wine or water, is truly surprising. The genuine have our signature on the label. Wholesale depôt, No. 47 Maiden-lane.
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Importers of Druggists' Articles.

Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil—Is invaluable to Consumptives and those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Be particular to use that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, as there is so much sold that is worthless and injurious. Only at No. 19 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL relieves, with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus, restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, insomnia and nervousness, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare-selected herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore. If the system has become relaxed, the cordial will induce a more vigorous vitality in to every organ. The inestimable resulting from late hours, or too close application to study of any kind, is quickly removed by its use, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and excretive organs. Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and spirit of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of their restoration. Before they have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, soon to be realized in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $5 per bottle, two for $9, six for $25.
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Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommanded by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Skin, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sores and Cracked Lips, Sore Head, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of BARNES & PARK, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., or any wholesale druggist.
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No. 8 State-st., Boston.

A Great Cure of Dyspepsia.—
...TO SUCCESS OF THE OXYGENATED ...
...-HAVEN, Nov. 28, 1851.—*Gentlemen:* ... pride or delicacy should deter me ... publicly my gratitude for the efficacy of ... in restoring me to health, after ... six years from Dyspepsia and Liver ... which time I had the best medical ... with no benefit except temporary relief.
... more hopeless, from an attack of diarrhœa, which confined me to my bed for eight weeks, ... protraction of the whole system.
... months are I was so much reduced that I could not scarcely any food to hatever, and was obliged to take my bed in despair of ever getting any better. I read some of the certificates of remarkable cures by the Oxygenated Bitters, and obtained a bottle of the medicine. However surprising, it is nevertheless true, that I was almost immediately relieved of every symptom of my various complaints.
Have now in better health than I have enjoyed for many years, and attribute my restoration, by the grace of God, to your invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,
No. 24 Fair-st. MARY E. HANOVER.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

The Creditors of Olof Swedenstierna—Of San Francisco, Cal., are requested to attend a meeting at Office-room No. 19 Commonwealth Building, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, Elastic stockings, Suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
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A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Bank Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

Cochituate Bank, Boston.—NOBLE & MECKLEM, No. 193 Greenwich-st., will pay the highest price for Cochituate Bank notes during this week. Holders of these notes are reminded that they must be presented to the receivers in Boston previous to April 1, as they will be worthless after that date.
Cochituate Bank of Boston.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Geo. W. Curtis, Esq. will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course on Cotemporary English Novelists at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Thackeray.* Tickets (25 cents) may be had at the principal Bookstores, and of the Librarian at the Athenæum.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

There will be a Large Number—Of talented clergymen and others at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING next, 21st instant, to consider the furnishing of Bibles reading for the million in newspaper form. SOLOMAN JENNER, Chairman.
E. W. ALLEN, Secretary of Advisory Committee.

Teachers' Association.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
JAMES M. BERNIE, Secretary.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe per United States steamer ERICSSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. POWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The gentleman that could not pay for three oyster stews at Miss B——'s last Thursday evening, can do so if his will is to do so, by calling on JOE GARDNER, No. 9 Lewis-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best American Magazine—the best Juvenile Periodical extant, and the best reprint from the English Press."—*Boston Transcript.*

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
An Original American Magazine.
APRIL.
CONTENTS OF NO. XI.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AMERICA.
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HOW I COURTED LULU—In Seven Tableaux.
THE SKY IS A DRINKING CUP.
HAVE ANIMALS SOULS?
THE RAIN.
ROBERT BROWNING'S POETRY.
SCAMPAVIAS.
THE OCEAN DEPTHS—A Diver's Tale.
ABOUT PEAR TREES.
WHAT THE VOICE SAID TO THE STUDENT.
THE SCULPTOR OF ALBANY.
A TALK ABOUT POPULAR SONGS.
ORIENTAL ACQUAINTANCE.
PARSON FIELD'S EXPERIENCE.
APRIL.
THE REAL QUESTION.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
American Literature.
Foreign Literature.
The World of New-York.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY may be obtained of Booksellers, News Agents, or of the Publishers.
TERMS—Three Dollars a Year, or Twenty-Five Cents a Number. Those remitting Three Dollars will receive the Magazine free of postage.
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THE STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.
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Conducted by Charles Dickens.
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FIRST NUMBER OF VOLUME THIRTEEN,

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, or 25 cents a number. Subscribers remitting $3 promptly in advance, to the Publishers, will receive the work for one year, post-paid.
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PUTNAM'S MONTHLY and HOUSEHOLD WORDS, $5; PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, or HOUSEHOLD WORDS and THE SCHOOLFELLOW, $3 50. All three of the Magazines, $5 50.
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"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES."
JUST PUBLISHED:
ASPEN COURT;
A STORY OF OUR OWN TIME.
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In 1 vol. of 504 pages, neatly bound in cloth. Price $1 25.
From the Home Journal.

So impressed are we with the freshness, and original treatment of this story, that we are almost inclined to indorse the recorded opinion of Henry W. Herbert, appended to the work, and say: "It is the best English Novel of society, *high* and *low*, I ever read."
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THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD!
(Having more reading matter than any other.)
Is published weekly in the quarto form, and has a larger circulation than any other religious paper of a similar class.
The following are some of the distinguished writers who are engaged to contribute weekly to the columns of *The Independent*, viz.:
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And numerous others. Our
...MERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ... written weekly by a down-town merchant; ... active business, and having facilities for ... as cannot be surpassed. Our
PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
TERMS.—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number will be taken at one shilling per line each insertion. In consequence of the great demand upon our advertising columns, our friends will be obliged to hand in their favors early to insure insertion.
Money sent by mail is at our risk.
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March 29, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

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WILL ALL CITIZENS OPPOSED TO HIS ELECTION READ
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A capital text-book, not only for public speakers, but even for editors.
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Buy it—read it, you cannot afford to be without it.
From the Philadelphia City Item.
It supplies just the kind of information so much needed.
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Responsible agents wanted for the above work in every State and city of the Union. Address the publisher,
E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

A PRICED LIST OF FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS, ROSES, HEDGE-PLANTS, &c.—Suitable for all soils and exposures, with very handy sorts for the small places, in all sizes, from $1 per 100, upwards, will be forwarded gratis to any address. Also, a catalogue of CHOICEST FRUITS, with prices. Carriage of packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, APRIL 5:
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
OR,
THE JOYS AND SORROWS
OF
AMERICAN LIFE.
BY MISS CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
Author of "Ernest Linwood," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Linda," "Rena," &c.

Complete in one large volume, bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

This work will be found on perusal, by all to be one of the most exciting, most interesting and popular works that has ever emanated from the American Press. It is written in a charming style, and will elicit through all a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure. It is a work which, the oldest and youngest may alike read with profit. It abounds with the most beautiful scenic descriptions, and displays an intimate acquaintance with all phases of human character—all the characters being exceedingly well drawn. It is a delightful book, full of incidents, oftentimes bold and startling, and describes the warm feelings of the Southerner in glowing colors. Indeed, all Mrs. Hentz's stories aptly describe Southern life, and are highly moral in their application. In this field Mrs. Hentz wields a keen sickle, and harvests a rich and abundant crop. It will be found in plot, incident and management to be a superior work. In the whole range of elegant and moral fiction, there cannot be found anything of more interminable value, or superior to this work, and it is a gem that will well repay a careful perusal. The Publisher feels assured that it will give entire satisfaction to all readers, encourage good taste and good morals, and while away many leisure hours with great pleasure and profit, and he recommended to others by all that peruse it. Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies will be sent per first mail free of postage on receipt of remittances.
Booksellers, news agents and all others will please send in their orders at once.

MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S OTHER WORKS.

T. B. PETERSON having lately purchased the stereotype plates of the following writings of Mrs. HENTZ, he has now in press, and shall issue in a few days, a new, uniform, and beautiful edition of all the works, printed on a much finer and better paper, and in far superior style to what they have ever before been issued in, copies of any one or all of which will be sent to any place in the United States, free of postage, on receipt of remittances. Each book will contain a portrait of Mrs. Hentz. The following are the names of these world-wide celebrated works:

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE. With illustrations. Two vols., paper cover, 600 pages, price $1; or in one vol., cloth, gilt, $1 25.
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LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE; and other Stories. Two vols., paper cover, price 75 cents; or 1 vol., cloth, gilt, $1.
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Copies of either edition of any of the above works will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of Postage, on their remitting the price of the ones they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.
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HOUSE AND LOT ON BERGEN POINT FOR SALE.—Modern-built, containing twelve rooms, built new the past Summer, in the best manner, about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred from the steamboat landing. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. Apply to N. P. TODD, on the premises, or to REALE, MELICK & DE WITT, No 30 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—House and lot of 8 acres, near Fishkill Landing, about 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. The house large and commodious, an abundance of fruit, a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire at No. 73 Spring-st., in this City, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built four-story and basement house, No. 306 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., hallways from the basement to the fourth story, with gas and water throughout the house, built in the best manner, and a first-rate neighborhood. Apply on the premises; price $9,300; half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new first-class four-story brown stone front houses, with high stoops and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, and [illegible]tion, in 20th-st., between 4th and 5th Madison avs., built in the best manner. Inquire of WM. RYER and JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four first-class four-story, brown-stone houses and lots, situated on 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The houses are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground No. 480 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 26 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash room, water-closets, bath, &c. The hall is painted and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The commodious built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from 4th-st.; has all the modern improvements; is in first-rate order; a very desirable residence. It will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or to E. MALTBY, No. 14 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 126 East 18th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A very nice 3-story brick house on 26th-st.; also, one on 26th-st.; also, on 27th-st., at $7,500 and $8,500. A superior house on 20th-st., near Broadway; also, one on 23d-st., near 4th-av.; one on 12th-st.; a valuable property on 15th-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the south corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—If applied for soon.—A fine three story basement and counter-cellar house, in 27th-st., near 9th-av.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to J. W. DODER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—A 3-story brown stone house in 52d-st., (one of 12,) near 8th-av., beautifully situated, court yard in front, finished in good style, will be sold for $8,000.—$4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 177 East 15th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—2 3-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., between Myrtle-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 61 and 63 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods. A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in C. MOWBRAY'S, No. 229 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the depot of the Erie and Essex Railroad Depôt, on about 3½ acres of land, 32 by 36 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 3-story kitchen attached. Lot 65 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merritt & Hull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

GREAT BARGAIN—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame house, with half an acre of land, barn and out-buildings, in a perfectly healthy location, situated one mile from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road; is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the present owner is about moving on a farm. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
MINDERT VREELAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st., two lots of ground, with about a dozen of shrubbery and fruit-trees. House 25x50, three-story, basement and counter-cellar, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, marble mantels, &c.; walls painted and papered throughout, and everything in the most perfect order. Will be sold very low, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 55 feet deep, lots 9 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 8th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem river, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit-trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 290 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 18 Exchange-place.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Yonkers, three minutes' walk from the Depôt, containing eleven rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas, water, bath, &c., half an acre of garden, with fruit in great variety. Apply to GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, at ABRAHAM BELL'S Store, No. 25 Park-row.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—In 14th, 15th, 20th, 23d, 33d, 34th sts. and 5th-av. Also houses in a great variety of locations, from $6,000 to $12,000; eligible lots on 25th, 27th and 38th sts., 5th-av. and Murray Hill. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, three miles from Caldwell's Landing, and two from Fort Montgomery, containing 150 acres, with good house and barn; fruit trees of all kinds and the best of water, with one of the finest prospects on the Hudson River. For further information, apply to OSCAR WOOD, No. 27 Catherine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises.
ABRAHAM JUNE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On 10th-st., near Union-square; lot 50x106, with building on. Price $16,000. Also, a superior four-story English basement house, on East 22d-st.; lot 25x100, $12,000. Also, a nice house on 13th-st., west of Broadway, $8,000. Also, on 20th and 23d sts.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, four miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., N. Y. Price $6,500, all on bond and mortgage but $500 to $600, if desired.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the west side of 7th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and in the vicinity of the Great Central Park, consisting of three lots of ground, being 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 6 inches in depth, together with the double two-story and attic house, with a large basement and stable in the rear. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms and on a moderate rate. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$1,500.—A GOOD HOME SECURED FOR A LITTLE MONEY.—For sale in Brooklyn, a 1½-story cottage, with five rooms, court-yard in front; has two fine large cherry trees and shrubbery, grape vines in rear yard. Lot 20 by 90 feet. Cars to Fulton and Atlantic Ferries pass the block. Will be sold for $1,500; $1,000 can remain. Inquire near the premises, of A. R. DAVENPORT. Possession 1st of May.

TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A very superior brown-stone fronted dwelling house, in 12th-st., within 200 feet of 5th-av., built in the best manner and neatly painted throughout, and put in most perfect repair. The house is 26x56, with a three-story dining-room at rear, and the lot 25x148 feet 6 inches. It will be sold with or without the furniture, at reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. Apply to BENEDICT & ODIT, corner Pine and Nassau,

FOR SALE.

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RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VILLA AND COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—The whole of the well-known and beautifully improved property, excepting the house occupied by the subscriber, situated on the banks of the East River at Ravenswood, within half an hour's pleasant sail from the City, consisting of two nearly new first-class Italian style tower houses, replete with every modern convenience, grounds tastefully laid out, with extensive lawn in front and promenade, with sea wall on the water's edge. Also, four Italian cottages, well built and very conveniently arranged; plots 200 by 49 feet; division lines formed by evergreen hedges, and houses retired 70 feet from the road, with pleasant grass yards. These are probably the only situations in the vicinity of New-York combining in the same degree salubrity of location, facility of access by steamboat, and all the advantages of retired suburban residence which these places afford. Terms reasonable, ranging from $12,000 to $5,000. Apply on the premises, or at No. 353 Broadway. (Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co.) to JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate on Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 69 acres of choice and desirable land, in much more than sufficient proportion, with good Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich wood's, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 263 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARMS FOR SALE—A choice farm of 60 acres, with superior improvements, one mile from the flourishing village of Middletown, Orange County. Price $4,500—a rare chance. Also other farms, of all sizes, from $800 to $25,000. Now is the time to buy. 10 to 12.
C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., cor. 40th-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Of 75 acres, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, soil very fertile; location healthy and desirable; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WELLS & CO., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank, Fine-st.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Several delightfully located residences at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York, on Broadway, Warburton and Vista avs., with beautiful gardens, plenty of fruit and shade, and near the depôt. Access by hourly by railroad or steamboat. Fare by boat 12½ cents. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE FOR A CARMAN.—The desirable leasehold property, (having 30 years to run, and full pay for all improvements) comprising the two-story and basement brick house and lot, (lot 25x98.) No. 351 West 24th-st. An alley connects with rear of lot. If application is made early, will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises, or of W. J. BRYAN, No. 140 Fulton-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchents' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,300; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR SALE.—The large and commodious dwelling house, and about 1¾ acres of land, situated in the central part of the village, 26 miles from New-York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. The house is 56 feet, front and rear, by about 30 feet in depth, and two stories high. It is in excellent repair, having been recently enlarged and put in the most complete order, a view of its permanent occupancy by the present owner. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The out-buildings consist of a barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (very large and filled this season,) Summer kitchen, and a never-failing well of pure and soft water. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flower garden, strawberry and raspberry beds, grape vines, a vegetable garden, and a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees. The premises, being bounded by Church, Front and Second-sts., can, if desired, be advantageously laid out in building lots. There are a number of church edifices, of different denominations, within convenient walking distance of the property. Communications with the city by railroad four times daily; also, by telegraph. For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to No. 70 Madison-st., or to No 83 Front-st., N. Y.
SAMUEL MILBANK, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MILBANK, }

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Depôt, Harlem Railroad, twenty-two miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about five acres of excellent land in good stone fence, and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling house, 43x30, with an extension, two stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, such as hot and cold water, furnace, two ranges, &c.; also, a stable and carriage house of modern dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Commeeating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 237 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 282 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, containing 3 acres of ground, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The grounds are well laid out, a fine apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is surrounded by fine old shade trees. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-fourths of a mile from the depôt at Sing Sing, good house, containing fifteen rooms, with City conveniences for water and bath, excellent garden, about four acres of land, and an abundance of choice fruits. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or to R. UNDERWOOD, No. 82 South-st.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Near Yonkers, one mile from Bronxville Station, eighteen miles from New-York; nineteen acres under the highest state of cultivation and amply stocked with superior fruit, ornamental and shade trees, grape vines, &c. The improvements consist of a new two-story cottage with an addition, conservatory and kitchen, together with barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c.; the gardens and lawns are beautifully laid out, and water from a fine spring is introduced into the house and barn, and would supply the water for a fountain. Must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—310 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 8 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good sunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping. S. STOVER will sell, THIS DAY, March 29, at the residence No. 87 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use 7 months; consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, three magnificent rosewood suits of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, 1 do., do., in green and gold, rosewood secretary bookcases, oval carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three costly rosewood étageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; Turkish and reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry; elegant rosewood card tables in do. corner étageres with backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu mantel clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, bronze and parlor ornaments &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, landscapes and other subjects; dining-room and chamber furniture, dining extension table, China dinner sets, elegant gold band and decorated China tea and coffee sets, elegant cut and crystal cut glass ware, speed and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do., do., bureaus and washstands to match, with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, superior curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites, furniture hair cloth, cottage Mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT—Will sell on MONDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the elegant household furniture contained in house No. 73 8th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is in perfect order, having been used but a short time. Every article will be sold without reserve, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser. The furniture consists in part of rich tapestry and other carpets, 2 solid rosewood suites parlor furniture, 9 pieces each, one in rich brocade and the other in velvet, with slip covers; French pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top etageres, with French plate doors, Egyptian and Mosaic rosewood centre tables, costly mantel vases, valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, reception and easy chairs in tapestry and brocade, lace curtains and shades, tête-à-têtes, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, richly carved bedsteads, and washstands to match, French china toilet sets; 15 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, mahogany and cottage chairs, library and invalid do., rockers, mirrors, clocks, &c., with a large variety of bedroom furniture. Also, the dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension tables, silver ware, crystal cut glass do., pearl and ivory cutlery, French China, &c., with the kitchen utensils. No postponement. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, on Staten Island, viz.: On Spring Hill, Staten Island, in the township of Castleton, on the road from Port Richmond to the Black Horse Tavern, and known as Folmsall's (formerly Pinkney's) Farm, consisting of about 16 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings, erected by the late owner without regard to cost. The property has upon it many splendid views and sites, suitable for country seats, and is well watered from a never-failing brook, which there is an abundance, so that this property would afford opportunity for manufacturing purposes, as breweries, &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Ward, executor of Gideon Ostrander, deceased:

AVENUE C—1 lot on east side of Avenue C, 80 feet north of 1st-st., with building thereon 20x41 feet.

THIRD-AVENUE—1 lot N. E. corner 4th-av. and 109th-st. 25x100 feet.

OGDEN, RUTHERFORD AND NINTH-STREET—3 lots on north side 100 feet, 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet.

NINTH-ST.—19 in the Market-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Also 12 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the same executor:

40 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co..... $25 each
40 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank..... $25 each
40 shares Bank State of New-York..... $100 each

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE MARKET-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE of the stock of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, who retire from the business on the 1st of May.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 455 Broadway, a most valuable assortment of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut parlor, hall, library and dining room furniture. Also, a large assortment of their superior enamaled cottage chamber suites. All of which must be sold without regard to cost, prior to that time, offering great inducements to those who require such a first-class of articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms: under $300, cash; over $300, approved endorsed notes at four months.

HENRY B. HEBTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $30,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—On MONDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 302 Broadway, being the entire balance of stock of a large jewelry establishment, comprising the most elegant assortment of diamonds and jewelry ever offered at auction; among which are splendid single stone and cluster pins and rings, ear-rings, brooches, &c.; fine 18-carat gold-case hunting and open-faced watches, by the most celebrated makers; also, gentlemen's pocket levers, chronometers, &c.; fine gold neck chains, gold ear-rings, bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons, rings, charms, seals, keys, and a general assortment of jewelry, well worthy the attention of the trade and private purchasers. Catalogues ready. By order of

JAS C. WILLST, Sheriff.

Jos. L. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on south side West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., known as No. 74. The house, 25x60 feet, is finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements. Lot, 25x98 feet; 9 inches. $5,000 can remain permanently. For cards of admission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No 34 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 2d-av.—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting of rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs to match, covered with brocatel; mahogany chairs and sofas, hair-cloth seats; piano and stool, ottomans, marble-top centre tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, saille de laine curtains, lace do., mantel ornaments, girandoles, gas fixtures, China and glassware—together with a variety of other household articles. Catalogues at the sale, and every article must be delivered and paid for in current money on the day of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—On FRIDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, extensive sale of new and second-hand furniture, &c., comprising a general assortment of superior made furniture, well worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. This stock consists of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor furniture; chamber suites of solid carved oak, also rosewood, mahogany and enameled; mattresses, pallasses, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, plated ware, China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive. For particulars, see *Herald*.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 70 BURRAY-STREET—Near College-place, at 10 A. M. THIS (Saturday) MORNING, will be offered at public sale the first lot of household furniture and decorations that has been sold this season; rosewood suites elegantly covered, tables, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, elegant bedsteads, etageres, secretoires, sofas, chairs, extension dining-tables, mahogany dressing and tea tables, silver ware, China dinner and tea sets, elegant velvet, tapestry and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, &c., pier glasses, lace curtains, shades, cornices, mirrors, costly gothic, antique and marble clocks, rich and costly vases, Parian figures, &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*. Sale positive.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On MONDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 41 Barclay-st., the whole of the furniture contained in said house, comprising a general assortment of house-furnishing articles; also, rosewood parlor suites, French-plate mirrors, &c., &c. This sale will be peremptory, as the building is to be torn down on the 1st of April.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUNDRY.—IN FORECLOSURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the Foundry known as "The Chelsea Iron Works," or "Mott and Agens Foundry," on the south side of 26th-st., west of 10th-av., with the machinery on the premises. Above sale is peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of A. P. WHITEHEAD, Attorney at Law, No. 35 Pine-st.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STAGE ROUTE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2d, at corner of 10th-av. and 32d-st, at 12 o'clock, the stage route, horses, stages, &c., known as the 10th-av., Catherine Ferry and Spring-st. line of stages. By order of

JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will give their personal attention to the sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. C. Councilmen, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court entered on the 5th day of February, inst., I, JACOB MONTROSS, a Receiver, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, at the corner of 32d-st. and 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the property and effects of a line of stages known as the corner 42d and Catharine Ferry Line of Stages, with lines, harness, coaches, sleighs, horses, harness, and all other effects and property of said stage line wherever situated. JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1856.

AUCTION SALES.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLOW, POPLAR, and VINE-STS., BROOKLYN, at auction.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN E. BURRILL, Jr., Referee:

WILLOW-STREET.—The valuable house and lot, No. 6 Willow-st., distant 49 feet 6 inches south from Poplar st. Lot 24 9 by 101.3. To be sold subject to a mortgage for $3,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, with 7 per cent. interest from Dec. 1, 1855.

POPLAR-STREET.—The valuable house and lot, No. 13 Poplar-st., distant 134 feet 6 inches east from Columbia-st. Lot 22 feet 6 inches by 67 feet 10 inches in depth.

VINE-STREET.—The valuable house and lot, No. 9 Vine-st., distant 184 feet 6 inches east from Columbia-st. Lot 25 feet 6 inches by 35 feet 4 inches in depth.

VINE-STREET.—The gore lot on the north side of Vine-st., as described in the above diagram.

For further particulars, terms of sale, and maps of the property, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. PATTERSON & EASTMAN, Attorneys.
No 293 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, March 31, at precisely 9 o'clock A. M. at No 69 High-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—The Furniture remaining in the house, comprising all the oil-cloths, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, bronzed hat stand, marble-top washstand, walnut and corn bedsteads, white stone China dinner set, ivory handle cutlery, silver plated forks, glass preserve jars, refrigerator, safe, cook-stove, &c. Also, one McAuley's heater, as good as new.

MONDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 146 Columbia-st., near Pierrepont, (on Brooklyn Heights,) Wal.-st. Ferry.—A large and excellent assortment of household furniture, superb English, royal Wilton carpets, premium patterns at the World's Fair, and good as new; English artistic bronze chandeliers, with water silder; rich blue and silver window curtains, an elegant rosewood piano, by T. Gilbert & Co.; suits of splendid rosewood parlor furniture, in blue and silver brocatel, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Saturday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, the following described property, viz:

Broadway—5 lots commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

56th-st.—5 lots on the south side of 56th, in rear of the above.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN,
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second-story, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, several sofa bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, French and Elizabethan bedsteads, mahogany carved rockers, Voltaire chairs, cottage suites, tapestry and Ingrain carpets, 40 full pieces of oil-cloths, oak and black walnut extension tables, office desks, oval mirrors, feather beds and bair mattresses, clocks, black walnut book-cases, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also 100 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade, some of them finished and some unfinished, a really good article. Also balance of goods from State-st. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed same day or early Monday morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—The lot of land, together with the three-story first-class brown stone front house thereon, with high basement, and south room in front, situated on the northerly side of Third-place, Brooklyn, 60 feet west of Court-st. Lot 20 feet front and rear by 133 feet 5 inches deep. The house is 50 feet deep, and furnished with all modern improvements: range, boilers washtubs, bath-rooms, reservoir, gas, sneeking-tubes, hot-air furnace, marble mantels, &c. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any time previous to sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st., New-York.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., sale of new and second-hand furniture, carpets removed for convenience of sale: comprising household effects of a family breaking up house-keeping; also, a large stock of superior cabinet furniture, consisting of parlor suites and a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture. This sale will be peremptory, and is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. For particulars see *Herald*.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—To pay advances on furniture, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 81 Nassau-st., black walnut parlor suite, (8 articles,) covered fancy brocatel, English velvet carpeting, second-hand piano-forte, bedding, counting-house furniture, &c. N. B.—Boxing, shipping, &c., attended to at moderate charges. For particulars see *Herald*.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL—At auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock; at their salesroom, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable stock of Spring goods direct from the factories, suitable for the Southern, Western, and Northern trade. Country merchants will do well to attend.

THOS. VETCH, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRIED HIDES, &c.—On MONDAY, March 31, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, consisting of a large quantity of dried hides, &c.

JAS. B. BENSEL, Depety Sheriff.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION NOTICE.—To be sold at Auction, on MONDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at WM. ROBINSON'S, No. 114 South 11th-st., a lot of gold and silver watches, a quantity of jewelry and clocks. Also, a large iron fire-proof safe, nearly new; the whole of the fixtures in the store, comprising counter, railing, drawers, benches, store oil-cloth, a superior grindstone, gas fixtures, glass cases, &c.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by B. D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nnils growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 8 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifin que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER,
New-York, March 24, 1856.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1854.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. LEVI, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by reviewing him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden lane. DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Dunne-st., (Chathnm Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for restoring debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in the specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment of the same is that practiced by the great Richard, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED,
A MEDICAL WONDER,
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c.; Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Tymes*, *Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any informa ion in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

MRS. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., Fo. 377 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destruo ive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr. Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible nicer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. MCCLAREEN, No. 38 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was TEN INCHES long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClaren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES MCKEE, whose office is at No. 42 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 198 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

R. RICE, Esq., No. 33 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to rest his foot upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy one hour's sleep except through opium or some more powerful drugs. Mr. Rice visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attack, though five years have since elapsed.

CHRONIC COUGH, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. GODWIN of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stage of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

DR. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of the CELEBRATED TRIESEMAR, THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age the virile powers are sold not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the bottle table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 91 Greene-st. near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 187 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment of 500 cases, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of any qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 596, 598 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers defrated to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 8 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 8:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 2:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 8:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 2:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DIVORCE CASE.

Rev. Richard Cox vs. Ellen C. Cox.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Chief Justice OAKLEY took his seat this morning at 11 A. M. The Court-room was crowded to excess. The plaintiff and his counsel were present at the opening of the Court; the defendant and her female friends did not appear. Some delay was occasioned by the absence of one of the jurors. He reached the Court, however, about 11¼. The names of the jurors were called over, each answered to his name, and

The Court asked, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman answered in the affirmative, and presented a sealed envelop to the Judge, by whom it was opened and the contents handed to the Clerk.

The Clerk—The Jurors say they find a verdict for the defendant. To the first question in the issues, whether or not the plaintiff in this action was married to the defendant, they answer, yes; to the question, whether she is guilty of the adultery as charged in the complaint, they answer, NO.

Mr. Schaffer—Will you poll the jury?

The Judge—Gentlemen, you will each, as your names is called, answer distinctly whether that is your verdict.

The names were called, and each juror answered "Yes."

The Clerk—The verdict is unanimous.

Loud applause followed this announcement, which was at once repressed by shouts of "Order, order," from the officers.

Mr. Schaffer asked the Court for twenty days in which to prepare their exceptions.

Granted accordingly.

The plaintiff was then directed to pay twenty dollars to the jury, which he did—and so the matter ended.

Why shouldn't the Police arrest all full-grown beggars? Why shouldn't they be made to earn a part of their living in the workhouse.

Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to correct a statement in your journal of Thursday, in reference to the construction of Lowe's Rotary Force-Pump, mentioned in connection with a trial of the Steam Fire-Engine. Mr. Lowe claims to have accomplished a rotary motion by a partially alternate action, by means of two sliding pistons, moving out and in a revolving drum, on the principle of Roots's Blowers, corresponding in their concentric centres, and more especially in providing for the constant wear of the pistons, by introducing the dovetailed grooves for any kind of suitable packing. The pistons are metallic, having their edges exposed to friction so that the packing always kept perfectly tight by the pressure of the steam exerted, thereby obviating the great and almost insuperable objection which has been urged against the practicability of Rotary Pumps.

J. C. C.

The Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association, composed of public men who find the Mercantile Library at Astor place too far removed from the centre of business, is in a highly prosperous condition. Their rooms are at No. 60 William-street. Since the opening of the institution, $685 94 have been received in donations, life memberships and annual subscriptions, of which $675 63 have been paid. There are now 700 volumes on the shelves of the library, and the tables are well supplied with magazines and papers. The following are the officers:

President, Ricard Burlew; Vice-President, George D. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Martin L. Schaefer; Recording Secretary, John C. Walton; Treasurer, Augustus F. Hillman. Directors, elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Charles Lamson. Elected by the Association, Albert H. Cook, George Rice, Henry Marshall, Milton Arrowsmith, Richard C. McCormick, jr.

Last Sunday morning, a tame fox, having escaped from the custody of its owner, and having fallen a victim to breakfast, was discovered disporting himself in the grave-yard belonging to St. John's Church, at the corner of Hudson and Varick streets. Policemen and hounds were soon at the spot. A policeman discharged a musket at him, but the shot missed. The runaway was caught by one of the hounds, and restored alive to its owner.

At the annual Easter Election of Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. HAWKS,) Messrs. Chas. Taylor and Stephen J. Oakley were chosen Wardens, and Messrs. Robert Gracie, Isaac Gibson, Samuel B. Ruggles, Henry W. Elliott, A. R. Nelson, Wm. W. Wright, Thomas Cushing and James W. Underhill, Vestrymen for the ensuing parochial year.

J. B. MONNOT, Esq., has sold his Hippodrome property to A. R. Eno, Esq., who is preparing to erect stores, and probably a large hotel upon the site.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WHEN IS JUDGE?—ANOTHER JUDICIAL DIFFICULTY.

The scene enacted in the Supreme Court a few weeks since was imitated on Thursday at another, though smaller tribunal. Rev. Chas. J. Warren, the well-known gentleman whom Governor Clark lately appointed Police Justice, went on that day to the Fourth District Police Court, situated in Eighty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and after shaking hands with the Clerk, Rev. Mr. Ambler, took a seat on the Judge's Bench, and said he was ready to hear causes, and ordered Sergeant Moxham to bring forward his prisoners. Justice BOGART, who has been one of the Justices assigned to this Court, and who has here presided for some months, was already present. He seemed much surprised at Mr. Warren's conduct, but made no effort to eject him. Both gentlemen continued to act as magistrates, during the day, and each is determined to "maintain his position" till further notice.

Justice BOGART says he has received no official information of his removal from office, and that Mr. Warren has exhibited to him no proof of his appointment. Mr. Warren claims to have the documents warranting his action, and thus the matter stands at present. Justice will take its course, no doubt, despite this Judicial hitch at the Fourth District Police Court.

CRACKING A FENCE—A LARGE HAUL.

About $2,000 worth of stolen property was carted to the Tombs yesterday, and there placed for reclamation by the owners. The property, which consists of almost everything, from a handspike to a Worsted—embracing saddles and shoes, teaspoons and overcoats, silk dresses and sleighbells, cart-wheels and ear-rings—was found stowed away yesterday morning in trunks and bandboxes in a little "Dutch grocery," at the corner of Mott and Houston streets, kept by a German named William Hendrick. The seizure was made by policemen Farley, Finnigan, Walsh, Gowan and Gray, of the Court of Sessions, by virtue of a search-warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, on an affidavit made by officer Farley. The officers proceeded stealthily to the premises where the goods were secreted, but when they arrived they found that Randeau, the occupant of the place, had fled. His clerk, Louis Wilking, was found in the store, and was arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination. Over $300 worth of the property has been identified by various parties from whom it was stolen. Victims of burglary and robbery can examine the property, with a view to identification, at the Tombs, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock any afternoon.

ABOUT THE COWHIDING.

The expected examination in the Grand-street cowhiding affair did not come off Thursday, at the Essex Market Police Court, and so a great many people went away from there much disappointed. The case was set down for a hearing on Monday, the 7th of April. In relation to this matter we have received the following letter:

MARCH 27th, 1856.

Your article on the cowhiding affair in Grand-street is entirely wrong. I had notified to vacate her apartment at the end of present term; had a warrant issued immediately for her arrest; I allow no such nonsense and you would oblidged th publerstand by inserting these lines in your paper as my character might be injured by your article. Yours very truly F T. BOWRON

Our information was derived from the record of the Essex Market Police Court, which, of course, might have been all wrong. We are happy to believe that Mr. or Dr. B. was not seriously injured.

PUBLISHING AN INDECENT PAPER.

P. H. Harris, well known as the publisher of indecent publications, was Thursday again arrested and brought before Recorder SMITH on a warrant charging him with publishing an indecent paper called the Way. The accused was brought before the Court of Sessions a few weeks ago for publishing an obscene sheet known as the *Broadway Belle*. He then pleaded guilty, but on promising to abate the nuisance judgment was suspended. On the present charge he gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial at the next term of the Court of Sessions.

NOT SO OUTRAGEOUS, AFTER ALL.

Joseph Ehret, the German grocer of Washington-street arrested the other day on a charge of committing an outrage on the person of a young widow named Ann Boyce, was Thursday discharged from arrest by Justice CONNOLLY. The case was under examination for two days, and, when it was finished, the complainant at her own request was sent as a vagrant to Blackwell's Island for two months. Almost every charge of a similar character (like those against lawyers) ends in the same manner.

NOT SUSTAINED.

The accusation of obtaining money under false pretences, made by Elias Kelly against Counselor Thomas B. Barnaby, after a full investigation of the facts, by Justice FRANKENBAH, has been dismissed, and the defendant, therefore, been honorably acquitted.

DROWNED.

Samuel Myers, aged 23 years, a native of Denmark, was drowned on Thursday night by falling into the East River at Pier No. 14, from the steamboat *M. Crawford*, while attempting, it is thought, to get into the small boat which was lying alongside. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "death by drowning."

NO HOME—NO FRIENDS.

A girl named Mary Ann Carr, aged 18, was found in the street in a state of insensibility last night. Officer Mark took her to the Eighth District Station-house, where medical assistance was immediately obtained. On being restored to partial consciousness she said that she had determined on self-destruction, as there was no one to care for her; that she was a orphan, without a home, or anything to live for, and had taken laudanum to end a life of suffering and want.

A CHANCE FOR CHARITY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Daniel Monger was seen to jump into the river at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street. He was rescued as soon as possible, by Officer Kniffen, and after great efforts restored to consciousness. He said that he jumped in with the intention of drowning himself, because he was out of work, and could not get a living without stealing, which he would not do.

BRAVY ROBBERY.

A gentleman who arrived in this City by the Southern train Thursday evening, was robbed, somewhere between this City and Baltimore, of $300 in money, and indorsed notes for various sums, amounting in all to $3,000.

ROW IN A GROCERY.

A general row and free fight occurred at a grocery, in Leonard-street, last night. A man named Mahoney was stabbed and very dangerously wounded. Several others were badly hurt. One or two arrests have been made, and the Police are on the look-out for the offenders.

FATAL FALL.

Elizabeth Pearson, a colored woman, fell down a stairway in the rear of No. 98 Charlton-street, Wednesday night, and was instantly killed. The body was sent to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held.

QUASHED.

The indictment against Justice Connolly has been *nolle pros'd*.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

The last day of the March Term—Motions and decisions in all the Courts.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Commissioner Morton.

John Scott and five other seamen of the ship *Dreadnought* were examined on the charge of making a revolt while the ship lay in the North River, and the accused released, the complaint being dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 28.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

In re. Johanna Flommer.—In this case it is claimed that Flommer, who is a young German, deserted from the Bremen vessel *Reinhard* while in this port. The captain of the vessel applied to the Bremen Consul to have him arrested and sent back to the ship. This was done, and he was committed by the Consul to the City Prison for safe keeping. He was yesterday brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he claimed that he was not committed by any Court of competent jurisdiction, &c., but had been arrested and confined for desertion, when, in fact, he did not desert, but left the ship to prosecute a civil claim in the Marine Court, against the Captain of the *Reinhart*, for personal injuries received on the voyage. He claimed that he was committed without being allowed any examination or counsel, and not being able to speak or understand English, was sent to the City Prison, without knowing what all the action against him meant.

The respondents, who were the Consul and ex-Judge Beebe, claim that this Court has no power over the case; that the Consul was, by his appointment, constituted judge over such matters; and that the sailor, if he had trouble with his captain, should have gone to him rather than the Marine Court; that this Court must consider the commitment one of a competent power, and not go behind it, but must dismiss the whole matter.

His honor, after hearing both sides at some length, decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and the man must be remanded.

CIRCUIT.

NOTICE—THE DISPUTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

The case of Giles *vs.* Flagg, which was set down for Monday next, will not be tried until Tuesday. Mr. Justice EMMOTT, of the Second Judiciary District, has been appointed to hear the case, and previous engagements will render it impossible for him to be present before Tuesday.

THE COLLISION CASE.

Cornelius Van Schaick vs. *Andrew Drew, et al.*—This case, it will be remembered, was brought for the death of a child, by collision between a steamboat and a sailing vessel on the Hudson River. The plaintiff was non-suited, because it appeared that the father of the son killed was the pilot of the steamer, and was at the wheel at the time of the collision, and it was a well-settled rule that an employe could not recover damages for negligence on the part of another employe, though his superior.

MARINE COURT.

THE BOWERY THEATRE TROUBLE—A LADY IN THE CASE.

Before Judge Thompson.

Elizabeth C. Grimm vs. *Wm. H. Smyley and Isaac P. Waldron*—In this case the plaintiff appeared as the assignee of the Captain of the corps of Supes, as the h'boys call those interesting men-at-arms who form the *corps d'élite* of so many Emperors, Kings and Presidents of ancient and modern Republics on the stage of the Bowery and other Theatres. The amount claimed by the Commander-in Chief, for himself and *corps d'élite*, was $118 57; and the defence set up was two-fold. First.—That as the theatre was closed by an injunction, restraining any performance, the Supes, or their assignee, could not claim their pay for those nights. Secondly.—That if the custom of that profession granted pay to supes on these nights, then these defendants were not jointly liable, because each had remdiated the other, and a suit was pending to test their rights as separate tenants. The witnesses were a motley group of supes, musicians and stars. One of them, by way of showing that Smyley had assumed "doubtful powers" in the theatre, said he had on one occasion locked the witness in the house, and another time shut the doors in his face and locked him out. His Honor elucidated this knotty case by awarding the plaintiff the full amount claimed as against both defendants.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

DR. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

DR. HUNTER would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. JOHN BLISSARD WILLIAMS will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. JAMES HUNTER in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. HUNTER'S advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. HUNTER'S views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

NEW-YORK—DR. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 823 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—DR. F. MORSON, No. 302 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—DR. J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—DR. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle man would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANTE AND HIS TIMES.—This, the second in the course of Dr. VINTON'S Lectures, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor Place, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, March 31, commencing at 8 o'clock.

We could not desire for the intellectual and cultivated society of our City a more noble subject of secular study than this of "DANTE and his Times," around which Dr. VINTON will undoubtedly throw, with a master's hand, the charm of a finished picture.

Tickets $1 each. Can be had at the Broadway Drug Stores, and at the door on the evening.

[Advertisement.]

TO HOSIERY AND THREAD AND NEEDLE DEALERS.—A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—The Subscriber, retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of Hosiery, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Thread and Needle and Fancy Goods, together with the good-will of the business, and lease of the premises No. 27 Avenue D. To an enterprising person this offers an excellent and rarely equaled opportunity of stepping at once into a long-established and profitable business. JOHN HACKETT, No. 27 Avenue D.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING STYLE.—Leaders of fashion have invariably adopted the truly beautiful and useful style of Spring hat introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. This new hat is of the most ornamental character, differing amazingly from the cumbersome styles lately in vogue, and combines elasticity with neatness, durability and other good qualities, and is, therefore, a perfect ornament to a well-regulated costume.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written description of character, given when desired, at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMOR.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointments for the Cure of Scrofula, in the City of New-York, I shall be at No. 4 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 24th inst. to April 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis. DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most excellent performance will be given at this popular Theatre. The grand drama of the "Invasion of Ireland; Or, The Oath of McMurrogh," the Comic Pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the Burlesque of "Mazeppa the Second," forming a pleasing variety of drama, pantomime and burlesque.

[Advertisement.]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, BY A LOCAL APPLICATION TO THE GUM.—We noticed in the *Daily News* a statement of W. E. WHEATON, Esq., residing at No. 46 West Forty-fourth-street, of his "having eighteen bad teeth and roots extracted without pain!" by Dr. PUTNAM, No. 35 Bond-street. This places the usefulness of Dr. PUTNAM'S discovery beyond all doubt.

[Advertisement.]

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—"Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," the famous oriental spectacle, performed with such unprecedented success, and produced with such unexampled splendor, will be performed this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. The young lady enters the den of lions twice a day as usual.

[Advertisement.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—We have on hand and offer to the trade at low prices, an extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., all of our own manufacture. Also, LOWNDS' celebrated Patent Pen and Pencil. WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co., Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

CHAMPAGNE WINES, LANDING, ex *Samuel G. Fox.*

Scotch Malt Whisky, landing ex *Mary Morris.*

English Cheese, landing ex *American Eagle.*

LEE & PERRINS'S Worcestershire Sauce, landing ex *Harvest Queen.* For sale by

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—CAUTION.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade-marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous disease, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY'S unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place in New-York where elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats are sold for $8; fine Black Frock Coats, $10; beautiful Moire Antique Vests, $3, &c.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—As the Delaware is cleared of ice, on and after Monday, 31st March, the 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from New-York to Philadelphia will go *via* Taconey by steamboat, the 6 P. M. *via* Camden.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the mangled remains of a man named JOSEPH RAPP were found wedged in the "Pitman box" of a powerful steam engine, in the sash factory of WM. S. ALLEN, in Sixth-street, below Jefferson, in the Twentieth Ward. The body was torn to shreds, and so tightly was it wedged that a portion of the engine had to be taken to pieces before it could be extricated. The deceased was a German, aged thirty-four years. He was a married man, but he lived separately from his wife. He had been on a spree a short time since, and has been much depressed in spirits upon this account and because he had become involved in debt. It is believed that he threw himself purposely where his body was found. The "Pitman box" is a narrow trough in which the crank of the fly wheel revolves. This mode of committing suicide is as novel as it is horrible.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 28th.*

STEEL TIRES.—At the works of F. CRUPP, of Eisen, in Westphalia, tires are formed of cast steel in a very ingenious manner. A flat bar of steel is taken, two holes bored in the ends of the bar, and by powerful machinery is cut through from hole to hole. It is then opened out, and between rollers a perfect tire is made, without weld. This celebrated manufactory has on exhibition at its works, a tire, which, after running thirty thousand miles, presents scarcely any appearance of wear on its surface.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. W. H. Richards, of Fairhaven, Mass., Mr. ROBERT EICHARDS to MARY, daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 26, by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, WILLIAM GRAHAM to ELIZABETH G., third daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March, 27, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. BENJAMIN F. LEONARD, of Aurora, Ill., to Miss EMMELINE SMITH, of the former place.

On Thursday, March 27, at the residence of Mr. Jas. M. Sheffield, by Rev. Mr. Norton, Mr. ALLAN K. WILLIAMS, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss LUCINDA SHEFFIELD, daughter of D. Sheffield, Esq., of this City.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 27, by Rev. Mr. Imbrie, Mr. ARCHIBALD W. J. HENDERSON to Miss ANNY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late B. Gregory, all of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 28, at his residence, No. 117 Waverley-place, THOMAS A. MORRIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, CORNELIA, widow of the late Comfort Sands, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, GEORGE RUSSELL, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends, also those of his brothers, Robert and John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother John, No. 219 West 31st-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 28, MRS. LUCY V., wife of Joseph L. Johnson, in the 30th year of her age.

Her friends, also those of her brother, Jesse and Wendell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 158 Delancey-st.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, March 27, EBENEZER S. DEWEY, aged 57 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av., on Sunday, March 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

On Thursday, March 27, ISAAC A. SMITH, aged 6 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, AUGUSTUS FAIR, son of Dan. W. Kellogg, Esq., in the 6th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to Oakwood Cemetery, Lansingburg, to-day, (Saturday,) for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 26, of inflammation of the bowels, LESLIE SUMNER BLISS, aged 2 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 83 Summit-st.

At White Plains, on Friday, March 28, JAMES LEWIS, son of James and Susan Ann Eliott, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from his grandfather's Mr. Thos. Hunt, at White Plains, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, CATHARINE ENRIGHT, widow of the late Peter Embury, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, March 27, at the house of his son-in-law, A. P. Cumings, Esq., Rev. NATHANIEL SCUDDER PRIME, D. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's,) corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The interment will take place on Monday morning, at the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Oak Hill, near Syracuse, on Wednesday morning, March 12, at his residence, of dropsy of the heart, General E. WILSON, aged 65 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 28.

$2,000 Ill. Ln. Imp. '47	112		150	Erie Railroad	56⅝
2,000 Missouri 6s	84		300	do	s30 56⅝
1,000 do	b3	84	350	do	c 56⅝
3,000 Ind. State 5s	84⅛		300	do	56⅝
3,000 Erie Con. bds '71	83		100	do	b60 56⅝
1,000 do	b3	83½	10	New-Jersey R. R.	132
1,000 Hud. R. 1st m. Bds	86⅝		35	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	23
5,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	91⅛		10	Ill. Central R. R.	97¾
30 Ocean Bank	95⅞		100	do	b3 97¾
10 Commonwealth Bk.	97		10	Hnd. R. R.	84⅝
200 Flor. & Keyport	1¼		10	Mich. Central R. R.	94
50 Nic. Trans. Co	s60	13⅜	400	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	b30 95⅛
300 Reading Railroad	s3	92⅜	100	do	s30 97
300 do		92⅜	10	do	93
100 do	c	92⅛	700	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	b30 66
10 do	b30	92⅝	50	do	64⅜
950 Cumb. Coal Co		23½	100	do	b10 65
300 do	b30	23⅛	87	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	114
10 do		23	300	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s10 73½
200 do	s3	23⅛	400	do	73⅝
200 do	s3	23⅛	450	do	s4m 79
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3	92⅜	200	do	b3 80
100 do	b10	93	200	do	b30 80
200 do	s3	93	400	do	c 79⅞
100 do	b30	93	5	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	96
10 do	c	93⅛	80	do	96⅛
100 do		92⅞	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86¾
200 do	b60	93			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	91¾		200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s3 65
19 Home Insur. Co	106		300	do	b60 65
400 Nicara. Trans. Co.	b3	13⅛	50	Harlem Railroad	20
100 do	b30	13⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 73⅛
200 Erie Railroad		56⅝	200	do	s3 73¾
150 do	s3	56⅝	100	do	b1 73⅝
150 do	s30	56⅝	50	do	73⅝
250 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	20¾	50	do	b30 80
50 Reading Railr'd.	s30	92	300	do	s3 79
150 do	b60	92⅜	100	do	s90 79
100 Huds. Riv. R. R.	b60	84¾	400	do	s20 79¾
125 do		84⅝			

MINING BOARD.

300 Nor. Car. Cop.	b3	91	600	Gardiner G. M.	b30 91
150 Cumb. Coal Co	c	23	800	do	s6 1 42⅝
100 do	c	22⅛	100	do	b15 1 45
50 Ward Coal Co		44⅜	200	Flor. & K. J.	b10 95
50 do	b3	44⅜	200	N. J. Franklin.	Sc. 85
100 Conrad Hill	s3	19			

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

By the steamer *Canada*, at Halifax this evening, we have a telegraphic summary of the English market and money accounts to Saturday, March 15. The steamer also brings the most encouraging political accounts of the Conferences at Paris, to which Prussia has been admitted, and which were likely to lead to the signing of a Treaty of Peace a few days after this steamer sailed. It is stated that the speculative mania in French securities, on this prospect, was running higher than ever at Paris. In London the English Funds left off at 92¼@92⅝. Cotton at Liverpool had declined ⅛d. ℔ lb., on the lower qualities, though generally unchanged. Breadstuffs had advanced, with a buoyant market and improved demand. American Stocks were steady at former ratee, with a quet market for railroad securities and State Securities in good request. Bar Silver was quoted in London at 5s. ¾d., and Dollars at 5s. 3¾d. The proprietors' capital in the Bank of England is £14,553,000, upon which the concern has cleared over £700,000 the past six months, and declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was very moderate in emount, and without the slightest speculative movement beyond a few hundred shares of each of the prominent Road Stocks, at about Thursday's prices. New-York Central was slightly firmer, and the speculative demand continued good for Cleveland and Toledo, both for cash and on contract, closing 79¾. The last registered sales of Erie were at 56⅝; Reading, 92¼; New-York Central, 92⅜; Illinois Central Bonds, 91⅝. The salee of Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock reach 1,250 shares, closing 65 cash, 66 hnlyer 60 days. The general market closed dull.

There wes a little more activity in Money, perticularly among the Discount and California Brokers; the former better employed with paper at the going rates; the latter busy with the Gold and Drafts to hand hy the mail steamer from Panama. Money, at call, 7 ℔ cent., both Banks and outside lenders generally getting the full rate. On paper, nnder 60 days, 7 ℔ cent.; longer dates, 8@9 ℔ cent., first-class names. The new Park Bank goes into operation on Monday 31st inst., in the Clinton Building, Beekman-street, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $336,186, inclnding $90,000 for transfer drafts on St. Louis and Boston, and paid $108,110 inclnding $65,000 drafts from California. The rates of Exchenge for the *Ericsson*, sailing in place of the Collins steamer to-morrow, were weak on London at 109¾@109⅝. The mail will be a light one, and most remittances will wait the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $2,107,671, egainst $756,394 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,963	$683,655	43	$13,335	24	$19,435
Man. of Cotton.	1,575	856,980	58	4,175	239	48,047
Man. of Silk	855	575,625	6	2,750	220	40,554
Man. of Flax	1,217	267,464	36	7,631	178	45,137
Miscellaneous	414	196,066	1	709	21	2,533
Total	5,975	$2,078,072 29,599	109	$29,599	742	$155,745 2,078,072

Total entered.....$2,107,671 Total marketed.$2,233,817

Cotton Circular.

Per Ericsson.] NEW-YORK, March 29, 1856.

At the dete of our last Circular, per *Baltic*, on 15th inst., the tone of the market was in the buyer's favor, but the offerings were decreasing. The ensuing week opened with a wider demand, and under it prices steadily improved up to Thursday morning, 20th inst., when the *Persia* arrived with Liverpool dates to 8th inst., advising a stronger market on Cotton above Low Middling, an active business at Manchester, and sales of 64,000 bales in the week This news at once gave an impetus to prices, and the transactions since have daily been on a large scale and at hardening rates, doubtless aided hy the firm and improving Southern markets, as reported by telegraph. The average daily salée of the first week were 1,500 bales from our etock in store and on wharf, and of the present one about 2,000. Cotton afloat from Southern porte to Liverpool has also been disposed of to considerable extent. On Thursday morning we received Liverpool dates to 19th inst. hy propeller *Emeu* at Boston, since which the market has been less attended, but holders remain firm at our quotations, which establish an advance of ½c. in the fortnight.

There is nothing new to report abont the extent of the crop. Opinions vary with equal pertinacity between 3,400,000 and 3,700,000. Fully 3,500,000 bales appears to be the average opinion of huyers and sellers. Those who consider 3,400,000 to be the extent of this crop figure, draw largely en contingencies to intervene which may retard or detain deliveries. The receipts at New-Orleans hy mail dates are yet about 45,000 bales less than in 52-53, bnt the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are only now opening. Red River is partially open, but rising, and capable of delivering 200,000 bales more. Arkansas River has the entire two last crops and part of the third. In other districts delivering at New-Orleans, we hear of as much cotton on hand as at this date last year. The Mississippi River is still rising, but no fear is entertained of the body of water being too large.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Commercial Items.

The grain merchants of Baltimore held a meeting at the Baltimore Corn Exchange on the 19th inst., and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, An effort is again being made by certain parties, under a mistaken idea that they are advancing their own individual interests, to introduce the weight system in the sale and purchase of corn in this market, and to force the same upon us in opposition to our wishes and protests; and whereas, we believe the attempted change from the present measure system successfully, if carried into operation, would result to the serious injury of the entire grain trade, and the general business of the city of Baltimore, directly and indirectly, by driving away from us to other markets a very large portion of the grain that is now sent here, owing to the fact that ours is a measure Corn market, and so approved of by our correspondents. Therefore, we, the subscribers, do

Resolve, That we agree with and pledge to each other that we will resist the attempted change, by every means in our power; that we will positively adhere to the present measure system, and that we will sell upon no other terms,

Referring to the flour trade of Ottawa, Ill., an exchange paper says:

"The Aqueduct Mill was the first that went into operation. It is now conducted by JAMES KEELER, late of Milwaukee, who is doing a fine business. He manufactured last year 84,584 bushels of wheat into flour for shipment and home trade. Custom work 20,000 bnehels of wheat and 1,883 bushels of corn, making an aggregate business of $75,000. There is connected with this mill a cooper's shop, which employs eight coopers, and does a business of about $10,000."

The Michigan lumber trade for the coming season bids feir to be immense. Not less than 500,000,000 feet of lumber will be got out for shipment. Last year they exported 350,000,000 feet. Milwaukee wants 25,000,000 feet of Michigan lumber, in addition to the amount imported in 1855. Vesseis will be plenty, and it can come forward rapidly.

The annual value of poultry in the United States is estimated at $20,000,000. The City of New-York expends yearly $1,500,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1414. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Old State Matters.

TWO MORE LIQUOR BILLS.

Bills Passed.

Harbor Commissioners—Bank Claims.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

PARDONS.

Mr. Richie' Democratic Dinner.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Literature, reported the following concurrent resolutions, relative to documents recently found by BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., of the City of New-York:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Regents of the University be, and they hereby are, required to claim, on behalf of the State, a series of papers formerly in the hands of ABRAHAM E. BANCKER, Clerk of the Senate of the New-York Legislature, and now in the custody of BENSON J. LOSSING, of New-York City, and that they cause the same to be arranged, indexed, bound and placed in the State Library.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That this Legislature will provide a suitable reward, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be given to such person or persons as the Regents may deem justly entitled to the same, for the discovery of these papers.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Regents of the University may cause such of the above papers, together with other papers now in the archives of the State, as may be deemed to have an important relation to the Revolutionary War, and to the history of the State of New-York previous to the year 1800, to be suitably arranged, annotated, and prepared for publication, and that BENSON J. LOSSING is recommended to said Board of Regents as a suitable person to be employed for the before named purpose.

NEW CITY HALL.

Mr. SICKLES reported the bill to build the new City Hall in New-York, and on his motion it was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

ANOTHER LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill relative to the sale of liquor, &c., which may be summed up (in the language of the honorable Senator, as follows:

First. Provides for granting permission for the keeping of and regulation of public inns, protecting the keeper and the traveler.

Second. Regulates the sale of such liquors as may be in the possession of persons wishing to engage in the keeping of inns for the accommodation of travelers, by allowing them to sell the same by *weight*, restricting the quantity to any one person in one day to one *hundred gallons*.

Third. Prohibits the sale of all liquors by retail that may be purchased after the passage of this law, except as otherwise provided, to sell for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes, and also prohibits drugging and the sale of drugged liquors.

Fourth. Provides for carrying the provisions into effect, imposes fines and penalties, and directs how to prosecute for offences under the law. "In conclusion," said Mr. R., "the bill is carefully drawn in conformity to the Constitution of the State and to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, and I have aimed to adapt it to the times and to the wants of the people."

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, &c., being an exact copy of the one now under consideration of the Assembly.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the law relative to foreign Insurance Companies in the City of New-York.

Amending the charters of the villages of Le Roy, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

For the relief of LEON MARCOTTA and CYRELL DIGNON.

In relation to lands of infants.

To regulate the supply of brine for salt manufacturers.

For the relief of the heirs of DANIEL CUTTER.

For the relief of MARTHA WRIGHT.

For the relief of GIDEON PALMER and another.

To increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute.

Relative to the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation.

To incorporate the Yorkville Library Association.

To amend the map of the town of Flatbush.

To amend the law relative to the preservation of deer and other game animals.

To regulate the sale of potatoes by weight.

To amend the charter of the Cattaraugus Mutual Insurance Company.

To amend the law relative to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

To authorize the New-York Balance Dock Company to mortgage its property.

To enable PETER COOPER to found a Scientific Institution in the City of New-York.

To allow certain towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad Company.

Relative to the poor of Monroe County.

To authorize the city of Schenectady to provide means to pay its debts.

To open and regulate Manhattan Park, in the City of New-York.

To amend the laws of taxation with regard to the support of Common Schools.

To provide for the more thorough visitation and superintendence of the Common Schools.

To amend the law relative to public instruction.

Relative to a road in Columbia County.

The third reading of bills and the reports of Committees occupied the time of the Senate nearly the entire session.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

In the Assembly, the Senate amendment to the New-York Harbor Commission bill, extending the time from the 1st of January next to the second Tuesday in January, was concurred in.

THE SING SING BANK.

Mr. SQUIER, from the majority of the State Prison Committee, reported against the claim of the Sing Sing Bank against MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD, late agent of Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. STRANG presented a minority report in favor of paying $10,000, and recommended referring the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, which disposition was agreed to by the House.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Mr. COSS, from the Indian Committee, reported the Senate bill authorizing the Stockbridge Indians to commence suits for the recovery of lands (Anti-Rent) in the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia.

Mr. FLOYD presented a minority report, against the bill, recommending its reference to the Judiciary Committee. A long debate followed, when finally the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

BERDAN'S SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

Mr. HOYLE, from the Railroad Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of DANIEL BERDAN, for a Charter for a Suspension Railroad in Broadway, which was granted, and the petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

Mr. DENNISTON, from the Select Committee on Senate Districts, reported a bill providing for districting the State as follows:

I.—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond counties.

II.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 4th, 10th and 12th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

III.—The 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn.

IV.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th Wards of New-York.

V.—The 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards of New-York.

VI.—The 12th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d Wards of New-York.

VII.—The 9th, 16th and 20th Wards of New-York.

VIII.—Westchester and Putnam.

IX.—Rockland, Orange and Sullivan.

X.—Ulster and Greene.

XI.—Dutchess and Columbia.

XII.—Rensselaer and Washington.

XIII.—Albany.

XIV.—Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady.

XV.—Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga and Hamilton.

XVI.—Warren, Essex and Clinton.

XVII.—St. Lawrence and Franklin.

XVIII.—Jefferson and Lewis.

XIX.—Oneida.

XX.—Herkimer and Otsego.

XXI.—Madison and Chenango.

XXII.—Oswego.

XXIII.—Cayuga and Cortland.

XXIV.—Tompkins, Tioga and Broome.

XXV.—Wayne and Cayuga.

XXVI.—Ontario, Yates and Seneca.

XXVII.—Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.

XXVIII.—Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany.

XXIX.—Monroe.

XXX.—Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.

XXXI.—Erie.

XXXII.—Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

The concurrent resolution recommending an amendment of the Constitution, so as to give the Legislature power to prescribe the jurisdiction of County Courts was called up, and the question being taken on its final passage, it was lost, failing to receive a majority of votes. The vote stood 61 to 9. A motion to reconsider was tabled.

A GRINDING COMMITTEE.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Nine to select such bills as are proper to be referred to report complete, (known as the Grinding Committee,) was adopted.

INDEXING DOCUMENTS.

The Senate resolution authorizing WM. H. BOGERT to index the Legislature documents was amended so as to to give the job to the Clerk of the Assembly, and adopted.

PARDONS.

Mr. GUEST introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1849, in relation to pardons:

SEC. 1. Amends the first section of that act, so as to provide that whenever an application shall be made to the Governor for a pardon, he shall before granting it require the District-Attorney of the County where the conviction was had, to furnish a statement of the case, and all facts relating to the pardon, and which information he is required to furnish.

SEC. 2. Requires written notice of the application for the pardon to be served on the District-Attorney before it shall be acted on.

SAFETY ON FERRY BOATS.

Mr. DIXON has brought in a bill to apply the provisions of the act requiring steamboats and vessels driven by steam, to carry small boats for the protection of life in case of accident, passed April 11, 1849, to ferry boats, which it is hoped the terrible calamity upon the Delaware will induce members to put forward and enact as a law.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Mr. PRESCOTT introduced a bill to appropriate $5,000 for two years to the Rochester University, the Trustees of that Institution to issue perpetual scholarship to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to give evidence of perpetual endowment of $100,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mr. HOLMES brought in a bill to provide for the publication of legal notices, which authorizes that the publication of any notice, law or advertisement required by law to be published, may be made in any newspaper published in the County required.

A LOVE FEAST.

All of our "good Democrats" on Thursday were the recipients of a card, inviting them to meet Senators SICKLES, of New-York, and WADSWORTH, of Erie, at a dinner to be given at the Delaven House. I understand about one hundred of these invitations were dispensed, and that about eighty responded to the call.

The entertainment was very profuse, and the speaking far above the average of after-dinner talk.

The most noticeable person present—apart from those under whose auspices the board was spread—was your Mayor WOOD. He was toasted, and of course responded.

I suppose the purpose of this entertainment was the hope to create a little more harmonious feeling in the Democratic ranks—it is said that it looked to the development of BUCHANAN for President and WOOD for Mayor.

Of course the Democracy were willing enough to unite over a good dinner—the Democracy would have lost caste had they not been willing to fuse on such principles as were spread before them on this occasion. But I fancy the fusion went no further than a thorough discussion and practical appreciation of the viands. And least of all do I think that the Buchanan seed which Mr. SICKLES came here to sow has fallen upon such soil as will promote germination. It seems to have gone to the wayside and on barren places. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Officers of the Kansas Commission—Rev. Thos. Starr King in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 30.

The officers of the Kansas Commission were settled upon finally on Saturday. Secretaries, Sergeants-at-Arms, &c.: GEORGE G. FOGG, of Concord, N. H., Mr. BOWEN, of Westchester, Penn., and S. P. HANSCOM, of Boston. The particular duties of the above have not yet been defined. Their pay and duties will be equalized. There were between four and five hundred applicants.

Rev. THOS. STARR KING, of Boston, preached in the Unitarian Church (Rev. Mr. CONWAY'S) to-day. He is to lecture in the same Church during the week.

The Cunard Steamer Curlew Lost.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 29.

We learn by the arrival of the bark *Messenger Bird*, at Provincetown, (Cape Cod, Mass.,) that the Cunard steamer *Curlew*, from Halifax to Bermuda, ran ashore on the North Breaker, off Bermuda, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., and sank in three minutes. The mails were lost, but the crew were saved. She lies with decks under water, and is broken in two. Assistance had been sent to her, but the sea ran so high they could not save anything.

Disaster to the Brig St. Leon.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 30.

A dispatch from Wellfleet, (Cape Cod,) this morning, states that the brig *St. Leon*, Capt. PERLING, from Gonaives for Boston, with a cargo of logwood and mahogany, lays at anchor near Billingsgate Point, with maste gone and deck load lost. The decks are one foot under water. The crew were taken off.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 30.

The Royal mail steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and her mails for the South were dispatched by the 8 P. M. train, due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

The papers contain nothing of importance beyond what was embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

Governor Price not a Defaulter.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, March 29.

The jury in the United States Court to-day, rendered a verdict in favor of Governor PRICE for $195,039 against the United States Government, leaving $75,000 to be adjudicated on by Congress, which could not be legally settled in this suit.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, March 29.

The train which left Philadelphia this afternoon for this place was thrown down an embankment fifteen feet, and was only saved from going into the river by the cars lodging in the trees. Two of the passengers were seriously injured and others badly bruised.

Non-Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 29.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which was due at this port on Monday last, from San Juan, has not yet arrived here. It is feared that she has been seized by General WALKER. Great excitement prevails here in regard to her non-arrival.

Suicide at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, March 29.

CHARLES A. SCHOULER, of Boston, in a temporary fit of insanity last night jumped from the third story window of the Massasoit House, and died this morning from the injuries received.

Southern Emigrants to Kansas.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 29.

Another party of twenty-eight emigrants to Kansas left this city yesterday, and fifteen started from the Orangeburg District on the previous day.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 30.

The New-Orleans mail of Monday last is at hand.

TENANT HOUSES.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

"Rotten Row" and "Soap-Fat Alley."

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

During the examinations made by the Legislative Committee on Saturday, tenant life was presented in a greater variety of aspects, than on any other day since the commencement of their investigations. They found wretchee making feeble efforts towards a refinement of their wretchednees—poor people who, having lost all hope of redemption from their miserable condition, were stopping the chincks in their broken walls with pieces of charred wood from the ruins caused by a recent fire, and covering the work with shreds of paper that had been stripped from the walls of the more fortunate and cast into the street to give place to better material of more fashionable colors—buttering the butterless bread of their children with the story of the queer old man, who, by a touch of his finger could turn grass into roasted mutton, fat and good, and the brown stones by the wayside into large white loeves, much larger and whiter than the baker's. In the same houses with these were those whose efforts were in the opposite direction, incongruous though it may seem, they took pleasure—such pleasure as recklessness sometimes gives to the wretched—in tearing enough splinters from the unplaned boards that divided their apartments from the others, and beating their children with them when they spoke of hunger. They did not silence their lean dogs that growled at us from a corner as we entered, and ragged and dirty youngsters cursed us for spoiling a cat fight in a rear passage-way. But they all enjoyed a stampede of rats which were frightened by our sudden entrance into a garret room, that for some time previous had had no other occupants. Again there were those who seemed living in comparative comfort, who had established no offensive distinction between the white race and the black; and there were those who, while they were as limited in the means of obtainining the necessaries of life as the others, were, in consequence of the better quality of their homes, which they have for the same price as is charged for the worst we have seen, comfortable, and many of them apparently happy.

AMALGAMATION.

The first house entered by Messrs. BERVOORT and DUGANNE, was No. 25 Laurens-street—a house similar to many of those before described as bad, but not the worst of the tenant houses. The passages were very dark and dirty, and all the rooms in an unhealthy condition. There were fifteen families in the house, numbering, in all, forty-eight persons. Those on the first floor pay eight dollars a month for a kitchen and small bedroom, and those on the fourth floor six dollars and a half. The rear building, also four stories in height, was found in worse condition than the front, notwithstanding the ventilation was better than is usual in such houses. It was in these buildings that the largest number of white and black men and women were found living together as husband and wife. In one of the rooms on the second floor there were five girls—three black and two white—living together. In the next room there was a large athletic negro, holding a mulatto child, while his wife, a sickly-looking white woman, was feeding another of their offspring in another part of the room. The children seemed healthy and strong, and their black father and white mother took equal pride in showing them to advantage. This family seemed to have the means, of living comfortably. The walls of the largest room ware adorned with a number of cheap prints, noticeable from the fact that they all represented blacks and whites regarding each other with affection. There were several representations of "Uncle Tom and little Eva," and one or two representing a well dressed black man "making love" to a pretty and delicately formed white girl. The author of "Uncle Tom" could hardly have anticipated that her creation would be hung upon the walls of amalgamationists, as arguments in their favor. In another room, on the same floor, there was a large negress, apparently about 40 years of age, who had four children of various shades. One was very black, three were mulattoes,—one nearly white. The black, and two of the mulatto children seemed healthy, but the one nearly white was feeble and idiotic. Their mother had no complaint to make other than about her rent. She thought six dollars and a half per month too much for a very small kitchen and a dark bedroom, in such a house. The other rooms throughout the house presented features similar to those already named. We were informed by a party present that the black men in the house were mostly waiters in hotels or on board steamboats; and that the white women—their wives, were of those who had been assistants in the hotels with them. There are several houses in the City that are occupied by Amalgamationists. The cats in the house we have been speaking of, are black and white.

ROTTEN ROW.

Leaving the abode of amalgamation, we entered a block of buildings, properly named Rotten-row. There are fourteen houses, front and rear, and worse specimens of tenant houses are not to be found in the City of New-York. There are forty-eight apartments in the front, and one hundred and twenty-eight in the rear houses, and there is not a single room in which the wood-work is not decayed, and where more than one-half the plaster has not fallen from the walls. The stairways are all dark as night and the stairs are broken and filthy. The rents for a room range from $9 to $2 per month, and they, as would be supposed, occupied by the very poorest of the laboring class in the City. The basement of one of the buildings is kept by a men as a boarding and lodging-house. There are two rooms and a passage-way, with a ceiling five feet and eight inches high. There are a number of bunks, built against the walls in the rear room, which is without light, and several others erected against a partition passage-way. More miserable lodgings could not readily be found. In answer to our interrogatories, the wife of the keeper said they charged one shilling a night to lodgers, or four shillings a week. We were pleased to learn that she had not received as much for her lodgings, during the entire Winter, as would pay the rent, (nine dollars,) a single month. She had several times been obliged to pawn the beds, in order to raise the money to pay the landlord. We did not ask her where she pawned them, but the hearts of pawn-brokers are softer than they are said to be, if she could obtain sufficient amount of money to pay the smallest possible debt, upon such bedding as was there.

No. 38 Laurens-street was next examined. It consists of two large brick buildings, front and rear. They are four stories high, with narrow passage-ways and narrower stairs. They are in very bad order, but after having been through "Rotten-row" they seemed quite respectable. Several other buildings were visited in Laurens-street, which were similar in appearance to No. 38. In Green-street, a six-story block, No. 53, was examined, front and rear, and proved to be in very good condition. The principal objection to it is the narrowness of the stairways, which, in case of fire, would not be sufficient to allow of the escape of those in the upper rooms. In Downing-street and Hamersley-street, several houses were visited which are nearly as bad as Rotten-row. One block owned by Dr. SMITH, and another by Dr. HALLOCK, are disgraceful. The rooms are small and almost without ventilation and the poor people who occupy them are charged $4 25 per month. After viewing these, the Committee entered an alley-way, over which was written "No. 43 Hamersley-street, better known as

SOAP-FAT-ALLEY.

It derives its name from the character of the business in which most of the inmates of the houses in the rear are engaged, and of which they are by no means proud. The buildings differ from other very dirty and miserable tenant-houses only in the construction of the means of entering the several stories. The doors are built in the wall which forms one side of the alley, and along the outside open stairways have been constructed. In some instances, the outer side of the stairway is inclosed by laths nailed against the posts about three inches apart. The occupents spoke very favorably of the arrangement, as it afforded light and air, which, if it were a close wall, they could not have enjoyed. There are about thirty families in this alley, and they are all miserably poor. The cry of the soap-fat man does not bring showers of gold to his pockets, but if such houses as that in which so many of them reside were torn down, and a tenant-house of approved plan erected in its stead, they might have comfortable lodgings for the money they now give for bovels.

Among other buildings examined there was one No. 389 Christopher-street, which presented a marked contrast to the others. It is what is called a model tenant-house, and is very well arranged, with the exception of the partitions, which are of pine wood, and very thin. This was the last building visited by the Committe, and with it they concluded their examinations.

They are united in the opinion that good tenant-houses can be built, and rented profitably for sums no larger than is now paid for the worst class of buildings in the City; and also that much that is unpleasant in the appearance and character of those who occupy them is caused by the bad condition of the houses in which they live.

While the gentlemen of the Committee, nemed, were examining the buildings, the remainder were in the City Hall receiving statements from

LANDLORDS AND BUILDERS.

The following landlords and tenant-house builders unfolded to Mr. SHEA, the member of the Committee remaining at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council for that purpose, their views of how tenant-houses ought to be constructed:

Mr. R. O. STEPHENS first appeared. He came before the Committee more particularly, he said, to inquire if they proposed to have anything to do with houses of ill-fame?

Mr. SHEA replied that in their official character they should not.

Mr. STEPHENS said that the reason of the inquiry was that a tenant-house owned by himself—No. 43 Baxter-street, was surrounded with such tenements, and that they constantly threw their garbage from their yards into his, besides annoying him in multiplied other ways.

Mr. SHEA suggested that a good way to get rid of such annoyances would be to buy the adjoining building and convert them into respectable houses.

Mr. STEPHENS said this he feared would involve the purchase of a very extended area of the city, Mr. STEPHENS, in now speaking of his tenant-house above referred to, stated that the apartments were not kept cleanly by the occupants; and he insisted further that no building occupied by the very poor class of tenants his was, could be kept clean, no matter how vigilant the landlord might be. He suggested that the Committee recommend giving every landlord the power of a health officer. This, he claimed, was the only way in which the lower class of tenant-houses could be kept clean. He made about ten per cent. out of his tenants. The rest of his apartments varied from $3 50 to $5 a month. He always gave his tenants notice of five days to quit.

Mr. SAMUEL WEEKS succeeded Mr. STEPHENS. He had owned and built and had charge for others of tenant-houses for 32 years. He had now 10 regular tenant-houses under his supervision, besides several buildings not regular tenant-houses. The houses which he had built himself were designed expressly to accommodate a class of tenants making from $6 to $10 a week. He built two such, Nos. 47 and 49 Mott-street, 10 years ago, and then charged $9 a month for each suite of apartments. At present the rents were 25 per cent. less than this amount. He reduced the rent because occupants would sublet their apartments on the plea that they could not afford to pay the amount of rent charged. There was the same sub-letting now, and it was vain, he said, to explain this feature of tenant-houses, which he did not believe was generally understood, that he had come before the Committee. Such sub-letting, he said, was the chief cause of the crowded state and filth seen in tenant-houses.

Mr. SHEA asked if the landlord could not prevent sub-lotting?

Mr. WEEKS said, as the laws at present were, it was impossible to prevent it. The tenant paid his rent and claimed that the apartments then belonged to him, and it was hard to eject such tenant. Mr. WEEKS urged a change of the present law on ejectments. In conclusion he suggested, as in his view the best plan for the erection of tenant-houses, the following: A lot 25 by 100 feet, with a front and rear house—the front house 25 feet deep, an interval of 40 feet between this and the rear building, the rear building 27 feet deep and five feet open space left behind. Each building should be five stories high, and walls 12 inches thick; on each floor two families, each family having a room and bedroom, the bedroom with windows. These buildings, he claimed, would be thoroughly ventilated. They could be built for about $6,000 each, exclusive of the cost of the lot, and the apartments could be let from $5 to $6 a month.

Mr. JOHN MCCHESNEY now volunteered his ideas of a beau-ideal tenant-house. He would have two rows of buildings, with a large grass plot between, and in the centre of the grass plot a capacious fountain, &c. The completion of Mr. MCCHESNEY'S description was finally ent short by an intimation from Mr. SHEA, that the Committee only wanted the suggestion of practical ideas.

Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS next appeared. He had built for himself and others a large number of tenant-houses. They had been multifarious in plan. From his long experience at building and careful study of the wants of tenants, he had made up his mind that, in a sanitary point of view, no rear houses should ever be erected. It was totally impossible to keep the back yards and alley-ways clear of nuisances. He recommended that no less than two rooms be ever allotted to one family, and not over four. The rooms over this latter number would be universally used as wood and coal-bins and general receptacles of rubbish. The halls should be from four to six feet wide at the entrance, and from seven to eight feet in width where the stairs are. The ceilings should be eight to nine feet in height, and in each room ventilators in the hall near the ceiling. Over the staircases there should be a skylight. The cellars should be spacious, and a man should be kept in each house to see that it be kept clean.

Mr. JAMES WEBB followed, which concluded the statements offered. He had been a builder thirty years, and during this time had built a large number of tenant-houses. His suggestions coincided very nearly with those of Mr. PHILLIPS.

In addition to the returns published on Friday, we have the following:

REPORT OF TENANT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

In the *First Ward* there are 50 tenant-houses, 11 of which contain 5 families each; 14, 6; 8, 7; 7, 8; 5, 9; 4, 10; 1, 14.

Second Ward—50 houses, 3 contain 4 families each; 20, 5; 18, 6; 11, 7; 4, 8; 1, 9; 1, 11; 2, 12.

Third Ward—5 houses, 1 contains 5 families; 2, 6; 1, 7; 1, 9.

Fourth Ward—19 houses, of which 4 contain 5 families each; 8, 6; 2, 7; 4, 8; 1, 10.

Fifth Ward—115 houses, of which 35 contain 6 families each; 32, 6; 20, 7; 11, 8; 2, 9; 2, 10; 1, 12, (14 rooms, 10x12, 49 persons;) 1, 15, (18 rooms, 10x12, 72 persons;) 1, 16, (16 rooms, 10x12, 69 persons.)

Sixth Ward—99 houses, of which 17 contain each 5 families; 24, 6; 21, 7; 12, 8; 6, 9; 11, 11; 2, 14; 1, 15; 2, 16; 2, 20; 1, 21; 1, 30; 1, 32; 1, 86.

Seventh Ward—29 houses, 11 of which contain 4 families each; 6, 6; 7, 7; 2, 9; 3, 8.

Eighth Ward—6 houses, 4 of which contain 5 families each; 1, 10; 1, 20.

Ninth Ward—6 houses, 4 of which contain 4 families each; 1, 5; 1, 6.

Tenth Ward—81 houses, of which 19 contain 5 families each; 25, 6; 16, 7; 12, 8; 4, 9; 2, 10; 1, 12; 1, 17; 1, 18.

Eleventh Ward—25 houses, 3 of which contain 4 families each; 6, 5; 7, 6; 6, 8; 1, 10; 1, 12; 1, 16.

Twelfth Ward—40 houses, 21 of which contain 5 families each; 13, 6; 2, 7; 2, 8; 1, 12; 1, 20.

Thirteenth Ward—39 houses, 7 of which contain 6 families each; 8, 7; 12, 8; 4, 11; 4, 16; 4, 20.

Fourteenth Ward—66 houses, of which 18 contain 5 families each; 29, 6; 9, 7; 7, 8; 1, 10; 1, 12; 1, 18.

Fifteenth Ward—No returns.

Sixteenth Ward—No returns.

Seventeenth Ward—10 houses, of which 2 contain 5 families each; 5, 6, and 3, 7.

Eighteenth Ward—No returns.

The average number of persons to each family throughout the city, as reported, is about 4.

At 3 o'clock the Committee adjourned *sine die* They will report soon, but they are under the impression that there is not sufficient time left to do anything during the present session of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Eudora Mystery.

The negro, GEORGE WILSON, on the application of his counsel, Mr. MILLIKEN, has been discharged from custody by the authorities of Westchester County, and brought to this City, in care of an Officer. It seems there was an informality in his first commitment, and as the bodies of the missing captain and mate of the *Eudora* have not been found, he could not be recommitted. So he escapes. It was feared by Mr. MILLIKEN that he would be torn in pieces by the incensed and outraged people of Westchester County. He was, therefore, protected to this City, and will, as it is understood, be guarded from the public eye, until he can find his way to sea. He escaped through the flimsiness of a legal cobweb. The bodies of the captain and mate have not been found. The negro says he has been in a worse scrape before, and escaped.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CASE OF ABORTION—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.

Coroner CONNERY has been engaged for some days past in investigating another case of alleged abortion. The facts elicited in the case are very painful. From the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that about six weeks since a girl of the town, named Isabella Matilda McCarthy, went to board at a house of ill-fame kept by a Mrs. Harriet Bayley, at No. 65 Marion-street. When there a few days, it was discovered that she was *enceinte*. She at first denied being so. A physician named Mattucks was called in to examine her, when she confessed the fact, and expressed a determination to produce an abortion upon herself. Mrs. Bayley said she must not do anything of the kind in her house, but offered to give her some money with which to pay her board elsewhere; she did not leave the house then, however; Dr. Mattucks attended her, and at his recommendation she partook of some tansy tea; she continued ill for three weeks thereafter, when Dr. Griscom was called to see her, and at his desire she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died at 11 o'clock on Friday; early on the morning of that day, Coroner CONNERY impanneled a jury and proceeded to the Hospital, where he took the declaration of the dying girl, which was as follows:

"My name is Isabella Matilda McCarthy; I was born in Scotland; am 19 years old; Mrs. Baily, of Marion-street, brought me a doctor to cause an abortion; he wanted to perform an operation; Mrs. Baily brought me Dr. Gilchrist, corner of Marion and Spring streets; the abortion took place before the arrival of the second doctor; I do not know the first doctor; Mrs. Baily does; the first doctor caused the abortion to take place, whatever he gave me.

her
ISABELLA MATILDA × MCCARTHY.
mark.

Taken before me this 28th day of March, 1856.
E. D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The Coroner held an inquest on the case, at his office in Chambers-street, on Friday evening. Bridget Maine, who attended deceased as nurse, Mrs. Bailey, Mary Elizabeth Galigny, (one of Mrs. B's lady boarders,) Wm. M. Gilchrist, M. D., and Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., made some statements, corroborative of the above. The doctors were of opinion that tansy tea would produce an abortion.

The Jury found that an abortion was produced by Dr. J. E. Mattucks upon deceased, thereby causing her death.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Mattucks was arrested, and committed to the Tombs, in default of $1,500 bail. Mrs. Bailey and two of her boarders were also held in $500 each, to testify before the Grand Jury.

The deceased ran away from her home, when fifteen years of age, with a sea captain named Black, by whom she had two children.

THE VITRIOL MAN AGAIN.

Some scoundrel has been for weeks past prowling about our places of amusement and fashionable promenades, gratifying an insane passion for ruining ladies' dresses by throwing vitriol upon them. His depredations are becoming intolerable. The Police are in search of him, but, so far, without success. One indignant citizen offers a reward of $150 for his detection, and another, whose little girl's dress he has ruined, says in print: "I will deposit $1,000 in any bank in the City as a forfeiture, which shall be paid to some benevolent institution, if I do not kill this vitriol-thrower if I can find out who he is." The vitriol-thrower had better desist!

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Charles Rinebart committed suicide on Saturday night, by taking poison, at his residence, No. 26 Orchard-street. He had been for a long time much depressed in spirits. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

MORE ABOUT THE LATE TORPEDO CASE.

The Police of the Twenty-second Ward have found out further facts relative to the late attempt at murder in their District, an account of which was published in the TIMES a few days since. The facts so obtained were deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of Babtiste Bandelot, the French gunsmith, on suspicion of being the would-be murderer of John Bargott, the shoemaker, residing at No. 89 West Forty-sixth-street. Bandelot is in prison.

Fires.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.

At 5 o'clock P. M, Saturday, an alarm of fire was occasioned by a slight fire in the attic of dwelling No. 147 Worth-street, caused by falling sparks from a burning chimney.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.

On Saturday evening, at 8¾ o'clock, a fire broke out in the cabinet-maker's shop No. 59 Spring-street. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

About 2¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 123, Beekman-street. It was put out before much damage was done.

FIRE IN EAST ELEVENTH-STREET.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a front room on the second floor of a building in the rear of No. 106 East Eleventh-street. Only a trifling damage was sustained. The premises were occupied by John Murphy.

FIRE CORNER OF SHERIFF AND HOUSTON STREETS.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire of trifling extent in a building at the corner of Houston and Sheriff streets. It was put out with a few pails of water.

LONG ISLAND.

The Ferry-Boat Fulton on Fire.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, as the Union Ferry-boat *Fulton* was on her regular trip from New-York to Brooklyn, the pilot discovered a light in the direction of Governor's Island, and supposing it to be a vessel on fire, headed his boat towards it for the purpose of rendering assistance, if necessary. On arriving near Governor's Island, it was found that his own boat was on fire, where the the pipe passes through the roof, and for a short time there was a tremendous excitement among the passengers. A few buckets of water were sufficient to quench the fire, and the passengers were landed in safety. The Union Ferry-boat Company have recently attached a steam "donkey" to each of their boats, capable of throwing a 3½-inch stream of water. This is so arranged that in case of fire it can instantly be set in motion, and water is supplied both from the river, through the bottom of the boat, and from the water tanks.

Fatal Accident.

A man named THOMAS MCGINLEY, superintendent of carpenter's work on the principal stores, near Montague Ferry, Brooklyn, fell from a window in the second story to the sidewalk, on Saturday, striking his head with such violence as to cause death in about three hours.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a frame building at the corner of Nevins and Carroll streets, owned by JAMES CHADBURN, and occupied as a feed store by THOMPSON & STEVENS, and as a coal agency by GEORGE SUMMERFIELD, which was entirely consumed. A house adjoining, also owned by Mr. CHADBURN, was considerably damaged.

Mr. CHADBURN'S loss is $1,000 in buildings; insured for sufficient to cover the loss in the Long Island Insurance Company. THOMPSON & STEVENS' loss is $3,000 in feed, wagons, &c., upon which there is a very small amount of insurance in the Phœnix Office in Brooklyn. Mr. SUMMERFIELD'S loss is $500; insured for sufficient to cover the loss in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Office of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Second Judicial District.

A meeting of the members of the Bar in the Second Judicial District was held in the Law Library, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, to consider the necessity of an additional Supreme Court Judge in this District. Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD was called to the chair, and S. D. MORRIS, Esq., County-Judge, acted as Secretary. There was a very respectable attendance of the profession. An act was submitted by Ex-Judge DIKEMAN, for the consideration of the meeting, providing for the increase of the Judiciary, which was accepted, and a Committee appointed to forward it to Albany.

There are some 700,000 people in this District, and the legal business is so large that the Calendars are never cleared.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Imperial Baby.

THE CONFERENCES.

Alleged Treaty of Commerce between America and the United States.

The United States Mail Steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port, on Saturday morning, from Havre and Southampton, bringing London dates to the afternoon of the 19th March. Her news is one day later than by the *Baltic*, but not so late, by two days, as the telegraphic intelligence from Halifax, per *Canada*.

The *Fulton* has brought $96,000 in specie.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst., Sir E. B. LYTTON gave notice that immediately after Easter he should call the attention of the House to the disputes between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States with respect to Central America.

In reference to the Bay Islands, Mr. GREGOR said it appeared that certain islands on the coast of Central America had been created into a British colony, under the name of the Bay Islands Colony. He wished to know, therefore, from the Colonial Secretary, whether the Queen's warrant had been issued, constituting that colony, and if so, what was the date of that warrant, and whether it would be laid before Parliament; also, what was the date of the appointment of the presiding magistrate of the Bay Islands Colony.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the warrant was issued March 20, 1852, and he had no objection to lay it on the table. The first magistrate was appointed Aug. 5, in that year, and there had been one or two appointments since—very recently. The appointments rested with the Government of Jamaica.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has the following:

"The typhus is committing fearful ravages at Odessa. There is sad mortality among the physicians. The longing for peace is general."

A letter from Rome, of the 26th, in the *Mémorial*, says:

"Rumors are current that Cardinal ANTONELLI will go to Paris to represent the Pope as godfather to the infant of the Emperor at the ceremony of the baptism, but others think it probable that there will not be any special envoy, the Nuncio in Paris executing the mission."

It is related that when the Empress is confined there will be a further amnesty in Hungary.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* says:

"A person who is on extremely intimate terms with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF related that the Russian diplomatist seems to be convinced he shall at no distant period be Minister for Foreign Affairs. Either Prince GORTSCHAKOFF deceives himself, or Russia is not seriously inclined to make peace.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Approaching Imperial Birth—Commencement to be observed on the Occasion—The

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN AMERICA.

Louis Napoleon in America.

The National Intelligencer publishes a communication, which assumes to correct the untruth ful appreciations in relation to the character of the present Emperor of the French, during his residence in this country. Mr. Cæsar Rivaux, Chaplain to the Duchess of Orleans, is referred to as having declared that the Prince was "a mere fool," and that he was "not worth powder enough to blow him up." The writer of the communication says that he was "intimately acquainted with the Prince, and that he was not a fool, but a man of talent, and of great energy of character." He also says that Mr. Rivaux was not the Chaplain of the Duchess of Orleans, but of the Duke de Nemours, and that he was not in the habit of visiting the Prince, and that he was not "intimately acquainted with him."

The writer of the communication says that the Prince was "a man of talent, and of great energy of character," and that he was "not a fool." We have no disposition to controvert this opinion, but we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Rivaux ever made any such declaration. We have heard that the Prince was not considered a fool by those who were acquainted with him, and that he was regarded as a man of talent, and of great energy of character. We have also heard that he

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The Swamp—Hide and Leather Dealers—Capital Employed—Brokers.

How Tanning is Done—Where it is Done—Various Improvements in the Process during the last Fifty Years, &c.

THE SWAMP.

The name of this locality is doubtless familiar to thousands who have never crossed its precincts. Situated in the southeastern part of the City, in a low, damp position, and intersected by no thoroughfare, it seems to be regarded by some as having only a fabulous existence, or at best being pretty much of a putrid fungoid. Yet this place is the seat of the Hide and Leather trade of New-York City, a business which employs a larger capital and contributes in a much higher degree to our commercial prosperity than is generally supposed. The Swamp, which now includes Ferry, Jacob, and parts of adjacent streets, was originally a morass connected with tide-water, having an inlet somewhere in the vicinity of Peck slip. Ferry-street is said to derive its name from the fact that ferry boats formerly landed at the point of its present junction with Gold-street.

More than fifty years ago the Swamp was occupied by tanneries along its whole extent—when the practice was to bring the bark to the hides instead of carrying the hides to the bark, as now. Shortly after the commencement of the present century, these tanneries began to be removed to the forests of this and adjoining States, and continued gradually to disappear, up to a period not more remote than twenty-five years, when only a single one remained, which is still in operation in Frankfort-street. "As the tanneries were demolished, the ground was filled in and spacious leather warehouses erected on their site. Among those who inaugurated this worthy enterprise, which has been largely instrumental in securing to this City almost a monopoly of the sole-leather trade, may be mentioned the names of GIDEON LEE, JACOB LORILLARD, and ISRAEL CORSE, well known in their day as thrifty and successful merchants.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

The number of firms engaged in the wholesale leather business in this City is not far from thirty, all located in Ferry, Jacob and parts of Gold and Spruce streets. The amount of actual capital distributed among them is upwards of $8,000,000, ranging from $75,000 to $1,250,000. Unlike most other kinds of trade, the yearly transactions of leather dealers are limited to about double the amount of their capital, owing to the nature of the business and the mode in which it is conducted. Hides must be paid for long before they are received back from the tanner in the form of leather, and thus an immense amount of capital is required to carry on any considerable amount of business.

UPPER LEATHER.

The different kinds of leather included under this head are manufactured almost exclusively from domestic hides, and the tanneries in which they are produced are located in every section of the country. Boston and some of its adjacent towns, as Salem, Lynn, &c., may be said to constitute the principal focus of the traffic in this branch of the business. The upper-leather trade of this City is comparatively small, and this is one of the few articles of commerce in respect to which New-York must yield the palm to other cities of the Union. Enameled or patent leather is to be excepted, however, as it is now manufactured here in large quantities, and of superior quality, for purposes of carriage-trimming, carpet-bags, and the like. Newark is one of the principal localities for its production.

SOLE LEATHER.

Is chiefly made from foreign hides, and this City absorbs nearly its whole trade. New-York is the largest sole-leather market in the world, its trade in this article being double that of Antwerp, the principal leather mart of Europe, which consumes 800,000 hides annually. One especial cause, doubtless, of the centralization of this branch of the business here, is, that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania possess greater quantities of the material used in the manufacture of sole leather than can be found elsewhere in the United States.

HIDES.

The yearly imports of hides for the whole country now amounts to 2,500,000, of which 1,400,000, or nearly two-thirds, are entered at this port. Most of these hides come from the provinces of the La Plata, New-Granada, Orinoco, Central America and Rio Grande, while a few are shipped from Africa and both Indias. The larger portion which arrive are known as "dry hides," some as "green salted," and others simply as "green," or neither cured nor salted. The price of imported dry and dry salted hides varies, for the principal kinds, from 15 to 27 cents per lb—the weight of the full-sized hides averaging about 92 lbs. A single hide makes two sides of leather, each of which weighs about 17 lbs., when tanned, and is worth in the vicinity of 25 cents per lb. In addition to the consumption of foreign hides in this market, about 200,000 slaughter hides are taken off in this City and immediate vicinity, and about 50,000 brought in from other parts of the country. The largest part of these is used for the manufacture of machine-belting and enameled leather.

HIDE BROKERS.

Until within a dozen years the dealers of the Swamp purchased their stock direct from the importers, and derived their information of the supply in market mainly through the stated reports as found in the public papers. During a few years past a class of "middle men" have sprung up, denominated Hide Brokers—at present numbering about half a dozen firms—who conduct all transactions between the importer and the wholesale dealer. Upon the arrival of a cargo of hides, a precipitate rush is made by the brokers to every house in the street, and it frequently happens that the same lot is engaged to several different parties at the same time, without the knowledge of the owner. Usually, the importer employs a single broker to effect sales, and manage the general business connected with that department. The commission allowed for selling is from a quarter to a half per cent. The Swamp dealer, therefore, is relieved, to a considerable extent, from the labor and vexation (incident to most other kinds of mercantile business) of running from pillar to post and scanning the whole market, in order to make judicious purchases. Reclining in his office arm-chair, he can learn the prices current from the weekly circulars of brokers, and buy all the hides he wants without leaving his seat.

LEATHER-DEALERS' PAPER.

Wholesale dealers buy hides of the importer either for cash or on a six months' credit, and their paper, though not indorsed, is among the very best in the market. The notes of Leather dealers never differ with each other in rates beyond one or two per cent., and any more considerable variation in the case of any firm would be fatal to its existence. The prime character of this paper is chiefly attributable to the unusually small proportion existing between the capital employed in the business and the risks incurred.

TANNING.

Within the last forty or fifty years very considerable improvements have been introduced in the process of tanning, over the old mode which had probably existed with little or no change for hundreds of years. Less than half a century ago, by the system of tanning then in vogue, 100 lbs. of good dry flint hides only produced from 130 to 140 lbs. of leather. Now the same quantity of the former is made to turn out from 160 to 170 lbs., of a still better quality. Thus the gain in quantity alone is more than 25 per cent, without additional expense, while the time occupied in tanning is at present from five to eight months—a reduction of fully one-half. The vegetable substance employed in manufacturing leather is known as tannin or tannic acid, and has a strong affinity for the gelatine of the hides, with which it unites in nearly equal parts. Tannic acid is an astringent juice found in large quantities in the bark of the oak and hemlock.

The process of tanning is simply this: The hides are first relieved from the hair and other extraneous matter, by a treatment called sweating, or liming, and are then deposited in vats, and subjected to the action of the tannic liquid for a period of four to six months. During this time the strength of the liquid requires to be gradually increased, until the hide is finally converted into leather. It is then taken out to dry, and afterward put under the rolling-machine, to give it a smooth and marketable appearance. In the chemical action which takes place, the tannic acid slowly penetrates the fibrous texture of the hide, and the whole, by the laws of affinity, unite in one mass.

The great desideratum in tanning would seem to be a reduction of leather within as many hours or days, as it now requires months. A great deal of money has been expended, and a great many patents taken out within the present century, under the apprehension that this result had been attained in each instance; but, what is rather remarkable, none of these contrivances have ultimately found favor with the leather community.

HEMLOCK AND OAK LEATHER.

There are two kinds of sole leather, manufactured respectively from hemlock and oak bark. The production of the former is chiefly confined to the State of New-York, whose vast forests of hemlock render competition in other parts of the country altogether unprofitable, and seldom attempted. The bulk of oak-leather tanning is done in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-Jersey. Oak leather can be recognized by its whitish appearance, and is used almost entirely for the finer kinds of boots and shoes, as custom has decreed that it is more genteel than the red hemlock. The oak leather commands from 2c. to 3c. per lb. more than the other, and is generally of better quality, though it is the opinion of some of the trade, that it is possible with proper care to make the red leather equal in every respect to the white. This redness in hemlock leather is occasioned by the color residing in the liquid extract of the bark. Of the sole leather manufactured, about four fifths are hemlock, and only one fifth is oak; the latter is chiefly made from domestic hides.

TANNERIES.

Since the opening of the Erie and adjacent railroads, extensive tanneries have been established along their line in localities where bark can be obtained in largest quantities and at least expense. Formerly the bulk of this production was centered in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Schoharie and Warren, and they still continue to furnish large supplies to the trade. Some of the leading establishments turn out about 60,000 sides of leather per annum, and employ in all the various departments not far from 200 men. The somewhat celebrated tannery of Prattsville was abandoned a few years since, owing to the failure of the supply of bark in the vicinity.

A tannery of the largest class makes sad havoc with timber, using up, on the average, nearly a square mile of hemlock trees per annum. The amount of bark consumed every year by a first-class tannery, if estimated in cords, may be set down as not less than 6,000. The cost of bark delivered at the tanneries ranges from $2 50 to $3 per cord: the expense of cutting being at least four-fifths of the whole. Each acre of woodland produces from 8 to 25 cords of hemlock bark. It was formerly found necessary to locate tanneries by the side of some stream of water of sufficient motive power; but within the last few years steam engines have been quite generally introduced, especially since the discovery was made that the refuse tan bark in its wet state is an excellent article of fuel.

THE RELATION TANNERS SUSTAIN TO DEALERS.

The merchants of the Swamp are not the owners of tanneries, but they have a very considerable control over the manufacture of the leather. They purchase the hides in the first instance, and contract with the tanner to convert them into leather, on certain conditions. The most common method is to pay the latter so much per pound for the leather he turns out from the material furnished—usually from five to six cents. Another, is to buy hides and sell the leather made therefrom, on account of the tanner, the dealer assuming all risks, and paying over the proceeds after deducting a commission of five per cent. for buying and six for selling. A third, is to buy hides on joint account with the tanner, the latter to receive the usual price for tanning, and the dealer the ordinary per centage for buying and selling, and then to make an equal division of the profits. There are a few minor houses in the City which purchase all their leather from the larger dealers, and of course have no transactions with tanners.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HIDES.

Domestic hides are more valuable than those imported, chiefly for the reason that the quality of the latter is somewhat impaired by the process of curing and salting. The value of imported hides is still further reduced by the brand usually found upon them. This is a mark impressed when the animals are very young, to distinguish the property of different proprietors. It is well known that cattle roam at large over the vast pampas and plains of South and Central America, and this plan is found necessary to indicate ownership.

CAUSES OF THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF HIDES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The average price of Buenos Ayres Hides for the ten or fifteen years preceding 1841, was 15 cents per pound; from 1841 to 1851, it was about 11 to 12 cents; but during the last half-dozen years the price has gradually advanced, and they are now held as high as 27 cents. The depression in price was doubtless occasioned chiefly by the improvements introduced in tanning, whereby a large per centage was gained in the production of leather, and by the use of India-rubber for many purposes for which leather was formerly employed. One of the principal causes which have operated to raise the price of leather, is to be found in the extensive use now made of this article for belting, in its application to machinary. But, in addition, experience has demonstrated that as the population of a country increases the consumption of leather also increases at a higher ratio than the domestic supply of hides.

Rats Wanted—Kid Gloves Going Up.

By late advices from abroad, we learn that rat-skins have become very scarce in Paris, and, as a consequence, kid gloves have advanced in price!

On Monday, a large importer and retailer on Broadway advanced the price of ladies' kid gloves from seven to eight shillings per pair. We remember, not many years ago, that the same leathers were sold to the same ladies, by the same lords, at four shillings the pair. And when the price was advanced to five shillings, how "society" stood aghast! How the dear daughters scolded, and the frau mama sighed over the extravagance of the generation! How the kind papa frowned, as he tossed that day's omnibus change into Seraphina's glove-box! But the age was progressive. Year after year, as the entries into "society" became more numerous and dashing, the price of kids increased by the shilling, and the number of rats decreased by the score. Finally, the human hiped has outstripped the long-tailed quadruped in the race of progressive life; and now the kids are one dollar, but the rats—where are they?

The fact is, we must patronize home products and home industry. We must catch our own rats and make our own kids. We must petition Congress to enact a tariff law, fixing a high duty on French kid gloves, but admitting the raw rat-skins free. Then, mixing the foreign material with the domestic, we shall be able to compete with the Parisian fabricant in our own market. And then what a jolly time Ratty Jonathan and Ratty Crapeau will have, as they daily meet in the gloved embrace of our Broadway belles!

Hol then, householders, storekeepers, grocers, stahlers, wharfingers, cooks, chambermaids, manservants, maid-servants and money-loving Yankees, all bait your rat-traps, sharpen your jack-knives, and hurrah for American kid gloves!

The Poor Folks' Court.

Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court this morning, it was evident, from the cold inside, that not only the fifth great cycle of Prof. Meriam's cold term had completed its round within the walls of the gloomy edifice, but that, also, the anthracite in the stoves was not fully ignited, and an evident blueness pervaded the Magistrate, Clerks, counsel, witnesses and spectators. So far as the poor prisoners were concerned, their stove-pipe had suffered a compound fracture, and the gas was freely escaping into the Sessions room, maugre the energetic efforts of several Policemen to reduce the injured parts to their usual shape and comeliness. There is a stove located near the dock within which the accused are penned previous to their brief and unceremonious trials, but the decided indigo hue of most of these unfortunates told the tale very plainly that a cheerful fire would be esteemed a decided blessing. Recorder SMITH sat with his thick gloves on, and his overcoat buttoned up to his ears—a representative of unmistakable discomfort, and, until the *dejecta membra* of the broken pipe were scientifically adjusted, he did not proceed to business.

In the dock were arraigned about three dozen male prisoners, and, perhaps, one-third of that number of females; The masculines were nearly one-half boys, many of them of tender years, and early fallen in crime and disgrace. The women, most being but two or three young girls among the aggregate. Yet the reflection was, by no means, a pleasant one, that even this array of bloated and erring dames had all been once bright eyed little prattlers, —sunny-browed, cherry-lipped, laughing children, doubtless, the pride of parents, who, long years ago, were looking forward to a season in the dim mysterious future, when their daughters would cluster around the family hearth-stone, impersonations of beauty, purity and peace! But, they had fallen! In an evil hour the tempter came, and innocence bent a tearful eye upon the victims as her white, ebeste wings opened for an eternal flight!

Those hard-featured men, too, were once promising boys, and hope grew strong in the father's heart, and a fond pride swelled the mother's bosom, as they dreamed, in the days of yore, of lives of usefulness and honor in store for their then baby sons!

The gray hairs of many of these parents have been brought down in sorrow to the grave, by the conduct of their offspring—that offspring who now are about being paraded at the bar of justice, for petty crimes and offences, many of which could, undoubtedly, be traced to the fatal remissness of these very parents in the discipline necessary to insure happiness to the family circle.

Yes, such scenes are had ones, and although, perhaps, inseparable from the dcetiny of all densely populated places, yet the words of some poet or other were continually intruding themselves during the session.

"Happy the city where their sons,
Like pillars 'round a palace set;
And daughters, bright as polished stones,
Add strength and beauty to the State."

The motley half-a-hundred prisoners awaiting the Recorder's action did not much resemble either the pillars of a palatial edifice, or the Koh-i-noors of a well-regulated community!

The reflection was somewhat humiliating; but such has been the course of weak humanity ever since grandmother Eve first went astray.

"Put Edward at the bar," exclaimed Mr. Sparkes, the deputy clerk.

A rather intelligent looking lad made his appearance.

"Buckley, you are charged with stealing newspapers to the value of twenty-seven cents. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," whimpered the youngster.

The complainant, a larger boy, was called and sworn. He deposed to the fact that while he, the witness, was folding papers, on a recent morning, he detected Edward in the act of appropriating sundry copies of the *Atlas*, *Courier*, and *Irish American*.

"Well, Buckley, what have you got to say to this?" questioned the Recorder, sternly.

"I did not take them, Sir!" was the whining response.

"Now, don't you tell me a lie. It will only make the matter worse for you! Where do you live?"

"Home with my parents."

"He sleeps in a lodging-house!" interrupted the complainant.

"I only sleep there Saturday nights."

"Edward!" remarked Recorder S., "I fear you are a bad boy. You are in the habit of staying out nights? Your stealing these papers may be your first step in actual crime; but such conduct will certainly lead you, finally, to the State Prison. I believe you guilty, and it will be so recorded. But take warning by this—you have had a narrow escape. I shall let you go this time, judgment suspended. Never be brought here again, or you will plead in vain for mercy! Go."

A very black fellow, named Joseph Mitchell, took three months on the Island, with little ceremony, for stealing $3 worth of pennies from a drawer, and a dilapidated old lady was furnished with a home for thirty days at the same institution, for the theft of a wash-tub. She did not wish to go, but Justice was inexorable.

Another black, who gave his name as Henry Moore, did not like to have his wife attend protracted meetings, and accordingly threatened to sever her jugular with a razor if she did not stay home and mind the family. "He is a bad fellow, ain't he?" queried the Magistrate—"gets drunk, and don't support you?" The wife gave Henry a tolerably fair character, and had evidently relented so far as to request the release of her impulsive Moor.

"Moore!" said the Judge, "I ought to send you up! You are somewhat dangerous to be left to run at large, but your wife is willing to forgive you. I find you guilty, and shall let you go this time. Judgment suspended. If you are brought here again, I shall give you the whole extent of the law." Upon which the twain walked off lovingly together. The lady, however, must be careful how far her meetings are protracted in future, or the man may get blood in his eye again.

Bridget Smith, an antiquated beauty, who appeared at the bar with an old plaid shawl over her head in lieu of a bonnet, took three months in the Penitentiary, for an assault on Catherine Brady.

A boy named Lawrence Cook stole a picture.

"You have been here before, I guess?" the Recorder observed.

"No, Sir!" asservated the snivelling culprit—"or, if I have, let me go *this time*, and I never will do so again!"

"Can't believe you—I shall send you to Blackwell's Island for three months." And poor Lawrence found his dish cocked in short order.

John Souls, a rather respectable-looking man, was called to answer for an assault upon his wife, Sarah. Mrs. Souls, whose appearance was much in her favor, came upon the stand with a sad discoloration under one of her eyes. She testified plainly to the brutal act, and stated that the bruised eye was a portion of the assault.

"Have you any children, Mrs. Souls?" asked Recorder S., kindly.

"Yes, Sir; six."

"Does your husband do any thing for your support?"

"Judge, he is almost always in liquor; I can support myself better without him than with him."

"John Souls!" said the magistrate, "you have been here before, and I have no feeling for husbands who are guilty of such unmanly practices. For the sake of your wife and children, I shall send you up for six months. You will learn to beware of liquor in that time, I hope!"

So John Souls traveled over the bridge of sighs, that peace might reign among the Soules in his family.

Ann Hiller, a neatly-dressed young girl, came up to the bar weeping bitterly. She pleaded guilty to the theft of a dress and other articles, valued at $25. Some one made a whispered appeal in her favor, and she was sent back to the charge of the matron, Mrs. FOSTER, until further inquiry could be made.

John Brown was accused of stealing a cloak from Mary Harrigan. John rather felt inclined to deny the charge.

"Is there any person here to give you a *character*?" was the official query. Mr. Brown looked around, scrutinizingly, but was finally forced to ejaculate "No!"

"I suppose not. That's something you lost a good while ago! I sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months." That unfortunate cloak had *done John Brown!*

Peter Brennan had made an assault upon a young lady, and blacked her eye. Mr. Brennan craved the privilege of proving his good character.

"I don't care a particle how much character you prove, so long as the complainant carries that mark upon her face! Are your witnesses here?"

"No, your Honor!"

"Well, you may go back to prison until you can find them."

Three very young boys were charged with stealing a watch valued at $5.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk.

"Oh Sir, we are guilty!" sobbed the largest.

"What! all of you?"

"Yes Sir! all of us!" and a terrible crying spell was indulged in by the trio.

"I ain't guilty!" gasped the smallest chap hysterically. "I didn't have any watch!"

"Who did, boys?" was the magisterial inquiry.

"That young 'un' what says he ain't guilty!" blubbered the first who had confessed.

"Oh! Oh! O-O-Ooh! we'll never do so any more! Let us go *this time! do* Sir! Oh! Hoo!"

There were two middle-aged females standing behind the juvenile delinquents.

"Women! are you the mothers of these boys?" Was the question from the Bench.

There was a nodded assent given.

"Well, where is that watch?"

"The Police have got it, Judge."

"You do not take proper care of your children, and I ought to send them to the House of Refuge. It would probably keep them from the State Prison. But go, now, all of you, and, as sure as they are brought before me again, I will put them where they will be kept out of the streets, and from stealing too."

A gleam of sunshine went over the faces of the little ones, and they vamosed instanter. It was, however, a questionable leniency.

Michael White pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat. He went up for six months.

James Ryan, a light, very light mulatto, and a rough-looking customer withal, attired in an old light-blue over-coat of Government regulation build, said he was a hand on board a propeller ply-

This strongly implies the understanding of the Government that the certificate of discharge was to bar private debts alike with private sums.

Upon the merits of the case on the law and the facts disclosed upon this motion, the plaintiffs are, in my judgment, barred and precluded from proceeding against the defendant upon the executions now issued in the hands of the Marshal.

It is, therefore, ordered that all further proceedings thereon be stayed, and that the Marshal deliver up said papers to the defendant, or his lawful attorney or agent, and all property levied upon or seized by means of said executions or any of them.

For the United States—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimsen. For defendant—Mr. O'Conor, Messrs. Dunning & Fullerton and Mr. Logan.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

VACATION WEEK—The case of Giles *vs.* Flagg will be tried to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 29.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In re Grading Eighty-fourth-street—Some days since an injunction was granted against the Mayor and Common Council, restraining them from grading Eighty-fourth-street. Saturday the case came up on motion to dissolve the injunction. His Honor took the papers and will decide the case in a few days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Thomas Smith vs. *James Jamison*—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Timothy P. Richards vs. *George W. Westbrook*—Motion denied without costs.

Before Judge Daly.

James A. Whalen vs. *Daniel S. Hough*—Motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

Thomas S. Marvel vs. *Daniel Bacon*—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

☞ Mr. BUCHANAN has sent home a fine original portrait of JOHN HAMPDEN, formerly the property of Mr. MCGREGOR, M. P. for Glasgow, by whom it is presented, through Mr. BUCHANAN, to Congress. It is one of the only two original portraits of HAMPDEN now in existence. It is an temporary exhibition in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

☞ Through misinformation inadvertently given by an officer of marines at the Navy-Yard, it was reported and published that the display of colors at half mast during last Friday at that place, and the firing of thirteen minute guns from the receiving ship *North Carolina* at 12 M. of the same day, was in commemoration of the death of Commodore CONNER, who was recently buried at Philadelphia. Captain DE CAMP, of the U. S. Navy, states that the occasion was the death of Commodore JOHN. ABBOTT, who went out to Japan in command of the frigate *Macedonian*, and afterwards assumed the command of the squadron at that place, on the departure of Commodore PERRY for the United States. It is not known what day will be selected by the Department for solemnities on the death and in memory of Commodore CONNER.

FAMINE AMONG TEXAS LIVE STOCK.—The Corpus Christi *Advertiser*, of the 15th, says: "We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from a tour through adjoining counties east of the Rio Nueces, that from one fourth to one-third of the entire stock in the country through which he traveled, have died from sheer exhaustion and starvation. The recent rains will undoubtedly kill off as many more, in consequence of their bogging while having no strength with which to help themselves. Cattle west of the Nueces are looking well; are sleek and fat."

☞ While one large party of young people, under the guardianship of Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Ladies' Mission at the Five Points, was leaving New-York for homes in the West, another fine-looking family of 20 children, of both sexes, were preparing for a similar journey to Pennsylvania under the care of Mr. D. A. WETZ, of Quincy, Franklin County. They left New-York on Thursday afternoon in high spirits. They had been gathered by Rev. E. J. GERRY, of the Fourth Ward Industrial School, for the Children's Aid Society, which sent them to their new homes. Among them were some newsboys from the Lodging House, who had been especial favorites there.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices.

COTTON—Exhibits rather less activity at former quotations, the imported sales since our last not exceeding about 4,000 bales, mostly *in transitu*, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling fair	11	11	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	13	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour displays increased vigor, sales having transpired since our last of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@ 7 00
Straight State	7 00	@ 7 12½
Favorite and Fancy Extra State	7 12½	@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 00	@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½	@ 7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 50	@ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@10 50

Canadian is improving, sales having been made of 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 37½@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern, of desirable quality, is in fair demand and is on the advance. The sales since our last amount to 1,300 bbls. Inferior Mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 62½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and firm, at $6 62½@$8 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $3 25@$3 31½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 81½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is nominally worth $1 12½@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, being sparingly offered at prices above the limits of purchasers. A few small lots changed hands to-day, including some Southern red at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Oats are saleable and tolerably firm. Corn is in better request and is more valuable. The transaction since our last comprise about 40,000 bushels mixed white and yellow Southern at, according to quality, from 62c. @79 cts. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 250 bales River were effected at $1 12½@$1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that the week's arrivals of hides "have been to a considerable extent, including several cargoes which were past due, leaving a better assortment of good Hides—the market having been entirely bare of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande for some weeks. The stock, though slightly increased, is still quite light, and the more common descriptions are especially scarce; of the recent arrivals most are still afloat, and are firmly held at my quotations. The late arrivals of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, in Baltimore, have been sold to the trade there. The receipts have been 34,100 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 11,850 Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow and 5,154 salted Horse, ₱ *Caithness* and *Susan Soule*; 9,650 Rio Grande dry Ox and Cow, and 500 salted, and 1,955 dry and salted Horse, 7,723 Orinoco, ₱ *Maria*; 2,776 Savanilla, ₱ *Townsend Jones*; 310 Laguayra, ₱ *Brontes*; 508 Para, ₱ *J. Wallace*; 533 from St. Johns, N. F.; 193 from West Indies, and 6,681 coastwise, making in all a total of 34,100 Ox and Cow Hides, and 5,109 dry and salted Horse, (of which 3,154 were imported on manufacturers' account.) Sales are: 5,000 dry Orinoco, 20½ Rs., at 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 22c., less 1 ₱ cent., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 500 dry Mexican, 25 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 dry salted Maracaibo, 27 lbs., at 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., usual selection, (in Boston, for this market;) 3,412 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 695 dry salted Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 18½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 742 dry Porto Cabello, (booked,) 22 lbs., at 22½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 130 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs., at 19½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 3,000 dry Southern, 16@18 lbs., at 15½c.@17c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry and salted Southern, 26@28 lbs., at 15½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 green salted Para 46 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos; 200 green salted Country Slaughter, at 9½c., cash; 565 Curacoa, 23 lbs., on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *George Eva*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *Cynthia*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 10,000 hides; the *Blumenthal*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides: the *Ida Raines*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; the *San Juan*, from Vera Cruz, with 3,000 hides; the *Wild Fire*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 43,650, as follows: 6,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 7,500 dry Rio Grande; 12,700 dry Orinoco; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 500 dry Maracaibo; 3,750 dry Savanilla; 2,500 dry Mexican; 400 dry St. Domingo; 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 800 dry California; 1,500 salted California Hides and Kips; 500 salted Newfoundland; 650 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 3,000 salted Rio Grande and Beenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—About 70 bales changed hands at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Rules quiet at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern are still in very light supply. They were last sold at $1 50 ₱ thousand, and would now command the same price.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the receipts continue light and are entirely inadequate to the demand, which continues good for all descriptions. The market is almost entirely bare of Leather, and what little is left on hand is of a very inferior quality; and as considerable quantity is ordered previous to receipt, the stock is not likely to accumulate at present. The Eastern manufacturers, who have formerly depended on Baltimore and Philadelphia for their supply of Oak Leather, find themselves short of stock, as both those markets as well as ours are almost entirely bare.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	35,600	5,750
Sales	35,400	5,250
Stock	6,400	1,500

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 33c @34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 26c @27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 26c @28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 20c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 18c.@19c. Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23½c.@25c.—on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales of 600 bbls. New-Orleans were effected at the close, 3 gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The business in this line is very limited, yet prices are essentially the same.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line, crude.

PROVISIONS—Pork slightly favors factors, the sales since our last comprising about 700 bbls., in lots, at $15

[illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] bbls. and [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] bbls. Beef [illegible] mostly within [illegible]

[illegible] bbls. Beef continues [illegible] quest, at [illegible] prime [illegible] mess [illegible] at [illegible] @ [illegible] bbl. Butter is [illegible] steady, at [illegible] for [illegible] to very good [illegible] do., [illegible] lb. Cheese is [illegible] 10½c. [illegible] lb.

RICE—Is inactive at old figures.

SKINS—Mr. HULL [illegible] Goat—The market is [illegible] and light-weights Merinos [illegible] and my highest quotations [illegible] realized. To-day Georgia [illegible] demand is good, and prices [illegible] been 4 bbls Florida and [illegible] on private terms: 1,200 Ba. [illegible] western at about 30c., [illegible]

San Juan	[illegible]
Angostura	[illegible]
Sisal	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Texas and Arkansas	[illegible]

GOAT.

Tampico	[illegible]
Curacoa	[illegible]
West India	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres	[illegible]

SUGARS—Are in good demand at pretty firm prices, with sales reported since our last of about [illegible] Cuba, &c., at 6¾c.@8c.; an invoice of Manila to hand, at 7¾c.@7¾c., and 200 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8¾c.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime brought 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 40 bbls. Ohio and Prime were sold, mostly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were again large, including Cotton at ⅛d.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@9d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; and heavy goods at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London and Havre, the shipments were moderate and rates were sustained. For Hamburg, there were taken 500 bales compressed Cotton at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; and 20,000 bushels Rye at 11d., ₱ bushel. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A bark from Pensacola to Hull, Deals at £7 10s.; a ship from Calcutta to New-York, $15 ₱ ton for the room required for a Shipment of Linseed; a brig to Barcelona, Lorwood, 95 and [illegible], &c.; a bark, hence to Cienfuegos and back, [illegible] and Molasses, 85; a brig, 170 tons, to Remedios, Cuba, back, $1,350; a schooner from Machias to Cienfuegos, Boards, and back to New-York, Sugar, &c., and Molasses, 85; two brigs to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, &c., and 95; a brig from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos, Lumber, 95 and back to New-York, Sugar, &c.; a schooner, the same, to Jacmel and back, $1,300; ship *F. A. Palmer*, 1,425 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,100 City 6s, Trans., 93¾; $1,000 do., 93⅞; $1,000 City 6s, 91¾; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, A. V., 71⅞; $500 City Warrants, 94⅜; $1,000 City 6s, 91¾; $1,000 Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Penn. 5s, 93¾; 3 New Lib. Gas, 25; [illegible] 2 Lehigh Scrip, 74¾; 71 Penn. R. R., [illegible]; [illegible] R. R., 44¾; 14 Penn. Mead. R. R. & Co., [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill R. R., 46¾; 100 Schuyl. Nav. Pref'd, 32¾; 5 Western Bank, 78; 10 Bank of Penn., 112; *Between Boards*—$400 Penn 5s, 93¾; $500 Philadelphia R. 6s, 85; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, Conv., [illegible] Schuylkill R. R., 44¾. *Second Board*—$400 City 6s, Trans., 93¾; $1,000 City 6s, 91¾; $1,000 do., Coupon, 96¾; $1,000 [illegible]; $1,000 Wilmington [illegible]; 100 Penn. R. R., 44¾; 100 Schuyl. Navigation Preferred, 31¾; 50 Minehill R. R., 56¼; 50 Penn. R. R., 44¾; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 140; 200 Reading Railroad, 46¾. *After Board*—$2,000 Allegheny County 6s, P. R. R., 95; 9 Commercial Bank, 54¾. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, 1868, 107¾; Penn. 6s, 93¾@93¾; do., new, 96@96¼; Penn. 5s, [illegible]; Read. R. R., 46¾@46¾; Read. Bonds, 78, 93¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island, 15; Reading Railroad, 1866 (Third Issue), 85¾@86; Penn. R. R., 44¾@44¾; Penn. Railroad Consol. Bonds, 1870, 84¾@85; Penn. Railroad Consol. Bonds, 1880, 74¾@75; Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1856.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the City and vicinity for Cent Shillings a week. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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☞ The SUNDAY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Three Cents a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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☞ The new apportionment of Senate Districts was reported to the State Senate on Saturday, the changes made by which will be found elsewhere. Senator SICKLES introduced a bill to authorise the construction of the new City Hall. The bill to regulate the sale of potatoes by weight was passed, as was also the bill to amend the laws relative to Foreign Insurance Companies in this City. In the Assembly, Mr. BERDAN'S plan for a Broadway Railroad was taken from the Committee on Railroads, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the ground that a majority of the former Committee refused to report it. The resolution directing the Select Committee appointed to examine the Police System of this City to report forthwith, was called up and adopted.

Impeachment of Judge Kane.

At the Pennsylvania Convention of the conjoint American and Republican parties, which, after a most harmonious and satisfactory session and the nomination of a sound State ticket, has just adjourned, a resolution among others was introduced censuring Judge KANE for his action in regard to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and calling for his impeachment. The resolution was voted down by an emphatic majority. Eleven names only are recorded in favor of the adoption, while the whole body of the Convention declared against it.

It is not to be imagined that such result indicated the approbation of the meeting for the conduct thus reprobated. Perhaps no individual or the whole body would have spared even stronger language in condemnation of his unscrupulous course, had the subject been under private discussion; but to make it the staple of debate in a party Convention; to introdnce any side issue, to distract the counsels of a new movement, the whole prosperity of which depends with painful nicety upon adherence to a single issue, and a refusal to be deviated or detained from it, and it alone, was in the eyes of the fusionists to the last degree dangerous and unwise. The business of the year, as marked on the Republican programme, is such reconstruction of the State and Federal Governments as shall bring them back to their primitive equilibrium. The vote is to be upon men ascertained to be available for this labor. No known mode of balloting could express, unless by implication, the universal sense of the people as to the culpability or innocence of a judicial officer of the general Government; or decide the propriety of subjecting him to the ordeal of of solemn trial. Hence the impertinence of this resolution, and hence its instant repression. It indicates that moderate, though not infirm, or inconstant purpose, with which the canvass is entered upon by the popular party at the North. To repel aggression, not to assail; to restore what has been destroyed, and regain what has been stolen; not to destroy nor gain the property of another, is the sole object of the political war upon which the Pennsylvania Convention is the first to enter; and any vindictive measure like that suggested by the less temperate minority could only be foreign and retardative. If the example be duly followed, as there is every indication that it will be, by the National Convention in June, at Philadelphia, a platform will be laid before the country broad enough for every honest disapprover of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to stand upon.

In thus applauding the exclusion of judicial misdemeanors from the discussions of a partisan convention, we are very far from asserting that Judge KANE has not exposed himself to and fairly earned the penalties of impeachment. Had we, in fact, any doubt about the matter, or a suspicion that his extraordinary ruling might, after all, be sound and sustainable, we should still be strongly disposed to remove or confirm such doubts and suspicions by the test of a trial. The purity of the Bench should never be open to question. Justice is worthless, unless it addresses itself to the calm, common sense of the community as such. It is not enough for Judge KANE to be right, if the world believes him wrong; he should either receive that higher sanction that shall produce popular acquiescence, or else be removed from a position in which he only remains to annihilate social confidence in the integrity and validity of judicial decisions. Immunity from suspicion is as essential to a Judge as to CÆSAR'S wife. If he fail of it, and if, on the contrary, the doubts of his fairness are general and loud-spoken, the individual should be sacrificed, in order that the ermine remain immaculate. Judge KANE has certainly signalized himself as much by his recent assumptions of power, as by evidences of violent partiality. Beyond the incidents of the Williamson prosecution, familiar to all readers of the TIMES, and pronounced, by some of the soundest law-learning of the country, extra-legal and unjustifiable, he has recently startled sober practitioners at the bar, by claiming to try such issues of fact raised before his Court, as he may deem proper, without the assistance of a Jury. This innovation is the most radical of any recorded in the annals of the common law. If a shadow of precedent be found for it, it must be extracted from the musty and forgotten records of the Star Chamber and High Commission Courts, at the period when they were in their acme of usurpation; for, certainly, in the whole history of American, and more recently English jurisprudence, can a case be found where the right to have the facts involved determined by a jury, was denied, or arrogated by the bench. The only approach to it is in that "Low Commission Court," established by the Fugitive Act, where the Commissioner passes alike upon facts and law. Possibly, in his slave-catching experiences, Judge KANE has seized the idea thence.

These usurpatious, and those suspicions of gross and malignant partisanship, equally demand investigation; and, if no other path lead to it, let it be through impeachment. It must not be forgotten, however, that the United States Senate is practically the Court before which the allegations must be tried; a Court strongly prejudiced by its Pro-Slavery predilections to favor a defendant whose imputed faults have inured to the advantage of Slave Institutions. To such a jurisdicton the prosecutors might except; and yet there only can the case be tried, since the Constitntion provides no other tribnnal. Whether a patient waiting upon the future will be likely to change the character of the Court, the decision in regard to Kansas, now pending in the Senate, may help us to determine. We cannot do better, in the meantime, than to omit the subject from political agitation; only making sure that if the opportunity present itself, the right men will be in power to bring the conduct of Judge KANE to an impartial investigation.

Emigrant Passenger Laws.

The attention of the various European Governments, as well as those of the United States, has been directed with more or less earnestness, for over forty years, to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of Emigrants who have been conveyed by passenger ships to and from the two Continents; bnt it has required the experience of that long period to perfect legislation upon the subject. During the first quarter of the present century—indeed until within about ten years—the influence of shipowners was so entirely enlisted in behalf of a selfish, murderous system of transport, and they possessed so exclnsively the access to the ear of men in anthority, that it was with the greatest difficulty, and in opposition, frequently, to nearly insurmountable obstacles, that any interference with their interests could be effected. Fortunately, a few years ago, a simultaneous movement began among benevolent commercial men—including even some unusually disinterested owners of emigrant vessels—in England, France and the United States, for the benefit of the poor passenger, and various individnals undertook to investigate and apply a remedy to the gross abuses which had caused snch vast numbers of persons to be swept into the grave, during the few short weeks of transit across the ocean. The result of their efforts, aided greatly in this conntry by the present Secretary of the Treasury, has been a gradual advancement to the existing laws on the subject, which are nearly as perfect, in most respects, as the case requires.

The first act of Congress, regulating passenger ships and vessels owned in the United States, was passed on the 2d March, 1819. Its provisions were confined to a meagre enactment concerning the quantity of water and provisions to be carried on board, and to prohibiting a greater number of passengers from being taken than two for every five tons of snch ship or vessel. This act remained in force until 1847, when, for the first time, a law was made regnlating the amonnt of space, on board of vessels which should be dedicated to passengers. It was approved on the 22d February of the latter year, and enacted that fourteen clear superficial feet of deck should be allotted to each passenger on vessels passing outside the tropics, and twenty feet on vessels within the tropics. No reqnirement, however, was made in this law with regard to the distance between decks, in conseqnence of which omission a bill was introduced into Congress the following year, which passed and became a law on the 17th May, 1848, enacting that when the height or distance between the decks of vessels should be less than six and not less than five feet, sixteen instead of fourteen clear superficial feet of deck should be allowed to each passenger, and that if the distance were less than five feet, twenty-two snch clear superficial feet should be allotted. The same law made provision, for the first time, for a somewhat improved ventilation of the miserable prisons in which passengers had been previously confined.

After the passage of the law of 1848, and a supplementary extension of its provisions the following year, it was believed that no further legislation would be requisite, and shipowners confidently asserted that all had been done which was possible, under any circumstances, for the benefit of emigrants. This was soon perceived to be a delusion. The mortality among passengers in the steerage certainly decreased, bnt it was soon found to be altogether greater than had been supposed. A want of proportion was observed between the number of passengers and the tonnage of the vessel, even when the literal requirements of the law were fulfilled, and one of the largest shipowners in the country declared also that so small a space as five feet between the decks of vessels ought never to be permitted, and could not be compensated for by an additional number of superficial feet of deck. The consequence of these complaints was a renewed investigation of the subject, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasnry, Mr. GUTHRIE, and the introduction of a bill into the Senate by Senator FISH, of this State, which is the sum of legislation, np to the present time, concerning the carriage of passengers. It was approved by the President on the 3d of March, 1855, and the table, with which we have been furnished below, abundantly demonstrates its results.

Mr. FISH'S bill provides that no American vessel shall convey a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel; that on the main and poop decks, or platforms, and in the deck-houses of ships, not more than one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, and on the lower deck eighteen such clear superficial feet shall be allotted; but, also, that "no passenger shall be carried upon any deck or platform, whose the height or distance is less than six feet." This last clause is the prominent feature of difference between it and all previous enactments; although abundant and excellent regulations are made with respect to ventilation, provisions and the security of the emigrants. It fixes a maximum number of passengers, by restricting their number to the proportion of one to every two tons of the vessel's measurement, so that, though it may afford clear spaces, of the dimensions indicated, for a greater number than she is permitted to carry, they may not be used without violation of the law.

The following tables give the mortality on board of all vessels arriving at this port during the last year of the operation of the law of 1847–8, as compared with the same for six months under the law of last year, which went into operation on the 1st June last:

1854.	No. of Vessels ar'd.	Passengers.	Deaths. Adults.	Infants.
August	51	15,130	31	61
September	60	18,768	56	86
October	120	39,171	219	278
November	43	15,145	195	199
December	66	19,520	188	208
1855.				
January	24	6,751	9	47
February	32	5,896	14	27
March	16	2,180	4	4
April	21	7,271	6	8
And up to Aug. 1	86	27,685	21	106
Totals	519	167,517	743	1039

Average number of passengers in each vessel....264
Average number of deaths in each vessel, nearly..3½

New Law went into effect May 3. Vessels began to arrive in June.

	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Deaths. Adults.	Infants.
To Aug. 1	61	17,820	9	26
August	33	9,784	2	16
September	51	13,599	25	19
October	38	9,663	6	18
November	21	5,525	1	5
December	44	9,067	15	39
Totals	248	65,488	58	165
				58
Total deaths				223

Average number of passengers in each vessel....264
Average number of deaths to each vessel less than..1

It is to be observed that although the decrease of mortality under the new law is here shown to be bnt one to three and a half of the old law, vessels are included in the latter table on board of which numbers died of Cholera, thereby increasing the average of death of the whole number of vessels. If the great number of infants is considered, many of them in a sickly state, who are brought to this conntry by their parents; and also the abject poverty and helplessness of many emigrants, the present sanitary provisions on board of American ships must be considered highly satisfactory, and those persevering individuals who have brought our legislation to its present state deserve gratitude for their success.

Imperial Babies.

A dilapidated looking gentleman, with a Robert Macaireish style of manners and costume, introduced himself to us the other day, with the rather startling announcement that he was NAPOLEON II., son of the great Emperor, and born Count of Paris, King of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt. After announcing his titles and illustrious descent, he modestly requested the loan of even so trifling a sum as a shilling. It was clearly a case of unaffected distress, and, if we had not seen the young Dauphin of France, the unhappy offspring of MARIE ANTOINETTE, who, according to the best anthorities, had died in his boyhood, from the harsh treatment of his inhuman jailers, reappear here in the person of a pretty and priestly half-bred Indian, we might have been surprised at this apparition of the dead son of the great NAPOLEON, whose end was hardly less melancholy than that of the wretched LOUIS XVII. It happened, oddly enough, that the ragged apparition of the King of Rome appeared to us while we were engaged in reading the long accounts of the splendid preparations which have been made in Paris for the birth of the expected heir of LOUIS NAPOLEON, which we publish in another column, and we could not help thinking that, judging from the fate of the heirs to the French throne since the death of LOUIS the XVI., nothing was more probable than that the young prince, whose birth is to be hailed with such magnificent demonstrations of joy, whose baby-clothes fill long suites of splendid apartments, and attract crowds of curious gazers, who look upon the delicate fabrics that are to cover the limbs of the imperial infant with wondering awe, and to furnish whose needless ornaments and worthless trappings thousands of laboring poor must suffer hunger and shiver with cold—nothing is more likely to happen than that the imperial babe, whose birth is thus anticipated, will, by-and-by, be a tattered beggar, soliciting charity in a foreign conntry. LOUIS XVI., whose birth caused hardly less excitement than the expected heir of the present occupant of the French throne, perished on the scaffold; his heir died the most miserable of deaths in prison; his successor, CHARLES X., died in exile; HENRY V. is an exile from France; LOUIS PHILIPPE died in exile; his heir came to a violent end, and the COUNT DE PARIS is in banishment; and even the great NAPOLEON himself fretted his life away on the desert rock of St. Helena. It can hardly be possible that the present Emperor, as he recalls to mind the fate of his predecessors, and the heir to the throne he seems now to be so firmly seated upon, can hope that his heir will have a happier destiny than any of the royal unfortunates whose birth was hailed with demonstrations of joy and gladness.

The poor creature who claimed to be the son of NAPOLEON, and humbly solicited the loan of a shilling, was evidently a lunatic; bnt he might have been what he claimed to be without exciting any wonder. It is but a very few years since the present Emperor of France was himself a fugitive in this City, dependent upon the charity of his friends, and his offspring will be more likely to seek a home in the New World than to perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty in France. There is small reason for rejoicing at the birth of an imperial infant in France.

☞ The Republicans of Albany have nominated VISCHER TEN EYCK as their candidate for Mayor, and S. H. H. PARSONS for Recorder.

Resignation of the Chief of Police.

The *Atlas* learns, on what the editor considers good authority, "that although MATSELL has been acquitted upon the charge of alienage by the Commissioner of Police, the Mayor had his resignation in his pocket, dated ahead, before the decision was announced to the public."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ARDITI'S opera of the "Spy" will be repeated to-night for the benefit of the composer. The season will close with the present week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A novel, and, we suspect, a very entertaining, series of performances will commence here to-night under the direction of M. LOUIS KELLER, called "*Tableaux Mythologiques et Religieux.*" The object of these tableaux is to give a physical illustration of many famous events, religious and mythological. Twenty-seven artists assist Mr. KELLER.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—"Camille" has proved a genuine success, thanks to the acting of Mr. JORDAN and Miss LAURA KEENE. It will be played every night this week, together with the extravaganza of "Novelty."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three great pieces for seeing BURTON to-night—"Paul Pry," "That Blessed Baby," and "Ganem, or the Slave of Love."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK repeats his performance of *Jaques* to-night in SHAKESPEARE'S "As You Like It." "Our Boy" and "Our Boy" is the afterpiece.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great spectacle of "Aladdin" has met with the success it deserves, and nightly attracts large crowds. It will continue its prosperous career until further notice, and we recommend our readers to see it.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, it must not be forgotten is now open; also, the Dusseldorff Gallery, and several Panoramas; also, the Egyptian Museum. These appeal to cultivated tastes, and should be sustained.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives his twelfth *soirée* on Saturday evening next.

There will be no performances at Niblo's Garden to-night, on account of the death of Mlle. PAULINE GENET, whose funeral takes place to-day.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Mr. ARDITI, the composer of "La Spia"—an excellent musician and an amiable man—takes his benefit to-night at the Academy of Music. The "Spy" will be played for the fourth time. On such an occasion the geniality of our cultivated classes may well indulge itself. Composers are not very plentiful here, and they should certainly be appreciated in the right spirit. Mr. ARDITI has succeeded in writing an agreeable opera, on an American subject, and is entitled to much praise for the perfect way in which he has completed his task. All the details of the "Spy" are admirable, and evince thorough musicianship. There are several gems in the opera, which never fail to delight the audience. These circumstances should give to the opera and its composer much popularity, and we hope that the attendance of to-night will prove to Mr. ARDITI that he is esteemed in the right spirit.... A valuable decision has recently been made in London. A gentleman, with three ladies under his charge, (outrageous monopolist,) purchased tickets for the dress circle of Drury-lane Theatre, but found, when too late, that the house was densely crowded. He spoke to the usher, but that functionary was unable to assist him—so the gentleman called a cab, and returned home with his three precious charges. The next morning he "had up" the issuer of Drury-lane for selling tickets when there was no longer any room in the house. The magistrate very properly returned a verdict for the full amount of the admissions, and for cab fares of the party going to and returning from the theatre. Wholesome example that. It might be imitated on this side of the Atlantic with advantage.... W. V. WALLACE, the composer, will return to New-York in June. He has two completed operas in his portfolio, one of which will be produced in London next fall. Why don't Mr. WALLACE turn his attention to the establishment of English Opera in New-York?.... MASON and BERGMANN'S *Matinée* on Tuesday attracted an extremely crowded and attentive audience. The programme contained a Quartette by HAYDN, (No. 65,) a Trio by SCHUBERT, Quintette by MENDELSSOHN, and a Solo by WILLIAM MASON, (CHOPIN'S Impromptu.) The execution of this difficult selection was generally good, although in some points it was scarcely up to the high standard of the preceding *Matinées*. The Trio, by SCHUBERT, is a delightful composition, but somewhat too lengthy..... Miss EMILY THORNE, Mrs. THORNE, and Mr. LEFFINGWELL—all late of BURTON'S Theatre—have rebelled and erected themselves into an independent confederation. They are "starring it." Why don't the scene-shifters and supes star it?.... The American Music Association announces its second *soirée* for Thursday next, April 3, to come off in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. A quintette for stringed instruments, by C. HOMANN, will be the principal feature of the entertainment. Mrs. BRINCKERHOFF, Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. T. F. BASSFORD, and other artists, will assist in other departments. Mrs. BRINCKERHOFF will sing a new song, written expressly for her by GOTTSCHALK..... The unfortunate girl, Miss GENET, whose clothes caught fire whilst in the dressing room of Niblo's Theatre, died on Saturday, after much suffering.... Signor PICCO, the musical phenomenon, whose performances on a little shepherd's pipe similar to a child's penny whistle, have recently excited so much surprise and admiration in Paris, gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, London, on the 8th. His performance is described as extraordinary. The instrument on which he plays is not above three inches long, has only three holes, and is literally what is described to be a mere child's toy. With this rude instrument he produces a chromatic scale, and can play the most difficult passages with as much facility as a violinist. PICCO is a young Italian peasant, the son of a Sardinian shepherd, blind from youth, and like most blind people passionately fond of music. The programme of the concert reads very funnily at this distance. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S symphony in C; then a solo on the penny whistle!.... A new comedy in three acts, called "The Evil Genius," has been produced with success at the Haymarket Theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. BAYLE BERNARD.... Miss BEHREND gave an excellent concert on Saturday evening. Niblo's Saloon was very well filled, and we presume the fair and talented *beneficiaire* was satisfied and rewarded..... Mr. GYE intends carrying on the opera season in London, notwithstanding the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre. He will try to get Drury Lane, or failing in that, the Lyceum.... The third Sunday evening Concert came off last night in the City Assembly Rooms. We were glad to notice an increased attendance, and hope that it augurs the entire success of these very excellent entertainments. The Concert commenced with a recent work of ROBERT SCHUMANN'S, a grand symphony in D minor, (No. 4,) remarkable for eccentric construction, and great violence of musical idea. It is impossible to appreciate anything more than the mere vigor of this work on a single hearing. It is eminently dramatic, and means something, if one could only find out what that something is. The movements are remarkable. There is an introduction in what we must irreverently call the *entr'acte* style, ending in a brilliant but spasmodic allegro. The instrumentalists take breath after the performance of this section of the symphony. They do not have another chance, for the three subsequent movements are dove-tailed into each other. The work is remarkable for vigor, but the innumerable suspensions which occur make it halt in a curious way. We should like to hear this symphony again, and trust that, as it is entirely new to an American audience, it will be repeated. It was very nicely played by the orchestra, (which has been considerably strengthened,) and was warmly applauded. There were several other items of interest in the programme; for instance, BEETHOVEN'S *Andante* and variations from the *Septette* op: 20—a charming extract; the overture to "Fingal's Cave" by MENDELSSOHN; the grand march from WAGNER'S "Tannhauser" deservedly encored; and a new overture written by this able conductor, Mr. BERGMANN. The latter is an effective bit of orchestral writing, winding up with the Marseillaise Hymn. All these instrumental works were performed with ability. Miss BEHREND was the vocalist of the evening, and received an *encore* in PISCAL'S song of the "Wanderer." In such compositions Miss BEHREND is perfectly enjoyable, but her ambition frequently leads her into a field which she cannot tread with safety. These Sunday concerts are so pure and excellent that they should be cheerfully encouraged. They are capable of doing much good. A Symphony by the grand old master HAYDN, is in rehearsal for next Sunday.

☞ The report yesterday of a vessel having been on fire near Robbin's Reef Light, on Saturday night last, was incorrect.

Washington.

Our Correspondent and the Affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Company—Personal Matters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28, 1856.

No man living approaches a loathsome reptile with more repugnance than does your correspondent, even though it be for the laudable purpose of crushing it to the earth, or smothering it in its native filth. But there *are* occasions when, however little one personally fears the reptile's fang, and is, therefore, disposed to let it pass unmolested, duty to society requires a man to place his heel upon the serpent's head. One of those occasions presents itself to your correspondent at this time, and I proceed coolly and calmly to the discharge of a disgusting duty.

A few days since my letter contained the following paragraph:

"VANDERBILT and JOSEPH L. WHITE are here, pressing upon the Government the propriety of some action in behalf of the Nicaragua Transit Company against the Walker Government. Thus far they have failed absolntely—and *will* fail. Don't be deceived by the strenuous efforts making, and which will be made from this point, to run the stock up again to a point where it may be sold to advantage by the parties who hold large quantities. *Among the schemes for blowing a little life into the speculation again was an article published in a city paper on Saturday last, urging the necessity of interference by our Government against Walker, and professing to foreshadow with certainty the arrest of any steamers which the new holders of the Transit grant shall attempt to put upon the line from New-York.* Humbug! *The article in question was written by White himself, or at his instance, and published by his procurement.* If MORGAN puts the *Orizaba* or any other steamer on the line, she will be treated by our Government precisely as any other vessel sailing out of the port of New-York. If known to violate the neutrality laws, of course she will be held to answer; bnt otherwise she cannot be molested."

The general ideas herein presented have been sustained by nearly every press in the country, having a correspondent at this point, and I leave the future to vindicate the advice I have given your Wall-street readers, not to be deceived by false statements and fallacious reasoning, both proceeding from interested parties. The hour will come when the DAILY TIMES will receive the thanks of those who have been saved from ruinous speculations by such cautions as are contained in the above. I submit that very paragraph is decorous in its terms and unexceptionable in its tone. The following is the response of the guilt-stricken being who permitted the columns of the journal he controls to be used for the base purpose of the article I have condemned:

"The Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, after stating that the information on which the article in question was based, was obtained from parties connected with the Transit Company, (WHICH IS TRUE, it being our custom in seeking information always to apply to those who must necessarily know most concerning the matters we desire to elucidate,) also undertakes to impugn our motive in making the publication; saying that it was made to affect the price of Nicaragua Transit Stock. We have long submitted in silence to personal calumny from the pen of the lying little scoundrel who prostitutes the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES in this City, to black-mail any and all who come to Washington on business with the Government, because indisposed to notice any one known, as he is, to be a mere Swiss, engaged in selling the columns of the journals for which he writes, to sustain, villify, or misrepresent any gentleman or measure whatever, when money, from a five dollar gold piece up, will be paid to him for so doing."

I do not complain of the grossness of the letter quotation. The creature which marks its course in such filthy slime is not expected to use the language of a gentleman. I do not deny it the blackguard's privilege of retailing Billingsgate, for that would be to condemn it to eternal silence—a cruelty for the exercise of which your correspondent has no taste.

The reader will notice the admission in the foregoing that WHITE was the party under whose suggestive influence the article I criticise was penned and published. The fact I charged them is established; and the world will judge whether or no the motive of WHITE'S ridiculous balderdash was or was not to affect and inflate the price of Nicaragua Transit Stock. I leave that matter for the present just where it stands. Should anybody impugn the general character of my confessing witness, I know I shall be under the necessity of seeking more creditable testimony;—but I leave that duty for the occasion when it may arise.

And now to the readers of the DAILY TIMES (*not* to the creature who vainly supposes he can slander any gentleman in a community where he is known) I have to stamp the personal charges against my integrity, as bold, malignant, unmitigated falsehoods, without a shadow of a fact to sustain them; and I here challenge any man living to produce the evidence which shall even cast the shade of suspicion upon my personal or professional integrity. I ask the proofs, and if they are not forthcoming, I ask the world to judge to whom the appellation of "lying scoundrel" appertains. Your correspondent cannot stoop so far as to apply it; and if he could, the designation of "liar," "scoundrel," "villifier," "isyer of black mail," and "poltroon," have been so often publicly affixed (by JOHN C. REEVES, of this city, and others) to the creature who has now crossed my path, that a new application could find no place upon him to which the dirty words would stick.

And now it is my turn to attack. The precise charges which have been made upon me I hurl back with scorn and contempt upon their author. I pin them fast upon him, and charge *him* with blackmailing those who have business with Government. This is notorious. Scarce a man in Washington who does not believe it, and many a man knows it to his own shame and sorrow. If the proofs are wanted, *I have them, and will produce them.* Indeed, I should be quite willing to rest the case upon the ovidence of "parties connected with the Transit Company,"—subpœna Mr. WHITE himself, and let him testify under oath whether he has not felt compelled to pay for the suppression of abuse and the publication of such articles as that in which this controversy originated. I would ask him whether the creature who assails me is not his paid attorney and agent, and do not think I should fail in getting all the evidence necessary for my purpose.

My assailant makes no attempt to state a single specific fact against me, and I defy him to produce a single respectable man here who even believes his foul calumny. I will give *him* a few facts,—just a sample of the sort of entertainment which I have in store for him. I charge him first with offering to sell the services of his Press to Mr. CUNARD, of the Cunard line of steamers, *to break down the Collins line.* Mr. CUNARD, who was here at the time, like a true gentleman, indignantly spurned the proposition; and soon afterwards the creature who offered to sell himself against his country and his country's interest and honor, gave unmistakable evidence of his repentance *by advocating the appropriations for the Collins steamers.* How much he perilled the cause he undertook to advocate it would be difficult to estimate.

I charge him again with seeking during three months or more to get a bribe out of the claimants under the Texas Debt, to write up the Texas Debt bill,—offering to write for it if paid, and threatening to write against it if not employed. He was again refused, and from then to the end opposed that bill with all the venom of which his nature is capable.

I charge him again with saying that he had eight members of Congress who would vote against the French Spoliation bill, unless they and he were paid,—he demanding a fee of $10,000. This was refused, and the consequence was his bitter, energetic and malignant persecution of the French Spoliations. I have more of these facts in store if wanted. I state nothing which I cannot prove, and I *will prove these statements to be absolutely true whenever the occasion to do so arises.*

I have now discharged a duty most repugnant to my feelings. I doubt not my assailant will rejoice at the publicity which his real business has thus received at my hands; but I would warn those who have honest business with the Government to keep out of his clutches. He really can aid no good cause, and can only injure such by advocating it. Having said thus much, I leave him—in the memorable language of WEBSTER—"I leave him in the worst company I know of in the world. I leave him with himself."

S.

Fatal Accident in Flushing.

On Saturday afternoon, JOHN H. GILDER, eldest son of Rev. JOHN LEONARD GILDER, of the Flushing Female Institute, accidentally fell from the roof of that building to the ground, a distance of 35 feet, receiving serious internal injuries, which resulted in death the same evening. He was out upon the flat roof, engaged in flying a younger brother's kite, and the wind being high, it is supposed that in going backwards against it to elevate the kite, he fell back over its parapet. The deceased was 17 years of age.

PRAIN & CO.,
STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
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ON STEAM PRESSES,
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Every description of Plain and Ornamental JOB PRINTING, from the immense lettering posters to the smallest CARD or LABEL, at the shortest notice. COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find on our establishment a most extensive and exquisite assortment of Plain and Ornamental Type for Store Bills ever offered for their inspection, and

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 49 Wall-st., cor. of William-st.,
New-York, March 29, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 29th inst. is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums on policies marine and inland, running one year or less, from 29th September, 1855, to 29th March, 1856, as per books.....
Premiums on risks running more than one year, and now in force, as per books.....
Even sums received during the year ending this day, 29, 1856.....
Total Premiums.....

Earned premiums during the year ending this day.....
Less return premiums.....

Losses paid.....$400,514 12
Losses ascertained or assumed but waiting proof.....101,975 00

Reinsurance.....
Expenses, commissions, loss of interest, and bonus on subscription notes.....78,947 12

Profit.....

ASSETS 29TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Cash in bank.....
Loans on stocks and bonds and mortgages.....
Bills receivable, viz.:
Premium notes.....$249,196 74
Subscription notes in advance of premiums.....

Uncollected premiums and claims due the Company.....

Total.....
The Board of Trustees have this day
Resolved, That an interest of ... per cent. on the scrip heretofore issued, be paid in cash to the holders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next.
Resolved, That a dividend of ... per cent. be declared on the net amount of the earned premiums, the certificates for which to be issued on and after the ... day of May next. By Order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Francis Cottenet, John J. Williams, G. Henry Kent,
Robt. Emmet, Jr., A. M. Lawrence, John R. Kissam,
Geo. E. Kunhardt, Richard Irvin, H. K. Bogardus,
Thos. Rigney, Fred. G. Foster, F. A. Schroeder,
C. H. Sands, Geo. Christ, J. L. Aspinwall,
John H. Hicks, James Brown, E. M. Kingsley,
Cornl'k. Bolton, N. D. Carlile, Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Chas. Lamson, Arthur Leary, J. W. Rivers,
Mort. Livingston, Fred. W. Edrid, John Adriance,
Eugene Dutilh, Wm. A. Wilcox, H. E. Stephenson,
P. A. H. Renauld, W. A. Pinkney,
LEOPOLD BIENWENTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

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AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,
By far the largest assortment in either Manhattan, and upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at small below manufacturers' prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.
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THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of
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For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depôt,
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Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late) supplied with one of
WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BY ORDER OF REFEREES AND OTHERS.—Our readers, on reference to the auction columns of most of our City papers, will learn that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY next, the 31st March inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
One house and lot on 46th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.; 2 houses and lots on 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; 1 house and lot, No. 237 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.; north-west corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts.; house and lot, No. 33 Stanton-st.; house and lot No. 127 Forsyth-st.; house and lot No. 139 Forsyth-st.; the unfinished houses and lot on East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.; 5 lots of ground on 8th-av., near 115th-st.; 2 large vacant lots, bounded by Broadway, 7th-av., and 47th-st.; house and lot on 31st-st., between 2d and Lexington ave.; 2 vacant lots on 64th-st. between 4th and 5th ave; house and lot on 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.; 2 lots on 127th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; house and lot on 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; house and lot on 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
Also, dock property in the city of Brooklyn: 41 lots on the block bounded by Ann-st.; Kent-av., Clymer-st., Wallabout Bay, and the Channel; house and lot on South 9th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; house and lot on Dean-st., between Hoyt and Smith sts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks," the purchasers are cautioned that these are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks.
E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

AUTOMATON BIRD TREE FOR SALE.—It represents a hawthorn tree, amidst the snowy branches of which bright plumed birds flit from branch to branch, without the help of any visible mechanical movement. The motions of the first dancers are so natural that the spectator can hardly believe them to be artificial. The mechanism is concealed with a cloud, which sets it in motion every half hour. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., No. 345 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LUNDBERGH, NO. 48 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their magnificent display of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

DEPOT OF CORNELIUS & BAKER'S GAS FIXTURES.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488 and 490 Broadway, begs to inform the public that he is appointed agent for the sale of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated Chandeliers, gas fixtures, lamps, &c., and is now opening a most superior assortment of new and beautiful French and American designs, which he offers at extremely low prices.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 376 Broadway, New-York, offer for sale a great variety of Iron-work for ornamenting Gardens and Lawns, Vases, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Summer-Houses, Dogs, Lions, Deer, Statuary, &c. A large assortment of Iron store-fronts or for public buildings, now completed. Manufactory, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all other preparations, where it is known. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior systems, with modifications. Training in the practice with experts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ **Oxygenated Bitters** will cure Dyspepsia and Asthma. The certificates and statements in its favor are of the highest respectability, including Members of Congress and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

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☞ **Gold Pen Manufactory.** No. 167 Broadway, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

☞ **A Special Bulletin for the Sick.**—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL relieves, with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus, restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, tones the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, reanimates the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore. If the system has become relaxed, the cordial will infuse its more vigorous vitality into every organ. The insalubrity resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action, and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and excretive organs. Those who have been cast down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vim of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of their restoration. Before they have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, soon to be realized in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $5 per bottle, two for $9, six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Two Days only Left.**—$15 for a farm or building lot in the flourishing Village of Lakeland, near Lake Ronkonkoma. This opportunity should be improved by all destitute of a home. $15, payable in instalments, secures each subscriber a deed on the 2d of April, 1856, for a farm from 2 to 20 acres, or a building lot 50x100 feet, equal to 4 City lots. Here a person can be his own landlord; do with his own as he pleases, and reap the advantage of his improvements without paying his earnings for City rent. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 2-0 Broadway.

☞ **Singing Classes**—Clinton Hall, Astor place, by Professor EDM. ANDRADE, after the simple, wonderful Pestalozzian French method. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The Afternoon Class is opening to-day at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening Class as usual, 7½. New scholars at 7. Terms, $1 50 for twelve lessons. Free Lecture and REHEARSAL on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 7½ P. M.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the room, Clinton Hall. Subject—*Christian Labor*. A full attendance of the members is requested, and young men generally are invited to be present.
E. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Hall's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway, No. 45 Nassau-st., and 26 Astor-House, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 159 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 175, 247 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at druggists' and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ **Dante and his Times**—In the masterly lectures of Dr. VINTON, cannot fail of furnishing a lesson of great value and beauty. We anticipate for its delivery the like crowded and intelligent auditorie which greeted the *Gentlemen*.

☞ **The Creditors of Olof Swedenborg**—Of San Francisco, Cal., are requested to attend a meeting at Office-room No. 19 Commonwealth Bank building, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ **Trusses, Shoulder Braces,** Abdominal supporters, body belts, suspensory bandages, &c., the largest assortment in the City, including every variety and pattern. Wholesale and retail. CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potass, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.—W. K. BANVARD will give a course of two Lectures in the Laight-st. Baptist Church on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, on *The Lands of the Bible*, illustrated by a series of Paintings of the most important localities, mountains, and scenes of Bible History. The occasion will afford the friends of the Sabbath School an opportunity to give their support a substantial form as the entire proceeds will be appropriated to the objects of the School. Tickets to the Course, 25 cents. Children half price. Can be obtained of the Teachers, at KELLOGG'S hat store, No. 128 Canal-st., or at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.

DANTE AND HIS TIMES—This, the second in the course of Dr. VINTON'S Lectures, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, March 31, commencing at 8 o'clock. We could not desire for the intellectual and social society of our City a more noble subject of another essay than this of *Dante and his Times*, around which Dr. VINTON will undoubtedly throw, with a master's hand, the charm of a finished picture. Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at the Broadway Drug Stores, and at the door on the evening.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The regular rehearsal of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of this institution will be held in the chapel of the seminary, No. 9 University-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

AGRICULTURAL.

THORBURN'S NEWARK NURSERIES.—At Esq. Newark, N. J., 15 minutes by Railroad from Jersey City; cars leave each and nearly every half-hour through the day. Purchasers are invited to examine the large stock (300 acres) and superior quality of fruit, ornamental trees ever greens; shrubs, vines, &c., grown at these nurseries. Lists will be priced on application for nurserymen or parties requiring quantities of trees for rural cemeteries, parks or extended plantations; and attention is particularly asked to the very large stock of Norway Spruce, Scotch Fir, Weymouth Pine, Deciduous Cypress, Mountain Ash, Magnollas, Nacrophyllas, New Silver Abeles, Maples, Catalpas, Willows, &c., &c., which by the quantity will be put at very low rates. Retail catalogues furnished on application. Orders may be sent to A. J. GUETTIN, No. 10 Centre-st., Newark, or to JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig *Wave Spirit*, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship *Shakespeare* in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
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No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, and at fashionable fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT—Nos. 561 and 563 BROADWAY—Invites the attention of the public to an unequaled assortment of Bronzes, Clocks, Statuary and Parisian Fancy Goods, which he has just opening out of ships *Canrobert, Memphis* and *Francis A. Palmer*.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufacture, may be seen at the new warerooms of MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., No. 625 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two trustworthy women—the one is a very fine cook, bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; understands all kinds of pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing, if required. The other, a Protestant, will act as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Both have excellent City references as to character and capability. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do housework in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron; has best of City references. Apply at No. 153 Grand-st. Can be seen for two days.

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All the great Artists in the city.
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; opera commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

Seats can be secured at the Box Office, Academy of Music, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

Admission.....$1 00 | Second Circle.....50
Secured seats.....1 50 | Amphitheatre.....25

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—In consequence of the DEATH
OF MLLE. PAULINE GENET,
This Establishment will be closed this evening,
MONDAY, March 31, 1856.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY.—A MOST ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF COMIC PIECES. The comedy of
PAUL PRY.
The comical and musical extravaganza of
GANEM, THE SLAVE OF LOVE,
With new Scenery, Dresses, and excellent Music by Mr. Woolf.
And the screaming farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
Mr. Burton in three excellent characters.
Mrs. C. Howard as Ganem—a great HIT!
In this piece an Eastern Cemetery, with the Doings of the Gnomes of the Earth and the Daughters of the Air—and the Haunt of the Fairies, Garland Bound, with colored fire.
In REHEARSAL, a new Comic Piece, by Bourcicault.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING March 31, the Farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
To be followed by the Allegorical and Mythic Spectacle,
PHANOR AND AZEMAN; OR THE TWO ERAS.
Phanor.....Mr. C. Fisher. | Amestasia.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the great National Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock THIS EVENING, March 31, 1856, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jaques.....Mr. Wallack | Rosalind...Miss L. Howard
Orlando.....Mr. Lester | Celia.....Mrs. Stewart
Adam.....Mr. Brougham | Phœbe.....Miss Thompson
To conclude with the ever-popular Farce of
OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PUBLIC'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock, the Sterling Drama of the
THE LAST NAIL,
Or, the Drunkard's Doom.
After which
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE FIRE RAISER,
Or, the Prophet of the Moor.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 31, the performances will commence with
CAMILLE, OR A MORAL OF LIFE.
Armand Duval.....Mr. G. Jordan
Camille Gautier.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

SIGNOR BINI—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that his Concert of vocal and instrumental music will take place on MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at the Brooklyn Institute, when he will be kindly assisted by LOUISE PAYNE and LITTIE ADA S. MARKSTEIN, the Pianist and Composer, beside other artists of merit, who have volunteered their services.

Tickets and programmes to be had at Sanford's music store, No. 23 Court-st.

N. B.—On this occasion, Master ANTONIO BINI (who is only 12 years old and entirely self-taught) will perform on a guitar only 10 inches long, 3 ounces in weight, and made by his own hands.

JOHN FROST.—THE GRAND RECEPTION BALL to the above-distinguished British patriot exile will take place at the City Assembly Room, No. 444 Broadway, THIS EVENING, the 31st inst. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had of the following gentlemen, likewise at the doors: CHAS. KEEN, No. 390 West 39th-st.; CHAS. McCARTHY, No. 54 Park-st.; ROBERT NICHOLLS, No. 66 Chatham-st.; THOS. JONES, De Kalb-av., Brooklyn; ROBERT T. WILD, Chairman, No. 21 Dominick-st.; HENRY SHARP, Treasurer, No. 216 6th-av.; EUGENE J. SULLIVAN, Secretary, No. 91 East 16th-st.

N. B. The reception will begin at 8 o'clock; an address will then be presented to Mr Frost, and dancing will commence at 9½ o'clock precisely.

MILLER'S GRAND CONCERT ROOM, No. 446 BROADWAY.—These new and magnificent rooms are conveniently arranged for large or small concerts, anniversary meetings, &c. Their superior acoustic qualities are acknowledged by the best musical talent. Its elegant proportions and unequaled style of finish far surpass any ever offered for public use in Europe or America. Terms favorable. Inquire of the proprietor,
GEO. W. MILLER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 31st annual exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City.
Admission 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

CONCERTS.—WHITEHOUSE'S NEW-ENGLAND BAND, under the direction of E. FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, the popular ballad singer, will sing at the Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, March 31; at the Odeon, Williamsburg, TUESDAY, April 1; at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2. Tickets 25 cents. Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT—By the YOUNG LADIES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7, in Chrystie-st., at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, under the direction of Mr. GEO. F BRISTOW. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the school and at the Ticket Office on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert to commence at 7½.

WILLIAMSBURG AMUSEMENTS—WYMAN, the Wizard, will give his popular entertainments at the Odeon all of this week, commencing tonight, March 31. Fun, wonder and delight may be anticipated.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—An elegant gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
have removed from
No. 73 Broadway
to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 56 and 58 Park-place
and Nos. 51 and 53 Barclay-st.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 78, to the NEW MARBLE STORE No. 76 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the
KENT MILLS;
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—DRAKE & BRADFORD have removed their offices to No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, entrance in Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON have removed from No. 52 Wall-st. to No. 54 William-st. corner of Pine.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK—Comprising thirteen elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—A very fine single Coupé rockaway, can be made open or close, with a superfine solid silver-mounted harness, all as good as new, and forms an admirable establishment for a private family. Can be seen at CASSIDAY'S Stable, No. 263 West 26th-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having retired from practice, is willing to dispose of his horses and carriages. Apply to Dr. JAMES COCKCROFT, No. 34 Forsyth-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students, at No. 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of the road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat at from $3 to $4 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at all 5 to 8 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of entrance, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 39 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED—For a first-class dwelling house, in the village of Trinity Chapel, an elegant country seat, on Manursing Island, Westchester. The house is new built for the owner, contains 20 rooms, beside pantries, &c; has spring and cistern water in the cellar and kitchen, bathroom and furnace. It is surrounded by 23 acres of highly cultivated land, containing vegetable gardens, asparagus beds, &c. The bathing and fishing are excellent; stabling for five horses. The above is but 15 minutes' drive from the Rye Station, and 27 miles from Canal-st. CHAUNCEY BARNARD,
No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 353 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Very desirable building lots in Brooklyn, Eastern District, near the Peck Slip and 10th-st. Ferries. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 213 Broadway, rooms Nos. 18 and 19.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late SAMUEL E. STRATTON, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is 50 feet square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depôt; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 20 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box 263 Union-square Post-Office, No. 821 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees, and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania depôt. Terms easy.
ELLIS POTTER, No. 220 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, three miles from Caldwell's Landing, and two from Fort Montgomery, containing 150 acres, with good house and barn; fruit trees of all kinds and the best of water, with one of the finest prospects on the Hudson River. For further information, apply to OSCAR WOOD, No. 27 Catherine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises.
ABRAHAM JUNE.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Brown-stone front house on Columbia-st., (Brooklyn Heights.) A first-class house 26x70, lot 26x100, finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements, and has always been occupied by the owner, is in complete order, and two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Will be sold at a great bargain, with the adjoining lot lying north of the same, if required. Possession on the 1st of May. Also, the adjoining house, similar in every respect. Apply to S. HANDLOW,
Montague-st., near Court.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—On Clermont-av.—The first brick houses north from Fulton-av., two three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses, 12 rooms, replete with modern improvements—bath, gas, range &c., all built throughout in the best modern style with selected materials. Terms easy. Apply on the premises; or, to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two story, brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 2 st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the west side of the City. They will be rented at moderate rents to good tenants. Possession early in April. Apply at No. 289 West 21st-st., or No. 173 Front-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two good dwelling-houses and about 6 acres of good land in a flourishing village, on the banks of the Connecticut River, in Haddam; there are two good schools and a church within a quarter of a mile, and about 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, where the boats stop four times a day. Apply to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—Four first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses and lots, situated on 32d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. The houses are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA.—A very genteel and complete two story and basement new house, 34 by 30 feet, with ¾ of an acre of land and much choice fruit on Franklin-av., Morrisania, within five minutes' walk of railroad depôt. This property will be sold cheap, exchanged for good City property or rented. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A very nice 3-story brick house, on 28th-st.; also, one on 26th-st.; also, on 27th-st., at $7,000 and $8,500. A superior house on 20th-st., near Broadway; also, one on 32d-st. near 8th-av.; one on 18th-st.; eligible property on 15th-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements and every excellent location. For further improvements and every excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 198 East 18th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of that fine range of houses on 15th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., in complete order, containing hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern style of improvement throughout. Also, a two-story and attic house in 19th-st. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN. A 3-story brown stone house in 52d-st., (one of 12,) near 8th-av., beautifully situated, court yard in front, finished in good style, will be sold for $6,000.—$4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 177 East 15th-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE. The 2-story basement and attic brick house No. 133 Pearl-st. 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 3 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 129th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inqnre of C. C. ELLIS, No. 463 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BRADON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat; or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1½ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a depôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. 56 William-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 86 ACRES FOR SALE LOW—As the owner is going to leave the country. It is all under a high state of cultivation except three or four acres of woodland. The buildings are extensive and in complete order, as well as the fences; 500 or 600 apple trees, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit. It is 16 miles from New-York, and three-quarters of a mile from railroad station. It is a good market or dairy farm, and a desirable residence for gentlemen or merchants. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 4 of "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, the Trustees of the St. Nicholas Building Association will on the 28th day of April next proceed to declare forfeited all shares of stock on which six months dues shall at that time remain unpaid, together with all the payments made thereon. Payments may be made at the regular monthly meetings, held at No. 196 Bowery, or at the office of the Association, every MONDAY EVENING, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
R. D HART, Secretary.

J. L. BORRANCE & CO.—No. 83 Liberty-st., offer for sale:
1 House for sale or rent, Warren-st., Brooklyn.
2 Lots for sale, 3d-av., 50x100.
1 Lot for sale, 51st-st., 25x100.
4,500 acres Land in Iowa and Michigan.
1,124 acres Land in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y.
100 acres Land opposite Hyde-park, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Farm, 345 acres, for sale in Wyoming County, N. Y.
Particulars given to the renting and sale of City and County property.
Land Warrants bought and sold.

$1,500.—A GOOD HOME SECURED FOR LITTLE MONEY.—For sale in Brooklyn, a 1½ story cottage, with five rooms, court-yard in front; has two fine large cherry trees and shrubbery, choice grape-vines in rear yard. Lot 20 by 99 feet. Cars to Fulton and Atlantic ferries pass the block. Will be sold for $1,500; $1,100 can remain. Inquire near the premises of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt, an elegant house, 26 by 28 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 55 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, *Journal* Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide and 54 feet deep, lots 94 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 8th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.
ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine street,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE—A very superior brown-stone front dwelling house, in 12th-st., within 200 feet of 5th-av., built in the best manner and nearly painted throughout, and put in most perfect repair. The house is 24x63, with a three-story dining-room extension; the lot 26x103 feet 6 inches. It will be sold with or without the furniture, at reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKBOFT, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $9,500. Cottages and houses to let.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—All lying between Fulton-av., Hanson-place, and Flatbush-av., viz: 18 on Hampden-st., 19 on Canton-st., 7 on St. Felix-st., 18 on Raymond-st., 17 on Navy-st., 20 on Lafayette-av., 16 on Fulton-av., 36 on Flatbush-av.
This property is now offered for sale for the first time, and a portion of it will be sold on very favorable terms. Title perfect. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS,
No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $236. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st., office No. 7.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 10 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 600 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to E. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—On 23d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous pantries, bath-rooms and under-cellar; fine lawn, forest trees, hawthorn hedges, extensive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, fine grapery, pasturage and stabling. Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York. Cars leave the Fulton and Hamilton-av. Ferries every five minutes.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat two-story and attic house No. 94 Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. It contains 7 rooms, gas, with fixtures, speaking-tubes, water in kitchen, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of May. Will be rented to a small family only. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Brooklyn City cars run within half a block of the house. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 143 West 23d-st., having all the modern improvements—hot-air furnace, range, speaking tubes, &c., &c., with hot and cold water and gas throughout the house. Rent $800. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS McCLINE & CO., No. 47 Broadway, or JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 35x63 feet, three rooms deep; has furnaces, &c. (furnaces belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d av. and 104th-st., furnished with range, furnaces, gas, &c., and large yard. Also, a 3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class dwelling house on 23d-st., elegantly finished. Rent $1,250. A three-story and attic brick house on 21st-st., in complete order, with all improvements, at $850. A four-story house on 40th-st., at $6.0. Also, other houses, stores and apartments to rent. Apply to W. H. ROOME,
No. 18 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSES TO LET—On St. Marks-place, near 4th-av., $1,200; on 28th st., near 4th-av., four-story, brown-stone, partly furnished, $1,200; on Lexington-av., $800; on 26th-st., $600 and $700. Also, lower-priced houses, $300 to $500.
F. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses replete with every convenience; are near the ferry, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at Office corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—A well-finished English basement house, No. 223½ West 23d-st. Rent $700. Also, a very pleasant cottage, situated in 123d-st., (Harlem,) near 5th-av. Rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 77 White st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Those two first-class houses Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., comprise with all modern improvements. Rents moderate, and neighborhood good. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern three-story house No. 172 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has good basement, under-cellars, gas fixtures and bath. Fine location. Rent $550. Apply on the premises, or to D. H. GREGORY, No. 34 West 22d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN. A 3-story brown stone house in 52d-st., (one of 12,) near 8th-av., beautifully situated, court yard in front, finished in good style, will be sold for $6,000.—$4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 177 East 15th-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE. The 2-story basement and attic brick house No. 133 Pearl-st. 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—2 Lots with 3 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 129th-st and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inqnre of C. C. ELLIS, No. 463 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BRADON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, suit

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. Miller, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. elegant chamber furniture, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak b fets, oak extension dining-tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in cloth and morocco; mirror-door and beak etageres, walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables, side, pier and fancy do., card tables; chamber furniture in great variety, richly enamelled chamber suites, with landscape paintings, marble tops, bureaus with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; solid walnut and mahogany do.; richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 12 feet long, with dining-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries, mirror doors; rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands spring-seat parlor chairs; rich China tea sets elegant marble vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish. Also a lot of second-hand furniture.

Stephen Barker, Auctioneer.

BY BARKER, DUNCOMB & SMITH—Office No. 16 Pine-st., corner of Nassau-st. Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York—WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory and positive sale of four valuable three-story brick houses and lots, and three desirable building lots (two of them being corner lots) in the city of Brooklyn, late William Hamilton. BARKER, DUNCOMB & SMITH will sell at auction the following property, viz.:

On North Sixth-street—Four three-story brick houses and lots, corner of 4th-st., known as Nos 117, 119, 121 and 123 North 6th-st.—the corner occupied as a grocery. Each house 22x60 feet; size of lots 25x30 feet. These houses are all rented new. $2,400 on bond and mortgage on each house for five years at 7 per cent. per annum.

On Fourth-street—One building lot well fenced, woodhouse on the rear of the lot. $600 on bond and mortgage.

Also, one lot on the corner of North 5th and 5th sts.

Also, one lot on the corner of North 7th and 4th sts.; each lot 25 by 70 feet.

For terms of sale, maps, and additional information, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Ward, executor of Caleb Ogden Ward, deceased:

1 Avenue C—1 lot on the east side of Avenue C, 80 feet north of 24th-st., with building thereon 20x30 feet.

Fourth-Avenue—1 lot N. E. corner 4th-av. and 109th-st. 25x100 feet.

One Hundred and Ninth-street—2 lots on north side 109th-st. 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet.

Pew No. 16 in the Market-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

At 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the same executor:

45 shares Mercury Fire Insurance Co.....$35 each
20 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer, Office No. 64 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE of the stock of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, who retire from the business on the 1st of May.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 455 Broadway, a most valuable assortment of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut parlor, hall, library and dining-room furniture. Also, a large assortment of their superior enameled cottage chamber suites. All of which must be sold without regard to cost, prior to that time, offering great inducements to those who require the best class of articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms: under $300, cash; over $300, approved indorsed notes at four months.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PARLOR SUITES, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Beach-st., the entire furniture of the 4-story house, all of which has been furnished since November last, comprising one full suite of rosewood furniture, mahogany sofas and rocking chairs, corner stands and chairs, dining and extension tables, several fine oil-paintings, curtains and cornices mahogany bedsteads, dressbureaus, with mahogany and marble tops, centre, side and card tables, mirrors, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stands, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—All the goods must be removed the same day or early Tuesday morning.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on west 23d st., between 6th and 7th aves., and known as No. 74. The house, 25x60 feet, and finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements. Lot, 26x98 feet 9 inches. $8,000 can remain permanently. For cards of admission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 34 Wall-st.

William B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WM. B. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 2d-av.—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting of rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes and chairs to match, covered with brocatel; mahogany chairs and sofas, hair-cloth seats; piano and stool, ottomans, marble-top centre tables, brussels and tapestry carpets, satin de laine curtains, lace do., mantel ornaments, girandoles, gas fixtures, China and glassware—together with a variety of other household articles. Catalogues at the sale, and every article must be delivered and paid for in current money on the day of sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN A. VANDEWATER will SELL—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mansion House Nos. 27 and 27½ Hudson-st., near Duane, the extensive sale of household furniture contained in the above house, bar-room, bar and fixtures liquors and cigars, gilt-frame mirrors, mahogany suite in hair cloth, mahogany piano-forte carpets, vases, mantel ornaments, &c., bedroom furniture, about 20 rooms furnished, carpets, gas fixtures, mirrors, washstands, toilet sets, feather beds, mattresses, &c., kitchen furniture, ranges, &c.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 3d and 2d avs., and 70th, 71st., 73d, and 74th sts. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with beautiful forest trees, as near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auction cer, No. 7 Broad-st.

Tunis Mozelle, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A FAMILY—Together with a large stock of new goods to be sold, by auction, to pay advances, MONDAY MORNING, March 31, 10½, at the spacious salesrooms No. 81 Nassau-st., consisting of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, oak and imitation rosewood, for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, counting-rooms, &c.; also velvet carpeting, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, beds, superior iron safes, &c. Boxing, packing and shipping attended to; storage free until 1st of May.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On MONDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 41 Barclay-st., the whole of the furniture contained in said house, comprising in general assortment of house-furnishing articles; also, rosewood parlor-suites, French-plate mirrors, &c., &c. This sale will be peremptory, as the building is to be torn down on the 1st of April.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUNDRY.—IN FORECLOSURE—On WEDNESDAY, April 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the Foundry known as "The Chelsea Iron Works," or "Mott and Ayres Foundry," on the south side of 20th-st., west of 10th-av., with the machinery on the premises. Above sale is peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of A. P. WHITEHEAD, Attorney at Law, No. 55 Pine-st.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 Broadway, above Canal-st., embracing parlors steamboat and dining-room suites of new and fashionable styles, book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, rockers, lounges, centre and fancy tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, forks, &c. Sale absolute and worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues at sale. Boxing, &c., as usual.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st. will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, a number of horses, suitable for all purposes; also, single and double harness, wagons, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
9 lots on north side of 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
8 lots on 3d-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
9 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 3d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th st.
5 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Russell W. Westcott Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT—Will sell THIS DAY, March 31, at 1½ o'clock precisely, all the elegant household furniture contained in house No. 72 8th av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is in perfect order, having been used but a short time. Every article will be sold without reserve, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser. The furniture consists in part of rich tapestry and other carpets, 8 solid rosewood suites parlor furniture, 9 pieces each, one in rich brocade and the other in velvet, with slip covers; French pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top etagere, with French plate doors, Egyptian and Mosaic rosewood centre-tables, costly mantel vases, valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, reception and easy chairs in tapestry and brocade, face curtains and shades, 40-4-8ths, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, richly carved bedsteads, and washstands to match, French China toilet sets; 15 superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, mahogany and cottage chairs, library and invalid do., rockers, mirrors, clocks, &c., with a large variety of bedroom furniture. Also, the dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension table, silver ware, crystal cut glass do., pearl and ivory cutlery, French China, &c., with the kitchen utensils. No postponement. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, the following described property, viz:

Broadway—5 lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

56th-st.—6 lots on the south side of 56th, in rear of the above.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN,
CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—The lot of land, together with the three-story first-class brown stone front house thereon, with high basement, and court-yard in front, situated on the northerly side of Third-place, Brooklyn, 60 feet west of Court-st. Lot 20 feet front and rear by 133 feet 5 inches deep. The house is 50 feet deep, and furnished with all modern improvements: range, boilers washtubs, bath-rooms, reservoir, gas, speaking-tubes, hot-air furnace, marble mantels, &c. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any time previous to sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 38 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By E. H. LUDLOW, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY next, April 2, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable Houses and lots of the late John H. Cornell:

No. 201 West 14th-st., four-story, brown-stone front.
No. 98 West 15th-st., lot on rear of the former.
No. 597 Broadway, (Lafayet'a Hall,) 25 by 200.
No. 122 Bleecker, two-story brick house, lot 25 by 100.
No. 99 Bowery, four-story, stone, 11u feet deep; lot 25 by 120.
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Canal-st., with brick houses.
No. 201 Silver-st., three-story and attic brick house, with 13 years' lease from the Rutgers estate, with renewal.
16 lots on north side of 141st-st.

For full advertisements and maps, apply at the Auctioneer's, No 14 Pine-st.

N. Cooper, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT—No. 196 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.—N. COOPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a valuable house and lot on the southerly side of Nassau-st., 64 feet 9 inches westerly from Hudson-av.; lot 17 feet 5 inches by 65 feet; the house is of brick, two-story and attic, basement and sub-celler, with slate roof. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For name and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at No. 65 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A. M. Cristadar, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF THE STOCK OF an importer of watches and jewelry.—A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer, No. 239 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine watches and jewelry, consisting in part of diamond ear-rings, do. pins, do rings, do. crosses, all magnificently mounted, gold hunting magic watches, 30 gold hunting lovers, also chronometers, detached levers, also English and French silver levers in single and hunting cases, gold guard fob and vest chains, in great variety, gold pens and pencil cases, lockets, rings, pins, &c., &c.

Alfred Bragg, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL—At auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock; at their salesroom, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable stock of Spring goods direct from the factories, suitable for the Southern, Western, and Northern trade. Country merchants will do well to attend.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.—By HENRY G. EVANS, No. 48 Liberty-st., near Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, will sell in lots to suit, a large assortment of white granite blue, dipt, c. c. wars; also 300 packages of glass; also, invoice of fancy clocks. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. Sales every Tuesday.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—On TUESDAY, April 1, at No. 281 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock. Large assortment of W. G., blue and common ware, cut and pressed glass, French and English China, eight crates dinggists' packing bottles &c. Also, a stock of glass to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

John W. Somerindyke, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STAGE ROUTE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st., at 12 o'clock, M., the stage route, horses, stages, &c., known as the 10th-av., Catherine ferry and Spring-st. line of stages. By order of JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SOAP, CATSUP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, mustard, pepper candles, coffee, tea, rum, gin, brandy, mackerel, herring, codfish, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, files, planes, clocks, pencils, coats, pants, collars, stocks.

Thos. Veitch, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRIED HIDES, &c.—On MONDAY, March 31, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, consisting of a large quantity of dried hides, &c.

JAS. B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE OF A LARGE AND pleasonable stock of ready-made clothing, &c.—A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer, No. 239 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, manufactured for the City trade, a large and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer clothing, comprising in part cassimere, cloth alpaca, drap d'été, linen Marseilles, and linen duck frock and sack coats; silk, satin, Valencia, linen, and Marseilles vests; French doeskins and English cassimere, cloth, linen, and Marseilles pants; together with English and French broadcloths, plain and fancy cassimeres, linen ducks and drilling, cassimeres, doeskins, black and fancy silks and serges, satins, drap d'étes, alpacas, Marseilles, and tinings; shirts and drawers, pongee silk handkerchiefs, black silk cravats, &c. The attention of the trade is called to the above sale, as the goods are made up and crimmed in the best manner and style. By order of

JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.
John S. Stewart, Deputy Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO'S celebrated DANDELION COFFEE is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, etc. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York. Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a *fac simile* of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers, also by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st; ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; HALL, RICKER & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; WAID, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; and by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can, or $4 per dozen.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify whom it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, at Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

DR. WATSON, M. D.,
COMPOUNDER OF
WATSON'S ANTIDOTE,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both of under humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA,
Dr. Barrow, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Corsical were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $4; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepte) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st, near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 167 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Corsical were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment of all the secret diseases. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had at here; it makes speedy cure, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 4 pages, 10 elegant engraved pictures, cloth $1 and 3 Stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 41 Reade-st., corner of 236 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 220 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—Has removed from No. 141 Grand-st. to the large building No. 38 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $25 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamentio, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE FOR CASH.—Sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, &c., for sale cheap for cash, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with Envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes and qualities, at the lowest price the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers,
No. 134 William-st., New-York.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Hereby give notice, that from and after the 1st day of October next the price of their gas will be reduced from Three Dollars to Two and a half dollars per 1,000 cubic feet.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND, AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:5. P. M., Chicago 8 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 8:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford in time to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 3:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

Removal and Reopening of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. [illegible] Hunter begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. [illegible], for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Hunter is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. Hunter would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. John Blessard Williams will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. James Hunter in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. Hunter's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest for February* an extended explanation of Dr. Hunter's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. Sherman & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

New-York.—Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 829 Broadway.

Philadelphia.—Dr. F. Morson, No. 302 Walnut-street.

Baltimore.—Dr. J. B. Williams, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. Hunter may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

New-York, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Popular Homœopathy.—Curtis & Weisse's specific remedies for croup, hoarseness, and loss of voice, dysentery, diarrhœa, piles, nervous or sick headache, felon or whitlow. Each package (price 50 cents) contains medicine and directions for one disease. Sold by Moulthes & Palmer, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange; Wm. Radde, No. 322 Broadway, and the Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway. Address Box No. 280, Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

The attention of Milliners is especially requested to our stock of Straw Goods, comprising a great variety of

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Trimmings adapted to the Spring Trade. Also, Shaker Hoods,

Ide, Felt & Hall,

Nos. 9 and 17 Park-place, New-York.

N. B.—Pattern Bonnets for Milliners.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night two new pieces will be produced at this favorite Theatre, viz.: a startling drama, entitled: "The Last Nail, or the Drunkard's Doom," a comic pantomime, entitled: "The Magic Trumpet," which with the beautiful drama of the "Fire Raiser" will form an instructive and highly amusing entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

Dante and his Times.—Those who have made the acquaintance of Dante's writings, and their number is legion, will doubtless avail themselves this evening of the admirable opportunity which Dr. Vieyra's lecture will afford of becoming better acquainted with his life and times.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. Horace Mann says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

New Goods in Gold and Silver.—We have on hand and offer to the trade at low prices, an extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., all of our own manufacture. Also, Lownde' celebrated Patent Pen and Pencil. Wilmarth, Clubman & Co., Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

The India-Rubber Comb Company, New-York.—Caution.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade-marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[Advertisement.]

New-York and Philadelphia.—As the Delaware is cleared of ice, on and after Monday, 31st March, the 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from New-York to Philadelphia will go via Taconey by steamboat, the 6 P. M. via Camden.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a pure and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Freeman & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Perfect digestion and pure bile produce healthy blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the liver are disordered, Holloway's Pills will assuredly repair the mischief, and enable them to supply the channels of circulation with an uncontaminated fluid.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, March 3, in the Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., Mr. Hiram Sigler to Miss Mary J. Kittle.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 29, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, Rector of the parish, Hon. Wassell S. Smith to Emma Louisa, daughter of John H. Bailey, Esq., all of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, March 29, Matilda, wife of Thomas T. Bennett, and daughter of the late John Hillhiker, of Staten Island, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Suffolk-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 29, at the residence of her brother, John Haggerty, Miss Hannah Haggerty, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 29, Pauline Genet, of France, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 Prince-st., this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 29, after a lingering illness of eight years, Mr. Charles W. Sheffield.

The friends of the family, Jefferson Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the New-York pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 387 6th-st., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Friday night, Mr. Stephens Thurston, a native of New-Jersey, aged 61 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) evening, 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 30 Morton-st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be conveyed to Hackensack on Tuesday morning for interment.

☞ Ohio and California papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, March 30, William Henry, son of Wm. H. and Sarah J. Jones, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 256 4th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, [illegible] further notice.

On Sunday afternoon, March 30, Martha Josephine, daughter of George C. and Rosalie Bardsley, aged 18 months and 3 days.

Due notice will be given on the day of the funeral.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 30, Nathan Bridge, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 9 [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, April 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 28, James Wood, aged 71 years.

The friends of his family, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. David O'Neill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, at his late residence, No. 208 Pearl-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In Flushing, L. I., on St. Thomas' Hall, on Saturday, March 29, James Hagger, aged 1 year and 6 months, only son of Rev. J. L. and Emma Ghley, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. The Flushing Railroad boat leaves Fulton-slip at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..March 29.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..s60	95	1,100 Erie Railroad...s3	55½
51,000 Missouri 6s.....b3	84	150 do.....b3	56⅛
10,000 do.....b30	84¼	50 do.....b60	56⅞
500 Virginia 6s.....s4	94	400 do.....a10	56⅝
2,000 do.....s3	93¾	400 do.....s3	56½
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bds..s6	86	150 do.....b15	56⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M. R.	99⅜	50 do.....b10	56⅝
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	91⅞	50 do.....a10	56⅝
12,000 do.....s3	91⅞	100 do.....s30	56⅝
5,000 do.....s60	91⅞	50 do.....s60	56⅝
8,000 do.....s60	91⅞	100 do.....b60	57
1000 T. H. & A. 2d m. b.	77½	100 do.....b60	56⅞
100 D. & H. Can. Co.b60	126⅝	100 do.....s6	56⅞
100 do.....b60	127	350 do.....b60	56⅜
8 Bk. North America	104½	600 do.....a10	56½
10 Metropolitan Bank	108	200 do.....s3	56⅜
10 Bank of America	118	250 do.....s	56⅛
13 Ocean Bank	98	50 do.....s60	56⅛
100 Canton Co	23¾	100 do.....b60	56⅜
800 Nicar. Trans. Co...s3	13⅜	150 do.....s60	56⅜
100 do.....s	13⅞	50 Harlem Railroad	19¾
30 Panosyly. Coal Co..	99	100 do.....b60	20
300 Cumb. Coal Co...b3	23½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	34
450 do.....s3	23⅝	250 Chic. & R.I.P.R.b30	94¼
450 do.....b30	23¾	30 do.....s	94⅜
100 do.....b10	23¾	75 do.....s	94⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.b15	98	11 do.....s	95
188 do.....b3	98	58 do.....b60	94¼
100 do.....c	98	39 Little Miami R. R..	90
250 do.....b30	93½	300 Reading Railroad..s3	93½
100 do.....b30	93¾	600 do.....b60	92⅞
100 do.....b60	93	400 do.....b60	93
50 do.....s3	93⅝	400 do.....s3	92⅝
300 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.c	65¼	100 do.....a15	92⅝
100 do.....b45	66	100 do.....bswk	92⅝
300 do.....b60	66	200 do.....s7	92⅝
95 Gal. & Chic. R.R....	114	100 do.....s	93¾
5 do.....s	113¾	400 do.....b60	93⅛
100 do.....113¾		508 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.s60	94¾
750 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b3	80	32 do.....s	95⅜
300 do.....s	80	500 do.....b30	95⅜
220 do.....s60	80	150 do.....s	95¾
100 do.....b10	80	18 Cleve. C. & Cin....	102⅜
50 do.....b30	80	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.....s3	97⅜
260 do.....s3	79⅞	160 do.....b3	97⅞
200 Hud. Riv. R. R..b60	35	50 do.....s60	97⅜
100 do.....s	34⅞	25 Mich. Central R. R..	98⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. B.	93	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.s10	95¼
100 Nicara. Trans. Co..c	13¾	50 Panama Railr'd..b3	104¾
10 do.....	14	300 Erie Railroad....b7	56⅜
226 Flor. & K. J.S.....	⅞	200 do.....s	56⅝
63 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	96	20 do.....s	56⅜
500 Reading Railr'd.b10	93⅜	100 do.....b30	56⅜
600 do.....s10	93⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.s3	79⅞
100 do.....b60	93⅜	100 do.....b3	79⅞
100 do.....s30	93⅜	100 do.....b2	79⅞
100 do.....b20	93⅜	100 do.....s3	79⅞
300 do.....b20	93⅜	300 do.....b30	80

MINING BOARD.

500 Nor. Car. Cop.b3..$2	00	200 Gardiner G. M..c.$1	50
100 do.....b15..2	00	300 do.....b15..1	40
100 do.....b10..1	95	50 Hiwassie.....c.	3½
50 Ward Coal & L..b3	44½	100 Franklinite.....5	75
100 do.....b10	45½	300 do.....b3..6	00
100 do.....bnw.	45		

Monday, March 31—A. M.

The Foreign trade returns of the port of New-York, for the past week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,391,637, against $2,208,754 the corresponding week last year. The arrival, early in the week, of a fleet of India clipper ships, caused the entries of Teas to amount to $578,286. The entries of West India Sugars amount to $406,981. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,097,968 against same week last year $1,427,610. The direct Export of Specie $158,706, against $24,400 same week last year. From Boston, the export for New-York account, was $350,000 against $779,600 same week last year. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, inst., show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$121,000,000

Four weeks in March	15,642,956
Total to date	$136,642,956
Against same time last year	119,684,535
Increase about 15 ₱ cent	$17,008,421

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the reëxport of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to.....$51,033,000

Four weeks in March	5,540,133
Total to date	$56,573,133
Against same time last year	45,852,583
Increase to date	$10,720,600

During the same time there was a Specie Export

from New-York of	$11,851,000
Four weeks in March	2,493,034
Total to date	$14,344,034
Against same time last year	25,539,890
Decrease to date	$11,195,856

The deliveries of California Gold the past week amounted to $1,261,272 against $317,800 the corresponding week last year. From the 1st July 1855 to the 1st March inst., the deliveries of California Gold, by manifest, at the port of New-York, Amounted to.....$28,174,826

Four weeks in March	2,752,918
Total to date	$30,927,744
Same time last year	33,901,797
Decrease since 1st July 1855	$2,974,053

The whole income of Specie during the past week was about $1,447,000, including $100,000 from Chicago and $86,000 from France on Saturday by steamship *Fulton*, while the outgo was $958,600 to China, Europe *vid* Boston, Canada and Savannah, while there was an accumulation in the Government Office of $827,698, or $12,209,772 on Saturday afternoon against $12,373,073 at the close of the previous week. Under these various movements, the Bank reserve, which amounted to $14,369,556 on the last Statement, will probably fall to about $14,000,000 on the Statement to be made up this afternoon. The Money market, through the week, was somewhat irregular in demand, though showing more activity at the close among the Discount Brokers, who are steadily supplied with good paper outside of the usual dates current at Bank. We quote demand loans 7 ₱ cent.; short paper, 7@8 ₱ cent.; 90 days to six months' first-class bills, 8@9 ₱ cent.; approved Railroad acceptances, 9@10 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are ¼@¼ ₱ cent. lower on London, and quite dull on France and the North of Europe, some preference being shown for Sterling as a remittance to the Continent, owing to the change in favor of that point advised by the last steamer. The regular Bankers, who control most of the New-Orleans and Mobile remittances, are understood to be amply supplied with Foreign Exchange, and are disposed to be free sellers at 109¼@109⅝. The business for the Collins steamer on Saturday was quite insignificant. The *Persia*, sailing direct next Wednesday, will, probably, take a large mail, and a few hundred thousand dollars in Gold bars, of which the supply on the market, from the last California receipts, is only about half a million of dollars. There is some Gold coming in from the West, though not equal to the outgo to the South and East. The Bills Receivable of the New-England manufacturers, falling due in this City through the present month, have thrown the exchange in favor of Boston, and as the Banks there have just established a Clearing House, the strict operation of which will require a larger Specie reserve than they have been in the practice of carrying, the balances are being drawn in Gold and transferred through the Sub-Treasury—the Government having an accumulation in Boston not wanted at that point.

The Foreign export movement of Specie this month will add up about $2,500,000 from New-York, and $650,000 from Boston, together $3,150,000, against $4,228,000 last March. In April last year the total was $4,888,000, which sum, from the present look of the Foreign Exchanges, is not likely to be exceeded in April this year. In May last year the movement reached $7,185,000. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be to accumulate a heavy balance at New-York until 1st June, when $7,750,000 will go out for the Texas Indemnity.

The course of the Stock Exchange at the [illegible] of the past week was to steady prices and a moderate amount of business in the leading fancy securities, but without any material change in the quotations for a rise from outside orders, while the general disposition in the Brokers' Board appeared to be against a further advance of prices. The favorable accounts from Europe, telegraphed from the *Canada* at Halifax, were not suffered to have much weight on Saturday; the change from the quotations of Friday being less than ¼ ₱ cent. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, March 22.	Saturday, March 29.
N. Y. Central	93¼	93¾
Erie	57¼	56⅜
Reading	92	93⅛
Toledo	77¼	79⅜
Galena	111¾	113⅝
Michigan Central	93⅜	93¾
Southern Michigan	93¾	95¼
Panama	106⅜	104¾
Illinois Central	90¾	92
Virginia	94⅜	93⅝
Missouri s	84⅜	84
Transit Company	15⅜	13¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	65¾	65¼
Hudson River	34⅜	34⅞
Rock Island	96	96
Milwaukee	83¾	86¼

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,617	$339,723	7,899	$365,949
Flour, bbls.	9,770	97,314	6,545	49,621
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,227	5,366	445	1,993
Wheat, bush.			20,736	40,023
Corn, bush.	134,388	133,949	66,797	47,133
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	1,255	21,140	1,396	23,178
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	792	23,757	696	12,874
Total Produce		$620,149		$540,070
Miscellaneous		807,461		557,898
Total for the week		$1,427,610		$1,097,968

The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports, for the week, amounted to 76,000 bales, on a quotation of 9¼ cents for Middlings at New-Orleans, against 88,000 bales same week last year, on a quotation of 8¾ cents. The total export of the season 1,771,000 bales against 1,330,000 to same date last year.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

From Mississippi to Missouri River.....200¼ miles.
Missouri State aid in 6 ₱ cents..$1,500,000
Additional in 7 ₱ cents.....1,500,000
Land Mort. Bonds of Company..4,000,000
Total means provided.....$7,000,000
Yearly interest on State Sixes....$90,000
2¼ ₱ cent. Sinking Fund.....37,500
Yearly interest on State Sevens..105,000
1¾ ₱ cent. Sinking Fund.....18,750
Yearly interest on Mort. Bonds..280,000
Sink'g Fund applied by lot yearly 40,000
Total yearly charge on revenues.....$572,250

The State retains a lien upon the Road and 10 ₱ cent. after completion, on its *net* revenues, as security for the repayment of the loans made to the Company. The 10 ₱ cent. to go as a Sinking Fund to the particular class of State Bonds issued to this Company, in addition to the 2½ ₱ cent. a year on the 20-year Six ₱ cents., and 1¾ ₱ cent. a year on the 30-year Sevens. The Lands are unconditionally granted to the Company, except that when the Company's own mortgages upon them are paid off, the surplus proceeds of sales shall go to the payment of the class of State Bonds, for the principal and interest of which the Company is held bound by indorsement. The following memorandum has been sent to us from a responsible source, of the recent negotiations of the Company.

On the 26th day of February last, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company negotiated through Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, of Boston, and De Launay, Iselin & Clarke, of New-York, four millions dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds on 600,000 acres of land located on the line of the Road. This amount, with three millions State Bonds, gives them ample *Cash means* to complete the Road in 1857. Forty miles are now graded—8,000 tons rails have been purchased, and are now in the course of delivery, and six miles of track laid. These lands are equal to any in the United States, many of them are particularly adapted to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco, and through three counties the Road will run on extensive beds of coal. This Road, when completed, gives a continuous Railroad connection from the City of New-York to St. Joseph on the Missouri River, 1,433 miles. The last connection west from Chicago, (the Northern Cross Road,) 206 miles from Galesburg to Quincy, on the Mississippi, being opened on the 1st February.

There are 8 Joint-Stock Banks and 61 Private Banking firms in London, of which 6 of the former and 25 of the latter are in the Clearing House. The number of Joint-Stock proprietors or stockholders is 5,725, of whom 1,375 are women. The number of partners in the 61 Private Banking firms is 202. The banking offices are in number 96, viz:

Offices of Private Bankers	61
Offices or branches, Joint-Stock	31
Bank of England offices	2
Eastern Corporation Bank	1
National Bank of Ireland	1
Total	96

The French Government journal the *Moniteur*, has the following announcement:

"The anticipation of peace has given rise to numerous projected undertakings. Fresh Companies are being formed, and demands are every day addressed to the Government. It is the duty of the Government to resist exaggerated impulses which might compromise affairs already commenced, and be injurious to public credit. The Emperor has decided that, whatever may be the issue of pending negotiations, the Government will maintain the reserve it has imposed on itself, and that no undertaking requiring an issue of fresh securities shall be authorized during the present year."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* thus refers to the mania for speculation in the Austrian capital:

"It was stated on 'Change to-day that the Emperor Napoleon had in his speech expressed a strong hope that peace would be restored, and the National Loan reached 86, which is two ₱ cent. higher than it was yesterday. You can form no idea of the wild and often unprincipled speculation which is going on here. Capital is now rarely invested for the sake of the 6, 7, or 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum which may be obtained for it, but most people buy stock on speculation, with the hope that they shall, within a few hours, be able to sell it again at an advanced price. Men and women of high and low degree have become stock-jobbing *dilettanti*, and it need hardly be said that many persons who can ill afford it lose their money."

Several of our cotemporaries have expressed some anxiety to know the result, on the Stock Market, of a forthcoming report from the Erie Directors. We believe the report is one which should have been made at the close of the last Railroad year, in October, containing substantially the figures then put forth in a tabular statement from the Erie Office, and also rendered to the State Railway Commission. But, owing to accidental delays at the time, it was thought best to make the pamphlet report include the first quarter of the new Railroad year, *i. e.*, the months of October, November and December, the business and expenses of which have been strictly audited, and present, after the payment of operating charges on the Road and interest on the debt, about $462,000 for the dividend fund. Beyond this, we have looked for nothing new or startling, or even particularly encouraging, beyond what has been generally understood by the bond and stock holders. There has been a good deal said and industriously rumored about the estimates of the Superintendent for new construction, but after the exaggerated statements on the subject had been exhausted in Wall-street, we find the amount of prospective new construction given at about $269,000, which, coming out of the surplus earnings of the Road, requiring the creation of no new debt or stock, interfering with no dividend arrangement, and extending, if need be, over several years' business, is no very important item in a concern of thirty-five millions of dollars. The fact which will accompany this estimate we take to be much more significant, to wit, that the roadway and equipment are in excellent condition throughout, and the former free from any serious contingency, to interrupt traffic from land slides or fire, except in the instance to which the Superintendent directs attention, and for which he recommends the foregoing expenditure.

Since writing the foregoing we have been furnished with a proof-copy or advanced sheets of the Report [illegible] Superintendent to-day that the Report in pamphlet form for general distribution will not be ready before the latter part of the present week. The figures for the last Railroad year correspond, of course, with the tabular statement heretofore printed, and the net result shows a profit to the Stockholders of $839,420, of which $268,625 was applied to the purchase of the Bonds of 1875, $322,000 in amount, which belong to the Dividend Fund for future conversion into shares to be divided to the Stockholders. The remainder, $544,795, was used in the payment of the unfunded liabilities of the Company. The result of the first quarter of the new year is thus given in the body of the Report:

That the traffic of the road for the present year notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the winter) will greatly exceed the last, is demonstrated by the result of the business of the first quarter, presented in the annexed Table F, which exhibits the Gross earnings as.....$1,727,989 68

Against same quarter, 1854	1,480,782 70
Excess of 1855 over 1854	$247,206 98

and the net profits are $462,797 97, being 4½ ₱ cent. upon the capital of the Company.

The details in the table are interesting as showing the comparative progress in the business of the work for the three months, as against the same period in 1854.

COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC—OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31.

EARNINGS.

	1854.	1855.
From Freight	$972,865	$1,239,416
Passengers	475,606	455,782
Storage	1,224	899
Telegraph	97	1,646
Rents	1,831	1,069
Mails	29,157	29,157
Total Earnings	$1,480,782	$1,727,989

EXPENSES, ETC.

Transportation Expenses	$673,962	$784,436
Rent of Union Railroad	21,168	20,860
Interest on Floating Debt	32,202	11,367
Interest on Funded Debt	401,170	434,892
Taxes	13,645	13,645
Hire of Engines and Cars	2,969	
Total Expenses	$1,146,133	$1,265,191

RECAPITULATION.

Earnings	$1,480,782	$1,727,989
Expenses, &c.	1,146,133	1,265,191
Net Earnings	$334,649	$462,798
Profit to Stock, first quarter, 1854		3.34 ₱ cent.
Profit same quarter, 1855		4.62 ₱ cent.
Increase of gross traffic		$247,207
Increase of operating expenses	$106,172	
Increase of interest on debt	12,886	
Increased net result to stock	128,149	
Together		$247,207

The Report of the President on the future policy of the Company, and particularly with reference to the proposed improvements at Jersey City—which, as we have already stated, will be a *leased* property, involving no new debt on the Company until such time, if ever, as it may be deemed advisable to purchase out and out—is of such importance that we transfer the explanation at length:

The Directors, in their Circular to the public, in October, 1854, asking for proposals to the new loan of $4,000,000, indicated to the Stockholders the future policy of the Company, as follows:

"All bonds, not being purchased by said Trustees, shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face, 'Held by the Sinking Fund of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company;' but that the interest warrants on said canceled Bonds shall be collected by said Trustees, as they become due, until the monthly payments of the New-York Erie Railroad Company, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible Bonds into Stock of this Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to twenty millions of dollars. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in said Trustees shall be closed, and all canceled Bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to this Company.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Resolved, That any and all future expenditures beyond the amount to be derived from the proceeds of the new loan, after reimbursing the Income Bonds due 1st February next, be charged to Transportation Expenses.

In conformity therewith, the Company will declare a dividend of ten per cent. in Stock (the law authorizing the same being first obtained) in April, 1857; and the following is offered as an approximate estimate of the amount which will be accumulated in the Sinking Fund on the respective dividend days, until the debt of the Company shall be reduced, according to the terms above recited, to $20,000,000.

SINKING FUND.

1855. Sept. 30	$322,000	
1856. April 1, estimated	580,000	
1856. Oct. 1, estimated	834,000	
1857. April 1, estimated	1,065,000	First Dividend.
1857. Oct. 1, estimated	1,383,000	
1858. April 1, estimated	1,609,000	
1858. Oct. 1, estimated	1,894,000	
1859. April 1, estimated	2,188,800	Second Dividend.
1859. Oct. 1, estimated	2,491,000	
1860. April 1, estimated	2,804,000	
1860. Oct. 1, estimated	3,127,000	Third Dividend.
1861. April 1, estimated	3,470,000	
1861. Oct. 1, estimated	3,804,000	
1862. April 1, estimated	4,159,000	Fourth Dividend.
1862. Oct. 1, estimated	4,525,000	
1863. April 1, estimated	4,906,000	Fifth Dividend.
Funded Debt, Feb. 29, 1856	$24,891,000	
Sinking Fund, April 1, 1863	4,906,000	
Estimated Funded Debt, April 1, 1863	$19,985,000	

The *capacity* of the road for *moving* freights is, at present, greater than for *receiving* and *discharging* them, and in consequence of the want of suitable room for this purpose at the eastern termini of the road, much expense and inconvenience have been experienced.

During a portion of the past season, the contracted nature of those accommodations has been such as to limit the business of the road, and the present cramped and utterly insufficient depôt at Jersey City, (so contracted as not to deserve the name,) with the certain prospect of a largely increased traffic in future, render it indispensably necessary that more enlarged facilities should be afforded at Jersey City and Piermont Stations.

By way of explanation, I will state, that the New-York and Erie Railroad and its various branches, with all their extensive connections, have for their use at Jersey City, but the same block of ground, 200 by 400 feet in dimensions, that was occupied by the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, when it extended from Jersey City to Paterson, sixteen miles only. The space is barely large enough for a turning table and standing room for the cars, locomotives, fuel, &c., for the first class passenger business of the Company; and yet the local freight business of the Union road; the entire milk business of the Eastern Division; the through bonded goods and the express parcels, are of necessity forced to take that route at serious inconvenience.

The second-class passengers and emigrants, a large portion of the express matter, and the other fast freights, which conveniently come under the same classification, are unavoidably carried *vid* Piermont. The live stock trains run only to Bergen, three miles out of Jersey City.

The pier at Piermont extends nearly a mile into the river, with three principal tracks its whole length, and about five miles of sidings in addition; yet the area of this pier furnishes only about half the present necessary standing room for cars—to say nothing of the extent of ground required for deposit of lumber, coal, iron and other bulky commodities.

The construction account of this Company has but recently been closed, and it is deemed unwise now to reopen it; yet these requirements are of an imperative nature, and such as will involve an expenditure larger than can with propriety "be charged to Transportation Account." They are, too, of such a character that they cannot profitably be made at the present localities of those termini, even should the cost be disregarded.

The propriety of making these expenditures; the place at which they shall be made, having in view the greatest dispatch to passengers of both classes; to express and fast freight; the accomodation of shippers of property over the road; the receiving and delivery of the same in New-York; economy in transportation; the greatest advantage of the Company; the general interests of this City; and, that *all* should be duly promoted, have received the most deliberate consideration.

To this end, a few friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have availed themselves of a most favorable opportunity, such as might never again occur, for securing suitable and extensive grounds upon a location most fitly adapted to its present and future growing wants. The event will be regarded as the more fortunate when it is realized that property in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and especially so at Jersey City, is being daily taken up for building and manufacturing purposes, and on account of the enhanced value and extent of the ground required, any further delay would possibly have forever defeated the movement. The vegetable garden of to-day becomes a crowded ward of a city to-morrow—and the transition in the value of property is equally remarkable.

The property purchased, which is designed for the depôt, is situated in the cove about mid-way between the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, north of "Long Dock," in what was formerly known as Aharsimus, now Jersey City. It embraces all the land under water, east of high water mark, between Pavonia-avenue and North Fourth-street, including half of those streets, and extends into the Hudson River nearly half a mile, containing about seventy acres, or about eight hundred lots of land. From this tract to the present line of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, a distance of two miles, a continuous right of way is secured, excepting two lots, each 25x100 feet, in Jersey City, and two other small lots in Hudson City of comparatively little value. The whole purchase embraces about two hundred and twelve acres, or two thousand five hundred and fifteen lots of land. The present value largely exceeds the cost, the principal purchase having been made before the object in view became generally known. The great capacity of the depôt, and the ease and economy of its delivery, attendant upon the completion of an improvement of the work, it is intended shall inure solely to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Accordingly, two charters, liberal in their character, have been granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at its late session, conferring all the necessary powers and grants for the purposes required.

The first is an "Act to authorize the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands, and to complete and finish the railroad of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company." The second is an Act incorporating the "Long Dock Company," with power "to construct a railroad to connect with any other railroad authorized or constructed by law;" to purchase and hold lands, and to sell the same; and to make all the improvements which may be necessary for a railroad depôt, with wharves, slips and storehouses. This Act also confers ferry privileges.

It will be borne in mind that the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are operating the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad under a perpetual lease. By the provisions of the first of the Legislative Acts above referred to, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company may purchase the lands and improvements of the "Long Dock Company" at such time as it may be deemed advisable to do so; but it is designed at present to lease the same. And by an arrangement made with the Association formed under the second Act, *the requisite accommodations will be furnished, without taxing this Company with the onerous responsibility of providing the necessary capital.*

The proposed terminus in Jersey City will not only supply the conveniences desirable at the principal passenger station of a great railway, but will also furnish the requisite area for sheds, and standing tracks for the required number of freight cars, so arranged as to render the transfer of any quantity of goods systematic, expeditious, and economical.

It is not, however, the policy of this Company to abandon the Piermont terminus, as that will undoubtedly be required as a depôt for a large portion of the freight traffic of the road, and the immense quantities of lumber, coal, iron, and other heavy and bulky commodities will be carried to and from that point as heretofore.

Consequent, and depending upon the improvements at Jersey City, arrangements are now about to be made with a single company for the transportation over the road of 300,000 tons of coal annually, to be delivered at Piermont. This is in addition to the present business of the road; and other like arrangements, contingent upon enlarged facilities, are also in prospect.

The character of the business which will be done at Piermont will be changed, but the extent of the same will not be diminished, nor the importance of the place in the slightest degree impa